

# 纯化油田沙四段上亚段自然电位曲线异常影响因素

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**摘要** 纯化油田沙四段上亚段储层自然电位测井资料出现异常现象,因此,在储层识别和划分过程中,经常会漏失储层或出现储层厚度划分不准确的情况。从自然电位形成机理出发,对地层厚度、地层水矿化度和岩性变化等因素对自然电位的影响进行了分析。研究表明:储层自然电位曲线无明显异常是地层压力、储层厚度、储层流体性质和储层岩性等因素作用所致;储层自然电位曲线出现正异常,是由于钻井液滤液的矿化度高于地层水矿化度;泥岩段自然电位曲线出现负异常是由于地层碳酸盐含量较高以及异常高压产生微裂缝等。利用研究成果,使自然电位曲线异常并段储层识别精度由原来的80%提高到98.3%。

**关键词** 沙四段上亚段 储层 泥岩 自然电位 扩散 吸附电动势

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纯化油田位于东营凹陷纯化-草桥断鼻带,主要含油层系为沙四段上亚段。其储层厚度薄,岩性复杂,非均质性强,孔隙结构复杂,层间及层内渗透能力差别较大,地层水矿化度较高;且局部存在高压异常带<sup>[1-3]</sup>。这些地质特征导致自然电位测井在某些井段不能如实反映地层实际岩性及渗透性特征。例如,部分泥岩段自然电位曲线出现明显的负异常,而部分井段虽然其他测井曲线特征显示为储层,但自然电位曲线却无明显异常或出现正异常。这给应用测井信息划分储层、进行有效性分析带来了不确定性,从而影响地层综合解释精度。为此,笔者对纯化油田沙四段上亚段自然电位曲线呈现的异常现象进行了分析,以期提高该类地层测井评价的成功率。

## 1 自然电位曲线异常现象产生机理

由于钻井液滤液和地层水的矿化度不同,当钻开岩层后,在井壁附近2种不同矿化度的溶液接触,产生电动势,主要包括扩散电动势、扩散-吸附电动势和过滤电动势,一般过滤电动势产生于正在发生液体流动的层位,而测井时储层段一般已形成泥饼,所以过滤电位很小,可忽略<sup>[4-5]</sup>。因此,影响自然电位变化的因素主要为由矿化度不同而引起的离子扩散作用和岩石颗粒对离子的吸附作用(阳离子

交换)。自然电位可表示为扩散电动势和扩散-吸附电动势之和<sup>[6]</sup>,当地层水矿化度大于钻井液滤液的矿化度时,自然电位曲线会出现负异常;反之,自然电位曲线出现正异常;当二者相等时,自然电位曲线无明显异常。

## 2 自然电位曲线异常及其影响因素

### 2.1 储层段自然电位曲线无明显异常

当钻井液滤液的矿化度较低时,砂岩储层的自然电位曲线通常会出现明显的负异常,但是在纯化油田沙四段上亚段的某些储层,自然电位曲线却比较平直,未出现明显的异常。分析认为,产生这种现象的影响因素主要有地层压力、储层厚度、储层流体性质和储层岩性。

地层压力 纯化油田目的层沙四段上亚段油藏原始油层压力为40.9 MPa,原始压力系数为1.47,属于常温高压低饱和层状油藏。由于原始地层压力为异常高压,在钻开地层时,储层内的地层水会渗入井筒,使井筒内钻井液滤液的矿化度发生变化,造成某些储层段的钻井液滤液矿化度接近地层水矿化度,从而使自然电位曲线的异常幅度变小,导致自然电位曲线在储层中无明显异常。

储层厚度 储层厚度是影响自然电位曲线幅度的重要因素,对于厚度小于4 m的储层,自然电位

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曲线的异常幅度随储层厚度的减小而减小<sup>[7]</sup>。纯化油田90%储层的单层厚度小于1 m,平均为1.3 m,为典型的砂岩、泥质砂岩、灰岩及灰质砂岩薄互层。储层厚度较薄造成自然电位曲线异常幅度较小,无明显异常。

**储层流体性质** 纯化油田沙四段上亚段油层含油饱和度高,一般约为65%,含水饱和度较低,其可动水饱和度接近于0。在这种情况下,纯砂岩油层的阳离子交换容量较含水岩层明显增大,等效电阻明显增大,导致油层的自然电位曲线负异常幅度减小。如果储层中泥质含量增大,阳离子交换容量就会增大,导致扩散 吸附电动势增大,使总自然电动势减小<sup>[8-9]</sup>。

