

文章编号:1672-6561(2012)01-0035-05

厚油层内部夹层特征及在剩余油挖潜中的应用

余成林^{1,2}, 国殿斌², 熊运斌², 陈德斌², 曾 萍², 周 凯², 常振强³

(1. 南京大学 博士后流动站, 江苏 南京 210093; 2. 中国石油化工股份有限公司中原油田分公司 勘探开发科学研究院, 河南 濮阳 457001; 3. 中国石油化工股份有限公司胜利油田分公司 纯梁采油厂, 山东 东营 256504)

摘 要:以岩芯、测井、分析化验和生产动态等资料为基础,通过静态和动态研究相结合的方法,对东濮凹陷古近系沙河街组厚油层内部夹层类型、成因和展布特征,对剩余油的控制作用及其在挖潜中的应用进行了研究。结果表明:东濮凹陷厚油层的夹层类型主要有泥质、物性和钙质夹层三类,以泥质夹层为主,前两者属沉积成因,而钙质类层主要属成岩成因。从厚油层内部夹层的空间分布特征来看,可将其分为层状连续分布夹层、片状不稳定分布夹层和不规则冲刷-充填夹层 3 种。统计结果表明:横向延展非常稳定且井间对比性较强的夹层数量约占 30%,而横向延展稳定性较差且连片程度不高,具空间随机性分布特征的夹层数量约占 70%。夹层空间分布特征与注采配置方式共同控制了厚油层内部的不同剩余油分布模式,对夹层的深入研究有效提高了对厚油层内部剩余油的认识精度。从不同空间分布夹层所控制的剩余油分布特征出发,采用水平井、井网整体调整、补孔等方法 and 措施可获得较好的挖潜效果。

关键词:厚油层;夹层;剩余油;挖潜;沙河街组;古近系;东濮凹陷

中图分类号:P618.130.2 文献标志码:A

Characteristics of interbeds in thick reservoir and application in potential tapping of residual oil

YU Cheng-lin^{1,2}, GUO Dian-bin², XIONG Yun-bin², CHEN De-bin²,
ZENG Ping², ZHOU Kai², CHANG Zhen-qiang³

(1. Postdoctorate Research Station, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210093, Jiangsu, China; 2. Research Institute of Exploration and Development, Zhongyuan Oilfield Company, Sinopec, Puyang 457001, Henan, China; 3. Chunliang Oil Plant, Shengli Oilfield Company, Sinopec, Dongying 256504, Shandong, China)

Abstract: Based on the static and dynamic combination researches about the information of cores, well logging and well production performance, the characteristic, genesis, distribution of interbeds in thick reservoir of Paleogene Shahejie Formation in Dongpu Sag and their application in potential tapping of residual oil were studied. The results showed that the interbeds could be divided into muddy, physical and calcareous interbeds according to the category and electric character of rocks; the muddy interbed was major, the muddy and physical interbeds were formed by sedimentation, and calcareous interbed were formed by diagenesis. According to the space shape, the interbeds could be divided into stratiform continuous, sheet uncontinuous and irregular scouring-filling types. The statistical results showed that the interbeds, in which the transverse extension was stable and the relative property was strong, were about 30% of the total interbeds; the interbeds, in which the transverse extension was unstable and the space

收稿日期:2011-04-26

基金项目:国家科技重大专项研究项目(2009ZX05009-003)

作者简介:余成林(1979-),男,湖北仙桃人,工程师,工学博士,博士后,从事沉积学及油藏描述相关研究, E-mail:yclsam@163.com.

distribution was random, were about 70%. The space distribution of interbed and the injection and production scheme controlled the different distribution pattern of residual oil in thick reservoir. The prediction accuracy on the residual oil in thick reservoir was improved effectively. According to the characteristics of residual oils controlled by the interbeds with different space distributions, some measures and methods including horizontal well, well pattern conversion and perforations added were effectively used to find the residual oil.

