

裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造 油井动态压力特征

史文洋^{1,2},姚约东^{1,2},程时清^{1,2},石志良³,高敏⁴

(1.中国石油大学(北京)油气资源与探测国家重点实验室,北京 102249;

2.中国石油大学(北京)石油工程学院,北京 102249;

3.中国石油化工股份有限公司石油勘探开发研究院,北京 100083;

4.中国石油股份有限公司长庆油田分公司第四采油厂,陕西 榆林 718500)

摘要:裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层具有基质低孔隙度低渗透率、天然裂缝和溶蚀孔洞发育的三重介质特征。在考虑基质低速非达西渗流和裂缝应力敏感特征的基础上,针对裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造油井建立了动态压力响应模型。利用对数变换和摄动法得到考虑井筒储集效应和表皮效应的实空间井底压力解,并绘制了典型图版,同时讨论了基质非达西渗流、裂缝应力敏感大小、储层物性改造强弱、储层流道改造程度、酸压改造范围等参数对动态压力响应的影响。结果表明:基质低速非达西程度越强压力及压力导数曲线上翘越明显,裂缝应力敏感性越大压力及压力导数曲线向上弯曲越剧烈。模型可用于裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩类油藏油井酸压改造效果评价和不稳定产能分析,得到的酸压有效改造面积和酸压改造程度对油井后期酸化解堵、重复酸压等增产措施具有重要的指导意义。

关键词:裂缝性碳酸盐岩;低渗透碳酸盐岩;酸化压裂;低速非达西渗流;应力敏感;动态压力

中图分类号:TE357 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1672-1926(2018)04-0586-11

引用格式:Shi Wenyang, Yao Yuedong, Cheng Shiqing, et al. Transient pressure behavior of acid fracturing oil wells in fractured low permeability carbonate reservoir[J]. Natural Gas Geoscience, 2018, 29(4):586-596. [史文洋, 姚约东, 程时清, 等. 裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造油井动态压力特征[J]. 天然气地球科学, 2018, 29(4):586-596.]

0 引言

裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩油藏储层中存在一定的裂缝和孔洞,裂缝是其重要渗流通道,整体具有基质低孔低渗、天然裂缝溶蚀孔洞发育的强非均质性。一方面,启动压力的存在往往导致低孔低渗储层出现非达西流动,另一方面,裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩经过酸压改造后,近井地带可形成酸压裂缝、天然裂缝、酸蚀孔洞、天然溶蚀孔洞相互交错连通的复杂缝洞网络系统,生产过程中地层压力变化引起的介质变形对酸压改造储层的流体流动有一定的影响。因

此,为了更加真实准确地描述裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩油藏储层的渗流特征,引起低速非达西流动的启动压力梯度和应力敏感应当被考虑。

1919 年 Miller-Brownlie^[1] 对含水土层做了研究,发现只有当压力梯度超过某一个有效值时流体才会流动。1924 年前苏联学者 H.JI.布兹列夫斯基认为液体在多孔介质中渗流时存在一个启动压力梯度值。1925 年 Terzaghi^[2] 提出了有效应力原理,为解决多重介质的变形问题奠定了基础。1945 年特列宾首先在石油渗流中提出非达西渗流问题^[3]。1951 年弗洛林研究水在储层介质中渗流时发现了

非达西现象,提出了启动压力梯度的概念^[4]。1963年Miller等^[5]研究了考虑启动压力梯度的水在黏土介质中流动问题。1971年Vairogs等^[6]进行了有效应力对渗透率影响的实验,提出了考虑应力敏感的气体渗流模型。1980年Pascal等^[7]采用有限差分研究了考虑非达西的渗流问题。1986年Pedrosa^[8]利用摄动法对致密砂岩地层的非牛顿流体扩散方程进行了线性化,引入渗透率模数,建立了考虑渗透率应力敏感的渗流模型。

众多学者对存在低速非达西和应力敏感的多重

介质渗流模型做了许多研究(表1),针对酸压改造后的碳酸盐岩储层中低速非达西渗流和介质变形对渗流影响方面的研究欠缺。基于酸压改造地带基质和孔洞发生破裂、人工裂缝和天然裂缝沟通的特征,建立考虑介质变形和低速非达西的裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩酸压改造油井动态压力响应模型,利用对数变换和摄动法得到实空间定产条件下井底压力解。本模型可用于裂缝发育的碳酸盐岩类储层酸压改造效果评价和不稳定产能评价,酸压改造面积、改造程度的判断和识别对后期酸化解堵、酸压调整、重复酸

表1 国内学者非达西非稳定渗流模型进展

Table 1 Progress of the domestic scholars on non-darcy unstable seepage model

学者	年份	油藏模型	多重介质	非达西	应力敏感	解法
冯文光等 ^[9]	1985	低渗透油藏非达西渗流	三孔单渗	✓		④
程时清等 ^[10,11]	1995	低速非达西试井模型	双孔单渗	✓		①
	1997	低速非达西有效井径模型	双孔单渗	✓		④
	1996	分形油藏非达西渗流	单重介质	✓		④
同登科等 ^[12-14]	2001	双重介质油藏动态特征	双孔单渗		✓	⑤
	2003	双重介质油藏动态特征	双孔单渗	✓		⑦
廖新维等 ^[15]	2005	超高压低渗气藏试井模型	径向复合		✓	③
王子胜等 ^[16]	2006	三重介质油藏压力响应特征	三孔双渗		✓	①
张烈辉等 ^[17]	2007	分形气藏非线性渗流模型	双孔单渗		✓	⑥
张允等 ^[18]	2007	压敏介质压力动态特征	双孔单渗	✓	✓	①
田冷等 ^[19]	2007	低渗应力敏感气田试井模型	单重介质		✓	③
薛莉莉等 ^[20]	2008	三孔双渗模型渗流特征	三孔双渗	✓		②
冯国庆等 ^[21]	2008	低渗透气藏不稳定渗流特征	单重介质	✓		④
蔡明金等 ^[22]	2008	低渗透油藏试井模型	三孔单渗	✓	✓	⑤
张磊等 ^[23]	2008	三重介质油藏压力动态	三孔三渗		✓	②
同登科等 ^[24]	2010	低渗透油藏试井模型	三孔三渗	✓	✓	①
张烈辉等 ^[25]	2010	径向非均质储层试井模型	双孔单渗,径向复合		✓	③
任东等 ^[26]	2011	火山岩气藏试井模型	三孔单渗	✓		④
罗二辉等 ^[27,28]	2011	双重低渗介质不定常渗流特征	双孔单渗	✓		④
	2013	低渗透油藏非达西非稳态渗流	三孔单渗	✓		④
Ai等 ^[29]	2012	低渗应力敏感油藏试井模型	单重介质	✓	✓	③④
Ren等 ^[30]	2014	应力敏感油藏试井模型	单重介质		✓	②
Feng等 ^[31]	2016	低渗透变渗透率试井模型	单重介质	✓		⑧

注:①有限差分—追赶法;②有限差分—Newton 迭代法;③Perrosa 线性变换+Laplace 变换+Stehfest 数值反演法;④Green 函数+Laplace 变换+Stehfest 数值反演法;⑤Douglas-Jones 预估一校正法;⑥有限元法;⑦广义 Hankel 变换;⑧有限差分—Guass-Seidel

