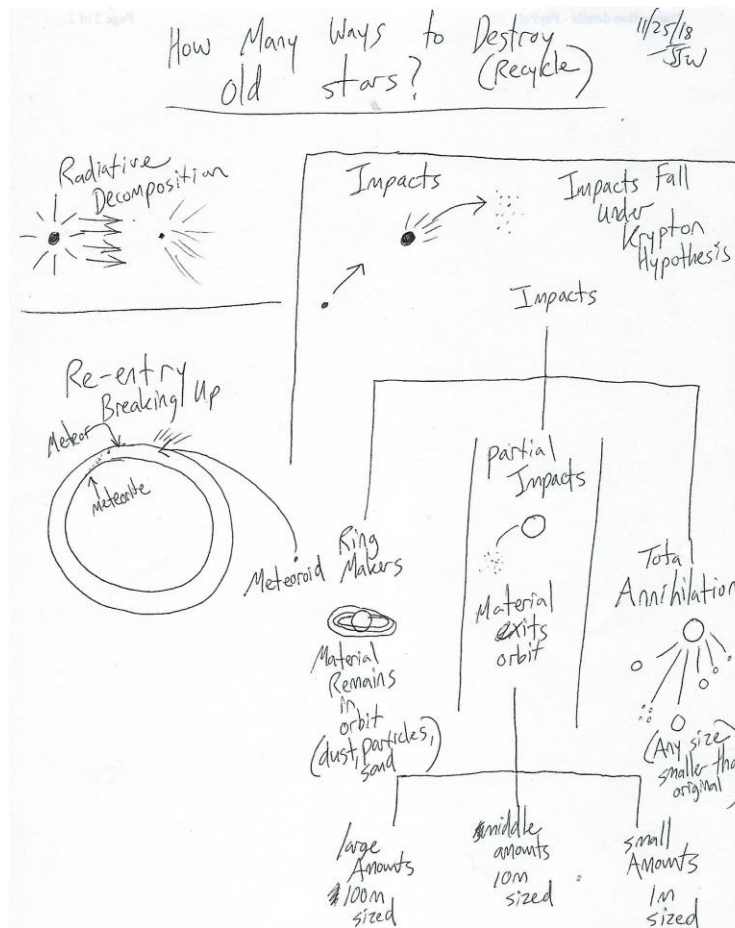


# How to Destroy Dead Stars So They Can Be Recycled

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*Abstract: Methods for destroying dead stars are shown. Some methods leave rings and disks, some asteroids, some meteorites, some giant interstellar dust clouds. This is all based on the discovery outlined via stellar metamorphosis. All stars evolve into what scientists call "planet/exoplanet". This means planets are ancient stars, and nature destroys and recycles them.*



