



Universitetet
i Stavanger

DET TEKNISK – NATURVITENSKAPELIGE FAKULTET

EKSAMEN I: PET 120, Reservoarteknikk

DATO: 29. mai 2020

VARIGHET: 4 timer + 30 minutter til innlevering i Inspera

TILLATTE HJELPEMIDDEL: Alle tekniske hjelpemidler er tillatt. Se informasjonsskriv i Inspera.

OPPGAVESETTET BESTÅR AV: 9 sider inkludert 2 vedlegg

MERKNADER: Oppgave 1+2 er vektet likt med oppgave 3.

Oppgave 1

Man vurderer å starte vanninjeksjon i et oljereservoar. Buckley-Leverett teorien og ligningen skal benyttes for å evaluere produksjon av olje fra reservoaret basert på kjente reservoardata gitt under. Under vanninjeksjon vil trykket i reservoaret opprettholdes ved at det injiseres like stort volum som det produseres, målt ved reservoarbetingelser. Følgende informasjon er gitt:

Injeksjonsrate av vann:	$Q_w = 150 \text{ Sm}^3/\text{d}$
Lengde:	$L = 120 \text{ m}$
Tverrsnittareal:	$A = 1000 \text{ m}^2$
Porøsitet:	$\phi = 0.25$
Viskositeter:	$\mu_w = 0.5 \text{ cP}$ og $\mu_o = 2.4 \text{ cP}$
Formasjonsvolumfaktorer:	$B_o = 1.50$ og $B_w = 1.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{Sm}^3$.

Buckley-Leverett ligningen:

$$v_{Sw} = \frac{q_t}{\phi A} \left(\frac{df_w}{dS_w} \right)_{S_w}$$

Fraksjonstrømskurven for vann er plottet og gitt i Vedlegg 2 som vedlegges besvarelsen som et bilde.

PS!! Alle data/tall som leses av grafisk skal noteres i besvarelsen.

- Beregn volum olje produsert ved vanngjennombrudd, N_p (Sm^3).
- Ved vanngjennombrudd, beregn oljeutvinningen som % av produserbar olje.
- Beregn oljeproduksjonen etter 2 år med vanninjeksjon (Sm^3).
- Beregn vann-olje forholdet (WOR), vannkuttet, etter 2 år med vanninjeksjon (Sm^3/Sm^3).

Oppgave 2

Et gasskondensatreservoar med følgende egenskaper er gitt:

$$T_{\text{res}} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_i = 600 \text{ bar, } Z_i = 1.446$$

$$P_d = 492 \text{ bar, } Z_d = 1.26$$

$$\phi = 0.24$$

$$S_{\text{wr}} = 0.12$$

Anta reservoaret er lukket, og i de påfølgende beregningene skal en ta basis i $2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ brutto reservoarvolum, V_b .

Reservoarfluidet går gjennom en 3-steps separatorprosess, med tilhørende data gitt:

Trykk bara	Temp $^\circ\text{C}$	V	L
300	70	0.7505	0.2495
150	40	0.3876	0.6124
1.01	15	0.6194	0.3806

Molvekt til stock tank olje: $(M_{\text{STO}}) = 191.49$

Tetthet til stock tank olje: $(\rho_{\text{STO}}) = 0.8149 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Data fra en konstant volumavlastning (CVD)- analyse er gitt under:

Pressure bara	Liq Vol % of Vd	%Prod Mole	Z Factor Gas	Viscosity cP
492.46	0	0	1.26	0.072
450	10.71	3.46	1.167	0.06
400	20.19	8.44	1.072	0.048
350	25.5	14.66	0.997	0.039
300	27.52	22.32	0.942	0.032
250	27.62	31.54	0.905	0.026
200	26.68	42.36	0.885	0.022
150	25.15	54.56	0.884	0.019

($V_d = \text{Celle volum ved } P_d$)

$V_{\text{celle}} = 1500 \text{ cm}^3$

- Beskriv reservoarfluidets faseoppførsel i reservoaret under trykkavlastning fra initielt reservoartrykk, P_i , og til avslutningstrykk, $P_a = 150 \text{ bar}$. Forklar også hvilke(t) fluid(er) som produseres ved overflatebetingelser og GOR-trender under denne prosessen.
- Beregn GOR for separator 2.
- Vis at total GOR for hele separasjonsprosessen er $\approx 1630 \text{ Sm}^3/\text{Sm}^3$.
- Reservoaret produseres ved trykkavlastning. Beregn produsert gass (Sm^3) og produsert olje (Sm^3) i produksjonsintervallet fra P_i til P_d .
- Beregn IGIP (Sm^3) og IOIP (Sm^3) for dette reservoaret.
- Ved hjelp av beregnede data og data gitt i oppgaven:
 - Beregn utvinningsgraden av olje og gass i % IOIP og % av IGIP ved trykkavlastning ned til P_d . Hvorfor blir verdiene like?
 - Beregn total utvinningsgrad av reservoarfluidet i dette reservoaret fra initielt trykk, P_i , til avslutningstrykket P_a , på 150 bar.

