

页岩气赋存动态演化模式及含气性定量评价

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内容提要:与常规天然气相比,页岩气具有特殊的赋存形式,并且吸附、游离和溶解三种赋存形式的含量差别较大。为评价不同沉积环境、不同成熟度下页岩气赋存形式及其含气能力的差异性,选取了鄂尔多斯盆地延长组低成熟页岩和四川盆地龙马溪组高成熟页岩样品进行对比研究。通过对这些样品开展镜质体反射率测定、TOC含量分析、场发射扫描电镜观察、低温氮气吸附、甲烷等温吸附等实验,定性分析了页岩气在孔隙空间中的赋存状态及赋存机理,定量计算了不同赋存状态页岩气的含量,并结合不同页岩的热演化程度、孔隙空间变化特征和含气量变化规律,建立了页岩气赋存形式动态演化模型。研究结果表明,不同热演化阶段,页岩气的赋存形式差异较大。对低成熟的延长组页岩而言,吸附气含量约占58%,游离气占32%,溶解气占10%,具有“吸附气为主,游离气次之,溶解气不可忽略”的特征;而对高过成熟的龙马溪组页岩而言,游离气含量约占51%,吸附气含量占48%,溶解气仅占1%,具有“游离气和吸附气共同主导”的特征。随着热成熟度的增加,生成的页岩气首先满足页岩表面的饱和吸附和部分溶解,再以游离态的形式存在于孔隙之中,最后吸附气和游离气处于动态平衡,该过程分别对应吸附、孔隙充填、裂缝充填和聚集成藏四个赋存演化阶段。结合页岩气藏的生产特征认为,延长组页岩气是吸附气占主导的气藏,总体产气量较低,初始产能较低,随着成熟度增加,稳产时间相对较长;而龙马溪组页岩气是吸附气和游离气共同主导的气藏,总体产气量较高,初始产能大,稳产期相对较长,气藏潜力较大。

关键词:赋存形式;演化模式;含气性;定量评价;页岩气

页岩气是指主要以游离态和吸附态赋存于暗色泥页岩中的天然气(Curtis, 2002),与常规天然气不同,页岩既是烃源岩又是储集层,是典型的“自生自储”系统,因此,就近赋存是页岩气成藏的特点(张金川等, 2003; Bustin, 2005; Jarvie et al., 2007; 聂海宽等, 2012; 邹才能等, 2019)。在页岩气藏中,天然气的赋存形式有三种:一是以吸附气的形式吸附在有机质、有机质孔隙和黏土颗粒表面,页岩中较大的比表面积能为吸附气提供较大的赋存空间;二是以游离气的形式储集于页岩内部较大的粒间孔、晶间孔或层理缝、节理缝及构造裂缝中,类似于常规天然气;此外,还有很少一部分气体以溶解气的形式存在于干酪根、沥青等有机质或残留水及液态油中(Montgomery et al., 2005; 张雪芬等, 2010; 王飞宇等, 2011; 王香增等, 2015; Li Qianwen et al., 2018; 戴芳尧, 2018)。受控于沉积环境和构造背景的差异,不同的页岩特性差异较大,进而影响其中页岩气的赋存形式和含气量(Li Qianwen et al., 2018),因

此,页岩气赋存形式的定性研究和定量评价对于深入认识页岩气藏是至关重要的。

随着美国 Antrim、Ohio 和 Barnett 等页岩气系统的商业化开采,以及我国长宁—威远、昭通、涪陵等海相页岩气示范区和延安陆相页岩气示范区的建立(王香增等, 2015; 郭旭升等, 2016; 邹才能等, 2017; 马新华, 2018; 王志刚, 2019),国内外学者对页岩气地质理论和工程技术的研究不断深入,尤其是页岩孔隙结构和页岩气赋存能力等方面的研究取得了重要进展(Curtis, 2002; 张金川等, 2003; Ross and Bustin, 2007; 张雪芬等, 2010; 左罗等, 2014; 腾格尔等, 2017; Li Qianwen et al., 2018; Tang Ling et al., 2019)。前人研究表明,页岩气的赋存形式与孔隙结构的发育密切相关,且不同赋存形式页岩气的产气能力受到多种因素的制约,是内外因耦合作用下的综合反映,在很大程度上将影响到页岩层资源量的地质评估甚至气井产能(李新景等, 2007; 张东晓和杨婷云, 2013; 魏祥峰等, 2017; 郝兆栋等, 2017; 陈

