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考虑井间干扰影响的气藏动储量计算新方法研究

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摘要:动态储量评估是气藏内部调整与挖潜的关键环节。对于单井生产的气藏,传统物质平衡方法通常以外推单井压力恢复曲线所得到的平均地层压力和累计产气量来计算动态储量;然而多井生产情况下,存在井间干扰,关井压力恢复易呈现先上升后下降的异常特征,导致准确获取地层平均压力困难,因此采用物质平衡方法预测的动储量可能出现较大的偏差。为了更准确地评估存在井间干扰时的动储量,引入井间干扰系数,通过矩形定容边界多井均匀分布时的单井拟稳态产能方程与气藏物质平衡方程耦合,得到了利用单井流压、产气量及气藏累计产气量计算动储量的新方法,绘制了单井单位产气量下拟压力差与总物质平衡时间的关系曲线,曲线斜率倒数即为动储量。通过给定初始动储量,利用关系曲线不断迭代试算动储量,当二者误差足够小时动储量即为所求。实例应用表明:存在井间干扰时,新方法计算动储量时只需要单井流压、产气量和气藏累计产气量,无需关井测压,比物质平衡方法具备更强的适用性,计算的动储量比物质平衡法精度提升12.6%,更符合生产实际。同时新方法利用任意连通的2口井生产数据计算的动储量是相同的,以此可以判断井间连通性。研究成果对提高存在井间干扰时的动储量计算精度、判断井间连通性具备较强的应用价值。

关键词:井间干扰;动储量;拟稳态产能方程;物质平衡方法;井间连通性

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Research on a new method for calculating dynamic reserves of gas reservoirs considering inter-well interference

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Abstract: Dynamic reserve evaluation is a critical step for reservoir internal adjustment and potential development. For gas reservoirs with single-well production, the traditional material balance method is commonly used. In this method, dynamic reserves are calculated using the average formation pressure and cumulative gas production obtained by extrapolating single-well pressure buildup curves. However, in multi-well production scenarios, inter-well interference exists, and pressure buildup after shut-in often exhibits an abnormal trend of rising first and then declining, making it difficult to accurately determine the average formation pressure. As a result, dynamic reserves predicted by the material balance method may have significant errors. To more accurately evaluate dynamic reserves under inter-well interference conditions, an inter-well interference coefficient was introduced. By coupling the pseudo-steady-state productivity equation of a single well within a rectangular boundary of constant volume (with evenly distributed wells) with the material balance equation, a new method for calculating dynamic reserves was developed using only single-well flowing bottom-hole pressure, gas production rate, and cumulative gas production. Relationship curves were plotted between the pseudo-pressure difference per unit gas production of a single well and the total material balance time, where the inverse of the curve slope represented the dynamic reserves. Given an initial estimate of dynamic reserves, iterative calculations were performed using the curves, and the resulting reserve value was obtained until the error between the calculated and estimated values was sufficiently small. Case studies demonstrated that under inter-well interference conditions, the new method only required single-well flowing pressure, production rate, and reservoir cumulative gas production, without the need for shut-in pressure measurements, showing stronger applicability than the traditional material balance method. It improved calculation accuracy by 12.6% and better aligned with actual production conditions. Additionally, the new method yielded consistent dynamic reserve values when applied to

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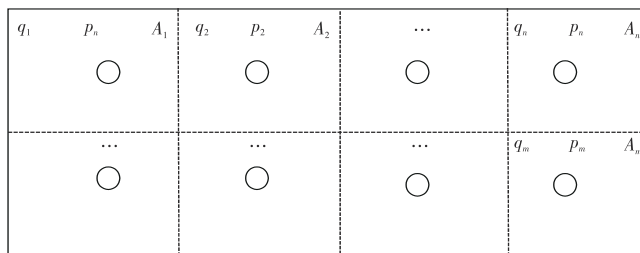
any two connected wells, enabling the determination of inter-well connectivity. The research findings hold significant practical value for improving dynamic reserve calculation accuracy and assessing well connectivity under inter-well interference conditions.

