

How Earth Made its Oil

Jeffrey J Wolynski
Cocoa, FL 32922
Email: Jeffrey.wolynski@yahoo.com

Lex Parsimoniae

This paper explains how Earth formed its oil.

During brown and red dwarf stages of metamorphosis the carbon the star contains bonded directly to hydrogen. This is possible because carbon and hydrogen were both ionized plasmas as well as all the other elements that were on the Earth. Since their ionization energy was considerably higher than other elements such as magnesium, iron and others, they remained high in the atmosphere to combine and rain downwards during metamorphosis. [1] This intermediate step allows for the formation of long chains of molecules understood as hydrocarbons. This is possible because carbon can form covalent bonds with other carbons, this is called catenation. Other elements can form long chains of atoms such as silicon and sulfur, even tellurium and selenium. These long chains of molecules deposit on the surface of the cooling star as the crust grows and builds up and traps the oil and natural gas for many millions of years. Basically the Earth when it was more the size of Jupiter and Saturn, had oil and natural gas rain, similar to the pure water rain (snow) of Earths current stages of metamorphosis. Eventually the water rain on the Earth will become much more acidic similar to Venus's current stages of metamorphosis, and then the atmosphere will continually evaporate away and show the completely decimated surface similar to Mars. This is all a very long process of stellar evolution [2][3][4] and can not be continually ignored by the astrophysicists who worship Einstein and Stephen Hawking.

chemical separation in cosmical plasma". *Nature* 277: 370-371.

- [2] Wolynski, Jeffrey (2012). *Stellar Metamorphosis: An Alternative for the Star Sciences*.
<http://vixra.org/pdf/1303.0157vC.pdf>.
- [3] 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>.
- [4] Oparin, Alexander (1924). *The Origin of Life*.
<http://www.valencia.edu/~orilife/textos/The%20Origin%20of%20Life.pdf>.

References

- [1] Marklund, Göran (February 1979). "Plasma convection in force-free magnetic fields as a mechanism for