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Home > Archives > Vol 31, No 1 (2022)

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Table of Contents

Articles

Effect of Current Ratio, Debt to Assets Ratio and Return on Equity on Profit Growth in Insurance Companies registered with the Financial Services Authority in 2018 - 2020	PDF 01-09
Kurnia Zahra, Djoko Hanantjo	
E-Module Ethnomathematics on Mathematical Representation Ability of Class XI High School Students	PDF 10-18
Laila Fitriana, Ummu Baroroh, Mardiyana Mardiyana	
Groyves Placement Angle Pattern to The Depth of Frosion at the River Bend	PDF 19-27
Yeni Novitasari, Achmad Syarifudin	
Work Engagement within the Employees of Pt. Vector 41	PDF 28-29
Dwiana Wulandari	
Anxiety Condition in Children	PDF 30-35
Donika Tahirsylaj Alidemi, Nexhmedin Shala, Syzana Aliqkaj- Prebreza, Feride Fejza	
A Physical Model Approach to the Depth of Erosion in the Buah River, Palembang, Indonesia	PDF 36-43
Muhammad Nasrullah, Achmad Syarifudin	
Research on the Physical Model of River Sedimentation: A Case Study in Buah River, Palembang, Indonesia	PDF 44-52
Herlin Taufik Utama, Achmad Syarifudin	
Innovative Behavior of Hotel Employees In Medan Indonesia	PDF 53-56
Gursweet Kaur, Ferry Novliadi	
Implementation of Autonomous Maintenance and its Effect on MTBF, MTTR, and Reliability of a Critical Machine in a Beer Processing Plant	PDF 57-66
Jacob Sawal Ben	
Optimizing the Extraction Conditions of Gold in AuCN Solution	PDF 67-79
Jacob Sawal Ben	
Sulfonated Organic Carbon Waste From Organic Waste As Solid Acid Catalyst For PFAD Esterification: A Brief Review	PDF 80-86
Selvi Apriliana Putri, Umar Kalmar Nizar, Budi Oktavia, Syamsi Aini, Rita Sundari	
The Influence Of Alcohol Compound On Biodiesel Production Through Esterification Reaction: A Mini Review	PDF 87-94
Niza Lian Pernaidd, Umar Kalmar Nizar, Sri Benti Etika, Minda Azhar, Rita Sundari	
Place des Antidépresseurs au Cours d'Un Syndrome Délirant	PDF 95-98
Herlanja RATOBIMANKASINA, Jockman RAZAFILISY, Evah RAOBELLE, Jean de la Croix RASOLONJATOVO, Adeline RAHARIVELO, Bertille RAJAONARISON	
Emerging Opportunities in the Philippine Higher Education Institutions During the COVID-19 Pandemic	PDF 99-109
Ma. Rosita Ampoyas Hernani, Maria Nancy Quinco-Cadosales	
Length-weight Relationship and Environmental Parameters of Indonesian Leaf-fish (Pristigaster Grootii, Bleeker 1852) in Kelekar River, South Sumatera, Indonesia	PDF 110-117
Muslim Muslim, Wira Wisnu Wardani, Helena Afia Sahusilawane, Selly Oktarina, Ratnawati Rifa'i, Benny Heltonika	
Obstetric Anal Sphincter Injury: Risk Factors, Management, and Recommendations, Literature Review	PDF 118-148
Maged Naser, Mohamed M. Naser, Lamia H. Shehata	
Modes De Transport Entre Abomey-Calavi Et Cotonou Au Benin	PDF 149-159
ZIME LAFIA Issihako, Ponce Kévin DOVONOU, Toussaint VIGNINO	
Analyse Des Effets Economiques Du Tourisme Dans Le Département Du Zou Au Benin	PDF 160-168
Eline Tchinhoun, Patrice Senou, Koudjega K. Hervé, Vissin W. Expédit	
Human Resources Management In Improving Performance And Motivation Of Personnel By Reward System	PDF 169-174
Sukmo Hadi Nugroho	
Etudes Des Influences Du Filler Calcaire Sur La Maniabilité Et Le Retrait Du Béton	PDF 175-185
Dimbimatala Mavoniaina RATSARAHASINA, Hery Mikaela RATSIMBAZAFY, Guy Joel ROBISONARISON, Huchard Paul Bertin RANDRIANIRAINY, Jean de Dieu RAMAROSON	
Poetic Speech And Methodological Characteristics In The Novel "Feast Of Demons Or The Great Game"	PDF 186-190
Mansurova Malika Askarovna	
Technological Foundations for Drilling Rapal Deposits under Difficult Conditions	PDF 191-196
Yuldashev Tashmurza Rakhmanovich, Mirzaev Ergash Safarovich, Yuldashev Tashmurza Raxmanovich, Ergash Safarovich Mirzaev	
Study Of The Mechanisms Of Formation Of Aggregates In Ethylene Glycol Molecules Using Theoretical Calculations	PDF 197-201
B. Khudaykulov, U. Holikulov, J. Sulaymonov, R. Sayfinov, B. Iltazarov	
Pricing And Marketing Research Of Chemical Products	PDF 202-204
D. D. Muminova	
Pobreza Y Cultura De Paz Una Reflexión Teórica	PDF 205-214
Imelda Ortiz Medina, Pedro Severino González, Efraín Tunjo Buitrago, María del Carmen Arreola Medina, Jorge Martínez Pérez	
Fuzzy Logic and PID Control of Quadrotor Translational Motion	PDF 215-222
Ando Nirina Andriamanalina, Andry Auguste Randriamantsoa, Paul Auguste Randriamantsoa	
Normal Vs. Cesarean Delivery Ratio - The Main Reasons For Cesarean Delivery	PDF 223-228
Minire Allaj - Beqiraj, Behrije Vishi, Nerxhivane Beqiri- Arifi	
Spatialisation des Transaction Foncière Agricoles dans la Commune d'Abomey-Calavi	PDF 229-238
Antoine AGBANZE, K. Hervé KOUDJEGA, W. Expédit VISSIN	

