

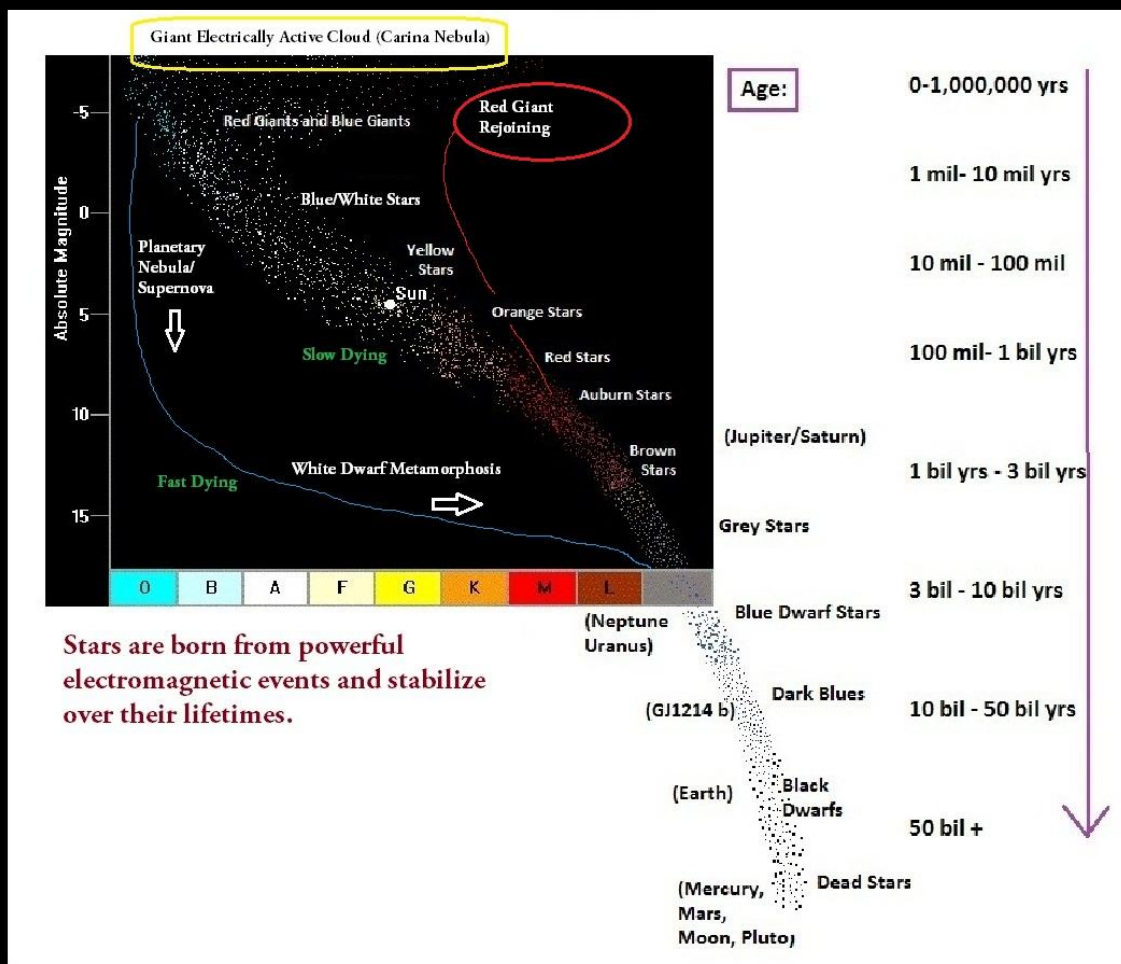
Stellar Metamorphosis

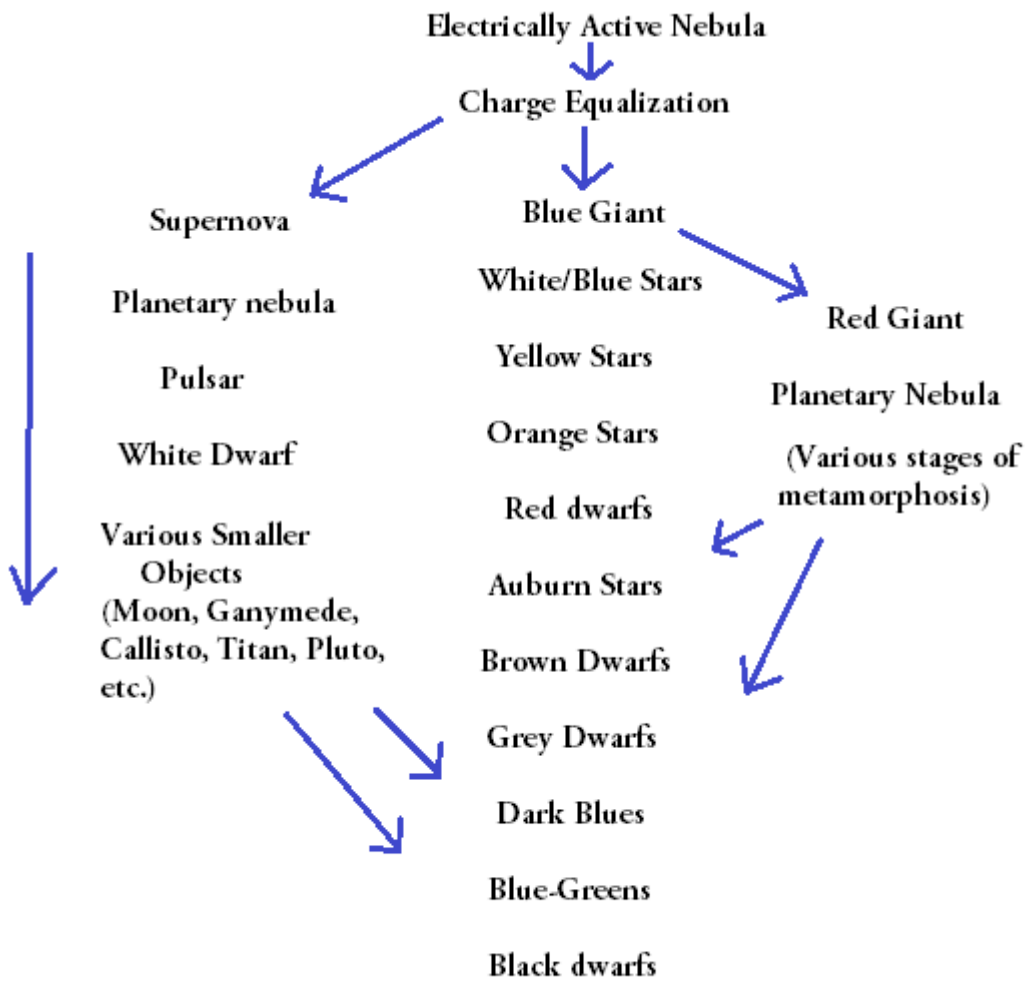
Jeffrey J Wolynski

