

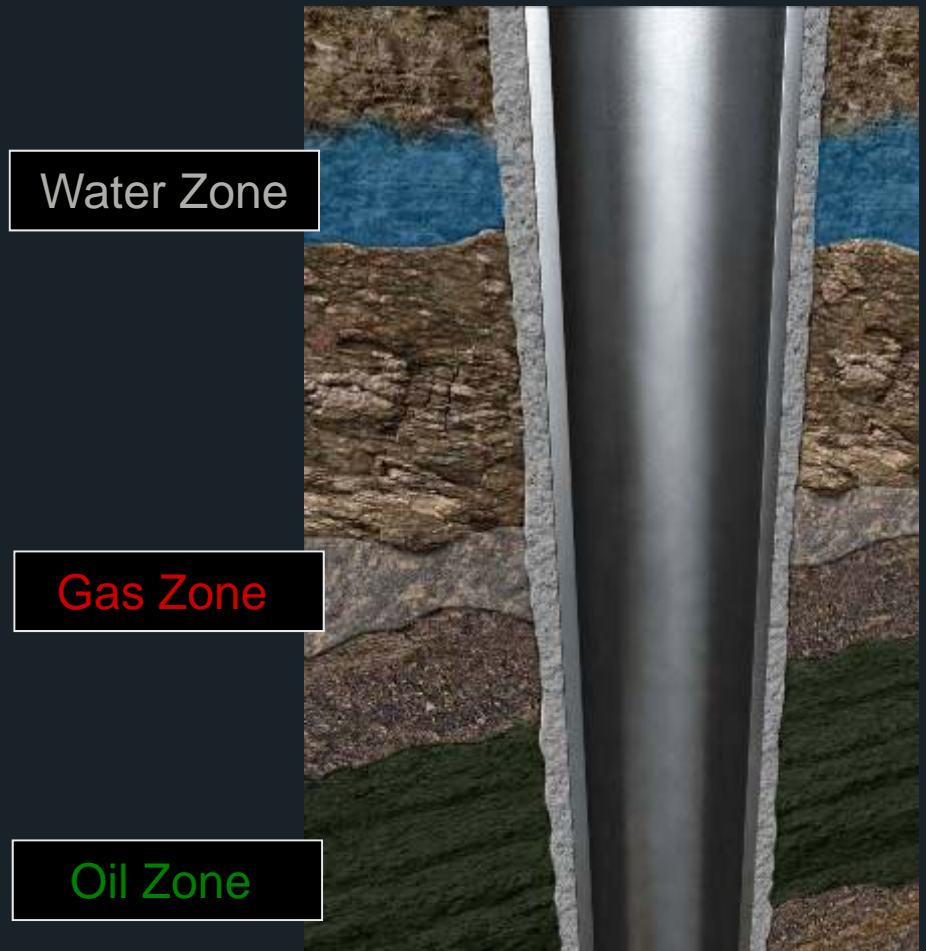
HALLIBURTON

Well Cementing

Gary Funkhouser and Lewis Norman

Why do we cement wells

- Principle Functions of primary cementing
 - Restrict fluid movement between formations
 - Bond and support the casing
- Additional uses of cement
 - Protect the casing from corrosion
 - Prevent blowouts
 - Protect the casing from shock loads in drilling operations
 - Sealing off loss circulation or thief zones





Oil well cementing highlights

1883 – Hardison/Stewart - Pico, CA

1903 – Steel casing cemented - Lompoc Field, CA

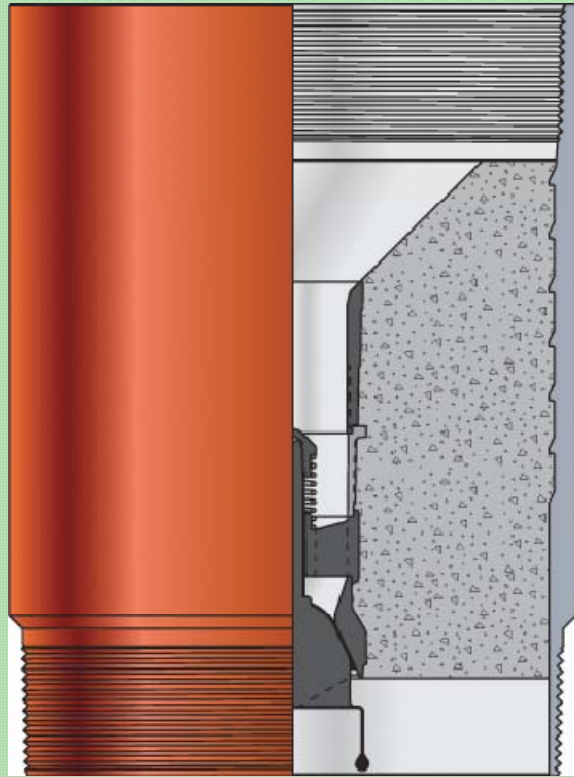
1910 – 2-plug cementing method – A.A. Perkins

