

引用格式:侯兆伟,鹿守亮,吴国鹏,等.量子点 in 提高采收率中的研究进展与展望[J].油气藏评价与开发,XXXX,XX(X):

HOU Zhaowei, LU Shouliang, WU Guopeng, et al. Research progress and prospect of quantum dots in enhanced oil recovery[J]. Petroleum Reservoir Evaluation and Development, XXXX, XX(X):

DOI: 10.13809/j.cnki.cn32-1825/te.20250064

量子点在提高采收率中的研究进展与展望

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摘要:随着国内老油田高含水问题加剧及非常规油气资源开发需求不断提升,传统驱油技术面临效率瓶颈,新型提高采收率技术成为研究热点。低渗油藏地质储量丰富,开发潜力巨大,但由于其具有储层孔隙度低、渗透率低、非均质性强以及孔隙结构复杂等特性,导致原油驱替效率和总体开发效率普遍偏低。纳米材料被广泛应用于石油工业提高采收率领域。然而,传统大尺寸纳米颗粒在低渗储层的微细孔喉中难以实现高效运移,且在高温高盐等极端油藏环境下易发生团聚,导致其增产作用受限。作为典型零维纳米材料,量子点通常具有极小的物理尺寸、超高的比表面积、极高的表面原子占比以及丰富的表面化学官能团。这些结构特性使其尺寸与低渗油藏的微细孔喉更加匹配,具备优异的单分散性和运移能力,在提高低渗油藏采收率方面展现出比传统纳米材料更显著的优势。该文系统梳理了近年来用于提高采收率的量子点种类及研究现状,并深入探讨了其提高采收率机制。与传统纳米颗粒相比,量子点在界面调控与润湿调节上具备更显著优势。最后,对量子点在提高采收率领域的应用前景进行了展望。当前量子点技术仍主要处于实验室研究阶段,距离工业化规模应用尚需突破低成本规模化绿色制备、复杂环境流动机理阐明以及智能响应功能化设计等关键技术瓶颈,以期早日推动其在非常规油田开发中的工程化应用。

关键词:量子点;低渗油藏;提高采收率;界面活性;润湿行为

中图分类号:TE39

文献标识码:A

Research progress and prospect of quantum dots in enhanced oil recovery

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Abstract: Nowadays, the issues of high water cut in old oilfields and the growing demand for development of unconventional resource were evident, and the traditional oil displacement technology is facing efficiency bottlenecks. The low-permeability reservoirs possessed abundant geological reserves and significant development potential. Nevertheless, their intrinsic properties, including low porosity, low permeability, strong heterogeneity, and complex pore structures, generally result in relatively low oil displacement and overall recovery efficiencies. Nanomaterials were widely applied in the petroleum industry, especially for enhanced oil recovery (EOR). However, conventional large-sized nanoparticles struggle to migrate efficiently through the micro-pore throats of low-permeability reservoirs and are prone to aggregation under harsh conditions like high temperature and high salinity, limiting their effectiveness. As the typical zero-dimensional nanomaterial, quantum dots (QDs) typically possess extremely small physical sizes, ultra-high specific surface areas, massive surface atom ratios, and abundant surface chemical functional groups. These structural characteristics endow them with an excellent size match with the pore throats of tight reservoirs, exhibiting superior monodispersity and migration ability, which provides them with greater advantages in enhancing the recovery of low-permeability reservoirs compared to traditional nanomaterials. The present review systematically summarized the types of QDs used for EOR and the current research progress in recent years, and their EOR mechanisms were revealed. Compared with conventional nanoparticles, QDs demonstrated superior capabilities in interfacial activity and wettability alteration. Finally, the future prospects of QDs in

收稿日期:2026-03-16。

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基金项目:新型油气勘探开发国家科技重大专项“中高渗油田大幅提高采收率新方法与新技术”(2025ZD1406100)。

EOR applications are discussed. At present, QDs still remained at the laboratory research stage. Further advancements are required before industrial implementation, including breaking through key technical bottlenecks such as low-cost scalable green synthesis, elucidating flow mechanisms in complex environments, and achieving intelligent, stimuli-responsive functional designs, to promote their engineering applications in unconventional oilfield development.

Keywords: quantum dots; low-permeability reservoir; enhanced oil recovery; interfacial activity; wetting behavior

低渗油藏作为中国油气资源的重要战略储备,因储层低孔低渗、非均质性强、孔隙结构复杂等特征导致原油驱替效率普遍偏低,亟须开发适配性更强的提高采收率技术^[1-4]。纳米颗粒凭借其极小尺寸、高比表面积与易改性特性被广泛应用于提高采收率领域^[5-7]。其与表面活性剂、聚合物等注剂表现出显著的协同作用,可用于构建纳米流体、稳定乳液和泡沫、抑制沥青质沉积及降低稠油黏度等^[8-9]。

