

Astronomers Are Trying to Find When and Where They Went Wrong Concerning Planet Formation

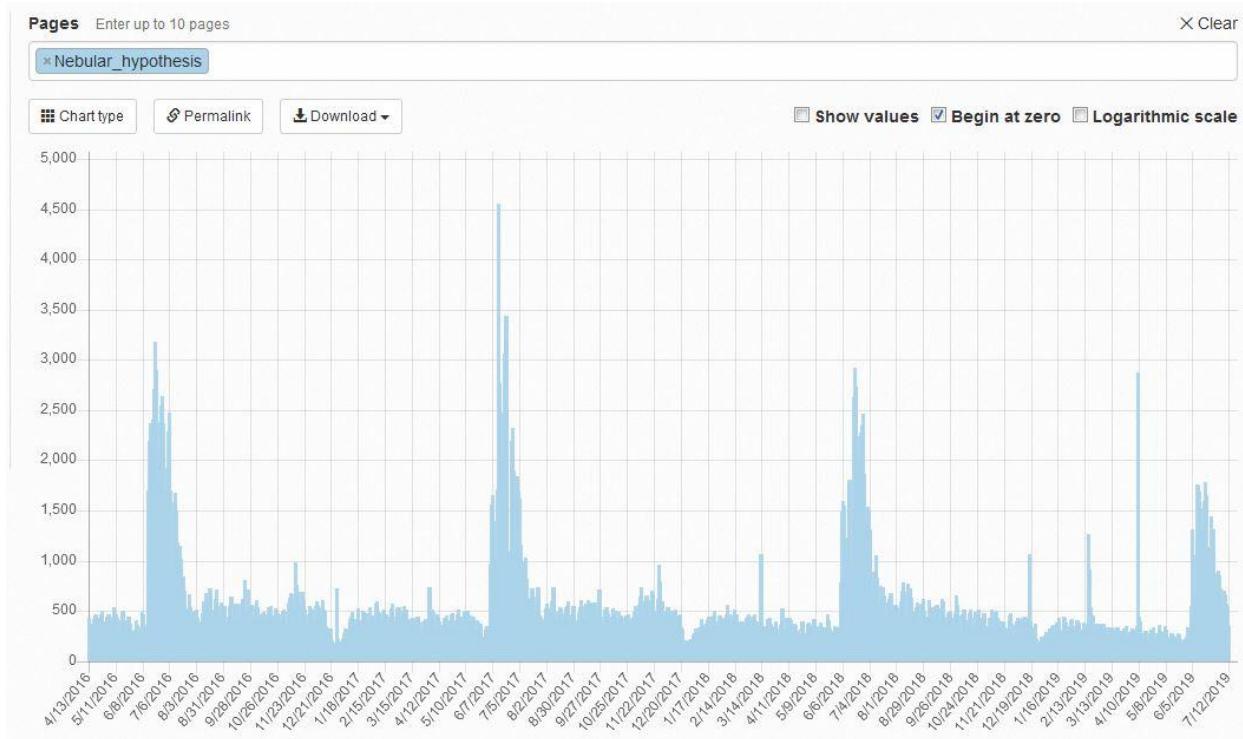
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Abstract: Using basic Wikipedia page view statistics, it is apparent astronomers are trying to figure out where they went wrong. As well, it is apparent that 2017 was the year for maximum acceptance of the nebular hypothesis, it is now on a downward slide. This is due to it not being a useful hypothesis in explaining any current observation by Kepler, TESS or any space/ground based exoplanet (evolving star) hunter. The replacement theory, stellar metamorphosis, is used to explain to the astronomers why they have gone so wrong for so long.

