

气侵钻井过程中井底衡压的节流 阀开度控制研究*

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摘要: 基于钻井中的多相流控制体方程,建立了井底衡压的节流阀套压补偿控制模型,通过节流阀的实时调节可补偿气相滑脱压降,使井底压力与地层压力保持平衡,结果表明,气侵发现得越早,井底衡压控制越容易实现,气侵早期发现依靠井底气侵监测装置;当发现井底气侵时,大幅调节节流阀开度,使节流阀产生的套压快速平衡地层压力,此时根据井底欠压差的变化调节节流阀;随气体沿环空上移,微调节节流阀开度,实时平衡气体滑脱产生的压降,此时调节节流阀依靠补偿控制模型;随气体循环出井口,环空中呈现0气流,节流阀开度及套压趋于稳定。

关键词: 衡压钻井; 节流阀开度; 气液两相; 环空; 流量系数

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引言

在油气勘探开发过程中,复杂地区的钻井作业日益增多,由于钻井系统无法完全满足这些特殊作业区的要求,极易发生漏失、失返,引起气体溢流、井喷等钻井事故.气侵过程中,井底衡压的控制一直是钻井行业急需解决的难题.维持井底衡压,不仅提高钻井时效,更可减少卡、漏、喷等钻井事故发生,使钻井中非生产作业时间(NPT)减小.为减小钻井中的NPT, Santos等在文章中详细阐述了微流量控制(MFC)的概念^[1-3],MFC控制钻井以微流量为基础,连续监测溢流与漏失,即使有少量的溢流与漏失也会发现,也可实时调整套压,使环空压力在窄密度窗口钻井中处于一种近平衡状态,保证钻井作业的顺利进行^[4-5].

从19世纪20年代开始,国外学者已发现井底气侵可引发诸多钻井事故,并对气液两相流做了大量理论及实验研究^[6-8],试图完成控压钻井技术.直至20世纪60年代中期,国外陆上钻井中开始应用控制压力钻井技术(MPD).在国内,2006年塔里木油田率先引入MPD技术,先后完成了塔中及轮南等井的控压钻井任务,取得了良好效果.2008年中石化在川科1井应用MPD控压钻井技术,成功钻至5 016.65 m.2012年中石化在四川彭州境内的马蓬23-6HF井实施MFC控压钻井技术实验^[9-12].目前,大多研究局限于钻井设备、钻井工艺、井筒多相流流动规

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律,对涉及气侵过程中井底衡压(井底压力与地层压力平衡)的节流阀套压控制理论研究较少。节流阀衡压控制技术是在研究环空多相流规律的基础上,直观地指导现场的MFC钻井^[13-15]。

本文考虑气体滑脱、相与环空壁面阻力及井底压差,利用钻井中多相流控制体方程,建立了井底衡压的节流阀套压补偿控制模型,依据有限差分的计算方法对其求解,得到了气侵过程中,井底衡压的节流阀开度控制方法,分析了不同井底压差、初始套压及气柱长度等条件下,节流阀开度、套压变化规律。

1 模型建立

在环空流道中任取一微元控制体,微元控制体长度为 Δs ,如图1所示。

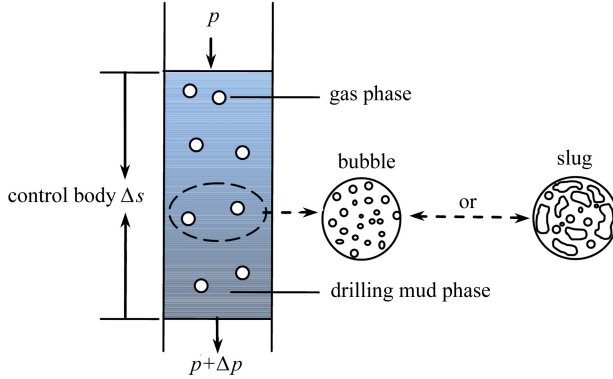


图1 有效环空微元控制体

Fig.1 A micro control body in the effective annulus wellbore

为建立环空瞬态气液两相模型,假设如下条件:

- 1) 气液两相无质量交换;
- 2) 气液两相流动沿环空一维传播;
- 3) 忽略钻井液的压缩性,考虑气相的压缩性、滑脱性。

1.1 环空瞬态气液两相模型

气相微元控制体连续方程为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\Omega_g} \rho_g d\Omega + \iint_{A_g} \rho_g v_g n_g dA = 0, \quad (1)$$

式中, Ω_g 为气相控制体; ρ_g 为气相密度, kg/m^3 ; v_g 为气相速度, m/s ; n_g 为垂直气相界面的法矢量; A_g 为气相占控制体的有效横截面积, m^2 。

液相微元控制体连续方程为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\Omega_{liq}} \rho_{liq} d\Omega + \iint_{A_{liq}} \rho_{liq} v_{liq} n_{liq} dA = 0, \quad (2)$$

式中, Ω_{liq} 为液相控制体; ρ_{liq} 为液相密度, kg/m^3 ; v_{liq} 为液相速度, m/s ; n_{liq} 为垂直液相界面的法矢量; A_{liq} 为液相占控制体的有效横截面积, m^2 。

气相微元控制体运动方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\Omega_g} \rho_g v_g d\Omega + \iint_{A_g} \rho_g v_g^2 n_g dA = \\ \iint_{A_g} p n_g dA - \iiint_{\Omega_g} \rho_g g d\Omega - \tau_{g0} S_{g0} - \tau_{g1} S_{g1}, \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

式中, τ_{g_0} 为气相与裸眼井壁的摩擦力, N/m^2 ; S_{g_0} 为气相与裸眼井壁的接触面积, m^2 ; τ_{g_1} 为气相与套管壁的摩擦应力, N/m^2 ; S_{g_1} 为气相与套管壁的接触面积, m^2 ; g 为重力加速度, m/s^2 .

液相微元控制体运动方程为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \iiint_{\Omega_{\text{liq}}} \rho_{\text{liq}} v_{\text{liq}} d\Omega + \iint_{A_{\text{liq}}} \rho_{\text{liq}} v_{\text{liq}}^2 n_{\text{liq}} dA = \iint_{A_{\text{liq}}} p n_{\text{liq}} dA - \iiint_{\Omega_{\text{liq}}} \rho_{\text{liq}} g d\Omega - \tau_{\text{liq}0} S_{\text{liq}0} - \tau_{\text{liq}1} S_{\text{liq}1}, \quad (4)$$

式中, $\tau_{\text{liq}0}$ 为液相与裸眼井壁的摩擦力, N/m^2 ; $S_{\text{liq}0}$ 为液相与裸眼井壁的接触面积, m^2 ; $\tau_{\text{liq}1}$ 为液相与套管壁的摩擦应力, N/m^2 ; $S_{\text{liq}1}$ 为液相与套管壁的接触面积, m^2 .

多相流中的流型划分可按 Orkiszewski 划分准则, 各流型中参数、气体状态方程及环空中温度场的求取可参照文献[5].

1.2 节流阀开度与压降模型

按静态水力学原理, 节流阀上的压力损失采用下式:

$$h_{\text{los}} = K_c \frac{v^2}{2g}, \quad (5)$$

式中, h_{los} 为压力损失, m ; K_c 为阀门阻力系数; v 为流速变化, m/s .

由式(5)整理可得节流阀压差计算式:

$$\Delta p = K_c \frac{Q^2 \rho_a}{2A^2}, \quad (6)$$

式中, Δp 为压差, Pa ; Q 为流体排量, m^3/s ; ρ_a 为流体平均密度, kg/m^3 ; A 为节流阀流道横截面积, m^2 .

节流阀开度的计算式如下:

$$\tau = v \sqrt{\frac{K_{\text{liq}0}}{2gh_{\text{los}}}}, \quad (7)$$

式中, $K_{\text{liq}0}$ 为节流阀全开时的阻力系数.

