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## 非均质性页岩水力压裂裂缝扩展形态研究进展

魏海峰

(中国石化发展计划部,北京 100000)

**摘要:**水力压裂是目前中国构建页岩油气储层复杂裂缝网络的主要技术之一,而页岩储层内部矿物组分差异以及不连续界面(层理、天然裂缝)的广泛分布使其具有强烈的非均质性,直接影响并制约了储层水力压裂改造效果。基于页岩微观矿物组分非均质性和宏观结构非均质性2方面,系统阐述了水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的研究进展。首先,分析了矿物组分差异引起的脆性程度对水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的影响;其次,总结了影响水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式的关键地质因素和工程因素,探讨了水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用机制;最后,研究了页岩层理对水力压裂裂缝穿层扩展的影响机理,阐述了层理面倾角、胶结强度及密度等关键参数对层理面开裂、水力压裂裂缝穿层和扩展形态的影响规律。综述了现阶段非均质性页岩水力压裂研究中存在的问题及发展趋势,为压裂设计优化提供了重要的理论依据。

**关键词:**非均质性;矿物组分;天然裂缝;层理面;水力压裂

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## Research progress on fracture propagation patterns of hydraulic fracturing in heterogeneous shale

WEI Haifeng

(Development Planning Department, SINOPEC, Beijing City, 100000, China)

**Abstract:** Hydraulic fracturing techniques have been widely used in China to create complex fracture networks in shale reservoirs, while shale reservoirs exhibit high heterogeneity due to the difference in mineral compositions and the widespread presence of discontinuous interfaces (beddings and natural fractures), which directly affects and constrains the hydraulic fracturing effects in reservoirs. Based on the heterogeneity of microscopic mineral composition and macroscopic structure of shale, the research progress of fracture propagation patterns of hydraulic fracturing is systematically described. Firstly, the impact of brittle degree caused by mineral composition differences on the fracture propagation patterns of hydraulic fracturing is analyzed. Secondly, the key geological and engineering factors affecting the interaction modes between fractures by hydraulic fracturing and natural fractures are summarized, and the interaction mechanisms between fractures by hydraulic fracturing and natural fractures are discussed. Finally, the influence mechanisms of shale bedding on the fracture propagation of hydraulic fracturing is studied, and the influence law of key parameters such as bedding plane inclination, cementation strength, and density on the bedding plane cracking and fracture penetration and propagation patterns of hydraulic fracturing is expounded. This paper reviews the existing problems and development trends in the research on hydraulic fracturing of heterogeneous shale and provides an important theoretical basis for the optimization of fracture design.

**Key words:** heterogeneity; mineral composition; natural fractures; bedding plane; hydraulic fracturing

页岩气作为常规能源的重要补充,其规模化开发促进了全球能源结构的调整和改变。据美国能

源信息署报道,2040年全球页岩气产量将占天然气总量的30%<sup>[1]</sup>。近5 a来中国非常规页岩气勘探开

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作者简介:魏海峰(1978—),男,河南驻马店人,高级工程师,硕士,从事油气勘探开发发展战略制定、发展规划编制和油气产能及储备项目前期决策等工作。E-mail:weihaifeng@sinopec.com。

发也实现了跨越式进步,2022年产气量突破 $240 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{a}$ ,累积探明地质储量超过 $2 \times 10^{12} \text{ m}^3$ <sup>[2-4]</sup>。中国已成为除北美之外全球最大的页岩气生产国。地质勘探数据表明,页岩储层作为一种典型的沉积岩,具有埋藏深、低孔、低渗透、非均质性强等显著特征,其自身不具备油气资源的运输能力,需借助水力压裂等储层改造技术来提供人工裂缝网络,促进油气资源的生产运移,从而实现页岩气的商业化开发<sup>[3-5]</sup>。

