

辽河盆地雷61储气库安全运行相关断层稳定性评价

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摘要: 储气库的安全运行对保证稳定供气、发挥储气库季节调峰和能源战略储备具有重要意义。储气库内断层的稳定性是评价其安全运行的关键因素。开展储气库断层稳定性评价, 确定断层失稳临界压力非常必要。研究表明: 传统的断层稳定性评价方法将断层摩擦系数视为定值, 这种方法在实际应用中高估了断层的稳定性。基于黏土矿物对摩擦强度的弱化机理, 研究不同类型黏土矿物与摩擦系数的关系, 用理论计算与摩擦强度实验标定的方法, 建立了适用于研究区的断层摩擦强度非均质性定量表征模型, 提高了雷61储气库相关断层稳定性评价方法的科学性和准确性。评价结果对比表明, 用传统断层稳定性评价方法, 所有断层在当前应力场下均表现出较高的稳定性, 最小活化压力为20.04 MPa; 采用改进的断层稳定性评价方法, 尽管断层尚未发生活化, 但最小活化压力已经降至16.68 MPa, 较传统方法降低了3.36 MPa。

关键词: 黏土矿物; 断层摩擦系数非均质性; 断层承压上限; 断层稳定性评价; 雷61储气库; 辽河盆地

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Fault stability assessment for the safe operation of the Lei 61 underground gas storage facility in the Liaohe Basin

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Abstract: The safe operation of underground gas storage (UGS) facilities is crucial for ensuring a stable gas supply, achieving seasonal peak shaving, and securing strategic energy reserves. Fault stability is, in turn, a critical to keeping the UGS integrity. Therefore, it is essential to assess the stability of faults in a UGS facility and determine the critical pressure for fault instability. In this study, we explore the stability of faults in the Lei 61 UGS facility within the Liaohe Basin. Conventional method that assumes the frictional coefficient of faults is a fixed value, tends to overestimate the fault stability, as shown by the research results. Given that clay minerals can reduce the frictional strength, we examine the relationships of clay minerals of various types with the frictional coefficient of faults. By integrating theoretical calculations with the experimental calibration of the frictional strength, we develop a model for quantitatively characterizing the heterogeneity in the frictional strength of faults tailored to the study area. This approach enhances the scientific rigor of fault stability assessment and enables a more accurate fault stability assessment for the Lei 61 UGS facility. According to the comparison of the assessment results, the conventional assessment method predicts that all faults in the UGS facility remain highly stable under the current stress field, at a minimum activation pressure of 20.04 MPa; in contrast, the improved assessment method indicates a minimum activation pressure of 16.68 MPa, with a decrease of 3.36 MPa, despite the absence of any fault activation.

Key words: clay mineral, heterogeneity in the frictional coefficient of a fault, maximum allowable pressure of a fault,

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天然气作为一种清洁能源,是中国实施低碳绿色发展战略的主要能源。然而,当前中国面临着天然气主要消费市场与供应区域不匹配的问题^[1-2],亟需提升储气库的调峰能力。在储气库运行过程中,注气期总体上为增压阶段,采气期为降压阶段,储气库运行压力区间越大,其库容量越大,即调峰能力越强^[3-4]。因此,提高储气库的上限压力是增强其调峰能力的有效途径^[5-6]。对于气藏型储气库而言,其多由枯竭油气藏改造而成,断层较为发育。储气库运行压力过大会导致原始地层压力升高,当压力作用于断层时,可能会导致断层活动,进而增加天然气逸散和生产井套损等风险,严重时还可能引发地震灾害^[7-8]。

据 HiQuake 数据库统计,截至 2025 年,全球公开报道的诱发地震案例中,超过 40% 与地下流体注入相关。近年来,这一问题在储气库安全运行中日益凸显,尤其对气藏型储气库影响显著^[9]。这是由于气藏型储气库通常以断层为储气边界,在气库往复注采的过程中,地层压力变化较大,容易导致断层失稳或泄露^[10-12],严重威胁储气库安全运行。因此,准确量化储

气库内断层的承压能力对保障储气库安全开采具有重要指导意义。传统断层稳定性评价方法通常采用 0.6 作为恒定断层摩擦系数^[13],但这一方法难以准确评估发育大量黏土断层泥的断层带,往往会高估断层的稳定性^[14-15]。因此,实现断层摩擦系数的非均质性表征对断层稳定性评价至关重要。本研究以辽河盆地雷 61 气藏型储气库为研究对象,基于断层活化机理对传统评价方法进行改进,开展相关断层稳定性定量评价,明确了雷 61 储气库受断层稳定性限制的运行压力上限,为提高储气库调峰能力和保障安全运行提供了重要的技术支撑。

1 地质背景

雷 61 断块位于辽河坳陷西部凹陷陈家洼陷北侧^[16],其构造形态为断层封闭的断鼻构造,地层向北西方向倾斜(图 1)。雷 61 储气库为枯竭气藏型储气库,构造幅度 200 m,圈闭面积 1.8 km²,地层倾角 7°~12°,开发目的层为古近系沙河街组三段(Es³),地层岩

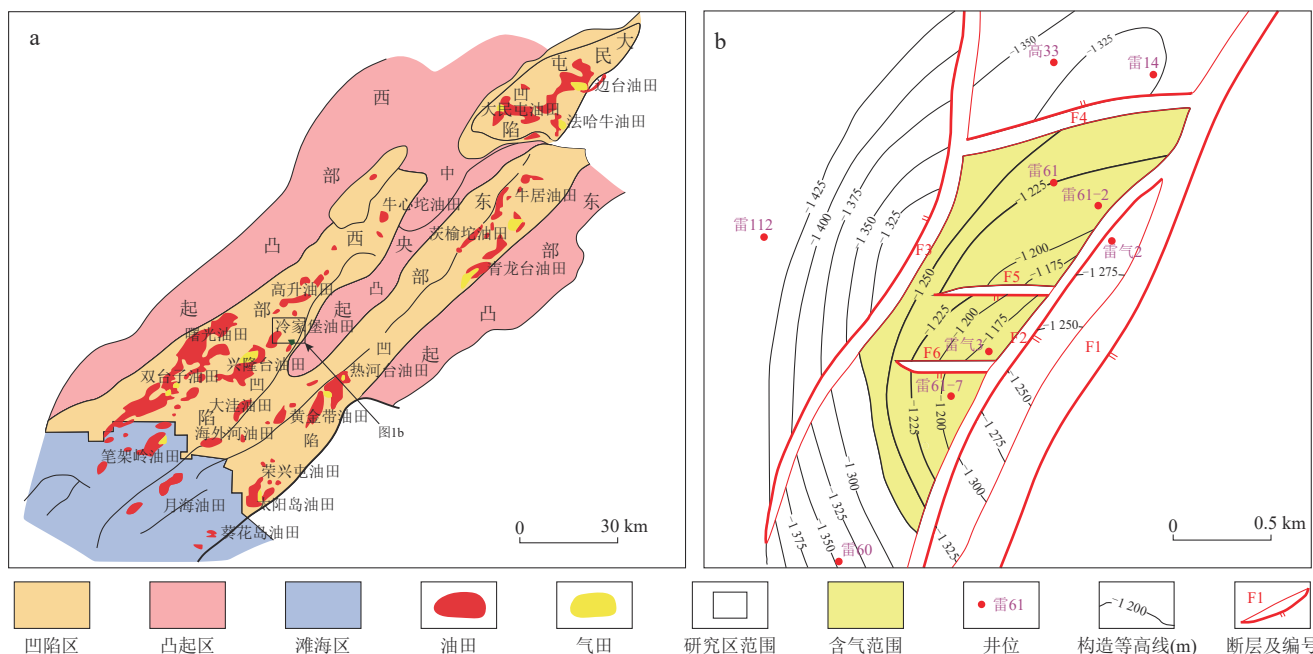


图1 辽河盆地雷61储气库构造位置(a)和圈闭断层发育特征(b)

