

Stellar Mass Black Holes vs. Stellar Metamorphosis/GTSM

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Abstract: A stellar mass black hole is an invented mathematical construct and has no place in physical theory such as the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis. Reasoning is provided.

According to stellar mass black hole theory a star keeps its mass and gravitationally collapses into a stellar mass black hole at the end of its life. A few inconsistencies and notes are provided below rendering the stellar mass black hole a fictional and/or unnecessary concept in light of the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis.

1. Stars do not keep their mass. They emit solar wind, solar radiation, have coronal mass ejections, and are also subject to mass loss to impacts and hotter hosts photoevaporation effects. The concept that a star keeps its mass as it evolves is as false as saying stars do not emit solar wind or shine.

2. Gravitational collapse occurs in stellar metamorphosis along side energy loss, and mass loss. Since stellar mass black hole theory requires gravitational collapse absent energy loss and mass loss, it does not accurately represent reality.

3. In stellar metamorphosis a star can never become a singularity, it remains as a three-dimensional structure throughout its evolution. A singularity is a mathematical construct and can be ignored in astrophysical interpretations, therefore all talk of stellar mass black holes can be ignored without consequence to the development of astrophysical interpretations.

4. Since the main energy source for a star as it dissipates is gravitational collapse and exothermic chemical reactions and not fusion reactions, the lowest state of energy the material of a star can reach is when the material reaches the coulomb barrier, in which the electrostatic interaction prevents further collapse. This material is observed as crystalline structure, also known as rocks and minerals. These fully collapsed stars can be observed, such as Mercury, Mars, Venus and Earth.

5. No black hole has ever been observed, this includes the concept of stellar mass black holes. In stellar metamorphosis stars can be observed in all stages of evolution, such as blue giants, orange stars, red dwarfs, blue dwarfs, grey dwarfs, black dwarfs, etc.

6. All stars have escape velocities in the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis. The black hole's escape velocity is faster than light. Since nothing can travel faster than light, the black hole has no escape velocity.

