

煤矿灾害动力学与控制全国重点实验室

State key laboratory of coal mine disaster dynamics and control





第十八届全国渗流力学学术会议 2025年8月21-23日, 廊坊

页岩多尺度数字岩心构建与微纳尺度气水两 相流动数值模拟

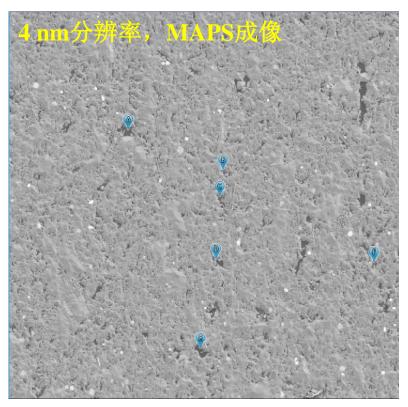
秦朝中,王志伟,荣健淇,史博文 重庆大学

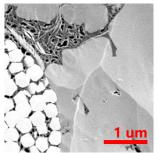
Outline

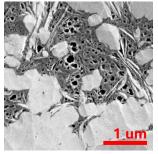
- 1. 页岩多尺度孔隙结构与连通性
- 2. 页岩多尺度数字岩心构建
- 3. 微纳尺度气水两相流动
- 4. 结论与展望

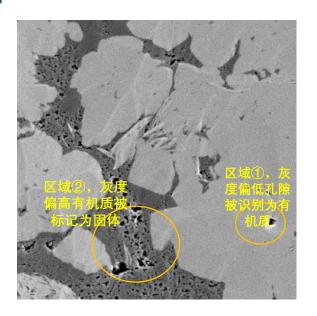
页岩多尺度孔隙结构与连通性: 各种表征手段

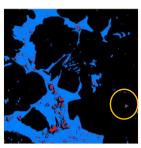
多重成像与图像分析技术:

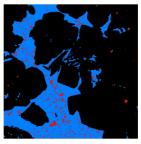




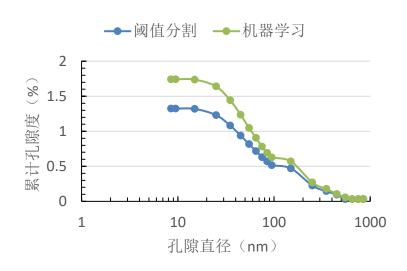






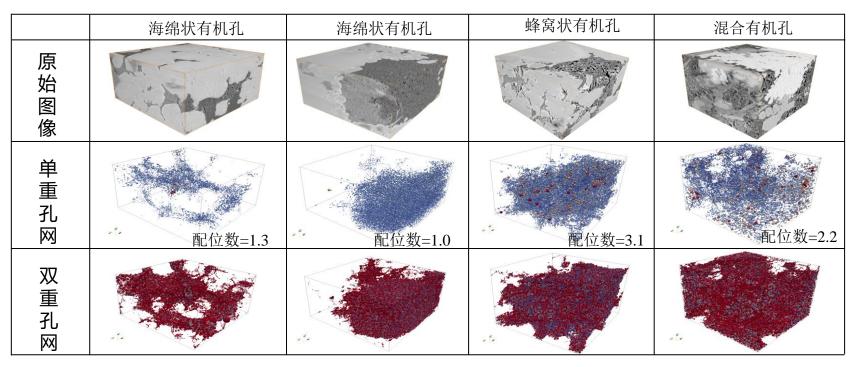


机器学习的图像分割技术是必须的!

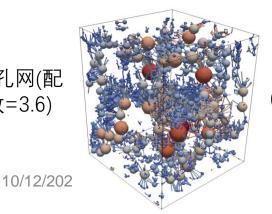


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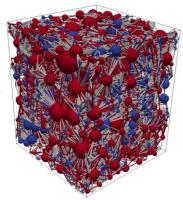
多重成像与图像分析技术:

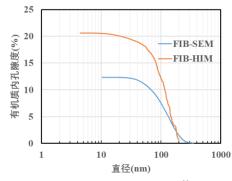


单重孔网(配 位数=3.6)



双重孔网 (配位数=11)



