开发设计:

气体示踪剂纯化富集仪设计

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摘 要:采用高温催化氧化纯化,吸附剂吸附富集的原理设计出气体示踪剂色谱检测前处理仪器。通过高温氧化减少干扰示踪剂检测因素,通过富集提高检测灵敏度。氧化催化剂为 V_2O_5 ,氧化温度 400 。解析温度为 400 。通过仪器处理后,检测下限可提高 2 个数量级,达到 $10^{-12}(V/V)$,杂质不影响检测精度,同时可在线进样,实现连续操作。

关键词:气体示踪剂;纯化富集;分析检测

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0 引 言

示踪剂是指随流体流动,指示该流体的存在、流动方向和流动速度的化学剂。井间示踪测试是为了跟踪已注入的流体,向注入井中注入能够与已注入的流体相溶、且溶解了示踪剂的携带流体,然后再用流体驱替这个示踪剂段塞,从而标记己注入流体的运动轨迹,同时在生产井检测示踪剂的浓度变化,确定示踪剂的产出情况。60年代放射性气体示踪剂开始投入现场应用。考虑到放射性示踪剂对人身安全和生态环境的影响,从70年代初开始对化学气体示踪剂进行研究,80年代中后期开始现场应用[1~3]。

通过对示踪剂产出曲线进行综合分析,判断和确定断层的封闭性,地层的连通性和注水状况等。选用的示踪剂有效地追踪注入流体,监测示踪剂在井内和油层中的动态,准确地录取资料,通过计算分析得出结果,达到井间监测的目的。

我国的水示踪剂技术基本成熟,但是气体示踪技术起步晚^[4],相关研究有一些报道,仅限于纯品分析^[5],在实际应用中气体示踪剂样品中含有对色谱检测有响应值的物质,在检测示踪剂时影响较大,而且不同区块的组成不同影响也不同。前期纯化富集技术国外有相关的报道^[6~8],国内无可直接使用的检测配套仪器。针对这一问题研制开发出适合气体示踪剂氧化、吸收、解析采集分析辅助仪器,提高检测的精度和准确性。

1 气体示踪剂纯化富集仪的工作原理

气体示踪剂为高温稳定物质,杂质为含硫等元素的物质,在高温下易氧化分解。气体示踪剂可以在吸附剂上吸附富集,高温完全解析。仪器利用脉冲氧化 - 吸附 - 脱附原理,利用石油气中的有机物在高温催化条件下能发生氧化反应,而示踪剂不反应的特点,将石油气和氧气在五氧化二钒催化下加热 400 进行完全氧化。此时含杂元素的碳氢化合物被氧化为二氧化碳和水,而示踪剂不反应。反应产生的水在冷却器中冷凝,剩下的二氧化碳、示踪剂和杂质气体的混合物通过吸附器的吸附床,选择吸附示踪剂,吸附完毕,迅速升温至 400 ,示踪剂从吸附床上脱附,在载气的吹动下进入色谱仪检测。工作原理框图如图 1 所示。

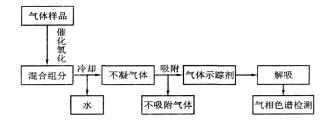


图 1 气体示踪剂富集纯化仪的工作原理框图

2 气体示踪剂纯化富集仪组成

主要部件:反应加热炉一个,0.5 kW,开放式吸附脱附炉一个,0.5 kW,反应器 10 mm ×220 mm 长,吸附脱附器 8 mm ×160 mm 长,精密温控仪二套,六通

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阀二个,三通阀二个,阀间用 2 mm 气相色谱专用不锈钢管连接。气体示踪剂富集纯化仪流程图如图 2 所示。

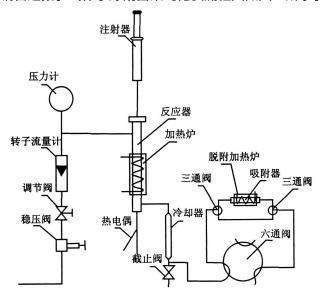


图 2 气体示踪剂富集纯化仪流程图

3 设计的独特性

- 1)活性炭床对示踪剂的吸附在常温下进行,然后在 400 的高温下脱附到载气中,故将吸附 脱附器的加热炉设计成开启式。当升温脱附完成后,打开炉壁取出吸附器使其迅速降温,以进行下一样品的预处理,之后关闭炉壁,再升温就加快了升温速度。这样的设计大大缩短了预处理的周期,节省了时间。
- 2) 反应器的加热炉是直立插入的圆型管式炉。,利于气体的在线反应。
- 3) 反应生成物中含有水,设计时在通路上加一个 冷却器,下部有一阀门可以随时排水,防止干扰检测及 对装置本身的破坏。
- 4) 为方便进样和转换流向位置,采用了双通三通 阀和六通阀在线进样。
- 5) 氧化反应器和吸附 脱附器固定在仪表柜内。 仪表的流程紧凑,操作方便。

