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## 深埋潜山凝析气藏反凝析伤害评价及 注气提高采收率研究

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**摘要:**渤海BZ凝析气藏属国内外罕见的潜山裂缝高饱和、高含凝析油凝析气藏,其储层具有高温高压、特低孔、特低渗特征,且流体地露压差小,极易析出凝析油,造成近井地带污染。BZ气藏试验区初期采用天然能量开发,地层压力低于露点压力后反凝析污染加重,导致生产气油比快速上升,产量递减加大,亟待开展该类凝析气藏反凝析污染评价及解除污染方法研究。采用复配凝析气开展高温高压条件下岩心衰竭实验,模拟反凝析油污染,测试不同衰竭压力点对应的气相渗透率并评价反凝析污染程度,同时开展注气解除反凝析污染实验机理研究。实验结果表明:随着地层压力的下降,岩心中的反凝析液增多,气相有效渗透率下降幅度明显,最终反凝析储层伤害程度达到65.8%~70.2%。注气可降低凝析油的黏度,提高地层流体体积膨胀系数,对反凝析油实施反蒸发,降低反凝析液量及反凝析油饱和度,起到解除反凝析堵塞、提高储层岩心气相有效渗透率的作用,注入的N<sub>2</sub>、伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>渗透率恢复程度分别为48.1%、78.6%、81.7%,凝析油的最终采出程度分别达到43.7%、66.8%、69.2%。研究成果为BZ潜山凝析气藏试验区注气开发提供技术支撑,有效减缓了气藏产量递减,取得了较好成效,对后续区域整体注气高效开发具有重要的指导意义。

**关键词:**潜山;凝析气藏;反凝析;伤害程度;注气;渗透率

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### Evaluation of retrograde condensation damage and research on gas injection for enhanced recovery of condensate gas reservoirs in deep-buried hills

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**Abstract:** The BZ condensate gas reservoir in the Bohai Sea, China, is a rare fractured buried hill condensate gas reservoir with high saturation and high content of condensate oil. The reservoir features high temperature, high pressure, ultra-low porosity, and ultra-low permeability. Due to the small difference between the fluid dew point and the pressure in the gas reservoir, it is prone to condensate oil precipitation, causing contamination in the near-wellbore zone. In the early development stage, the BZ gas reservoir pilot area was produced using natural energy. When the reservoir pressure drops below the dew point, retrograde condensation intensifies, leading to a rapid increase in the gas-oil ratio and an accelerated decline in production. Therefore, there is an urgent need for the evaluation of retrograde condensation damage and effective remediation methods. Core depletion experiments were conducted under high-temperature and high-pressure conditions using compound condensate gas to simulate retrograde condensate oil contamination. Gas-phase permeability was tested at different depletion pressure points to evaluate the degree of retrograde condensate contamination. Additionally, gas injection experiments were carried out to investigate the mechanisms of damage mitigation. Experimental results showed that as the reservoir pressure decreased, the amount of retrograde condensate in the core increased, and the effective gas-phase permeability decreased significantly. Ultimately, the resulting retrograde condensate damage to the reservoir reached 65.8% to 70.2%. Gas injection could reduce the viscosity of condensate oil, increase the volume expansion coefficient of reservoir fluids, and induce re-vaporization of retrograde condensate oil. This process reduced the amount and saturation of retrograde condensate liquid, relieved retrograde condensate blockage, and improved the effective gas-phase permeability of reservoir cores. The permeability recovery rates for N<sub>2</sub>, associated gas, and CO<sub>2</sub> were 48.1%, 78.6%, and 81.7%, respectively. The final recovery rates for condensate oil reached 43.7%, 66.8%, and 69.2%, respectively. The research results provide technical support for gas injection development in the pilot zone of the BZ buried hill condensate gas reservoir. This approach effectively mitigates production

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decline and achieves good results, offering important guidance for the efficient large-scale gas injection development in the future.

