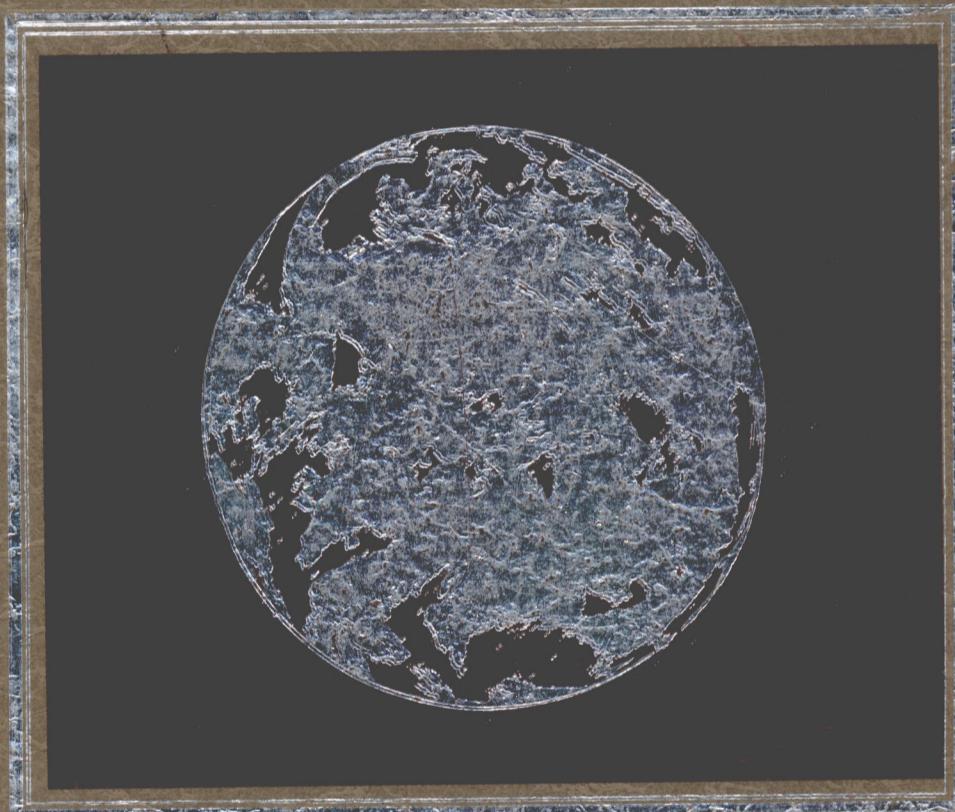


中国典型石油测井解释图集

阎敦实 主编



TYPICAL PETROLEUM WELL LOG
INTERPRETATION ATLAS OF CHINA
PETROLEUM INDUSTRY PRESS
石油工业出版社

中国典型石油测井解释图集

中国典型石油测井解释图集

阎敦实 主编

石油工业出版社

(京)新登字 082 号

中国典型石油测井解释图集

阎敦实 主编

*

石油工业出版社出版发行

(北京安定门外安华里二区一号楼)

石油工业出版社印刷厂排版印刷

*

787×1092 毫米 8 开本 42 印张 印 1—1200

1993 年 10 月北京第 1 版 1993 年 10 月北京第 1 次印刷

ISBN 7-5021-0860-2 / TE · 805

中国典型石油测井解释图集

编委会成员名单

主编 阎敦实

副主编 胡朝元 谭廷栋 陆大卫

委员(按姓氏笔划)

牛超群	文华川	孔秀兰	司徒丽丽	安作相	江国法
李锦姝	李希文	张志松	汪仕杰	陈开化	林祖彬
胡玉林	姜文达	姜恩承	胡 杰	唐开宁	常 熹
曹嘉猷	曾文冲	谢知义	褚人杰	衡 志	

编辑部成员名单

主任 姜恩承

副主任 江国法 李锦姝 司徒丽丽

成员 赵江青 任建华 张志松 胡 杰

鲜于德清 徐晓伟 陈士铎

责任编辑 司徒丽丽 鲜于德清 徐晓伟

封面设计 张畅萍

版式设计 高丽娜

序 言

由于中国地处欧亚大陆东部，这一地区的大地构造发展演化史和沉积演化史极为复杂，导致中国含油气盆地中油气藏类型，油气储层也丰富多样，复杂多样。

地球物理测井队伍是我国石油工业界的高科技生力军之一。在极其困难的石油地质条件下，广大测井战线的专家和工人，为发现油气，建立储量，有效地开发油气田付出了艰辛的劳动，创下了光辉的业绩。

