

Updated Kepler Exoplanet Discoveries Due to New Theory of Planet Formation

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Abstract: Utilizing the General Theory and the Radiation Principle of Stellar Evolution it is made clear that the actual count of discovered exoplanets is over 40,000,000 as of the publication date of this paper. Explanation is provided.

According to NASA's exoplanet archive found here:

<https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/>

The number of light curves observed is 40,601,244. This is a big problem for theorizers as it means they are making direct observation of exoplanets, given a single light curve is direct observation of at least a single exoplanet. In the general theory it is stated that both star evolution is planet formation (they are just astrons) and according to the Radiation Principle of stellar evolution the youngest exoplanets will emit strong visible light. Since these young exoplanets are known to emit strong visible light in accordance to both the general theory and the radiation principle, it can be concluded that direct observation is being made of over 40 million hot, young exoplanets.

The actual confirmed exoplanets found is not the 3,567 stated on the top left of the main webpage, but is actually vastly higher, and is in plain sight. The number of exoplanets found (hot, young, big) exoplanets that have yet to lose a large percentage of their mass and cool is over 40 million. This means theorizers are off by 4 magnitudes. It is suggested to update the confirmed exoplanets to reflect the discovery that planet formation is star evolution, as they can be directly observed with light curves.

This is a very important realization, because it means that with improved telescopic technology we can even count the exoplanets in other galaxies entirely, leaving the sheer number of them to easily exceed the collective imagination of all of humanity in sheer physical scale and multitude. The only problem with counting exoplanets in other galaxies is that the speculative interpretations offered by the establishment are simply misguided and get in the way of progress. They separated young hot astrons from the highly evolved ones by giving them two distinct names: star and planet.

The author has also looked at the data provided by the Kepler gurus and has noticed that they do not list stars below temperature of 2661 Kelvin. This is extremely problematic as most stars no longer shine, but reflect and absorb light and heat from their hosts instead as they grow old and evolve. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1603.0174v2.pdf> It is also expected for the exoplanet count to reach into the hundreds of billions alongside "stars". This is why. They were never mutually exclusive objects to begin with, it was culture that made them mutually exclusive, so it is expected that educated astrophysicists will never understand this, not in my lifetime at least.