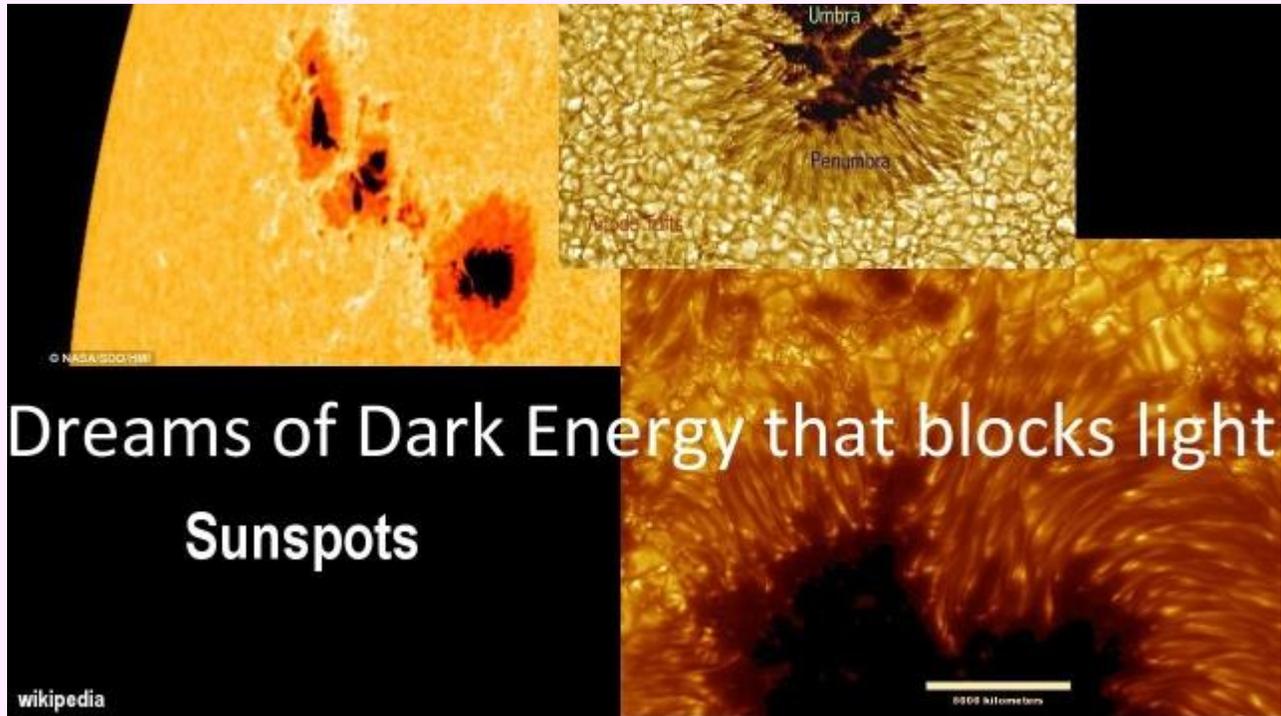


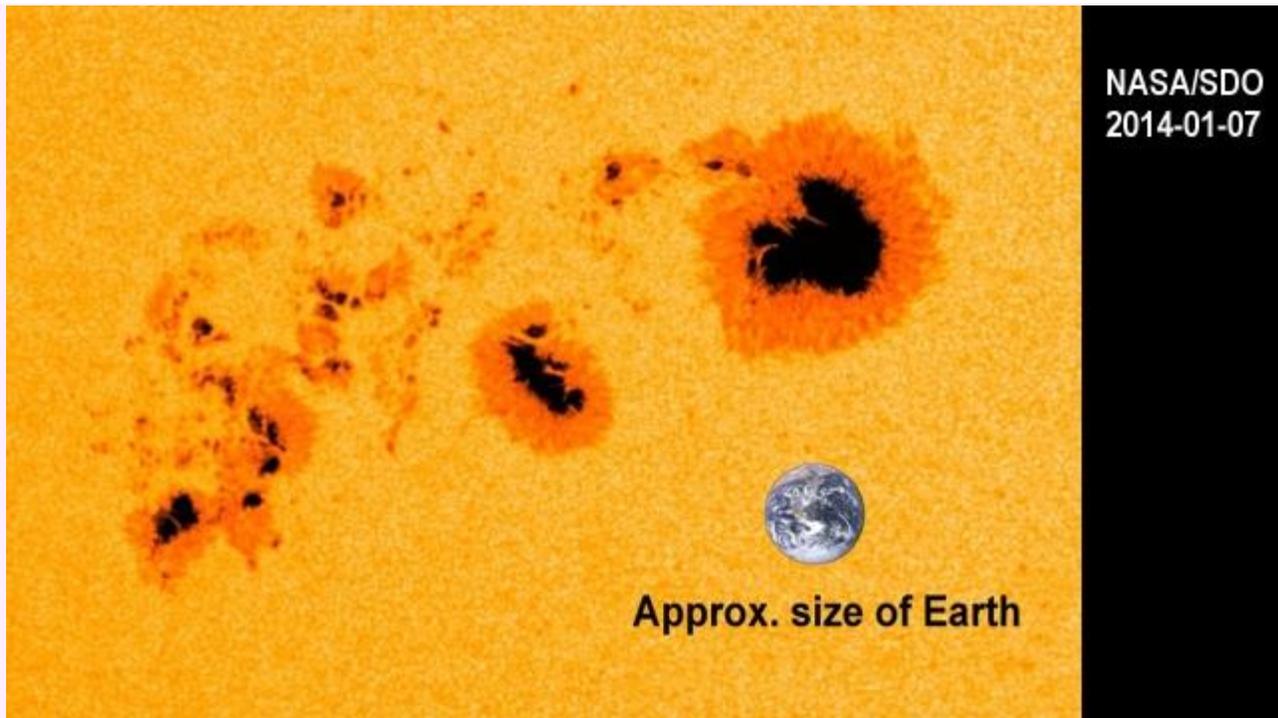
Black Holes, Part 3, Dark Energy

Click on the images for a larger view

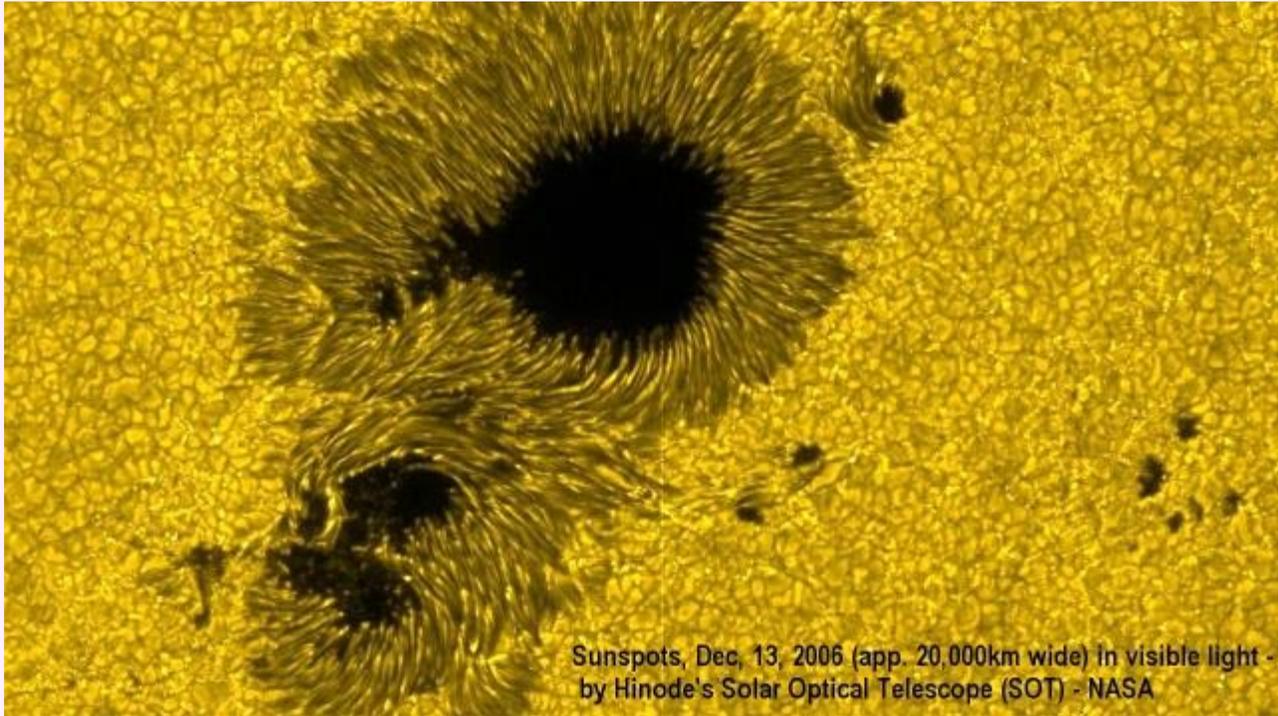


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Many a dream with long-standing acclaim is fading into oblivion with the awakening of humanity to the truth. One of the fading dreams is the dream of Dark Energy.



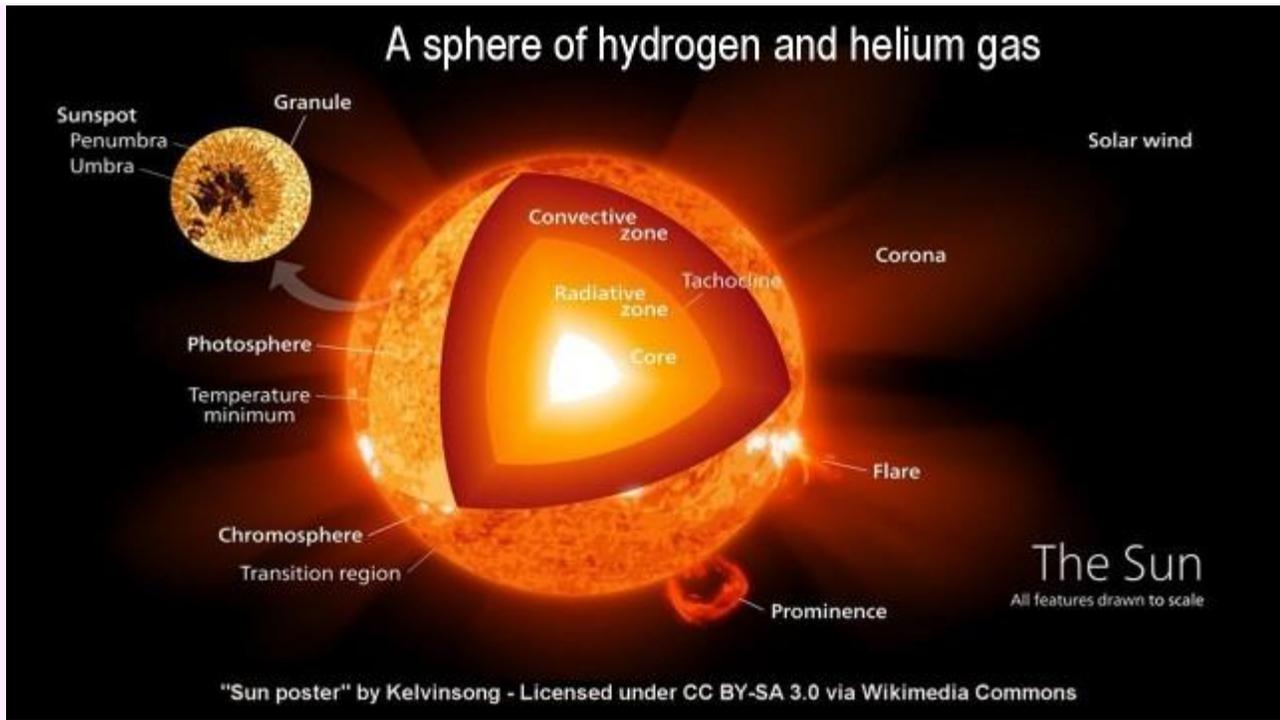