Fig. 1 Tectonic location of the Lei 61 UGS facility in the Liaohe Basin (a) and the developmental characteristics of trap-controlling faults in the UGS (b)

性以砂、泥互层为主^[17],储气层位埋深范围在1 150~1 400 m,平均地层孔隙度为26.9%^[18]。该储气库主要发育6条断层F1—F6(图1),均为正断层(表1),F1—F4为主要控圈断层。其中,F1断层规模最大,最大断距和延伸长度均达千米级别;F2—F4断层规模次之,控圈断距范围在15~120 m;F5和F6为气库内部断层,规模较小,断距范围在15~40 m。

雷61储气库上覆盖层主要为沙河街组二段(Es²),厚度大,连续性强,具有较好的顶部封闭能力。自2020年建成投产以来的注气井和监测井的监测压力数据显示,储气库运行期间储层中深部地层压力为6.0~12.2 MPa,最大压力系数为0.98(图2)。在天然气往复注采过程中,边界断层两侧的压差会发生较大变化,容易导致断层失稳和渗漏。因此,准确厘定边界断层的活化压力上限,对保障储气库稳产运行、实现扩容提压具有重要指导意义。

2 断层稳定性机理及评价方法

2.1 断层稳定性机理

断层稳定性是指断层在地质条件下保持稳定的能

力,这种稳定性可能由构造应力作用引起,也可通过流体注入进行人工诱发^[19]。在油气藏注水开发、油气区强化采油(EOR)和气体埋存等场景中,断层稳定性失效问题尤为突出。这主要是由于断层边缘注入压力过高或局部注采失衡改变了断层所受的应力状态,导致断层所受的摩擦阻力减小。当这种减小的摩擦阻力超过断层所能承受的剪应力时,断层就会发生失稳,即断层活化。

在上地壳浅埋条件下(深度<10 km),岩石的破裂属于脆性破裂范畴,因此断层稳定性的评价主要遵循脆性破裂准则^[20]。断层稳定性主要受3个因素控制:断层面有效正应力、断层摩擦强度和断层内聚力^[21-22]。断层面有效正应力是指在某应力场条件下,分解作用于断层面法向上的应力,其值大小通常与地应力方位、三向地应力、地层压力和断层的几何性质有关;断层摩擦强度反映断层抵抗剪切滑动的能力,通常通过摩擦系数来表征。断层摩擦系数越高,断层越不易发生滑动,稳定性越好;断层内聚力是指断层岩抵抗剪切滑动的内在黏结力,反映断层自身抵抗滑动的能力。

根据脆性破裂研究理论,在储气库的往复注采过程中,随着天然气的注入,地层压力逐渐增加,断层应力莫尔圆会发生左移(图3a)。当莫尔圆与岩石破裂

表1 辽河盆地雷61储气库断层要素统计

Table 1 Statistics of the parameters of faults in the Lei 61 UGS facility, Liaohe Basin

断层编号	断层走向	断层倾向	断层倾角/(°)	断层性质	断距/m	断层延伸长度/km
F1	北东向	南东向	65.1	正断层	700~1 000	5.4
F2	北东向	南东向	55.5	正断层	35~120	2.5
F3	北东向	北西向	59.3	正断层	25~75	3.1
F4	东西向	北向	58.6	正断层	15~70	1.1
F5	东西向	南向	38.4	正断层	15~40	0.5
F6	东西向	南向	35.8	正断层	15~35	0.5

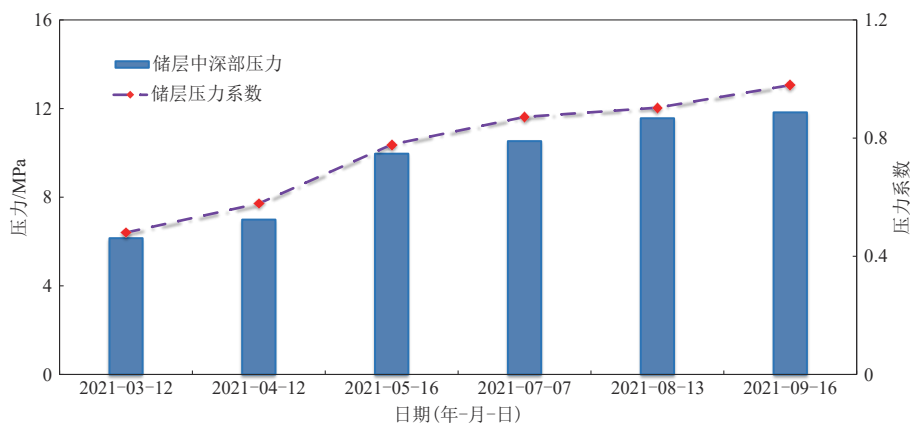


图2 辽河盆地雷61储气库第二轮注气期储层压力变化

Fig. 2 Variations in the reservoir pressure during the second round of gas injection for the Lei 61 UGS facility, Liaohe Basin

包络线相切时,断层会发生活化或膨胀,移动的距离即为断层能承受的上限压力。附加流体压力(Δp)表示在当前地层压力条件下,断层能够额外承受的流体压力增量,用于识别断层的薄弱部位,其数学表达式见公式(1);断层活化压力 p_R 表示断层不发生后活化时能够承受的总上限压力,用于设计注水井的注入压力,其数学表达式见公式(2)。

$$\Delta p = \sigma - \tau/\mu \quad (1)$$

$$p_R = S - \tau/\mu \quad (2)$$

式中: Δp 为断层活化所需的附加流体压力,MPa; σ 为断层面有效正应力,MPa; τ 为断层所受剪应力,MPa; μ 为断层摩擦系数,无量纲; p_R 为断层活化压力,MPa; S 为断层面正应力,MPa。

对于一个理想断层面模型,剪应力和断层面有效正应力可依据应力场评价结果,结合三向主应力和断层几何学性质进行力的分解定量计算(图3b),具体计算公式如下。

$$\sigma = \sigma_1 \cos^2 \alpha + \sigma_2 \cos^2 \beta + \sigma_3 \cos^2 \gamma \quad (3)$$

$$\tau = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 \cos^2 \alpha + \sigma_2^2 \cos^2 \beta + \sigma_3^2 \cos^2 \gamma - \sigma^2} \quad (4)$$

