

海洋深水区速度规律及速度场建立 以白云凹陷为例

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摘要 崎岖海底和海洋深水区速度的复杂性导致沉积层构造畸变、深度预测难度大, 严重制约了深水区的油气勘探。利用测井速度、VSP速度对白云凹陷速度结构特征和影响因素进行了分析, 结果表明, 地层速度与海水深度不存在必然的联系, 沉积环境的差别是陆架、陆坡深水区速度异常的根本原因, 陆架坡折带是界定地层速度异常的关键。理论模型正演方法研究表明, 叠前相干速度反演的精度高、可操作性强, 是解决速度异常的有效方法。利用测井速度、叠前相干反演速度及地震叠加速度的优势互补, 建立了白云凹陷时深转换速度场, 较好地解决了深水区崎岖海底造成的构造畸变问题。利用建立的时深转换速度场转换得到B19井和B20井的深度, 与实际钻井深度相比, T_{50} 反射层深度误差分别为6和7 m, 大幅提高了海洋深水区深度预测的精度。

关键词 海洋深水区 速度结构 叠前相干 速度反演 时深 转换速度场 白云凹陷

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随着海洋油气勘探向深水区发展, 崎岖海底和海洋深水区速度的复杂性导致的构造可信度低、深度预测难度大等问题已经制约了深水区的油气勘探。海洋深水区海底崎岖严重, 造成下伏沉积层构造畸变, 白云凹陷B1井区勘探实践已经证实为一个比较完整的背斜构造, 但在等 T_0 构造图上表现为中间存在鞍部的2个背斜, 如果没有准确的速度场进行校正, 很可能会形成假构造。在对白云凹陷深水区B构造部署的B9井进行深度预测时, 根据浅水区已钻井的测井速度进行预测, 21 Ma的深度为4 140 m, 而该井实际钻达21 Ma的深度为3 655 m, 误差为485 m, 精度难以满足油气勘探的要求。

地层速度的准确性直接影响深度预测的精度, 对于地层速度的特征存在3种不同观点: ①深水区与浅水区地层速度没有本质的区别; ②深水区地层受上覆海水的压实作用大, 同时代的等厚地层在深水区地层速度大^[1]; ③海水深度越大, 地层速度越低^[2]。但随着勘探程度的提高, 这3种观点都与实际钻井的测井速度存在矛盾。

目前中外建立速度场的方法很多^[3-9], 归纳起来不外乎2种: ①运用VSP速度拟合得到拟合速度进行时深转换^[2]; ②采用测井速度校正地震叠加速度, 建立平均速度场^[7-9]进行时深转换。但这2种速度场建立方法都已经不能满足海洋深水区勘探生产

的需求。

1 速度规律

层速度 选取白云凹陷及周边具有代表性的16口探井, 其中白云凹陷浅水区探井9口, 深水区探井5口, 邻区深水区探井2口。在对测井曲线进行异常值编辑、分段合并和方波化处理的基础上, 按海水深度由浅到深的顺序, 建立了16口井的层速度对比剖面。结果表明, 浅水区(水深小于300 m)的层速度较高, 且相对稳定, 超深水区(水深大于1 000 m, B14和B15等井)的层速度较低, 水深为300~1 000 m的层速度相对较低, 但速度变化较大。

等厚地层速度 为了对相同厚度地层的速度随海水深度的变化规律进行分析, 建立了11口典型井从海底算起的VSP速度与埋深的关系, 与层速度变化规律类似, 处于浅水区的A3, A4, A6和A8井测井速度较高, 超深水区的测井速度较低, 而水深为300~1 000 m的测井速度变化较大, 但等厚地层的速度并不是简单的随海水深度增加而增大, 例如A10井水深大于B9井, 其在2 200 m时测井速度比B9井增大了180 m/s。

