

# 孤岛油田中一区馆3区块内源微生物 营养体系优选及现场应用

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**摘要:**为了激活注入水中的内源微生物,对孤岛油田中一区馆3区块聚合物驱后加入的营养体系进行了筛选。结果表明,质量浓度为4 g/L的葡萄糖、0.4 g/L的蛋白胨、0.2 g/L的酵母粉、0.4 g/L的硝酸铵和0.2 g/L的磷酸氢二铵组成了该区块最佳的营养体系。在65 °C和10 MPa的高温、高压条件下,该体系可以充分激活注入水中的内源微生物,使菌液密度增至 $1.48 \times 10^9$  个/mL,乙酸质量浓度上升至0.6 g/L,且菌液的表面张力降低至33.2 mN/m。物理模拟驱油实验结果表明,在油藏环境下应用该营养体系激活内源微生物,原油采收率可提高6.4%。现场试验结果表明,截止到2011年6月30日中一区馆3区块共注入该营养体系405 t,累积增油量约为 $1.0 \times 10^4$  t。

**关键词:**内源微生物 激活剂 物理模拟实验 营养体系 孤岛油田

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内源微生物驱油技术就是通过注入激活剂来激活油藏内部的微生物群落,利用微生物在油藏中的代谢作用及其产物(有机酸、生物表面活性剂等)与原油/岩石/水的作用来提高水驱效率,降低界面张力,改善原油的流动性,进而提高原油采收率<sup>[1-5]</sup>。因此选择适宜的营养体系来激活油藏环境下的微生物对改善开发效果特别重要。在模拟高温、高压的油藏环境下,对孤岛油田中一区馆3区块地层水中用于激活内源微生物的营养体系进行了筛选,并进行了聚合物驱后物理模拟驱油实验,从而优化了现场营养体系。

## 1 实验材料与方法

### 1.1 实验材料

内源微生物激活样品来源于孤岛油田中一区馆3区块的地层水,其他试剂均为分析纯。实验所采用的仪器和设备包括:Ⅲ型1L高压中间容器、QBZY全自动表面张力仪、Anke TGL-16G高速台式离心机、GC-14B气相色谱、FA1104电子天平、OLYMPUS显微镜、直径和长度分别为38和600 mm的高压模型管。

### 1.2 营养体系设计与筛选方法

在地层水中直接添加碳源(葡萄糖或蔗糖)、氮

源(蛋白胨或酵母粉)和磷源(硝酸铵和磷酸氢二铵),共设计了4个营养体系(表1)。

编号	碳源		氮源		磷源	
	葡萄糖	蔗糖	蛋白胨	酵母粉	硝酸铵	磷酸氢二铵
1	1		0.15		0.1	0.05
2		1	0.15		0.1	0.05
3	1		0.10	0.05	0.1	0.05
4		1	0.10	0.05	0.1	0.05

将血清瓶中加入孤岛油田中一区馆3区块地层水,然后分别加入1-4号营养体系,将其置于中间容器中加压至10 MPa,于65 °C下进行静止培养。将培养3,5,10,15,20,25和30 d的菌液取样,通过指标检测筛选营养体系。

取不同培养时间的菌液,利用计数板,在显微镜下进行激活总菌数的检测;测定菌液的表面张力,以进行微生物产表面活性物质的检测。同时对不同培养时间的内源微生物激活菌液,以1 000 r/min的速度离心2 min,取上清液,然后利用气相色谱进行乙酸测定,测试条件为:固定相GDX103+2% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>,直径和长度分别为6和2 000 mm的岩样柱;岩样柱温度为180~200 °C,检测温度为210 °C,进样量为1 mL,将氮气作为载气,其流速为65 mL/min;氢气流速为50 mL/min。

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### 1.3 物理模拟驱油实验

利用填砂岩心模拟孤岛油田中一区馆3区块油藏条件,渗透率为 $(1.6 \pm 0.2) \mu\text{m}^2$ ,孔隙度为0.31~0.33,孔隙体积约为210 mL,温度为65℃,压力为10 MPa,驱替速度为1.0 mL/min。实验步骤为:①将岩心抽真空,饱和孤岛油田中一区馆3区块的地层水,测定孔隙度和渗透率,饱和油并计算原始含油饱和度;②一次水驱至岩心产出液含水率为97%;③注入质量浓度为1 200 mg/L的0.3倍孔隙体积的聚合物3530S,二次水驱到含水率为97%;④注入0.3倍孔隙体积的最佳营养体系,在65℃下培养20 d,三次水驱计算采收率<sup>[6]</sup>。

