

弱挥发性黑油油藏注水及注气开发效果研究

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摘要: Plutonio 油田为原油性质较好、地饱压差较小的弱挥发性黑油油藏, 人工注入流体、保持地层压力开采是此类油藏提高采收率的重要手段。正确分析油藏注采平衡状况, 认识不同注入流体的驱油效果, 有利于及时调整注入量, 达到提高开发效果和采收率的目的。通过注采比及地层能量分析, 认为该油田 O72 油藏和 O73 油藏之间有流体交流及能量补充; 相对渗透率曲线及数值模拟研究表明, 该油田水驱油效率比气驱油效率高 15% ~ 23.1%; 剩余油研究也表明, 水驱油效率高于气驱, 但气驱波及范围大于水驱。实际生产中采取同时注水、注气的开采方式, 投产 3 a 2 个油藏的采出程度分别达到 18.5% 和 10.9%, 采油速度达到 3.3% ~ 5.5%, 获得了较好的开采效果。

关键词: 弱挥发性黑油油藏 气油比 注采比 驱油效率 采油速度

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Plutonio 油田位于下刚果盆地最南部, 古刚果扇盆地的斜坡区, 为大型低幅度长轴背斜。其主力含油层系为渐新统 O73 及 O72 砂组, 分别发育深海油积水道砂体和席状砂体。油藏平均原油密度为 0.86 g/cm³, 平均原始气油比为 190 m³/t, 地饱压差较小, 其值为 2.86 MPa, 属于弱挥发性黑油油藏^[1-3]。由于原油中轻质组分较常规黑油高, 油藏压力一旦降至饱和压力以下, 原油体积将明显收缩, 导致气油比升高、产量下降, 降低原油采收率^[4-6]。油田投产初期即采取注水保持压力的开采方式, 产出的天然气除供燃料气、油井气举用气外, 多余部分处理后回注油层。其中, O73 油藏补充地层能量以注气为主, O72 油藏以注水为主。正确认识各油藏注采平衡状况及注入流体的驱油效率, 及时调整注入方式及注入量, 对提高合同期内采油速度具有重要意义。

1 开采特征

Plutonio 油田于 2007 年 10 月投产, 截至 2010 年 12 月有 7 口采油井, 3 口注水井, 3 口注气井。生产过程中表现出气油比及产量受油藏压力变化影响较大的特点。其中, O73 油藏投产初期生产气油比为 195 m³/t, 自 2009 年 2 月起, 随地层压力的下降, 气油比持续增加, 至 2010 年 12 月气油比达到 433 m³/t, 表明地层压力下降已引起地层原油脱气, 产量

也从初期的 7 600 t/d 下降到 3 920 t/d。O72 油藏投产初期生产气油比为 226 m³/t, 2008 年 6 月其地层压力降至约 29 MPa 时, 气油比上升至 300 m³/t 左右, 之后注水补充地层能量见效, 地层压力上升并保持在约 31 MPa, 气油比保持在 260 m³/t 左右, 油藏产量相应稳定。

2 注采比分析

注采比是检查油层注采平衡状况的重要指标, 也是分析油藏压力与流体变化关系的主要参考因素^[7-9]。Plutonio 油田属于带气顶和边底水的、人工注水注气的弱挥发性黑油油藏。采用物质平衡法, 在地层压力高于和低于饱和压力阶段, 油藏注采比的计算公式^[10-11]分别为

$$J_1 = \frac{W_i + G_i B_{ig}}{N_p B_o + W_p} \quad (1)$$

$$J_2 = \frac{W_i + G_i B_{ig}}{N_p B_o + N_p (R_p - R_s) B_g + W_p} \quad (2)$$

式中: J_1 为高于饱和压力阶段的注采比; W_i 为阶段注水量, m³; G_i 为阶段注气量, m³; B_{ig} 为注入气体体积系数, m³/m³; N_p 为阶段产油量, m³; B_o 为原油体积系数, m³/m³; W_p 为阶段产水量, m³; J_2 为低于饱和压力阶段的注采比; R_p 为累积气油比, m³/m³; R_s 为溶解气油比, m³/m³; B_g 为天然气体积系数, m³/m³。

B_{ig}, B_g, B_o, R_s 都是油藏压力的函数,不同生产阶段压力变化不同,这些参数取值也不同。根据油藏流体 PVT 分析数据,利用数值模拟软件建立三参数 PR3 状态方程^[12-13],并考虑注入气体的组成,可以计算出不同压力下油气的体积系数(表 1)。

