

加深泵挂工艺对煤层气井产气量影响研究

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摘要:加深泵挂工艺是提高煤层气井产量的有效措施,为研究加深泵挂工艺在排采过程中实施时机,以及加深泵挂工艺对煤层气井产气量的影响规律,针对柿庄南区块加深泵挂井,通过排采连续性、产水量特征、见气时间、稳定产气量、动液面高度等因素分析实施加深泵挂工艺前的开采特征。结合工艺前后的产量和井底流压的变化,提出加深泵挂工艺增加煤层气井产量的适用条件。结果表明,在适当条件下,加深泵挂工艺可以大幅提高煤层气井产气量,柿庄南区块有30口井作业后产量达到1 007~5 504 m³/d,是作业前的2~38倍,其中21口井增产达5倍以上。加深泵挂工艺可作为增加煤层产气量的有效措施,提高煤层气井开发效益。

关键词:煤层气;加深泵挂;增产措施;生产动态;柿庄南

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Influence of deepening setting depth of pump process on coalbed methane

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Abstract: Deepening setting depth of pump process was an effective measure to increase production of coalbed methane wells. In order to study the applicable conditions of operation and influence law of deepening setting depth of pump process on coalbed methane production, characteristics of deepened coalbed methane wells on Shizhuangnan block were studied by analyzing factors such as drainage continuity, water rate characteristics, show gas time, stable production rate, dynamic liquid level height before the implementation of deepening setting depth of pump process, and applicable conditions are put forward. Results show that, under applicable conditions, deepening setting depth of pump process could substantially increase coalbed methane production. 30 Shizhuangnan block well's production were increased to 1 007~5 504 m³/d after operation which were 2 to 38 times of previous production, and more than 21 well's production was increased up to 5 times. So deepening setting depth of pump process was one of the stimulation measures which could increase coalbed methane production and exploitation effect.

Key words: coalbed methane; deepening setting depth of pump; stimulation measures; production performance; Shizhuangnan

0 引 言

在煤层气开发过程中,基于不同煤层地质单元^[1],国内外学者对煤层气排采阶段的划分进行了研究,不论三段式^[2-5]、四段式^[6]、五段式^[7]还是六段式^[8]划分法,都是为了更好地对煤层气井进行精细化排采,制定不同排采阶段下的合理排采制度。通过渗流力学理论建立的

煤层气井排水采气数学模型^[9-11]以及数值模拟工具对排采制度的研究^[12],表明在初见气阶段和产量上升阶段,都需密切关注井底流压和套压。当解吸范围达到要求后,就可以采取措施使煤层气产量上升到稳产阶段。本文对沁水盆地柿庄南区块达到临界解吸压力的井,在产量上升阶段,研究如何通过加深泵挂工艺有效提高煤层气井产气量。

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1 煤储层地质特征

柿庄南区块位于沁水盆地东南部,主力开采煤层为山西组的3号煤层^[13],镜质组反射率3.157%~3.381%,为无烟煤^[14],属于发育于陆表海浅水沉积背景之上的三角洲沉积^[15]。3号煤以原生煤和碎裂煤为主。东部埋深基本在1 000 m以内,厚度4.0~8.0 m,含气量2.34~19.16 m³/t,临界解吸压力0.20~3.32 MPa,临储比0.27~0.59。

柿庄南区块SZN-X井所在井区的等温吸附曲线如图1所示,图中A点对应的吸附量为井区的含气量9.17 m³/t,对应的压力为临界解吸压力0.87 MPa。从图1可见,随着储层压力的降低,在临界解吸压力附近小的压力波动就会造成大的含气量变化,因此需要研究在该排采阶段的加深泵挂工艺对产气量的影响。

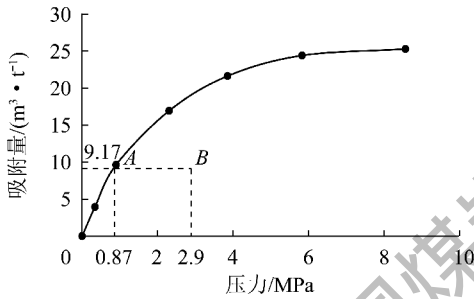


图1 SZN-X井等温吸附曲线

Fig. 1 Isothermal adsorption curve of SZN-X well

2 加深泵挂效果分析

2014年10月30日,SZN-X井完成加深泵挂作业,下调泵吸入口至煤层底板以下10 m,一个月之内产气量由原来的700 m³/d快速上升至6 000 m³/d左右。SZN-X井排采曲线如图2所示。

