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转向压裂增产评价方法

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摘要: 转向压裂是一项新兴的水力压裂技术, 在平面渗透率各向异性储层中转向垂直裂缝具有更好的增产效果。基于渗流力学之汇源叠加理论, 建立了平面渗透率各向异性储层中转向垂直裂缝的增产评价解析模型, 并给出了计算对比和应用算例。分析结果表明: 裂缝与渗透率主轴间的夹角(裂缝斜角)微弱影响均匀各向同性储层中井的产能, 但明显影响均匀各向异性储层中井的产能; 裂缝斜角变化导致沿优势渗透率方向有效流入面积变化, 有效流入面积越大, 无量纲生产指数越大, 产能亦高。因此建议选择平面方向渗透率差异较大的储层进行转向压裂, 以期获得更好的经济效益。

关键词: 转向垂直裂缝; 增产评价; 渗透率各向异性; 拟稳态; 生产指数; 石油地质。

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Enhancement Evaluation of Vertical Reorientation Fractures

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Abstract: Vertical reorientation fracture is a new hydraulic fracturing technique, which has been proved very effective in oil recovery enhancement, particularly in anisotropic reservoirs. In this paper, an analytical model has been derived to evaluate the productivity of the refractured wells drilled in anisotropic reservoirs by using sink-superposition theory, and computing comparison has been presented for illustration. It is concluded that the angle between the orientation of the secondary fracture and that of the dominant permeability has a little effect on the productivity rate when wells are drilled in isotropic formation, but it does have a strong impact on the productivity enhancement when wells are drilled in anisotropic formation; fracture orientation angles can influence the inflow area of fluid from the formation into the fracture along the dominant permeability direction; and the bigger the inflow area, the larger the dimensionless productivity index. Therefore, it is suggested wells drilled in formation with strong anisotropic properties should be preferred candidates for refracture treatment in order to obtain better economic benefits.

Key words: vertical reorientation fractures; enhancement evaluation; permeability anisotropy; flow in pseudo-steady state; productivity index; petroleum geology.

0 前言

水力压裂改造储层是有效开发低渗透储层的一项关键技术。由于水力裂缝具有一定的时效性, 因此矿场实际开采中常常实施重复压裂以图提高产量。在重复压裂过程中, 如果采用恰当的工艺技术, 可以

产生转向垂直裂缝(图1), 它在生产实际中具有更好的增产效果(Siebrits *et al.*, 2000; 翁定为等, 2006; 才博等, 2012)。针对转向垂直裂缝, 已有研究工作主要集中在模拟裂缝发育形态、对转向裂缝的监测技术和生产效果对比方面(Maxwell *et al.*, 2007; Liu *et al.*, 2008; 张公社等, 2009; Benedict and

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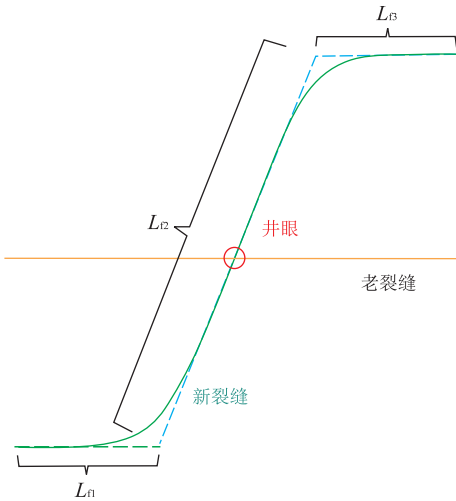


图 1 转向垂直裂缝示意

Fig.1 The sketch of a vertical reorientation fracture

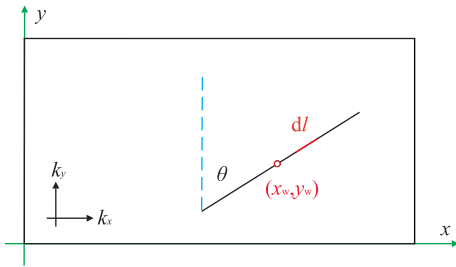


图 2 斜角垂直裂缝示意

Fig.2 The sketch of a fracture with an orientation angle

Miskimins, 2009; 杜宗和等, 2013; 康永尚等, 2016; 张亮等, 2016), 缺乏关于增产机理方面的深入研究. 本文运用渗流力学之汇源叠加理论, 通过数学建模和解析计算对比, 揭示转向垂直裂缝的增产机理.

