

• 油气钻采工程 •

低渗透砂岩储层分步溶离酸化改造及实施效果

——以临南洼陷夏463井为例

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摘要:低渗透砂岩储层经工艺改造后,各井储层产能差异明显,关键在于没有根据储层本身特性制定有效的改造方案。利用岩石薄片、铸体薄片、X-衍射分析和矿物溶蚀实验等技术,对低渗透砂岩储层进行测试分析,准确把握储层岩石矿物特征,制定针对性强的分步溶离改造方案,形成了低渗透砂岩储层分步溶离酸化改造技术。以临南洼陷夏463井低渗透砂岩储层为例,阐述了酸化施工前低渗透储层所须进行的微观分析流程,在分析储层微观特征和溶离实验结果的基础上,制定了低渗透储层酸化施工方案,并且进行了现场跟踪。夏463井2 918.1~2 923.0 m井段致密砂岩储层于2010年11月初酸化改造后,产油量为 $6.97 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,连续开采1 a多,产油量仍达 $2\sim 4 \text{ t/d}$ 。现场施工证实,将岩石学基础研究与现场工艺成功对接,不但对提高低渗透砂岩储层的稳产能力具有重要的意义,而且对于控制后期含水率上升也具有极好的指导意义。

关键词:低渗透砂岩储层 基质酸化 分步溶离 填隙物 配伍性

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酸液类型和强度的选择是砂岩酸化施工设计的重要部分,决定了酸化成功与否^[1]。传统酸化方法着重于研究适用于各类复杂油气储层的某种万能酸化液配方^[2],而没有从储层本身的特点和条件出发,制定针对性强的酸化液配方和策略,虽然酸化施工井较多,却没有实质性提高总体酸化的成功率^[3-4]。因此,准确把握低渗透储层的岩石学特征,明确低渗透的成因^[5-7],有助于制定合理有效的酸化解堵方案,这就涉及到如何将岩石学基础研究^[8-11]与现场工艺成功对接的问题。笔者从一种新的油层酸化改造思路出发,通过对临南洼陷夏463井低渗透砂岩储层岩性特征分析入手,制定了对该井沙三段下亚段2 918.1~2 923.0 m井段致密砂岩储层的酸化改造方案,取得了理想的效果。

1 夏463井钻探目的

夏463井位于惠民凹陷夏口断裂带瓦屋鼻状构造东翼,该井主要勘探目的层为沙三段中亚段、沙三段下亚段的三角洲前缘砂体,兼探沙四段,钻探目的为向东扩大夏46井区沙河街组含油气范围。其所处的瓦屋鼻状构造自西向东可分为3个次级构造。

中部夏223次级构造沙四段、沙三段的探明石油地质储量为 $97 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,已经投入开发。西部夏461次级构造也取得了勘探突破,而瓦屋鼻状构造东翼目前尚未钻探。该构造沙四段、沙三段下亚段继承性发育,东西向为背斜,南北向为地垒,同时由于玉皇庙断层的抬升作用,该构造主要目的层与下降盘沙三段中亚段生油岩对接,构造背景及油源条件均极为优越,勘探潜力较大。

夏463井沙三段下亚段2 918.1~2 923.0 m井段发育一套油气显示较好的砂体,岩性为灰褐色粉砂岩,含油级别为油斑和油浸,气测及罐顶气显示活跃,测井解释孔隙度为17.1%,实验室实测有效渗透率仅为 $1.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,表皮系数为2.53,地层压力为29.63 MPa,压力系数为1.04,为正常压力系统。表皮系数较高表明近井带存在严重污染堵塞,常规试油结果为30 min产水量为 0.38 m^3 ,未产油。

