## Stellar Evolution and Planet Formation are Mass Loss Phenomenon

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Abstract: A logical proof is provided to prove that planet formation is a mass loss phenomenon.

In stellar metamorphosis, a star loses mass as it evolves becoming the "planet", according to the mass loss principle of stellar metamorphosis. This means that planet formation is stellar evolution. Since the star loses mass to become the planet, then it follows that planet formation itself is a mass loss phenomenon, as the planet started out much more massive in its past. Therefore, the concept of "planet growth" during planet formation is false. Put in other words, the mass that a planet starts out with is huge, and diminishes as it cools down meaning establishment has it backwards.

*Establishment*: Planet formation requires that a planet start small then grow, (start really small, then become big). Planet formation is a mass gain phenomenon and is not related to stellar evolution.

*Stellar metamorphosis*: Planet formation has more massive objects losing mass over very long periods of time, (start really big, then become much smaller). Planet formation is a mass loss phenomenon as well as stellar evolution, as they are the same process.

It is another Ockham's Razor. We can have:

- 1. *Establishment*: Planets gaining mass to form, and stars' evolutionary paths neither gain or lose mass in significant amounts (remain static).
  - A. Static and mass gaining structures. (2 mutually exclusive processes regarding mass)
- 2. *Stellar metamorphosis*: Stars losing mass to become planets, so both lose mass.
  - A. Just mass loss structures. (1 process regarding mass)

This greatly simplifies astrophysics, astronomy and enriches geophysics. Check out the illustration below. Notice how evolved old stars that do not shine anymore are planets.

