

(2)

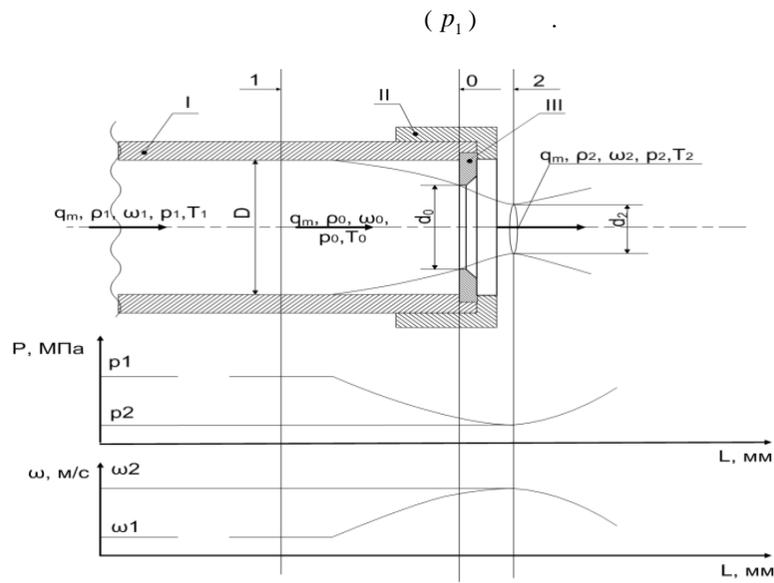
DETERMINATION OF THE GAS STREAM FLOW RATE WHEN CONDUCTING
HYDRODYNAMIC STUDIES OF WELLS (PART 2)

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*Key words: gas wells; gas condensate wells; hydrodynamic studies of wells;
calculation of gas consumption; critical flow*

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A. Schelhardt [1], [2], E. L. Rawlins M.
[3], I —
()
; II —
III — ; I —
; 0 — ; 2 —



. 1.

1,

$$y = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) < 0,5, \quad (1)$$

y — ; p_2 —
 $2, p_1$ — $I(\dots 1)$.

2, ,
 , (ε)
 , (d_0) $0(\dots 1)$ [4].

(1)

($I, \dots 1$) [3].

(T_1) (p_1) ,
 I

[3].

(T_2) (p_2)

($2, \dots 1$),

[4]:

$$y = \left(\frac{p_2}{p_1} \right) = \left(\frac{2}{k+1} \right)^{\frac{k}{k-1}}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{T_2}{T_1} = \frac{2}{k+1}, \quad (3)$$

k — () ; T_1 —
 $1, T_2$ — $2(\dots 1)$.

$$G = \frac{\pi \cdot D^2}{4} \cdot \omega_1 \cdot \rho_1 = \frac{\pi \cdot d_0^2}{4} \cdot \omega_0 \cdot \rho_0 = \frac{\pi \cdot d_2^2}{4} \cdot \omega_2 \cdot \rho_2 = \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot d_0^2}{4} \cdot \omega_2 \cdot \rho_2 = const \quad (4)$$

G — ; $\omega_1, \omega_0, \omega_2$ —

; ρ_1, ρ_0, ρ_2 —

; D, d_0, d_2 —

; ε —

$2(\dots 1)$.

(4),

[5], [6]

($2, \dots 1$) ($\omega_2 \cdot \rho_2$) (

)

ISO 9300:2005 [7]

(d_0)
(D)

[4], [8], [9]

$$\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} = 0,707; \quad (5)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\pi^2}{4} = 0,617; \quad (6)$$

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{\pi+2} = 0,611. \quad (7)$$

[9]

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{\pi + 2 \cdot 2\theta / \operatorname{tg} 2\theta}, \quad (8)$$

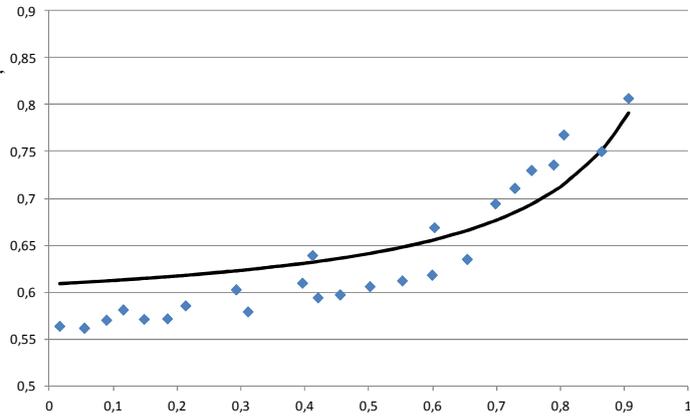
$$\operatorname{tg} \theta \left(1 + \frac{2 \cdot 2\theta}{\pi \operatorname{tg} 2\theta} \right) = \beta^2, \quad (9)$$

($\beta < 0,6$)
[4].