注:本文为国家重大科技专项(编号:2017ZX05036-002-001)的成果。

收稿日期:2019-06-20; 改回日期:2020-02-06; 责任编辑:刘志强。Doi:10.16509/j.georeview.2020.02.014

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尚斌等,2018;王进等,2019)。Curtis(2002)对美国五大页岩气系统统计表明,页岩储层中吸附气的含量约占总含气量的 20%~85%;Mavor(2003)提出 Barnett 页岩的吸附气量达原始页岩气地质储量的 61%;聂海宽等(2009)根据产气井计算 Barnett 页岩气藏中约有 40%~60%的以吸附气的形式赋存于页岩中。页岩中游离气的含量一般与构造活动以及保存条件息息相关,Martini 等(2003)研究发现,Michigan 盆地的 Antrim 页岩游离气含量仅仅占页岩中总含气量的 25%~30%;Bowker(2007)和 Kinley 等(2008)认为 Barnett 页岩中游离气含量达 50%以上,邹才能等(2017)甚至估算 Barnett 页岩中游离气可达 80%。不仅是 Barnett 页岩,任何一套页岩层,不同学者对其赋存形式及每种赋存形式的含气能力认识都有所不同,从而决定了对页岩气整体资源潜力及开发方案的评价(Ross and Bustin,2009;刘树根等,2011;Zhang Tongwei et al.,2012;Chen Xiaohui and Zhang Min,2016;Li Qianwen et al.,2018)。

为评价不同类型页岩气的赋存形式及含气能力的差异性,以川东南龙马溪组海相页岩及鄂尔多斯盆地延长组陆相页岩为例,对选取的岩心样品开展一系列的地化分析、孔隙结构观察及等温吸附实验,根据实验结果,对比分析不同沉积环境、不同成熟度的页岩气在赋存空间、赋存形式及含气能力等方面的差异性,定性分析页岩气赋存机制及赋存过程,定量计算不同赋存形式页岩气的含气量。该研究对于准确评价页岩气的资源潜力、正确认识页岩气的生产规律具有一定的借鉴意义。

1 地质概况

研究所用样品均为井筒岩心样品。样品 1~15 取自鄂尔多斯盆地上三叠统延长组 YY-A 井,取样深度为 1313.11~1350.64 m,取样间距 0.36~8.52 m;样品 16~30 取自四川盆地东南部志留系龙马溪组 JY-B 井,取样深度为 2551.16~2618.16 m,取样间距 2.80~8.45 m。两种页岩样品的现场解吸含气量测试分别为 1.24~2.34 m³/t(平均 1.68 m³/t)和 1.23~4.43 m³/t(平均 2.87 m³/t),初步表明龙马溪组页岩比延长组页岩具有更高的含气能力。各样品的总有机碳含量(TOC)、镜质体反射率(R_o)、矿物成分含量及现场解吸气量如表 1 所示。样品 1~15 的 R_o 为 0.71%~1.06%,而样品 16~30 的 R_o 为 2.79%~3.41%,表明延长组页岩处于成熟阶段生油

窗内,代表低成熟的陆相页岩;而龙马溪组页岩处于过成熟阶段,代表高成熟的海相页岩。研究表明,延长组页岩处于深湖—半深湖相沉积环境,构造较为稳定;而龙马溪组页岩处于深水陆棚相沉积环境中,经历了多期叠加构造运动,这是造成二者 TOC、R_o、矿物成分等静态指标差异的主要原因(姜呈馥等,2013;王香增等,2014;耳闯等,2015;冯动军等,2016;郭旭升等,2016;马永生等,2018;Li Qianwen et al.,2018;王志刚,2019)。

表 1 各页岩样品的地球化学参数、矿物成分特征及现场解吸气量

Table 1 Geochemical parameters, mineral compositions and on-site desorption gas content of the studied shale samples

样品 编号	TOC (%)	R _o (%)	黏土 矿物 (%)	石英 (%)	长石 (%)	碳酸盐 矿物 (%)	现场解 析气量 (m ³ /t)
1	1.4	0.84	24.5	39.6	8.1	27.8	1.22
2	2.4	0.89	36.7	27	12.1	24.1	1.22
3	5.0	0.99	55.7	17.2	9.7	17.5	1.14
4	2.8	1.03	32.7	22.8	10.8	32.2	1.64
5	5.6	1.01	47.6	27.9	17.9	6.6	1.35
6	4.8	1.06	44.3	25.5	15	15.3	1.99
7	5.3	0.95	50.3	23	12.6	14.1	1.08
8	7.4	0.97	51.6	21.9	13.6	9.9	1.70
9	4.3	1.05	48.4	31.5	4.6	15.5	1.97
10	5.5	0.71	60.8	29.3	7.2	0	1.48
11	6.5	0.93	53.1	18.6	6.6	18	1.92
12	6.8	—	58.9	20	9.3	6.4	1.91
13	7.4	0.86	60.1	18.6	11	6.2	1.91
14	4.6	0.80	45.8	28.1	9	13.5	1.64
15	5.1	0.96	54.3	18.6	11.3	12.4	1.89
16	1.7	2.81	54.6	30.2	4.8	7.9	1.55
17	2.4	2.79	55.2	36.1	5.5	0	1.23
18	2.1	—	49.1	32.5	6.2	8.2	2.10
19	1.9	2.94	39.8	42.9	6.2	7.2	2.14
20	1.2	—	38.9	39.4	12	7.2	1.57
21	2.3	3.39	44.5	39.7	5.7	5.8	2.13
22	3.7	3.33	39.6	44.1	4.5	6.9	3.76
23	2.6	3.31	34.2	40	7.5	15.5	2.09
24	2.9	2.99	39.6	50	4.3	4.8	2.42
25	3.2	2.86	30.8	46.9	7.2	11.2	3.45
26	3.7	3.41	41.1	51.8	5.6	1.5	3.78
27	3.8	3.23	26.4	56.5	4.2	8.2	4.35
28	4.4	3.29	55.9	44.1	0	0	4.43
29	5.0	3.37	22.6	60.2	7.5	6.9	3.74
30	2.4	3.34	49	34.9	8.7	7.4	4.40

