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低压高含水致密气藏气-水相渗特征及生产动态响应

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摘要:气-水相渗曲线反映储层综合物性特征,明确致密砂岩气-水相渗行为与气井生产动态的关系,有利于致密气藏高效开发。以鄂尔多斯盆地东缘典型致密砂岩气藏为研究对象,将储层分为3类并开展气-水相渗实验,结合X射线衍射、扫描电镜和核磁共振等岩心分析手段,揭示气-水相渗与气井生产动态曲线的关系。结果表明:① I类相渗曲线两相过渡区较宽,孔隙类型以粒间孔为主,II类相渗曲线两相过渡区较窄,孔隙类型以粒间孔和晶间孔为主,III类储层相渗曲线两相过渡区极窄,孔隙类型以晶间孔为主;②储层黏土矿物含量高,高岭石和绿泥石有利于气水两相流动,伊利石不利于气水两相流动;③孔喉差异大,大致分为3类:中-粗孔喉(大于1.0 μm)、细孔喉(0.1~1.0 μm)和微孔喉(小于0.1 μm),I类、II类和III类储层的中-粗孔喉占比分别约为40%、10%和4%;④根据上述3类储层的气-水相渗特征,可将气井分为3类,其生产动态特征与相渗曲线预测结果均相符,I类井主要产层为I类储层,有效厚度约为7 m,平均日产气量约为2×10⁴ m³,稳产时间长,II类井主要产层为II类储层,有效厚度约为5 m,平均日产气量约为1×10⁴ m³,III类井主要产层为III类储层,有效厚度约为6 m,平均日产气量约为0.5×10⁴ m³,稳产时间极短。通过分析致密砂岩气-水相渗特征预测气井生产动态,揭示了孔隙结构和黏土矿物对气水流动行为的影响,可为制定低压高含水致密气开发过程降阻提效措施提供理论支撑。

关键词:致密砂岩;气-水相渗;孔隙结构;黏土矿物;生产动态

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Gas-water relative permeability characteristics and production dynamic response of low pressure and high water cut tight gas reservoirs

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Abstract: The gas-water relative permeability curve reflects the comprehensive physical properties of the reservoir. Clarifying the relationship between the gas-water relative permeability behavior of tight sandstone and the production performance of gas wells is conducive to the efficient development of tight gas reservoirs. Taking the typical tight sandstone gas reservoirs in the eastern margin of Ordos Basin as the research object, the reservoirs are divided into three types and gas-water relative permeability experiments are carried out. Combined with core analysis methods such as X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy and nuclear magnetic resonance, the relationship between gas-water relative permeability and gas well production performance curve is

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revealed. The results show that: ① The two-phase transition zone of relative permeability curve I is wide, the pore type of which is mainly intergranular pores. The two-phase transition zone of relative permeability curve II is narrow, the pore types of which are mainly intergranular pores and intergranular pores. The two-phase transition zone of relative permeability curve III is extremely narrow, and the pore type is mainly dominated by intergranular pores; ② The clay mineral content is high. kaolinite and chlorite are conducive to gas-water phase flow. Illite is not conducive to gas-water phase flow; ③ The pore and throat of in the reservoir have large differences and can be roughly divided into three categories: large pores (greater than $1.0 \mu\text{m}$), mesopores ($0.1 \sim 1.0 \mu\text{m}$) and small pores (less than $0.1 \mu\text{m}$). The large pores in the reservoir of class I, II and III account for about 40%, 10%, and 4%, respectively; ④ The gas wells can be divided into three types, the production performance of which are consistent with the predicted results of the relative permeability curves. The main production layer of the well of class I responds to the reservoir of class I. The effective layer thickness is about 7 m. The average daily production is about $2 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ with a long stable production period. The main production layer of the well of class II responds to the reservoir of class II. The effective layer thickness is about 5 m. The average daily production is about $1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$. The main production layer of the well of class III responds to the reservoir of class III. The effective layer thickness is about 6 m. The average daily production is about $0.5 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ with a very short stable production period. By analyzing the gas-water relative permeability characteristics to predict gas well production dynamics, the impact of pore structure and clay minerals on gas-water flow behavior is revealed. This can provide theoretical support for developing measures to reduce resistance and enhance efficiency in the development process of low-pressure, high-water-content tight gas fields.

Keywords: tight sandstone; gas-water relative permeability; pore structure; clay mineral; production performance

致密砂岩气藏是最具现实勘探开发意义的非常规天然气资源^[1],中国“十四五”规划将致密砂岩气纳入开发补贴范围,推进了致密砂岩气的勘探开发力度,有力促进了致密砂岩气开发新技术和新理念的发展。中国致密砂岩气资源量丰富,分布范围广,主要分布于鄂尔多斯盆地、四川盆地及塔里木盆地等^[2]。据统计,截至2020年底,中国致密气年产气量已达 $470 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$,其中鄂尔多斯盆地致密气年产气量为 $430 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$,是中国最大的致密气产地,占比超过全国致密气总产气量的90%^[3]。

参考石油天然气行业标准《致密砂岩气地质评价方法:SY/T 6832—2011》,致密砂岩气藏一般指地层压力条件下,储层基质渗透率低于 $1 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,孔隙度低于10%的非常规砂岩气藏。鄂尔多斯盆地东缘致密砂岩储层孔隙结构复杂,在成藏过程中受地层非均质性和气体充注强度的影响,气水无明显分界面^[4-5],生产过程中,气和水的流动界面呈现不均匀的推进,严重制约气井产能。为明确气-水渗流的影响因素,WU等^[6]、叶礼友等^[7]利用核磁共振研究了气水两相渗流,认为黏土矿物是影响气-水渗流的重要因素;YANG等^[8]、祝海华等^[9]、LIU等^[10]研究认为孔隙结构是气-水相渗曲线的主要影响因素,孔隙大小和连通性决定了气-水渗流的难易程度;计玮^[11]、董鑫旭等^[12]、葛东升等^[13]、LIU等^[14]根据气-水相渗曲线形态、岩心物性等因素对其进行分类,明确了孔隙结构

和黏土矿物都是重要的影响因素;ESMAEILI^[15]、ZHANG等^[16]、YIN等^[17]、杨玉斌等^[18]认为气-水相渗曲线受到储层多因素的共同影响,包括润湿性、毛细管压力、流体性质、孔隙几何形状、孔隙尺寸分布等,不能用单一因素来评价气水两相流动能力;LI等^[19]研究了气-水相渗曲线与气井的生产状况,并以水气比为标准对气井进行分类。前人从气-水相渗曲线影响的单因素研究逐渐过渡到多因素研究,从储层微观尺度逐渐过渡到宏观尺度,在此基础上开展研究,进一步建立气-水相渗曲线与气井生产动态之间的联系。

