

# 基于图论聚类和最小临近算法的岩性识别方法 ——以四川盆地西部雷口坡组碳酸盐岩储层为例

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**摘要:** 碳酸盐岩具有非均质性强、岩性变化快和岩石类型复杂的特征,岩性精细识别难度大,严重制约了储层参数的计算及后续油气开发。以四川盆地西部雷口坡组碳酸盐岩储层为例,结合岩心和薄片等分析测试资料将储层发育的岩性分为8类:藻粘结白云岩、粉晶白云岩、泥晶白云岩、灰质白云岩、白云质灰岩、灰岩、膏质白云岩和石膏,明确了不同岩性的测井响应特征。采用机器学习思想,将已知岩性定名样本作为训练数据,利用图论聚类分析方法建立岩性识别训练模型,在此基础上结合最小临近算法对未取心井岩性进行预测,实现了不同岩性的精细识别。区块应用结果表明:该方法岩性识别整体符合率高达91.3%,有效提高了岩性识别精度。

**关键词:** 测井响应; 机器学习; 图论聚类; 最小临近算法; 盲井预测; 岩性识别; 碳酸盐岩; 四川盆地西部

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## A lithology recognition method based on multi-resolution graph-based clustering and K-Nearest Neighbor: A case study from the Leikoupo Formation carbonate reservoirs in western Sichuan Basin

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**Abstract:** Carbonate rocks have the characteristics of strong heterogeneity, changing lithology and various rock types, which make it difficult to recognize their fine lithologic features and seriously restrict the calculation of reservoir parameters as well as subsequent oil/gas development. The carbonate reservoirs in the Leikoupo Formation in western Sichuan Basin were studied to deal with the problem. Core and thin slice observation and other analysis results revealed eight distinctive lithologic facies in the reservoirs: the algal bonded dolomite, crystal powder dolomite, dolomitic limestone, calcite dolomite, dolomitic limestone, limestone, gypsum dolomite and gypsum. Their log responses were also identified. In addition, machine learning was combined with multi-resolution graph-based clustering to establish a lithology identification training model by using the known and named lithologic samples as training data. Subsequently, the lithology of reservoirs in other wells was predicted with the K-Nearest Neighbor, thus realizing a fine identification of different lithologic facies. Field application of the method shows a 91.3% of overall coincidence rate of lithology recognition, indicating an improved accuracy in lithology identification.

**Key words:** log response, machine learning, graphic clustering, K-Nearest Neighbor, unknown well prediction, lithology identification, carbonate, western Sichuan Basin

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雷口坡组是四川盆地重要的勘探层系之一,具有广阔的勘探前景<sup>[1-6]</sup>。由于川西海相碳酸盐岩地层埋藏深度大,岩性变化快,岩性的准确识别是碳酸盐岩储层评价中的一个关键难题。岩性识别对于储层评价及流体识别至关重要,目前测井岩性识别方法主要有交会图法<sup>[7-9]</sup>、数据挖掘识别法(主成分分析、Fisher判别、神经网络及支持向量机)<sup>[10-13]</sup>和测井新技术识别法(成像测井及元素测井)等<sup>[14-18]</sup>。其中交会图方法应用最为广泛,但该类方法反映的岩性信息有限,识别精度有待进一步提高。数据挖掘方法相对交会图法识别精度高,但其适用性很大程度上取决于样本的代表性。测井新技术识别方法能够大幅度提高测井岩性识别的解释精度,但该类方法由于成本较高难以普及。

图论聚类(MRGC)是一种新型的机器学习方法,该方法基于最小临近算法(K-Nearest Neighbor, KNN)和图数据表示的多维点阵图形识别,由于KNN较其他方法更适合类域的交叉或重叠较多的样本集<sup>[19-23]</sup>,因此本文首先针对川西雷口坡组碳酸盐岩储层岩性常规测井识别难度大的问题引入有监督MRGC机制,对已知定名岩性进行聚类生成训练模型,然后结合最小临近算法进行外推,对其他未取心井岩性进行全井段预测,从而实现碳酸盐岩岩性精确识别。

