

准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油 储层氮气吞吐物理模拟实验研究

马铨峥¹, 杨胜来¹, 韩伟¹, 孙丽婷¹, 宋伟²

(1. 中国石油大学(北京)石油工程教育部重点实验室, 北京 102249

2. 中国石油吉林油田分公司新民采油厂, 吉林 松原 138000)

摘要: 通过准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组室内岩心氮气吞吐物理模拟实验, 分析吞吐周期、生产压力和渗透率对致密油储层吞吐效果的影响。结果表明: 吞吐周期增加, 周期采收率降低, 吞吐效果变差; 经过5个吞吐周期, 累积采收率提高6.81%~13.88%, 约为弹性衰竭采收率的2.5~3倍, 但采收率提高主要在前3个吞吐周期; 生产压力越低或渗透率越高, 周期采收率和注气利用率越高, 吞吐效果越好。根据实验结果认为, 研究区氮气吞吐具有可行性, 当储层渗透率较低时, 应优先考虑采用压裂、酸化等措施改善储层渗透率, 提高吞吐效果, 但吞吐周期应控制在3个周期以内。

关键词: 致密油储层 氮气吞吐 注气周期 生产压力 气油比 准噶尔盆地

中图分类号: TE357.7

文献标识码: A

Experimental study on the physical simulation of N₂ huff and puff of the tight oil reservoir in the Lucaogou Formation of Jimsar Sag, Junggar Basin

MA Quanzheng¹, YANG Shenglai¹, HAN Wei¹, SUN Liting¹, SONG Wei²

(1. Key Laboratory for Petroleum Engineering of Ministry of Education, China University of Petroleum (Beijing), Beijing City, 102249, China; 2. Xinmin Oil Production Plant of Jilin Oilfield Company, PetroChina, Songyuan City, Jilin Province, 138000, China)

Abstract: The influence of gas injection cycle, production pressure and permeability on the huff and puff effect of tight oil reservoir in the Lucaogou Formation of Jimsar Sag of Junggar Basin were analyzed through the physical simulation experiment of N₂ huff and puff of the cores. The results show that cycle recovery rate decreases and the huff and puff effect becomes worse with the increase of huff and puff cycle; after 5 cycles, the cumulative recovery rate is increased by 6.81%~13.88%, which was about 2.5~3 times of that of elastic depletion, but the oil recovery is increased mainly in the first three cycles. Low production pressure and high permeability can bring larger cycle recovery rate and higher utilization of injected gas, and thus the effect of huff and puff is better. According to the experiment results, it is considered that there is feasibility of N₂ huff and puff in the study area. When the reservoir permeability is low, it is necessary to take measures such as fracturing and acidification to improve the reservoir permeability and the huff and puff effect, but the huff and puff should not exceed three cycles.

Key words: tight oil reservoir; N₂ huff and puff; gas injection cycle; production pressure; gas-oil ratio; Junggar Basin

准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油储层孔隙结构复杂^[1-3], 渗透率极低, 储层裂缝不发育, 原油粘度较高, 流体流动阻力大, 开采困难。但储层原始地层压力高达43 MPa, 压力系数为1.2, 弹性

收稿日期: 2017-09-03。

作者简介: 马铨峥(1989—), 男, 河南周口人, 在读博士研究生, 从事油藏渗流机理方面的研究。联系电话: 15210878194, E-mail: maqz89@163.com。