注:“—”表示部分样品由于镜质体颗粒较少,无法准确测得 R_o 数据。

2 页岩气赋存形式分析

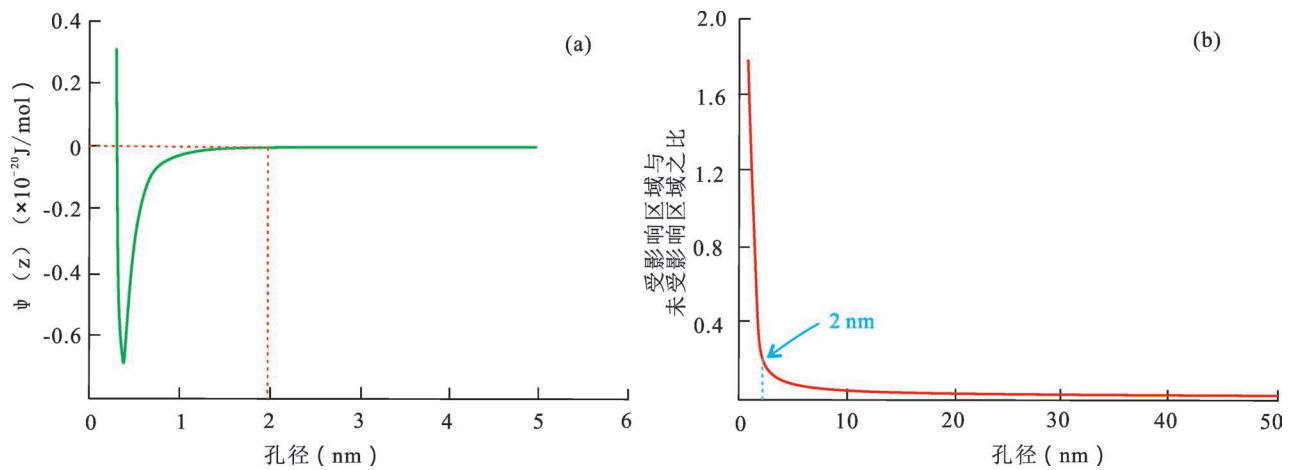


图 1 甲烷分子势能与孔径的关系: (a) 孔壁与甲烷吸附势能曲线; (b) 受壁面分子影响与未影响区域之比
随孔径的变化关系(据左罗等,2014 修改)

Fig. 1 Relationship between molecular potential energy and pore size of methane: (a) potential energy curve of methane adsorption on pore wall; (b) the relationship between the ratio of wall molecules to unaffected regions and pore size (modified from Zuo Luo et al. , 2014&)

2.1 静态赋存机制

甲烷分子在页岩孔隙中的赋存形式主要取决于其所受作用力,游离气主要受甲烷气体分子间作用力,而吸附气除受气体分子间作用力外,同时还受到页岩孔壁对其的作用力(屈策计等,2013;左罗等,2014;刘宇等,2015)。孔隙壁面分子对甲烷分子的作用力可用(1)式描述。由(1)式出发,可用 Lennard—Jones 势能公式来计算孔隙壁面分子与流体分子相互作用的势能分布关系,见公式(2)(Prausnitz et al. , 2006)。

$$E_{总} = E_{排斥} + E_{吸引} = 4\epsilon_0 \left[\left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma}{r} \right)^6 \right] \quad (1)$$

$$\psi_{fs}(z) = 4\pi\rho_{atoms}\epsilon_{fs}\sigma_{fs}^2 \cdot \left\{ \frac{\sigma_{fs}^{10}}{5z^{10}} - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^4 \frac{\sigma_{fs}^4}{[z + (i-1)\sigma_{ss}]^4} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中, $E_{总}$ —分子间总的势能,J; $E_{排斥}$ —分子之间由排斥作用引起的势能,J; $E_{吸引}$ —分子之间由吸引作用引起的势能,J; r —粒子间的距离,m; z —沿孔径方向上的坐标,nm; ϵ_0 —能量参数,J; ϵ_{fs} —孔隙壁面分子与其中流体分子相互作用能量参数,J; σ —距离参数,nm; σ_{fs} —孔隙壁面分子与其中流体分子相互作用距离参数,nm; σ_{ss} —孔隙壁面分子平均晶面距离,nm; ρ_{atoms} —常数,对于甲烷一般取 38.2 nm^{-2} ; $\psi(z)$ ——势能分布函数。

