The Cementation Principle of Stellar Evolution

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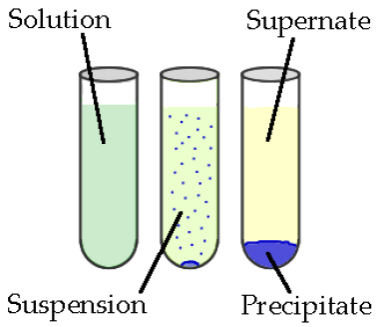
Abstract: In stellar metamorphosis the majority of the cementation of rocks and minerals in the newly forming crust occurs during the transition of early stage ocean worlds and worlds with exposed rocky surfaces similar to the Earth.

Plate tectonics does not explain the vast majority of observed geophysical processes and geological formations. To elaborate on this new principle it is suggested for the reader to ignore any concept of mashing/mixing plates to form anything of significance on the Earth, and look at the Earth as being the end result of a single star's vast evolutionary timeline. Towards the very end of a stars life, it will morph into an ocean world after Neptune stages. At this stage the material deep in the interior of the star will interact with the water (albeit dissolved at higher temperatures and pressures) and precipitate out of the water forming what are called mountains, and vast arrays of different formations and structures. To illustrate this principle, all one needs to do is the rock growing experiment. The reader has probably seen experiments like this before, where you can mix up some water into a solution with a packet of a specific chemical. Then all you need to do is place some rocks inside the watery container and the precipitate forms on the rocks and they appear to grow.



What happens in a water world is that very large amounts of dissolved newly forming minerals are in a huge solution completely covering the young crust in an ocean of many hundreds of miles deep. As the outer escape velocity of the star falls below the molecular velocity of water vapor, the oceans will then begin evaporating into interstellar space. As it does this, the minerals will being settling out into a thicker suspension, and eventually begin precipitating onto the thin, young, hot crust, forming things like mountains. Now, depending on how much mineral is in a specific area will determine how much precipitate will collect there, such is the case of mountain ranges. If the newly forming precipitate is given a back drop to prevent extra motion, it will collect in areas and build up, collecting more and more material, like a wind forming sand dunes. Therefore it is the action of deep ocean world convection and precipitate buildup which forms mountains, not mashing plates. As the ocean world evaporates away,

the tops of the mountains will become exposed, and their weight will become much more pronounced as the buoyancy of the ocean is no longer present. Therefore if the mountains were very thin they will collapse, if they were robust and have had lots of precipitate to build up on, they will support each other in long chains, called mountain ranges. If the precipitate was comprised of material that could not support large amounts of weight due to the crystalline forms not being strong like granite, then they will also collapse as the ocean evaporates. All of this of course is a very different world view, so it is expected that the reader use their minds to accurately judge what actually happened to the Earth in its past.

"The majority of the cementation of rocks and minerals in the newly forming crust of a star occurs during the transition of early stage ocean worlds to worlds with newly exposed rocky surfaces caused by ocean evaporation, due to atmospheric escape."