## 1 岩性分类

基于4类选样原则:①剔除井眼条件或钻井液质量差的样本;②尽量选择岩心归位好,岩性相对稳定,井眼相对平滑段的样本点;③尽量避免选择薄层和层界面处的样本;④部分岩心破碎结合丢失的样本点需重新归位。依据岩性成分结构特征,薄片和岩心鉴定等资料,将雷口坡组碳酸盐岩岩性归为藻粘结白云岩、粉晶白云岩、泥晶白云岩、灰质白云岩、白云质灰岩、灰岩、膏质白云岩和石膏共8大类。

## 2 常规测井响应特征

岩性对物性有明显的控制作用,白云质含量的多少(膏质白云岩除外)基本决定了储层质量的好与差。其中粉晶白云岩和藻粘结白云岩物性最好,该类岩性孔隙度大部分大于5%,渗透率大于 $0.1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,且最容易发育溶蚀孔和裂缝。泥晶白云岩和灰质白云岩孔隙度小于5%,几乎不发育溶蚀孔,部分储层发育裂缝;白云质灰岩、灰岩、膏质白云岩和石膏物性最差,不发育溶蚀孔,有少量储层发育裂缝,孔隙度大部分小于2%,渗透率小于 $0.1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ (图1a)。

绝大部分的藻粘结白云岩、大部分泥晶白云岩和部分粉晶白云岩、灰质白云岩深侧向电阻率(RD)值小于 $2000 \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ ,中子孔隙度(CNL)值介于6%~14%;大部分粉晶白云岩和部分灰质白云岩、少量的泥晶白云岩和藻粘结白云岩深侧向电阻率(RD)值介于 $7000 \sim 20000 \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ ,中子孔隙度(CNL)值介于5%~11%;白云质灰岩、灰岩、膏质白云岩和石膏深侧向电阻率(RD)值大于 $7000 \Omega \cdot \text{m}$ ,中子孔隙度(CNL)值小于6%(图1b)。绝大部分藻粘结白云岩和粉晶白云岩伽马(GR)值介于35~70 API,声波时差值(AC)大于 $49 \mu\text{s}/\text{ft}$ ;大部分泥晶白云岩和部分藻粘结白云岩伽马(GR)值大于70 API,声波时差(AC)值小于 $50 \mu\text{s}/\text{ft}$ ;白云质灰岩、石膏和部分膏质白云岩伽马(GR)值小于35 API,声波时差(AC)值大于 $50 \mu\text{s}/\text{ft}$ (图1c)。

## 3 岩性识别方法建立

MRGC方法是一种新型的机器学习方法,该方法采用向量空间模型,将优选的模型曲线和预测曲线转

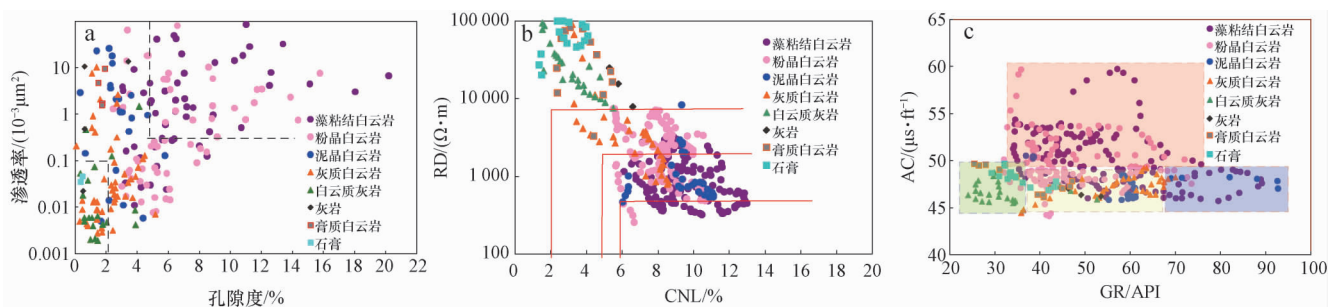


图1 川西雷口坡组8类岩性常规测井响应特征

Fig. 1 Response characteristics of eight lithologic facies in the Leikoupo Formation of western Sichuan Basin during conventional logging

