

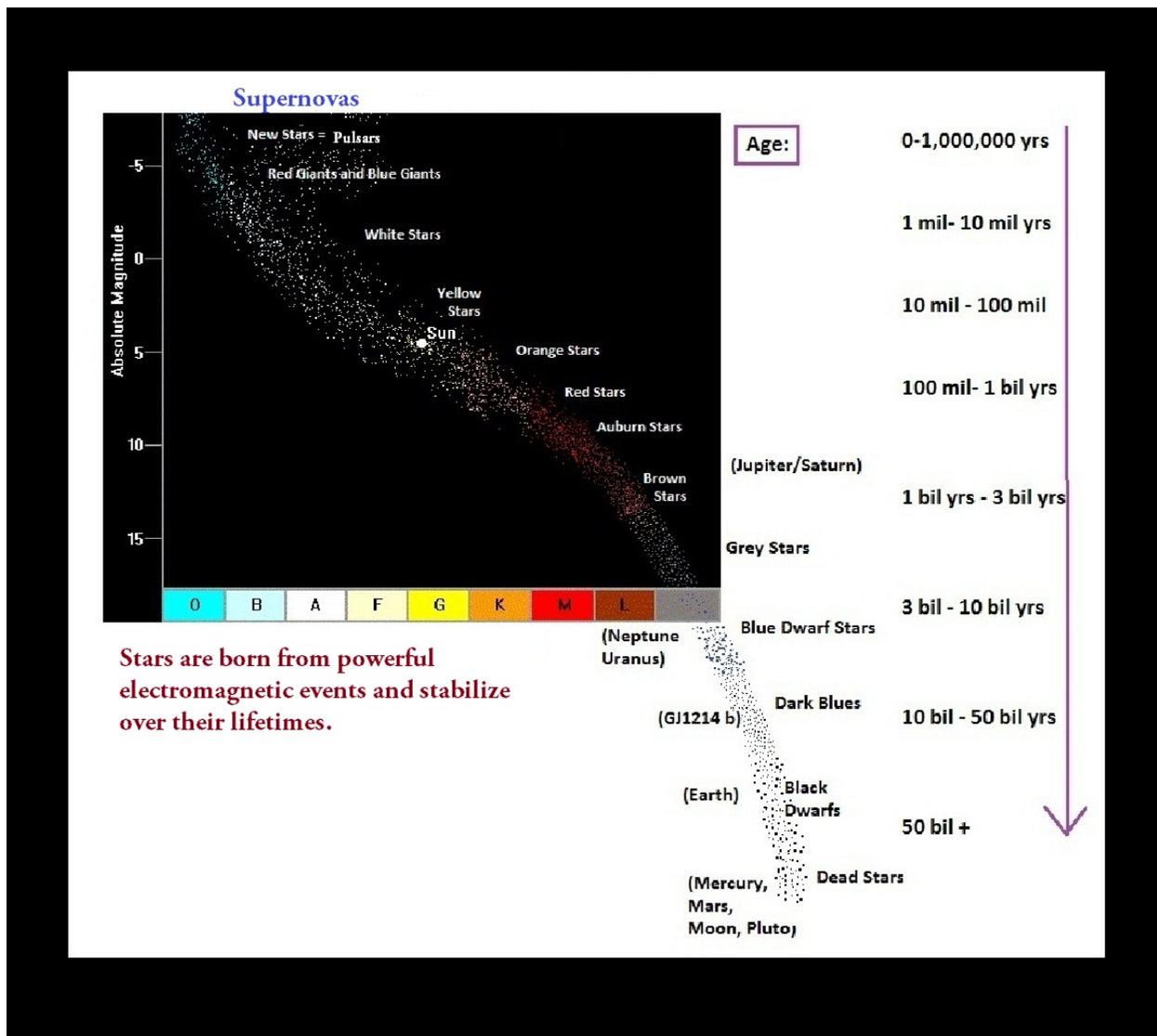
# Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J Wolynski

