

# 鄂尔多斯盆地苏里格大气田天然气



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**Li XQ, Feng SB, Li J, Wang M, Huang XB, Wang KD and Kong LX. 2012. Geochemistry of natural gas accumulation in Sulige large gas field in Ordos Basin. , 28(3):836–846**

**Abstract** The Sulige gas field is located in the northern Ordos Basin in Ordos Basin and belongs to the Ordos Basin. The gas field is composed of three main geological units: the Shangshaxian Formation, the Yanchang Formation, and the Yulin Formation. The gas field has a total area of approximately 82.72 km<sup>2</sup>, with a gas production of about 8.407 × 10<sup>8</sup> m<sup>3</sup> and a gas storage of about 84.7 × 10<sup>8</sup> m<sup>3</sup>. The gas is mainly composed of methane and ethane, with a methane content ranging from 36% to 30%, and an ethane content ranging from 26% to 21%. The gas is mainly derived from the Shangshaxian Formation, with some contribution from the Yanchang and Yulin formations. The gas is characterized by low hydrogenation and high oxygenation, indicating a thermogenic origin. Based on the analysis of organic matter, it is proposed that the gas is derived from the Shangshaxian Formation, with a hydrogenation index of about 100, an oxygenation index of about 145, and a carbon isotope value of about -80 ‰. The gas is mainly composed of methane (about 95%) and ethane (about 5%), with minor amounts of propane and butane. The gas is mainly derived from the Shangshaxian Formation, with some contribution from the Yanchang and Yulin formations. The gas is characterized by low hydrogenation and high oxygenation, indicating a thermogenic origin. The gas is mainly composed of methane (about 95%) and ethane (about 5%), with minor amounts of propane and butane.

**Key words** Aqueous solution; natural gas; anaerobic; Firedamp; Gas generation; inclusions; Sulige gas field; Sulige gas field.

苏里格大气田位于鄂尔多斯盆地伊陕斜

于

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气位

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气 位, 气, 气, 于苏里格, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,  
关键词 气; 位; 气; 气; 苏里格大气田  
中图法分 618.13

## 1 引言

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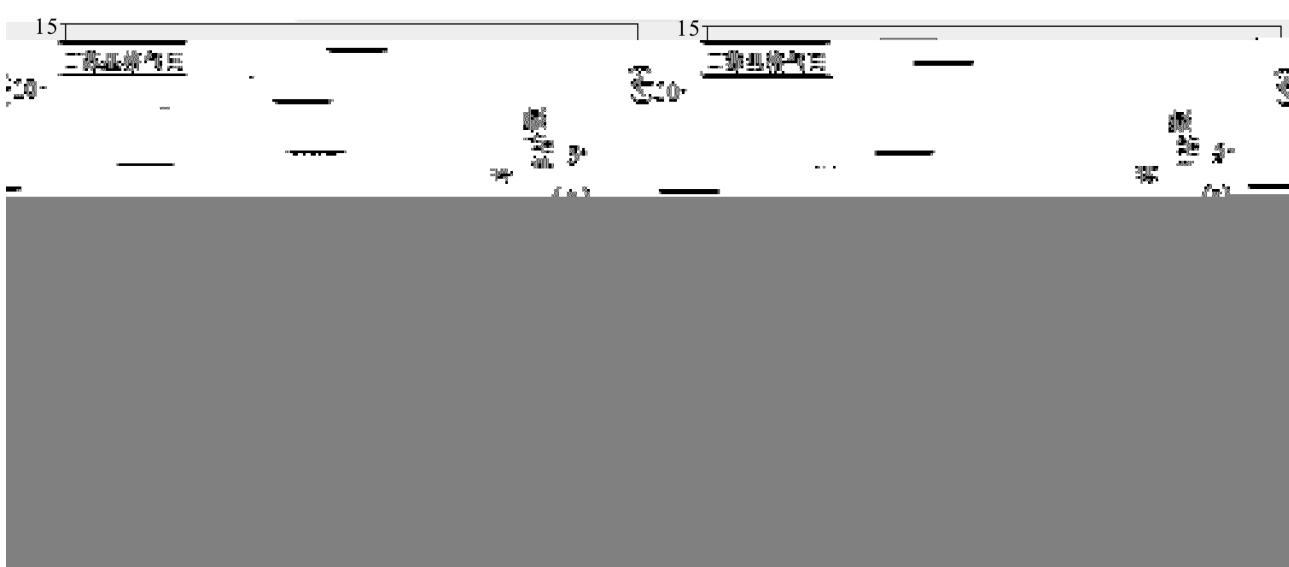
## 2 天然气地球化学特

