

低渗—特低渗透油藏产能计算方法的应用研究^{*}

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摘要 针对延长低渗—特低渗透油藏地质情况,总结了已有文献中关于直井和水平井的产能计算模型,提出可以用于低渗—特低渗透油藏注水条件下的产能计算新方法。这些方法分别考虑了直井和水平井在压力敏感、水力压裂裂缝作用以及注水强度影响等条件下的产能计算方法。通过实际例子计算表明,井型对产能影响最大,非达西流启动压力梯度影响相对较小。该方法的研究为现场工程师和研究人员概要地推荐了可以用于低渗—特低渗透油藏产能计算的方法。

关键词 产能计算 低渗透 启动压力梯度 单井注采比

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0 引言

有关低渗—特低渗透非达西流和压裂的直井和水平井的产能计算方法,有许多学者进行了研究^[1-21],已经形成了一套基本理论,但有关注水开发后和水平井压力敏感影响的产能计算方法研究的比较少。目前,业界普遍认为低渗—特低渗透油藏系统中单井产能计算首先要考虑的是非达西流效应,但实际这类油藏要考虑的因素也包括压裂裂缝影响、压力敏感效应、注水能量影响和井类型(直井、斜井和水平井)等。对于低渗透介质中的非达西流是否包括启动压力梯度目前还存在争议^[8],国内许多学者大量的低渗透渗流实验也表明低渗透渗流为非达西渗流,存在着压力敏感效应和启动压力梯度,从而不再严格遵守经典的达西定律和相应的运动微分方程。本文作者认为,实验结果表现的非线性比较复杂,实验结果线性回归计算出的启动压力梯度实际为拟启动压力梯度,在工程计算中,通常将非线性渗流处理为具有启动压力的非达西线性渗流。存在启动压力的非线性效应也可以看作为是一种非牛顿效应^[10]。通过已发表实验给出的拟启动压力值进行有关产能计算认为,它对产能影响没有压裂裂缝和井型等因素的影响大。

当油田注水开发以后,生产井必然会受到注水井的影响。因此,如何评价这种情况下的产能也是一个关键问题。本文分别给出了直井和水平井注水

前后的产能计算方法,同时考虑了压力敏感、裂缝长度和非达西渗流效应对注水井产能的影响。

1 直井产能公式

1.1 直井稳定渗流达西产能公式

模型假设条件为:①均质各向同性低渗透地层中有一口井定产量生产;②流体运动符合达西规律;③储集层水平等厚,原始条件下地层压力分布均匀;④忽略重力和毛管力的影响;⑤等温微可压缩渗流,流体径向流动。

已知井底压力和边界压力油藏达西渗流的数学模型,很容易导出许多文献中给的上述方程的解^[1-2],即

$$q = \frac{Kh}{1.8665 \mu B} \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{\ln(r_e/r_w) + S} \quad (1)$$

单相流条件下,油层物性及流体性质基本不随压力变化,这样产量与生产压差呈直线关系,即

$$q = J(p_e - p_{wf}) \quad (2)$$

对于多相流情况,特别是当井底压力低于饱和压力时,在应用(1)式时,油相产能方程为^[21]

$$q = \frac{J(1 - f_w)}{1 + (1 - f_w)GOR} (p_e - p_{wf}) \quad (3)$$

1.2 直井稳定渗流非达西产能公式

模型假设基本条件与上述模型相同,这里的不同点是考虑了流体运动符合非达西流动规律情况。已知井底压力和边界压力油藏非达西渗流的数学模

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型,很容易导出上述方程的解^[1-2],即

$$q = \frac{Kh}{1.8665 \mu B} \frac{p_e - p_{wf} - G_p(r_e - r_w)}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + S} \tag{4}$$

文献[6]还给出了考虑拟启动压力梯度下的非线性区域的产能计算方法。

1.3 注水条件下直井稳定渗流达西产能公式
根据文献[7]的第8章(8.24)式,可以得到

$$q = \frac{Kh}{1.8665 \mu B} \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{\ln(r_e/r_w) - (1 - R_{IP})/2 + S} \tag{5}$$

1.4 注水条件下直井稳定渗流非达西产能公式
通过类比求解方法,可以得到

$$q = \frac{Kh}{1.8665 \mu B} \frac{p_e - p_{wf} - G_p(r_e - r_w)}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} \frac{1 - R_{IP}}{2} + S} \tag{6}$$