Keywords: inter-well interference; dynamic reserves; pseudo-steady-state productivity equation; material balance method; inter-well connectivity

气藏动储量测算作为气田调整挖潜的核心工作,贯穿气田开发的始终。封闭定容气藏动储量计算的方法较多,目前最常用的方法有物质平衡法^[1-6]和现代产量分析方法^[7-19]。物质平衡法计算动储量需要全气藏关井测压,然后计算气藏平均压力,但是多井生产时通常由于供气的需要,全气藏关井受限,气藏平均压力获取困难^[20-21],方法适应性变差。而现代产量分析方法利用单井的井底流压和产气量计算单井控制的储量,是单井模型动态分析方法,需要满足封闭边界的要求。但是在多井生产时,受到储层非均质性、产气量波动、投产时间差异的影响,单井的流动供给边界是变化的,易导致全气藏的动储量评估出现偏差^[22]。针对上述问题,通过气藏物质平衡方程与多井系统下单井拟稳态产能方程的耦合,建立了一种利用单井模型计算气藏多井干扰时的全气藏动储量方法。

1 考虑多井干扰影响的气藏动储量计算方法

假设封闭边界矩形定容的干气藏面积为 A 、厚度为 h 、动储量为 G ,储层均质,井间连通性好。气藏共计 m 口井,各井产气量和流压稳定,如图1所示。



注: n 为任意单井; q_n 为第 n 口井的日产气量,单位 10^4 m^3 , $n=1,2,3,\dots$, m ; p_n 为第 n 口井的流压,单位MPa; A_n 为第 n 口井的面积,单位 m^2 。

图1 矩形边界定容气藏井位示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of well locations in a rectangular constant-volume gas reservoir

定义井间干扰系数为:

$$\beta_n = \frac{q}{q_n} \quad (1)$$

式中: β_n 为井间干扰系数; q 为 n 口井的总产气量,单位 10^4 m^3 。

当气田达到拟稳态边界控制流时,单井动态控制面积为:

$$A_n = A/\beta_n \quad (2)$$

式中: A 为气藏总泄流面积,单位 m^2 。

定义气藏无因次拟压力为:

$$\psi(p) = \left(\frac{\mu_{gi} c_{ii} z_i}{p_i} \right) \int_0^p \frac{p}{z \mu_g} dp \quad (3)$$

式中: $\psi(p)$ 为无因次拟压力; μ_{gi} 和 μ_g 分别为原始和目前地层压力下的气体黏度,单位 $\text{mPa}\cdot\text{s}$; c_{ii} 为原始地层压力下的总压缩系数,单位 MPa^{-1} ; z_i 和 z 分别为原始和目前地层压力下的气体偏差系数; p_i 和 p 分别为原始和目前地层压力,单位MPa。

结合井间干扰系数计算第 n 口井单井控制面积,得到拟稳态时产能方程为:

$$\psi(\bar{p}) - \psi(p_n) = q_n \frac{c_{ii} \mu_{gi} B_{gi}}{2\pi k_n h_n} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{4}{e^\gamma} \frac{A/\beta_n}{C_A r_w^2} \right) + S_n \right] \quad (4)$$

式中: $\psi(\bar{p})$ 和 $\psi(p_n)$ 分别为多口井生产时的平均地层压力和第 n 口井井底流压下的拟压力,单位MPa; \bar{p} 为多口井生产时的平均地层压力,单位MPa; p_n 为第 n 口井的井底流压,单位MPa; B_{gi} 为原始地层压力下的气体体积系数; k_n 为第 n 口井有效渗透率,单位 $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$; h_n 为第 n 口井储层厚度,单位m; C_A 为形状因子,对于已确定形状的气藏为常数^[18]; γ 为欧拉常数,等于0.577 216; r_w 为井筒半径,单位m; S_n 为第 n 口井的表皮因子。

气藏物质平衡方程为:

$$\frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{z}} = \frac{p_i}{z_i} \left(1 - \frac{G_p}{G} \right) \quad (5)$$

式中: \bar{z} 为平均地层压力下的气体偏差因子; G_p 为 m 口井的总累计产气量,即气田累计产量,单位 10^8 m^3 ; G 为天然气动储量,单位 10^8 m^3 。

式(5)对时间进行求导,得到气藏总产气量与压力、时间的关系:

$$q = - \frac{G z_i}{p_i} \frac{\bar{p}}{\bar{z}} \frac{d\bar{p}}{d\bar{z}} \frac{d\bar{z}}{dt} \quad (6)$$

