

旅大油田非均质性定量表征及开发调整

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摘要 针对目前储层非均质性诸多表征参数存在的计算数值无界、分类方案主观性强及表征方法定量化程度低等问题, 以洛伦兹曲线法为理论基础, 通过对洛伦兹曲线法求得的数据进行数学变换处理, 定义了一种新的非均质综合表征参数。该方法运算简单, 参数具有对比性强、能定量化表征非均质程度、适用于任何类型油藏等优点。应用该方法对旅大油田的储层非均质性研究结果表明, 旅大油田储层为中等非均质性, 但层间及平面非均质程度较强。针对其储层非均质特征, 制定了适合的开发调整思路: 东二段上亚段实施联合开发, 以定向井开发为主, 少量水平(分支)井挖潜为辅; 东二段下亚段实施分层系开发, 分级分层配注调整措施。研究结果应用于旅大油田综合调整和提高采收率等方面效果显著, 在综合含水率降低9%的同时, 产油量增加约1 000 m³/d。

关键词 储层非均质性 洛伦兹曲线 层间干扰 分层系开发 开发调整

中图分类号: TE34

文献标识码: A

文章编号: 1009-9603(2012)05-0088-03

储层非均质性研究是储层描述和表征的核心内容, 也是油藏评价及预测最终采收率的重要地质依据。因此, 根据储层非均质特征阐明砂体的纵向连通状况、非均质性, 揭示储层中油水运动规律, 对合理选择开发层系, 指导油田开发生产具有重要意义^[1]。笔者在充分借鉴洛伦兹曲线法原理的基础上, 针对非均质性常规研究方法中非均质性定量表征参数存在的问题, 通过数学变换处理, 定义了1种新的非均质综合表征参数。该参数克服了以往多种非均质性参数表征存在的盲点^[2], 更具客观性和可对比性。应用该方法对旅大油田开展储层非均质性研究, 以此指导油田开发调整取得显著效果。

1 地质概况

旅大油田位于渤海湾盆地辽东湾区域辽西凹陷中段, 东邻辽西低凸起, 是辽西1号断层下降盘发育的断块构造。钻井揭示其新生界以陆相碎屑沉积为主, 自下而上包括东营组、馆陶组、明化镇组和平原组。其中, 东营组分为3段, 东二段为主力含油层系, 可进一步划分为上亚段(E_3d^{2U})和下亚段(E_3d^{2L})2套含油层段, 根据油藏描述需要, 将 E_3d^{2U} 和 E_3d^{2L} 又划分为6个砂组、24个小层, 其中 E_3d^{2L} 包括

1—3砂组, E_3d^{2L} 包括4—6砂组。东二段储层为浅水三角洲前缘沉积, 以中—粗粒长石岩屑砂岩为主, 泥质含量较低, 一般小于2%, 颗粒分选好, 粒间孔发育, 具有高孔隙度、中—高渗透率的特征。东营组原油具有密度大、粘度高、胶质和沥青质含量高等特点, 属重质稠油。旅大油田自2005年投产以来, 在油藏开发过程中存在诸多问题, 其中以层间干扰现象较为突出。

2 非均质性定量表征

2.1 方法优化

目前常用渗透率变异系数、突进系数和级差作为储层非均质性表征的重要参数^[3-7], 但由于其存在计算数值无界、分类方案主观性强及表征方法定量化程度低等问题, 因此不能全面、定量地刻画储层非均质特征^[2, 8-9]。笔者以洛伦兹曲线法为基础, 开展旅大油田储层非均质性研究。在储层非均质特征研究中, 洛伦兹曲线法定义的非均质综合表征参数^[10-11], 不能较好地表征其与储层质量间的对应关系。因为洛伦兹曲线法求得的非均质综合表征参数与储层质量成反比, 其值越大代表储层质量越差。因此, 在洛伦兹曲线法的应用过程中需进行一

收稿日期: 2012-07-13。

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基金项目: 国家科技重大专项 海上稠油高效开发新技术 (2008ZX05024)。