在海洋油气勘探中, 海水层深度差别大, 对钻井深度预测具有非常明显的影响。为了进一步明

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确地层速度与海水深度的关系,选取沉积环境基本一致但水深不同的B构造的3口井(B1井水深为304 m,B4井水深为378 m,B5井水深为320 m)建立了VSP时深关系。从海平面算起的旅行时间与深度的关系(图1)表明,水体越深,旅行时间越长,平均速度越低;将旅行时间校正到海底(图1),3口井的时深曲线基本重合,反映出消除水深影响后,相同地质条件下真实的地层平均速度是基本一致的,与海水深度不存在必然的联系。

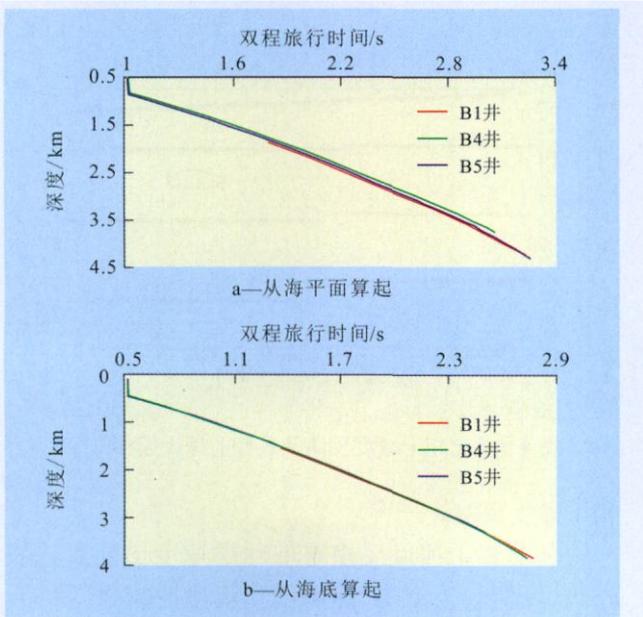


图1 白云凹陷B构造3口井的VSP时深关系

为了明确地层速度变化规律,对主要勘探目的层SQ21.0三级层序进行了精细的解释,发现处于陆架区的地层速度较高,陆坡深水区地层速度偏低,陆架坡折带是界定地层速度异常的关键。研究区陆架区以古珠江三角洲沉积和海侵期泥岩为主,而陆坡深水区以重力流和深海泥岩沉积为主,泥岩厚度增大,泥岩赖以脱水的砂岩减少,造成陆坡深水区形成大套欠压实泥岩。合理地解释了处于陆架区的A10井水体较B9井深但速度却较高的原因。

2 速度场的建立

白云凹陷跨陆架、陆坡和深海平原,沉积环境非常复杂。浅水陆架区地层速度较高,且较为稳定,利用VSP速度拟合得到拟合速度进行时深转换的误差较小;陆坡和深海平原海水深度变化大,海底崎岖严重,海底底质成分复杂,厚度变化大,欠压实泥岩发育,导致地层速度异常明显。运用邻井VSP时深曲线进行时深转换或多口井VSP速度插值

建立速度场以及测井速度校正地震叠加速度建立速度场都不适用于白云凹陷复杂海洋深水区,考虑研究区地层速度的结构特征和影响因素,采取的针对性措施包括:①利用双层模型(即海水层、海底至目的层)将沉积层和海水层分离,消除海水层的影响;②将测井速度与地震速度有机结合^[10-14],利用地震叠加速度建立沿层平均速度场,并通过叠前相干速度反演、测井速度进行校正,建立较为准确的时深转换速度场。

2.1 正演模拟确定速度反演方法

为确定最佳的速度反演方法,建立了反映研究区特征的正演构造模型和变速模型(既存在速度渐变,又存在低速透镜体)(图2)。对正演模拟得到的偏移道集进行常规速度分析,其横向变速和低速透镜体都有所体现(图3a),但速度特征与变速模型存在较大差异;在此基础上进行叠前深度偏移,发现变速带下伏地层成像扭曲,断层归位不合理(图3b)。利用叠前相干速度反演方法进行速度分析,结果表明横向变速和低速透镜体与原始速度模型基本一致(图4a);在此基础上进行叠前深度偏移,结果与正演构造模型一致,成像准确,断层归位合理(图4b)。说明叠前相干速度反演是解决速度异常的较为有效的方法^[11-12]。

