The Relation of Mass to Youth in Stellar Evolution/Planet Formation According to Stellar Metamorphosis

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February 28, 2016
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Abstract: A simple relation of youth to mass is given concerning stellar evolution according to stellar metamorphosis. Youth and mass are directly proportional for young stars, and become less proportional as they age depending on how much matter was accreted during the star's evolution.

In stellar metamorphosis, stellar evolution is explained to be planet formation itself. Michal Zajaczkowski has renamed the objects to account for the discovery. Astrons can be young or old, the old astrons are called "exoplanets/planets", the young astrons are called "stars". Young astrons are very heavy like the Sun and old astrons are near the weight of Mars, Venus, Earth and Mercury. This means as the astrons get older they get lighter, so all the old astrons found are actually much lighter than the young astrons. A simple relation is described below:

Heavy astron = young astron (star)

Light astron = old astron (planet/exoplanet)

What this means is that if we find objects that are Earth/Mercury sized they are very, very old and if we find objects the size of the Sun and are mostly spherical they are very young. As well, they can be reclassified by population too if the reader wants:

Population 1: radiant, plasmatic/heavy astrons
Population 2: gaseous/middle weight astrons (mostly infrared, brown dwarfs)
Population 3: lightweight astrons do not radiate, mostly solid/liquid
Population 4: dead remains/large asteroids/relatively very light/black dwarfs