基金项目: 国家“973”计划“陆相致密油高效开发基础研究”子课题“提高致密油储层采收率机理与方法研究”(2015CB250904)。

能量丰富。采取弹性方式开采时,初期产量高、递减快、高产期短;衰竭开采后,仍有较多的原油未被采出,需要采取合理的增产措施。研究区致密油储层具有较强的水敏性,注水难度大且效果差,二氧化碳气源缺乏,但氮气气源充足。由于常规低渗透储层氮气吞吐应用比较广泛,且技术相对比较成熟,因此可采用注氮气增产的方式提高油田采收率。郭平等通过分析低渗透油藏的特点和中外低渗透油藏注气实例,针对中国实际情况,评价了低渗透油藏注气的可行性^[4];付美龙等针对辽河油田进行了室内注气吞吐物理模拟实验,分析了CO₂和N₂的注入次序、注入量以及注入压力与放喷压力等参数对吞吐效果的影响,并确定了注气参数^[5];阳晓燕等采用正交试验的方法,对影响牛圈湖区块氮气吞吐的参数进行优化,发现对吞吐效果影响最大的因素是井底流压,其他依次为注气压力、周期注入量和注气速度^[6];姜许健等通过对轮古油田进行注气吞吐室内实验研究,确定了氮气吞吐的可行性,并对注气量、注气速度进行了优选^[7];赵冰冰等通过室内氮气吞吐实验,对影响缝洞型油藏吞吐效果的因素进行研究,认为注气量对吞吐效果影响最大,适当提高焖井时间有利于提高采收率等^[8]。

前人虽然对氮气吞吐^[9-18]提高采收率技术进行了大量研究,但主要是针对中、低渗透以及缝洞型储层,对致密油储层氮气吞吐规律及影响因素研究较少,因此,笔者利用准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油储层天然岩心,进行室内氮气吞吐物理模拟实验,对致密油储层氮气吞吐规律及影响因素进行分析,以期为该致密油储层采取合理的增产方式、制定合理的工作制度提供理论支持。

1 实验器材与方法

1.1 实验器材

致密油储层氮气吞吐物理模拟实验装置主要由ISCO高精度驱替泵、回压泵、围压泵、中间容器、压力传感器、恒温箱、高压夹持器、气液分离装置、气体流量计和气体收集器等组成(图1)。

实验用油为利用吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组地面脱气原油与煤油按照一定比例配制成所需粘度的模拟油,模拟油密度约为0.862 g/cm³,地层原油粘度为4.82 mPa·s。

实验岩样取自吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油井组,埋深为3 600~4 000 m的天然岩心,基本物性参数如表1所示。

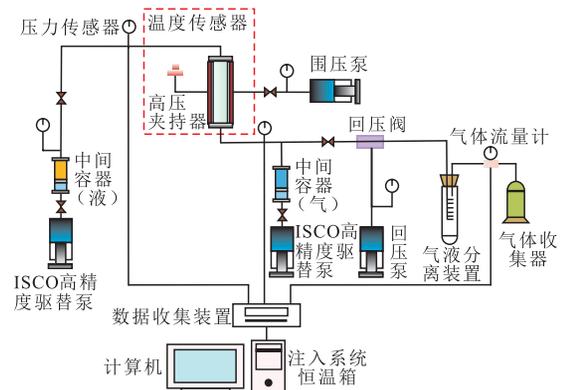


图1 氮气吞吐物理模拟实验流程

Fig.1 Experimental process of enhanced oil recovery by N₂ huff and puff

表1 实验岩样基本物性参数

Table1 Basic physical property parameters of rock samples

岩样编号	长度/cm	直径/cm	渗透率/mD	孔隙度/%
1	5.276	2.534	0.005 9	2.45
2	7.854	2.524	0.009 0	15.30
3	5.412	2.530	0.036 0	4.08
4	7.242	2.526	0.532 0	18.05

1.2 实验条件与方法

为了使实验结果尽可能地符合实际情况,实验初始流压设为原始地层压力(43 MPa),围压比初始流压高2~3 MPa,温度设为原始地层温度(80 ℃左右),考虑油田实际开采情况,实验生产井底压力设定为20和30 MPa。

