

煤层气藏顶板水平井排水采气数值模拟

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摘要:为解决沁水盆地15号煤层气开采排水周期长,产气效果差的问题,避免顶板K2灰岩层对煤层气开发的影响,对煤层气藏顶板地层水采用水平井排水采气工艺提高煤层气开采效率,通过数值模拟方法建立流动机理模型,研究排水采气对15号煤层和顶板K2灰岩层合层开采的效果及其影响因素。结果表明:水平井排水采气可明显缩短排水降压时间,增加累积产气量。产气量与水平井在顶板中的位置、水平井与直井压裂缝的角度、水平段长度等有关;见气时间与水平井排采强度有关。水平段越长,产气量越高;水平井位于K2灰岩层中部时产气效果好于位于K2灰岩层底部;当水平井与直井压裂缝呈45°夹角时,产气效果最好。水平井排水强度对见气时间影响较大,对累积产气量影响较小。

关键词:煤层气 水平井 数值模拟 K2灰岩 15号煤层 沁水盆地

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Numerical simulation on gas recovery by water drainage of horizontal well in the roof of coalbed methane reservoir

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Abstract: In order to solve the problem of long water drainage period with low efficiency in No.15 coalbed methane of Qinshui basin and to avoid the effect of the aquifer in the K2 limestone above the No.15 coal bed on CBM development, horizontal well was applied for gas recovery by water drainage in roof water of the coalbed methane reservoir to enhance coalbed methane recovery efficiency. Flow mechanism model was established by numerical simulation. Effect of gas recovery by water drainage on the No.15 coal seam and K2 roof limestone and its influencing factors were researched. The simulation results show that the technique can significantly reduce the time of the water drainage and pressure drop and increase the cumulative gas production. The location of horizontal well in the roof, the angle between horizontal well and vertical fracturing crack and horizontal section length are related to CBM production. Water drainage intensity is related to the gas breakthrough time of CBM. The longer the horizontal section length is, the higher the gas production is. The production effect of the horizontal well that is located in the middle of the K2 limestone is better than that of the well located in the bottom. When the angle between horizontal well and the vertical fracturing crack is 45 degree, the gas production effect is the best. The water drainage intensity of horizontal well has a great influence on the time of gas breakthrough, and less influence on the cumulative gas production.

Key words: coalbed methane; horizontal well; numerical simulation; K2 limestone; No.15 coal seam; Qinshui basin

15号煤层是沁水盆地煤层气的主力储层之一, 其储量与3号煤层相当^[1-2],但由于顶板K2灰岩层含水的影^[3-5],导致15号煤层排水降压困难,未能大规模开采。为了解决15号煤层的开发难题,学者们

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提出了多种开发方法,张先敏等认为将3号和15号煤层与K2灰岩层联合开采是沁水盆地最优的开采方案^[6];戚宇等提出了优先抽排煤层上部承压水的方案^[7]。但都未考虑15号煤层顶板含水的影响以及3号和15号煤层层间干扰、排水周期长、开发成本高等因素。为此,笔者应用水平井排采顶板地层水的方式,同时开采水平井与压裂直井,解决顶板含水层对煤层气开采的影响,提出了煤层气高效开采方法,并采用数值模拟技术进行论证。该方法将顶板与煤层进行耦合,避免了煤层之间的相互干扰,缩短了15号煤层的排水周期,同时可减少煤层煤粉产出对储层的伤害,使15号煤层气的开发效率明显提高。

1 顶板水平井排水采气方法

常规油气藏水平井排水采气(油)方法是在气(油)水界面之下增加1口水平井进行排水^[8-9]。沁水盆地15号煤层上部存在与煤层直接连通的K2灰岩层^[5,10],常规水平井排水采气方法对15号煤层气开采并不适用,因此提出了煤层气藏顶板水平井排水采气方法。煤层气藏顶板水平井排水采气方法是指1口直井同时钻穿K2灰岩层和15号煤层,煤层裸眼完井,采用水力压裂进行增产改造,在K2灰岩层侧钻1口水平井进行排水采气(图1)。

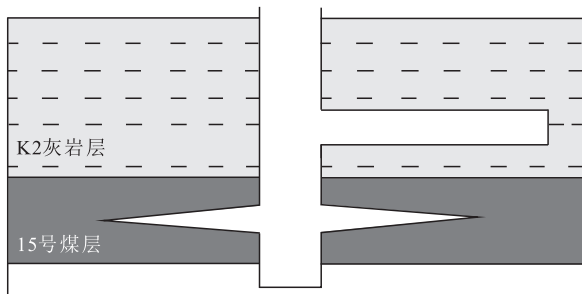


图1 顶板水平井排水采气方法示意

Fig.1 Schematic diagram of gas recovery by water drainage of horizontal well in the roof

