

# 低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏注水见效时间及影响因素

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**摘要:**针对低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏存在启动压力梯度和介质变形的特点,为了更加准确地预测其不同影响因素下的注水见效时间,以考虑启动压力梯度和介质变形系数的渗流公式为基础,建立非稳态渗流模型,通过反复迭代求解激动区域内平均地层压力,结合物质平衡法建立了低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏注水见效时间计算模型。注水见效时间主要受注采井距、激动区平均地层压力、介质变形系数和启动压力梯度影响。注采井距和激动半径增大,注水见效时间增加;启动压力梯度和介质变形系数越大,注水见效时间越长。

**关键词:**低渗透砂岩油藏 变形介质 启动压力梯度 激动半径 注水见效时间

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低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏均存在启动压力梯度<sup>[1-6]</sup>,在开发过程中,常伴随着介质变形现象,使岩石渗透率随着地层压力降低而降低<sup>[7-13]</sup>。许多学者对此进行了相关研究<sup>[1-13]</sup>。汪全林等选取青海油田低渗透油藏天然岩心,通过实验方法对低渗透油藏启动压力梯度进行了研究<sup>[1]</sup>。宋付权等考虑启动压力梯度的影响,建立渗流模型,研究了启动压力梯度对低渗透油藏开发动态的影响<sup>[2-6]</sup>。Zhang等对低渗透储层介质变形效应进行评价,并研究了介质变形效应对低渗透变形介质油藏开发特征、油井产量的影响<sup>[7-11]</sup>。蔡明金等建立了考虑启动压力梯度和介质变形系数影响的渗流方程,得到了变形介质油藏井底压力动态样板曲线,并进行了参数敏感性分析<sup>[12]</sup>。张楠等考虑启动压力梯度和介质变形效应的影响,对低渗透变形介质油藏直井产能进行了研究<sup>[13]</sup>。

注水见效时间是描述注水效果最为重要的参数。黄爽英等考虑启动压力梯度的影响,建立数学模型对注水见效时间进行了研究<sup>[14-17]</sup>,但没有考虑介质变形效应对注水见效时间的影响。刘华林等研究了注采井距、注水强度和渗透率等因素对注水见效时间的影响<sup>[18-19]</sup>,但没有考虑启动压力梯度和介质变形对注水见效时间的影响。低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏的注水效果与中高渗透油藏的明显不

同,其压力波传播速度慢,注水见效时间长,反应比较平缓。用常规压力波传播半径和时间的关系式预测注水见效时间与实际情况相差很大,计算的注水见效时间与矿场实际生产数据相比偏小。笔者在考虑启动压力梯度和介质变形系数影响的基础上,建立了低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏不稳定渗流数学模型,对注水见效时间及影响因素进行了研究分析。

## 1 模型建立

中国常采用注水开发方式进行油田开发,注水后,地层压力波自水井不断向油井传播。当压力波传播到油井后,油井开始受效,这个时间被称为注水见效时间<sup>[14-17]</sup>。通常采用压力波影响半径公式预测注水见效时间,当压力波影响半径达到注采井距后,水井注入时间即为注水见效时间。

油藏工程中,经常用压力波传播公式计算注水见效时间<sup>[14-17]</sup>,其压力波传播公式为

$$t = \frac{\phi\mu C_1 R^2(t)}{345.6K} \quad (1)$$

式中: $t$ 为压力波传播时间,d; $\phi$ 为有效孔隙度; $\mu$ 为地层流体粘度,mPa·s; $C_1$ 为综合压缩系数,MPa<sup>-1</sup>; $R(t)$ 为压力波影响半径,m; $K$ 为有效渗

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透率,  $\mu\text{m}^2$ 。

模型假设条件包括:①地层水平、均质、等厚,流体为单相流体;②生产井定产量生产;③渗流为非线性渗流,存在启动压力梯度;④生产过程中岩石产生变形,渗透率降低。

对于低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏不稳定渗流,由于启动压力梯度及介质变形效应存在,压力波传播存在一个激动边界,激动区为压力波传播到的区域,激动区以外是压力波未传播到的区域。

考虑平面径向流,则压力波传导方程为

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ \frac{K_0 e^{\alpha(p-p_0)}}{\mu} r \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \lambda \right) \right] \Bigg|_{r \leq R(t)} = C_1 \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $r$  为径向距离,  $\text{m}$ ;  $K_0$  为原始地层渗透率,  $\mu\text{m}^2$ ;  $\alpha$  为介质变形系数,  $\text{MPa}^{-1}$ ;  $p$  为地层压力,  $\text{MPa}$ ;  $p_0$  为原始地层压力,  $\text{MPa}$ ;  $\lambda$  为启动压力梯度,  $\text{MPa}$ 。