1.5 压裂直井稳定渗流达西产能公式

模型假设基本条件与非压裂井模型相同,这里不同点存在一条裂缝半长为 L_f 的垂直裂缝。很容易导出上述方程的解^[8],即

$$q = \frac{Kh}{1.8665 \mu B} \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{\ln(2r_e/L_f) + S} \tag{7}$$

1.6 压敏介质中的稳定渗流达西产能公式

模型假设基本条件与非压敏介质模型相同,这里不同点假定拟压力函数为

$$m(p_e) - m(p_{wf}) = \int_{p_0}^p \frac{K(p)}{\mu(p)B(p)} dp \tag{8}$$

上述(8)式为通式,在一些文献里给出了上式两种特种表现形式,一种是渗透率变化的幂律型模型,另一种是渗透率变化的指数型模型,即

$$q = \frac{h}{1.8665} \frac{m(p_e) - m(p_{wf})}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + S} \tag{9}$$

由(9)式可以得到渗透率变化的指数型模型^[9-10],即

$$q = \frac{Kh}{1.8665 \mu B \alpha_k} \frac{1 - \exp[-\alpha_k(p_e - p_{wf})]}{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + S} \tag{10}$$

上述(9)式也可以作为多相流情况的表达式。在本式基础上还可以发展出同时存在水力压裂裂缝、非达西流、注水干扰和压敏效应或者存在其中几个效应等复杂情况的分析方程((1)~(10)式为稳定流情况的表达式)。拟稳定流和不稳定流以及其中使用平均压力情况的表达式有所不同。另外,罗万静和王晓冬等人(2010)^[24]还研究了五点井网产能快

速评价新方法。

1.7 实例计算

这里综合应用直井达西产能和直井非达西产能方法进行有关产能计算。某生产井的基本地层参数如下:渗透率 $K = 1.38$ mD,有效厚度 $h = 6.4$ m,粘度 $\mu = 0.62$ mPa·s,体积系数 $B = 1.18$ m³/m³,地层压力 $p_i = 15.856$ MPa,泻油半径 $r_e = 300$ m,井眼半径 $r_w = 0.1067$ m,表皮系数 $S = -0.664$,启动压力梯度 $G_p = 0.006734$ MPa/m,单井注采比 $R_p = 1.3$ m³/m³。

把用达西产能理论、非达西产能理论求出的最大产量汇总见表1。

表1 不同直井产能方程计算结果对比

方程类型	达西渗流	非达西渗流	注水条件下达西渗流	注水条件下非达西渗流
最大产量(m ³ /d)	14.092	12.297	13.807	12.049
产量为12 m ³ /d时的生产压差(MPa)	13.503	15.522	13.781	15.800

根据上述数据对比可得知,对于低渗透油田来说,用达西公式计算出来的产量比考虑了启动压力梯度的非达西公式计算出的产量要大,注水条件下计算的产量比非注水情况计算的产量小,这里是个假象。实际如果固定产量来计算,注采比大于1条件下会比非注水条件下得到更大的生产压差。假定固定产量为12 m³/d,计算出的上述四种情况的生产压差如表1所示。

2 水平井产能公式

2.1 水平井稳定渗流达西产能公式

模型假设条件为:①储集层为水平等厚、均质、正交各向异性,水平渗透率为 K_H ,垂向渗透率为 K_V ;②粘度为常数的,微可压缩单相液体的流动(不考虑重力影响);③储集层有一口与顶底面平行的水平井,水平段长度为 L ,水平段为无限传导能力,水平井在层中间;④顶边界和底边界均为不渗透密封边界,顶部或底部为定压边界;⑤储集层水平方向无限延伸;⑥符合达西流动规律。

可以根据上述模型很容易导出Joshi水平井达西产能公式为^[11-12]

$$q = \frac{K_H h}{1.8665 \mu B} \times \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - (L/2)^2}}{L/2} + \frac{I_{ani} h}{L} [\ln \frac{I_{ani} h}{\pi r_w (I_{ani} + 1)} + S]} \tag{11}$$

其中

$$I_{ai} = \sqrt{\frac{K_H}{K_V}}$$
$$a = \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + \left(\frac{1}{L(2r_{df})}\right)^4}}$$
$$b = \sqrt{a^2 - (L/2)^2}$$
$$r_{df} = \sqrt{ab}$$

