

Wellbore Seal Repair Using Nanocomposite Materials

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- Introduction and overview
- Materials synthesis
- Materials testing and characterization
- Seal system testing
- Numerical simulation
- Summary

Benefit to the Program

- **BENEFITS STATEMENT: The project involves the development and testing of polymer-cement nanocomposites for repairing flaws in annular wellbore seals. These materials will have superior characteristics compared to conventional materials, ensuring hydraulic isolation of the wellbore after closure. The technology contributes to the Program's effort of ensuring 99% CO₂ storage permanence.**



Project Overview: Goals and Objectives

- (1) Develop and test ***nanocomposite seal repair materials*** suitable for expected wellbore environments that have ***high bond strength*** to casing and cement, ***high fracture toughness***, and ***low permeability***.
 - These materials will have superior properties compared to conventional materials to permit improved wellbore seal repair, contributing to the program's goal of 99% storage permanence.
 - Success criteria: Materials shall have superior properties and characteristics compared to conventional materials.

Project Overview:

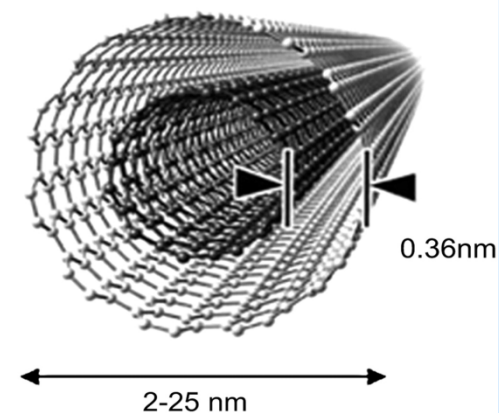
Goals and Objectives (CONTINUED)

(2) Evaluate the effectiveness of developed materials to repair flaws in ***large lab-scale annular seal systems*** under conditions expected in wellbores.

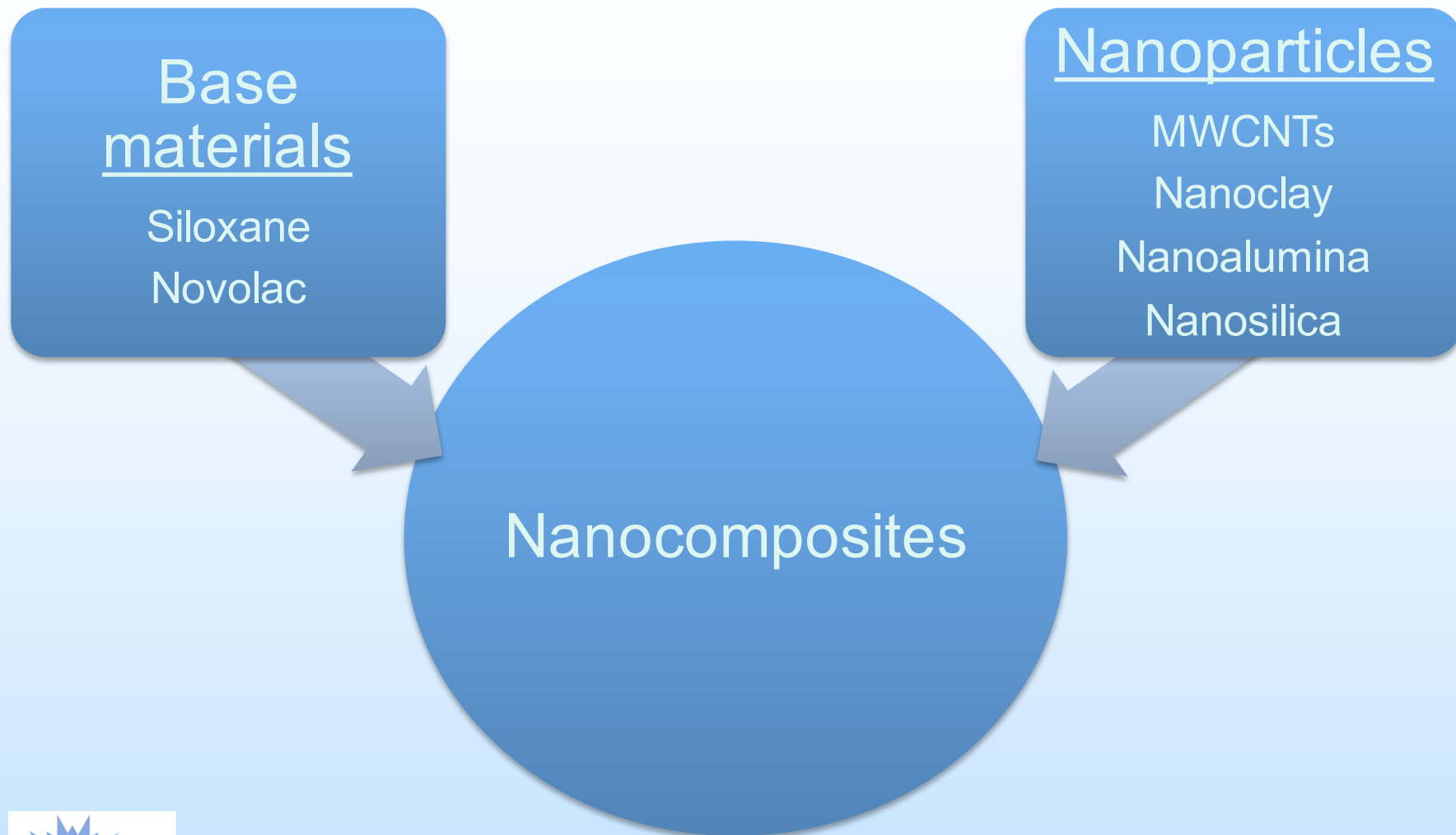
- Evaluation and understanding of the expected performance of these materials to repair flaws within sealed wellbores will lead to more confidence in the ability to ensure 99% CO₂ storage permanence.
- Success criteria: The degree to which system permeability to CO₂ is reduced after repair, cost, material availability and ease of use compared to conventional materials.

Nanocomposites - addition of small amounts of nano-scale materials can dramatically alter properties of materials such as polymers, composites, and cements.

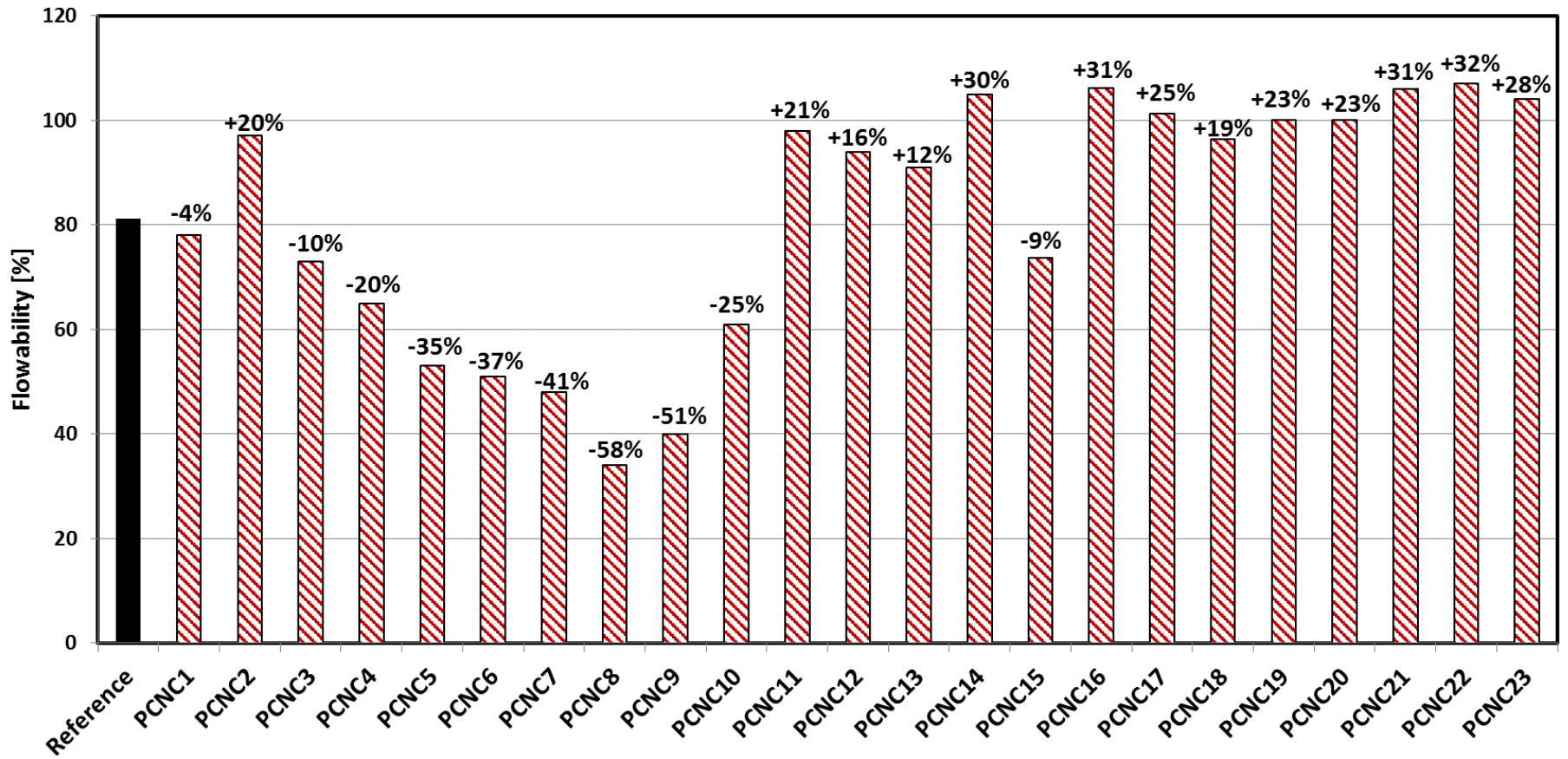
- Strength
- Ductility
- Reduce shrinkage
- Thermal stability
- Resistance to degradation