初始条件为

$$p(r, t=0) = p_0 \quad (3)$$

内边界条件为

$$r e^{\alpha(p-p_0)} \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \lambda \right) \Bigg|_{r=r_w} = \frac{q\mu B}{2\pi K_0 h} \quad (4)$$

式中:  $r_w$  为井筒半径,  $\text{m}$ ;  $q$  为产油量,  $\text{m}^3/\text{d}$ ;  $B$  为体积系数,  $\text{m}^3/\text{m}^3$ ;  $h$  为油层有效厚度,  $\text{m}$ 。

激动边界条件为

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \Bigg|_{r=R(t)} - \lambda = 0 \quad (5)$$

外边界条件为

$$p(r \geq R(t), t) = p_0 \quad (6)$$

式(1)和式(4)具有强烈非线性,对式(1)及式(4)进行线性近似处理,可得到线性处理后的压力波传导方程和边界条件分别为

$$\frac{1}{r} \times \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[ r \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \lambda \right) \right] \Bigg|_{r \leq R(t)} = \frac{\mu C_1}{K_0 e^{\alpha(p-p_0)}} \times \frac{\partial p}{\partial t} \quad (7)$$

$$r \left( \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \lambda \right) \Bigg|_{r=r_w} = \frac{q\mu B}{2\pi K_0 e^{\alpha(p-p_0)} h} \quad (8)$$

式中:  $\bar{p}$  为激动区平均地层压力,  $\text{MPa}$ 。

假设激动区压力分布可由坐标的对数和指数多项式表示<sup>[16]</sup>,则压力分布为

$$p = p_0 + \frac{q\mu B}{2\pi K_0 e^{\alpha(p-p_0)} h} \left[ \ln \frac{r}{R(t)} + a e^{\frac{b}{R(t)}} + c \right] \quad (9)$$

式中:  $a$ ,  $b$ ,  $c$  均为系数。

将式(9)代入式(3)~式(6),可得

中,可得

$$p = p_0 + \frac{q\mu B}{2\pi K_0 e^{\alpha(p-p_0)} h} \times \left[ \ln \frac{r}{R(t)} + 1 - e^{\frac{r}{R(t)} - 1} \right] - \lambda [R(t) - r] \quad (10)$$

将  $1 - e^{\frac{r}{R(t)} - 1}$  展开,取二阶小项后代入式(10)得

$$p = p_0 + \frac{q\mu B}{2\pi K_0 e^{\alpha(p-p_0)} h} \times \left[ \ln \frac{r}{R(t)} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{r^2}{2R(t)^2} \right] - \lambda [R(t) - r] \quad (11)$$

由式(11)计算激动区平均地层压力为

$$\bar{p} = p_0 - \frac{\lambda}{3} R(t) + \frac{q\mu B}{\pi K_0 h R^2(t)} \int_{r_w}^{R(t)} \frac{r}{e^{\alpha(p-p_0)}} \left[ \ln \frac{r}{R(t)} + \frac{1}{2} - \frac{r^2}{2R(t)^2} \right] dr \quad (12)$$

对式(12)进行反复迭代求解,可以得到不同激动半径区域内地层平均压力。生产井在单位时间的产油量等于地层激动区内弹性液体改变量,则

$$qB = \frac{d}{dt} \left\{ \pi h \phi C_1 [R^2(t) - r_w^2] (p_0 - \bar{p}) \right\} \quad (13)$$

将式(12)的计算结果代入式(13),整理变形可得到低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏压力波的影响半径与传播时间的关系式为

