

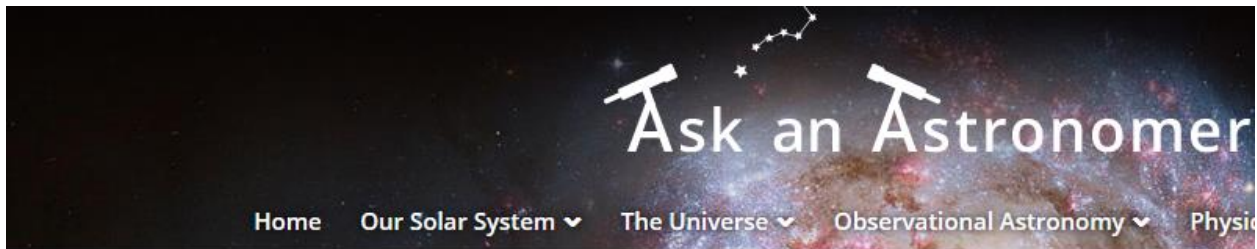
Stars Can Become Water Worlds/Ocean Worlds

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Abstract: Astronomers accept the idea that water cannot exist in stars. This is false, in fact, water is formed inside of stars as they evolve and they literally become water worlds. Explanation is provided with the theory that explains why this is true.

Mainstream astronomy accepts the idea that water cannot form inside of stars or even be composed of mostly water to boot. In fact, they say that only hydrogen and oxygen can exist in stars in their monatomic state, as hydrogen and oxygen atoms.

Evidence:



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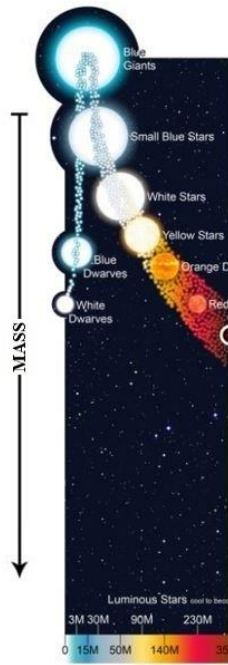
Where did all the water in the universe come from? (Intermediate)

“Hi, water water everywhere--but where did it come from? Our solar system is made of star stuff, did our water form during a super nova? Can H₂O exist in stars?”

No, H₂O cannot exist in stars, but H and O separately can. Hydrogen is the basic building material of the universe,

The above is very problematic, as it is well known now, observed and was predicted by stellar metamorphosis, that stars in their late stages become water worlds, where sometimes at least 50% of their mass is water. How could a star become a water world when they are so hot? The hydrogen and oxygen would never combine to make the molecule H₂O! Well, it is easy to explain when you put the ideas into a larger

context, and are not blinded by the job conditioning astronomers suffer, or *déformation professionnelle*. The deformation makes this graph below split into two parts.



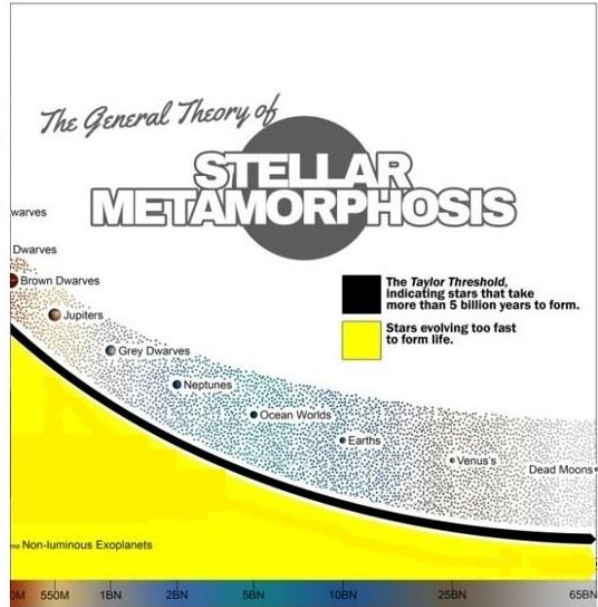
A *déformation professionnelle* causes this gap, or a type of occupational psychosis. It is clear the two parts belong together but the observational astronomers still deny facts so that their paradigm is not threatened. They are doing work in somewhat of a paradigm psychosis, where the observations are always conflicting with the paradigm.

It is clear water worlds, or "ocean worlds" in this graph are a direct result of a star's evolution or metamorphosis. This means the stars' oxygen will combine with its hydrogen in large scales and stay put.

