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致密砂岩气储层测井综合评价技术研究进展

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摘要:致密砂岩气是天然气勘探开发重点领域之一,但目前尚未建立完善的测井综合评价、地质与工程双“甜点”测井评价技术体系,制约了致密砂岩气勘探开发进程。通过阐述致密砂岩气储层储集空间、微观孔隙结构等特征,从构造(裂缝和地应力)、沉积和成岩角度揭示了储层品质主控因素。常规测井可以用于岩性识别、储层参数计算和流体性质判别,成像测井、核磁共振测井和阵列声波测井则可用于裂缝探测、孔隙结构分类及工程品质评价,同时可采用机器学习方法实现储层参数定量计算。根据储层沉积微相、成岩特征、裂缝和孔隙结构的叠加可实现储层品质测井分类评价,致密砂岩气测井评价重点在于基质孔隙结构和裂缝测井识别与评价。最后通过储层参数、孔隙结构、裂缝、地应力和脆性等耦合实现致密砂岩地质与工程“甜点”测井分类评价。利用地球物理测井资料实现致密砂岩气储层综合评价与预测,可为气藏勘探开发提供理论指导与技术支撑。

关键词:致密砂岩气;储层品质;地质与工程甜点;测井综合评价;裂缝;孔隙结构

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Research progresses of comprehensive well logging evaluation methods of tight gas sandstone reservoirs

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Abstract: Tight sandstone gas is a key field of natural gas exploration and development. However, there is yet no perfect technical system for comprehensive well logging evaluation as well as logging evaluations of both geological and engineering sweet spots, thus limiting the exploration and exploitation process of natural gas. This study clarifies the characteristics of storage spaces and micro-pore structures in tight sandstone gas reservoirs. It also reveals the primary controlling factors for reservoir quality from the perspectives of tectonics (fractures and in-situ stress), sedimentation and diagenesis. Conventional well logs can be used for lithology identification, reservoir parameter calculation, and fluid property discrimination; moreover, image logs, nuclear magnetic resonance logs, and array acoustic logs can be applied to fracture detection, pore structure classification, and engineering quality evaluation. Additionally, machine learning methods can be employed to quantitatively calculate reservoir parameters. The well logging classification evaluation of reservoir quality can be achieved through the combination of sedimentary microfacies, diagenetic characteristics, fractures and pore structures. Moreover, in terms of the well logging evaluation for tight sandstone gas, a focus is put on the well logging identification and evaluation of matrix pore structures and fractures. Finally, the well logging classification evaluation of geological and engineering sweet spots in tight sandstone is achieved through the coupling of reservoir parameters, pore structures, fractures, in-situ stress, and brittleness. The comprehensive evaluation and prediction of tight sandstone gas reservoirs has been realized using geophysical well log data, which can provide theoretical guidance and technical support for gas reservoir exploration and development.

Key words: tight sandstone gas; reservoir quality; geological and engineering sweet spots; comprehensive well logging evaluation; fracture; pore structure

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在全球“双碳”目标背景下,国家能源发展路径坚持“减少原煤、稳定原油、加快天然气、做大新能源”战略,即“减煤、稳油、增气、强新”^[1-4]。目前中国天然气对外依存度高达40%,因此天然气增储上产对保障国家能源安全以及实现“双碳”目标至关重要^[5-6]。致密砂岩气为储集于低孔隙度(<10%)和低覆压渗透率(<0.1 mD)砂岩中的天然气,是全球范围内勘探开发规模最大的非常规天然气之一,目前中国已经在四川、鄂尔多斯、塔里木、吐哈等盆地建成规模产量^[7-10]。致密砂岩气储层往往大面积普遍含气,但受后期成岩与构造改造影响,储层物性较差,通常表现为“甜点”富气的特点,因而在整体致密背景下的相对高孔隙度和渗透率储集体,即“甜点”的评价与预测至关重要^[11-17]。

目前国内外学者在致密砂岩气藏烃源岩、天然气成藏机理、富集高产主控因素、储层孔隙结构刻画等方面取得了一系列创新成果^[8,10,13,18-21]。虽然不同类型致密砂岩气藏在成藏组合以及微观孔喉组合特征上有所差异,但致密砂岩中的“甜点”分布均受到构造、沉积和成岩3种因素控制,“甜点”的评价与优选成为致密砂岩气有效开发的关键^[13,22]。此外,集声、电、核及核磁共振多种测量方法于一身的地球物理测井资料在地质领域也取得了广泛应用^[23]。作为油气发现和地质分析的重要手段,测井资料以其信息量大且纵向连续的特征,被广泛运用于致密砂岩沉积特征分析^[24]、成岩相识别^[14]、储层孔隙结构评价^[25]、储层参数计算^[20,26]、裂缝评价^[16]以及“甜点”预测^[27]。

致密砂岩储层评价的关键问题包括以孔隙结构为核心的储层品质评价、气水层识别及岩石力学参数计算即工程品质评价。目前致密砂岩气储层测井地质评价的要点和难点主要在于储层基本地质特征明确及其主控因素分析,储层参数测井解释以及流体性质测井判别,沉积微相、成岩相、裂缝以及孔隙结构测井评价与分析,同时也包括以岩石力学参数为依托的工程品质测井评价技术^[27-29]。但由于致密砂岩储层孔隙度低,孔隙流体对测井响应贡献度低,导致“甜点”与非“甜点”测井响应相似,且新技术测井的融合应用有待深入,仅依托常规测井资料难以实现致密砂岩气储层综合评价与“甜点”预测。此外,致密砂岩气储层本身的复杂性和非均质性,导致目前难以建立完善的致密砂岩气测井储层评价、储层品质表征以及地质工程双

“甜点”测井评价技术体系,制约了致密砂岩气勘探开发的进程。

笔者通过对国内外文献的调研以及自身的工作实践,首先阐述了致密砂岩气储层综合评价内容和要点,明确了致密砂岩储层储集空间、微观孔隙结构等特征,然后梳理了应用于致密砂岩气测井评价不同领域的典型测井采集系列,并归纳总结了储层参数测井计算主要方法以及流体性质判别技术,同时引入机器学习方法实现储层参数定量计算。在剖析储层主控因素的基础上,阐明了优质储层与差储层沉积微相、成岩因素、微观孔隙结构以及裂缝发育特征,并揭示了优质储层与差储层测井响应差异。研究结果表明,致密砂岩气储层测井评价应聚焦于基质孔隙结构和裂缝的识别与评价。最后通过常规测井、阵列声波测井、核磁共振测井以及成像测井等进行储层品质与工程品质测井评价,实现致密砂岩气地质与工程“甜点”评价。研究结果以期能够推动致密砂岩气储层测井地质综合评价技术发展,并为致密砂岩气藏勘探开发提供理论指导与技术支撑。