压力 / MPa	$B_{ig} / (m^3 \cdot m^{-3})$	$B_g / (m^3 \cdot m^{-3})$	$B_o / (m^3 \cdot m^{-3})$
34.5	0.003 62		
33.2	0.003 70		1.485
30.3	0.003 80	0.003 80	1.493
20.7	0.005 21	0.005 32	1.327
0.7	0.150 70	0.179 50	1.058
0.1	1	1	1

得到相关体积系数后,根据油藏不同阶段的压力变化,计算了对应的注采比(图 1)。结果表明, O73 油藏累积注采比为 1.1,在多数生产阶段月注采比都大于 1;而 O72 油藏累积注采比为 0.66,仅在 2009 年上半年月注采比大于 1。单从注采比分析, O73 和 O72 油藏目前分别处于超注和欠注状态。但由油藏压力分析发现,2 个油藏的压力变化非常相似,2010 年 12 月分别保持在原始地层压力的 89.8% 和 83.2%。而 O72 油藏的产量及气油比变化也表明该油藏有外来的地层能量补充。分析认为, O73 和 O72 油藏应存在局部连通,油藏之间有流体交换。近期的四维地震资料解释结果证实,注入 O73 油藏的气体已窜至其上部的 O72 油藏,成为 O72 油藏地层能量补充的重要来源。

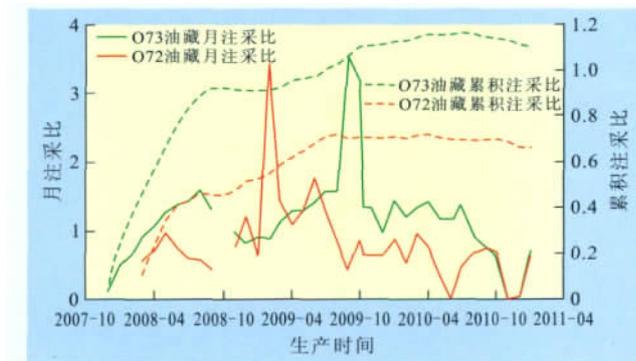


图 1 Plutonio 油田注采比随时间的变化

3 注水及注气开发效果

3.1 数值模拟结果对比

3.1.1 驱油效率

利用油水相对渗透率曲线,计算该油田水驱和

气驱的极限洗油效率分别为 74% 和 59%。

采用 Eclipse100 黑油模拟器对该油田进行了数值模拟。利用模型计算了注入量与驱油效率的关系。研究表明(图 2),当注水受效井组注入量达到 0.35 倍孔隙体积时,水驱驱油效率达到 51.3%;而注气受效井组注入量达到 0.38 倍孔隙体积时,气驱驱油效率仅为 28.2%,水驱驱油效率高于气驱。分析认为,该油田地层原油粘度为 0.49 mPa·s,油水流量比约为 1.0,非常有利于水驱油;但油和气的粘度相差较大,影响了气驱油效果^[4]。当注水量达 0.26 倍孔隙体积、注气量达 0.17 倍孔隙体积左右时,驱油效率出现拐点,表明此后增加注入量,驱油效率增加幅度减小^[14]。

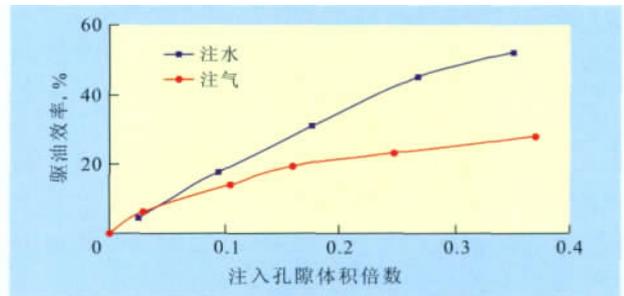


图 2 Plutonio 油田注入量与驱油效率的关系

从研究区油藏剩余油饱和度分布得知,该油田平面上水驱前缘较为均匀,没有明显的指进现象;层内水驱范围同样均匀,纵向上没有明显的差异;表现出水驱效率较高的特点。而气驱平面显示(图 3),气驱波及范围较大,气驱前缘在平面上不均匀,存在明显的指进现象;纵向上在层内存在严重的超覆现象,在层间存在明显的驱替差异;整体表现出气驱波及面积大但驱油效率较低的特点。