August 1, 2012

For Angie S.

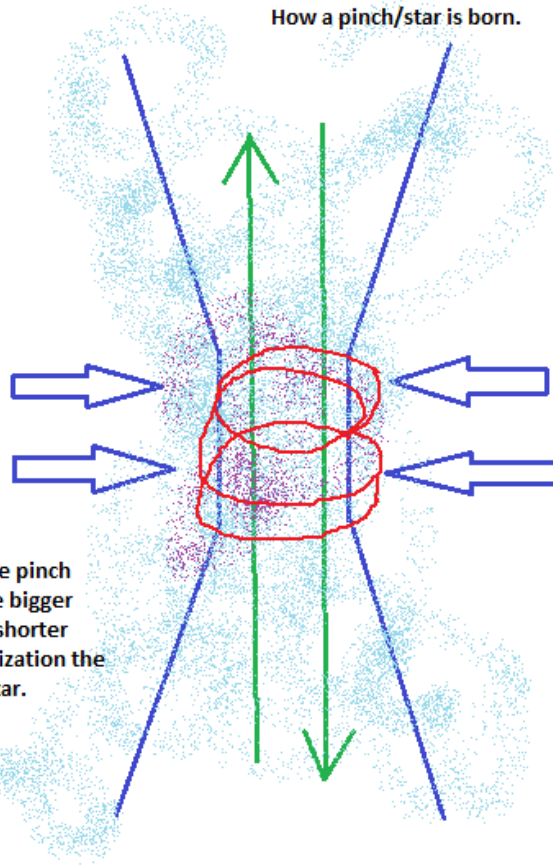
Abstract: We are standing on a star much older than the Sun.