It is said that the sunspots on the Sun appear almost black, because we see dark energy streaming out. In real terms, the sunspots are dark, because the Sun is empty inside. There is no such phenomenon possible as dark energy that hides the sunlight from shining through, which we would see if the Sun was internally heated. This means that what we see is not an illusion. It is really happening. The Sun is dark inside.



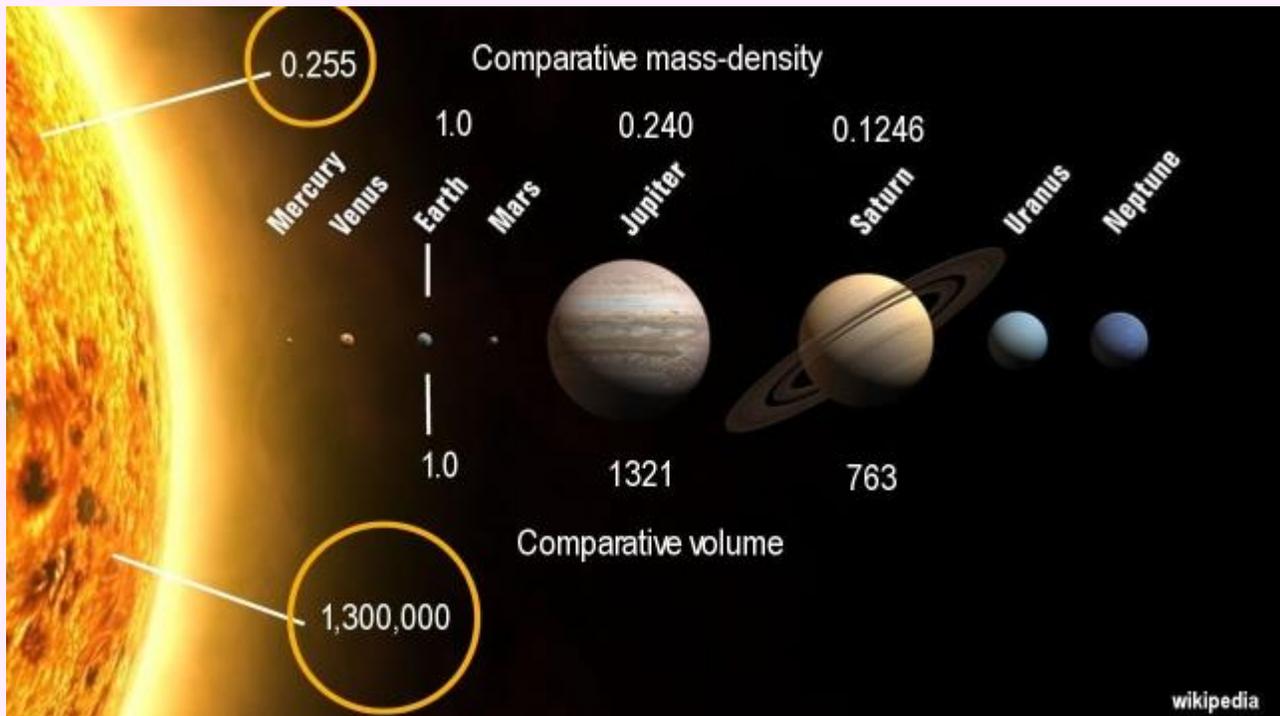
Sunspots, Dec, 13, 2006 (app. 20,000km wide) in visible light -
by Hinode's Solar Optical Telescope (SOT) - NASA