**Keywords:** buried hill; condensate gas reservoir; retrograde condensation; extent of damage; gas injection; permeability

近年来,随着渤海油田勘探开发力度的加大<sup>[1-3]</sup>,在渤海湾深层潜山发现了储量达千亿立方米的大型BZ凝析气藏,与常规干气气藏开发不同,潜山裂缝凝析气藏的开发更加复杂。凝析气藏开发过程中,当压力低于露点压力后,凝析气中的重质组分以凝析油的形式析出,凝析油在近井地带聚集,严重堵塞孔喉,降低气相有效渗透率<sup>[4-9]</sup>,导致气井产量下降甚至停喷<sup>[10-13]</sup>。目前国内外解除近井带反凝析污染的技术方法主要是注入烃类或非烃类溶剂、压裂等<sup>[14-18]</sup>。乐平等<sup>[19]</sup>通过开展衰竭实验模拟了低渗气藏近井区和远井区凝析油污染程度。夏彪等<sup>[20]</sup>针对近临界凝析气藏X开展了注CO<sub>2</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>提高凝析油采出程度机理研究。韩睿等<sup>[21]</sup>针对牙哈凝析气藏凝析油产量递减快的问题,利用CO<sub>2</sub>超临界态的物理特性开展气藏反凝析解堵提高单井产能室内实验研究,分析地层流体反凝析规律和凝析油分布特征。崔晓朵等<sup>[22]</sup>针对丰深1低渗透凝析气藏,开展了反凝析污染特征和注甲醇、CO<sub>2</sub>解除措施实验研究。张冲等<sup>[23]</sup>通过对龙凤山特低孔、特低渗凝析气藏反凝析伤害行为研究,分析了该油藏流体的相态特征和反凝析相变过程,通过反凝析污染伤害程度实验测试评价了反凝析对气藏开发的影响。研究表明:低孔低渗凝析气藏一旦发生反凝析伤害,会使储层气相渗透率降低,影响气井产能,严重可导致气藏废弃。通过循环注气、注表面活性剂和注甲醇等可解除反凝析伤害,提高凝析气藏开发效果。

目前关于凝析气藏反凝析伤害室内实验研究压力一般不超过30 MPa,温度不超过140 °C<sup>[24]</sup>,而BZ凝析气藏埋深超过5 000 m,储层为特低孔、特低渗,原始地层压力达到53.17 MPa,地层温度高达191.5 °C。为了指导BZ潜山凝析气藏区域整体开发,该气藏开辟了先导试验区,初期采用天然能量开发,但随着地层压力下降,因反凝析污染导致生产气油比快速上升,产量递减加大,亟待开展反凝析储层污染伤害评价和注气提高凝析油采出程度机理研究,指导后续措施调整,改善试验区开发效果。通过开展高温高压条件下岩心衰竭实验,模拟反凝析污染并评价储层伤害程度。同时开展注气解除反凝析污染实验机理研究,为BZ凝析气藏试验区解除反凝析污染提供理论依据,为该气藏后续区域整体注气高效开发提供技术支撑。

## 1 气藏概况

### 1.1 地质概况

BZ气藏位于渤中凹陷西南部,被渤中凹陷、沙南凹

陷和黄河口凹陷所环绕,整体表现为被走滑断层及其派生断层复杂化的具有背斜特征的断块构造<sup>[25]</sup>。气藏主要目的层为太古界潜山,气藏埋深介于-4 500~-5 600 m,地层温度介于170.7~191.5 °C,地温梯度3.6 °C/hm,地层压力介于49.83~53.17 MPa,压力系数1.14,为正常温压系统。岩性为变质花岗岩,储集类型为孔隙-裂缝型,区域构造整体发育中高角度缝,储层平均孔隙度介于3.4%~4.5%,渗透率介于(0.02~1.13)×10<sup>-3</sup> μm<sup>2</sup>,具有特低孔、特低渗的特征。

