PAH's in Stellar Metamorphosis

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May 29, 2017
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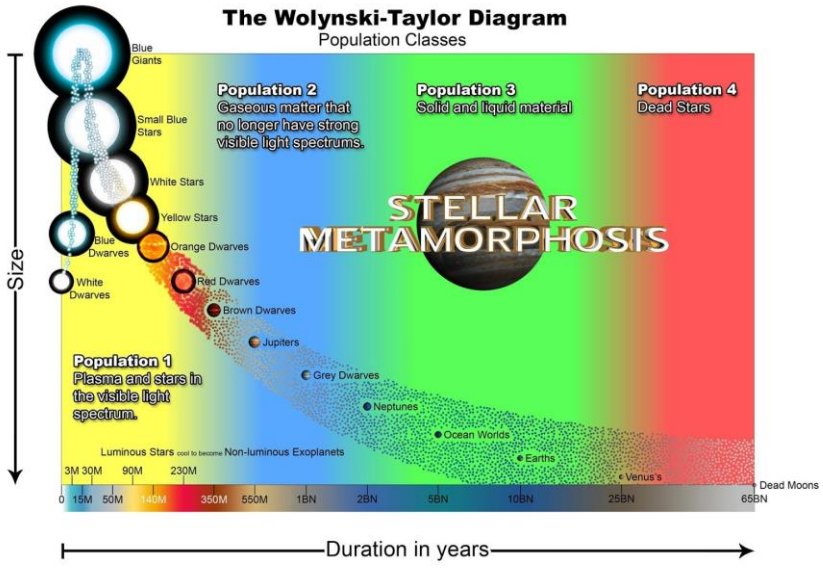
Abstract: The vast majority of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)'s are formed in intermediate stages of a star's evolution. This is in line with the astrochemical principle of stellar metamorphosis. Stars in intermediate stages of evolution are outlined in a graph and are comprised of M, L, Y and T type brown dwarfs all the way to ocean world stages of stellar evolution. PAH's are mostly formed in Pop 2 stars according to the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis.

In stellar metamorphosis theory we can use physics and chemistry to determine where, why and how PAH's form in the largest abundances in all galaxies. According to the astrochemical principle of stellar evolution, "the majority of chemical reactions in the universe take place inside of stars as they cool and die, not in the interstellar medium." This means that PAH's form inside of stars as they cool and die, becoming life hosting stars. Since it is hypothesized as well inside the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis that life begins and evolves on stars as they evolve according to the biostellar evolution principle which states, "as a star evolves, life forms and evolves on it," we can continue to play connect the dots. If life forms on a star as the star evolves, and the vast majority of PAH's form inside of evolving stars, then PAH's are very likely to help in the synthesis of organic molecules as they undergo various chemical combination and decomposition reactions on very large scales in the interior of the star. This means that not only are we dealing with a completely new worldview of life and the stars, we can start using infrared spectroscopy to its fullest extent to study the atmospheres of intermediate aged stars to find these chemical precursors to life being formed. We have a much more suitable method to form life rather than the, "it happens in molecular clouds in vacuum" stance of establishment dogma. So in essence, we can use a reverse forensic analysis of the spectroscopic surveys of intermediate aged stars that are more evolved than others by referencing their stage of being able to form life, which adds another facet to determining their stage of evolution in addition to their masses, luminosities, etc. This being said, some PAH's might be more abundant than others, but are predicted to exist in large quantities in intermediate aged stars, near the upper layers of the star. The PAH's are formed mostly in Population 2 stars according to stellar metamorphosis theory.



http://vixra.org/pdf/1604.0384v1.pdf The Biostellar Evolution Principle