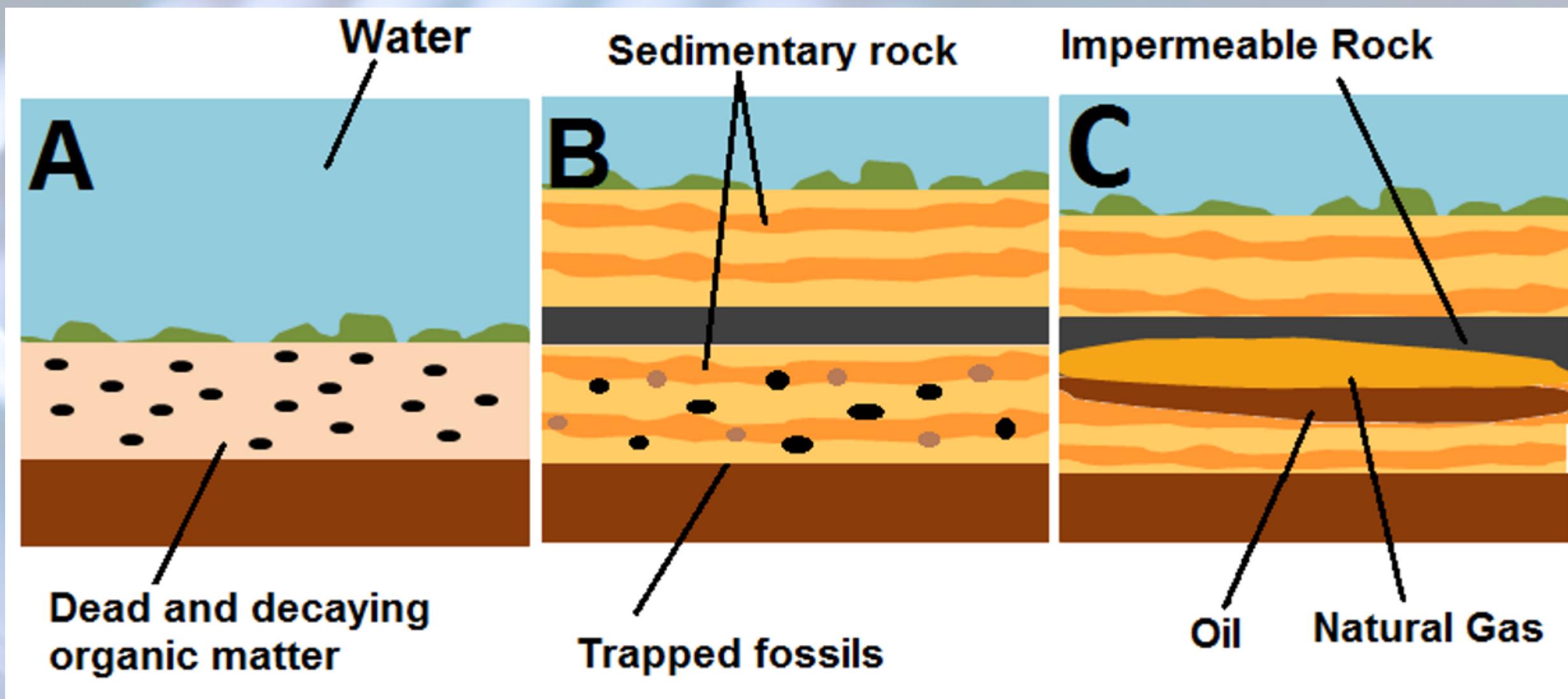


Le gaz naturel

Composé de :

- méthane
- propane
- butane
- éthane
- pentane

Formation



Pyrolyse =
décomposition
du kérósène.
Expulse deux
hydrocarbures :
le
gaz naturel et le
pétrole

Nature

Thermogénique : provient de la transformation de matière organique sous l'effet de la pression et de la chaleur

Biogénique : généré à partir de la fermentation de bactéries présentes dans les sédiments organiques.

