

基于控制储量升级率的油气探明储量增长趋势研究

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摘要: 油气探明储量增长趋势研究是油公司制定合理的勘探开发战略的基础。以某油公司为例, 总结了该公司近10 a来控制储量对新增探明储量的贡献率, 发现近3 a稳定控制储量贡献率在50%左右。控制储量升级率可分为新增控制储量升级率和累积控制储量升级率, 研究结果表明, 累积控制储量升级率对预测下一年度新增探明储量的增长更有指导意义。考虑到近几年新增控制储量品质相近, 利用累积控制储量和新增探明储量的关系, 建立了预测下一年度新增探明储量的公式, 预测值与实际值误差为9%, 该方法可为勘探开发决策部门提供参考。

关键词: 控制储量 探明储量 控制储量贡献率 控制储量升级率 储量预测

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石油是重要的能源和战略资源, 其供需形势直接影响国家经济安全和社会稳定。对于中国油气储量和增长趋势方面, 许多学者曾做过大量卓有成效的工作^[1-9]。根据勘探、开发各个阶段对油藏的认识程度, 按照石油天然气资源、储量分类可将石油地质储量划分为探明、控制和预测3级^[10]。年度新增探明储量的来源一般可分为直接探明(即当年发现、当年探明)、控制升探明、预测升探明及其他^[11], 对其来源进行深入探讨, 可以预测新增探明储量的增长趋势。

1 控制储量贡献率分析

由控制储量升级而来的探明储量占年度新增探明储量的百分比称为控制储量贡献率。通过对某油公司1990—1999年度新增探明储量的构成分析可见, 控制储量贡献率最低为24%, 最高可达78%, 近3 a稳定在50%左右(图1), 已成为新增探明储量

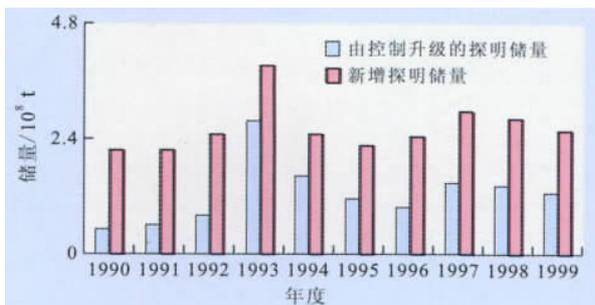


图1 某油公司1990—1999年度新增探明储量构成

的主体。

2 可升级控制储量的时间构成

将控制储量按上报时间分为1 a、2~3 a、4~5 a、6~10 a和超过10 a共5个时间段。对某油公司1993—1999年7 a控制储量升级构成(表1)进行统计发现: 在当年累积控制储量中, 上报时间为1 a的控制储量对升级的贡献最大, 占当年控制储量升级的38%~82%, 平均为66%; 上报时间为2~3 a的控制储量对升级的贡献次之, 占当年控制储量升级的5%~54%, 平均为25%; 上报时间为4~10 a的控制储量每年升级量较少, 平均仅为6%; 上报时间10 a以上的控制储量, 平均贡献率仅为3%。

表1 某油公司1993—1999年控制储量升级

按年度分析所占比例 %

年度	上报时间 / a				
	1	2~3	4~5	6~10	>10
1993	38	54	3	5	0
1994	76	22	0	0	1
1995	81	11	1	1	5
1996	82	5	11	3	0
1997	81	19	0	0	0
1998	57	33	5	2	3
1999	51	38	6	4	2

由此可见, 当年累积控制储量中近3 a提交的

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储量升级潜力最大,其贡献率近几年平均可达 91%,上报时间超过 5 a 的储量升级比例较小。因此,当上报控制储量区域内勘探投入、技术进步等方面变化不大时,对控制储量升级预测,以当年累积控制储量中近 3 a 的储量为基础即可,但考虑到预测基数占累积控制储量的比例,一般取近 5 a 提交的储量。

3 控制储量升级率分析

由控制储量升级而来的探明储量占控制储量的比例称为控制储量升级率。根据控制储量时间构成的不同,可细分为新增控制储量升级率和累积控制储量升级率。

对某年度新增控制储量,升级为探明储量的占其比例称为新增控制储量升级率。根据对其跟踪评价年限的不同,一般分为 1 a 和 5 a 新增控制储量升级率,它更能反映该年度新增控制储量的品质。

累积控制储量升级率是指由控制储量升级而来的探明储量占累积控制储量的比例。由于当年累积控制储量中近 5 a 提交的储量升级潜力最大,所以笔者所提到的累积控制储量是指当年累积控制储量中近 5 a 提交的储量。累积控制储量升级率具有较强的时间性,可用来预测下一年度控制储量的升级潜力。