依据势能公式(2)可计算出孔壁与甲烷吸附势能曲线(图 1a)和壁面分子力影响范围曲线(图

1b)。从图中可以看出,越靠近孔隙壁面势能越大,受壁面分子影响区域越大;远离壁面势能迅速减小,并由正变为负最后趋近于 0,受壁面分子影响区域也接近于 0。在半径小于 2 nm 的孔隙空间内,甲烷分子均可受到孔壁的作用力,并处于吸附态,且孔隙越小吸附能力越强;而在半径大于 2 nm 的孔隙中,甲烷分子受到作用力的大小基本一致且几乎为 0,甲烷分子呈现游离状态(左罗等,2014;刘宇等,2015)。因此,页岩的微孔比例越高,吸附能力就越强,在有机质孔隙和黏土矿物孔隙中需同时考虑吸附气和游离气,而在非黏土矿物孔隙中仅需考虑游离气。此外,还有少量气体以溶解状态存在,溶解气的赋存机理主要以间隙充填和水合作用的形式表现,主要受天然气溶解度的影响(屈策计等,2013;阮昱,2018)。

2.2 动态成藏过程

张金川等(2004)等认为页岩中天然气的成藏需要经过吸附、解吸、扩散等作用,Ross 和 Bustin(2007)认为页岩气聚集成藏主要经历了吸附阶段、孔隙充填阶段、裂缝充填阶段和成藏阶段,陈更生(2009)在此基础上建立了页岩气的成藏模型示意图(图 2a)。结合甲烷分子在孔隙空间内的赋存机制,从微观角度来看,在具备吸附条件的情况下,随着页岩热演化程度的增加,有机质逐渐成熟并产生甲烷气体,生成的气体分子最先满足有机质颗粒、矿物颗粒以及岩石表面所需的吸附量,并以物理吸附