Oppgave 3

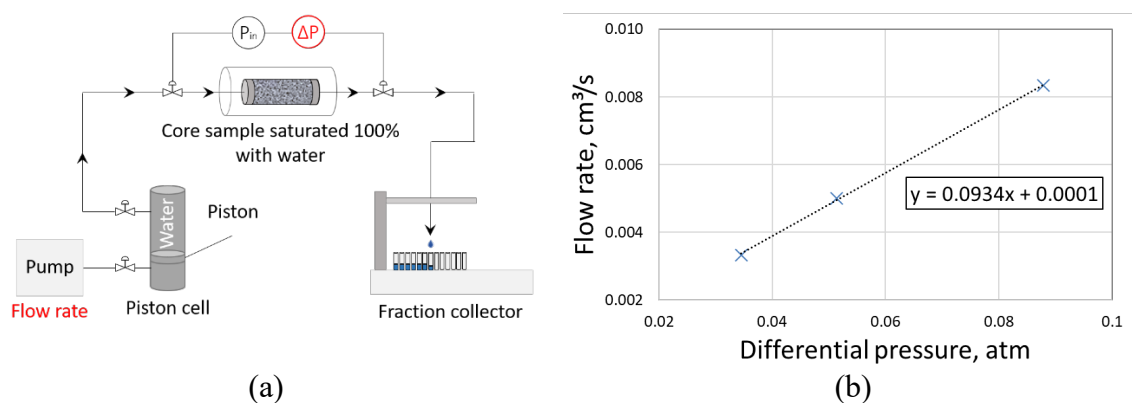
Følgende data er gitt for en sylindrisk kjerneprøve:

- Vekt av tørr kjerneprøve (målt i luft): 150 g
- Lengde: 7.6 cm
- Diameter: 3.8 cm
- Vekt av 100% vannmettet kjerne (målt i luft): 182 g
- Tetthet til vann: 1.02 g/cm³
- Viskositet til vann: 0.9 cP

a) Utled ligningen og beregn porøsiteten (ϕ) til kjerneprøven basert på de gitte eksperimentelle data over. Er dette effektiv eller total porøsitet? Forklar.

b) En 100% vannmettet kjerneprøve blir plassert i en kjerneholder, Figur 1 (a). Vann flømmes gjennom kjerneprøven i horisontal retning med 3 ulike injeksjonsrater (flømmerater).

Beregn permeabiliteten til vann (k) i kjerneprøven ved hjelp av Darcys lov og eksperimentelle data fra Figur 1 (b). Hva slags permeabilitet har du beregnet?



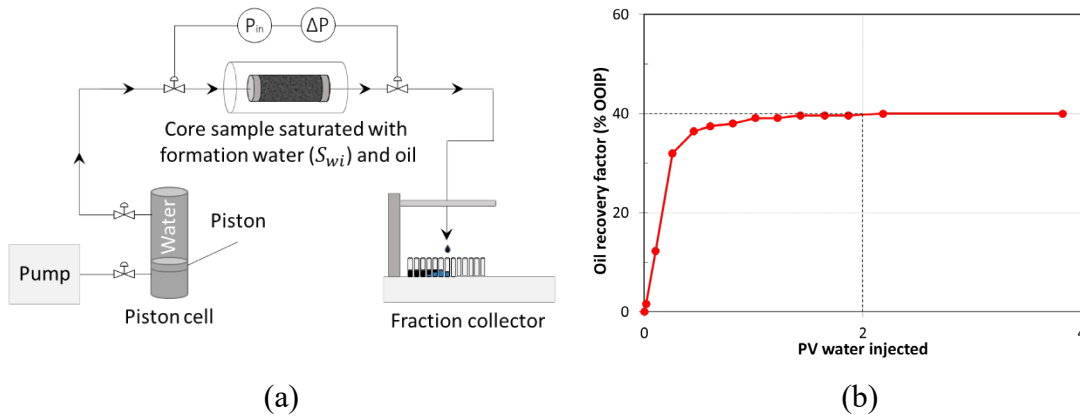
Figur 1 – Permeabilitetsmålinger utført ved hjelp av vannflømming av en kjerneprøve.

