

暂堵转向压裂关键技术与进展

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摘要 暂堵转向压裂是非常规油气资源开发过程中的重要增产改造手段之一。通过对国内外暂堵转向压裂技术文献的整理,从暂堵转向压裂机理、材料和工艺3个方面对暂堵转向压裂技术的发展进行了总结。首先,暂堵转向压裂过程包括3个关键步骤:暂堵剂运移、封堵、裂缝转向。不同暂堵剂颗粒的运移分异行为影响了其后续的封堵过程,进而影响新缝的开启,三者紧密相连。其次,在现场应用的暂堵剂种类繁多,包括固体颗粒、纤维、凝胶、泡沫等类型,需要根据储层特征优选适合的暂堵剂,特别是考虑其耐温性、降解性以及承压能力。目前,可降解颗粒和纤维暂堵剂是主流的发展趋势。最后,暂堵转向压裂技术具有广泛的应用场景,其效果得到多种监测手段的证实。在作业过程中需要根据暂堵剂类型的差异采用不同的加注方式,暂堵剂用量和加入时机可根据管外光纤、高频压力监测等多种先进技术手段进行优化设计。随着这些先进技术的应用与推广,暂堵转向压裂作业终将实现实时调控与优化。

关键词 非常规油气; 可降解暂堵剂; 运移封堵; 裂缝扩展; 压裂工艺

Advances and key techniques of temporary plugging and diverting fracturing

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Abstract Temporary plugging and diverting fracturing (TPDF) is one of the important stimulation means to increase production when developing unconventional oil and gas resources. By compiling the literature on TPDF technique at home and abroad, the development of TPDF technique was summarized from three aspects: mechanism, material and process. Firstly, TPDF included three key steps: transport of the temporary plugging agent, plugging process, and fracture diverting. The divergent behavior in transport of different temporary plugging agent particles affected the subsequent plugging process, which in turn affected the

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opening of new fractures, and all three are closely related. Secondly, various types of temporary plugging agents are applied in the field, including solid particles, fibers, gels, foams, etc. Suitable temporary plugging agents need to be selected according to the reservoir characteristics, especially considering their temperature resistance, degradability and intensity. Presently, degradable particles and fiber temporary plugging agents were the mainstream development trend. Finally, the TPDF technique had a wide range of application scenarios, and its effectiveness had been confirmed by various monitoring methods. During the operation, different filling methods need to be adopted according to the difference in temporary plugging agent types, and the amount and timing of temporary plugging agent can be optimized and designed through various advanced technical means such as fiber optics outside the pipe and high frequency pressure monitoring. With the application and promotion of these advanced technologies, the TPDF operation will finally realize real-time regulation and optimization.

Keywords unconventional oil and gas; degradable diverter; transport and plugging; fracture propagation; fracturing technique

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0 引言

非常规油气资源禀赋较差,普遍存在储层致密、低孔、低渗等特征,必需通过储层压裂改造才能实现经济有效开发^[1]。其中,水平井分段压裂技术已经成为非常规油气开发的主体技术^[2]。以我国页岩气开发为例,近年来,在降本提质增效的前提下,水平段长几乎不变,但射孔簇数从2~3簇增加到5~11簇,簇间距离由25~30 m缩短到5~10 m^[3]。随着射孔簇数的增加,由射孔不完善、射孔非均匀冲蚀^[4-5]、地层非均质性^[6-7]等因素造成各簇裂缝难以同步起裂、裂缝扩展不均匀,导致目标层段整体动用不足,降低改造效果。

暂堵转向压裂技术(TPDF)通过泵入可降解暂堵剂,封堵先压裂缝,改变液流方向,在未改造或欠改造层段开启新裂缝,大幅度提高整体改造效果^[8-10]。该技术已在国内外得到广泛应用。本文全面回顾了暂堵转向压裂技术的发展历程,从暂堵转向压裂机理、材料和工艺3个方面归纳总结了暂堵转向压裂的关键技术,并对技术的发展做了一定的展望,以期对国内暂堵转向压裂技术的发展起到一定的建设性作用。

1 暂堵转向压裂机理

暂堵转向压裂技术是在压裂过程中通过工作液携带暂堵剂进入已压开的裂缝或与高渗带连通的炮眼,形成高强度的滤饼桥堵,阻止后续压裂液进入原裂缝和高渗带,迫使井底静压力升高,在高应力区开启新的裂缝,作业结束后暂堵剂完全溶(降)解,使裂缝恢复导流能力^[11]。从其定义可知,暂堵转向压裂过程中有几个关键点,首先,暂堵剂需要进入目标层位,其次,暂堵剂能够形成有效封堵,再次,封堵后能够开启新的裂缝,最后,暂堵剂能够完全降解。

1.1 暂堵剂运移机理

1.1.1 直井内的运移

暂堵剂的运移行为及规律最早在直井的投球暂堵工艺中受到人们的关注。Brown等^[12]通过对这一过程的受力分析,认为暂堵球在炮眼处的运移坐封行为主要受惯性力和拖曳力的影响,如图1所示。通过对暂堵球速度和其所受的拖曳力和惯性力的估算,提出了判断暂堵球坐封的数学模型,并分析了影响坐封效率的因素,包括暂堵球的类型和尺寸、炮眼尺寸和数量、泵注排量和流体类型等。研究表明可以通过增加泵注排量以提高拖曳力或者改变暂堵球尺寸和类型以最小化其所受惯性力,从而提高暂堵球的坐封效率。但是需要注意的是,排量的增大会导致暂堵球惯性力增大,因此,仅增大注入排量往往不能很好地改善坐封效果。Steven^[13]研究了不同密度暂堵球的坐封效率,发现对于常规的暂堵球(非浮力暂堵球,密度大于流体密度),随着排量的增加,其坐封效率逐步增大,但通常不能

