



Standard Model of oil generation

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Introduction. With the development of geology accumulated a lot of different hypotheses of oil generation (PG). There is a need to identify the primary matter that constitutes oil and power generator of oil. The situation is reminiscent of the same position that it was in the science of physics, when the discovery of a multitude of different particles of the atomic world dictated the need to bring them together, identify the primary matter that constitutes the atom and to identify carriers of force interactions - which was constructed in the Standard Model of elementary particles (SM). This SM is considered to be the explanation of Everything that the World consists of - the Universe, planets, processes and hence also PG. That is, the PG enters into - and is part of the SM by the principle of the atom - the Universe. Base. The Standard Model of Oil Generation (SMPG) is created. SMOG is based on oil geology and geochemistry, geochemistry and petrology of sedimentary, magmatic, metamorphic rocks. Postulates of the Standard Model of Oil Generation. In SMPG are 7 postulates: 1 combination of 2 elements C (carbon), H (hydrogen), gives all the world variety of oils, 2 are three family members matter form the oil: each family is similar in properties, and from the 1st primitive to the 3rd mature, the family is heavier, 3 element C is involved in interactions in sedimentation processes, 4 element H participates in the magmatic interaction, 5 element H participates in the metamorphic interaction, 6 these C H elements and sedimentation, magmatic, metamorphic forces form an oil ground generating oil, 7 numerous oil molecules (hadrons) are composed of different forces through various combinations.