

## Abstracts

551.3: 551.34:553

2007–2008 . . . . . 2014. 2. . 6–11.

63 %

### **Activation of cryogenic processes at construction of gas pipeline Bovanenkovo — Ukhta.**

*Gubarkov A. A., Idrisov I. R., Kirillov A. V.*

In 2007-2008 the construction of the trunk gas pipeline Bovanenkovo-Ukhta started. The initial phase of the operation was characterized by mass manifestation of soil subsidence and flooding, which accounted for 63% of all the manifestations. The underground or tunnel thermal erosion prevails over the surface one more than twice. The processes of soil sliding and movement produce a significant impact on the pipeline bar and thermodenudation is less developed.

551.86

). . . . . <sup>16</sup> . 2014. 2. . 11–17.

16

### **A structure and conditions of formation of bed BP<sub>16</sub> in the oil field Vyingayakhinskoye (West Siberia).**

*Khasanova K. A.*

The paper presents a methodology for studying the structure and formation conditions of the reservoir BP<sub>16</sub> in the oil field Vyingayakhinskoye through the use of structural and genetic analysis. It shows the sequence of the sedimentation model construction. The model clarification is made by distinguishing the depositional environments through using the electric facies analysis, which contributes to the objective interpretation of sedimentary environments in the areas not identified by drilling. The conclusions about the structure and conditions of the reservoir BP<sub>16</sub> formation are presented.

622.276

. . . . . 2014. 2. . 17–24.

### **Influence of flows in the perforation channels and in the well on the system productivity.**

*Bocharov O. B., Kushnir D. Yu.*

The numerical algorithm was developed for joint modeling of fluid influx from the productive layer into the well through a system of perforation channels. The fluid movement in the porous medium is described based on the linear flow Darcy's law. The perforation channels in the porous medium and in the borehole are realized as one-dimensional linear drains. The flows in perforation channels and in the borehole are described within the approximation of the pipe hydraulics with the possibility to take into account both laminar and turbulent regimes. The influence of perforation channels and borehole flow regimes on the efficiency of system in the whole is analyzed using systematic calculations.

620: 622.24.05

. . . . . 2014. 2. . 24–28.

### **Electrolytic technologies of drill tool components strengthening.** *Zakirov N. N.*

The perspective directions are determined to improve the operating life of the cone rock bit support assembly through the use of state-of-the-art electrolytic technologies of deposition of wear-resistant antifriction composite coatings with heterogeneous dispersed particles of powders differ in nature.

553.98.04(075.8)

. 2014. 2. . 28–34.

**Package of measures aimed at extension of the gas deposits operation commercial period.**

*Efremov A. A.*

In the article the known methods of gas deposits watering out control are described, their main shortcomings are listed, and a general recommendation about their application is presented. Additionally, the efficiency of conventional and alternative methods for restriction of reservoir water influx in gas wells and removal of liquid accumulated in the bottom-hole is analyzed. The methods of extension of profitable period gas wells operation are introduced.

622.279.7

. 2014. 2. . 34–39.

**Peculiarities of exploratory wells liquidation in the conditions of the Extreme North.** *Kustyshev I. A.*

The specifics of abandonment of prospecting wells drilled in the middle of the last century in the difficult-to-access areas with severe nature and climatic conditions, which demands taking the enhanced safety measures in operations at minimal risks of emergency occurrence are described.

622.245

2014. 2. . 39–43.

**Perfection of compositions of biopolymer inhibited solutions for productive formations drilling-in.** *Ovchinnikov V. P., Yakovlev I. G., Sirin A. V.*

The efficiency of the biopolymer, mineralized sodium formate solutions use for producing formations drilling-in is shown. The results of experimental studies of these solutions composition and the data on their physical and mechanical properties are presented.

622.276.6

2. . 43–47.

**Treatment of the bottomhole zone of low permeability terrigenous formations in multilayer oil and gas condensate deposits.** *Panikarovskiy Ye. V.*

Methods of the bottom-hole zone treatment in oil and gas wells in the multilayer fields are considered. It is noted, that for effective intensification of gas inflow from the producing formation the individual processing of each layer is necessary with isolating the layers from each other. Some technologies of the formation bottom-hole zone treatment are proposed which include using coiltubing systems and inflatable packers to isolate the layers from each other or blocking the untreated layers with a sand bridge.