鄂尔多斯盆地东缘某区块致密砂岩气藏低孔致密,孔隙度介于2.1%~17.2%,中值孔隙度为6.4%,渗透率介于 $(0.001 \sim 10.280) \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,渗透率中值为 $0.39 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。储层压力系数介于0.6~0.8,储层孔压介于11.8~17.2 MPa,地温梯度介于2.14~2.55 °C/hm,属于低压气藏。致密砂岩储层目前与地表水无联系,地层水化学特征是原始地层沉积水在成藏过程中经过压实、水岩相互作用、蒸发浓缩作用、混合等作用的结果,具有高含水特征。通过X射线衍射、铸体薄片、扫描电镜和核磁共振分析了研究区3类致密砂岩储层气-水相渗曲线的差异性,明确了气-水相渗曲线的重要影响因素,并对气井生产动态进行了预测,将气-水相渗曲线与气井生产动态结合,对于准确评价储层渗流能力变化、合理的气井生产制度和预测气井产能都具有重要意义。

1 致密砂岩气-水相渗实验

1.1 样品和实验方法

实验样品取自鄂尔多斯盆地东缘DJ区块致密砂岩储层,孔隙结构复杂,相关学者将鄂尔多斯盆地东缘致密砂岩储层分为3类^[13,20](表1)。

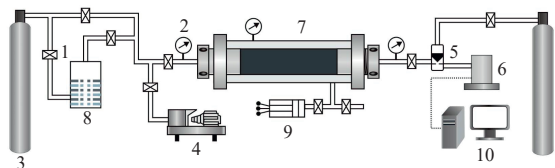
分别选取研究区3类储层的各3块岩心(共计9块岩心)开展气-水相渗实验,岩心参数如表2所示。使用非稳态法测定气水两相的相对渗透率,实验装置流程如图1所示,具体实验过程如下:

表1 鄂尔多斯盆地致密砂岩储层分类评价依据
Table 1 Classification and evaluation basis of tight sandstone reservoirs in Ordos Basin

| 类型 | 孔隙度/% | 渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ | 中值半径/ μm | 排驱压力/MPa | 最大孔喉半径/ μm | 分选系数 |
|------|-------|------------------------------|---------------------|----------|-----------------------|---------|
| I类 | >12 | >1.0 | >0.20 | <0.5 | >1.5 | <1.5 |
| II类 | 6~12 | 0.1~1.0 | 0.05~0.20 | 0.5~1.5 | 0.5~1.5 | 1.5~2.5 |
| III类 | <6 | <0.1 | <0.05 | >1.5 | <0.5 | >2.5 |

表2 DJ区块气-水相渗实验岩心基本物性参数
Table 2 Basic physical parameters of core in gas-water relative permeability experiment of DJ block

| 样号 | 长度/cm | 直径/cm | 孔隙度/% | 渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ | 类型 |
|------|-------|-------|-------|------------------------------|-----|
| DJ-1 | 5.12 | 2.51 | 8.39 | 9.65 | I |
| DJ-2 | 4.94 | 2.52 | 9.90 | 1.40 | |
| DJ-3 | 5.12 | 2.51 | 11.73 | 1.87 | |
| DJ-4 | 5.13 | 2.53 | 15.90 | 0.33 | II |
| DJ-5 | 4.88 | 2.51 | 8.69 | 0.45 | |
| DJ-6 | 5.06 | 2.51 | 8.07 | 0.45 | |
| DJ-7 | 4.94 | 2.51 | 7.56 | 0.15 | III |
| DJ-8 | 5.04 | 2.52 | 5.81 | 0.19 | |
| DJ-9 | 5.11 | 2.51 | 5.80 | 0.15 | |



注:1.二通阀;2.压力表;3.气瓶;4.真空泵;5.回压阀;6.流量计;7.岩心夹持器;8.增湿设备;9.围压控制系统;10.数据采集系统。

图1 非稳态气-水相渗实验装置流程

Fig. 1 Flow chart of unsteady gas-water relative permeability experimental apparatus

1) 岩心准备:对岩心进行加工、烘干,测定其基础物性,包括长度 L 、直径 d 、孔隙度 φ 、渗透率 K 、干重 m 等,通过五敏实验确定其临界流速和地层水矿化度等参数。

2) 流体准备:采用蒸馏水/模拟地层水(3%KCl溶液)、模拟油/正癸烷、高纯氮气/氦气。

3) 岩心于60℃条件下烘干24h后,真空加压饱和水相,并称取湿重。

4) 岩心置于岩心夹持器中,根据原地条件设置围压和驱替压力,采用水相恒压驱替,准确记录驱替压差及液体流量,计算水相有效渗透率 K_w 。

5) 设置气相驱替压力为获得水相有效渗透率时的驱替压力,采用加湿气相恒压驱替水相。岩心夹持器出口端连接置于分析天平上的干燥器(含 CaCl_2),干燥器后接气体流量计。实验过程中通过压力传感器准确记录各时刻岩心夹持器入口端和出口端压力,获取 t 时刻的驱替压差 $\Delta p(t)$,通过记录干燥器质量,计算各时刻累积产液量($V_{wi}(t)$),通过气体流量计准确记录各时刻累积产气量($V_{gi}(t)$)和驱替气流速。当驱替约15 min后累积产水量不再变化时,可认为岩心当前含水饱和度为束缚水饱和度 S_{wi} 。

1.2 气-水相渗实验结果

如图2和表3所示,基于岩心气-水相渗曲线形态特征^[21],DJ-1—DJ-9号样品均属于水相上凹型,DJ-1、DJ-2、DJ-3号样品的气-水相渗曲线整体偏左,DJ-7、DJ-8、DJ-9号样品的气-水相渗曲线整体

