



### Abbreviations

Abbreviation	Term
bar	bar (pressure)
bar/m	bar per metre
cm	centimetre
ID	inside diameter
kg	kilogram
kg/l	kilogram per litre
l	litres
l/m	litres per metre
l/min	litres per minute
m	metres
MD	measured depth
mm	millimetres
OD	outside diameter
P	pressure
SICHP	shut-in casing head pressure
SITHP	shut-in tubing head pressure
TVD	true vertical depth
V	volume

Constant factors	
Constant factor pressure	0.0981
Constant factor capacity (using mm)	0.0007854
Constant factor capacity (using inches)	1.9735

### Formulas

#### 1. Pressure gradient (bar/m)

fluid density (kg/l) × 0.0981

#### 2. Fluid density (kg/l)

hydrostatic pressure (bar) ÷ TVD (m) ÷ 0.0981

or

$$\frac{\text{hydrostatic pressure (bar)}}{\text{TVD (m)} \times 0.0981}$$

#### 3. Hydrostatic pressure (bar)

fluid density (kg/l) × 0.0981 × TVD (m) or pressure gradient (bar/m) × TVD (m)

#### 4. Formation pressure (bar)

SITHP (bar) + hydrostatic column pressure to the top perforation (bar)



**5. Kill weight gradient (bar/m)**

$$\frac{(\text{well fluid gradient (bar/m)} \times \text{TVD to point of circulation (m)}) + \text{SITHP (bar)} + \text{overbalance* (bar)}}{\text{TVD to point of circulation (m)}}$$

\*overbalance is variable and will be stated

**6. Tubing capacity (l/m)**

$$\frac{\text{tubing ID}^2 \text{ (inches)}}{1.9735} \quad \text{or} \quad \text{tubing ID}^2 \text{ (mm)} \times 0.0007854$$

**7. Annulus capacity (l/m)**

$$\frac{\text{casing ID}^2 \text{ (inches)} - \text{tubing OD}^2 \text{ (inches)}}{1.9735}$$

or

$$(\text{casing ID}^2 \text{ (mm)} - \text{tubing OD}^2 \text{ (mm)}) \times 0.0007854$$

**8. Volume (l)**

$$\text{capacity (l/m)} \times \text{MD (m)}$$

**9. Time to pump/displace (minutes)**

$$\frac{\text{capacity (l/m)} \times \text{MD (m)}}{\text{pump rate (l/min)}} \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{\text{volume (l)}}{\text{pump rate (l/min)}}$$

**10. Area of a circle (cm<sup>2</sup>)**

$$0.785 \times \text{diameter}^2 \text{ (cm)}$$

**11. Force (kg force)**

$$1.02 \times \text{area (cm}^2\text{)} \times \text{applied pressure (bar)}$$

**12. New pump/circulating pressure (bar)**

$$\text{pump pressure (bar)} \times \left( \frac{\text{new pump rate (l/min)}}{\text{old pump rate (l/min)}} \right)^2$$

**13. Basic gas law**

$$P_1 \times V_1 = P_2 \times V_2$$

$$P_2 = \frac{P_1 \times V_1}{V_2}$$

$$V_2 = \frac{P_1 \times V_1}{P_2}$$