

古油藏低矿化度水驱微观剩余油动用机理实验研究

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摘要:低矿化度水驱因成本较低,在低油价环境下成为近年来中外学者研究的热点,但针对低矿化度水驱的微观剩余油动用机理,目前仍存在一定争议。为此,以塔中4古油藏岩心为研究对象,借助CT扫描技术和D-T₂二维谱技术进行定量表征,将剩余油分为连片状、网络状、孤岛状和油膜状4种类型,研究低矿化度水驱对4种剩余油类型的动用情况,并通过能谱实验进行验证。结果表明:在地层水驱阶段,连片状剩余油逐渐减少,而网络状、孤岛状和油膜状剩余油增多;转注低矿化度水后,连片状剩余油所占比例进一步减小,网络状和孤岛状剩余油所占比例继续增大,但油膜状剩余油所占比例减小,说明低矿化度水促使原油从岩石表面解吸,对油膜状剩余油进行了有效动用,是采收率提高的主要原因。

关键词:古油藏 低矿化度水驱 微观剩余油类型 D-T₂二维谱 能谱测试

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Experimental study on the microscopic displacement mechanism of remaining oil by low salinity water flooding in the paleo-oil reservoir

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Abstract: Low salinity water flooding, characterized by low cost, has become the research focus of the scholars at home and abroad due to the low oil price in the recent years. However, the microscopic displacement mechanism of remaining oil by the low salinity water flooding is not clear. The cores from Tazhong4 paleo-oil reservoir were tested. The remaining oil was divided into four types (block, net, island and membrane type) with the help of CT scanning technique and D-T₂ two-dimensional NMR techniques. The production of the four types of remaining oil by the low salinity water flooding was analyzed and verified by energy spectrum experiment. The results show that the block-type remaining oil decreases gradually and the other types of remaining oil increase in the process of formation water flooding. When the low salinity water was injected, the proportion of the membrane-type remaining oil begins to decrease and the proportions of the other types remain the previous tendencies. The results indicate that the low salinity water can promote the desorption of crude oil from the surface of the rock and displace more membrane-type remaining oil, which eventually improves the recovery efficiency.

Key words: paleo-oil reservoir; low salinity water flooding; microscopic remaining oil type; D-T₂ 2D NMR spectrum; energy spectrum experiment

塔中4古油藏虽然剩余油饱和度不高,但分布范围广,总量较大,具备较大的挖潜价值。国外常

采用二氧化碳与表面活性剂的复合体系开发此类古油藏,目前应用低矿化度水驱也取得了较好的效

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果。但中国塔里木地区暂无合适的二氧化碳气源,无法进行注气开采,且从施工成本及施工难度上考虑表面活性剂驱更难以实现,故选用低成本、易操作、污染小、见效快的低矿化度水驱较为适宜^[1]。

低矿化度水驱是利用低矿化度水改变储层物化特征,促使原油解吸,最终改善水驱油效率的提高采收率技术^[2]。对于其提高采收率的机理目前仍存在一定争议,为此,笔者从微观剩余油类型入手,分析了低矿化度水的驱油机理。目前,对于微观剩余油动用机理的研究主要有3种方法:基于玻璃刻蚀模型的微观驱替技术、基于CT的在线扫描技术以及基于核磁共振的在线驱替技术。其中,玻璃刻蚀模型无法体现岩石的界面特征,而CT和一维核磁共振扫描技术需要加入显影剂和屏蔽剂,势必严重影响油水系统的离子组成,所以常规技术均无法应用于低矿化度水驱微观剩余油动用机理研究。为此,笔者借助最新的D-T₂二维谱技术,对岩心进行在线驱替测试,在准确区分油水信号的基础上,对岩心孔隙中油水赋存形态进行统计,进而分析低矿化度水驱动用的剩余油类型^[3-6],探究低矿化度水驱对塔中4古油藏高含水期微观剩余油动用机理,最后借

