Numbers Added to the Mobility, Volume and Time Principles of the Biostellar Evolution Principle of Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: Numbers are added to the MVT Principles of the Biostellar evolution principle of the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.

In stellar metamorphosis star evolution is planet formation. This means the extreme timescales with which a planet is formed is the exact same for stellar evolution, as planets/exoplanets are evolving/evolved/dead stars. Since Earth is a very ancient core of a very, very old star, we can use it as a back drop to give some insight to how long it would take a star to form life, given the conditions are met, since Earth has life and is a specific size and age.

It is proposed that the volume required to form life is 1 trillion cubic kilometers of highly mobile gaseous material, and that it takes in excess of 3 billion years. It is also given that the gravitation of such object would be well beyond the escape velocity of any given molecules. This means the Taylor Threshold is variable dependent, which will be good for taking measurements in the future. To provide some examples for the threshold, it is noted that if an object evolves too fast, say, loses its thick >1 trillion cubic kilometer atmosphere within 1 billion years, then no life will have formed on the object. It should be noted that forming life is extremely time consuming and involves a much greater space of molecular mobility than Earth can currently provide. This means that Earth as a given, and assuming the MVT numbers are valid (but not yet accurate), had to have been vastly larger, as its current gaseous envelop where the majority of the mobility is present, only accounts for ~4.1 billion cubic kilometers of space. As well, does not possess the current chemistry to form life from amino acids by themselves. So Earth could be in its current state for an excess of 3 billion years from now, but given the required mobile atmosphere only being 4% of the required dimensions, forming life from scratch is highly unlikely.

What this all means is that finding a sterile world that possesses or has possessed a gaseous volume of at least 1 trillion cubic kilometers, and has been around for >3 billion years is highly unlikely. It should also be noted that an atmosphere of greater than 1 trillion cubic kilometers could increase the molecular interaction and drastically shorten the time required for life to form, but that is under the assumption of the material being cool enough to form stable molecules that do not re-break, due to the

heat of the evolving star, which is why the material is assumed to be gaseous (even super heated) but not plasma, where the material is completely broken into ionized bits as it was in earlier evolutionary stages.

In reference to all of the possible diversity that would form on a star given the minimum requirements, we should also consider the fact that some stars would evolve extremely slowly. Some stars might contain an atmosphere of greater than 1 trillion cubic kilometers for >3 billion years. These objects would produce vast populations of species, that make the diversity of the Amazon Rainforest look like a fish tank. Since human beings intermingled with Neanderthal man, and made one essential species, some of these worlds might be so large and have evolved for such long periods of time, that they possess two alpha species on the planet. Imagine if Chinese men and women could not reproduce with people from Europe. Equal but different would be much truer for those peoples than it could ever possibly for Earthlings. The chances of the different world being much more massive than Earth renders the possibility of the people from those evolved stars being much shorter as well. If they were to take their space ship, land it on Earth, get out and walk around, their mannerisms would be more along the lines of astronauts hopping on the Moon, because of the weaker gravitation. These parts are just speculation of course, but the likelihood of finding life on objects is higher on larger ones. It would be a waste of time trying to find life on small worlds, such as the Moon, Io or Europa. They were just not big enough for long enough periods of time to have formed life, this is of course based on how fast the iron core deposition rate for evolving stars is. http://vixra.org/pdf/1707.0407v1.pdf

It takes lots of space and lots of time to form life. The idea that astronomers even propose that something like an asteroid can form life, when they don't even have atmospheres nor the gravitation to hold onto newly formed molecules is beyond me. One only needs to calculate the average velocity of a water vapor molecule formed from the explosive reaction of oxygen and hydrogen gas. I'm sure it well exceeds the escape velocity of all asteroids in the solar system and across the galaxy. If asteroids cannot even hold onto water as its forming, what makes astronomers think they are the locations for the beginnings of life?