

# 稠油油藏多轮次蒸汽吞吐防砂后产能预测模型

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**摘要:** 目前针对稠油油藏蒸汽吞吐开采后的产能预测模型很多, 但这些模型几乎没有考虑防砂方法对最终产能的影响, 而防砂是稠油开采过程中必不可少的手段之一, 因此, 造成现有模型对防砂后蒸汽吞吐井的产能预测存在一定误差。考虑热采和防砂共同作用对蒸汽吞吐井产能的影响, 同时结合重力超覆作用和稠油的流变行为对加热半径的影响, 建立了冷油区和加热区的两区复合产能模型, 并给出了计算实例。相对于传统模型, 加热半径计算结果略大, 但更符合实际; 使用该模型预测蒸汽吞吐井的产能与现场结果误差小于8%, 证明了模型的可靠性。基于负幂指数的加热半径假设, 不受加热面积、形状和油层厚度的影响。该模型计算工作量小, 使用方便, 可以为热采防砂井的产能预测提供重要依据。

**关键词:** 蒸汽吞吐 加热半径 防砂 表皮因子 产能预测

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中国稠油油藏丰富, 热采是开采的主要手段, 注蒸汽开采的产量约占97%。由于大部分稠油油藏地层胶结疏松, 热采过程中普遍采用防砂措施<sup>[1]</sup>, 使多轮次蒸汽吞吐后热采井的产能预测较为复杂, 而目前的产能预测模型很少考虑蒸汽吞吐与防砂作用的耦合影响, 导致热采井采取防砂措施后的产能预测不符合实际<sup>[2]</sup>。因此, 笔者考虑地层中蒸汽、油、水三相流动渗流机理及地层中的传热机理(包括导热和热对流作用), 将物质平衡方程与能量平衡方程联立求解, 从而推导出含表皮因子的稠油蒸汽吞吐产能公式; 不同防砂方式对产能模型的影响考虑为表皮因子的差异, 将其与稠油蒸汽吞吐公式联立求解, 得到不同防砂方式下稠油热采产能公式。

## 1 基于 Marx - Langenheim 模型的加热半径计算方法

油层加热半径的计算方法是根据油层中能量和物质平衡原理, 经过某种假设和简化计算求得, 采用解析解的模式。目前比较常用的是 Marx - Langenheim, Willman, Frouq - Ali, Mandle - Volek 共4种经典模型, 其中 Marx - Langenheim 模型适用于计算不同形状的单井加热面积, 在计算上更具有普遍意义。蒸汽吞吐过程包括注气、焖井和采油3个阶段。而

在实际生产时, 蒸汽热采油藏通常简化为波及区和冷油区两区复合油藏, 且两区渗透率相等。Marx 和 Langenheim 在 1959 年给出加热面积的计算式<sup>[3]</sup>为

$$A(t) = \frac{Q_i h \lambda}{4 K_{ob} \Delta T} \left[ e^{\frac{t_D}{\lambda^2}} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{\sqrt{t_D}}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{t_D}}{\lambda} - 1 \right] \quad (1)$$

式中:  $A(t)$  为加热面积,  $\text{m}^2$ ;  $t$  为注汽时间,  $\text{d}$ ;  $Q_i$  为注热速率,  $\text{kJ}/\text{d}$ ;  $h$  为油层厚度,  $\text{m}$ ;  $\lambda$  为油层热容量与顶底层热容量之比;  $K_{ob}$  为顶层导热系数,  $\text{kJ}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{d} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ ;  $\Delta T$  为蒸汽带温度与油层原始温度之差,  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $t_D$  为无量纲时间。

加热半径计算式为

$$r_h = \sqrt{\frac{A(t)}{\pi}} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $r_h$  为加热半径,  $\text{m}$ 。