1. As the electric current and magnetic fields form a z-pinch they form a coherent round object called star. The bi-polar jets of star birth will start to dissipate and the new star will leave a cloud of left over material in its wake similar to the Pistol Star. An illustration is provided of this event with a few observational photographs.

How a pinch/star is born.



The longer the pinch stabilizes, the bigger the star. The shorter time of stabilization the smaller the star.

KEY

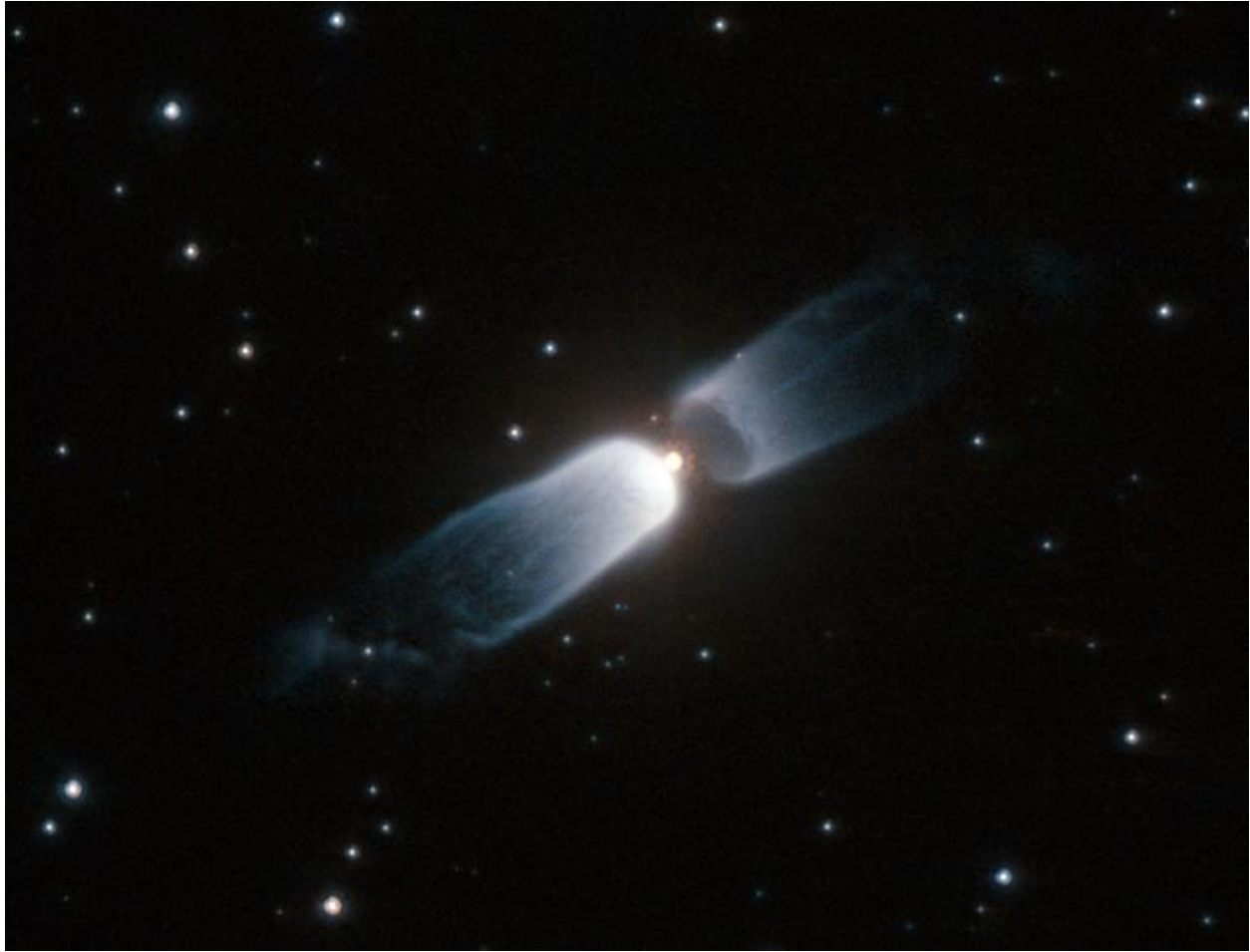
-  Direction of electric current
-  Direction of force applied to material
-  Hydrogen and many other elements
-  Pinch tube
-  Magnetic field induced by electric current in material