式中: \bar{z} 为平均地层压力下的气体压缩系数,单位 MPa^{-1} ; t 为时间,单位d。

假设利用第 n 口井的产气量定义气田总物质平衡时间为:

$$t_a = \frac{\mu_{gi} c_{ii}}{q_n} \int_0^t \frac{q}{\mu_g c_i} dt \quad (7)$$

式中: t_a 为总物质平衡时间,单位d; c_i 为平均地层压力下

的总压缩系数,单位 MPa^{-1} 。

考虑到与流体压缩系数相比,岩石压缩系数可以忽略不计,则 $c_g \approx c_i, c_g$ 为气体压缩系数,单位 MPa^{-1} 。

将式(6)代入式(7)得到:

$$t_a = -\frac{G}{q_n} \left(\frac{\mu_{gi} c_{ii}}{p_i} \right) \int_{p_i}^p \frac{p}{z \mu_g} dp \quad (8)$$

将式(3)代入式(8),得到第 n 口井产气量、拟压力与总物质平衡时间的关系:

$$\frac{\psi(p_i) - \psi(\bar{p})}{q_n} = \frac{t_a}{G} \quad (9)$$

联立第 n 口井拟稳态产能方程式(4)和物质平衡方程式(9)可得:

$$\frac{\psi(p_i) - \psi(p_n)}{q_n} = \frac{t_a}{G} + \frac{c_{ii} \mu_{gi} B_{gi}}{2\pi k_n h_n} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{4 A/\beta_n}{e^\gamma C_A r_w^2} \right) + S_n \right] \quad (10)$$

方程简化为:

$$\frac{\psi(p_i) - \psi(p_n)}{q_n} = m_{mw} t_a + b_n \quad (11)$$

式中:方程斜率 $m_{mw} = \frac{1}{G}$ 为动储量的倒数;截距 $b_n =$

$\frac{c_{ii} \mu_{gi} B_{gi}}{2\pi k_n h_n} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{4 A/\beta_n}{e^\gamma C_A r_w^2} \right) + S_n \right]$ 为第 n 口井产能方程系数,

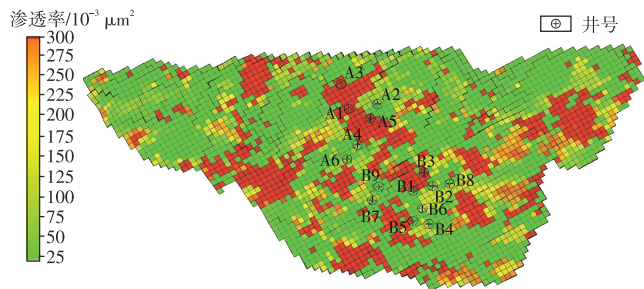
主要反映了井间干扰系数、储层物性、表皮及气藏形状对第 n 口井方程系数影响,在拟稳态流动时为常数。由式

(11)可知,气藏连通时,利用气田任何单井的动储量曲线斜率计算动储量即为气田动储量。

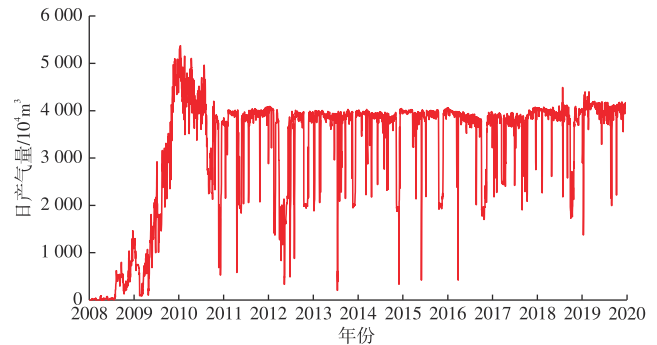
利用式(11)求解动储量过程如下:①给定初始动储量 G_i (通常为地质储量);②根据气田累计产气量(G_p),利用物质平衡方程式(5)计算 $\frac{\bar{p}}{z}$,并结合 $\frac{\bar{p}}{z}$ 与 \bar{p} 的关系,得出 \bar{p} ;③根据 \bar{p} 和 μ_g 、 \bar{p} 和 c_i 的关系,计算平均压力下的黏度和流体压缩系数 $\mu_g(\bar{p})$ 、 $c_i(\bar{p})$;④结合第 t 天总产气量(q)和第 n 口井日产气量(q_n),计算出总物质平衡时间(t_a);⑤利用第 n 口井的生产数据,绘制了单位产气量下拟压力差与总物质平衡时间的动储量计算曲线,即 $\frac{\psi(p_i) - \psi(\bar{p})}{q_n}$ 与 t_a ,曲线斜率的倒数即为动储量(G);⑥比较计算出的 G 与 G_i 的误差,若误差小于1%,则 G 为所求值,若误差大于1%,令 $G_i=G$,重复步骤②—⑥,直到二者误差小于1%,则为所求值。