2 储层微观分析流程

夏463井2 918.1~2 923.0 m井段属于特低渗透储层,其成岩作用复杂,碳酸盐胶结物和泥质含量较高,对该井段进行了针对性取样,设计并开展了储

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层微观分析研究。具体流程见图 1。

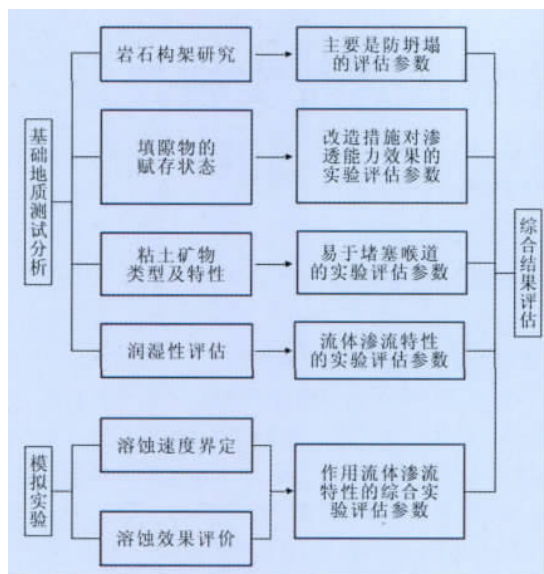


图 1 低渗透储层微观分析流程

3 储层微观特征及溶离实验结果

3.1 岩石构架

骨架颗粒与填隙物之间存在各种各样的接触关系,是影响酸化设计方案的关键因素之一。砂岩储层的骨架是由成分不同、性质各异、粒级不等的砂粒胶结而成的。骨架颗粒为孔隙流体提供了渗流空间和渗流通道,直观表现为孔隙度和渗透率。酸化改造后孔渗性能的高低主要由岩石构架来维持。

夏 463 井 2 918.1 ~ 2 923.0 m 井段以灰褐色岩屑长石砂岩为主,由夏 463 井 X-衍射矿物含量分析结果(表 1)可知,粘土矿物含量为 5% ~ 19%,石英含量为 35% ~ 51%,钾长石含量为 5% ~ 8%,斜长石含量为 15% ~ 26%,方解石含量为 1%,铁白云石含量主要为 7% ~ 26%,菱铁矿含量为 1% ~ 7%。

表 1 夏 463 井 2 918.1 ~ 2 923.0 m 井段 X-衍射矿物含量分析结果

深度/m	岩 性	粘土矿物	石英	钾长石	斜长石	方解石	铁白云石	菱铁矿
2 918.77	灰褐色油浸粉砂岩	6	49	8	23	1	13	
2 919.02	灰褐色油浸粉砂岩	5	47	6	15	1	26	
2 919.51	灰褐色油浸粉砂岩	9	43	5	18	1	17	7
2 919.95	灰褐色油浸粉砂岩	7	51	7	26	1	7	1
2 920.37	灰褐色油斑粉砂岩	11	51	6	21	1	8	2
2 920.48	灰褐色油斑粉砂岩	11	45	7	21	1	11	4
2 920.85	灰色荧光泥质粉砂岩	19	35	7	22	1	15	1

石英和长石等刚性颗粒含量较高,起到较好的骨架支撑作用。岩屑以变质岩岩屑为主,少许岩浆岩岩屑,偶见沉积岩岩屑。方解石含量少,且多以碎屑形式存在。主要的胶结物为铁白云石、少许菱铁矿和粘土矿物。

3.2 填隙物赋存状态

填隙物主要是指骨架颗粒间的硅酸盐、碳酸盐和硫酸盐等化学成因的矿物,而酸化的最终目的是将储层内的填隙物溶解并返排,以此提高储层的渗流能力,因此,填隙物在储层内的发育形式和含量,直接关系到酸液配方的研制。此次新增了填隙物赋存状态的研究。

夏 463 井目的层段主要的填隙物为铁白云石、少许菱铁矿和粘土矿物。铁白云石胶结物较发育,特点及赋存状态表现为:①主要以簇状填充剂间孔隙,沿颗粒边缘占据孔隙和喉道分布;②以显微晶结构为主,比表面积大。扫描电镜观察铁白云石微孔隙

