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DRILLING WELLS IN THE WATERS OF THE ARCTIC SHELF LIQUID IMPROVEMENT.

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Keywords: *clay sandstones, inhibitor, clay montmorillonite, hydration, deformation, dispersion, Arctic shelf waters.*

Annotation : *book and field information on the basis of the Arctic regiment in the waters of the well 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

Har another kind of braking agent drilling from liquids use exercise that's all showed that of them some mining and geological under the circumstances use the effectiveness of the other under the circumstances wells successful drilling guarantee can not

The developed inhibitor systems of most systems have a sufficient level of inefficiency, the reason is that most of the time their structural parts are selected in accordance with the study of the drilled collector from clay, the physical and chemical functions of the account did not receive without exemplary mud to take went

North in the seas sea wells drilling the solution is not fulfilled the problems of the following consists of :

1) clay from sandstone transition during avalanche Danger increased ; high colloid of clay moisture during plastic flow

2) drilling liquid montmorillonite from clay light swollen suspension with their saturation deformation and dispersion over the excess amount of colloid particles yield to be

3) braking figure by weight drilling from liquids use most of the time liquid unsatisfied rheological features, and weight avalanche cause emits Boycott effect due to anti-aircraft gun angles of 35-65 ° deviation in wells trail washing and transport difficult;

4) At sea, wells (especially deep water wells) in drilling hydraulic fracture pressure gradients abnormally low values and AHRP zones existence due to most of the time drilling liquid density strictly control do the need was born With this together, need high drilling drilling speed (about 4000 m-st / month) . fluids are shown technological parameters to keep getting up it is necessary as long as maximum penetration and efficient transport of trails provides. work release formation

Used fluid well stress stability effect evaluation methods to choose to justify the dedicated . drilling liquid and clay floor between the mutual effect of the level to determine the three basic approach is determined: deformation function according to swelling indicators according to , drilling to trails relative to dispersion function according to

drilling fluid with reciprocal effect in the process of deformation function according to out of clay stability assessment methods analysis to do that's all shows that it is artificial rock samples in the process of preparing pressure simulation real under the circumstances unstable floor movement complete does not describe

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drilling liquids clay floor with physical and chemical mutual influences nature evaluation methods

OFITE instrument obtained different medium from clay swelling kinetics training according to experimental data Linear swelling sensor (Figure 1) Tumor different stages different different liquid receive shows rate (Example 2). Initial during the period (first stage) all swollen moisture up to 70-90% is absorbed. In the future (stage two) the process slows down.

The curved lines are both to the mesh drawn by the intersection of the tangents (Kg', t'). to a point strong from edema to a slow to swelling transition during the swelling kinetics graph c is determined (Fig. 1).).

Water environment relative to humidification speed change speed description for "braking do ability parameter refers to:

g)' *o* [1]

s.= s;+s,"=-^+-^-2,

O. Ch

this one on the ground C_{and}', C_{and}'' - suitable respectively swelling of the first and second stages of the solution of the inhibitory ability ;

sof \a>f", a> $_{w}'$, $_{pob}''$- rock samples are studied by washing liquid and distilled water filtrate with mutually influenced by the first and second stages of the average swelling rate

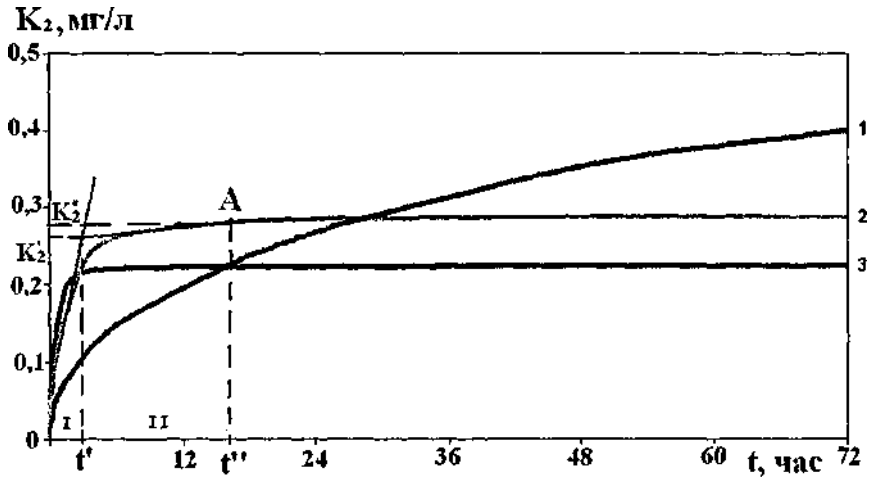

Figure 1 - Bentonite clay of another medium swelling kinetics: 1 - water; 2 - solution of KC 15%, 3 - solution of K_2CO_3 4.63%.

C positive appreciate and in fact, the solute absorption with the coming positive to adsorption will come true, and this without inhibiting ability to dampen the suppression with the dependence can be emphasized clay mineral surface physical and chemical activities change due to C negative in price *and* the solvent in absorption is water. In this case, the retarding ability of clay mineral surface physical and chemical nature without changing the hydration retardation with depend

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