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# 致密/页岩油气储层损害机理与保护技术 研究进展及发展建议

孙金声<sup>1,3</sup>, 许成元<sup>2,3</sup>, 康毅力<sup>2</sup>, 张洁<sup>1</sup>

(1. 中国石油集团工程技术研究院有限公司, 北京 102206; 2. 油气藏地质及开发工程国家重点实验室(西南石油大学), 四川成都 610500; 3. 中国石油大学(华东), 山东青岛 266580)

**摘要:** 致密/页岩油气藏赋存地质条件独特, 通常采用水平井加分段压裂技术进行开发, 但油气井初期产量差异大且递减快, 而钻井完井及增产改造中的储层损害是重要原因。如何降低致密/页岩油气藏勘探开发各环节的储层损害, 提高单井产量与稳产周期, 实现经济高效开发, 是目前亟待解决的重大科学问题。为此, 在分析致密/页岩油气储层损害特点的基础上, 总结了钻井完井、增产改造与开发生产过程中致密/页岩油气储层损害的主要机理, 介绍了物理颗粒暂堵、化学成膜暂堵、欠平衡钻井完井和界面修饰等储层保护技术的基本原理及研究进展, 以典型案例阐述了储层保护技术对及时发现、准确评价和高效开发致密/页岩油气资源的重要作用, 并指出储层损害预测与诊断系统、储层多尺度损害评价方法、智能型储层保护材料、液相圈闭损害防治措施和储层保护-漏失控制-增渗改造一体化技术是致密/页岩油气储层保护的重要发展方向。

**关键词:** 致密油气; 页岩油气; 储层保护; 钻井完井; 增产改造; 开发生产; 技术现状; 发展建议

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## Research Progress and Development Recommendations Covering Damage Mechanisms and Protection Technologies for Tight/Shale Oil and Gas Reservoirs

SUN Jinsheng<sup>1,3</sup>, XU Chengyuan<sup>2,3</sup>, KANG Yili<sup>2</sup>, ZHANG Jie<sup>1</sup>

(1. CNPC Engineering Technology R&D Company Limited, Beijing, 102206, China; 2. State Key Laboratory of Oil and Gas Reservoir Geology and Exploitation(Southwest Petroleum University), Chengdu, Sichuan, 610500, China; 3. China University of Petroleum (East China), Qingdao, Shandong, 266580, China)

**Abstract:** Tight and shale oil and gas reservoirs demonstrate unique geological characteristics such as extremely poor storage-flow quality, and multi-scale structure of storage and flow space. Those reservoirs are normally developed with staged fracturing of horizontal wells, which is made quite challenging by obviously different initial production rates and rapid declines. Further, uncertainty over the technical effects of drilling/completion and stimulation are significantly different. Currently, the major scientific issues that urgently need to be resolved include the requirement to reduce reservoir damage at all the exploration and development stages, to increase well production and stable production cycle, and to achieve economic and efficient development. Through the damage characteristics analysis of such reservoirs, and the main damage mechanisms summary during drilling/completion, stimulation and production, this paper introduces the basic principles and research progress of reservoir protection technologies such as the temporary plugging of physical particles and chemical filming, underbalanced drilling and completion, and interface modification, etc. The importance of damage prevention technologies in the timely discovery of tight/shale oil and gas reservoirs, correct evaluation and efficient development is elaborated with case studies. This paper also points out that integrated techniques in reservoir damage prediction and diagnosis system, multi-scale damage evaluation method, intelligent reservoir protection materials, liquid trap damage prevention measures, and reservoir protection-leakage control-permeability enhancement will be the important development trends in tight/shale oil and gas reservoir protection in the future.

**Key words:** tight oil and gas; shale oil and gas; reservoir protection; drilling and completion; stimulation; development and production; technical status; development recommendations

随着全球能源消费持续增加, 常规油气资源已无法满足日益增长的能源需求, 非常规油气已成为全球油气产量增长的重要组成部分和必然选择。2018年, 全球原油产量为  $44.5 \times 10^8$  t, 其中非常规原油占 14%; 天然气产量为  $3.97 \times 10^{12}$  m<sup>3</sup>, 其中非常规天然气占 25%<sup>[1]</sup>。我国非常规油气经过 10 年的探索与发展, 产量快速攀升。2018 年, 我国非常规原油占原油总产

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**作者简介:** 孙金声 (1965—), 男, 江西于都人, 1985 年毕业于江西师范大学化学专业, 1988 年获南开大学有机化学专业硕士学位, 2006 年获西南石油大学应用化学博士学位, 中国工程院院士, 教授, 博士生导师, 主要从事钻井液、储层保护理论与技术等研究工作。系本刊编委。E-mail: sunjinsheng1965@sina.com。

