The Temperature Principle of Stellar Evolution

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Abstract: In this paper it is explained that stars' surfaces cool as they evolve, therefore leading to a general principle of stellar evolution according to stellar metamorphosis.

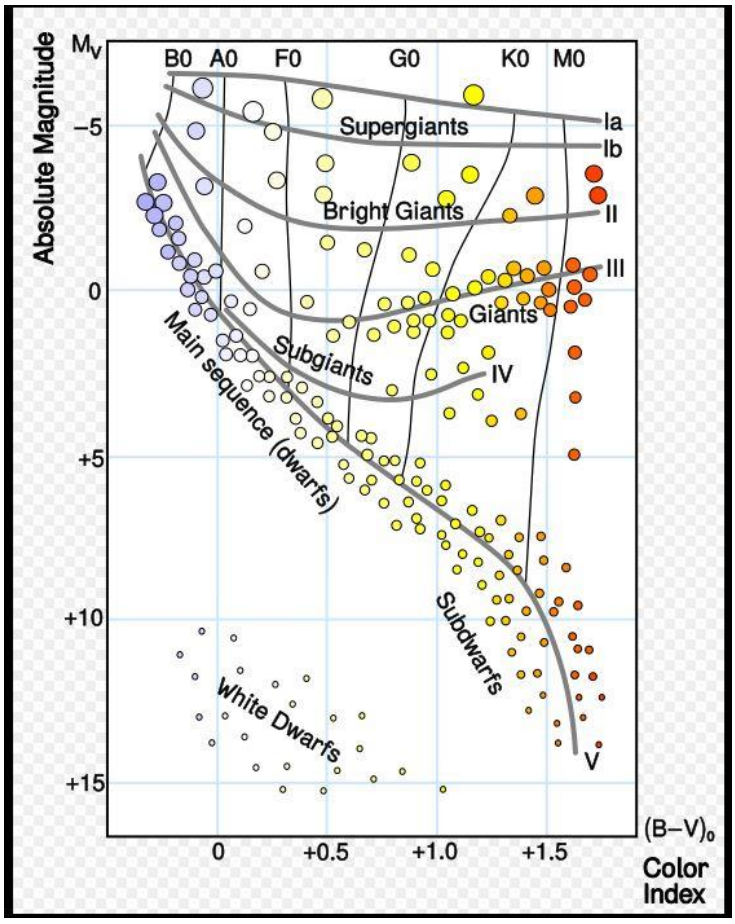
In stellar metamorphosis, a star of ~6000 degrees Kelvin on its surface is much younger than a star which has a surface temperature of ~4000 degrees Kelvin. Subsequently a star that has a surface temperature of ~3000 degrees Kelvin is younger than one with a temperature of ~2000 Kelvin. Just so there is no confusion, this surface temperature only applies to the star itself, not if it is being heated by an outside body. A hot Jupiter could have a surface temperature of ~1000 Kelvin, only if it is being heated by an outside body. This principle only stands for stars in isolated areas not impacted significantly by hotter hosts. As well, the principle only counts for surface temperatures, meaning the surface temperature of Neptune is below the melting point of nitrogen, but this does not mean Neptune is very young because its internal temperature is well above 6000 Kelvin. All this being said, the principle is as follows.

"The surface temperatures not impacted by outside bodies will drop as the star evolves."

Just so the reader is made aware of the enormous inconsistency of establishment astronomy, one only needs to look at the classification of stars, in which only the stars which have temperatures of above ~2400 Kelvin are considered as actual stars, and very, very old stars which have cooled well past that are ignored and relabeled "planet/brown dwarf/exoplanet".

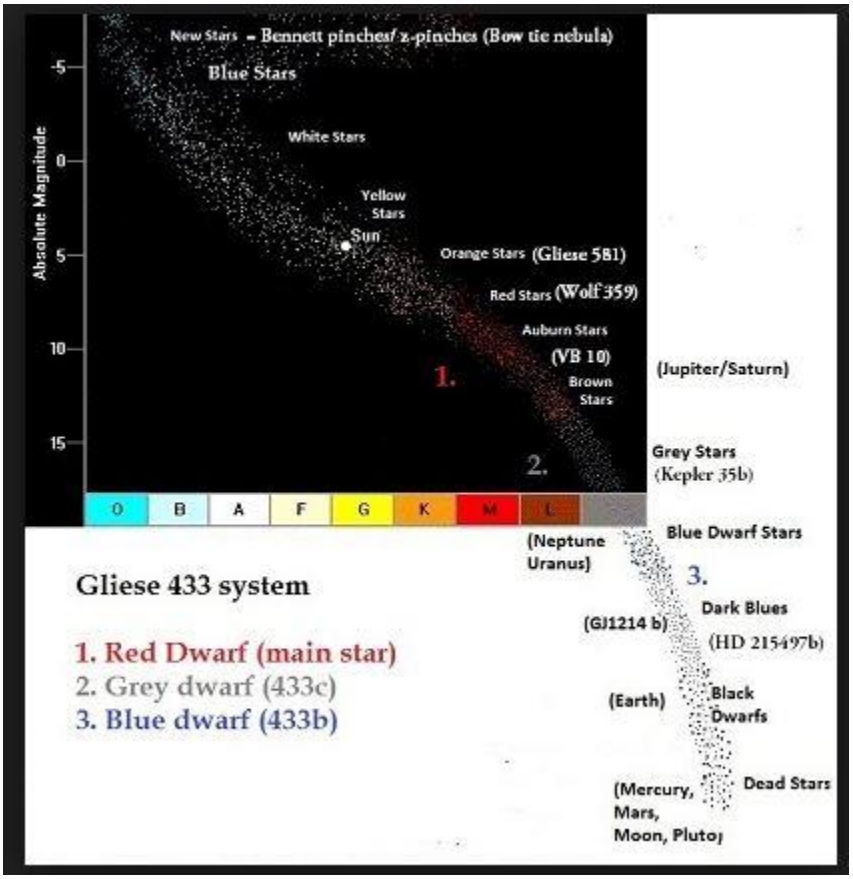
Class	Effective temperature[1][2][3]	Vega-relative "color label"[4][nb 1]	Chromaticity[5][6][7][nb 2]
O	≥ 30,000 K	blue	blue
B	10,000–30,000 K	blue white	deep blue white
A	7,500–10,000 K	white	blue white
F	6,000–7,500 K	yellow white	white
G	5,200–6,000 K	yellow	yellowish white
K	3,700–5,200 K	orange	pale yellow orange
M	2,400–3,700 K	red	light orange red

They seem to not realize it continues on. This is pulled from the Wikipedia page for stellar classification.



Notice how it stops at the “V” towards the bottom. It became like this because astronomers ASSUMED WITHOUT EVIDENCE that stars remained hot for their entire evolutionary track.

They do NOT remain hot for their entire evolutionary track. They cool down by major amounts.



The graph drops off the visible spectrum. This means that stars cool well below 2,400 Kelvin as they evolve. Stars and planets are the same things. Some are big, hot and brilliant. Some are small, cold and no longer shine. The vast majority of all scientists and experts have had it wrong for many years, and they are still confused as to how planets form and how stars evolve regardless if the author has been explaining this on the internet for about 5 years. On September 3rd will be the 5th anniversary of the discovery, from the author's eyes.