

DURABILITY OF OILWELL CEMENT IN CO₂-RICH ENVIRONMENTS

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ABSTRACT

The anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂) into the atmosphere is considered as one of the main reasons for global warming. The injection of CO₂ into underground formations is an immediate to mid-term option to decrease the level of this gas in the atmosphere. Depleted oil and gas reservoirs are among the best candidates for the carbon capture and storage projects (CCS). The reason for this is based on the well-characterised structure of these type of underground formations through the different periods of their life. One of the most concerned problems associated with CCS projects is CO₂ leakage through well cements. Oilwell cements exposed to CO₂-bearing fluids undergo geomechanical and geochemical changes which may endanger their integrity. This paper aims at providing a framework to predict the lifespan of a cement exposed to CO₂-bearing fluid using numerical modelling based on coupling geochemical and geomechanical processes. The main processes of the radial compaction and the radial cracking are investigated. It was shown that the radial cracking process leads to a definite lifespan of the cement matrix after being exposed to CO₂-bearing fluids, while the radial compaction process can increase the durability of the cement matrix. Generally, this process becomes more effective with increasing the radial stress on the cement sheath from the surrounding rocks.

Keywords: Oilwell Cement; CO₂ Storage; Cement Lifespan

INTRODUCTION

The released CO₂ into the atmosphere due to human activities increased the average global temperature (Stocker *et al.*, 2013). CO₂ composes 9-26% of greenhouse gases (GHG) emission (Kiehl and Trenberth, 1997). One of the plausible methods to decrease the level of the released CO₂ into the atmosphere is capturing it from power

plans and injection into depleted oil and gas reservoirs. One of the main concerned issues associated with CCS projects is the high number of wells which are drilled in potential oil and gas reservoirs. Near to 400,000 abandoned wells are located in the Alberta Basin in Canada, and more than one million in Texas, USA (Celia *et al.*, 2006). Wells are direct connections between the depleted reservoirs and Earth's surface. Any defects within these wells potentially could convert into a CO₂ leakage pathway which compromises the expense and time invested in CCS projects. Therefore, the characterisation of cement behaviour exposed to CO₂-bearing fluids is crucial to determine the risk associated with CCS projects.

Once CO₂ is injected into the depleted oil and gas reservoirs, it will begin moving beneath the caprock. However, it should be noted that the caprock itself will be affected by the presence of CO₂-bearing fluids (Shariatipour, Pickup and Mackay, 2014, 2016; Onoja and Shariatipour, 2018). Based on this, both the cement sections within the caprock and reservoirs are vulnerable to face the CO₂ plume. The injected CO₂ dissolves in brine as a ubiquitous component within the pores of depleted oil and gas reservoir resulting in the formation of carbonic acid. Due to the large distance between injection wells and abandoned wells, the static condition assumed to dominate close to the abandoned wells (Rimmelé *et al.*, 2008; Kutchko *et al.*, 2009; Corvisier *et al.*, 2010, 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 2013).

CO₂-bearing fluids react with the cement matrix and penetrate the cement matrix due to either of the diffusion or the advection phenomena (Druckenmiller and Maroto-Valer, 2005; Haghi *et al.*, 2017). Usually, the diffusion is responsible for the permeation of CO₂-bearing fluids into the cement matrix, while the advection almost acts on the cement surfaces in cracks, the cement-casing interface, and the cement-rock interface (Huet, Prevost and Scherer, 2010; Deremble *et al.*, 2011; Duguid, Radonjic and Scherer, 2011; Gherardi, Audigane and Gaucher, 2012; Bagheri, Shariatipour and Ganjian, 2018).

