

Kepler 438b, Life or No Life?

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Abstract: It is well understood that establishment astronomy and astrophysics (the dogma for short) does not understand that planets are evolving, evolved/dead stars. The two objects, planets and stars, were never mutually exclusive. They were assumed to be exclusive in light of the complete absence of data concerning stars in all mass ranges. What they did is claim to understand how stars evolved, while simultaneously ignoring the evolved/evolving stars by calling them "exoplanets/planets". This essentially means that all their models and theories concerning planet formation/star evolution are built on mountains of false knowledge. They simply do not have good enough theories or data interpretation to explain what is actually happening. We can determine if life is on Kepler 438b by using the life hypothesis of the general theory of stellar metamorphosis and the MVT principles as coupled to the principle of biostellar evolution in the general theory.

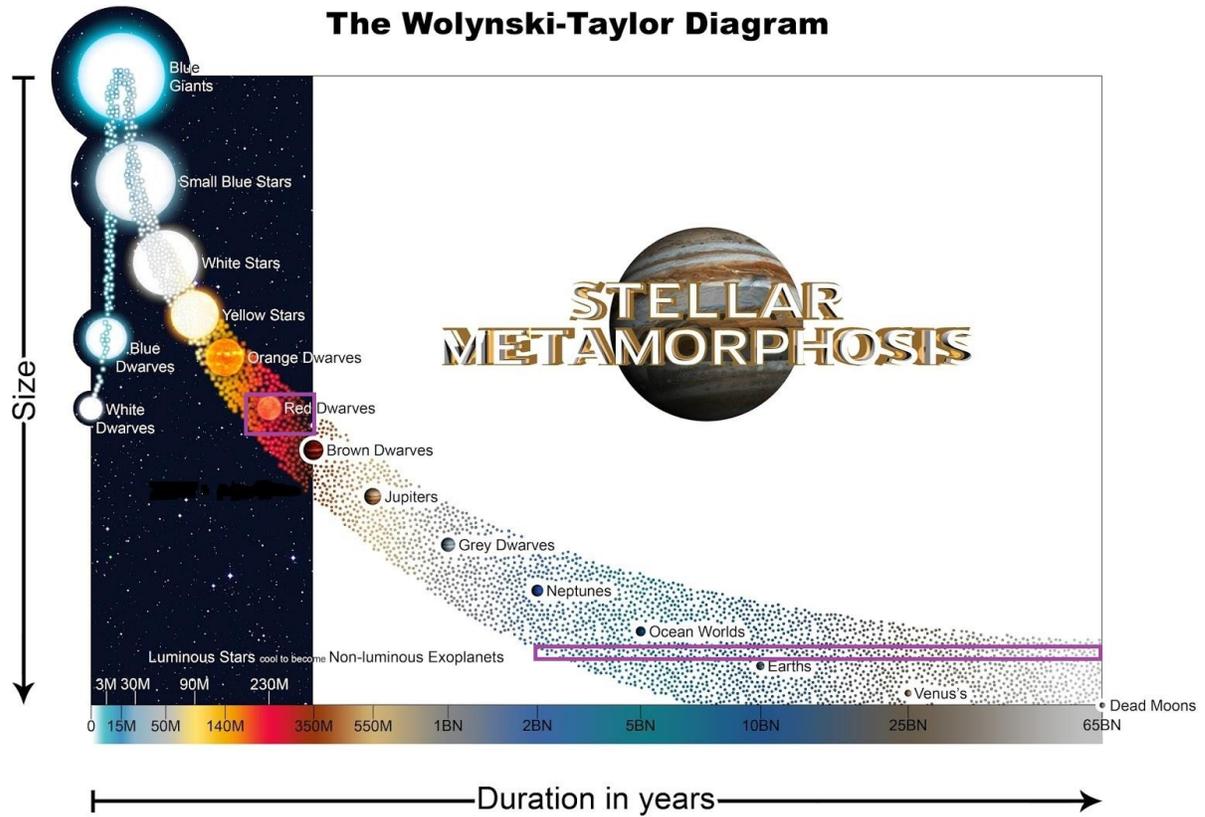
Since we cannot use the interpretations of the data utilized by the dogma, because they are invalid and inaccurate, we can ignore their belief that Kepler 438b is not hosting life. Kepler 438b orbited other objects in its past, so measuring any type of flux from its current host only gives us a few pages of a single chapter in a very large book concerning its history. Just so the reader knows, simply reading a few pages of a single chapter of a book will not allow you to know all the characters, the plot, the scenes, etc. They are looking at it as it is now, and assuming without question that it was always like that since its formation. That is like opening a history book (assuming it is sorted chronologically), reading a few pages in the center of the book and then claiming to know the entire story. Not only that, but assuming that the pages that you opened the book to accurately represent the entire story even from the very beginning. It is very poor reasoning on part of the dogma, simply because they do not have good theory, so they are forced to come to huge, over-generalizations based on outdated theory and assumptions.

Kepler-438b is actually very, very old, at least 2 billion years, which of course is not the argument. That is reserved for trashing the assumption that the host is as old as its companion, which is in direct conflict with the principle of stellar age delineation. The host is extremely young in comparison, not the 4.4 billion years as hypothesized by the dogma. It is more than likely ~140-350 million years old.

Kepler-438b probably has a similar iron/nickel core size as Earth's, and has had a much larger gaseous atmosphere at one point. As well, since the mass is also comparable to Earth, its core is also probably comparable, thus signals it had enough time for life to have formed and evolved on it. In light of these realizations it is extremely likely that Kepler-438b has or had life on it, especially if a magnetosphere stronger than Earth's is present.

Given a lower estimate for age of about 2 billion years, early life would be starting to form. Between 2-12 billion years would represent a good analog of the conditions of Earth when life was in full bloom at various stages of evolution, through and beyond water world stages of its evolution. It is assumed this object could not have formed/nor possesses life, based on very weak assumptions rooted in the star's water content only being available if it orbits at a specific distance to a host, which is in direct conflict with the Life Hypothesis. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1403.0066v1.pdf> These objects can and do migrate even after they are captured. As well, to really determine if the object is extremely old, beyond 12 billion years, we could see if it has Van Allen belts, which signals a strong magnetic field. If the object is about the same size as Earth, and does not possess a magnetic field, then it is meaningless to determine if life is on it based on the habitable zone hypothesis, as all the oceans would evaporate and all life would

become irradiated, completely sterilizing the star's surface. It would be much better to utilize the life hypothesis, in light of the general theory of stellar metamorphosis. A graph showing the proposed locations for these objects on the WT diagram.



In the purple boxes are the locations for the two stars, Kepler-438b is somewhere in the lower, thin purple box, and Kepler 438 is somewhere in the top left box. Notice how they are both vastly different in age. Depending on whether Kepler 438b has a magnetic field will determine if it is extremely old, much further to the right inside of the purple box, closer to Venus. If lots of water vapor is detected and a strong magnetic field, then it is much further to the left. Just so the reader is made 100% clear, all stars could orbit inside of the habitable zone of establishment dogma. That does not mean the object is hosting life, or even has water oceans, because the world could be dead and sterilized by a host or self-sterilized similar to Venus. This is a good idea for a new paper, because it is also clear self-sterilization happens before host sterilization.