### 1.2 流体特征

BZ气藏为特高含凝析油的凝析气藏,凝析油质量浓度介于605~774 g/m<sup>3</sup>,气藏流体露点压力为44.2 MPa,地露压差为8.1 MPa。地面天然气相对密度介于0.734~0.763,H<sub>2</sub>S质量浓度介于0.009 24~0.036 63 g/m<sup>3</sup>,C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6+</sub>体积分数介于11.72%~13.91%,CO<sub>2</sub>体积分数介于9.70%~10.49%,CH<sub>4</sub>体积分数介于75.41%~78.58%,具有中一高含CO<sub>2</sub>、微一低含硫、富含中间烃的特点。此外,地面凝析油密度介于0.799~0.809 t/m<sup>3</sup>,黏度介于1.30~3.07 mPa·s,含蜡量介于15.74%~20.99%,具有低密度、低黏度、低含硫、高含蜡、高凝固点的特征。

## 2 反凝析伤害程度评价

### 2.1 实验条件

实验温度为180 °C,压力为52 MPa,露点压力为44.2 MPa,复配流体体系气油比为1 023 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>。实验岩心排序结果及物性参数基本数据见表1。岩心驱替装置可承受的最大温度为200 °C、最大压力为70 MPa,通过调节回压压力与入口压力的差值,模拟地层衰竭开发过程中反凝析油对储层造成的伤害,分析反凝析伤害机理。研究结果为指导气井合理工作制度及后续解除反凝析伤害措施提供依据。

表1 实验岩心排序结果及物性参数基本数据

Table 1 Experimental core ranking and basic physical property parameters

排序	岩心编号	长度/cm	直径/cm	孔隙度/%	渗透率/10 <sup>-3</sup> μm <sup>2</sup>
出口	2-001A	2.56	2.62	5.4	0.26
	2-003A	3.23	2.73	6.8	0.39
	2-005A	2.63	2.56	5.6	0.29
	2-004B	2.64	2.68	7.5	0.42
	2-006B	4.36	2.65	4.9	0.18
	1-008A	5.32	2.57	5.7	0.19
入口	1-009A	3.89	2.64	6.3	0.34

## 2.2 反凝析伤害实验流程

首先将岩心抽真空,用定量饱和水的方法,按照36%的束缚水饱和度建立束缚水。岩心中注入干气至原始地层压力,并升至地层温度。在高于复配流体露点压力的条件下注入复配气,确保复配气为单相气。测试岩心出口端采出流体的气油比,当出口端流体与复配流体气油比基本一致时,视为完成凝析气样品的饱和。通过调节回压,开展反凝析伤害实验,选取9个衰竭压力点,每个压力稳定时注入对应压力的平衡凝析气,进行岩心气相渗透率测试,记录不同压力下岩心气相渗透率变化,本次反凝析实验的衰竭速度分别为3、6 MPa/h。

## 2.3 反凝析对渗透率伤害程度评价

反凝析伤害实验计算得到的数据见图1和表2,当以3 MPa/h的压降速度缓慢衰竭至地层废弃压力16 MPa时,岩心的气测渗透率从初始的 $0.116 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 降低至 $0.040 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,储层伤害程度为65.8%。以6 MPa/h的压降速度缓慢衰竭时,岩心的气测渗透率从初始的 $0.116 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 降低至 $0.049 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,储层伤害程度为57.8%。

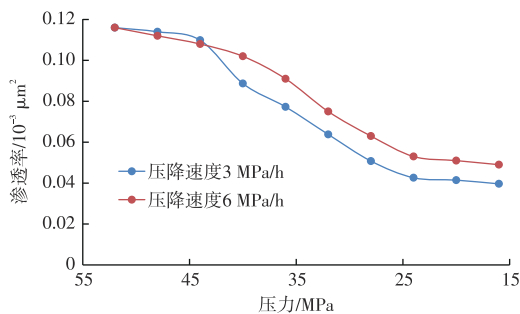


图1 不同压降速度下渗透率随压力下降关系

Fig. 1 Relationship between permeability and pressure drop under different pressure drop rates

表2 反凝析伤害实验数据

Table 2 Experimental data on retrograde condensate damage

衰竭压力/MPa	岩心气测渗透率/ $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$	
	压降速度 3 MPa/h	压降速度 6 MPa/h
52	0.116	0.116
48	0.114	0.112
44	0.110	0.108
40	0.089	0.102
36	0.077	0.091
32	0.064	0.075
28	0.051	0.063
24	0.043	0.053
20	0.041	0.051
16	0.040	0.049