When eruptions occur on the face of the Sun that rip chunks out of the photosphere, which exposes the layers below, we see that there is nothing to be seen below the surface. The evidence tells us that all the energy that is produced on the Sun is produced on its surface. Wherever a dark spot appears on the Sun, the photosphere with its electric surface reactions is disrupted. The Sun is dark inside, because it is essentially empty.

While the sunspot holes all fill back up again, the truth remains exposed by them. It won't go away. The truth speaks volumes.

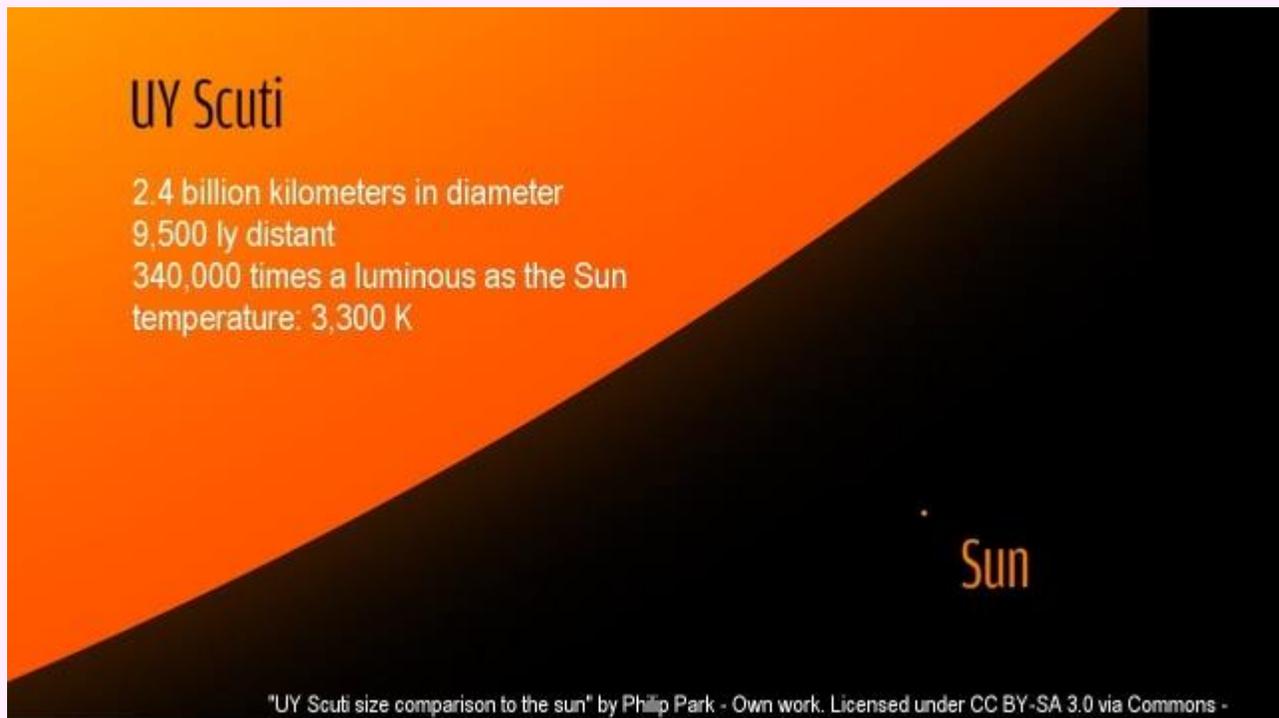


The sunspots tell us that the entire theory of the Sun as an internally heated hydrogen fusion furnace is no more valid than a dream. Entire fields of evidence prove that the theory is false, a dream that is ending.



One of the measured evidence is, that the Sun's mass density is a thousand times too low for the Sun to be a hydrogen gas sphere. Just look at the comparison.

