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论文

高成熟萨尔干页岩热模拟产气的地球化学特征

王庆涛, 卢 鸿, 高黎惠, 熊 萍, 沈忱忱, 刘金钟, 彭平安

1.中国科学院 广州地球化学研究所, 广东 广州 510640;
2.中国科学院大学, 北京 100049

摘要:

为进一步探讨我国高成熟页岩生气的潜力、化学组成和同位素地球化学特征,笔者对高成熟、富有机质的萨尔干页岩开展了金管生烃模拟实验。结果表明:甲烷是最主要组分,最大产率为142.1 mg/gTOC,这表明一定成熟度范围内,热成熟作用完全可以促进甲烷、乙烷等页岩气的生成,但更高的成熟度对页岩气贡献不大。无机气体CO₂和H₂S的产率整体小于烃类气体产率。烃类气体C1~C3稳定碳同位素随温度升高逐渐变重;CO₂碳同位素不断波动伴有变轻趋势。本文引入“增长倍率”概念,发现低碳数气态烃类相比高碳数烃类在生成阶段生成的更快,在裂解阶段裂解的更慢,这与小分子气态烃可以由大分子气态烃裂解补充,而大分子气态烃来源(C₆~C₁₄)不断裂解减少有关。

关键词: 高成熟度 萨尔干页岩 页岩气 热成因气 地球化学特征 模拟实验

Geochemical characterization of thermogenic gas during the simulation experiments of the mature Salgan Shale

Abstract:

In order to investigate the formation mechanism of shale gas in China, the simulation experiments of the high mature Salgan Shale with rich organic matter were conducted and found that methane with a maximum yield of 142.06 mg per gram organic matter is the dominated component among the gaseous products and the rapid accumulation of methane is in the temperature range of 408-504 °C. These indicate that under certain circumstances, thermal processes promote the methane production, while more severe ones do not contribute as much as they do to the yield of methane. The inorganic gases are mainly made up of CO₂, H₂S and so on, have a less yield than that of the organic gases. The stable carbon isotopes of methane, ethane and propane become enriched in ¹³C with increased temperature, while the $\Delta^{13}\text{C}$ values of CO₂ remain fluctuating and show a lighter trend. The increase ratios(the yield of a group hydrocarbons at a certain sampling temperature divided by that at the last sampling temperature) were brought in this study and suggested that the yield of low molecular weight hydrocarbons(LMWHCS) increases more rapidly during the generation stage and decreases more slowly during the cracking stage than high molecular weight hydrocarbons(HMWHCS). This phenomenon can be explained by the cracking of HMWHCS into LMWHCS and the decreasing sources for HMWHCS.

Keywords: high mature; Salgan Shale; shale gas; thermogenic gas; geochemical characterization; simulation experiments

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通讯作者：王庆涛

作者简介：王庆涛（1987—），男，山东日照人，博士研究生

作者Email: wangqingtao@gig.ac.cn

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