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移动阅读

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深部地质钻进过程地层特征参数建模与安全 预警研究进展

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摘要: 【意义】新一轮找矿突破战略行动持续开展, 资源勘探向地球深部进军。深部地层的岩石种类多样, 岩石力学参数复杂难测, 存在高温、高压、高地应力的复杂环境, 易发生钻具失效、井壁坍塌、井漏、井涌等井下事故, 给地质钻探带来了挑战。【进展】针对复杂地质环境的感知与建模问题, 从地层可钻性、地层压力建模两方面梳理地层特征参数建模的研究现状, 依据可钻性和压力两个关键地层特征参数, 为地质钻进过程的工艺调整和效率优化提供指导; 围绕地质钻进过程安全、高效的需求, 从井壁稳定评估、井下故障监测两方面讨论地质钻进过程安全预警的研究进展, 通过钻进过程的安全预警技术, 帮助司钻人员及时发现并辨别已发生的井下事故, 提前辨别并消除潜在的安全隐患。【展望】面对深部地层更加复杂、严苛的地质条件, 地层特征参数模型将在地质钻探各个环节发挥更加重要的作用, 钻进过程安全预警将成为新一代智能化地质钻进装备的核心技术。在未来, 需要构建以地质勘探数据中台为核心的智能地质勘探系统, 发挥数据在地质勘探和矿产开发全流程中的关键作用, 推动人工智能技术在地质钻进过程优化、地层环境感知与找矿预测领域的落地应用, 为地质钻探的安全和高效开展提供保障。

关键词: 地质钻探; 地质钻进过程; 环境感知; 地层特征参数建模; 安全预警; 地质勘探数据中台

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Advances in research on stratigraphic characteristic parameter modeling and safety early warning for deep geological drilling processes

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Abstract: [Significance] As the new round of national exploration & development planning continues, resource exploration is advancing toward the deep Earth. However, deep strata exhibit diverse rock types, which complicate the measurement of rock mechanical parameters. Furthermore, the harsh environments of these strata, characterized by high temperatures, high pressures, and high in-situ stress, are prone to induce downhole accidents like drilling tool failure, wellbore collapse, loss of circulation, and well kicks, posing challenges to geological drilling. [Advances] Aiming at the perception and modeling of complex geological environments, this study reviews the existing studies on the modeling of strati-

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graphic characteristic parameters from the perspective of formation drillability and formation pressure, aiming to provide guidance for the technique adjustment and efficiency optimization of geological drilling processes based on these two key characteristic parameters. To satisfy the demands for safe and efficient geological drilling, this study explores the advances in research on the safety early warning of the geological drilling process from two perspectives: wellbore stability assessment and downhole failure monitoring. The safety early warning technology allows drillers to promptly find and identify downhole accidents and, accordingly, eliminate potential safety hazards in advance. [Prospects] Under the more complex and harsh geologic conditions of deep strata compared to those of shallow ones, the models of stratigraphic characteristic parameters will play a more significant role in the geological drilling process, and the safety early warning technology will act as the core technology in the next generation of intelligent geological drilling equipment. In the future, it is necessary to build an intelligent geological exploration system with the geological exploration data platform as the core, make data play a key role in the whole process of geological exploration and mineral exploitation, and promote the application of artificial intelligence in the optimization of the geological drilling process, the perception of stratigraphic environments, and prospecting predictions. The purpose is to ensure safe and efficient geological drilling.

Keywords: geological drilling; geological drilling process; environmental perception; modeling of a stratigraphic characteristic parameters; safety early warning; geological exploration data platform

矿产资源是建设现代化产业体系的基石, 关乎国家资源能源安全, 关乎国民经济命脉。我国是全球最大的资源能源消费国, 资源能源需求持续增长, 供需矛盾突出, 铁、铜、石油等对外依存度均超过 70%。近年来, 全球资源能源市场持续受到国际地缘政治影响, 资源供应链脆弱性凸显^[1], 严重威胁到国家资源能源安全^[2], 实施新一轮找矿突破战略行动势在必行。

地质钻探是实现深部资源能源勘探与开发的重要手段。《2023 年中国自然资源公报》^[3] 显示: 2023 年, 全国地质勘查投入 1 105 亿元, 较上年增长 9.4%; 机械岩心钻探 916 万 m、槽探 223 万 m³; 新发现非油气矿产地 124 处, 其中大中型矿产地 96 处, 圈定找矿远景区 112 个, 提交可供商业勘查找矿靶区 102 个。随着东部陆相盆地的开发进入中后期, 新探明的中浅层资源以零星散布的低丰度、低富集度小块储层为主, 资源劣化程度加剧, 开采难度大, 开发成本高, 促使资源勘探向地球深部进军。

