

鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地气田盒 1 段储层应力敏感性及对水平井开发的影响

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摘要:大牛地气田二叠系下石盒子组 1 段(盒 1 段)是典型的低渗透储层。为明确储层的应力敏感性,选取了不同类型的 13 块岩心开展了应力敏感性实验。结果表明,盒 1 段岩心普遍存在应力敏感,且存在渗透率滞后现象,这说明随净应力的增加,岩样发生了塑性变形。采用内应力敏感指数法对实验数据进行分析,结果表明物性较好的 I 类储层应力敏感性较弱,II 类、III 类储层为弱~中等,13 块岩心的平均内应力敏感指数为 0.086,整体评价应力敏感性为弱。建立了 I-III 类储层的多级压裂水平井数值模拟模型,并将储层无因次渗透率随地层压力的变化关系加入到模型中。在定气井产量的条件下,对比应力敏感对水平井开发的影响。数值模拟结果表明:对于 I 类储层,应力敏感对稳产时间和稳产期产气量影响很小,仅降低 1.6%;II 类储层影响较小,降低了 11.2%;III 类储层则影响较大,降低了 23.6%。因此应加强 II 类、III 类储层气井的配产研究和生产管理,保证开发效果。

关键词:应力敏感;低渗透;水平井;气田开发;大牛地气田;鄂尔多斯盆地

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Stress sensitivity of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation and its influences on horizontal well development of Daniudi gas field, Ordos Basin

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Abstract: The 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation (H1) of Daniudi gas field is a typical low permeability reservoir in Ordos Basin. In order to clearly understand the stress sensitivity of H1, 13 core samples of different types were chosen for stress sensitivity tests. The experimental results show that the core samples from H1 commonly show stress sensitivity and permeability hysteresis, indicating that the cores experience plastic deformation with the increasing of net stress. Analysis of the experimental data with internal stress sensitivity index method shows that the type I reservoirs with better physical properties has a relatively low stress sensitivity, while the type II and III reservoirs have low to moderate stress sensitivity. The averaged internal stress sensitivity index of these 13 core samples is 0.086, indicating that the overall stress sensitivity is low. We built numerical simulation models of multi-stage fracturing of horizontal wells for I-III type reservoirs, into which the relationship between dimensionless permeability and the formation pressure was incorporated. Under a constant gas production rate scheme in the numerical model, the effects of stress sensitivity on horizontal well performance were investigated. The numerical simulation results show that the stress sensitivity has very little effect on gas rate during stable production period for type I reservoir, which only decreased by 1.6% in comparison with that without stress sensitivity case. For type II and III reservoirs, the gas rate during stable production period decreased by 11.2% and 23.6%, respectively. Therefore, production allocation and management should be strengthened for type II and III reservoirs to guarantee well performance.

Key words: stress sensitivity, low permeability, horizontal well, gas field development, Daniudi gas field, Ordos Basin

大牛地气田位于鄂尔多斯盆地伊陕斜坡北部东段,属于典型的大型低渗致密砂岩气田^[1-4]。经过多

年持续的产能建设,剩余未动用储量主要位于二叠系下石盒子组 1 段(盒 1 段),储层物性差、丰度低,直井

开发无效益,适宜采用水平井开发。而一般认为低渗透储层比中高渗透储层存在更强的应力敏感性^[5-7]。国内外针对储层应力敏感的研究,主要集中在实验测试方法上。应力敏感应用研究方面,主要是在渗流模型加入应力敏感因素,评价对油气井产能的影响。对于具体区块的研究,没有针对不同类型储层进行细分。而对于应力敏感对于气藏多级压裂水平井开发指标的研究也比较少^[8-17]。有鉴于此,本文在大牛地气田储层分类评价研究成果的基础上^[18-19],选取盒1段不同类型储层岩心开展实验,并将外应力敏感曲线通过有效应力将其转换成内应力敏感曲线之后,评价储层的应力敏感性。再将实验结果导入气藏多级压裂水平井数值模拟模型,利用数值模拟研究应力敏感对开发指标的影响,为盒1段的开发提供指导。