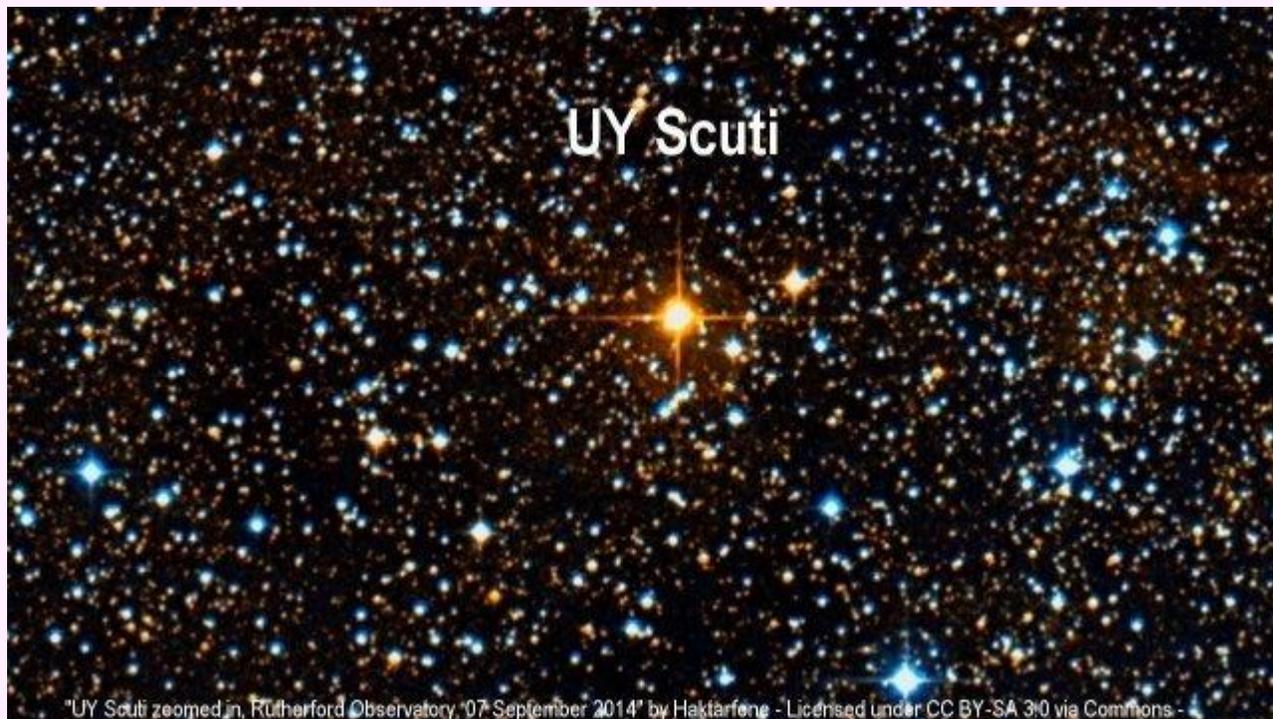
In comparing Saturn with Jupiter, Jupiter that has nearly twice the volume, has also nearly twice the mass density. In comparison with Jupiter, the Sun however has a thousand-times larger volume, for which its mass density should be a thousand times larger as well, because of the greater gas compression resulting from the greater amassed gravity. But this is not the case. The Sun is a thousand times too light in comparison with the gas-sphere of Jupiter. That's where the dream of the hydrogen-Sun theory begins to break down. It's not that the measurements are wrong. The model is wrong. If the sun is recognized to be plasma sphere, then its mass density is well within the range of what one would expect for it.



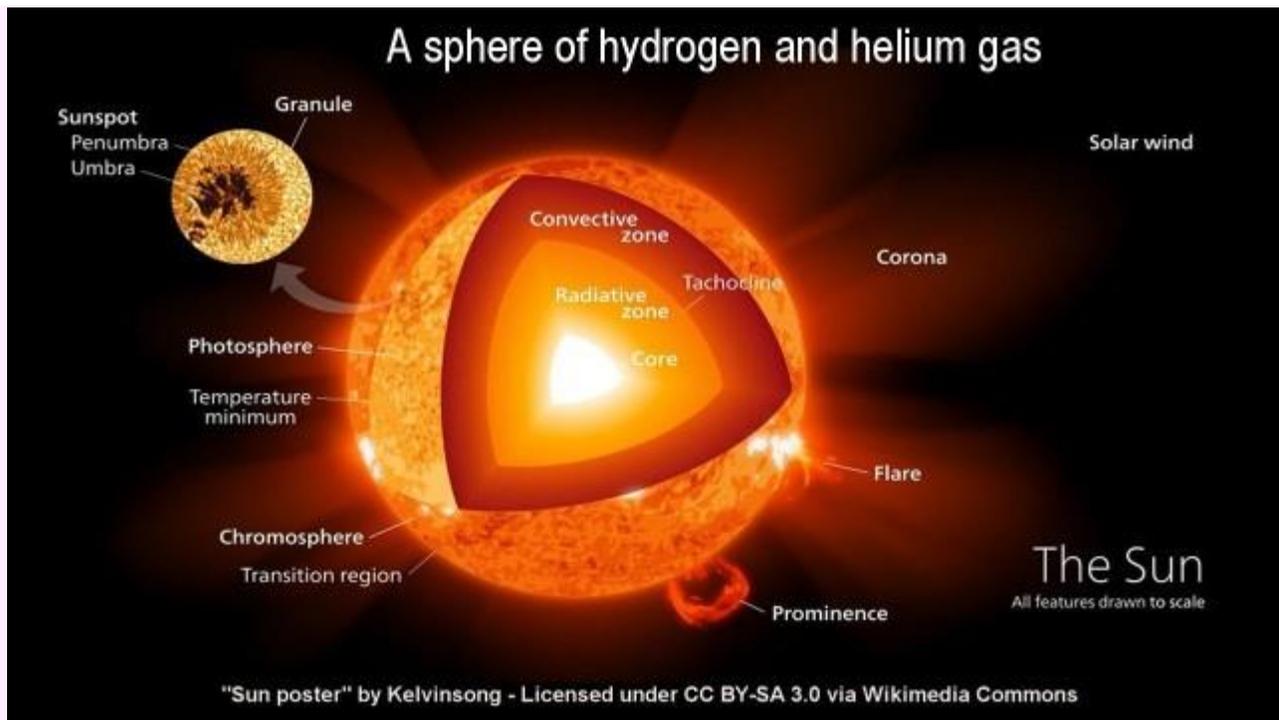
That the gas-Sun theory is increasingly becoming a dead issue comes to light when one compares the Sun with the giant star UY Scuti.

The facts surrounding the star UY Scuti render the hydrogen-gas solar model an impossible dream.

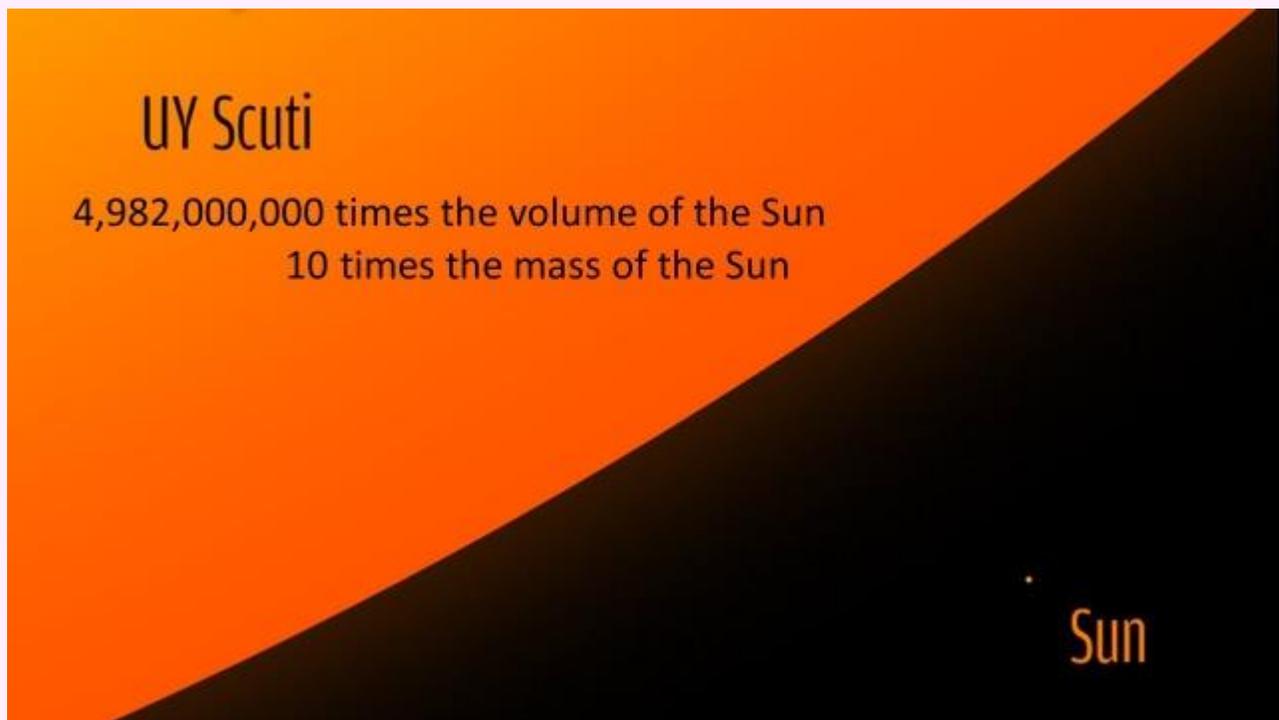
The star, UY Scuti, is known to be 5 billion times larger in volume than our Sun is, but is believed to contain only 10 to 20 times the mass of the Sun. This means that the mass of this star is so thinly spread that the giant star is practically a vacuum, as one researcher has noted.



