https://doi.org/10.3799/dqkx.2022.208



鄂尔多斯盆地陇东地区长7段页岩油 储层自发渗吸特征及影响因素

周小航¹,陈冬霞¹,夏宇轩^{1,2},曾溅辉¹,乔俊程¹,徐轩³,蔡建超^{1*}

1. 中国石油大学油气资源与探测国家重点实验室,北京 102249

2. 中国地质大学地球物理与空间信息学院,湖北武汉 430074

3. 中国石油勘探开发研究院,北京100083

摘 要:自发渗吸存在于页岩油藏体积压裂和注水开发等多个关键阶段,是影响页岩油产能的重要因素之一,厘清渗吸特征 及影响因素对提高页岩油采收率有重要意义.对鄂尔多斯盆地长7段不同源储配置关系的页岩油储层岩心开展自发渗吸实 验,结合核磁共振技术监测流体运移过程,分析储层物性及孔隙结构对页岩油储层自发渗吸的影响机制,明确源储配置关系对 渗吸的控制作用.长7段页岩油储层中储夹源型渗吸体积分数均值为33.84%,源储互层型为25.98%;储夹源型渗吸阶段斜率 均值为0.359,源储互层型均值为0.302;渗吸过程中核磁共振横向弛豫时间小于10 ms的孔隙占比高;渗吸体积分数与润湿性、 储层品质因子及孔喉比相关性较好.长7段页岩油储层储夹源型配置关系渗吸能力优于源储互层型;储层渗吸能力主要由润 湿性、储层品质因子及孔喉比控制.

关键词:自发渗吸;页岩油;源储配置关系;孔隙结构;核磁共振;储层物性;石油地质. **中图分类号:** TE122 **文章编号:** 1000-2383(2022)08-3045-11 **收稿日期:** 2022-03-28

Spontaneous Imbibition Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Chang 7 Shale Oil Reservoirs in Longdong Area, Ordos Basin

Zhou Xiaohang¹, Chen Dongxia¹, Xia Yuxuan^{1,2}, Zeng Jianhui¹, Qiao Juncheng¹, Xu Xuan³, Cai Jianchao^{1*}

1. State Key Laboratory of Petroleum Resources and Prospecting, China University Of Petroleum, Beijing 102249, China

- 2. Institute of Geophysics and Geomatics, China University of Geosciences, Wuhan 430074, China
- 3. PetroChina Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, Beijing 100083, China

Abstract: Spontaneous imbibition exists in many key stages such as volume fracturing and water injection development in shale reservoirs, which is one of the important factors affecting shale oil productivity. Clarifying the characteristics of imbibition and influencing factors is of great significance to improve the recovery of shale oil. In this paper, spontaneous imbibition experiments were carried out on shale oil reservoirs samples with different source-reservoir configuration relationships in Chang 7 member of Ordos Basin. Combined with NMR technology, fluid migration process was monitored, and the influence mechanism of reservoir physical properties and pore structure on spontaneous imbibition of shale oil reservoirs was analyzed, so as to clarify the control

基金项目:国家自然科学基金(No.42172159); 中石油战略合作科技专项项目(No. ZLZX2020-02-01-03).

作者简介:周小航(1996一),男,硕士,主要从事油气田开发地质. ORCID: 0000-0003-4258-3307. E-mail:2019215003@student.cup.edu.cn *通讯作者:蔡建超,ORCID: 0000-0003-2950-888X. E-mail: caijc@cup.edu.cn.

引用格式:周小航,陈冬霞,夏宇轩,曾溅辉,乔俊程,徐轩,蔡建超,2022.鄂尔多斯盆地陇东地区长7段页岩油储层自发渗吸特征及影响因素. 地球科学,47(8):3045-3055.

Citation: Zhou Xiaohang, Chen Dongxia, Xia Yuxuan, Zeng Jianhui, Qiao Juncheng, Xu Xuan, Cai Jianchao, 2022. Spontaneous Imbibition Characteristics and Influencing Factors of Chang 7 Shale Oil Reservoirs in Longdong Area, Ordos Basin. *Earth Science*, 47(8): 3045–3055.

effect of source-reservoir configuration relationship on imbibition. The average volume fraction of source-type imbibition in Chang 7 member is 33.84 %, and the source-reservoir interbed type is 25.98 %. The average slope of the source-type suction stage is 0.359, and the average of the source-reservoir interlayer type is 0.302. The proportion of pores with NMR transverse relaxation time less than 10 ms in the imbibition process is high; imbibition volume fraction has good correlation with wettability, reservoir quality factor and pore throat ratio. The permeability of source-source configuration relationship of Chang 7 shale oil reservoir is better than that of source-reservoir interbed; reservoir imbibition capacity is mainly controlled by wettability, reservoir quality factor and pore throat ratio.

