

致密砂岩气藏井网加密潜力快速评价方法

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摘要:致密砂岩气藏地质条件复杂,采收率较低,国内外开发实践表明井网加密已成为此类气田提高采收率的关键技术。针对致密砂岩气藏开发井数多、快速评价井网加密潜力数值模拟方法不经济、地质统计法和移动窗口法评价结果与实际差异较大等问题,综合地质研究与气井动态资料,采用不稳定流动分析方法,建立井网密度与单井增加可采储量的关系。从加密井单井增加可采储量出发,结合经济学原理,建立了加密效益函数,能够快速、准确预测出开发区是否具有加密潜力及加密潜力大小,为气田调整挖潜决策提供可靠依据。实例应用结果表明,大牛地气田 DK13 井区山西组 1 段天然气在目前成本和价格下,经济最佳井网密度为 2.2 口/km²,经济极限井网密度为 7.06 口/km²,加密潜力较大。

关键词:动态分析;井网密度;可采储量;采收率;致密砂岩气藏

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Quick evaluation methodology of infill drilling potential in tight sandstone gas reservoirs

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Abstract: Recovery factor of tight sandstone gas reservoir is low due to disadvantageous geological condition. Domestic and overseas development practices indicate the importance of infill drilling for EOR. Several methods including numerical simulation, geostatistical analysis and moving split-window are available for rapid evaluation of in-fill drilling potential. However, the numerical simulation method is high in cost, and the geostatistical analysis and moving split-window methods are not accurate. In this paper, a functional relationship is established between well spacing density and incremental recoverable reserve of single well based on geological data and dynamic behavior analysis. The infill drilling profit function is developed based on economic principles. The proposed quick evaluation method can be used to evaluate the potential of infill drilling and support decision making in development adjustment and potential tapping of tight gas reservoirs. Case study result shows great infill drilling potential in DK13 Block in Daniudi gas field, the optimal economic well spacing density is 2.2 wells/km², the economic limit well spacing density is about 7.06 wells/km² under current oil price and operation cost.

Key words: dynamic analysis, recoverable reserve, well spacing density, recovery, tight sandstone gas reservoir

致密砂岩气藏储层物性差、非均质性强、砂体规模较小、单层储量丰度低^[1-7],采收率一般较低^[8-9]。美国致密砂岩气开发经验表明:加密钻井可以增加波及面积、提高储量动用程度、提高气井的采收率,井网加密已经成为开发致密砂岩气藏的主要技术之一^[10-12]。但实际操作过程中面临的最大难题是如何优化井网井距,一方面是气田开发要获得较高的采收率,另一方面是经营者要取得较好的经济效益。油藏开发井网加密

潜力评价方法较多,主要是在谢尔卡乔夫公式的基础上建立的,根据井网密度与采收率关系确定加密潜力;致密气藏开发井数多,目前主要采用数值模拟方法^[13-15]、地质统计法和移动窗口法评价加密潜力^[16-22],这些方法对于拥有数以千计开发井的大型致密砂岩气田而言,不经济也不适用。

本文在气藏地质研究及气井动态分析的基础上^[23],建立气井储层、井筒模型,引入物质平衡拟时

间,采用产量不稳定法和动态物质平衡法,建立气井不稳定流动和边界流动阶段的图版,进行生产历史拟合,评价气井动态储量和泄气半径,在此基础上建立井网密度与单井增加可采储量的关系,以加密井增加可采储量的投入产出情况为分析对象,从加密井单井增加可采储量的角度建立加密效益函数,得到井网密度与经济效益的关系式,快速预测气田加密潜力大小,为气田加密调整决策提供可靠依据。

1 井网密度与单井增加可采储量的关系

对于一个定容封闭气藏来说,在整个开发过程中气体体积变化服从物质守恒原理,其压降可表示为:

$$\frac{p}{Z} = \frac{p_i}{Z_i} \left(1 - \frac{G_p}{G} \right) \quad (1)$$

式中:

p ——地层压力,MPa;

p_i ——原始地层压力,MPa;

Z ——真实气体偏差系数,无量纲;

Z_i ——原始地层压力条件下的真实气体偏差系数,无量纲;

G ——原始天然气地质储量, 10^8 m^3 ;

G_p ——天然气累计产量, 10^8 m^3 。

方程(1)求导得:

$$q_g = - \frac{Z_i G}{p_i} \frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{dp}{dZ} \right) \frac{dp}{dt} \quad (2)$$

