Mass Continuum Principle in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: It is reasoned in a simple principle of stellar evolution that the masses of stars are not stepped, but continuous. Explanation is provided.

According to stellar metamorphosis, stars slowly lose mass over billions of years as they cool and die, according to the ML (mass loss) principle. Essentially stars are young planets, and planets are evolved stars. This being said, their stages of evolution cannot be solely determined by mass on a stepped scale, as is claimed by establishment, with brown dwarfs being defined as anything between 13 and 65 Jupiter masses. Since stars are not the location for any significant fusion processes, the previous brown dwarf classification is meaningless and does not add to our scientific knowledge. In short, the theoretical mass window is arbitrary and was invented before it was understood that brown dwarfs are not failed stars, but stars that are at least 263 million years old, meaning they are stars in intermediate stages of evolution.¹ It would be more appropriate in light of the new theory of stellar metamorphosis to consider that all stars at one point are much heavier than 65 Jupiter masses, pass through the fictional barrier, all the way to many times less than 13 Jupiter masses. A star's mass loss is continuous and therefore stars cannot be classified by mass alone.

¹ http://vixra.org/pdf/1609.0242v1.pdf