Stellar Metamorphosis: XO-3b the Eccentric Star

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Abstract: In stellar metamorphosis it is explained what is happening to the star XO-3b, as the establishment does not have an explanation for its eccentric orbit. This aging star has falsified the establishment's dogma for planet formation via proto-planetary disk with its eccentric orbit but is consistently ignored because it threatens careers and the status quo.

The star XO-3b, which I will call Oddball, orbits in a highly eccentric orbit around its host star. Its orbital eccentricity is measured to be .288, meaning it is highly eccentric. Those who do not understand what eccentricity is, it is the shape of the star's orbit. An eccentricity of 1 would be a perfect circle and an eccentricity of .5 would be more like an egg. An eccentricity of .288 means the star orbits around it's host star in a very squashed orbit. The astrophysicists that study these objects have no explanation for this, as if they are to keep their proto-planetary disk model for star formation Oddball should not exist, because it does not have a circular orbit which is required by their dogma. Here lies the problem, since Oddball exists and has a really strange orbit around it's host star we can conclude that the **proto-planetary disk model is officially false**. This is not a first occurrence for the falsification of the proto-planetary disk, it was first officially falsified when Edwin Hubble looked at nebulas and realized that they were ***not solar systems forming, but entire galaxies***. This fact has been ignored for over 100 years and it is quite easy to explain this star.

The reason why this star has an eccentric orbit is because when stars age, they lose their ability to sustain their stable orbits from loss of their ability to do radiative work, so they take up orbit around newer younger hotter stars. Eventually its orbit becomes less eccentric and stabilizes over many millions of years and becomes more circular. Thus Oddball formed in a completely different region of outer space and was adopted, just as all stars do as they age, shrink, solidify, neutralize and wander about our galaxy. The older stars such as Jupiter and Earth are on an ecliptic plane and have mostly circular orbits, but as we see Pluto's orbit is more eccentric, as it is one of the last members to be added to the current solar system. We can therefore tell how long a host star has adopted it's members by examining the eccentricity of the orbits. More squashed orbits equal new solar systems, more circular orbits equal very old and stable systems.

The debate between the clueless astrophysicists is whether or not Oddball is a planet or a brown dwarf. Any astrophysicist that actually pays attention to nature would understand that this is a red herring issue, as brown dwarfs are intermediate stages of a stars evolution and "planets" are also intermediate stages to a stars evolution. They are the exact same thing, so their "debate" is mindless chattering.