深部地质钻探面临着复杂难测的地质环境, 地质钻探行业正面临着前所未有的机遇和挑战。深部地层的岩石种类多样, 地质力学性质复杂难测, 地层特征参数建模难度大。随着技术的进步和数据的积累, 地层特征参数建模正逐步向精细化、智能化发展。地层特征参数建模正在从依赖于单一勘探数据的建模转变为融合多源异质数据的综合性分析, 建模的准确性与时效性显著提升, 但仍面临数据获取困难、模型难以迁移的问题。

在高温、高压、高地应力的严苛环境下^[4], 深部地质钻进过程易发钻具失效、井壁坍塌、井漏、井涌等井下事故^[5]。地质钻进过程受到复杂地质环境、钻进工况的综合影响, 不同环境和工况下的井下故障发生机理、表现形式存在显著差异。严苛的地质环境进一步加剧了井下信息获取困难的问题, 为地质钻进过程安全预警

提出了新的挑战。

笔者面向地质钻进过程安全、高效的需求, 调研地层可钻性、地层压力两个关键地层特征参数的建模方法, 围绕井壁稳定性、井下安全预警两个方面调研钻进过程安全预警方法, 对复杂深部地质环境扰动下的地层特征参数建模与安全预警技术提出展望。

1 地层特征参数建模

地层特征参数对地质钻进过程起到决定性的作用。深部地层环境复杂、不确定性强, 扰动因素众多。准确预测地层特征参数能够帮助工程人员合理设计和规划钻进任务, 调整钻进工艺^[6], 保障钻进工程的顺利实施。本文围绕地层可钻性、地层压力两个地层特征参数建模方法展开讨论。

1.1 地层可钻性建模

地层可钻性是评估钻头破碎完整岩石难易程度的指标, 是钻进过程的关键参数之一^[7]。地层可钻性与单轴抗压强度、硬度、塑性和耐磨性密切相关^[8-10]。然而, 受到岩石种类、地层变化的影响, 岩石力学参数具有较强的不可预知性^[11], 需要将取出的岩样送至实验室检验获得, 无法及时地为钻进过程提供指导。在实际工程应用中, 常利用地震参数、测井参数、录井参数、钻进过程参数中的有效信息, 建立地层可钻性的预测模型^[12-13]。地层可钻性模型包括点地层可钻性模型、纵向地层剖面上的二维地层可钻性模型、区域空间内的三维地层可钻性模型^[14]。

1.1.1 点地层可钻性建模

点地层可钻性模型能够在钻进过程中为优化效率、避免事故提供指导。有学者根据温度、围压建立地层可钻性预测模型, 通过计算机仿真研究钻头切削齿参数对此类地层钻探效率的影响^[15]; 在实验室环境下开展

激光热裂实验获得砂岩的力学参数,进而判断岩石的可钻性^[16]。除了岩石本身的力学性质外,钻进过程中钻头、岩石、泥浆的弹性、惯性、摩擦等物理性质对地层可钻性也具有决定性的影响^[17]。

然而在实际工程应用中,很难提前准备岩样供实验室开展充分的理化分析和地层可钻性实验。在难以及时获得岩样分析结果的情况下,统计建模方法也可以建立点地层可钻性模型。例如,利用机器学习方法出色的非线性拟合能力,以声波时差、地层密度、泥浆流量、电阻率、钻探深度作为模型输入,通过离线和在线机器学习方法建立地层可钻性预测模型^[18-19],该地层可钻性预测模型具有较高的准确性,能够为钻速优化提供有效的指导^[20-21]。

1.1.2 二维地层可钻性建模

二维地层可钻性模型有助于在区域内更加合理、高效地安排钻探计划。通过测井数据与地层可钻性之间的关联关系,可以建立地层可钻性预测模型,获得较准确的二维地层可钻性剖面^[22]。在测井数据中,声波数据与地层可钻性存在较强的关联关系,通过微钻实验建立描述两者关系的数学模型,从而建立二维地层可钻性模型^[23]。在地质勘探中,同一区域内相邻位置的钻井之间能提供重要的参考信息。在相邻区域内多口井测井和录井参数已经探明的情况下,借助地质统计、分形理论^[24]或插值方法可以获得该区域内的二维地层可钻性模型^[25],如图 1 所示。