表3 DJ区块实验岩心束缚水饱和度对应的特征参数变化情况

Table 3 Changes of characteristic parameters corresponding to irreducible water saturation of experimental core in DJ block

| 样号 | 孔隙度/% | 渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ | 束缚水饱和度/% | 束缚水气相相对渗透率 |
|------|-------|------------------------------|----------|------------|
| DJ-1 | 8.39 | 9.52 | 33.30 | 0.67 |
| DJ-2 | 9.90 | 1.38 | 40.46 | 0.57 |
| DJ-3 | 11.73 | 1.85 | 39.26 | 0.52 |
| DJ-4 | 15.90 | 0.33 | 57.32 | 0.21 |
| DJ-5 | 8.69 | 0.44 | 58.11 | 0.18 |
| DJ-6 | 8.07 | 0.45 | 69.65 | 0.28 |
| DJ-7 | 7.56 | 0.15 | 78.01 | 0.10 |
| DJ-8 | 5.81 | 0.19 | 69.65 | 0.28 |
| DJ-9 | 5.80 | 0.15 | 70.17 | 0.04 |

偏右,并且随着物性变差,两相区的面积逐渐减小,气相相对渗透率下降速率变快,束缚水饱和度不断升高,等渗点往右移动。

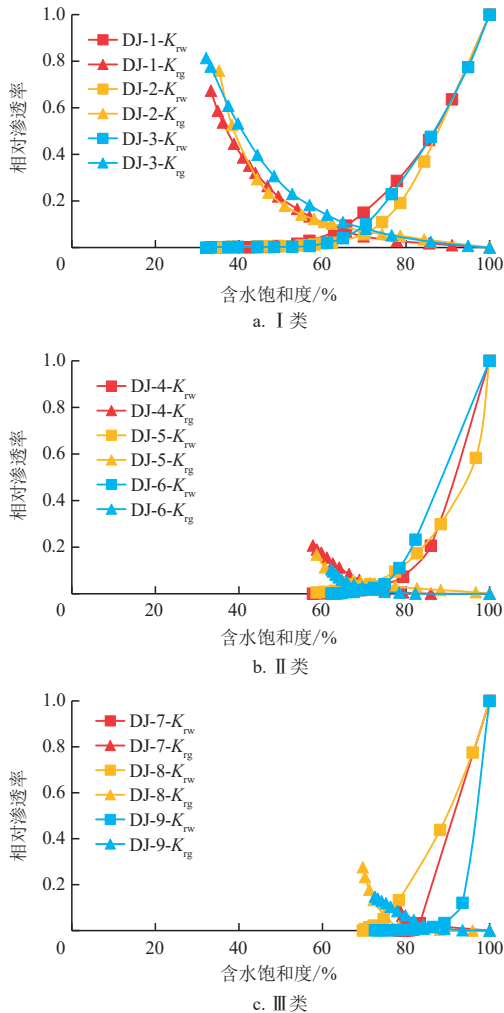


图2 DJ区块实验岩心气-水相渗曲线
Fig. 2 Gas-water relative permeability curve of experimental cores in DJ block

2 气-水相渗曲线特征及主控因素分析

束缚水饱和度是储层评价中的一个关键因素^[22-25]。通过观察3类储层的代表性岩心实验结果(表3),得到束缚水饱和度 S_{wi} 从 33.30% 增至 70.17%,束缚水饱和度下的气相相对渗透率 $K_{rg}(S_{wi})$ 从 0.67 减至 0.04。为明确气-水相渗曲线的主控因素,采用X射线衍射(XRD)、扫描电镜及铸体薄片等分析了黏土矿物特征,采用核磁共振表征了可动流体分布及孔隙分布。

2.1 黏土矿物对气-水相渗曲线的影响

通过XRD分析了样品黏土矿物含量(表4),表明从I类到III类储层,随着物性变差,黏土矿物含量不断增大(图3a、图3b)。扫描电镜和铸体薄片观测表明,黏土矿物大多充填在孔隙中(图3c),遇水膨胀,压缩了流动通道,或者在外力作用下崩解,产生微粒运移堵塞孔道。因此,黏土矿物含量增加不利于储层物性改善,束缚水饱和度随黏土矿物含量增加而明显增大(图3d)。

黏土矿物相对含量(图3b)和孔隙结构(图4)观测结果表明,I类储层主要以高岭石为主,次要为伊利石和绿泥石,主要发育粒间孔和溶蚀孔,连通性较好,气-水相渗曲线束缚水饱和度为40%左右,气-水共渗区面积大;II类和III类储层主要以伊利石为主,II类储层主要发育粒间孔和晶间孔,连通性较差,气-水相渗曲线束缚水饱和度为60%左右,气-水共渗区面积较小;III类储层主要发育晶间孔,连通性极差,孔喉相对较细,气-水相渗曲线束缚水饱和度为

表4 DJ区块气-水相渗实验岩心XRD结果

Table 4 XRD results of gas-water relative permeability experimental cores in DJ block

| 样号 | 石英含量 | 斜长石含量 | 方解石含量 | 菱铁矿含量 | 黏土矿物含量 | 伊利石含量 | 高岭石含量 | 绿泥石含量 | 类型 |
|------|------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| DJ-1 | 81 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 14 | 10 | 30 | I |
| DJ-2 | 59 | 35 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 49 | 17 | |
| DJ-3 | 90 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 34 | 49 | 17 | |
| DJ-4 | 76 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 56 | 28 | 10 | II |
| DJ-5 | 59 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 45 | 17 | 8 | |
| DJ-6 | 62 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 70 | 23 | 7 | |
| DJ-7 | 39 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 43 | 29 | 3 | 5 | III |
| DJ-8 | 30 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 53 | 76 | 19 | 5 | |
| DJ-9 | 59 | 6 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 60 | 24 | 7 | |