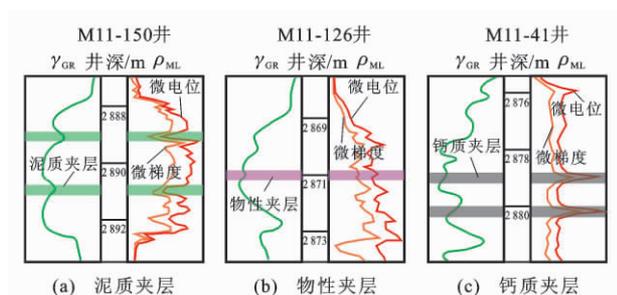
Key words: thick reservoir; interbed; residual oil; potential tapping; Shahejie Formation; Paleogene; Dongpu Sag

0 引言

经过多年的强化开采,中国陆上许多油田逐步进入高含水、高采出程度和高采油速度的“三高”开采阶段^[1-2],油藏开发的主要矛盾也随之由层间、平面矛盾向层内矛盾转移^[3-4],夹层作为导致油田开发后期水淹形式和剩余油分布复杂化的主要地质因素而成为开发地质研究的核心和热点^[5-13]。大量研究事实证明,厚油层仍然是东濮凹陷当前阶段“稳油控水”的主攻目标,但对其内部夹层开展专门的研究起步较晚且缺乏系统性^[14-18],故有必要深入剖析厚油层内部夹层类型、成因、分布及其对地下流体运动的控制作用,从而提高剩余油预测精度,更好地指导高一特高含水期油田剩余油挖潜对策的制定。

1 夹层类型及成因

东濮凹陷古近系沙河街组厚油层多形成于三角洲沉积体系,其内部夹层主要分布在水下分流河道、河口坝和席状砂等微相砂体叠置区及漫溢区^[19]。根据夹层的岩性特征将其可划分为泥质夹层、物性夹层和钙质夹层(图1)。



注: γ_{GR} —自然伽马; ρ_{ML} —微电阻率。

图1 厚油层内部夹层测井响应特征

Fig. 1 Log responses of interbeds in thick reservoir

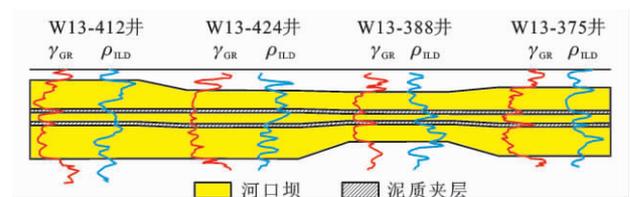
1.1 泥质夹层

泥质夹层的岩石类型主要为灰色与深灰色块状泥岩、纹层状泥岩及粉砂质泥岩,厚度为 0.1~2.0 m,是厚油层内最常见且对油田开发影响最广

泛的夹层类型。据岩芯分析结果,这类夹层的渗透率为 $(0 \sim 3) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,中值压力一般大于 25 MPa,具有突破压力高和在高含水后期对剩余油封堵效果好的特点,其成因主要为暂时性湖侵、洪水期和枯水期交替以及河道横向迁移。

1.1.1 暂时性湖侵

暂时性湖侵能引起沉积基准面的上升,致使可容纳空间增大,盆地边缘沉积物的保存能力进一步增强,并且往往会在下伏砂质沉积之上形成一套大面积分布的薄泥质层,构成厚油层内部泥质夹层(图2)。



注: ρ_{ILD} —深感应测井电阻率。

图2 文13东块厚油层内夹层特征

Fig. 2 Characteristics of interbeds in thick reservoir of Wen13 east block

1.1.2 洪水期和枯水期交替

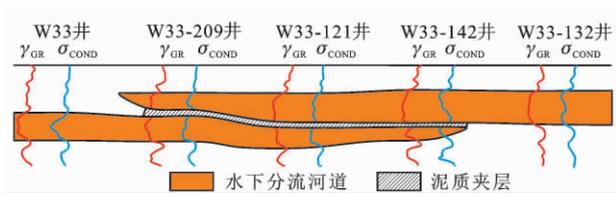
洪水期河流携砂量大,在河槽及其两翼一定距离内形成了砂质沉积。随着枯水期的到来,沉积水动力减弱,水流携砂能力逐步下降,在洪水期砂体沉积之上形成一套薄层泥,并最终成为泥质夹层。

