

松辽盆地白垩统营城组火山岩喷发旋回特征

唐华风¹ 边伟华¹ 王璞珺¹ 姜传金² 王莹¹

1. 吉林大学地球科学学院 2. 中国石油大庆油田公司勘探开发研究院

唐华风等. 松辽盆地白垩统营城组火山岩喷发旋回特征. 天然气工业, 2010, 30(3): 35-39.

摘要 松辽盆地兴城地区下白垩统营城组一段火山岩可划分为下部、中部和上部3个喷发旋回。营城组一段98%的工业气流都富集在上部旋回,该旋回便成为火山岩勘探开发的重点,而快速准确地确定上部旋回、明确各旋回的井一震标志则成为首要任务。基于关键井钻井资料及其地震反射特征的对比分析,建立了火山岩喷发旋回的井一震标志:①下部旋回的岩性以酸性岩为主,含中基性岩,喷溢相占90%;部分井段伽马值小于90 API;地震特征为席状一盾状一锥状、中一强振幅、中高频、连续性好。②中部旋回的岩性以酸性岩为主,发育少量的中性岩,喷溢相占79.5%;伽马值多为90~160 API;地震特征为丘状一透镜状一穹隆状一板状、中弱振幅、中低频、连续性中一好。③上部旋回的岩性为酸性岩,喷溢相占47.1%、爆发相比比例大幅度提高;伽马值多为130~260 API;地震特征为丘状一楔状一席状、中弱振幅、中低频、连续好一差。上述火山岩喷发旋回的井一震标志也为快速找准邻区火山岩勘探目的层提供了依据。

关键词 松辽盆地 早白垩世 火山岩 储集层 喷发旋回 地球物理特征 标志 成藏特征

DOI: 10.3787/j.issn.1000-0976.2010.03.008

经过多年的勘探实践,在松辽盆地徐家围子断陷发现了庆深气田,目的层段主要是下白垩统营城组火山岩。庆深气田的发现过程中经历了3次重大突破,其标志分别是1995年第一口工业气流井(SS2井)的发现、2002年第一口高产气流井(XS1井)的发现和2005年 $1\ 000\times 10^8\text{ m}^3$ 天然气探明储量的提交。表明松辽盆地火山岩油气藏勘探完成了由偶然发现、局部勘探向全面勘探的转换^[1]。

这3次突破与对火山岩认识程度的细化是密不可分的。1996年以前将断陷层系地层统称为侏罗系,这对于火山岩储层的识别和对比极为不利,导致火山岩勘探从1995年至2001年没有获得重大突破。1996~1999年的断陷层系地层对比研究结果认为,断陷层系主要存在3套火山岩,从下到上分别是下白垩统火石岭组二段、营城组一段和营城组三段^[2]。当时已发现的天然气藏主要富集在中上部的营城组一段和三段的2套火山岩中,所以将火山岩勘探的重点集中在营城组一段和三段^[3],促进了XS1井的发现^[4]。随着火山岩勘探的不断深入,对营城组一段和三段可划分出下

部、中部和上部旋回^[5-9],火山岩气藏中98%的工业气层都富集在营城组一段和三段的上部旋回之中。所以营城组火山岩勘探的首要任务就是识别出各段的上部旋回。火山岩喷发旋回划分可迅速锁定勘探目标区和目的层,对降低勘探成本和风险有着重要意义,加速了庆深气田的发现^[7,8]。目前松辽盆地火山岩勘探主要集中在徐家围子断陷和长岭断陷,下一步勘探范围将扩大到其他断陷^[9]。据徐家围子断陷深层火山岩勘探的经验可知:在松辽盆地深层火山岩的甩开勘探中,火山岩旋回的划分和识别是首先需要解决的难点问题。

在盆地火山岩的勘探阶段,火山喷发旋回主要指火山喷发过程中岩浆成分和喷发强度彼此有所区别的变化阶段,旋回之间存在喷发间歇。所以旋回之间可能存在沉积岩夹层、风化壳等喷发间断面,岩性岩相的类型和序列也存在差别,相应的在地球物理响应特征上也存在差别。据此,可根据岩性特征、重磁特征、地震反射特征和同位素年龄划分火山喷发旋回^[10-11],也可依据沉积岩夹层、岩性组合特征^[12-13]、喷发物相互叠置关系、风化壳和同位素年龄资料识别火山喷发旋回^[14]。