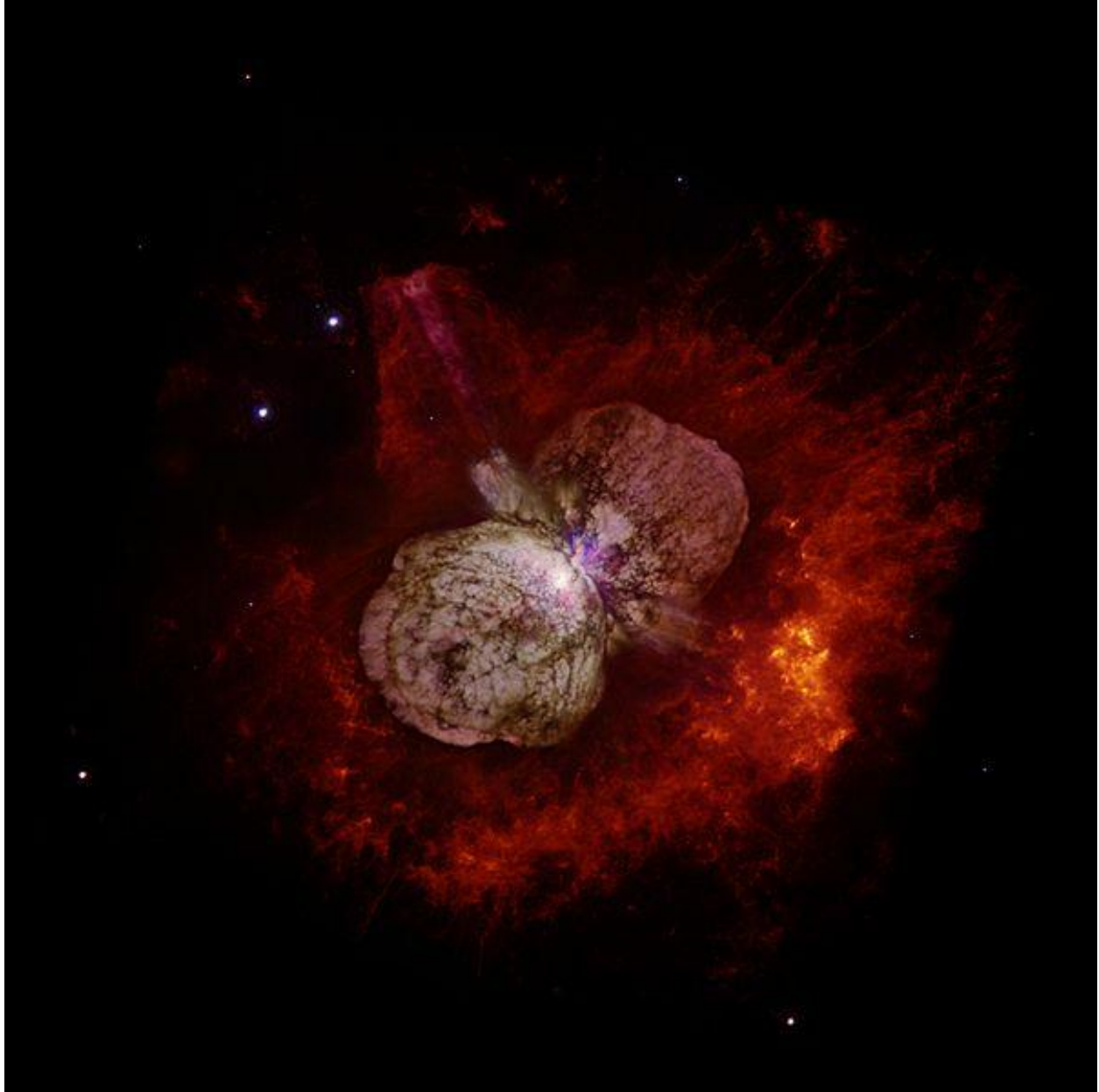
If you will notice the star does not have "round" shape at first. It is very diffuse.

