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551.3: 551.34:553

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# ACTIVATION OF CRYOGENIC PROCESSES AT CONSTRUCTION OF GAS PIPELINE BOVANENKOVO — UKHTA

A. A. Gubarkov, I. R. Idrisov, A. V. Kirillov Key words: cryogenic processes, permafrost, construction, Bovanenkovo-Ukhta gas pipeline ( ) [1, 2], [3, 4].[1, 2, 5, 6, 7].2006-2009 . [7, 8]. 2006 . 2009 . 2008-2009 . 100,45–122,0 2009 . 21,55 455 502 72

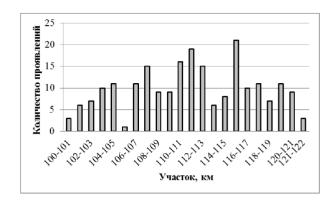
*№ 2, 2014* 

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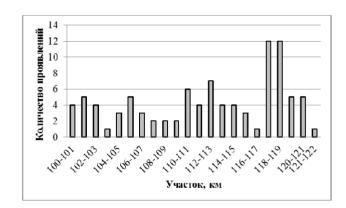
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**№** 2, 2014



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300 , 200 . 45 410 . 16 . \_\_ 0,49 1,2 . ( . 2). 118–119 . 1-6 12



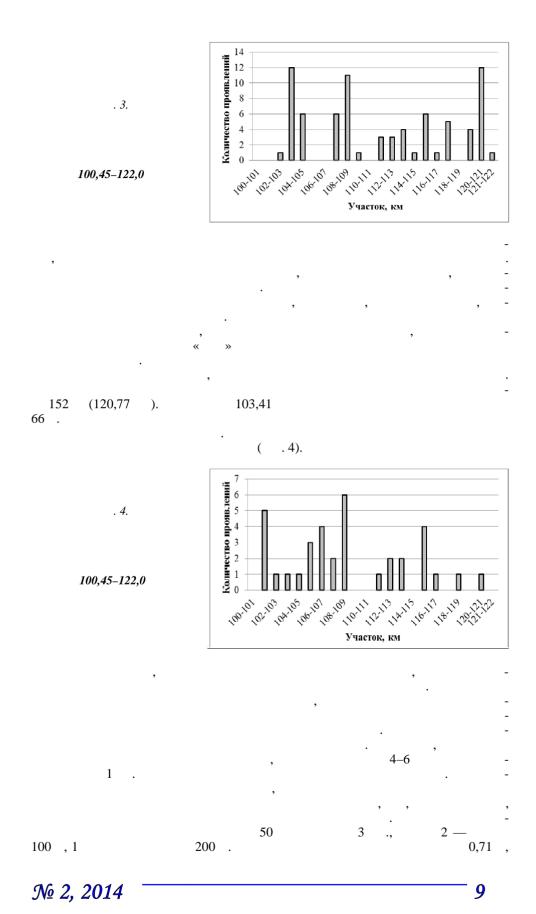
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*№ 2, 2014* 



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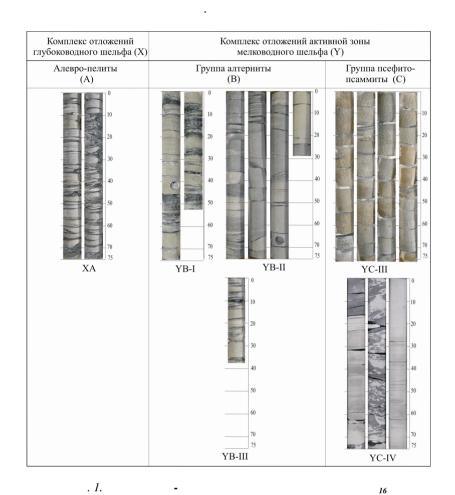
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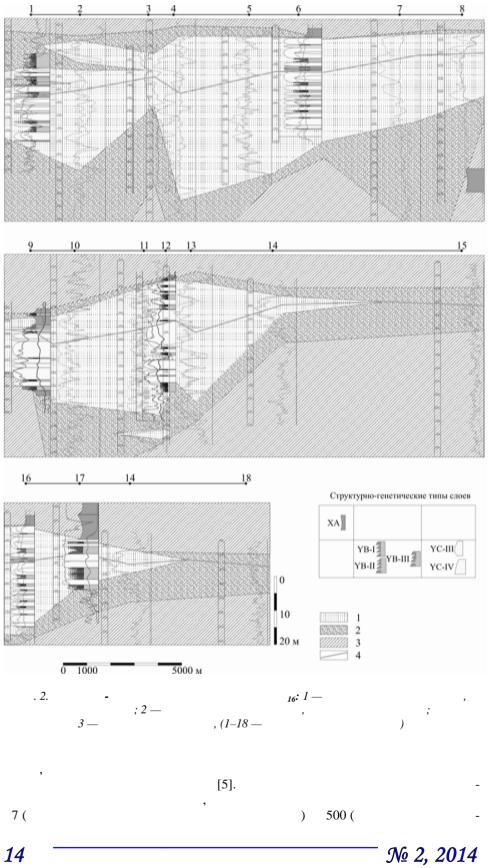
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                    . 8(3452)688765, e-mail: agubarkov@rambler.ru.
                                                . 8(3452)451711
                                      . 8(3452)451711
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   Kirillov A. V., Deputy Director in Ecology, Research-and-Production Center «SibGeo»
         551.86
        A STRUCTURE AND CONDITIONS OF FORMATION OF BED \mathrm{BP}_{16}
             IN THE OIL FIELD VYNGAYAKHINSKOYE (WEST SIBERIA)
   K. A. Khasanova
   Key words: sedimentation model, depositional environment, electrometric model of facies, reservoir
```

*№ 2, 2014* 11

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[1].
                           · . 1).
        16
                                                                   [2],
        ).
                                          [3].
                               [4].
                                           ( . 1).
XA —
YB-I —
YB-II —
YB-III —
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**№** 2, 2014

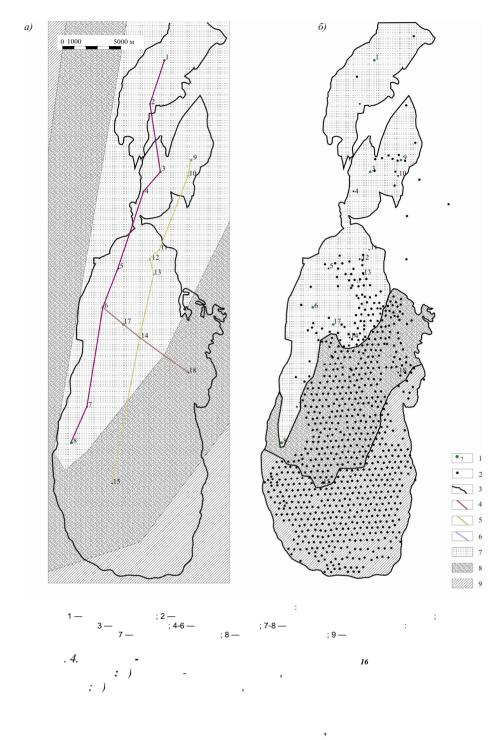
( .3).

№	Форма кривой ПС	$\alpha_{\text{IIC}}$	Мощность (по керну, м)	Обстановка осадконакопления	Тип (краткое описание)	Керн
1		0,1	0,3-9,0	Глубоководный шельф Пояс илов	XA (алевро-пелитовый слой с минимальным размером частиц в средней части)	0 0,1 0,2 0,3 <sub>M</sub>
2		0,2-0,4	0,4-8,0	Мелководный шельф Пояс лоскутных песков	YB-I (алтернитовый слой с общим увеличением гранулометрии от подошвы к кровле)	0 0,1 0,1 0,2 0,3 M
3		0,2-0,4	0,4-8,0	Мелководный шельф Пояс лоскутных песков	YB-II (алтернитовый слой с общим уменьшением гранулометрического состава к кровле)	0,1 0,1 0,2
4		0,2-0,4	0,3-1,2	Мелководный шельф Пояс подводных валов	УВ-III  (тонкое линзовидно- полосчатое чередование алевро-пелитов и псаммитов с минимумом гранулометрического состава в средией части)	0,1 0,2 0,3 M
5	Many	0,4-1,0	0,2-9,0	Мелководный шельф Подводный вал	ҮС-Ш (псаммитовый слой с максимальным размером частиц в средней части)	
6		0,4-0,8	0,2-11,0	Мелководный шельф Тыловая часть подводного вала	YC-IV (псаммитовый слой с уменьшением гранулометрического состава к кровле)	0,1 0,1 0,2 0,3 M

. 3.

16

( . 4, ), ( . 4, ).



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, 2010. – 286 c. . 2011. - . 319. - 1. - . 116-123. 5. , 1984. – 260 . , e-mail: pinkyrol-

ler@mail.ru

Khasanova K. A., post-graduate student of the chair «Historical and dynamic geology», National Mineral Resources University, Saint Petersburg, e-mail: pinkyroller@mail.ru

622.276

#### INFLUENCE OF FLOWS IN THE PERFORATION CHANNELS AND IN THE WELL ON THE SYSTEM PRODUCTIVITY

O. B. Bocharov, D. Yu. Kushnir

Key words: numerical algorithm, filtration in porous medium, well oil production, pipe hydraulics, perforation system efficiency

[1].

*№ 2, 2014 17* 

; [2–4]. [5] [6].  $\frac{\partial(\rho m)}{\partial t} + div(\rho \vec{v}_f) + \sum_{i=1}^{N_t} \rho q_{tj} \delta_{tj} = 0, \quad q_{tj} = C_{tj} (p_f - p_{tj}),$ jm = const),  $\vec{v}_f = -\frac{K_f}{\mu} \Big( \nabla p_f + \gamma z \Big),$ 

 $\Omega = \left\{ \left. r_b \le r \le r_e \right., \, 0 \le \varphi \le 2\pi, 0 \le z \le H \right. \right\} \,,$ 

```
 \frac{\partial p_f}{\partial r} \bigg|_{r=r_b} = 0 , p_f \bigg|_{r=r_e} = p_e(z) . 
, z = 0, z = H 
                                                v_z = -\frac{K_f}{\mu} \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (p_f + \gamma z) \bigg|_{z=0} = 0 , v_z \bigg|_{z=H} = 0.
                                                                                              [7],
                   \begin{cases} \frac{\partial (v_t \omega_t \rho)}{\partial l} = F, \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \left[ \omega_t (p_t + \alpha \rho v_t^2) \right] = -f_t + p_t \frac{\partial \omega_t}{\partial l}, \end{cases} F = \begin{cases} \rho q_{tj}, \\ \sum\limits_{j=1}^{N_t} \rho q_{hj} \delta_{htj} \end{cases} . 
                                                                                            [z_1, z_2],
                                                                                                                                                                                         [0, H],
Re = v_t d_t \rho / \mu, (d_t -
         \Delta/d_t
                                                                       f_t = \lambda (\operatorname{Re}, \Delta/d_t) \rho v_t^2 \omega_t / (2d_t)
```

*№ 2, 2014* 