4 试验与现场应用

2006 年在辽河油田部分区块采用气体示踪技术,设计两种示踪剂 TQ-1和 TQ-2 在不同层和不同井使用,检测下限要求 1.0×10^{-12} , (V/V)。试验采用用标准气体,两种示踪剂同时检测对照,通过富集纯化仪后的检测下限达到了要求,结果见表 1。

1) 检测条件

表 1 TQ-1稀释及检测对照

理想浓度	直接进样浓度	富集后浓度		
1.06 × 10 ^{- 6}	1.06 × 10 ^{- 6}	0.78 × 10 ⁻⁶		
1.00 ×10 - 8	1.08 ×10 - 8	0.99 x 10 ⁻⁸		
1.00 ×10 - 10	1.04 ×10 ⁻¹⁰	0.47 × 10 - 10		
1.00 × 10 ^{- 12}	-	2.15 ×10 ⁻¹²		

2) 结果分析

(1)室内研究

直接进样量 1 m, 富集取样 100lml。表 1 中为折合后数据。浓度单位(V/V),标准气体原始浓度,1.06 ×10⁻⁶,其他浓度为表观稀释浓度。从表 1 可以看出,直接进样检测,最低检测下限为 10⁻¹⁰,低于此浓度无法检测,但富集后可以达到 10⁻¹²。在实际检测中,地下及取样等因素对检测绝对结果都有影响,检测曲线为相对趋势。所以检测误差不超过 1 个数量级可以认为合格。

(2) 现场样品检测对照试验

检测结果如图 3 和图 4 所示。图 3 为从取样袋取

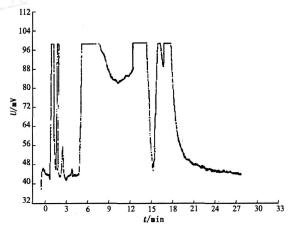


图 3 样品处理前色谱图

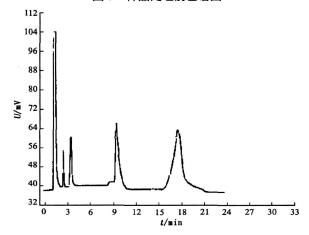


图 4 样品处理后色谱图

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	Lt0	Lt1	Lt2	间隙 1	间隙 2	基座孔	连杆孔	销轴
上公差	0.0714	0.0658	0.0653	0.0382 x 2	0.0229 x 2	0.031 x 2	0.015 x 2	- 0.0015
下公差	- 0.0714	- 0.0658	- 0.0653	0.003	0.003	0.0015	0.0015	- 0.008 x 2
加工失败概率	0.3074	0.3470	0.3511			0.4776	0.5179	0.5179

表 3 动作部分计算结果

运动副间隙对推靠机构轨迹精度的影响规律,为推靠机构的精度设计提供了理论依据,并通过实际应用,较好地解决设计性能与经济性之间的矛盾,证明此方法是切实可行且有效的。

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样,未经纯化富集装置直接进气相色谱检测,从图 3 中可以看出,不经纯化直接检测,干扰组分多,出峰不规则,平顶峰多,无法分离检测样品组分;图 4 为在线纯化后进行的色谱分析,保留时间为 9.5 min 的是 TQ - 1,17.8 min 的为 TQ - 2,分离效果非常理想。

4 结束语

- 1) 仪器利用脉冲氧化 吸附 脱附原理,使气体示踪剂可以在吸附剂上吸附富集,高温完全解析;
 - 2) 在线进样,实现快速检测目的;
- 3) 通过仪器纯化处理,成功排除了对检测有干扰的石油气体杂质:
- 4) 通过仪器富集 ,检测下限提高了 2 个数量级 ,达到 $10^{-12}(V/V)$ 。

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Men Changfeng and Guo Limei. The design of gas tracer purification and concentration instrument. PI,2008, $22(1):19 \sim 20,24$

Based on the principle of purification by high temperature catalytic oxidation ,adsorption and concentration by adsorbent , processing instrument of gas tracer before chromatography detection is designed. High temperature oxidation reduces interference factors of tracer detection , and concentration improves detection sensitivity. Oxidation catalysts was V_2O_5 , and temperature was 400 . Resolution temperature was 400 . The detection lower limit can improve two orders of magnitude through treatment instrument to reach $10^{-12} (v/v)$. Impurity doesn t affect detection precision ,and can realize on-line injection and continuous operation.