## 1 苏里格大

气组分 (%)	西组				石 组	
	分布					
H <sub>4</sub>	82.72	7.710	27	0.21	87.300	8.407
<sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	0.80	10.52	37505.21		1231	7.85
<sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	0.10	2.51	0.827.21		0.22	1.36
i <sub>4</sub>	0.050	0.476	0.238.21		0.000	0.274
n <sub>4</sub>	0.050	0.381	0.17.21		0.000	0.20
i <sub>5</sub>	0.000	0.320	0.084.21		0.013	0.100
n <sub>5</sub>	0.000	0.20	0.04.21		0.007	0.042
N <sub>2</sub>	0.000	3.600	1.086.21		0.000	3.560
O <sub>2</sub>	0.000	3.310	0.27.21		0.000	2.870
<sub>2</sub>	1.181	14.1	4.781.21		1.542	7.850
1 <sub>c</sub> n	84.700	8.800	5.100.21		0.000	8.500

## 2 苏里格

气 (%)	西组				石 组	
	分布					
$\delta^{13}$ <sub>1</sub>	36.45	31.32	33.66.6		35.00	2.00
$\delta^{13}$ <sub>2</sub>	23.73	22.00	23.00.6		27.17	21.88
$\delta^{13}$ <sub>3</sub>	24.0	20.70	23.07.6		27.00	22.05
$\delta^{13}$ <sub>4</sub>	23.60	21.63	22.58.6		25.70	21.64



1 气田上古生界 气 分布 方

Fig/1 Distribution of stable isotope values ( $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ ) for various gas fields in the Paleozoic upper strata.

高，气系大。

分布于 26.21,  $\delta^{13}$ <sub>3</sub> 主要分布于 26.20,  $\delta^{13}$ <sub>4</sub> 为 24.20 (1)。

2.2 大气田上古生界 气 分 显，计，于 2 中。西组气中  $\delta^{13}$ <sub>1</sub> 大气田石炭二叠系 中的 40 个气大部分的及系有相稳定煤为 36.45 31.32, 为 33.66,  $\delta^{13}$ <sub>2</sub> 气,  $\delta^{13}$ <sub>1</sub> 主要分布于 36.30,  $\delta^{13}$ <sub>2</sub> 主要为 23.73 22.00, 为 23.00。石



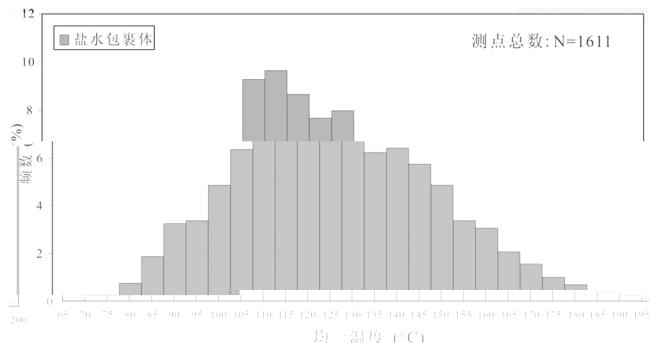


Fig.3 Distribution of hydrocarbon inclusions in shale gas in Sige gas field

### 3.4 颗粒荧光定量(QGF)分析

(QGF), SI<sub>0</sub> 0  
in, ion o/U e, aeo oil e eo in Sige ga ied t  
100 145 , ,  
33

QGF , QGF QGF 6.  
, : 6, QGF , 4 10 ;  
27 11、 26、 28、 1、 8 QGF , 3 8 ; 8、  
4 -o 6 QGF , QGF ,  
( 3), ( 4), 150 , ,  
, , , ,  
0Ma, , , , ,

