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集输工程

中国地下储气库的需求与挑战

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摘要:

建设地下储气库是保障安全平稳供气的主要手段之一。为此,介绍了国外地下储气库建设的主要特点和成功经验,并总结出了对中国建设地下储气库的3点启示:①地下储气库因其储气规模大、占地少、安全性能高、不污染环境等特点,成为当今世界上最主要的天然气储存方式和调峰手段;②地下储气库工作气量应达到天然气年消费量的15%左右,才能有效保障调峰和安全平稳供气的需要;③有别于常规的气田开发,应根据地下储气库自身的特点进行建设和运行,并注重吸收国外的成熟技术和经验。同时对中国地下储气库的发展需求进行了分析,认为:虽然中国地下储气库建设起步较晚,但由于中国天然气消费需求量的不断增长、天然气消费结构的改变、调峰及天然气战略储备的要求、非常规天然气利用等诸多因素的共同作用,中国地下储气库的需求将快速增长,预计到2020年地下储气库工作气量需求将达到650×10⁸ m³,2030年将达到1 100×10⁸ m³。还指出了中国储气调峰领域存在的瓶颈问题:①地下储气库建设滞后于天然气管道建设;②天然气管道和气田调峰手段弱,根本满足不了天然气下游市场的需要;③已经掌握的建库地质资源少,与未来建库需求存在较大的差距;④地下储气库的设计、建造技术与复杂的建库地质条件不相适应。最后探讨了中国地下储气库建设将面临的资源、技术以及管理方面的挑战。

关键词: 中国 地下储气库 现状 发展趋势 需求 技术瓶颈 挑战

Demand and challenges for underground gas storages in China

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Abstract:

The construction of underground gas storages (UGSs) is one of the important means to ensure safe and stable gas supply. This paper hereby introduces main features and experiences of UGS projects in the foreign countries and concludes three main points of views. First, UGSs has become the world's important way of gas storage and peak shaving due to its large capacity, small occupied space, high safety performance, and environmentally friendliness. Second, the working gas volume of UGSs should reach around 15% of the annual gas consumption, so as to efficiently ensure peak—shaving requirement and safe gas supply. Third, unlike the development of conventional gas fields, the construction and operation of UGSs should be based on its own characteristics and foreign mature techniques and experiences should be learned. According to this paper, although the UGS construction started late in China, the need for UGSs is soaring for the following reasons: the sharply increasing gas demand, the change of gas consumption structure, the requirement of peak—shaving and gas strategic reserves, and the utilization of unconventional natural gas. It is predicted that the demand for the working gas volume of UGSs will reach 65 billion m³ in 2020 and 110 billion m³ in 2030. The paper also points out the existing problems in the gas storage based peaking shaving sector. First, the construction of UGSs can not keep up with that of natural gas pipelines. Second, peak shaving based on natural gas pipelines and that based on gas fields can not meet the demand of downstream natural gas market. Third, there are not enough accessible geological resources for UGS construction which has fallen far behind demand. Fourth, the design and construction techniques of UGSs are incompatible with the complex geological conditions.

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