

引用格式:任洪达,董景锋,高靓,等.新疆油田玛湖砂岩储层自悬浮支撑剂现场试验[J].油气藏评价与开发,2023,13(4):513-518.  
REN Hongda, DONG Jingfeng, GAO Jing, et al. Field test of self-suspending proppant at Mahu sandstone reservoir in Xinjiang Oilfield [J]. Petroleum Reservoir Evaluation and Development, 2023, 13(4): 513-518.  
DOI: 10.13809/j.cnki.cn32-1825/te.2023.04.013

## 新疆油田玛湖砂岩储层自悬浮支撑剂现场试验

任洪达<sup>1,2</sup>,董景锋<sup>1,2</sup>,高靓<sup>3</sup>,刘凯新<sup>1</sup>,张敬春<sup>1,2</sup>,尹淑丽<sup>1</sup>

(1. 中国石油新疆油田公司工程技术研究院,新疆克拉玛依834000;2. 新疆页岩油勘探开发重点实验室,新疆克拉玛依834000;3. 中国石油新疆油田油气储运公司,新疆克拉玛依834000)

**摘要:**目前大排量滑溜水压裂工艺已成为非常规油气资源开发的主要手段,由于滑溜水携砂能力有限,支撑剂在裂缝中沉降速度快、运移距离短,储层改造效果有待进一步提升。自悬浮支撑剂表面包裹的水溶性材料可提升其在滑溜水或清水中的悬浮效果,增大裂缝支撑体积。实验结果表明,自悬浮支撑剂基本技术指标满足标准要求,20%砂比时在自来水中全悬浮时间小于40s,且在90℃条件下能够稳定悬浮2h以上,混合液破胶彻底。新疆油田在玛湖砂岩储层开展现场试验,实现清水连续携砂,最高砂质量浓度480kg/m<sup>3</sup>,施工压力平稳。自悬浮支撑剂清水压裂技术在新疆油田的成功应用为后期油气资源工艺技术的选择提供参考。

**关键词:**滑溜水;支撑剂沉降;自悬浮支撑剂;清水压裂;现场试验

中图分类号:TE355

文献标识码:A

### Field test of self-suspending proppant at Mahu sandstone reservoir in Xinjiang Oilfield

REN Hongda<sup>1,2</sup>, DONG Jingfeng<sup>1,2</sup>, GAO Jing<sup>3</sup>, LIU Kaixin<sup>1</sup>, ZHANG Jingchun<sup>1,2</sup>, YIN Shuli<sup>1</sup>

(1. Engineering Technology Research Institute, Xinjiang Oilfield Company, CNPC, Karamay, Xinjiang 834000, China;  
2. Key Laboratory of Shale Oil Exploration and Development in Xinjiang, Karamay, Xinjiang 834000, China;  
3. Oil and Gas Storage Transportation Company of Xinjiang Oilfield, Karamay, Xinjiang 834000, China)

**Abstract:** Currently, the large-displacement slickwater fracturing process has become the primary method for developing unconventional oil and gas resource. However, the efficiency of this process is limited by the sand carrying capacity of slickwater, which results in rapid settlement and short migration distance of the proppant within the fractures, leading to a need for further improvement in the reservoir transformation effect. To address this issue, a water-soluble material is applied to coat the surface of the self-suspending proppant, enhancing its suspension effect in slickwater or clear water and thereby increasing the crack support volume. The self-suspending proppant meets the required technical standards, showing a total suspension time of less than 40 seconds in tap water at a 20% sand ratio, and maintaining stable suspension for over two hours at 90℃ even during thorough mixing. In a practical on-site test at Mahu sandstone reservoir in Xinjiang Oilfield, continuous sand carrying was achieved using clean water, reaching a maximum sand concentration of 480 kg/m<sup>3</sup> while maintaining stable construction pressure. The successful application of self-suspending proppant clear water fracturing technology in Xinjiang oilfield serves as a valuable reference for the selection of oil and gas resource technology in the future stage.

