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# 川南长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组氦气特征及资源潜力分析

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**摘要:**氦气具有低沸点、高热导率和强惰性等特点,在低温超导、保护气、制冷、医疗、电子等领域发挥关键作用,被称为“黄金气体”及“气体稀土”。基于稀有气体同位素测试、微量元素测试等方法对川南长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组氦气资源进行研究。结果表明:1)长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中U、Th含量较高,质量分数最高分别达 $65.7\times 10^{-6}$ 、 $29.6\times 10^{-6}$ ,具备较强的生氦潜力。样品氦同位素比值( $R/R_a\approx 0.01$ )及 $^4\text{He}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ 比值指示,其具有典型壳源氦气特征。背斜构造的前翼、后翼U、Th、K含量相近,但后翼放射性成因氩( $^{40}\text{Ar}_{\text{rad}}$ )含量显著高于前翼,结合 $^4\text{He}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ 理论值与实测值的差异,推测深部地壳氦气对页岩原生氦产生混合作用,形成壳源近源与远源混合型氦气。2)长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩氦气主要有2种来源:一是页岩自身从沉积开始至今持续生成的氦气;二是伴随地下流体运移,经由物质交换进入该地层的氦气。3)通过计算得出长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩在自然演化过程中至今累计生成的氦气量约为 $4.76\times 10^8\text{ m}^3$ 。基于储层氦气体积分数计算,该地区五峰组—龙马溪组氦气资源量至少为 $2.86\times 10^8\text{ m}^3$ 。研究成果对进一步开展四川盆地页岩型氦气资源潜力、富集机理与分布规律的研究,实现氦气规模建产,提高氦气保障能力具有重要指导意义。

**关键词:**四川盆地;五峰组—龙马溪组;页岩;氦气;潜力分析

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## Helium characteristics and resource potential analysis of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in Changning area, southern Sichuan

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**Abstract:** Helium has characteristics such as a low boiling point, high thermal conductivity, and strong inertness. It plays a key role in fields such as low-temperature superconductivity, protective gas, refrigeration, medical treatment, and electronics, and is referred to as the “golden gas” and “rare earth of gas”. In order to analyze the helium characteristics and resource potential of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in southern Sichuan province, helium resources of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in Changning area of southern Sichuan Province were studied based on rare gas isotope test and trace element test. The results showed that: (1) the uranium (U) and thorium (Th) contents in the shales of the Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in the Changning area were relatively high, with the highest mass fractions reaching  $6.57\times 10^{-5}$  and  $2.96\times 10^{-5}$  respectively, indicating a strong potential for helium generation. The helium isotope ratio ( $R/R_a\approx 0.01$ ) and the  $^4\text{He}/^{20}\text{Ne}$  ratio of the samples indicated that they had typical crustal helium characteristics. The concentrations of U, Th, and potassium (K) in the front and back limbs of the anticline structure were similar, but the content of radiogenic argon ( $^{40}\text{Ar}_{\text{rad}}$ ) in the back limb was significantly higher than that in the front

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limb. Considering the difference between the theoretical and measured values of  $^4\text{He}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ , it was inferred that deep crustal helium had a mixing effect on the primary helium in the shale, forming a crustal helium mixture of near-source and far-source components. (2) There were two main sources of helium in the shale of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in Changning area: one was the helium continuously generated by the shale itself since its deposition, and the other was the helium gas that migrated into the Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation with the subsurface fluid through material exchange. (3) Calculations showed that the cumulative amount of helium produced during the natural evolution of the Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation shale in the Changning area was about  $4.76 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ . The helium resource of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in the Changning area was at least  $2.86 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$  based on the calculation of reservoir helium concentration. The findings of this study provide important guidance for further research on the potential, enrichment mechanisms, and distribution patterns of shale helium resources in the Sichuan Basin, as well as for achieving large-scale helium production and improving helium supply capacity.

**Keywords:** Sichuan Basin; Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation; shale; helium; potential analysis

氦气因其低沸点、高热导率和强惰性,在低温超导、保护气、制冷、医疗、电子等领域发挥关键作用,被称为“黄金气体”及“气体稀土”<sup>[1-2]</sup>。近年来,全球氦气需求激增,中国氦气资源对外依存度超过89%,面临严峻供应安全挑战<sup>[3-6]</sup>。

中国氦气资源分布具有明显的区域差异,其中,四川盆地氦气资源较为丰富<sup>[7-8]</sup>。前人针对四川盆地五峰组—龙马溪组地层开展了大量研究,在页岩气资源勘探方面取得显著成果。该区页岩气资源量巨大,氦气作为其伴生气,显示出良好的资源前景<sup>[9]</sup>。然而,中国氦气资源的勘探与开发尚处于初步探索阶段。前人研究多通过与烃类天然气类比,认为氦气主要通过基底深大断裂和不整合面实现运移。国外如阿纳达科(Anadarko)盆地、波斯湾盆地、东西伯利亚盆地等地区的碳酸盐岩烃类气<sup>[10-13]</sup>,以及中国鄂尔多斯盆地砂岩气中的氦气,主要来自花岗岩和变质岩基底<sup>[14-15]</sup>,并借助载体气运移至碳酸盐岩储层或致密砂岩储层中<sup>[16-17]</sup>。渭河盆地的氦气被认为主要源自花岗岩、变质岩基底及优质烃源岩,通过地热水及烃类气体运移至气藏<sup>[18]</sup>。塔里木盆地(如和田河气田、阿克莫木气田)、松辽盆地及渤海湾盆地为壳幔混源,通过载体气运移形成<sup>[19-22]</sup>。四川盆地内部不同区块的氦气运移与来源存在差异:川南威远气田的氦气主要通过地下水运移;川东涪陵页岩气中的氦气可能由载体气运移与页岩自生氦气共同组成;川中资阳气田则主要通过载体气运移<sup>[23-24]</sup>。川南地区氦气资源较为富集<sup>[25]</sup>,如威远龙马溪组页岩气氦气资源丰度介于 $0.0228 \sim 0.1286 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ ,其中,威201-H1井达 $0.1200 \sim 0.1286 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ ;长宁页岩气藏龙马溪组页岩气氦气资源丰度介于 $0.0187 \sim 0.0465 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ ,如NH2-7井为 $0.0465 \text{ m}^3/\text{t}$ 。

尽管已有大量研究关注氦气地质特征,但长宁地区氦气的针对性研究仍较为匮乏。因此,以川南长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组为研究对象,系统分析其壳源氦气的地球化学特征及资源潜力,旨在为其他盆地同类型氦气资源的勘探评价提供实例参考与理论启示。

