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考虑多因素的多层合采产液量劈分模式研究

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摘要:油藏多层合采技术的运用逐渐广泛,产量劈分及分层评价视为重要环节,其结果影响动态储量计算的准确性及开发政策调整的可靠性。然而,常规地层系数(Kh 值)产量劈分方法仍存在未充分考虑储层的连通性、压差等动态因素的不足。为厘清油藏开发过程中各分层动用情况,从达西公式等渗流理论出发,提出了一种新的产量劈分方法。该方法引入了“渗透率贡献率”这一概念,定义为各层渗透率与高中低所有层渗透率之和的比值,并综合研究了渗透率贡献率、含水率、劈分系数之间的关系,提出了不同渗透层的多层合采产量劈分模式。经过8组不同渗透率级差研究,利用多项式回归计算,建立了不同渗透层综合考虑含水率、渗透率贡献率等参数的产液劈分数学模型。通过数值模拟计算与实验测试结果对比检验,该劈分模式误差小、准确性高,满足现场应用的需要。

关键词:多层合采;产量劈分;数值模拟;达西公式;渗流理论

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Liquid production splitting of multi-layer mining considering multiple factors

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Abstract: The application of multi-layer mining technology in reservoir is gradually extensive. Production splitting and stratification evaluation are regarded as important links, which affect the accuracy of dynamic reserve calculation and the reliability of development policy adjustment. However, the conventional formation coefficient (Kh) production splitting method still fails to fully consider the dynamic factors such as reservoir connectivity and pressure difference. Based on darcy formula and other seepage theory, a new production splitting method is put forward to clarify the role of the production of each layer in the development of reservoir. This method introduces the concept of “permeability contribution rate”, which is defined as the ratio of permeability of each layer to the sum of all permeability of high, middle and low layers, and comprehensively considers the relationship between permeability contribution rate, water content, and splitting coefficient, and proposes the production splitting of multi-layer mining with different permeability layers. Based on the research of eight groups of different permeability levels and polynomial regression calculation, the mathematical model for splitting of liquid production is established for different permeability layers considering water content, permeability range and other parameters. Through the comparison between the numerical simulation and the experimental test results, the splitting mode has small error and high accuracy, which can meet the needs of field application.

Keywords: multi-layer mining; production splitting; numerical simulation; Darcy formula; seepage theory

在油气藏剩余油气分布规律及后续开发方案研究中,储层的产量劈分是一个极为重要的技术环节,而多层合采中注水井的分层配注又是关键^[1],产量劈

分叉与分层配注密切相关,因此多层合采井产量劈分方法是研究各层动用状况和剩余油分布研究的基础^[2-8]。建立一套切实可行,适用性强的产量劈分方

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法对油藏高效开发有着重要的现实意义。

目前,产量劈分方法主要有:①产液剖面系数法^[9-11];②地层系数(Kh)静态劈分方法^[12-13]或流动系数 Kh/μ 劈分方法^[14-16](K 为层段有效渗透率, h 为层段有效厚度, μ 为层段流体的黏度);③有效厚度法^[17];④渗流阻力系数法^[18]等。其中产液剖面系数法往往由于动态测试资料不全,使得劈分精度低、可信度差^[19-20]。 Kh 值法对于储层非均质性较强、生产井段长、射孔层数多的薄互层砂岩油藏来说,其适用性较差^[21-22]。有效厚度法没有考虑油藏的压差,物质平衡等因素。渗流阻力系数法无法确定影响因素对劈分方法的作用大小,使其适用性差。

以渗流理论为基础,利用数值模拟技术拟合岩心实验^[23-25],在此基础上,考虑不同的渗透率级差,通过数值模拟研究各层产液劈分模式,从而得到产液劈分方法及规律。

1 劈分系数公式理论基础

根据达西公式,可以得到产液量计算公式:

$$q_i = q_w + q_o = \frac{2\pi k \Delta P}{L} \left(\frac{k_{rw}}{\mu_w} + \frac{k_{ro}}{\mu_o} \right) \quad (1)$$

式中: q_i 为液流量, cm^3/s ; q_w 为水流量, cm^3/s ; q_o 为油流量, cm^3/s ; k 为绝对渗透率, μm^2 ; ΔP 为压差, $1.01 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$; L 为渗径长度, cm ; k_{rw} 为水相相对渗透率; k_{ro} 为油相相对渗透率; μ_w 为水相黏度, $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$; μ_o 为油相黏度, $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ 。

