Petrochemical Engineering: Drilling fluids



## Conclusion

From all of the experiment the following conclusion can be shown:

- The change in density the overall change in the efficiency of the mud in proportion is affected in terms of the weight of the mud, balancing the pressure in the well and preventing blowout formation is calculated by the density of the drilling fluid

- Gel strength is proportional to the cuts therefore the proper properties to hold the under cuttings if the drilling fluid is wrong the operation will stop at any time during the drilling progress

- The pH mud of the drilling fluid is important in terms of maintaining the pipes; Notesale.co.uk 21 of 23 too acidic drilling fluid can cause corrosion within the pipes and also the pH level affects the solubility of the organic compounds and the spreading of the clay in the mud

- Barite has a high spec bentonite therefor ralite increase weight the mud and one additives in terms of controlling the pressure more efficiently

Density of the mud is directly \_ proportional to the pressure hence the density controls the pressure

Nomenclature

PV	Plastic Viscosity
YP	Yield Point
ρf	Final Mud Density
<b>ρ</b> ο	Original Mud Density
βΒ	Barite Density = 32.82 ppg
Vo	Original Mud Volume
V <sub>B</sub>	Barite Volume
Wt <sub>B</sub>	Barite Weight
NB	Specific Gravity of Barite = 4.3

Preview from Notesale.co.uk page 22 of 23