粒径是影响纳米颗粒提高采收率效果的关键参数之一^[10-14]。近年来,量子点作为一种新型零维纳米材料,凭借其极小粒径(通常小于10 nm)与独特的量子尺寸效应备受关注。量子点极小的尺寸赋予其超高比表面积与表面原子占比,同时其表面丰富的化学官能团为功能化修饰提供了结构基础。对于低渗油藏,传统纳米颗粒(例如常规SiO₂纳米颗粒平均尺寸通常大于15 nm)在低渗储层纳米孔喉中难以实现高效运移,并在高温高盐条件下更易聚集,导致作用受限。而量子点的粒径与低渗油藏孔喉尺寸更匹配,具有更优异的单分散性和运移能力,因此在提高采收率方面表现出更大潜力^[15]。

尽管量子点在提高采收率中多个方面均具有应用潜力,但其在该领域的应用尚处于实验室探究阶段,基于近年来研究成果,该文系统梳理了量子点在提高采收率领域的应用进展与提高采收率作用机理,并展望了量子点纳米材料在提高采收率领域的研究前景,以期量子点在提高采收率中的应用提供一定理论依据,并为后续研究提供思路。

1 量子点的特性与类型

量子点(QDs)被定义为在三个维度下均处于元素激

子玻尔半径临界值以下(例如碳量子点、硅量子点粒径通常小于10 nm)的纳米材料,兼具优异的光学特性、亲水性与生物相容性,已在医学、生物学、材料学、食品科学、光电科学等领域实现广泛应用^[16-19]。在石油工业中,其应用潜力在加固井壁、抑制页岩膨胀、缓释等方面初步显现,而在提高采收率领域的优势尤为突出。随尺寸减小,量子点表面原子占比增加,反应位点更密集,为其在界面调控与功能化修饰方面提供了结构基础。目前在提高采收率领域被报导过的量子点主要包括碳量子点、硅量子点、石墨烯量子点等非金属量子点与氧化铝量子点、磁性量子点等金属量子点。

1.1 碳量子点

基于材料转化途径的差异,碳量子点的合成方法通常可分为“自上而下”和“自下而上”2大类。在提高采收率研究领域,碳量子点因其尺寸可控性强、生物相容性优异、前驱体来源广泛且易于表面功能化,被视为最具潜力且研究最广泛的量子点类型之一。

近年来,碳量子点在提高采收率领域的相关研究如表1所示。为解决注水过程中非常规储层黏土矿物水化膨胀易导致注水压力异常、压力传递不足等问题,WU等^[20-21]以石油焦和石油沥青为原料,借助电化学法得到粒径约为2.54 nm的亲水碳量子点(HH-Cd),展现出优异的降压增注效果与驱油性能。在不借助表面活性剂条件下,HH-Cd纳米流体可将注入压力降低23.81%,采收率提升幅度达26.38%,无需添加表面活性剂即可实现高效驱油。这是由于HH-Cd通过物理吸附有效降低岩石表面粗糙度促使亲油表面向亲水表面转变,大大削弱了

表1 碳量子点在提高采收率中的研究
Table 1 Researches on carbon quantum dots for enhanced oil recovery

碳源	提高采收率机理	来源
石油焦	降低致密油藏注入压力,增大结构分离压力,降低原油在岩石表面黏附力	文献[20-21]
邻苯二胺、间苯二胺、对苯二胺	标记油藏,降低界面张力,润湿反转	文献[22]
柠檬酸	标记油藏,降低界面张力,润湿反转	文献[23]
葡萄糖	降低界面张力,润湿反转	文献[24-26]
柠檬酸	降低界面张力,改变岩石润湿性,降低原油在岩石表面黏附力,降低注入压力	文献[27-28]
葡萄糖	降低界面张力,润湿反转,增大结构分离压力	文献[29]
尿素、柠檬酸	降低界面张力,润湿反转,稳定乳液	文献[30]
柠檬酸	降低界面张力,润湿反转,稳定CO ₂ 泡沫	文献[31]
聚醚F-68	抑制CO ₂ 驱过程中的沥青质沉积	文献[32]
柠檬酸	降低界面张力,智能乳化	文献[33]

黏附力对驱油过程的阻碍。

RANJBAR 等^[22]以邻苯二胺、间苯二胺、对苯二胺为原料合成了碳量子点纳米流体。如图 1 所示:在紫外光激发下,这些量子点可作为示踪剂追踪驱替过程中注入水的运移路径(图 1a—图 1c);微观可视化实验证明发射绿光与黄光的碳量子点纳米流体分别能将采收率提升 20.5% 与 27.8%(图 1d—图 1g)。该策略不仅简化了传统驱替监测流程,也为多孔介质中纳米颗粒的实时可视化研究提供了有效工具,有助于更深入理解其提高采收率机理。碳量子点具有发展为智能响应驱油材料的潜力,FAN 等^[33]成功合成了 pH 响应碳量子点,通过改变 pH 诱导碳量子点表面亚胺键断裂与重新形成以调控碳量子点两亲性,从而实现乳化与破乳之间的转变。智能响应碳量子点在超低渗透油藏的稠油动用方面展现出

