

绿色自降解交联凝胶在西宁地热 DR2024 井堵漏中的应用

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摘要:漏失是地热资源勘探开发过程中经常遇到的问题,尤其是热储层失返性漏失问题,严重影响井筒安全和钻探效率。西宁地热 DR2024 井是一口地热开采井,钻进至非目标热储层 714~759 m 井段时发生了失返性漏失,且存在“涌漏同层”,采用含复合堵漏剂的钻井液随钻堵漏无效。试验应用绿色自降解交联凝胶堵漏 3 次,井口能实现返浆,取得了较好的堵漏效果,并初步验证了绿色自降解交联凝胶应用于地热储层堵漏的可行性和实用性。研制的绿色自降解交联凝胶由成胶剂、交联控制剂和交联剂等 3 种材料组成,配方简单,具有自动降解、环保、交联时间可控、自降解时间可调和抗水稀释性强等特点,在地热储层堵漏方面具有广阔的应用前景。本文堵漏应用经验可为从事类似地热钻探工程提供借鉴和参考。

关键词:交联凝胶;地热井;涌漏同层;堵漏;热储层;自降解;绿色环保

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Application of green selfdegradable crosslinked gel for plugging of Geothermal Well DR2024 in Xining City

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Abstract: The problem of lost circulation occurs frequently during geothermal well exploration and development, especially the irreversible loss of geothermal reservoir, seriously affecting the wellbore stability and drilling efficiency. Geothermal Well DR2024 is located in Xining City, Qinghai Province, which is a geothermal producing well. When drilling to the non-target geothermal reservoir well section of 714~759m, the irreversible loss occurred, where the water gushing and lost circulation exist at the same layer. The drilling fluid while drilling containing composite plugging material fails to plug. After the green self-degradable crosslinked gel was used for 3 times for plugging, the slurry can return to the wellhead and good plugging effect was obtained. Furthermore, the application feasibility and practicability of green self-degradable crosslinked gel for geothermal reservoir plugging was preliminarily verified. The gel is composed of gelling agent, retarder and crosslinker, which has the characteristics of simple formula, self-degradation, environmental friendly, controllable gelation time, adjustable self-degradable time and strong water insulation property. It has broad application prospects in geothermal reservoir plugging. The successful experience in this paper can provide reference for similar geothermal drilling project.

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Key words: crosslinked gel; geothermal well; water gushing and lost circulation at the same layer; plugging; geothermal reservoir; self-degradable; green environmental friendly

0 引言

地热能是一种清洁、可再生的能源。在地热能勘探开发过程中,经常会钻遇构造破碎带、溶洞等地层发生漏失问题,尤其是失返性漏失,导致井壁失稳、钻探效率降低和钻探成本的大幅增加,甚至井筒报废。例如,中国地质调查局实施的雄安新区地热清洁能源勘查项目设计地热井深度2500~4000 m,但是地层裂隙发育,漏失严重,井壁稳定性差,井下复杂情况多发^[1]。根据雄安新区施工的地热井统计数据^[2],该研究区域漏失问题普遍,90%以上的地热井发生井漏,而且大部分为失返性漏失。

目前,国内外对于解决地热井漏失问题基本形成了共识^[3-6]。即热储层漏失尽可能不堵漏(顶漏钻进),或者使用屏蔽暂堵材料,但目前堵漏效果好的屏蔽暂堵材料相对缺乏,而自降解暂堵水泥^[7-10]、温敏型形状记忆聚合物^[11-14]等暂堵材料基本处于探索性或基础研究阶段。而非热储层漏失主要选择锯末、

木粉等组成的随钻堵漏材料^[15-16]、粗颗粒锯末、稻草和果壳等组成的桥接堵漏材料^[17-20]以及普通硅酸盐水泥、油井水泥和泡沫水泥等水泥材料^[3,6,18,21-23]。

DR2024地热井非目标热储井段714~759 m发生失返性漏失,而且为“涌漏同层”型漏失,堵漏难度大。这是因为堵漏材料不能在漏层驻留或者被地下水稀释,导致堵漏成功率低。现场采用含复合堵漏剂的钻井液随钻堵漏,但是井筒一直不能建立钻井液循环。针对该井非目标热储层出现的漏失问题,采用屏蔽暂堵材料——绿色自降解交联凝胶进行堵漏试验,取得了一定的应用效果。

1 DR2024井概况和漏失问题

1.1 DR2024井概况

DR2024井位于青海省西宁市湟中区,设计深度1600 m。钻遇地层主要为砖红色泥岩、泥质砂岩和砂砾岩等,具体地层的岩性见表1。

表1 DR2024井钻遇地层

Table 1 Drilling stratum of Well DR2024

地层	井段/m	厚度/m	岩性
古近系	0~396.8	396.8	上部为砖红色泥岩、泥质砂岩;下部为砖红色泥质砂岩、砂砾岩夹泥岩
白垩系民和组	396.8~932.33	535.53	上部为浅棕红色泥质砂砾岩;下部为杂色、棕红色砾岩夹含砾泥质砂岩
蓟县系青石坡组	932.33~1602.66	>670.33	灰绿-黄褐色千枚岩