1.1.3 河道横向迁移

水下分流河道稳定性差,横向迁移频繁,在砂质沉积间断区形成泥质沉积,加之后期水下分流河道的纵向叠加,因此泥质沉积便构成了夹层(图3)。另外,水下分流河道的摆动也会引起河口砂坝位置的迁移,因而河口坝中也会形成此类夹层。

1.2 物性夹层

厚油层中的物性夹层属相对低渗透条带,由粉砂岩、泥质细砂岩和含砾砂岩组成,厚度为 0.2~2.0 m。物性夹层渗透率一般小于 $3 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,其



注: σ_{COND} —感应电导率。

图 3 分流河道横向迁移形成的泥质夹层

Fig. 3 Muddy interbeds formed by lateral transfer swing of distributary channels

突破压力在三类夹层中最低,对剩余油的封堵效果较差。一般来说,物性夹层多分布于多期水下分流河道的叠切部位,属单期水下分流河道沉积水动力变弱形成的细粒沉积,或者属单期水下分流河道底部由于冲刷-充填作用形成的分选较差的混杂沉积体。对东濮凹陷厚油层研究结果表明,这类夹层具多期河道纵向切叠成因,因此在厚油层内部往往沿纵向频繁出现,但受水道规模的影响,物性夹层横向延伸范围较小,主要沿河道中心部位分布。

1.3 钙质夹层

钙质夹层由钙质砂岩构成,厚度较薄,一般为 0.15~0.5 m,平均渗透率 $10 \times 10^{-3} \mu m^2$,排替压力较高,对剩余油的封堵效果较好。钙质夹层主要由胶结成岩作用形成,沉积-成岩过程中黏土矿物转化会释放出大量的 Ca^{2+} ,并且容易向与其接触的砂岩或断裂中进行横向和纵向运移,与地层水中 CO_3^{2-} 结合便形成碳酸盐岩胶结物,砂层渗透性变差,甚至无渗透性。综合分析表明,东濮凹陷厚油层内的钙质夹层多形成于断层附近或储层原始物性相对较好的部位(图 4),主要因为这些部位的地层水相对活跃, Ca^{2+} 供应充沛在一定条件下容易形成钙质胶结。

2 夹层空间分布形式

2.1 层状连续分布夹层

层状连续分布夹层多呈席状分布,连续性好,厚度稳定。由于暂时性湖侵形成的泥质夹层多属此类型,所以其主要分布在席状砂、河口砂坝或这两种微相交替变化的砂体之间。

2.2 片状不稳定分布夹层

片状不稳定分布夹层平面上零星分布,互不相连,剖面上呈断续分布,岩性以粉砂质泥岩和钙质砂岩为主。由于河道横向迁移形成的泥质夹层以及物性夹层多属此类型,所以其主要分布在水下分流河道和河口砂坝微相砂体中。

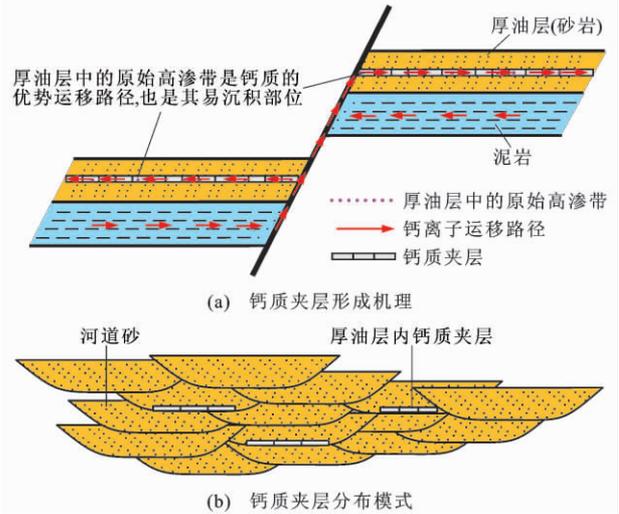


图 4 厚油层内钙质夹层形成机理及分布模式

Fig. 4 Formation mechanism and distribuion model of calcareous interbeds in thick reservoir