潜在应用价值,将注入压力显著降低 28.78%,并将采收率提高了 18.65%。作为在提高采收率领域研究最广泛的量子点纳米材料,碳量子点仍具有巨大开发潜力与研究价值。

1.2 硅量子点

硅作为地壳中丰度最高的半导体元素,是制备量子点的理想来源。硅量子点凭借其优异的化学稳定性、可调光电性质、良好的环境相容性以及经表面功能化后具备的界面调控能力,在生物传感、荧光探针、发光二极管等领域受到广泛关注^[34-37]。随着硅基纳米材料石油工业应用的不断推进,硅量子点在提高采收率领域也展现出巨大应用潜力。近年来,硅量子点在提高采收率中的研究如表 2 所示。

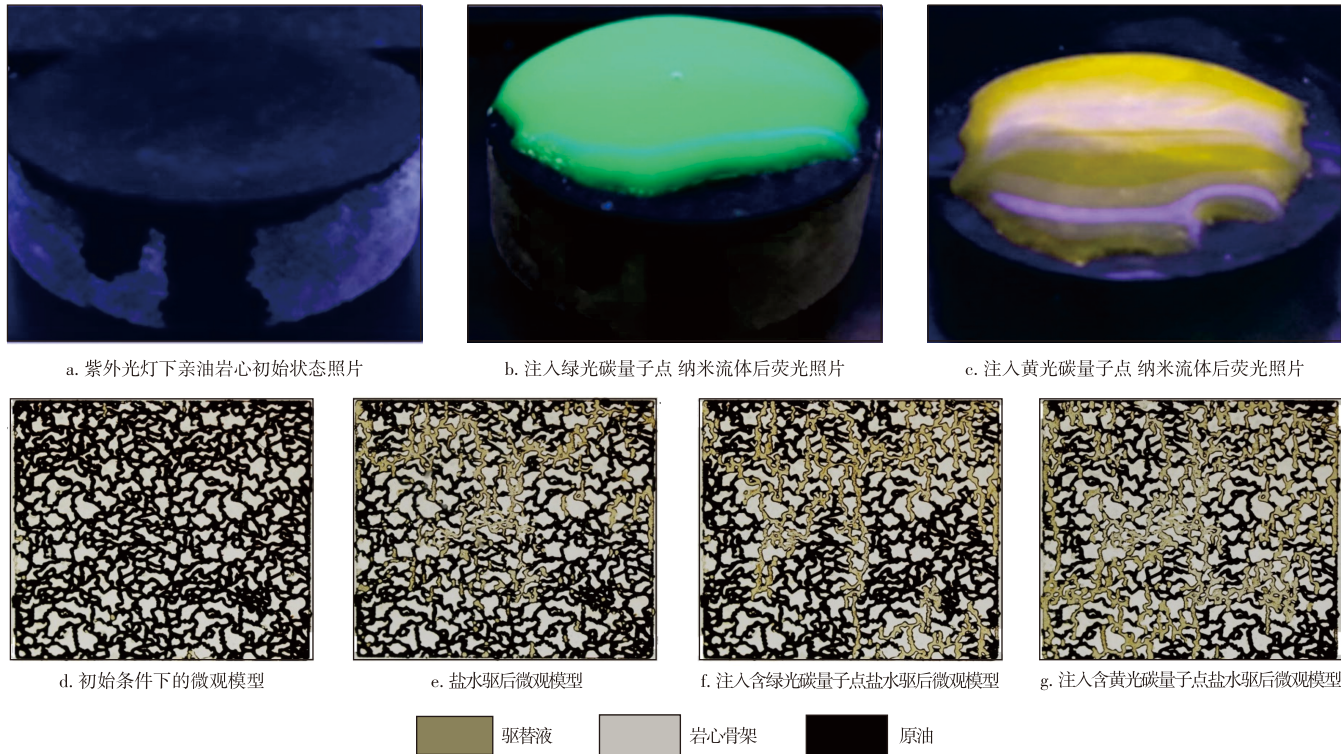


图 1 碳量子点在紫外光照射下发出荧光照片及微观可视化驱油结果(据文献[22]修改)
Fig. 1 Carbon quantum dots emitting fluorescence under UV illumination and microscopic visualization of oil displacement (Adapting from cite [22])

表 2 硅量子点在提高采收率中的研究
Table 2 Researches on silicon quantum dots for enhanced oil recovery

硅源	提高采收率机理	来源
3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷	降低界面张力,润湿反转,提高渗吸采收率	文献[38-40]
3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷	降低界面张力,润湿反转,稳定 Pickering 乳液	文献[41]
3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷	提高聚合物黏度与流变性能,润湿反转	文献[42]
3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷	润湿反转,清洗油砂	文献[43]
3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷	降低界面张力,提高界面膜强度,稳定 Pickering 乳液	文献[44]
3-氨丙基三乙氧基硅烷	降低界面张力,提高界面膜强度,稳定泡沫	文献[45]
倍半硅氧烷	降低界面张力,稳定 CO ₂ 泡沫	文献[46]