中国学者在考虑上一轮次余热对加热半径的影响后, 提出了多轮次蒸汽吞吐过程中第  $n$  轮加热半径的计算通式<sup>[4]</sup>为

$$r_h = \sqrt{\frac{Q_i h \lambda}{4 \pi K_{ob} \Delta T} \left[ e^{\frac{t_D}{\lambda^2}} \operatorname{erfc} \left( \frac{\sqrt{t_D}}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{t_D}}{\lambda} - 1 \right] \left( 1 + \frac{Q_r}{Q_i} \right)} \quad (3)$$

式中:  $Q_r$  为余热,  $\text{kJ}$ 。

上一轮次结束时余热为

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$$Q_r = A_{n-1}(t) hC(T_{\text{avg}} - T_r) \quad (4)$$

式中:  $A_{n-1}(t)$  为  $n-1$  轮的加热面积,  $\text{m}^2$ ;  $C$  为油层热容,  $\text{kJ}/(\text{m}^3 \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ ;  $T_{\text{avg}}$  为上一轮次结束后地层加热区的平均温度,  $^\circ\text{C}$ ;  $T_r$  为油层原始温度,  $^\circ\text{C}$ 。

由于地层蒸汽、液体物性差异及油层物理特性, 需考虑蒸汽超覆对加热半径的影响。据 Van - Look-eren 理论<sup>[5]</sup> 蒸汽超覆程度可由蒸汽超覆系数表示

$$A_R = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_s W_{\text{si}}}{\pi(\rho_o - \rho_s) gh^2 K_s \rho_s}} \quad (5)$$

式中:  $A_R$  为蒸汽超覆系数;  $\mu_s$  为蒸汽粘度,  $\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ ;  $W_{\text{si}}$  为注入蒸汽在井底的质量流量,  $\text{kg}/\text{s}$ ;  $\rho_o$  和  $\rho_s$  分别为原油和蒸汽的密度,  $\text{kg}/\text{m}^3$ ;  $g$  为重力加速度,  $\text{m}/\text{s}^2$ ;  $K_s$  为蒸汽有效渗透率,  $\text{m}^2$ 。

考虑蒸汽超覆后, 最大加热半径的计算式为

$$r_{h \max} = \sqrt{\frac{A(t)}{0.5\pi A_R}} \quad (6)$$

式中:  $r_{h \max}$  为最大加热半径,  $\text{m}$ 。

考虑多轮次蒸汽吞吐及蒸汽超覆现象的影响, 可以得出更为通用的加热半径表达式为

$$r_h = \sqrt{\frac{Q_i gh^3 \lambda K_s \rho_s (\rho_o - \rho_s)}{2K_{\text{ob}} \Delta T \mu_s W_{\text{si}}} \left[ e^{\frac{t_D}{\lambda^2} \text{erfc}\left(\frac{\sqrt{t_D}}{\lambda}\right)} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \frac{\sqrt{t_D}}{\lambda} - 1 \right] \left( 1 + \frac{Q_r}{t Q_i} \right)} \quad (7)$$

## 2 蒸汽吞吐井防砂后表皮因子的计算

表皮因子是一个无量纲量。在一般情况下, 使流线偏离理想方向或限制流量的任何现象都会导致正表皮因子, 表示有流动阻力或地层损害存在, 而负表皮因子表示降低了流动阻力或增加了流入面积。目前现场广泛应用了机械防砂、化学防砂及复合防砂等多种防砂方法。根据具体防砂措施的类型, 即可计算相应区域的表皮因子<sup>[6-9]</sup>。

$$2\pi hK(p_e - p_w) \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_h} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right) \mu B \quad (13)$$

$$q = \frac{2\pi hK(p_e - p_w) \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_h} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right) \mu B}{a \left[ \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_h} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right) \mu B + S_c + \int_{r_w}^{r_h} \frac{e^{br}}{r} dr - \frac{1}{r_h^2} \left( \frac{r_h e^{br_h} - r_w e^{br_w}}{b} - \frac{e^{br_h} - e^{br_w}}{b^2} \right) \right]}$$

