

# Why Lava is Hot

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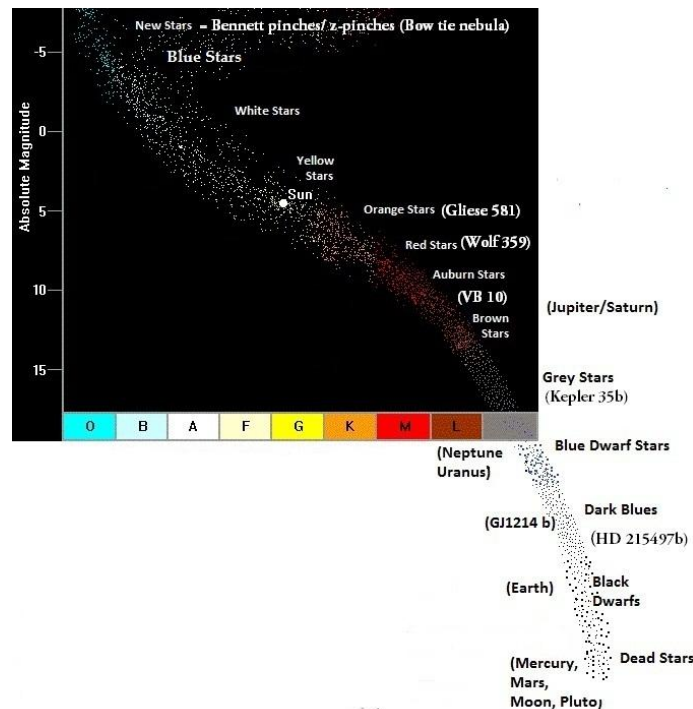
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*Abstract: The establishment and all the geologists and astrophysicists on the Earth can not answer the basic question, "why is lava hot". The author will provide explanation.*

Lava is liquid rock that is about 1200 degrees Celsius. It is currently underneath the crust of the Earth and comes out sometimes during fissure and/or volcanic eruptions. The establishment does not have an answer to why lava is so hot and comes out from inside of the Earth so the author will explain why. It is hot because it is still a partially ionized fluid which is still neutralizing. This partial ionization of rock causes it to be extremely hot and contains the left over heat from many billions of years of a star's evolution. All stars in later stages of stellar evolution have lava. The establishment does not understand the universe, the reality is that planet formation is star evolution itself.<sup>[1][2][3]</sup> They just dismiss this as being a crack pot talking and pure pseudoscience trash.

All ancient galaxies such as the Milky Way and Andromeda contain trillions of black dwarf stars that are many billions of years old and the vast majority of them have lava. This lava will continually come out from underneath the solidified crust until there is none left. Once all the lava comes out and neutralizes/cool the star will completely die, and cease to maintain a magnetic field, thus ending it's ability to host life. We can see dead stars in our solar system as well, such as the Moon, Venus and Mercury. A correct Hertzsprung-Russell diagram is provided below. They forgot the last stages because they believe that stars and planets/exo-planets are mutually exclusive.



## References

- [1] Wołynski, Jeffrey (2012). *Stellar Metamorphosis: An Alternative for the Star Sciences*. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1303.0157vC.pdf>.
- [2] Abruzzo, Anthony (2008). *Are Planets the End Products Rather than the By-Products of Stellar Evolution?*. The General Science Journal <http://gsjournal.net/Science-Journals/Research%20Papers-Astrophysics/Download/1160>.
- [3] Oparin, Alexander (1924). *The Origin of Life*. <http://www.valencia.edu/~orilife/textos/The%20Origin%20of%20Life.pdf>.