Stellar Metamorphosis: Carbonaceous Meteorite Fingerprints Using D/H Ratios

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Abstract: In the General Theory stars can impact other older stars to create interstellar shrapnel. The shrapnel can have its formation age determined by measuring its D/H ratio.

Shrapnel from a dead and/or evolving star can have its formation age calculated by using D/H ratios. The lowest D/H ratios of 1/10,000,000 would be material formed early on in the star's history, and the highest D/H ratios of 1/100 would be towards the upper atmosphere/surface of the dead star, and formed very late into the star's evolution. As well, we can tell how "dead" the star was by measuring carbonaceous chondrites, as carbon layers of a dead star would be near the top mantle regions, and in parts of the crust. It is necessary to remember that the solar system is not a single entity with a single beginning D/H ratio on the whole, it is composed of a multitude of stars with their own individual D/H ratios as is evidenced by measuring their D/H ratios. None of them match the solar wind nor themselves. They are all unique, that being said, chondrites are also unique. Since they are excavated remains of dead and/or highly evolved stars, we can determine how deep they were in the dead stars that had been smashed up. We can also tell if they had origins in the solar system. If carbonaceous material could only have been excavated from the top regions of a dead/highly evolved star, (the crust and upper mantle) then we should expect the top regions of the dead stars in our star system to match the D/H fingerprint. If the surface features of the dead stars in our system do not match the fingerprints of the carbonaceous chondrites, then they could not have origins in our system. The fingerprints have to match, no fingerprint matching, no connection.

For this example, a graph was taken from here: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1023/A:1024629402715

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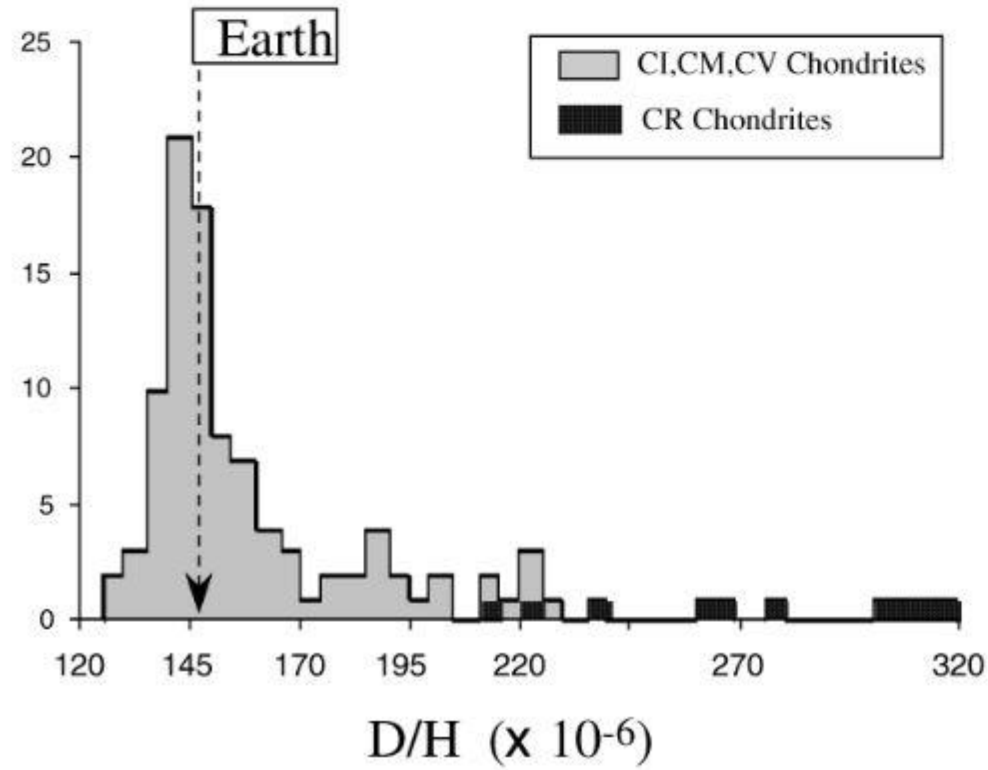

Figure 1. Distribution of the D/H ratio in the carbonaceous meteorites (*N* = 106).

With the Earth's D/H ratio set at 1/6250 (in this graph as 1/6756), we can tell how old the carbonaceous meteorites are, I can get their ages. With Earth as 160 * 10^{-6}, the carbonaceous meteorites are

170 = 4.78 billion years old or 1.0625 EA (Earth's total age)

195 = 5.484 billion years old or 1.219 EA

220 = 6.1875 billion years old or 1.375 EA

270 = 7.593 billion years old or 1.6875 EA

320 = 9 billion years old or 2 EA

Now that we have fingerprint age data, we can look to see if they match Mars: 4.74-6.81 EA (nope, not a match, the carbonaceous meteorites are far younger). http://vixra.org/pdf/1905.0369v2.pdf

Earth maybe? Of course. The carbonaceous meteorites match perfectly with the Earth's fingerprints (D/H ratio). What this tells us is that the carbonaceous meteorites that match the Earth, probably came from the Earth. They were excavated from earlier impacts, which were ejected into space, took up orbit around the Earth for a time, and then fell back down to Earth! Wild stuff! The carbonaceous meteorites that match the Earth's D/H ratio we have excavated material to study from the Earth itself.

Venus? Nope. Venus is vastly older, and excavated material from her would be tremendously old, even her upper mantle material would be tremedeously old. http://vixra.org/pdf/1905.0251v1.pdf

Mercury? Too early to tell. Probably not. Need more data.

Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune or Uranus? Nope. They are way too young to have any rocks available for excavation, as well as their thick gaseous envelopes would prevent material from being excavated. Besides, even the lower D/H ratio of ~125 on the graph sets the meteorites at about 3.51 billion years old, or .78 EA (Earth age). That is far older than the oldest of those gas type middle aged stars, Uranus, at 1.2375±.1125 billion years old. As a rule of thumb only the oldest stars and stellar remains are composed of rocks and minerals.

http://vixra.org/pdf/1905.0411v1.pdf
http://vixra.org/pdf/1905.0467v1.pdf

What about all the asteroids, comets and moons? Good possibilities there! I can't match up all of them, but I can take one example that sticks out as not being a good match, comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko.

Source: https://science.sciencemag.org/content/347/6220/1261952

It's D/H ratio is $5.3 \pm 0.7 \times 10^{-4}$. That places it about 14.9 ± 1.97 billion years old. It is higher than the carbonaceous chondrites that were measured. Its finger prints do not match either!

So far we have only one real confirmable source for carbonaceous chondrites. They came from the Earth itself in most cases (which explains why there are so much more of them than the others). The other carbonaceous chondrites came from other dead, smashed up Earths most likely, which is already addressed in the Krypton hypothesis: http://vixra.org/pdf/1704.0238v1.pdf