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稠油化学驱多孔介质中乳状液生成及运移规律研究

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摘要: 乳化作用是稠油油藏化学驱提高采收率的主要机理之一, 稠油在多孔介质中的乳化与油藏温度、驱油剂浓度密切相关。通过乳化实验研究了稠油形成水包油乳状液所需驱油剂的临界乳化浓度与温度的关系, 利用高温高压微观可视驱油装置研究了稠油化学驱过程中原油乳化及运移规律。实验结果表明: 乳化实验温度越高, 原油越易于被乳化, 所需的驱油剂的临界乳化浓度越低; 当实验温度由 30 °C 增加到 90 °C, 临界乳化浓度下降了 90%。稠油化学驱的微观驱油实验过程中, 稠油在多孔介质中的乳化过程存在 3 种模式。在多孔介质中, 当驱油剂的浓度小于该温度下稠油乳化所需驱油剂的临界乳化浓度时, 稠油乳化模式为原油在喉道处经历卡断分散、运移、聚并; 当驱油剂的浓度大于该温度下稠油乳化所需驱油剂的临界乳化浓度时, 稠油乳化模式为卡断乳化、运移、再乳化、再运移; 当驱油剂的浓度远大于该温度下稠油乳化所需驱油剂的临界乳化浓度时, 稠油乳化模式为接触、剥离、运移。因此, 开展稠油化学驱时, 在控制成本的前提下, 尽可能提高驱油剂的浓度, 可实现稠油的高效乳化, 进而提高采收率。

关键词: 稠油; 化学驱; 乳化; 运移; 聚并

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Study on formation and migration of emulsions in porous media during chemical flooding of heavy oil

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Abstract: Emulsification is one of the main mechanisms of chemical flooding to enhance oil recovery in heavy oil reservoirs. The emulsification of heavy oil in porous media is closely related to reservoir temperature and oil-displacing agent concentration. The relationship between the critical concentration and temperature of the oil-displacing agent required to form oil in water (O/W) emulsions in heavy oil was studied by emulsification experiment. The emulsification and migration rules of crude oil during chemical flooding of heavy oil were studied by using high-temperature and high-pressure microscopic visual oil displacement devices. The results show that a higher temperature in the emulsification experiment indicates that the crude oil is easier to emulsify, and the critical emulsification concentration of the required oil-displacing agent is lower. The critical emulsification concentration decreases by 90% when the temperature increases from 30 °C to 90 °C during the experiment. There are three modes of emulsification of heavy

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oil in porous media during microscopic oil displacement experiments for chemical flooding of heavy oil: the emulsification mode of heavy oil shows dispersion, migration, and coalescence at the throat in porous media when the concentration of the oil-displacing agent is less than the critical emulsification concentration of the oil-displacing agent required for heavy oil emulsification at this temperature; the emulsification mode of heavy oil indicates emulsification, migration, re-emulsification, and re-migration when the concentration of the oil-displacing agent is greater than the critical emulsification concentration of the oil-displacing agent required for heavy oil emulsification at this temperature; the emulsification mode of heavy oil is manifested as contact, stripping, and migration when the concentration of the oil-displacing agent is much larger than the critical emulsification concentration of the oil-displacing agent required for heavy oil emulsification at this temperature. Therefore, the concentration of the oil-displacing agent should be increased as much as possible to achieve efficient emulsification of heavy oil and improve oil recovery under the premise of controlling the cost when chemical flooding of heavy oil is carried out.

Key words: heavy oil; chemical flooding; emulsification; migration; coalescence

稠油是世界已发现石油资源中的重要组成部分,其储量占比超过了2/3。除了部分储量以水驱^[1]进行开发外,稠油主要以热采开发为主^[2],所采用的技术包括蒸汽吞吐、蒸汽驱、SAGD、火驱^[3]等。对于水敏性油藏等特殊类型的油藏,热采带来的问题主要是黏土膨胀导致的注汽困难等,因此有相当储量的稠油资源不适合热采。近年来,中外陆续开展稠油油藏的化学驱技术研究^[4-9]和试验^[10-11],现有室内研究^[12-19]和矿场试验^[20]表明,稠油化学驱具有较好的开发效果^[21-24],既克服了蒸汽驱带来的负面影响又提高了采收率。稠油化学驱的主要机理是利用化学剂与原油在油藏中乳化来提高采收率^[25],中外学者已对其进行了较为深入的研究^[26-29],以室内乳化降黏评价、物理模拟驱油实验等为主,涉及到微观驱油实验多以模拟油代替,不能够反映稠油化学驱的真实情况。稠油与驱油剂在多孔介质中形成水包油乳状液是一个复杂的动态过程,与温度、驱油剂的浓度密切相关,因此需对稠油在多孔介质中的乳化过程进行深入的研究。以胜利油田某油井的原油为研究对象,通过测量驱油剂与原油形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度,结合高温高压微观可视驱油实验^[30]结果,分析总结稠油在多孔介质中乳状液的生成、运移规律,以期对稠油油藏化学驱驱油剂的浓度选择与控制、驱油参数的选择提供理论依据。

