

Stellar Metamorphosis: New Versus Old Stars

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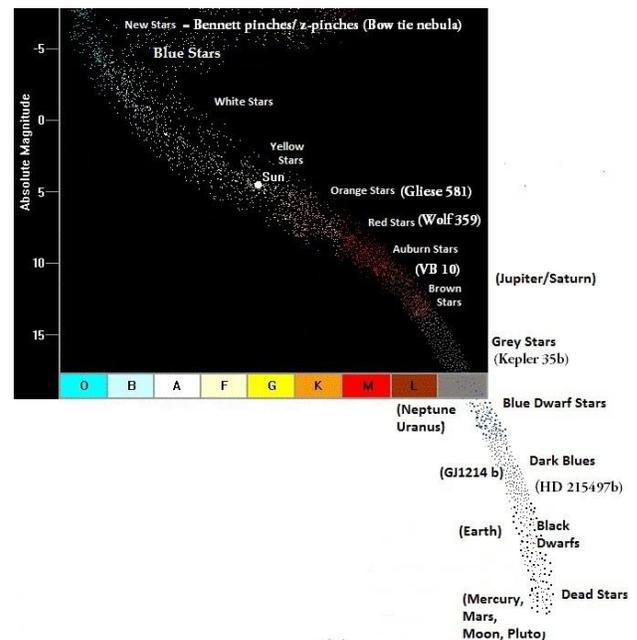
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Abstract: Since the Big Bang is officially false as no giant explosion of nothing has occurred, we must consider alternatives to understanding how to date stars. Since we only have appearances from vast distances, a simple laymen's understanding is used to determine the age of a star based on the theory of Stellar Metamorphosis.

In science we must get rid of theories that have been falsified. Thus it is a complete waste of the authors time to explain how completely wrong Big Bang theory is and all the premises that astrophysicists use to "understand" the universe that are based in it. We will simply assume the reader already understands that Big Bang theory is wrong and has been so since inception as it violates laws of thermodynamics, laws of logic, and even the collective sanity of humanity itself.

Thus we can toss out the current reasoning behind "dating" stars and determining whether they are old/new based on their ratios of elements as formed directly from some giant bang out of nothing. Stellar metamorphosis states that stars which are young are hot, big and bright. They are formed directly as events called "supernova" in which two Birkeland Currents short circuit and ionize large amounts of gas into super hot plasma. Supernovae are not distant events happening in other galaxies, this is absurd, they are happening in the Milky Way itself. As the star cools and dissipates the energy from initial formation it goes from bright blue, to white, yellow, orange, red, auburn, brown, then grey, dark blue, then green and eventually looks like Earth as the atmosphere dissipates. All the while shrinking and solidifying into a life

hosting "planet". Thus we can determine how old a star is by how bright it is and how much it radiates. They move along a simple line of evolution. A star is a planet, planet formation is star evolution. [1][2][3] The youngest ones are on the top, the oldest are at the bottom. When an observer is looking at the night sky, she is looking at new planets that are only a few hundred to a couple million years old.



[1] Wolynski, Jeffrey (2012). *Stellar Metamorphosis: An Alternative for the Star Sciences*. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1303.0157vC.pdf>.

[2] Abruzzo, Anthony (2008). *Are Planets the End Products Rather than the By-Products of Stellar Evolution?*. The General Science Journal <http://gsjournal.net/Science-Journals/Research%20Papers-Astrophysics/Download/1160>.

[3] Oparin, Alexander (1924). *The Origin of Life*. <http://www.valencia.edu/~orlife/textos/The%20Origin%20of%20Life.pdf>.