

准噶尔盆地 L 区火山岩双重介质储层分类评价方法

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收稿日期: 2025-02-11; 修回日期: 2025-05-09

国家自然科学基金“多模态碎屑岩人造岩心孔隙结构控制理论与应用研究”(52074318)资助

摘要 火山岩油藏是我国油气勘探的重要领域之一, 受火山多期次活动及复杂成岩、构造作用的影响, 火山岩储层表现出岩性多样、裂缝发育、微观非均质性强的特点, 制约了对于该类储层的认识。明确双重介质下的储层特征对于火山岩油藏储集空间评价、开发方案优化和甜点区域选择具有重要的指导意义。针对上述问题本文提出了以产能为约束的双重介质储层定量分类评价思路。首先, 以压汞测试所得的孔隙结构特征参数(孔隙半径均值、分选系数、偏态、峰态、变异系数)为基础, 采用 *K-means* 聚类方法建立基质的分类标准, 结合 *Shapley* 值以增强分类结果的可解释性。其次, 以成像测井所得的裂缝密度为基础, 采用 *K-means* 聚类方法建立裂缝分类标准。最后, 综合考虑裂缝和基质的分类结果, 以研究区不同类型储层最大单井月产量的总离差平方和最小为目标, 采用粒子群算法优化双重介质储层的分类评价标准, 并结合 *Arps* 产量递减规律分析不同类型储层的生产特征作为对分类结果的验证。结果表明, 研究区主要发育以微裂缝类、沉凝灰岩类/凝灰质砂岩类、凝灰岩类及致密基质为主的 4 类物性逐渐变差的储层, 影响基质储层分类结果的因素依次为渗透率、孔隙半径均值、偏态和孔隙度。按照裂缝密度 11.35、6.14、3.03 条/m 为界限可将研究区裂缝储层分为 4 类。裂缝—基质综合分类结果表明渗流能力和储集能力都是影响火山岩双重介质储层开发的重要因素, 裂缝类别、基质类别与综合类别的 *Pearson* 相关系数分别为 0.63 和 0.69。研究区生产井符合 *Arps* 指数递减规律, 初始产量和递减率呈现正相关的关系, 随着储层物性变差, 油井呈现出初始产量降低、递减率降低的变化趋势。本文不仅为火山岩储层的分类提供了定量的认识, 也为其他双重、三重介质以及需要从多个角度进行评价的储层提供了分析的思路。

关键词 火山岩; 双重介质; 储层分类; 准噶尔盆地; 石炭系

中图分类号: P618.13; TE349

Classification and evaluation methods of volcanic dual-media reservoirs in the L Block of the Junggar Basin

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引用格式: 曹金鑫, 李宜强, 郑爱萍, 李茂竹, 唐雪辰, 张雅倩, 刘哲宇. 准噶尔盆地 L 区火山岩双重介质储层分类评价方法. 石油科学通报, 2025, 10(03): 446–459

CAO Jinxin, LI Yiqiang, ZHENG Aiping, LI Maozhu, TANG Xuechen, ZHANG Yaqian, LIU Zheyu. Classification and evaluation methods of volcanic dual-media reservoirs in the L Block of the Junggar Basin. Petroleum Science Bulletin, 2025, 10(03): 446–459. DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2096-1693.2025.01.014

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Received: 2025-02-11; Revised: 2025-05-09

Abstract Volcanic reservoirs are important fields for oil and gas exploration in China. Affected by multiple volcanic activities and complex diagenesis and tectonic processes, these reservoirs exhibit diverse lithology, well-developed fractures, and strong micro-heterogeneity, which restrict the understanding of such reservoirs. Clearly defining the reservoir characteristics under dual-media conditions is of great guiding significance for the evaluation of storage capacity, optimization of development strategies, and identification of sweet spots in volcanic rock oil reservoirs. To address these challenges, this paper proposes a quantitative classification and evaluation approach for dual-media reservoirs constrained by productivity. Firstly, based on the pore structure characteristic parameters obtained from mercury injection tests (mean pore radius, sorting coefficient, skewness, kurtosis, and coefficient of variation), the *K*-means clustering method is employed to establish the classification criteria for the matrix, then the Shapley value is incorporated to improve the interpretability of the classification results. Secondly, fracture classification criteria are established using the *K*-means clustering method based on fracture density derived from electrical micro-imaging (EMI) logs. Finally, by integrating the fracture and matrix classification results, we employ the particle swarm optimization algorithm to optimize the dual-media reservoir classification criteria. The optimization objective is to minimize the total sum of squared deviations of maximum monthly production among different reservoir types within the study area. The classification results are further validated through production characteristic analysis of different reservoir types based on Arps production decline model. The results show that four types of reservoirs with gradually deteriorating physical properties, namely, micro-fracture type, condensed tuff type/tuffaceous sandstone type, tuff type, and tight matrix type, are mainly developed in the study area. The factors influencing the matrix reservoir classification results are, in descending order of significance: permeability, mean pore radius, skewness, and porosity. The fractured reservoirs are classified into four categories based on fracture density thresholds of 11.35, 6.14, and 3.03 fractures/m. Comprehensive classification results reveal that both seepage capacity and storage capacity significantly impact reservoir performance. The Pearson correlation coefficient between the fracture category and comprehensive category is 0.63, while that between the matrix category and comprehensive category is 0.69. Production analysis demonstrates that all wells follow Arps' exponential decline model, showing a positive correlation between initial production and decline rates. As reservoir quality declines, oil wells exhibit both lower initial production and slower decline rates. This paper not only provides a quantitative understanding of the classification of volcanic rock reservoirs but also offers a methodological reference for characterizing other dual- and triple-media reservoirs requiring multi-dimensional evaluation approaches.

