

Neutron Stars Do Not Exist

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Abstract: Neutron stars are theoretical constructs invented by mathematical physicists, they do not exist.

In laboratory physics there is something called the "island of stability". This island of stability states that elements are stable with certain amounts of neutrons and that adding/subtracting neutrons will cause it to become unstable. If too many neutrons are added then the element becomes unstable and disintegrates, if too many neutrons are subtracted then the element also becomes unstable and disintegrates. Thus this leads credence to the scientific conclusion that neutrons are essential for the stability of atoms, but are not stable by themselves as adding/subtracting too many causes disintegration.

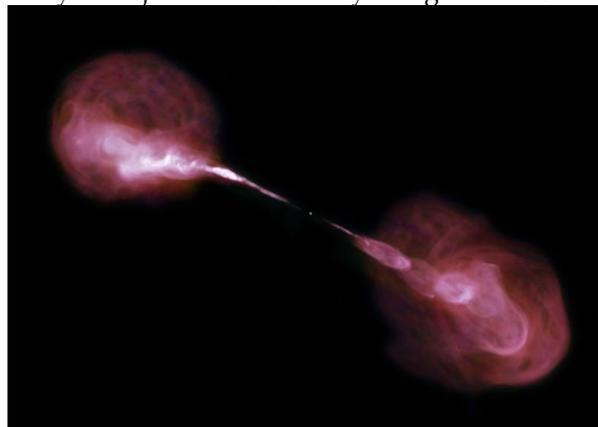
In laboratory physics a single neutron decays in roughly 15 minutes. This leads the author to twice doubt the existence of "neutron stars" because neutrons decay very rapidly. There is simply no matter in a neutron star that could be stable enough to form a cohesive object, such as iron or oxygen, in the form of rocks. As well iron is stable for billions of years as is experimentally verified in meteorites. How does one construct a star out of quickly disintegrating particles? The star would fall apart as soon as it was assembled!

No material has ever been observed in the laboratory to be denser than the element osmium.

Thus the existence of "neutron star" is thrice cast into doubt as a purely theoretical construct that has no actual experimentally verified existence. We can safely conclude that "neutron stars" do not exist in nature, and that any mathematical conjecture designed to "prove" their existence is completely false. We can see objects in our telescopes that behave strangely, this does not mean they are "neutron stars" it just means we do not understand the mechanisms with which they exist and behave.

The author supposes an alternative in that a "neutron star" is simply matter in its superconducting state in which the material repels magnetic fields very efficiently keeping orbit with stars that have large magnetic fields. This is known as the Meissner Effect. These "neutron stars" are not very hot and burning they are more than likely very, very cold and are the superconducting core of embryonic galaxies. This material will eventually be released and create what is understood as a quasar/new galaxy/radio galaxy. Therefore the author reinstates the "neutron stars" as labeled by the establishment as "embryonic galaxies" in early stages of galactic evolution. We are looking at embryonic galaxies when we see "neutron stars".

The Embryonic Galaxy will eject matter one day and grow arms becoming a "galaxy".



Hercules A: the sight of galactic birth