

The Principle of Multiple Nebulas in Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

June 30, 2016
Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: It is reasoned that the solar system formed from multiple nebulas, not a singular one. Explanation is given.

According to NASA,

"NExSS investigators also strive to put planets into an architectural context – as solar systems built over the eons through dynamical processes and sculpted by stars."

<https://astrobiology.nasa.gov/our-research/astrobiology-at-nasa/exoplanets/>

NASA's mantra is that solar systems are singular constructs, as a single system (thousands of objects) formed from a single star. This is incorrect. Their version is that a solar system is sculpted by a star, system meaning multiple objects such as Jupiter, Saturn, Mercury, Pluto, Earth, Mars, Uranus, Neptune, etc. So to NASA, all the stand-alone objects all formed together from whatever material the Sun formed out of, at the same time and all already in orbit around each other, the "planets" orbiting the Sun.

Of course this is poor reasoning rooted in the outdated nebular hypothesis. The theory which originated to try and make the spiral nebula local features inside of the Milky Way. In other words, the nebular hypothesis was in opposition to the island universe hypothesis. So, the people who still accept the nebular hypothesis think solar systems are singular constructs because of it, not realizing that the nebular hypothesis tried to make the Andromeda galaxy, M33, and M110 as new solar systems. So naturally they think systems form in big disks, as singular constructs even in the 21st century! As well, it is disconcerting that none of this is mentioned in Wikipedia under "nebular hypothesis".¹ Not only that, but Wikipedia lies, it was not originally applied to the solar system, it was applied to try and place entire galaxies as local phenomenon, and make the Milky Way as the entire Universe.²

What is actually going on is that once a star is born in an incredibly complex, electromagnetic event, it expands to its greatest extent, then cools, shrinks, dies, loses mass and experiences large amounts of phase transitioning to lower enthalpies until it becomes the round, rocky, differentiated ball we refer to as “planet”. This means that all planets/exoplanets are their own nebular remains. They are mostly evolving stars, the majority of them do not shine in the visible spectrum either. This means that solar systems are collections of evolved nebulas, meaning solar systems are not singular constructs. The principle is as follows:

“A star system/solar system is comprised of multiple evolving nebulas, some more evolved than others.”

¹ <http://www.astronomy.ohio-state.edu/~pogge/Ast162//Unit4/nebulae.html>

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nebular_hypothesis