The Crust Solidification Principle of Life Formation

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Abstract: In this paper it is explained another principle of foundational structure of stellar evolution according to stellar metamorphosis.

The boundary between the interior crust of the gas giant has to almost completely solidify before its thick atmosphere/oceans dissipates. If this does not happen and the atmosphere and oceans are ripped away completely before the crust can solidify, then the molten material on the surface will boil away any oceans or thin atmosphere left, absent any hotter host impacting the star. This means that if a Hot Jupiter remains close to a hotter host for too long, it will ruin any chances of forming a water ocean, or any type of environment suitable for life, even long after the thick atmosphere has been ripped away. This all means that speeding up the process of stellar evolution by introducing a hot Jupiter to a host for too long will ruin any possibility of life/oceans or that star becoming a habitable world. So the author is clear, because of this, not all stars will host life, some will evolve too quickly, becoming barren worlds, hostile to all life. The rate of evolution has to be just right. Of course this is not including the other side of the spectrum of possibility, which is much different in comparison. Forming a Neptune mass rocky world would be quite amazing. The people who evolve on those stars would probably be short, and coming to Earth would lead to two clear ideas concerning both pressurization and gravitation: They would need space suits to make sure the pressure is high enough; they would hop around as if they were humans on the Moon. This means that if there are any witnesses to short, grey aliens who claim of them “hopping around” then chances are it needs to be considered as a real event.

“The boundary between the interior rocky crust of a gas giant and its atmosphere and oceans has to almost completely solidify before they dissipate, or there will be no possibility for life formation.”