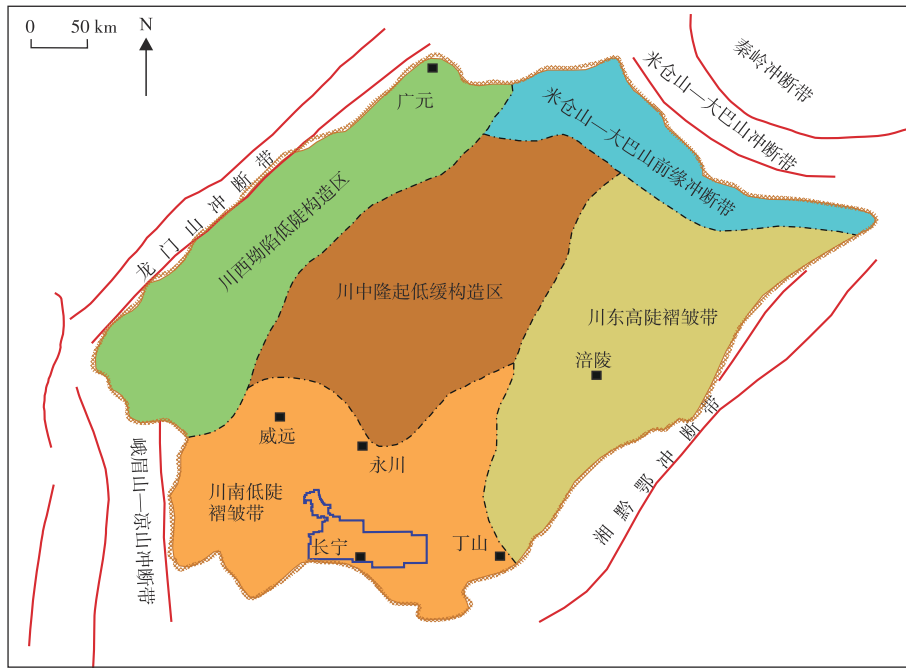
## 1 区域地质概况

四川盆地位于中国西南地区扬子克拉通西北缘,经历从克拉通盆地到前陆盆地的演化,形成海陆相复合的复杂盆地结构<sup>[26]</sup>。盆地周缘构造单元差异显著:北为米仓山隆起—大巴山冲断带,南界峨眉山—凉山冲断带,西临龙门山冲断带,东接湘黔鄂冲断带(图1)。盆地南部及其周边地区主要受到峨眉山—凉山、湘黔鄂两大冲断带的影响<sup>[27]</sup>。研究区位于盆地南部长宁地区,属早志留纪页岩沉积中心。五峰组—龙马溪组地层厚 $100 \sim 400 \text{ m}$ ,研究区内主体厚度约 $400 \text{ m}$ <sup>[28]</sup>。地层中富含有机质,多数样品总有机碳(TOC)含量大于4%,不仅是页岩气的重要烃源岩,也是氦气的重要来源之一<sup>[29]</sup>。四川盆地经历多期构造运动,其中,奥陶纪—志留纪的加里东运动尤为显著,塑造了盆地及周边的古隆起<sup>[30]</sup>。研究区域位于四川盆地南部,涵盖乐山市南部以及宜宾市大部分地区,位于川南低陡褶皱带上,构造活动复杂,断裂发育,含多条穿透性断裂,这些构造不仅影响着研究区的地形地貌,更主导氦气的运移与聚集<sup>[31]</sup>。晚奥陶世期间,加里东运动进入高潮期,川中、黔中与雪峰隆起陆续露出海面,形成局限海域,为富氦页岩沉积提供了有利条件<sup>[32]</sup>。

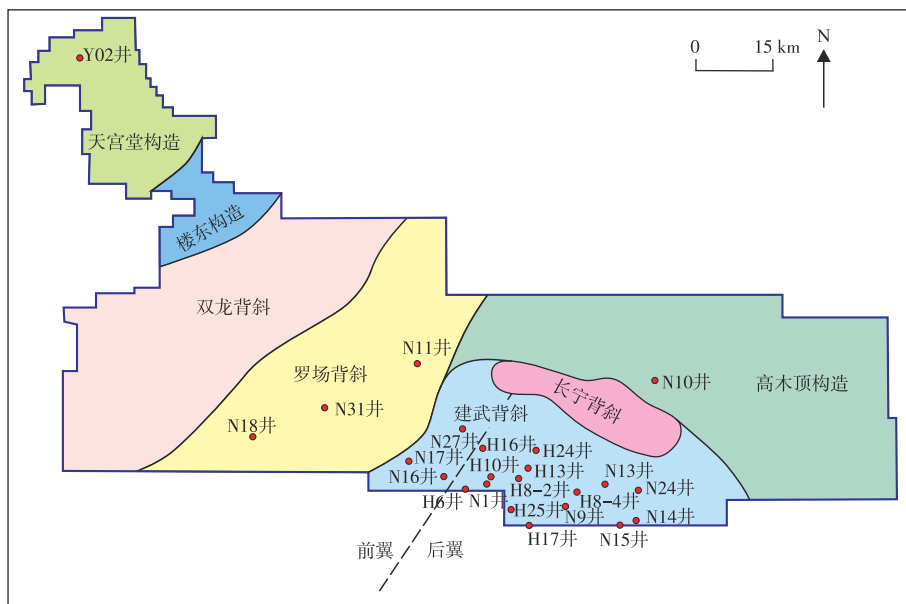
## 2 样品与方法

### 2.1 样品

为研究长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩氦气特征及资源潜力,于长宁区3口钻井(分别位于西北部的Y02井、中部的N11井和东南部的N15井)采集了46个页岩样品,开展微量元素测试;同时,在研究区的12口生产井中,每口井采集2个天然气样品,共计24个样品,用于同位素测试;另选取研究区的5口生产井,采集了22个天然气样品开展气体组分测试。其中,N1井采样17个,N9井采样2个,N10井、N24井、N27井各1个。上述样品均取自龙马溪组不同埋深层段。



a. 四川盆地区域构造



b. 研究区井位及建武背斜前翼、后翼区分示意图

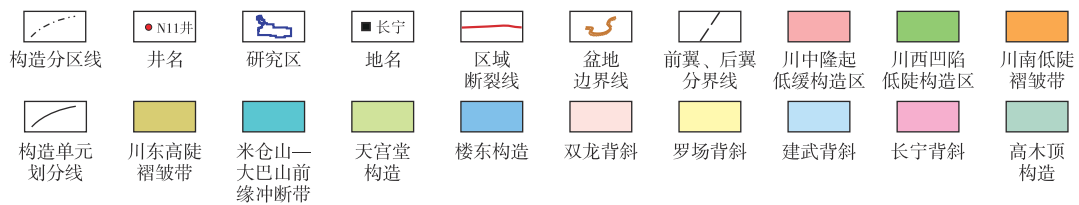


图1 四川盆地区域构造及研究区井位示意图(据参考文献[27]修改)

Fig. 1 Regional tectonic map and schematic diagram of well location of Sichuan Basin (modified from reference [27])

## 2.2 微量元素测试和同位素测试

### 2.2.1 微量元素测试

微量元素的检测采用电感耦合等离子体质谱仪(ICP-MS)。首先,称取0.1 g样品,放入特定容器中,对其

进行加热处理以除去有机物。接着,向容器中加入HNO<sub>3</sub>、HF和HClO<sub>4</sub>,密封后在140~150℃的高温环境下放置24 h,确保样品完全溶解。然后,进行去酸处理:开启密封容器,将其置于加热板上高温加热,直至酸完全去除,酸去除后,再向容器中加入HNO<sub>3</sub>,使溶液重新溶解,重复此步