(8, 9) [4]

$$\varepsilon = 0,57 + \frac{0,043}{1,1 - \beta^2}. \quad (10)$$

(10),



. 2.

(10)

[4]

[10]

1,4.

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\pi}{\pi + 2 - 5s_0 + 2s_0^2}, \quad (11)$$

s_0 —

(11)

[10],

$\frac{p_1}{p_2}$	1,48	1,56	1,65	1,79	1,89
s_0	0,117	0,137	0,154	0,182	0,200
ε	0,68	0,70	0,71	0,73	0,74

(5)–(7)

21 %

$$\left(\frac{p_1}{p_2} = 1,89, \varepsilon \approx 0,74 \right).$$

).

(5)–(8), (10) (11)

[1]

$$Q = \varepsilon \cdot \frac{\pi \cdot d_0^2}{4} \cdot \frac{z}{z_1} \cdot \frac{p_1}{p} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{R_M}{T_1}} \cdot T \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2 \cdot \frac{1+z_1 \cdot (k-1)}{k-1} \cdot \left(1 - \frac{2}{k+1} \cdot \frac{1+z_2 \cdot (k-1)}{1+z_1 \cdot (k-1)}\right)}{\left(\frac{k+1}{2}\right)^{k-1} - \beta^4 \cdot \varepsilon^2}}, \quad (12)$$

Q —

; z_1, z_2 —
 $1, 2$; z —
; T, p —

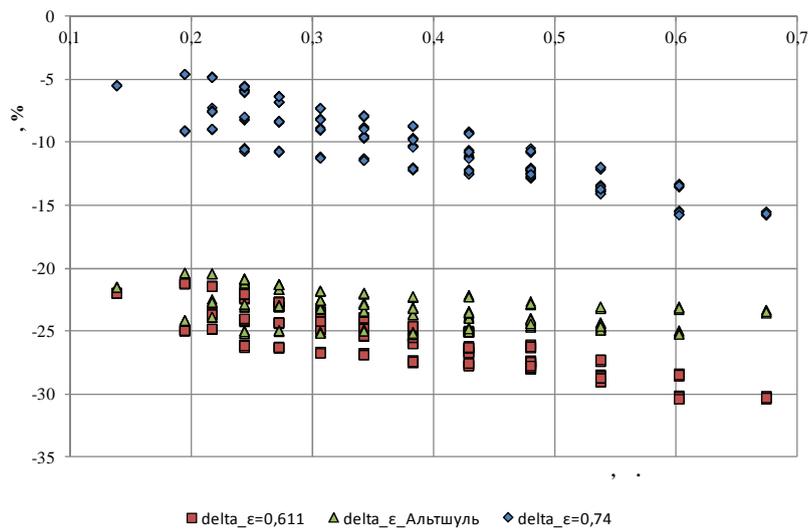
(12) 30319–96 [11].

8.586–2005

[12].

(12) ε (5)–(8), (10) (11),

3.



. 3.

(7), (10) (11)

ε

(5-8), (10) (11) 3, ε ,

$$3 \quad (4)$$

(5-8), (10) (11)

(4) :

$$\varepsilon = \frac{\omega_1}{\omega_2} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta^2} \cdot \left(\frac{k+1}{2} \right)^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \cdot \frac{z_2}{z_1} \quad (13)$$

(13)

(13)

[10],

(13)

-
-
-

$(z_1, z_2, k);$
 $(\omega_1, \omega_2);$

$(\beta).$
 (13)

(ε_0)

$$\varepsilon \dots [10] \dots [13].$$

$$[14]$$

$$[15],$$

$$\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} = \left(\frac{\rho_2}{\rho_1} \right)^k, \quad (14)$$

[10]:

$$\rho_2 = \rho_1 \left(1 - \frac{\omega_2^2}{\frac{k+1}{k-1} \cdot a^2} \right)^{1/k-1} = \rho_2 = \rho_1 (1 - \tau_2)^{1/k-1}, \quad (15)$$

