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Особенности химического состава и свойств тяжелой нафтено-ароматической нефти и варианты ее квалифицированной переработки

В статье рассмотрены особенности химического состава и физико-химических свойств тяжелой нафтено-ароматической нефти и ее фракций. В сравнении со смесями западно-сибирских и самарских нефтей тяжелая нефть нафтено-ароматического основания характеризуется более высокой вязкостью и плотностью, что связано с высоким содержанием смолисто-асфальтеновых соединений и отсутствием бензиновых фракций. Дизельная фракция отличается хорошими низкотемпературными характеристиками и содержит большое количество ароматических углеводородов, представленных преимущественно моноциклическими структурами. Масляные фракции обладают хорошими низкотемпературными характеристиками, но характеризуются низким индексом вязкости, что обусловлено высоким содержанием полициклических нафтеновых углеводородов с короткими алкильными цепями. Остаток вакуумной перегонки преимущественно состоит из смолистых веществ и имеет высокое содержание металлов (никель, ванадий). Предложена схема переработки тяжелой нефти с целью получения уникальных высококачественных продуктов: низкозастывающих топлив, маловязких основ буровых растворов, нафтеновых масел различной вязкости, битума и кокса высокого качества, а также концентрата никеля и ванадия.

Ключевые слова: нетрадиционное сырье, тяжелая нафтено-ароматическая нефть, низкотемпературные характеристики.

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Chemical Composition and Properties of Heavy Naphthenic-Aromatic Oil.

Options for its Qualified Refining

The article discusses the chemical composition and physicochemical properties of heavy naphthenic-aromatic oil and its fractions. In comparison with mixtures of West Siberian and Samara oils, heavy oil of a naphthenic-aromatic base is characterized by a higher viscosity and density, which is associated with a high content of resins and asphaltene compounds and the absence of gasoline fractions. The diesel fraction has good low-temperature characteristics and contains a large amount of aromatic hydrocarbons, represented mainly by monocyclic structures. Oil fractions also have good low-temperature characteristics, but are characterized by a low viscosity index, which is due to the high content of polycyclic naphthenic hydrocarbons with short alkyl chains. The residue of vacuum distillation mainly consists of resinous substances and has a high content of metals (nickel, vanadium). A scheme has been proposed for

refining heavy oil in order to obtain unique high-quality products: fuels with great low-temperature properties, low-viscosity bases of drilling fluids, naphthenic oils of various viscosities, high-quality bitumen and coke, Ni, V metal concentrate.

Key words: *non-traditional raw materials, heavy naphthenic aromatic oil, low temperature characteristics.*

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Крупногранулированный макропористый адсорбент

для адсорбционной очистки тяжелого нефтяного сырья

Исследован адсорбционный способ облагораживания нефтяных остатков без применения водорода с использованием макропористых крупногранулированных адсорбентов, обладающих высокой прочностью, малой площадью поверхности и большим объемом макропор, модифицированных различными добавками. Для получения макропористой структуры были опробованы темплаты — гуаровая камедь и парафиновая эмульсия. Оба темплата показали высокую эффективность, однако использование парафина позволяет получать адсорбенты с бóльшим объемом пор. Процесс адсорбционно-контактной очистки сырья на основе крекинг-остатка висбрекинга обеспечил снижение содержания тяжелых металлов на 98%, при этом конверсия остатка, выкипающего выше 540°C, составила 75%. Адсорбционно-контактная очистка на крупногранулированном адсорбенте может использоваться для получения сырья процесса гидроочистки, направленного как на получение малосернистого судового топлива, так и сырья каталитического крекинга.

Ключевые слова: макропористые адсорбенты, адсорбенты, темплатный синтез, тяжелое нефтяное сырье, нефтяные остатки, адсорбционная очистка, деметаллизация, деасфальтизация.

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Macroporous Sorbents for Adsorptive Removal of Metals, Sulfur and Non-Volatile Components from Oil Residues

Upgrading of oil residues by adsorption techniques without hydrogen using macroporous large-granular adsorbents with high mechanical strength, a small surface area and a large volume of macropores, modified with various additives, has been studied. To obtain a macroporous structure, templates were tested - guar gum and wax emulsion. Both templates showed high efficiency; however, the use of wax makes it possible to obtain adsorbents with a larger pore volume. The process of adsorptive purification of feed based on the cracked residue of visbreaking provided a reduction of heavy metals content by 98%, while conversion of the residue boiling above 540°C was 75%. Adsorption

treatment on a grained adsorbent can be used to obtain feedstock for a hydrotreating process aimed at obtaining both low-sulphur marine fuel and catalytic cracking feedstock.

