

The Principle of Multiple Orbiting Objects in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: According to stellar metamorphosis, the more massive the star the more the objects that can orbit it or have orbited it. This means at one point all stars have or had many other objects orbiting them. Further elaboration of the principle is provided.

In the dogma, Earth has had, and continues to have only one major satellite. This is myopic thinking and is rooted in the assumption that the Earth was not many magnitudes more massive in its past. In stellar metamorphosis Earth was vastly more massive, and can be deduced by utilizing the principle of mass loss in reverse. This means that going backwards in Earth's history will lead directly to the Earth being more and more massive and energetic. Since we observe the most massive objects as being the ones that have the most objects orbiting them, and in stellar metamorphosis Earth was more massive, a simple principle of orbits can be deduced.

"The more massive the star, the more objects will orbit it."

This means that the Earth more than likely had hundreds of objects orbiting it when it was a hot, young, massive star in its past, and even much older Earths that have their own "Moon" and even people on them. This is similar to the Krypton Hypothesis in which pieces of destroyed worlds can be found on the Earth as meteorites. The Moon is easily one of the remaining bodies that stuck around, or was even captured by other objects which were orbiting the Earth. Also, it means that in the Kepler data which has objects that orbit hot young stars, there should be tens of thousands of objects that are not in the data, which they would be if Kepler kept on working for a much greater period of time. To think, Neptune orbits the Sun every 165 years, and Jupiter about once every 12 years, Saturn every 29 years, Uranus in 84 years. The data collection by Kepler only lasted 4 years. This means if an alien civilization was using exactly the same method we used to find exoplanets (evolved stars) then the extent of the solar system would be missing from the data. Four years would have only found Earth, Mercury, Mars and Venus, given Mercury and Mars would have even made any noticeable change in the light curve. This

means that even with the huge amount of exoplanets (evolved stars) found around hotter hosts, it does not even scratch the surface of potential worlds that are orbiting even stars that are confirmed to already possess evolved stars (exoplanets).

The more massive the star, the more objects will orbit it. As the star loses mass, the objects will be lost to interstellar space, as they are independent entities and not related to their hosts by any formation mechanisms, in accordance to the mass independence principle of stellar formation in stellar metamorphosis. This basic principle should add more structure to the general theory, as the solar system is solidly a multiple star system, star system. Jupiter has more mass so it has more objects orbiting it than Neptune. Neptune has more mass than Earth, so it has more objects orbiting it. The Sun has even more mass, so it can even have other evolved stars that are middle stages of evolution orbiting it even. The principle is a general rule of thumb for all observations. The only exception to this principle is that birthing stars can be very massive and not have many objects orbiting it, simply because it is still being formed and has not had enough time to collect and capture objects in the galaxy with its huge gravitational field. This essentially means that only the youngest objects will not have orbiting companions.