The Principle of Diminishing Internal Pressure in Stellar Metamorphosis

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July 5, 2017
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Abstract: A new principle of stellar evolution/planet formation is presented to explain the changes in pressure on evolving stars (forming planets) internally. A few consequences to the dogma are outlined as well.

In establishment dogma, stars cannot lose their atmospheres and leave the heavy material left over in the center such as iron and rocks. Unfortunately this is exactly what happens, but calling the evolved/dead stars "planets/exoplanets" is not helping their cause. Separating a single structure into two distinct objects is pseudoscience. All of the observational evidence points to the worldview that stars lose their thick atmospheres and leave the heavy material in their centers as they cool and die. As the star loses its thick, heavy atmosphere the internal pressure is lessened. This means that the internal pressures of stars will diminish as they evolve, so the most evolved stars will have very low atmospheric pressures. As stars evolve their internal pressures decrease, this can also apply to stars in early stages of evolution such as white dwarfs, which have extremely high internal pressures as opposed to their Sun-like counterparts. In fact, the internal pressure of the new born star is what makes it expand outwards as it reaches blue giant stages. Once it reaches blue giant stages and the atmosphere reaches its fullest extent, the star's atmosphere will start thinning due to mass loss per the mass loss principle, and the internal pressure will begin falling. Throughout the star's evolution, the atmospheric and internal pressure will diminish until the star has completely lost all of its atmosphere, which means there will be no pressure at all near the surface. This is observed to be vacuum on dead stars such as Mercury and the Moon.

As well, this simple principle has major consequences to the dogma of Jupiter sized objects having deep liquid metallic hydrogen mantles. They could possibly possess such mantles, but determining their characteristics to form evolutionary models is not required, due to the principle of diminishing internal pressure. The pressures that can form such metallic hydrogen will lessen as the star evolves internally, meaning a part of the evidence for the star having had such internal pressure will be how small the rocky material of the Earth could have compressed to. This has consequences to the expanding Earth paradigm, for if the Earth had expanded in its later stages, it was most likely caused by the internal pressure lessening to the point where the trapped heat from the star's evolution could allow for the star's rocky interior to expand, due to thermal expansion. So keeping in line with the conservation of mass, the Earth's rocky and metal interior was probably compressed and the actual physical diameter was lower by at least 1,000 kilometers.