



Quantitative and qualitative peculiarities of J and Br distribution in deposits water of the Neftchala area and their place in national economy

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Deposit water of oil contains a number of compounds and elements which are of importance for national economy. Among them there is a iodine, bromine, boron compounds, naphthenates and others. Many scientists have been interested in the reason causing enrichment of oil deposit water with iodine and numerous investigations have been dedicated to this problem.

It has been determined that iodine concentration in deposit water is directly connected with the process of its accumulation in the silt.

Mineralization of deposit water of the field varies in a wide range from 24-36 up to 180gr/l (table 1). The highest content of iodine reaches 30-50 mg/l, bromine- 426 mg/l.

Collection, generalization and analysis of a large amount of literary and fund material on the hydrochemical data of deposit water from the Neftchala field and their computer processing in which the author of the given article participated allowed to determine a number of peculiarities in the distribution of iodine and bromine in deposit water of this field depending on geological conditions, hydrochemical composition etc.

Iodine and bromine have a random distribution in the Neftchala field and are characterized by definite zonation. Thus, their greatest concentration is characteristic of the crest of reservoir which is obviously explained by specific conditions of water migration.

To determine scientifically-based directions of further exploration works for iodine-bromine water. It is of uttermost importance to conduct a more detailed scientific research aimed at studying the factors controlling its random distribution in space.