1919 – Erle P. Halliburton – Burkburnett, TX

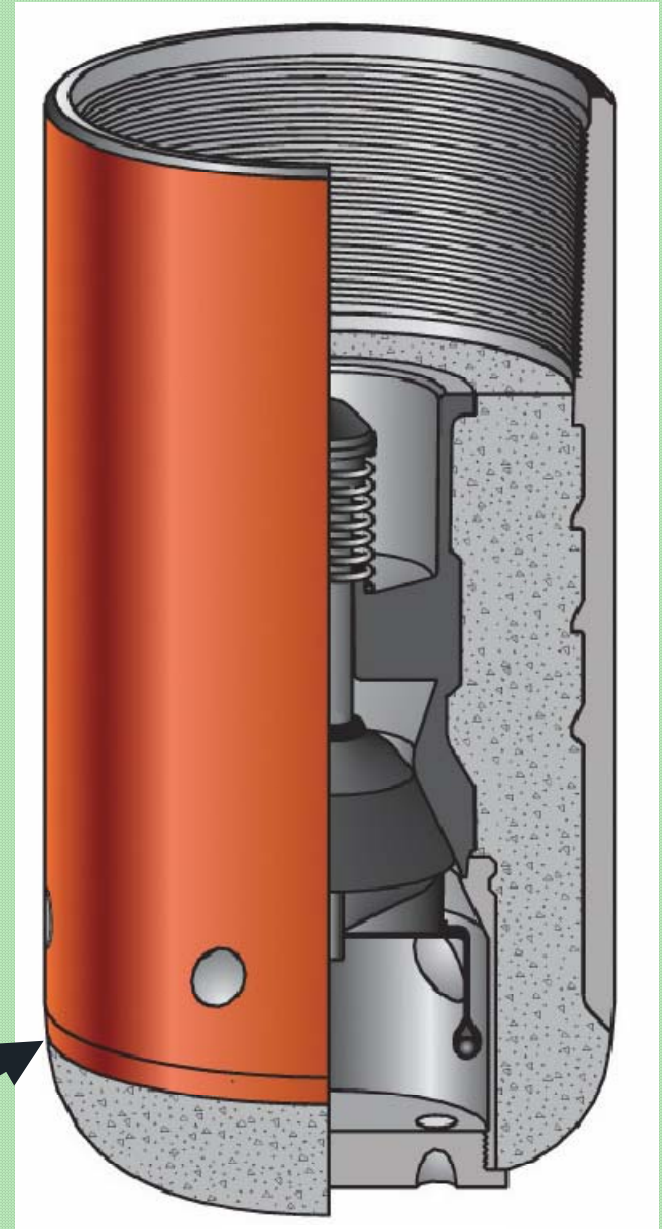
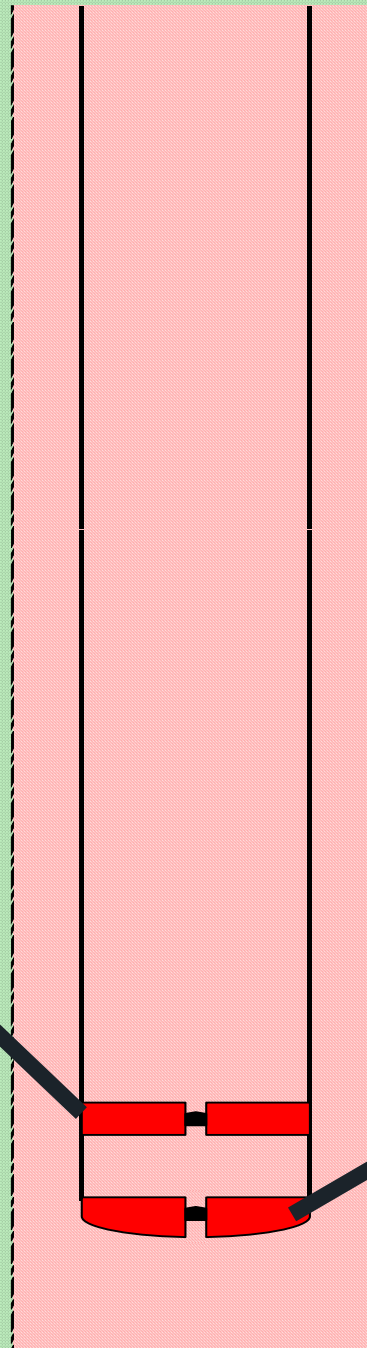
1921 – Erle P. Halliburton patents Jet Mixer

