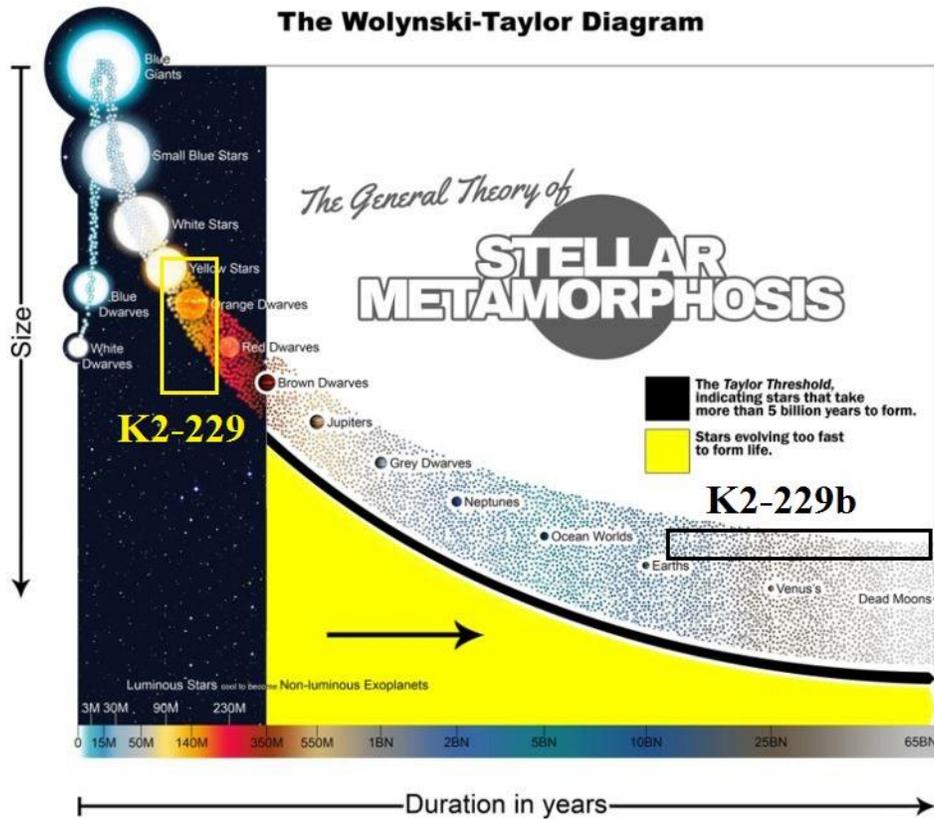


The Locations of K2-229b and K2-229 on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram

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Abstract: K2-229b and K2-229 are placed on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram.

In establishment astronomy the ages of K2-229b and K2-229 are the same. This is false. They are stars in vastly different stages to their evolution. One is an orange dwarf the other a post-Earth (post life-hosting world). K2-229b is the remains of a very, very old star that has lost all ability to host life. It is a much larger Mercury-type dead world, probably between 15-40 billion years old. K2-229b, 100% had life on it, which already left on masse for interstellar travel, long before it took up orbit around K2-229. The host star is about 50-210 million years old and is erasing all evidence for an advanced extraterrestrial civilization having inhabited the surface, due to its extreme proximity to the companion. This being said, it should be noted that evidence for life having been on an evolved star can only be determined by how large the final product is, as a rule of thumb. Stars that disintegrate too rapidly cannot form the necessary structure to support it, nor do they form an appreciable rocky mass that can hold onto oxygen/nitrogen in its vapor form (the gravitation has to be strong enough to hold onto an atmosphere as life forms). As well they need to have the stability for long stretches of time for life to evolve, given they exchange orbits between other hosts multiple times. All of which can only be provided on stars that have an evolutionary timeline that exceeds the Taylor Threshold, in this case, K2-229b has. Its location is provided in the diagram on the next page.



As the reader can see, K2-229 has not yet reached the life forming portion of its evolution, thus the Taylor Threshold doesn't yet apply. Clearly though K2-229b sits well above the threshold, thus probably had vast amounts of high gravity life roaming its surface before it died. We should expect to one day meet the individuals who left this star before it died, they will probably be shorter in stature, and less massive than us, given a higher gravity environment would demand more on their skeletal structures.

Using stellar metamorphosis we can also figure that the death of Earth will not come from the Sun-expanding outwards. Clearly, if Earth is to die, as well as all the life completely being obliterated, as is given example by K2-229b, all that needs to happen is a rogue Jupiter sized object entering the solar system and flinging it closer to the Sun. That is probably what happened to K2-229b. So in short, K2-229b did not form where it is, at 1/100 the distance Earth is from the Sun, it was a thriving world full of life, that was sterilized by the chaos of mother nature. It is the remains of an extremely old star, which could possibly be at the very high estimate of 800 times older than its host, and the lower estimate of 72 times older. One thing is for sure though, they are not in the same stages of evolution, and they are not related, as is accepted by the dogma, and big bang creationists.