而油水在地下渗流服从分流方程^[26]:

$$f_w = \frac{\frac{k_{rw}}{\mu_w}}{\frac{k_{rw}}{\mu_w} + \frac{k_{ro}}{\mu_o}} \quad (2)$$

式中: f_w 为含水率。

结合式(1)一式(2)可以看出,产液量与岩石绝对渗透率 k 、生产压差以及含水率直接相关。该文研究多层合采条件下各层的产液劈分系数,产液劈分系数定义为各小层产液量与总产液量比值,相应计算见式(3)。在实际生产中,难以通过测试直接获取各小层产液量,需将各层产液劈分系数与其他易测参数建立关系,进而计算求取各小层产液状况。在建立参数关系的过程中,则需多因素综合考虑,应考虑产液劈分系数、生产压差、含水率、渗透率贡献率等参数之间的关系。影响因素的综合考虑使得劈分系数更加精确,适用性更强。

$$F_i = \frac{q_i}{Q} \quad (3)$$

式中: F_i 为小层产液劈分系数; q_i 为小层的产液量, 10^4 m^3 ; Q 为总产量, 10^4 m^3 。

研究时考虑了8组不同渗透率级差(低:中:高): $1:3:5$ 、 $1:3:10$ 、 $1:3:15$ 、 $1:3:20$ 、 $1:3:25$ 、 $1:3:30$ 、 $1:3:35$ 、 $1:3:40$ 。如果只考虑高低渗透层的级差,那么中渗透的影响将得不到体现,使结果出现偏差。为此,这里将对应的渗透率级差考虑成渗透率贡献率,储层内部分为高、中、低3种渗透性小层,则渗透率贡献率定义为某层渗透率数值与高、中、低各渗透层渗透率数值之和的比值,例如高、中、低渗透层渗透率级差为 $5:3:1$,则高渗透层的渗透率贡献率为: $5/(5+3+1)=0.56$ 。

2 数值模型设置

基于矿场实际及实验测试结果建立数值模型(图1),建立上下共3层的数值模拟模型,模拟储层高、中、低渗透性级差条件下含水率、渗透率贡献率等参数对产液劈分系数的影响。模型网格数 $10 \times 1 \times 3$, X 方向步长为 0.6 m , Y 方向步长为 3.2 m , Z 方向步长为 3.2 m ,储层顶深 2000 m 。由于多层合采难以直接测量获取各小层产液量,则建立模型采取分层独立生产,易获取单层产液劈分系数、含水率、渗透率等参数之间的关系。模型两端分别设置3口注水井(3口注水井名为I1、I2、I3,位于同一坐标位置)和3口生产井(3口生产井名为P1、P2、P3,位于同一坐标位置),各

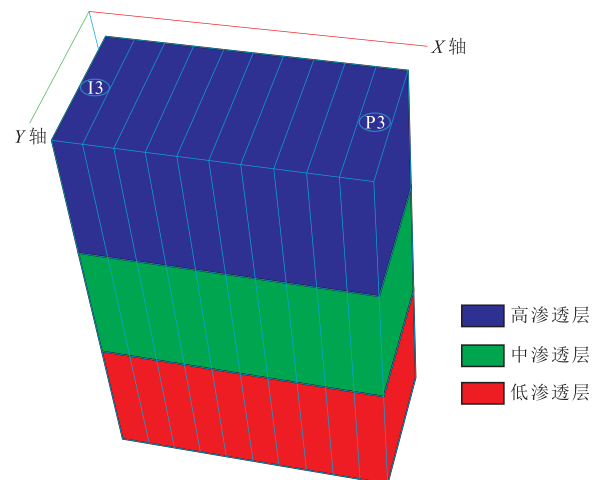


图1 数值模型3D显示图

Fig. 1 3D figure of the numerical model

生产井分层射孔生产,各注水井分层射孔注水,注水井注水速度为 50 m³/d,生产井产液速度为 50 m³/d。模拟生产1个月,统计不同渗透层中(高渗透层、中渗透层、低渗透层)产液量、含水率、渗透率等数值。