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量的 10%，非常规天然气占天然气总产量的 34%<sup>[1]</sup>。致密油气及页岩油气是非常规油气资源的重要组成部分，其高效开发对保障我国能源安全、优化能源结构具有重要意义<sup>[2]</sup>。国内外油气勘探开发实践表明，防止储层损害的观念及工程作业全过程储层保护的理念、系列储层保护新技术新方法已渗透到油气井工程作业各环节之中<sup>[3]</sup>，储层保护技术已成为油气勘探开发的关键技术之一。与常规油气储层相比，致密/页岩油气储层地质条件特殊（高温、高压、高应力和天然裂缝发育），工程作业环节多、程序复杂、安全风险高，建井及开发生产阶段更易遭受严重的储层损害<sup>[4-5]</sup>。近年来，致密/页岩油气储层损害问题已成为国内外专家学者研究的重点和热点。为此，本文在分析致密/页岩油气储层损害特点的基础上，总结了致密/页岩油气钻井完井、增产改造和开发生产过程中储层损害的主要机理，结合现场应用的典型案例，介绍了现有致密/页岩油气储层保护技术及其应用效果，明确了储层保护对于及时发现、准确评价和高效开发致密/页岩油气资源的重要作用，并就如何降低致密/页岩油气储层完井投产及开发生产过程的储层损害、提高单井产量、实现致密/页岩油气资源经济高效开发等目前亟待解决的问题，以及致密/页岩油气储层保护技术发展方向提出了建议。

## 1 致密/页岩油气储层损害特点

储层损害是指在油气钻井、完井、生产、增产和提高采收率等作业环节中发生（或导致）流体产出或注入能力显著下降的现象或作用<sup>[6]</sup>。致密/页岩油气储层地质条件特殊、作业施工程序复杂，建井及开发生产阶段极易遭受严重的储层损害，与常规油气储层相比，具有损害潜力和损害程度更高及损害更难解除的特点。

1) 损害潜力更高。致密/页岩油气储层具有基质孔喉细小、渗透率极低、黏土矿物丰富、多尺度天然裂缝发育、超低含水饱和度、润湿性分布复杂和传质过程复杂等特点<sup>[7-8]</sup>，储层损害具有多尺度特点，且可发生在任一作业环节、空间尺度和传质阶段，潜在损害因素多样，损害潜力较常规油气储层更高。

2) 损害程度更高。致密/页岩油气储层损害贯穿钻井、完井和开发等多个环节，跨越基质孔喉、天然裂缝和人工裂缝等多个尺度，阻碍解吸、扩散、渗流等传质阶段，降低油气井产量或缩短稳产周期，油气损害程度较常规油气储层更高。

3) 损害更难以解除。致密/页岩油气储层发生工作液侵入时，在高毛细管力和天然裂缝条件下，液相和固相侵入储层深度更深，且钻井、完井和开发过程中储层损害相叠加<sup>[9-11]</sup>，导致储层损害更加严重且范围广，损害解除难度极大。

## 2 不同过程的储层损害机理

致密/页岩油气井投产后均面临初期产量低、产量递减的问题，一方面是致密/页岩油气的产出机制复杂，渗流阻力大。例如，页岩气井采用“水平井+分段压裂”方式投产后，页岩气产出需跨越基质孔喉、天然裂缝和人工裂缝，经历解吸、扩散和渗流阶段，游离气通过渗流从人工裂缝中快速产出，而吸附气解吸、扩散的速度相对较慢<sup>[12-13]</sup>。另一方面，致密/页岩油气储层损害也是一个重要原因<sup>[14-17]</sup>。为此，基于致密/页岩油气储层损害的时间和空间多尺度特点，对钻井完井、增产改造和开发生产过程中的储层损害机理进行详细阐述。

### 2.1 钻井完井过程

致密/页岩油气储层多发育天然裂缝，既是油气渗流通道，又是工作液漏失通道<sup>[18-19]</sup>。工作液漏失是钻井完井阶段最严重的储层损害行为，表现为漏失损害程度高和损害带范围广。图 1 为四川盆地和鄂尔多斯盆地致密油气藏钻井完井过程中油气储层钻开液漏失量和油气井测试产量的统计结果。由图 1 可以看出，油气井产量随油气储层钻开液漏失量增加而急剧降低。工作液漏失导致固相和液相大量侵入储层，极易诱发固相堵塞损害、液相敏感损害、应力敏感损害和液相圈闭损害<sup>[20-23]</sup>，而且随着工作液漏失量增加，损害带范围急剧增大，并与后续作业造成的储层损害相叠加，使储层损害更加严重，也更难解除。