```
λ —
                                                       \lambda(\operatorname{Re}, \Delta/d_t).
f_t = 8\pi\mu v_t , \lambda = 64 / Re .
                                   Re \ge Re^* (600 \le Re^* \le 1500),
                                             \lambda = 0.11(\Delta/d_t + 68/\text{Re})^{0.25},
                                                                                          [8].
          0,3 \stackrel{\Delta}{9}
                            [8].
[5].
                [9].
                                                                                      r_b = 8.9
                 r_e = 254
                                                                                  \Delta p = p_e - p_h = 0.1
```

```
k_f = 100
                                                                         \mu = 1 ,
                       \rho = 1000 / ^{3}.
                                                                               122
                                  L_t = 51
d_t = 1,3 .
                                                                  k_t = d_t^2 / 32
                                                k_t.
                                                                                [6].
                                                       k_t \div 100 - 1000
                                               Pr,
                                    Q_t
                                                                                            Q_0,
                                            [6].
           . 1
                                                                                        (\alpha = 1),
                                                                                 (\alpha = 0).
                                                                     3
   4, 5, 6
                                                                                         2
                                                  2 3
                 10 %.
1000
                         Pr
                    0.18
                    0.16
                    0.14
                    0.12
                     0.1
                    0.08
                    0.06
                    0.04
                    0.02
                       0 -
   . 1.
                                                   Pr
                                                                                             k_t:
      1 —
                                       ; 2 —
                     =1; 3 —
= 0; 4 - k_t = 10^{6.71} ; 5 - k_t = 10^3 ; 6 - k_t = 10^2
                                    . 1
                                                                                          1 000.
                                                 \Delta p .
                                                               . 2
                                                                                            ),
```

*№ 2, 2014* 

```
)
                                               (\Delta = 0.5 \, d_t = 1.3 \, x = \lg(\Delta p / \Delta p_0),
\Delta p_0 = 0,1
               ).
                                                         32k_t/d_t^2
                                            lg(Re)
  0.17
 0.165
                                                        0.8
                                               4.5
  0.16
                                                        0.6
                                               4
 0.155
                                               3.5
                                                        0.4
  0.15
                                                        0.2
 0.145
  0.14
                                                                                            lg(Re)
               0.5
                             1.5
                                                                    3
                                . 2.
                                                                                        , =1);
(Re^* = 700)
                                            = 0; 2 —
   . 2 ),
                                                                                        12 % ( .
   .2).
                                                      . 3 ( k_t = 10^{7,71} k_f
                k_t = const
                    k_t = d_t^2/32).
             ).
       ( . .2 ).
                                                . 3 2 (
                            Re \ge 5 \cdot 10^3.
x = \lg(\Delta p / \Delta p_0) \ge 1
     Pr
                                                                              . 3.
  0.17 -
  0.16
  0.15
                                                                                           k_t:
  0.14
  0.13
  0.12
  0.11
  0.1
                                                                      x = \lg(\Delta p / \Delta p_0)
  0.09
  0.08
              0.5
                            1.5
                                          2.5
```

```
\Delta p .
9
                                                                        30,8 .
60<sup>0</sup> (
           [10].
                   18
                                              2,1
                                  65,7
                                                                 p_h\mid_{z=H}=p_w.
v_h\mid_{z=0}=0,
                                                          10<sup>9</sup> ,
                k_h
                                              100
                                                         k_h = d_h^2/32 \; .
                                                                                                                  100
                                                                                                                10 ),
                        Pr 2 1.8
                                                                                         \frac{\lg(k_h/k_f)}{10}
                         1.6
                         1.4
1.2
1
                        0.8
0.6
0.4
0.2
                                                  3
                                                               5
            . 4.
                                                                            k_{t}
                                                                                                  k_h
500–2 000
1 %,
```

0,03 0,9

1 %. 5 5 . . 5. – , 1998. 2. Karakas M., Tariq S.M. Semianalytical Productivity Models for Perforated Completions // SPE Production Engineering. February, 1991. Vol. 6, 1. p.73-82. 3. Sun D., Li B., Gladkikh M., Satti R., Evans R. Comparison of Skin Factors for Perforated Completions Calculated with Computational Fluid Dynamics Software and a Semi-Analytical Model // SPE 143663-MS presented at the SPE European Formation Damage Conference, Noordwijk. June, 2011. p.1-15. , 2008. – 211 . 5. , 2013. . 18, – 2. – . 72-83. 6. ,2004.-628 . , 1977. 8. , 1973. – 408 . 9. , 1990. 10. Sinor A., Powers J., Ripp C., Lovin S., McEntire M. Unique Field Research Facility Designed to Accelerate New Technology Development and Enhance Tool Reliability // AADE 01-NC-HO-36 presented at the AADE 2001 National Drilling Conference, Houston, TX, March, 2001. P. 27-29. 89231804288, e-mail: Oleg.Bocharov@bakerhughes.com . 89237096087, e-mail: kushnir.dmitriy@gmail.com Bocharov O. B., Candidate of Sciences in Physics and Mathematics, associate professor, scientific worker of the Novosibirsk Technology Center of the company «Baker Hughes B.V.», phone: 89231804288, e-mail: Oleg.Bocharov@bakerhughes.com Kushnir D. Yu., postgraduate of Novosibirsk National Research State University, phone: 89237096087, e-mail: kushnir.dmitriy@gmail.com

620: 622.24.05

### ELECTROLYTIC TECHNOLOGIES OF DRILL TOOL COMPONENTS STRENGTHENING

N. N. Zakirov

Key word: drill bit support, wear, composite coating, strengthening technology

[1]. [2, 3]. [2]. Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> ( ). 2,5–5

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, , , . . . . <del>-</del>

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. [2] ( ).

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. ( ) -

. . [4].

. . [4]. -

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0,1 0,8 % .
                             SiO<sub>2</sub> MgO
                                           1,5–2 ,
         800^{0} .
                [7]
                                                   8–15 % P 1,5–6 %
        B, C, Si, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>.
300–500 / <sup>2</sup>
               800-900
[2].
                                                         1,5-2,0
            [8, 9].
Cu-Al_2O_3-MoS_2
                       [10, 11]
                                                      [12].
                                , 2000. – . 46-48.
1982. – 140 .
             3.
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*№ 2, 2014* 27

### PACKAGE OF MEASURES AIMED AT EXTENSION OF THE GAS DEPOSITS OPERATION COMMERCIAL PERIOD

[1]: ); , [1], 4,2 11,7 ( ), 1,6 3,9 ). 10-30

). [2].

(0,2–0,5 / )

*№ 2, 2014* 31

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[2]:
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	[3].		,	-
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*№ 2, 2014* 33

[4].

Efremov A. A., postgraduate of Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, geologist of category I of the company «Gasprom dobycha Yamburg, Ltd.», Department of fields geology, development and licensing, phone: 83494966830, e-mail: A.Efremov@ygd.gazprom.ru

622.279.7

## PECULIARITIES OF EXPLORATORY WELLS LIQUIDATION IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE EXTREME NORTH

I. A. Kustyshev

: - ,

Key words: prospecting well, producing string, cement bridging, well abandonment, non-freezing liquid, well-head equipment

-

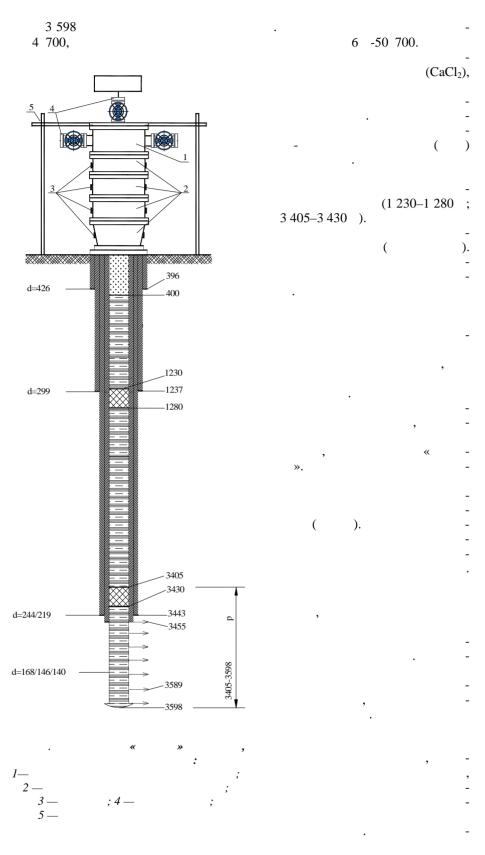
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[1].

*34* 

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[6, 7].
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245/219
                                 3 443
                                            168/146/140
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*№ 2, 2014* 35



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10–12
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                        [8].
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    3.
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    4.
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    5.
                      2.3-3-120-2007
                                                  , 2007. – 90 .
    6.
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    7.
          08-492-02
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31
    8.
           . 2225500
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                           . 08.05.02;
                                            . 10.03.04;
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622.245

 $\mathbf{C}$ 

### PERFECTION OF COMPOSITIONS OF BIOPOLYMER INHIBITED SOLUTIONS FOR PRODUCTIVE FORMATIONS DRILLING-IN

V. P. Ovchinnikov, Í. G. Yakovlev, Á. V. Sirin

Key words: well completion, sodium formiate, biopolymer drilling mud

*№ 2, 2014 39* 

3 000 426 150 ); 800 ); 2 000 245 • 2 700 ); 178, 168 146 • 2 700 3 950 ). 73, 89 114 . (0-150) (100–150 ) (150–800 )

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1 200–2 700
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                                  301
                                              2 748,3
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                                                                           6,0
                                                                                           3,28
                   : 1)
Glycdimne; 3)
                                                                                     ; 2)
Polyaminver.
                                    Glycdimne
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                                                     ^{1\ 100} / ^{3}, ^{3} + 20 / ^{3} Glycdimne, ^{1\ 100} / ^{3} + 20 / ^{3} Polyaminver.
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2 748,3–2 754,3 . 301
1. Cell 1 —

1.100 / <sup>3</sup>, Cell 2 —

1.100 / <sup>3</sup> + 20 / <sup>3</sup> Glycdimne, Cell 3 —

1.100 / <sup>3</sup> + 20 / <sup>3</sup> Polyaminver.
                 Polyaminver,
                                                                                   22
                                                                                                                                  Glycdimne,
                         22
                                                          Glycdimne
                                                                                                                     -8,30
                                                                                                                     -8,25
                                                                                                                                 Cell2
                                                                                                                                 Temp
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(Swelling) 2 748,3–2 754,3 . 301 -

, , Polyaminver,

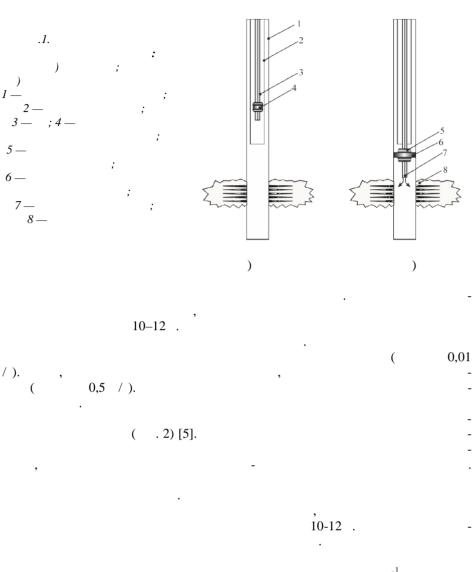
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1. . – 2013. – 3. 2. // Oil&GazEurasia. – 2007. – 3. 2013134914 23.07.2013 . 4. 2013111252 12.03.2013 . . 8(3452)206092, -mail: burenie@rambler.ru . 8(3452)206092, -mail: burenie@rambler.ru . 8(3452)39962, -mail: anton-sirin@yandex.ru Ovchinnikov V. P., Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor, head of the chair «Drilling of oil and gas wells», Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, phone: 8(3452)206092, -mail: burenie@rambler.ru Yakovlev I. G., Candidate of Technical Sciences, associate professor of the chair «Drilling of oil and gas wells», Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, phone: 8(3452)206092, -mail: burenie@rambler.ru Sirin A. V., postgraduate, Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, phone: 8(3452)39962, -mail: antonsirin@yandex.ru

622.276.6

# TREATMENT OF THE BOTTOMHOLE ZONE OF LOW PERMEABILITY TERRIGENOUS FORMATIONS IN MULTILAYER OIL AND GAS CONDENSATE DEPOSITS

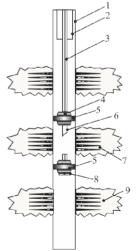
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-9-12,	) - [2].	. /	( 80	), 0/20,		
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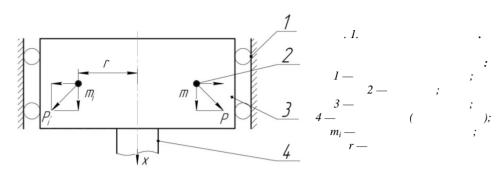
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  2010151580,
                                  . 14.07.12,
                               43/27.
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  2011109615,
                  . 14.03.11;
                                 . 27.08.12,
 »,
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         622.233.62-83
 PIPE STRING VIBRATIONS CAUSED BY TOP DRIVE RIG MASS IMBALANCE
   E. A. Petrovsky, K. A. Bashmur
          Key words: top drive system (TDS), drilling rig, drilling string, vibrations, drill tower
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*№ 2, 2014* 47

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•



 $(P \cdot \sin wt)$  w

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, [1].

[1].  

$$P(t) = P_{\text{max}} \sin(wt + \phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} P_i \sin(wt + \phi) = \sum_{i=1}^{N} m_i r w^2 \sin(wt + \phi).$$
(1)

$$\begin{cases} Ma_z = P_z - P_{zc} - P_z & , \\ Ma_y = P_y - P_{yc} - P_y & , \end{cases}$$
 (2)

$$\begin{cases}
Mz'' = P_{\text{max}} \cos(wt + \phi) - \beta z' - kz, \\
My'' = P_{\text{max}} \sin(wt + \phi) - \beta y' - ky,
\end{cases}$$
(3)
$$( ); k - \dots$$

$$M (2),$$

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{d^2z}{dt^2} + 2n\frac{dz}{dt} + k_d^2z = p_{\text{max}}\cos(wt + \phi), \\
\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2n\frac{dy}{dt} + k_d^2y = p_{\text{max}}\sin(wt + \phi),
\end{cases}$$
(4)

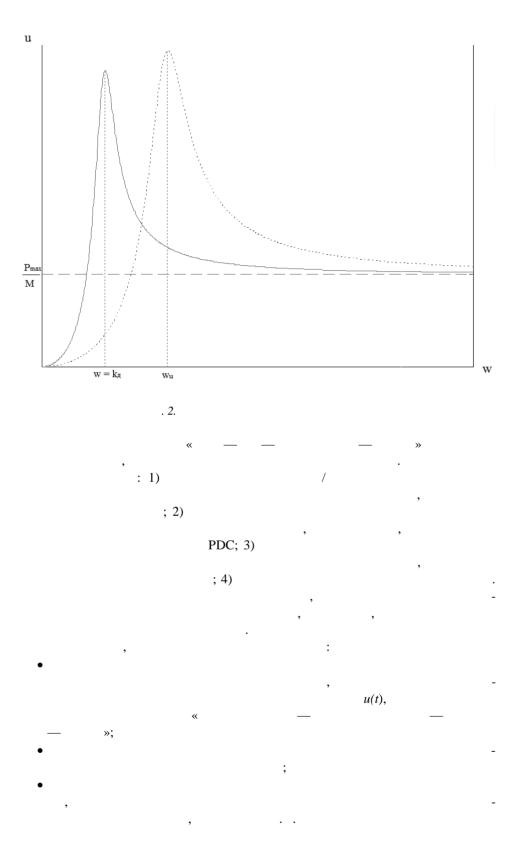
$$k_d^2 = \frac{k}{M} - \qquad ; \quad n = \frac{\beta}{2M} - \qquad .$$

$$; \quad p_{\text{max}} = \frac{P_{\text{max}}}{M} - \qquad .$$

$$(4) \qquad \qquad (4) \qquad \qquad (4) \qquad \qquad (5) \qquad \qquad (5) \qquad \qquad (6) \qquad \qquad (7) \qquad \qquad (6) \qquad \qquad (7) \qquad \qquad (6) \qquad \qquad (7) \qquad \qquad (8) \qquad \qquad (8) \qquad \qquad (8) \qquad \qquad (9) \qquad \qquad (9) \qquad \qquad (9) \qquad \qquad (10) \qquad (10) \qquad \qquad (11) \qquad \qquad (11) \qquad \qquad (12) \qquad \qquad (12) \qquad \qquad (12) \qquad \qquad (13) \qquad \qquad (14) \qquad \qquad (14) \qquad \qquad (15) \qquad \qquad (15) \qquad \qquad (15) \qquad \qquad (16) \qquad \qquad (16) \qquad \qquad (17) \qquad \qquad (18) \qquad \qquad (19) \qquad$$

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08-624-03.
   2.
                                                . – 2013. – 5. – .4-7.
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         658.264
      MATHEMATICAL MODELLING OF GROUND-SURFACE PIPELINES
                       INTERACTING WITH ENVIRONMENT
   Yu. D. Zemenkov, B. V. Moiseev, K. N. Ilyukhin, N. V. Nalobin
                            Key words: heat pipeline, heat insulation
```

