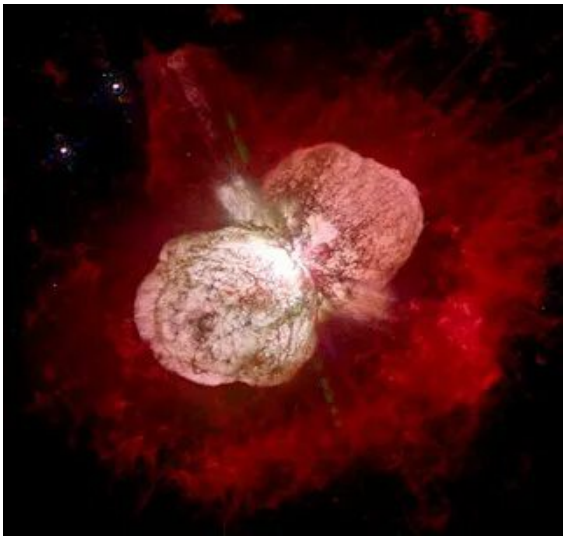
Eta Carinae



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Here is another example of extreme science misinformation being pushed right now on Youtube on highly promoted channels. The linked channel there is called “Best in Jest”, but the video short is not a joke. It is supposed to be referring to real data, and the jest is who of the two bozos in frame gets the question most wrong, the Asian geek or the Satanist. That is the jest here, not the fake science. The announcer asks the two guys how many Suns would fit inside the largest known star, Stephenson 218, which is a real star.

The question is framed this way: **how many Suns would fit in the largest star in the known universe?** Bad framing, since we have no idea what the largest star in the known universe is. We can only guess the size of a few stars in our own galaxy. Our galaxy is just one grain of sand on the beach, so we know nothing about the stars in other galaxies. But even if we change the question to “stars we can see in the Milky Way”, it turns out to be a bad question, as you find if you research it, like I did. It turns out Stephenson 218 was probably mis-measured as a hypergiant, since they thought it was much further away than it is. Since it is much much closer, it isn't nearly as large as they once thought.

So let's try a different known hypergiant, Eta Carinae. Let's apply those guesses at Youtube to Eta Carinae instead of Stephenson 218. Well, the Asian guy (also with a spooky skull tie) guessed 680 million and the Satanist guessed 27. My guess was sort of in the middle: 100,000. They both ridicule the other answer, with 27 seeming way too low and 680 million being way too high. But the announcer says the right answer is . . . 10 billion.

Wow, right? Well, no, since that answer is completely wrong. According to the mainstream, this star is very bright, being 4 million times brighter than the Sun, but its estimated mass is only 130 times that of the Sun. So if we go by mass, the answer 27 was not too bad. At Wiki its radius is said to be about

240 times that of the Sun, and the volume of a sphere varies by radius cubed, so technically the answer at Youtube should be about 14 million. To calculate how many Suns would fit in Eta, you compare volumes. But still, that is way under 10 billion.

And, as perhaps you can now see, volume isn't a very good way to compare the two objects, since Eta must be very diffuse to exist with so little mass in so great a volume. It would be just a mist, which isn't really like our Sun at all.

Don't see what I mean? Let us calculate its density. Density equals mass per volume, so Eta has a density .000009 that of the Sun, or .000002 that of the Earth. What is the density of the Earth's atmosphere at sea level? Well, it is about 1000 times less than the density of the Sun, so Eta is 100 times less dense than air.

So you may want to ask how a star that is 100 times less dense than air can be 4 million times brighter than the Sun.

Further digging finds the mainstream now admitting Eta is probably two stars orbiting one another, so we lose a large part of that radius and therefore that volume. You can't include all the volume of the dual orbit, since that isn't comparing star to star. But even so we still have volumes swamping masses, with radii of 24 and 60 Suns instead of 240. If we give that second star 100 Solar masses, we still have a density .00046 that of the Sun, or two times less dense than air. How are these tenuous objects creating all that brightness?

In the current standard model, which is mainly gravity-only, stars are formed by a gravitational collapse, which requires not only a certain mass but a certain density. Tenuous gasses that haven't even collapsed should not become stars, and they should not remain stars later if, for some reason not given, they diffuse almost completely to half the density of air. This is because energy creation should require compression. The energy of stars comes from fusion, and you can't have fusion in a tenuous gas. Fission requires density no matter the temperature, because it requires **contiguity**. To fuse, the molecules can't be far away from eachother, obviously, due to the definition of fusion. And logically, you can't use the high temperature to explain the energy creation, since the high temperature is a *result* of the energy creation. That would be circular. So we have no possible mechanics here.

Using my charge field, I might be able to explain it with magnetic reconnection and spin ups, but a simpler explanation would be that, as with Stephenson 218, they have simply made a basic error of measurement here. The numbers don't add up, indicating they probably aren't right about the masses and radii.

But in any case, we have dropped the size of Eta major way down, with the volume being 216,000 Suns instead of 14 million. So that was the right answer at Youtube, even given mainstream numbers. And that was close to my first guess—100,000—before I researched this.