

CLAIMS

What is claimed is:

1. A method for producing a subterranean formation, the method comprising:
 - introducing a reactive material into a wellbore penetrating the subterranean formation;
 - hydrolyzing the reactive material with an aqueous-based wellbore fluid to produce hydrogen gas;
 - reducing a bulk density of the aqueous based wellbore fluid;
 - producing the wellbore.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein reducing the bulk density further comprises allowing the hydrogen gas to expand as the hydrogen gas flows through the aqueous based wellbore fluid towards a surface of the wellbore.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the bulk density of the aqueous based wellbore fluid is reduced to by at least 0.1 pound per gallon.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive material is a dissolvable metal selected from the group consisting of metal, metal alloy, and any combination thereof.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the dissolvable metal comprises at least one material selected from the group consisting of calcium, magnesium, aluminum, barium, strontium, scandium, titanium, vanadium, chromium, manganese, iron, cobalt, nickel, copper, zinc, yttrium, zirconium, niobium, molybdenum, rhodium, palladium, silver, cadmium, hafnium, tantalum, tungsten, rhenium, osmium, iridium, platinum, gold, and any combination thereof.
6. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive material further comprises an at least one dopant selected from the group consisting of nickel, iron, copper, carbon, titanium, cobalt, iridium, gold, palladium, gallium, magnesium, and any combination thereof.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive material further comprises a coating selected from the group consisting of a metal coating, a polymeric coating, a ceramic coating, an organic coating, and any combination thereof.

8. The method of claim 7, wherein the coating is selected to delay hydrolysis for a time period of about 1 hour to about 36 hours after entering the wellbore.
9. The method of claim 1, wherein the hydrogen gas is continuously produced for about 15 minutes to about 2 days after the reactive material begins to hydrolyze.
10. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive material has a shape selected from at least one of a ball, a rod, a tube, and any combinations thereof.
11. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive material has a volume to surface area ratio greater than about 7 inch^{-1} to about 1000 inch^{-1} before hydrolysis begins.
12. The method of claim 11, wherein a rate of hydrolysis is proportional to a surface area of the reactive material, wherein the reactive material hydrolyzes at a rate of about 15 minutes to about 15 days.
13. The method of claim 1, wherein the method further comprises:
 - allowing the reactive material to hydrolyze, wherein hydrolysis of the reactive material produces a powder residue within the wellbore; and
 - producing the powder residue in the wellbore to a surface of the wellbore.
14. The method of claim 1, wherein the reactive material is a non-sealing structure.
15. A system for producing a wellbore, the system comprising:
 - an oilfield tubular disposed in a producing wellbore;
 - a fluid column comprising an aqueous based wellbore fluid within the oilfield tubular, wherein the fluid column comprises a hydrostatic head greater than a pore pressure of the wellbore; and
 - a solid reactive material capable of chemically reacting with the aqueous-based wellbore fluid thereby reducing the hydrostatic head.

16. The system of claim 15, wherein the reactive material comprises an at least one metal selected from the group consisting of calcium, magnesium, aluminum, barium, manganese, iron, nickel, copper, zinc, and any combinations thereof, and any combination thereof.

17. The system of claim 15, wherein the reactive material hydrolyzes to produce hydrogen gas, wherein the hydrogen gas reduces the bulk density of the aqueous based wellbore fluid as it flows towards a surface of the wellbore.

18. The system of claim 15, wherein the reactive material further comprises an at least one dopant selected from the group consisting of nickel, iron, copper, carbon, titanium, cobalt, iridium, gold, palladium, gallium, magnesium, and any combination thereof.

19. The system of claim 15, wherein the reactive material further comprises a coating selected from the group consisting of a metal coating, a ceramic coating, a polymer coating, an organic coating, and any combinations thereof.

20. The system of claim 15, wherein the reactive material has a volume to surface area ratio of about 1 inch⁻¹ to about 1000 inch⁻¹ before hydrolysis begins.