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缝洞型底水油藏油井底水突破时间预测方法 ——以塔河油田4区S48井为例

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摘要:底水锥进是降低底水油藏单井产量和采收率的重要原因。塔河油田奥陶系发育缝洞型底水油藏, 该类型油藏与孔隙型和裂缝性油气藏具有较大的差别, 储层中孔、缝、洞共存, 其中大型的古溶洞系统是其主要的储集空间。由于储层尺度在空间上变化较大, 储集空间分布不连续, 该类型底水油藏的底水锥进机理与常规底水油藏存在明显差异。考虑塔河油田储层缝洞分布不均、非均质性较强的特点, 将该类型储层抽象成为渗透率变异的概念地质模型, 定义渗透率变异系数和泄油半径比来表征储层缝洞的发育程度, 在此基础上推导出缝洞型底水油藏油井底水突破时间的预测公式。以塔河油田4区S48井为例开展实例计算, 对比预测效果并分析缝洞发育程度(渗透率变异系数和泄油半径比)、单井产量和射孔程度对该类型底水油藏油井底水突破时间的影响。

关键词:渗透率变异系数; 泄油半径比; 缝洞型; 底水突破时间; 底水油藏; 塔河油田

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Bottom water breakthrough prediction in fractured-vuggy reservoirs with bottom water

—an example from the well S48 in Block 4 of Tahe oilfield

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Abstract: Bottom water coning is a major reason reducing production and recovery factor of single well in reservoirs with bottom water. The Ordovician of the Tahe oilfield has well-developed fractured-vuggy reservoirs with bottom water, which are different from conventional porous reservoirs and fractured reservoirs in many ways. Pores, fractures and vugs coexist and large cavern system dominates the reservoir spaces in this type of reservoirs. Due to spatial diversification of reservoir scale and discontinuous distribution of reservoir space, the fractured-vuggy reservoirs have a water coning mechanism significantly different from that of a regular reservoir with bottom water. Considering its uneven distribution of vugs and strong heterogeneity, we established a conceptual geological model with permeability variation to describe the reservoirs and derived a prediction formula for the bottom water breakthrough by defining permeability variation coefficient and the drainage radius ratio to characterize the development of fractures and vugs. We applied the formula to the calculation of bottom water break-

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through time in the well S48 in Block 4 of the Tahe oilfield. Through the comparison of the results with the actual data, we tried to determine the effectiveness of the formula and analyze the influences of fracture and vug development (represented by permeability variation coefficient and drainage radius ratio), single well production and perforation upon the time of bottom-water breakthrough.

Key words: permeability variation coefficient, drainage radius ratio, fractured-vuggy, water breakthrough time, reservoir with bottom water, Tahe oilfield

缝洞型底水油藏由于储层的特殊性^[1-3],其开采机理和渗流特征与其他常规油气藏具有明显区别^[4-6]。常规油气藏油井底水突破时间预测方法的研究众多^[7-15],但关于缝洞型底水油藏的底水突破时间研究较少^[16]。对于塔河油田缝洞型底水油藏而言,由于缝洞系统发育,底水通常是沿着渗透性更好的缝洞向油井底部锥进,在前人研究的基础上^[16-17],本文利用渗透率变异系数和泄油半径比来表征缝洞型储层缝洞发育程度及分布范围,将该类储层抽象为渗透率变异的概念地质模型,在此基础上推导出缝洞型底水油藏油井底水突破时间的预测公式。

1 地质模型

为便于研究,将缝洞型储层抽象为渗透率变异的概念地质模型^[16-17](图1)。

将其划分为近井均质带以及外围均质带储层,依次为 V_1, V_2 ,其内边界分别为 r_w, r_1 ,外边界分别为 r_1, r_e ,内边界油柱高度分别为 h_p, h_1 ,外边界油柱高度分别为 h_1, h_o ,渗透率分别为 K_1, K_2 。定义渗透率变异系数 $\alpha = K_1/K_2$,表征缝洞系统导流能力;泄油半径比 $\beta = r_1/r_e$,表征缝洞分布范围大小。若 $\alpha > 1$,则说明油井近井带发育缝洞;若 $\alpha < 1$,