基金项目:国家重点基础研究发展计划(973计划)(编号:2009CB219300)。

作者简介:唐华风,1979年生,副教授,博士;主要从事火山岩储层地质—地球物理识别研究工作。地址:(130061)吉林省长春市建设街2199号鸽子楼吉林大学地球科学学院。电话:(0431)88502620。E-mail:tanghfhc@jlu.edu.cn

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笔者以松辽盆地徐家围子断陷兴城地区为例,根据 25 口典型钻井和三维地震资料,进行营城组一段火山岩旋回划分对比,探讨松辽盆地营城组一段各旋回的地质—地球物理识别标志和喷发特征,建立营城组一段火山喷发模型。以期为邻区火山岩勘探的旋回划分和识别提供依据。

1 火山岩喷发旋回地质—地球物理特征

1.1 火山岩特征

营城组一段和三段发育丰富的火山岩,各段火山岩具有不同的特征。据钻井资料统计可知营城组一段酸性火山岩约占 86%,中—酸性岩占 6%,中性岩约占 3%,基性岩占 2.3%,沉火山碎屑岩和砂砾岩约占 2.7%。其中熔岩约占 50%,碎屑熔岩约占 34%,碎屑岩约占 13.3%,沉火山岩和砂砾岩约占 2.7%。横向上主要有 4 种岩性序列:①珍珠岩—流纹岩—凝灰质角砾熔岩;②流纹质角砾岩—流纹质凝灰熔岩/流纹质角砾熔岩—砂砾岩;③安山质角砾熔岩—安山质凝灰/角砾岩—沉火山碎屑岩;④英安岩—英安质凝灰/角砾熔岩—英安质角砾岩—英安质凝灰岩。在局部地区的中上部发育一套沉积岩夹层,厚度为 30~70 m。

营城组三段酸性岩占 60%,中—酸性岩约占 13%,中性岩约占 9%,基性岩约占 16%,沉凝灰岩和凝灰质砂岩约占 2%。其中熔岩约占 68%,碎屑熔岩约占 25%,碎屑岩约占 5%,砂砾岩约占 2%。横向上主要有 3 种岩性序列:①珍珠岩—流纹岩—流纹质角砾熔岩—流纹质凝灰岩—砂砾岩/沉火山碎屑岩;②玄武岩/英安岩—角砾熔岩—沉凝灰岩;③流纹质角砾熔岩—流纹岩—流纹质凝灰岩—沉凝灰岩。

本文提及的研究区位于徐家围子断陷中部,包括升平—兴城隆起的中部、徐西断陷的中东部边缘和榆西断陷的中西部边缘处(图 1),属于庆深气田的中部区域。其火山岩属于营城组一段。

1.2 喷发旋回地质—地球物理特征

根据岩性组合特征、电性特征和地震反射特征将兴城地区营城组一段火山岩划分为 3 个旋回(图 2),并实现了井—震联合对比(图 3)。下面介绍该区营城组一段火山岩各喷发旋回的地质—地球物理特征。

1.2.1 下部旋回

钻井揭示下部旋回以酸性岩为主,含中基性火山岩。如,XS602 井(钻穿)岩性为玄武质角砾熔岩,XS2(未穿)井见安山岩,XS7(未穿)井见玄武岩。岩相以

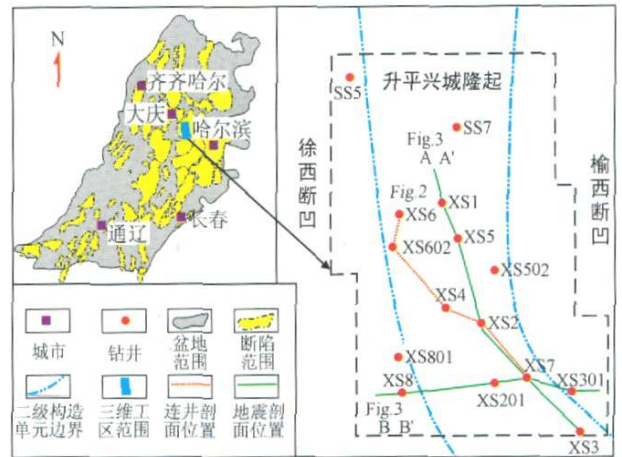


图 1 研究区位置图

喷溢相为主。在伽马测井曲线上可见值小于 90API 的井段(呈箱形),曲线整体上为光滑—微齿的低—中幅箱形。地震反射特征为席状—盾状—锥状、中—强振幅、中高频、连续性好,多数地区火山口位置不明显。从岩性岩相组合特征和地震反射特征分析可知该区火山喷发方式具有裂隙式喷发的特征。从下部旋回厚度来看,喷发中心在 XS7-XS3 井之间,最大厚度为 450 m。分布范围较局限,主要分布于研究区南部。