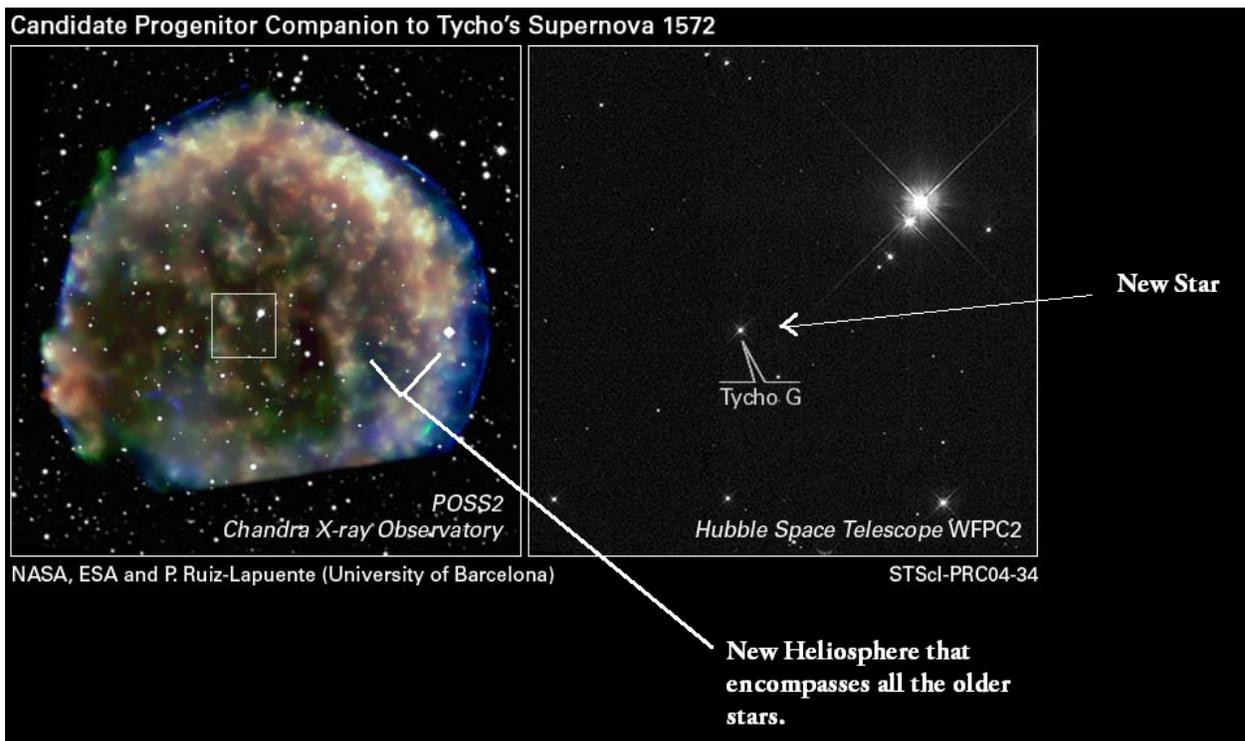
August 1, 2012

For Angie S.