1 实验准备

1.1 实验材料与设备

实验材料包括:驱油剂,自制,由非离子表面活性剂、阴离子表面活性剂、微量碱组成;氯化钠、氯化钙、氯化镁,均为分析纯,北京化学试剂公司;实验用原油为胜利油田某油井原油添加煤油配制的

模拟油,60,80,100℃时模拟油黏度分别为975,508,365 mPa·s。实验用模拟盐水中NaCl, CaCl₂, MgCl₂·6H₂O的质量浓度分别为4 898, 92, 364 mg/L。

实验设备包括:流变仪, HAAKE MARS III, 美国,赛默飞世尔公司;高温高压微观可视驱油装置,自研组装,温度为0~300℃,压力为0~100 MPa。流程图见图1。

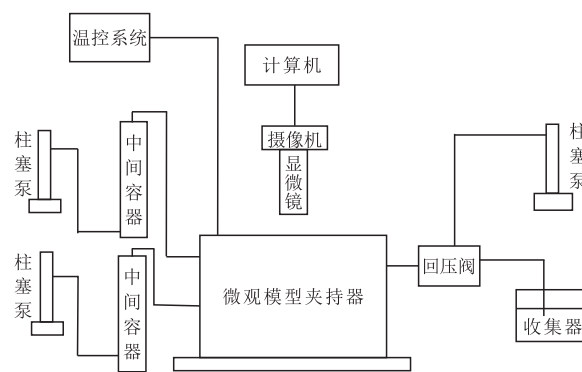


图1 微观驱替流程图

Fig.1 Microscopic displacement flow chart

1.2 实验方法

原油乳化实验 稠油化学驱的主要机理之一即为乳化,通过注入驱油剂与地下原油形成水包油乳状液,从而降低原油流动阻力,提高原油流动性^[31-32]。为了形成水包油乳状液,驱油剂的浓度必须达到一定的量,因此,通过测量原油与驱油剂形成水包油乳状液所需驱油剂的最小浓度(即临界乳化浓度)来研究驱油过程中原油乳状液的生成、运移规律。黏度测量:称取15 g原油置于100 mL烧杯中,加入配制好的驱油剂溶液15 mL,将烧杯置于恒温水浴中,恒温30 min,用玻璃棒充分搅拌,立即将油水混合物倒入流变仪测量筒中,恒温测量黏度^[33],剪切速率为7.4 s⁻¹。临界乳化浓度:通过测得不同浓度乳状液黏度获得,根据黏度数据确定是否乳化。

微观驱油实验 开展 60, 80, 100 °C 条件下微观驱油实验^[34-38], 对比不同温度、不同驱替阶段驱油效果。观察分析模型主流线附近特定位置在不同驱替阶段原油乳化过程。实验过程: ①将模型(刻蚀部分 2 cm×2 cm, 孔隙半径为 20~200 μm, 喉道半径为 5~30 μm)装入高压岩心夹持器中。②对环形空间和模型同时抽真空。③饱和水。采用自吸方法先饱和环形空间, 再用模拟盐水饱和模型, 待稳定后应用柱塞泵在低压下向环形空间和模型同时泵入水直至模型出液为止。④模型升压、升温。模型出口安装回压阀, 设定回压略大于泵压, 逐步升压至设定压力, 同时利用加热套将温度维持在特定值。⑤饱和油。首先对盛有油气的中间容器升压至饱和压力以上, 实验压力为 15.5 MPa, 故将中间容器升压至 16 MPa, 连通油样与模型进行饱和油。⑥化学驱。首先关闭模型以及环形空间的注入端, 然后对管线原有流体进行排空, 随后将注入段压力升至模型及环形空间压力, 同时打开模型及环形空间的注入端, 注入驱油剂水溶液。⑦模型泄压。实验完毕后, 先逐步泄回压, 同时打开注入端的放空阀, 尽量做到同步泄压, 直至常压为止。