Materials

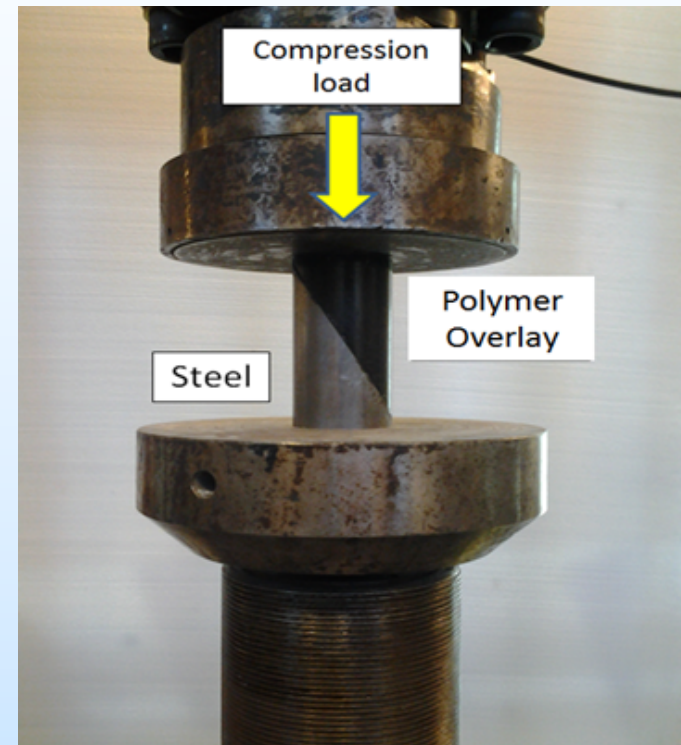
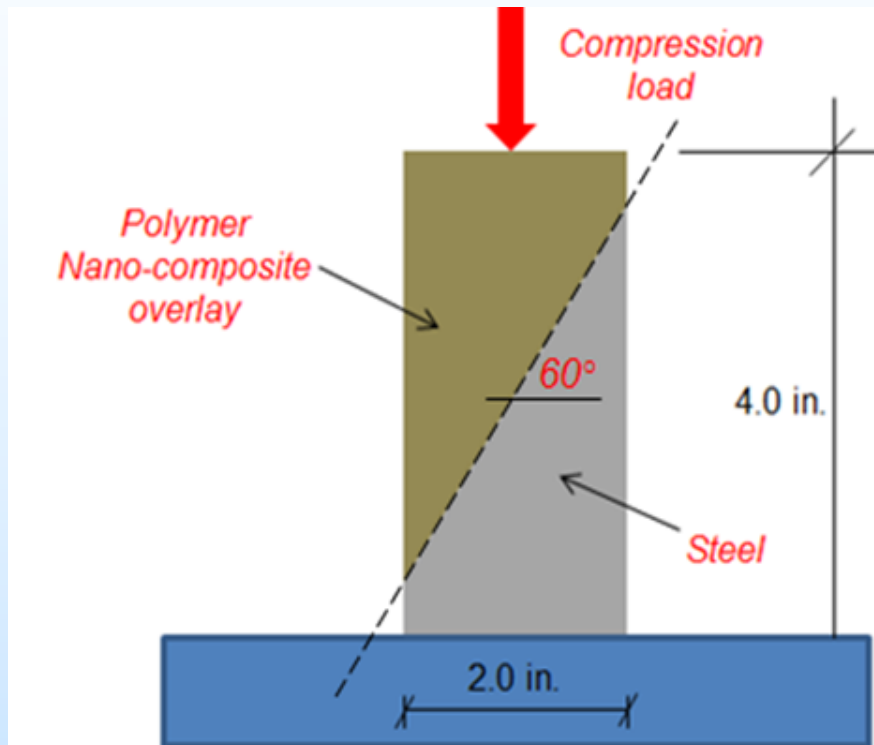


Flowability of PCNC

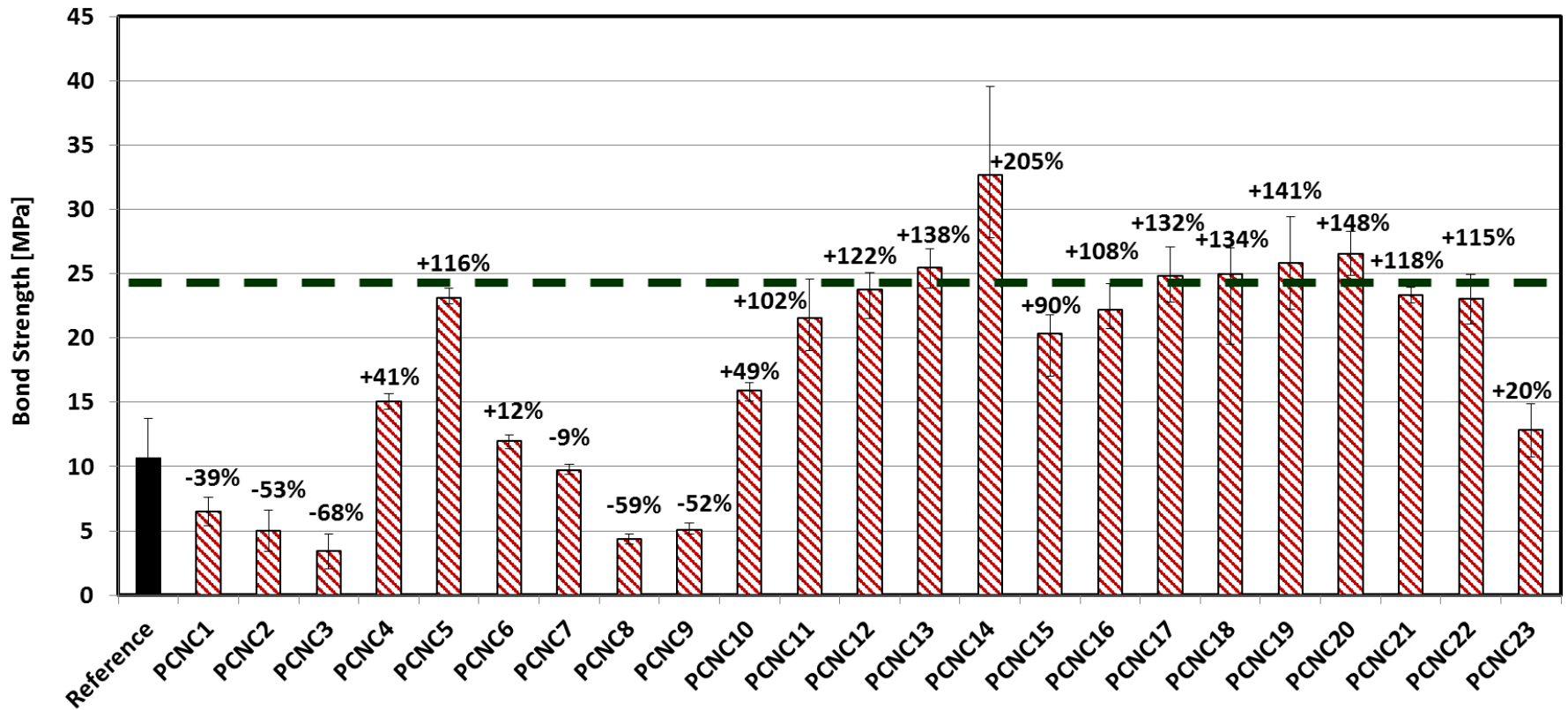


Bond strength characterization

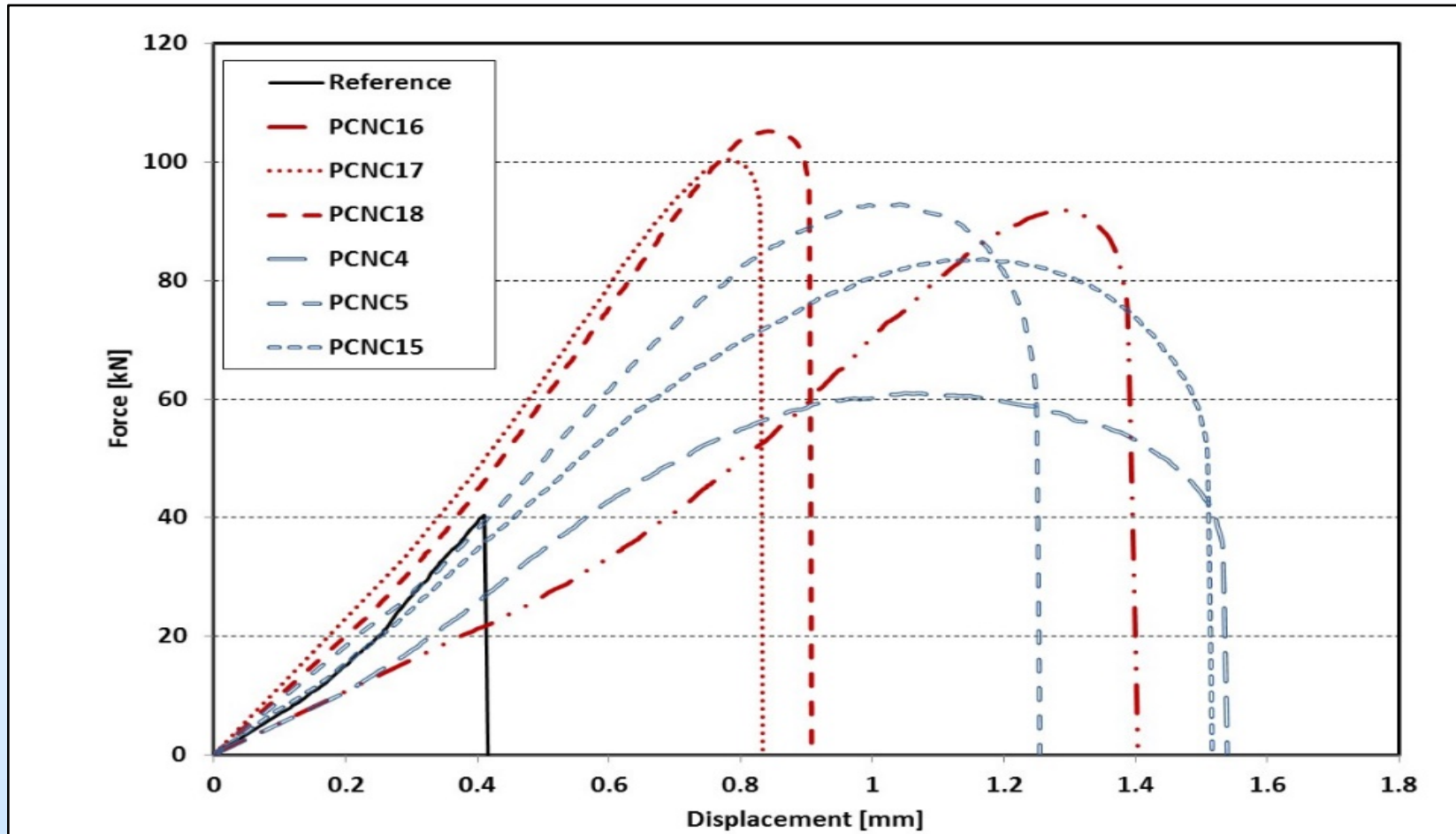
- Slant shear test – a direct measure of nanocomposite – steel bond strength



