

HISTORY OF OIL AND GAS

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Annotation. The article analyzes how oil and gas are extracted on earth, the reasons for the origin of minerals.

Keywords: Anorganic, carbide, gas, oil, koramoy, organic, noorganic, planet, atmosphere.

Annotasiya: Maqolada yer yuzidan neft va gaz qanday qazib olinishi, foydali qazilmalarning kelib chiqishi sabablari tahlil qilindi.

Tayanch so'zlar: Anorganik, karbid, gaz, neft, qoramoy, organik, noorganik, sayyora, atmosfera.

Аннотация: в статье проанализированы способы добычи нефти и газа с поверхности земли, причины происхождения полезных ископаемых.

Ключевые слова: Неорганика, карбид, газ, нефть, сырая нефть, органика, неорганика, планета, атмосфера.

Let's not look at the history of any science, we will see that the stages of its development always consisted of a struggle of different views and theories.

The question of how oil and gas fields appear in the earth's crust is still controversial. It should be noted that oil is the most complex mineral to be extracted from the ground. Its composition is very rich in organic substances and minerals.

The formation of oil and gas is one of the most complex problems in natural science. This problem is not only of scientific value, but also of great practical importance. Because without knowing the reasons for the origin of mineral resources, it is impossible to determine the laws of their underground location. It is very difficult to find riches, especially those that are located in the deep layers of the earth and do not have any signs on the surface of the earth. Knowledge of these laws will facilitate the search for wealth and reduce costs.

Inorganic, cosmic and organic theories are the main ideas and theories. The inorganic theory is formed as follows. The French chemist scientist M. Bertholot conducted an investigation in 1866 and put forward the assumption that oil is formed from mineral substances. In 1877-1888, experiments were conducted in order to determine the opinion of the French scientist, when cast iron and 4% carbon are exposed to acid, a mixture of hydrogen and carbon with the smell of petroleum is formed. In the second experiment, a piece of iron manganese was exposed to water at 100-300°C. As a result, an oily mixture of carbon was formed. Based on these experiments, the famous chemical scientist D.I. Mendeleev created an inorganic theory of the formation of oil. Mashurov explained how oil appeared underground as follows. The underground magma contains iron and carbon compounds. As a result of the chemical action of the waters that passed underground from the cracks on the carbide, the iron rust formed a hydrocarbon compound similar to oil. This hydrocarbon first rose from cracks in the upper layers of the earth in a gaseous state and at a certain temperature liquefied and turned into oil. Oil is accumulated in the cavities of sand, sandstone and limestone.

In 1802, the Russian geologist V.D. Sokolov, in 1957 geologist V.B. Porphyrev, English scientist Hoyle V.B. Further developing Porphyrev's hypothesis, he came to the conclusion that the planet Venus is also rich in liquid hydrocarbons.

Proponents of the cosmic theory claim that oil and gas were formed by the fusion of carbon and hydrogen in the distant past, when the Earth appeared. Russian scientist V.D. This theory advanced by Sokolov is based on the discovery of methane gas in the atmosphere of some planets in the Solar System.

Proponents of the organic life theory of oil and gas formation are divided into three groups. Some of the proponents of this theory say that oil and gas were formed as a result of the death of living organisms over time and their sinking into the earth and under the seas. Chemist K. Engler in 1888 obtained hydrocarbons and solid paraffin from whale oil by chemical distillation. Based on this experience geologist G. Gofer created the hypothesis that oil originates from animal remains.

Scientists of the second group say that oil and gas originated from the remains of plants. The idea of the creation of oil and gas from plant residues is associated with the name of the famous Russian scientist M.V. Lomonosov. According to the scientist, plant residues that have fallen underground turn into humus as a result of the passage of time and high temperature. As a result of pressure, residual rocks accumulate in the pores of the earth's layers, such as sand, sandstone, and limestone.

Academician N.D. In 1919, Zelinsky obtained artificial oil by chemically distilling sapropel (organic clay) from plant remains under Balkhash kshchli. Oil scientist K.P. Kalitsky also concluded that oil is formed from the remains of marine plants.

A third group of scientists suggests that oil and gas originated from the remains of plants and animals. Many scientists support this opinion. Soviet scientists, including the great geologist Academician I.M. Gubkin made a great contribution. Today, a number of Soviet and foreign scientists are developing the mixed theory of I.M. Gubkin. The organic theory of the origin of oil and gas is being supported by new evidence, and the supporters of this theory are growing in number. The well-known Uzbek scientist Obid Akramhojaev further developed the organic theory by studying the sedimentary layers of Central Asia.

Oil and gas are constantly moving from place to place underground, moving from solid rock to porous spaces. Oil and gas go into the porous, empty or fractured layer and do not stay still there, but move from one place to another.

Just as the surface of the earth has depressions, valleys, mountains and plains, the underground layers are undulating. This is often the case caused by underground tectonic movements or mountain-forming processes.

If the oil and gas layer is close to the surface of the earth, and this layer is cracked from the bottom to the top, oil and gas can come to the surface of the earth through this crack. Eruptions of such natural oil and gas deposits were observed in the regions of the Fergana Valley of Central Asia, in Western Turkmenistan, in Southern and Western Uzbekistan.

The word Neft means "black" in Arabic. But the meaning of the word "petroleum" is similar to the name of this fuel. In the upper parts of oil fields, there are definitely gases. But gas fields may not contain oil.

Each of the above-mentioned hypotheses also has many disadvantages. At present, supporters of the organic hypothesis prevail. The problem of oil and gas combustion, the origin of oil and gas was given great importance in many congresses held in the world. Most of the participants in the congress are supporters of the organic hypothesis. This hypothesis is characterized by more harmony, maturity and completeness of thoughts.

Recently, a number of Soviet and foreign scientists are developing I.M. Gubkin's mixed theory of oil and gas formation, which can reconcile organic and inorganic theories.

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