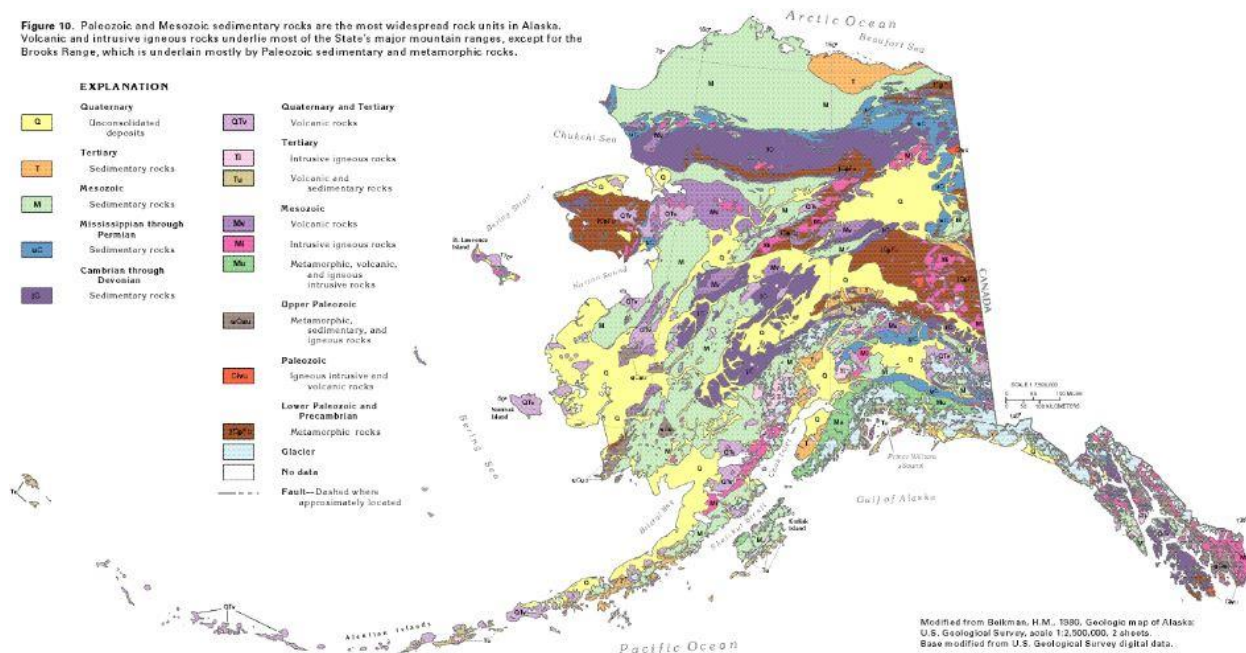
As the reader can see, there are multiple paths for old star destruction. For the most part, stars destroy themselves by slamming into other stars. That is unless some astronomer finds a giant ET recycling plant, though I think that is unlikely as ET's

already know stars do this naturally so they do not have to. Of course ET's do not exist according to mainstream dogma, so they're up the creek without a paddle anyways.

As a good rule of thumb, if the star is large it will not be destroyed with an impact of another smaller star, but will entirely swallow the remains of another much smaller star, and make it a part of itself. For gaseous stars that do not have the ability to completely disintegrate the remains of impacting objects, given they have remains, they will form rings as a result of the impact. Very energetic stars will not have rings, as they can easily disintegrate the rocky/icy material and push it back into outer space with solar wind. Though if the impact is large enough between two rocky stars that are in orbit around a larger host, that will make huge disks. Astronomers confuse those for planet forming regions (old stars being formed, which is quite strange). For the record, astronomy experts think objects like the Earth form in vacuum without anything melting the material down, doing the differentiating or even pressurizing it so that crystalline structure can form. The dogma is corrected using many principles, including the principle of crystallization. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1801.0009v1.pdf>

Energetic stars almost completely ionize lots of material from incoming outer space, including but not limited to asteroids, small moons and even 1 cm sized pebbles. The heating of the material allows it to be quickly disintegrated and purified so that it can re-deposit back into a newer stellar core, of course the mostly pure material will be iron/nickel as both are extremely stable elements. The vast majority of interstellar shrapnel is recycled back into younger hotter stars. This meaning we are not only standing on an *ancient* star, but the remains of a mix of millions of older dead stars that have had their guts recycled. Depending on how easily the star can break apart incoming material will determine how pure the material can be. With much older gaseous stars that have cooled and shrunk significantly, incoming material won't be ionized, but simply heated and melted. This could be why ore deposits on the crust are scattered randomly. One would think if planet formation (interior stellar deposition) was uniform and homogenous, then there would be no elemental or molecular differentiation and the crust would be one giant homogeneous rock of the same chemical and crystalline composition. In fact the opposite is true. The crust of the Earth looks like it was one of Frankenstein's experiments.