( , , )

\_ [1].

[2]. , , , ,

[3].

$$\frac{\partial t_i}{\partial \tau} = a_i \left( \frac{\partial^2 t_i}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial t_i}{\partial r} \right). \tag{1}$$

$$r_{i-1} \le r \le r_i$$
;  $i = 1, 2, ..., N$ .

(1)

$$\lambda_1 \left( \frac{\partial t_1}{\partial r} \right) = -\alpha_1 (t - t_1), \quad r = r_0; \tag{2}$$

 $\lambda_i \frac{\partial t_i}{\partial r_i} = \lambda_{i+1} \frac{\partial t_{i+1}}{\partial r_{i+1}}, \quad r = r_i (i = 1, 2, ..., N-1);$ 

$$\lambda_{i} \frac{\partial t_{i}}{\partial r_{i}} = \lambda_{i+1} \frac{\partial t_{i+1}}{\partial r_{i+1}}, \quad r = r_{i} (i = 1, 2, ..., N - 1);$$

$$(t = t)$$

 $\lambda_{i+1} \left( \frac{\partial t_{i+1}}{\partial r_{i+1}} \right) = -\alpha_2 (t - t),$ (4)

/( 
$$^{2}$$
 ·  $^{0}$  ); r — , , ; , ; . , ; , ; . , ; , ; . ,

,					( )/				
þ,	р,	٠	p,	$q_l$ , ( )	R	Ж	R +R	<i>q</i> <sub>1</sub> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	t , <sup>0</sup>
57×3,5	50	34	125	30	3,4716	0,0849	3,5565	20,47	-6,06
76×3,5	69	36	148	36	2,9465	0,0717	3,0182	24,12	-6,07
89×4	82	38	165	40	2,7291	0,0643	2,7934	26,06	-6,12
133×4	125	40	213	50	2,0820	0,0498	2,1318	34,15	-6,10
159×4,5	150	42	243	53	1,8752	0,0437	1,9189	37,94	-6,14
219×6	207	45	309	63	1,5220	0,0343	1,5563	46,78	-6,19
273×7	259	50	373	65	1,3798	0,0284	1,4083	51,69	-6,33
325×8	309	62	449	84	1,4288	0,0236	1,4525	50,12	-6,62
426×9	408	66	558	111	1,1933	0,0190	1,2123	60,05	-6,66
530×8	514	70	670	120	1,0363	0,0158	1,0521	69,19	-6,70
630×9	612	74	778	142	0,9329	0,0136	0,9465	76,92	-6,75
720×10	700	80	880	159	0,8872	0,0121	0,8992	80,96	-6,82
820×10	800	88	996	180	0,8596	0,0107	0,8703	83,65	-6,91
1020×10	1000	110	1240	237	0,8635	0,0086	0,8720	83,49	-7,09

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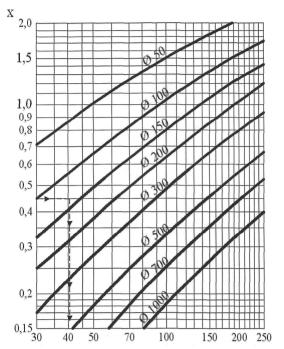
а) без изоляции q<sub>I</sub>Вт/м 13000 12000 11000 10000 9000 8000 7000 6000 5000 1-t<sub>r</sub>=96°C 2-t<sub>r</sub>=100°C 3-t<sub>r</sub>=115°C 4000 3000 2000 1000 0 0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8 0,9 0,2 1,0 d, м 0,1 б) минеральная вата q<sub>|</sub>Вт/м 300 280 260 240 220 200 180 160 140 120 100 80 60 40 20 1-t<sub>r</sub>=96°C 2-t<sub>r</sub>=100°C 3-t<sub>r</sub>=115°C 0 0,2 0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8 0,9 1 1,0 d, м q<sub>I</sub>Вт/м 160 в) ППУ-изоляция 140 120 100 80 1-t<sub>r</sub>=96°C -2-t<sub>r</sub>=100°C 3-t<sub>r</sub>=115°C 40 20 0 1,0 d, м 0,3 0,4 0,5 0,6 0,7 0,8

( . . 2)

( .3).