Key words: spontaneous imbibition; shale oil; source - reservoir configuration relationship; pore structure; nuclear magnetic resonance; reservoir physical properties; petroleum geology.

0 引言

鄂尔多斯盆地延长组7段烃源岩层系内发育丰 富页岩油资源(Jia et al., 2012; Fu et al., 2020),是 中国页岩储层油气增储上产的重要战略区域,长7 段页岩油储层发育多尺度的孔喉结构,微纳米级孔 喉广泛发育(Liu et al., 2018;李程善等,2021),相 比于常规储层,毛细管力更高,渗吸驱油效果更为 明显(Li et al., 2019;蔡建超等,2021).

近年来,渗吸作用提高非常规油藏采收率已成 国内外的研究热点之一(Cai et al., 2014; Diao et al., 2021). 渗透率是影响多孔介质流体渗流的关键 参数,许多学者指出渗透率越高,自发渗吸采收率 越高(Guo et al, 2020),但也有学者认为在界面张 力较大时,毛细管力较大,渗透率对渗吸的影响并 不显著(吴志宇等, 2021; Xia et al., 2021). 表面活 性剂可改善储层润湿性从而提高渗吸效率,存在最 佳的界面张力对应储层的最高采收率(Austad and Standnes, 2003). 成熟度决定页岩孔隙发育阶段, 随着成熟度的升高,次生孔隙大量发育(Gao et al., 2020; Wang et al., 2021),进而影响页岩油渗吸效 率.页岩油储层含有大量黏土矿物,孔隙中黏土矿 物的分布及其遇水后的变化将影响孔隙结构和连 通性,黏土矿物的类型和含量都对渗吸有显著影响 (Yang et al., 2016). 边界条件影响岩石与润湿相流 体的接触面积,对渗吸速率影响较大,但对采收率 影响较小(Lyu et al., 2019; Umeobi et al., 2021). 页岩油储层的物性、孔隙结构、润湿性等因素对自 发渗吸的影响已被大量研究,但却鲜有研究关注沉 积环境、成藏过程控制的页岩油储层源储配置关系 对自发渗吸的影响.

本文基于鄂尔多斯盆地延长组7段页岩油储层 样品,采用渗吸一核磁联测技术分析孔隙结构、润 湿性、黏土含量等因素对渗吸效果的影响机制,并 探讨不同源储配置关系对渗吸的控制作用,以期对 长7段页岩油储层的开发提供参考和依据.

1 地质背景及源储配置关系划分

陇东地区位于鄂尔多斯盆地西南部(图1),构 造相对简单,地层平缓,延长组为主要油气勘探层 位,主要发育一套砂泥互层沉积体系,具有低孔、低 渗的特征(杨智峰等,2015),其中长7油层组是页岩 油的主要发育层位之一,细分为长7₁、长7₂及长7₃这 3个小层,长7₁、长7₂以砂质沉积为主(俞礽安等, 2020),长7₃以油页岩沉积为主(图2),页岩油储层 致密,微纳米级孔喉广泛发育,富含微裂缝(徐兴雨 和王伟锋,2020).

长7段页岩油气藏空间上源储大面积叠置共生,总体上为源储一体型,通过砂地比划分页岩油 储层(姚泾利等,2019)为储夹源型(砂地比> 60%)、源储互层型(40%<砂地比<60%)及源夹 储型(10%<砂地比<40%).

2 样品与实验

2.1 样品介绍

样品取自鄂尔多斯盆地延长组7段页岩油储 层,取样深度为1514.2~1980.0 m,源储互层型样 品2块,储夹源型样品5块.利用气测法进行孔隙度 及渗透率测试,孔隙度在7%~14%之间,渗透率在 0.03~0.13 mD,采用座滴法测定气一水一固三相接 触角,样品表现出较强的亲水性(表1).