助能谱测试实验进行分析验证。

1 可行性分析

对塔中4古油藏的原油、地层水和岩心进行现场取样,分别进行水样分析、原油四组分分析以及XRD岩石矿物组成测定。结果显示,塔中4古油藏地层水中含有高价阳离子,NaCl, CaCl₂, MgCl₂, K₂SO₄和FeCl₃的质量浓度分别为73.720, 14.320, 1.728, 0.722和0.051 g/L。原油中含有极性组分,通过原油四组分分析得到饱和分、芳香分、胶质和沥青质含量分别为43.45%, 12.97%, 3.80%和0.54%。粘土矿物含量为3.2%。

对塔中4古油藏钻取岩心进行CT扫描,经降噪、三值化处理后,重建三维孔隙网络模型^[7-9]。根据流固模型(图1a),计算得到样品孔隙度为10.76%;通过拆分油水分布模型(图1b)可得到水相分布模型(图1c)和油相分布模型(图1d, 1e),计算得到剩余油饱和度为13%,其中,游离态占8%(图1d),吸附态占5%(图1e),即塔中4古油藏储层流体剩余油饱和度较低,并以吸附和游离2种状态存在^[10]。

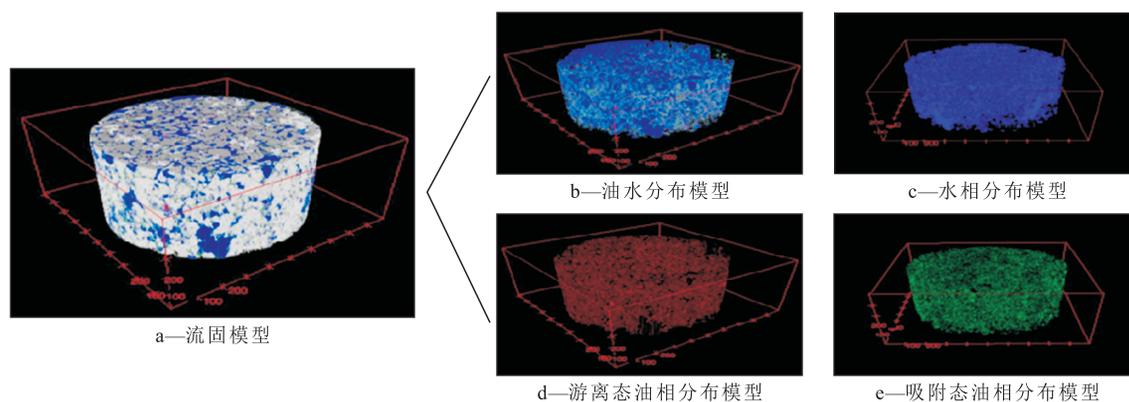


图1 岩心数字化分析结果

Fig.1 Digital core analysis results

综上所述,塔中4古油藏中地层水含有高价阳离子,原油中含有极性组分,岩石中含有粘土矿物以及岩石表面含有吸附油,满足低矿化度水驱提高采收率的必要条件^[11],说明此技术用于塔中4古油藏具有可行性。

2 实验材料与方法

2.1 实验材料

实验岩样选自塔中4古油藏标准岩心TZ4-7-17,渗透率为200 mD。

实验用油选自塔中4古油藏地层原油,密度为0.85 g/cm³,粘度为12.7 mPa·s。

实验用水为油藏地层水和配制的低矿化度水,低矿化度水中NaCl和CaCl₂的质量浓度分别为0.9和1.5 g/L。

2.2 实验方法

基于D-T₂二维谱和能谱技术设计了低矿化度水在线驱替实验,具体步骤包括:①岩心准备。将岩心洗油后在100℃下烘干12h,称干重,记录岩心直径和长度。②饱和水。岩心抽真空5h,高压饱和地层水,对饱和水岩心进行称重,计算含水饱和度,并

