CO2

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Why in God's good name is there this insipid War on Carbon ? If you declare War on the most essential Element of Life — Carbon — you will lose.

Vanadium pentoxide (VaO5) is an essential catalyst for several industrial chemical processes — all exothermic (releasing heat). Per researchers at University of Bayreuth (2016), planetary decompression causes the transformation of magnetite (Fe2O4) to hematite (Fe2O3), thereby releasing Oxygen. Per lead researcher Dr. Elena Bykova (2016) there are "Rivers of Liquid Oxygen" percolating up from about 1500 km down.

Molten sulfur is released by melt separation of Iron Sulfides at the Core-Mantle Boundary. Approx. 85% of the world's Sulfur exists at the bottom of the Lower Mantle —- 2900 km down. (Williams & Jeanloc, 1990). Molten sulfur percolates upward to react with Oxygen to produce SO2, a strong acid species.

Upon planetary accretion, the heavy metals stratified at the Lower Mantle to gather Vanadium (Kamis, et al). Reacting with Oxygen forms Vanadium Pentoxide. Under Oxygen-rich conditions, Vanadium Pentoxide serves as the catalyst in the Contact Process to react SO2 to produce SO3.

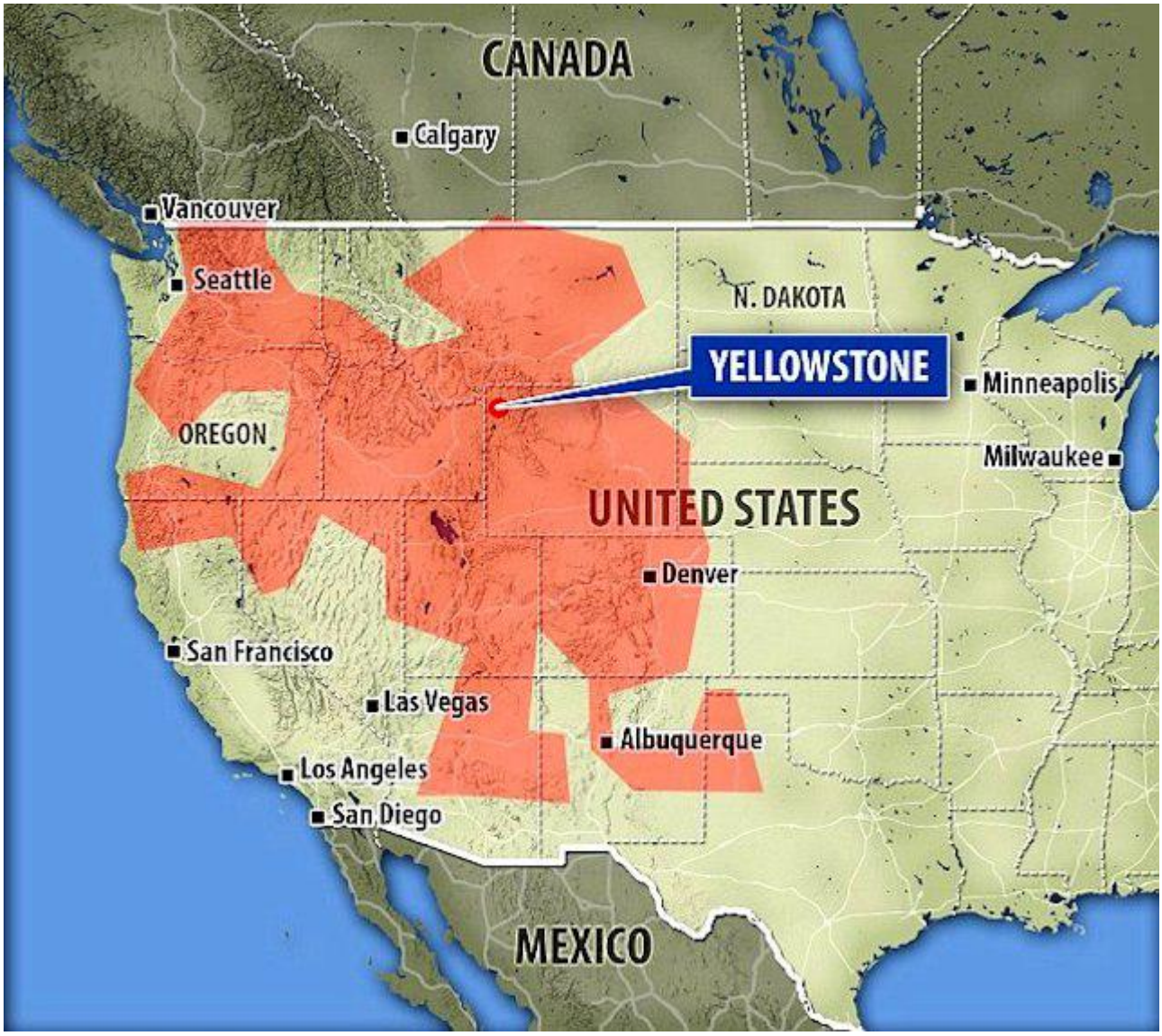
Water is available via dehydration melting of carbon-bearing minerals to produce diamonds as well as decompression of such minerals as Ringwoodite in the Transition Zone.

SO3 + H2O —> Sulfuric acid. This is the Contact Process to produce Sulfuric Acid. All of these reactions are exothermic (give off heat).

Per researchers from the University of Lonodon, layers of molten carbonate minerals exist just above the Transition Zone, approx. 410 km down. The carbonates decompose by the acids percolating up from the Lower Mantle to produce CO and CO2. Again, this reaction is exothermic.

In the western U.S., centered on Yellowstone, one such carbonate reservoir covers an area larger than Mexico. Researchers from the University of London describe that just this carbonate layer ALONE has an area measuring approx. 1.8 million sq. km with a thickness ranging from 25 to 70 km. In interview, the researchers from Univ. of London estimate that if just 1 % of this Yellowstone carbonate layer decomposed it would be equivalent to burning 2.3 trillion barrels of oil. The researchers from University of London downplayed any likelihood of carbonate decomposition but decomposition is assured by SO2 and related sulfur-bearing acids ascending from the Lower Mantle.

Reference, Forbes magazine, 30-April-2017, Fig. 3.1



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