由图2可知,在加深泵挂前,煤层气产量平稳维持在相对较低水平,说明储层压力在临界解吸压力附近。

柿庄南区块加深泵挂提高产量的井中,有30口井作业后产量增至1 000 m³/d以上,提产后日产气量1 007~5 504 m³/d,为作业前的2~38倍,其中21口井增产达5倍以上,比例高达70%。加深泵挂后井产量变化如图3所示。

除了煤层气吸附特征的影响外,连续稳定的排采、排水的来源等也是加深泵挂工艺能否提产需要考虑的因素。

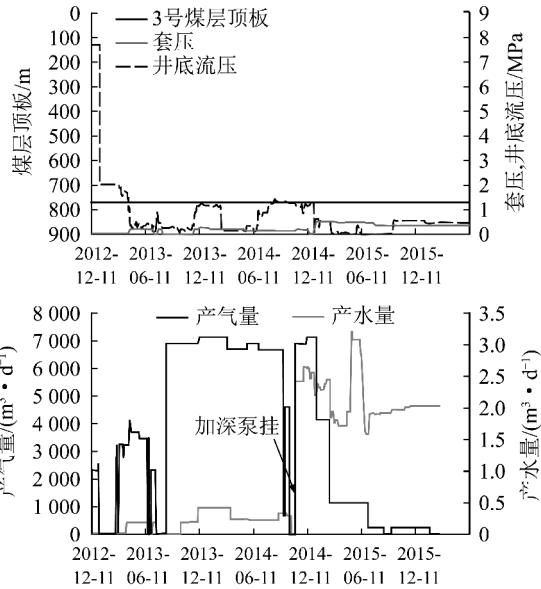


图2 SZN-X井排采曲线

Fig. 2 Production curve of SZN-X well

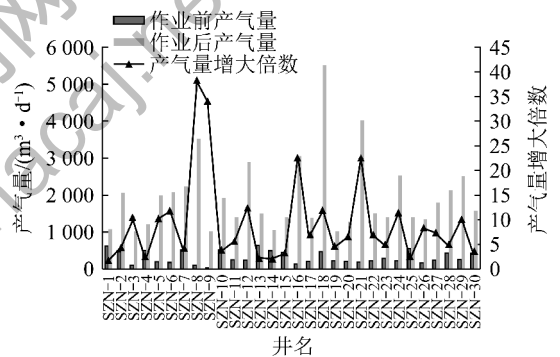


图3 加深泵挂前后日产气量对比

Fig. 3 Comparison of production changes with deepening setting depth of pump process

3 加深泵挂提产适用条件

3.1 排采连续稳定

生产连续性好,生产时率76%~100%,平均96%;其中43%(13口)井生产时率达99%以上,73%(22口)井生产时率高于95%,83%(25口)井生产时率高于90%。作业后各井生产时率如图4所示。

3.2 产气量稳定

作业前稳产时间占产气时间比例如图5所示,作业前稳产气量变化如图6所示。由图5、图6可知,加深泵挂前稳产时间290~944 d,平均688 d;稳产时间占产气时间比例55%~97%,平均76%。稳定产气61~560 m³/d,平均332 m³/d,多集中在200~400 m³/d。

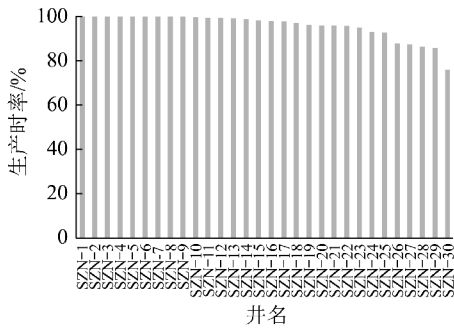


图4 加深泵挂井生产时率变化

Fig. 4 Production rate of wells with deepening setting depth of pump process

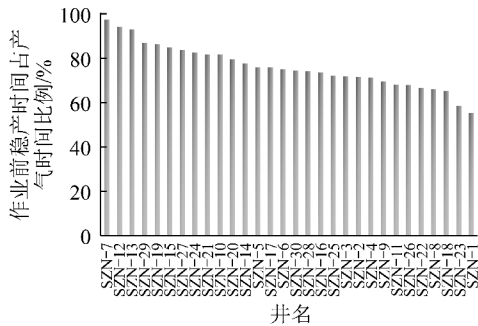


图5 作业前稳产时间占产气时间比例

Fig. 5 Proportion of stable gas production days accounted for gas production days before the operation