**Keywords:** slickwater; proppant sedimentation; self-suspending proppant; clear water fracturing; field test

水力压裂是非常规油气资源开发的主要技术手段,通过地面动力设备将压裂液与支撑剂协同注入目标储层,支撑水力裂缝增大导流能力实现增产<sup>[1-2]</sup>,支撑剂在裂缝中的支撑状态直接影响油气井压后产

收稿日期:2023-04-14。

第一作者简介:任洪达(1989—),男,硕士,工程师,主要从事油田压裂材料方面的研究。地址:新疆克拉玛依市胜利路87号,邮政编码:834000。E-mail:renhonda@petrochina.com.cn

通信作者简介:张敬春(1984—)男,博士,高级工程师,主要从事储层改造、油田化学方面的研究。地址:新疆克拉玛依市胜利路87号,邮政编码:834000。E-mail:zhangjingchun1@petrochina.com.cn

基金项目:新疆维吾尔自治区天山英才计划项目“油气储层改造新型支撑剂研发与应用”(2022TSTCJC0028);中国石油天然气股份公司科技项目“油田用化工新材料产品开发”(2020E-28)。

能<sup>[3-6]</sup>。为明确体积压裂改造后支撑剂铺置状态,北美在二叠盆地狼营组(Wolfcamp)致密钙质粉砂岩、泥灰岩储层开展压后取心检测实验,结果表明,大排量滑溜水体积改造后水力裂缝支撑半缝长小于32 m(105 ft),裂缝有效支撑高度小于10 m(30 ft),实际支撑效果远低于设计预期<sup>[7]</sup>。近几年国内多个油田也对水力裂缝支撑状态进行了现场取心实验研究,结果与美国HFTS项目结论类似,如何增大裂缝支撑体积是提升储层改造效果的关键。针对体积压裂后铺砂效果未达预期问题,北美最早研发自悬浮支撑剂技术,将常规石英砂改性后可降低其在清水或滑溜水中沉降速率实现自悬浮,从而增大裂缝支撑体积,提升储层改造效果,该技术已在北美地区现场应用多井次,平均累产油量、累产气量较对比井增加15%~43%<sup>[8-9]</sup>。国内在2014年开始自悬浮支撑剂研究工作,目前已在吐哈油田、西南油气田、江苏油田、大庆油田等有所应用,整体效果较好,平均累产油量、累产气量较对比井增加10%~344%<sup>[10-12]</sup>,验证了该技术在国内外油气田的工艺可行性及增产效果。与常规石英砂相比,自悬浮支撑剂生产工艺复杂、成本高,从而抑制了该技术的大规模推广应用。

对自悬浮支撑剂的制备过程、基本性能及现场试验情况进行了详细概述,明确了自悬浮支撑剂的基本性能及现场试验效果,为后期新疆油田油气资源开发工艺技术的选择提供了参考。

## 1 自悬浮支撑剂制备

自悬浮支撑剂的制备需石英砂、酚醛树脂、聚丙烯酰胺类高分子聚合物3种物质,制备过程分为3个步骤(图1)。第一步,将常规石英砂支撑剂与酚醛树脂充分混合,加热至260℃反应3~5 min;第二步,将步骤一得到的混合物降温至130℃加入聚丙烯酰胺类高分子聚合物并充分搅拌均匀;第三步,将步骤二得到的混合物冷却至室温即可获得自悬浮支撑剂。

## 2 性能指标评价

### 2.1 基本性能

参照石油天然气行业标准《水力压裂和砾石充填作业用支撑剂性能测试方法:SY/T 5108—2014》中相应规定方法,分别对20/40目、40/70目常规石英砂、自悬浮支撑剂的筛析、破碎率、体积密度、视密度、圆度、球度、酸溶解度、浊度指标进行测试。由于自悬浮支撑剂表面包裹水溶性材料,筛析、破碎率、圆度、球度、体积密度评价所用支撑剂为未经处理的原始支撑剂,视密度、酸溶解度、浊度评价所用支撑剂为破胶去除表面水溶性材料后的支撑剂。实验结果如表1所示。