Keywords volcanic rock; dual media; reservoir classification; Junggar Basin; Carboniferous system

DOI: 10.3969/j.issn.2096-1693.2025.01.014

0 引言

我国火山岩油气藏分布广泛^[1-2], 随着准噶尔盆地、三塘湖盆地、松辽盆地等地陆续有亿吨级火山岩油藏的发现^[3-4], 该类油藏的高效开发已经成为油气勘探开发的一个重要领域。受火山活动、成岩作用和后期改造作用等多种因素的影响^[5-6], 火山岩油藏发育一套多尺度的油气流动通道^[7-8], 导致了该类储层渗流规律复杂、开发难度大。储层分类通过数学、统计等方法实现含油气储层储集、渗流能力划分, 是油气勘探开发领域的重要内容^[9-10]。建立分类评价标准对于火山岩储层的储层认识、开发方案的设计和油气聚集带的寻找具有重要意义^[11]。

储层分类的研究主要包括: 地质经验法、统计分

析法和机器学习法等几类^[12-13]。早期的储层评价方法以经验法为主, 即通过人工判断测井曲线等地质资料的方法进行储层分类研究, 这类方法定量分析不足, 分类结果可靠性差, 难以大规模推广应用^[14-15]。统计分析法是通过权重分析法、层次分析法、主成分分析法、洛伦兹曲线等统计学方法定量-半定量地进行储层分类研究^[16-18], 在一定程度上解决了分类结果的客观性的问题, 但是也存在分类结果不确定性强, 分类边界模糊, 难以应用的问题。随着机器学习在石油行业的广泛应用, 储层分类方法也朝着多元化、智能化方向发展, 统计学方法和机器学习方法结合应用是目前的主流发展趋势^[19-22], 但是机器学习方法普遍存在可解释性差、分类结果缺乏物理意义的问题。这些方法往往针对储集空间类型较为单一的储层开展, 由于

2 火山岩双重介质储层分类评价方法

双重介质火山岩储层中，基质提供油气储集空间，裂缝既是油气储集空间也是流动通道^[46-48]，裂缝和基质都对储层开发效果有重要的影响，储层分类需综合考虑二者的特征。针对含微裂缝的基质储层，采用压汞曲线所得的特征参数从微观孔隙结构角度进行分类；