The permeation of CO₂-bearing fluids accompanied by so-called carbonation process (Scherer and Huet, 2009; Huet, Tasoti and Khalfallah, 2011; Kari, Puttonen and Skantz, 2014; Ashraf, 2016; Šavija and Luković, 2016; Rezagholilou, Papadakis and Nikraz, 2017). This process results in the formation of calcium carbonate (hereafter referred to as calcite) within the cement pores which reduces the porosity and increases the cement stiffness (Kutchko *et al.*, 2009; Mason *et al.*, 2013; Nakano *et al.*, 2014; Walsh *et al.*, 2014; Ashraf, 2016; Hangx *et al.*, 2016). The invasion of more quantity of CO₂-bearing fluids into the cement matrix re-dissolve calcite and calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H) which leads to the stiffness reduction and an increase in the porosity (Kutchko *et al.*, 2007; Huerta, Bryant and Conrad, 2008; Rimmelé *et al.*, 2008; Fabbri *et al.*, 2009; Duguid and Scherer, 2010; Lecampion *et al.*, 2011; Brunet *et al.*, 2013; Zhang *et al.*, 2013; Walsh *et al.*, 2014; Liaudat *et al.*, 2018). This process is referred to as degradation occurring in the case of invading extra CO₂-bearing fluids or decreasing pH.

Because of the diffusion dominance over the geochemical reactions, in literature, a linear relationship between the penetration depth of the CO₂-bearing fluids and the square root of time was suggested (Silva, Neves and De Brito, 2014; Ashraf, 2016; Phung *et al.*, 2016; Šavija and Luković, 2016; Ta *et al.*, 2016; Rezagholilou, Papadakis and Nikraz, 2017). Although, geochemical reactions affect the porosity, tortuosity, and

connectivity, and subsequently the diffusion coefficient (Georget, Prévost and Huet, 2018). Moreover, geomechanical alterations within the cement matrix due to the overburden pressure, the radial pressure, and the fluid pressure also affect the cement matrix. Therefore, the cement alteration under high-pressure and high-temperature (HPHT) conditions found in underground formations seems complex. This paper aims at modelling the cement alteration in CO₂-rich environments under HPHT conditions by coupling the geochemical and geomechanical processes.

CHARACTERISATION OF THE GEOCHEMICAL CHANGES

Prior to characterising the cement alteration, it should be noted that the cement matrix is a porous rock which is affected by the fluid pressure (sometimes referred to as pore pressure). Biot-Terzaghi effective stress was applied to account for the fluid pressure (Biot, 1955; Geertsma, 1957; Nur and Byerlee, 1971; Skempton, 1984; Nygård *et al.*, 2006; Liu and Harpalani, 2014; Osipov, 2015). It was assumed that the cement matrix to be isotropic and behaves elastically before failing. Based on this, a general strain tensor was developed as follows:

$$\varepsilon_{ij} = \frac{1}{2\mu} \left(\sigma_{ij} - \frac{1}{3} \delta_{ij} \sigma_{kk} \right) + \frac{1}{9K} \delta_{ij} \sigma_{kk} - \frac{1}{3H} \delta_{ij} p, \quad (1)$$

where ε_{ij} is the strain tensor, and i, j are the principle directions. δ_{ij} is Kroenecker's delta, σ_{ij} is the Cauchy stress tensor, p is the pore pressure, μ and K are the shear modulus and the bulk modulus of rock without the pore pressure, respectively, and H is the effective modulus of the solid phase to account for the strain due to the pore pressure. σ_{kk} can be calculated as following in cylinder coordinates:

$$\sigma_{kk} = \sigma_r + \sigma_\theta + \sigma_z, \quad (2)$$

It can be deduced from Equation (1) that the fluid pressure only affects the normal stresses. To reduce the complexity of the equations governing the geomechanical changes, it is assumed that the displacements in the z-direction and r-direction are not a function of the radius and the height, respectively. Therefore, the following can be obtained:

$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial r} = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} = 0. \quad (4)$$

and based on the symmetry for a cylindrical cement matrix, the following can be deduced:

$$u_\theta = 0, \quad (5)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial \theta} = 0. \quad (7)$$

where u_r , u_θ , and u_z are displacements in the r-direction, θ -direction and z-direction, respectively.

