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气井拟压力产能方程的推导、简化及应用

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摘要:对于新区发现天然气的探井或是老区新打的调整井,在完井试气并关井取得地层压力之后,都要进行气井的产能测试或成为供气能力测试,用于确定气井的绝对无阻流量和流入动态关系曲线,为气藏开发方案的编制提供可靠的技术基础。在国际上,评价气井产能的方法主要是利用压力平方表示的二项式和指数式,并通过多点测试(一般为四点)气井产量和相应的井底流压求解。本文基于Forchheimer(1901)的压力梯度与流动速度的二次方程,利用Al-Hussainy(1966)的拟压力函数,推导得到了气井拟压力的产能方程。同时,利用Rawlines(1936)提出的修正方法,得到了拟压力的指数式产能方程。通过实例应用表明,利用拟压力表示的二项式和指数式产能方程,评价的绝对无阻流量结果基本一致。

关键词:气井;拟压力;产能方程;二项式;指数式;绝对无阻流量;IPR曲线

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Derivation, simplification, and application of the pseudo-pressure productivity equation of gas wells

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Abstract: For exploratory wells where natural gas has been discovered in new regions or for new adjustment wells in mature areas, it is essential to conduct productivity testing (also known as deliverability testing) after completing the gas test and shut-in to obtain the reservoir pressure, to determine the absolute open flow rate and inflow performance relationship (IPR) curves of the gas well. These results provide a reliable technical foundation for developing the gas reservoir development program. Internationally, methods for evaluating gas well productivity are mainly quadratic form and exponential form expressed by the squared pressure and solved by the production of the gas well and the corresponding flowing bottomhole pressure from a multi-point test (typically four points). In this paper, the productivity equation for the pseudo-pressure of the gas well was derived based on the quadratic equation for the pressure gradient and flow velocity proposed by Forchheimer (1901) and the pseudo-pressure function proposed by Al-Hussainy (1966). Additionally, the exponential equation of pseudo-pressure was obtained by using the correction method proposed by Rawlines (1936). Example applications demonstrate that the evaluation results for absolute open flow rate are essentially identical using both the quadratic and exponential equations expressed in terms of pseudo-pressure.

Key words: gas well; pseudo-pressure; productivity equation; quadratic form; exponential form; absolute open flow rate; IPR curves

无论是高产气井或是低产气井,为了编制气藏的开发方案与规划,对于新井都应进行产能测试,用于评价气井的绝对无阻流量和IPR曲线,确定气

井的合理产量和流出动态关系曲线。目前在国际文献[1-7]中,对于评价气井产能的方法主要是压力平方表示的二项式和指数式,而对于拟压力表示的

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二项式和指数式均缺乏严格的理论推导。本文将对拟压力表示的二项式和指数式进行系统的推导。

1 气井拟压力产能方程的推导

以稳定产量开井生产的气井,因流动速度的增加存在高速湍流的影响,对于不同径向半径位置的压力梯度与流动速度之间的关系,Muskat^[8]提出可利用Forchheimer(1901)的二次方程表示:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = av_g + bv_g^2 \quad (1)$$

Green^[9]和Cornell^[10]的研究表明, $a = \mu_g/k$ 和 $b = \beta^* \rho_g$, 因此(1)式可写为:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{\mu_g}{k} v_g + \beta^* \rho_g v_g^2 \quad (2)$$

(2)式中右边的第一项为达西流动项,第二项为非达西流动项。

在地层压力和地层温度条件下,气井的平面径向流在径向半径为 r 位置的气体流动速度表示为:

$$v_g = \frac{q_g B_g}{2\pi r h} \quad (3)$$

气体的体积系数表示为:

$$B_g = \frac{P_{sc} Z T}{P T_{sc}} \quad (4)$$

将(4)式代入(3)式得:

$$v_g = \frac{q_g P_{sc} Z T}{2\pi r h P T_{sc}} \quad (5)$$

再将(5)式代入(2)式得:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{q_g \mu_g Z P_{sc} T}{2\pi k h r P T_{sc}} + \frac{\beta^* \rho_g q_g^2}{4\pi^2 h^2 r^2} \left(\frac{P_{sc}^2 Z^2 T^2}{P^2 T_{sc}^2} \right) \quad (6)$$