. 2.

$$\begin{split} q_l &= \frac{t - t_0}{R_l}; \ R_l &= \frac{1}{2\pi\lambda} \ln \frac{D}{D}; \\ \frac{D}{D} &= e^{2\pi\lambda} \ ^{R_l} \ ; \ 2\pi\lambda \ ^{R_l} &= x; \ \delta \ = \frac{e^x - 1}{2}D \quad , \end{split}$$



 $\delta$ из, мм

. 3.

 $q_1 \overset{\dots}{\longrightarrow} q_1$ .

[4, 5, 6].

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*№ 2, 2014* 

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2012,
              . 96-99.
    4.
              41-03-2003.
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    5.
             41-02-2003.
                                             .: 2004. – 39 .
             23-01-99.
                                                                            , 2000. – 62 .
    6.
    . 8(3452)417025
    Zemenkov Yu. D., Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor, head of the chair «Hydrocarbon resources
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    Moiseev B. V., Doctor of Technical Sciences, professor, Tyumen State Architectural and Building Univer-
    Ilyukhin K. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, associate professor, Tyumen State Architectural and
Building University
    Nalobin N. V., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Tyumen State Architectural and Building University
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622.691.4:624.139.2

#### GAS PIPELINE DEFORMATION CAUSED BY FROSTY HEAVING OF SOIL

A. S. Kuzbozhev, I. N. Birillo, I. V. Shishkin

: , Key words: **frozen soil, heaving, tension and deformation** 

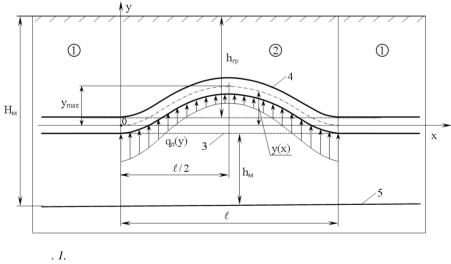
, 3–4 % ( ). 10–50 100 %. ( ).

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[1],

 $y_{\text{max}} \le \bar{f}h$  , (2)

 $ar{\mathrm{f}}$  — ; h — .



;1-;4-;5-;3-;3-

**№ 2, 2014** 

$$M_{\text{max}} = M(0) = M(\ell) = \frac{q_{\text{max}}\ell^2}{12}, \qquad \frac{q_{\text{max}}\ell^4}{384EI} \le \bar{f}h ;$$
 (3)

$$M_{\text{max}} = M(0) = M(\ell) = \sqrt{2q_{\text{max}} \bar{f}h \ EI},$$
 
$$\frac{q_{\text{max}}\ell^4}{384EI} > \bar{f}h , \qquad (4)$$

; EI —

$$q(y) = q_{\max} \left( 1 - \frac{y}{\bar{f}h} \right), \tag{5}$$

$$^{max} = 0.3 \qquad - {}_{t}E\Delta t \pm \frac{M_{max}}{W}, \qquad (6)$$

 $\stackrel{-}{\phantom{}_{\phantom{}}};\alpha_t-$ 

;  $\Delta t$  —

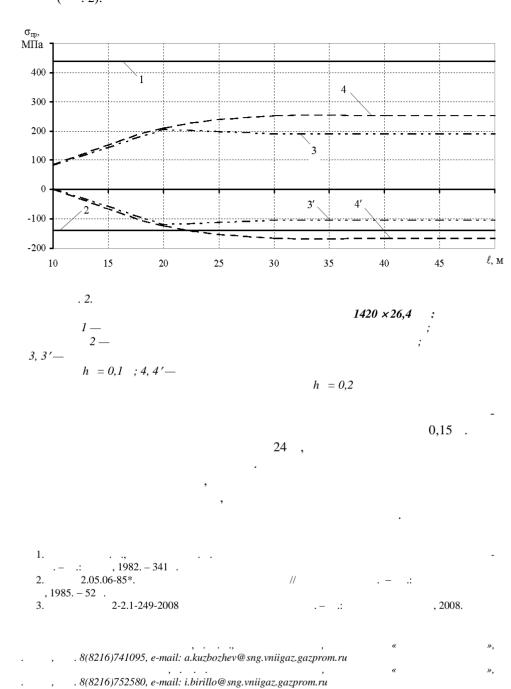
[2, 3].

26,4 ,  $(\gamma = 1 \ 810 \ / \ ^3, \ \varphi = 10^{\circ}, = 0,14 \ / \ ^2)$ 1,0 ,

q .max, 0,1–0,7 215 193

12,4–13,9 ,

( . 2).



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# PRESENTATION OF THE DIAGNOSED OIL PIPELINE DIAMETER BY NORMAL LAW

V. I. Kucheryavy, D. S. Krainev Key words: oil pipeline, external diameter, mathematical expectation, dispersion, reliability, residual resource 30 50 1280.  $\tilde{d}$  $S_* = (d_{\text{max}^*} - d_{\text{min}^*})/6,$  $\overline{d}_* = (d_{\text{max}} - d_{\text{min}})/2$  $d_{\text{max}^*}, d_{\text{min}^*}$   $n_* = 50$  $\tilde{d}$ ,  $\tilde{d}$ n = 3000[1]:  $\left\{d_i\right\}_n = \overline{d}_* + \left\{Z_i\right\}_n \cdot S_*,$ (1)  $Z_i = \sqrt{-2\pi\ln r_i}\cdot\cos(2\pi\cdot r_{i+1}), Z_i = \sqrt{-2\pi\ln r_i}\cdot\sin(2\pi\cdot r_{i+1}),$ (  $\{Z_i\}_n$ 1.  $\tilde{d}$ (1)

*5*№ 2, 2014

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{d_i\right\}_n & \overline{d}_{\min} = 813 \cdot 10^{-3} & - \\ \overline{d}_{\max} &= 819 \cdot 10^{-3} & , \\ r_* &= d_{\max} - d_{\min} = (819 - 816) \cdot 10^{-3} = 6 \cdot 10^{-3} & , \\ k &= 8 & \Delta d = 0,75 \cdot 10^{-3} & . \\ n_i( & ), & , & , \\ , & 1, & \sum_{i=1}^k n_i = n, & n - \\ , & n = 3 \ 000 & . \end{aligned}$$

					-1		
	$(d_i, d_{i+1})$ $\cdot 10^{-3},$	$d_i \cdot 10^{-3},$	$n_i$	$r_i$	g <sub>i</sub>	$f_i$	$ g_i - f_i $
1	813,00 - 813,75	813,375	6	0,00200	0,002667	0,003376	0,000709
2	813,75 – 814,50	814,125	95	0,031667	0,042222	0,037495	0,004727
3	814,50 - 815,25	814,875	407	0,135667	0,180889	0,187944	0,007055
4	815,25 - 816,00	815,625	972	0,324000	0,432000	0,425009	0,006901
5	816,00 - 816,75	816,375	950	0,316667	0,422222	0,433870	0,011648
6	816,75 – 817,50	817,125	477	0,159000	0,212000	0,199820	0,012180
7	817,50 - 818,25	817,875	84	0,028000	0,037333	0,041527	0,000419
8	818,25 - 819,00	818,625	9	0,00300	0,00400	0,003894	0,000106

 $r_i$  ( )

 $g_i$ 

$$r_i = n_i / n, g_i = r_i / \Delta d, \sum_{i=1}^k r_i = 1.$$
 (2)

 $r_1 = 6/3000 = 0,002, g_1 = 0,002/(0,75 \cdot 10^{-3}) = 0,002667^{--1}.$ 

$$r_{i} \quad g_{i} \qquad .1.$$

$$\vdots \qquad \bar{d}, \qquad -\frac{1}{2}$$

$$d(\bar{d}), \qquad S_{d}, \qquad V_{d}:$$

$$\bar{d} = \sum_{i=1}^{k} d_{i} \cdot r_{i}, \qquad (3)$$

$$d(\bar{d}) = \sum_{i=1}^{k} (d_{i} - \bar{d})^{2} \cdot r_{i}, S_{d} = \sqrt{d(\bar{d})}, V_{d} = S_{d} / \bar{d},$$

$$d_{i} \qquad (c . .1).$$

$$d_{i} \quad r_{i} \qquad .1 \quad (3), \qquad -\frac{1}{2}$$

*№ 2, 2014* 

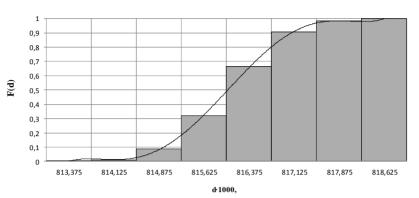
 $\overline{d} = (813,375 \cdot 0,002 + 814,125 \cdot 0,031667 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 815,625 \cdot 0,324 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 815,625 \cdot 0,324 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 815,625 \cdot 0,324 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 815,625 \cdot 0,324 + 814,875 \cdot 0,135667 + 814,875 \cdot 0,13567 + 814,875 \cdot 0,13567 + 814,875 \cdot 0,13567 + 814,875 \cdot 0,13566$  $+816,375 \cdot 0,316667 + 817,125 \cdot 0,159 + 817,875 \cdot 0,028 + 818,625 \cdot 0,003) \cdot 10^{-3} = 816,019 \cdot 10^{-3} \quad .$  $d(\overline{d}) = [(813.375 - 816.019)^2 \cdot 0.002 + (814.125 - 816.019)^2 \cdot 0.031667 + (814.875 - 816.019)^2 \cdot 0.002 + (814.875 - 816.019)^2 \cdot$  $\cdot 0,135667 + (815,625 - 816,019)^2 \cdot 0,324 + (816,375 - 816,019)^2 \cdot 0,316667 + (817,125 - 816,019)^2 \cdot 0,31667 + (817,125 - 816,019)^2 \cdot 0,31667 + (817,1$  $-816,019)^{2} \cdot 0,159 + (817,875 - 816,019)^{2} \cdot 0,028 + (818,625 - 816,019)^{2} \cdot 0,003] \cdot 10^{-6} = -0.707 \cdot 10^{-6} = -0.$  $=0.707 \cdot 10^{-6}$  $S_d = \sqrt{0.707 \cdot 10^{-6}} = 0.841 \cdot 10^{-3}$  ,  $V_d = 0.841 \cdot 10^{-3} / 816.019 \cdot 10^{-3} = 0.003032$  $\tilde{d}$  $g_i$  $F_i$ :  $f_i = (S_d \sqrt{2\pi})^{-1} \cdot \exp\left[-(d_i - \bar{d})^2 / 2 \cdot S_d^2\right]$ (4)  $F_i = \left[ (d_i - \overline{d}) \cdot S_d^{-1} \right],$ (5)  $\bar{d}$ ,  $S_d$  — (3);  $[Z_*] = (\sqrt{2\pi}) \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{Z} \exp(-x^2/2) dx$  —  $\vec{d} = 816,019 \cdot 10^{-3}$   $S_d = 0,841 \cdot 10^{-3}$   $d_i$  (4),  $\tilde{d}$  —  $\chi^2 = n \cdot \Delta d \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{k} (g_i - f_i)^2 \cdot f_i^{-1}.$ (6)  $\overset{2}{=} 3000 \cdot 0,75 \cdot [(0,002667 - 0,003376)^{2} \cdot 0,003376^{-1} + (0,042222 - 0,037495)^{2} \cdot \\ \cdot 0,037495^{-1} + (0,180889 - 0,187944)^{2} \cdot 0,187944^{-1} + (0,432000 - 0,425009)^{2} \cdot \\ \cdot 0,425009^{-1} + (0,422222 - 0,433870)^{2} \cdot 0,433870^{-1} + (0,212000 - 0,199820)^{2} \cdot 0,199820^{-1} + \\ + (0,037333 - 0,041527)^{2} \cdot 0,041527^{-1} + (0,00400 - 0,003894)^{2} \cdot 0,003894^{-1}] = 5,857.$ k = 8,  $m = 2(d, S_d),$ v = k - m - 1 = 8 - 2 - 1 = 5. [2] = 0.05 $\chi_*^2(0,05;5) = 11,1.$  $^{2} = 5.857$  $\chi^2_* = 11.1$ , (1). $V_d$ 

