The Accretion Principle of Planet Formation and Stellar Evolution

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Abstract: A simple principle is provided to explain accretion in astrophysics according to the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.

According to stellar metamorphosis, as stars evolve they cool and collapse into what are called "planets/exoplanets". Therefore, stellar evolution is planet formation. This means a new principle of astrophysics needs to be brought to light and explained. The accretion principle rests on two fundamental, measurable aspects:

1. The stronger the gravitational field the more objects can be accreted and captured.
2. The more surface area of the object, the more objects can impact it and accrete together in the central regions.

With these two fundamental observations, it can be reasoned that the accretion principle can be worded as such:

"The greater the surface area and stronger the gravitational field, the more an astrophysical body can accrete material in outer space."

In different wording to counter the pseudoscience currently accepted by establishment:

"The smaller the surface area and weaker the gravitational field, the less an astrophysical body can accrete material in outer space."

This means that the only bodies that can do any appreciable amount of accretion are those bodies which possess large surface areas and large gravitational fields. This renders the protoplanetary disk/nebular hypothesis and core accretion models currently accepted by establishment invalid. The correct sequence of events is that big objects (stars) capture and absorb smaller objects (which then collect material forming huge objects in their centers [planet formation]), not small objects capture each other to make big objects. The gravitational field and surface area of a 1 cm sized particle is nothing compared to a young star. This also means that all the large objects in outer space which no longer shine were once huge like the Sun. Just so the reader is aware of the differences. How much matter could a 1 km sized asteroid accrete versus the Earth? How much matter could the Sun accrete versus the Earth? This question is for mathematicians to calculate, the philosophy is already sound.