1 致密砂岩储层特征及品质主控因素

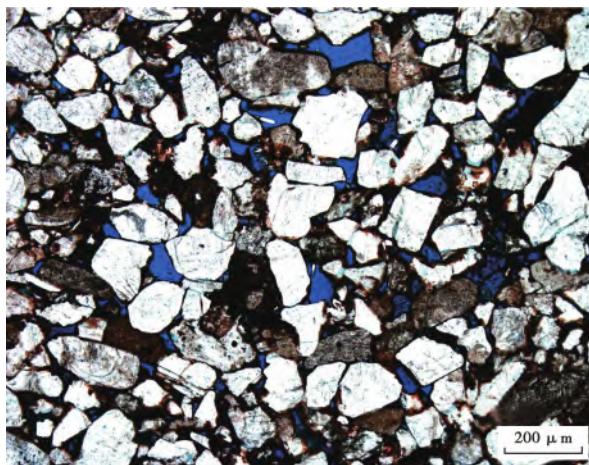
1.1 储层基本特征

致密砂岩气储层大多形成于辫状河三角洲、湖泊沉积体系,如四川盆地川中地区上三叠统须家河组^[30]、鄂尔多斯盆地上古生界二叠系下石盒子组^[31]、塔里木盆地库车坳陷侏罗系阿合组^[32]、吐哈盆地丘东洼陷侏罗系三工河组^[33]等。相比较而言,四川盆地川中地区中侏罗统沙溪庙组致密砂岩形成于河流相沉积体系,发育多期河道,骨架砂体由边滩沉积构成^[34-35]。致密砂岩气储层岩性多为致密的砾岩、砂岩、粉砂岩等,经历强烈成岩改造,且自生黏土矿物含量和束缚水饱和度高^[22,36]。致密砂岩储层岩心实测物性较差,孔隙度和渗透率关系较为复杂,通常无自然产能,需要工程改造投产。丘东洼陷三工河组储层实测孔隙度平均仅为4.2%,渗透率平均仅为0.19 mD,但经酸化压裂后吉7H井三工河组仍获得产气量为51 283 m³/d、产油量为36.33 t/d^[33]。

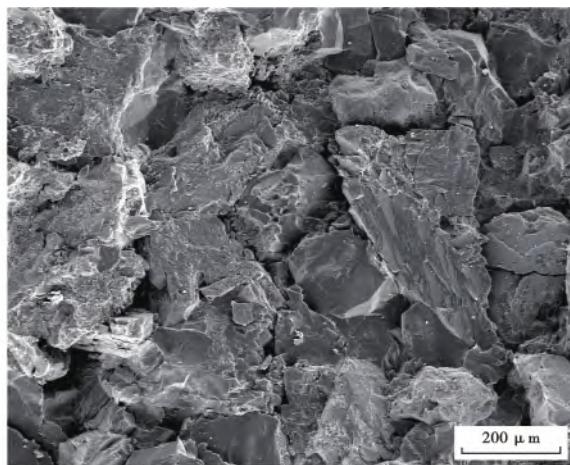
致密砂岩储层孔隙类型多样,孔隙和喉道直径分布区间范围较大,从微米级到纳米级不等,储集空间类型和微观孔隙结构差异造就了储层发育特征的差异

性,增加了测井综合评价的难度^[37]。受复杂微观孔隙结构影响,含气性非均质性较强,气水分布关系也较为复杂。通过镜下薄片、扫描电镜等分析可以发现,致密

砂岩储层孔隙类型以次生溶蚀孔隙为主,原生孔隙较少,微裂缝发育且次微米—纳米级晶间孔隙较为常见(图 1)^[15,38-40]。



(a) 少量原生孔和溶蚀孔隙,库车坳陷白垩系巴什基奇组,博孜 9 井 7 689.32 m, 单偏光



(b) 少量原生孔隙,颗粒接触紧密,克深 902 井 7 816.15 m, 扫描电镜

图 1 典型致密砂岩储集空间特征

Fig. 1 Typical pore spaces of tight sandstone reservoirs

相比较而言,页岩油气储层则以粒内孔隙以及晶间孔隙为主,孔喉尺寸主要为纳米级^[41]。通过压汞曲线以及核磁共振 T_2 谱分析可以发现,致密砂岩进汞压力需要 180 MPa 以上才能保持较高的进汞饱和度(图 2)。此外,核磁共振实验证实致密砂岩束缚水饱和度较高,基本大于 50%(图 3)。

1.2 储层品质主控因素

储层品质即储层质量,主要表征参数为孔隙度和渗透率。致密砂岩气储层通常具有岩性致密、孔渗性差和微观孔喉组合样式复杂的特征,其储层品质具有构造、沉积和成岩耦合控制的特征,即“三元控储”^[28,42-44]。沉积相是“甜点”发育的前提和基础,控制了砂体展布以及矿物组分和结构变化,沉积环境决定了优质储层发育与否;而成岩作用及演化为储层品质改善的关键,弱压实弱胶结和溶蚀改造背景有利

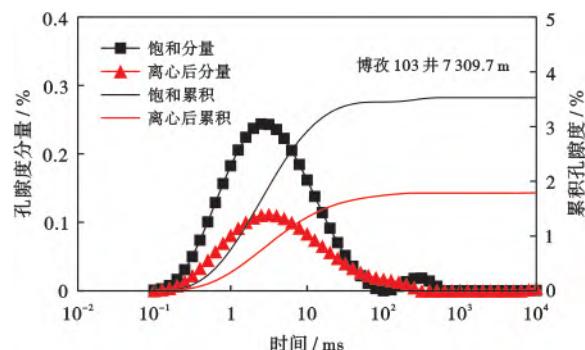


图 3 致密砂岩典型核磁共振 T_2 谱图

Fig. 3 Typical NMR T_2 spectra of tight sandstone reservoirs

于优质储层形成与发育;而构造作用一方面将以形成裂缝的方式改善储层品质,另一方面强构造挤压应力将使得基质孔隙降低且裂缝闭合,从而降低储层品质^[28,37,44-46]。构造(裂缝、地应力)、沉积与成岩作用叠加控制了致密砂岩储层品质差异^[19,37,47-48]。

鄂尔多斯盆地上古生界致密砂岩气、四川盆地侏罗系沙溪庙组、三叠系须家河组等致密砂岩气储层,由于地应力对储层的改造效应较低,通常将沉积相、成岩和裂缝叠加即可实现优质储集体预测,其储层品质主控因素为沉积微相背景下的成岩强度差异^[42,45,49]。而针对山前前陆盆地强挤压应力背景致密砂岩而言,地应力对储层品质的影响不可忽视,除沉积、成岩和裂缝外,还必须考虑地应力对储层品质改善的影响与作用,其储层品质主控因素为沉积、成岩、裂缝与应力^[28,50]。构造应力侧向挤压与深埋压实一样,将使得储层压实强度增大、孔隙减