转向垂直裂缝的渗流物理模型如图 2 所示, 取矩形坐标轴与渗透率主轴方向一致, 而裂缝与纵坐标轴成某一角度 θ (转向角), 这样不失一般性, 文中简称此种裂缝为斜角裂缝, 它是问题分析的难点. 本文按如下思路展开: 首先求解矩形均匀介质储层中的问题, 以平面点汇为基础, 视斜角垂直裂缝为无限导流斜直线汇, 利用源汇积分方法演绎拟稳态压力分布模型, 再叠加导流能力影响函数成为有限导流垂直裂缝, 最后利用保持泄流体积不变的坐标仿射变换将各向异性储层转化为各向同性储层, 并整理成为转向压裂拟稳态产能评价方法.

1 拟稳态渗流压力分布

在渗透率为 k 的矩形均匀介质储层中, 位于

(x_w, y_w) 处有一口普通直井 (视为平面点汇) 以恒定产量 q 生产; 诱发储层产生不稳定渗流过程, 在拟稳态阶段的压力分布为 (Ozkan, 1988):

$$\Delta p(x, y, t) = p_{avg}(t) - p(x, y, t) = \frac{q\mu B}{\alpha_p \sqrt{k_y k_x} h} G_p(x, y),$$

$$G_p(x, y; x_w, y_w) = 2\pi \frac{y_e}{x_e} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{|y \pm y_w|}{2y_e} + \frac{y^2 + y_w^2}{2y_e^2} \right) + 2 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n} \frac{\cosh[u_n(y_e - |y \pm y_w|)/x_e]}{\sinh(u_n y_e/x_e)} \cos \frac{u_n x_w}{x_e} \cos \frac{u_n x}{x_e},$$

(1)

其中, k 为储层渗透率 (mD); t 为延续时间 (d); μ 为牛顿流体粘度 (mPa · s); B 为流体体积系数 (m³/m³); q 为井的产量 (m³/d); h 为储层厚度 (m); x_e, y_e 为储层泄流边界距离 (m); α_p 为单位换算系数 ($2\pi \times 3.6 \times 24 \times 10^{-3}$); 而其中带有“±”的项含义为两项加和, 即 $f(a \pm b) = f(a) + f(b)$; $u_n = n\pi$.

将中心位置为 (x_w, y_w) 、半长为 L_f 、地面产量为 q 的斜直线汇等分为 m 个子段, 第 i 子段中心位置为 (x_{wi}, y_{wi}) 、长度为 Δl 、流量为 Δq ($\Delta q = [qB/2L_f] \cdot \Delta l, \Delta x = \Delta l \cos\theta$), 将每一子段看成点汇, 根据多井叠加原理和物质平衡关系, 无限导流斜直线汇产生的压力降为:

$$\Delta p(x, y, t) = \frac{q\mu B}{\alpha_p kh} \frac{1}{2L_f} \sum_{i=1}^m G_p(x, y; x_{wi}, y_{wi}) \Delta l,$$

(2)

令 $m \rightarrow \infty$, 则得到积分形式:

$$\Delta p(x, y, t) = \frac{q\mu B}{\alpha_p kh} \cdot \frac{1}{2L_f} \int_{-L_f}^{+L_f} G_p(x, y; x_w, y_w) dl = \frac{q\mu B}{\alpha_p kh} G_L(x, y; x_w, y_w),$$

(3)