(1)

*№ 2, 2014* 

0,3,

 $F_*(d)$ , .1, -(5), F(d),



R.

$$R = \text{Pr } ob \ (\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta} \le \tilde{\sigma}_{u}) = \text{Pr } ob \ [(\tilde{\sigma}_{u} - \tilde{\sigma}_{\theta} = y > 0], \tag{7}$$

 $\tilde{\sigma}_{\theta}, \tilde{\sigma}_{u}$  —

 $oldsymbol{\widetilde{\sigma}}_{ heta}$   $oldsymbol{\widetilde{\sigma}}_{u}$  . -  $S_{y}^{2}$  , (7)

[2].  $\overline{y} = \overline{\sigma}_u - \overline{\sigma}_\theta,$ 

(8)

 $S_y^2 = (\partial \overline{y} / \partial \overline{\sigma}_u)^2 \cdot S_u^2 + (\partial \overline{y} / \partial \overline{\sigma}_\theta)^2 \cdot S_\theta^2 .$ (9), (8)

 $S_y^2 = S_u^2 + S_\theta^2 - 2 \cdot r_{u\theta} \cdot S_u \cdot S_\theta,$ (10)

 $\bar{\sigma}_{\theta}, \bar{\sigma}_{u}; S_{\theta}^{2}, S^{2} =$ 

;  $r_{u\theta}$  —

, (10)  $\overline{\sigma}_{\theta}$   $\overline{\sigma}_{u}$ (7) -

 $0 \quad \infty,$  R[1].f(y)

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(9)

V	$S_u$ ,	$S_{\! heta}$ ,	Z	R	$t_0$ ,
0,06	30,6	22,78	3,416	0,999683	9,54
0,08	40,8	30,37	2,562	0,994799	9,39
0,10	51,0	37,97	2,049	0,979805	8,93
0,12	61,2	45,56	1,708	0,956193	8,20
0,14	71,4	53,16	1,464	0,928417	7,34
0,16	81,6	60,75	1,281	0,899919	6,46
0,18	91,8	68,34	1,139	0,872595	5,61
0,20	102,0	75,94	1,025	0,847288	5,59
0,22	112,2	83,53	0,932	0,824254	4,84
0,24	124,4	91,12	0,854	0,803464	3,49
0,26	132,6	98,72	0,788	0,784757	2,91
0,28	142,8	106,3	0,732	0,767931	2,39
0,30	153,0	113,9	0,683	0,752774	1,92

```
R
                                         t_0 = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \cdot R + \beta_2 \cdot R^2,
                                                                                                                     (12)
      \beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2—
                                                                          ; R —
                               (11).
                                                       30
                                                                                                          (11)
\beta_0 = -21.3, \beta_1 = 30.85, \beta_2 = -3.74 \cdot 10^5,
                                                                                                               t_0,
                                                                                 (12),
                                                                                                                  . 2.
                                                                            0,99
                                                   . 2.
                       (12)
                                                                              0,99
    1.
                                                                                                   . – 2006. –
  . 26-30.
    2.
                                 , 2006. – 404
    . 8(8216)764511
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## ADIABATIC COMPRESSION OF REAL GAS

M. V. Lurie

Key words: natural gas, real gas, compression, injector, adiabatic process, polytropic process

T

T

 $--=\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^k, \quad \frac{T}{T}=\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{\frac{k-l}{k}},$ (1)

(1)

 $--=\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^m, \quad \frac{T}{T}=\left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{\frac{m-1}{m}},$ (2)

(2) m k (1), k, m,

*№ 2, 2014 66* 

m > k.

$$\frac{T}{T} = \left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{\cdot k}},$$

, T p .

. m > k .

 $(dq > 0), \qquad m < k,$ 

(uq <0). -

· -

, , ,

$$(dq = 0)$$

$$\vdots$$

$$d(v^{2}/2) + de = dq + dA = 0 - p \cdot d(\frac{1}{2})$$

$$dA = 0$$

$$d\underbrace{\left(e + \frac{p}{1}\right)} = \frac{dp}{1}.$$
 (3)

p = RT ) J,

 $J(T) = C T + RT + const. = C_p T + const.,$ (3)

$$dJ = {}_{p}dT = \frac{dp}{} \qquad C_{p}dT = \frac{RT}{p}dp \tag{4}$$

$$\frac{dT}{T} = \frac{R}{C_p} \cdot \frac{dp}{p} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \frac{dT}{T} = \frac{k \cdot 1}{k} \cdot \frac{dp}{p} \; .$$

T=T p=p, (2):

$$\frac{T}{T} = \left(\frac{p}{p}\right)^{\frac{k-1}{k}}. (5)$$

J=J(Tp) -

 $(3) \qquad : \\ \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial T}\right)_{p}}_{C_{p}} dT + \underbrace{\left(\frac{\partial I}{\partial p}\right)_{T}}_{-C_{p} \cdot D_{*}} dp = \stackrel{I}{-} dp \quad \Rightarrow \quad p dT = \left(\stackrel{I}{-} + p D_{*}\right) dp$ 

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = D_* + \frac{1}{C_p} = \frac{C_p D_* + 1}{C_p},\tag{6}$$

 $D_* = D_*(p,T) \quad - \quad .$ 

(6)  $D_*.$ 

 $D_*>0$  ,

 $D_* > 0$ ,

, [1]:

$$\begin{split} C_p D_* &= -\frac{+T \left(\partial \left/ \partial T \right)_p}{2} \quad \Rightarrow \quad C_p D_* + I = -\frac{T}{2} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \right)_p; \\ p - C &= -\frac{T}{2} \left(\frac{\partial p}{\partial T} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \right)_p, \end{split}$$

(6)

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = \frac{-p - C}{C_p} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right) . \tag{7}$$

$$\left(\partial T/\partial p\right) = T/p, \qquad (7)$$

 $(5) (\partial T/\partial p) \neq T/p. ($ 

 $\left(\frac{\partial T}{\partial p}\right) = \frac{T}{p} \cdot \frac{1 - p/Z \cdot (\partial Z/\partial p)_T}{1 + T/Z \cdot (\partial Z/\partial T)_p},$ 

$$\frac{dT}{dp} = \frac{p - C}{C_p} \cdot \frac{T}{p} \cdot \frac{1 - p/Z \cdot (\partial Z/\partial p)_T}{1 + T/Z \cdot (\partial Z/\partial T)_p}.$$
 (8)

k , ( )

,	,					
	280	290	300	310	320	330
0,1	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306	1,306
5	1,361	1,356	1,352	1,349	1,345	1,342
7	1,373	1,368	1,364	1,360	1,356	1,352
9	1,374	1,372	1,369	1,365	1,362	1,359
10	1,371	1,371	1,369	1,366	1,363	1,360
15	1,331	1,342	1,349	1,353	1,355	1,356
20	1,286	1,302	1,315	1,325	1,332	1,338
25	1,254	1,279	1,285	1,297	1,308	1,316
30	1,235	1,250	1,264	1,277	1,288	1,297

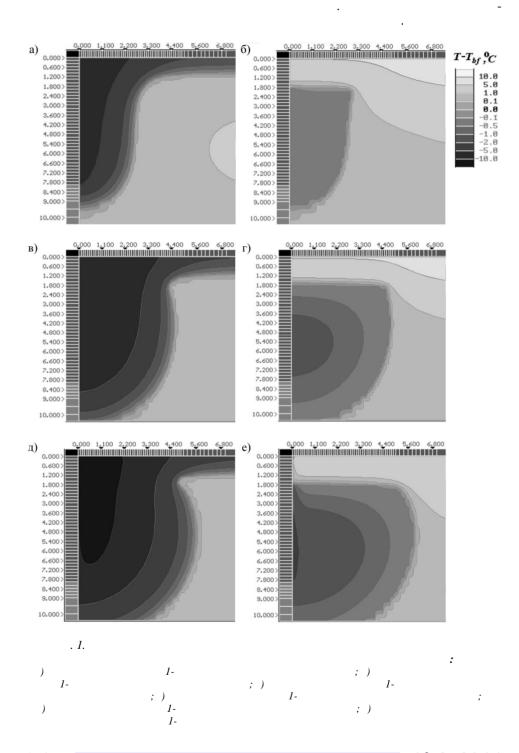
```
k
                                                                                 p = Z(p,T) \cdot RT
   . - 1983. - 416 .
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          624.154.1
     PREDICTION OF THE GROUNDS TEMPERATURE BEHAVIOR OF THE
   SURFACE LAYING PIPELINE SUPPORT FOUNDATIONS FOR ENSURING
          THE TROUBLE-FREE OPERATION OF THE PIPELINE SYSTEM
                             «ZAPOLYARIE — NPS PURPE»
   V. V. Pavlov, Yu. V. Bogatenkov, M. Yu. Zotov, A. N. Petelin
         Key words: predictable heat engineering calculation, heat stabilizer, permafrost ground
```

```
-
[1]
                                                          [1, 2]
                    ).
                                                                                                              [3],
                                                         T:
                q
                                                q = -\lambda gradT.
                                                                                                               (1)
                                            C\frac{\partial T}{\partial t}=div(\lambda gradT),
                                                                                                               (2)
     C —
                        C
                                                                                                               (3)
     a = \lambda / C —
Δ —
                                                                                 (2)
                                                                                             (3)
                                   t = 0,
```

