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## 定向电磁波传播随钻测量基本理论及其在地层界面预测中的应用

魏宝君, 田坤, 张旭, 刘坤\*

中国石油大学物理科学与技术学院, 东营 257061

Physics of directional electromagnetic propagation measurements-while-drilling and its application in forecasting formation boundaries

WEI Bao-Jun, TIAN Kun, ZHANG Xu, LIU Kun\*

College of Physical Science and Technology, China University of Petroleum, Dongying 257061, China

摘要

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摘要 采用水平层状各向异性介质中的磁流源并矢Green函数计算定向电磁波传播随钻测量的幅度衰减和相位移. 分析了定向测量的探测范围和对地层界面的灵敏性, 研究了地层各向异性、地层相对倾角和接收天线倾角对定向测量的影响. 计算结果表明, 线圈距越大、目的层和围岩层电阻率对比度越大, 定向电磁测量的探测范围越大. 随着接收天线倾角的增加, 定向幅度衰减在接近地层界面时的变化更加明显, 对地层界面的灵敏性增加. 采用对称天线结构可消除定向测量信号在远离地层界面处对地层各向异性和倾角的依赖, 实现对地层界面的准确预测.

关键词: 定向电磁波传播 随钻测量 地层界面 并矢Green函数 倾斜接收天线

Abstract: The amplitude-attenuation and phase-shift of directional electromagnetic propagation measurements-while-drilling are computed via the magnetic-current-source dyadic Green's functions for horizontally stratified anisotropic media. The detection range and the sensitivity to formation boundaries of directional electromagnetic measurements are analyzed. The influence of anisotropy, formation dip angle, and receiver antenna's tilt on directional measurements is studied. The results have shown that the directional detection range will increase with decreasing frequency, increasing coil spacing and increasing resistivity contrast between target bed and shoulder bed. The change of directional amplitude-attenuation will become more obvious with increasing antenna's tilting angle when the tool is approaching formation boundary, and thus the sensitivity to formation boundaries will increase. The introduction of symmetrized antenna configuration can remove the dependence of directional signal on anisotropy and formation dip angle when far away from formation boundaries, and thus formation boundaries can be accurately forecasted.

Keywords: Directional electromagnetic propagation Measurements-while-drilling (MWD) Formation boundaries Dyadic Green's functions Tilted receiver antennas

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