2 实例应用

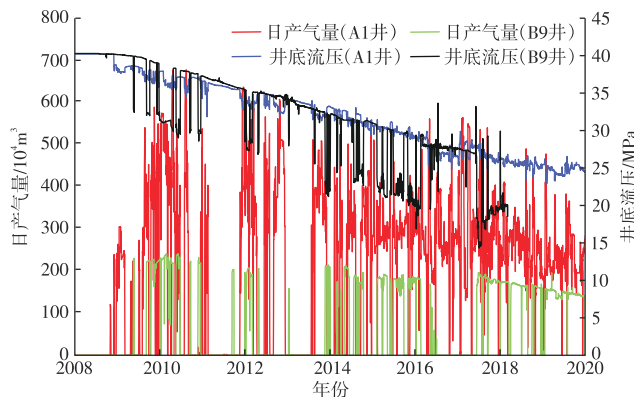
X气田为背斜构造气藏,平均孔隙度为12.5%,平均渗透率为 $286 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$,储层连通性好,地质储量为 $4\ 111.63 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$,储层中深为3 915 m,地层压力为40.3 MPa,地层温度为100 °C,属常温、常压、低孔隙度、高渗透率气藏。该气藏共15口开发井(图2a),于2008年投产,之后



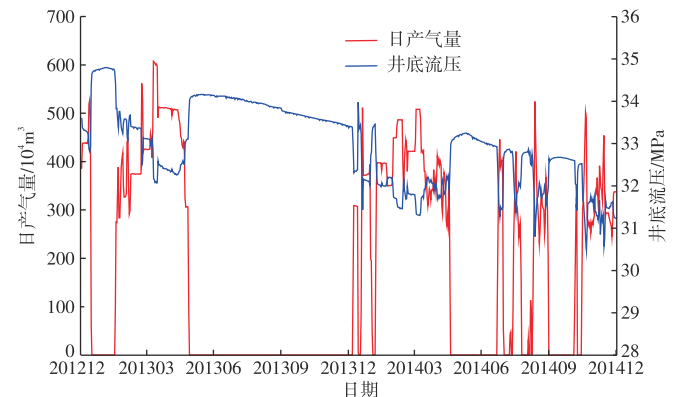
a. X气田井位部署



b. X气田生产曲线



c. A1井和B9井2008—2019年生产动态曲线



d. A1井2013—2014年生产动态曲线

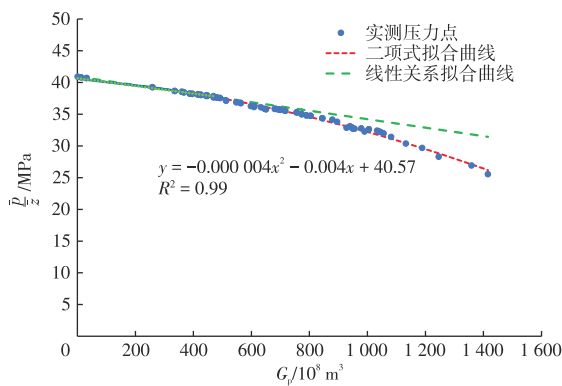
图2 X气田生产动态综合曲线

Fig. 2. Comprehensive production performance curves of X gas field

生产平稳,日产气量为 $4\ 259 \times 10^4\ \text{m}^3$ (图2b)。其中A1井和B9井距离约1 800 m,生产初期(2010年)日产气量分别为 500×10^4 、 $220 \times 10^4\ \text{m}^3$ (图2c),井底流压分别为36、31 MPa,产气能力差异大。A1井在2013—2014年存在4次长时间关井,关井恢复压力呈现先上升后持续下降的特征,显示受到其他生产井干扰(图2d)。在考虑干扰情况下,利用物质平衡法和利用文中方法采用A1井和B9井生产数据计算气藏动储量,并判别2口井的连通性。