定改进。笔者对洛伦兹曲线法求得的非均质综合表征参数以 e 的负次幂进行变换,使其与储层质量成正相关,变换后数据量纲统一,且均分布于 $0 \sim 1$,变量间相关程度不变^[12]。新的归一化表达式

$$C_i = e^{-C_i} \quad (1)$$

式中: C_i 为非均质综合表征参数, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$; n 为样本总数。

该变换方法运算简单、方便,且经变换处理后,非均质综合表征参数越小,储层质量越差,非均质性越强,具有较好的表征效果。

2.2 层内非均质性定量表征

层内非均质性指含油小层(单砂体)内岩性、物性、电性及含油气性在垂向上的差异,是直接控制

和影响单砂层内垂向注入波及体积的关键地质因素,主要受控于砂体粒度和沉积构造的垂向演化^[13]。旅大油田具有正韵律、反韵律、复合韵律、均质韵律等沉积韵律模式,以反韵律和均质韵律为主。以旅大油田6砂组为例,其为三角洲前缘沉积,纵向上可分为5个含油小层。利用上述非均质综合表征参数计算方法,结合A9井测井解释渗透率资料,分别求得6砂组各含油小层非均质综合表征参数(图1)。其中,6¹含油小层非均质综合表征参数最大,为0.707 0,表明其非均质性最弱;6⁴含油小层非均质综合表征参数最小,为0.521 0,表明其非均质性最强。

