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煤层气异常成分的界定、分布及其成因研究进展

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摘 要: 前期对不同煤层气组分异常的成因进行了大量研究, 但对不同组分异常浓度的界定尚无统一标准。为了阐明我国煤层气成分的分布特征及煤层气异常成分的浓度界限, 基于实测和收集各煤阶储层煤层气成分(含气量达到煤层气储量评估规范 DZ/T 0216—2020 下限要求的煤层气井与煤田勘探钻孔)测试数据 4 654 个。统计表明我国煤层气中 CH₄、重烃气(C₂₊)、CO₂、N₂ 平均浓度分别为 91.82%、0.85%、2.04%、5.19%, 其中 CH₄ 浓度 ≥ 90% 占 77.44%。将煤层气中重烃气浓度大于 5%、氮气/二氧化碳浓度大于 10%、有害气体浓度超过《煤矿安全规程》规定的上限标准和稀有气体超过空气组成时划分为异常气体成分。基于此划分标准, 统计表明我国煤层气中重烃气浓度 > 5% 占 5.16%、CO₂ 浓度 > 10% 占 4.00%、N₂ 浓度 > 10% 占 13.26%, 准噶尔盆地南缘煤层气中氮气最高浓度达到 0.97%。在上述研究的基础上, 归纳总结了煤层气中异常成分/浓度的成因主要有煤化作用的阶段性、煤岩组分的差异性、硫酸盐还原作用、古风化壳及煤系外源气体迁入等。建议在今后的煤层气勘探中测全气体成分, 开展 CO₂、N₂ 异常煤层的气体解吸研究, 确定煤系氮源岩, 探讨烃-氮同源同储规律, 分析煤系有机气与无机气的相互作用, 综合研究地质构造、地下水流动、微生物及岩浆活动对气组分的改造作用, 揭示不同气组分在不同地区运移、富集及保存的演化机制。研究成果对煤层气的开采工艺、煤矿安全生产和煤层气的利用均具有指导意义。

关键词: 煤层气; 气体成分; 异常值界定; 异常成分的成因

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Review of research on definition, distribution and causes of abnormal coalbed methane composition

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Abstract: Although many studies focusing on the causes of the abnormal concentration of different coalbed methane (CBM) compositions were conducted, the unified standard for defining the abnormal concentration of different components is still missed. To clarify the distribution of CBM composition in China and determine the concentration boundary of abnormal composition, based on 4 654 measured and collected gas data from coalfield exploration boreholes and CBM wells, which meet the lower limit of CBM reserves estimation in the standard DZ/T 0216—2020. The statistical results showed that the average concentration of CH₄, C₂₊, CO₂, and N₂ in CBM in China were 91.82%, 0.85%, 2.04% and 5.19%, respectively, and the proportion of CH₄ concentration greater than 90% was 77.44%. It can be defined as abnormal gas composition meeting any of the following four conditions: the C₂₊ concentration is greater than 5%; the N₂/CO₂ concentration is greater than 10%; the harmful gas concentration exceeds the upper limit of coal mine safety regulations; the rare gas concentration

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exceeds that in air. Based on the definition, the results showed that the proportion of C_{2+} concentration greater than 5% is 5.16% in China and the CO_2 concentration greater than 10% accounts for 4.00%. Moreover, the proportion of N_2 concentration greater than 10% is 13.26%, and the maximum helium concentration in the southern Junggar Basin reaches 0.97%. Based on the above results, the causes of abnormal CBM composition/concentrations are summarized as the stages of coalification, the differences in coal petrography, sulfate reduction effect, ancient weathering crust, and the migration of gas outside the source. In the subsequent CBM exploration, it is suggested to determine the total gas composition; conduct the study focusing on the gas desorption in coal reservoirs with abnormal CO_2 and N_2 concentration; determine the helium source rock of coal measures and discuss the law of hydrocarbon helium source and reservoirs to analyze the interaction between organic gas and inorganic gas of coal measures; comprehensively clarify the transformation of geological structure, groundwater flow, microorganism and magmatic activity on gas components to reveal the evolution mechanism of migration, enrichment, and preservation of different gas components in different regions. The results provide a guide for CBM exploitation, coal mine safety production, and CBM utilization.

