

# 喇嘛甸油田断层控制储量计算

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**摘要:**喇嘛甸油田剩余油分布零散, 平面上主要分布于断层边部地区。为更加精确地估算断层地区剩余油储量分布, 根据喇嘛甸油田基础数据库, 将油层性质和物性较为接近的油层划分为一个单井计算单元; 编制三角网程序, 计算研究区单井控制面积及控制储量; 对单井小层静态数据和油水井生产动态数据进行产量重新劈分, 计算断层地区储量分布, 给出剩余油潜力分布。结果表明: 喇嘛甸油田断层总剩余储量约为 1.28 亿 t。该方法充分考虑地质非均匀性, 能够准确地反映各个井点附近的地质储量和单井控制储量, 为断层地区剩余油开发提供指导。

**关键词:**断层控制储量; 三角网; 地质非均匀性; 劈分; 四边形法; 喇嘛甸油田  
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## 0 引言

喇嘛甸构造整体为短轴背斜, 东翼缓、西翼陡, 东翼倾角为  $3^{\circ}\sim 6^{\circ}$ , 西翼倾角为  $12^{\circ}\sim 21^{\circ}$ , 与萨尔图构造呈鞍部相接, 被北西方向延伸的 37# 和 51# 断层切割成面积不等的北、中、南三块。由于主力油层已被大面积水淹, 断层边部井网密度较低、注采关系不完善, 存在剩余油潜力, 因此认识断层的剩余油分布规律对于喇嘛甸油田挖潜具有重要意义<sup>[1-2]</sup>。

王一寒等利用本征值相干体技术识别喇嘛甸油田较大断层, 通过井震结合对比分析, 完善研究区断层的局部构造形态, 为剩余油挖潜提供构造指导<sup>[3]</sup>。针对喇嘛甸油田特高含水期剩余油高度分散的特点, 赵伟等利用取心井水洗资料和完钻井水淹解释成果, 确定不同沉积环境各类储层剩余油形成条件和分布规律<sup>[4]</sup>。针对特高含水期油田剩余油高度分散情况, 王一博等在加密井网条件下对单砂体单元进行沉积微相、岩心和测井资料研究, 建立测井沉积微相模式, 确定喇嘛甸油田 SII 油层组沉积微相展布特征、单砂体空间分布规律等<sup>[5]</sup>。随着油田注水开发的深入和井网的加密, 张宝胜等利用密闭取心井资料, 研究各类油层动用状况的演变过程和潜力分析<sup>[6]</sup>。汤庆金分析喇嘛甸油田低渗透油层动用状况的影响因素, 为低渗透油层的开发利用提供依据<sup>[7]</sup>。宋考平等根据喇嘛甸油田高压物性、相对渗透率和现场实际, 研究特高含水期不同地层压力开采时, 溶解气对原油黏度及原油黏度对采收率的影响, 确定喇嘛甸油田各套井网油井的合理地层压力和流压界限<sup>[8]</sup>。张英研究喇嘛甸油田厚油层, 认为厚油层存在一定的剩余油<sup>[9]</sup>。张辉分析断层边部剩余油潜力, 提出应用水平井沿河道砂体顶部钻进直接挖潜剩余油的思路<sup>[10]</sup>。余杰等研究 Delaunay 三角网构建的三种方法, 指出三角网的构建效率、准确性和稳定性是研究的主要方向<sup>[11]</sup>。李小秋等研究 Delaunay 三角网, 提出一种高效的 Delaunay 构建方法<sup>[12]</sup>。姜志伟等提出一种虚拟网格索引和方向法结合的方法, 提高三角网的构建效率<sup>[13]</sup>。盖玉国分析喇嘛甸油田的潜力分布, 认为厚层内剩余油多分布于层内或次级沉积单元顶部等<sup>[14]</sup>。张继成等分析喇嘛甸油田特高含水开发阶段面临的问题, 提出稳油控水的技术政策不能完全适用特高含水期开发调整的需要<sup>[15]</sup>。

目前, 喇嘛甸油田断层区边部剩余油的定量研究较少, 大多依靠测井资料等进行分析。笔者编制三角网程序, 在研究地质非均匀性、油水井产量动态变化的基础上, 计算研究区单井控制面积及控制储量, 为喇嘛甸油田断层区剩余油挖潜奠定基础。

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## 1 三角网方法

三角网法可以合理有效地处理研究区大量分布不均匀的离散数据,建立三角网需要满足两个基本原则:

(1)空外接圆性质。任意三角形的外接圆内不含有任何其他数据点,即任意四点不能共圆。

(2)最大、最小角准则。任意两个相邻的三角形所属的 6 个内角中的最小角应大于由这两个三角形所构成的四边形的另一条对角线划分的两个三角形所属的最小内角。

考虑运算的实用性和高效性,采用逐点插入的三角网方法<sup>[16]</sup>:

(1)建立一个涵盖所有数据点的大三角形作为超三角形。在读入数据过程中,可以获得坐标的最值  $x_{\max}$ 、 $x_{\min}$ 、 $y_{\max}$ 、 $y_{\min}$ ,将它作为初始三角形。

(2)逐个提取集中未处理点  $P$ ,在三角网中找出包含  $P$  的三角形,把  $P$  与三角形的 3 个顶点相连,生成 3 个新的三角形。设  $\Delta V_1V_2V_3$  的 3 个顶点坐标分别为  $V_1(x_1, y_1)$ 、 $V_2(x_2, y_2)$ 、 $V_3(x_3, y_3)$ ,则点  $P$  与三角形顶点的连线的向量分别表示为  $PV_1$ 、 $PV_2$ 、 $PV_3$ 。若点  $P$  在  $\Delta V_1V_2V_3$  内(含边界),则从  $PV_1$  旋转到  $PV_2$ 、 $PV_2$  旋转到  $PV_3$ 、 $PV_3$  旋转到  $PV_1$  的 3 个方向必须一致。

(3)进行空圆性检验,若不满足,即点  $P$  位于三角形  $ABC$  的外接圆,则对角线进行交换。若两条对角线交换,则要向周围各个三角形逐个进行优化,以保证所有三角形的形成满足两个基本原则,并对外更新步骤(3)前生成的所有三角形,更新网状结构。局部优化过程见图 1。

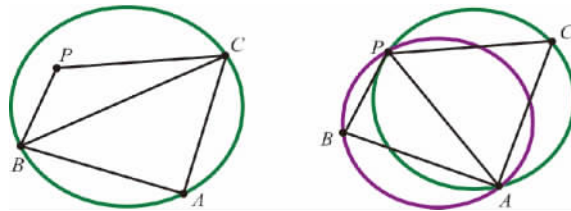


图 1 三角网局部优化过程

Fig. 1 Local optimization process of triangular grid

(4)重复步骤(2)和(3),直到点集内所有点被插入。

(5)删掉包含超三角顶点的所有三角形。

对于断层附近控制面积,采用布虚拟井方法,将断层线上各点坐标视为虚拟井位,参与三角网的构建,根据面积叠加计算断层控制区域面积。

## 2 断层区储量计算

### 2.1 工区圈定

对工区每一条断层进行井区范围圈定,以井区范围为研究对象,研究不同开发层系及注采井网与断层的位置关系;根据断层发育层位,确定主要的开发层系,在考虑注采完善的条件下对断层区域进行划分。对研究区断层进行圈定时,断层附近 30~50 m 不能布井,至少以基础井网两个井距(300 m)为圈定边界。为了便于研究,将研究区划分为四边形,以井点为四边形顶点,利用 4 口井的坐标范围提取研究区的井。

井点提取方法:选取 4 口井井点坐标圈定边界,包含断层研究区所有井点,通过计算直线  $AB$ 、 $BC$ 、 $CD$ 、 $DA$  的方程,以及点  $M(x_M, y_M)$  与各直线的位置关系,判断点  $M(x_M, y_M)$  是否处于四边形范围,从而快速提取研究区井点坐标。

直线  $AB$  方程为

$$Y(x) = \frac{y_B - y_A}{x_B - x_A}x + \frac{x_B y_A - x_A y_B}{x_B - x_A} \quad (1)$$

提取研究区井点  $M(x_M, y_M)$  的位置坐标(见图 2),

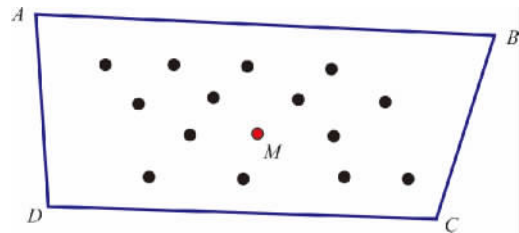


图 2 井点提取过程

Fig. 2 Well location judgment

首先判断  $y_M$  与  $Y(x_M)$  的关系,若满足  $Y(x_M) > y_M$ ,则点  $M(x_M, y_M)$  初步符合条件;同理,依次判断点  $M(x_M, y_M)$  与  $BC, CD, DA$  的关系,从而准确提取研究区断层的井。根据四边形法圈定断层研究区域,提取研究区井点信息,共提取井数 6 269 口,其中油井 3 517 口、水井 2 752 口。

