

基于煤层气产出的煤岩学控制机理研究进展

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摘要: 为给煤层气的高效开发提供理论参考,对煤层气开发地质理论和基于煤层气产出的煤岩学控制机理研究进展及存在的问题进行了系统分析,指出由于煤储层煤岩组成及本构关系差异显著,当前煤岩学主控的煤储层储渗空间特征及其与产能耦合关系研究远不能满足煤层气开发需求,表现为:对煤储层非均质发育特征及其开发动态效应认识不够;储层改造及煤层气排采的针对性不强;生产过程中无法有效地从地质角度规避各种层内(间)矛盾。阐明煤岩制约下的储层有效孔渗空间发育特征、层内(间)本构关系变化及煤层气开发过程储层物性响应成为亟待探索的科学问题。通过研究形成适配的层内—层间、宏观—微观、初始—动态煤岩描述理论和方法将成为促进煤层气开发地质理论发展的重要方向。

关键词: 煤层气; 煤岩学; 开发地质; 储层物性

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Research progress of control mechanism of coal petrology on CBM production

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Abstract: In order to provide the theoretical references for high efficient coalbed methane (CBM) exploration and development, the systematic analysis was made on the current situation and existing problems of coal petrology control mechanism on CBM production and CBM development geological theory. The paper pointed out that there were significant differences on the petrological composition and constitutive relation of coal reservoirs. So far, the research about the storage-permeable spaces characteristics of coal reservoirs and its coupling relationship with CBM production which were dominated by coal petrology was far from reaching the technology requirements of CBM development. The specific performance as the following: insufficient understanding of the heterogeneity of coal reservoir development characteristics and development dynamic effect; lack of pertinence for reservoir reformation and CBM drainage; it could not avoid the various layers (inter) contradiction from the geological aspects during CBM production. Clarifying the storage-permeable spaces characteristics controlled by coal petrology, the constitutive relation variation in internal or interlayer and the reservoir physical properties response in CBM exploring process have become scientific problems and are urgent to be explored. The adapted descriptivist theory and method of coal petrology in layer-interlayer, macroscopic-microcosmic and initial-dynamic will be the future research direction.

Key words: coalbed methane; coal petrology; development geology; reservoir physical property

0 引言

煤层气是优质清洁能源,我国埋深 2 000 m 以浅煤层气地质资源量约 36.81 万亿 m^3 ,居世界第 3

位。国家高度重视煤层气开发利用和煤矿瓦斯防治工作,“十一五”期间,国家启动沁水盆地和鄂尔多斯盆地东缘 2 个示范工程建设,煤层气现已步入规模化、产业化发展阶段。2015 年,我国煤层气产量达

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到 171 亿 m^3 (地面 + 井下)。我国煤层气产业发展,特别是沁水盆地和鄂尔多斯盆地东缘 2 个基地建设及中长周期煤层气井产能资料的积累为深入研究和应用提供了重要的平台和条件。国家能源局发布的《煤层气勘探开发行动计划》,明确提出了“十三五”期间我国煤层气勘探开发步伐将进一步加快,产业布局更趋优化,煤层气产业将发展成为重要的新兴能源产业。

煤层气开发地质理论是煤层气勘探开发乃至产业可持续发展的根本保障,其中,煤层气储层宏观和微观煤岩组成及本构关系差异显著,直接控制煤层气储集性、可采性乃至开发技术选择^[1]。从我国产业发展情况来看,由于对煤岩制约下的储层基本性质缺乏透彻认识,前期煤层气的开发活动具有较大的盲目性,主要反映在:①对煤储层非均质发育特征及其开发动态效应认识不够;②储层改造及煤层气排采目的性、针对性不强;③生产过程中缺乏理论指导,无法有效地从地质角度规避各种层内(间)矛盾。在韩城区块,3号、5号、11号煤层层间差异导致合采比单层开发效果反而变差,5号煤层结构复杂、煤岩暗淡、储层激动明显有别于其他层位。在沁南区块,沉积环境和煤相不仅造成主采煤层之间物性差异,煤层层内矛盾亦很突出,如8号煤层上部暗淡坚硬、下部光亮易碎,渗透性乃至储层增渗改造措施很难预测控制,以上问题的实质是对煤储层煤岩构成及其性质差异的精细刻画不能满足需求,对层内(间)矛盾的作用机制不能有效掌控。煤层气产出的煤岩学控制机理是煤层气开发地质中关键科学问题,直接关系到煤层气开发方式的选择和我国煤层气资源采收率的提高,亟待大力加强研究。

