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考虑时间效应和流体性质的咸化湖相页岩裂缝应力敏感性

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摘要:页岩油气开发过程中,大规模水力压裂形成的裂缝网络使储层表现出显著的应力敏感性,流体矿化度、离子组成以及流体的加载时间可能会使储层应力敏感行为复杂化,从而影响增产改造效果与油气井稳产。选取渤海湾盆地N区古近系沙河街组四段上亚段纯上段—沙河街组三段下亚段咸化湖相页岩,开展了裂缝页岩岩样应力敏感评价实验,系统分析了有效应力、流体矿化度和加载时间三因素耦合对渗透率的影响机制。结果表明:裂缝渗透率随有效应力的增加呈两段式衰减且衰减速率越来越慢,在3~25 MPa应力区间,渗透率衰减速率快且流体矿化度影响显著,地层水渗透率要高于次地层水和蒸馏水的渗透率,其中从5 MPa加载至15 MPa过程中,蒸馏水出口端流体浊度和电导率增幅均高于次地层水,且在10 MPa和15 MPa应力点时,蒸馏水渗透率要高于次地层水渗透率;在>25~40 MPa应力区间,裂缝渗透率衰减速率减缓,此时3种流体渗透率趋于一致;恒定有效应力下,渗透率变化率随着加载时间延长而逐渐减小,且随着有效应力增大加载时间对渗透率的影响逐渐降低。入井流体优选要考虑有效应力作用下渗透率的时间效应,低应力下建议使用高矿化度返排液配制流体降低应力敏感性,高应力下建议选用高强度支撑剂防止裂缝闭合且可以合理利用低矿化度流体溶盐扩缝作用改善渗流通道,从而保障压裂改造的长期有效性。研究为湖相页岩储层高效开发与入井流体优化提供了重要的理论依据与实践指导。

关键词:页岩;应力敏感性;时间效应;流体矿化度;储层损害

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Fracture stress sensitivity of saline lacustrine shale considering time effect and fluid properties

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Abstract: In the process of shale oil and gas development, the fracture network formed by large-scale hydraulic fracturing leads to significant stress sensitivity in the reservoir. The salinity, ion composition, and loading time of fluids may complicate the stress-sensitive behavior of the reservoir, thereby affecting the stimulation performance and the stable production of oil and gas wells. Taking the saline lacustrine shale from the upper part of the fourth member to the lower part of the third member of the Shahejie Formation (Paleogene) in block N, Bohai Bay Basin as the research object, stress sensitivity experiments on fractured shale samples were conducted. The influence mechanism of the coupling of three factors—effective stress, fluid salinity, and loading time—on permeability was systematically analyzed. The results showed that fracture permeability exhibited a two-stage decrease with increasing effective stress, and the rate of decrease gradually slowed down. In the stress range of 3–25 MPa, the permeability decreased rapidly, and the influence of fluid salinity was significant. The permeability of formation water was higher than that of sub-formation water and distilled water. During loading from 5 MPa to 15 MPa, the increases in turbidity and electrical conductivity of the outlet of distilled water were both greater than those of sub-formation water. Moreover, at effective stresses of 10 MPa and 15 MPa, the permeability of distilled water was higher than that of sub-formation water. In the stress range of >25–40 MPa, the rate of permeability decrease slowed down, and the permeabilities of the three fluids tended to

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converge. Under constant effective stress, the rate of permeability change gradually decreased with prolonged loading time. Additionally, the influence of loading time on permeability diminished as the effective stress increased. Fluid selection for well injection should consider the time-dependent permeability behavior under effective stress. Under low-stress conditions, it is recommended to use high-salinity flowback fluids to prepare injection fluids to reduce stress sensitivity. Under high-stress conditions, it is suggested to use high-strength proppants to prevent fracture closure and to reasonably utilize the salt-dissolving and fracture-enlarging effect of low-salinity fluids to improve seepage channels, thereby ensuring the long-term effectiveness of fracturing stimulation. This study provides an important theoretical basis and practical guidance for the efficient development of lacustrine shale reservoirs and the optimization of fluids for well injection.

