

高含水期井损对高渗透油藏开发效果的影响

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摘要:中国陆上油田已整体进入高含水开发期,大量生产井和注入井因各种原因关停频繁,导致井网完善性遭到破坏,油藏开发效果变差。准确揭示生产井和注入井损对油藏开发效果的影响规律,为井损恢复措施制定提供决策依据是十分必要的。通过定义油藏可采储量损失百分数,并将其作为井损条件下油藏开发效果评价指标,定量分析了井损因素对高渗透油藏开发效果的影响。研究表明:当发生井损时,随井损时刻变晚,相对高渗透部位井的油藏可采储量损失百分数先升高后降低,相对低渗透部位井的油藏可采储量损失百分数单调上升;同一井损时刻下,相对低渗透部位井的油藏可采储量损失百分数大于相对高渗透部位井,且在渗透率非均质条件下井损位置的影响明显,渗透率均质时井损位置的影响幅度很小;同一井损时刻,随渗透率平面变异系数增大,相对高渗透部位井的油藏可采储量损失百分数减小,相对低渗透部位井的油藏可采储量损失百分数增大;同一井损百分数下,生产井的油藏可采储量损失百分数高于注入井,井损后应优先恢复生产井。

关键词:高含水期 高渗透 井损 可采储量 损失百分数 胜坨油田

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The influence of well loss on development effect in the high permeability reservoir at high water cut stage

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Abstract: Chinese onshore oilfields have generally stepped into high water cut stage. A large number of wells shut down frequently for various reasons, which results in a damaged well pattern and poor reservoir development effect. It's necessary to accurately reveal the influences of the well loss on the reservoir development effect so as to provide decision-making basis for well loss recovery measures. The loss percentage of reservoir recoverable reserves was defined and taking as an evaluation index of the reservoir development effect under the condition of well loss. The influences of well loss on the development effect in the high permeability reservoir were analyzed quantitatively. The results indicate that with the course of well loss time, the loss percentage of reservoir recoverable reserves increases first and then reduces for the relatively high permeability wells, and it increases for the relatively low permeability wells monotonously; at the same moment of well loss, the loss percentage of reservoir recoverable reserves for the relatively low permeability wells is greater than that for the relatively high permeability wells. Meanwhile, the impact of well loss position under heterogeneous permeability condition is obvious and that under homogeneous permeability condition is weak; at the same moment of well loss, with increasing plane

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variation coefficient of permeability, the loss percentage of reservoir recoverable reserves reduces for the relatively high permeability wells and increases for the relatively low permeability wells; the loss percentage of reservoir recoverable reserves of the production wells is higher than that of the injection wells with the same well loss percentage. Priority should be given to recover the production well.

Key words: high water cut stage; high permeability; well loss; recoverable reserves; loss percentage; Shengtuo oilfield

注采井网控制着驱替流体推进规律及面积波及系数,是影响油藏开发效果的重要因素^[1-5]。生产井和注入井由于套损、液量低、含水率高等原因长期关停发生井损^[6-7],导致注采井网完善性遭破坏,且随油藏含水率升高,油藏井损规模越来越大,对油藏开发效果的不利影响越来越突出。目前,对不同井网形式、井距、排距下油藏采收率的变化规律以及为进一步提高油藏采收率调整加密井网的研究较多^[8-16],但针对生产井和注入井发生井损后,井损因素对油藏采收率的影响及不同井损条件下油藏可采储量的变化尚未开展系统研究。笔者选取胜坨油田二区沙二段1—2单元作为高渗透油藏典型区块,以油藏可采储量损失百分数作为井损条件下油藏开发效果评价指标,基于数值模拟技术定量分析了高含水期井损因素对油藏开发效果的影响,得到了不同井损条件下油藏可采储量的变化规律。

1 高渗透油藏数值模拟模型的建立

选取胜坨油田二区沙二段1—2单元作为典型区块,建立油藏数值模拟模型。该区块平均渗透率为 $2\ 530 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,是典型的高渗透水驱开发油藏,对其生产历史进行拟合,在拟合好的区块模型上截取井组模型作为研究的基础方案。基础方案中石油地质储量为 $250.47 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,网格数为 $31 \times 31 \times 7$ 共6 727个,渗透率场平面分布如图1所示,渗透率平

