

## 低渗透油藏 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱替特征曲线研究

吕成远<sup>1,2</sup>, 王锐<sup>1,2</sup>, 赵淑霞<sup>1,2</sup>, 伦增珉<sup>1,2</sup>, 崔茂蕾<sup>1,2</sup>, 王欣<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. 中国石化海相油气藏开发重点实验室, 北京 100083; 2. 中国石化石油勘探开发研究院 采收率所, 北京 100083)

**摘要:** 目前普遍沿用水驱特征曲线对气驱特征进行描述, 尚未形成标准的气驱特征曲线及数学描述方法。针对低渗透油藏 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱替特征, 通过理论推导, 建立累积产气量与累积产油量的分段关系式, 形成适用于低渗透油藏 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱的气驱特征曲线。结合室内实验和矿场生产数据分析, 验证累积产气量与累积产油量呈双对数分段线性关系, 表明气驱特征曲线能够较好地描述 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱替特征。通过拟合可确定分段关系式中的常数, 能够有效预测 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱油效果。另外, 应用气驱特征曲线还能够确定气窜发生的时机, 并对 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱调整措施的有效性进行快速判断。腰英台油田低渗透油藏 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱矿场试验结果表明, CO<sub>2</sub> 注入 12 个月后, 气窜发生。根据气驱特征曲线, 实施水气交替注入, 气窜段斜率显著下降, 气窜受到一定抑制。

**关键词:** 低渗透油藏 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱 气驱特征曲线 气窜时机 分段线性关系 调整措施

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## Study on displacement characteristic curve in CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding for low permeability reservoirs

Lü Chengyuan<sup>1,2</sup>, Wang Rui<sup>1,2</sup>, Zhao Shuxia<sup>1,2</sup>, Lun Zengmin<sup>1,2</sup>, Cui Maolei<sup>1,2</sup>, Wang Xin<sup>1,2</sup>

(1. SINOPEC Key Laboratory of Marine Oil & Gas Reservoirs Production, Beijing City, 100083, China;

2. Petroleum Exploration & Production Research Institute, SINOPEC, Beijing City, 100083, China)

**Abstract:** The displacement characteristic curve of water drive is still used in CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding. There are not standard displacement characteristic curve and mathematic description method for gas drive. Piecewise relations were theoretically derived to determine the relationship between cumulative gas production and cumulative oil production. Based on displacement characteristics, the displacement characteristic curve of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding for low permeability reservoir was obtained. Combined with laboratory experiments and pilot tests, the double logarithmic piecewise linear relations were proved effective to explain displacement characteristics of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding. The constants of the linear relations can be regressed through production data. And they can also be used to predict the effects of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding. Additionally, gas channeling time can be obtained by the gas displacement characteristic curve. The adjustment measures can be determined quickly through the relations. Pilot tests of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding in Yaoyingtai Oilfield show that the gas channeling happened 12 months after gas injection. According to the gas displacement characteristic curve, the slope of gas channeling section decreased sharply after WAG applied. And the extent of gas channeling was reduced.

**Key words:** low permeability reservoirs; CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding; gas displacement characteristic curve; gas channeling time; piecewise linear relationship; adjustment measure

目前, 生产动态参数预测方法主要包括数值模拟法、产量递减法和水驱特征曲线法等。水驱特征曲线法应用油田实际生产资料, 以统计的方法预测油田动态和开采储量, 数据直观, 计算简便, 是油藏

工程师在现场常用的方法。目前建立的水驱特征曲线多达 10 种, 其中常用的有甲型、乙型、丙型和丁型 4 种, 这些特征曲线在研究油藏开采动态方面得到广泛应用<sup>[1-9]</sup>。但对 CO<sub>2</sub> 非混相驱来说, 目前尚未

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作者简介: 吕成远(1963—), 男, 山东青州人, 教授级高级工程师, 博士, 从事提高采收率技术方面的研究。联系电话: (010)82315928, E-mail: lcy.syky@sinopec.com。

