Star System Polymorphism

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Cocoa, FL 32922

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 (changes). 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 important on the Sun and the Sun alone, not polymorphic. 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

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

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. 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. 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. It is a fruit salad, 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. In fact, it is suggested that astronomers abandon the big bang and nebular hypothesis immediately, or else they run the risk of total and complete obsolescence.