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# UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Second Semester Examination  
Academic Session 2008/2009

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## EBS 418/3 – Petroleum Engineering [Kejuruteraan Petroleum]

Duration : 3 hours  
[Masa : 3 jam]

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Please ensure that this examination paper contains TWENTY THREE printed pages and FOUR pages APPENDIX before you begin the examination.

[Sila pastikan bahawa kertas peperiksaan ini mengandungi DUA PULUH TIGA muka surat yang bercetak dan EMPAT muka surat LAMPIRAN sebelum anda memulakan peperiksaan ini.]

This paper contains SIXTY objectives questions in QUESTION 1 in PART A and FOUR subjective questions from PART B.

[Kertas soalan ini mengandungi ENAM PULUH soalan objektif pada SOALAN 1 pada BAHAGIAN A, dan EMPAT soalan subjektif pada BAHAGIAN B.]

**Instruction:** Answer ALL questions in PART A, and TWO questions from PART B. For PART B, if a candidate answers more than two questions (for each part) only the two answer will be examined and awarded marks.

[**Arahan:** Jawab SEMUA soalan pada BAHAGIAN A dan DUA soalan daripada BAHAGIAN B. Bagi soalan di BAHAGIAN B, jika calon menjawab lebih daripada dua soalan (bagi setiap bahagian) hanya soalan kedua mengikut susunan dalam skrip jawapan akan diberi markah.]

Answer to any question must start on a new page.

[Mulakan jawapan anda untuk setiap soalan pada muka surat yang baru.]

You may answer a question either in Bahasa Malaysia or in English.

[Anda dibenarkan menjawab soalan sama ada dalam Bahasa Malaysia atau Bahasa Inggeris.]

**PART A / BAHAGIAN A**

1 1.1 How do you find oil?

- A. Seismic surveys will show clearly the existence of oil reservoir.
- B. By drilling
- C. By geological study.
- D. By geochemical study of any area

1.2 Oil and gas deposits are present in .....

- A. Igneous rock
- B. Sedimentary rock
- C. Metamorphic rock
- D. shale

1.3 Oil and natural gas are made up of .....

- A. Planktons
- B. Ethanes
- C. Hydrocarbon molecules
- D. Methane

1.4 Oil exists .....

- A. in underground lakes—essentially buried stock tanks.
- B. in large voids and caves within the rocks.
- C. in solid rock, with the hydrocarbons occupying only tiny pores and fractures within the rock.
- D. in loose rocks

1.1 Bagaimanakah minyak dijumpai?

- A. Penyiasatan seismik akan menunjukkan dengan terang tentang kewujudan reservoir minyak.
- B. Melalui penggerudian.
- C. Melalui kajian geologi.
- D. Melalui kajian geokimia bagi mana-mana kawasan.

1.2 Mendapan minyak dan gas terdapat dalam .....

- A. Batuan igneus
- B. Batuan sedimen
- C. Bautan metamorfik
- D. Syal

1.3 Minyak dan gas asli terdiri daripada .....

- A. Plankton
- B. Etana
- C. Molekul hidrokarbon
- D. Metana

1.4 Minyak wujud .....

- A. di dalam tasik di bawah tanah – seperti tangki stok yang tertanam.
- B. dalam rongga dan gua yang besar di dalam batuan.
- C. dalam batuan pejal, dengan hidrokarbon memenuhi hanya rongga-rongga dan keretakan kecil di dalam batuan.
- D. dalam batuan yang longgar.

- 1.5 To get from reservoir into the well bore, .....  
A. oil and gas must negotiate tortuous passageways through the rock, severely restricting the well's production rate.  
B. oil and gas will travel easily to the well bore.  
C. oil and gas are produced in large quantities by means of powerful pumps from the surface.  
D. small detonation from the perforators are required to start the flow.
- 1.6 The SCF and STB are referred in standard condition. What is the standard condition?  
A.  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.7 psi  
B.  $80^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.7 psi  
C.  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.17 psi  
D.  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.3 psi
- 1.7 To function as a reservoir rock, a rock must have .....  
A. oil  
B. gas  
C. water  
D. some open space within its structure to contain oil or gas.
- 1.8 What is porosity?  
A. Loose rock  
B. A percent of open space to the overall rock volume  
C. A percent of loose rock to the overall rock volume.  
D. A percent of rock volume that is suspected to contain oil.
- 1.5 Untuk mengalir daripada reservoir kepada lubang telaga, .....  
A. minyak dan gas terpaksa melalui laluan yang sukar melalui batuan, ini merupakan rintangan kepada kadar pengeluaran.  
B. minyak dan gas akan mengalir dengan mudah ke lubang telaga.  
C. minyak dan gas dikeluarkan dalam kuantiti yang banyak dengan menggunakan pam yang berkuasa daripada permukaan.  
D. Ledakan kecil daripada penebuk lubang diperlukan untuk memulakan aliran.
- 1.6 SCF dan STB dirujuk dalam keadaan piawai. Apakah keadaan piawai?  
A.  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.7 psi  
B.  $80^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.7 psi  
C.  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.17 psi  
D.  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$ , 14.3 psi
- 1.7 Untuk berfungsi sebagai batuan reservoir, suatu batuan itu hendaklah mempunyai .....  
A. minyak  
B. gas  
C. air  
D. beberapa ruang terbuka di dalam strukturnya untuk mengandungi minyak dan gas.
- 1.8 Apakah keliangan?  
A. Batuan longgar  
B. Peratusan ruangan terbuka kepada isipadu batuan keseluruhan.  
C. Peratusan batuan longgar kepada isipadu batuan keseluruhan  
D. Peratusan isipadu batuan yang disyaki mengandungi minyak.

- 1.9 A reservoir rock's porosity must be interconnected for the oil and gas to flow through the formation to the wellbore. This "connectiveness" is referred as ..... and it is the most important parameter in oil and gas production rate.
- permeability
  - voids
  - formation mobility
  - viscosity
- 1.10 In the pore spaces, besides oil and gas, saturated water is still present around the sandstone particles. This is .....
- oil globules.
  - gas entrapment
  - connate water
  - water derived from drilling fluid.
- 1.11 In calculating the oil volume in a reservoir, the value of oil and ..... saturation is required to be known.
- water
  - air
  - hydrocarbon
  - rock
- 1.9 Keliangan batuan reservoir mestilah bersambungan bagi minyak dan gas mengalir melalui formasi kepada lubang telaga. Persambungan ini disebut sebagai ..... dan ia adalah parameter yang paling penting bagi kadar pengeluaran minyak dan gas.
- kebolehlapan
  - rongga-rongga
  - pergerakan formasi
  - kelikatan
- 1.10 Dalam rongga-rongga liang, selain daripada minyak dan gas, air tepu masih terdapat di sekeliling zarah batu pasir. Ini ialah .....
- gumpalan minyak
  - perangkap gas
  - air tersekap
  - air yang diperolehi daripada bendalir penggerudian.
- 1.11 Dalam pengiraan isipadu minyak dalam reservoir, nilai ketepuan minyak dan ..... perlu diketahui.
- air
  - udara
  - hidrokarbon
  - batuan

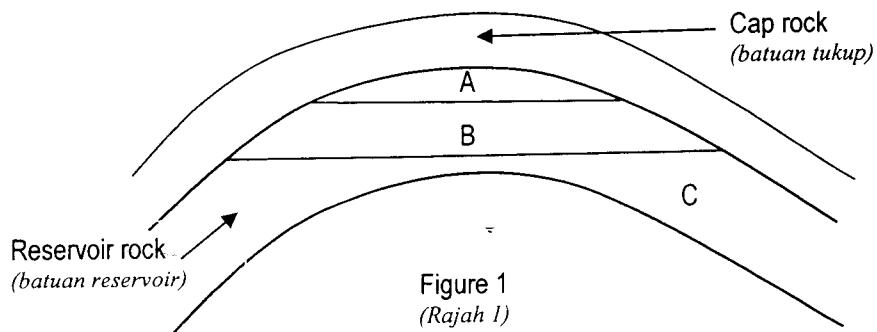


Figure 1  
(Rajah 1)

Figure 1 shows a reservoir with gas cap. Questions 1.12 to 1.16 refer to Figure 1.