采用 D8 DISCOVER 型 X 射线衍射仪分析样 品的矿物组成(表2),主要由石英、长石及黏土矿物 组成,其中石英平均含量为59.4%,黏土矿物平均含 量为13.3%,此外还含有少量方解石、白云石等碳酸 盐矿物. 39°E

37°





Fig.1 The division of structural units and the location of the study area in the Ordos Basin 据王福伟等(2022)

2.2 样品孔隙结构特征

从样品中钻取直径为3 mm的小样,使用 VerXRM-500型微米CT扫描仪进行扫描,源功率 为8W,曝光时间为3s,视场为1000³像素,通过CT 扫描得到的原始灰度图像,采用FEIAvizo9.0.1图 形处理软件,通过最大球算法(Blunt *et al.*, 2013)识 别孔隙及喉道信息,获取1 μm以上的孔隙喉道分 布,构建微米孔隙网络模型(图3).研究区储层储集 空间主要是2 μm以上的孔隙(尤源等,2014),孔喉 半径分布在0~45 μm,呈单峰或双峰状分布,发育 0~20 μm的小孔隙及20 μm以上的中等孔隙.储夹 源型(11号、17号、18号)孔隙空间发育程度较高,主 要发育小孔隙,孔隙之间多有喉道相互连接;储夹 源型(13号、14号)孔隙空间发育程度一般,主要发 育小孔隙及中等孔隙,小孔隙与中等孔隙间喉道较 少;源储互层性(8号、16号),孔隙空间发育程度较 差,主要发育中等孔隙,孔隙间喉道较少.通过微米 CT 得到的孔隙网络模型计算得到孔隙结构参 数(表3).

2.3 实验流程

将整个岩心样品浸泡于蒸馏水中,使润湿相液体在毛细管力的作用下从各个方向渗吸进入岩样中,有效避免了因岩样钻取方向对渗吸带来的影响.实验过程中利用DF-200A高精度天平(量程为

200 g,精度为0.1 mg)测量不同时刻样品的质量变化,利用 SPEC-RC035 核磁共振分析仪(磁场主频为14.99 MHz)测量不同时刻样品的核磁 T₂谱响应信号.

步骤:(1)将岩心洗油后置于70℃恒温烘干箱 中烘干至质量不再发生明显变化,测量干重及尺 寸.(2)在常温常压下,将岩心浸入蒸馏水中,按照 既定时间间隔取出并使用无纺布擦拭样品表面,在 高精度天平上称量样品质量.由于前期渗吸速度较 快,后期减慢,因此前期间隔时间较短,后期间隔时间较长.(3)在室温下将样品置于核磁共振分析与成像系统中测量,扫描次数32次,采样点数为4096,测量时间约为3min,测量结束后反演计算出 T_2 弛豫时间图谱.(4)重复步骤(2)、(3),至样品质量不再发生明显变化,实验结束.

3 实验结果

3.1 渗吸曲线

Table 1Basic physical property parameters of samples							
源储配置关系	编号	深度(m)	长度(cm)	直径(cm)	孔隙度(%)	渗透率(mD)	润湿角(°)
酒碑五目刊	8	1 791.3	5.689	2.509	10.32	0.097	36.8
你帕里屋里	16	1 976.9	5.390	2.523	9.25	0.039	35.0
	11	1 768.0	3.473	2.522	11.64	0.105	33.3
	13	1 957.5	5.103	2.515	13.69	0.106	41.5
储夹源型	14	1 964.5	5.887	2.514	12.47	0.065	39.2
	17	1 514.2	6.291	2.523	8.13	0.126	28.4
	18	1 980.0	6.251	2.523	7.92	0.056	38.4

表1 样品基本物性参数

表2 样品矿物组成

Table 2 Mineral composition of the sample

				· ·		<u>^</u>		
编号	石英(%)	钾长石(%)	斜长石(%)	方解石(%)	白云石(%)	菱铁矿(%)	白云母(%)	黏土含量(%)
8	60.2	1.1	17.4	2.4	6.1	-	1.0	11.8
11	57.6	6.4	14.5	0.2	4.1	2.8	2.8	11.6
13	61.2	1.5	11.1	2.3	9.0	2.5	2.1	10.3
14	52.9	3.8	9.5	0.5	5.5	2.0	2.7	22.2
16	63.1	2.8	14.4	0.8	5.3	1.4	3.0	9.2
17	60.7	11.9	12.2	0.9	2.5	-	1.9	9.7
18	60.2	4.6	9.9	0.3	3.9	1.5	1.6	18.0
均值	59.4	4.6	12.7	1.1	5.2	2.0	2.2	13.3

表3 样品孔隙结构参数

	Table 3	Pore structure property parameters of samples				
编号	平均孔隙半	而合物	平均喉道半	1 屁 い		
	径(µm)	阳山江安风	径(µm)	北吹口		
	8	4.17	1.18	3.730	1.12	
	11	2.47	1.32	2.090	1.18	
	13	2.67	0.89	2.359	1.13	

