

The Pressure and Time Principle of Rock/Mineral Formation in Outer Space

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June 28, 2016
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Abstract: A simple principle of rock and mineral formation in outer space is presented according to stellar metamorphosis.

Forming rocks and minerals in the quantities required to form planets in outer space requires large pressures over a sustained period of time to hold the material together. The principle is as follows:

“Large pressures over a sustained period of time are needed to form rocks and minerals in outer space.”

With this principle, it becomes apparent that rocks and minerals in the amounts found on Pluto, Io, Mars or Earth were formed when those surfaces had much greater pressures present. This meaning they had very, very thick atmospheres for extended periods of time while the rocks and minerals were growing and depositing from gaseous/supercritical state. Essentially they are the inner cores of long dissipated gas giants according to stellar metamorphosis. (As well gas giants are long cooled off stars which have lost the majority of their mass, it is a continuum, planet formation is stellar evolution.) Any theory, model or hypothesis that has rocks and minerals forming in vacuum and in very little time violates the pressure/time (PT) principle of rock/mineral formation. The times required to form objects as large as Io, Mars, Pluto or Earth far exceed 100 million years. The pressures required to form them far exceed 100's of gigapascals on the surface.