式中:

q_g ——气井产量, m^3/d ;

t ——时间,d。

为了使气井的生产动态分析不受生产条件(变产量或变压力)限制,Blasingame等人提出了物质平衡拟时间,将其定义为:

$$t_{ca} = \frac{\mu_i C_{ti}}{q} \int_0^t \frac{q}{\mu C_i} dt \quad (3)$$

式中:

t_{ca} ——物质平衡拟时间,d;

μ_i ——原始地层压力条件下的天然气粘度, $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$;

μ ——天然气粘度, $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$;

C_i ——综合压缩系数, $1/\text{MPa}$;

C_{ti} ——原始地层压力条件下的综合压缩系数, $1/\text{MPa}$ 。

由于气体的粘度和压缩因子都是压力的函数,为了使气体不稳定渗流方程更好地反映气藏实际情况,AI Hassaing提出采用拟压力来描述气体渗流,并将规

整化拟压力定义为:

$$p_p = \frac{\mu_i Z_i}{p_i} \int_0^{p_i} \frac{p}{\mu Z} dp \quad (4)$$

则(2)式可表示为:

$$\frac{p_{pi} - p_p}{q} = \frac{t_{ca}}{GC_{ti}} \quad (5)$$

将(5)式与单相气体流动方程联立,得到单相气体流动方程为:

$$\frac{p_{pi} - p_p}{q} = 141.2 \frac{\mu_i B_i}{Kh} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{4}{e^\gamma} \frac{A}{C_A r_w^2} \right) \right] \quad (6)$$

式中:

K ——气相有效渗透率, $10^{-3} \mu\text{m}^{-2}$;

B_i ——地层体积系数,无量纲;

h ——气层厚度,m;

γ ——欧拉常数,0.577 216;

C_A ——气藏形状因子,无量纲;

r'_w ——有效井眼半径,ft;

p_p ——规整化拟压力,psi;

p_{pi} ——原始地层压力条件下的规整化拟压力,psi;

A ——泄气面积, ft^2 。

公式(3)与公式(6)相加得到变流量后瞬变流气体流动方程:

$$\frac{\Delta p_p}{q_g} = m_a t_{ca} + b_{a,ps} \quad (7)$$

其中:

$$\Delta p_p = p_{pi} - p_p \quad (8)$$

$$m_a = \frac{1}{GC_{ti}}$$

$$b_{a,ps} = 141.2 \frac{\mu_i B_i}{Kh} \left[\frac{1}{2} \ln \left(\frac{4}{e^\gamma} \frac{A}{C_A r_w^2} \right) \right] \quad (9)$$

该公式综合了气体渗流的不稳定早期和拟稳定流动晚期,并通过物质平衡方法修正了拟时间函数和拟压力函数,可以进行单井长期的生产动态分析。

为了降低产量数据的噪声波动,公式(7)两边同乘以 $\frac{q_g}{\Delta p_p}$,再除以 $b_{a,ps}$,重新整理后得到:

$$\frac{q_g}{\Delta p_p} = \frac{-q_g t_{ca}}{\Delta p_p C_{ti} b_{a,ps} G_i} + \frac{1}{b_{a,ps}} = -\frac{Q_n}{b_{a,ps} G_i} + \frac{1}{b_{a,ps}} \quad (10)$$

其中 Q_n 规整化累积产量,定义为:

$$Q_n = \frac{q t_{ca}}{\Delta p_p C_{ti}} \quad (11)$$

以规整化流量 $q_g/\Delta p_p$ 和规整化累积产量 Q_n 线性回归获得直线,外推获得天然气地质储量 G_i ,再通过迭代修正,最终确定该井的井控储量和井控半径。

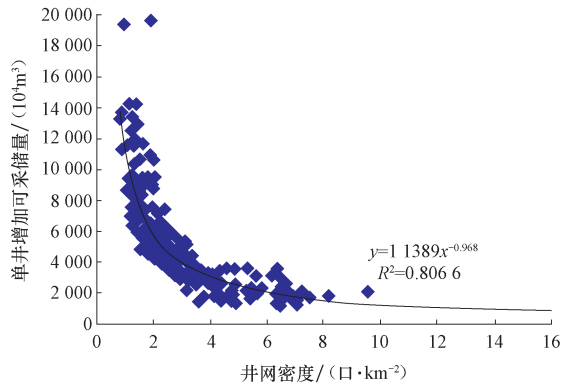


图1 DK13井区井网密度与单井增加可采储量关系

Fig. 1 Relationship between well spacing density and single well incremental recoverable reserve in DK13 block