```
T(x,y,z,t)\Big|_{t=0}=0=f(x,y,z),
                                                                                                                                         (4)
f —
                                            T(x,y,z,t) \Big|_{\Gamma} = f(M,t),
                                                                                                                                         (5)
M(x, y, z)
                 II
                                           -\lambda \frac{\partial T(x,y,z,t)}{\partial n} \Big|_{T} = q(M,t).
                                                                                                                                         (6)
                             \partial/\partial n
                                                                                (1):
                II
                                            II
                                   Ш
                 -\lambda \frac{\partial T(x,y,z,t)}{\partial n}\Big|_{\mathcal{D}} = \alpha(M,t) \left| T(x,y,z,t) \right|_{\mathcal{D}} - f(M,t) \right|,
                                                                                                                                         (7)
α( M, t ) —
                        (7)
                                                                                                             _{	ext{III}}^{lpha}
                III
                                                                (7).
```

 $T_{1}(x, y, z, t)$  $T_2(x, y, z, t)$ —  $Q_f$  — 1 2

( .1).



» ( . 2, 3). Сезонно-действующее охлаждающее устройство (СОУ Свая надземной Уплотнительный узел СОУ опоры нефтепровода Бетон В15 Теплоизолирующая вставка СОУ . 2. Сезонно-оттаивающий слой ( Положение кровли ) многолетнемерзлого грунта Гильза СОУ Многолетнемерзлый грунт (t < 0 $^{\circ}$  C) Незамерзающая жидкость Сухая цементнопесчаная смесь



TermoStab 67-87, WARM ( ), FROST 3D)

25.13330.2012 « 2. 11-105-97 «

. 3.

3.

. - 2014. -. 65-68.

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*№ 2, 2014 76* 

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\_\_\_\_\_

622.276.6

## INFLUENCE OF GELLING AGENTS ON FILTRATION CHARACTERISTICS OF HYDROCHLORIC ACID

```
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...

Key words: carbonate rocks, gelling agents, flow properties, kinetic curves, acid compositions filtration

[1].

[2].

[4],

[4],

[4, 5],

[1].

(C<sub>HCI</sub> = 12 % .), (1–10 % .), - (0.5–3 % .) (1+3 % ., 2+4 % ., 2+7 % .), 17-
```

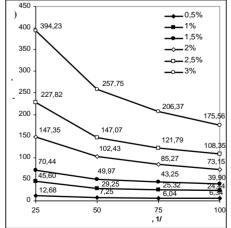
*№ 2, 2014* 77

(0,1-1000)

13,9

 $(12-260^{\ 0}\ )$ 

```
[6].
                                            \alpha = 1 - \exp(-k\tau^n)
(C_{HCI} = 12 \%
                   [7].
                                      = 25-100^{-1})
( . 1 ).
(149,63-64,94
                      10 %
   160 149,83
                                                                                              1+3%
                                                              60,40
   140
                                                                                              2+4%
                                                          60
                                         4%
                                                                                              2+7%
                                       -$-6%
-□-8%
                                                                             50,36
   120 -
        112,78
                                                          50 -
                                        ___10%
   100
                       92,88
                                                         40
  - 80
                                      75,31
                                                64,94
53,00
41,66
                                      60,69
                                                          30 -
                       57,20
    60 -
                                      48,40
        31,16
                                      30,23
                                                25,24
13,08
                                                              12,68
        15,28
    20
                                                                             6.34
                       8,73
                                                 6,00
                                                             7,25
                                                          0
                                      ----0,5%
----1%
         394,23
   400
                                      1,5%
```



.1.
,(t = 12°, = 10 ):
) ;
) ;

```
)
12 %-
                                                    ( .1 ),
             [1]
              ( 0,5 %
(3 \% 
(1)
= 25-100^{-1}).
                                                     (147,35–73,5
                               12 %-
                                         HCl,
(10 % .)
                      (2 %
                             .),
              O_2
        H^{+}
                   ( . 2)
       1,9 3,2
                                                                   12 %-
HCl).
                                                             HCl,
                      (7 \% + 2 \% .),
                      — HCl.
    80
    70
    60
    50
    40
    30
         10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200
           (HCI-12%
                               (10% .)
(2% .)
           (HCI-12%
                  .)+
.)+
           (HCI-12%
           (HCI-12%
                                              (2+7% .)
          . 2.
```

(10 % .);

: 1)

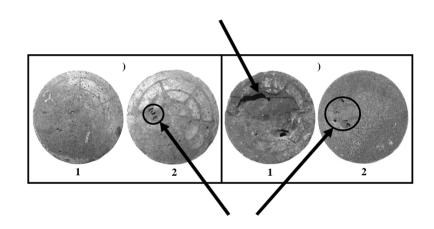
 $(_{HCl} = 12 \% ...); 2)$ 

```
3)
(2 %
                                                                                               (7 \%) +
            .); 4)
                                                                                               (2 % .).
                                                                             ( . 3 ).
                                                                                        HC1
                                                                           1,2 V (
                                       [8].
      a) 40 ·
         36
       W/WLb 32
                                                                  Солянокислотная
                                                                                                       Модель пластовой нефти
       GradP,
28
                                                                       обработка
                                                                      (C_{HCl} = 12\%)
                         Модель
                                              Фильтрат
                       пластовой
                                              бурового
                                                                        Модель
          20
                          нефти
                                              раствора
                                                                      пластовой
          16
                                                                         нефти
          12
           8
            0,0 1,2 2,4 3,6 4,8 5,9 7,1 8,3 9,5 10,7 11,9 13,1 14,3 15,5 16,6 17,8 19,0 20,2 21,4 22,6 23,8
       Шаг сетки = 1,2 V<sub>пор</sub>
                                        — Градиент давления по модели пласта
                                                                                        V_{\text{sax}}/V_{\text{nop}} (V_{\text{nop}} = 8,41 \text{ cm}^3)
      б) 1201
       100
       GradP,
                                                                                                          Модель пластовой нефти
                                                              Гелированная
                                           Фильтрат
                      Модель
                                                                  соляная
                     пластовой
                                           бурового
                                                                  кислота
                       нефти
                                           раствора
          60
                                                                   Модель
                                                                  пластовой
          40
                                                                    нефти
           20
             0,0 1,6 3,3 4,9 6,5 8,1 9,8 11,4 13,0 14,6 16,3 17,9 19,5 21,1 22,8 24,4 26,0 27,6 29,3
                                                                                  V_{\text{aak}}V_{\text{nop}} (V_{\text{nop}} = 7,69 \text{ cm}^3)
        — Градиент давления по длине модели пласта —— Градиент давления на боковом порте модели пласта
         . 3.
                                                                                                (12 %
(2 % .)
                                    : )
                                                                                                             .);
                                                  (12 %
     ( . 3 ),
                                                                          2-4
```

*5*№ 2, 2014

	,	<sup>2</sup> ·10 <sup>-3</sup> ,			
	%			, , ,	3/
1	15,10	29,80	>1 000	1,12	15
2	10,68	35,04	>1 000	5,29	15
3	13,85	76,94	>1 000	6,59	15
4	12,46	81,29	>1 000	4,42	15

+ (7 % + 2 % .) 6,59 V , - .



. 4. (1) (2) : ) - , (10 % .); ) - (7 %) (2 % .)

(C = 10 % .), , .

\_

1. : 5- :: - . 4. // . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . , 2010. - 703 .

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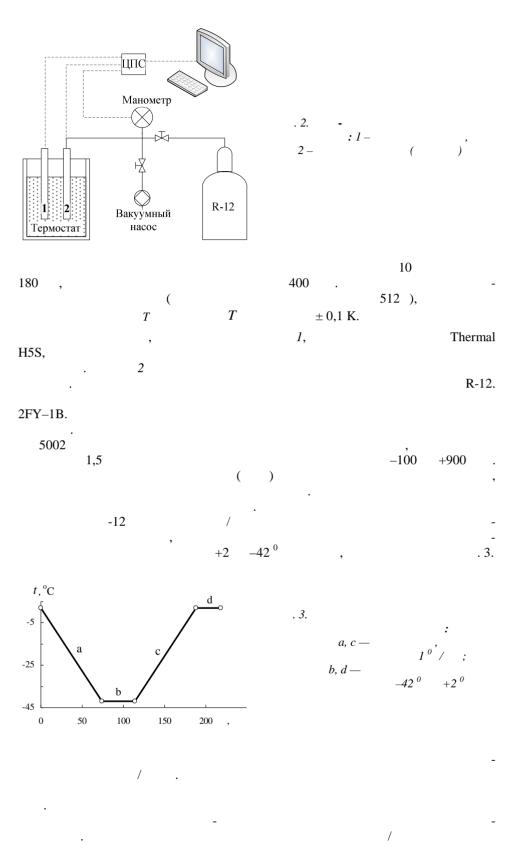
2 % .

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1. - . 19-24.
2005. -
   3.
                                                    . - 2003. - 2. - . 43-46.
   4.
                                                                           . - 2011. -
 . 48-52.
   5. Raghavan S. R., Fritz G., Kaler E. W. Wormlike micelles formed by synergitist self-assembly in mix-
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                      . .,
            . – 2011. – 5. – . 149-156.
                                     2006. - 80
                                                                                -2013.
                                                                     , 2013. - . 232-234.
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         536.6/536.71:533.15:548.5:54-148
                                                                /
GROWTH OF GAS HYDRATES IN THE WATER/OIL EMULSIONS ACCORDING
                TO METHOD DIFFERENTIAL THERMAL ANALYSIS
   A. G. Zavodovsky, M. Sh. Madygulov, A. N. Nesterov, A. M. Reshetnikov,
V. P. Shchipanov
                      Key words: water/oil emulsion, gas hydrates, DTA method
                                                              [1].
                                                                         (_{1-4})
                 [2, 3].
```

```
3 %-
                                                                  [4].
                                                                                           [5].
                     [6].
                                                     10
                  .
-12 (CCl<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>),
                                                                                            -II.
                                                                                            -12
                       Castrol 0EDG
IKA T10 basic
                                                         120 c
                                                                                    340 / .
                                 [7].
                       ,
Motic
                                                              ,
USB-
                                                                                moticam.
                                                                            20 %.
                      2
                                       250 N
                                       200
    . 1.
                                       150
                                       100
               1,3
                                         0,0
                                                                     3,0 d ,
                                                   1,0
                                                            2,0
                        . 2,
```

FP50-HE

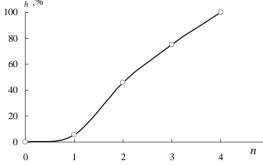
Julabo.



```
. 3.
                                                                                                                +2^{-0}
                                                               P_{o}
                    -12
     +2 ° . 3.
                                            \Delta P
                                                                                               -12
               P_o.
                                                    -12
                                                                               P_o = 210
                                                                                                    . 4).
                                                         T_{o\delta p}-T_{s}, {}^{o}C
       . 4.
                                                           0
                               -12
1, 2, 3, 4-
                                                        -0,5
                  :0-
                                                          -1
                                                        -1,5
                                                          -2
                                                                                                                     t,c
                                                                                      400
                                                                                                                800
                                                             0
                                                                         200
                                                                                                   600
                               [8],
                                             P_h = (S_o - S_n) / S_o \cdot 100\%,
                                                                                                                     (1)
S_n — (n=1,2,3...), S_o —
                                                                                                       n-
                                                                                               ).
                                           P<sub>h</sub> . 5).
                                                    [9]
```

-12 Castrol 0EDG.