衰竭开采时,岩心中析出的反凝析液的分散状油滴随着气流向岩心出口流动,由于气流流动缓慢,雾状流(油滴分散状)遇到岩石颗粒壁,束缚水膜会马上吸附聚集连续相,以油滴或者油膜的形式存在于储层岩石的孔隙中<sup>[26]</sup>。在未达到临界流动饱和度条件时,析出的凝析油是不流动的,反凝析油的存在导致了气相的流动通道变窄,并且堵塞连通孔隙的吼道,导致储层污染。储层伤害评价实验结果表明:岩心渗透率降低的速度整体呈现先快后缓的变化趋势,当地层压力从52 MPa下降至露点压力44 MPa时,岩心内的流体只有气相,渗透率变化较小。继续降低地层压力,岩心中的反凝析液增多,含油饱和度增大,导致气相有效渗透率大幅度下降,反凝析污染程度明显加重<sup>[27-28]</sup>。当地层压力下降至25 MPa时,渗透率下降幅度相对变缓。

从岩心发生储层伤害的前后核磁 $T_2$ 谱(弛豫时间)对比中可以看出(图2):岩心内不同大小的孔隙中均存在凝析油滞留,从信号强度可以看出,岩心内聚集的凝析油量达到了束缚水量的65.9%,可见孔喉堵塞严重,反凝析污染严重。因此,BZ凝析气藏宜采用保压开发,早期合理控制生产压差防止近井发生反凝析现象。

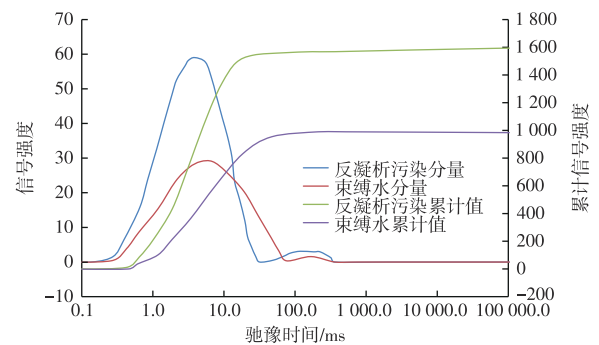


图2 岩心反凝析污染前后核磁 $T_2$ 谱

Fig. 2 NMR  $T_2$  spectra of cores before and after retrograde condensate contamination

## 2.4 反凝析对生产气油比影响程度评价

实验结果表明:当地层压力从52 MPa衰竭至地层废弃压力16 MPa时,根据产出气油比的特征可分为4个阶段(图3)。第1阶段:压力高于露点压力(44 MPa)时,产出气油比稳定在原始气油比 $1.023 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ 。第2阶段:压力从露点压力衰竭至36 MPa时,近井地带产生反凝析现象,由于岩心渗透率较低和多孔介质润湿吸附等因素影响,反凝析液滞留在孔隙中,采出气中的凝析油开始逐渐变少<sup>[29]</sup>,气油比逐渐升高至 $2.579 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ 。第3阶段:当压力从36 MPa衰竭至28 MPa过程中,部分聚集在近井地带的凝析油被气体携带采出,因此凝析油采出量逐渐增加,产出气油比又开始呈下降趋势,气油比逐渐降低至

1 658 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>。第4阶段:继续衰竭降压至16 MPa时,在远离采出端的岩心中逐渐发生反凝析,采出端采出的凝析油又开始降低,产出气油比又开始逐渐上升。

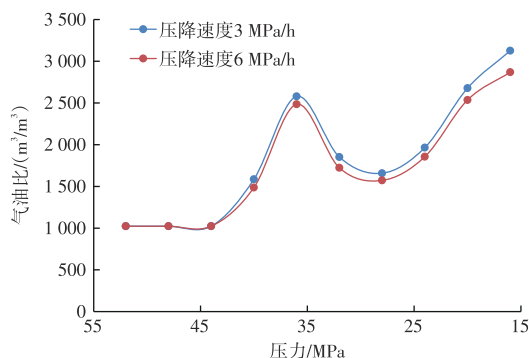


图3 不同压降速度下产出气油比随压力变化曲线

Fig. 3 Gas-oil ratio vs. pressure variation curves under different pressure drop rates