Rajah 1 menunjukkan reservoir bersama tukup gas. Soalan 1.12 hingga 1.16 merujuk kepada Rajah 1.

- 1.12 The cap rock is impermeable and it is made up of .....  
 A. shale  
 B. sandstone  
 C. limestone  
 D. bentonite
- 1.13 The reservoir rock is permeable and the most suitable rock type is .....  
 A. granite  
 B. sandstone  
 C. shale  
 D. andesite

Within the reservoir rock, all formation fluids are trapped within it. Which of the alphabets is the ..... (questions 1.14 to 1.16)

1.14 oil

1.15 gas

1.16 water

1.17 API gravity is the density measure used for petroleum liquid at the temperature of  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$  and at atmospheric pressure (14.7 psi). Which of the following relationship is correct?

$$\text{A. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{specific gravity}} - 131.5$$

$$\text{B. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{\text{specific gravity}}{141.5} - 131.5$$

$$\text{C. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{141.5}{131.5} - \text{specific gravity}$$

$$\text{D. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{141.5 + \text{specific gravity}}{\text{specific gravity}} - 131.5$$

1.12 Batuan tukup adalah tidak boleh telap dan ia terdiri daripada .....

- A. syal
- B. batu pasir
- C. batu kapur
- D. bentonit

1.13 Batuan reservoir adalah boleh telap dan batuan yang paling sesuai ialah .....

- A. granit
- B. batu pasir
- C. syal
- D. andesit

Dalam batuan reservoir, semua bendalir formasi terperangkap di dalamnya. Huruf manakah yang menunjukkan ..... (soalan 1.14 hingga 1.16)

1.14 Minyak

1.15 Gas

1.16 Air

1.17 Ketumpatan minyak diukur dalam  ${}^{\circ}\text{API}$  pada suhu  $60^{\circ}\text{F}$  dan tekanan atmosfera (14.7 psi). Hubungan yang manakah seperti berikut yang betul?

$$\text{A. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{graviti tentu}} - 131.5$$

$$\text{B. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{\text{graviti tentu}}{141.5} - 131.5$$

$$\text{C. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{141.5}{131.5} - \text{graviti tentu}$$

$$\text{D. } X^0 \text{ API} = \frac{141.5 + \text{graviti tentu}}{\text{graviti tentu}} - 131.5$$

- 1.18 What is meant by solution gas within a reservoir?
- It is dissolved in the oil under the initial reservoir pressure and temperature.
  - It is the liquified gas in the gas tank.
  - It the gas that behaves like a liquid under standard pressure and temperature.
  - It is the fluid that converts to gaseous state upon reaching the wellbore.
- 1.19 When the crude oil is referred in the unit of STB (stock tank barrel), what does it mean?
- The volume of crude oil in barrel in standard temperature ( $60^{\circ} F$ ) and pressure (14.7 psi).
  - The volume of crude oil in an API standard of tank barrel.
  - The volume of crude oil in surface temperature and pressure.
  - The volume of crude oil in barrel in standard temperature ( $60^{\circ} F$ ) and pressure (14.7 psi).
- 1.20 Which of the following statements is true for bubble point pressure?
- As the reservoir is produced and pressure declines, the bubble point pressure is reached. Gas comes out of solution, forming a free gas saturation.
  - It is the pressure at which bubbles can be blown in the reservoir.
  - A pressure where bubbles cannot be formed in the reservoir fluid.
  - A well bore pressure at which bubbles are produced for gas lifting.
- 1.21 In oil production, the GOR is always monitored for the purpose of obtaining optimum production from any well or any field. What is the unit of GOR?
- SCF/STB
  - MCF/STB
  - RCF/STB
  - RCF/bbl
- 1.18 Apakah yang dimaksudkan dengan gas cecair di dalam reservoir?
- Ia terlarut dalam minyak di bawah tekanan dan suhu reservoir asal.
  - Ia adalah gas cecair di dalam tangki gas.
  - Ia adalah gas yang berkelakuan seperti suatu cecair di bawah tekanan dan suhu piawai.
  - Ia adalah bendalir yang bertukar kepada bentuk gas setelah sampai kepada lubang telaga.
- 1.19 Apabila minyak mentah dirujuk sebagai unit STB (stock tank barrel), apakah maksudnya?
- Isipadu minyak mentah dalam tong dalam suhu ( $60^{\circ} F$ ) dan tekanan (14.7 psi) piawai.
  - Isipadu minyak mentah dalam piawaian API bagi tong tangki.
  - Isipadu minyak mentah di suhu dan tekanan permukaan.
  - Isipadu minyak mentah dalam unit tong dalam suhu ( $60^{\circ} F$ ) dan tekanan (14.7 psi) piawai.
- 1.20 Yang mana satukah kenyataan berikut yang benar untuk tekanan titik gelembung?
- Sebaik saja reservoir dalam pengeluaran dan tekanan menurun, tekanan titik gelembung dicapai. Gas keluar daripada larutan, membentuk gas bebas tepu.
  - Ia adalah tekanan di mana gelembung boleh ditiup ke dalam reservoir.
  - Suatu tekanan di mana gelembung tidak dapat dibentuk dalam bendalir reservoir.
  - Suatu tekanan lubang telaga pada mana gelembung dikeluarkan untuk pengangkatan gas.
- 1.21 Dalam pengeluaran minyak, GOR selalu dipantau untuk tujuan pengeluaran optimum daripada telaga atau mananya lapangan. Apakah unit GOR?
- SCF/STB
  - MCF/STB
  - RCF/STB
  - RCF/bbl