Keywords: shale; stress sensitivity; time effect; fluid salinity; reservoir damage

页岩油作为中国石油稳产增产的核心接替资源,其规模化开发对保障国家能源安全具有重要战略意义^[1-5]。中国中高成熟度页岩油地质资源总量超过 100×10^8 t,主要富集于渤海湾、鄂尔多斯、松辽、准噶尔、四川等大型盆地^[6-8]。其中渤海湾盆地N区古近系沙河街组四段上亚段纯上段—沙河街组三段下亚段作为陆相页岩油勘探开发的重点层段^[9]。济阳页岩油弹性开发阶段随地层压力下降,渗流通道减小,缝网导流能力降低,具有明显的应力敏感性^[10-11]。研究表明:相较于基块页岩,裂缝性页岩具有更强应力敏感性^[12-15],而应力敏感已经成为页岩油气开发生产过程中最主要损害类型之一^[16-18],这使得裂缝性页岩渗透率应力敏感性评价更具有工程实践意义^[19-20]。

针对储层应力敏感性研究,冯建伟等^[21]通过实验证实,随着有效应力的升高,裂缝开度减小导致孔隙度和渗透率降低,其中渗透率下降幅度更为突出;SHAIBU等^[22]通过测试岩石力学性能对海相页岩裂缝电导率应力敏感性的影响,明确杨氏模量较高的岩石通常表现出更高的裂缝电导率,而泊松比较高的岩石则往往导致更低的电导率;李兵等^[23]证实矿物组成是海陆过渡相页岩应力敏感性的重要影响因素;UNOMAH等^[24]研究有机质成熟度与黏土矿物成岩作用对页岩弹性各向异性应力敏感性的影响,这些地质作用不仅会促进新生微裂纹的产生,还会导致既有微裂纹体系的进一步扩展和贯通;游利军等^[25]发现氧化作用能够提高页岩渗透率,但对页岩裂缝应力敏感性不明显;XU等^[26]和游利军等^[27]揭示钻井液pH值升高和工作液接触时间延长会加剧页岩裂缝应力敏感性,且与钻井液相比,压裂液对应力敏感性的提高作用更为显著;许莹莹等^[28]研究表明页岩初始应力敏感性系数与水侵程度呈线性正相关,而应力敏感性系数和有效应力呈线性负相关;TAN等^[29]结合稳态测试和压力衰减方法研究了盐湖裂缝致密碳酸盐岩储层应力敏感性,明确了碳酸盐岩储层应力敏感性与白云石、盐矿物和黏土含量呈正相关,与石英和方解石含量呈负相关;SHAO等^[30]开展考虑有效应力作用时间的应力敏感实验,明确延长有效应力作用时间会增强裂缝和基块样品的应力敏感性。

渤海湾盆地N区古近系沙河街组湖相页岩地层水矿化度高达 $60\,000 \sim 100\,000$ mg/L,富含 Ca^{2+} 、 Mg^{2+} 、 SO_4^{2-} 等

离子,导致流体-岩石-工作液相互作用强烈^[31],使储层应力敏感行为复杂化,且页岩油气井流体返排率低^[32-35],页岩气井返排量仅占入井总量的10%~40%^[36-37],在滞留流体长期作用下会加剧渗透率应力敏感性,严重制约页岩油气井稳产能力。因此,研究选取该区裂缝性页岩岩样,开展应力敏感实验,深入研究应力作用-流体矿化度-时间效应耦合作用下裂缝渗透率的动态响应机理,为入井流体优选提供依据。

1 实验样品与方法

1.1 实验样品

实验岩样选自中国东部渤海湾盆地N区古近系沙河街组四段上亚段纯上段—沙河街组三段下亚段典型陆相页岩油藏,该油藏储层为咸化环境的半深湖—深湖相沉积,储层埋深介于 $3\,562 \sim 3\,900$ m,TOC(总有机碳)含量介于2%~6%,地温梯度为 3.74 °C/hm,地层温度介于 $130 \sim 160$ °C,压力系数介于1.6~2.0,地层压力为66 MPa,属于高温高压油藏。储层段普遍富含碳酸盐矿物,发育富灰质纹层状、层状页岩,黏土矿物占比20%左右,以伊利石和伊/蒙间层为主,伊/蒙间层比介于20%~40%。储层发育高角度裂缝、层理缝和晶间缝,缝宽介于 $0.01 \sim 20$ μm,裂缝密度介于 $0.2 \sim 4.5$ 条/m。储层岩心孔隙度介于1.46%~16.25%,渗透率介于 $(0.004\,5 \sim 7.719\,7) \times 10^{-3}$ μm²。选取3块典型岩样,物性参数见表1。实验流体采用地层水、次地层水和蒸馏水,其中地层水为模拟地层离子组成的盐水,其矿化度为61 625 mg/L,主要离子组成为 K^+ + Na^+ (矿化度为22 818 mg/L)、 Ca^{2+} (矿化度为875 mg/L)、 Cl^- (矿化度为36 759 mg/L)和 HCO_3^- (矿化度

