

Neptune is a Star

Jeffrey J. Wolynski

Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

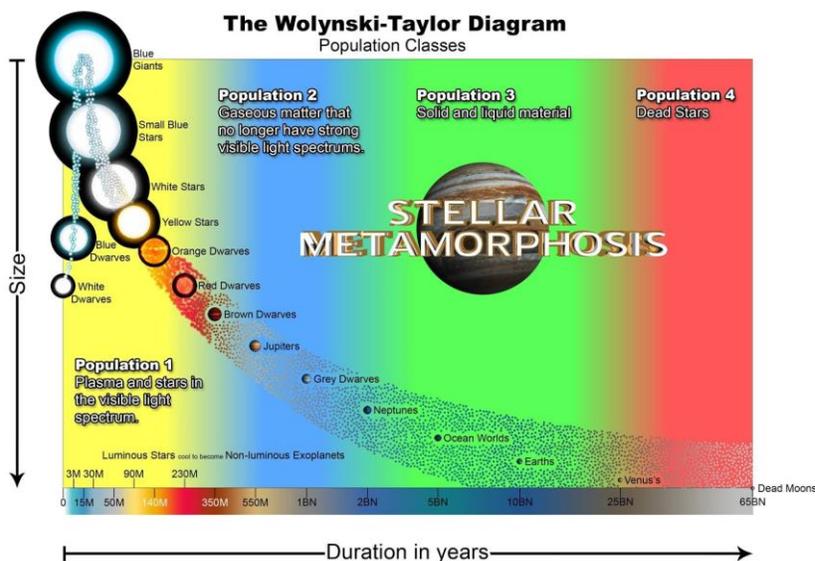
May 29, 2017

Cocoa, FL 32922

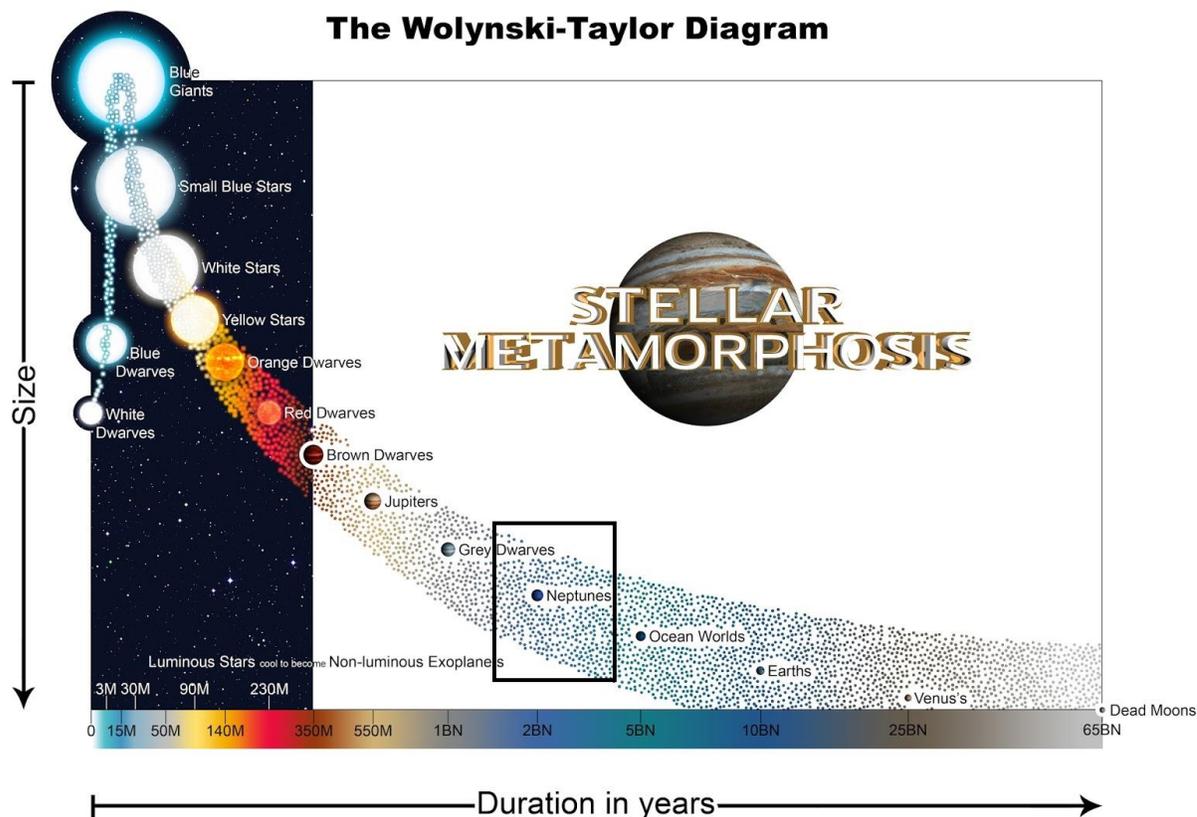
Abstract: According to establishment dogma, Neptune sized objects should be rare. This is the complete opposite of the predictions made by stellar metamorphosis, which shows that Neptune objects will be quite common.