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PKP|INDEX



Design, Development And Evaluation Of A New Type Of Continuous Downdraft Gasifier To Generate Producer Gas From Rice Husk Ravaka Randriamorasata, Josoa Randriamorasata, François Ravallison	PDF 239-255
Insights on the Maneupa Tradition in Anthropology Studies In the Angkola Community Akhiril Pane	PDF 256-263
The Importance Of Teaching Bukhara Children's Folklore Songs In Music Lessons In General Secondary Schools To'xtasin Ibodovich Rajabov	PDF 264-269
Interpretation Of Lexicographic Research In The Creation Of Parallel Corpus Anorkhon Nasivali qizi Akhmedova	PDF 270-275
Okra (Abelmoschus esculentus L.) as Foodstuff and Its Bioactivity Marina Silalahi	PDF 276-281
Portées Socio-Economiques Des Mouvements Migratoires Dans L'arrondissement D'Kpimle Au Sud-Est Du Benin Abdel Hack SEIDOU, Satingo Rolette DEKAKON	PDF 282-293
Comparaison Des Techniques De Détection Linéaire ZF Et MMSE En Transmission MIMO Ando Nirina ANDRIAMANALINA, Andry Auguste RANDRIAMITANTSOA, Paul Auguste RANDRIAMITANTSOA	PDF 294-297
Algorithms For The Reliability Of Information Of Non-Stationary Objects Based On Neural Networks Djumanov Olimjon Israilovich, Nazarov Bahrom Mustafaevich	PDF 298-303
Optimization Of Control And Correction Of Spelling Of Texts Of Electronic Documents Jumanov Isroil Ibragimovich, Tolipov Asliddin Erkinovich	PDF 304-310
Facteurs Explicatifs De La Dynamique Foncière Dans Le Département Du Plateau Sevegni Brice TCHAOU, Waïdi SEYDOU, Joël HOUNGUE, Jean Raphael ADELAKOUN, Sylvain VISSOH	PDF 311-322
Techniques De Transformation Du Manioc Et Ses Effets Socio-Economiques Dans La Commune De Pobe Louis Dèdègbè AHOMADIKPOHOU	PDF 323-332
Utilisation Du m-Commerce Dans Les Entreprises Malgaches Nicolas Jacques Mamy RAMAMBAZAFY RALAINONY, Eddy RAKOTOMALALA, Maminiaina René Alexandre TSISAROTINA	PDF 333-341
La Portée Des Parcours Universitaires Sur L'intention Entrepreneuriale Des Jeunes Diplômes Cas Des Jeunes Diplômés Malgaches Hantatiana Henimpitia ANDRIANARIZAKA, Dera Erica RAKOTOSON, Saholiarimanana ANDRIANALY	PDF 342-360
Methods of Solving Problems In Semiconductor Physics Ulug'bek Qodirovich Valiyev	PDF 361-363
The Impact of Climate on Flood Disasters in Indonesia Faradiba Faradiba	PDF 364-371
Structure Of The Phytoplankton Community In The Water Area Of The Small Islands Bungus Kabung Bay, Padang City Vivi Safitri, Jabang Nurdin, Nofrita Nofrita	PDF 372-378
Analysis Of Biomass On Reclamation Area Of Ex-Coal Mining Ptba Ombilin, Sawahlunto City, 1991 And 2001 Planting Year Pearenca Nasyrah, Chairul Chairul, Erizal Mukhtar	PDF 379-385
Differentiation Of Soil Fertility Status By Factorial Discriminant Analysis: Application On The Ferralsol Of The Malagasy Central Highlands Natanaela Rakotondranaly, Dauphin Richard Andriambololona	PDF 386-400
Praziquantel as the gold standard of schistosomiasis control Drug delivery and Nanotechnological strategies Rokaya Omar Amara, Sakina Salem Saadawi	PDF 401-415
A Comparative Study Of Occurrence Of Ankara, Lace And Other Fabrics In Christian Worship Centres In Osogbo Adeola Abiodun Adeoti	PDF 416-425
Implementation Of Good Governance And "Mapalus" Cultural Values Of Minahasa Tribe In Village Financial Management Frandy Efraim Fritz Karundeng, Josephine K. Tjahjono, Erwin K. Julistiono, Go George Herbert	PDF 426-433