Therefore, one can compute the strain-displacement relations as following (Sadd, 2005):

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r}, \quad (8)$$

$$\varepsilon_\theta = \frac{u_r}{r}, \quad (9)$$

$$\varepsilon_z = \frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}. \quad (10)$$

It worth noting that the value of the $\frac{\partial u_z}{\partial z}$ is constant through any cross-section perpendicular to the z-direction, and hereafter will be referred to as U_z . Equilibrium equations can also be derived as following:

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_\theta}{\partial \theta} = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r}{\partial r} = \frac{\sigma_\theta - \sigma_r}{r}, \quad (12)$$

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_z}{\partial z} = 0. \quad (13)$$

After some mathematical manipulations one can reach to the following:

$$\sigma_r = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \lambda \left(\frac{u_r}{r} + U_z \right) + p \frac{K}{H}, \quad (14)$$

$$\sigma_\theta = (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{u_r}{r} + \lambda \left(\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + U_z \right) + p \frac{K}{H}, \quad (15)$$

$$\sigma_z = (\lambda + 2\mu) U_z + \lambda \left(\frac{\partial u_r}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r}{r} \right) + p \frac{K}{H}. \quad (16)$$

where λ is Lamé's constant which is defined in Equation (18).

With time, Young's modulus of the cement sheath around the steel casing changes radially due to the geochemical processes resulted from exposure to CO₂-bearing fluids. Therefore, Young's modulus can be considered as a function of the radius.

$$E = E(r), \quad (17)$$

and,

$$\lambda(r) = K(r) - \frac{2}{3}\mu(r), \quad (18)$$

$$K(r) = \frac{E(r)}{3(1 - 2\nu)}, \quad (19)$$

$$\mu(r) = \frac{E(r)}{2(1 + \nu)}. \quad (20)$$

Equations (18) to (20) shows that the λ , K , and μ are also a function of the radius.

Equations (12) to (16) can be solved for a cylindrical cement matrix with an inside radius of r_{inside} and initial outside radius of R by considering the following boundary conditions:

$$\sigma_r = p_0 \text{ on, } r = R, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{1}{(R_{initial}^2 - r_{inside}^2)} \int_{r_{inside}}^R 2r \sigma_z dr = \sigma_c \text{ on, } z = \pm h, \quad (22)$$

$$u_r = 0 \text{ on, } r = r_{inside}. \quad (23)$$

where p_0 is the confining radial pressure, $R_{initial}$ is the outside radius of the cylindrical cement matrix prior to the invasion of CO₂-bearing fluids, σ_c is the confining pressure

due to the overburden column of the cement in the z-direction, $\pm h$ is the distance from the middle of the cement matrix in the z-direction, however, based on the assumptions in Equation (3) and (4), the value of the σ_c is constant in any cross-section perpendicular to the z-direction.

The Poisson's ratio is a function of the radius, although, an average value of 0.25 is considered for calculation in this paper assumed as a representative value in literature (Harsh, Shen and Darwin, 1990; Goodwin and Crook, 1992; Malhotra, 1996; Velez *et al.*, 2001; Constantinides and Ulm, 2004; Chamrova, 2010; Wang and Subramaniam, 2011; Lavrov, Todorovic and Torsæter, 2016; Lavrov, 2018).

Young's modulus in every radial layer within a cylindrical cement matrix is a function of the porosity and its composition as following (Lafhaj *et al.*, 2006; Li *et al.*, 2006):

$$E = E_0(1 - \phi)^n, \quad (24)$$

In Equation (24) the parameter E_0 depends on the cement composition, which can be calculated when the porosity is zero.

The cement matrix can be considered as a composite material which its Young's modulus can be represented by the Voigt/Reuss model (Liu, Feng and Zhang, 2009; Zhu, Fan and Zhang, 2015). Based on the direct effect of materials which are formed or dissolved due to exposure to CO₂-bearing fluids, the Voigt model is assumed as a representative method for the calculation of the cement Young's modulus. Therefore, Young's modulus of the cement matrix can be calculated as follows:

$$E_0(r) = \sum_{i=1}^{N_{comp}} E_i f_i(r). \quad (25)$$

where, $E_0(r)$ and E_i are the Young's modulus of the cement matrix and component i , respectively. $E_0(r)$ shows that the Young's modulus is a function of the radius, r , due to radial changes in the cement composition because of the reaction with the CO₂-bearing fluids. N_{comp} is the number of the composing components, $f_i(r)$ is the volume ratio of the component i at radius r . It should be noted that,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_{comp}} f_i(r) = 1. \quad (26)$$