1.18

0.63

0.77

0.87

3.470

1.980

2.090

1.869

1.13

1.17

1.31

1.41

14

16

17

18

3.92

2.32

2.74

2.62

表4 渗吸体积分数及无量纲渗吸质量

 Table 4
 Imbibition volume fraction and dimensionless imbibition mass

编号	渗吸体积分数(%)	无量纲渗吸质量
8	27.67	0.012 8
11	25.81	0.014 8
13	22.43	0.014 7
14	26.33	0.015 6
16	24.28	0.010 2
17	39.50	0.014 3
18	55.15	0.019 3



图 2 鄂尔多斯盆地长 7 地层岩性柱状图 Fig.2 Lithology histogram of Chang 7 formation in Ordos Basin 据杨留峰等(2015)

对7块样品进行为期8~15d的渗吸测试,渗吸体积分数(渗吸体积/样品孔隙体积)及无量纲渗吸质量(渗吸质量/样品总质量)见表4. 渗吸体积分数为20%~55%,其中储夹源型渗吸体积分数均值为33.84%,源储互层型为25.98%,整体渗吸体积分数较低,约为30%.

通过研究区样品无量纲渗吸质量曲线(图4)可 知,样品在前期无量纲渗吸质量变化较快,后期不 发生明显变化.在前50min,各样品无量纲渗吸质 量随时间变化有明显差异,储夹源型样品(11号、17 号、18号)前期自吸速率更高,源储互层型(8号、16 号)及储夹源型样品(13号、14号)较低.

通过样品渗吸对数曲线(图5)将样品的渗吸过 程划分为渗吸阶段和扩散阶段:渗吸阶段是以毛细 管压力为主要驱动力的高速线性自吸阶段,渗吸质 量与时间的平方根呈线性关系,在双对数曲线表现 为是一条直线,比较容易识别;当毛细管压力和阻 力达到平衡时,开始由化学渗透压控制的扩散阶 段,以水分子扩散为主要驱动力,渗吸较慢,对应双 对数曲线产生拐点,斜率变小(Shen *et al.*, 2016).

储夹源型(11号、17号、18号)渗吸阶段时间斜 率较大,渗吸阶段时间短(1200/4000/1200min), 其中11号样品长度较短,仅为3.473cm,可能是渗 吸时间较短的原因之一;储夹源型(13号、14号)渗 吸斜率中等,渗吸阶段较长(21440/20000min);源 储互层型(8号、16号)渗吸斜率低,渗吸阶段时间较 长(17660/7460min).

渗吸曲线斜率与孔隙连通性密切相关,斜率越接近0.5,孔隙连通性越好(Hu et al., 2012),根据渗吸曲线斜率定量评价页岩储层的孔隙连通性(黄睿哲等,2017),储夹源型样品渗吸阶段斜率均值为0.359,源储互层型为0.302,储夹源型样品孔隙连通性更好.

3.2 核磁共振弛豫时间谱

储夹源型(11号、17号、18号)核磁共振 T₂谱响 应曲线(图6)表明,渗吸初期(前400 min)核磁共振 T₂谱曲线左峰幅值快速增加,逐渐向右偏移,主要 为小孔隙渗吸(弛豫时间0.1~10 ms);中期(400~ 2 000 min)左、右峰幅值均有较明显的增加,小孔 隙、中等孔隙(10~100 ms)均参与渗吸过程,润湿相 沿不同大小孔隙推进,渗吸速率减缓;渗吸后期 (2 000 min~渗吸稳定),左峰幅值增加不明显,此时 润湿相通过水分子扩散作用,进入中等孔隙,渗吸 速率慢,持续时间长.渗吸稳定时,核磁谱由孤立双 峰组成,左峰幅值高于右峰,即小孔隙为储夹源型 样品(11号、17号、18号)主要渗吸空间,渗吸速率 较快.

储夹源型(13号、14号)核磁共振 T2谱响应曲线 (图7)表明,渗吸初期(前500min)曲线左峰幅值快速增加,且略向右偏移,主要为小孔隙渗吸;中后期 (500min~渗吸结束),左、右峰幅值均有较明显的 增加,右峰幅值增加较多,小孔隙、中等孔隙均参与 渗吸过程,润湿相沿不同大小孔隙推进,中等孔隙 渗吸作用更强.渗吸稳定时,核磁谱由双峰组成,右 峰幅值高于左峰,中等孔隙为主要渗吸空间,渗吸 速率较慢,渗吸时间较长.

