

不同温度下泡沫对气液相相对渗透率的影响

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摘要: 泡沫能够有效封堵高渗透窜流通道, 泡沫驱是一个多相流动的过程, 而相对渗透率是表征多相渗流的重要参数, 泡沫驱相渗规律的研究对稠油热采工艺具有重要意义。测定了不同温度下泡沫封堵压差随气液流量比的变化, 分析了不同气液流量比下泡沫封堵压差的变化及温度的影响; 利用稳态法测定了不同温度下泡沫存在和不存在时气液相相对渗透率曲线, 研究了温度对泡沫驱中气液相相对渗透率的影响。结果表明: 在实验温度范围内, 温度越高, 泡沫的封堵效果越好; 在气液流量比为2~4时, 泡沫的封堵压差最大, 封堵效果最好; 泡沫不影响液相相对渗透率与含液饱和度的关系, 但泡沫使得液相相对渗透率整体偏小; 当含液饱和度低于临界含液饱和度时, 泡沫对气相相对渗透率无影响; 当含液饱和度高于临界饱和度时, 气相相对渗透率相较于无泡沫作用时降低了2~3个数量级; 在实验温度范围内, 随温度的升高, 液相相对渗透率的变化很小, 但气相相对渗透率的临界含液饱和度变大, 并且曲线的平缓段所对应的气相相对渗透率降低。

关键词: 温度 泡沫 封堵压差 稳态法 相对渗透率 临界含液饱和度

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泡沫具有堵高不堵低、堵水不堵油的特性, 可作为蒸汽流度调剂及油水选择性封堵剂, 泡沫驱在油气开采工艺中具有良好的应用前景。中外许多学者对泡沫气液相相对渗透率规律进行了研究: 宫俊峰等指出泡沫法提高采收率主要归功于气相渗透率的降低^[1-3]; Bernard等通过实验和理论模型对多孔介质中泡沫对气液相相对渗透率的影响进行了研究^[4-9]; 张灯等进行了加入泡沫型表面活性剂的柱塞岩心渗吸对比实验^[9]; 卢川等利用稳态法测定了泡沫作用下气液两相相对渗透率, 并提出泡沫渗流模型^[10-15]。然而, 这些研究未考虑不同温度下泡沫对气液相相对渗透率的影响。为此, 利用稳态法测定了不同温度下泡沫存在和不存在时气液相相对渗透率, 研究了不同温度下泡沫对封堵压差随气液流量比的变化规律, 分析了气液流量比和温度对封堵压差的影响。

1 实验条件及步骤

1.1 实验条件

填充80~120目石英砂的填砂管, 长度为30 cm, 直径为2.5 cm, 水测渗透率为 $1.5 \mu\text{m}^2$; 实验温度为80, 100, 150和200 °C; 实验用水为胜利油区某区

块的地层水, 矿化度为9 398.2 mg/L; 高温起泡剂(FCY)随温度的升高起泡性能变好, 在200 °C左右时最好, 用地层水配制质量分数为0.8%的溶液; 氮气(不同温度、压力下的粘度参见文献[16])。地层水、氮气的基本参数如表1所示。

表1 流体基本参数

温度/ °C	压力/ MPa	地 层 水			氮 气		
		密度/ ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$)	粘度/ ($\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$)	体积 系数	密度/ ($\text{g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$)	粘度/ ($\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$)	体积 系数
80	0.1	0.980	0.442	1.023	0.001	0.020	1.169
100	0.5	0.973	0.403	1.031	0.005	0.021	0.851
150	3.0	0.934	0.409	1.074	0.024	0.023	0.048
200	3.0	0.880	0.409	1.140	0.021	0.025	0.054

1.2 实验步骤

利用稳态法分别测定80, 100, 150和200 °C下气液相相对渗透率(包括泡沫存在和不存在2种情况), 具体步骤为: ①将填砂管抽真空饱和和水溶液, 并用称重法确定孔隙度; ②按实验流程(图1)连接好仪器, 设定实验温度, 以2 mL/min的速度泵入水溶液, 测定填砂管的液相渗透率; ③用氮气驱替填砂管至束缚水饱和度, 记录累积出液量、气体流量及填砂管两端压差, 测定束缚水饱和度及气相有效渗透率; ④将气、液按一定比例泵入填砂管, 稳定后