对岩心进行D-T₂二维谱以及能谱测试。③饱和油。采用0.1 mL/min的恒定速度饱和油,直至不出水为止,记录出水量,计算含水饱和度,老化60 h后对岩心进行D-T₂二维谱以及能谱测试。④地层水驱。采用0.25 mL/min恒定速度水驱,记录注入压力、产水量和产油量,实时计算含油饱和度,直至为油藏含油饱和度,扫描D-T₂二维谱;继续水驱至含水率为98%,对岩心进行D-T₂二维谱以及能谱测试。⑤低矿化度水驱。低矿化度水驱至含水率再次达到98%,并对岩心进行D-T₂二维谱以及能谱测试。

3 实验结果与分析

3.1 岩心驱替结果分析

由采出程度和含水率与注入量的关系(图2)可以看出,地层水驱至含水率为98%时,采收率为32.4%,后期转注低矿化度水至含水率再次达到98%,最终采收率为35%,即低矿化度水驱较地层水驱阶段采收率提高了2.6%,且当注入低矿化度水后,含水率明显降低,说明低矿化度水驱能够改善油水流动状态,提高采收率。

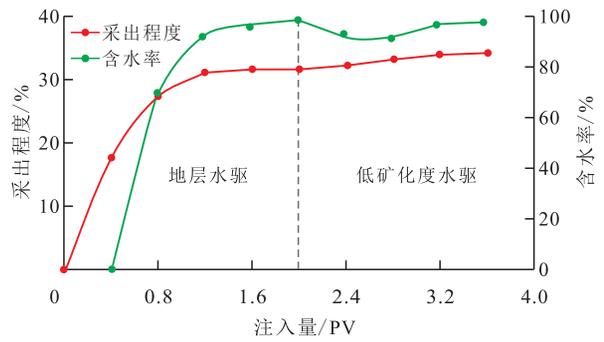


图2 采出程度和含水率与注入量的关系

Fig.2 Relationship of injection volume multiple with recovery rate and water cut

3.2 D-T₂二维谱分析

由不同阶段岩心的D-T₂二维谱测试结果(图3)可以看出:随着水驱的进行,岩心内产油量减少,产水量增加;低矿化度水驱后水相扩散系数减小,这是由于水相润湿性增强,导致扩散受限增强^[12]。在D-T₂二维谱中,不同区域代表油水不同的存在位置和赋存形态。水驱后,根据油水赋存形态,孔隙可分为水膜孔隙、油膜孔隙和混合孔隙3类^[13-15]。水相弛豫时间和扩散系数能够反映水相所处的孔隙尺度和赋存形态,进而可以反推剩余油的赋存形