实验方法主要为:①清洗岩心,烘干,测量干重,抽真空饱和模拟油,称量饱和前后样品的质量。②将岩心装入高压夹持器内,加回压,设定注入泵压为原始地层压力,进行憋压,当系统压力达到原始地层压力时,停泵。③衰竭实验,当系统压力衰竭到设定生产压力时,以恒定压力(43 MPa)注入纯度为99.99%的氮气。④当系统压力恢复到设定注气压力时,停泵,焖井12 h,进行吞吐,并记录时间、岩心两端压力、产油量和产气量等数据。⑤更换岩样和改变生产压力,重复步骤③—④。⑥根据实验结果,分析吞吐周期、生产压力和渗透率对氮气吞吐提高采收率的影响,同时与弹性方式开采采收率进行对比分析,评价氮气吞吐提高致密油储层采收率的可行性。

2 实验结果与分析

2.1 吞吐效果影响因素

2.1.1 吞吐周期

分析周期采收率与吞吐周期的关系(图2)可

知:在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,随着吞吐周期的增加,周期采收率呈对数形式逐渐降低。经过5个周期吞吐,4块岩样的累积采收率分别提高6.81%,8.61%,10.09%和13.88%,其中前3个吞吐周期的贡献较大,约占累积提高采收率的90%~95%。这是因为,氮气的注入一方面在一定程度上恢复了地层能量,同时氮气溶解到原油中,降低了原油的粘度和界面张力,进而降低原油的渗流阻力,增大原油的流动能力;另一方面由于存在重力分异作用,氮气在夹持器顶部形成气顶,生产时,压力降低,气顶膨胀,提供驱油动力,使原来不流动的原油开始流动、产出,但随着吞吐周期的增加,剩余油饱和度逐渐降低,周期采收率逐渐降低。

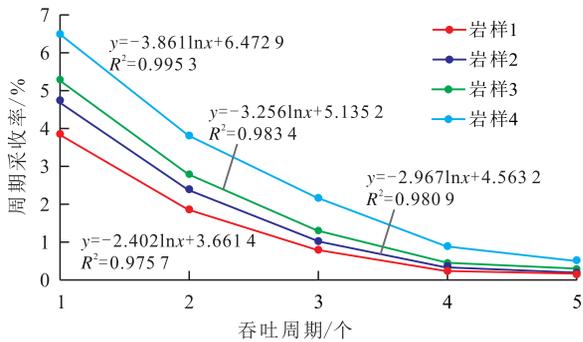


图2 周期采收率与吞吐周期的关系

Fig.2 Relationship between cycle oil recovery and huff and puff cycle

由产出气油比与吞吐周期的关系(图3)可以看出:在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,随着吞吐周期的增加,产出气油比呈二项式形式逐渐增大,注入氮气的利用率逐渐降低,吞吐效果变差。由于实验采取定压注气的方式,每次吞吐后,恢复到设定压力所需注气量逐渐增大,由于周期产油量逐渐减小,产出气油比逐渐增大,且前3个吞吐周期增加较缓慢,第4个周期开始迅速增大,说明此时氮气利用率急剧降低。因此,在现场采用氮气吞吐时,吞吐周期应控制在3个以内。

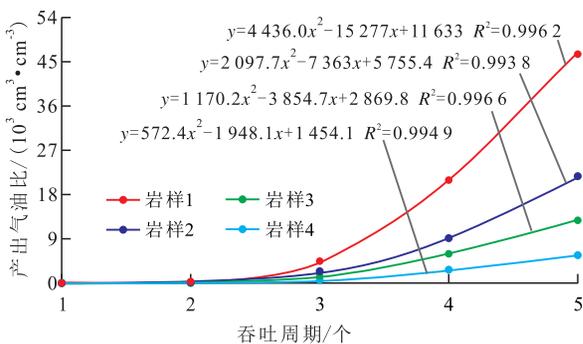


图3 产出气油比与吞吐周期的关系

Fig.3 Relationship between produced gas oil ratio and huff and puff cycle

将图2和图3中曲线进行回归,得到相应曲线的回归系数,岩样渗透率越大,周期采收率随吞吐周期变化曲线的回归系数绝对值越大,说明曲线变化越快,周期采收率受吞吐周期的影响越大;随着岩样渗透率的增大,产出气油比随吞吐周期变化曲线的回归系数越小,曲线变化越慢,周期采收率受吞吐周期的影响也越小,吞吐效果越好。

