

鱼骨状分支水平井气水两相产能分析

刘蜀东¹, 李晓平¹, 张健², 张泽贵³

(1. 西南石油大学“油气藏地质及开发工程”国家重点实验室, 四川 成都 610500;

2. 中海石油(中国)有限公司深圳分公司流花油田作业区, 广东 深圳 518066;

3. 吉林油田分公司新立采油厂, 吉林 松原 138000)

摘要:鱼骨状分支水平井具有与储层接触面积大,气井产能高的特点,但在气藏开发后期由于气井见水使得产量急剧降低,准确预测气水同产鱼骨状分支水平井产量至关重要。基于气水两相渗流规律,考虑启动压力梯度、应力敏感、分支井与主井眼夹角、滑脱效应、近井地带的高速非达西和表皮效应对产能的影响,利用保角变换和等值渗流阻力法,得到了气水同产鱼骨状分支水平井的产能公式。实例分析表明随着分支井与主井眼夹角增大、分支井数目增加,气井产能增大;随着启动压力梯度、应力敏感系数、水气质量比的增加气井产能降低。研究为气水同产鱼骨状分支水平井产能预测提供了一种新的思路。

关键词:鱼骨状分支水平井;气水两相流动;保角变换;滑脱效应;应力敏感;高速非达西

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0 引言

低渗透、非常规油气藏分布广泛、储量丰富、勘探潜力巨大^[1], 针对其渗透率、含油气饱和度、气井产能低的特点多采用水平井、多分支井等复杂结构井型进行开发^[2-7]。特别是鱼骨状分支水平井(简称“鱼骨井”), 具有泄油面积大, 增产效果明显的特点, 但其井身结构十分复杂, 对于预测鱼骨井的产能十分困难。有关鱼骨井的产能预测多采用将井筒划分为多个微元段, 采用势的叠加原理求得^[8-14]。李春兰等^[15]采用渗流场剖分的方法, 将复杂的渗流问题进行简化, 然后应用保角变换和等值渗流阻力方法, 推导鱼骨型分支井产能计算公式。

针对低渗透气藏多为有水气藏^[16], 笔者采用渗流场剖分的简化方法, 推导得到了鱼骨状分支水平井两相产能公式, 并对其进行了实例分析, 为预测产

水鱼骨状气井产能提供了一种方法。

1 鱼骨状分支水平井气水同产产能公式推导

1.1 物理模型

假设鱼骨状分支水平井位于顶底封闭, 水平面内存在定压边界的非均质性气藏中, 供给边界视为短轴和长轴非常接近的椭圆, 气藏水平和垂直渗透率分为 K_h 和 K_v , 鱼骨井的主井筒长记为 L , 各分支井筒均匀分布且长度相等, 各分支井筒长记为 L_0 , 分支与主井筒的夹角相同记为 θ , 地层中为气水两相稳定渗流, 忽略井筒中的压降, 考虑近井地带的地层污染。

当鱼骨井达到稳定生产后, 可以将鱼骨井井筒周围的流动视为泄流半径为 r_w 的径向流。将储层

中流体的渗流区域分为 2 个部分,分别为外部渗流和内部渗流(图 1)。外部渗流是指从供给边界到鱼骨井附近的渗流,流体在分支井筒及主井筒周围的渗流视为内部渗流。

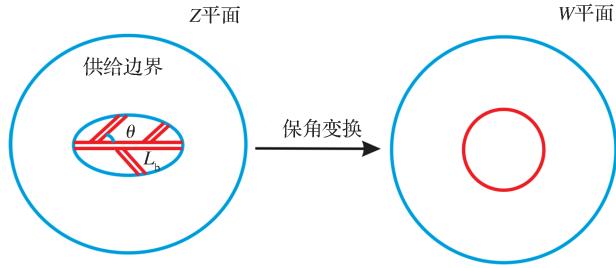


图 1 鱼骨井渗流区域划分和保角变换示意

Fig. 1 Fishbone well seepage zone dividing and conformal mapping schematic

1.2 外部渗流

小椭圆长轴长度为 $2a_1$, 等于主井筒长度, 即 $a_1 = L/2$; 短轴长度为 $2b_1$, $b_1 = L_b \sin\theta$ 。焦坐标为 $(\pm C, 0)$, 椭圆型供给边界的长轴长度为 $2a_2$, 短轴长度为 $2b_2$, 短轴长度等于供给半径 R_e 。假设大、小椭圆共焦, 则:

$$a_2 = \sqrt{b_2^2 + a_1^2 - b_1^2} \quad (1)$$

利用儒柯夫斯基变换得:

$$\frac{Z}{C} = \frac{1}{2} \left(W + \frac{1}{W} \right) \quad (2)$$

Z 平面上的 2 个椭圆变换成 W 平面上的 2 个圆(图 1), 变换后大、小圆半径分别为 R_{w3} 和 R_{w1} :

$$R_{w3} = \frac{a_2 + b_2}{\sqrt{a_2^2 + b_2^2}} = \frac{a_2 + b_2}{\sqrt{a_1^2 + b_1^2}}, R_{w1} = \frac{a_1 + b_1}{\sqrt{a_1^2 - b_1^2}} \quad (3)$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_g} + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_w} \right\} \frac{dp}{dr} = \left\{ \frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_g} - \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_w} \right\} \lambda_w + \frac{(1 + R_{wg}) q_{sc} \rho_{sc}}{2\pi K_i r h} \quad (8)$$

定义气水两相拟压力:

$$\varphi(p) = \int_0^p \left\{ \frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_g} + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_w} \right\} dp \quad (9)$$

定义两相拟启动压力梯度表达式:

$$\lambda_{qm} = \frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_g} \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_w} \lambda_w \quad (10)$$

所有外部渗流场的产能公式如下:

$$\varphi(p_e) - \varphi(p_1) = \int_{r_{w1}}^{r_3} \lambda_{qm} dr + \int_{r_{w1}}^{r_3} \frac{(1 + R_{wg}) q_{sc} \rho_{sc}}{2\pi K_i r h} dr \quad (11)$$

地层中气水两相流动时^[17-19], 考虑储层应力敏感效应、气体滑脱效应, 以及启动压力梯度的外部两相运动方程可以分别表示为:

气相:

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \lambda_g + \frac{\mu_g v_g}{K_{rg} K_i \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]} \quad (4)$$

水相:

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \lambda_w + \frac{\mu_w v_w}{K_{rw} K_i \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]} \quad (5)$$

式中: P 为压力, Pa; K_{rg} 为气相相对渗透率; K_i 为岩石原始地层压力下的渗透率, m^2 ; μ_g 为气相黏度, Pa·s; V_g 为气体速度, m/s; μ_w 为液相黏度, Pa·s; K_{rw} 为液相相对渗透率; V_w 为液体速度, m/s; r 为距离, m; α 为渗透率敏感系数, $1/\text{Pa}$; λ_g 为气相启动压力梯度, Pa/m; λ_w 为水相启动压力梯度, Pa/m;

供给区域内距单位圆周 r 处气水两相的渗流速度分别为:

$$v_g = \frac{m_g}{2\pi r h \rho_g}, v_w = \frac{m_w}{2\pi r h \rho_w} \quad (6)$$

式中: m_g 为气体质量流量, kg/s; m_w 为液体质量流量, kg/s; h 为气藏厚度, m; ρ_g 为气体密度, kg/m^3 ; ρ_w 为液体密度, kg/m^3 ; ρ_{sc} 为气体在标况下的密度, kg/m^3 。

假设水气质量流量之比为 $R_{wg} = m_w/m_g$, 则气水两相总质量流量为:

$$m_A = m_g + m_w = (1 + R_{wg}) q_{sc} \rho_{sc} \quad (7)$$

由式(4)、式(5)、式(6)和式(7)可以得到:

式中: P_1 为内外渗流场交界面的压差, Pa。

$$\text{其中: } \int_{r_{w1}}^{r_3} \lambda_{\text{qm}} dr = \int_{r_{w1}}^{r_3} \left\{ \frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_g} \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]}{\mu_w} \lambda_w \right\} dr \quad (12)$$

式(12)中, p 虽然是一个 r 的函数, 但其关系复杂, 很难得到 p 与 r 的准确关系表达式, 所以采用梯形公式近似求取其值^[20], 即:

$$I_1 = \int_{r_{w1}}^{r_3} \lambda_{\text{qm}} dr = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p_e}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_e)]}{\mu_g} \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_e)]}{\mu_w} \lambda_w \right] + \left[\frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p_1}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_1)]}{\mu_g} \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_1)]}{\mu_w} \lambda_w \right] \right\} \quad (13)$$

所以式(11)可以简化为:

$$\varphi(p_e) - \varphi(p_1) = I_1 + \frac{(1 + R_{wg}) q_{sc} \rho_{sc}}{2\pi K_i h} \text{Ln} \frac{r_3}{r_{w1}} \quad (14)$$

1.3 内部渗流场

将分支井筒周围的流动简化成供给半径为 $r_{w2} = \sqrt{\frac{mh}{\pi}}$ 的径向流, 考虑储层应力敏感效应、高速非达西、气体滑脱效应, 以及启动压力梯度的外部气相水相两相运动方程可以分别表示为^[21]:

气相:

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \lambda_g + \frac{\mu_g v_g}{K_{rg} K_i \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]} + \beta_g \rho_g v_g^2 \quad (15)$$

水相:

$$\frac{dp}{dr} = \lambda_w + \frac{\mu_w v_w}{K_{rw} K_i \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)]} \quad (16)$$

分支井筒较长时, 向主井筒的渗流受到屏蔽, 渗流量减少, 同时各分支之间的渗流扰增大。按照类似外部渗流场求取的方法, 考虑近井地带地层伤害, 利用分支长度和实验结果修正局部渗流阻力, 得到的气体产能公式如下:

$$\varphi(p_1) - \varphi(p_{wf}) = I_2 + \frac{(1 + R_{wg}) q_{sc} \rho_{sc}}{2\pi K_i (nL_b + L)} \left(\text{Ln} \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{wf}} + s \right) + \frac{q_{sc}^2 \rho_{sc}^2}{(nL_b + L)^2 \beta_{\text{qm}}} \left(\frac{1}{r_{wf} \cdot e^{-s}} - \frac{1}{r_{w2}} \right) \quad (17)$$

$$\text{其中: } I_2 = \int_{r_{wf}}^{r_{w2}} \lambda_{\text{qm}} dr = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p_1}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_1)]}{\mu_g} \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_1)]}{\mu_w} \lambda_w \right] + \left[\frac{\rho_g K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p_{wf}}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_{wf})]}{\mu_g} \lambda_g + \frac{\rho_w K_{rw} \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_{wf})]}{\mu_w} \lambda_w \right] \right\} \quad (18)$$

$$\beta_{wf} = \frac{2.417 \times 10^{-12}}{4\pi^2 K_i^{1.5}} \int_{r_{wf}}^{r_{w2}} \frac{1}{\mu_g \left[K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)] \right]^{0.5}} dr = \frac{2.417 \times 10^{-12}}{8\pi^2 K_i^{1.5}} \times \left\{ \frac{1}{\mu_g \left[K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p_1}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p)] \right]^{0.5}} + \frac{1}{\mu_g \left[K_{rg} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p_{wf}}\right) \exp[-\alpha(p_i - p_{wf})] \right]^{0.5}} \right\} \quad (19)$$