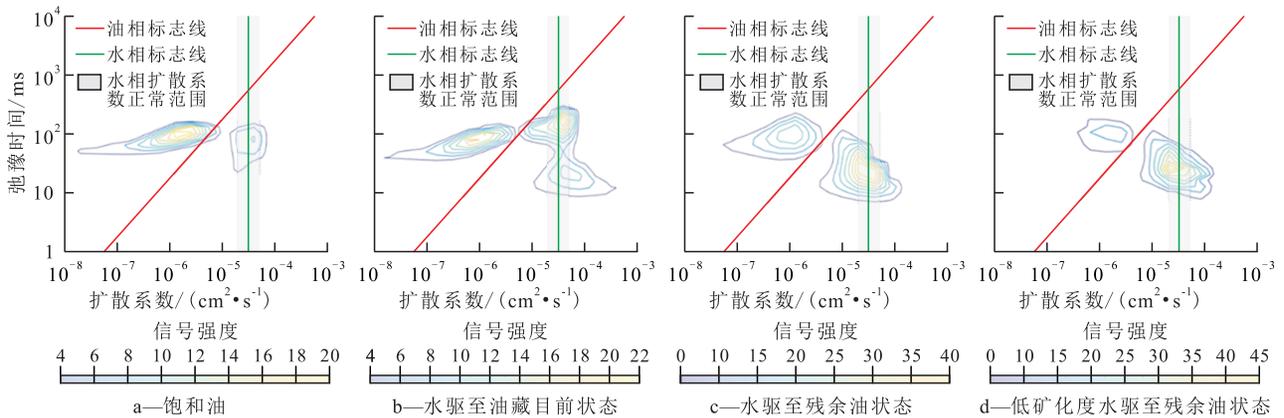


图3 不同阶段岩心D-T₂二维谱测试结果

Fig.3 D-T₂ two-dimensional spectrum of the core at different stages

态。T_c和T_o分别代表孔隙束缚水截止时间及油膜孔隙水截止时间(图4),弛豫时间小于T_c值,水相包括小孔隙水相和水膜孔隙水相;弛豫时间大于T_c值,水相包括大孔隙水相和油膜孔隙水相。通过与饱和水状态水相图谱的差谱,可以得到水膜孔隙和油膜孔隙的水相图谱,进而计算剩余油相关参数。

水的正常扩散系数为1.5×10⁻⁵~2.5×10⁻⁵ cm²/s,据此可将水相分为扩散受限、扩散正常和扩散增强3部分,其指示着不同赋存形态的水相。根据地层水驱后的D-T₂二维谱和饱和水状态D-T₂二维谱得到水相差谱(前谱减后谱取正值,图5a),可得到T_c

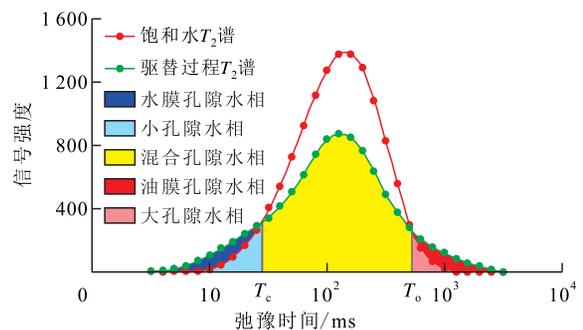


图4 不同水相形态在T₂谱上的响应特征

Fig.4 Reflection of different states of the water on T₂ spectrum

和T_o值,进而通过分析图5a和图5b,计算水膜孔隙、

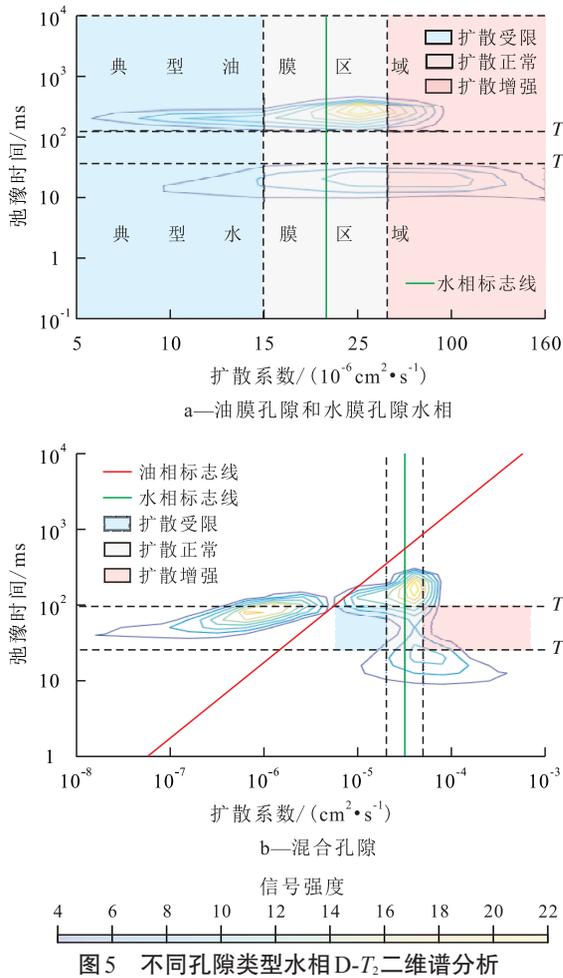


图5 不同孔隙类型水相D-T₂二维谱分析
Fig.5 Analysis of D-T₂ two-dimensional spectrum of various pore types

