

# 低温低压油藏注空气提高采收率耗氧初探

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**摘要** 延长油区甘谷驿油田的主要开发层系长6油藏具有低温、低压、低孔、特低渗透的特点,自2007年以来该油区尝试空气泡沫驱油技术,取得了良好效果。为了在理论上明确低温低压油藏开展空气驱的安全可行性,利用高压恒温氧化仪模拟30℃和6 MPa油藏注空气提高采收率过程中的耗氧情况,在432 h实验中平均每24 h监测1次氧气含量,发现氧气含量呈指数递减,注空气80 d左右氧气含量降至爆炸极限以下,若气体在地层中滞留的时间足够长,氧气基本能在地下耗尽。该规律在甘谷驿油区空气泡沫驱试验现场得到了验证。现场与室内研究证明了空气泡沫驱可以在30℃的低温低压油藏中实施。

**关键词** 低温低压油藏 注空气 耗氧量 延长油区 甘谷驿油田

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注空气提高采收率是一种利用空气压缩机将空气注入油藏的新技术,具有气源丰富、成本低、不受地域及环境限制的优点。一般认为空气注入油藏后能发生高温或者低温氧化,除能补充地层能量外,氧化反应的热效应可导致原油降粘以及热膨胀效应,同时能起到氮气驱的作用,若发生高温氧化,产生的烟道气在油藏中也能形成烟道气驱<sup>[1-2]</sup>。前人对空气驱的氧化原理、氧化动力等方面进行了详尽研究<sup>[3-9]</sup>,并认为空气驱油的低温氧化极限温度是60℃<sup>[2,10]</sup>,只有在60℃以上的油藏中氧气才能消耗在地层内部,而不至于因氧气突破出现危险。

延长油区是具有百年开发历史的老油田<sup>[11]</sup>,属于低渗透油藏。目前已经出现了低渗透油藏开发中存在的特有的问题<sup>[12-15]</sup>。如何解决这些矛盾,提高原油采收率,是油田开发面临的主要问题。2007年以来,延长油区在甘谷驿油田长6油藏进行了空气泡沫驱油试验,该油藏地层温度为26~30℃,地层压力为4.2 MPa,平均渗透率为 $0.82 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,平均孔隙度为7.9%,是典型的低温低压低孔特低渗透油藏。由最初的2个井组扩大到目前8个井组,证明空气泡沫驱在该油藏是安全可行的。笔者通过室内实验,研究了温度为30℃的低温油藏注空气过程中氧气在储层内的消耗因素及消耗量,进而在理论上明确了低温低压油藏开展空气驱的安全可行性。

## 1 低温低压油藏注空气耗氧途径

空气注入油藏后,在地层中可与3种媒介接触,即围岩、地层水和原油。因此,岩石矿物的吸附和氧化反应、地层水的溶解和原油的吸收是低温油藏内氧气消耗的主要途径。

### 1.1 氧气在岩石矿物中的氧化和滞留

储层内复杂的岩石矿物成分使氧气分子滞留,并与游离态的矿物离子发生氧化反应。甘谷驿油田长6油藏的储层岩性主要为细粒长石砂岩,其次为粉砂岩及中粒长石砂岩,含有黄铁矿等重矿物。在黄铁矿氧化的不同阶段,可能需要消耗一部分氧气。其在储层内部的吸附滞留可能有2个途径:①基于多孔介质大岩石表面与氧气分子间范德华力造成的吸附;②孔隙表面少量C-S和S-H键的电子物理吸附。

### 1.2 氧气在地层流体中的溶解和滞留

经计算,在甘谷驿油田长6油藏温度为30℃,地层压力为5~8 MPa的条件下,地层水中氧气的溶解度为 $13.58 \times 10^{-4} \sim 21.33 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol/L}$ 。在同等条件下,氧气在原油中的溶解度一般为水中溶解度的数倍,且其数值随着原油中芳香烃类的增加而增加。甘谷驿油田长6油藏原油为轻质油,部分烃类可能

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与氧气发生氧化反应生成其他形式的有机质,从而消耗一部分氧气;另一方面,新产生的有机物可能会增加氧气在原油中的溶解度,进一步消耗氧气。

