The Locations of K2-33 and K2-33b on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram, and V 391 Pegasi b: The "Red Giant" Survivor

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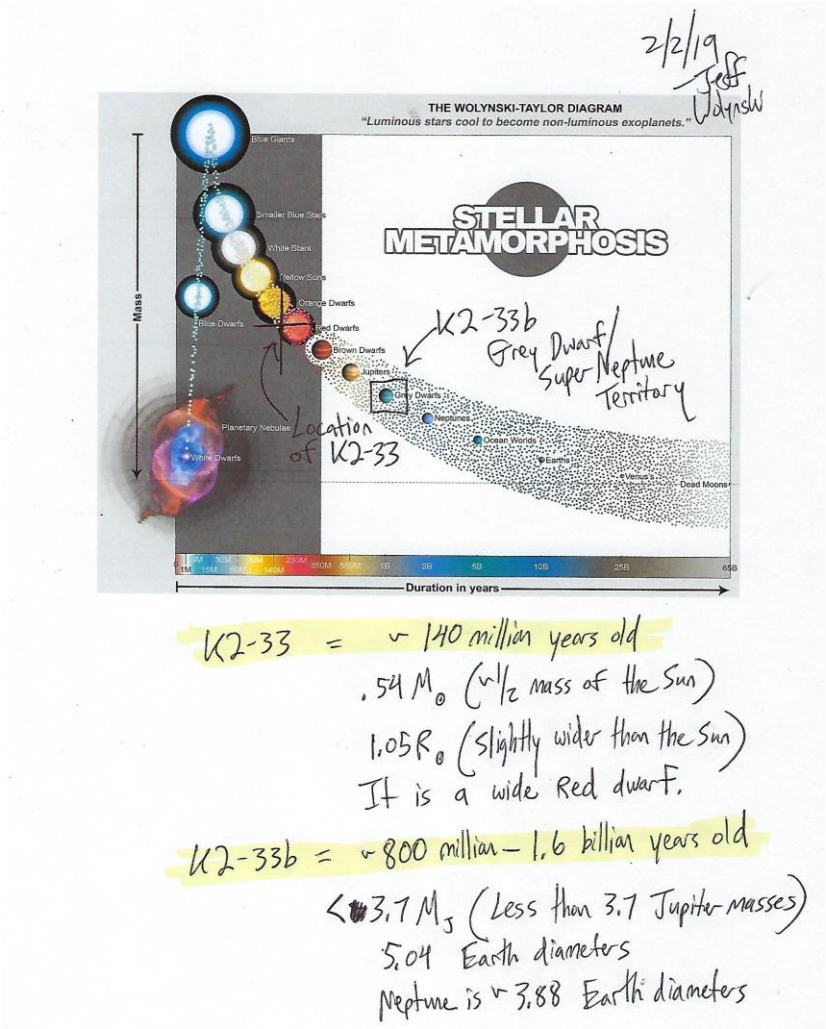
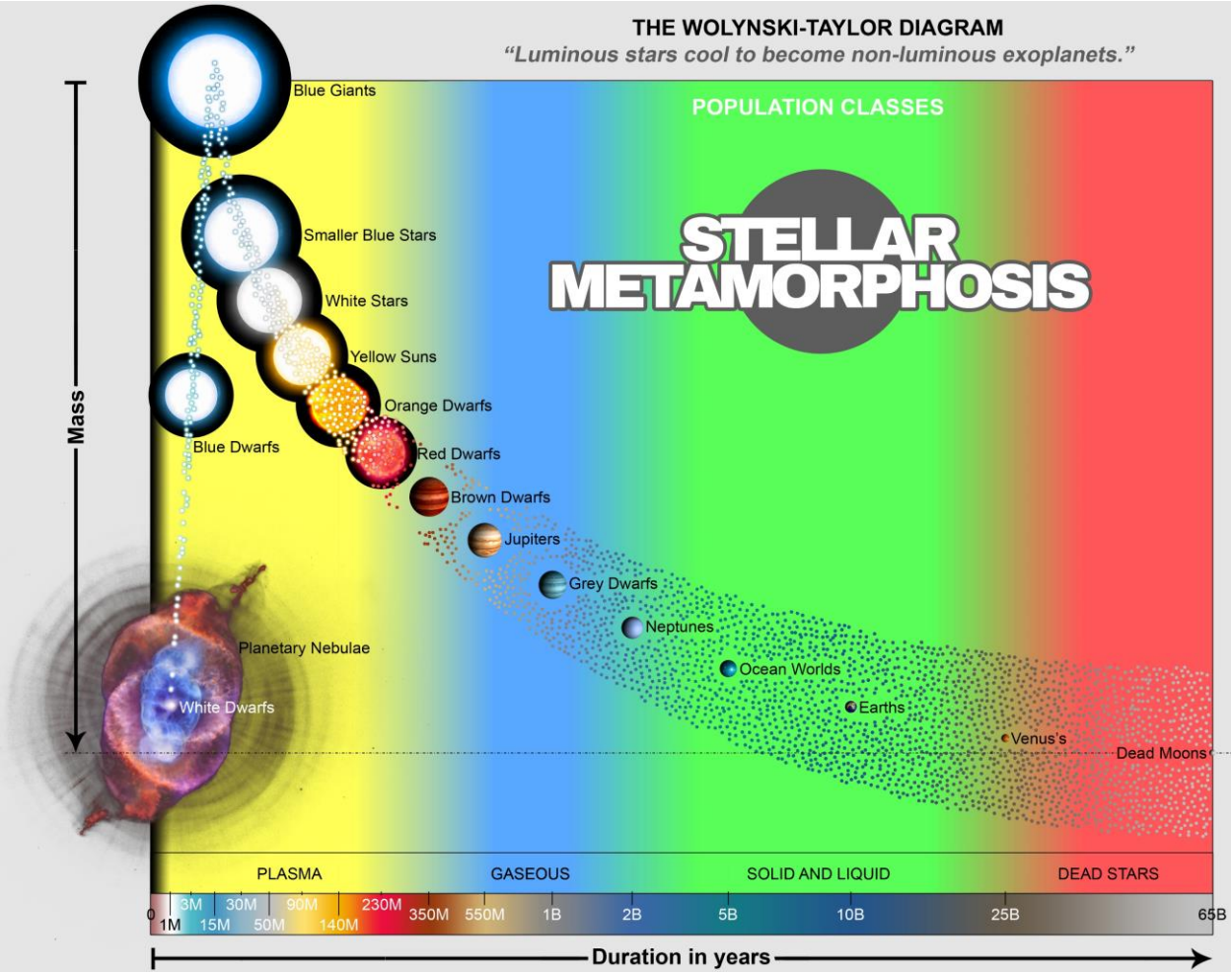
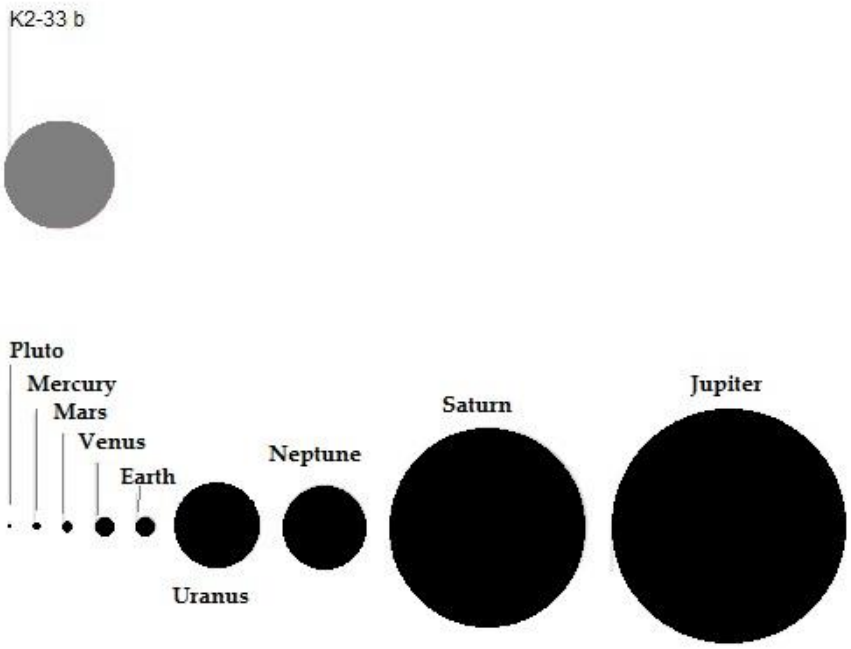
Abstract: Dogma has K2-33 and K2-33b the same age, ~9.3 million years old. It is clear they are vastly different ages, as the host is a voluminous red dwarf and its companion a many hundred million year old grey dwarf. Both are placed on the WT diagram to show the public and the scientific community at large that the dogma is off by two magnitudes concerning the age of K2-33b, the grey dwarf in question and off by over one magnitude with K2-33. As well, V 391 Pegasi b is shown to exist with or without a red giant needing to exist in any state.