我国地球物理测井界，一方面，自力更生、大力发展各类生产急需的下井探测仪器和地面记录系统；另一方面，积极学习和引进国外先进的测井装备和技术，解决了大量疑难问题，积累了丰富的经验，在许多方面已赶上国外的先进水平。同时，我国测井界也面临着许多新的难题和挑战。

为便于在我国不同石油地质条件下工作的测井专家、勘探开发地质家、石油工程师和油藏工程师们交流经验，互相学习，提高水平，中国石油天然气总公司组织了一批有经验的测井专家，收集、整理、总结了我国不同类型盆地，不同类型油气藏，不同类型储层条件下，利用测井信息和综合其他信息，正确识别井下油气层，确定油气储量计算参数，以及在注水开发条件下确定剩余油饱和度等方面的方法和经验。对近十多年来国内发展、研制和国外引进的新测井装备及解释软件，在实际应用中有代表性效果的实例，也进行了收集和总结。

当前，我国石油工业中，正在大力发展和推行含油气盆地和油气藏的石油地质三维描述，特别是对已开发油气田中油气藏储层地质及开发动态的三维描述，测井专家们，即将结束“孤军作战，一孔之见”的历史，和勘探地质家、开发地质家、油藏工程师、地球物理学家们一起，共同进入一个多专业、多学科协同工作，在三维空间更准确更精细更有效地发现油气田，认识油气田，开发好油气田的新时代。这一新的变化，将会进一步提高测井技术在油气勘探开发全过程中的重要性，提高测井信息利用的广泛性，推动测井技术的进步。特别是在检测储层不均质、剩余油饱和度、复杂储层、水平井、小井眼井方面和现代地震信息的相互定量标定方面要有大的发展。

测井界这一高质量、高水平技术文献的出版问世，将大大丰富勘探开发生产一线工作的地质、物探、石油工程专家和管理人员的知识，提高协同工作的水平。对石油勘探开发科学研究院部门和石油大专院校和专业技术学校，也将是重要的参考文献。

中国石油天然气总公司总地质师

阎致寰

1993年9月14日

PREFACE

As China is located in the east part of Eurasian continent, its tectonic and sedimentary evolution are very complicated, thereby resulting in various types of oil and gas reservoir and formations.

As one of the high-tech teams of China's oil industry, the geophysical well-logging crews, including experts and workers, worked very hard and made splendid achievements in oil and gas exploration, reserve evaluation and oil field development under very difficult geological condition.

On the one hand, China's geophysical well-logging industry developed by itself downhole tools and surface recording systems urgently needed for oil field operation; on the other hand, A lot of efforts were made to learn and import high techniques and advanced equipment from abroad, many difficult problems resolved, abundant experiences accumulated and, in some area, advanced level in the world reached. At the same time, numerous new questions and challenges are being faced.

In order that well-logging experts, exploration and development geologists, petroleum engineers and oil reservoir engineers can exchange their experience, learn from each other and upgrade their technical level, China National Petroleum Corporation organized a group of experienced well-logging experts to collect, organize and summarize their methods and experience in recognizing oil and gas formations, determining oil and gas formation reserve calculating parameters, and residual oil saturation in water-flooding wells by means of well-logging and other comprehensive information. The new well-logging equipment and softwares developed by ourselves and imported from abroad and some typical cases were also investigated and summarized.

At current time, the Chinese oil industry is developing and promoting petro-geological 3-D description, especially for reservoir geology and production performance of the developed oil and gas fields. The history of "working alone and viewing from one aspect" will end soon, and well-logging experts, together with exploration geologists, production geologists, reservoir engineers and geophysicists, will enter a new era when experts with different profession and different knowledge work together to discover new oil and gas fields with higher accuracy, sophistication and efficiency. This new change will further increase the importance of well-logging techniques in oil and gas exploration and development, expand the utilization of well-logging data, and promote the progress of well-logging techniques. Especially, a big improvement will be made in logging of reservoir heterogeneity, residual oil saturation, complicated reservoir, horizontal well, slim well as well as in quantitative calibration of modern seismic information.