国外及国内还到出了其它一些形式的水平井产能公式, 但多数公式与上述公式比较计算结果相差不大。(11) 式给出的水平井在地层中间的模型, 对于出现偏心情况的分析模型见文献[22] 。

2.2 水平井稳定渗流非达西产能公式

模型假设条件与水平井达西模型不同之处是这里考虑了流体运动符合非达西流动规律情况。已知非达西渗流的数学模型, 可以导出方程的解, 即

$$q = \frac{K_H h}{1.8665 \mu B} \times \frac{p_e - p_{wf} - G_p (r_{df} - r_{wf})}{\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - (L/2)^2}}{L/2} + \frac{I_{ai} h}{L} [\ln \frac{I_{ai} h}{\pi r_w (I_{ai} + 1)} + S]} \quad (12)$$

2.3 注水条件下水平井稳定渗流达西产能公式

通过类比求解方法, 可以得到

$$q = \frac{K_H h}{1.8665 \mu B} \times \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - (L/2)^2}}{L/2} + \frac{I_{ai} h}{L} [\ln \frac{I_{ai} h}{\pi r_w (I_{ai} + 1)} - \frac{1 - R_P}{2} + S]} \quad (13)$$

2.4 注水条件下水平井非达西产能公式

通过类比求解方法, 可以得到

$$q = \frac{K_H h}{1.8665 \mu B} \times \frac{p_e - p_{wf} - G_p (r_{eH} - r_{wf})}{\ln \frac{a + \sqrt{a^2 - (L/2)^2}}{L/2} + \frac{I_{ai} h}{L} [\ln \frac{I_{ai} h}{\pi r_w (I_{ai} + 1)} - \frac{1 - R_P}{2} + S]} \quad (14)$$

2.5 分支水平井稳定渗流产能公式

根据文献[13] , 可以推出考虑表皮及各向异性的产能公式, 即

$$q = \frac{K_H h}{1.8665 \mu B} \times \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{\ln \frac{2^{(2/n)} r_{df}}{L} + \frac{I_{ai} h}{nL} [\ln \frac{I_{ai} h}{2\pi r_w (1 + I_{ai})} + S]} \quad (15)$$

式中: n —— 分支数。

2.6 压裂水平井稳定渗流产能公式

如果储集层中压开多条垂直于水平井段的裂缝, 裂缝数为 n , 裂缝间距离为 d , 裂缝半长为 X_f 。假定裂缝为无限传导裂缝, 只存在地层向裂缝流动的线性流, 压裂水平井的总产量等于每条裂缝形成产量之和, 那么可以导出水平井的总产量为^[17]

$$q = \frac{K_H h}{1.8665 \mu B} \frac{4 n X_f}{\pi} \frac{p_e - p_{wf}}{d} \quad (16)$$

压裂水平井产能公式国内都发表了不同条件和不同形式的公式, 形式上都比较复杂, 这里就不给出了。文献[14] 和[15] 都考虑了压开多条裂缝公式, 文献[16] 还同时考虑了启动压力梯度和压敏效应的公式。

2.7 压敏介质中的水平井稳定渗流产能公式

文献[23] 给出了一种水平压敏介质中的水平井产能计算方法, 可以参考。更精确地产能方程需要进一步的研究。

水平其它情况也有一些研究, 例如: 赵静等人(2009)^[25] 研究了低渗透油藏水平井网开发产能分析方法, 程林松等人(2011)^[26] 研究裂缝性油藏水平井产能计算方法。此外, 张雁的等人(2012)^[27] 还研究了斜井储层产能评价方法。

2.8 实例计算

应用水平井达西产能和水平井非达西产能方法进行计算。某井的测试地层参数数据如下: 垂直渗透率 $K_v = 0.138 \text{ mD}$, 水平渗透率 $K_h = 1.38 \text{ mD}$, 水平段长度 $L = 200 \text{ m}$, 其它参数同上。

把用达西产能理论、非达西产能理论求的最大产量汇总如表 2。

表 2 不同水平井产能方程计算结果对比

方程类型	达西渗流	非达西渗流	注水影响下 达西渗流	注水影响下 非达西渗流
最大产量 (m^3/d)	51.390	44.845	47.797	43.384

根据计算结果对比可得知, 对于非达西低渗透油藏来说, 用达西公式计算出来的产量比用非达西计算出的要大, 这是因为非达西产能公式中考虑了启动压力梯度的影响。注水条件下计算的产量比稳定渗流计算的产量小, 其原因同与直井解释结果相同。另外, 将直井非达西产能计算结果与水平井非达西产能计算结果汇总如表 3。

