

Magnetic Flux Amplification and Magnetosphere Evolution During Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: An alternative type of magnetochronology as applied to stellar evolution is hypothesized in light of the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis. The presence of a core structure can be determined by whether the star has a strong global magnetic field, as well as other inferences.

According to stellar metamorphosis, Pop 1 stars (plasmatic young stars) do not possess strong global magnetic fields, as their surfaces are dominated by spotty activity where material mixes called "sunspots" or "starspots". As the star cools and dies, the iron it has collected will move towards the center and collect, forming a large ball of iron/nickel. This is the beginning of planet formation. The formation of a large ball of iron/nickel will increase the strength of the newly forming global magnetic field as the permability of iron/nickel are very high and increase the flux density of magnetic activity by large amounts. Eventually the iron/nickel ball will grow big enough so that the global field will completely dominate all surface activity, and the sunspots will disappear.

We can know if a star has a core by looking at its surface, if we see sunspots, then there is no fully formed core. All young plasmatic/gaseous stars that have sunspot activity and almost no apparent global magnetic field do not have cores. As they cool and age, the core begins forming, meaning they have no cores to begin with while they are young, it takes many billions of years to form a core structure (the beginning of planet formation). This is the main reason why the fusion model of stars is probably incorrect, the star forms a core as it cools and dies (the planet) so supposing a core is present before there is any strong global field to show that a core is magnifying a global field is at best inconsistent.

The magnetochronology of stellar evolution rests on there being a strong global field. If there is no strong global field then it can mean one of two things, either it is too young to have formed a core structure, or it is very old and dead like Mercury (a black dwarf star, which do not exist according to establishment astronomers), and has no fluid interior to produce the moving charges around the iron/nickel core, producing the magnetic field. A short video explaining this is presented below on youtube:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a-pQuqZ6UWI>