(a) Skisse av det eksperimentelle utstyret. (b) Trykkdifferansemålinger plottet mot ulike flømmerater. En trendlinje og dens ligning er inkludert i plottet.

c) Etter permeabilitetsmålingene ble den 100% vannmettede kjerneprøven flømmet med råolje til irreduasibel (initiell) vannmetning (S_{wr} eller S_{wi}). Beregn initiell vann- og oljemetninger når en vet at oljen har fortrent totalt 21 ml vann fra kjerneprøven.

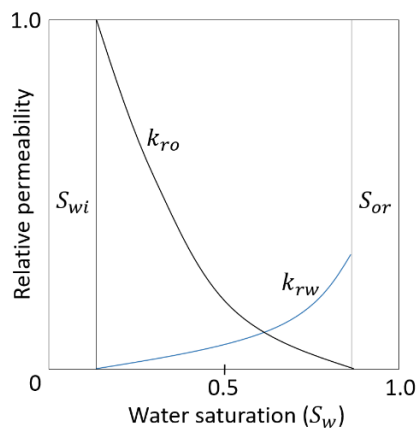
d) Den same kjerneprøven med etablert initiell vann- og oljemetning (S_{wi} og S_{oi}) blir deretter flømmet med vann (saltvann) for å bestemme mengde utvunnet olje (utvinningsfaktoren), Figur 2 (a). Etter injeksjon av 2 porevolumer (PV) med vann gjennom kjernen produseres det ikke lenger olje og produksjonsplataet har blitt nådd.

1. Bruk eksperimentelle data fra figur 2 (b) og beregn residuell oljemetning (S_{or}) i kjerneprøven etter flømming av 2 PV med vann.
2. Hvilke krefter virker når oljen fortregnes med vann fra porerommet i bergarten?
3. Hvilken parameter brukes for å beskrive konkurransen mellom disse kreftene under fortregningen av olje?



Figur 2 – Oljeutvinningstest utført på en kjerneprøve ved hjelp av vannflømming.
 (a) Skisse av eksperimentelt oppsett. (b) Oljeutvinningsfaktoren som en funksjon av PV vann flømet.

e) Relativ permeabilitetskurvene ble konstruert for den same kjerneprøven, Figur 3. På bakgrunn av denne skissen, gi en vurdering og forklaring av fuktingen til kjernen. Hvordan er fasene distribuert i porerommet?



Figur 3 – Skisse av relative permeabilitetskurver til kjerneprøven

f) Vi skal nå se nærmere på et oljereservoar med en gasskappe. Vi definerer følgende volumer:

Reservoir	→	Surface
ΔV_g^R	→	$\Delta V_{o,g}^S + \Delta V_{g,g}^S$
ΔV_o^R	→	$\Delta V_{o,o}^S + \Delta V_{g,o}^S$

På venstre side er det reservoarvolum av gass (ΔV_g^R) og olje (ΔV_o^R). Når en volumenhet av olje blir tatt til overflatebetingelser blir det produsert et volum olje ($\Delta V_{o,o}^S$) og et volum gass som var oppløst i oljen ($\Delta V_{g,o}^S$). Tilsvarende for gassfasen. Vi ser vekk i fra oppløst olje i gass, dvs. $\Delta V_{o,g}^S = 0$.

Likningene for materialbalanse er gitt som:

$$F = N(E_0 + mE_g + E_c) + W_e B_w$$

Symbolene i likningen over er definert:

$$F = N_p [B_0 + (R_p - R_s) B_g] + W_p B_w$$

$$E_0 = (B_0 - B_{oi}) + (R_{si} - R_s) B_g$$

$$E_g = B_{oi} \left(\frac{B_g}{B_{gi}} - 1 \right)$$

$$E_c = B_{oi} (1 + m) \left(\frac{c_w S_w + c_p}{1 - S_w} \right) \Delta p$$

Felt PVT data er gitt i Tabell 1.

I tillegg så er bulkvolumet av oljesonen $1.2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Sm}^3$ og bulkvolumet av gassonen $0.22 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Sm}^3$.

Anta uniform porøsitet og at det er samme initielle vannmetning i olje- og gassonen, og vis at:

1. $m = 0.18$
2. *Produced gas* at current reservoir pressure is $5.5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ SCF}$

Tabell 1: Produksjonsdata og PVT-data er gitt i tabellen under.
Feltet er et reservoir med kombinasjonsdriv.

