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AVO 叠前反演在中等阻抗储层预测中的应用

颜学梅¹, 张哨楠¹, 苏锦义²

(1. 成都理工大学 “油气藏地质及开发工程”国家重点实验室, 成都 610059;

2. 中石化西南油气分公司勘探开发研究院 德阳分院, 四川 德阳 618000)

摘 要: 新场气田须四下亚段 TX₄⁹ 砂体为砂砾岩互层。前期勘探证实, 砂岩为有效储层, 由于砂岩与作为围岩的泥岩阻抗接近, 而砾岩的阻抗又远远大于砂泥岩, 常规地震属性及叠后反演无法准确识别砂岩。采用 AVO 叠前反演技术, 综合应用纵波弹性阻抗和纵波、横波速度比, 结合岩石物理模板, 对砂岩进行了准确刻画。这里阐述了 AVO 叠前反演的原理, 讨论了反演处理中的地震数据分析, 岩石物理分析, 子波提取, 低频趋势模型建立等关键步骤。反演结果表明, AVO 叠前反演能很好地识别砂岩, 降低了勘探风险。

关键词: 新场气田; 砂砾岩储层; 中等波阻抗; AVO 叠前反演

中图分类号: P 631.4 **文献标识码:** A

0 前言

新场气田须四下亚段为辫状河三角洲沉积, 目的层为一套砂砾岩体, 砂体具有岩相、岩性变化快, 物性差, 非均质性强等特点。前期勘探证实, 砂岩为有效储层, 然而砾岩阻抗明显高于围岩, 砂岩储层阻抗与泥岩接近, 属于典型中等波阻抗储层(地球物理界的隐蔽储层), 所以常规波阻抗反演难以准确预测砂岩分布。AVO 叠前反演能有效地利用叠前地震资料, 可以通过多个部份角度叠加体, 同时反演出纵波、横波阻抗和纵波、横波速度比等更敏感更有效的弹性参数, 获得的储层信息多, 精度

高, 更有利于气藏的勘探。作者将 AVO 叠前反演法应用于须四下亚段砂岩预测, 取得了较好的应用效果。

1 基本原理

1.1 AVO 叠前反演的理论基础

当地震波以非零入射角入射到反射界面上时, 会产生四个波。以 P 波入射为例, 产生的四个波分别是: 反射纵波、反射横波、透射纵波和透射横波。

在非垂直入射(炮检距不为零)时, 纵波、横波的反射和透射系数, 是以佐布里兹(Zoeppritz)方程的矩阵形式表示的, 见式(1)。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sin \alpha_1 & \cos \beta_1 & -\sin \alpha_2 & \cos \beta_2 \\ \cos \alpha_1 & -\sin \beta_1 & \cos \alpha_2 & \sin \beta_2 \\ \sin 2\alpha_1 & \frac{V_{P1}}{V_{S1}} \cos 2\beta_1 & \frac{\rho_2 V_{S2}^2 V_{P1}}{\rho_1 V_{S1}^2 V_{P2}} \sin 2\alpha_2 & -\frac{\rho_2 V_{S2} V_{P1}}{\rho_1 V_{S1}^2} \cos 2\beta_2 \\ \cos 2\beta_1 & -\frac{V_{S1}}{V_{P1}} \sin 2\beta_1 & \frac{\rho_2 V_{P2}}{\rho_1 V_{P1}} \cos 2\beta_2 & -\frac{\rho_2 V_{S2}}{\rho_1 V_{P1}} \sin 2\beta_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} R_{PP} \\ R_{PS} \\ T_{PP} \\ T_{PS} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\sin \alpha_1 \\ \cos \alpha_1 \\ \sin 2\alpha_1 \\ -\cos 2\beta_1 \end{bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

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其中 R_{pp} 和 R_{ps} 分别为纵波反射系数及横波反射系数; T_{pp} 和 T_{ps} 分别为纵、横波透射系数; ρ_1 、 ρ_2 对应为上、下介质密度; V_1 、 V_2 分别为上、下层介质的纵波速度。

但式(1)并未直观地表述出纵波及横波速度,以及密度对反射系数的贡献。

由 Zoeppritz 方程给出的反射和透射系数公式的精确表达式,不但形式复杂,而且很难直接看出其物理意义,不便使用,所以有不少学者给出了其近似公式。Aki 和 Richard 注意到反射界面二边六个弹性参数 V_{p1} 、 V_{s1} 、 ρ_1 、 V_{p2} 、 V_{s2} 和 ρ_2 , 在这六个弹性参数中,只有四个独立变量,它们在假设界面二边的弹性参数变化不大。从 Zoeppritz 方程出发,略去高阶项可以得到纵波反射系数表示为 $\frac{\Delta v_p}{v_p}$ 、 $\frac{\Delta v_s}{v_s}$ 、 $\frac{\Delta v_p}{v_p}$ 的线性组合的形式见式(2)。

$$R_{pp}(\theta) \approx \frac{1}{2} \left(1 - 4 \frac{v_s^2}{v_p^2} \sin^2 \theta \right) \frac{\Delta v_p}{v_p} + \frac{\sec^2 \theta}{2} \frac{\Delta v_p}{v_p} - 4 \frac{v_s^2}{v_p^2} \sin^2 \theta \frac{\Delta v_s}{v_s} \quad (2)$$