1940 – Halliburton introduces bulk cement

Cement Casing

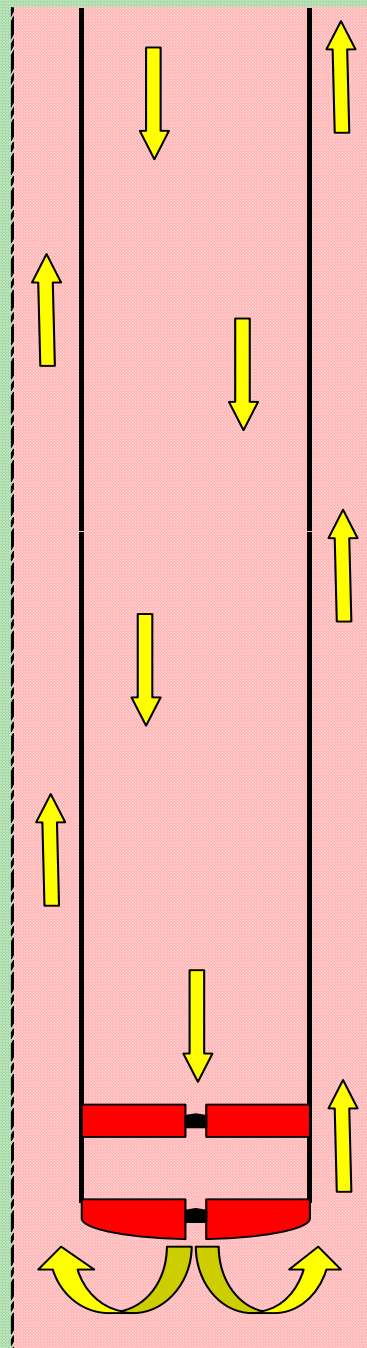


Float Collar

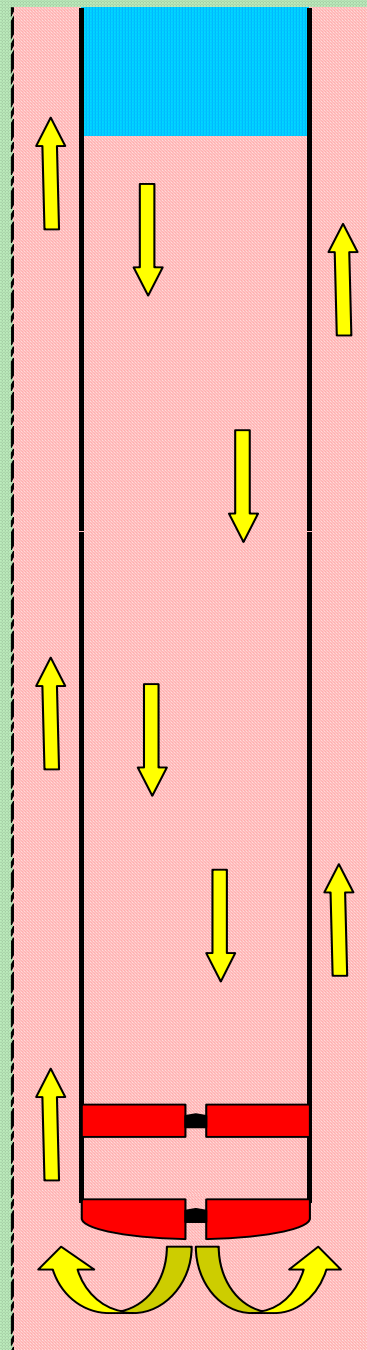


Float Shoe

