

珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田恩平组产层 电阻率下限计算方法及应用

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摘要 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田的主力产油层段古近系恩平组储层属于典型的低电阻率产层, 其产层电阻率下限不清给油水层判别造成了很大困难。在储层参数研究的基础上, 对比了常用测井解释模型中含油饱和度与地层电阻率的关系, 选择Indonesia公式从测井解释的角度理论上分析了影响地层电阻率大小的因素, 提出了恩平组不同物性条件下及各个深度点处产层电阻率下限的计算方法。结果表明: ①储层泥质含量越高、孔隙度越大、地层水电阻率越低、含水饱和度越高, 则产层电阻率值越低。②恩平组在储层最差物性条件下, 产层的电阻率最高下限为 $4.6\Omega\cdot m$; 在储层平均物性条件下, 产层的电阻率平均下限为 $3.2\Omega\cdot m$; 在储层最优物性条件下, 产层的电阻率最低下限为 $2.5\Omega\cdot m$ 。③在不同的深度点处, 油层、油水同层和水层的电阻率测井值与下限计算值之比分别为大于0.85、0.7~0.85和小于0.75。

关键词 低电阻率; 电阻率下限; 产层; 恩平组; 陆丰13-1油田; 珠江口盆地

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0 前言

由于导电矿物质、黏土矿物和地层水等因素, 油气产层的电阻率可能小于上下泥岩隔夹层的电阻率, 这种储层称为低电阻率产层^[1-3]。早在1968年, 美国得克萨斯和路易斯安那湾海岸油田发现了电阻率仅为 $2\Omega\cdot m$ 的油层, 从此低电阻率产层开始在各个油田得到重视^[4]。起初油藏专家把电阻率为 $1\sim 3\Omega\cdot m$ 的产层定义为低电阻率产层, 但是随着对低电阻率产层认识的不断加深, 认为产层的电阻率甚至可以低至 $0.5\Omega\cdot m$ ^[5-6]。随着非常规测井技术的发展, 目前全球发现的低电阻率产层已不计其数, 而且产层的电阻率最低值也各不相同^[3]。受较高地层水矿化度、复杂孔喉结构、良好物性和较高泥质含量等因素的综合影响, 在我国鄂尔多斯盆地^[7-10]、准噶尔盆地^[11-12]、塔里木盆地^[13]、渤海湾盆地^[14]和珠江口盆地^[15]等陆上和海上盆地的油田均发育低电阻率产层, 这类产层的发现为油田剩余油

挖潜和增储上产发挥了重要作用。

陆丰13-1油田位于珠江口盆地陆丰凹陷南部惠陆低凸起, 截至2008年7月, 投产于1993年的新近系油藏累计产油 $1098.6\times 10^4 m^3$, 油藏开发已逐渐进入特高含水期, 综合含水率达到97%^[16-17]。为了对老油田增储挖潜, 在“立体挖潜”思路的指导下, 从2009年开始加大了深层砂岩储层的勘探力度, 在古近系始新统恩平组发现多套油层, 再次拉开了油田油气产量增长的序幕^[16-17]。恩平组油层的电阻率一般为 $2\sim 8\Omega\cdot m$, 水层的电阻率为 $2\sim 5\Omega\cdot m$, 泥岩的电阻率一般为 $5\sim 20\Omega\cdot m$, 油层电阻率小于非储层电阻率, 与水层电阻率接近, 属于低电阻率产层。在油田实际生产中, 将含水饱和度不超过65%的储层定义为产层。尽管多口领眼井和水平井在恩平组获得了重大发现, 但是恩平组纵向上分布多个边底水油藏, 在复杂的油水系统下, 产层的低电阻率特征加大了储层流体的判别难度^[16-17]。产层电阻率下限为具有工业开采价值油气储层的最低电阻率值,

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厘清这一界限有助于在常规测井解释中判别油水层、在随钻测井中快速判别钻遇储层的流体性质。截至目前,尚未见与陆丰13-1油田恩平组产层电阻率下限有关的公开报道。因此,本文在陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层参数研究的基础上,对比分析了常用测井解释Archie、Simandoux和Indonesia公式中含油饱和度与地层电阻率的关系,优选Indonesia公式从理论上分析了地层泥质含量、孔隙度、地层水电阻率和含水饱和度对储层电阻率的影响,提出了恩平组产层电阻率下限的计算方法,确定了不同物性条件下的产层电阻率下限值,建立了相应的油水层判别标准,获得了良好的应用效果。

