

# The Formose Reaction in Stellar Metamorphosis

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*Abstract: It is hypothesized that the first sugars for prebiotic life are formed during stellar evolution according to the general theory of stellar metamorphosis. They are created by formaldehyde being polymerized by iron/nickel meteors, which serve as catalysts, entering the atmospheres of middle aged stars such as Jupiter and Saturn. Explanation is provided.*

According to stellar metamorphosis theory, the vast majority of the chemical reactions that occur in the galaxy happen inside of stars as they cool and die, becoming “planets/exoplanets”. This is in line with the astrochemical principle. One of these reactions is the polymerization of formaldehyde to form simple sugars in the atmospheres of intermediate aged stars, as iron and nickel react with the atmosphere. The extreme heat of the iron/nickel, the fact that they break up into trillions of smaller bits to vastly increase their surface area for reactions as they smash into the atmosphere as well as their ease in acting as catalysts to combine a multitude of chemicals together are all central to the process. In particular it has been unfortunately accepted in mainstream circles that asteroids can form prebiotic chemicals, absent the material and processes required for reactions to take place in outer space, as outlined in stellar metamorphosis. For instance, if an asteroid is mostly iron/nickel, where does the hydrogen come from? The carbon? The oxygen? The formaldehyde? Solar wind impacting the surface of a tiny asteroid would not provide the sheer vast amounts of organic precursors readily available in the atmospheres of intermediate aged stars. As well, their average velocities as gases would readily exceed the escape velocity of even the largest asteroid, and these are outlined in basic principles of chemical reactions required for prebiotic life to form in the mobility, gravity, container and volume principles of stellar metamorphosis. We must realize that reactions of an entering asteroid to form prebiotic chemicals take place as the object enters the atmosphere. This means that mainstream claims which rely on life being brought here are simply misattributed to the reactions that took place on the asteroid as it entered Earth’s atmosphere. The hypothesis is as follows, prebiotic sugars are predicted to form in the atmospheres of intermediate aged stars, as iron/nickel asteroids impact them (which act as catalysts in large scales), given they contain considerable amounts of hydrogen, carbon, oxygen and the chemical comprising the specific combination of the three, formaldehyde. This is due to the formose reaction as discovered by the chemist, Alexander Mikhaylovich Butlerov.