压措施的制定具有指导意义。

1 模型的建立

1.1 物理模型

将酸压改造后的碳酸盐岩储层分为酸压改造区和未改造区,如图1所示,考虑基质低速非达西渗流和缝洞介质应力敏感性质,建立考虑非达西和应力

敏感的裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造油井动态压力响应模型,基本假设如下。

(1) 裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层发育天然裂缝和溶蚀孔洞,天然裂缝为渗流通道,基质和溶蚀孔洞向裂缝窜流为拟稳态窜流,基质岩块具有低孔低渗特征,需要考虑低速非达西渗流。

(2) 油井经过酸化压裂改造之后,人工酸压缝破

裂基质岩块和孤立孔洞、连通天然裂缝。溶蚀孔洞多在天然裂缝附近发育,酸液沿着酸压缝刻蚀天然裂缝并穿蚀溶蚀孔洞,从而溶蚀孔洞破裂溶蚀成为裂缝的一部分,改造区视为双重介质。由于储层打开程度不完善性和流体汇集效应,地层压力主要消耗在井周附近,近井地带的酸压改造区压力变化差异较大,介质变形对渗流的影响不可忽略。

(3)流体为单相微可压缩液体,首先未改造储层基质、孔洞向天然裂缝发生拟稳态窜流,接着未改造区天然裂缝流体向酸压改造区径向渗流,最后酸压改造区破碎岩块向缝网渗流以及酸压改造区缝网流体向井筒供液(在后文复合界面处详细描述)。

(4)储层外边界为无限大边界。

(5)开井前地层各处压力相等且为原始地层压力。

(6)油井以恒定产量投产。

(7)考虑井筒储存效应和表皮效应的影响。

(8)忽略毛细管力和重力影响。

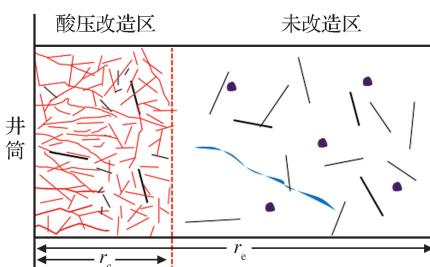


图1 裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造井物理模型

Fig.1 Physical model of acid fracturing well in the fractured low permeability carbonate reservoirs

1.2 数学模型

引用冯文光等^[9]经典的多重介质中非达西低速渗流运动方程描述裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩基质岩块中非达西渗流为:

$$\begin{cases} v = -\frac{k}{\mu} \nabla p (1 - \frac{\lambda_B}{|\nabla p|}), & |\nabla p| \geq \lambda_B \\ v = 0, & |\nabla p| \leq \lambda_B \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: k 、 μ 分别表示岩石渗透率和流体黏度; λ_B 为启动压力梯度,当压力梯度 ∇p 大于启动压力时流体开始流动。

不稳定渗流过程中存在介质变形的岩石和微可压缩流体的状态方程为:

$$\begin{cases} \rho = \rho_0 e^{C_L(p-p_0)} \\ \varphi = \varphi_0 e^{C_f(p-p_0)} \\ k = k_0 e^{\alpha_k(p-p_0)} \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

式中: ρ_0 、 φ_0 、 k_0 分别为原始地层压力 p_0 时流体密度、岩石孔隙度、岩石渗透率; ρ 、 φ 、 k 分别为地层压力 p 时流体密度、岩石孔隙度、岩石渗透率; C_L 、 C_f 、 α_k 分别表示岩石和流体可压缩性的流体压缩系数、岩石压缩系数、渗透率模数。

基于物质守恒的连续性方程为:

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \rho v) + \frac{\partial (\rho \varphi)}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (3)$$

将运动方程和状态方程带入多重介质连续性方程,得到考虑低速非达西和应力敏感的多重介质无因次径向距离方程(无因次量均是基于物理参数的法定单位)。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{\partial}{\partial r_D} \left[e^{-\gamma_{pD}} r_D \left(\frac{\partial p_D}{\partial r_D} + G \right) \right] + \\ \lambda_v (p_{vD} - p_{fD}) + \lambda_m (p_{mD} - p_{fD}) = \\ \omega_f \frac{\partial p_{fD}}{\partial t_D} - \lambda_v (p_{vD} - p_{fD}) = \\ \omega_v \frac{\partial p_{vD}}{\partial t_D} - \lambda_m (p_{mD} - p_{fD}) = \omega_m \frac{\partial p_{mD}}{\partial t_D} \end{array} \right. \quad (4)$$

无因次径向距离为:

$$r_D = \frac{r}{r_w} \quad (5)$$

无因次井筒储集系数为:

$$C_D = \frac{0.159 C}{(\varphi_{m2} C t_{m2} + \varphi_{v2} C t_{v2} + \varphi_{f2} C t_{f2}) h r_w^2} \quad (6)$$

无因次时间为:

$$t_D = \frac{3.6 k_{f2} t}{\mu_2 (\varphi_{m2} C t_{m2} + \varphi_{v2} C t_{v2} + \varphi_{f2} C t_{f2}) r_w^2} \quad (7)$$

规整化无因次时间:

$$T_D = \frac{t_D}{C_D} \quad (8)$$

无因次压力为:

$$p_{jxD}(r_D, t_D) = \frac{k_{f2} h [p_i - p_{jx}(r, t)]}{1.842 \times 10^{-3} q \mu_2 B}, \quad j = m, v, f, w; x = 1, 2 \quad (9)$$

低速非达西程度为:

$$G = \frac{k_{f2} h r_w}{1.842 \times 10^{-3} q \mu_2 B} \lambda_p \quad (10)$$

介质变形程度为:

$$\gamma = \frac{1.842 \times 10^{-3} q \mu_2 B}{k_{f2} h} \alpha_k \quad (11)$$

储层流道改造程度为:

$$M = \frac{k_{0f1}/\mu_1}{k_{f2}/\mu_2} \quad (12)$$

储层物性改造程度为:

$$F = \frac{(\varphi_{m1} C t_{m1} + \varphi_{f1} C t_{f1})}{(\varphi_{m2} C t_{m2} + \varphi_{v2} C t_{v2} + \varphi_{f2} C t_{f2})} \quad (13)$$

酸压改造程度为:

$$\eta = \frac{M}{F} \quad (14)$$

基质/孔洞—裂缝窜流系数为:

$$\lambda_{jx} = \alpha_{jx} \frac{k_{jx}}{k_{fr}}, j = m, v; x = 1, 2 \quad (15)$$

基质/孔洞系统弹性储能比:

$$\omega_{jx} = \frac{\varphi_{jx} C t_{jx}}{(\varphi_{m2} C t_{m2} + \varphi_{v2} C t_{v2} + \varphi_{f2} C t_{f2})},$$

$$j = v, m, f; x = 1, 2 \quad (16)$$

根据初始条件和内外界边界条件得到基于规整化无因次时间 T_D 的复合模型数学问题。

(1) 酸压改造区渗流控制方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 p_{f1D}}{\partial r_D^2} + \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{\partial p_{f1D}}{\partial r_D} - \gamma \left(\frac{\partial p_{f1D}}{\partial r_D} \right)^2 + \\ \lambda_{m1} e^{\gamma p_{f1D}} (p_{m1D} - p_{f1D}) = \frac{\omega_f}{\eta} e^{\gamma p_{f1D}} \frac{\partial p_{f1D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \\ - \lambda_{m1} (p_{m1D} - p_{f1D}) = \frac{\omega_{m1}}{\eta} \frac{\partial p_{m1D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \end{array} \right. \quad (17)$$