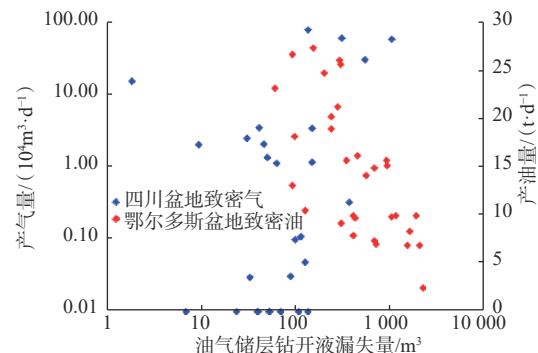


图 1 油气井产量与油气储层钻开液漏失量的统计结果

Fig.1 Statistical results of drill-in fluid loss volume and well production

## 2.2 增产改造过程

致密/页岩油气储层压裂作业时,压裂液返排率通常较低,如页岩气井压裂作业中压裂液返排率普遍低于30%<sup>[24]</sup>。大量现场统计结果表明,压裂液返排率较低的井初期产量往往相对较高。研究认为,压裂液水力能量充分造缝使缝网复杂程度增大是初期产量较大的重要原因<sup>[25-26]</sup>,但滞留在储层中的压裂液会持续与储层岩石、地层水相互作用,诱发液相圈闭损害,使压裂液中的固相含量和矿化度不断增大,导致压裂液返排过程中产生各种储层损害<sup>[27-29]</sup>。

### 2.2.1 压裂液体水相圈闭损害

致密/页岩油气储层孔喉细小、毛细管压力高、局部含水饱和度超低,与工作液接触时液相极易通过毛细管自吸进入储层。“水平井+分段压裂”是致密/页岩油气开发的主要方式,压裂液实际用量大且返排率低,且致密/页岩油气储层岩石具有水相润湿性、黏土矿物含量高等特征,导致严重的潜在水相圈闭损害<sup>[30-31]</sup>。水相圈闭损害试验结果表明,页岩和致密砂岩岩样与水相作用后,裂缝导流能力均大幅降低(见图2和图3)。对于页岩气储层,虽然压裂液返排率低是水力能量充分造缝的表现,但大量压裂液滞留会诱发严重的水相圈闭损害<sup>[32-36]</sup>。

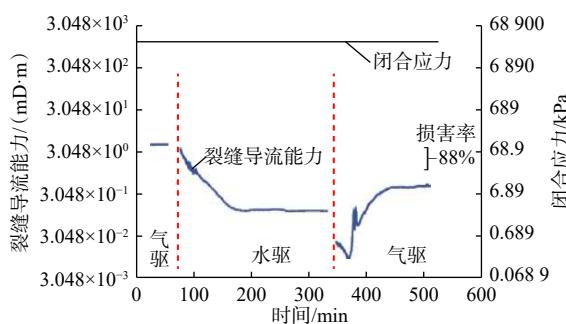


图2 美国 Barnett 页岩水相圈闭损害评价结果<sup>[30]</sup>

Fig.2 Evaluation results of water traps in Barnett shale in the United States<sup>[30]</sup>

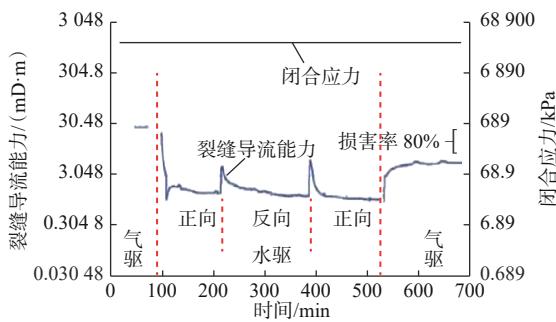


图3 美国 Berea 致密砂岩水相圈闭损害评价结果<sup>[31]</sup>

Fig.3 Evaluation results of water traps in Berea tight sandstone in the United States<sup>[31]</sup>

### 2.2.2 压裂返排液损害

页岩储层压裂返排液具有固相含量高、矿化度高的特点,远高于压裂液入井前的固相含量和矿化度<sup>[37-38]</sup>。文献[39]的研究结果表明,压裂返排液驱替后的页岩裂缝表面可明显观察到残留固相与结晶盐(如图4)。压裂返排液高固相含量来源于压裂液残渣、页岩岩粉和破碎的支撑剂,高矿化度主要源于页岩中可溶盐和高矿化度地层水<sup>[39-40]</sup>。页岩储层压裂液返排周期长,固相堵塞、结垢、盐析、微粒迁移伴随压裂液返排全过程,从而严重影响了人工裂缝的导流能力。