式中: σ_1 为最大主应力,MPa; σ_2 和 σ_3 分别为中间主应力及最小主应力,MPa; α, β, γ 分别为最大、中间和最小三向主应力与断面法向夹角,°。

2.2 断层稳定性评价方法

在实际地下情况中,断层面往往呈现不规则形态,因此需要将断面划分为若干微元面,对各微元面的稳定性分别进行评价。目前,国际上主要存在5种断层

稳定性评价方法:滑动趋势法^[23]、膨胀趋势法^[24]、库伦破裂函数法^[25]、临界压力扰动法(CPP)^[26]和断层封闭性分析技术法(FAST)^[27]。其中,CPP方法和FAST方法由于能够实现断层稳定性的定量评价,在工程实践中得到了广泛应用^[28-29]。

CPP方法利用在某一应力场条件下,无内聚力断层发生滑动所需的最小压力值来评价断层稳定性。FAST方法则以CPP方法中的参数为依据,同时考虑了断层岩成岩作用所产生的断层内聚力对稳定性的影响。FAST方法与CPP方法的主要区别在于是否将断层内聚力纳入评价体系(图4)。研究表明,在浅部含油气地层(深度<3 000 m)范围内,断层岩的内聚力通常较小^[30],可忽略不计。鉴于雷61储气库埋深较浅、断层内聚力较小,本研究采用CPP方法开展断层稳定性评价工作。

由上述断层活化压力的计算公式可知,断层摩擦强度是影响稳定性评价结果的关键参数。目前,在断层稳定性评价中普遍采用0.6作为断层摩擦系数的经验值,该值是拜尔利摩擦定律的下限值^[31],能够代表大多数断层的平均摩擦强度^[32-33]。然而,这种方法并不适用于发育大量黏土断层泥的断层带,因为在地下含水状态下,断层的摩擦系数通常低于0.6^[34-37]。同时,断层的活化并非整条断层同时发生,而是由断层薄弱部位触发(例如,圣安德烈亚斯断层中段^[38]),而低摩擦系数部位往往是断层活化的薄弱部位^[39-41]。因此,在断层稳定性评价中,必须进一步考虑断层摩擦强度的非均质性。研究表明^[42-45],由于断层泥含量的影响,断层不同部位的摩擦强度表现出非均质性,总体趋

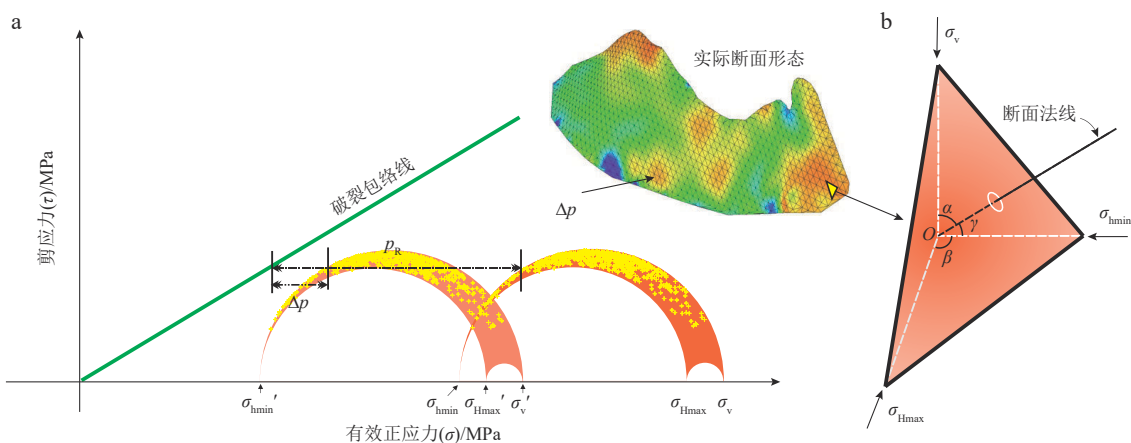


图3 断层稳定性评价原理(a)和断层面有效正应力计算模式图(b)

Fig. 3 Schematic diagrams showing the principle of fault stability assessment (a) and the calculation of effective normal stress on

a fault plane (b)

(σ_v : 垂向主应力; σ'_v : 垂向有效主应力; σ_{Hmax} : 最大水平主应力; σ'_{Hmax} : 最大水平有效主应力; σ_{hmin} : 最小水平主应力; σ'_{hmin} : 最小水平有效主应力; Δp : 附加流体压力; p_R : 活化压力; α : 最大主应力与断面法向夹角; β : 中间主应力与断面法向夹角; γ : 最小主应力与断面法向夹角。)

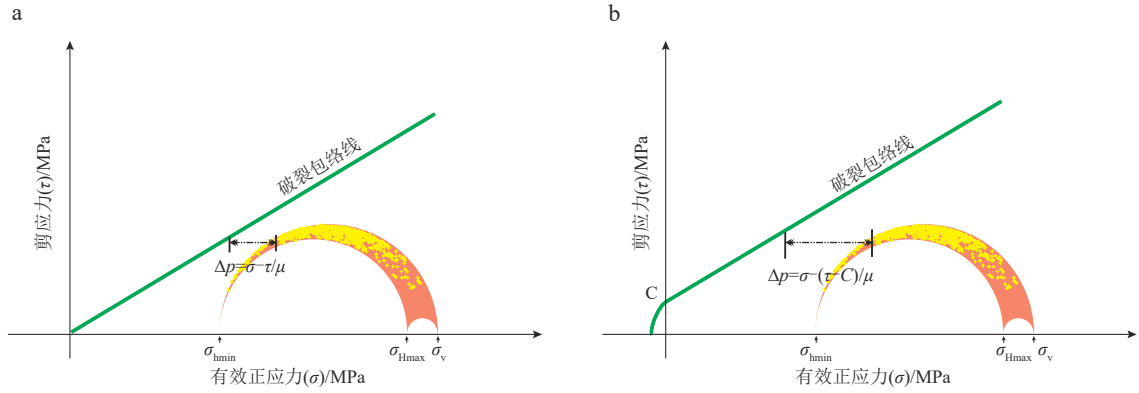


图4 临界压力扰动评价方法(a)和断层封闭性分析技术评价方法模式图(b)

Fig. 4 Schematic diagrams showing the fault stability assessment methods for based on critical pressure perturbation (a) and fault analysis seal technology (b)

σ . 断面有效正应力; σ_v . 垂向有效主应力; σ_{Hmax} . 最大水平有效主应力; σ_{hmin} . 最小水平有效主应力; Δp . 附加流体压力; τ . 断层所受剪应力; μ . 断层摩擦系数; C . 内聚力