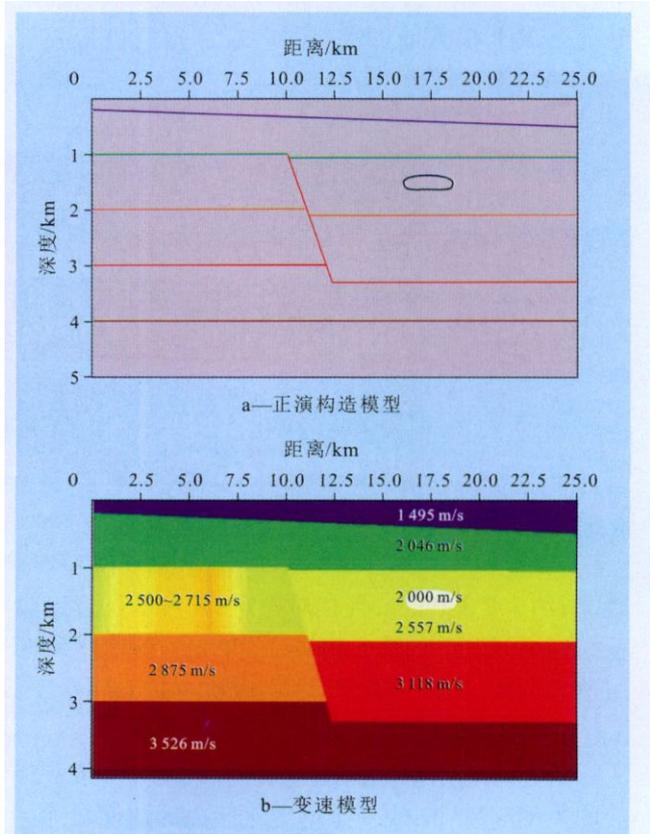


图2 白云凹陷正演构造模型和变速模型

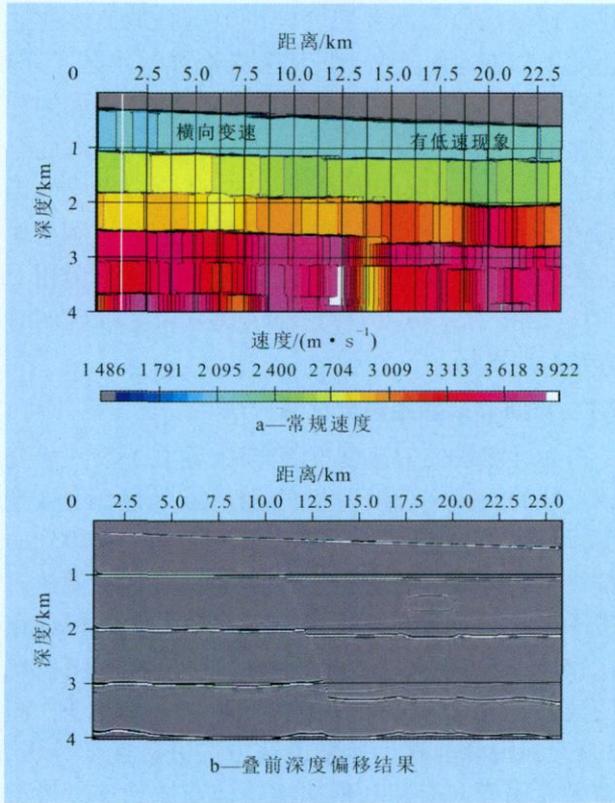


图3 常规速度分析及叠前深度偏移结果

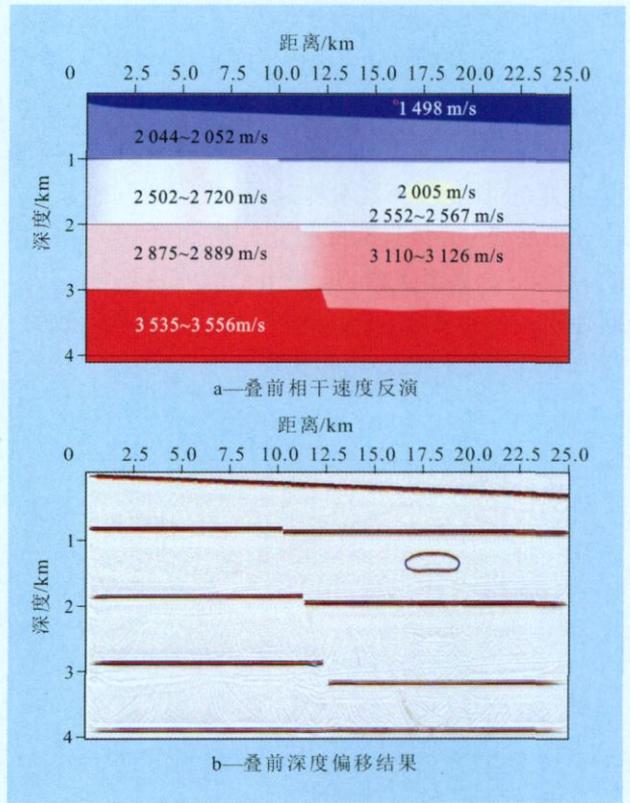


图4 叠前相干速度反演及其叠前深度偏移结果

2.2 叠前相干速度反演

考虑海水深度变化、崎岖海底及地层发育特征等,选择了具有代表性的9条测线,在地震资料前置处理基础上根据地震解释的各层序逐层进行叠前

