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Liquid Sun

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Abstract: The sun is a liquid sun, which is substantially different from the ionic sun recognized by mainstream science. There are a series of problems such as the stability of the ionic sun, the greater the mass, the lower the density, and so on. In particular, the understanding of Dusunspot prominence flares is not clear and cannot be explained accurately.

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The sun I want to talk about today is a liquid sun, which is substantially different from the ionic sun recognized by mainstream science. There are a series of problems such as the stability of the ionic sun, the greater the mass, the lower the density, and so on. In particular, the knowledge of Dusunspot prominence flares is even more unclear and cannot be accurately explained.

My sun is a huge hollow sphere of liquid metal. Its structure can be roughly divided into four layers: from the outside to the inside, the outer metal atmosphere, the liquid metal layer, the inner gas ion layer with metal ions descending to small particle ions, and finally The quantum core area formed.

The extreme temperature and extreme pressure inside the star convert the metal ions into light quanta to produce huge energy, which is the source of the huge energy of the sun. This huge energy heats and boils the metal on the surface of the sun, turning it into metal gas and flying into space, forming the metal gas layer of the sun. This layer is what we usually think of as the burning surface of the sun, thus forming the radiant feeling that people see.

Most of the vaporized metal molecules liquefy after the space is cooled and fall back to the sun, forming metal rain on the sun's surface. Among them, the lighter metal molecules (such as sodium) vaporize in the upper atmosphere and cool down for a long time to form a solid. Because of its lower temperature, it is darker than the surroundings, and the solid block is larger. If you see it on the earth, this is the sunspot. The explosion phenomenon. It is like the formation of hail on the earth. When the sunspots fall back to the sun, they gather a large amount of other liquid or solid materials to form a larger volume. When they fall, they splash huge waves to form prominences. The aroused liquid shallowness caused the overflow of internal ion hot, which can also cause the outbreak of solar flares. The prominence flares formed in this way are only accidental. Most prominence changes and flare outbreaks are formed in this way.

The prominences are formed by the cooling of the sun's atmospheric material in the air. Just like the earth's clouds, the darker black prominences are generally higher in height and relatively low in temperature. The shadows on the surface of the sun are more obvious, but they will not be on the edge of the sun. Obviously, there is a vague performance. As the height decreases, due to the solar radiation heating the prominence, a relatively high temperature space is formed between the prominence and the sun's surface due to the greenhouse effect. Due to the increase in the temperature of the prominence, the color of the shadow will be roughly the same as the color of the sun's surface. Consistent, there will be an unobvious appearance at this time, but there will be obvious prominence phenomena at the edge, but it is not obvious after turning into the sun, and it feels difficult to be found. As time goes by, the height further decreases, and the prominence temperature The further rises, the color starts to shine and becomes a white spot. As the temperature continues to rise, the clouds begin to evaporate or sublime, and their volume expands sharply, forming an evaporative flare.

Shadow prominences generally do not fall back to the sun. Only the more concentrated sunspot prominences will fall back to the sun, forming a splash-type flare outbreak. If the sunspots evaporate before falling back to the sun, they will form an evaporative flare eruption just like the shadow prominences. There is a colorless stage between the white spots and the black prominences, which gives people a wrong understanding. The shadows disappear automatically, flares occur instantaneously, and the places with sunspots are often the places where the prominences are concentrated, so the two are in The chance of being together is very high. This is what I know about prominence flares.

These understandings can be clearly observed and predicted in the high-resolution solar image. Take a look at this photo. Is it the sunspot I described? Is it far from the mainstream theory?

My sun, almost perfectly explains all the mysteries of the sun. It is a tangible, almost unquestioned sun. In the past, hydrogen polymerization was only to solve the problem of solar energy. It has been more than 100 years since hydrogen polymerization releases energy. There has been no successful laboratory experiment. There are too many suspicious points in spectrum analysis, and my cooling law can better explain the problem of radiation spectrum.

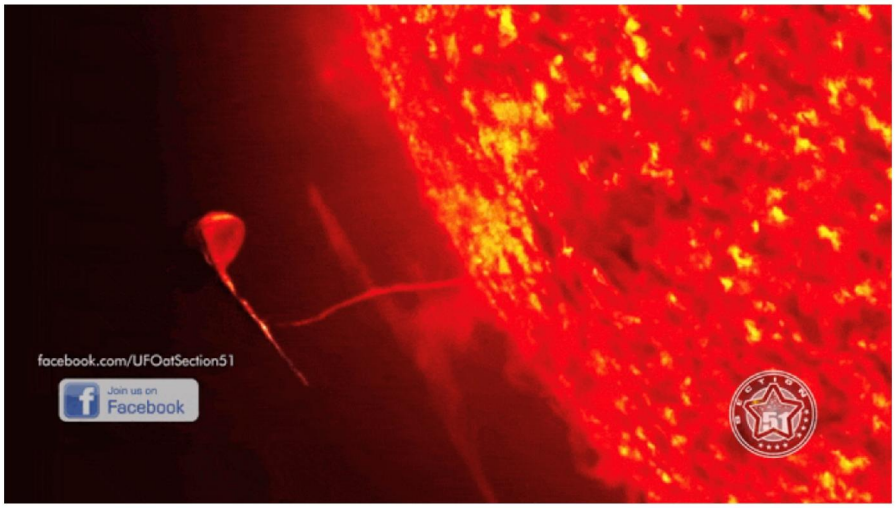

Figure 1. Reference materials, large-scale proton collision results, high-resolution images of the sun

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