对于裂缝储层，则采用基于成像测井的裂缝密度进行分类。最终，综合考虑基质储层和裂缝储层通过判别矩阵进行双重介质储层的综合分类评价(图 3)。

2.1 基于孔隙结构的基质储层分类方法

基质是影响双重介质储层储集能力的主要因素，基于上述思路，开展基于孔隙结构的基质储层分类研究，在压汞数据的基础上采用可解释聚类方法分析基

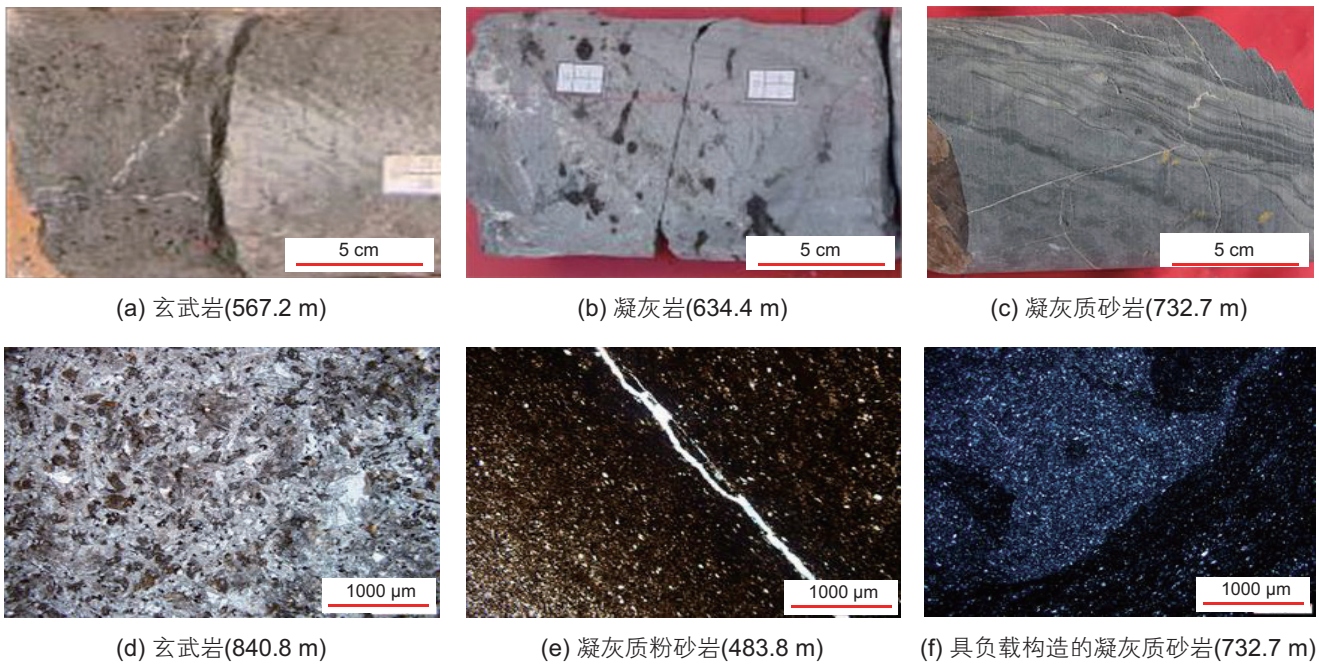


图 2 研究区典型岩心、铸体薄片图

Fig. 2 Typical core and cast thin section of the study area

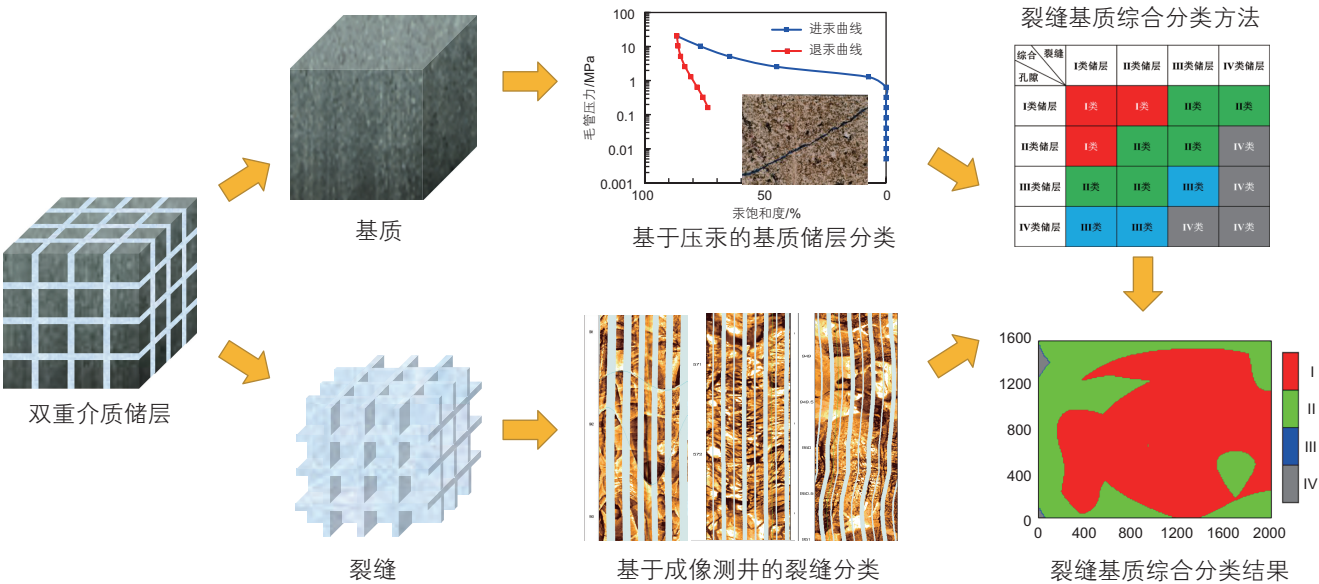


图 3 双重介质储层分类技术路线

Fig. 3 Technical workflow of dual medium reservoir classification

质储层的特征。

高压压汞法是一种利用非润湿相的汞驱替润湿相,再通过反演得到孔隙结构各项特征参数的方法,通过分析特征参数可以反映研究区岩心孔隙结构的差异。现有孔隙结构的分类多为基于压汞曲线形态的分类方法^[49-50],该方法较为定性,不同类型储层分类界限模糊。

压汞曲线所能得出的参数包括:孔径参数、孔径分布参数以及压力参数等 3 大类。对于火山岩双重介质储层而言,其常发育裂缝会影响岩心孔隙半径及孔径分布状态,因此用于分类的参数主要包括孔隙半径均值、分选系数、偏态、峰态、变异系数 5 个参数。

分类方法采用无监督的 *K-means* 聚类方法开展基质储层分类,在进行储层分类前,采用 *z-score* 方法对数据进行标准化处理。本次统计的岩心包含了研究区 21 口取心井的 106 块岩心的压汞数据,取心段覆盖了研究区的所有方位、层位和岩性的岩心,总长度 2.38 m。

采用夏普利值分析每一类储层的特征以增强分类结果的可解释性,夏普利值是合作博弈论中分配一组合作博弈主体贡献度的经典方法,该方法在可解释人工智能方面有着广泛的应用^[51-53]。

2.2 基于成像测井的裂缝储层分类方法

裂缝是影响研究区渗流能力和储集能力的主要因素^[54-55],基于研究区的成像测井数据,以裂缝密度为依据开展裂缝储层的分类,分析研究区裂缝的发育特

征。研究区内主要发育充填缝、半充填缝、斜交缝(直劈缝)以及网状缝。充填缝一般为矿物充填裂缝,形成高阻区域,在 EMI 图像上显示为亮色的正弦曲线(图 4a)。斜交缝(直劈缝)为地层中的开口缝,其中倾角大于 75° 的开口缝又称直劈缝,显示为黑色高振幅正弦曲线/竖直线(图 4b、c)。网状缝由相互切割呈网状的开口缝组成(图 4d)。

裂缝密度越大,对应的流体在储层中的流动能力越强。由于充填缝对渗流没有贡献,在进行分类时裂缝密度按照 0 条/m 计算,半充填缝的裂缝密度按照实际裂缝密度的一半计算。以此为标准统计了研究区裂缝密度的数据,采用无监督的 *K-means* 聚类方法依据裂缝密度将裂缝储层分为 4 类,在聚类前首先采用 *z-score* 方法对数据进行标准化处理。

2.3 产量约束的双重介质储层分类方法

在双重介质储层中,基质和裂缝都对双重介质油藏的油气生产具有重要意义,需建立一种综合考虑裂缝和基质的储层分类评价方法来确定裂缝和基质对于双重介质储层的贡献。本文在基质和裂缝分类的基础上以研究区最大单井月产量为目标,优化裂缝-基质双重介质储层的分类评价方法,并建立相应的标准。

考虑采用判别矩阵的方式开展双重介质储层分类评价方法的建立,即在已知基质和裂缝的类别的条件下通过查询判别矩阵即可得出综合储层类别。储层分类的最终目标是提高产量,在建立综合判定方法时采用各类储层的最大单井月产量总离差平方和作为优化

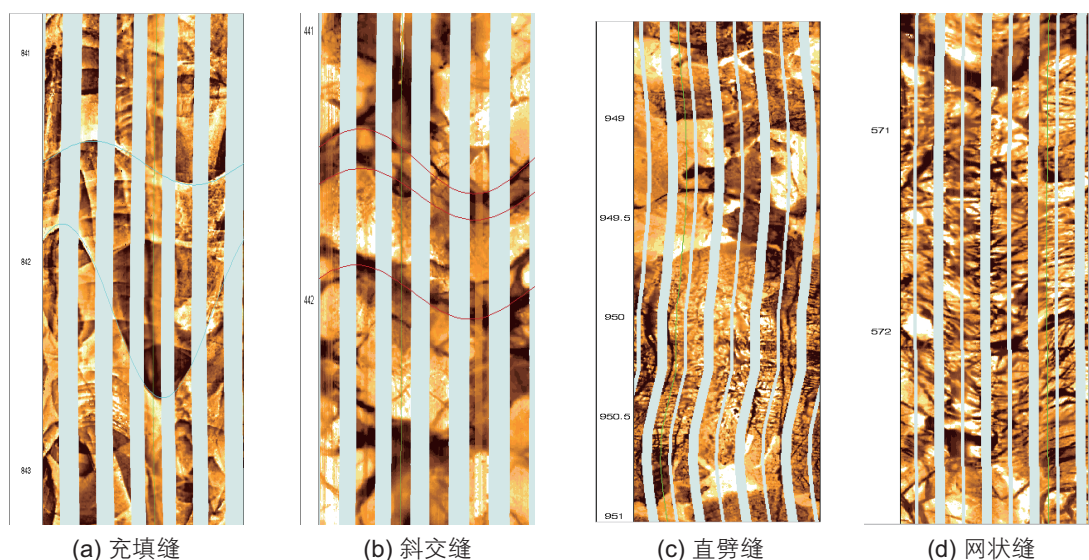


图 4 EMI 成像测井显示的裂缝特征

Fig. 4 Fracture characteristics displayed by EMI imaging logs

的目标。建立判别矩阵的过程可表述为寻找一个矩阵,使得按照该矩阵获得的各类储层的最大单井月产量总离差平方和最小(式1)。求取综合储层类型判别矩阵的问题为优化问题,本文采用粒子群算法进行参数优化^[56]。