源储互层型(8号、16号)核磁共振T₂谱响应曲



图 3 孔隙网络模型 Fig.3 Pore network model 红色像素代表孔隙,黄色像素代表喉道



Fig.4 Imbibition curve
 a. 为渗吸全程自发渗吸曲线;b. 为渗吸前期(前 50 min)自发渗吸曲线

线(图 8)表明,渗吸初期(前 500 min)曲线左峰幅值 快速增加,且略向右偏移,主要为小孔隙渗吸,润湿 相优先充填小孔隙;中期(500~3 000 min)左、右峰 幅值均有较明显的增加,小孔隙、中等孔隙均参与 渗吸过程,润湿相沿不同大小孔隙推进,渗吸速率 减缓.后期(3000 min~渗吸稳定)左峰幅值增加不 明显,润湿相通过水分子扩散作用,进入中等孔隙, 渗吸速率慢,持续时间长.渗吸稳定时,核磁谱为双 Fig.5



The logarithmic curve of sample imbibition under different source-storage configuration relationships

a.为储夹源型样品11号、17号、18号;b.为储夹源型样品13号、14号;c.为源储互层型样品8号、16号



图 6 储夹源型(11号、17号、18号)核磁共振 T2 谱响应曲线

Fig.6 The response curve of T2 spectrum of the reservoir sandwiching source rocks (No. 11, No. 17, and No. 18) NMR



图 7 储夹源型(13号、14号)核磁共振 T₂谱响应曲线

Fig.7 The response curve of T_2 spectrum of the reservoir sandwiching source rocks (No. 13 and No. 14) NMR

峰,左峰幅值高于右峰,小孔隙提供主要渗吸空间, 但相较于储夹源型样品,渗吸速率较慢,渗吸时间 较长.

研究区页岩油储层致密,渗吸过程中毛细管力 为渗吸作用的主要动力,小孔隙毛细管力高,对渗 吸贡献较高;中等孔隙对渗吸的贡献一般;大孔隙 毛细管力较小,对渗吸的贡献较小,主要体现在作 为渗吸过程中流体交换的通道(Gu et al., 2017;党 海龙等,2020).渗吸过程中核磁共振信号在渗吸前 期呈单峰,随渗吸时间延长,曲线向较大驰豫时间 部分扩展,形成双峰.表明样品存在小孔隙和中等 孔隙两类孔隙,在渗吸过程中,水首先在毛细管力 作用下被较小孔隙吸入,随后在扩散作用下被中等 孔隙吸入(图6~8).





图8 源储互层型(8号、16号)核磁共振 T₂ 谱响应曲线

Fig.8 Source-reservoir interbed rocks (No. 8 and No. 16) NMR T₂ spectrum response curve

表5 样品渗吸体积分数及储层品质因子 Tabel 5 The imbibition volume fraction and reservoir quality factor

		1 5
编号	渗吸体积分数	储层品质因子(mD ^{0.5})
8	0.276 7	0.304 4
11	0.258 1	0.298 1
13	0.224 3	0.276 6
14	0.263 3	0.226 5
16	0.242 8	0.202 6
17	0.395 0	0.390 9
18	0.551 5	0.264 4

渗吸影响因素分析 4

4.1 黏土含量

孔隙中黏土矿物的含量对渗吸作用有显著影 响,黏土的运移和膨胀性黏土吸水会影响孔隙结构 和连通性,导致渗吸效果的差异.研究区样品黏土 含量与渗吸质量呈正相关关系,但不同样品孔隙结 构有明显差异,黏土含量较低,对孔隙结构的影响 也较小,对渗吸效果影响不明显,在一定程度决定 研究区储层的渗吸能力.

4.2 孔隙度、渗透率

孔隙度表征储层储集的空间,在自发渗吸过程 中,小孔隙为主要渗吸空间,而中等孔隙和大孔隙 作为渗流通道对渗吸贡献较小(董大鹏等,2021). 研究区样品孔隙度与渗吸体积分数呈负相关,通过 微米CT测试结果可知,高孔隙度样品,中等孔隙发 育较好,小孔隙发育较差,孔隙连通性一般,导致渗 吸效果较差;低孔隙度样品,小孔隙占比高,渗吸效 果较好.研究区样品渗透率与渗吸体积分数呈正相 关,研究区高渗透率样品,孔隙连通性较好,渗吸效 果较好.渗透率和孔隙度等宏观参数难以反映页岩

油储层复杂的孔隙结构,通过孔隙度和渗透率预测 研究区渗吸效果会与实际情况发生较大偏差.

