

·油气采收率·

## 低渗透油藏地层压力保持水平对 油水渗流特征的影响

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**摘要:** 油水渗流规律的研究是低渗透油藏水驱开发的关键。相对渗透率曲线能直观反映油水渗流特征, 其影响因素研究主要涉及岩石固有性质(润湿性、孔隙结构)、流动介质(油水粘度比)、动力条件(驱替压力梯度及速度)等方面, 极少见到地层压力对相对渗透率曲线影响的研究。通过室内流动实验, 模拟低渗透油藏地层压力下降过程, 建立了不同地层压力保持水平下的相对渗透率曲线, 分析了地层压力保持水平对油水渗流特征的影响规律。结果表明, 地层压力保持水平下降, 孔隙结构非均质性增强, 油相相对渗透率下降, 水相相对渗透率上升, 等渗点左移, 油水两相区变窄, 残余油饱和度增加, 即低渗透油藏渗流规律也存在着应力敏感性特征。分析认为, 储层岩石弹性或塑性变形是低渗透油藏油水渗流特征应力敏感性的根本原因, 因而提出了储层岩石初始渗透率越低, 越应尽早注水保持地层压力开发的低渗透油藏效益开发理念。

**关键词:** 低渗透油藏 地层压力保持水平 孔隙结构 油水渗流特征 应力敏感性

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## Impact of formation pressure maintenance on oil-water seepage characteristics in low permeability reservoirs

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**Abstract:** In low permeability reservoirs, it is essential to exactly know the rule of fluid flow in porous media during water-flooding development. The relative permeability curve may intuitively reflect the characteristics of the oil and water seepage in porous media. The study of factors affecting the relative permeability curve mainly focuses on the inherent properties of rock (wettability and pore structure), flow medium (oil and water viscosity ratio), water dynamic condition (displacement pressure gradient and velocity), etc. The impact of the formation pressure on the relative permeability curve in the low permeability reservoirs has seldom been studied. Through mercury-injection experiment, the decline process of the formation pressure was simulated, and the relative permeability curves in the low permeability reservoirs under different levels of formation pressure maintenance were established. The variation of the oil and water seepage in the low permeability reservoirs was analyzed. The results of experimental study show that when the heterogeneity of pore structure becomes stronger and the formation pressure goes down, the oil-phase relative permeability declines and the water-phase relative permeability rises, and also the isotonic point shifts to the left and the two-phase region turns narrow, resulting in the increase of residu-

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al oil saturation. That is, the stress sensitivity exists in the oil-water seepage in the low permeability reservoirs. Analyses have shown that the elastic or plastic deformation in the reservoir rocks is the root cause of the stress sensitivity of the oil-water seepage characteristics. Thus the development philosophy of the low permeability reservoir has been put forward: the lower the initial permeability of the reservoir rocks is, the earlier the waterflooding time should be.

**Key words:** low permeability reservoir; formation pressure maintenance; pore structure; oil-water seepage characteristics; stress sensitivity

相对渗透率曲线可以直观地反映油水在多孔介质中的渗流特征,是油藏工程研究不可或缺的基础资料<sup>[1-4]</sup>。一般可以通过室内岩心驱替实验来获得相对渗透率曲线<sup>[5-12]</sup>。前人研究表明,岩石的相对渗透率曲线主要受润湿性、粘度比、孔隙结构以及饱和历程、动力条件(驱替压力或驱替速度)等因素影响<sup>[13-25]</sup>。室内岩心分析和油气田矿场监测资料研究均表明,在油藏开采过程中地层压力的变化会导致储层岩石发生弹性或塑性应变,从而引起岩石孔隙结构和孔隙体积的变化,进而影响油藏流体的渗流,最终会影响到油气井产能和油气田的开发效果<sup>[12-14]</sup>。生产实践证明,地层压力的变化对低渗透油藏开发效果的影响尤为敏感<sup>[26-37]</sup>。由于地层压力的变化会影响岩石的孔隙结构,而岩石的孔隙结构又是影响相对渗透率曲线(油水渗流特征)的一个重要因素,因此,相对渗透率曲线(油水渗流特征)也会间接地受到地层压力保持水平的影响。前人对中、高渗透油藏储层岩石的相对渗透率曲线研究较多<sup>[1-25]</sup>,而对低渗透油藏尤其是关于地层压力对岩石的相对渗透率曲线(油水渗流特征)影响的研究相对较少。为此,笔者通过室内实验,建立了低渗透油藏不同地层压力保持水平的油水两相相对渗透率曲线,明确了低渗透油藏地层压力保持水平对油水渗流特征的影响规律,以期对低渗透油藏高效开发提供理论依据。

