The Astrochemical Principle of Planet Formation and Stellar Evolution According to Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: It is presented a rule of thumb or principle with regards to astrochemical understanding in explaining planet formation and stellar evolution.

Since it is known that new stars cool, evolve and die to become what are called planets via the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis, we can set up a basic principle of astrochemistry to streamline a huge amount of inquiry into the matter.

The majority of chemical reactions in the universe take place inside of stars as they cool and die, not in the interstellar medium.

The purpose of this paper and statement is to redirect scientists towards stars as being the location for thermochemical, electrochemical and photochemical reactions. They are the locations for the majority of the radiation production, and the majority of the chemical reactions which occur in outer space. Stars form chemicals in huge amounts, and as they die, evolve and disintegrate themselves and other older stars, the material then floats about in the interstellar medium after the fact, as a direct result of flaring, CME's, solar wind, photoevaporation and even impact events. Any studies that ignore stars as being the locations for the majority of chemical synthesis and/or decomposition reactions is misguided.