由纯112井测井曲线(图1)可见,该井3 291.5~3 293.0 m井段的地层电阻率高,而自然伽马值低,解释为油层,但自然电位曲线却无明显异常。

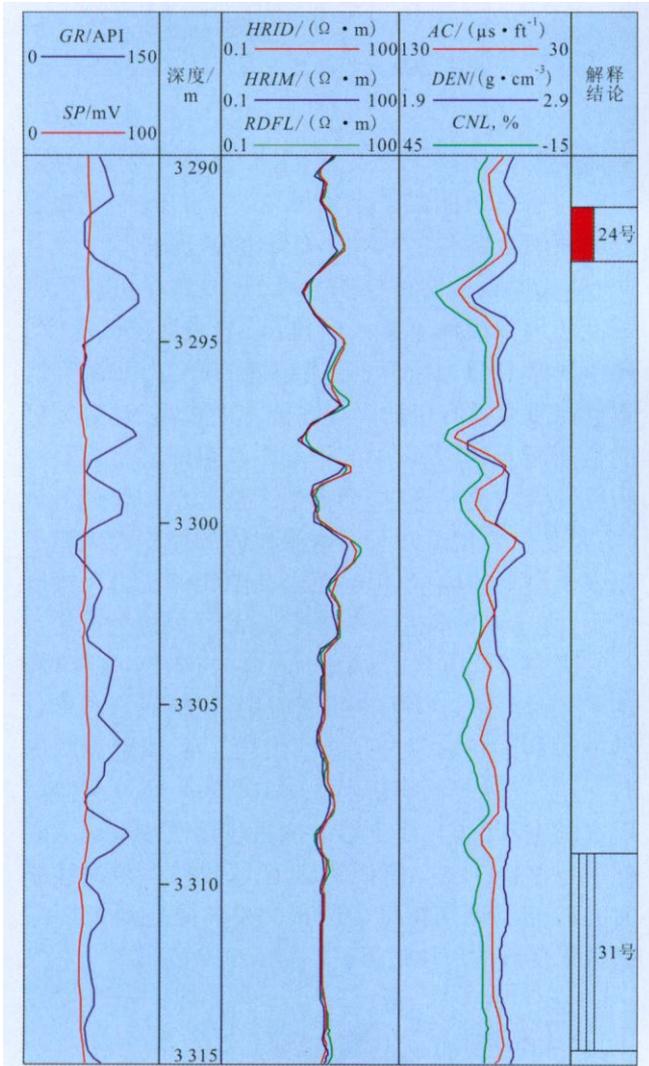


图1 纯112井测井曲线

**储层岩性** 储层岩性对自然电位曲线幅度具有重要影响,当储层岩性致密、渗透性较差时,不易

发生阳离子扩散,自然电位曲线的异常幅度通常随储层渗透能力的降低而减小。分析纯112井井壁取心资料可知,3 308.6~3 314.5 m井段处的岩性为灰质粉砂岩,颗粒较细,非均质性强,储层孔隙度较小,渗透性较差,导致自然电位曲线异常幅度变小。

### 2.2 储层实际厚度小于自然电位曲线异常厚度

研究区储层厚度一般较小,且岩性、物性复杂多变,个别储层的自然电位曲线解释厚度大于实际地层厚度。由纯67-7井测井曲线(图2)可以看出,2 535.5~2 545 m井段自然电位曲线为负异常,由半幅点确定储层为1层,其厚度为9.5 m,但是通过其他测井曲线综合分析认为,储层应为2层,其厚度分别为5.7和2.0 m,储层厚度变小。这是因为,其中2 541.2~2 543.0 m井段的自然电位曲线虽为负异常,但对应的自然伽马值较高,三电阻率为低值,此井段因为存在粉砂质泥岩隔层,具有一定的孔隙性和渗透性,在一定压差下可发生渗流,在钻开岩层后,钻井液和地层水发生阳离子交换,产生电动势,使自然电位曲线异常井段厚度变大,导致应用自然电位曲线异常划分的储层厚度大于实际储层厚度。

