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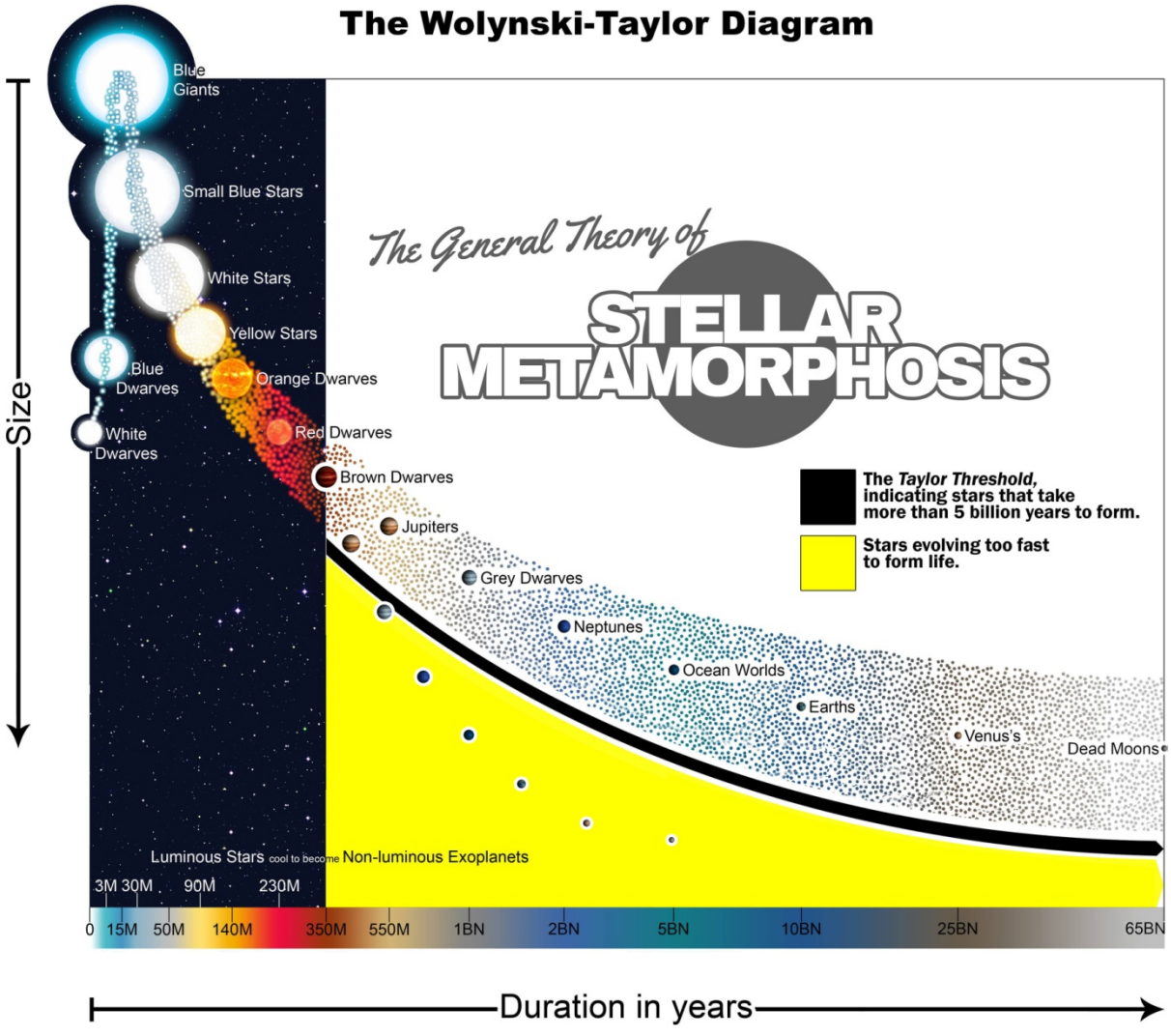
May 4, 2018