3.1 新增控制储量升级率

经统计,某油公司在 1991—1999 年新增控制储量为 $27.837 0 \times 10^8$ t,新增储量主要分布在 7 个盆地中,对每个盆地的升级情况进行跟踪统计(表 2),可以看出:①年度控制储量品质优良,1 a 新增控制储量升级率高;②目前发现控制储量多的盆地的 3 和 5 a 新增控制储量升级率较高,在保证每年都有稳定的工作量投入的情况下,储量升级稳定,仍然是今后探明储量增长的主要阵地(表 2)。

表 2 某油公司新增控制储量升级率统计

盆地	新增控制储量/ 10^8 t	升级率, %		
		1 a	3 a	5 a
1	13.09	18.8	42.3	44.0
2	7.89	61.8	81.2	85.2
3	1.71	22.5	35.9	39.7
4	1.00	36.5	33.8	29.2
5	0.78	30.9	28.0	28.3
6	0.64	19.3	16.4	22.0
7	0.35	9.0	5.7	6.4

3.2 累积控制储量升级率

拟合了某油公司 1993—1999 年累积控制储量与其升级率之间的关系,发现两者存在较好的相关性。1994 年累积控制储量升级率最高,达到 24%,1998 年为 16%,近 3 a 呈上升趋势(图 2)。

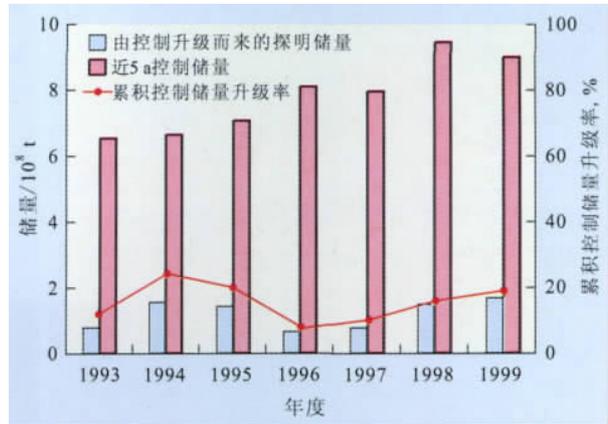


图 2 某油公司 1993—1999 年累积控制储量升级率分布

4 控制储量升级预测

科学地预测探明储量增长规律,可以促进勘探开发的合理部署,提高经济效益。通过累积控制储量升级率预测下一年度新增探明储量的计算式为

$$N_i = \frac{KN_i}{Q} \quad (1)$$

式中: N_i 为下一年度新增探明储量, 10^4 t; K 为累积控制储量升级率, %; N_i 为累积控制储量, 10^4 t; Q 为控制储量贡献率, %。

截至 1998 年底,某油公司东部探区累积控制储量为 $8.024 333 \times 10^8$ t,近 5 a 上报的控制储量为 $4.792 235 \times 10^8$ t。取近 3 a 东部探区控制储量贡献率的平均值,为 37%。取近 5 a 东部探区累积控制储量升级率的平均值,为 13%。利用式(1)计算下一年度新增探明储量为 $1.683 7 \times 10^8$ t。1999 年东部探区实际新增探明储量为 $1.549 543 \times 10^8$ t,预测值与实际值误差为 9%,可以为勘探部署决策提供科学依据。

对某油公司 2005 年新增探明储量进行预测。截至 1999 年底,累积控制储量为 $13.978 456 \times 10^8$ t,近 5 a 上报的控制储量为 $9.137 966 \times 10^8$ t,占累积控制储量的 66%。近 3 a 由控制储量转化的探明储量占新增探明储量的比例呈上升趋势,取值为 50%(图 1)。由于累积控制储量升级率对预测结果影响较大,所以分别取近 5 a 累积控制储量升级率算

数平均值和近 5 a 累积控制储量升级率分区域(东部、西部、南方)加权平均值,分别为 14% 和 15%。利用式(1)进行计算,当累积控制储量升级率取算数平均值时,计算结果为 2.5586×10^8 t,当累积控制储量升级率取加权平均值时,计算结果为 2.7413×10^8 t,由此预测 2005 年新增探明储量为 $2.5586 \times 10^8 \sim 2.7413 \times 10^8$ t。

5 结 论

近几年每年由控制储量升级而来的探明储量平均占年新增探明储量的 50%,当年累积控制储量中近 5 a 提交的储量升级潜力最大,所以当上报控制储量区域内勘探投入、技术进步等方面变化不大时,对控制储量升级预测,以当年累积控制储量中近 5 a 的储量为基础即可。发现控制储量多的盆地升级率较高,今后仍然是探明储量增长的主要阵地。在勘探投资和勘探技术基本稳定的情况下,应用下一年度新增探明储量的预测公式,计算某油公司 2005 年新增探明储量为 $2.5586 \times 10^8 \sim 2.7413 \times 10^8$ t。

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19(2):81–83.