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Technological Foundations for Drilling Rapal Deposits under Difficult Conditions

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Abstract – The article discusses the difficulties of drilling salt deposits, their prevention and elimination, the chemicals used, the requirements for the drilling fluid, its preparation, water permeability, density, viscosity, static shear parameters and lubricants, as well as the definition of filtration parameters.

Keywords – Halogen, Syncline, Tectonics, Gravitational Motion, Salt Pools, Swamp Formation, Rapier Lenses, Complex Works, Geophysical Survey, Drilling Of Swamp Layers.

I. INTRODUCTION

Properties of high pressure formations, formation processes, salt tectogenesis, formation under the influence of temperature, accumulation of oil and gas in tectonic faults, well profile during drilling falls. In this direction, a number of scientists A.K. Aliev, A.I. Aliev, V.V. Bakhtin, N.B. Vassoevich, F.A. Gezalov, V.N. Zelberman, A.L. Kozlov, I.G. Kissin, V.S. Melik-Pashaev, I.I. Nesterev, G.P. Ovanesov, A.A. Orlov, E.M. Khalilov, A.K. Rakhimov and others on the amount of pressure in the process of drilling and development of productive formations cause various complications, the formation of formations, made scientific conclusions about the dependence of properties [1.2.3.4].

The authors present a number of scientific ideas about the occurrence of unusually high reservoir pressures (AHRP) in their paper, which outline the authors' perspectives on AHRP formation. While some studies have accurately proven one theory for AHRP's development, others have indicated that AHRP's birth is dependent on specific geological conditions. The presence of salt water in salt basins means that the layers are buried together or precipitated under gravity, resulting in the creation of salt-layered crystals (brine) between them. It's also worth noting that the rapid compaction of the rock and its subsequent compaction into an impermeable layer leads us to believe that compression occurs not only at the bottom, but also at the top, allowing the amount of brine to reach the bottom of the layer as a result of salt layer compaction.

