

2 低阻油层特征

低阻油层的表征主要采用电阻率增大率^[5],前人将电阻率增大率定义为在同一个油气水系统中,油层与邻近水层的电阻率之比 <3 的油层组,一般用 I 表示。

将测井解释成果和试油试采资料结合,对长6油层组的低阻油层进行统计(图2),结果表明:低电阻率油层的电性特征表现为电阻率 RT 主要分布在 $8\sim 20\ \Omega\cdot m$,声波时差 AC 主要大于 $217\ \mu m/s$,电阻率增大率 I 为 $0.9\sim 1.5$;多数试油成果呈油水层,表明研究区低阻油层的油水分离不明显。

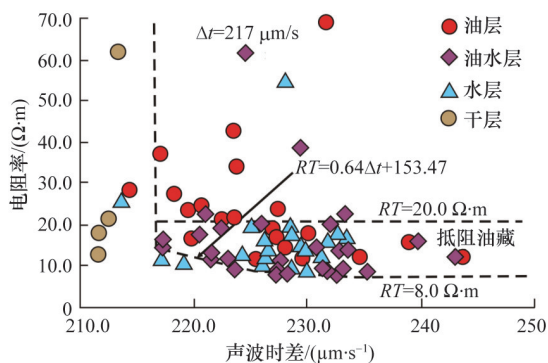


图2 周家湾南部长6油层组电性与产油性的关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between electricity and oil production, Chang 6 Formation, for southern Zhoujiawan

研究区Q49-126井(图3),在1905~1936 m处,最初解释结果是水层,但试油成果却为油,日产量 $1.5\ m^3/d$,该段电阻率整体比较低,其中,深感应电阻率 $17\sim 20\ \Omega\cdot m$,八侧向测井电阻率大于或等于深感应曲线值,无明显的减阻侵入特征,甚至出现了明显的增阻侵入现象。

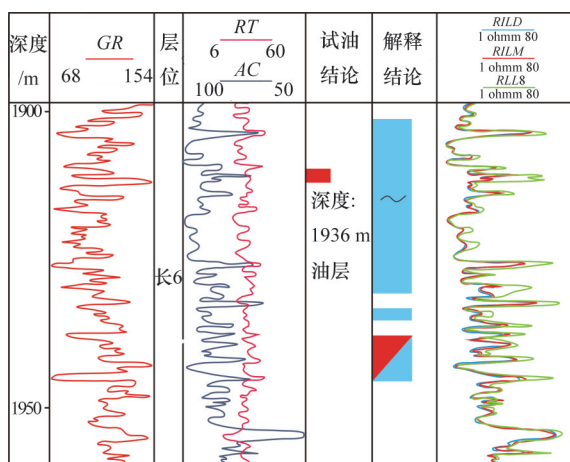


图3 周家湾南部长6油层组Q49-126井低阻油层特征

Fig. 3 Characteristics of low resistance reservoir in Q49-206 well, Chang 6 Formation, southern Zhoujiawan

3 碱性成岩作用类型及其对低阻油层的影响

3.1 碱性成岩作用类型

碱性成岩作用是指成岩环境呈碱性时所进行的成岩作用^[4]。周家湾南部长6油层组发育的碱性成岩作用的类型主要有:

1) 绿泥石薄膜胶结作用。根据样品的黏土矿物X衍射数据,可知绿泥石在长6油层组中分布较广泛,其平均相对含量为50.9%,绝对含量为5.8%。经铸体薄片和扫描电镜的观察,绿泥石主要以薄膜式附着在石英等矿物颗粒表面(图4(a)~(d))。绿泥石薄膜的形成需要富 Mg^{2+} 、 Fe^{2+} 的碱性介质的存在^[15,16],因此绿泥石薄膜的出现指示碱性成岩环境。

2) 方解石胶结作用。碳酸盐胶结物只有在碱性环境中才会出现^[7],而长6油层组碳酸盐胶结类型以方解石胶结为主,其绝对含量为15.26%。方解石胶结物在铸体薄片和扫描电镜下显示为细晶粒状胶结或连晶胶结(图4(e)~(g))。