Key words: *macroporous sorbents, sorbents, templating synthesis, oil residues, adsorptive removal, demetallization, deasphaltization.*

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Новые подходы к моделированию превращений в нефтяных дисперсных системах в условиях пузырьковой кавитации

На основе ряда предположений построена приближенная математическая модель преобразования жидких углеводородных сред под влиянием физико-химических явлений, происходящих на границах фаз и при фазовых переходах в условиях пузырьковой кавитации, возбуждаемой источником ультразвуковых колебаний.

Практическими приложениями подобных эффектов могут быть альтернативные процессы промышленной переработки нефти, технологии повышения выхода светлых дистиллятов, интенсификация переработки тяжелых нефтяных фракций и остатков, нефтехимические направления нефтепереработки.

Ключевые слова: *нефть, нефтяные остатки, волновые технологии, ультразвук, жидкие углеводороды, пузырьковая кавитация.*

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New Approaches to Simulation of Transformations at Bubble Cavitation in Petroleum Dispersive Systems

An approximate mathematical model is proposed for the transformation of liquid hydrocarbons under the influence of physicochemical phenomena occurring at the phase boundaries and during phase transitions under conditions of bubble cavitation excited by a source of ultrasonic vibrations. Practical applications of such effects can be alternative processes of industrial oil refining, technologies for increasing the yield of light distillates, intensification of the processing of heavy oil fractions and residues, petrochemical processes of oil refining.

Key words: *oil, oil residues, wave technologies, ultrasound, liquid hydrocarbons, bubble cavitation.*

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Особенности определения состава морозостойкой полужидкой смазки для районов с особо холодным климатом

Приведены результаты разработки состава морозостойкой полужидкой смазки для районов с особо холодным климатом, основанные на исследовании механизма химмотологических процессов в лабораторных установках, моделирующих условия их применения в технике, установленных закономерностях влияния добавок на уровень эксплуатационных свойств, оптимизации состава и оценке потенциальной способности морозостойкой полужидкой смазки к проявлению заложенных свойств.

Ключевые слова: морозостойкая полужидкая смазка, процессы трения и изнашивания, низкотемпературные, противоизносные, противозадирные и антифрикционные свойства, модель химмотологического процесса, теория планирования эксперимента, интегральная оценка эксплуатационных свойств.

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Features Specifying the Frost-Resistant Semi-Liquid Lubricant Composition

Purposed for Extremely Cold Climate Areas

The article deals with the development results of the frost-resistant semi-liquid lubricant composition to be used in extremely cold climate areas. These results are based on studying the chemmotology process mechanism in lab equipment that simulates the operating conditions which are used in engineering equipment, and on the standard influence patterns of additive agents, raised up to the level of the operating properties, and on the optimized composition and assessment of the performance potential of the frost-resistant semi-liquid lubricant to perform its inherent properties.

Key words: *frost-resistant semi-liquid lubricant, friction and wear processes, anti-wear, low-temperature, anti-seize and anti-friction properties, chemmotology process model, simulation unit plant, experiment planning theory, an integral estimate for operating properties.*

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Влияние поверхностно-активных веществ на температуры кристаллизации и застывания парафина в растворителях различной природы

Исследовано влияние поверхностно-активных веществ — депрессоров (парафлу, сантопур, полиалкилметакрилат, окисленный петролатум) на температуры растворения, кристаллизации и застывания растворов нефтяных и синтетических парафинов в углеводородных растворителях различных по составу и вязкости. Показано, что активность депрессора должна оцениваться по содержанию парафинов, развитие дисперсной структуры которого он предотвращает в данном растворителе. Установлено явление гистерезиса температур начала кристаллизации и растворения парафина в растворителях с добавками депрессора. Депрессор парафлу не относится к мицеллообразующим поверхностно-активным веществам, но образует молекулярные комплексы с n-парафином.