Key words: coalbed methane; gas composition; definition of abnormal gas component; causes of abnormal gas component

0 引言

前期学者们普遍关注煤层气的数量,即煤层气的含量^[1-3],对煤层气的质量,即煤层气的化学组成研究相对薄弱。煤层气储量评估规范 DZ/T 0216—2020 规定了各煤类煤层气含量的下限标准,即低煤阶煤(褐煤—长焰煤)空气干燥基含气量为 $1\text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ 、中煤阶煤(气煤—瘦煤)为 $4\text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ 、高煤阶煤(贫煤—无烟煤)为 $8\text{ m}^3/\text{t}$,对煤层气成分未作要求,只是规定参与煤层气储量估算的煤层气含量测定值中应剔除浓度超过 10% 的非烃类气体成分^[4]。

自 20 世纪八十年代起国内外学者对煤层气(瓦斯)组分异常的关注度逐渐提高,早前研究多集中于煤矿瓦斯,如澳大利亚鲍文盆地 2 号煤矿 CO_2 突出与断层密切相关^[5]、Collinsville Oak Creek 和 Southern Colliery 等煤矿 H_2S 异常与岩浆岩活动相关^[6]、波兰下西里西亚煤矿瓦斯 CO_2 浓度达 97%^[7]、我国峰峰矿区羊东井田 F19 断层附近 CO_2 浓度高达 86.72%^[8]、山东枣庄八一煤矿瓦斯中 H_2S 达到 0.50%、CO 达到 0.004 5%^[9]、辽宁马架子煤田煤层气中重烃浓度达 54.07%^[10]、鄂东石楼区块煤层气研究中发现外围岩浆岩放射性元素异常衰变生成氦气通过断裂带进入煤层导致 He 异常^[11]、美国 Panhandle-Hugoton field 深部幔源气通过岩浆运动或深大断裂运移并在浅部脱溶,形成 N_2 或 He 气浓度异常^[12]。

目前煤层气组分异常研究的思路较为相近,开展气组分异常区与正常区煤样自然解吸^[13]、精细解吸^[10]、热解模拟^[14]及微生物产气模拟等^[15],收集气态产物,进行含气组分及 C、H、O、N、S、He、Ar 及 Ne 等元素及同位素测试,确定不同气组分成因^[16]。前期多关注煤岩生烃组分^[17]、煤化程度^[18]、煤的孔隙结构及其吸附能力^[10]等对气成分的影响,发展趋

势是综合考虑地质构造、地下水流动、微生物与岩浆活动及有机气与无机气的相互作用等对原生气组分的改造作用。

煤层气化学组分影响煤层气的开发效果。新疆淮南煤层气中 CO_2 浓度高,开发效果相对较好^[19],而云南恩洪向斜重烃浓度高、黑龙江鹤岗盆地 N_2 浓度偏高,开发效果相对较差^[17,20]。 H_2S 、 CO_2 等灾害性气体异常影响煤矿安全生产。我国近百对矿井瓦斯中出现 H_2S 、 CO_2 气体异常(表 1)^[21-23],多对矿井造成人员伤亡事故^[9,24]。此外,少数矿井还出现过 N_2 气窒息事故^[25]。煤层气中稀有气体具有重要的经济价值,尤其氦气是国防军工和高科技产业发展不可或缺的稀有战略性资源。煤田地质勘探阶段煤层气成分通常只测试常规成分,对煤层气中氩和氦等稀有气体大多没有进行测试。

笔者统计了含气量达到煤层气储量评估规范 DZ/T 0216—2020 下限要求、煤层甲烷浓度大于 50% 的各煤级储层煤层气成分实测数据 4 654 个,分别来自 748 口煤层气井和 454 口煤田勘探钻孔,其中低煤阶煤、中煤阶煤、高煤阶煤分别来自 180、255、313 口煤层气井和 23、118、313 口煤田勘探钻孔。数据分布于 13 省区,其中山西省数据 3 394 个、新疆 347 个、贵州省 322 个、四川省 162 个、云南省 124 个、内蒙古 112 个、陕西省 59 个、安徽省 45 个、吉林省 32 个、黑龙江省 30 个、河北省 14 个、河南省 7 个、辽宁省 6 个。涵盖了东北、华北、华南、西北、滇藏全国五大聚煤区,也囊括了我国主要的聚煤期—晚石炭世—二叠纪、早—中侏罗世、晚白垩世,煤类齐全,包括褐煤、长焰煤、气煤、肥煤、焦煤、瘦煤、贫煤以及无烟煤。