Symbol, enhet	Initielt	Nåværende
p , psi	3000	2500
B_o , bbl/STB	1.35	1.33
R_s , scf/STB	600	500
N_p , STB	0	$5 \cdot 10^6$
R_p , scf/STB	0	1100
B_w , bbl/STB	1.00	1.00
W_e , STB	0	$3 \cdot 10^6$
W_p , STB	0	$0.2 \cdot 10^6$
B_g , bbl/scf	0.0011	0.0015
c_w , 1/psi	0	0
c_p , 1/psi	0	0

- g) Bruk PVT-data fra Tabell 1, resultatene fra oppgave f) og materialbalanse til å finne et estimat på den til nå oppnådde utvinningsgraden (recovery factor) av opprinnelig olje til stede i reservoaret.
- h) Anta at reservoaret har en gjennomsnittlig høyde på 100 ft, hva er utstrekningen (arealet) på reservoaret? Anta uniform porøsitet på 20%.

Vedlegg 1

Important formula/correlations in PVT-Analysis.

Temperature: $^{\circ}\text{K} = 273.15 + ^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $^{\circ}\text{F} = 1.8 \times ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
 $^{\circ}\text{R} = ^{\circ}\text{F} + 459.69$

Pressure: $1\text{atm} = 1013.250\text{ mBar} = 1.013250\text{ bar} = 101.3250\text{ kPa} = 0.1013250$
 $\text{MPa} = 14.69595\text{ psia}$
 $\text{psia} = 14.69595 + \text{psig}$
 $1\text{ atm} = 760.002\text{ mmHg at } 0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

Density: $1\text{ g/cm}^3 = 62.43\text{ lb/ft}^3 = 350.54\text{ lb/bbl}$
 $1\text{ lb/ft}^3 = 16.0185\text{ kg/m}^3$
 $\rho_w = 0.999015\text{ g/cm}^3 \quad (60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}, 1\text{ atm})$
 $\rho_w = 0.9991\text{ g/cm}^3 \quad (15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}, 1\text{ atm})$

Specific density: For liquids: Determined relative to water at sc.
For gases: Determined relative to air at sc.

$$\gamma_o = \frac{\rho_o}{\rho_w} = \frac{141.5}{131.5 + ^{\circ}\text{API}}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{API} = \frac{141.5}{\gamma_o} - 131.5$$

Cragoe's formula (empirical formula giving molecular weight of hydrocarbons):

$$M_o = \frac{6084}{^{\circ}\text{API} - 5.9}$$

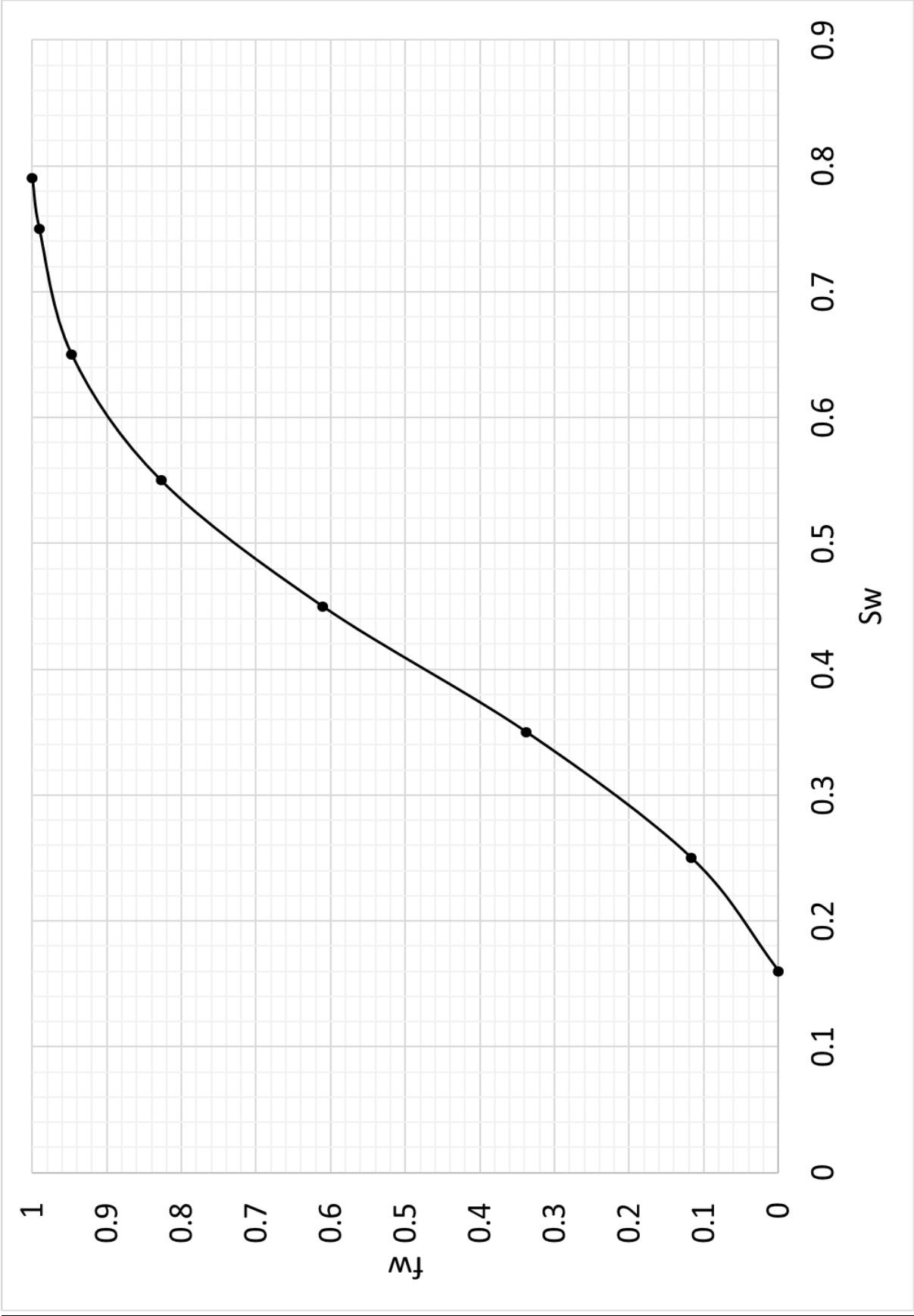
$$\gamma_g = \frac{M_g}{M_{air}} = \frac{M_g}{28.96}$$

