Defining Atmospheric Depth in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: The depth of a star's atmosphere is defined in stellar metamorphosis.

The thickness of a star's atmosphere is defined as depth of direct convection of liquid and/or gaseous and/or plasmatic material that is gravitationally held to the star all the way to boundary of outer space. This means that the convection of the material of a star has to reach directly to outer space from any given point in the interior of the star. For instance, Earth has convection in its interior in the form of magma, but has a solid crust which separates a large portion of magma from the convective gaseous matter on the surface. The magma convection that is blocked by the non-convective crust therefore is not the atmosphere. If the magma reached directly to outer space via convective transfer to the gaseous atmosphere can be considered the star's atmosphere. This means that the atmosphere is therefore defined in terms of thermodynamic processes, and is not human centered as it currently is defined by the establishment dogma on Earth. As well, it means since the majority of less evolved stars do not yet possess solid surfaces, their interiors are probably mostly convective, meaning their interior depths can be considered atmospheres, regardless of the pressures defined on our world as being atmospheric pressure. What this does is remove the human centered definitions, as stars as they evolve do not have humans for the majority of their early evolution, so they should not have their physicality defined in terms of human experience. This plays an additional supportive role in defining weather as well, as weather on less evolved stars is much more violent than anything found on Earth. Viewing lava as a meteorological phenomenon will be required to understand stars in their true form as they evolve.