

特高含水期油田新型水驱特征曲线公式推导

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摘要:目前国内部分水驱油藏都进入了特高含水阶段,对于特高含水油藏来说,相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度的关系曲线会发生上翘的现象,这也导致推导出的水驱特征曲线在油田特高含水期产生上翘,使得运用常规水驱特征曲线对实际油田生产进行预测会产生较大的偏差。基于实际油田的数据资料,通过对不同油田区块多条相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系曲线上翘后的部分进行拟合分析,给出了新的相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系表达式;同时,根据新的相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系表达式推导出新型水驱特征曲线,并将其运用于实际油田的生产。结果表明,新型水驱特征曲线能够很好地预测常规水驱特征曲线产生上翘后的油田生产动态,对特高含水阶段的预测具有较好的适用性。

关键词:水驱特征曲线;曲线拟合;特高含水阶段;水驱开发;可采储量

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New equations for characterizing water flooding in ultra-high water-cut oilfields

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Abstract: Many oil reservoirs stimulated by water flooding in China have entered the ultra-high water-cut stage. Using the relative permeability ratio versus water saturation curve in the performance prediction of these reservoirs often yields up-warping curves and misleading results. Based on a fitting analysis of the up-warping curves of different oilfields, this study obtained a new expression for the relationship between relative permeability ratio and water saturation. New equations were then deduced to characterize the performance of high water-cut reservoirs. Applications of the equations to oilfields verified their effectiveness in the production prediction of ultra-high water-cut reservoirs.

Key words: water flooding characteristic curve, curve fitting, ultra-high water-cut stage, water flooding development, recoverable reserve

水驱特征曲线是注水开发油田预测开发动态的油藏工程方法,自陈元千^[1]推导出甲型和乙型水驱特征曲线公式以来,水驱特征曲线已经广泛地用于预测油田的开发指标和可采储量^[2]。常规的水驱特征曲线在油田中高含水阶段有很好的预测性,但是在特高含水阶段,水驱特征曲线会发生上翘的现象^[3-9],因此在特高含水阶段常规特征曲线对油田开发动态的预测会产生较大偏差。从理论上分析,水驱特征曲线发生上翘是由于在推导水驱特征曲线公式时所用到的相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系曲线在特高含水阶段也会发生上翘。后来许多学者为

解决这一问题进行了研究^[10-21],目前最新的对相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系曲线上翘后的阶段的修正公式为王继强^[11]的直线型表达式,该直线型表达式在上翘点发生后的早期具有较好的适用性,但随着含水的不断上升,实际数据重新出现上翘偏离。因此本研究对多条相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系曲线进行拟合,提出了一种新的相对渗透率比值关系表达式,发现在特高含水阶段该公式能很好的描述曲线发生上翘后的部分,并运用该公式推导出了新型的水驱特征曲线公式,同时通过实际矿场资料对新型水驱特征曲线的适用性进行了验证。

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1 新型 $K_{rw}/K_{ro} - S_w$ 关系表达式

在甲型和乙型水驱特征曲线公式推导的过程中,运用的 $K_{rw}/K_{ro} - S_w$ 关系表达式为:

$$\frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = ae^{bS_w} \quad (1)$$

公式(1)在半对数坐标下两者成直线关系,即:

$$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = a_1 + bS_w \quad (2)$$

式中: K_{rw} 为水相相对渗透率,无量纲; K_{ro} 为油相相对渗透率,无量纲; S_w 为含水饱和度,%; e 为自然底数,无量纲; a_1, a, b 均为常数,无量纲。

许多学者^[3-9]研究发现在特高含水期公式(1)会发生上翘的现象,使得推导的常规水驱特征曲线不适用于特高含水阶段。本研究对实际油田的油水相对渗透率数据进行拟合,得出一种新型的相对渗透率与含水饱和度关系式:

$$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = aS_{wd}^b \quad (3)$$

即:

$$\frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = a_1 e^{S_{wd}^b} \quad (4)$$

其中归一化含水饱和度 S_{wd} 的表达式为:

$$S_{wd} = \frac{S_{we} - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{or} - S_{wi}} \quad (5)$$