Nature

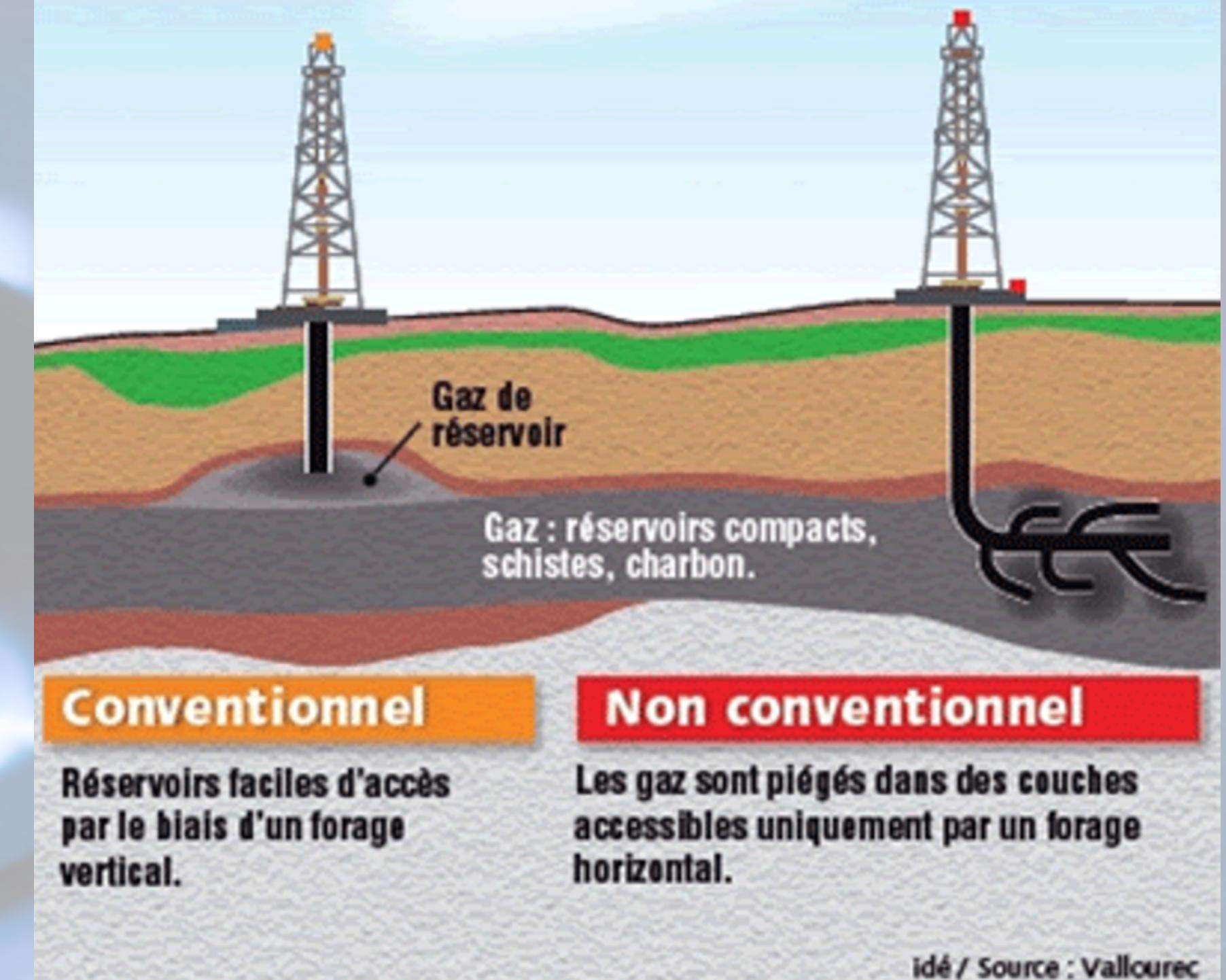
Gaz conventionnels :

- gisement facile d'accès
- garantit un taux de récupération des ressources de 80%

Gaz non conventionnels :