其中  $S_c$  结合不同防砂手段进行求解;  $r_h$  运用式

(7) 进行计算;  $\int_{r_w}^{r_h} \frac{e^{br}}{r} dr$  采用高斯积分法进行求解。

## 4 实例计算

某稠油区块地质参数包括: 油层厚度为 16 m,

## 3 产能预测模型

在冷油区, 考虑综合表皮因子的拟稳态产能计算式为

$$q_c = \frac{2\pi Kh(p_e - p_h)}{\mu B \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right)} \quad (8)$$

式中:  $q_c$  为冷油区产能,  $\text{t}/\text{d}$ ;  $K$  为地层渗透率,  $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ;  $p_e$  为外边界地层压力,  $\text{MPa}$ ;  $p_h$  为冷热两区界面处压力,  $\text{MPa}$ ;  $\mu$  为原油粘度,  $\text{Pa} \cdot \text{s}$ ;  $B$  为原油体积系数;  $r_e$  为外边界半径,  $\text{m}$ ;  $r_w$  为井眼半径,  $\text{m}$ ;  $S_c$  为综合表皮因子。

对于拟稳态, 任一半径  $r$  处的产量与  $r$  和  $r_h$  之间的油藏容积成正比<sup>[9]</sup>, 即

$$q = q_h \left( 1 - \frac{r^2}{r_h^2} \right) \quad (9)$$

式中:  $q$  为产油量,  $\text{m}^3/\text{s}$ ;  $q_h$  为加热区产能,  $\text{t}/\text{d}$ ;  $r$  为拟稳态加热半径,  $\text{m}$ 。

在加热区, 应用负幂指数形式, 对粘度在径向上成幂指数变化进行简化计算<sup>[10-12]</sup>

$$\mu(r) = ae^{br} \quad (10)$$

式中:  $a$ 、 $b$  为常数。

利用达西公式, 得

$$q_h \int_{r_w}^{r_h} \left( 1 - \frac{r^2}{r_h^2} \right) \frac{\mu(r)}{r} dr = 2\pi Kh \int_{p_w}^{p_h} dp \quad (11)$$

式中:  $p_w$  为内边界地层压力,  $\text{MPa}$ 。

对式(11)进行整理得

$$q_h = \frac{2\pi Kh(p_h - p_w)}{a \left[ -\frac{1}{r_h^2} \left( \frac{r_h e^{br_h} - r_w e^{br_w}}{b} - \frac{e^{br_h} - e^{br_w}}{b^2} \right) \right]} \quad (12)$$

考虑综合表皮因子的产能预测模型为

$$2\pi hK(p_e - p_w) \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_h} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right) \mu B \quad (13)$$

$$q = \frac{2\pi hK(p_e - p_w) \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_h} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right) \mu B}{a \left[ \left( \ln \frac{r_e}{r_h} - \frac{3}{4} + S_c \right) \mu B + S_c + \int_{r_w}^{r_h} \frac{e^{br}}{r} dr - \frac{1}{r_h^2} \left( \frac{r_h e^{br_h} - r_w e^{br_w}}{b} - \frac{e^{br_h} - e^{br_w}}{b^2} \right) \right]}$$

原始渗透率为  $1.5 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ , 孔隙度为 35%, 在地层温度、蒸汽温度和蒸汽带温度下的原油粘度分别为 3 000、200 和 300  $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$ 。稠油油藏流体及岩石的热物理特性参数包括: 顶、底盖层的导热系数为 6.66  $\text{kJ}/(\text{m} \cdot \text{h} \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ , 热扩散系数为 0.003 3  $\text{m}^2/\text{h}$ , 综合热容为 1 600  $\text{kJ}/(\text{m}^3 \cdot ^\circ\text{C})$ 。对该稠油区块的蒸汽吞吐井 SJ10-3 采用绕丝筛管砾石充填方法, 其

表皮因子可以利用筛管或滤砂管渗透层的表皮因子公式求解,得到综合表皮因子为 2.166 1。该井的热采工艺参数包括:注汽速度为 14 583 kg/h,注汽温度为 320 ℃,蒸汽干度为 65%,注汽时间为 360 h。