3 高渗透层产液量劈分模式研究

图2是8组不同渗透率贡献率时高渗透层产液劈分系数与含水率关系。可以看出,各组产液劈分系数与含水率关系呈现出非常一致的变化趋势:在含水率较低时,随着含水率上升,产液劈分系数稍有降低,而当含水率达到一定程度之后,随着含水率继续上升,产液劈分系数增大。定义此处无因次产液劈分系数为各组合含水率为0时的产液劈分系数与代表组对应产液劈分系数的比值。因此,这里也选择1:3:5这组级差(此时高渗透层贡献率为0.56)作为代表组来得到产液劈分系数与含水率的变化关系(图3),再将各组合含水率为0时的产液劈分系数比上高渗透层贡献率0.56这组对应的产液劈分系数,得到当前各组无因次产液劈分系数(表1),从而得到无因次产液劈分系数与渗透率贡献率的关系(图4),最后就可以得到产液劈分系数与含水率和渗透率贡献率的关系。

产液劈分系数随含水率和渗透率贡献率的变化:

$$F_1 = \left(0.0417 f_w^2 - 0.0107 f_w + 0.5568 \right) \times \left(1.7855 R_k + 0.0035 \right) \quad (4)$$

式中: F_1 为产液劈分系数; R_k 为渗透率贡献率。

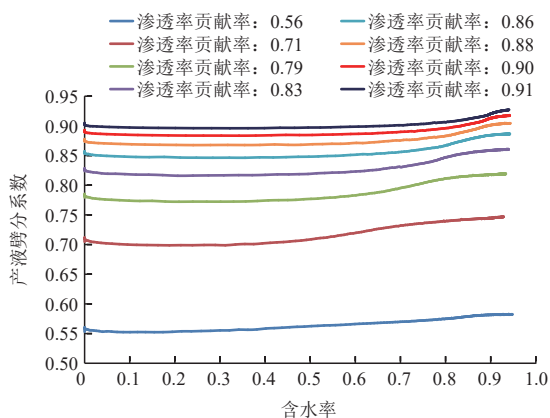


图2 高渗透层产液劈分系数与含水率关系(不同渗透率贡献率)

Fig. 2 Relationship between separation coefficient and water content of high permeability layer produced by different permeability contribution rates

4 中渗透层产液量劈分模式研究

图5是8组不同渗透率贡献率时中渗透层产液劈分系数与含水率关系。可以看出,曲线在含水率60%处发生变化,因此,这里也选择1:3:10这组级差

表1 无因次产液劈分系数与渗透率贡献率数据(含水率为0)

Table 1 Data table of dimensionless splitting coefficient and permeability contribution rate when water cut is 0

组号	产液劈分系数	渗透率贡献率	无因次产液劈分系数
1	0.553 2	0.555 6	1.000 0
2	0.704 8	0.714 3	1.274 1
3	0.779 3	0.789 5	1.408 8
4	0.823 6	0.833 3	1.489 0
5	0.853 1	0.862 1	1.542 2
6	0.874 0	0.882 4	1.580 0
7	0.889 8	0.897 4	1.608 5
8	0.902 0	0.909 1	1.630 6

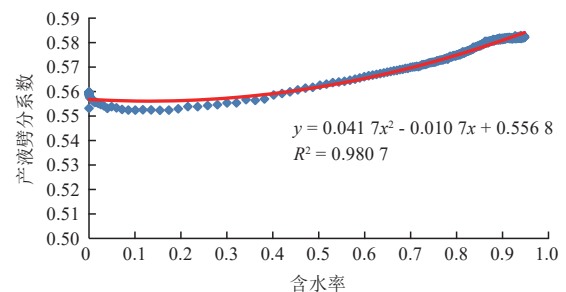


图3 产液劈分系数与含水率关系回归线(渗透率贡献率为0.56)

Fig. 3 Regression line of relationship between splitting coefficient and water cut when permeability contribution rate is 0.56

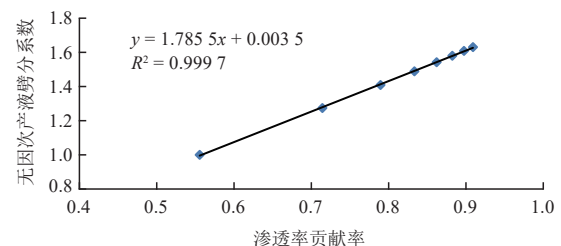


图4 无因次产液劈分系数与渗透率贡献率关系曲线(含水率为0)

