线性组合边界中煤层气井的 不稳定压力数值分析

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摘 要 文章建立并求解了不同线性组合边界条件下的煤层气井不定常渗流模型,得到了井底压力和压力导数的理论曲线,以及压力场分布图。在不稳定流动的早期,压力和压力导数曲线都是斜率为 1 的直线段。当流体流动进入稳定流动状态时,在压力导数曲线上出现一个值为 0.5 的水平直线段。在理论曲线的晚期,理论曲线与边界性质存在密切关系。对于全封闭煤层气藏,所有压力和压力导数曲线是斜率为 1 的直线段。对于存在定压边界煤层气藏,压力双对数曲线的晚期是水平直线段,压力导数双对数曲线的晚期都是急剧下掉的曲线。但是混合边界的压力导数存在上翘现象,上翘程度和早晚与封闭边界的数目多少以及距离大小有关。压力场中,在靠近封闭边界的等压线垂直于边界,在靠近定压边界的等压线平行于边界。在邻近定压和封闭边界交合处,定压边界起主导作用。所得到的理论曲线可以直接应用于煤层气田的试井测试资料分析,压力场分布图对了解煤层气藏的开发状况有积极的意义。

主题词 煤成气 不稳定流动 压力 边界 有限元法 试井

一、引言

关于煤层气的解吸和吸附机理国内外已经做了大量研究^[1,2],并将解吸机理应用到煤层气井的试井分析当中^[3]。一般认为气体在煤层骨架微孔隙中的扩散遵从 Fick 的扩散原理^[4,5]。对于外边界的处理一般采用近似方法^[6]和数值方法进行^[7,8]。笔者在这些研究的基础上,建立了考虑井筒储存、表皮效应和不同线性组合边界的组合影响的新的煤层气井试井理论模型。通过有限元数值方法给出了煤层气井试井的压力和压力导数曲线,以及不同边界形状和性质条件下的压力场分布。

二、物理模型和数学模型

1. 物理模型描述

煤层微可压缩的立方体基质块体堆积体,基质和割理系统分别为均质各向同性系统。在原始状态下,煤层的割理系统含游离气,其余气体都以吸附气的形式储集在煤基质的内表面。由于煤基质中的孔隙直径小,水不能进入,仅含气。水是微可压缩的流体,忽略水中溶解的气量。水和气体的流动服从达

西定律。扩散过程为非平衡拟稳态过程,服从 Fick 第一定律。忽略重力和温度变化对流动的影响。

2. 数学模型描述

流动控制方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 p_{\text{Da}}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p_{\text{Da}}}{\partial y^2} = \frac{w}{C_{\text{D}} e^{2s}} \frac{\partial p_{\text{Da}}}{\partial T_{\text{D}}} - \frac{1}{C_{\text{D}} e^{2s}} \frac{1 - w}{} \times (V_{\text{E}} - V_{\text{D}} - V_{\dot{\kappa}}) \qquad (x_{\text{D}}, y_{\text{D}})$$
 (1)

$$\left(\frac{\partial p_{\text{Da}}}{\partial x_{\text{D}}}\cos s + \frac{\partial p_{\text{Da}}}{\partial y_{\text{D}}}\sin\right) = -1 + \frac{d p_{\text{wDa}}}{d T_{\text{D}}}$$

$$(x_{\text{D}}, y_{\text{D}} = i)$$
 (3)

式中: $i (\sqrt{(x_D - x_D)^2 + (y_D - x_D)^2} = 1)$ 外边界条件:

无限大
$$p_{Da}(x_{D}, y_{D}, T_{D}) = 0$$

$$(x_{D}, y_{D}, y_$$

定压
$$p_{Da}(x_{D}, y_{D}, T_{D}) \begin{vmatrix} (x_{D}, y_{D} & B) & (5) \\ p & = 0 \\ (x_{D}, y_{D}, p) & p \end{pmatrix}$$
 (6)

