

Interpreting Disks Alongside Stellar Evolution

Jeffrey J Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

October 17, 2016

Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: A simple principle is used to explain that disks cannot be used to determine the ages of stars.

In the accepted sciences, the presence of a disk of material around a big hot star means the star is young. This is strange reasoning as nobody assumes Jupiter and Saturn to be young, regardless if they possess disks. Therefore the determination of a star's age based on the presence of disks can be ignored as unnecessary. It is simply an assumption based off the nebular hypothesis, which originally was beat out by the island universe hypothesis. The nebulas that were disk shaped spotted by early astronomers were not young solar systems forming planets inside of the Milky Way, they were entire galaxies. Somehow this tidbit of scientific history has escaped the theorists. Furthermore, a simple principle can be drawn up inside of the general theory of stellar metamorphosis.

“Disks cannot be used to determine the age of a star, they are independent structures.”

Any researcher who uses this principle can bypass the false theories accepted by modern astronomy, astrophysics and cosmology where they force stars' ages to be determined by the presence of disks. Disks do not signal youth nor do they signal planet formation, as planets are simply more evolved stars that orbit younger ones forming systems.