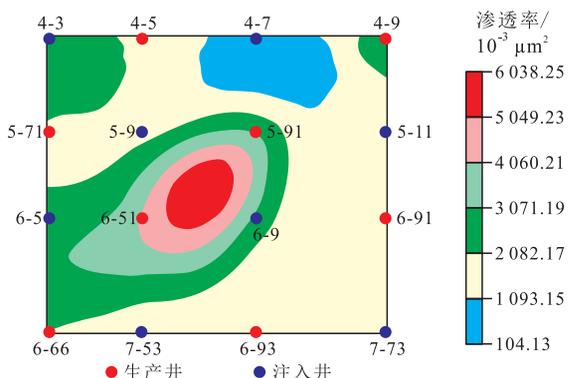


图1 基础方案渗透率场平面分布
(以第5层为例,平均渗透率为 $2\ 200 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$)

Fig.1 Base scheme of permeability plane distribution
(Taking the fifth layer for example, the average permeability is $2\ 200 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$)

向变异系数均为0.5,地层原油粘度为 $20 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$,束缚水饱和度、残余油饱和度分别为0.32和0.184。井网形式为五点法井网,井距为400 m,油、水井采用定液量模式生产或注入,边、角井产液量及注入量按照中心井的1/4和1/2倍进行劈分折算。

2 井损因素对高渗透油藏开发效果的影响

为定量评价井损条件下油藏的开发效果,定义了油藏可采储量损失百分数这一指标,该指标含义为井损发生后油藏可采储量损失量与油藏可采储量剩余量的比值,其表达式为

$$\Delta E_r = \frac{N_r}{N} \times 100\% = \frac{N_p - N_s}{N_p - N_{ps}} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

式中: ΔE_r 为油藏可采储量损失百分数,%; N_r 为油藏可采储量损失量, 10^4 t ; N 为井损时刻油藏剩余可采储量, 10^4 t ; N_p 为无井损条件下油藏最终可采储量, 10^4 t ; N_s 为有井损条件下油藏最终可采储量, 10^4 t ; N_{ps} 为截至井损时刻油藏累积可采储量, 10^4 t 。

由式(1)可见,该指标以整个油藏可采储量作为统计对象,适用于对单井发生井损、同类别多井发生井损、不同类别井同时发生井损等各种情况下油藏开发效果的评价。

在建立油藏可采储量损失百分数评价指标的基础上,利用其定量研究了井损位置、储层非均质性、井损时刻、井损井别、井损百分数对油藏开发效果的影响规律,其中,井损百分数是指损失井数与油藏总井数之比。

2.1 井损位置

选取研究区油藏含水率为90%作为井损时刻,研究了井损百分数为22.22%时不同井损位置对油藏开发效果的影响,其中,为消除不同井位处渗透率差异对模拟结果的影响,此处将基础方案转换为均质场模型,后续讨论均与基础方案一致,采用非均质场模型。由模拟结果(表1)可见,在渗透率均质条件下,中心井井损对应的油藏可采储量损失量及损失百分数较小,边、角井对应的值较大;但井损

表1 渗透率均质条件下井损位置对油藏开发效果的影响

Table1 The influence of well loss position on the reservoir development effect under permeability homogeneity

井损位置	损失井井号	截至井损时刻油藏 累积可采储量/10 ⁴ t	井损时刻油藏剩 余可采储量/10 ⁴ t	油藏可采储量 损失量/10 ⁴ t	油藏可采储量 损失百分数,%
中心井	6-51	63.34	28.20	3.97	14.08
边井	5-71,6-93	63.34	28.20	4.14	14.68
边、角井	5-71,6-66,4-9	63.34	28.20	4.22	14.96

位置对油藏开发效果的影响幅度很小。

保持井损时刻不变,研究了渗透率非均质条件下井损位置对油藏开发效果的影响。由模拟结果(图2)可见,与相对高渗透部位相比,在同一油藏含水率下相对低渗透部位剩余油饱和度高,开发潜力大,故相对低渗透部位井的油藏可采储量损失量及损失百分数均较大,且在渗透率非均质条件下井损位置影响明显。