This is a newborn star. We should expect to see these all over the universe. They will be very large.

Also if you will notice no gravity or fusion is required.







2. The outer layers of this star expand outward at enormous velocity creating a bubble called a heliosphere. This heliosphere dissipates slowly and loses energy and is miss-labeled, “cosmic microwave background radiation”. It is actually the leftover remains of stars when they are born as electrical z-pinches. The temperature of the constant radio background used as “evidence” of big bang is actually evidence of an electrical field surrounding the Sun, as the average temperature of outer space is almost exactly the same as the average temperature for superconducting helium. As it is common knowledge that superconductors allow for electrical current to flow indefinitely and result in a homogeneous smoothness of the electrical field around the sun. It is also known that helium is the second most abundant element in outer space but rare on Earth.

3. Inside of this heliosphere (electrical field) exist much older stars that get captured and which start orbiting this brand new very hot blue star.

4. The hot new star shines very brightly trying to reach equilibrium with its environment, as both internal and external methods for energy production have already been completed. There is no fusion happening in the center or the surface of stabilizing stars, and there is no power source for the star. It is simply a very large electromagnetic dissipative event. Stars are phenomena that occur because of material trying to reach thermodynamic equilibrium. The larger the star the more quickly it will lose energy, leaving the largest of stars to shrink considerably more rapid than much older stars such as Jupiter or Neptune which are undergoing Marklund Convection.

5. Since the electrical and magnetic nature of the super hot plasma cannot be stable for long it will shrink continuously but slow down as the ionized plasma is neutralized.

6. As the iron collects in the center many heavy elements are also mixed in like the silicon, titanium, osmium, lead, gold, silver, sulfur. They will sort out chemically depending on both their electro-negativity and their ionization potentials. The most stable of the ionized patterns such as iron will crystallize in the center of a star. It should also be known that the centers of new born stars are much colder than mainstream believes. The centers of stars more than likely resemble helium in superconducting state, meaning that electric current can flow unabided for long periods of time as the center of the star differentiates and forms layers. The iron will push all the other elements out of it to allow the center to be almost perfectly arranged patterns called iron crystal.

7. As the electromagnetically stable patterns develop in the center squeezing all the other patterns out of the mix a transformation is also occurring in the outer layers of the star. All of the other elements the star is comprised of still have to de-ionize. Most form vast quantities of molecules such as hydrocarbons and silicate composites that retain their ionization for quite some time, thus maintaining the stars magnetic field indefinitely until the material becomes electrically neutral forming crystals such as coal, obsidian, feldspar and others.

8. Hydrogen combines with hydrogen because it is extremely unstable pattern by itself. This hydrogen gas creates a protective layer that traps massive amounts of radiation and convective processes of the internal layers mixing.

