Functional Groups in Stellar Metamorphosis

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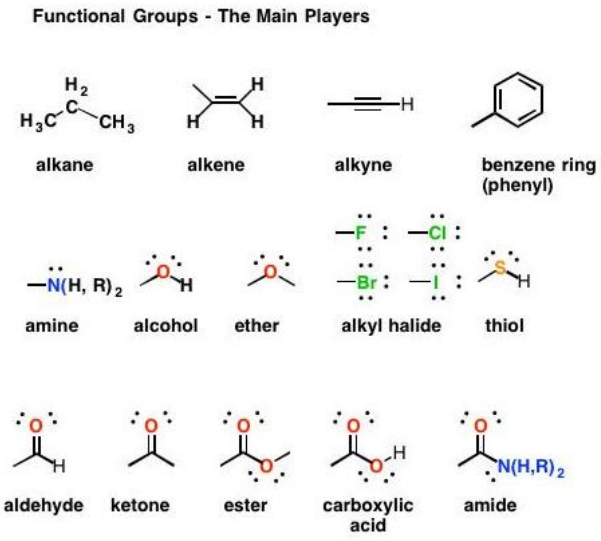
Abstract: According to the biostellar evolution principle, as a star evolves life forms and evolves on it. This means all major organic chemical processes occur inside and on the star as it evolves, thus the vast majority of organic functional groups in the universe are formed inside stars as they evolve. Stars directly form life and all organic compounds, molecules and material as they evolve as is predicted by the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.

Per Wikipedia:

In organic chemistry, functional groups are specific substituents or moieties within molecules that are responsible for the characteristic chemical reactions of those molecules. The same functional group will undergo the same or similar chemical reaction(s) regardless of the size of the molecule it is a part of. This allows for systematic prediction of chemical reactions and behavior of chemical compounds and design of chemical syntheses. Furthermore, the reactivity of a functional group can be modified by other functional groups nearby.



Organic chemistry is the study of the compounds of carbon. These compounds of carbon include halogens, sulfur, hydrogen, oxygen, nitrogen and phosphorus. All of these functional groups form in extremely large quantities in the atmospheres of evolving stars, per the general theory. They form in Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus but in different quantities per the

star's stage of metamorphosis, as well as react differently when introduced to different compounds which form as the star evolves. The essence of organic chemistry belongs inside of cooling stars (mislabeled things like planet, or brown dwarf by the dogma). As well, per the astrochemical principle of planet formation/stellar evolution according to stellar metamorphosis, it is stated that the majority of thermochemical, electrochemical and photochemical reactions take place in stars as they evolve into planets (old stars), not in the interstellar medium. https://vixra.org/pdf/1602.0309v2.pdf Not only that, but the precursor functional groups via sheer magnitude of material being mixed is what allows for the complexity principle of microbiology to hold ground. The microbiology of a star increases in complexity as it evolves. https://vixra.org/pdf/1608.0073v1.pdf

So what we have here are a series of basic principles put together in a way that breaks the mentality of astronomers in their assumptions that stars are not the source of basically all organic molecules and organic chemistry.

For readers who want to understand what is happening, astronomy is changing extremely rapidly, and working astrophysicists and astronomers are caught between a rock and a hard place. On one hand, they know of this major scientific discovery, in that it explains what happens as a star evolves into a life hosting star called, "planet", but on the other none of them can speak of this issue for fear of retribution and blacklisting/career damage done when bringing it up. Remember, astronomers have to accept that stars are fusion reactors that are billions of years old, or else they get fired from their jobs. As well, planets have to form in disks around young planets (stars) or else they get fired. They cannot go against their peers and the people who sign their paychecks, but you can. You can tell people of this discovery, that stars are young planets.