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# 煤层气复杂裂缝井数值试井理论研究

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# Numerical Well Test for Hydraulically Fractured Well with Complex Fractures in Coalbed

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#### **Abstract**

In the development of unconventional gas reservoir, CBM is one of research focus at home and abroad currently. The biggest different property of coalbed between our country and foreign is low permeability. For this reason, most of the CBM wells in China should be hydraulically fractured before starting operation. The characteristics of hydraulic fractures which formed after fracturing are big confusion for the CBM reservoir engineer, which also are the key parameters to evaluate the effect of CBM hydraulic fracturing and forecast the productivity of the well in coalbed. In this paper, 2 new kinds of 3D numerical well test models have been developed for CBM wells with "T" type fractures and "I" type fractures, by analyzing the fracture forming conditions and fractures shape sketches got from the multi-points micro-earthquake test. The well test type curves for CBM wells with "T" type fractures and "I" type fractures are got by using numerical calculation method. A method for estimating the parameters of the complex fractures is developed by comparing the type curve for the well with single vertical or horizontal fracture with that of the well with complex fractures. The fundamental theories have been established for distinguishing the complex fractures, which supply the theories and technologies for interpreting well test data of the hydraulically fractured well in coalbed. The pressure distribution field for the well with complex fractures in coal bed haven got, which can be used to know the status of area pressure drop in coalbed

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**Key words**: Coalbed methane, well test, hydraulic fracturing, numerical method

#### 摘要

非常规气藏中煤层气开发是目前国内外研究的热点之一。我国煤层与国外煤层的最大差别是具有低渗透的特征,因此,我国绝大多数的煤层气井在投入开发前都要进行水力压裂。水力压裂后的裂缝特征是长期困惑煤层气开发者的问题也是评价煤层气压裂效果和预测煤层气产能的关键参数。本文通过裂缝形成条件的分析结合现场微地震测试得到的裂缝特征,建立了"T"型和"T"型裂缝2类典型复杂裂缝的煤层气井3维数值试井模型。通过数值计算,获得了"T"型和"T"裂缝的试井理论曲线。给出了一种通过与常规单一垂直和水平裂缝理论曲线特征的对比进行复杂裂缝判断的方法。建立了识别多条裂缝的基础理论,为煤层气复杂裂缝压裂井测试资料的分析提供了理论基础和技术手段。同时,给出了复杂裂缝条件下煤层中的压力场分布,为了解煤层气区域压降状况提供了技术保障。

关键词:煤层气,试井,水力压裂,数值方法

#### 一、前言

非常规气藏中煤层气开发是目前国内外研究的热点之一[]。我国煤层与国外煤层的最大差别是具有低渗透的特征,因此,我国绝大多数的煤层气井在投入开发前都要进行水力压裂。

国内外对常规油气井的水力压裂后的试井理论研究较为成熟[],对于煤层气井的水力压裂研究也有一定成果[],但是对于具有煤层压力后复杂裂缝形态的试井理论研究较少。究其原因主要包括三个方面:一是对煤层压裂后的裂缝形态不是十分清楚,只有近期通过对煤层的开挖和微地震监测才开始对压力裂缝的形态有了一定的了解;二是煤层气不同于常规油气,煤层气的生产过程存在解吸吸附现象,必须考虑解吸效应才能研究煤层气的试井理论;三是由于裂缝形态的复杂,目前利用解析解或半解析解都难以进行理论模型的求解,因此关于复杂裂缝形态的试井理论国内外研究甚少。

本文通过已有的裂缝形态的描述和相应的解吸吸附理论的研究成果,建立了"T"型和"工"型裂缝 2 类典型复杂裂缝的煤层气井 3 维数值试井模型,通过数值计算,获得了"T"型和"工"裂缝的试井理论曲线。给出了一种通过与常规单一垂直和水平裂缝理论曲线特征的对比进行复杂裂缝判断的方法。给出了复杂裂缝条件下煤层中的压力场分布,为了解煤层气区域压降状况提供了技术保障。