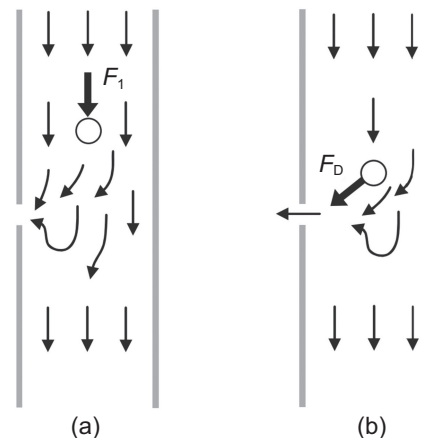


图1 控制暂堵球坐封效率的基础力简化示意图^[12]

Fig. 1 Simplified sketch of the basic forces governing ball sealer efficiency^[12]

实现完全封堵,而浮力型暂堵球由于不会沉降,可以实现完全封堵。此外,蔡华等^[14]认为减少射孔数也能够提高暂堵球的坐封效率。

Nozaki等^[15]延续Brown的分析思路,采用拖曳力与惯性力的比值(R_{ball})来分析暂堵球的坐封效率,并提出了暂堵球封堵效率估算的经验公式。刘明明等^[16]通过调研认为当 $R_{ball} > 3.25$ 时,暂堵球可对炮眼具有较高的封堵效率。Tan等^[17]通过实验发现投球封堵效率具有上限,并且暂堵剂在井筒截面上所处的位置不同,其对炮眼的坐封效率也不同,因此,修正了Brown提出的暂堵球坐封效率模型,进一步提高了模型计算结果与实验数据的匹配程度。

颗粒在流场中的运动还受附加质量力、Magnus力和Asffman力等的影响,其中大部分都与颗粒附近的流场有关。在忽略暂堵球对流场的影响时,李会雄等^[18]通过将各力分别与Stokes力比较,判断得知重力、浮力、附加质量力、黏性阻力以及惯性力对暂堵球的运移起主要作用,而其余力的影响可以忽略。肖晖等^[19]进一步引入了管壁效应对暂堵球运移的影响,修正了暂堵球沉降速度。韩慧芬等^[20]在模型中考虑了Basset力的影响,对暂堵球在直井内的运动速度进行了更精细的计算,有助于提高后续估算暂堵球坐封效率的准确性。

1.1.2 水平井内的运移

与直井相比,暂堵剂在水平井内的运移更复杂,但运移行为是由受力决定的,其中,惯性力和拖曳力仍是主要作用力。此外,炮眼在水平井筒上的分布位置也影响暂堵剂是否容易进入其中。因此,提高暂堵剂在炮眼处的运移效率应当增大拖曳力、减小惯性力或缩短暂堵剂与炮眼在垂向上的高度差。对于水平井多簇压裂,暂堵剂在炮眼处的运移效率受炮眼的分流比、相位角、形状以及泵注排量、携带液黏度等因素的影响。对于颗粒类暂堵剂,当携带液对其具有较好的携带性或者其能够在井筒横截面上均匀分布时,其在炮眼处的运移效率与炮眼分流比的关系为一条过原点的弧线,物模实验和数值模拟都证实了这种现象^[21-22]。然而,非浮力暂堵剂通常沿着水平井筒底部向前运移,其在井筒截面上的分布表现为局部集中,因此,其在炮眼处的运移效率与炮眼分流比的关系并不过原点^[23]。此外,Yuan等^[23]的研究还表明,泵注排量的增大可使运移效率先增大后减小,增大液体黏度和采用多种密度混合的暂堵剂可以提高暂堵剂在炮眼处的运移效率。Wang^[24]和郭建春^[25]等采用3种密度

不同的暂堵球进行水平井暂堵压裂,以期分别封堵水平井顶部、中部和底部的炮眼,现场应用结果证明该方法可取得较好的暂堵效果。

1.2 暂堵剂封堵机理

1.2.1 研究手段

暂堵作业的一个关键指标即是对目标炮眼或裂缝形成致密封堵。研究手段以物模实验为主,数模研究相对薄弱。Zhang等^[26]总结了近年来裂缝暂堵实验装置发展历程,早期的室内实验大多采用堵漏仪评价暂堵剂的封堵能力,其对裂缝和炮眼的模拟较为简化,随着技术的进步和研究的深入,模拟裂缝尺寸逐渐增大^[27-28]、裂缝形貌从平行金属板发展到3D打印粗糙裂缝^[29-31]。由于暂堵剂的封堵行为需要对颗粒的位移和轨迹进行精确模拟,常见的数值模拟研究均采用耦合计算流体动力学—离散元方法(CFD-DEM)进行模拟。Lin^[32]和秦浩^[33]等基于该方法研究了暂堵剂颗粒在楔形裂缝内的架桥封堵过程。

1.2.2 颗粒和纤维暂堵机理

暂堵转向压裂中常用的暂堵剂包括颗粒和纤维等类型。根据暂堵材料的强度可分为刚性材料和柔性材料,与之对应的存在刚性封堵理论和柔性封堵理论^[34]。其中,刚性封堵理论主要包括架桥和充填2种机理^[35-36]。尺寸相对较大的颗粒在炮眼或裂缝开口处先形成一个稳定的架桥结构,这些颗粒从流动体系中逐渐沉积下来。尽管大颗粒在此阶段的流动受到限制,但是尺寸较小的颗粒和流体仍可以通过大颗粒之间的间隙流动,因此,单纯的架桥不一定能限制流体和压力的沟通。随后,在充填阶段,尺寸较小的颗粒充填架桥结构内的孔隙,最终形成致密的封堵带,建立起足够大的压差,实现液体分流^[37-40]。若没有大颗粒形成稳定的架桥结构,小颗粒会进入裂缝内,无法形成有效的封堵,因此,架桥和堵塞是相辅相成的。此外,纤维常搭配颗粒暂堵剂一起使用。纤维在其中具有多种作用,首先纤维在裂缝壁面粘附聚集,能够捕集后续流过的颗粒和纤维,辅助颗粒形成架桥封堵,此外,颗粒架桥间的孔隙能够被纤维很好的填充,进一步降低封堵带的渗透率^[28,41-44]。