1 地质概况

珠江口盆地位于我国南海北部,构造上位于华南大陆南缘。盆地由北向南可划分为5个NE向构造带,即北部隆起带、北部坳陷带、中央隆起带、南部坳陷带和南部隆起带(图1)。各个构造带又可以进一步划分为若干个凹陷和低凸起^[16-17]。发现于1987年的陆丰13-1油田位于惠陆低凸起的东南部位上(图1),

东临陆丰凹陷,西接惠州凹陷,水深约145 m。陆丰13-1油田新生界钻遇地层自下而上依次为始新统文昌组、恩平组,渐新统珠海组,中新统珠江组、韩江组、粤海组和上新统万山组,主要为湖泊—滨岸—三角洲—陆棚沉积环境下的碎屑岩地层。其中恩平组以砂泥岩为主(图2a),夹少量薄煤层,砂岩主要为湖相辫状河三角洲沉积,单层砂体厚2~15 m^[18-20]。

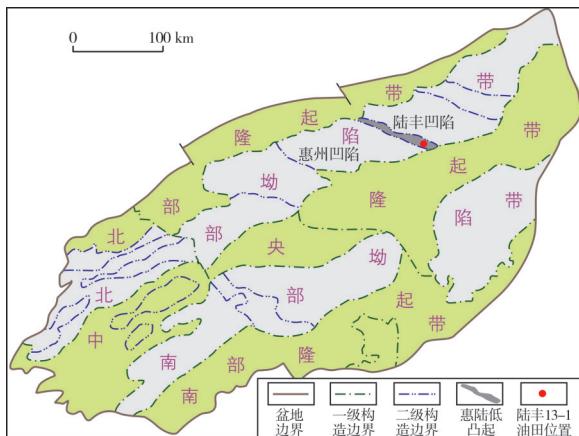
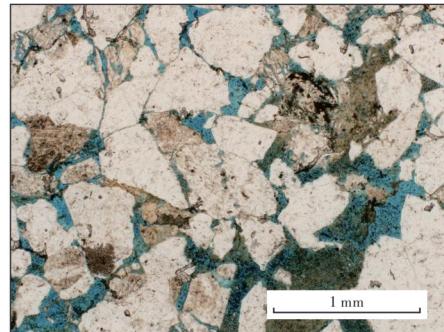
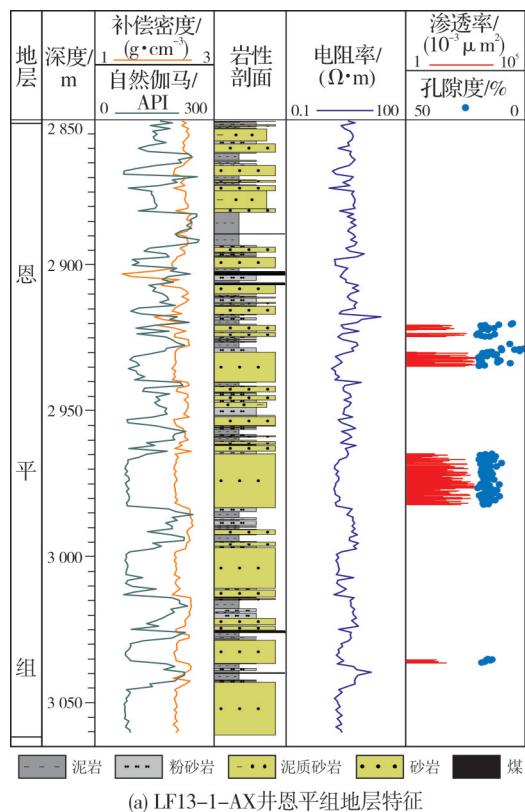
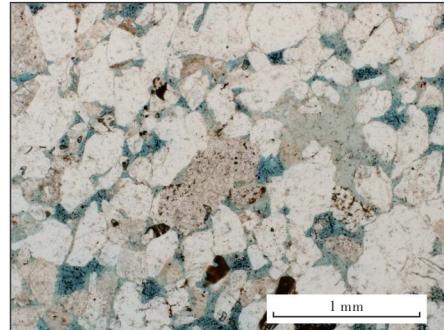


