Determining the Ages of Stars Using D/H Ratios

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Abstract: The slope of D/H ratio given Earth's age of 4.5 billion years, and a D/H ratio via VSMOW of 1D/6250H is 2.8125*10^13. All you have to do to determine the age of an evolved or evolving star is to take the slope and multiply that against the D/H ratio to get the age of the star. It is a linear relation and very useful.

To get the age of a star, multiply its D/H ratio against the slope, 2.8125 *10^13. Below is a graph of the slope for younger objects. Notice how the younger the star, the lower the ratio. This means the stars with the most lightness (more hydrogen) are the purest and have not aged very much. As the star ages, the heavy D stays more and more and the ratio rises.

0.000016	450,000,000
0.00016	4,500,000,000
0.0000016	45,000,000
0.000004	112,500,000
0.00006	1,687,500,000
0.00008	2,250,000,000
0.0001	2,812,500,000
0.00012	3,375,000,000
0.00014	3,937,500,000
0.00004	1,125,000,000
0.000001	28,125,000
0.0000225	632,812,500
0.000044	1,237,500,000
0.000041	1,153,125,000
0.000026	731,250,000
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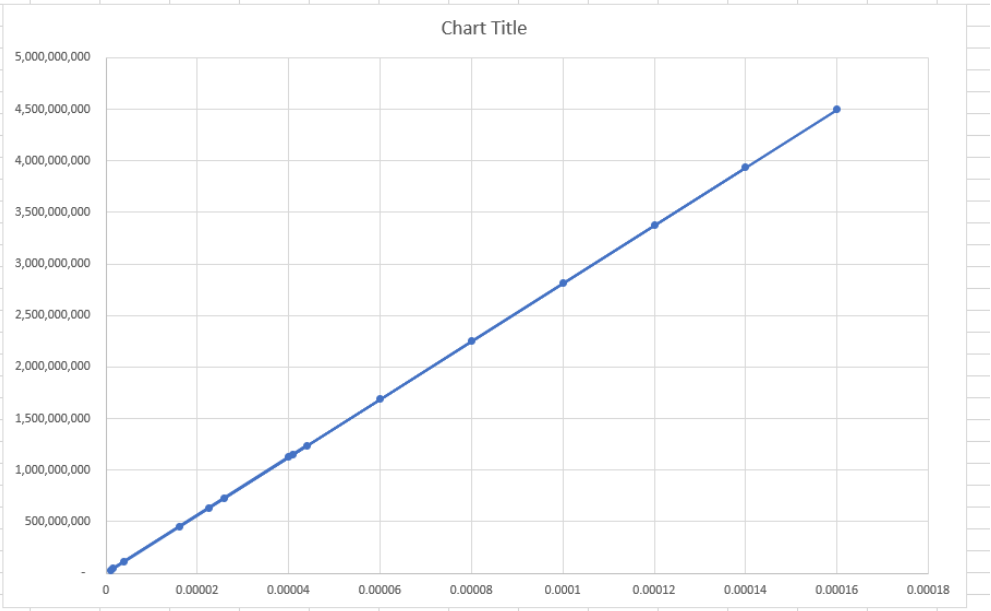

On the next page is the graph extended. Venus is the top most right plot dot, Mars is down a ways, to the lower left, and all the much younger objects below Mars. As we can see, there are enormous age differences between stars. This is expected because the universe is eternal.

0.000016	450,000,000
0.00016	4,500,000,000
0.0000016	45,000,000
0.000004	112,500,000
0.00006	1,687,500,000
0.00008	2,250,000,000
0.0001	2,812,500,000
0.00012	3,375,000,000
0.00014	3,937,500,000
0.00004	1,125,000,000
0.000001	28,125,000
0.0000225	632,812,500
0.000044	1,237,500,000
0.000041	1,153,125,000
0.000026	731,250,000
0.0003	8,437,500,000
0.000758	21,318,750,000
0.016	450,000,000,000
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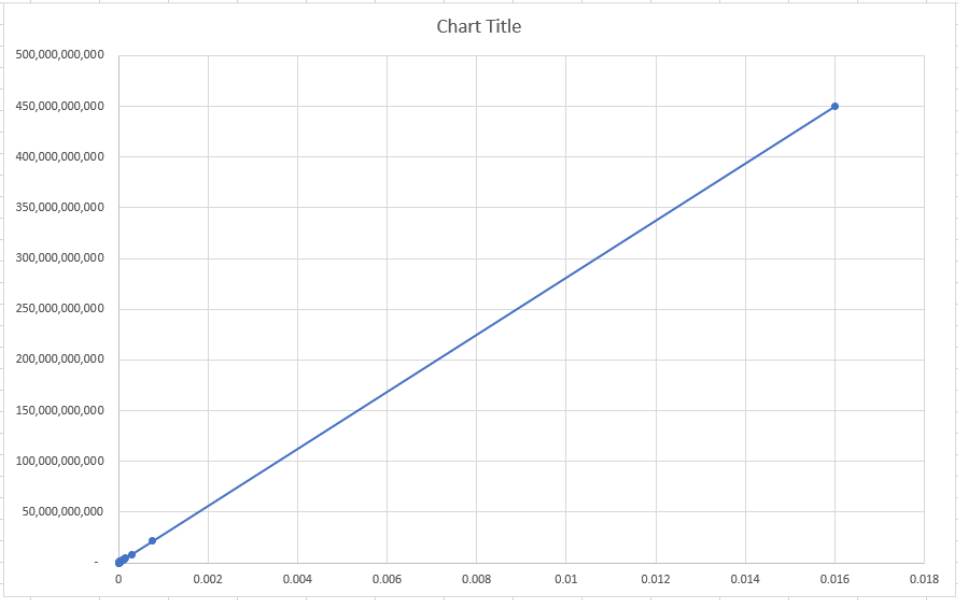

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There are more, but you get the point. A linear relationship has been found. This linear relationship was found by noticing this graph, provided by the European Space Agency: https://vixra.org/pdf/1905.0091v1.pdf The idea was not "stolen" by me, as I have tried my best to find where someone else has this mentioned, but alas, no papers that recognize this relationship exist. This is because the working astronomers/astrophysicists all have to agree that the solar system bodies are all the same ages, therefore, they have to do mental/mathematical gymnastics to explain why they all have different D/H ratios. It is simple. They are all vastly different ages and have different histories during their evolution. I think the reader might be interested to note that the people running the Genesis mission that collected solar wind samples were highly confused. They admitted they did not know why there were lighter isotopic abundances found in the solar wind. The solar wind's material should have matched the Earth's water! Yet, nope!

For those who understand stellar metamorphosis it is extremely easy to see why they were confused.

They had it right. Genesis did go back in time. Though, they make the assumption that the solar photosphere has preserved the same material the Earth formed out of. What is true, is that the Sun is a young Earth, it is what the Earth looked like ~4.5 billion years ago. So they went back in time, but it is hugely presumptive to say the Earth formed out of the same material as an object that is billions of years its junior! As well, they also assume the solar nebula composition was uniform in space and time, which is not good. The only observation they have is the Sun as it is now, and evolved stars as they are now. Going back in time is possible, but you have to understand what is young and what is old to do that. They are still assuming the Sun to be as old as the Earth, which is impossible, especially when the observations of very low D/H ratios refute it.