颗粒暂堵剂的尺寸与炮眼或者裂缝的宽度之间通常需要进行匹配才能实现有效的封堵。采用单一尺寸的暂堵剂进行封堵时,一般认为暂堵剂的尺寸应当为裂缝宽度的1/3,这被称为“三分之一”架桥规则^[45]。然而,在实际应用过程中发现采用该规则在某些情况下并不能达到最佳效果。因此,学者们又陆续提出了

理想充填理论, d90 规则等^[46-48]。由于单一粒径暂堵剂形成的封堵带存在渗透率较大的问题, 后续多采用具有连续粒径分布的暂堵剂颗粒进行暂堵作业, 并由此发展形成了多级架桥暂堵技术^[49-50]。在暂堵支撑裂缝时, 暂堵剂颗粒的尺寸分布范围越广, 其封堵效果越好。Van Domelen^[51]提出暂堵剂颗粒应当按照尺寸大致分为四级, 即: 粗颗粒(4~18目), 中等颗粒(20~70目), 细颗粒(100~200目)和粉末(270目或更小)。现场作业中通常采用两种粒径的暂堵剂混配的方式^[52]。考虑到特定储层压裂所形成的水力裂缝形貌差异, 在模拟裂缝形貌的条件下, 针对不同缝宽可进一步通过实验优化暂堵剂的粒径组合^[31, 53-54]。

暂堵剂在裂缝内的封堵受多种因素的影响, 包括裂缝形貌、暂堵剂浓度、泵注排量、携带液黏度。研究表明, 颗粒暂堵剂主要在缝内狭窄位置形成架桥封堵, 因此, 裂缝的迂曲度以及粗糙度对封堵效果具有显著影响^[31, 53, 55]。此外, 增大暂堵剂浓度、提高泵注排量和携带液黏度均有助于暂堵剂形成封堵。值得注意的是, 现场在添加暂堵剂时, 纤维、颗粒浓度过大易造成管线堵塞。对于水平井多簇压裂的情况, 由于射孔孔眼数多, 暂堵剂在各炮眼间的运移规律较为复杂, 位于水平井筒不同位置处的炮眼的暂堵效率与泵注排量息息相关。因此, 需要针对不同的射孔角度以及不同的炮眼分流比优化设计泵注程序^[23, 56-57]。

1.3 裂缝转向机理

1.3.1 主要研究手段

三轴压裂物模实验是验证通过暂堵技术实现裂缝转向的重要研究手段。De Pater展示了三轴应力实验装置原理图, 在此基础上, 陈和周等人采用大尺度真三轴水力压裂模拟实验系统开展了对天然岩样和人造岩样的压裂实验^[58-60]。在众多水力压裂物模实验中, 岩样尺寸不一, 从80 mm×80 mm×100 mm到800 mm×800 mm×800 mm不等^[10, 61-66]。对于水力压裂物模实验的观察和描述形成了一套详细的工作流程, 包括采用声发射监测系统可以了解和认识岩样内部的裂缝扩展动态过程^[62, 67], 采用添加彩色示踪剂的压裂液显示水力裂缝的空间形态, 采用CT扫描压裂前后的试样并进行三维重构准确描述裂缝扩展形态^[68-70]。

由于暂堵转向压裂技术有多种应用场景, 包括直井分层压裂, 直井平面转向压裂, 水平井裸眼完井多级压裂等, 其物模实验也针对性的采用了不同的设计, 包括设计不同的完井方式(裸眼、人造井筒)、井筒方向、射孔(射孔簇数)等^[11, 26, 41, 71]。

此外, 数值模拟也常用于研究转向裂缝的扩展规律, 主要的数值模拟方法包括有限元(FEM)和内聚区方法(CZM)^[72-74]、扩展有限元(XFEM)^[75-76]、离散元(DEM)^[77-78]和位移不连续法(DDM)^[79-80]等。

1.3.2 裂缝转向规律

转向裂缝的延伸主要受水平应力差、射孔参数、流体参数等因素影响。研究表明, 先压开的裂缝可能显著改变原始地应力场, 加入暂堵剂后, 净压力的增加也会引起主应力重定向, 这有利于转向裂缝的产生^[74, 81]。其中, 当水平应力差较小时, 转向裂缝沿着射孔方向延伸, 倾向于形成复杂裂缝; 当水平应力差较大时, 转向裂缝的延伸逐渐向最大主应力方向偏转, 甚至沿着初始裂缝延伸, 不产生转向裂缝^[11, 64, 82-83]。

暂堵剂的封堵位置也影响了转向裂缝的延伸模式。由于室内实验水力压裂裂缝的缝宽较小, 颗粒或纤维暂堵剂大多在缝口位置形成封堵^[26, 71]。通过人为支撑水力裂缝或者采用粒径较小的暂堵剂的方式可以实现暂堵剂在裂缝尖端形成封堵^[84-85]。暂堵剂在初始裂缝的缝端或缝口形成封堵, 可能产生3种转向裂缝延伸模式, 即: 初始裂缝的根部产生转向裂缝, 初始裂缝的内部产生转向裂缝, 远离初始裂缝的位置产生转向裂缝^[84]。此外, 暂堵位置越靠近初始裂缝的根部, 转向裂缝受到的应力干扰越强, 产生的转向裂缝距初始裂缝的距离越远^[82]。

裂缝暂堵转向的核心是激活天然弱面, 而天然弱面分为强胶结和弱胶结两种情况^[86-87]。对于强胶结天然弱面, 通过化学损伤的方法降低其胶结强度, 从而提高天然弱面开启率, 是目前研究的热点^[88-89]。此外, 暂堵转向本质是一个多场耦合的复杂力学问题, 建立完备的暂堵转向模型, 是厘清裂缝转向规律的核心。

2 暂堵剂

暂堵剂, 又称转向剂或暂堵转向剂。暂堵剂有多种类型与划分标准, 其发展历程及研究进展已被广泛报道。根据暂堵剂的承压能力可分为用于压裂酸化、修井、堵水调剂等作业的低承压类型暂堵剂和转向压裂暂堵剂^[90-91]。从形态上, 暂堵剂包括固体颗粒、薄片、纤维、冻胶和泡沫等^[91-95]。