$$SSD_Q = \sum_{c=1}^4 \sum_{i=1}^{n_c} (Q_{c,i} - \overline{Q_c})^2 \quad (1)$$

式中, SSD_Q 表示各类储层产量总离差平方和; $Q_{c,i}$ 表示第 c 类储层第 i 个点的最大单井月产量, t 月; $\overline{Q_c}$ 表示第 c 类储层最大单井月产量平均值, t 月。

3 双重介质储层分类评价结果

3.1 基质储层分类结果

图5给出了岩心样品压汞数据开展聚类分析的分类结果,考虑到矿场应用的可行性,本次分类标准仍以孔隙度和渗透率的形式给出。按照物性由好到差, I类储层属于高孔高渗储层, II、III类储层渗透率接近,但III类储层孔隙度更低, IV类储层渗透率极低。在分类图版的基础上可以得出4类储层的界限。不难发现,复杂的孔隙结构使得岩心的孔渗相关性差,孔隙度相同的岩心渗透率可相差3个数量级,基于孔隙结构的储层分类是必要的。

为了进一步分析不同类型储层的差异,本文结合不同类型储层的孔隙结构特征和岩性发育特征进行分析。结果表明,火山岩储层由于其复杂的孔隙结构导致不同类型储层参数均存在着一定程度的交叉现象(图6,表1),单一参数无法满足储层分类的需要。从

I类到IV类储层物性逐渐变差。随着储层类型增加,孔隙半径均值逐渐减小, I类储层具有较广的孔隙半径均值分布范围,其余类型的储层孔隙分布较为集中(图6a); 储层孔隙度渗透率逐渐降低, I类储层有着最广的渗透率分布范围, II类储层有着最广的孔隙度分布范围,这表明裂缝在岩心中的渗流能力强于其储集能力(图6b、c); 储层孔喉分布越倾向于集中分布的偏细孔喉,渗流能力降低(图6d); III、IV类储层整体物性较差,分类参数较为集中。

从绝对夏普利均值来看,对于影响储层类别的主要参数有渗透率、孔隙半径均值、偏态及孔隙度,而分选系数、峰态和变异系数等参数对分类结果的影响较小(图7)。不同类型的储层主控因素不同,根据分类结果结合研究区资料分析储层主要地质特征:

1) 对I类储层,渗透率和孔隙半径均值占主导地位(图7),即渗透率越大,孔隙半径均值越大的储层越倾向于I类储层(图8a)。该类储层受后期构造作用及溶蚀作用的影响显著,发育构造/溶蚀缝,且裂缝处于未被充填状态,连通性好。微裂缝增加地层与大气淡水的淋滤作用,促进岩石风化,进一步改善石炭系地层的储集性和物性。该类储层储集能力和渗流能力均较好(图8b、c)。

2) 对II类储层,影响储层分类的因素依次为孔隙半径均值、渗透率、偏态和孔隙度(图7),渗透率越小,偏态越大(即偏粗孔喉)的储层越倾向于II类储层(图8d)。该类储层为以沉火山碎屑岩(沉凝灰岩)和火山沉积岩(凝灰质砂岩)为主的储层,部分发育连通性较差/不连通的构造/溶蚀缝(图8e),无法沟通大部分

