The Beginnings of Photosynthesis in Atmospheres of Late Evolution Stars According to Stellar Metamorphosis

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
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Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: A simple reasoning is presented why chlorophyll is synthesized in the high atmospheres of late evolution stars according to stellar metamorphosis theory.

According to stellar metamorphosis all stars cool and synthesize photosynthetic molecules in their high atmospheres during late stages of their evolution. These late stage stars contain hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, oxygen and magnesium in their high atmospheres as they are very light elements. These light elements combine together in brown dwarf all the way to blue dwarf stars such as Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune and Uranus. This means it is predicted that as Jupiter and Saturn evolve they will become blue similar to Neptune/Uranus from an increased production of methane and other compounds and Uranus/Neptune will begin to have greener tints to them as photosynthetic bacteria is synthesized in large amounts due to x-ray radiation and repeated mutation of the molecules. These molecules will then be cycled through their turbulent, reducing atmospheres feeding a multitude of feedback loops required for the formation of life. This is in direct contrast to the accepted ideas of stars not being the location for life formation/evolution, (it is taught that they are nuclear reactors regardless if the fusion/star concept is pseudoscience). In stellar metamorphosis theory the star cools and dies allowing for the already present hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, magnesium and other elements to combine. Below is a diagram of the elements in chlorophyll a. The radicals needed to form chlorophyll (which is the base molecule for photosynthesis to take place), are formed inside of evolving stars, not random meteors where molecules do not have atmospheres to cycle through.