在提高采收率领域关于硅量子点的相关研究相对较少,现有报道多以3-氨基丙基三乙氧基硅烷为硅源,通过水热法制备硅量子点,该方法优势为直接赋予硅量子点表面氨基,无需额外接枝反应,为表面修饰提供更多可能。如图2所示,ZHOU等^[38]以抗坏血酸钠作为还原剂合成了粒径在2.8 nm左右的硅量子点,其表面具有大量氨基,可通过静电作用吸附两性离子表面活性剂(图2a—图2c)。红外结果表明硅量子点表面存在Si-O-Si骨架,与传统SiO₂纳米颗粒具有高度相似性,为借鉴成熟的SiO₂改性方法提供了理论依据。在最佳质量浓度下,改性硅量子点驱油纳米流体可将低渗砂岩岩心渗吸采收率提高至25.72%,较纯表面活性剂溶液高7.49%,证实了其与表面活性剂的协同作用

可有效提升低渗油藏的渗吸采收效率(图2d、图2e)。

除了吸附表面活性剂,化学接枝是提升硅量子点界面活性的另一有效手段。例如ZHAO等^[46]在硅量子点结构上进行创新成功合成了具Janus结构的硅量子点,并与CO₂泡沫驱相结合。结果表明Janus硅量子点能不可逆吸附于微气泡表面并降低泡沫尺寸,与CO₂泡沫起到良好的协同作用,可将CO₂泡沫驱采收率提高至22.3%,相较于纯CO₂泡沫驱提高了6.3个百分点,为低渗透多孔碳酸盐岩油藏的强化采油和地质CO₂封存提供了一条新途径。硅量子点在提高非常规油藏采收率方面展现出巨大的应用潜力,但其在成本控制、长效稳定性及规模化应用等方面的问题仍需深入研究。

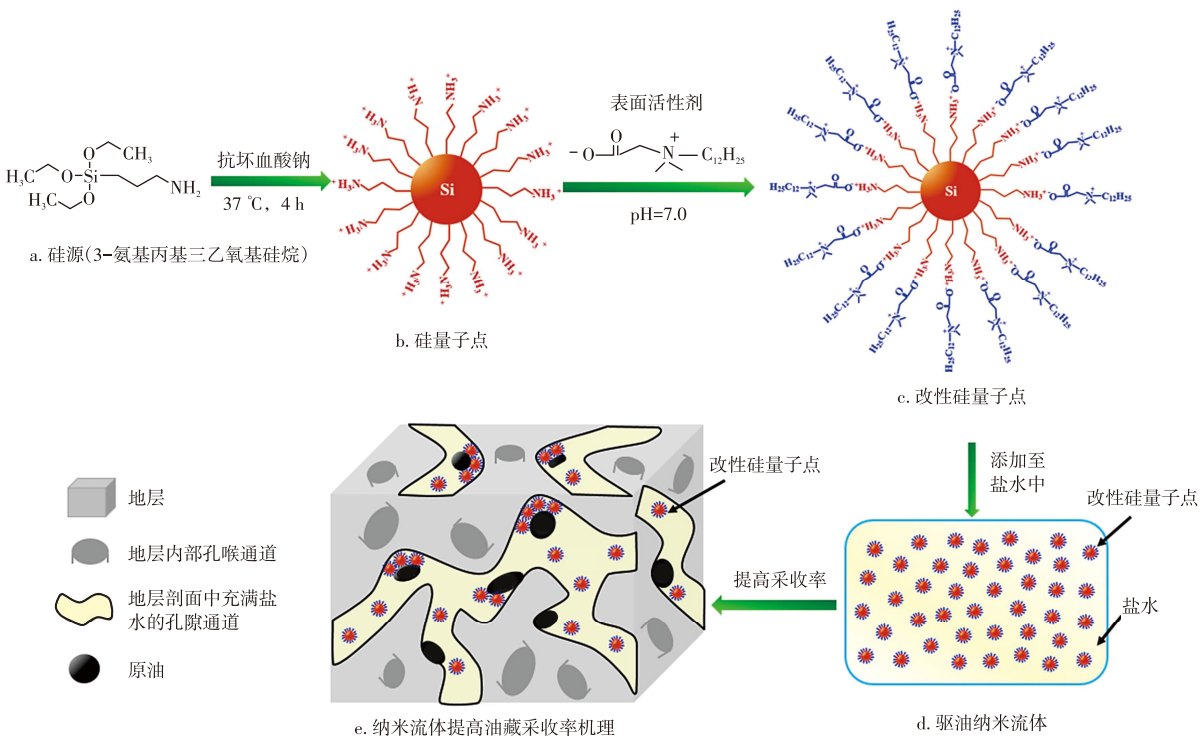


图2 硅量子点用于提高低渗油藏采收率(据文献[38]修改)

Fig. 2 Application of silicon quantum dots to enhance oil recovery in low-permeability reservoirs (Adapting from cite [38])