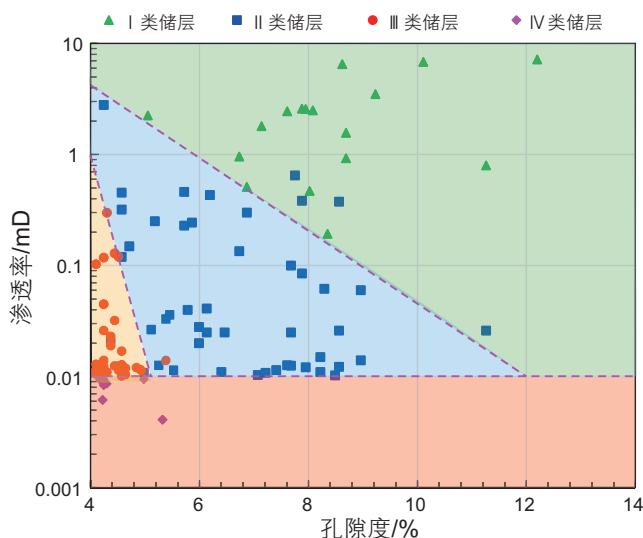


图5 基于K-means的孔隙结构分类结果

Fig. 5 Classification results of pore structure based on K-means

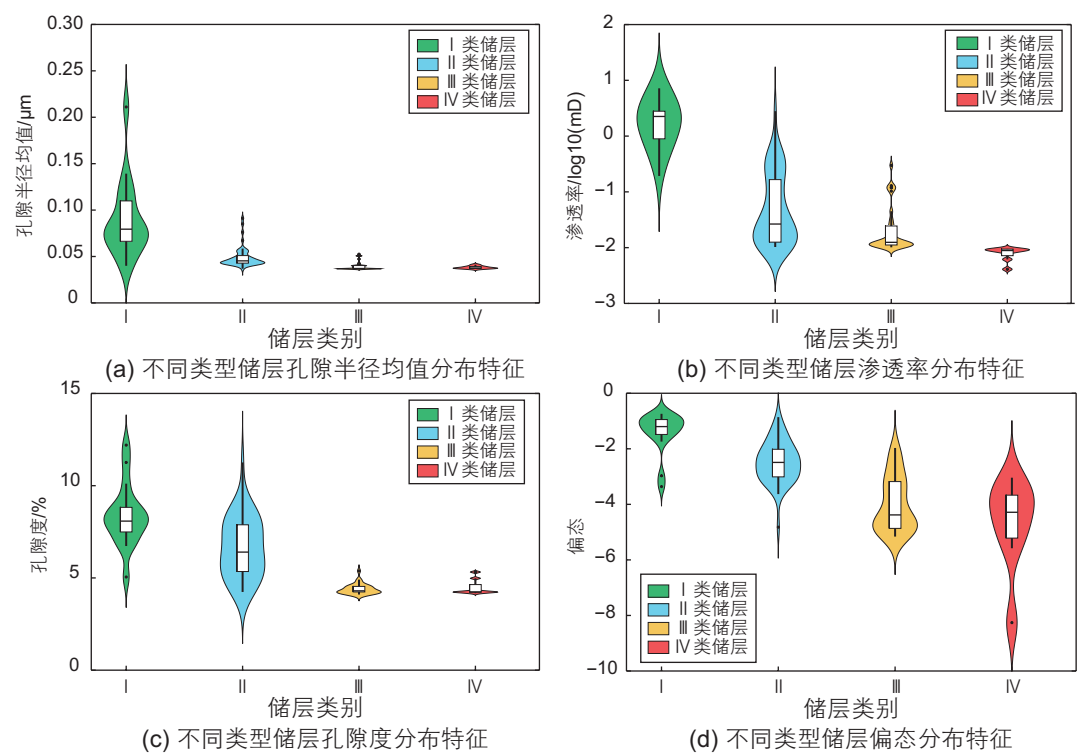


图 6 不同类型储层分类参数分布图
Fig. 6 Distribution of classification parameters for different types of reservoirs

表 1 不同类型储层分类参数界限
Table 1 Classification parameter limits for different types of reservoirs

类别	孔隙度/%	渗透率/mD	孔隙半径均值/μm	分选系数	偏态	峰态	变异系数
I	(5.05~12.2)	(0.193~7.190)	(0.211~0.040)	(0.55~2.86)	(-3.36~-0.74)	(2.04~13.06)	(0.04~0.25)
	8.38	2.565	0.089	1.72	(-1.38)	3.94	0.140
II	(4.24~11.26)	(0.010~2.800)	(0.091~0.037)	(0.27~1.89)	(-4.82~-0.86)	(2.20~25.05)	(0.02~0.15)
	6.63	0.167	0.049	0.96	(-2.48)	8.20	0.073
III	(4.10~5.38)	(0.010~0.299)	(0.052~0.036)	(0.26~1.27)	(-5.16~-1.97)	(5.12~28.72)	(0.02~0.10)
	4.39	0.037	0.039	0.50	(-4.00)	18.58	0.036
IV	(4.17~5.32)	(0.004~0.009)	(0.041~0.037)	(0.27~0.68)	(-8.26~-3.04)	(10.27~74.84)	(0.02~0.05)
	4.46	0.008	0.038	0.47	(-4.71)	26.81	0.035

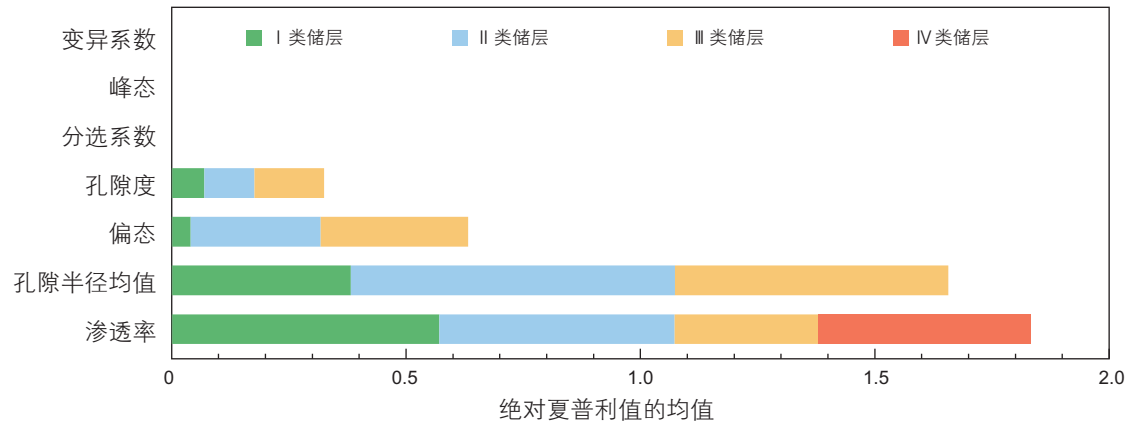


图 7 绝对夏普利值的均值与分类参数的关系
Fig. 7 Relationship between mean absolute Shapley value and classification parameters