通过气田气井不稳定流动分析,可得到该气田井网密度与单井增加可采储量关系曲线(图1)。从大牛地气田DK13井区的分析结果可以看出,加密井平均单井增加可采储量与井网密度呈指数关系,随着井网密度的增大,加密井平均单井增加可采储量逐渐减小。不同井网密度下加密井平均单井增加可采储量可表示为:

$$N_{dj} = aS^{-b} \quad (12)$$

式中: N_{dj} ——单井增加可采储量, 10^4 m^3 ;

S ——井网密度,口/ km^2 ;

a, b ——系数,无量纲。

2 井网加密潜力评价方法

设目前井网密度为 S_0 ,加密后的井网密度为 S ,根据公式(12),加密后气田增加的可采储量为:

$$\Delta N_R = \int_{S_0}^S aS^{-b} dS \quad (13)$$

用 P_{ro} 表示销售收入,用 I_{nv} 表示油田平均单井开发建设投资,则井网加密后,气田的经济效益函数 $f(S)$ 可表示为:

$$f(S) = P_{ro} \Delta N_R - I_{nv} (AS - AS_0) \quad (14)$$

当 $f(S) < 0$ 时,代表加密井增加的可采储量的销售收入小于成本,油田加密无效益。当 $f(S) > 0$ 时,代表加密井增加的可采储量的销售收入大于成本,井网加密有经济效益。当 $f(S) = 0$ 时对应的井控面积即为经济极限井控面积。

油田在加密调整时关注的重点是什么条件下能够获得最佳的经济效益。由函数的极值原理可知,当 $\frac{df(S)}{dS} = 0$ 时,函数 $f(S)$ 存在极大值,即加密后气田可获得最大经济效益,对(10)式求导,得:

$$\frac{df(S)}{dS} = [a(1-b)AS^{-b}]P_{ro} - AI_{nv} \quad (15)$$

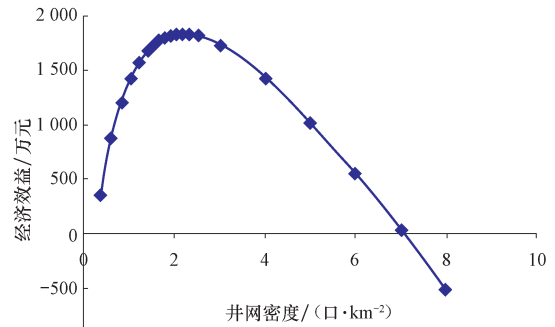


图2 DK13井区经济效益与井网密度关系

Fig. 2 Relationship between well spacing density and development profit in DK13 block

经济最佳井网密度为:

$$\ln S = -\frac{1}{b} \ln \left[\frac{AI_{nv}}{a(1-b)AP_{ro}} \right] \quad (16)$$

3 应用实例

大牛地气田DK13井区山1段含气面积为 161.5 km^2 ,地质储量 $135.49 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3$,井网密度为 0.6 口/km^2 。该区块平均单井增加可采储量与井网密度的关系(图1)为:

$$N_{dj} = 11389S^{-0.968} \quad (17)$$

根据区块的投资和天然气销售价格,计算不同井网密度下的加密效益评价函数值,作 $f(S)$ 与井网密度的关系图(图2)。从图2可以看出,当井网密度为 2.2 口/km^2 时,气田开发经济效益最大,此时的井网密度即为经济最佳井网密度。而如果井网密度大于 7.06 口/km^2 时,开发经济小于0,气田开发是亏本的,因此,气田开发的经济极限井网密度为 7.06 口/km^2 。

4 结论

1) 采用不稳定流动分析方法建立了致密气藏单井增加可采储量与井网密度关系的计算模型,以加密井增加可采储量的投入产出情况为分析对象,从加密井单井增加可采储量的角度建立加密效益函数,得到的井网密度与经济效益的关系公式,能够快速预测气田加密潜力大小,为气田加密调整及潜力测算提供了依据。

2) 气田开发是一个不断调整完善的问题,加密潜力计算也是阶段性调整的结果。受市场和物价因素的影响,天然气价格及开发成本一直处于变化过程,气田开发决策应紧密联系市场变化。

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