均质岩体中水力压裂裂缝通常沿最大主应力方向扩展,而页岩中矿物组分复杂并存在大量天然裂缝和层理面,且结构具有明显各向异性<sup>[6-8]</sup>,导致水力压裂裂缝沿基质、天然裂缝及层理发生穿透、捕获、转向及偏移等相互作用行为<sup>[5,9]</sup>。并且受岩石脆性矿物组分、不连续界面几何形态、物理力学性质、地质环境以及施工参数等因素影响,压裂缝网扩展规律及空间分布形态难以准确预测。为此,笔者基于页岩微观矿物组分非均质性及宏观结构非均质性2方面,结合近年来中外研究成果,对非均质性页岩储层水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的研究现状和存在问题进行阐述,总结影响水力压裂效果的关键因素,阐明不同水力压裂裂缝扩展模式的形成机制,为页岩储层压裂改造设计及页岩油气高效开发提供理论依据。

## 1 微观矿物组分对水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的影响

### 1.1 矿物组分特征

页岩是黏土矿物经由一定温压作用转化形成的沉积岩,发育过程中沉积环境的变化会引起压实、胶结、溶蚀和重结晶等作用的差异,从而影响岩石碳氢化合物的质量分数及空间分布<sup>[10-12]</sup>。由于受沉积环境的影响,页岩储层矿物组分相对复杂,包括硅酸盐、碳酸盐、黄铁矿等脆性矿物及黏土矿物和有机质(干酪根)等非脆性矿物,具有明显的非均质性特征<sup>[13-17]</sup>。由长宁地区龙马溪组页岩矿物组分(表1)<sup>[18]</sup>可以看出,同一地区不同层段页岩的矿物含量也有较大差异。

### 1.2 脆性矿物控缝机制

目前脆性指标已被广泛用来评价页岩储层的可压裂性。脆性受页岩矿物含量、矿物结构及其相互关系共同影响,而矿物组分法是评价页岩脆性特征的典型方法,主要通过脆性矿物含量与总矿物含

表1 长宁地区龙马溪组页岩矿物组分(据文献[18]修改)  
Table1 Mineral composition of Longmaxi Formation shale in Changning region (Modified by Reference [18]) %

层段	石英	长石	方解石	白云石	黄铁矿	黏土矿物
龙一段	47.17	6.94	7.27	5.01	1.48	40.64
龙二段	24.02	4.78	16.37	3.43	0.80	50.60
龙三段	22.93	5.65	23.35	1.78	0.68	45.65

量的占比来表征<sup>[19-22]</sup>。部分研究认为碳酸盐、石英和长石类均为脆性矿物,还有一部分研究则认为某一种矿物(如石英)可代表脆性矿物<sup>[23-24]</sup>,尽管不同沉积环境中脆性矿物种类界定尚有争议,但一般来说脆性矿物含量越高,页岩的脆性越大,越易发生拉伸或剪切破裂并进一步形成网状裂缝。

页岩矿物组分的差异决定了其脆性程度并影响储层压裂效果。RICKMAN等通过扫描电镜、X射线衍射分析等方法比较了不同页岩储层的矿物组分,表明石英含量越高,水力压裂更易形成复杂裂缝网络<sup>[25]</sup>。沈骋等研究了四川盆地志留系龙马溪组页岩,提出了对压裂缝网形成起决定性作用的脆性矿物主要是长英质矿物和碳酸盐矿物<sup>[26]</sup>。王涛等通过断裂力学理论推导了含非均质矿物组分的岩石脆性指数公式,该公式表明脆性矿物含量越低储层改造区域越小,水力压裂裂缝扩展主要为韧性主导;而脆性矿物含量越高储层越容易被改造,水力压裂裂缝扩展主要为黏性主导<sup>[27]</sup>。

根据页岩矿物组分及其常规力学实验结果,已有许多学者致力于优化页岩脆性评价方法并探讨其与储层可压裂性的对应关系。窦法楷将储层非均质性引入页岩水力压裂数值模型<sup>[28]</sup>,观察到低脆性矿物相对弹性模量的降低会导致水力压裂裂缝的开度增大,储层改造后的裂缝渗透率显著提高。