单位:%

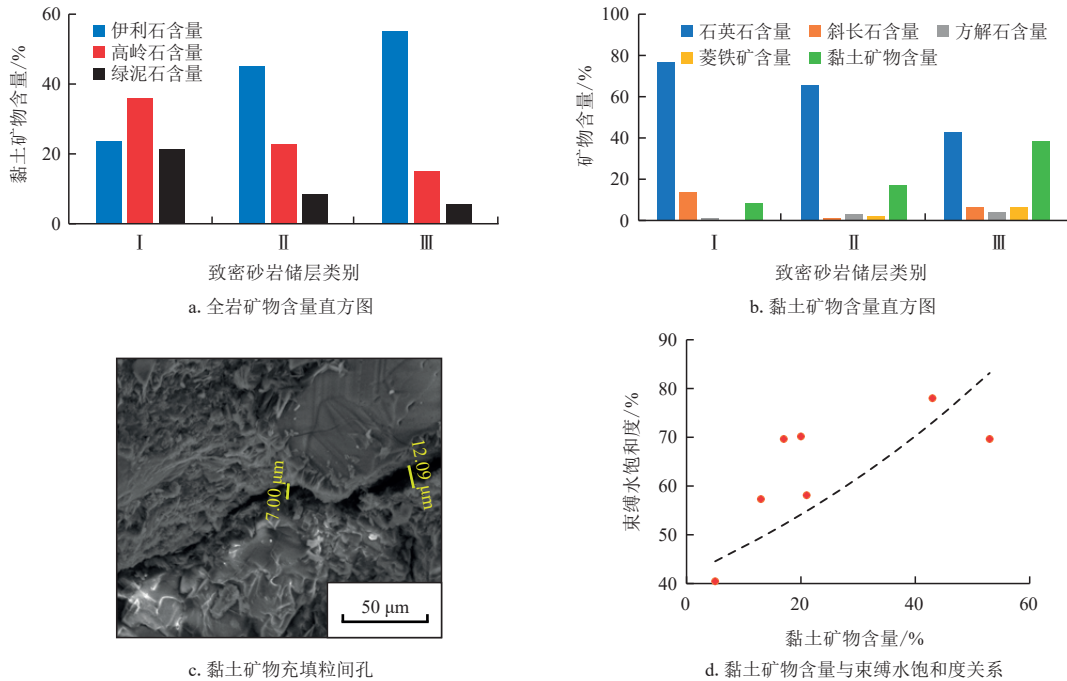


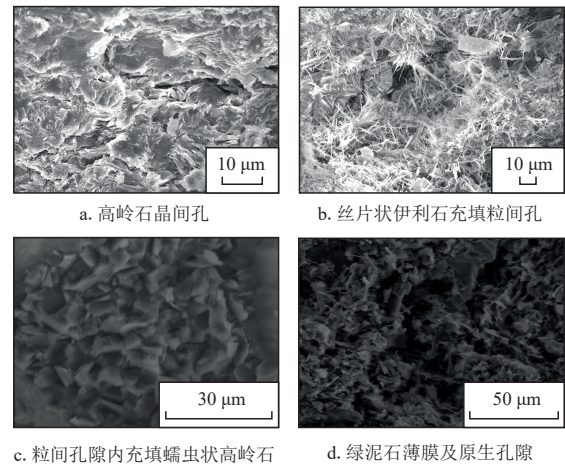
图3 DJ区块气-水相渗实验岩心黏土矿物分析

Fig. 3 Clay mineral analysis of gas-water relative permeability experimental core in DJ block

75%左右,气-水共渗区面积最小。高岭石虽然充填孔隙(图4c),将大孔隙分割成小孔隙,减小了渗流通道半径,但其晶间孔和溶蚀孔较为发育(图4a),增强了孔隙连通性;绿泥石增强了岩石抗压实和抗溶解能力,平衡上覆载荷,从而使得储层原生孔隙得以保存(图4d);伊利石形态复杂(图4b),呈毛发状占据了孔隙大部分体积,减小流体流动通道。所以高岭石和绿泥石有利于储层孔隙的保存和形成,伊利石主要起到充填孔隙的作用。

2.2 孔隙结构对气-水相渗曲线的影响

孔隙结构是气-水相渗曲线的直接影响因素^[26]。采用核磁共振技术可以测量岩心孔隙及流体分布情况,参考孔星星等^[27]的孔隙分类,将研究区致密砂岩孔喉分为3类:中一粗孔喉(大于 $1.0\ \mu\text{m}$)、细孔喉($0.1\sim 1.0\ \mu\text{m}$)和微孔喉(小于 $0.1\ \mu\text{m}$)。统计研究区3类岩心的孔隙占比(图5a)及束缚水在各孔隙中的占比(图5b),发现不同类型储层微纳米级孔隙发育情况差异较大。I类岩心中一粗孔喉所占比例最大,为37.37%;II类岩心中一粗孔喉所占孔隙体积为8.89%;III类岩心中一粗孔喉所占孔隙体积为3.68%。并且从I类到III类岩心,微孔喉占比不断增大,微孔

图4 DJ区块气-水相渗实验岩心黏土矿物显微图像特征
Fig. 4 Microscopic characteristics of clay minerals in core of gas-water relative permeability experiment in DJ block

喉中束缚水占比不断减小。这是由于气体存在于中一粗孔喉中,而束缚水主要以“水膜”的形式存在于细孔喉中(图5c),在微孔喉中则主要以“水柱”的形式存在,并形成“卡断”,进而堵塞气体渗流通道。当存在驱替压力时,可动流体优先通过中一粗孔喉和细孔喉,导致微孔喉的束缚水占比比较高,中一粗孔喉和细孔喉的束缚水占比比较低。

3 基于气水两相流动的生产动态曲线分析

气水渗流贯穿气井生产的始终,气-水相渗曲线反映了储层微观渗流过程,而采气曲线则反映了储层宏观生产过程。气-水相渗曲线测试结果表明,对于I类岩心,随着含水饱和度升高,气相相对渗透率缓慢降低,水相相对渗透率缓慢上升,气-水共渗区较宽,气-水抗干扰程度较强,该类气井生产过程中气井平均日产气量较高,并且稳产时间长,见水后,简单排水采气即可稳定生产。II类岩心随着含水饱和度升高,气相相对渗透率降低较慢,水相相对渗透率上升较慢,气-水共渗区较窄,气-水抗干扰程度较弱,该类气井生产初期产量较高,随着生产的进行,单井产量下降较快,稳产时间较短,生产后期采取简单的排水采气无法维持稳定生产,必须采取压裂开采。III类岩心随着含水饱和度的升高,气相相对渗透率下降快,水相相对渗透率上升快,气井生产时平均日产气量低,见水快,产量迅速降低,并且部分储层等渗点处的气相相对渗透率小于0.02,存在狱渗区,气水均无法有效流动。

为验证上述观点,需要进一步建立气-水相渗曲

线与生产动态曲线的联系。前人通过联立考虑凝析水气比的井底含水率与不同含水饱和度的井底含水率公式^[28],建立了相对渗透率与水气比的关系,如式(1)所示,进而明确气-水相渗曲线与生产动态的联系。因此,研究结合储层条件下的毛管压力曲线,分析气井生产动态特征。

$$\frac{K_{rg}}{K_{rw}} = \frac{10\,000B_g\mu_g}{B_w(A_{wgr} - R_{wgr})\mu_w} \quad (1)$$

式中: K_{rg} 为气相相对渗透率; K_{rw} 为水相相对渗透率; B_g 为天然气体积系数; μ_g 为天然气黏度,单位 $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$; B_w 为地层水体积系数; A_{wgr} 为水气比,单位 $\text{m}^3/10^4\text{m}^3$; R_{wgr} 为凝析水气比,单位 $\text{m}^3/10^4\text{m}^3$; μ_w 为地层水黏度,单位 $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$ 。

