

四川油气田聚合物钻井液技术

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内容提要 本文阐述了四川油气田 15 年来聚合物钻井液的发展状况。对聚合物处理剂的优选、体系组分的优选、流变参数的优选优控作了简单的介绍。特别是使用复合离子型聚合物钻井液后,取得了明显的技术经济效益。

主题词 聚合物钻井液 流变参数 包被作用 抑制性 复合离子型聚合物

四川油气田自 1975 年开始使用聚合物不分散钻井液以来,经历了由单一的聚丙烯酰胺或部分水解聚丙烯酰胺无固相钻井液到多元聚合物无固相钻井液、多元聚合物低密度钻井液(密度小于 1.15g/cm^3)、多元聚磺钻井液(密度小于 1.30g/cm^3)、KPAM—PAM—CPAN 无固相防塌钻井液和低固相防塌钻井液、KPAM—SAS 防塌钻井液、PMNK—PAC—KPAM 防塌钻井液,发展到 PAC 系列—KPAM—沥青类制品的低密度防塌钻井液,直到复合离子型聚合物钻井液。聚合物的品种数也由 1 种增加到 17 种,钻井机械钻速逐年提高,见图 1。

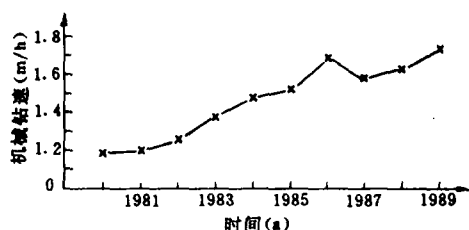


图 1 1980~1989 年四川油气田钻井平均机械钻速变化情况

四川油气田聚合物处理剂使用简况见表 1。

据不完全统计,1985~1989 年间,曾使用聚合物钻井液的总井数为 552 口,聚合物钻井液进尺数占总进尺的 72%,聚合物钻井

液推广覆盖面为 95%~100%。

表 1 四川油气田常用聚合物处理剂使用情况

主聚合物 大分子聚合物	辅助聚合物 小分子聚合物	使用深度 (m)	使用井段	密度范围 (g/cm ³)	最大井深 (m)
PHP KPAM PAC ₁₄₁ 80A51 PAC(HV) FA ₃₈₇ PMNK CPA SK ₄	KPAN CPAN NPAN NH ₄ PAN PAC ₁₄₂ XY ₂₇ JT ₄₁ JYX ₁	200 ~ 2600	重庆群 ~ 乐平统 以上	1.02 ~ 1.70	3500

1980~1989 年间,密度 1.05g/cm^3 以下的聚合物钻井液的钻井进尺占其总进尺的 33.3%;密度 $1.06\sim 1.15\text{g/cm}^3$ 的进尺占其总进尺的 18.2%;密度 $1.15\sim 1.30\text{g/cm}^3$ 的进尺占总进尺的 19.5%。低密度钻井液钻井进尺占总进尺的百分比比较以前有所增加,钻井液密度比以前使用细分散钻井液及钙处理钻井液时期大幅度降低,使钻井机械钻速成倍提高,见表 2。

重庆群~自流井群地层不同体系

表 2 钻井液机械钻速对比

钻井液体系	井段 (m)	机械钻速 (m/h)	井径扩大率 (%)
细分散体系	100~2800	1.63	40~45
钙处理粗分散	<2000	0.95~2.19	29
聚合物不分散	100~3000	2.10~3.12	28.6~15.06
复合离子聚合物	<2000	3.68~3.88	<10