骤,直至溶液完全澄清。最后,将澄清后的溶液转移至容量瓶中,定容至特定体积。此溶液直接用于ICP-MS测定。

### 2.2.2 同位素测试

对天然气进行取样。第一步,将井口阀门压力调节至2~6 MPa,以维持稳定的井压条件。第二步,通过减压装置将气体压力降至0.2~0.3 MPa。第三步,将降压后的气体注入预抽真空的铝制气体容器中,避免空气混入。为确保采样过程的纯净性,在关闭井口阀门之前,持续用天然气冲洗管路 $\geq 10$  min,最大限度地减少采样过程中空气的污染。随后,将每口井所采集的样品妥善运送至气体实验室,并在14 d内对全组分稳定惰性气体(包括He、Ne、Ar)进行详细分析。分析前,将气体样品转移至铜管,连接至真空提取与净化系统。经过提取和纯化流程:He、Ne气体在Helix SFT质谱仪中测定,标准误差分别为1.5%、1.3%;Ar则在ARGUS VI质谱仪中测定,标准误差为2.2%。整个分离过程通过Janis计算机控制的双头冷冻分离器实现高效分离。甲烷( $C_1$ )、乙烷( $C_2$ )含量及氦同位素( $\delta D$ )的测试,采用与HP 6890气相色谱仪联用的Delta V Plus同位素质谱仪进行分析。测得 $\delta^{13}C_1$ 、 $\delta^{13}C_2$ 与 $\delta D$ 的平均值分别为-27.94‰、-33.65‰和-148.36‰,所有数据均基于PDB和SMOW标准进行校准。

### 2.2.3 气体组分测试

气体组分测试所用的页岩气样品通过在钻井现场岩心解析获得。具体操作流程如下:将新鲜岩心置于饱和食盐水中,采用倒置漏斗与500 mL盐水瓶进行排水法收集,使采集到的气体体积占盐水瓶体积的1/3~1/2。随后,采用Shimadzu 2010气相色谱仪对气体组分( $CH_4$ 、 $C_2H_6$ 、 $C_3H_8$ 、 $C_4H_{10}$ 、 $C_5H_{12}$ 、 $N_2$ 、 $CO_2$ 、He、 $H_2$ )进行精确测定,分析过程遵循中华人民共和国国家标准《天然气的组分分析气象色谱法》(GB/T 13610—2020)的规定。

## 3 结果与讨论

### 3.1 页岩型氦气的生成机制及不同岩石生氦能力

前人研究表明,氦气的生成机制主要可分为岩浆脱气和放射性衰变2种类型<sup>[33]</sup>。其中,岩浆脱气是指氦气直接从岩浆挥发分中析出,这一过程通常伴随着高含量的 $N_2$ 或 $CO_2$ 气体进入储层,并以 $^3He$ 为主<sup>[34]</sup>;而放射性衰变则是指地壳中的氦源岩通过 $\alpha$ 衰变产生氦气,这些氦气溶于地下水进行运移,或伴随烃类气体在气藏中聚集,以 $^4He$ 为主<sup>[35]</sup>。在各类氦源岩中,富有机质页岩的生氦能力最为突出,是普通页岩的8倍;普通页岩和花岗岩的

生氦能力相近;而碳酸盐岩和砂岩的生氦能力较弱<sup>[36]</sup>。基于Th、U放射性衰变方程和放射性原理,蒙炳坤等<sup>[37]</sup>提出不同岩石的生氦速率公式,可计算每年单位质量岩石中产生的 $^4He$ 含量。通过对上扬子地区典型岩石样品的系统测量,他们发现不同类型岩石的单位质量年氦气生成量呈现以下规律:泥页岩>酸性岩>中性岩>砂岩>变质岩>碳酸盐岩>基性岩>超基性岩。生氦速率公式如下:

$$P(^4He)=0.1207\omega(U)+0.02868\omega(Th) \quad (1)$$

式中: $P(^4He)$ 为每年每克岩石中产生的 $^4He$ 量,单位 $cm^3/(g \cdot Ma)$ ;  $\omega(U)$ 和 $\omega(Th)$ 分别为页岩中U和Th的质量分数。

为更精确评估生氦能力,利用长宁五峰组—龙马溪组页岩的微量元素测试数据(表1),采用公式计算富有机质页岩的生氦速率。结果显示,该页岩具有良好的生氦能力,其生氦速率为 $2.15 \times 10^{-6} cm^3/(g \cdot Ma)$ (图2)。

工业级氦气多以微量组分形式赋存于烃类及非烃类(如 $CO_2$ 、 $N_2$ )气藏中<sup>[44]</sup>,其地球化学特征及成因机制对揭示氦源具有重要意义。长宁五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气以

表1 四川盆地长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组富有机质页岩U、Th质量分数

Table 1 Mass fractions of U and Th in organic-rich shales of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in Changning area, Sichuan Basin

样品编号	$\omega(Th)$	$\omega(U)$	样品编号	$\omega(Th)$	$\omega(U)$
N11-24	$20.7 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.20 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-29	$21.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.68 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-22	$22.8 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.25 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-28	$13.8 \times 10^{-6}$	$10.10 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-21	$29.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.24 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-27	$20.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.67 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-20	$25.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.60 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-26	$20.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.68 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-19	$29.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.41 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-25	$18.7 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.09 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-18	$20.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$11.90 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-24	$20.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.18 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-17	$17.4 \times 10^{-6}$	$23.50 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-23	$18.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.56 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-16	$15.8 \times 10^{-6}$	$15.90 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-22	$22.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.25 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-15	$13.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$17.80 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-21	$20.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.88 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-14	$13.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$19.00 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-20	$21.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$7.88 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-13	$15.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$33.80 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-19	$17.4 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.68 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-12	$9.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$18.90 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-18	$16.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$12.60 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-11	$16.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$35.90 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-11	$12.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$13.00 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-10	$7.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$23.50 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-10	$13.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$16.20 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-9	$11.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$65.70 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-9	$14.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$16.90 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-6	$11.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$19.40 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-5	$10.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$16.20 \times 10^{-6}$
N11-2	$18.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$11.90 \times 10^{-6}$	N15-2	$18.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$29.60 \times 10^{-6}$
N15-35	$20.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.38 \times 10^{-6}$	Y02-15	$19.1 \times 10^{-6}$	$8.70 \times 10^{-6}$
N15-34	$19.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.33 \times 10^{-6}$	Y02-14	$28.0 \times 10^{-6}$	$6.62 \times 10^{-6}$
N15-33	$20.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$4.49 \times 10^{-6}$	Y02-13	$21.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$10.90 \times 10^{-6}$
N15-32	$20.2 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.10 \times 10^{-6}$	Y02-9	$14.6 \times 10^{-6}$	$13.60 \times 10^{-6}$
N15-31	$22.8 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.63 \times 10^{-6}$	Y02-8	$10.3 \times 10^{-6}$	$18.40 \times 10^{-6}$
N15-30	$21.5 \times 10^{-6}$	$5.25 \times 10^{-6}$	Y02-5	$24.9 \times 10^{-6}$	$14.80 \times 10^{-6}$

