

The Principle of Crystallization in Stellar Metamorphosis

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Abstract: A simple principle of crystal formation is offered to explain that rocks and minerals do not form in any significance in vacuum in outer space.

To form crystals in any large amount, a much larger body is required to maintain the stability required for the growth of the given amount of crystals. As an example, to form a small asteroid the size of a battleship, a gaseous object the size of a small moon would be required to allow for the slow internal crystallization of the gaseous material in the center. So given, there have been no observed gaseous objects the size of small moons observed, as their stability would be nearly nonexistent due to the escape velocity being too low to hold the gas together, we can deduce that all crystalline structures were parts of gaseous objects that were vastly larger. As well, the escape velocity of the volatile compounds that those crystals are formed from has to be higher than those elements in their gaseous form at any temperature. Put simply, rocks, minerals and all crystalline structures at all sizes were part of larger bodies that had at least the escape velocity of the elements they are composed of.

This principle has wide reaching consequences because it means that no matter what size an object is, if the elements present in the rocks and minerals in their gaseous form can escape from that body given its current size, then that object had to have been either much larger itself, or a part of a larger body. The whole idea that dust and pebbles in outer space can form something the size of the Moon without an object allowing for stability for the long term crystallization process is therefore irresponsible reasoning based on wishful thinking.