相干速度反演。

叠前相干速度反演求取的层速度谱能量比较收敛,峰值较为突出,速度变化规律性较强(图5),以SB13.8至海底的层速度为例,浅水陆架区层速度

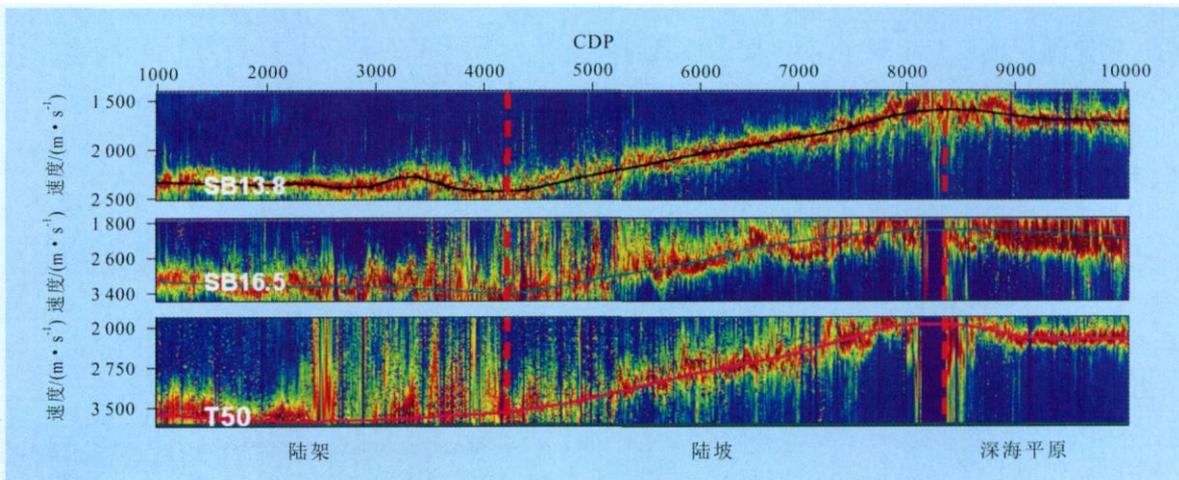


图5 白云凹陷某二维测线叠前相干速度反演求取的层速度谱

较高,约为2330 m/s,且相对稳定;陆坡区层速度较低,且差异较大,约为1600~2330 m/s;深海平原区层速度最低,且相对稳定,约为1600~1800 m/s。

