

Establishment Dogma versus Stellar Metamorphosis: New and Old Stars

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Abstract: In establishment dogma, a star is classified as a Population I (young) or a Population II (old) star. This is based on Big Bang Creationism. Stellar metamorphosis offers a replacement understanding.

In establishment dogma, a star is classified as a Population I (young) or a Population II (old) star. This method of dating stars is based off false understanding of the universe. It assumes all stars were born from a Big Bang Creation event, thus the old stars are the ones with mostly helium and hydrogen and the young stars have more heavy metals.

The replacement to this false understanding is for the reader to realize stars cool and die. Thus the oldest stars are solids, as a solid is the phase in which the majority of the enthalpy has dissipated. The youngest stars are the most thermodynamically active such as the Sun, the most thermodynamically quiet stars are the oldest such as Mercury. All the ages of the stars need to be re-interpreted to account for the discovery that "planet formation" is the process of stellar evolution itself. A planet is an ancient star, as it is the eventual life path of all stars, to become life hosting stars like Earth along their evolution. This is blasphemy to the religion of Big Bang Creationism so caution is advised when sharing this understanding.

Establishment dogma:

Young stars have more iron and metals. (Population I)
Old stars have more helium/hydrogen. (Population II)
Ancient stars have all hydrogen/helium. (Population III, do not exist)

Stellar metamorphosis:

Young stars are mostly plasma. (Population I) Sun
Middle aged stars are mostly gaseous. (Population II) Jupiter
Old stars are mostly solid/liquid. (Population III) Earth
Ancient dead stars are solid. (Population IV) Mercury
Star guts. Callisto, asteroid belt, meteorites, rings around Saturn, etc.