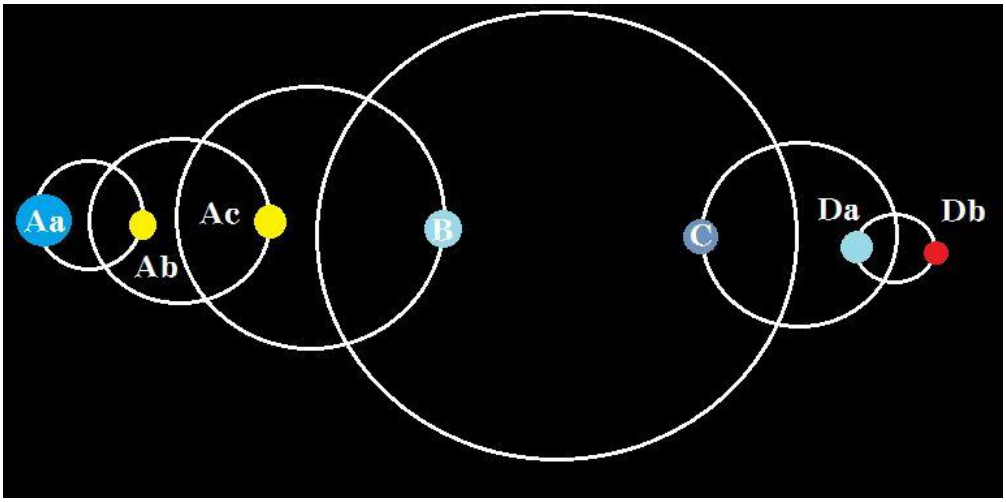
By classifying the actual material physical characteristics of the two stars in the K2-33 system, we can see that they are in fact nowhere near the same age.



K2-33 is a population 1 mostly plasmatic star, and K2-33b is a population 2 star which is mostly gaseous. The dogma teaches that a middle aged grey dwarf that is possibly between 800 million to 1.6 billion years old is only 9.3 million years old. Not only that, but they teach that it is the same age as a star that is in much earlier stages of evolution as plotted on this graph. So they are wrong in two respects. They have a star that is 800-1600 million years old placed as 9.3 million which is off by a factor of 2, (9.3 million years *100 = 930 million years), and they also have this very old star matching the supposed age of its host of 9.3 million years, which in fact is also off by at least a factor of 1 (9.3 million years * 10 = 93 million years old).