通过基本性能指标测试,20/40目、40/70目自悬

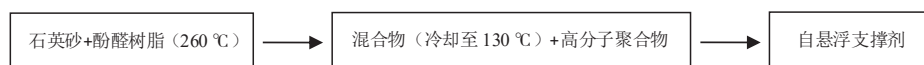


图1 自悬浮支撑剂制备工艺流程

Fig. 1 Process flow of self-suspending proppant preparation

表1 石英砂及自悬浮支撑剂技术指标测试结果

Table 1 Technical index test results of quartz sand and self-suspending proppant

技术指标	检验项目									
	圆度	球度	中间筛/ %	上筛/ %	下筛/ %	破碎率(28 MPa)/ %	视密度/ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	体积密度/ (g/cm <sup>3</sup> )	酸溶解度/ %	浊度/ FTU
标准要求值	≥0.60	≥0.60	≥90.00	≤0.1	≤1.0.00	≤9.00			≤7.00	≤150.00
20/40目石英砂	0.71	0.72	95.00	0	0.20	5.60	2.43	1.53	3.20	51.00
20/40目自悬浮支撑剂	0.75	0.77	99.40	0	0.50	4.90	2.40	1.49	1.90	45.00
40/70目石英砂	0.72	0.73	99.10	0	0.10	5.50	2.46	1.54	2.10	40.00
40/70目自悬浮支撑剂	0.74	0.76	96.50	0	0.30	4.10	2.45	1.47	1.90	44.00

浮支撑剂的筛析、圆度、球度、破碎率、酸溶解度、浊度均满足行业指标要求,且与常规石英砂支撑剂基本性能指标相当。

## 2.2 全悬浮时间

自悬浮支撑剂表面包裹的聚丙烯酰胺类高分子聚合物遇水后体积膨胀且能够使溶液黏度增加,支撑剂颗粒在自来水中全部悬浮需要一定时间(全悬浮时间),分别在室温、60 °C下配制不同砂比的自悬浮支撑剂与自来水混合溶液,测试其全悬浮时间,实验结果如图2所示。

实验结果表明,当自悬浮支撑剂砂比为20%时,室温下全悬浮时间为36 s,60 °C下全悬浮时间为34 s;当自悬浮支撑剂砂比为40%时,室温下全悬浮时间为16 s,60 °C下全悬浮时间为12 s;同等条件下,随着砂比的升高,全悬浮时间降低,随着温度的升高全悬浮时间也降低。砂比、温度越高,全悬浮时间越短。分析认为,随着砂比、温度的升高,聚丙烯酰胺类高分子聚合物质量浓度越大且完全水化溶解时间越短,混合液黏度越大,导致悬浮时间越短。

## 2.3 稳定悬浮时间

自悬浮支撑剂全部悬浮至发生沉降时间即为稳定悬浮时间。用自来水配制不同砂比的自悬浮支撑剂混合液,分别在室温、60 °C、90 °C条件下测试自悬浮支撑剂稳定悬浮时间。实验结果如图3所示。

实验结果表明,当自悬浮支撑剂砂比为20%时,90 °C条件下稳定悬浮时间为2.9 h,60 °C稳定悬浮时间为3.2 h;当自悬浮支撑剂砂比为40%时,90 °C条件下稳定悬浮时间为7.9 h,60 °C稳定悬浮时间为10.2 h。同等条件下,随着砂比的升高,稳定悬浮时

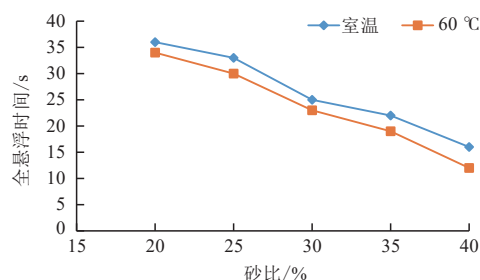


图2 不同温度、砂比下自悬浮支撑剂全悬浮时间  
Fig. 2 Total suspension time of self-suspending proppant at different temperature and sand ratios

间增大,随着温度的升高稳定悬浮时间减小。砂比越高,稳定悬浮时间越长;温度越高,稳定悬浮时间越短。分析认为,随着砂比的升高,聚丙烯酰胺类高分子聚合物质量浓度高,混合液黏度越大,导致稳定悬浮时间越长。温度越高,混合液黏度越小,导致稳定悬浮时间越短。

## 2.4 抗盐性能

分别用自来水(矿化度1 000 mg/L)、0.5 %KCl溶液、1 %KCl溶液配制不同砂比自悬浮支撑剂混合液,测试不同砂比和配液水矿化度下自悬浮支撑剂混合液黏度,评价其抗盐性能。实验结果如图4所示。