在地层条件下,气体的密度表示为:

$$\rho_g = \frac{P M}{Z R T} \quad (7)$$

将(7)式代入(6)式得:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{q_g \mu_g Z P_{sc} T}{2\pi k h r P T_{sc}} + \frac{\beta^* M q_g^2 P_{sc}^2 Z T}{4\pi^2 h^2 T_{sc}^2 R P r^2} \quad (8)$$

气体的分子量表示为^[11]:

$$M = 28.97 \gamma_g \quad (9)$$

将(9)式代入(8)式得:

$$\frac{dP}{dr} = \frac{q_g P_{sc} T}{\pi k h r T_{sc}} \left(\frac{\mu_g Z}{2P} \right) + \frac{28.97 \beta^* \gamma_g q_g^2 P_{sc}^2 T}{2\pi^2 h^2 T_{sc}^2 R r^2} \left(\frac{\mu_g Z}{2P} \right) \quad (10)$$

考虑初期测试时 $\mu_g = \mu_{gi}$, 将(10)式改写为:

$$\frac{2P}{\mu_g Z} dP = \frac{q_g P_{sc} T}{\pi k h T_{sc}} \left(\frac{dr}{r} \right) + \frac{28.97 \beta^* \gamma_g q_g^2 P_{sc}^2 T}{2\pi^2 h^2 T_{sc}^2 R \mu_{gi}} \left(\frac{dr}{r^2} \right) \quad (11)$$

Al-Hussainy^[12]提出的拟压力函数定义为:

$$\psi(P) = 2 \int_{P_o}^P \frac{P}{\mu_g Z} dP \quad (12)$$

对(12)式求导得:

$$d\psi(P) = \frac{2P}{\mu_g Z} dP \quad (13)$$

将(13)式代入(11)式,并代入上下限积分:

$$\int_{\psi(P_{wf})}^{\psi(P_i)} d\psi(P) = \frac{q_g P_{sc} T}{\pi k h T_{sc}} \int_{r_w}^{r_e} \frac{dr}{r} + \frac{28.97 \beta^* \gamma_g q_g^2 P_{sc}^2 T}{2\pi^2 h^2 T_{sc}^2 R \mu_{gi}} \int_{r_w}^{r_e} \frac{dr}{r^2} \quad (14)$$

由(14)式积分并考虑气井的总表皮系数 ($S_i = S_1 + S_2 + S_3 + S_4$), 可得拟压力的二项式产能方程为:

$$\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf}) = \frac{q_g P_{sc} T}{\pi k h T_{sc}} \left(\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + S_i \right) + \frac{28.97 \beta^* \gamma_g q_g^2 P_{sc}^2 T}{2\pi^2 h^2 T_{sc}^2 R \mu_{gi}} \left(\frac{1}{r_w} - \frac{1}{r_e} \right) \quad (15)$$

应当指出,上述的推导和(15)式中的参数均为SI基础单位,变换为SI矿场实用单位的具体方法为:

$$\left[\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf}) \right] \left(\frac{10^{12}}{10^{-3}} \right) = \frac{q_g \left(\frac{10^4}{86400} \right) P_{sc} (10^6) T}{\pi k (10^{-15}) h T_{sc}} \times \left(2.303 \log \frac{r_e}{r_w} + S_i \right) + \frac{28.97 \beta^* \gamma_g q_g^2 \left(\frac{10^4}{86400} \right)^2 P_{sc}^2 (10^{12}) T}{2\pi^2 h^2 T_{sc}^2 R (10^3) \mu_{gi} (10^{-3})} \times \left(\frac{1}{r_w} - \frac{1}{r_e} \right) \quad (16)$$