When a heavy river descends due to gravity, it forms a conical flow. If the surface is flat or sloped, salt water flows over it; if the surface is convex, salt water gathers in it.

Separation of flows occurs as the conical flow flattens and the most concentrated water collects at the base. As a result, salt water is positioned at the bottom of the system.[1.2.3.]

When a heavy leak reaches the impermeable layer, the contact between them is disrupted, and salt water with maximal internal mineralization reaches the impermeable layer in the form of elongated drops, reclaiming the conical flow. Depending on the source of salt water, a direct or reverse vertical hydrochemical zone is formed by the flow's long-term gravitational movement and the presence of impermeable layers at its speed.

When practical data was examined, it was discovered that the samples include 99 percent dissolved sodium, chlorine, potassium, calcium, and magnesium salts. Moisture went out through a round hole to the surface, along the trenches, and did not mix with the solution when wells were halted for a long time. [1.2.3.4]

Surface equipment, drill and reinforcing pipes, and cement stone are all corroded by anhydrite-salt strata.

The rising of the oil-water contact line caused water to rise through perforated holes in fields that had been exploited for a long time, including Northern Urtabulak, Kokdumalak, Western Tashli, Eastern Tashli, and many others.

Brine zones are very common in exploration areas, in areas where oil and gas fields are being drilled. These zones include anhydrite-salt strata, which include Dengizkul (well No.19), Urtabulak (well No.20), Nishan (well No.1), Kultak (well No.1-P), Aloviddin (well No.3), Alkaimok (wells No.1,2,3) is found in the form of Jurassic salts in the deposits of Tashkutan, Kamashi, Feruza, Garmistan.

It was found that the pressure in this layer is high, and the coefficient of anomaly is higher than 2. When this layer was opened, the technical column was lowered for several months and spontaneous crystallization occurred, which caused blockage in a clogged state.

To pass the formation of the brine zone, a drilling mixture of increased rigidity and resistance to salts was prepared. General methods of passing through such zones have not been developed, and heavy washing solutions have been pumped out, which, if possible, has been eliminated, or drilling has been stopped.

For example, at the Kokdumalak field (wells 202, 203, 209, 272, 275), various problems have been eliminated due to complications, or drilling has been stopped at some of them [10.11.12.13.14.].

At well No.275 in the Kokdumalak area, it was reinforced with columns 299mmx362mm and Quaternary Neogene, Paleogene and partially Upper Jurassic deposits were exposed. At a depth of 2225 and 2260 m, a strong brine was formed in the upper anhydrite layer with a flow rate of 50-55 l/sec and a density of 1.13 g/cm³. Due to difficulties during the drilling period, there was a state of compression of the drill string during the crystallization of brine. A cement bridge was installed to continue drilling and the problem was solved.

According to the map compiled by geophysicists, the presence of rapeseed in the thicknesses of wells in the Kokdumalak region was shown, but their efficiency was low. Brine was observed in 9 (36%) of the 25 observed wells. At the same time, brine dips were found in wells 111, 125, 143, 144, 249, 275 of the field.

In the area under consideration, when drilling oil and gas fields, a large layer of the rapal zone is encountered. When drilling anhydrite-salt strata, the strongest brine zones are mainly Dengizkul (well No.19), Urtabulakskaya (well No.20), Nishanskaya (wells No.1, No.3), Kultakskaya (well 1-P), Aloviddinskaya (well No.3) and Alkaimok (wells No.1, No.3), and their origin corresponds to the rock of the Upper Jurassic salts of the Jurassic age.

Table 1

№	Rapal zone, block	Total wells	brines	without brines	Exit Confirmation %
1	Southern	13	5	8	38%
2	Western	2	1	1	50
3	Medium	1	-	1	0

4	Northern	7	2	5	28
5	Eastern	2	1	1	50
Total:		25	9	16	36

We know that the brine-containing areas are mainly the formation of a crystalline state due to the process of cementation of salt water from the upper layer under the action of gravitational forces. These rapal layers enter the lenticular layer and form crystals. The color of the lens is the appearance of a reddish cloudy sandy form. When drilling a single well in the Beshkent bend, it was found that the sample is rich in coarse-grained red clay. In addition, the geophysical data of the Beshkent slope show that gray rock salts, anhydrites, clays and, in some places, potassium salts are also found. Solonchak formations are also found in the Beshkent, Dekhkanabad, North Guzar, South Tandyrchi, and Karlik massifs.