则说明油井近井带为基质;若 $\alpha = 1$,则说明油井钻遇均质储层。

2 数学模型

为简化分析过程,假设如下:①油、水流动符合达西稳定径向流;②忽略毛管压力,油、水间存在明显界面;③油、水的密度及粘度为常数。如图1所示,若忽略毛管压力,则油、水界面处两侧的油、水相压力应相等,即在油、水界面处:

$$p_w(z) = p_o(z) = p \quad (1)$$

界面处水的运动速度为:

$$v_w = \frac{\eta K_1}{\mu_w} \nabla p \quad (2)$$

由于 $v_w = \Phi dz/dt$,满足达西定律,将 v_w 代入公式(2),整理并积分得到:

$$dp = \frac{\Phi \mu_w (h_o - h_p)}{\eta K_1 t_{BT}} dz \quad (3)$$

假设油井以定产量 q 生产,根据稳定渗流理论,其油井产量计算公式为:

$$q = \frac{2\pi K h r}{\mu_o B_o} \frac{dp}{dr} \quad (4)$$

对于内区 V_1 及外区 V_2 ,根据(4)可以得到:

$$q = \frac{2\pi K_1 (h_o - z) r}{\mu_o B_o} \frac{dp}{dr} \quad (5)$$

$$q = \frac{2\pi K_2 (h_o - z) r}{\mu_o B_o} \frac{dp}{dr} \quad (6)$$

将(3)分别代入(5)及(6),整理积分得到:

$$\int_{r_w}^{r_1} \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{2\pi \Phi \mu_w (h_o - h_p)}{\mu_o B_o q \eta t_{BT}} \int_{h_o-h_1}^{h_o-h_p} (h_o - z) dz \quad (7)$$

$$\int_{r_1}^{r_e} \frac{1}{r} dr = \frac{K_2}{K_1} \frac{2\pi \Phi \mu_w (h_o - h_p)}{\mu_o B_o q \eta t_{BT}} \int_0^{h_o-h_1} (h_o - z) dz \quad (8)$$

对(7)及(8)两端积分并相加得到:

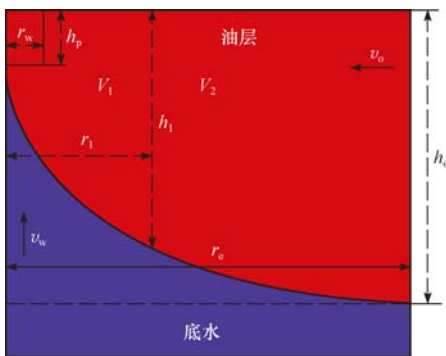


图1 缝洞型底水油藏渗透率变异概念地质模型

Fig. 1 Conceptual geological model with permeability variation for fracture-vuggy reservoirs with bottom water

$$t_{BT} = \frac{\pi \Phi \mu_w (h_o - h_p)^2 (h_o + h_p)}{q \eta \mu_o B_o \left(\ln \frac{r_1}{r_w} + \frac{k_1}{k_2} \ln \frac{r_e}{r_1} \right)} \quad (9)$$

设 $\lambda = \mu_w / \mu_o$ 为水、油粘度比,将 α, β 及 λ 代入(9)式得到底水突破时间预测公式:

$$t_{BT} = \frac{\pi \Phi \lambda (h_o - h_p)^2 (h_o + h_p)}{q \eta B_o [\ln(\beta r_e / r_w) + \ln \beta^{-\alpha}]} \quad (10)$$

3 实例分析

塔河油田 S48 油井钻遇大型溶洞,其油藏参数取值如表 1^[16-17]。该井于 1997 年 10 月投产,2000 年 9 月见水,无水生产近 3 年,达到 1 045 天,见水前平均产量 498.8 t/d,将油藏参数代入公式可以得到其底水突破时间的预测值为 1 042 天,与实际值仅相差 3 天,预测效果良好(图 2)。

利用预测公式分别就缝洞系统发育程度及分布范围(渗透率变异系数及泄油半径比)、单井产量及油层打开程度对底水突破时间的影响进行了

表 1 塔河油田 4 区 S48 油藏参数

Table 1 Reservoir parameters of the well S48 in Block 4 of Tahe oilfield

参数	取值
原油体积系数 B_o , 无因次	1.16
平均孔隙度 Φ , %	17.00
泄油半径 r_e , m	1 000.00
油井半径 r_w , m	0.075
外围带水平渗透率 K_2 , μm^2	0.12
地面原油密度 ρ_o , kg/m^3	948.20
油层厚度 h_o , m	100.00
地下原油粘度 μ_o , $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$	21.70
地层水粘度 μ_w , $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$	0.60
各向异性系数 η , 无因次	0.50
近井带水平渗透率 K_1 , μm^2	3.55
泄油半径比 β , 无因次	0.20
见水前平均产量 q , t/d	498.80
打开厚度 h_p , m	7.00