3) 石盐晶体。对研究区样品进行扫描电镜观察,研究区在局部发育附着于绿泥石表面的NaCl晶体(图4(h)),也可见呈晶簇状的NaCl晶体(图4(i)),其平均绝对含量0.28%。当石盐晶体出现时,说明在孔隙中存在其碱性流体^[16]。

3.2 对低阻油层成因的影响

3.2.1 绿泥石薄膜

绿泥石薄膜对低阻油层的影响主要体现在:

1) 分析黏土矿物中绿泥石质量含量与孔喉半径、排驱压力的相关性(图5(a),图6(a)),发现绿泥石质量含量与孔喉半径正相关,而与排驱压力负相关,即随着绿泥石含量增加,孔喉半径呈增大趋势,排驱压力呈降低趋势。由此可知绿泥石薄膜对长6油层组的孔隙起到保护作用(图4(d)),使得微孔隙与有效孔隙并存,即形成双重孔隙系统^[18](图7(a)),有效孔隙为油气聚集提供储集空间的同时也使得孔隙中可流动水保存下来,微孔隙中存在着由于驱替力不足而残留的不可动水所构成的束缚水,且束缚水饱和度含量较高,其值一般为50%左右(图7(b)),孔隙中可流动水与微孔隙中的束缚水构成四通八达的电流通道,导致其电阻率大幅下降。

2) 结合扫描电镜和铸体薄片特征,发现岩石颗粒表面发育绿泥石薄膜,其薄膜表面吸附大量的孔隙水而形成薄膜滞留水^[9],通过统计绿泥石质量含量与压汞曲线中孔喉半径小于 $0.15\ \mu m$ 时的孔隙体积^[20],发现束缚水饱和度大小与绿泥石质量含量正相关(图8(a)),研究区长6油层组中绿泥石质量含量较高,平均相对含量为50.9%(图8(a)),因此高束缚水饱和度加强储层中流体导电能力,降低油层电阻率(图9),即形成低阻油层。

3.2.2 方解石

研究区方解石以胶结物形式大量存在,充填在喉道中。通过方解石含量与孔喉半径、排驱压力的相关性分析可知:方解石含量与孔喉半径负相关(图5(b)),而与排驱压力正相关(图6(b)),即方解石胶结物导致其喉道半径减少,排驱压力增大,孔隙微孔化程度加强,使得孔隙中可流动的水在驱

