

# Stellar Metamorphosis

*For Angela S.*

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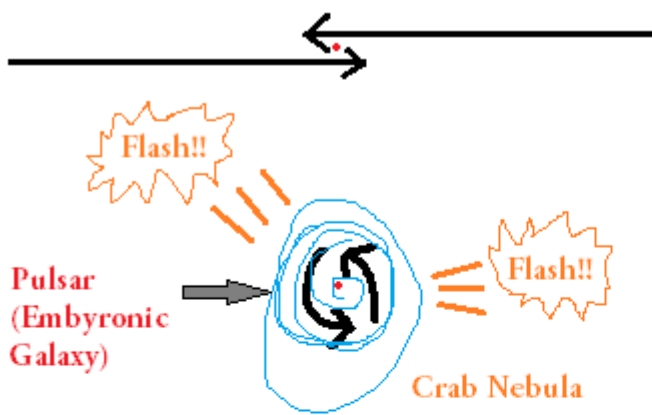
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*Abstract: The process of Stellar Metamorphosis is outlined below in a series of steps. It will be shown that galaxies, stars and life can be engineered.*

It needs to be explained how to engineer galaxies, stars and life, because the Big Bang, Proto-planetary disk methods are patently insane. They are insane because they ignore basic understanding of thermodynamics and electromagnetism. Engineering large scale structures can be accomplished by people with sufficient understanding of natural processes and superb technological aptitude. A series of steps are outlined below. This is understood as Stellar Metamorphosis.

1. Pulsar forms from two giant intergalactic currents coming together creating a large explosion type event called a supernova. Supernova signal galaxy birth not the death of a star, star death happens in a different fashion. Galaxy birth can be observed as the Crab Nebula.
2. The supernova starts pulsating rapidly from the creation of new material in outer space, over time the pulses slow down as it starts ejecting matter. This process creates large amounts of synchrotron radiation.
3. As it ages it leaves the galaxy it formed in and begins ejecting new matter in a bi-polar configuration which provides the material for new star formation. These are known as radio galaxies or elliptical galaxies. Halton Arp made the discovery that new galaxies are born in the area of older ones and are ejected. This is simple to understand as it makes the Big Bang Theory obsolete. Harmbartsumian also hypothesized that AGNs (active galactic nuclei) are sources of new matter, as both men were on the right track but had to deal with the insane Big Bangers which to this day still number into the tens of thousands.<sup>[1]</sup>
4. The new matter ejected from the new galaxy is mostly cold gas, not hot plasma. The creation of plasma happens as a star is born. The author will go over this in the later steps.

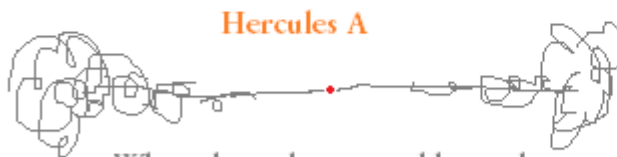


Two intergalactic currents brush past each other and create a tiny ball of superconducting helium that starts spinning really fast.

The superconducting ball starts flashing as the helium starts slapping together with hydrogen creating what is known as "matter".

These "flashes" will be very very rapid at first but slow down over time. They are fusion reactions.

**It needs to be understood by the reader that these events are probably EXTREMELY COLD. As fusion reactions almost certainly require the lowest amount of electrical and mechanical resistance.**



When the pulsar gets older and stops flashing, it leaves the galaxy and becomes a new galaxy itself as it ejects the new matter it created while in embryonic stages.

5. As the galaxy grows stars start to dissipate the energy in thousands of z-pinch mechanisms. If a video is watched of this process and is speed up considerably the galaxy will appear to sparkle from millions of stars being born as the galaxy rotates and grows. It should be known to the reader that one pinch forms one star, not one z-pinch forms thousands of stars.

6. It should be understood by the reader that these new stars that are formed are not creating or fusion-ing anything, nor are they powered internally or externally. What makes a star shine is simply the plasma recombining into gas and releasing recombination energy. This is an exothermic reaction and is rooted in basic thermodynamics. This means the entire fusion model for the Sun and all stars is horrendously incorrect as it ignores basic thermodynamics.

7. All stars are giant dissipative events that have simply collected the local material in an electromagnetic z-pinch mechanism and are allowing it to undergo phase transitions.

8. Before a star can shine though, the gas has to become plasma this is called ionization and is incredibly endothermic which means the material absorbs heat. This is what the z-pinch mechanism does, it is an ionization event in which the gas of interstellar space is pinched and becomes ionized plasma that will chemically differentiate. This process takes up the most efficient shape which is an almost perfectly round sphere.

9. Once the star is cohesive it experiences enormous electrical resistance as the superconducting helium and hydrogen move to the outer layers of the star via Marklund Convection. The electrical resistance will eventually die down because the material with the higher ionization potential will move to the outside of the stars shell, and the material with the lower ionization such as iron will move towards the center. As it does this the star will continue to shine as the exothermic process of plasma recombining into gas this releases enormous amounts of heat and light. This basic thermodynamics is ignored by astrophysicists because they think gravitation stores energy (completely ignoring what a electrical capacitor is) and concepts like space and time can bend like a piece of copper! It is almost as if astrophysicists are insane and/or do not understand anything about electromagnetism or heat. This issue is a social one and is extraordinarily strange because stellar birth and stars themselves are an electromagnetic and thermodynamic process!

10. As Marklund convection is underway and the ionized plasma is recombining into what is called "gas" the star will continuously shrink as the shell contracts, it will start resembling what is understood as red dwarf. This rapid shrinking will cause the star to flare as it adjusts the material according to its ionization potential.

11. As the star passes through red dwarf stages the star becomes an even smaller gas giant, similar to Jupiter. The gases in these objects continue to undergo phase transitions including but not limited to a recycling though of recombination, ionization, deposition, sublimation, etc.

12. As the material with the lowest ionization potential moves towards the center of the star it deposits layers of iron/nickel composite forming a giant crystalline ball. This solid iron/nickel crystalline ball forms the centers of all stars as they age. The presence of an iron/nickel core is probably a great indicator for if it was an actual star and not the remains of impacts between stars. The objects that do not have large crystalline iron cores were probably not stars.

13. The secondary layers are the silicates and other types of hydrocarbon deposits that have collected together from very long scale deposition processes in which methane links up and forms vast arrays of chained molecules. These included but are not limited to oil, natural gas and coal.

14. The other layers continue to form covering up the oil, natural gas and coal with layers upon layers of basalts, feldspars, limestones and a great variety of different compositions of gases that are deposited directly as solid.

15. The vast quantities of water that were mixed in with the basalts, oils, coals, limestones, etc. throughout this process were contained inside of the mix and will eventually escape up through the surface and are already present in high quantity on the surface as well. Water and hydrogen gas itself (which were recombined from hydrogen/oxygen plasma) both contained the very high specific heat capacity that has significantly extended this process of metamorphosis as the internal heat could not escape. Water is still to this day being ejected out of the blanket of the Earth's crust, as it leaves via some volcanic eruptions and geysers.

16. As these materials lose their enthalpy and are differentiated themselves reaching their lowest possible energy, the star begins to simply wonder the galaxy transferring hosts time and again as life begins forming on the surface and starts evolving.

## References

<sup>[1]</sup> <http://lhc.web.cern.ch/lhc/>