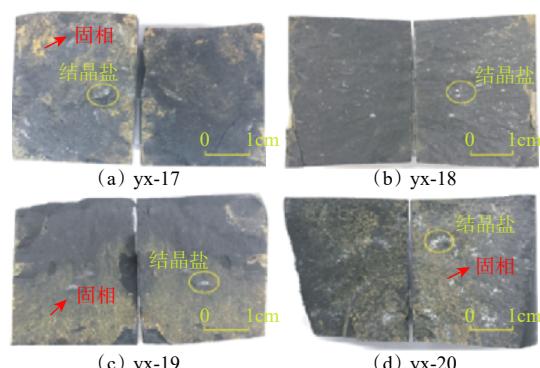


图4 压裂返排液驱替后岩样裂缝面残留固相与结晶盐<sup>[39]</sup>

Fig.4 Residual solid phase and crystalline salt on the fracture surface of rock sample after post-fracturing cleanup<sup>[39]</sup>

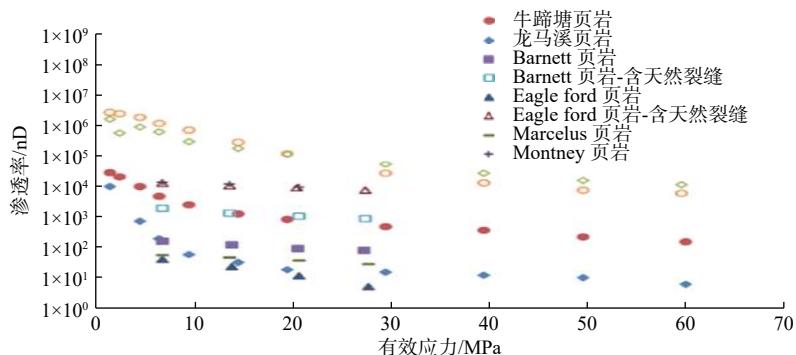
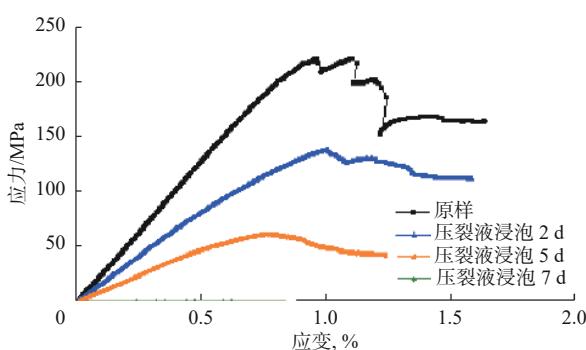
## 2.3 开发生产过程

### 2.3.1 应力敏感与岩石长期蠕变损害

致密/页岩油气开发生产过程中,如果生产制度不合理,会导致储层有效应力快速增大,诱发应力敏感损害<sup>[41]</sup>。国内外页岩储层应力敏感性统计结果表明,随着有效应力增大,页岩储层岩样渗透率均呈显著下降趋势(见图5)<sup>[42]</sup>。储层岩石与钻井液滤液、压裂液及酸液等外来液体作用后,岩石弹性模量、硬度及强度显著降低,进而导致页岩长期蠕变,引起支撑剂嵌入与人工裂缝导流能力急剧下降,进一步加剧储层应力敏感性损害<sup>[42-45]</sup>,如图6所示。

### 2.3.2 盐析损害

随着致密/页岩油气勘探开发向深层、超深层发展,储层高温、高矿化度特征愈加突出,如塔里木盆地克深区块超深致密砂岩储层地层水的矿化度高达200 000~210 000 mg/L。生产过程中,地层高温、高盐条件与井筒附近压降、地层水蒸发作用易诱发盐析,导致储层孔隙度、渗透率和岩石力学强度降低,诱发严重的储层损害(见图7)<sup>[46]</sup>。

图 5 国内外页岩储层岩样应力敏感性统计结果<sup>[42]</sup>Fig.5 Statistics on the stress sensitivity of shale reservoir samples at home and abroad<sup>[42]</sup>图 6 压裂液浸泡时间对页岩强度的影响<sup>[42]</sup>Fig.6 Impact of fracturing fluid immersion time on shale strength<sup>[42]</sup>