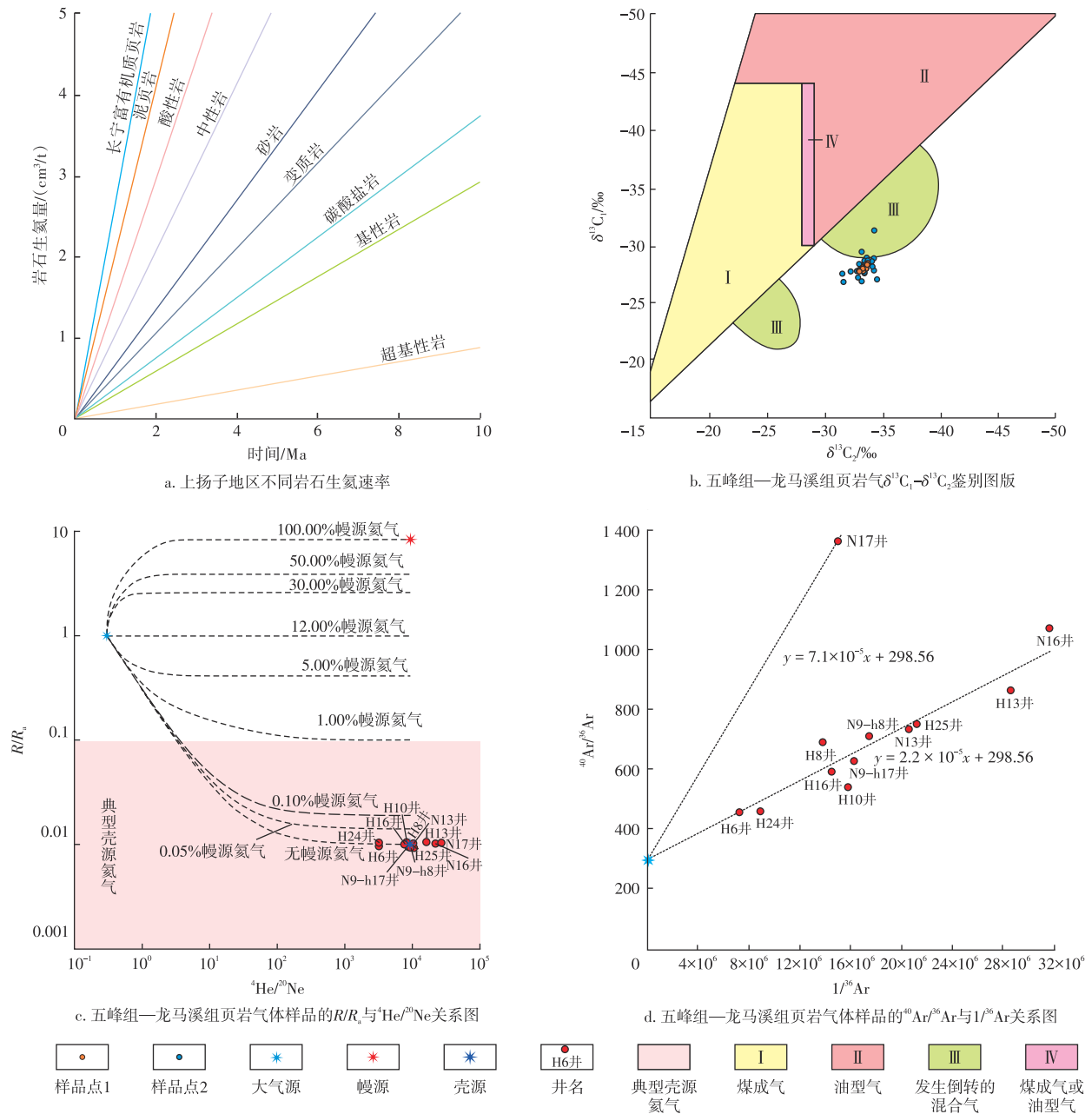


图2 长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩生氦速率及地化特征(据参考文献[38—43]修改)

Fig. 2 Helium generation rate and geochemical characteristics of shales in Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation, Changning area (modified from references [38-43])

甲烷为主(表2),体积分数介于74.61%~99.16%,平均值为93.30%;乙烷体积分数介于0.16%~0.47%,平均值为0.30%;重烃气( $C_2 \sim C_5$ )体积分数介于0.01%~0.06%,平均值为0.02%;干燥系数 $[C_1/(C_1+C_2+\dots+C_5)] > 0.99$ ,表明该页岩气为过成熟阶段生成的天然气。氦气体积分数介于0.02%~0.15%,平均值达0.07%,超过液化天然气工业标准(0.05%)<sup>[45]</sup>;伴生 $N_2$ 体积分数平均值为5.39%,显著高于 $CO_2$ (0.30%),且已有研究证实 $N_2$ 对氦气富集具协同效应<sup>[46]</sup>。

页岩气甲烷同位素( $\delta^{13}C_1$ )值介于-28.8‰~-27.3‰(表3),平均值为-27.9‰;乙烷碳同位素( $\delta^{13}C_2$ )值介于

-34.4‰~-32.8‰,平均值为-33.6‰。按照戴金星等<sup>[39]</sup>建立的 $\delta^{13}C_1$ - $\delta^{13}C_2$ 鉴别图版(图2b),样品点1皆分布于III区的混合倒转气区附近,与冯子齐等<sup>[47]</sup>(样品点2)测试结果基本相近,呈负序列分布。该现象虽与无机成因气表观相似,但实际成因与过成熟阶段二次裂解效应、乙烷瑞利分馏及水、含铁金属发生反应等次生作用所导致<sup>[48]</sup>。乙烷氢同位素( $\delta D_{C_1}$ )介于-153‰~-145‰,平均值为-148‰,均大于-180‰,符合海相咸水沉积环境成因特征。

放射性成因 $^4He$ 以及 $^{40}Ar$ 计算公式如下<sup>[50-51]</sup>:

$$^4He_{rad} = ^4He_m \times \frac{R_a - R_m}{R_a - R_c} \quad (2)$$

表2 四川盆地长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气组分体积分数测试结果

Table 2 Test results of volumetric fractions of shale gas components in Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation, Changning area, Sichuan Basin

样品号	体积分数/%										
	He	H <sub>2</sub>	N <sub>2</sub>	CO <sub>2</sub>	CH <sub>4</sub>	C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub>	C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>8</sub>	iC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	nC <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub>	iC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>	nC <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub>
N1-1	0.02	0.01	0.24	0.54	98.72	0.47	0.01	0	0	0	0
N1-2	0.02	0.01	0.20	0.47	98.83	0.46	0.01	0	0	0	0
N1-3	0.02	0	0.19	0.42	98.91	0.45	0.01	0	0	0	0
N1-4	0.02	0	0.22	0.37	98.92	0.45	0.01	0	0	0	0
N1-5	0.02	0	0.31	0.29	98.93	0.44	0.01	0	0	0	0
N1-6	0.02	0	0.25	0.37	98.89	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-7	0.02	0	0.12	0.30	99.11	0.43	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-8	0.02	0	0.17	0.29	99.06	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-9	0.02	0	0.23	0.30	98.99	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-10	0.02	0	0.20	0.29	99.03	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-11	0.02	0	0.13	0.26	99.13	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-12	0.02	0	0.15	0.26	99.10	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-13	0.02	0	0.16	0.27	99.09	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-14	0.02	0	0.32	0.26	98.93	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-15	0.02	0	0.14	0.22	99.16	0.44	0.03	0	0	0	0
N1-16	0.02	0	0.19	0.34	98.99	0.44	0.02	0	0	0	0
N1-17	0.02	0	0.41	0.52	98.51	0.44	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
N209-1	0.15	0	23.68	0.19	76.88	0.16	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	0
N209-2	0.08	0.80	23.68	0.24	74.61	0.20	0.02	0.01	0	0	0
N10	0.06	0.03	2.12	0.35	97.22	0.17	0.01	0	0	0	0
N24	0.10	0	0.47	0.18	98.84	0.40	0.01	0	0	0	0
N27	0.03	0	0.47	0.44	98.75	0.30	0.01	0	0	0	0