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记录驱替压差及气液相流量,测定该含液饱和度下气液相有效渗透率,并用称重法确定含液饱和度;⑤改变气液比,重复步骤④,即可测得不同含液饱和度下气液有效渗透率;⑥关闭气源,用液体驱替填砂管至残余气状态,记录液体流量、驱替压差,计算液相有效渗透率,并用称重法确定含液饱和度;⑦改变实验温度重复步骤①—⑥,绘制不同温度下的气液相相对渗透率曲线。

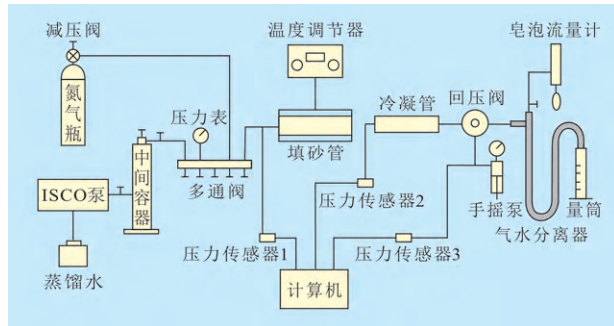


图1 稳态法测定相对渗透率流程

高温条件下温度对流体体积影响较大,须将常温条件下测得的流量换算成高温高压状态下的流量。利用高温高压地层流体分析仪测得流体体积系数,从而把常温条件下的流量换算成高温高压状态下的流量。高温高压状态下气体有效渗透率的计算式为

$$K_g = \frac{B_g Q_0 \mu L}{A(p_1 - p_2)} \quad (1)$$

其中

$$B_g = \frac{ZT}{p_1 + p_2} \times \frac{p_0}{T_0} \quad (2)$$

式中: K_g 为气测渗透率, μm^2 ; B_g 为测定压力下气体的体积系数; Q_0 为大气压下气体的体积流量, cm^3/s ; μ 为地层气体粘度, $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$; L 为岩石样品的长度, cm ; A 为岩石样品的横截面积, cm^2 ; p_1 和 p_2 分别为进口和出口的压力, 10^{-1}MPa ; Z 为平均压力下的压缩因子; T 为实验温度, $^{\circ}\text{C}$; p_0 为大气压力, 10^{-1}MPa ; T_0 为常温, $^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。

2 实验结果分析

2.1 泡沫对封堵压差的影响

由不同温度下气液流量比对封堵压差的影响(图2)可以看出:随着温度的升高,泡沫的封堵压差变大。这是因为高温起泡剂具有较好的耐温性, 200°C 左右时仍具有较好的封堵调剂性能。另外,随着气液流量比的增大封堵压差先上升,达到最高

值后,随气液流量比的增大,封堵压差呈平缓下降的趋势。气液流量比为 $2\sim 4$ 时泡沫的封堵压差最大,封堵效果最好。这是因为气液比太小时,气流量太少,只能形成单个零散的气泡,基本起不到封堵作用;当气液比超过一定范围后,形成的泡沫液膜会变得脆弱,相比之下生成泡沫的基液过少,液膜表面上的表面活性剂分子浓度太低,不能产生稳定存在的泡沫,当进气量进一步增多后,很容易形成气体窜流,不能产生泡沫^[15]。

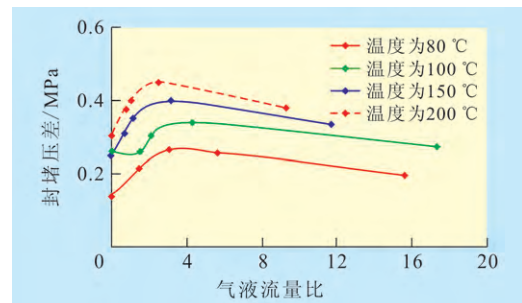


图2 不同温度下气液流量比对封堵压差的影响

2.2 泡沫对液相相对渗透率的影响

分析不同温度下液相相对渗透率变化可知,泡沫对液相相对渗透率基本无影响,即泡沫不改变液相相对渗透率和含液饱和度的关系。无论有无泡沫,水作为润湿相在多孔介质中占据着相同的孔隙空间,通过多孔介质流经固定的通道,并且这些通道只与含液饱和度有关。分析认为,泡沫膜含水较少,且其流动性极差、容易破裂,因此只有极少数的水是通过泡沫膜传输的。另外,温度对液相相对渗透率的影响很小,这跟泡沫驱液相相对渗透率较小有关。