公式(2)不适用于反射界面二边岩石属性变化较大,以及入射角较大的情况,但因为它具有明确的物理意义,可以清楚地描述各弹性参数的变化量与反射系数之间的关系,而且其形式简单,便于使用,因此它是目前适用最为普遍的一种近似公式。

对不同地震角道集进行反演,即可获得不同角度的弹性波阻抗,然后根据式(2)对不同角度的弹性波阻抗进行最小二乘拟合,即可计算出反演纵

波、横波阻抗和密度。进而计算出拉梅系数和岩石密度的乘积剖面 $\lambda\rho$ 、剪切模量和岩石密度的乘积剖面 $\mu\rho$,以及泊松比等弹性参数。

1.2 AVO 叠前反演原理

就 AVO 反演而言,基本过程如下:首先自动生成一个地质模型,然后采用一些特定的算法,使之产生合成记录,并且通过迭代该合成记录,使之在一定误差范围内与真实的地震记录相拟合。

AVO 反演的算法具有以下特征:

(1)迭代性。该算法从一个初始模型开始,通过逐步迭代,使初始模型与实际模型的差别趋于最小。

(2)AVO 反演是个线性化的过程,这意味着存在一个值可以使目标函数最小化。

(3)与别的反演一样,AVO 反演存在着多解性,这是由我们所用的地震资料的特性,即带限 P 波地震数据所决定的。

(4)必须要有约束条件。

2 AVO 叠前反演在中等阻抗砂岩储层预测中的应用

2.1 常规地震属性储层预测的难点

研究区目的层为一套砂砾岩组合。该套砂砾岩组合本身在横向分布稳定,但只有其中的砂岩为优质储层,其砾岩~砂岩纵向岩性组合则较为复杂。

图1为CX565井TX₄₉砂组岩性综合柱状图,

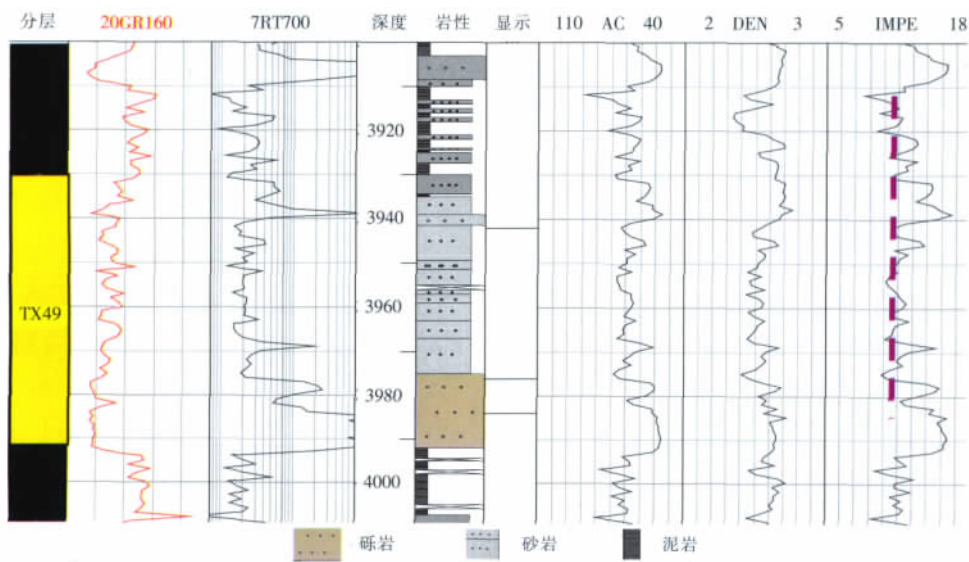


图1 新场气田 CX565 井 TX49 砂组综合柱状图

Fig.1 TX49 sand of well CX565 in XC gas field

TX₄⁹ 砂组整体为一套砂砾岩组合,其上发育有一套泥岩。在测井曲线上,砂岩通常具有“低 GR、低 RT”特征,而砾岩则具“低 GR、高 RT”特征。从图 1 中可以看出,泥岩阻抗最低,砾岩阻抗最高,而作为有效储层的砂岩阻抗,则介于泥岩与砾岩之间,且与泥岩阻抗十分接近,属于典型中等波阻抗储层。