, [10]. « — »,



$$\Delta m_1 = \frac{MV\Delta P}{PT},\tag{2}$$

$$\Delta P$$
 —
 $M = 120.9 \cdot 10^3$  / —
,  $T = 275.15 K$  —

60

, V — -12, R — ( ) . (2) . 6.

 $\Delta m_1 \\ m,$ 

40 20 0 1 2 3 4 n

2— , ;

. -12 (CCl<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>·17H<sub>2</sub>O)

$$\Delta m_2 = 0.395 m_o P_h / 100, \tag{3}$$

```
5 6
                                        Castrol 0EDG,
                          -12
                         -12
                                  -12
                                                Castrol.
                                              ( . . 6).
                            . 5)
                                                                    . 6).
                                                                             -12
                             2013-2017
                                                                                VIII.77.2.),
                     14-08-31627
                                                                                 144
                                                                        -3929.2014).
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    6.
    7.
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```

.8(3452)688722, e-mail: feklistov@ikz.ru .8(3452)688738, e-mail: ram-ikz@mail.ru . 8(3452)230497 Zavodovsky A. G., Candidate of Sciences in Physics and Mathematics, senior scientific worker of the Institute of the Earth Cryosphere, SB RAS, phone: 8(3452)688709, e-mail: zag-2-57@yandex.ru Madygulov M. Sh., junior scientific worker of the Institute of the Earth Cryosphere, SB RAS, postgraduate of the chair «General and physical chemistry», Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, phone: 8(3452)688709, e-mail: marat747@gmail.com Nesterov A. N., Doctor of Chemistry, Deputy director of the Institute of the Earth Cryosphere, SB RAS, phone: 8(3452)688722, e-mail: Reshetninkov A. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, scientific worker of the Institute of the Earth Cryosphere, SB RAS, phone: 8(3452)688738, e-mail: ram-ikz@mail.ru Schipanov V. P., Doctor of Chemistry, professor of the chair «General and physical chemistry», Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, phone: 8(3452)230497 538.9:548.51 INFLUENCE OF PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF OIL UPON GAS HYDRATE GENERATION IN THE WATER-IN-OIL EMULSIONS A. B. Shabarov, A. V. Shirshova, S. S. Gasheva Key words: hydrate, water-in-oil emulsion, gas hydrate 80 % [1]. [2]. 10 - 15[3].

*№* 2, 2014

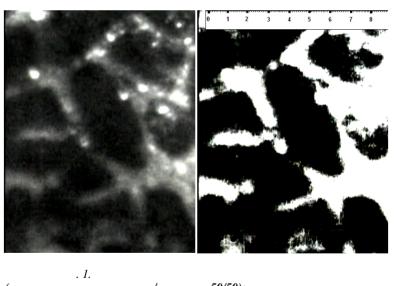
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	=20°C, / <sup>3</sup>	T=20°C,	, ,	,
	867 ± 9	59,1±0,6	39 ± 2	$8,2 \pm 0,2$
-	836 ± 8	174 ± 2	$36 \pm 2$	$5,1 \pm 0,2$
	881 ± 9	659 ± 11	125 ± 3	66 ± 7

-·

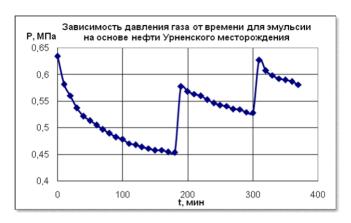
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(t) 
$$= 1,1^{0}$$
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(t)

$$P_{9}(t) = P_{H} + (P_{max} - P_{H}) exp(-t/\tau),$$
 (1)

),

(t)

. 3.

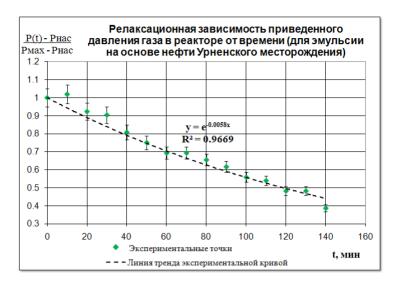
 $(t) = P_1(t) + P_2(t),$ (2)

 $P_I(t)$  —

$$P_{1}(t) = \varphi \cdot P_{1}(t) P_{2}(t) = (1 - \varphi) \cdot P_{1}(t), \qquad (3)$$

$$- \qquad (3)$$

$$P_{1}(t) = \varphi \cdot P_{1}(t) P_{2}(t) = (1 - \varphi) \cdot P_{1}(t), \qquad (4)$$



. *3*.

(2)

, (3)

$$P_{\rm B}(t) = P_{\rm H}^{\rm I} + (P_{max} - P_{\rm H}^{\rm I}) exp(-t/\tau_{\rm I}),$$

$$P_{\rm H}(t) = P_{\rm H}^{\perp} + (P_{max} - P_{\rm H}^{\perp}) exp(-t/\tau_{\rm L}).$$
 (4)

. 4, 5

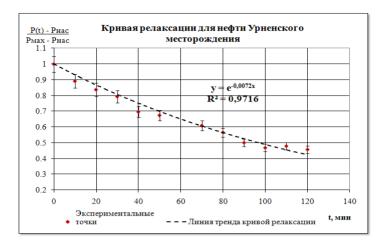
 $= 1,1^{0}$ .

Релаксационная зависимоть приведенного давления газа <u>P(t) - Рнас</u> Рмах - Рнас 1.1 в реакторе от времени (для воды) 0.9 0.8 0.7  $y = e^{-0,0057x}$   $R^2 = 0,9982$ 0.6 0.5

t, мин • Экспериментальные точки – – – Линия тренда кривой релаксации

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						0/
	,	,	$R^2$	,	, 1/	, %
	138,9	172,4	0,97	163,9	0,366	5
-	129,9	169,5	0,97	161,3	0,372	5
	126,6	161,3	0,98	158,7	0,378	2

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5 %
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R^2
          . 2),
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*92 № 2, 2014* 

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Gasheva S. S., postgraduate of the chair «Mechanics of multiphase systems», Tyumen State University, phone: 89129941585, -mail: GashevaSS@gmail.ru

,

519.254 + 658.588.1 + 658.284 + 004.9

## AUTOMATIC SYSTEM OF PREDICTION OF PETROLEUM COMPLEX HEAT-MECHANIC EQUIPMENT RESIDUAL LIFE

V. V. Vaschilin, S. M. Chekardovsky, A. N. Starovoytov

« - « »,
», .

Key words: system of calculation of equipment remaining life, actual technical condition of heat-mechanic equipment

60–70 % , , ,

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*№ 2, 2014* 

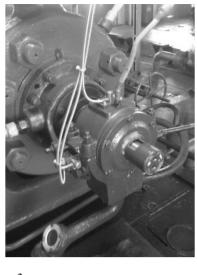
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[6]. , 153-39 -008-96 [5], ( ). τ,4 τ2 . 1. 153-39 -008-96 , 153-39 -008-96, «

*№ 2, 2014* 

**95** 

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-240) 0,5

1 800 -240 900  $(x_i)$ : *x*<sub>i</sub> —

);  $y_i - x_i$ 

 $(x_1 \ y_1; \ x_6 \ y_6).$ 

y = ax + b.(1)

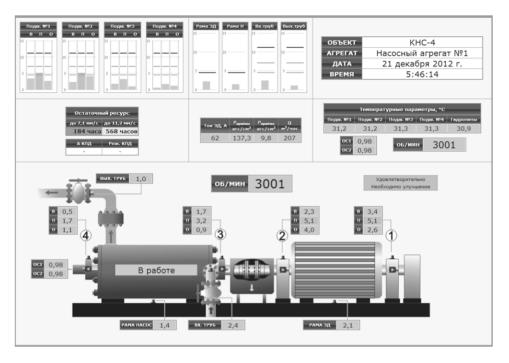
, b:

(2)

n = 6 ( ), *x* —

$$b = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} \left(\frac{i=1}{n} - x_{i} x_{cp}\right)}{\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i} - x_{cp})^{2}}$$
(3)

```
(a = const, b = const
          )
                               y_i = ax_i + b.
                                                              (4)
    \mathbf{y}_{i}
                               10816-1-97
                           4,5 / (
                                                                     );
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               );
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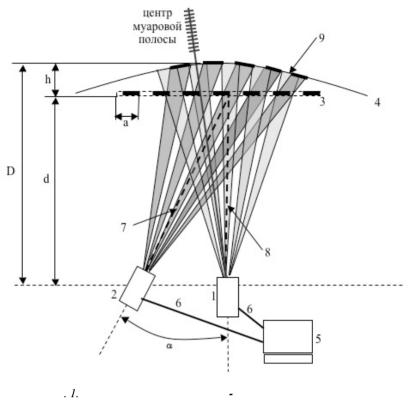
 $\label{lem:vaschiling V. V.} \textit{ V. Deputy Technical Director of LLC «Scientific-production association, Grad», phone: $8(904)4937093, e-mail: vasiliy.vashchilin@gmail.com$ 

Chekardovski S. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences, associate professor of the chair «Transport of hydrocarbon resources», Tyumen State Oil and Gas University, phone: 8(3452)201931, e-mail: ldgtd@mail.ru

Starovoitov A. N., Technical Director of LLC «Scientific-production association, Grad», phone: 89044967388

## INVESTIGATION OF THE DEFLECTED MODE OF TANKS USING GRAPH-PROJECTION MOIRE METHOD

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. Mishenev, V. I. Kucheruk
              Key words: tank, accident on tanks, graph-projection moire method, system for automated inspection of tanks, invistigation of the deflected mode of tanks
[1].
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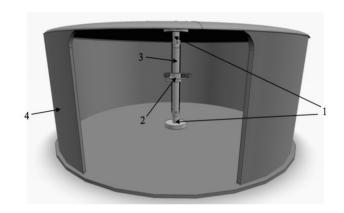
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Mishenev A. A., postgraduate at the Tyumen State Oil and Gaz University, phone: e-mail: alx88@mail.ru Kucheruk V. I., Candidate of Technical Sciences, professor of the chair «Applied mechanics» Tyumen State Oil and Gaz University, phone: 8(3452)201041