### 2.2 断点数据提取转换

为了分析断层对周围油水分布的控制作用,需要研究断层的位置及形状,计算断层面与地层面的交线(即断层线的坐标);然后建立三角网,进而计算断层附近单井控制面积及储量分布。

根据井位图可知各条断层在各油层组平面上的投影,在 CAD 图中提取断层投影的  $X, Y$  坐标。利用坐标转换,将 CAD 坐标转换至大地坐标,得到各断层线上断点的大地坐标,转换过程见图 3,其中坐标系  $XOY$  为大地坐标系,坐标系  $x'o'y'$  为 CAD 坐标系,  $A, B$  点分别为进行坐标转换区域的两点(尽量保证  $A, B$  的选取能覆盖整个转换区域),  $M$  点为需要进行转换的点。

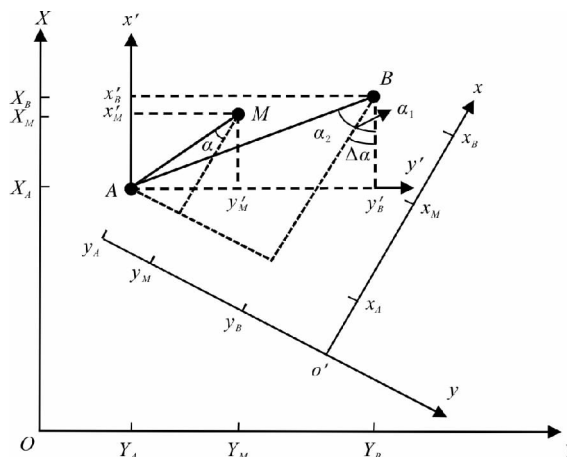


图3 坐标转换过程  
Fig. 3 Coordinate conversion

(1)首先计算两坐标轴旋转角度  $\Delta\alpha$ 。线段  $AB$  在坐标系  $XOY$  中的长度为  $L_{AB}$ ,在坐标系  $x'o'y'$  中的长度为  $l_{AB}$ ,  $\Delta\alpha$  为

$$\Delta\alpha = \arcsin[(y_B - y_A)/l_{AB}] - \arcsin[(Y_B - Y_A)/L_{AB}], \quad (2)$$

式中:  $X_A, Y_A, X_B, Y_B$  为  $A, B$  点在坐标系  $XOY$  中垂直方向和水平方向的坐标;  $x_A, y_A, x_B, y_B$  为  $A, B$  点在坐标系  $x'o'y'$  中垂直方向和水平方向的坐标。

(2)然后以  $A$  点为原点,将坐标系  $x'o'y'$  旋转平移至  $x'Ay'$ 。对于区域任意一点  $M$ ,线段  $AM$  在坐标系  $x'Ay'$  中的长度为  $l'_{AM}$ ,则  $AM$  与  $x$  轴夹角  $\alpha$  为

$$\alpha = \arcsin[(y_M - y_A)/l'_{AM}], \quad (3)$$

其中  $M$  点在坐标系  $x'Ay'$  中的坐标为

$$x'_M = l'_{AM} \cos(\Delta\alpha + \alpha), \quad (4)$$

$$y'_M = l'_{AM} \sin(\Delta\alpha + \alpha). \quad (5)$$

从坐标系  $x'Ay'$  转换到  $XOY$  需要进行伸缩和平移,因此  $M$  点在坐标系  $XOY$  中的坐标为

$$X_M = X_A + (L_{AB}/l'_{AB})(x'_M - x'_A), \quad (6)$$

$$Y_M = Y_A + (L_{AB}/l'_{AB})(y'_M - y'_A), \quad (7)$$

式中:  $l'_{AB}$  为线段  $AB$  在坐标系  $x'Ay'$  中的长度,  $l'_{AB} = \sqrt{(x'_B - x'_A)^2 + (y'_B - y'_A)^2}$ ,  $x'_B, y'_B$  分别为  $B$  点在  $x'Ay'$  中坐标;  $x'_M, y'_M$  分别为  $M$  点在  $x'Ay'$  中坐标;  $x'_A, y'_A$  分别为  $A$  点在  $x'Ay'$  中原点。同理,可求区域其他未知点的大地坐标。