图1 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田构造位置

Fig. 1 Tectonic location of Lufeng 13-1 Oilfield in Pearl River Mouth Basin



(b) 中砂岩, 分选中等, 次棱-次圆状。LF13-1-AX井斜深3 180.10 m。铸体薄片, 单偏光



(c) 长石岩屑中砂岩, 石英含量68%, 长石含量15%, 岩屑含量17%。LF13-1-AX井斜深3 166.22 m。铸体薄片, 单偏光

图2 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田恩平组地层柱状图及岩石薄片照片

Fig. 2 Stratigraphic column and photos of rock thin section of Enping Formation in Lufeng 13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

根据岩心化验分析结果可知,恩平组储层粒级多样,以中砂岩为主,其次为细砂岩和粗砂岩。岩石颗粒分选中等,磨圆度中等(图2b)。砂岩主要以长石岩屑砂岩为主,石英相对含量较高,为62.0%~84.9%,平均为69.4%(图2c)。砂岩物性整体较好,孔隙度主要介于12%~22%,平均为18%;渗透率主要介于 $(10\sim1000)\times10^{-3}\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$,平均为 $90\times10^{-3}\text{ }\mu\text{m}^2$;泥质含量主要介于3%~20%,平均为10%^[21-22]。根据地层水分析,恩平组储层的地层水矿化度较高,主要为 $(2.8\sim3.6)\times10^4\text{ mg/L}$,平均为 $3.1\times10^4\text{ mg/L}$ 。根据岩石薄片及对应的扫描电镜分析可知,砂岩储层发育多种类型胶结物,以黏土矿物为主,其次为铁质矿物。由压汞毛细管压力曲线分析得到的孔隙结构特征参数表明,储层孔隙结构差异较大,毛细管束缚水含量高。综合分析认为,良好的物性条件、较高的泥质含量、较高的地层水矿化度以及复杂孔喉结构导致较高的束缚水饱和度,可能是造成油藏低电阻率的主要因素^[10,12,14]。

2 产层电阻率下限的计算方法

在砂泥岩地层中,流体性质定量判别常用的测井解释模型主要有Archie公式、Simandoux公式和Indonesia公式等模型^[23-25]:

$$\text{Archie公式: } S_w = \frac{n}{\sqrt{\varphi^m R_t}} \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Simandoux公式: } S_w = \frac{0.4R_w}{\varphi^2} \left[\sqrt{\frac{5\varphi^2}{R_t R_w} + \left(\frac{V_{sh}}{R_{sh}} \right)^2} - \frac{V_{sh}}{R_{sh}} \right] \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Indonesia公式: } S_w = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\left(\left(\frac{V_{sh}^c}{\sqrt{R_{sh}}} + \frac{\varphi^{0.5m}}{\sqrt{aR_w}} \right)^2 R_t \right)}} \quad (3)$$

式中: S_w 为地层含水饱和度,无量纲; R_w 为地层水电阻率,恩平组取 $0.062\text{ }\Omega\cdot\text{m}$; φ 为计算孔隙度,无量纲; R_t 为地层电阻率, $\Omega\cdot\text{m}$; V_{sh} 为计算泥质含量,无量纲; R_{sh} 为纯泥岩层电阻率,恩平组一般取 $10\text{ }\Omega\cdot\text{m}$ 。根据岩电实验,Archie公式中: $a=1.0266$, $b=1.0139$, $m=1.803$, $n=1.968$;Indonesia公式中: $a=1.3527$, $m=1.7066$, $n=1.968$, $c=1-V_{sh}/2$ 。

Archie公式未考虑泥质对地层导电性能的影响;而Simandoux公式和Indonesia公式均考虑了分

散泥质含量对含油、含水饱和度计算的影响^[23-25]。在以上3个常用测井解释模型中,含油饱和度与储层电阻率的关系表现为:当泥质含量和孔隙度一定时,相同含油饱和度计算结果要求Indonesia公式中的电阻率值最小,要求Simandoux公式中的电阻率值最大,Archie公式所需的电阻率值介于两者之间。即相同电阻率下,Indonesia公式计算得到的含油饱和度最大,Simandoux公式得到的含油饱和度最小。而且,电阻率越小,三者计算得到的含油饱和度差异越大(图3)。