表1 实验岩样物性参数

Table 1 Physical property parameters of experimental core samples

岩样编号	长度/cm	直径/cm	孔隙度/%	气测渗透率/ 10^{-3} μm ²	孔隙体积/mL
NZ-1	3.000	2.500	8.31	2.439	1.19
NZ-2	5.160	2.500	11.06	0.956	2.79
NZ-3	4.710	2.500	7.94	3.848	1.83

为750 mg/L),水型为CaCl₂型,pH值为7.5。次地层水为稀释离子比例后的地层水。

1.2 应力敏感实验步骤及评价方法

实验选取研究区储层段3块代表性页岩岩样,为了分析应力作用-流体矿化度-时间效应耦合作用对页岩渗透率的响应特征,页岩应力敏感性测试流程见图1,主要实验仪器见图2。其中岩样NZ-3依次采用地层水、次地层水和蒸馏水浸润,岩样NZ-2依次采用次地层水、蒸馏水浸润,岩样NZ-1采用蒸馏水浸润,采用巴西劈裂法人工造缝后开展裂缝岩样应力敏感性评价实验。这一驱替顺序旨在模拟页岩油气藏储层从原始状态到外来流体(如注水或压裂液)注入油气藏过程的流体环境变化。实验采用阶梯式加载方案。鉴于储层有效应力为30 MPa,实验中的最高有效应力设定为40 MPa。测试将依次在3、5、10、15、20、25、30、35、40 MPa的应力水平下进行。

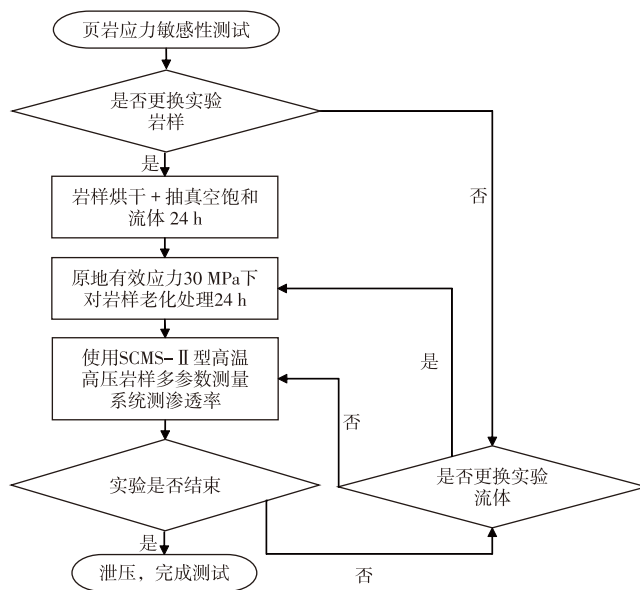


图1 页岩应力敏感性测试流程

Fig. 1 Testing procedure for shale stress sensitivity

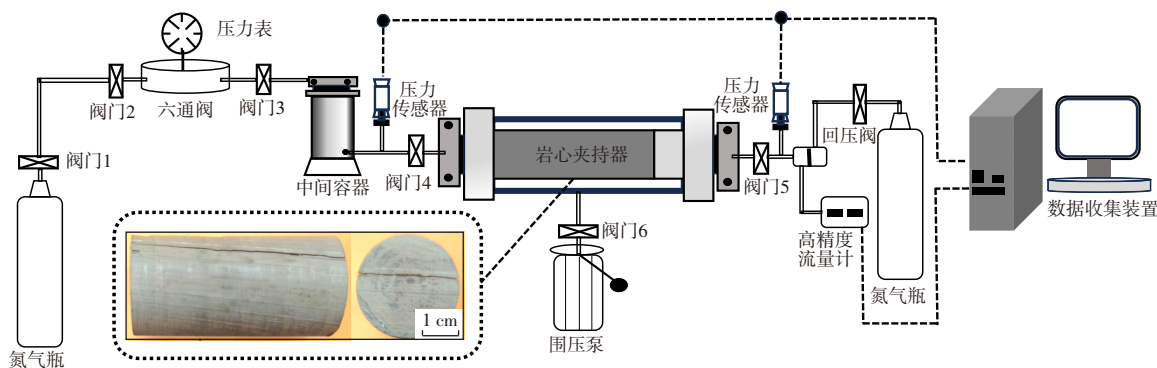


图2 SCMS-II型高温高压岩样多参数测量系统

Fig. 2 SCMS-II high-temperature and high-pressure multi-parameter measurement system for core samples