The publishing of this high-quality and high-level book regarding China's well-logging industry will enrich greatly the knowledge of geological, geophysical, and petroleum engineering experts and managerial personnel working in the frontier of oil exploration and development and will also promote the cooperation between them. This publication is also an important reference book for petroleum exploration and research organizations, petroleum colleges and technical schools.

Yan Dunshi

Chief Geologist, China National Petroleum Corporation September 14, 1993

目 录

一、勘探阶段测井解释

(一)油气勘探史上有贡献的测井解释	(3)
1.早期电测井及有代表性油气田的发现井	
早期电测井在老君庙油田的应用	(3)
克拉玛依油田发现井——克1井	(4)
大庆油田发现井——松基3井和“三点定乾坤”井	(5)
胜坨油田发现井——坨1井	(7)
大港油田发现井——港3井	(8)
钟市油田发现井——钟11井	(9)
兴隆台油田发现井——兴1井	(10)
任丘油田发现井——任4井	(11)
双河油田发现井——泌4井	(12)
中原油田发现井——新濮参1井	(14)
四川盆地石炭系气藏发现井——相18井	(15)
鄯善油田发现井——台参1井	(16)
陕甘宁盆地中部气田发现井——陕参1井及榆3井	(18)
2.测井解释发现的新油气藏和含油气层系	
柯克亚油气田上第三系西河南组上油组油层的发现	(19)
羊二庄油田上第三系明化镇组油层的发现	(21)
埕东油田下馆陶组油层的发现	(22)
邵30断块油田下第三系油层组的发现	(23)
风成城背斜构造二叠系裂缝发育带的预测	(24)
竹墩断块构造下第三系戴南组油层的发现	(26)
龙市镇潜伏断鼻构造二叠系阳新统气层的发现	(27)
文23气田的发现	(28)
官77井断块下第三系沙河街组油层的发现	(29)
(二)储层油气评价	(30)
1.砂岩储层	
埕岛油田上第三系馆陶组砂岩油层	(30)
兴隆台油田下第三系砂岩油气层	(31)
尕斯库勒油田下第三系砂岩油气层	(33)
王龙庄含油构造下第三系砂岩油层	(34)
板桥构造带下第三系高产砂岩油气层	(36)
文13断块下第三系高产砂岩油层	(39)
东14井白垩系粉砂岩油层	(40)
英台油田白垩系粉砂岩油层	(42)
轮南古潜山三叠系粉砂岩油层	(43)
东河塘南背斜石炭系滨海相砂岩油层	(44)
2.碳酸盐岩储层	
百色盆地法中古潜山碳酸盐岩油层	(45)
苏桥古潜山碳酸盐岩油气层	(47)
桩西古潜山碳酸盐岩油气层	(48)

任丘古潜山高产白云岩油层	(52)
孔店含气构造下第三系生物灰岩气层	(54)
3.其它岩性储层	
下第三系玄武岩油层	(56)
白垩系安山岩油层	(57)
石炭系复杂岩性油层	(59)
石炭系风化壳火成岩油层	(61)
太古界花岗岩油层	(63)
盐间白云岩裂缝油层	(65)
变质岩油藏油水界面的确定	(67)
白云质泥岩储层裂缝识别	(68)
(三)测井地质解释	(69)
1.地质构造解释	
地层倾角测井解释古潜山内幕构造	(69)
地层倾角测井解释古生代逆掩断层	(70)
裂缝识别测井预测高产裂缝带	(72)
用地震反演技术横向追踪和预测砂体	(74)
2.沉积解释	
用测井资料确定古河道分布	(76)
地层倾角测井分析层理结构特征	(78)
地层倾角测井确定河道砂岩沉积相	(80)
等效深度法确定地层的抬升高度和剥蚀厚度	(82)
测井沉积相数字处理技术及应用	(84)
测井相分析在辽东湾地区的地质应用	(87)