Fig. 4 Relation curve between dimensionless splitting coefficient and permeability contribution rate when water content is 0

(此时中渗透层贡献率为0.21)作为代表组得到产液劈分系数与含水率的变化关系(图6、图7),再将各组含水率为60%时的产液劈分系数比上中渗透层贡献率0.21这组对应的产液劈分系数,同理得到当前各组

无因次产液劈分系数(表2),最后得到无因次产液劈分系数与渗透率贡献率的关系(图8),这样就可以得到产液劈分系数与含水率和渗透率贡献率的关系。

产液劈分系数随含水率和渗透率贡献率变化的关系式:

$$f_w < 0.6 \text{ 时}$$

$$F_1 = \left(-0.139 2f_w^2 - 0.065 7f_w + 0.217 \right) \times \left(4.407 6R_k + 0.075 8 \right) \quad (5)$$

$$f_w > 0.6 \text{ 时}$$

$$F_1 = \left(0.368 9f_w^2 - 0.599 f_w + 0.434 4 \right) \times \left(4.407 6R_k + 0.075 8 \right) \quad (6)$$

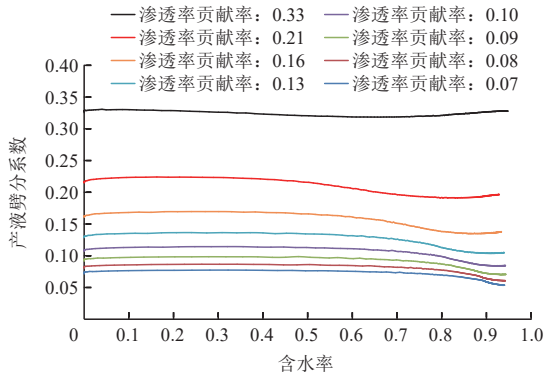


图5 中渗透层产液劈分系数与含水率关系 (不同渗透率贡献率)

Fig. 5 Relationship between separation coefficient and water content of medium permeability layer produced by different permeability contribution rates

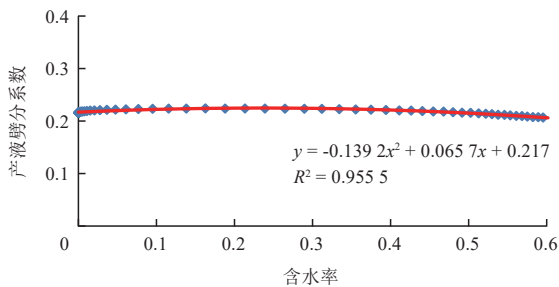


图6 产液劈分系数与含水率关系回归线 (含水率小于60%,渗透率贡献率为0.21)

Fig. 6 Regression line of relationship between splitting coefficient and water cut when permeability contribution rate is 0.21 (water cut is less than 60 %)

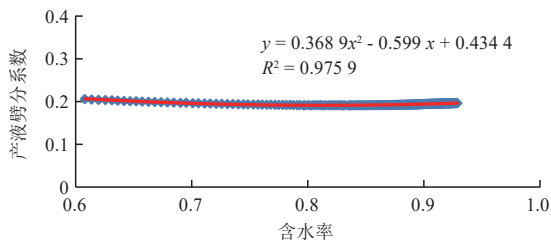


图7 产液劈分系数与含水率关系回归线 (含水率大于60%,渗透率贡献率为0.21)

Fig. 7 Regression line of relationship between splitting coefficient and water cut when permeability contribution rate is 0.21 (water cut is greater than 60 %)

5 劈分模式检验

5.1 高渗层产液劈分模式检验

为了验证高渗层产液劈分模式的可靠性,根据9

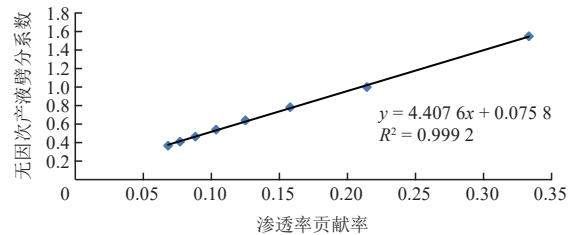


图8 无因次产液劈分系数与渗透率贡献率关系曲线 (含水率为60%)

