Accepted Manuscript

Geochemistry and origin of continental natural gas in the western Sichuan basin, China

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PII: S1875-5100(17)30402-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.jngse.2017.10.014

Reference: JNGSE 2326

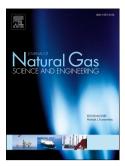
To appear in: Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering

Received Date: 15 July 2017

Revised Date: 12 October 2017 Accepted Date: 28 October 2017

Please cite this article as: Liu, Y., Chen, D., Qiu, N., Fu, J., Jia, J., Geochemistry and origin of continental natural gas in the western Sichuan basin, China, *Journal of Natural Gas Science & Engineering* (2017), doi: 10.1016/j.jngse.2017.10.014.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

- 1 Geochemistry and origin of continental natural gas in the Western Sichuan basin, China
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- 9 Abstract:
- 10 The molecular compositions and stable carbon and hydrogen isotopes of natural gases of Jurassic
- and Upper Triassic strata in western Sichuan Basin were investigated to assess the origin, maturity,
- sources. Then the results were compared with those of central Sichuan Basin. Results show that
- the natural gas in Western Sichuan basin is wet gas and the dry coefficient is higher than that of
- 14 central Sichuan basin. The stable carbon and hydrogen isotopes represent a positive carbon
- isotopic series of alkanes (i.e. $\delta^{13}C_1 < \delta^{13}C_2 < \delta^{13}C_3$). Continental natural gases in Sichuan Basin
- mainly belong to coal-derived gases, and only the gases from Jurassic strata in central Sichuan
- 17 basin are oil-derived gases. Carbon dioxide is mainly abiogenic, with some biogenic. The
- abiogenic carbon dioxide is a result of the thermal metamorphism of carbonates. The natural gas in
- 19 the Sichuan Basin mainly come from mature and high mature stage, while only the gases of
- 20 Jurassic strata in central Sichuan Basin were generated in the mature stage. The Jurassic natural
- gas in western Sichuan basin possibly originated from a mixture of T_3X^3 and T_3X^5 black
- mudstones with low thermal maturity. However, the oil-derived gases of Jurassic strata in central
- industries with low thorntal maturity. However, the on derived gases of variable status in contain
- 23 Sichuan basin were found to come from Ziliujing-baitianba source rock. The deep Triassic natural
- 24 gases in Western and Central Sichuan basin originated from the nearby or in situ source rocks of
- 25 Xujiahe formation.
- 26 Keywords: Stable isotope, Light hydrocarbon, Sources of natural gas, Continental natural gas,
- 27 Sichuan basin

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- 29 1 Introduction
- Natural gas is mainly composed of hydrocarbons and non-hydrocarbons such as CO₂, N₂, H₂,
- 31 H₂S and noble gases, such as He and Ar. The chemical compositions of alkanes combined with
- 32 stable carbon and hydrogen isotopes can provide information on the origin of natural gases and
- 33 assess gas-source correlations. Non-hydrocarbon gases are widely applied in natural gas genesis
- 34 identification, maturity analysis, migration tracing, and gas source identification (Strapoć et al.,
- 35 2007, 2008; Dai et al., 2012a, 2012b; Sun et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017; Ozima and Podosek,
- 36 2002; Burnard et al., 2013; Kotarba and Nagao, 2008; Prinzhofer et al., 2010; Prinzhofer, 2013;

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