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液态太阳

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摘要 (Abstract): 太阳是一个液态太阳，它和现在主流科学认识的离子态太阳有实质的区别。离子态太阳有如何稳定性的问题 ，质量越大密度越小等一系列的问题。特别是都黑子日珥耀斑的认识，更是说不清楚清楚，无法准确解释。

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关键词（Key words)：液态表面，金属气体，固体黑子，粒子的热分解，量子中心生成

我今天要说的太阳是一个液态太阳，它和现在主流科学认识的离子态太阳有实质的区别。离子态太阳有如何稳定性的问题 ，质量越大密度越小等一系列的问题。特别是都黑子日珥耀斑的认识，更是说不清楚，无法准确解释。

我的太阳是一个巨大的液态金属空心球，其结构大致可以分四层：由外向里分别是，外金属大气层、液态金属层、内有金属离子递减到小粒子离子的内气体离子层，最后形成的量子核心区。

恒星内部的极温极压，将金属离子最终转化成光量子产生巨大的能量，这就是太阳巨大能量的来源。这巨大的能量把太阳表面金属加热沸腾，变成金属气体飞向太空，形成太阳的金属气体层，这一层就是我们平时认为的太阳燃烧面，从而形成了人们看到的光芒四射的感觉。

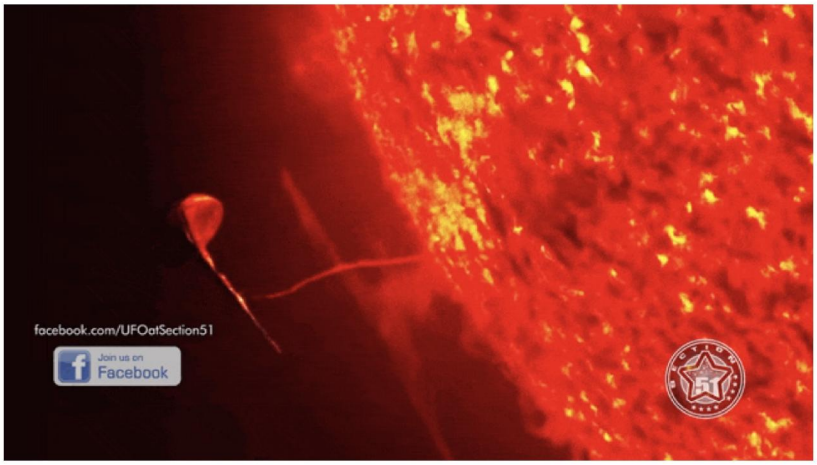
气化的金属分子在空间冷却后大部分液化又落回太阳，在太阳表面形成金属雨。其中较轻的金属分子（如钠）气化在大气高层冷却的时间长形成了固体，由于它的温度较低，较周围比较黑，固块大的，在地球上看到了，这就是太阳黑子的爆发现象。它就像地球上的冰雹形成一样。黑子在落回太阳时，又大量的聚集了其它的液体或固体物质，形成较大的体积，落下时溅起巨大的浪花就可以形成日珥。激起的液态浅薄处，造成的内部离子烫的外溢，形成也可以太阳耀斑的爆发。这个方式形成的日珥耀斑，只是偶然性的，大部分的日珥的变化和耀斑爆发，是这样形成的。

日珥是太阳大气物质在空中冷却形成的，就像地球云彩一样，颜色比较暗的黑日珥高度一般较高，温度相对比较底，在太阳表面留下的阴影比较明显，但在太阳的边沿会不明显，有隐约的表现。随着高度的降低，由于太阳辐射对日珥的加热，在日珥和太阳表面之间，由温室效应形成了相对高温的空间，由于日珥温度升高的原因，阴影的颜色会和太阳表面的颜色大体一致，这时会有一种不明显的样子，但在边沿会有明显的日珥现象，转入太阳后却不明显，有不易被发现的感觉，随着时间的推移，高度进一步的降低，日珥温度的进一步升高，颜色开始发亮就成了白斑。随着温度的继续升高，云彩开始蒸发或升华，体积急剧膨胀，形成蒸发型耀斑爆发。

黑影日珥，一般落不回太阳，只要比较集中的黑子日珥才会落回太阳，形成飞溅型耀斑爆发，如果黑子在落回太阳前就被蒸发，和黑影日珥一样形成蒸发型耀斑爆发。白色的白斑，和黑色的日珥之间有一个无色的阶段，给人造成了一个错误的认识，阴影自动消失，耀斑瞬时产生，有黑子的地方，往往是日珥集中的地方，所以二者在一起的几率很高，这就是我对日珥黑子耀斑的认识。

这些认识是在太阳高清图里可以明确观测和预测的。看看这张照片，是不是我描述的太阳黑子，和主流理论认识，是不是相距甚远。

我的太阳，几乎完美的解释太阳一切谜团。是一个实实在在，几乎没有疑问的太阳。以前氢聚合说，只是为了解决太阳能源问题，到现在一百多年了，氢聚合释放能量，至今没有实验室成功实验。光谱分析有太多的可疑处，我的冷却定律可以更好的解释辐射光谱问题。



图一. 参考资料，大型质子对撞结果，太阳高清图
Figure 1. Reference materials, large-scale proton collision results, high-resolution images of the sun

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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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Keywords: liquid surface, metal gas, solid sunspot, thermal decomposition of particles, quantum center generation

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.

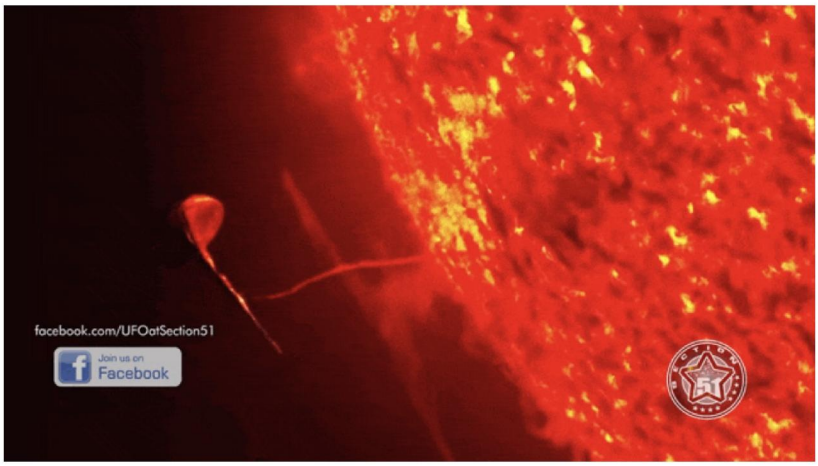

Figure 1. Reference materials, large-scale proton collision results, high-resolution images of the sun

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