式中: S_{wd} 为归一化含水饱和度,%; S_{we} 为出口端含水饱和度,%; S_{wi} 为束缚水饱和度,%; S_{or} 为残余油饱和度,%。

图1是实际油田油水相对渗透率与含水饱和度关系曲线拟合图,直线段部分均为公式(2)的 $\ln(K_{rw}/$

$K_{ro}) - S_w$ 关系曲线,曲线段部分是公式(3)拟合出的 $\ln(K_{rw}/K_{ro}) - S_w$ 关系曲线。表1统计了每条曲线上翘后的拟合公式及相关度,可以看出新型油水相对渗透率与含水饱和度关系式对上翘后的部分有较好的适用性。

2 新型水驱特征曲线的推导

由本研究给出的 $K_{rw}/K_{ro} - S_w$ 关系表达式[公式(3)],结合油藏工程的计算方法^[11]以及甲型和乙型水驱特征曲线公式的推导方法重新对水驱特征曲线公式进行推导,如下:

根据油、水两相渗流的达西定律,在不考虑毛管力和重力的情况下,含水率的公式为:

$$f_w = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{\mu_w K_{ro}}{\mu_o K_{rw}}} \quad (6)$$

水、油比 WOR 和含水率 f_w 的关系式为:

$$WOR = \frac{1}{\frac{1}{f_w} - 1} \quad (7)$$

由公式(6)和公式(7)得

$$WOR = \frac{\mu_o K_{rw}}{\mu_w K_{ro}} \quad (8)$$

将公式(4)代入公式(8)得

$$WOR = a_1 \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_w} e^{S_{wd}^b} \quad (9)$$

采出程度与地层平均含水饱和度的关系为:

$$R = \frac{N_p}{N} = \frac{\overline{S_w} - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{wi}} \quad (10)$$

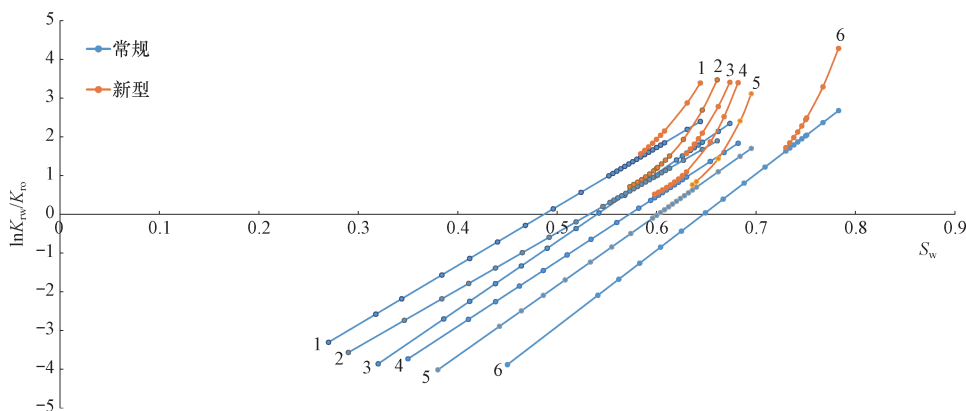


图1 油水相对渗透率比值-含水饱和度关系拟合

Fig. 1 Fitted curves of oil-water relative permeability ratio vs. water saturation

表1 新型油水相对渗透率比值-含水饱和度关系拟合结果

Table 1 Equations based on fitted curves of oil-water relative permeability ratio versus water saturation

曲线	上翘后拟合表达式	相关系数
1	$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = 103.26 S_{wd}^{13.011}$	0.991
2	$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = 956.56 S_{wd}^{15.755}$	0.987
3	$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = 797.3 S_{wd}^{14.262}$	0.977
4	$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = 331.4 S_{wd}^{11.588}$	0.972
5	$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = 341.95 S_{wd}^{11.086}$	0.978
6	$\ln \frac{K_{rw}}{K_{ro}} = 110.03 S_{wd}^{7.9074}$	0.988