冯笑含建立了含局部高脆性区域和局部低脆性区域的岩石水力压裂模型<sup>[29]</sup>,研究认为水力压裂裂缝由高脆性区域扩展进入低脆性区域后会发生转向并沿着垂直于低脆性区域边界方向扩展;而当水力压裂裂缝由低脆性区域扩展进入高脆性区域时会出现转向并沿着高脆性区域边界方向扩展的现象;局部脆性区域脆性越高,水力压裂裂缝延伸距离越远。梁冰等基于扩展有限元分析显示裂缝可沿矿物边界扩展或穿越矿物内部扩展<sup>[30]</sup>,随后进一步建立了包含石英颗粒和黄铁矿颗粒的页岩微观模型<sup>[31-32]</sup>,研究表明水力压裂裂缝形态受矿物界面刚度和脆性矿物含量的影响显著,矿物界面刚度增大更易形成短而宽的水力压裂裂缝,脆性矿物含量占比增大更易形成长而宽的水力压裂裂缝。

然而,目前中外学者大多基于矿物脆性讨论非均质性对页岩水力压裂裂缝扩展规律,微观非均质性对页岩储层压裂效果的影响机理仍不清晰。亟需进一步讨论页岩微观结构、矿物组分、含量及粒径对水力压裂裂缝扩展路径、扩展特征及压裂缝网形态的影响,分析水力压裂过程中页岩典型矿物/有机质的物理力学特征演化规律,为更好地评价储层可压裂性并选择压裂施工参数提供科学依据及理论指导。

## 2 天然裂缝对水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的影响

页岩储层具有低孔、低渗透的特征,但天然裂缝发育广泛(图1)<sup>[33]</sup>,已成为页岩储层的重要储集空间和渗流通道。天然裂缝的存在有利于提高储

层改造体积(SRV)或阻碍水力压裂裂缝扩展。水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝交互连通是压裂缝网形成的关键,并且天然裂缝发育规模(长度、密度、裂缝间隔)及产状(走向与倾角)对水力压裂裂缝延伸走向和扩展规律影响显著<sup>[34-37]</sup>。目前研究结果表明,水力压裂裂缝与天然结构面相互作用导致的压裂液滤失、天然结构面剪切或张拉破坏以及水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝之间穿透、捕获、转向等相互作用行为(图2)均会增大压裂缝网的复杂程度<sup>[38-40]</sup>。

### 2.1 水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式判别准则

为了评价水力压裂过程中天然裂缝的破坏特征,中外学者已提出一系列理论准则去预测水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式。BLANTON通过理论分析指出当水力压裂裂缝尖端液压高于作用在天然裂缝面上的正应力时,地层中的天然裂缝发