表3 四川盆地长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气稀有气体同位素测试结果(据参考文献[49]修改)

Table 3 Test results of rare gas isotopes in shale gas of Wufeng–Longmaxi Formation, Changning area, Sichuan Basin (modified from reference [49])

井名	<sup>3</sup> He/ <sup>4</sup> He (±1σ)	<sup>4</sup> He (±1σ)	<sup>20</sup> Ne (±1σ)	<sup>36</sup> Ar (±1σ)	<sup>4</sup> He <sub>rad</sub> (±1σ)	<sup>40</sup> Ar <sub>rad</sub> (±1σ)	δ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>1</sub> /‰	δ <sup>13</sup> C <sub>2</sub> /‰	δD <sub>C<sub>1</sub></sub> /‰
N16	10.2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (4)	1.80×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	0.82×10 <sup>-8</sup> (1)	3.16×10 <sup>-8</sup> (4)	1.80×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.44×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-28.1	-33.6	-147
H10	10.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (5)	1.95×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.36×10 <sup>-8</sup> (3)	6.32×10 <sup>-8</sup> (8)	1.95×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	1.53×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-28.0	-33.9	-145
H16	10.0×10 <sup>-3</sup> (4)	1.86×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.48×10 <sup>-8</sup> (3)	6.87×10 <sup>-8</sup> (9)	1.86×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.02×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-28.8	-34.4	-146
H24	10.4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (4)	1.54×10 <sup>-4</sup> (2)	4.77×10 <sup>-8</sup> (6)	11.20×10 <sup>-8</sup> (2)	1.54×10 <sup>-4</sup> (2)	1.78×10 <sup>-5</sup> (2)	-28.6	-34.1	-146
H6	9.6×10 <sup>-3</sup> (2)	1.89×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	5.85×10 <sup>-8</sup> (8)	13.70×10 <sup>-8</sup> (2)	1.89×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.14×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-27.8	-34.1	-149
N17	10.3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (3)	5.07×10 <sup>-4</sup> (8)	1.89×10 <sup>-8</sup> (2)	6.66×10 <sup>-8</sup> (9)	5.07×10 <sup>-4</sup> (8)	7.07×10 <sup>-5</sup> (9)			
H13	10.6×10 <sup>-3</sup> (3)	1.64×10 <sup>-4</sup> (2)	1.01×10 <sup>-8</sup> (1)	3.49×10 <sup>-8</sup> (5)	1.64×10 <sup>-4</sup> (2)	1.97×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-28.5	-34.3	-153
N9-h17	9.5×10 <sup>-3</sup> (3)	2.01×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.31×10 <sup>-8</sup> (3)	6.14×10 <sup>-8</sup> (8)	2.01×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.02×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-27.4	-33.6	-150
N9-h8	9.4×10 <sup>-3</sup> (3)	1.86×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	1.95×10 <sup>-8</sup> (3)	5.72×10 <sup>-8</sup> (7)	1.86×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.35×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-27.6	-32.9	-148
H25	9.3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (4)	1.66×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	1.56×10 <sup>-8</sup> (2)	4.71×10 <sup>-8</sup> (6)	1.66×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.13×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-27.4	-32.8	-148
N13	10.2×10 <sup>-3</sup> (4)	1.68×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	1.63×10 <sup>-8</sup> (2)	4.85×10 <sup>-8</sup> (6)	1.68×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.11×10 <sup>-5</sup> (3)	-27.8	-33.5	-148
H8	9.3×10 <sup>-3</sup> (2)	1.79×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	1.90×10 <sup>-8</sup> (2)	7.22×10 <sup>-8</sup> (9)	1.80×10 <sup>-4</sup> (3)	2.83×10 <sup>-5</sup> (4)	-27.3	-32.9	-152

注:σ为标准差。

$${}^{40}\text{Ar}_{\text{rad}} = {}^{40}\text{Ar}_{\text{m}} \times [1 - ({}^{40}\text{Ar}/{}^{36}\text{Ar})_{\text{a}} / ({}^{40}\text{Ar}/{}^{36}\text{Ar})_{\text{m}}] \quad (3)$$

式中: <sup>4</sup>He<sub>rad</sub> 和 <sup>40</sup>Ar<sub>rad</sub> 分别为放射性成因产生的 <sup>4</sup>He 和 <sup>40</sup>Ar; R<sub>a</sub> 和 ( <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar )<sub>a</sub> 为大气中 <sup>3</sup>He/<sup>4</sup>He 和 <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 的标准值; R<sub>c</sub> 假设为 0.01R<sub>a</sub>; <sup>4</sup>He<sub>m</sub>、<sup>40</sup>Ar<sub>m</sub> 分别为样品总 <sup>4</sup>He 测量值; R<sub>m</sub>、( <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar )<sub>m</sub> 分别为样品 <sup>3</sup>He/<sup>4</sup>He 和 <sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 的

测量值。

为厘清五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中氦气的成因类型(壳源型或幔源型),研究采用经典的同位素判别方法,即通过 <sup>3</sup>He/<sup>4</sup>He (R) 与大气标准值 (R<sub>a</sub>=1.384×10<sup>-6</sup>) 的比值 (R/R<sub>a</sub>) 结合 <sup>4</sup>He/<sup>20</sup>Ne 比值进行综合判别<sup>[52]</sup>。页岩气样品

的测试数据显示(图2c),所有数据点均分布于0.05%幔源氦气和无幔源氦气之间<sup>[53]</sup>,因此,认为五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中的氦气超过99.5%为壳源型氦气,是典型的壳源成因氦气。

### 3.2 壳源远源型对壳源近源型氦气的补充

前人将壳源型氦气分为远源型和近源型<sup>[54]</sup>,前者指由外部输入的氦气,后者则与页岩“原地”生氦的观点一致<sup>[55]</sup>。烃源岩热演化过程中,烃类天然气产量约为氦气的3 000倍<sup>[56]</sup>;若无外部氦源补充,内部生成的氦气将被烃类大幅稀释。氦气分子直径较小(0.260 nm),显著小于烃类(如CH<sub>4</sub>直径为0.414 nm),更易通过孔隙散失<sup>[57-58]</sup>,导致其含量进一步降低。因此,富氦天然气的形成需依赖外部强生氦、弱生烃的岩性气源(如酸性岩浆岩)<sup>[59]</sup>。五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中气体的氦含量超液化天然气工业标准,表明存在外部氦源补充。

前人研究指出,目前尚无有效方法准确区分这2种壳源型氦气<sup>[60]</sup>。四川盆地发育的地下流体可通过运移通道将水溶性气体带入圈闭,促进天然气藏形成<sup>[61]</sup>。喜山运动以来,长宁地区经历约4 000 m构造隆升,导致大量溶解气释放。LIU等<sup>[62]</sup>发现,威远气田氦气含量较同期高石梯—磨溪气田更高,主因是前者经历了4 000 m构造隆升。