Key words: Gas Tracer; Purification and Concentration; Detection

Wei Kai, Guo Liangjie and Liang Zhuhai. Tolerance analysis-optimize of a kind of side wall contact device. PI, $2008,22(1):21\sim24$

Through the error analysis of the mechanism, an optimize method on tolerance was presented in this paper based on max accepted error about it. The model showing the relation between tolerance and production cost was established. Tolerance of the system was synthesized, applying complete differential and genetic algorithm by assuming the production cost as goal function, then the tolerance of every part was calculated.

Key words: Mechanism; tolerance; complete differential; genetic algorithm; optimize

Cao Xinzhai, Hu Xiaoying, Zhang Weiguang and Guo Rongli. High efficiency automation water injection station system based on PCP adjustable pressure and flow. $PI,2008,22(1):25 \sim 28$

The consume of electric power for water injection takes a great proportion in the total consume for oil production, and the ratio of oil extraction and the cost and the efficiency for oil production are restricted unfavorably, which is a problem. On the basis of understanding the introduced water injection station, considering the local statues of the pump station and the characters of water injection grid, a new system with advanced control method called Pump-Control-Pump is developed and applied steadily.

Key words: Water injection; Automation; Pump-Control-Pump

Mu Lijum, Xie Lichum, Zhao Jinling, Yuan Hailong, Zhou Shuyuan and Jin LI. The application of water auto-distributor with constant rate in Ansai oilfield. $PI,2008,22(1):29 \sim 30,40$

Due to the complex topography, and the scattered well blocks, the water injection in Ansai oilfield is mainly controlled and regulated by the workers. Therefore, the fluctuation of pressure caused the unstable injection rate of water and the intensive intensity of work force. As far as what is mentioned above, Ansai oilfield has successfully applied the water auto-distributor with constant flow rate. This instrument can adjust flow rate according to the stated requirement, which can meet the injection requirements and alleviate the intensity of labor. It is shown that the result is pleasing.

Key words: Ansai oilfield; water injection; constant flow rate; automatic distributor; application

Yuan Man, Liu Yicheng and She Xiaoyu. Amelioration of seism digital signal transmission system based on LVDS. $PI,2008,22(1):35\sim36$

Because of so many advantages in long distance signal transmission application, Low Voltage Differential Signaling was used abroad. The text presented the basic methods based on LVDS, analyzed the characters and the key factors of seism digital signal transmission system, then optimized the system.

Key words LVDS; long distance transmit; seism signal transmission

Jiang Shanhong, Song Mingquan, Liu Guichuan and Wang Wenli. Development of HTHP mud cake cementation simulation system and its application. $PI,2008,22(1):37\sim40$

A HTHP mud cake cementation simulation system simulates actual mud cake, washes performance by washing fluid. Dynamic displacement of slurry and cementation is introduced in the article, along with its structure, components, recommended test and evaluation methods. The article also presents its functions in studying mud behavior downhole, lab tests of mud, mud cake, flush fluid and cementation quality assessment.

Key words: Imitation type; Simulation; Dynamic circulation; Mud cake cementation interfacial bonding assessment

Chen Shiying, Zhang Ruixin and ZhouJian. Phase shiff errors of induction log. PI,2008,22(1): $41 \sim 43$

Inaccurate measurement of R and X signals in prior art induction logging log often results from phase shift of the tool signals. Included in this paper are cause analysis of phase shift ,quantitative estimation of R and X signal errors from the shift and the phase accuracy required for signal detection. Finally ,how to reduce phase shift and improve signal measurement accuracy have been described in the paper.

Key words induction log; phase shift; measurement error

Li Yuanyuan, Liu Xingbin, Li Jun and Hu Jinhai. Logging signal FIR digital filter based on MATLAB. PI, 2008, 22(1):44~45,48

The passage deals with the logging signal by the method of combining filter function with partition convolution which