(2) 未改造区渗流控制方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 p_{f2D}}{\partial r_D^2} + \frac{1}{r_D} \left(\frac{\partial p_{f2D}}{\partial r_D} + G \right) + \lambda_{v2} (p_{v2D} - p_{f2D}) + \\ \lambda_{m2} (p_{m2D} - p_{f2D}) = \omega_{f2} \frac{\partial p_{f2D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \\ - \lambda_{v2} (p_{v2D} - p_{f2D}) = \omega_{v2} \frac{\partial p_{v2D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \\ - \lambda_{m2} (p_{m2D} - p_{f2D}) = \omega_{m2} \frac{\partial p_{m2D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \end{array} \right. \quad (18)$$

(3) 初始条件:

$$p_{f1D}(r_D, 0) = p_{f2D}(r_D, 0) = 0 \quad (19)$$

(4) 井筒内边界条件:

$$C_D \frac{dp_{wD}}{dt_D} - \left[S e^{-\gamma p_{f1D}} r_D \frac{\partial p_{f1D}}{\partial r_D} \right]_{r_D=1} = 1 \quad (20)$$

(5) 内外区界面连接条件:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} [p_{f1D} - p_{f2D}]_{r_D=r_{cD}} = 0 \\ \left[\frac{k_{0f1}}{\mu_1} \frac{\partial p_{f1D}}{\partial r_D} - \frac{k_{f2}}{\mu_2} \frac{\partial p_{f2D}}{\partial r_D} \right]_{r_D=r_{cD}} = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad (21)$$

(6) 储层外边界条件:

$$p_{f2D}(\infty, t_D) = 0 \quad (22)$$

2 模型求解

2.1 酸压改造区渗流控制方程

酸压改造区渗流控制方程及边界条件含有应力敏感系数的指数项,方程具有很强的非线性,若进行解析求解需要线性化处理,根据 Pedrosa^[8]利用对数变换和摄动法对存在应力敏感的渗流方程线性求解的方法,进行线性变换:

$$p_D = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \ln(1 - \gamma \zeta_D) \quad (23)$$

对数变换后的酸压改造区渗流问题转化为:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta_{f1D}}{\partial r_D^2} + \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{\partial \zeta_{f1D}}{\partial r_D} + \lambda_{m1} (\zeta_{m1D} - \zeta_{f1D}) = \\ \frac{1}{1 - \gamma \zeta_{f1D}} \frac{\omega_f}{\eta} \frac{\partial \zeta_{f1D}}{C_D \partial T_D} \\ - \lambda_{m1} (\zeta_{m1D} - \zeta_{f1D}) = \frac{\omega_{m1}}{\eta} \frac{\partial \zeta_{m1D}}{C_D \partial T_D} \end{array} \right. \quad (24)$$

应用摄动法将 ζ_D 展开的序列为 $\zeta_D = \zeta_{D0} + \gamma \zeta_{D1} + \gamma^2 \zeta_{D2} + \dots$ 。

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{\gamma} \ln(1 - \gamma \zeta_D) = \zeta_D + \frac{1}{2} \gamma \zeta_D^2 + \dots \\ \frac{1}{1 - \gamma \zeta_D} = 1 + \gamma \zeta_D + \gamma^2 \zeta_D^2 + \dots \end{array} \right. \quad (25)$$

Pedrosa^[8]和 Kikani 等^[32]分别给出了均质径向压敏无限大油藏问题的 0 阶、1 阶和 2 阶摄动解,梁景伟等^[33]利用 Weber 变换给出 0 阶和 1 阶的摄动解,表明 0 阶摄动解基本满足计算精度要求。求得 ζ_D 的 0 阶摄动解渗流控制方程:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 \zeta_{f1D}}{\partial r_D^2} + \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{\partial \zeta_{f1D}}{\partial r_D} + \lambda_{m1} (\zeta_{m1D} - \zeta_{f1D}) = \\ \frac{\omega_f}{\eta} \frac{\partial \zeta_{f1D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \\ - \lambda_{m1} (\zeta_{m1D} - \zeta_{f1D}) = \frac{\omega_{m1}}{\eta} \frac{\partial \zeta_{m1D}}{C_D e^{2s} \partial T_D} \end{array} \right. \quad (26)$$

将酸压改造区渗流方程进行基于 T_D 的 Laplace 变换得:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\zeta}_{1D}}{\partial r_D^2} + \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{\partial \bar{\zeta}_{1D}}{\partial r_D} = \sigma_1^2 \bar{\zeta}_{f1D} \\ \sigma_1^2 = \frac{u}{C_D e^{2s}} \left(\frac{\lambda_{m1}}{\lambda_{m1} + \frac{\omega_{m1}}{\eta} \frac{u}{C_D e^{2s}}} \frac{\omega_{m1}}{\eta} + \frac{\omega_f}{\eta} \right) \end{array} \right. \quad (27)$$

酸压改造区渗流控制方程为 Bessel 方程,其通

解形式为：

$$\bar{\zeta}_{\text{fID}} = A_1 I_0(r_D \sigma_1) + B_1 K_0(r_D \sigma_1) \quad (28)$$

2.2 酸压未改造区渗流控制方程

酸压未改造区深流控制方程经过 Laplace 变换：

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}}}{\partial r_D^2} + \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{\partial \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}}}{\partial r_D} + \frac{1}{r_D} \frac{G}{u} - \sigma_2^2 \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}} = 0 \\ \sigma_2^2 = \frac{u}{C_D e^{2s}} \left(\frac{\lambda_{v2}}{\lambda_{v2} + \omega_{v2} \frac{u}{C_D e^{2s}}} \omega_{v2} + \frac{\lambda_{m2}}{\lambda_{m2} + \omega_{m2} \frac{u}{C_D e^{2s}}} \omega_{m2} + \omega_{f2} \right) \end{cases} \quad (29)$$

未改造区对应压力解：

$$\bar{p}_{\text{f2D}} = A_2 I_0(r_D \sigma_2) + B_2 K_0(r_D \sigma_2) + \int_{r_{cD}}^{\infty} G(r_D, \tau) d\tau \quad (30)$$

其中 $G(r_D, \tau)$ 为 Green 函数：

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{r_{cD}}^{\infty} G(r_D, \tau) d\tau &= \frac{G}{u} \left[\int_{r_{cD}}^{r_D} K_0(r_D \sigma_2) \times I_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \int_{r_D}^{\infty} K_0(\tau \sigma_2) \times I_0(r_D \sigma_2) d\tau \right] \end{aligned} \quad (31)$$

2.3 边界条件

边界条件包括经过 Pedrosa 对数变换以及 Laplace 空间变换后的初始条件和内外边界条件以及连接界面条件。

$$\begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1 I_1(\sigma_1) & -\sigma_1 K_1(\sigma_1) & 0 \\ I_0(r_{cD} \sigma_1) & K_0(r_{cD} \sigma_1) & -K_0 r_{cD} \sigma_2 \\ M \sigma_1 I_1(r_{cD} \sigma_1) & -M \sigma_1 K_1(r_{cD} \sigma_1) & \sigma_2 K_1(r_{cD} \sigma_2) \end{bmatrix} \times \begin{bmatrix} A_1 \\ B_1 \\ B_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{u} \\ \frac{G}{u} I_0(r_{cD} \sigma_2) \left[\frac{\pi}{2\sigma_2} - \int_1^{r_{cD}} K_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau \right] \\ \frac{G}{u} \sigma_2 I_1(r_{cD} \sigma_2) \left[\frac{\pi}{2\sigma_2} - \int_1^{r_{cD}} K_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau \right] \end{bmatrix} \quad (38)$$