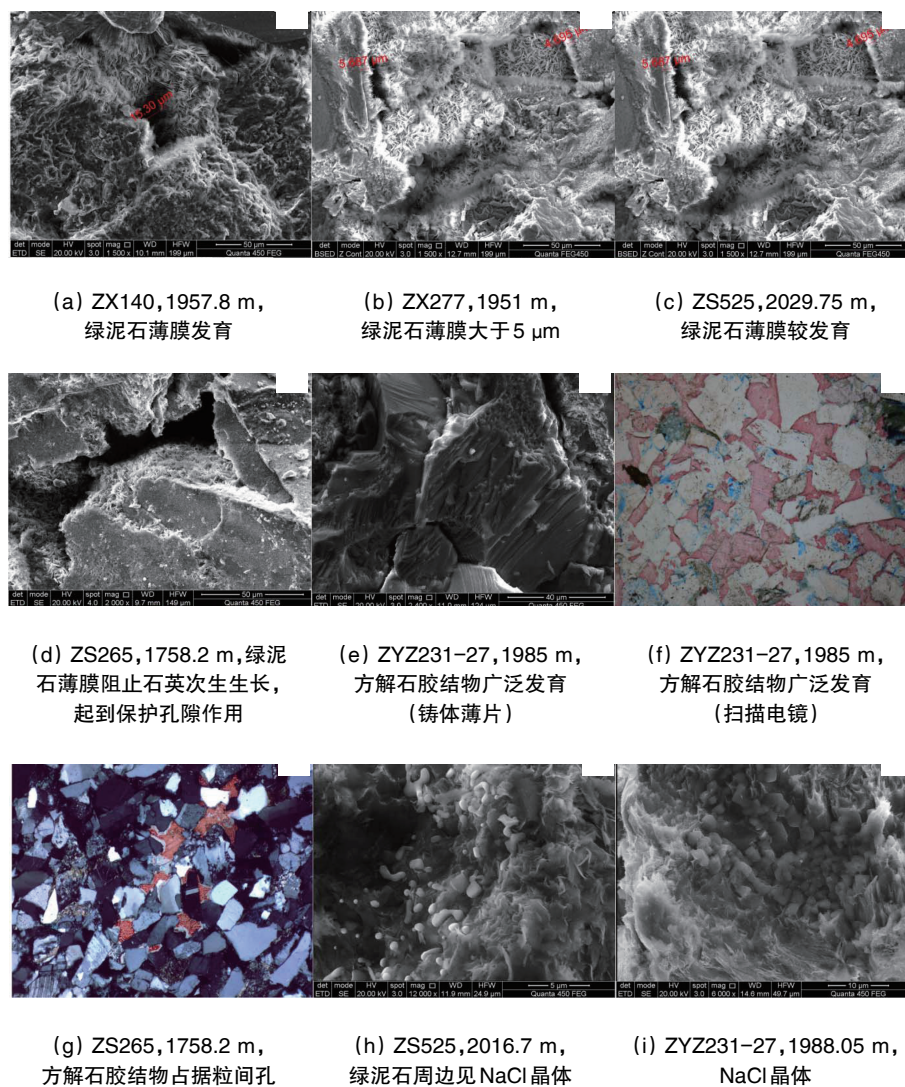


图4 周家湾南部目的层位的铸体薄片、扫描电镜下特征

Fig. 4 Microscopic characteristics of cast sections and SEM, in Chang 6 Formation, southern Zhoujiawan

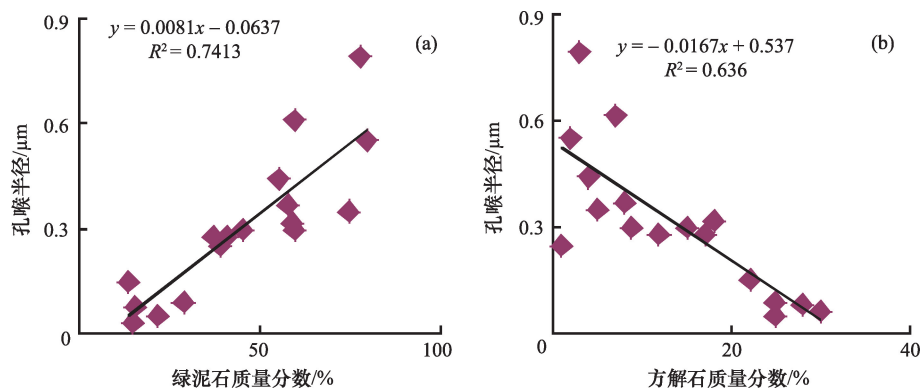


图5 孔喉半径与绿泥石(a)、方解石(b)质量分数的相关性

Fig. 5 Analysis of the correlation between chlorite (a) and calcite (b) quality contents and pore throat radius

替动力小于排驱压力时,变成了滞留在喉道中的不可动水;同时由于方解石堵塞喉道和孔隙连通性^[21],使得岩石渗透性下降,导致束缚水含量增加(图8(b)),结果造成储层导电能力