利用式(1)计算应力敏感系数^[38],评价应力敏感程度,评价指标见表2。

$$S_s \lg \frac{\sigma_i}{\sigma_0} = 1 - \left(\frac{K_i}{K_0} \right)^{1/3} \quad (1)$$

式中: S_s 为应力敏感系数; σ_i 为不同的有效应力(i 为不同应力点),单位MPa; σ_0 为初始应力值,单位MPa; K_i 为各测试点对应的液相渗透率,单位 $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$; K_0 为初始应力值对应的液相渗透率,单位 $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。

表2 应力敏感性程度评价标准

Table 2 Evaluation criteria for stress sensitivity degree

应力敏感性系数	应力敏感性程度
$S_s < 0.05$	无
$0.05 \leq S_s < 0.30$	弱
$0.30 \leq S_s < 0.50$	中等偏弱
$0.50 \leq S_s < 0.70$	中等偏强
$0.70 \leq S_s \leq 1.00$	强
$S_s > 1.00$	极强

2 实验结果

2.1 变有效应力条件下页岩液相渗透率

开展了变矿化度流体浸润下页岩裂缝应力敏感实验,分析了有效应力对岩样渗透率的影响规律,实验结果见表3。测试不同有效应力下岩样渗透率变化关系,见图3。应力敏感系数是评价应力敏感程度的重要指标,通过应力敏感系数评价的应力敏感程度与有效应力数值无关,由页岩的固有性质决定。基于式(1)计算应力敏感系数,式中 σ_0 、 K_0 分别为3 MPa以及对应的液相渗透率, σ_i 、 K_i 分别为不同的有效应力及对应的液相渗透率,应力敏感系数评价结果见图4。

实验结果表明:在3~25 MPa应力区间,渗透率衰减速率快,地层水渗透率要高于次地层水和蒸馏水;25 MPa

之后,3种流体渗透率趋于一致,在40 MPa时,渗透率损害率均超过95%。

表3 NZ-3在变矿化度流体浸润下应力敏感评价结果
Table 3 Evaluation results of stress sensitivity for core sample NZ-3 under variable-salinity fluid immersion

流体类型	$K_0/10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$	$K/10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$	渗透率损害率/%	S_s	应力敏感程度
地层水	0.973	0.033	96.61	0.55	中等偏强
次地层水	0.466	0.007	98.49	0.67	中等偏强
蒸馏水	0.359	0.006	98.33	0.61	中等偏强

注: K_0 为初始应力为3 MPa时对应的液相渗透率,单位 $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$;
 K 为有效应力为40 MPa时的液相渗透率,单位 $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。

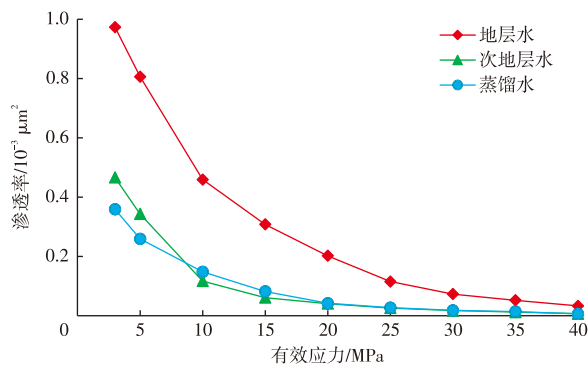


图3 NZ-3在不同流体浸润下渗透率随有效应力加载的变化行为

Fig. 3 Variation of permeability of core sample NZ-3 with effective stress loading under different fluid immersions