- 1.22 What is oil formation volume factor?
- A. It is the ratio of the volume of oil to the volume of gas at reservoir condition.
  - B. It is the ratio of volume of gas to the volume of oil at standard surface condition.
  - C. It is the ratio of the space occupied by a barrel of oil at reservoir conditions to the space occupied by a stock tank barrel (STB) of the oil.
  - D. It is the ratio of formation oil to the formation gas.
- 1.23 Liquified natural gas composed primarily of the light members of the paraffin series and are predominantly .....
- A. butane
  - B. methane
  - C. ethane
  - D. propane
- 1.24 Liquified petroleum gas (LPG) composed primarily of .....
- A. propane and butane
  - B. methane
  - C. ethane
  - D. propane
- 1.25 Natural gas is referred in term of gas gravity. What is gas gravity?
- A. It is the density of gas relative to the density of water at standard conditions.
  - B. It is the density of gas.
  - C. It is the ratio of the density of a gas to the density of air at standard conditions.
  - D. It is the density of gas relative to the density of hydrogen.
- 1.26 Primary recovery is .....
- A. the oil or gas production using only the natural reservoir energy.
  - B. the production of primary oil.
  - C. the initial production of reservoir.
  - D. the initial production rate.
- 1.22 Apakah faktor isipadu formasi minyak?
- A.. Ia adalah nisbah isipadu minyak kepada isipadu gas pada keadaan reservoir.
  - B. Ia adalah nisbah isipadu gas kepada isipadu minyak pada keadaan permukaan piawai.
  - C. Ia adalah nisbah ruang yang dipenuhi oleh satu tong minyak pada keadaan reservoir kepada ruang yang dipenuhi oleh satu tong stok (STB) minyak.
  - D. Ia adalah nisbah minyak formasi kepada gas formasi.
- 1.23 Gas asli cecair pada asasnya mengandungi siri parafin ringan dan kebanyakannya ialah.....
- A. butana
  - B. metana
  - C. etana
  - D. propana
- 1.24 Gas petroleum cecair pada asasnya mengandungi .....
- A. propana dan butana
  - B. metana
  - C. etana
  - D. propane
- 1.25 Gas asli dirujuk dalam sebutan graviti gas. Apakah graviti gas?
- A. Ia adalah ketumpatan gas relatif kepada ketumpatan air pada keadaan piawai.
  - B. Ia adalah ketumpatan gas.
  - C. Ia adalah nisbah bagi ketumpatan gas relatif kepada ketumpatan udara pada keadaan piawai.
  - D. Ia adalah ketumpatan gas relatif kepada ketumpatan hidrogen.
- 1.26 Perolehan primer ialah .....
- A. pengeluaran minyak atau gas dengan menggunakan hanya tenaga asli reservoir.
  - B. pengeluaran minyak primer.
  - C. pengeluaran asal reservoir.
  - D. kadar pengeluaran asal.

- 1.27 Oil recovery that goes through a process that adds energy to the reservoir following primary recovery. An example is waterflooding a depleted field.
- Water flooding process
  - natural flow recovery
  - water influx process
  - Secondary recovery
- 1.28 Recovery factor is .....
- the factor used for economic study of oil reserve.
  - the factor used to decide on the terms of production sharing contract.
  - the time at which the investment on drilling can be recovered
  - the percent of the reservoir's OOIP or OGIP that will be recovered.
- 1.29 What do you understand by reservoir drives?
- It is the energy within the reservoir that pushes the reservoir fluid to the well bore for production.
  - The outside forces required to produce the oil from the well.
  - It is the drive by pumping.
  - It is the drive by sucker rod pumping.
- 1.30 This type of reservoir drive has no gas cap and its pressure is greater than bubble point. What kind of reservoir drive is this?
- Gas cap drive
  - Water drive
  - Solution gas drive
  - Gas lift drive
- 1.27 Perolehan minyak yang melalui suatu proses yang menambah tenaga kepada reservoir setelah dilakukan perolehan primer. Satu contoh ialah pembanjiran lapangan yang sudah lupsus.
- proses pembanjiran air
  - perolehan aliran asli
  - proses kemasukan air
  - Perolehan sekunder
- 1.28 Faktor perolehan ialah .....
- faktor yang digunakan untuk kajian ekonomi bagi reservoir.
  - faktor yang digunakan untuk membuat keputusan ke atas syarat-syarat bagi kontrak perkongsian pengeluaran.
  - Masa di mana pelaburan ke atas penggerudian boleh diperolehi.
  - Peratusan OOIP reservoir atau OGIP yang boleh diperolehi.
- 1.29 Apakah yang anda sahami mengenai pacuan reservoir?
- ia adalah tenaga di dalam reservoir yang menolak bendarir reservoir kepada lubang telaga untuk pengeluaran.
  - Tenaga luar yang diperlukan untuk mengeluarkan minyak daripada telaga.
  - Ia adalah pacuan melalui pengepaman.
  - Ia adalah pacuan melalui pengepaman rod penghisap.
- 1.30 Jenis pacuan reservoir ini tidak mempunyai tukup gas dan tekanannya melebihi daripada titik gelembung. Apakah jenis pacuan reservoir ini?
- Pacuan tukup gas
  - Pacuan air
  - Pacuan gas terlarut
  - Pacuan pengangkatan gas

- 1.31 Water aquifers provide water to replace some or all of the volume of fluids produced. This water influx maintains reservoir pressures wholly or partially. What type of reservoir drive is this?
- Solution gas drive
  - Water drive
  - Gas cap drive
  - Combination drive
- 1.32 In Malaysia, Petronas and its contractors work on the basis of .....
- concession contracts
  - production sharing contract
  - service contracts
  - royalty payments
- 1.33 The elevated pressures encountered with depth are due to one or both of the following causes:
- Hydrostatic pressure imposed by the weight of fluid (predominantly water) which fills the voids of the rocks above and contiguous with the reservoir in question.
  - The high pressure that occurred naturally within the reservoir.
  - Overburden pressure due to the weight of the rocks and their fluid content existing above the reservoir.
  - Bubble pressure above the reservoir.
- All of the above
  - I and III
  - III and IV
  - I and II
- 1.34 Most of the drilling done in petroleum industry is by .....
- percussion drilling
  - auger drilling
  - cable tool drilling
  - rotary drilling
- 1.31 Akuifer air membekalkan air untuk mengantikan sebahagian atau semua isipadu bendarir yang dikeluarkan. Kemasukan air mengekalkan tekanan reservoir sepenuhnya atau sebahagian. Apakah jenis pacuan reservoir ini?
- Pacuan larutan gas
  - Pacuan air
  - Pacuan tukup gas
  - Pacuan kombinasi
- 1.32 Di Malaysia, Petronas dan kontraktornya bekerja atas dasar.....
- kontrak konsesi
  - kontrak perkongsian pengeluaran
  - kontrak perkhidmatan
  - pembayaran royalti
- 1.33 Tekanan didapati bertambah dengan kedalaman dan ini disebabkan oleh satu atau dua daripada sebab-sebab berikut:
- Tekanan hidrostatik disebabkan oleh berat bendarir (kebanyakannya air) yang memenuhi liang-liang batuan di atas dan berterusan dengan reservoir berkenaan.
  - Tekanan tinggi yang terdapat secara semulajadi di dalam reservoir.
  - Tekanan beban atas disebabkan oleh berat batuan dan kandungan bendarir yang terdapat di atas reservoir.
  - Tekanan gelembung di atas reservoir.
- Semua di atas
  - I dan III
  - III dan IV
  - I dan II
- 1.34 Kebanyakan penggerudian dalam industri petroleum dilakukan oleh .....
- penggerudian hentakan
  - penggerudian auger
  - penggerudian alat kabel
  - penggerudian putaran

1.35 What is the purpose of the drill collar in the the drilling string?

- A. To stiffen the end of the drill pipes and give the appropriate weight on bit for successful drilling.
- B. Same purpose as the ordinary drill pipe.
- C. To act as casing for the drilled hole.
- D. To produce oil and gas.

1.35 Apakah tujuan relang penggerudian dalam talian gerudi?

- A. Untuk mengeraskan hujung paip gerudi dan memberi berat bersesuaian ke atas bit gerudi untuk kejayaan penggerudian.
- B. Tujuan yang sama seperti paip gerudi yang biasa.
- C. Untuk bertindak sebagai selongsong kepada lubang yang digerudi.
- D. Untuk mengeluarkan minyak dan gas.