Volume: $1\text{ bbl} = 5.615\text{ ft}^3 = 0.15898\text{ m}^3$
 $1\text{ ft}^3 = 0.0283\text{ m}^3$
 $1\text{ US Gallon} = 3.785\text{ litre}$
 $1\text{ Imp. Gallon} = 4.546\text{ litre}$
Molar volume of gas at standard conditions:
 $V_m = 379.51\text{ SCF/lb mole } (60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F and } 14.69595\text{ psia})$
 $V_m = 23644.7\text{ cm}^3/\text{g mole} = 23.6447\text{ m}^3/\text{kg mole } (15\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C and } 101.3250\text{ kPa})$

Air: $Z_{air} = 0.9959 \quad (60\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}, 14.69595\text{ psia})$
 $M_{air} = 28.96$

Gas constant: $R = 10.732 \quad (\text{psia, ft}^3, ^{\circ}\text{R, lb mole})$
 $R = 0.082054 \quad (\text{atm, litre, }^{\circ}\text{K, g mole})$
 $R = 8.3145 \quad (\text{kPa, m}^3, ^{\circ}\text{K, kg mole})$

Vedlegg 2





University of
Stavanger

FACULTY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

SUBJECT: PET 120 Reservoir Technology

DATE: May 29th 2020

TIME: 4 hours + 30 minutes to upload documents in Inspira

AID: All supporting material allowed. See information attached in Inspira

THE EXAM CONSISTS OF 9 pages including 2 attachments

REMARKS: Problem 1 + 2 have equal weight as problem 3

Problem 1

An oil reservoir is being considered for water injection. Buckley-Leverett theory and equation is being used for evaluation of produced oil from the reservoir, on the basis of known reservoir data given below. During water injection the pressure in the reservoir will be maintained by injecting the same volume as that being produced, measured at reservoir conditions. The following information is given:

Water injection rate:	$Q_w = 150 \text{ Sm}^3/\text{d}$
Length:	$L = 120 \text{ m}$
Cross-sectional area:	$A = 1000 \text{ m}^2$
Porosity:	$\phi = 0.25$
Viscosities:	$\mu_w = 0.5 \text{ cP}$ and $\mu_o = 2.4 \text{ cP}$
Formation volume factors:	$B_o = 1.50$ and $B_w = 1.0 \text{ m}^3/\text{Sm}^3$.

The Buckley-Leverett equation:

$$v_{Sw} = \frac{q_i}{\phi A} \left(\frac{df_w}{dS_w} \right)_{S_w}$$

The water fractional flow curve is plotted and given in attachment 2, which should be attached to the final submission in Inspira as a picture.

PS!! All data/numbers read from the curve and used in calculations should be noted down in the submitted work.

- Calculate volume of oil produced at water breakthrough, N_p (Sm^3).
- At water breakthrough, calculate oil recovery as % of producible oil.
- Calculate the produced oil volume after 2 years of water injection (Sm^3).
- Determine the water-oil ratio (WOR), water cut, after two years of water injection (Sm^3/Sm^3).