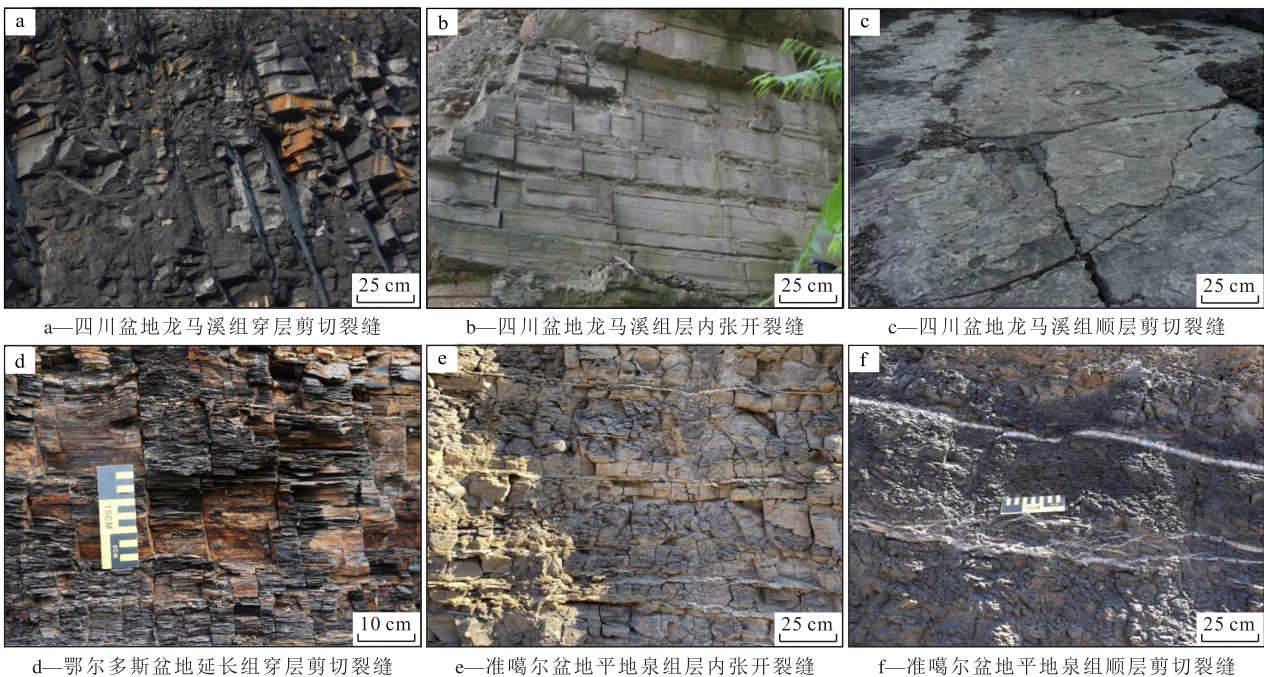


图1 地表露头页岩天然裂缝发育程度(据文献[33]修改)

Fig.1 Development degree of natural fractures in surface exposed shale (Modified by Reference [33])

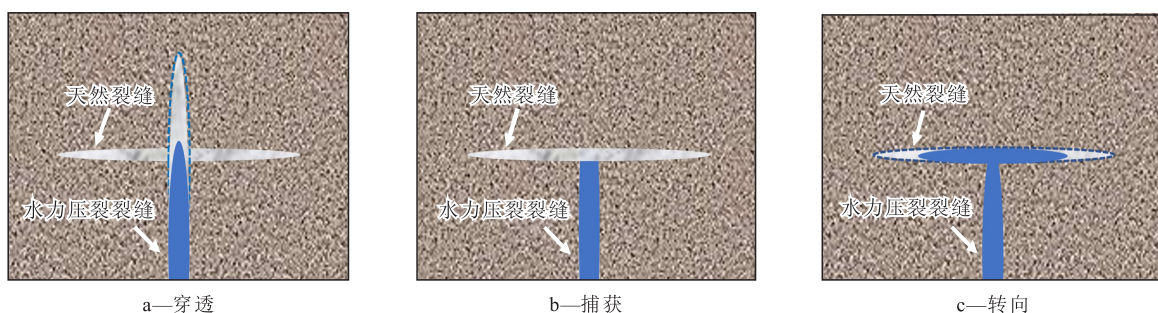


图2 水力压裂裂缝和天然裂缝相互作用示意

Fig.2 Interaction between fractures by hydraulic fracturing and natural fractures

生膨胀<sup>[41]</sup>。WARPINSKI等基于莫尔-库伦准则建立了天然裂缝在围压及流体共同作用下的张开、闭合、剪切滑移模型<sup>[42]</sup>。RENSHAW等基于线弹性断裂力学考虑了水力压裂裂缝的应力状态和远场地应力,提出了预测水力压裂裂缝是否穿过正交无摩擦滑移界面的判别准则<sup>[43]</sup>。GU等拓宽了RENSHAW等提出准则的适用范围,研究了非正交角度下水力压裂裂缝与具有黏聚力的天然裂缝交叉扩展情况<sup>[44]</sup>。考虑天然裂缝的黏聚力和黏附性,SAR-MADIVALEH又进一步扩展了RENSHAW等建立的判别准则,提出了针对非正交和正交角度的黏聚界面修正准则<sup>[45]</sup>。程万在前人研究的基础上,通过对水力压裂裂缝尖端和天然裂缝面附近应力场进行分析,提出了一个新的三维空间下水力压裂裂缝穿透天然裂缝的判别准则<sup>[46]</sup>,并通过真三轴水力压裂模拟实验予以验证。JIANG等考虑天然裂缝摩擦性、应力状态和逼近角,建立了煤-岩界面水力压裂裂缝断裂行为预测模型<sup>[47]</sup>。张然等在弹性力学理论的框架下推导了水力压裂裂缝穿透天然裂缝后的穿出角度解析解<sup>[48]</sup>。ZENG等基于水力压裂裂缝尖端应力场的分布模式<sup>[49]</sup>,进一步提出了I/II混合型水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝交互准则。LLANOS等通过耦合流体流动和固体弹性变形,提出了韧性主导的水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相交判别准