622.233.62-83

. 2014. 2. . 47–51.

2, 2  
**Pipe string vibrations caused by top drive rig mass imbalance.** *Petrovsky E. A., Bashmur K. A.*

Operation of the top drive systems has revealed a significant disadvantage, in particular, large-amplitude vibrations of the system "top-drive - drilling rig - drilling column", which inevitably leads to a failure of the drive mounts to the rig, accumulation of fatigue damages of the drill column and other harmful consequences that affect the reliability of the whole system. Based on the mechanical model of the spinner rig an analytical study of the dynamics of the top drive system was conducted and the solutions that characterize the nature of the system oscillations were obtained and analyzed. The relationships of forced vibrations amplitude of the top drive system were analyzed. As a result the operation parameters of the drive load at which the resonance phenomenon occurs were determined.

658.264

2014. 2. 51–56.

3, 1, 6  
**Mathematical modelling of ground-surface pipelines interacting with environment.** *Zemenkov Yu. D., Moiseev B. V., Ilyukhin K. N., Nalobin N. V.*

The article reviews the mathematical modeling as a method of research. For obtaining the numerical solution the mathematical model is realized on a computer in the form of applied programs. Using the results of numerical simulation the relationships between the density of the heat flow and the pipeline diameter at its surface laying are received. The calculations were run for various diameters of pipes with a different thickness of insulation.

622.691.4:624.139.2

2014. 2. 56–59.

2, 3  
**Gas pipeline deformation caused by frosty heaving of soil.** *Kuzbozhev A. S., Birillo I. N., Shishkin I. V.*

The problem of the underground gas pipeline floating up at frozen ground thawing in the sites, where the body weight of the gas pipeline is less than the pushing out force of the aqueous medium surrounding the site is considered. The calculations are made to determine the conditions of the gas pipeline site movement resulted from the water pushing out force and longitudinal compressive stresses for the cases with partial (with preservation of a frozen ground) and complete ground thawing. The conditions at which the deflected mode of the gas pipeline resulted from its floating-up within the thawed ground layer cannot satisfy the requirements established in normative documents are determined.

622.692.4:621.643

2014. 2. 60–65.

1, 2, 2  
**Presentation of the diagnosed oil pipeline diameter by normal law.** *Kucheryavy V. I., Krainev D. S.*

Using a limited number of measurements of the oil pipeline diameter and the statistical tests method the normal law of its distribution was defined and a mathematical model predicting a residual resource of the pipeline depending on the non-failure probability was obtained.

621.434

66–70.

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**Adiabatic compression of real gas.** *Lurie M. V.*

A variation in natural gas temperature in the centrifugal injectors of compressor stations is analyzed. It is commonly assumed that this process has a polytropic nature, the power index in the polytropic relation being different from the adiabatic exponent. Taking into account the transported gas real properties demonstrates that gas compression in the compressor station centrifugal injectors presents a thermodynamic process fairly close to the adiabatic one and the influence of the irreversibility and gas heat exchange with the surrounding equipment plays a significantly less role than it was thought earlier.

624.154.1

2. 70–77.

**Prediction of the grounds temperature behavior of the surface laying pipeline support foundations for ensuring the trouble-free operation of the pipeline system «Zapolyarye – NPS Purpe».** *Pavlov V. V., Bogatenkov Yu. V., Zotov M. Yu., Petelin A. N.*

The problems of modeling of thermal interaction of the pipeline support pile foundation with the permafrost ground are considered. The article provides technical solutions for maintenance of the frozen condition of the grounds of pile foundations and securing of their temperature conditions, accepted during the construction of the system «Zapolyarye – oil pumping station Purpe».

622.276.6

2014. 2. 77–82.

**Influence of gelling agents on filtration characteristics of hydrochloric acid.** *Antonov S. M., Andreev O. V., Kiselev K. V.*

The gelled hydrochloric acid compositions were studied in the laboratory conditions. The kinetics of carbonate rock dissolution was investigated. The rheological relationships are demonstrated and the specifics of filtration of the gelled hydrochloric acid compositions as applied to the conditions of low temperature carbonate reservoir occurrence are shown.

