

Star

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<http://web.me.com/whitby/Octahedron/Welcome.html>

Reference

Octahedron1stEd.pdf–bookmark STAR–pages 472-474

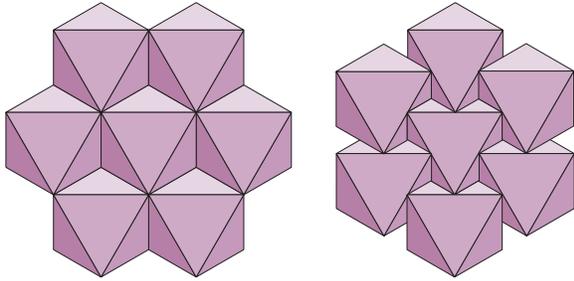
Introduction

This material is excerpted from *Octahedron*.

STAR

Atoms are composed of incompressible octahedra.

The epn has no parts, so it is not compressible. The crystalline atom has tetrahedral voids, but its epns are in edgial contact. As we



Octahedra: Close packing.

Regular octahedra can be arranged in a facially planar assembly so that each of the octahedra abuts each of its six neighbors so that one of its vertexes is congruent with a mid-edge of the neighbor. The assembly is shown on the right. The assembly on the left is a crystalline assembly of regular octahedra where each octahedron shares an edge with each of its neighbors. The volume occupied by the crystallinely assembled octahedron is $\frac{4}{3}$ the volume occupied by the close packed octahedron.

know from the architectural arch, compression resistant bodies can resist convex inward loading. In any spheroidal body composed of compression resistant entities, the very concentricity produces archlike resistance to radially inward loading. In any concentric layer, the parts within the layer will inhibit each other from radially inward displacement. So, a spheroidal body which is composed of crystalline atoms of any number, however large, could be at a temperature approaching absolute zero and be in no danger of collapsing. The crystalline atom sustains its volume without motion.

Thermal activity, mass and internal pressure within stars

The ability of the epn or group of epns to rotate so as to enhance the attraction between it and the polar surround is determined by the rigidity of its position. With increased thermal activity, the atom travels a longer distance between contacts and the increased space this enables a greater rotation to accommodate the polar surround. Thus, as a planet is heated by the atomic disintegrations at its surface, its atoms will have more thermal space and this will enhance the polar attraction that exists between it and its neighbors. This will be evidenced as an increase in the mass of the planet and also its diameter. The luminosity to mass dependence of stars is understandable, since luminosity, in turn, is dependent upon temperature.

Stars and Planets

Stars and planets are composed of the same elements. Atoms leave stars, like the Sun, as the photons of radiation. These atoms collect to form planets, like Earth. If planets were to be always planets, the stars would dwindle away and the Universe would coalesce. If the Universe is to continue, the planets must re-radiate their atoms. They must become stars.

By finding unstable atoms and collecting them, humans here on Earth have produced more unstable atoms. There are many more unstable atoms now than there were when the first radioactive atoms were discovered. In the reactors of electrical power plants, so many unstable atoms have been produced that there is no place to put them.

A stable atom is made unstable when it is fragmented by a particle ejected from an adjoining unstable atom. Its fragments fission in turn, and cause additional stable atoms to fragment. As this process continues, the surface of the Earth comes to be composed of unstable atoms. As an atom breaks up, its fragments are repelled at high velocity. Each fragment dissipates its motion through collisions with other atoms. The increased motion is heat, and the increased heat eventually causes the surface to glow, sending its atoms outward.

The Earth has become a sun.

Converting a planet to a sun requires life. It requires life with each of the forms and attributes which have been essential to produce the human of today. It requires the discovery and gathering together of the unstable atoms. It requires the production of great numbers of additional unstable atoms.

The conversion of a planet to a star produces a "binary solar system". The sun and new star separate due to the impacts of the photons of one upon the other. The new star gains its own planets, one of which becomes its own earth-like planet. *Ad infinitum.*

Star

There is an abundance of hydrogen and a dearth of other elements with odd atomic numbers in the Sun. This suggests that an odd-atomic numbered element gives up its triplet first. There is an abundance of helium, too. This suggests that the even atomic-numbered atoms break up into helium atoms. This is consistent with the bombardment of the light atoms with alpha particles in the laboratory. It is consistent with the disintegration of unstable atoms found naturally on Earth.