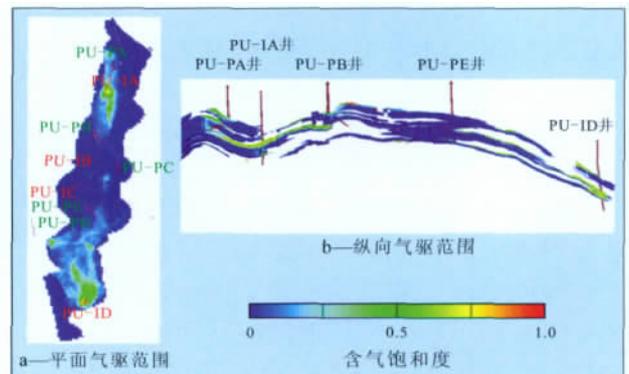


图 3 Plutonio 油田注气开发效果

3.1.2 最终采收率

利用模型模拟了 O73 油藏在目前井网条件下,单纯注气和注水保持采油速度开采的 2 种情况,以

油藏产量、气油比及地层压力作为评价指标,对比了气驱及水驱的开发效果。模拟结果表明,单纯注水初期难以保持地层压力,采油速度低,但可以保持较长的生产时间,最终采收率达到37.8%;单纯注气能够保持地层压力,短期内可以保持较高的采油速度,但注气突破后,油藏立即废弃,导致最终采收率较低,仅为31.4%(图4)。模型还对气水交替(交替周期为1 a)的开采方式进行了预测,结果表明,其最终开采效果也较注水开发效果差,主要原因是注气突破导致油井过早关井。

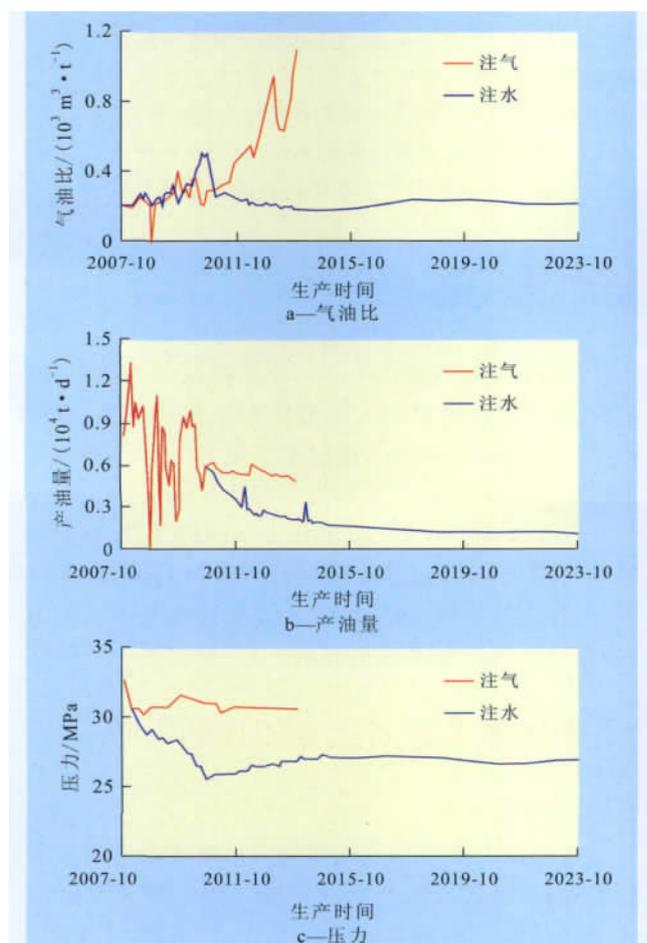


图4 O73油藏模拟注水、注气生产曲线

3.2 实际生产效果对比

O73油藏投产初期即同时注水和注气,累积注气量是累积注水量的7.1倍(折算为地下等体积),注气对油藏压力回升及保持的作用大于注水。投产3 a保持了较高采油速度(平均为5.5%) 2010年12月采出程度达到18.5%,综合含水率为45.6%,气油比已达到433 m³/t,离注气井较近的生产井已出现气窜的迹象。O72油藏以注水为主,累积注水量是累积注气量的4.7倍(折算为地下等体积)油

藏至今不产水,注水保持油藏压力的作用大于注气。平均采油速度为3.3%,2010年12月采出程度为10.9%,气油比只有260 m³/t。实际生产效果验证了水驱油效率高、注气可提高采油速度的研究结果。

4 结束语

Plutonio油田属于地饱压差小的弱挥发性黑油油藏,需要采用人工注入流体保持压力的开发方式。注水方式与注气方式相比,前者注入能力较弱,不能快速补充油藏能量,采油速度相对较低,生产阶段较长,但驱油效率高,可以达到更高的最终采收率;后者则能够快速补充油藏能量,保持更高的采油速度,但驱油效率和最终采收率都低于水驱。目前该油田采取同时注水和注气的开采方式,取得了较好的开发效果。建议O72油藏加强注气,以提高合同期内的采油速度;而O73油藏则应当控制注气量,以避免油井因过早气窜而关井。

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China

Wang Hua. Application of improved water drive curve in recoverable reserves. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):84–86.