油膜孔隙和混合孔隙中的油水赋存量及赋存形态。按照上述方法对D-T₂二维谱进行分析,统计存在于油膜孔隙、水膜孔隙及混合孔隙中不同扩散区域的赋存水量,根据相应图中水相信号总量对其无因次化得到不同扩散区域无因次赋存水量(表1)。

表1 不同孔隙类型在不同扩散区域的赋存水量统计
Table1 Statistics of the water content in different diffusion regions in different pores

统计类型	扩散受限	扩散正常	扩散增强	数据来源
全饱和水	0.450 98	0.306 37	0.242 65	饱和水 D-T ₂ 二维谱图
油膜孔隙	0.134 23	0.112 75	0.182 55	图5a
水膜孔隙	0.458 52	0.056 11	0.055 84	图5a
混合孔隙	0.280 95	0.358 54	0.360 51	图5b

3类孔隙中的剩余油以多种微观形态存在,主要分为油膜状、孤岛状、连片状和网络状^[16-17],首先根据判断条件确定剩余油形态,再根据建立的相关关系式(表2)对其相对含量进行定量计算^[18]。

通过分析D-T₂二维谱实验数据,对所有孔隙中不同形态的剩余油进行分类统计,结果(图6)表明:在地层水驱阶段(含油饱和度为24.70%),连片状剩

表2 不同孔隙中剩余油形态判断条件剩余油类型数学式
Table2 Mathematical expression for determination of remaining oil type under various judge conditions of remaining oil state in pores

孔隙类型	剩余油微观形态	判断条件	剩余油含量
水膜孔隙	连片状	$p_{ld_{ww}} > p_{ed_{ww}} \frac{p_{ld}}{p_{ed}}$	$\frac{1-p_{ld}}{p_{ld}} \left(p_{ld_{ww}} - p_{ed_{ww}} \frac{p_{ld}}{p_{ed}} \right)$
	孤岛状	$p_{ld_{ww}} < p_{ed_{ww}} \frac{p_{ld}}{p_{ed}}$	$\frac{1-p_{ld}}{p_{ld}} \left(p_{ed_{ww}} \frac{p_{ld}}{p_{ed}} - p_{ld_{ww}} \right)$
	网络状	$p_{ed_{ww}} > p_{cd_{ww}} \frac{p_{ed}}{p_{cd}}$	$\frac{p_{ed}}{p_{ed}} \left(p_{ed_{ww}} - p_{cd_{ww}} \frac{p_{ed}}{p_{cd}} \right)$
油膜孔隙	油膜状		$\frac{p_{cd_{ow}}(1-p_{cd})}{p_{cd}} - p_{ed_{ow}}$
混合孔隙	网络状	$p_{ld_{mw}} > p_{ed_{mw}} \frac{p_{ld}}{p_{ed}}$	$\frac{1-p_{ld}}{p_{ld}} \left(p_{ld_{mw}} - p_{ed_{mw}} \frac{p_{ld}}{p_{ed}} \right)$
	油膜状	$p_{cd_{mw}} > p_{ed_{mw}} \frac{p_{cd}}{p_{ed}}$	$\frac{p_{ld}}{p_{cd}} \left(p_{cd_{mw}} - p_{ed_{mw}} \frac{p_{cd}}{p_{ed}} \right)$
	孤岛状	$p_{cd_{mw}} < p_{ed_{mw}} \frac{p_{cd}}{p_{ed}}$	$\frac{p_{ld}}{p_{cd}} \left(p_{ed_{mw}} \frac{p_{cd}}{p_{ed}} - p_{cd_{mw}} \right)$

注:p_{ld_{ww}},p_{ed_{ww}}和p_{cd_{ww}}分别为水膜孔隙中水相扩散受限、扩散正常、扩散增强部分所占比例;p_{ld},p_{ed}和p_{cd}分别为饱和水时水相扩散受限、扩散正常、扩散增强部分所占比例;p_{cd_{ow}}和p_{ed_{ow}}分别为油膜孔隙中扩散正常和扩散增强部分所占比例;p_{ld_{mw}},p_{ed_{mw}}和p_{cd_{mw}}分别为混合孔隙中水相扩散受限、扩散正常、扩散增强部分所占比例。