二、开发过程测井解释

(一)产层评价	
1.裸眼井产层评价	
双饱和度法评价淡水水淹层	(91)
综合解释法评价水淹层	(93)
声波时差增大法解释水淹层	(95)
用测井资料确定油层剩余油分布	(96)
油层质量评价及产能预测新方法	(99)
电阻率时间推移测井监测碳酸盐岩油藏	(102)
测井资料确定裂缝油藏岩块含油饱和度	(106)
测井沉积相在油田开采中的应用	(107)
2.套管井产层评价	
碳氧比能谱测井分析油层开采效果	(109)
碳氧比能谱测井调整产层	(110)
碳氧比能谱测井评价产层	(111)
碳氧比能谱测井评价产层含油饱和度	(118)
碳氧比能谱时间推移测井监测产层	(119)
中子寿命测井确定产层剩余油饱和度	(122)
中子寿命测井确定堵水层位	(123)
3.注水剖面分析	
同位素测井监测注水剖面	(124)
注水剖面测井检查配注效果	(126)

同位素示踪—井温组合测井解释注水剖面	(127)
同位素示踪测井检查注入剖面调整效果	(128)
井温法测定注气剖面	(129)
稠油热采井吸热剖面测井和压力检测	(130)
4. 产出剖面分析	
过环空测井确定抽油机井产液剖面	(131)
抽油机井环空测井产液剖面解释	(134)
时间推移测井监测油井动态	(136)
产出剖面验证可疑层	(137)
七参数组合测井仪监测油井生产动态	(138)
产液剖面测井识别产层和确定油水界面	(139)
产液剖面测井划分古潜山油藏油水界面	(140)
油水两相产出剖面连续测井结果的解释	(141)
(二) 工程测井评价	
1. 固井质量评价	
水泥胶结评价测井检查固井质量	(143)
声波变密度测井检查固井质量	(144)
生产测井确定套管外窜通位置	(145)
噪声测井检查管外窜槽	(146)
自然声波测井寻找气窜位置	(147)
2. 套管质量评价	
井径测井检查射孔层位	(149)
磁测井检查套管裂缝	(150)
综合测井检测套管损伤	(151)
多臂井径仪检测套管腐蚀	(153)
微井径测井检查套管爆炸胀型	(154)
井径测井检查套管补贴效果	(155)
井下陀螺定向仪的应用	(156)
铅模打印方位测井仪及方位井径仪的应用	(157)
3. 酸化、压裂、堵水、防砂效果分析	
同位素—井温测井评价压裂效果	(159)
产液剖面测井检查酸化效果	(160)
注水剖面测井检查堵水效果	(161)
注水剖面测井指导油井堵水	(162)
测井预测油井出砂层位及检查防砂效果	(163)
4. 测井资料在钻采工程中的应用	
钻井工程事故的控制	(165)
地层压力的预测	(166)

三、天然气层测井解释

(一) 孔隙型气层测井解释	
崖 13-1 气田下第三系砂岩气层	(171)
阿尔善油田下白垩统砂岩气层	(172)
三湖新坳陷第四系砂岩气层	(174)
多变量参数法识别砂岩气层	(175)
陕北二叠系致密砂岩气层	(176)
川东上二叠系石灰岩气层	(177)
二氧化碳气层	(178)

(二) 裂缝—孔隙型气层测井解释	
福成寨构造石炭系气层	..... (179)
威远震旦系气层	..... (181)
(三) 裂缝型气层测井解释	
高角度裂缝型石灰岩气层	..... (182)
测井反映不明显的高角度裂缝型石灰岩气层	..... (185)
低角度裂缝石灰岩气层	..... (187)
网状裂缝型石灰岩气层	..... (188)
裂缝型砾岩气层	..... (191)
(四) 气井产出剖面分析及动态监测	
中 64 井气水产出剖面分析	..... (192)
升 501 井产气剖面分析	..... (194)
文 23-1 气井产层分层参数监测	..... (195)
拉 7-192 井气油界面动态监测	..... (196)