式(19)中: n 为鱼骨井分支数; R_{wf} 为鱼骨井钻井半径, m ; m 为同侧两支井筒根部之间的距离, m 。

1.4 鱼骨状分支水平井产能

综合考虑应力敏感、高速非达西流动、启动压力梯度、气井产水和水平气井污染等因素, 运用等值渗

流阻力法就可以得到气水同产鱼骨状分支水平井产能方程^[22], 为:

$$\varphi(p_e) - \varphi(p_{wf}) = A + Bq_{sc} + Cq_{sc}^2 \quad (20)$$

其中:

$$A = I_1 + I_2$$

$$B = \frac{(1 + R_{wg}) \rho_{sc}}{2\pi K_i} \left\{ \frac{1}{h} \text{Ln} \frac{r_3}{r_{w1}} + \frac{1}{\left(nL_b + L - \frac{L_b}{m}\right)} \left(\text{Ln} \frac{r_{w2}}{r_{wf}} + s \right) \right\}$$

$$C = \frac{\rho_{sc}^2}{(nL_b + L)^2 \beta_{gm}} \left(\frac{1}{r_{wf} \cdot e^{-s}} - \frac{1}{r_{w2}} \right)$$

且 $K_i = \sqrt{K_h K_v}$

1.5 气水两相拟压力计算

由于:

$$R_{wg} = \frac{m_w}{m_g} = \frac{K_{rw} \mu_g \left(\frac{dp}{dr} - \lambda_w \right)}{K_{rg} \mu_w \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \left(\frac{dp}{dr} - \lambda_g \right)} \quad (21)$$

则气水两相相对渗透率之比简化如下:

$$\frac{K_{rw}}{K_{rg}} = R_{wg} \frac{\rho_g \mu_w}{\rho_w \mu_g} \left(1 + \frac{b_g}{p} \right) \quad (22)$$

水相的黏度和密度随压力的变化非常小,所以 $\mu_w / \rho_w = c$ 。气相的黏度和密度都是关于压力的函数,陈元千^[23]给出了黏度和密度随压力变化的经验公式,我们可以求出 μ_g / ρ_g 与压力 P 之间的关系,假设在较短时间内气水质量流量比 R_{wg} 为常数,那么就可以确定 K_{rw} / K_{rg} 与压力 P 的关系。

根据气水两相的相渗曲线,拟合出气水两相的相对渗透率都是含水饱和度 s_w 的函数,便可确定 K_{rw} / K_{rg} 与含水饱和度 s_w 的关系,进而求得 P 与 s_w 的关系,再通过相对渗透率与 s_w 的关系求得 P 与相对渗透率的关系,将其代入拟压力关系式中便可求出拟压力。

2 实例计算

以某口3分支鱼骨状气井流入动态进行实例分析,该气井气藏厚度为10m,主井筒长度 $L=750$ m,分支井筒长为 $L_b=250$,分支与主井筒的夹角相同为 θ ,供给半径 $r_e=1000$ m,井眼半径 $r_{wf}=0.0504$ m,垂直渗透率 $K_v=0.05 \times 10^{-3} \mu m^2$,水平渗透率 $K_h=0.5 \times 10^{-3} \mu m^2$,表皮系数 $s=1.56$,地层温度 $T=353$ K,气体相对密度 $\gamma_g=0.6912$,地层压力 $p_e=22$ MPa,井底流压 $p_{wf}=15.6$ MPa,天然气偏差系数 $Z=1.028$ 。

理论推导中采用水气质量比,但在实际中为更加直观地反映气井产水状况往往采用的是水气体积比,在实例计算时将其转化为体积比。将实际参数带入产能方程式(20)可以得到各个参数对气井产能的影响,如图2—图7所示。图2、图5表明随着分支井数目和分支井与主井筒之间的夹角增加,气井产能增大;图3、图4、图6表明随着启动压力梯度和应力敏感系数的增加,气井产能减小,当生产压差较小的时候,应力敏感系数对气井产能的影响较小,随着生产压差的增大,其影响也越大;图7表明气井产水程度对气井产能影响,一旦气井产水其产能急剧降低,

当水气体积比为 $0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ 时,气井产能降低超过40%,且随着水气体积比的增加气井产能降低。

