The Relation of Surface Temperature and Populations of Stars in Evolving Galaxies

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Abstract: A simple relation of stellar surface temperature and population counts of stars in evolving galaxies is provided. They are inversely proportional.

The hotter the star the fewer there will be. The cooler the star the higher their numbers will be in evolving galaxies. As stars cool, the cooling time needed to get to the next stages increases, [1][2] this leaves the coolest stars as the most populous in evolving galaxies. The diagram below is copied from Wikipedia, and it makes clear what the pattern is regarding stars that cool, their populations increase significantly. All that needs to be done is to continue cooling the star, and the populations will increase dramatically all the way to dead moons.

O	≥ 30,000 K	blue	~0.00003%
B	10,000–30,000 K	blue white	0.13%
A	7,500–10,000 K	white	0.6%
F	6,000–7,500 K	yellow white	3%
G	5,200–6,000 K	yellow	7.6%
K	3,700–5,200 K	orange	12.1%
M	2,400–3,700 K	red	76.45%

This diagram is obviously incomplete, as it is well known in thermodynamics that heat is lost from bodies until they reach equilibrium with their environment. This means that there is no cut off for stars at 2,400 degrees Kelvin. It keeps on going. Baz Taylor made an excellent diagram showing this fact on the next page. It is made 100% clear that as stars cool, shrink and evolve, they become more populous. As well, when galaxies absorb other galaxies, they pull in most of their older stars, so the Milky Way probably has evolved stars in it that came from other galaxies entirely. Though the reader should be made aware, the above table does not include stars that no longer shine. This is because the original Harvard classification only could classify stars that had strong visible spectrums. They were not aware of the fact that most stars do not shine. They were doubly not aware of the fact that planets themselves are extremely evolved stars, in that stellar evolution actually is planet formation.

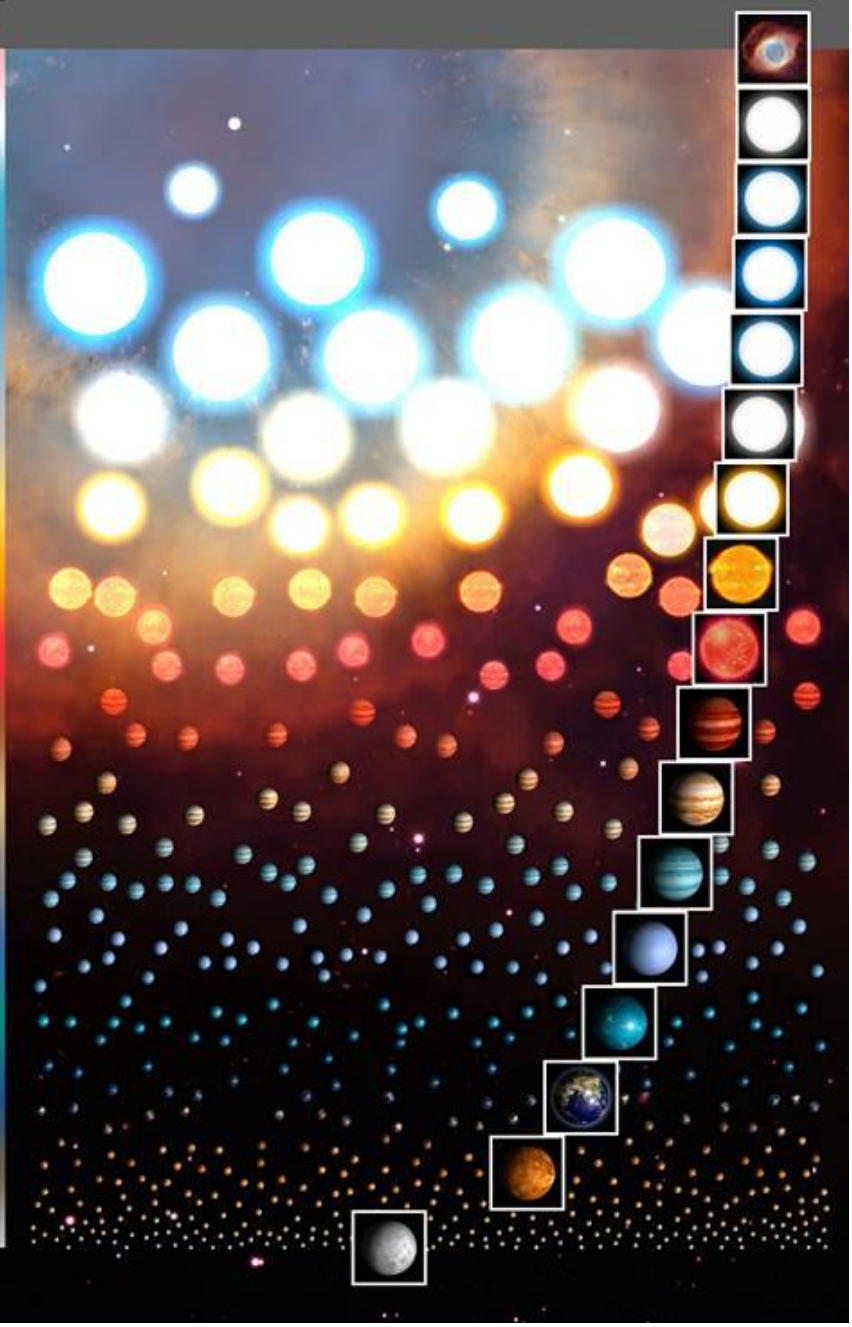
GTSM

The General Theory of

STELLAR METAMORPHOSIS

The Wolynski-Taylor Diagram v2.0

STAGE	TEMP' (KELVIN)	DURATION (YEARS)
Nebula	100,000	0
White Dwarfs	75,000	1M
Blue Dwarfs	50,000	3M
Blue Giants	25,000	15M
Small Blues	16,875	30M
White Stars	8,750K	50M
Yellow Suns	6,350K	90M
Orange Dwarfs	4,450K	140M
Red Dwarfs	3,050K	230M
Brown Dwarfs	1,450K	350M
Jupiters	212K	550M
Grey Dwarfs	106K	1B
Neptunes	–	2B
Ocean Worlds	–	5B
Earths	–	10B
Venus's	–	25B
Dead Moons	–	65B



[1] http://vixra.org/pdf/1704.0074v1.pdf *Internal Work to Heat Efficiency Principle of Stellar Metamorphosis*

[2] http://vixra.org/pdf/1606.0075v1.pdf *The Principle of Heat Evolution in Stellar Metamorphosis*