2.3 层间非均质性定量表征

层间非均质性指各砂层组之间的垂向差异性,

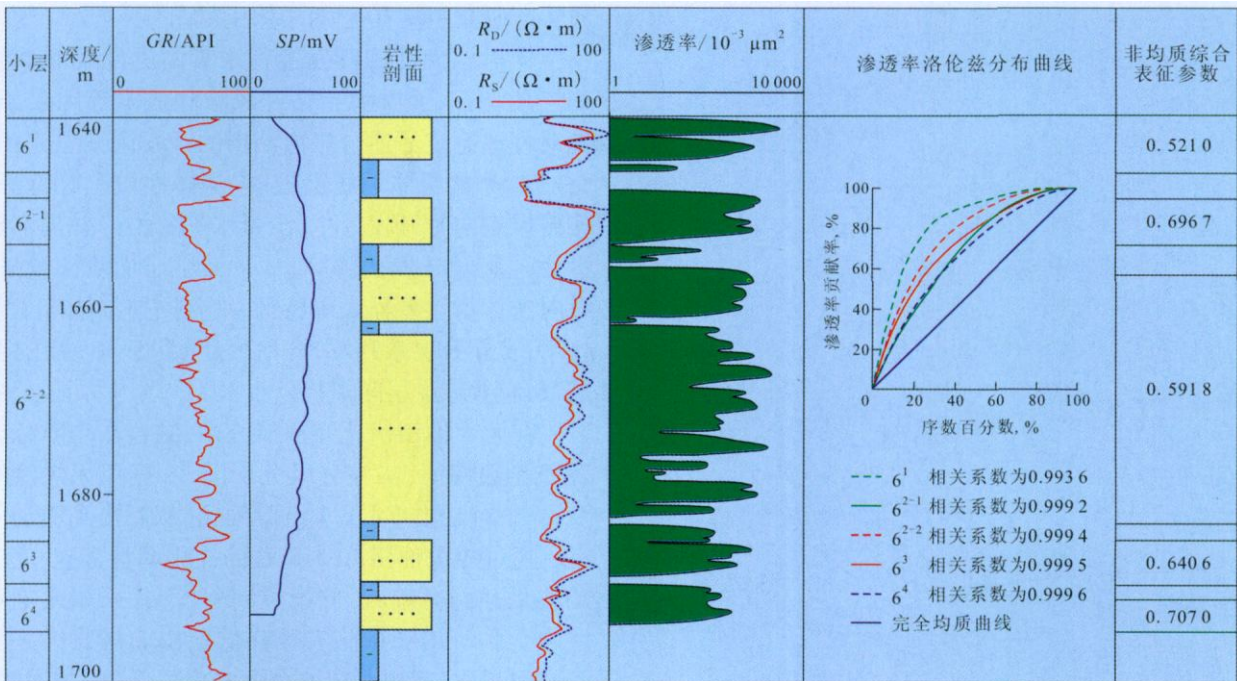


图1 旅大油田A9井东二段6砂组层内非均质性定量表征

包括层组的旋回性、孔隙度和渗透率的非均质程度、隔夹层的分布等^[14-16]。层间非均质性主要受沉积相带展布规律控制,是层间干扰和单层突进形成的内因。其中,对于注水开发油田,层间渗透率的差异最为重要。笔者计算了旅大油田东二段1-6砂组层间非均质综合表征参数(表1),同时结合油藏特征,将储层非均质综合表征参数小于0.6划分为强非均质性,大于0.8划分为弱非均质性,0.6~0.8则为中等非均质性。由此可以看出,旅大油田整体为中等非均质性。其中,1-3和4-6砂组非均质综合表征参数分别为0.857 3和0.677 3,表明1-3砂组非均质性明显低于4-6砂组;5砂组储层非均质性最弱,而4砂组储层非均质性最强。 E_3d^{2U} 与 E_3d^{2L} 储层及流体物性差异较大,开发过程中应分别

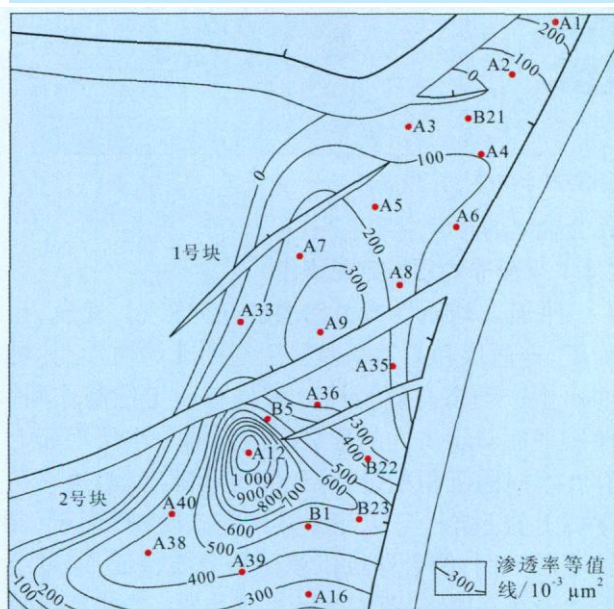
作为独立的开发层系生产。

2.4 平面非均质性定量表征

平面非均质性指由储层的几何形态、规模、孔隙度、连通性和渗透率差异引起的非均质性,其对油田生产动态与剩余油分布具有一定控制作用。储层平面非均质性的形成原因为同一小层平面上存在不同的沉积相带,导致储层孔隙度、渗透率在平面上的差异^[17]。以旅大油田东二段6砂组6²⁻²含油小层为例,结合储层沉积微相分布特征,通过绘制渗透率等值线(图2)与计算非均质综合表征参数来定量表征储层平面非均质性。结果表明,位于旅大油田构造低部位的2号块,渗透率高值集中,构造高部位的1号块区域,渗透率明显降低,说明平面非均质性强;而6²⁻²含油小层非均质综合表征参数为

表1 旅大油田东二段1-6砂组层间非均质性定量表征

层系	砂组	含油小层	平均渗透率/ 10 ⁻³ μm ²	非均质综合表征参数	
				砂组	层系
E ₃ d ^{2U}	1	1 ¹	3 933.0	0.785 1	0.857 3
		1 ²	4 294.6		
		1 ³	5 979.1		
		2 ¹	5 534.3		
	2	2 ²	4 640.4	0.863 1	
		2 ³	5 130.5		
		2 ⁴	5 072.6		
		2 ⁵	5 746.5		
		3 ¹	5 505.9		
	3	3 ²	6 416.5	0.872 7	
		3 ³	6 942.5		
		3 ⁴	5 140.4		
		4 ¹	1 072.6		
	4	4 ²	1 147.0	0.749 0	
		4 ³	1 365.4		
		4 ⁴	965.7		
5 ¹		485.1			
5	5 ²	388.0	0.920 1		
	5 ³	279.6			
	6 ¹	476.5			
6	6 ²⁻¹	390.3	0.902 1		
	6 ²⁻²	376.9			
	6 ³	376.9			
	6 ⁴	100.7			