四、复杂条件下的测井解释

(一) 复杂井眼环境测井解释	
大港油田盐水泥浆测井解释	..... (201)
冀东油田高比重盐水泥浆测井解释	..... (203)
我国第一口水平井测井解释	..... (206)
埕东油田埕科 1 井水平井测井解释	..... (207)
任丘油田任平 1 井水平井测井解释	..... (211)
(二) 复杂储层条件下的测井解释	
薄砂岩油层	..... (215)
薄互层泥质砂岩油层	..... (218)
砂岩稠油层	..... (220)
泥质砂岩稠油层	..... (222)
低渗透砂岩油层	..... (224)
低电阻率砂岩油层	..... (225)
下第三系砾岩油层	..... (226)
二叠系砾岩油层	..... (228)
膏盐剖面储层	..... (231)
复杂岩性剖面储层	..... (232)

五、测井与解释新技术的应用

(一) 现代测井技术	
1. 地层倾角测井资料的应用	
地应力方向在低渗透性油田开发中的应用	..... (237)
地层倾角测井预测有利的含油气部位	..... (238)
地层倾角测井识别裂缝的技术及其应用	..... (240)
2. 重复式电缆地层测试器(RFT)测试资料的应用	
RFT 测试资料在 JZ9-3 油田的应用	..... (242)
用 RFT 测试资料评价文 23 气田	..... (243)
用 RFT 测试资料确定地层流体性质	..... (245)
RFT 测试资料在油田开发调整中的应用	..... (247)
RFT 测试资料解释软件系统及其应用	..... (250)
3. 井眼成象测井资料的应用	
井下超声成象测井仪及其应用	..... (252)

地层微电阻率扫描测井资料的应用	(255)
4.电磁波传播测井资料的应用	
电磁波传播测井识别低矿化度水剖面油水层	(258)
相位介电测井判断水淹层	(260)
5.能谱测井资料的应用	
自然伽马能谱测井资料研究马庄油田储层	(263)
自然伽马能谱测井资料解释碳酸盐岩储层	(264)
地球化学测井及其资料处理程序	(266)
(二)现代测井解释技术	
1.测井数据处理技术	
声波波列分析软件及其应用	(268)
声波全波测井资料处理技术及应用	(271)
微差识图技术及应用	(273)
裂缝识别程序及其应用	(275)
2.测井解释技术	
砂泥岩剖面测井解释专家系统及其应用	(277)
多功能测井解释方法	(280)
调整井测井解释方法	(285)
碳氧比能谱测井解释方法	(287)
模糊识别法判别油水层	(289)
模糊聚类法判别七里峡构造石灰系气水层	(290)
双井径时间推移测井解释盐岩塑性流动	(293)
在套管井中应用长源距声波测井确定地层孔隙度	(294)
复杂泥质砂岩油气评价技术	(295)
(三)油藏描述中的测井技术	
测井曲线的校正方法及其应用	(298)
地层倾角测井中的构造解释方法及其处理程序	(303)
最优化测井解释技术	(305)
多井测井解释技术	(307)
非均质储层渗透率解释及应用	(310)
储层评价专家系统	(312)
测井岩相分析	(314)
地层对比方法	(316)
克里金绘图技术	(318)
优化三角形等值线绘图技术	(320)