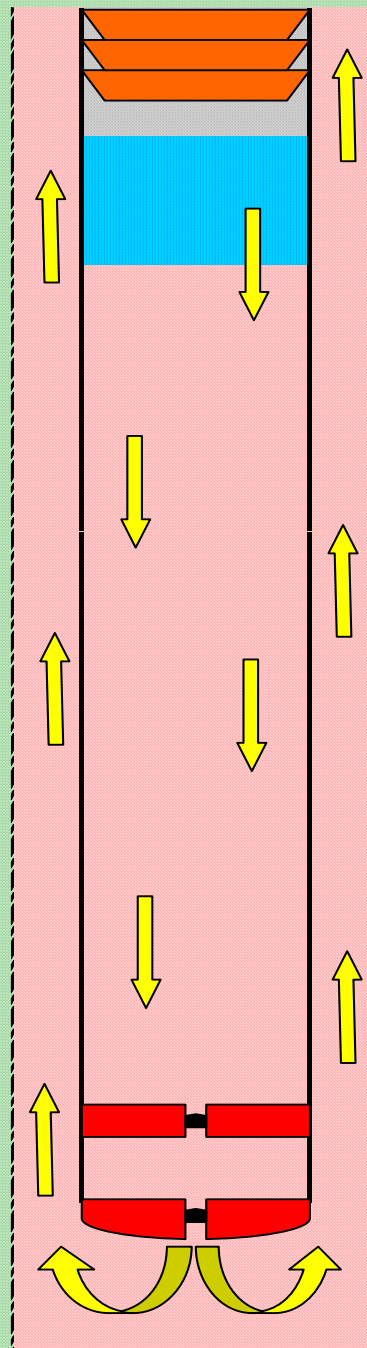
Circulating to condition mud



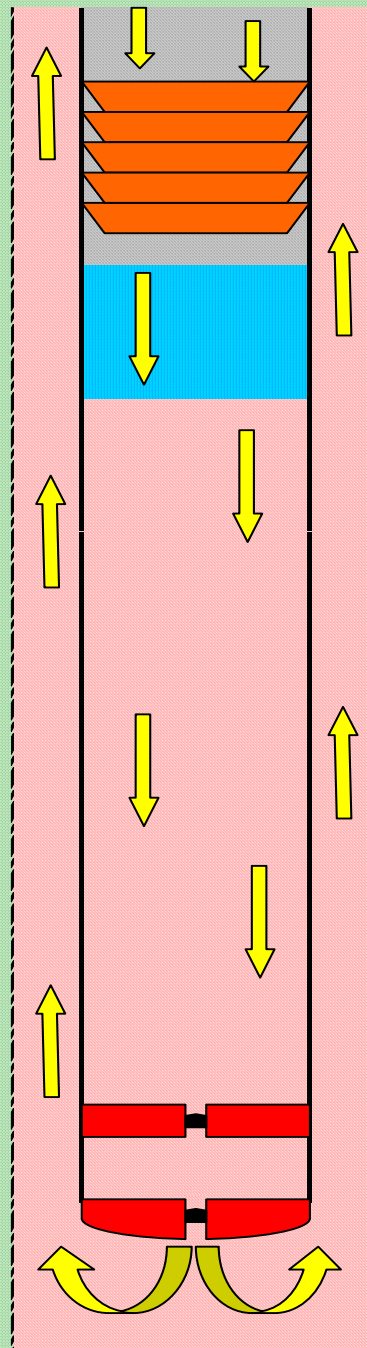
Pumping Spacer Ahead



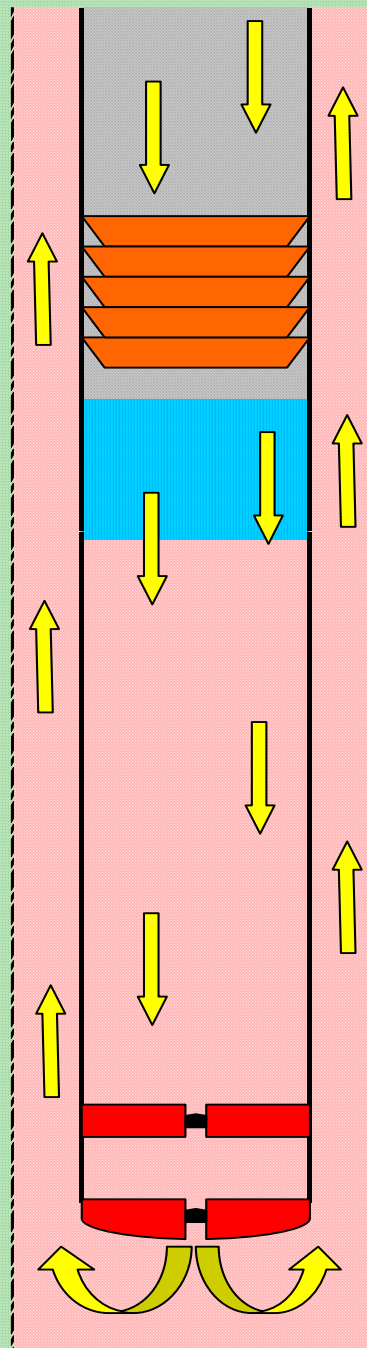