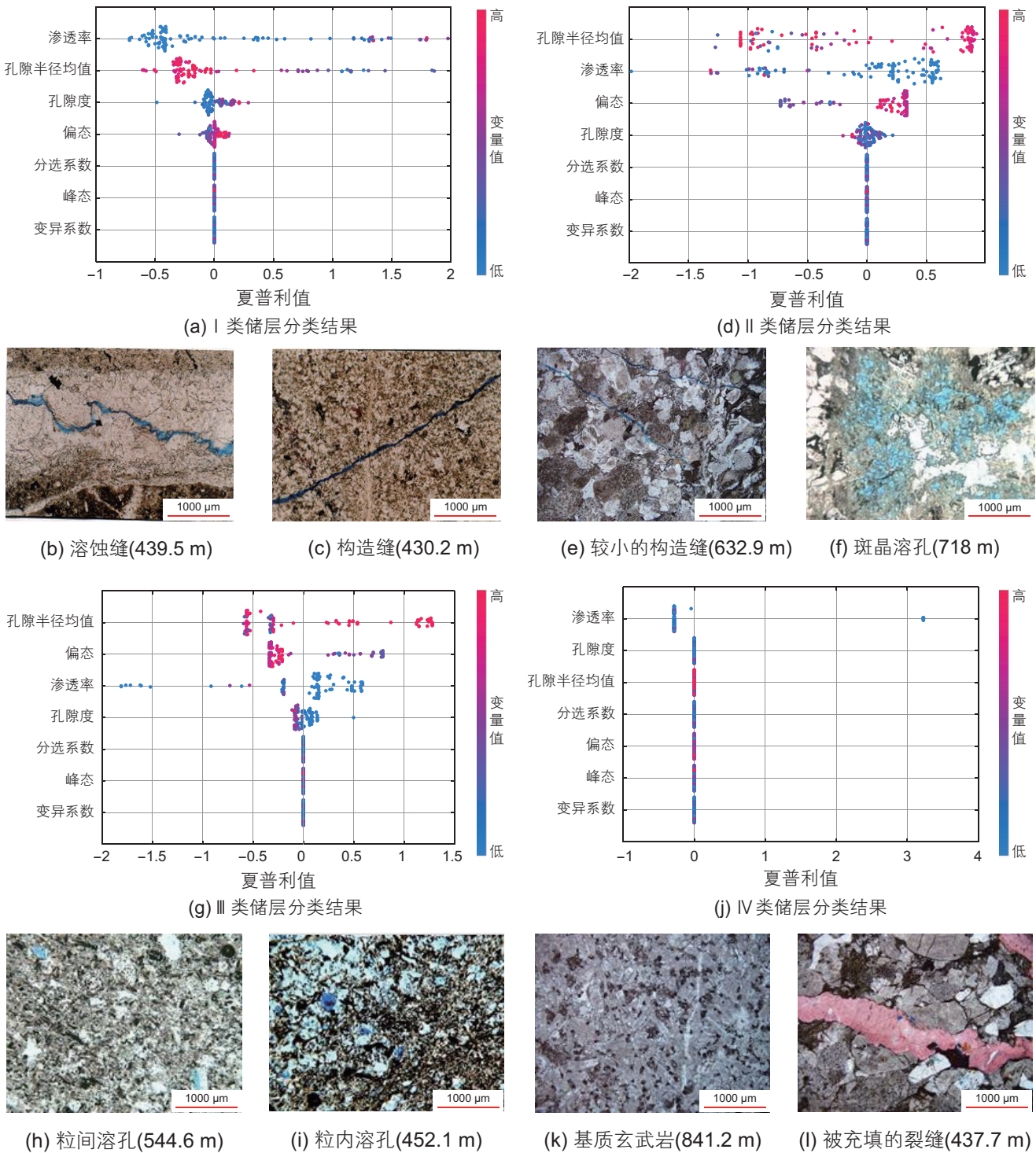


图 8 不同类型储层分类结果的夏普利摘要及典型孔隙结构铸体薄片图

Fig. 8 Shapley summary and typical pore structure cast thin images of classification results for various reservoirs

孔隙,存在较多的粒内溶孔、基质溶孔、斑晶溶孔等次生孔隙(图 8f),该类储层储集能力较好、渗流能力较差。

3) 对 III 类储层,影响储层分类的因素依次为孔隙半径均值、偏态、渗透率和孔隙度(图 7),渗透率越小,偏态越小(即偏细孔喉)的储层越倾向于 III 类储层

(图 8g),与 II 类储层偏粗孔喉不同。该类储层为以火山碎屑岩(凝灰岩)为主的储层,发育零散的次生溶蚀孔隙(图 8h、i),该类储层储集能力和渗流能力都较差。

4) 对 IV 类储层,渗透率对于储层分类起到了主导作用(图 7),渗透率极低(<0.01 mD)的储层属于 IV 类储层(图 8j)。该类储层在强烈的压实作用及胶结作用

的影响下极为致密，裂缝不发育或裂缝被充填(图 8k、l)，难以有效开发。

3.2 裂缝密度分类结果

4 类储层由高到低分别以裂缝密度 11.35 条/m、6.14 条/m 和 3.03 条/m 为界限，这表明流体在 I 类储层中的流动能力最强，在 IV 类储层中的流动能力最弱，不同类型裂缝储层具有不同的流动含义(表 2)。

表 2 不同类型裂缝储层分级标准
Table 2 Classification criteria for different types of fractured reservoirs

储层类别	裂缝密度/(条/m)	流体流动难度
I	>11.35	极易
II	6.14~11.35	易
III	3.03~6.14	难
IV	<3.03	极难

选取研究区北部区域 A 和南部区域 B 开展后续的分析，在分析单井的平均裂缝密度的基础上采用克里金插值法绘制研究区的裂缝密度平面分布图。A 区域在东部和西部分别存在裂缝密度较高的区域(图 9a)，B 区域裂缝密度呈现由中间往四周逐渐减小的分布特征(图 9b)。

3.3 双重介质储层综合分类结果

按照 2.3 节所述的双重储层分类方法得到了如图 10 所示的判别矩阵。采用 Pearson 相关系数分析裂缝类别、基质类别和双重介质储层综合类别之间的关系，结果表明裂缝类别、基质类别与综合类别的 Pearson 相关系数分别为 0.63 和 0.69，这表明在双重介质储层中渗流能力和储集能力对生产效果有着同样重要的影响。