Abstract: Water drive curve is one important method for estimate recoverable reserves of water drive reservoir, this method is widely used in high water-cut stage of development, but the water drive curve starts to rise upward at extra high water cut stage, it is an obvious non-adaptability that uses water drive reservoir to calculate recoverable reserves in this period. For the development characteristic of extra-high water cut development stage, it has improved the formula of water drive curve, and established a new formula for water drive curve at high water-cut stage to calculate recoverable reserves, which has widened the scope of water drive curve. The recoverable reserve is estimated to be 555 million tons in Gudong oilfield 54–61 unit by the improved formula, and the recovery rate is 39.1%, and the result accords well with the field practice. To validate the applicability of improved method, it has screened 6 units of Shengli oilfield which is in extra high water cut stage and its water drive curve is upward to calculate recoverable reserves. The results prove that the improved method is more applicable to the oilfield production.

Key words: extra high water cut period; water drive curve; technical recoverable reserve; least square method curves

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Huang Wenfen, Qin Xuejie, Du Xiaoyong. Study on development effectiveness of water injection and gas injection for reservoirs with low volatile black oil. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):87–89.

Abstract: The crude oil in O72&O73 reservoirs of Plutonio oil field has good properties and low volatility. The saturation pressure of reservoirs is very near to the initial formation pressure. Injecting fluid to maintain the formation pressure is an effective way to enhance the recovery of this kind of reservoir. Analyzing the balance between injecting and producing and flooding effects of different injecting fluids will be helpful for adjusting injection volume timely and enhancing the development performance. Studies on the ratio of injection–production show that there is fluid communication between two reservoirs. Research on relative permeability curves and the simulation model show that the water–flooding has higher oil displacement efficiency and the gas–flooding sweeps larger area. Both water and gas are injected to maintain the reservoir pressure since the very beginning of the development in field. It turns out that, after 3 years production, the recovery degree of two reservoirs is up to 18.5% and 10.9% respectively, with the average production rate of 3.3% and 5.5%.

Key words: low volatility black oil; GOR; injection–production ratio; oil displacement efficiency; recovery rate

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Yin Junlu, Zhao Dingnan, Dong Jiashan et al. Numerical simulation on factors affecting flooding mechanism of bottom-water reservoir in horizontal wells. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):90–92.

Abstract: Bottom water reservoir, often with a big water body and enough fluid supply, can supply its formation energy used in exploiting crude oil immediately by bottom water. The production rate will be seriously affected once water breakthrough in horizontal wells during the development process. Based on the numerical simulation, the relationship of horizontal section length, height of water avoidance, producing pressure drop and water breakthrough time, cumulative recovery of water-free period and water cut has been studied in this paper, and the reasonable dimensionless horizontal section length, dimensionless height of water avoidance and producing pressure drop are respectively 0.75, 0.9 and 1.0 MPa. The results show that the influence degree on water breakthrough from high to low is respectively producing pressure drop, dimensionless height of water avoidance and dimensionless horizontal section length; and the influence degree on cumulative recovery of water-free period from high to low is respectively height of water avoidance, horizontal section length and producing pressure drop. A big height of water avoidance and a small producing pressure drop and a long horizontal section length could prolong the water breakthrough time and increase the cumulative recovery of water-free period and is more beneficial to develop the bottom water reservoir.

Key words: bottom water reservoir; horizontal well; water–flooding pattern; numerical simulation; horizontal well parameters.

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He Yifan, Liao Xinwei, Xu Mengya et al. Deduction and application of deliverability prediction model for low permeability fractured horizontal gas well. *PGRE*, 2012, 19(4):93–96.

Abstract: Because of the existence of fractures in fractured horizontal well, gas converges in the wellbore with high velocity and large capacity, this would cause extra turbulent pressure drop. So, the deliverability equation of fractured horizontal gas well should consider the influence of non-Darcy flow rule. This paper adopts complex potential theory and superposition principle to deduce the seepage equation of fractured horizontal well and finally obtain the binomial deliverability equation of fractured horizontal gas well after considering the additional pressure drop caused by turbulent flow in the fractures. This equation is verified by field data and the elements which can influence the turbulent flow of fractured horizontal gas well are analyzed. The result is that this equation deduced in the paper fits the demand of field production and can guide the development and production of oilfield.

Key words: low permeability reservoir; fractured horizontal well; binomial deliverability equation; influence factor; non-Darcy flow; flow conductivity

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