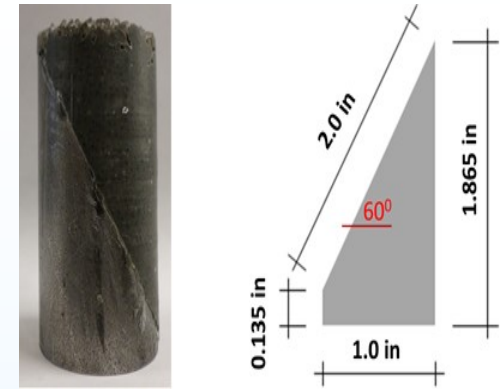
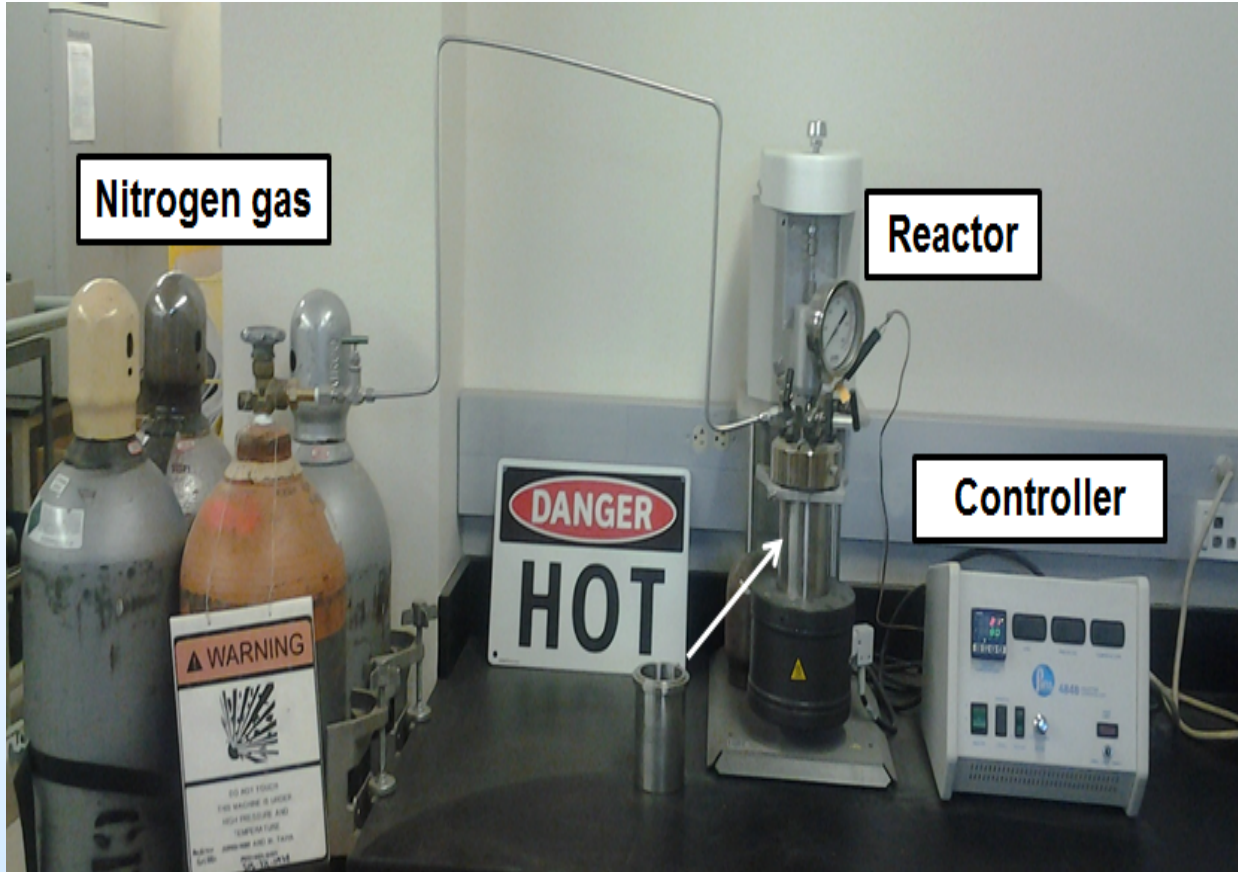
Bond Strength of PCNC and Steel