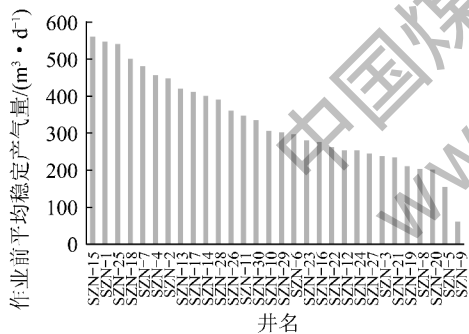


图6 作业前稳产气量变化

Fig. 6 Stable gas production before the operation

稳产特征和生产时率表明,这些井在前期排采过程中对储层伤害较小,保证了渗流通道的畅通,生产前期得到了有效的排采,保证了压降漏斗的有效扩展。

3.3 见气早、产水量低

加深泵挂井见气前排采时间和累产水量如图7所示,加深泵挂井平均日产水量、最大日产水量如图8所示。由图7、图8可知,见气时间2~157 d,平均投产55 d即见气,仅4口井投产超过100 d见气。单井平均产水量 $0.60 \sim 7.92 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$,平均 $2.08 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$ 。见气早、产水量低,说明排采的水是煤层水,

且临储比高,煤层气容易解吸。

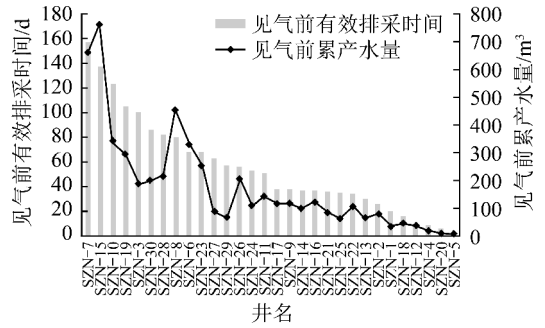


图7 加深泵挂井见气前排采时间和累产水量

Fig. 7 The number of days and the amount of accumulated water before show gas of wells with deepening setting depth of pump process

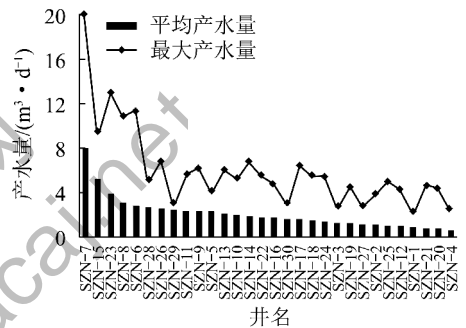


图8 加深泵挂井平均日产水量、最大日产水量

Fig. 8 Average and maximum daily water output of wells with deepening setting depth of pump process

3.4 储层压力适宜

加深泵挂作业之前动液面与煤层顶板距离 $60 \sim 217 \text{ m}$,平均 108 m ,多集中在 $60 \sim 150 \text{ m}$ 。动液面在煤层顶板之上,说明有一定的液柱高度,井底流压有降低的空间;同时动液面高度有限,说明煤层前期已进行有效降压,具有一定的泄压面积。井底流压也反映了这一现象,作业前井底流压 $0.68 \sim 2.38 \text{ MPa}$,平均 1.26 MPa ,其中87%的井井底流压高于 0.8 MPa 。

4 结论与建议

在保持排采的连续性及合理的排采制度下,加深泵挂作业后能够大幅提高日产气量的井需要满足以下条件:

- 1) 排采连续稳定,生产时率在90%以上;
- 2) 产气量稳定,稳定产气在300 d以上,产气量稳定在较低水平;
- 3) 见气早、产水量低,见气时间基本在100 d以下,平均日产水小于 $4 \text{ m}^3/\text{d}$;

4) 储层压力适宜, 动液面与煤层顶板之间有一定的液柱高度, 在 60 ~ 150 m 最佳; 作业前井底流压高于 0.8 MPa。

在煤层气井见气后, 产气量对排采压力更加敏感, 因此, 在煤层气初见气阶段更要精细控制排采。在加深泵挂后, 控制井底流压和套压在合理水平, 防止产量剧烈波动, 影响煤层气井最终采收率。

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