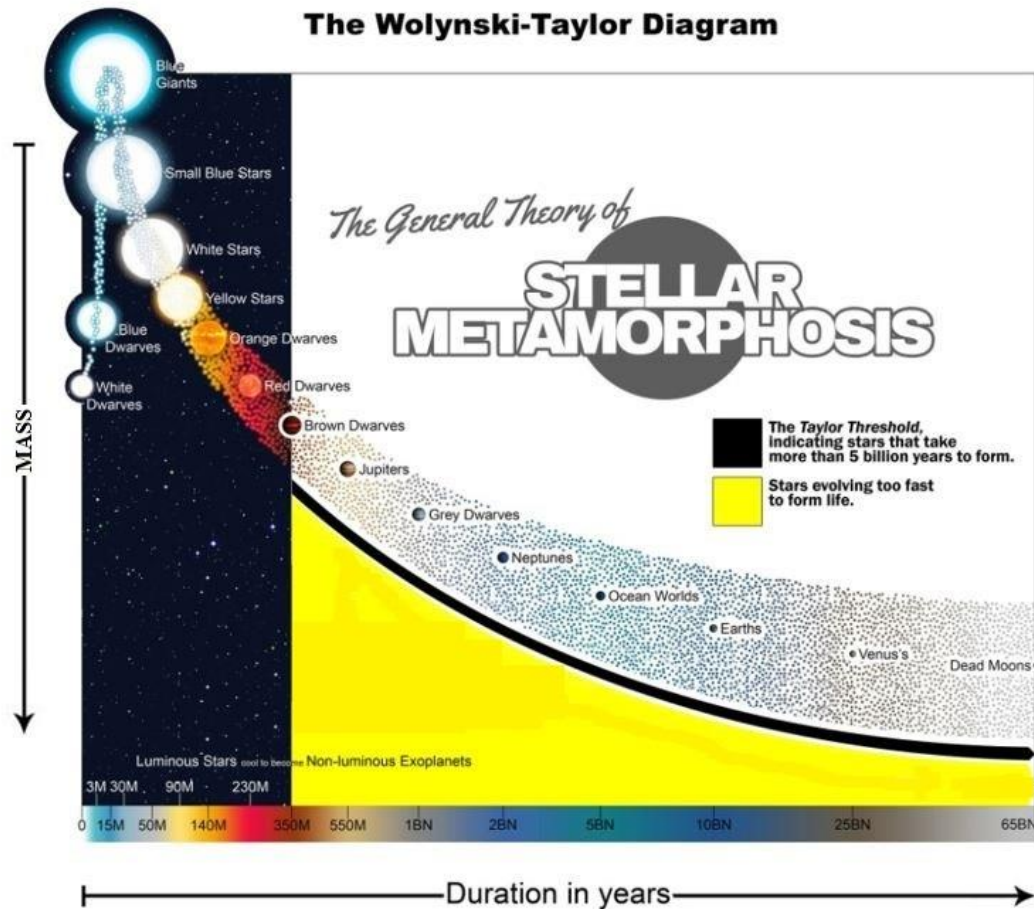
No stellar seeding of water is needed from an outside source, the star creates its own water as it evolves, and it rains down into the interior further cooling it. In fact, rainstorms still continue to this day, even though the Earth is billions of years old! Incredible!

Think about that next time it rains or you go for a swim in the ocean, or springs! Earth is beyond mainstream's imagination, and they walk around on its surface every day not even realizing what they are standing on!

The Wolynski-Taylor Diagram



All astronomers need to do is combine the two halves. Like the one shown on the next page:



What they should see is that hydrogen and oxygen in stars will combine naturally to form water. They say it is impossible for this to happen because stars are too hot, as the Sun is ~6,000 degrees Kelvin. That is very strange reasoning though, because the vast majority of stars are nowhere near that hot, and nearly all the stars after brown dwarf stages are much cooler than the Sun! Since we can directly observe highly evolved stars that have water, and young stars have lots of hydrogen and oxygen and can cool down to the point that those elements can combine, then it stands to reason young stars can become water worlds! By observing the Earth, we can see that this was true! All you need to do is examine the geological record and draw more reasonable conclusions!

What this most importantly means though is that chemists, geologists and biologists are better astrophysicists than astrophysicists themselves, because they have a star they can directly experiment on and reverse engineer! Wonderful! Hutton, Lyell, Darwin, Louis Agassiz, Alfred Wegener, Florence Bascom, Inge Lehmann, and all the early evolutionary biologists, geologists and chemists that have ever lived would have loved to learn this!