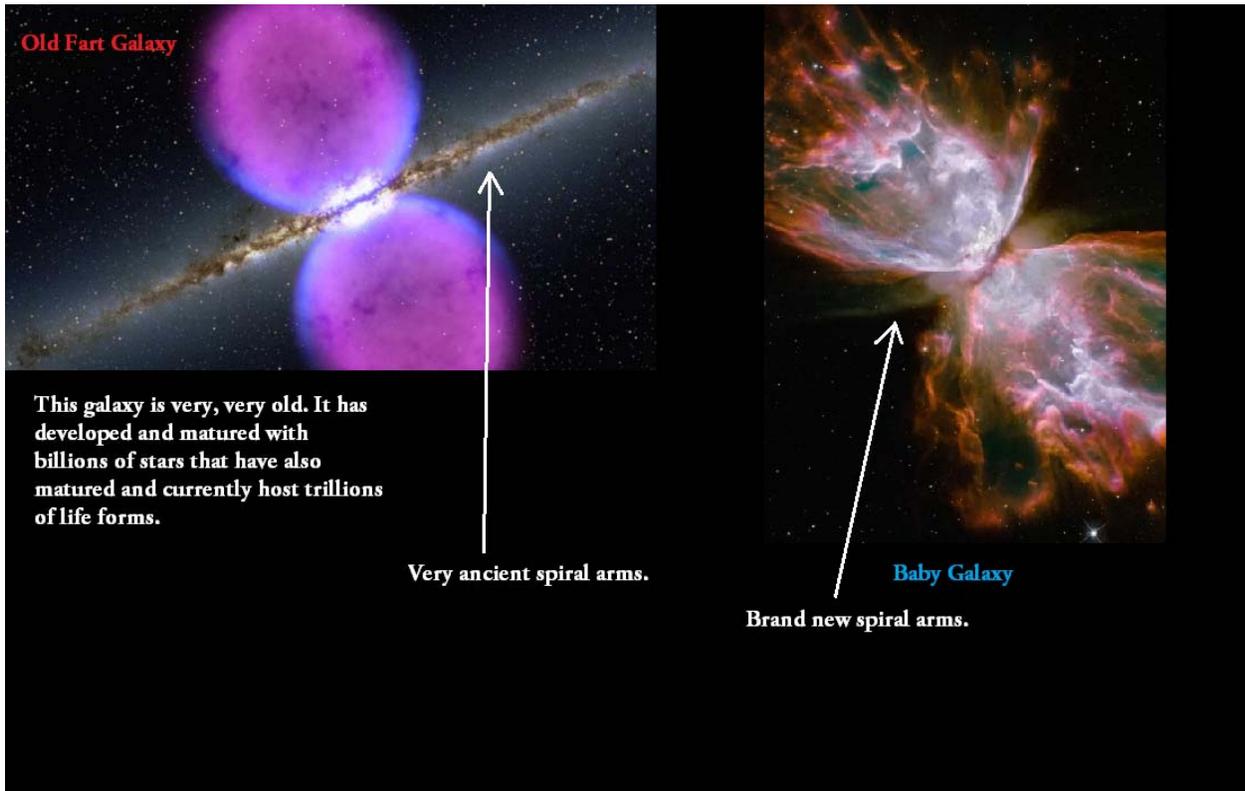
*Abstract: We are standing on a star much older than the Sun.*



1. Electro-Magnetic instabilities cause an enormous implosion in the vacuum called "nova/supernova". Supernovas are not explosions that destroy stars as shown via older stars orbiting the Pulsar PSR B1257+12.<sup>[1]</sup> The center of the supernova expands creating what is called a "star". As this implosion stabilizes it pulls in older stars creating what is called a solar system. Some novas/supernovas are larger than others obviously, so they can be both bigger and smaller. Here is a nice example of a new star similar to our Sun.



2. The instabilities will then stabilize and form a coherent round object called star. No bi-polar jets of material will be apparent. Bi-polar jets could actually signal new galaxies.