1.2.2 中部旋回

钻井揭示中部旋回岩性以流纹岩和流纹质角砾岩为主,见少量的安山质集块岩,岩相以喷溢相为主,爆发相次之。在伽马测井曲线上可知,伽马值范围多为 90~160 API,曲线呈微齿光滑的中低幅箱形。地震特征为丘状—透镜状—穹隆状—板状、中弱振幅、中低频、连续性中—好,火山口位置较明显。从岩性岩相组合特征和地震反射特征分析可知中部旋回的火山喷发方式具有中心式喷发的特征。从中部旋回的厚度分布特征来看,具有多个喷发中心,喷发中心的分布受断层控制,火山岩厚度最大的区域为 XS3 井,厚达 600 m。该旋回的分布范围在下部旋回的基础上大面积扩大。中部旋回喷溢相分布范围比爆发相大,爆发相在平面呈斑块状分布。

1.2.3 上部旋回

钻井揭示上部旋回岩性以流纹岩和流纹质角砾岩为主,见少量的流纹质晶屑凝灰岩、珍珠岩,岩相以爆发相为主,喷溢相次之。在伽马测井曲线上可知,伽马值多为 130~260 API,曲线呈微齿—齿化的低—高幅钟形或箱形。地震特征为丘状—楔状—席状、中弱振幅、中低频,连续好—差,火山口位置明显。从岩

