

## 多井干扰试井技术在克深气田勘探开发中的应用

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**摘要:**克深气田埋藏超深、地质条件复杂、地震资料品质差、气藏描述难度大,勘探开发面临世界级难题。为加深对气藏特征的认识,采用全气藏多井、多方位、长距离和正反相互干扰试井验证方法在克深气田多个气藏实施干扰试井,获取了准确的多井干扰数据。在对气藏地质研究的基础上,通过极值点法、调查半径法等多种方法,对干扰数据开展分析,并将全气藏数值模拟试井与实际干扰试井相结合进行研究。结果表明:已开发的克深2气藏内部干扰信号明显,连通性较好,天然缝网十分发育,在平面上无明显断层或优势裂缝,定量井间连通裂缝渗透率到达达西级别;处于勘探评价阶段的克深5和克深11气藏井间干扰信号明显,说明2个气藏连通性较好,证实为同一气藏,同时数值模拟试井显示2个气藏西部连通性优于东部。利用该技术实现了克深气田裂缝性气藏连通性量化分析,对超深超高压裂缝性致密砂岩气藏的高效勘探开发具有借鉴意义。

**关键词:**多井干扰 试井解释 数值试井 连通性 克深气田

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## Application of multi-well interference test technology in exploration and development of Keshen Gasfield

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**Abstract:** The ultra-deep gas reservoir in the Keshen Gasfield is characterized by complicated geological conditions, poor seismic data and great difficulty on gas reservoir description, making it a world-class challenge of exploration and development. To understand the characteristics of gas reservoir deeply, long distance multi-well and multi-azimuth interference well-testing was carried out in many gas reservoirs of Keshen Gasfield. Accurate multi-well interference data were acquired and verified by both positive and negative authentication. Approaches like extremal value analysis, investigation radius method and so on were employed to analyze the tested data, which was also compared with numerical simulation results based on the geologic study of the gas reservoirs. The results of investigation show that the interference signals in the developed area of Keshen2 gas reservoir are strong, indicating that the reservoir is highly connected with the well-developed natural fractures. Few faults or dominant fractures appear. The fracture permeability is above Darcy level. Obvious interference signals were detected between Keshen5 and Keshen11 gas reservoirs, which means that the two gas reservoirs are interconnected and proved to be the same one. Results from numerical simulation show that the connectivity in the west area is better than that in the east. This technology has realized quantitative analysis of fractured gas reservoir in Keshen Gasfield, which is of great significance for the effective exploration and development of ultra-depth, high-pressure and fractured tight sandstone gas reservoirs.

**Key words:** multi-well interference; well testing interpretation; numerical well test; connectivity; Keshen Gasfield

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中外对干扰试井的研究可追溯至1935年,在很长时期内主要针对均质油藏进行干扰试井,且目前已较完善<sup>[1-3]</sup>,直到1980年以后才开始针对发育天然裂缝的油气藏、双重介质油气藏以及水平井油藏进行干扰试井分析,并取得了一定认识<sup>[4-6]</sup>,但是对于复杂介质油气藏的干扰试井技术与资料解释仍存在许多难点<sup>[7-9]</sup>。

克深气田位于塔里木盆地库车坳陷克拉苏构造带,气田埋藏深(6 500~8 000 m)、地层压力高(116~136 MPa)、地层温度高(160~193 ℃)、储层基质致密(孔隙度低于7.0%,渗透率小于0.1 mD),是世界罕见的超深超高压裂缝性致密砂岩气藏<sup>[10]</sup>,其主力产层为白垩系巴什基奇克组,储层为辫状河三角洲前缘砂体,呈纵向叠置和横向连片分布<sup>[11-13]</sup>。在克深气田中,克深2气藏投入开发较早,而克深5和克深11气藏目前处于勘探评价阶段。随着勘探开发的进一步深入,气田勘探开发面临诸多难题:地质情况愈显复杂,地震资料品质较差,静态资料整体不确定性较大,砂体间井控程度低,隔夹层横向延伸情况不清楚等;再加之构造裂缝多期发育,对裂缝发育规律认识不清,各井之间的连通性难以刻画,井间导流能力没有动态数据验证等。在借鉴