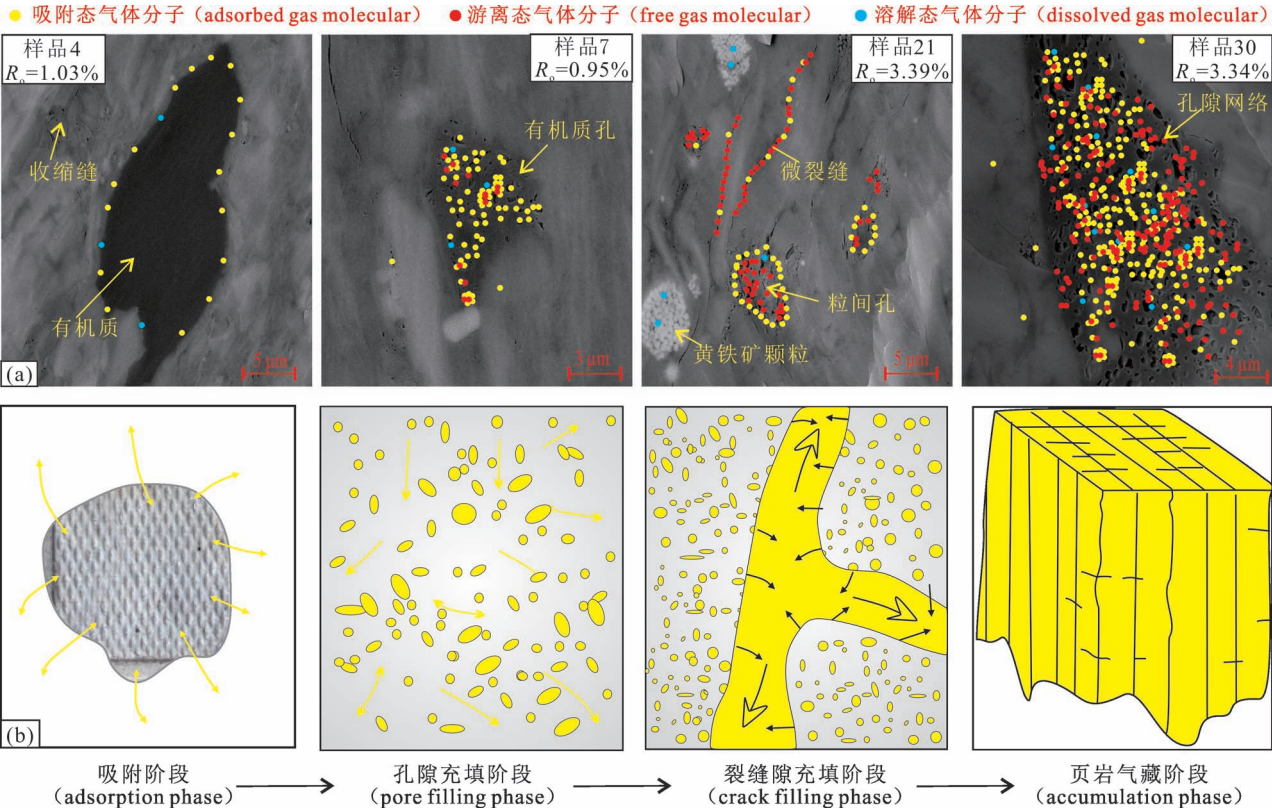


图2 页岩气赋存方式与成藏过程示意图 (据陈更生,2009 修改)

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of shale gas occurrence and accumulation (modified from Chen Gengsheng, 2009&)

占主导地位 (Lu Xiaochun et al., 1995; Zhang Tongwei et al., 2012), 同时也有少量的甲烷溶解于地层水、有机质、沥青和残余油中。当有机质演化至高过成熟阶段后, 页岩气大量生成, 吸附气逐渐达到饱和, 多余的气体分子便会以游离气的形式进入产生的有机质孔隙、粒间孔隙和微裂缝中, 形成目前镜下可见的赋存状态 (图 2b)。总体上, 页岩气优先满足有机质和黏土矿物颗粒表面的物理吸附和部分溶解, 待吸附饱和后, 剩余的气体以游离态赋存于较大的基质孔隙和裂缝网络中, 最终形成页岩气藏 (Bustin, 2005; 胡明毅等, 2015; 罗楚湘等, 2017)。

3 页岩的含气能力评价

3.1 不同赋存形式页岩气的含量

吸附气量的获取主要是通过等温吸附实验法。本次研究采用容量法进行等温吸附实验测试, 所用仪器为 300 型等温吸附仪, 压力检测范围 0~20 MPa (向祖平等, 2016)。根据实验测得的 Langmuir 体积 V_L 和 Langmuir 压力 P_L , 利用公式

$$V_a = \frac{V_L P}{P + P_L}$$

即可计算出实际地层压力下的页岩吸附气量, 结果表明, 延长组样品的吸附气量为 $0.83 \sim 1.60 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ (平均 $1.15 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$), 而龙马溪组样品的吸附气量为 $0.98 \sim 2.37 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ (平均 $1.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$), 表明后者的吸附能力总体高于前者。与常规天然气类似, 游离气的赋存遵循理想气体的状态方程, 其含量可采用常规气体的体积法来计算。结果显示, 延长组样品的游离气含量为 $0.41 \sim 1.07 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ (平均 $0.65 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$), 而龙马溪组样品的游离气含量为 $1.15 \sim 3.45 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ (平均 $1.81 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$), 表明龙马溪组页岩的整体生气量较高, 容气孔隙较为发育。溶解气的含量主要是基于经验公式获得 (屈策计等, 2013), 延长组样品的溶解气含量为 $0.059 \sim 0.337 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ (平均 $0.202 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$), 而龙马溪组样品的溶解气含量仅为 $0.008 \sim 0.013 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ (平均 $0.011 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$), 表明页岩中溶解气的含量较低, 尤其是高成熟页岩的溶解气可以忽略不计, 但低成熟页岩的溶解气含量相对较高且以油溶气为主 (王香增等, 2015)。

