·油气钻采工程·

提高改造体积的新裂缝转向压裂技术及其应用

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摘要 体积改造技术带动了非常规致密气、页岩气和煤层气等油气资源开发的迅猛发展,对于低孔、低渗透基质的碎屑岩储层,探索提高其改造效果的体积改造技术具有重要意义。为此,在转向压裂和缝网压裂的基础上,通过力学分析和流固耦合渗流模型,对压裂施工中的应力场进行研究,分析了地层2个水平主应力的变化。采用强制闭合、快速返排、多次加砂的工艺,实现地层2个水平应力场的短期变化,形成了在短期内实现提高改造体积的新裂缝转向压裂技术,与常规技术相比,新技术既简单可靠,又能有效降低施工风险。该技术在华北、长庆和吉林油区的低渗透油田应用10余井次,其初期产油量比常规技术提高1~2倍,稳产期延长6个月以上。

关键词 体积压裂 转向压裂 缝网压裂 应力场 微地震裂缝监测

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随着勘探程度的不断深化,储层改造在勘探与开发中的作用更加显著。近几年,随着针对页岩气和致密气等非常规油气资源改造技术和理念的进步与革新,体积压裂技术已成为储层改造的主流技术^[1-4]。

王永昌等在低孔、低渗透非天然裂缝储层中探索了新裂缝转向压裂技术^[5-8],即在施工后期加入较大粒径支撑剂或可溶性蜡球等,通过提高施工净压力来实现转向^[9-10],但存在一定的不确定性。其原因是:①在施工过程中,并没有改变储层的应力场分布,因此转向程度判断难度大;②对一些施工难度大的井,采用这种方法往往会带来一定的施工风险。为此,笔者在以往转向压裂和缝网压裂的基础上,通过研究地层2个水平主应力,分析其应力场的变化,对工艺进行优化,形成了用于提高改造体积的新裂缝转向压裂技术。现场应用证实,该技术对提高转向效果和施工成功率效果明显,也为高温井、复杂井及加砂难度大的井降低施工风险提供了新的开发方式。

1 裂缝转向基本原理

水力压裂裂缝的方位主要取决于储层原始地应力状态,其几何形态受岩石力学性质和施工参数影响。在水力压裂过程中,当裂缝延伸净压力大于

2个水平主应力的差值与岩石的抗张强度之和时,容易产生分叉缝,从而形成缝网系统。由最大水平主应力的计算公式^[11-12],推导得到地层2个水平主应力差值的计算式为

$$\Delta\sigma_h = 2\sigma_h - p_i - p_f + \sigma_f \quad (1)$$

式中: $\Delta\sigma_h$ 为地层2个水平主应力差值,MPa; σ_h 为地层最小水平主应力,MPa; p_i 为原始地层压力,MPa; p_f 为井底破裂压力,MPa; σ_f 为岩石抗张强度,MPa。

由计算得到的地层2个水平主应力差值,结合裂缝扩展模型中的净压力,对比式(1)的计算结果,可得到实现裂缝转向所需要的临界净压力。

2 实现裂缝转向的途径

在压裂过程中,在先加入一定量的支撑剂后,人工裂缝可达到一定缝长,通过计算其应力场达到一定条件后停止加砂,进行强制闭合和快速放喷,由于第1次支撑剂和强制放喷,致使人工裂缝附近产生应力集中现象,使应力场重新分布^[13-14],导致地层2个水平主应力差值变小;再次施工时,通过施工参数优化,可使人工裂缝方位发生转向,其转向距离大于连续施工采用转向剂造成的转向距离,因此2级施工模式的转向效果更好。

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3 应力场变化分析

3.1 支撑剂对应力场变化的影响

由于人工裂缝位于垂直于地层最小水平主应力的平面内^[15],第1次裂缝的存在及地层的物理条件变化,将会引起地层最小水平主应力的增加^[16],这些因素综合作用的结果使得地层的2个水平主应力差值变小,该差值与支撑裂缝宽度成正比。因此,利用经典的KGD模型得到支撑裂缝宽度的表达式为

$$w_p = \frac{V_p}{2H_f L_f} \quad (2)$$

式中: w_p 为支撑裂缝宽度,m; V_p 为加砂量, m^3 ; H_f 为裂缝高度,m; L_f 为裂缝支撑半长,m。

将式(2)代入应力变化公式^[17],得到地层最小水平主应力增加值的表达式为

$$\Delta\sigma_c = \sigma_c + \frac{2Ew_p}{\pi\beta_s L_f(1-\gamma^2)} \quad (3)$$

式中: $\Delta\sigma_c$ 为地层最小水平主应力的增加值,MPa; σ_c 为原始最小水平主应力,MPa; E 为杨氏模量,MPa; β_s 为裂缝内部压力与井底压力之比,其值为0.9; γ 为泊松比。