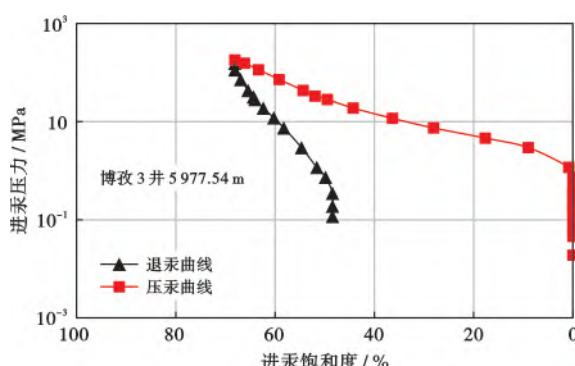


图 2 致密砂岩典型压汞曲线

Fig. 2 Typical mercury capillary curves of tight sandstone reservoirs

少^[51-52]。因此,前陆盆地致密砂岩优质储层往往位于张应力区域,而挤压应力强烈区域往往岩石较为致密^[53-55]。库车坳陷侏罗系阿合组致密砂岩气储层构造减孔量为每100 MPa减少8.8%,构造应力减孔效应明显^[56]。

2 储层测井评价

2.1 致密砂岩测井采集系列

常规9条测井曲线中,自然伽马(GR)、井径(CAL)和自然电位(SP)3种岩性曲线主要可用于识别与划分岩

性以及砂体分布,而声波时差(AC)、补偿中子(CNL)和密度(DEN)3种孔隙度曲线主要用于孔隙度等参数计算和流体性质判别,此外,深探测、中探测、浅探测3种电阻率曲线则主要可用于探测储层流体特征^[23],常规9条曲线在致密砂岩气储层测井评价中为必测项目。高分辨率阵列感应则可以提供较高分辨率且探测深度从泥饼、冲洗带到原状地层的电阻率曲线,因而对于薄砂层识别、岩性的精细划分、流体侵入特征的评价至关重要^[23](图4)。

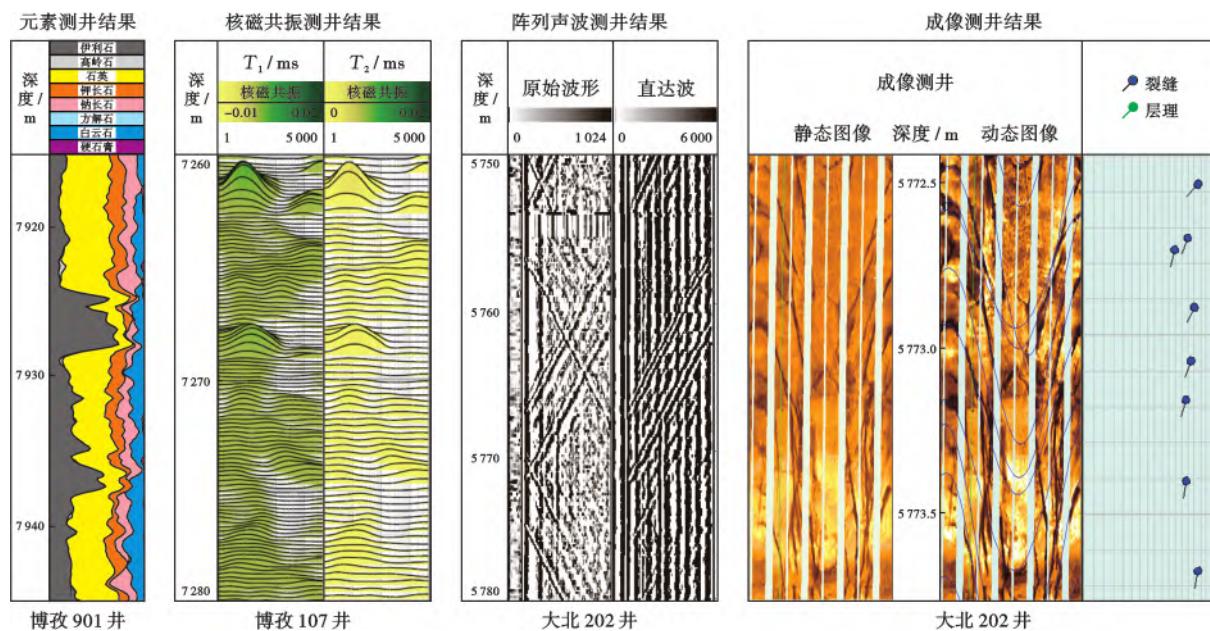


图4 致密砂岩典型测井采集系列对比

Fig. 4 Comparisons of typical well logging series in tight gas sandstones

成像测井纵向分辨率和井眼覆盖率高,可以反映岩石内部细微特征的变化,被广泛运用于沉积储层特征精细描述,通常致密砂岩气储层探井与评价井需采集成像测井资料,可以实现致密砂岩岩性识别、沉积构造拾取、裂缝定量解释与评价等^[57-58](图4)。

在元素测井系列中,如元素俘获测井(ECS)和岩性扫描测井(Litho Scanner),通过解谱中子与地层反应产生的次生伽马射线,可以获取地层元素含量,而进一步通过氧化物闭合模型可获得地层矿物含量,因而可用于岩性剖面计算与岩相分析,甚至是成岩作用与成岩矿物特征评价^[59-61](图4)。因此,对于岩性岩相变化较为复杂的致密砂岩而言,元素测井系列应为必测项目之一,可以实现致密砂岩岩性识别、矿物组分含量计算以及成岩作用分析等^[59]。

核磁共振测井通过探测孔隙流体中H核(岩石骨架基本不含氢,且骨架中Si、C、O等基本为偶磁性物质)纵向与横向驰豫特征,因此核磁共振测井可用于致密砂岩气储层孔隙结构分析、储层参数计算以及流体

性质评价^[23,61-63](图4)。对于孔隙结构、流体性质较为复杂的致密砂岩气储层而言,核磁共振测井为重点井和井段需加测的测井项目,可以解决致密砂岩流体性质分析、孔隙结构评价等方面的问题。

阵列声波测井采集得到纵波、横波、斯通利波、伪瑞利波等全波列数据,根据声波全波列波形图和变密度图像,可以识别裂缝发育特征,同时依托声波测井计算的纵横波速度比、泊松比等岩石力学参数分析还可用于含气性判别(图4),甚至声波测井还可用于压裂效果分析以及固井质量检测^[23,61]。因此,致密砂岩气压裂改造等工程措施应用时,需采集阵列声波测井资料,用于致密砂岩工程品质分析以及压裂效果评价。

2.2 孔隙度、渗透率测井计算与流体性质评价

测井评价的首要任务是发现和评价含油气层,因此储层测井评价主要包括岩性识别、储层参数测井计算以及流体性质测井判别^[61,64-67]。致密砂岩气储层孔隙度低、流体对测井响应贡献较小,储层测井评价通常面临着低信噪比、低分辨率、低精度和多解性等难点,