根据模型正演(见图 2),在砾岩厚度不变的情况下,随着低阻抗砂岩变厚,会导致振幅变弱,而且振幅强弱将随着砂砾比的增大而减小(见图 3)。

利用弱振幅特征,可以预测砂岩相对发育区,但实际工作中依然存在两个问题:①砂岩厚度的预测;②“弱振幅陷阱”。厚层块状砾岩由于地震波的干涉效应,同样会产生弱振幅。如图 4 所示, TX₄⁹ 顶部砾岩形成的强波峰反射,被底部砾岩所形成的强波谷屏蔽了。

常规地震属性及叠后反演,很难准确预测砂岩分布,而利用 AVO 叠前反演,可以对砂岩进行准确预测。

2.2 AVO 叠前反演

2.2.1 地震数据分析

新场三维资料的炮线排列达到 8 km,叠前时

间偏移道集的最大偏移距达到 7 200 m。增加部份叠加子道集的数量,AVO 叠前反演的算法稳定性可以增强。但与此矛盾的是,增加叠加子道集数量,就降低了单个部份叠加数据体的覆盖次数,即降低了部份叠加数据体的信噪比。

根据实际的资料情况,作者设计了两种部份叠加方案,即三个子叠加的方案和五个子叠加的方案。在后续的反演参数测试中,作者最终选用的是五个子叠加的方案作为叠前同时反演的输入。

2.2.2 岩石物理分析

岩石物理分析的方法是,对测井资料进行预处理,主要包括单井曲线校正、多井一致性检查和标准化处理。基于此,作者进行了精细地层评价、储层敏感参数分析,建立研究区的体积物理模型,计算孔隙度、饱和度等参数,并建立岩石物理定量解释模板(见下页图 5)。有了此解释模板,就可以对反演结果进行定量解释。

2.2.3 地震子波提取

AVO 叠前反演需要在不同角度叠加的数据体上提取子波。图 6(见下页)是自该区某口井处所提取的近、中、远、超远道集的子波,可以看出,子波是有差异的,这种差异体现了各种角道集之间振

