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塔里木盆地哈拉哈塘凹陷奥陶系原油C₅—C₇轻烃全二维气相色谱与常规色谱对比分析

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Comparison of C₅-C₇ Light Hydrocarbons in Halahatang Ordovician Oil Analyzed by Comprehensive 2-D and Conventional Gas Chromatography

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摘要/Abstract

摘要 :

对塔里木盆地哈拉哈塘凹陷11个奥陶系原油样品进行了全二维色谱和常规气相色谱对比分析, 研究结果表明哈拉哈塘原油反映了成熟—高成熟特征, 属于典型海相原油, 其源岩沉积于微咸—咸水还原环境, 母源类型一致。相对于一维气相色谱, 全二维色谱所求庚烷值和异庚烷值降低、C₇轻烃中链烷烃相对含量下降, 而环烷烃相对含量上升。C₆轻烃和Mango参数对比良好。由于原油直接进样分析不存在前处理过程, 加上较高的分离能力, 原油全二维直接进样分析结果反映了更为准确的地质信息。

关键词: 全二维色谱, 常规色谱, C₅—C₇轻烃, 哈拉哈塘凹陷, 原油

Abstract:

Eleven Ordovician oil samples from Halahatang Depression were investigated by 2-D gas chromatography(GC×GC)and conventional gas chromatography to contrast their C₅-C₇ light hydrocarbons compositions.The results indicate that Halahatang oils are typical mature-high mature marine oils,deposited in a brackish-salty reducing environment with similar source input.The C₆ light hydrocarbon and Mango parameters obtained from the conventional gas chromatography correlate well with those from the GC×GC,however,the C₇ light hydrocarbon from the GC×GC is characterized by lower heptane and isoheptane values,decrease of paraffin and increase of cycloalkane abundance.Due to no need for pretreatment,oil direct injection for the GC×GC can provide more real information associated with its higher separation.

Key words: GC×GC, Conventional gas chromatography, C₅-C₇ light hydrocarbon, Halahatang Depression, Crude oil

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