

THE SUN: A MAGNETIC PLASMA DIFFUSER THAT CONTROLS EARTH'S CLIMATE

(With web links to atomic weight measurements that unmasked the Iron Sun)

O. Manuel, Nuclear Chemistry, University of Missouri-Rolla, MO 65401 USA
[See [OVEHEADS](#) of paper presented at the V. INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
ON NON-ACCELERATOR NEW PHYSICS, Dubna, Russia, 20 June 2005]

The fusion of hydrogen atoms – the same mechanism that is at the heart of a Hydrogen Bomb – is generally accepted as the energy source of our Sun. Yet, if this theory were the actual source of the Sun's energy,

- a) *Why is the Sun's emission of neutrinos only about 1/3 the amount expected from fusion reactions ?*
- b) *Why is the ratio of Oxygen atoms to Carbon atoms only 2 at the Sun's surface, when laboratory and theoretical calculations predict a much higher value ?*
- c) *If fusion powers the Sun, why does it discard 50 trillion tons of Hydrogen each year as "solar wind" trash, with traces of other elements carefully sorted by atomic weight ?*
- d) *How do deep solar magnetic fields sort elements by weight, control Earth's climate, and produce the solar wind, solar flares and gigantic solar eruptions ?*
- e) *How are we to understand the universe when, as Nobel Laureate William A. Fowler noted in 1988, ". . . we do not even understand how our own star really works." [1] ?*

These are a few of the questions answered in two new papers [2,3]. The papers also confirm major findings of a 45-year forensic investigation of the "fingerprints" left in the atomic weights of elements in meteorites, planets, the solar photosphere, and in material ejected by the solar wind and solar flares.

The new results affirm Theodore W. Richards' Nobel Lecture on Atomic Weights, 6 Dec 1919: ***"If our inconceivably ancient Universe even had any beginning, the conditions determining that beginning must even now be engraved in the atomic weights."***

Atomic weights are like solar DNA. They are the average weights of the atoms that comprise each element. Atomic weights provide a detailed fingerprint of the star that gave birth to the solar system and they tell us what is happening inside the Sun today.

Here are the main conclusions to our study, with numbered references to web sites:

I. THE SUN IS A GIANT PLASMA "DIFFUSER" or "sorter of ionized atoms (elements and isotopes) by weight". This explains why lightweight elements - Hydrogen and Helium - cover the Sun's surface while the interior of the Sun is made of elements that are common in meteorites, Earth, and in other rocky planets close to the Sun [2, 3].

cannot show in the laboratory and in theoretical calculations why the ratio of oxygen to carbon in the sun and similar stars is close to two-to-one" [1].

III. FRESH, RADIOACTIVE SUPERNOVA DEBRIS FORMED METEORITES, PLANETS, AND THE SUN [5, 10, 11]. Decay products of short-lived species like iodine-129 and plutonium-244 are seen in meteorites and in the interior of the Earth [12], in addition to the radioactive elements (like Th, U, and K) that survived and still heat the Earth today, five (5) billion years after the Sun exploded as a supernova:

<http://www.omatumr.com/Origin.htm>

a. Iron-rich material from deep within the supernova directly formed iron meteorites, the interior of the Sun, and the iron cores of planets near the Sun [5, 10, 11].

b. The Sun formed on the collapsed supernova core, a pulsar [5, 6]

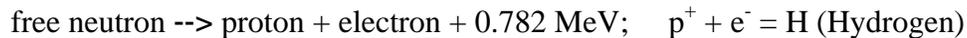
c. Material near the surface of the supernova formed giant, gaseous planets like Jupiter out of lightweight elements like Hydrogen, Helium, Carbon and Nitrogen [10, 11]. Those elements did not mix with the elements that made the Sun. Undergraduate students used data from the *Galileo Mission* to Jupiter to confirm this. They showed that i) the atomic weight of Xenon in Jupiter is "strange", unlike Xenon in the Earth and the Sun [13], and ii) nuclear reactions in the Sun could not change Jupiter-type Hydrogen and Helium into the Hydrogen and Helium seen in the solar wind today [14].

IV. THE SUN IS A "CLOTHED NEUTRON STAR" formed by accreting iron-rich material on the pulsar (spinning neutron star) made at the supernova core [5, 6].

a. Students in Manuel's Advanced Nuclear Chemistry class, Chem. 471, in the spring of 2000 uncovered evidence that n-n repulsion causes neutrons to be energetically ejected, rather than "drip," from neutron-rich material. Later Manuel and co-workers showed that neutron-emission generates most of the Sun's energy [15, 16]. In this process a neutron is ejected from the Sun's central neutron star with the release of 10-22 MeV of energy:



The free neutron then decays to a proton and an electron:



b. *Hydrogen is a by-product or "smoke" from the nuclear furnace at the Sun's core.* Hydrogen is mostly consumed by fusion reactions as it moves upward in the solar "flue." Hydrogen fusion generates less than 38% of the Sun's energy [15, 16].

c. *Solar neutrinos are not "missing"* [17]. "Smoke" was mistaken for solar fuel. That misunderstanding produced the "Solar Neutrino Puzzle", the other major problem that Nobel Laureate William A. Fowler identified in nuclear astrophysics in 1988 [1].

d. *The Sun operates like high efficiency furnaces with catalytic converters that burn most of the "smoke" from the nuclear furnace before it exits the flue.* Hydrogen pouring from the Sun's surface is "smoke" from the furnace that powers the Sun. Each year 50 trillion metric tons of protons (Hydrogen ions) reach the Sun's surface and are flung out into space by the solar wind. This is a small fraction of the Hydrogen "smoke" (protons + electrons) generated in the nuclear furnace at the Sun's core [18].