1.3 井底衡压钻井的套压补偿控制模型

气体沿环空向井口滑移中, 气体体积不断膨胀, 使环空中气相的空隙率不断变大, 从而气体滑脱产生的压降增大, 因此实时增大套压不仅可补偿气体滑脱压降, 保持井底压力与地层压力平衡, 更可有效抑制气体滑脱速度. 套压补偿气相滑脱压降的方法是减小钻井事故的有效手段. 当发现井底气侵时, 节流阀开度减小, 开度的变化规律依靠多相流气体的摩阻压降及滑脱压降计算, 摩阻压降及气体滑脱压降可由式(1)~式(4)求出, 节流阀开度控制可根据式(5)~式(7), 节流阀套压变化可表示为

$$\Delta p_a = \frac{2f(G)}{D(A)} \int_0^L [v'_{\text{liq}} + x(v'_g - v'_{\text{liq}})] dz + \int_0^L \frac{g \sin \alpha}{v'_{\text{liq}} + x(v'_g - v'_{\text{liq}})} dz + \left(\frac{G}{A}\right)^2 (v'_g - v'_{\text{liq}}) \int_0^L dx + \Delta p, \quad (8)$$

式中, Δp_a 为套压变化, Pa ; Δp 为井底与地层压差, Pa ; D 为环空有效直径, m ; G 为单位时间内两相混物流过断面的质量, kg/s ; x 为质量含气率; $v'_{\text{liq}} = 1/\rho_{\text{liq}}$; $v'_g = 1/\rho_g$; α 为环空与水平面夹角, L 为环空长度, m ; A 为环空有效面积, m^2 .

2 模型求解

把整个环空离散为 n 个网格,如图 2 所示.对每个网格离散差分,利用 VC++ 计算机语言对气-钻井液两相瞬态流模型求解.

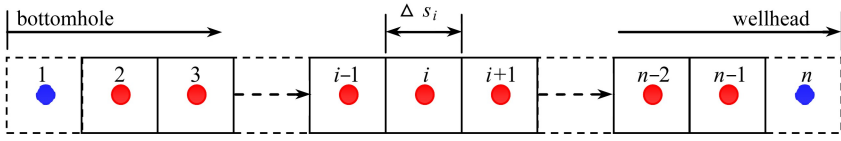


图 2 差分网格示意图

Fig.2 Schematic diagram of the difference grid

对式(1)中气相连续方程差分,其格式如下:

$$\frac{(A\rho_g v_{sg})_{i+1}^{n+1} - (A\rho_g v_{sg})_i^{n+1}}{\Delta s} = \frac{(A\rho_g \phi_g)_i^n}{2\Delta t} + \frac{(A\rho_g \phi_g)_{i+1}^n}{2\Delta t} - \frac{(A\rho_g \phi_g)_{i+1}^{n+1} + (A\rho_g \phi_g)_i^{n+1}}{2\Delta t}. \quad (9)$$

对式(2)中钻井液相连续方程差分,其格式如下:

$$\frac{(Av_{sl})_{i+1}^{n+1} - (Av_{sl})_i^{n+1}}{\Delta s} = \frac{(A\phi_{liq})_i^n + (A\phi_{liq})_{i+1}^n - (A\phi_{liq})_i^{n+1} - (A\phi_{liq})_{i+1}^{n+1}}{2\Delta t}. \quad (10)$$

对式(3)、式(4)中的钻井液相、气相的动量守恒方程采用如下的半显示差分格式:

$$(Ap)_{i+1}^{n+1} - (Ap)_i^{n+1} = K1 + K2 + K3 + K4, \quad (11)$$

这里

$$K1 = \frac{\Delta s}{2\Delta t} \left((A(\rho_{liq}v_{sl} + \rho_g v_{sg}))_i^n + (A(\rho_{liq}v_{sl} + \rho_g v_{sg}))_{i+1}^n - (A(\rho_{liq}v_{sl} + \rho_g v_{sg}))_i^{n+1} - (A(\rho_{liq}v_{sl} + \rho_g v_{sg}))_{i+1}^{n+1} \right), \quad (12)$$