004.421

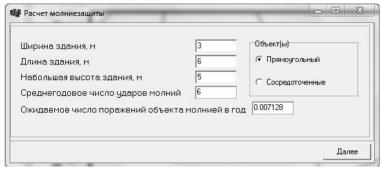
## SOME FEATURES OF GROUNDING DEVICES AND CALCULATION OF LIGHTNING PROTECTION

O. V. Smirnov, I. S. Sukhachev

: , Key words: grounding device, lightning protection

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30–40 %
                                          [1].
                                      [1–3,5].
[2].
                                                                     [3].
                                   Visual C++ Builder —
                       Microsoft —
                                                                        Windows NT,
Microsoft
               Windows XP.
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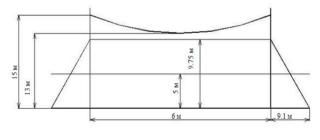
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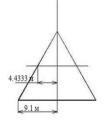


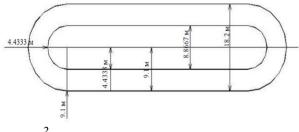
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nis.ru/staty/?ELEMENT_ID=387.
                                                                                         , 2003. – 600 .
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_1940@mail.ru
                                        . 89829210000, e-mail: ilya@suhachev.com
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   Sukhachev I. S. assistant of the chair «Electric power engineering», Tyumen State Oil and Gas Universi-
ty, phone: 89829210000, e-mail: ilya@suhachev.com
         62-97/-98
        CAVITATION AS INTENSIFIER IN MASS TRANSFER PROCESSES
   I. F. Khafizov, Yu. G. Matveev, D. B. Doronin
        Key words: processes, mass transfer, cavitation, fluid dynamics, turbulence, rotary phones
                                                         [1].
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(2)
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                                          (1)
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$$\eta = \frac{E_m}{E_n} . (4)$$

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$$\eta = \frac{\delta}{H},\tag{5}$$

•

• - ;

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$$\delta = H(\eta_{\cdot \cdot} + \eta_{\cdot \cdot \cdot} + \eta_{\cdot \cdot m \cdot}). \tag{6}$$

- "

$$=\frac{1}{2}\frac{\Delta}{\rho t}.\tag{7}$$

(7) , , -

$$\rho \frac{dv}{dt} = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial t} + v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right) \rho, \tag{8}$$

$$\rho \frac{dv}{dt} \qquad ; \qquad \rho \frac{dv}{dx} v = -\frac{1}{2} \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{wR} h, \qquad (9)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{wR} h, \qquad (10)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_1 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (10)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (11)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (12)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (12)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (13)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (14)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (15)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{v_2 \cdot r_2} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (16)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (17)$$

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$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (19)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (19)$$

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$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (19)$$

$$S_1 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (19)$$

$$S_2 = \frac{a_1 \cdot a_2 \cdot v_2}{s} \cdot \frac{v_2 \cdot v_2}{s} h, \qquad (19)$$

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1. 2. . – 1960. 3. . 8(347)2431813, e-mail: ildar.hafizov@mail.ru 8(347)2605731 . 8(347)2431813 Khafizov I. F., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Associate Professor of «Fire and Industrial Safety», Ufa State Oil Technical University, phone: 8(347)2431813, e-mail: ildar.hafizov@mail.ru Matveev Yu. G., Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Head of the Department «Oil and gas equipment» Ufa State Oil Technical University, phone: 8(347)2605731 Doronin D. B., postgraduate of the chair «Fire and Industrial Safety», Ufa State Oil Technical University, phone: 8(347)2431813 622.24 POSSIBILITIES OF IMPROVEMENT OF DRILLING SLUDGE PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES L. N. Skipin, N. V. Khramtsov, V. S. Petukhova, A. Ya. Mitrikovasky, Yu. A. Kozina K y words: drilling sludg, phosphogypsum, coagulant; filterin 5 0,36 [1].

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                                                                                   ; K<sub>2</sub>O*3Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>*6SiO<sub>2</sub>*2H<sub>2</sub>O;
: \\ Na_{0,3}O(Al,Mg)2Si_4O_{10}(OH)_2*xH_2O.
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r = 0,6406
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                                8,0
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112
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( / )	865 <u>+</u> 216	805 <u>+</u> 201
(%)	2,73 <u>+</u> 0,27	2,57 <u>+</u> 0,26
(%)	95,61 <u>+</u> 21,99	95,77 <u>+</u> 22,03
- ( / )	70 <u>+</u> 7	60 <u>+</u> 6
- ( / )	2 768 <u>+</u> 277	458 <u>+</u> 46
( . )	9,77 <u>+</u> 0,10	8,36 <u>+</u> 0,10
( /100 )	9,47 <u>+</u> 0,71	1,79 <u>+</u> 0,13
( /100 )	9,91 <u>+</u> 1,09	6,02 <u>+</u> 0,66
( / )	13 <u>+</u> 4	33 <u>+</u> 10
( / )	154,7 <u>+</u> 46,4	122 <u>+</u> 37
( / )	17 <u>+</u> 5	21 <u>+</u> 6
( / )	25 <u>+</u> 8	23 <u>+</u> 7
( / )	0,30 <u>+</u> 0,09	0,40 <u>+</u> 0,12
( / )	1 032 <u>+</u> 103	6 240 <u>+</u> 624
( / )	81 <u>+</u> 24	124,6 <u>+</u> 37,4
( / )	5 521 <u>+</u> 558	5 947+495

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Meterg B. Reduction of pollution from drilling operations // ENS 91: Environment Northern Seas.
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 No. 46. – Geneva: WHO, 1991. – 57 p.
 GESAMP. Impact of oil and gas related chemicals and wastes on the marine environment // GESAMP Reports and Studies
 50. – London: IMO, 1993. 180 p.

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                                                                                             89058223239,
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                                                                         , e-mail: lke@tgasu.ru
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tectural and Building University, e-mail: lke@tgasu.ru

621.311:621.313

## FEATURES OF DISTANCE PROTECTION SETTINGS CALCULATION

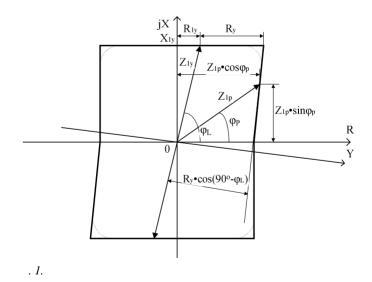
E. P. Vlasova, F. A. Losev

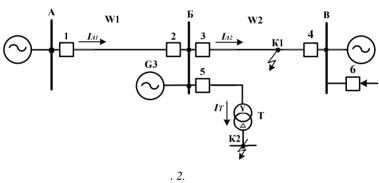
[1].

Key words: relay protection, optimal parameters of measuring element characteristics, improvement of distance protection sensitivity

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[5].
$$Z_{\cdot I}^{II} \leq k^{II} \cdot (Z_{\cdot I} + \frac{k^{I}}{k_{T II}} \cdot Z_{\cdot \cdot n}^{I}),$$

$$1; Z_{\cdot I}^{II} -$$
(2)

 $Z_{-1}$  — 1;  $Z_{-1}^{I}$  — - ;  $k_{\text{T.II}}$  — , . . . .

; k<sup>1</sup> — -

;  $k^{\Pi}$  — . ( ) -

:  $Z_{-1}^{II} \le k^{II} \cdot (Z_{-1} + \frac{Z_{-1}}{k}),$  (3)

```
Z_{-1} — ; Z_{-1}
                                                      1; Z_{\perp I}^{II} —
;k^{\text{II}} —
                                           35-220
                                                                                [1].
                                    (
                                          , (2):

Z_{\cdot I}^{II} \leq k \quad \cdot (Z_{\cdot I} + \frac{Z}{k_{T}}),
```

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[3]:
                                                                                                   (5)
    Z 1 —
                                        ; Z<sup>I</sup>. 1
         ; k —
1,25 —
            ; 1,50 —
                                                                             [4].
                      k .
                                                                                                   (7)
     Z_{\text{min}} = U_{\text{min}} / I
                         ; U
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; k^{\text{III}} —
                                                                                                                               ; k —
            ; k —
             :
                                                                                 X_{.1}^{III} = 1, 2 \cdot (X_{.1}^{II} - X),
X_{\perp,1}^{III} - X_{\perp,1}^{II} -
                                                                         R_{\cdot I}^{III} = 1, 2 \cdot (R_{\cdot I}^{II} - R),
          R^{III}_{\cdot \cdot I}
                                                                                                                               ; R —
                                                                                                                                                                                    (10)
                                                                               \underline{I}_C = \underline{U}_{\max} \cdot b_1 \cdot l,
                                                                                                                                                 l, / ; l — -
                                                                                     \underline{Z}_{11}^{III} = \frac{\underline{U}}{\underline{I}_C},
                                                                                                                                                                                    (11)
                                                                         X_{\cdot \cdot I}^{III} = k^{III} \cdot \left| Z_{\cdot \cdot 1}^{III} \cdot \sin \varphi^{III} \right|,
                                                                                                                                                                                   (12)
Z_{.I}^{III} — \sin \varphi^{III} —
                                                                                                                                                   [6].
                                              k_0
                                                                                                                                                                                    (13)
         Z_1 Z_0 —
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*№ 2, 2014* 

	• I <sub>0</sub> —	: <i>I</i>	$\leq k_0 3 I_0,$ ;	(14)
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## Abstracts

551.3: 551.34:553

. 1.

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.

A structure and conditions of formation of bed  $BP_{16}$  in the oil field Vyngayakhinskoye (West Siberia). Khasanova K. A.

The paper presents a methodology for studying the structure and formation conditions of the reservoir  $BP_{16}$  n the oil field Vyngayakhinskoye 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 BP16 formation are presented.

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.

Electrolytic technologies of drill tool components strengthening.  $Zakirov\ N.\ N.$ 

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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 disperse 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 difficultto-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. . 1, . 1. 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 formiate 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 . 2014. 2. . 43–47. . 3, Treatment of the bottomhole zone of low permeability terrigenous formations in multilayer oil and gas condensate deposits. Panikarovsky 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 bottomhole 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.

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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.

**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.

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.

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. .

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.

Prediction of the grounds temperature behavior of the surface laying pipeline support foundations for ensuring the trouble-free operation of the pipeline system «Zapolyarie – 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».

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.

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.

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.

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. 2014. . 6

Automatic system of prediction of petroleum complex heat-mechanic equipment residual life. Vaschilin V. V., Chekardovsky S. M., Starovovtov 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.

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6

. 1. 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. 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 2. . 106-110. . 2014. . 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.

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

It is demonstrated that using phosphorgypsum, 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.

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.

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