这里, 函数 G_L 是两点函数, 其中自变量 (x, y) 表示场点坐标, 自变量 (x_w, y_w) 为斜直线汇中点坐标; 若 $|y - y_w| \leq L_f \cos\theta$ 和 $|x - x_w| \leq L_f \sin\theta$, 上式中积分 G_L 有如下结果:

(1) 当 $\theta = \pi/2$ 时, 为:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} G_L = \frac{y_e}{x_e} \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{|y \pm y_w|}{2y_e} + \frac{y^2 + y_w^2}{2y_e^2} \right) + \frac{x_e}{L_f} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{u_n^2} \frac{\cosh[u_n(y_e - |y \pm y_w|)/x_e]}{\sinh(u_n y_e/x_e)} \sin \frac{u_n L_f}{x_e} \cdot \cos \frac{u_n x_w}{x_e} \cos \frac{u_n x}{x_e}.$$

(4)

(2) 当 $0 \leq \theta < \pi/2$ 时, 有:

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} G_L = F_1 + F_2;$$

$$F_1 = \frac{y_e}{x_e} \left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{y^2 + y_w^2}{2y_e^2} + \frac{(L_f \cos\theta)^2}{6y_e^2} - \frac{(y + y_w + L_f \cos\theta)^2 - 4yy_w}{2y_e L_f \cos\theta} + \frac{3[(x_e - x_w) \cos\theta - (y - y_w) \sin\theta]^2 + \cos^2\theta(x^2 - x_e^2)}{12y_e L_f \cos\theta} \right);$$

$$F_2 = \frac{x_e \sin\theta}{2L_f} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\cosh u_n y_1 + \cosh u_n y_2}{u_n^2 \sinh(u_n y_e / x_e)} \sin u_n x_1 \cos \frac{u_n x}{x_e} - \frac{\cosh u_n y_3 + \cosh u_n y_4}{u_n^2 \sinh(u_n y_e / x_e)} \sin u_n x_2 \cos \frac{u_n x}{x_e} \right\} - \frac{x_e \cos\theta}{2L_f} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\sinh u_n y_1 + \sinh u_n y_2}{u_n^2 \sinh(u_n y_e / x_e)} \cos u_n x_1 \cos \frac{u_n x}{x_e} + \frac{\sinh u_n y_3 - \sinh u_n y_4}{u_n^2 \sinh(u_n y_e / x_e)} \cos u_n x_2 \cos \frac{u_n x}{x_e} \right\};$$

其中,

$$x_1 = \frac{x_w + L_f \sin\theta}{x_e}, y_1 = \frac{y_e - (y_w + y + L_f \cos\theta)}{x_e},$$

$$y_2 = \frac{y_e - (y_w - y + L_f \cos\theta)}{x_e},$$

$$x_2 = \frac{x_w - L_f \sin\theta}{x_e}, y_3 = \frac{y_e - (y + y_w - L_f \cos\theta)}{x_e},$$

$$y_4 = \frac{y_e - (y - y_w + L_f \cos\theta)}{x_e}.$$

利用式(3)可得到井壁压力为(Gringarten and Ramey, 1974):

$$p_{avg}(t) - p_{wf} = \frac{q\mu B}{\alpha_p kh} G_L(x_w + \frac{3}{4}L_f \sin\theta, y_w + \frac{3}{4}L_f \cos\theta; x_w, y_w).$$

定义无量纲生产指数为:

$$J_D = \frac{q\mu B}{\alpha_p kh [p_{avg}(t) - p_{wf}]} = \frac{1}{G_L(x_w + \frac{3}{4}L_f \sin\theta, y_w + \frac{3}{4}L_f \cos\theta; x_w, y_w)}.$$

