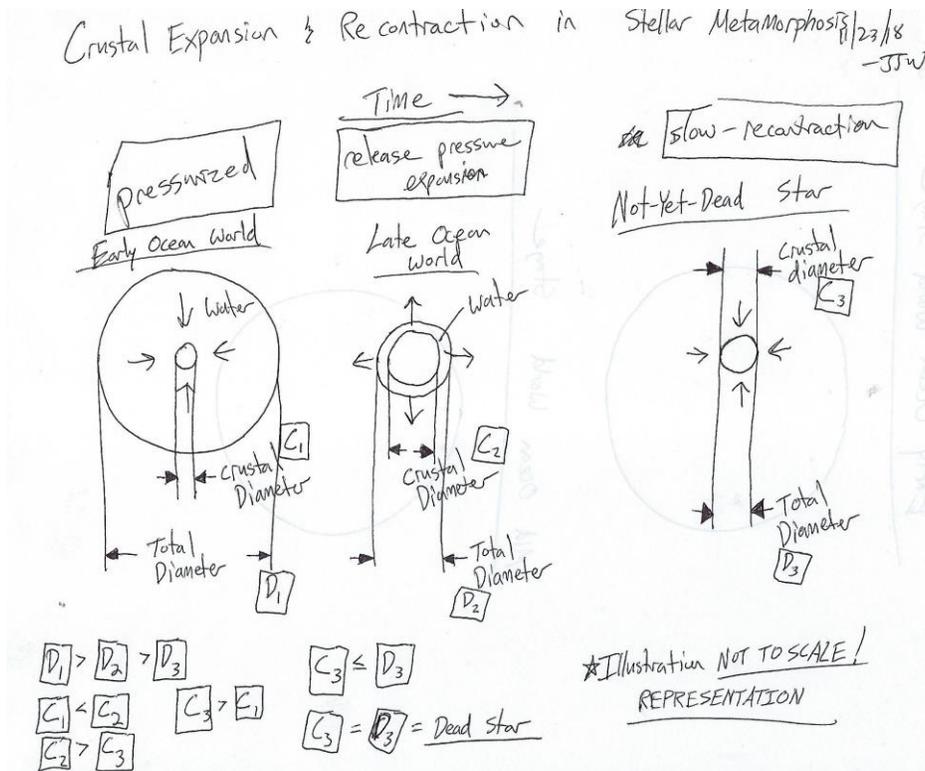


# Crustal Diameter vs. Total Diameter in Stellar Metamorphosis

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*Abstract: A paper is written to show that during stellar evolution according to stellar metamorphosis, the crustal diameter and the total diameter change in ways not predicted by the nebular hypothesis or plate tectonics. Explanation is provided.*

The total diameter of a star is where it borders what could be considered outer space. The crustal diameter of a star is the diameter of the crust itself with or without bordering outer space. For instance the total diameter of the Earth is its diameter plus the thickness of the gaseous atmosphere. On the moon, the total diameter matches the crustal diameter because the crust borders outer space, and there is no gaseous layer in between. During stellar evolution, in early ocean world stages, the crustal diameter is larger than late ocean world stages.



The newly formed crust is highly pressurized as the material falls inwards. Diamonds, corundum, things like that. Then as the thick ocean begins evaporating the inner crust begins expanding outwards greatly increasing its diameter. This causes the entire Earth to eject lots of nutrients upwards out of the interior into the ocean to mix. This is the stage when the pressurized inner core expands outwards, but the total diameter of the evolving ocean world decreases, according to the diameter principle of stellar evolution found here: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1804.0098v1.pdf>.

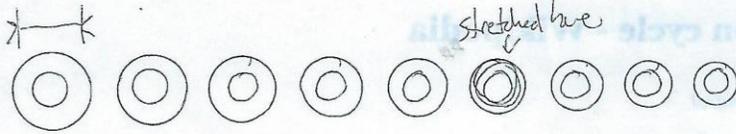
As the remaining ocean starts evaporating into interstellar space, and the inner crust stretches out to its maximum size as the pressure is released, the Earth then becomes a giant thin puddle world, where life can wander about on its extremely smooth surface. There are no mountains yet at this stage as the contraction phase has not occurred yet. In this phase the dinosaurs can roam about in puddled areas and in swamps, in an atmosphere of about 3-5 bar.