# 二、复杂裂缝煤层气井的物理模型描述

煤层气井在进行压裂施工时,随着压力的不断升高,首先会出现一条裂缝,随着施工的进行,这条裂缝继续延伸;由于煤层压裂过程中会产生大量的煤屑,煤屑可能会引起裂缝端部的堵塞,造成裂缝顶部高阻力,使得缝内压力不断升高;又因煤层的水平方向上的应力与垂直方向上的应力相差不大,所以当井底压裂升高到一定程度时煤层开始在另一个方向上发生破裂,即产生了第二条裂缝。

煤层水力压裂时常出现一些垂直裂缝与水平裂缝共存,或多条垂直(水平)裂缝存在的现象,形成所谓的复杂裂缝系统。复杂裂缝系统是煤层割理,煤层与上下顶底板岩性较大的力学性质差异,煤岩构造应力,煤粉堵塞,不同岩性的界面效应等因素综合影响的结果。当煤层垂直应力与水平应力相差较小时,煤层往往出现"T"字型或"工"字型裂缝系统。

煤层压裂施工产生的"T"字型裂缝或"工"字型裂缝的过程为:假设煤层的水平方向上的应力为地层的最小主应力且水平抗张强度较小,压裂开始后,地层压力升高,产生一条垂直裂缝;随着施工的进行,裂缝内产生大量的煤屑,导致压力升高,当井底压力升高到一定程度时,煤层开始在水平方向上产生另外一条裂缝。

由于煤层与上下夹岩之间的岩性差距较大,有一定的界面效应,这条水平裂缝经常会出现在煤层与上下 夹层的交界面处。当水平裂缝仅出现在上夹层处或仅出现在下夹层处时,这种裂缝系统就是所谓的 " T " 字 型裂缝系统;当水平裂缝同时出现在上下夹层处时,这种裂缝系统就是所谓的"工"字型裂缝系统。"T"字 型和"工"字型裂缝系统如图1所示。

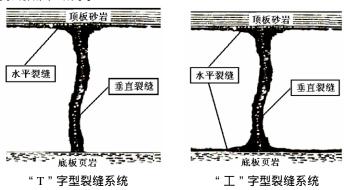


图 1 " T " 字型和 " 工 " 字型裂缝系统

## 三、理论模型

根据物理模型的描述,建立如下数学模型:

控制方程: 
$$\frac{\partial^2 p_D}{\partial x_D^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p_D}{\partial y_D^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p_D}{\partial z_D^2} + \alpha_{1D} + \alpha_{2D} \left( p_D - p_{CD} \right) = \frac{1}{C_{D}} \frac{\partial p_D}{\partial T_D} \tag{1}$$

初始条件: 
$$p_D = 0$$
 (2)

边界条件:

内边界条件:
$$\sum_{j=1}^{N}A_{jD}\left(\frac{\partial p_{jD}}{\partial n}\right)|_{\Gamma_{in}}=2\pi h_{D}\left(1-\frac{dp_{wD}}{dT_{D}}\right) \tag{3}$$

$$p_{jD} = p_{wD} \tag{4}$$
 外边界条件:

无限大边界条件:
$$p_D\mid_{x,y\to\infty}=0$$
 (5)

定压边界条件: 
$$p_D \mid_{\Gamma_{out}} = 0$$
 (6)

封闭边界:
$$\frac{\partial p_D}{\partial n}|_{\Gamma_{out}} = 0$$
 (7)

其中:无量纲量: $T_D$ 是无量纲有效时间, $T_D = \frac{t_D}{C_D}$ ; $t_D$ 是无量纲时间, $t_D = \frac{3.6kt}{\phi \mu c r^2}$ ; $x_D$ 、