发育。菱铁矿呈凝块状分散分布,主要分布于孔隙中,少许占据喉道。方解石呈微晶—细晶结构,分散分布,大部分呈碎屑产出,起微弱支撑作用。泥质一般与铁白云石混杂,或单独占据孔喉空间。

3.3 粘土矿物类型及特性

储层的敏感性多是由岩石结构中的粘土矿物引起的,而酸敏则常由储层中的胶结物引起。夏 463 井沙三段下亚段三角洲前缘砂的粘土 X-衍射分析表明,粘土矿物以伊利石为主,含量一般为 79% ~ 91%,伊蒙混层为 6% ~ 20%,伊蒙混层比为 20%,高岭石含量为 1% ~ 2%。

夏 463 井 2 918.1 ~ 2 923.0 m 井段的粘土矿物以伊利石为主,具有一定的孔隙度,而渗透率却较低,主要是由于伊利石的“搭桥”特性形成“桥堵”,注入液的酸碱度、盐度容易引起储层渗透率的降低,具有较高的碱敏和盐敏特性。

3.4 润湿性

经实验测定岩心有亲水特性,试抽时只出水不

出油,也从侧面验证了储层的亲水性。在酸化改造施工中有必要做润湿性反转处理,采取在前置酸中加入体积分数为1%的氢氟酸进行润湿性反转,增加其亲油性,从而在一定程度上规避高含水饱和度。

3.5 溶离实验评估

通过室内酸溶实验发现,所设计的酸液配方不仅能较好地处理主要填隙物——铁白云石,而且还能携带与铁白云石混杂在一起的粘土矿物,使面孔率从3%增至15%,主要喉道半径从 $2 \sim 5 \mu\text{m}$ 增至 $12 \sim 20 \mu\text{m}$ 。不但较好地扩大了喉道半径,还提高了孔隙度。岩样溶离效果也很理想:油浸粉砂岩样品的渗透率由 $1.80 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 提高到 $35.20 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$;油斑细砂岩样品的渗透率由 $0.30 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 提高到 $29.6 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。室内实验证明所配制的酸液溶蚀效果较好。

3.6 溶蚀速度界定

溶蚀速度界定主要从防坍塌、防出砂和有利于残液及反应物的返排2方面考虑。根据应力测算目的层最小主应力为44.5 MPa,上部隔层应力为48.9 MPa,下部隔层应力为48 MPa,隔层应力差为3.5~4.4 MPa,差值较小。因此,注入压力不宜过大,避免压穿水层。根据多年油层保护和改造的经验及井下现场施工经验,可采取缓注快排的施工方案,最大程度规避速敏。

4 酸化施工方案的制定

针对夏463井砂岩储层的特征,制定了酸化工工艺主要步骤:①前置液预处理。采用质量分数为13%的盐酸和1%氢氟酸的混合酸作为前置液对储层进行预处理,主要目的是溶解孔喉中的铁白云石,并促使油层润湿性发生反转,解除粘土矿物对油相的束缚作用,保障酸液进入后与填隙物充分反应。②缓蚀酸潜接入应。氟化氢铵的酸性极弱,对孔喉填隙物溶解作用甚微,但将其注入于储层内部,遇盐酸则会缓慢分解出氟化氢,进一步溶蚀硅酸盐类填隙物。其“缓速”的特点使钙离子与氟离子不容易形成氟化钙沉淀。③主体酸岩溶扩孔。主体酸对碳酸盐胶结和粘土充填混合型储层的溶蚀效率较高,主要体现在3个方面:一是继续溶蚀近井带储层矿物,二是为深层前置液提供盐酸;三是2%的土酸继续溶蚀深部粘土杂基。④后置液除渣。此时储层中存有大量残酸,粘土矿物随着酸度的降低可能恢复膨胀性能,因此后置液中必须加入无机防膨剂,游离