显然,如此定义无量纲生产指数主要与裂缝和储层的几何特征相关,能够集中反映斜角垂直裂缝的增产特征。

2 渗透率各向异性对斜角有限导流垂直裂缝产能的影响

对于各向异性储层,定义仿射变换:

$$x' = \sqrt{\beta}x, y' = y / \sqrt{\beta}, \theta' = \arctan(\beta^{-1} \tan\theta),$$

$$L'_f = L_f \sqrt{\beta \cos^2\theta + \beta^{-1} \sin^2\theta},$$

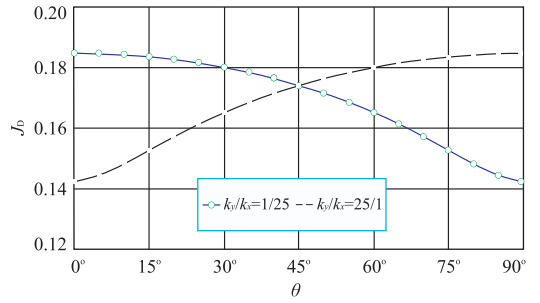


图 3 裂缝斜角对无量纲生产指数曲线的影响

Fig.3 The effect of fracture orientation angles on dimensionless productivity index

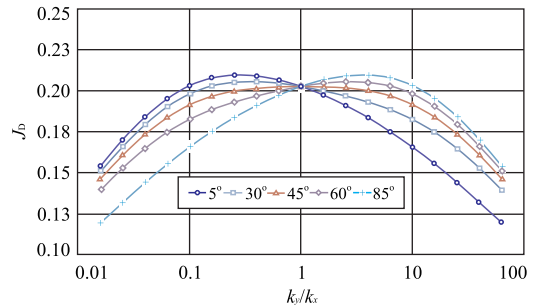


图 4 渗透率各向异性影响无量纲生产指数曲线

Fig.4 The effect of permeability anisotropy on dimensionless productivity index

$$k = \sqrt{k_x k_y}, \beta = \sqrt{k_y / k_x}.$$

理论研究结果证实,裂缝的有限导流影响可以视为一种表皮效应(王晓冬等,2014),由此无量纲生产指数可以写为:

$$J_D = \frac{1}{G_L(x'_w + \frac{3}{4}L'_f \sin\theta', y'_w + \frac{3}{4}L'_f \cos\theta'; x'_w, y'_w) + f(c_{D})}$$

其中, $f(c_{D})$ 为导流能力影响函数,其中后期近似式为:

$$f(c_{D}) = \frac{0.9470 - 0.5557u + 0.1619u^2 - 0.0283u^3 + 0.0028u^4 - 0.0001u^5}{1 + 0.0918u + 0.0928u^2 + 0.0082u^3 + 0.0011u^4 - 0.0004u^5},$$

其中, $u = \ln c_{D}, c_{D} = \frac{\tau_w k_f}{L_f k}$.

理论分析还表明,仿射变换其实改变了储层和裂缝的几何布局,但裂缝的无量纲导流能力数值是保持不变的(Spivey and Lee, 1999).

通过式(8)计算,可以分析对比储层渗透率各向异性对于斜角裂缝产能的影响.计算单一斜角裂缝的产能特征表现如图3、图4所示,在某一渗透率各

表 1 算例参数

Table 1 Parameters used for calculation

k_x (mD)	k_y (mD)	x_e (m)	y_e (m)	x_w (m)	y_w (m)	L_{f1} (m)	L_{f3} (m)
5.0	1.0	500.0	500.0	250.0	250.0	10.0	10.0
L_{f2} (m)	c_{fDj}	μ (cp)	B (m ³ /m ³)	h (m)	θ (°)		
30.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	15.0	5, 15, 30, 45, 60, 75, 88		

向异性条件下,裂缝斜角对于无量纲生产指数产生明显影响.若 $k_y > k_x$, y 轴方向为优势渗流方向,裂缝斜角增大致使优势渗流方向上流体流入裂缝的有效面积增加,则生产指数增加;若 $k_x > k_y$, x 轴方向为优势渗流方向,裂缝斜角增大致使有效流入面积减小,则生产指数减小.图 4 还说明,若 $k_x = k_y$ 即均匀介质储层,裂缝斜角对无量纲生产指数产生影响几乎可以忽略.