a. 孔隙度-渗透率交会图; b. CNL-RD交会图; c. GR-AC交会图

化为由若干个特征组成空间形式( $t_1, t_2, \dots, t_k$ ),再将各个特征样本在曲线数据上赋予的数值填充到向量空间中。最终一个样本数据 $d_j$ 的数学表示形式为: $w_j (w_{1j}, w_{2j}, \dots, w_{kj}, \dots, w_{|T|j})$ 其中 $w_{kj}$ 表示特征 $t_k$ 在样本数据 $d_j$ 上的值, $|T|$ 表示特征向量的维数<sup>[16]</sup>。

设有2个特征向量 $X = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{|T|})$ 和 $Y = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_{|T|})$ ,则2个样本数据之间的相似度采用欧几里德距离来表示,如公式(1)所示:

$$\text{sim}(X, Y) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{|T|} x_i y_i}{\sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{|T|} x_i^2} \cdot \sqrt{\sum_{i=1}^{|T|} y_i^2}} \quad (1)$$

利用高斯函数将公式(1)中计算的距离转换为权重,根据距离的远近对预测结果进行贡献值补偿,再通过每个最近邻乘以相应权重,然后将所得到的结果累加,并除以所有权重值的和,如公式(2)所示:

$$P = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k S_i \cdot w_i / \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^k w_j}}{\sum_{i=1}^k w_i} \quad (2)$$

式中: $P$ 为最终的预测结果; $S_i$ 为 $k$ 个最近邻中的第 $i$ 个; $w_i$ 为 $S_i$ 对应的权重值。

最小临近算法(KNN)是理论上比较成熟的方法,该方法思路是如果1个样本在特征空间中的 $k$ 个最相似(即特征空间中最邻近)的样本中的大多数属于某一个类别,则该样本也属于这个类别。计算这个点与其它所有点之间的距离,取出与该点最近的 $k$ 个点,然后统计这 $k$ 个点里面所属比例最大的,则这点属于该分类。通过KNN算法,可以建立识别岩性聚类图版和测井曲线的联系。

本文引入机器学习的思想,先利用已知准确岩性定名的样本点进行监督,输入测井曲线作为训练数据,利用MRGC对样本数据进行聚类分析生成训练模型,得到不同岩性的聚类图版。为了实现未取心井全井段岩性识别,还需引入KNN算法对按照聚类图版的原则进行岩性预测。图2给出了岩性识别的技术流程。