由式(3)可以看出,初次支撑裂缝的存在诱发了地应力场的变化,由于最小和最大水平主应力的方向重新分布后,裂缝延伸仍遵循能量最小的原则,使得人工裂缝附近的裂缝方向(即最大水平主应力方向)发生转向,因此,通过优化设计参数、继续施工可以实现裂缝的转向,从而提高改造体积。

3.2 强制闭合和快速返排对应力场的影响

裂缝的强制闭合和快速返排可导致地层岩石的体积应变^[18]。所谓体积应变是指岩石多孔介质在变形过程中单位岩石体积的体积改变量,它在流固耦合渗流与变形模型间起着传递耦合的作用。基于平面应变假设和小变形理论,考虑地压力场的平衡方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial(\sigma_x - \alpha p)}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial\sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\sigma_{xz}}{\partial z} + f_x = 0 \\ \frac{\partial\sigma_{xy}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\sigma_y - \alpha p)}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial\sigma_{yz}}{\partial z} + f_y = 0 \\ \frac{\partial\sigma_{xz}}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial(\sigma_z - \alpha p)}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial\sigma_{xy}}{\partial y} + f_z = 0 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中: σ_x 为裂缝长度方向的应力分量,MPa; α 为Biot系数; p 为上覆地层压力,MPa; x 为沿裂缝

长度方向的距离,m; σ_{xy} 为 σ_x 在裂缝宽度方向的应力分量,MPa; y 为沿裂缝宽度方向的距离,m; σ_{xz} 为 σ_x 在裂缝高度方向的应力分量,MPa; z 为沿裂缝高度方向的距离,m; f_x 为裂缝长度方向的体力分量, N/m^3 ; σ_y 为裂缝宽度方向的应力分量,MPa; σ_{yz} 为 σ_y 在裂缝高度方向的应力分量,MPa; f_y 为裂缝宽度方向的体积变化量, m/s^2 ; σ_z 为裂缝高度方向的应力分量,MPa; f_z 为裂缝高度方向的体力分量, N/m^3 。

对式(4)中的偏导进行离散处理,编制模拟软件,得到地层2个水平主应力差值,结合式(1)可确定第2次施工的设计参数。

由裂缝强制闭合和快速返排后对地层2个水平主应力差值的影响(图1)可以看出,强制闭合和放喷后,地层的2个水平主应力差值变小,根据该值进行人工裂缝重新优化设计后,继续加砂可以实现裂缝的转向。

图1 裂缝强制闭合和快速返排后水平主应力场的变化

4 现场应用

以华北油田X井为例,该井钻遇地层孔隙度为8.7%,渗透率为 $0.27 \times 10^{-3} \mu m^2$,含油饱和度为33%,非均质性强,天然裂缝不发育。2008年6月3日对该井2054~2068m井段进行压裂改造,压裂后产油量为 $0.9 m^3/d$,效果不理想。重新评估后认为,其储层含油丰度较高,主要是由于地层改造只形成了1条无法沟通其他渗流区域的人工裂缝。通过对新型裂缝转向技术的适应性分析,利用该技术对同层位、同样含油特征的2008~2024m井段进行方案优化设计,采用2级施工模式实现转向。于2009年5月4日施工,第1级施工在加砂 $25 m^3$ 后,根据软件优化放喷返排液量为 $110 m^3$,计算地层2个水平主

应力差值减小了3.5 MPa,通过重新设计工艺参数确认第2级施工加入陶粒砂 34 m^3 ,砂比为29.1%,调整后实现了转向目的,压裂后产油量达 $3.76\text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,是2 054~2 068 m井段的4.2倍,截至2011年12月底,产油量为 $2.3\text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,累积产油量为 $1\,440\text{ m}^3$ 。

利用FracproPT软件对X井的施工净压力进行分析后发现,净压力增加了5~7 MPa,说明实施转向措施后地层的2个水平主应力差值变小,在高排量和高砂比等条件下,第2级施工实现了裂缝的转向,提高了改造后的泄流体积(图2)。该井压裂后的数值模拟结果(图3)表明,与常规技术相比,新裂缝转向压裂技术可使产油量增加3.2倍。表明对于含油丰度低、非均质的非天然裂缝地层,采用新裂缝转向压裂技术可以有效提高压裂后的初期产能和稳产效果。

图2 X井微地震裂缝监测的裂缝形态

图3 X井常规技术与新裂缝转向压裂技术产油量对比

新技术已在华北、长庆和吉林油区的低渗透油田应用10余井次,平均初期产油量为 4.6 t/d ,平均稳产期为3 a,其初期产油量比常规技术提高1~2倍,稳产期延长6个月以上。