表 3 直井与水平井非达西渗流产能计算结果对比

方程类型	直井非注水	直井注水	水平井非注水	水平井注水
最大产量 (m ³ /d)	12. 297	12. 049	44. 845	43. 384

水平井计算所用数据与直井基本相同,只是假设了水平井的长度等参数,所以通过以上数据对比可以很明显的看出相同条件下水平井的产能要大于直井的产能,使用水平井可以增大油井产能。

3 低渗—特低渗透油藏产能经验评价方法

低渗—特低渗透油藏开发中后期,普遍存在低压低产井,油层供液能力差,导致油井无法连续抽油而形成大量的间歇抽油井(简称间抽井)。此外,延长东南部地区都为特低渗透、低孔油藏,生产动态一开始都普遍表现为低压低产。试油试采阶段简单地应用前文的产能计算理论,难于得到可靠的结果,因此,需要建立适合低压低产井的评价方法。

对于低渗—特低渗透油藏,开井流动曲线主要分为两种类型^[19, 20]:一种为指数型流动曲线(如图 1 中 A₂、A₃ 曲线);另一种为直线型流动曲线(如图 1 中 A₁ 曲线)。不同类型的流动曲线反映了油层流动能力的不同。如何解释这些曲线,是利用地层测试资料确定油井产能的关键。

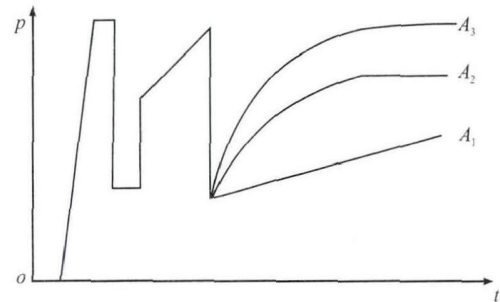


图1 终流动压力曲线示意图

3.1 指数型流动曲线产能分析方法

对于非自喷井,采用降液面射孔的方法测井底压力恢复曲线。在压力恢复过程中,由于油层产液进入井筒,那么根据井底压力随时间变化与油层供油能力关系可以确定产液指数。

井底处 $h = 0$, 且液面处的压力为大气压,可以得到井底压力与流量的关系式为

$$q = 2.4 \times 10^7 \frac{dp_{wf}}{dt} \times \frac{\pi r_o^2}{\rho g} = C_f \frac{dp_{wf}}{dt} \tag{17}$$

其中 $C_f = 2.4 \times 10^7 \frac{\pi r_o^2}{\rho g}$

式中, q ——井筒流体的流量, m³/d;

h ——井筒任一截面的液柱高度, m。

上述(21)式即是非自喷井段塞流情况下的井底压力与流量关系。

将(21)式积分可以得到^[19]

$$\ln(p_i - p_{wf}) = -Bt + A \tag{18}$$

其中 $B = J/C_f$

式中: A ——积分常数;

p_i ——地层压力, MPa;

t ——流动时间, h。

说明:应用时, p_i 与前文 p_e 相同。

当 $t = 0$ 时, $p_{wf} = p_0$ ($t = 0$ 时井底流压)

$$C = \ln(p_i - p_0)$$

对于存在启动压力梯度情况的非达西流, (18)式流压后还应减去启动压力的影响。实际应用由于 p_i 估算误差一般会大于启动压力, 因此这时可以忽略。

上述(17)式就是所要求的非自喷井的段塞流方程式。该式的物理意义是:在非自喷井的段塞流动中,井底的流动压差(即生产压差)的自然对数与流动时间呈线性变化关系。即在直角坐标系中, $\ln(p_i - p_{wf}) \sim t$ 之间为线性关系,其斜率为 B , 截距为 A 。 B 是一项综合参数,其大小取决于地层和流体物性、井身结构、以及污染系数等参数。由(17)式可以得到采油指数,对于产液情况应该得到的是采液指数。

3.2 直线型流动曲线产能分析方法

当井底压力随时间的变化率 dp_{wf}/dt 为常数时,井底流动压力与时间的关系为^[19]

$$p_{wf} = A + Bt \tag{19}$$

即流动压力随时间呈直线上升(如图 1 中曲线 A₁)。

由于 B 为常数,可见油井产量不随流动时间而变化。这这是由于储集层物性差,产能低,井底流动压力上升极为缓慢造成的。可以认为,在线性流动条件下,井底附近的渗流量几乎不受井底流动压力的影响。