解三元一次线性方程组 (38) 可得到通解中系数 A_1, B_1, B_2 , 带入内边界条件得到 Laplace 空间下不考虑井储效应和表皮效应的 Pedrosa 对数变换后的无因次井底压力解：

$$\bar{\zeta}_{\text{wD}} = A_1 I_0(\sigma_1) + B_1 K_0(\sigma_1) \quad (39)$$

通过杜哈美叠加原理得到考虑井筒储集效应和表皮效应的对数变换后的无因次井底压力解：

$$\bar{\zeta}_{\text{wD}}(u, S, C_D) = \frac{u \bar{\zeta}_{\text{wD}}(u) + S}{u + C_D u^2 [\bar{\zeta}_{\text{wD}}(u) + S]} \quad (40)$$

实空间无因次井底压力解为：

初始条件：

$$[\bar{\zeta}_{\text{fID}} - \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}}]_{u=0} = 0 \quad (32)$$

井筒内边界条件：

$$\left[u \bar{\zeta}_{\text{wD}} - S r_D \frac{\partial \bar{\zeta}_{\text{fID}}}{\partial r_D} \right]_{r_D=1} = \frac{1}{u} \quad (33)$$

内外区界面连接条件：

$$\begin{cases} [\bar{\zeta}_{\text{fID}} - \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}}]_{r_D} = r_{cD} = 0 \\ \left[M \frac{\partial \bar{\zeta}_{\text{fID}}}{\partial r_D} - \frac{\partial \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}}}{\partial r_D} \right]_{r_D=r_{cD}} = 0 \end{cases} \quad (34)$$

外边界条件：

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{p}_{\text{f2D}}|_{r_D \rightarrow \infty} &= A_2 I_0[r_\infty \sigma_2] + B_2 K_0[r_\infty \sigma_2] + \\ &\quad \frac{G}{u} \int_{r_{cD}}^{\infty} K_0(r_D \sigma_2) I_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (35)$$

根据贝塞尔函数无穷极限值：

$$\begin{cases} \lim_{r_D \rightarrow \infty} I_0(r_D \sigma_2) = \infty \\ \lim_{r_D \rightarrow \infty} K_0(r_D \sigma_2) = 0 \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

所以 $A_2 = 0$ 。

2.4 系数求解

根据内边界、复合界面、外边界条件联立得到关于通解中系数 A 和 B 的方程组, 以及由：

$$\int_1^{\infty} K_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau = \frac{\pi}{2\sigma_2} \quad (37)$$

化简得到：

$$\begin{bmatrix} -\frac{1}{u} \\ \frac{G}{u} I_0(r_{cD} \sigma_2) \left[\frac{\pi}{2\sigma_2} - \int_1^{r_{cD}} K_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau \right] \\ \frac{G}{u} \sigma_2 I_1(r_{cD} \sigma_2) \left[\frac{\pi}{2\sigma_2} - \int_1^{r_{cD}} K_0(\tau \sigma_2) d\tau \right] \end{bmatrix}$$

$$p_{\text{wD}} = -\frac{1}{\gamma} \ln \{ 1 - \gamma L^{-1} [\bar{\zeta}_{\text{wD}}(u, S, C_D)] \} \quad (41)$$

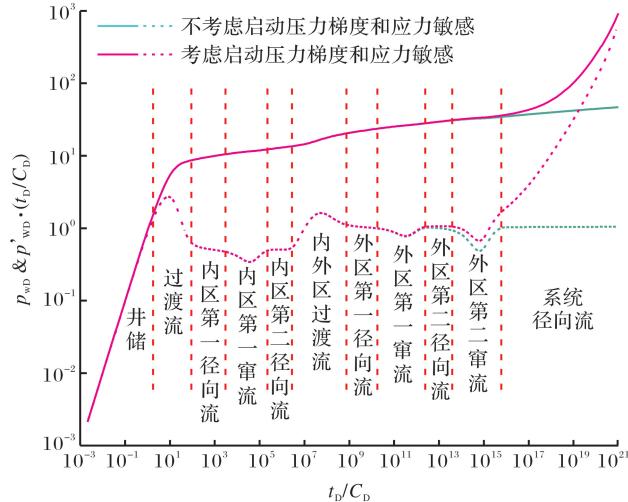
通过 Stehfest 数值积分算法对 Laplace 空间无因次井底压力解进行反演, 利用 MATLAB 编程语言实现数值反演。

3 压力图版分析

3.1 典型压力图版

根据动态压力和压力导数曲线特征发现动态响应曲线存在 11 个流动阶段(如图 2 所示, 不考虑低速非达西和应力敏感的模型为理想模型, 后文用

基础模型代称)。①井筒续流阶段;②内表皮控制的过渡流阶段;③内区裂缝径向流阶段;④内区基质向裂缝拟稳态窜流阶段;⑤内区总径向流阶段;⑥内外区过渡流阶段;⑦外区裂缝径向流阶段;⑧外区孔洞向裂缝拟稳态窜流阶段;⑨外区缝洞径向流阶段;⑩外区基质向裂缝拟稳态窜流阶段;⑪系统总径向流阶段。



$C_D = 100, S = 3, r_{cD} = 5 \times 10^4, F = 1.5, M = 2, G = 1 \times 10^{-9}, \gamma = 1 \times 10^{-3}, \lambda_{mf1} = 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13}, \omega_{v2} = 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8$

图 2 裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造油井
压力响应典型曲线

Fig.2 Transient pressure behavior type curve of acid fracturing oil well in the fractured low permeability carbonate reservoir

3.2 敏感性分析

根据各流动阶段的主控参数进行各个参数对裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造油井动态压力响应典型曲线敏感性分析。

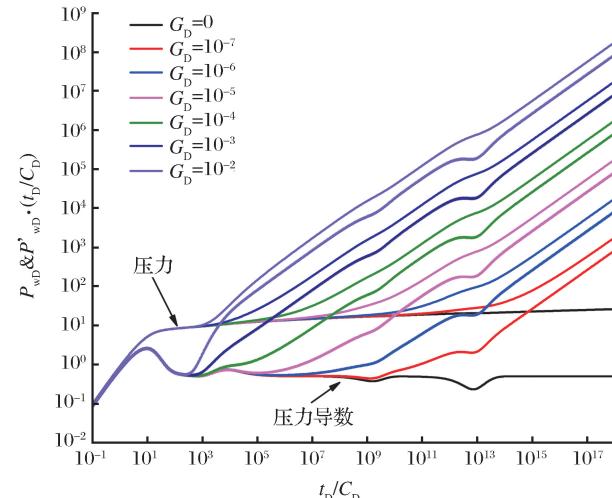
3.2.1 低速非达西

低速非达西程度可以用引起非达西渗流的启动压力梯度的大小来表征,启动压力梯度越大,对动态压力行为影响越明显。如图 3 所示,低速非达西对曲线形的影响主要表现在后期,前期主要以过渡流和基质、孔洞向裂缝发生窜流为主,随着压力波传播,低速非达西对压力传播形态的影响逐渐明显,表现为压力及压力导数曲线上翘倾斜,曲线行为类似基础模型中的封闭边界模型。