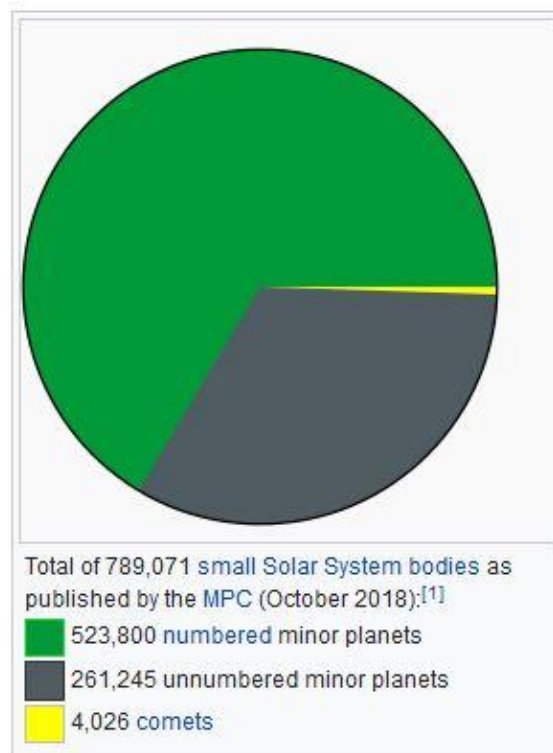
Figure 10. Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rocks are the most widespread rock units in Alaska. Volcanic and intrusive igneous rocks underlie most of the State's major mountain ranges, except for the Brooks Range, which is underlain mostly by Paleozoic sedimentary and metamorphic rocks.



Why would Alaska look like that? The answer is in accretion. When the Earth was in gas giant phases of its evolutionary sequence, material from different absorbed bodies from all over the galaxy hit the forming Earth, which then settled out into the deep interior. Of course the preformed rocks and minerals went through various chemical and physical changes due to the initial impacts processes, mixing, sedimentation and various other changes, but none the less, it is different because it is composed of a multitude of dead stellar guts. By guts I mean huge amounts of chondrites and achondrites that came from all over the galaxy from pre-existing dead stars, as discussed in the Krypton Hypothesis.

Total annihilation of a star happens when the object is completely shattered into smaller pieces that no longer possess the differentiated spherical interior. As well, what could happen, as in the case of Callisto's past. It could have an impactor hit it, lose lots of material to outer space, but then be heated so violently that the entire object loses its internal differentiation. This would throw off theory as to how the object formed to begin with, as it could have been differentiated at one point, as well we don't know how much material Callisto was composed of in its past, since it is an object that experienced a large impact. Many possibilities exist though, and we cannot be too careful in considering them. That being said we just need to remove the wrong idea, the idea that Callisto self-assembled from the vacuum in its current form as is accepted by mainstream science. That is clearly nonsense. It took enormous amounts of energy to form an object that weighs  $1.075 \times 10^{23}$  kilograms. Not only that, but Callisto is composed of rocks and minerals that contain hydrogen. How exactly could Callisto's tiny gravitational field hold onto hydrogen? It would escape back into interstellar space in any cloud model accepted by the dogma.

As well, it is statistically more likely that dead stellar guts that are much smaller than moons will impact the majority of younger stars, as they vastly outnumber moon sized bodies in our system, and probably all star systems. Almost 800,000 objects in our solar neighborhood alone are destined to slam into stars of all ages, to continue the giant galactic recycling program in place since before the Earth evolved. Just take the 800,000 objects found close to us and multiply that by 200,000,000,000, which is the number of the youngest stars just in our galaxy alone. That is a lot of stuff to recycle, good thing it is done naturally or else there would be a lot of junk for humans to clean up.



As well another good rule of thumb is that the larger the object is, the more material it can recycle, simply because of the size of the recycling object, how large it is, how strong the gravitational field is, etc. A sun like star can grab much more heavy material from outer space than can the Earth. As well, Jupiter can grab more stuff than Mercury. As well, the reverse is true as the star ages and shrinks faster during its more effective stages of evolution, leaving material to be collected slower but for longer periods of time while the star is gaseous/liquid. The stars up for being recycled are mostly towards the end of the graph, but can also be stars below the Taylor Threshold that never formed life at all. It therefore seems apparent that nature also does away with objects that did not evolve slow enough to form life, by making them easier to recycle (smaller). As well as the reverse, the larger objects are harder to remove and break apart are also the ones that can form life, or have life on them. That being said it gives the impression of being intuitive. You are not going to find humans having evolved on an

asteroid, nor are you going to find an object like Earth, with its double habitable zones without any life. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1809.0348v2.pdf>