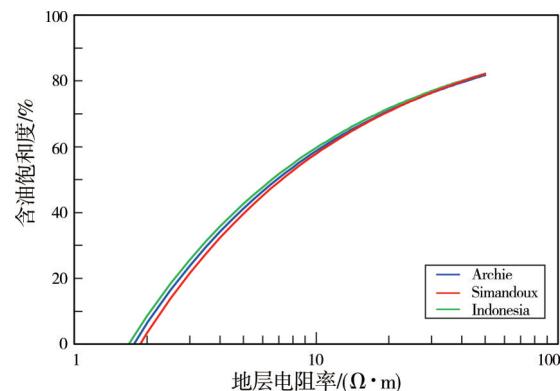
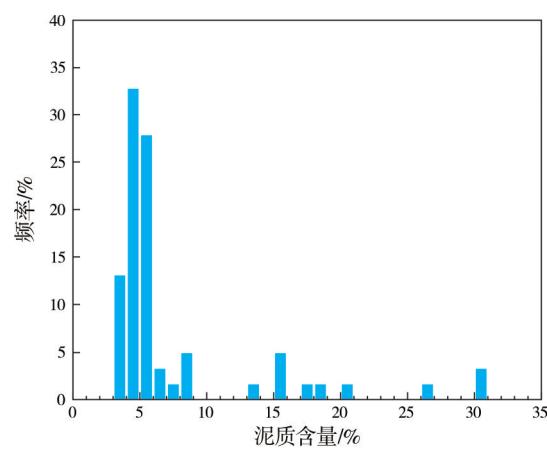


图3 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田恩平组3种含油饱和度计算结果与地层电阻率的关系($V_{sh}=10\%$, $\varphi=18\%$)

Fig. 3 Relationship between three types of oil saturation computational results and resistivity of Enping Formation in Lufeng13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin ($V_{sh}=10\%$, $\varphi=18\%$)

根据陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层61个砂岩样品的岩石薄片粒度图像分析结果可知,砂岩的泥质含量主要为3%~20%,最大为30%,平均为10%(图4)。



注:数据来自岩石薄片粒度图像分析报告,61个样品。

图4 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层砂岩中泥质含量分布直方图

Fig. 4 Histogram of shale content of sandstones in Lufeng13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

因此,砂岩储层局部的泥质含量较高。同时,结合油田实际的产油结果,本文选择Indonesia公式计算产层电阻率的下限:

$$R_l = \frac{1}{\left[\frac{V_{sh}^c}{\sqrt{R_{sh}}} + \frac{\varphi^{0.5m}}{\sqrt{aR_w}} \right]^2 S_w^n} \quad (4)$$

式中: R_l 为产层电阻率下限, $\Omega \cdot m$; R_w 为地层水电阻率,取 $0.062 \Omega \cdot m$; φ 为计算孔隙度,无量纲; V_{sh} 为计算泥质含量,无量纲; R_{sh} 为纯泥岩层电阻率,取 $10 \Omega \cdot m$; $a=1.3527$, $m=1.7066$, $n=1.968$, $c=1-V_{sh}/2$ 。

3 产层电阻率下限的计算结果

3.1 储层电阻率大小影响因素

电阻率测井是地层岩石骨架与孔隙流体的综合响应,影响因素主要包括岩石的矿物成分、结构、构造、孔隙、裂隙发育情况及赋水程度等^[26]。在含油、水两相的砂岩储层中,电阻率测井值的影响因

素可归纳为岩石骨架、孔隙度、地层水电阻率和含水饱和度。其中岩石骨架除了与岩石矿物有关以外,还与填隙物有关^[26]。因此,从测井解释的角度分析,储层的电阻率差异主要受泥质含量、孔隙度、地层水电阻率和含水饱和度的综合影响。本文利用Indonesia公式从理论上分别分析了陆丰13-1油田恩平组砂岩储层电阻率与泥质含量、孔隙度、地层水电阻率和含水饱和度的关系:当储层孔隙度、地层水电阻率和含水饱和度一定时,泥质含量越高,储层电阻率越小(图5a);当储层泥质含量、孔隙度和含水饱和度一定时,地层水电阻率越大,储层电阻率越大(图5c);当储层泥质含量、孔隙度和地层水电阻率一定时,含水饱和度越大,储层电阻率越小(图5d)。因此,储层泥质含量越高、孔隙度越大、地层水电阻率越低、含水饱和度越高,则储层电阻率值越低。