对(16)式简化整理得拟压力的二项式产能方程为:

$$\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf}) = A_p q_g + B_p q_g^2 \quad (17)$$

式中:

$$A_p = \frac{8.48 \times 10^4 P_{sc} T}{k h T_{sc}} \left(\log \frac{r_e}{r_w} + 0.434 S_i \right) \quad (18)$$

$$B_p = \frac{1.967 \times 10^{-5} \beta^* \gamma_g P_{sc}^2 T}{h^2 T_{sc}^2 R \mu_{gi}} \left(\frac{1}{r_w} - \frac{1}{r_e} \right) \quad (19)$$

为了确定 A_p 和 B_p 的数值,将(17)式写为:

$$\frac{\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf})}{q_g} = A_p + B_p q_g \quad (20)$$

当求得 A_p 和 B_p 的数值后,气井的绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = \frac{\sqrt{A_p^2 + 4B_p \psi(P_i)} - A_p}{2B_p} \quad (21)$$

当忽略高速湍流的影响,即 $B_p = 0$ 时,由(13)—

(17)式可得:

$$q_g = C_p [\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf})] \quad (22)$$

式中:

$$C_p = \frac{khT_{sc}}{8.48 \times 10^4 P_{sc} T \left(\log \frac{r_e}{r_w} + 0.434S_i \right)} \quad (23)$$

当考虑存在高速湍流的影响时,利用 Rawlins^[13]提出的指数修正方法,由(22)式得拟压力的指数式产能方程为:

$$q_g = C_p [\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf})]^{n_p} \quad (24)$$

(24)式中的 n_p 为产能指数,其变化范围为 0.5~1.0。当 $n_p=0.5$ 时,流动速度受完全的湍流控制;当 $n_p=1.0$ 时,流动速度受完全的达西层流控制。为了确定 C_p 和 n_p 的取值,将(24)式取常用对数:

$$\log q_g = \alpha_p + \beta_p \log [\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf})] \quad (25)$$

式中:

$$\alpha_p = \log C_p \text{ 或 } C_p = 10^{\alpha_p} \quad (26)$$

$$\beta_p = n_p \quad (27)$$

当 $\psi(P_{wf}) = 0$ 时,由(24)式得气井的绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = C_p [\psi(P_i)]^{n_p} \quad (28)$$

2 气井拟压力产能方程的简化

根据 Wattenbarger^[14]的研究,当 $P < 2000$ psia (13.789 MPa) 时,根据拟压力的积分可得:

$$\psi(P_i) - \psi(P_{wf}) = \frac{P_i^2 - P_{wf}^2}{\mu_{gi} Z_i} \quad (29)$$

将(29)式代入(17)式得压力平方表示的二项式产能方程为:

$$P_i^2 - P_{wf}^2 = A_2 q_g + B_2 q_g^2 \quad (30)$$

式中:

$$A_2 = \frac{4.24 \times 10^4 \mu_{gi} Z_i P_{sc} T}{khT_{sc}} \left(\log \frac{r_e}{r_w} + 0.434S_i \right) \quad (31)$$

$$B_2 = \frac{1.967 \times 10^{-5} \beta^* \gamma_g Z_i P_{sc} T}{h^2 T_{sc}^2 R} \left(\frac{1}{r_w} - \frac{1}{r_e} \right) \quad (32)$$

为了确定 A_2 和 B_2 的数值,将(30)式改写为:

$$\frac{P_i^2 - P_{wf}^2}{q_g} = A_2 + B_2 q_g \quad (33)$$

气井的压力平方表示的绝对无阻流量可写为:

$$q_{AOF} = \frac{\sqrt{A_2^2 + 4B_2 P_i^2} - A_2}{2B_2} \quad (34)$$

当压力 $P < 14$ MPa 时,若忽略高速湍流的影响,

即 $B_2 = 0$ 时,由(30)式得压力平方表示的指数式产能方程为:

$$q_g = C_2 (P_i^2 - P_{wf}^2) \quad (35)$$

式中:

$$C_2 = \frac{khT_{sc}}{4.24 \times 10^4 \mu_{gi} Z_i P_{sc} T \left(\log \frac{r_e}{r_w} + 0.434S_i \right)} \quad (36)$$

