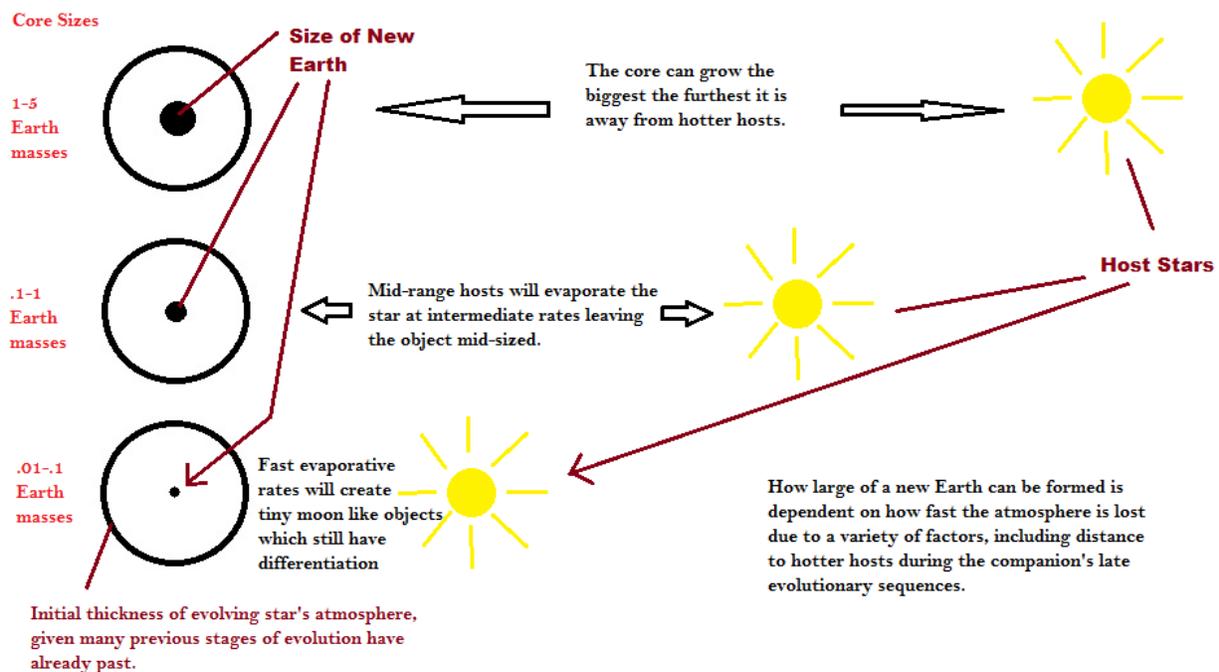


Creating Different Sized Earths in Stellar Metamorphosis, the Trappist-1 System

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
June 16, 2017
Cocoa, FL 32922

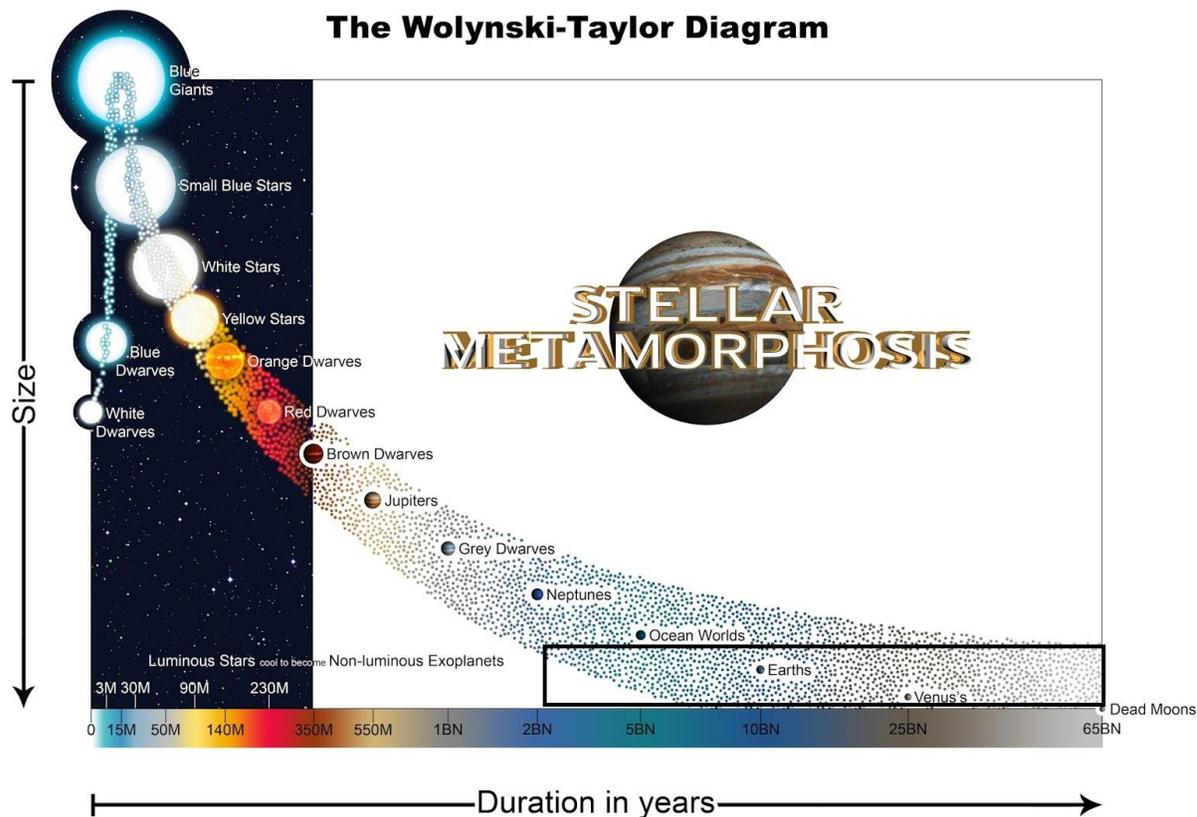
Abstract: Nature creates Earths. Here is an explanation of one aspect of how she does it by ripping away their atmospheres at different rates. We can explain the different sizes of the Trappist-1 evolved stars using stellar metamorphosis theory.

The rate at which the atmosphere is ripped away will determine how much material is deposited into the interior, thus determining how large the rocky/metal ball can be in the interior. If a companion is too close to a host, it will not have enough time to form a large interior. If a companion is far away, it will be able to form a really large core.



Included on the next page is the diagram which shows the variance in sizes between the objects, not all Earths are Earth sized. This theory has provided a reason why this is true, as opposed to the outdated and false nebular hypothesis and all its variants including core accretion, and disk instability. The facts are this. Planet formation is stellar evolution. A planet is an evolving/evolved star.

The Wolynski-Taylor Diagram



Looking at the top diagram shows that the variability of star's sizes increases because some might have lost mass faster than others, as determined by its orbital past with hotter/colder hosts. So you could have much more evolved stars as being more massive than smaller ones. The variance increases as the star evolves due to mass loss. This represents the TRAPPIST-1 system. Some could be ocean worlds, Earths, or dead moons of all different masses. This also means that mass alone cannot determine the stage of the star's evolution. You have to observe the star to determine what stage of evolution it is. They came from other parts of the galaxy