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形成标准的气驱特征曲线<sup>[9-15]</sup>。其主要难点在于存在着油、气、水三相,且三相相对渗透率特征更为复杂。另外,在CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱过程中,原油粘度呈现动态变化特征,导致理论推导过程复杂。针对上述难点,从理论推导角度出发,建立累积产气量和累积产油量的关系式。同时,通过CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱实验和矿场试验数据统计,得到代表性较强的低渗透油藏CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱替特征曲线,并对其进行了验证。

## 1 气驱特征曲线理论推导

在CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱过程中,由于油、气、水三相的存在,油藏中含气饱和度可表示为

$$S_g = \frac{N_p}{N}(1 - S_{wi}) + S_{wi} - S_w \quad (1)$$

在CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱三相渗流过程中,气油相渗比可以表示为

$$\frac{K_{rg}}{K_{ro}} = m(S_w + S_g - S_{wi})^n \quad (2)$$

根据达西定律,气油产量比可表示为

$$\frac{Q_g}{Q_o} = \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_g} \times \frac{K_{rg}}{K_{ro}} \quad (3)$$

由式(2)和式(3)得

$$\frac{Q_g}{Q_o} = \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_g} m(S_w + S_g - S_{wi})^n \quad (4)$$

因

$$\frac{G_p}{N_p} = \frac{\sum Q_g}{\sum Q_o} \quad (5)$$

则

$$\frac{dG_p}{dN_p} = \frac{Q_g}{Q_o} \quad (6)$$

由式(1)、式(4)和式(6)得

$$dG_p = \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_g} m \frac{N_p^n}{N^n} (1 - S_{wi})^n dN_p \quad (7)$$

对式(7)两边分别积分得

$$\int_0^{G_i} dG_p = \int_0^{N_i} \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_g} m \frac{N_p^n}{N^n} (1 - S_{wi})^n dN_p \quad (8)$$

在CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱过程中,采出原油的粘度是动态变化的。根据现场生产数据统计,采出原油的粘度与累积产油量呈分段变化,在气窜以前,原油粘度与生产时间或产油过程有关,与累积产油量呈幂指数递减关系;在气窜以后,原油粘度变化较小,可近似为常数,其表达式为

$$\mu_o = \begin{cases} \mu_{o1} N_p^{-c} & \text{气窜前} \\ \mu_{o2} & \text{气窜后} \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

气窜前,结合式(9),对式(8)进行积分可得

$$G_p = \frac{\mu_{o1}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \times \frac{N_p^{n+1-c}}{n+1-c} \quad (10)$$

对式(10)两边取对数可得

$$\ln G_p = c_1 \ln N_p + d_1 \quad (11)$$

其中

$$c_1 = n + 1 - c \quad (12)$$

$$d_1 = \ln \left[ \frac{\mu_{o1}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \right] - \ln(n + 1 - c) \quad (13)$$

气窜后,结合式(9),对式(8)进行积分可得

$$G_p - A = \frac{\mu_{o2}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \times \frac{N_p^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (14)$$

其中

$$A = \frac{\mu_{o1}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \times \frac{N_p^{n+1-c}}{n+1-c} -$$

$$\frac{\mu_{o2}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \times \frac{N_p^{n+1}}{n+1} \quad (15)$$

对式(14)两边取对数可得

$$\ln(G_p - A) = (n + 1) \ln N_p + \ln \left[ \frac{\mu_{o2}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \right] - \ln(n + 1) \quad (16)$$

由于相比于G<sub>p</sub>来说,A值较小,则式(16)可近似简化为

$$\ln G_p = c_2 \ln N_p + d_2 \quad (17)$$

其中

$$c_2 = n + 1 \quad (18)$$

$$d_2 = \ln \left[ \frac{\mu_{o2}}{\mu_g} m \frac{(1 - S_{wi})^n}{N^n} \right] - \ln(n + 1) \quad (19)$$

通过对比式(11)和式(17)可知,由式(17)得到的直线斜率要大于由式(11)得到的直线斜率,即气窜后的直线斜率增大,气体窜流程度加剧。运用上述2段直线可对低渗透油藏CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱过程进行描述。