Problem 2

Given a gas condensate reservoir with the following characteristics:

$$T_{\text{res}} = 100 \text{ }^\circ\text{C}$$

$$P_i = 600 \text{ bar, } Z_i = 1.446$$

$$P_d = 492 \text{ bar, } Z_d = 1.26$$

$$\phi = 0.24$$

$$S_{\text{wr}} = 0.12$$

Assume a closed reservoir, and in the following calculations a bulk reservoir volume, V_b , of $2 \cdot 10^6 \text{ m}^3$ is considered.

The reservoir fluid is processed through a 3-step separator system, and the corresponding data are given:

Pressure bara	Temperature °C	V	L
300	70	0.7505	0.2495
150	40	0.3876	0.6124
1.01	15	0.6194	0.3806

Molecular weight stock tank oil: $(M_{\text{STO}}) = 191.49$

Density stock tank oil: $(\rho_{\text{STO}}) = 0.8149 \text{ g/cm}^3$

Data from a constant volume depletion (CVD)-analysis is given:

Pressure bara	Liq Vol % of Vd	%Prod Mole	Z Factor Gas	Viscosity cP
492.46	0	0	1.26	0.072
450	10.71	3.46	1.167	0.06
400	20.19	8.44	1.072	0.048
350	25.5	14.66	0.997	0.039
300	27.52	22.32	0.942	0.032
250	27.62	31.54	0.905	0.026
200	26.68	42.36	0.885	0.022
150	25.15	54.56	0.884	0.019

(V_d = Celle volume at P_d)

$V_{\text{celle}} = 1500 \text{ cm}^3$

- Describe the reservoir fluid's phase behaviour in the reservoir during pressure depletion from initial reservoir pressure, P_i , and down to the abandonment pressure, $P_a = 150$ bar. Also explain which fluid(s) are produced at surface conditions and describe the typical GOR-trends during this process.
- Determine GOR for separator 2.
- Show that the total GOR for the complete separation process is $\approx 1630 \text{ Sm}^3/\text{Sm}^3$.
- The reservoir is being produced by pressure depletion. Calculate produced gas (Sm^3) and produced oil (Sm^3) during the production interval from P_i to P_a .
- Determine IGIP (Sm^3) and IOIP (Sm^3) for this reservoir.
- Using both calculated and given data:
 - Calculate the recovery factors of oil and gas as % of IOIP and % of IGIP by pressure depletion down to P_a . Why are the values the same?
 - Determine total recovery factor of reservoir fluid from this reservoir by pressure depletion from initial pressure, P_i , and to the abandonment pressure P_a , of 150 bar.

Problem 3

The following data is given for a cylindrical core sample:

- Weight of dry sample in air: 150 g
- Length of the sample: 7.6 cm
- Diameter of the sample: 3.8 cm
- Weight of 100% water saturated sample in air: 182 g
- Density of water: 1.02 g/cm³
- Viscosity of water: 0.9 cP

a) Derive the equation and calculate the porosity (ϕ) of the core sample based on the experimental data given above. Is this effective or total porosity? Explain.

b) A 100% water saturated core sample is placed in a core holder, Figure 1 (a). Water is flooded through the core in horizontal direction with 3 different injection rates (flow rates).

Calculate water permeability (k) of the core sample using Darcy's law and experimental data from Figure 1 (b). What type of permeability is calculated in this task?

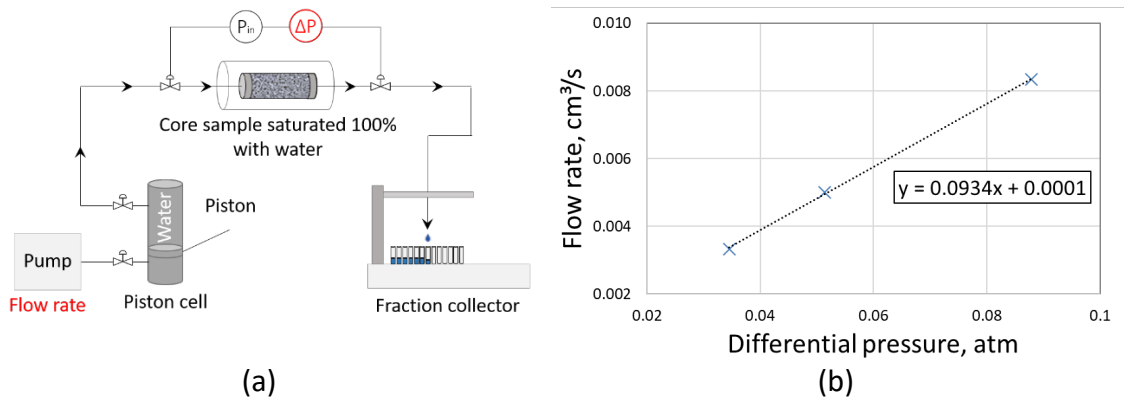


Figure 1 – Permeability measurements performed on a core sample by water flooding. (a) Sketch of the experimental setup. (b) Differential pressure measurements plotted versus various flow rates. A trend line is drawn between the measurements and an equation of the line is given on the plot.