的粘土必须加入有机粘土稳定剂加以固定,铁白云石的溶解会游离出大量的铁离子,必须加入铁螯合剂加以稳定。这几类配剂也可以随前置酸注入地层,但考虑其生成物的复杂性,采用后置注入方式。

⑤利用活性水进行洗井,有利于返排残液。

施工过程应强化4个环节:①采用土酸(13%的盐酸26 524 kg和1%的氢氟酸1 602 kg配制)、缓释酸(10%的氟化氢铵5 500 kg)交替挤入,主体酸(12%的盐酸36 726 kg和2%氢氟酸4 806 kg配制)岩溶扩孔,后置液(无机防膨剂氯化铵、FP-2有机粘土稳定剂和SJ-16铁稳剂各2 475 kg)除渣,利用活性水(825 kg的氯化铵)进行洗井,达到深部酸化,改善地层渗流能力;②目的层距离上下含水层较近,应控制施工排量、压力,避免酸蚀裂缝压穿水层;③地层压力系数较低,应适当伴注液氮,提高酸液返排率;④采用酸化泵抽排液一体化管柱,酸化后不喷直接下杆排液,加快排液速度。

5 酸化实施效果

于2010年11月初对夏463井2 918.1~2 923.0 m井段(有效油层厚度为3.9 m)实施酸化改造。酸化放喷后,2010年11月8日开始采用44 mm泵进行抽液,产油量为 $6.97 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$;11月12日产油量达 7.16 t/d (图2),截至12月20日,产油量维持在 6 t/d ;连续开采至2011年12月12日,产油量仍达 $2 \sim 4 \text{ t/d}$,含水率一直稳定在30%左右,整体稳产效果好,累积生产原油达1 160 t。

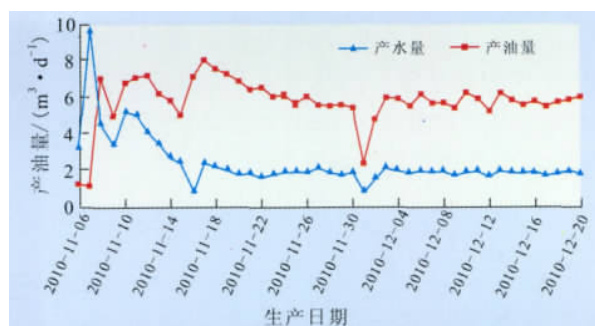


图2 夏463井2 918.1~2 923.0 m井段酸化改造施工后产量变化

通过对比酸化前后地层水分析结果可知,酸液体系与地层水矿化度无明显变化,配伍性良好。说明对夏463井低渗透储层的污染解堵及储层内部渗流通道的改造效果较好,未造成酸液体系与储层不匹配引起的污染。

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6 结束语

夏463井沙三段下亚段低渗透井段的酸化评价和改造结果表明,基于储层微观结构和成分分析而提出的低渗透储层改造方案,达到了对特定低渗透储层本质的准确把握,充分利用低渗透储层的天然能量进行开采,使得低渗透油层稳产能力大大提高,为低渗透储层难动用现状的改善提供了成功经验。通过明确低渗透碎屑岩储层孔喉特点和含烃酸性流体的浸入效应,真正把握储层本质特征,有利于改善目前低渗透难动用的现状,并且能大幅提高低渗透碎屑岩储层的稳产能力和采收率。

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application of each method; we also discuss key problems in decline method such as selection of decline mode, original point, decline rate and production unit, determining of stable production period and abandoned point, and the reasons for using of 2-stage-prediction method and decline method. These skills can provide important reference for SEC reserves evaluation and analysis, domestic reserves calculation and recoverable reserves calibration, and provide the proof of oilfield stable production.