Abstract: Inadequate natural energy and poor transmission of pressure will give rise to deep pressure decline after putting into development in low permeable reservoir. Pressure decline will induce damages to rock physical properties and flowing character, i. e. reservoir rock presents stress sensitivity. Simulating changing process of reservoir pressure by flowing test, threshold pressure gradients at different effective overburden pressures are tested, and relationship between threshold pressure gradients and effective overburden pressures is studied. With mercury–injection test, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometry analysis and rock mechanics test, changing mechanism for threshold pressure gradients in changing process of reservoir pressure is thoroughly analyzed. It was understood that, the threshold pressure gradients increases with reservoir pressure declines, i. e. threshold pressure gradients is sensitive to stress. It is also indicated that the lower the rock permeability, the bigger the increasing amplitude of threshold pressure gradients, which means that the stress sensitivity is stronger. It is suggested that, when calculating rational spacing between wells, it is necessary to consider the effect of reservoir pressure maintenance level on threshold pressure gradients.

Key words: low permeability; threshold pressure gradient; stress sensitivity; net overlying pressure; pore throat

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Zhang Xing, Yang Shenglai, Zhang Ling et al. Experimental study on factors of KlinKenberg permeability in low permeable gas reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2):84–86.

Abstract: CNPC found a low–permeability gas reservoir with CO₂ in Jilin oil fields. Because the rock properties and fluid properties are unique, it is not accurate to analysis the effects of gas slippage effect on KlinKenberg permeability and penetration capacity. In view of this specificity, they are determined and analyzed by single–phase gas flow laboratory experiments. Experimental studies show that the KlinKenberg effect is found in the gas flow process in core and the influence factors are important including the core type, confining pressure, gas type and temperature. The KlinKenberg permeability of porosity core is higher than that of micro–fracture core. With the increasing of confining pressure, the slop of permeability–mean pressure curve is not changed, but the KlinKenberg permeability and its amplitude are decreased. Because of the different molecular weights, the KlinKenberg permeability of carbon dioxide (big molecular weight) is higher than that of natural gas and nitrogen gas (small molecular weight). The influence of temperature on gas flow at low temperature is greater than that at high temperature, that is, the KlinKenberg permeability of 20 °C is higher than that of 50, 80 and 140 °C.

Key words: low–permeability gas reservoir; KlinKenberg permeability; gas slippage effect; influence factor; KlinKenberg effect

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Li Lianjiang. Study on drainage gas pattern for offshore gas wells, Chengdao oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2):87–89.

Abstract: After the condensate gas wells have been flooded, the choice of drainage gas recovery plan must be considered with the specific production environmental restrictions. In the paper, according to different stages conditions of the liquid production and gas production in a condensate gas well, the approximate drainage gas process pattern for offshore gas wells is studied by the well-bore temperature and pressure drop models. And, an effective feasible and economic drainage gas technology, the electric pump drainage gas recovery scheme, is put forward. Through the implementation of drainage gas recovery scheme, the natural gas output of the well is improved. The drainage gas schemes adopted by the gas well at different production stage can also be referenced for other gas wells nearby.

Key words: condensate gas wells; pressure drop model; temperature drop model; water–out gas production technique; Chengdao oilfield

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Zhuang Li, Zhang Ling. Growth trend study of proved oil and gas reserves based on the upgrade rate of probable reserves. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2):90–92.

Abstract: Oil and gas reserves growth trend prediction research is the key factor for the oil company to make exploration and development strategy. From the study of contribution of probable reserves to the increased proved reserves of one oil company for ten years, it shows a steady rate at about 50% in the last three years. Upgrade rate of probable reserves can be classified into yearly increased and accumulative probable reserves upgrade rate. Research shows that the accumulative probable reserves upgrade rate has more significant meaning for the prediction of the growth of incased proven reserves next year. Considering the quality of increased probable reserves is very close in the recent years, based on the relationship of increased proved reserves with the accumulative probable reserves, a formula is summarized for the prediction of increased proved reserves, with convincing results tested with actual data. This method can be used by the exploration and development decision–making departments.

Key words: controlled reserve; proved reserve; contribution of controlled reserve; upgrading of controlled reserve; reserve prediction

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Wang Shuhua, Wei Ping. SEC reserves dynamic evaluation and analysis. *PGRE*, 2012, 119(2):93–94.

Abstract: Since Sinopec's public offering in New York and London in 1999, there are great challenges to bring domestic reserves management more in line with international practice, SEC methods and concepts of oil and gas reserves evaluation are having great shock on the domestic reserves calculation and management. Based on our decade years' experiences in domestic reserves calculation, examination and SEC reserves evaluation, this paper analyzes 5 methods in SEC reserves evaluation: analogy, volume, production decline, material balance and reservoir modeling methods; herein, we present the object, basis, scope and conditions in