### 3 致密/页岩油气储层保护技术

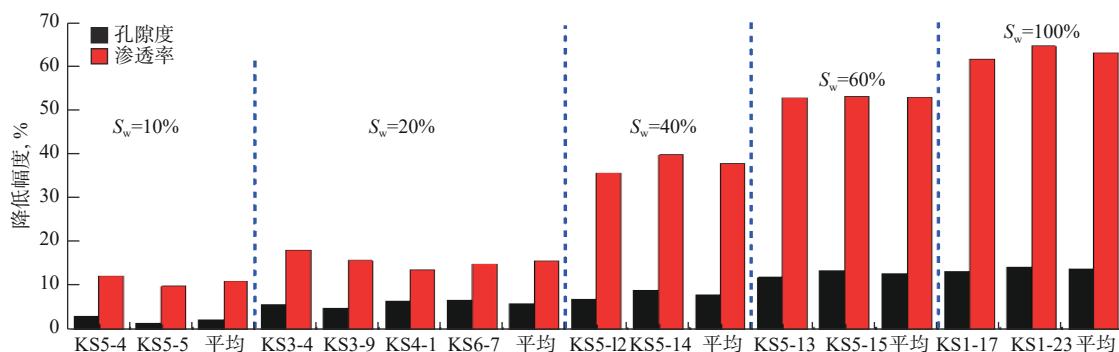
#### 3.1 物理颗粒暂堵技术

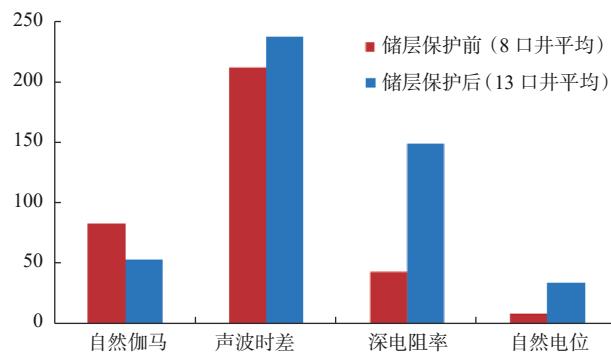
物理颗粒暂堵技术是指通过架桥、填充和变形材料相结合，在井壁和近井带裂缝中形成暂堵带，阻止钻井完井液中的固相和液相侵入储层，从而起到保护储层的目的，而暂堵带在油气井投产前可通过酸溶、油溶或自然解堵等办法解除。物理颗粒暂

堵技术经过多年发展，先后形成了孔隙型储层暂堵技术（酸溶性暂堵技术、油溶性暂堵技术）<sup>[47–48]</sup>、广谱暂堵技术<sup>[49]</sup>、理想充填技术<sup>[50–51]</sup>、自适应暂堵技术<sup>[52]</sup>、裂缝暂堵技术和暂堵性堵漏技术<sup>[53–54]</sup>等，并在致密/页岩油气储层保护中起到了重要作用。

#### 3.1.1 鄂尔多斯盆地大牛地气田致密砂岩气藏

大牛地气田致密砂岩气藏埋深 2 300~2 900 m，温度 79.0~91.6 °C，平均压力系数 0.92，储层有效渗透率小于 0.5 mD，基质渗透率小于 0.1 mD，平均孔喉半径 0.31 μm。储层具有孔喉细小、天然裂缝发育、含水饱和度超低和毛细管力高等特点。该气田前期气井试井数据表明，完钻后表皮系数 4.28~52.23，平均 17.5。储层损害的主要原因是钻井液固相和液相侵入导致的固相堵塞损害、水相圈闭损害和液体敏感损害。为此，该气田后期气井钻井完井时应用了酸溶性裂缝暂堵技术，有效保护了储层（见图 8），促进了致密气藏的及时发现与准确评价：发现了盒 2 段、盒 3 段致密砂岩高产气层，该气层前期由于储层损害，解释为差气层或水层，试验井产气量较非试验井大幅度提高（见表 1）<sup>[34]</sup>。2005 年 7 月，大牛地气田建成  $10 \times 10^8 \text{ m}^3/\text{年}$  的产能。

图 7 不同初始含水饱和度下致密砂岩盐析前后孔隙度/渗透率降幅<sup>[46]</sup>Fig.7 Porosity/permeability decreases before and after salting out of tight sandstone at different initial water saturations<sup>[46]</sup>



**图8 大牛地气田储层保护前后气层测井解释结果对比**  
**Fig.8 Comparison of logging interpretation results in Daniudi Gas Field before and after reservoir protection**

**表1 大牛地致密砂岩气藏储层保护效果<sup>[34]</sup>**

**Table 1 Protection effect in Daniudi tight sandstone gas reservoir<sup>[34]</sup>**

井号	测试层位	测试产量/(10 <sup>4</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup> )	备注
D7		3.17	非试验井
D10	石盒子组3段	4.04	非试验井
D15		21.08	试验井
DK2		38.87	试验井
D8		1.54	非试验井
D9	山西组2段	0.24	非试验井
D12		2.31	试验井
D13		7.03	试验井