2.1.2 生产压力

岩样3在不同生产压力下吞吐周期与周期采收率的关系(图4)表明:当吞吐周期相同时,生产压力越低,周期采收率越高。这是因为生产压力越低,系统压力恢复到地层压力时所需氮气量越多,吞吐时,氮气释放的弹性能量越多,驱出原油量相对越多,采收率提高幅度越大。

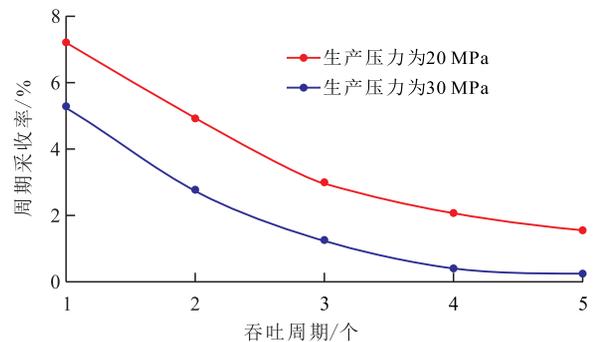


图4 生产压力对吞吐周期与周期采收率关系的影响

Fig.4 Relationship between cycle oil recovery and huff and puff cycle under different production pressures

2.1.3 渗透率

在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,由周期采收率与渗透率的关系(图5)可知:在同一吞吐周期,随着渗透率增大,周期采收率均呈对数形式逐渐增大,注气效果变好;当渗透率较小时,随着渗透率增大,周期采收率增幅较快,当渗透率增大到一定程度时,周期采收率趋于平缓。因为储层渗透率越大,启动压力梯度及渗流阻力越小,原油流动能力越强,流动过程中损耗的能量越少,用于驱油的能量越

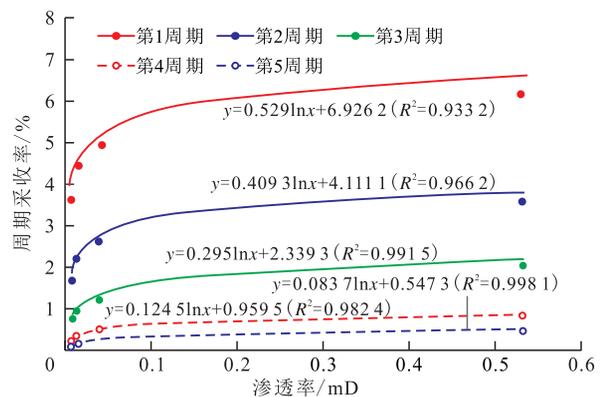


图5 周期采收率与渗透率的关系

Fig.5 Relationship between cycle oil recovery and permeability

多,周期采收率越高。因此,进行氮气吞吐时,应采取压裂等措施改善储层渗透率,以提高吞吐效果。

2.2 吞吐效果对比

为了分析氮气吞吐效果,评价致密油储层氮气吞吐的可行性,对致密油储层弹性采收率与氮气吞吐累积采收率进行对比分析。由图6可知:在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,岩样渗透率为0.005 9, 0.009 0, 0.036 0和0.532 0 mD时,最终弹性采收率分别为2.65%, 2.87%, 3.60%和5.04%,在弹性开采实验的基础上,经过5个氮气吞吐周期,累积采收率增幅可达6.81%~13.88%,约为弹性采收率的2.5~3倍,吞吐效果较好,表明氮气吞吐可行性良好。

