

海洋沉积地层多功能取样钻具研制

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[摘要]目前,海洋钻探主要采用提钻或绳索打捞的方式获取岩心。随着对取心质量和采取率要求越来越高,再加上海底沉积层变化多样,单一的取样器具已经不能满足当前的取样需要。为此,本文研制了一种海洋沉积地层多功能取样钻具,能够根据海底地层性质,开展低扰动、高品质的取样操作。通过海洋钻进取样试验表明,针对海底的淤泥、粘土及砂质地层,超前取样钻具、液压剪切取样钻具和半合管取样钻具能够有效获取海底的沉积层岩样,平均采取率为73.34%。研制的多功能取样钻具采用超前取样和液压压入取样技术,降低了对沉积物岩心的扰动,提升了岩心品质和采取率,为下一步的工程化应用奠定了基础。

[关键词] 低扰动 液压剪切取样 超前取样 岩心采取率

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0 引言

我国海洋管辖面积接近300万 km^2 (段新胜等, 2003),其中蕴藏了丰富的油气及矿产资源(王淑红等, 2005;刘德顺等, 2013),同时伴随着跨海大桥、海洋风能利用及环境地质调查等工程项目的大面积铺开(姚彤宝等, 2008),掌握海底地层的物理、化学性质成为资源勘探开发、工程实施的必备条件之一,而钻井取样又是获取海底沉积物地层物化性质最直接、最准确的技术手段(窦斌等, 2004;吕海波等, 2006;马胜中等, 2006)。目前近海钻探取样主要采用无隔水管钻井的方式,采用绳索取样或者提钻取样(董刚等, 2011;胡建平和王年喜, 2015),取样技术比较单一。然而海底地层比较多样,导致岩心采取率普遍不高,尤其是松散的砂层或是坚硬的透镜状夹层,在取心过程中对岩心扰动比较大,取心品质较差,进而影响对相关海域地层评价的准确性(鄢泰宁等, 2001;胡海良等, 2009)。此外,国内钻探船的数量很少,大部分深海和超深海海域沉积物取样

技术和装备基本上被国外的研究组织和大公司所垄断,如大洋钻探组织、荷兰辉固公司(赵尔信等, 2009;阮海龙等, 2017;刘双双, 2019)。针对当前海洋钻井取样过程中岩心采取率不高,且品质无法保证的难题,同时为了适应海洋资源大开发的时代需求(郭慧等, 2018),项目组研制了一种海洋沉积层多功能取样钻具,包括超前取样钻具、液压剪切取样钻具和半合管取样钻具,当钻遇不同的地层时,采用绳索打捞的方式有针对性地更换相应的取样钻具,提高岩心采取率,确保岩心有较高的品质,为后续地质分析和工程力学测定提供良好的基础。

1 海洋多功能取样钻具结构设计

根据钻探船配备钻机能力及取样直径(岩心直径不小于80 mm)需求,选用P110钢级127 mm规格的管材(内径106 mm)作为绳索取心钻杆,通过强度校核和海上钻进试验,该规格的绳索取心钻杆能够有效满足500 m(水深+钻深)的钻探取样要求。据此,研发了105 mm规格的海洋多功能取样

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钻具,包括超前取样钻具、液压剪切取样钻具和半合管取样钻具,取样直径分别为 82 mm、82 mm 和

95 mm,取样长度为 1.5 m,具体技术参数及适用地层见表 1。

表 1 海洋多功能取样钻具技术参数表

Table 1 Technical parameters of marine multiple - function sampling drill tool

序号	钻具名称	绳索钻杆内径 (mm)	取心直径 (mm)	取心长度 (m)	适用地层
1	超前取样钻具	106	82	1.5	淤泥、黏土等地层取心
2	液压剪切取样钻具	106	82	1.5	粉砂、细砂等地层取心
3	半合管取样钻具	106	95	1.5	黏土及固结等地层取心

1.1 工作原理

海洋沉积层多功能取样钻具(见图 1),采用同一规格的绳索钻杆,配套三种不同的取样器具。针对地层软硬多变的情况,采用不同的取样器具和取样策略,且不用提钻更换钻具,仅用绳索打捞的方式即可