不同赋存形式页岩气的相对贡献量如图 3 所示。延长组样品以吸附气为主, 约占总含气量的

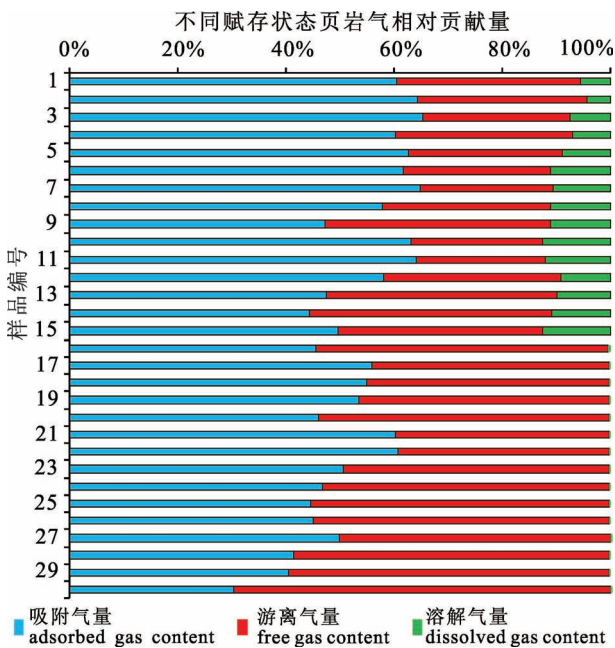


图 3 不同赋存状态页岩气相对贡献量

Fig. 3 Relative contributions of shale gas content in different states

44%~65% (平均 58%) ;其次为游离气,约占总含气量的 24%~45% (平均 32%) ;溶解气含量最少,约占总含气量的 5%~13% (平均 10%) 。龙马溪组样品中吸附气和游离气占共同主导地位,其中吸附气约占总含气量的 30%~61% (平均 48%) ,游离气约占总含气量的 39%~69% (平均 51%) ,而溶解气仅占 1% 左右。总体来说,延长组页岩气具有吸附态为主、游离态适中、溶解态不可忽略的特征,而龙马溪组页岩

气具有吸附态和游离态共同主导、溶解态可忽略不计的特征,表明不同沉积环境下、不同成熟度的页岩气赋存形式差异很大,应区别对待。值得注意的是,由于页岩的纵向非均质性,同一口井不同深度页岩气赋存状态及含气量也有所不同,该结果是沉积环境和构造演化等多种因素共同导致的(王香增等, 2014;郭旭升等,2016; Li Qianwen et al. , 2018)。

3.2 热演化过程中页岩气的含气能力变化特征

为研究热演化过程中页岩气的赋存形式及其含气能力的变化特征,将样品 1~15 和样品 16~30 分别看作不同页岩的热演化过程(图 4)。对延长组页岩而言,正处于成熟阶段,吸附气量和溶解气量已接近到饱和,再生成的气体成为游离气,且由于温压等条件的变化,部分气体从有机质或岩石颗粒表面解吸下来成为游离气,吸附气有降低趋势而游离气有增加趋势,但吸附气仍占多数,而处在生油窗内的页岩中或多或少有残余油的存在,为溶解气提供了相当比重的赋存空间。对龙马溪组页岩而言,已处于过成熟阶段,大量生成的气体以游离态赋存,更多的吸附气也会解吸成为游离气,并且随着残余油的二次裂解,溶解气也逐渐转化成吸附气和游离气,因此,在过成熟阶段的页岩气主要以游离态和吸附态为主,随着温压条件的变化二者相互转化(俞凌杰等,2016;戴芳尧等,2017)。就整个演化过程而言,从成熟阶段到过成熟阶段,页岩埋深和温压条件不断发生变化,吸附气达到饱和并解吸,溶解气不断析出转化,游离气比重逐渐增多,达到某一成藏状态;随着后期开发过程的进行,游离气逐渐被采出,相对

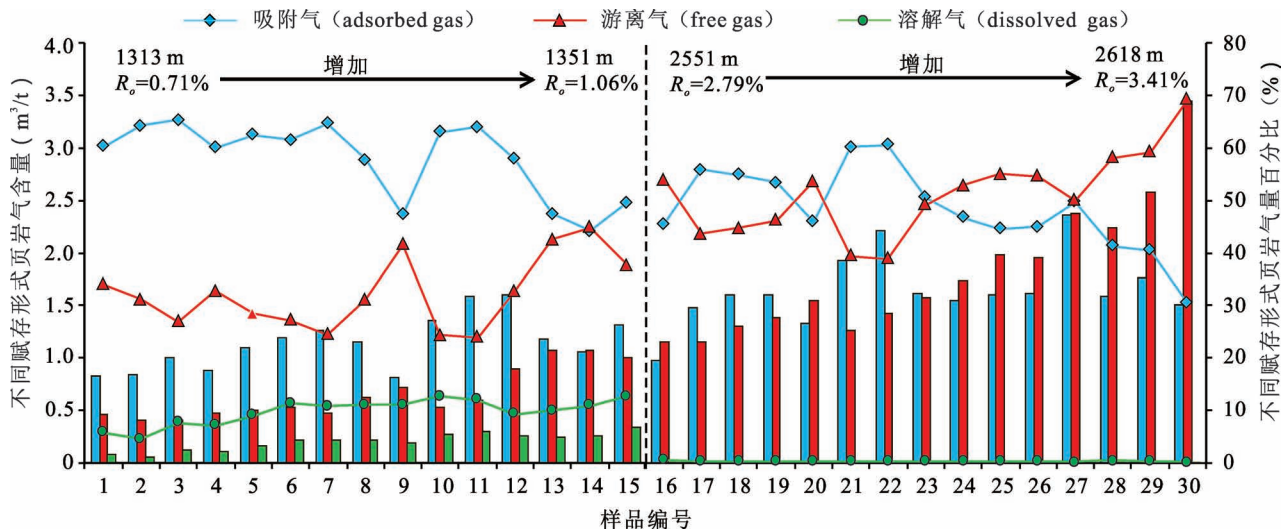


图 4 页岩气赋存状态动态演化过程

Fig. 4 Occurrence states and their content of shale gas in the thermal evolution process