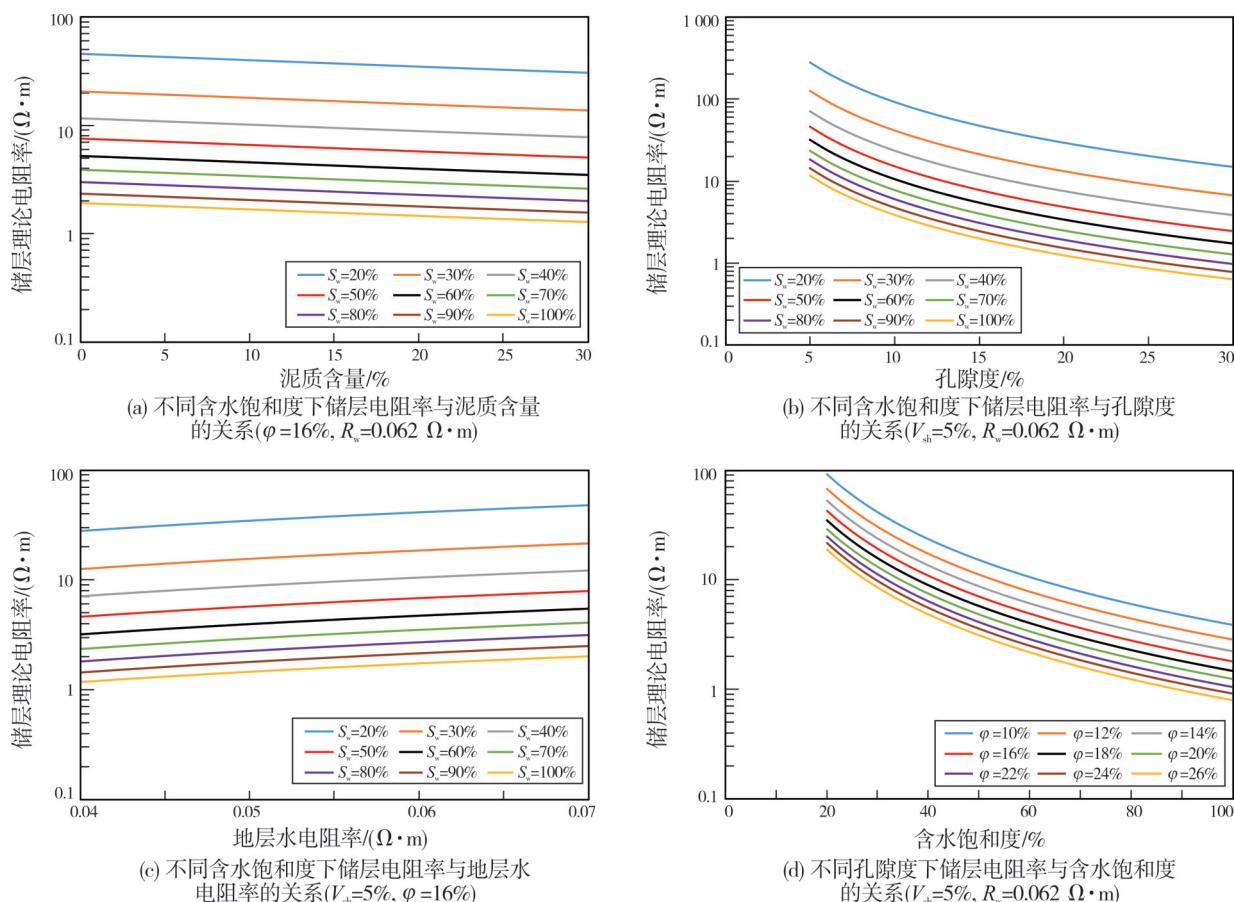


图5 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田恩平组基于Indonesia公式的储层电阻率影响因素分析

Fig. 5 Analysis of influencing factors of reservoir resistivity based on Indonesia model in Enping Formation of Lufeng 13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

3.2 产层电阻率下限

陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层泥质含量大于35%、孔隙度小于12%、含水饱和度大于65%时,储层的产油率会大大降低。若将这些最差物性条件代入公式(4)中,则可计算得出恩平组产层电阻率最高下限为 $4.6 \Omega \cdot m$,即在储层最差物性条件下,产层的电阻率应不小于 $4.6 \Omega \cdot m$ 。若储层的平均泥质含量为10%,平均孔隙度为18%,此时产层电阻率平均下限为 $3.2 \Omega \cdot m$,即在储层平均物性条件下,产层的电阻率应不小于 $3.2 \Omega \cdot m$ 。若储层最低泥质含量为3%,最优孔隙度为22%,此时产层电阻率最低下限为 $2.5 \Omega \cdot m$,即在储层最好物性条件下,产层的电阻率应不小于 $2.5 \Omega \cdot m$ 。

