The Diameter Principle of Stellar Evolution

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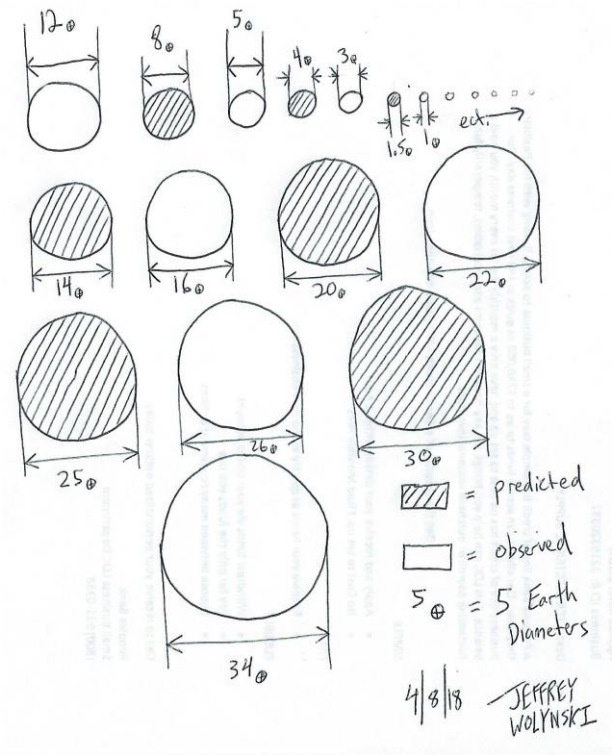
Abstract: Piggybacking on the principle of spherical celestial objects according to stellar metamorphosis a new principle is presented to make predictions of not yet discovered stars. The changing diameters of stars is continuous. Explanation is provided.

The nebular hypothesis and all accretion theories have no explanation to why stars are found in all diameters. In fact, all diameters of stars are going to be different, because they are all in different stages of evolution. No star is the exact diameter of another, as well, it is continuous. A picture is given below to explain what the diameter principle means and how powerful its predictive power really is.



As the reader can see, stellar diameters will be found in between observed stellar diameters all the way past Earth stages of stellar evolution. They are predicted to exist based on the diameter principle of stellar evolution. If you find a star that is 12 Earth diameters and another one 5 Earth diameters, you will guaranteed find one that is between 12 and 5 Earth diameters. For this example 8 Earth diameters is the predicted

one. As well, since there are 200+ billion stars in our galaxy, then it is almost 100% likely that millions of objects in between 12 and 5 Earth diameters will be found just inside our galaxy. The nebular hypothesis cannot make predictions like this, because it is not even a theory. It is strange that astronomers still teach it in school, especially when all of its predictions have failed, and it is not a theory.

Just so this principle is explained in real world terms, a screen shot is taken from the exoplanet website run by researchers in Europe at the exoplanet.eu website:

Planet	Mass (M_{Jup})	Radius (R_{Earth})	Period (day)	*a* (AU)	*e*	*i* (deg)	Ang. dist. (arcsec)	Discovery	Update
Kepler-1349 b	—	0.69	2.12823928	—	—	—	—	2016	2016-05-12
Kepler-1339 b	—	0.71	1.34155513	—	—	—	—	2016	2016-05-12

To properly utilize the predictive power of the diameter principle, just look at the radius column, where it says R_{Earth}. There you will see that Kepler-1349b and Kepler-1339b are respectively .69 and .71 Earth radii. This principle simply means that there will be exoplanets (evolving/evolved stars) that are .69 < .71 Earth radii. This means there are objects orbiting other stars out there that are .70 Earth radii.

It also means that for objects that are listed as having the same radii, it is not completely accurate as no star is exactly the same size as another. So below another screen shot is taken to show that stars listed as .69 Earth radii are probably not .69 Earth radii, because the radii are not stepped, they are continuous. No star is exactly the same diameter of another.

Planet	Mass (M_{Jup})	Radius (R_{Earth})	Period (day)	*a* (AU)	*e*	*i* (deg)	Ang. dist. (arcsec)	Discovery	Update
Kepler-378 c	—	0.69	28.906009	0.166	—	—	—	2014	2014-03-06
Kepler-141 b	—	0.69	3.107675	0.039	—	—	—	2014	2014-03-06
Kepler-1349 b	—	0.69	2.12823928	—	—	—	—	2016	2016-05-12

They are not lying about it, they probably just don't have the margin of error listed for simplifying the rows and columns numerically. That is common though, astronomers simplify and ignore lots of information to make their theories and conjecture work. It is probably closer to .6902, .693 and .691 or something like that.