<sup>4</sup>He/<sup>40</sup>Ar 理论值计算公式如下:

$${}^4\text{He}_{\text{rad}}/{}^{40}\text{Ar}_{\text{rad}} = (3.11 + 0.738\omega(\text{Th})/\omega(\text{U})) \times (\omega(\text{U})/\omega(\text{K})) \times 10^4 \quad (4)$$

式中: $\omega(\text{K})$ 为K的质量分数。

理论计算的<sup>4</sup>He/<sup>40</sup>Ar 原位产量为25.21,但实测值(6.32~12.63)显著偏低(表4)。<sup>4</sup>He与<sup>40</sup>Ar由放射性衰变生成,因其分子体积小、扩散能力强,多以水溶态赋存<sup>[63]</sup>。参考BALLENTINE等<sup>[64]</sup>研究,下地壳、中地壳和上地壳的<sup>4</sup>He/<sup>40</sup>Ar参考值分别为3.09、5.79和6.00。结合上述数据与实测结果,实际测量值与理论值的显著差异难以用良好的保存条件解释,推测长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩样品中的氦气可能受到深部地壳氦气的稀释作用。LIU等<sup>[65]</sup>通过对比川南地区长宁和威远气田水力压裂返排液的氢氧同位素组成,发现其趋势与寒武系、二叠系和三叠系地层页岩气井或常规井的返排水、采出水相似;同时,长宁和威远气田水力压裂返排液的Br/Cl比值也相似。由此认为,长宁地区与威远地区志留系地层水具有相似性,两地区志留系地下水与寒武系地下水具有相同的水源,显示出良好的连通性<sup>[66]</sup>。刘凯旋等<sup>[67]</sup>对威远气田氦气来源的研究中指出,筇竹寺组页岩与龙马溪组页岩均为威远富氦气田的形成提供充足的氦气和氩气来源。黄文明<sup>[68]</sup>和邓宾<sup>[69]</sup>发现川南中

表4 四川盆地长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气稀有气体同位素分析(据参考文献[70]修改)

Table 4 Analysis of rare gas isotopes in shale gas of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation, Changning area, Sichuan Basin (modified from reference [70])

井名	<sup>4</sup> He <sub>rad</sub> / <sup>40</sup> Ar <sub>rad</sub>	( <sup>40</sup> Ar/ <sup>36</sup> Ar) <sub>predicted</sub>	<sup>40</sup> Ar/ <sup>36</sup> Ar(±1σ)	成藏时间/ Ma
N16	7.4	524.5	1 071.0(4)	34.82
H10	12.8	420.9	540.0(4)	28.77
H16	9.3	406.0	590.0(1)	25.31
H24	8.6	353.2	458.0(1)	8.38
H6	8.8	353.2	455.0(1)	12.86
N17	7.2	600.5	1 360.0(2)	46.38
H13	8.3	485.0	864.0(3)	43.86
N9-h17	9.9	428.4	628.0(1)	30.67
N9-h8	7.9	427.5	710.0(2)	30.45
H25	7.8	438.4	751.0(2)	33.02
N13	8.0	436.0	733.0(2)	32.37
H8	6.4	397.5	690.0(1)	23.23

上寒武统一奥陶系普遍存在跨层流体迁移的现象,认为川南地区志留系、奥陶系和寒武系与震旦系中的流体是相互连通的。

五峰组—龙马溪组页岩的氦气可能源自页岩自身及深部地层(如前震旦系花岗岩、筇竹寺组页岩)<sup>[71]</sup>。氦气通过动态溶解—脱出循环(布朗运动、渗流、扩散等)参与运聚,形成“多源聚氦”的特征,包括壳源近源型和远源型2类<sup>[72]</sup>。这一模式验证了氦气在地壳中的多元生成与迁移机制。

### 3.3 氦气运移的时空分析

通过对<sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 比值及1/<sup>36</sup>Ar 比值关系的分析(图2d)及公式计算结果(表3)表明,五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中存在大气源Ar,其中,N17井所在混合单元斜率大于其他井所在回归线,表明N17井中的地壳源Ar含量高于其他井(表3)。这一发现与<sup>4</sup>He和<sup>40</sup>Ar同为放射性成因且同步生成的结论相呼应。因此,页岩中氦气来源并非均一性,N17井与其他井的氦气存在差异。天然气中的<sup>40</sup>Ar主要来自岩石中放射性元素K的衰变,而<sup>36</sup>Ar的唯一来源是源岩和储层中吸附的空气Ar。放射性成因的<sup>40</sup>Ar主要受控于母体元素<sup>40</sup>K的含量和衰变时间。根据放射衰变原理,随着源岩时代变老,地质演化时间增长,源岩中放射性<sup>40</sup>Ar增多,并且<sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar 比值随之增大<sup>[73]</sup>。通过对比发现,背斜后翼与前翼的U、Th、K元素含量相似(图3),然而,背斜前翼的2口井N17井与N16井相比其他井的<sup>40</sup>Ar<sub>rad</sub>值呈现出显著差异(表3)。这一结果表明,五峰组—龙马溪组页岩沉积后并非始终处于封闭状态,其内部环境可能发生过复杂变化。就背斜前翼而言,

N17井相较于N16井处于断裂系统更发育的区域。DONG等<sup>[74]</sup>的蚂蚁追踪技术研究证实,N17井区裂缝网络更为密集。这种构造差异导致深部流体在N17井具有更高的流通量,从而携带更多的稀有气体组分。而对于背斜后翼,由于受基底变形影响较小,储层孔隙度相对较大,其<sup>40</sup>Ar/<sup>36</sup>Ar比值普遍较低(455~590),特别是H6、H10、H16、H24等井区。这一特征表明背斜后翼接受了更多年轻流体来源的氦气,同时也反映该区域页岩储层的封闭时间较晚,氦气保存系统相对开放。

在确认研究区氦气存有外部运移,且五峰组—龙马溪组页岩可自身生成大量氦气的基础上,结合长宁地区的构造背景及前人对包裹体均一温度测试的结果<sup>[75]</sup>,对五峰组—龙马溪组页岩氦气的多源性进行了深入探讨。研究表明,流体活动过程中盐度波动特征显著:当储层封闭性强、成岩流体成分复杂时,盐度相应较高;系统开放时,会发生低盐度地层水交互作用,盐度随之降低。基于

研究区页岩中方解石包裹体的均一温度数据,可识别出3期流体活动,平均温度为135、142、166 °C(图4);结合区域构造背景和埋藏演化史模拟结果,判定其活动发生于古近纪—新近纪早期。再用3期包裹体的古盐度来反映当时地下水体的古盐度,发现古盐度呈现“高一低—高”的时间序列变化(表5),据此认为,长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩储层在喜山运动时期经历“封闭—开放—封闭”的复杂演化过程。

