The Aqueous Geochemistry Principle

Jeffrey J. Wolynski
Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com
October 7, 2016
Cocoa, FL 32922

Abstract: A central tenant to stellar metamorphosis theory is the fact that the stages of the evolution of a star include aqueous material, and this aqueous material facilitates the chemical reactions that occur as the star evolves, cools and dies becoming the remnant or "planet/exoplanet" used in popular circles. This paper outlines a simple fact of geochemistry.

In stellar metamorphosis, there are stages to a star's evolution where it is comprised heavily of aqueous solutions, mixtures and the like. These solutions and mixtures change as the star continues cooling and evolving, forming the "planet" in its interior, or "stellar remnant". The actual nomenclature of the object is irrelevant just as long as the scientist or researcher realizes they are the same, in that a "planet" is nothing but an ancient/evolving star. This being said, it should be no question why basalts and granites are comprised of water along side their less aqueous counterparts, they formed inside of aqueous watery solutions when Earth was a thick ocean world. The water just stayed put inside the granite and basalt as they crystallized deep in the interior of the ocean world Earth. They are essentially precipitates as outlined in this paper, the Cementation Principle of Stellar Evolution.

http://vixra.org/pdf/1609.0042v1.pdf

This principle completely encompasses the ideas outlined in the Wikipedia page concerning hydrocarbons, rare earth elements and research into radioactive waste. Just including "watersheds" completely misses the point. The entire Earth was mostly liquid material, as are the vast majority of evolved stars towards the end of their lives.

Aqueous geochemistry

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Aqueous geochemistry studies the role of various elements in watersheds, including copper, sulfur, and mercury. Researchers in this field also study how elemental fluxes are exchanged through interactions between the atmosphere, the earth or soil (terrestrial interactions) and bodies of water (aquatic interactions).

Work in the field of aqueous geochemistry has also studied the prevalence of rare earth elements,[1] nuclear waste products,[2] and hydrocarbons.[3]

References [edit]

1. ^ Wood, Scott A. "The aqueous geochemistry of the rare-earth elements and yttrium". *Chemical Geology*. **82**: 159–186. doi:10.1016/0009-2541(90)90080-Q.
2. ^ Kaszuba, John P.; Runde, Wolfgang H. "The Aqueous Geochemistry of Neptunium: Dynamic Control of Soluble Concentrations with Applications to Nuclear Waste Disposal". *Environmental Science & Technology*. 33 (24): 4427–4433. doi:10.1021/es990470x.
3. ^ Seewald, Jeffrey S. "Aqueous geochemistry of low molecular weight hydrocarbons at elevated temperatures and pressures: constraints from mineral buffered laboratory experiments". *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta*. **65** (10): 1641–1664. doi:10.1016/S0016-7037(01)00544-0.

This geology article is a stub. You can help Wikipedia by expanding it.

Categories: Geology stubs | Geochemistry

This page was last modified on 10 September 2014, at 18:03.

The formation of all the structures of the Earth and forming planets (evolving stars) include this principle,

"The observations of geological processes which occurred on the Earth and all evolved stars demands that the majority of the chemical reactions were once liquid (aqueous) solutions."

This principle means that the less evolved stars than Earth will be comprised of liquid solutions, after gaseous stages of evolution, as is outlined by this simple graph shown below. Before the star can completely solidify, it had to have been liquid material, as that is the intermediate phase between gaseous and solid material. Of course some material would skip that step inside of deposition (gas to solid) reactions (in the iron/nickel core deposition processes), but the majority of it would not.