## 2.5 反凝析对采出程度影响评价

以3、6 MPa/h的压降速度缓慢衰竭至地层废弃压力16 MPa时,天然气采出程度分别为59.6%、61.3%(图4),凝析油采出程度分别为34.6%、41.9%(图5),可以看出天然气采出程度较凝析油分别高25.0%、19.4%。进一步表明BZ凝析气藏衰竭开采反凝析对凝析油的采出程度有显著影响,需尽早通过注气补充地层能量,使凝析油反蒸发到气相中,从而实现提高凝析油采出程度的目的。

对比分析压降速度分别为3、6 MPa/h时油气最终采出程度,可以看出,以6 MPa/h的压降速度开采时,天然气采出程度增加1.7%,但凝析油采出程度增加7.3%。实验结果表明:适当增加压降速度,凝析油最终采出程度有所增加,但压降速度对天然气最终可采储量影响相对较小。主要原因是适当增加衰竭压降速度,气流驱替和携带凝析油能力强,开发初期近井地带凝析油呈雾状,将被气体携带采出,生产气油比降低,提高了凝析油采出程

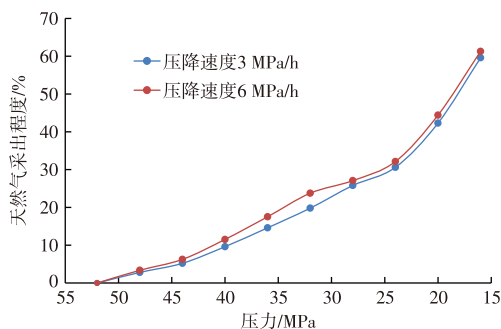


图4 不同压降速度天然气采出程度随压力变化

Fig. 4 Natural gas recovery degree vs. pressure under different pressure drop rates

度。然而,衰竭压降速度并不是越大越好,若压降速度过大,容易造成地层压力不均衡下降,从而导致地层远处开始产生大量反凝析油而滞留在孔隙中,造成流向井底的凝析气变轻,携带的凝析油变少,进而导致凝析油最终可采程度降低。

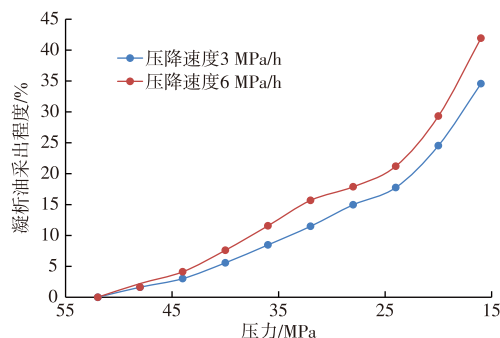


图5 不同压降速度凝析油采出程度随压力变化

Fig. 5 Condensate oil recovery degree vs. pressure under different pressure drop rates

## 3 注气提高凝析油采收率机理

### 3.1 地层流体注气后相态特征

注入气分别为N<sub>2</sub>、CO<sub>2</sub>、气藏采出的伴生气,其中伴生气组分为:CH<sub>4</sub>和N<sub>2</sub>摩尔分数为0.728,C<sub>2</sub>—C<sub>10</sub>摩尔分数为0.116,C<sub>11+</sub>摩尔分数为0.059,CO<sub>2</sub>摩尔分数为0.097。

#### 1) 注气对凝析油黏度的影响

实验结果表明:注气可以起到较好的降黏效果,随着注入气的体积增加,地层剩余凝析油黏度呈现降低趋势,降黏效果最好的为伴生气,其次为CO<sub>2</sub>,注N<sub>2</sub>降黏效果最差。当注入气摩尔分数达到0.5时,注伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>凝析油黏度分别降低幅度为35.2%、31.4%、19.7%(图6)。

