

# 准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油 储层氮气吞吐物理模拟实验研究

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**摘要:**通过准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组室内岩心氮气吞吐物理模拟实验,分析吞吐周期、生产压力和渗透率对致密油储层吞吐效果的影响。结果表明:吞吐周期增加,周期采收率降低,吞吐效果变差;经过5个吞吐周期,累积采收率提高6.81%~13.88%,约为弹性衰竭采收率的2.5~3倍,但采收率提高主要在前3个吞吐周期;生产压力越低或渗透率越高,周期采收率和注气利用率越高,吞吐效果越好。根据实验结果认为,研究区氮气吞吐具有可行性,当储层渗透率较低时,应优先考虑采用压裂、酸化等措施改善储层渗透率,提高吞吐效果,但吞吐周期应控制在3个周期以内。

**关键词:**致密油储层 氮气吞吐 注气周期 生产压力 气油比 准噶尔盆地

中图分类号:TE357.7

文献标识码:A

## Experimental study on the physical simulation of N<sub>2</sub> huff and puff of the tight oil reservoir in the Lucaogou Formation of Jimsar Sag, Junggar Basin

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**Abstract:** The influence of gas injection cycle, production pressure and permeability on the huff and puff effect of tight oil reservoir in the Lucaogou Formation of Jimsar Sag of Junggar Basin were analyzed through the physical simulation experiment of N<sub>2</sub> huff and puff of the cores. The results show that cycle recovery rate decreases and the huff and puff effect becomes worse with the increase of huff and puff cycle; after 5 cycles, the cumulative recovery rate is increased by 6.81%~13.88%, which was about 2.5~3 times of that of elastic depletion, but the oil recovery is increased mainly in the first three cycles. Low production pressure and high permeability can bring larger cycle recovery rate and higher utilization of injected gas, and thus the effect of huff and puff is better. According to the experiment results, it is considered that there is feasibility of N<sub>2</sub> huff and puff in the study area. When the reservoir permeability is low, it is necessary to take measures such as fracturing and acidification to improve the reservoir permeability and the huff and puff effect, but the huff and puff should not exceed three cycles.

**Key words:** tight oil reservoir; N<sub>2</sub> huff and puff; gas injection cycle; production pressure; gas-oil ratio; Junggar Basin

准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油储层孔隙结构复杂<sup>[1-3]</sup>,渗透率极低,储层裂缝不发育,原油粘度较高,流体流动阻力大,开采困难。但储层原始地层压力高达43 MPa,压力系数为1.2,弹性

收稿日期:2017-09-03。

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基金项目:国家“973”计划“陆相致密油高效开发基础研究”子课题“提高致密油储层采收率机理与方法研究”(2015CB250904)。

能量丰富。采取弹性方式开采时,初期产量高、递减快、高产期短;衰竭开采后,仍有较多的原油未被采出,需要采取合理的增产措施。研究区致密油储层具有较强的水敏性,注水难度大且效果差,二氧化碳气源缺乏,但氮气气源充足。由于常规低渗透储层氮气吞吐应用比较广泛,且技术相对比较成熟,因此可采用注氮气增产的方式提高油田采收率。郭平等通过分析低渗透油藏的特点和中外低渗透油藏注气实例,针对中国实际情况,评价了低渗透油藏注气的可行性<sup>[4]</sup>;付美龙等针对辽河油田进行了室内注气吞吐物理模拟实验,分析了CO<sub>2</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>的注入次序、注入量以及注入压力与放喷压力等参数对吞吐效果的影响,并确定了注气参数<sup>[5]</sup>;阳晓燕等采用正交试验的方法,对影响牛圈湖区块氮气吞吐的参数进行优化,发现对吞吐效果影响最大的因素是井底流压,其他依次为注气压力、周期注入量和注气速度<sup>[6]</sup>;姜许健等通过对轮古油田进行注气吞吐室内实验研究,确定了氮气吞吐的可行性,并对注气量、注气速度进行了优选<sup>[7]</sup>;赵冰冰等通过室内氮气吞吐实验,对影响缝洞型油藏吞吐效果的因素进行研究,认为注气量对吞吐效果影响最大,适当提高焖井时间有利于提高采收率等<sup>[8]</sup>。