四川油气田易塌坍层的岩矿分析

四川油气田主要易塌坍层是重庆群和自流井群,岩性为泥页岩夹砂岩,各构造红层厚度不等,介于1000~2500m之间,部分构造的上述两层泥页岩矿物分析见表3。

表3 四川油气田部分构造
泥页岩地层矿物组分分析

构造	矿物组分(%)						
	伊蒙泥层	伊利石	高岭石	绿泥石	石英	钠长石	方解石
磨溪	52~63	25~36	4~6	6~10	21~24	6~7	2~3
金华	33~61	29~53	2~5	5~14	20~26	4~8	1~3
八角场	41~61	30~44	4~6	5~9	20~27	3~7	2~7
荷包场	31~53	25~53	5~56	22~41			
花果山	30~49	25~42	17~21	8~11		1~2	2~7
七里峡	15~66	25~49	3~26		25~37	1~8	1~27
平落坝	16~17	58~61	9~15	10~11	29~36	1~5	1~8
中坝	8~29	48~68	8~17	6~14	23~36	2~3	6~23

组分中尚有很少的白云岩、黄铁矿、硬石膏等,表中未列出。

80年代以来优选出以聚丙烯酸钾或聚丙烯酰胺为主聚物,以中小分子的聚丙烯腈钾盐、钙盐、铵盐、钠盐等为辅助聚合物,再加沥青类惰性降失水剂的低固相钻井液,使机

川西南孔滩构造

表4 不同聚合物钻井液机械钻速比较

井号	钻井液类型	Jc~Jt		Th~Tf ^{1,2}	
		密度范围(g/cm ³)	机械钻速(m/h)	密度范围(g/cm ³)	机械钻速(m/h)
孔21	KPAM、SAS防塌钻井液	1.06~1.14	9.85	1.12~1.15	3.01
孔29	PAM钻井液	1.07~1.18	6.10	1.10~1.25	1.44
孔26		1.07~1.22	2.80	1.10~1.25	2.08
孔27		1.05~1.19	5.15	1.08~1.26	1.75

械钻速明显提高。这类复配的多元聚合物钻井液在磨70、磨114井钻井试用比磨66井同井段机械钻速提高6.84%~11.86%,龙14井比龙10井同井段机械钻速提高10.82%,升径扩大率仅9.32%。该种体系还具有较强的防塌能力,见表4。

复合离子型聚合物钻井液脱颖而出

利用聚合物处理剂的吸附——架桥——成网的作用机理,结合地层特点,在优选聚合物处理剂、钻井液配方、流变参数方面,无论是对粗分散或是对不分散钻井液均能不同程度缓解泥页岩的分散问题,起到提高喷射钻井速度的作用。但由于主体聚合物与粘土颗粒形成强的结构粘度、低速梯下静结构力增强,使钻头水马力得不到合理的分配。加之小分子聚合物稀释剂在降低低速梯下有效粘度的同时,却使钻头喷嘴处水眼粘度上升,即塑性粘度增加,不仅很不利于流变参数的优选,还大大削弱了主体聚合物的包被、抑制作用。钻井液粘度、切力、密度都迅速上升,机械钻速下降,见表5。

表5 钻头水眼粘度与机械钻速关系

井号	层位	η_{sp} (mPa·s)	机械钻速 (m/h)
卧131井	Jc ¹ ~Jt ¹	6.5	4.36
卧118井		8.23	2.73
卧118井	Jc ¹ ~Th	8.46	2.38
卧124井		10.54	1.86
卧118井	Th~Tc ¹	6.33	1.86
天东4井		7.23	1.72

表5说明水眼粘度降低10%,机械钻速可提高10%左右;水眼粘度降低20%,机械钻速可提高25%左右。

出现不久的复合离子型聚合物稀释剂XY系列和复合离子型强包被剂FA系列与其它聚合物复配使用,使辅助聚合物在拆散

主体聚合物同粘土颗粒形成网状结构的同时,又利用自身分子间的缔合,对粘土颗粒继续进行包被,不仅不减弱,甚至可以增强体系的抑制能力。而且依据复合离子型稀释剂特有的分子结构,不论在低速梯或极高速梯下都能减弱聚合物同粘土颗粒的相互作用,降低聚合物钻井液在极高速梯下的有效粘度——钻头水眼粘度,见表 6。