## 2 低温低压油藏注空气耗氧量估算

### 2.1 实验仪器及方法

高压恒温氧化仪是实验采用的主要仪器,它能测试和评价在不同压力、温度条件下容器内的介质与空气接触后的耗氧状况。

首先将岩石粉碎至20~200目,然后取一定量的岩样和油混合均匀,放入油样/岩样反应容器中,向该容器中通入空气至6 MPa并恒定,并将其放入30℃油浴中恒温加热,每24 h取样检测残余气体中氧气和二氧化碳的含量。

实验中使用的油和岩样均来自于研究区的原油和地层岩石。空气中氧气含量为21.5%,二氧化碳含量为0.03%。

### 2.2 岩石耗氧量

在高压恒温氧化仪中通入 $5.406 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$ (标准状态下的体积)的空气,密封30 d后取样检测发现,反应罐气体的体积变化不大,其中氧气和二氧化碳的含量分别为19.2%和0.06%。由此可见,氧气消耗了2.3%,而二氧化碳只增加了0.03%,说明氧气在岩石中与碳元素发生氧化的量很少,大部分的氧气以其他形式在岩石中被消耗。根据气体状态方程可以估算120 mL岩心在30℃及6 MPa的情况下,最多能消耗0.14 g氧气。

### 2.3 流体耗氧量

在高压恒温氧化仪中加入体积为120 mL的粉碎岩心和足量的地层原油,并通入0.25倍孔隙体积的空气。经过432 h的反应后,氧气和二氧化碳的含量分别为17.01%和0.66%。氧气的含量下降了4.49%,而二氧化碳的含量只增加了0.63%,说明大部分氧气已以其他形式转化掉。

将空气的注入量0.25倍孔隙体积代入气体状态方程,可计算出空气的质量为3.8 g。经过432 h的反应后,消耗了4.49%的氧气,即此段时间内氧气消耗了约0.17 g。假设岩石的耗氧量随时间的延长呈线性增加,在30℃及6 MPa的条件下,120 mL岩心经过30 d后,岩石最多耗氧量为0.14 g,则432 h岩石的最多耗氧量为0.08 g,即原油在此段时间内至少耗氧0.09 g。

若按照同等条件下氧气在水中最大的溶解度

计算,100 mL地层水中最多溶解0.005 g氧气,相对于原油和岩样的耗氧量,水对氧的溶解可以忽略不计。因此,原油和岩石是主要的耗氧因素。

### 2.4 耗氧量分析与预测

将实验每24 h测得的残余气体中氧气含量和二氧化碳含量与时间的关系绘制成图(图1)。经拟合发现氧气含量随时间的变化符合指数递减规律,相关系数为0.95,递减方程为

$$y = 20.486e^{-0.0005x} \quad (1)$$

式中: $y$ 为氧气含量,%; $x$ 为反应时间/h。

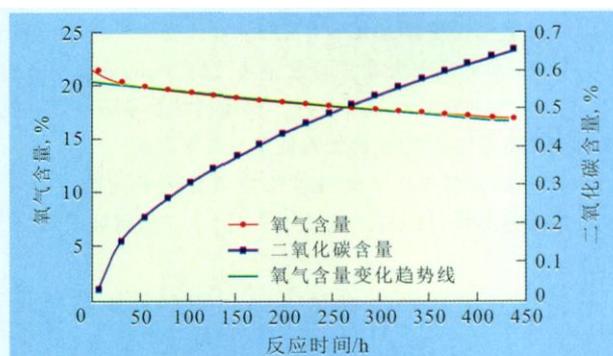


图1 注空气后氧气和二氧化碳含量随反应时间的变化

由式(1)可以计算出不同时间段氧气含量,得反应时间分别为30,80,120,200和800 d时,氧气含量分别为14.29%,7.84%,4.85%,1.86%和0.001%。80 d左右氧气含量降至8%以下,达到爆炸极限安全值以下;2 a后氧气含量降至0.01%以下。由此可见,随着时间的推移,原油耗氧的比例越来越高。