完成,能够有效解决取样器具与地层的匹配性难题,在提高岩心采取率和钻井效率的同时(朱伟亚等,2016;刘文武等,2018;彭奋飞等,2020),保证了更优的岩心质量,能够满足工程勘查、地质填图、环境地质等多方面的需求(孙巧银等,2018;冉灵杰等,2019)。

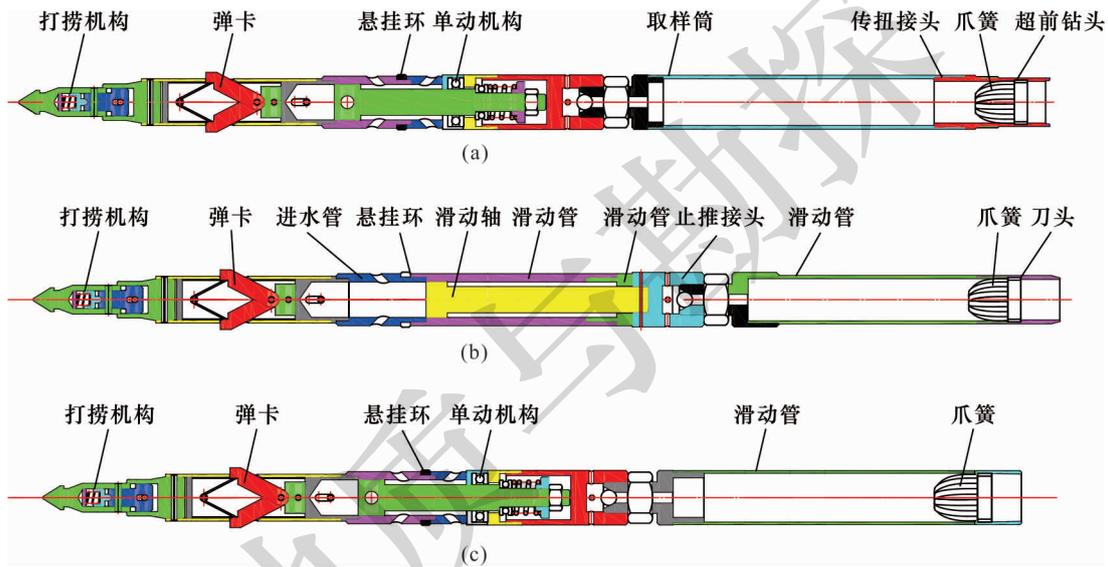


图 1 海洋沉积层多功能取样钻具结构示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagrams of marine sediment multifunctional core samplers

a - 超前取样钻具;b - 液压剪切取样钻具;c - 半合管取样钻具

a - advancing core sampler;b - hydraulic shear core sampler;c - semi - closed pipe core sampler

(1)超前取样钻具

超前取样钻具包括打捞机构、弹卡、悬挂环、单动机构、取样筒、传扭短节、爪簧(杨昌杰等,2014;汪发文等,2015)和超前内钻头(王怀志等,2004;王维等,2014)。通过弹卡和悬挂环进行轴向定位,传扭短节上端通过螺纹与取样筒连接,其下端与超前内钻头连接,并通过传扭短节上的外花键与外钻头内花键配合,实现超前内钻头与外钻头一起转动。在钻进取样过程中,超前内钻头伸出外钻头约 150 mm,岩心通过超前钻头直接进入取样筒,避免了泥浆对岩心的冲蚀,有效保证了岩心质量(卢春

华和鄢泰宁,2009;苏宏岸等,2015;苏洋,2019),在淤泥和黏土地层有较好的适应性。

(2)液压剪切取样钻具

液压剪切取样钻具主要由打捞机构、弹卡、进水管、悬挂环、滑动轴、滑动管、止推接头、调节接头、取样筒、爪簧和切入刀头等组成。同样地,采用弹卡和悬挂环进行轴向定位,并通过悬挂环与座环端面贴合实现两者之间的流体通道密封,当泥浆通过进水管进入到滑动管内孔时,形成一定的压力,泥浆压力升高到 3 ~ 5 MPa 后将滑动轴和止推接头之间的连接铜销剪断,快速推动滑动轴、取样筒和切入刀头压