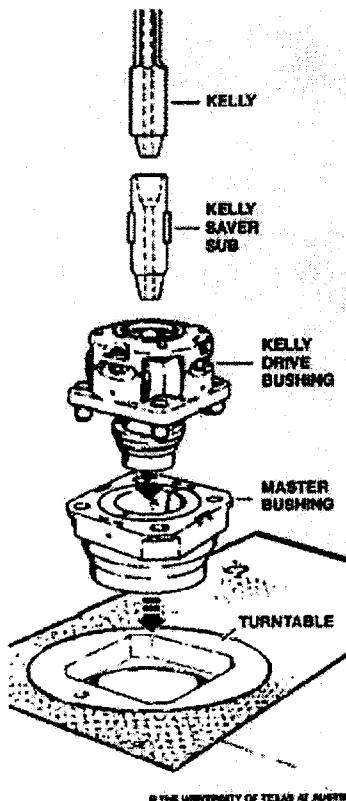


Figure 2  
Rajah 2

The following are the answers for questions 1.36 to 1.39 based on Figure 2, but not necessarily based on the label.

- A. Kelly
- B. Kelly bushing
- C. Rotary table
- D. Kelly saver sub

Berikut adalah jawapan kepada soalan-soalan 1.36 hingga 1.39 berdasarkan kepada Rajah 2, tetapi tidak semestinya berdasarkan kepada label.

- A. Kelly
- B. Kelly bushing
- C. Rotary table
- D. Kelly saver sub

1.36 A revolving or spinning section of the drillfloor that provides power to turn the drillstring.

1.36 Bahagian lantai gerudi yang berpusing bagi memberi kuasa untuk memutarkan talian gerudi.

- 1.37 A long square or hexagonal steel bar with a hole drilled through the middle for a fluid path; goes through the kelly bushing, which is driven by the rotary table.
- 1.38 An adapter that connects the kelly to the rotary table.
- 1.39 A short length of pipe to save the thread of the kelly from being damaged due to many screwing and unscrewing of drill pipes during drilling.
- 1.40 In a drilling rig, ..... is the traveling pulley assembly that connects the drilling line to the hook and swivel. The swivel must suspend the drill string and allow rotation at the same time.
- the crown block
  - the swivel block
  - the traveling block
  - draw works
- 1.41 A normal temperature gradient of the earth seems to be about .....
- $1.6^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
  - $1.6^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
  - $2.0^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
  - $2.0^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
- 1.42 The mud pump used in drilling for oil and gas is the .....
- centrifugal pump
  - sucker rod pump
  - reciprocating pump
  - air pump
- 1.37 Batang keluli yang panjang dan berbentuk empat segi tepat atau heksagon dengan satu lubang di bahagian tengah untuk laluan cecair; melalui kelly bushing, yang dipacu oleh meja berputar.
- 1.38 Suatu adapter yang menghubungkan kelly kepada meja berputar
- 1.39 Satu paip pendek untuk menghindarkan benang skru kelly daripada rosak disebabkan terlalu kerap memutar masuk dan memutar keluar paip gerudi semasa menggerudi.
- 1.40 Dalam rig penggerudian, ..... ialah pemasangan takal bergerak yang menghubungkan tali gerudi kepada cangkul dan swivel. Swivel mesti menggantungkan tali gerudi dan membolehkan putaran berlaku pada masa yang sama.
- blok atas
  - blok swivel
  - blok bergerak
  - draw works
- 1.41 Kecerunan suhu biasa bumi didapati lebih kurang .....
- $1.6^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
  - $1.6^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
  - $2.0^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
  - $2.0^{\circ}\text{F}/100 \text{ ft}$
- 1.42 Pam lumpur yang digunakan dalam penggerudian minyak dan gas ialah .....
- pam empar
  - pam rod penghisap
  - pam salingan
  - pam udara

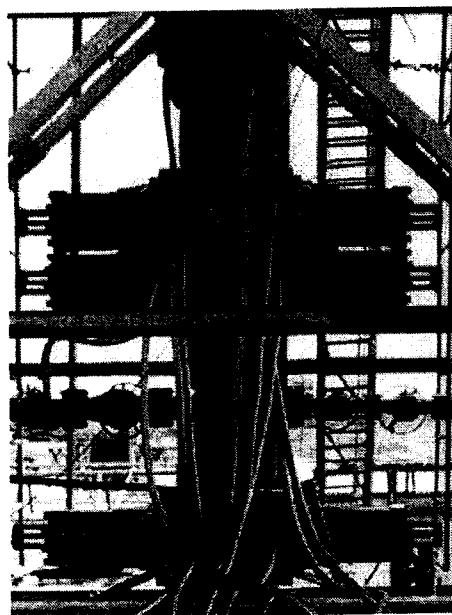


Figure 3  
Rajah 3

1.43 Figure 3 shows a .....

- A. drill collar
- B. drilling string
- C. drill pipe
- D. blowout preventer stack

1.44 What is the main material used in the drilling fluid?

- A. bentonite
- B. illite
- C. montmorillinite
- D. kaolin

1.45 Why is barite used as the weighing material in drilling mud?

- I. It has a high SG of 4.2
  - II. It is soft and easier to be grounded.
  - III. It is cheap
  - IV. It is readily available almost anywhere
- A. All of the above
  - B. None of the above
  - C. I and II
  - D. I, II and III

1.43 Rajah 3 menunjukkan satu .....

- A. relang gerudi
- B. taliyan penggerudian
- C. paip gerudi
- D. susunan penahan semburliar

1.44 Apakah bahan utama digunakan dalam bendalir penggerudian?

- A. bentonit
- B. ilit
- C. montmorilinit
- D. kaolin

1.45 Kenapakah barit digunakan sebagai bahan pemberat dalam lumpur penggerudian?

- I. Ia mempunyai graviti tentu yang tinggi iaitu 4.2.
  - II. Ia lembut dan mudah untuk dikisar.
  - III. Ia murah.
  - IV. Ia mudah diperolehi hampir di semua tempat.
- A. Semua di atas
  - B. Tiada bagi semua di atas
  - C. I dan II
  - D. I, II dan III

- 1.46 The first stage of treating the drilling mud while drilling is the .....
- A. mud tank
  - B. shale shaker
  - C. drill pipe
  - D. desander
- 1.47 The drilling mud is having a mud weight of 12 ppg. What is the specific gravity of the mud?
- A. 1.44
  - B. 1.44 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
  - C. 1,440kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - D. 1.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- 1.48 A formation is imposing a pressure of 2,550 psi at a depth of 4,600 feet. What is the weight of the mud required to counter balance the formation pressure while still drilling?
- A. 6.66 ppg
  - B. 8.76 ppg
  - C. 10.66 ppg
  - D. 10.76 ppg
- 1.49 ..... are used to evaluate possible producing zones encountered in wildcat wells.
- A. PVT tests
  - B. Drill stem tests
  - C. Gas tests
  - D. Oil tests
- 1.50 Production wells offshore are drilled from platforms of which several wells are drilled from a platform. ..... was developed to drill multiple wells from the same platform, but the wells have dispersed bottom-hole location.
- A. Special drilling
  - B. Remote drilling
  - C. Directional drilling
  - D. Multiple drilling
- 1.46 Peringkat pertama lumpur penggerudian di rawat semasa penggerudian ialah .....
- A. tangki lumpur
  - B. pengoncang syal
  - C. paip gerudi
  - D. pengenyahpasir
- 1.47 Suatu lumpur penggerudian mempunyai berat lumpur 12 ppg. Apakah graviti tentu lumpur?
- A. 1.44
  - B. 1.44 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
  - C. 1,440 kg/m<sup>3</sup>
  - D. 1.2 g/cm<sup>3</sup>
- 1.48 Satu formasi memberi tekanan 2,550 psi pada kedalaman 4,556 kaki. Apakah berat lumpur yang diperlukan untuk mengimbangi tekanan formasi semasa menggerudi?
- A. 6.66 ppg
  - B. 8.76ppg
  - C. 10.66 ppg
  - D. 10.76 ppg
- 1.49 ..... digunakan untuk membuat penilaian ke atas zon yang boleh memberi pengeluaran yang dijumpai dalam telaga wild cat.
- A. ujian PVT
  - B. ujian batang gerudi
  - C. ujian gas
  - D. ujian minyak
- 1.50 Telaga-telaga pengeluaran digerudi daripada pelantar-pelantar di mana beberapa telaga digerudi daripada sesebuah pelantar. ..... telah dibentuk untuk menggerudi beberapa telaga daripada platform yang sama, tetapi telaga-telaga ini mempunyai kedudukan bawah lubang yang berbeza.
- A. Penggerudian istimewa
  - B. Penggerudian jarak jauh
  - C. Penggerudian berarah
  - D. Penggerudian multiple