通过计算长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气体样品在封闭与开放体系中的<sup>4</sup>He积累时间(表4),结果显示:封闭体系下天然气样品的<sup>4</sup>He成藏时间集中在8.38~46.38 Ma,指示其最后气藏封闭时间为古近纪—新近纪早期,即喜山运动时期。这一结论与长宁地区磷灰石裂变径迹年代分析结果相符<sup>[76]</sup>,且显著晚于页岩沉积时期(440~445 Ma)。部分样品(如N17)的<sup>4</sup>He聚集时期接近或早于主要构造活动时间,与上述结论一致<sup>[77]</sup>。

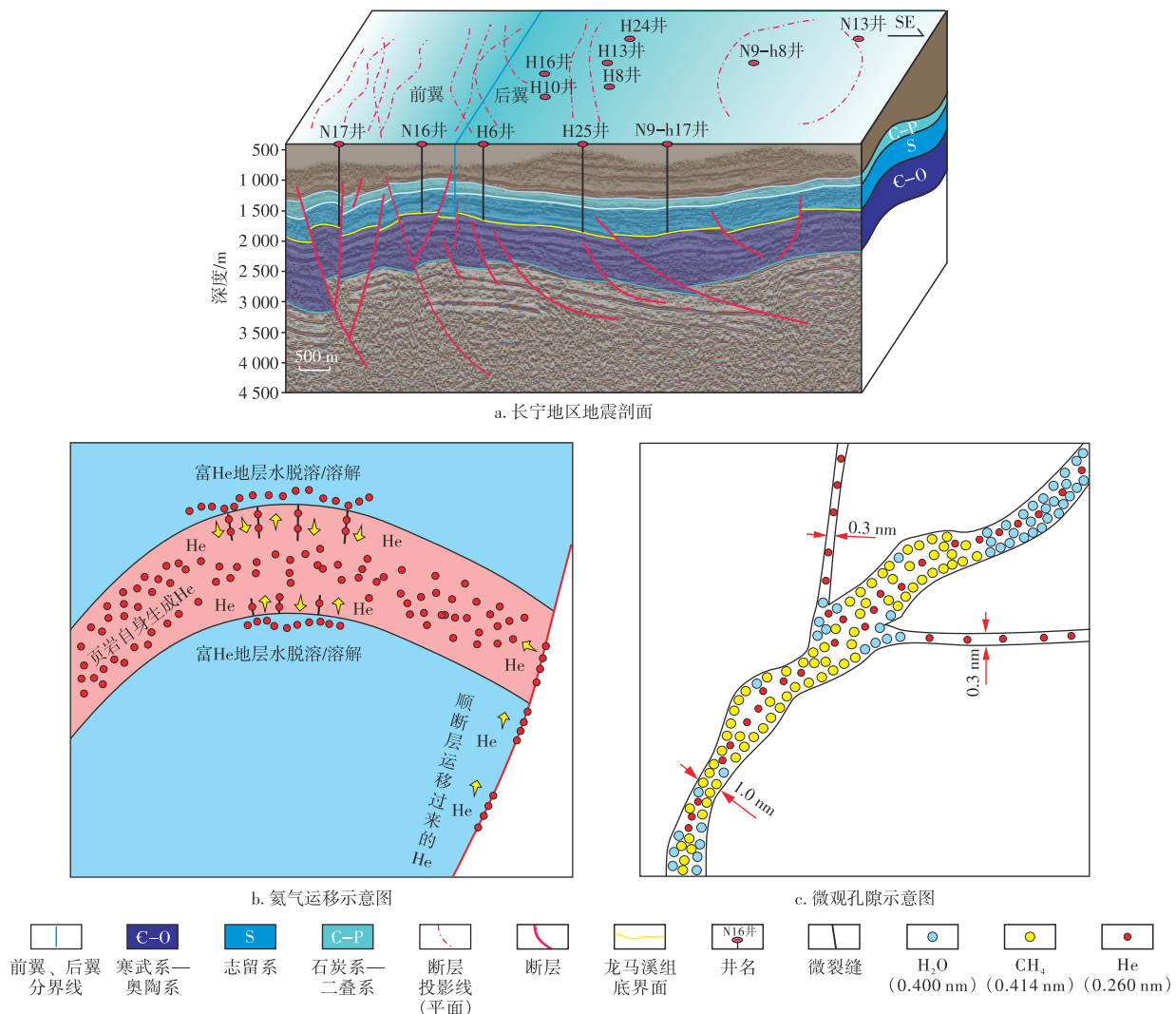
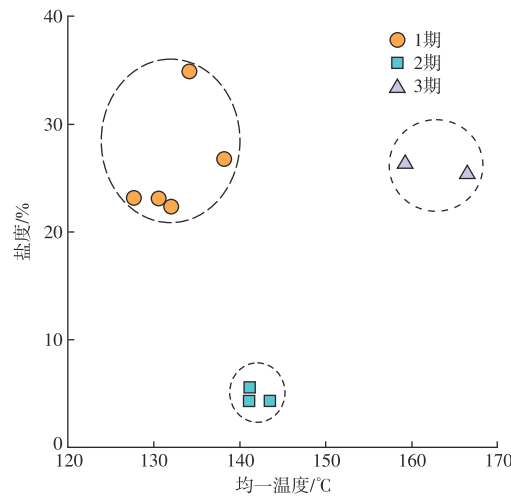


图3 四川盆地长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组壳源氦气运移模式

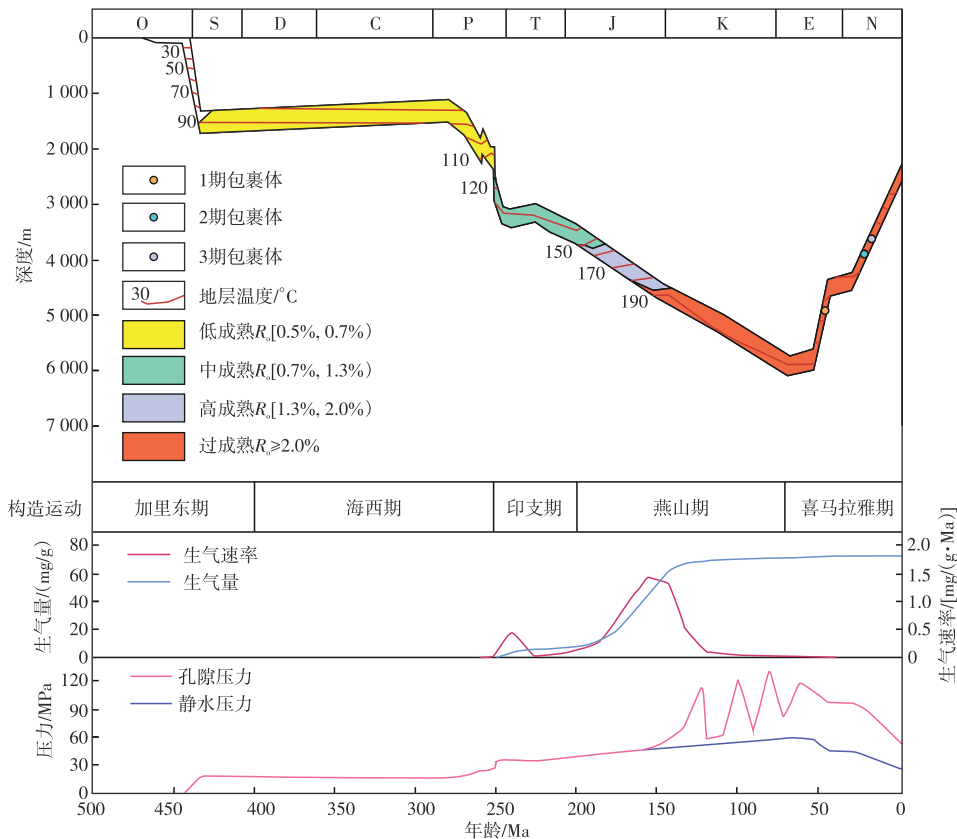
Fig. 3 Crust-source helium migration model of Wufeng-Longmaxi Formation in Changning area, Sichuan Basin