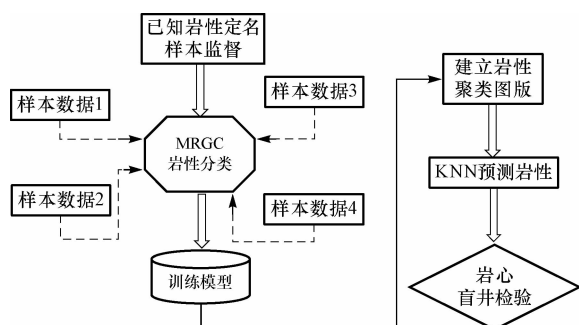


图2 岩性识别技术流程

Fig. 2 Flow chart of lithology identification

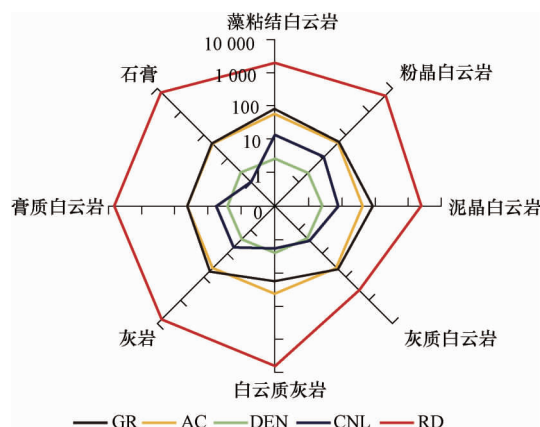


图3 川西雷口坡组8类岩性常规测井值分布范围

Fig. 3 Distribution ranges of conventional log values of eight lithologic facies in the Leikoupo Formation, western Sichuan Basin

图3给出了不同岩性常规测井值分布,可以看出不同岩性的测井响应具有一定的差异,这为岩性识别提供了可靠的依据。因此优选了GR、DEN、CNL和RD 4条岩性敏感曲线作为训练数据,利用MRGC方法建立训练模型如图4所示,图5为训练模型得到的岩性识别图版。

基于同刻度分析(将岩性转换为相应的代码符号),利用KNN算法对识别图版进行学习。分别对川西雷口坡组彭州1井、羊深1井、鸭深1井、彭州103井和彭州115井5口井260个样本点进行了单井验证,整体符合率91.3%(表1)证明了该方法的可行性。对于岩性相对稳定,无明显扩径层段,测井识别岩性与薄片定名一致,如图6倒数第三道为藻粘白云岩(5785~5789 m)和粉晶白云岩(5793~5798 m)典型镜下照片,倒数第二道(EFAC)为测井识别岩性代号,最后一道(DM)为薄片定名岩性代号,从识别效果来看,整体一致性较好。但在薄片定名样本点少,井况条件差的情况下识别效果较差,如彭州115井6328.4 m样本点测井识别为灰质白云岩(DM=4),薄片定名为藻粘白云岩(图7)。整体来看,白云岩类(藻粘白云岩、粉晶白云岩、泥晶白云岩和灰质白云岩)的识别符合率较灰岩类(白云质灰岩和灰岩)较高(表1)。