### 2.3 单井控制面积

在构建的三角网结构中,取井点与周围临近井连线的中点,同时求与该井点连接的三角形的外心,对于钝角三角形可以取重心;将各个外心和中点连成封闭区域,该区域即为单井控制面积(见图4),为井周围各三角形面积的总和。考虑断层区域布井较少,周围打井井位与断层距离较远,应调整单井在断层区域方向上控制面积。计算断点到周围各井点的平均距离,按比例缩放断点及单井控制范围。

### 2.4 断层控制储量

根据三角网法,在单井控制面积内,主控井储量计算参数决定单井的控制储量,各个单井控制储量总和即为总储量,各属性参数用三角形 3 个顶点属性值进行加权平均:

$$N = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n M_i A_j h_i, \quad (8)$$

式中:  $N$  为原油地质储量;  $M$  为单储系数;  $A$  为单井小层控制面积;  $h$  为单井小层平均有效厚度。

在计算控制储量时,首先需要在水井面积进行劈分,将水井控制范围内三角形面积劈分给油井,以保证油水井周围每个三角形都参与生产;其次基于面积及储量劈分原则,将油井产量劈分到油井控制范围的三角形及周围水井控制的三角形。

水井面积劈分原则:

- (1) 将油水井连线两侧的水井的三角形面积劈分给连线油井;
- (2) 将水井与水井连线两侧水井的三角形面积劈分给距离最近的油井。

水井产量劈分原则:

(1) 将各层产量迭加到各小层单井累计产量,根据不同射孔阶段,将每阶段的单井累计产量按地层系数劈分给射孔层(未射孔层赋值为 0);

(2) 将产量按地质储量劈分给单井周围三角网。对于转注井,将早期作为采油井时的产量进行劈分,用原有控制储量减去劈分产量作为该区域的单井控制储量。

水井面积劈分过程见图 5,其中 L1 为油井,L2 为 L1 周围连通水井,蓝色区域为油井 L1 控制面积。根据 L2 井周围连通油井数所占总井数比例,将周围水井控制面积劈分给周围油井,褐色区域为周围水井劈分给 L1 井的控制面积。

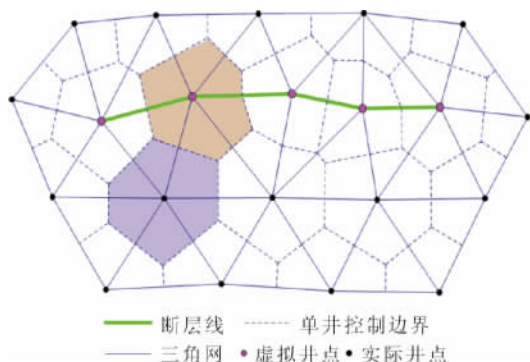


图 4 三角网及单井控制边界示意

Fig. 4 Schematic of triangular grid and single well control boundary

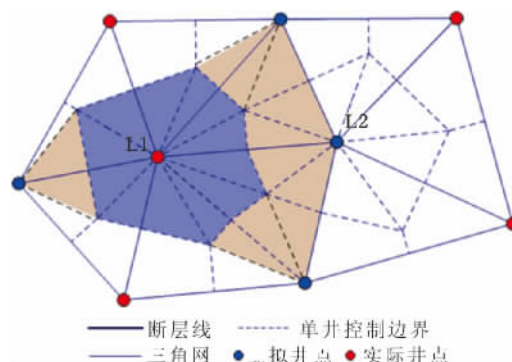


图 5 水井控制面积劈分示意

Fig. 5 Water well control area break out diagram

基于断层地区单井控制面积和控制储量,以及区域单井的控制储量和单井产量,计算单井控制区域的剩余储量;再根据三角网法对单井附近剩余储量进行细分;最终得到剩余储量  $N_1$  为

$$N_1 = N - Q, \quad (9)$$

式中:  $Q$  为累计产油量。

基于三角网法,编制软件计算单井控制面积及控制储量,其中 37 # 断层平均单层控制可采储量见图 6。

### 3 现场应用

采用三角网方法对喇嘛甸油田基础数据库进行收集处理,研究工区 69 条断层和 9 367 口井的生产动态数据和地质非均匀性,以及不同开发层系及注采井网与断层的位置关系,其中射孔井数 8 486 口,共有 8 个油层组、97 个小层。喇嘛甸油田断层地区地质非均匀性严重和基础数据井网运行时间久,编制三角网程序,对单井小层静态数据和油水井生产动态数据进行产量重新劈分,给出断层区潜力分布及挖潜对策。