1 应力敏感实验

1.1 实验结果

实验参照 SY/T 6385—1999 设计,以氮气为气体介质,根据大牛地气田储层分类评价标准^[18-19],选取了分别代表了盒1段Ⅰ类、Ⅱ类和Ⅲ类储层的13块岩心进行应力敏感性实验。结果表明盒1段岩心普遍存在应力敏感。典型实验结果如图1和图2所示,在净应力增加过程中,渗透率随净应力的增加而减小,初期下降很快,当达到一定值后,下降幅度逐渐减小,趋于变缓。净应力降低过程中,渗透率逐渐恢复,但是并不能恢复到原来的大小,且净应力增加过程中的渗透率都大于对应的净应力降低过程中的渗透率值,这是渗透率滞后现象。渗透率滞后现象说明随净应力的增加,岩样发生了塑性变形。

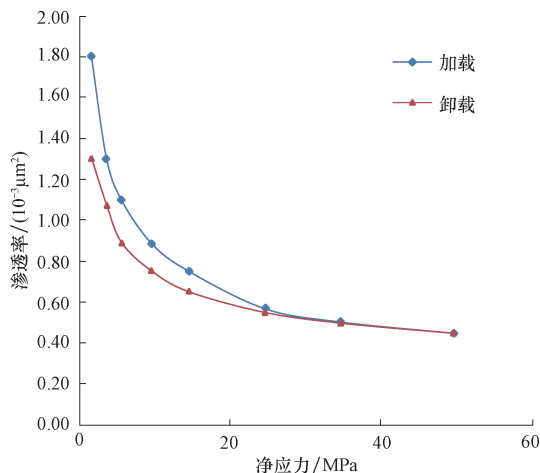


图1 大牛地气田盒1段Ⅰ类岩样 D28-6 渗透率与净应力关系

Fig. 1 Permeability vs. net stress of Type I core sample(D28-6) of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

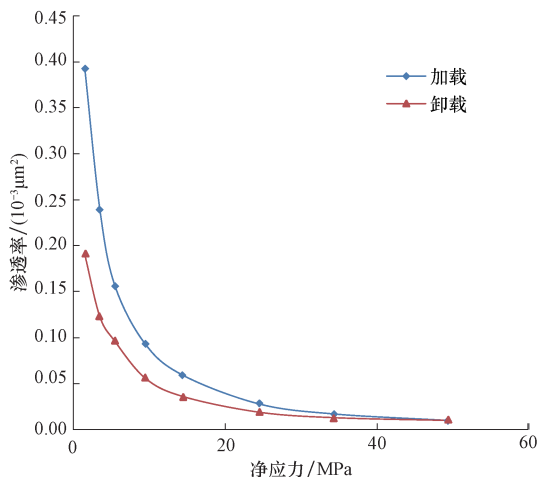


图2 大牛地气田盒1段Ⅲ类岩样 D41-37 渗透率与净应力关系
Fig. 2 Permeability vs. net stress of type III core sample(D41-37) of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

1.2 渗透率应力敏感性评价与分析

目前常用的渗透率应力敏感性评价方法主要有行业标准法、应力敏感性系数法和应力敏感指数法。前两种方法实际上评价的是岩石渗透率对外应力(围压)的敏感程度,而实际的油气生产过程是内压不断改变的过程,所以油气藏应力敏感性评价应采用内应力敏感指数法。

应力敏感指数的表达式为:

$$SI = \frac{k_i - k}{k_i} \times 100\% \quad (1)$$

式中: SI 为应力敏感指数,无因次; k_i 为原始地层压力下的渗透率, $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$; k 为某个地层压力下的渗透率, $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$ 。

本文在用常规应力敏感实验数据评价储层岩石的内应力敏感性时,首先分别通过李传亮的本体有效应力方法计算出的有效应力,将外应力敏感曲线转换成内应力敏感曲线,然后才进行内应力敏感性评价^[20-22]。根据常规实验得到渗透率与净应力成乘幂关系,可统一表示为:

$$k = k_0 \sigma^b \quad (2)$$

用本体有效应力法得到的有效应力将外应力敏感曲线转换成内应力敏感曲线后,上式即可写成:

$$k = k_0 (p_c - \Phi p_p)^b \quad (3)$$

式中: k_0 为初始测点对应的渗透率, $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2$; σ 为有效应力, MPa; b 为岩石的应力敏感常数, MPa^{-1} ; p_c 为净围压, MPa; p_p 为进口压力值, MPa; Φ 为孔隙度, %。

