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Hole cleaning is <u>ene-of</u><u>a</u> major considerations <u>foren</u> both the design, and <u>a execution of drilling</u> operation's. <u>Especially in well's that havingThis is especially true in wells with a</u> high-_inclination, <u>if-for</u> <u>which</u> the fluid velocity <u>is lowestmay be lower</u> th<u>a</u><u>en</u> a critical value; a stationary bed <u>is developed</u> makes, which may causes several problems, such as <u>a</u> higher probability of stuck<u>a</u> pipe <u>getting stuck</u>, high_-drag, <u>and</u> higher hydraulic requirements <u>etc.</u>, <u>if not</u> removed properly <u>not[1-_5]</u>. <u>In order to</u> clearTo avoid such problems, <u>generated any</u> cuttings <u>generated</u> will have too be <u>taken-outremoved</u> from the wellbore <u>through help of using a</u> drilling fluid. Factors that influence<u>ing</u> cutting transport <u>includes drilling fluid</u> <u>the</u>_flow rate, <u>drilling fluid</u> visco<u>s</u>eity, <u>drilling fluid</u> weight, <u>and</u> ; <u>drilling fluid</u> type<u>of</u> <u>drilling fluid</u>, as well as the; hole size, rotational speed, eccentricity, penetration-rate, and cutting size. Efficient cutting transport <u>are-is</u> presumed to <u>be</u> achieved when the <u>pump_flow_-rate</u> <u>above exceeds</u> <u>a</u> critical flow ratevalue</u>. An inadequate pump_flow rate may <u>bring cause</u> cuttings to fall back to the bottom of the hole. In inclined <u>highly vertical</u> and horizontal wells, cutting beds<u>-i.e., -occur</u> frequently <u>ie. fall-back-back-fallen</u> cuttings that <u>have</u> piled up <u>onin</u> the surface of <u>the a</u>-wellbore<u>-occur</u> <u>frequently</u>.

A lot of <u>Several</u> cutting-transportation model's have be<u>ening</u> developed. Newadays, it was common to recognize a tTwo main approaches can be recognized: an empirical approach; and an mechanistic approach [6]. However, these the present study employsed three models; developed through an empirical approach; these are the <u>ie</u>-Rudi-Shindu's model [7], Hopkins' model [8], and Tobenna's model [9]. In 1995, Hopkins listed all variables that is required to determine the minimum flowing-rate. After several year, Several years later, Rudi-Shindu introduced the slip velocity; and correction factors for the te drilling-fluid weight; and the for the angularle inclination. Tobeenna developed a model in 2010 tofer calculate the critical flow rateing for deviated wells based to on Bern-Lou's method. The models was are compared to case-study wells. <u>2 examples Two exemplary</u> wells that mimickeding operational conditions are considered.

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Comment [A2]: Note that "lower" is the comparative degree of the adjective "low," whereas "lowest" is its superlative degree. The correct degree at this instance is "lower" as a comparison is involved.

Comment [A3]: In a list starting with "such as" or "including," the use of "etc" and "and so on" is redundant.

Comment [A4]: Note that hyphenation is used when words form compound adjectives.

Comment [A5]: This phrase has been edited to remove unnecessary preamble.

Comment [A6]: This word has been edited to maintain consistency.