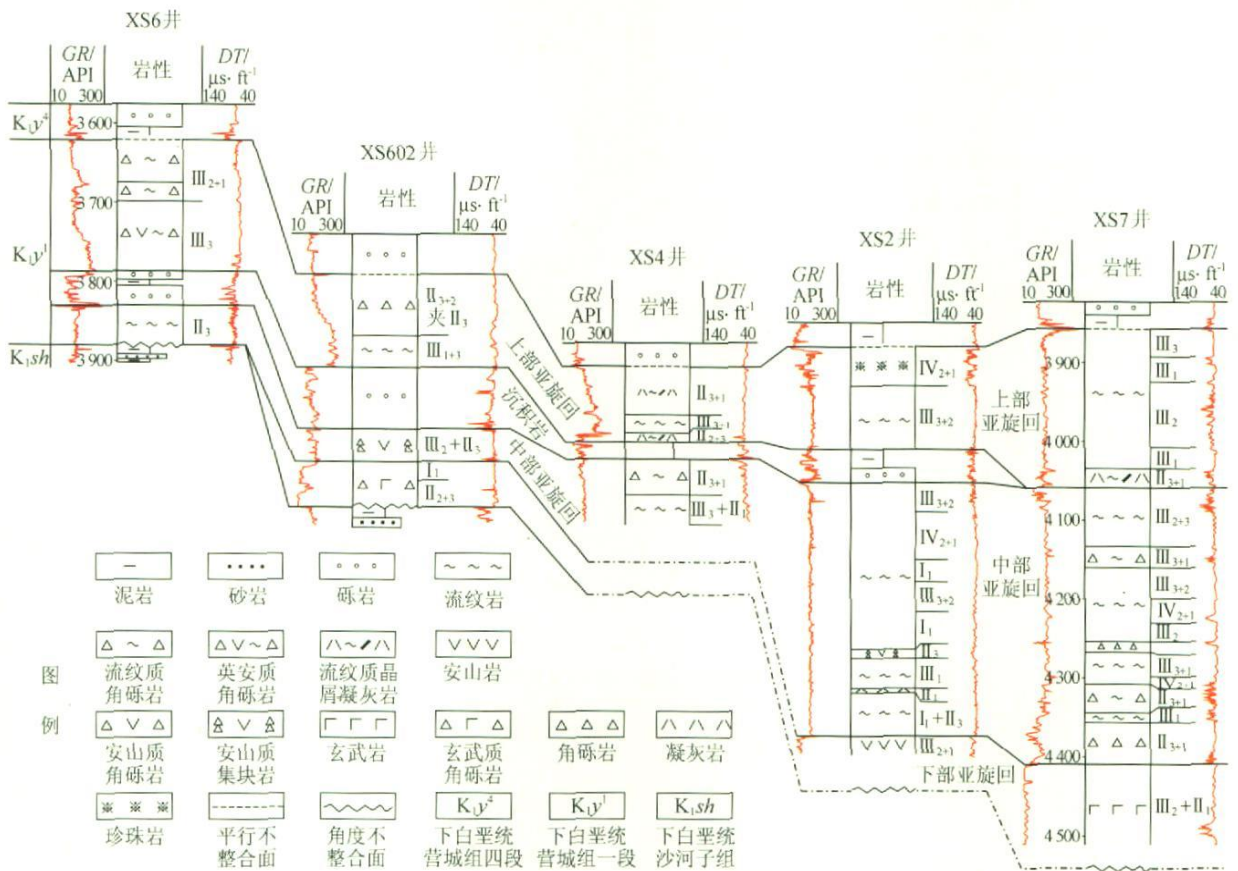


图2 松辽盆地徐家围子断陷兴城地区营城组一段火山岩旋回井间对比图

注: I₁, 火山颈亚相; II₁, 空落亚相; II₂, 热基浪亚相; II₃, 热碎屑流亚相; III₁, 下部亚相; III₂, 中部亚相; III₃, 上部亚相; IV₁, 内带亚相; IV₂, 中带亚相