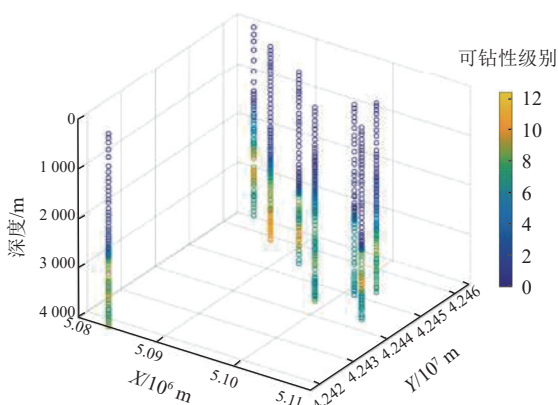


图 1 多口相邻钻井的二维地层可钻性模型^[13]

Fig.1 Model for two-dimensional formation drillability of multiple adjacent wells^[13]

随着建模方法的发展,支持向量机、多源信息融合等方法也被运用于地层可钻性建模,结合粒子群优化算法、融合优化算法^[18]解决了预测模型中的初始权值、阈值影响和泛化能力等问题,取得了较好的地层可钻性预测效果。

1.1.3 三维地层可钻性建模

三维地层可钻性模型拥有更加丰富的信息,能够为

钻进轨迹规划、碰撞检测、钻速优化等方面提供指导,进一步提高钻进过程的安全性和效率。三维地层可钻性模型具有更大的空间尺度,伴随着更加复杂多变的地层环境。利用岩性、地震等单一信息和插值方法建立的三维地层可钻性模型准确度不足。作者团队以录井和测井数据作为输入,基于互信息方法分析钻进过程数据与地层可钻性之间的关系,运用克里金插值、散点插值、随机森林和支持向量回归 4 种建模方法实现地层可钻性信息的三维空间描述^[26]。结果表明,散点插值法在提高地层可钻性建模精度方面有较好的效果,随机森林在地层可钻性预测中具有良好的泛化能力。该方法的有效性在松辽盆地徐家围子地区得到验证:利用 1.2 km² 区域内多口相邻钻井的二维可钻性数据,建立了该区域 1 000~4 000 m 深度范围的三维地层可钻性模型,如图 2 所示,模型的归一化均方根误差为 9.48%。

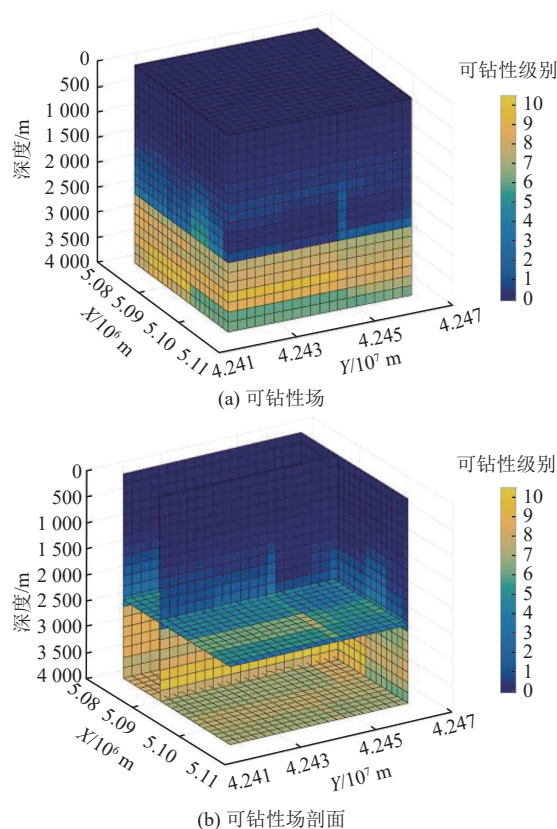


图 2 三维地层可钻性模型^[13]

Fig.2 Models for three-dimensional formation drillability^[13]

地层可钻性建模方法弥补了实验室检验方法在时效性方面的不足,能够为钻进过程提供更加及时、有效的指导。国内外学者利用地震、测井、录井参数等有效信息来预测岩石力学参数,通过数据分析融合构建不同尺度的地层可钻性模型。精细的地层可钻性模型依赖于完备的测井、录井和钻进过程数据,在环境更加严苛的深部地层中,获取数据更加困难,地层可钻性建模方

法将面临着新的挑战。

1.2 地层压力建模

地层压力是影响地层稳定性的重要因素^[27],也是保障油气钻采安全的重要指标。地层的孔隙压力和骨架应力共同承担了来自上覆地层的压力,使地层达到稳定状态。地层压力是地层中流体的压力,与岩石的密度、孔隙率、吸水率有关。孔隙压力一般小于破裂压力,但在某些情况下,孔隙压力可能达到或超过破裂压力,导致地层岩岩石发生破裂或塌陷。