### 2.5 现场试验耗氧监测

2007年9月至2008年6月,对甘谷驿油田长6油藏2口井进行了空气泡沫驱先导试验<sup>[15]</sup>,累积注入泡沫液量为1 091.8 m<sup>3</sup>;累积注气量为160 226 Nm<sup>3</sup>(地下体积为3 397 m<sup>3</sup>),试验见到较好的增产效果,截至2009年12月,平均月增油量为100 t,累积净增油量为1 259 t,考虑递减累积增油量为4 713 t。90 d后测量对应的16口生产井套管气组分,发现有4口井在280 d内始终未见到氧气,其余12口井检测的氧气含量一直处于安全范围之内。由现场12口见气井注空气后90~120 d现场监测氧气含量的平均值随时间的变化及预测模型计算的氧气含量随时间的变化(图2)可见,2条曲线呈相似的递减趋势。其中,现场监测数据在200 d以内比预测模型值略高,而200 d以后现场监测数据明显比预测模型值低,总体而言模型的预测值与现场的测试值具有一致性。

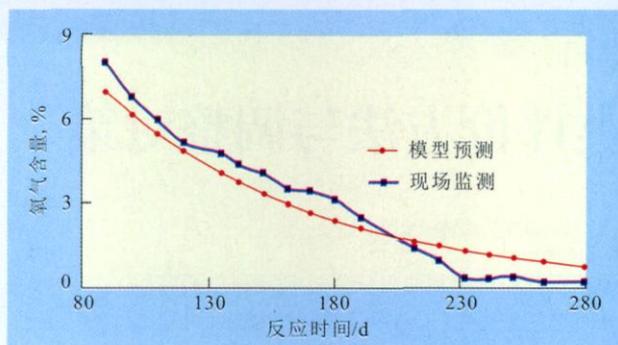


图2 现场监测与模型预测氧气含量随时间的变化对比

### 3 结束语

室内实验和现场监测结果表明,在30℃的低温油藏注空气是可行的;原油是氧气消耗的主要因素,岩石次之;氧气含量随时间的推移呈指数递减,且与现场的监测结果具有一致性。在30℃的低温油藏中采用空气驱在中外尚无先例,因此还有很多问题亟待解决,油藏条件下各因素的氧化动力和耗氧量和原油吸氧后是否改性是下步研究的重点。

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### 《油气地质与采收率》2012年第6期要目

张善文 济阳拗陷陆相页岩油气形成条件  
王永诗等 渤南洼陷罗家地区页岩油气评价与部署  
林腊梅等 泥页岩储层等温吸附测试异常探讨  
温庆志等 页岩气压裂支撑剂沉降及运移规律  
高岗等 煤岩的热模拟产物演化特征与煤层气形成关系

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王群一等 南堡陆地油田水平井开发底水油藏油水运动规律

oxygen in the end gas and acid value, viscosity and group composition of the oil with additives in the high temperature autoclave. The heavy oil was from the producing well 951217 in the Block J230 of Xinjiang Oilfield. It is found that the acid value of the oxidized oil is 8.37 mg/g and its viscosity is 3 787 mPa · s but oxygen volume fraction decreases to 4.75 vol% after 72 h with 0.10 wt% catalyst of FeL and air injected at 1.2 MPa and 200 °C. Furthermore, the viscosity of emulsion is 42 mPa · s at 50 °C after mixing 70 g oxidized oil, 30 g water and 0.07 g caustic additives R1. Good results can be achieved through decreasing the volume fraction of oxygen with catalyst and reducing the viscosity of heavy oil with caustic additives during the process of cyclic steam with air.

**Key words:** steam stimulation; air; low-temperature oxidation; catalysis; viscosity reduction

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**Zhang Enlei, Gu Daihong, He Shunli et al. Experiment study on effect of impurities on CO<sub>2</sub> drive. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 75–77.**