势是摩擦强度随断层泥含量的增加而下降。因此,公式(1)和公式(2)可进一步表述为公式(5)和公式(6)。本研究旨在建立适用于研究区的断层摩擦系数非均质性表征方法,改进传统断层稳定性评价方法,从而更准确地计算断层活化压力值。

$$\Delta p = \sigma - \tau/\mu(SGR) \quad (5)$$

$$p_R = S - \tau/\mu(SGR) \quad (6)$$

式中:SGR为断层泥含量,小数; $\mu(SGR)$ 为考虑断层泥含量的摩擦系数,无量纲。

3 断层稳定性评价关键参数表征

3.1 区域应力场评价

地应力可以通过垂向主应力、最大水平主应力、最小水平主应力和地层压力来表示。垂向主应力主要由上覆岩层的重力作用产生,因此可以通过密度测井数据计算得到。根据文献^[46-49],利用深度对表示密度的函数进行积分,可得到垂向主应力的大小,如公式(7)所示。本文依据雷61-2井的地层密度测井数据,拟合了地层密度随深度的回归公式,如公式(8)和图5a所示。依据公式(7),通过密度测井数据进行积分计算,得到了研究区垂向主应力随深度的变化关系,如式(9)和图5b所示。

$$S_v = \int_0^h \rho(h) g dh \quad (7)$$

$$\rho = 0.036h + 2300 \quad (8)$$

$$S_v = (0.18h^2 + 23200h) \times 10^{-6} \quad (9)$$

式中: S_v 为垂向主应力,MPa; ρ 为地层密度, kg/m^3 ; $\rho(h)$ 为

深度与密度函数关系; g 为重力加速度,取 $9.8 m/s^2$; h 为深度,m。

水平主应力主要来源于上覆地层的重力和板块驱动引起的构造应力,其大小和方位可通过井壁破裂机理及交叉偶极子阵列声波测井(XMAC)来获取^[50-54]。本文应用研究区雷61-2井XMAC测井数据,对研究区最大(S_{Hmax})和最小水平主应力(S_{hmin})进行了标注,通过数据点拟合,分别得到了 S_{Hmax} 和 S_{hmin} 与深度的线性关系(图5),具体表达式见公式(10)和(11)。地应力拟合结果表明,辽河盆地雷61断块表现为正断层应力机制^[55],即 $S_v > S_{Hmax} > S_{hmin}$ 。同时地质资料表明,研究区处于常压状态,因此采用地层水密度为 $1.03 g/cm^3$ 进行地层压力(p_w)的计算,结果见式(12)和图5b。

$$S_{Hmax} = 0.022h - 3.571 \quad (10)$$

$$S_{hmin} = 0.019h - 1.214 \quad (11)$$

$$p_w = 0.0103h \quad (12)$$

式中: S_{Hmax} 和 S_{hmin} 分别为最大水平主应力和最小水平主应力,MPa; p_w 为地层压力,MPa。

XMAC测井快横波方位能够准确反映地应力的方位,雷61-2井XMAC测井资料显示该地区的平均最大水平主应力方位为 $N97^\circ E$ (图5c)。

3.2 断层摩擦系数非均质性表征

研究发现,泥质含量与摩擦系数存在明显的相关性^[56-59],即摩擦系数随泥质含量的增加而减小。这种变化趋势意味着高泥质含量的断层部位具有较高的活化风险,因此在断层稳定性评价中必须加以考虑。通常,确定某一地区断层摩擦强度的最佳方法是基于实际地下的断层岩样品,开展断层摩擦强度测试实验。

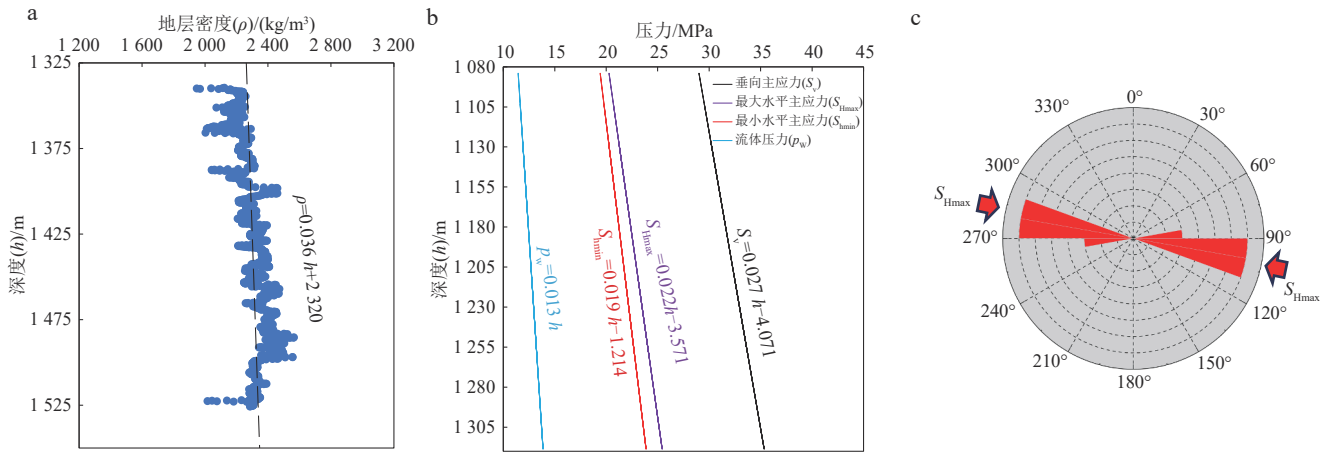


图5 辽河盆地雷61储气库地应力解释成果图

Fig. 5 Interpretation results of in-situ stress in the Lei 61 UGS facility, Liaohe Basin

a. 雷61-2井地层密度与深度变化关系;b. 雷61储气库应力与深度关系;c. 最大水平主应力方位玫瑰花图

然而,在本研究区,由于缺乏过断层取心井,无法开展上述测试实验。但从另一个角度,通过明确断层摩擦强度影响因素,结合文献调研、断层岩物质组成和相关实验,探索断层摩擦强度的非均质性表征方法也十分关键。在断层形成过程中,由于母岩地层的卷入,断层岩的物质组成主要来源于母岩地层,尤其是在砂、泥岩地层中,断层岩类型的差异性主要体现在泥质含量的不同。因此,泥质含量是决定砂、泥岩地层断层摩擦强度的主控因素。据文献^[60-61],不同黏土矿物类型的摩擦强度也存在差异。基于此,本研究在前人关于不同类型黏土矿物与摩擦强度关系研究的基础上,以黏土矿物组分质量百分比为权重,明确不同黏土矿物组合下的摩擦强度特征。同时,依据标准黏土矿物样品配

比,开展摩擦强度测定实验,进一步标定评价结果,以增强评价结果在本研究区的适用性,最终实现断层摩擦强度的非均质性表征。

本研究中的母岩地层黏土矿物分析数据主要来自雷61-6井的X射线衍射(XRD)测试结果,深度范围介于1 341.1~1 391.8 m(表2)。测试结果显示母岩地层黏土矿物主要组分为蒙脱石、伊利石、高岭石和绿泥石(图6)。进一步分析得到各黏土矿物组分的平均占比:伊利石约为29.4%,蒙脱石约为53.6%,高岭石约为8.7%,绿泥石约为8.3%。