$$K2 = \left[A \left(\frac{\rho_{liq}v_{sl}^2}{\phi_{liq}} + \frac{\rho_g v_{sg}^2}{\phi_g} \right) \right]_i^{n+1} - \left[A \left(\frac{\rho_{liq}v_{sl}^2}{\phi_{liq}} + \frac{\rho_g v_{sg}^2}{\phi_g} \right) \right]_{i+1}^{n+1}, \quad (13)$$

$$K3 = -\frac{g\Delta s}{2} \left[(A(\rho_{liq}\phi_{liq} + \rho_g\phi_g))_i^{n+1} + (A(\rho_{liq}\phi_{liq} + \rho_g\phi_g))_{i+1}^{n+1} \right], \quad (14)$$

$$K4 = -\frac{\Delta s}{2} \left[\left(A \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial s} \right)_{fr} \right)_i^{n+1} + \left(A \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial s} \right)_{fr} \right)_{i+1}^{n+1} \right], \quad (15)$$

式中, v_{sl}, v_{sg} 分别为钻井液相及地层气相的表观速度, m/s; ϕ_{liq} 为持液率; ϕ_g 为空隙率; Δs 为控制体长度, m; Δt 为微元时间, s; ρ_{liq} 为混相密度, kg/m^3 ; p 为压力, Pa; $(\partial p/\partial s)_{fr}$ 为流体与管壁切应力产生的摩阻压力梯度, Pa.

3 实例分析

以四川彭州境内的某口 MFC 井为例,该井钻至 4 000 m 时,钻杆、钻铤及套管等管柱结构如图 3 所示.图 3~图 10 中: SPT 为立压表; BPT 为套压表; BP 为初始套压, MPa; L 为气体在井底侵入高度, m; T 为调节节流阀时间, min; p_a 为调节节流阀套压, MPa; θ_{open} 为节流阀开度, %; Δp 为井底欠压差, MPa; λ 为节流阀流量系数; η 为节流阀阻力系数; H 为井深, m.

实例中: 钻井液密度为 $1\,580\text{ kg/m}^3$; 管柱弹性模量为 $2.07 \times 10^5\text{ MPa}$; 管柱 Poisson(泊松)

比为 0.3,粗糙度为 0.001 5 m;地层温度梯度为 0.025 °C/m;钻井液排量为 200.3 m³/h。

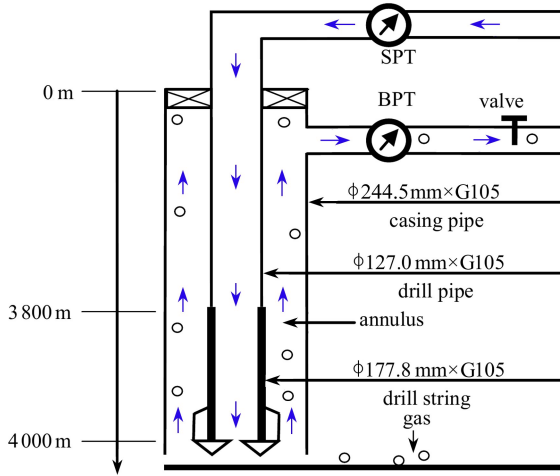


图3 MFC 控压钻井气侵过程示意图

Fig.3 Schematic diagram of gas influx in MFC drilling

MFC 钻井系统选用 2 in (1 in = 0.025 4 m) 节流阀、威德福北海项目应用的 MPD 管汇系统等控制设备,其中节流阀流量系数、阻力系数曲线如图 4 所示。

