

# The Location of Titan on the Wolynski-Taylor Diagram

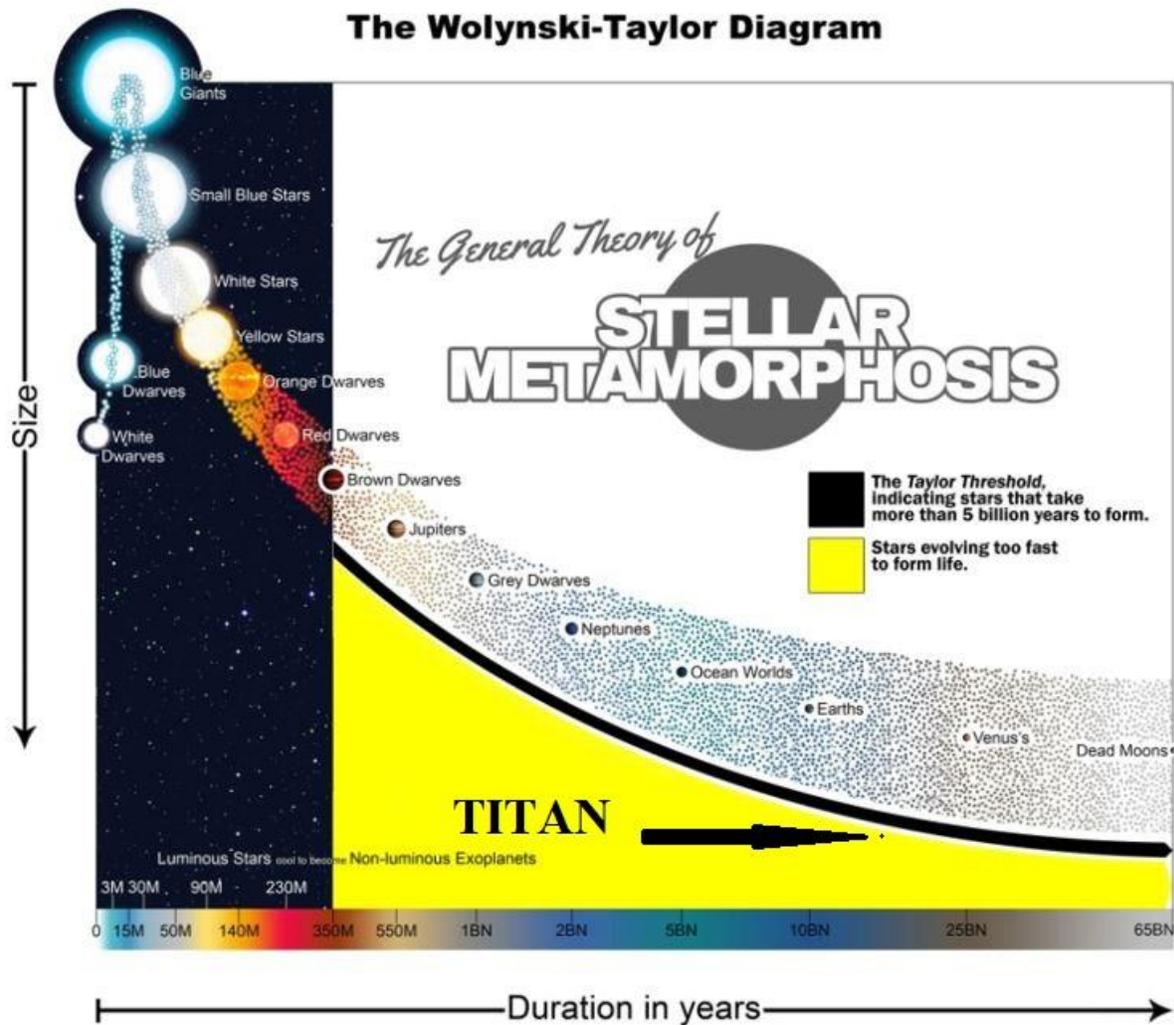
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*Abstract: One of Saturn's moons, Titan, is placed on the WT Diagram. Explanation of what we should expect from this placement is provided.*

Titan has hydrocarbon lakes made of methane. This should not be possible, as to form large amounts of natural gas (methane), life needed to decompose. Since there is no life on Titan, and it also has huge amounts of natural gas right on the surface, then we can propose that it simply evolved too fast. In other words, it sits right below the Taylor Threshold for life formation. There shouldn't be any life found on Titan. There might be chemical precursors as Titan is right on the edge, but it just simply did not have enough time, molecular mobility, gravitation and volume to form it. This is all considering that it also has a differentiated iron/nickel core, albeit small one given it evolved really fast due to being ripped apart earlier in its history from a hotter host. It might not even have an iron/nickel core at all, but as long as it has differentiation it is the core remains of an extremely old star. It would be fine for the core not to have iron/nickel, it just means the magnetic field would not have protected it as easily, so it would have further evolved too fast, anyways.

The atmosphere is also composed of 97% nitrogen. The rocks and minerals on the ground though are predicted to be similar to Earth's rocks and minerals, which have a high concentration of oxygen. What this means is that that the ultraviolet radiation of a hotter host ripped away the atmospheric oxygen long after the rocks/minerals had formed in the interior, which then left the nitrogen in the atmosphere. The nitrogen in the atmosphere has a higher bond dissociation energy, and is triple bonded, versus the oxygen gases' double bond. This means that the oxygen gas was broken up into atomic oxygen, which is much more energetic than diatomic oxygen, and subsequently escaped the atmosphere of Titan.

With the rocks being found on Titan, a level of differentiation, iron core or not, and the absence of an intrinsic magnetic field coupled with the very high percentage of nitrogen content, and hydrocarbon seas but no life, it can safely be concluded to not only be older than Earth, but older than the object which hosts it by billions of years, Saturn. This means Saturn captured Titan. The placement of Titan is on the next page, and is subject to revision.



As well, the dogmatic approach using assumption that no longer work still rules the establishment:

#### Evolution [\[edit\]](#)

The persistence of a dense atmosphere on Titan has been enigmatic as the atmospheres of the structurally similar satellites of Jupiter, Ganymede and Callisto, are negligible. Although the disparity is still poorly understood, data from recent missions have provided basic constraints on the evolution of Titan's atmosphere.

As we can see, they phrase the evolution of Titan's atmosphere as being persistent (persistence) as opposed to the atmospheres of the structurally similar moons Ganymede and Callisto, which possess no appreciable atmosphere. Simply put reader, they are older. Their atmospheres have already evaporated back into space. They are in excess of Venus's age, because they do not even have atmospheres. Not only that, but Callisto is probably impact remains, because it isn't even differentiated. Placing Titan and Ganymede/Callisto as all being the same age isn't science. It is assumption that became dogma.

