The Neutron Corks

A recycled neutron - neutron without a positron and an electron

SDN- Super Dence Nucleus

Acceleration, triggering of the protons and a-particles from the Ultra Dense Nucleus magnetic poles produces violent nuclear-synthesis reactions. The polar regions of the SDN can use surrounded fuel (protons) much more rapidly by comparison other zones. Around SDN triggering and acceleration of the protons in the thermo-nuclear reactions is a violent but much more slowly event by comparison to polar region. P/N ratio around the SDN magnetic poles is decreasing rapidly and produces concentrations of the recycled neutrons on the magnetic poles. At certain time P/N ratio becomes so little that no spots are produced on stars from the magnetic poles of the SDN due to magnetic poles of SDN are covered by recycled neutrons mainly. Of course nuclear-synthesis reaction is an impossible event by this time. Only recycled neutrons cannot do it. Violent process of the heavy nuclear-synthesis reactions is ceased. Finish of the thermo-nuclear reactions is a sign of the future deadfall explosion. At the prolonged maunder minimal activity stages or a stage of the "recycled neutrons cork" spots are not seen on the Sun of course. Something like this event occurred from the 1645 to the 1715, when corks of the recycled neutrons prevent solar activity for 70 years. 70 years was quite enough for the penetration of the protons through neutron cork due to violent P/N interaction. Forces of the ultra-shot-putting concentrates recicled neutrons in the centre of the old recycled cores due to violent P/N changing. Phenomena of the Ultra-Shot-Putting (USP) and concentration of the neutrons to the centre of the SDN need additional expensive researches. Creation of the neutron corks is a part of a star's evolution. Each star is unprotected will be exploded after desapearence of the fuel (neutron emission and neutron decay products-protons). Old spiral galaxy has super-massive cold and invisible Super-Massive Black UDN in the centre. Sizes of the SMBUDN and sizes of the old spiral galaxies of old globular clusters are interrelated.

http://www.astro.virginia.edu/class/whittle/astr553/Topic14/M1_MW_nuc.mpg