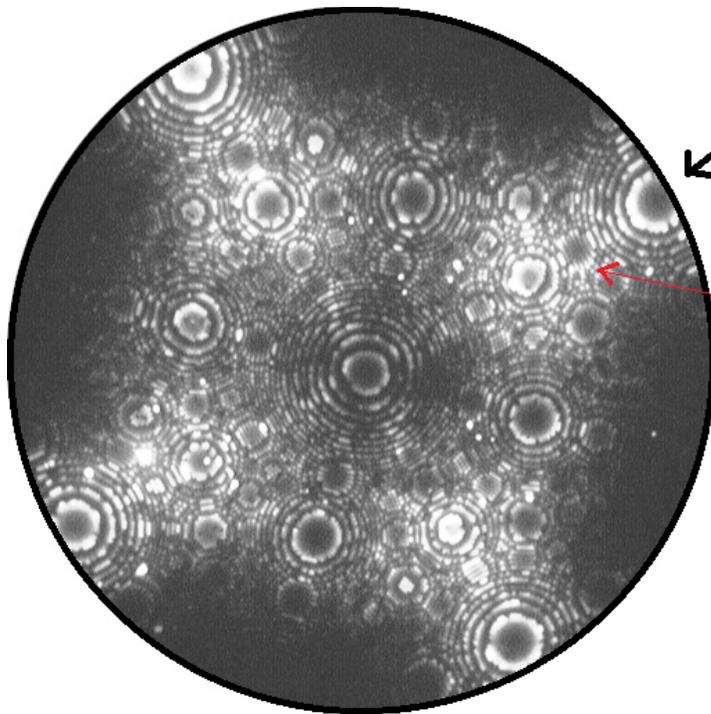
3. The outer layers of this star expand outward at enormous velocity creating a bubble called a heliosphere. This heliosphere dissipates slowly and loses energy and is miss-labeled, “cosmic microwave background radiation”. It is actually the leftover remains of the Sun when it was born as “nova/supernova”.

4. Inside of this heliosphere exists much older stars that get captured and which start orbiting this brand new very hot star.

5. The hot star burns 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.

6. Since the electrical and magnetic nature of the super hot plasma cannot be stable for long it will shrink continuously until the stability of the material can push back the incoming currents it formed from.

7. This pushing back gives the effect we know as "gravity". Gravity in essence is the electromagnetic differential between stable electromagnetic patterns and unstable patterns. The stable electromagnetic patterns form what are called "elements" and "molecules".



Aluminum

Notice how the patterns also overlap. Seems to me there is no such thing as "atom". It just looks to be patterns of electromagnetism. No space, no objects, just pure patterns arranged in specific ways to give rise to the concept called "object".

Notice how there are no "quarks, leptons, bosons, phonons, photons, ropes, strings, electrons, protons, neutrons, neutrinos, muons, chains, bars, pork chops, cartilage, tv dinners, carpets, ash trays, bunny rabbits, countertops, chairs, battleships, glasses, grass or jeans".

8. Over time the EM differentials in that star die down significantly, loosening up its grip on the older stars it grabbed when the supernova/nova occurred.

9. The EM differentials die down as the material that is magnetized from electric current start collecting in the center of the star. The electromagnetic patterns are called "iron". That same iron binds with the other patterns called "nickel", which are two very stable patterns.

10. As the iron collects in the center many heavy elements are also mixed in like the silicon, titanium, osmium, lead, gold, silver, sulfur. The magnetically stable patterns will push all the other elements out of it to allow the center to be almost perfectly arranged patterns called iron crystal.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. 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.

14. 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.

15. 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 stabilization differential miss-termed "mass" and its effects known as gravity and inertia.

16. 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.

17. Magnetic instabilities cause an enormous implosion in the vacuum called "nova/supernova".

18. The instabilities continue to stabilize and form a coherent round object called "star". This new star rips away the outer layers of hydrogen and ammonia off the aging star and the new crust can be seen, along with a multitude of life forms that were forged in the giant Miller-Urey experiment it resembled.

19. The older star continues to cool, but does so at an enormously slow rate because of the trapped internal oceans of varying patterns of wild electromagnetic patterns called "magma".

20. 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.

21. As this cooling occurs the star shrinks a little more each day from the contraction of the cooling internal oceans of magma. This allows its magnetic field to die down a little more each day, and eventually building up a very thick crust that only allows for the largest of volcanoes to occur. This is similar to Olympus Mons on Mars.

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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 disks". 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.

25. No big bang, no creation event, no stars spitting other stars. The universe recycles itself via stellar metamorphosis.

## References

<sup>[1]</sup> Wolynski, J.J. (September 12, 2012). *Supernovas cannot Destroy Stars*. Retrieved on September 27, 2012, from Vixra.org: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1209.0035v1.pdf>