1.3 石墨烯量子点

石墨烯量子点作为一种具特殊结构的碳量子点,近年来凭借其低毒性、高稳定性与界面活性、独特的光电效应被广泛应用于能源器件、传感、催化、药物运输、纳米流体与生物成像等诸多领域^[47-52]。其结构特性表现为横向直径通常小于10 nm,由1或2层原子层构成,其具有内部大 π 键堆积与表面可修饰功能基团,且蜂窝状结构更有利于其在界面吸附。

与其他传统石墨烯材料相比,石墨烯量子点优势源于其极小的尺寸与超大的比表面积。一方面,这使其能够容纳更多化学结合位点;另一方面,也能使其展现出更

显著的量子限域效应、大边缘效应和两亲性。结构优势为石墨烯量子点在提高采收率领域奠定了良好基础。目前常用于合成驱油用石墨烯量子点的方法包括水热法与液相剥离法2种,这2种方法能较好调控量子点尺寸与性能,进而满足不同应用需求。近年来,石墨烯量子点在提高采收率中的研究如表3所示。

石墨烯量子点在提高采收率领域的应用潜力已得到多项研究证实。与纯表面活性剂作用下的弱水湿条件相比,石墨烯量子点更有助于将岩石润湿性改变为强水湿条件。此外,如图3所示,石墨烯量子点能够显著提升驱油泡沫或乳液的稳定性^[54]。氮化是常用于提升石墨烯量子点驱油性能的方法,通过在量子点表面接枝氮原子能

表3 石墨烯量子点在提高采收率中的研究
Table 3 Researches on graphene quantum dots for enhanced oil recovery

碳源	提高采收率机理	来源
煤矿	降低界面张力,润湿反转	文献[53]
煤矿	润湿反转,稳定泡沫	文献[54]
柠檬酸	降低油水界面张力,稳定乳液	文献[55]
柠檬酸	降低油水界面张力	文献[56]
柠檬酸	降低油水界面张力,提高聚合物黏度	文献[57]
聚乙烯胺	降低油水界面张力,润湿反转,增大结构分离压力	文献[58]

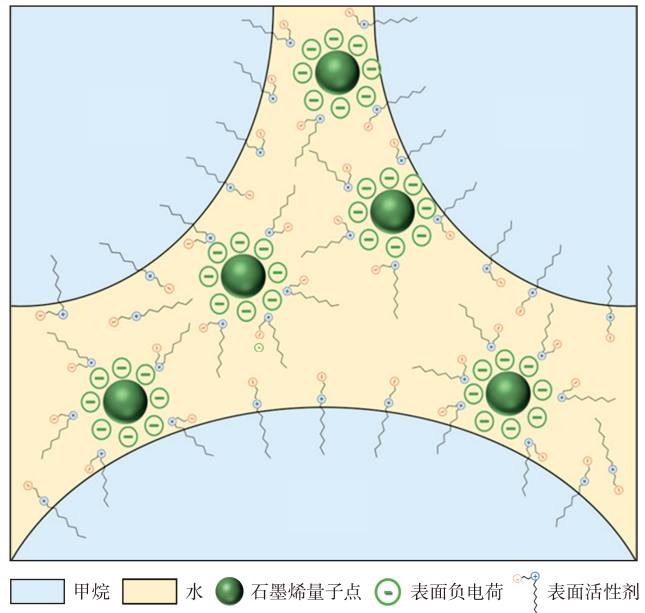


图3 石墨烯量子点用于稳定驱油泡沫(据文献[54]修改)
Fig. 3 Application of graphene quantum dots in stabilizing foam for enhanced oil recovery (Adapting from cite [54])

改变其表面电荷,增强石墨烯量子点在油藏高温高盐环境中的稳定性。GHOLAMZADEH等^[56]以柠檬酸为碳源,乙二胺、尿素与硫脲等为氮源合成了不同氮化石墨烯量子点,结果表明乙二胺修饰的氮化石墨烯量子点在相同时间内改性程度最高,在石墨烯量子点质量浓度为1 000 mg/L条件下可将油水界面张力由18.71 mN/m降至6.84 mN/m。目前石墨烯量子点在提高采收率领域应用较少,可针对其表面功能化设计展开更深入的研究。

1.4 金属量子点

金属量子点在提高采收率领域相关研究相对较少,其发展主要受限2方面因素。一方面由于合成金属量子点的原料成本与操作成本较高,不利于实际工业化应用;另一方面是由于金属量子点多为重金属元素,存在生物毒性与环境危害性(如硒化镉等),与可持续发展理念相悖。目前已报导的研究聚焦于氧化铝量子点与磁性量子点,如表4所示。

表4 金属量子点在提高采收率中的研究

量子点种类	提高采收率机理	来源
氧化铝量子点	润湿反转,降低注入压力	文献[59]
磁性量子点	降低界面张力,稳定泡沫,智能消泡	文献[60]
铜量子点	润湿反转,增大结构分离压力	文献[61]

