

THE FORMATION OF SEDIMENTARY ROCKS

This paper will specifically address clastic sedimentary rocks as opposed to chemical sedimentary rocks. Regrettably, the presentation of this paper will pose substantial challenges. Although it will be relatively brief, the complexities in rendering it comprehensible to the geologist will probably prove to be insurmountable. Nevertheless, it is only appropriate that this paper be presented in the hopes that the individuals who possess the requisite background (geophysicists) will be able to comprehend it.

The reason it will be incomprehensible to geologists is that it will incorporate a new theoretical framework predicated upon my work in the chemistry section. *Unlike* my paper on the origins of the earth, the technical concepts required for this paper cannot be delineated in a (reasonably) simple manner. Consequently, I am left with no alternative but to proceed with this paper knowing that no geologist will grasp what is being expounded upon.

Clastic sedimentary rocks are generally formed in strata. When the strata build up in sufficient number, the downward pressure from the above strata would induce coalescence in relation to the lower strata thereby causing them to form a cohesive unit. This is a rather simplistic explanation as to why strata form into sedimentary rocks. To state that downward pressure induces this coalescence simply isn't sufficient to constitute an acceptable explanation. What *precisely* constitutes the cohesive component between the strata to effect sedimentary rock formation?

In my work in the chemistry section, I have proposed a myriad of radical new concepts. One of the most radical precepts is that there is an additional attractive component among atoms which current theory is not accounting for. There is no need for me to expound upon what has already been demarcated there. (Again, this will be opaque to geologists.) Suffice to state that if it were not for this additional attractive component among atoms, solids and liquids would not exist. What this (once again, brief) paper will postulate is that it is this specific component which is *responsible* for the cohesive force between strata which enables sedimentary rock formation. In my paper *An Intensive Scrutiny of the Atom*, I have admitted that there are certain anomalies which I cannot explain for the time being. Since this paper is predicated upon that paper, there will unfortunately be a lack of certain details in its theoretical construct.

I have postulated that a neutrino is an integral part of an electron. Given the nature of (what I have deemed to be) the dynamical interactions between neutrinos, it is this interaction which is responsible for the existence of solids and liquids. Given this postulated position, this would be the same effect which is responsible for the cohesive forces between the strata of (the precursor to) sedimentary rock formation. Over a period of time, the downward pressure of the overlying strata would cause electrons/neutrinos to come within the requisite range of each other to enable the attractive component between neutrinos to take effect. Once this state was achieved, this would constitute the requisite attractive component among the strata to effect sedimentary rock formation.