

The Radiometric Dating Principle of Stellar Evolution

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Abstract: In stellar metamorphosis, stellar evolution is planet formation, a star is a young planet and a planet is an ancient star, they are the same objects. Therefore a complete reinterpretation of isotopic abundances of radioactive elements needs to be done. A simple principle is presented to guide future physicists away from the false nebular hypothesis and all of its modern variants, and towards a new theory of stellar evolution/planet formation.

As a star cools and dies, its radioactive elements decay according to their specific half-lives. Since the Sun is relatively young compared to red dwarfs, and red dwarfs are young compared to brown dwarfs so on and so forth, the Sun can be used as a planet to give a back drop for the initial conditions of the radioisotopic abundances found on Earth. This approach will be much more helpful in determination of the actual age of the Earth and other solar system bodies, outside of outdated 18th century theory. Earth and the Sun being kept as similar in age has led to contradictory scenarios, such as water being found on Earth that is older than the Sun, per the nebular hypothesis. It has also lead to vast amounts of confirmation bias, especially with the assumption that all meteorites are 4.5 billion years old, based on zero confirmation of actual initial conditions (which is also provided by SM as meteorites are pieces to the cores of dead stars.) If the Earth came from the same material as the Sun, then why is the water older than the solar wind? This fact is brushed under the rug by experts, but it actually shows quite clearly that Earth is not related to the Sun by formation, it is an independent star vastly older than the Sun. The reason this paper was written was to allow for the thought that a complete re-examination of the facts of nature need to be done. The exoplanets found currently in the 21st century require it. It is not a question of evidence, it is a question of raising awareness of the false interpretations of the evidence. This is especially regarding the assumptions as to what the initial conditions of the solar system were in light of not having any significant statistical data on stars that have evolved past their visible/infrared stages of evolution. Stellar metamorphosis provides a solid backdrop of stars to accurately measure the evolution of radioisotope abundances during stellar evolution, as we are standing on one.

“The initial conditions for taking accurate radiometric dating measurements of solar system objects are present in the Sun, given the solar system planets are highly evolved stars not related to the Sun by any sort of formation process.”