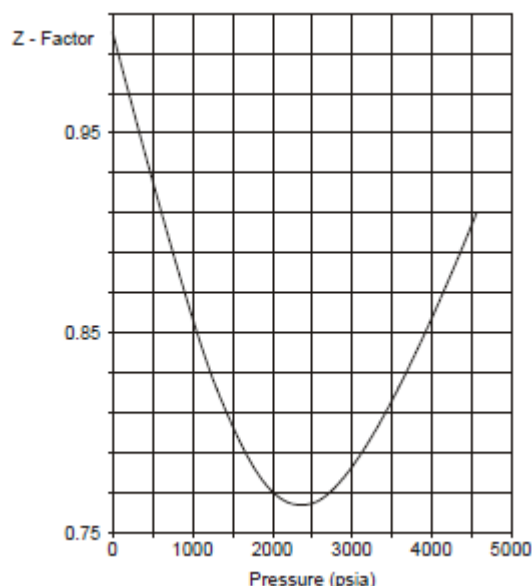




Instructions to Candidates:

- ☒ Answer **ALL** the questions. ☒ Refer page 2 for formulae sheet. ☒ Assume any missing data suitably.

1. The following data are available for a newly discovered gas reservoir: GWC = 9700 ft; Centroid depth = 9537 ft; Net bulk volume (V) = 1.776×10^{10} cu.ft; $\Phi = 0.19$; $S_{wc} = 0.20$; $\gamma_g = 0.85$. It is estimated that the water pressure regime in the locality, $P_w = 0.441D + 31$ psia and the temperature gradient is $1.258^\circ\text{F}/100$ ft, with ambient surface temperature 80°F .



- A. Calculate the volume of the GIIP.
- B. It is intended to enter a gas sales contract in which the following points have been stipulated by the purchaser.
- During the first two years, a production rate build-up from zero-100 MMscf/d must be achieved while developing the field.
 - The plateau rate must be continued for 15 years at a sales point delivery pressure, which corresponds to a minimum reservoir pressure of 1200 psia. Can this latter requirement be fulfilled? (Assume that the aquifer is small).
 - Once the market requirement can no longer be satisfied the field rate will decline exponentially by 20% per annum until it is reduced to 20 MMscf/d.

What will be the total recovery factor for the reservoir and what is the length of the entire project life?

10

- 2A. What are the problems associated with subsurface sampling of oil? How do you overcome the same?

3

- 2B. What are the differences between flash and differential liberation experiments? Which is suitable to relate the surface to reservoir hydrocarbon volumes.

3

2C.	Write the complete PVT analysis of oil.	4																																																
3A.	<p>A gascap reservoir cumulative oil production N_p and cumulative gas oil ratio R_p are listed in below table along with the relevant PVT parameters under the assumption that $p_i = p_b$. The size of the gascap, m and initial oil volume, N are uncertain but based on geological information and volumetric calculations the values are $m = 0.4$ and $N = 115 \times 10^6$ stb. Are these values confirmed by the production and pressure history? If not, what are the correct values of m and N?</p> <table><tr><td>Pressure, psia</td><td>3330, $p_i = p_b$</td><td>3150</td><td>3000</td><td>2850</td><td>2700</td><td>2550</td><td>2400</td></tr><tr><td>N_p, MMstb</td><td></td><td>3.295</td><td>5.903</td><td>8.852</td><td>11.503</td><td>14.513</td><td>17.730</td></tr><tr><td>R_p, scf/stb</td><td></td><td>1050</td><td>1060</td><td>1160</td><td>1235</td><td>1265</td><td>1300</td></tr><tr><td>B_o, rb/stb</td><td>1.2511</td><td>1.2353</td><td>1.2222</td><td>1.2122</td><td>1.2022</td><td>1.1922</td><td>1.1822</td></tr><tr><td>R_s, scf/stb</td><td>510</td><td>477</td><td>450</td><td>425</td><td>401</td><td>375</td><td>352</td></tr><tr><td>B_g, rb/scf</td><td>0.00087</td><td>0.00092</td><td>0.00096</td><td>0.00101</td><td>0.00107</td><td>0.00113</td><td>0.00119</td></tr></table>	Pressure, psia	3330, $p_i = p_b$	3150	3000	2850	2700	2550	2400	N_p , MMstb		3.295	5.903	8.852	11.503	14.513	17.730	R_p , scf/stb		1050	1060	1160	1235	1265	1300	B_o , rb/stb	1.2511	1.2353	1.2222	1.2122	1.2022	1.1922	1.1822	R_s , scf/stb	510	477	450	425	401	375	352	B_g , rb/scf	0.00087	0.00092	0.00096	0.00101	0.00107	0.00113	0.00119	7
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3B.	Explain how does reduction in oil viscosity enhances the oil recovery. How do you achieve it?	3																																																
4A.	Derive the following basic equation for the radial flow of a fluid in a homogeneous porous medium with a neat schematic. $\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{k\rho}{\mu} r \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} \right) = \phi c \rho \frac{\partial p}{\partial t}$. Clearly mention the assumptions considered.	5																																																
4B.	Discuss the conditions of solution for the above radial flow differential equation.	3																																																
4C.	Linearize the above basic radial flow equation for fluids of small and constant compressibility by mentioning the assumptions considered.	2																																																
5A.	A homogeneous formation in a reservoir has an average effective permeability k_e . The effective permeability out to a radius r_a from the well has been damaged so that its average value in this region is k_a and r_w is the wellbore radius. Assume that for $r_w < r < r_e$ the flow can be described under semi steady state conditions. Derive a correlation for skin factor, S .	5																																																
5B.	During drilling, a well is damaged out to a radius of 4 ft from the well bore, r_a so that the permeability within the damaged zone, k_a is reduced to 1/100th of the undamaged effective permeability, k_e . After completion, the well is stimulated so that the permeability out to a distance of 10 ft from the wellbore is increased to ten times the undamaged permeability. What will be the PI ratio increase if the wellbore radius, r_w is 0.333 ft and the drainage radius, r_e is 660 ft? Use the correlation of skin factor derived in 5A.	5																																																

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