1.2.1 地层异常压力成因

正常压实地层孔隙中的压力等于从地表到地下某

处的连续地层水的静液压力。但当饱含水的地层被不透水层封闭并受到重压时,地层孔隙中的水会产生高于正常静液压力的异常高压^[28]。产生异常压力的机制包括欠压实、构造挤压、流体压力变化等^[29-30],主要类型^[31]及成因^[32-36]见表 1。其中欠压实是最常见的原因。钻遇异常高压地层时,若孔隙较小且渗透性较弱,会把地层推向钻孔内,造成井壁坍塌。若钻井连通性良好,且地层中存在大量油气时,还可能引发严重的井喷事故。因此,在易产生异常高压地层中,需要特别调整泥浆密度和黏度等参数来保证井壁的稳定^[37]。

表 1 地层异常压力的主要类型^[31]及成因^[32-36]
Table 1 Primary types^[31] and causes of abnormal formation pressure^[32-36]

类型	形成过程
欠压实	地层的快速沉积,泥质充填孔隙通道,孔隙中的流体来不及排出,形成异常高压 ^[32]
构造挤压	岩层的水平构造挤压使孔隙率降低,局部和区域性断裂、褶皱、横向滑移和滑动,断块下降导致挤压、砂泥移动、地震等 ^[33]
胶结作用	硫酸钙、白云石和硅石等作为封闭遮挡物,导致密封储层内晶体生长,孔隙空间减少,孔隙流体压力增加
生烃作用	封闭空间中烃类的生成与裂解产生油气,导致空间内压力增大 ^[34]
水热增压	深部地层高温导致流体体积膨胀,孔隙流体压力增大
流体运移	由于地层滑移、重新密封、脱水反应等产生断层,流体沿断层运移导致孔隙压力异常 ^[35]
矿物转换	上部压力降低或水化作用使硬石膏转化为石膏,体积增大30%以上;石膏受到压力和温度影响而脱水,转化为硬石膏 ^[36]
渗透作用	浓度低的流体向浓度高的流体进行物质传递的过程中,渗透流产生异常高压
密度差	烃类和水之间的密度差在烃聚集层的顶面产生异常高压。烃类聚集时间越长,烃与周围水的密度差异越大,异常高压越大

在实际工程应用中,模块化动态测试或重复地层测试方法可以直接测得地层压力,但这种方式成本高、耗时长,难以为钻进过程分析提供持续、实时性强数据。研究地层压力预测方法对于钻进过程十分重要。

1.2.2 地层压力预测方法

地层压力预测的代表性方法有 Eaton 模型^[38]、Bowers 法^[39]。Eaton 模型提出了两个经验方程,首次描述了地层压力和测井电阻率、声波速度的关系,基于有效应力理论,实现了地层压力的有效预测。该模型目前仍被行业和学术界广泛使用^[40-41]。Bowers 法给出了一种通过声波速度估计有效应力的思路。声波速度与有效应力之间的关系分为加载曲线关系和卸载曲线关系两类。加载曲线表示岩石处于历史最大有效应力作用下声波速度和有效应力的变化关系,即表示地层欠压实和正常压实状态下的变化关系。卸载曲线表示作用于岩石的有效应力小于历史最大值时的声波速度和有效应力的变化关系,它表示地层在流体膨胀等因素形成的异常孔隙压力作用下声波速度与有效应力的关系。利用速度与密度交会图板与速度与有效应力交会图板,依照不同变化关系将地层分为若干层段,基于 Bowers 公式,采用不同的系数进行压力计算^[42]。

在实施钻探前,可以利用地震资料预测地层压力。地震资料检测面积广,横向连续性好^[43],能够依据机理准确计算预测地层压力^[44-46]。在实施钻探后,可以利用测井数据估算地层压力,构建如图 3 所示的三维地层压力梯度场^[47]。钻后数据齐全,地层压力的钻后计算理论发展成熟。常用的钻后地层压力计算方法有 Eaton 法^[48-49]、等效深度法^[50]、Bowers 法^[51]、神经网络^[52]、模糊逻辑^[53]。在钻进过程中,可以使用 Dc 指数法^[54]、 Σ 录井法^[55] 和水力机械比能法^[56-57] 进行地层压力的实时预测,地层