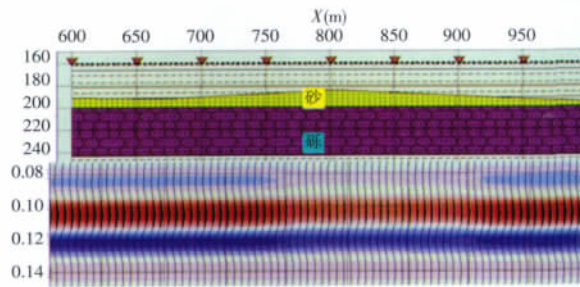


图 2 砂砾岩正演模型

Fig. 2 Sand and conglomerate forward model

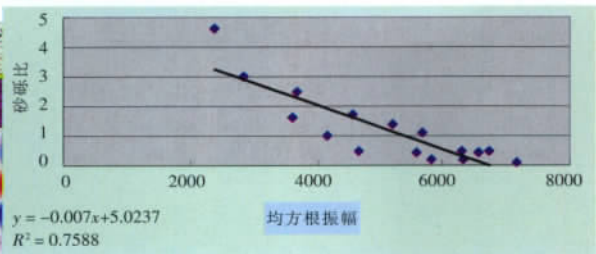


图 3 TX₄⁹ 波峰振幅与砂砾岩厚度比的交汇图

Fig. 3 TX₄⁹ peak amplitude with the sand and conglomerate thickness ratio

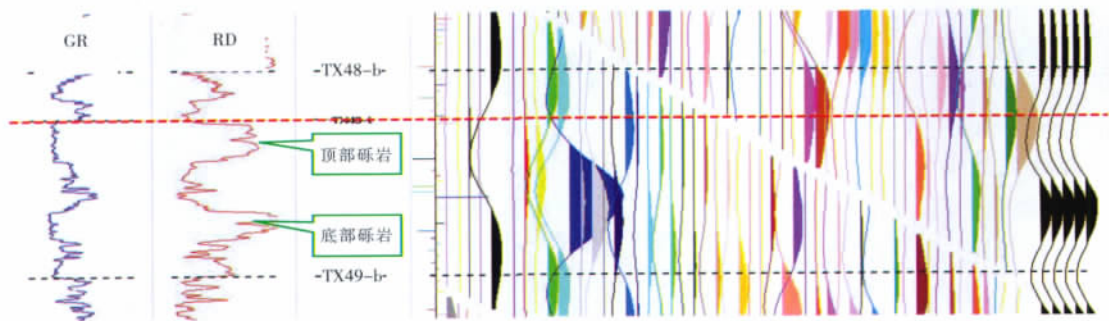


图 4 厚层砾岩合成地震记录

Fig. 4 Synthetic seismogram of the thick layer of conglomerate

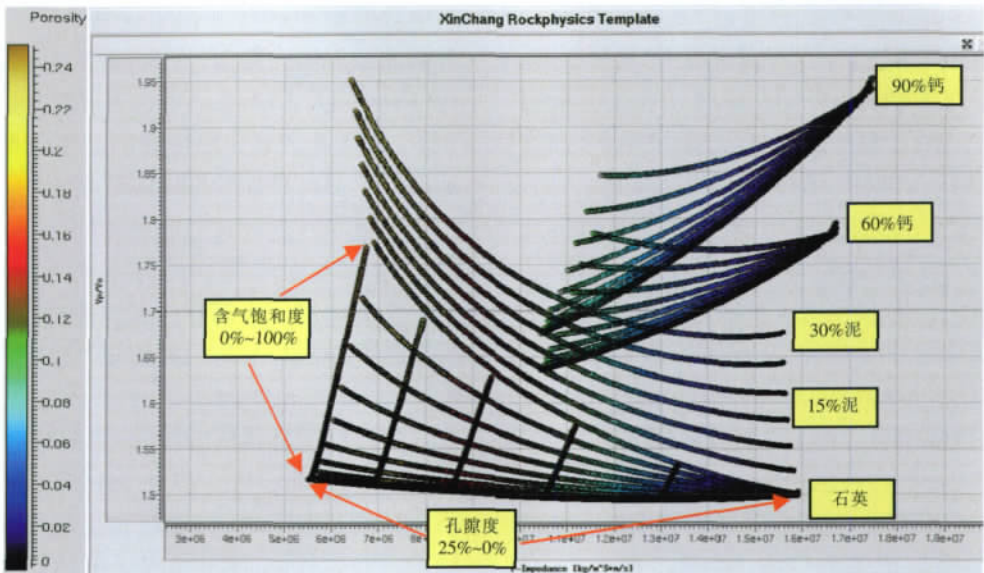


图 5 研究区须家河组砂岩、钙质砂岩的岩石物理解释模板
Fig. 5 The template of petrophysical interpretation of Xujiache formation

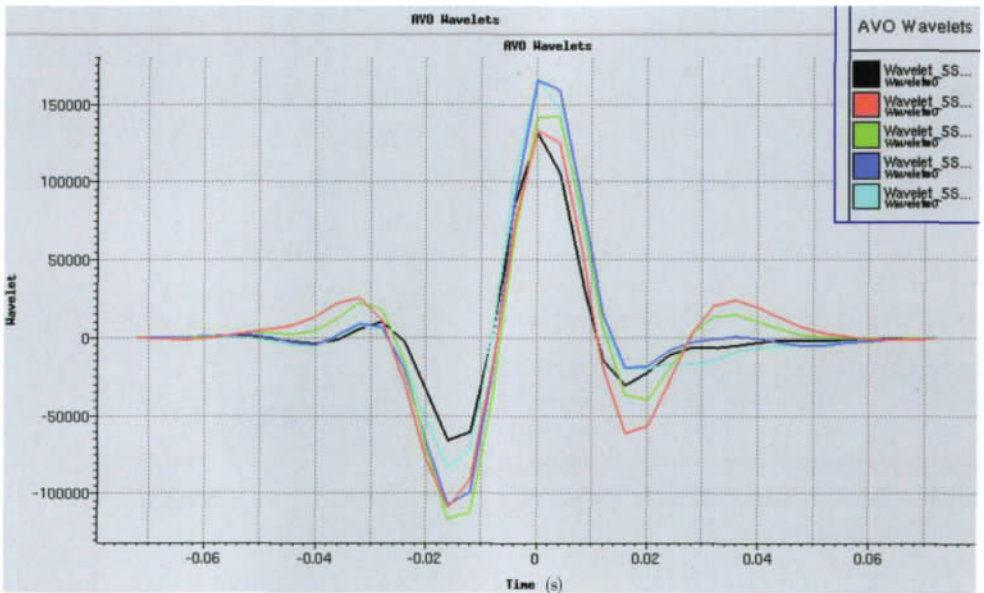


图 6 近、中、远、超远道集子波的对比
Fig. 6 The comparison of the wavelets from near,middle,far,great far offset gathers