如致密砂岩由于孔隙结构复杂,束缚水饱和度高,往往存在低阻气层、高阻水层等^[26,68-69]。岩性的识别可以通过常规测井交会图、成像测井等实现^[29]。仅仅通过常规测井往往难以实现参数精细计算,且常规的电阻率与孔隙度交会图在流体性质区分方面适用性较差,因此,往往需要不同新技术测井系列的融合应用^[25]。泥质含量的测井计算可以依托 GR 曲线实现,而孔隙度测井评价则除了 AC、DEN 和 CNL 测井曲线及其组合外,还可以结合核磁共振测井进行计算。但受含气性影响,通过核磁共振计算的孔隙度和饱和度要比岩心实测孔隙度低得多,往往含气饱和度越高,核磁共振测井计算的孔隙度误差越大^[27]。尤其是低信噪比核磁共振测井计算孔隙度误差大,实验室也应采用低回波间隔(TE)核磁共振探头,开展多次扫描。渗透率可以通过渗透率—孔隙度拟合关系以及核磁共振测井进行计算^[39]。同样地,由于致密砂岩储层的非阿尔奇现象,导致常规的图版法、中子—密度曲线重叠法在含气性识别方面效果较差,因此流体性质的判别与饱和度计算可以基于岩石物理相、流动单元分类^[69]。

在流体性质识别方面,常规的孔隙度—电阻率交会图、核磁共振测井等均可实现,为了突出含气信号,可以采用差谱法、移谱法来实现气层识别^[70]。由于常规图版适用性较差,通常应采用考虑孔隙结构的多参数、复合参数识别气层。声波测井可以计算泊松比、纵波阻抗、纵横波速度比等参数,也可以用于致密砂岩含气性判别^[61,71]。除新技术测井外,还可以构建密度孔隙度与电阻率测井相关系数的方法来达到气层的识别^[69],通过对电阻率曲线进行地应力校正从而突出含气性信息^[72],甚至将小波分析等数学方法融入到致密砂岩气层识别工作中^[68]。

2.3 储层参数人工智能测井评价

机器学习及人工智能方法的引入可深入挖掘在测井资料中蕴含的地质信息,通过建立测井参数与地质参数之间的非映射关系,将测井学家从重复的、低层次处理解释工作中解脱出来^[23,61,73-76]。机器学习可以分为无监督学习(训练数据仅包含 1 组输入向量、而不含对应目标标签的机器学习任务,如 K-means 聚类、主成分分析等)、半监督学习和监督学习(训练数据样本既包含了输入向量,又有对应目标向量的机器学习任务,如支持向量机、决策树、随机森林等);而具有更为复杂层次结构的机器学习方法则称为深度学习,如卷积神经网络、XGBoost 算法^[73]。

致密砂岩气储层测井曲线与储层参数之间对应关系较为复杂,测井处理与解释存在低信噪比和非均质、非线性等难点^[26,77]。可以采用机器学习方法,挖掘测

井资料中的隐藏信息,解决储层参数与测井参数之间的非线性映射问题,当然前提条件在于需要有足够的岩心实测数据供机器学习训练。因此,可以通过机器学习算法,优选对孔隙度、渗透率和饱和度敏感的测井曲线(AC、DEN、CNL、GR 等),将测井响应参数作为训练模型的输入参数,采用 XGBoost 等深度学习算法,建立孔隙度、渗透率和饱和度的 XGBoost 回归模型。

以吐哈盆地丘东洼陷侏罗系三工河组储层为例,该致密砂岩气储层物性较低(孔隙度平均仅约为 5%),通过常规方法难以挖掘储层参数和测井曲线之间的非线性映射问题,实现储层参数测井精细计算。将光电吸收截面指数(PE)、SP、GR、RD、RS、DEN、CNL 作为输入曲线,孔隙度、渗透率和饱和度为输出曲线,通过 XGBoost 算法进行模型训练与回归,最终输出单井孔隙度、渗透率和饱和度数据,通过测试结果可以看出,单井测井计算的储层孔隙度与实测数据吻合较好,在孔隙度如此低的情况下仍能够较为准确计算孔隙度,论证了该方法的准确性(图 5)。

3 测井地质综合评价

除了考虑储层参数解释与流体性质评价以外,致密砂岩气储层综合评价与优质储层预测工作同样重要^[44]。由储层品质主控因素分析可知,致密砂岩中的储层品质体现出明显的构造(裂缝和地应力)、沉积和成岩“三元控储”特征,优质储层主要形成于高能沉积环境,后期经历相对较弱压实作用和胶结作用,但往往有溶蚀和裂缝发育,且通常发育于低应力场区域^[28,44,56,78-79](图 6)。因此,致密砂岩气储层测井地质综合评价需要聚焦沉积微相、成岩相、裂缝与孔隙结构测井评价。

