Why Young Stars are So Big and a Hypothesis for CMEs

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Abstract: It is hypothesized that since stars are not hot enough to engage fusion reactions, it is reasoned that electrostatic pressure from extremely ionized stars makes them really large.

In stellar metamorphosis stars are not the location for fusion reactions what so ever. Those reactions belong in objects which are powerful enough to fuse matter, such as quasars, Active Galactic Nuclei, pulsars and radio jets. We can keep the temperatures of young big stars as really hot, but that leads to the realization that the concept of temperature inside of young big stars is not what we are familiar with. It is neither hot nor cold in the central regions of big, hot, young stars. Let us reason here. If the temperature is really hot, the atoms in the stars central regions will have most of their electrons ripped away, so they will repel other atoms with great force from electrostatic pressure. If the atoms are all highly positively charged from having their electrons ripped away, such as iron having 14 electrons ripped away per atom making $Fe^{++++++++++++++}$, then we can expect no iron to want to be near any other iron. Literally all the atoms are so positively electrostatically charged from having the majority of the electrons ripped away that they push all the other atoms away with great force, causing the star to get really, really big. The electric fields produced by individual atoms all act together, as well keeping them from moving in large currents. So in essence, the central regions of big young stars are mostly static and not moving. Thus, the concept of temperature (molecular motion) loses meaning. It is both really, really hot and really, really cold in the centers of young stars like the Sun. They are incredibly chemically oxidizing, meaning they rip way all the incoming electrons from objects that enter the star.

The introduction of large amounts of electrons will cause the motion of the static interior, thus to dramatically increase the heat (molecular motion) and make a CME, something with lots of available electrons has to hit the star. For example, when an asteroid hits the Sun, there is a dramatic CME which expels material from the star, this is because it added the missing electrons. So when the object hits, it functions similar to a lightning bolt releasing the electrons that were stored in the cloud or ground. So, to help stars shrink they need to have positive ions lost, or electrons gained, so that the star can mix material and begin the differentiation process and cool off.