

# Main Concepts for Explaining Star Evolution (Planet Formation) According to the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski  
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Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: Since it is known in alternative scientific communities that planet formation is star evolution itself via the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis, some basic concepts are needed. Negligence of these concepts in application to any model concerning star evolution (planet formation) are more than likely incomplete or false.

- Differentiation of the star during early evolution to a fully differentiated star similar to Earth.
- Chemistry, including thermochemistry, electrochemistry, acids, bases, redox reactions
- The increasing/decreasing strength of gravitation as the star is subsequently born and evolves
- Changing pressure (high, low, EM forcing), internally/external layers in the star as it evolves
- Temperature, heat, endothermic, exothermic reactions
- Trans-concepts such as Peltier Effect, Seebeck effect
- Properties of all elements, not just elements lighter than oxygen or lithium.
- Changes in diameter of the star as it evolves
- Changes in mass, including changes in rate of mass loss to solar flaring, coronal mass ejections, radiation, impacts, and photoevaporation
- Changes in density
- Length of specific phases of evolution over short/long term, deep time, orbit changes
- Thermodynamic phase transitions, including plasma, gas, liquid and solid material
- The role of electric current/voltage and magnetic fields (including ferromagnetism, diamagnetism, paramagnetism)
- The role of electrically conducting/insulating material
- Hydraulic and pneumatic properties of material under extreme temperatures/pressures
- the rock cycle during late stages of star evolution
- Phase transitions to/from plasma, gas, liquid and solid (crystalline) material
- the formation of life on the star as it evolves (macroscopic dissipative system forming uncountable microscopic dissipative systems)
- The role of entropy during stellar evolution

As the reader can see, a star's evolution is vastly more complex than establishment models have predicted. It is suggested to apply these concepts to star evolution, so we can continue to do science, instead of ignoring them in favor of fusion/nebular hypothesis dogma.

