

The Principle of Heat Evolution in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: A new principle is presented to explain stellar evolution/planet formation in reference to stellar metamorphosis.

In stellar metamorphosis the heat production and loss of young stars occurs on and above the surface, meaning the interior regions are cool. As the star evolves the heat moves inwards due to gravitational collapse as well as heated, heavy material falling inwards. The star stops shining in the visible spectrum around brown dwarf stages of evolution when the majority of the heat is internalized. This internalized heat allows for the star to remain hot for exponentially longer periods of time due to the thick atmosphere providing the heat loss prevention. This is why the Earth still has magma and is many billions of years old, it had a thick brown dwarf type atmosphere preventing heat loss. Over time the thick atmosphere will be ripped away due to natural causes, leaving the heaviest material over in the central regions. These are the new "planets", which are simply highly evolved stars at the very end of their evolutionary sequence. This is what the Earth is. The principle is stated below.

"As a star evolves, it internalizes its heat production as its loss is slowed down."

This principle also means that the youngest stars will be bright and hot, and the oldest (and dead) ones will not be visible in either the visible or infrared spectrum. Unfortunately mainstream astronomers call the oldest stars "exoplanets/planets". They need to be corrected immediately or else remain ignorant of the fundamental principles of nature. The author will begin devising a series of proofs which are based on these newly found principles of nature, to provide for accurate and valid reference to true star evolution/planet formation processes, in opposition to the pseudoscience spawned during the atomic age.