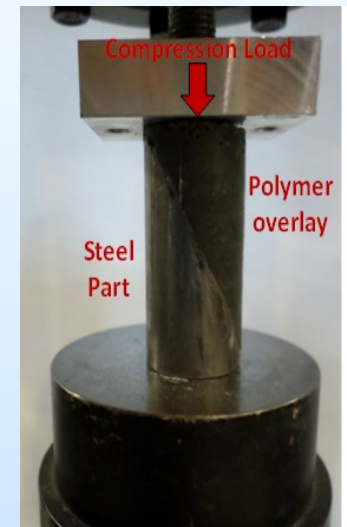
PCNC – Steel slant shear behavior



Examining the effect of high temperature and pressure

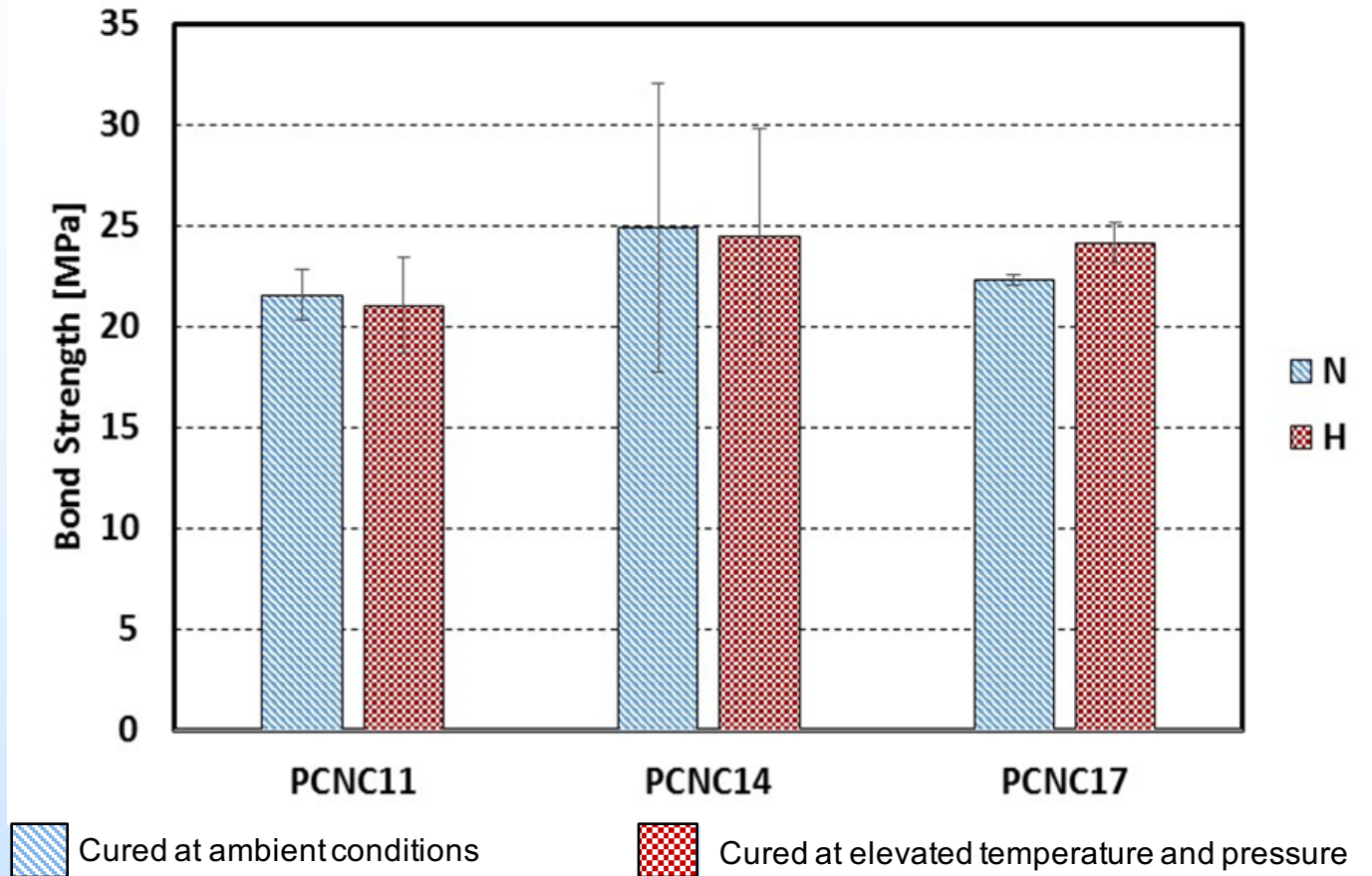


Scaled specimens

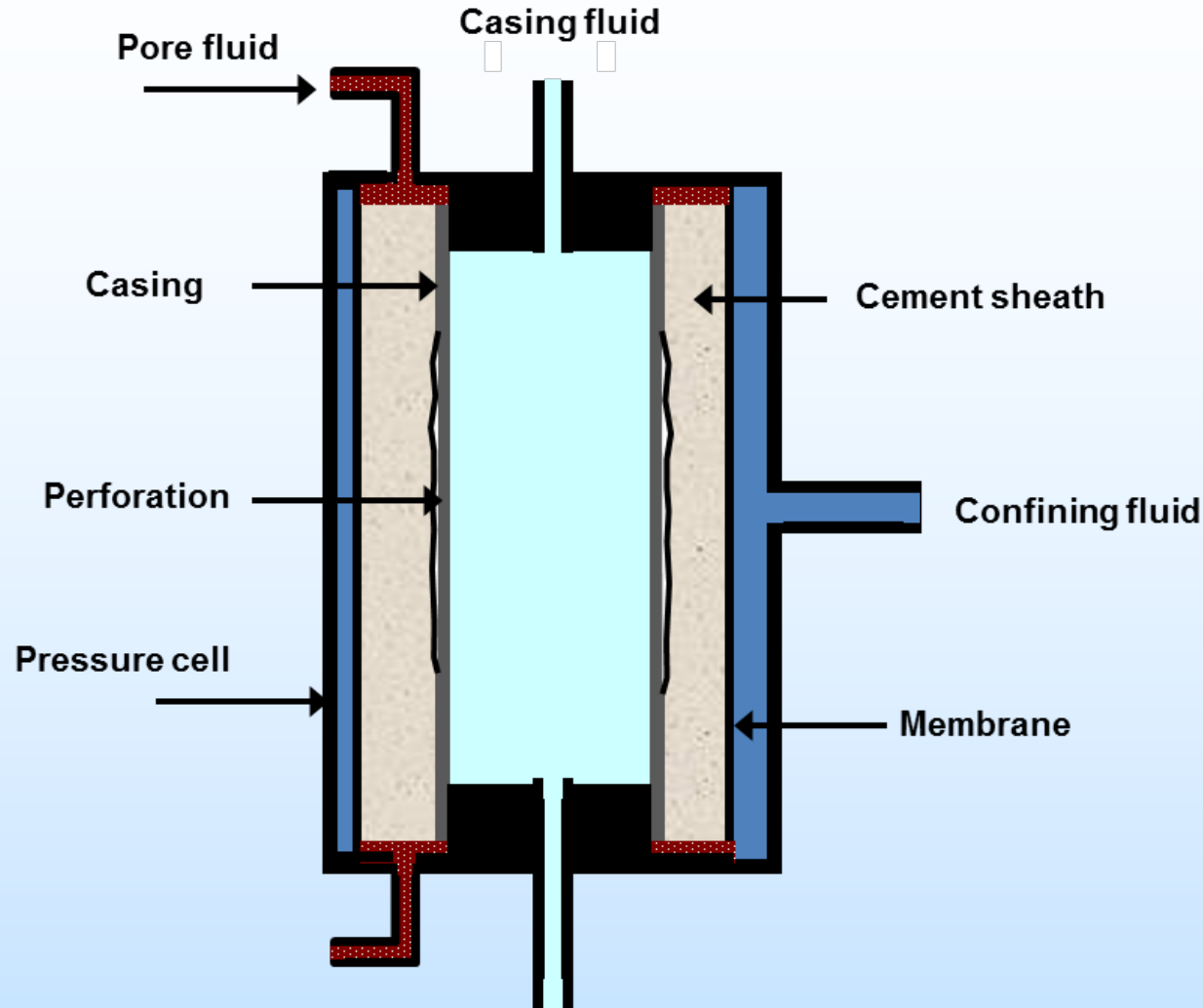


Temp: 80 °C, Pressure 10 MPa

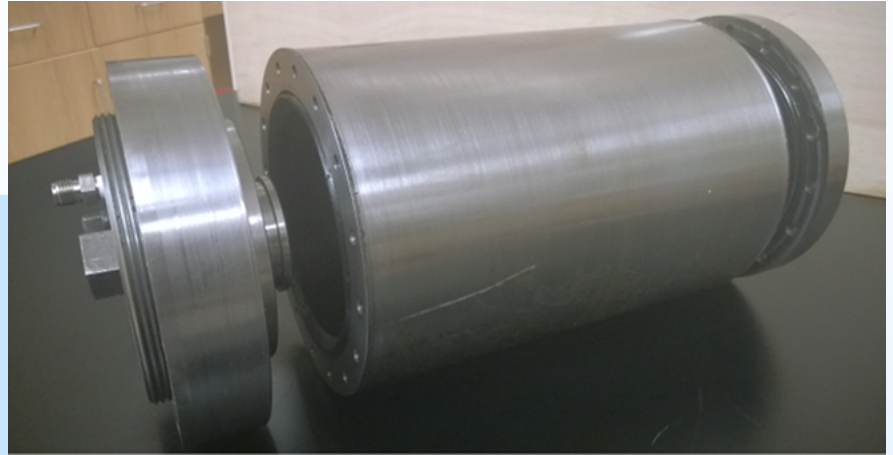
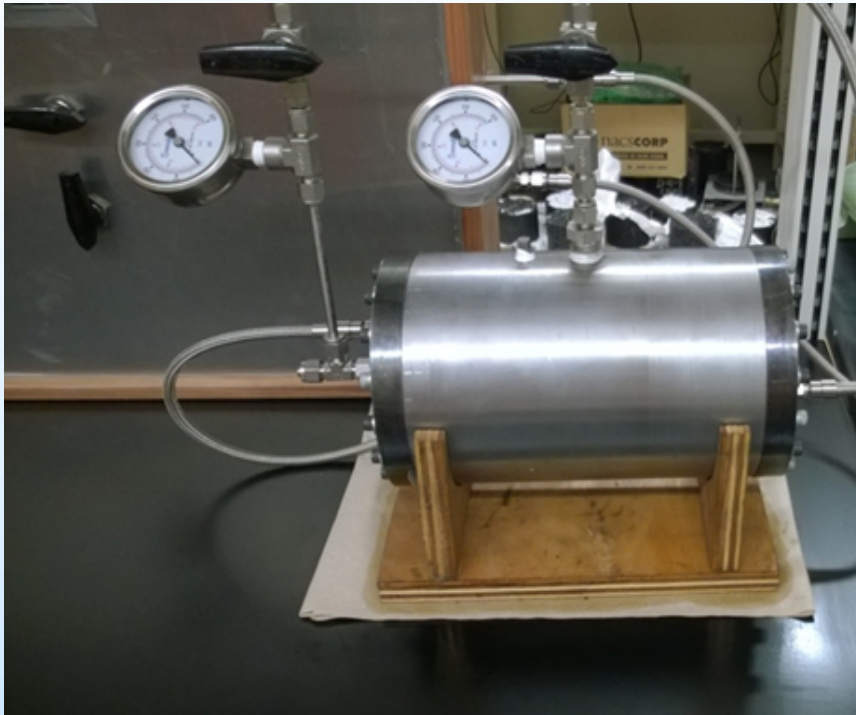
No effect of elevated temperature and pressure on performance of PCNC



Flow through damaged and repaired wellbore systems



Pressure vessel



Independent control of
confining pressure to
30 MPa and casing
pressure to 20 MPa.

Gas Permeameter



Gas pressures to 14 MPa.