对比分析。从计算结果看出:①随着 α 及 β 的增大,缝洞越发育,分布范围越广,其导流能力越强,油井底水突破时间越早;随着 α 及 β 的减小,则外

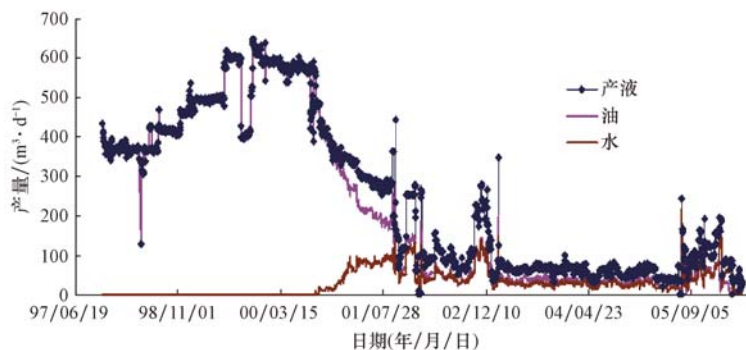


图 2 塔河油田 4 区 S48 井油、水日产量

Fig. 2 Daily oil and water production of the well S48 in Block 4 of Tahe oilfield

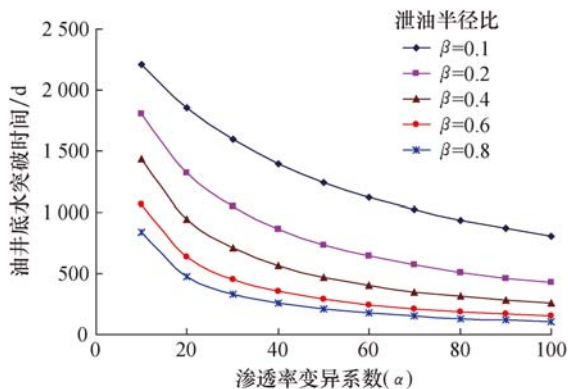


图 3 缝洞系统发育程度对底水突破时间的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of fracture and vug development upon bottom water breakthrough time

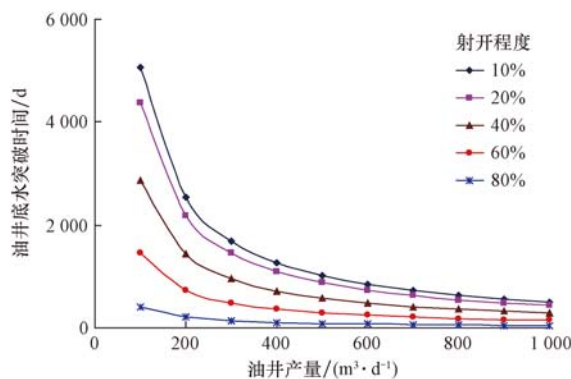


图 4 产量及射开程度对底水突破时间的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of production and perforation upon bottom water breakthrough time

区缝洞系统越发育,分布越为广泛,而内区未有缝洞系统与底水沟通,底水突破时间就相对较晚(图3);②随着产量及射开程度的增大,突破时间减小。因此要根据临界产量来确定合理的产量,同时尽量远离油水界面,留足避水高度,在满足经济极限产量的情况下,尽量延长油井的无水开采期(图4)。

4 结论

1) 利用渗透率变异系数及泄油半径比表征储层缝洞系统发育程度及分布范围,在建立缝洞型底水油藏渗透率变异概念地质模型的基础上,推导出了缝洞型底水油藏油井底水突破时间预测数学模型,实例计算其预测精度较高,为该类型底水油藏单井底水突破时间预测提供了一种实用方法。

2) 塔河油田以缝洞型储层为主,当油井钻遇大型溶洞或缝洞发育区获得较高产量的同时,也容易导致底水的迅速推进并突破。因此应利用油井底水突破临界产量来确定油井产量,再通过该产量预测底水突破时间,结合经济极限产量,综合确定油井的合理产量,尽量延长油井的无水采油期。

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符号注释

B_o 为原油体积系数, m^3/m^3 ;
 h_o, h_p 为油井钻遇储层厚度、储层打开厚度, m;
 K_1, K_2 为近井带、外围带平均渗透率, $10^{-3} \mu m^2$;
 $p_w(z), p_o(z)$ 为油水界面处油、水相压力, MPa;
 q 为油井日产量, m^3/d ;
 r_e, r_w, r_1 分别为泄流半径、井筒半径及近井带分布半径, m;
 t_{BT} 为底水突破时间, d;
 v_w 为油、水界面处水的运动速度, m/s;
 V_1, V_2 分别为近井均质带及外围均质带储层;
 α 为渗透率变异系数, 无量纲;
 β 为泄油半径比, 无量纲;
 Φ 为储层平均孔隙度, %;
 μ_w, μ_o 分别为地层水及地下原油粘度, $mPa \cdot s$;
 λ 为地下原油与地层水粘度比, 无量纲;
 η 为各向异性系数, 无量纲;
 z 为油水界面的深度, m。

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