入地层,获取原位低扰动岩心,滑动轴运动到止推接头的内台阶后停止运动,然后打捞钻具获取岩心。在整个取样过程中,泥浆未流经钻头,对岩心的扰动程度最低,特别适用于粉砂、细砂等松散地层。

(3) 半合管取样钻具

半合管取样钻具主要由打捞机构、弹卡、悬挂环、单动机构、取样筒及爪簧组成,其中取样筒采用半合管(叶兰肃等,2017;罗敦明等,2019),便于转移岩心。当钻遇固结地层或“铁板砂”等坚硬地层时(张民生等,2009;王虎等,2019),地层的成岩性较好,抗扰动能力较强,此时采用半合管取样钻具,可以获取更多的岩心。

1.2 剪切销设计

液压剪切取样钻具剪切销的强度设计主要取决于地层性质、固结状态(非固结或半固结)以及取样长度。一般来说,非固结软土所需的推力较小,半固结地层需要的推力较大,为此设计了3道剪切销,材质为H62黄铜,其抗剪强度为255 MPa,对于非固结地层使用1道剪切销,对于半固结地层使用2~3道剪切销。剪切销设计需考虑如下受力因素:

(1) 剪切销首先需要承受止推接头、调节接头、取样筒、爪簧和切入刀头等零部件的自重,总重约为350 N。在取样钻具的投放过程中,悬挂环先接触到外管总成上的座环,此时由于惯性作用,剪切销下部的钻具会对剪切销产生一个冲击力。但由于取样钻具的悬挂环外径只比绳索钻杆内径小2 mm,导致取样钻具在下降过程中受到较大的泥浆阻力,下降速度比较缓慢且平稳,再加上在悬挂环和座环碰触过程中产生的“水垫”,将产生的冲击力变得很小,因此在剪切销的设计过程中可以忽略不计。

(2) 在取样筒压入地层过程中,地层与取样筒之间会产生摩擦力和阻力。由于取样筒添加了PVC内衬,其表面非常光滑,在进样过程中产生的摩擦力就很小,可以忽略不计。因此设计剪切销时要重点考虑取样筒压入地层所需的推力。

通过以上三点分析可知,钻具自重、投放取样钻具产生的冲击力和进样过程中的摩擦力对剪切销的设计影响不大,而取样筒压入地层所需的推力成为剪切销设计的主要因素。从相关的土工试验获知,取样筒压入地层1.5 m所需的最小推力为13 kN。根据圆柱销的抗剪强度公式(1)反推可得,满足使用要求的黄铜圆柱销最小直径为8 mm。

$$\tau \leq \frac{F_s}{A} \quad (1)$$

式中: τ —H62黄铜的抗剪强度, N/mm^2 ; F_s —黄铜销所受向下的推力, N; A —黄铜销的截面积, mm^2 。

1.3 取样工艺

海洋多功能取样钻具主要应用于海底沉积物钻探取样,超前取样钻具主要适用于松散淤泥层和黏土层等取样,液压剪切取样主要适用于砂层和粉、细砂层等取样,半合管取样钻具主要适用于黏土和半固结地层等取样。具体的取样工艺如下:

(1) 超前取样钻具和半合管取样钻具调整完成之后,通过打捞器将其投放到井底,然后回转钻具进行取样钻进。当回次钻进深度达到1.5 m后,投放打捞器将取样钻具打捞到钻探船上,拆卸取样筒以获取岩心。为了增强海洋取样的可靠性,采用了滑动冲击式打捞器,当取样钻具卡死而导致打捞器无法拉动时,通过收放钢丝绳,收放长度为0.5~0.8 m,上下拉动打捞器,打捞器自由滑动产生的冲击力作用在取样钻具上,进行往复振动解卡,可有效解决取样钻具砂卡、顶死等问题。在钻进过程中,钻进参数选择:钻压20~50 kN,转速30~60 r/min,泥浆泵流量60~90 L/min,泥浆密度1.0~1.1 g/cm³。