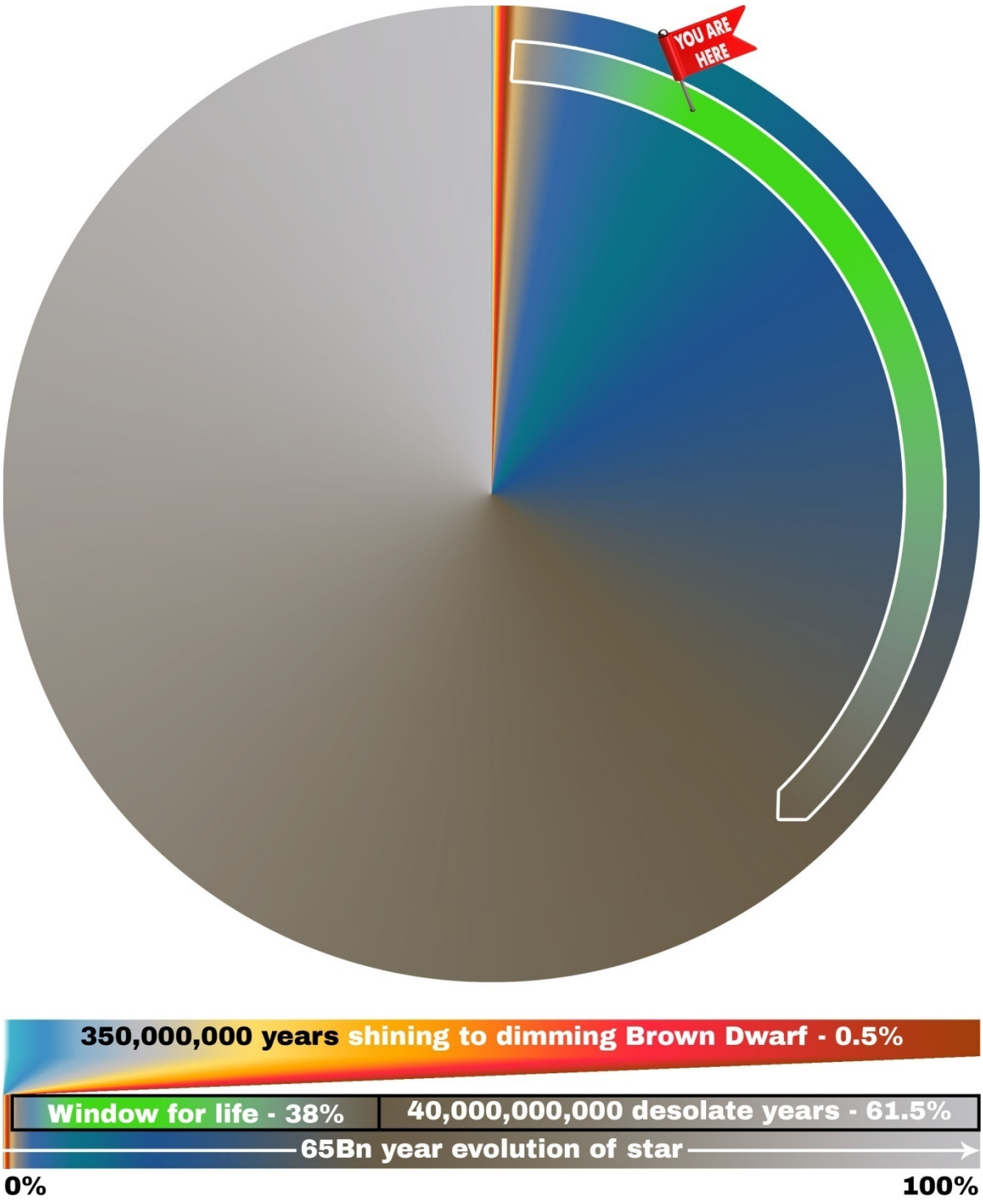
Percentage Ratios for Life in Stellar Metamorphosis

Abstract: The time scales and percentage rates involved in stellar evolution cannot be emphasized enough. Explanation to show this is provided.

The Wolynski-Taylor Diagram in GTSM shows a concise logarithmic view of stellar evolution across a 65 billion year time scale. This in accordance with the Taylor Threshold shows a steady rate of evolution which allows a window for life to form and thrive.



Following a Planetary Nebula stage of only one million years preceding the initial White Dwarf stage on the graph above, we will adapt the evolutionary duration to a circular dial to establish a better sense of the time scales involved for greater visual emphasis;



What this shows us is that despite the many millions of years that a newborn star will shine before dimming and collapsing (approx 350 million years) to become a Brown Dwarf star, it will still only sit at 0.8% of its total evolutionary cycle as it continues to cool and hit the gas giant stage (Jupiter – 550 million years) where it will begin - via photosynthesis, the initial steps to forming and hosting life. Shockingly, this means that the astron will spend only 38% of its evolutionary cycle both forming and hosting life. This process will diminish towards the end of a continuous 24,650,000,000 year long steady evolutionary period of its remaining 64,450,000,000 years.

As we have shown with Venus, after 25 billion years a star will no longer have the capacity to naturally form or support life or indeed exhibit any type of weather or geological activity in support thereof. Of the remaining 40 billion years, its completely diminished magnetic field will force the dissipation of any water/gas remnants and consequently, its outer rocky layers will be ripped away to solar radiation leaving behind a dead iron/nickel core...

...if you've ever wondered what a dead star looks like, cast your eyes to our own moon.