前人研究成果的基础上<sup>[14-16]</sup>,以克深气田克深2、克深5和克深11气藏为例,在科学设计多井干扰试井方案的前提下,将干扰试井与数值模拟试井相结合,探讨多井干扰试井技术在超深超高压裂缝性致密砂岩气藏中的应用。

## 1 多井干扰试井方案设计

### 1.1 克深2气藏方案设计

截至2017年8月,克深2气藏共有气井28口且均为直井,产层中深为7 100 m,现场应用钢丝投捞技术,在观察井中下入高精度压力计至产层,为减少开关井干扰以确保测试成功,在克深2气藏全部关井的前提下,根据构造呈东西走向的特征,确定构造中部井为激动井,东西部井为观察井,激动井选择的条件还包括生产稳定、产能高和井筒能承受频繁开关影响。开展多井干扰试井时,选择东部的克深201井、西部的克深3-1井以及南部的克深2-2-4井作为本次干扰试井的观察井,选择北部的克深2-1-6井和中部的克深2-2-10井作为激动井,为了有效区分激动井的激动信号,激动周期采用不等距的激动方式,进行全气藏连通性监测(图1)。

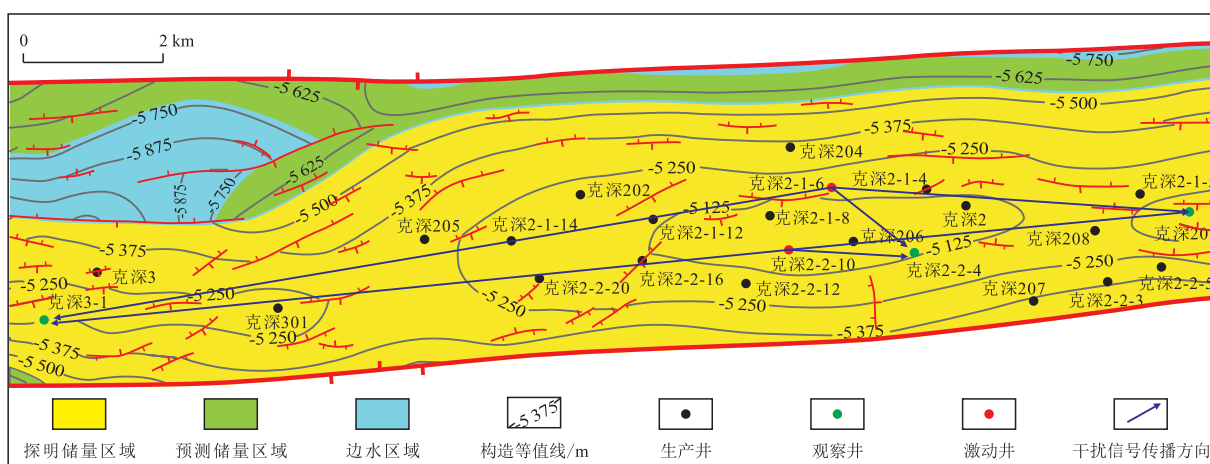


图1 克深2气藏白垩系顶面构造及多井干扰试井方案设计

Fig.1 Top surface structure of the Cretaceous and interference well test project design of Keshen2 gas reservoir

### 1.2 克深5与克深11气藏方案设计

克深5和克深11气藏为埋深超过7 000 m的盐层气藏,复合膏盐岩盖层厚度超过2 000 m,地震资料存在极大的不确定性,导致气藏断层关系不清(图2),静态资料刻画连通性存在较大的误差,特别是对于分隔2个气藏间不同压力系统的断层走向和断距存在多解性,下一步井位部署、储量探明和开发技术制定存在较大风险。为进一步明确气藏间的连通性,在2个气藏分别选取观察井和激动井进

行多井间的干扰试井,首先以克深11井为观察井,下入井下高精度压力计,观察克深11井压力变化情况,克深5气藏的克深506井、克深501井、克深505井以及克深504井作为激动井,依次开井生产;然后,以克深5气藏的克深501井作为观察井,克深11井作为激动井开井生产,通过正反相互干扰试井方法验证气藏间连通性,优化干扰试井方案,明确气藏间连通性,从而进一步对地震资料的不确定性做出客观判断。

