What a Dead Star Looks Like

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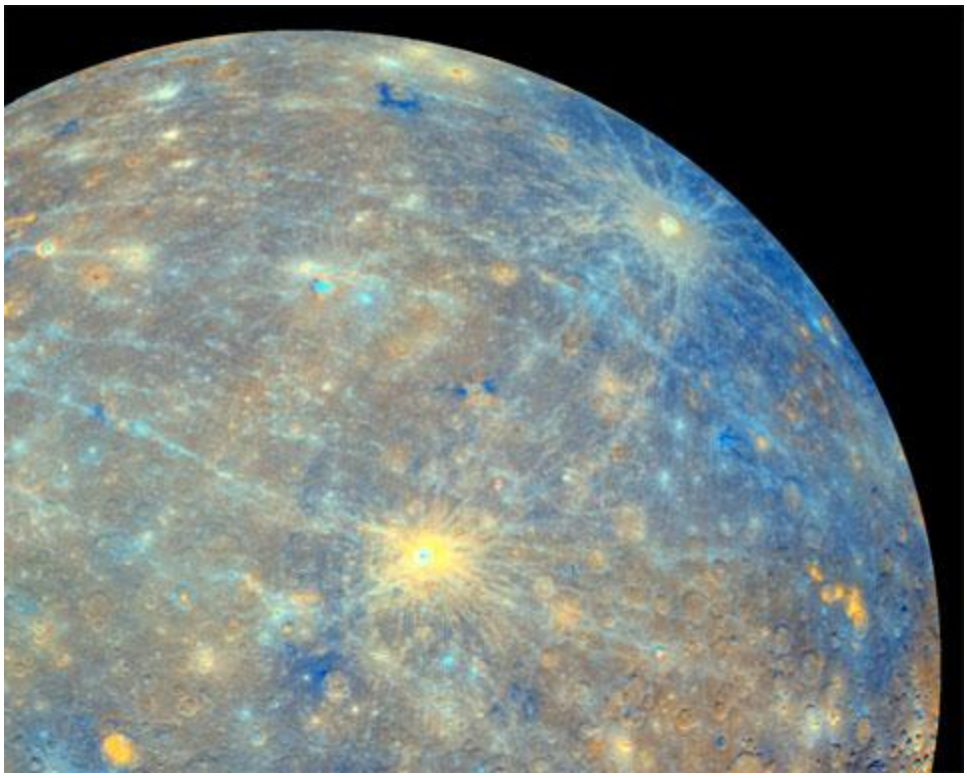
Abstract: It is hypothesized what a dead star looks like according to the theory of stellar metamorphosis.

According to stellar metamorphosis this is an ancient star vastly older than the Earth. [1][2] It is probably into the tens of trillions of years old as is evidenced by its complete lack of geological activity, magnetic field and atmosphere. These objects are extremely common in the universe. The Moon more than likely came from another galaxy entirely. [3]



Above is a false color picture of Mercury taken by the MESSENGER Spacecraft. [4] This picture gives us a striking resemblance to the nearest dead star to us, the Moon. The vast amount of crater impacts signals this stars inability to regenerate the surface via vast interior oceans of magma. The impacts also signal that this star has travelled for many billions of years as an independent object and probably originated well beyond our current star system. It is the remains of an ancient star vastly older than the Earth.

For the readers of this paper the author has also dug through the internet to find radiometric dating samples of the Moon. A simple diagram shows that there are eight samples that date the Moon as being older than the Earth assuming it is 4.5 billion years old. One sample even has a high of 28.1 billion years! This is no surprise because the Moon is vastly older than the Earth as it is a dead star which formed in a completely different area of the galaxy much earlier than the Earth. Not to mention how can the entire universe being 13.7 billion years old contain an object over twice as old in it? This understanding is toxic to the established sciences, so it was buried as deep as possible.

If these results are brought to light on any mainstream science forum they will be simply explained away and the person who brings them up will be ridiculed. It therefore must be offered as a challenge to the reader to find ANY article that has the actual results of the Uranium-Thorium-Lead method results of samples 14053, 14310, 66095, 15426 or the Potassium-Argon method samples of 10084, 12070, 12032 or 12013. It should be understood by the reader that the scientific establishment is corrupt beyond repair. It needs to also be understood by the reader that genuine insight and scientific discovery is frowned upon because it threatens careers and the flow of grant money.

Apollo Sample No.	Ages in Billions of Years			Age inconsistencies, extremes in billions of years
	Uranium-Thorium-Lead Method		Potassium-Argon Method	
	Low	High		
10017	3.60	4.79	2.2	2.59
10057	3.96	4.17	2.3	1.87
10060	3.36	5.76	—	2.40
10084	4.31	8.20	>7	3.89
12070	3.63	4.50	>7	>3.37
12032	3.38	4.40	>7	>3.62
12063	3.75	4.09	2.6	1.49
12013	.7*	4.6	>6	>5.3
14310	5.3	11.2	—	5.9
14053	5.4	28.1	—	22.7
15426	4.6	16.2	—	11.6
66095	5.6	14.1	—	8.5

*Age determination using a Uranium-Thorium/Helium Technique

Table IV-4. Variation in Ages for Apollo Sample Material. Columns 2 and 3 list minimum and maximum dating results using any of the isotope ratios Pb^{206}/U^{238}, Pb^{207}/U^{235}, Pb^{207}/Pb^{206} or Pb^{208}/Th^{232}. Column 4 contains K^{40}/Ar^{40} data. The last column shows the largest possible discrepancy in sample age determination, found by subtracting the lowest value from the highest. The table does not list value uncertainties, which are typically given as 1-10%. The uncertainties would lead to overlap between methods in several cases. The symbol ">" means "greater than."

References

[1] Wolynski J. J. (2012). *Ockham's Razor Definition for Planet and Star.* Retrieved on January 11, 2013, from vixra.org: http://vixra.org/pdf/1206.0018v6.pdf

[2] Wolynski J. J. (June 3, 2012). *Stellar Metamorphosis as Alternative to Nebular Hypothesis.* Retrieved on January 11, 2013, from vixra.org: http://vixra.org/pdf/1206.0010v7.pdf

[3] Wolynski J. J. (November 18, 2012). *The Solar System's Origins.* Retrieved on January 11, 2013, from vixra.org: http://vixra.org/pdf/1211.0101v1.pdf

[4] http://www.collectspace.com/review/messenger_mercury050109a.jpg