当考虑存在高速湍流的影响时,根据 Rawlins^[13](1936)的方法研究,对(35)式作出如下修正:

$$q_g = C_2 (P_i^2 - P_{wf}^2)^{n_2} \quad (37)$$

为了确定 C_2 和 n_2 的数值,对(37)式取常用对数:

$$\log q_g = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 \log (P_i^2 - P_{wf}^2) \quad (38)$$

式中:

$$\alpha_2 = \log C_2 \text{ 或 } C_2 = 10^{\alpha_2} \quad (39)$$

$$\beta_2 = n_2 \quad (40)$$

当 $P_{wf} = 0$ 时,由(37)式得气井的绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = C_2 P_i^{2n_2} \quad (41)$$

3 方法应用举例

基于中国四川盆地威远气田的威2井经系统试井测试取得的数据,利用拟压力的二项式和指数式产能方程,以及压力平方的二项式和指数式产能方程计算的有关数据分别列于表1和表2。该井测试的原始地层压力 $P_i=28.151$ MPa,原始地层压力下的拟压力 $\psi(P_i)=42152$ MPa²/mPa·s。

将表1的 q_g 与 $\Delta\psi(P)/q_g$ 的相应数据,以及 $\log \Delta\psi(P)$ 与 $\log q_g$ 的相应数据,按(20)式和(25)式的关系分别绘于图1和图2。由图1和图2上直线的线性回归分别求得 $A_p=94.901$, $B_p=7.302$, $\alpha_p=-0.8415$, $C_p = 10^{\alpha_p} = 0.1440$, $n_p=0.5833$ 。将 A_p 、 B_p 和 $\psi(P_i)$ 的数值代入(21)式得拟压力的二项式产能方

表1 威2井产能试井拟压力的相关数据
Table1 Data of pseudo-pressure on productivity in tested Well Wei 2

No.	q_g (10 ⁴ m ³ /d)	P_{wf} (MPa)	$\Delta\psi(P)$ (MPa ² /mPa·s)	$\frac{\Delta\psi(P)}{q_g}$	$\log \Delta\psi(P)$	$\log q_g$
1	26.19	25.296	7507	286.63	3.875	1.418
2	31.32	24.275	10114	322.92	4.005	1.496
3	35.46	33.307	12539	353.61	4.098	1.549
4	39.74	22.173	15319	385.48	4.185	1.599

表2 威2井产能试井压力平方的相关数据
Table2 Data of squared pressure on productivity in tested Well Wei 2

No.	$q_g(10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d})$	P_{wf} (MPa)	ΔP^2 (MPa ²)	$\frac{\Delta P^2}{q_g}$	$\log \Delta P^2$	$\log q_g$
1	26.19	25.296	152.591	5.826	2.184	1.418
2	31.32	24.275	203.300	6.491	2.308	1.496
3	35.46	23.307	249.262	7.029	2.397	1.549
4	39.74	22.173	300.836	7.570	2.478	1.599

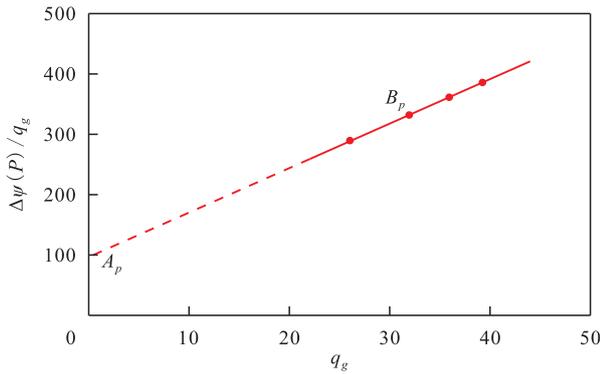


图1 威2井拟压力的二项式产能方程计算结果
Fig.1 The calculation results of the binomial deliverability equation of pseudo-pressure for Well Wei 2

