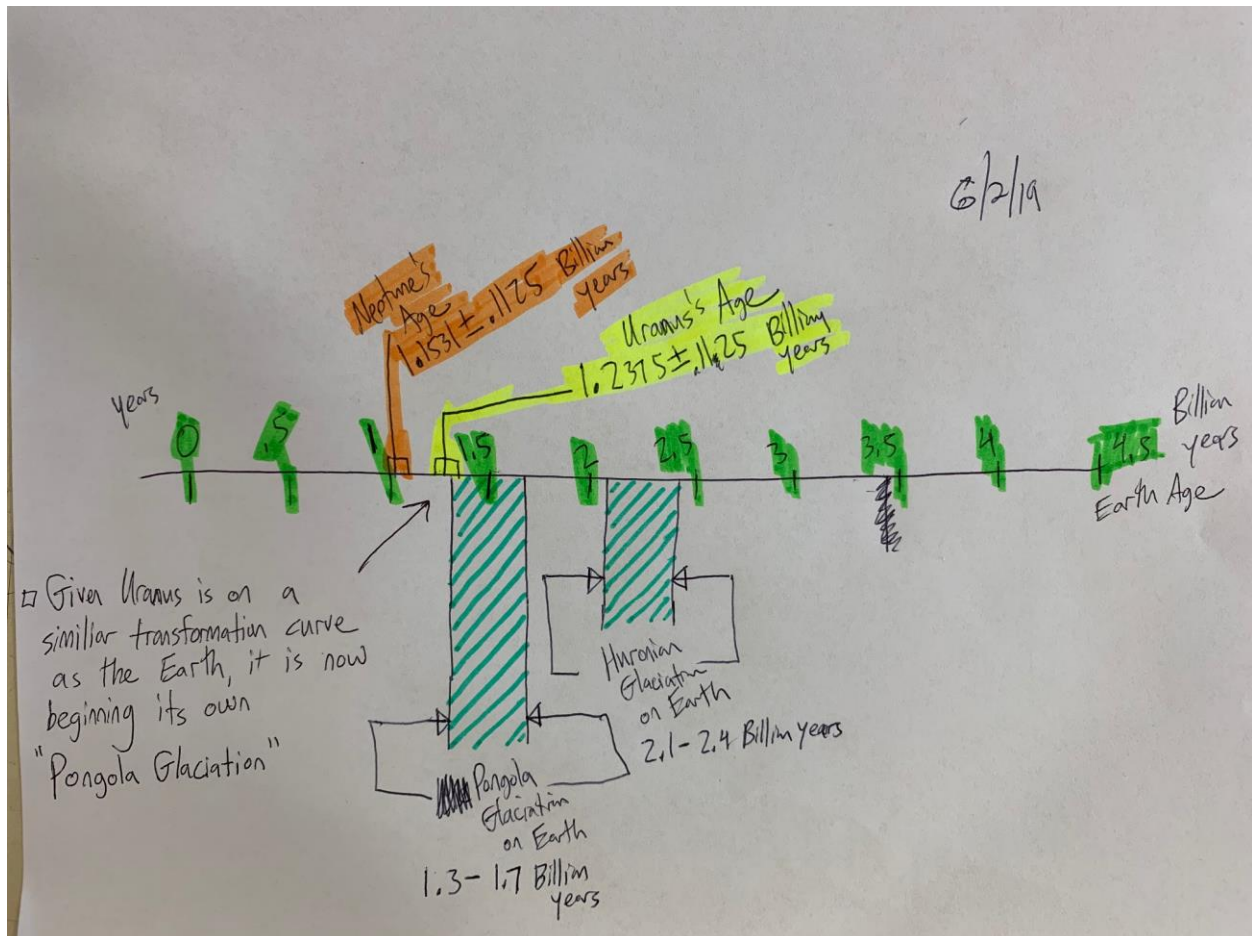


Stellar Metamorphosis: A Pongola-like Glaciation on Uranus

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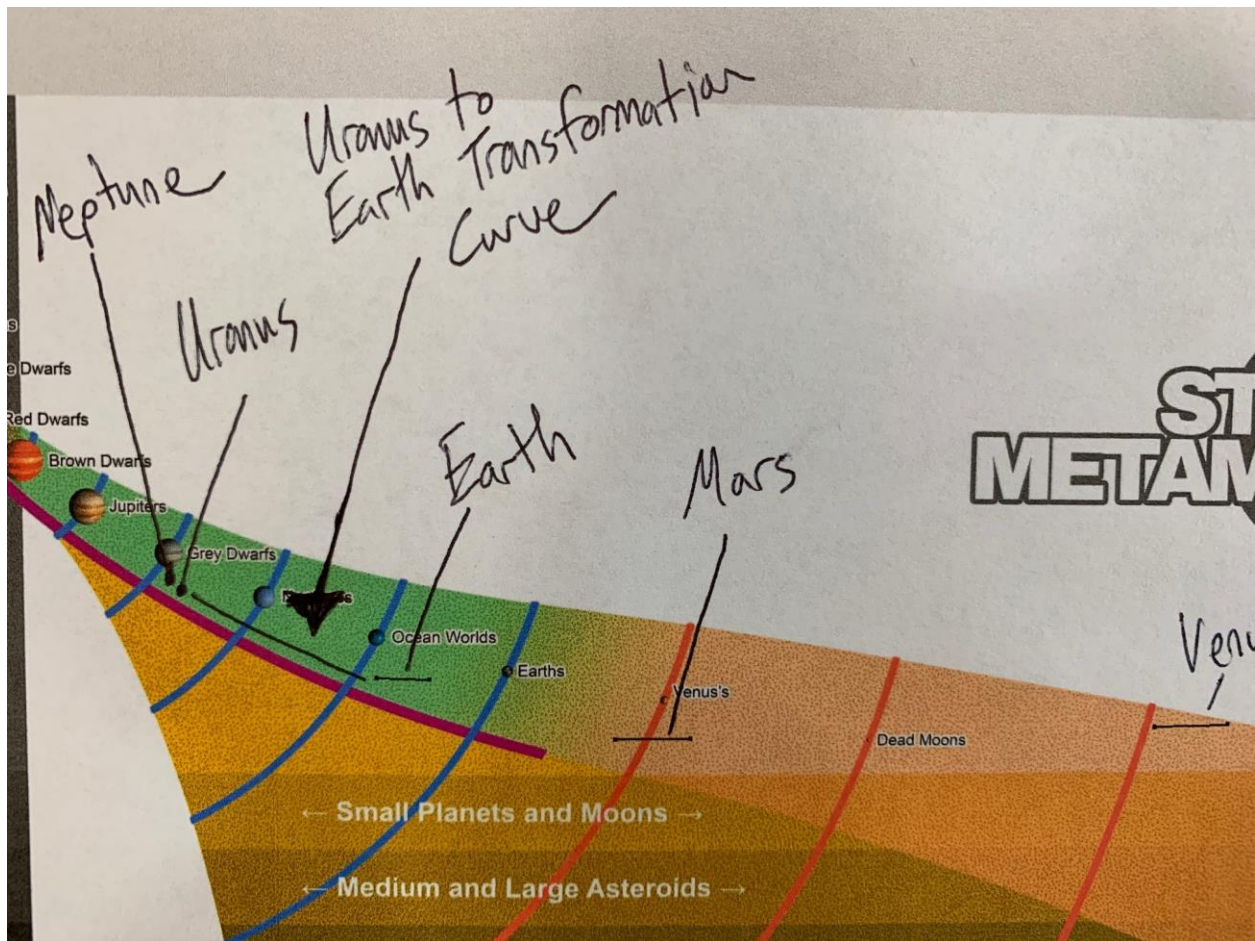
Abstract: If Uranus is on a similar transformation curve as Earth was, then it is just beginning its own Pongola glaciation. Diagrams and explanation are provided.



What this could possibly mean, given Uranus and Earth are on similar transformation curves is that we can see what Earth looked like ~3,200-2,800 million years ago. It also means we can know almost exactly what is occurring deep in the interior of Uranus by studying the oldest geological structures on Earth. Thus we can infer more correctly the conditions that specific lifeforms began in, including stromatolites. Earth life (switching from chemical processes to more complex biochemical processes) began in the deep interior of evolving stars, and were not exactly reliant on the heat from external stars, but on their own internally produced heat. This is also direct evidence that the first microbes were formed under extreme pressures,

much higher than those found on the Earth today. Low pressure life is quite young, and high pressure life is ancient, as a rule of thumb. What this also could mean is that life began deep, and worked its way outwards, eventually just adjusting to the lowering pressures of the atmosphere as it is ripped away, giving indirect cause for extinction events. In fact, it also gives a cause for extinctions being transitional states (as the atmosphere changes composition and density), and not caused by unique single time events such as a giant asteroid strike. The life did not go "extinct" as if it just disappeared, it evolved to adjust to changing atmospheric conditions.

This is important because it means as the Earth was evolving, it's atmosphere thinned, as outlined in the atmospheric thinning principle here: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1605.0308v1.pdf>. This is in line with the work of Octave Levenspiel, as dinosaurs probably lived in an atmosphere of at least 3-5 bar. I have connected his work to stellar metamorphosis here: <http://vixra.org/pdf/1810.0225v1.pdf>



The locations of Earth, Mars, Uranus, Neptune and Venus are given, and are subject to change. It is easy to see their ages differ greatly as opposed to the nebular hypothesis where they are all the same age. It is impossible for them to be the same age, because they are evolutionary structures. All the evidence collected directly contradicts the dogma of stars all being the same age simply because they all orbit a common host, which is a good thing.