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## 循环洗井工艺在延川南煤层气田的应用

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**摘要:**煤层气开发在排水采气过程中由于压降作用易产生煤粉及带入压裂砂,目前煤粉产出及压裂砂沉积已经成为制约煤层气连续稳定排采的关键性因素。以延川南煤层气田为研究区块,该区块因煤粉、砂沉积泵堵和卡泵造成的检泵作业比例较高。为了有效减少该类作业发生,延长气井免修期,保证气井生产连续性,降低运行成本,研制了循环洗井装置并制定了配套工艺。经过现场实际检验,明确了自动循环洗井工艺可有效降低气井检泵次数,空心杆自动循环洗井工艺可有效延长气井免修期,泵下洗井工艺可有效提高泵效,增加气井日产液量。应用结果表明,煤层气循环洗井装置和配套工艺矿场应用情况良好,可有效提高油管内的液流速度,将油管内的砂和煤粉携至地面,解决了泵卡、泵堵、泵漏,为现场控制煤粉提供了新的思路。

**关键词:**煤粉;自动循环洗井工艺;空心杆自动洗井工艺;泵下洗井工艺;免修期

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### Application of circulating well flushing technology in southern Yanchuan CBM Field

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**Abstract:** During the drainage and gas production process of coalbed methane development, due to the pressure drop, the pulverized coal is prone to appear and brought into fracturing sand. At present, the pulverized coal and the deposition of fracturing sand have become the key factors restricting the continuous and stable drainage and production of coalbed methane. As the proportion of pulverized coal pump blockage in southern Yanchuan CBM Field is high, in order to effectively reduce the occurrence of this kind of operation, prolong the maintenance free period of gas wells, ensure the continuity of the production of the gas wells and cut the operation cost, a circulating well flushing device is developed and the supporting process is formulated. After the field tests, it is clear that the automatic circulation well flushing process can effectively reduce the pump inspection times of the gas well, the hollow rod automatic circulation well flushing process can effectively prolong the maintenance-free operating period of the gas well, and the pump down well flushing process can effectively improve the pump efficiency and increase the daily liquid production of the gas wells. The application results show that the CBM circulating well flushing device and supporting process are well applied in the mine, which can effectively improve the liquid flow velocity in the oil pipe, carry the sand and pulverized coal in the oil pipe to the ground, solve the pump sticking, pump plugging and pump leakage, and provide a new idea for on-site control of pulverized coal.

**Keywords:** pulverized coal; automatic circulation well flushing process; hollow rod automatic well flushing technology; well flushing process under pump; maintenance-free operating free period

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延川南煤层气田是中国石化首个煤层气田<sup>[1]</sup>,截至2021年3月,延川南煤层气田共有排采井921口,经过几年的排采实践,管式泵机抽工艺基本满足排采的需要。目前气井排水处于后期,平均单井日产液下降至 $0.54\text{ m}^3$ ,2018—2019年因煤粉沉积泵堵和卡泵造成的检泵作业平均占比62%<sup>[2-4]</sup>,气井频繁作业,增加了作业成本,且作业过程中存在作业井控风险,中断生产对气田产销影响波动大。

目前治理煤粉及压裂砂沉积的主要方式为利用洗井车在短时间内提高管式泵液量,但该方法造成了气井的事实压井,污染地层,同时也造成了气井中断生产影响产销;洗井车洗井最少需要2名员工和一辆运维车辆配合操作,增加了维护成本;电流变化和卡泵洗井时,降低了处置的时效性,易躺井<sup>[5-6]</sup>。

为了避免以上问题的发生,研制了循环洗井装置,整个洗井过程为电力连锁自动控制,实现了24 h连续洗井,并实现中控室远程停机报警,降低了员工的劳动强度和生产成本;同时,大幅降低了由煤粉和压裂砂沉积引起的泵堵和卡泵造成的检泵作业次数。

## 1 泵堵及泵卡产生原因分析

煤粉是在钻井、压裂工程及排采扰动作用下引起煤层失稳破坏而产生的。按煤粉来源可分为钻井残留煤粉、井壁失稳产生煤粉、煤基质破裂产生煤粉<sup>[7-10]</sup>。