$$t = \frac{\pi h \phi C_1 [R^2(t) - r_w^2] [p_0 - \bar{p}(R)]}{qB} \quad (14)$$

随着生产的进行,压力波影响半径越来越大,当压力波的影响半径达到井距后,此时压力波传播时间即为注水见效时间。

假设激动半径为井距,式(14)中用井距代替压力波影响半径,可得到注水见效时间为

$$t = \frac{\pi h \phi C_1 (d^2 - r_w^2) [p_0 - \bar{p}(R)]}{qB} \quad (15)$$

式中:  $d$  为井距,  $\text{m}$ 。

## 2 实例计算

以长庆油田低渗透砂岩油藏为例,应用式(16)对其注水见效时间进行预测。该油藏参数主要包括:地层原油粘度为  $0.38 \text{ mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ ,平均有效厚度为  $8 \text{ m}$ ,原始地层压力为  $27 \text{ MPa}$ ,原始地层渗透率为  $1.2 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,孔隙度为  $12\%$ ,注采井距为  $150 \text{ m}$ ,井筒半径为  $0.12 \text{ m}$ ,产油量为  $4.57 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ ,流体体积系数为  $1.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ ,综合压缩系数为  $0.0034 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$ ,介质变形系数为  $0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$ ,启动压力梯度为  $0.01 \text{ MPa}/\text{m}$ 。

该油藏实际注水见效时间为49 d,根据式(1)计算的注水见效时间相对误差为122.73%,而根据笔者提出的新方法计算的见效时间相对误差为8.89%。说明低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏注水开发过程中不能忽略介质变形系数和启动压力梯度对注水见效时间的影响,应用笔者提出的新方法计算的注水见效时间更加符合现场实际生产数据。

### 3 注水见效时间的影响因素分析

从式(15)可以看出,注水见效时间主要受注采井距、激动区平均地层压力、介质变形系数和启动压力梯度等参数的影响。

#### 3.1 注采井距

由注水见效时间与注采井距的关系(图1)可以看出,注水见效时间随着注采井距的增大而增大。用常规的压力波影响半径公式预测的见效时间较小,在注采井距为280 m的情况下,注水见效时间只有29 d,且随着注采井距的增大,见效时间增大幅度较小。用新模型预测的注水见效时间更符合实际生产数据,注水见效时间受注采井距影响较大。

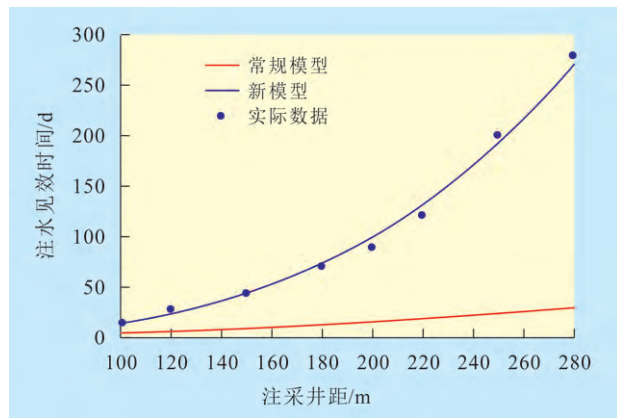


图1 注水见效时间与注采井距的关系

#### 3.2 激动区平均地层压力

激动区平均地层压力越小,注水见效时间越大。而激动区平均地层压力主要受激动半径和介质变形系数等的影响(图2)。

激动区平均地层压力随激动半径增大而迅速降低(图2a)。说明随着压力波传播范围增大,激动区平均地层压力降低,见效时间迅速增大,验证了图(1)中反映的随着注采井距增大,见效时间呈抛物线型增长趋势。

