

The Nice Model Versus Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski

Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

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Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: According to the Nice Model gas giant planets were formed closer to the Sun and migrated outwards. This differs from stellar metamorphosis considerably. An explanation is provided.

In SM, rocky objects are the final stages to a star's (astron) evolutionary path. This means if any gas type, middle aged astron gets close enough to a much hotter host, it will have its outer layers ripped away, exposing the rocky differentiated core. Gas type objects do not form close to their host astrons, as well, they are mutually exclusive of other stars in general. This means the very basics of stellar evolution (astron evolution/planet formation) are not understood inside of the Nice Model. As well, the Nice Model has no explanation for the angular momentum loss problem of the classical (outdated) nebular hypothesis. The solution is that a star (astron) loses its angular momentum via mass loss to solar wind, flaring, coronal mass ejections and photoevaporation to hotter hosts. All the objects' formations are mutually exclusive, they are not related. To summarize, the Nice Model assumes as does the nebular hypothesis that all the objects in our solar system are related and all formed at the same time with the Sun, when in stellar metamorphosis they are actually an adopted family, all the objects are in different stages to their evolution, in which case the Sun has adopted all of them. How evolved they are is apparent in their physical characteristics, and has nothing what so ever to do with their current orbital configuration. Neptune sized objects could be in front of Earth sized objects without any problem, but forming there and then moving to the outer reaches is unnecessary.