4.3 储层品质因子

Amaefule et al.(1993)在考虑孔喉、孔隙和颗粒 分布等宏观参数,提出储层品质因子的概念来综合 反映储层孔隙结构的品质:

$$RQI = 0.031 4 \sqrt{\frac{K}{\varphi}}, \qquad (1)$$

式中:RQI为储层品质因子(mD^{0.5}); K为渗透率 (mD); φ为孔隙度, 用小数表示(表 5).

储层品质因子有效地表征岩心的孔隙品质,一 般来说当储层品质指数较高时,岩心在渗透率、孔 隙半径和孔隙连通性等方面的综合特性较好.研究 区样品储层品质因子与渗吸体积分数成正相关(表 5),有较好的相关性,是渗吸体积分数主控因素 之一.

4.4 润湿性

润湿性反映了流体润湿储层的能力和毛细管 力大小,是控制储层渗吸的关键因素之一.本次实 验采用的自吸液为水,润湿角越小,样品水湿性越 强,渗吸体积分数越高.

4.5 孔喉比

孔喉比是孔隙半径与喉道半径的比值.研究区 高孔喉比样品,1~10 μm的孔喉网络发育较好,毛 细管力高,渗吸效果好;低孔喉比样品,中等孔隙发 育较多,毛细管力一般,渗吸效果较差.样品的渗吸 体积分数与孔喉比关系如图9所示,渗吸体积分数 与孔喉比有较好的相关性,样品孔喉比越大,渗吸 效果越好.



Fig.9 Relationship between imbibition volume fraction and pore throat ratio

5 结论

鄂尔多斯盆地延长组7段页岩油储层孔隙结构 复杂,其渗吸规律与常规储层有较大差异.本文采 用核磁共振技术分析页岩油储层的渗吸规律,得到 以下结论:不同源储配置关系对自发渗吸有一定的 控制作用,储夹源型储层渗吸能力优于源储互层型 储层,且具有更好的孔隙连通性.储夹源型主要发 育小孔隙的储层,渗吸速率快,渗吸体积分数更高; 储夹源型发育小孔隙及中等孔隙的储层,以中等孔 隙作为主要的渗吸空间,渗吸能力一般.源储互层 型储层则发育小孔隙及中等孔隙,小孔隙作为主要 的渗吸空间,渗吸效果普遍较差.鄂尔多斯盆地延 长组7段页岩油储层渗吸能力受孔隙度、渗透率与 黏土含量等因素影响较小,主要由润湿性、储层品 质因子及孔喉比控制,储层品质因子越大,润湿性 越接近水湿,孔喉比越大渗吸效果越好.

References

- Amaefule, J.O., Altunbay, M., Tiab, D., et al., 1993. Enhanced Reservoir Description: Using Core and Log Data to Identify Hydraulic (Flow) Units and Predict Permeability in Uncored Intervals/Wells. SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition. Texas. https://doi.org/ 10.2118/26436-MS
- Austad, T., Standnes, D. C., 2003. Spontaneous Imbibition of Water into Oil-Wet Carbonates. *Journal of Petroleum Science and Engineering*, 39(3/4): 363-376. https:// doi.org/10.1016/s0920-4105(03)00075-5

Blunt, M. J., Bijeljic, B., Dong, H., et al., 2013. Pore-

Scale Imaging and Modelling. *Advances in Water Resources*, 51(2-3): 197-216. https://doi.org/10.1016/j. advwatres.2012.03.003