3.2.2 应力敏感

低速非达西对曲线形的影响主要表现在后期,

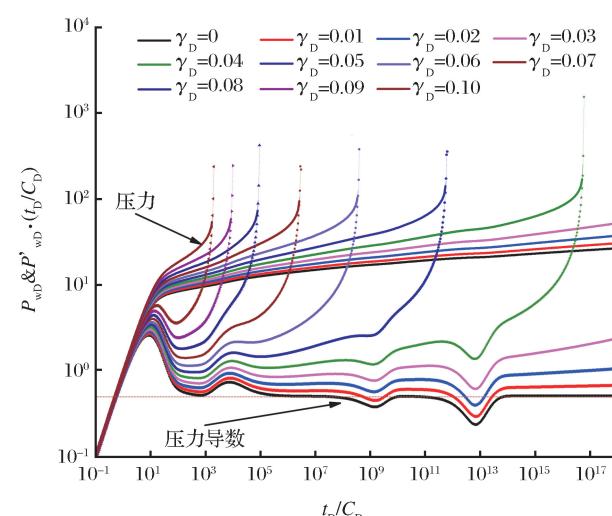
如图 4 所示,应力敏感对整个压力行为均有影响,表现为压力及压力导数水平线上抬甚至上翘发生弯曲封闭,近井储层压力响应的压敏性远远大于较远储层的压敏性,这与假设条件一致。由于压敏的存在,整个储层渗透性变差,类似基础模型中压力传播遇到物性变差介质时压力及压力导数水平线上抬的行为。



$C_D = 100, S = 3, r_{cD} = 1 \times 10^3, F = 1, M = 1, \gamma = 0, \lambda_{mf1} = 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13}, \omega_{v2} = 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8$

图 3 低速非达西对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.3 The effect of slow speed non-Darcy degree on transient pressure behavior



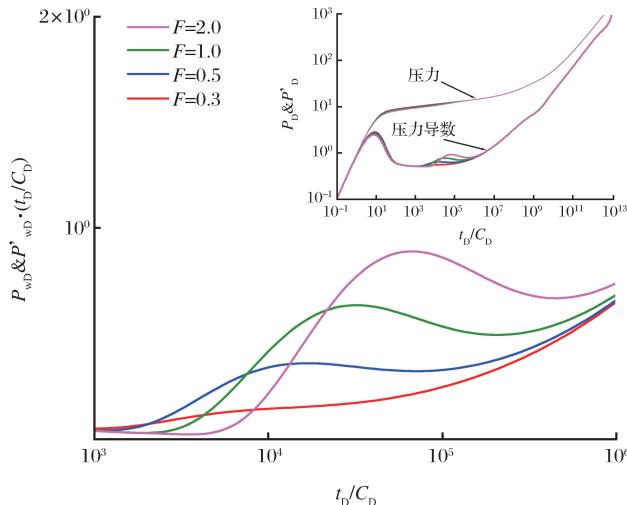
$C_D = 100, S = 3, r_{cD} = 1 \times 10^3, F = 1, M = 1, G = 0, \lambda_{mf1} = 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13}, \omega_{v2} = 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8$

图 4 应力敏感对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.4 The effect of stress sensitivity degree on transient pressure behavior

3.2.3 储层物性改造程度

储层物性改造程度是指酸压后储层缝洞和孔隙等储容能力与未改造前储层的储容能力的比值,用酸压改造区域未改造区的分散比表征,它表示酸压后储层岩块溶蚀、天然孔洞穿蚀、裂缝刻蚀沟通连通等静态物性改善状态。如图 5 所示,酸压储层物性改造程度越大,内外区的过渡段越明显,但不同于“均质径向复合模型中分散比为 1 时过渡段消失”的是“改造区域未改造区储容性相同时,过渡段并不会消失”。因为酸压改造区内为双重孔隙介质、未改造区为三重孔隙介质的非均质复合模型内外介质中的流动模式是不相同的,不同流动模式之间的过渡流动不可避免。除过渡流不可避免之外,储层物性改造比对曲线的影响与不考虑低速非达西和应力敏感的多重介质基础模型较为类似,后期受到低速非达西的影响,收敛水平线发生上翘。



$$C_D = 100, S = 3, r_{cd} = 1 \times 10^3, M = 1, G = 1 \times 10^{-5}, \gamma = 1 \times 10^{-3},$$

$$\lambda_{mf1} = 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13},$$

$$\omega_{v2} = 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8$$

图 5 储层物性改造程度对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.5 The effect of rock porosity improvement degree on transient pressure bahavior

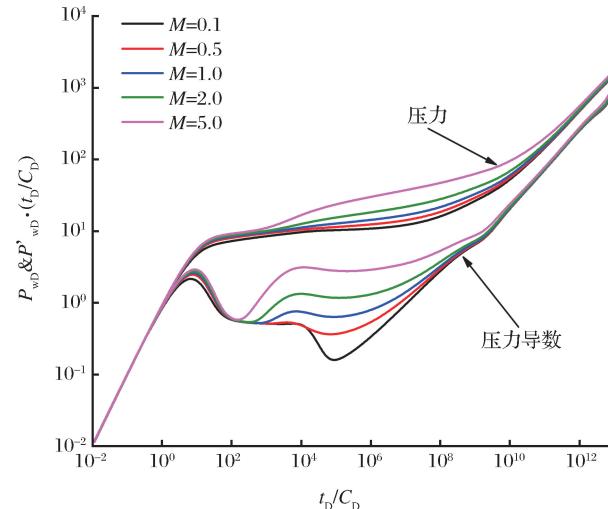
3.2.4 储层流道改造程度

酸压储层流道改善程度表征的是流体在酸压改造储层流动性,是储层酸压形成复杂缝网系统与未改造储层流动通道的流动性比值,可用内外区流度比刻画。在基础模型中,压力导数在内区径向流阶段水平线为 0.5 值,压力导数在外区径向流阶段水平值是内区水平值的 M 倍。图 6 显示了由于受到低速非达西和应力敏感的影响,外区径向流水平线值易出现上翘的现象。当非达西和应力敏感现象明

显时,外区径向流水平值因上翘程度较大而不易在典型曲线上直接进行流度比的定量识别。

3.2.5 酸压改造范围

酸压改造范围所在的柱面是酸压改造区和未改造区的分界面,也是不同储层介质流体流动状态的过渡段,酸压未改造区通过裂缝渗透通道向改造区发生径向渗流[图 7(a)],改造区内破碎的基质岩块向改造后的裂缝系统窜流[图 7(b)],裂缝系统中流体最终流向井筒[图 7(c)]。



$$C_D = 100, S = 3, r_{cd} = 1 \times 10^3, F = 1, G = 1 \times 10^{-5}, \gamma = 1 \times 10^{-3},$$

$$\lambda_{mf1} = 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13},$$

$$\omega_{v2} = 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8$$

图 6 储层流道改造程度对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.6 The effect of seepage channel improvement degree on transient pressure behavior

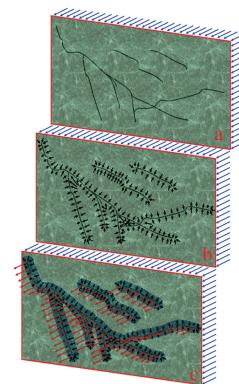
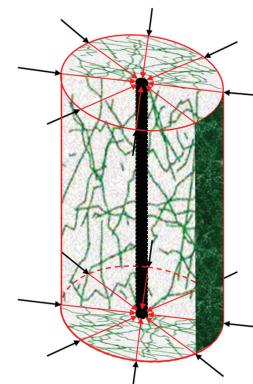


