

泡沫油油藏数值模拟研究

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摘要: 泡沫油是一种含有大量分散性小气泡的稠油, 衰竭开发泡沫油具有产量高、气油比低、地层压力下降缓慢和采收率高等特点。提出了利用数值模拟技术模拟泡沫油的关键方法, 并建立了泡沫油数值模型。通过与常规溶解气驱数值模拟结果的比较以及室内实验结果的拟合, 从定性和定量2个方面证明了所建立模型的可靠性, 并利用该模型进一步研究了泡沫油的驱油机理。泡沫油油藏开发过程中产生的分散气, 一方面增加了原油的流动能力, 当平均地层压力降低到泡点压力以下后仍然能够以初始产量生产1 a以上; 另一方面增加了体系的膨胀能, 减缓了地层压力下降速度, 地层压力从6.0 MPa降低到5.1 MPa的时间接近于从10.0 MPa降低到6.0 MPa的时间。

关键词: 泡沫油 出砂冷采 数值模拟 组分模型 相对渗透率

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在委内瑞拉和加拿大的很多出砂冷采井中, 产出的地层油除了具有常规稠油的基本特征外, 还显示出极为复杂的“泡沫流体”特征, 井口取样显示出连续的泡沫状态^[1-2]。针对这些特点, 学者们提出了泡沫油的概念^[3]。通常认为, 浅层稠油一次采油的单井产量一般小于2 m³/d, 采出程度一般不超过3%。但实际上经过出砂冷采^[4-6]和泡沫油生产, 采出程度一般可达8%~15%, 最高可达20%, 是常规降压开采的5倍左右^[7]。近几年来, 对泡沫油的室内实验和开采特征已有大量研究^[8-10], 但对泡沫油数值模拟的研究还很少。利用黑油模型模拟泡沫油生产存在很大的局限性, 笔者根据泡沫油的特点建立了泡沫油组分模型, 从定性和定量2个方面证明了所建立模型的正确性, 并利用所建立的模型进一步研究了泡沫油的驱油机理, 对于泡沫油油藏的开发具有重要的意义。

1 数值模拟关键方法

1.1 添加组分

黑油模型中对于气体的考虑仅限于地层压力低于泡点压力后原油中释放出来的自由气, 而在泡沫油油藏中, 当地层压力降低至泡点压力以下时, 原油中释放出来的气体并没有立即形成自由气, 而是以不连续微小气泡的形式随原油一起流动, 直到压力

进一步降低到拟泡点压力^[11]时, 才出现大量连续气体。根据这一特点, 笔者将地层中的气体分为溶解气(CH₄)、分散气(BUB)和自由气(GAS)3个组分。溶解气为完全溶解于油相中的气体; 分散气为从原油中释放出来的气体, 以不连续气泡的形式分散在油相中, 在油相中运动缓慢, 是体现泡沫油特性的主要因素, 同时存在于油相和气相中; 自由气为连续气相, 比分散气运动快得多。

在数值模拟泡沫油油藏开发时, 这3种气体组分之间的转化类似于化学反应, 分为反应项和生成项。根据它们自己的动力特性给出了2个转化过程, 即反应1为溶解气转化为分散气, 其转化速率为溶解气向分散气转化的频率因子与溶解气的浓度之积。反应2为分散气转化为自由气, 其转化速率为分散气向自由气转化的频率因子与分散气的浓度之积。当压力在泡点压力以上时, 只有溶解气, 反应1和反应2都没有发生; 当压力低于泡点压力时, 开始发生反应1, 此时溶解气的浓度最大, 反应速度最快, 分散气的浓度还较小, 所以反应2的反应速度很小, 可忽略; 当压力降低到拟泡点压力时, 分散气的浓度增大到一定程度, 反应2的速度加快, 大量的分散气开始转化为自由气。

1.2 降低气相流度

数值模拟中对于泡沫油的另一个关键方法是降低气相流度, 可以假设流度降低与气相相对渗透率

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降低一致。从泡沫油衰竭实验获得的相对渗透率曲线可以明显看出,在低于泡点压力一段相当长的时间里气相相对渗透率非常低,比油相相对渗透率要低几个数量级。残余油饱和度条件下的气相相对渗透率仅为 18×10^{-6} [12-14]。