表 6 复合离子型聚合物钻井液的水眼粘度

井 号	主、辅聚合物组成	密度范围 (g/cm ³)	η_{sp} (mPa·s)
天西 1 井	FA ₃₆₇ 、HL-1 KPAM、XY-27	1.01~1.15	4.2~8.0
沈 13 井	FA ₃₆₇	1.03~1.75	4~15
长 10	XY-27、JT-41、HL-1	1.03~1.57	
女 112	FA ₃₆₇ 、XY-27	1.04~1.12	3.5~5
磨 144	FA ₃₆₇ 、XY-27	1.03~1.10	4.5~5
平 9 井	FA ₃₆₇ 、XY-27	1.03~1.35	6~10
瓦 8 井	KPAM、XY-27	1.02~1.22	4~8

复合离子型聚合物钻井液优于乙烯基单体聚合物钻井液的流变参数的优选,川西南地区于搬土钻井液中先加 KPAM、PAC₁₄₂、SAS 之后再加入 XY-27,水眼粘度便由 6.62mPa·s ↓ 4.17mPa·s。瓦 8 井钻井液密度 1.02~1.22g/cm³,平均水眼粘度控制在 4~8mPa·s,全井平均机械钻速 3.68m/h,比同构造的瓦 9 井提高 32.37%,比瓦 4 井提高 120%,而且所钻井段井径极为规则。其在飞仙关地层平均井径扩大率仅为 3.3%,比瓦 9 井降低 12%。川中地区女 112 井和磨 144 井,在搬土原浆的基础上加 FA₃₆₇强包被剂和 XY-27 稀释剂、以及 HL-1 惰性降失水剂。钻头水眼粘度控制在 3~5mPa·s 范围,钻井液密度保持在 1.08~1.10g/cm³。与该油气区以前所用的 PHP、KPAM、80A51 等聚

合物组成的钻井液在同条件下进行比较,水眼粘度降低 25%~33%,与同构造同层位同井段的机械钻速相比,提高 5%~9%;与不同构造同层位同深度相比,机械钻速提高 7%~11%。还表现出良好的包被、抑制性能,做到全井没有外排泥浆。川南地区在沈 13 井试用复合离子型聚合物钻井液,使该区首次实现全井使用聚合物钻井液,全井没有排放泥浆。

小 结

现场实践证明,多元聚合物钻井液优于单一聚合物钻井液,复合离子型聚合物钻井液又优于大小分子复配的多元聚合物钻井液。若能合理调控钻井液性能指标,并建立一套检测在用钻井液的聚合物剩余浓度的方法,不仅可获得良好的包被抑制性,也可使流变参数更进一步得到优选优控。水眼粘度将显著降低,无形中提高了泵的有效功率。对井深 2000m 以内,钻井液密度低于 1.15g/cm³ 的井,钻头水眼粘度可以调控在 3~12mPa·s 范围,与往年使用的各种聚合物钻井液比较,水眼粘度可降低 25%~30%,机械钻速提高 7%~20%。实现中深井全井采用复合离子型聚合物钻井液,并且不排放钻井液便指日可待。对深井和超深井上部地层(<2000~2500m)可采用多元聚合物或复合离子型聚合物钻井液;下部地层可转化为聚磺泥浆、加重泥浆以及抗膏盐层的高温深井泥浆等。如果采用磺化沥青或惰性降失水剂 HL-1 等降低滤失量及泥饼渗透率、改善泥饼质量,则更有利于防塌。故可以预计,“八五”期间四川油气田的聚合物钻井液技术将会跟上全国钻井液技术发展的步伐,阔步前进。

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16 Using the Little Folds on Surface to Assist Seismic Data to Interpret Structures

In this paper, based on the similarity and comparative property between the little folds and the local large structures on surface in East Sichuan, it is recognized that the large structures and little structures in East Sichuan are all coincidence with the vertical variable rule of concentric fold, comparing and analyzing the section features of the little folds and large structures interpreted with seismic data. To a certain extent, it is able to use the little fold features to assist the seismic data to interpret structures, and favorable to set up the geological model of local structures to correctly interpret subsurface structures and fault features.