实验结果表明,当自悬浮支撑剂砂比为20%时,用自来水(1 000 mg/L)配制的自悬浮支撑剂混合液黏度为59.8 mPa·s,用1 %KCl溶液配制的混合液黏度为15.2 mPa·s;当自悬浮支撑剂砂比为40%时,用自来水(1 000 mg/L)配制的自悬浮支撑剂混合液黏度为85.1 mPa·s,用1 %KCl溶液配制的混合液黏度为30.9 mPa·s。随着配液水矿化度的升高,混合黏度降低。分析认为,配液水中阳离子会中和自悬浮支

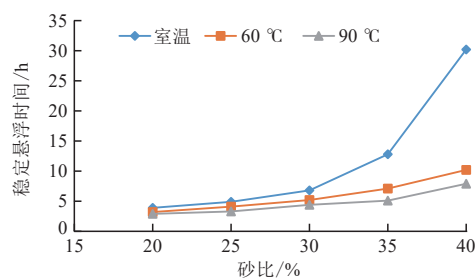


图3 不同温度、砂比下自悬浮支撑剂稳定悬浮时间  
Fig. 3 Suspension stability time of self-suspending proppant at different temperature and sand ratios

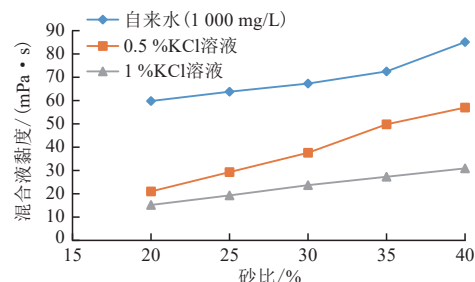


图4 不同砂比、配液水矿化度下混合液黏度  
Fig. 4 Viscosity of mixture under different sand ratios and salinity of dosing water

撑剂表面包裹的聚丙烯酰胺类聚合物分子表面的羧基负电荷,导致聚合物分子链卷曲,使得自悬浮支撑剂混合液黏度降低<sup>[13-18]</sup>。

## 2.5 破胶性能

在不同砂比的自悬浮支撑剂混合液中加入一定量破胶剂(过硫酸钠),分别在60、90℃水浴锅中持续加热,测试混合液黏度。实验结果如表2所示。

实验结果表明,不同砂比在60、90℃持续加热下,加入0.2%~0.15%过硫酸钠破胶剂10h后混合液黏度小于5 mPa·s,均能够完全破胶,满足现场施工需求。

## 3 现场应用

### 3.1 储层特点及施工参数

自悬浮支撑剂试验区块位于准噶尔盆地玛湖凹陷西斜坡区中部,储层主要岩性为灰色、灰白色中砂岩、细砂岩,少量砂砾岩,平均孔隙度13.95%,平均渗透率 $6.09 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,含油饱和度52.8%~61.1%,油层平均厚度2.0~9.9 m(表3)。2口试验井累计入井自悬浮支撑剂2 251 m<sup>3</sup>,施工排量10 m<sup>3</sup>/min,实现清水连续携砂,最高砂质量浓度480 kg/m<sup>3</sup>,施工压力平稳(图5)。

表2 不同砂比、时间下混合液加入破胶剂后黏度情况

Table 2 Viscosity of mixture after adding glue breaker at different sand ratios and times

温度/℃	砂比/%	破胶剂加量/%	2 h后黏度/(mPa·s)	5 h后黏度/(mPa·s)	10 h后黏度(mPa·s)
60	20	0.20	12.3	4.1	3.1
	30	0.20	55.6	19.8	4.1
	40	0.20	76.2	36.4	4.2
90	20	0.15	18.3	3.8	3.3
	30	0.15	33.7	8.8	3.4
	40	0.15	55.6	23.8	3.2

表3 自悬浮支撑剂试验井及对比井技术参数对比

Table 3 Comparison of technical parameters between test wells using self-suspending proppants and control wells