注:气井均采用水平井加砂压裂+液氮伴注的投产方式。

### 3.1.2 塔里木盆地克深区块超深致密砂岩气藏

塔里木盆地克深区块致密砂岩气藏埋深6 500~8 000 m,温度140~180 °C,压力系数1.65~1.76,测井孔隙度平均为4.97%,渗透率平均为0.060 mD;室内测试孔隙度平均为3.10%,渗透率平均为0.014 mD,具有典型的超致密储层特征。孔喉半径呈单峰分布,主峰介于0.09~0.66 μm,渗透率贡献最大孔喉半径介于0.16~0.63 μm,平均为0.21 μm。储层天然裂缝发育,裂缝线密度0.70~1.47条/m,裂缝宽度0.1~1.2 mm。由于储层裂缝发育,导致钻井完井液漏失频繁,造成储层发生严重的固相堵塞、流体敏感性损害和相圈闭损害。为此,该区块超深井钻井完井作业时,根据裂缝暂堵与暂堵性堵漏相结合的技术思路及全酸溶储层保护的理念,以保护裂缝为重点,兼顾基质,应用了可酸溶处理剂、可酸溶堵漏材料等,有效控制了钻井液漏失,降低了固相和液相侵入损害,实现了储层的有效保护,试验井产气量显著提高(见表2)<sup>[55~56]</sup>,促进了超深致密气藏的

高效开发。例如,克深2-1-6井小型酸化后产气量达74×10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/d,较酸化前(59×10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/d)提高25%,且油压也升高,说明酸溶效果明显,储层保护效果显著。大北9井采用了高密度酸溶性加重剂和可酸溶纤维封堵剂实施储层暂堵保护,酸化压裂后,其测试产气量与邻井平均产气量(未采用全酸溶材料)相比提高了78%。

**表2 塔里木盆地克深区块超深致密砂岩气藏储层保护效果<sup>[55]</sup>**

**Table 2 Protection effect of ultra-deep tight sandstone gas reservoirs in Keshen Block, Tarim Basin<sup>[55]</sup>**

井号	测试井段/m	钻井液漏失量/m <sup>3</sup>	测试产气量/(10 <sup>4</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup> )	备注
KS907	7 509.00~7 635.00	3.40	94.87	试验井
KS905	7 540.00~7 720.00	13.90	96.64	试验井
KS901	7 910.00~7 930.00	242.40	0.74	非试验井
KS902	7 810.00~7 812.00	55.00	45.66	非试验井
KS903	7 559.00~7 641.20	222.41	63.44	非试验井
KS904	7 710.00~7 780.00	309.80	11.96	非试验井

### 3.2 化学成膜暂堵技术

化学成膜暂堵技术是通过在井壁上形成膜状物,最大限度地阻止固相和液相侵入油气层,实现从物理暂堵向化学成膜暂堵的转变,先后形成了油膜暂堵技术<sup>[57]</sup>、成膜钻井液技术<sup>[58~60]</sup>和仿生生物膜暂堵技术<sup>[61]</sup>等,在国内外均得到了广泛应用,并取得显著的储层保护效果。

北美威利斯顿盆地致密碳酸盐岩/页岩油藏钻井完井过程中,应用了由酸溶性暂堵剂、微乳液生成剂和高温高压成膜降滤失剂等配制的新型化学膜保护储层水基钻井液,与原始油基钻井液相比,钻井液漏失量降低90.6%,显著提高了致密油藏产量与产能指数<sup>[62]</sup>。分析认为主要原因是:原始油基钻井液侵入储层后易与地层水作用形成微乳液,产生乳化堵塞损害;而化学膜保护储层水基钻井液中加入了成膜降滤失剂、黏土稳定剂、膨胀抑制剂和酸溶性暂堵剂,在保证水基钻井液与油基钻井液性能相当的同时,大幅降低了钻井液漏失量,有效保护了储层。应用化学膜保护储层水基钻井液的试验井,日产油量提高了1.7倍<sup>[62]</sup>。

化学成膜暂堵技术与物理颗粒暂堵技术相结合,可起到协同增效保护储层的效果。通过采用物理颗粒暂堵技术,将储层偏大孔喉暂堵为微细孔

喉, 然后利用化学成膜技术在微细孔喉表面形成高质量膜, 从而达到更好地保护储层的目的<sup>[63–65]</sup>。该技术在四川盆地中坝区块等中渗-高渗油气藏和低渗-致密油气藏钻井完井中进行了应用, 均取得了良好的储层保护效果(见表3)。

**表 3 化学成膜与物理暂堵技术协同保护储层效果<sup>[65]</sup>**

**Table 3 The reservoir protection effects of chemical filming and physical temporary plugging technologies<sup>[65]</sup>**