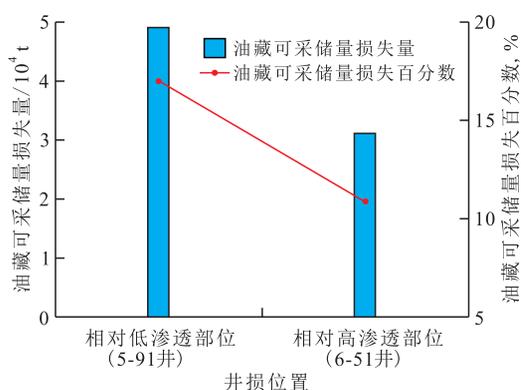


图2 渗透率非均质条件下井损位置对油藏开发效果的影响

Fig.2 The influence of well loss position on the reservoir development effect under permeability heterogeneity

2.2 储层非均质性

选取油藏含水率为90%作为井损时刻,研究了井损百分数为22.22%时渗透率平面变异系数对油藏开发效果的影响。由模拟结果(图3)可见,随渗透率平面变异系数增大,相对高渗透部位发生井损时,油藏可采储量损失百分数减小,而相对低渗透

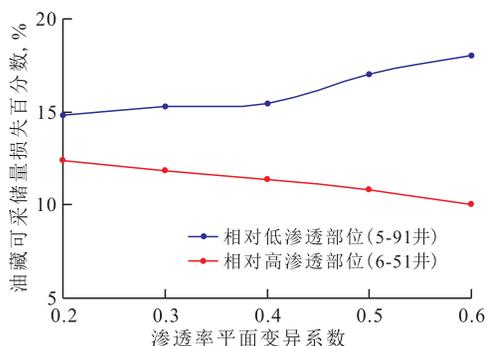


图3 储层非均质对油藏开发效果的影响

Fig.3 The influence of reservoir heterogeneity on the reservoir development effect

部位井损对应的油藏可采储量损失百分数增大。主要原因是:同一井损时刻、不同渗透率平面变异系数下发生井损时,油藏剩余可采储量差异较小,随渗透率平面变异系数增大,相对高渗透部位水淹越来越严重,开发潜力越来越小,而相对低渗透部位水线推进越来越慢,开发潜力越来越大。

2.3 井损时刻

2.3.1 相对高渗透部位井井损

以6-51井为例(平均渗透率为 $3776.1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$),研究不同井损时刻对油藏开发效果的影响。由模拟结果(图4)可见,当相对高渗透部位井发生井损时,井损时刻越晚,油藏可采储量损失量越小,可采储量损失百分数先升高后降低,并存在转折点。主要原因是:相对高渗透部位井产液量高,当油藏含水率升高但低于某临界值时,相对高渗透部位井产油量依然较大,井损时对应的油藏可采储量损失百分数较高;当油藏含水率超过该临界值后,相对高渗透部位井水淹严重,此时开发潜力低,井损时对应的油藏可采储量损失百分数较低。

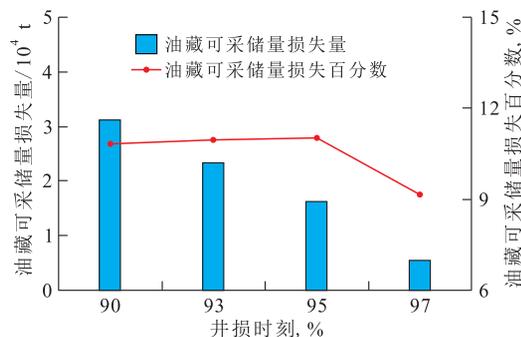


图4 相对高渗透部位井发生井损时井损时刻对油藏开发效果的影响

Fig.4 The influence of well loss moment on the reservoir development effect while well loss occurs in the position of relatively high permeability

2.3.2 相对低渗透部位井井损

以6-91井为例(平均渗透率为 $1353.6 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$),研究不同井损时刻对油藏开发效果的影响。由模拟结果(图5)可见,当相对低渗透部位井发生井损时,井损时刻越晚,油藏可采储量损失量越小,可采储量损失百分数单调上升。主要原因是:在整

