Why Old and Dead Stars have Iron/Nickel Cores According to Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: It is reasoned and explained that old and dead stars have iron/nickel cores because iron and nickel are ferromagnetic. This means they become strong magnets themselves when subjected to a magnetic field. This causes these elements to stick together when in the atmosphere of stars with strong global magnetic fields. This is a main reason why most dead stars will have large iron/nickel cores.

According to stellar metamorphosis, stars are young planets, this means stellar evolution is planet formation, which is contrary to mainstreams' view of stars and planets being mutually exclusive. Intermediate aged stars such as red dwarfs and brown dwarfs have very strong global magnetic fields. Very young stars do not have strong global magnetic fields because they do not have iron cores yet. These global magnetic fields take in iron/nickel from the surrounding environment and collect it both gravitationally and magnetically. Think of a snow globe, but add the fact that the snow particles are ferromagnetic, the globe is a giant magnet with its center field alignment in the center like Earth and all the evolving stars, and the globe is big enough to attract the heaviest material (iron/nickel) into the center. Also add the fact that iron and nickel are very stable isotopes, so they can withstand lots of heat and pressure far beyond standard temperature and pressure.

As these iron/nickel cores are forming inside the stars, the cores themselves as they grow larger can help to field align the global field of the star and make it even stronger, as is the case of Jupiter's magnetic field. Eventually though these strong magnetic fields die out, and the star loses its capacity to maintain its strong global field. We see direct evidence of the magnetic fields and moments of stars dying out even in our own solar system, with Jupiter being the strongest, then Saturn, then Neptune/Uranus, then Earth, all the way down to a very, very weak magnetic field such as Venus, to none at all but a large core still present, such as Mercury.

Iron/nickel left over after core formation which accretes into the star can then combine with other elements making iron ores in the crust and mantles but the field alignment and ability for the new material to move into the core regions will no longer be available.

References:

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