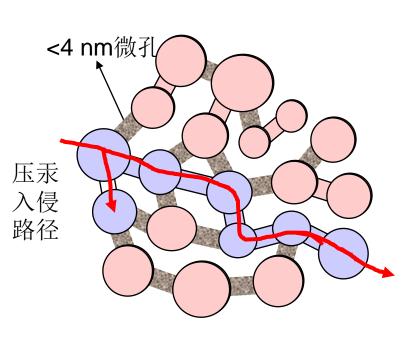


有机孔累计孔隙度

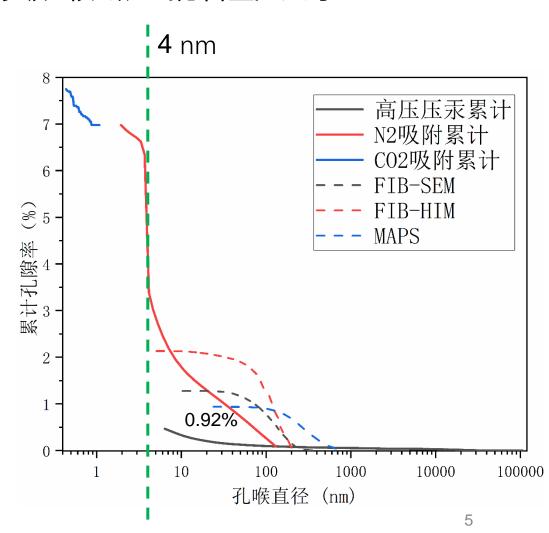
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流体注入法:

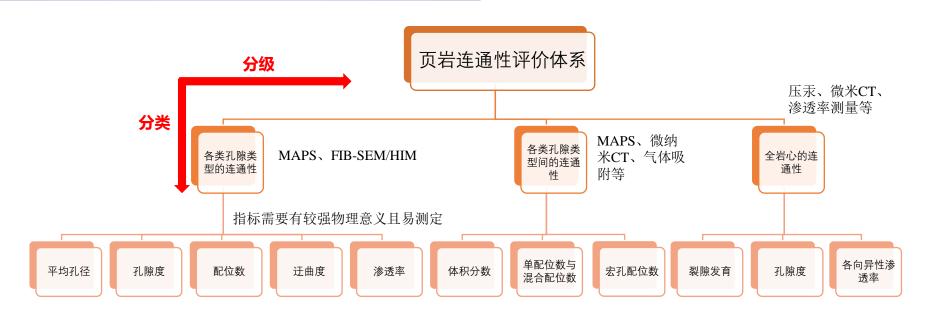
高压压汞、低温气体吸附、自发渗吸+核磁、武德合金注入等



各级孔隙串联示意图



页岩多尺度孔隙结构与连通性: 连通性



小结:

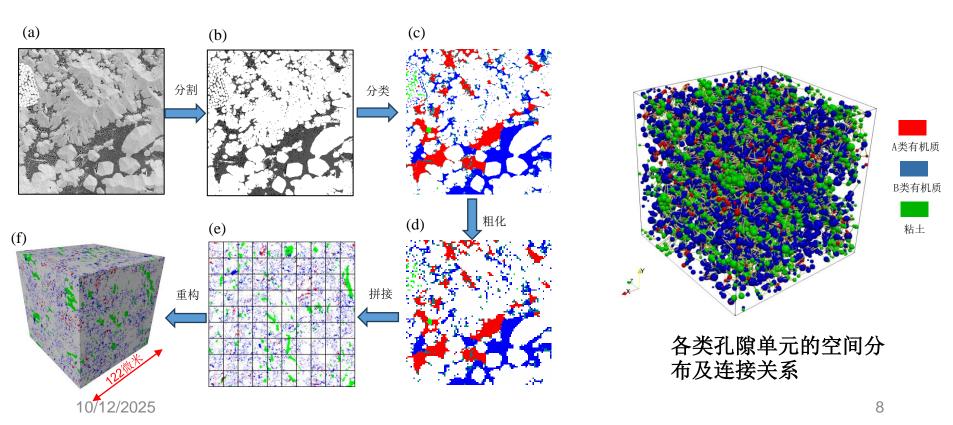
- □ 多重成像可以直观看到多尺度孔隙结构,但是单一成像中视域与分辨率互相制约
- □ 流体注入可以获得多尺度孔径分布,但是无法提供空间分布特征
- □ 现有连通性评价方法主要依靠静态评价,需要引入流动性指标,特别是揭示多尺度孔隙结构是如何影响与控制流动性