基于研究区内黏土矿物测试结果,结合文献调研获得的单矿物含量与摩擦强度的关系可知(图7),高纯度的高岭石具有相对较高的摩擦系数,而绿泥石的

表2 辽河盆地雷61-6井X射线衍射(XRD)黏土矿物分析测试数据

Table 2 X-ray diffraction (XRD)-derived clay mineral compositions of samples from well Lei 61-6 in the Liaohe Basin

样品编号	深度/m	黏土矿物组分占比/%				伊/蒙混层比/%
		伊/蒙混层	伊利石	高岭石	绿泥石	
1	1 341.1	42	29	15	14	73
2	1 346.0	48	23	15	14	79
3	1 347.8	57	23	10	10	71
4	1 348.7	58	22	10	10	71
5	1 349.6	62	23	8	7	76
6	1 354.4	40	33	14	13	56
7	1 356.0	75	15	5	5	86
8	1 357.0	71	16	6	7	86
9	1 358.6	65	21	7	7	88
10	1 368.0	71	13	8	8	90
11	1 371.0	82	7	6	5	96
12	1 372.7	72	18	5	5	95
13	1 381.9	77	10	7	6	94
14	1 384.9	80	9	6	5	96
15	1 391.8	61	23	8	8	68

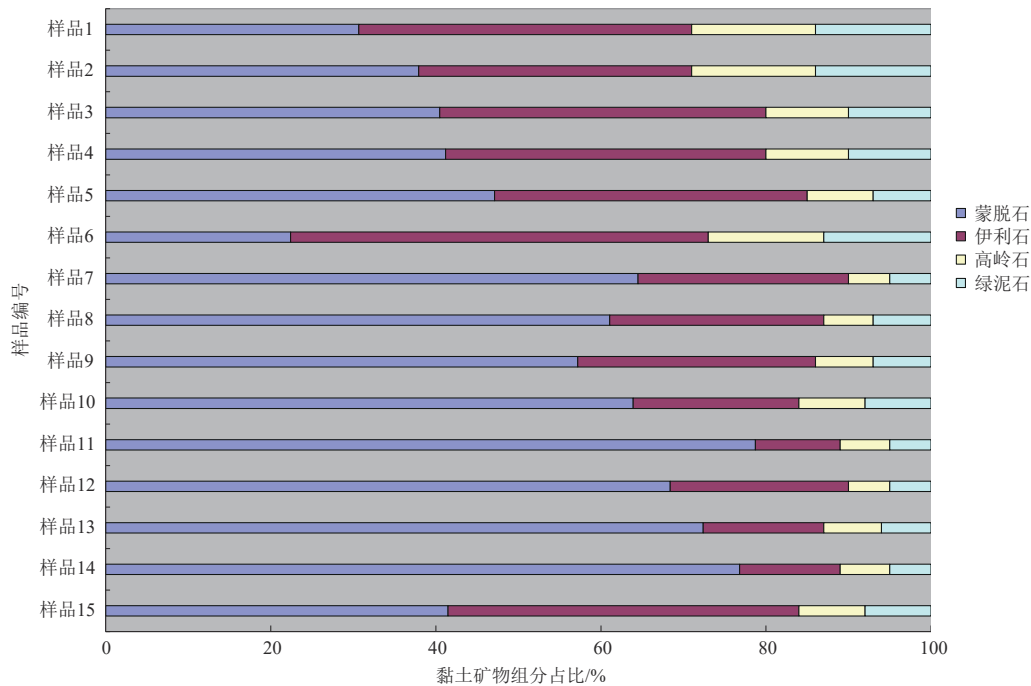


图6 辽河盆地雷61-6井泥岩矿物X射线衍射(XRD)分析测试结果

Fig. 6 XRD-derived clay mineral compositions of samples from well Lei 61-6, Liaohe Basin

摩擦系数相对较小。同时也可从图中看出,随着黏土矿物总含量的增加,摩擦系数呈现出降低的趋势。综合上述测试结果,本次研究以10%矿物含量为间隔,得到黏土矿物含量与摩擦系数的关系曲线(图7),拟合关系见公式(13)所示:

$$\mu = -0.2741 \arctan(0.02851SGR - 0.7540) + 0.6597 \quad (13)$$

为进一步验证上述结果在本研究区的适用性,本研究依据储气层位黏土矿物含量的测试结果,依托东北石油大学断裂控藏实验室自主研发的“高压-低速环形剪切实验装置”(以下简称:环剪仪器),开展了摩

擦系数测定实验。环剪仪器装置主要由5部分组成:环剪主机、伺服控制系统、液压加载系统、压力传感器和电子控制系统(图8)。其中,环剪主机是环剪仪器主要组成部分,伺服控制系统和液压加载系统负责对样品进行旋转以及施加有效正应力,压力传感器和电子控制系统负责数据采集及结果分析。

实验中,首先将样品置于环形夹持器中,在轴向上施加应力进一步压实样品,通过控制底部的旋转轴转动,模拟断层带的形成过程。结合压力传感器的数据记录,完成实验样品的摩擦系数测定^[62]。

在本次实验中,依据黏土矿物的比例,采用高纯度(纯净矿物含量>90%)矿物样品粉末,通过配比4种黏土矿物和石英含量的比例,测定不同泥质含量下的摩擦系数。本次共设置了3组测试实验,泥质含量比例分别设置为40%,60%和80%。研究表明^[63-65],断层面所受到的有效正应力和断层泥含量是影响断层摩擦系数的主要外因。依据上述断层面有效正应力的计算公式[公式(3)]、应力场评价结果和断层几何要素信息表,计算出F1—F6断面有效正应力范围在8.0~12.2 MPa,平均有效正应力为10.0 MPa。因此,此次实验过程中施加的轴向正应力为10.0 MPa。实验开始前,设置每次实验的混合样品粉末总量为100.0 g,并均匀饱和水,剪切速率设置为0.01 mm/s并保持不变,旋转角度设置为90°,平均旋转位移为90 mm,具体实验方案如表3所示。

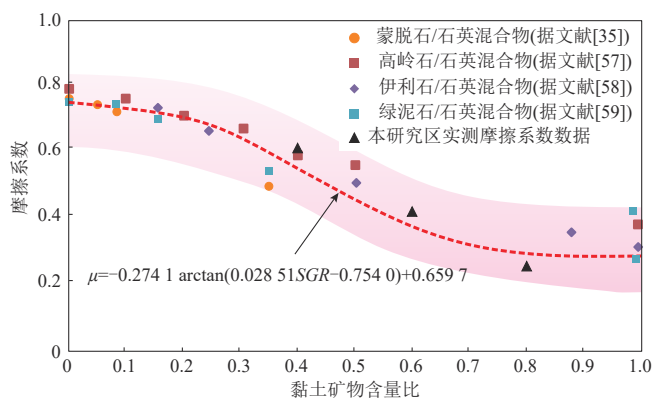


图7 不同类型黏土矿物含量与摩擦系数关系散点图

Fig. 7 Scatter plot showing the relationships of the contents of various clay minerals with the frictional coefficient