3.1 测井地质综合评价重点

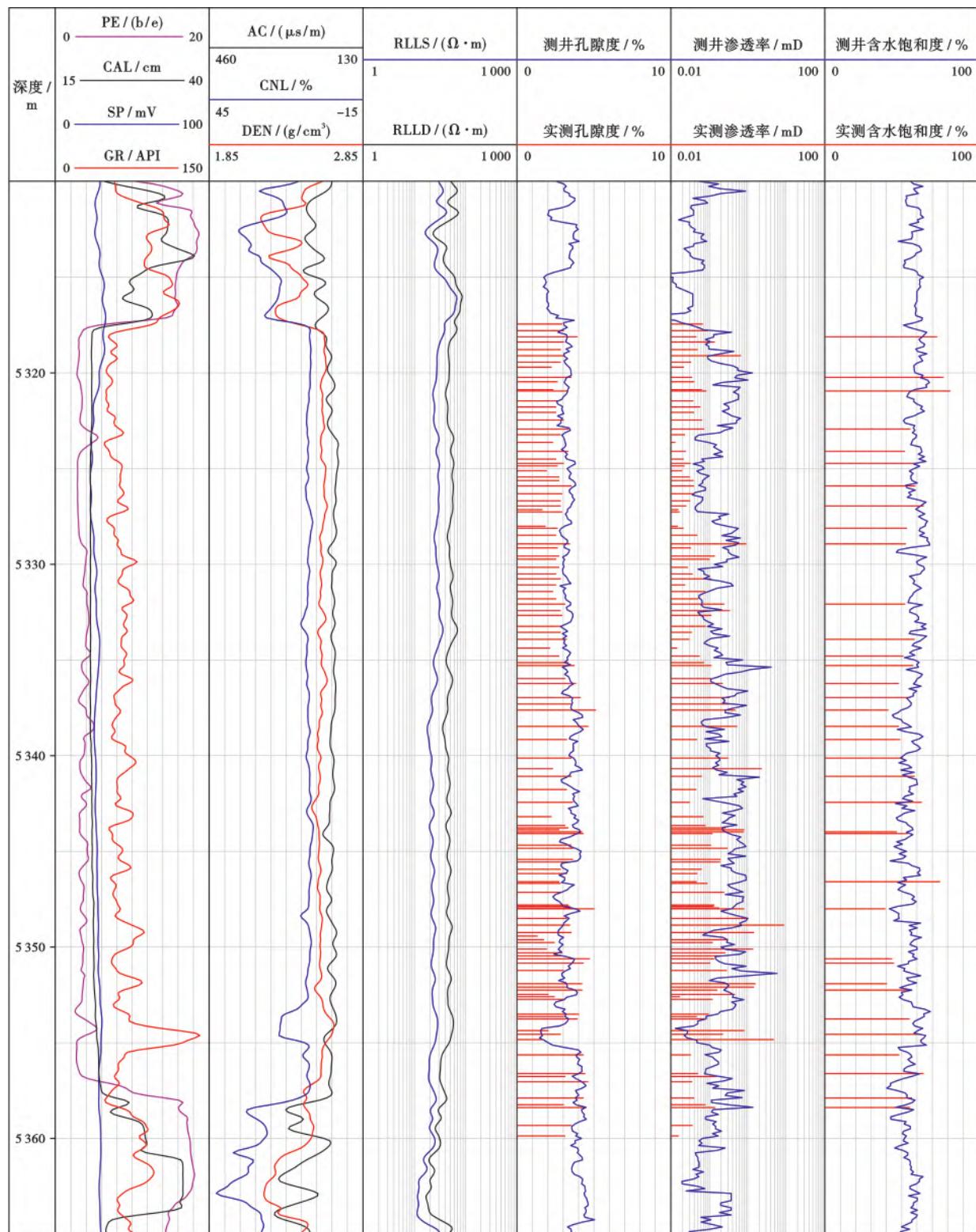
储层评价与预测是一个古老而又前沿的话题,对致密砂岩气储层而言更是如此^[14,80]。由于致密砂岩气储层品质主要受沉积微相、成岩相、裂缝等控制,而沉积、成岩等因素耦合控制下的表现形式为孔隙结构特征^[49]。因此,针对岩性致密、物性差和孔隙结构复杂的致密砂岩气储层而言,沉积微相、成岩相的测井分析至关重要^[14]。此外,致密砂岩气储层品质与产能主要受裂缝以及基质孔隙结构联合控制^[27]。天然裂缝的发育程度控制了天然气的产量^[44,81-85],而基质孔隙结构的好坏则决定了储层能否获得稳产^[27,86]。因此致密砂岩气储层测井综合评价与预测重点在于沉积微相、成岩相、孔隙结构、裂缝的分析及其测井评价^[27]。通常储层基质孔隙结构主要受沉积相与成岩因素控制,而裂缝的形成与发育则受控于构造及其地应力^[13,27,44](图 4)。

3.2 沉积微相与成岩相测井评价

通过常规测井曲线,可以识别储层的沉积、成岩特征,而成像测井则可以识别与判断裂缝发育特征,由此

通过测井资料可以识别单井优质储层发育段^[44]。

沉积微相的测井识别可依托岩心资料刻度测井资料,由此建立沉积微相测井识别评价模型,通过常规



注:RLLS—浅侧向电阻率;RLLD—深侧向电阻率。

图 5 基于 XGBoost 算法的丘东洼陷侏罗系三工河组致密砂岩气储层参数测井评价

Fig. 5 Well log evaluation of reservoir parameters of Jurassic Sangonghe Formation tight gas sandstones in Qiudong sag using XGBoost method

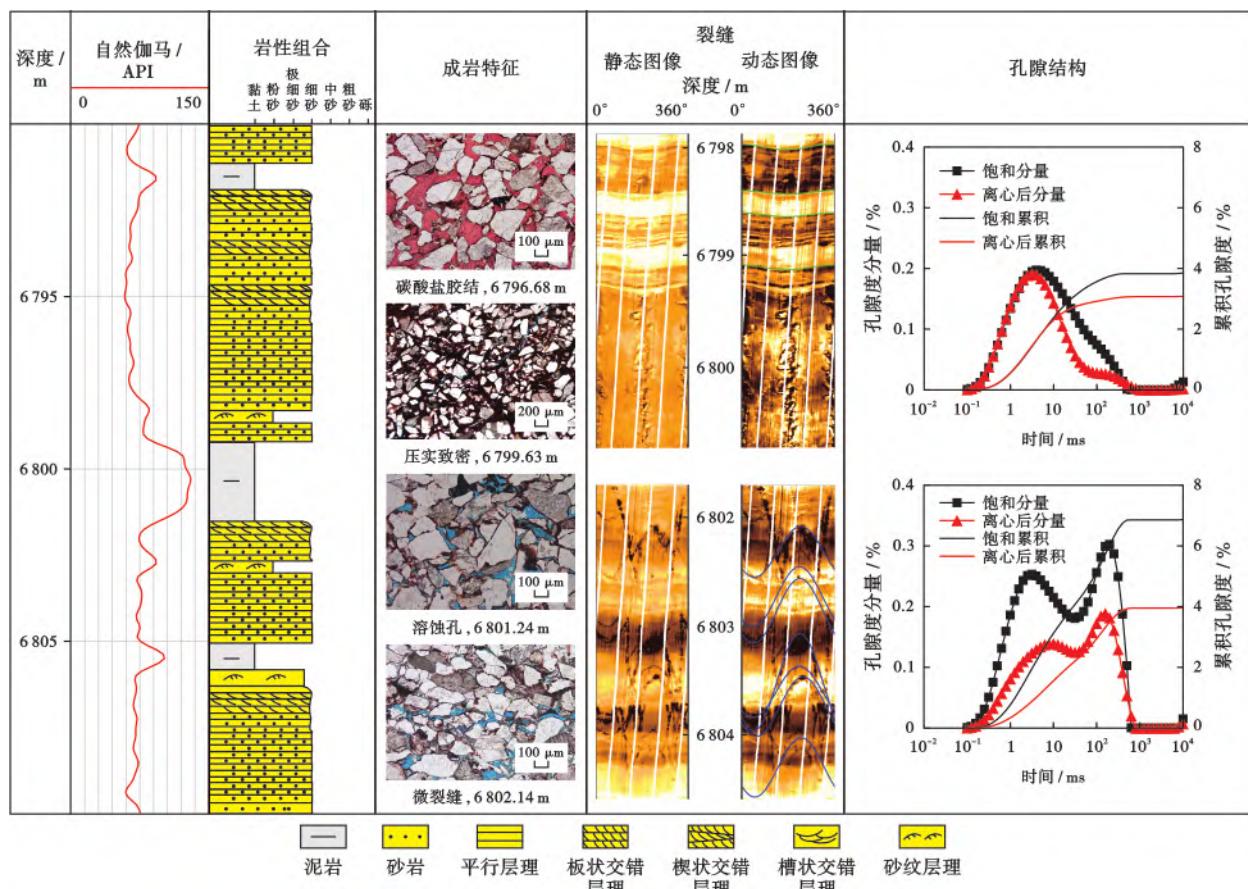


图 6 差储层(6 796.0~6 800.5 m)与优质储层(6 801.0~6 804.5 m)沉积、成岩、裂缝与孔隙结构特征对比^[50]