Ironically, with its minuscule puff of mass, the giant star UY Scuti out-shines our Sun 340,000-fold, as we see it here from 9,500 light years away.



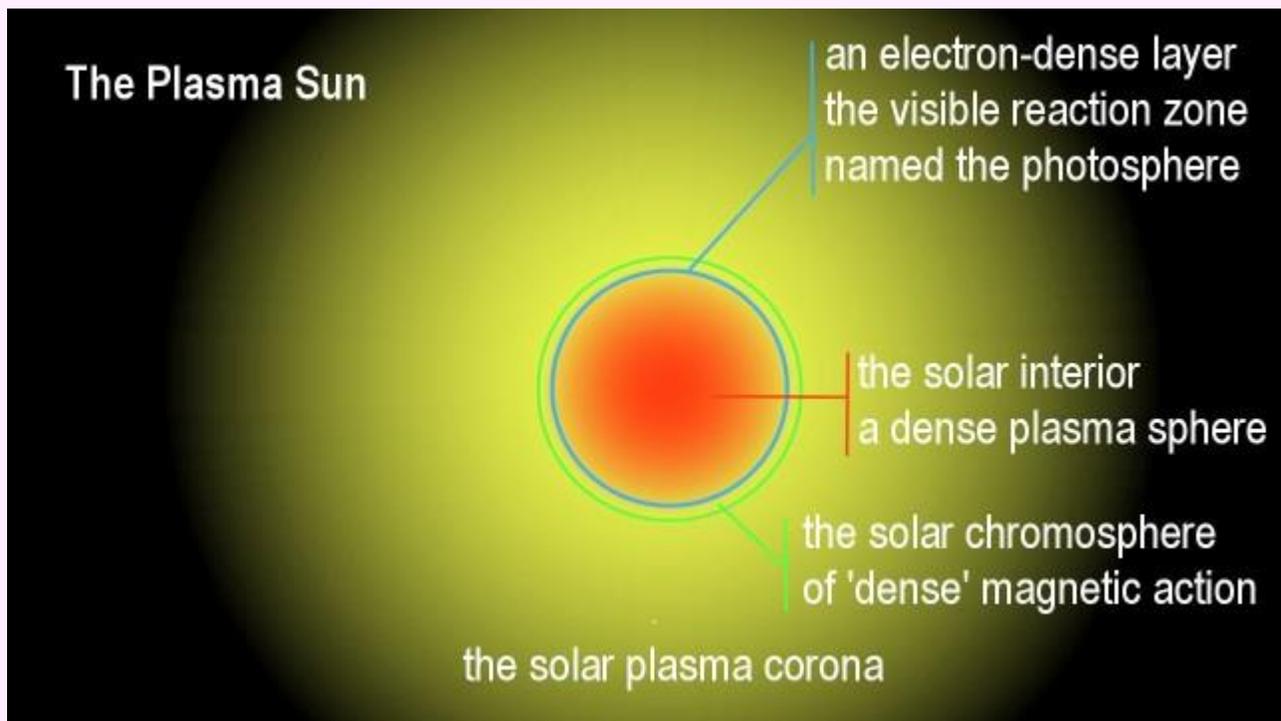
Do these facts sound impossible under the hydrogen-gas solar model? Of course they do, because this star can't possibly exist under the internal-fusion model.



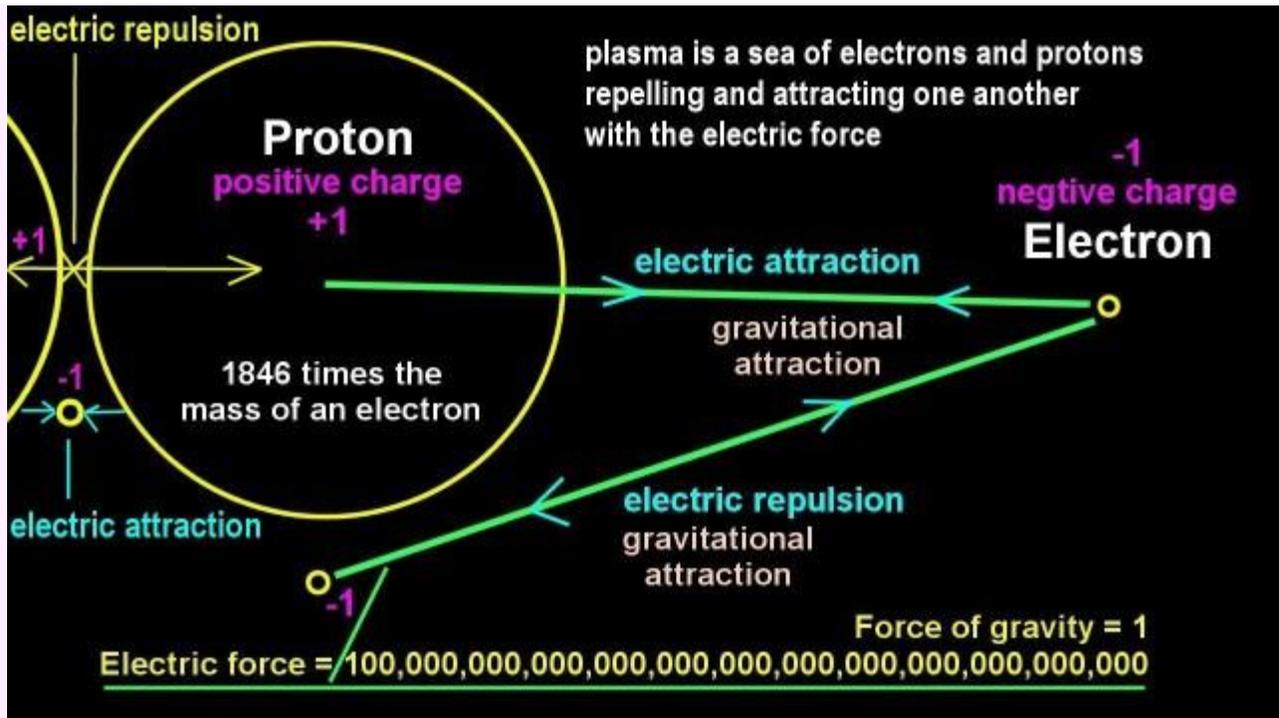
4,982,000,000 times the volume of the Sun