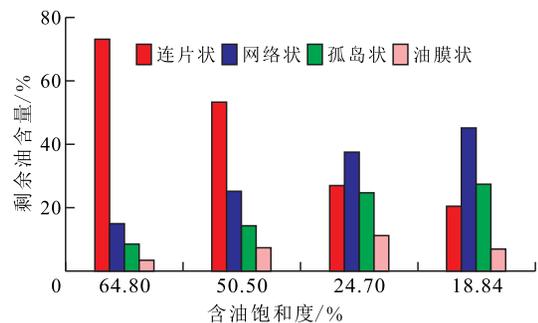


图6 不同类型剩余油含量随含油饱和度变化
Fig.6 Variation of contents of different types of remaining oil with oil saturation

余油所占比例逐渐减小,而网络状、孤岛状和油膜状剩余油所占比例增大;在低矿化度水驱阶段(含油饱和度为18.84%),连片状剩余油所占比例进一步减小,同时网络状剩余油和孤岛状剩余油所占比例增大,但油膜状剩余油所占比例减少,这说明低矿化度水驱促使原油从岩石表面解吸,主要对油膜状剩余油进行了有效动用。

3.3 能谱测试分析

能谱测试可进一步证实低矿化度水对油膜状剩余油的动用情况。测试结果(图7)表明:饱和水状态时岩石表面存在大量Si元素;饱和油后,原油

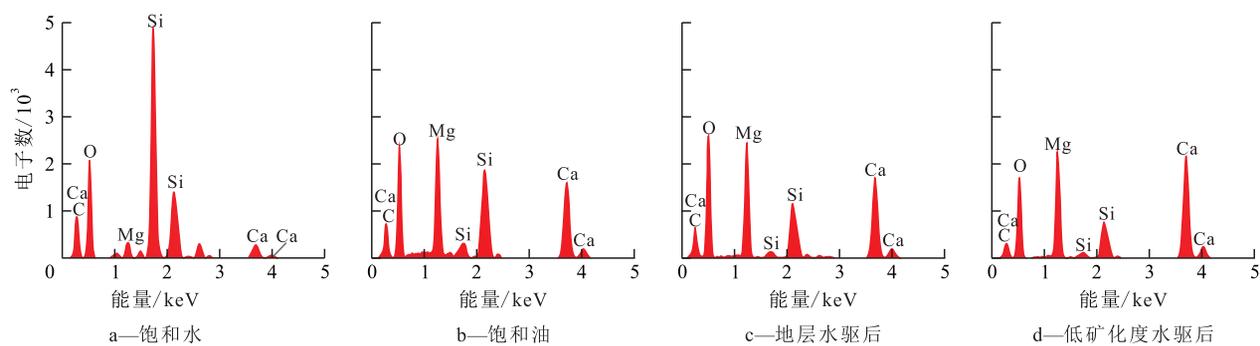


图7 水驱过程不同阶段能谱特征

Fig.7 Energy spectrum characteristics at different stages of water flooding

吸附在岩石表面上,改变了岩石表面的元素种类和含量,岩石表面的C和O元素含量增加;地层水驱后,由于油相减少,岩石表面的C元素随之减少;低矿化度水驱后,岩石表面的C元素进一步减少,说明低矿化度水能够驱替地层水无法动用的孔隙表面的油膜状剩余油。

4 结论

塔中4古油藏的储层流体条件适合应用低矿化度水驱技术,低矿化度水驱可提高采收率2.6%,并在一定程度上降低含水率。在整个水驱过程中,连片状剩余油所占比例持续减小,网络状和孤岛状剩余油所占比例增大;与地层水驱相比,转注低矿化度水后油膜状剩余油能够被继续有效动用。D-T₂二维谱及能谱测试结果表明,低矿化度水能够促使原油从岩石表面解吸,剥离地层水驱中难以动用的油膜状剩余油,从而进一步提高采收率。

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