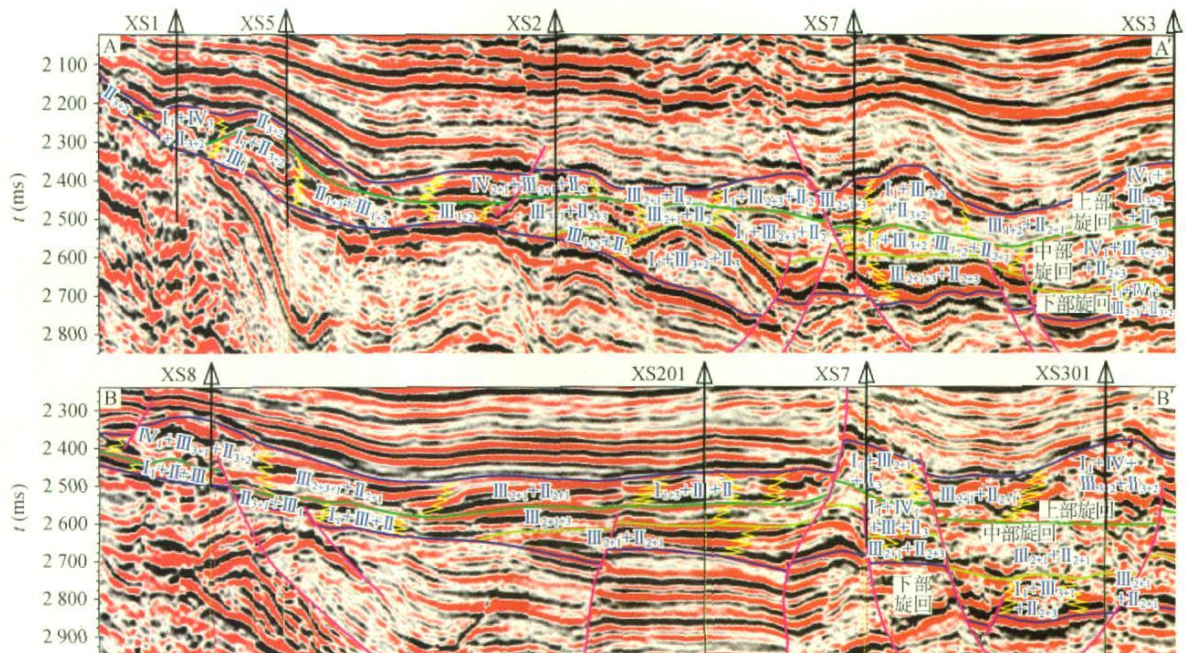


图3 松辽盆地徐家围子断陷兴城地区营城组一段火山岩喷发旋回和岩相井—震对比图

注: I₃, 隐爆角砾岩亚相; IV₃, 外带亚相; 其他图例同图2

性岩相组合特征和地震反射特征分析可知上部旋回的火山喷发方式具有中心式喷发的特征。从上部旋回的厚度分布特征来看,具有多个喷发中心,喷发中心沿断层走向呈串珠状分布,火山岩厚度最厚达800 m。该旋回的分布范围比中部旋回的范围稍大。爆发相主要分布在研究区的北部,而喷溢相主要分布在研究区的南部。

2 火山岩喷发特征

根据波形分类方法的岩相识别结果和各旋回火山岩厚度估算火山爆发指数,据此推断各旋回的喷发方式。火山喷出物包括爆发相、喷溢相、火山通道相和侵出相,将爆发相作为是火山碎屑物。所以爆发指数表示为:

$$\text{爆发指数} = \frac{V_{\text{爆发相}}}{V_{\text{爆发相}} + V_{\text{喷溢相}} + V_{\text{火山通道相}} + V_{\text{侵出相}}} \times 100$$

表1 松辽盆地徐家围子断陷营城组一段各旋回的喷发物和爆发指数统计表

旋回	爆发相			喷溢相			火山通道相			侵出相			喷出物 体积/ km ³	爆发 指数
	面积/ km ²	平均 厚度/ m	体积/ km ³	面积/ km ²	平均 厚度/ m	体积/ km ³	面积/ km ²	平均 厚度/ m	体积/ km ³	面积/ km ²	平均 厚度/ m	体积/ km ³		
上部	225	200	45.0	195	250	48.8	20	400	8.0	6	300	1.8	103.6	43.4
中部	130	150	19.5	227	400	90.8	9	300	2.7	4	300	1.2	114.2	17.1
下部	36	75	2.7	157	180	28.7	5	100	0.5	/	/	/	31.9	8.5

综上所述从下部到上部火山规模扩大,爆发强度增强,喷发方式由裂隙式变为中心式喷发,火山口数目也在增多(图4)。当火山建造结束后,火山的高部位遭受剥蚀,同时形成风化壳。在火山与火山之间的洼地接受火山物质再搬运沉积。

根据表1列出的爆发指数来看,下部旋回火山喷发方式与裂隙式喷发相似,中部旋回和上部旋回的火山喷发方式与中心式喷发相似。中部旋回最多,上部旋回排第二,下部旋回的火山喷出物最少。下部旋回以盾形火山为主,主要分布在宋西断裂带附近,喷发中心在XS7-XS3井区。可能是由于风化剥蚀和地震资料精度的原因导致下部旋回的火山在地震剖面上没有明显的火山口,喷发时应该没有明显的喷发柱。中上部旋回喷发中心主要沿着宋西断层呈现串珠状分布,上部旋回的喷发中心比中部旋回多,中上部旋回在喷发过程中应该具有较高的喷发柱,上部旋回的喷发柱可能最高。所以,从下部旋回到上部旋回的喷发规模和猛烈程度均在增大,从下部旋回到中部旋回喷出物体积变化幅度最大;从中部旋回到上部旋回的爆发指数变化幅度最大。