2 实验结果

2.1 临界乳化浓度

原油乳化实验结果(图2)表明, 当实验温度由 30 °C 提高到 60 °C 时, 驱油剂与原油形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度由 0.8% 降至 0.1%, 下降了 87.5%; 将实验温度升至 90 °C, 驱油剂与原油形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度又降低了 2.5 百分点, 可知 100 °C 时临界乳化浓度小于等于 0.08%。说明升高温度可以有效降低驱油剂与原油形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度, 在低温阶段(小于

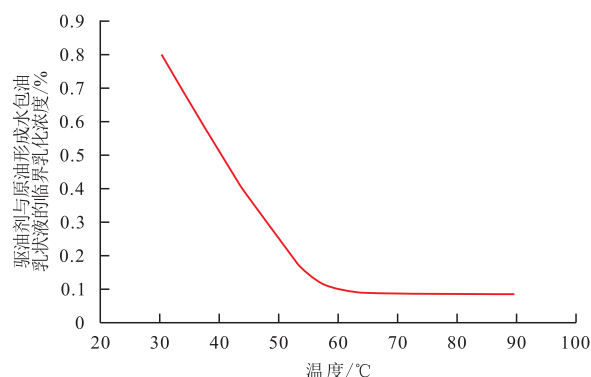


图2 驱油剂与原油形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度与温度的关系曲线

Fig.2 Relationship curve of critical emulsification concentration and temperature of oil-displacing agent required to form O/W emulsions in crude oil

60 °C), 升温影响的作用大; 在高温阶段(大于 60 °C), 温度的影响作用下降。

2.2 不同温度微观驱油实验结果

2.2.1 驱替初期

驱替初期, 驱油剂并没有进入稠油中形成乳状液, 主要以水墙的形式推动稠油, 稠油以连续相在模型中被驱动。该阶段主要依靠增大压差进行突进式驱替, 随着驱油剂的注入, 大块的原油迅速被分散成小块, 被水流携带流向出口; 而少量接触乳化现象主要发生在高渗透大孔道区域, 接触界面上稠油的颜色逐渐变浅, 而驱油剂水溶液的颜色逐渐变深, 实验温度越高现象越明显; 而喉道处和未波及区域的原油仍然保持较深的颜色。实验温度由 60 °C 增加到 100 °C, 稠油黏度由 975 mPa·s 降至 365 mPa·s, 温度越高采收率越高, 主要是由于高温提高了原油在孔喉中的流动性, 实验中发现驱油剂的波及范围随实验温度升高而扩大(图3)。当实验温度较低时(60 °C), 驱油剂在模型中形成窜流通道后, 沿窜流通道突进; 当实验温度升高时, 驱油剂在模型中形成的窜流通道更宽, 同时驱油剂驱动窜流通道周围的原油。

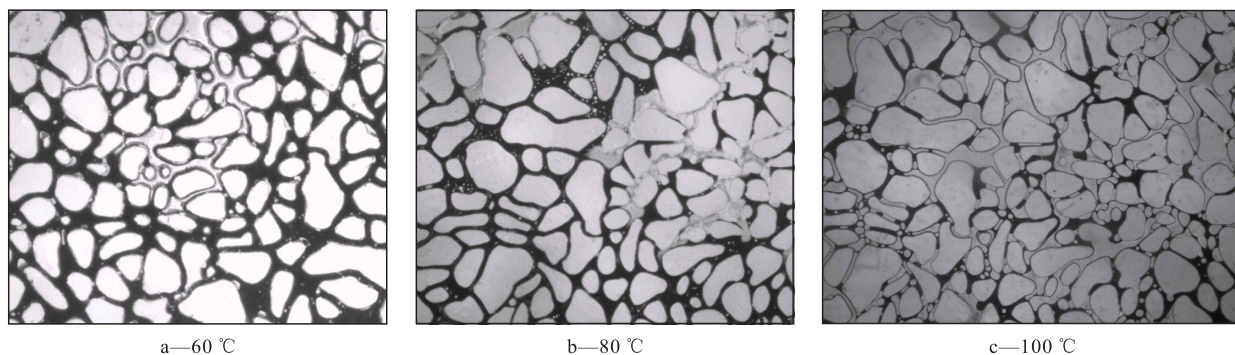


图3 驱替初期驱油特征及剩余油分布状况

Fig.3 Flooding characteristics and remaining oil distribution in initial phase of displacement