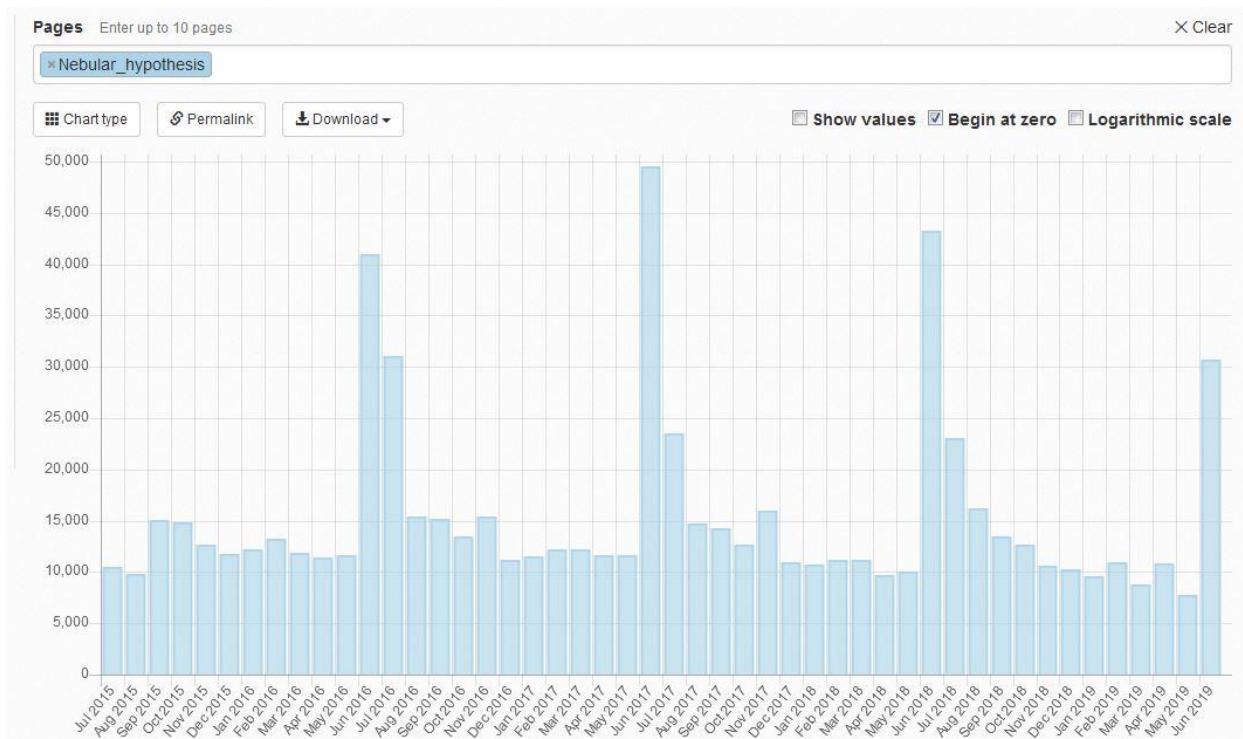
The nebular hypothesis Wikipedia page views can be found at this link:

https://tools.wmflabs.org/pageviews/?project=en.wikipedia.org&platform=all-access&agent=user&start=2016-04-13&end=2019-07-12&pages=Nebular_hypothesis

Below is a screen shot of the years in question, 2016-2019 for the nebular hypothesis. The yearly spikes are conferences where astronomers are all meeting up, and brushing up on the ideas that are popular. Notice how 2017 has the biggest spike:

