

BIRLA INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, MESRA, RANCHI
(MID SEMESTER EXAMINATION SP2023)

CLASS: B.TECH.
BRANCH: CHEMICAL/P&P

SEMESTER : VI
SESSION : SP2023

SUBJECT: CL326 RESERVOIR ENGINEERING

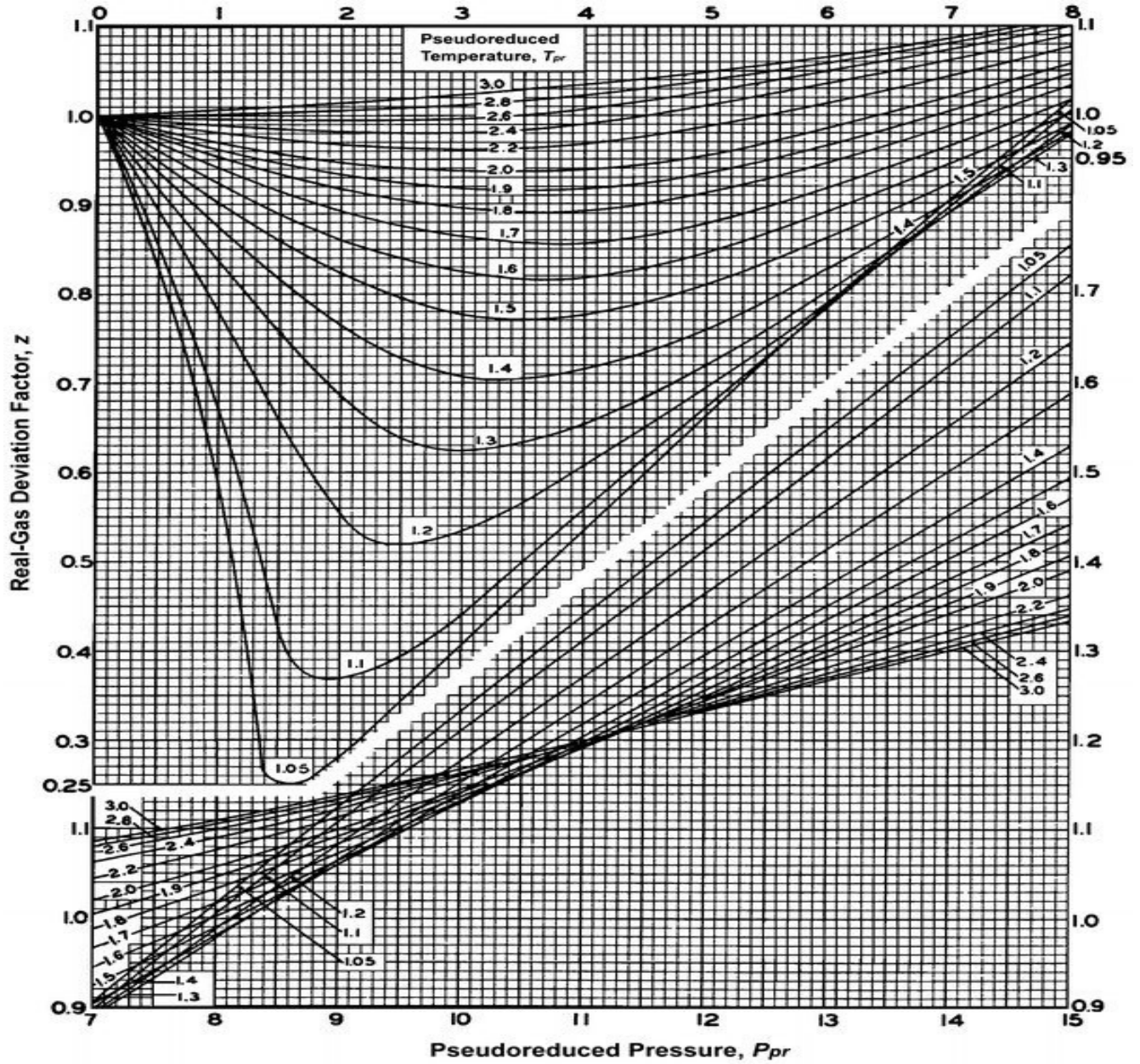
TIME: 02 Hours

FULL MARKS: 25

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. The question paper contains 5 questions each of 5 marks and total 25 marks.
 2. Attempt all questions.
 3. The missing data, if any, may be assumed suitably.
 4. Tables/Data handbook/Graph paper etc., if applicable, will be supplied to the candidates
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|--|------|-----|------|-----------|------|------|------|----------------|------|------|------|----------------|---------------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|---|
| Q.1(a) What are the differences between oil and gas reservoir? | [2] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.1(b) Discuss the differences between siltstone, claystone, mudstone, slate, and shale. | [3] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(a) Discuss the factors affecting the secondary porosity in the reservoir | [2] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.2(b) A brine is used to measure the absolute permeability of a core plug. The rock sample is 5 cm long and 6 cm ² in cross section. The brine has a viscosity of 1.1 cp and is flowing a constant rate of 0.5 cm ³ /sec under a 2.0 atm pressure differential. Calculate the absolute permeability. | [3] | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(a) Derive the capillary pressure from force balance equation in capillary rise. | [2] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.3(b) Calculate the capillary pressure, and capillary rise in an oil-water system from the following data: | [3] | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| $\theta = 35^\circ$ $\rho_w = 1.0 \text{ gm/cm}^3$ $\rho_o = 0.86 \text{ gm/cm}^3$
$r = 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$ $\sigma_{ow} = 25 \text{ dynes/cm}$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(a) Show the cricondentherm, cricondenbar, quality lines and critical point for low shrinkage oil in phase diagram | [2] | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.4(b) Explain the retrograde condensation with a schematic diagram. | [3] | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Q.5(a) A natural gas has the following composition: | [5] | 1 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 10%;">component</th> <th style="width: 5%;">C1</th> <th style="width: 5%;">C2</th> <th style="width: 5%;">C3</th> <th style="width: 5%;">i-C4</th> <th style="width: 5%;">n-C4</th> <th style="width: 5%;">i-C5</th> <th style="width: 5%;">n-C5</th> <th style="width: 5%;">N₂</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Mole fraction</td> <td>0.75</td> <td>0.1</td> <td>0.05</td> <td>0.04</td> <td>0.03</td> <td>0.02</td> <td>0.01</td> <td>0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | | | | component | C1 | C2 | C3 | i-C4 | n-C4 | i-C5 | n-C5 | N ₂ | Mole fraction | 0.75 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0 |
| component | C1 | C2 | C3 | i-C4 | n-C4 | i-C5 | n-C5 | N ₂ | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mole fraction | 0.75 | 0.1 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Reservoir conditions are 3,500 psia and 200°F. Calculate gas compressibility factor. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



Standing and Katz compressibility factors chart. (Courtesy of GPSA and GPA Engineering Data Book, EO Edition, 1987)

.....23/02/2023:.....M