在20世纪80年代, 泡沫转向剂流行于现场应用和学术研究中。由于泡沫转向剂泵送简单、具有初始的返排性能, 至今仍用于砂岩和碳酸盐岩储层^[96]。此外, 凝胶和乳液类型暂堵剂的性能随作业时间发生变化, 具有不可预测性, 因此, 不推荐采用仅仅基于黏

度性质实现转向的暂堵剂。目前现场广泛应用的暂堵剂包括颗粒和纤维 2 种类型。

Harrison^[97]根据油气田开发历史论述了颗粒暂堵剂的发展过程,并划分为 3 个阶段。早期,1932—1945 年,储层深度大约为 3000~5000 ft,改造措施通常为小规模(液量小于 2000 gal),暂堵剂主要应用于碳酸盐岩储层酸压,防止酸压沟通底水。此后,1946—1960 年,储层开发深度来到 4000~8000 ft,改造措施逐渐采用大体积压裂/酸压。1960 年后,深层气藏(15000~22000 ft)得到开发,高温高压条件给暂堵剂带来了新的挑战。随着技术的进步,储层开发深度逐渐增大,对暂堵剂材料的要求也不断提高。从材料上,暂堵剂包括惰性有机树脂、固体有机酸、溶胀型聚合物、惰性固体等^[97]。

固体暂堵剂从溶解性上可划分为油溶、酸溶、碱溶和水溶。油溶性暂堵剂包括油溶性树脂、沥青和石蜡等,在油中具有良好的溶解性,不需要额外添加解堵剂,但此类暂堵剂通常承压能力有限,受力易变性,制约了现场应用;酸溶性暂堵剂的主要成分为碳酸钙、陶粒等,其强度高、不易变形、抗温性好,但由于其需要进行经济成本较高的酸化解堵且难以完全解堵,其研究和应用相对较少;碱溶性暂堵剂在油田现场的应用不多,还处于室内研发阶段^[90-91,93]。

水溶性暂堵剂是指在暂堵作业结束后能够在压裂液或返排液中直接溶解或破胶溶解或降解的暂堵剂,主要分为交联类暂堵剂和非交联类暂堵剂^[90]。交联类暂堵剂可能存在以下问题:残渣较多,交联剂具有毒性,交联及破胶受交联剂、破胶剂、pH 和温度等因素影响大。非交联类暂堵剂主要为聚合物类,大多含有一些水不溶物。

可降解类型的暂堵剂通常利用聚合物的水解实现材料在地层环境中的自然降解,目前温控型的可降解暂堵剂得到广泛关注和研究,通常需要添加活化剂控制降解时间^[90]。此外,可生物降解类型暂堵剂对储层伤害最小,不需要添加助剂。可降解化学颗粒暂堵剂种类繁多,如聚氨酯、聚酯、聚醚、聚内酯、聚酰胺、聚氨酯和聚乳酸(PLA)等材料^[10,27,96,98-99]。在实际应用过程中需要关注以下几点:颗粒尺寸多样以便形成有效封堵,与携带液和储层流体相匹配,在平均地层温度下具有很好的热稳定性,以及能够承受井底静压而不发生破坏^[96]。

除了颗粒型暂堵剂,可降解纤维暂堵剂广泛应用于酸压作业中,其原材料包括聚丙烯晴、聚乙烯醇、聚乳酸和可降解聚酯等^[90]。

理想的暂堵剂需要满足如下要求:(1)能够有效降低压裂液在目标储层的滤失,例如已经压开的裂缝或者高渗层;(2)材料具有足够大的强度,能够承受施工压力而不发生破坏;(3)材料在压裂液或工作流体中不溶(降)解或缓慢溶(降)解,以至于其在达到目标位置后仍有足够大的尺寸;(4)材料在油气生产过程中必须能够完全降解,不需要额外注入流体进行清除,并且解除封堵后不对储层造成伤害^[97,100]。目前,可降解水溶性暂堵剂是主流的发展趋势^[91]。

3 暂堵转向压裂工艺

3.1 技术分类

暂堵转向压裂技术具有广泛的适用性,既涵盖直井又涵盖水平井,既可应用于新井的完井压裂又可用于老井重复压裂,既适用于水力压裂又适用于酸化压裂^[101-102]。暂堵转向压裂技术主要分为近井筒转向和远场转向 2 类。从暂堵转向压裂作业的对象和目标上,又可以细分为:直井平面暂堵转向压裂、直井纵向分层分段暂堵转向压裂、水平井多级暂堵转向压裂和远场暂堵转向压裂。

3.1.1 直井平面暂堵转向压裂

直井平面暂堵转向压裂是近井筒转向的一种,其原理是通过定向射孔技术控制初始裂缝和转向裂缝的起裂位置^[76]。其中,一半的射孔的方向沿着最大水平主应力方向,另一半的射孔方向垂直于最大水平主应力方向,如图 2 所示。初次压裂时,水力裂缝从射孔的尖端开始沿着最大水平主应力方向延伸,裂缝在该方向上的延伸阻力最小,被称为优势裂缝平面。之后,注入暂堵剂,在初始裂缝内形成致密的滤饼,使得井底流体压力不能传导至裂缝尖端,阻碍了初始裂缝的延伸。此时,继续注入压裂液,井底压力进一步上升,水力裂缝从垂直于最大水平主应力方向上的射孔尖端开始延伸,此时产生的裂缝称为转向裂缝。

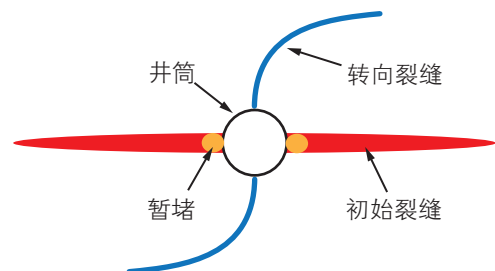


图 2 直井平面暂堵转向压裂示意图

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of in-plane TPDF in vertical wells