- 1.51 The main purpose of primary cementing of the casings are:
- To afford additional support for the casing, either by physical bracing or prevention of formation pressures being imposed on the pipe.
  - To retard corrosion by minimizing contact between the pipe and corrosive formation waters.
  - To enhance the production of crude oil.
  - To control the GOR of the produced crude.
- All of the above
  - I, II and III
  - I and II
  - II, III and IV
- 1.52 Cementing of casing to the well bore is carried out .....
- by throwing the cement slurry into the annular.
  - by pumping cement straight into the annular.
  - by shotcreting the bore hole first, then run in casing.
  - by pumping the cement through the casing and the casing shoe into the annulus
- 1.53 The pipe grade indicates the pipe's ..... and certain special characteristics.
- compressive strength
  - tensile strength
  - yield strength
  - burst strength
- 1.54 Pipe N-80 has a minimum .....
- yield strength of 80,000 psi
  - compressive strength of 80,000 psi
  - tensile strength of 80,000 psi
  - burst strength of 80,000 psi
- 1.51 Tujuan utama penyimenan primer selongsong ialah:
- Untuk memberi sokongan tambahan kepada selongsong, sama ada melalui sangkutan secara fizikal atau menghindarkan tekanan formasi dikenakan ke atas paip.
  - Untuk melambatkan kesan kakisan dengan mengurangkan sentuhan di antara paip dan air formasi yang menghakis.
  - Untuk menambahkan pengeluaran minyak mentah.
  - Untuk mengawal GOR dalam minyak mentah yang dikeluarkan.
- Semua di atas
  - I, II dan III
  - I dan II
  - II, III dan IV
- 1.52 Pensimenan Selongsong kepada lubang dilakukan .....
- dengan membuang buburan simen ke dalam ruang anulus.
  - dengan mengepam simen terus ke dalam ruang anulus.
  - dengan syotkrit dinding lubang terlebih dahulu, kemudian selongsong dimasukkan.
  - dengan mengepam simen melalui selongsong dan kaki selongsong ke dalam anulus.
- 1.53 Gred paip menunjukkan ..... dan beberapa sifat istimewa.
- kekuatan mampatan
  - kekuatan tegangan
  - kekuatan alahan
  - kekuatan pecah
- 1.54 Paip N-80 mempunyai ..... minimum.
- kekuatan alahan 80,000 psi
  - kekuatan mampatan 80,000 psi
  - kekuatan tegangan 80,000 psi
  - kekuatan pecah 80,000 psi

- 1.55 This method of logging is important in determining the water content and oil content within the formation.
- Resistivity method
  - SP method
  - Temperature logging
  - Borehole caliper
- 1.56 How to open a passage way for the flow of oil from the formation to the well, after the well has been completed with cemented casing?
- At the bottom of the casing there is a valve which is already in place. The opening of this valve will let the oil to flow into the well.
  - The production tubing and packer is lowered and installed near the formation.
  - The passage is always open because at the formation, there is no casing and cement.
  - The casing is perforated with shaped charges in areas where the formation is located.
- 1.57 To achieve an effective cement job (in cementing the casing to the well bore), the cement slurry must bond to the formation. What tool is used to scrape and scratch the mud cake on the formation to promote bonding to the virgin formation.
- cement baskets
  - cement cleaner
  - scratchers
  - packers
- 1.55 Kaedah pengelogan ini adalah penting dalam menentukan kandungan air dan kandungan minyak di dalam formasi.
- kaedah kerintangan
  - kaedah SP
  - pengelog suhu
  - angkup lubang gerudi
- 1.56 Bagaimakah membuka laluan minyak supaya mengalir daripada formasi ke dalam telaga, setelah telaga dilengkapkan dengan selongsong yang sudah disimenkan?
- Di bahagian bawah selongsong terdapat satu injap yang tersedia. Injap ini dibuka untuk membolehkan minyak mengalir ke dalam telaga.
  - Tiub pengeluaran dan penyendat diturunkan dan dipasangkan berhampiran dengan formasi.
  - Laluan sentiasa terbuka kerana di formasi, tiada terdapat selongsong dan simen.
  - Selongsong ditebuk dengan menggunakan 'shaped charges' di kawasan yang terdapat formasi.
- 1.57 Untuk memperolehi kerja penyimenan yang berkesan (dalam penyimenan selongsong kepada lubang telaga), buburan simen mestilah melekat kepada formasi. Apakah alat yang digunakan untuk menggosok dan mencakar kepingan lumpur di formasi untuk memberi perlekatan yang baik kepada formasi baru digerudi.
- bakul simen
  - pembersih simen
  - pencakar
  - penyendat

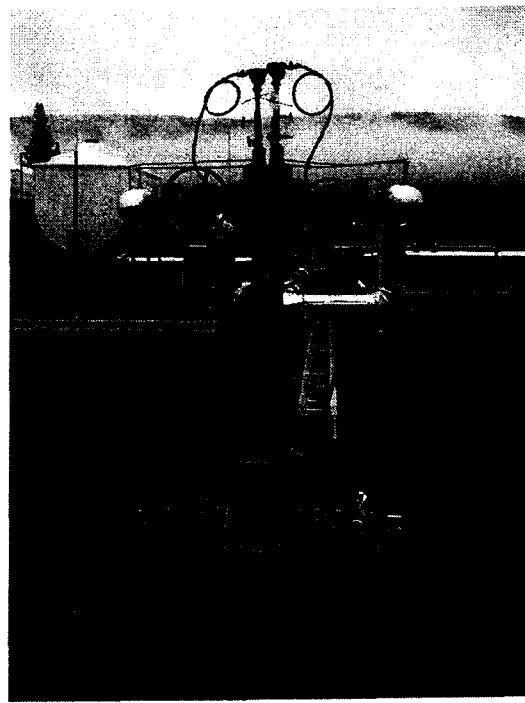


Figure 4  
Rajah 4

1.58 Figure 4 shows a .....

- A. christmas tree
- B. drilling string
- C. piping
- D. cathead

1.59 The oil will flow from the well straight to a separator. What is the function of the separator?

- I. To separate natural gas and oil.
- II. To separate oil and water.
- III. To refine crude oil.
- IV. To separate drill cuttings from oil.
- A. All of the above
- B. I, II and III
- C. I, II and IV
- D. I and II

1.58 Rajah 4 menunjukkan satu .....

- A. pokok krismas
- B. talian pengerudian
- C. perpaipan
- D. cathead

1.59 Minyak akan mengalir daripada telaga dan terus kepada separator. Apakah fungsi separator?

- I. Untuk mengasingkan gas asli dan minyak.
- II. Untuk mengasingkan minyak dan air.
- III. Untuk penapisan minyak mentah.
- IV. Untuk mengasingkan rincisan gerudi daripada minyak.
- A. Semua di atas
- B. I, II dan III
- C. I, II dan IV
- D. I dan II

1.60 Why a flowing well dies?

- A. When there is zero oil from the well.
- B. When the reservoir pressure drops to a level whereby natural flow to the surface has stop.
- C. When the well was drilled using heavy mud.
- D. When the well was killed to prevent blowout while drilling.

