Stellar Metamorphosis

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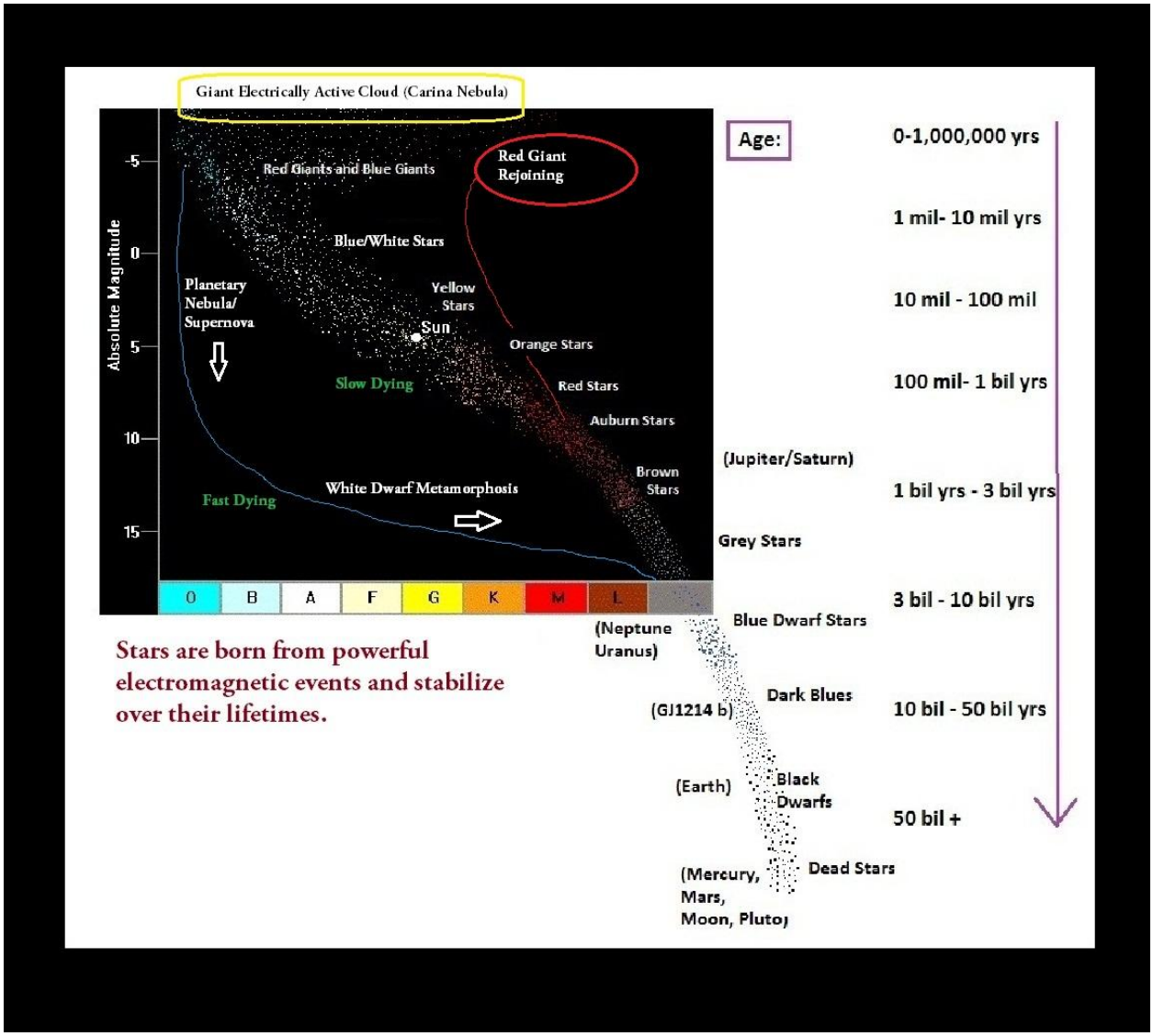
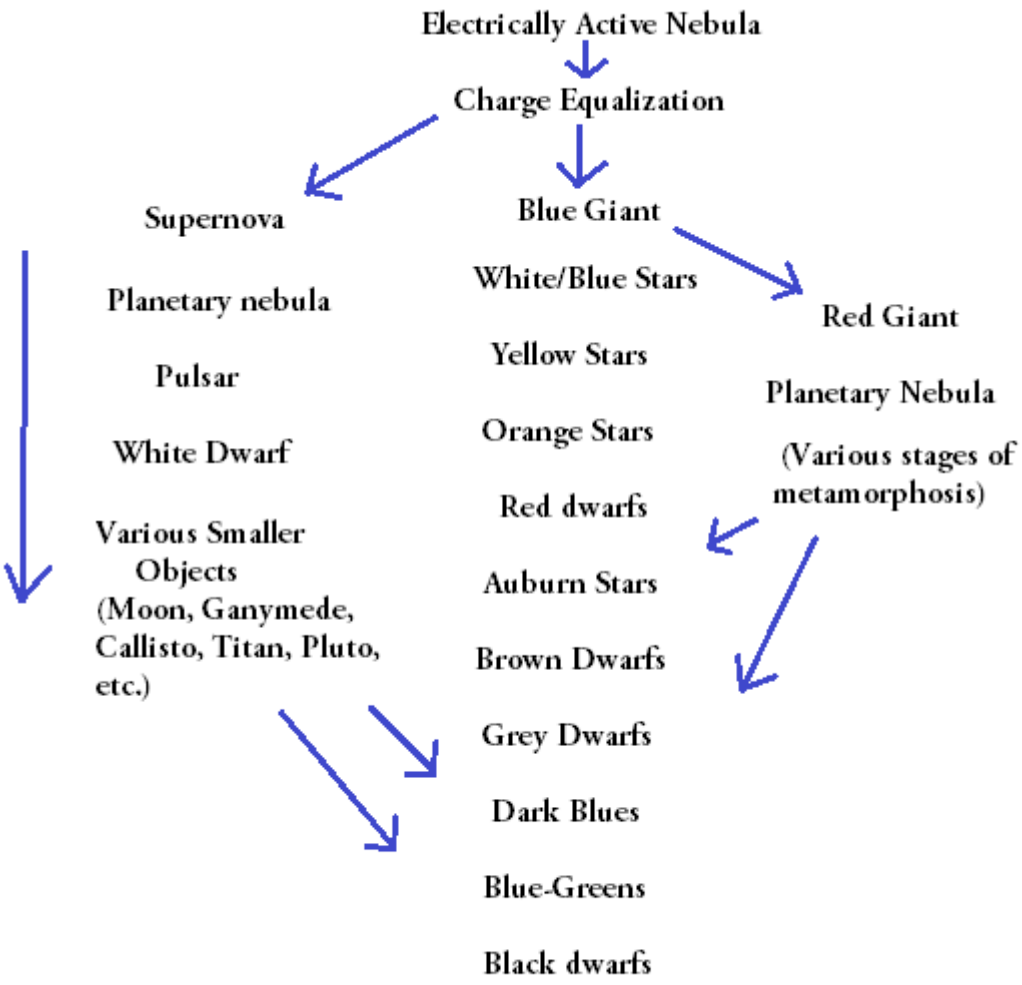
For Angie S.

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





1. As the electric current and magnetic fields stabilize they form a coherent round object called star. The bi-polar jets of star birth will start to dissipate and the new star will leave a cloud of left over material in its wake similar to the Pistol Star.

2. 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 stars when they are born.

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

4. 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, and there is no power source for the star. It is simply a very large electromagnetic dissipative event. Stars are just phenomena that occur because of mother nature needing to maintain equilibrium.

5. 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.

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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.

11. 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.

12. 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.

13. Electric current from material as superfluid create magnetic instabilities which cause an enormous implosion in the vacuum called "nova/supernova" or blue giant star.

14. The charge equalization continues 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.

15. 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". This is similar to the ash covered embers of a camp fire.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. Since the magnetic field will almost completely die down, the patterns that are the strongest also start disappearing back into outer space form the intense radiation from the host star that breaks them apart.

19. 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.

20. This dead star wonders the galaxy similar to the Moon or Mercury until it gets ripped to shreds by entering another stars 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.

21. The universe recycles itself via stellar metamorphosis.