The Beginning of Homogeneous Nucleation of Iron/Nickel Cores in Homogeneous Young Stars

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Abstract: To begin the process of forming homogeneous iron/nickel cores it is required that the young, hot stars be homogeneous in their interiors. To form an iron/nickel core as the star evolves, no nuclear core can be present. It would be too hot for the iron/nickel vapor to clump together and it would get in the way of the differentiation process.

In stellar metamorphosis stars are young hot planets. By observing the old planets like Earth and Venus, we can know that they have large iron/nickel cores. This means that young stars form iron/nickel cores as they cool and die. Since they form iron/nickel cores in a homogeneous method, their interiors must also be isodense, or homogeneous. The star becomes heterogeneous at it evolves, forms the core and begins the differentiation process per the foundational structure principle and CBC principle as outlined in stellar metamorphosis. It is clear the self-assembly of a planet occurs inside the star, as they are the same things conceptually, one just becomes the other. Like butterflies and moths from caterpillars.

The Sun as it is now, has a very similar density throughout, which is evidenced by global Doppler oscillations of 160.01 minutes. Since the observations of these oscillations are in phase from different locations on the Earth, they cannot possibly be manifestations of a diurnal origin, meaning caused by an artifact of the Earth's spin on measurements. The reason why scientists have rejected these long period oscillations of the Sun is because they had no model or theory that could explain why it would be necessary for the star to be homogeneous. Now that we have a theory, we can rightfully place the observations in the correct context, and remove stars as "nuclear furnaces" in all literature. What this should accomplish has a threefold effect. We now understand that stars cannot be fusion reactors, as cores would both get the way of the differentiation process, and they are vastly cooler than what models predict them to be because matter would be too energetic to clump together via physical deposition. We understand that stars are actually young planets, and we understand that fusion has to occur somewhere else in the galaxy with different processes involved.

These types of papers I hope open the flood gates. We are dealing with a completely different universe than originally anticipated, which is just history repeating itself. Homogeneous iron/nickel cores of small, old stars started as homogeneous vapor and plasma interiors of young, big stars.