Permeability range $>10^{-12}$ to $<10^{-21}$ m²

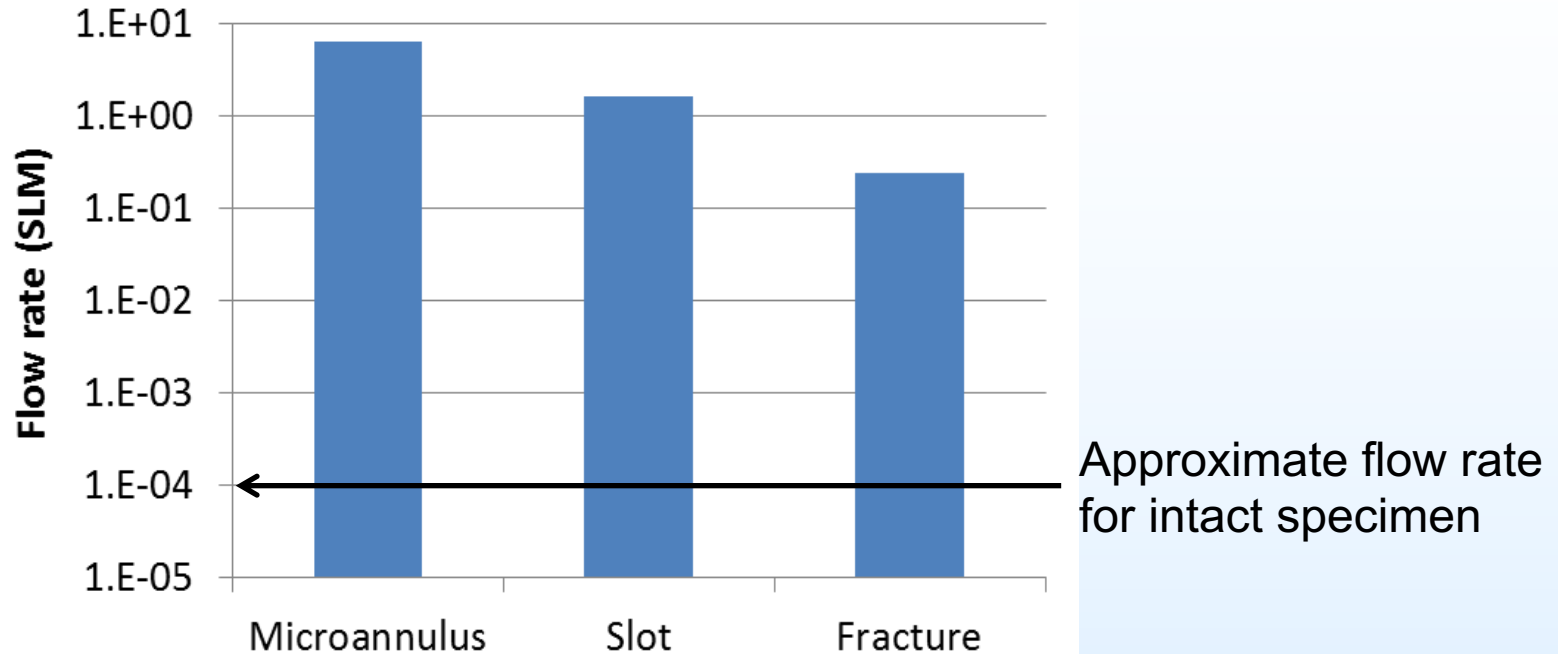


Specimen preparation

- Microannulus
 - Large
 - Small
- Cement fracture



Flow dominated by flaws



Cubic law for hydraulic aperture

$$h^3 = \frac{12 k A}{w}$$

Repair of damaged wellbores

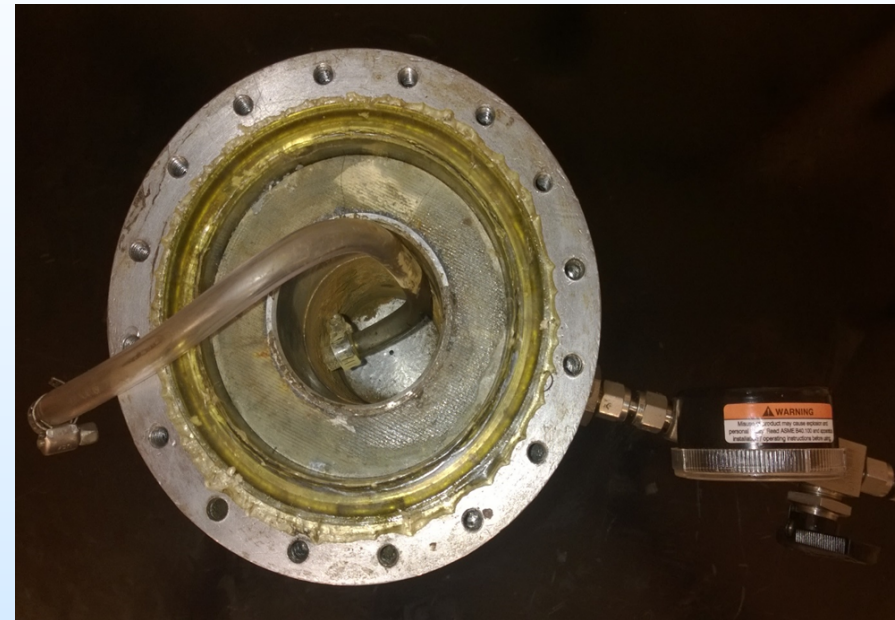
1. No pressure



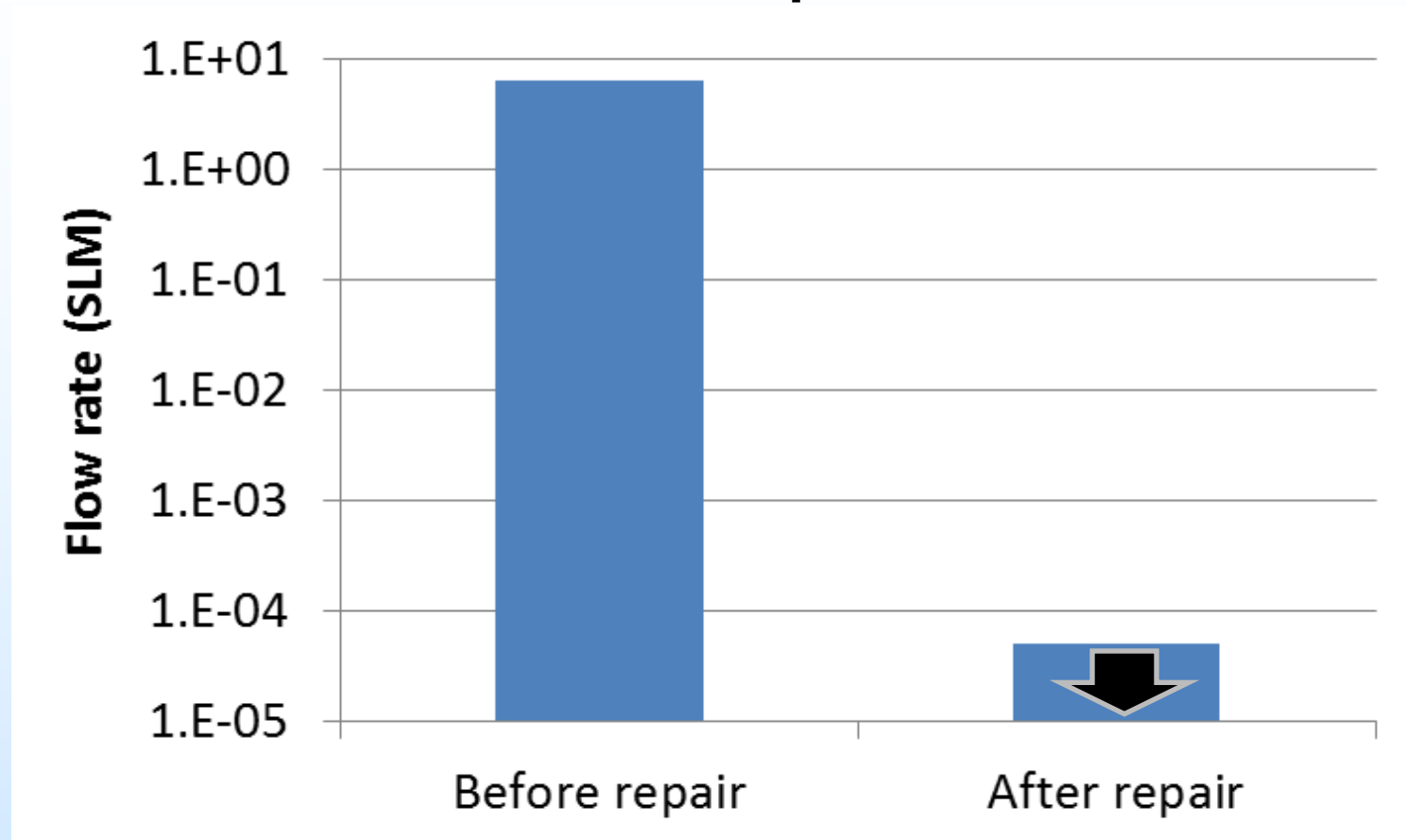
2. Separate pressurized system



3. In pressure vessel

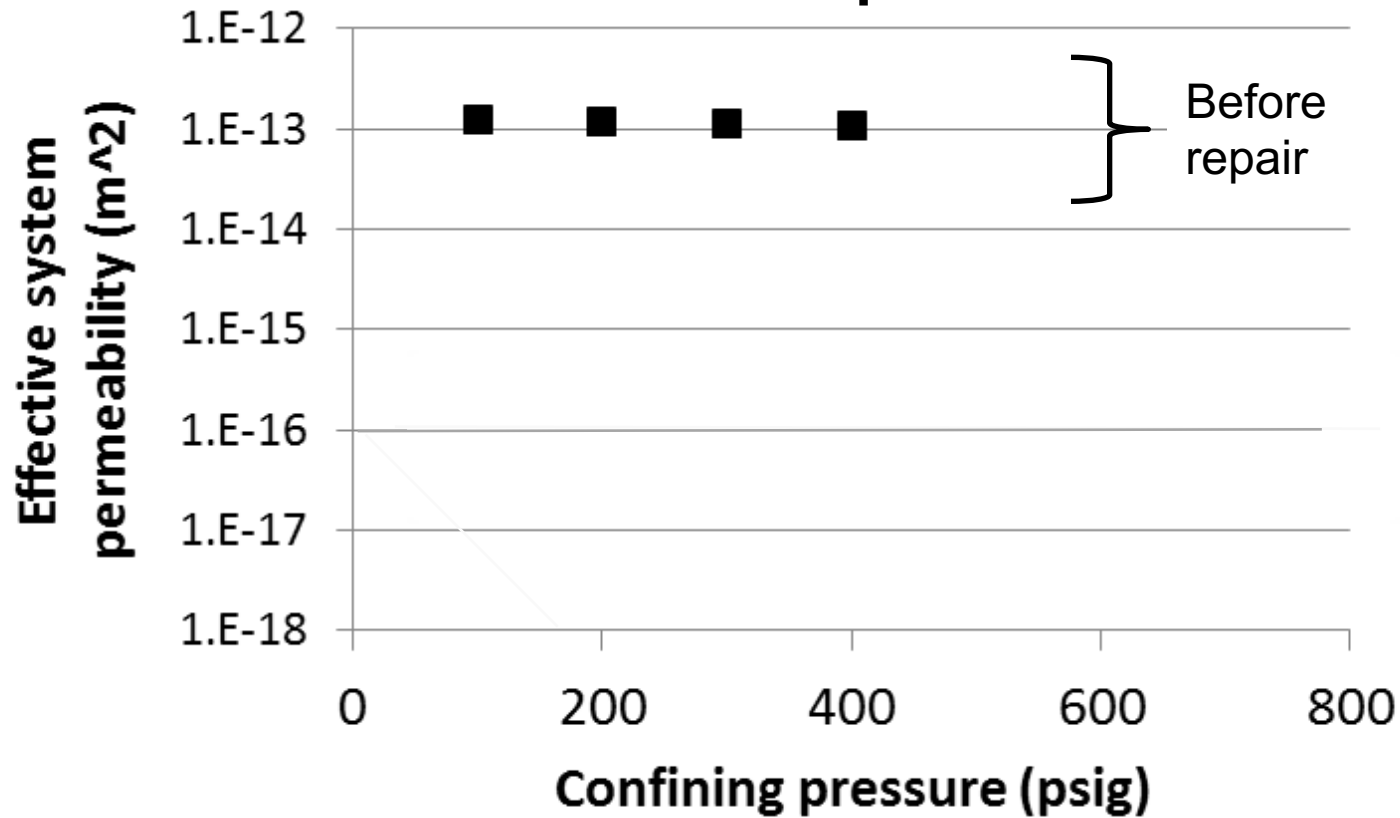


Microannulus repair using nanocomposite



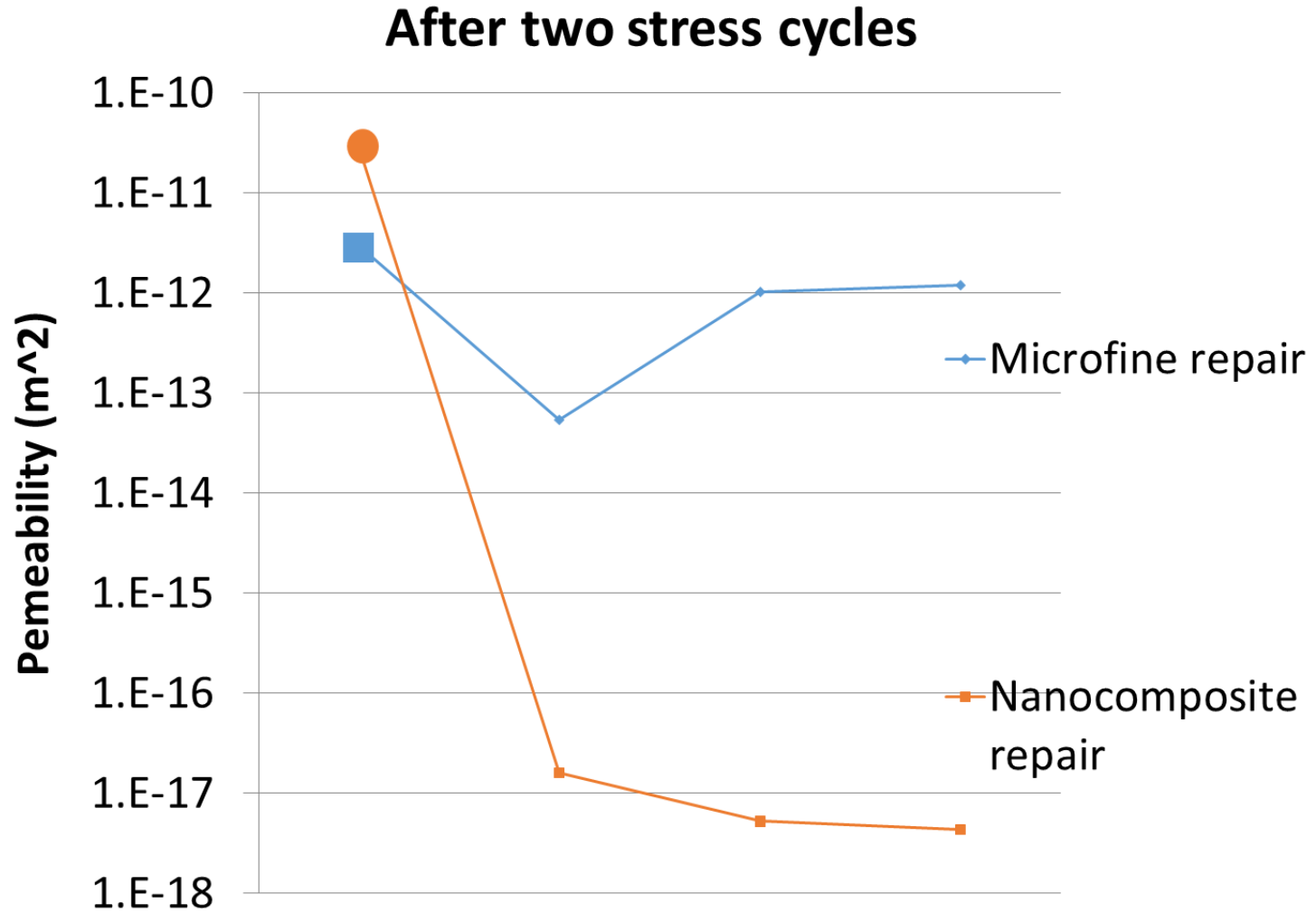
Confining pressure = 200 psig
 Internal pressure = 200 psig
 Pore pressure = 100 psig