Fig. 6 Comparisons of depositional microfacies, diagenesis, fracture, and pore structure of poor reservoirs and high quality reservoirs

测井曲线形态以及成像测井图像等组合特征实现沉积微相的测井识别与划分^[44,87]。利用测井资料进行沉积微相识别时综合考虑研究区沉积背景、测井曲线组合特征以及成像测井相模式,实现沉积微相综合解释^[58]。

而根据成岩作用与成岩矿物等组合特征划分的不同成岩相类型,在不同的常规测井曲线组合以及元素测井上同样响应明显,如碳酸盐胶结相往往表现为低自然伽马、高密度和高电阻率的特征^[28,88]。压实致密相则表现为高自然伽马、高密度等特征。通过不同常规测井曲线组合并结合元素测井等,即可实现不同成岩相的测井判别。通过构成成岩综合系数的测井计算模型,还可实现成岩相的测井定量评价^[44,49,89]。由于致密砂岩成岩改造较为复杂,非均质性较强,因此划分成岩相时需要综合考虑成岩作用类型、强度组合及成岩矿物特征,而成岩相测井判别模式建立时需要综合采用常规、元素测井以及成像测井等资料,实现成岩相综合分析与判别^[44]。

优质储层往往形成于有利沉积相带,如河道砂体,且常形成于砂体中部粒度较粗、分选较好的均质砂岩段,往往原生孔隙能得到一定程度的保留,还能形成部

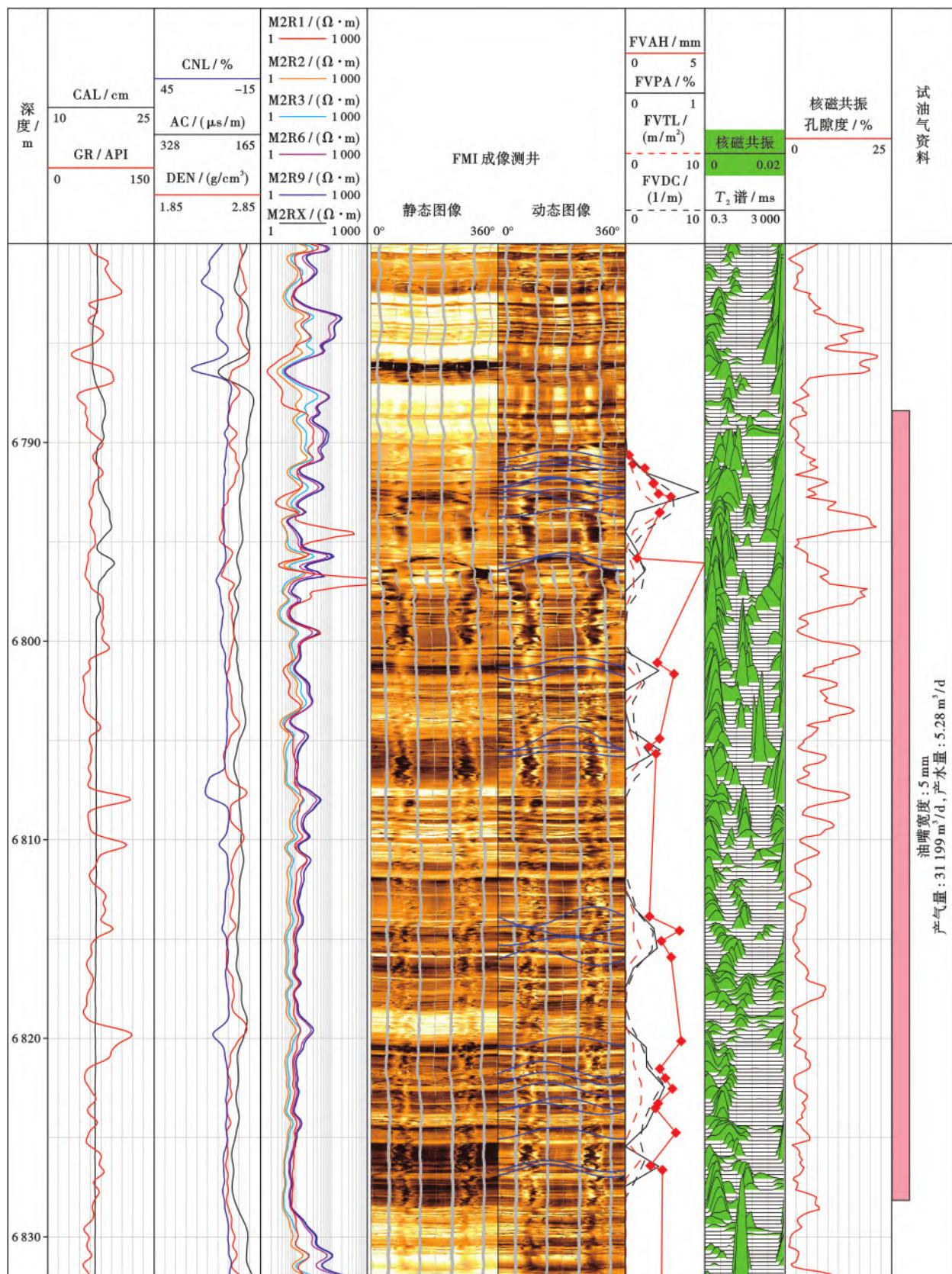
分溶蚀孔隙,因而对应的基质储层质量最好,如若叠加裂缝发育,则将形成最有利的储集层段(图 6)。

差储层则往往对应于相对低能沉积环境,由于颗粒粒度细、分选差,因而埋藏过程中容易被压实致密。此外,部分砂体尤其是砂泥岩接触界面附近的砂岩,容易发育较多碳酸盐胶结物,因而往往易形成差储层(图 6)。受到沉积、成岩综合因素控制,差储层段孔隙结构类型较差,通常也不存在裂缝发育层段(图 6)。

3.3 裂缝与孔隙结构测井评价

致密砂岩由于整体致密,优质与差储层常规测井响应差异不甚明显,因而储层裂缝与孔隙结构测井综合评价需要新技术测井资料的交叉融合应用^[5,23,61]。

孔隙结构研究对于流体赋存状态和渗流特征研究意义较大^[88]。孔隙结构的评价通常依托于核磁共振测井,基质孔隙结构较好的储层往往在核磁共振 T_2 谱图上表现为幅度增高,长 T_2 驰豫信号组分含量增多,尤其是气层发育段, T_2 谱图上存在明显的拖尾现象(图 7)。而差储层发育段,核磁共振 T_2 谱图往往以单峰左偏状态为主,不存在明显的拖尾现象,代表大孔喉与