2.3 不规则冲刷-充填夹层

研究表明,一部分厚油层往往由多期河道“纵向切叠、横向连片”形成的,不规则冲刷-充填夹层多位于每期河道底部,具有典型的冲刷-充填特征,由分选和物性相对较差、泥质含量相对较高的滞留沉积构成。这类夹层在剖面上相互交切,平面上分布局限,沿河道中心线向两侧和下游延伸。

从对东濮凹陷濮城、胡状集、马厂和文留等主力油田的统计情况来看,横向延展非常稳定且井间对比性较强的厚油层内部夹层数量约占 30%,而横向延展稳定性较差、连片程度不高、呈零星状且具随机性分布特征的夹层数量约占 70%。

3 夹层控制下的剩余油形成方式及挖潜对策

3.1 剩余油形成方式

东濮凹陷厚油层储层形成的沉积水动力条件控制了其内部夹层产状、数量及分布特征^[20-21]。剩余油富集区的位置及富集程度由夹层的地质特征、注采井网以及采油井和注水井射孔方式共同控制,东濮凹陷厚油层内夹层对剩余油的主要控制模式有 4 种(图 5)。

平面上,夹层位于注水井和采油井中间,对剩余油的控制作用最小。若只有采油井钻遇夹层,则因夹层的隔挡作用,剩余油主要富集在远离注水井的夹层上部,特别是注水井射孔部位位于厚油层中、下部时,剩余油更富集;若只有注水井钻遇夹层且注水井的射孔及注水部位位于夹层之下,则在夹层之上

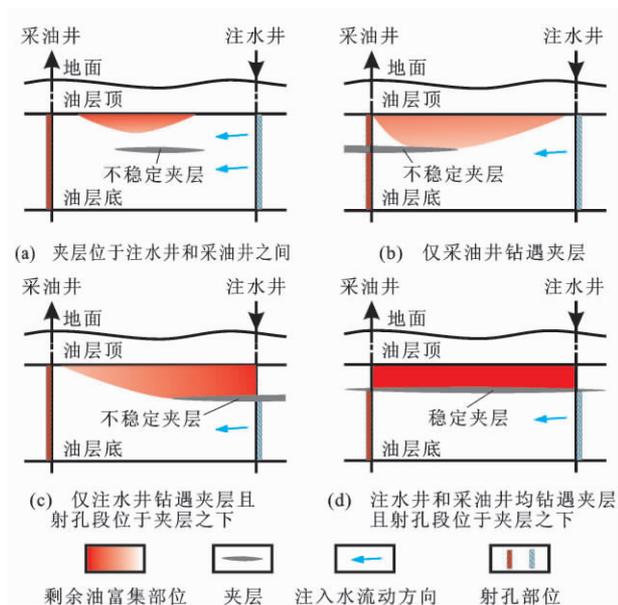


图5 厚油层内夹层对剩余油的主要控制模式

Fig. 5 Distributions of residual oil controlled by interbeds in thick reservoir

的油基本无法被波及而成为剩余油;若采油井和注水井均钻遇稳定夹层,当射孔部位均位于夹层之下时,夹层上部剩余油富集且成片分布,其是高含水期最有利的挖潜目标。

纵向上,夹层垂向位置及数量对剩余油分布均有影响,位于正韵律储层中、上部的夹层对剩余油分布的影响最大;夹层数量越多,影响越明显,剩余油也越容易富集。

3.2 剩余油挖潜对策及效果

总体上,根据对夹层和剩余油的研究结果,可以将夹层控制下的剩余油类型分为横向稳定夹层控制的剩余油和横向不稳定夹层控制的剩余油两类。只有针对不同类型的剩余油采取适合的挖潜措施,才能获得较好的挖潜效果^[22-24]。