依据图 9 所示的裂缝密度平面分布图和表 2 所示的裂缝分级标准，结合研究区测井曲线解释的孔隙度和渗透率的克里金插值结果和图 5 所示的基质储层分

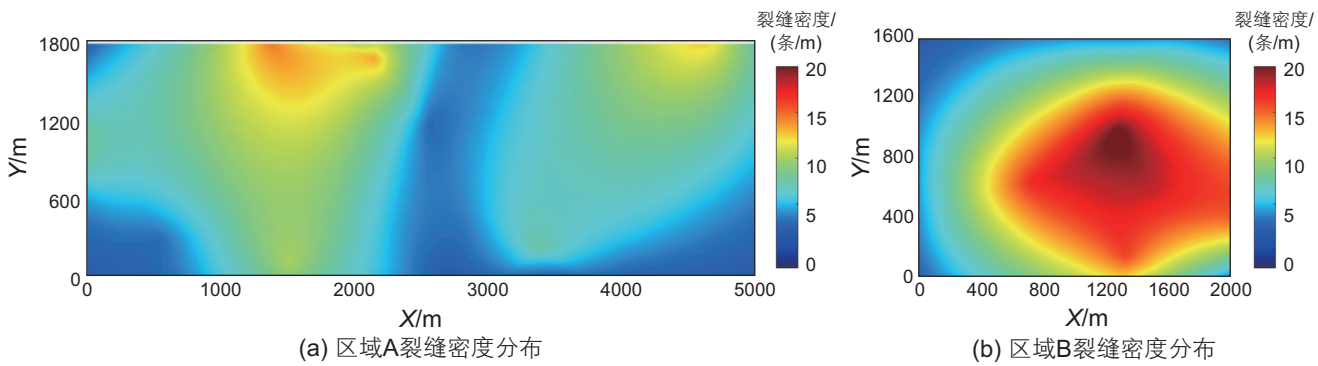


图 9 研究区裂缝密度分布图
Fig. 9 Distribution of fracture density in the study area

综合 孔隙	裂缝			
	I 类储层	II 类储层	III 类储层	IV 类储层
I 类储层	I 类	I 类	II 类	II 类
II 类储层	I 类	II 类	II 类	IV 类
III 类储层	II 类	II 类	III 类	IV 类
IV 类储层	III 类	III 类	IV 类	IV 类

图 10 裂缝-基质双重介质储层综合分类标准
Fig. 10 Comprehensive classification criteria for fracture-matrix dual medium reservoirs

级标准, 首先对每个网格的裂缝和基质进行分类, 随后对每个网格按照图 10 所示的标准进行储层综合类型的划分。

研究区分类结果表明, A区域以Ⅱ类裂缝储层和Ⅲ类基质储层为主, 综合储层分类结果以Ⅱ类储层为主; B区域裂缝和基质物性都较好, 整体储层以Ⅰ类储层为主(图 11)。不难发现, 在基质物性较差时裂缝对于储层分类的结果影响较大(区域A), 而在裂缝发育的区域B, 基质对储层分类的结果影响较大, 二者共同控制了双重介质储层的开发效果。

3.4 双重介质储层分类方法验证

研究区的生产井符合Arps指数递减规律(图 12a、b), 后续采用Arps指数递减公式分析目标区块单井产量递减规律, 递减模型如式 2 所示:

$$Q = Q_i \times e^{-Dt} \quad (2)$$

其中, Q 为 t 时刻产量, t/d ; Q_i 为初始产量, t/d ; D 为递减率, $1/d$; t 为投产时间, d 。

本文统计了研究区 227 口井的递减率和初始产量, 结果表明, 初始产量和递减率呈现出一定的正相关关系, 即产量高的井往往会存在递减快的现象(图 12c)。结合储层分类的结果不难发现, Ⅰ类储层符合裂缝发育储层的特征, 在具有较高产量(初始产量大于 14 t/d)的同时也存在递减快(平均递减率 0.0006 $1/d$)的现象, Ⅱ、Ⅲ类储层则是保持着较低的初始产量(初始产量介于 4~14 t/d 之间)和较低的递减率生产, 尽管Ⅳ类储层递减率仅为Ⅰ类储层的 1/3, 但其初始产量往往小于 4 t/d 。初始产量和递减率的规律反映了本文储层分类结果的合理性。