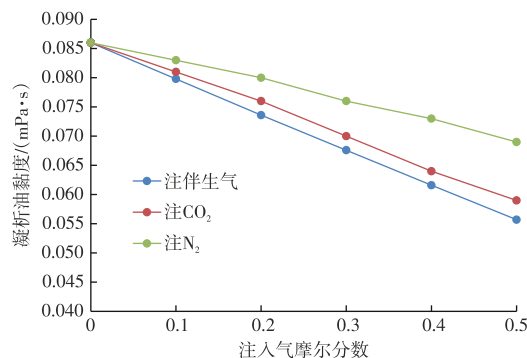


图6 注入气摩尔分数与凝析油黏度关系曲线

Fig. 6 Relationship curves between injected gas mole fraction and condensate oil viscosity

### 2) 注气对体积膨胀系数的影响

体积膨胀系数指露点压力下注入气体后地层流体体积与未注入气体时体积之比,反映了注气量对地层流体体积的影响。实验结果表明:随着注入气的增加,地层流体体系的体积膨胀系数均提高,注伴生气略高于注CO<sub>2</sub>,二者比较接近,注N<sub>2</sub>体系膨胀能力最低。当注入气摩尔分数提高到0.5时,注伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>地层流体体系的体积膨胀系数分别增大到1.785、1.703、1.233(图7)。

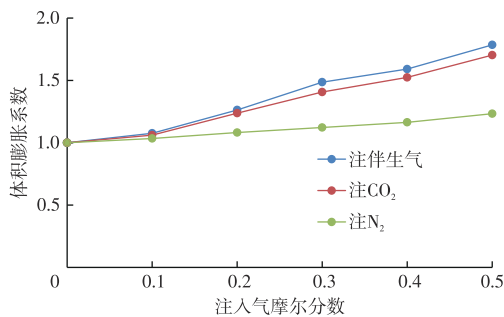


图7 注入气摩尔分数与体积膨胀系数关系曲线

Fig. 7 Relationship curves between injected gas mole fraction and volume expansion coefficient

### 3) 注气对反凝析液量的影响

实验条件下不同注气量下反凝析油饱和度随压力的关系见图8。随着注入量的增加,地层流体最大反凝析压力和反凝析油饱和度降低,当不注气时,最大反凝析压力大约为25 MPa,最大反凝析油饱和度为31.3%。若采用注气开采,当注入气量摩尔分数提高到0.5时,最大反凝析压力降低至20 MPa左右,而最大反凝析油饱和度可下降至13.5%。实验结果进一步表明通过注气补充地层能量可大大改善气藏的开发效果,注气对反凝析油实施反蒸发,从而提高凝析油的采出程度。

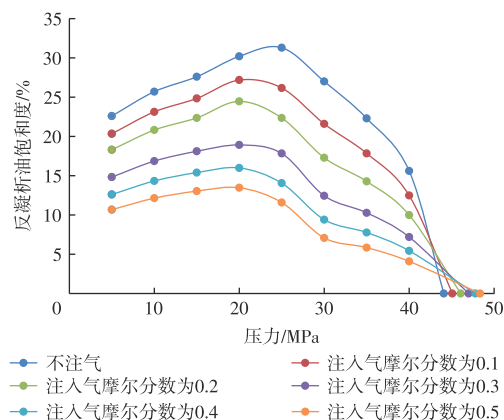


图8 不同注入量(伴生气)下反凝析油饱和度与压力的关系

Fig. 8 Relationship between retrograde condensate oil saturation and pressure under different gas injection volumes (associated gas)

