

The Time Principle of Planet Formation

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Abstract: Since stellar evolution takes billions of years, and planet formation is stellar evolution in the general theory of stellar metamorphosis, it takes billions of years for a planet to form.

It takes billions of years for a star to lose the vast majority of its heat and mass, given it does this absent a younger hotter host speeding up its evolutionary timeline significantly by ripping it apart before it can fully differentiate and form the core material. In stellar metamorphosis, the stars that have lost the majority of their heat and mass are similar in size, composition, differentiation and mass to the Earth, Venus, Mars and Mercury. Since they are labeled as "planets" by the establishment, it can be stated that planets take billions of years to form. This understanding has major consequences to the status quo of academia. It means that we will never witness planet formation as a complete process, but we can view planets in different stages to their evolution. An analogy to this would be to view trees in the forest. You can walk around in a forest and you will not actually see the trees growing, but you can infer their growth from smaller trees in the vicinity. The same goes with stars. We can infer their evolution by looking at the ones that no longer shine. Only it is backwards during the main evolutionary sequence. Once the star reaches blue giant stages, it begins shrinking and losing mass. This means it will become smaller, colder and less massive as it evolves. With trees, they become bigger as they grow and age. The oldest trees are the biggest because they continually add mass to them as they grow, but since stars lose mass as they evolve, as per the mass loss (ML) principle, the oldest stars will be the smallest ones (as well as coldest). In academia any claims of seeing planets being formed are therefore false under this principle. The planet formation process happens internally, inside the evolving star, so "seeing" planet formation will never occur either even if we could speed up time. We can only infer the processes by studying the ground or high atmospheres of old or younger stars. This is in essence playing detective by looking at the direct clues on the Earth itself, we can discover what happened to it in the light that it is the leftover core of a long evolved star.