2.2.2 驱替中期

驱替中期,模型中大部分主流道及周边的原油被驱油剂乳化后以水包油乳状液的形式被驱替;油滴运移过程中通过孔喉时使得局部压力升高,在驱油剂的作用下,波及体积在很大程度上得以扩大;在远离主流线处,部分原油以连续相形式流向出口,并在运移过程中进一步被乳化。微观驱油实验温度从60℃升高到100℃,剩余油量随温度升高而降低(图4),在相同驱油剂注入量条件下,实验温度

越高,驱替过程中驱油剂的浓度越易于达到/超过临界乳化浓度,驱替效果越好。

该阶段驱油剂使波及体积扩大,进入孔喉和盲端,稠油开始呈现出分散相、游离态,驱油剂增强了对稠油的乳化作用,大量的驱油剂开始对残余油形成乳化剥离作用,主流道和孔喉中的剩余油被大量的驱油剂剥离携带,以小油滴形态在孔喉中运移。由于驱油剂吸附损耗降低,油滴聚并很少发生。

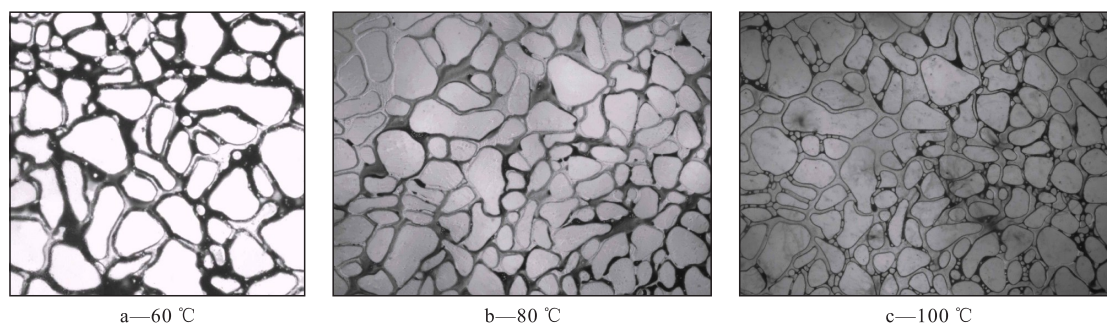


图4 驱替中期驱油特征及剩余油分布状况

Fig.4 Flooding characteristics and remaining oil distribution in middle phase of displacement

2.2.3 驱替末期

驱替末期,模型中的剩余油越来越少,在驱油剂作用下,波及体积进一步扩大,大量前期未被驱油剂波及到的盲端、致密区域孔喉中的稠油在这一阶段与驱油剂充分接触,并被乳化、携带、驱替至生产井。从剩余油分布(图5)可以看到,实验温度从

60℃到100℃,实验温度越低,剩余油量越高,有些致密区域未波及。100℃条件下,模型中已少见未被驱油剂波及的原油,只是个别驱替动力弱的区域,原油不能被驱动,只能从边缘一点一点乳化、剥离。由于模型中80%以上的原油已被驱替,因此渗流阻力大大降低,驱替压差远低于前2个阶段。