 $y_D$ 、  $z_D$  是无量纲坐标  $x_D=rac{x}{r_{...}}$  ;  $h_D$  为无量纲储层厚度  $h_D=rac{h}{r}$  ;  $r_{we}$  是有效并径,

$$r_{we}=r_w\cdot e^{-S}$$
 ;  $p_D$ 是无量纲压力 ,  $p_D=rac{kh(p_i-p)}{1.842 imes10^{-3}auB}$  ;  $C_D$ 是无量纲并简存储系数 ,

$$C_{\scriptscriptstyle D}=rac{1.592C}{\phi h C_{\scriptscriptstyle I} r_{\scriptscriptstyle o}^2}$$
; $A_{\scriptscriptstyle jD}$  为内边界离散单元面的面积; $rac{\widehat{O}p_{\scriptscriptstyle jD}}{\widehat{O}n}$  为内边界无量纲压力的法向导数, $p_{\scriptscriptstyle jD}$ 

为内边界离散单元的无量纲压力值, $p_{wD}$ 为井筒无量纲压力值,N为内边界离散单元面数,内边界包括所有裂缝面及水平井筒面。

有量纲量:B 是体积系数,单位是  $m^3/m^3$ ; C 是井筒存储系数,单位是  $m^3/MPa$ ; C,是总压缩系数,单位是 1/MPa; h 是地层有效厚度,单位是 m; k 是地层渗透率,单位是  $\mu m^2$ ; p 是地层压力,单位是 MPa;  $p_i$  是地层原始压力,单位是 MPa;  $p_w$  是井底压力,单位是 MPa; q 是生产率,单位是  $m^3/Day$ ;  $r_w$  是井筒半径,单位是 m; s 是表皮系数,单位是无量纲量; s 是时间,单位是 s 是地层孔隙度,单位是无量纲量(小数); s 是地层中流体的粘度,单位是 s s 。

#### 四、理论计算及分析

## 4.1 计算方法描述

利用伽辽金加权余量法,令其权函数为差值函数  $N_i = a_i + b_i x + c_i y + d_i z \quad {\sf i=1}$  , 2 , 3 , 4

则有: 
$$\iint\limits_{V} N_{i}^{e} \Bigg( \frac{\partial^{2}p_{D}}{\partial x_{D}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}p_{D}}{\partial y_{D}^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}p_{D}}{\partial z_{D}^{2}} + \alpha_{1D} + \alpha_{2D} \left( p_{D} - p_{CD} \right) - \frac{1}{C_{D}} e^{2S} \frac{\partial p_{D}}{\partial T_{D}} \Bigg) dV = 0$$

其弱表示形式为:

$$\iiint_{V} \left( \frac{\partial N_{i}^{e}}{\partial x_{D}} \frac{\partial p_{D}}{\partial x_{D}} + \frac{\partial N_{i}^{e}}{\partial y_{D}} \frac{\partial p_{D}}{\partial y_{D}} + \frac{\partial N_{i}^{e}}{\partial z_{D}} \frac{\partial p_{D}}{\partial z_{D}} - N_{i}^{e} \alpha_{1D} + N_{i}^{e} \alpha_{2D} p_{CD} - N_{i}^{e} \alpha_{2D} p_{D} + \frac{N_{i}^{e}}{C_{fD}} \frac{\partial p_{D}}{\partial T_{D}} \right) dV$$

$$= \oiint_{S^{+}} N_{i}^{e} \frac{\partial p_{D}}{\partial n} dS$$

单元压力为  $p_D^{\ e}=p_1^eN_1^e+p_2^eN_2^e+p_3^eN_3^e+p_4^eN_4^e$  ,其中  $p_1^e$  , $p_2^e$  , $p_3^e$  , $p_4^e$  为单元节点压力值 ,离散后得到有限元方程:

$$\begin{split} &\left(b_{i}^{2}+c_{i}^{2}+d_{i}^{2}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{10\Delta T_{D}}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{10}\right)p_{i}^{e,n+1}+\left(b_{i}b_{j}+c_{i}c_{j}+d_{i}d_{j}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{20\Delta T_{D}}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{20}\right)p_{j}^{e,n+1}\\ &+\left(b_{i}b_{k}+c_{i}c_{k}+d_{i}d_{k}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{20\Delta T_{D}}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{20}\right)p_{k}^{e,n+1}+\left(b_{i}b_{l}+c_{i}c_{l}+d_{i}d_{l}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{20\Delta T_{D}}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{20}\right)p_{l}^{e,n+1}\\ &-\frac{A}{6V}\frac{\partial p_{i}}{\partial n}-\frac{A}{12V}\frac{\partial p_{j/k/l}}{\partial n}-\frac{A}{12V}\frac{\partial p_{k/l/j}}{\partial n}\\ &=\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{10\Delta T_{D}}p_{i}^{e,n}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{20\Delta T_{D}}p_{j}^{e,n}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{20\Delta T_{D}}p_{k}^{e,n}+\frac{1}{C_{fD}}e^{2S}\frac{1}{20\Delta T_{D}}p_{k}^{e,n}+\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{4}p_{CD}\\ &+\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{4}p_{CD}\\ &+\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}\\ &+\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{2D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}\\ &+\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}\\ &+\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{4}-\frac{\alpha_{1D}}{$$

由内边界总流量等于生产量知: 
$$\frac{\displaystyle\sum_{j=1}^{N}A_{jD}\bigg(\frac{\partial p_{jD}}{\partial n}\bigg)|_{\Gamma_{in}}}{2\pi h_{D}} + \frac{1}{\Delta T_{D}}\,p_{wD}^{e,n+1} = 1 + \frac{1}{\Delta T_{D}}\,p_{wD}^{e,n}$$

内边界各点的压力相等:  $p_{iD} = p_{wD}$ 

其中:四面体的体积 
$$V=rac{1}{6}egin{vmatrix} 1 & x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ 1 & x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ 1 & x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \\ 1 & x_4 & y_4 & z_4 \end{bmatrix}$$
 ,  $b_i=-rac{1}{6V}egin{vmatrix} 1 & y_j & z_j \\ 1 & y_k & z_k \\ 1 & y_l & z_l \end{bmatrix}$   $c_i=rac{1}{6V}egin{vmatrix} 1 & x_j & z_j \\ 1 & x_k & z_k \\ 1 & x_l & z_l \end{bmatrix}$ 

$$d_{i} = -\frac{1}{6V} \begin{vmatrix} 1 & x_{j} & y_{j} \\ 1 & x_{k} & y_{k} \\ 1 & x_{l} & y_{l} \end{vmatrix} \qquad (i, j, k, l) = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$$

A 为四面体其中一个面的面积,可以利用海伦公式求得。联立上列方程,由单元方程组组装系统方程组,求解系统方程组,既可得到任意网格点(xD,yD,zD)上 n+1 时刻的压力值 pD(x,y,z)。

#### 4.2 计算结果

根据计算理论编制相应的计算程序,得到了相应的试井理论曲线。对于"T"字型裂缝的试井理论曲线如图 2 所示。压力场如图 3 所示。

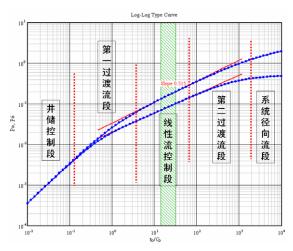


图 2 " T " 字型裂缝的试井理论曲线

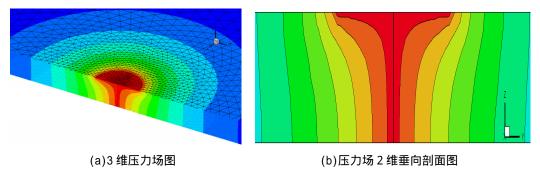


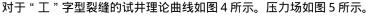
图 3 " T " 字型裂缝的压力场图

从图 2 可以看出:" T "字型裂缝的试井理论曲线可分为 5 个阶段:井筒储集控制段、第一过渡段、线性流控制段、第二过渡段和系统径向流阶段。井筒储集控制段决定于井筒储集的大小。第一过渡段决定于表皮系数的大小。线性流控制段是由" T "字型裂缝的形态和裂缝长度所决定的,其压力和压力导数理论曲线的斜率是 0.515.是该类裂缝的重要判断特征。第二过渡段取决于垂直裂缝的长度,裂缝越长第二过渡段