3 喷发旋回的有效储层和成藏效应特征

将储集空间中无流体作为判断有效和无效储层的依据,图5中无效储层包括干层和非储层的井段,其余含有流体的均为有效储层。由此可知,上部旋回成

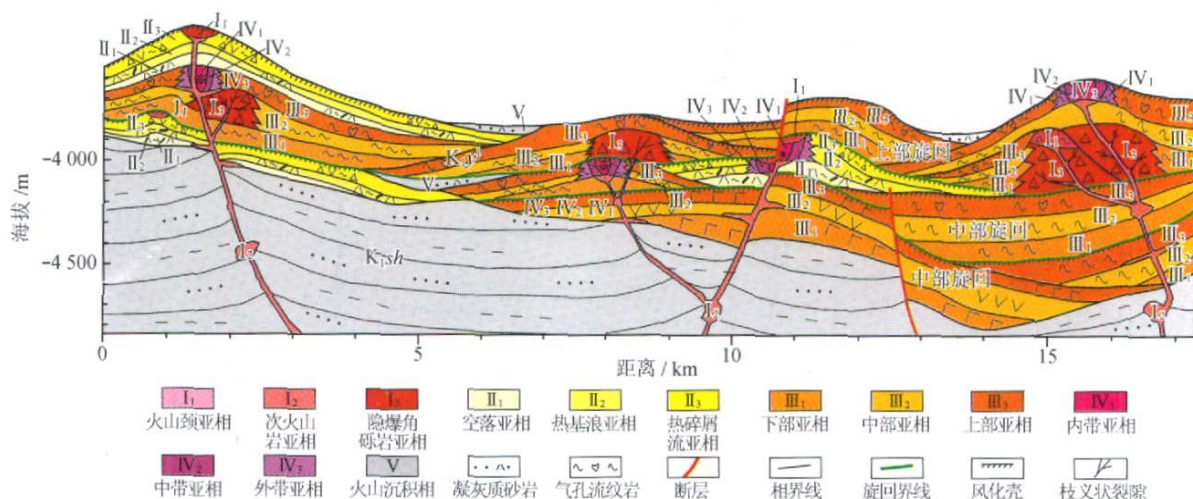


图4 松辽盆地徐家围子断陷营城组一段多旋回—多中心火山喷发模型

注:其他图例同图2

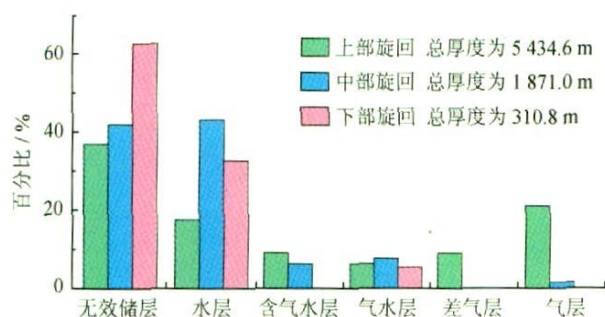


图5 松辽盆地徐家围子断陷兴城地区营城组一段火山喷发旋回的有效储层和成藏效率特征

为有效储层的能力最好,中部旋回成为有效储层的能力稍差,下部旋回成为有效储层的能力显著变差。从成藏效应来看,目前的钻井还没有在下部旋回中获得工业气流,中部旋回只有极少量井段成为了气层,而上部旋回中占21.0%的井段成为了气层,成藏效应显著。并且上部旋回对气层的贡献为98.0%,所以上部旋回就是目前火山岩勘探的重点层段。

从图5中可知钻遇下部和中部旋回的钻井较少,特别是下部旋回更少,所以下部和中部旋回的储层特征更多的是反映该旋回上段的特征,随着钻遇中下部旋回的钻井增多,其成储成藏特征应该有所变化。

4 结论

1) 从下至上将营城组一段划分为下部、中部和上部3个旋回。下部旋回岩性以酸性岩为主,含部分中基性岩,岩相以喷溢相为主;见伽马值小于90 API的井段,地震特征为席状—盾状—锥状、中—强振幅、中高频、连续性好,火山口位置不明显。中部旋回的岩性以酸性岩为主,发育少量的中性岩,岩相以喷溢相为主;伽马值多为90~160 API,地震特征为丘状—透镜状—穹隆状—板状、中弱振幅、中低频、连续性中—好,火山口位置较明显。上部旋回的岩性为酸性岩,岩相以喷溢相为主、爆发相比比例较中下旋回明显增多;伽马值多为130~260 API,地震特征为丘状—楔状—席状、中弱振幅、中低频,连续好—差,火山口位置明显。

2) 从下部旋回到上部旋回的喷发规模和猛烈程度均在增大,从下部旋回到中部旋回喷出物体积变化幅度最大;从中部旋回到上部旋回的爆发指数变化幅度最大。喷发方式由裂隙式变为中心式喷发,火山口数目也在增多。

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(修改回稿日期 2009-12-03 编辑 罗冬梅)

C_2 get heavier with the increasing temperature and the heaviest $\delta^{33}C_1$ can reach -18.5‰, while the heaviest $\delta^{33}C_1$ of typical abiogenic gas in this basin is -16.7‰. According to the thermal simulation test results and the characteristics of typical abiogenic gas in this basin, $\delta^{33}C_1$ is selected as the index for differentiating abiogenic and organic genetic gas; when $\delta^{33}C_1$ is more than -19‰, the abiogenic gas is identified. In addition, the sequence of isotope compositions of methane and its homolog is the most important index for origin identification of gas with $\delta^{33}C_1$ in the range of -20‰ to -30‰. The application of this identification index should be in combination with the geologic characteristics of the studied basins.