## 1 实验方案

根据前人研究成果<sup>[13-25]</sup>,储层岩石固有性质(润湿性、孔隙结构)、流动介质(油水粘度比)、动力条件(驱替压力梯度及速度)等都是影响油水两相相对渗透率的主要因素。因此,室内实验研究应立足于研究区的实际情况,合理地设计实验方案。

**实验岩心** 实验岩心全部取自胜利油区滨425断块沙四段滩坝砂岩油藏储层的柱塞样品。岩心样品按初始空气渗透率分为 $1.0 \times 10^{-3}$ 、 $5.0 \times 10^{-3}$ 和 $10.0 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 共3个级别采样。

**实验流体** 实验用油为与地层原油粘度相当

的机械油,粘度为 $7.601 \text{ mPa} \cdot \text{s}$ ,实验用水为与储层地层水总矿化度相当的氯化钾溶液,矿化度为 $170\ 000 \text{ mg/L}$ 。

**实验压力和温度** 根据油藏埋深(约为 $2\ 600 \text{ m}$ )及岩石密度( $2.3 \text{ kg/L}$ )计算得到,岩石骨架承受的上覆压力约为 $60 \text{ MPa}$ 。因此,实验过程中,始终保持施加在岩心夹持器上的环压为 $60 \text{ MPa}$ 。根据滨425断块沙四段压力测试资料可知,该油藏的原始地层压力为 $32 \text{ MPa}$ ,因此,设置实验初始孔隙压力为 $32 \text{ MPa}$ 。

鉴于实验主要考察地层压力变化对岩心相对渗透率曲线的影响,因此实验可以在常温下进行,设置实验温度保持在 $25 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ 左右。

**实验步骤** 实验步骤主要为:①确定孔隙体积。对岩心样品抽真空,饱和模拟地层水,确定孔隙体积和孔隙度;②建立束缚水饱和度。模拟原始地层压力条件,油驱水建立束缚水饱和度;③测定相对渗透率。以流量为 $1 \text{ mL/min}$ 的恒速水驱油,注入 $40\sim 50$ 倍孔隙体积的模拟地层水后停止实验,实验过程中记录时间、累积产油量、累积产液量、驱替速度和岩样两端的驱替压差,建立含水饱和度与油水两相相对渗透率关系曲线。

## 2 实验结果与分析

为了便于说明问题,引入地层压力保持系数来衡量地层压力保持水平的高低,其数值上等于油藏地层压力与原始地层压力的比值。利用该实验方法,获得了不同地层压力保持水平下实际初始空气渗透率分别为 $1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ 、 $6.0 \times 10^{-3}$ 和 $9.0 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 的岩心样品的油水两相相对渗透率曲线(图1)。

从图1可以看出,地层压力保持水平也是影响低渗透油藏油水渗流特征的主要因素。其主要体现在以下2个方面:一方面,随着地层压力的下降,油相相对渗透率下降速度加快,水相相对渗透率上升速度加快,且相同含水饱和度下的油相相对渗透率降低,水相相对渗透率升高。地层压力保持系数为1.0的油相相对渗透率曲线位置靠上,水相相对

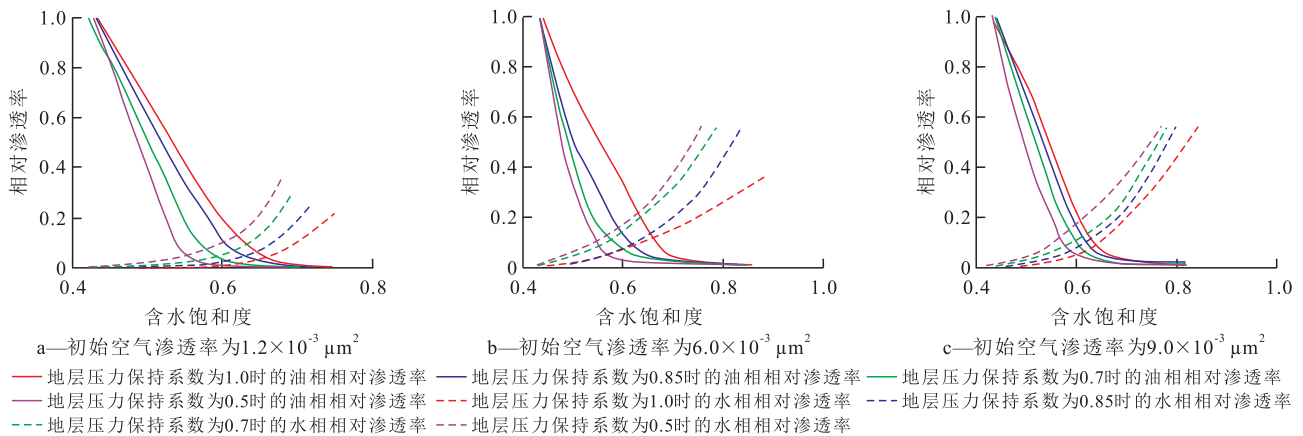


图1 不同地层压力保持水平下的岩心样品油水两相相对渗透率曲线

Fig.1 Relative permeability curves under different levels of formation pressure maintenance