## 2 实验结果分析

### 2.1 激活总菌数

从图1可以看出,4个营养体系激活的菌液密度由大到小依次为3号、4号、1号、2号。其中,当氮源和磷源条件相同时,以葡萄糖为碳源激活的内源微生物的数量明显高于以蔗糖为碳源的营养体系,且在以葡萄糖为碳源的营养体系中加入少量酵母粉时,激活的内源微生物的数量急剧上升,推断可能是由于酵母粉含蛋白质、氨基酸类、B族维生素、微量元素等营养成分,不仅可以补充氮源,而且可以提供微生物生长所需的各种维生素、氨基酸及生长因子。因此,以葡萄糖为碳源的配方中加入少量酵母粉的3号营养体系,可以有效促进内源微生物的激活,最高菌液密度达 $1.2 \times 10^9$ 个/mL。虽有研究表明压力是微生物生长的限制因素<sup>[7]</sup>,但是该实验发现10 MPa的压力对内源微生物的总体生长影响并不显著,推断可能某些微生物的生长代谢受压力限制影响较大,具体情况还有待于进一步研究。

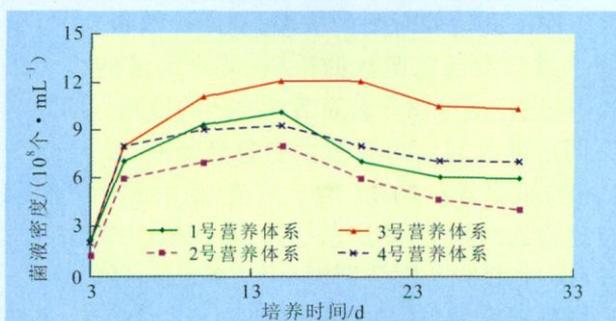


图1 1—4号营养体系激活的内源微生物数量变化

### 2.2 代谢产物乙酸

乙酸属于小分子有机酸,是微生物活动及代谢过程的一个标志性产物。从激活过程中乙酸质量

浓度的变化可证明内源微生物群落的激活状况<sup>[8]</sup>。由激活的内源微生物产生乙酸的检测结果(图2)可见,激活前期,乙酸质量浓度随着激活过程的进行而逐渐升高,可能主要是由烃类降解菌群等代谢烃类化合物引起的;激活后期,乙酸逐渐被某些厌氧菌群代谢消耗,使醋酸根离子的质量浓度逐渐降低。其中,3号营养体系激活的内源微生物产生的乙酸质量浓度最高,可达0.34 g/L左右。

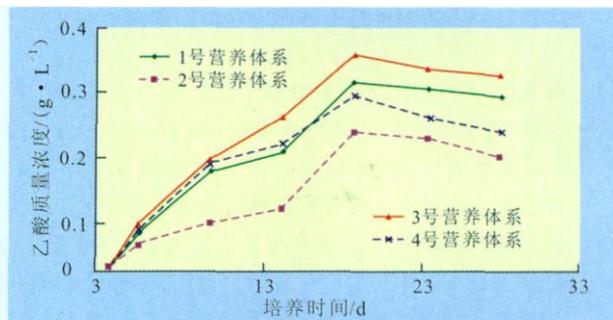


图2 1—4号营养体系产生乙酸质量浓度的变化

### 2.3 表面张力

生物表面活性剂是一种由微生物合成的、结构多样的表面活性物质。它能够通过乳化烃类,降低油水界面张力,提高岩石的亲水性,从而提高原油的可流动性<sup>[9-10]</sup>。在1—4号营养体系中,加入3号营养体系的注入水在不同培养时间下表面张力相对最低,为38 mN/m(图3),表明3号营养体系激活内源微生物的效果最好。

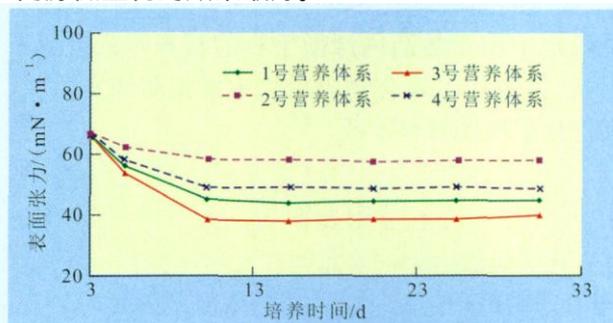


图3 1—4号营养体系注入水表面张力的变化

### 2.4 不同质量浓度营养体系的激活效果

在上述研究的基础上,调整3号营养体系中各个营养成分的质量浓度,设计了增长为2倍、4倍、8倍3个梯度的5—7号营养体系,进行进一步的内源微生物激活效果评价。由表2可以看出,随着营养成分质量浓度的升高,激活内源微生物的数量随之显著增加,高温、高压下培养15 d,菌液密度可达 $1.48 \times 10^9$ 个/mL左右,但当营养成分质量浓度继续增加,激活内源微生物数量的增加幅度变小,且趋于稳定。检测结果还表明,6号和7号营养体系中乙