采用TSJ-3000型钻机施工,配备1台3NB-1300型泥浆泵、2个泥浆循环罐(体积分别为30和32 m³)和1个配浆罐(体积为6 m³)等部件。DR2024井设计为二开井身结构,一开采用Ø444.5 mm钻头钻进,二开采用Ø311.2 mm钻头钻进,见图1。

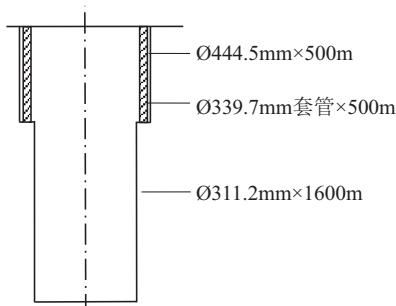


图1 DR2024井井身结构

Fig.1 Structure diagram of Well DR2024

1.2 DR2024井漏失问题

二开采用膨润土低固相钻井液钻进至井深714 m时发生失返性漏失,井口不返浆。漏失层段的岩性主要为砂砾岩,胶结性差。根据取出的漏失井段部分岩心(见图2),推断为地层破碎引起的失返性漏失。采用在钻井液中加入锯末等细颗粒组成的复合堵漏剂和提高钻井液黏度的随钻堵漏工艺继续顶漏钻进至井深759 m(为减少钻井液漏失,井深721 m时更换Ø215.9 mm钻头钻进),但是井口一直未返浆(泵压为0)。该井堵漏难题主要表现为:

(1)714~759 m井段出现又漏又涌“涌漏同层”问题,堵漏难度大。当钻井液密度>1.12 g/cm³时井内出现失返性漏失,而当钻井液密度<1.05 g/cm³时井内涌水,停泵后水位距离井口约20 m。

(2)漏失层段为地热储层,甲方要求避免堵漏



图2 漏失层段局部岩心照片

Fig.2 Core pictures of leakage formation

材料对储层造成伤害,不能使用水泥堵漏。

2 绿色自降解交联凝胶特点和性能

针对失返性漏失和含水层漏失等问题,北京探矿工程研究所选用瓜尔胶衍生物等绿色环保材料为原料,利用瓜尔胶衍生物分子链支链上顺式邻羟基基团与锆酸酯类交联剂发生配位交联反应研制了一种绿色自降解交联凝胶^[24-25]以及“绿色自降解交联凝胶+水泥浆”复合堵漏技术,并成功应用于广西向阳坪铀矿、山西沁水煤田煤层气、辽宁思山岭铁矿、河北宁晋盐矿等钻探工程,但尚未在地热井热储层堵漏应用。该交联凝胶的堵漏原理为:瓜尔胶类成胶剂与锆酸酯类交联剂发生交联反应,进入漏层通道后,能在漏层中形成较高强度的黏弹体并驻留从而封堵漏层。然后,交联凝胶中瓜尔胶组分会逐步发生降解,使得凝胶最终完全破胶(无需加入破胶剂),漏层又实现解堵。

为了简化堵漏配浆用的处理剂数量,绿色自降解交联凝胶由成胶剂、交联控制剂和交联剂等3种材料组成^[24-25],其配方为:4%成胶剂+0~2.5%交联控制剂+0.3%~0.6%交联剂。该凝胶能自动降解(见图3和图4),具有无毒、生物降解性好(见表2)、交联时间可控、自降解时间可调、抗水稀释性强和凝胶强度高等特点,可实现25℃温度下交联时间2 h内可控、承压能力达到7 MPa。

3 绿色自降解交联凝胶现场应用

由于该井漏层长达45 m,且配浆罐体积只有6 m³。根据现场实际情况,决定先封堵725~759 m井段,然后再封堵714~725 m井段,共堵漏3次。

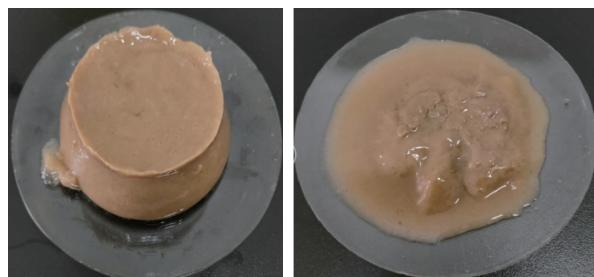


图3 室温下降解前后的绿色交联凝胶状态

Fig.3 Picture of crosslinked gel state before and after degradation at room temperature



图4 室温下已自动破胶的凝胶状态

Fig.4 Picture of broken gel state at room temperature

表2 交联凝胶破胶液的环保性能测试结果

Table 2 Environmental protection performance test results of crosslinked gel breaking liquid