### 3.3 含烃包裹体丰度特征

### 3.5 单个包裹体的光分析

, (GOI)  
(Li and Eadington, 2005; , 2011)。  
7. H<sub>4</sub> O<sub>2</sub> , ,  
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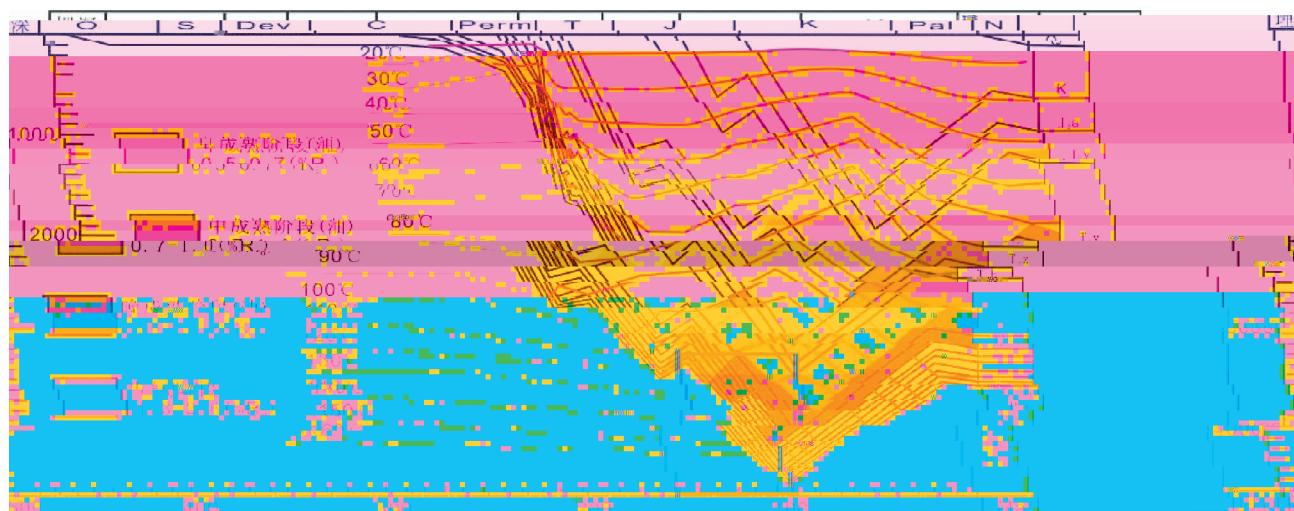


Fig.4 Analysis of hydrocarbon generation in shale gas in Sige gas field

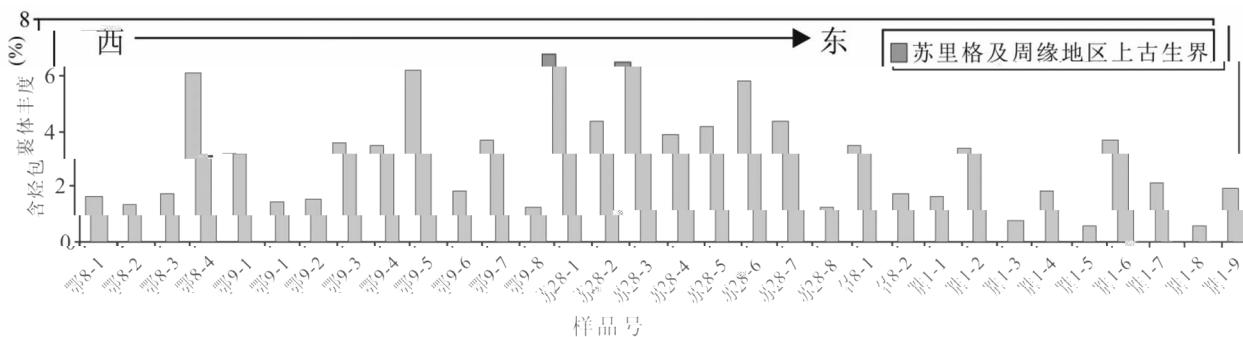


Fig.5 The abundance of organic matter in the upper Paleozoic of the Su리格 and surrounding regions.

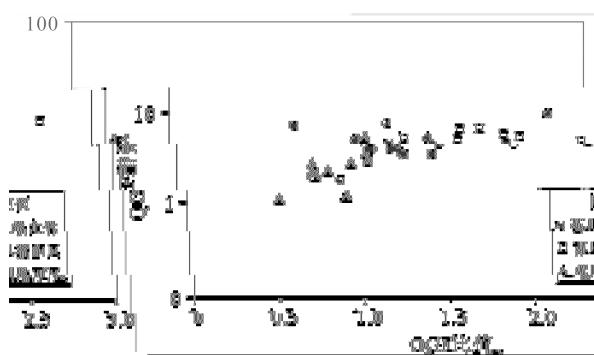


Fig.6 The relationship between QGF index and QGF value in the Su리格 region.