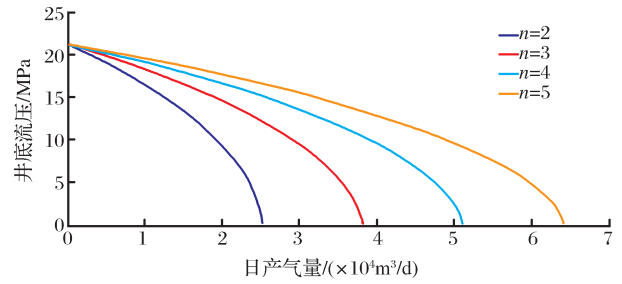


图2 $\theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$ 分支井数目(n)对气井产能的影响

Fig. 2 Effect of the number of branches on the productivity of fishbone well ($\theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$)

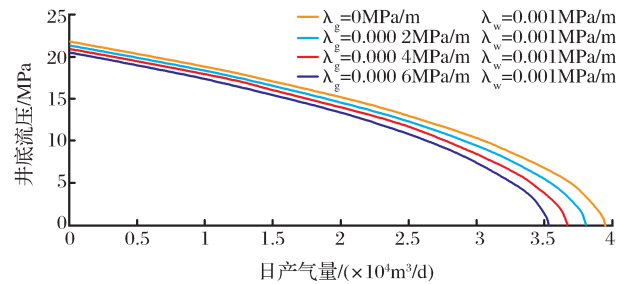


图3 $n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$ 时气相启动压力梯度对气井产能的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of the threshold pressure gradient of gas phase on the productivity of fishbone well ($n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$)

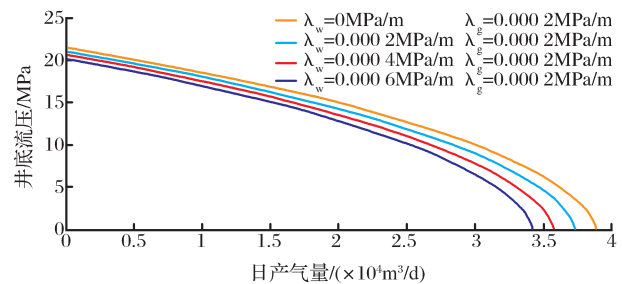


图4 $n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$ 时水相启动压力梯度对气井产能的影响

Fig. 4 Effect of the threshold pressure gradient of water on the productivity of fishbone well ($n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001 \text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005 \text{ MPa}^{-1}$)

3 结论

(1)通过保角变换和等值渗流阻力法推导得到考虑启动压力梯度、应力敏感、高速非达西流动、表皮因子及水气质量比的鱼骨状分支水平井气水两相产能方程。

(2)气井的产能受到气井产水、应力敏感、启动

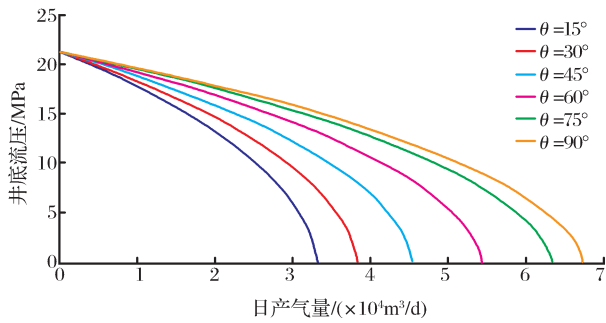


图5 $n=3, R_{wg}=0.0001\text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005\text{ MPa}^{-1}$ 时分支井与主井筒之间的夹角对气井产能的影响
Fig. 5 Effect of the angle between the branch and the main wellbore on the productivity of fishbone well ($n=3, R_{wg}=0.0001\text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005\text{ MPa}^{-1}$)