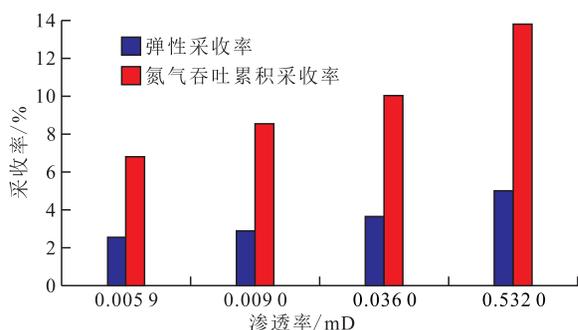


图6 弹性采收率与氮气吞吐累积采收率对比

Fig.6 Comparison of elastic recovery and cumulative recovery of N₂ huff and puff

3 结论

随着吞吐周期的增加,周期采收率呈对数形式递减,产出气油比呈二项式形式递增;经过5个吞吐周期,累积采收率提高约6.81%~13.88%,约为弹性采收率的2.5~3倍;其中前3个吞吐周期采收率约占累积提高采收率的90%~95%,注气利用率高,吞吐效果好。

采用氮气吞吐时,生产压力越低或渗透率越高,采收率提高幅度越大,气体利用率越高,吞吐效果越好。因此,在油田进行氮气吞吐时,如果储层渗透率较低,应先考虑采用压裂、酸化等措施改善储层渗透率,再进行吞吐,且吞吐周期不应超过3个周期。

参考文献:

[1] 鲍海娟,刘旭,周亚丽,等.吉木萨尔凹陷致密油有利区预测及潜力分析[J].特种油气藏,2016,23(5):38-42.
BAO Haijuan, LIU Xu, ZHOU Yali, et al. Favorable area and potential analyses of tight oil in Jimsar Sag [J]. Special Oil & Gas Reservoirs, 2016, 23(5): 38-42.

[2] 马世忠,张宇鹏.应用压裂实验方法研究致密储层孔隙结

构——以准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组为例[J].油气地质与采收率,2017,24(1):26-33.

MA Shizhong, ZHANG Yupeng. Study on the pore structure of tight reservoir by using method of mercury injection—A case study of the Lucaogou Formation in Jimsar sag, Junggar Basin [J]. Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency, 2017, 24(1): 26-33.

- [3] 匡立春,高岗,向宝力,等.吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组有效源岩有机碳含量下限分析[J].石油实验地质,2014,36(2):224-229.
KUANG Lichun, GAO Gang, XIANG Baoli, et al. Lowest limit of organic carbon content in effective source rocks from Lucaogou Formation in Jimusar Sag [J]. Petroleum Geology & Experiment, 2014, 36(2): 224-229.
- [4] 郭平,李士伦,杜志敏,等.低渗透油藏注气提高采收率评价[J].西南石油学院学报,2002,24(5):46-50.
GUO Ping, LI Shilun, DU Zhimin, et al. Evaluation on IOR by gas injection in low permeability oil reservoir [J]. Journal of Southwest Petroleum Institute, 2002, 24(5): 46-50.
- [5] 付美龙,熊帆,张凤山,等.二氧化碳和氮气及烟道气吞吐采油物理模拟实验——以辽河油田曙一区杜84块为例[J].油气地质与采收,2010,17(1):68-70,73.
FU Meilong, XIONG Fan, ZHANG Fengshan, et al. Physical analogue experiment of CO₂, N₂ and flue gas stimulation for oil production in Du84 block, Shuyi District, Liaohe Oilfield [J]. Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency, 2010, 17(1): 68-70, 73.
- [6] 阳晓燕,马超,邓东东.正交试验法优化N₂吞吐注采参数[J].新疆石油天然气,2011,7(2):63-65.
YANG Xiaoyan, MA Chao, DENG Dongdong. Orthogonal test of injection and production parameter optimization of N₂ stimulation [J]. Xinjiang Oil & Gas, 2011, 7(2): 63-65.
- [7] 姜许健,李斌,孙红海,等.注气吞吐技术在轮古油田的应用[J].承德石油高等专科学校学报,2015,17(6):10-14.
JIANG Xujian, LI Bin, SUN Honghai, et al. Application of cyclic gas injection technology in Lungu Oilfield [J]. Journal of Chengde Petroleum College, 2015, 17(6): 10-14.
- [8] 赵冰冰,张承洲,游津津,等.缝洞型油藏注氮气吞吐影响因素研究[J].长江大学学报:自然科学版,2014,31(11):160-161.
ZHAO Bingbing, ZHANG Chengzhou, YOU Jinjin, et al. The influencing factors in nitrogen injection fracture-vuggy reservoirs [J]. Journal of Yangtze University: Natural Science Edition, 2014, 31(11): 160-161.
- [9] 惠健,刘学利,汪洋,等.塔河油田缝洞型油藏单井注氮气采油机理及实践[J].新疆石油地质,2015,36(1):75-77.
HUI Jian, LIU Xueli, WANG Yang, et al. Mechanism and practice of nitrogen injection for EOR in fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir in Tahe Oilfield, Tarim Basin [J]. Xinjiang Petroleum Geology, 2015, 36(1): 75-77.
- [10] 张国强,孙雷,吴应川,等.小断块油藏CO₂、N₂单井吞吐强化采油可行性对比研究[J].钻采工艺,2008,31(4):53-55.
ZHANG Guoqiang, SUN Lei, WU Yingchuan, et al. Feasibility study on single well CO₂, N₂ huff and puff in small fault block reservoir [J]. Drilling & Production Technology, 2008, 31(4): 53-55.
- [11] 张贤松,谢晓庆,李延杰,等.渤海油田稠油油藏蒸汽吞吐注采参数优化模型[J].油气地质与采收率,2016,23(5):88-92.

