## Organic Geochemical Characteristics of Pliocene Coaly Units (Ilgın–Konya, Turkey)

M. ALTUNSOY<sup>1\*</sup>, M. OZDOGAN<sup>2</sup> AND O. OZCELIK<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Geological Engineering, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey

(\*correspondence: altunsoy@akdeniz.edu.tr);

(oozcelik@akdeniz.edu.tr)

<sup>2</sup>Institute of Science, Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey (mozdogan@hotmail.com)

Ilgın (Konya) region is one of the significant lignite areas in Turkey, located in Southern of the Central Anatolia. Organic geochemical characteristics of the Pliocene coaly units are investigated in this study. The Dursunlu Formation is composed of sandstone, siltstone, marl, mudstone and lignite layers where coals are found, and has a varying thickness between 100 - 300 m. TOC values of the coaly levels are between 10.43 and 53.36 % according to the Rock –Eval pyrolysis results, obtained with a IFP 160000 setting on the RE-VI instrument. The majority of the organic matter are found to be residue carbon, where pyrolized carbon makes a very minor part. Mineral carbon ratios vary between 1.37 and 5.57 % in the samples. Hydrogen Index changes between 44 and 110 mgHC/gTOC and Oxygen Index between 33 and 79 mg CO2/gTOC at this level. These results indicate immature organic matter with low hydrogen content. Coaly units have high sulphur ratios varying between 2.36 and 4.59 %.