

Name:  
Enrolment No:



## UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, May 2023

Programme Name: B.Tech., APE GAS

Semester : VI

Course Name : Production Engineering-II

Time : 03 hrs

Course Code : PEAU 3004

Max. Marks : 100

Nos. of page(s) : 1

**Instructions:** 1. Assume any data missing.  
2. Maintain a minimum of three decimal accuracy.

SNo	SECTION A (5*4=20M)	Marks	CO
Q 1	Define total formation volume factor.	4	CO1
Q 2	Define emulsion and mention its significance in oil-water separation.	4	CO2
Q 3	Classify various types of oil and gas storage tanks	4	CO4
Q 4	Classify various types of subsurface pumps of an SRP	4	CO5
Q 5	Write the principle of working of a gas lift technique	4	CO6
<b>SECTION B (4*10=40M)</b>			
Q 6	Elaborate with a neat sketch the working of a two-phase horizontal separator.	10	CO2
Q 7	Compare and contrast between various metering devices used in oil and gas metering	10	CO3
Q 8	Classify various types of pump based artificial lift methods. Explain their principle of working.	10	CO5
Q9	Illustrate with a neat diagram the components of a pressure operated gas lift valve.	10	CO6
<b>SECTION-C (2*20=40M)</b>			
Q10	i. Illustrate with a neat diagram the working components of a sucker rod pump. ii. Illustrate with a neat diagram the working of an electrical submersible pump.	20	CO5
Q11	A valve with a bellows area of 1.0 sq.in. and a port area of 0.1 sq.in is located at 6000 ft. The pressure in the dome is 700 psi and the tubing pressure is 500 psi at 6000 ft. The injection gas has a specific gravity of 0.7 at an average temperature at surface 100 <sup>0</sup> F. Assuming $Z_{\text{injection air}}=0.8$ , Calculate i. the casing pressure at 6000 ft required to open the valve. ii. the casing pressure at 6000 ft required to close the valve. iii. the tubing effect. iv. the spread of the valve. v. the test rack opening pressure.	20	CO6