1.60 Kenapakah telaga yang mengalir mati?

- A. Apabila tidak terdapat minyak daripada telaga.
- B. Apabila tekanan reservoir jatuh ke satu tahap di mana aliran semulajadi ke permukaan sudah berhenti.
- C. Apabila telaga digerudi dengan menggunakan lumpur yang berat.
- D. Apabila telaga sudah dibunuh untuk menghindarkan semburan liar semasa pengerudian.

(50 marks/markah)

**PART B / BAHAGIAN B**

2. [a] A drilling mud of volume  $V_{m1}$  and a density of  $\rho_{m1}$  has to increase its density to  $\rho_{m2}$  in anticipating a higher bottom hole pressure. So a volume of  $V_s$  of solid has to be added to increase its density. Assuming that the final volume of mud as  $V_{m2}$ . Derive the expression below for the volume of solid to be added to the mud.

*Suatu lumpur penggerudian dengan isipadu  $V_{m1}$  dan ketumpatan  $\rho_{m1}$  diperlukan menambahkan ketumpatannya kepada  $\rho_{m2}$  dalam menangani tekanan bawah lubang yang lebih tinggi. Maka pepejal dengan isipadu  $V_s$  perlu ditambah untuk menambahkan ketumpatannya. Andaikan isipadu akhir lumpur sebagai  $V_{m2}$ . Terbitkan hubungan di bawah ini untuk isipadu pepejal yang akan dicampur kepada lumpur.*

$$V_s = \frac{V_{m2}(\rho_{m2} - \rho_{m1})}{\rho_s - \rho_{m1}}$$

(10 marks/markah)

- [b] What are the techniques used in formation evaluation? Write short notes on each one of them.

*Apakah teknik-teknik yang digunakan untuk penilaian formasi? Tuliskan nota ringkas bagi setiap teknik.*

(10 marks/markah)

- [c] What are the purposes of casing and cementing after a well is drilled?

*Apakah kegunaan selongsong dan penyimenan setelah telaga digerudi?*

(5 marks/markah)

3. [a] Drilling fluid is used in drilling operation. With the aid of sketches, describe how this circulating fluids work.

*Bendaril penggerudian digunakan di dalam operasi penggerudian. Dengan bantuan gambarajah, terangkan bagaimana aliran bendaril di dalam operasi penggerudian.*

(10 marks/markah)

- [b] What are the causes of formation damage and what effect it has on an oil well?

*Apakah punca kerosakan formasi dan kesannya terhadap telaga minyak?*

(7 marks/markah)

- [c] With the aid of sketches, describe the type of well completions most commonly used for the gas and oil production.

*Dengan bantuan lakaran, terangkan jenis pelengkapan telaga yang biasa digunakan untuk pengeluaran gas dan minyak.*

(8 marks/markah)

4. [a] What are the requirements for commercial oil accumulations?

*Apakah yang diperlukan untuk membolehkan minyak terbentuk?*

(5 marks/markah)

- [b] Briefly describe the cementing operation for an oil well in cementing the casing to the wellbore. You may describe with the aid of sketches.

*Terangkan dengan ringkas operasi penyimenan untuk sebuah telaga minyak semasa menyimen casing kepada lubang telaga. Anda boleh beri bantuan penerangan dengan bantuan lakaran.*

(12 marks/markah)

- [c] The reservoir rock around an oil well of 8 inches diameter is having an altered zon (formation damage) of radius 2 feet and a permeability of 5 md. The drainage radius of the well is 700 feet with the unaltered zone of the reservoir rock of permeability of 500 md. What is the average or equivalent permeability that will govern the productivity of the well?

*Batuan reservoir di sekeliling sebuah telaga minyak yang bergaris pusat 8 inci terdapat zon perubahan (kerosakan formasi) dalam jejari kaki 2 kaki dan kebolehtelapan 5md. Jejari saliran telaga ini ialah 700 kaki dengan zon yang tidak berubah daripada batuan reservoir ini mempunyai ketelapan 500 md. Apakah kebolehtelapan setara yang akan mengawal pengeluaran telaga ini?*

(8 marks/markah)

5. [a] Given the analysis in Table 1 of a natural gas produced from an oil well. Compute (i) the gas gravity, and (ii) the pseudo-critical temperature and pressure.

*Diberi satu analisa di dalam Jadual 1 bagi gas asli daripada pengeluaran telaga minyak. Kirakan (i) graviti gas (ii) suhu dan tekanan pseudo-genting.*

Table 1 / Jadual 1

Component in the natural gas <i>Komponen dalam gas asli</i>	Mol %
Methane <i>Metana</i>	79.05
ethane <i>Etana</i>	10.85
Propane <i>Propana</i>	4.61
Iso-butane <i>Iso-butana</i>	1.28
n-butane <i>n-butana</i>	2.04
Iso-pentane <i>Iso-pentana</i>	0.21
n-pentane <i>n-pentana</i>	0.34
Hexanes <i>Hexana</i>	0.84
Heptane + <i>Heptana +</i>	0.78

Also given the physical properties of light paraffin hydrocarbons and miscellaneous compounds in the Table 2  
*Juga diberi sifat fizikal bagi hidrokarbon parafin ringan dan sebatian yang lain serta seperti dalam Jadual 2.*

Table 2 / Jadual 2

Compound / Sebatian		Molecular weight Berat molekul	Critical pressure, Tekanan gentinge, psia	Critical temperature, °Rankine Suhu genting, °Rankin
Abbreviation of formula Kependekan formula	Name Nama			
C <sub>1</sub>	Methane / Metana	16.04	673	344
C <sub>2</sub>	Ethane / Ethana	30.07	709	550
C <sub>3</sub>	Propane / Propana	44.09	618	666
iC <sub>4</sub>	iso-Butane iso-Butana	58.12	530	733
nC <sub>4</sub>	normal-Butane Butana-biasa	58.12	551	766
iC <sub>5</sub>	iso-Pentane iso-Pentana	72.15	482	830
nC <sub>5</sub>	normal-Pentane Pentana-biasa	72.15	485	847
nC <sub>6</sub>	normal-Hexane Hexana-biasa	86.17	434	915
nC <sub>7</sub>	normal-Heptane Heptana-biasa	100.2	397	973
nC <sub>8</sub>	normal-Octane Oktana-biasa	114.2	370	1025
nC <sub>9</sub>	normal-Nonane Nonana-biasa	128.3	335	1073
nC <sub>10</sub>	normal-Decane Decana-biasa	142.3	312	1115
-	Air / Udara	28.97	547	239
N <sub>2</sub>	Nitrogen / Nitrogen	28.02	492	227
O <sub>2</sub>	Oxygen / Oksigen	32.00	732	278
CO <sub>2</sub>	Carbon Dioxide Karbon dioksida	44.01	1072	548
H <sub>2</sub> S	Hydrogen Sulphide Hidrogen sulfide	34.08	1306	673
H <sub>2</sub> O	Water / Air	18.02	3206	1165

Molecular weight of C<sub>7</sub>+ = 140      Specific gravity of C<sub>7</sub>+ = 0.85Berat molekul bagi C<sub>7</sub>+ = 140      Graviti tentu C<sub>7</sub>+ = 0.85

(10 marks/markah)

- [b] What volume will 100 lb of the above gas occupy at  $P=3,000$  psig,  
 $T=170^{\circ}\text{F}$ ?

