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Ultradeep hydrocarbon sphere as a possible source for the formation of oil deposits

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A hydrocarbon column Ultradeep wells was built and the presence and content of hydrocarbons in different ages and genetic types of rocks was traced. Ultradeep Kola depth of 12,262 meters in Archean, Proterozoic crystalline schists, granites , gneisses etc., Ultradeep Bertha Rogers depth of 9583 meters in Paleozoic shale , sandstone, limestone etc., Ultradeep Saatli 8268 meters in, Mesozoic, Cenozoic sedimentary, basalt rocks. So in analyze involve common depth from 0, 0 to 12,262 meters and different genetic type of rocks- sediments, magmatic, metamorphic. On the all profile Ultradeep wells, Hydrocarbons is represented by the entire spectrum: light (CH_4), heavy (HHC), normal, isoforms, saturated, non-saturated etc. Hydrocarbons of the same composition are present in genetically different antagonistic types of rocks and of different ages, making up the Hydrocarbon Temporal-Facial Continuum of the Earth's Crust. Despite genetically different antagonistic types of rocks, they generate the same common-united HC, which can be said that HC are generated by various processes - sedimentary, magmatic, metamorphic, making up the Hydrocarbon heterogeneous continuum of the Earth's Crust. It should be noted that the Kola borehole did not reveal a basalt layer, and according to 1 layer Model of the Earth's Crust Galant (MECG), (AAPG Athens 2007, EGU. Vienna 2013), the granites of the Earth's Crust of the continents are distributed up to the mantle. Interpolating the presence of hydrocarbons from the bottom of the Kola well into the depths, it is expected that the entire Earth's crust of the continents up to the mantle is saturated with Hydrocarbons! Hydrocarbons Ultradepth can be a source of oil and gas fields.