为了方便对比,将原始地层压力降低 10MPa 时的孔隙压力和围压代入转换后的内应力敏感曲线关系,得到相应条件的渗透率值,然后根据式(1)计算出内应力敏感指数(表1)。结果表明,物性较好的Ⅰ类储

表 1 大牛地气田盒 1 段岩样内应力敏感指数

Table 1 Internal stress sensitivity index of core samples of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

序号	岩样号	储层类型	内应力敏感指数	敏感程度 ^[23]
1	D28-32	I 类	0.076	弱
2	D28-5	I 类	0.052	弱
3	D28-6	I 类	0.042	弱
4	D28-1	II 类	0.065	弱
5	D41-40	II 类	0.113	中等
6	D28-44	III 类	0.109	中等
7	D28-72	III 类	0.111	中等
8	D41-31	III 类	0.154	中等
9	D41-34	III 类	0.104	中等
10	D41-35	III 类	0.102	中等
11	D41-37	III 类	0.106	中等
12	D41-41	III 类	0.085	弱
13	D41-43	III 类	0.120	中等
平均			0.086	弱

层应力敏感性为弱, II 类储层应力敏感性为中等偏弱, 物性差的 III 类储层应力敏感性大部分为中等。说明储层越好, 应力敏感性越弱。

2 应力敏感对水平井开发的影响

根据应力敏感实验结果, 结合储层实际上覆岩层压力以及实际地层流体压力, 将实验曲线转换到地下储层渗透率随地层流体压力的变化关系。气藏 I 类、II 类和 III 类储层无因次渗透率随地层压力的变化关系见表 2。

根据储层分类, 建立不同类型储层的典型数值模拟模型, 将表 2 数据加入模型, 进行应力敏感数值模拟动态预测并对比分析, 储层参数取值见表 3。水平井及分段压裂参数为: 水平段长度为 1 100 m, 采用局部加密网格模拟压裂缝, 压裂段数 11 段, 压裂有效半缝长 25 m, 裂缝导流能力 $30 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^2 \cdot \text{m}$ 。

表 4 大牛地气田盒 1 段应力敏感对不同类型储层影响

Table 4 Influences of stress sensitivity on different reservoir types of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

储层类型	稳产时间/a		稳产期累产气量/(10 ⁴ m ³)		减少幅度/%
	不考虑应力敏感	考虑应力敏感	不考虑应力敏感	考虑应力敏感	
I 类	6.22	6.12	4 994.66	4 914.36	1.6
II 类	3.39	3.01	2 722.17	2 417.03	11.2
III 类	0.89	0.68	714.67	546.04	23.6

表 2 大牛地气田盒 1 段不同类型储层无因次渗透率随地层压力变化关系

Table 2 Dimensionless permeability vs. formation pressure of different reservoir types of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

地层压力/MPa	无因次渗透率		
	I 类储层	II 类储层	III 类储层
1	0.938 4	0.759 6	0.709 5
2	0.941 2	0.787 7	0.742 4
8	0.957 7	0.847 0	0.812 8
12	0.968 9	0.889 0	0.863 4
18	0.985 9	0.933 1	0.917 2
23(原始地层压力)	1	1	1

表 3 大牛地气田盒 1 段水平井单井数值模拟储层参数

Table 3 Reservoir parameters for horizontal well numerical simulation of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

储层类型	有效厚度/m	孔隙度/%	渗透率/(10 ⁻³ μm ²)	含水饱和度/%	原始地层压力/MPa
I 类	8	10	1.0	30	23
II 类	8	9	0.7	40	23
III 类	8	7	0.4	45	23