## 2 低渗透长岩心CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱实验

为了验证气驱特征曲线的实用性,进行低渗透长岩心CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱实验。实验压力为22.0 MPa,温度为97.8 ℃,岩心渗透率为4.0 mD,岩心孔隙度为17.8%,岩心长度为30 cm。在饱和原油后,进行CO<sub>2</sub>非混相连续气驱实验。在CO<sub>2</sub>注入初始阶段,采油速度较低;随着CO<sub>2</sub>注入量的增大,采油速度缓慢增大,采收率显著增加;当注入气突破时,采油速度急剧降低,采收率增加幅度变缓(图1)。由CO<sub>2</sub>非混

相驱替特征曲线(图2)可知,累积产气量与累积产油量的双对数曲线呈分段线性变化,即存在气体产量较小和气体窜流2个阶段,且第2阶段直线斜率要远远大于第1阶段。气驱特征曲线可作为 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱实验数据分析的手段。

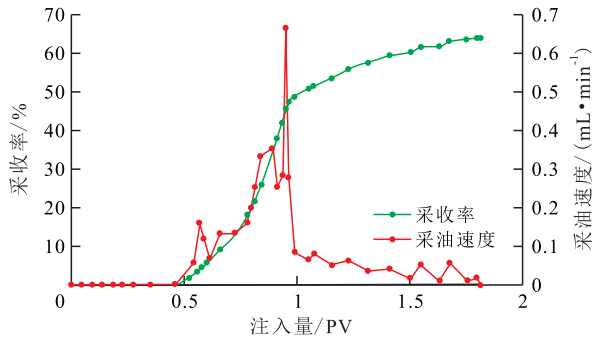


图1 低渗透长岩心 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱采油曲线

Fig.1 Oil production curve of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding in low permeability long core

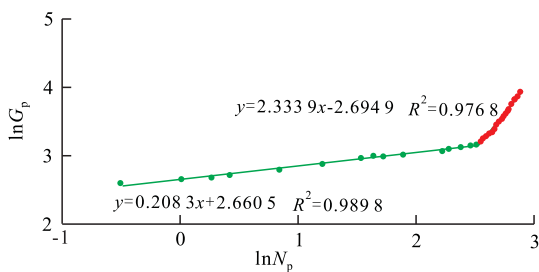


图2 低渗透长岩心 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱替特征曲线

Fig.2 Characteristics curve of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding in low permeability long core

### 3 低渗透油藏 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱矿场试验

油田实际生产过程是否符合气驱特征曲线规律,需要进一步验证。选取腰英台油田 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱矿场试验作为研究对象,应用气驱特征曲线,对 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱生产见效井的数据进行统计分析。腰英台油田自2011年以来,已开展2个 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱先导试验,共有生产井39口,注气井12口,CO<sub>2</sub>累积注入量为 28.9×10<sup>4</sup> t,累积增油量为 6.27×10<sup>4</sup> t,预计提高采收率为 6.27%。

以腰英台油田腰西北部试验区 DB33-1-3井为例进行分析。该井从2011年4月开始注气,2011年10月少量见气,2011年11月气体突破,2012年4月开始发生气窜,生产气油比快速上升,日产油量急剧下降(图3)。生产数据分析结果表明,累积产气量与累积产油量的双对数曲线呈分段线性关系,气窜前后直线斜率发生改变,气窜段的斜率要显著大于气窜前(图4)。

在实际矿场试验中,通过生产数据拟合可获得

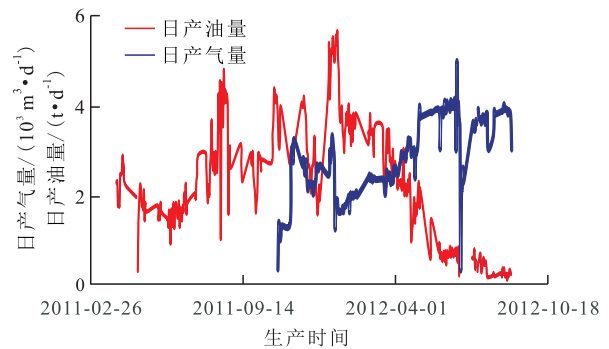


图3 腰西北部试验区 DB33-1-3井 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱生产曲线

Fig.3 Oil production curve of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding for Well DB33-1-3 in north pilot test of Yaoxi