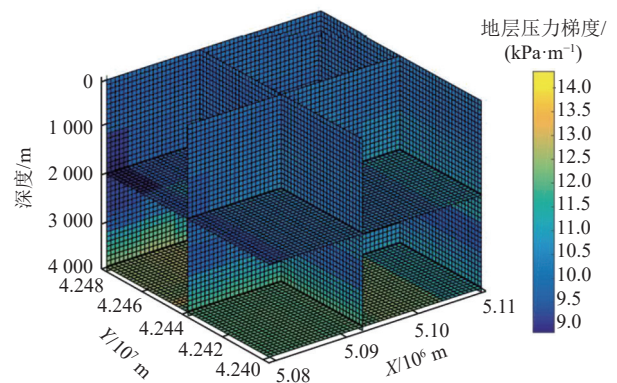


图 3 三维地层压力梯度场^[47]
Fig.3 Three-dimensional formation pressure gradient field^[47]

压力的实时预测能够为未开钻区域提供安全指导。

基于地层压力形成机理分析和人工智能算法,目前在钻前、钻中、钻后阶段都已形成了完善的地层压力建模方法。但深部地层压力成因复杂,且随钻进过程动态变化,尤其是页岩气、煤层气、天然气水合物、致密油气等非常规油气储层的地层压力建模面临着巨大的挑战^[58]。进一步研究地层异常压力的形成和判别机制,提高地层压力实时预测的精度和广度,是未来地层压力建模领域重要的研究方向。

2 钻进过程安全预警

地质钻进工程实施难度大、风险高。一旦发生井下事故,在距离跨度长、环境恶劣的狭窄井下空间内处理事故难度极高,事故停待时间长^[59]。井下事故威胁到人员和设备的安全,造成高昂的时间和经济损失,严重制约着深部资源能源勘探的进程。

地质钻进过程面临复杂多样的地层环境和工况,潜在事故及诱因众多。图 4 展示了常见的井下故障。在松软且有黏性的地层,易出现泥浆增稠、孔壁表面剥落^[60]等问题,进而引发卡钻;在裂隙、岩溶、砂砾地层,由于地质结构松散破碎,易发生井壁失稳坍塌、井漏事故^[61]。除了复杂的地质环境外,不当的钻进操作参数可能引起钻柱振动^[62],严重情况下会导致钻具断裂。准确识别和预警钻进过程中的安全风险,对于保障地质钻进的安全、高效开展意义重大。本文围绕井壁稳定性分析、井下故障监测方法展开讨论。

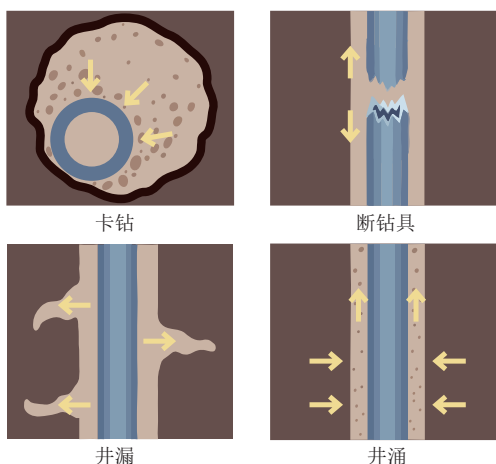


图 4 常见井下故障

Fig.4 Schematic diagrams of common downhole failures

2.1 井壁稳定性分析

井壁稳定分析是安全钻井极为重要的一环。充分考虑影响井壁稳定性的相关因素,准确预测井壁稳定性,对于预防漏、喷、塌、卡等钻探事故^[63],保障钻进过程的安全、高效有重要意义。

预测井壁稳定性实际上是分析井眼钻开后的井周应力分布、岩石力学性质与岩石破坏准则间的关系。在钻探工程中,井壁稳定性预测是利用测井数据、泥浆录井数据、钻进数据得到地层岩性、地层压力和岩石力学参数。然后结合井眼钻开前的原地应力,通过岩石的本构方程分析得到井周有效压力,结合岩石强度数据,采用合适的失效准则计算得到影响井壁稳定性的地层孔隙压力、地层坍塌压力、地层破裂压力 3 个压力参数如图 5 所示,综合 3 个压力参数对井壁稳定性分析。最后,分析影响井壁稳定性相关因素,对所钻井的井壁稳定性进行预测^[63]。井壁稳定性还受到地层岩性、裂隙发育情况、孔隙中的流体压力、岩石力学参数、钻井液性能、井眼轨迹的形状孔隙压力、裂缝压力、剪切破裂等多方面因素的影响^[64]。预测井壁稳定性的第一步是获得岩石力学参数。

