

# Star System Polymorphism

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Abstract: All star systems are polymorphic/polymorphous. This means they contain stars in various stages to their own metamorphosis. Stars of all kinds orbit each other. Since they are all in different stages to their own metamorphosis, they are poly (many) morphous/morphic (having a specified shape or form).

The Solar system that we are familiar with is highly polymorphic, as it contains a very young, hot star we call the Sun, as well as two late stage brown dwarfs (Saturn/Jupiter), two pre-water worlds (Neptune/Uranus), a life hosting, very highly evolved star (Earth) and a multitude of dead stars (Mercury, Mars, Venus, etc.). It even contains stellar remnants that evolved too fast so that they could never host life, as well as impact remains of dead stars such as asteroids/comets and small moons. Just so we are clear, astronomers still teach their students that the Solar System is one system, even one object, "the solar system", which places importance on the Sun and the Sun alone, which is not a correct worldview. Students are taught that the various stars in our system that are in various stages of their own evolution all came from the Sun's leftover materials, which is impossible, since they are actually many millions of years (in some cases many tens of billions of years) older than the Sun. There is direct evidence of the polymorphism of the stars in the Solar System. Here is a small list that overviews their many differences, which is direct evidence that they are in different stages of evolution, and have different histories as evidenced by their physical appearances, magnetic field orientations, mass, densities, etc. They all have different:

1. Diameters
2. masses
3. level of core and mantle/crust formation
4. elemental ratio on the whole
5. types of atmospheres
6. sizes of iron cores
7. stages of life formation (some are sterile)
8. strength of radiance
9. heat production processes
10. types of chemical reactions

11. Types of chemical equilibriums among material present
12. Ages (some are billions of years old than others, like Mars being billions of years older than Jupiter, even though their ordering in the solar system gives rise to confusion in astronomy departments in Universities).
13. Orbital distances (or if they even orbit other objects at all)
14. types of hosts (all hosts are polymorphic themselves!)
15. rates of mass loss
16. orbital direction
17. rotational direction
18. orientation of magnetic fields
19. strengths of magnetic fields
20. impact histories (evidence of previous impacts on some, not on others)
21. different isotopic abundances of many elements
22. geological surface features (some don't have geological features yet)
23. densities
24. orbital inclinations
25. axial tilts
26. orbital velocities
27. albedos
28. strength of gravitational fields
29. temperature of atmospheres and inner regions
30. equatorial rotation velocities
31. moments of inertia
32. angular momentums

33. volumes
34. surface areas
35. oblateness (some are more round than others)
36. thickness of atmospheres
37. etc.

The evidence for stellar polymorphism is also supported by the thousands of “exoplanet” systems currently found by astronomers, as all the star systems show both direct and indirect evidence of polymorphism, as outlined by the list above and by the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis. It is unfortunate though, as astronomers are still, in 2018, trying to explain away all these clear differences with the singular disk theory. How does a single disk make such different objects?

As the TESS (transiting exoplanet survey satellite) transmits information back to Earth, and the scientists see these objects indirectly due to them blocking out portions of the host star’s light, it will be made clear that all star systems are polymorphic. No system is the same as another, because they are all composed of stars in various stages to their evolution. The polymorphic systems will not mimic the solar system, simply because they are not the solar system, which is a unique polymorphic system itself. Astronomers are trying to find solar system analogs, but this will turn up a dead end. They need to look at star systems as polymorphic.

They all have stars in different stages to their evolution, and we know this because they all have a multitude of different characteristics, just 36 alone in the above list! Not only is it a fruit salad, it is a fruit salad with different types of nuts, veggies and meats, and the tens of thousands of TESS transits of the stars up to Magnitude 12 are going to show this 100%. In fact, it is the most sure thing in the universe. We live in a highly random place, a polymorphous star system, in a sea of polymorphic systems which do not currently conform to establishment’s dogma, by any means. They still assume stars and planets are mutually exclusive objects, but they are not. They are all planets that are in one stage or another of their unique evolution from much hotter, bigger stages. Yet, even in the 21st century astronomers still call the young planets (stars) which causes ignorance. As well, they all have one thing that unites them, they can (and do) form life given they evolve on slow enough timescales.