泡沫不改变液相相对渗透率与含液饱和度的关系,并不表示泡沫对液相相对渗透率无影响。由泡沫对液相相对渗透率的影响(图3)可以看出,泡沫存在时含液饱和度变化较小,且其值偏低,对应的液相相对渗透率整体较小。泡沫捕集岩石孔隙中大量的气体,降低了岩石孔隙中的含液饱和度,而液相相对渗透率随着含液饱和度的减小而降低,

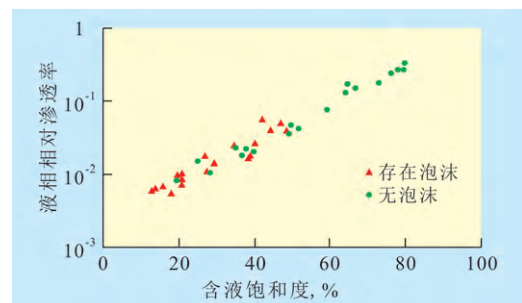


图3 泡沫对液相相对渗透率的影响

因此泡沫存在时液相相对渗透率整体偏低,实际上泡沫间接降低了液相相对渗透率。

2.3 泡沫对气相相对渗透率的影响

从不同温度下气相相对渗透率变化(图4)可看出,泡沫对气相相对渗透率的影响较大,存在一个临界含液饱和度(气相相对渗透率迅速降低时所对应的含液饱和度),当含液饱和度低于临界含液饱和度时,泡沫对气相相对渗透率无影响;当含液饱和度高于临界饱和度时,气相相对渗透率相对于无泡沫作用时降低了2~3个数量级,随着含液饱和度的增大,气相相对渗透率的降低趋势逐渐变缓。这是因为含液饱和度较低时,泡沫的形成比较困难,形成的泡沫不稳定,容易破裂;当含液饱和度达到临界含液饱和度时,泡沫开始大量形成,泡沫膜存在于岩石孔隙喉道中阻碍了气相的流动,使得气相相对渗透率急剧降低,随着含液饱和度的增加,泡沫的生成和破灭达到动态平衡,泡沫对气相相对渗透率的影响基本保持不变,此时泡沫封堵压差较高,且较稳定。

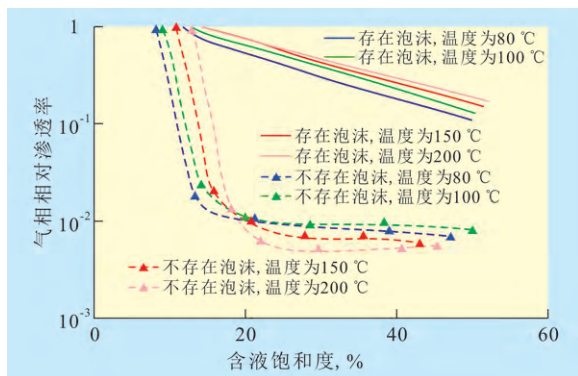


图4 不同温度下气相相对渗透率曲线

另外,随着温度的升高,临界含液饱和度变大。分析认为,随着温度的增加,岩心水湿性增强,使得吸附在岩石表面的水膜变厚,形成大量泡沫所需的含液饱和度变大。随着温度的增加,气相相对渗透率的平缓段对应的相对渗透率降低。由图2可知,随着温度的升高泡沫的封堵压差变大,封堵效果变好,因此气相相对渗透率降低得较多,平缓段对应的相对渗透率较小。

3 结论

随温度的升高,封堵压差变大,表明温度越高

起泡剂的性能越好;并且气液流量比为2~4时,泡沫的封堵压差最大,封堵效果最好。液相相对渗透率与含液饱和度的关系不因泡沫的存在而改变,但泡沫使液相相对渗透率整体偏低,并且温度对液相相对渗透率影响很小;含液饱和度低于临界含液饱和度时,泡沫对气相相对渗透率无影响,高于临界含液饱和度时,气相相对渗透率迅速下降,降低趋势逐渐变缓。