3.1.2 直井纵向分层分段暂堵转向压裂

对于储层厚度大,天然裂缝分布不均匀,纵向非均质性严重的油气藏,为了增大储层动用程度,提高改造效果,往往需要进行分层分段压裂。采用常规的机械分段工具进行分层分段改造安全风险大、操作复杂,施工成本高,分层分段易失效。因此,提出了一种化学暂堵分层分段的改造技术,称之为纵向分层分段暂堵转向压裂。其机理为在纵向上,采用暂堵剂封堵已经压开的裂缝通道,迫使在纵向上产生更多的裂缝,实现分层分段压裂改造,如图3所示^[10, 103]。该技术在塔里木油田广泛应用,应用最大井深7780 m,改造后平均单井增产是常规笼统改造技术的3.5倍^[10]。

3.1.3 水平井多级暂堵转向压裂

水平井压裂时,由于地层非均质性、射孔不完善或者炮眼冲蚀等因素造成各射孔簇改造效果存在显著差异,裂缝延伸不均匀。因此,初次压裂后同时存在裂缝和欠改造的射孔簇。此时,注入暂堵剂封堵已经压开的裂缝,随后继续压裂,在欠改造射孔簇开启新的裂缝,如图4所示^[23, 56, 104-105]。该技术在长庆油田华

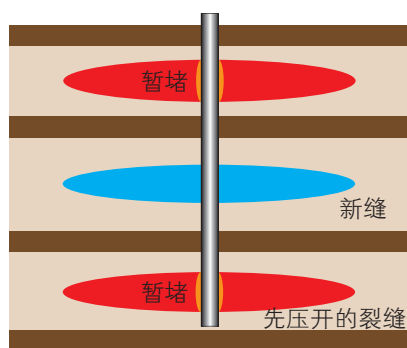


图3 直井纵向分层暂堵转向压裂示意图

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of separate-layering TPDF in vertical wells

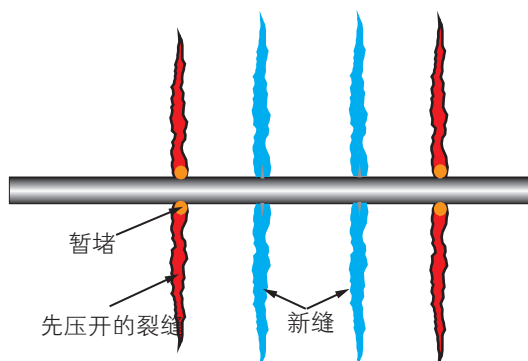


图4 水平井多级暂堵转向压裂示意图

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of multistage TPDF in horizontal wells

H90-3井成功应用,创亚洲陆上水平井最长水平段记录。

该技术也可应用于水平井多级重复压裂。在具体实施时,根据是否补孔以及补孔与暂堵的先后顺序可分为:不补孔直接暂堵,先暂堵后补孔,先补孔后暂堵。其中,不补孔直接暂堵技术思路与水平井多级暂堵转向压裂一致,是对未改造或欠改造的射孔簇进行压裂。先暂堵后补孔,是在重复压裂前先注入暂堵剂封堵所有已存在的裂缝,随后在未改造区域(通常介于已有射孔簇之间)补射新孔,后续的压裂液转向进入新的射孔簇。先补孔后暂堵与之不同,在补孔后,以低排量注入暂堵剂绕过新射孔簇而封堵已经改造过的射孔簇,一旦这些射孔簇被封堵,井底压力将升高开启新的射孔簇^[106]。

3.1.4 远场暂堵转向压裂

远场暂堵转向压裂是通过增大裂缝表面积来提高SRV,例如建立二级裂缝或者形成复杂裂缝网络^[107-108]。具体地,通过注入小尺寸的暂堵剂或支撑剂进入裂缝远端形成封堵,阻碍裂缝的进一步延伸,导致在后续压裂过程中,井底压力上升,产生次级裂缝形成复杂裂缝网络,如图5所示。施工结束后,暂堵剂自降解,裂缝网络提供产能。

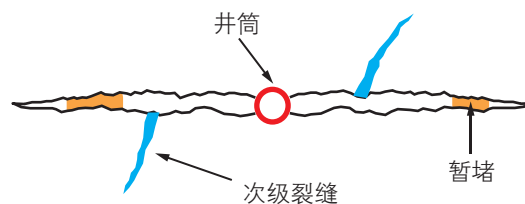


图5 远场暂堵转向压裂示意图

Fig. 5 Schematic diagram of far-field TPDF

3.2 暂堵剂添加工艺

3.2.1 颗粒加入装置

颗粒暂堵剂以及暂堵球这类固体堵剂的现场添加方式主要有3种,即通过混砂车、投球器或旁通管线加入流体中。通常大量的颗粒暂堵剂可直接通过混砂车加入,不需要额外的加注设备,如图6所示^[99]。投球器通常垂直连接在压裂管线上,其下方通过电动旋塞阀控制暂堵剂的释放,上方通常为一短节,用于储存一定量的暂堵剂,如图7所示。此种方式下暂堵剂的加量受旋塞阀上部空间大小的限制,通常用于添加少量的暂堵剂,例如添加暂堵球或“绳结”型暂堵剂。最后一种加入方式是通过旁通管线加入暂堵剂,如图8所示。在暂堵作业时,将暂堵剂预置于旁通管线内,



图 6 标准干式加料器^[99]

Fig. 6 Standard dry-additive feeder^[99]



图 7 投球器

Fig. 7 Ball injector



图 8 通过旁通管线添加暂堵剂

Fig. 8 Adding the temporary plugging agent through the bypass pipeline

打开连接旁通管的阀门，让压裂液将旁通管内的暂堵剂携带进入井筒。此种方式用于添加“绳结”型暂堵剂，工艺实现简单，可操作性强，但暂堵剂加入次数受限，且不能很好的控制暂堵剂的加入间隔。