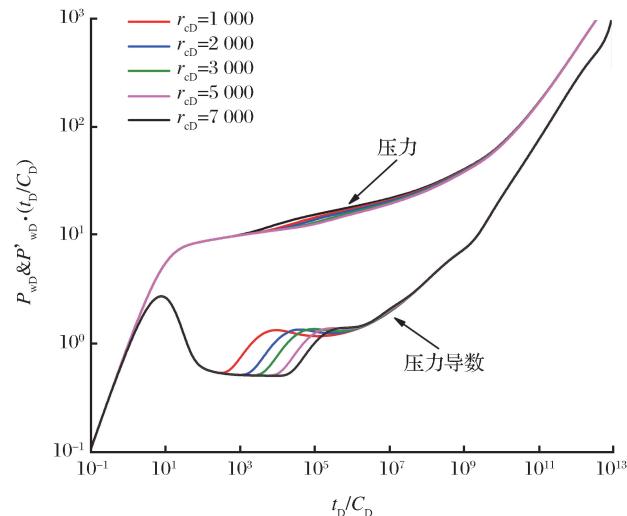
图 7 酸压改造范围界面渗流剖面示意

Fig.7 Seepage profile of the acid fracturing area interface

酸压改造范围是表征酸压改善储层的有效面积,是内外区的分界面,用复合半径表示。酸压改造范围决定过渡段流动出现的时间。从图 8 可以看出,改造范围越大,内区径向流阶段持续时间越长,

过渡流出现的时间越晚。由于内外储层流动特征的差异性,酸压改造范围常常与流道改造比、物性改造比共同决定压力响应过渡流阶段压力及压力导数的曲线形态。

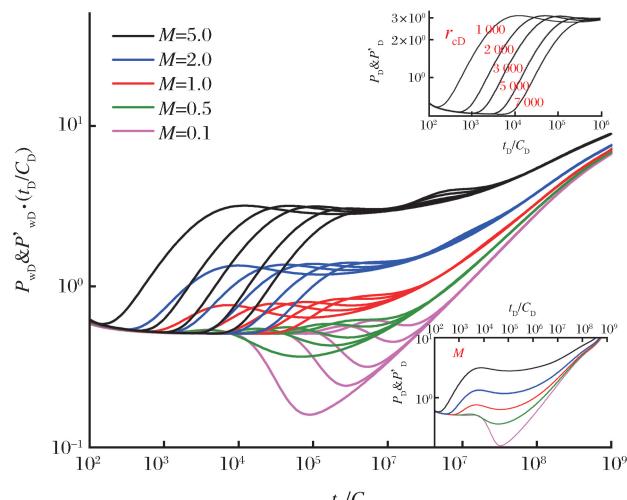
同一流道改造比条件下,改造范围对曲线形态的影响主要表现为曲线平移性。图9表示酸压改造



$$\begin{aligned} C_D &= 100, S = 3, M = 1, F = 1, G = 1 \times 10^{-5}, \gamma = 1 \times 10^{-3}, \\ \lambda_{mf1} &= 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13}, \\ \omega_{v2} &= 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

图 8 酸压改造范围对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.8 The effect of acid fracturing area on transient pressure behavior



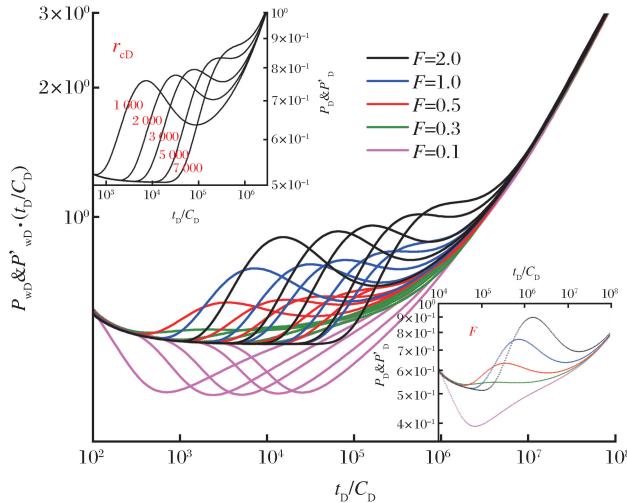
$$\begin{aligned} C_D &= 100, S = 3, F = 1, G = 1 \times 10^{-5}, \gamma = 1 \times 10^{-3}, \\ \lambda_{mf1} &= 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13}, \\ \omega_{v2} &= 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

图 9 改造范围和流道改造比对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.9 The effect of seepage channel improvement degree and acid fracturing area on transient pressure behavior

范围和流道改造比共同对压力响应的影响,流道改造比较大时,改造范围增大,曲线右移,不影响曲线的收敛水平线;流道改造比较小时,酸压改造范围对曲线形态的影响表现为下凹波谷的上抬和右移,改造范围增大,曲线右移且下凹程度减轻,不影响收敛水平线。

同一储层物性改造程度条件下,酸压改造范围对曲线形态的影响表现为曲线横向平移与纵向舒展性。图 10 表示酸压改造范围和物性改造程度共同对压力响应的影响,物性改造程度较大时,酸压改造范围增大,曲线右移且下凹程度减轻,但不影响收敛水平线;储层物性改造程度较小时,酸压改造范围对曲线形态的影响表现为下凹波谷平移性,改造范围增大,曲线下凹波谷右移,同样不影响收敛水平线。



$$\begin{aligned} C_D &= 100, S = 3, M = 1, G = 1 \times 10^{-5}, \gamma = 1 \times 10^{-3}, \\ \lambda_{mf1} &= 1 \times 10^{-6}, \omega_{m1} = 0.6, \lambda_{vf2} = 1 \times 10^{-13}, \\ \omega_{v2} &= 0.1, \lambda_{mf2} = 1 \times 10^{-16}, \omega_{m2} = 0.8 \end{aligned}$$

图 10 改造范围和物性改造比对压力响应典型曲线的影响

Fig.10 The effect of rock porosity improvement degree and acid fracturing area on transient pressure behavior

4 结论

(1) 基于裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩油藏储层油井酸压改造工艺,建立考虑裂缝应力敏感的酸压改造区与考虑基质岩块低速非达西的未改造区径向复合的动态压力响应模型,通过对数变换和摄动法得到了考虑井储和表皮的动态压力响应解,根据动态压力响应特征发现裂缝性低渗透碳酸盐岩储层酸压改造油井动态压力响应曲线存在 11 个流动阶段。

(2) 基质低速非达西使得压力及压力导数上翘,应力敏感使得压力及压力导数曲线向上弯曲形成封闭,低速非达西和应力敏感性越强,典型曲线后期形

变程度越剧烈。

(3) 酸压改造范围界面的渗流较为复杂,酸压改造范围决定过渡流段出现的时间,与储层物性改造比、储层流道改造比共同影响过渡流段压力及压力曲线形态。不同于均质径向复合模型的动态压力典型曲线,由于内外区介质非均质差异,两区物性和流动相同并不能避免过渡流的出现。

(4) 模型可用于碳酸盐岩类油气藏酸压改造后对酸压效果评价和不稳定产能评价,得到的酸压改造范围、改造程度等参数对后期酸化解堵、酸压调整、重复酸压等增产措施具有重要指导意义。