根据油田实际生产与储层电阻率的关系可知,当储层电阻率小于 $3.3 \Omega \cdot m$ 时,开采初期含水率较高;当储层电阻率大于 $3.3 \Omega \cdot m$ 时,开采初期含水率较低(图6)。这一电阻率界限与计算得到的产层电阻率平均下限 $3.2 \Omega \cdot m$ 接近,说明本文的电阻率下限计算方法在一定程度上是可靠的。产层电阻率平均下限的确定有助于在随钻测井中利用电阻率测井值快速判断钻遇储层的流体性质。

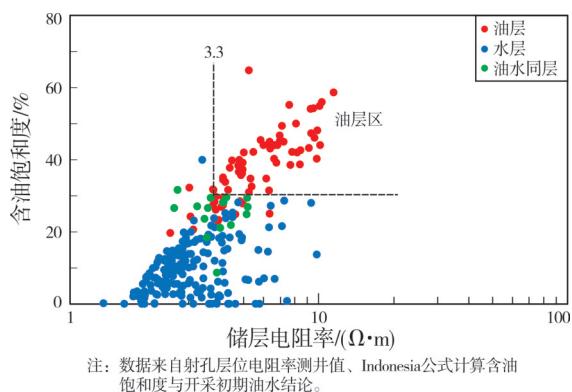


图6 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层电阻率与含油饱和度交会图

Fig. 6 Crossplot of resistivity and oil saturation of reservoirs of Enping Formation in Lufeng13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

4 流体判别

4.1 判别标准

需要指出的是,恩平组产层电阻率平均下限 $3.2 \Omega \cdot m$ 仅为储层整体上的参考值,随着储层条件的变化,产层电阻率下限也是动态变化的。在测井

解释中,计算得到每个深度点的泥质含量和孔隙度数值后,利用公式(4)可计算其作为产层时的电阻率下限。将储层电阻率与该下限进行比较,可以判别储层流体性质。若储层为油层,则其电阻率大于产层电阻率下限,且两者差值越大,含油性越好;若储层为油水同层,则其电阻率与产层电阻率下限接近;若储层为水层,则其电阻率小于产层电阻率下限,且两者差值越大,含油性越差。根据生产层位地层电阻率与产层电阻率下限的比值,建立了利用产层电阻率下限判别流体性质的标准:油层的电阻率与产层电阻率下限的比值一般大于0.85;油水同层的电阻率与产层电阻率下限的比值主要介于0.7~0.85;水层的电阻率与产层电阻率下限的比值通常小于0.75(图7)。

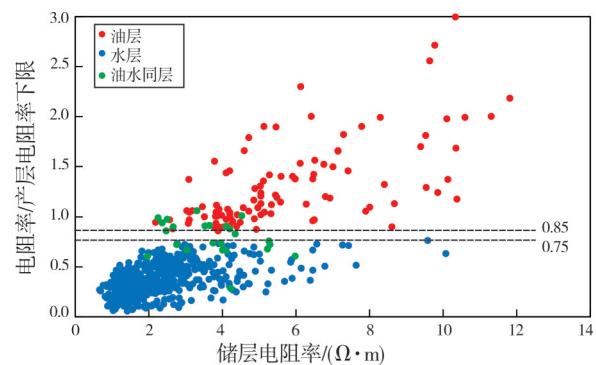


图7 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田不同流体性质的储层电阻率与电阻率/电阻率下限交会图

Fig. 7 Crossplot of resistivity and resistivity/resistivity lower limit of different oil saturation reservoirs in Lufeng13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

