

The Composition of Ancient Stellar Cores

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Abstract: It is theorized that ancient stellar cores are comprised of two main types of minerals. These minerals are abundant in outer space and fall to the Earth on a regular basis.

According to the theory of stellar metamorphosis, ancient stars cool and die to become what are called "planets". These "planets" have solid iron/nickel cores many hundreds of miles in diameter and are comprised of iron/nickel composite material. As a result of ancient collisions, dead stars may collide with one another thus exposing their cores over many billions of years of time and sending interstellar shrapnel to wander outer space for many millions of years.

Kamacite and taenite are these two main minerals. They are what ancient stellar cores are comprised of, and are not the result of a nebular disk. They are the result of long term deposition and pressurized crystalization only present inside of evolving stars. If a motivated geologist should wish to drill down into the core of the Earth, they would find minerals which resemble the exact composition and structure of kamacite and taenite.