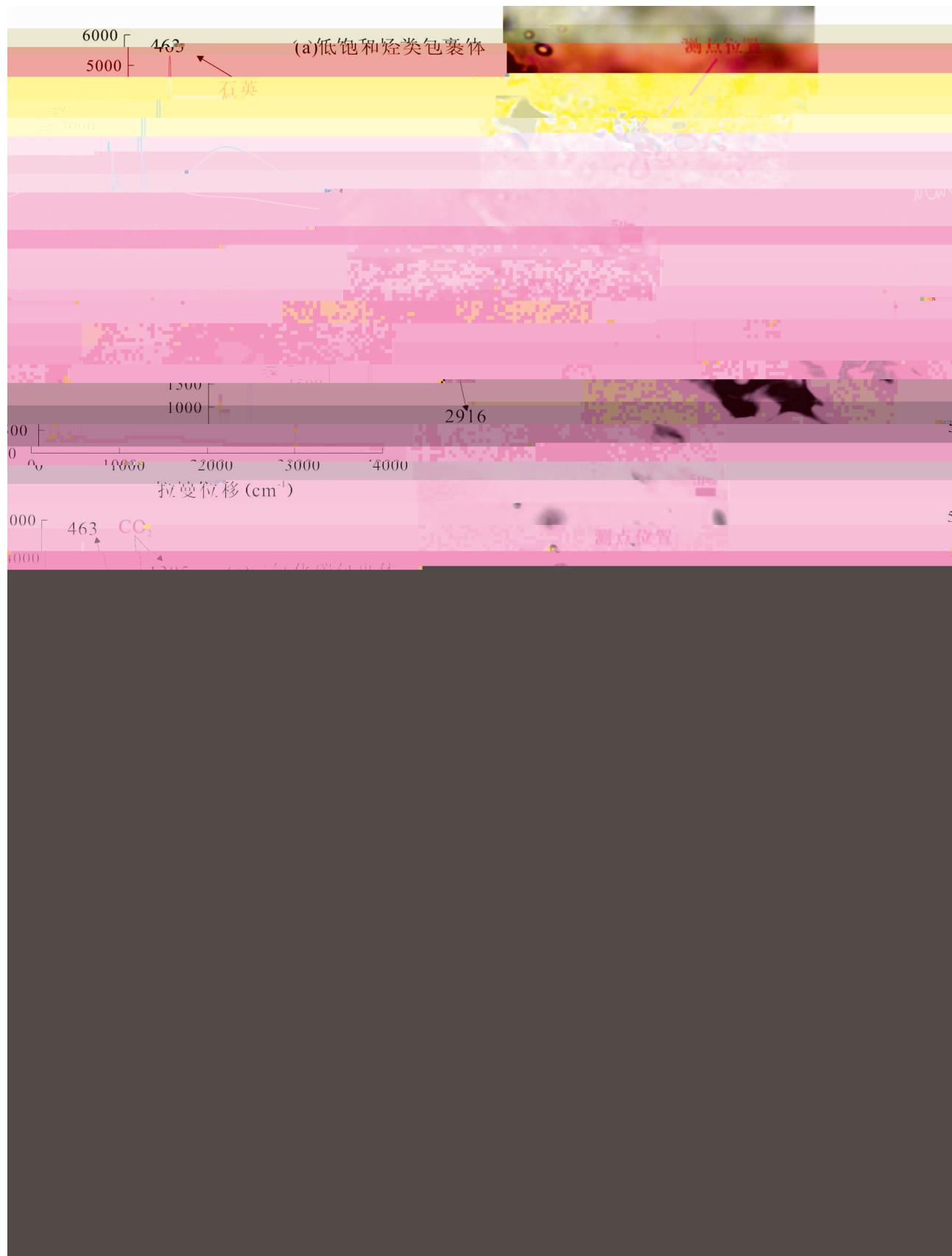


图7 苏里格气层单个包裹体成分的激光拉曼分析

Fig.7 Raman analysis of a single inclusion in a gas-bearing layer from the Suli Gasheng formation