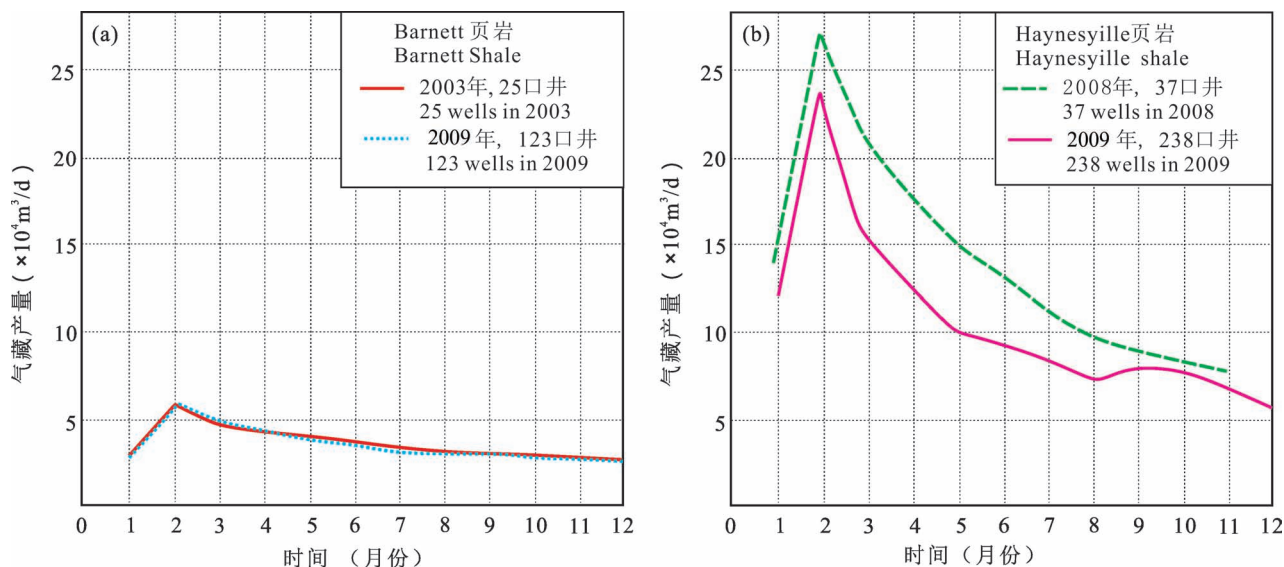


图5 美国两种典型的页岩气藏生产特征(据 Baihly et al., 2010 修改)

Fig. 5 Production decline curves of typical shales in the United States (modified after Baihly et al., 2010)

贡献量减少,吸附气比重变大进一步解吸,而新生成的页岩气会再次以吸附气的形式赋存,最终达到动态平衡,这也是图4中所见的每种赋存形式的页岩气相对贡献量起伏波动的原因。

4 页岩气赋存形式的勘探开发意义

页岩气藏储层连续分布,具有较强的非均质性,包括多种气体富集机制、控制产能的多样性。页岩气赋存形式及其含气性的评价是页岩气勘探与开发研究的重要内容,它不仅对页岩气的含气量预测、资源潜力评价和产能评估具有重要意义,还影响页岩气藏的气藏类型、渗流方式和开采方法等(李新景等, 2009;董大忠等, 2011;郭平等, 2012; Li Qianwen et al., 2018)。

页岩气的三种赋存状态中,游离气的含量决定了页岩气藏的初始产能,而吸附气和溶解气含量则决定了页岩气藏能够稳产开采的时间(Orozco and Aguilera, 2015)。美国的页岩气藏大致可划分为3种生产类型(张东晓和杨晓婷, 2013),第一种是吸附解吸作用占主导的气藏,同时生产气和水,以Michigan盆地Antrim页岩为代表,与煤层气的开采特征接近。第二种是吸附气占主导的气藏,以Fort Worth盆地Barnett页岩为代表,气藏一般产气速率较低,但可以稳产30年甚至40年(图5a)。第三种是游离气占主导作用的气藏,以Texas盆地Haynesville页岩为代表,气藏深度大、压力高,以游

离气的采出为主(图5b)。研究区延长组陆相页岩气藏以吸附气为主,与上述第二种气藏类型较为接近,在整体含气量较低的情况下,较低的游离气比例导致气藏的初始产能较低,但稳产时间较长;而龙马溪组海相页岩气藏中吸附气和游离气近似等比例赋存,介于上述第二种和第三种气藏类型之间,在整体含气量较高的情况下,游离气优先被采出,初始产能相对较大,后期吸附气解吸补充可稳产较长时间,气藏潜力很大。这也较好地解释了我国海相页岩气藏成熟度过高但仍具有较大产能以及陆相页岩气藏通常初始产气效果不太理想的原因。研究表明,对页岩气的赋存形式及其含气能力评价对于正确理解不同地区的页岩气资源潜力、制定初步的开发策略具有重要的理论意义和实践价值。