对于直线型流动曲线,开井期间的平均流动压力为

$$p_{wf} = A + (B/2)t \tag{20}$$

开井流动期间油井的采油指数用(2)式计算。

上述总结了已有文献[19, 20]的成果,这些方法不用考虑地层污染导致的地层参数(如渗透率、表皮因子等)变化,就可以对产能作出预测和分析。

有关文献中没有说明水平井、非达西和注水影响等复杂情况的分析, 本文这些方法是根据实际数据回归分析得到方程, 可以作为经验方法扩展到水平井、非达西流和注水情况, 但有关情况的严格应用, 需要进一步的论证。

3.3 实例分析

为了验证上述流动方程(18)有效性, 下面选择了某井层的地层测试资料进行分析计算。

已知某井层井段 2786.3 ~ 2776.4 m, 静压 $p_i = 27.65$ MPa。该井流动曲线如图 2 所示。对需要求产量的流动段做 $\ln(p_i - p_{wf}) \sim t$ 的单对数图, 中后期线性回归相关系数均接近 1 (见图 3)。线性回归求得斜率 $B = 0.0090$, 截距 $A = 2.974452$ 。

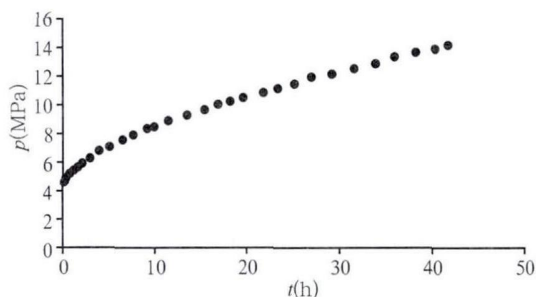


图2 某井流动曲线

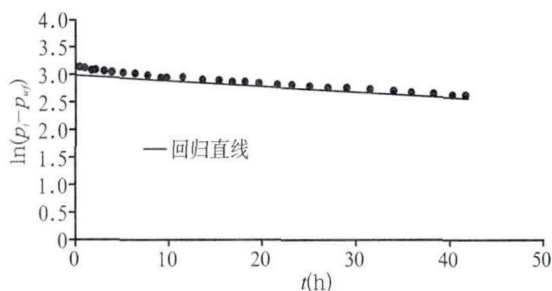


图3 某井流动曲线回归

可以得到产能方程:

$$q = AC_f(p_i - p_{wf}) = 2.226 - 0.0805p_{wf}$$

4 结 论

(1) 本文系统地研究了直井、水平井和斜井在各种情况下的产能计算方法。首次给出了注水条件下的直井非达西产能公式和注水条件下的水平井达西产能公式。其它一些情况虽然都是总结已有文献方法, 但有的在形式上做了改进。

(2) 本文基于国内外已有文献资料给出了一些典型情况的产能方程形式, 实际油藏发生的影响因素比较复杂, 但一般实际应用主要依据主影响因素选择评价模型。对于一些低渗透油藏, 达西流产能方

程实际上也是可以应用的。

(3) 本文实例给出了不同产能计算模型计算结果的比较, 结果表明井型对产能影响最大, 非达西流启动压力梯度影响相对较小。

(4) 对于低渗—特低渗透油藏, 可以应用低产非自喷井的段塞流动曲线解释方法, 简便地确定出油井采油指数、流动压力和日产油量, 为评价和开发低产低渗透油藏提供重要依据。

(5) 本文只给出了均一介质情况的产能计算模型, 延长低渗—特低渗透油藏普遍存在裂缝性或者微裂缝发育的储集层。因此, 对于这种天然裂缝影响情况的产能计算需要考虑新的模型方法。