b) After the permeability measurement, the 100% water saturated core sample has been flooded with crude oil until reaching irreducible (initial) water saturation (S_{wr} or S_{wi}). Calculate the initial water and oil saturations knowing that oil has displaced a total of 21 ml of water from the core.

d) The same core sample with established initial water saturation (S_{wi}) and initial oil saturation (S_{oi}) is then flooded with water (brine) to determine the amount of recovered oil (recovery factor), Figure 2 (a). After injecting 2 pore volumes (PV) of water through the core sample, no more oil was produced and the oil production plateau had been reached.

1. Calculate residual oil saturation (S_{or}) in the core sample after flooding 2 PV of water using experimental data from Figure 2 (b).
2. Which forces interact when oil is displaced by water from the pore space of a rock?
3. What parameter is used to characterize the competition between these forces during oil displacement?

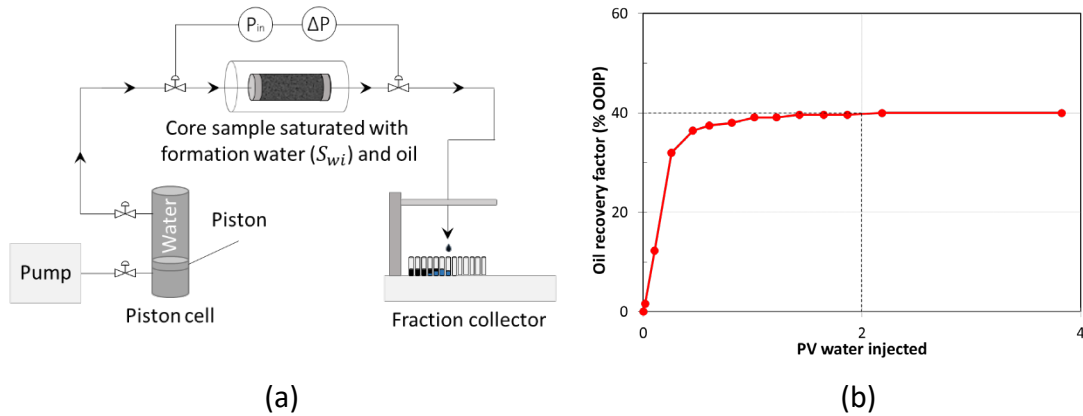


Figure 2 – Oil recovery test performed on a core sample by water flooding. (a) Sketch of the experimental setup. (b) Oil recovery factor as a function of PV of water injected.

- e) The relative permeability curves were also constructed for the same core sample, Figure 3. Based on the sketch in Figure 3, give an assessment of core wettability with short explanations. How are the phases distributed in the pore space?

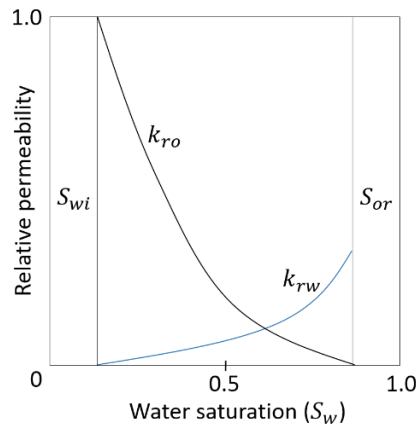


Figure 3 – Sketch of relative permeability curves.

- f) We will now have a closer look at an oil reservoir with a gas cap. We define the following volumes:

Reservoir		Surface
ΔV_g^R	➔	$\Delta V_{o,g}^S + \Delta V_{g,g}^S$
ΔV_o^R	➔	$\Delta V_{o,o}^S + \Delta V_{g,o}^S$

On the left side we have reservoir volumes of gas (ΔV_g^R) and oil (ΔV_o^R). When a volume unit of oil is produced to surface conditions a volume of oil is produced ($\Delta V_{o,o}^S$) and a volume of gas, which was dissolved in the oil, is produced ($\Delta V_{g,o}^S$). Likewise for the gas phase. We neglect dissolved oil in the gas phase, that is $\Delta V_{o,g}^S = 0$.

