Star Densities During Stellar Metamorphosis

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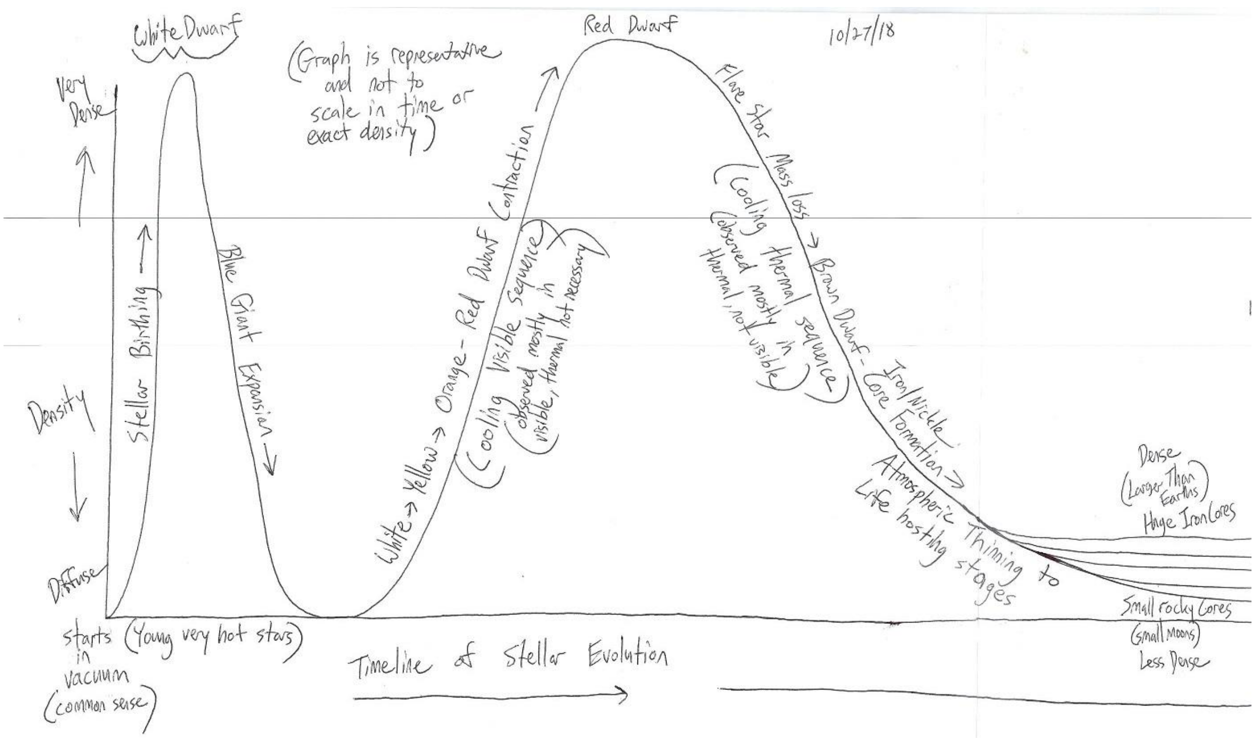
Abstract: A graph has been drawn up to show that the densities of stars changes as they evolve into life hosting stars. This is in accordance with the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis and facilitates the complete replacement of the dogma. Explanation in built in to the questions of why big hot stars are diffuse, and small red dwarfs are dense, and even explains why some Earth type objects are different densities.

It has been discovered in 2011 by the author that stellar evolution is planet formation. The theory that is being developed to explain this fact of nature is called Stellar Metamorphosis. The establishment dogma has stars and planets as mutually exclusive, so their densities as they evolve are not related, which means they have no explanation as to why they are different densities.



The timeline from young to old star on this graph moves left to right. This means the star starts out its life from the left hand side of the graph and moves along the curved line towards the right. The graph is representative and hand drawn (clearly) so it is not in scale in time or exact density. It is only used to serve as a representation of why stars are different densities as they evolve. To begin, outer space is vacuum, this meaning any stellar birthing process starts with diffuse material which then becomes more and more dense, from close to zero density. Since gravitation does not exist strongly yet, it is hypothesized that some type of electromagnetic event causes star birth, but that is for later.

Once the star is born it gains more and more density and stores lots of hydrogen very strongly. It is really packed together, and only grows more and more dense. It can grab onto hydrogen it finds as well as essentially any element, because the gravitational escape velocity is too high for the hydrogen to escape. This is a fundamental property of young hot stars. Without a strong gravitational field present after electromagnetic birthing, the star will fall apart again and create a large nebula. Since there is a limit to how dense it can become, it will start growing in both mass and physical diameter. Over time, the close packed-in hydrogen will interact with incoming material from outer space, meaning it will gain additional electrons and expand to great diameters and mass as well. This will cause huge explosions known as nova, and the star will expand greatly. The star will also cool considerably from extreme temperatures of hundreds of thousands of Kelvin down to tens of thousands of Kelvin as it expands into a blue giant. This will cause the star to become very diffuse and big. It will also become very, very bright and will be easily seen with the naked eye even from thousands of light years away. This is where the Pleiades star cluster mostly is composed of, huge blue stars that are very young.

As the large blue star evolves, it will contract considerably and lose mass and move into white star stages, then yellow, then orange then red dwarf. The mass loss will happen in a 1 to 100 ratio as compared to the diameter, which means it will increase in density significantly. This is called the Cassandra Ratio and is outlined in this paper: http://vixra.org/pdf/1806.0018v1.pdf. Core formation starts during red dwarf stages as well. The density of the star then begins dropping off after red dwarf stages as the star moves into brown dwarf stages. This is facilitated by the flaring of the star which removes huge amounts of material, as well as is signaled by the development of an iron/nickel core, which gives the star stability to move towards the next stage of evolution.

As it is in brown dwarf stage the core and internal regions combine elements into molecules which become more and more complex and the thick remains of the hydrogen atmosphere is lost, so the star continues losing density, becoming more diffuse. Over time, the density will begin leveling off, depending on how much solid material was collected and deposited in the internal regions. This explains why there will be objects much larger than Earth with bigger iron/nickel cores as opposed to very small moons that do not have iron/nickel cores, but are only plagioclase, olivine and other similar minerals and rocks. The rate of mass loss during brown dwarf stages could also be sped up or slowed down by orbiting a much hotter host. These are observed and are called "hot Jupiters", which is misleading. What the astronomers mean are closely orbiting Jupiter sized objects, as all Jupiters are hot in their interiors from earlier stages of evolution.

This graph will be developed in greater detail in the future, as astronomers and geologists walk towards the light and out of the 20th century Dark Matter Age. I'll be waiting for when they cross over and realize stars are young hot planets, and the very ground they walk on is the remains of what they call "star".