According to the methodology, lenses containing brine have a high anomalous coefficient. ($KA > 2$). Wells Dengizkul No.19, Kutlug No.1P, Alkaimok1, No.13 were drilled for several weeks. As a result of self-crystallization, a salt plug was formed.

During the passage of the rape zones, very heavy salt-tolerant solutions are pumped into the upper water layer under high pressure.

It is known that when drilling with heavy fluids, gas or oil is released due to the opening of the reservoir channel of the formation due to mud absorption in the lower sections of the well and causes complications in the wellbore. Overcoming complications is time consuming and costly, and well test results deviate from the actual size. AHRP increases the energy resource of the reservoir, and its presence is one of the positive factors in the operation of oil and gas condensate deposits. [4.5.6.]

There are a number of features of the use of high-pressure gas fields. Examples of such fields are Zevarda, Cholkuvar, Pomuk, North-Shurtan and other gas condensate fields. One of the main causes of anomalies in the work is the increased deformed state of the productive reservoir. In this case, at high internal pressure, part of the rock pressure is transferred to the reservoir skeleton. Often in the deposits of AHRP formations, carbonate, fractured-porous. As a result of a gradual decrease in reservoir pressure, the fractures merge, and the runoff in the rock compaction matrix increasingly loses its reservoir properties. In the case of the Zevarda field, we have considered such an interesting set of issues in a comparative direction, since they correspond to the location of the Cholkuvar field.

In AHRP and hydraulic fracturing, absorption pressure is close to reservoir pressure, which in practice also complicates drilling and well maintenance in such conditions.

It is much more difficult to detect abnormally productive formations in conditions of abnormally high reservoir pressure (AHRP) and geologically complex below hydrostatic pressure. In the first case, when drilling with weighted drilling fluids, a large amount of filtrates and aggregates enter the pore zone of the formation, worsening the reservoir properties of the formation and causing skin factors. [7.8.9].

Exploratory drilling showed that the appearance of strong waters always led to the closure of the well. Wells were drilled at the Cholkuvar field in 2006, well No.8 in 2008, and well No.10 in 2013, after which an accident occurred. At the same time, the appearance of hydrochloric anhydrite liquids in the well was observed.

In many cases, work was suspended because it was difficult to continue with normal drilling operations and provide reliable reinforcement when opening wetlands.

Due to the fact that this type of work requires a large amount of material and labor, it is recommended to take into account the possibility of moisture formation during the preparatory stages of deep drilling, exploration and earthworks, and as a result, dig wells outside the zone [10.11.].

Water is present in fractured anhydrites in brine lenses and porous phases, as well as in hydrochloric anhydrite contact formations. In order to combat brine formation, it is proposed to install a cement bridge over the formation zone and drill a second column[12.13.14].

Our assumption is based on the fact that, since the lens has a limited area, the second column of the well is replaced by a zone of moisture formation. The experience of drilling wells No. 10 in the Zevarda area showed that this proposal had not been finalized.

Our recommended methods against the appearance of saline:

1. Close the mothballed well with a cork to quickly protect it from salts.
2. Blocking the appearance of water with cement materials does not give the desired result.

3. Covering the salt-anhydrite section with a casing string is also ineffective: no matter which casing pipe is tight, either a leak occurs behind the pipe, or highly mineralized water forms. When closing such zones, a solution of the required density was used, as a result of the deterioration of drilling due to the formation of water at the level of the head of the column during covert lowering of the pipes. Many times the casing has bulged between potassium and magnesium salts.

4. Flow suppression by heavy drilling fluids.

This basic method does not provide results for intervals prone to hydraulic fracturing in the reservoir section. Loss of drilling fluids leads to a decrease in pressure at the bottom of the well and the formation of moisture in the wellbore. [1.2.3.4.]