煤粉的存在降低了气井的产液量:煤粉落在排采管式泵的固定阀座上,会导致固定阀关不严,造成泵漏失;部分井煤粉埋固定阀通道,造成进液通道堵塞;煤粉黏附在泵柱塞上,造成卡泵<sup>[11-14]</sup>。

水力压裂是煤层气开采过程中有效的储层改造工程<sup>[15-21]</sup>,通过高压驱动水流伴以石英砂等支撑剂,挤入储层中原有的和新造的裂缝内,扩宽并伸展这些裂缝,进而在储层中产生更多的次生裂缝,可产生有较高导流能力的通道,有效地连通井筒和储层,提高煤层气井的单井控制面积和产量。压裂后,气井在排水采气过程中,随着裂缝中水的排出,特别是在快速降低井底流压时期,水中含有不同粒径石英砂等支撑剂进入井筒和泵,砂进入泵筒后,砂落在排采管式泵的固定阀座上,会导致固定阀关不严而漏失;部分井砂和煤粉混合后会堵塞固定阀通道,造成进液通道堵塞。

综上所述,煤粉和砂是造成泵卡、泵堵、泵漏的主要原因,解决以上问题能有效延长泵免修期,节约作业费用,保证气井生产的连续性。

## 2 循环洗井原理

目前,循环洗井工艺主要包括自动循环洗井<sup>[22]</sup>、空心杆自动洗井以及泵下洗井工艺。

自动循环洗井是指通过机械隔膜泵将水升压至 $0.2\text{ MPa}$ ,高于井口套压(气流程外输压力),进而24 h均匀注入清水,保证气井排量日产液不小于 $5.24\text{ m}^3$ ,达到提高油管内的液流速度,从而将煤粉携带出地层至地面,井口产水经过水池沉降过滤后被再次注入井底,建立循环(图1)。机械隔膜泵为可调机械隔膜泵,通过调整排量,与管式泵排量相匹配,并控制井内液面在合理范围之内,避免造成水淹井,影响产气。该洗井工艺可对中低产气井24 h连续洗井,携带煤粉,降低生产成本;但对高产气井而言,该洗井工艺并不适用,主要原因是当气井瞬时气量大于

