Diathermal and Adiabatic Walls in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: Walls that permit the transfer of heat between system and surroundings are diathermal. Walls that do not permit the transfer of heat between system and surrounds are adiabatic (e.g., good insulators). Young stars' walls are diathermal and shine, as their outer walls (the photosphere) directly transfer heat to outer space which acts as a tremendous, eternal heat sink. As the stars age, the ionized hydrogen combines with itself forming hydrogen gas which has an extremely high thermal heat capacity and makes the star's outer walls adiabatic. What this means is that stars as they evolve become insulating and trap their heat for longer periods of time as they age and evolve and form the "planet" in their interiors.

Young stars transfer their heat to outer space, this means their outer walls are diathermal. We can directly observe this heat transfer just by standing outside on a sunny day. Though, if Jupiter was in place of the Sun, there would be no strong radiant heat. This follows from the principle of heat evolution. https://vixra.org/pdf/1606.0075v1.pdf

Jupiter's heat is internalized, it is far older than the Sun, and has taken almost all of its ionized hydrogen and combined it into hydrogen gas, which acts as a massive thermal blanket. The massive thermal blanket allows for the formation of the embryonic metal cored, young planet in its interior. This process takes hundreds of millions of years.

Stellar evolution is planet formation.