

CARBOHYDRATE GENESIS AS A RESULT OF UNSTABLE NUCLEI EVOLUTION PROCESS

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The problems of biogenic and abiogenic genesis of carbohydrates have been discussing for a long time. Having analyzed the data on displaying carbohydrates in different rocks we propose our own hypothesis of their genesis. We made conclusions based on the deeply asymmetric cluster fission of Rose & Jones and other well-known facts of nuclear physics. Our conclusion states carbohydrates can be created as a result of interaction of radioactive elements (U, Th and its derivatives) and nucleons (basically neutrons). Carbon is the most probable product of the deeply asymmetric cluster fission of U and Th. In the motherrock carbon can be saved in rescattered state (organic carbon). This rescattered carbon forms black shale values in rocks. Besides, carbon atoms become interactive with hydrogen in significant quantity and CH, CH₂ and other groups are generated in this highly ionized medium. Simple carbohydrates can be synthesized to the different structure molecules under influence of radiation at normal conditions. Composition and complexity of carbohydrate molecules depend on the time of ionization process and level of ionization. Subject to geological conditions these compounds either leave or remain in the mother-rock. The qualitative leap, probably, occurred at the initial stages of the Earth evolution from inanimate life to primitive form of life, as a result of these reactions.