IZADI等^[59]以硝酸铝和六亚甲基四胺为原料合成了粒径低于10 nm的氧化铝量子点,结果表明相较于常规氧化铝纳米材料,量子点能更显著地提高采收率且对地层伤害更小。其作用机制主要是通过改变岩石表面润湿性与降低注入压力来提升纳米流体在油藏孔隙中的运移效率。DU等^[60]通过水热法合成了智能响应性磁性量子点,并用于稳定泡沫。量子点具有优异的两亲性而自发吸附于气液界面形成界面膜,显著提升了泡沫稳定性。通过外施加磁场能促使量子点脱离界面触发泡沫自聚集,从而达到智能消泡的效果,这种智能调控大大降低了后续采出液处理成本,同时进一步证实了量子点智能响应修饰的可行性。MA等^[61]通过反向微乳聚合法制备了能较好适应地层环境的铜量子点和聚丙烯酰胺复合的纳米球。复合纳米球在25℃与65℃条件下将水接触角分别降低69%与75%,且通过布朗运动进一步削弱原油黏附力。微观可视化实验证明了铜量子点与聚丙烯酰胺优异的协同作用,在提高采收率中展现出一定应用潜力。

尽管金属量子点在特定场景中展现出功能优势,但其成本与环境风险仍是推广应用的主要障碍,未来研究需聚焦于低毒金属体系的开发及绿色合成工艺的优化。

2 量子点提高采收率机理

2.1 降低界面张力

相较于传统纳米颗粒,量子点因极小的粒径与更优异的稳定性的在界面张力调控方面展现出独特的优势。水分子对粒径小的纳米颗粒撞击频率更高,导致其布朗运动更加剧烈。理论上,这种运动特征可用Stokes-Einstein方程表示^[62]:

$$D = \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta r}$$

(1)

式中: D 为扩散系数,单位 m^2/s ; k 为玻尔兹曼常数,单位 J/K ; T 为绝对温度,单位 K ; η 为流体黏度,单位 $\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s}$; r 为纳米颗粒半径,单位 m 。

极小量子点更易自发扩散至油水界面或气液界面,且在恒重前提下,量子点在界面富集的质量浓度更高,因此在理论上,其降低界面张力效果更强。“小尺寸-高扩散-高吸附”的协同效应使量子点即使是在无表面活性剂时仍能展现良好的界面活性,为提高非常规油藏采收率

提供了新的作用路径。此外,尺寸极小的硅量子点与非常规油藏微孔喉更加匹配,在运移过程中在油水界面的吸附更显著,有利于提高纳米材料的有效利用率。

通过表面功能化修饰可显著提升量子点的界面活性,其核心在于通过调控亲水-疏水平衡增强界面吸附能力,进而优化驱油效能。例如GHOLAMZADEH等^[56]探究了氮化石墨烯量子点对原油界面张力的降低效果,结果表明乙二胺衍生石墨烯量子点能将油水界面张力由19.03 mN/m降至0.70 mN/m,而传统纳米材料在不存在表面活性剂的前提下难以显著降低界面张力。如图4所示,JIA等^[44]通过脱水缩合反应将不同长度烷基链接枝到亲水硅量子点表面,发现硅量子点与改性剂之间存在显

著尺寸匹配效应。较短丙基与极小硅量子点匹配性优异,在适度增强其疏水性同时,不会因烷基链过长导致颗粒聚集,而已基或辛基过度疏水作用则会引发硅量子点明显团聚,反而降低其界面活性。接枝适量丙基的硅量子点能将正辛烷与水的界面张力由51.0 mN/m降至9.8 mN/m,界面扩张模量高达62.2 mN/m,是传统两亲SiO₂纳米颗粒(约为20 mN/m)的3倍以上,这表明量子点显著提升了刚性膜的强度。