*Apakah isipadu 100 lb gas di atas pada  $P= 3,000$  psig,  $T=170^{\circ}\text{F}$ ?*

(8 marks/markah)

- [c] (i) What is the density of a miscellaneous 0.90 gravity gas at 2,000  
psia and  $150^{\circ}\text{F}$ ?  
(ii) What is the specific volume at these conditions?

(i) *Apakah ketumpatan gas graviti 0.9 pada 2,000 psia dan  $150^{\circ}\text{F}$ ?*  
(ii) *Apakah isipadu spesifik pada keadaan ini?*

(7 marks/markah)

**APPENDIX / LAMPIRAN**

Formula and guide

$$1 \text{ bbl} = 150,000 \text{ cm}^3$$

$$1 \text{ bbl} = 5.615 \text{ ft}^3$$

$$1 \text{ ft} = 30.48 \text{ cm}$$

$$1 \text{ atm} = 14.7 \text{ psi}$$

$$1 \text{ acre} = 43,560 \text{ ft}^2$$

$$\bar{k} = \frac{\ln \frac{r_e}{r_w}}{\frac{1}{k_e} \ln \frac{r_e}{r_w} + \frac{1}{k_a} \ln \frac{r_a}{r_w}}$$

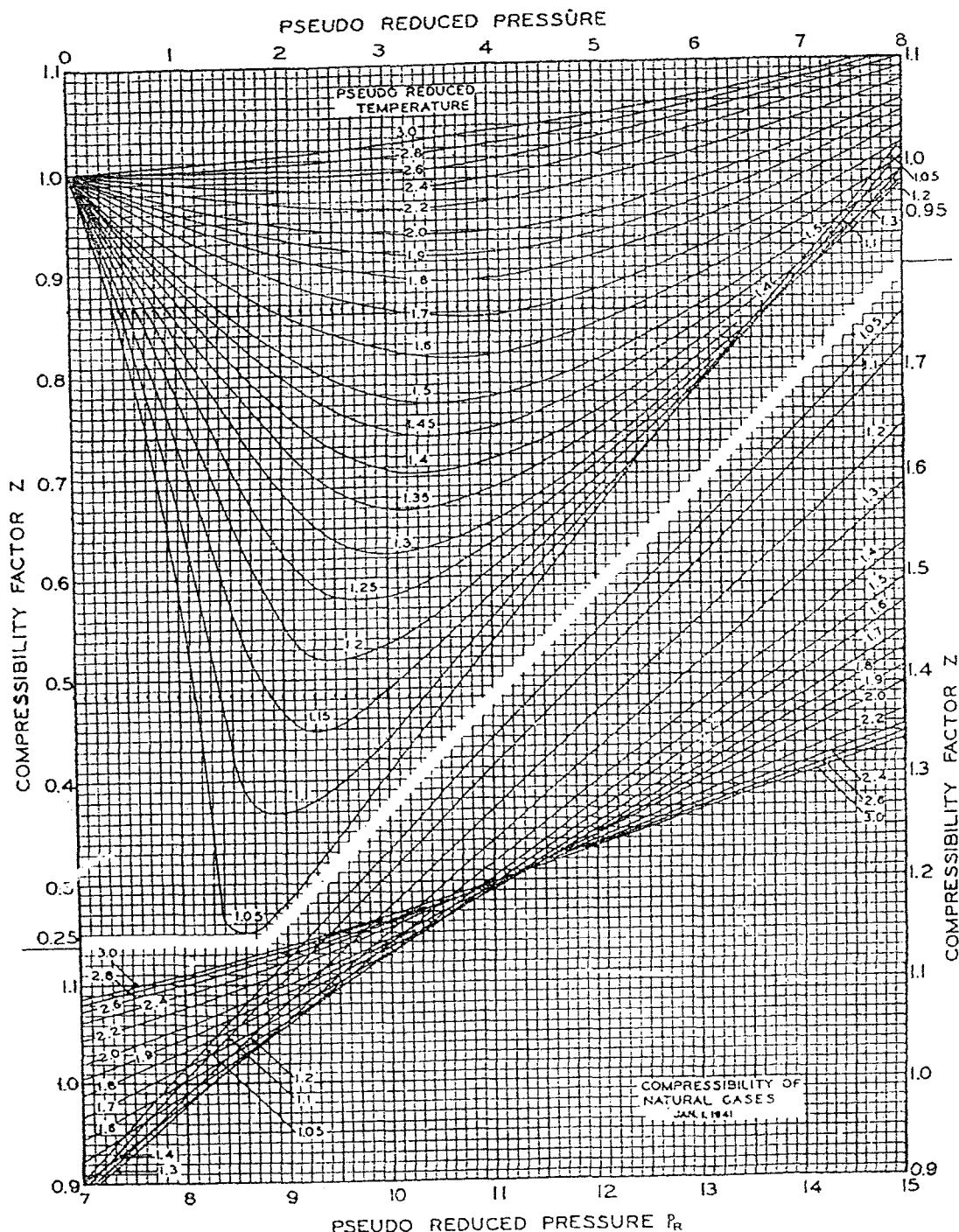


Fig. 3. Compressibility of natural gases as a function of reduced pressure and temperature. After Standing and Katz,<sup>8</sup> courtesy AIME.