## 4 结论

1) 岩性与物性、电性和含气性之间关系密切,岩性的准确识别是储层参数评价及流体识别的基础。

2) 白云岩中的藻粘白云岩和粉晶白云岩物性相对较好,灰岩的物性相对较差,石膏为非储层,中子、密度、电阻率和伽马对不同岩性具有一定的敏感性。

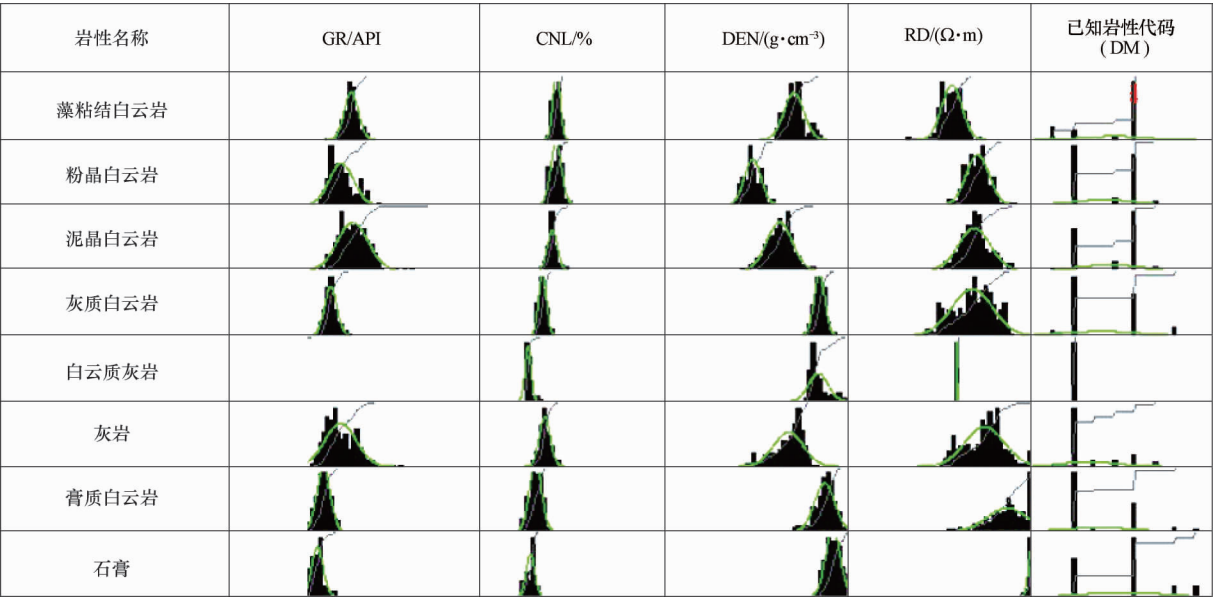


图 4 川西雷口坡组 8 类岩性 MRGC 训练模型

Fig. 4 MRGC training model for eight lithologic facies of the Leikoupo Formation in western Sichuan Basin