文献[1]中推导证明了在特高含水期地层平均含水饱和度可以由出口端含水饱和度代替,因此公式(10)可写为:

$$R = \frac{N_p}{N} = \frac{S_{we} - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{wi}} \quad (11)$$

又极限驱油效率 E_D 为:

$$E_D = \frac{1 - S_{or} - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{wi}} \quad (12)$$

将公式(5)改写为:

$$S_{wd} = \frac{S_{we} - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{wi}} \bigg/ \frac{1 - S_{or} - S_{wi}}{1 - S_{wi}} \quad (13)$$

由公式(11)、(12)和(13)得:

$$S_{wd} = \frac{R}{E_D} = \frac{N_p}{NE_D} \quad (14)$$

又投入开发的储量 N_{om} 为:

$$N_{om} = NE_D \quad (15)$$

因此公式(14)改写为:

$$S_{wd} = \frac{N_p}{N_{om}} \quad (16)$$

将公式(16)代入公式(9)并使等式两边取对数有:

$$\ln WOR - \ln \left(a_1 \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_w} \right) = \left(\frac{N_p}{N_{om}} \right)^b \quad (17)$$

由换底公式:

$$\ln m = \frac{\lg m}{\lg e} = \frac{\lg m}{0.434} \quad (18)$$

公式(17)可改写为:

$$\lg WOR + C = 0.434 \left(\frac{N_p}{N_{om}} \right)^b \quad (19)$$

其中 C 为常数:

$$C = -0.434 \ln \left(a_1 \frac{\mu_o}{\mu_w} \right) \quad (20)$$

公式(19)左侧为 $\lg WOR$ 与一个常数的和,右侧为 N_p 的幂函数形式,可以看出 $\lg WOR - N_p$ 成幂函数关系。在特高含水阶段油田含水率较高,此时水油比 WOR 对数的值远大于常数 C ,因此公式(19)可写为:

$$\lg WOR = d \left(\frac{N_p}{N_{om}} \right)^b \quad (21)$$

在可动油储量 N_{om} 未知的情况下,表达式为:

$$\lg WOR = d_1 N_p^b \quad (22)$$

式中: f_w 为含水率,无量纲; μ_o 为油相粘度, $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$; μ_w 为水相粘度, $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$; WOR 为水油比,无量纲; $\overline{S_w}$ 为平均含水饱和度,%; R 为采出程度,%; N_p 为累计产油量, t ; N 为原始地层储量, t ; N_{om} 为投入开发的储量, t ; E_D 为驱油效率,%; C, m, d, d_1 均为常数,无量纲。

公式(21)和(22)即为特高含水期的水驱特征曲线公式,其反映的是水驱开发后期水油比与累计产油量之间的关系,它们适用于预测常规水驱特征曲线产生上翘后的阶段的水驱油田开发动态。

3 实例验证

本研究应用实际油田数据资料对公式(21)和公式(22)水驱特征曲线公式的适用性进行验证,并与常规水驱特征曲线公式的计算结果进行对比。

3.1 冀东柳赞油田某区块生产资料验证

采用文献[11]中冀东柳赞油田某区块生产资料,柳赞油田某区块的实际开发数据见表2,该地区地质储量 $910.08 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,束缚水饱和度为 26.5%,残余油饱和度为 31.5%,计算出的可动油的储量为 $514.9 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,根据表2中数据绘制出乙型水驱特征曲线(图2),从图2中可以看出上翘点发生在累计产油量为 $202.072 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$ 处,此时综合含水率为 96.33%。

新型水特征曲线(图3)的公式为:

$$\lg WOR = 3.5508 \left(\frac{N_p}{514.9} \right)^{1.538} \quad (23)$$

现对数据点中含水率为 98.25% 时的累计产油量进行预测,由常规乙型水驱特征曲线得到的累计产油量为 $248.7 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,与实际数据比相对误差为 12.3%;由新型水驱特征曲线预测的累计产油量为 $221.5 \times 10^4 \text{ t}$,此时与实际数据比相对误差为 1.2%。与实际值基本相同。

表 2 冀东柳赞油田某区块生产数据

Table 2 Production data of a certain block in Liuzan oilfield, eastern Hebei Province