图2 旅大油田东二段6²⁻²含油小层渗透率等值线

0.557 9,也证实其平面非均质性强;此外, E_3d^{2L} 其他各含油小层平面非均质性亦有类似展布特征,但其非均质程度存在较大差异。

3 开发调整

旅大油田整体非均质程度中等,但层间及平面非均质性较强。随着油田的开发生产,初期设计的多套砂组大段合采的开发模式逐渐暴露出诸多矛盾,层间干扰和单层突进现象严重,产能未能充分释放。例如,旅大油田4砂组非均质性比5和6砂组强。从实际生产情况来看,4-6砂组合采时比采油指数仅为 $1.1 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m} \cdot \text{d} \cdot \text{MPa})$,远小于各砂组分采时比采油指数的平均值 $2.3 \text{ m}^3/(\text{m} \cdot \text{d} \cdot \text{MPa})$,层间干扰现象严重。实际生产情况与研究结果吻合,证明非均质综合表征参数计算方法在旅大油田储层非均质特征研究中具有良好的应用效果。

针对旅大油田开发过程中暴露的问题和储层非均质特征,兼顾海上钻井风险和成本等因素,有针对性地制定了适合旅大油田的开发调整思路:①针对 E_3d^{2U} 储层非均质性较弱、流体性质差等特征,实施以定向井开发为主,少量水平(分支)井局部挖潜为辅联合开发;②针对 E_3d^{2L} 储层非均质性较强、纵向流体物性差异大等特征,结合同井抽注等工艺技术,实施分层系开发,将 E_3d^{2L} 分4和5—6砂组2套层系,有效减少层间干扰矛盾。

在旅大油田优化注水研究中,结合非均质综合表征参数特征,实施分级分层配注,避免无效注水及沿古水流方向过早水淹等问题,从而提高驱油效率。通过旅大油田30余口井的优化调整实施,完善了注采井网,提高了储量控制程度,并采取调剖和注聚合物等增产措施有效降低层内非均质性差异和层间矛盾,实现了在综合含水率降低9%的同时,产油量增加约 $1\,000 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 的显著效果。

4 结论

通过对洛伦兹曲线法进行新的数学变换处理,求取储层非均质综合表征参数,其计算方法简单,数值为0~1,具有可对比性强、能定量表征非均质程度及适用于任何类型油藏等优点。旅大油田储层非均质程度整体属中等,但层间及平面非均质性较强。针对旅大油田储层非均质特征,制定了相应的开发调整思路:对东二段上亚段实施联合开发,以定向井开发为主,少量水平(分支)井挖潜为辅;东二段下亚段实施分层系开发,分级分层配注的调整措施,开发调整效果显著。

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水驱综合挖潜不同注采位置剩余油具有一定潜力,主流线从注水井到采油井油藏含油饱和度为46%~54%,剩余油开采潜力呈现增大趋势,靠近采油井位置油藏剩余油开采潜力最大;采用聚合物驱较水驱更合适,可根据水驱剩余油粘度的测定结果和聚合物驱油藏流度比控制范围,确定聚合物溶液粘度及质量浓度。

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编辑 邹瀚

cance to further improve the water flooding recovery factor of the fault block oil reservoir in high water cut stage.

Key words: fault block reservoir; layer block; static geological feature; dynamic performance; recovery factor

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Liu Chao, Ma Kuiqian, Chen Jian et al. Research on quantitative characterization of reservoir heterogeneity and adjustments suggestion in LD oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 88–90.