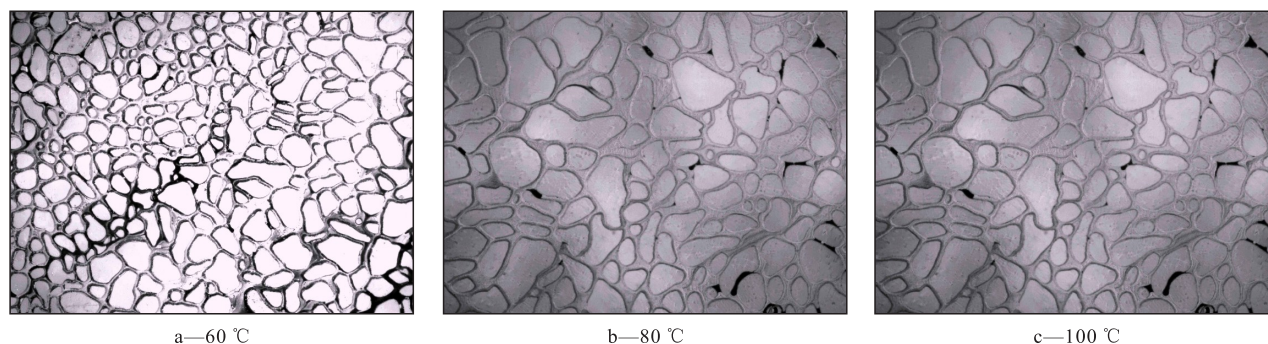


图5 驱替末期驱油特征及剩余油分布状况

Fig.5 Flooding characteristics and remaining oil distribution in late phase of displacement

从不同温度驱替实验驱替压力(注入压力与回压之差)变化(图6)来看,当微观驱油实验温度升高时,原油黏度降低,最高驱替压力明显下降,实验温度从60℃增加到100℃时,最高驱替压力由0.18 MPa降至0.07 MPa。另外随着驱替的进行,原油与驱油剂接触更充分,并发生乳化,增加了稠油的流动性,这也使驱替压力大幅的降低。微观驱油实验温度越高驱油效率越高,当温度由60℃增加到100℃时,最终驱油效率由76.6%增加到84.1%,升

高温有利于提高原油流动性,促进原油乳化。

3 稠油乳化及运移规律

3.1 多孔介质中稠油乳化过程

对100℃微观驱油实验中局部乳化、运移特征进行了分析。

驱替初期 由100℃微观驱油实验驱替初期局部乳化及运移特征(图7)可知,主流线周围部分原

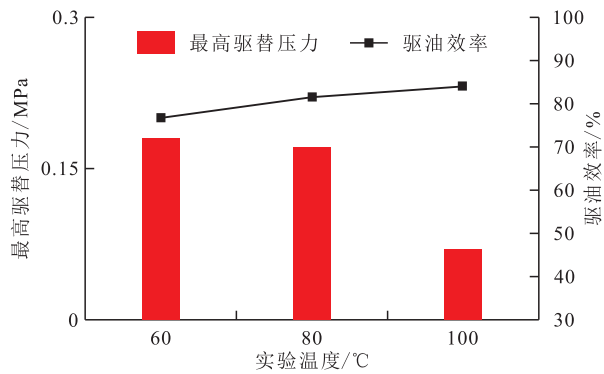


图6 驱油效率、最高驱替压力与实验温度的关系
Fig.6 Relationship among oil displacement efficiency, maximum pressure difference, and temperature

油在喉道处卡断形成油滴(图7a,7b),运移过程中再次聚并(图7c,7d),后面被驱替过来的原油继续被卡断成油滴(图7e,7f)。这是由于驱替液中的驱油剂被原油表面、多孔介质表面吸附,同时被模型中的束缚水稀释,水相中驱油剂的浓度大大降低,已经低于形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度(0.08%),因此,喉道卡断形成的油滴表面吸附的驱油剂分子数量有限,油滴表面所带电荷不足以互相排斥而阻止油滴聚并,所以形成的水包油乳状液油滴不稳定,在随后的运移过程中再次聚并。