不同样品的气-水相渗曲线特征点参数不同,并且实验记录的数据点和相对渗透率对应的含水饱和度均不相等,因此,单一的相渗曲线不能代表综合的相渗曲线,需要进行归一化处理。研究使用平均法^[29-31]对非均质储层最大限度保留形态特征,将3类储层的气-水相渗曲线归一化处理(图6、表5)。

图6表明,3类岩心的气-水相渗曲线形态差异大,说明研究的相渗曲线分类合理。进一步通过气-水相渗曲线转化为含水饱和度和 K_{rg}/K_{rw} 的关系(图7)。

对3类储层样品进行压汞测试,并通过公式(2)

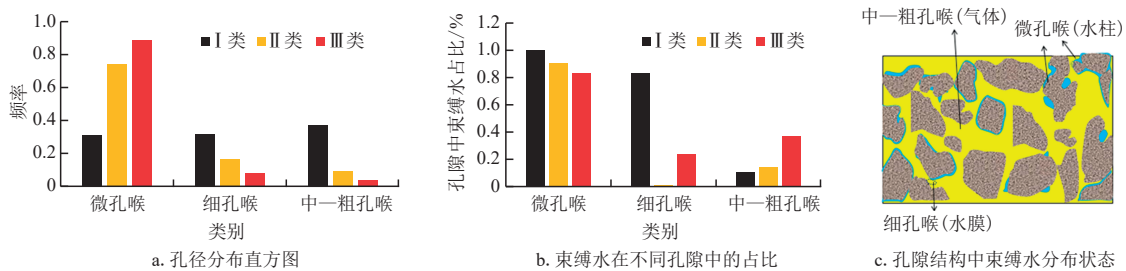


图5 DJ区块致密砂岩基质储层束缚水状态下流体分布

Fig. 5 Fluid distribution of tight sandstone matrix reservoir in DJ block under irreducible water condition

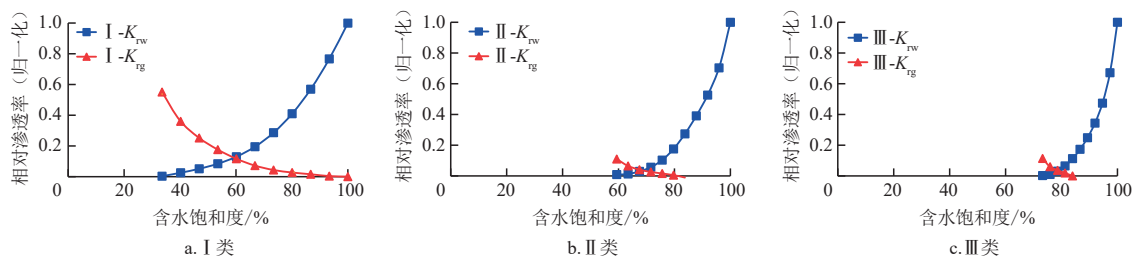


图6 DJ区块归一化的3类岩心气-水相渗曲线

Fig. 6 Three types of normalized gas-water relative permeability curves in DJ block

将压汞得到的压汞毛管压力换算成气-水毛管压力,研究储层条件下气-水毛管压力与含水饱和度关系(图8a),分析生产动态曲线。

$$p_{wg} = \frac{\sigma_{wg} \cos \theta_{wg}}{\sigma_{Hg} \cos \theta_{Hg}} p_{Hg} \quad (2)$$

式中: p_{wg} 为气-水毛管压力,单位MPa; p_{Hg} 为压汞毛管压力,单位MPa; σ_{wg} 为气-水表面张力,单位mN/m; θ_{wg} 为气-水润湿接触角,单位($^{\circ}$); σ_{Hg} 为汞表面张力,单位mN/m; θ_{Hg} 为汞润湿接触角,单位($^{\circ}$)。

表5 DJ区块归一化特征点参数
Table 5 Normalized feature point parameters in DJ block

| 类别 | $S_{wi}/\%$ | $K_{rg}(S_{wi})$ | $S_x/\%$ | $K_x(S_x)$ | $S_{gi}/\%$ | $K_{rw}(S_{gi})$ |
|-----|-------------|------------------|----------|------------|-------------|------------------|
| I | 33.56 | 0.551 | 58.78 | 0.121 | 0 | 1.000 |
| II | 59.35 | 0.110 | 68.25 | 0.023 | 20.32 | 0.176 |
| III | 73.23 | 0.114 | 78.93 | 0.028 | 18.74 | 0.065 |

注: $K_{rg}(S_{wi})$ 为束缚水含水饱和度 S_{wi} 下气相相对渗透率值 K_{rg} ; S_x 为气水两相相对渗透率曲线交点对应的含水饱和度; $K_x(S_x)$ 为 S_x 对应的相对渗透率值 K_x ; $K_{rw}(S_{gi})$ 为残余气饱和度 S_{gi} 对应的水相相对渗透率值 K_{rw} 。

孔喉半径与气-水毛管压力的关系(图8b)如下式:

$$r = \frac{2\sigma_{wg} \cos \theta_{wg}}{p_{wg}} \quad (3)$$

式中: r 为气-水毛管压力 p_{wg} 所对应的孔喉半径,单位 μm 。

含水饱和度越低,毛管压力越大,对应的孔喉半径越小。随着含水饱和度降低,毛管压力逐渐增大,甚至达到35 MPa左右,当排驱压力不能克服毛管压力时,储层小孔喉中的水无法被排出,这也是储层中的水不能彻底排出的原因之一。最后,分别选取研究区3类储层对应的气井进行了生产动态分析(表6)。

表6 DJ区块3类储层对应的典型气井参数
Table 6 Typical gas well parameters corresponding to three types of reservoirs in DJ block

| 类别 | 井号 | 孔隙度/ % | 渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ | 平均日产 气量/ m^3 | 平均日产 水量/ m^3 | 主力 层厚/m |
|-----|------|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| I | DJ-A | 12.66 | 1.32 | 10 450.18 | 6.98 | 7.22 |
| II | DJ-B | 10.92 | 0.31 | 7 792.74 | 4.27 | 5.01 |
| III | DJ-C | 6.11 | 0.12 | 5 874.51 | 1.21 | 5.98 |