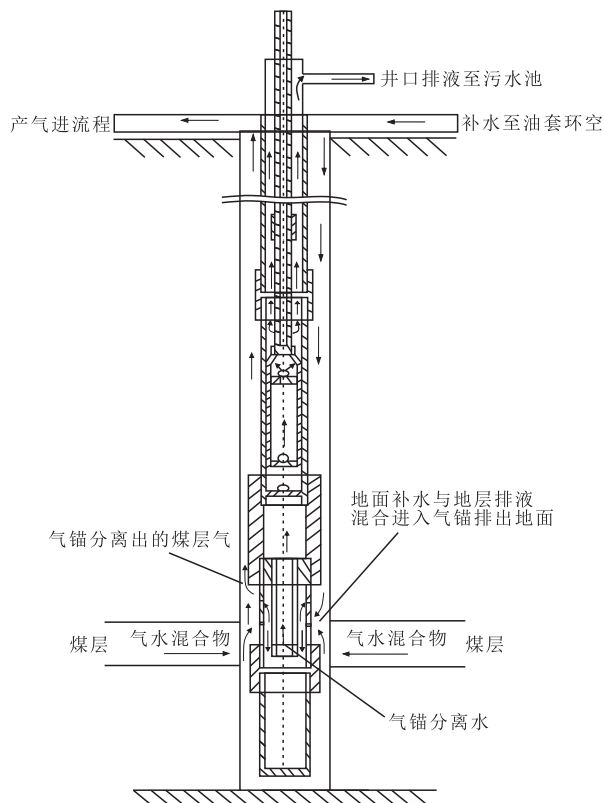


图1 自动循环洗井原理

Fig. 1 Principle of automatic circulation well flushing

250 m<sup>3</sup>时,会发生气顶现象,导致水流无法到达井下,进而无法进行洗井。

空心杆自动洗井是指在管式泵正常上下冲程工作时,在压力差的作用下,地面将水吸入空心抽油杆,并通过空心抽油杆喷射器的导向通道对准活塞上端面,一定压力的水直接对活塞上表面冲洗,水带着活塞以上的煤粉、砂与经活塞排液通道进入油管 and 空心抽油杆之间环空的混合液混合,一定压力和液流速度的混合液从环空排出,从而达到将活塞以上的煤粉和砂带到地面(图2)。该洗井工艺注入水量大,携砂、携煤粉能力强,注入水不会进入地层,不会影响气井的生产连续性,但清洗位置具有一定的局限性,只对活塞以上环空进行清洗。

泵下洗井工艺是指将清水通过铝塑管注入油管,当活塞上行时,活塞上、下游动阀关闭,固定阀打开,地面注入水经过铝塑管、泵下洗井接头,通过洗井接头导向通道对准固定阀,一定压力的水直接对固定阀冲洗,水带着周围煤粉、砂与地层水汇合进入游动阀和固定阀的空腔;当活塞下行时,游动阀打

开,固定阀关闭,游动阀和固定阀的空腔混合液被压缩后升压,经活塞排液通道进入油管 and 空心抽油杆的环空,一定压力和液流速度的混合液从环空排出地面、井口,从而达到将泵桶、阀清洗出来的煤粉和砂带到地面(图3)。该洗井工艺在活塞上冲程可对固定阀、游动阀清洗,下冲程可对气锚、气锚吸入口等部位进行清洗。

目前,3种洗井工艺的洗井制度为:正常使用自动循环洗井和空心杆自动洗井,定期使用泵下洗井工艺,3种工艺相辅相成,保证泵和气锚无煤粉和砂沉淀,提高管内的液流速度,进而将煤层气井采出水中的煤粉、细砂带出井下至地面沉降池,达到煤层气井机抽泵防卡的目的,有效延长气井的检泵周期。