1 煤层气开发地质理论研究现状

国外针对煤层气地面勘探开发的地质研究起始于 20 世纪 70 年代,众多学者分别从构造、沉积、水文、煤和煤层气物质组成等方面对煤层气富集高渗区的地质控制特征进行了卓有成效的研究^[2-8],得出了煤层气产能(可采性)取决于煤阶、含气量、渗透性、水动力条件、构造背景、沉积体系等 6 大地质因素的规律性认识^[9-10],发现了原地应力对煤储层渗透率的控制关系^[11],探讨了其地质控制机理^[12],指导了低渗透性煤层中煤层气开发工艺技术的发展。

我国煤层气地质研究可上溯至 20 世纪 80 年代前半期,30 年来很多学者针对我国煤层气勘探开发

中面临的问题进行了深入的研究^[13-15],形成了诸多具有指导意义的研究成果。在煤层气富集成藏规律研究方面,深入分析了煤层气成藏的构造动力学^[16-17]、热动力学^[18-19]、沉积动力学及水动力学条件^[20-22],从不同角度系统总结了煤层气的富集成藏模式^[23-24],建立了煤层气演化历史的地质-数学模型和软件系统^[25-26],开发出煤层气成藏的物理模拟装置与技术^[27-28]。在煤储层地质研究方面,精细化、系统化和科学化地开展了煤储层表征研究^[29-30],建立了有利储层的评价方法^[31-32];深入分析了煤储层物性非均质性的控制机理,在煤储层的微观非均质性方面取得了重要进展^[33]。同时,煤储层的各种研究方法和技术手段不断完善,一些非常规测试方法,如低场核磁共振技术、恒速压汞技术和 CT 扫描成像技术等^[34],以及地震和测井等技术手段开始应用于煤储层的描述和评价^[35]。在煤层气储层动态评价研究方面,应用数值模拟和物理模拟方法探讨了煤的吸附解吸引起的基质膨胀收缩及其对渗透率的影响^[36],以及煤层气解吸渗流过程中煤-水-气三相介质间耦合关系^[37-38];基于不同方法建立了煤层气开采过程中的储层相渗演化和预测模型^[39-40],剖析了煤层气储层排采试验动态和产能预测影响因素^[41-42]。以上成果对于我国煤层气的勘探开发具有重要的指导意义。然而,随着煤层气产业化的不断推进,煤层气精细化开采势在必行,但在煤层气开发地质研究方面尚未形成与常规油气类似的储层精细描述理论和方法来支撑今后煤层气的规模化、产业化开发。

2 基于煤层气产出的煤岩学控制机理研究现状

煤层气的产出依照排水-降压-解析-渗流这一动态过程推进,影响煤层气井单井产量的主要因素包括煤岩渗透率、孔隙度、吸附能力、含气量、临界解吸压力、相对渗透率等^[43-45]。煤岩特征主要通过其对煤层孔渗性、含气性、吸附解吸特性等因素的控制,影响着气水流动和产气效果^[46]。

煤的煤岩学特征是反映煤层成因最直接、最可靠的标志之一,它包括煤的显微组成、宏观煤岩特征、显微煤岩类型以及煤相等特征^[47]。受成煤环境的影响,煤储层具有强烈的非均质性,煤储层的非均质性主要包括层间非均质性、平面非均质性、层内非均质性、微观非均质性等,这些非均质性直接影响着

煤层气的产出^[48]。前人在煤岩学特征对煤储层非均质性方面的研究已经取得了丰硕的成果,但主要集中在对煤的微观非均质性的研究上,而对宏观非均质性及其地质控制的研究较少^[49]。对煤岩学特征局部预测和区域预测方法的研究开展较少。

煤岩成分通常是控制煤储层孔隙度和渗透率分布不均性的主导因素。煤岩成分,包括有机显微组分和矿物质均受控于煤相^[50]。煤相通过对覆水深度、植物保存条件、水流类型、植物类型的反映,直接控制了煤岩显微组成,从而间接控制煤储层物性^[33]。煤相的剧烈频繁变迁会导致煤储层物性在纵向及横向上发生变化,形成强烈的非均质性^[51],受其影响,不同相带中煤层气的产出难易程度也发生着相同的变化^[52]。宏观煤岩成分、宏观煤岩类型及其厚度对裂隙发育程度有着重要影响,而裂隙发育程度又影响着渗透率大小^[53],同时也间接影响到煤储层压力^[54]。

煤储层孔裂隙发育条件受控于宏观煤岩分层和煤相^[52],同时,煤的微裂隙发育具有明显的组分选择性^[55]。在煤阶相似的情况下,裂隙密度由光亮型煤—半亮型煤—半暗型煤—暗淡型煤逐渐降低,即随镜质组含量的降低而减少^[56]。Bustin^[12]发现显微煤岩类型及其组合是决定煤储层渗透率及其应力敏感性的最为重要的控制因素。以丝质体、半丝质体、碎屑惰质体、碎屑镜质体和粗粒体等为主的流体微单元,组分不均一旦含较多的矿物质,孔隙度较发育,具有较大的气体储存空间^[57]。张有生等^[58]通过模拟出各种显微煤岩类型在煤层中的分布部位以及煤层中甲烷的有利储存部位,预测了厚煤层物性和储气性能的非均质性,为煤层气开采地质条件评价提供了新的思路。