注: M2R1、M2R2、M2R3、M2R6、M2R9、M2RX—感应电阻率; FVAH—裂缝水动力开度; FVPA—裂缝孔隙度; FVTL—裂缝长度; FVDC—裂缝密度。

图 7 基于成像测井与核磁共振测井相叠加的致密砂岩气裂缝与孔隙结构测井评价^[27]

Fig. 7 Well log evaluation of fracture and pore structure of tight gas sandstones using integration of image logs and NMR logs

气层发育的长 T_2 驰豫信号组分含量明显较少(图 7)^[27]。依托高精度(低 TE)核磁共振测井及高精度常规测井系列,建立配套的孔隙度和渗透率参数计算模型与孔隙结构分类评价是实现致密砂岩储层分类评价的关键。

裂缝发育段在常规测井上表现为声波时差增大、电阻率降低,阵列声波变密度图像上往往可以观察到“V”字形干涉条纹^[16,82]。而成像测井由于纵向分辨率高,可以获得裂缝面形态(产状和充填情况),更可以进一步计算裂缝密度、水动力开度、孔隙度和长度 4 个参数,因而被广泛运用于裂缝测井识别与评价^[57,82-83](图 7)。对于深层超深层致密砂岩气储层而言,必须同时考虑地应力等因素的影响^[27-28,44]。

综合核磁共振孔隙结构分析以及成像测井裂缝评价结果,可以通过基质孔隙结构特征分析以及裂缝发育特征拾取与评价,实现致密砂岩气优质储层发育段甄选。从库车坳陷白垩系 KS207 井成像测井结果上可以看到明显的裂缝发育特征,计算的裂缝参数也表明该段为裂缝密集发育段。常规测井系列中的高分辨率阵列感应测井曲线存在明显的分异,也代表泥浆侵入后的特征,指示该层段储层发育较好。而核磁共振测井基质孔隙结构特征分析表明,该层段 T_2 谱幅度较高,计算的核磁共振孔隙度也较高,此外,代表大孔喉以及自由流体的长驰豫组分明显较多,说明在优质基质孔隙结构及裂缝发育的综合影响下,该段为优质的储层发育段^[27](图 7)。

4 地质与工程双“甜点”测井评价

致密砂岩气一般要采取压裂改造等提高油气井产能,因此除了储层品质评价外,岩石脆性、现今地应力场等工程品质测井评价同样对“甜点”优选至关重要^[29]。储层品质(储层参数计算、孔隙结构分析、裂缝识别和储层分类)研究对致密砂岩气藏勘探开发至关重要,而工程品质分析(可压裂层段优选)则决定了天然气能否高效低成本开采^[29,90]。因此,致密砂岩气藏勘探开发需要地质—工程一体化综合研究^[91]。与常规储层不同,致密砂岩气等非常规油气需要综合考虑地质与工程双“甜点”测井评价^[92-97]。

地质“甜点”以储层品质为支撑,主要考虑砂体分布、孔隙度、渗透率和饱和度等储层参数、裂缝发育、孔隙结构以及含气性特征,关于地质“甜点”的测井识别与表征主要可依托前述的储层参数计算、裂缝识别、孔隙结构分析等完成^[35,93]。而工程“甜点”则主要考虑地质力学性质,包括岩石力学参数、脆性指数、地应力以及压裂缝网形成与拓展^[95]。通常致密砂岩储层脆性指数的测井

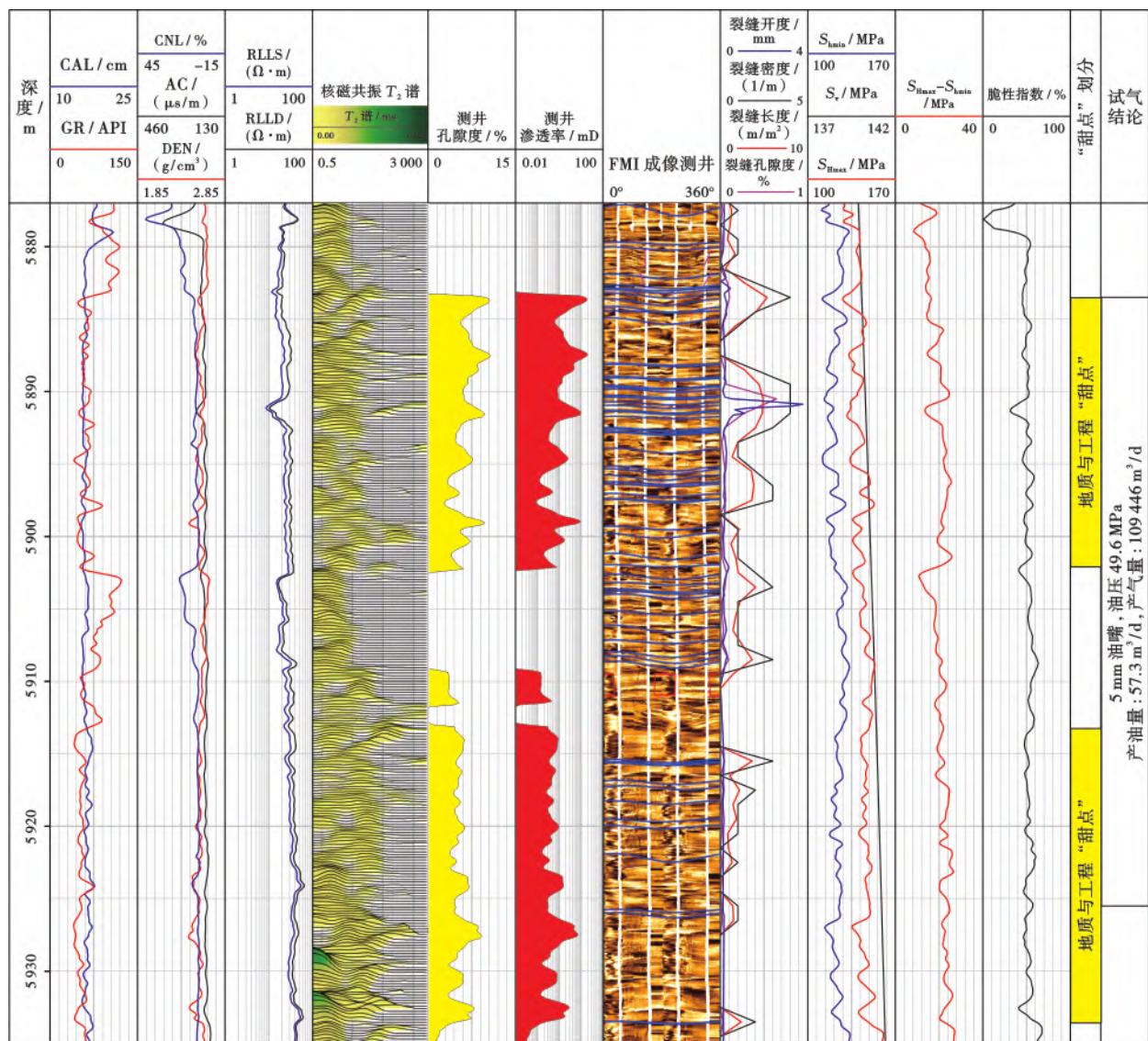
评价可依托泊松比、杨氏模量法^[29,98-100]。而现今地应力的大小则可以通过组合弹簧模型、黄氏模型等利用声波(纵波和横波)和密度测井进行计算^[29,61,101]。此外,对于岩石力学计算,须考虑致密砂岩储层的各向异性特征采用各向异性模型。致密砂岩气本质特征是储层致密、产量低,不经储层压裂改造难以获得高产,因此工程品质研究尤为重要,工程“甜点”精准识别与优选是压裂成功的关键^[102-103]。