3.2.2 纤维加入装置

纤维在加入时既要控制其加量实现匀速加入，又要将其分散避免成团造成管线堵塞。因此，纤维加入装置相对复杂，通常包括计量机构、打散机构和输送机构，如图 9 所示。

3.3 暂堵剂加量设计

由于传统的暂堵剂已经在油田应用多年，油服公司对其用量基本上形成了共识。Van Domelen^[51]的统计表明，对于封堵炮眼，其用量通常较低，约 0.5~1 lb/gal；对于裸眼完井或缝洞型储层，其用量约 5~10 lb/gal；对于可降解暂堵剂，其用量差异较大，通常介于 1~6 lb/gal。在 Williston 盆地施工案例中，6 家服务商根据自己的施工经验给出了暂堵剂的推荐加量。对于裸眼完井，用量为 0.25~4.1 lb/gal；对于固井射孔完井，用量为 0.2~2.7 lb/孔。有服务商明确表示裸眼完井相比于套管射孔完井的堵剂用量要多 20%~35%。尽管服务商推荐裸眼井段的堵剂用量应为射孔段的 1.25 倍或 1.5 倍，但 FracFocus 的大量统计数据表明，裸眼井段的堵剂用量约为射孔段的 2.3 倍。此外，转向剂在不同区块中单井或单段的用量存在显著差异。

除了根据施工经验获得的暂堵剂加量准则以外，也可根据封堵体积估算暂堵剂用量。首先基于暂堵带形成后的受力平衡分析，确定暂堵带的长度，进而估算暂堵裂缝体积，并确定暂堵剂的加量^[109-111]。现场暂堵作业过程中通常采用注入过量的暂堵剂以实现较高的暂堵升压幅度。高频压力监测结果表明，这种做法可能对产能造成负面影响，因此，在设计暂堵剂加量



图 9 纤维在线加入装置

Fig. 9 Fiber on-line feeding device

时可以考虑高频压力分析得到的信息^[112]。

3.4 现场监测与诊断技术

不同区块、甚至不同井之间的参数差异巨大,因此,在暂堵转向作业过程中实时监测并优化施工显得尤为重要,这通常需要利用多种先进技术和监测手段。

3.4.1 施工压力分析

监测暂堵转向压裂施工过程中的压力响应以及施工过程中裂缝梯度的变化是最常见的、最经济的判断暂堵有效性的方法。在施工过程中应当观察3种现象:(1)在恒定泵速下施工压力整体的抬升趋势;(2)当暂堵剂到达射孔时的泵压瞬时增加;(3)施工前期和后期的瞬时停泵压力的增幅^[51]。这3种情况可能不会同时出现,但是任一显著现象都可解释为暂堵有效,其原理是发生转向时,井筒内的压力必须至少增大到下一级裂缝的最小起裂/延伸压力。具体操作中可采用一种曲线叠加法,将暂堵节点后的施工曲线沿时间轴向前平移,在保持加砂浓度、泵注排量与暂堵前加砂阶段一致时,可以直观的比较井口压力的偏移情况^[113]。

3.4.2 管外光纤技术

管外光纤技术于1990年代在油气井中得到应用,而分布式声波传感(DAS)技术的应用起始于2009年^[114]。该技术在套管外部安装光纤电缆并下入井底,通过在电缆内安装多根光纤可以同时采集DAS和分布式温度传感(DTS)数据^[115]。DAS的原理是将激光脉冲发送到光纤中,并记录下背向散射光的强度,其中,

声学振动引起的光纤动态应变会造成折射率的微小变化^[116]。对背向散射光中的瑞利波进行处理得到解释结果,其分辨率通常在几英尺左右^[113, 115, 117]。DTS测量光纤的绝对温度^[117],可以同时监测压裂过程中的地层冷却过程以及生产前的地层回暖过程^[118]。对DAS和DTS数据的分析不仅可以帮助确定各压裂段之间是否发生沟通,还可以直接显示在暂堵作业前后进液射孔簇的位置,并给出各射孔簇的相对进液量,如图10所示^[119-121]。

3.4.3 压裂示踪技术

水力压裂裂缝放射性示踪技术简称压裂示踪技术,其原理是在压裂阶段下入示踪支撑剂,压裂施工结束后通过下入高精度高分辨率的示踪测井工具,测量近井筒位置的示踪剂放射性强度,确定示踪剂的分布情况,进而计算和分析出水力裂缝的参数^[122]。传统的放射性示踪剂采用包层式设计,放射性物质容易脱落,造成设备污染。研究人员提出了一种特制的零污染示踪剂,其原理是将少量的金属盐(氧化铈、或铀金属、或氧化抗)与黏土充分混合,制成特殊的陶粒。然后,经过核反应堆内的中子照射,激活陶粒内部的金属盐。由此制成的示踪剂所含放射性材料绝大多数位于陶粒内部,可以忽略从表皮脱落的量,因此,避免了对人或设备的污染^[123-124]。现场一般采用3种示踪砂所含放射性元素分别为¹²⁴Sb、⁴⁶Sc、¹⁹²Ir。在暂堵前后加砂阶段分别交替加入不同类型的示踪砂,通过测量各示踪砂的分布情况可确定暂堵作业后流体分布是否发生改变,进而判断暂堵的有效性,如图11所示^[125-127]。

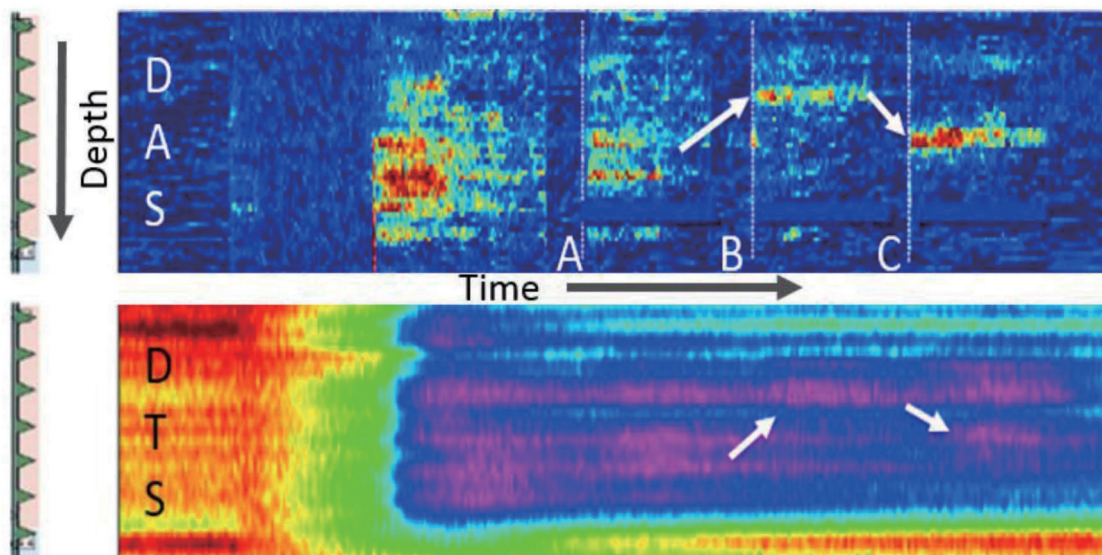


图10 DAS和DTS显示暂堵转向成功^[121]