10 times the mass of the Sun

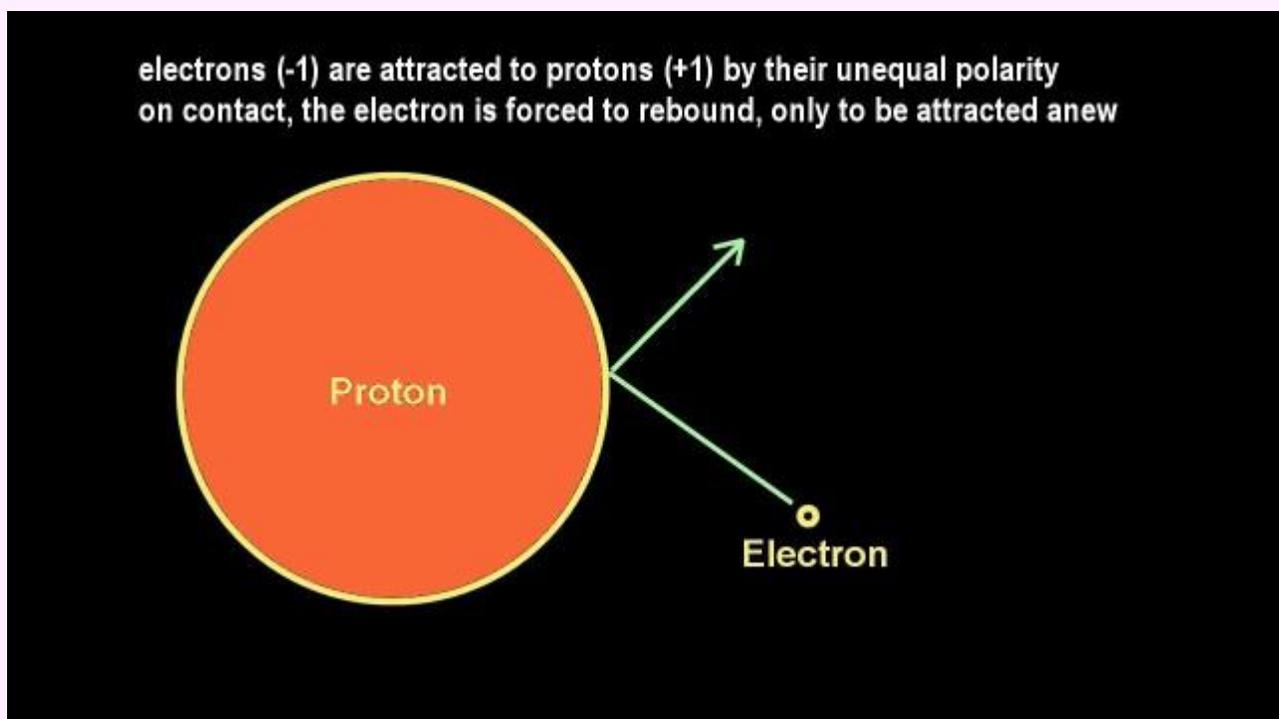
A hydrogen sphere of the enormous size of UY Scuti is not possible to exist. The mass of such a gas sphere would be billions of times greater than it is. Its gravity would be so great that its atoms would be crushed long before the star became as big as it is. A gas sphere that's nearly 2.4 billion kilometers across is simply not possible to exist in the real world. It would encapsulate all the inner planets of the solar system and parts of the asteroid belt. And all that is deemed to contain a mere ten solar masses. That's dreaming in the extreme.



However, as a plasma-Sun, the existence of a giant star the size of UY Scuti is possible, and its immense luminosity with its minuscule mass is likewise possible. This means that what we see, is a plasma Sun.

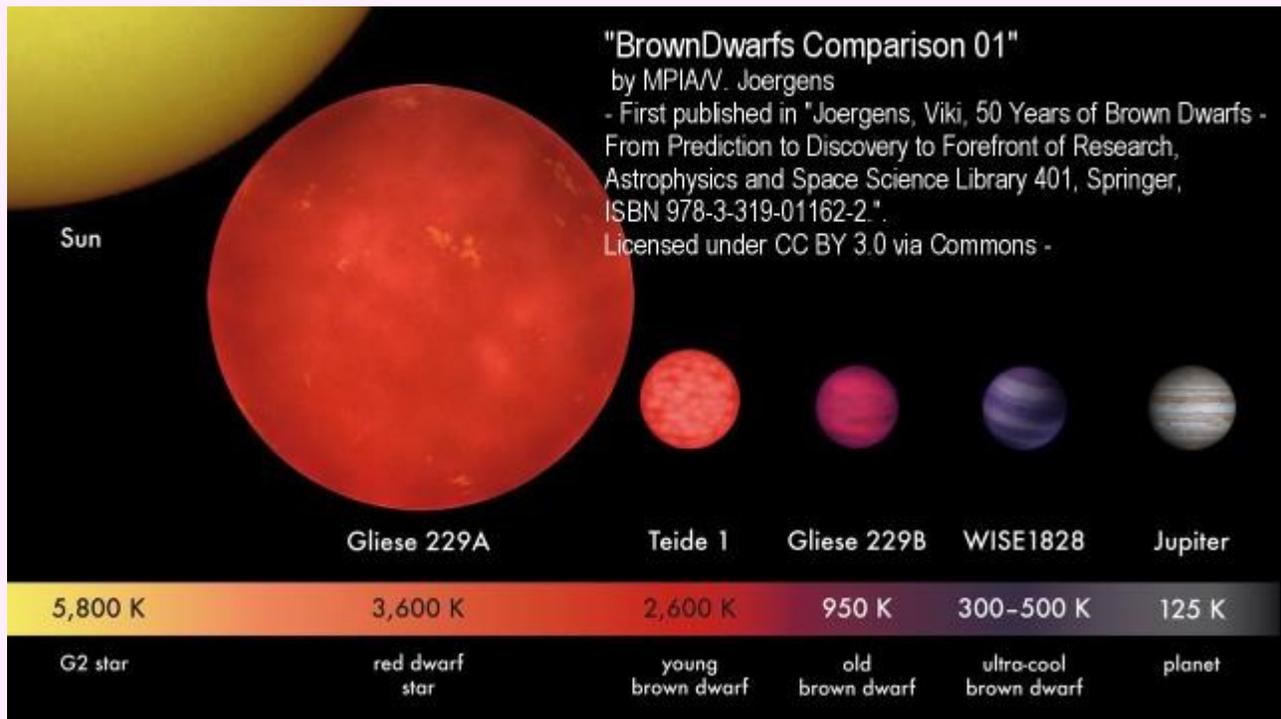


Plasma is a mix of free-flowing electrons and protons that interact with the electric force that is 39 orders of magnitude stronger than gravity. The protons carry a positive electric charge by which they repel each other. The electrons carry a negative charge by which they become attracted to the protons.