CONTENTS

Chapter I Log interpretation in exploration stage	
I.	Examples of log interpretation, which have made contribution in the history of oil and gas exploration in China (3)
1.	Early electric logging and log of discovery wells of typical oil and gas fields in China
–Early application of electric logging in Lao junmiao oil field (3)	
–Well Ke-1, the discovery well of Karamay oil field (4)	
–Stratigraphic well Song-3 and three meritorious discovery wells of Daqing oilfield—Sa-66, Xin-66 and La-72 (5)	
–Well To-1, the discovery well of Shengto oilfield (7)	
–Well Gang-3, the discovery well of Dagang oilfield (8)	
–Well Zhong-11, the discovery well of Zhongshi oilfield (9)	
–Well Xing-1, the discovery well of Xinglongtai oilfield (10)	
–Well Ren-4, the discovery well of Renqiu oilfield (11)	
–Well Bi-4, the discovery well of Shuanghe oilfield (12)	
–Stratigraphic well Xingpu-1, the discovery well of Zhongyuan oilfield (14)	
–Well Xian-18, the discovery well of Carboniferous gas reservoir in Sichuan basin. (15)	
–Stratigraphic well Tai-1, the discovery well of Shanshan oilfield (16)	
–Stratigraphic well Shaan-1 and well Yu-3, the discovery wells of gas fields in the central part of Shaan-Gan-Ning basin (18)	
2.	New oil and gas reservoirs or oil and gas-bearing series, discovered by log interpretation
–The discovery of upper oil-bearing series in Neogene Xihefu formation of Kekeya oil and gas field (19)	
–The discovery of Neogene Minghuazhen oil-bearing formation in Yang-erzhuang oilfield (21)	
–The discovery of lower Guantao oil-bearing formation in Chengdong oilfield (22)	
–The discovery of Paleogene oil-bearing formation in fault-block reservoir Shao-30 (23)	
–Prediction of Permian fracture zone in Fengchengcheng anticline (24)	
–The discovery of Paleogene Dainan oil-bearing formation in Zhudun fault-block structure (26)	
–The discovery of Permian Yangxing gas-bearing formation in Long-Shizhen buried fault-nose (27)	
–The discovery of gas field Wen 23 (28)	
–The discovery of Paleogene Shahe jie oil-bearing formation in fault-block Guang 77 (29)	
II.	Formation evaluation (30)
1.	Sandstone formation
–Neogene Guantao sandstone oil-bearing formation in Chengdao oilfield (30)	
–Paleogene sandstone oil and gas-bearing formation in Xinglongtai oilfield (31)	
–Paleogene sandstone oil and gas-bearing formation in Gaskuler oilfield (33)	
–Paleogene sandstone oil-bearing formation in Wanglongzhuang oil-bearing structure (34)	
–Paleogene high-productivity sandstone oil and gas-bearing formation in Banqiao structural belt (36)	
–Paleogene high-productivity sandstone formation in fault-block Wen 13 (39)	
–Cretaceous siltstone oil-bearing formation in well Dong-14 (40)	
–Cretaceous siltstone oil and gas-bearing formation in Yingtai oilfield (42)	

—Triassic siltstone oil-bearing formation in Lunnan buried hill	(43)
—Carbonic littoral facies sandstone oil-bearing formation in south Donghetang anticline	(44)
2. Carbonate formation	
—Carbonate oil-bearing formation of Fazhong buried hill, Baise bassin	(45)
—Carbonate oil-bearing formation of Suqiao buried hill	(47)
—Carbonate oil-bearing formation of Zhuangxi buried hill	(48)
—High productivity dolomite formation of Renqiu buried hill	(52)
—Paleogene biolithite gas-bearing formation in Kongdian gas-bearing structure	(54)
3. Formation of other lithology	
—Paleogene basalt oil-bearing formation	(56)
—Cretaceous andesite oil-bearing formation	(57)
—Carbonic oil-bearing formation of complex lithology	(59)
—Igneous rock oil-bearing reservoir in Carbonic weathering crust	(61)
—Archaean granite oil-bearing reservoir	(63)
—Intra-salt dolomite fracture oil-bearing reservoir	(65)
—Oil-water contact determination in metamorphic reservoir	(67)
—Fracture identification in dolomitic mudstone	(68)
III. Geological interpretation of log data	(69)
1. Geologic-structural interpretation	
—Diplog interpretation in the case of intra-buried-hill structure	(69)
—Diplog interpretation in the case of Paleozoic over thrust fault	(70)
—High-productivity fracture zone prediction by fracture detecting log	(72)
—Lateral tracing and prediction of sand bodies using seismic inversion technique	(74)
2. Sedimentary interpretation	
—Determination of old channel distribution using log information	(76)
—Analysis of bedding texture with diplog	(78)
—Determining the sedimentary facies of channel sandstone with diplog	(80)
—Determining uplifted height and denuded thickness by equivalent depth measurement	(82)
—Sedimentary facies data processing technique and its application	(84)
—Log facies analysis and its geological application in the area of Liaodong Gulf	(87)