5 结论

在转向压裂和缝网压裂模型的基础上,通过力

学分析和流固耦合模型,采用强制闭合、快速返排及多次加砂工艺,实现了地层应力场的短期变化,形成了实现裂缝转向的改造技术。建立了考虑加砂和强制闭合后对地层水平主应力变化的数学分析方法,通过工艺优化可使地层的2个水平主应力差值变小,为转向压裂设计提供了新的技术手段。通过压裂后的历史拟合和微地震裂缝监测,证实裂缝发生了转向。数值模拟结果及压裂后生产情况均表明,采用新技术可以使改造后泄流体积明显增加,提高了压裂改造效果。

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namic analysis method, and it focuses on the theoretical basis and applicable conditions of well test data of triple medium reservoir, numerical reservoir simulation of triple medium reservoir, numerical well testing, numerical reservoir simulation of equivalent medium and discrete fracture method. Finally, it proposes the research ideas that are suitable for development dynamic analytic of Taber fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir, and it has been used in the field production to guide the production practice.

Key words: fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir; triple-medium; numerical well testing; equivalent medium; numerical reservoir simulation; discrete fracture method

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Fang Wei, Zhang Juhe, Feng Zihui et al. Geochemical characteristics of reservoir at different injection-production locations in water drive well network—case of North-II-West area in the Saertu oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):100–103.

Abstract: Geochemical parameters (eg. remaining oil viscosity, oil displacement efficiency, etc.) of North-II-West area in the Saertu oilfield are obtained through methods of remaining oil viscosity and core analysis. The experimental results show that oil viscosity, mobility, saturation and oil displacement efficiency, etc. of remaining oil are more or less heterogenetic at different injection-production locations in the direction of main stream line of water-flooding, and are controlled by reservoir physical property, injection-production location and time duration of water-flooding, etc. The heterogeneity of reservoir geochemical parameters show increasing trend from the injection wells to the production wells of main steam line, with the increase of oil saturation and decrease of oil displacement efficiency. There is a positive correlation between rock permeability and displacement efficiency and the correlation coefficient increases with increasing permeability. The remaining oil viscosity is weakly correlated with rock permeability that is poorly correlated with oil saturation. With the water-flooding, the remaining oil viscosity and oil displacement efficiency increases while reservoir mobility and oil saturation decreases. Using water-drive at different injection-production locations can exploit some extent of remaining oil potentiality, with the greatest exploitation potentiality being located in those where the mainstream line is close to the production well. However, the polymer flooding will be a better way to exploit remaining oil, and the polymer concentration and viscosity can be determined in function of remaining oil viscosity and the range of controlling mobility ratio of polymer flooding.

Key words: injection-production location; water drive reservoir; heterogeneity; development mode; Saertu oilfield

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Zheng Jian, Li Shunming, Kang Bo et al. Residual oil distribution and technical measures in high water-cut period for light oil reservoir, Wenmi oilfield. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):104–107.

Abstract: Wenmi oilfield Jurassic Sanjianfang formation contains long oil interval with high variable reservoir feature and low oil water viscosity ratio, therefore, the injection-production network is not perfect. Entering into the high water-cut stage, the oilfield faces problems such as reservoir reserves loss and rapid production decline. Through the sedimentary origin and reservoir anisotropic description, and combined the reservoir water flooding mechanism with the dynamic production and drilling data, as well as the analysis of water flooded zone characteristic and the rule, this area is summarized with respect to the distribution rule of remaining oil. According to the reservoir characteristics, we propose that, in high water cut stage, well pattern reorganization layer system should be optimized based on the reservoir size and abundance of remaining reserves, so as to perfect the injection-production patterns, and maximize the producing efficiency of water flooding. However, the particles or gel for deep profile control system do not improve the performance of less fracture developed zone. In the high water-cut stage, it should focus on the conversion of development scheme for increasing oil displacement agent of swept volume and oil displacement efficiency, moreover, the gas water alternate injection and top gas injection gravity stability drive can greatly improve the oil recovery.

Key words: braided river delta; light-oil reservoir; residual oil distribution; deep profile control; gas injection

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Cai Bo, Ding Yunhong, Lu Yongjun et al. Study and application of new in-fissure fracturing technique for improving stimulated reservoir volume. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(5):108–110.

Abstract: The fracturing technique improving stimulated reservoir volume (SRV) brings the soaring development in unconventional gas and oil at home and abroad, it has an important influence for low permeability and low porosity sandstone reservoir. In order to improve the output of post-fracturing, this paper, based on the theory of in-fissure fracturing and network fracturing and through the mechanics and fluid and solid coupling analysis, analyzes two horizontal stresses. Using force closure, and quickly flow-back and multiple treatment, the horizontal stress difference is decreased so as to divert the fracture in short time. Compared with former technique, the new method has the merits of simple and low risk, particular to the high temperature, complicated and difficult treated wells. It can improve the treatment and performance, meanwhile, it extends the method of improving SRV.

Key words: volume fracturing; diverted fracturing; network fracturing; stress field; microseismics technology

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