Ключевые слова: нефтяные парафины, синтетические n-алканы, углеводородные растворители, депрессоры, температуры плавления, кристаллизации и застывания. я

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The Effect of Surfactants on the Crystallization and Solidification Temperatures of Paraffin in Various Solvents

The effect of surfactants – depressants (paraflow, santopur, polyalkylmethacrylate, oxidized petrolatum) on the temperatures of dissolution, crystallization and solidification of solutions of petroleum and synthetic paraffins in hydrocarbon solvents of various compositions and viscosity was studied. It has been shown that the activity of the depressant should be evaluated by the content of paraffins, the development of the dispersed structure of which it prevents in a given solvent. The phenomenon of hysteresis of the temperatures of the onset of crystallization and dissolution of paraffin in solvents with the addition of a depressant

has been established. Paraflow is not a micelle-forming surfactant, but forms molecular complexes with n-paraffin.

Key words: petroleum paraffins, synthetic n-alkanes, hydrocarbon solvents, depressants, melting, crystallization and pour points.

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Исследование устойчивости цементита в присутствии воды при экстремальных температурах и давлениях

Изучена химическая устойчивость цементита в водной среде в термобарическом интервале 180–950°C и 2–6 ГПа. Установлено, что при взаимодействии с водой карбид железа превращается в вюстит и магнетит.

Газообразные продукты реакции представлены, главным образом, насыщенными углеводородами линейного и разветвленного строения до C₇. Состав углеводородных продуктов, полученных из цементита и воды при экстремальных термобарических параметрах, в зависимости от термобарических условий варьируется от легких смесей, сходных с «сухим» природным газом, до комплексных углеводородных систем, подобных «жирному» природному газу и газоконденсату. В ходе исследования установлено, что под воздействием экстремального давления химическая реакция между карбидом железа и водой начинается при 220°C, что значительно ниже температуры начала реакции цементита с водой при атмосферном давлении.

Ключевые слова: карбид железа, вода, экстремальные термобарические условия.

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The Stability of Cementite in the Presence of Water at Extreme Temperatures and Pressures

The behavior of cementite (Fe_3C) in aqueous environments was investigated in the thermobaric range of 180–950°C and 2–6 GPa. When interacting with water, cementite was transformed into wüstite and magnetite. The gaseous reaction products were represented mainly by saturated hydrocarbons with linear and branched structures up to C_7 . The composition of the hydrocarbon products synthesized from cementite and water at extreme thermobaric parameters varied from light mixtures similar to "dry" natural gas to complex hydrocarbon systems similar to "wet" natural gas and gas condensate. During the investigation, it was discovered that the chemical reaction between iron carbide and water begins at 220°C under extreme pressure, which is significantly lower than the temperature at which the reaction of cementite with water begins at ambient pressure.

Key words: *cementite, wüstite, magnetite, hydrocarbons, high pressure; high temperature, upper mantle, abyssal synthesis of hydrocarbons.*

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Комплексное исследование жидкости для гидравлического разрыва пласта

на основе псевдо-димерного поверхностно-активного вещества

В работе представлено комплексное исследование композиции на основе псевдо-димерных поверхностно-активных веществ (ПАВ). Проведены реологические и осцилляционные исследования, а также определена несущая способность составов и их воздействие на глинистую породу. Установлено превосходство технологических свойств жидкости разрыва на основе псевдо-димерных ПАВ по сравнению с аналогами.

Ключевые слова: гидравлический разрыв пласта, бесполимерная жидкость разрыва, олеиламидопропилдиметиламин, поверхностно-активное вещество, вязкоупругие свойства, набухание глин.

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Complex Study of a Hydraulic Fracturing Fluid Based on a Pseudo-Dimeric Surfactant

The paper presents a complex study of compositions based on pseudo-dimeric surfactants. Rheological and oscillation studies, proppant test (proppant drop rate and static proppant settling), composition's influence on clay swelling were carried out. In the course of research, it was found that hydraulic fracturing fluids based on pseudo-dimeric surfactants have advantages over similar systems.

Key words: *hydraulic fracturing, polymer-free fracturing fluid, oleylamidopropyl dimethylamine, surfactant, viscoelastic properties, clay swelling.*

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Анализ методик измерения равновесных условий образования газовых гидратов

В данной работе проведен анализ факторов, влияющих на результаты экспериментального определения условий фазовых равновесий газовых гидратов в различных системах с помощью методик ступенчатого нагрева и нагрева с постоянной скоростью на установках типа автоклав с перемешиванием GHA350 или качающиеся ячейки RCS6. Установлено, что более надежные результаты получаются при использовании автоклава GHA350, который обеспечивает более интенсивное перемешивание флюидов. Методика ступенчатого нагрева априори является более надежным способом определения равновесных условий гидратообразования, подходящим для любой системы. Однако ее применение связано с большими затратами времени. Альтернативная методика нагрева с постоянной скоростью 0,1–1 град./ч позволяет существенно сократить время одного измерения. Однако при ее применении с целью получения надежных экспериментальных данных нужно подбирать скорость нагрева с учетом эффективности перемешивания используемой установки, типа исследуемой системы и других факторов. Для большинства систем результаты измерения равновесных температур образования гидратов по методикам ступенчатого и непрерывного нагрева 0,1 град./ч с использованием автоклава GHA350 согласуются друг с другом в пределах ошибки измерения. Большее расхождение между результатами двух методик наблюдается для газовых гидратов в концентрированных солевых растворах, обладающих высокой вязкостью при низких температурах.