符号说明

- B ——原油体积系数, m^3/m^3 ;
- a, b ——水平井所形成的椭球形泄油区长、短半轴, m;
- f_w ——含水率, %;
- h ——地层有效厚度, m;
- J ——采油指数, $\text{m}^3/(\text{d} \cdot \text{MPa})$;
- K, K_r, K_H ——储集层、水平和垂向渗透率, mD;
- p_e, p_{wf} ——供给压力和井底流压, MPa;
- p_o ——参考压力, MPa;
- q ——油井产量, m^3/d ;
- GOR ——气油比, m^3/m^3 ;
- r_e, r_w ——油井的泄油半径和井眼半径, m;
- S ——水平井的表皮系数;
- S_e ——井斜表皮系数(由井斜产生的表皮系数);
- S_m ——机械伤害表皮系数(由于机械操作产生);
- μ ——地下原油粘度, $\text{mPa} \cdot \text{s}$;
- G_p ——拟启动压力梯度, MPa/m ;
- R_{IP} ——单井注采比;
- α_k ——介质变形系数(压力降低后, 介质变形后与变形前的体积比值);
- I_{ani} ——渗透率各项异性指数(反映渗透率在油层各方向上呈现出差异的指标);
- L ——水平井段长度, m;
- r_{eH} ——等效泄油半径, m;
- t ——生产时间, s;
- C_f ——流动期间井筒存储系数, 常数;
- r_o ——油管半径, m;
- ρ ——流体的密度, kg/m^3 ;
- g ——重力加速度(取值 9.8), m/s^2 ;
- θ ——井斜角;
- δ ——偏心距水平井轴距油层中部的垂向距离, m。

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(上接 14 页)

用上述建好的模型对 3 口重复压裂候选井进行预测, 得到预测增产倍数为 9.61、9.05 和 8.70。

根据预测的增产倍数可以看出, 候选 1 井预测的增产倍数最高, 是首选的重复压裂井。对该井重复压裂后, 现场实测的压后增产倍数和理论预测的增产倍数基本吻合, 证实了该方法的准确性, 说明最小二乘支持向量机方法能够很好的指导重复压裂选井选层。

4 结论与建议

(1)通过实例测试, 最小二乘支持向量机预测模型预测精度高, 能够很好地指导重复压裂选井选层。

(2)对研究的区块应不断增加压裂井的数据库资料, 使得筛选出的数据更能真实地反映地层的实

际情况。

(3)加强压裂选井经济效益评价, 将增产潜能与经济因素结合起来。

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WELL TESTING (YOUQIJING CESHU)

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Abstracts

° Research of Theory & Method °

DST Variable Permeability of Low Permeability Reservoir Well Test Model and the Stress Response. 2013, 22(4): 1~5

Zhao Yongjie, Cheng Shiqing, Nie Xiangrong (China Petroleum University (Beijing), Ministry of Education Key Laboratory of Petroleum Engineering)

The slug flow has the characteristics of pressure drop being different from general well test. According to the low permeability reservoir non-Darcy seepage variable permeability theory, the DST slug flow and pressure restore well test model is established, and by using numerical method to solve the bottom hole pressure typical curve chart at stage of DST flow and shut-in pressure recovery is developed, which shows that non-Darcy effect become warped on the end of the pressure curve, the more serious the non-Darcy effect curve become warped on the end of the range. If boundary exists, the closed boundary is further upward pressure curve ends, and under supply boundary show the end of the curve. The near well-bore formation pressure drop section is compared and analyzed, which shows that non-Darcy effect to make the pressure changes in near well-bore area, discharge range smaller. This study improves and perfects the DST non flowing well test interpretation model.

Key words: low permeability reservoir; drill stem test; variable permeability effect; non-Darcy seepage; typical curve**Development of Well Test Interpretation Software for Multistage Fracturing of Horizontal and Application.** 2013, 22(4): 6~9

Geng Wenshuang (Land Section, Jidong Oilfield Company), Yang Erlong, Zhao Yuejun, Song Kaoping (Northeast Petroleum University ° To Improve Recovery Efficiency of Oil and Gas Key Laboratory of the Ministry of Education)

In order to adapt to the development of horizontal well fracturing of low permeability reservoir, combined with the feature of low permeability reservoir formation, on the basis of modern theory of unstable well test, the integrated application of Laplace transform, mirror reflection, the superposition principle, the product of Green function, Newman, technologies such as the complex boundary condition were deduced considering well store and skin multistage fracturing of horizontal well test interpretation model of the Laplace space analytic solutions. Based on this theory, using Visual Basic 6.0 language to write the multi-stage fracturing horizontal oil and gas well test interpretation software (considering fracturing fracture number within 15). The self-made software can be used to explain a mouthful of fracturing pressure buildup data of horizontal gas well, explain the results are basically identical with Saphir4.10 software, verifies the accuracy of the software reliability. The interpretation software has been successfully applied at the scene, for different boundary multi-stage fracturing of low permeability reservoir well test interpretation of horizontal well laid a foundation.

