

Question Content	Correct	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4
Effect of varying wettability on capillary pressure is such that: In porous diaphragm method,the diaphragm is designed such In a 3-phase system,it is assumed that:	Smaller the contact angle,greater the capillary pressure  It allows only the fluid inside the core to pass through it  All the above	Smaller the contact angle,greater the capillary pressure  It allows both fluid through it Water occupies the smallest pore spaces	Smaller the contact angle,smaller the capillary pressure  It allows only the fluid inside the core to pass through it Gas occupies the largest pore spaces Is the ratio of number of moles of gas at standard P and T to number of moles of ideal gas at same P and T The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions Amount of oil left behind after secondary or tertiary recovery Wettability of the rock The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	Higher the contact angle,higher the capillary pressure  It allows injection fluid (oil) to pass through it Oil occupies the intermediate size pore spaces Is the ratio of molecular weight of gas at standard P and T to molecular weight of air at same P and T The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions The ratio of density of oil to density of water Saturation of oil divided by water saturation Interfacial tension The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	Wettability does affect capillary pressure  It does not allow any fluid to pass through it All the above  None of the above  The ratio of viscosity of oil to viscosity of water  None of the above Relative permeability The ratio of pseudo critical pressure divided by pressure of PSS occurs before any boundary is seen
Specific gravity of a gas:	Is the ratio of molecular weight of gas at standard P and T to molecular weight of air at same P and T	Is the ratio of density of gas at standard P and T to density of air at sane P and T	Is the ratio of number of moles of gas at standard P and T to number of moles of ideal gas at same P and T The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions Amount of oil left behind after secondary or tertiary recovery Wettability of the rock The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	Is the ratio of molecular weight of gas at standard P and T to molecular weight of air at same P and T The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions The ratio of density of oil to density of water Saturation of oil divided by water saturation Interfacial tension The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	None of the above  The ratio of viscosity of oil to viscosity of water  None of the above Relative permeability The ratio of pseudo critical pressure divided by pressure of PSS occurs before any boundary is seen
Oil formation volume factor is:	The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions	The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions	The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions Amount of oil left behind after secondary or tertiary recovery Wettability of the rock The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	The ratio of volume of oil at reservoir conditions to volume of oil at surface conditions The ratio of density of oil to density of water Saturation of oil divided by water saturation Interfacial tension The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	The ratio of viscosity of oil to viscosity of water  None of the above Relative permeability The ratio of pseudo critical pressure divided by pressure of PSS occurs before any boundary is seen
Residual oil saturation is:	Amount of oil left behind after secondary or tertiary recovery	Maximum oil saturation in a reservoir	Amount of oil left behind after secondary or tertiary recovery Wettability of the rock The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	Saturation of oil divided by water saturation Interfacial tension The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	None of the above Relative permeability The ratio of pseudo critical pressure divided by pressure of PSS occurs before any boundary is seen
The objective of Amott Test is:	Wettability of the rock	Saturation of the rock	Wettability of the rock The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	Interfacial tension The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	Relative permeability The ratio of pseudo critical pressure divided by pressure of PSS occurs before any boundary is seen
Pseudo reduced pressure is calculated as:	The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	The ratio of pressure of the system divided by standard pressure	The ratio of standard pressure divided by system pressure	The ratio of pressure of the system divided by pseudo critical pressure	The ratio of pseudo critical pressure divided by pressure of PSS occurs before any boundary is seen
For a pseudo-steady state flow regime to occur in a reservoir, following condition must be met:	All boundaries encountered	One boundary encountered	All boundaries encountered	Two boundaries encountered	PSS occurs before any boundary is seen

Which corrections are introduced in flow equations to overcome simplified assumptions?

All the above

Introduction of skin factor

Introduction of turbulent flow factor

Introduction of pressure drop due to skin

All the above