

# Blue Giants are New Stars

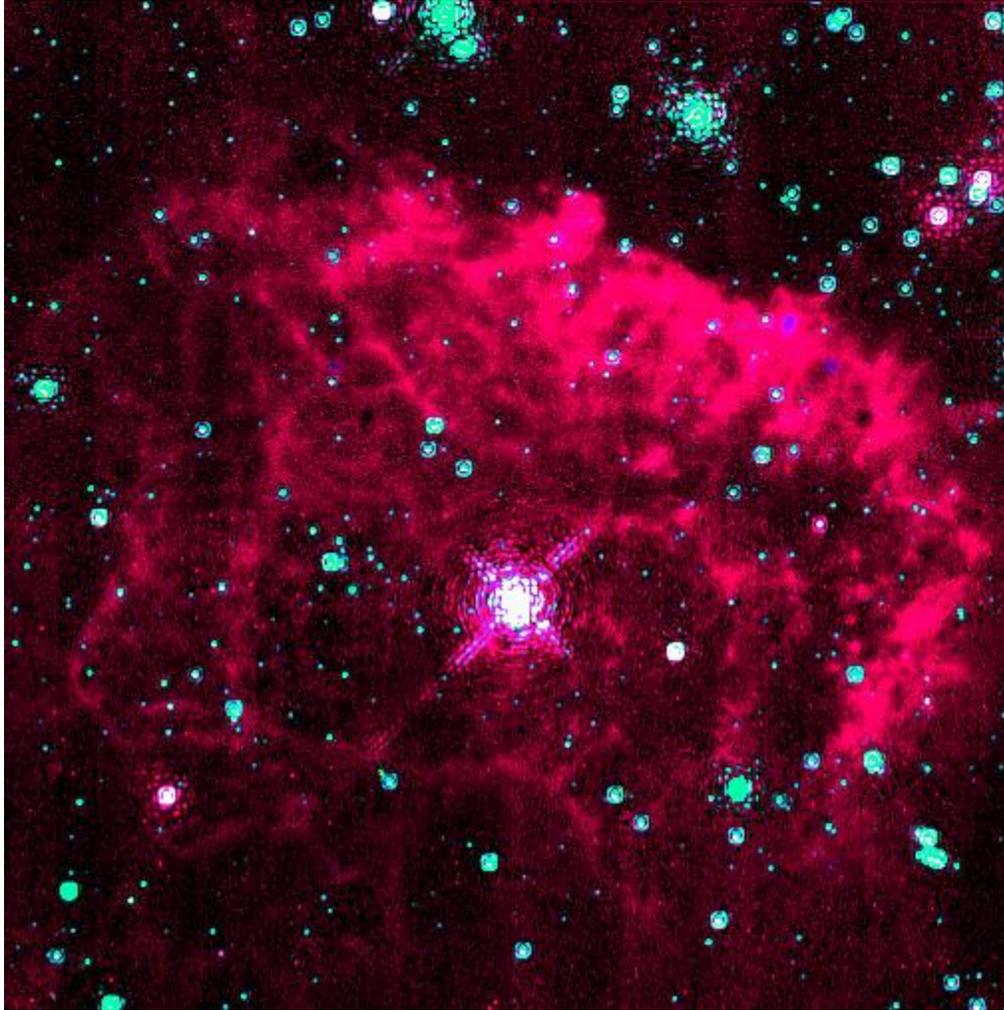
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*Abstract: It is hypothesized that blue giant stars are new stars.*