参考文献(References)

- [1] Miller-Bownlie T A. Subsoil water in relation to tube wells [J]. Indian & Eastern Engineer, 1919, 42(2): 116-131.
- [2] Terzaghi K. Theoretical Soil Mechanics[M]. New York: Chapman and Hall, 1959: 325-327.
- [3] Мархасин, И.Л. Physical and Chemical Mechanism of Oil Layer [M]. Li Dianwen. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press, 1987: 1-3.
马尔哈辛.油层物理化学机理[M].李殿文译.北京:石油工业出版社,1987:1-3.
- [4] Горбунов А Т, Zhang Shubao. Abnormal Oil and Gas Field [M]. Beijing: Petroleum Industry Press, 1987: 3.
戈尔布诺夫 A T.异常油田开发[M].张树宝译.北京:石油工业出版社,1987:3.
- [5] Miller R J, Low P F. Threshold gradient for water flow in clay systems[J]. Soil Science Society of America Journal, 1963, 27(6): 605-609.
- [6] Vairogs J, Hearn C L, Dareing D W, et al. Effect of rock stress on gas production from low-permeability reservoirs[J]. Society of Petroleum Engineers, 1971, 23(9): 1161-1167.
- [7] Pascal F, Pascal H, Murray D W. Consolidation with threshold gradients[J]. International Journal for Numerical & Analytical Methods in Geomechanics, 1981, 5(3): 247-261.
- [8] Pedrosa O A. Pressure Transient Response in Stress-sensitive Formations[R]. SPE15115, 1986.
- [9] Feng Wenguang, Ge Jiali. Dynamic characteristics of the pressure curve of a single medium and double medium non darcy low velocity seepage[J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 1986(5): 52-57.
冯文光,葛家理.单一介质、双重介质非达西低速渗流的压力曲线动态特征[J].石油勘探与开发,1986(5):52-57.
- [10] Cheng Shiqing, Li Yaogang. Numerical solution of well testing model for low-speed non-darcy flow and its application[J]. Natural Gas Industry, 1996, 16(3): 27-30.
程时清,李跃刚.低速非达西渗流试井模型的数值解及其应用[J].天然气工业,1996,16(3):27-30.
- [11] Cheng Shiqing, Li Gongquan, Lu Tai, et al. Mathematical model and typical curve for calculating effective hole diameter in the low velocity non-darcy flow testing of dual-media reservoirs[J]. Natural Gas Industry, 1997, 17(2): 35-37.
程时清,李功权,卢涛,等.双重介质油气藏低速非达西渗流试井有效井径数学模型及典型曲线[J].天然气工业,1997,17(2):35-37.
- [12] Tong Dengke, Ge Jiali. A seepage flow model with non-darcy low velocity for fractal reservoirs and its solution[J]. Petroleum Geology & Oilfield Development in the Daqing, 1996, 15(3): 18-23.
同登科,葛家理.分形油藏非达西低速渗流模型及其解[J].大庆石油地质与开发,1996,15(3):18-23.
- [13] Tong Dengke, Jiang Dongmei, Chen Qinglei. Dynamic characteristics of reservoir with deformed double-porosity medium[J]. Journal of the University of Petroleum, China, 2001, 25(5): 53-56, 5.
同登科,姜东梅,陈钦雷.变形双重介质油藏动态特征[J].石油大学学报:自然科学版,2001,25(5):53-56,5.
- [14] Tong Dengke, Zhang Fengqin, Wang Ruihe. Exact solution and its behavior characteristic of the nonlinear dual porosity model[J]. Applied Mathematics and Mechanics, 2005, 26(10): 1161-1167.
同登科,张鸿庆,王瑞和.非线性双重介质模型的精确解及动态特征[J].应用数学和力学,2005,26(10):1161-1167.
- [15] Liao Xinwei, Feng Jilei. Well test model of stress sensitive gas reservoirs with super high pressure and low permeability[J]. Natural Gas Industry, 2005, 25(2): 110-112, 213-214.
廖新维,冯积累.超高压低渗气藏应力敏感试井模型研究[J].天然气工业,2005,25(2):110-112,213-214.
- [16] Wang Zisheng, Yao Jun. Study of pressure transient characteristic for stress sensitive triply medium reservoirs with fractures and vugs conveying fluids to wellbore[J]. Journal of Hydrodynamics, 2006, 21(1): 84-89.
王子胜,姚军.缝洞向井筒供液时三重压敏介质油藏压力响应特征研究[J].水动力学研究与进展,2006,21(1):84-89.
- [17] Zhang Liehui, Zhang Jinliang, Xu Bingqing. A nonlinear seepage flow model for deformable double media fractal gas reservoirs[J]. Chinese Journal of Computational Physics, 2007, 24(1): 90-94.
张烈辉,张锦良,徐冰青.变形双重介质分形气藏非线性渗流理论模型及数值研究[J].计算物理,2007,24(1):90-94.
- [18] Zhang Yun, Wang Zisheng, Yao Jun, et al. Study and application of pressure transient of naturally fractured reservoirs with stress-sensitive and start pressure grade[J]. Journal of Hydrodynamics, 2007, 22(3): 332-337.
张允,王子胜,姚军,等.带启动压力梯度的双孔压敏介质压力动态及其应用研究[J].水动力学研究与进展,2007,22(3):332-337.
- [19] Tian Leng, He Shunli, Li Xiusheng. Study of well test of stress-sensitive sandstone in low permeability gas reservoir [J]. Petroleum Drilling Techniques, 2007, 35(6): 89-92.
田冷,何顺利,李秀生.低渗透气田砂岩储层应力敏感试井模