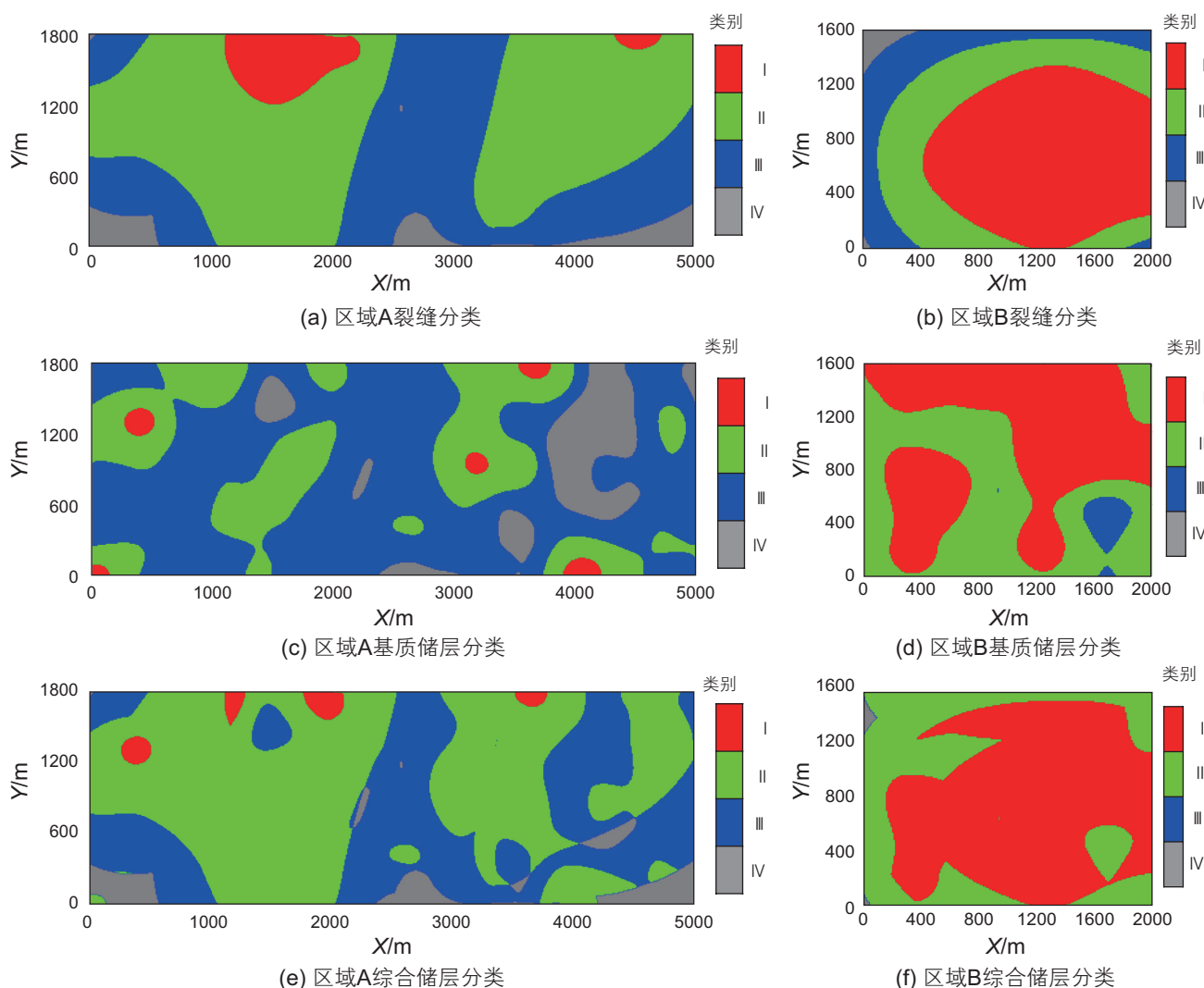


图 11 研究区双重介质储层分类结果

Fig. 11 Classification results of dual medium reservoirs in the target area

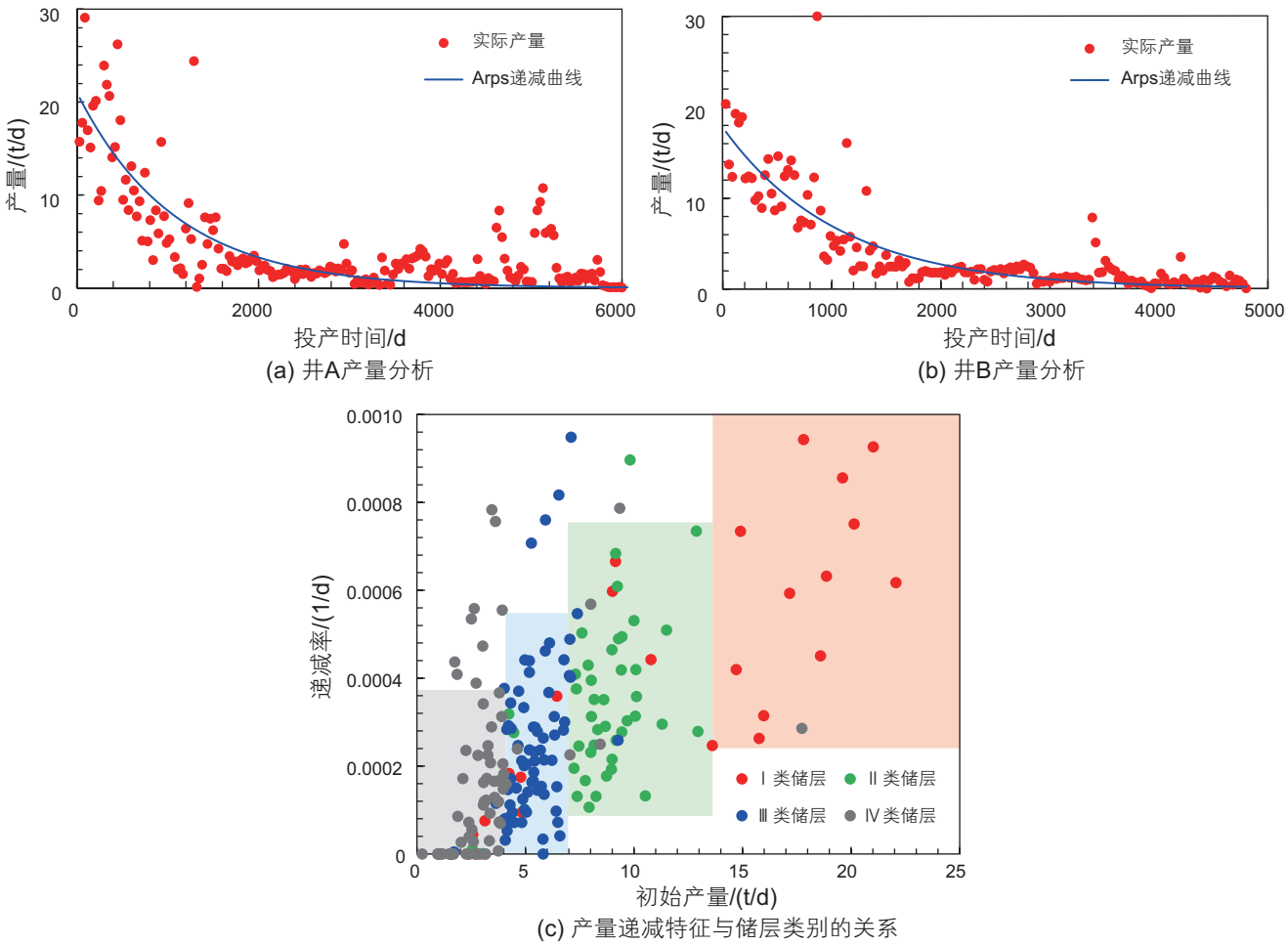


图 12 储层分类结果的验证
Fig. 12 Verification of reservoir classification results

4 结论

1) 在孔隙结构的基础上识别出以物性逐渐变差的 4 类火山岩储层, 影响 4 类储层的主控因素依次为渗透率、孔隙半径均值、偏态和孔隙度。其中 I 类储层为构造、溶蚀作用强烈形成微裂缝类发育的优质储层; II、III 类储层分别为以沉凝灰岩类/凝灰质砂岩类、凝灰岩类为主的次生孔隙欠发育的储层; IV 类储层为致密基质储层, 压实、胶结等负向作用强烈, 储层物性差。

2) 以裂缝密度 11.35 条/m、6.14 条/m、3.03 条/m 为界限, 识别出导流能力逐渐减弱的 4 类裂缝储层。在双重介质储层中, 基质是流体主要的储集空间, 裂缝既是储集空间也是渗流通道。在基质物性较差时, 裂缝对于储层分类的结果影响较大; 在裂缝发育时, 基质对储层分类的结果影响较大, 渗流能力和储集能力对生产效果有着同样重要的影响。

3) 储层分类结果与初始产量和产量递减率具有较好的一致性, 基质物性好、裂缝发育的 I 类储层具有高产量、高递减率的特征, 物性较差的 IV 类储层尽管递减率仅为 I 类储层的 1/3, 但其初始产量也较小。

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(编辑 付娟娟)

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