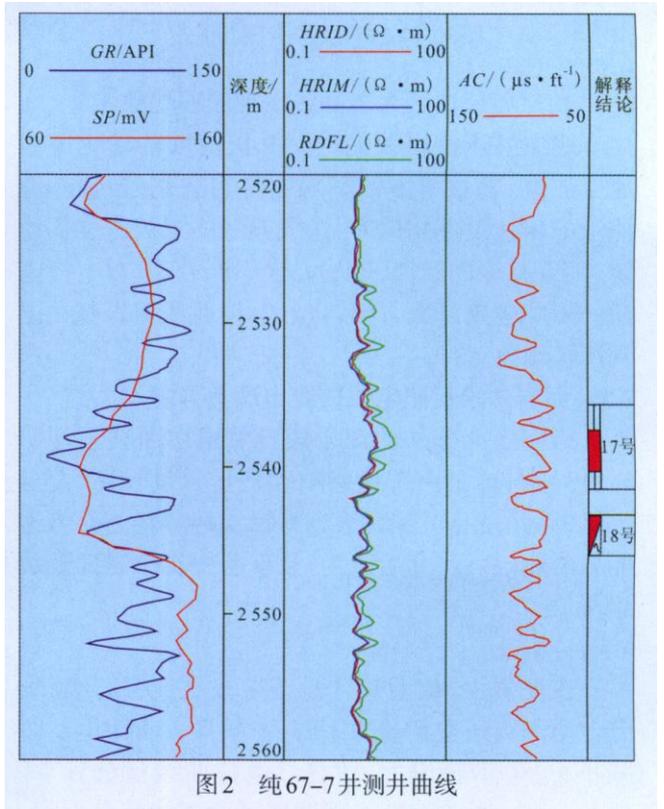


图2 纯67-7井测井曲线

### 2.3 储层段自然电位曲线出现正异常

当钻井液滤液矿化度高于地层水矿化度时,储层自然电位曲线会出现正异常。纯75-更斜9井测井曲线图中的第26和28号2个油水层,自然伽马值低,地层电阻率高,微电极曲线呈小幅度正差异,自

然电位曲线表现为正异常(图3)。分析测井信息的对应关系可以判定2层均为储层。自然电位曲线出现正异常是钻井液滤液的矿化度大于地层水矿化度所致。

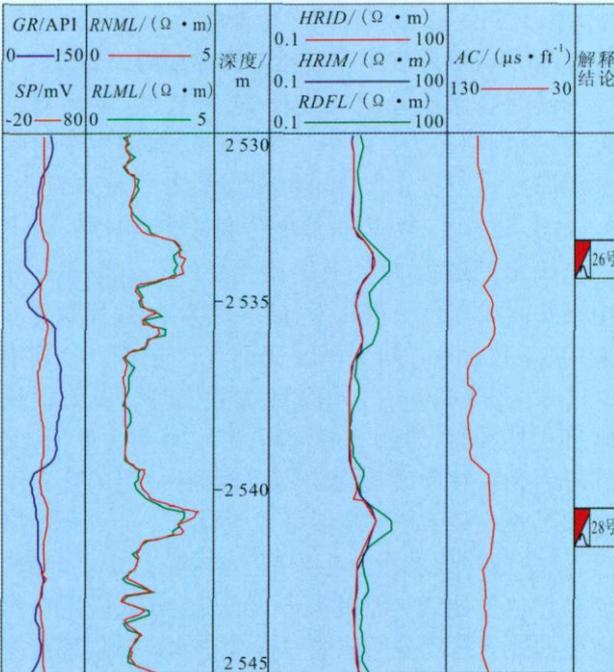


图3 纯75-更斜9井测井曲线

2.4 自然电位曲线泥岩基线出现漂移现象

地层高压使得井筒内钻井液滤液的矿化度因地层岩性、物性等不同呈现不均匀变化,当钻井液滤液的矿化度不均匀时,造成测量的电极电位不稳定。随着井深的增加,地层温度不断升高,对电极电位的影响越来越大,导致自然电位曲线泥岩基线出现漂移现象(图2)。

2.5 泥岩井段自然电位曲线出现负异常

研究区部分井的泥岩段自然电位曲线出现明显负异常,这是由于地层中碳酸盐含量较高,使得自然伽马值相对较低,很容易错误地解释为有渗透能力的储层。研究后认为,该现象主要由岩性及裂缝所致。

2.5.1 岩性

在泥岩中,碳酸盐含量普遍较高,灰质薄膜导致泥质阳离子交换能力下降<sup>[10]</sup>,扩散-吸附电动势减小,总电动势增大,使自然电位曲线呈负异常。纯115井在沙四段上亚段钻遇了厚层的暗色泥岩,3415~3430 m井段的自然伽马值相对较低,三孔隙度曲线按标准刻度不重合,为典型的泥岩,但是自然电位曲线呈负异常(图4)。