为了便于对比, 气井生产制度统一设定为 $2.2 \times 10^4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 。计算结果表明, I 类储层不考虑应力敏感可稳产 6.22 年, 而考虑应力敏感后稳产时间降低到 6.12 年, 降低 0.1 年, 降低幅度只有 1.6%, 应力敏感对开发的影响很小。II 类储层不考虑应力敏感可稳产 3.39 年, 而考虑应力敏感后稳产时间降低到 3.01 年, 降低 0.38 年, 降低幅度 11.2%, 应力敏感对开发的影响也比较小。III 类储层不考虑应力敏感可稳产 0.89 年, 而考虑应力敏感后稳产时间降低到 0.68 年, 降低 0.21 年, 降低幅度 23.6%, 应力敏感对开发的影响较大, 如表 4、图 3、图 4 和图 5。因此 III 类储层气井的产量不宜过高, 以免较大的应力敏感影响稳产期累产气量。

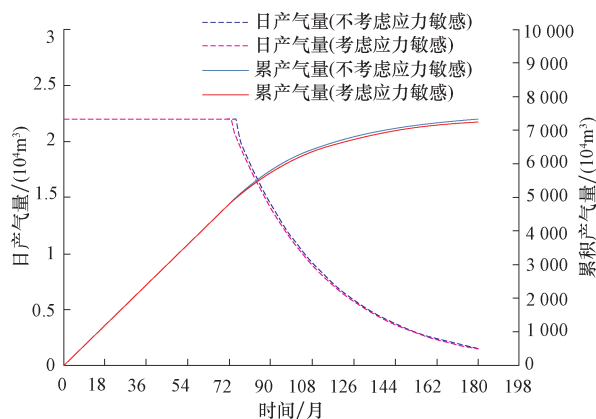


图3 大牛地气田盒1段应力敏感对Ⅰ类储层影响

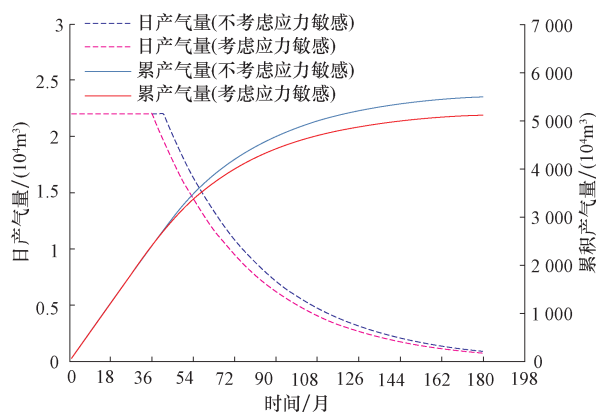
Fig. 3 Influences of stress sensitivity on type I reservoirs of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

图4 大牛地气田盒1段应力敏感对Ⅱ类储层影响

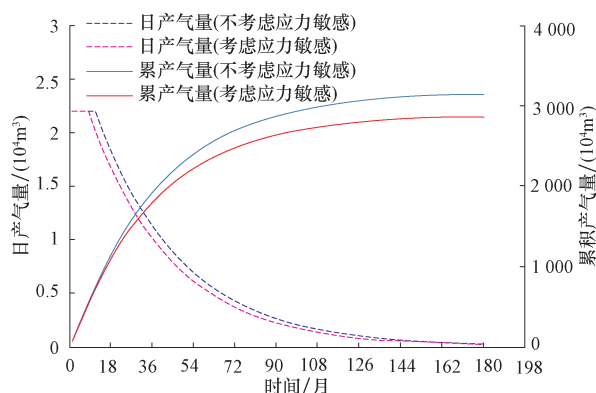
Fig. 4 Influences of stress sensitivity on type II reservoirs of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

图5 大牛地气田盒1段应力敏感对Ⅲ类储层影响

Fig. 5 Influences of stress sensitivity on type III reservoirs of the 1st Member of Xiashihezi Formation in Daniudi gas field

3 结论

1) 实验结果表明盒1段岩心普遍存在应力敏感。物性较好的Ⅰ类储层,应力敏感性为弱,Ⅱ类储层应力

敏感性为中等偏弱,物性差的Ⅲ类储层应力敏感性大部分为中等。

2) 考虑了应力敏感的水平井开发数值模拟结果表明,Ⅰ类储层应力敏感对稳产期等指标的影响很小,Ⅱ类储层影响较小,Ⅲ类储层影响较大。

3) 盒1段Ⅲ类储层气井配产不宜过高,避免因应力敏感效应,对气井稳产期及累产气量产生较大影响。

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