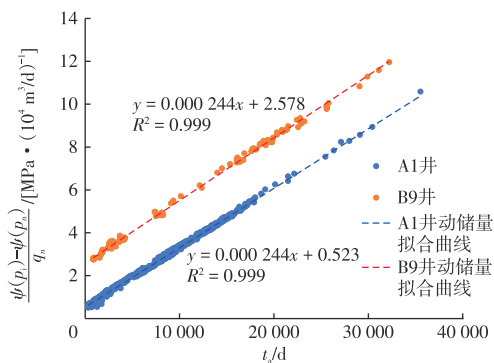
图3为物质平衡法动储量曲线,曲线后期压力测点偏离了早期线性段,主要因为关井地层压力恢复过程中受到其他生产井干扰影响,压力恢复水平较低(图2d),考虑压力点呈现二项式关系预测动储量为 $3\ 580 \times 10^8\ \text{m}^3$,比无井间干扰时计算的动储量小。

图4为利用X气田A1井和B9井底流压数据,采用式(11)绘制动储量计算曲线,由图4可知2口井曲线生产数



注: R^2 为决定系数; G_p 为气田累计产气量,单位 $10^8\ \text{m}^3$; \bar{p}_z 为15口井关井地层压力平均值与气体偏差因子比值,单位MPa。
图3 物质平衡法动储量曲线

Fig. 3 Dynamic reserve curves using material balance method



注: R^2 为决定系数; t_d 为总物质平衡时间,单位d;
 $\frac{\psi(p_i) - \psi(p_n)}{q_n}$ 为单产气量下的拟压力差,单位MPa($10^4\ \text{m}^3/\text{d}$)。

图4 X气田A1井、B9井动储量曲线对比
Fig4 Comparison of dynamic reserve curves between wells A1 and B9 in X gas field

据相关性好,动储量曲线斜率均为0.000 244,利用曲线斜率倒数预测动储量为 $4\ 098 \times 10^8\ \text{m}^3$,与地质储量符合率达99.7%,比物质平衡方法精度提升12.6%。A1井和B9井动储量曲线斜率相同,表明2口井连通性好,该认识与实际生产动态相符。A1井动储量曲线截距远小于B9井,显示A1井产能方程系数远小于B9井,产气能力比B9井高,与图2c实际动态相符。同时与物质平衡方法相比,文中方法计算动储量无需测试地层压力,避免了全气藏关井,预测动储量结果比部分关井时物质平衡法准确,同时具备判断气井连通性的功能,比物质平衡方法具备更强的适用性。

3 结论

1) 建立了考虑井间干扰影响的气藏动储量计算新方法。方法引入井间干扰系数,通过矩形定容边界多井均匀分布时的单井拟稳态产能方程与气藏物质平衡方程耦合,得到了一种利用气藏任意单井压力产气量和气藏

累计产气量计算动储量方法。通过绘制 $\frac{\Delta\psi(p)}{q_n}$ 与 t_a 动储量曲线,曲线斜率的倒数即为动储量,曲线截距为单井产能系数。

2) 存在井间干扰时,井间干扰会造成气井关井压力恢复水平不够,物质平衡动储量曲线压力测点偏离线性段,导致计算动储量偏小。新方法能够在当存在井间干扰时,只使用数据气藏原始地层压力、单井流压、产气量、气藏累计产气量以及计算出的拟压力和总物质平衡时间,就能准确评估气藏的动储量,避免了全气藏关井。实例表明:新方法计算的动储量与地质储量符合率99.7%,比物质平衡方法精度提升12.6%,具备更强的适用性。

3) 新方法具备判断气井连通性的功能。理论和实例研究表明:利用任意相互连通的2口井的生产数据计算的动储量是相同的,以此可以判断井间连通性,具备较强的应用价值。

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