增加,电阻率大幅度降低(图9)。研究区低阻油层主要分布在方解石胶结成岩相带中(图10),因此方解石胶结作用是研究区低阻油层形成的主要原因。

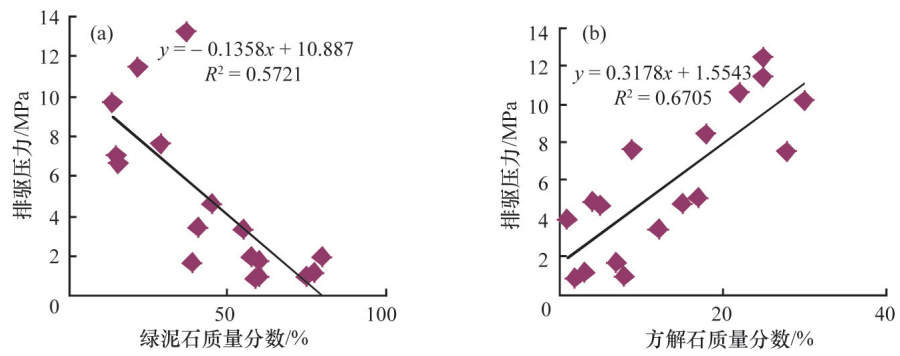
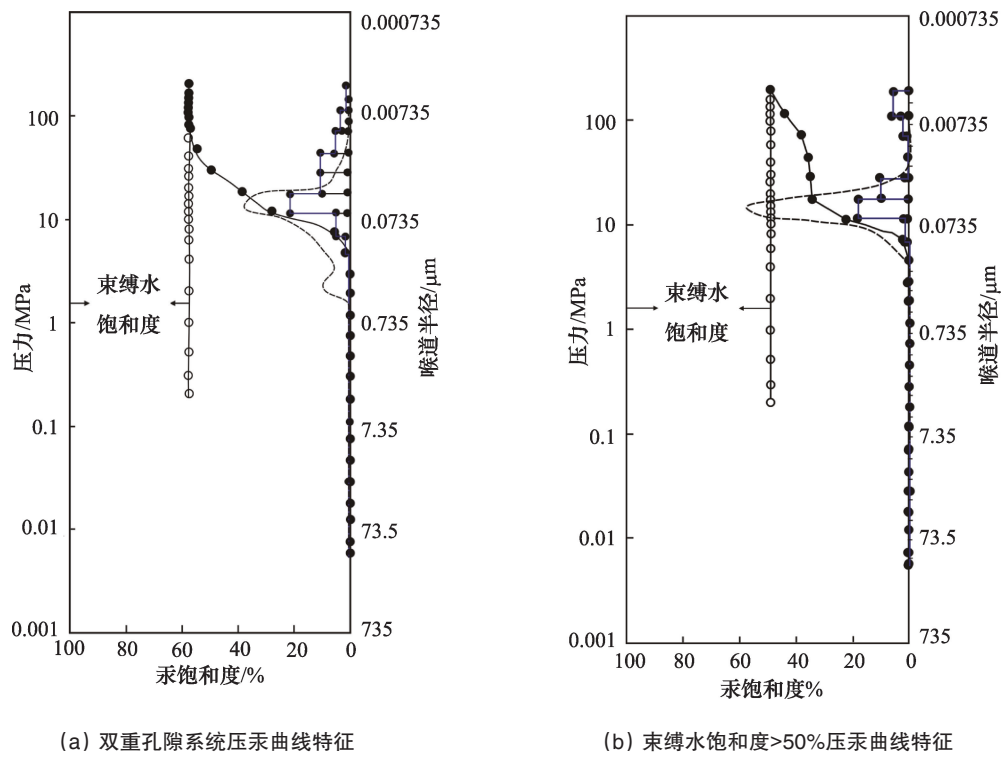


图6 排驱压力与绿泥石(a)、方解石(b)质量分数的相关性

Fig. 6 Analysis of the correlation between chlorite (a) and calcite (b) quality contents and expulsion pressure



(a) 双重孔隙系统压汞曲线特征

(b) 束缚水饱和度>50%压汞曲线特征

图7 周家湾南部长6油层组毛管压力曲线特征

Fig. 7 Characteristics of capillary pressure curve, for Chang 6 Formation, southern Zhoujiawan