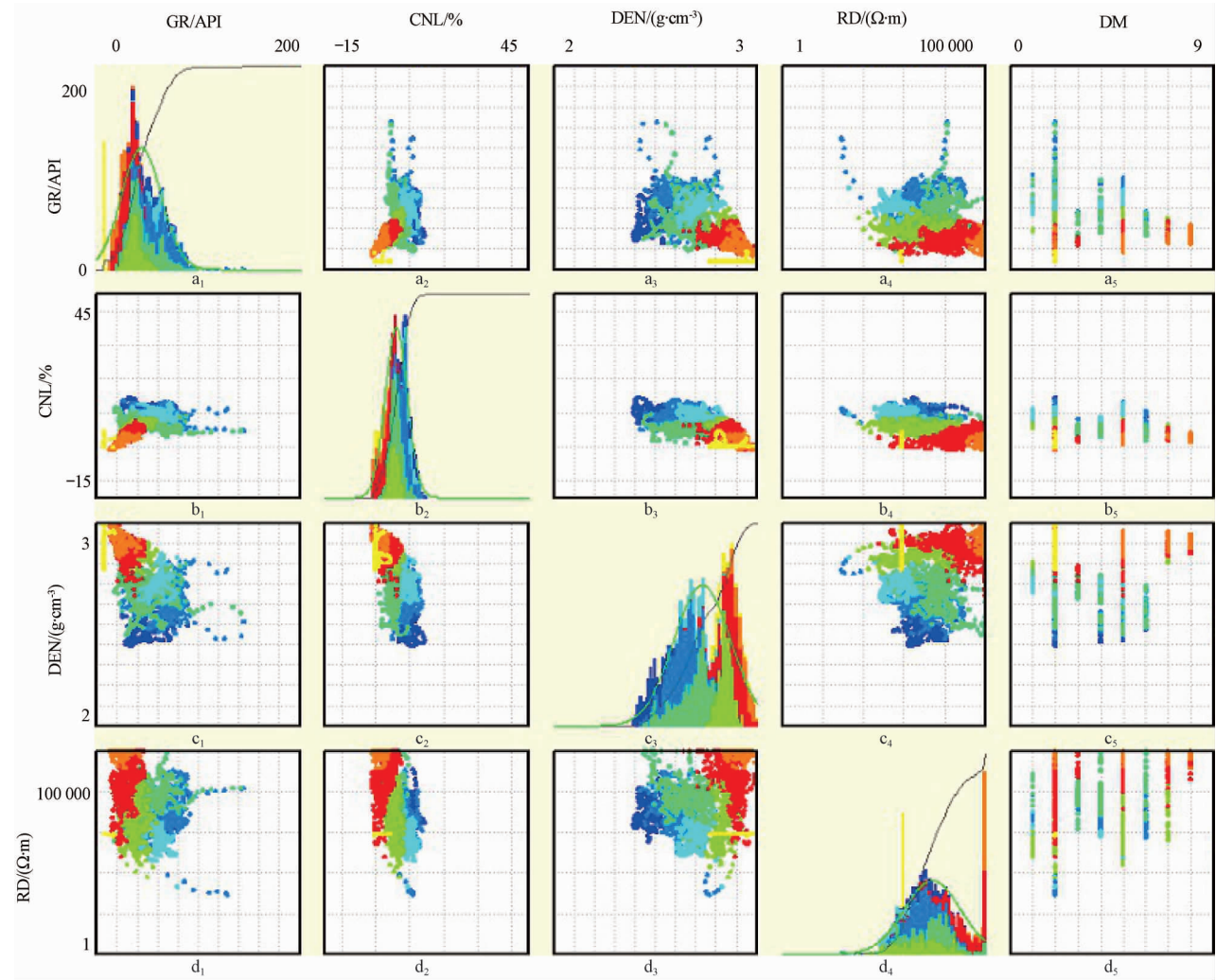


图 5 川西雷口坡组 8 类岩性聚类图版

Fig. 5 Clustering chart of eight lithologic facies in the Leikoupo Formation in western Sichuan Basin



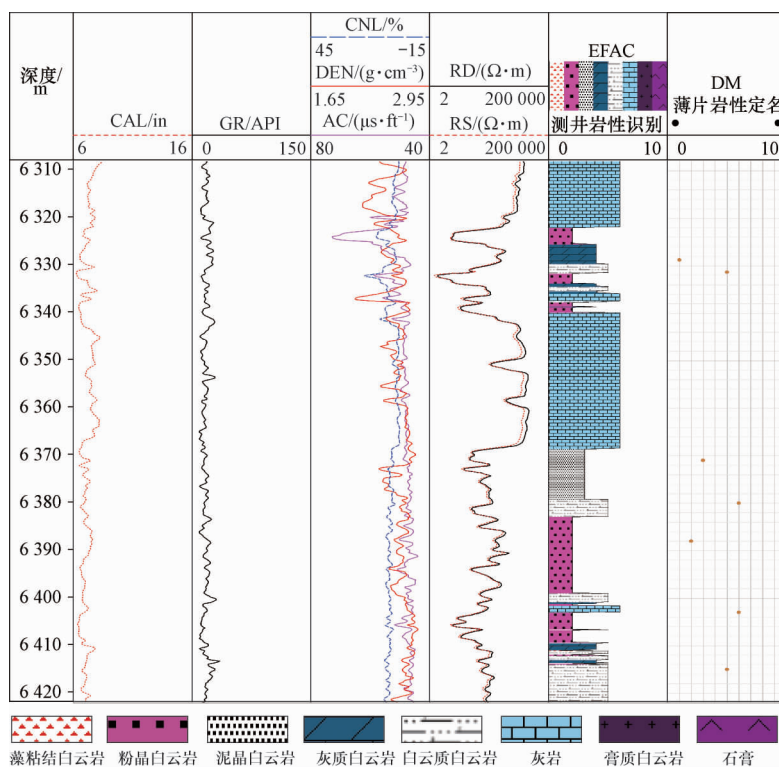


图 6 川西雷口坡组鸭深 1 井(5 770 ~ 5 800 m) 测井岩性识别与薄片定名对比

Fig. 6 Comparison of logging lithology identification and thin slice naming in Well Yashen 1 (5 770 – 5 800 m) in the Leikoupo Formation, western Sichuan Basin

