

Name:	
Enrolment No:	

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES
End Semester Examination, May 2022

Programme Name: B.Tech APE UP	Semester : VI
Course Name : Reservoir Engineering II	Time : 03 hrs
Course Code : PEAU 3005	Max. Marks: 100

Instructions :

- All questions are compulsory. However, internal choice has been provided. You have to attempt only one of the alternatives.

SECTION A
(5Qx4M=20Marks)

S. No.		Marks	CO
1	The reservoir fluid has an oil formation volume factor of 1 572 bbl /STB at the initial reservoir pressure 4400 psia and 1 600 bbl /STB at the bubble point pressure of 3550 psia If the reservoir produced 680000 STB when the pressure dropped at 3550 psia calculate the initial oil in place Also calculate the of oil recovered so far.	4	CO4
2	Discuss the effect of water and oil viscosity on the fractional flow.	4	CO4
3	a) At the irreducible water saturation, the water flow rate q_w is zero and, therefore, the water cut is _____. b) In ideal case for a water flood, the volume of oil recovered is exactly equal to the _____. c) If the displacing fluid has a tendency to move faster than the displaced fluid, the fluid interface is unstable. Tongues of displacing fluid propagate at the interface This process is called _____.	4	CO2
4	Draw the water cut versus water saturation curve.	4	CO3
5	Enumerate the stages of filed development.	4	CO4

SECTION B
(4Qx10M= 40 Marks)

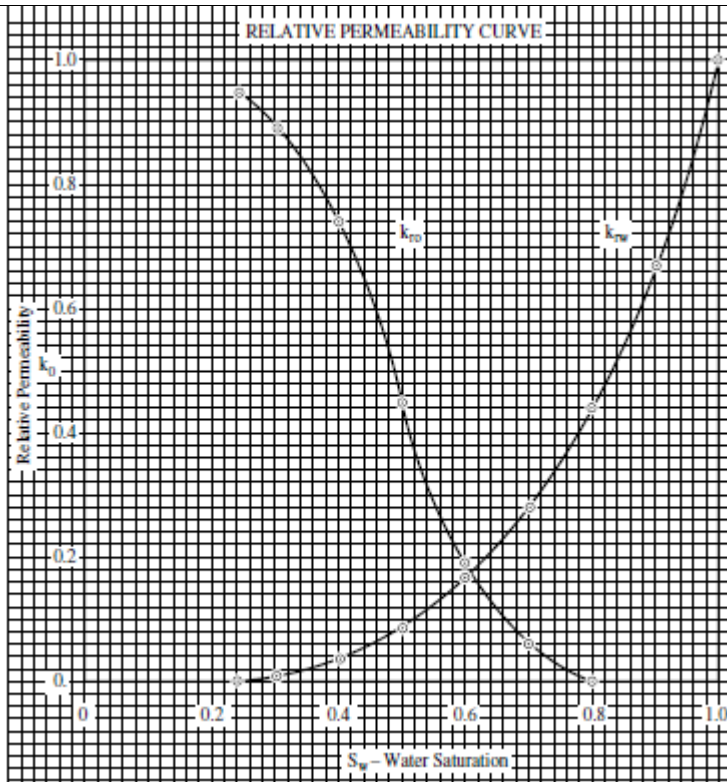
6	An oil field having combination drive reservoir with current reservoir pressure at 2500 psi The reservoir production data and PVT information are given below. Differentiate between the isochronal and modified isochronal gas well test with the help of graph.	10	CO2
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	<p>Volume of bulk oil zone 100 000 ac ft</p> <p>Volume of bulk gas zone 20 000 ac ft</p> <p>Calculate the initial oil in place.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;"></th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">Initial reservoir condition</th> <th style="width: 35%; text-align: center;">Current reservoir condition</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>p, psi</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B_o, bbl/STB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.35</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.33</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R_s, scf/STB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">600</td> <td style="text-align: center;">500</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N_p, MMSTB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>G_p, MMMscf</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">5.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B_w, bbl/STB</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.00</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_e, MMbbl</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>W_p, MMbbl</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B_g, bbl/scf</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.0011</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.0015</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c_f, c_w</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Initial reservoir condition	Current reservoir condition	p , psi	3000	2500	B_o , bbl/STB	1.35	1.33	R_s , scf/STB	600	500	N_p , MMSTB	0	5	G_p , MMMscf	0	5.5	B_w , bbl/STB	1.00	1.00	W_e , MMbbl	0	3	W_p , MMbbl	0	0.2	B_g , bbl/scf	0.0011	0.0015	c_f, c_w	0	0		
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7	<p>Describe the formula for the reserve estimation under following conditions:</p> <p>a) volumetric saturated reservoirs</p> <p>b) water drive reservoirs</p> <p>c) gas cap drive reservoirs</p>	10	CO1																																	
8	<p>The following data are available for a linear reservoir system</p> <p>Oil formation volume factor $B_o = 1.25$ bbl /STB</p> <p>Water formation volume factor $B_w = 1.02$ bbl /STB</p> <p>Formation thickness $h = 20$ ft</p> <p>Cross sectional area $A = 26\ 400$ ft Porosity = 25</p> <p>Injection rate $i_w = 900$ bbl /day</p> <p>Distance between producer and injector 660 ft</p> <p>Oil viscosity $\mu_o = 2$ cp Water viscosity $\mu_w = 1$ cp</p> <p>Dip angle = 0 Connate water saturation $S_{wc} = 20$</p> <p>Initial water saturation $S_{wi} = 20$</p> <p>Residual oil saturation $S_{or} = 20$</p> $\left(\frac{df_w}{dS_w} \right)_{S_{wf}} = 1.973$ <p>Calculate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time to breakthrough • Cumulative water injected at breakthrough • Total pore volumes of water injected at breakthrough 	10	CO3																																	
9	<p>A saturated oil reservoir is under consideration to be water flooded immediately after drilling and completion Core analysis tests indicate that the initial and residual oil saturations are 70 and 35 respectively</p> <p>Calculate the displacement efficiency when the oil saturation is reduced to 65,</p>	10	CO4																																	

