ASTRONOMICAL BODY'S MATTER EVOLUTION HYPOTHESIS.

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0- Abstract:

I show in this paper an idea related to the composition and evolution of astronomical bodies. With an a philosophic and non-proofed scientifically point of view I will try to transmit this idea for a future discussion. The main idea eradicates in the development of celestial bodies along the time (evolution) and the solution of dark matter problem.

1- Introduction:

At this time, in our time, almost everybody in this world (planet Earth) has the notion of planet, star and moon. Being more specific we can talk in function of planet orbiting a star, for example Earth orbiting the Sun, and a natural satellite orbiting a planet, for example Phobos orbiting Mars. At this time we have also the notion of exoplanet, namely a planet orbiting a star which is not the Sun, and we can also named an *exosatellite* or *exomoon* which we can define as a moon orbiting a planet which orbits a star which is not the Sun.

Following traditional knowledge in the elements table and formation of chemical elements we can assume that some kind of elements (lower complex elements) can be formed in stars like the Sun, but other elements like weighed metals can only be formed in supernovas or big explosions of stars, as residuum emitted of the explosion and not as the nucleus formed of that explosion.

In my opinion this two concepts could be partially wrong.

2- Whole matter theory:

If we suppose for a moment that there is not big different in the concept of celestial bodies we can in part assume that the same chemical elements (and in fact, the same subatomic particles) exists in more or less variations in all the matter of the Universe.

So, What differences something like orange star, a solid planet, a gaseous planet, a brown star, a black hole or a neutrinos star? In my opinion here the main difference between this celestial bodies is the time passed between the start of interactions of the matter with itself, and the initial base

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quantity of matter (as result of the probabilistic distribution of the matter in the space after Big Bang). Lets see it more carefully, a star like the Sun is loosing mass along the time in the combustion of its elements and the formation of more complex (higher atomic number) elements with time. My theory explains that in the Earth there is also a more complex combustion than in the Sun, Earth in its core is converting some kind of elements in a more complex elements emitting radiation and energy. And this process occurs in every body of the Universe. Here in Earth, we have 118 elements (some of the lab created) but in my opinion there will be more heavier elements in other planets (and of course in black holes) which will have more advanced the process of atomic-combustion.

3- Light emitted in comparative to the state of the process of combustion:

This is a simple law: As more advanced is the process of combustion or transformation of one kind of elements in other more complex, less energy in form of light is emitted.

4- Some known examples of cumulus of matter in comparative:

This theory is not ready enough to do a comparative of every historically distinction of types of celestial bodies in a scale, but to put as example I will say that the stars (for example Sirius) is less complex in their composition than a planet like Jupiter, and Jupiter is less complex than a rock planet like Mars, and Mars will be less complex in their composition than a black hole. I understood in all the paper complexity as capacity of contain heavy elements.

5- Dark Matter, an approach:

This theory can describe not only visible celestial bodies but also non-visible or not-radioactive celestial bodies, my thesis is based in the idea that much more complex elements that 118 element the combustion is slow and low energy that we can not detect it with our actual technology, it derives in the idea of that between highly radioactive galaxies there will be other type of celestial bodies or dark-galaxies which are in a process of combustion more advanced that our known matter but less advanced than objects like black holes. That will explain gravity contradictions and non-detectable matter.

6- Gravity problem:

We can notice gravity as a problematic here, but we can find a solution. Imagine that the Earth a long, long time ago was a star almost like the Sun (with exceptions of collisions in a more recent time of other smaller bodies), and with a time, and the radiation (this implies loosing mass in a very

long time) it become more and more dense but less masive, with this loose of mass (it will be a significantly smaller star like the present Sun) it become in a long time ago a planet like Jupiter and then a rock-planet of today entering in the orbit of our star (the Sun). This implies an alternative of our actual knowledge of planet formation.

7- Conclusions:

Time and initial quantity of matter is only differences between the (nowadays state) of different types of celestial bodies.