

***** EXAMINATION *****

**APPLICATION OF HEAT TREATMENT TO ENHANCE
PERMEABILITY IN TIGHT GAS RESERVOIRS**

1. **In tight reservoirs, phase trapping has the same effect as**
 - a) water-blocking
 - b) horizontal drilling
 - c) water flooding
 - d) None of the above

2. **The formation heat treatment process is used to**
 - a) vaporize block water
 - b) dehydrate clay-bound water
 - c) destroy clay lattices
 - d) All of the above

3. **Formation damage can occur during**
 - a) the initial drilling
 - b) the completion of the wellbore
 - c) the depletion of the reservoir during production
 - d) Any of the above

4. **Preventive measures for tight gas reservoir formation damage**
 - a) have at least a 20% chance for success
 - b) have at least a 50% chance for success
 - c) have at least a 80% chance for success
 - d) are not always possible or effective

5. **A non-thermal curative process is to bypass near**
 - a) wellbore damage using horizontal drilling
 - b) wellbore damage using hydraulic fracturing
 - c) wellbore damage using destructive fracturing
 - d) wellbore damage using non-destructive fracturing

6. **A non-thermal curative process is to stimulate**
 - a) the near wellbore region using alkalis
 - b) the near wellbore region using nitrates
 - c) the near wellbore region using acids
 - d) the near wellbore region using phosphates

7. **The formation heat treatment of clay depends**
- a) on the heating temperature
 - b) on the amount of pressure applied
 - c) on the length of the drill bit
 - d) None of the above
8. **The core samples to measure effective permeability are**
- a) mounted in a tri-axial core holder
 - b) mounted in a bi-axial core holder
 - c) mounted in a specialized kaolin core holder
 - d) None of the above
9. **The core samples to measure effective permeability are**
- a) confined in the core holder at excess overburden pressure
 - b) confined in the core holder at nominal overburden pressure
 - c) confined in the core holder at minimum overburden pressure
 - d) None of the above
10. **Measurement of the nitrogen flows through the core includes**
- a) pressure
 - b) temperature
 - c) velocity
 - d) All of the above
11. **The nitrogen is measured using**
- a) an accelerometer
 - b) an pisometer
 - c) a nitrogen permeater
 - d) Any of the above
12. **Permeabilities are measure at three rate for**
- a) distribution corrections
 - b) Klinkenberg corrections
 - c) reverse flow corrections
 - d) forward flow corrections
13. **Heat cycling was conducted by placing the respective core**
- a) samples in an Inconel reactor
 - b) samples in a Klinkenberg reactor
 - c) samples in a Stevens reactor
 - d) samples in a Bamburg reactor
14. **The formation heat treatment process would**
- a) not be effective in sandstone formations with moderate permeability
 - b) be effective in sandstone formations with moderate permeability
 - c) be effective in sandstone formations with low permeability
 - d) be effective in sandstone formations with high permeability

15. **Microfractures resulting from high water temperatures**
- a) would decrease the fluid flow
 - b) would not effect the fluid flow
 - c) would increase the fluid flow
 - d) would block the fluid flow
16. **The field heating device for the formation heat treatment process**
- a) can be made of an electrical resistance heating element
 - b) can be made of an optical resistance heating element
 - c) can be made of a neutral resistance heating element
 - d) can be made of a positive resistance heating element
17. **A significant increase in permeability can be achieved in cores**
- a) exposed to 249 degrees Centigrade vapor
 - b) exposed to 449 degrees Centigrade vapor
 - c) exposed to 649 degrees Centigrade vapor
 - d) exposed to 849 degrees Centigrade vapor
18. **The intense heating process can be used to**
- a) increase the permeability of cores taken from heavy gas reservoirs
 - b) decrease the permeability of cores taken from light gas reservoirs
 - c) increase the permeability of cores taken from light gas reservoirs
 - d) decrease the permeability of cores taken from heavy gas reservoirs
19. **The heating process could be designed for**
- a) cased holes
 - b) open holes
 - c) vertical holes
 - d) All of the above
20. **The injection gas in the formation heat treatment process heats up**
- a) the downhole heater
 - b) the formation
 - c) the drill bit
 - d) None of the above

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