The system of Equations from (12) to (16) can be solved by considering the boundary conditions in Equations **Error! Reference source not found.** to (23) as follows:

$$(\lambda_i^t + 2\mu_i^t) \frac{u_{i+1}^t - u_i^t}{\Delta r} + \lambda_i^t \left(\frac{u_i^t}{r_i} + U_z \right) - \sigma_{r_i}^t = -p\alpha_i^t, \quad i: 1, \dots, N, \quad (27)$$

$$(\lambda_i^t + 2\mu_i^t) \frac{u_i^t}{r_i} + \lambda_i^t \left(\frac{u_{i+1}^t - u_i^t}{\Delta r} + U_z \right) - \sigma_{\theta_i}^t = -p\alpha_i^t, \quad i: 1, \dots, N, \quad (28)$$

$$\frac{\sigma_{r_{i+1}} - \sigma_{r_i}}{\Delta r} - \frac{\sigma_{\theta_i}^t - \sigma_{r_i}^t}{r_i} = 0, \quad i: 1, \dots, N - 1, \quad (29)$$

$$2\left(\frac{p_0 - \sigma_N}{\Delta r}\right) - \frac{\sigma_{\theta_N}^t - \sigma_{r_N}^t}{r_N} = 0 \quad (30)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N 2r_i \Delta r \left((\lambda_i^t + 2\mu_i^t) U_z + \lambda_i^t \left(\frac{u_{i+1}^t - u_i^t}{\Delta r} + \frac{u_i^t}{r_i} \right) \right) \quad (31)$$

$$= R_{initial}^2 \sigma_c - \sum_{i=1}^N (2r_i \Delta r p \alpha_i^t), \quad (32)$$

$$u_1^t = 0.$$

where, u_i^t shows the radius displacement at a radius of $(r_{inside} + (i - 1)\Delta r)$ and the time, t , N is the number of the radial layers with thickness Δr , α_i^t can be calculated as following:

$$\alpha_i^t = \frac{K_i^t}{H_i^t}. \quad (33)$$

CALCULATION OF THE POROSITY

The porosity of the cement matrix undergoes changes due to the geomechanical alteration within the physical properties of the cement matrix. The porous media are the environments which are available for reactions with CO₂-bearing fluid. Therefore, the prediction of the cement porosity is of great importance. The porosity change due to geomechanical alterations can be calculated from the following equation (Harrold, 2001; Liu and Harpalani, 2014).

$$\Delta \phi_{r_{geomechanical}}^t = - \left(\frac{1 - \phi_{r_{old}}^t}{K_r^t} - \frac{1}{K_{sr}^t} \right) (\sigma_{m_r}^t - \alpha_i^t p), \quad (34)$$

where, $\Delta \phi_{r_{geomechanical}}^t$ is the porosity change at the radius of r and the time, t , due to changes in the geomechanical properties of the cement matrix. K_r^t and K_{sr}^t are the bulk modulus of dry porous rock and grains at the time, t , and the radius, r , respectively. $\phi_{r_{old}}^t$ is the porosity of the cement matrix at the radius of r and time, t , prior to geomechanical alterations. The mean stress, $\sigma_{m_r}^t$, at the time, t , and the radius, r is calculated as following (Harrold, 2001):

$$\sigma_{m_r}^t = \frac{1}{3} (\sigma_r^t + \sigma_\theta^t + \sigma_z^t). \quad (35)$$

where σ_r^t , σ_θ^t , and σ_z^t are stresses in the r -direction, θ -direction, and z -direction, respectively, at the time t , and the radius, r .

The cement matrix is also subjected to geochemical alterations (i.e., reactions of dissolution and precipitation). To simulate the geochemical alteration of the cement, CrunchFlow code is used which was developed by Steefel *et al.* (2015). This code solves the following essential equation simulating the energy, mass, and momentum conservation:

$$\frac{\partial(\phi C_j)}{\partial t} = \nabla \cdot (D \nabla C_j) - \nabla \cdot (q C_j) + R_j \quad (j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n), \quad (36)$$

where ϕ is porosity, C_j is the concentration of the component j (mol/m^3), D is the combined diffusion-dispersion coefficient (m^2/s), q is the Darcy velocity ($m^3/(m^2 \cdot s)$), and R_j ($mol/(m^2 \cdot s)$) is total reaction rate obtained from summing up rates of precipitation and dissolution of involved minerals.