2.3 时深转换速度场的建立

为充分利用研究区的地震资料,将540条整理后的二维测线和6块三维地震工区内的速度文件进行加载、合并,并运用双层模型法沿层进行速度提

取,分别得到海水层和沉积层的平均层速度,然后利用测井速度(24口井中有22口井参与校正,预留2口井作为验证井)和叠前相干速度反演进行校正,得到白云凹陷相应层位较为准确的时深转换速度场。利用建立的时深转换速度场进行时深转换,崎岖海底造成的构造畸变得到了较好的解决,如B1井区海底崎岖导致的具有鞍部的背斜假象得到很好

的校正(图6),深度预测精度大幅度提高,白云凹陷参与速度场建立的22口井 T_{50} 反射层深度误差为6~11 m,预留的B19和B20井实际钻井深度与时深转换得到的深度相比, T_{50} 反射层深度误差分别为6和7 m,能够满足海洋深水油气勘探的需求。

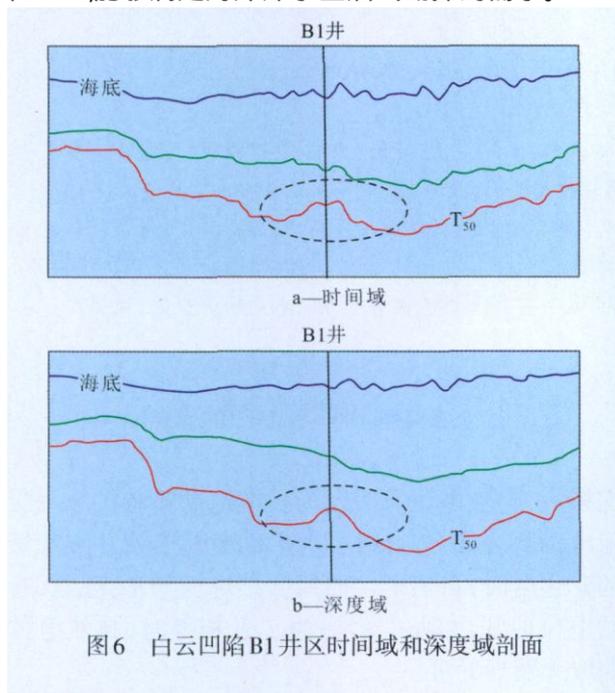


图6 白云凹陷B1井区时间域和深度域剖面

3 结束语

地层速度随海水深度增加而降低只是表面现象,地层速度与海水深度不存在必然的联系,陆架坡折带是界定地层速度异常的关键,沉积环境的差别是陆架深水速度异常的根本原因。双层模型法将海水层和沉积层剥离分析,可以较好地消除海水对地层平均速度的影响,测井速度、地震叠加速

度和叠前相干速度反演的有机结合,是建立海洋深水速度场较为有效的方法。

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depression, red mudstone's vertical structure and the relationship with sequence boundary are discussed herein. The mudstone in Es₄ of Yong 82 well mainly includes 4 types: red loose mudstone, red compact massive mudstone, dark grey banding mudstone and grey or grayish purple gypsum mudstone. The red loose mudstone has strong striated rock surface, and its chemical element combinations are close to paleosol. The mudstone's chemical index of alteration analysis indicates that the red loose mudstone has suffered low chemical paleo-weathering, its CIA tends to be lower from top to bottom, indicating rocks' chemical paleo-weathering tends to be lower when the depth increases. The top of the red loose mudstone is relative to the sequence boundary in Es₄. However, the grey sandstone with red mudstone in the top of early Es₄ should be attributed to upper sequence's low stand system.

Key words: Shahejie Formation; mudstone; geochemistry characteristics; sequence boundary; paleosol; Dongying depression
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Mu Xing. Seismic weak signal separation based on blind signal processing. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):47-49.