渗透率曲线位置靠下;随着地层压力保持系数的减小,油相相对渗透率曲线的位置逐步向下移动,水相相对渗透率曲线的位置逐步向上移动,表明随着地层压力保持水平的下降,储层岩石孔隙结构非均质性增强。分析认为,随着地层压力保持水平的下降,岩石骨架因承受的有效上覆压力增加而发生变形,孔喉半径变小,且小孔喉变形程度较大,大孔喉变形程度相对较小,孔隙结构非均质性增强,储层渗透率降低。

当地层压力下降时,低渗透油藏渗透率随之下降,即低渗透储层岩石表现出应力敏感性特征<sup>[27,29,36]</sup>。在某一地层压力时,储层岩石的实时渗透率可以看成该地层压力条件下的初始渗透率。实验证实,低渗透油藏储层岩石初始渗透率越低,水相相对渗透率上升速度越大,油相相对渗透率下降速度越大,水驱油效果越差;初始渗透率越低,原油流动需要克服的启动压力梯度越高,油水共存时,越易出水,从而影响采油效果<sup>[35-37]</sup>。

另一方面,随着地层压力的下降,油水两相相对渗透率曲线的等渗点左移,末端含水饱和度降低。当地层压力保持系数由1.0下降到0.5时,3个不同级别初始空气渗透率的岩心样品的等渗点含水饱和度分别由0.66降至0.55,0.65降至0.54,0.63降至0.57。结果表明,随着地层压力保持水平的下降,等渗点左移,等渗点对应的相对渗透率逐渐增加,水相相对渗透率上升速度增大,油相相对渗透率下降速度增大,水驱油效果变差。

当地层压力保持系数由1.0下降到0.5时,3个不同级别初始空气渗透率的岩心样品末端含水饱和度分别由0.747降至0.678,0.858降至0.762,0.815降至0.757,且末端含水饱和度(残余油饱和度)对应的水相相对渗透率增加,即油水两相区的宽度分别

减少了0.069,0.096,0.058。结果表明,随着地层压力保持水平的下降,油水两相共渗区变窄,残余油饱和度上升,水驱油效率下降。

分析认为,当地层压力下降时,会导致储层岩石发生弹性或塑性应变,从而引起岩石孔隙结构和孔隙体积的变化,进而影响原油渗流规律,即地层压力保持水平越低,原油所需克服的启动压力梯度越高,流动越困难,等渗点越靠左,残余油饱和度越高,油水两相共渗区变窄,大量的原油将会滞留在油藏中,水驱油效果变差<sup>[35-37]</sup>。

### 3 结束语

通过测试4种不同地层压力保持水平下低渗透油藏储层岩石油水两相相对渗透率曲线可知,束缚水饱和度、残余油饱和度较高,油相相对渗透率在等渗点前期急剧下降,水相相对渗透率较高,是低渗透油藏油水两相相对渗透率曲线的典型特征。随着地层压力的改变,油水两相相对渗透率与含水饱和度的关系会发生变化。

通过室内实验,首次将低渗透油藏的应力敏感性研究由单相流动扩展到两相流动,分析了低渗透油藏油水两相相对渗透率曲线特征及其随地层压力保持水平的变化规律。当油藏地层压力保持水平下降时,由于储层岩石中小孔喉变形程度较大,大孔喉变形程度相对较小,孔隙结构的非均质性增强,从而导致油相相对渗透率下降,水相相对渗透率上升,等渗点左移,油水两相区变窄,残余油饱和度增加,且岩石初始渗透率越低,水相相对渗透率上升速度越大,油相相对渗透率下降速度越大,水驱油效果变差,即低渗透油藏油水渗流特征也存在着应力敏感性。由于低渗透油藏油水渗流规律存



在着应力敏感性,因此水驱开发时应立足于超前或早期注水保持原始地层压力开采,以提高驱动力差,减小压敏效应对低渗透油藏开发的不利影响。

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