测试项目	测试结果	SY/T 7467—2020 标准指标要求
生物毒性 $EC_{50}/(\text{mg} \cdot \text{L}^{-1})$	139700	≥ 30000 , 无毒
生物降解性(BOD_5/COD)/%	30.1	≥ 5 , 易降解
重金属含量/ ($\text{mg} \cdot \text{kg}^{-1}$)		
总铬	0.08	≤ 1000
总砷	0.0038	≤ 75
总镉	<0.005	≤ 20
总汞	<0.00004	≤ 15
总铅	<0.07	≤ 1000

3.1 第一次堵漏应用(725~759 m井段)

3.1.1 交联凝胶配方和配制

725~759 m井段裸眼容积约0.88 m³。根据需泵送的5.6 m³交联凝胶体积和泥浆泵泵量(13~14 L/s),选择交联时间20 min的交联凝胶配方,具体为:4%成胶剂+1%交联控制剂+约1.3%复合堵漏剂+0.6%交联剂。将成胶剂加入配浆罐中水化搅拌30 min,再加入交联控制剂和复合堵漏剂搅拌30 min,最后加入交联剂,并开始计时,准备堵漏作业。

3.1.2 堵漏工艺

具体堵漏操作工艺如下：

(1) 下钻杆至 725 m, 泵入黏稠钻井液 3~5 m³ 作为前置浆。

(2) 配制绿色自降解交联凝胶堵漏浆液, 加入交联剂后, 搅拌混合 10 min 后泵入凝胶。

(3) 泵入顶替浆 7.2 m³, 将交联凝胶从钻杆排出并挤入漏层中。将钻杆提钻至套管内, 结束堵漏。

3.1.3 堵漏效果

堵漏作业结束前泵压升高至 0.5 MPa。大约第 25 min 时, 井口实现返浆, 大约返出 50% 的浆液。交联凝胶堵漏作业 16 h 后, 下钻至井深 710 m 时打开泥浆泵循环, 当泵量为 13~15 L/s 时井口未见返浆。但是, 当泵量提高至 24~26 L/s 时, 井口实现返浆, 返浆量为正常循环量的 50%。

3.2 第二次堵漏应用(714~725 m 井段)

在第一次交联凝胶堵漏作业 16 h 后, 配制 5.6 m³ 交联凝胶进行第二次堵漏作业。使用的交联凝胶配方、凝胶配制方法与第一次堵漏应用相同。具体堵漏操作工艺与第一次堵漏应用操作类似, 钻杆下至井深 710 m。

堵漏作业结束前泵压升高至 0.5 MPa。大约第 24 min 时, 井口出现返浆, 约返出 50% 的浆液。交联凝胶堵漏作业 7 h 后, 下钻至井深 710 m 时打开泥浆泵循环, 泵量为 13~15 L/s 时井口返浆, 返浆量达到正常循环浆量的 60%~70%, 但是循环约 30 min 后井口再次不返浆。当泵量提高至 24~26 L/s 时, 井口继续返浆, 返浆量约为正常循环浆量的 50%。

3.3 第三次堵漏应用(714 m 以深井段)

在第二次交联凝胶堵漏作业 7 h 后, 配制 5.6 m³ 交联凝胶进行第三次堵漏作业。使用的交联凝胶配方、凝胶配制方法与第一次堵漏应用相同。具体堵漏操作工艺与第一次堵漏应用操作类似, 钻杆下至井深 710 m。

交联凝胶堵漏作业 7 h 后, 下钻至井深 710 m 时打开泥浆泵循环, 与第二次堵漏的效果一致。

3.4 堵漏效果分析

经过 3 次绿色自降解交联凝胶堵漏试验后, 在泥浆泵大泵量情况下(24~26 L/s)井口能持续返浆, 返浆量约为正常循环浆量的 50%。而且, 第二次和第三次交联凝胶堵漏后, 在泥浆泵小泵量情况下(13~15 L/s)井口也能实现返浆, 返浆量达到正

常循环浆量的 60%~70%, 且能持续 30 min。而现场原采用含复合堵漏剂的随钻堵漏技术, 不论泵量大小, 井口均不能实现返浆。这表明, 绿色自降解交联凝胶在热储层堵漏取得了一定的效果, 能较好地封堵漏失层, 并优于不同固相细颗粒组成的随钻屏蔽堵漏技术。当然, 如果现场配浆罐体积更大的话, 能实现一次性配制更多体积的绿色自降解交联凝胶, 堵漏效果可能会更好。

4 结论与建议

针对 DR2024 地热井非目标热储层失返性漏失“涌漏同层”问题, 采用绿色自降解交联凝胶在漏失井段 714~759 m 堵漏 3 次, 选用了交联时间 20 min 的绿色自降解交联凝胶配方: 4% 成胶剂 + 1% 交联控制剂 + 约 1.3% 复合堵漏剂 + 0.6% 交联剂。应用结果表明, 绿色自降解交联凝胶具有抗水稀释性强和凝胶强度高等特点, 初步验证了绿色自降解交联凝胶应用于地热井堵漏的效果, 在地热储层堵漏方面具有广阔的应用前景。

建议继续开展绿色自降解交联凝胶在地热井热储层的堵漏应用, 并跟踪了解该凝胶对地热流体开采的影响。

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