2 泡沫油油藏与溶解气驱油藏数值模拟对比

为了验证泡沫油油藏的特性,建立了模型1和模型2。模型1为包含3个气体组分的泡沫油油藏组分模型,模型2为溶解气驱油藏的黑油模型。2个模型所用的包括油气相对渗透率在内的所有参数均相同,其区别是模型1有分散相,而模型2没有。为了更好地进行对比,笔者还建立了模型3,利用典型溶解气驱油藏的相对渗透率曲线(残余油饱和度条件下气相相对渗透率为0.8)进行了黑油模型的模拟。

由模拟结果(图1)可见,模型1、2和3的采出程度分别为12.0%、8.0%和3.5%,模型1的采出程度明显高于另外2个模型,体现了泡沫油油藏采出程度高的特点。另外,模型1比模型2的稳产时间长2~3 a,并且模型1的气油比低于模型2,这就更加明显地体现了泡沫油增产稳产的特点。模型3的采出程度明显低于模型2,表明油气相对渗透率

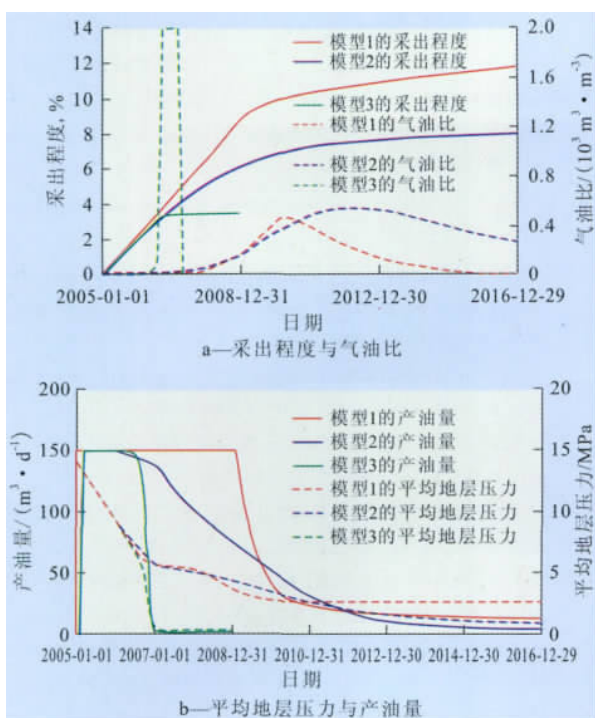


图1 不同油藏模型的数值模拟结果对比

发挥了很大的作用。模型3生产较短时间后,气体迅速突破,油气比上升速度非常快,最高达 $18\ 000\ \text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$ 。气体一旦突破,平均地层压力迅速降低,采油速度明显降低,且速度相当低。

从以上的分析可以看出,笔者建立的泡沫油油藏模型基本上能够将泡沫油油藏的采出程度高、油气比低和地层压力下降缓慢等特征体现出来,定性证明了模型的可靠性。

3 泡沫油衰竭实验结果拟合

利用建立的泡沫油模型拟合实验室长岩心衰竭实验结果。在拟合过程中,给定采油速度,拟合累积产油量、累积产气量和生产油气比。对采油速度分别为 2.4 和 $3.0\ \text{cm}^3/\text{h}$ 的2组实验进行拟合(图2),2组实验拟合结果均较好,拟合误差分别为5%和3%,说明笔者建立的泡沫油模型能够满足特定参数条件下的模拟,这也从定量上证明了该模型的可靠性,有利于研究各种实验因素的影响。