前人虽然对氮气吞吐<sup>[9-18]</sup>提高采收率技术进行了大量研究,但主要是针对中、低渗透以及缝洞型储层,对致密油储层氮气吞吐规律及影响因素研究较少,因此,笔者利用准噶尔盆地吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油储层天然岩心,进行室内氮气吞吐物理模拟实验,对致密油储层氮气吞吐规律及影响因素进行分析,以期为该致密油储层采取合理的增产方式、制定合理的工作制度提供理论支持。

## 1 实验器材与方法

### 1.1 实验器材

致密油储层氮气吞吐物理模拟实验装置主要由ISCO高精度驱替泵、回压泵、围压泵、中间容器、压力传感器、恒温箱、高压夹持器、气液分离装置、气体流量计和气体收集器等组成(图1)。

实验用油为利用吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组地面脱气原油与煤油按照一定比例配制成所需粘度的模拟油,模拟油密度约为0.862 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,地层原油粘度为4.82 mPa·s。

实验岩样取自吉木萨尔凹陷芦草沟组致密油井组,埋深为3 600~4 000 m的天然岩心,基本物性参数如表1所示。

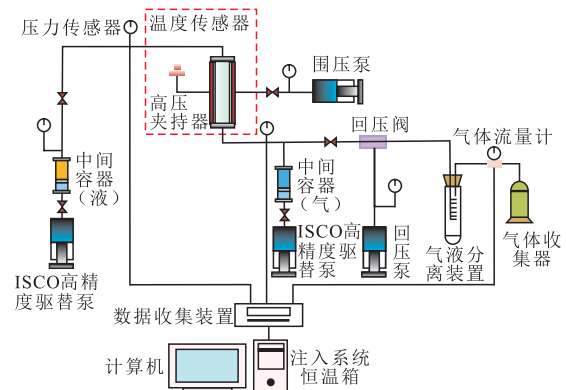


图1 氮气吞吐物理模拟实验流程

Fig.1 Experimental process of enhanced oil recovery by N<sub>2</sub> huff and puff

表1 实验岩样基本物性参数

Table1 Basic physical property parameters of rock samples

| 岩样编号 | 长度/cm | 直径/cm | 渗透率/mD  | 孔隙度/% |
|------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
| 1    | 5.276 | 2.534 | 0.005 9 | 2.45  |
| 2    | 7.854 | 2.524 | 0.009 0 | 15.30 |
| 3    | 5.412 | 2.530 | 0.036 0 | 4.08  |
| 4    | 7.242 | 2.526 | 0.532 0 | 18.05 |

### 1.2 实验条件与方法

为了使实验结果尽可能地符合实际情况,实验初始流压设为原始地层压力(43 MPa),围压比初始流压高2~3 MPa,温度设为原始地层温度(80 ℃左右),考虑油田实际开采情况,实验生产井底压力设定为20和30 MPa。

实验方法主要为:①清洗岩心,烘干,测量干重,抽真空饱和模拟油,称量饱和前后样品的质量。②将岩心装入高压夹持器内,加回压,设定注入泵压为原始地层压力,进行憋压,当系统压力达到原始地层压力时,停泵。③衰竭实验,当系统压力衰竭到设定生产压力时,以恒定压力(43 MPa)注入纯度为99.99%的氮气。④当系统压力恢复到设定注气压力时,停泵,焖井12 h,进行吞吐,并记录时间、岩心两端压力、产油量和产气量等数据。⑤更换岩样和改变生产压力,重复步骤③—④。⑥根据实验结果,分析吞吐周期、生产压力和渗透率对氮气吞吐提高采收率的影响,同时与弹性方式开采采收率进行对比分析,评价氮气吞吐提高致密油储层采收率的可行性。