综上,量子点凭借介于表面活性剂与传统纳米材料之间的尺寸,在实现界面不可逆吸附的同时能更大程度地在界面富集,显著降低了界面张力,进而提高原油采收率。

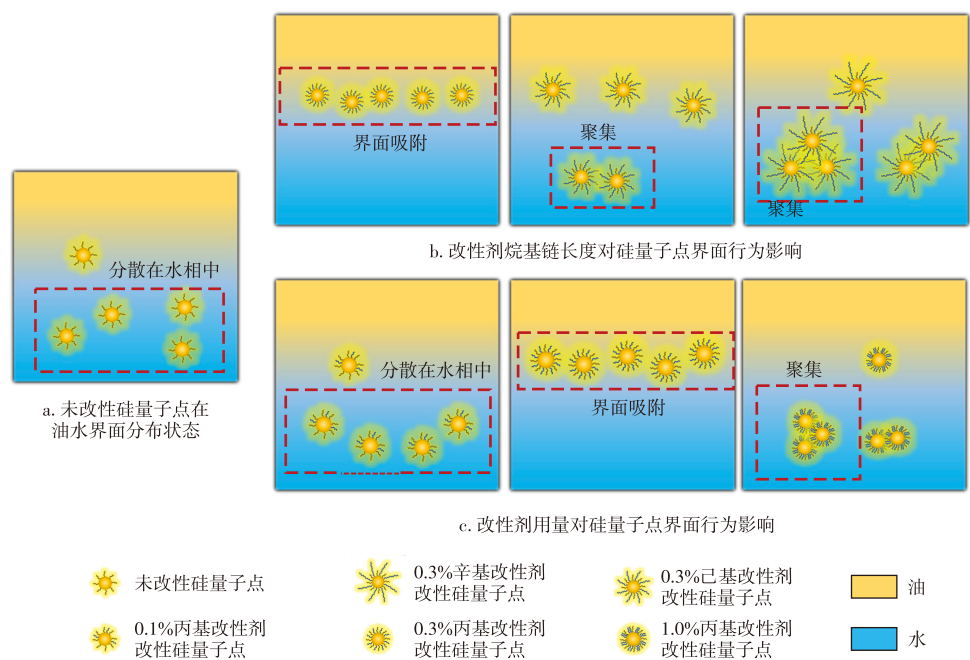


图4 硅量子点与短疏水碳链的尺寸匹配效应(据文献[44]修改)

Fig. 4 Size matching effect between silicon quantum dots and short hydrophobic carbon chains (Adapting from cite [44])

2.2 润湿反转

润湿性是显著影响采收率的另一重要因素^[63]。TROKHYMCHUK等^[64]的研究表明,在纳米流体浓度恒定前提下,结构分离压力是纳米颗粒直径的函数,分离压力振荡幅度随粒径减小而增大。如图5所示,KONDIPARTY等^[65]进一步通过对比实验验证了这一结论。相同质量浓度下3种不同粒径(分别为30.0、18.5、10.0 nm)纳米颗粒的结构分离压力分别为 2.2×10^3 、 9.5×10^3 、 6.0×10^4 Pa,小粒径颗粒更易在三相交界区域形成连续铺展的界面膜。此外粒径小的纳米颗粒向界面膜聚集的数目更多,三相接触线的位移也更加明显,更有利于剥离原油。

量子点因其极小的尺寸在改变岩石润湿性方面展现出更显著的优势。ZHAO等^[39]的研究表明磺化硅量子点

与两性离子表面活性剂具有良好的协同作用,两性离子表面活性剂通过烷基链间的疏水相互作用在岩石表面形成吸附层,将疏水壁面改变为中性润湿壁面,而磺化硅量子点凭借其表面大量磺酸基团进一步将中性润湿壁面转化为强亲水壁面。一般而言,岩石亲水性与自吸采收率呈正相关,根据Young-Dupre方程,岩石表面经磺化硅量子点处理后对原油的黏附功显著降低,纳米流体将自吸采收率提升约29.9%,驱油效果显著。量子点极小的尺寸显著增强了其在三相交界区域的结构分离压力。CAO等^[15]探究了碳量子点在岩石-油-水三相交界区域的界面行为,发现碳量子点通过吸附作用降低原油在孔隙壁面上的吸附位点约39%,同时降低岩石表面粗糙度29.25%,显著提高了结构分离压力。同时碳量子点的吸附作用固化了油滴表面使其以更小尺寸运移,进一步降

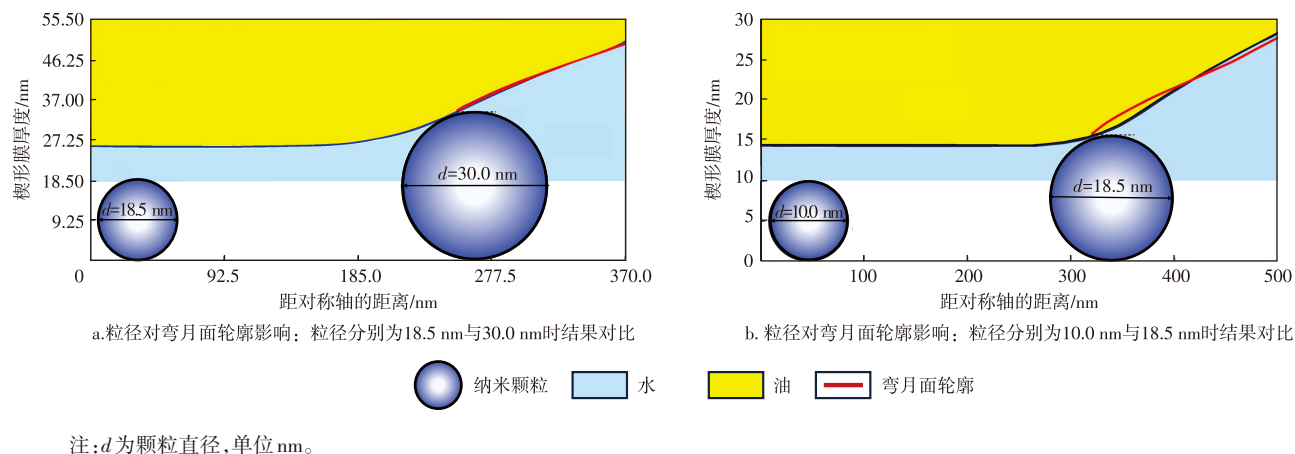


图 5 纳米颗粒粒径对结构分离压力的影响(据文献[65]修改)
Fig. 5 Effect of nanoparticle size on structural disjoining pressure (Adapting from cite [65])