536.6/536.71:533.15:548.5:54-148

2014. 2. 82–88.

**Growth of gas hydrates in the water/oil emulsions according to method differential thermal analysis.** *Zavodovsky A. G., Madygulov M. Sh., Nesterov A. N., Reshetnikov A. M., Shchipanov V. P.*

Some experimental aspects of the DTA method for determination of a degree of hydrate formation of water/oil emulsion samples are considered. The growth of hydrate in micron-size droplets of water depending on a number of cycles of freezing – thawing is analyzed. A degree of influence of gas absorption with oil on the hydrate growth dynamics in water/oil emulsion is assessed.

538.9:548.51

2014. 88-93

5, 2, 7  
**Influence of physical and chemical properties of oil upon gas hydrate generation in the water-in-oil emulsions.** *Shabarov A. B., Shirshova A. V., Gasheva S. S.*

This article considers the influence of the basic physical and chemical properties of oil on the kinetics of gas hydrate formation in water-in-oil emulsions based on them. The method for study the kinetics of gas hydrate formation in the emulsions was developed. The equation for calculating the gas pressure changes as a function of time was received and proved. This equation assumes independence of two processes: the dissolution of gas in oil and gas hydrate generation in water.

519.254+658.588.1+658.284+004.9

2014. 93-98.

3, 6  
**Automatic system of prediction of petroleum complex heat-mechanic equipment residual life.** *Vaschilin V. V., Chekardovsky S. M., Starovoytov A. N.*

The analysis of the technical-economic situation in the petroleum complex facilities was carried out and some conclusions were drawn. The necessity of applying the methods promoting a trouble-free operation of equipment and optimization of its effective work is underlined. The actuality of development of methods for calculation of the equipment residual life was determined. A special emphasis is made on application of advanced methods based on the stationary systems of the equipment basic parameters monitoring. The procedures and basic algorithms of calculation are described, The positions are formed of the system elements interfaces construction, the positive results expected from the system realization are described. The prospects of the petroleum complex development are estimated.

62-791.2

2014. 99-102.

3, 1, 6  
**Investigation of the deflected mode of tanks using graph-projection moire method.** *Mishenev . . . , Kucheruk V. I.*

The article presents the principle of the implementation of graph-projection method and its application for automated inspection of tanks. There are several options for automated inspection system of tanks, based on graph-projection moiré method and survey methodology.

004.421

2014. 2. 102-106.

6

**Some features of grounding devices and calculation of lightning protection.** *Smirnov O. V., Sukhachev I. S.*

The paper describes some specific features of the device designed for grounding and calculation of lightning protection.

62-97/-98

2014. 2. 106-110.

3  
**Cavitation as intensifier in mass transfer processes.** *Khafizov I. F., Matveev Yu. G., Doronin D. B.*

Method of calculating the hydrodynamic wave devices, which allows you to translate the energy flow in the energy of the wave. We propose new methods of calculating the hydrodynamic rotary machines. In this paper we received a new value "hydrodynamic module apparatus" that allows to evaluate the hydrodynamic properties of the device and can be adopted for qualitative assessment.

622.24

2014. 2. 110-114.

9,77 8,36. 2, 1, 6

**Possibilities of improvement of drilling sludge physical and chemical properties.** *Skipin L. N., Khrantsov N. V., Petukhova V. S., Mitrikovskiy A. Ya., Kozina Yu. A.*

It is demonstrated that using phosphogypsum, the chemical industry waste, as a coagulant dramatically improves the filtration ability of cuttings due to reducing the sodium and potassium content in the absorbing complex and aqueous extract. It is proved that the increased cuttings filtering leads to removal of water soluble salts and pH decrease from 9.77 to 8.36.

621.311:621.313

2014. 2. 115-121.

2, 6

**Features of distance protection settings calculation.** *Vlasova E. P., Losev F.A.*

Recommended method of calculation settings of digital distance protection of transmission lines, taking into account the swing blocking and fault voltage circuits, providing reliability and selectivity of distance relays.