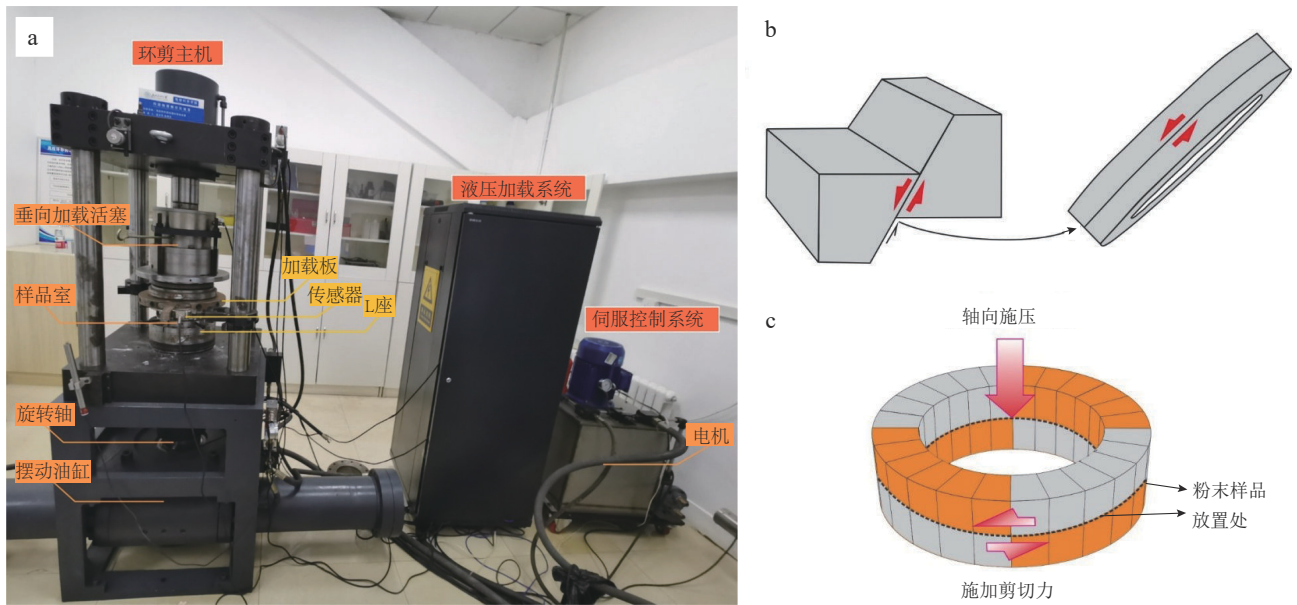


图8 高压-低速环形剪切实验设备(a)和实验模型图(b,c)
Fig. 8 Setup (a) and models (b,c) for high-pressure, low-speed ring shear experiments

表3 环形剪切物理模拟实验样品配比
Table 3 Material ratios of samples for ring shear physical simulation experiments

实验序号	样品质量/g	黏土矿物组分含量/g				石英含量/g	泥质含量/%	有效正应力/MPa	旋转角度/(°)
		蒙脱石	伊利石	高岭石	绿泥石				
1	100.0	21.4	11.8	3.5	3.3	60.0	40.0	10.0	90
2	100.0	32.2	17.6	5.2	5.0	40.0	60.0	10.0	90
3	100.0	42.9	23.5	7.0	6.6	20.0	80.0	10.0	90

实验过程中,逐步记录剪切应力、旋转位移、实验时间及摩擦系数等数据。当记录的摩擦系数值趋于稳定时,所得结果即为稳态下的断层摩擦系数。通过数据结果统计,分别得出了每组实验摩擦系数测定结果(图9)。3组实验测得的静态摩擦系数分别为0.61、0.42和0.26,对应的泥质含量分别为40%,60%和80%。将上述实验结果投点到图7可知,实际测定的

摩擦系数值基本符合拟合的摩擦系数与泥质含量关系曲线趋势,误差平均值在±0.06。这一结果进一步验证了摩擦系数与泥质含量拟合关系在本研究区的适用性。

4 储气库断层稳定性承压能力

4.1 雷61储气库边界断层稳定性评价结果

结合上述应力场数据,构建断层稳定性二维评价图版(图10)。以F1断层为例,在静水压力条件下,F1断层在1 200 m深度处的最优向附加流体压力为4.8 MPa。然而,当摩擦系数为0.5时,F1断层的最优向附加流体压力降至3.7 MPa。这表明摩擦系数的变化对活化压力计算结果具有直接影响。

关于断层面泥质含量的定量表征,目前广泛采用SGR算法^[66-67],计算方法见公式(11)。通过计算F1断层SGR可知,在Es³储层范围内,SGR值范围在28%~80%。应用摩擦系数与SGR的拟合公式,可定量得出F1断层面任意位置的摩擦系数值,结果显示摩擦系数

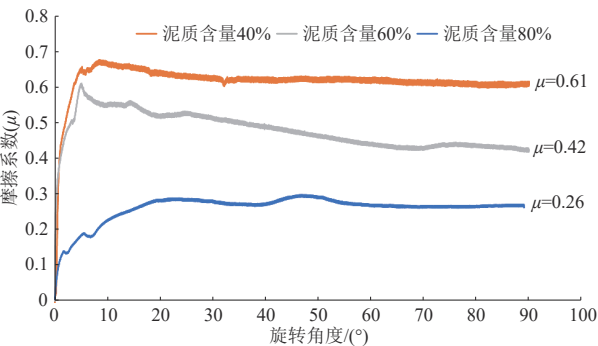


图9 断层泥含量与摩擦系数实验测试结果关系(已将该实验结果投点至图7)

Fig. 9 Experimental results of frictional coefficients under varying fault gouge contents (projected onto the scatter plot in Fig. 7)