3.2.1 横向稳定夹层控制的剩余油挖潜

横向稳定的夹层连续性好,分布面积大,对剩余油控制作用强。剩余油在夹层上、下均有分布,连续性强,规模大,主要采用强化差层动用、注采井组调整、水平井等进行挖潜。

濮城油田西区沙二上²⁺³油藏原来认为属均质块状油藏,进一步研究后认为厚油层内部泥质夹层非常发育,分隔作用明显,该油藏应属层状油藏,每层都有剩余油富集,油层水驱动用程度偏低。鉴于此,通过对油井实施机械卡封和化学堵水,强化二、三类层的动用,提高油藏层间动用程度,水驱采收率由29.8%提高到了31.8%,实现了产液量稳定、产

油量上升、含水率(体积分数)下降、自然递减速度下降的目的。

马厂油田马11块沙三下^{3⁸}小层的油层厚度为4.0 m,属三角洲前缘的水下分流河道沉积,夹层发育。由于受夹层影响,其上部动用较差,剩余油富集。针对沙三下^{3⁸}小层内部稳定夹层控制的上部剩余油,设计部署了马11—平1井(图6),该井初期日产液14 m³,日产油11 t,含水率20%,已累计产油5 482 t。沙三下^{3⁸}小层内部稳定夹层的存在能有效阻挡底水锥进,防止油井过快水淹,取得了良好的挖潜效果。

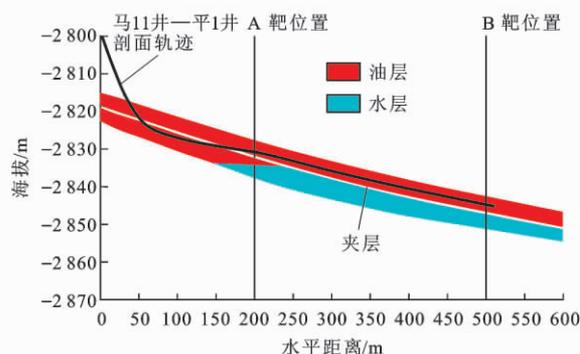


图6 马11井—平1井剖面轨迹

Fig. 6 Profile track from Well Ma11 to Well Ping1

3.2.2 横向不稳定夹层控制的剩余油挖潜

横向不稳定的夹层在正韵律油层中普遍发育,对剩余油分布的控制作用明显,多造成韵律段上部油层注水不见效,致使局部层段驱替效果变差,剩余油富集,以纵向发育密度较高的夹层部位最为典型。这类剩余油分布往往比较复杂,连续性差,规模小,且比较分散,采取补孔、挤堵重炮、流度调整、压裂、老井侧钻等可以获得显著挖潜效果。文95-105井沙三中^{10⁴}小层层厚11.2 m,测井解释为二级水淹层,于夹层上部2 m补孔,日产油10 t,不含水,稳产期7个月,累计产油15 825 t。

4 结 语

(1)东濮凹陷厚油层内部夹层类型包括泥质、物性和钙质夹层3类,以泥质夹层最常见且对油田开发和剩余油的形成影响最广泛。

(2)厚油层内部夹层可分为层状连续分布夹层、片状不稳定分布夹层和不规则冲刷-充填夹层3种,横向延展非常稳定且井间对比性较强的夹层数量约占30%,而横向延展稳定性较差且连片程度不高,具随机性分布特征的夹层数量约占70%。

(3)夹层控制的剩余油分为横向稳定的夹层控

制的剩余油和横向不稳定的夹层控制的剩余油两类,相应地采取强化差层动用、注采井组调整、水平井、补孔等针对性措施可以取得理想的挖潜效果。

参考文献:

References:

- [1] 胡文瑞. 论老油田实施二次开发工程的必要性与可行性[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 2008, 35(1): 1-5.
HU Wen-rui. Necessity and feasibility of PetroChina mature field redevelopment[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 2008, 35(1): 1-5. (in Chinese)
- [2] 周总瑛, 张抗. 中国油田开发现状与前景分析[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 2004, 31(1): 84-87.
ZHOU Zong-ying, ZHANG Kang. Development situation and prospect of oil fields in China[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 2004, 31(1): 84-87. (in Chinese)
- [3] 韩大匡. 深度开发高含水油田提高采收率问题的探讨[J]. 石油勘探与开发, 1995, 22(5): 47-55.
HAN Da-kuang. An approach to deep development of high water-cut oilfields to improve oil recovery[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 1995, 22(5): 47-55. (in Chinese)
- [4] 王桂成, 王羽君. 鄂尔多斯盆地英旺油田长 8 储层非均质性研究[J]. 西安石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 25(5): 16-19.
WANG Gui-cheng, WANG Yu-jun. Heterogeneity of Chang-8 reservoir in Yingwang Oilfield, Ordos Basin[J]. Journal of Xi'an Shiyou University: Natural Science Edition, 2010, 25(5): 16-19. (in Chinese)
- [5] MIALI A D. Reconstructing the architecture and sequence stratigraphy of the preserved fluvial record as a tool for reservoir development: a reality check[J]. AAPG Bulletin, 2006, 90(7): 989-1002.
- [6] 付国民, 周丽梅, 刘蕊, 等. 塔河三叠系下油组河流相储层夹层成因类型及其分布规律[J]. 地球科学与环境学报, 2009, 31(3): 260-264.
FU Guo-min, ZHOU Li-mei, LIU Rui, et al. Fluvial facies reservoir interbed genesis category and distribution characteristic in low oil group Triassic Tahe Oilfield[J]. Journal of Earth Sciences and Environment, 2009, 31(3): 260-264. (in Chinese)
- [7] 张昌民, 徐龙, 林克湘, 等. 青海油砂山油田第 68 层分流河道砂体解剖学[J]. 沉积学报, 1996, 14(4): 70-76.
ZHANG Chang-min, XU Long, LIN Ke-xiang, et al. Anatomy of distributary channel sand, the No. 68 sandbody of Youshashan, Qinghai[J]. Acta Sedimentologica Sinica, 1996, 14(4): 70-76. (in Chinese)
- [8] 雍自权, 杨锁, 钟韬, 等. 大涝坝地区巴什基奇克组隔夹层特征及分布规律[J]. 成都理工大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 37(1): 50-54.
YONG Zi-quan, YANG Suo, ZHONG Tao, et al. Features and distribution of insulating layers of Bashijiqike Formation in Dalaoba Area, Tarim Basin, China[J]. Journal of Chengdu University of Technology: Science and Technology Edition, 2010, 37(1): 50-54. (in Chinese)
- [9] 刘睿, 姜汉桥, 刘同敬, 等. 夹层对厚油层采收率影响研究[J]. 西南石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2009, 31(4): 103-106.