- ZHANG Xiansong, XIE Xiaoqing, LI Yanjie, et al. Optimization model of injection-production parameters for steam stimulation in heavy oil reservoirs of Bohai petroliferous area [J]. *Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency*, 2016, 23(5): 88-92.
- [12] 罗瑞兰, 程林松, 李春兰, 等. 稠油油藏注CO₂吞吐适应性研究 [J]. *西安石油大学学报: 自然科学版*, 2005, 26(1): 43-46.
LUO Ruilan, CHENG Linsong, LI Chunlan, et al. Research on the adaptability of cyclic CO₂ injection for heavy oil reservoir [J]. *Journal of Xi'an Shiyou University: Natural Science Edition*, 2005, 26(1): 43-46.
- [13] 王建海, 李娣, 曾文广, 等. 塔河缝洞型油藏氮气+二氧化碳吞吐先导试验 [J]. *大庆石油地质与开发*, 2015, 34(6): 110-113.
WANG Jianhai, LI Di, ZENG Wenguang, et al. Pilot test of N₂ & CO₂ huff and puff in Tahe fractured-vuggy reservoirs [J]. *Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in Daqing*, 2015, 34(6): 110-113.
- [14] 吕铁, 刘中春. 缝洞型油藏注氮气吞吐效果影响因素分析 [J]. *特种油气藏*, 2015, 22(6): 114-117.
LÜ Tie, LIU Zhongchun. Analysis on influential factors of nitrogen huff and puff effect in fracture-vug type reservoir [J]. *Special Oil & Gas Reservoirs*, 2015, 22(6): 114-117.
- [15] 杨胜来, 王亮, 何建军, 等. CO₂吞吐增油机理及矿场应用效果 [J]. *西安石油大学学报: 自然科学版*, 2004, 19(6): 23-26.
YANG Shenglai, WANG Liang, HE Jianjun, et al. Oil production enhancing mechanism and field applying result of carbon dioxide huff-puff [J]. *Journal of Xi'an Shiyou University: Natural Science Edition*, 2004, 19(6): 23-26.
- [16] 王嘉淮, 李允. 注氮气改善稠油蒸汽吞吐后期开采效果 [J]. *西南石油学院学报*, 2002, 24(3): 46-49.
WANG Jiahuai, LI Yun. Improve steam soaking performance by injecting nitrogen [J]. *Journal of Southwest Petroleum Institute*, 2002, 24(3): 46-49.
- [17] 于会永, 刘慧卿, 张传新, 等. 超稠油油藏注氮气辅助蒸汽吞吐数模研究 [J]. *特种油气藏*, 2012, 19(2): 76-78.
YU Huiyong, LIU Huiqing, ZHANG Chuanxin, et al. Numerical simulation of nitrogen assisted cyclic steam stimulation for super heavy oil reservoirs [J]. *Special Oil & Gas Reservoirs*, 2012, 19(2): 76-78.
- [18] 史英, 盖长城, 颜菲, 等. 稠油油藏CO₂吞吐合理吞吐轮次 [J]. *大庆石油地质与开发*, 2017, 36(1): 129-133.
SHI Ying, GAI Changcheng, YAN Fei, et al. Reasonable cyclic times of CO₂ huff and puff for heavy oil reservoirs [J]. *Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in Daqing*, 2017, 36(1): 129-133.