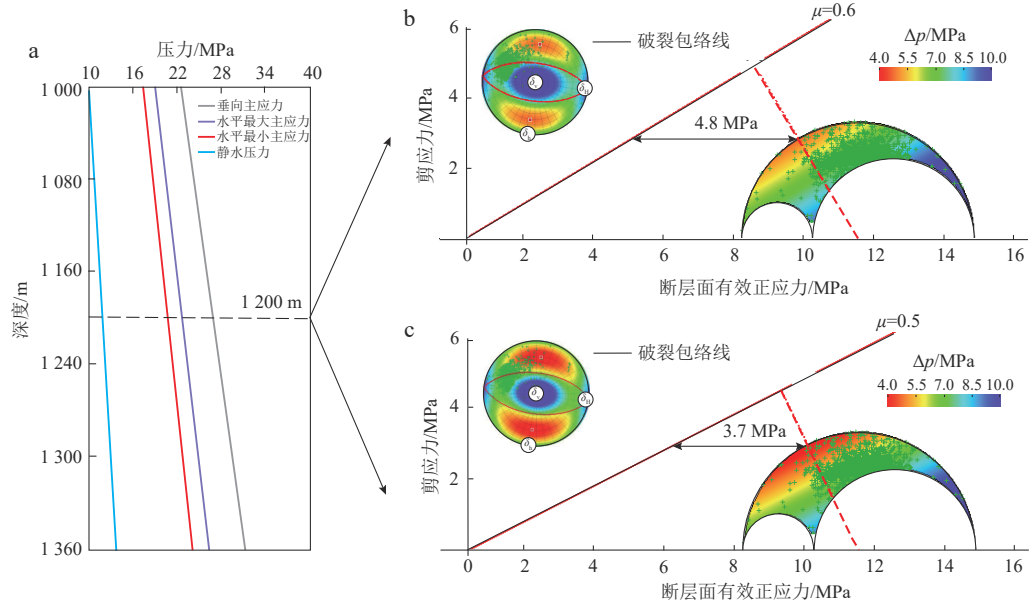


图10 辽河盆地雷61区块F1断层在不同摩擦系数下的断层稳定性莫尔圆及赤平投影图

Fig. 10 Mohr's circle and stereographic projection for fault stability under varying frictional coefficients for fault F1

a. 地应力与深度线性关系; b. 摩擦系数为0.6时断层稳定性莫尔圆及赤平投影图; c. 摩擦系数为0.5时断层稳定性莫尔圆及赤平投影图
(δ_v : 垂向有效主应力; δ_h : 最小水平有效主应力; δ_H : 最大水平有效主应力; μ : 断层摩擦系数; Δp : 附加流体压力。)

范围在0.4~0.8(图11)。

$$SGR = \frac{\sum(V_{sh}\Delta Z)}{D} \times 100\% \quad (14)$$

式中: ΔZ 为地层厚度, m; V_{sh} 为地层的泥质含量, %; D 为断距, m。

结合断面摩擦系数计算结果,应用上述计算公式[公式(2)],可定量得出F1断层各位置的活化压力大小(图12)。将上述结果与摩擦系数为0.6时的计算结果进行对比,可以发现,在考虑断面摩擦系数非均质性的情况下,F1断层薄弱点位置变化不大,但最小活化压力差值可达3.03 MPa。

4.2 储气库断层极限承压能力厘定

根据上述计算方法,分别计算断层F1—F6的活化

压力。结果显示,在研究区内,当考虑断面摩擦强度的非均质性时,计算得到的活化压力结果普遍低于摩擦系数固定为0.6时的结果(图13)。

统计雷61储气库储层段各断层的活化压力数据,得到以下数据图版(图14)。由上图及表可知,F4断层稳定性最差,最小活化压力为16.68 MPa。然而,当摩擦系数(μ)固定为0.6时,各断层的活化压力值整体显著高于上述结果,数据点显示各断层的最小活化压力值为20.04 MPa,最小的活化压力差达到3.36 MPa。

进一步将数据点拆解分析,可以得出由这两种评价方法计算的各条断层活化压力最小值(图15)。当考虑摩擦系数的非均质性时,F1断层的最小活化压力为18.91 MPa,F2断层为18.99 MPa,F3断层为19.87 MPa,F4断层为16.68 MPa,F5断层为17.09 MPa,F6

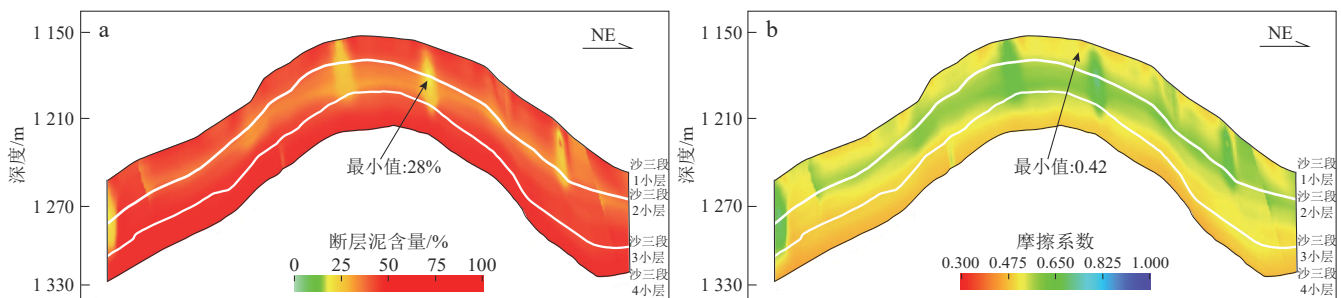


图11 辽河盆地雷61区块F1断层面泥质含量(a)与摩擦系数分布特征(b)

Fig. 11 Distributions of shale content (a) and frictional coefficient (b) on the F1 fault plane

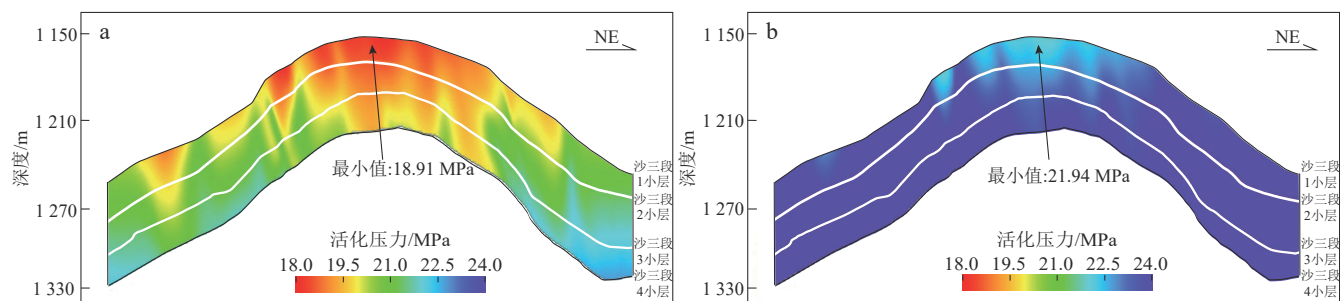


图12 考虑摩擦系数非均质性(a)与摩擦系数为0.6(b)的辽河盆地雷61区块F1断层活化压力评价结果

Fig. 12 Assessment results of the activation pressure of fault F1 under a heterogeneous frictional coefficient (a) and a fixed frictional coefficient of 0.6 (b)