分析了我国煤层气成分的分布特征,确定了煤层气异常成分的浓度界限,在新疆准噶尔盆地南缘采集了 12 份气样专门进行了氦气及其同位素测试。

表 1 我国煤层气成分异常煤矿区或勘探区一览

Table 1 List of coal mine areas or exploration areas with abnormal CBM composition in China

异常气体成分	煤矿区或勘探区
H ₂ S	新疆库车榆树田煤矿、奇台北山矿、沙湾县煤矿、铁厂沟煤矿、红沟煤矿、沙特布拉克煤矿、西山煤矿、乌东井田、碱沟煤矿、阜康煤矿区、大黄山煤矿、托克逊县煤矿、鄯善县七克台煤矿、吐鲁番七泉湖煤矿、内蒙阿拉善百灵煤矿、乌达煤矿区、宁夏石炭井煤矿、灵武双马煤矿、山西灵石铁新井田、太原炉峪口煤矿、古交西曲煤矿、长治慈林山煤矿、石圪节煤矿、晋城潘河煤层气田、凤凰山煤矿、晋牛煤矿、陕西神木柠条塔煤矿、华彬雅店煤矿、黄陵一号煤矿、彬长小庄煤矿、铜川崔家沟煤矿、澄合煤矿区、河北开平马家沟煤矿、山东枣庄八一矿、微山县崔庄煤矿、淄博亭南煤矿、河南鹤壁四矿、洛阳新安煤矿、四川宣汉乱石沟煤矿、华蓥山煤矿区、广安思源煤矿、湖南双峰新兴煤矿等
CO ₂	吉林营城煤矿、延边和龙煤矿、辽宁铁法大兴煤矿、新疆淮南煤田、甘肃窑街煤矿区、山西大同煤矿区、河北宣东二矿、峰峰矿区羊东井田、安徽淮南矿区、淮北永固煤矿、北辰煤矿、贵州织纳煤田阿弓向斜
N ₂	黑龙江鹤岗煤矿区、江苏徐州垞城矿、山东枣庄柴里矿、河南平顶山一矿、安徽淮南矿区、淮北刘桥矿
C ₂₊	黑龙江鸡西煤矿、山西临县煤矿区、河北开滦煤田、唐山矿、河南濮阳、安徽淮南矿区和淮北石台、湖南邵东牛马司矿、江苏东风煤矿、浙江长广煤田和长兴煤山、辽宁北票煤矿区和马架子徐大沟矿、四川盆地的中梁山、天府、南桐矿区、重庆松藻煤矿、贵州六盘水煤田、黔北煤田、云南恩洪矿区

1 煤层气成分测试

煤层气成分包括烃类气体：甲烷、乙烷、丙烷、正丁烷、异丁烷、正戊烷、异戊烷(除甲烷外统称为重烃气体,下文简称为 C₂₊)；非烃类气体：氮气、二氧化碳、氢气、一氧化碳、二氧化硫、硫化氢以及微量的稀有气体(氦气、氖气、氩气、氪气等)。

我国煤层气成分检测始于标准 MT/T 77—1984^[26],标准中规定气样浓度计算采用扣除空气法一直延用至今,MT/T 77—1994 煤层气测定方法第一次把气体组分检测标准规定为“天然气的组成分析—气相色谱法 GB/T 13610—1992”(MT/T 77—1984 制订时还没有这个标准,最新标准为 GB/T 13610—2020)^[27-29]。煤田勘探钻孔煤样现场只解吸 2 h^[26-27],一般不取气样,送实验室解吸时取 2 次气样,一是煤样粉碎前脱气采取(常温或加热阶段采取),二是粉碎后加热脱气采取(用于计算煤样粉碎后各气成分的含量),取第一次气样所测气成分扣除空气后归一化计算煤层气成分。气样是通过排水取气获得的,一方面 CO₂ 溶解度大,溶于水,测值偏低,另一方面含饱和水煤层气样直接进样测试气组分,总组分达不到 100%(水分占有一定比例,GB/T 13610—2003 采用先脱水再进样测试解决了这一问题^[29])。煤层气井现场在储层温度条件下解吸时间较长,持续到连续 7 d 每天平均解吸量小于或等于 10 cm³ 时结束^[30-32],现场用气囊或气瓶采集 3 个气样(GB/T 19559—2004 分别在解吸后 4、24、96 h 采取^[30],GB/T 19559—2008、GB/T 19559—2021 分别在解吸后 1、3、5 d 采取^[31-32]),煤层气各成分浓度取 3 次的平均值。现场解吸结束后送实验室将煤样粉碎后也是在储层温度条件下解吸,再采气样所测成分仅用于残余气各成分含量的计算。