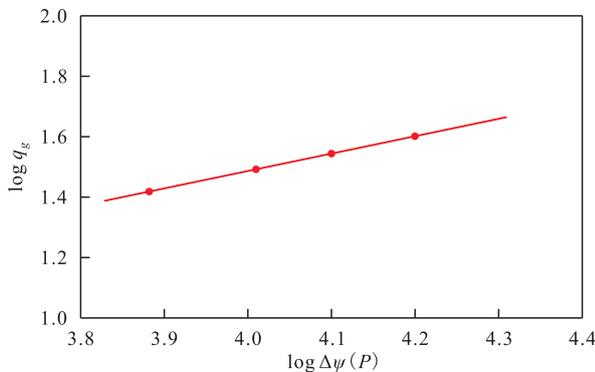


图2 威2井拟压力的指数式产能方程计算结果
Fig.2 The calculation results of exponential form deliverability equation of pseudo-pressure for Well Wei 2

程计算的威2井绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = \frac{\sqrt{(94.901)^2 + 4 \times 7.302 \times 42152} - 94.901}{2 \times 7.302} = 69.76 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$$

再将 C_p 、 n_p 和 $\psi(P_i)$ 的数值代入(28)式得拟压力的指数式产能方程计算的威2井绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = 0.1440 \times (42152)^{0.5833} = 71.78 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$$

将表2上的 q_g 与 $\Delta P^2/q_g$ 的相应数据,以及 $\log \Delta P^2$ 与 $\log q_g$ 的相应数据,按(33)式和(38)式的关系分别绘于图3和图4。由图3上直线的线性回

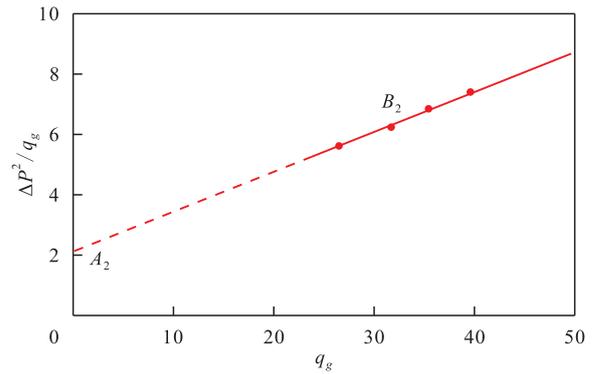


图3 威2井压力平方的二项式产能方程计算结果
Fig.3 The calculation results of the binomial deliverability equation of squared pressure for Well Wei 2

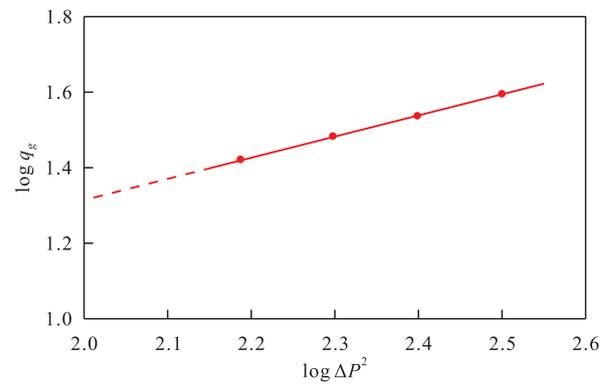


图4 威2井压力平方的指数式产能方程计算结果

Fig.4 The calculation results of exponential form deliverability equation of squared pressure for Well Wei 2

归求得 $A_2=2.452$ 和 $B_2=0.129$;由图4上直线的线性回归求得 $\alpha_2 = -0.0803$, $C_2 = 10^{\alpha_2} = 1.203$, $n_2 = \beta_2 = 0.613$ 。

