The Relation of Surface Temperature and Populations of Stars in Evolving Galaxies

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July 11, 2017
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Abstract: A simple relation of stellar surface temperature and population counts of stars in evolving galaxies is provided. They are inversely proportional.

The hotter the star the lower their numbers will be. The cooler the star the higher their numbers will be in evolving galaxies. This means that in the Milky Way, for every hot blue star observed, there will be many more white stars. For all the white stars observed there will be more Sun-like stars. For all the Sun-like stars observed there will be more orange dwarfs. For all the orange dwarfs observed there will be more red dwarfs. For all the red dwarfs viewed there will be more brown dwarfs. For all the brown dwarfs observed there will be more Jupiter type objects. For all the Jupiter type objects observed there will be more grey dwarfs. This continues indefinitely all the way to dead stars. This means that the populations of dead stars in evolved galaxies should wildly outnumber Sun-like stars. This pattern is even observed in our own solar system. There is only one Sun, there are two Jupiter type objects, two blue dwarfs, one Earth/late ocean world, and many dead stars such as Mars, Mercury, the Moon, Venus, etc.

O	≥ 30,000 K	blue	~0.00003%
B	10,000–30,000 K	blue white	0.13%
A	7,500–10,000 K	white	0.6%
F	6,000–7,500 K	yellow white	3%
G	5,200–6,000 K	yellow	7.6%
K	3,700–5,200 K	orange	12.1%
M	2,400–3,700 K	red	76.45%

As the reader can see, this is the accepted percentages of the number of stars in specific spectrum classes. It should be noticeable that it adds up to 99.88% of all stars. So they are only leaving room for other stars outside of these classifications of about .12% which I assume is for white dwarfs. This means they are not including stars that no longer shine, but the trend is apparent. The dimmer the star, the higher the percentage of the population will be. Stars that are below 2,400 Kelvin will be in huge numbers, and all the way to the bottom, dead stars should be in the galaxy by the trillions.