Cement fracture repair using nanocomposite

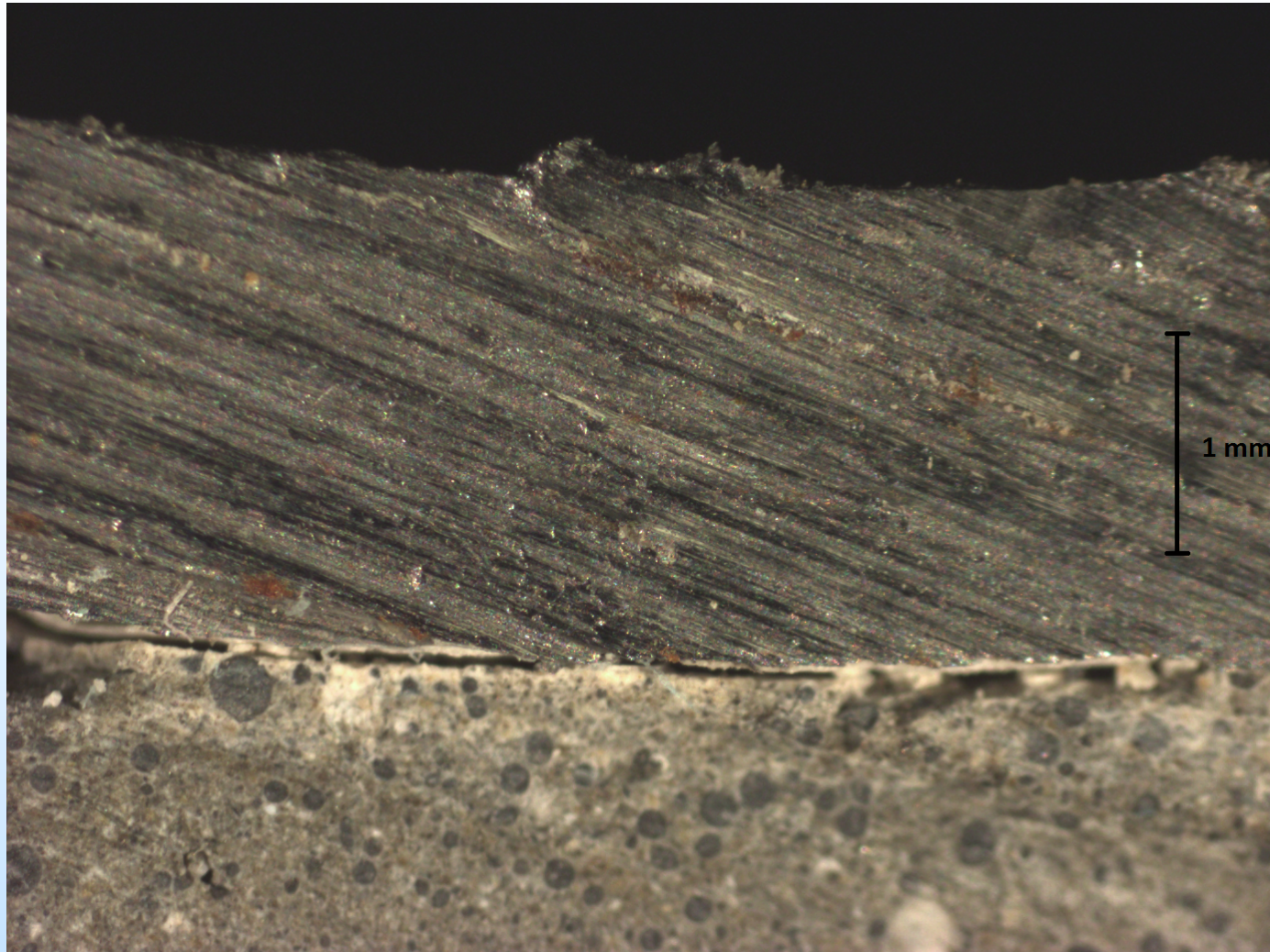


Internal pressure = confining pressure
 Gas pressure = 50 psig

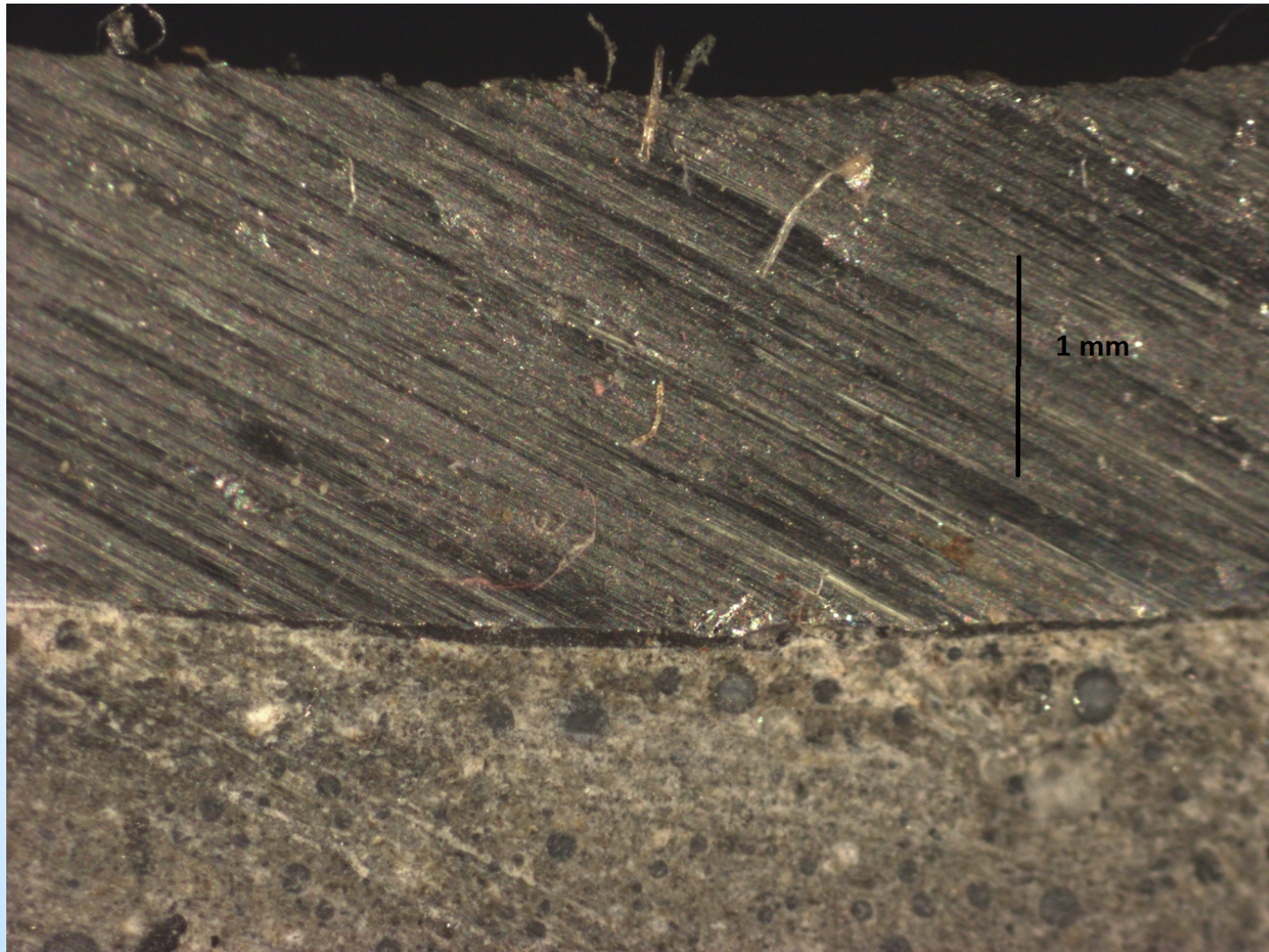
Repair response to stress cycles



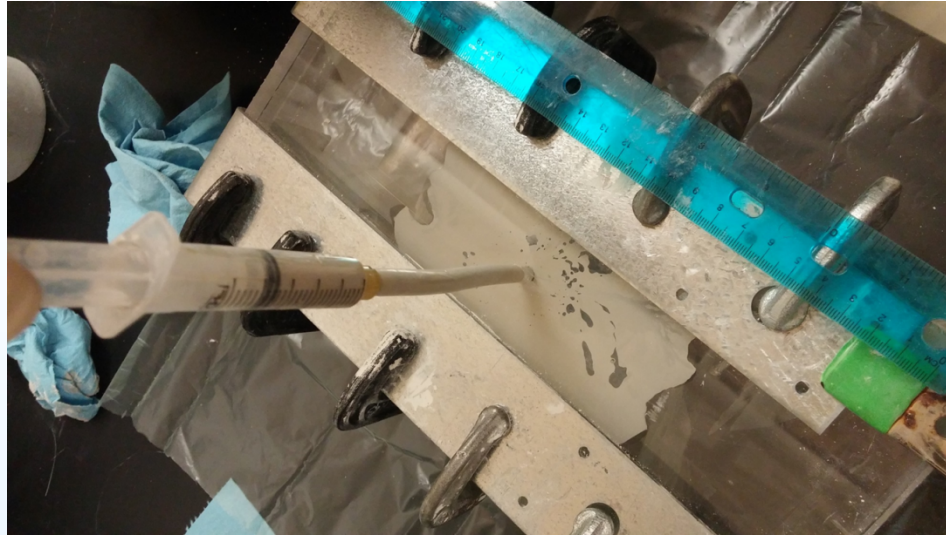
Repaired with microfine cement



Repaired with nanocomposite

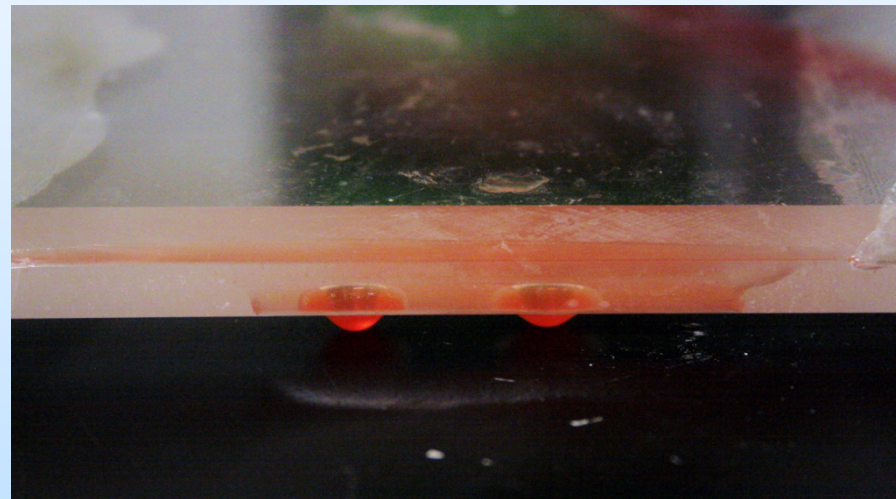
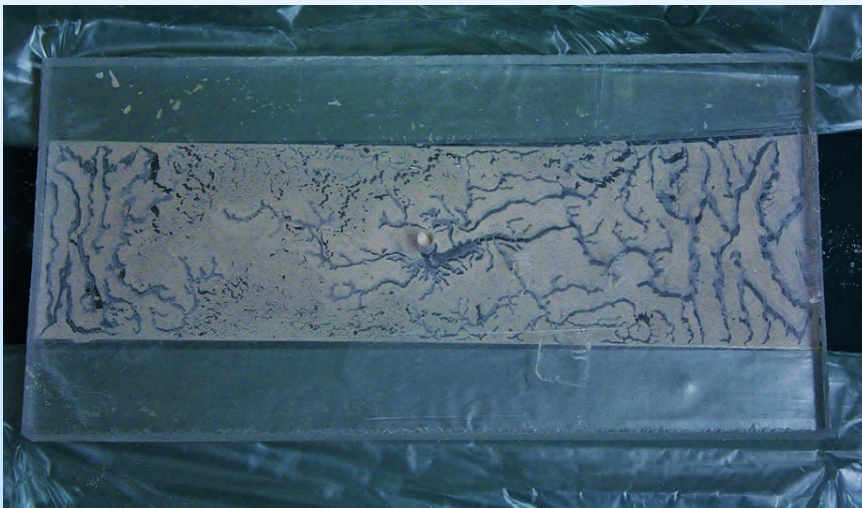


Penetrability



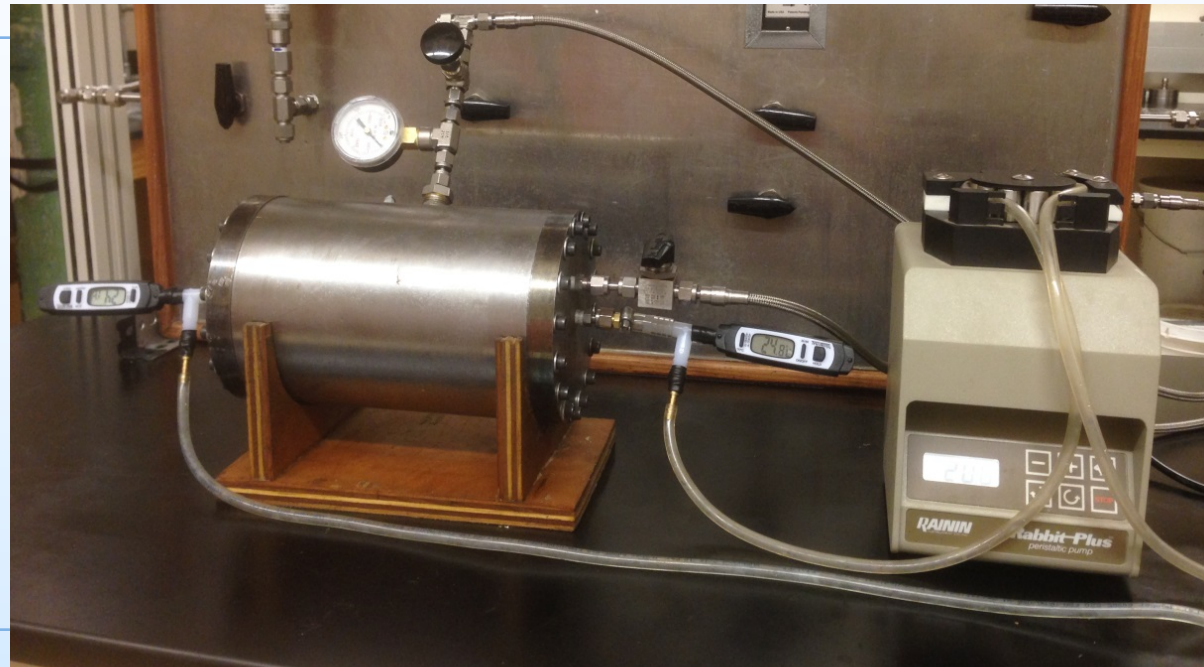
Microfine penetrated 75 μm gap