Fig. 8 Relation curve between dimensionless splitting coefficient and permeability contribution rate when water content is 60 %

表2 无因次产液劈分系数与渗透率贡献率数据 (含水率为0.6)

Table 2 Data table of dimensionless splitting coefficient and permeability contribution rate when water cut is 0.6

组号	产液劈分系数	渗透率贡献率	无因次产液劈分系数
1	0.318 6	0.333 3	1.549 0
2	0.205 7	0.214 3	1.000 0
3	0.160 8	0.157 9	0.781 9
4	0.131 6	0.125 0	0.640 1
5	0.111 0	0.103 4	0.539 8
6	0.094 5	0.088 2	0.464 1
7	0.084 3	0.076 9	0.410 1
8	0.075 3	0.068 2	0.366 3

组并联岩心实验的含水率、渗透率贡献率,利用式(4)可以得到各组实验理论计算的产液劈分系数,与拟合得到的结果相比较即可很明显看到,结果基本上还是比较可靠的,各组产液劈分系数计算值与实际值见表3。可以看出,3、7、8三组实验符合相对较差外,其余6组均比较好。

5.2 中渗层产液劈分模式检验

为了验证中渗层产液劈分模式的可靠性,根据9组并联岩心实验的含水率、渗透率贡献率,利用式(5)、式(6)可以得到各组实验理论计算的产液劈分系数,与拟合得到的结果相比较即可很明显看到,结果基本上还是比较可靠的,各组产液劈分系数计算值与实际测试值见表4。可以看出,3、7、8三组实验符合

表3 9组并联实验产液劈分验证结果(高渗层)
Table 3 Verification results of nine sets of parallel experimental production liquids (high permeability layer)

实验组号	含水率	渗透率贡献率	计算产液劈分系数	实验产液劈分系数	相对误差
1	0.556	0.750 6	0.757 5	0.825 2	0.082 0
2	0.602	0.751 2	0.760 4	0.804 5	0.054 8
3	0.671	0.757 0	0.770 2	0.914 7	0.157 9
4	0.716	0.869 6	0.887 8	0.874 1	0.015 7
5	0.747	0.787 0	0.805 9	0.857 4	0.060 1
6	0.769	0.695 7	0.714 1	0.760 4	0.060 9
7	0.785	0.517 2	0.532 2	0.690 5	0.229 3
8	0.798	0.642 2	0.661 1	0.572 6	0.154 6
9	0.799	0.705 5	0.726 2	0.800 5	0.092 9

表4 9组并联实验产液劈分验证结果(中渗层)
Table 4 Nine sets of parallel experimental production liquids verification results table (medium permeability layer)

实验组号	含水率	渗透率贡献率	计算产液劈分系数	实验产液劈分系数	相对误差
1	0.556	0.167 7	0.171 5	0.157 8	0.087 1
2	0.602	0.195 1	0.194 2	0.178 8	0.085 9
3	0.671	0.186 9	0.178 6	0.036 0	3.961 8
4	0.716	0.103 5	0.103 5	0.112 9	0.082 9
5	0.747	0.130 1	0.125 2	0.123 5	0.013 5
6	0.769	0.262 3	0.236 4	0.218 0	0.084 5
7	0.785	0.448 3	0.392 9	0.238 0	0.651 0
8	0.798	0.321 1	0.285 3	0.407 2	0.299 4
9	0.799	0.214 6	0.195 5	0.179 5	0.088 9

较差外,其余6组均具有较高的符合程度,可以满足现场需要。

至于低渗透层只需用1减去中高渗透层劈分系数即可得到。

6 结论

1) 利用数值模拟方法,考虑高、中、低不同渗透层渗透率级差,研究渗透率贡献率、含水率、产液劈分系数等多项参数关系,提出了不同渗透层的多层合采产量劈分模式。利用多项式回归计算,建立了不同渗透层综合考虑含水率、渗透率贡献率的产液劈分数学模型。

2) 通过数值模拟计算与实验测试结果对比检验,该劈分模式计算结果相对误差普遍较小、准确性较高,表明该劈分方法理论计算与矿场生产实际比较符合,能够满足现场应用的需要。

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