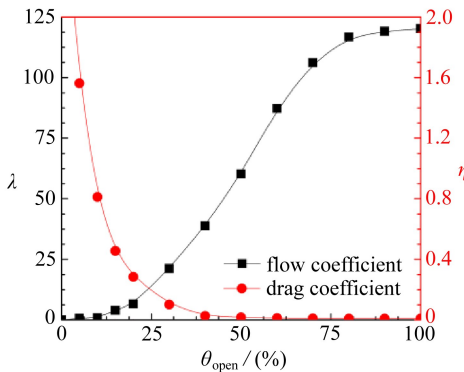


图4 节流阀流量及阻力系数曲线

Fig.4 Flow coefficient and drag coefficient curve of the throttle valve

3.1 节流阀套压对气柱运移高度的影响

图 5、图 6 示出了井底溢流气柱高度为 $L = 500$ m 时,当套压 $BP = 0.2$ MPa, $BP = 3.0$ MPa 时,溢流气柱向井口运移的过程中气柱长度的变化规律.当在井底附近时,气柱处于高压状态下,气柱的膨胀没有明显变化.在接近井口运移时,气柱体积急剧膨胀.如图 6 所示,当套压增至 3.0 MPa 时,环空中的气柱膨胀体积减小.由于钻井液的可压缩性比气体小很多,因此钻井液的体积变化不大。

3.2 井底气柱长度对节流阀开度控制的影响

图 7 示出了,随井底气侵气柱长度的改变 ($L = 50$ m, $L = 250$ m, $L = 500$ m 及 $L = 1000$ m),井底压差为 $\Delta p = 1.3$ MPa 时,保持井底平衡钻井,井口节流阀开度的变化规律.由于气体从井底沿环空向井口运移的过程中,环空的空间率逐渐增大,使气液两相的混合密度减小,因此气体滑脱产生的压降逐渐增大.为维持井底平衡钻井,增大套压以弥补增大的滑脱压降,从而

井口节流阀的开度减小,当节流阀的控制时间为 $T = 34.5 \text{ min}$ 时,气柱运移至井口,此时环空中的压力逐渐恢复,气体滑脱产生的压降逐渐减小,因此井口所需套压减小,节流阀开度增大,当气柱排出井口,此时节流阀开度趋于稳定.图8对应图7示出了井口套压的变化规律.套压的实时变化取决于井口节流阀开度的变化规律,随节流阀开度的减小,套压增大.发现井底气体溢流时,将井口套压增至平衡井底压力的套压,此时井底气侵停止,但气体仍沿环空向井口运移,随气体向井口的运移,套压逐渐增大,当气体顶端到达井口时,套压达到最大值,气体全部循环出井口时,套压趋于稳定.