2 煤层气异常成分的界定

我国煤层气成分在垂向上的分布常沿用瓦斯的四带划分,即: CO₂-N₂ 带(CO₂ 浓度: 20%~10%, N₂: 80%~90%)、N₂ 带(CH₄<50%, N₂>50%)、N₂-CH₄ 带(CH₄: 50%~70%, N₂: 50%~30%)及 CH₄ 带(CH₄>80%)。

煤层气中异常气体成分无明确的界限。考虑煤层气中干气与湿气的划分、煤层气储量估算对煤层气成分的要求、《煤矿安全规程》规定及稀有气体的空气组成来分别界定煤层气中重烃、氮气/二氧化碳、硫化氢/一氧化碳及氩气/氦气/氢气异常。

煤层气中 C₂₊ 浓度 5%(体积分数,下同)是干气与湿气划分的界限,C₂₊ 浓度大于 5% 为湿气。因此,将煤层气中 C₂₊ 浓度大于 5% 划分为 C₂₊ 异常。煤层气资源/储量规范 DZ/T 0216—2020 规定参与煤层气储量估算的煤层气含量测定值中应剔除浓度超过 10% 的非烃类气体成分^[4]。因此,将氮气/二氧化碳浓度大于 10% 划分为 N₂/CO₂ 异常。此外,将有害气体浓度超过《煤矿安全规程》规定的上限标准(硫化氢浓度大于 0.000 66%、一氧化碳浓度大于 0.002 4% 等)和稀有气体超过空气组成(氩气浓度大于 0.934%、氦气浓度大于 0.000 524%、氢气浓度大于 0.000 5%)时称为异常浓度,超过上述浓度的煤层气成分称为异常成分。煤层气中异常成分/浓度赋存的区域称为煤层气成分/浓度异常区。

3 我国煤层气成分分布特征

基于山西、安徽、贵州、河南、河北、云南、内蒙古、新疆、四川、陕西、黑龙江等地含气量达到煤层气储量评估规范 DZ/T 0216—2020 下限要求的各煤

阶储层 4 654 个煤层气成分测试数据(煤层埋深介于 96.3~1 448.0 m 之间),统计分析表明实测 CH₄、C₂₊、CO₂、N₂ 平均浓度分别为 91.82%、0.85%、2.04%、5.19%, CH₄ 浓度 ≥90% 占 77.44%, <60% 仅占 2.81%; C₂₊ 浓度<1% 占 85.32%, ≥5% 占 5.16%; CO₂ 浓度<5% 占 92.46%, ≥10% 占 4.00%; N₂ 浓度<5% 占 71.21%, ≥10% 占 13.26%。(表 2、图 1)。

表 2 我国煤层气主要成分分布频率统计
Table 2 Statistical on distribution frequency of major composition in CBM in China

气体成分		分布参数					
CH ₄	浓度区间/%	<60	60~70	70~80	80~85	85~90	≥90
	样品数	131	121	173	229	396	3 604
	分布频率/%	2.81	2.6	3.72	4.92	8.51	77.44
C ₂₊	浓度区间/%	<1	1~2	2~4	4~8	8~12	≥12
	样品数	3 971	150	216	212	47	58
	分布频率/%	85.32	3.22	4.64	4.56	1.01	1.25
CO ₂	浓度区间/%	<5	5~10	10~15	15~20	20~25	≥25
	样品数	4 303	165	55	41	45	45
	分布频率/%	92.46	3.55	1.18	0.87	0.97	0.97
N ₂	浓度区间/%	<5	5~10	10~15	15~20	20~25	≥25
	样品数	3 314	723	262	153	43	159
	分布频率/%	71.21	15.54	5.63	3.29	0.91	3.42