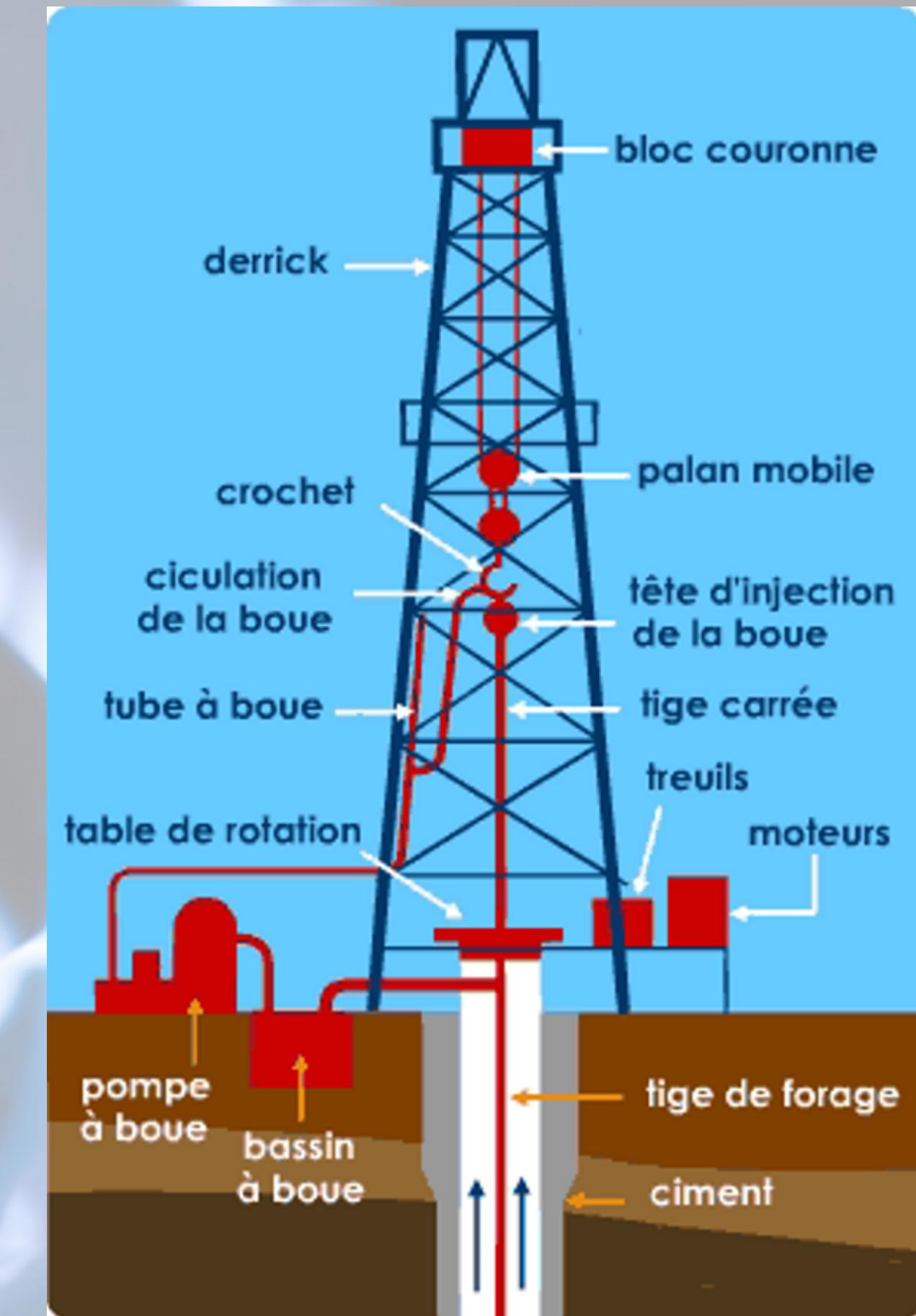
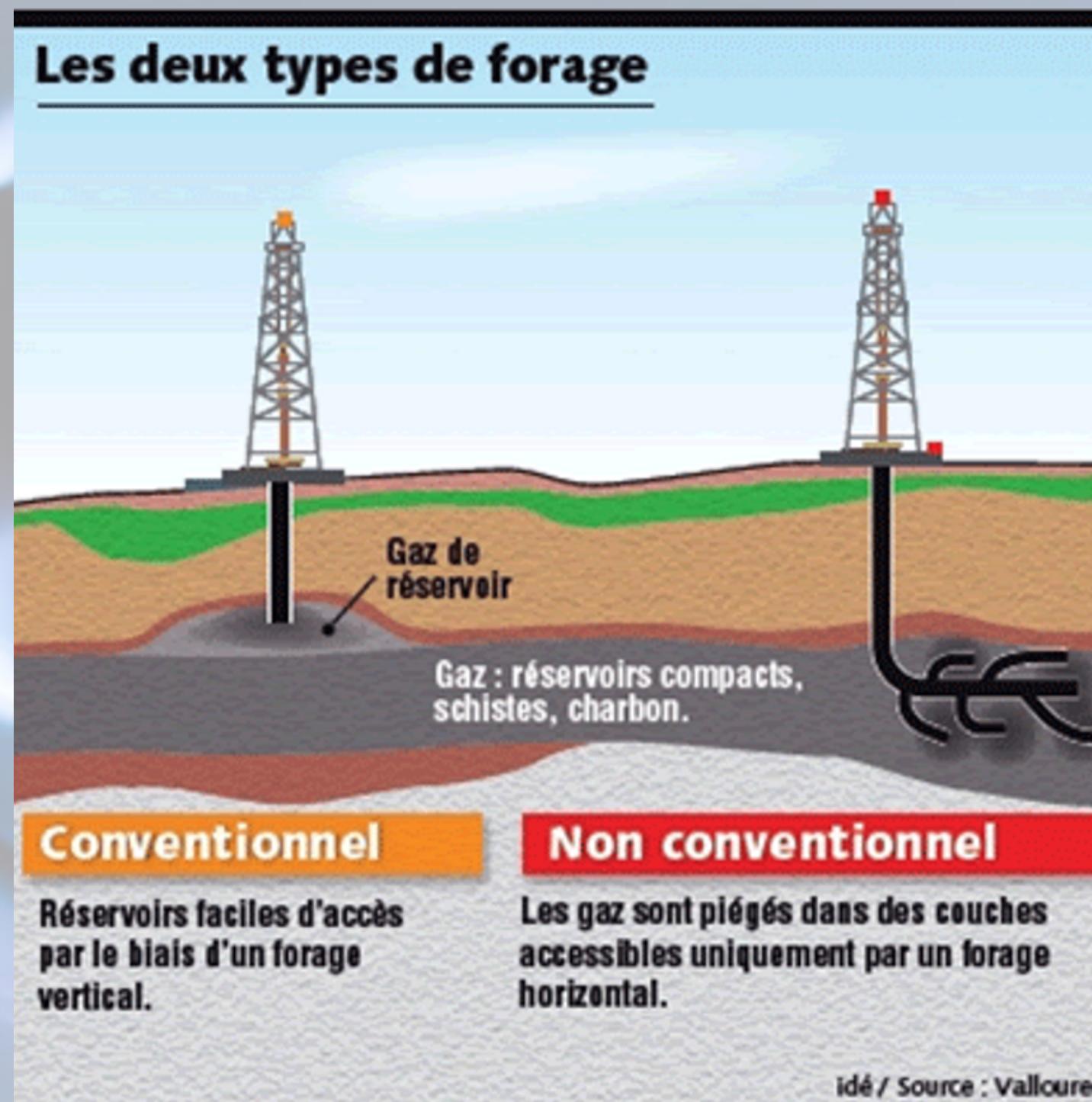
- difficiles à extraire
- taux de récupération de 20% en moyenne