τ_2 —

$$\tau_2 = \frac{\omega_2^2}{\frac{k+1}{k-1} \cdot a^2}, \quad (16)$$

$$a = \frac{2(k-1)}{\tau_2},$$

[10]:

$$\varepsilon_0 = \frac{d_2}{d_0} = \frac{\pi}{\pi + 8 \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} x_n(\tau_2)}. \quad (17)$$

$$\omega_2 = a, \quad \tau_2$$

$$\tau_2 = \frac{k-1}{k+1}. \quad (18)$$

$$x_n(\tau_2), \quad (17),$$

$$x_n(\tau_2) = 1 + \frac{\tau_2 y'_n(\tau_2)}{n y_n(\tau_2)}, \quad (19)$$

$$y_n(\tau_2) = F(a_n, b_n, 2n+1, \tau_2). \quad (20)$$

$$a_n \quad b_n$$

$$\begin{cases} a_n + b_n = 2n - \frac{1}{k-1} \\ a_n \cdot b_n = -\frac{1}{k-1} n(2n+1) \end{cases}. \quad (21)$$

(17)

$$(11), \quad \tau_2 = \tau_2.$$

$$1,3 \quad 1,5.$$

(17)

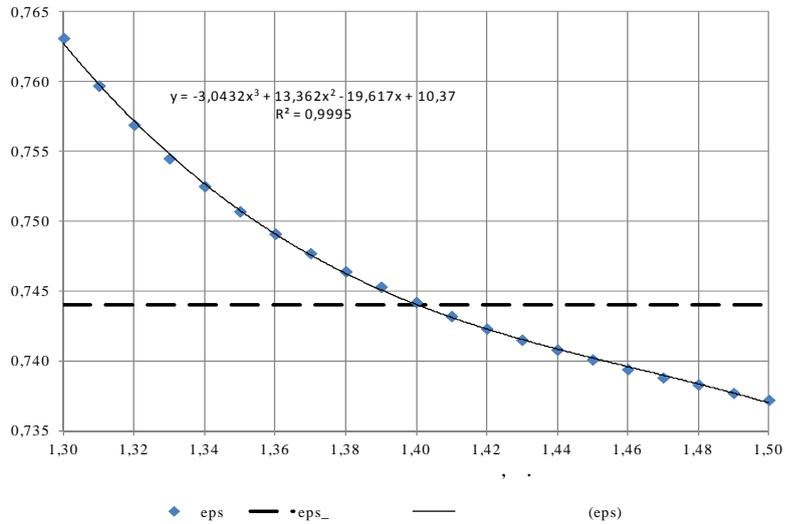
$$\tau_2 \quad (18)$$

$$1,3 \quad 1,5.$$

(4),

$$R^2 = 0,9995$$

$$\varepsilon_0 = -3,0432 \cdot k^3 + 13,362 \cdot k^2 - 19,617 \cdot k + 10,37. \quad (22)$$



4.

(17)

[13]

1,

[13]:

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{d_0}{d_2} = 1 + \frac{8\tau_2}{\pi} \left[\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} x_n(\tau_2) - \frac{\tau_1 (1-\tau_2)^{\frac{1}{k-1}}}{\tau_2 (1-\tau_1)^{\frac{1}{k-1}}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} x_n(\tau_1) \right], \quad (23)$$

$$\tau_1 = \dots, \quad (16),$$

$$I(\dots, 1),$$

$$\tau_1 = 0, \quad (23)$$

$$(17).$$

$$d_0/d_2,$$

$$(17),$$

$$1/\varepsilon_0 \quad (23)$$

[13]:

$$\frac{1}{\varepsilon} = \frac{1}{\varepsilon_0} + \frac{8\tau_1 (1-\tau_2)^{\frac{1}{k-1}}}{\pi (1-\tau_1)^{\frac{1}{k-1}}} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n(-1)^{n-1}}{4n^2-1} x_n(\tau_1). \quad (24)$$

(15)

[13]

(4),

$$\omega_1 \cdot (1-\tau_1)^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \cdot D^2 = \omega_2 (1-\tau_2)^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \cdot d_2^2 = \omega_2 (1-\tau_2)^{\frac{1}{k-1}} \cdot \varepsilon \cdot d_0^2. \quad (25)$$

(25),

(24)

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_0 \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{\beta^2} \sqrt{\frac{\tau_1}{\tau_2}} \cdot \frac{8}{\pi} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{n \cdot (-1)^{n-1}}{4 \cdot n^2 - 1} x_n(\tau_1) \right), \quad (26)$$

ϵ_0 (17) (22). (26)

(26)

(12)

5 (β).