幅、频率和相位的变化。在反演时,这些子波在各叠加数据体之间可以起到了均衡作用,对反演结果进行与角度有关的带宽、振幅和衰减等补偿。

2.2.4 低频趋势模型

在地震数据中,频率低于 6 Hz~8 Hz 的信息基本缺失。因此构建的低频模型主要针对反演绝对波阻抗模型中频率为 0 Hz~8 Hz 部份的信息。

由于测井数据一般提供的是大于 1 Hz 的信息,而地震叠加速度数据提供的是 0 Hz~1 Hz 的信息,因此联合应用测井曲线和地震叠加速度,可

以创建精确的低频模型。在分别创建测井曲线和地震速度的低频模型后,将二个模型合并,以创建最终的低频模型。

3 反演效果分析

AVO 叠前反演得到了纵波阻抗、横波阻抗、密度等参数,通过测井资料分析和基于流体替换建立的岩石物理解释模板,通过各种岩性在纵波阻抗和纵波、横波速度比的交会图上的分布区域差异,来

建立岩性概率密度分布图板(见下页图 7),分别刻画泥岩、孔隙砂岩、致密砂岩与钙在岩石物理模板中不同区域的分布概率,并将该概率模板应用于 AVO 叠前同时反演得到的弹性数据体中,最终得到了基于确定性反演结果的孔隙砂岩(有利储层)和致密砂岩、泥岩与钙的概率分布。同时,通过对各种岩性的概率分布综合比较,得出了基于弹性参数体计算的岩性反演剖面(见图 8、图 9,以及下页图 10、图 11)。

利用未参加反演约束的井,对结果进行验证。图 12(见后面)是过某井的地震剖面(A)岩性反演剖面(B),该井在地震剖面上,TX₄⁹ 同向轴具有“弱振幅”特征,预测砂岩发育。但从实钻情况看,该井 TX₄⁹ 砂组砾岩发育,而砂岩并不发育,产生弱振幅

的原因主要是厚层砾岩形成的干涉效应。而从岩性反演剖面看,该井在 TX₄⁹ 主要发育大套砾岩,与实钻结果吻合。

通过对钻遇 TX₄⁹ 砂组四十口井的比较,仅有三口井吻合程度差,总体吻合率达到了 92.5%。这说明 AVO 叠前反演效果好,可作为井位部署的重要依据。

将反演得到的砂岩时间厚度乘以速度,就可以得到工区内砂岩的分布(见后面图 13)。从图 13 中可以看出,砂岩主要沉积在工区的中部及南部,以 CX568—X11—X201—X206 为界,北边砂体厚度较薄,基本小于 20 m,说明沉积时水动力能量强,主要沉积的是厚层的砾岩。向南砂岩逐渐厚度变大,砂体平均厚度在 20 m~45 m 之间。

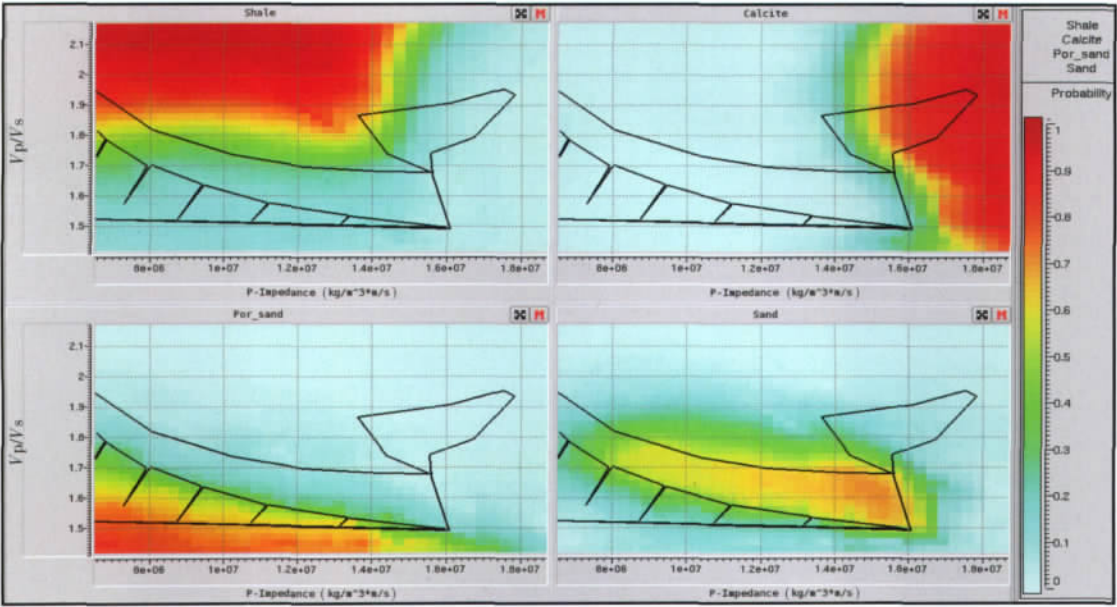


图 7 新场工区各种岩性的概率密度函数分布模板

Fig. 7 Variety of lithologic distribution of the probability density function template