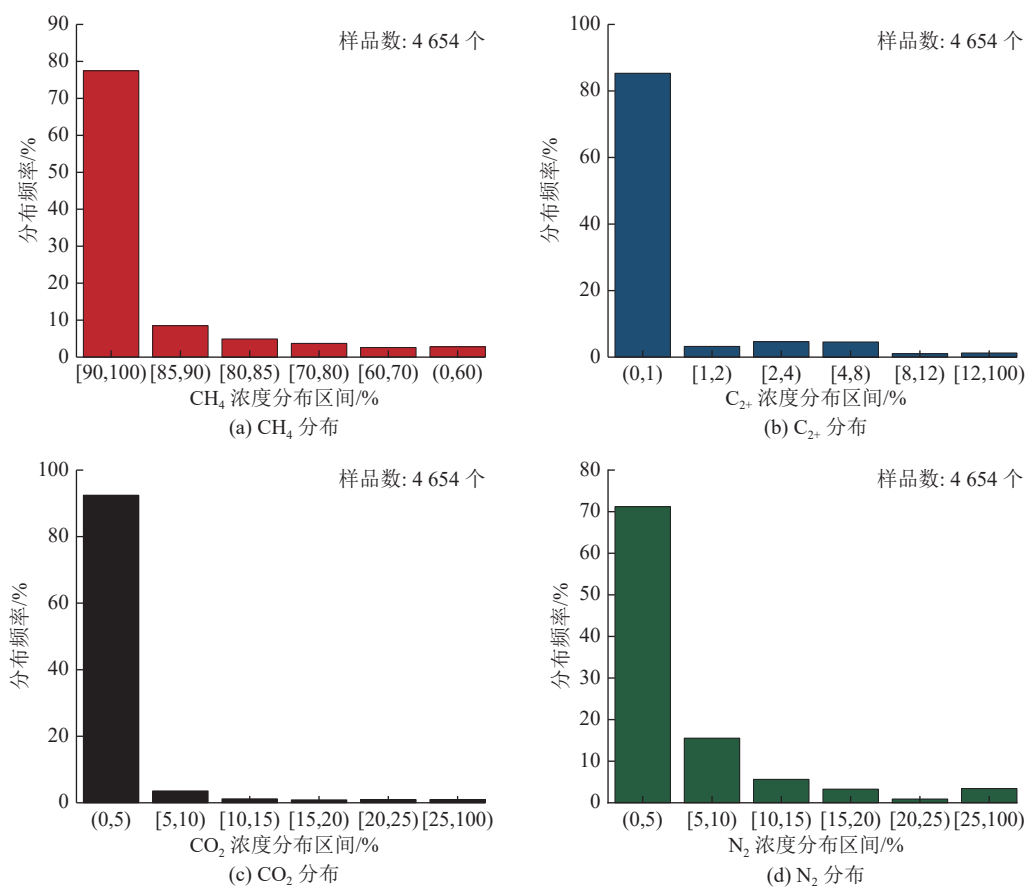


图 1 煤层气主要成分分布频率直方图
Fig.1 Distribution frequency of major composition in CBM

美国不同盆地不同煤阶煤的 985 个煤层气样中, CH_4 平均浓度为 93.2%, C_{2+} 为 2.6%, CO_2 为 3.1%, N_2 为 1.1%^[33], C_{2+} 平均浓度高于我国, N_2 低于我国, CH_4 与 CO_2 相差不大。

4 煤层气异常成分的成因研究进展

4.1 C_{2+} 异常

煤层气中 C_{2+} 异常的成因有煤化作用阶段^[34]、生气母质—显微煤岩组分^[35-37]、油型气混入^[38-39]、死孔封闭效应^[40]等。国内外煤层气 C_{2+} 浓度以 $R_{o,\max}=1.2\%$ 为中心随煤阶增加呈正态分布, 异常集中分布在 $R_{o,\max}$ 为 0.6%~1.7%^[16, 41-56](图 2), 占比达到 60% 以上。部分无烟煤($R_{o,\max} > 2.5\%$)残余气中出现 C_{2+} 异常, 如在我国黔西织纳煤田文家坝、大冲头等井田, 高浓度 C_{2+} 集中分布在 $R_{o,\max}$ 介于 2.8%~3.8% 的高煤阶煤中, 浓度高达 15% 以上, 最高可达 90% (图 3)。在我国江西乐平、安徽广德、浙江长兴、江苏吴县树皮残植煤富集区普遍出现 C_{2+} 异常^[57], 在苏南锡澄虞含煤区 C_{2+} 浓度达到 21.11%^[58], 云南恩洪向斜 C_{2+} 异常区呈 3 条北西—南东向的带状产出^[36]。