综上,氦气地球化学特征分析可揭示以下关键信息:1)长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中的氦气主要有2种来源:一是页岩自身生成的内源氦气,二是外部运移的外源氦气。2)内源氦气自页岩沉积后,通过放射性衰变持续生成并长期储存在五峰组—龙马溪组地层中。3)外源型氦气运移时间主要发生在古近纪—新近纪早期,受喜马拉雅运动影响,研究区基底发育断裂(图3),

为地壳深部富氦流体提供了垂向运移通道<sup>[78]</sup>,此时页岩储层处于开放状态。4)随深埋藏过程加剧,超深层黑色页岩层系因有机孔隙塌陷、压实作用导致孔隙度降低<sup>[79]</sup>,氦气运移受到制约:其中一部分氦气在背斜前翼稳定聚集,与外部流体交换受限,形成相对孤立的封闭型氦气系统;另一部分则因封闭时间较晚,与背斜前翼氦气系统的同位素组成产生差异。



a. 长宁地区龙马溪组页岩方解石包裹体均一温度-盐度交会图



b. 长宁地区龙马溪组页岩气与氦气成藏关键事件配置关系

注:O为奥陶系;S为志留系;D为泥盆系;C为石炭系;P为二叠系;T为三叠系;J为侏罗系;K为白垩系;E为古近系;N为新近系; $R_o$ 为镜质体反射率。

图4 四川盆地长宁地区龙马溪组页岩气与氦气成藏关键事件综合图(据参考文献[75]、[79]修改)

Fig. 4 Comprehensive map of key event configuration of shale gas and helium gas accumulation in Longmaxi Formation, Changning area, Sichuan Basin (modified from references [75] and [79])

表5 四川盆地长宁地区N209井筇竹寺组页岩包裹体测温和盐度统计(据参考文献[75]修改)

Table 5 Statistics of temperature measurements and paleosalinity of shale inclusions in Qiongzhusi Formation from Well N209, Changning area, Sichuan Basin (modified from reference [75])

期次	深度/m	宿主矿物	成因	类型	气/液/%	均一温度/°C	$\omega(\text{NaCl})/\%$
1	3 159.86	方解石	原生	盐水	8	127.7	23.18
					8	130.6	23.18
					8	132.1	22.38
					10	134.2	34.97
					10	138.2	26.80
2	3 097.00	方解石	原生	盐水	6	141.1	4.34
					6	141.2	5.56
					6	143.5	4.34
3	3 159.86	方解石	原生	盐水	8	159.2	26.44
					10	166.4	25.46

## 4 氦气资源量

氦气资源量的评价方法主要有2种<sup>[62,80]</sup>:成因法以及体积法。成因法主要通过U、Th元素放射性衰变计算氦气资源量,聂海宽等<sup>[81]</sup>构建的公式来定量评价页岩生成的氦气资源量,氦气生成体积量计算公式为:

$$Q = \left[ \frac{(3.115 \times 10^6 + 1.272 \times 10^5) \omega(\text{U}) + 7.710 \times 10^5 \omega(\text{Th})}{N_A} \right] \times V_m \times \rho_s \times v \times y \quad (5)$$

式中:Q为页岩生成的氦气量,单位 $\text{m}^3$ ;  $N_A$ 为阿伏伽德罗常数,单位 $\text{mol}^{-1}$ ;  $V_m$ 为气体的摩尔体积,单位 $\text{m}^3/\text{mol}$ ;  $\rho_s$ 为页岩的岩石密度,单位 $\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ;  $v$ 为页岩体积,单位 $\text{m}^3$ ;  $y$ 为时间,单位为a。

长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中U元素的质量分数平均值为 $13.48 \times 10^{-6}$ ,Th元素质量分数平均值为 $18.31 \times 10^{-6}$ 。五峰组—龙马溪组页岩形成至今约为 $4.45 \times 10^8$  a。工区内38口井中, $\omega(\text{TOC}) > 3\%$ 的优质页岩厚度平均值为22.6 m,分布面积为8 800  $\text{km}^2$ 。估算出长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩形成至今累计生成的氦气量约为 $4.76 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。

体积法基于天然气藏中氦气含量,通过气藏探明地质储量与气田的平均氦气含量乘积计算氦气资源量,基于赵圣贤等<sup>[82]</sup>的研究,长宁五峰组—龙马溪组页岩气探明地质储量高达 $4 400 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。结合气测样品数据(氦气体积分数为0.065%)进行初步估算,该区氦气资源量约为 $2.86 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。对此表明,这一数据远小于五峰组—龙马溪组页岩形成至今累计生成的氦气量,其原因主要在于当构造运动导致天然气组分流失时,氦气会优先散

失<sup>[83]</sup>。与外源氦气相比,内源氦气仍为氦气主要来源,伴随流体运移过来的外源氦气因其运移系数较低(0.5%~1.5%)<sup>[84]</sup>,为次要来源。

鉴于选取的页岩和天然气样品数据源自高烃类含量气藏,由于大量烃类气体的存在,测试样品中的氦气含量往往被稀释而降低<sup>[85]</sup>。相比之下,对于那些尚未进行钻井取样、具有低生烃强度和低烃类气体丰度的区域,其氦气含量可能会更高<sup>[86]</sup>,从而导致氦气的实际资源量被低估。因此,长宁五峰组—龙马溪组的氦气资源量至少为 $2.86 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。

## 5 结论

1) 长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩中U(最高 $65.7 \times 10^{-6}$ )、Th(最高 $29.6 \times 10^{-6}$ )含量高,具备强生氦潜力。样品 $R/R_a \approx 0.01$ 及 $^4\text{He}/^{20}\text{Ne}$ 比值指示典型壳源氦气特征。背斜前翼、后翼U、Th、K含量相近,但后翼 $^{40}\text{Ar}_{\text{rad}}$ 含量显著高于前翼。结合 $^4\text{He}/^{40}\text{Ar}$ 理论值与实测值差异,推测深部地壳氦气对页岩原生氦产生混合作用,形成壳源近源与远源混合型氦气。

2) 长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩氦气主要有2种来源:一是页岩自身生成的内源氦气;二是外源型氦气。内源氦气自页岩沉积以来一直以缓慢的放射性衰变形式储存在五峰组—龙马溪组地层中;外源型氦气运移时间主要发生在古近纪—新近纪早期,以基底大断裂作为运移通道。其中,内源氦气为氦气的主要来源。

3) 通过成因法计算得出长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组页岩在自然形成过程中至今累计生成的氦气量约为 $4.76 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。利用体积法计算得出长宁地区五峰组—龙马溪组氦气资源量至少为 $2.86 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$ 。

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