酸质量浓度以及注入水表面张力的区别不显著,但均优于5号营养体系。综上所述,考虑检测结果和经济因素的影响,6号营养体系为激活孤岛油田中一区馆3区块内源微生物的最佳营养体系。

表2 不同质量浓度营养体系的激活效果对比

编号	配 方	菌液密度/ (个·mL <sup>-1</sup> )	乙酸质量浓度/ (g·L <sup>-1</sup> )	表面张力/ (mN·m <sup>-1</sup> )
5	2 g/L 葡萄糖+ 0.2 g/L 蛋白胍+ 0.1 g/L 酵母粉+ 0.2 g/L 硝酸铵+ 0.1 g/L 磷酸氢二铵	1.29×10 <sup>9</sup>	0.45	38.3
6	4 g/L 葡萄糖+ 0.4 g/L 蛋白胍+ 0.2 g/L 酵母粉+ 0.4 g/L 硝酸铵+ 0.2 g/L 磷酸氢二铵	1.48×10 <sup>9</sup>	0.6	33.2
7	8 g/L 葡萄糖+ 0.8 g/L 蛋白胍+ 0.4 g/L 酵母粉+ 0.8 g/L 硝酸铵+ 0.4 g/L 磷酸氢二铵	1.50×10 <sup>9</sup>	0.62	32.6

## 2.5 物理模拟微生物驱油效果

由物理模拟内源微生物驱油效果(表3)可见,6号营养体系能激活孤岛油田中一区馆3区块地层水中的内源微生物。通过微生物的生长代谢使其发挥驱油作用,培养20 d后原油采收率可提高6.4%。

表3 物理模拟内源微生物驱油效果

营养体系	培养时间/d	驱 油 效 率, %		
		水驱	聚合物驱	微生物驱
空白	20	41.2	13.5	0.9
6号	20	45.6	16.5	7.3

## 3 现场试验

孤岛油田中一区馆3区块位于孤岛披覆构造的顶部,经过水驱和聚合物驱开发后,综合含水率达96.6%,采出程度达53.1%。该区块大片连通,井网完善,油藏温度为69℃,压力为10 MPa,地面原油粘度小于3 000 mPa·s,地层水矿化度为8 000 mg/L左右。2007年8月开始应用6号营养体系实施微生物驱油,到2008年11月开发形势逐步好转,产量呈上升趋势,含水率稳中有降,起到了控水稳油的作用。截止到2011年6月30日,共注入6号营养体系405 t,区块累积增油量约为1.0×10<sup>4</sup> t。

## 4 结论

室内实验结果表明,以葡萄糖为碳源的营养体

系的激活效果优于以蔗糖为碳源的营养体系,在此基础上添加酵母粉激活效果更佳,推断其原因是酵母粉不仅可补充氮源,而且还含有各种维生素、氨基酸及生长因子。

筛选得到质量浓度为4 g/L的葡萄糖、0.4 g/L的蛋白胍、0.2 g/L的酵母粉、0.4 g/L的硝酸铵、0.2 g/L的磷酸氢二铵组成了最佳营养体系。该营养体系能在65℃和10 MPa下激活孤岛油田中一区馆3区块内源微生物的数量至1.48×10<sup>9</sup>个/mL,乙酸质量浓度增加到0.6 g/L,注入水的表面张力降低为33.2 mN/m。

物理模拟驱油实验结果表明,内源微生物在最佳营养体系的激活作用下可提高原油采收率6.4%,具有良好的驱油效果。现场试验表明,在中一区馆3区块注入优选的营养体系,可以激活内源微生物并直接或间接地作用于原油或地层,从而提高原油采收率。截止到2011年6月30日,该区块累积增油量约为1.0×10<sup>4</sup> t。

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degree, 3 levels of single well's residual oil potential have been divided after polymer flooding, which can be classified as high, medium and low. According to planar distribution of residual oil geological reserves, 2 enrichment areas after polymer flooding, which are mainly located in prime sand body and weak well pattern controlling parts, are pointed out as well. The research process and results can provide certain methodological and theoretical references on the forecasting of residual oil and the rational adjustment and potential tapping after polymer flooding.

