

## **Comparison of Different Oil Maturity Parameters**

ABLIA E.A. Geology faculty, Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia

The wide spectrum of parameters is used for estimation of oils maturity. Statistical results of research more than 300 oils from former USSR basins are submitted. Geological history, age and source rocks types of investigated basins are various. As base parameters sterane factors of maturity are accepted. It was made filtration of parameters in groups of the maximal (0,64-0,67) - 1<sup>st</sup> and minimal (0,48-0,53) - 2<sup>nd</sup> group. As a whole inside each basin were compared close as organic matter and depositional environment - close distribution of steranes C27:C28:C29, similar Pr/Ph. In each group we see wide disorder of some parameters. Minimal and maximal values in each group are frequently blocked. In the first group max Ts/Tm - 6, min Ts/Tm - 0,2. In the second group - max Ts/Tm - 2, Pr/nC17 and Ph/nC18 are minimal. The aromatic (MPR1, MPDF) and gasoline (n-C7 / $\Sigma$ C7 and MG/DMCP) factors in this oils are maximal. In each group the values moretan30/hopane, normoretan29/adiantan from 0,06 to 0,4 are close. The steadiest distributions of factor C30 dia/hopane appropriate to factors of steranes maturity. The distribution of factor tricyclic terpane/hopane is chaotic. We believe the separate components of oil arrive in common "volume" not simultaneously and consequently can have a different forming history of its shape. Formation of separate oil components occurs on dominant scheme - certain characteristics of components with high concentration are dominant. It's necessary to use balance concept for HC interpretation.