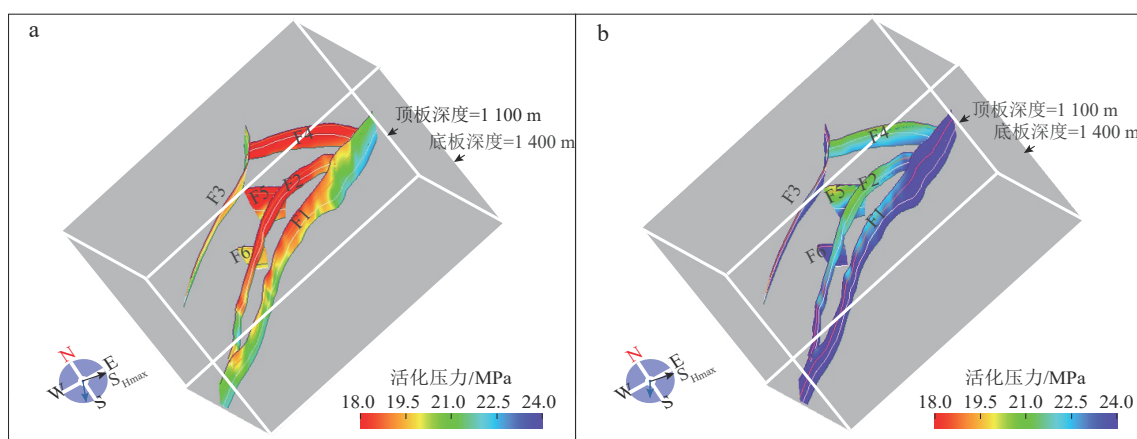


图13 考虑摩擦系数非均质性(a)与摩擦系数为0.6(b)的辽河盆地雷61储气库各断层(F1—F6)活化压力三维评价结果

Fig. 13 Three-dimensional assessment results of the activation pressures of various faults in the Lei 61 UGS facility under heterogeneous frictional coefficients (a) and a fixed frictional coefficient of 0.6 (b)

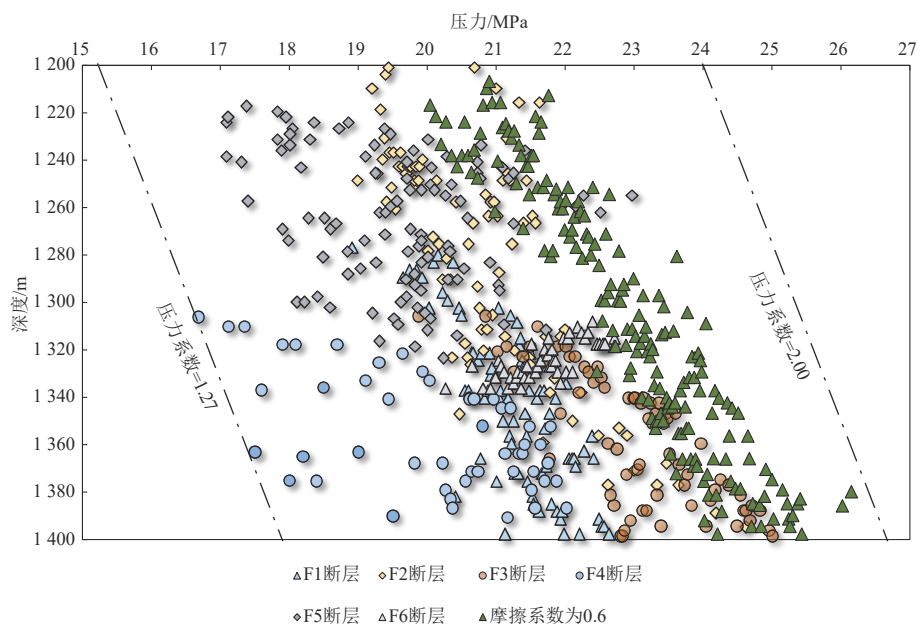


图14 辽河盆地雷61储气库各断层活化压力数据统计及运行压力上限厘定评价图

Fig. 14 Chart board showing the activation pressure statistics of various faults and the assessment result of the maximum operating pressure for the Lei 61 UGS facility, Liaohe Basin

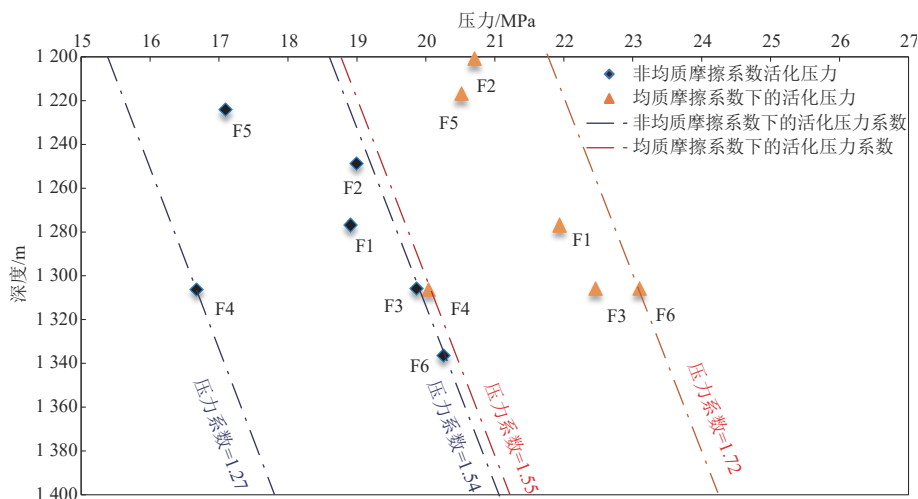


图15 辽河盆地雷61储气库各断层(F1—F6)最小活化压力值及地层压力系数变化范围厘定

Fig. 15 Determination of the minimum activation pressures of various faults and the variation ranges of formation pressure coefficients in the Lei 61 UGS facility, Liaoh Basin

断层为 20.26 MPa, 储气库安全运行最大压力系数为 1.27; 当摩擦系数为 0.6 定值时, F1 断层的最小活化压力为 21.94 MPa, F2 断层为 20.71 MPa, F3 断层为 22.46 MPa, F4 断层为 20.04 MPa, F5 断层为 20.51 MPa, F6 断层为 23.1 MPa, 储气库安全运行最大压力系数为 1.55。对比结果表明, 传统的断层稳定性评价方法高估了断层实际能够承受的流体压力, 而改进的评价方法能够更准确地识别断层薄弱点并计算断层能够承受的最小压力, 从而更安全、可靠地指导现场开发方案的制定。综上所述, 建议雷 61 储气库的最大运行压力不超过 16.68 MPa, 压力系数不超过 1.27, 以避免增加 F4 断层的活化风险。

5 结论

1) 本文基于黏土断层泥是摩擦强度非均质性的核心控制因素, 通过理论计算与摩擦强度实验标定相结合的方式, 建立了断层摩擦强度非均质性表征方法, 并对传统断层稳定性评价方法进行了改进。研究表明, 断层泥含量与摩擦强度整体显示出负相关关系。

2) 辽河油田雷 61 区块断层稳定性研究结果表明: 采用传统断层稳定性评价方法时, 在当前地层压力条件下, 断层整体较为稳定, F4 断层为高风险断层, 其最小活化压力为 20.04 MPa (对应的压力系数为 1.55); 采用改进后的断层稳定性评价方法时, 虽然 F4 断层仍为高风险断层, 但其最小活化压力降至 16.68 MPa (对应的压力系数为 1.27), 较传统方法降低 3.36 MPa。这一对比结果表明, 传统的评价方法会高估断层稳定

性, 可能对储气库的开发带来潜在风险。改进后的方法能够更准确地评估断层稳定性, 为储气库安全运行提供保障。

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