Ministry of Education and Science of Ukraine Dnipro University of Technology

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY MINERAL PROSPECTING

"APPRO	VED"
Head of Dep	partment
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WORK PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE

" Drilling of wells engineering "

Field of study	18 Production and Technology				
Specialty	185 Oil and Gas Engineering and Technology				
Academic degree Academic program Language of study	Bachelor Oil and Gas Engineering and Technology English				
Prolonged: for 20 / 20 academic yea (Signatu	r() "" 20				
for 20 / 20 academic year (Signatu	r(

Dnipro NTU "DP" 2018 Work program of the academic discipline "Drilling of wells engineering" for bachelor's specialty 185 "Oil and Gas Engineering and Technology" / A.F. Kamyshatskyy / NTU "Dnipro Polytechnic" Department of transport systems and technologies. - DA: NTU «DP» 2018 - 13 p.

Autors:

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The work program regulates:

- key goals and objectives;
- the disciplinary learning outcomes generated through the transformation of the intended learning outcomes of the degree program;
- the content of the discipline formed according to the criterion "disciplinary learning outcomes";
 - the discipline program (thematic plan by different types of classes);
 - distribution of the discipline workload by different types of classes;
- an algorithm for assessing the level of achievement of disciplinary learning outcomes (scales, tools, procedures and evaluation criteria);
- criteria and procedures for evaluating the academic achievements of applicants by discipline;
 - the contents of the educational and methodological support of the discipline;

The work program is designed to implement a competency approach in planning an education process, delivery of the academic discipline, preparing students for control activities, controlling the implementation of educational activities, internal and external quality assurance in higher education, accreditation of degree programs within the specialty.

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1 DISCIPLINE OBJECTIVES

In the educational and professional programs of the Dnipro University of Technology specialty 185 "Oil and gas engineering and technology", the distribution of program learning outcomes (NRN) for the organizational forms of the educational process is done. In particular, the following learning outcomes are attributed to the discipline V1.2 "Drilling wells engineering":

VR1.1	Create technology of drilling oil and gas wells
	learn basic methods, facilities and technology engineering drilling wells
VR1.2	Build oil and gas wells
	Technical construct wells

The objective of discipline - formation of knowledge for engineering and technology engineering drilling wells.

The implementation of the objective requires transforming program learning outcomes into the disciplinary ones as well as an adequate selection of the contents of the discipline according to this criterion.

2 INTENDED DISCIPLINARY LEARNING OUTCOMES

Code		Disciplinary learning outcomes (DRN)					
NRN	DRN code	content					
VR1.1	VR1.1-V1.2	know the basic kinds of pneumatic and hydraulic tools for drilling wells technical					
VR1.2	VR1.2-V1.2-1	analyze the technical and geological engineering principles drilling wells					
	VR1.2-V1.2-2	analyze and classify drilling equipment for drilling of wells engineering					
	VR1.2-V1.2-3	Use this knowledge to technical drilling wells					

3 BASIC DISCIPLINES

Subjects	The acquired learning outcomes					
Introduction to F1	maintain and increase moral, cultural, scientific achievements and					
	values of society by understanding the history and patterns of					
	development oil and GasIts place in the overall system knowledge					
	about nature and society and the development of society, technology					
	and technology					
	communicate with other professional groups at different levels (with					
	experts from other disciplines / economic activities)					
	know the overall structure, relationships and functionality of					
	individual elements of the system of Ukraine hydrocarbons					
F14 Drilling of wells (oil and	demonstrate the ability drafting elements of technological schemes					
gas)	and devices of technical drilling					
	analyze operating modes constituents drilling facility, make optimal					
	range of equipment, perform the optimization of usage by certain					
	criteria					
	design technology drilling					
	carry out regulatory and technical support drilling process					
	organize work on drilling wells while ensuring a high level of					
	performance, safety and minimal cost					

Subjects	The acquired learning outcomes								
	control	drilling	using	modern	methods	of	data	analysis	and
	processing								

4 WORKLOAD DISTRIBUTION BY THE FORM OF EDUCATIONAL PROCESS ORGANIZATION AND TYPES OF CLASSES

	ad		Distribution by forms of education, hours						
Type of	S 0	Full	-time	Part	t-time	Dis	tance		
Type of classes		Classes (C)	Individual work (IW)	Classes (C)	Individual work (IW)	Classes (C)	Individual work (IW)		
Lectures	60	26	34	-	-	6	54		
Practical	30	13	17	-	-	4	26		
Laboratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Workshops	-	1	-	-	-	1	-		
Total	90	39	51	_	-	10	80		