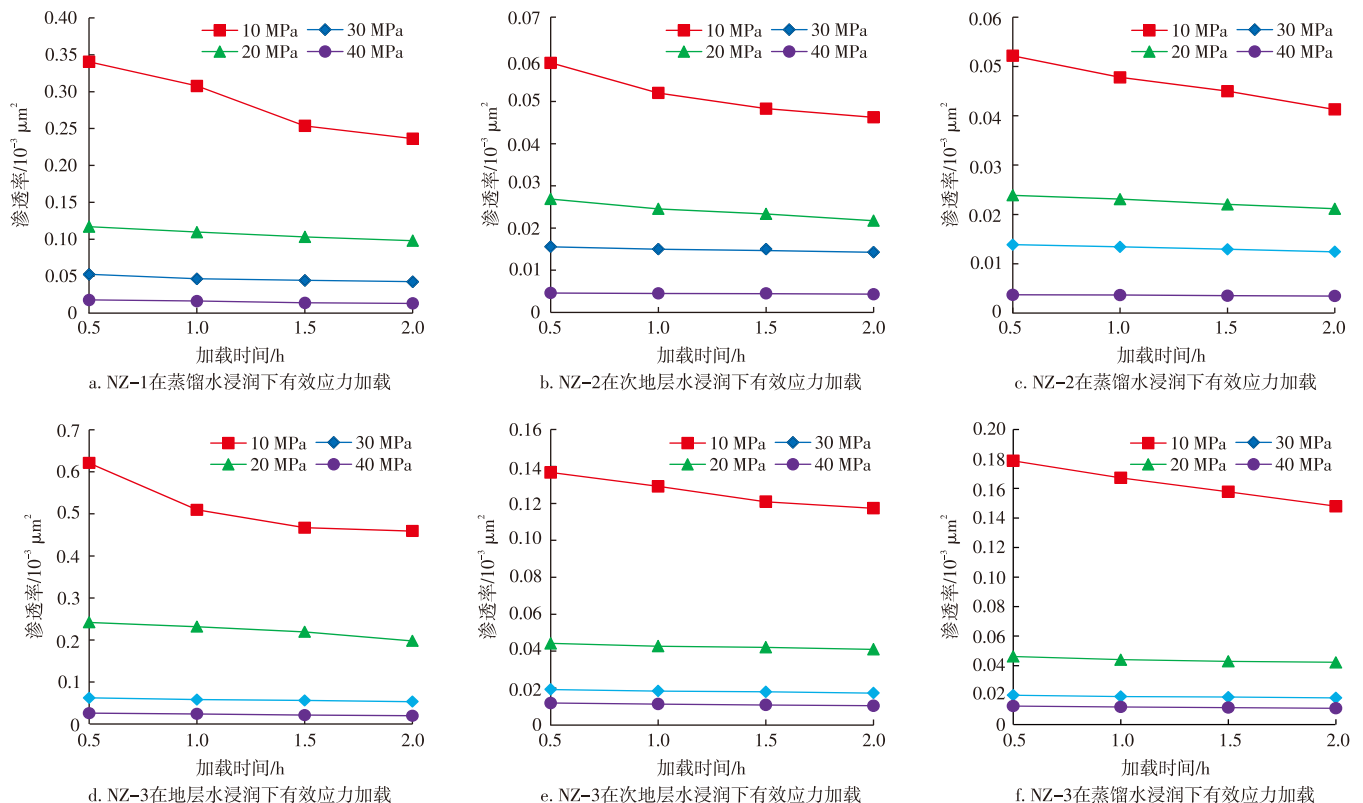


图5 定有效应力下页岩岩样渗透率随着加载时间的变化关系

Fig. 5 Variation of permeability of shale core samples with loading time under constant effective stress

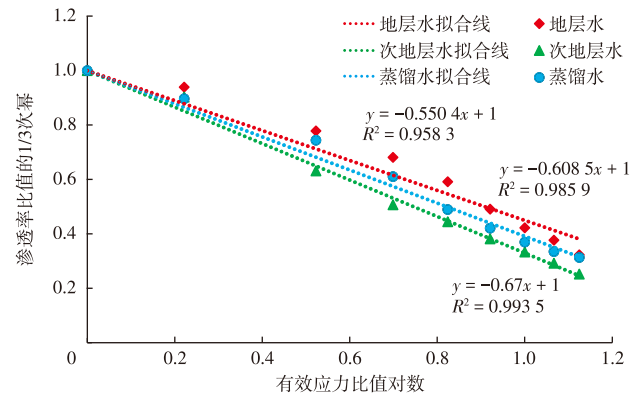


图4 NZ-3在不同流体浸润下应力敏感系数评价

Fig. 4 Evaluation of stress sensitivity coefficient for core sample NZ-3 under different fluid immersions

岩样NZ-3在地层水、次地层水、蒸馏水浸润下应力敏感系数分别为0.55、0.67、0.61,应力敏感性程度均为中等偏强,但地层水的应力敏感系数较次地层水组降低17.91%,说明高矿化度能够一定程度上缓解应力敏感性。

2.2 定有效应力下页岩渗透率时间效应

对3块裂缝岩样在设定有效应力分别为10、20、30、40 MPa时,持续稳定2.0 h,每隔0.5 h测一次渗透率,每个应力点共测4次。定有效应力下页岩岩样渗透率随着加载时间的变化关系见图5。