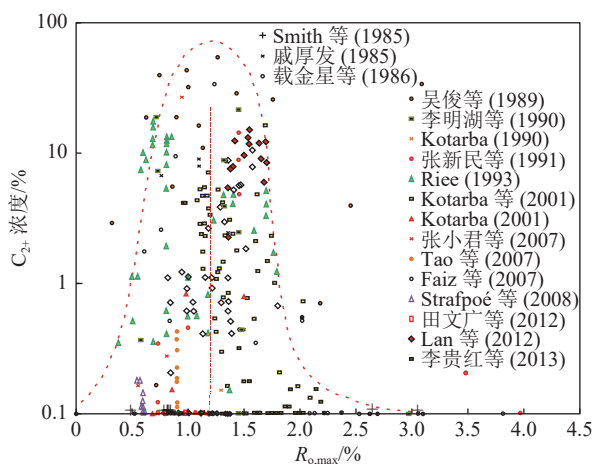


图 2 国内外煤层气重烃浓度与煤阶的关系

Fig.2 Relationship between heavy hydrocarbon concentration and coal rank in China and abroad

4.2 CO_2 异常

CO_2 来源于煤层埋藏过程中有机质的脱羧反应^[34]、有机质的细菌氧化反应^[59]、煤层自燃^[60]、与烧变岩有关的地下水溶解改造^[61]、岩石化学作用、构造动力分解^[62]、岩浆侵入与岩浆热力分解、自深部岩浆房或上地幔沿深大断裂运移并侵入煤系^[63]等(图 4)。

斯洛文尼亚 Velenje 盆地煤层气中 CO_2 浓度异常区为构造封闭所致^[64], 准噶尔盆地南缘系 CO_2 生成、积聚、地下水参与下 CO_2 的差异溶解消耗、运移

分馏、微生物后期改造等综合地质作用的结果^[65], 山西大同、甘肃窑街 CO_2 浓度异常均与岩浆侵入煤层有关^[23, 62]。

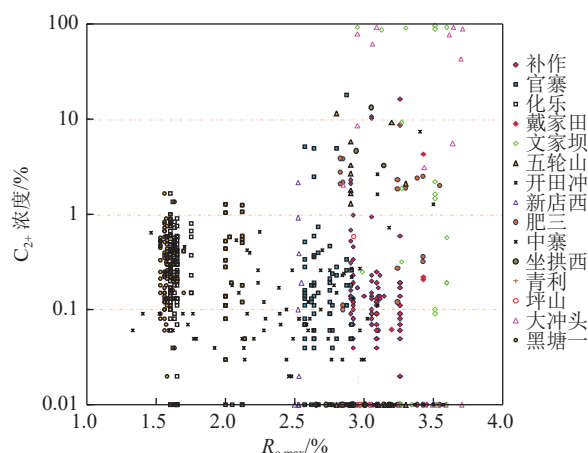


图 3 黔西织纳煤田煤层残余气中重烃浓度与煤阶的关系

Fig.3 Relationship between heavy hydrocarbon concentration in residual gas and coal rank in Zhina Coalfield, western Guizhou Province