低残余油滞留率。作为零维纳米材料,量子点在固体表面凭借极小尺寸在其表面吸附更加紧密,于三相交界区域富集的质量浓度更高,产生的结构分离压力更大,故更有利于剥离原油。

2.3 提高聚合物黏度

聚合物驱作为提高采收率技术中应用最广泛的方法之一,其核心机理是改善地层流体流度比,封堵高渗孔喉提高波及效率。然而油藏地层高温高压、高剪切环境会导致聚合物分子链断裂,降低其黏度与抗剪切性能。针对该问题,前人发现纳米颗粒与聚合物间的相互作用使其锚定于聚合物网状结构中以增强强度,显著提高了聚合物驱效率。

近年来量子点在提高聚合物驱效率方面的应用多有报导,例如 ZAHIRI 等^[57]发现石墨烯量子点与聚丙烯酰胺间存在多重氢键,即量子点表面的羟基与羧基等基团能与酰胺基形成相互作用,使量子点成为聚合物链间的交联节点,显著增加了体系的剪切黏度与剪切应力,并将砂岩岩心采收率提高至 30.3%。此外,石墨烯量子点在流体中具有静电屏蔽效应与分散稳定性,有助于使聚合物在盐离子存在的条件下更加紧密地结合在一起,故量子点的存在显著提升了体系耐温耐盐性。ZHAO 等^[42]将磺化硅量子点加入部分水解聚丙烯酰胺中评价其对聚合物流变性能的影响,硅量子点将体系表观黏度由 28.5 mPa·s 提升至 39.6 mPa·s。这归因于硅量子点表面磺酸基团与聚合物酰胺基团形成氢键使其能穿插于聚合物链中,促进稳定网络结构的形成。岩心驱替结果表明硅量子点-部分水解聚丙烯酰胺纳米流体可将采收率提升 28.3%,而纯聚合物提高采收率仅为 17.2%。

总而言之,量子点增黏作用有利于进一步增强聚合物驱对高渗孔喉封堵的效果,显著改善水油流度比,进而提高波及效率。

3 结论与展望

综上所述,量子点凭借其极小粒径、高扩散系数及可高度调控的表面化学结构,在界面调控、润湿反转、聚合物增黏以及稳定乳液与泡沫等方面展现出显著优于常规纳米颗粒的性能。现有研究表明:量子点能够快速迁移并富集于油水界面,通过形成致密吸附层、提升界面膜强度及强化结构分离压力等多重作用机制,有效降低原油黏附功并改善微孔喉环境,从而优化低渗储层的微尺度流体分布与流动状态,显著提升渗吸与驱替效率。此外,通过精准调控量子点表面功能团,可实现亲水亲油平衡调控,增强油水界面膜强度并提升润湿反转效果,同时与表面活性剂、聚合物等表现出优异的协同效应。这为低渗油藏提供了兼具高稳定性、高界面活性与强环境耐受性的新型功能化材料体系,拓展了非常规储层高效增产开发的新路径与新思路。

面向未来,量子点在提高采收率领域研究有望进一步在理论模型构筑、材料体系优化及现场工程应用等方面取得实质性突破。在理论层面,应重点围绕“界面调控—润湿反转—结构分离压力”主线开展更具针对性的研究。借助微流控可视化、分子动力学模拟等手段,揭示量子点在油、水与储层岩石三相接触区域的吸附稳定性、界面膜构建机制及润湿演化路径,并量化其对驱替压力梯度、毛管压力变化与剩余油采收率提升的实际贡献,进而构建更贴合油藏实际条件的界面作用模型,推动研究范式从经验导向探索向机制驱动设计转变。在材料层面,需发展绿色、低能耗且可规模化的制备策略,构建具备可调亲水亲油平衡、电荷密度、链段结构及耐温耐盐的功能化量子点体系,同时可拓展其温敏、盐敏、pH 响应、CO₂ 响应等智能特性,打造可在不同温盐环境、不同孔喉结构中自适应调控界面行为的“智能量子点”。在工程层面,应

进一步加强量子点与表面活性剂、聚合物、CO₂泡沫等注剂间的协同驱油机制研究,构建标准化配方优化、注入工艺、示踪监测、返排控制及风险评估流程,并依托典型低渗油藏开展先导性现场试验,以验证其工程可行性及经济性。

随着理论深化、材料工程化与现场方法体系逐步完善,量子点有望成为更适用于非常规油藏绿色高效开发的界面调控材料,进而推动提高采收率技术向智能化和高效可持续方向发展。

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(编辑 李青)