The material balance equation is given:

$$F = N(E_0 + mE_g + E_c) + W_e B_w$$

The symbols in the equation above are defined:

$$F = N_p [B_0 + (R_p - R_s) B_g] + W_p B_w$$

$$E_0 = (B_0 - B_{oi}) + (R_{si} - R_s) B_g$$

$$E_g = B_{oi} \left(\frac{B_g}{B_{gi}} - 1 \right)$$

$$E_c = B_{oi} (1 + m) \left(\frac{c_w S_w + c_p}{1 - S_w} \right) \Delta p$$

Field PVT data are given in Table 1. In addition, the bulk volume of the oil zone is $1.2 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Sm}^3$ and the bulk volume of the gas zone is $0.22 \cdot 10^8 \text{ Sm}^3$.

Assume uniform porosity of 20 % and the same initial water saturation in both the gas and oil zones and show that:

1. $m = 0.18$
2. *Produced gas* at current reservoir pressure is $5.5 \cdot 10^9 \text{ SCF}$

Table 1: The reservoir production data and PVT information are given in the table below. The field is a combination drive reservoir.

Symbol, unit	Initial	Current
p, psi	3000	2500
B_o , bbl/STB	1.35	1.33
R_s , scf/STB	600	500
N_p , STB	0	$5 \cdot 10^6$
R_p , scf/STB	0	1100
B_w , bbl/STB	1.00	1.00
W_e , STB	0	$3 \cdot 10^6$
W_p , STB	0	$0.2 \cdot 10^6$
B_g , bbl/scf	0.0011	0.0015
c_w , 1/psi	0	0
c_p , 1/psi	0	0

- g) Use the PVT-data in Table 1, the results from f) and material balance to give an estimation of the current recovery factor of oil originally in place in the reservoir.
- h) Assume that the reservoir has an average height of 100 ft, what is the cross-sectional area of the reservoir? Assume a uniform porosity of 20%.

Attachment 1

Important formula/correlations in PVT-Analysis.

Temperature: $^{\circ}\text{K} = 273.15 + ^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $^{\circ}\text{F} = 1.8 \times ^{\circ}\text{C} + 32$
 $^{\circ}\text{R} = ^{\circ}\text{F} + 459.69$

Pressure: $1\text{atm} = 1013.250\text{ mBar} = 1.013250\text{ bar} = 101.3250\text{ kPa} = 0.1013250\text{ MPa} = 14.69595\text{ psia}$
 $\text{psia} = 14.69595 + \text{psig}$
 $1\text{ atm} = 760.002\text{ mmHg at } 0^{\circ}\text{C}$

Density: $1\text{ g/cm}^3 = 62.43\text{ lb/ft}^3 = 350.54\text{ lb/bbl}$
 $1\text{ lb/ft}^3 = 16.0185\text{ kg/m}^3$
 $\rho_w = 0.999015\text{ g/cm}^3 \quad (60^{\circ}\text{F}, 1\text{ atm})$
 $\rho_w = 0.9991\text{ g/cm}^3 \quad (15^{\circ}\text{C}, 1\text{ atm})$

Specific density: For liquids: Determined relative to water at sc.
For gases: Determined relative to air at sc.

$$\gamma_o = \frac{\rho_o}{\rho_w} = \frac{141.5}{131.5 + ^{\circ}\text{API}}$$

$$^{\circ}\text{API} = \frac{141.5}{\gamma_o} - 131.5$$

Cragoe's formula (empirical formula giving molecular weight of hydrocarbons):

$$M_o = \frac{6084}{^{\circ}\text{API} - 5.9}$$

$$\gamma_g = \frac{M_g}{M_{air}} = \frac{M_g}{28.96}$$

Volume: $1\text{ bbl} = 5.615\text{ ft}^3 = 0.15898\text{ m}^3$
 $1\text{ ft}^3 = 0.0283\text{ m}^3$
 $1\text{ US Gallon} = 3.785\text{ litre}$
 $1\text{ Imp. Gallon} = 4.546\text{ litre}$
Molar volume of gas at standard conditions:
 $V_m = 379.51\text{ SCF/lb mole } (60^{\circ}\text{F and } 14.69595\text{ psia})$
 $V_m = 23644.7\text{ cm}^3/\text{g mole} = 23.6447\text{ m}^3/\text{kg mole } (15^{\circ}\text{C and } 101.3250\text{ kPa})$

Air: $Z_{air} = 0.9959 \quad (60^{\circ}\text{F}, 14.69595\text{ psia})$
 $M_{air} = 28.96$

Gas constant: $R = 10.732 \quad (\text{psia, ft}^3, ^{\circ}\text{R}, \text{lb mole})$
 $R = 0.082054 \quad (\text{atm, litre, }^{\circ}\text{K}, \text{g mole})$
 $R = 8.3145 \quad (\text{kPa, m}^3, ^{\circ}\text{K}, \text{kg mole})$

Attachment 2