则<sup>[50-51]</sup>,该准则考虑了泵注速率、水力压裂裂缝半长、逼近距离、断裂韧性、杨氏模量和地应力的影响。上述理论解较好地分析了地质参数对水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式的影响,并得到了一系列室内实验和数值仿真的广泛验证。然而,对于三维空间、复杂地应力以及复杂天然裂缝力学性质下的水力压裂裂缝扩展行为仍难以准确预测。

## 2.2 水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式主控因素

页岩储层水力压裂裂缝扩展的主控因素可分为地质因素(地应力、逼近角、天然裂缝倾角、天然裂缝力学性质等)和工程因素(压裂液排量、黏度等)2大类。为了揭示单一地质参数或压裂施工参数对水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式的影响,前人已针对含单一预制裂缝试样开展了大量水力压裂物理模拟实验及数值仿真研究。

### 2.2.1 地质因素

地应力和逼近角对水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式影响显著。BLANTON结合理论分析和室内实验认为在较低的地应力差和逼近角条件下,水力压裂裂缝易被天然裂缝捕获(图3a)或沿天然裂缝扩展(图3b);在高地应力差和逼近角条件下,水力压裂裂缝更倾向于穿透天然裂缝(图3c)<sup>[41]</sup>。周健等系统开展了不同逼近角下的大尺寸

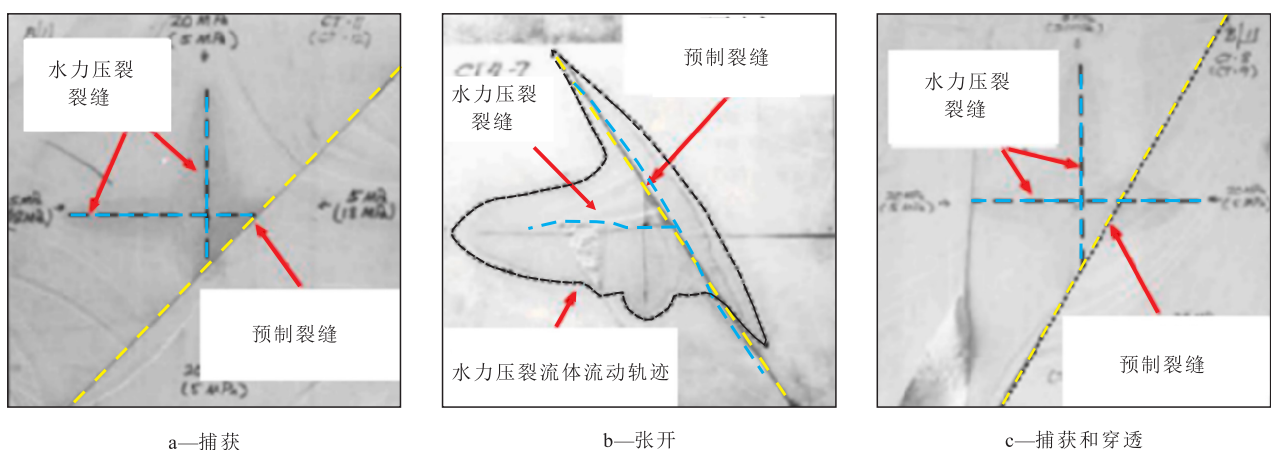


图3 水力压裂裂缝与预制裂缝相互作用模式(据文献[39]修改)