4.2 应用实例

为了验证以上油水层判别方法的有效性,以陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层的重点突破井LF13-1-1X井为例,在试油井段中进行了储层流体性质的判别(图8)。该井D油层组内,地层电阻率为 $7.0 \Omega \cdot m$,计算得到泥质含量为5.5%、孔隙度为18.3%、产层电阻率下限为 $4.7 \Omega \cdot m$,地层电阻率与产层电阻率下限比值为1.5,根据前述判断标准解释为油层;在射孔井段3 104.10~3 108.80 m试油累产油 163.54 m^3 、累产水 8.89 m^3 ,证实为油层。B油层组砂岩段内,地层电阻率为 $3.3 \Omega \cdot m$,计算得到泥质含量为5.7%、孔隙度为16.6%、产层电阻率下限为 $4.9 \Omega \cdot m$,地层电阻率与产层电阻率下限比值为0.67,解释为水层;在射孔井段3 070.10~3 083.20 m试油累产水 197.80 m^3 ,仅见油

花,证实为水层。A油层组砂岩段内,地层电阻率为 $3.1\sim8.1\Omega\cdot m$,计算得到泥质含量为 $3.2\%\sim4.6\%$ 、孔隙度为 $14.1\%\sim18.6\%$ 、产层电阻率下限为 $2.9\sim7.1\Omega\cdot m$,地层电阻率与产层电阻率下限比值为 $0.61\sim2.2$,解释为油水同层;在射孔井段3 004.20~3 012.30 m试油累

产油 364.04 m^3 、累产水 145.90 m^3 ,证实为油水同层(图8)。因此,在陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层中,利用地层电阻率与产层电阻率下限的比值判别储层流体性质是可行的。并且将该方法在其他井中进行了推广,获得了良好的应用效果。

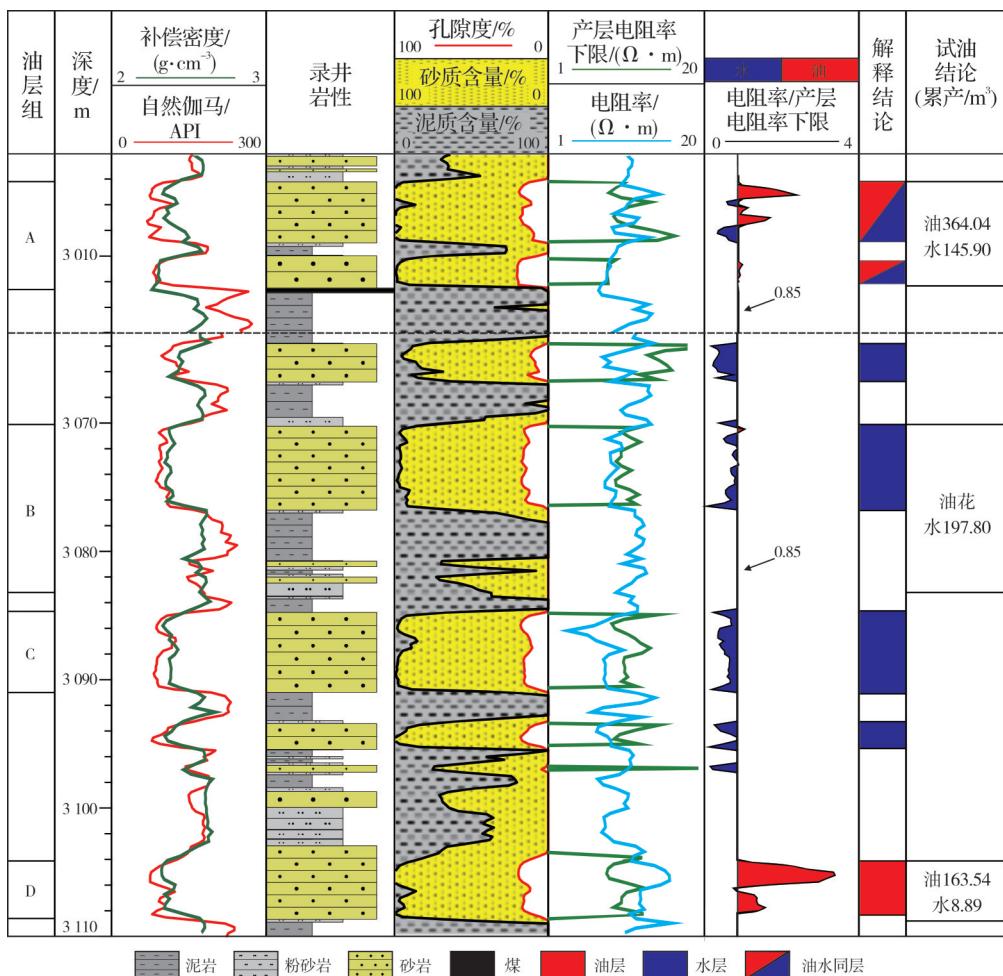


图8 珠江口盆地陆丰13-1油田LF13-1-1X井恩平组试油井段油水层判别

Fig.8 Oil-water discrimination of test interval of Enping Formation of Well LF13-1-1X in Lufeng13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