项目	平台1		平台2	
	试验1号井	对比1号井	试验2号井	对比2号井
改造段长/m	1 632	1 451	1 055	1 246
入井砂量/m <sup>3</sup>	1 295	1 160	956	1 140
支撑剂类型	20/40,40/70自悬浮	20/40,40/70石英砂	20/40,40/70自悬浮	20/40,40/70石英砂
加砂强度/(m <sup>3</sup> /m)	0.80	0.80	0.91	0.91
液体类型	清水+低黏滑溜水	低黏滑溜水+高黏胶液	清水+低黏滑溜水	低黏滑溜水+高黏胶液
施工排量/(m <sup>3</sup> /min)	10	10	10	10
最高砂质量浓度/(kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	480	440	480	420
前置液类型	低黏滑溜水	低黏滑溜水	低黏滑溜水	低黏滑溜水
连续携砂液类型	清水	高黏胶液	清水	高黏胶液
油层钻遇率/%	98.4	96.9	100	95.9
平均孔隙度/%	13.95	13.95	13.95	13.95
平均渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.09
含油饱和度/%	52.8	52.7	61.1	60.4
储层埋深/m	2 521.97	2 500.89	2 460.45	2 453.69
油层平均厚度/m	4.6	4.2	5.5	5.6
闭合应力/MPa	41.0	42.0	37.3	36.5

### 3.2 试验效果

试验1号井开井生产141 d,千米水平段累产油量为2 154.8 t,对比1号井开井生产108 d,千米水平段累产油量863.4 t;试验2号井开井生产117 d,千米水平段累产油量为991.2 t,对比2号井开井生产143 d,千米水平段累产油量208.3 t。试验1号井千米水平段累产油量较对比1号井千米水平段产油量增加97.4%;试验2号井千米水平段累产油量较对比2号井千米水平段产油增加614.8%(图6)。

## 4 结论

1) 自悬浮支撑剂基本技术指标满足标准要求,高温下悬浮效果好、破胶彻底,现场施工过程中实现清水连续携砂,整体施工压力平稳,验证了自悬浮支撑剂清水压裂技术在新疆油田的可行性。

2) 试验1号井千米水平段累产油量较对比1号井同期增产97.4%;试验2号井千米水平段累产油量较对比2号井同期增产614.8%。

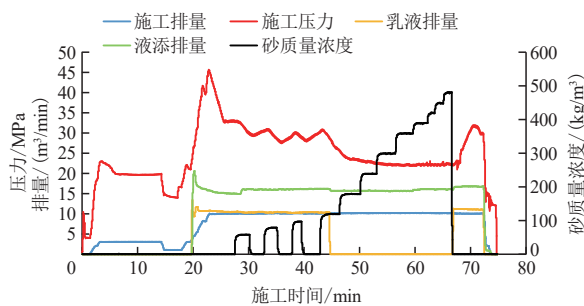


图5 试验井第15级压裂施工曲线

Fig. 5 Fracturing operation curve of the 15th stage of test well

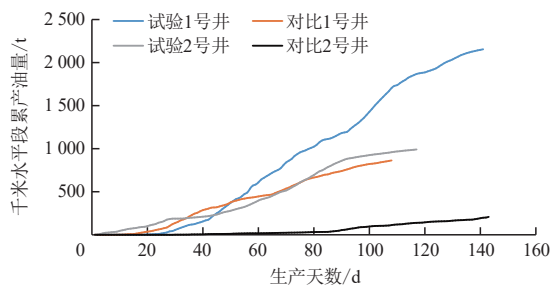


图6 自悬浮支撑剂试验井及对比井生产情况对比

Fig. 6 Comparison of production of self-suspending proppant test well and comparison well