在整个排水采气过程中,直井与水平井同时生产。15号煤层通过直井排采煤层水,水平井排采K2灰岩层的地层水。利用水平井排采顶板水,可以减少顶板向煤层的外来水补给,进而减少15号煤层的产水量,降低15号煤层的压力,加快煤层气的解吸时间,最终实现煤层气的工业化生产。

2 数值模拟研究

为了验证顶板水平井排水采气的有效性,以及

排水采气对K2灰岩层和15号煤层合层开采的效果和影响因素,采用数值模拟方法建立机理模型,从而进行相关的数值模拟研究。利用Eclipse数值模拟软件建立矩形煤层气藏模型,其长度为600 m,宽度为600 m,K2灰岩层厚度为10 m,15号煤层厚度为5 m。模型中间为1口压裂直井,直井射孔段位于15号煤层,压裂缝采用水平井等效模拟^[11],水平段位于K2灰岩层,其中压裂缝半长为70 m,水平段长度为300 m。

2.1 顶板水平井与常规直井排采效果对比

将顶板水平井排水采气方法与常规直井排水采气进行对比,数值模拟结果表明,采用顶板水平井排水采气方法的效果明显优于常规开采方式。顶板水平井排水采气方案产气量明显高于常规直井,并且见气时间早,产气量上升快(图2a)。预测生产时间为20 a,顶板水平井排水采气方案的累积产气量较常规直井的增产效果显著(图2b)。

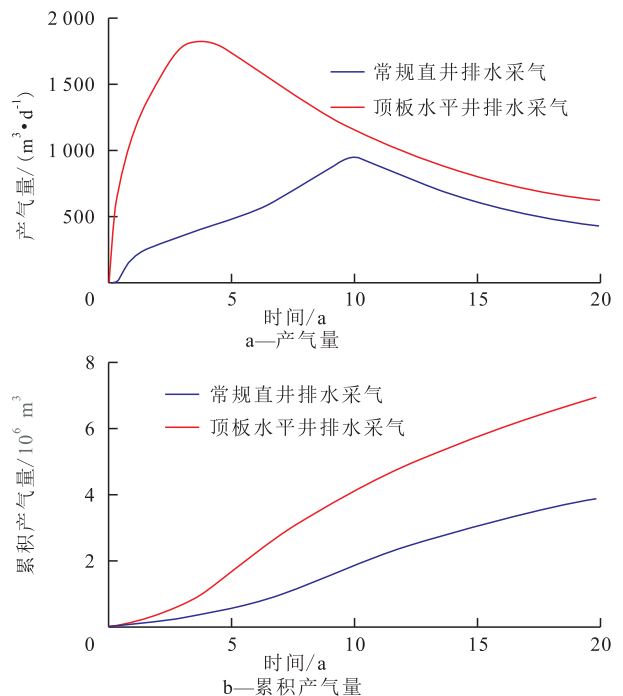


图2 顶板水平井排水采气与常规直井排水采气对比

Fig.2 Comparison of gas recovery by water drainage of horizontal well in roof and that of conventional vertical well

顶板水平井排水采气效果较好的原因是水平段减少了15号煤层的外来水补给,缩短了15号煤层降压时间,增加了气体的解吸量;同时避免了常规直井增加排水强度导致煤层应力敏感、煤粉产出等储层伤害^[12-13]。

2.2 顶板水平井产能影响因素

2.2.1 水平井位于顶板的位置

常规油气藏控水井一般位于油水界面之下,而

K2灰岩层中的含水层位于15号煤层顶部。为了研究水平井在顶板不同位置对15号煤层排水采气的影响,设计2种不同方案:①水平井位于K2灰岩层中部,②水平井位于K2灰岩层底部。研究表明,位于K2灰岩层中部的水平井开发效果较好,累积产气量较高(图3),其原因是气水密度相差较大,解吸出来的气体在浮力作用下向上运移,在顶板逐渐聚集,位于顶板中部的水平井捕获的气体较多,因此产气量相对较高。