It is reasonably certain that astronomers are using outdated theory to age these objects, because if they were using a good theory, it would make sense that two objects that are different in physical appearance, mass and a host of other dissimilarities would be different ages, given they are on a similar line of evolution. It is suggested that they abandon outdated theory, or else it will become more and more problematic as is currently happening. What will happen when they find an object that is old like the Earth in orbit around K2-33? Are they are going to skew the findings so that they all match each other? Probably. Remember, dogma forces young stars to be really old (they are not), and then they force all the orbiting objects to be the same age as the theoretical age they made the host. Even by their own definitions of star they have to explain how septuple star systems have stars (by their standards) of all the same age. (Nothing is ever mentioned about that by the way). The Nu Scorpii system is below, not to scale. Good luck on forcing all these stars to be the same age!



If there is a similar to Earth size, mass and age object in orbit around K2-33, which there probably is we just have not found it, is it going to be forcibly aged as being 9.3 million years old as well? What will it take for the dogma to correct their outdated theory? How many gross contradictions are needed? How much will they invent just to prop up a worldview that is no longer accurate or precise? Does the entire edifice of theoretical astrophysics have to completely disintegrate into ash before it is replaced? How much face saving is needed? Here is another example.

The star V 391 Pegasi was supposedly a red giant at one point, in which case its companion star, V 391 Pegasi b was supposed to be obliterated by its host's red giant phase. Let me re-state this. V 391 Pegasi is a Subdwarf B star that is accepted by the dogma to have expanded into a red giant earlier in its life. Now it is no longer a red giant, so any type of gas giant or other highly evolved star should not even exist in close orbit, because it would have been destroyed. Yet, V 391 Pegasi b is in a close-in orbit, that somehow "survived" the host's red giant phase. This is a huge problem. What they are telling us is that the Subdwarf B was hot and big enough to obliterate any close in objects, yet V391 Pegasi b is still there. How can this be? Well reader there are actually four options and three of them the dogma finds impossible, but are actually more likely. It is strange how they accept the most unreasonable conclusion, based off a theory that has no observational evidence.

1. V 391 Pegasi b never survived its host's "red giant" phase, because the red giant phase never happened. This is the most likely scenario.

   This would be like saying I survived a nuclear bomb being dropped on my hometown, yet it never happened. Surviving an event that never happened is quite easy. You can be a survivor of anything if you were never near the event or the event never happened.

2. V 391 Pegasi b was much larger and hotter and was ripped up and lost vastly larger amounts of mass than it currently possesses. So we are actually looking at a gas giant that moved quickly out of red dwarf stages due to being in orbit around a much larger star closely. The transition of star to large planet is impossible to the dogma, so this also cannot be considered by the dogma, yet it is exactly what happens all over the galaxy. (Probably why they do not give a pro-genitor mass in number 4 below).

3. V 391 Pegasi b was adopted by its host after it went through the red giant phase, this being said if it was adopted, then it never had to survive anything at all, and is an independent structure (as is outlined by the mass independence and dependence principles of stellar formation and evolution). This is unlikely to the dogma, because stars cannot adopt older stars (mislabeled planets). Yet we have direct observational evidence of this occurring all over the galaxy. This is another likely scenario (and the red giant phase is not even required for this to occur).

4. V 391 Pegasi b survived its hosts red giant phase without any significant mass loss, and also assumes the red giant phase even occurred at all. (The accepted dogma.) As well, it is doubly strange how they have V 391 Pegasi b surviving the encounter

> with a big bad red giant, yet nothing is mentioned about how much mass would have been lost, and how large the younger version of V 391 Pegasi b would have been. It would be common sense to reason. If a much larger gas type star is being torn to shreds, how much material was torn away to give its current state?

With all this said, we can be clear that there is a much richer worldview ready to be developed other than big bang creationism. We are dealing with a galaxy much grander than 20th century dogmatists can handle. Are you up to the task of making the necessary corrections?