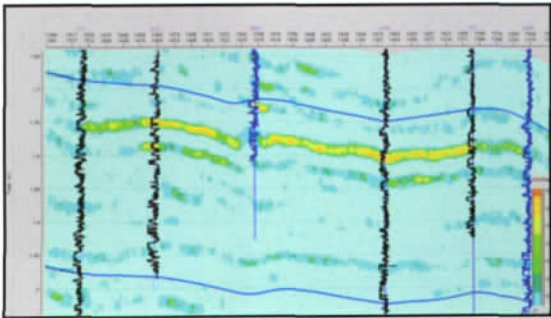


图 8 新场须四段孔隙砂岩概率剖面

Fig. 8 Porous sandstone probability profile of Xu4 formation

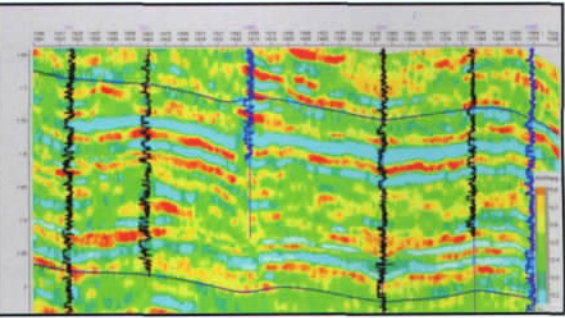


图 9 新场须四段泥岩概率剖面

Fig. 9 Mudstone probability profile of Xu4 formation

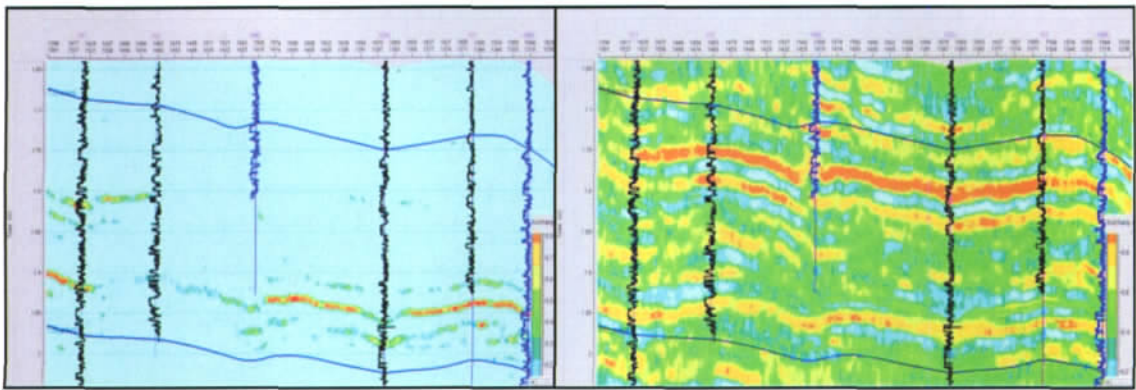


图 10 新场须四段钙质砂岩概率剖面 图 11 新场须四段总砂岩概率剖面
Fig. 10 Calcreous sandstone probability profile of Xu4 Fig. 11 The total sandstone probability profile of Xu4