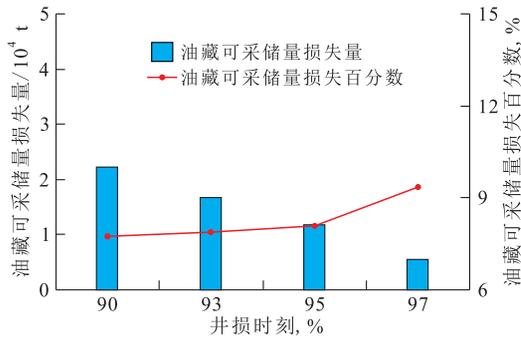


图5 相对低渗透部位井发生井损时井损时刻对油藏开发效果的影响

Fig.5 The influence of well loss moment on the reservoir development effect while well loss occurs in the position of relatively low permeability

个油藏中相对低渗透部位井附近水线推进速度慢, 剩余油饱和度高, 即使油藏含水率较高, 相对低渗透部位井开发潜力也始终较大, 故井损时刻变晚, 油藏可采储量损失百分数升高。

2.4 井损井别及井损百分数

选取油藏含水率为90%作为井损时刻, 研究了不同井损百分数下注入井井损、生产井井损对油藏开发效果的影响, 其中, 某一特定井损百分数对应多种井损方案, 各方案计算结果不同, 该特定井损百分数下油藏可采储量损失量及损失百分数的取值为各井损方案计算结果的平均值。

由模拟结果(图6)可见, 当注入井、生产井发生井损时, 油藏可采储量损失百分数与井损百分数的关系曲线均位于45°对角线下方, 表明油藏可采储量损失百分数小于与其对应的井损百分数, 其主要原因是存在液流转向作用。当生产井发生井损后, 生产井所在注采井组剩余可采储量将全部损失, 但由于整个油藏是一个压力相互连通的系统, 关井将导致注入流体向其他有利于驱替的方向流动, 其余注采井组累积产油量增加。因此, 井损后油藏可采储量损失量下降, 油藏可采储量损失百分数低于对

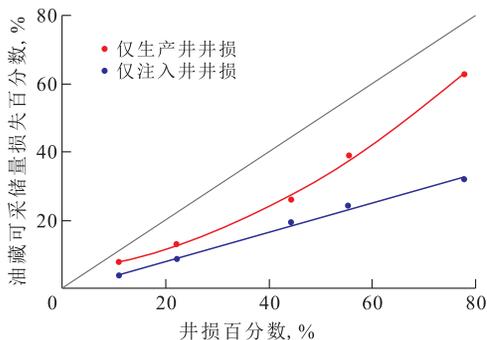


图6 井损井别及井损百分数对油藏开发效果的影响

Fig.6 The influences of well loss type and well loss percentage on the reservoir development effect

应的井损百分数。注入井井损原理类似。

对油藏可采储量损失百分数与井损百分数变化规律进行拟合, 生产井井损和注入井井损的相关关系分别为

$$y = 0.725 2x^2 + 0.188 4x + 0.047$$

$$R^2 = 0.994 9 \quad (2)$$

$$y = 0.426 8x - 0.006$$

$$R^2 = 0.99 \quad (3)$$

式中: y 为油藏可采储量损失百分数, %; x 为井损百分数, %; R 为相关系数。

由式(2)、式(3)及图6可见, 生产井井损时油藏可采储量损失百分数与井损百分数呈二次函数关系, 注入井井损时二者呈线性关系; 在同一井损百分数下, 生产井井损的油藏可采储量损失百分数大于注入井井损的油藏可采储量损失百分数, 故井损后应优先恢复生产井。

3 结论

对油藏可采储量损失百分数进行了定义, 该指标以整个油藏可采储量作为统计对象, 适用于对单井发生井损、同类别多井发生井损、不同类别井同时发生井损等各种井损情况下油藏开发效果的定量评价。

运用油藏数值模拟手段, 得到了井损位置、储层非均质性、井损时刻、井损井别及井损百分数对高渗透油藏开发效果的影响规律, 由于存在液流转向作用, 油藏可采储量损失百分数小于与其对应的井损百分数。

建立了不同井损井别条件下油藏可采储量损失百分数与井损百分数的相关关系, 生产井呈二次函数关系, 注入井呈线性关系, 在同一井损百分数下, 生产井井损对应的油藏可采储量损失百分数高于注入井井损的油藏可采储量损失百分数, 井损后应优先恢复生产井。

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