累计产油量/(10 ⁴ t)	累计产水量/(10 ⁴ t)	含水率/%
36.130	38.770	54.51
45.021	52.912	63.99
55.974	77.770	75.19
66.874	119.046	80.89
78.487	168.082	81.42
91.075	224.639	79.23
112.748	323.435	86.70
132.585	487.499	92.32
145.495	629.021	90.18
156.473	696.680	86.27
167.028	785.458	91.78
175.297	862.522	90.77
178.489	904.996	92.05
182.054	961.163	95.12
185.704	1 030.860	94.77
189.535	1 100.029	94.42
193.759	1 171.939	94.69
196.686	1 230.038	95.29
202.072	1 358.356	96.33
205.934	1 480.184	96.96
208.895	1 606.369	97.71
211.897	1 711.787	96.99
216.829	1 930.118	98.17
218.969	2 045.629	98.25

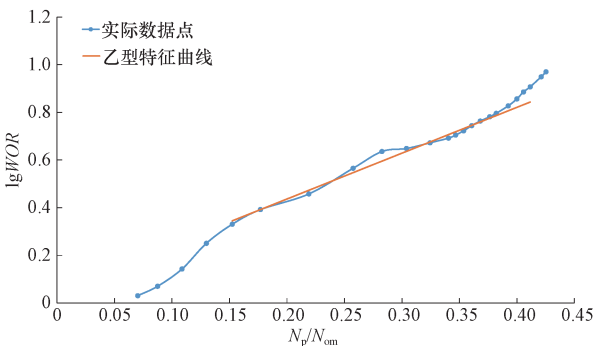


图 2 冀东柳赞油田乙型水驱特征曲线

Fig. 2 Type-B water flooding characteristic curve in Liuzan oilfield in eastern Hebei Province

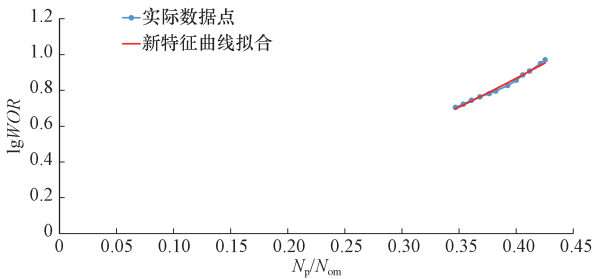


图 3 冀东柳赞油田新型水驱特征曲线

Fig. 3 New water flooding characteristic curve in Liuzan oilfield in eastern Hebei Province

3.2 胜利油田实际数据验证

对文献[12]中实际油田生产资料进行预测,表 3 为胜利油田某区块实际开发数据,由表 3 中数据绘制出该区乙型水驱特征曲线(图 4),从图 4 可以看出曲线开始上翘时,累计产油量为 $7.392\ 06 \times 10^5\ \text{t}$,此时综合含水率为 93.11%。

新型水驱特征曲线(图 5)公式为:

$$\lg WOR = 0.003\ 9N_p^{2.849} \tag{24}$$

现对含水率为 98.02%的点进行预测,常规乙型水驱特征曲线预测的累计产油量为 $99.368 \times 10^4\ \text{t}$,预测误差为 18.3%,而新型水驱特征曲线预测的累计产油量为 $84.450 \times 10^4\ \text{t}$,误差为 0.5%,与实际数据基本相同。

根据实际油田生产数据预测情况来看,常规乙型特征曲线对特高含水期的预测有较大的误差,而新型水驱特征曲线的预测误差很小,与实际生产情况接近。新型水驱特征曲线在油田特高含水阶段有较好的适用性,可以很好的预测特高含水期的油田生产动态。

