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IMPROVEMENT OF DRILLING FLUID FOR CONSTRUCTION OF WELLS IN ARCTIC SHELF WATER.

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Key words: *clay sandstones , inhibitor , montmorillonite clay , hydration , deformation , dispersion , water Arctic shelf.*

Annotation: *book and field information-based In the waters of the Arctic shelf, the well to build his own special geological and technical conditions, unstable mud in the mines inhibitor drilling from liquids to use the efficiency of seeing will be released.*

Researchers most of them in the borehole insults and falls appear to be drilling liquid clay own into the resulting floor with a physicist and chemical mutual effect process with connects

Khar another like braking doer drilling from liquids use exercise that 's all showed that from them some mining and geological in data circumstances use efficiency another in data circumstances wells successful drilling guarantee Not Maybe

biological decomposing as a result of drilling fluid technological and rheological function loss of expensive reagents with the addition of processing to give take comes while drilling prices increase take comes That is why for the important task of polysaccharides biodegradation prevention is to get

Microflora suppress most reasonable and promising method, you are known to be special. antimicrobial drugs - bactericides is to apply. Bactericides as LPE series (NPO Tekhnolog) and Zontsid series (Ufaneftekhim OJSC) selected reagents.

At a temperature of 22-25°C five moon for 0.7% aqueous biopolymer making the structural and rheological characteristics change from was evaluated. Criteria as low cut-out speed are chosen as viscosity (LSHS) and pH . Bactericide concentration solution mass 0.2% by arrange made

Experiments that's all showed that the processing is not given to the biopolymer solution one how much from the day after its own original function to lose begins With this together, in terms of VHSS and pH change time synchronism (biologically degradable bending profiles from above) available . it is a polysaccharide pH value of the solution to reject and enzyme activity to increase in the middle of the parallelism transfer enable gives , it is to enter the washing liquid this type in the application account taken need

Biopolymer drilling fluid when heated (temperature in the range of 25-65°C is investigated) viscosity, static and dynamic shear stress decreases, this is macromolecule composition order break with depend Temperature with filtration index increase usually water effective viscosity reject and that's it go increase ability (Darcy law) as well as starch stabilizer water holding stand up ability to reject with depend

Russia other in the regions and abroad drilling from practice It is known that it is dirty floor

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opening and pass during the drilling liquid almost all cases of the initial parameters of the change. "Work time" of the intensity is much dependent on factors : bit type, drilling mode, cleaning system efficiency, drilling fluid physical and chemical functions and others commonly colloid by size are called particles . Clay breeds hydration diffusion ability because of They There is drilling liquids colloid phases a lot of Part organize makes High to him himself special on surface have they almost All like drilling liquids viscosity functions increases .

Elementary polysaccharide drilling fluid (MI) process parameters (c = 74 - 200 μm) of the medium hard stage (by API standards depending from) effect grade For special experience was done .

The dirt content was trails example as the colloidal index was 48% Kuganak clay obtained powder (KGP) .

Rescheduled research that's all showed that the clay phase relative viscosity, dynamic and static cutting stress increases. Your temperature increase with rheological parameters increase intensity decreases. Much in the experiments colloid phase concentration of structural and rheological parameters to the values immediately proportional respectively effect makes From this, apart from , the concentration increase with a linear index did not happen to reject the trend available , fine dirt to particles adsorption due to the yield was suspension structural and mechanical characteristics from the increase proof gives Colloidal in size many numerous particles the presence of biopolymer structural "buried" in the frame to move it down at speed strengthens (adding 15% CHP with 202% increase in VRSS).

Biopolymer and stabilizer in different concentrations, one series of experiments, that's all, showed that the polysaccharide drilling liquid when heated and the mud phase with pollution makes a very approximate movement; technological parameters known content with prophecy do It is raised at temperature , as well as water layer aggression conditions other other component and phase content have drilling fluids function description for regression of models use the possibility of talking basis gives

Western in Siberia polysaccharide drilling from liquids to use in accordance with the field experience, that's all shows that basically mud fluids for work developed have viscosity regulators and pathways dispersion inhibitors biopolymer drilling to liquids are relatively ineffective (Table 4).

Table 4

" cloudy " polysaccharide drilling liquid contained braking additions his technological options effect

drilling fluid	UV, r	PV, mPa-s	bottom, dPa	KP, s'	sleep , dPa	PF, Jr.	contribution added by cps
IR	28	12.0	62	519	34/43	5.8	10778
TS + 15% CHP	*41*	*16.0*	*96*	*599*	*38/72*	*7.4*	*32593*
IR* + 0.1% NTF	39	15.0	107	713	38/53	6.2	37418
TC* + 1%	40	15.0	102	680	38/67	5.8	33557
TS*+ 0.015% PAA	51	16.0	128	800	53/66	6.4	41798

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TC* + 0.2% acrylate	43	17.0	107	629	35/50	6.0	36038
IR* + 5% KCl	37	17.5	88	503	32/68	6.2	28577
* +3% $NH4Cl$	38	17.0	92	541	32/70	6.6	26096
IR* +1% $CaC1_2$	40	17.5	77	440	29/81	6.3	16618
IR* +1% $MgCl_2$	39	17.0	96	565	34/91	6.2	26696
IR* + 0.1% OEDFC	38	15.0	102	680	38/67	8.4	35166
IR* + 3% sodium	48	20.0	96	479	36/57	6.8	20692
IR* + 0.1% GKJ-K	36	15.5	96	587	41/86	7.0	35166
IR* + 5% Glycol	39	15.0	86	573	34/66	7.0	29656

So So , brake additives , mainly clay to particles relatively active not theirs on a surface salt persistent polysaccharide reagents molecules adsorbed .

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