Fig. 10 DAS and DTS showing successful diversion^[121]

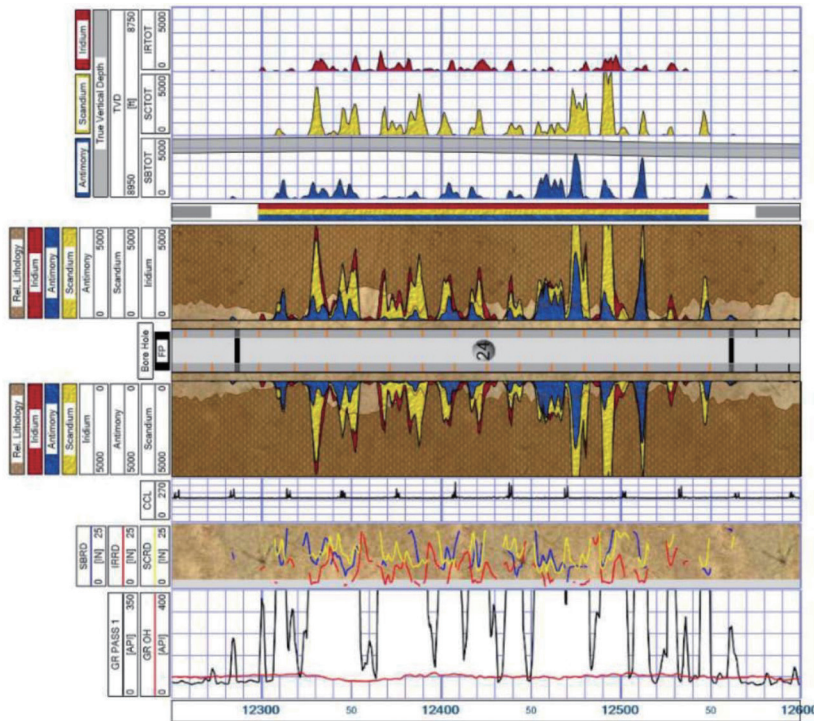


图 11 一个压裂段内三段支撑剂间各加入 4 磅暂堵剂后的 RA 示踪剂测井结果^[127]

Fig. 11 RA tracer log for a stage with 4 lbs of diverter deployed in each sweep of a three proppant ramp design^[127]

3.4.4 微地震监测技术

微地震监测是将一种实时数据采集的三分量地震接收系统，以大级距的排列方式，多级布放在压裂井旁的一个邻近井中，接收由于压裂导致地下岩石断裂所产生的微地震信号。在压裂阶段可以观察到数以千计的微震事件，微震震源分布是划定储层改造体积的基本信息^[128-129]。这些资料经过处理可以估算出裂缝的尺寸和空间位置^[130]。基于此，可以直观的观察暂堵作业前后微震事件的空间是否重叠，以此判断暂堵作业是否开启新的裂缝，如图 12 所示^[27, 131-132]。

3.4.5 井下电视

井下视频成像技术的主要手段是通过下入井下摄

像头获取井底炮眼的清晰图片，虽然在 19 世纪 80 年代就已经得到应用，但直到近年来，该技术才实现了可靠的获取上百个炮眼的高清图像作业需要^[133]。具有代表性的技术为“鹰眼监测技术”，它通过图像算法校正并获得射孔尺寸的各项参数，例如直径、面积、周长等，如图 13 所示^[133]。基于测量的炮眼尺寸可以计算出炮眼冲蚀，根据炮眼冲蚀与支撑剂体积/质量之间的关系可以进一步确定通过单个炮眼的支撑剂的量，由此，可以确定支撑剂的分布，从而评价裂缝的延伸情况^[115, 134-136]。将该技术应用于暂堵转向压裂作业中可以确定暂堵作业的有效性。

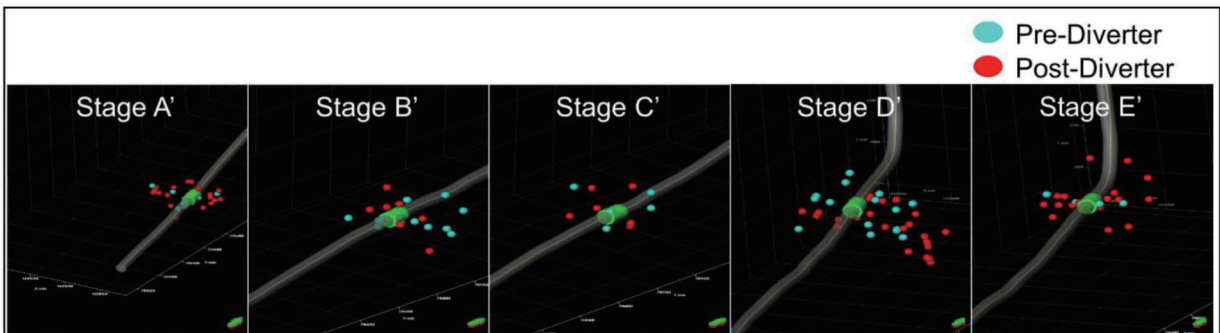


图 12 5 个压裂段暂堵前后的微地震事件^[131]

Fig. 12 Microseismic events for five stages, pre-diverter and post-diverter^[131]



图 13 压裂后炮眼成像显示被严重冲蚀^[133]