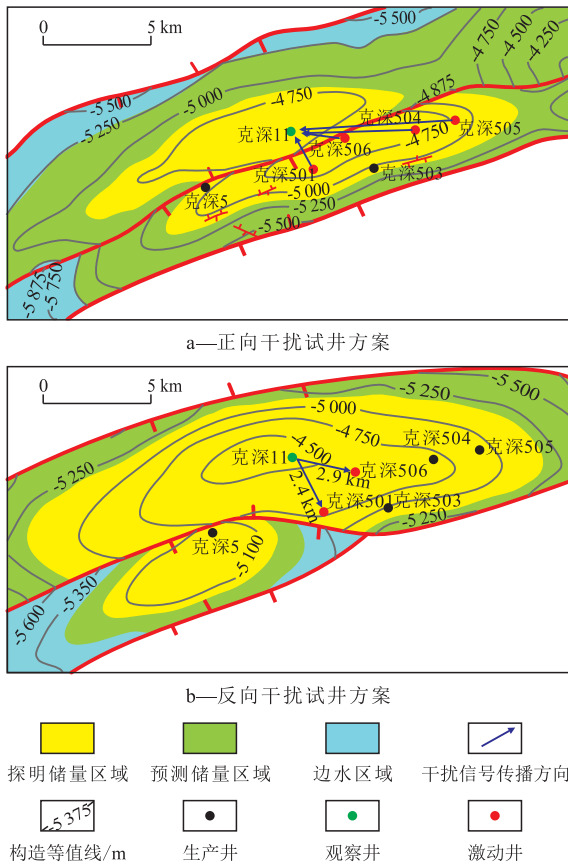


图2 克深5和克深11气藏断层关系与正反相互干扰试井方案设计  
Fig.2 Relation between faults and interference well test project design of Keshen5 and Keshen11 gas reservoirs

## 2 井间连通性分析

在对克深2气藏进行多井干扰试井时,每口观察井的高精度井下压力计压力数据变化趋势完全一致,表明压力计能真实反映井下压力变化。在激动井克深2-2-10和克深2-1-6井分别开井3.7和5.8 h后,观察井克深201井接收到激动井的开井信号,说明其与气藏中部激动井间连通;克深3-1井在克深2-2-10井开井7.3 h后实测压力开始下降,同时在克深2-1-6井开井7.6 h后实测压力下降趋势进一步加剧,表明最西部的克深3-1井与东部井间连通性较好;克深2-2-4井也同时检测到克深2-1-6井、克深2-2-10井的开井信号,表明其与2口井均连通(图3)。由此可见,基于全气藏的多井、多方位、长距离干扰试井可获取明确的多井井间干扰数据,可以定性地确定克深2全气藏的内部连通性。