Key words: multistage fracturing; horizontal well; well test interpretation; software; low permeability reservoir**Study on Improving Water Fracturing Artificial Fracture Conductivity—Taking Well Lan5 as an Example in Wulanhua Depression.** 2013, 22(4): 10~12

Cai Bo (Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration & Development, PetroChina; Langfang Branch, Research Institute of Petroleum Exploration and Development of PetroChina), Shi Yuanpeng, Li Yongjun, Cheng Xiaodong (Huabei Oilfield Company), Liu Jianzhong, Mu Hailin (Down-Hole Operation Company, Bohai Drilling and Exploration Engineering Company)

Based on analyzing the characteristics of water fracturing technique, and the results of previous studies, water fracturing evaluation method of analysis to rock and mineral cementation characteristics, rock and mineral analysis and SEM, geology and rock mechanics of the young's modulus is established, and using Weibo function to analyze the influenced degree of closed stress, young's modulus to water fracturing conductivity. Non-uniform closure method for improving water fracturing acid rock reaction diversion is conducted to put forward, on condition of the high stress, the combined transformation technology of acid in water fracturing with water. By successful field test of Lan5 well, it reduces the operation cost of 40%, promotes the role of improving the adaptation scope and effect of water fracturing, which has more conducive to the future needs of low permeability of shallow low cost, scientific and efficient transformation.

Key words: water fracturing; diverting capacity; cementation characteristics; well Lan5; closure stress**Research on method of Repeated Fracturing to Choose Well and Layer Based on Least Squares Support Vector Machines.** 2013, 22(4): 13~14, 20

Song Shiquan (Production Technology Research Institute, Shengli Oilfield)

The common experience of the refracturing Wells of selected layer method is based on field statistical data research method, this method has a certain subjectivity, blindness and risk. Introduced based on the statistical learning theory of least squares support vector machine (SVM) algorithm, considering reservoir geological characteristics, reservoir characteristics, physical parameters, test and production data, and so on various factors, the formation of refracturing wells picked layer method. Calculations show that the method of repeated fracturing to choose well layer has a guiding role.

Key words: repeated fracturing; choosing well layer; least squares support vector machine (SVM)**Application and Study on Deliverability Calculate in Low and Ultra-Low Permeability Reservoir.** 2013, 22(4): 15~20

Lin Jiaen, Su Quanying (Xi'an Petroleum University), Yang Yue (Yanchang Oilfield Corp. Ltd)

Based on the geological features of Yanchang low and ultra-low permeability reservoirs, this paper presents a comprehensive review of current petroleum literature focusing on the deliverability calculate model aspects of both vertical and horizontal well technology. The objective of the paper was to provide the engineer/scientist with an overview discussion, and appropriate recommendations for productivity appraisal models which could be used for low and ultra-low permeability reservoir as well as to presents new productivity calculate methods under the water-flooding. These techniques consider productivity calculate methods in different reservoir conditions with both vertical and horizontal wells, pertaining to such as pressure sensitive effects, non-Darcy flow effects, hydraulically induced frac-

ture actions and water injection influence. Water-flooding deliverability formulas of non-Darcy flow related to both vertical and horizontal wells and Darcy flow related to horizontal wells. It is given in this paper for the first time. But although the other formulas are summarized in this paper from the existing literatures, some of them have been improved in form. This paper gives examples to show the impact level on the results of productivity calculate from different reservoir factors.

Key words: deliverability calculate, low permeability, threshold pressure gradient, injection production ratio of single well

°Evaluation & Application°

Well Test Interpretation Method for Reservoir Displacement Effect. 2013, 22(4): 21~25

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After years of development, Zhongyuan oilfield has entered the stage of high water cut overall, formation pressure, great changes have taken place, and all kinds of reservoir reconstruction measures such as acidification and fracturing, the reservoir pore properties, fluid and pressure distribution is becoming more and more complex, and because the big difference between layers, increase the measures injection effect is more and more not ideal, therefore, in recent years has carried out the measures is given priority to with polymer flooding the tertiary oil recovery. After polymer flooding, reservoir heterogeneity, the nature of the subsurface fluid and mobility has changed; Well test technology, and through the effect of chemical flooding oil production to analysis and evaluate the different stages of testing the characteristics of chemical flooding water movement rule and its exploitation of oil and gas, combining with dynamic and static understanding, analysis of reservoir characteristics, fluid and pressure field distribution, in order to further improve the effect of chemical production provide valuable scientific basis.

