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对童氏“7.5B”计算及乙型水驱法的改进*

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摘要:研究了童宪章院士“7.5B”的准确性和适应性, 指出了“7.5B”方法只适用于多个油田的统计计算, 而不完全适用于单一油藏。从理论上推导了“7.5B”的数学表达式, 给出了一条准确计算该值的有效途径。对童氏水油比与采出程度关系乙型水驱法及采出程度与含水关系图版作了改进。

关键词:油田开发; “7.5B”; 水驱地质储量; 乙型水驱曲线

中图分类号: TE341

文献标识码: A

在油田开发工作中, 中国科学院童宪章院士统计的“7.5B”被广泛用来计算水驱地质储量, 由此推导出的水油比与采出程度关系式及采出程度与含水关系曲线也常被用来评价水驱油藏开发效果。

笔者在使用“7.5B”计算油田的水驱地质储量时, 常常出现水驱地质储量与地质储量差别较大的情况。水驱地质储量小于地质储量时可以认为水驱动用不充分, 容易解释; 但实际应用中出现更多的情况是水驱地质储量大于地质储量, 这可能有两个方面的原因: 一是地质储量计算不准确, 二是统计常数的准确性和适用性。地质储量的不准确可以通过储量复算来解决, 而统计常数的准确性和适用性, 将会对该方法的正确应用产生重要影响。

1 “7.5B”适用性研究

要研究“7.5B”的准确性和适用性, 就得考证童宪章院士当年的统计资料。他统计了国内外 25 个油藏单元的资料, 其中国外油藏 8 个, 国内油藏 17 个。统计的具体数据已无从找到, 但所作的统计曲线可见各类书籍^[1] 或者文献(如图 1), 图中纵坐标为油藏静态地质储量 N_0 , 横坐标为甲型水驱公式(1)中的常数 $1/B_1$, 而 $B = 1/B_1$ 。

$$\lg W_p = A_1 + B_1 N_p \quad (1)$$

式中, W_p 为油田累积地面产水量, $10^4 t$, N_p 为油田累积地面产油量, A_1 、 B_1 为回归常数。

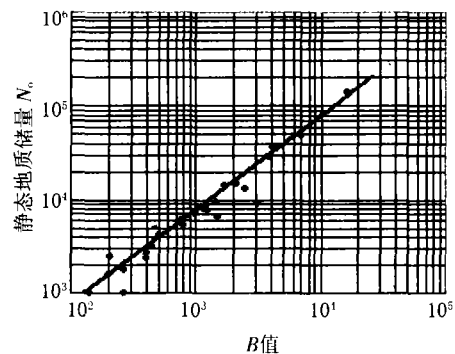


图 1 静态地质储量与“B”值统计关系图(童宪章)

从图 1 中将 25 个数据点一一读出加以分析研究。表 1 为从图 1 上读出的 25 个油藏的数据, 计算的 N_0/B 为 2.9 ~ 11.9, 可见 N_0/B 的变化范围比较大。比值超过 6.8 ~ 8.3, 即水驱储量计算误差超过 10% 的油田有 13 个, 占统计油田数的 52%; 比值超过 6.3 ~ 9.4, 即水驱储量计算误差超过 20% 的油田有 7 个, 占统计油田数的 28%。这说明 B 、 N_0 尽管在双对数坐标系上相关关系很好, 但回归值 7.5 并不就是说适应所有油藏。换句话说, 利用多个油藏统计出的 7.5 可以用来计算多个油藏的合计水驱地质储量, 但并不能奢望准确或较准确地确定每一个油藏的水驱地质储量。

2 “7.5B”的理论推导

实际上“7.5B”的真实意义可以通过理论推导。

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由式(1)进行微分处理,可以得出生产水油比WOR与累积产油量的关系式(2)^[1]。

$$\lg WOR = B_1 N_p - \lg 1 / (2.3 B_1) + A_1 \quad (2)$$

在油水两相渗流的条件下,油水两相相对渗透率比随出口端含水饱和度的变化,可以由下式表示

$$K_{ro}/K_{rw} = ne^{-mS_{we}} \quad (3)$$

表1 25个油藏统计数据

序号	静态地质储量 N_0	常数 B	N_0/B
1	9000	3100	2.9
2	1000	270	3.7
3	6600	1500	4.4
4	13000	2500	5.2
5	2400	400	6.0
6	7600	1250	6.1
7	9400	1450	6.5
8	5300	800	6.6
9	1800	270	6.7
10	2700	400	6.8
11	8000	1150	7.0
12	7000	1000	7.0
13	8500	1200	7.1
14	3200	450	7.1
15	1000	140	7.1
16	15000	2100	7.1
17	28000	3900	7.2
18	49000	6800	7.2
19	1600	200	8.0
20	6100	760	8.0
21	4100	500	8.2
22	140000	16500	8.5
23	14500	1700	8.5
24	37000	4200	8.8
25	2490	210	11.9

