

塔里木盆地卡4区块AVO研究

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摘要 塔里木盆地江汉探区卡塔克4区块位于塔里木盆地中部,有效面积为2 330 km².在古城墟鼻状隆起构造背景上.该区块奥陶系鹰山组有气层显示(经古隆1井证实),为了弄清奥陶系内幕鹰山组储层分布,寻找有利区块,围绕卡4区块古城墟鼻隆的下步勘探部署开展了AVO处理.卡4区块奥陶系地层埋藏深(达6 000多米),目的层地震资料品质较差,唯一达到目的层的古隆1井属低产气井(日产气10 067 m³),低孔低渗的储层给叠前反演带来了很大困难.本文从AVO技术入手,通过不断深入的研究探讨,展开了储层预测技术攻关研究,为该区储层预测和含油气判别提供了有力依据.

关键词 [卡4区块](#), [AVO](#), [叠前反演](#)

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AVO research in Ka-4 region of Tarim basin

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Abstract The Ka-4 region lies in the middle of Tarim basin. It covers about 2330 sq.km. Low gas has been validated in Yingshan group of Ordovician by the Gulong1 well. In order to make clear the distribution of the gas reservoir and found other available gas reservoir, avo reserch is done over this region. The pre-stack information is more abundant than the post-stack seismic data. The Ordovician stratum is buried very deep up to 6000 meters below the ground. The signal versus noise of the seismic data is very low in the Ordovician stratum. Well interpretation has shown low porosity and saturation in Ordovician stratum. These factors above make it certain difficult for the pre-stack inversion. The paper analyse the problem and do the research of avo. The result of research offer certain reverence for forecasting the reservoir of Ka-4 region.

Key words [Ka4-region](#) [avo](#) [pre-stack inversion](#)

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