驱替中期 由100 °C微观驱油实验驱替中期局

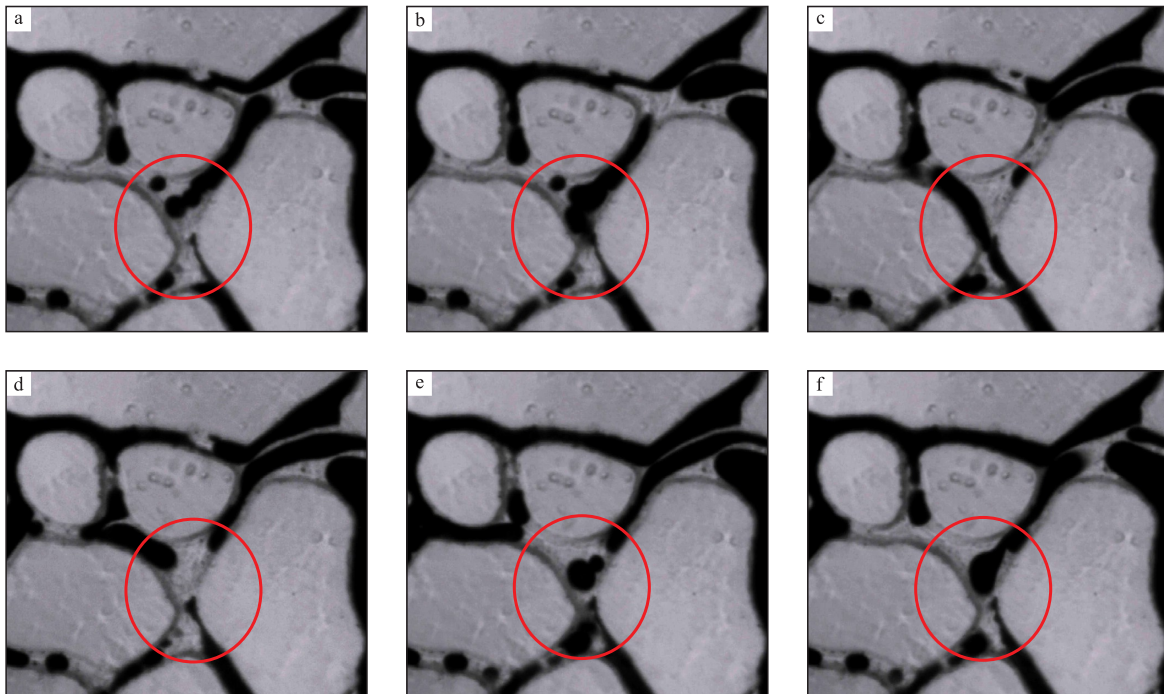


图7 100 °C驱替初期局部乳化及运移特征

Fig.7 Local emulsification and migration characteristics in initial phase of displacement at 100 °C

部乳化及运移特征(图8)可知,主流线附近原油在喉道处更易于卡断形成油滴(图8a,8b),粒径较驱替初期小,这些油滴运移过程中即使相互碰撞也不聚并(图8c,8d),顺着主流线方向流向生产井;主流线远处的原油继续被驱替至喉道处,卡断成油滴(图8e,8f)。这是由于此时剩余油饱和度大大降低,驱油剂的吸附损耗减少,水相中驱油剂的浓度较驱替初期大大增加,已高于形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度,油滴表面所吸附的驱油剂分子足以抑制油滴间的聚并。

驱替末期 由100 °C微观驱油实验驱替末期局部乳化及运移特征(图9)可知,剩下的残余油非常少,多分布在致密区域的小孔喉中,驱油剂波及范围较大,驱替压力也普遍较低,驱油剂在模型中的

吸附损耗基本达到饱和,驱油剂浓度基本与注入时一致,驱油剂与残存原油形成了高度乳化的乳液,此时乳液粒径很小、很稳定,在流动过程中不再聚并直至流出生产井。

3.2 运移规律

驱替初期,注入的驱油剂被水体稀释、被原油吸附、被岩石表面吸附,驱替液中驱油剂的浓度远小于临界乳化浓度,此时无法形成稳定乳状液,原油在喉道作用下形成油滴后,由于油滴表面的表面活性剂浓度较低,很快在运移过程中聚并。该阶段原油属于卡断分散-运移-聚并的过程(图10a)。