5 DISCIPLINE PROGRAM BY TYPES OF CLASSES

Ciphers DRN	Types and topics of training sessions	The volume of components, hours
	LECTURES	60
VR1.1-V1.2	Theme 1. Classification methods of drilling	6
VR1.2-V1.2-1	Theme 2. Drilling machine rotational shock	6
VR1.2-V1.2-2 VR1.2-V1.2-3	action	
	Theme 3. Hammers	6
	Theme 4. Mine drilling rigs	6
	5. Subject Burovi propelled installation	8
	Theme 6. Drilling machines with pneumodrummers	6
	Theme 7 SBSH Machines	8
	Theme 8 Systems for sinking mine shafts	6
	Subject 9 Equipment for auger drilling method	8
	PRACTICAL TRAINING	30
VR1.1-V1.2	1. Hammers	6
VR1.2-V1.2-1	2. SBSH Machines	6
VR1.2-V1.2-2	3. Mine drilling rigs	6
VR1.2-V1.2-3	4. The decision of situational learning problems similar to those found in the specialist can its activities	12
	TOTAL	90

6 KNOWLEDGE PROGRESS TESTING

Certification of student achievement is accomplished through transparent procedures based on objective criteria in accordance with the University Regulations "On Evaluation of Higher Education Applicants' Learning Outcomes".

The level of competencies achieved in relation to the expectations, identified during the control activities, reflects the real result of the student's study of the discipline.

6.1 GRADING SCALES

Assessment of academic achievement of students of the Dnipro University of Technology is carried out based on a rating (100-point) and institutional grading scales. The latter is necessary (in the official absence of a national scale) to convert (transfer) grades for mobile students.

The scales of assessment of learning outcomes of the NTUDP students

Rating	Institutional
90 100	Excellent
74 89	Good
60 73	Satisfactory
0 59	Failed

Discipline credits are scored if the student has a final grade of at least 60 points. A lower grade is considered to be an academic debt that is subject to liquidation in accordance with the Regulations on the Organization of the Educational Process of NTUDP.

6.2 DIAGNOSTIC TOOLS AND EVALUATION PROCEDURES

The content of diagnostic tools is aimed at controlling the level of knowledge, skills, communication, autonomy, and responsibility of the student according to the requirements of the National Qualifications Framework (NQF) up to the 7th qualification level during the demonstration of the learning outcomes regulated by the work program.

During the control activities, the student should perform tasks focused solely on the demonstration of disciplinary learning outcomes (Section 2).

Diagnostic tools provided to students at the control activities in the form of tasks for the intermediate and final knowledge progress testing are formed by specifying the initial data and a way of demonstrating disciplinary learning outcomes.

Diagnostic tools (control tasks) for the intermediate and final knowledge progress testing are approved by the appropriate department.

Type of diagnostic tools and procedures for evaluating the intermediate and final knowledge progress testing are given below.

Diagnostic and assessment procedures

INTERMEDIATE CONTROL			FINA	L ASSESSMENT
training sessions	diagnostic tools	procedures	diagnostic tools	procedures
lectures	control tasks for	task during lectures		determining the average
	each topic		reference work	results of intermediate
practical	control tasks for	tasks during	(CCW)	controls;
	each topic	practical classes		
	or individual task	tasks during		CCW performance during
		independent work		the examination at the
				request of the student

During the intermediate control, the lectures are evaluated by determining the quality of the performance of the control specific tasks. Practical classes are assessed by the quality of the control or individual task.

If the content of a particular type of teaching activity is subordinated to several descriptors, then the integral value of the assessment may be determined by the weighting coefficients set by the lecturer.

Provided that the level of results of the intermediate controls of all types of training at least 60 points, the final control can be carried out without the student's immediate participation by determining the weighted average value of the obtained grades.

Regardless of the results of the intermediate control, every student during the final knowledge progress testing has the right to perform the CDF, which contains tasks covering key disciplinary learning outcomes.

The number of specific tasks of the CDF should be consistent with the allotted time for completion. The number of CDF options should ensure that the task is individualized.

The value of the mark for the implementation of the CDF is determined by the average evaluation of the components (specific tasks) and is final.