表 3 胜利油田某区块生产数据

Table 3 Production data of a certain block in Shengli oilfield

地面累积 产油量/ (10 ⁴ t)	水油比 WOR	含水率/ %	地面累积 产油量/ (10 ⁴ t)	水油比 WOR	含水率/ %
34.168 7	1.39	58.14	76.153 8	16.12	94.16
36.178 6	1.65	62.33	77.270 4	17.43	94.57
37.741 9	1.92	65.78	77.940 4	19.00	95.00
39.081 8	2.45	70.99	78.833 7	20.05	95.25
40.198 5	2.45	71.04	79.503 7	21.88	95.63
42.655 0	3.24	76.41	79.950 3	23.18	95.86
44.218 3	3.24	76.44	80.843 6	24.75	96.12
45.781 6	3.77	79.03	79.503 7	26.32	96.34
48.461 5	4.30	81.12	79.950 3	27.88	96.54
50.694 7	4.62	82.22	80.843 6	29.97	96.77
53.374 6	4.83	82.84	81.290 3	32.06	96.98
55.607 9	4.84	82.87	81.736 9	33.63	97.11
57.394 5	5.63	84.91	82.183 6	35.46	97.26
59.627 7	5.37	84.31	82.406 9	36.76	97.35
62.307 6	6.16	86.04	82.406 9	38.33	97.46
63.647 6	6.69	86.99	82.630 2	40.15	97.57
65.210 9	7.22	87.83	83.076 9	42.24	97.69
66.327 5	7.48	88.21	83.076 9	43.81	97.77
67.890 8	8.01	88.90	83.300 2	45.89	97.87
69.454 0	9.06	90.06	83.746 0	47.98	97.96
70.124 0	10.37	91.20	83.970 2	49.55	98.02
71.687 3	11.15	91.77	84.193 5	51.37	98.09
72.803 9	12.20	92.42	84.193 5	52.94	98.15
73.920 6	13.51	93.11	84.416 8	55.03	98.22
75.483 8	15.08	93.78	84.640 0	56.85	98.27

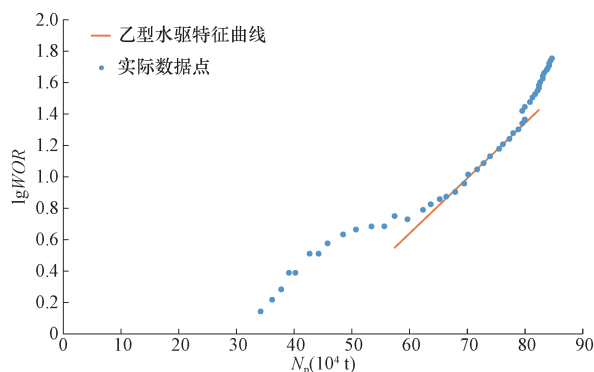


图4 胜利油田乙型水驱特征曲线

Fig. 4 Type-B water flooding characteristic curve of Shengli oilfield

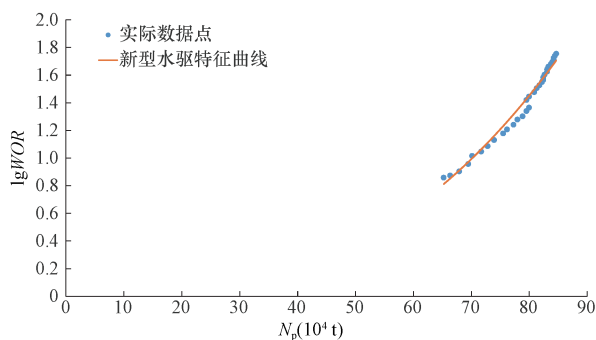


图5 胜利油田新型水驱特征曲线

Fig. 5 New water flooding characteristic curve of Shengli oilfield

4 结论

1) 提出的新型油水相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系公式能够很好的表示油田特高含水阶段油水相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度之间的关系,为推导特高含水期水驱特征曲线公式提供了有效的油水相对渗透率比值与含水饱和度关系公式。

2) 推导出新型水驱特征曲线表达式,结合实例对比乙型水驱特征曲线与新型水驱特征曲线的预测效果,发现在特高含水阶段(含水率>90%)新型水驱特征曲线预测误差较小,预测结果与实际值基本相同,因此新型水驱特征曲线对于油田特高含水阶段的动态预测有较好的适用性。

3) 新型水驱特征曲线有较好的拟合效果,它适用于表征常规水驱特征曲线发生上翘后的阶段,同时将新型水驱特征曲线外推可以预测出油田可采储量以及最终采收率。

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