随着介质变形系数增大,激动区平均地层压力不断降低(图2b)。说明介质变形越剧烈,生产阻力越大,激动区平均地层压力越低。而根据式(15),

见效时间与激动区平均地层压力呈负相关,见效时间随着激动区平均地层压力降低而增加。

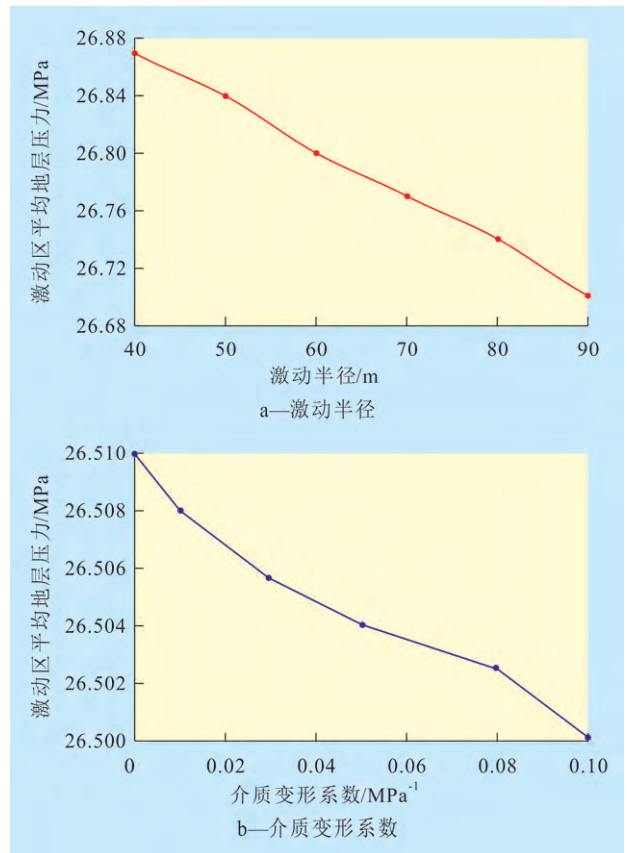


图2 激动区平均地层压力与激动半径和介质变形系数的关系

#### 3.3 介质变形系数

由注水见效时间与介质变形系数的关系(图3)可以看出,介质变形系数越大,注水见效时间越长,主要原因在于渗透率下降造成生产阻力增大,从而影响水驱效果。

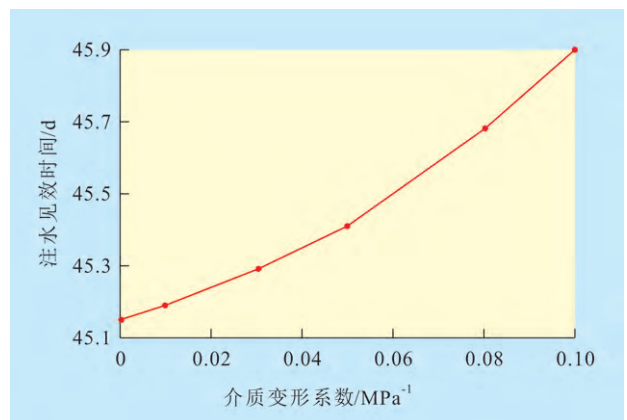


图3 介质变形系数与注水见效时间的关系

#### 3.4 启动压力梯度

由注水见效时间与启动压力梯度的关系(图4)可以看出,注水见效时间随着启动压力梯度的增大



而增加。启动压力梯度的存在推迟了注水的见效时间。主要原因是启动压力梯度越大,渗流阻力越大,从而延长了注水见效时间。

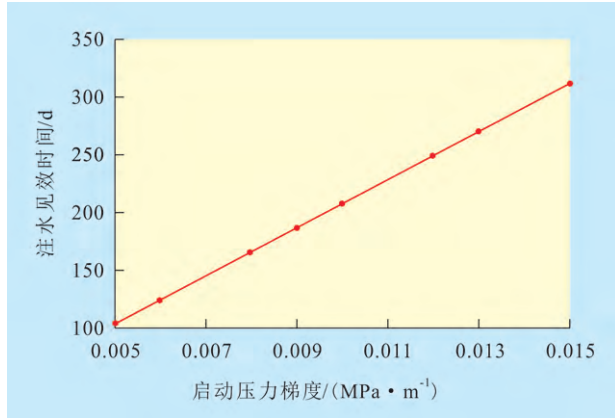


图4 启动压力梯度与注水见效时间的关系

### 4 结论

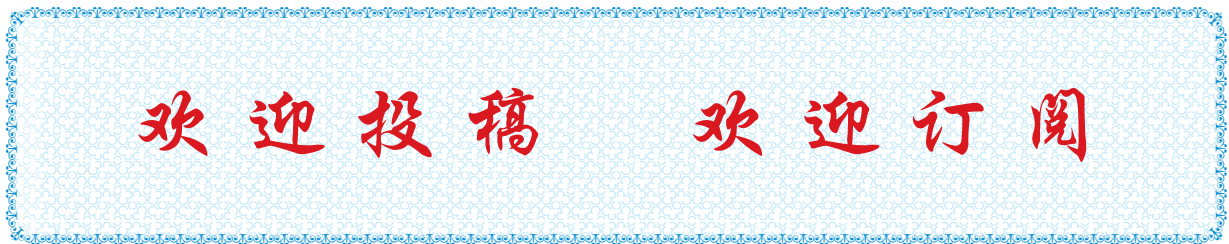
对比常规方法和新方法所计算的低渗透变形介质砂岩油藏注水见效时间可以看出,新方法更符合低渗透变形介质油藏实际,计算结果相对于常规模型更加准确,误差更小。注水见效时间与注采井距关系较密切,注采井距过大会推迟注水见效时间,减小注采井距可以大大缩短注水见效时间;注水见效时间随激动半径增大而迅速增加,激动半径过大造成注水见效时间过长,反映实际生产中应合理控制注采井距;介质变形系数增大造成激动区平均地层压力降低,注水见效时间增加;启动压力梯度的存在推迟了注水的见效时间。