3 转向垂直裂缝增产能力评价

如图 1 所示,可以将转向垂直裂缝(新裂缝)近似为三段直线汇,裂缝总长 $L_f = L_{f1} + L_{f2} + L_{f3}$,且认为每段具有相同的恒定流压和无量纲导流能力,各段的产量依次为 q_1, q_2, q_3 ,那么井的总产量就是: $q = q_1 + q_2 + q_3$,则生产指数准确计算需要求解 3 阶线性方程组,而近似结果可以写为:

$$J_D = \frac{1}{G_{11}(x'_{w1} + \frac{3}{4}L'_{f1}, y'_{w1}; x'_{w1}, y'_{w1}) + f(c_{fD1})} + \frac{1}{G_{12}(x'_{w2} + \frac{3}{4}L'_{f2} \sin\theta', y'_{w2} + \frac{3}{4}L'_{f2} \cos\theta'; x'_{w2}, y'_{w2}) + f(c_{fD2})} + \frac{1}{G_{13}(x'_{w3} + \frac{3}{4}L'_{f3}, y'_{w3}; x'_{w3}, y'_{w3}) + f(c_{fD3})}; \tag{10}$$

其中,各裂缝无量纲导流能力为: $c_{fDj} = [(\omega_i k_f)_j / L_i k]$, $j = 1, 2, 3$,利用式(10)即可计算转向垂直裂缝的产能.

以下给出一个算例,某一储层和裂缝参数如表 1 所示.

计算各子裂缝段中点坐标为:

$$x_{w1} = x_w - 0.5(L_{f2} \cos\theta + L_{f1}),$$

$$y_{w1} = y_w - 0.5L_{f2} \sin\theta;$$

$$x_{w2} = x_w, y_{w2} = y_w;$$

$$x_{w3} = x_w + 0.5(L_{f2} \cos\theta + L_{f3}),$$

$$y_{w3} = y_w + 0.5L_{f2} \cos\theta.$$

计算 $q/[p_{avg}(t) - p_{wf}]$ 的结果如图 5 所示,由于 x 方向渗透率占优,而斜角越大 x 方向的有效入

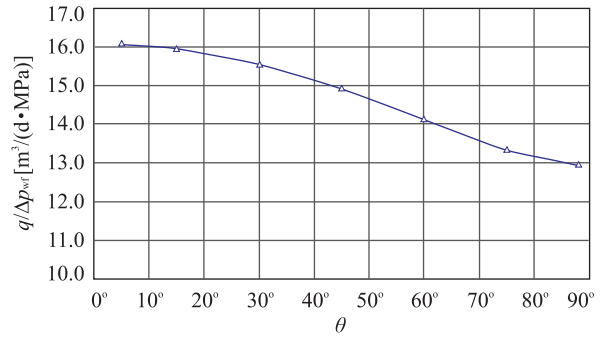


图 5 转向垂直裂缝产量计算结果

Fig.5 The production of a vertical reorientation fracture

流面积变小,因此单位生产压差下的产量变小.

4 结论

本文通过汇源叠加方法求解了斜直线汇拟稳态渗流问题,建立了转向垂直裂缝的产能评价模型,通过理论分析和计算对比得到以下结果:

(1)在渗透率均匀各向同性储层中,裂缝的斜角微弱影响井的产能,而均匀各向异性情形则明显影响井的产能.

(2)对于均匀各向异性储层中的转向垂直裂缝,裂缝斜角变化导致渗透率占优方向的有效入流面积变化,其有效入流面积越大,井的无量纲生产指数越大,产量越高.

(3)选择渗透率平面各向异性较大的储层进行转向压裂,能够获得更好的增产效果.

(4)将本文中的压力函数替换为拟压力函数,本文的结果亦可用于各向异性气藏中转向压裂产能预测.

此外,本文考虑的是一种常见的情形,并将其简化为“两平一斜”三段裂缝,这样便于给出简约的解析结果.若转向裂缝的轨迹很不规则,那么将其进行细致离散,分成若干小段,应用本文的“斜角裂缝”结果,很容易给出产量评价方法.

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