Outline

- 1. 页岩多尺度孔隙结构与连通性
- 2. 页岩多尺度数字岩心构建
- 3. 微纳尺度气水两相流动
- 4. 结论与展望

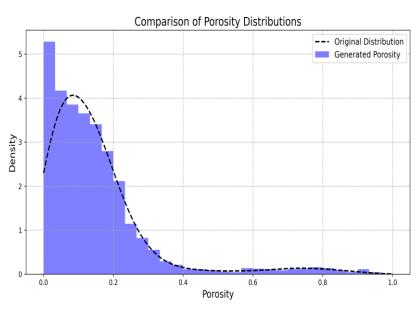
页岩多尺度数字岩心构建:基本流程

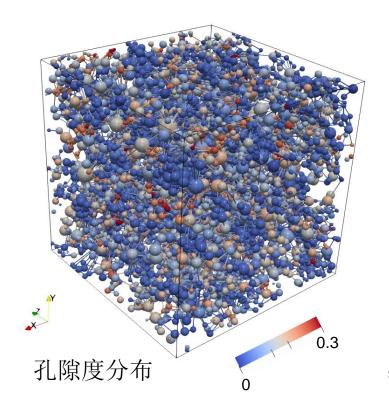
- 1. 在MAPS上,利用分水岭图像分割方法得到有机质单元和粘土单元分布
- 2. 利用有机质单元的面孔率对有机质单元进行分类(连通与不连通)
- 3. 将有机质分类信息跨尺度传递到粗化后的MAPS图像
- 4. 利用深度学习生成表征单元级数字岩心包括各类孔隙单元的含量及空间连接关系



页岩多尺度数字岩心构建: 基本流程

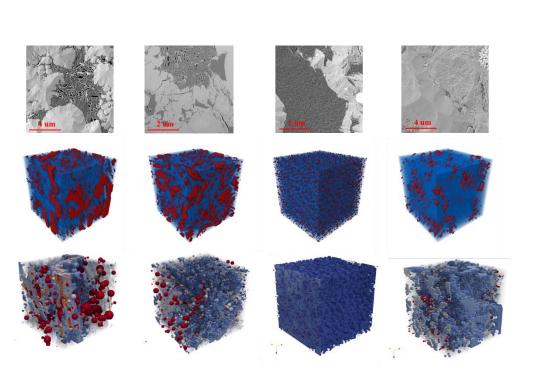
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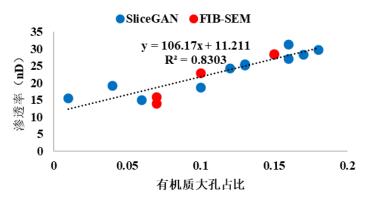


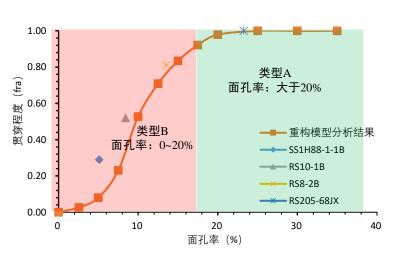


页岩多尺度数字岩心构建: 有机质分类依据

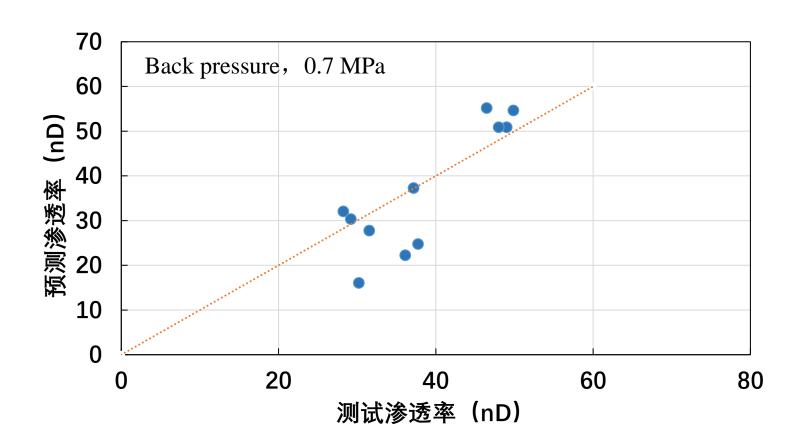
基于FIB-SEM (4 nm分辨率)与深度学习三维重构,有机质可分辨孔隙<30%,其中可分辨孔隙面孔率>20%时,可连通,粘土可分辨孔隙度<5%,不连通,因此我们通过有机质可分辨孔隙将有机质分为A类有机质和B类有机质。







页岩多尺度数字岩心构建:渗透率预测



基于构建的页岩多尺度数字岩心,利用多尺度孔隙网络模型预测的表观渗透率与实验测量有较好的匹配

Outline

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微纳尺度气水两相流动

Transport in Porous Media (2025) 152:37 https://doi.org/10.1007/s11242-025-02177-1