井号	油气层厚度/m	油气井米采油指数/ $(\text{m}^3 \cdot \text{m}^{-1} \cdot \text{MPa}^{-1})$	增产倍数	备注
中30-斜更533	10.5	0.0952	2.11	试验井
中31-更533	7.3	0.4520		非试验井
中32-斜533	15.0	0.5800		试验井
中31-斜533	7.3	0.4520	1.28	非试验井
中30-斜更528	19.1	0.7330		试验井
中31-斜529	15.3	0.0850	8.63	非试验井

### 3.3 欠平衡钻井完井技术

欠平衡钻井完井技术通过保持井筒液柱压力小于地层压力, 抑制钻井完井液侵入储层, 控制钻井完井液漏失量, 达到保护储层的目的<sup>[5]</sup>。欠平衡钻井完井技术与物理/化学暂堵技术作为储层保护的两条路径, 互为补充, 欠平衡钻井技术从部分过程欠平衡逐步发展到全过程欠平衡, 在致密油气藏储层保护中发挥了重要作用<sup>[66]</sup>。

#### 3.3.1 四川盆地邛西构造须 2 段致密砂岩气藏

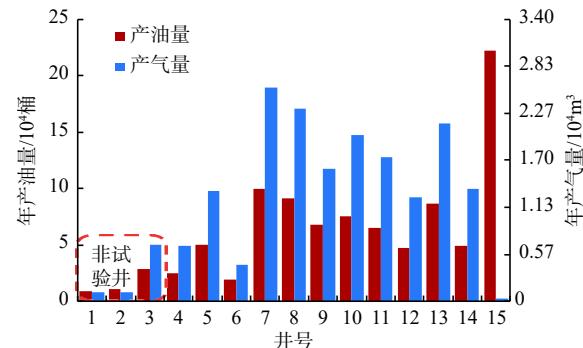
四川盆地邛西构造须 2 段致密砂岩气藏埋深 3 241~3 912 m, 气藏中深处温度平均为 101 °C, 压力系数 1.10~1.24, 储层基质渗透率平均为 0.036 mD, 孔隙度平均为 3.44%。储层孔喉分布频带较宽, 分选较差, 以小于 0.2 μm 的孔喉为主; 微裂缝发育, 属于裂隙-孔隙型储层。储层致密基质潜在损害以水相圈闭损害、水敏损害为主, 其次为速敏、碱敏、酸敏和盐敏损害; 对于天然裂缝, 以应力敏感损害为主。该构造气井初期采用传统的过平衡钻井方法, 未能有效保护储层, 气井产量均不高。例如, 邛西 1 井产气量仅 700 m<sup>3</sup>/d, 邛西 2 井微量产气, 经美国德士古公司加砂压裂后产气量仅 5 200 m<sup>3</sup>/d。为此, 在邛西 3 井和邛西 4 井应用了全过程欠平衡钻井技术, 实现了储层的有效保护, 2 口井的产气量均远高于邛西 1 井和邛西 2 井(见表 4)。之后连续 10 多口气井均应用了全过程欠平衡钻井技术, 产气量(50~100)×10<sup>4</sup> m<sup>3</sup>/d, 实现了邛西构造须 2 段致密气砂岩藏的高效开发。

**表 4 四川盆地邛西构造须 2 段致密砂岩气藏储层保护效果**  
**Table 4 Protection effect of Xu 2 tight sandstone gas reservoir in Qiongxi structure, Sichuan Basin**

井号	井深/m	完井方式	测试产量/(10 <sup>4</sup> m <sup>3</sup> ·d <sup>-1</sup> )	钻井方法
邛西1	4 450	射孔完井	0.07	常规过平衡
邛西2	3 900	加砂压裂	0.52	
邛西3	3 572	先期裸眼	45.67	全过程欠平衡
邛西4	3 852	衬管完井	89.34	

#### 3.3.2 加拿大 Bakken 盆地致密油气藏

加拿大 Bakken 盆地致密油气藏埋深 2 745~3 230 m, 储层温度 110~120 °C, 压力系数 1.12~1.56, 渗透率 0.05~0.50 mD, 孔隙度 4%~8%, 平均孔喉直径 19.57 nm。该盆地气井钻井过程中的储层损害主要是钻井液固相和液相侵入导致的固相堵塞、水相圈闭和流体敏感性损害。为有效保护储层, 部分井应用了全过程欠平衡钻井技术, 与采用常规过平衡钻井技术的油气井相比, 年产油量提高 19.0 倍, 年产气量提高 12.8 倍(见图 9)<sup>[67–68]</sup>。