Fig.3 Interaction modes between fractures by hydraulic fracturing and pre-existing fractures (Modified by Reference [39])

真三轴水力压裂物理模拟实验,观察到高逼近角时会形成单条横贯的水力压裂裂缝<sup>[52-54]</sup>。根据天然裂缝的张开特征,将其划分为剪切型、剪胀型和剪切剪胀混合型。在高地应力差和低逼近角条件下,天然裂缝主要发生剪胀破坏;而当逼近角较小且天然裂缝宽度较大时,主要发生剪切破坏<sup>[55]</sup>。陈勉研究了水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝交叉、转向及延伸扩展

的规律<sup>[56]</sup>,提出水平地应力差越大,裂缝转向宽度越窄,且水力压裂裂缝转向后发展为I, II和III的混合型裂缝扩展模式,需采用复合裂缝扩展方程进行判断。王涛等通过分析水力压裂裂缝扩展过程中的应力场分布,建立了水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相交后穿透、打开及滑移行为的预测模型<sup>[57]</sup>。ZHAO等建立了韧性主导下的水力压裂裂缝穿越天

然裂缝判断准则<sup>[58]</sup>,表明地应力差和最大地应力的增大并不总能促进水力压裂裂缝穿越天然裂缝,相反在某些条件下可能起阻碍作用。

除逼近角和地应力外,天然裂缝力学性质也是影响水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用模式的主要因素。WANG等考虑了天然裂缝胶结强度的影响<sup>[59]</sup>,研究表明天然裂缝胶结厚度小且胶结强度高时更易被水力压裂裂缝穿透;而胶结厚度大、胶结强度低时,水力压裂裂缝更易转向。ZHANG等研究认为当天然裂缝的胶结强度较低时,需更高的泵注压力才能使压裂液进入天然裂缝且水力压裂裂缝扩展速度减慢<sup>[60]</sup>。KHOEI等考虑摩擦型天然裂缝中的水力压裂过程,观察到当天然裂缝摩擦系数较小时更易发生剪切滑移,导致水力压裂裂缝沿天然裂缝扩展<sup>[61]</sup>。KRESSE等指出天然裂缝渗透性对水力压裂裂缝扩展特征的影响不可忽略<sup>[62]</sup>。ZHOU等通过开展不同裂缝渗透率和基质渗透率下的水力压裂模拟,提出岩石基质渗透系数越大,压裂液滤失程度越大,水力压裂裂缝更易穿透天然裂缝<sup>[63]</sup>。

### 2.2.2 工程因素

压裂液黏度和注入速率显著影响水力压裂裂缝的扩展方向和扩展形态<sup>[64-66]</sup>。BEUGELSDIJK等进行室内模拟实验观察到高注入速率和高流体黏度有利于水力压裂裂缝贯穿天然裂缝并形成单一主裂缝<sup>[67]</sup>,而低注入速率和低流体黏度将导致大量压裂液滤失并进入天然裂缝,主裂缝长度较短且形成复杂压裂裂缝网<sup>[68-70]</sup>。研究认为高注入速率和高流体黏度能产生较长的主裂缝,而低注入速率或低流体黏度将首先激活天然裂缝。

天然裂缝的存在对水力压裂的影响是双重的。一方面,天然裂缝使水力压裂裂缝扩展方向发生改

变,增加压裂缝网复杂程度,提高储层改造效果和裂缝导流能力。另一方面,天然裂缝张开诱使局部压裂液滤失量增加,从而抑制了水力压裂裂缝的扩展。因此,如何结合室内实验和数值仿真结果,建立获得最大压裂体积的合理施工参数仍需进一步研究。笔者认为可通过分析各种敏感因素的影响差异,并赋予其可靠的权重系数,为实际工程中的储层压裂改造效果提供指导意见。