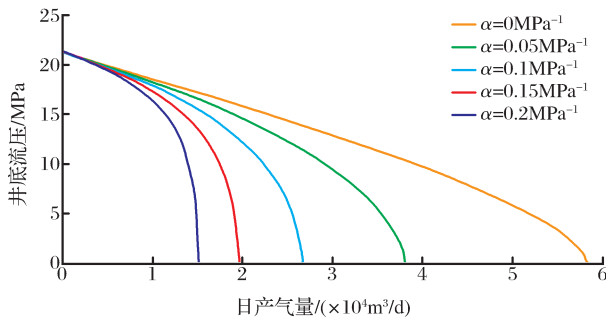


图6 $n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001\text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$ 时应力敏感系数对气井产能的影响

Fig. 6 Effect of stress sensitivity on the productivity of fishbone well ($n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001\text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3$)

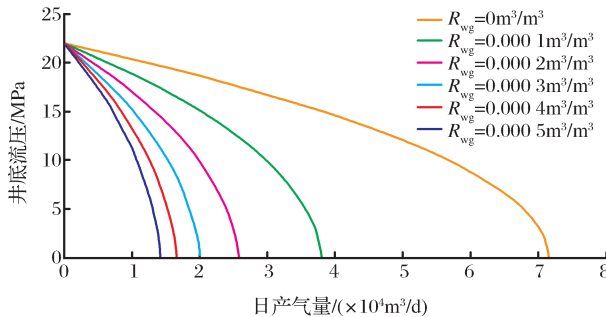


图7 $n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001\text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005\text{ MPa}^{-1}$ 时水气体积比对气井产能的影响

Fig. 7 Effect of WGR on the productivity of fishbone well ($n=3, \theta=30^\circ, R_{wg}=0.0001\text{ m}^3/\text{m}^3, \alpha=0.005\text{ MPa}^{-1}$)

压力梯度、高速非达西流动、分支井与主井筒之间的夹角、分支井数目、表皮因子的显著影响,随着水气质量比、应力敏感系数、表皮因子的增加水平井产能显著降低,随着分支井与主井筒之间的夹角、分支井数目的增加气井产能增加。

(3)为提高气井产能和低渗透、致密气藏的采收率可以在工艺许可的条件下提高分支井与主井筒之间的夹角和分支井的数目,于此同时,气井一旦见水

其产能急剧降低,因此需要做好防水治水工作。

(4)在实际生产中,为预有水气藏鱼骨状分支水平井产量、制定合理工作制度提供依据,确保气井长期保持高产和稳产。

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Analysis of Productivity of Horizontal Well Pattern with Herringbone-like Laterals While Producing Water

LIU Shu-dong¹, LI Xiao-ping¹, ZHANG Jian², ZHANG Ze-gui³

(1. State Key Laboratory of Oil-Gas Reservoir Geology and Exploitation, Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu 610500, China; 2. Lihua Oilfield Operation Area, CNOOC Shenzhen Branch, Shenzhen 518066, China; 3. Xinli Oil Extraction Factory, Jilin Oil Field, Songyuan 138000, China)

Abstract: Fishbone shaped multilateral wells have such advantages as large contact area with productive formation and high production. In the lateral period of gas reservoir exploitation, the flow resistance may increase sharply due to water production, so precise prediction of the productivity of wells will be essential. Based on the rule of two-phase flow of gas and water, considering the threshold pressure gradient, stress sensitivity, angle between branch and the main wellbore, slippage effect, the influence of the high speed non-Darcy effect, and skin factor, using conformal mapping and law of equivalence percolation resistance, the formula for calculating productivity of a fishbone multilateral wells has been derived. Through case study, with the increase of angle between branch and the main wellbore, the number of branches, the production will increase; with the increase of the threshold pressure gradient, the factor of stress sensitivity, and WGR, the production will decrease. This study provides a certain extent for predicting the productivity of fishbone shaped multilateral wells while producing water.

Key words: Fishbone shaped multilateral wells; Two-phase flow of gas and water; Conformal mapping; Slippage effect; stress sensitivity; High speed non-Darcy effect