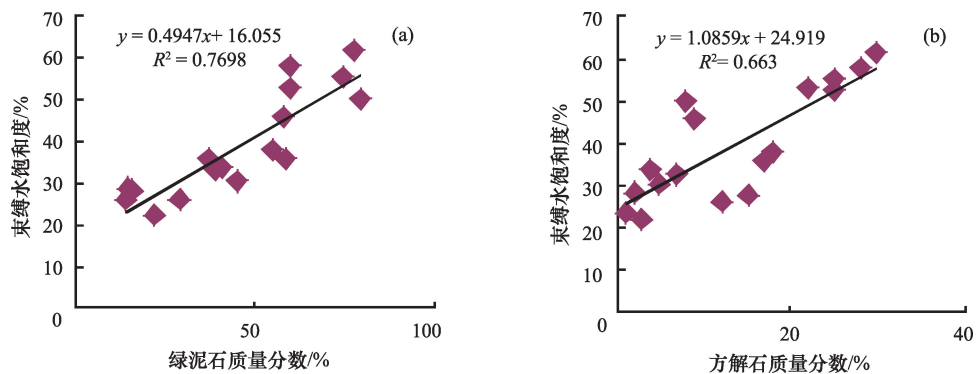


图8 束缚水饱和度与绿泥石(a)、方解石(b)质量分数的相关性

Fig. 8 Analysis of the correlation between chlorite (a) and calcite (b) quality contents and irreducible water saturation

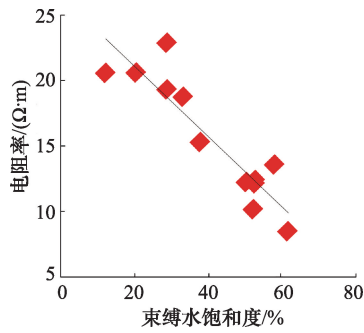


图9 束缚水饱和度与电阻率相关性分析

Fig. 9 Analysis of the correlation between resistivity and irreducible water saturation

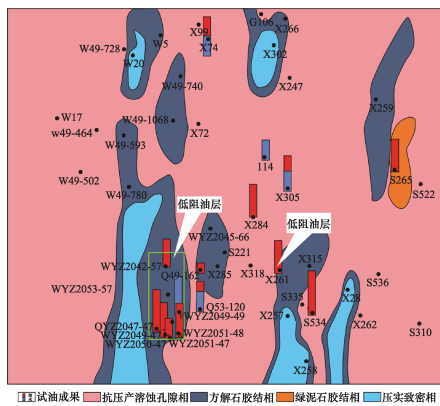
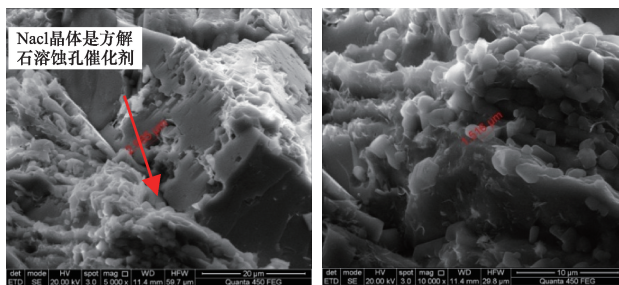


图10 周家湾南部长6油层组低阻油层在成岩相带中的分布
Fig. 10 Distribution of low resistivity reservoir in diagenetic facies, Chang 6 Formation, southern Zhoujiawan

3.2.3 石盐晶体

石盐晶体本身不具有导电性,它是方解石溶解的催化剂(图11),即NaCl处于熔融状态时,随着NaCl浓度增加,溶液中离子强度增大,抑制了方解石在溶液中的活度系数和活度^[22],从而造成方解石矿物组分溶解度的增大,使孔喉结构变复杂;另一方面由于方解石溶蚀孔的存在,导致孔隙中含水量上升,加强了溶液的导电能力,电阻率下降。



(a) 放大10倍 (b) 放大50倍

图11 ZYZ231-27, 1985 m, NaCl晶体
Fig. 11 ZYZ231-27, 1985 m, rock salt crystal

4 低阻油藏测井识别

前人在低阻油层特征和形成机理的基础上,提出了相应的识别方法。本文依据周家湾南部长6油层组低阻油层的特点、成因机制,将测井、测试资料以及试油试采成果结合,采用计算自然电位法进行低阻油层的识别。

自然电位的异常程度与地层水和钻井液的矿化度之差有关^[23]。应用研究区测井资料和地层温度,计算出自然电位系数K。利用公式 $SP'=K \cdot \lg(Rxo/RT)$,计算相应的自然电位值(Rxo 为凝胶电阻率),将计算的自然电位曲线 SP' 与实测的自然电位曲线 SP 进行重叠,当为纯水层时,基本重合,当含油时,二者之间存在幅度差(图12),幅度差程度与含油性成正比,在有试油资料的Q49-126、ZYZ2047-47等井中均具有上述特征。因此,利用计算自然电位法,再与试油试采数据结合,可有效识别出油、水层。