3. 煤层气井有效井径模型的有限元方程

利用伽辽金有限元方法,取权等于插值函数 ;, 并令在单元整个区域上加权余量的积分为零:

$$\iint_{i} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} p_{\mathrm{Da}}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2} p_{\mathrm{Da}}}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{1}{C_{\mathrm{D}} e^{2S}} \frac{\partial p_{\mathrm{Da}}}{\partial T_{\mathrm{D}}} + \frac{1}{C_{\mathrm{D}} e^{2S}} \frac{1}{-} \times (V_{\mathrm{E}} - V_{\mathrm{D}} - V_{ic}) \right] dA = 0$$

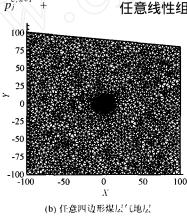
$$(i = 1, 2, 3) \qquad (7)$$

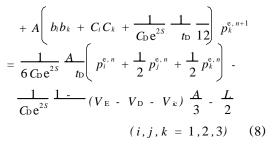
其中单元压力为:

$$p_{\text{Da}}^{\text{e}} = p_{1}^{\text{e}} \stackrel{\text{e}}{} + p_{2}^{\text{e}} \stackrel{\text{e}}{} + p_{3}^{\text{e}} \stackrel{\text{e}}{}_{3}^{\text{e}}$$

三角形单元结点的压力值 [pt],pt2,pt3 满足方程:

$$A \left[b_i^2 + C_i^2 + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{6} \right] p_i^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{12} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{t_D} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{t_D} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{t_D} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{t_D} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{t_D} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} + A \left[b_i b_j + C_i C_j + \frac{1}{C_D e^{2S}} \frac{1}{t_D} \frac{1}{t_D} \right] p_j^{e, n+1} p_j^{e, n$$





三、数值计算及分析讨论

1. 有限元网格划分

为了进行有限元计算,必须将计算区域划分为有限元计算所用的小单元。利用非结构化网格算法生成有限元网格如图 1 所示。外边界的形状可以是任意线性组合,具体形状根据实际情况需要来确定。

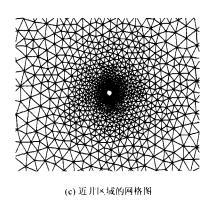


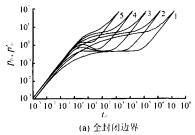
图 1 煤层气地层的非结构网格图

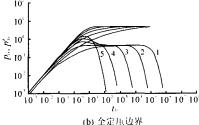
2. 煤层气井井底压力理论曲线的计算

根据所建立的数学模型和推导出的有限元方程,利用所划分的有限元网格计算了不同边界性质(全封闭、全定压和混合边界)情况下的三角形和四边形煤气层中生产井井底压力和压力导数的双对数理论曲线(见图 2,3),其理论曲线的特征如下。

(1) 在理论曲线的早期,计算的理论压力和压力导数曲线是斜率为 1 的直线段,其形态和位置都不受组合参数 $G_{\mathrm{D}}\mathrm{e}^{2s}$ 的影响,这说明在不稳定流动的早期,流体的流动是由井筒储存效应所控制的。

- (2)在接下来的过渡段中,在压力导数曲线上会存在一个明显的"凸峰"。组合参数 Cbe²⁵越大,"凸峰"越大.说明表皮效应影响越大。
- (3)随着时间的增加,在压力导数曲线上会出现一个水平直线段,该水平直线段的压力导数值为0.5。这说明流体流动进入稳定流动状态,地层中流体流动为径向流动。
- (4)在理论曲线的晚期,其特征与边界性质存在密切关系。对于封闭煤层气藏,所有压力和压力导数曲线是斜率为1的直线段,这说明地层中流体的