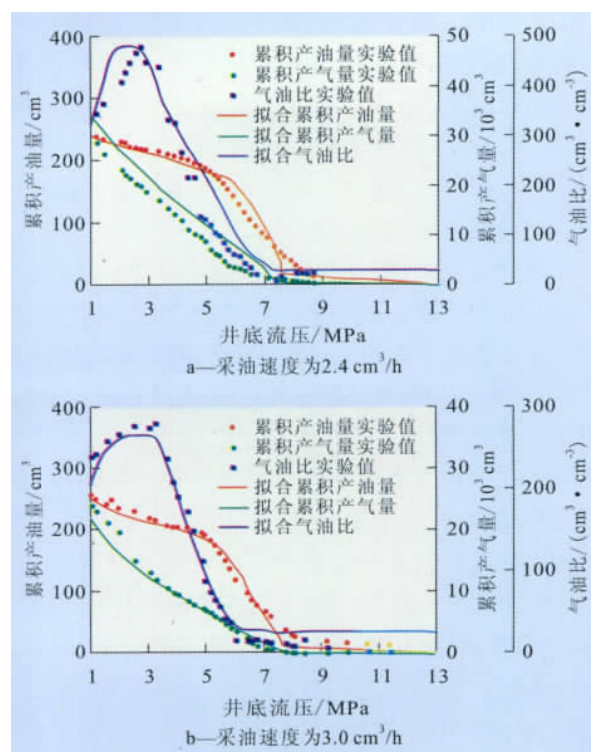


图2 不同采油速度下的历史拟合结果

4 泡沫油驱油机理分析

由图3可见,当平均地层压力降低到 $7.5\ \text{MPa}$ 时,在压力较低的油藏中位置的油相和气相中开

始出现分散气,并且随着压力波的不断向外传播,各网格内的压力不断下降,产分散气量开始迅速增加。同时,产溶解气量开始迅速下降。这说明当平均地层压力降低到 7.5 MPa 时,原油中的溶解气开始向分散气转化,并且转化的速度非常快。但此时气油比并没有升高,仍然保持不变,说明分散气还未向自由气转化。

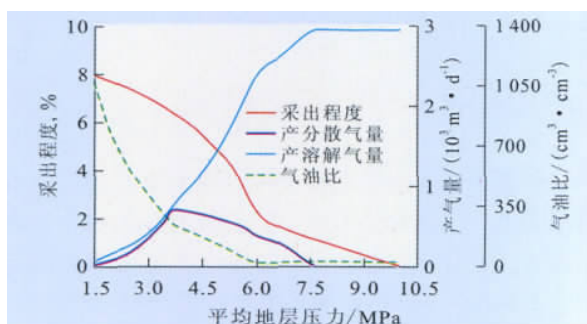


图3 生产参数与平均地层压力的关系

当平均地层压力下降到 3.6 MPa 时,产分散气量达到最高(图3),而产溶解气量大幅度下降,从最初的 $2\,930\text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 下降到 $750\text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,此时气油比有一定的升高,但增幅不大,说明分散气开始向自由气转化,但转化速度不快。随着平均地层压力的进一步下降,产分散气量突然开始急剧下降,大量的分散气转化为自由气,气油比开始攀升,产油量随之急剧下降。产分散气量最终接近于零。

研究发现,分散气的作用主要有 2 个:①随着原油一起缓慢流动,对原油的驱动能力大于其阻力,增强了原油的流动能力,由图 4 可见,当平均地层压力降低到泡点压力以下后仍然能够以 $150\text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 的速度生产 1 a 以上;②从溶解气转化成分散气,分散气泡的生成和长大增加了体系的膨胀能,使体系的压缩系数增加,减缓地层压力下降速度,从而提高了弹性采出程度。当平均地层压力降低到 6.0 MPa 后,已经有大量的分散气,这时平均地层压力下降速度明显趋缓,从 6.0 MPa 降低到 5.1 MPa 的时间接近

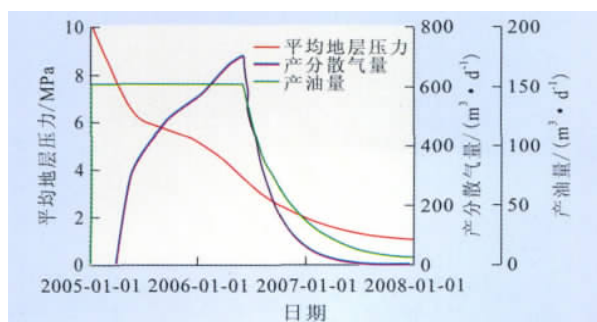


图4 平均地层压力、产分散气量和产油量的关系

于从 10.0 MPa 降低到 6.0 MPa 的时间(6 个月)。

5 结论

提出了泡沫油数值模拟的 2 个关键方法,即添加组分和降低气相流度。

对比泡沫油油藏与常规溶解气驱油藏数值模拟的不同,定性证明了所建立的模型模拟泡沫油的可靠性。对长岩心衰竭实验结果的拟合定量地证明了泡沫油模型的可靠性。

原油中的分散气是泡沫油油藏提高采收率的最主要因素。其作用有 2 点:①增加了原油的流动能力;②分散气泡的生成和长大增加了体系的膨胀能,减缓地层压力下降速度,从而提高了弹性采出程度。

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application technology, the horizontal well has little production without fracturing. The flow rates of the fractured horizontal well with open hole completion are only more than that of perforation completion at the initial time. The gas production rises with the increasing number of fractures, and the flow rate in each fracture is approximately equal at the unsteady state. But, for the quasi-steady state, there is a "U" shape gas output distribution of fractures due to the interferences from fractures and wellbore. Taking the production technology and economic factors into consideration, the fractured horizontal wells with perforation completion should be more suitable for the tight gas reservoir. The interferences from fractures have to be paid enough attention in fracturing design, so, there should be longer fractures at both ends of horizontal wellbore.