## 2 实验结果与分析

### 2.1 吞吐效果影响因素

#### 2.1.1 吞吐周期

分析周期采收率与吞吐周期的关系(图2)可

知:在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,随着吞吐周期的增加,周期采收率呈对数形式逐渐降低。经过5个周期吞吐,4块岩样的累积采收率分别提高6.81%,8.61%,10.09%和13.88%,其中前3个吞吐周期的贡献较大,约占累积提高采收率的90%~95%。这是因为,氮气的注入一方面在一定程度上恢复了地层能量,同时氮气溶解到原油中,降低了原油的粘度和界面张力,进而降低原油的渗流阻力,增大原油的流动能力;另一方面由于存在重力分异作用,氮气在夹持器顶部形成气顶,生产时,压力降低,气顶膨胀,提供驱油动力,使原来不流动的原油开始流动、产出,但随着吞吐周期的增加,剩余油饱和度逐渐降低,周期采收率逐渐降低。

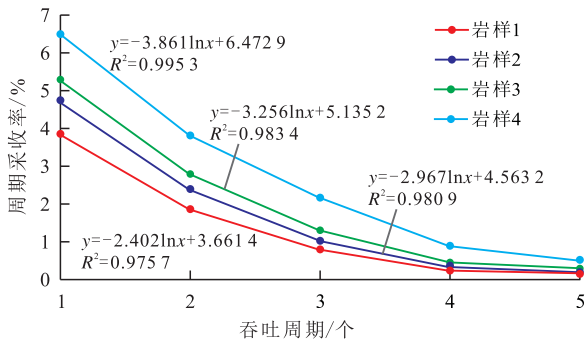


图2 周期采收率与吞吐周期的关系

Fig.2 Relationship between cycle oil recovery and huff and puff cycle

由产出气油比与吞吐周期的关系(图3)可以看出:在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,随着吞吐周期的增加,产出气油比呈二项式形式逐渐增大,注入氮气的利用率逐渐降低,吞吐效果变差。由于实验采取定压注气的方式,每次吞吐后,恢复到设定压力所需注气量逐渐增大,由于周期产油量逐渐减小,产出气油比逐渐增大,且前3个吞吐周期增加较缓慢,第4个周期开始迅速增大,说明此时氮气利用率急剧降低。因此,在现场采用氮气吞吐时,吞吐周期应控制在3个以内。

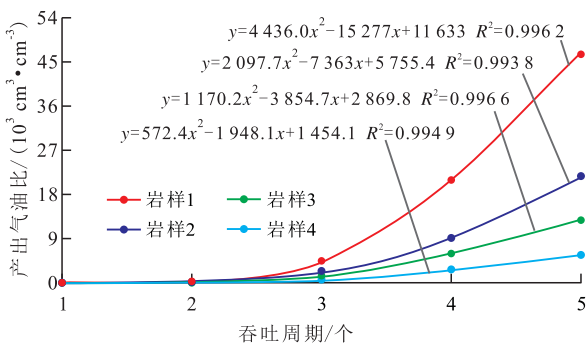


图3 产出气油比与吞吐周期的关系

Fig.3 Relationship between produced gas oil ratio and huff and puff cycle

将图2和图3中曲线进行回归,得到相应曲线的回归系数,岩样渗透率越大,周期采收率随吞吐周期变化曲线的回归系数绝对值越大,说明曲线变化越快,周期采收率受吞吐周期的影响越大;随着岩样渗透率的增大,产出气油比随吞吐周期变化曲线的回归系数越小,曲线变化越慢,周期采收率受吞吐周期的影响也越小,吞吐效果越好。

### 2.1.2 生产压力

岩样3在不同生产压力下吞吐周期与周期采收率的关系(图4)表明:当吞吐周期相同时,生产压力越低,周期采收率越高。这是因为生产压力越低,系统压力恢复到地层压力时所需氮气量越多,吞吐时,氮气释放的弹性能量越多,驱出原油量相对越多,采收率提高幅度越大。

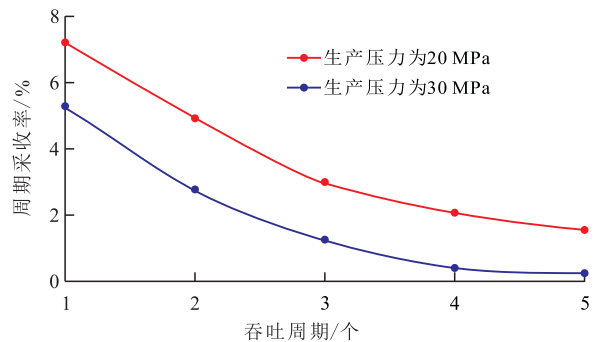


图4 生产压力对吞吐周期与周期采收率关系的影响

Fig.4 Relationship between cycle oil recovery and huff and puff cycle under different production pressures