- Cai, J.C., 2021. Some Key Issues and Thoughts on Spontaneous Imbibition in Porous Media. *Chinese Journal of Computational Physics*, 38(5): 505-512(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Cai, J.C., Perfect, E., Cheng, C.L., et al., 2014. Generalized Modeling of Spontaneous Imbibition Based on Hagen-Poiseuille Flow in Tortuous Capillaries with Variably Shaped Apertures. *Langmuir*, 30(18): 5142-5151. https://doi.org/10.1021/la5007204
- Dang, H.L., Wang, X.F., Cui, P.X., et al., 2020. Research on the Characteristics of Spontaneous Imbibition Oil Displacement with the Low Permeability Tight-Sandstone Oil Reservoir Using the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) Technology. *Progress in Geophysics*, 35(5): 1759-1769(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Diao, Z. H., Li, S., Liu, W., et al., 2021. Numerical Study of the Effect of Tortuosity and Mixed Wettability on Spontaneous Imbibition in Heterogeneous Porous Media. *Capillarity*, 4(3): 50-62. https://doi. org/ 10.46690/capi.2021.03.02
- Dong, D.P., Li, B.H., Yuan, S.W., et al., 2021. Spontaneous Imbibition Characteristics of the Low-Permeability Water-Wet Core Based on the NMR Test. *Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in Daqing*, 40(2): 60-65(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Fu, J. H., Li, S. X., Niu, X. B., et al., 2020. Geological Characteristics and Exploration of Shale Oil in Chang 7 Member of Triassic Yanchang Formation, Ordos Basin, NW China. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 47(5): 931-945. https://doi.org/10.1016/s1876-3804 (20)60107-0
- Gao, Z. Y., Fan, Y. P., Xuan, Q. X., et al., 2020. A Review of Shale Pore Structure Evolution Characteristics with Increasing Thermal Maturities. Advances in Geo-Energy Research, 4(3): 247-259. https://doi.org/ 10.46690/ager.2020.03.03
- Gu, X. Y., Pu, C. S., Huang, H., et al., 2017. Micro-Influencing Mechanism of Permeability on Spontaneous Imbibition Recovery for Tight Sandstone Reservoirs. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 44(6): 1003– 1009. https://doi.org/10.1016/s1876-3804(17)30112-x
- Guo, J. C., Li, M., Chen, C., et al., 2020. Experimental Investigation of Spontaneous Imbibition in Tight Sandstone Reservoirs. *Journal of Petroleum Science and En*gineering, 193(3): 107395. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.

petrol.2020.107395

- Hu, Q. H., Ewing, R. P., Dultz, S., 2012. Low Pore Connectivity in Natural Rock. *Journal of Contaminant Hydrology*, 133(B10): 76-83. https://doi.org/10.1016/j. jconhyd.2012.03.006
- Huang, R.Z., Jiang, Z.X., Gao, Z.Y., et al., 2017. Effect of Composition and Structural Characteristics on Spontaneous Imbibition of Shale Reservoir. *Petroleum Geology* and Recovery Efficiency, 24(1): 111-115(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Jia, C. Z., Zheng, M., Zhang, Y. F., 2012. Unconventional Hydrocarbon Resources in China and the Prospect of Exploration and Development. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 39(2): 139–146. https://doi. org/ 10.1016/s1876-3804(12)60026-3
- Li, C.S., Zhang, W.S., Lei, Y., 2021. Characteristics and Controlling Factors of Oil Accumulation in Chang 9 Member in Longdong Area, Ordos Basin. *Earth Science*, 46(10): 3560-3574(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Li, C. X., Singh, H., Cai, J. C., 2019. Spontaneous Imbibition in Shale: A Review of Recent Advances. *Capillari*ty, 2(2): 17-32. https://doi. org/10.26804/capi.2019.02.01
- Liu, H. L., Yang, Y. Y., Wang, F. Q., et al., 2018. Micro Pore and Throat Characteristics and Origin of Tight Sandstone Reservoirs: A Case Study of the Triassic Chang 6 and Chang 8 Members in Longdong Area, Ordos Basin, NW China. *Petroleum Exploration and Development*, 45(2): 239-250. https://doi.org/10.1016/ s1876-3804(18)30027-2
- Lyu, C., Ning, Z. F., Chen, M. Q., et al., 2019. Experimental Study of Boundary Condition Effects on Spontaneous Imbibition in Tight Sandstones. *Fuel*, 235(4): 374-383. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fuel.2018.07.119
- Shen, Y. H., Ge, H. K., Li, C. X., et al., 2016. Water Imbibition of Shale and its Potential Influence on Shale Gas Recovery: a Comparative Study of Marine and Continental Shale Formations. *Journal of Natural Gas Science* and Engineering, 35(3): 1121–1128. https://doi.org/ 10.1016/j.jngse.2016.09.053
- Umeobi, H. I., Li, Q., Xu, L., et al., 2021. NMR Investigation of Brine Imbibition Dynamics in Pores of Tight Sandstones under Different Boundary Conditions. *Ener*gy & Fuels, 35(19): 15856-15866. https://doi.org/ 10.1021/acs.energyfuels.1c01417
- Wang, F.W., Chen, D.X., Xie, G.j., et al., 2022. Differential Enrichment Mechanism of Tight Sandstone Oil un-

der the Control of the Source-Rreservoir Structures of Member 7 of Yanchang Formation in Qingcheng Area, Ordos Basin. *Acta Pctrolei Sinica*, 43(7):941-956, 976 (in Chinese with English abstract).