实验结果表明:岩样加载过程中,有效应力越大,渗透率变化率随着加载时间增加变化率越小,加载时间随渗透率的影响逐渐降低;某一恒定有效应力条件下,渗透率随着加载时间的增加持续降低,且前期下降速度快,后期下降速度慢。

在设定有效应力为 10 MPa 时,持续 2 h 作用下,3 块岩样渗透率损害率介于 16.59%~30.79%,平均为 21.99%;在设定有效应力为 20 MPa 时,岩样渗透率损害率介于 8.71%~22.22%,平均为 14.49%;在设定有效

应力为 30 MPa 和 40 MPa 时,渗透率极小,基本上无变化。

2.3 有效应力-流体矿化度-时间效应耦合下页岩裂缝渗透率

开展了 6 组页岩裂缝应力敏感实验,测试了岩样渗透率和裂缝宽度与有效应力及加载时间延长之间的关系,同时基于式(1)计算岩样应力敏感系数,明确各组实验应力敏感程度,实验结果见表 4 和图 6。

表 4 岩样应力敏感性评价结果

Table 4 Evaluation results of stress sensitivity for core samples

岩样编号	气测渗透率/ ($10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$)	浸润流体	不同有效应力下渗透率/($10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$)		渗透率损害率/ %	S_s	应力敏感程度
			3 MPa	40 MPa			
NZ-1	2.439	蒸馏水	0.634	0.018	97.16	0.662	中等偏强
		次地层水	0.215	0.005	97.67	0.562	中等偏强
NZ-2	0.956	蒸馏水	0.133	0.004	96.99	0.593	中等偏强
		地层水	0.973	0.033	96.61	0.618	中等偏强
NZ-3	3.848	次地层水	0.466	0.007	98.49	0.683	中等偏强
		蒸馏水	0.359	0.008	98.33	0.645	中等偏强

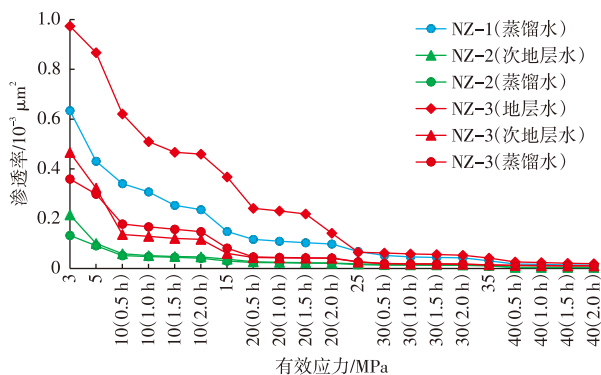


图 6 岩样渗透率随着有效应力及加载时间的变化

Fig. 6 Variation of permeability of core samples with varying effective stress and prolonged loading time

实验结果表明:岩样渗透率随有效应力增大呈两段式衰减。在 3~25 MPa 应力区间,渗透率快速降低,降幅介于 87.97%~94.42%,平均达 91.51%,此阶段地层水渗透率高于次地层水和蒸馏水;在 >25~40 MPa 应力区间,渗透率下降速率平均不到 5%,表明孔隙压缩趋于极限,此阶段 3 种流体渗透率趋于一致。时间效应影响,随着有效应力增大加载时间延长对岩样渗透率的影响逐渐减弱,定有效应力条件下,渗透率损害率随加载时间延长逐渐减小。

综上,有效应力-流体矿化度-时间效应之间存在显著的耦合增强机制。有效应力为 3~25 MPa 时,流体矿化度-应力作用主导渗透率损害,时间效应加剧衰减;有效应力超过 25 MPa 时,应力作用主导渗透率损害,此时

裂缝几乎闭合完全,流体矿化度和时间效应影响微弱。

3 分析与讨论

页岩油气的开发依赖水力压裂形成的复杂裂缝系统,其渗流能力对有效应力变化高度敏感。实验结果表明:有效应力从 3 MPa 升至 40 MPa 时,渗透率损害率超过 95%。流体矿化度、有效应力和时间效应等因素耦合作用使得页岩裂缝应力敏感性复杂化。低矿化度流体会引起黏土矿物膨胀和微粒运移;开发生产过程中孔隙压力下降导致岩石骨架受到压缩;渗流过程中,流体-岩石长期相互作用导致的蠕变和微粒运移加剧渗透率衰减。考虑有效应力-流体矿化度-时间效应耦合作用下的应力敏感行为,为入井流体优化提供了重要的理论依据与实践指导,降低储层损害。