3) 自悬浮支撑剂与常规石英砂相比,生产工艺复杂、成本高,从而抑制该技术的大规模推广应用。

### 参考文献

- [1] 梁天成,才博,蒙传幼,等.水力压裂支撑剂性能对导流能力的影响[J].断块油气田,2021,28(3):403-407.  
LIANG Tiancheng, CAI Bo, MENG Chuanyou, et al. The effect of proppant performance of hydraulic fracturing on conductivity [J]. Fault-Block Oil & Gas Field, 2021, 28(3): 403-407.
- [2] 张静娴,许冬进,廖锐全.砂砾岩致密油储层支撑剂导流能力预测[J].大庆石油地质与开发,2019,38(6):149-154.  
ZHANG Jingxian, XU Dongjin, LIAO Ruiquan. Prediction of the conductivity of the proppant in glutenite tight oil reservoirs [J]. Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in Daqing, 2019, 38(6): 149-154.
- [3] 周佳佳,邹洪岚,朱大伟,等.低弹性模量碳酸盐岩储层裂缝导流能力实验研究[J].石油钻采工艺,2020,42(6):752-756.  
ZHOU Jiajia, ZOU Honglan, ZHU Dawei, et al. Experimental study on the fracture conductivity in the carbonate reservoirs with low elastic modulus[J]. Oil Drilling & Production Technology, 2020, 42(6): 752-756.
- [4] 孟磊,史华,周长静,等.致密气藏压裂用支撑剂导流能力评价及优化[J].西安石油大学学报(自然科学版),2022,37(5):59-64.  
MENG Lei, SHI Hua, ZHOU Changjing, et al. Evaluation and optimization of conductivity of fracturing proppants for tight gas reservoirs[J]. Journal of Xi'an Shiyou University (Natural Science Edition), 2022, 37(5): 59-64.
- [5] 王欣桐,吕照,施雷庭,等.吉木萨尔页岩油藏人工裂缝导流能力动态变化规律[J].科学技术与工程,2022,22(1):136-141.  
WANG Xintong, LYU Zhao, SHI Leiting, et al. Dynamic change law of artificial fracture conductivity in Jimusaer shale reservoir[J]. Science Technology and Engineering, 2022, 22(1): 136-141.
- [6] 杨能宇,梁天成,邱金平,等.压裂支撑剂性能测试方法不确定度评定[J].新疆石油天然气,2022,18(3):38-43.  
YANG Nengyu, LIANG Tiancheng, QIU Jinping, et al. uncertainty analysis for the testing methods of fracturing proppant performance[J]. Xinjiang Oil & Gas, 2022, 18(3): 38-43.
- [7] CIEZOBKA J, COURTIER J, WICKER J. Hydraulic fracturing test site (HFTS)-Project overview and summary of results[C]// Paper URTEC-2937168-MS presented at the SPE/AAPG/SEG Unconventional Resources Technology Conference, Houston, Texas, USA, July 2018.
- [8] GOLDSTEIN B, VANZEELANDeeland A. Self-suspending proppant transport technology increases stimulated reservoir volume and reduces proppant pack and formation damage[C]// Paper SPE-174867-MS presented at the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, Houston, Texas, USA, September 2015.
- [9] SEDILLOS L, CORP C, SAXENA J, et al. Slickwater, hybrid, self-suspending proppant: Practical use of data analytics to determine hydraulic fracture fluids[C]// Paper SPE-195304-MS presented at the SPE Western Regional Meeting, San Jose, California, USA, April 2019.

- [10] 王磊.牛庄洼陷官17井区沙四段页岩油自悬浮支撑剂压裂试验[J].油气藏评价与开发, 2022, 12(4): 684-689.  
WANG Lei. Self-suspension proppant fracturing test of shale oil in the fourth member of Shahejie Formation in Guan-17 well area, Niuzhuang Sag[J]. Petroleum Reservoir Evaluation and Development, 2022, 12(4): 684-689.
- [11] 董林芳,陈新阳.自悬浮支撑剂的性能评价与现场应用[J].石油钻探技术, 2018, 46(6): 90-94.  
DONG Linfang, CHEN Xinyang. Performance evaluation and field application of a self-suspending proppant[J]. Petroleum Drilling Technology, 2018, 46(6): 90-94.
- [12] 张敬春,任洪达,俞天喜,等.压裂支撑剂研究与应用进展[J].新疆石油天然气, 2023, 19(1): 27-34.  
ZHANG Jingchun, REN Hongda, YU Tianxi, et al. Research and application progress of fracturing proppants[J]. Xinjiang Oil & Gas, 2023, 19(1): 27-34.
- [13] 徐辉,宋敏,孙秀芝,等.新型耐特高温抗水解型聚合物驱油性能[J].油气地质与采收率, 2021, 28(4): 101-106.  
XU Hui, SONG Min, SUN Xiuzhi, et al. Study on oil displacement performance of a new type of polymer with ultra-high temperature and hydrolysis resistance[J]. Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency, 2021, 28(4): 101-106.
- [14] 程东.体积压裂液黏土稳定剂的研制与评价[D].大庆:东北石油大学, 2015.  
CHENG Dong. Synthesis and evaluation of clay stabilizer for volume fracturing fluid[D]. Daqing: Northeast Petroleum University, 2015.
- [15] 胡渤,王芳,高宝玉,等.油田配聚污水水质对聚合物溶液黏度的影响及其机理[J].山东大学学报(工学版), 2016, 46(1): 80-85.  
HU Bo, WANG Fang, GAO Baoyu, et al. Study on the effect and mechanism of oilfield produced water quality on reducing the viscosity of polymer solution[J]. Journal of Shandong University (Engineering Science), 2016, 46(1): 80-85.
- [16] 陈彦广,李丹丹,宋华,等.金属阳离子对部分水解聚丙烯酰胺溶液黏度影响的研究进展[J].化学工业与工程技术, 2013, 34(6): 36-41.  
CHEN Yanguang, LI Dandan, SONG Hua, et al. Research progress of the effect of metal cations on the viscosity of polyacrylamide solution[J]. Journal of Chemical Industry & Engineering, 2013, 34(6): 36-41.
- [17] 薛俊杰,郭东红,管保山,等.减阻剂在页岩气压裂中的应用研究[J].精细与专用化学品, 2021, 29(5): 14-22.  
XUE Junjie, GUO Donghong, GUAN Baoshan, et al. Research and application of friction reducer for fracturing of shale gas reservoirs[J]. Fine and Specialty Chemicals, 2021, 29(5): 14-22.
- [18] YANG B, ZHAO J Z, MAO J C, et al. Review of friction reducers used in slickwater fracturing fluids for shale gas reservoirs[J]. Journal of Natural Gas Science and Engineering, 2019, 62: 302-313.