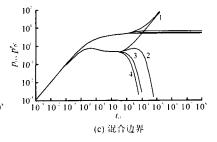


图 2 全封闭边界三角形煤层气地层中的压力、压力导数曲线和压力分布图

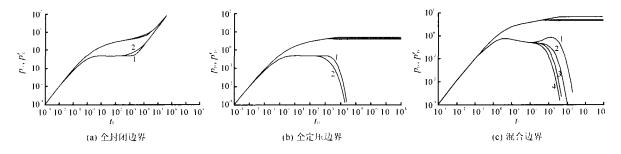


图 3 任意四边形煤层气地层中的压力和压力导数双对数理论曲线图

流动为拟径向流动,同时也证明了地层的外边界为封闭边界。组合参数 Gpe^{2s}越大,斜率为 1 的直线段出现越早。对于定压边界煤层气藏,压力双对数曲线的晚期是水平直线段,说明在外边界上压力的确保持一个恒定常数不变。压力导数双对数曲线的晚期都是急剧下掉的曲线,说明压力波一旦遇到定压外边界即可变为定常值,压力变化速率为 0。对于混合边界煤层气藏,压力双对数曲线的晚期是水平直线段。压力导数双对数曲线的晚期都是急剧下掉的曲线。但是在压力导数存在上翘现象,上翘程度早晚和幅度大小与封闭边界的数目多少以及距离大小有关。由于采用的计算区域网格都是一致的,因此压力和压力导数双对数曲线的分叉点都是一致的,

这个点说明压力传播遇到了第一个最近的边界。

3. 煤层气藏压力分布场的计算

根据所建立的数学模型和推导出的有限元方程,利用所划分的有限元网格分别计算了不同边界性质(全封闭、全定压和混合边界)情况下的三角形和四边形煤气层中压力分布场的情况(见图 4,5)。不稳定渗流的压力分布是随时间变化的,选择压力处于拟稳定状态时的压力分布说明其特征。煤层气地层中的压力场分布的主要特点如下。

(1) 井筒区域的压力分布特征,在近井筒区域的压力等值线表现为以井轴为中心的同心圆,这说明在近井区域的流体流动是径向流动,压力扩展是以径向方式向外扩展的,流体的流动和压力的传播都

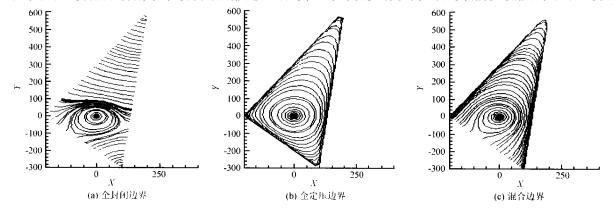


图 4 全定压边界三角形煤层气地层中的压力、压力导数曲线和压力分布图

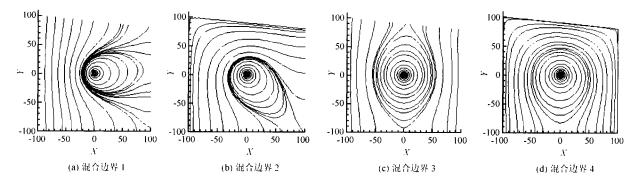


图 5 单井在任意四边形煤层气地层中具有不同混合边界时的压力分布图

没有受到外边界的影响,而且这一点与压力和压力导数曲线的分析结果也是一致的。

- (2)靠近封闭边界的压力等值线都是垂直于边界的。既没有流体通过封闭边界进入煤层气藏,也没有流体通过封闭边界从煤层气藏中流出。这也从侧面证明了边界的封闭性质。靠近定压边界的压力等值线都是平行于边界的。混合边界的压力场是各个定压边界和封闭边界共同作用的结果。靠近定压边界的压力等值线都是平行于边界的。靠近封闭边界的压力等值线都是垂直于边界的。在邻近定压边界和封闭边界交合处,压力等值线的变化是复杂的,但定压边界起主导作用。
- (3) 过渡区域的压力分布特征,在外边界和近井 筒区域之间存在着一个过渡区域,在此区域中压力 等值线是封闭的环形曲线,其环形特征是外边界形 状和性质以及圆形井筒共同作用的结果。

四、结论

建立了不同线性组合边界条件下的煤层气井不定常渗流模型,由于模型在边界条件和流动控制方程方面的复杂性,因此采用了有限元方法对问题进行了求解,说明了有限元对求解该类问题的实用性。通过对不同外边界情况的模型进行求解,得到了不同形状和不同性质边界组合条件下的压力和压力导数随时间变化的理论曲线,以及相对应的计算区域的压力场分布图。所得到的稳定压力和压力导数随