根据调查半径法和极值点法<sup>[17]</sup>对井间连通性进行量化表征,假设储层为无限大的由裂缝所切割的视均质地层,激动井开井激动时,观察井压力

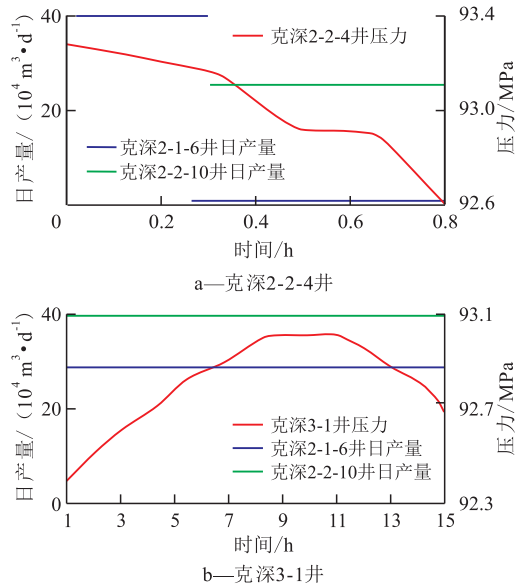


图3 克深2气藏井间干扰压力变化

Fig.3 Change of inter-well interference pressure of Keshen2 gas reservoir

曲线出现最大极值,计算井间连通裂缝渗透率。根据调查半径法<sup>[17]</sup>,井距与时间的关系为

$$R = 2 \sqrt{\frac{Kt}{\phi\mu C_i}} \quad (1)$$

式中:  $R$  为井距,  $m$ ;  $K$  为裂缝渗透率,  $mD$ ;  $t$  为井间传播时间,  $h$ ;  $\phi$  为孔隙度,  $\%$ ;  $\mu$  为气体粘度,  $mPa \cdot s$ ;  $C_i$  为岩石压缩系数,  $MPa^{-1}$ 。

根据极值点法<sup>[17]</sup>,激动井与观察井间的条状地带的导压系数为

$$\eta = \frac{R^2 t_p}{14.4 \times 10^{-3} t_m (t_m - t_p) \ln \frac{t_m}{t_m - t_p}} \quad (2)$$

式中:  $\eta$  为导压系数,  $mD \cdot MPa / (mPa \cdot s)$ ;  $t_p$  为生产时间,  $h$ ;  $t_m$  为极值点时间,  $h$ 。

将实际井间干扰数据带入式(1)和式(2),计算克深2气藏井间连通裂缝渗透率(表1)。

表1 克深2气藏井间连通裂缝渗透率计算结果  
Table1 Calculation results of inter-well fracture permeability of Keshen2 gas reservoir

观测井	激动井					
	克深2-1-6			克深2-2-10		
	距离/km	实际时间/h	裂缝渗透率/D	距离/km	实际时间/h	裂缝渗透率/D
克深3-1	11.5	7.7		10.8	7.3	
克深201	5.8	3.6	6.6	5.2	3.7	5.8
克深2-2-4	1.5	0.36	5.6	1.8	0.3	7.5

克深5和克深11气藏在全关井的前提下,克深11井作为观察井在井下压力恢复过程中首先接收到与其相距分别为2.9和2.5 km的克深506和克深



501井开井信号而出现压力下降,随后在克深501和克深506井关井13h后,克深11井恢复压力下降趋势,后续克深505、克深501和克深504井再开井后克深11井同样出现压力下降,这表明克深5气藏与克深11气藏基本连通;相反,再将克深11井作为激动井,克深501井作为观察井,克深11井开井16h后克深501井压力开始下降(图4)。综上所述,正相互干扰试井结果均表明克深5气藏与克深11气藏压力系统相互连通,即为同一个气藏。根据式(1)与式(2)定量表征,得到克深11井与克深501井和克深506井之间裂缝渗透率分别为0.97和2.9 D,连通裂缝渗透率接近达西级别。

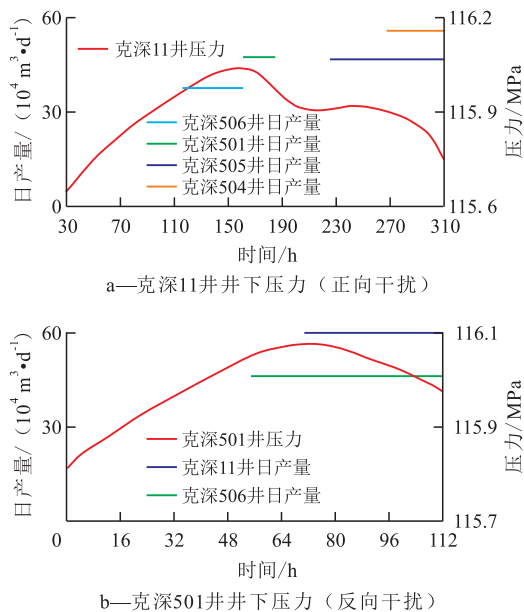


图4 克深5与克深11气藏间正负相互干扰试井压力响应曲线

Fig.4 Pressure response curves of positive and negative interference well test between Keshen5 and Keshen11 gas reservoirs