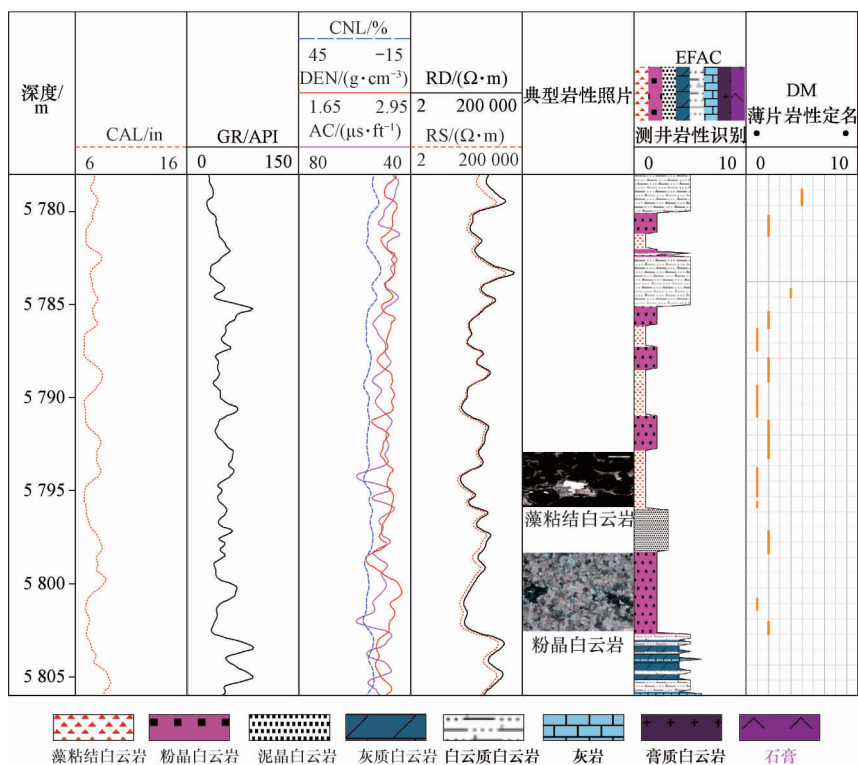


图 7 川西雷口坡组彭州 115 井(6 310 ~ 6 420 m) 测井岩性识别与薄片定名对比

Fig. 7 Comparison of logging lithology identification and thin slice naming in Well Pengzhou 115 (6 310 – 6 420 m) in the Leikoupo Formation, western Sichuan Basin

表1 测井岩性识别与薄片定名符合率(部分数据)

Table 1 Coincidence rate between logging lithology identification and slice naming( part of data)

井名	顶深/m	测井岩性	薄片定名	是否符合
彭州1井	5 820.65	粉晶白云岩	粉晶白云岩	是
彭州1井	5 822.77	灰质白云岩	灰质白云岩	是
彭州1井	5 824.50	灰质白云岩	白云质灰岩	否
彭州103井	5 941.00	灰岩	灰岩	是
彭州103井	5 949.00	灰岩	灰岩	是
彭州103井	6 023.56	泥晶白云岩	灰质白云岩	否
彭州103井	6 043.65	粉晶白云岩	粉晶白云岩	是
彭州115井	6 331.36	白云质灰岩	白云质灰岩	是
彭州115井	6 371.00	泥晶白云岩	泥晶白云岩	是
彭州115井	6 380.00	灰岩	白云质灰岩	否
羊深1井	6 202.80	藻粘结白云岩	藻粘结白云岩	是
羊深1井	6 202.90	藻粘结白云岩	藻粘结白云岩	是
鸭深1井	5 771.50	粉晶白云岩	粉晶白云岩	是
鸭深1井	5 771.60	粉晶白云岩	粉晶白云岩	是
白云岩类符合率		94.6%	总体符合率	91.3%
灰岩类符合率		87.2%		

3) 5口井的测井岩性识别与薄片定名对比效果表明,MRGC聚类分析结合KNN方法在碳酸盐岩复杂岩性识别中具有一定的可行性。

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