<http://pubs.acs.org/subscribe/archive/ci/30/i12/html/12learn.html>

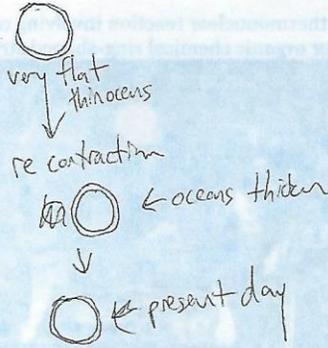
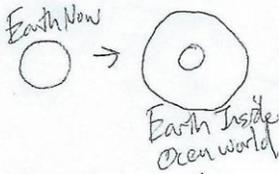
As the thick atmosphere starts dissipating away, along with the water and the Earth contracts, the land smashes into itself all over the Earth, forming mountain ranges and trenches depending on the material properties of the already formed rocks. This causes some places to rise higher than others. This is why fossils of sea creatures can be found on them. It is also why dinosaurs probably went extinct. As the water drained away into the deeper parts of the contracting crustal portion of Earth, the land became raised in other areas, and made life for dinosaurs very difficult. They could not escape, they were trapped on the land in the bogs, where they can now be found as fossils.

The Pacific and Atlantic ridges are not areas of new land formation. Those are Earth's stretch marks when the crustal diameter was much larger, and the surface of the Earth was completely covered in shallow seas as described by Brian J. Ford. Areas of new land formation are located at the Ring of Fire and the Hawaiian Big Island. Being that the Earth was covered in shallow seas during the dinosaur age, there were probably tens of millions of small islands and sandbars that would allow life to walk freely anywhere they wanted, as well allow for seed transfer over very long distances due to storms. No Pangea is required or plate tectonics. Not only that, but the ocean is salty because of this transition, as the water drained from the land, it brought the surface ground rock salt with it. Basically all the water in the oceans was at one time on the surface of the Earth in areas that are far removed from the ocean, because the crustal diameter was much more expansive. One of the most obvious draining areas is the Grand Canyon. Original notes are provided on the next page. I am no longer counting on paleontologists, geologists or astronomers to make the required changes.

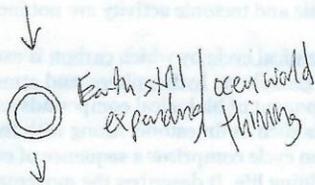
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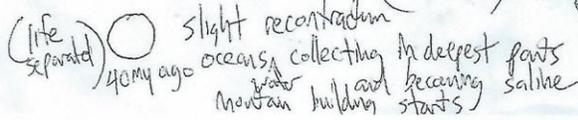
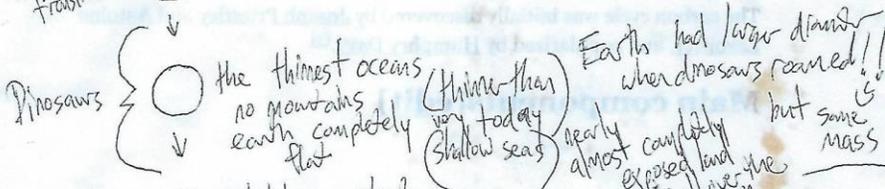
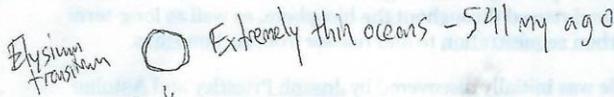
\* Earth much smaller and rounder ~~was~~ during ocean world stages



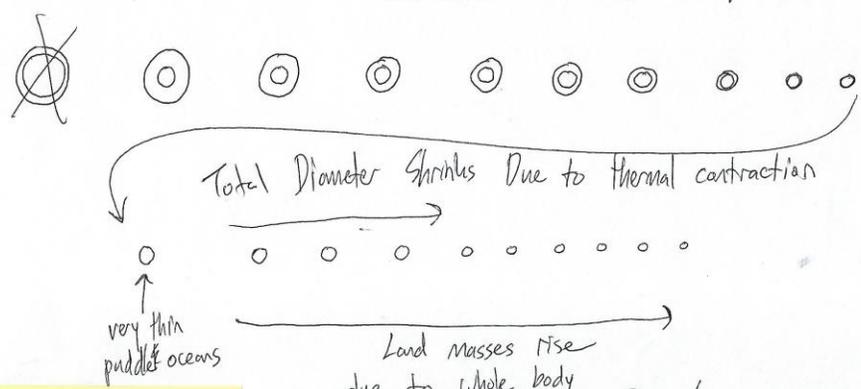
This is it!



oceanic ridges are just stretch marks when earth pole had larger diameter



Total Diameter shrinks <sup>11/23/18 -SSW</sup> Due to Atmospheric Escape



The dinosaurs became extinct because the water drained from the land. The deeper parts of Earth became filled in, while the lighter portion uplifted trapping them on land. -11/23/18

Land masses rise due to whole body contraction / mountains form / Atlantic + Pacific ridges are stretch marks that re-contracted in both longitudinal + latitudinal directions. There was no Pangaea. The entire Earth ~~was~~ covered in a giant shallow sea. The ocean salinity came from a draining out of the land into new deeper parts.