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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

A lot of cases hydration processes braking do efficiency drilling liquids filtrate release ability with is determined. Research results (table 3) clay sexes humidification to the process drilling liquids liquid losses quantitative value Effect do confirms .

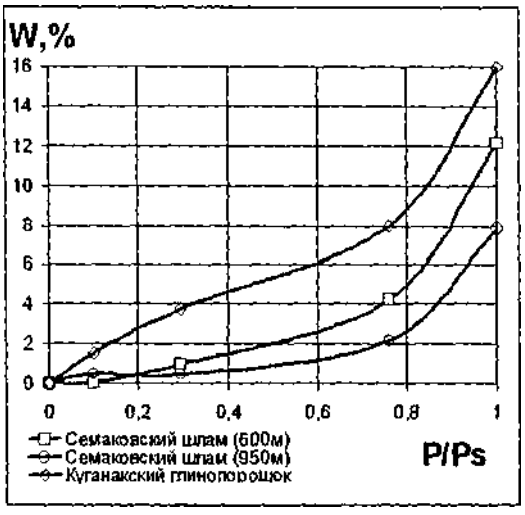

Figure 2 - Kuganak dirt in powder humidity adsorption graph and Semakovskaya from the area obtained dirt dirt samples (B - samples humidity)

The results obtained here and all indicate that the stabilizer increases the amount through filtering

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to decrease the index (PF). dirt material dampening process slows down. However, drilling fluid fluid 8.75 times more loss to decline from the floor of the samples to the total amount of moisture absorbed was only 18%

Table 3

Swelling rate	Water	polysaccharide drilling fluid PF , ml				
		35	22	14	9	4
Swelling level K/	1.48	1.45	1.43	1.40	1.38	1.37
TO/	1.40	1.40	1.38	1.33	1.32	1.27
K>"	0.08	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.06	0.10
Absorbed water quantity KJ , ml /g clay	0.194	0.182	0.174	0.162	0.154	0.150
TO?'	0.162	0.162	0.154	0.134	0.130	0.109
What"	0.032	0.020	0.020	0.028	0.024	0.040
Swelling period g, hour	50	63	65	69	82	96
G'	19	37	26	26	32	32
G"	31	26	39	43	50	64
Average swelling speed co , ml / h (10' ^{3})	3.89	2.89	2.68	2.35	1.88	1.56
a>'	8.52	4.38	5.92	5.14	4.05	3.42
co' ^{1}	1.04	0.78	0.52	0.66	0.49	0.63
Inhibitor ability C"		-0.74	-0.81	-0.77	-1.06	-0.99
C , /		-0.49	-0.31	-0.40	-0.53	-0.60
WITH""		-0.25	-0.50	-0.37	-0.54	-0.39

to decreases. That's all it shows that drilling in liquid stabilizer substance existence well on the walls contact layer through adsorption and osmotic mutual effects development interference not process duration increase in water inflation stabilizer reagents to crop made cake filter screening effect due to capillary forces weaken with depend

So swell period multiplication, the decision of the liquid to get lost control to do through, moisturizing even at low filtration complete prevention to receive almost possible if not then the clay floor softening the moment can be delayed

At sea drilling For drilling to fluid be hosted from requirements come came out without , effective braking base definition For research broadcast For the basis How salt persistent biological degradable polysaccharide drilling used liquid

P is a drilling fluid polysaccharide and their structural part is different in concentrations, too, the following factors influenced by self-catching training patterns The results are given: temperature, high shear rate, biodegradation, fine mud phase, mineral aggression. water formation Inhibitor biopolymer washing liquid compositions work developed

drilling liquid polysaccharide components in the selection of local and foreign industry enterprises to work published one series of products analysis was carried out. The reagents quality criteria were as

follows : low and high cutting speed , pseudoplastic properties , salt durability , low PF values , other components with compatibility .

A permanent bottom mixer driver using biopolymer solutions to a high quality cutting stress effect evaluation for one row of experiments was carried out. Mixer speed 1000-21000 rpm speed range with Model 7000 . Explore in the process the following changed stood : mechanic movement made time (t, min); knife rotation speed (cc , thousand rpm); in a solution of xanthan gum concentration .

In a solution of polymers, the average molecular weight decreases due to the spatial structure of the force one how many times decreases. Experiments that's all showed that the observed mechanical failure is not compensated and the biopolymer molecules themselves "reciprocal connection" happened it will not. With this together , this structure high flexibility xanthan solutions linear did not happen index reject with expressed . So So , high voltage cutting is when , pseudoplastic functions indicators ratio and value static in the circumstances of them from the values of a significant level of difference do let 's find out . In practice, this is most of the time the circulation in the process of polysaccharide drilling liquid relative viscosity and structural parameters of the original liquid with in comparison in decline (drilling from trails thin scattered hard phase in the absence) is expressed.

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