Marker-based watershed

segmentation

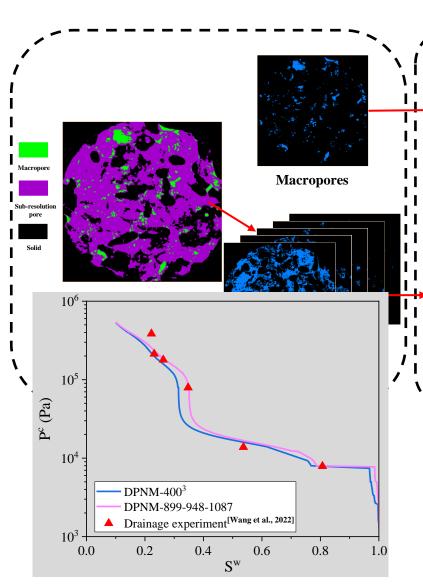
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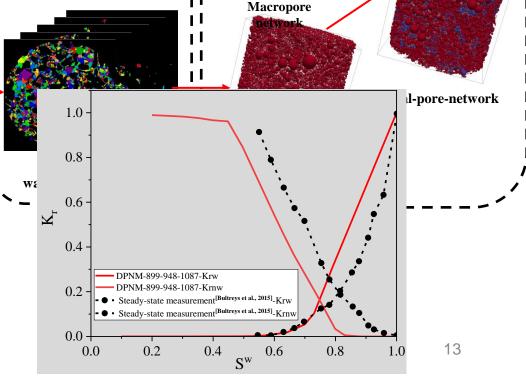
多尺度孔隙网络模型:

Modeling of Permeability and Formation Factor of Carbonate Digital Rocks: Dual-Pore-Network and Pore-Network-Continuum Models

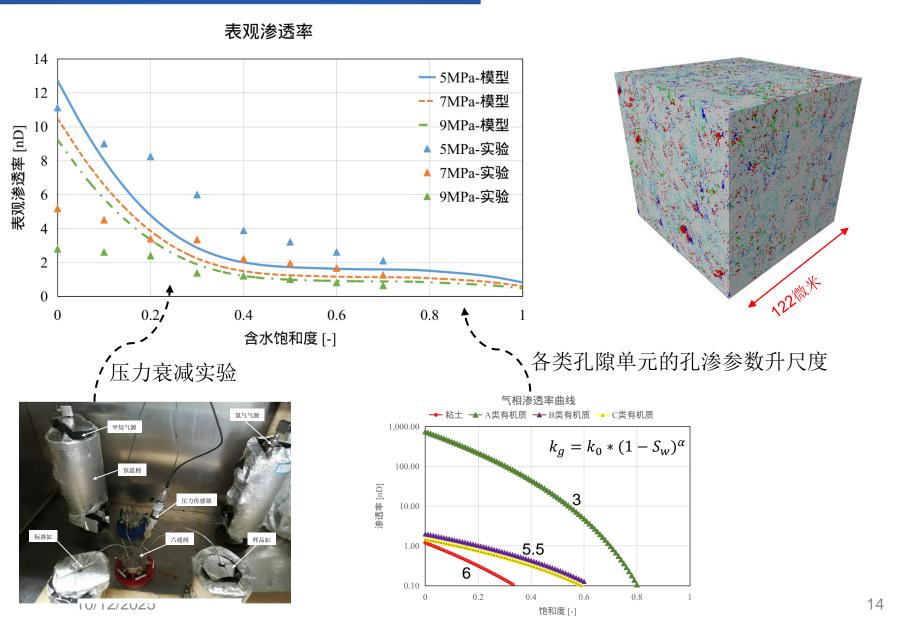
Xingyuan Zhao $^1 \cdot$ Bowen Shi $^1 \cdot$ Xin Wang $^1 \cdot$ Jianlin Zhao $^2 \cdot$ Fei Jiang $^3 \cdot$ Chao-Zhong Qin $^1 \oplus$

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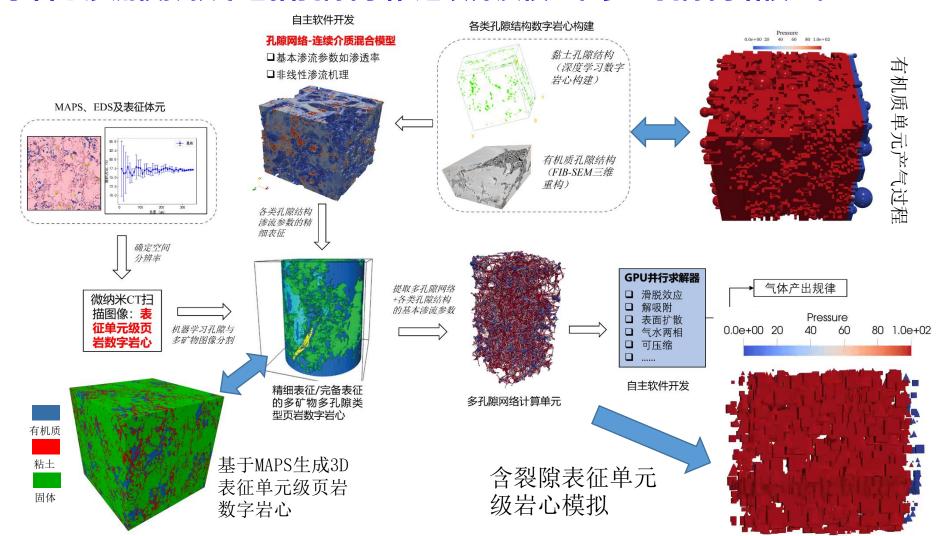
微纳尺度气水两相流动