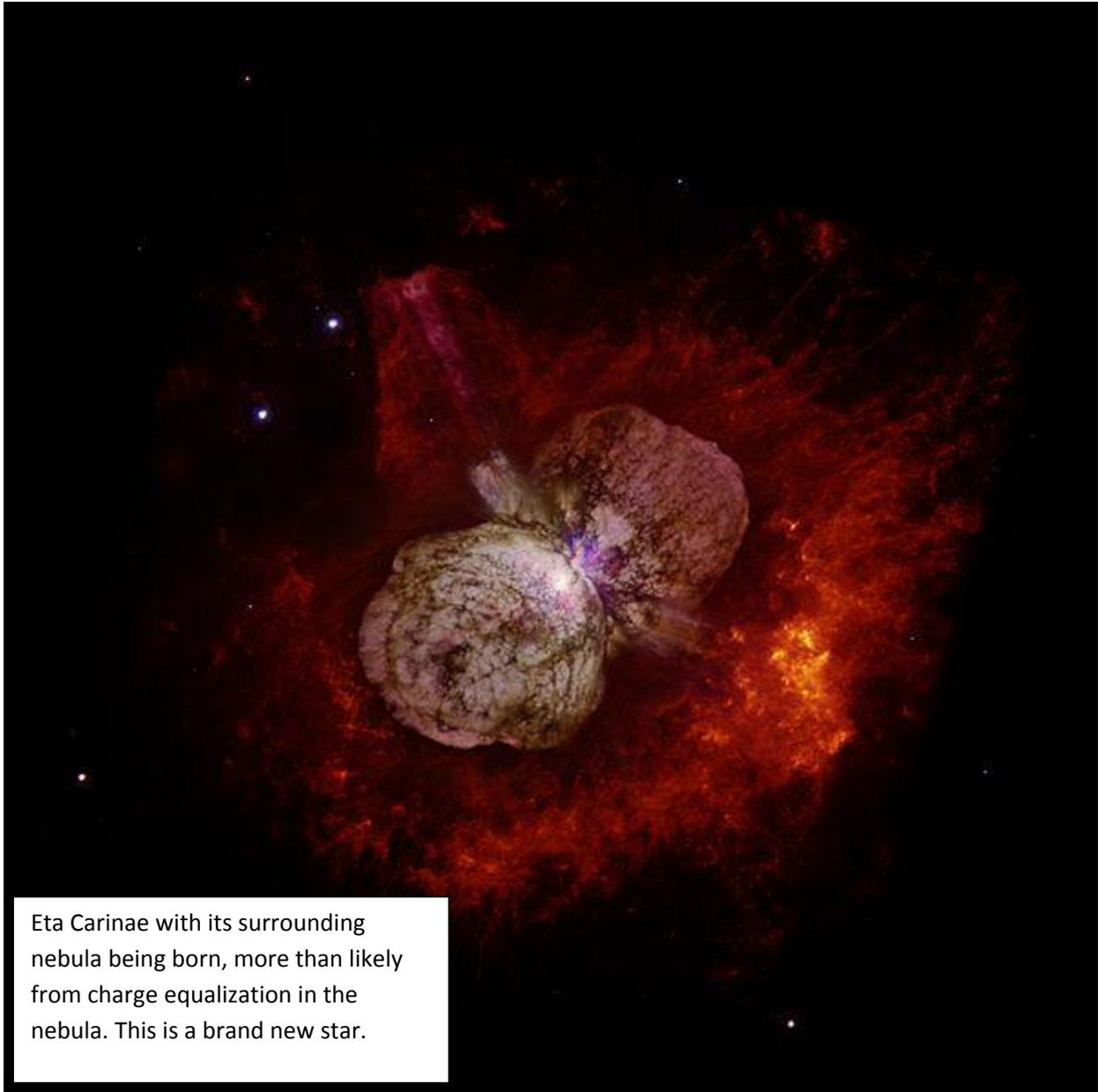
It is hypothesized that blue giant stars are new stars. Some of them quickly destabilize into supernova, some expand slowly losing their outer envelope over many millions of years to become a red giant. The former is a process which in turn leaves their inner core exposed to continue cooling and shrinking in what are called planetary nebula which leave behind their electrical centers called white dwarfs and pulsars. Some blue giants stabilize and shrink over many billions of years. The beginning stages of metamorphosis all depends on the amount of charge separation present when the star was born inside of its electrically charged nebular cloud. We can even see the left over nebular clouds that birthed some blue giants such as the nebular clouds surrounding the Pleiades star cluster, the Pistol Nebula that surrounds the Pistol Star and Eta Carinae the newest of the bunch just as three examples. <sup>[1][2][3]</sup> (Pictures of these stars next two pages along with their nebulas.)



Pistol Star is the bright star in the middle of this nebula.



Pleiades Star cluster with the nebular clouds they formed from.



Eta Carinae with its surrounding nebula being born, more than likely from charge equalization in the nebula. This is a brand new star.

## References

<sup>[1]</sup> Figer, Don F. (UCLA), NASA.(13 September, 1997). NICMOS. Retrieved on October 18, 2012, from <http://www.spacetelescope.org/images/opo9733a/>

<sup>[2]</sup> NASA, ESA, AURA/Caltech, Palomar Observatory. Retrieved on October 18, 2012, from: <http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/2004/20/image/a/>

<sup>[3]</sup> Morse, Jon (University of Colorado). NASA. Retrieved on October 18, 2012, from: <http://hubblesite.org/newscenter/archive/releases/1996/23/image/a/>