Abnormally High Reservoir Pressure (AHRP) remains important in the early stages of oil and gas well operation. In particular, when the pressure in the formations of the fields (AHRP) decreases to hydrostatic, which is associated with swelling, compression and erosion of the wellbore in saline and clay layers, it is necessary to pass through such layers with heavy drilling fluids, and sometimes with chemically treated alloys. Therefore, reinforcement with a combination of reinforcing pipes is required when opening halogen, clay and other formations subject to erosion and drilling in difficult conditions. In turn, drilling continues with conventional unweighted fluids and the well is successfully run downhole.

Data on the geological structure, reservoir pressure, reservoir properties, well results and deposits near the Cholkuvar field (Aknazar, Northern Aknazar, Beshkent, Kamashi, Kultak, Northern Nishan, Ghirsan, Pomuk, Zevarda, Kokdumalak, etc.) No. 2 at the bottom of the face by the presence of Kimmeridgian-Titanium salt deposits. An 80-90-meter anhydrite bundle was drilled to open the productive formation (XV). The opening of the brine is formed by the precipitation of water in its entirety, resulting in the formation of natural gas.

Thus, in the Cholkuvar area No.2, No.10 wells, the reason for the formation of brine-gas is that the geology of the mouth is not well understood, the unpredictable brine-lens and the structure are damaged. Even when a mud solution with a density of 2.20 g/cm^3 was injected into the well, brine formation could not be prevented, and gas leaked during pumping through the wellhead equipment. [10.11.12.13.14.15]

The fact that the well crosses tectonic faults in salt deposits is interconnected with the underlying reservoir, such a situation in oil and gas geology is very rare, it is unpredictable, the formation of brine-gas is a geological challenge.

Geothermal conditions in the field of oil and gas are one of the main factors in the formation of AHRP. The increase in temperature in the reservoir is associated with tectonic movements and falls over large areas and causes a sharp change in temperature from the surface layer of oil to shallow. The formation of catagenetic processes of intrusive massifs, volcanogenic-sedimentary complexes, fissure systems, solonchaks, as well as organic matter increases the temperature of the layer at the boundary of the clean zone and affects the formation of AHRP. [18.19]

Salt tectogenesis is widespread in the Amudarya delta of the Chardjou depression and in the Bukhara-Khiva oil zone, as well as in other regions. Salt domes and rock salts play a large role in the formation of oil and gas field handles. Such formations can be observed in the geological location of the Zevarda, Alan, Pomuk, North-Shurtan and Cholkuvar areas. These deposits are characterized by deformation of sedimentary deposits, shear penetration into solonchaks, active penetration of salts and simultaneous uplift of layers. The specifics of salt diapirism led to the rise of salt emissions through the intervals of deposits above them. Leverson scientifically substantiates his theory of the plastic flow of salt by the fact that salt presents itself in the form of a highly viscous liquid or in the form of a plastic substance, and also has the property of readability. This can be seen from the composition of the products produced during the drilling and operation of the Kokdumalakskiye field. If we observe the

accidents that occurred during the drilling of wells No.2, No.10 and No.13 at the Cholkuvar field, then the high pressure gas appeared at the initial stage of the eruption, and then the salt mixture was released, is proof of this. [10.11.12.13.14.15]

Due to the lack of inspection data on gravitational motion, it was neglected in practice. A systematic study of these problems began in 1938 at Moscow State University (MSU) [1.2]. Exploration data show that highly mineralized waters are located at the top of low-mineralized deposits, redistributing them by specific gravity.

II. CONCLUSION

A scientific analysis of data on predicting promising technology was carried out before the start of drilling operations under AHRP conditions and during drilling. Selection of the optimal well drilling mode at the beginning of deep drilling under conditions of abnormally high reservoir pressures, determination of physical and mechanical properties and parameters (density, viscosity, water cut, SNA, sand composition, etc.) to prevent erosion of the formation, well wall, it is important to predict the delay drilling tool, eruptions and open fountains.

The presence of experienced and highly qualified teams and the availability of modern drilling equipment, the preparation of high-quality flushing solutions and the timely provision of the necessary materials and reagents are of great importance for the successful drilling of reservoirs with the AHRP complex in difficult conditions.

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