Chapter II Log interpretation in development process

I .Producing formation evaluation

1. Producing formation evaluation in open hole	
—Evaluation of fresh water flooded interval by double saturation measurement	(91)
—Watered interval evaluation by comprehensive interpretation	(93)
—Watered interval interpretation by transit time method	(95)
—Determination of residual oil distribution in oil bearing formation with log data	(96)
—New methods for producing formation evaluation and productivity prediction	(99)
—Carbonate reservoir monitoring by resistivity time-lapse logging	(102)
—Determining the oil saturation in fracture reservoir by logging data	(106)
—Application of log sedimentary facies to oilfield exploitation	(107)
2. Producing formation evaluation in cased well	
—Analysis of recovery result by carbon-oxygen ratio spectrometry	(109)
—Producing layer adjustment with the aid of carbon-oxygen ratio spectrometry	(110)
—Producing formation evaluation by carbon-oxygen ratio spectrometry	(111)
—Evaluation of oil saturation in producing formation by carbon-oxygen ratio spectrometry	(118)
—Producing formation monitoring by carbon-oxygen ratio spectro-metry	

time lapse logging	(119)
–Determining the residual oil saturation in producing formation by neutron lifetime logging	(122)
–Determining the water shut-off horizon by neutron lifetime logging	(123)
3. Analysis of water injection profile	
–Monitoring the water injection profile by isotope logging	(124)
–Checking injection allocation result by water injection profile logging	(126)
–Water injection profile interpretation by isotopic tracer–temperature combination logging	(127)
–Checking the injection profile adjustment result by isotopic tracer logging	(128)
–Gas injection profile measurement by temperature logging	(129)
–Endothermal profile logging and pressure testing in highly viscous oil heat–recovery well	(130)
4. Production profile analysis	
–Determining the liquid production profile in pumping well by annulus logging	(131)
–Interpreting the liquid production profile of annulus logging in pumping well	(134)
–Monitoring the well performance with the aid of time lapse logging	(136)
–Examining the questionable horizon with production profile	(137)
–Monitoring the well performance with seven–parameter combination log tool	(138)
–Producing formation identification and oil–water contact determination using liquid production profile logging	(139)
–Oil–water contact detection in buried hill reservoir using liquid production profile	(140)
–Interpretation of continuous logging results of oil–water biphasic production profile	(141)

II .Engineering logging

1. Evaluation of cementing quality	
–Checking the cementing quality using cement bond evaluation logging	(143)
–Checking the cementing quality by sonic variable–density log	(144)
–Positioning the channeling outside casing using production log	(145)
–Checking the channeling outside casing using noise logging	(146)
–Detecting the gas channeling location with natural sonic log	(147)
2. Evaluation of casing quality	
–Checking the perforated interval with caliper log	(149)
–Checking the casing failure with magnetic log	(150)
–Detecting the casing damage with combination log	(151)
–Checking the casing corrosion by multi–armed caliper	(153)
–Checking the casing expansion by explosion with microcaliper log	(154)
–Checking the casing patching by caliper logging	(155)
–Application of downhole gyro orientor	(156)
–Application of lead stamp azimuth logging tool and azimuthal caliper	(157)
3. Analysis of the result of acidulation, fracturing, water shutoff and sand prevention	
–Evaluating the result of fracturing using isotope–temperature log	(159)
–Checking the result of acidulation by liquid–production profile logging	(160)
–Checking the result of water shutoff using water–injection profile logging	(161)
–Water shutoff guided by water injection profile logging	(162)
–Predicting the sand flow horizon and checking the result of sand prevention	(163)
4. Application of log information to drilling and oil production engineering	
–Accident control in drilling	(165)
–Prediction of formation pressure	(166)

Chapter III Log interpretation for gas formation

I .Log interpretation for porous gas formation

—Paleogene sandstone gas formation in gasfield Ya 13—1	(171)
—Lower cretaceous sandstone gas formation in Aershan oilfield	(172)
—Quaternary sandstone gas formation in Sanhuxing depression	(174)
—Multi-variable identification of sandstone gas formation	(175)
—Permian compact sandstone gas formation in shanbei (North Shan xi)	(176)
—Upper Carbonic limestone gas formation in Chuandong (East Sichuan)	(177)
—Carbon dioxide gas formation	(178)
II .Log interpretation for fractured porous gas formation	
—Limestone gas formation in Fuchengzai structure	(179)
—Sinian gas formation in Weiyuan	(181)
III .Log interpretation for fractured gas formation	
—High angle fractured limestone gas formation	(182)
—High angle fractured limestone gas formation, not clearly reflected on log	(185)
—Low angle fractured limestone gas formation	(187)
—Reticulated fractured limestone gas formation	(188)
—Fractured conglomerate gas formation	(191)
IV .Production profile analysis in gas well and performance monitoring	
—Gas—water production profile analysis in well Zhong—64	(192)
—Gas production profile analysis in well Sheng 501	(194)
—Separate—layer monitoring of parameters for gas bearing formation in well Wen 23—1	(195)
—Gas—oil contact dynamic monitoring in well La 7—192	(196)