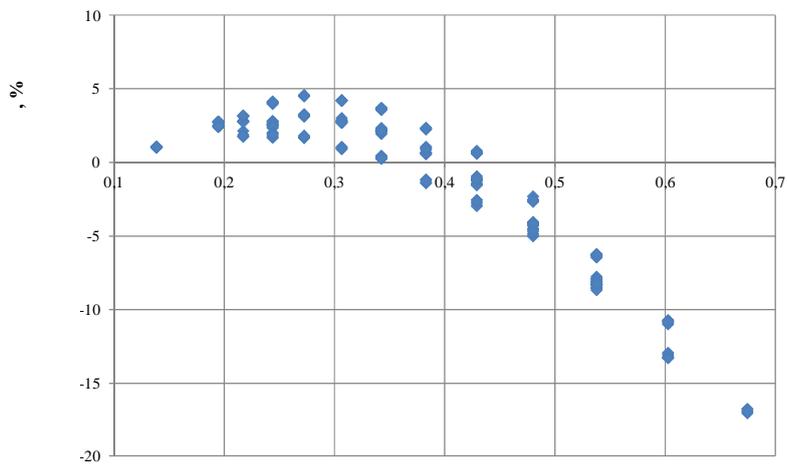
β [10],

5 (26)

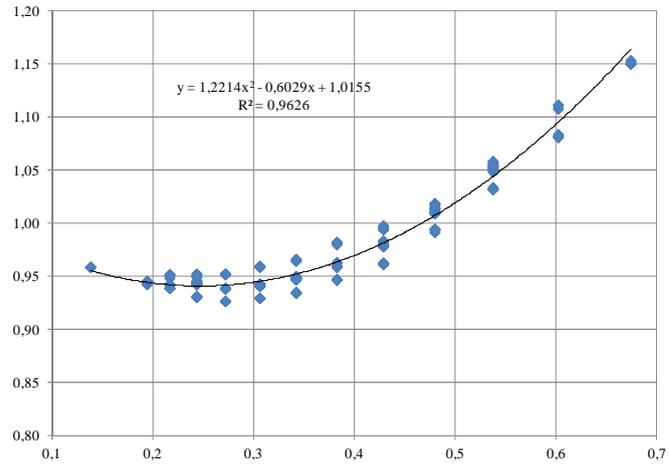
6, (Δε)

2- $R^2 = 0,9626$

$$\Delta \epsilon = \frac{\epsilon}{\epsilon} = 1,2214 \cdot \beta^2 - 0,6029 \cdot \beta + 1,0155. \quad (27)$$

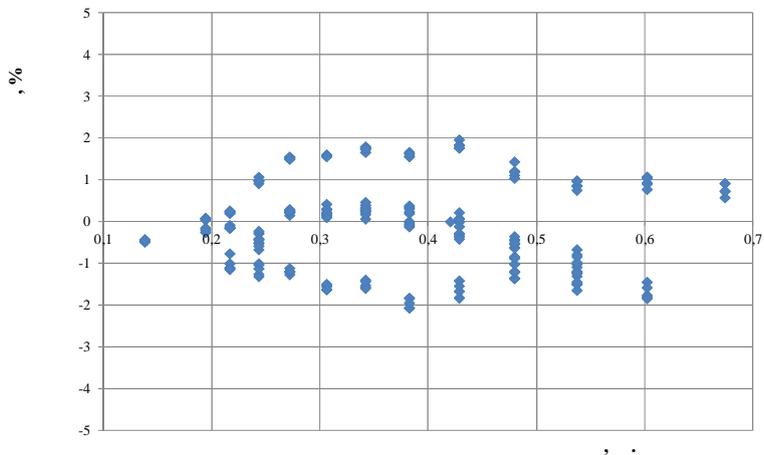


. 5. (12), ε (26),



6.

(— , (26))
 , 5, 7 -
 (12), ε
 (26) $\Delta\varepsilon$, (27),



7.

(12), ε (26) ,
 $\Delta\varepsilon$, (27),
 (. . 7) , -
 , -
 $\pm 2,0 \%$, -
 (26)

(26)

(27),

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