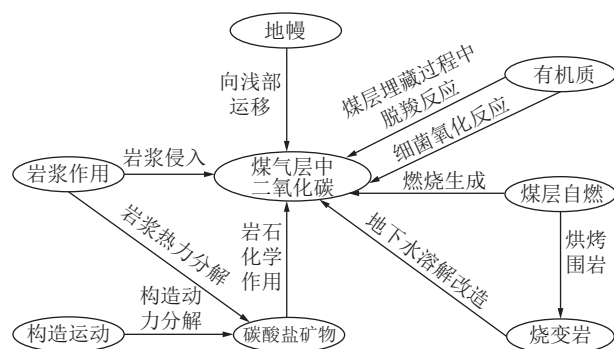


图 4 煤层气中二氧化碳来源示意

Fig.4 Origin of carbon dioxide in CBM

4.3 N_2 异常

煤层气中 N_2 来源于有机质的含氮组分在煤化作用各个阶段所生成^[34]。在有机质未成熟阶段($R_{o,\max} < 0.6\%$), N_2 主要通过微生物氨化作用生成^[66]; 成熟至过成熟阶段($0.6\% < R_{o,\max} < 2.0\%$), 主要通过热氨化作用生成^[67]。此外, 部分地区 N_2 异常源于古大气中的 N_2 通过裂隙及地表水下渗^[68]、部分放射性元素在衰变过程中产生或深部地幔中的气体运移至浅部或岩浆活动或岩石化学作用等(图 5)^[69-71]。

黑龙江鹤岗盆地 N_2 浓度异常区系受埋藏史控制的古风化壳的影响^[20], 江苏徐州垓城煤矿为煤层热演化生成的 NH_3 被上覆红层中的 Fe_2O_3 氧化作用的结果^[25]; 煤系灰岩下伏煤层气中 CO_2 与 N_2 浓度异常区是在地层抬升剥蚀、地下水溶蚀灰岩的共同作用下煤层气与灰岩溶蚀空间中 CO_2 和 N_2 长期交换

所致^[72],安徽淮南煤层气中 CO_2 与 N_2 浓度异常区是地层抬升剥蚀、煤系上覆基岩薄、后期新生界沉积巨厚、古大气持续下渗与煤层生物气、热成因气混合作用的结果^[73]。

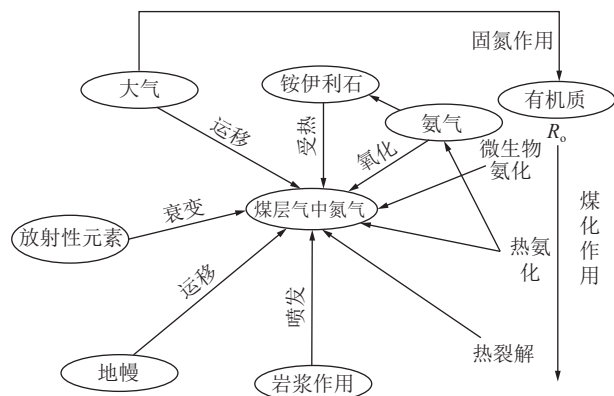


图5 煤层气中氮气来源示意

Fig.5 Origin of nitrogen in CBM

4.4 H_2S 异常

天然气中 H_2S 异常有3种成因类型:生物成因、热化学成因和岩浆作用成因^[74]。生物成因主要是微生物硫酸盐还原作用(BSR)^[75],热化学成因有热化学分解(TDS)^[76]和热化学硫酸盐还原作用(TSR)^[77]。我国煤层气中BSR成因占46.43%,BSR与TSR或TDS的混合成因占25.00%(图6)^[21]。

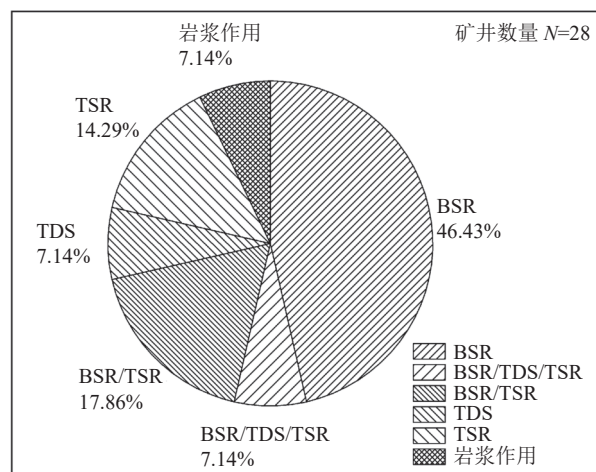


图6 我国煤层气中 H_2S 异常各种成因占比

Fig.6 Proportion of causes of abnormal H_2S in CBM in China

山西潞安矿区石圪节煤矿 H_2S 异常区位于逆断层下盘^[78],山东枣庄八一煤矿 H_2S 异常区出现在燕山晚期辉绿岩岩墙的一侧^[9],新疆阜康矿区瓦斯中 H_2S 异常煤矿多分布于逆冲推覆体的弧形构造部位和强烈构造煤发育区^[79]。

