

The Actual Size of Protoplanets in Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
July 3, 2016
Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: In stellar metamorphosis, young stars are planets in their plasmatic state, meaning they are protoplanets. Establishment science has protoplanets as being smaller than the Moon, which is incorrect. Reasoning is provided.

In stellar metamorphosis stellar evolution is planet formation. This means that Earth was once incredibly massive and plasmatic. This foundational understanding of the true size of protoplanets is rooted in multiple principles of stellar evolution according to stellar metamorphosis:

1. The energy/mass dissipation principle (protoplanets start out incredibly hot and massive and eventually cool down to the lowest energy state and lose the majority of their mass). This means protoplanets are in no way rocky/metal objects that have only fractions of the masses of small moons.
2. The plasma to rock and metal principle (protoplanets start out as plasmatic material (stars), then become cool, cold, dense, rocky/metal stars)
3. Foundational structure principle (This means that any object that has a differentiated interior was a much larger object in its past, and places the possibility that impact remains (many dwarf planets) and planets can be classified by an internal physical understanding other than orbits or current size.)
4. Accretion principle (only objects with large surface areas and gravitational fields can accrete matter, this means protoplanets have to be really, really big)