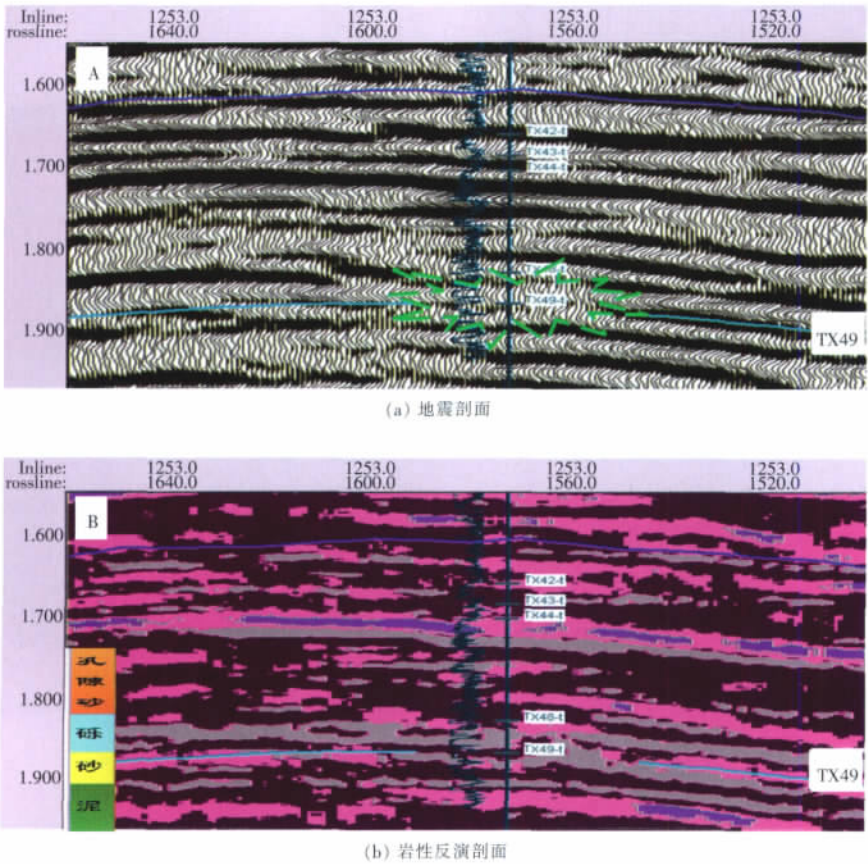


图 12 过工区某已知井剖面
Fig. 12 The profiles cross the drilled well(seismic profiles (A) and lithologic inversion profile (B))

4 结束语

作者应用 AVO 叠前反演技术,对新场须四段 TX₄⁹ 砂岩进行了预测,其预测结果和实钻结果非常吻合,证明了该技术的正确性和有效性。但是也应注意到,AVO 叠前反演技术受到诸如地震资料保幅处理,测井数据编辑,叠前反演精度等因素的

制约,从而导致对岩性判别的定量化程度还有待进一步提高。但就总体而言,AVO 叠前反演技术在预测中等阻抗储层,具有常规叠后反演不可比拟的优势,必将得到更为广阔的推广及应用。

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resistivity. Secondly, the damped gauss-newton algorithm was adopted for inversion and the initial model was chosen by the bostick inversion results. Through the synthetic model simulating, the inversion result shows that the processing speed is fast and the interpretation method is visual. So the pseudo-2D inversion is acceptable as primary inversion interpretation for MT data.

Key words: magnetotelluric/MT; inversion; regularization; damped gauss-newton algorithm

THE HYDROCARBON-EXPULSION CHARACTERS OF LZ DEPRESSION IN LDW SEA AREA

XIAN Zhi-yao, LUO Xiao-ping(State Key Lab of Oil and Gas Reservoir Geology and Exploitation, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34(1): 39

In LiaoZhong depression, there were four sets of hydrocarbon source rocks; they were all developed in the paleogene. Each of them had different contribution to the oil and gas accumulation in this depression, based on the source rock evaluation we used the theory of hydrocarbon expulsion threshold and the hydrocarbon-generating potential method to research the hydrocarbon expulsion characteristics of upper Ed₂, Ed₃, Es₁ and Es₃ source rocks in the Paleogene, and evaluate the strength of their expulsion. The study found different sets of source rocks for hydrocarbon expulsion threshold were the depth of 2600m, 2900m, 2700m and 2500m or so, the calculation of the strength of hydrocarbon expulsion shows that Es₃ has the highest average value. Based on the thickness of the various sets of source rocks, the parameters of hydrocarbon source rock evaluation and the parameters of the current strength of hydrocarbon expulsion comprehensive analysis, the source rock Es₃ in LiaoZhong depression contributed the most for hydrocarbon accumulation in LiaoZhong depression, is main source rock of LiaoZhong depression.

Key words: LiaoZhong depression; paleogene; source rock; characteristics of hydrocarbon expulsion; strength of hydrocarbon expulsion

GENETIC ANALYSIS OF LOW RESISTIVITY RESERVOIR IN WANGJI OIL FIELD

TIAN Xin¹, SHEN Hui-lin¹, LI Tie-zhu², et al. (1. Geo-resources and Information College, China University of Petroleum, Qingdao 266555, China; 2. Greatwall Drilling Group Logging Company, Panjin 124010, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34(1): 46

On the basis of collecting the data of low resistivity reservoir, this paper analyzed the genesis of low resistivity reservoir of Wangji oilfield according to the specific situation. In Wangji oil field the low resistivity reservoir of electro-facies controlling and complex water system are the main models. This method laid the solid foundation for old well re-examination and improving the interpretation coincidence rate.