4.5 稀有气体氦气异常

天然气中氦气主要来自大气、与地幔有关的原

始成因氦(^3He)、与地壳中铀、钍的 α 衰变有关的放射性氦(^4He)。通常以 R/R_a ($R=^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$, 代表样品同位素比值, R_a 代表大气 $^3\text{He}/^4\text{He}$ 比值, 约为 1.4×10^{-6}) 指示氦气的来源。鄂尔多斯盆地东缘石楼西煤层气区块氦气浓度介于 0.02%~0.23%, R/R_a 介于 0.01~0.02^[11]; 新疆淮南实测氦气浓度介于 0~0.97%, 乌鲁木齐河东地区 R/R_a 介于 0.01~0.05^[65]、后峡煤层气区块 R/R_a 均在 0.02 左右; 甘肃宝积山煤矿 R/R_a 介于 0.02~0.03^[80]、黑龙江鹤岗盆地 R/R_a 为 0.07^[20], 均显示典型的壳源气特征。而美国圣胡安盆地煤系气中氦气浓度高达 7.27%~8.92%, 确定为幔源成因气^[81-82]。

鄂尔多斯盆地东缘煤系气中氦气异常区仅出现在离石断裂带与柳林尖家沟燕山期金伯利岩带和紫金山碱性岩体西侧的山西石楼西区块^[69], 圣胡安盆地氦气异常也与岩浆侵入有关^[71], 均受构造演化史控制。

5 展 望

我国大规模煤田地质勘探集中于 20 世纪七、八十年代, 当时测的煤层瓦斯就是煤层气, 大多未进行 H_2S 、 He 等成分测试, 建议在今后的煤炭资源勘探和煤层气勘探中采用天然气的组成分析——气相色谱法 GB/T 13610—2020 测全气体成分。

CO_2 -ECBM 与 N_2 -ECBM 实践证明对煤层气增产有效果, 原位储层煤层气中 CO_2 异常的新疆淮南阜康矿区煤层气开发效果很好, 但安徽淮南、黑龙江鹤岗地区 CO_2 、 N_2 异常煤层气开发效果不理想, 建议加强煤层气井排采气成分的连续检测及 CO_2 、 N_2 异常煤层的气体解吸研究。

分析煤系自然伽玛测井响应特征, 研究放射性异常煤(岩)层的铀、钍含量, 确定煤系氦源岩, 阐明氦源岩/储集层的垂向叠置特征及横向变化规律; 研究煤系气中 He 与 N_2 的关系, 探讨烃-氦同源同储规律。

分析煤系中烃源岩与非烃源岩的生物化学、热化学与水化学产气作用、烃类与非烃类气体的地球化学特征, 研究同位素分馏效应和交换反应、流体循环-稀释作用、水岩氧化-还原作用、生物代谢-衍生作用及有机气与无机气的相互作用, 阐明煤层气中重烃、氧化物气体、硫化氢、惰性气体等单一气体或多组分气体浓度异常特征, 揭示煤层气异常成分的成因。

综合研究地质构造、地下水流动、微生物及岩浆

活动对气组分的改造作用,揭示不同气组分在不同地区运移、富集及保存的演化机制。

6 结 论

1) 界定煤层气中 C_{2+} 、 CO_2 、 N_2 、 H_2S 、He 浓度分别超过 5%、10%、10%、0.000 66%、0.000 524% 时为异常气体成分。

2) 我国煤层气中 CH_4 、 C_{2+} 、 CO_2 、 N_2 平均浓度分别为 91.82%、0.85%、2.04%、5.19%, C_{2+} 、 CO_2 、 N_2 异常占比分别为 5.16%、4.00% 和 13.26%。

3) 煤层气中 C_{2+} 异常主要与煤化作用和煤岩组成有关, CO_2 、He 异常主要受岩浆岩和断裂构造控制, N_2 异常与古风化壳有关, H_2S 异常主要为微生物硫酸盐还原作用和热化学硫酸盐还原作用的结果。

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