### 3 应用效果分析

#### 3.1 自动循环洗井工艺

2020年,自动循环洗井工艺已在延川南煤层气田A班站56口煤层气井应用,从应用效果来看,气井

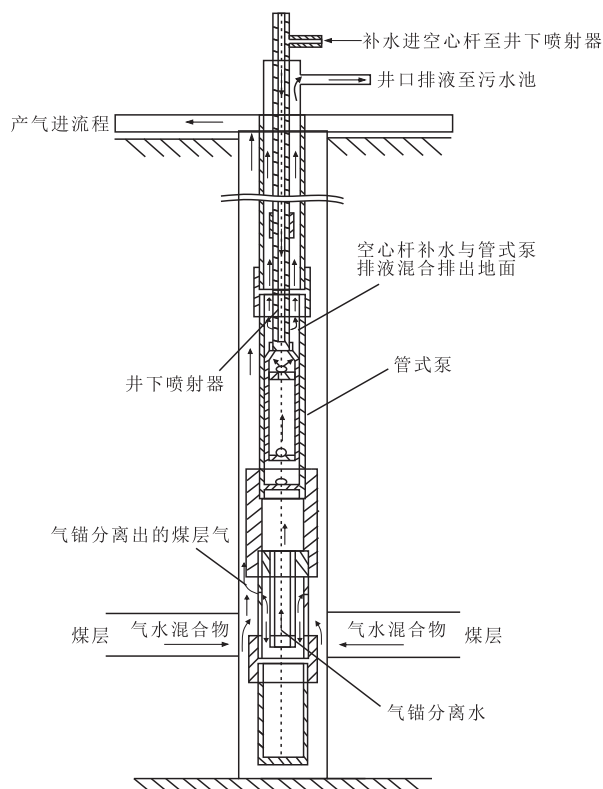


图2 空心杆自动洗井原理

Fig. 2 Principle of hollow rod automatic well flushing

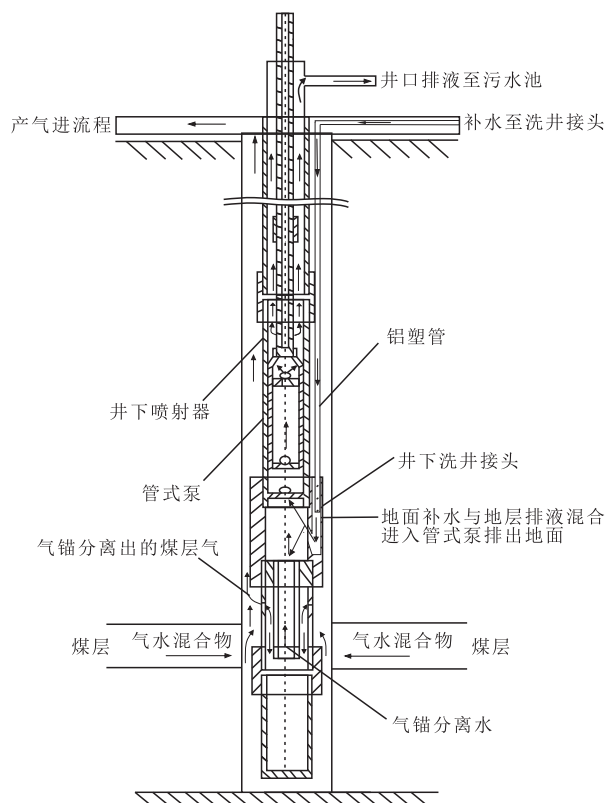


图3 泵下洗井工艺原理

Fig. 3 Principle of well flushing process by pump

的抽油机运行电流明显下降,功图显示饱满,管式泵工作状态良好,气量产量稳定,且水质明显变清(图4),洗井前后两年比较,减少检泵20井次(表1),进而保证气井生产连续性。

目前,已在延川南煤层气田推广使用135口煤层气井,减少检泵51井次,减少作业影响产销 $20.4 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ ,接单井作业费用5.81万元(含材料费),煤层气售价1.6元/ $\text{m}^3$ ,累计创效302万元。

### 3.2 空心杆自动洗井工艺

2022年,空心杆自动洗井工艺在延川南煤层气田A班站3口煤层气井应用。截至2022年5月31日,B1井免修期延长至96d(表2),B2井免修期延长至79d(表3),B3井免修期延长至88d(表4)。从应用效果来看,该工艺可有效延长免修期,减少修井次数,实现连续排采。

### 3.3 泵下洗井工艺

2022年,泵下洗井工艺在延川南煤层气田A班站B4井试运行,目前,该井较安装泵下洗井装置



a.初期黄水—锈水 b.中期黑水—煤泥 c.后期清水—井筒干净

图4 洗井后水质变化过程

Fig. 4 Water quality change process after well flushing

前瞬时气量增加 $80 \text{ m}^3$ (图5),泵效提高约67.5%(表5),且目前瞬时气量稳定在 $210 \text{ m}^3$ 左右,为该井连续、稳定排采奠定了基础。

## 4 结论

1) 3种循环洗井方式,各有利弊。在现场实际

表1 延川南煤层气田A班站洗井前后检泵次数统计  
Table 1 Statistics of pump inspection times before and after well flushing in station A of southern Yanchuan CBM Field

平台	洗井数量(口)	洗井日期	洗井前检泵次数(次)	洗井后检泵次数(次)
A1	3	202010	2	3
A2	3	202010	2	3
A3	4	202010	1	3
A4	1	202010	3	0
A5	2	202006	3	0
A6	3	202007	3	3
A7	5	202006	8	3
A8	6	202010	5	1
A9	4	202007	3	2
A10	7	202004	19	11
A11	5	202010	2	1
A12	1	202008	6	2
A13	3	202010	1	1
A14	1	202010	1	1
A15	1	202010	0	1
A16	4	202006	1	1
A17	3	202010	0	4
总计	56		60	40

