

The Phase Transition Principle of Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: A simple principle of thermodynamic phases is presented to explain stellar evolution/planet formation in light of the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.

In stellar metamorphosis, stars cool and die becoming what are called “planets/exoplanets”. This means that their energies dissipate considerably because young astrons are really hot and old astrons are really cold. Since young astrons are comprised of huge amounts of plasma, and old/dead astrons are comprised of solid material, we can reason that the youngest astrons are comprised of the highest energy phase of matter when they are born, and old astrons are comprised of the lowest energy phase of matter, because their enthalpies diminish throughout their evolution. Therefore, the phase principle is outlined below:

“Astrons (stars) move to lower energy phases of matter as they evolve.”

This sets the precedence in accordance to the 1st Law of Thermodynamics, that energy is conserved. This means as an energetic astron dies and radiates away its heat according to the radiation principle, the phases of matter the star is comprised of will move towards lower energy states (phases transitioning). This also means it will not remain plasma (high enthalpy) forever, it will eventually become gaseous matter, and that gaseous matter will further lose enthalpy becoming solid/liquid material, and then eventually just solid matter. This paper hopefully serves as another nail in the coffin to the dogma which has stars mutually exclusive of “planet/exoplanet”. It is required for humanity to understand that any bridge being built which connects young planets to old ones will have a future.