# Magnetosphere Evolution in Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
May 10, 2017
Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: In stellar metamorphosis theory it is noted that after stars form their global magnetic fields, they decrease in strength as the star evolves. The global magnetic field is not limitless energy, but is directly proportional to the amount of mechanical motion in the interior of the star. This means the bigger the global field, the more active/younger the star.

In stellar metamorphosis, the oldest stars have lost the majority of their visible light spectrums. Therefore to tell of how internally active the star is, we can look at how strong the global magnetic field is. A big global magnetic field signals the star is less evolved than a star with a very small global magnetic field. This rule of thumb applies to stars' evolutionary path as they lose energy as they evolve, so their internal motion will diminish due to mass loss, friction, gravitational potential energy being converted to heat, etc. With regards to white dwarfs, their global fields are weakened significantly and outright lost as the star expands to its fullest blue giant size. After it expands to dissipate the heat of formation, it will then contract again, allowing for the reformation of a global magnetic field based on the newly formed different properties of the star. The white dwarfs magnetic fields do need to be worked on.

To falsify this theory, we can look at brown dwarfs. It is predicted that all brown dwarfs have newly generated, extremely powerful global magnetic fields right after flare star stages (red dwarfs). If there are any brown dwarfs that do not have strong global magnetic fields, then the application of stellar metamorphosis to the evolution of stars is false. This being said, it is also predicted that brown dwarfs will have very large aurora due to their global magnetic fields sweeping in very large amounts of ionized material. This should also mean that they should be a strong source of radio waves. This means the intensity of the radio waves being emitted from brown dwarfs can be used to determine the size of the magnetic field, thus their stage of evolution.

Since it is understood now that planet formation is stellar evolution, it should become apparent that brown dwarves sit right in the middle, so we can now accurately predict the actual appearance and features of stars as they cool and die to brown dwarf stage, and we can predict what brown dwarfs will look like many billions of years into their future. Stars, brown dwarfs and planets are all stages to the evolutionary process, they are not mutually exclusive, therefore we can also classify them.

In stellar metamorphosis the young Pop 1 stars are mostly plasma and stars in the visible light spectrum, the more advanced stages are Pop 2 which is mostly gaseous matter and no longer have strong visible light spectrums, Pop 3 which is solid and liquid material, and Pop 4, which is a dead star. Concerning the magnetosphere evolution of stars it is only Pop 1- Pop 3 stars that can have magnetic energy permeating the interior and the surface, as dead stars have no large scale fluid motion to produce the fields. This being said, we can tell if a star is dead by seeing if it has a magnetic field. No magnetic field equals a dead star. Of course this is very, very different than what establishment accepts as to them an extremely energetic star such as a white dwarf has a huge magnetic field, yet they are dead. Which should make the reader question their theories. How does something that is suppose to be dead, have so much energy? At least 10% of white dwarfs found have surface magnetic field strengths of at least 1 million gauss, or 100 Tesla. This further supports stellar metamorphosis, as white dwarfs are placed firmly at the beginning of stellar evolution, not the end. With objects that energetic, there is no way they should be considered "dead". That would be like the author dying, and then turning into a sustained 1000 meter long lightning bolt. The reader should look up Dragon Ball Z, when Goku goes

Supersaiyan.  Dead stars do not have really strong sustained global magnetic fields. The rule of thumb still works in this case, if the white dwarf has a relatively weak magnetic field, it is losing the global field because it is expanding outwards and becoming a blue giant. If the white dwarf has a very strong magnetic field, then it is new and young and very, very hot. This means that white dwarfs with strong magnetic fields should also be very hot, and white dwarfs with weak magnetic fields should be cooler and much larger.

Establishment dogma has no predicted outcome of extremely energetic white dwarfs. To them they will remain perpetually energetic for trillions of years and their evolution rests on the fate of the entire universe, which in essence is patently absurd. They have taken an unfalsifiable assumption of the fate of the entire universe to predict the outcome of white dwarfs. That alone should be cause for concern for any scientist. The proper placement for white dwarfs is in the graph below. They are new, young, extremely hot and energetic stars at the very beginning of their evolutionary track. We know this because their magnetic fields are extremely strong.