### 3 数值模拟试井分析

克深气田为异常高压气藏,井口压力超过100 MPa,井下地层压力监测存在井控风险大、井底温度和压力高、数据稳定性差、开关井油管损伤大等现实问题,导致常规干扰试井应用规模受限。针对该现状,以渗流力学理论为基础,依据现有地质资料与实测压力数据,开展精细化数值模拟,采用Voronoi网格进行离散化,实现近井地带精细网格和远井地带粗化网格相结合<sup>[18-19]</sup>,通过全气藏数值模拟试井获取干扰压力与实际井间干扰数据并进行对比,建立不同连通模型条件下的信号传播模型,厘清井间连通程度和天然缝网发育规律。

#### 3.1 克深2气藏多井干扰试井数值模拟

选用克深2气藏的静态数据,综合考虑构造、断层、井位、孔隙度、有效厚度和渗透率等建立气藏模型,按照克深2气藏多井干扰试井方案设计,给定数值模拟模型的干扰方案,设置模拟渗流通道类型分别为缝网、优势裂缝和断层,选取克深3-1井和克深2-2-4井的数值模拟试井压力与干扰实测压力拟合(图5),再结合实际给定的观察井与激动井之间渗流通道类型来模拟压力波传播模型。结果表明,井间断层和优势裂缝渗流通道的压力波传播和压力变化与实测压力难以拟合,其原因是气藏内部实际为视均质的缝网连通,气藏在平面上不存在明显的断层与优势裂缝渗流通道。

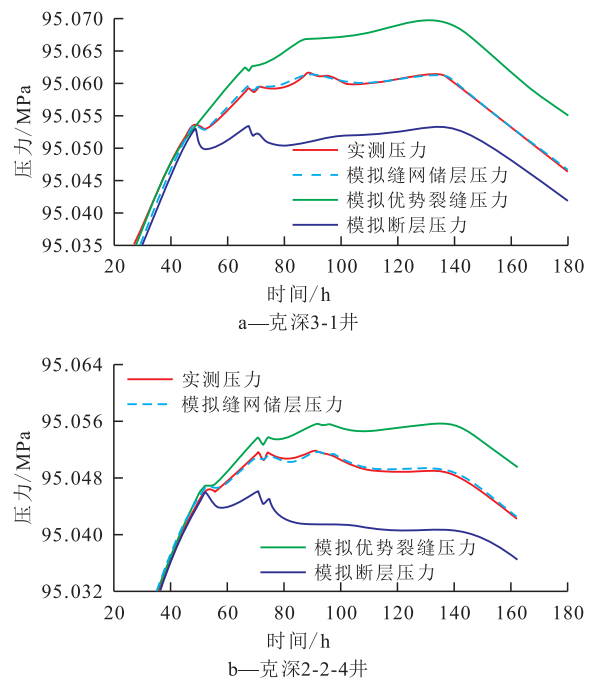


图5 克深2气藏数值模拟试井压力与干扰实测压力拟合  
Fig.5 Fitting of numerical well test pressure and measured pressure of interference well test in Keshen2 gas reservoir

将井间连通性认识与井间渗流特征相结合,进行克深2气藏裂缝发育与井间缝网连通性表征以明确气藏平面上的连通性,数值模拟试井结果表明克深2气藏在平面上整体缝网较为发育,构造高部位井间干扰响应迅速表明高部位克深2-2-4等井周围的裂缝最为发育,克深2气藏构造东西部之间的压力系统相互连通,气藏内部为大规模缝网沟通,连通性十分良好,平面上井间不存在某一方向的渗流通道或断层通道,裂缝模拟结果与实际单井生产动态较为吻合。

#### 3.2 克深5和克深11气藏多井干扰试井数值模拟

由于地震资料品质差,克深5与克深11气藏的

断层断距和走向难以刻画,根据克深5与克深11气藏已有的地质资料建立其数值模型,依次设定断层东部连通、断层西部连通和断层东西部均连通,对克深11井数值模拟试井压力与干扰实测压力进行拟合(图6)。结果表明,断层东西部均连通与断层东部连通不符合干扰实测压力下降特征,气藏的主要连通位置在断层西部,即克深11井作为观察井时,克深5气藏的干扰信号通过断层西部的通道传播到克深11井(图7),克深11气藏与克深5气藏实