5 结 论

(1) 对比分析了 Archie、Simandoux 和 Indonesia 公式下陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层含油饱和度与储层电阻率的关系,在此基础上优选Indonesia公式作为恩平组产层电阻率下限的计算方法。从测井解释的角度理论上分析了影响储层电阻率的因素:地层泥质含量越高、孔隙度越大、地层水电阻率越低、含水饱和度越高,则储层电阻率值越低。

(2) 陆丰13-1油田恩平组储层在不同物性条件

下产层电阻率下限不同。在泥质含量为35%和孔隙度为12%的最差物性条件下,产层电阻率最高下限为 $4.6\Omega\cdot m$;在泥质含量为10%和孔隙度为18%的平均物性条件下,产层的电阻率平均下限为 $3.2\Omega\cdot m$;在泥质含量为3%和孔隙度为22%的最优物性条件下,产层的电阻率最低下限为 $2.5\Omega\cdot m$ 。

(3) 在各个深度点处,可根据该深度点的物性计算对应的产层电阻率下限,并根据电阻率与产层电阻率下限的高低,判断储层流体性质。电阻率大于产层电阻率下限时,含油性较好;反之,含油性较

差。结合生产资料分析最终明确:油层的电阻率与产层电阻率下限之比一般大于0.85;油水同层的电阻率与产层电阻率下限之比介于0.7~0.85;水层的电阻率与产层电阻率下限之比一般小于0.75。

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Calculation and application of resistivity lower limit of pay zone of Enping Formation in Lufeng 13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin

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Abstract: Low resistivity pay zone has low resistivity contrast with sandstone and adjacent mudstone. They are widespread in the global petroleum basins, and play a critical role in increasing petroleum production in China as well. The sandstone reservoir of the Paleogene Enping Formation is the main oil producing zone in Lufeng 13-1 Oilfield, Pearl River Mouth Basin. The pay zones are typical low resistivity reservoirs because the resistivity of the pay zone is usually lower than that of the up and below mudstone layers: resistivity of pay zone is about 2~8 $\Omega \cdot m$, and resistivity of non-reservoir mudstones is about 5~20 $\Omega \cdot m$. Even though these reservoirs have been exploited for nearly 30 years, the resistivity lower limit of pay zone is still uncertain. It makes great difficulties in discriminating oil and water in reservoir. Based on the study of reservoir parameters, the relationship between oil saturation and formation resistivity in common logging interpretation models are compared in this paper. Then the Indonesia formula is optimized to theoretically analyze the influencing factors of reservoir resistivity including shale content, porosity, formation water resistivity and water saturation. Calculation method of resistivity lower limit under different physical properties and at different depth points is proposed. The results show that the high shale content, well porosity, low formation water resistivity and high water saturation would result in the low resistivity of the reservoir. The resistivity lower limit is a dynamic parameter: in different physical property condition, the resistivity lower limit is different. Under the worst physical property with shale content of 35% and porosity of 12%, the maximum resistivity lower limit of reservoir is 4.6 $\Omega \cdot m$; under the average physical property with shale content of 10% and porosity of 18%, the average resistivity lower limit of reservoir is 3.2 $\Omega \cdot m$; and under the best physical property with shale content of 3% and porosity of 22%, the minimum resistivity lower limit of reservoir is 2.5 $\Omega \cdot m$. The average resistivity lower limit is proved by production data. At different depth points, the resistivity lower limit is calculated based on corresponding reservoir parameters. The ratio between resistivity logging values and resistivity lower limit of oil, water-oil and water layers are >0.85, 0.7~0.85 and <0.75 respectively. The differentiation criterion is applied in perforated intervals and its validity and accuracy are proved by the oil test result. The proposed method would be beneficial to identify oil and water layer fastly.

Key words: low resistivity; resistivity lower limit; pay zone; Enping Formation; Lufeng 13-1 Oilfield; Pearl River Mouth Basin

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