The porosity at the time, t , and the radius, r , after performing the geochemical simulation in each step is calculated as following;

$$\phi_{r_{geochemical}}^t = 1 - \sum_{i=1}^{N_{mineral}} V_{mineral_i}^t, \quad (37)$$

where, $N_{mineral}$ is the number of the involved minerals, $V_{mineral_i}^t$ is the volume percentage of mineral, i , at the time, t . $\phi_{r_{geochemical}}^t$ is the porosity at the radius of r and the time, t , after the geochemical reactions. Therefore, the final porosity, in this paper, after considering the geomechanical and geochemical changes is calculated as following:

$$\phi_r^t = \phi_{r_{geochemical}}^t + \Delta\phi_{r_{geomechanical}}^t. \quad (38)$$

where ϕ_r^t is the porosity at the radius, r , and at the time, t .

PREDICTION OF THE CEMENT FAILURE

The Hoek-Brown failure envelope can predict the lifespan of the cement. A simplified version of this criterion was applied to calculate the lifespan of the cement as following:

$$\begin{cases} (\sigma_{m_r}^t - p) \geq \sigma_{ci_r}^t \Rightarrow \text{the radial layer within the cement matrix fails} \\ \left(\frac{2p_0 + \sigma_c}{3} - p \right) \geq \sigma_{ci}^t \Rightarrow \text{the whole cement matrix fails} \end{cases} \quad (39)$$

where, $\sigma_{ci_r}^t$ is the compressive strength of the cement at the radius of r and the time, t , σ_{ci}^t is the averaged compressive strength of the whole cylindrical cement matrix.

THE COMPOSITION OF CEMENT AND AQUEOUS PHASES

Table 1 and Table 2 show the aqueous and cement composition within the cement matrix, respectively.

Table 1. The initial concentrations of composing phases of the brine (Brunet *et al.*, 2013).

Aqueous phase species (mol/L)	Cement Matrix	Brine
CO ₂ (aq)	0.00	0.50
Ca ²⁺	0.00	0.00
Cl ⁻	0.17	0.17
Na ⁺	As a conservative ion, its concentration is calculated based on charge balance.	0.17
SiO ₂ (aq)	0.00	0.00
pH	2.90	13.00

Table 2. The initial volume fractions of composing mineral phases of the cement matrix (Brunet *et al.*, 2013).

Mineral phase composition (Vol. %)	Cement Matrix	Brine
Portlandite	13.00	0.00
Calcite	0.00	0.00
C-S-H	72.00	0.00
SiO ₂ (am)	0.00	0.00
Porosity (%)	15.00	1.00

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this work, it is assumed the compressional regime is dominating the surrounding rocks close to the cylindrical cement matrix. Under unconfined conditions cement is only under the vertical stress which leads to the formation of the parallel fractures with the direction of the maximum stress. At low confined conditions, shear-extensional fractures can be seen in the rock samples, with increasing the confining pressure, the cement behaviour changes from the brittle to ductile, and only a localized deformation is distinguishable at the shear surfaces (Nygård *et al.*, 2006). The formation of the fractures or deformed shear surfaces has not yet been studied in the context of the cement matrix, to the author's knowledge. The shear or extensional fractures are highly conductive pathways for CO₂ leakage, while localised deformation at the shear surface under high-confined pressures, could prevent further penetration of the CO₂-bearing fluids to a high degree. Two mechanisms of the radial cracking and the radial compaction are considered to explain the behaviour of the radial layers in which the effective pressure outstrips the compressive strength.

