An Inverse Relationship of Temperature and Population in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: Since stellar evolution is planet formation, a simple inverse relation can be drawn up concerning stars in evolved galaxies. Their surface temperatures and populations are inversely proportional. Explanation is provided.

In stellar metamorphosis, exoplanets are evolved/evolving stars. The younger stars such as the Sun, or Pollux are much hotter than evolved stars such as Earth, or GJ1214b. Not only that, but they populate the Milky Way in vastly less numbers than much older stars. Utilizing stellar metamorphosis, it is predicted that the number of evolved stars found that are rocky and have much cooler surface temperatures are going to be vastly greater than young stars that still shine. Stated differently, the hotter the star is, the less there are, or the cooler the star is, the more there are. This means the surface temperature of a star is inversely proportional to the number that are populating evolved galaxies. This means that if we find a hotter star, there will be many rocky objects orbiting it, and a few intermediate aged objects. This also means the Kepler data has not been examined to its full potential. It is expected in stellar metamorphosis theory that all young stars (shining stars) contain multiple rocky, Earth-sized objects, not just one or two.

It is also predicted that in evolved galaxies, there will be much greater numbers of Earth-like objects with civilizations on them. In galaxies that are young, the time for the stars to cool down to Earth-like, or ocean world state has not been available. In young galaxies this inverse rule applies on a limited basis, and in very evolved galaxies this inverse rule applies in an extreme manner, as the majority of the stars have cooled well beyond their ability to shine and even sustain life, in accordance to stellar metamorphosis theory.

It is also noted that since evolved galaxies no longer contain the large numbers of strong gravitationally attractive stars, they will fall apart, and seed the universe with an excess of dead stars. Therefore the probability of dead stars taking up orbit around still evolving galaxies is quite high, as the universe is infinite in age. The Moon and Mercury are noted examples of objects which quite possibly have originations in galaxies that have since grown, evolved, and dissipated back into the universe. One should wonder, if the Moon really was from another galaxy, then it stands to reason human beings were once standing on an object that was once separated by millions of light years. What was once far, far away, is currently right in our rocket accessible back yard. Pieces of a dead star, from another galaxy entirely being kept in the Smithsonian. The greatest of objects are right below us and already in our hands. What it takes now is a good explanation. The explanation is stellar metamorphosis.