LIU Rui, JIANG Han-qiao, LIU Tong-jing, et al. Study on the influence of interlayer on the recovery of thick reservoir[J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum University: Science and Technology Edition, 2009, 31(4): 103-106. (in Chinese)
- [10] 国景星. 东营凹陷沙河街组第 2 段三角洲前缘砂体的夹层分布模式[J]. 成都理工大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 38(1): 15-20.
GUO Jing-xing. Interlayer distribution model in delta front subfacies sandbody of member II of Shahejie Formation in Dongying Depression, China[J]. Journal of Chengdu University of Technology: Science and Technology Edition, 2011, 38(1): 15-20. (in Chinese)
- [11] 薛永超, 梁卫, 耿传林. 夹层对底水油藏油水运动的控制作用[J]. 西安石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 26(1): 14-17.
XUE Yong-chao, LIANG Wei, GENG Chuan-lin. Control effect of inter-layers on the migration of oil and water in bottom-water reservoirs[J]. Journal of Xi'an Shiyou University: Natural Science Edition, 2011, 26(1): 14-17. (in Chinese)
- [12] 薛永超, 程林松, 张继龙. 夹层对底水油藏开发及剩余油分布影响研究[J]. 西南石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 32(3): 101-106.
XUE Yong-chao, CHENG Lin-song, ZHANG Ji-long. The study on inter-bedded stratum model control in bottom water reservoir development and remaining oil distribution[J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum University: Science and Technology Edition, 2010, 32(3): 101-106. (in Chinese)
- [13] 刘斌, 何勇明, 段新国. 宝浪油田储层夹隔层特征及储层非均质性研究[J]. 西南石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 32(6): 25-28.
LIU Bin, HE Yong-ming, DUAN Xin-guo. Study on the characteristics of interlayers and reservoir heterogeneity of Baolang Oilfield[J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum University: Science and Technology Edition, 2010, 32(6): 25-28. (in Chinese)
- [14] 毛立华, 赵良金, 李中超, 等. 濮城油田沙河街组辫状河三角洲储层隔夹层研究[J]. 石油天然气学报, 2008, 30(6): 251-253.
MAO Li-hua, ZHAO Liang-jin, LI Zhong-chao, et al. Study on intercalation in braided river delta reservoir in Shahejie Formation of Pucheng Oilfield[J]. Journal of Oil and Gas Technology, 2008, 30(6): 251-253. (in Chinese)
- [15] 纪杰, 钟建华, 毛立华, 等. 濮城油田东区沙二上²⁺³储层非均质性研究[J]. 石油地质与工程, 2007, 21(5): 23-26.
JI Jie, ZHONG Jian-hua, MAO Li-hua, et al. Study on reservoir heterogeneity of upper 2+3 Sha-II in eastern area of Pucheng Oilfield[J]. Petroleum Geology and Engineering, 2007, 21(5): 23-26. (in Chinese)
- [16] 张庆峰, 沈忠民, 罗小平, 等. 东濮凹陷文留地区东营组低熟原油地球化学特征及油源分析[J]. 成都理工大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 37(1): 44-49.
ZHANG Qing-feng, SHEN Zhong-min, LUO Xiao-ping, et al.