Abstract: Blind signal processing technique is one of the hot topics in the field of modern signal processing, aiming at solving problems such as how to separate or estimate the waveforms of the original source from an array of sensors or transducers without or with little knowledge of original waveforms and the characteristics of transmission channels. This paper presents the application of blind signal processing technology to the extraction of seismic weak signals. Based on the investigation and analysis of the relationship between blind signal processing theory and seismic reflection features of subtle pool, an aliasing model of seismic blind-source signals is established in order to extract weak signals from seismic data of target reservoirs. At same time, two new strategies for weak signal extraction are proposed. Using reflection similarity among seismic traces of surrounding rocks and reflection differences of weak signals from target reservoirs, we developed an iterative algorithm for weak signals extraction. The results of simulation and seismic data processing show that the method can extract seismic weak signals successfully and thus improves the resolution of seismic data.

Key words: blind signal processing; seismic weak signal; resolution; blind source separation; subtle reservoir

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Pang Jiandong, Li Sanfu, Jia Cunfu et al. Speed laws and velocity field establishing in ocean deep water area—case of Baiyun sag. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):50-53.

Abstract: The complexity of velocity structure in deepwater area leads to distortion of the sedimentary layer structure and the difficulty of depth forecast, and seriously hampered oil and gas exploration of the deepwater area. We analyze characteristics and influencing factors of velocity structure in the Baiyun sag, using AL velocity, VSP velocity, and recognize that there is no necessary relationship between formation velocity and the water depth, and the sedimentary environment essential difference between continental shelf, continental slope deep water area is the fundamental cause of the abnormal rate. Then, we buildup the depth conversion method suitable for the deepwater area of Baiyun sag, by use of the mutual restraint of drilling speed, velocity of coherent inversion and seismic stacking speed. This method resolves tectonic distortion due to rough subsea preferably, and improves depth-prediction accuracy considerably.

Key words: slope waters; velocity structure; coherent velocity inversion of pre-stack seismic; time-depth conversion velocity field; Baiyun sag

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Feng Hongxia, Lü Zengwei, Li Shaoxia et al. Influential factor of SP curve in upper Sha4 member, Chunhua oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):54-56.

Abstract: The abnormal phenomena of the data of SP log appeared in the upper Sha4 member in Chunhua oilfield. Some reservoirs have been missed easily and the thickness of some reservoir is inaccurate during the process of identifying reservoir. Based on the theory of SP curve occur, some reasons are analyzed such as formation thickness, formation water salinity and lithological change. The result shows that the abnormal pressure, reservoir thickness, lithology and fluid property caused salt concentration unequal of drilling fluid when the formation was drilled, and this resulted in the anomaly drop of SP curve. In some reservoir, the mud filtrate salinity is more than formation water salinity, this caused SP curve anomaly positive. High carbonate content and microfracture caused by abnormal pressure are the main reasons resulted in SP curve anomaly negative in mudstone. The research obtained good effect in the process of production and improved the accuracy of the logging data interpretation.

Key words: upper Sha4 member; reservoir; mudstone; self-potential; diffusion-adsorption electrodynamic potential

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Wang Zhengbo, Ye Yinzhu, Wang Qiang et al. Forecast of remaining oil distribution after polymer flooding by area-split and superposition method. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):57-60.

Abstract: Until the end of 2011, oil recovery after polymer flooding is about 53% in China. Residual oil reserves after polymer flooding own pretty high exploitation potential. In order to extract the amount of remaining oil efficiently, it's necessary to study residual oil law and its potential distribution after polymer flooding. For that reason, area-split and superposition method has been put forward specifically, which can be utilized in forecast and studying on residual oil potential distribution of single well and whole reservoir after polymer flooding. Then, the key reservoir in the north of Daqing placanticline is selected as a typical object. After that, the residual oil distribution law of 37 wells after polymer flooding is studied respectively. Finally, based on the changes of recovery