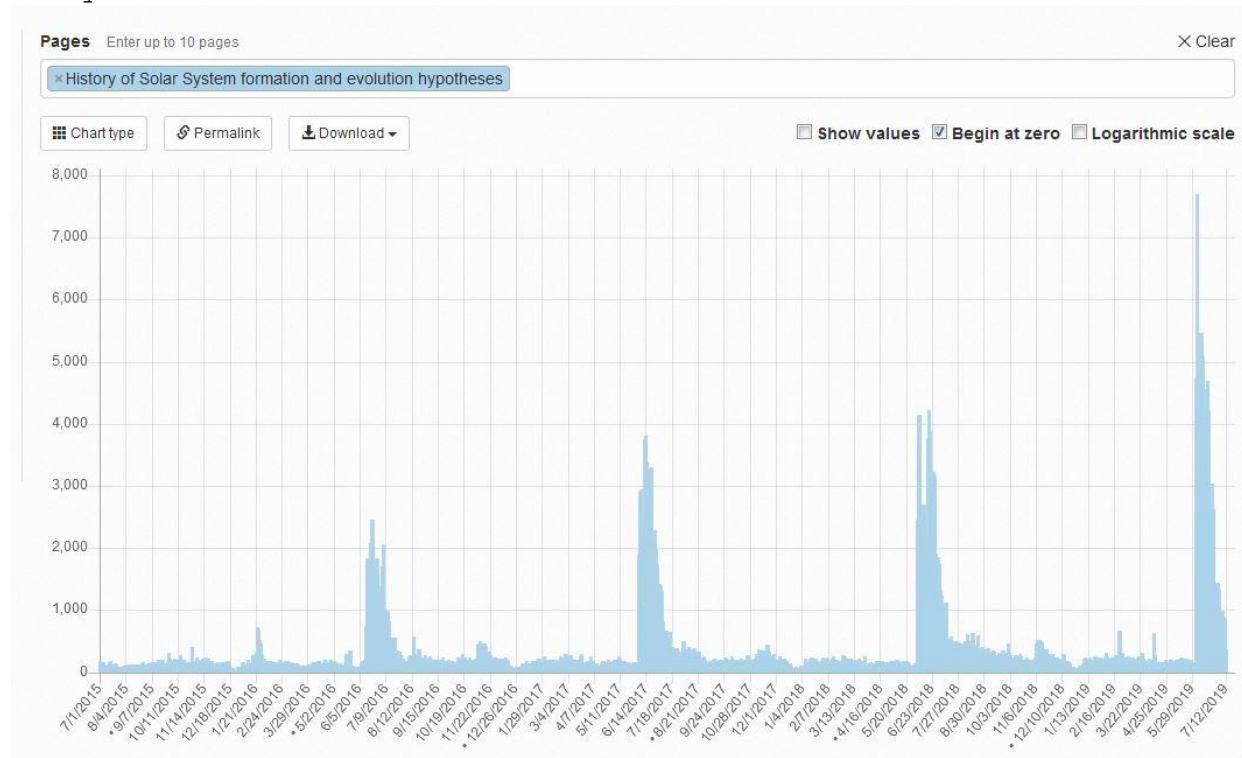


Monthly chart:

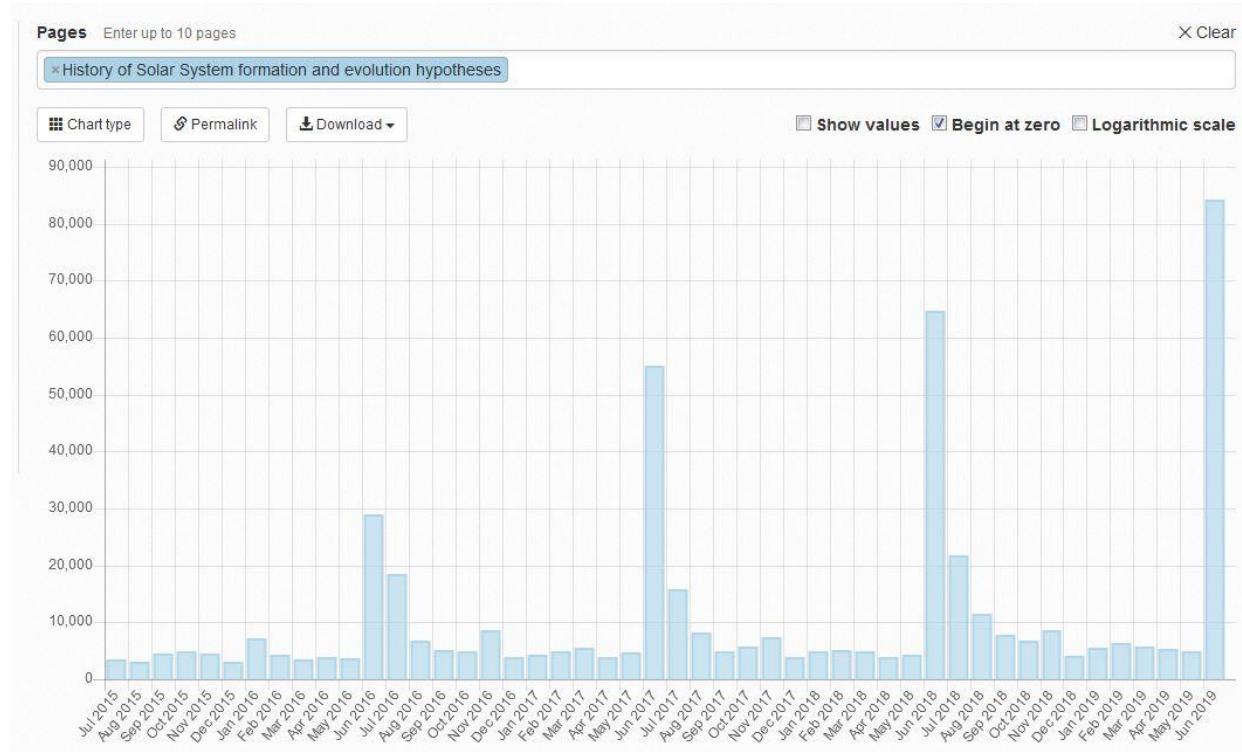


Notice the downward trend from a high in 2017. The Nebular Hypothesis is falling out of favor with max popularity in 2017. Next is the astronomers trying to figure out where they went wrong with the "history of solar system formation and evolution hypotheses" page.