Key words: natural gas, abiogenic gas, carbon isotope, helium isotope, identification index, thermal maturity, reverse sequence, Songliao Basin

DOI: 10.3787/j.issn.1000-0976.2010.03.006

Miao Weidong, engineer, was born in 1971. He is studying for a Ph. D degree and has long been engaged in comprehensive research of petroleum exploration.

Add: No. 31, Xueyuan Rd., Haidian District, Beijing 100083, P. R. China

Mobile: +86-13401054388 **E-mail:** mwm20060509@163.com

Characteristics and identification marks of burial dissolution pores in the reservoirs of the Changxing and Feixianguan formations in the Puguang gas field

Guan Honglin, Wang Shuyi, Jiang Xiaoqiong

(Wuxi Branch, Exploration & Production Research Institute, China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, Wuxi, Jiangsu 214151, China)

NATUR. GAS IND. VOLUME 30, ISSUE 3, pp. 31-34, 3/25/2010. (ISSN 1000-0976; In Chinese)

Abstract: The reservoir spaces of the Upper Permian Changxing Formation and the Lower Triassic Feixianguan Formation in the Puguang gas field are dominated by secondary dissolution pores including intercrystalline, intraparticle and interparticle dissolution pores. The burial dissolution pores are the major reservoir spaces and their identification is the key to study the dissolution mechanism and its contribution to reservoirs. By using modern rock-mineral test procedures, we studied the diagenesis of carbonate reservoirs of reef and bank facies in the Changxing and Feixianguan formations in the Puguang gas field, determined the location of burial dissolution in diagenetic sequence, and defined the characteristics and identification marks of burial dissolution in combination with other diagenesis. The following conclusions were obtained. All the dissolution pores were formed in burial environments, and can be divided into two stages. The early dissolution pores are filled with bitumen, while the late dissolution pores are not filled with bitumen. The homogenization temperature of fluid inclusions in the minerals filled in the early dissolution pores is 111-155 °C, while that in the late dissolution pores is over 176 °C. These dissolution pores can be identified according to the diagenetic sequences. Six identification marks are presented for studying the influences and contributions of burial dissolution to the reservoirs in the Changxing and Feixianguan formations in the Puguang gas field.

Key words: Puguang gas field, Late Permian, Changxing Formation, Feixianguan Formation, burial dissolution pore, core analysis, pore genesis, pore type, identification mark

DOI: 10.3787/j.issn.1000-0976.2010.03.007

Guan Honglin, born in 1977, is mainly engaged in research of petroleum geology.

Add: No. 210, Huiqian Rd., Wuxi, Jiangsu 214151, P. R. China

Tel: +86-510-8321 0126 **Mobile:** +86-13665109177 **E-mail:** guanhl@mail.wuxisuo.com

Characteristics of volcanic eruption cycles of the Yingcheng Formation in the Songliao Basin

Tang Huafeng¹, Bian Weihua¹, Wang Pujun¹, Jiang Chuanjin², Wang Ying¹

(1. College of Earth Sciences, Jilin University, Changchun, Jilin 130061, China; 2. Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development, PetroChina Daqing Oilfield Company, Daqing, Heilongjiang 163007, China)

NATUR. GAS IND. VOLUME 30, ISSUE 3, pp. 35-39, 3/25/2010. (ISSN 1000-0976; In Chinese)

