Metallurgy in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: It is observed that stars evolve into what are called "planets/exoplanets", this meaning planets/exoplanets are simply evolved/evolving stars. The theoretical foundations for explaining how this occurs is outlined in the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis. As a principle of this still developing theory the plasma to rock and metal principle is mentioned with how it relates to metallurgy.

All the physical and life science principles can be related to stellar metamorphosis, in some manner. This being said the study of metallurgy. Metallurgy is a domain of materials science and engineering that studies the physical and chemical behaviour of metallic elements, their intermetallic compounds, and their mixtures, which are called alloys. Metallurgy is also the technology of metals: the way in which science is applied to the production of metals, and the engineering of metal components for usage in products for consumers and manufacturers. The production of metals involves the processing of ores to extract the metal they contain, and the mixture of metals, sometimes with other elements, to produce alloys. Metallurgy is distinguished from the craft of metalworking, although metalworking relies on metallurgy, as medicine relies on medical science, for technical advancement. The process of metal core formation is directly related to star evolution, as stars produce metal cores as they evolve. The plasma transitions to gas, then solid and liquid structure. These metal cores are subsequently destroyed many billions of years after the star has died, leaving interstellar shrapnel to enter into the atmospheres of other evolving stars. This is outlined by the Krypton Hypothesis inside of stellar metamorphosis theory. This being said, we can study the metallurgy of meteorites to determine the actual physical characteristics of stellar interiors. This of course means that we now have direct evidence of the conditions of stellar interiors. It is suggested that scientists can now reinterpret the data and empirical observations of metallic elements and their alloys of meteorites to determine the fate of stars as they evolve. For example it is well known that the conditions required to make Widmanstatten patterns are only deep in the interior of an object that is cooling very, very slowly as well as under extremely high heat. These conditions cannot even be replicated in laboratories, as they are true conditions of star interiors, not conditioned assumed by mathematical models and outdated theory. By studying meteorites we can determine their previous locations inside of dead stars, meaning we can reverse engineer them to determine the causes for the star's evolutionary sequences. Another example is that since stars form cores as they evolve, we can look at the iron/nickel in the atmosphere of hotter, younger stars and draw conclusions based on the rate at which that iron falls into the center of the star forming the core, to determine other properties. All the metallurgical information discovered about iron/nickel and other types of metal meteorites can be directly applied to understanding star interiors at any stage of evolution. The fact is that we have always had direct evidence of the internal conditions of a host star, and we have always had indirect observation of the conditions that are actually present inside of a star. All of this is possible because we have updated theory.