**Abstract:** Carbon dioxide flooding is a promising tertiary oil recovery technology in respect both to technical and, if operating costs are properly controlled, to economic benefit. Moreover, the injection of this greenhouse gas also has environmental merits. Flue gas from power plants and natural CO<sub>2</sub> gas is the main available source of the CO<sub>2</sub>, however, CO<sub>2</sub> sources are rarely pure. Purifying the flue gas will increase operating costs significantly. Therefore, understanding the roles of impurities in fluid phase behavior and miscibility characteristics is necessary for designing a cost-effective CO<sub>2</sub> enhanced oil recovery process. This paper studies the effect of the different impurities in the CO<sub>2</sub> stream on the phase behavior and the MMP. With the effect of impurities on the CO<sub>2</sub> MMP, it is shown that the presence of intermediate hydrocarbon gas solvents in the CO<sub>2</sub> gas stream can reduce the CO<sub>2</sub> MMP, whereas, the N<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> tend to have the opposite effect. EOS simulation is demonstrated to be an effective tool to analyzing the miscibility of oil-gas systems. Core flood tests are conducted to investigate the oil recovery behavior resulting from CO<sub>2</sub> injection. The ultimate oil recoveries of the tests show that the miscibility and near-miscibility have the same mechanism. The presence of intermediate hydrocarbon gas solvents in the CO<sub>2</sub> gas stream can enhance the ultimate recovery, whereas, the N<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>4</sub> tend to have the opposite effect.

**Key words:** CO<sub>2</sub> drive; minimum miscibility pressure; impurities; slim tube test; displacement experiment

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**Lou Yi, Yang Shenglai, Zhang Xing et al. Experimental research on CO<sub>2</sub> miscible flooding by advanced gas injection in low permeability reservoir—case of H79 block, Jilin oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 78–80.**

**Abstract:** In order to enhance the oil recovery in low permeability reservoir by CO<sub>2</sub> miscible flooding through advanced gas injection, its feasibility is tested in laboratory. The minimum miscible pressure is determined by micro-tubes tests; the laboratory result of CO<sub>2</sub> miscible flooding by advanced gas injection with long core physical simulation device is researched and the result is compared with that of synchronous gas injection and water flooding. The ultimate recovery of CO<sub>2</sub> miscible flooding by advanced gas injection is 77.03%, synchronous gas injection is 73.09% and water flooding is 56.47%. Results show that, since the advanced gas injection can increase the formation pressure and energy, the oil's viscosity is reduced and its mobility is increased because gas injected in advance is contacted with oil, recovery of advanced gas flooding is higher than that of synchronous gas injection and water flooding.

**Key words:** low permeability reservoir; CO<sub>2</sub> miscible flooding; advanced gas injection; physical simulation; Jilin oilfield

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**Zhang Jiyao, Gao Ruimin, Yu Huagui et al. Preliminary study about oxygen consumption of injecting air into low-temperature and low-pressure reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 81–83.**

**Abstract:** The Ganguyi blocks is the main production area of Yanchang oilfield, the main developing oil layer is Chang 6 reservoir with low pressure, low permeability and low temperature characteristics. Since 2007, the air-foam enhance oil recovery technology is used, and it achieved good results. An instrument is used to simulate the oxygen consumption of injecting air into a reservoir with 30 °C and 6 MPa, and the oxygen content diminishes with index, it will drop under the explosion limit after 80 days, and it can run out if the time is long enough, the law is verified in field test based on a low-temperature and low-pressure reservoir. So, the air-foam enhance oil recovery technology can be used in the low-temperature and low-pressure reservoir.

**Key words:** low-temperature and low-pressure reservoir; air injection; oxygen consumption; Yanchang oilfield; Ganguyi blocks

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**Wang Duanping, Yang Yong, Niu Shuanwen et al. Layer block classification evaluation and adjustment of complicated fault block oil reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 84–87.**

**Abstract:** In order to improve the water flooding recovery factor of the fault block oil reservoir and adapt to the needs of the development, this paper considers the static geological features and dynamic development features, then, it proposes layer block classification method of comprehensive evaluation for complicated fault block oil reservoir. A single sand body is the classification object in the vertical, moreover, the cutting of fault block and the change of lithological boundary are considered in the plane. In other words, using "layer block" for the basic elements of the reservoir classification, this paper classifies and evaluates precisely the fault block oil reservoir, and proposes combination of different layers block developed and adjustment program. The practice shows that this method is the base for carrying out potential assessment and adopting the accurate adjustment policies, it has the guiding signifi-