Ключевые слова: газовые гидраты, фазовые равновесия, методика измерений, водные растворы

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Analysis of the Techniques for Measuring the Equilibrium Conditions of Gas Hydrates Formation

In this work, we analyze the factors that affect the experimental determination of the gas hydrate equilibrium conditions in various systems using step heating and ramp heating by GHA350 stirred autoclave or RCS6 rocking cells. It has been found that more reliable results are obtained using the GHA350 autoclave, which provides a more intensive mixing of the fluids. Step heating is a priori a more reliable way to determine the equilibrium conditions of hydrate formation, suitable for any system. However, its application is time-consuming. An alternative heating method at a constant rate of 0.1–1 deg./h can significantly reduce the time of one measurement. However, when using it, to obtain reliable experimental data, it is necessary to select the heating rate considering the mixing efficiency of the setup used, the type of system under study, and other factors. For most systems, the results of measuring the hydrate equilibrium temperatures by step and continuous heating at 0.1 deg./h using GHA350 autoclave are consistent within the measurement error. A greater discrepancy between the methods is observed for gas hydrates in concentrated salt solutions, which have a high viscosity at low temperatures.

Key words: gas hydrates, phase equilibria, measurement technique, aqueous solutions.

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Взаимосвязь группового углеводородного состава и октановых характеристик узких фракций гидроочищенного бензина каталитического крекинга

В работе рассматривается возможность вовлечения в сырье каталитического реформинга узких фракций гидроочищенного бензина каталитического крекинга с относительно низким октановым числом.

Данная проблема актуальна в случаях, когда схема нефтеперерабатывающего предприятия направлена в большей степени на получение продуктов нефтехимии. При этом на дефицит высокооктановых компонентов топлив может оказывать использование прямогонных бензиновых фракций в качестве сырья установок пиролиза. Проведено исследование группового состава узких фракций гидроочищенного бензина каталитического крекинга и их октановых чисел. Показано, что значения октановых характеристик узких бензиновых фракций изменяется нелинейно с увеличением температуры кипения фракции. Установлена взаимосвязь между групповым углеводородным составом узких фракций бензина каталитического крекинга и их октановыми характеристиками, которую можно оценить при помощи характеризующего коэффициента, представляющего собой отношение суммы долей ароматических и олефиновых углеводородов к сумме парафинов и нафthenов.

Ключевые слова: бензин каталитического крекинга (FCC), октановое число, экологические требования к нефтепродуктам, узкие бензиновые фракции, гидроочистка, групповой углеводородный состав.

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Relation between the Group Hydrocarbon Composition and Octane Characteristics of Narrow Fractions of Catalytically Cracked Hydrotreated Gasoline

In this paper the possibility of using narrow fractions of catalytically cracked hydrotreated gasoline with a relatively low octane number in catalytic reforming feedstock is examined. This problem is important in cases where the operation of an oil refinery is aimed more at the production of petrochemical products. Here the use of straight-run gasoline fractions as feedstock for pyrolysis plants can lead to a shortage of high-octane fuel components. The group composition of narrow fractions of catalytically cracked hydrotreated gasoline was investigated. It was shown that the octane characteristics of the narrow gasoline fractions vary nonlinearly with increase in the boiling point of the fraction. A relationship was established between the group hydrocarbon composition of catalytic-cracking gasoline narrow fractions and their octane characteristics. This can be estimated by using a characterizing coefficient that is the ratio of the sum of aromatic and olefinic hydrocarbons to the sum of paraffins and naphthenes.

Keywords: catalytic-cracking gasoline, octane number, environmental requirements for petroleum products, narrow gasoline fractions, hydrotreating, group hydrocarbon composition.