表2 延川南煤层气田A班站B1井安装空心杆洗井工艺前历次检泵作业

Table 2 Previous pump inspection before installing hollow rod well flushing process in Well-B1 of station A in southern Yanchuan CBM Field

作业类型	上井日期	起抽日期	免修期(d)	检泵原因
新井投产	20211202	20220115		
第一次检泵	20220202	20220209	18	自上而下第26根空心杆公扣顶部本体断裂,提出捞砂管柱发现:①捞砂泵以下1~19根煤粉黑水,大约 $0.58 \text{ m}^3$ ;②捞砂笔尖以上1根油管及捞砂笔尖,煤泥及粉砂为 $0.03 \text{ m}^3$
第二次检泵	20220212	20220214	3	自下而上第1根沉砂管煤泥及石英砂堵满,大约 $0.03 \text{ m}^3$ ,第2根黑水煤糊大约 $0.03 \text{ m}^3$ ,螺杆泵被砂子卡死转子无法拔出
第三次检泵	20220221	20220224	7	第22根上部断杆

注:洗井日期为2022年02月24日。

表3 延川南煤层气田A班站B2井安装空心杆洗井工艺前历次检泵作业

Table 3 Previous pump inspection before installing hollow rod well flushing process in Well-B2 of station A in southern Yanchuan CBM Field

作业类型	上井日期	起抽日期	免修期(d)	检泵原因
新井投产	20211203	20220111		
检泵	20220118	20220313	7	管式泵底部固定凡尔被煤泥堵死,泵筒内有少量煤糊。油管本体及丝扣无偏磨,无腐蚀结垢现象

注:洗井日期为2022年03月13日。

表4 延川南煤层气田A班站B3井安装空心杆洗井工艺前历次检泵作业

Table 4 Previous pump inspection before installing hollow rod well flushing process in Well-B3 of station A in southern Yanchuan CBM Field

作业类型	上井日期	起抽日期	免修期(d)	检泵原因
新井投产	20211206	20211221		
加深泵挂	20220223	20220224	64	
检泵	20220301	20220304	5	管式泵筒内堵有少量压裂砂及煤泥,气锚内充满大量压裂砂

注:洗井日期为2022年03月04日。

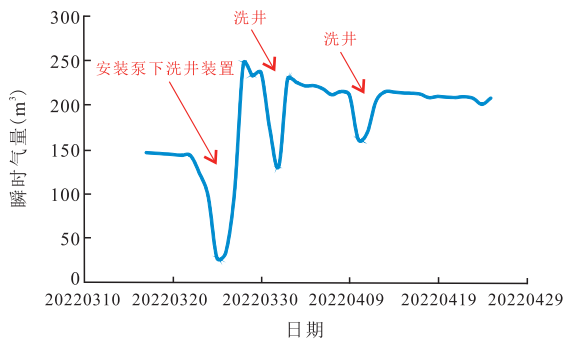


图5 延川南煤层气田A班站B4井泵下洗井工艺安装前后瞬时气量变化情况

Fig. 5 Change of instantaneous gas volume before and after well flushing process by installation of pump in Well-B4 of station A in southern Yanchuan CBM Field

应用中,主要以自动循环洗井方式及空心杆洗井方式为主,以泵下洗井方式为辅。

2) 现场实际应用表明,自动循环洗井工艺可减少检泵作业频次,空心杆自动循环洗井工艺可有效延长免修期,泵下洗井工艺可提高泵效,增加日产液,进而证实循环洗井工艺可有效降低频繁修井导致的生产不连续现象的发生。

3) 循环洗井工艺在现场应用过程中,减少了修井次数,增加了气井生产连续性,进而起到了降本增效的作用。

表5 延川南煤层气田A班站B4井安装泵下洗井装置前后基本参数

Table 5 Basic parameters before and after well flushing by installation of pump in Well-B4 of station A in southern Yanchuan CBM Field

类型	冲次(次)	日产液(m <sup>3</sup> )	泵效(%)
洗井前	3.16	2.83	40
洗井后	2.00	2.80	67

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