The integral value of the CDF performance assessment can be determined by taking into account the weighting factors established by the department for each NLC descriptor.

6.3 EVALUATION CRITERIA

The actual student learning outcomes are identified and measured against what is expected during the control activities using criteria that describe the student's actions to demonstrate the achievement of the learning outcomes.

To evaluate the performance of the control tasks during the intermediate control of lectures and practicals the assimilation factor is used as a criterion, which automatically adapts the indicator to the rating scale:

$$O_i = 100 \text{ a} / \text{m}$$

where a - number of correct answers or significant operations performed according to the solution standard; m - the total number of questions or substantial operations of the standard.

Individual tasks and complex control works are expertly evaluated using criteria that characterize the ratio of competency requirements and evaluation indicators to a rating scale.

The content of the criteria is based on the competencies identified by the NLC for the Bachelor's level of higher education (given below).

General criteria for achieving learning outcomes 7th qualification for LDCs (BA)

Integral competence is the ability to solve complex problems and specialized practical problems in a particular area of professional activities or in a learning process that involves the use of certain theories and methods of the relevant scientific areas and characterized by complexity and conditions uncertainty.

descriptors NLC	Requirements for knowledge, communication, autonomy and responsibility	Indicator evaluation
	Knowledge	
• Conceptual	- A great - proper, reasonable, sensible. Measures the	95-100
knowledge acquired	presence of: - conceptual knowledge; - a high degree of	
during the training and	state ownership issues; - critical understanding of the main	
professional activities,	theories, principles, methods and concepts in education and	
including some	careers	
knowledge of modern	A non-gross contains mistakes or errors	90-94
achievements;	The answer is correct but has some inaccuracies	85-89
critical	A correct some inaccuracies but has also proved insufficient	80-84
understanding of the	The answer is correct but has some inaccuracies, not	74-79
main theories,	reasonable and meaningful	
principles, methods,	A fragmentary	70-73
and concepts in	A student shows a fuzzy idea of the object of study	65-69
education and careers	Knowledge minimally satisfactory	60-64
	Knowledge unsatisfactory	<60
	Ability	
• solving complex	- The answer describes the ability to:	95-100
problems and	- identify the problem;	<i>75</i> 100
unforeseen problems in	- formulate hypotheses;	
specialized areas of	- solve problems;	
professional and/or	- choose adequate methods and tools;	
training, which	- collect and interpret logical and understandable	
involves the collection	information;	
and interpretation of	- use innovative approaches to solving the problem	
information (data),	The answer describes the ability to apply knowledge in	90-94
choice of methods and	practice with no blunders	70-7 4
tools, the use of	The answer describes the ability to apply knowledge in	85-89
innovative approaches	practice but has some errors in the implementation of a	03-07
milo vaci ve approaches	requirement	
	The answer describes the ability to apply knowledge in	80-84
	practice but has some errors in the implementation of the	00-04
	two requirements	
	The answer describes the ability to apply knowledge in	74-79
	practice but has some errors in the implementation of the	14-19
	three requirements	
	•	70-73
	The answer describes the ability to apply knowledge in practice but has some errors in the implementation of the	70-73
	±	
	four requirements	65.60
	The answer describes the ability to apply knowledge in	65-69
	practice while performing tasks on the model	60.64
	A characterizes the ability to apply knowledge in	60-64
	performing tasks on the model, but with uncertainties	
	The level of skills is poor	<60
	Communication	07.400
• report to specialists	- Fluent problematic area. Clarity response (report).	95-100

