Main Concepts for Explaining Star Evolution (Planet Formation) According to the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: Since it is known in alternative scientific communities that planet formation is star evolution itself via the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis, some basic concepts are needed to piece together the puzzle. Negligence of these concepts in application to any model concerning star evolution (planet formation) are more than likely incomplete or false.

I. Generalized differentiation of the star during early evolution to a fully differentiated star similar to Earth.

II. Chemistry, including thermochemistry, electrochemistry, acids, bases, redox reactions

III. The increasing/decreasing strength of gravitation as the star is subsequently born and evolves, as well as the actual role of gravitation during stellar birth

IV. Changing pressure (high, low, EM forcing), internally/external layers in the star as it evolves

V. Temperature, heat, endothermic, exothermic reactions

VI. Trans-concepts such as Peltier Effect, Seebeck effect, natural thermocouples

VII. Properties of all elements, not just elements lighter than oxygen or lithium.

VIII. Changes in diameter of the star as it evolves

IX. Changes in mass, including changes in rate of mass loss to solar flaring, coronal mass ejections, radiation, impacts, and photoevaporation

X. Changes in stellar density

XI. Length of specific phases of evolution over short/long term, deep time, orbit changes

XII. Thermodynamic phase transitions, including plasma, gas, liquid and solid material and specific mixtures as they evolve and combine into more complex mixtures and solutions

XIII. The role of electric current/voltage and magnetic fields (including ferromagnetism, diamagnetism, paramagnetism)

XIV. The role of electrically conducting/insulating material

XV. Hydraulic and pneumatic properties of material under extreme temperatures/pressures

XVI. the rock cycle during late stages of star evolution, physical changes in matter including weathering and erosion

XVII. Physical deposition versus chemical deposition, including physical vapor deposition in vacuum, gaseous structure, and electroplating

XVIII. the formation of life on the star as it evolves (macroscopic dissipative system forming uncountable microscopic dissipative systems)

XIX. The role of entropy during stellar evolution

XX. Changing concentration of fluids with respect to changing gas/liquid/supercritical pressure/temperature

XXI. Solid state and surface chemistry including the role of molecular and elemental catalysts, including platinum and the beginnings of biological catalysts such as enzymes

XXII. Chemical kinetics (matter in motion in liquids, gases, supercritical fluids, plasmas, etc.)

XXIII. Colligative properties of solutions and mixtures

XXIV. Soaps and surfactants with regards to the beginnings of life formation and cellular organization in late states of stellar evolution

XXV. Various stages of temporary chemical equilibrium and feedback loops during stellar evolution in early, middle, late stages and dead stars (Pop I, Pop II, Pop III, Pop IV stars respectively)

XXVI. The evolution of the star's various magnetic fields into a global magnetic field including the evolution of the star's internal dynamo

XXVII. Intermolecular forces, including the role of oils, lubricants

XXVIII. Hydraulic and pneumatic properties of the stars internal chemistry as it evolves

XXIX. The electromagnetic properties of elements and molecular compounds

XXX. The role of charged material during early star evolution

XXXI. Natural battery and electrolytic cell formation

XXXII. The role of cloud capacitance within various chemical mixtures in both solar and evolved stellar interiors and high atmospheres

XXXIII. Placing importance of reverse engineering the Earth, to account for observations in Neptune, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, the Sun and every single exoplanet (ancient star) in the galaxy

As the reader can see, a star's evolution (the process of planet formation) is vastly more complex than establishment models have predicted. It is suggested to apply these concepts to star evolution, so we can continue to do science, instead of ignoring them in favor of fusion/nebular hypothesis/big bang dogma.