## 3 层理面对水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的影响

页岩作为一种典型的沉积岩,在地质历史的特定沉积环境中受物理、化学、生物等共同作用,层理面十分发育,呈连续或断续分布<sup>[71]</sup>。层理面的存在使页岩弹性模量和抗剪切强度等力学性质均具有各向异性<sup>[72-75]</sup>。现场取样资料显示,垂直层理方向取心将产生张拉裂缝与剪切裂缝共存的破坏形态,而平行层理方向取心会产生纵向张拉劈裂破坏,垂直层理方向取心的岩样弹性模量普遍低于平行层理方向<sup>[76]</sup>。含不同层理面倾角的页岩单轴压缩实验表明单轴抗压强度曲线随层理面倾角的增大呈斜N型变化<sup>[77]</sup>。层理发育会改变页岩储层的渗透性和导流能力,水力压裂裂缝萌生、扩展及相互作用机制更加复杂<sup>[78-81]</sup>(图4)。

随着水力压裂裂缝的萌生和扩展,泵压-时间曲线波动频繁呈锯齿状,基于该曲线可将水力压裂裂缝扩展模式归纳为4种类型:①水力压裂裂缝均沿层理方向起裂和扩展,且以单一主裂缝为主。②水力压裂裂缝均垂直于层理方向起裂和扩展,且为单一主裂缝。③水力压裂裂缝的起裂和扩展均垂直于层理方向,之后被层理面捕获。④水力压裂裂缝

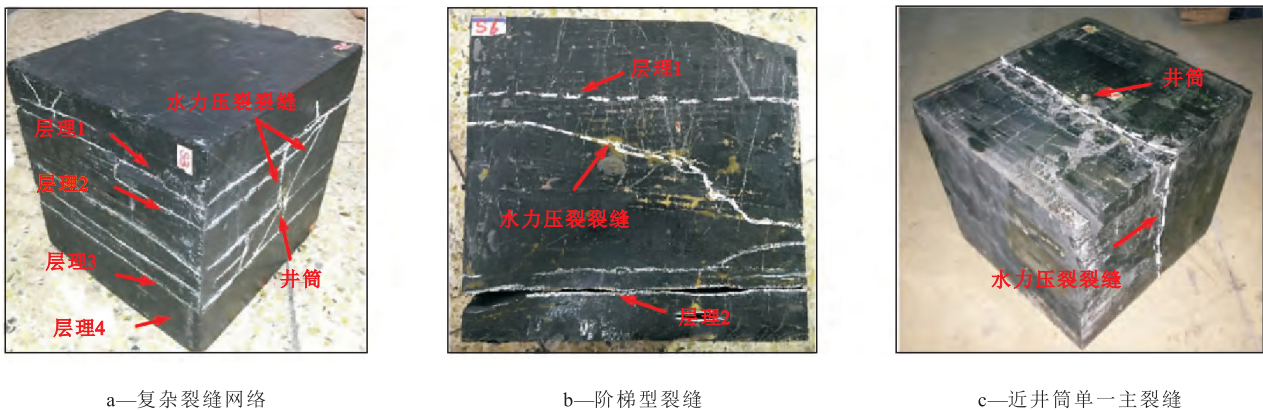


图4 龙马溪组页岩典型水力压裂裂缝扩展形态(据文献[81]修改)

Fig.4 Propagation patterns of typical fractures of Longmaxi Formation shale samples by hydraulic fracturing (Modified by Reference [81])

起裂和扩展均垂直于层理方向,之后沿层理面发生偏移。含多层理页岩水力压裂裂缝扩展模式主要受层理面倾角、胶结强度、密度和层间物理性质差异的影响。

### 3.1 层理面倾角

为了更好地了解水力压裂裂缝的产生机理和空间分布规律,中外学者结合CT扫描和声发射技术研究了含不同层理面倾角页岩中水力压裂裂缝网的形成机制<sup>[82-84]</sup>。李晓等通过页岩试样水力压裂实验发现层理面倾角低于30°时,试样压裂后新生裂缝增多且随着层理面倾角的增大急剧减小<sup>[77]</sup>。孙可明等通过室内压裂实验进一步探讨了层理面倾角与地应力对水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的影响<sup>[85]</sup>,观察到垂直最小地应力扩展的水力压裂裂缝与层理相交时,层理面与裂缝初始扩展方向夹角越大,水力压裂裂缝越易贯穿层理面继续扩展,而夹角越小,越易沿着层理面方向扩展。

