

Stellar Electrochemistry

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Abstract: It is proposed that stars are electrochemical in nature, not thermonuclear.

In the star sciences there have been found no temperature measurements of the Sun below its surface to be in excess of the requirement to overcome the coulomb barrier. All models which propose the internal temperatures of the Sun to be in excess of the surface temperature are false. Therefore, all models which propose the Sun as a thermonuclear event are false.

Since the Sun is both quasi-neutral and emits charged particles, it is proposed to be an electrochemical event. It is common knowledge among chemists that the process of heterolysis will produce charged material. Heterolysis is a chemical process in which a neutral molecule splits, and releases its component particles as both positively and negatively charged (anions and cations). The solar wind is comprised of these particles.

Therefore since it is established that stars are actually electrochemical in nature, we have to reassign the process of nuclear fusion. It is proposed that a birthing galaxy contains the required energy, momentum and heat to fuse matter together. We can actually see this process in the massive jets emitting out of what are called "radio galaxies". Thus, a new type of matter synthesis will be needed to explain this process called "galactic nucleosynthesis".