式中, K_{ro} —油相相对渗透率; K_{rw} —水相相对渗透率; S_{we} —出口端含水饱和度; n, m —常数。

在忽略重力和毛管力的条件下,考虑线性驱替可以得到生产水油比的另一表达式(4)^[2]:

$$\lg WOR = \lg \left(\frac{\mu_o}{\mu_w} \cdot \frac{B_o \rho_w}{B_w \rho_o} \right) - \lg n + \frac{3}{4.606} m S_{oi} R + 0.4343 m \left[\frac{3}{2} S_{wi} - \frac{1}{2} (1 - S_{or}) \right] \quad (4)$$

式中, $R = N_p/N_0$, μ_w —地下水的粘度, mPa·s; μ_o —地下原油粘度, mPa·s; B_o —油层原油体积系数, m^3/m^3 ; ρ_o, ρ_w —原油和地层水地面密度, g/cm^3 ; S_{or} —原始含油饱和度, 小数; R —采出程度, 小数。

对比(2)、(4)两式,则

$$B_1 N_p = (3mS_{oi}/4.606)R, \text{ 而 } R = N_p/N_0$$

$$\text{所以, } B_1 = \frac{3mS_{oi}}{4.606N_0}, \text{ 即}$$

$$N_0 = \frac{3mS_{oi}}{4.606B_1} = \frac{3mS_{oi}B}{4.606} \quad (5)$$

从式(5)的推导过程可看出,由于基于完全线性驱替(因相渗规律是来源岩心的一维线性驱替),见水后油藏完全水淹,波及系数100%,这是实际用井网开发油藏所无法达到的,这个系数仅仅可视为最大理论值,因而对实际注水开发井网,必须对上述值进行校正,引入注水波及系数 E_v ^[3]

$$E_v = 1 - \sqrt{\alpha(1-f)} \quad (6)$$

式中, α —丙型水驱曲线直线段截距,理论值为1,实际取值在1左右; f —含水率,小数。式(5)变为

$$N_0 = \frac{3mS_{oi}B}{4.606} \left[1 - \sqrt{\alpha(1-f)} \right] \quad (7)$$

从式(7)分析可知:注入水在地下动态影响的储量受含水率的影响,如果乙型水驱规律线性段存在,即 B 已知,可用线性段末尾对应的含水计算当前水驱动态储量,若地层没有大的措施,水驱规律外推,至含水98%可预测最大水驱动态波及储量,统计资料表明:高渗透整装油藏的最终水驱波及系数 $E_{v98\%}$ 为0.82,高渗透断块油藏的平均最终水驱波及系数 $E_{v98\%}$ 为0.77左右,低渗透油藏目前水驱波及系数为0.50,若加密到极限井网密度其水驱波及系数有望提高到 $E_{v98\%}$ 为0.6。按文献[1] $E_{v98\%} = 0.86$,如果用式(7)来计算最终水驱动用储量,对不同的油藏类型需引入校正系数。

$$\text{设, } C = \frac{3mS_{oi}}{4.606} E_{v98\%} = 0.6513mS_{oi} E_{v98\%} \quad (8)$$

可见“7.5”是可以由 C 来计算的,其真正的取值大小由油藏的原始含油饱和度和相渗曲线的回归常数 m 及波及系数共同决定。

3 童氏乙型水驱法及图版的改进

既然“7.5B”不能无条件应用于任意油藏,那么式(9)所示水油比与采出程度乙型水驱关系式^[1]及采出程度与含水关系图版(图2)也要做改进。

$$\lg \frac{f}{1-f} = 7.5(R - R_M) + 1.69 \quad (9)$$

式中, R_M —油藏采收率, %。

改进后的关系式为

$$\lg \frac{f}{1-f} = C(R - R_M) + \lg \frac{f_w}{1-f_w} \quad (10)$$

式中, f_w —极限含水, 小数。

可以看出,式(10)中不仅7.5由 C 来确定,而且

常数 1.69 也由具体油田的经济极限含水确定。

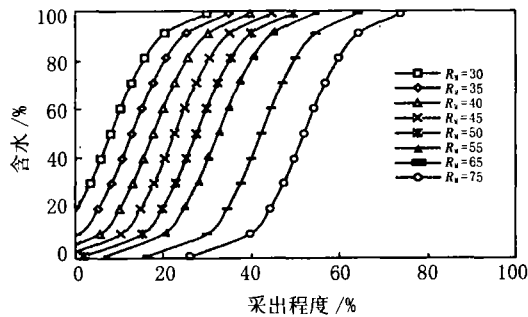


图2 水驱油藏采出程度与含水关系图版(童氏)