These findings resolve two problems Noble Laureate William A. Fowler identified in the most basic concepts of nuclear astrophysics [1]:

1. The solar neutrino problem indicates that *“ . . . we do not even understand how our own star really works.”*, and
2. *“ . . . we still cannot show in the laboratory or in theoretical calculations why the ratio of Oxygen to Carbon in the Sun and similar stars is close to two to one . . . ”*

V. CLIMATE CHANGE IS CAUSED BY CHANGES IN THE POSITION OF THE SUN'S HIGH-DENSITY CORE RELATIVE TO ITS SURFACE. Orbital motion of the major planets accelerate and decelerate the Sun about the center-of-mass of the solar system, shifting its high density core relative to the solar surface. This produces the 11-year cycle of sunspots and surface magnetic storms and continuous climate change [19].

<http://www.griffith.edu.au/conference/ics2007/pdf/ICS176.pdf>

Thus, *Earth's climate has never, EVER been static. Our climate changes as planets move around the Sun, accelerating and deceleration of the Sun in its orbit about the centre-of-mass of the solar system. and changing the depth of the Sun's energetic neutron core.*

Solving these mysteries of the Sun opens the door to many others. The Sun is the model for other stars in the cosmos and it accounts for > 99.8% of the mass of the solar system.

Many students and colleagues contributed to these findings. Mr. Sumeet Kamat, a former student in Computer Science, is putting the names and photographs of some of those who contributed to the effort on Manuel's web page: <http://www.omatumr.com>

Fate played a major role in these findings, dropping a meteorite filled with Neon from the Sun near Fayetteville, Arkansas in 1934, when Kazuo Kuroda was a 17-year old student in Tokyo and Manuel was not yet conceived. Twenty-eight years later, University of Arkansas Professor Kuroda handed the Fayetteville meteorite to his graduate student, O. Manuel, for analysis. Manuel carried the sample to UC-Berkeley and found puzzling evidence that the atomic weight of neon varied in the Fayetteville meteorite: The three types of Neon atoms in the meteorite - ^{20}Ne , ^{21}Ne , and ^{22}Ne - had been sorted by weight.

Seven decades after a meteorite fell near Fayetteville, after dozens of analyses showed that Neon atoms in that and other meteorites had been sorted by mass [20], it was finally realized that *climate changes caused by the Sun's uneven motion about the centre-of-mass*

of the solar system are also linked with the highly variable solar magnetic fields that sort atoms by mass and cover the Sun's surface with the two lightest elements, H and He.

Please send questions or comments to Prof. O. Manuel: omatumr@yahoo.com

Acknowledgements:

This research summary benefited from many helpful comments and suggestions from Gary Thomas, Chancellor of the University of Missouri-Rolla, Matt Terry, astronomer and science writer, and Glenn Strait, Senior Editor of "*The World & I*".

References:

1. William A. Fowler in *Cauldrons in the Cosmos: Nuclear Astrophysics* by Claus E. Rolf and William S. Rodney (David N. Schramm, series editor, University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, USA, 1988) page xi.
<http://www.umar.edu/~om/Fowler1988/CaldronsCosmos.pdf>
2. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2005/LunarAbstract.pdf>
3. http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2005/Oxygen_to_Carbon_Ratio.pdf
4. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/archive/SolarAbundances.pdf>
5. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts/gong-2002.pdf>
6. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2003/jfe-superfluidity.pdf>
7. http://www.berkeley.edu/news/media/releases/2004/06/01_maunder.shtml
8. <http://epact2.gsfc.nasa.gov/don/00HiZ.pdf>
9. <http://www.copernicus.org/icrc/abstracts/ici6325.pdf>
10. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/archive/StrangeXenon.pdf>
11. http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2005/Noble_Gas_Anomalies.pdf
12. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/archive/XenonRecord.pdf>
13. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2001/windleranalysis.pdf>
14. http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2005/Nolte_and_Lietz.pdf
15. http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2001/nuc_sym3.pdf
16. <http://web.umar.edu/~om/abstracts2003/jfe-neutronrep.pdf>

17. <http://web.umr.edu/~om/abstracts2004/om-solar-neutrino.pdf>
18. http://web.umr.edu/~om/abstracts2005/Iron_Rich_Sun.pdf
19. <http://www.griffith.edu.au/conference/ics2007/pdf/ICS176.pdf>
20. http://web.umr.edu/~om/abstracts2005/Neon_alphabet_game.pdf

For additional information see:

- a) U. S. Centers in Plasma Astrophysics
<http://www.plasmas.org/space-astrophys.htm>
- b) U. S. University Centers of Space Plasma
<http://www.plasmas.org/space-plasmas.htm> - university
- c) Matt Terry's web site
<http://www.kiss-the-sky.com/>

HOME