# TECHNOLOGIES FOR OPENING A PRODUCTIVE LAYER AND STARTING A WELL

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**Abstract:** *In this article, we describe technologies for opening a productive layer and starting a well. Nowadays, technologies are rapidly developing and new programs and technologies are being introduced to the public. This has a positive effect on the oil and gas industry as well.*

**Key words:** *perforation, productive layer, depression, repression, perforator, layer flyoids.*

INTRODUCTION: With the pressure of the bottom of the well in the process of secondary opening of productive formations the ratio of layer pressure plays an important role. The methods of opening the productive layers in accordance with this are based on the following is important: in the process of drilling wells under conditions of layer repression (well when the hydrostatic pressure of the bottom is higher than the formation pressure); Drilling under balanced pressure conditions (hydrostatic well bottom pressure equal to the formation pressure); drilling into the formation under depression pressure (the formation pressure is hydrostatic will be higher than the pressure). The task of secondary opening of productive formations: from formation to well of the productive layer with the well in order to ensure the inflow of fluid flow creating a strong hydrodynamic relationship, driving fluid into the formation and to achieve the planned production rate. Requirements for the secondary opening of the productive layer: that the wells are hydrodynamically completed according to the description of formation opening provides at a high level; ensures the durability of wells. Hydrodynamic completion of wells according to the description of the opening of the productive layer level around the bottom of the formation in the flow of formation fluids into the well to the indicator of additional hydrodynamic resistance, of productive layers preservation of collector properties in perforation channels, perforation depends on the density of the holes, the size and the length of the perforation channels will be.

MATERIALS AND DISCUSSION: The strength of wells in the formation of perforation channels stored, in the development and use of wells, the pipe in calling the flow. It is important to prevent the possibility of backflows is

considered. Thus, the opening of the productive layers is by the method of balanced pressure (drilling in the formation under pressure conditions) and under unbalanced pressure methods (in conditions of formation pressure and well bottom equilibrium and to the formation by drilling in depressed conditions) is opened.

In new hydraulic perforation methods, the layer is non-abrasive and multi-slotted perforation will be possible. In reinforced wells geological - technical conditions of secondary opening of productive layers at least shows three effective criteria. 1. General dimensions of the opening surface of the reinforcement ridge (holes or in the form of cracks) should be at the maximum level. here is a mountain range has resistance against the horizontal forming forces of pressure. Therefore, high durability is required for the reinforcement line. A lot in some cases, the length of cracks exceeds the diameter of the pipe by 0.3...0.4 should not go.

2. The productive layer should be completely opened and the remains of the cement ring is not allowed to stay. Reinforcement at the border of the opened span presence of ridge and cement ring is ensured. This is the case of the layer full realization of the potential possibilities and the requirements of the facility's use without water ensures its increase.

3. Several deep perforation channels at the border of the productive layer will be formed. The question of the number and depth of channels is self-evident, that is, the deeper it is opened, the more effective it is. Certain methods of perforation and the negative that caused them, let's analyze the cases. In most cases, shock-blasting methods are used: these are bullet and are cumulative perforations. In these methods, the reinforcement ridge and cement stones are productive not only in the perforation interval, but also without disintegrating layers can also be broken down between water barriers. The result is this opening process causes the wells to water quickly. Besides that the depth of the channels formed during the opening process is not great and the layer the connection with the well is not fully implemented. The activity described above is without the shock of perforating wells. The search for methods and devices for their implementation led to research.

Pressure when the liquid is driven by the projectile to the bottom of the ridge in exchange for pulsation, additional vibrations appear and record it the device does not exist. Therefore, the flow under high pressure holes in the ridge it forms cracks of a small length without shearing. These cracks are barriers ensures that the flow enters the well. Flow is compressible otherwise, the possibility of cracking as a result of abrasive action on the liquid leads to

increase. According to mine data, it is up to 1 m deep even greater in the formation of cavities and sand-flow perforation. Even after perforation of the reinforcing ridge, the device is put into operation remains valid. So these three perforation methods are all meets the requirements of high oil tolerance according to the criteria. Application technology of point liquid perforation, disadvantages include the following. In this method, deep perforation channels are used. There is no possibility of formation. The top column of detergents in the ridge in exchange for postponing the cavitation event under hydrostatic pressure conditions the diameter of the cut holes is taken to be 2-3 times larger than the flow diameter. This effect is based on sufficient research work and compression of flows the effects are listed in the dominion number. When the degree of compression of streams is increased and perforation channels in the change of pressure drop in nozzles increase in length does not happen in practice. Hence the point perforation effect of hydromonitoring is weakened. Breakthrough of current possibility (2 - 4 times) provided that the free flow coming around the well can be several times smaller in comparison. Point perforation is a drill that is lowered into the well using a cable widely used in the base of devices. The depth of the channels to be produced is 55-70 mm, from new design drilling perforators and when using, the length of the perforation channels is 120 mm.

When opening such a productive layer, the cement ring remains closed (except point opening), overcoming the zone of blocked channels deep penetration into the layer is not carried out, but perforation is carried out. The condition of the well during the opening of productive layers during the construction of wells control is one of the most important and responsible tasks. Last solve the problems of solving this issue in foreign countries and ICFs great attention is being paid to it.

CONCLUSION: Equipment installed against the fountain before opening the product layers testing, training emergency, drilling, carrying out technical safety testing of the members of the brigade and additional instructions are required. In order to ensure control during the opening of productive layers a GTT (geological technical survey) station will be installed at the drilling site. The station will be equipped with modern control devices. By means of these and the amount of gas contained in the drilling fluid, the consumption of the drilling fluid, the load applied to the dolot, the number of revolutions of the rotor, the drilling speed and it is possible to control loading and unloading operations.

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