将 A_2 、 B_2 和 P_i^2 的数值代入(34)式得压力平方的二项式产能方程计算的威2井绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = \frac{\sqrt{(2.452)^2 + 4 \times 0.129 \times (28.151)^2} - 2.452}{2 \times 0.129} = 69.45 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$$

将 C_2 、 n_2 和 P_i 的数值代入(41)式得压力平方的指数式产能方程计算的威2井绝对无阻流量为:

$$q_{AOF} = 1.203 \times 28.151^{(2 \times 0.613)} = 72 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$$

符号解释

(圆括弧内为SI基础单位)

- q_g —— 气井的稳定产量, $10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$, (m^3/s);
- q_{AOF} —— 气井的绝对无阻产量, $10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$, (m^3/s);
- P —— 压力, MPa, (Pa);
- P_i —— 原始地层压力, MPa, (Pa);
- P_{wf} —— 井底流压, MPa, (Pa);
- P_0 —— 气井拟压力的基准压力, MPa, (Pa);
- P_{sc} —— 地面标准压力, MPa, (Pa);

$\psi(P)$ —— P 压力下的拟压力, $\text{MPa}^2/\text{mP}\cdot\text{s}$, $(\text{Pa}^2/\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$;
 $\psi(P_i)$ —— P_i 压力下的拟压力, $\text{MPa}^2/\text{mP}\cdot\text{s}$, $(\text{Pa}^2/\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$;
 $\psi(P_{wf})$ —— P_{wf} 压力下的拟压力, $\text{MPa}^2/\text{mP}\cdot\text{s}$, $(\text{Pa}^2/\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$;
 T —— 地层温度, K , (K) ;
 T_{sc} —— 地面标准温度, K , (K) ;
 A_p —— 拟压力二项式达西流常数;
 B_p —— 拟压力二项式非达西流常数;
 A_2 —— 压力平方二项式达西流动常数;
 B_2 —— 压力平方二项式非达西流动常数;
 C_p —— 拟压力产能常数;
 n_p —— 拟压力产能指数;
 C_2 —— 压力平方产能常数;
 n_2 —— 压力平方产能指数;
 B_{gi} —— P_i 压力下气体的体积系数, dim , (dim) ;
 B_g —— P 压力下气体的体积系数, dim , (dim) ;
 S_r —— 总表皮系数, dim , (dim) ;
 R —— 通用气体常数 (8.29), $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{m}^3/(\text{Mmol}\cdot\text{K})$, $[\text{MPa}\cdot\text{cm}^3/(\text{mol}\cdot\text{K})]$;
 r —— 径向半径, m , (m) ;
 r_w —— 井底半径, m , (m) ;
 r_e —— 驱动半径, m , (m) ;
 h —— 有效厚度, m , (m) ;
 k —— 有效渗透率, mD , (m^2) ;
 μ_g —— P 压力下的地层气体黏度, $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{s}$, $(\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$;
 μ_{gi} —— P_i 压力下的地层气体黏度, $\text{MPa}\cdot\text{s}$, $(\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$;
 Z —— P 压力下的气体偏差系数, dim , (dim) ;
 Z_i —— P_i 压力下的气体偏差系数, dim , (dim) ;
 v_g —— 在地层条件下气体的流动速度, m/d , (m/s) ;
 ρ_g —— 气体密度, Mg/m^3 , (kg/m^3) ;
 β^* —— 高速湍流系数, m^{-1} , (m^{-1}) ;
 M —— 气体的分子量, Mg/Mmol , (g/mol) ;
 γ_g —— 气体的相对密度, dim , (dim) ;
 a, b —— Forchheimer 二项式的截距和斜率;
 α_p, β_p —— (25) 式直线的截距和斜率;
 α_2, β_2 —— (38) 式直线的截距和斜率;
 \ln —— 以 e 为底的自然对数 (Natural logarithm);
 \log —— 以 10 为底的常用对数 (Common logarithm)。

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