时间变化理论曲线,可以直接应用于煤层气田的试井测试资料分析,从而可以获得煤层气藏的相关地层参数。所计算区域的压力场分布图对了解煤层气藏的开发状况有积极的意义。

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数图版结果进行了对比。对比计算结果表明,本文回归的公式计算精度很高,相对误差小于 1 %,大都在 0.5 %以下,完全能够满足油气藏工程中的高精度计算。

五、结 论

- (1) 修正后的 L XF 高压超高压天然气偏差系数 计算模型适用性强,可操作性好,易于现场使用。
- (2) 修正后的 L XF 天然气偏差系数计算模型保持了原模型的特点,同样在计算中避免了繁琐的迭代过程,计算过程简单,快捷,更有利于 L XF 模型的推广应用。
- (3) 修正 LXF 天然气偏差系数计算模型计算精度较原模型有较大提高,更能满足石油工程计算的需要。

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the introduced prediction method is demonstrated. Based on geological analysis, it is predicted there are rather more reserves in the skirt of Tieshanbo block where reserves are found and the north section of Nanmenchang main structural body. There are still favor targets of exploration in Carboniferous near Shapingchang, Xihekou and Gaofengchang. It is estimated the reserve amount of the first ten ranks of gas reservoirs will exceed 320 BCM in the reservoir-connecting blocks of Feixianguan group in the northeast side of Kaijiang-Liangping marine geosyncline of east Sichuan.

SUBJECT HEADINGS: Natural gas, Predictive reserve, Exploration policy, Sichuan Basin, East

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NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF TRANSIENT PRES-SURE FOR COAL-BED GAS WELLS WITH MIXED LINEAR BOUNDARIES 1)

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ABSTRACT: A new transient percolation model is developed and solved under different conditions of mixed linear boundaries for coal-bed gas wells. The theoretical curves of bottom-hole pressure and pressure derivative, and the distribution map of pressure fields are obtained. The curves of the pressure and pressure derivative are all straight line with the slope equal to 1 in the early stage of the transient percolation. When fluid flow enters into stable state, the curve of pressure derivative is a horizontal line with value of 0.5. In the late stage, the theoretical curves are correlated with the boundary features closely. As for a closed coal-bed gas reservoir, all the curves of pressure and pressure derivative are straight line with the slope equal to 1. As for the coal-bed gas reservoirs with constant pressure boundary, the log-log pressure curves are horizontal lines and the log-log pressure derivative curves are falling rapidly in the late stage. But the log-log pressure derivative curves are lifting for the reservoirs with mixed boundary. The lifting level and time are related with the amount and distance of the closed boundaries.

In the pressure field, the pressure contours near the closed boundary are vertical to the boundary, and the pressure contours near the constant pressure boundary are parallel to the boundary. In the region near the cross of the constant pressure boundary and the closed boundary, the pressure contours are mainly controlled by the constant pressure boundary. The derived theoretical curves can be directly used to analyze the well testing data of coal-bed gas fields. The distribution map of pressure fields is very helpful to understand the production performance of coal-bed gas reservoirs.

SUBJECT HEADINGS: Coal-formed gas, Transient flow, Pressure, Boundary, Finite element method, Well test Liu Yue wu (associate researcher) was born in 1965.

OPTIMIZATION OF FRACTURING TECHNIQUES FOR DEEP RESERVOIRS WITH LOW PERMEABILITY 1)

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ABSTRACT: Fracturing stimulation is indispensable for low permeable reservoirs to develop now. During fracturing process, since the filter cake of fracturing fluid and the pollution of proppant filling caused by the existing fracturing techniques, the fracturing results are directly affected, which makes the production increase unobvious and the effective period of production increase short. Aiming at the characteristics of high temperature and high closing stress of the low - permeable reservoirs in Dongpu depression, the low-damage fracturing fluid system, including the low-damage hydroxypropylguar gum and the 2 fracturing fluids of OB-991 and OB-992, is developed. The high strength proppant available now has the breaking ratio of less than 7 % under 69 MPa., which performance meets the requirements of fracturing stimulation for deep reservoirs with low permeability. According to the mechanism of pollution, the technical study is conducted for fracture face processing of hydraulic fracturing. Several fracture face processing agents are selected, which can resolute the fracturing fluid residues great-