工区 69 条断层总剩余储量为  $12\ 811.93 \times 10^4$  t,可布井数 505 口。典型断层 51 #、39 #、37 #、53 #、47 # 是剩余储量分布的主要区域,剩余储量分别为  $712.43 \times 10^4$  t、 $540.28 \times 10^4$  t、 $710.06 \times 10^4$  t、 $633.75 \times 10^4$  t、 $548.29 \times 10^4$  t。在典型断层的剩余潜力区域布高效井,51 # 断层实际布高效井 2 口,预测累计增油量为  $3.09 \times 10^4$  t;39 # 断层实际布高效井 1 口,预测累计增油量为  $1.32 \times 10^4$  t;37 # 断层实际布

高效井3口,预测累计增油量为 $4.24 \times 10^4$  t(见图6);53#断层实际布高效井1口,预测累计增油量为 $1.34 \times 10^4$  t;47#断层实际布高效井1口,预测累计增油量为 $1.33 \times 10^4$  t。

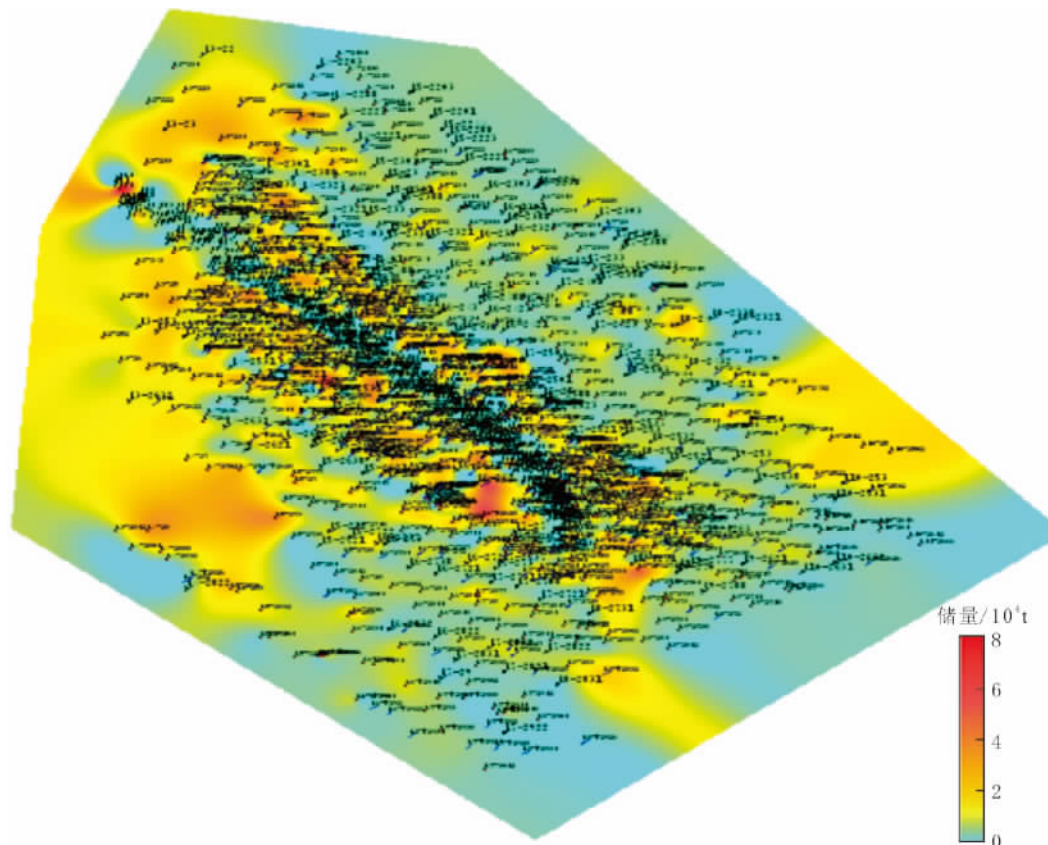


图6 37#断层平均单层控制可采储量  
Fig.6 The 37# fault average layer recoverable reserves

#### 4 结束语

采用断层控制储量计算方法对喇嘛甸油田断层区域进行剩余油计算。对断层区域进行四边形法圈定,应用三角网方法编制三角网程序,对单井控制面积及单井控制储量进行计算,69条断层剩余油储量在1.28亿t以上,其中51#断层和37#断层具有最好的挖掘潜力。