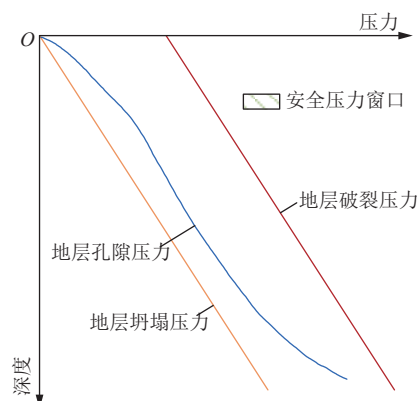


图 5 影响井壁稳定性的 3 个压力参数

Fig.5 Three pressure parameters related to wellbore stability

岩石力学参数表征岩层的强度和弹性特性,是预测井壁稳定性关键的参数^[65]。井壁稳定性预测考虑的岩石力学参数有弹性模量、泊松比、单轴抗压强度^[66]。岩石的泊松比、弹性模量等静态参数可以由岩心应力-应变实验测得,单轴抗压强度可以由单轴、三轴压力试验标定^[67]。通过实验室送检获得岩石力学参数的成本高、实时性差,在工程应用中通常是利用统计方法估计岩石力学参数。多元回归统计法通过研究岩石力学参数与纵横波速度,地层密度等数据之间的相关性来建立两者间的回归方程^[68-69]。针对资源勘探过程中存在的众多不确定性、强非线性问题,基于数据驱动的智能建模方法被用于计算岩石力学参数,解决实验室分析与多元回归统计法在实际工程中的适用性较差的问题。例如,使用深度卷积神经网络^[70]、多层感知器神经网络^[71]、模糊神经推理系统^[72]、半监督支持向量机^[66]估计岩石力学参数;以声波测井、密度测井、点载荷、耐崩解指数作为输入,使用神经网络建立岩石力学参数的预测模型,

获得岩石力学参数剖面^[73]。

部分地层由于其特殊的岩性,相对于其他地层更容易发生井壁失稳^[74]。如泥页岩地层具有层理性,存在岩石弱面,容易发生剪切拉伸破坏,加上孔隙小,低渗透,易吸水膨胀的特性,使得其相较于其他类型的地层更容易发生坍塌^[75]。据调查,有 90% 以上井塌发生在泥页岩地层中^[76]。砂泥岩^[77]、盐膏岩^[78-80] 易发生蠕变,引起卡钻^[81]。除此之外,部分岩石易松散破碎,会在井眼形成的过程中,在井周应力的作用下进一步产生裂缝^[82],使得岩层破碎程度增加,岩体的胶结能力变弱,对于抵抗拉伸和剪切破坏的能力变低。如钻井液沿裂缝渗透进地层,发生钻井液漏失,也会引发块状崩塌、井眼垮塌等失稳现象^[83]。

现有方法在具体工程应用中取得了良好的效果,为地质钻进过程的安全提供有力保障^[84]。但井壁稳定性受地层结构、钻进工艺、钻进工况等因素的复杂影响,现有井壁稳定性分析方法的泛化性不足,需要结合具体工程的实际需要,建立更加完善的井壁稳定性评估体系。

2.2 井下故障监测

常见的井下故障包括卡钻、断钻具、井漏、井涌,故障的成因已形成较完备的理论体系。结合理论分析和大量的工程实践经验,可以总结归纳出钻探故障发生时过程参数的变化特征,根据特征识别故障。

2.2.1 常见井下故障的典型特征

井下故障发生时的特征(表 2) 通常表现为钻压、转速、泵量、泥浆流量、总池体积等钻进过程参数的异常变化^[85]。卡钻多发于复杂地层^[86],也可能由钻探工艺参数调整不及时导致,通常表现为扭矩急剧增大,钻压和转盘转速骤减^[87]。钻具断裂或脱落由钻柱老化、溜钻、卡钻引起,表现为扭矩骤降,泥浆流量有下降趋势,总池体积基本保持不变^[88-89]。井漏是指由于钻井液成分选择不当,钻井液透过井壁泄漏、渗透到地层当中^[90],易发于低压、裂缝地层^[91],通常表现为立管压力缓慢增大,出口流量和总池体积呈下降趋势,其他参数无明显异常^[92]。井涌与井漏的发生机理相反,是钻遇异常高

压地层或起钻速度过快时,地层压力大于井内压力,导致地层孔隙中的流体进入井内,表现为出口流量波动较大,但总体呈上升趋势^[93]。基于这些特征,可以建立正常钻井和失循环条件下的瞬态压力-温度耦合模型,将暂态压力与温度耦合模型的检测与识别模型嵌入到无迹卡尔曼估计中,构成了估计压力损失因子、流量因子、损失深度和损失速率的检测与识别估计器^[94]。