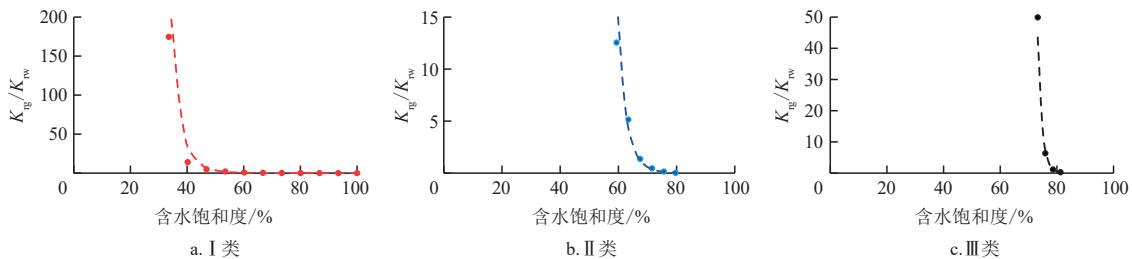


图7 DJ区块3类岩心含水饱和度与 K_r/K_{rw} 的关系

Fig. 7 Relationship between K_r/K_{rw} and water saturation of three types of cores in DJ block

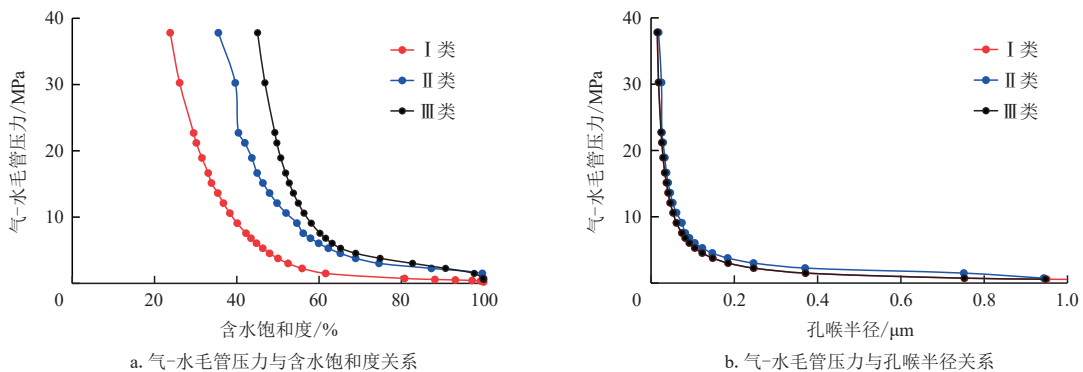


图8 DJ区块气-水毛管压力与含水饱和度、孔喉半径的关系

Fig. 8 Relationship between capillary pressure and water saturation in DJ block

3.1 I类气井生产特征

DJ-A井属于I类井,开发层位渗透率为 $1.32 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,孔隙度为12.66%,地层温度为 65°C ,地层压力为18 MPa,投产后初期日产气量为 $2.10 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,套压为0 MPa,油压为9.86 MPa,平均日产气量为 $2.51 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,累产气量为 $1\ 201.45 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,生产曲线如图9所示。

研究区块I类储层物性较好,生产初期配产较高,日产气量大于 $20\ 000 \text{ m}^3$,产气量不断上升,油

压不断下降,含水饱和度从38%不断上升后稳定在47%;生产中期,油压进一步下降,气井产量介于 $(2 \sim 3) \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,表明气井开始积液,通过关井和泡排的手段恢复产量,含水饱和度介于42%~53%;生产后期,油压稳定在4 MPa左右,气井产量进一步降低,井筒积液严重,采取泡排手段,产气量为 $1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,含水饱和度稳定在49.1%左右。

结合图8研究表明,DJ区块生产前期毛管压力小于4.61 MPa,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.121 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到了有效动用;生产中期对应的毛管压力小于