Chapter IV Log interpretation under complicated conditions

I .Annular space log interpretation in complicated hole	
—Salt mud log interpretation in Dagang oilfield	(201)
—High—density salt mud log interpretation in Jidong oilfield	(203)
—Log interpretation in case of the first in China horizontal well	(206)
—Log interpretation of horizontal well Chengke 1 in Chengdong oilfield	(207)
—Log interpretation of horizontal well Renping 1 in Renqiu oilfield	(211)
II .Log interpretation under complicated formation conditions	
—Thin sandstone oil—bearing formation	(215)
—Thin interbedding shaly sandstone oil—bearing formation	(218)
—Sandstone highly viscous oil formation	(220)
—Shaly sandstone highly viscous oil formation	(222)
—Low permeability sandstone oil—bearing formation	(224)
—Low resistivity sandstone oil—bearing formation	(225)
—Paleogene conglomerate oil—bearing formation	(226)
—Permian conglomerate oil—bearing formation	(228)
—Gyps salt profile reservoir	(231)
—Complex lithological profile reservoir	(232)

Chapter V Application of new logging and interpretation technique

I .Modern logging technique	
1. Application of dipmeter log information	
—Application of terrestrial stress direction to low permeability oilfield development	(237)
—Prediction of favorable oil and gas bearing interval with diplog	(238)
—Diplog fracture identification technique and its application	(240)
2. Application of repeated formation tester (RFT) test information	
—Application of RFT test information in oilfield JZ9—3	(242)
—Evaluation of gas field Wen 23 with RFT test information	(243)

–Determination of formation fluid nature with RFT test information	(245)
–Application of RFT test information to the adjustment of oil field development	(247)
–Interpretation software system of RFT test information and its application	(250)
3. Application of borehole imaging log information	
–Downhole television tool and its application	(252)
–Application of formation micro scanning log information	(255)
4. Application of electro-magnetic propagation log information	
–Recognizing the oil–water contact in low salinity water profile by electro–magnetic propagation logging	(258)
–Identifying the watered horizon with phase dielectric logging	(260)
5. Application of spectrometry data	
–Studying the reservoir of Mazhuang oilfield with natural gamma–ray spectrometry data	(263)
–Natural gamma–ray spectrometry data interpretation for carbonate reservoir	(264)
–Geochemical logging and its data processing programme	(266)
II. Modern log data interpretation technique	
1. Log data processing technique	
–Sonic wave train analysis software and its application	(268)
–Full wavetvaion acoustic logging data processing technique and its application	(271)
–Differential diagram–reading technique and its application	(273)
–Fracture identification programme and its application	(275)
2. Log interpretation technique	
–Log interpretation expert system for sand–shale profile and its application	(277)
–Multi–function log interpretation	(280)
–Log interpretation for adjustment well	(285)
–Carbon–oxygen ratio spectrometry interpretation	(287)
–Recognizing the oil and water bearing layers by fuzzy diagnosis	(289)
–Recognizing the carbonic gas and water bearing layers in Qilizia structure by fuzzy clustering	(290)
–Dual–caliper time–lapse log interpretation for plastic flow of salt rock	(293)
–Determining the formation porosity with long–spacing sonic log in cased well	(294)
–Oil and gas evaluation technique for complex muddy sandstone	(295)
3. Logging technique in reservoir description	
–Logging correction method and its application	(298)
–Structural interpretation of diplog and its processing programme	(303)
–Optimized logging interpretation technique	(305)
–Multi–well logging interpretation technique	(307)
–Heterogeneous reservoir permeability interpretation and its application	(310)
–Formation evaluation expert system	(312)
–Log lithological analysis	(314)
–Statigraphic correlation method	(316)
–Kriging plotting technique	(318)
–Optimized triangle isoline plotting technique	(320)

一、勘探阶段测井解释