2.5.2 裂缝

研究区沙四段上亚段泥岩存在大量的微裂缝,

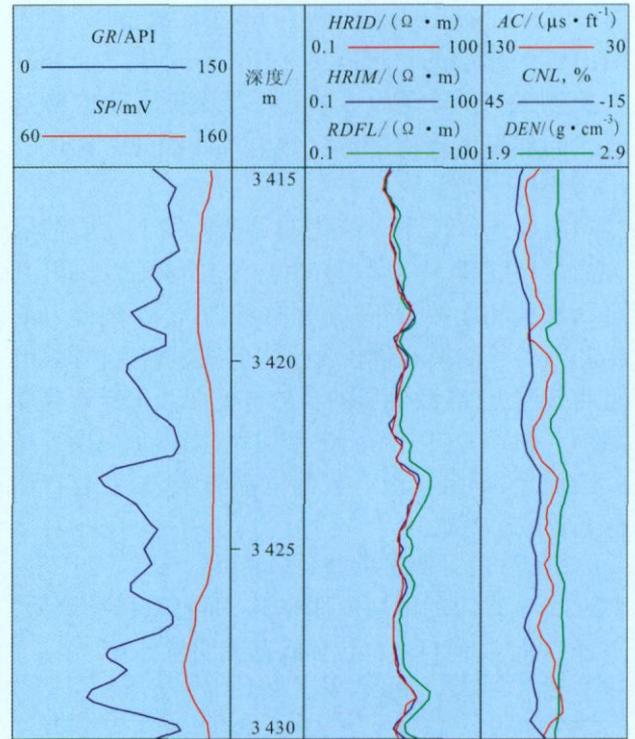


图4 纯115井测井曲线

从而会发生阳离子交换,产生扩散-吸附电动势,导致自然电位曲线产生负异常。泥岩段产生微裂缝的原因主要有2个方面:①研究区泥岩厚度大且分布广,导致地层传导能力降低,以致在负荷压力下泥岩内部流体不能及时排出,造成地层欠压实,产生异常高压,从而导致微裂缝的产生;②研究区暗色泥质岩类有机质丰度和成熟度较高,具有较好的生油能力,烃源岩中的干酪根在热降解生成石油和甲烷等烃类的同时,会产生大量的水和非烃气体(主要是二氧化碳)<sup>[11]</sup>,而这些流体的体积大大超过原来干酪根的体积,引起泥岩孔隙流体压力大幅度增大,使异常高压进一步增大,导致微裂缝的产生。

研究成果在纯化油田纯111-2、纯75-斜18和纯67-10等53口井中进行了应用,识别泥岩井段自然电位曲线负异常地层33层112.2 m,识别无明显自然电位曲线异常储层43层107.5 m,经过对储层厚度的重新标定,使自然电位曲线异常厚度过大的储层厚度由34.5 m降低为28.6 m,自然电位曲线异常井段储层识别精度由原来的80%提高到98.3%,获得了良好的应用效果。

3 结束语

针对纯化油田沙四段上亚段自然电位曲线形态及幅度呈现各种非正常变化的现象,分析了岩

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部;从井网部署上看,在这2个区域内的井数较为稀少,井网控制程度也稍弱一些。因此,受到地质和开发因素的双重控制,聚合物驱后在该区块的上、下2个部位残留了较多的剩余油。由此可见,使用该预测方法所得结论与油田实际的地质特征和开发状况基本相符,初步说明了利用该方法研究剩余油的可行性。

#### 4 结束语

应用面积劈分-叠加法可计算并研究聚合物驱后单井及区块的剩余石油地质储量分布。重点分析了典型油藏37口生产井剩余石油地质储量的分布,并根据聚合物驱采出程度的变化,将聚合物驱后单井剩余油潜力划分为高、中、低共3个等级。根据聚合物驱后剩余石油地质储量的平面分布,认为聚合物驱后剩余油主要分布在区块主砂体带中井网控制程度弱的2大区域。

新建方法简易、便捷,通过与储层的沉积微相分布及井网部署的综合对比分析,基本符合油田实际情况,从而初步证明了方法的可行性。

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性、微裂缝、流体性质、储层厚度、地层水矿化度和地层压力等因素的影响,认为自然电位曲线呈现的各种非正常变化是多种因素共同作用的结果,钻开地层时,储层内的地层水渗入井筒内,使井筒内钻井液滤液的矿化度发生变化,导致自然电位曲线出现漂移,储层段无异常显示;而泥岩地层碳酸盐含量较高以及异常高压产生的微裂缝等因素是导致自然电位曲线出现负异常的重要原因。

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depression, red mudstone's vertical structure and the relationship with sequence boundary are discussed herein. The mudstone in Es<sub>4</sub> 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 Es<sub>4</sub>. However, the grey sandstone with red mudstone in the top of early Es<sub>4</sub> 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