根据式(10),考虑不同的 C 所做的采出程度与含水关系曲线与图2对比会有差别, C 与7.5差值越大,曲线的差别会越大。 C 小于7.5时,同一采收率曲线对比,无水采油期会更短,低含水期含水上升更快(图3); C 大于7.5时,同一采收率曲线对比,无水采油期会更长,低含水期含水上升更慢(图4)。

由于式(7)来源于甲型曲线,水驱曲线一般在含水40%以后才出现直线段,所以由式(7)所绘制的曲线及其修正曲线在含水低于40%时均不能作为评价油田开发效果的依据。

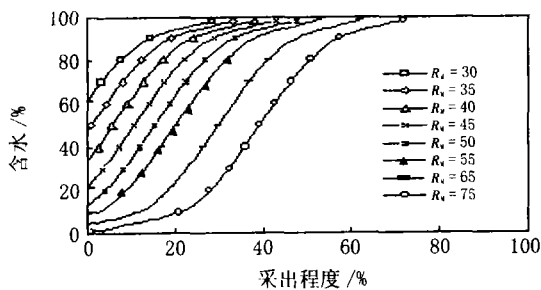


图3 水驱油藏采出程度与含水关系图版($C = 5$)

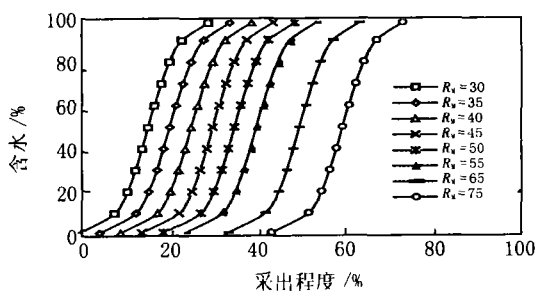


图4 水驱油藏采出程度与含水关系图版($C = 12$)

4 实例说明

大港羊二庄一断块油田为底水油田,地质储量

1240×10^4 t,原始含油饱和度0.65,综合含水91%,采油速度0.8%,采出程度46%。 $E_{v98\%} = 0.75$,动态法预测采收率60%,比静态法预测采收率高13%。动态反映开发效果过于好,怀疑地质储量偏低。该油田甲型水驱统计式为

$$\lg W_p = 1.76045825 + 0.0028387N_p \quad (11)$$

相渗曲线统计关系式为

$$K_{ro}/K_{rw} = 45387.86e^{-19.334S_w} \quad (12)$$

利用“7.5B”法计算的水驱地质储量为 2642×10^4 t;利用式(8)计算的水驱地质储量为 2149×10^4 t,且 $C = 6.1$,这个数值比7.5小。

复算后的地质储量为 2200×10^4 t,说明式(8)计算结果的正确性。

图5为不同常数下的采出程度与含水关系理论曲线与实际曲线对比,实际曲线更接近 $C = 6.1$ 的理论曲线,说明修正理论曲线是正确和必要的。

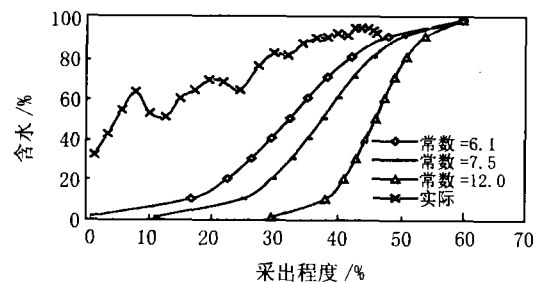


图5 某油田实际与理论曲线对比

5 结论

“7.5B”法可用来计算多个油藏的合计水驱地质储量,但不能准确地确定每一个油藏的水驱地质储量。单一油藏的水驱地质储量可根据本文所推导的式(8)求得。对童氏水油比与采出程度乙型水驱关系及采出程度与含水关系曲线作出了改进,改进后的公式及图版中的常数计算更加准确,并考虑了油田经济极限含水的差异,更加符合油田具体实际。

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(编辑 张云云)

producing nodal analysis for gas-water well is analysis of inflow performance of the gas-water well. Based on the gas-water well inflow performance achievement in researches, and combined with outflow performance together, probed into the performance relationship between inflow and outflow of the gas-water well and offered the theoretical foundation for production nodal analysis of the gas-water well.