Fig. 13 Post-fracturing perforation image clearly showing significant erosion^[133]

3.4.6 高频压力监测技术

在一个封闭系统中，流量的突然变化会产生一系列的压力脉冲，这就是水锤。压裂施工作业过程中的停泵或关闭阀门会产生水锤，产生的压力脉冲沿井筒到达井底，并与形成的裂缝相互作用，而后再返回地面，最终，形成了由一系列振荡组成的压力曲线，由于摩擦而呈现出逐渐衰减的趋势。高频压力监测技术是一种简单、经济的诊断方法，它仅依赖于地面压力数据采集以及解释算法，不需要改变或增加压裂施工过程中的任何操作步骤^[137]。研究表明，水力裂缝的产生会改变水锤信号的周期、振幅和持续时间，因此，通过对水锤信号的分析可以判断井筒、裂缝以及储层的连通性^[138-140]。在暂堵转向压裂作业中，通过暂堵前的停泵以及施工结束后的停泵数据可以判断进液位置，由此确定暂堵转向压裂的作业效果，如图 14 所示^[112]。

鉴于暂堵作业在井与井之间仍存在较大差异，对暂堵施工效果的监测对实现转向压裂实时优化至关重要。对水锤信号数据的分析具有一定局限性，它受泵速变化、压裂液成分、低采样频率等因素干扰^[141]。生产录井和化学示踪剂等方法都可以进行压后的暂堵效果评估，但是它们不能对暂堵施工过程进行实时指导^[51]。虽然微地震监测和 DAS/DTS 等高端技术能够为暂堵期间流体分布提供准确的测量，但是这些技术需要长时间的准备，极大地增加了作业成本，并且尽管在施工过程中可以快速获得定性的评价，但是取得最终的解释报告可能仍需数周时间^[51]。

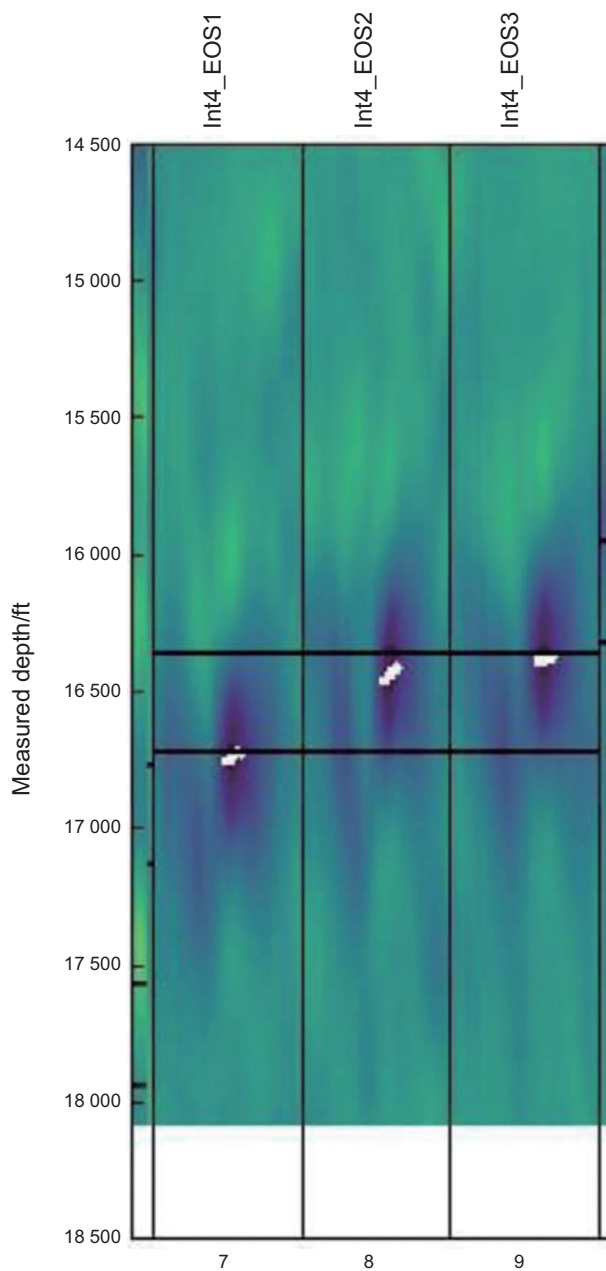


图 14 高频压力监测进液孔眼位置^[112]

Fig. 14 High frequency pressure monitoring locations of holes accepting fluids^[112]

4 结论与展望

伴随着油气开发由常规进入非常规领域，压裂增产工艺不断发展与进步，在提质增效的前提下，暂堵转向压裂技术日趋完善。压裂过程中加入暂堵剂可以改变压裂液流向，增大储层改造体积，提高油气采收率。

(1) 暂堵转向压裂机理得到广泛研究，特别地，室内实验开展了大量的、多尺度的暂堵剂运移、封堵与

裂缝转向规律研究, 其中, 暂堵研究重点关注暂堵剂的粒径组合和浓度优化, 考虑封堵效率时还未结合暂堵剂向炮眼的运移效率。此外, 在数值模拟方面研究相对薄弱, 封堵时缺乏对纤维类暂堵剂的研究, 并且对裂缝表面形貌的处理仍极为简化, 难以反映真实裂缝内的封堵规律。裂缝暂堵转向模拟是一个多场耦合问题, 数值模拟中对于暂堵过程的构建还存在不足。

(2) 颗粒和纤维是最常见的暂堵剂类型, 其中, 可降解性暂堵剂是暂堵剂发展的主流趋势, 但其应用仍

面临着超深层高温、超低温储层等复杂工况的挑战。

(3) 暂堵转向压裂工艺适用场景丰富, 包括直井纵向分层、水平井分段分簇以及重复压裂等。暂堵转向压裂需要在设计、施工、监测、优化和调整上形成闭环。虽然多种先进技术手段可以诊断暂堵改造效果, 但仍普遍存在成本高、解释速度慢等问题。以高频压力监测为代表的新型诊断技术将有助于实现暂堵转向施工的快速监测和实时优化。

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