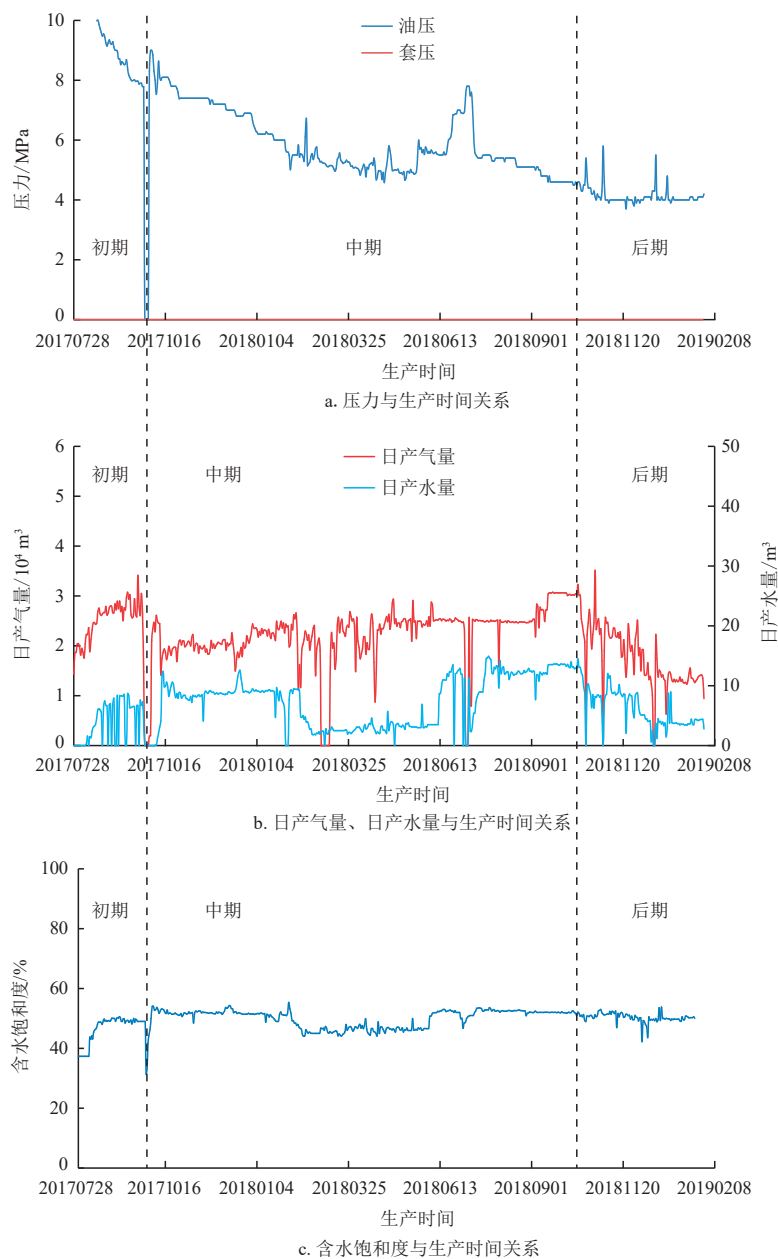


图9 DJ区块DJ-A井生产曲线

Fig. 9 Production curve of well DJ-A in DJ block

3.24 MPa,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.172\ \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到了有效动用;生产后期对应的毛管压力小于 $4.41\ \text{MPa}$,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.126\ \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到了有效动用。该类气井中一粗孔喉占比为 37.37% ,是储层流体的主要流动通道,主流孔喉中的流体得到了有效动用,生产时表现出气-水同流的现象,不会有过多流体滞留在储层中,即使有外来水也不会过多堵塞孔喉从而影响储层渗透率,通过关井和泡排即可正常生产。

3.2 II类气井生产特征

DJ-B井属于II类井,开发层位渗透率为 $0.31\times 10^{-3}\ \mu\text{m}^2$,孔隙度为 10.92% ,地层温度为 $65\ ^\circ\text{C}$,地层压力为 $18\ \text{MPa}$,投产初期日产气量为 $2.50\times 10^4\ \text{m}^3$,套压为 $1.72\ \text{MPa}$,油压为 $2.02\ \text{MPa}$,平均日产气量为 $1.21\times 10^4\ \text{m}^3$,累计产气量为 $304.16\times 10^4\ \text{m}^3$,生产曲线如图10所示。

II类储层物性较差,生产初期,气水同产,产气

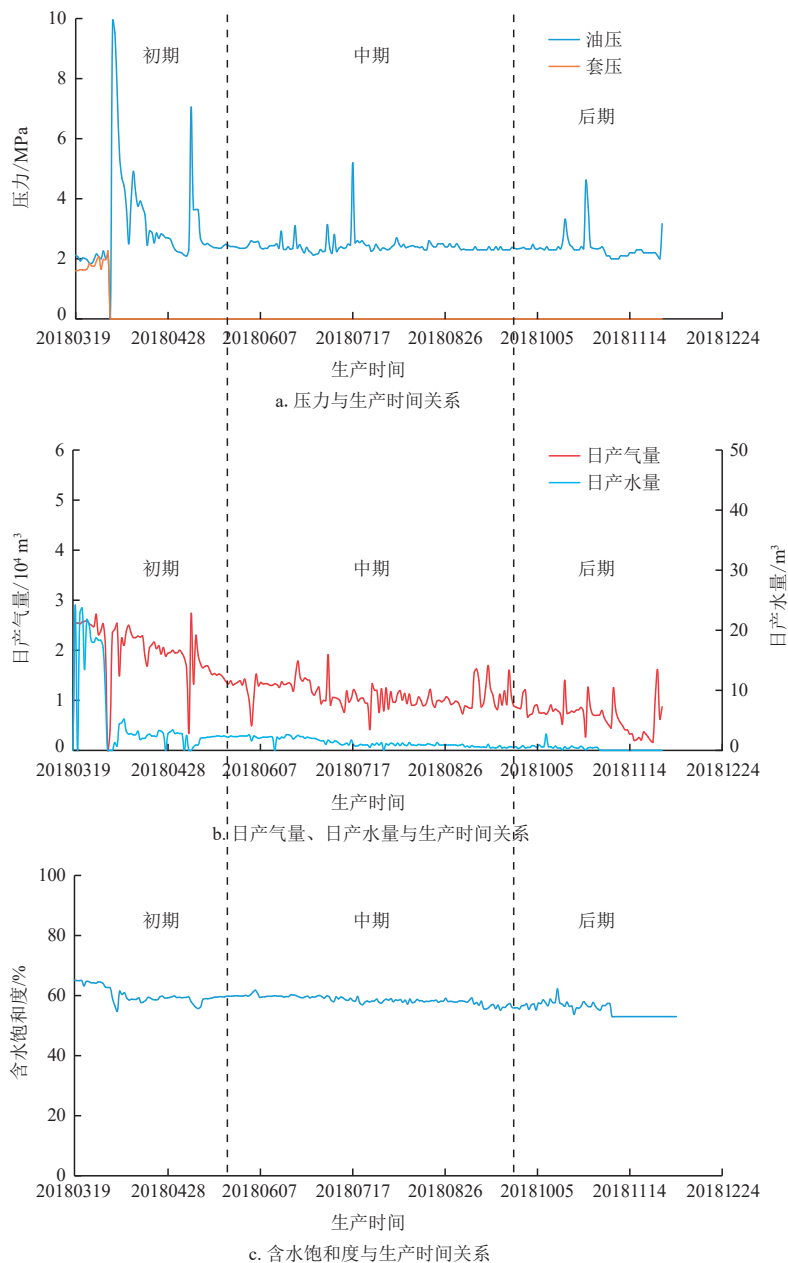


图10 DJ区块DJ-B井生产曲线

Fig. 10 Production curve of well DJ-B in DJ block

量为 $2.5 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 左右,呈不断波动下降趋势,产水量为 $20 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,剧烈波动后下降,油压、套压波动下降,表现出轻度水相圈闭损害的特征,含水饱和度介于 $58\% \sim 60\%$ 。生产中期通过关井和泡排等手段,日产气量在 $1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ 左右波动,油套压差大于 2.5 MPa ,表明井筒积液严重,近井地带水相圈闭损害加重,导致产水量和产气量不断降低,含水饱和度介于 $55\% \sim 58\%$ 。生产后期日产气量低于 $1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$ 并不断降低,通过关井和泡排等手段无法维持稳定生产,水相圈闭损害严重,含水饱和度介于 $53\% \sim 55\%$ 。

结合图8研究表明,生产前期毛管压力小于

6.95 MPa ,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.099 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到有效动用;生产中期对应的毛管压力小于 8.33 MPa ,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.081 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到有效动用;生产后期对应的毛管压力小于 9.47 MPa ,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.071 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到有效动用。该类气井对应储层的中一粗孔喉占比低于I类气井,微孔喉体积占比高于I类气井,通过生产动态曲线分析发现生产过程中,中一粗孔喉和细孔喉得到了有效动用,具体表现为生产初期气水同流,随后储层中部的含水饱和度缓慢上升,井筒附近的含水饱和度由于地层能量的降低会稍微降低,表现为日产水量和日