Key words: gas-water well; production system; inflow performance; outflow performance

THE MATHEMATICAL MODEL OF DAMAGE OF THE SOLID PARTICLE ON OIL WELLS

YANG Xu (Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu Sichuan 610500, China), WU Xiao-qing, LI Jin, et al. *JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST PETROLEUM INSTITUTE*, VOL. 28, NO. 3, 13 – 16, 2006 (ISSN1000 – 2634, IN CHINESE)

On the consideration that the solid particle in wastewater invades into formation and plugs the pores so that reduces the in-place permeability, a mathematical model that is summarized as problem 1 and problem 2 has been developed. Problem 1 is a deterministic partial differential equation (PDE) reversed problem that can be solved with the difference format. In contrast, as a deterministic initial boundary problem, problem 2 has been solved with the method of characteristic, during which both the reservoir permeability and the damage radius could be found. The solving process of the two problems carries on in turns.

Key words: mathematical model; reversed question; method of characteristic; solve in turns

A NEW UNDERSTANDING TO “7.5B” IN MR. TONG’S FORMULA

FAN Zhe-yuan (Institute of Mechanics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing), REN Yu-lin, JIANG Rui-zhong. *JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST PETROLEUM INSTITUTE*, VOL. 28, NO. 3, 17 – 19, 2006 (ISSN1000 – 2634, IN CHINESE)

The adaptability and veracity of “7.5B” in Tong Xian-zhang’s formula was discussed and this formula could not be applied to a single reservoir but to a whole oilfield. Theoretic expression of “7.5B” was deduced and a useful precise method to calculate this parameter was put forward. At the same time, this paper makes some modification on Mr. Tong’s water-oil ratio vs. recovery formula and recovery vs. water cut curve. Also it explains the importance of these modifications.

Key words: oilfield development; 7.5B; water drive geological reserve; appraisalment of development effect

TIME EXTRAPOLATION WELL TEST TECHNIQUE AND APPLICATIONS

QU Huai-lin (Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu Sichuan 610500), ZENG Xiao-hui, HUANG Bo, et al. *JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST PETROLEUM INSTITUTE*, VOL. 28, NO. 3, 20 – 22, 2006 (ISSN1000 – 2634, IN CHINESE)

Aim at the dynamic monitor information that the pressure monitor well order on time of not the consecution and histories inherit according to trying the well data and producing the dynamic information and combining the geology static data of many times in the past, applying time extrapolation well test theories and the nerve network technique, combining to the emulation backs the fire calculate way, carrying out to static pressure, effective permeate rate and epidermis factor to try the estimate that the well parameter changes. Finally, applied example analysis, explain to make use of applying the well test history information to carry on time extrapolation well test predicting is useful.

Key words: time extrapolation well test; the neural network; the emulation backs the fire calculate way

STUDY ON DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE OF FRACTURED RESERVOIR WITH BOTTOM WATER

CHEN Jun (Southwest Petroleum University, Chengdu Sichuan 610500, China), LI Jun-jun. *JOURNAL OF SOUTHWEST PETROLEUM INSTITUTE*, VOL. 28, NO. 3, 23 – 26, 2006 (ISSN1000 – 2634, IN CHINESE)

The most two remarkable characteristics of the fractured reservoir with bottom water are that its bottom aquifer is huge and that the reservoir rock fracture network is well developed, both of which will lead to water quickly channeling in the development process, and thus will be complicated the underground fluid flow due to heterogeneity of fracture network and diversity of fracture occurrence types. When the bottom water goes up into the reservoir, it will markedly reduce the reservoir effective thickness and the drainage area of single oil well, deplete the energy in the reservoir and wellbore, and subsequently lower the recovery ratio. According to the geologic characteristics of fractured reservoir with bottom aquifer and on the basis of the matrix-fracture super dual medium model, the influence of two-direction fracture reservoir with bottom aquifer upon reservoir dynamic performance by means of full implicit reservoir numerical simulation was analyzed in detail in the paper.

Key words: fracture; reservoir with bottom water; super dual medium model; two-direction fracture sensibility

THE PROBLEM OF THE DETECTION OF THE LEAK