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Xiong Jian, Liu Haishang, Zhao Changhong et al. Study on productivity of asymmetrical vertical fracture well in low-permeability gas reservoirs. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 76–79

Abstract: In view of the asymmetrical vertical fracture in the low permeability reservoir after fracturing development, and based on the steady seepage theory, and by means of the conformal transformation method, a prediction model for the finite-conductivity asymmetrical vertical fracture wells is established in the low-permeability gas reservoirs, and the various factors on the gas well productivity are analyzed. The result shows that, under the same bottom-hole pressure, the fracture asymmetry factor has little effect on the productivity of the gas well with asymmetrical vertical fracture. When the fracture conductivity capacity is small, there is great difference in the productivity of the fracture gas well with respect to fracture length or fracture asymmetry factor. And, when the fracture conductivity capacity is high, there is little difference in productivity with respect to variable fracture length or fracture asymmetry factor in gas well. The longer the fracture length, the less the fracture asymmetrical factor, and the greater influence on the fractured gas well productivity.

Key words: low-permeability gas reservoirs; asymmetrical vertical fracture; fracture conductivity capacity; fracture asymmetry factor; productivity forecast

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Li Aifen, Li Huihui, Lv Jiao et al. Experimental study of foam on gas-liquid relative permeability at different temperature. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 80–82

Abstract: There are many researches about the influence of the foam on gas-liquid relative permeability, but the influence of the temperature on foam relative permeability curve needs to be further studied. The curve reflecting the relationship between foam block pressure and gas-liquid flow rate ratio is measured at different temperature in this paper. So, the impact of the gas-liquid flow ratio and temperature on the block pressure is analyzed. The gas-liquid relative permeability curves both with the and without effects of foam are measured by using steady-state method in this paper. On this base, the flow rules of foam at different temperature are also characterized. The results indicate that the higher the experimental temperature, the better the sealing performance. And, both the foam block pressure and the blocking performance of foam can attain the highest degree in the range of gas-liquid flow ratio between 2 and 4. The foam has no effect on the relationship between the liquid relative permeability and the water saturation. The gas relative permeability, however, has a sharp decline under the action of foam. With the experimental temperature, the critical water saturation became higher with the increase of temperature and the moderate values of the gas relative permeability became lower with the increase of temperature.

Key words: temperature; foam; block pressure of foam; steady-state method; gas-liquid relative permeability; critical water saturation

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Yang Hongbin, Pu Chunsheng, Li Miao et al. Laboratory evaluation and field application on profile control of self-adaptive weak gel. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 83–86

Abstract: In response to the problems of fully developed micro-fractures in low permeability oil fields, severely heterogeneous reservoir and the fact that traditional profile control are less effective, the self-adaptive weak gel is developed. The static performance, sealing characteristics and displacement efficiency are evaluated through lab tests. The results show that the self-adaptive weak gel has good temperature-resistant and salt-resistant properties. When the salinity of formation water is 41 811.5 mg/L, the weak gel system can gelatinize rapidly in 38 hours, and the gel strength is 28 549 mPa·s under the condition of 70 °C. Its plugging ratio is 84.08% and the recovery ratio reaches 12.1%. The field experiments of the well S in Ganguyi oilfield indicate that the preferred path of water breakthrough of water injection well is controlled after profile control and flooding, and the injection pressure rises, at the same time, the water content of well group fell to 69.16% from 78.51%, and daily fluid production rate increases by 135.14%, while the daily oil production rate increases by 237.5%. The deep profile control technology of self-adaptive weak gel has good adaptability in fractured low permeability oil fields. It can enlarge the sweep volume of injected water and enhance oil recovery factor greatly, so it can provide reference for other similar reservoirs to obtain good performance on water control and oil increment.

Key words: self-adaptive weak gel; profile control; gelation intensity; plugging; micro fractures; Ganguyi oilfield

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Yuan Lin, Li Xiaoping, Sun Fei et al. Deduction of productivity formula for horizontal well with displacement method between two similar flow. *PGRE*, 2013, 20(6): 87–90

Abstract: As the technology of horizontal well had been widely used in the gas and oil fields, the productivity forecast of horizontal wells will be of great importance. Based on the ellipse constant pressure surfaces near the wellbore, the author divides the seepage prob-