Abstract: There are some defects in the existing evaluation systems of reservoir heterogeneity such as its unbounded parameters, high subjectivity classification and low degree of quantification. Based on Lorenz curve method, with the new transform process of data, a new parameter named as comprehensive coefficient of heterogeneity is used in reservoir heterogeneity research. This operation is very simple and the parameter has the virtues of strong comparison, quantitative characterization of heterogeneity degree and is applicable for any type of reservoirs. In the comprehensive research of reservoir heterogeneity in LD oilfield, the application result indicates that the level of LD oilfield reservoir heterogeneity is moderate, but the interlayer and horizontal heterogeneity is strong. For the heterogeneity characteristics of LD oilfield, the appropriate development adjustments are carried out: the main development method is directional wells with few horizontal wells or multi-lateral wells supplemented in E_3d^{2U} reservoir. At the same time, the separate stratum development and separated layer and injection process are used in E_3d^{2L} reservoir. It has significant practical guidance in oilfield adjustment and enhanced oil recovery. It is remarkable that the reduction in water cut is 9%, while the daily oil production increased by about 1 000 m³/d.

Key words: reservoir heterogeneity; Lorentz curve; formation interference; separate stratum development; development adjustments

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Du Dianfa, Wang Yujing, Hou Jiagen et al. Study on water flooding pattern of thin-layered reservoirs with edge and bottom water—case of $K_1h_2^3$ reservoir of Lu9 wellblock in Luliang oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 91–93.

Abstract: Thin-layered reservoirs with edge and bottom water are rare home and abroad. The water intrusion to oil well in this kind reservoir is very complex. The water cut of the oil well increases fast after the well is put into production, and the recovery factor is low. The production rate declines rapidly, and the ultimate recovery ratio is also very low. Taking $K_1h_2^3$ reservoir of Lu9 wellblock in Luliang oil field as an example, a concept model is built on the base of the whole region history matching. An orthogonal test is introduced to study the sensitive parameters and the water/oil distribution feature of water flooding pattern of the thin-layered reservoir with edge and bottom water. According to the numerical modeling result and dynamic documents of the whole region, five kinds of water flooding patterns are classified, which are injecting water enhanced bottom, injecting water cross-flow, bottom water coning, edge water intruding and compounding. And, the target boundary is given to the patterns. It is presented by the field application that the target boundary is reliable and it can be supplied as the theoretic foundation for the water/oil control measures for this kind of reservoir in the middle and later stage.

Key words: thin-layered; edge and bottom water; numerical simulation; orthogonal test; water flooding pattern

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Cui Chuanzhi, Jiang Hua, Duan Jiehong et al. Reasonable injection rate allocation method of separate-layer water injection wells based on interlayer equilibrium displacement. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 94–96.

Abstract: Affected by the differences of reservoir properties between layers, the interlayer producing situation and interlayer inconsistency of commingled reservoirs have large differences in the long-term process of water flooding. Separate-layer water injection technology is an effective method to ameliorate the contradictions among the high water cut stage layers. The key to the success of separate-layer water injection is to determine the distributional water injection rate according to the reservoir properties and development situations of each layer. This paper presents a method to calculate distributional water injection rate of each layer by use of the Buckley-Leverett displacement theory. This method takes into account of the reservoir physical properties and development situations. The aim of this method is to realize the interlayer equilibrium displacement. The results show that the differences of distributional water injection rate among layers is comprehensively affected by layer thickness, development status and regulatory time etc. And, the calculated distributional water injection rate in the regulatory time can make each layer achieve a balanced flooding state, and can meet the requirements of injection rate allocation of separate-layer water injection wells.

Key words: multilayer reservoir; interlayer contradiction; separate-layer water injection; computation model; equilibrium displacement

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Xiao Yang, Jiang Tongwen, Feng Jilei et al. Study of dynamic analytic method on fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5): 97–99.

Abstract: Fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir has very strong heterogeneous, anisotropic and multi-scale feature. The applicability of traditional development dynamic analytic method of sandstone reservoirs and fractured carbonate reservoir is limited. In order to solve the problems appeared in the process of production dynamic analysis in Tarim oilfield, this paper is based on the applicability of traditional dynamic analytic method, and considering the features of fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir, as well as the research result in recent years and the author's research experience to analyzes the practical conditions equivalent for various production dy-