3.1 流体性质对页岩裂缝应力敏感性的影响

裂缝性页岩储层的应力敏感性受流体-岩石相互作用影响显著。当流体矿化度降低时,黏土矿物发生水化膨胀及微粒运移,加剧裂缝闭合与渗透率损害,导致储层应力敏感程度增强^[39]。

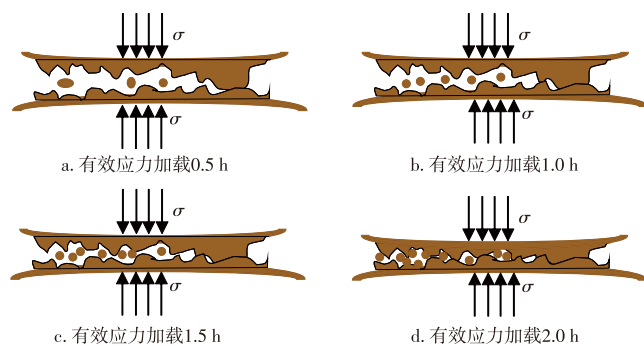
基于 X 射线衍射仪(XRD)分析表明:沙河街组四段上亚段纯上段—沙河街组三段下亚段储层以方解石(体积分数平均 44.5%)、石英(体积分数平均 21.4%)、黏土矿物(体积分数平均 17.7%)为主,含少量白云石、斜长石和黄铁矿等。黏土矿物以伊利石(体积分数平均 93.7%)为

主,伊/蒙间层占比5.7%,伊/蒙间层比为20%~40%,含有极少量的高岭石和绿泥石。

在3~25 MPa有效应力范围内,相同应力条件下,岩样NZ-3在地层水浸润下的渗透率要高于次地层水和蒸馏水。伊利石和伊/蒙间层矿物均具有强亲水性,遇流体易发生水化膨胀和分散运移,进而加剧页岩应力敏感程度^[39]。伊利石常以片状结构附着于岩石颗粒表面和孔隙内部,有效应力增大时,连接骨架颗粒的单片支架状结构容易被破坏、压实,同时附着在孔隙内的伊利石未被破坏,占据孔隙中更大比率,进一步减小渗流空间^[40]。地层水能够有效抑制伊利石、伊/蒙间层矿物膨胀,因此在该阶段维持较高渗透率。但随着有效应力持续增大,裂缝逐渐闭合,渗流通道不断缩减。有效应力超过25 MPa后,裂缝基本被完全挤压,3种流体渗透率基本趋于一致并保持稳定,至40 MPa时,最终渗透率损害率均超过95%。

3.2 有效应力下页岩渗透率时间效应机理

有效应力作用下裂缝性页岩缝面微凸体会发生挤压、破碎,导致渗流通道缩减,产生应力敏感损害。此时,岩石骨架颗粒承受了主要应力^[40]。在持续有效应力加载下,裂缝的形态和颗粒的排列会呈现动态调整,影响岩样渗流能力。定有效应力条件下页岩裂缝和颗粒随加载时间延长变形示意图见图7。



注:σ为有效应力,单位MPa。

图7 定有效应力条件下页岩裂缝和颗粒随加载时间延长变形示意图

Fig. 7 Schematic diagram of shale fracture and grain deformation under constant effective stress with prolonged loading time

裂缝渗流通道主要是由壁面矿物颗粒形成的微凸体来支撑^[41]。有效应力作用下加载至0.5 h时,裂缝发生闭合,壁面强度较低的微凸体优先发生挤压和破裂,释放颗粒随流体发生运移并堵塞渗流通道,渗透率快速下降。加载至1.0 h时,裂缝继续闭合,两侧裂缝壁面的微凸体接触面积更广、深度更深并进一步发生挤压,释放更多的颗粒随流体运移堵塞渗流通道,渗透率持续下降。加载至1.5 h时,裂缝进一步闭合,剩余渗流通道有限,颗粒运

移对渗透率影响减弱,下降速率趋缓。加载至2.0 h时,裂缝基本完全闭合,颗粒达到高密度紧实状态,渗透率变化趋于稳定。

3.3 水溶盐对裂缝性页岩应力敏感性的影响

在3~25 MPa应力区间,地层水渗透率要高于次地层水和蒸馏水的渗透率。从5 MPa加载至10 MPa过程中,蒸馏水出口端流体浊度和电导率增幅均高于次地层水(图8、图9),且在10 MPa和15 MPa应力点时,蒸馏水渗透率要高于次地层水渗透率,这种反常现象源于盐溶解-运移机制。