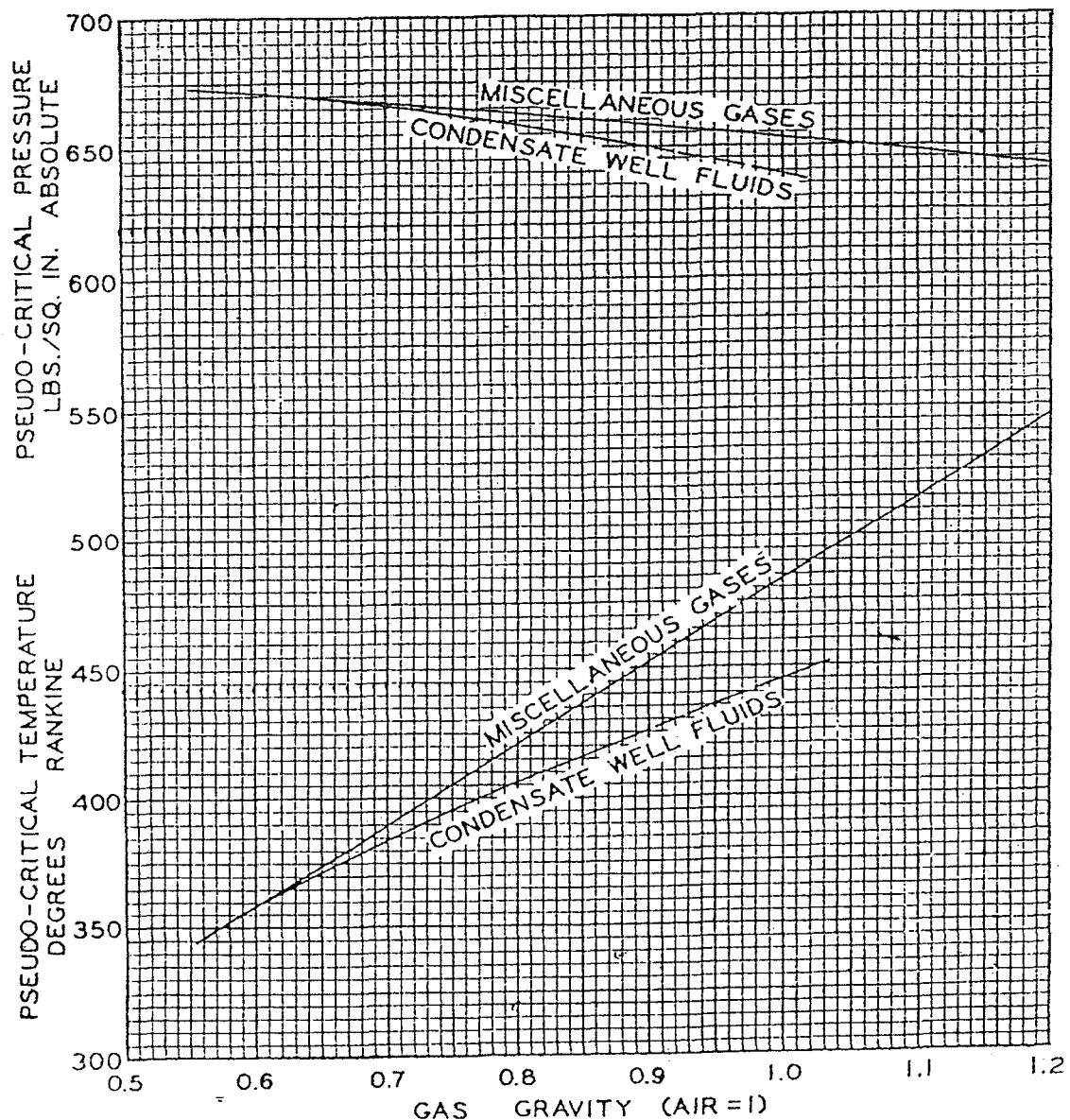


Fig. 4 Pseudo-critical properties of natural gases as functions of gas gravity. Courtesy  
G. G. Brown, et al.<sup>5</sup>

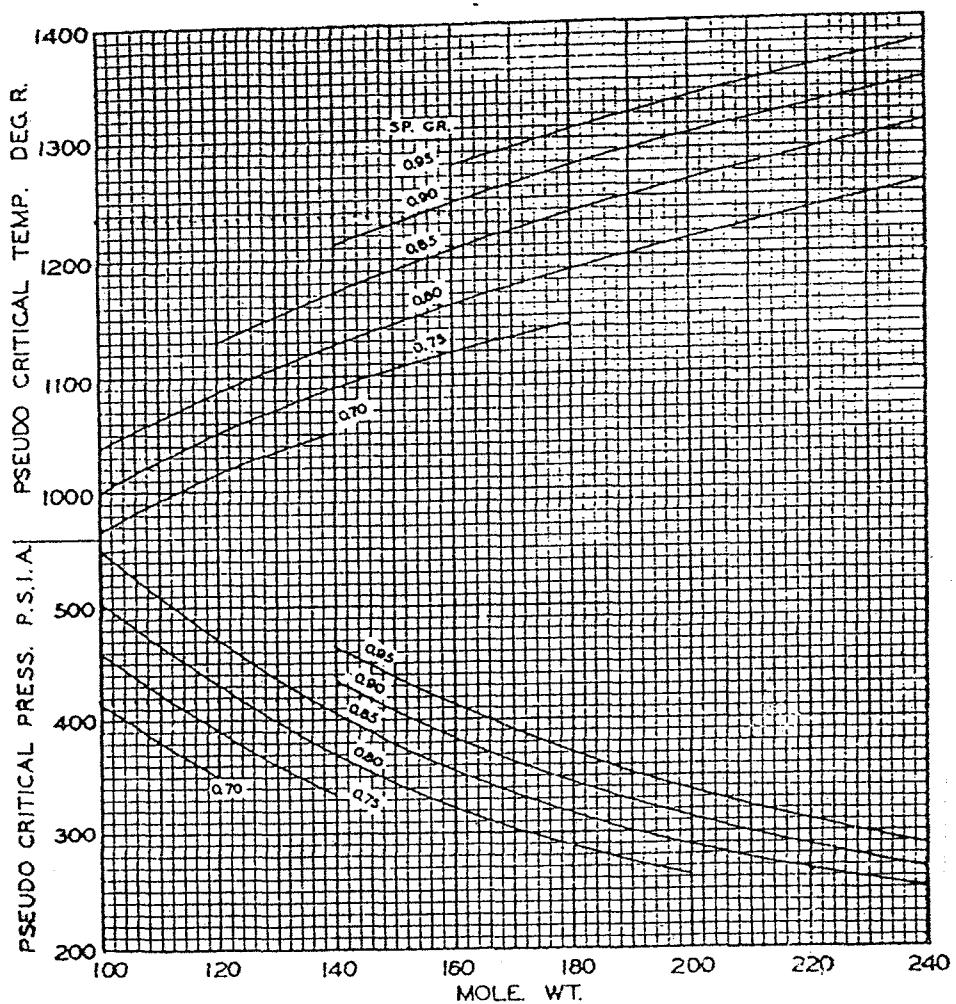


Fig. 5. Pseudo-critical properties for  $C_7^+$  natural gas as functions of molecular weight and specific gravity. After Matthews, Roland, and Katz,<sup>11</sup> courtesy Natural Gasoline Association of America.

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION 2008/2009  
PEPERIKSAAN SEMESTER KEDUA 2008/2009

**EBS 418/3**  
**PETROLEUM ENGINEERING**  
**KEJURUTERAAN PETROLEUM**

OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS ANSWER SHEET

Examination Index Number :

Angka Giliran Peperiksaan: .....

(in words):

(dalam perkataan): .....

Blacken the correct answer using a suitable pencil.

Hitamkan jawapan yang betul dengan menggunakan pensel yang sesuai

- |                      |                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1.1 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.21 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.41 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.2 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.22 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.42 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.3 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.23 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.43 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.4 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.24 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.44 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.5 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.25 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.45 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.6 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.26 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.46 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.7 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.27 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.47 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.8 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.28 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.48 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.9 =A= =B= =C= =D=  | 1.29 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.49 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.10 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.30 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.50 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.11 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.31 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.51 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.12 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.32 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.52 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.13 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.33 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.53 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.14 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.34 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.54 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.15 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.35 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.55 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.16 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.36 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.56 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.17 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.37 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.57 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.18 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.38 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.58 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.19 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.39 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.59 =A= =B= =C= =D= |
| 1.20 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.40 =A= =B= =C= =D= | 1.60 =A= =B= =C= =D= |