Key words: reserve; dynamic evaluation; decline analysis; decline rate; reserve estimation method

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Zhang Shoupeng, Teng Jianbin. Acidification technology and implementation of substep elutriation for low permeability reservoir—case of Xia 463 well in Linnan depression. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 95–97.

Abstract: After stimulation, different well achieves different productivity for the low permeability sandstone reservoir. The key is that the stimulation scheme is not formulated based on the reservoir characteristics. Using the rock sections, cast sections, X diffraction analysis and mineral dissolution experiment techniques, we can accurately understand the characteristics of reservoir rock minerals, and then formulating the corresponding acidification techniques of sub-step elutriation. Using this technique for the low permeability reservoir of Xia 463 well herein, the microcosmic test content and methods for low permeability reservoir are discussed on how to correctly formulate process of acidification technique, as well as the field surveillance. Acidification scheme is proved successful by field operation. It is proved that this technique is not only important for production maintenance, but also for the control of water saturation in low permeability reservoir over a long period of time.

Key words: low permeable sand reservoir; matrix acidification; sub-step elutriation; interparticle material; compatibility

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Wang Shihu, Zhang Zhiang, Wang Lei et al. MATLAB hydraulic fracture propagation simulation technique. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 98–101.

Abstract: Hydraulic fracture simulation technique plays an important role in fracture design and evaluation. It has been developed for many years, however, it is mainly paying more attention to time efficiency and so on, petroleum engineers usually choose 2D or p-3D model for simulation. As we all know, with low accuracy step by step, finite difference method can not satisfy the requirement. What we want to do in this paper is just trying to establish a real 3D hydraulic fracture simulation technique in MATLAB with finite element method. And, then we compare it with the results of the mature commercial software such as GOHFER to improve the accuracy of the simulation and give more reference.

Key words: hydraulic fracture; finite element method; real 3D model; fracture propagation; numerical simulation

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Xue Shifeng, Wang Feifei, Wang Haijing. Numerical study of productivity ratio and factors of perforated well. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 102–105.

Abstract: Perforated completion is widely used, in order to study the effect of perforation factors on perforation productivity ratio and get better perforation process selection, 3D finite element models with factors of perforation parameters (perforation depth, diameter, density and phase), compaction and damage for productivity ratio (PR) calculation in perforation completion are established in this paper. The code connecting software COMSOL and MATLAB are used to simulate and analyze 290 different models with their specific parameters. The effect of perforation depth, diameter, density, phase and compaction on perforation productivity ratio is obtained, and the flow pattern near perforation can be observed by the model. Considering oilfield practice, a simple method of PR calculation and the relationship of well PR and model PR are provided, which will be useful for evaluation of productivity and optimizing perforation completion design.

Key words: perforation completion; productivity ratio; influence factors; finite element model; perforation parameters

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Liu Ming, Zhang Shicheng, Mou Jianye. Dissolution pattern of radial wormhole model in carbonate acidizing. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(2): 106–110.

Abstract: In response to the questions of wormholing during carbonate acidizing, this paper derives a radial two-scale continuum model based on former researches, and studies the dissolving pattern and the effect of some key factors on it, and gets the conditions of the occurrence of wormholes. The results show that: the conclusions got from the models accord well with the experiments conducted by former researchers perfectly; with the rise of diffusion efficiency and decrease of injection rate, the diffusion effect becomes stronger relatively and it is easier to form face dissolution; with the decrease of diffusion efficiency and increase of injection rate, the convection effect becomes more apparent relatively, and it is easier to form uniform dissolution; the wormhole, which can provide adequate permeability and minimize the injection volume of acid at most, is formed when the effect of convection and diffusion is equivalent; the magnitude of heterogeneity has an optimal value, below which the wormhole density and breakthrough volume decrease under more heterogeneity, above which the wormhole density and breakthrough volume become insensitive to the heterogeneity.

Key words: carbonate; acidizing; wormhole; radial model; breakthrough volume; heterogeneity

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