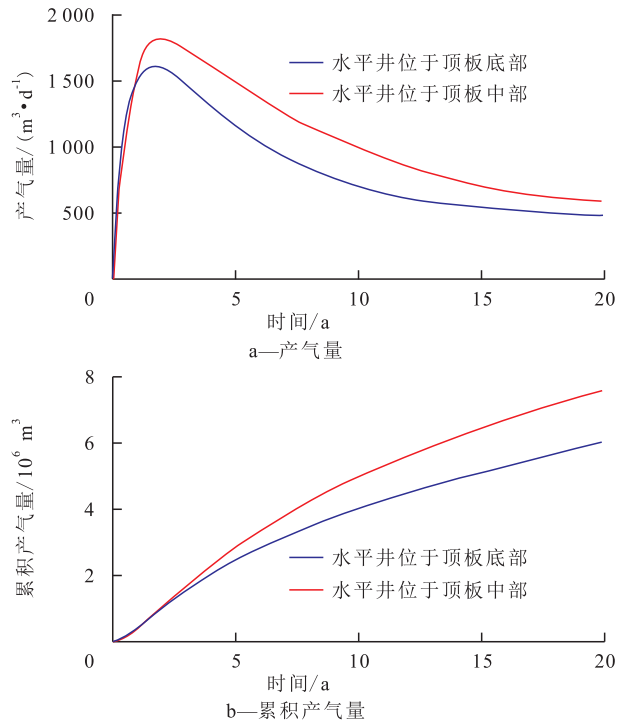


图3 水平井位于顶板不同位置对煤层气产量的影响
Fig.3 Influence of locations of horizontal wells in the roof on coalbed methane production

2.2.2 水平井与直井压裂缝的角度

煤层气直井开采增产措施主要通过水力压裂,压裂后人工裂缝存在一个主延展方向^[14]。设计3种方案研究顶板水平井与直井压裂缝在不同夹角下的产气量变化:①水平井与直井压裂缝平行,②水平井与直井压裂缝呈45°夹角,③水平井与直井压裂缝垂直。

数值模拟结果(图4)显示,当水平井与压裂缝呈45°夹角时产气效果最佳,累积产气量最高;水平井与压裂缝平行时产气效果最差。分析认为,当水平井与压裂缝平行时,水平井主要排采压裂缝上方的顶板水,煤层压降不均匀,气体在压裂缝周围解吸;当水平井与压裂缝垂直时,部分气体由于重力分异因素从压裂缝上方逸散进入盖层,未能及时被水平井捕获,导致散失。因此,水平井与压裂缝的夹角为45°时产气效果最好。

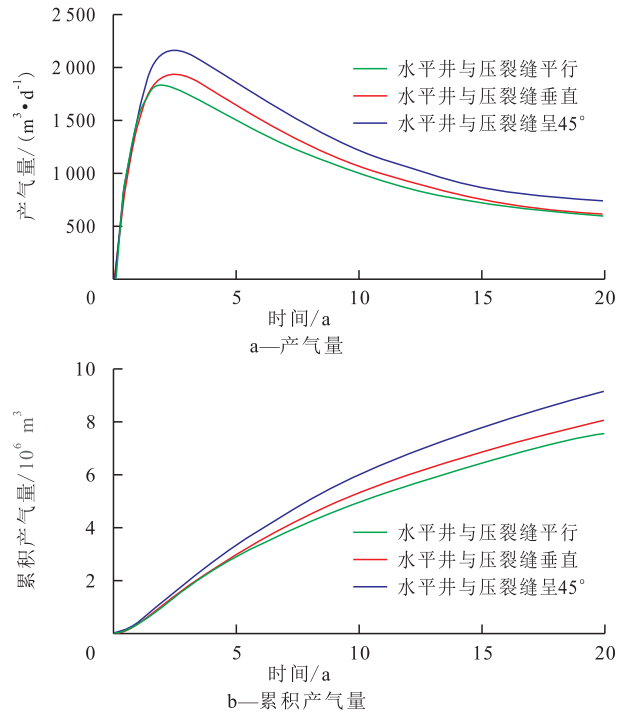


图4 不同角度水平井产气量对比

Fig.4 Comparison of gas productions of horizontal wells with different angles

2.2.3 水平井排水强度

煤层气解吸量受地层压力控制,而排水强度决定地层压力下降速度。模型设计水平井排水强度分别为10,15,20和30 m³/d对产气量进行计算。数值模拟结果显示,水平井排水强度对排采初期影响较大,排水强度越大,见气时间越早(图5a);排水强