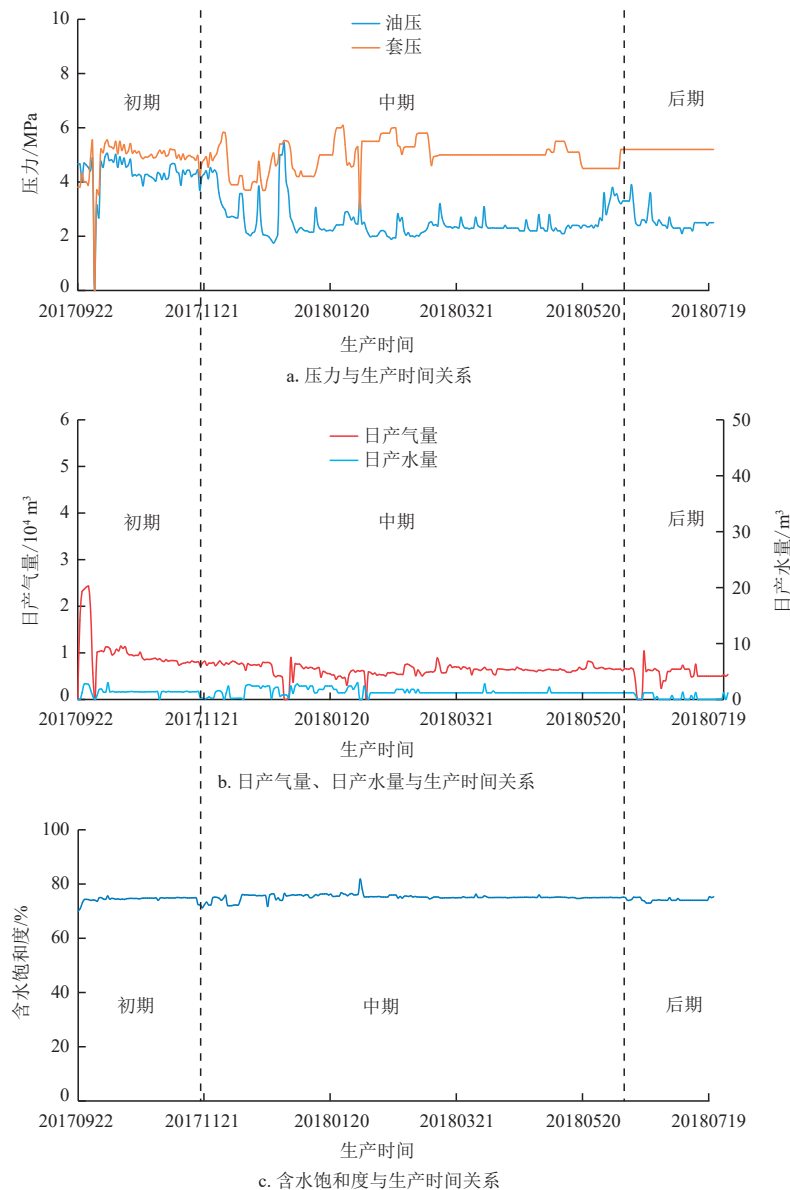


图11 DJ区块DJ-C井生产曲线

Fig. 11 Production curve of well DJ-C in DJ block

产气量降低,简单的关井和泡排手段无法起到效果,可考虑采取压裂等开采技术。

3.3 Ⅲ类气井生产特征

DJ-C井属于Ⅲ类井,开发层位渗透率为 $0.12 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,孔隙度为6.11%,地层温度为65℃,地层压力为18 MPa,投产初期日产气量为 $2.10 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,套压为3.77 MPa,油压为4.51 MPa,平均日产气量为 $0.67 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,累计产气量为 $211.86 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,生产曲线如图11所示。

Ⅲ类储层物性最差,生产初期产气量上升至 $2.40 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 后短暂关井,开井后产气量降至 $0.7 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,套压和油压波动并出现差值,井筒轻微积液,含水饱和度为73.1%;生产中后期油套压差波动变大,差值增大,井筒积液较严重,通过关井和泡排措施减少井筒积液,但水相圈闭损害没有得到解除,产气量介于 $(0.5 \sim 0.6) \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,含水饱和度在73.9%轻微波动;生产后期产气量稳定在 $0.6 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,套压稳定,油压波动,井筒持续积液,含水饱和度为74%。

结合图8研究表明,生产前期毛管压力小于3.67 MPa,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.152 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到有效动用;生产中后期毛管压力小于3.61 MPa,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.154 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到有效动用;生产后期毛管压力小于3.73 MPa,说明孔喉半径大于 $0.149 \mu\text{m}$ 的孔隙得到有效动用。该类气井对应的储层微孔喉占比高,且储层存在狭缝区,该类储层的储量低,气井生产过程中产量很低,一旦见水,井筒周围就显示出高含水饱和度,气水流动困难,产量急剧降低,采取关井和泡排手段只能维持较低的产量甚至会停产,建议考虑使用烃类蒸汽压裂、井下电加热(可用气体作为导热介质以提高加热效率和范围)、井下微波加热等降低井周储层含水饱和度、提高气体传输能力。

4 结论

1) I类储层孔隙类型主要为粒间孔和溶蚀孔,中一粗孔喉占比约40%,黏土矿物以高岭石为主;II类储层孔隙类型主要为粒间孔和晶间孔,中一粗孔喉占比约10%,黏土矿物以伊利石为主;III类储层孔隙类型主要为晶间孔,中一粗孔喉占比约4%,黏土矿物以伊利石为主。高岭石和绿泥石对储层主要起保护作用,伊利石是导致储层物性差的主要原因。

2) I类储层气-水相渗曲线共渗区较宽,束缚水饱和度约为40%,气相和水相的相对渗透率下降较慢,平均日产气量约为 $2 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,稳产时间长;II类储层气-水相渗曲线共渗区较窄,束缚水饱和度约为60%,气相和水相的相对渗透率下降较快,平均日产气量约为 $1 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,稳产时间较短;III类储层气-水相渗曲线共渗区极窄,束缚水饱和度约为75%,平均日产气量约为 $0.5 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3$,几乎没有稳产时间。

3) 气-水相渗曲线综合反映了储层的微观特征,生产动态曲线是储层微观特征的宏观反映。通过研究气-水相渗曲线,预测了生产井的生产动态曲线,对矿场生产中优选开发层位和制定生产措施具有指导意义。

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