驱替中期,原油饱和度降低,驱油剂总量增加,吸附量降低,此时驱替液中驱油剂的浓度大于临界乳化浓度,原油在喉道卡断形成油滴后,由于有足

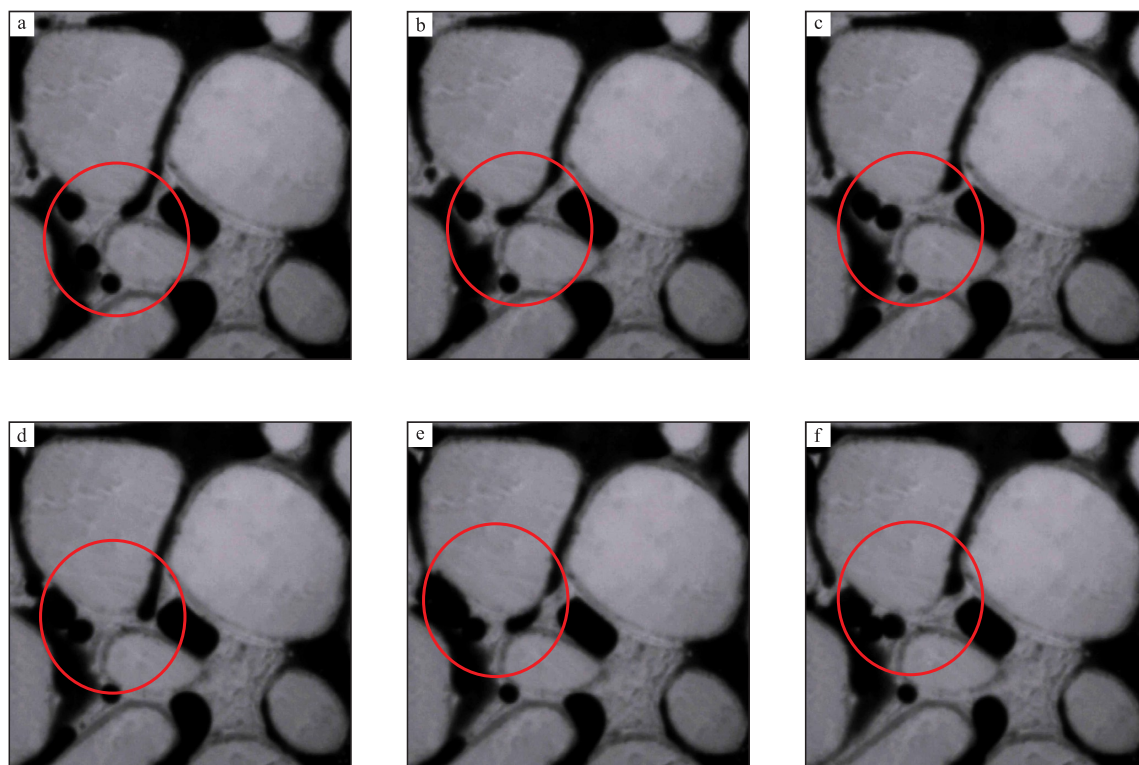


图8 100 °C驱替中期局部乳化及运移特征

Fig.8 Local emulsification and migration characteristics in middle phase of displacement at 100 °C

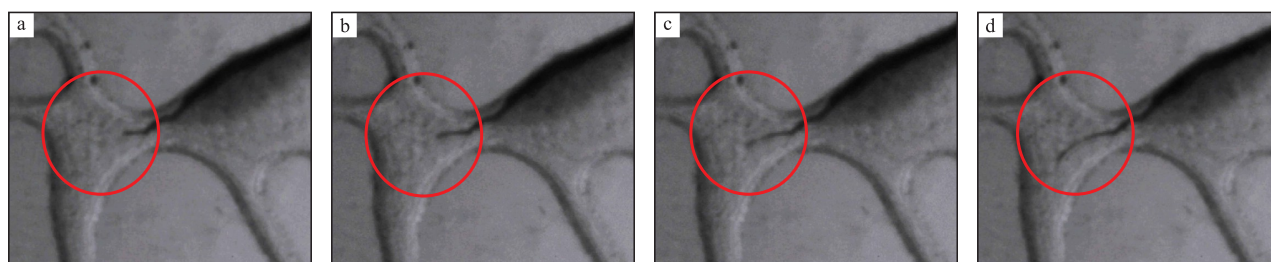


图9 100 °C驱替末期局部乳化及运移特征

Fig.9 Local emulsification and migration characteristics in late phase of displacement at 100 °C

够的表面活性剂分子吸附在油滴表面,形成的扩散双电层厚度足以阻止油滴的聚并,因此运移过程中油滴保持独立,在经过更小的喉道时形成更小的油滴。该阶段原油处于卡断乳化-运移-再乳化-再运移的过程(图10b)。

驱替后期,含油饱和度很低,只有盲端、不可及喉道处存在少量剩余油;而此时水相中驱油剂的浓度远大于临界乳化浓度,只要原油与驱油剂接触,原油就被一点一点乳化、剥离、运移。该阶段原油处于接触-剥离-运移的过程(图10c)。

4 结论

(1)温度、驱油剂的浓度对于驱油剂水溶液与原油形成水包油乳状液具有重要影响,在固定温

度、原油、驱油剂的条件下,存在使原油乳化的最小浓度,即临界乳化浓度。温度越高,临界乳化浓度越低,当实验温度由30 °C提高到90 °C时,驱油剂水溶液与原油形成水包油乳状液的临界乳化浓度降低了90%。