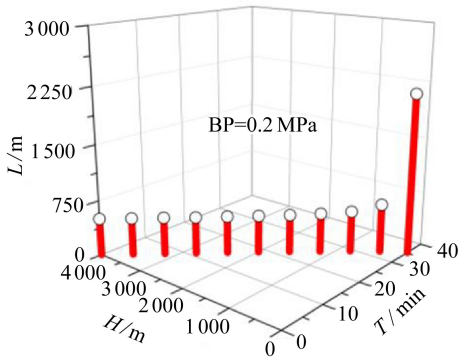


图5 0.2 MPa 套压对气柱长度的影响

Fig.5 Effect of 0.2 MPa BP on the length of gas column

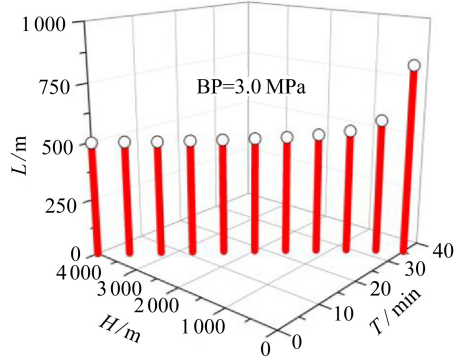


图6 3.0 MPa 套压对气柱长度的影响

Fig.6 Effect of 3.0 MPa BP on the length of gas column

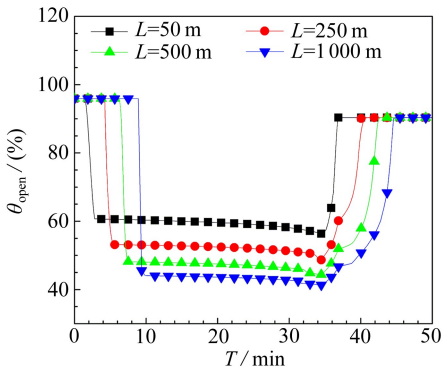


图7 气柱长度对节流阀开度影响

Fig.7 Effect of gas column length on the throttle valve opening degree

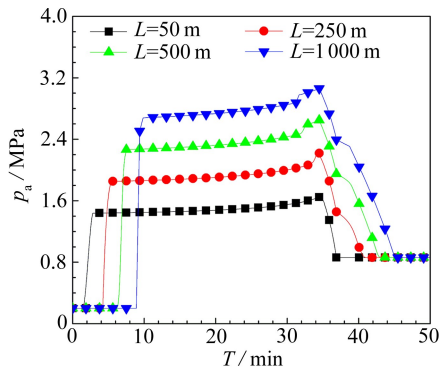


图8 气柱长度对套压影响

Fig.8 Effect of gas column length on the back pressure

3.3 初始套压对节流阀开度控制的影响

图9中,气侵的气柱长度均为 $L = 500 \text{ m}$,随井口初始套压变化($BP = 0.2 \text{ MPa}$, $BP = 1.0 \text{ MPa}$, $BP = 2.0 \text{ MPa}$ 及 $BP = 3.0 \text{ MPa}$),保持井底平衡压钻井,井口节流阀开度的变化规律.当井底压差恒定时,初始套压对节流阀开度调节规律的影响不显著.图10对应图9示出了初始套压对调节套压的影响规律.由于钻井液的可压缩性较小,套压的变化均实时加载到井底,当井底欠压差值恒定时,欠压差值与节流阀开始动作产生的套压差是相等的(节流阀开始动作产生的套压 = 井底压差 + 初始套压),变化的套压将井底气侵抑制,此时环空中仅有一段不断膨胀的气柱向井口滑移,此变化规律与图5及图6的气柱运移规律是一致的.

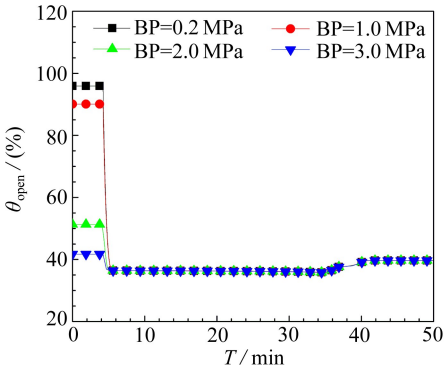


图9 初始套压对节流阀开度的影响

Fig.9 Effect of initial back pressure on the throttle valve opening degree

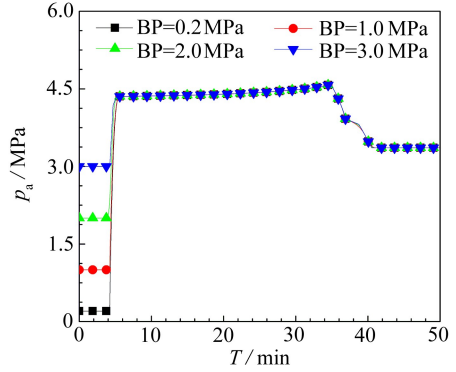


图10 初始套压对套压的影响

Fig.10 Effect of initial back pressure on the back pressure

3.4 不同井底压差对节流阀开度控制的影响

图 11 中,气侵气柱长度为 $L = 500 \text{ m}$,随井底压差变化 ($\Delta p = 0.3 \text{ MPa}$, $\Delta p = 0.8 \text{ MPa}$, $\Delta p = 1.3 \text{ MPa}$ 及 $\Delta p = 1.8 \text{ MPa}$),井口节流阀开度变化规律.图 12 对应图 11 示出了,井口套压的变化规律.随井底压差的增大,井口节流阀调整开度与稳定节流阀开度均减小,相应的节流阀动作产生的调整套压与稳定套压均增大.当井底存在欠压差发生气侵时,如不及时控制井口套压维持井底平衡,随气体沿环空滑脱,井底压差将进一步增大,使气体溢流量急剧增大,从而产生恶性钻井事故.