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Treating Oil Sludge by Microemulsion System Containing Sodium Dodecyl Sulfonate

A large amount of oily sludge is generated in the production process of oilfield, which causes serious pollution to the environment. The oil sludge from Jidong Oilfield in China was treated by microemulsion system containing sodium dodecyl sulfonate (SDS) as surfactant. The microemulsion was prepared from n-heptane as oil phase and aqueous solution containing SDS, n-butanol and sodium chloride as water phase. A study was conducted on the effects of system composition and treatment process on the oil removal efficiency. The results showed that when the volume ratio of n-heptane to water was 1:1, and the weight content of SDS, n-butanol and sodium chloride was 2.43%, 11.82% and 3.89% respectively, the oil removal efficiency was the highest. 79.8% of the oil could be removed when the treatment amount was 10 g (in microemulsion prepared by 100mL water, the same below) under the system composition mentioned above. The oil removal efficiency could be furtherly optimized to 83.8% by treating the sludge under 30°C for 2 hours.

Keywords: oil sludge, microemulsion, surfactant, oil removal efficiency.

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Quantitative Effects of Different Factors on the Thermal Characteristics of New Submarine Hot Oil Pipeline during the Preheating Process

Preheating is a key step for the start-up of new submarine hot oil pipelines, which is characterized by the unsteady hydraulic and thermal coupling, and affected by many factors, including the fluid flow rate and temperature of preheating medium, the properties of subsea soil, the temperature of seawater, etc. To investigate the quantitative effects on the preheating results caused by the above influential factors, simulation research is performed in this paper with a numerical methodology named DMOC-FEM established before by taking a new Chinese submarine crude oil pipeline as example. The factors studied include the flow rate and inlet temperature of preheating medium, riser, physical properties of subsea soil, temperature of seawater, etc. The results show that the preheating medium mainly warms submarine pipe walls rather than the surrounding subsea soil. Among the influencing factors, the fluid flow rate and temperature of preheating medium have the most notable and direct effect on the distribution and change of fluid temperature in the subsea pipe. That caused by other factors happens to be much lighter in comparison. Due to the excellent insulation effect of the pipe-in-pipe structure, the temperature drop happens on the subsea pipe risers can be ignored. Furthermore, among the properties of subsea soil, thermal conductivity has the greatest influence on the outlet temperature during the preheating process.

Keywords: *submarine hot oil pipelines, preheating, numerical simulation, influencing factors, quantitative studies.*

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Water Sensitivity Removal of Reservoirs by Ultrasound under Dynamic Conditions

By using the independently developed ultrasound generator, natural cores with different permeability are selected to carry out the indoor core displacement experiment under simulation of the temperature and pressure of the actual formation, and the effect of ultrasonic action on the removal of reservoir water sensitive damage has been evaluated during seepage. The results show that for removing reservoir water sensitivity, ultrasonic frequency has an optimal range, there is a certain compensation relationship between frequency and power, and there is a certain relationship between the optimal processing time of ultrasound and the physical properties of the reservoir. The relationship between permeability recovery rate and the physical properties of reservoirs presents a complex relationship. The results are helpful to understand the mechanism of ultrasonic water sensitive removal and provide theoretical guidance for the popularization of this technology in oil field.

Keywords: *oreservoir, water sensitivity, ultrasound, permeability recovery, experimental studies.*

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Experimental Research on the PDC Bit Wear Model

Optimal parameter drilling has been an effective means to improve drilling efficiency for years now. It is an important theoretical basis to build the rate of penetration (ROP) model and wear model of PDC bits for optimal parameter drilling. However, several authors have focused on the ROP models for PDC bits, only a few researchers have attempted to study PDC bit wear models. Thus, the aim of this research is to establish a quantitative relationship between the PDC cutter wear rate and different influencing factors, and then to determine the overall PDC bit wear model. First, the influence of different factors on the PDC wear rate and the general relationship equation were investigated through a single-variable VTL test. Secondly, a new mathematical model is constructed by fitting multifactor orthogonal experimental data to predict the PDC cutter wear rate by considering the factors of WOB, RPM, rock abrasiveness index and dimensionless cutter wear height. Finally, the PDC bit life model was derived based on the IADC bit dull grade evaluation standard and PDC cutter wear rate equation. And the accuracy of the model was verified by field tests in Changchun, Jilin granite formation, which were drilled with three different PDC bit sizes. The results showed that the PDC bit life obtained by the prediction model was well in agreement with the

actual field data obtained in bit records, and the margin of error was within 10%. And the PDC bit life model in this paper has a significant theoretical reference value for PDC bit design and improving drilling efficiency.

