Stellar Metamorphosis: The Essence of Gravitational Collapse

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

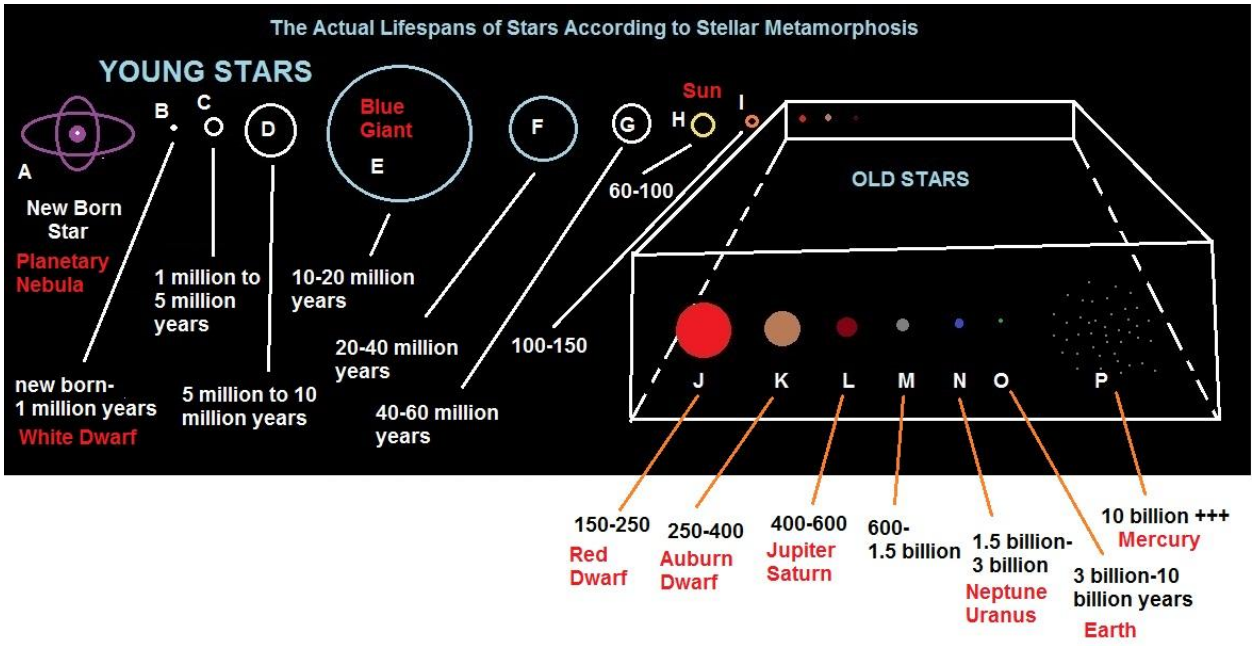
Abstract: It is explained what shape an object needs to be in order to experience gravitational collapse. Diagrams are provided and the alternative to the nebular hypothesis, stellar metamorphosis is presented, to explain what happens to young stars after they are formed.

In gravitational collapse the weight of the object exceeds the ability of that object to maintain its shape. Gravitational collapse can be seen in many places and events where gravity overcomes the material by the material changing shape and weakening considerably. Some examples of gravitational collapse are sinkholes, ocean waves crashing, avalanches and other events in which the structural soundness of the material changes and gives way to its own weight, thus collapsing because of gravitation.

In star birth it is impossible for a cloud of gas and dust to gravitationally collapse because there needs to be underlying structure to give the collapse direction. A gas cloud does not pull itself together omni-directionally via gravitational collapse as there is nothing to collapse against. A uniform gas cloud has no structure! Therefore, to assume a young star is born via gravitational collapse is to assume there was a star already in place to give the collapse a direction. To say a star is born via gravitational collapse of a gas cloud absent anything to cause the gravitation is to state such things as a sinkhole forms absent any rocks falling into it, or avalanches happen above the mountain not directly on them, or when waves on the beach crash they do not touch anything or move sand!

Gravitational collapse can only happen if there is a structure that changes and then overcomes the underlying structure. There needs to be two different structures for a gravitational collapse to occur. In outer space a gravitational collapse of a star can give the star its path of evolution, but cannot birth the star itself. The process of star birth is not the same as its evolution. Assuming star birth and star evolution experience the same process would be like saying a human embryo can run with two legs. Just because we have legs now and can run does not mean we always had legs and could run, as is the same with stars exhibiting gravitational collapse processes. Just because they can gravitationally collapse now does not mean that is what happened when they were born. Gravitational collapse being the one phenomenon which fits all processes and explains everything concerning the stars mentality is incredibly outdated.

With stars that are born, they are born from processes other than gravitational collapse, because the star has no structure when it is born, it is forming the structure! Some other phenomenon needs to be placed inside of star birth to first give it structure, then gravitational collapse can do its job. Once the star is born it expands in stellar metamorphosis and then contracts undergoing gravitational collapse becoming what modern scientists call "planet". Notice in the diagram that the star is hollow when it is the biggest. Drawing them as hollow spheres is no coincidence. A hollow sphere is the structure to give the object room to gravitationally collapse. If it was solid, like rocks and minerals (more ancient stars like Earth and Mercury) gravity would not collapse it, this is natural philosophy.



A-Star is born via nebula
B,C,D-Star expands as it releases heat in most effective orientation
E,F-Blue star, very hot and bright
G-White star (also C,D stages)
H- Yellow star (Sun)
I- Orange Dwarf

J-Red dwarf
K-Auburn dwarf
L-Brown Dwarf
M-Grey Dwarf
N-Blue dwarf
O-Blue-green dwarf (Earth)
P-Smashed up remains of dead stars/black dwarfs

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