### 3.2 注气解除储层伤害效果评价

建立束缚水饱和度后,利用干气测试岩心渗透率为 $0.131 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,随着地层压力的持续下降,岩心中的反凝析液增多,平衡气相测试最终岩心的有效渗透率下降到 $0.039 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ ,储层伤害程度为70.2%。降压衰竭后,通过岩心入口端分别注入伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>进行提压气驱油测试,当提压至52 MPa,连续注入1.2 HCPV(孔隙体积倍数)的外输气后,岩心中气相有效渗透率分别由 $0.039 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 恢复至 $0.103 \times 10^{-3}$ 、 $0.107 \times 10^{-3}$ 、 $0.063 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ (图9),恢复程度分别为原始渗透率的78.6%、81.7%、48.1%。实验结果表明:注入气能有效起到解除反凝析堵塞、提高储层岩心气相有效渗透率的作用。注CO<sub>2</sub>和伴生气效果比较接近,但明显优于注N<sub>2</sub>。主要原因是在高温高压下,CO<sub>2</sub>、伴生气与地层流体可以达到混相,溶解能力强、降黏效果好。

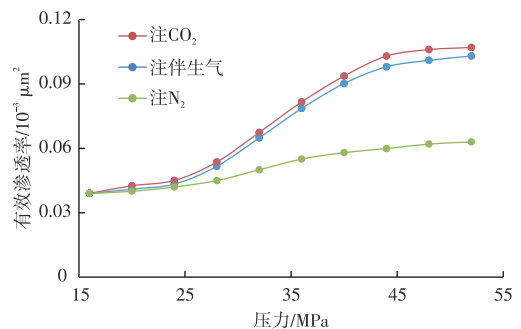


图9 衰竭后提压注气阶段渗透率随压力变化曲线

Fig. 9 Permeability variation curves with pressure during pressure boosting and gas injection after depletion

### 3.3 岩心气驱实验效果评价

为了进一步分析注气对凝析油采出程度影响,基于岩心驱替实验开展了衰竭及注气阶段凝析油采出程度研究。实验结果表明:降压衰竭开采至废弃压力16 MPa时,凝析油最终采出程度为26.3%。降压后将岩心入口端注入外输气提压至45 MPa时进行气驱油测试,当连续注入1.5 HCPV的外输气后,注入伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>凝析油的采出程度分别达到46.7%、47.6%、36.5%(图10),注气后采出程度分别提高了20.4%、21.3%、10.2%。进一步表明气驱能有效起到提高凝析油采出程度的作用,CO<sub>2</sub>驱效果最好,其次为注伴生气,二者比较接近,注N<sub>2</sub>开发效果最差。

若投产即注气,在原始地层压力下进行注气恒压驱替采油实验。结果表明:注入N<sub>2</sub>时,气体突破时间较快,当注入量为0.4 HCPV时,注入气开始突破。而注伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>为0.6 HCPV时,气油比才开始缓慢升高。随着注

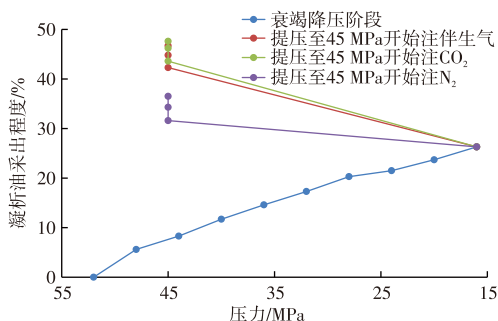


图10 衰竭降压与注气驱替阶段凝析油采出程度变化

Fig. 10 Changes in condensate oil recovery degree during depletion depressurization and gas injection displacements

入气体积的增加,凝析油的采出程度增加,当注入气体积达到1.0 HCPV时,采出程度增加的幅度明显减缓,当注入气达到1.5 HCPV时,注入伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>凝析油的最终采出程度分别达到66.8%、69.2%、43.7%(图11)。对比先衰竭后注气、投产即注气的凝析油采出程度,可见BZ凝析气藏尽早注气开发效果更好,CO<sub>2</sub>驱与注伴生气效果好且较接近。考虑气藏CO<sub>2</sub>资源有限,且具有较强的腐蚀性,结合实验结果分析推荐采用注伴生气解除污染。