5 结论

(1)页岩气在孔隙空间中的赋存机制受控于气体分子间作用力和页岩孔壁对气体分子的作用力,而孔壁分子作用力的大小主要和孔径有关,在孔径小于2 nm的范围内,分子作用力较强,主要是吸附气;随着孔径的增加,分子间作用力急剧减小,甲烷分子呈现游离状态;当孔径大于10 nm时,几乎全是游离态。

(2)不同沉积环境、不同成熟度的页岩气赋存形式差异较大,延长组陆相页岩气的赋存形式以吸附气为主(58%)、游离气次之(32%),溶解气占

10%,在成熟度较低、残余油含量较多的页岩气藏中,溶解气的含量应予以重视。龙马溪组海相页岩气的赋存形式以游离气(51%)和吸附气(48%)为主,溶解气含量仅占1%,可忽略不计。

(3)随着页岩热演化程度的增加,页岩中有机质逐渐成熟并生成气体和有机质孔隙,生成的气体首先满足页岩表面的饱和吸附和部分溶解,再以游离气的形式赋存于孔隙空间,在此过程中,页岩气的赋存形式及其相对贡献量会随埋深和温压条件发生变化,最后游离气和吸附气处于动态平衡过程中。

(4)延长组陆相页岩气的现场解吸含气量介于1.08~2.22 m³/t,成熟度低整体含气能力较差,是吸附气占主导的气藏类型,初始产能较低,但稳产时间较长;龙马溪组海相页岩气的现场解吸含气量介于1.23~4.43 m³/t,成熟度高整体含气能力较强,是吸附气和游离气共同主导的气藏,初始产能较大,稳产期相对较长,气藏潜力较大。

致谢:样品采集得到了中石化江汉油田分公司和延长石油的支持和帮助,样品的基础分析测试由中国石油大学(北京)油气资源与探测国家重点实验室完成。对审稿专家和编辑提出的宝贵意见和建议,再此深表谢意!

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Dynamic evolution model of shale gas occurrence and quantitative evaluation of gas-bearing capacity

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Abstract: Compared with conventional natural gas, shale gas has special occurrence forms, and the content of shale gas in different forms varies greatly. To evaluate the difference of shale gas occurrence forms and their gas-bearing capacity with different thermal maturities under different sedimentary environments, a comparative study was conducted on 15 low-mature shale samples from Yanchang Formation in Ordos Basin and 15 high-mature shale samples from Longmaxi Formation in Sichuan Basin. Based on the laboratory experiments including vitrinite reflectance measurement, TOC content analysis, field emission scanning electron microscopy observation, low temperature nitrogen adsorption and methane isothermal adsorption experiments, the occurrence mechanism of methane in pore space were qualitatively analyzed, and the content of shale gas in different occurrence forms was quantitatively calculated. Combined with the thermal evolution degree, pore characteristics and gas content, a dynamic evolution model of shale gas occurrence forms was established. In different stages of thermal evolution, the occurrence forms of shale gas and their content are quite different. For low-mature Yanchang shales, the content of adsorbed gas accounts for 58%, free gas accounts for 32% and dissolved gas accounts for 10%, which shows the characteristics of "predominant adsorbed gas, secondary free gas and non-negligible dissolved gas", however, for high-mature Longmaxi shales, the content of free gas accounts for 51%, adsorbed gas accounts for 48%, and dissolved gas accounts for only 1%, which is characterized by "co-dominant free gas and adsorbed gas, and negligible dissolved gas". With the increase of thermal maturity, the generated shale gas first saturates the adsorption and partial dissolution, then the excess gas stores in the form of free gas, and finally the adsorption gas and free gas are in a dynamic equilibrium before tectonic and production, which corresponds to four stages of shale gas reservoir formation, namely, adsorption stage, pore filling stage, fracture filling stage and accumulation stage. Combined with the production characteristics of shale gas reservoirs, the shale gas reservoir of Yanchang Formation is dominated by adsorbed gas, with the features of lower overall gas production, lower initial productivity, and relatively longer stable production period; while the shale gas reservoir of Longmaxi Formation is dominated by both adsorbed gas and free gas, with the features of higher overall gas production, larger initial productivity, relatively longer stable production period and greater gas reservoir potential.

Keywords: occurrence form; evolution model; gas-bearing capacity; quantitative evaluation; shale gas
Acknowledgements: This study was supported by the National Major Projects of China (No. 2017ZX05036-002-001)

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Manuscript received on: 2019-06-20; Accepted on: 2020-02-06; Edited by: LIU Zhiqiang
Doi: 10.16509/j. georeview. 2020. 02. 014