

Iron Core Deposition Rate

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Abstract: It is hypothesized in stellar metamorphosis that the iron/nickel core deposition rate is the same for all stars. An equation showing the variables is given to determine how long an iron core took to form.

In stellar metamorphosis a star's evolutionary sequence includes it forming an iron/nickel core. The rate at which the iron deposits is given one variable. The age of the Earth and the radius of the iron/nickel core are the known quantities and for this example will be 10 billion years and 1,220 kilometers, respectively. Since the Earth is 10 billion years old and has an iron/nickel core of 1,220 kilometers we can divide 10 billion years by 1,220 kilometers. This brings ~8,200 years per 1 meter of iron/nickel deposition inside the core of the star. We can now therefore determine a lower limit for the age of a star by the size of its iron/nickel core given iron/nickel deposits into the interior at the rate of 1 meter thickness per 8,200 years. We can also determine the lower limit for the ages of moons (dead stars, not dead star shrapnel) by measuring the radius of their iron cores. With the moon, the inner iron/nickel core is about 160 kilometers, or 160,000 meters. So all we have to do is multiply that by 8,200 years and we have a lower limit for the age of the Moon as about 1.3 billion years old. What this also could mean is that given all the time required to form iron/nickel cores, it means that core formation ended after 1.3 billion years of its evolutionary sequence. So this means that the Moon could be way, way older than Earth, but the Moon as is, took a lower limit of 1.3 billion years to form. This also applies to objects that are undifferentiated like Callisto. Since it has no iron/nickel core via differentiation processes, then the object formed really fast. It was probably formed as a result of two different bodies colliding with each other. Establishment dogma states that iron just sinks to the centers of stars in their "iron catastrophe", but that is shown to be implausible. It takes billions of years to form iron/nickel cores. Essentially the longer the star can remain big, the more iron it can collect and deposit, the bigger the core can get, which in turn sets a lower limit to how old objects really are. With Mars, the diameter of its iron/nickel core is ~1,800 kilometers. So given the deposition rate is also the same, of 8,200 years per meter, leaves its lower limit in age to be 14.76 billion years.

This is all interesting, because it means that we are not only looking at Mars as an object that took 14.67 billion years to form its iron/nickel core, but that it has been wandering the universe since then and is most likely vastly older than 14.67 billion years. It took that long just to form the core of the object alone. This of course is blasphemy to the big bang dogma, as nothing in the universe is older than 13.7 billion years. What we are dealing with is a complete 180 degree turn around from non-observation offered by Big Bang, to the ability to measure the seismological characteristics of dead stars, to figure out how old they are. A graph is provided below overviewing the ages of many objects given the radius of their iron/nickel cores.

	Core Radius (m)	Deposition Rate	Lower Age Limit (years)
		1 m * 8,200 Years	
Earth	1,220,000	8200	10,004,000,000
Mars/Mercury	1,800,000	8200	14,760,000,000
Moon	160,000	8200	1,312,000,000
Io (low)	350,000	8200	2,870,000,000
Io (high)	650,000	8200	5,330,000,000
Ganymede	500,000	8200	4,100,000,000
Callisto	0	8200	Impact Remains
Pluto (guess)	50,000	8200	410,000,000
Venus (guess)	1,400,000	8200	11,480,000,000
Titan (guess)	500,000	8200	4,100,000,000

For a future paper it should be referenced that the lower age limit has a direct relation to the star's ability to form life. If it does not evolve slow enough (signaled by a huge iron/nickel core, which is a correlational observation), then no life will form. I am guess we can use Earth as initial requirement for determining how old an object has to have been so that life had the time to form, per the time principle of life formation. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1701.0691v1.pdf>

The lower limit would be 5-10 billion years. This means Ganymede, Titan, the Moon, Europa and Pluto probably never had life on them. In the opposite respect, it means Mars, Mercury and Venus most definitely had life on them, but now they are dead worlds that cannot host it. This means Mr. Musk wanting to send humans to Mars is not going to result in providing a safety net for humanity, on the contrary, any life that was there has left, and for good reason. We can visit it, but there needs to be a way for the astronaut/cosmonaut to come back home. They will need a lot of medical help when they get home too, because the DNA in their bodies will be seriously damaged in ways similar to nuclear radiation victims. This means going to Mars is 100% a suicide mission, even if they make it back.