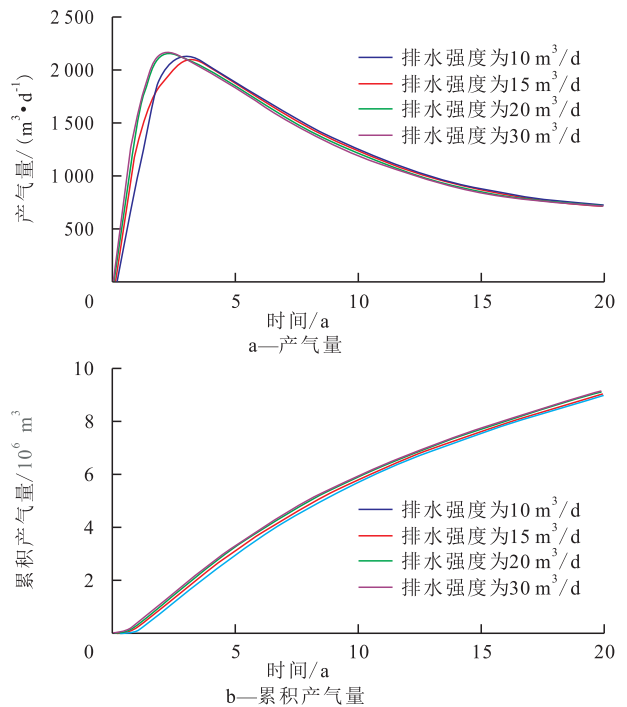


图5 水平井不同排水强度产气量对比

Fig.5 Comparison of gas productions of horizontal wells with different water drainage intensities

度对累积产气量影响较小,当排水强度大于 $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 时,累积产气量基本不变(图5b)。水平井排水强度越大,顶板水对15号煤层的补给越少,煤层压降越快,吸附气解吸量越多,因此产气量越高。

2.2.4 顶板水平井水平段长度

水平段长度决定泄流面积。模型设计水平段长度分别为200,250,300和400 m共4种方案,通过数值模拟计算对比不同长度水平段的产气效果。数值模拟结果显示,水平段越长,产气效果越好(图6)。现场施工中可以结合井网井距来确定水平段的合理长度。水平段越长,泄流面积越大,间接导致煤层压降范围越大,产气效果越好。同时,较长的水平段捕获气体的能力越强,产气量越高。

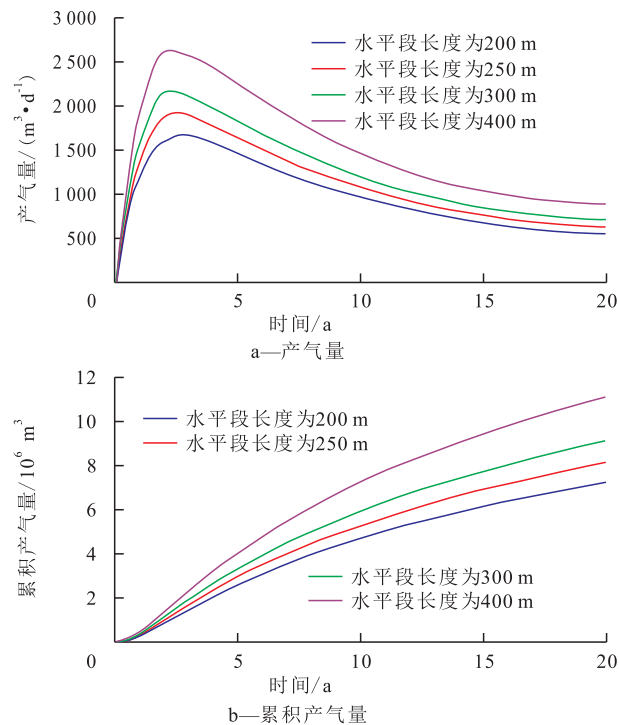


图6 不同水平段长度的水平井产气量对比

Fig.6 Comparison of gas productions of horizontal wells with different horizontal section lengths

2.3 水平井排水采气增产因素分析

水平井排水采气增产因素分析结果表明:①水平井与直井同时生产,减少了15号煤层的外来水补给,加快了煤层的压降速度,使见气时间和产气高峰出现较早。上覆含水层为灰岩,不用考虑水平井排采强度对煤层煤粉堵塞以及应力敏感等产气因素的影响,在一定范围内增加水平井排水强度以加快15号煤层解吸速度。②K2灰岩层和15号煤层直接连通,当煤层中有自由气时,在浮力和压差作用下,部分气体由15号煤层向上进入K2灰岩层,通过水平井产出。在此过程中15号煤层充当烃源岩,K2灰岩层可看做储层,解吸出来的煤层气逐渐向K2灰

岩层运移^[15]。当K2灰岩层含气饱和度逐渐增加时,水平井可充当采气井从而改善15号煤层的产气效果。

3 结论

运用数值模拟方法对煤层气藏顶板水平井排水采气方法进行了研究,结果显示采用新方法开采15号煤层气明显比常规直井压裂技术效果更佳,可以缩短见气时间,加快排采速率,增加产气量。顶板水平井排水采气方法对探索沁水盆地15号煤层气开采具有重要的指导意义。若对顶板水平井进行分段压裂,产气效果如何,需进一步开展研究。

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