**Key words:** post-polymer flooding; residual oil; distribution law; area splitting and superposition; recovery degree

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**Yao Chuanjin, Lei Guanglun, Gao Xuemei et al. Study on indepth profile control and flooding of pore-scale elastic microspheres under heterogeneous condition. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5) :61-64.**

**Abstract:** Due to the particularity of design principle for pore-scale elastic microspheres profile control and flooding technology, the particle-pore size matching factor was introduced and through heterogeneous parallel sandpack experiments, the plugging property of elastic microspheres under different particle-pore size matching relationship and the effect of permeability ratio on the ability of profile improvement were studied. Based on this, field test of pore-scale elastic microspheres under heterogeneous condition was carried out. Indoor experimental results show that in a better particle-pore size matching factor range, the residual resistance factor and plugging rate of sandpacks are the maximum as well as plugging effect; elastic microspheres can prefer to plug high permeability layer selectively so as to make the diversion rate of high and low permeability tube all tend to 50%, which indicates that elastic microspheres have significant selectivity on permeability; permeability ratio has an important effect on profile control and flooding performance of elastic microspheres and under condition of better particle-pore size matching factor range and lower permeability ratio, the profile improvement of elastic microspheres is better. Field test results show that when the particle-pore size matching factor is 1.52 and the permeability ratio is 3.1, the elastic microspheres can control the water injection profile effectively and the profile improvement ability of target layer 65 and 67 is up to 98%; it is scientific to guide the field test of elastic microspheres profile control and flooding using particle-pore size matching factor and permeability ratio.

**Key words:** heterogeneous; elastic microspheres; particle-pore size matching factor; sealing property; permeability ratio; field test  
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**Yang Shuai, Dai Caili, Zhang Jian et al. Influence of polymer residue property on EOR after polymer injection for offshore oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5) :65-68.**

**Abstract:** As the hydrophobically associating polymer in Bohai Suizhong 36-1 reservoir has the character of high degree of hydrolysis and low intrinsic viscosity, laboratory has carried out the residual-recycled experiments to investigate the sealing characteristics with the changes in degree of hydrolysis and intrinsic viscosity. Residual resistance factor and recovery appreciation are determined by the physical simulation method, to study the effect of formation sealing performance and recovery evaluation by the change of polymer degree of hydrolysis and intrinsic viscosity. The results of laboratory experiments indicates that the sealing characteristics of the interacted production which originates from the reaction of residual polymer with high degree of hydrolysis and low intrinsic viscosity and recycled agent is much better than the single polymer with the residual resistance factor reaching more than 20, which lowers the intrinsic viscosity, that is, the higher the degree of hydrolysis, the better the sealing performance. The enhanced oil recovery experiments also indicate that the method can improve the recovery by 9.4%. The result of visualized simulation experiment also validates the viewpoint.

**Key words:** residual polymer; intrinsic viscosity; degree of hydrolysis; reutilization; enhance oil recovery

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**Li Caifeng, Guo Liaoyuan, Cao Gongze et al. Research and field application of activator formulas to endogenous microorganism, Gudao Zhongyi Ng3 block. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5) :69-71.**

**Abstract:** The activation of Zhongyi Ng3 of Gudao after polymer flooding by means of different activator formulas is studied herein. Screening results reveal that the optimal composition of the activator formula is as follows (g/L): glucose 4, peptone 0.4, yeast extract 0.2,  $\text{NH}_4\text{NO}_3$  0.4,  $(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{PO}_4$  0.2. The detailed results show that, at 65 °C and 10 MPa the endogenous microorganism can be activated evidently to  $1.48 \times 10^9$  cfu/mL via the activator formula consisted of glucose and yeast extract powder. Simultaneously, the concentration of acetic acid is increased distinctly about 600 mg/L and the surface tension of water is reduced to 33.2 mN/m. Physical simulation experiment shows that the endogenous microorganism can enhance the oil recovery by 6.4 percent with the activator formula. Field test shows that the amount of this activator formula to Zhongyi Ng3 block is 405 t by the end of June 2011, and the cumulative oil yield increases by  $1.0 \times 10^4$  t.

**Key words:** endogenous microorganism; stimulation agent; physical simulation; nutrient system; Gudao oilfield

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**Luo Qiang, Wu Yongfeng, Li Dongwen et al. Steam stimulation with air by low-temperature oxidation at presence of additives. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5) :72-74.**

**Abstract:** The objective of this study is to investigate parameters for low-temperature oxidation of heavy oil on the volume fraction of