Lowering Abundances During Stellar Metamorphosis: Three Types of Elemental and Isotopic Decay

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
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Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
Rockledge, FL 32955

Abstract: There are three types elemental and isotopic decay during planet formation (stellar evolution). The first is isotopic abundances lowering, the second is light element loss, and finally the loss of radioactive isotopes, due to radioactive decay. Wording of these types of decay processes will change as the theory is developed, and explanation is provided with a handwritten note.

For young, middle aged and old stars, their isotopes change, their elemental abundances change and the isotopes that are radioactive diminish, due to radioactive decay. What this means is that not only do stars lose the vast majority of their light elements due to atmospheric escape, flaring, and UV disintegration, the percentages of comparable stable heavy isotopes increases, and their radioactive material diminishes due to decay processes. The radioactive elements in the star decay, on the whole. This means that the oldest stars should have very little intrinsic radioactivity as opposed to their younger counterparts. The older the star becomes, the more elements will reach more stable states. This means we should find that Mercury and Mars in particular are extremely old, as compared to the Earth. Unfortunately, the fact that the two objects are far beyond the Earth in age is unacceptable by the mainstream, so this understanding is admittedly too far ahead of its time. It is up to the reader to discern the truth of the issue of planetary evolution, absent conformity, peer pressure and group think.

It is important for future scientists to look at radioisotopes with longer half-lives than U-238, and K-40 (Uranium and Potassium) and change the attitude of nothing in the universe being older than 13.7 billion years. Clearly there are objects in our own solar system over 65 billion years old (Mercury), as explained by the General Theory. We have radioisotopes available for new radiometric dating methods to be designed to date extremely old objects, but mainstream has a strangle-hold on the funding, so dissenting views are blocked and ignored by faceless committees. It is still considered "crank" or "crackpot" activity to acknowledge the Universe is infinite in age, thus does not have an age. Objects in the Universe can far exceed in age and processes provided by the relatively young stars as they cool and collapse into life giving planets.

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1. The lighter isotope percentages lower (isotopic abundances decrease of lighter ~~elements~~ isotopes)
2. ther radioactive isotope percentage decreases (half life decay)
3. The light elements decrease in abundance ~~escape velocity is~~ ~~lower~~ than gravitational pull the ~~...~~ mean molecular velocity is higher than escape velocity

	young star	middle aged star	old star
1.	99% O-16 1% O-17	98% O-16 2% O-17	97% O-16 3% O-17
2.	100% U-238	50% U-238	25% U-238
3.	~~[illegible]~~ 90% H 9% He 1% everything else	50% H 7% He 43% everything else	2% H .4% He 97.6% everything else

whole body average

can have variations depending on location

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* The oldest stars have very little intrinsic radioactivity
* ~~There should be~~ The oldest stars should be composed of mostly stable isotopes