9. The trapped heat by the high layers of hydrogen gas allow for the next layer to form. This layer is full of hydrocarbons and water formation, which also has a very high specific heat capacity, while simultaneously allowing for further heat entrapment of the lower layers. Thus as a star differentiates, its ability to retain heat and extend its age and ability to retain a magnetic field (life), extend considerably.

10. The layers below the hydrocarbons being formed are the silicates, which are mixing very violently with many other patterns and forming stable arrangements like quartz, feldspar and diamond crystals. This boundary from middle atmosphere to the newly forming surface is a seething hot hell. This is where top atmosphere mixes with the bleeding heart of the aging star.

11. Over many millions of years of this bleeding heart (metamorphosis) the star stabilizes and shrinks from the elements mixing together to make molecules which settle over time from the electromagnetic neutralization of the ionized plasma.

12. As the new crust is solidifying it layers the crystals of feldspar, quartz and diamonds into something that is walk able, but still covered entirely by oceans of water underneath oceans of ammonia, underneath layers of hydrogen gas. This process is what forms mountain ranges and while it happens will mix and mash together giving us the evidence for past plate tectonics and the material de-ionizes and forms layers. These layers of de-ionized rocks can be seen in all rock formations of considerable depth.

13. Electric current from material as superconductor (probably lots of helium) create an electromagnetic pinch which grabs the cloud of material and stabilizes forming a cohesive ball called a star. (See number 1).

14. The charge equalization continues to form a coherent round object called "star". This new star rips away the outer layers of hydrogen, ammonia and dozens of other gases off the aging star that has wandered into its path (planet is Greek for wondering star, αστήρ *πλανήτης* (*astēr planētēs*). The new solid surface known as a crust will then be seen, along with a multitude of life forms that were forged in the giant Miller-Urey experiment it resembled. The Miller-Urey experiments in our solar system are obvious as Neptune and Uranus are the next Earths. ^[1]

15. The older star continues to cool, but does so at an enormously slow rate because of the trapped internal oceans of still ionized silicates called "magma". This is similar to the ash covered embers of a camp fire, the heat will be retained for quite sometime.

16. This magma spits and sputters releasing the left over heat from its early days into large powerful dissipative events called volcanoes. The volcanoes give the appearance of plates that move across the ground with which there is much evidence for but in actuality are currently mostly stationary. The movement of the plates was only possible much earlier in the Earth's history when the crust was very thin and developing. The plates are much too thick and developed currently to carry on subduction processes as evidenced by geology of earlier stages of metamorphosis.

17. As this cooling occurs the star shrinks a little more each day from the contraction of the cooling internal oceans of magma. The ionized silicates that neutralize also shrink considerably like a road bridge in the winter and this contraction causes the surface crust to shudder and adjust causing the effect known as earthquakes. This allows its magnetic field to die down a little more each day, and the continuous adding of material that rises up through the surface making a much thicker crust. Over many billions of years the crust will eventually become so thick that only will allow for the largest of volcanoes to occur releasing the left over heat. This is similar to Olympus Mons on Mars.

18. Since the magnetic field will almost completely die down, the patterns that are the strongest

also start disappearing back into outer space from the intense radiation from the host star that breaks them apart.

19. This will leave a barren surface. Over many more years this barren surface stops the ability to regenerate its surface via the magma oceans underneath its crust. This inability to repair the surface via large fluid oceans of magma leads to vast craters that litter the surface of the dead star. These craters can be seen in the ancient stars Mercury and the Moon.

20. This dead star wanders the galaxy similar to the Moon or Mercury until it gets ripped to shreds by entering another star's atmosphere. It can also smack another younger star ripping its outer layers away leaving a trail of debris called rings or smack into another much older star creating asteroids or large debris disks mislabeled "proto-planetary disk". These asteroids are ancient star guts from stars much older than the Earth which can burn up in the high atmospheres of older stars as well, and the process is recycled and starts all over again.

21. The universe recycles itself via stellar metamorphosis. There was no bang.

References

^[1] Wolynski J. J. (October 21, 2012). *Uranus and Neptune are the Next Earths*. Retrieved on November 10, 2012, from Vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1210.0115v2.pdf>