Key words: Wangji oil field; low resistivity reservoir; low resistivity of electrofacies controlling; low resistivity of complex water system; environment electro-facies

THE APPLICATION OF AVO PRE-STACK INVERSION TECHNIQUE TO PREDICT THE RESERVOIR WITH MEDIUM IMPEDANCE

YAN Xue-mei¹, ZHANG Shao-nan¹, SU Jin-yi² (1. State Key Laboratory of Oil and Gas Reservoir Geology and Exploitation, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China; 2. Southwest Division Company, SINOEPC, Deyang Sichuan 618000, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34(1): 51

The TX₄⁹ sand body of Xujiache four formation of Xinchang gas Field is sand interbedded with conglomerate reservoir. Previous exploration has proved that the sand was effective reservoir. Conventional post-stack inversion does not recognize the sandstone because of the impedance of the sandstone closed to the mudstone, and the impedance of conglomerate is far greater than the sand and mudstone. It is successful to predict the distribution of the sand by using AVO pre-stack inversion technique with P-wave elastic impedance and V_p/V_s and rock physic property. The prediction consistent with the actual drilling results. The basic principles of pre-stack inversion was demonstrated, and the key steps in inversion were discussed, such as rock physics, wavelet extrac-

tion, establishment of low-frequency trend model. The results show that the AVO prestack inversion can identify the sandstone well and reduce the exploration risk.

Key words: Xinchang gas field; sand and conglomerate reservoir; medium impedance; AVO pre-stack inversion

APPLICATION AND EXPLORATION OF JADE IN SEARCHING THE COMBINATION OF GEO-CHEMICAL ORE-FORMING ELEMENTS

LIU Bing-li^{1,2}, GUO Ke², AO Dong², et al. (1. College of Geophysics, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China; 2. Sichuan Province key laboratory of mathematics geology, Chengdu 610059, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEO-CHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34(1): 58

Geochemistry ore-forming elements association is an important indicator of ore deposit. In this paper, we adopt JADE algorithm based on the theory of independent component analysis to analyze the character of geochemistry mineralized element association, which discussed the combination anomaly from the point of view of Nonlinearity. It has been applied in Dongga gold deposit point in Tibet and good results were obtained.

Key words: elements related to mineralization; independent component analysis; JADE; mineral associations

THE LITHOFACIES-PALEOGEOGRAPHIC OF JIALINGJIANG FORMATION IN SICHUAN BASIN AND THE AGGREGATE POTASH CENTER FORECAST

XU Guo-sheng, WU Qing-xun, MENG Yuzhang, et al. (State Key Laboratory of Oil and Gas Reservoir Geology and Exploitation, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34(1): 62

Lithofacies-paleogeographic research and woven figure is an important basic geological work. This article renews the lithofacies-paleogeographic in nine reservoir section of Jialingjiang formation in Sichuan basin for the first time. The key salty sub horizons distribute in T_{1j2}^4 、 T_{1j4}^4 、 T_{1j1}^5 、 T_{1j2}^5 formations in vertical. In the areas, the

plaster, salinastone basin mainly distributed in midland to northeast of the Sichuan basin. Using single well brine formation water chemical analysis data and the research results of the important salty sub horizons' lithofacies-paleogeographic, the Jialingjiang group brine's distribution was analyzed. According to the standard of rich potassium brine industrial production index, we predict and delineate the rich halogen center and aggregate potash center, which indicate the direction of exploring rich potassium brine in the lower Triassic, Jialingjiang group of sichuan basin.

Key words: Sichuan basin; Jialingjiang formation; lithofacies palaeogeography; aggregate-potash center

PHYSICAL-CHEMICAL CONDITIONS OF MINERALIZATION AND THE TRANSPORTION AND DEPOSITION OF AU IN SHUIYINDONG GOLD DEPOSIT, GUIZHOU PROVINCE

XIAO De-chang¹, LI Bao-hua¹, GU Xue-xiang², et al. (1. College of Earth Sciences, Chengdu University of Technology, Chengdu 610059, China; 2. College of Earth Sciences and Mineral Resources, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China). *COMPUTING TECHNIQUES FOR GEOPHYSICAL AND GEOCHEMICAL EXPLORATION*, 2012, 34(1): 73

Based on the research of fluid inclusions and thermodynamics calculate in shuiyindong gold deposit, we have studied the physical-chemical conditions of mineralization, and the transportation form and deposition mechanism of the deposit. The research shows that the main temperature of gold mineralization is $215^{\circ}\text{C} \sim 267^{\circ}\text{C}$, and the pressure is $28.5\text{MPa} \sim 37.2\text{MPa}$; the ore-forming fluid with characteristics of weak acidity ($\text{pH}=4.312$), reducibility ($f_{\text{O}_2} < 10^{-35.315} \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$); AuHS^0 is the main transportation form of Au in the ore-forming solution; the main deposition mechanisms of Au are the decrease in the activity of HS^- and f_{O_2} and an increase in pH values.

Key words: shuiyindong gold deposit; fluid inclusions; transport and deposition; ore-forming fluid

APPRAISAL OF NATURAL RADIOACTIVE ENVIRONMENT FOR RANGTANG OF ABA

WU Yi-shuo¹, SHI Ze-ming^{1,2}, XU Jin-yong^{1,2}, et al. (1. Department of Geochemistry, Chengdu