2.2.2 数据驱动的井下故障监测方法

对于没有显著特征的故障,可以通过数据驱动方法实现风险指标预测。采用集成分类器^[85]、集成学习方法^[95] 等建立合适的风险指标监测模型,对于多种钻进过程故障都能起到较好的检测效果。钻进过程参数是多变量时间序列数据,通过趋势提取获得故障发生时的数据样本^[96],采用稀疏自编码器检测钻进过程实时数据,将其与故障样本对比实现风险指标预测^[97]。

部分井下故障在发生早期的过程参数变化难以观测,且相关数据分布存在较大偏差。可以通过估算实时数据与无故障工况历史数据的多元广义高斯分布之间的 Kullback-Leibler 散度,评估实时数据与无故障工况历史数据相似性,或利用神经网络建立井下状态识别模型^[98],依此识别井下故障^[99]。

基于数据的风险指标预测模型易受正常工况下数据波动的影响。针对正常工况下钻进过程参数动态变化易引发误报警的问题,可以建立正常工况模型来描述无故障运行状态,通过数据的变化点检测和定性趋势分析区分正常工况和故障工况,避免误报警^[100]。

2.2.3 考虑钻进工况的井下故障监测方法

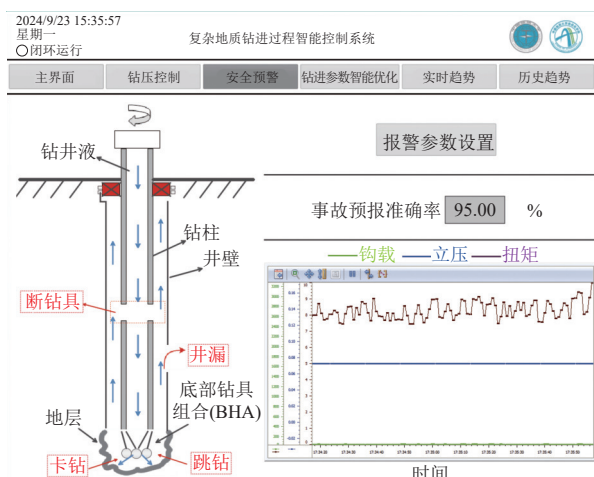
考虑到钻进过程存在的模糊性与随机性,有学者结合模糊隶属度函数,设计多层风险评估系统来对特定故障类型进行预测与评估^[101]。正常工况切换和故障发生都会引起钻进过程参数变化,需要依据钻进过程参数的变化趋势特征对两者加以区分,避免将工况切换误判为故障^[102],或针对不同的工况设计独立的风险指标预测模型,以提高预测的准确性^[103]。在此基础上,通过考虑数据分布差异,计算在线数据分布和正常数据分布之间的相似性指标,设计随深度变化的阈值来提高钻进过程故障诊断效率与准确率^[99]。上述方法在黑龙江安达市、山东威海市等地的多口钻井进行了工程测试。其中,在威海市地热钻井的 2 477~2 930 m 深度区段的误报警率为 0.77%,漏报警率为 1.06%^[103]。图 6 展示了作者团队设计开发的在线故障检测系统。

2.2.4 井下信息缺失情况下的故障监测方法

上述研究使用了井下压力、钻头姿态等井下数据,但在实际工程应用中,实时获取井下信息十分困难。钻井内空间狭小、距离长、温度高、压力高、震动大,需要借助泥浆或使用智能钻杆实现井下通信^[105-106]。井下

表 2 常见井下故障对应的钻进过程参数变化特征^[61]
Table 2 Characteristics of drilling process parameters corresponding to common downhole failures^[61]

参数	卡钻	断钻具	井漏	井涌
钻压	骤降	跳变	稳定	稳定
转速	骤降	跳变	稳定	稳定
扭矩	骤增	跳变	稳定	稳定
泵量	稳定	减小	稳定	稳定
泥浆流量	稳定	减小	减小	增大
总池体积	稳定	稳定	减小	稳定

图 6 在线故障监测应用系统^[104]Fig.6 Online failure monitoring system^[104]

通信成本高、带宽和可靠性较低,获得的井下数据可能是不完整的,样本量较小。

针对部分井下数据无法获得的问题,可以采用机器学习方法对钻进过程中的事故数据进行分析,建立钻探风险指标预测模型,仅利用井上数据实现对井下故障的预测,不需要使用井下数据^[107]。针对部分井下数据缺失、不完整、故障样本量少的问题,利用自组织增量神经网络进行数据增强可以提高有限样本下的模型性能^[108]。可以在历史数据的基础上,利用辅助分类器生成对抗网络进行数据扩充,然后使用贝叶斯网络建立了故障诊断模型,从而利用小样本学习并识别井漏、起钻遇卡、卡钻 3 种故障^[109]。针对井下数据时滞大、噪声大的问题,采用自适应李雅普诺夫更新方法对井底数据进行有效补偿^[110]。