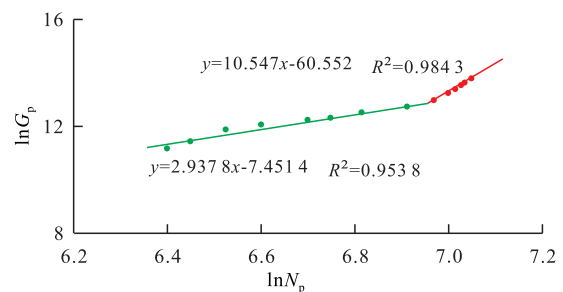


图4 腰西北部试验区 DB33-1-3井 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱气驱特征曲线

Fig.4 Gas characteristics curve of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding for Well DB33-1-3 in north pilot test of Yaoxi

分段线性关系式的常数,即可对 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱过程中的气驱特征进行分析,并对驱油效果进行评价和预测。通过2段双对数曲线的交点,即直线段的拐点,可快速确定气窜发生时机,为后续调整提供参考。根据气驱特征曲线,在2012年8月实施水气交替注入,气窜段斜率显著下降,气窜程度明显减小(图5)。结果表明,根据气驱特征曲线能够对调整措施的有效性进行判断,为优化调整提供可选手段。

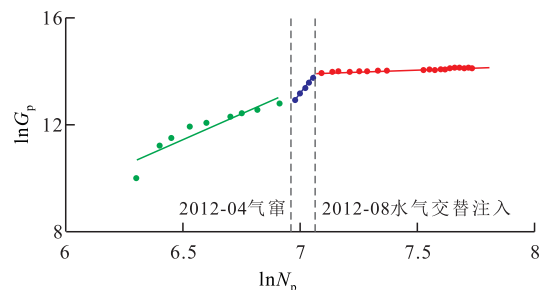


图5 腰西北部试验区 DB33-1-3井 CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱调整措施后气驱特征曲线

Fig.5 Gas characteristics curve of CO<sub>2</sub> immiscible flooding for Well DB33-1-3 in north pilot test of Yaoxi after treatment

### 4 结论

通过理论推导,建立累积产气量与累积产油量

的分段关系式,形成低渗透油藏CO<sub>2</sub>非混相驱替过程中气驱特征曲线的描述方法。结合室内实验和矿场试验,验证累积产气量与累积产油量呈分段双对数线性关系,明确气驱特征曲线的合理性。运用气驱特征曲线,通过生产数据拟合,可以确定分段线性关系式常数,进而能够有效预测CO<sub>2</sub>驱油效果,并能确定气窜时机,判断CO<sub>2</sub>驱调整措施的有效性。

#### 符号解释:

$S_g$ ——含气饱和度;  $N_p$ ——累积产油量, t;  $N$ ——原始地质储量, t;  $S_{wi}$ ——初始含水饱和度;  $S_w$ ——含水饱和度;  $K_{rg}, K_{ro}$ ——气、油相对渗透率;  $m, n$ ——常数;  $Q_g, Q_o$ ——产气量和产油量, t/d;  $\mu_g, \mu_o$ ——气、油粘度, mPa·s;  $G_p$ ——累积产气量, t;  $G_i$ ——阶段产气量, t;  $N_i$ ——阶段产油量, t;  $\mu_{o1}$ ——气窜前原油粘度, mPa·s;  $\mu_{o2}$ ——气窜后原油粘度, mPa·s;  $c, c_1, d_1, c_2, d_2$ ——常数;  $N_{pi}$ ——某个时刻的累积产油量, t。

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