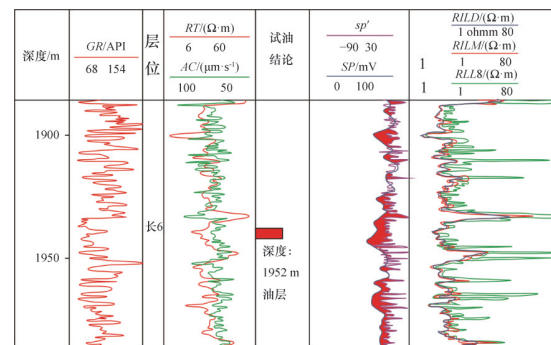


图12 研究区计算自然电位与实测自然电位曲线叠合

Fig. 12 Overlapping graph of calculated resistivity and measured resistivity in the study area

5 结论

1) 绿泥石薄膜胶结作用对低阻油层的影响主要表现在以下两方面:一方面绿泥石薄膜使储层中形成了微孔隙和有效孔隙并存的双重孔隙系统,构成发达的电流通道,引起油层电阻率下降;另一方面绿泥石薄膜表面形成的膜式滞留水,引起束缚水含量上升造成油层电阻率大幅下降。

2) 方解石胶结作用对低阻油层的影响主要体现在方解石胶结物堵塞喉道和孔隙连通性,引起束缚水含量上升,导致电阻率下降。

3) 石盐晶体对低阻油层的作用表现在:石盐晶体对方解石溶蚀孔的形成起到一定促进作用,导致孔喉结构复杂,油层电阻率大幅下降。

4) 通过分析各碱性成岩类型对低阻油层形成影响,认为方解石胶结物对研究区低阻油层的形成起主控因素,其次为绿泥石薄膜胶结作用,石盐晶体仅对局部低阻油层的形成有影响。

参考文献 (References)