(2)稠油在多孔介质中的乳化过程存在3种模式。当水相中驱油剂的浓度远小于临界乳化浓度时,原油无法被驱油剂水溶液乳化,原油在喉道卡断分散、运移、聚并;当水相中驱油剂的浓度大于临界乳化浓度时,原油在喉道被卡断形成油滴后,运移、再乳化、再运移;当水相中驱油剂的浓度远大于临界乳化浓度时,驱油剂水溶液与盲端、不可及喉道处原油接触,原油被一点一点乳化、剥离、运移。

(3)乳化作为稠油冷采技术的重要机理之一已经得到广泛的共识,如何实现油藏中快速乳化、井筒中快速破乳将是需要深化研究的方向之一。

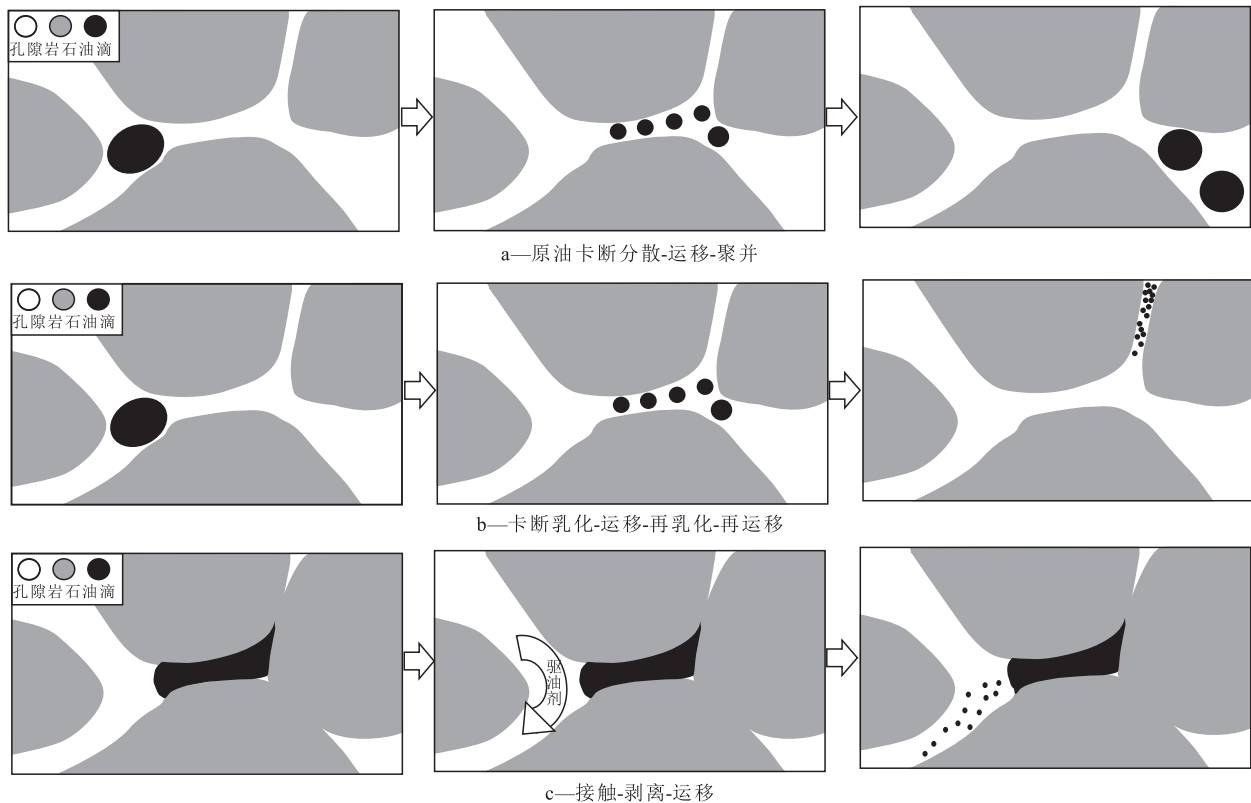


图10 稠油化学驱多孔介质中乳化及运移规律示意

Fig.10 Emulsification and migration in porous media during chemical flooding of heavy oil

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