Keywords: drilling, PDC bits, rate of penetration model.

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Wellbore Pressure Analysis and Control Countermeasures of Deepwater Gas Hydrate for Horizontal Well Drilling

The deepwater natural gas hydrate layer is shallowly buried and the formation structure strength is low, which leads to the narrow drilling pressure window of the hydrate formation and easy to occur borehole leakage, causing great difficulties to drilling. In this paper, the influence of wellbore pressure on deepwater natural gas hydrate horizontal well is deeply calculated and analyzed from three aspects: the bushing height of the drill floor, the drilling cuttings and the circulation equivalent of the drilling fluid. Additionally, the influence factors of wellbore pressure in each drilling procedure of deepwater closed-circuit drilling and open-water drilling are deeply analyzed and discussed. Through the above thorough analysis, the drilling mode that each drilling procedure should adopt is found. Finally, the wellbore pressure control countermeasures and future technical research direction of deepwater gas hydrate horizontal well drilling are obtained.

Keywords: drilling fluid equivalent density, deepwater hydrate; horizontal well, wellbore pressure, open-water drilling with riser.

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Design and Performance Analysis of Drillstring Vibration Energy Harvester

Aiming at the power supply problem of downhole measurement and control instruments, two kinds of vibration energy harvesters, axial vibration energy harvester and lateral vibration energy harvester, are designed in this paper to harvest the axial, lateral, and torsional vibration energy of the drillstring. The mathematical models of the two harvesters are established and the vibration coupling between the harvesters and the drillstring is realized by sharing the node with the drillstring. The performances of the two kinds of harvesters are numerically simulated. The results show that the output power of the axial harvester changes periodically with the change of its installation depth and the number of cycles increases with the increase of the drillstring length. The larger the natural frequency of the axial harvester, the smaller the amplitude of output power fluctuation with depth. When the rotating speed matches the natural frequency of the axial harvester, the maximum output power can reach 1.4 W. The outpower of the lateral

VEH is maximum in the possible buckling section near the bit and the maximum output power is about 10 W. The results show that the output power of the designed vibration energy harvester can meet the power demand of most downhole measurement and control instruments.

Keywords: *drillstring vibration, downhole measurement, vibration energy harvester, electromagnetism.*

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Fracturing Design and Field Application of Tight Sandstone Reservoir with Ripple Lamination and Natural Fractures

For the Ahe formation in the DZ area of Tarim Basin, the weak structural plane and natural fractures develop, and the hydraulic fractures are complex. The conventional fracturing model cannot accurately guide the field fracturing design. The guiding idea of this research is the integration of geological engineering. It carried out the core indoor experiment. Based on the imaging logging data, the properties of the weak structural plane were quantitatively characterized. The geomechanical model with the weak structural plane and the spatial distribution model of natural fractures were constructed. The propagation law of hydraulic fracture was studied. The simulation results compared the hydraulic fracture considering the property of weak discontinuity and without considering the property of weak discontinuity. The results showed that the weak structure significantly limited the longitudinal expansion of hydraulic cracks, and the cracks were easier to extend laterally. Based on the geomechanical and natural fracture model considering the property of weak structural plane, the hydraulic fracture morphology of different fracturing parameter combinations was simulated, and the fracturing parameters were optimized. The field application verified the longitudinal restriction of the weak laminar structure on the fracture and the rationality of the fracturing design.

Keywords: *formation interface, weak surface, natural fracture, mechanical modeling, geology-engineering integration, fracturing design optimization.*

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Biochemical Sensors Based on Graphene and Its Composites

Graphene is a two-dimensional carbon nanomaterial. It consists of a planar film composed of carbon atoms with sp^2 hybrid orbitals, which is hexagonal and honeycomb in shape. The thickness of graphene is only 0.34 nm, and the unique two-dimensional lattice and electron structure of graphene also makes it possess excellent physical and chemical properties. When the traditional carbon material cannot detect some substances with very similar oxidation potential or some at ultra-trace level, the emergence of graphene replaces the traditional carbon material and provides the possibility for the preparation of biochemical sensors that can measure the above substances, which has a very broad development prospect. Based on the excellent properties of graphene, this paper starts from four

common biochemical substances in daily life, including explosives, pesticides, pathogens and toxins and introduces the principle and effects of various biochemical sensors based on graphene and its composites for these four substances. Finally, the future development trend is prospected.

Key words: *graphene and its composites, hazardous biochemical substances, biochemical sensors.*