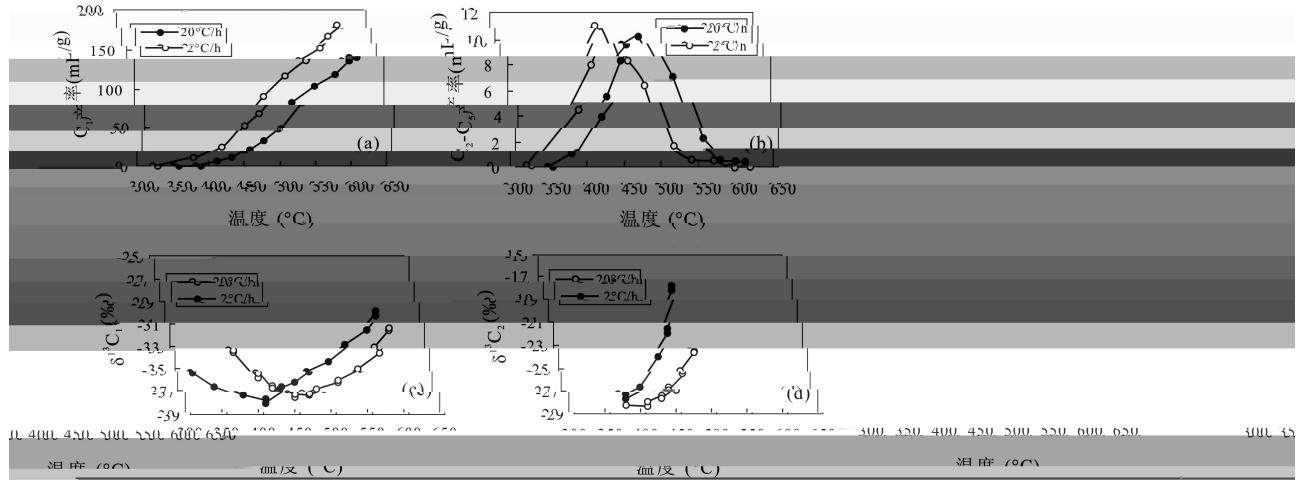


Fig. 8 The effect of temperature on the gas generation rate of coal (gas yield and evolution rate).

#### 4 生气动力学与碳同位素动力学分析

( , 2003; , 2007; Dai et al. , 2005; ai et al. , 2005; Li et al. , 2008; ang et al. , 2008),

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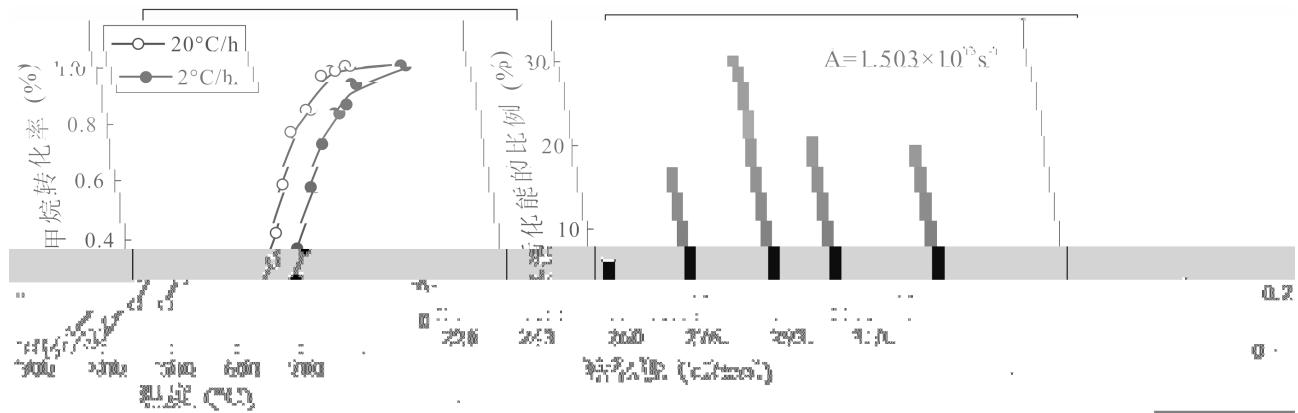


Fig. 9 Methane conversion rate and activation energy proportion vs. time at different heating rates.



Fig. 10 Proportion of activation energy and cumulative activation energy vs. time.

## 5 结论

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## 致谢

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