Nanocomposite penetrated 13 μm gap



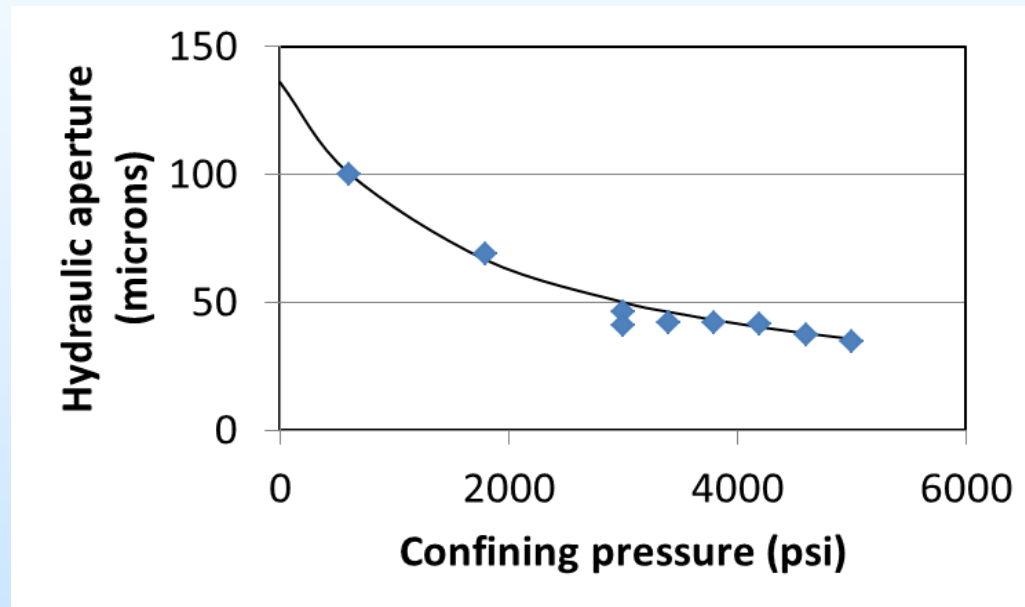
Response of microannulus and repaired microannulus to thermal stress

- Circulate cold and hot water through casing to induce casing expansion and contraction



Microannulus model

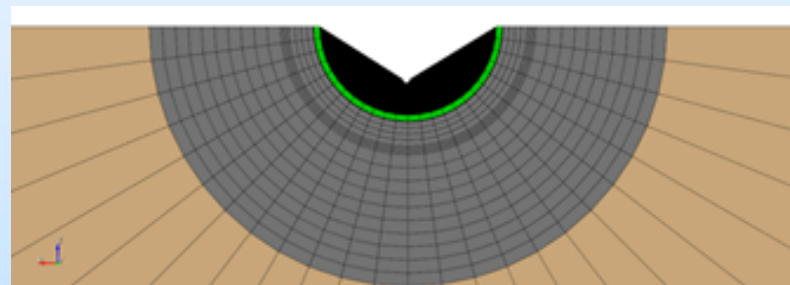
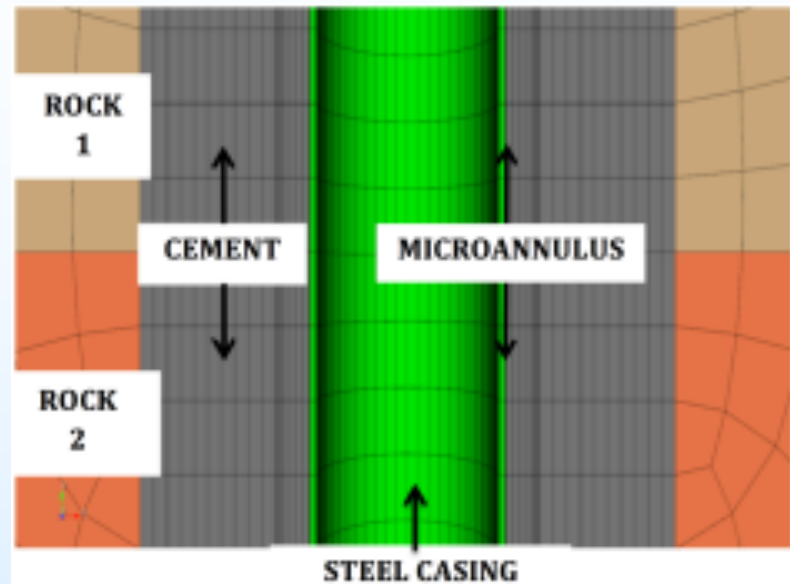
Material model for the microannulus that describes permeability changes in response to changes in confining and/or casing pressure and temperature.