But before the electrons can latch onto the protons, a strong nuclear force repels them. By this principle, the electrons are drawn into an endless dance around the protons, in plasma.

The field effect of the electron's dance offsets to some degree the proton's mutual repulsion. If the electron density is high, the offsetting effect is high. In this case extremely large mass densities can be achieved, as in the case of the Brown Dwarf Stars.

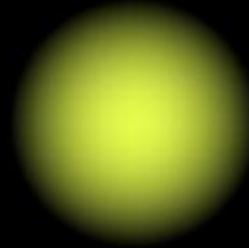


Brown Dwarf stars are roughly the size of Jupiter, but contain 20 to 75 times as much mass as Jupiter. A plasma star with a high electron density can achieve this extreme mass density. The mass density of the Earth with its large iron core, in comparison, has a mere 4 times greater mass density than Jupiter. With up to 75 times greater density, the Brown Dwarves, may be the densest concentrations of mass in the Universe.

Plasma mass versus atomic mass



A plasma sphere



A gas sphere

When the mass of a plasma star increases beyond a threshold point, the resulting gravitational pressure causes the much lighter electrons to migrate to the surface, which leaves the the protons at the core more able to repel each other. The process also creates an electron-dense shell around the plasma sphere, at its surface, where electric interaction occurs with external plasma streams, by which the plasma sun becomes a brilliant sphere emitting light.

The end result is that a large plasma-sun is least massive at its core, and has its greatest mass density right at its surface. For this reason, our Sun has the extremely low mass density that it has, for its size, and why super-giant stars like UY Scuty can exist and operate with an extremely low overall mass density.

UY Scuti

4,982,000,000 times the volume of the Sun

10 times the mass of the Sun

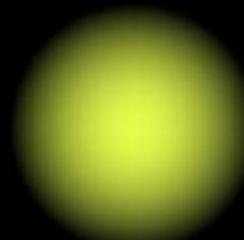
Sun

Under the Plasma-Sun model, looking at UY Scuti, we see exactly what one would expect to see for a super-large plasma star. This means that the large star is nearly empty inside.