(编辑 常燕)

(上接第512页)

- imaging algorithm for logging data of array holdup instrument in horizontal well[C]. Chengdoun: IFEDC, 2017: 127-134.
- [25] FRISCH G, PERKINS T, QUIREIN J. Integrating wellbore flow images with a conventional production log interpretation method [C]// Paper SPE-77782-MS presented at the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, San Antonio, Texas, September 2002.
- [26] LIAO L, ZHU D, YOSHIDA N, et al. Interpretation of array production logging measurements in horizontal wells for flow profile[C]// Paper SPE-166502-MS presented at the SPE Annual Technical Conference and Exhibition, New Orleans, Louisiana, USA, September 2013.
- [27] 黄志洁,马焕英,郭海敏,等.大斜度井电容阵列测井解释方法实验研究[J].石油天然气学报, 2008, 30(2): 107-110.  
HUANG Zhijie, MA Huanying, GUO Haiming, et al. Experimental study on capacitance array tool (CAT) logging interpretation in highly deviated wells[J]. Journal of Oil and Gas Technology, 2008, 30(2): 107-110.
- [28] 刘再斌,吴锡令.阵列电磁传感器测量气水层状流持水率实验研究[J].测井技术, 2011, 35(4): 303-307.  
LIU Zaibin, WU Xiling. Experimental study on measuring gas-water stratified flow water holdup with array electromagnetic sensor[J]. Well Logging Technology, 2011, 35(4): 303-307.
- [29] 吴锡令,赵亮,刘迪军.多相流动电磁波成像测井基础研究[J].石油勘探与开发, 2000, 27(2): 79-82.  
WU XiLing, ZHAO Liang, LIU Dijun. A fundamental study on electromagnetic wave imaging logging in multiphase flow[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 2000, 27(2): 79-82.
- [30] 戴家才,郭海敏,刘恒,等.电容阵列测井资料流动成像算法研究[J].测井技术, 2010, 34(1): 27-30.  
DAI Jiakai, GUO Haimin, LIU Heng, et al. The flow imaging algorithm study on logging data of capacitor array tool[J]. Well Logging Technology, 2010, 34(1): 27-30.
- [31] 董勇,郭海敏,李梦霞.基于改进高斯权重的多相流动成像算法[J].测井技术, 2013, 37(1): 35-38.  
DONG Yong, GUO Haimin, LI Mengxia. An oil-gas-water three-phase flow imaging algorithm based on modified Gaussian weighted interpolation[J]. Well Logging Technology, 2013, 37(1): 35-38.
- [32] 董勇,郭海敏,李梦霞,等.基于CAT的水平管油水两相流动成像算法改进[J].测井技术, 2014, 38(3): 262-266.  
DONG Yong, GUO Haimin, LI Mengxia, et al. Modification of imaging algorithm for oil-water flow in a horizontal tube based on CAT data[J]. Well Logging Technology, 2014, 38(3): 262-266.

(编辑 李青)