- [1] 张小莉. 陕北三叠系延长组低阻油层特性及其形成机理分析[J]. 测井技术, 1999, 23(4): 276-277.
Zhang Xiaoli. Characteristics of low resistivity oil reservoir in Yanchang Formation Shanbei Triassic System and its origin[J]. Logging Technology, 1999, 23(4): 276-277.
- [2] 周康, 刘佳庆, 段国英, 等. 吴起地区长6油层黏土矿物对油层低电阻率化的影响[J]. 岩性油气藏, 2012, 24(2): 26-27.
Zhou Kang, Liu Jiaqing, Duan Guoying, et al. Effect of clay minerals on low resistivity of Chang 6 reservoir in Wuqi area[J]. Lithologic Reservoir, 2012, 24(2): 26-27.
- [3] 程妮, 李和, 张锦峰, 等. 靖边青阳岔油区低阻油层形成因素分析[J]. 特种油气藏, 2010, 17(6): 60-62.
Cheng Ni, Li He, Zhang Jinfeng, et al. Analysis of forming factors of the low resistivity reservoir in the Qingyangcha oil field in Jingbian[J]. Special Oil and Gas Reservoir, 2010, 17(6): 60-62.
- [4] 宋延杰, 唐晓敏. 低阻油层通用有效介质电阻率模型[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 2008, 38(7): 896.
Song Yanjie, Tang Xiaomin. A general effective medium resistivity-model of low resistance oil layer[J]. Science in China: Earth Science, 2008, 38(7): 896.
- [5] 王赛英, 赵冠军, 张萍, 等. 低阻油层形成机理及测井识别方法研究[J]. 特种油气藏, 2010, 17(4): 10-11.
Wang Saiying, Zhao Guanjun, Zhang Ping, et al. Formation mechanism and logging identification of low resistivity reservoirs[J]. Special Oil and Gas Reservoir, 2010, 17(4): 10-11.
- [6] 王友净, 宋新民, 何鲁平, 等. 高尚堡深层低阻油层的地质成因[J]. 石油学报, 2010(5): 428-430.
Wang Youjing, Song Xinmin, He Luping, et al. Geologic origin of low-resistivity layers in deep reservoir of Gaoshangpu Oilfield[J]. Acta Petroli Sinica, 2010(5): 428-430.
- [7] 刘强, 张莹. 低阻率油层成因机制综述[J]. 断块油气田, 2007, 14(6): 5-6.
Liu Qiang, Zhang Ying. Review on origin mechanism of low resistance oil layer[J]. Fault-Block Oil & Gasfield, 2007, 14(6): 5-6.
- [8] 周宗良, 王义军. 低电阻率油层的成因类型与测井响应[J]. 工程地球物理学报, 2013, 10(4): 513-514.
Zhou Zongliang, Wang Yijun. The types of low-resistivity reservoirs and well log response[J]. Chinese Journal of Engineering Geophysics, 2013, 10(4): 513-514.
- [9] 李浩, 刘双莲, 吴伯福, 等. 低电阻率油层研究的3个尺度及其意义[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 2005, 32(2): 123-125.
Li Hao, Liu Shuanglian, Wu Bofu, et al. Three standards for studying low-resistivity oil zones[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 2005, 32(2): 123-125.
- [10] 回雪峰, 吴锡令, 祝文亮, 等. 油气田低电阻率油层成因机理分析[J]. 辽宁工程技术大学学报, 2004, 23(1): 25-26.
Hui Xuefeng, Wu Xiling, Zhu Wenliang, et al. Analysis of forming mechanism of low-resistivity oil seams in oil-gas field[J]. Journal of Liaoning Technical University, 2004, 23(1): 25-26.
- [11] 谢青, 王建民. 鄂尔多斯盆地志丹、安塞地区长6低阻油层成因机理及识别方法[J]. 岩性油气藏, 2013, 25(3): 107-109.
Xie Qing, Wang Jianmin. Genetic mechanism and identification methods of Chang 6 low resistivity reservoir in Zhidan and Ansai area, Ordos Basin[J]. Lithologic Reservoir, 2013, 25(3): 107-109.
- [12] 高剑波, 庞雄奇, 王志欣, 等. 鄂尔多斯盆地姬塬地区延长组碎屑岩储层低渗特征及含油性主控因素[J]. 中国石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2007, 31(1): 6-7.
Gao Jianbo, Pang Xiongqi, Wang Zixin, et al. Characteristics and master control factors of petroliferous properties of low permeability clastic reservoirs of Yan-chang formation in the upper Triassic of Jiuyan area in Ordos Basin[J]. Journal of China University of Petroleum, 2007, 31(1): 6-7.
- [13] 张燕, 王向公, 麻平社, 等. 吴起长6储层特征分析及在储层评价中的应用[J]. 山东理工大学学报: 自然科学版, 2013, 27(4): 46-47.
Zhang Yan, Wang Xiangong, Ma Pingshe, et al. Analysis reservoir characteristics and its application in reservoir evaluation of chang 6 in Wuqi[J]. Journal of Shandong University of Technology: Earth Science Edition, 2013, 27(4): 46-47.
- [14] 张金亮, 张鹏辉, 谢俊, 等. 碎屑岩储集层成岩作用研究进展与展望[J]. 地球科学进展, 2013, 28(9): 957-958.
Zhang Jinliang, Zhang Penghui, Xie Jun, et al. Diagenesis of clastic reservoirs advances and prospects[J]. Advances in Earth Science, 2013, 28(9): 957-958.
- [15] Aagaard P, Jahren J S. Formation of grain-coating chlorite in sandstones laboratory synthesized vs natural occurrences[J]. Clay Mineral, 2000, 35: 264-266.
- [16] 翟亚若, 米董哲, 翟靖, 等. 碎屑岩储集层碱性成岩作用研究综述[J]. 长江大学学报: 自然科学版, 2014, 11(31): 85-87.
Zhai Yanuo, Mi Dongzhe, Zhai Jing, et al. Review of alkaline diagenesis in clastic reservoirs[J]. Journal of Chang Jiang University: Natural Science Edition, 2014, 11(31): 85-87.
- [17] 邱隆伟, 姜在兴, 操应长, 等. 泌阳凹陷碱性成岩作用及其对储层的影响[J]. 中国科学: 地球科学, 2001, 31(9): 755-757.
Qiu Longwei, Jiang Zaixing, Cao Yingchang, et al. Alkaline diagenesis and its influence on reservoir in Miyang Depression[J]. Science China: Earth Science, 2001, 31(9): 755-757.
- [18] 刘佳庆, 李香玲, 康锐, 等. 吴起胜利山油区长6油组低阻油层成因分析及测井识别[J]. 内蒙古石油化工, 2009(2): 31-33.
Liu Jiaqing, Li Xiangling, Kang Rui, et al. Origin analysis and logging interpretation on the low resistivity pay zone of section 6th of upper Triassic Yanchang Formation in Shenglishan area[J]. Inner Mongolia Petrochemical Industry, 2009(2): 31-33.
- [19] Bahlis Andrea B, De Ros Luiz F. Origin and impact of authigenic chlorite in the Upper Cretaceous sandstone reservoirs of the Santos Basin, eastern Brazil[J]. Petroleum Geoscience, 2013, 19: 189-190.
- [20] 廖明光, 唐洪. W低阻油藏高不动水饱和度的成因及对低阻油层的影响[J]. 石油实验地质, 2010, 32(4): 353-355.
Liao Mingguang, Tang Hong. Genesis of high immobile water saturation in the w low resistivity reservoirs and its influence on the low resistivity reservoir[J]. Petroleum Geology & Experiment, 2010, 32(4): 353-355.
- [21] 吴金龙, 孙建孟, 耿生臣, 等. 低电阻率油气层宏观地质影响因素与微观机理的匹配关系[J]. 测井技术, 2005, 29(5): 462-463.
Wu Jinlong, Sun Jianmeng, Geng Shengchen, et al. Interaction between geologic genesis and micro-geological causes in low-resistivity pay zones[J]. Well Logging Technology, 2005, 29(5): 462-463.
- [22] 闫志为, 张志卫. 氯化物对方解石和白云石矿物溶解度的影响[J]. 水文地质工程地质, 2009, 6(1): 113-114.
Yan Zhiwei, Zhang Zhiwei. The effect of chloride on the solubility of calcite and dolomite[J]. Hydrogeology & Engineering Geology, 2009,