有效应力从5 MPa加载至10 MPa时,次地层水浊度从8.54 NTU增长至17.41 NTU,电导率从37 468.64 μs/cm增长至40 367.98 μs/cm;蒸馏水浊度从3.57 NTU显著增长至16.69 NTU,电导率从956.97 μs/cm显著增长至7 465.39 μs/cm。蒸馏水出口端流体电导率和浊度显著增加表明其强烈溶解残留盐晶体并冲刷出水化膨胀的黏土矿物及裂缝表面不稳定的微凸体,因此渗透率要高于次地层水。地层水能够有效抑制黏土矿物膨胀,其积极

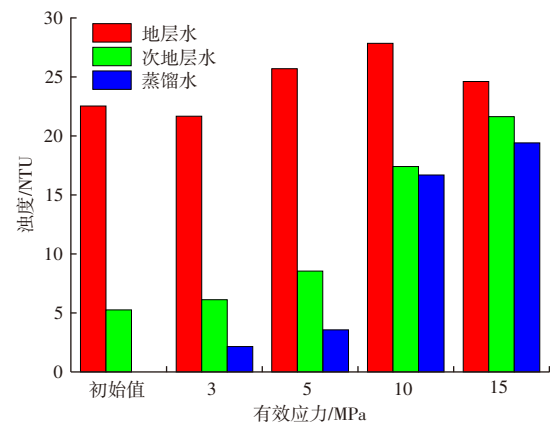


图8 NZ-3在不同有效应力下流体浊度

Fig. 8 Fluid turbidity of core sample NZ-3 under different effective stresses

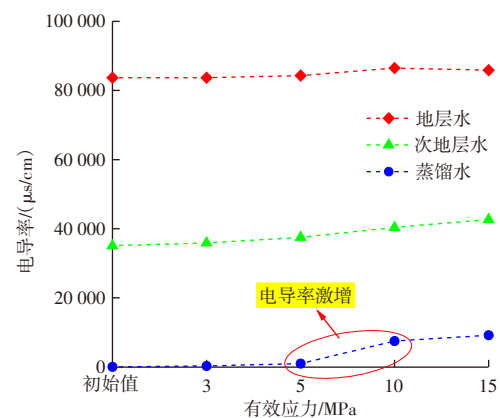


图9 NZ-3在不同有效应力下流体电导率

Fig. 9 Fluid conductivity of core sample NZ-3 under different effective stresses

作用要远超盐结晶的负面影响,因此始终维持最优渗透率。此现象凸显了咸化湖相页岩中流体-岩石相互作用的复杂性和特殊性,高矿化度流体在低应力阶段可稳定储层,而低矿化度流体在高应力阶段则通过溶盐作用改善渗流能力。地层水、次地层水和蒸馏水的应力敏感系数分别为0.55、0.67和0.61,蒸馏水的应力敏感系数较次地层水降低8.96%,说明水溶盐有助于缓解应力敏感性。

针对渤海湾盆地N区咸化湖相页岩储层进行入井流体选择时,低应力下尽量使用高矿化度返排液配制流体降低应力敏感性,高应力下需选用高强度支撑剂并配合注入低矿化度流体溶盐扩缝,同时应重视裂缝导流能力在生产过程中随时间持续衰减的特性,优化生产制度以保障长期稳产。

4 结论

1)咸化湖相页岩在地层水、次地层水和蒸馏水浸润下应力敏感系数均大于0.50,应力敏感程度均为中等偏强,低于地层水矿化度的流体作用强化应力敏感性。

2)页岩渗透率随着有效应力增加而降低趋势存在临界有效应力,低于临界有效应力时渗透率快速降低,降幅超过90%,相同有效应力下地层水渗透率大于低于地层水矿化度的流体渗透率;高于临界有效应力时流体矿化度对渗透率影响不显著。

3)随着有效应力增大,加载时间对页岩岩样渗透率的影响逐渐减弱;恒定有效应力条件下,渗透率随加载时间延长逐渐减小,降幅先大后小。

4)页岩渗透率受有效应力、流体矿化度和时间效应的非线性耦合影响,淡水溶解可溶盐作用可弱化咸化湖相页岩裂缝应力敏感性,入井流体优选要考虑储层应力敏感性及其时间效应。

5)在咸化湖相页岩油气开发过程中,有效应力低于25 MPa时,建议入井液流体矿化度为地层水矿化度(60 000~100 000 mg/L),有效应力高于25 MPa时,建议入井液流体矿化度小于30 000 mg/L,同时需要合理优化返排制度,控制生产速率,降低应力敏感损害,保障油气井稳产。

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