

CHEN 490 – Fundamentals of Petroleum Engineering
HW 2 – Due 25/9/2014

1. Calculate the mass and density of methane gas contained at 1000 psia and 65 F in a cylinder with volume of 3.20 cu ft. Assume that methane is an ideal gas.

2. Dry air is a gas mixture consisting essentially of nitrogen, oxygen, and small amounts of other gases. Compute the apparent molecular weight of air given its appropriate composition:

| Component | Composition, mole fraction |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| N | 0.78 |
| O | 0.21 |
| Argon | 0.01 |

3. Calculate the specific gravity of a gas of the following compositions:

| Component | Composition, mole fraction |
|-----------|----------------------------|
| Methane | 0.850 |
| Ethane | 0.090 |
| Propane | 0.040 |
| n-butane | 0.020 |

4. Converting from a weight percent analysis to mole percent for a hydrocarbon gas:

| Component | Weight, % | Molecular weight |
|----------------|-----------|------------------|
| C ₁ | 30 | 16.04 |
| C ₂ | 40 | 30.07 |
| C ₃ | 30 | 44.09 |

1. Assume that methane is an ideal gas
 $P = 1000 \text{ psia}$ and $T = 68^\circ\text{F}$ in a cylinder
 with $V = 3.20 \text{ ft}^3$

Solution

$$m = \frac{PMV}{RT}$$

$$m = \frac{(1000 \text{ psi}) \left(\frac{16.04 \text{ lb}}{\text{lb-mole}} \right) (3.20 \text{ ft}^3)}{\left(\frac{10.73 \text{ psi} \cdot \text{ft}^3}{\text{lb-mole} \cdot \text{R}} \right) (528^\circ\text{R})}$$

$$m = \underline{9.1 \text{ lb}}$$

$$\rho_g = \frac{PM}{RT}$$

$$\rho_g = \frac{(1000 \text{ psi}) \left(\frac{16.04 \text{ lb}}{\text{lb-mole}} \right)}{\left(\frac{10.73 \text{ psi} \cdot \text{ft}^3}{\text{lb-mole} \cdot \text{R}} \right) (528^\circ\text{R})}$$

$$\rho_g = \underline{2.83 \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{ft}^3}}$$

2. Dry air

| Component | Composition mole fraction |
|-----------|------------------------------|
| N_2 | 0.78 |
| O_2 | 0.21 |
| Argon | 0.01 |

Solution

$$M_a = y_{N_2} M_{N_2} + y_{O_2} M_{O_2} + y_A M_A$$

$$M_a = (0.78)(28.01) + (0.21)(32.0) + (0.01)(39.94)$$

$$M_a = 28.97 \text{ lb/lb mole}$$

$$\rho = \underline{29 \text{ lb/lb mole}}$$

3. A gas

| Component | Composition, mole fraction | molecular wt. | $\frac{M_a}{y_i M_i}$ |
|------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| C_1 | 0.850 | 16.04 | 13.63 |
| C_2 | 0.090 | 30.07 | 2.71 |
| C_3 | 0.040 | 44.10 | 1.76 |
| n-C ₄ | 0.02 | 58.12 | 1.16 |
| | | | <u>19.26</u> |

First calculate apparent molecular weight. $y_i M_i$

2nd calculate sp. gravity

$$\gamma_g = \frac{M_a}{29} = \frac{19.26}{29} = \underline{\underline{0.664}}$$

4. Converting from a weight percent to mole percent for a hydrocarbon gas:

Solution

| (1) <u>Component</u> | (2) <u>wt. %</u> | (3) <u>M</u> | (4) <u>(2)/(3)</u> <u>moles/100 lb</u> | <u>mole %</u> |
|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--|---------------|
| C ₁ | 30 | 16.04 | 1.87 | 48.2 |
| C ₂ | 40 | 30.07 | 1.33 | 34.3 |
| C ₃ | 30 | 44.09 | 0.68 | 17.5 |
| | | | <u>3.88</u> | <u>100.00</u> |