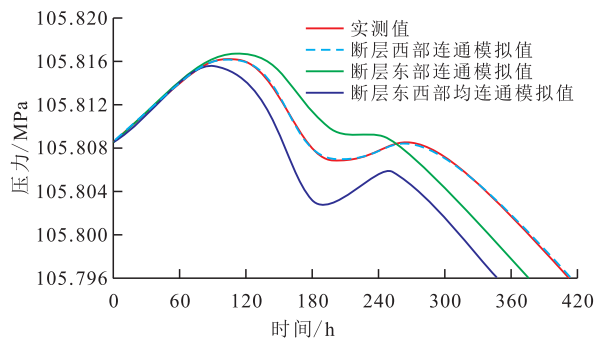


图6 克深11井数值模拟试井压力与干扰实测压力拟合  
Fig.6 Fitting of numerical well test pressure and measured pressure of interference test in Well Keshen11

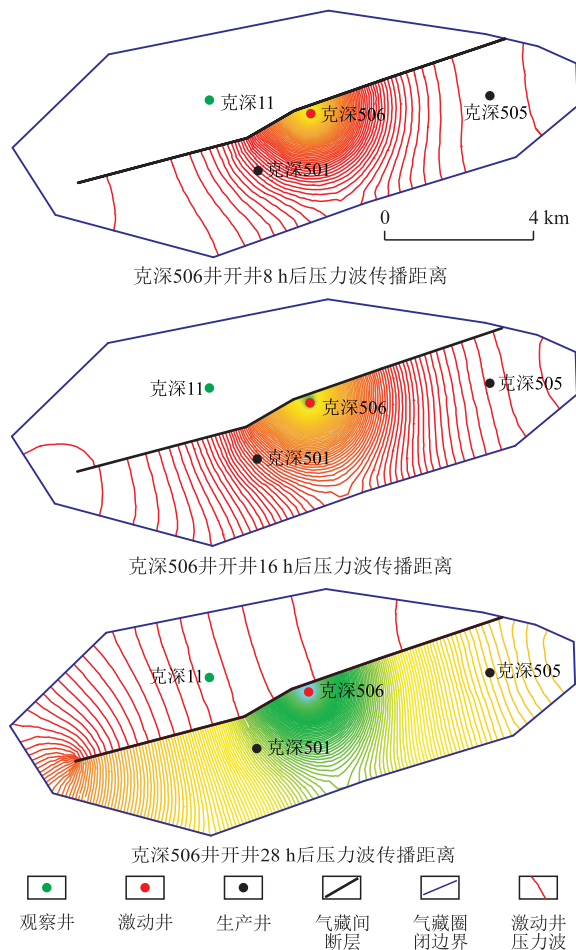


图7 克深5与克深11气藏压力信号传播过程模拟  
Fig.7 Simulation of pressure signal propagation process between Keshen5 and Keshen11 gas reservoirs

测地层压力值相等,且在克深5气藏开井试采期间,克深11井关井,井口静压开始出现缓慢下降,再次证实2个气藏连通性好,即为同一压力系统的气藏。

## 4 结论

克深气田地质条件复杂,气藏描述难度大,采用全气藏多井、多方位、长距离和正反相互干扰试井验证方法在克深气田多气藏实施多井干扰试井,获得准确的多井干扰数据。干扰数据分析结果表明,克深2气藏内部干扰信号明显,连通性较好,天然缝网十分发育,定量裂缝渗透率达到达西级别。数值模拟试井结果表明:克深2气藏在平面上无明显断层或优势裂缝通道,缝网较为发育且为井间连通渗流的主要通道,气藏东西部全部连通;克深5与克深11气藏基本连通,气藏的连通部位为断层西部,2个气藏为同一压力系统,即为同一个气藏。

基于多井干扰试井对克深气田连通性的认识,指导了“稀井高产”的井位布井模式,进一步明确了开发技术政策。同时该技术对于静态资料不确定性大、井控程度小的气藏具有推广意义,能对勘探中动静不符的矛盾做出客观判断,对超深超高压裂缝性致密砂岩气藏的高效勘探开发具有重要意义。

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