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**Wang Weidong. Change rule and control method of sulfate-reducing bacteria in oilfield produced water. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 61-64**

**Abstract:** The correlation between the sulfate-reducing bacteria (SRB) in oilfield produced water and some factors such as oil content or suspended solids is revealed through systematic analysis of the presence of SRB of produced water in the oil production process. The presence of SRB is an inherent feature of the produced water. And, the concentration of SRB always keeps stable in the produced water of a certain reservoir, however, it will vary with each production process. The on-way deterioration of water and viscosity loss of polymer caused by SRB have become the major problems in the development of oilfield. Inhabitation of SRB through adding bactericide can only relieve the deterioration temporarily. For the future oilfield production, some technical ideas and control strategies to the SRB prevention are proposed, the first is to open the treatment systems of re-injected oilfield wastewater, and apply air flotation rather than bactericides as much as possible.

**Key words:** re-injected oilfield wastewater; sulfate-reducing bacteria; on-way deterioration; viscosity loss; opening treatment system; flotation; control bacteria

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**Qu Yaguang. Development influence on heterogeneity by in-situ combustion in heavy oil field. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 65-68**

**Abstract:** In-situ combustion is one of the effective methods used for heavy crude oil. The reservoir heterogeneity is bound to affect the development performance. Three kinds of heterogeneous model including permeability, thickness and geometry form are proposed based on the distribution characteristics of the sedimentary micro-facies of certain reservoir. Then, 18 reservoir simulation models are built by applying the method of reservoir numerical simulation. The development effectiveness of injection-production pattern caused by heterogeneity is studied. The research result shows that the initial and cumulative production is different due to different injection-production pattern at the same condition. In order to improve the development effectiveness of in-situ combustion, the injection-production pattern should be optimized. And, the impact of geometry form is the biggest, thickness secondly, then the permeability.

**Key words:** heavy oil field; heterogeneity; in-situ combustion; injection-production pattern; numerical simulation; development performance

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**Lei Gang, Dong Pingchuan, You Wenhao et al. Water flooding response and its affecting factors in low permeability deformed medium sandstone reservoirs. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 69-72**

**Abstract:** For the threshold pressure gradient and the medium deformation characteristic in low permeability deformed medium sandstone reservoirs, an unsteady-state seepage model, which could predict the flood response time under different affecting factors more accurately, is established on the basis of the flow formula considering threshold pressure gradient and media deformation factor. The average formation pressure in the excited area has been solved by using repeated iteration method. And, the water flooding response calculation model in low permeability deformed medium sandstone reservoirs has also been established according to material balance method. The water flooding response is mainly affected by the well spacing, the average formation pressure in the excited region, the threshold pressure gradient and the media deformation factor. The flood response time sharply increases with the increase of well spacing or excited radius and the increase of water flooding response is getting faster with well spacing's increment. The threshold pressure gradient or the media deformation factor greatly affects the water flooding response, and the greater the threshold pressure gradient or the media deformation factor, the longer the flood response time.

**Key words:** low permeability sandstone reservoir; deformed media; threshold pressure gradient; excited radius; flood response time

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**Hu Wei, Yan Chao, Chen Zhengtao et al. Study of reasonable well planning for third infilling in Xing6 Central, Daqing oilfield. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 73-75**

**Abstract:** After forty-three years water flooding development, the reservoir in Xing6 area is in high water cut stage of development, the scatter distribution of remaining oil and the poor development on thin and poor oil layers are present problems. On the basis of elaborate reservoir geological description, and using the skills of comprehensive description of the remaining oil, we analyze the features of remaining oil, as well as all types of layers' washing condition and adjustable sandstone thickness after second infilling in Xing6 area. In response to the sand layers with effective thickness under 0.5 m, the third infilling stage is implemented. Under the "three combinations" policy of optimizing well distribution, and through the adjustment of the well pattern, injection producer distance, well density, water flooding system, etc., the perfect injection and production systems are achieved to fully produce the remaining oil. The good results have been achieved in Xing6 area, and formed the matching infilling techniques.

**Key words:** poor and thin oil layers; third infilling; well pattern; contingency reserve; middle reservoir of Xing6 area