Subject Headings: East Sichuan, steep structure, little structure, contrast, seismic interpretation.

Liang Shunjun

22 Kinetic Variation of Sinian Reservoir of Weiyuan Gas Field in Sichuan since Having Been Developed

Based on the analysis of kinetic and static data and the experiment of cores of the Sinian reservoir in Weiyuan gas field, this paper researches the change of the Weiyuan Sinian reservoir bed due to the pressure variation since having been developed and the change of the production performance caused by it, and some suggestions are proposed for the developing tasks ahead.

Subject Headings: Southwest Sichuan, Sinian gas pool, permeability, pore producing gas, water-gas relation, kinetic variation.

Kong Jinxiang, Wang Anyu

DRILLING/PRODUCTION TECHNOLOGY AND EQUIPMENT

27 A Way to Perfect the Encapsulation and Inhibition Properties of Polymer Mud

In this article, while it is affirmed that the polymer mud can raise drilling speed, the disadvantages (such as strong framework and weak encapsulation and inhibition properties) that will arise after a longer usage of such mud in well are indicated also. For this, the article emphasizes upon following measures to overcome the disadvantages, such as to use a new polymer material, to study the method for measuring the residuary concentration of the polymer in mud and the essentials for controlling concentration, to raise solid control efficiency and to purify the mud, etc.

Subject Headings: drilling mud, polymer, encapsulation property, framework, residuary concentration.

Chen Leliang

30 Polymer Drilling Fluid Used in Sichuan Oil and Gas Fields

In this paper, the development state of the polymer drilling fluid used in Sichuan oil and gas fields in the last 15 years is described and the optimization of polymer treating agent, the optimum preparation of the system's components and the optimization and optimum control of rheological parameters

are briefly introduced. Especially, since the compound ion polymer drilling fluid has been used, the obvious techno-economic benefit has been obtained.

Subject Headings: polymer drilling fluid, rheological parameter, encapsulation action, inhibitory property, compound ion polymer.

He Lun

33 Determining the Residuary Concentration of the Polycrylic Amide in Drilling Fluid

This paper presents a method for determining the concentration and residuary concentration of the amido polymer in drilling fluid by using volumetric analysis method and examines the disturbing acts of background factors (such as other treating agents, solidoid, temperature, thermostatic time and pH etc.) on this method. The experiment shows that the influence of these factors mentioned above is not obvious and this method is available for reference at field.

Subject Headings: drilling fluid, polymer, concentration analysis, residuary concentration.

Shi Engang, Zou Jian, Yang Yuezhen, Tang Jun

37 Predicting the Formation Pressure of a Part of Structures in the South Yellow Sea and the East China Sea

The d_c index, acoustic slowness method, equivalent depth and Iton formula are used for 8 wells on a part of structures in the South Yellow Sea and the East China Sea to calculate the formation pressure. The pressure obtained has a good coincidence with the results measured in practice by RFT, DST and LOT etc. therefore the method mentioned above can be used for the two areas to forecast the formation pressure.

Subject Headings: the South Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, a part of structures, formation pressure, forecast, acoustic slowness, d_c index.

Lu Kewen, Zhang Yutang

40 A New Auto-Fitting Method with Computer for Typic Well-Testing Curve

A group of typic well-testing curves suitable for auto-fitting with computer, through re-composing the parameters of typic well-testing curve, are developed in this paper. This new fitting method is not only quickly and conveniently but also avoids the multi-solution to a certain extent.

Subject Headings: typic well-testing curve, composed parameter, formation parameter, data in early stage, computer, auto-fitting method.

Yu Shaocong

44 A Simple and Convenient Method for Determing the Original Formation Pressure in Gas Pool

We always loss the chance to obtain the original formation pressure in the gas pool which has a very high original formation pressure, because of strong blow-out happening in a wildcat well, or the well not promised to shut in for measuring the pressure because of the problem of wellhead equipment, for this, this paper presents a simple and convenient method which can be used to reversedly calculate the original formation pressure, only to get more than two of formation pressures and accumulation