储层含气量是气井高产的基础,煤对甲烷的吸附能力受煤的性质:煤岩组分、煤阶、煤体变形等内在因素的控制,长期以来关于这些方面的研究基本达成一致认识^[59-62]。由于镜质组和惰质组具有较多的小、微孔隙,且具有较强的吸附 CH_4 能力^[63-64],因而其吸附能力高于壳质组,也即表明同等条件下镜质组和惰质组的含量越高,对 CH_4 吸附能力越强, CH_4 含量越高^[3-5]。在苏拉特盆地煤层气开发过程中,表现出不同煤层由于煤岩组分不同导致含气量具有明显的差异^[65]。

煤层甲烷解吸过程中,煤基质发生收缩形变,将改善煤储层的物性^[66-67]。秦勇等^[68]建立了煤储层

在有效应力—吸附—解吸条件下的弹性自调节效应模式。在煤层气解吸及产出过程中,光亮煤的解吸速度最快,可能与广泛发育的、未被矿化的裂隙系统有关^[5]。Laxminarayana等^[69]研究表明,由于混层样品中凝胶碎屑体的存在,其有效扩散系数比亮煤高20%~30%。实际上,对于不同的煤岩分层,由于其物质组成不同,在煤储层弹性自调节作用过程中会产生不同的弹性变形特征,将进一步影响煤储层在开发过程中的动态变化特征及气水产出规律。

除了受工艺措施本身影响之外,煤储层物性条件的差异对强化开采效果起着重要的控制作用。煤岩由光亮型煤、半亮型煤、半暗型煤向暗淡型煤逐渐过渡时,煤岩的机械强度逐渐增大,而随着煤岩的镜质组含量降低,惰质组含量升高,煤岩的机械强度降低^[56]。煤的机械强度不仅决定着煤层压裂改造的难易程度,也决定着水平井水平段的井壁稳定性。处置不当将会造成储层伤害,储层伤害是固井工艺技术条件与煤的物质组成、物质结构、煤岩学性质、煤层裂隙—孔隙系统、煤层孔隙流体化学性质、煤储层温度和压力等因素综合作用的结果^[70]。李仰民等^[71]从生产现场实际出发,总结出排采过程中控制不当而导致储层伤害的3种类型,认为煤粉堵塞是最主要的储层伤害,而煤粉的产出与煤岩性质密切相关。因此,任何先进的强化措施,如果不结合具体区块的实际煤储层条件,都难以取得预期的效果。

3 存在的问题与发展方向

1) 仅对煤岩学主控的煤层气储层储渗空间特征及其与产能耦合关系的研究远不能满足煤层气开发快速发展的技术需求。煤储层由于煤岩组分(煤相)在不同层内(间)物性存在差异,包括孔渗性、吸附解吸特性、含气性等,主要针对煤储层的微观非均质性,而且凭借实验室测试分析工作存在局限性、片面性。

2) 煤岩、煤相分析对于煤储层物性评价具有预测能力强、经济便捷等特点,以往研究另一缺陷是开发过程储层动态变化定性研究多且缺乏对煤岩控制作用的深入解读,在煤层气开发区应尽早实施以煤岩学为理论指导的煤储层物性及其开发动态预测研究。

3) 目前煤层的压裂增渗作业通常是将煤层等间距压裂,不考虑煤层的非均质性,根据优势通道及高速公路原则,相对高渗的分层先排水先降压优先

产气,其他分层随着物性的变异产出强度降低,甚至出现气锁、水锁无法产气。开展煤层气开发的煤岩学控制机理研究,不仅能为煤储层精细描述理论和方法奠定基础,指导煤层气资源合理高效开发,而且必将丰富和发展煤层气地质理论研究,尽快促进煤层气储层工程理论的成熟。

4) 煤层气田开发方案中单井配产、多层合采、层段优化、排采制度的建立等仍然处于探索阶段,迫切需要提供适配的层内—层间、宏观—微观和初始—动态煤岩描述理论和方法,有效规避和化解煤储层改造及煤层气排采过程中储层非均质性矛盾。

5) 开展煤岩学特征局部预测、区域预测方法的研究,精细阐明煤岩制约下的储层有效孔渗空间发育特征、层内(间)本构关系变化及煤层气开发过程储层物性响应是今后亟待探索的科学问题。

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