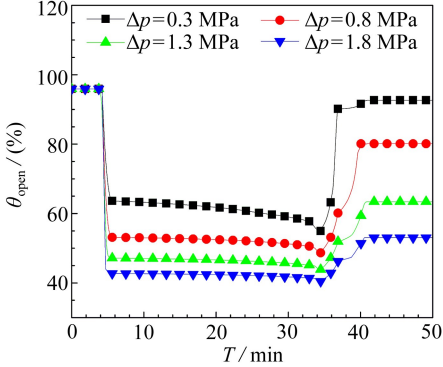


图11 井底压差对节流阀开度的影响

Fig.11 Effect of pressure difference on the throttle valve opening degree

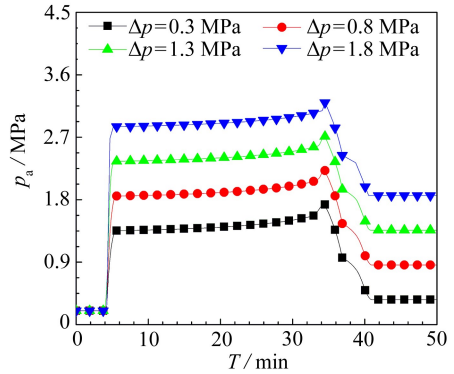


图12 井底压差对套压的影响

Fig.12 Effect of pressure difference on the back pressure

4 结 论

本文借助钻井中的多相流控制体方程,建立了井底平衡钻井中节流阀开度补偿控制模型,经计算机编程计算,得出了以下结论:

- 1) 当井底发生气侵时,可通过节流阀套压补偿气相滑脱压降的方法实现井底平衡钻井.
- 2) 由于气体沿环空向井口滑移的速度逐渐增大,节流阀开度的控制均遵循先减小后增大的趋势,套压遵循先增大后减小的规律.气侵发现依靠井底气侵监测装置,节流阀开度控制依靠多相流中气体滑脱压降及摩阻压降计算的精确性.

3) 气侵发现的滞后,将导致节流阀控制套压难度增大,引发钻井事故的概率增大.井底衡压控制钻井依靠钻井设备的整体提升.

在现场的MFC控压钻井中,可将此模型编制为计算程序安装在工控机中,当井底发生气侵时,根据井底检测设备发送气侵发生的时间,从而得出气柱长度,可计算出实时的节流阀开度,达到衡压钻井的目的.

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Research on the Throttle Valve Opening Degree Control to Keep Bottomhole Pressure in Balance When Gas Influx Occurs During Drilling Operations

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Abstract: Based on the micro control body equations of multiphase flow for drilling operation, a model for compensation balance control of back pressure was proposed to adjust the throttle valve in real-time through compensation for gas slippage pressure drop, which can maintain balance between bottomhole pressure and formation pressure. Results show that the earlier the gas influx is detected, the easier the balance of bottomhole pressure can be achieved. The early detection of gas influx relies on the downhole detection tools. When gas influx occurs in the bottomhole, the throttle valve opening degree should be adjusted sharply to balance the formation pressure rapidly with the back pressure. Adjustment of the throttle valve opening degree depends on the change of pressure difference in the bottomhole. As the gas migrates upwards along the annulus, the throttle valve should be adjusted slightly in real-time to balance the pressure drop generated by gas slippage according to the compensation balance control model. When the gas flow away from the wellhead with the circulation, 0 gas flow appears in the annulus, and the throttle valve opening degree and back pressure tend to be stable.

Key words: balance pressure drilling; throttle valve opening degree; gas-liquid two-phase; annulus; flow coefficient

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