- Wang, X. J., Wang, M., Li, Y., et al., 2021. Shale Pore Connectivity and Influencing Factors Based on Spontaneous Imbibition Combined with a Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Experiment. *Marine and Petroleum Geology*, 132: 105239. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.marpetgeo.2021.105239
- Wu, Z.Y., Gao, Z.W., Ma, S.W., et al., 2021. Preliminary Study on Imbibition and Oil Displacement of Chang 7 Shale Oil in Ordos Basin. *Natural Gas Geoscience*, 32 (2): 1874–1879(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Xia, Y. X., Tian, Z. H., Xu, S., et al., 2021. Effects of Microstructural and Petrophysical Properties on Spontaneous Imbibition in Tight Sandstone Reservoirs. *Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering*, 96: 104225. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jngse.2021.104225
- Xu, X.Y., Wang, W.T., 2020. The Recognition of Potential Fault Zone in Ordos Basin and Its Reservoir Control. *Earth Science*, 45(5):1754-1768(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yang, L., Ge, H. K., Shi, X., et al., 2016. The Effect of Microstructure and Rock Mineralogy on Water Imbibition Characteristics in Tight Reservoirs. Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering, 34(2): 1461-1471. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jngse.2016.01.002
- Yang, Z.F., Zeng, J.H., Feng, X., et al., 2015. Effects of Source-Reservoir Lithologic Assemblage on Tight Oil Accumulation: A Case Study of Yanchang Chang - 7 Member in Ordos Basin. *Xinjiang Petroleum Geology*, 36(4): 383-393(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yao, J.L., Zeng J.H., Luo, A.X., et al., 2019. Controlling Effect of Source-Reservoir Structure in Tight Reservoir on Oil - Bearing Property: A Case Study of Chang -6~Chang-8 Members in Heshui Area of Ordos Basin, China. Journal of Earth Sciences & Environment, 41(3): 267-280(in Chinese with English abstract).
- You, Y., Niu, X.B., Feng, S.B., et al., 2014. Study of pore features in Chang7 Tight Oil Reservoir, Yanchang Layer, Ordos Basin. Journal of China University of Petroleum (Edition of Natural Science), 38(6): 18-23(in Chinese with English abstract).
- Yu, R.A., Zhu, Q., Wen, S.B., et al., 2020. Tectonic Setting and Provenance Analysis of Zhiluo Formation and Stone of Tarangaole Area in the Ordos Basin. *Earth Science*, 45(5): 1754-1768(in Chinese with English abstract).

附中文参考文献

- 蔡建超,2021.多孔介质自发渗吸关键问题与思考.计算物 理,38(5):505-512.
- 党海龙,王小锋,崔鹏兴,等,2020.基于核磁共振技术的低渗 透致密砂岩油藏渗吸驱油特征研究.地球物理学进展, 35(5):1759-1769.
- 董大鹏,李斌会,苑盛旺,等,2021.基于核磁共振测试的低 渗亲水岩心静态渗吸特征.大庆石油地质与开发,40 (2):60-65.
- 黄睿哲,姜振学,高之业,等,2017.页岩储层组构特征对自 发渗吸的影响.油气地质与采收率,24(1):111-115.
- 李程善,张文选, 雷宇, 等, 2021. 鄂尔多斯盆地陇东地区长 9油层组砂体成因与油气差异分布.地球科学, 46(10): 3560-3574.
- 王福伟,陈冬霞,解广杰,等.2022.鄂尔多斯盆地庆城地区延 长组7段源一储结构控制下致密砂岩油的差异富集机 制.石油学报,43(7):941-956,976.
- 吴志宇,高占武,麻书玮,等,2021.鄂尔多斯盆地长7段页

岩油渗吸驱油现象初探.天然气地球科学,32(12): 1874-1879.

- 徐兴雨, 王伟锋, 2020. 鄂尔多斯盆地隐性断裂识别及其控 藏作用. 地球科学, 45(5):1754-1768
- 杨智峰,曾溅辉,冯泉,等,2015.源储岩性组合对致密油聚 集的影响——以鄂尔多斯盆地延长组长7段为例.新 疆石油地质,36(4):383-393.
- 姚泾利,曾溅辉,罗安湘,等,2019.致密储层源储结构对储
 层含油性的控制作用——以鄂尔多斯盆地合水地区长
 6~长8段为例.地球科学与环境学报,41(3):
 267-280.
- 尤源,牛小兵,冯胜斌,等,2014.延长组页岩油储层微观孔 隙特征研究.中国石油大学学报(自然科学版),38(6): 18-23.
- 俞礽安,朱强,文思博,等,2020.鄂尔多斯盆地塔然高勒地
 区直罗组砂岩源区构造背景与物源分析.地球科学,45(3):829-843.