Abstract: The volcanic rocks in the first member of the Yingcheng Formation in Xingcheng area, Songliao Basin, can be divided into three eruption cycles, including lower, middle and upper cycles. In the first member of the Yingcheng Formation, 98% of the industrial gas flow is obtained in the upper cycle. Therefore, the upper cycle is the primary target of volcanic reservoir exploration and de-

velopment, and the primary task is to define the well-seismic correlation marks of each cycle. ①The lower cycle is dominated by acidic rocks and contains some intermediate and basic rocks. Effusive facies occupies 90%. The GR value of some intervals is less than 90API. The seismic reflections are in sheet-shield-cone shape and feature in medium-high amplitude, medium-high frequency and good continuity. ②The middle cycle is dominated by acidic rocks and contain minor intermediate rocks. Effusive facies occupies 79.5%. The GR values are mostly in the range of 90 - 160API. The seismic reflections are in mound, lenticular, dome or slab shapes and feature in medium-low amplitude, medium-low frequency and fair-good continuity. ③The upper cycle is completely acidic rocks. Effusive facies occupies 47.1%, while the percentage of eruptive facies increases remarkably. Most of the GR values are in the range of 130 - 260API. The seismic reflections are in mound, wedge or sheet shapes, featured by medium-low amplitude, medium-low frequency, good-poor continuity. The well-seismic correlation marks of the volcanic eruptive cycles also provide bases for rapidly identifying exploration targets of volcanic rocks in the adjacent blocks.

Key words: Songliao Basin, Early Cretaceous Yingcheng Formation, volcanic rock reservoir, eruptive cycle, geophysical feature, hydrocarbon accumulation feature

DOI: 10.3787/j.issn.1000-0976.2010.03.008

Tang Fenghua, born in 1979, is mainly engaged in geologic-geophysical research of volcanic reservoirs.

Addr: Gezilou, No. 2199, Jianshe Street, Changchun, Jilin 130061, P. R. China

Tel: +86-431-8850 2620 **E-mail:** tangfhc@jlu.edu.cn

Logging identification of weathering crust lithology and fluid types in the Tabamiao Block, Ordos Basin

Zhou Gongcai^{1,2}, Cao Yanxu³

(1. China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China; 2. Logging Service Section, North China Petroleum Administration, Sinopec Group, Xinxiang, Henan 450074, China; 3. Engineering Supervision Centre, North China Company, China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, Renqiu, Henan 062552, China)

NATUR. GAS IND. VOLUME 30, ISSUE 3, pp. 40-43, 3/25/2010. (ISSN 1000-0976; In Chinese)

Abstract: Lithologies and pore types of weathering crust reservoirs are complex and varied due to long-term weathering and leaching, thus it is very difficult to identify them with conventional logging methods. Studies are made on the log interpretation methods of weathering crust reservoirs. Various methods such as the $P_e(U)$ curve analysis and the multiple lithologies tri-porosity curve cross plotting are used to identify the lithologies of weathering crust reservoirs. Based on an accurate estimation of shale content of the reservoirs, the shaly dual mineral model is transformed into the pure dual mineral model through shale content calibration. Porosity and mineral composition are determined then through cross plotting. These measures successfully solve the problem of reservoir lithology identification which can be only solved through coring and thin section analysis. Based on an analysis of the factors influencing the identification of fluid types, various logging evaluation methods such as resistivity numerical discrimination, deep-shallow lateral logging resistivity difference, and porosity-water saturation cross plotting are applied to identify the fluid types of the weathering crust reservoirs in the study area. These methods are used to identify the fluid types of reservoirs in the E-8 well and the results coincide with the test results, verifying the effectiveness of these methods in the Tabamiao Block.

Key words: Ordos Basin, Early Paleozoic weathering crust, reservoir, lithology, fluid property, logging, identification

DOI: 10.3787/j.issn.1000-0976.2010.03.009

Zhou Gongcai, senior engineer, was born in 1964. He is engaged in research of logging techniques.

Addr: Hongmen, Xinxiang, Henan 430074, P. R. China

Tel: +86-373-5795 605 **E-mail:** hbsjzhougc@vip.163.com

Development and application of an automatic acceptance software for conventional logging data

Zhang Jun, Li Hongqi

(State Key Laboratory of Petroleum Resource and Prospecting, China University of Petroleum, Beijing 102249, China)

NATUR. GAS IND. VOLUME 30, ISSUE 3, pp. 44-47, 3/25/2010. (ISSN 1000-0976; In Chinese)

Abstract: The acceptance of logging data is completely manual at present. In order to realize automatic acceptance of logging data, the following studies are carried out. ①The correlativity analysis method is used to calculate the depth difference and correlation coefficient between the main curve and the repeated curve. Repeating errors are calculated point-by-point after depth calibration and are