延续时间越大。系统径向流阶段说明系统流动达到稳定平衡。"T"字型裂缝的与常规垂直裂缝的重要区别 在于线性流动段斜率的差别,对于常规垂直裂缝即使是无限导流的情况其线性流动段的压力和压力导数理 论曲线的斜率最大值为 0.5。

图 3 (a) 是整个计算 3 维空间的" T"字型裂缝的压力场分布状况。从图 3 (a) 可以看出:(1) 在远离" T" 字型裂缝的远地层区域,压力分布是一个同心的圆柱面,说明远地层区的流体流动达到稳定平衡状态,在 每一个水平面上都是径向流动,这与所计算的试井理论曲线的径向流动段的特征是一致的。(2)在水平裂 缝存在顶部/或底部, 近井区域的压力传播由于水平裂缝的存在压力下降较快。(3) 近井区域在垂向上由于 垂直裂缝的存在压力下降较快。(4)整体压力场的分布形似"半哑铃"状。

图 3 (b) 是垂直于 " T "字型裂缝的垂直裂缝方向的 2 维垂向剖面图。从图 3 (b) 可以看出:由于水平裂 缝和垂直裂缝的共同作用,地层在垂向剖面上的压力分布不再具有一般垂直裂缝上下一致性。由于在地层 的顶部/或底部存在水平裂缝,因此顶部/或底部近井区域的压力传播速度快,地层压力下降较大。整个地 层的2维垂向剖面图于裂缝的"T"字形态非常一致。



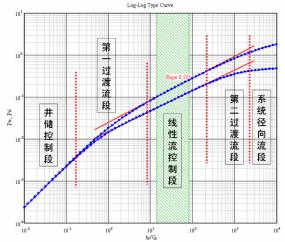


图 4 " T " 字型裂缝的试井理论曲线

从图 4 可以看出: " 工 "字型裂缝的试井理论曲线同样可分为 5 个阶段: 井筒储集控制段、第一过渡段、 线性流控制段、第二过渡段和系统径向流阶段。与"T"字型裂缝的试井理论曲线的不同在于:由于增加了 一条水平裂缝, 其压力和压力导数理论曲线的斜率变的更大, 其斜率值为是 0.525。这是该类裂缝的重要 判断特征。

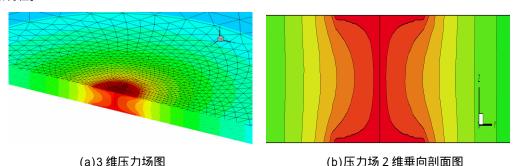


图 5 " 工 " 字型裂缝的压力场图

图 5(a)是整个计算 3 维空间的 " 工 " 字型裂缝的压力场分布状况。与 " T " 字型裂缝的 3 维空间的压 力分布不同的是整体压力场的分布形似"哑铃"状。

图 5(b)是垂直于"工"字型裂缝的垂直裂缝方向的 2 维垂向剖面图。与"T"字型裂缝的 2 维垂向剖

(a)3 维压力场图

面图不同的是:由于增加了一条水平裂缝,整个地层的2维垂向剖面图于裂缝的"工"字形态非常一致。 五、结论

- (1)根据煤层气井压裂后的裂缝特征,建立了"T"型和"工"型裂缝2类典型复杂裂缝的煤层气井3维数值试井模型。
- (2)通过数值计算,获得了"T"型和"T"裂缝的试井理论曲线。将试井理论曲线划分为井筒储集控制段、第一过渡段、线性流控制段、第二过渡段和系统径向流阶段 5 个阶段,并分析了各个阶段的控制影响因素。
- (3)建立了识别多条裂缝的基础理论,给出了一种通过与常规单一垂直和水平裂缝理论曲线特征的对比进行复杂裂缝判断的方法。对于"T"型裂缝,其试井理论曲线上存在斜率为0.515的压力和压力导数的平行线。对于"工"型裂缝,其试井理论曲线上存在斜率为0.525的压力和压力导数的平行线。斜率都大于常规单一无限导流垂直裂缝井的线性段斜率0.5。
- (4)给出了"T"型和"工"裂缝的压力场分布状况,并对压力场特征进行了详细分析,为了解煤层 气区域压降状况提供了技术保障。

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