(下转第 54 页)

- SUN Fang-qiang, QIAN Hui, YANG Liu-gang, et al. Distribution characteristics of the chemical component of groundwater and its affecting factors in Chabu well field of the Ordos Basin[J]. Journal of Earth Sciences and Environment, 2008, 30(4):402-407. (in Chinese)
- [5] HOU Guang-cai, LIANG Yong-ping, SU Xiao-si, et al. Groundwater systems and resources in the Ordos Basin, China[J]. Acta Geologica Sinica, 2008, 82(5):1061-1069.
- [6] 侯光才, 苏小四, 林学钰, 等. 鄂尔多斯白垩系地下水盆地天然水体环境同位素组成及其水循环意义[J]. 吉林大学学报: 地球科学版, 2007, 37(2):255-260.
- HOU Guang-cai, SU Xiao-si, LIN Xue-yu, et al. Environmental isotopic composition of natural water in Ordos Cretaceous groundwater basin and its significance for hydrological cycle [J]. Journal of Jilin University: Earth Science Edition, 2007, 37(2):255-260. (in Chinese)
- [7] 赵振宏, 王冬, 陶正平, 等. 鄂尔多斯高原地下水系统的多层结构循环模式——来自深孔中 PACKER 系统分层水头测定的证据[J]. 地质通报, 2008, 27(8):1131-1137.
- ZHAO Zhen-hong, WANG Dong, TAO Zheng-ping, et al. Multi-layer circulation model of groundwater flow systems on the Ordos Plateau, China—evidence from water head measurements at different depths of a deep borehole by the PACKER System[J]. Geological Bulletin of China, 2008, 27(8):1131-1137. (in Chinese)
- [8] 侯光才, 张茂省. 鄂尔多斯盆地地下水勘查研究[M]. 北京: 地质出版社, 2008.
- HOU Guang-cai, ZHANG Mao-sheng. Study on groundwater investigation in Ordos Basin[M]. Beijing: Geology Publishing House, 2008. (in Chinese)
- [9] 王玮. 内蒙古自治区鄂托克旗查布水源地地下水流数值模拟报告[R]. 西安: 长安大学, 2009.
- WANG Wei. Groundwater numerical simulation report of Chabu water source sites in Etuoque Banner of Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region[R]. Xi'an: Chang'an University, 2009. (in Chinese)
- (上接第 39 页)
- Geochemical characteristics of crude oil and the analysis of oil sources of Dongying Formation in Wenliu Area of Dongpu Depression, China[J]. Journal of Chengdu University of Technology: Science and Technology Edition, 2010, 37(1):44-49. (in Chinese)
- [17] 徐春强, 蒋有录, 程奇, 等. 东濮凹陷濮卫洼陷油气成藏期分析[J]. 地球科学与环境学报, 2010, 32(3):257-262.
- XU Chun-qiang, JIANG You-lu, CHENG Qi, et al. Study on the formation stages of oil-gas reservoirs in Puwei Subsag, Dongpu Sag[J]. Journal of Earth Sciences and Environment, 2010, 32(3):257-262. (in Chinese)
- [18] 李志明, 郑伦举, 马中良, 等. 烃源岩有限空间油气生排模拟及其意义[J]. 石油实验地质, 2011, 33(5):447-451.
- LI Zhi-ming, ZHENG Lun-ju, MA Zhong-liang, et al. Simulation of source rock for hydrocarbon generation and expulsion in finite space and its significance[J]. Petroleum Geology and Experiment, 2011, 33(5):447-451. (in Chinese)
- [19] 王伟. 东濮凹陷文南—刘庄地区沙二下亚段浅湖风暴沉积[J]. 地球科学与环境学报, 2011, 33(4):384-389.
- WANG Wei. Storm Deposits of shallow lake in lower sub-member of member 2 of Shahejie Formation of Wennan-Liuzhuang Area, Dongpu Sag[J]. Journal of Earth Sciences and Environment, 2011, 33(4):384-389. (in Chinese)
- [20] 赵俊峰, 纪友亮, 苏惠, 等. 东濮凹陷沙三段盐岩成因及层序地层划分[J]. 断块油气田, 2009, 16(2):9-11.
- ZHAO Jun-feng, JI You-liang, SU Hui, et al. Origin of salt rock and classification of stratigraphic sequence for the third section of Shahejie Formation in Dongpu Depression[J]. Fault Block Oil and Gas Field, 2009, 16(2):9-11. (in Chinese)
- [21] 李明娟, 许化政, 周新科. 东濮凹陷地质三分性与沙三期沉积古地理[J]. 断块油气田, 2006, 13(5):4-7.
- LI Ming-juan, XU Hua-zheng, ZHOU Xin-ke, et al. Geological threefold division and sedimentary palaeogeography in Es Period in Dongpu Depression[J]. Fault Block Oil and Gas Field, 2006, 13(5):4-7. (in Chinese)
- [22] 陈金凤, 庞帅, 吴辉, 等. 唐家河油田馆陶油组剩余油研究及挖潜方法[J]. 西南石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2011, 33(5):79-83.
- CHEN Jin-feng, PANG Shuai, WU Hui, et al. Study on residual oil of Guantao Formation of Tangjiahe Oilfield and its potential trapping method[J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum University: Science and Technology Edition, 2011, 33(5):79-83. (in Chinese)
- [23] 张兵, 郑荣才, 张春生. 鄂尔多斯盆地庆 64 井区延 10 油层的储层三维地质建模[J]. 成都理工大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 37(1):29-35.
- ZHANG Bing, ZHENG Rong-cai, ZHANG Chun-sheng. Reservoir sedimentary characteristics and reservoir modeling of Well Qing64 zone in Ordos Basin, China [J]. Journal of Chengdu University of Technology: Science and Technology Edition, 2010, 37(1):29-35. (in Chinese)
- [24] 李学慧, 陈清华, 杨超. 储层建筑结构要素分析及在剩余油挖潜中应用[J]. 西南石油大学学报: 自然科学版, 2010, 32(6):16-20.
- LI Xue-hui, CHEN Qing-hua, YANG Chao. Analysis of reservoir architecture elements and its application in the development of remaining oil [J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum University: Science and Technology Edition, 2010, 32(6):16-20. (in Chinese)