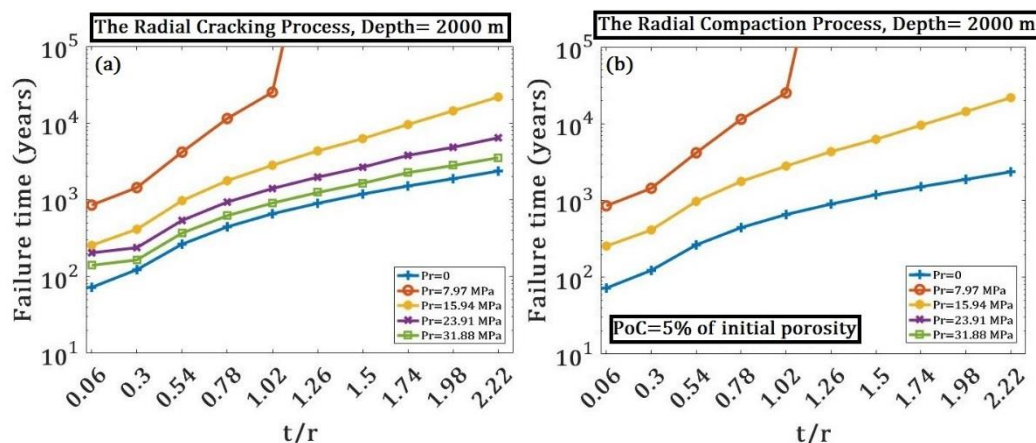


Figure 1. The prediction of the cement lifespan at depth of 2000 m vs. the ratio of the radial thicknesses of the cement over its inside radius (t/r) at different values of radial pressure, (a) shows the effect of the radial cracking, and (b) shows the cement lifespan when the radial compaction is active, while the porosity of the compacted layers (PoC) decreases to 5% of its initial value.

The invasion of CO₂-bearing fluids results in the cement alteration, especially, within the outer layers. The impacted layers, in the case of brittle behaviour, are subject to the cracking both extensional or shear types. These cracks are highly conductive pathways to the interior parts of the cement. There is no difference considered between these two type of extensional and shear cracks. In fact, the performance of these two types of cracking mechanisms is similar. Figure 1 (a) shows that the cement lifespan increases 25 fold with increasing the t/r from 0.06 to 2.22. Indeed, with increasing the radial thickness of the cement matrix, the penetration depth of the cement becomes negligible in comparison with the cement radial thickness. It is also worth noting that reactions are not a function of the radial thickness. Thereby, increasing the cement lifespan with the increasing the t/r is expected. Surprisingly, the maximum lifespan is expected for the radial pressure (P_r) of 7.97 MPa, which at t/r greater than 1.02, the cement lifespan becomes unlimited. This value is 25% of the typical radial pressure which is expected at depth of 2000 m. The minimum lifespan of the cement matrix occurs at P_r of zero. From 15.94 to 31.88 MPa, every 25% increase in the radial pressure, results in the reduction of the cement lifespan between 20 and 70% of its initial value.

Increasing the radial pressure to higher than 15.94 MPa results in an unlimited lifespan of the cement when the radial compaction is active (Figure 1 (b)). At the radial pressures equal or lower than 15.94 MPa, the maximum lifespan is expected for P_r of 7.97 MPa, and the minimum lifespan is for P_r of zero. The lifespan of the cement at radial pressures in the range of the zero to 50% of the typical radial pressure at the depth of 2000 m for the radial cracking process is comparable with radial compaction process. Generally, it can be concluded that increasing the radial pressure highly influences the compaction process and increases the cement lifespan, which is promising. The prediction of this behaviour is complex in the radial cracking process.

CONCLUSION

This paper provides a framework for predicting the cement lifespan at different depths by coupling the geochemical and geomechanical processes. The findings in this study can be outlined as below:

- At the depth of the 2000 m, increasing the ratio of the radial thickness of the cement over the inside radius from 0.06 to 2.2 results in a 25 fold increase in the cement lifespan.
- When the radial cracking is active, the maximum lifespan of the cement is expected at the radial pressure of 25% of the typical radial pressure at the depth of 2000 m.
- When the compaction process is active, generally, increasing the radial pressure prolongs the cement lifespan. However, under radial pressures greater than the 50% of the typical radial pressure at the depth of 2000 m, the lifespan of the cement becomes unlimited.
- At PoC of 5% and under radial pressures equal or lower than the 50% of the typical radial pressure at the depth of 2000 m, the lifespan of the cement matrix

in the radial cracking and the radial compaction processes is comparable to each other.

This study considers the compressional regime near the well cement. Therefore, it is needed to investigate other probable conditions which may change the stress state within the cement matrix and the cement lifespan.

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