在致密砂岩中,地质与工程“甜点”往往并不完全重叠,因此应以地质甜点为基础,工程甜点为核心,通过敏感参数实现地质与工程甜点分类分级评价,将地质与地球物理结合实现地质与工程甜点分布预测,为压裂改造与天然气开发提供支撑^[93,102]。事实上,致密砂岩气地质与工程双“甜点”评价与优选需要地质、钻井、测井和地震资料的融合,采用地质—工程一体化思路,基于地质力学等方法,优选岩性、物性、含气性、脆性、地应力等评价指标体系,实现双“甜点”分类分级,进一步实现产能预测^[91,102-103]。此外,储层地质研究在指导压裂改造实践的同时,压裂实践反过来又可加深对储层的再认识,即地质甜点认识与工程甜点研究相辅相成、滚动推进,为天然气开发提供技术支撑^[104]。

以库车坳陷迪北区块侏罗系阿合组为例,迪北气藏位于库车坳陷北部构造带,靠近南天山,侏罗系阿合组遭受的挤压应力强,表现为走滑型地应力状态,岩石在强挤压应力状态下,较为致密,但不同程度裂缝发育,气井产能的高低同时受储层品质与工程品质综合控制,地质与工程双“甜点”综合评价的重要性凸显^[29,32,91]。

为了实现地质“甜点”分析,首先通过常规测井曲线实现了孔隙度、渗透率等参数计算,然后通过成像测井实现了单井裂缝发育段特征拾取以及裂缝参数计算。在此基础上通过核磁共振测井实现了基质孔隙结构分析以及含气性判别。阿合组致密砂岩地质“甜点”发育段通常储层具有相对较高的孔隙度和渗透率,核磁共振测井上可以根据其较高的 T_2 谱幅度以及右偏特征确定其基质孔隙较为发育,其拖尾现象往往指示储层含气性较好。从成像测井曲线进一步可以看出,地质“甜点”发育段往往发育天然裂缝,裂缝与较好基质孔隙结构的叠加可形成最优的地质“甜点”段(图 8)。

为了实现侏罗系阿合组工程“甜点”特征评价,通过声波和密度测井实现了现今三轴应力连续定量计算,并计算了水平两向应力差,进一步通过泊松比—杨氏模量法实现了脆性指数评价。阿合组致密砂岩中的工程“甜点”段对应脆性指数较高的层段,且地应力相对较为松弛,即水平两向应力差相对较低,此时储层相对容易被压开形成缝网,且压裂裂缝容易保持开启(图 8)。



注: RLLS—浅侧向电阻率; RLLD—深侧向电阻率。

图 8 库车坳陷迪北地区侏罗系阿合组致密砂岩地质与工程甜点测井评价

Fig. 8 Geological and engineering sweet spot evaluation using well logs for Jurassic Ahe Formation in Dibei area of Kuqa depression

图 8 中 5 883.5~5 925.5 m 深度段的储层品质较好(基质孔隙度高、孔隙结构好且发育裂缝),而从脆性指数以及水平两向应力差角度可以看出,该段工程品质同样较好,为典型的地质与工程双“甜点”重叠发育段。经 5 mm 油嘴试气,获得产油量为 5.7 m³/d、产气量为 109 446 m³/d。因此,地质与工程“双甜点”识别方法是评价致密砂岩气储层产能潜力的有效手段^[93]。

5 结 论

(1) 致密砂岩气储层储集空间以次生溶蚀孔隙为主,原生孔隙较少,微裂缝发育且次微米—纳米级晶间孔隙较为常见,孔隙和喉道直径分布区间范围较大,储集空间类型和微观孔隙结构差异造就了储层发育特征的差异性。储层品质具有构造、沉积和成岩“三元控

储”特征。沉积相是“甜点”发育的前提和基础,而成岩作用及演化为储层品质改善的关键,弱压实弱胶结和溶蚀改造背景有利于优质储层形成与发育,优质储层往往对应裂缝发育段和低应力背景区带。

(2) 常规测井曲线可用于岩性识别、孔隙度等参数计算和流体性质判别。成像测井可判别岩性、拾取沉积构造、识别与定量评价裂缝。元素测井系列用于岩性剖面计算与岩相分析。核磁共振测井可用于致密砂岩气储层孔隙结构分析以及流体性质评价。阵列声波测井可判别裂缝、计算岩石力学参数以及评价工程品质。

(3) 致密砂岩储层孔隙度、渗透率、饱和度测井评价可通过常规测井曲线 AC、DEN 和 CNL 及其组合实现;可依托电阻率和声学特性实现致密砂岩含气性判

别;同时还可以通过机器学习方法实现储层参数定量评价,解决储层参数与测井曲线之间非线性映射的问题。

(4) 致密砂岩优质储层与差储层在沉积微相、成岩因素、微观孔隙结构以及裂缝发育特征具显著差异,可揭示优质储层与差储层在常规、成像和核磁共振等测井响应差异,并侧重基质孔隙结构和裂缝的测井识别与评价,实现储层品质评价与优质储层预测,优质储层发育段通常发育裂缝或基质孔隙较为发育。

(5) 通过常规、阵列声波、核磁共振以及成像测井等耦合可实现储层参数、孔隙结构、裂缝、地应力和脆性等测井评价,由此实现储层品质与工程品质测井分类评价,将地质与工程“甜点”相叠加最终实现致密砂岩气“甜点”综合分类表征。

符号注释: S_{hmin} —水平最小主应力, MPa; S_{hmax} —水平最大主应力, MPa; S_v —垂向应力, MPa; T_1 —纵向驰豫时间, ms; T_2 —横向驰豫时间, ms。

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