Wellbore model incorporating microannulus

Microannulus space can be modeled as

- Microannulus
- Open
- Cement
- Repair material



Accomplishments to Date

- Synthesized and characterized a number of nanocomposite and reference materials. For some nanocomposites:
 - Acceptable flowability
 - Bond strength and fracture toughness substantially increased
- Testing of wellbore seal systems
 - Developed experimental methods
 - Testing pre- and post-repair condition
- Simulation model developed



Synergy Opportunities

- Wellbore damage
 - Experimental methods and data set on permeability under different stress conditions can be used by/compared to work of others.
- Wellbore repair
 - Developed repair material can be used in field applications.
- Wellbore modeling
 - Model for wellbore behavior that can be applied to large scale applications.

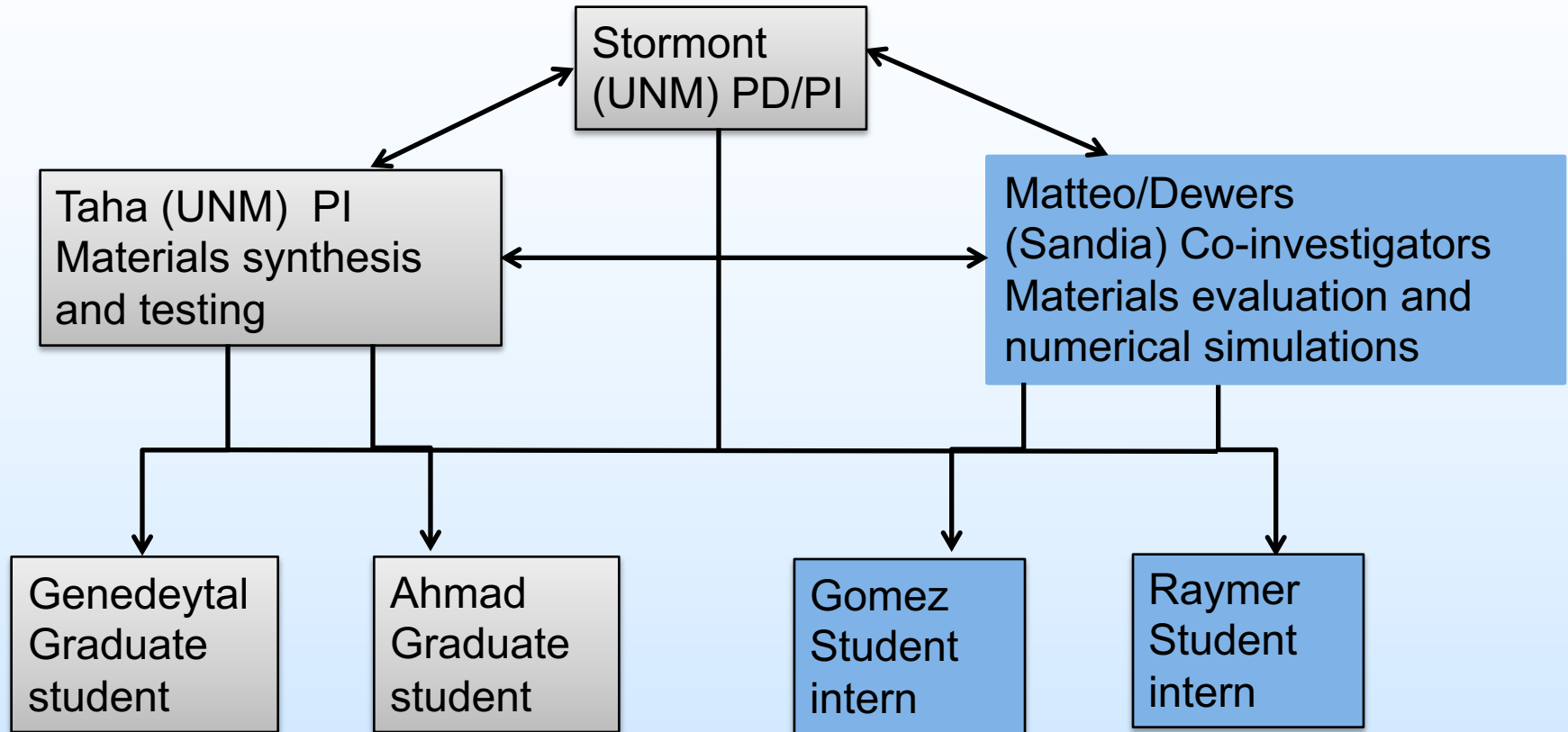
Summary

- Nanocomposites are being developed and tested with favorable properties as seal repair materials.
- Future Plan: Continue material synthesis and testing with accompanying testing and evaluation of seal system repair.

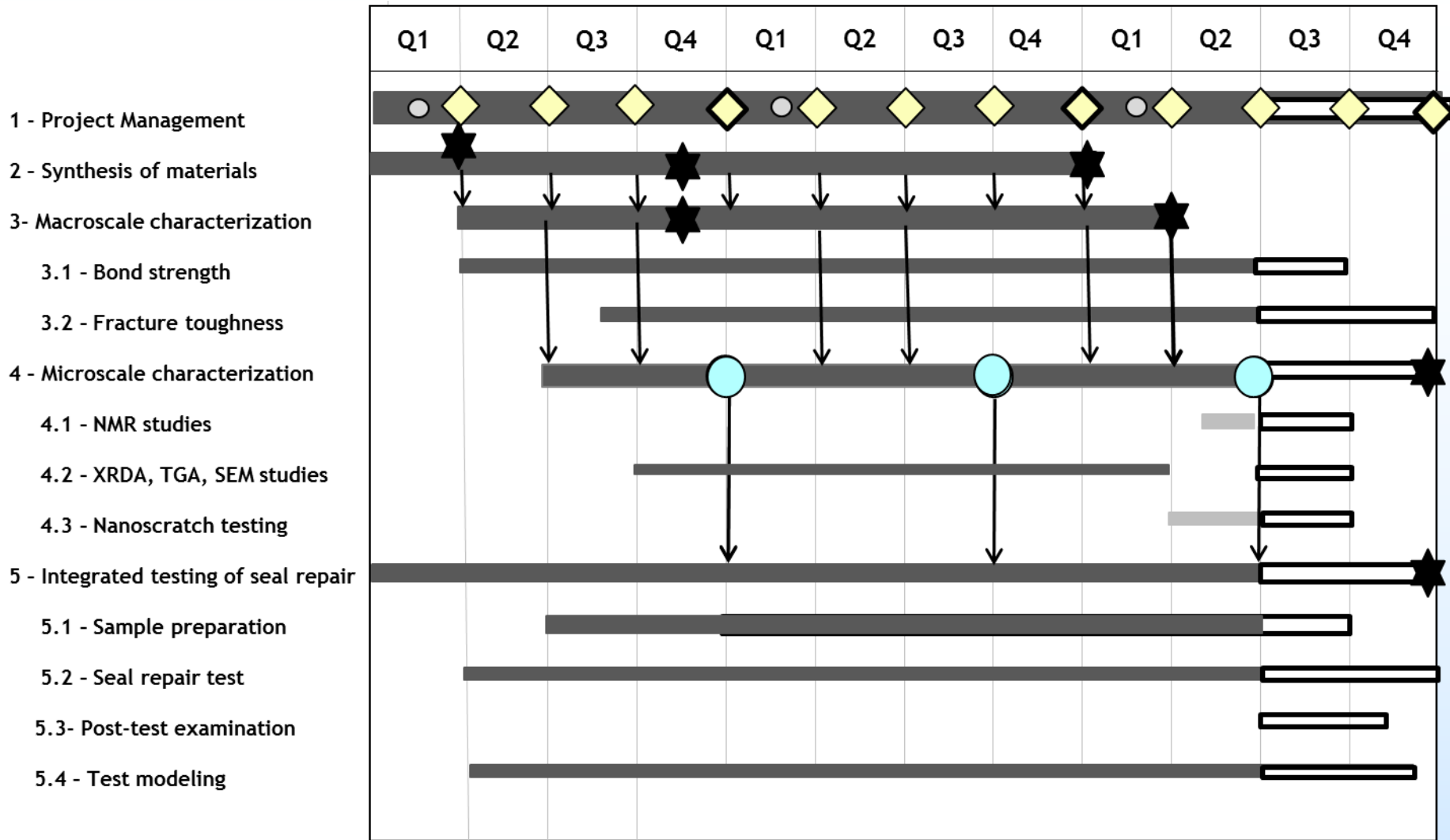
Appendix









Organization Chart



Gantt Chart



-  Quarterly reports
-  Quarterly and annual reports
-  Updated project management plan
-  Material selection for integrated tests
-  Tasks not yet underway
-  Milestones

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- Gomez, S.P. (2015) *Wellbore Microannulus Characterization and Seal Repair: Computational and Lab Scale Modeling*. Master’s Thesis, University of New Mexico.

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- Griffin, A., Kim, J., Rahman, M., and Reda Taha, M.M. "Microstructure of a Type G Oil Well Cement-Nanosilica Blend." *Journal of Materials in Civil Engineering*, Vol. 27, No. 5, 04014166. 2015.
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