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**Geochemical characteristics and genetic model of Cambrian dolomite in east Tarim basin/2016, 40(2): 47—57**

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**Abstract:** Cambrian dolomite is one of the important rock type of lower Paleozoic carbonate reservoir in the east Tarim basin. To understand the geochemical feature and formation mechanism, by means of the core and thin section observation, the Cambrian dolomite in the study area is divided into 4 genetic types: micro-fine crystal dolomite, fine-microtek euhedral dolomite, medium-coarse crystalline dolomite and saddle dolomite. In combination with the cathodoluminescence analysis, trace and rare earth elements analysis, carbon and oxygen isotope analysis, the temperature measuring of fluid inclusions and X-ray diffraction order degree analysis and other geochemical analysis technologies, the Cambrian dolomite formation and dolomitization model in the study area were discussed. The study reveals that the genesis mechanism of micro-fine crystal dolomite is high-salinity dolomitization of penecontemporaneous period; the genesis mechanism of fine-microtek euhedral dolomite is burial dolomitization; the medium-coarse crystalline dolomite can be divided into two types: The genesis mechanism of type I and type II are recrystallization by basic magmatic hydrothermal and acidic magmatic hydrothermal fluid respectively; the saddle dolomite can be also divided into two types: The genesis mechanism of type I and type II are hydrothermal dolomitization by basic magmatic hydrothermal and acidic magmatic hydrothermal fluid respectively. The dolomite genesis will provide a new idea for the forecast and oil and gas exploration of the dolomite reservoir in the study area.

**Key words:** Dolomite; geochemical characteristics; genesis mechanism; east Tarim basin; Cambrian; magmatic hydrothermal

**Calculation method of fault-controlled reserves/2016, 40(2): 58—63**

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**Abstract:** After years of development and adjustment, the remaining oil distribution in Lamadian oilfield is very fragmented and mainly distributed in the edge area of fault. In order to estimate the remaining oil in the edge area of fault more accurate and work for development, fault control reservoir method was studied and the procedure is as follows: On the basis of collection and analysis database of oilfield, we rearrange reservoir which has about the same reservoir nature and physical property in a single well calculation unit. Considering the single well layer static data and oil well dynamic production performance data, we first calculate the single-well-controlled area and control reserves by triangulation procedure

compilation and then rearrange the production of every single well, finally giving a quantitative calculation of fault zone reserves distribution and the potential distribution of the remaining oil. The results show that remaining reserves is about 128 million tons. The method takes account of the heterogeneity of geology and can accurately reflect the changes of geological reserves near the well point and single well controlled reserves. It is an important guiding for the fault zone of remaining oil exploitation.

**Key words:** fault-controlled calculation of reserves; triangular grid; geological heterogeneity; break out; quadrilateral method; Lamadian oilfield

**Research on the business progress ontology of petroleum exploration and production: A case analysis of well deployment/2016,40(2):64—70**

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**Abstract:** To solve the problem of knowledge extraction and knowledge sharing, we put the progress ontology theory into petroleum exploration and production business for example the analysis of well deployment, then form the business progress ontology of petroleum exploration and production and defines its structures. Drawing on the experience of construction method in the other domain business, using the unified standard data which comes from petroleum exploration and production business model, provide one construction method of business progress ontology of petroleum exploration and production. The research will play a reference role to the construction of knowledge database on petroleum exploration and production and decision support system for exploration and development.

**Key words:** domain ontology; progress ontology; business model; business progress; well deployment; exploration and production domain

**Movement characteristics of moving boundary in non-Darcy flow with low velocity/2016,40(2):71—77**

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**Abstract:** The moving boundary is caused by threshold pressure gradient in non-Darcy flow for the low permeability reservoirs. Considering the moving boundary, and combining the skin effect and wellbore storage, the mathematical models of non-Darcy flow with low velocity were established in single-porosity, dual-porosity and triple-porosity porous media according to Warren-Root model. The Laplace analytical solution was obtained by defining dimensionless pressure, and the movement characteristics of moving boundary was described using the method of Stehfest numerical inversion. Moreover, distribution curves of the pressure and the pressure derivate with moving boundary were compared with those of infinite boundary, closed boundary and constant pressure boundary. The results indicate that, the bigger the threshold pressure gradient is, the more slowly the moving boundary propagates. The movement of the moving boundary stops for a very short time in dual-porosity and triple-porosity porous media, and the curve of moving boundary is horizontal or a slope with small angles. The distribution of pressure and pressure derivate is mainly affected by the moving boundary in the middle and later stages of the