descriptors NLC	Requirements for knowledge, communication, autonomy and responsibility	Indicator evaluation
and non-specialists of	Language - correct;	- C (WI CH CI C) I
information, ideas,	net;	
problems, solutions and	clear;	
their experience in the	accurate;	
field of professional	- logic;	
activity;	expressive;	
• the ability to form an	- capiessive, concise.	
effective	Communication strategy:	
communication	coherent and consistent development of thought;	
strategy	availability of own logical reasoning;	
	relevant arguments and its compliance with the provisions	
	defended;	
	the correct structure of the response (report);	
	correct answers to questions;	
	appropriate equipment to answer questions;	
	the ability to draw conclusions and formulate proposals	
	Adequate ownership industry issues with minor faults.	90-94
	Sufficient clarity response (report) with minor faults.	70 71
	Appropriate communication strategy with minor faults	
	Good knowledge of the problems of the industry. Good	85-89
	clarity response (report) and relevant communication	05 07
	strategy (total three requirements are not implemented)	
	Good knowledge of the problems of the industry. Good	80-84
	clarity response (report) and relevant communication	000.
	strategy (a total of four requirements is not implemented)	
	Good knowledge of the problems of the industry. Good	74-79
	clarity response (report) and relevant communication	, , , ,
	strategy (total not implemented the five requirements)	
	Satisfactory ownership issues of the industry. Satisfactory	70-73
	clarity response (report) and relevant communication	
	strategy (a total of seven requirements not implemented)	
	Partial ownership issues of the industry. Satisfactory clarity	65-69
	response (report) and communication strategy of faults	
	(total not implemented nine requirements)	
	The fragmented ownership issues of the industry.	60-64
	Satisfactory clarity response (report) and communication	
	strategy of faults (total not implemented 10 requirements)	
	The level of poor communication	<60
	Autonomy and responsibility	
 management actions 	- Excellent individual ownership management	95-100
or complex projects,	competencies focused on:	
responsible for	1) management of complex projects, providing:	
decision-making in	- exploratory learning activities marked the ability to	
unpredictable	independently evaluate various life situations, events, facts,	
conditions;	detect and defend a personal position;	
• responsible for the	- the ability to work in a team;	
professional	- control of their own actions;	
development of	2) responsibility for decision-making in unpredictable	
individuals and/or	conditions, including:	

descriptors NLC	Requirements for knowledge, communication,	Indicator
descriptors (AEC	autonomy and responsibility	evaluation
groups	- justify their decisions the provisions of the regulatory	
• the ability to continue	framework of sectoral and national levels;	
study with a high	- independence while performing tasks;	
degree of autonomy	- lead in discussing problems;	
	- responsibility for the relationship;	
	3) responsible for the professional development of	
	individuals and/or groups that includes:	
	- use of vocational-oriented skills;	
	- the use of evidence from independent and correct	
	reasoning;	
	- possession of all kinds of learning activities;	
	4) the ability to further study with a high degree of	
	autonomy, which provides:	
	- degree possession of fundamental knowledge;	
	- independent evaluation judgments;	
	- high level of formation of general educational skills;	
	- search and analysis of information resources	
	Confident personality possession competency management	90-94
	(not implemented two requirements)	
	Good knowledge management competencies personality	85-89
	(not implemented three requirements)	
	Good knowledge management competencies personality	80-84
	(not implemented the four requirements)	
	Good knowledge management competencies personality	74-79
	(not implemented six requirements)	
	Satisfactory ownership of individual competence	70-73
	management (not implemented seven requirements)	
	Satisfactory ownership of individual competence	65-69
	management (not implemented eight claims)	
	The level of autonomy and responsibility fragmented	60-64
	The level of autonomy and responsibility poor	<60

7 TOOLS, EQUIPMENT, AND SOFTWARE

Technical training tools via multimedia software. Distance learning platform Moodle.

8 RECOMMENDED SOURCES

- 1. Kerimov, VA Techniques drilling wells Bolshoi diameter. M.: Nedra, 1983. 94 p.
- 2. VP Krendelev. et al. Techniques and Technologies Shock-cable drilling at razvedke rossыреу. M .: Nedra, 1979.
- 3. Krivosheeva V. Yskryvlenye wells in anisotropic rocks. Tomsk: Publishing House of YTL, 1999. 240 p.
- 4. Kulikov IVPnevmoudarnoe razvedochnыh drilling wells / VN Ravens, NI Nikolaev M.; Nedra, 1989. 240 p.
- 5. *Kudryashov BB* Drilling wells in terms slozhnыh / AM Yakovlev. -M .: Nedra, 1987. 269 p.
- 6. VM Mynakov Practical guidance for drilling wells in placer deposits of / BP Makorov, IV

- Morozov. M .: OOO "Heoynformtsentr" 2002.
- 7. New technologies and constructions of tehnycheskye sredstva for, and eliminate osvoenyya hydrogeological wells / Ed. DN Bashkatova. M .: OOO "Heoynformtsentr", 2002 188 p.

Educational edition

WORK PROGRAM OF THE ACADEMIC DISCIPLINE "Drilling of technical wells" 185 "Oil and gas engineering and technology"

Prepared for publication
Dnipro University of Technology.
Certificate of registration in the State Register, control number 1842
49005, Dnipro, Dmytro Yavornytskoho Ave. 19