### 2.1.3 渗透率

在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,由周期采收率与渗透率的关系(图5)可知:在同一吞吐周期,随着渗透率增大,周期采收率均呈对数形式逐渐增大,注气效果变好;当渗透率较小时,随着渗透率增大,周期采收率增幅较快,当渗透率增大到一定程度时,周期采收率趋于平缓。因为储层渗透率越大,启动压力梯度及渗流阻力越小,原油流动能力越强,流动过程中损耗的能量越少,用于驱油的能量越

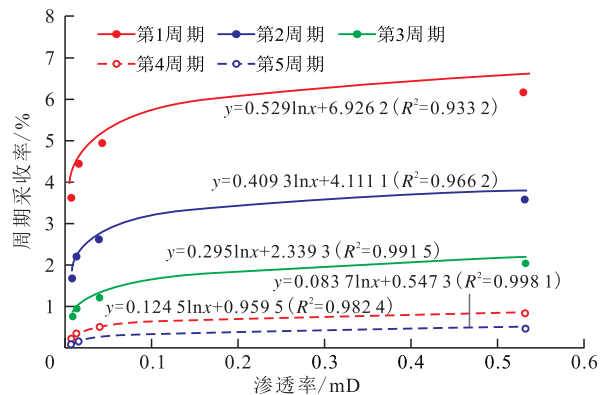


图5 周期采收率与渗透率的关系

Fig.5 Relationship between cycle oil recovery and permeability

多,周期采收率越高。因此,进行氮气吞吐时,应采取压裂等措施改善储层渗透率,以提高吞吐效果。

## 2.2 吞吐效果对比

为了分析氮气吞吐效果,评价致密油储层氮气吞吐的可行性,对致密油储层弹性采收率与氮气吞吐累积采收率进行对比分析。由图6可知:在生产压力为30 MPa的条件下,岩样渗透率为0.005 9, 0.009 0, 0.036 0和0.532 0 mD时,最终弹性采收率分别为2.65%, 2.87%, 3.60%和5.04%,在弹性开采实验的基础上,经过5个氮气吞吐周期,累积采收率增幅可达6.81%~13.88%,约为弹性采收率的2.5~3倍,吞吐效果较好,表明氮气吞吐可行性良好。

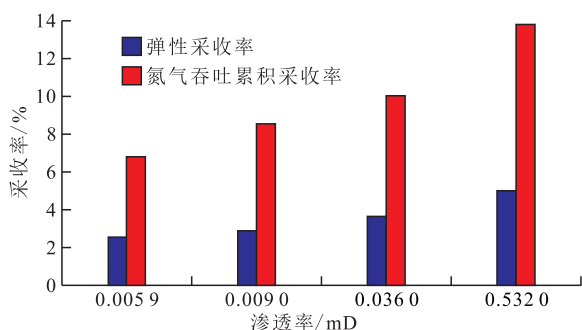


图6 弹性采收率与氮气吞吐累积采收率对比

Fig.6 Comparison of elastic recovery and cumulative recovery of N<sub>2</sub> huff and puff

## 3 结论

随着吞吐周期的增加,周期采收率呈对数形式递减,产出气油比呈二项式形式递增;经过5个吞吐周期,累积采收率提高约6.81%~13.88%,约为弹性采收率的2.5~3倍;其中前3个吞吐周期采收率约占累积提高采收率的90%~95%,注气利用率高,吞吐效果好。

采用氮气吞吐时,生产压力越低或渗透率越高,采收率提高幅度越大,气体利用率越高,吞吐效果越好。因此,在油田进行氮气吞吐时,如果储层渗透率较低,应先考虑采用压裂、酸化等措施改善储层渗透率,再进行吞吐,且吞吐周期不应超过3个周期。

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