Explanation is provided with a simple graph.

In stellar metamorphosis theory Neptunes are population 3 stars. It does not matter where their orbits are located in reference to hotter hosts. They are common and more abundant than their hotter counterparts which shine strongly in the infrared and visible light spectrums. They are not rare as accepted by establishment dogma. It should also be noted for the reader that when they see "hot/cold/warm" Neptunes in press reports that the "hot/cold/warm" classifications have nothing to do with the actual internal temperatures of the Neptunes (which are all hot). The "hot/cold/warm" classifications are the astronomers placing the Neptunes in hot = close orbits, warm = mid range orbits, cold = far orbits. So to them, if you see a "cold Neptune" they actually mean far Neptune to its host. If you see "hot Neptune" they mean a Neptune that is right next to the host. If you see "warm Neptune" the astronomers mean in the middle ranges about where Earth/Mars is now or closer. They should use, "far/mid range/close" instead of "cold/warm/hot" so to not confuse the actual characteristics of the star with other stars. This is simply another huge communication problem astronomers have. They also refer to oxygen and nitrogen as being metals in their calculations. Chemists know that nitrogen and oxygen are not metals, yet astronomers call them that. It is very strange and is just a symptom of a larger institutionalization problem, the dogma does not understand stellar evolution or planet formation, nor do they realize it is the same process. Stars are young hot planets, and planets are ancient, evolving/dead stars.



Their locations on a graph are provided below.



As the reader can see, there is nothing rare at all about Neptunes. They are very, very common. They are even more common than Jupiters and stars that shine brightly in the infrared and visible light spectrums. What has happened is that the accepted dogma, the nebular hypothesis (which was falsified back in the 1700's due to the angular momentum problem), has Neptunes as rare objects. They are accepted by the dogma as being rare because all "planets" are just remains of star birth. There is no reason why most stars should leave remains that far out, thus meaning they should be rare. Unfortunately establishment dogma has no idea what they are talking about. Planets are not remains of star birth, they are evolved stars themselves, so their actual location in reference to their new hosts is completely irrelevant. They will also be difficult to find, because their infrared light will be weaker than their hotter counterparts. Most Neptunes will need to be observed indirectly for now as our technology is not advanced enough yet.

It is also suggested to the reader to look for other failures to communicate that the establishment has. They are failing all over the place and need serious help. Chances are most likely that if they have failed with something as simple as this, that they have failed in dozens of other areas as well. They get an "A" with technology in finding these things, but an "F" with theory in explaining what they are. The author does not have a horse in the technology race, but can still outclass the count of exoplanets found with theory, as he can find and catalogue more exoplanets with a great pair of binoculars. The young exoplanets shine in visible light, and ~300,000 can be observed up to magnitude -9.