现有方法较好兼顾了故障监测的精准性与实时性,对于无显著特征的故障也展现出了较强的识别能力。在深部地质钻进过程中,井下数据不完备、价值密度低^[111]等问题给安全预警带来新的挑战。未来研究过程中需关注井下通信延迟、通信噪声和数据缺失问题,进一步提高安全预警的可靠性和准确性。

3 未来发展方向

在未来,地质勘探手段不断丰富,录井、测井、随钻测量技术快速提升,改变了以往仅依靠单一维度预测地质信息的情况。地质-物探-化探-遥感等勘探信息深度融合,为地质钻进过程的地层特征参数建模和安全预警提供了大量的数据支撑。在此背景下,地质钻进行业需要构建具备多源大数据融合、地质钻进过程建模分析、智能算法集成应用的智能地质勘探系统,如图 7 所示。

(1) 利用数字孪生技术,实现地质钻进过程的虚实共生、协同优化。地质钻进数字孪生构建地质钻进过

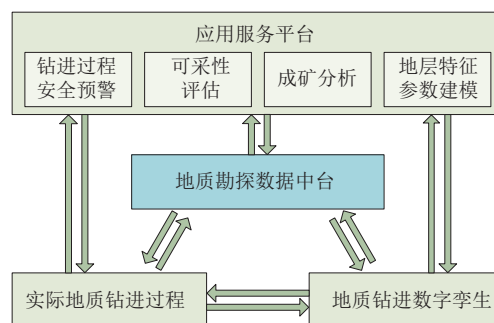


图 7 智能地质勘探系统

Fig.7 Intelligent geological exploration system

程及其所处地质环境的虚拟模型,并随着地质钻进的实施过程动态更新,与实际地质钻进过程保持高度一致,为地质钻进过程控制与优化、地层环境与成矿分析提供透明、可回溯的验证平台。

(2) 构建地质勘探数据中台,发挥数据在地质勘探和矿产开发全流程中的关键作用。地质勘探数据中台汇集和管理实际地质钻进过程和数字孪生系统中的海量数据,面向地质钻探环节,通过图 7 所示的监控云平台提供便捷的钻进过程实时监测、分析与管理服务;面向地质勘探具体场景中的业务需求,为一系列应用服务提供数据支撑。

(3) 建设地质钻进应用服务平台,实现前沿大数据分析、人工智能技术在地质钻进领域落地应用。应用服务平台中的钻进过程安全预警算法为地质钻进过程控制与决策提供支持^[112];地层特征参数建模算法实时更新和维护地质钻进数字孪生系统中的地层特征参数模型;可采性评估、成矿分析算法为上游的找矿预测、资源开发工作提供参考依据^[113]。

(4) 研制具备自治能力的智能化钻探装备,实现地质钻进过程的少人化或无人化。钻进过程安全预警将成为智能化钻探装备的核心技术之一。面对复杂难测的地质环境,发生钻具失效、井漏等井下事故难以避免,频繁需要人工干预。攻克钻进过程故障监测与安全预警技术难点,研制具备高度自治能力的智能化钻探装备,是降低成本、提高效率的重要途径。

4 结论

(1) 地层特征参数模型将与地质钻探的各个环节紧密结合。地层可钻性决定了钻进过程的工艺和工况,影响地质勘探的安全、效率和准确性。在复杂多变的地质环境下,精确的地层压力模型能够为井下故障预警、钻进过程优化、找矿预测提供指导。

(2) 钻进过程安全预警将成为智能化钻探装备的核心技术之一。面对复杂难测的地质环境,发生钻具失效、井漏等井下事故难以避免,频繁需要人工干预。现有钻

进过程安全预警系统通过数据特征分析方法,准确识别典型的井下事故。在未来,需要进一步攻克井下信息不完备、故障样本量少给安全预警带来的挑战,帮助司钻人员及时发现并处理潜在事故。

(3) 在未来,随着前沿大数据平台、人工智能技术落地应用,地质钻进领域将逐步形成决策、优化、控制一体化的工程应用系统,保障地质钻进过程的安全、高效实施。

利益冲突声明/Conflict of Interests

所有作者声明不存在利益冲突。

All authors disclose no relevant conflict of interests.

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