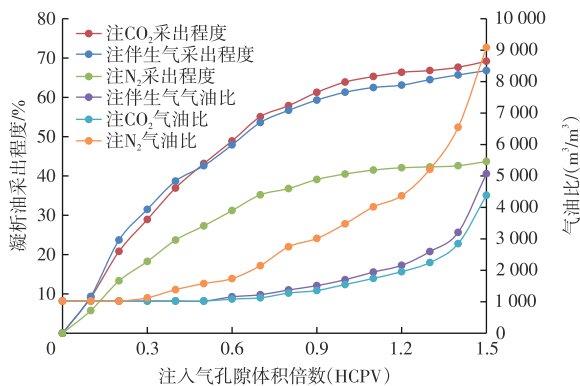


图11 凝析油采出程度、气油比随注入气孔隙体积倍数变化

Fig. 11 Changes in condensate oil recovery degree and gas-oil ratio with pore volume multiples of injected gas

## 4 气藏开发实践

渤海BZ潜山凝析气藏试验区共部署7口开发井,初期采用天然能量开发,于2020年8月投产,生产曲线见图12,高峰日产量1 024 m<sup>3</sup>,日产气量90×10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup>。生产动态表明:随着地层压力下降,由于反凝析导致生产气油比持续上升,产量递减增大,凝析油密度降低。2022年6月,地层压力由47.6 MPa下降至38.2 MPa,生产气油比由初始957 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>上升至1 567 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>,日产量递减至360 m<sup>3</sup>,地面凝析油密度由原始0.800 g/cm<sup>3</sup>下降至0.782 g/cm<sup>3</sup>。衰竭期间累计产油量38.09×10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,累计产

气量4.76×10<sup>8</sup> m<sup>3</sup>。为了改善气藏开发效果,该区块于2022年7月转注2口井,2口注气井日注气量40×10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,累计注气量2.96×10<sup>8</sup> m<sup>3</sup>,注气后生产效果得到了明显改善,气藏生产特征表现为地层压力升高、产油量稳定,生产气油比下降、地面凝析油密度呈上升趋势,地层压力恢复至40.6 MPa,日产量稳定在350 m<sup>3</sup>左右,生产气油比下降至1 415 m<sup>3</sup>/m<sup>3</sup>,凝析油密度增大至0.788 g/cm<sup>3</sup>,转注气后取得了较好开发成效,为后续区域整体注气高效开发奠定基础。

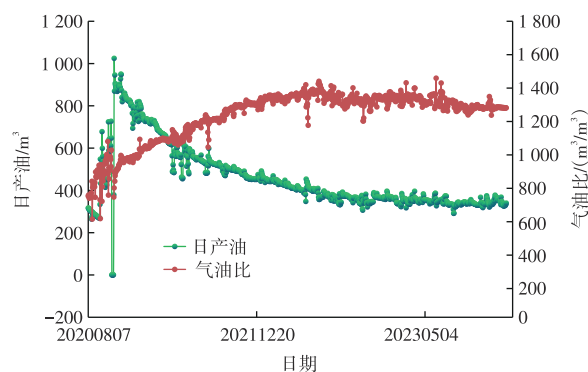


图12 渤中凹陷西南部BZ凝析气藏试验区开发曲线

Fig. 12 Development curves of pilot zone of BZ condensate gas reservoir in southwestern Bozhong Sag

## 5 结论

1) BZ潜山凝析气藏具有特低孔、特低渗、中高含凝析油的特征,衰竭开采会发生反凝析污染,最大反凝析液量可达31%,反凝析储层伤害程度达到57.8%~65.8%,严重制约气井的产能。建议气藏开发早期合理控制生产制度,实施反凝析污染解除措施。

2) 注气可降低凝析油的黏度,提高地层流体体积膨胀系数,对凝析油实施反蒸发,最大反凝析油饱和度可下降至13.5%。同时注气可以起到解除反凝析堵塞、提高储层岩心气相有效渗透率的作用,注入伴生气、CO<sub>2</sub>、N<sub>2</sub>渗透率恢复程度分别为78.6%、81.7%、48.1%,凝析油的最终采出程度分别达到66.8%、69.2%、43.7%。

3) 研究成果可指导BZ潜山凝析气藏试验区措施调整,注气开发有效减缓了气藏递减,取得了较好成效,为后续区域整体注气高效开发提供了技术支撑。

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