	60, 55. 50 and 35 Assume that Bo will remain constant throughout the project life		
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SECTION-C
(2Qx20M=40 Marks)

10	<p>The production history and the PVT data of a gas-cap-drive reservoir are given.</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse; text-align: center;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">Date</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">\bar{p} psi</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">N_p MSTB</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">G_p MMscf</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">B_1 bbl/STB</th> <th style="border-top: 1px solid black; border-bottom: 1px solid black;">B_g bbl/scf</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>5/1/89</td> <td>4415</td> <td>—</td> <td>—</td> <td>1.6291</td> <td>0.00077</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/1/91</td> <td>3875</td> <td>492.5</td> <td>751.3</td> <td>1.6839</td> <td>0.00079</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/1/92</td> <td>3315</td> <td>1015.7</td> <td>2409.6</td> <td>1.7835</td> <td>0.00087</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">1/1/93</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">2845</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">1322.5</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">3901.6</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">1.9110</td> <td style="border-bottom: 1px solid black;">0.00099</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>The initial gas solubility Rsi is 975 scf/STB Estimate the initial oil and gas in place</p>	Date	\bar{p} psi	N_p MSTB	G_p MMscf	B_1 bbl/STB	B_g bbl/scf	5/1/89	4415	—	—	1.6291	0.00077	1/1/91	3875	492.5	751.3	1.6839	0.00079	1/1/92	3315	1015.7	2409.6	1.7835	0.00087	1/1/93	2845	1322.5	3901.6	1.9110	0.00099	5+5+1 0=20	CO2
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11	<p>Use the data given in the table to plot the fractional flow curve for a linear reservoir system with the following properties Dip angle= 0 Absolute permeability 50 md Bo= 1.20 bbl/STB, Bw =1.05 bbl/STB ρ_o= 45 lb/ft³ ρ_w 64 0 lb/ft³ μ_w 0.5 cp Cross sectional area A= 25 000 ft² Perform the calculations for the following values of oil viscosity 0.5,1,5 and 10 cp.</p>	20 (10+5+5)	CO3																														



S_w	k_{ro}	k_{rw}
0.24	0.95	0.00
0.30	0.89	0.01
0.40	0.74	0.04
0.50	0.45	0.09
0.60	0.19	0.17
0.65	0.12	0.28
0.70	0.06	0.22
0.75	0.03	0.36
0.78	0.00	0.41