编辑 常迎梅

(上接第111页)

- [14] 束青林, 郭迎春, 孙志刚, 等. 特低渗透油藏渗流机理研究及应用 [J]. *油气地质与采收率*, 2016, 23(5): 58-64.
SHU Qinglin, GUO Yingchun, SUN Zhigang, et al. Research and application of percolation mechanism in extra-low permeability oil reservoir [J]. *Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency*, 2016, 23(5): 58-64.
- [15] 崔悦, 石京平. 大庆油田表外储层渗流特征实验 [J]. *大庆石油地质与开发*, 2017, 36(2): 69-72.
CUI Yue, SHI Jingping. Experiment on the seepage features for the untabulated reservoirs in Daqing Oilfield [J]. *Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in Daqing*, 2017, 36(2): 69-72.
- [16] 唐文江, 甄廷江, 冯春珍. 浅谈阿尔奇公式中饱和度指数(n)的测定方法 [J]. *测井技术*, 2005, 29(4): 299-301.
TANG Wenjiang, ZHEN Tingjiang, FENG Chunzhen. The measuring methods for the saturation exponent (n) in Archie Equation [J]. *Well Logging Technology*, 2005, 29(4): 299-301.
- [17] 邓少贵, 范宜仁, 段兆芳, 等. 多温度多矿化度岩石电阻率实验研究 [J]. *石油地球物理勘探*, 2000, 35(6): 763-767.
DENG Shaogui, FAN Yiren, DUAN Zhaofang, et al. Experiment study of rock resistivity with multi-temperature and multi-salinity [J]. *Oil Geophysical Prospecting*, 2000, 35(6): 763-767.
- [18] 赵凤兰, 屈鸣, 吴颜衡, 等. 缝洞型碳酸盐岩油藏氮气驱效果影响因素 [J]. *油气地质与采收率*, 2017, 24(1): 69-74.
ZHAO Fenglan, QU Ming, WU Jieheng, et al. Influencing factors of the effect of nitrogen gas drive in fractured-vuggy carbonate reservoir [J]. *Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency*, 2017, 24(1): 69-74.
- [19] 吴润桐, 杨胜来, 谢建勇, 等. 致密油气储层基质岩心静态渗吸实验及机理 [J]. *油气地质与采收率*, 2017, 24(3): 98-104.
WU Runtong, YANG Shenglai, XIE Jianyong, et al. Experiment and mechanism of spontaneous imbibition of matrix core in tight oil-gas reservoirs [J]. *Petroleum Geology and Recovery Efficiency*, 2017, 24(3): 98-104.
- [20] 王存田, 蔡敏龙, 韩学辉, 等. 岩石电阻率参数实验室测量及计算方法: SY/T 5385—2007 [S]. 北京: 石油工业出版社, 2008.
WANG Cuntian, CAI Minlong, HAN Xuehui, et al. Measurement and calculation methods of rock resistivity parameters in laboratory: SY/T 5385—2007 [S]. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press, 2008.

编辑 常迎梅