Key words: tight gas reservoir; fractured horizontal well; unsteady state; quasi-steady state; fractures; completion methods

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Yang Xiaopei. Development techniques of horizontal wells on heavy oil reservoir, Henan oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 72–74.

Abstract: The development of steam stimulation in vertical wells has acquired preferable effects in the host area of Henan heavy oil reserves. But the technique of conventional vertical well, in thin layer of the heavy oil reserves with poor reserves abundance and banded edge water heavy oil distribution, has low single well recoverable reserves, and it is difficult to obtain economic benefits. In order to develop the reserves mentioned above, we consider the geologic characters of Henan heavy oil reserves and use numerical stimulation to carry out the research in horizontal well, and then optimize the deployment and production parameters of horizontal well in Henan heavy oil reserves. The results show that: the vertical depth of horizontal intended interval should be greater than 150 m; the best horizontal length is 80–150 m, and the oil production and oil–gas ratio have no increment; when the horizontal well away from oil–water boundary farther than 60 m, edge water invasion rarely occurs; when the horizontal well is greater than 20 m away from the fault, the fault will not open; when the dryness fraction of steam at bottom of the well is greater than 50%, the development effect has been significantly improved; when the first circle steam injection is 20 t/m, oil–water ratio and cyclical oil production have a high value, 0.54 t/t and 1 000 t, the effect of huff and puff is better; when steam inject speed is 300 t/d, the optimized injection pressure is about 14 MPa, and the rate of delivery at about 20 t/d is reasonable.

Key words: heavy oil reservoir; thin and shallow beds; edge water; horizontal well; injection–production parameter; Henan oilfield

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Wang Peixi, Liu Renjing. Universal model of stress sensitive coefficient for low permeability reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 75–77.

Abstract: The study on stress sensitivity in low permeability reservoir has attracted more and more attentions of researchers home and abroad; but, there is so far no common understanding on it. To describe the stress sensitivity of low permeability more accurately, the relationship between permeability and effective pressure and its effect factors are studied by laboratory experiments with variable fluid pressures, while keeping confining pressure steady. On this base, a stress sensitive coefficient is presented according to the definition method of rock compressibility, and combined with fractal theory, a universal model of stress sensitive coefficient is built after taking into account of the effect of pore structure, effective stress and hysteresis effect. The results show that the permeability decreases in step shape with the rise of effective stress, and it is related to pore structure and effective stress loading way. The stress sensitive coefficient of permeability can characterize the rock sensitivity quantitatively: the larger the value, the stronger the stress sensitivity. The model built in this paper, taking into account of the effect of pore structure, the effective stress changes and hysteresis effect, can characterize the stress sensitivity in general, and it can forecast the permeability change laws with the change of effective stress, so, it has a wide adaptability. This result has important significance to the further study of stress sensitivity in low permeability reservoir.

Key words: low permeability reservoir; stress sensitivity; pore structure; universal model; hysteresis effect

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Wang Yong, Wu Xiaodong, Han Guoqing et al. Numerical simulation study on horizontal well in foamy oil reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 78–80.

Abstract: Foamy oil is a kind of heavy oil containing dispersed little gas bubbles, showing different characteristics from conventional oil flow during natural depletion, and its oil production is high, gas oil ratio is low, and formation pressure declines slowly and recovery is high. The technique for simulating foamy oil using numerical simulation is proposed, and the model of foamy oil is established based on the laboratory study. The result comparison between the foamy oil and dissolved gas drive reservoir proves the reliability of the model qualitatively and quantitatively. An in-depth study of drive mechanism of foamy oil is carried out. The dispersed gas generated from the production of the foamy oil reservoir increases the flow capacity of crude oil, and also increases the expandability of the system, and ameliorates the draw down of the reservoir pressure, therefore, enhancing the elastic recovery.

Key words: foamy oil; cold heavy oil production; numerical simulation; component model; relative permeability

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Liu Li. Laboratory study on stress sensitivity of threshold pressure gradient in low permeability reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012,