**图 9 加拿大 Bakken 盆地致密油气藏欠平衡钻井储层保护试验井与非试验井对比<sup>[68]</sup>**

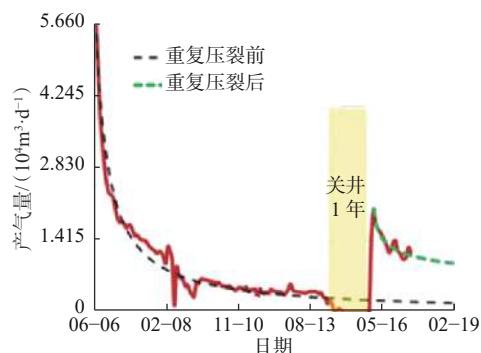
**Fig.9 Comparison of underbalanced drilling reservoir protection test wells and non-test wells in tight oil and gas reservoirs of Bakken Basin, Canada<sup>[68]</sup>**

### 3.4 界面修饰技术

岩石表面润湿性与表面能和表面结构相关, 通过改变岩石表面能或表面形貌调整岩石表面润湿性的技术称为界面修饰技术<sup>[69]</sup>。该技术拓展了暂堵技术与欠平衡钻井技术在保护致密储层中的应用, 与之形成优势互补, 是解除液相圈闭损害、改善微-纳米孔喉渗流通道的有效技术途径。界面修饰技术主要通过吸附表面活性物质和纳米粒子实现, 在钻井完井、增产改造作业中起到了重要的储层保护作用。

美国 Barnett 盆地页岩气藏埋深 2 170~2 830 m,

总厚度80~100 m,温度71~93 °C,储层压力20.7~27.6 MPa,压力系数0.99~1.02,储层渗透率0.1~10 nD,孔隙度2.0%~6.0%,平均孔喉半径小于0.5 μm。近几年,Barnett盆地页岩气井绝大多数为水平井(通常为20~40口的丛式井组),水平段长度为1 000~2 000 m,压裂级数为4~15级。统计结果显示,该盆地页岩气井投产1年后,单井产气量大约递减了55%~60%,在没有新井的情况下,整个气田产量会减少30%~35%。分析认为,页岩气井压裂完成后压裂液返排率低,压裂液滞留易诱发水相圈闭损害,极大降低了裂缝导流能力,导致气井产量递减速度很快。研究表明,Barnett页岩与2%KCl溶液和蒸馏水作用后,裂缝导流能力分别降低97%和99%;Berea致密砂岩与2%KCl溶液作用后,裂缝导流能力降低80%。为此,依据接触角、界面张力和毛细管力等指标优选了表面活性剂,并进行了重复压裂,页岩气井稳定产量提高约3倍,稳产期大于2年(见图10)<sup>[28]</sup>。



加热等技术的现场试验,解除致密/页岩油气储层的液相圈闭损害,提高液相圈闭损害的防治效果。

5)高度重视储层保护-漏失控制-增渗改造一体化技术研究。钻井完井储层保护与工作液漏失损害控制的发展主要经历了3个阶段,第1阶段主要通过减小钻进正压差、采用无固相工作液等来避免或降低漏失损害,但安全和成本方面的因素限制了该类技术的应用;第2阶段通过允许固相颗粒侵入到井周较浅的位置,形成物理和化学暂堵带来控制工作液漏失造成的损害,如酸溶/油溶性暂堵技术和“暂堵性堵漏”技术,但固相常沿裂缝侵入到储层深处,损害范围大且难以有效解除;第3阶段仍处于萌芽之中,探索允许架桥支撑颗粒进入裂缝较深处,使该部分颗粒既可在漏失过程中与可溶填充颗粒协同起到封堵裂缝的作用,又可在生产过程中起到支撑裂缝、保持裂缝导流能力的作用,即储层保护-漏失控制-增渗改造一体化。

## 5 结 论

1)非常规油气储层损害贯穿钻井、完井、生产及提高采收率等多个环节,跨越基质孔喉、天然裂缝、人工裂缝等多个尺度,具有损害潜力高、损害严重和损害难解除的特点。

2)钻井完井过程中的工作液漏失,增产改造过程中的压裂液滞留与延迟返排,生产过程中的应力敏感、岩石长期蠕变、盐析等是导致致密/页岩储层损害的主要原因,亟待深刻揭示损害机理,探索有效的防护治理技术。

3)物理颗粒暂堵技术、化学成膜暂堵技术、欠平衡钻井完井技术、界面修饰技术等储层保护技术,已在致密/页岩油气勘探开发中发挥了重要作用,但仍需进一步完善,形成配套技术系列。

4)储层损害预测与诊断专家系统、储层多尺度损害评价方法、智能型储层保护材料、液相圈闭损害防治技术、储层保护-漏失控制-增渗改造一体化技术是致密/页岩油气储层保护技术的重要发展方向。

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