Plasma mass versus atomic mass

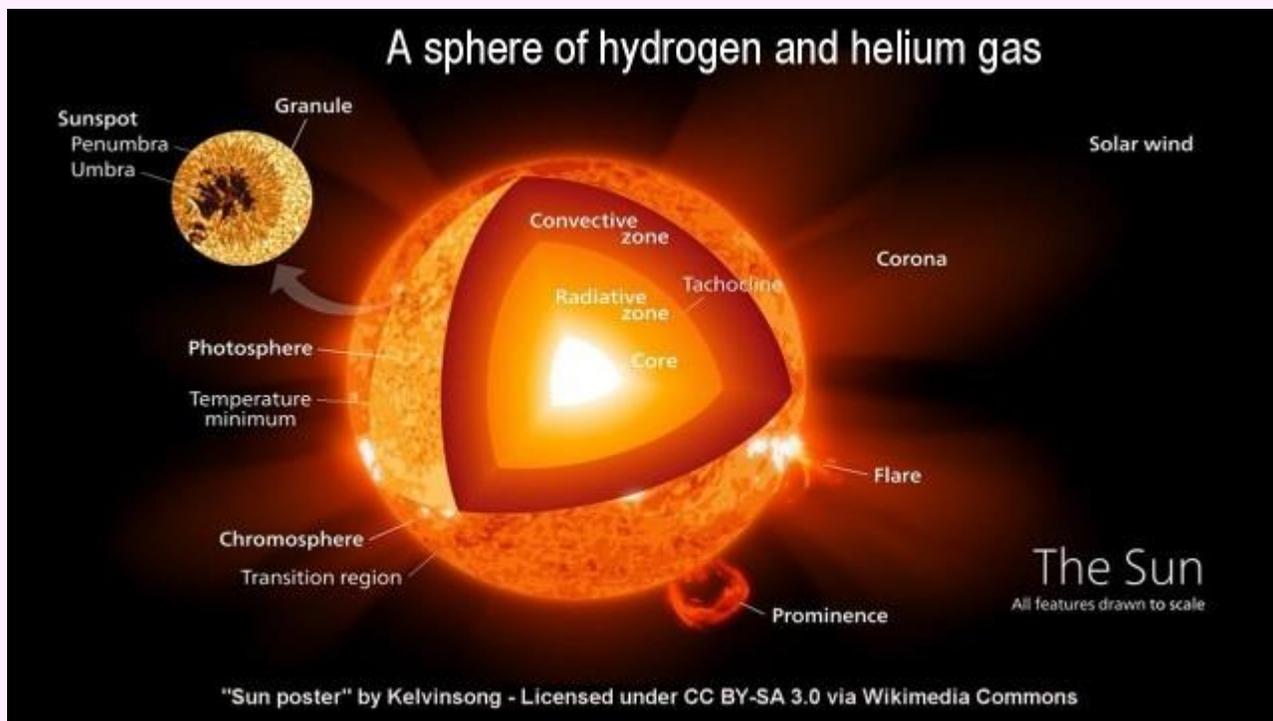


A plasma sphere



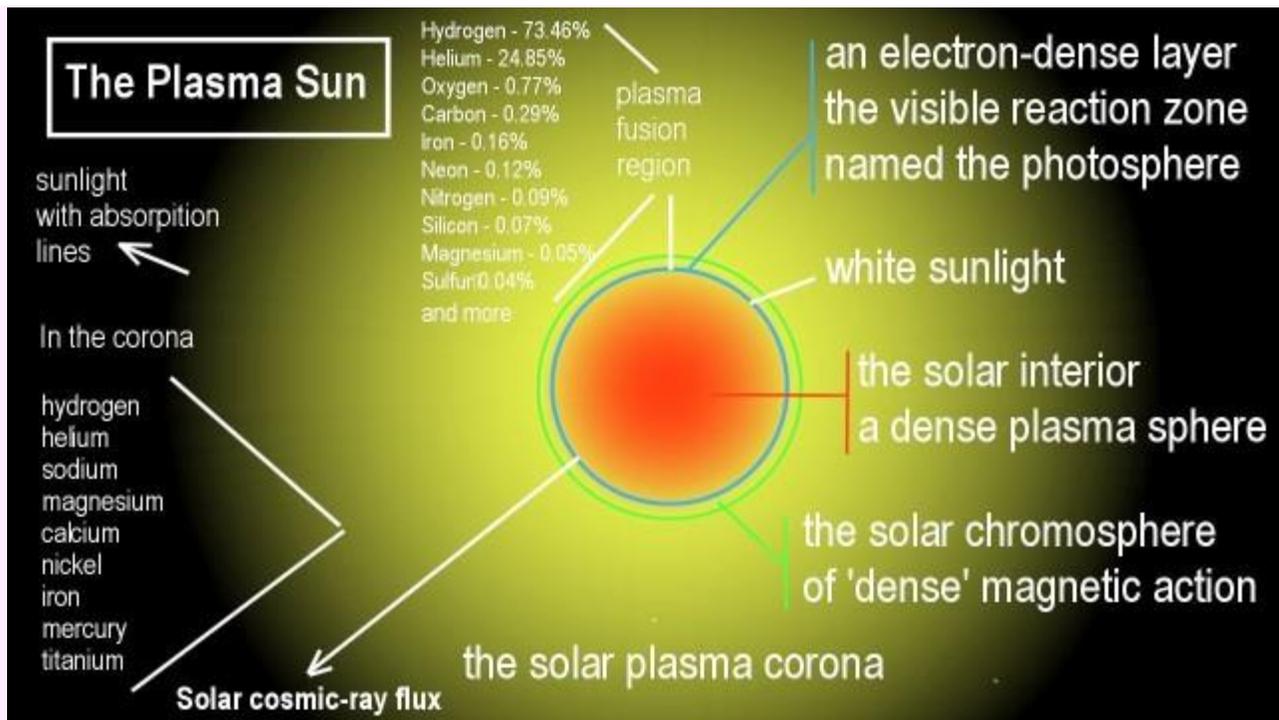
A gas sphere

A gas sphere, in comparison, has its greatest density at its core, by gravitational compression, and its lowest density on its surface. This is the opposite, in principle, of that for a plasma sphere.



These dramatic facts render the entire saga of the gas-sun theory an impossible dream.

While the club of those who still cling to the old dream has a wide membership, the membership numbers appear to be dwindling as the facts are shining through the facade of the old doctrine.



The only stellar model that matches the observed evidence that we see expressed in space, on any scale, is the Plasma Sun model.

A plasma sun, as I said before, is a sphere of plasma with sufficient mass that its electrons, under gravitational pressure, migrate to the surface where they form an electron-dense sheath around the plasma sphere, which interacts with interstellar plasma that surrounds the sun.

In the interaction, atomic elements are synthesized by a type of plasma fusion. The highly energized, newly synthesized atomic elements emit the sunlight that we see, which radiates the generated solar energy.

The spectrum of sunlight

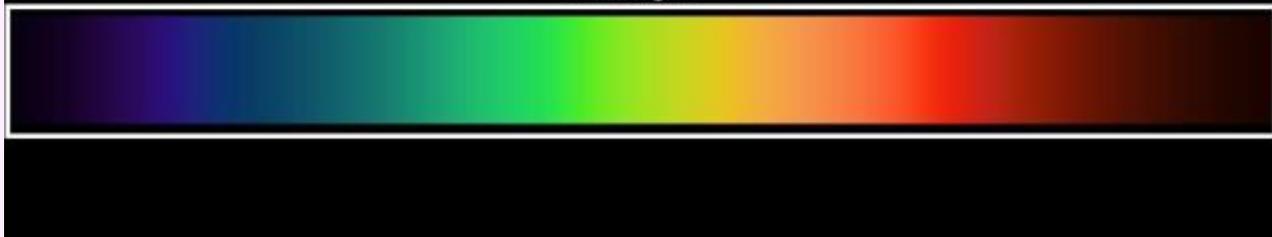


The mix of synthesized atomic elements is so rich, that their combined emission spectra result in a seamless band of colors. No other sun, than a Plasma Sun, can produce the seamless band of light that originates from the Sun.

Hydrogen light

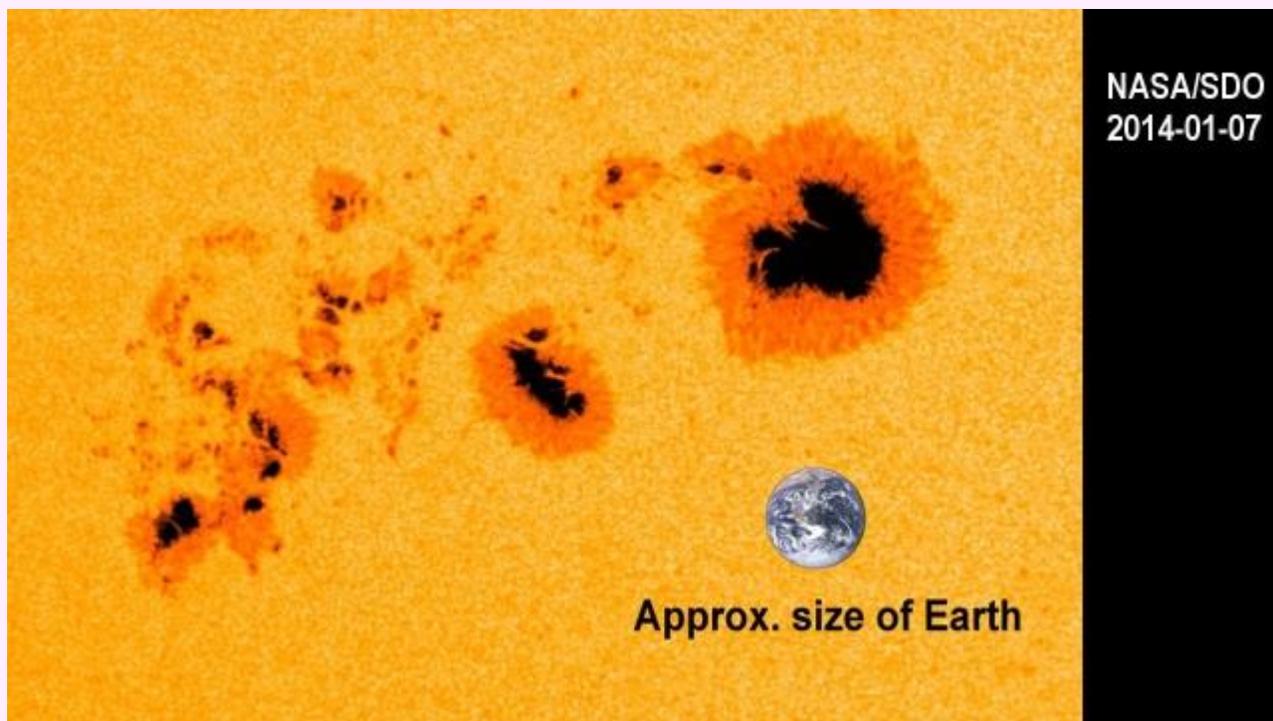


Sunlight



The spectrum for a hydrogen Sun would be extremely meagre, regardless of its solar intensity. But this is not what we see. We see a color-rich seamless spectrum.

The evidence for the hydrogen-sun theory is so consistently non-existent, that even the sunlight doesn't support the theory; which renders the gas-Sun theory merely a dream; a popular dream perhaps, but also a fading dream.



When we look at the Sun with what we now know, we see no longer the mystical spots of dark energy spangled across its face. We know the truth now, about the dark sun spots. We know that we see in them is that the Sun is empty inside, because that's the only way in which it can exist.



Isn't real science a lot more fun than the mythical science dreaming, and worthwhile to grow up for?

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