(2) 液压剪切取样钻具选用直径 $\Phi 8$ mm的H62黄铜圆柱剪切销,并可根据所钻地层的实际情况选择1根或者2~3根配合使用。为了提高回次进尺和岩心采取率,采用轻质高强、内外壁光滑的透明PVC管作为内衬管以及爪簧作为岩心抓取装置。取样时泥浆泵憋压至3~5 MPa,剪切销剪断,泥浆压力快速推动取样筒压入地层进行取样,此时泥浆泵压力会变小,取样筒压入地层最大深度为1.5 m,然后通过绳索打捞将取样钻具打捞到钻探船上。在下次取样之前,应先回转钻具扫孔至上次取样深度处,避免造成混样。由于地层较软,扫孔过程中要选择合理的钻进参数以保证钻孔的稳定,钻压15~35 kN,转速50~100 r/min,泥浆泵流量60~90 L/min,泥浆密度1.0~1.1 g/cm³。

2 海上取样试验

2020年1月12日~16日,项目组在渤海某海域开展了针对海洋多功能取样钻具的海上钻进取样试验,根据钻遇地层的性质,三种取样钻具共计安排了35个回次的钻探取样。试验海域水深62.00 m,浪高0.5~0.8 m,钻探船四锚定位,船体轻微晃动。首先将127 mm规格的绳索取心钻杆依次下到海中,钻头触碰到海底后,再将取样钻具投放到绳索钻

杆中,后续根据上次取样的沉积物软硬程度调整使用取样钻具的种类。本次海试实际作业钻进总深度为 45.40 m(试验取样深度区间 75.0 ~ 120.40 m),

获取岩心总长度为 33.30 m,总体岩心采取率为 73.34%,具体取样数据见表 2,打捞取样钻具及岩心见图 2 和图 3。

表 2 海洋多功能取样钻具试验情况表
Table 2 Test description of marine multi-function sampler

序号	钻具名称	试验回次	取心长度(m)	钻进进尺(m)	岩心采取率
1	超前取样钻具	16	14.00	18.90	74.07%
2	液压剪切取样钻具	13	12.90	17.50	73.71%
3	半合管取样钻具	6	6.40	9.00	71.10%
4	合计	35	33.30	45.40	73.34%



图 2 绳索打捞取样钻具

Fig. 2 Wire-line fishing core sampler



图 3 获取的沉积层岩心

Fig. 3 Obtained core of sedimentary formation

3 结论及建议

(1)创新性地研发了海洋沉积地层多功能取样钻具,根据取样地层特点在同一规格的绳索钻杆内,采用不同的取样策略和方法,及时对超前取样钻具、液压剪切钻具和半合管取样钻具进行更换。通过海洋多功能取样钻具的设计、试制与海上取样试验,其平均岩心采取率达到了 73.34%,岩心扰动较小,特别是在淤泥、黏土和松散砂层等松软地层中有较好的使用效果,可满足海洋地质勘查、工程施工等取样要求。

(2)下一步优化改进海洋沉积地层多功能取样钻具,将岩心采取率提高到 85% 以上,并逐步向更深的海域推进,为我国深水及超深水海域沉积地层高效、高质量取样提供技术支撑,以打破国外的相关技术垄断。

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Development of the Multiple-Function Drill Tool for Core Sampling in Marine Sedimentary Strata

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Abstract: At present, marine core-taking drilling commonly adopts the lifting drill-pipe or wire-line fishing. With the increasing requirements on the coring quality and recovery rate, plus varieties of seafloor sediments, such a single sampling tool cannot meet current sampling needs. To solve this problem, this work has developed a multifunctional tool of marine core sampling that can conduct low-disturbance, high-quality sampling operation according to properties of seabed formations. Marine drill sampling experiments show that at the site with seabed silt, clay and sand, this new drilling tool, consisting of the advancing core sampler, hydraulic shear core sampler and semi-closed pipe core sampler, can effectively take sediment core samples with an average rate of 73.34%. This multifunctional sampling drill tool adopts pilot sampling and hydraulic pressure sampling technology, which can reduce disturbance to sediment core and improve core quality and recovery rate, laying a foundation for further engineering application.

Key words: low disturbance, hydraulic shear sampling, advancing sample, core recovery rate