- 型研究[J].石油钻探技术,2007,35(6):89-92.
- [20] Xue Lili, Tong Dengke. Fluid characteristics of triple-medium double permeability consider quadratic gradient term effects [J]. Chinese Quarterly of Mechanics, 2008, 29(3): 412-417.
- 薛莉莉,同登科.考虑二次梯度项影响的三孔双渗模型渗流特征[J].力学季刊,2008,29(3):412-417.
- [21] Feng Guoqin, Liu Qiguo, Shi Guangzhi, et al. An unsteady seepage flow model considering kick off pressure gradient for low-permeability gas reservoirs [J]. Petroleum Exploration and Development, 2008, 35(4): 457-461.
- 冯国庆,刘启国,石广志,等.考虑启动压力梯度的低渗透气藏不稳定渗流模型[J].石油勘探与开发,2008,35(4):457-461.
- [22] Cai Jinming, Chen Fangyi, Zhang Lixuan, et al. A nonlinear seepage flow model for deformable double media fractal gas reservoirs [J]. Special Oil and Gas Reservoir, 2008, 15(2): 69-72, 109.
- 蔡明金,陈方毅,张利轩,等.考虑启动压力梯度低渗透油藏应力敏感模型研究[J].特种油气藏,2008,15(2):69-72,109.
- [23] Zhang Lei, Tong Dengke, Ma Xiaodan. Pressure dynamic analysis of triple permeability model in deformed triple porosity reservoirs [J]. Engineering Mechanics, 2008, 25(10): 103-109.
- 张磊,同登科,马晓丹.变形三重介质三渗模型的压力动态分析[J].工程力学,2008,25(10):103-109.
- [24] Tong Dengke, Liu Wenchao, Xue Lili. Flow characteristics of triple-permeability model in low permeability reservoir with deformed triple porosity medium [J]. Chinese Quarterly of Mechanics, 2010, 31(3): 334-341.
- 同登科,刘文超,薛莉莉.变形三重介质低渗透油藏三渗模型流动特征[J].力学季刊,2010,31(3):334-341.
- [25] Zhang L H, Guo J J, Liu Q G. A well test model for stress-sensitive and heterogeneous reservoirs with non-uniform thicknesses [J]. Petroleum Science, 2010, 7(4): 524-529.
- [26] Ren Dong, Liu Qiguo, Tang Yong, et al. A dual porosity model for transient well tests in volcanic gas reservoirs consider-
- ing threshold pressure gradient [J]. Natural Gas Industry, 2011, 31(10): 50-53.
- 任东,刘启国,汤勇,等.基于启动压力梯度的火山岩气藏多重介质试井模型[J].天然气工业,2011,31(10):50-53.
- [27] Luo Erhui, Wang Xiaodong. A study on transient flow under threshold pressure gradient in dual-pore media with low permeability [J]. China Offshore Oil and Gas, 2011, 23(5): 318-321.
- 罗二辉,王晓冬.双重低渗介质含启动压力梯度不定常渗流研究[J].中国海上油气,2011,23(5):318-321.
- [28] Luo Erhui, Hu Yongle. A study of non-Darcy transient flow with low permeability in triple porosity media reservoir [J]. Journal of China University of Mining & Technology, 2013, 42(1): 100-104.
- 罗二辉,胡永乐.三重介质低渗油藏非达西非稳态渗流研究[J].中国矿业大学学报,2013,42(1):100-104.
- [29] Ai Shuang, Yao Yuedong. Flow model for well test analysis of low-permeability and stress-sensitive reservoirs [J]. Special Topic & Reservoir in Porous Media, 2012, 3(2): 125-138.
- [30] Ren J, Guo P. A new mathematical model for pressure transient analysis in stress-sensitive reservoirs [J]. Mathematical Problems in Engineering, 2014, (1): 759-765.
- [31] Feng N, Cheng S, Lan W, et al. Variable-permeability well-testing models and pressure response in low-permeability reservoirs with non-darcy flow [J]. Earth Sciences Research Journal, 2016, 20(1): 1-6.
- [32] Kikani J, Pedrosa O A. Perturbation analysis of stress-sensitive reservoirs (includes associated papers 25281 and 25292) [J]. Society of Petroleum Engineers, 1991, 6(3): 379-386.
- [33] Lin Jingwei, Jin Qiuming. Perturbation analysis of pressure transient response in stress-sensitive reservoirs [J]. Chinese Journal of Rock Mechanics and Engineering, 2002, 21(supplement 2): 2422-2428.
- 梁景伟,金裘明.压敏油藏的压力动态摄动分析[J].岩石力学与工程学报,2002,21(增刊2):2422-2428.

Transient pressure behavior of acid fracturing oil wells in fractured low permeability carbonate reservoir

Shi Wen-yang^{1,2}, Yao Yue-dong^{1,2}, Cheng Shi-qing^{1,2}, Shi Zhi-liang³, Gao Min⁴

(1. State Key Laboratory of Petroleum Resources and Prospecting, China University of Petroleum (Beijing), Beijing 102249, China;

2. College of Petroleum Engineering, China University of Petroleum (Beijing), Beijing 102249, China;

3. Petroleum Exploration & Production Research Institute, SINOPEC, Beijing 100083, China;

4. No.4 Oil Production Plant, PCOC, Yulin 718500, China)

Abstract: Fractured low permeability carbonate reservoirs are triple porosity media with low porosity and low permeability, but there are natural dissolved vugs and natural fractures in the reservoir rock. Considering low speed non-Darcy seepage in reservoir rocks and stress sensitivity of natural fractures and acid fracturing fractures, a transient pressure behavior model of acid fracturing oil well in fractured low permeability

ty carbonate reservoirs is established. Using logarithmic transformation and perturbation method, the transient pressure solution of real space is obtained, further, it analyzes the effect of low speed non-Darcy in reservoir rock, stress sensitivity of fractures, rock property improvement degree, flow channel improvement degree, acid fracturing area. The result shows the more obvious the low speed non-Darcy flow and stress sensitivity is, the more warping and bending the type curve is. The model can be used to evaluate the effect of the acid fracturing and evaluation of unstable productivity on carbonate reservoirs, identification and judgment of acid fracturing area and acid fracturing degree is of guiding significance to oil well increasing production measures, such as repeated fracturing, acidification and plugging, in fractured low permeability carbonate reservoirs.

Key words: Fractured carbonate reservoir; Low permeability carbonate reservoir; Acid fracturing; Low speed non-Darcy flow; Stress sensitivity; Transient pressure behavior

(上接第 571 页)

Chemical characteristics and geological significance of Palaeogene formation water in central Xihu Depression, East China Sea Basin

Yang Li-jie^{1,2,3}, Hou Du-jie^{1,2,3}, Chen Xiao-dong⁴, Diao Hui⁴

(1. School of Energy Resources, China University of Geoscience (Beijing), Beijing 100083, China;

2. Key Laboratory of Marine Reservoir Evolution and Hydrocarbon Enrichment Mechanism, Ministry of Education, Beijing 100083, China; 3. Beijing Key Laboratory of Unconventional Natural Gas Geological Evaluation and Development Engineering, Beijing 100083, China;

4. Shanghai Branch of CNOOC, Shanghai 200030, China)

Abstract: Formation water is an important fluid coexisting with oil and gas in petroliferous basins, its chemical characteristics are of great significance to the evaluation of oil and gas preservation conditions. Reliable Pinghu-Huagang Formations water data suggest that: The total dissolved solid (TDS) is low, with average of 21 657.37 mg/L. Na^+ + K^+ , Cl^- , HCO_3^- are dominant ions and water type is mainly NaHCO_3 type, $r(\text{Na}^+)/r(\text{Cl}^-)$, $r(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) \times 100/r(\text{Cl}^-)$, and $r(\text{Mg}^{2+})/r(\text{Ca}^{2+})$ are high, and $r(\text{Cl}^-/\text{Na}^+)/r(\text{Mg}^{2+})$ is low. These characteristics reflect weak concentration and deterioration of formation water and it is in half open-half close regional hydrodynamic slow alternation zone. Except the evaporation and concentration of freshwater-brackish water of lake basin, the source of formation water also has salinization that seawater along the open structure infiltrates into synsedimentary water of underlying strata. Halite dissolution is mainly origin of Na^+ and Cl^- , kaolinization of albite makes important contribution to HCO_3^- formation. There are close relations between chemical compositions of the formation water and natural gas reservoirs. While the formation water is of low TDS (< 25 000 mg/L), NaHCO_3 water type, low $r(\text{SO}_4^{2-}) \times 100/r(\text{Cl}^-)$ (< 8), low $r(\text{Mg}^{2+})/r(\text{Ca}^{2+})$ (< 1.5) and $r(\text{Na}^+)/r(\text{Cl}^-)$ is at 1-1.6, $r(\text{Cl}^-/\text{Na}^+)/r(\text{Mg}^{2+})$ is from -80 to -0.5, there may be beneficial to preserve natural gas.

Key words: Formation water; Hydrochemical characteristics; Natural gas reservoirs; Palaeogene; Xihu Depression