GJ 436b: A Gas Dwarf/Pre-Ocean World in Stellar Metamorphosis

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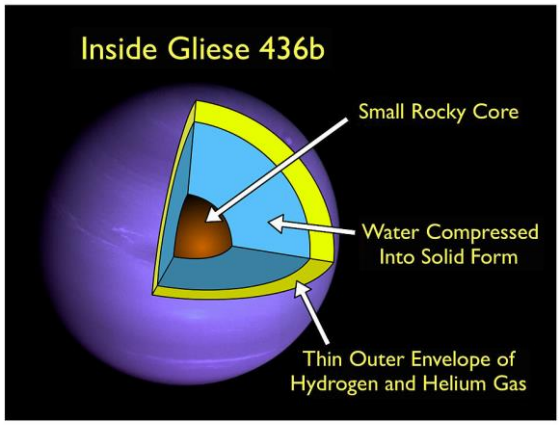
Abstract: It is explained that GJ 436b is a gas dwarf/pre-ocean world according to the measurement of its radius. A simple diagram offered by an establishment physicist shows this and an explanation for its stage of evolution is provided according to the general theory.

The establishment physicist Dr. Jason Wright in a 2007 Press Release of the American Astronomical Society illustrated the interior of the evolved star GJ 436b.

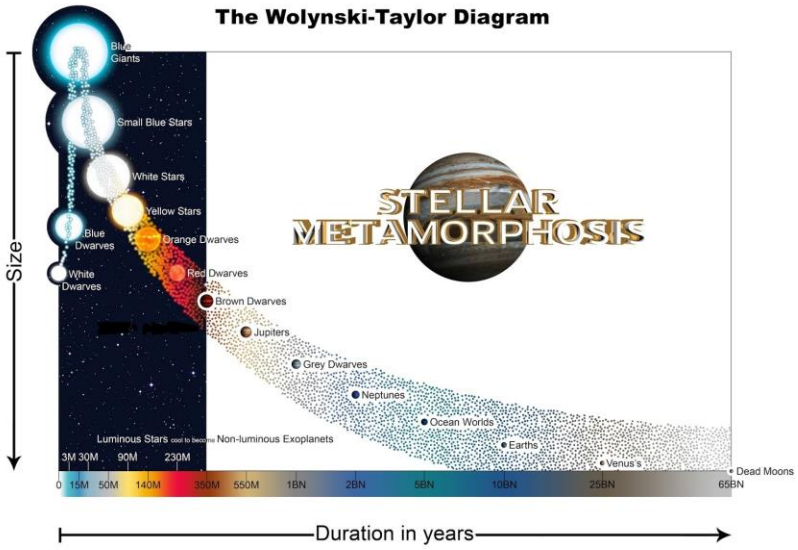


GJ 436b is a gas dwarf/pre-ocean world according to the measurement of its radius.[1] It has a radius of about that of Neptune, it has a small rocky core and it has an extremely comparatively thick water ocean, which is probably not compressed in solid form. The water would be too hot from internal heat to be compressed into solid form, in fact, it is less evolved than Earth's current state. As well, there is probably a comparatively thin outer envelope of hydrogen and helium gas. So the diagram is relatively correct, in addition to the core probably being a bit smaller and having a small iron/nickel interior. Though a few explanations of this object can be provided and some simplifying assumptions can be corrected.

Firstly, there is no model or theory that can explain satisfactorily what this object is and how it formed offered by establishment. They say evolved stars form in disks around much younger stars, a clear contradiction. How is an older object born after its younger host? Their explanations do not make any sense. As well, if this object were to have formed in its current location in a disk, then why does it both have an orbital eccentricity of .15 (more egged shaped than round, 0 would be very round, .9 would be highly eccentric), and orbit nearly perpendicular to its hosts rotation? GJ436b and GJ436 (the host star) are not related. They are

two completely mutually exclusive objects. As well, it is observed to be losing its atmosphere due to atmospheric escape and photoevaporation. How does an object pull gas together to form, when it is being ripped apart? What has happened reader is that there was a third object which transferred orbital angular momentum to GJ 436b, and was subsequently either ejected from the system or took up orbit much further out from the host. GJ 436b was adopted, and its host began ripping away the thick hydrogen/helium atmosphere, which essentially increases the rate which it evolves.

Since the object is now in a new orbit, as evidenced by its eccentricity and the fact that it is losing the lighter elements in abundance, it will thus become less massive and evolve to the ocean world stages. Once the left over hydrogen and helium are removed due to their high velocity as gases and even monotomic atoms, the thick water world will be exposed. This is predicted by the general theory. It will remain a very steamy, thick ocean world for very, very long periods of time because the host is a dim red dwarf, and the intensity of the radiation coming off it will not be strong enough to break apart the water into hydrogen and oxygen. That is unless another more massive object comes around to transfer its angular momentum and cause the evolved star to move to an orbit further out, in which case would allow the steamy world to cool a little on its water surface, or the pair gets adopted by an even larger host.



The top diagram shows where GJ 436b and GJ 436 are. They are both 230 million years old and ~2 billion years old. GJ 436b will become an ocean world and then an Earth. We should respect the fact that Earth, our home world, did not form as is. It was at one point probably orbiting a red dwarf long before humans even existed, it was alien to us, just like GJ 436b. What is even more incredible is that it was even a red dwarf itself, long before its water oceans formed. This should give the reader pause. It means that when we look out at the night sky, we are looking at young, hot Earths, many billions of years younger than our home world. There are trillions of them.

[1] Archer, Daniel. December 16, 2017. Stellar Metamorphosis: Astron Classification Table. *http://vixra.org/pdf/1712.0460v1.pdf* Retrieved: January 5, 2018