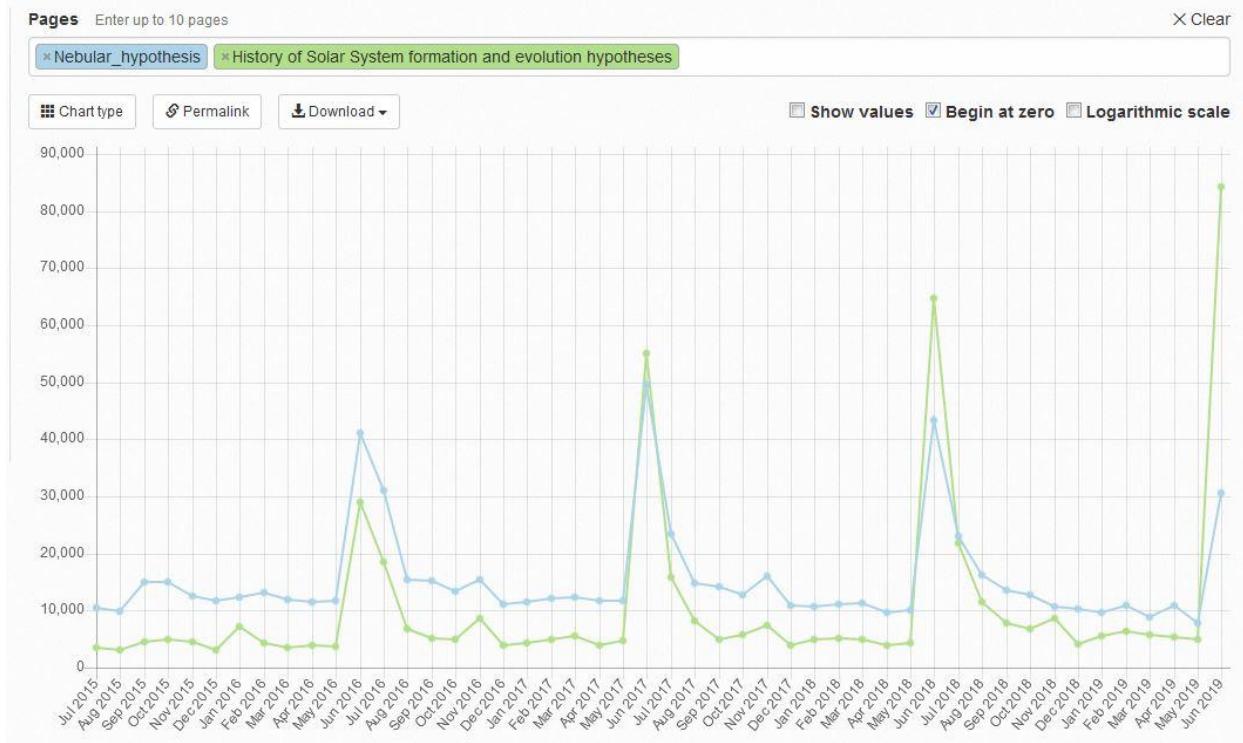
Daily:



Notice the huge spike in one day of views in 2019, over ~7,500! That is from astronomers having a difficult time figuring out where to go next! They are lost! Monthly:



To give some perspective, it is even possible to place the two together in terms of monthly views.



The green is the history page views, the blue is the nebular hypothesis. Notice how the green overtook the blue in 2017. In 2017 the nebular hypothesis went out of favor, as noted by conference attendee attention. The conferences are when astronomers get together after the spring semester and work out problems (or ignore them). This clear divergence of attention signals to me astronomers are having serious issues with their worldview (even though they are totally silent about it), and they are looking at the history of hypothesis formation to see where they went wrong. Though, the solution is not mentioned on the history page. The nebular hypothesis is not needed. Stars are young, hot, big, undifferentiated planets, and planets are the ancient, cold, small, rocky, differentiated stars. They are the same objects, though appearing different because they are in different stages of evolution. Stars (planets) are all evolutionary structures. No disk or nebular hypothesis is needed. I will come back to this paper next year to update the statistics, as it is predicted the page views to diverge even more. The nebular hypothesis will be defunct in about 20 years as the old guard retires and people are raised with the theory of planetary evolution, or as I call it, stellar metamorphosis.

On the next page is the graph that shows planets being older stars, they were never mutually exclusive.