根据建立的新模型求解不同蒸汽吞吐周期轮次的加热半径,并与传统模型进行对比(图 1)。结果表明,因为考虑了蒸汽超覆的影响,新模型计算的加热半径略大,但更接近实际,而在巨厚稠油层中应用传统模型计算产生的误差可能更为明显。

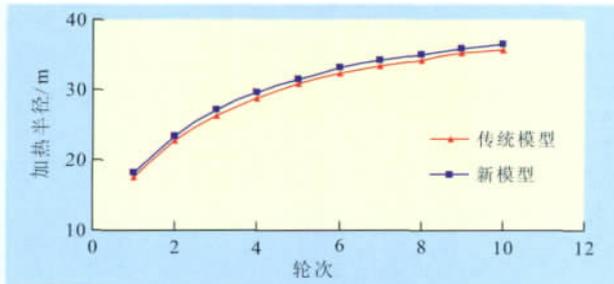


图 1 不同轮次下蒸汽吞吐的加热半径计算结果

不同防砂方式引起的表皮因子不同,砾石充填、炮眼砾石充填、环空砾石充填、绕丝筛管砾石充填、绕丝筛管管外加管内砾石充填的表皮因子分别为 0.895 9, 1.187 8, 2.723 2, 2.166 1 和 3.132 1,据此求得不同条件下对应的产能(图 2)。对比蒸汽吞吐井 SJ10-3 绕丝筛管砾石充填后的计算结果与现场 6 个不同加热半径处的产能数据,误差小于 8%(表 1),表明笔者所得到的预测模型是正确的。

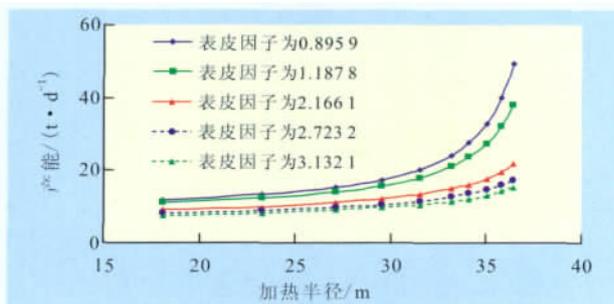


图 2 不同防砂方式下热采井产能的计算结果

表 1 蒸汽吞吐井 SJ10-3 绕丝筛管砾石充填后的产能计算结果与现场结果对比

加热半径/m	计算结果/(t·d <sup>-1</sup> )	实际结果/(t·d <sup>-1</sup> )	误差/%
21.0	9.5	8.9	6.7
22.4	9.8	9.2	6.5
24.5	10.2	9.5	7.4
30.5	11.1	10.5	7.9
32.8	12.5	11.9	5.9
34.6	16.5	15.4	7.1

## 5 结论

在经典 Marx - Langenheim 模型的基础上,考虑多轮次蒸汽吞吐与蒸汽超覆现象,提出了新的加热半径的计算方法,其运算结果与传统结果相比略大,但更符合实际,可以为现场应用提供参考。

影响产能的因素很多,利用表皮因子作为评价各种防砂方式对油井影响的参数,相对于单纯压降计算和采油指数计算更为简便和准确。同时,表皮因子随着加热半径的增加对产能的影响也呈指数型增加,在开采初期,对产能影响的程度并不明显,但到后期则十分明显。表明不同的防砂方式将对热采后稠油油藏的产能产生明显影响。

将防砂和热采对稠油开采的众多影响因素归一到单一模型中,得出了产能计算的通式,是基于负幂指数的加热半径假设,不受加热面积、形状和油层厚度的影响。该模型计算工作量小,使用方便,可以为热采防砂井的产能预测提供重要依据。

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**Shi Xian, Li Zhaomin, Liu Chengwen et al. New productivity prediction model for sand control wells by cyclic steam stimulation. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):56–58.**

**Abstract:** There are many productivity prediction models for heavy oil wells with cyclic steam stimulation, but these models have little consideration on effects of sand control measures for the productivity, however, sand control measures are necessary for heavy oil stimulation, which result in some errors in calculation of the productivity. This paper presents a new productivity two zone model which considers the interaction of steam stimulation and sand control, and this model also combines the gravity override effect and the rheological behavior of heavy oil, then, it gives an actual example. Comparing with conventional models, the heating radius calculated through new model are greater and the calculation error is approximately 5%, which proves its validity. Based on negative power exponent of the heating radius hypothesis, the new model should not consider the heating area, shape and the influence of the reservoir thickness. The computing workload for new model is small and it is easy to use, which can provide plan for the productivity prediction for sand control well with thermal recovery.