页岩多尺度数字岩心构建与微纳流动模拟

构建了跨尺度信息融合的页岩孔隙结构定量表征技术,建立了页岩多尺度数

字岩心渗流模拟技术包括孔隙网络-连续介质模型和多重孔隙网络模型。



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结论与展望

- □ 多重成像与流体注入法是页岩多尺度孔隙结构表征的主要手段;
- □基于<u>孔隙单元分类</u>和<u>深度学习三维重构</u>,我们可以利用MAPS图像构建表征单元级页岩多尺度数字岩心;
- □ 我们建立了针对单相和准静态两相的多尺度孔隙网络模型;
- □ 我们可以<u>较好地预测</u>页岩基质的单相与两相渗流参数。
- ❖ 开展地层条件下的气水流动模拟研究;
- ❖ 页岩岩心尺寸下的微裂缝/纹层表征及应力敏感性;
- ❖ 储层条件下页岩全岩心的气体流动性研究。

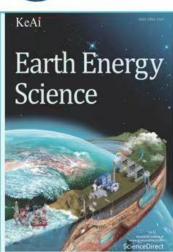
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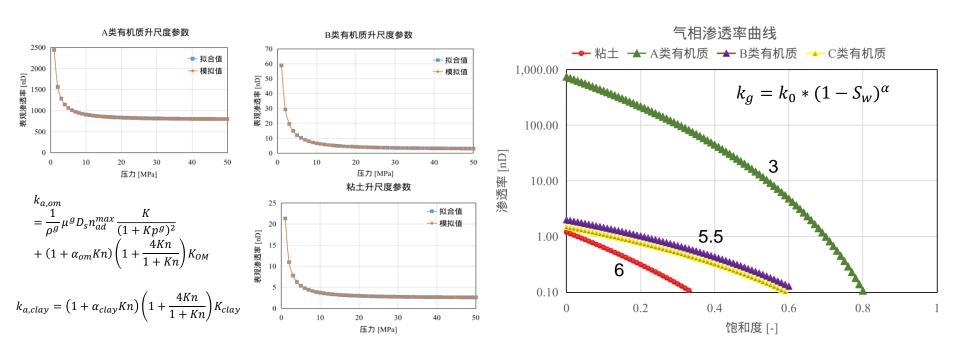


Thank you for your attention!



表征单元尺度-孔渗参数升级

针对各类孔隙单元,拟合出升尺度的孔渗参数如表观渗透率和气体相渗曲线,作为表征单元级页岩多尺度 数字岩心模拟的关键输入参数



• 基于FIB-SEM二维图像进行有机质单元的三维重构,重构的有机质孔隙结构与FIB-SEM图像的孔隙度和连通性保持较好的一致性,表明深度学习模型能够较好地通过页岩二维图像重构三维数字岩心

深度学习重构生成图像

FIB-SEM图"

配位数: 0.71 配位数: 0.42 孔隙度: 9.25% 孔隙度: 7.21% 低孔隙度 平均孔径: 55.2nm 平均孔径: 59.5nm 贯穿程度: 0.18 可分辨 贯穿程度: 0.15 孔隙不 200 300 直径 (纳米) 连通 RS2B-FIB-SEM RS2B-机器学习 配位数: 1.56 配位数: 1.55 中孔隙度 孔隙度: 14.14% 孔隙度: 12.09% 平均孔径: 75.4nm骤 可分辨 平均孔径: 贯穿程度: 0.54 孔隙不 66.1nm 贯穿程度: 0.73 连通 68JX-FIB-SEM 配位数: 3.13 配位数: 2.65 孔隙度: 25.02% 高孔隙度 孔隙度: 24.66% 平均孔径: 67.8nn 平均孔径: 72.1m罩 贯穿程度: 1 可分辨 贯穿程度: 1 孔隙连 诵