Abstract: Data was obtained from the Kepler Space Telescope and through various media to plot the trend in the mass-radius relationship of stars as they evolve. The trend is that as they lose mass and evolve, they shrink in diameter. This is predicted by stellar metamorphosis, as stellar evolution is planet formation itself.

The nebular hypothesis and all accretion theories cannot explain anything. It is suggested to notice that stars cool, shrink and lose mass becoming what are called "planets/exoplanets". The trend is clear.
We can even stretch it out to make sure that it is even clearer, in fact, crystal clear, that stars can be traced all the way back to earlier stages of evolution.
The bunched up stars that the very bottom left are the most evolved. Astronomers call those planets and brown dwarfs. They are expanded in the first diagram above this one. Most data was collected on this page:

http://iopscience.iop.org/0004-637X/822/2/86/suppdata/apj523473t5_mrt.txt

and this one:

https://exoplanetarchive.ipac.caltech.edu/cgi-bin/TblSearch/nph-tblSearchInit?app=ExoTbls&config=exomultpars

and of course Wikipedia.

It is suggested to discard the nebular hypothesis and big bang.