**Key words:** cyclic steam stimulation; heating radius; sand control; skin factor; productivity prediction

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**Huo Gang, Fan Xiao. Numerical simulation study on displacement mechanism of flue gas assisting steam huff and puff. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):59–61.**

**Abstract:** Study on multi-phase and multi-component seepage mechanism for mixing flue gas assisting steam huff and puff is of great significance for understanding the change of seepage physical field different to conventional steam huff and puff and improving the thermal recovery results. In this paper, multi-phase and multi-component anisothermal numerical model is built for reservoir numerical simulation, in order to systematically study the phase change rule of flue gas, steam and crude as well as the variable phase seepage characteristics of multi-component system. The results show that, mixing flue gas injection can increase the steam quality in oil layer effectively. The dissolution and expansion of flue gas significantly extend the crude viscosity reduction range. Meanwhile, CO<sub>2</sub> dissolution in flue gas can decrease oil-water interfacial tension effectively and increase the microscopic displacement efficiency.

**Key words:** flue gas; cyclic steam stimulation; multi-phase and multi-component; seepage mechanism; numerical simulation; heavy oil

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**Li Guoyong, Ye Shengjun, Feng Jiansong et al. Research and application of water-control and oil-enhance for horizontal wells CO<sub>2</sub> huff and puff in complex fault-block reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):62–65.**

**Abstract:** Horizontal wells are the main development mode in Jidong Nanpu onshore shallow complex fault-block reservoir. Most horizontal wells have entered the high water cut stage. The reasons caused abnormal raise of water cut includes tectonic, well trajectory, production system and impact of external fluid. The mechanism of water-control and oil-enhance for horizontal wells CO<sub>2</sub> huff and puff includes expansion of the crude oil volume, reduction of the viscosity, and extraction for light hydrocarbon, according to the prediction of CO<sub>2</sub> minimum miscibility pressure, laboratory analysis of fluid output and reservoir simulation. We determine the single well injection, injection rate, soaking time and other parameters based on the optimization of process design. Implementation of 32 wells and related technical experiments show that, it achieved significant results in water-control and oil-enhance, and shows a good prospect for field promotion.

**Key words:** complex fault-block reservoir; horizontal well; CO<sub>2</sub> huff and puff; minimum miscibility pressure; water control

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**Li Yongming, Zhai Rui, Gao Ruimin et al. Study of pressure decline on horizontal well after multiple-stage fracturing. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):66–70.**

**Abstract:** At present, the application of horizontal well multiple-stage fracturing becomes more and more popular. However, the existing model of pressure decline analysis aims primarily at single fracture. There are great differences in the flow performance of fluids between multiple-stage fractures and single fracture during the fracturing closure process. The model of pressure decline analysis aiming at single fracture does not apply to the horizontal well multiple-stage fractures. Taking into account of the pressure change with the situation about the horizontal well multiple-stage fractures closure, this paper analyzes forced and natural closure of horizontal well after multiple-stage fracturing, and then establishes curve fitting method of related pressure decline model and fracturing parameters interpretation based on the pressure drop features while multiple-stage fractures are closing simultaneously, than we compiled the software about pressure decline analysis of horizontal well multiple-stage fracturing, and it has been used for the case analysis. The results show that this analytical method can explain some important parameters of fracture and reservoir, and the result is reliable, also it is of great significance and reference value to the development of horizontal well fracturing theory and fracturing operation.

**Key words:** multistage fracturing horizontal well; multi-fracture closure; pressure decline model; fracture parameter; interpretation method

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