Les deux types de forage



idé / Source : Vallourec

Exploitation



Transport

Forme gazeuse :
Gazoducs



Forme liquide GNL : (-161°C)
Méthaniers



Utilisation

L'une des unités employées pour déterminer le pouvoir énergétique d'un gaz est la BTU (British Thermal Unit) : cette unité internationale indique la quantité de gaz nécessaire pour éléver la température d'une livre d'eau d'un degré Fahrenheit. Une BTU équivaut à près de 1 055 J.

Texte

sciencedirect.com / 256 mots

The Cornell University study indicates that natural gas production is responsible for two-thirds of the sizeable rise in global methane emissions between 2008 and 2014 – with shale gas produced by fracking accounting for more than half of this increase. So how could so much be escaping?

Multiple stages of the fracking process, in which shale rock is fractured to release trapped oil or gas, result in gas being deliberately vented or flared. In the USA, during commercial extraction, gas not suitable for consumption may be vented or flared. Gas is similarly vented to regulate pressure during compression and storage. Wells and pipelines are also emptied whenever they need routine testing or maintenance, so that works can be performed without risk of explosion.

In addition to these deliberate and necessary processes, a proportion of methane emissions from fracking is accidentally released, due to leaks and other more infrequent but more serious incidents. For example, in Argentina's Vaca Muerta, one of the largest shale reserves in the world, there were more than two leaks or spills a day on average in 2018. The borehole can also leak after the well is decommissioned. Emissions like these aren't restricted to fracked gas.

"Conventional" oil and gas fields – those in which the oil and gas is more readily accessible – also have pressure venting requirements and are susceptible to leaks and occasionally even blowouts.

So how do you tell one source of methane from another? The key is that methane gas from shale has a different chemical signature to conventionally extracted gas.

Concordancier

Terme EN	Terme FR	Source
shale gas	gaz de schiste	https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/projet-loi-hydrocarbures-est-adop
frack	fracturation hydraulique	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT0000243
shale rock	roche schisteuse	https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichJuriUdi.do?idTexte=JURITEXT0000069
well	puis	https://www.google.fr/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&cad=b
pipeline	gazoduc	https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/infrastructures-et-logistique-gazie
borehole	Trou de forage	http://www.rncp.cnnp.gouv.fr/grand-public/visualisationFiche?format=fr&fie
decommission	mettre hors service	http://www.normandie.developpement-durable.gouv.fr/consultation-du-pub
conventional oil and gas fields	champs de pétrole et de gaz conventionnel	https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/ressources-en-hydrocarbures-fran