1: 113-114.

[23] 黄质昌, 黄新平, 贺菲, 等. 胜利油区低电阻率油层多参数识别技术应用[J]. 测井技术, 2013, 6(37): 634-635.

Hunag Zhichang, Huang Xinping, He Fei, et al. The application of multi-parameters identification technology to low resistivity payzones in Shengli Oilfield[J]. Well Logging Technology, 2013, 6(37): 634-635.

Influence of alkaline diagenesis on low resistance oil layer: A case study for Chang 6 Formation in southern Zhoujiawan in Ordos Basin

WEI Qinlian¹, MI Huihui¹, MENG Lingtao²

1. School of Earth Sciences and Engineering, Xi'an Shiyou University, Xi'an 710065, China

2. Exploration Department, Changqing Oilfield Company, Petrochina, Xi'an 710018, China

Abstract Based on the data of the cast thin sections, the mercury injection, the well testing and the production test data, this paper systematically analyzes the alkaline diagenetic types and its influences on the low resistivity oil layer in Chang 6 Formation of southern Zhoujiawan. Results show that the three main types of alkaline diageneses in this area are the chlorite cementation, the calcite cementation and the rock salt crystal. Because of a strong compaction resistance of the chlorite film, a large section of conduction system is formed, and the water retention is caused by the adsorption of the chlorite film, the calcite cementation results in a bound water content rising, the rock salt crystal contributes to the formation of the calcite dissolution pore, therefore, the reservoir resistivity is decreased in the studied area. The research result provides some guidance for the analysis of the low resistivity reservoir formation, and a basis for the study of the low resistance reservoir distribution and development.

Keywords south Zhoujiawan; Chang 6 Formation; alkaline diagenetic; low resistance oil layer; bound water content

(责任编辑 王媛媛)