Key words: polymer flooding, well test evaluation, formation parameter, oil displacement effect

Model Establishment of Gas Test and Production and Its Work Systems Optimization of the Volcanic Gas Reservoir in Xushen Gas Field. 2013, 22(4): 26~29

Niu Lijuan, Yang Dong (Well Testing and Perforating Company of Daqing Oilfield Co., Ltd)

Xushen gas field of Yingcheng volcanic reservoirs affected by the volcanic eruption of the multi-phase control, gas reservoir lithology and lithofacies change faster, the reservoir is dense and serious heterogeneity, by structure and lithology dual factors control the accumulation, the type of gas reservoir is complex. According to Xushen gas fields volcanic gas reservoir geological characteristics and gas testing, the production test dynamic data, building suitable gas testing and production test models of volcanic gas reservoir wells in Xushen gas field, and optimized productivity test system of gas well. The obtained data could better for evaluating reservoir dynamic characteristics.

Key words: Xushen gas field, volcanic gas reservoir, gas test mode, production test mode, work systems, production systems optimization

Application of Well Test Interpretation in Carbonate Rocks of the East of Tarim Basin. 2013, 22(4): 30~33, 36

Huang Xiaoyun, Zhang Weiju (Well Testing and Perforating Company, Daqing Oilfield Co., Ltd)

The Tarim east region due to the depth of the high-temperature, often leads to some wells can not be taken a core and electrical imaging can not be measured, so that we can not identify the cracks and its quantitative parameters calculated and cave effectiveness evaluation, it lacks direct evaluation means of reservoir characteristics, and carbonate in addition to simple evaluation of dynamic reserves, its stable characteristic parameters are more needed analyze. Well testing is one of the important means of dynamic analysis and reservoir evaluation, for the capacity of the appraisal well, the stable production characteristics of carbonate rock, transformation measures effect and strike formation parameters are essential. This paper describes the well test interpretation to identify reservoirs geological model of Tadong carbonate rocks, refined evaluation percolation in the wells, preferred measure wells and evaluated the effectiveness of measures and made addition and correction applications to dynamic control reserves assessment, not only played a good results, but also make the well test interpretation techniques to expand and deepen, it will provide a favorable technical protection and support to the next step of Tadong exploration.

Key words: carbonate rocks, dual porosity medium, well test interpretation, energy storage ratio, interporosity flow coefficient, fracturing effect, dynamic reserves

Application of Radial Flow Start Time Prediction in Jidong Well Test. 2013, 22(4): 34~36

Zhang Gen (Development Technology Company, Jidong Oilfield), Yang Bo, Wang Aili, Wang Wei, Wang Gaojie (Exploration and Development of the Construction Project Department, Jidong Oilfield)

Radial flow start time prediction is of great significance to reasonable arrangement of well test the test of time, often based on experience and on-site tests to determine the test time, easy to cause the test time is too short to take less than data or a long time increased testing costs, and so on and so forth. According to the actual situation of Jidong oilfield well test, put forward the calculation method and statistical method to predict radial flow start time, two methods are pointed out, the applicable scope of the two methods and programs a software to calculate the field practice shows that the two kinds of calculation method for the prediction accuracy is higher, can effectively guide the field test schedule.

Key words: radial flow, forecasting, well test, Jidong oilfield

Discussed on Flow-Back Method for Fracturing Fluid of Large-Scale Fracturing Horizontal Well. 2013, 22(4): 37~39

Song Weili (Exploration division, Daqing Oilfield Co., Ltd)

Hydraulic fracturing in oil and gas reservoir is one of the most effective measures to increase production, fracturing fluid flow-back and closely related to increase yield. Horizontal Wells in low permeability reservoir super-long multi-stage fracturing, fracturing fluid amount is big, controlled by a single nozzle choke flow-back, already cannot satisfy the needs of delicate construction. Based on large-scale fracturing of horizontal well fracturing fluid flow-back, set up under different nozzle pressure corresponding to the yield and the calculation formula of the critical flow rate, the choke, after a series of the size of the nozzle control pressure to improve after a flow-back rate, improve the purpose of production capacity, to prevent the backflow of proppant.

Key words: nozzle, fracturing fluid, flow-back, controlling choke