### 3.2 层理面胶结强度

层理面力学性质对水力压裂裂缝与层理相互作用模式起决定性作用。层理面胶结强度通常控制层理是否易于开启,当层理面胶结强度较强时,水力压裂裂缝更易穿过层理面;当层理面胶结强度较弱时,水力压裂裂缝倾向于被层理面捕获或偏转<sup>[76, 86]</sup>。史璨等也通过实验观察到垂直于层理时,水力压裂裂缝在层理面胶结强度较弱处易发生分叉、转向等现象,并且弱胶结强度降低了其穿层的可能,更易形成网状裂缝<sup>[87-88]</sup>。

### 3.3 层理密度

一般认为,页岩中层理面的存在将增加压裂改造的裂缝密度和缝网空间形态复杂度,从而改善储层有效体积。然而李彦超等通过三维多层理页岩体积压裂模拟表明层理密度越大,单位改造体积内缝网密度越大,油气渗流通道越多,但过多层理将限制水力压裂裂缝在长度与高度方向上的延伸范围,大幅度制约储层压裂改造效果<sup>[81]</sup>。

### 3.4 层间物理性质差异

当层理发育程度较高时层间物理性质变化明显。当水力压裂裂缝从硬岩起裂向软岩扩展时,其所受扩展阻力较小,通过缝内压力的惯性作用便可实现水力压裂裂缝穿层;若从软岩起裂向硬岩扩展,则会发生穿透界面、停止扩展、产生多裂缝、张开界面等多种形式<sup>[89]</sup>。潘睿通过室内水力压裂实验发现在注液量一致的情况下,随着岩层间弹性模量差增加,水力压裂裂缝总面积及穿层面积均会减小<sup>[90]</sup>。

## 4 结论与展望

页岩微观矿物组分是影响页岩脆性特征的主要参数,岩石中脆性矿物含量的增加使岩石脆性增强,从而导致水力压裂过程中裂缝起裂压力减小,更易形成压裂缝网。水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝会发生穿透、捕获及转向等不同的相互作用行为,在高地应力差、高逼近角、天然裂缝弱胶结强度及压裂液高注入速率、高黏度条件下,水力压裂裂缝更易穿透天然裂缝并继续向前延伸,层理面倾角、胶结强度、密度和层间物理性质差异都会影响水力压裂裂缝的扩展形态,沉积层理发育处易发生水力压裂裂缝分叉、转向并生成与主裂缝相交的次生裂缝。

通过综合评述页岩微观矿物组分非均质性及宏观结构非均质性对水力压裂裂缝扩展形态的影响,未来水力压裂研究可以从以下方向取得突破:地质因素和工程因素是影响水力压裂裂缝扩展的主控因素,可通过分析各种敏感因素的影响差异,并赋予其可靠的权重系数,为实际工程中的储层压裂改造效果提供指导意见;微观矿物组分非均质对页岩储层压裂效果的影响机理仍不清晰,可进一步研究页岩微观矿物组分、含量、粒径对水力压裂裂缝扩展的影响机制,深入探讨微尺度下缝网形态的演化规律;进一步开展室内物理模拟实验及数值仿真,研究三维空间中非正交逼近角度下水力压裂裂缝与天然裂缝相互作用过程;水平井多段多簇压裂改造是目前中国获得页岩油气稳定产能的关键手段,然而目前研究主要分析单一井孔压裂作用下的裂缝扩展规律,故亟需探究水平井作用下纹层状页岩压裂缝网形成机制,提出水平井分段压裂的最优施工方案。

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