Pumping Lead Cement & drop bottom plug



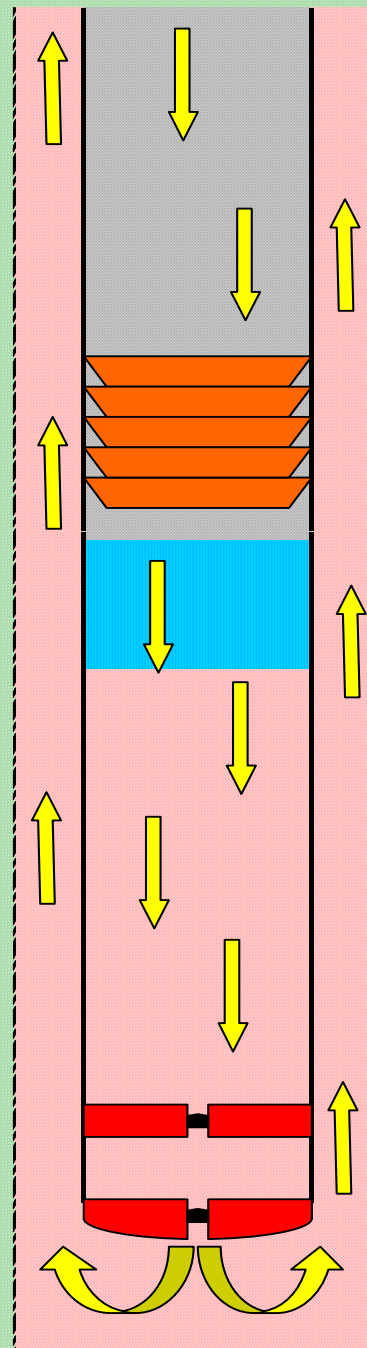
Pumping Lead Cement



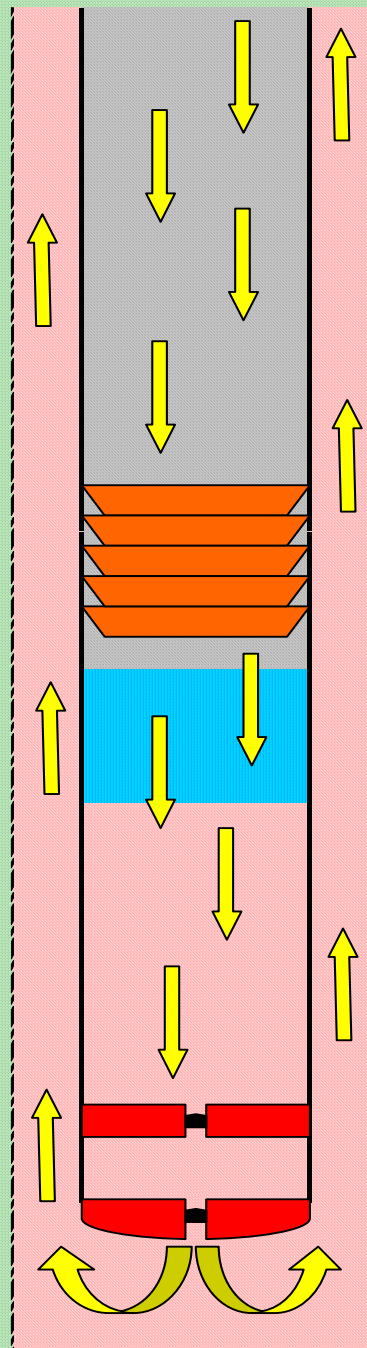
Pumping Lead Cement



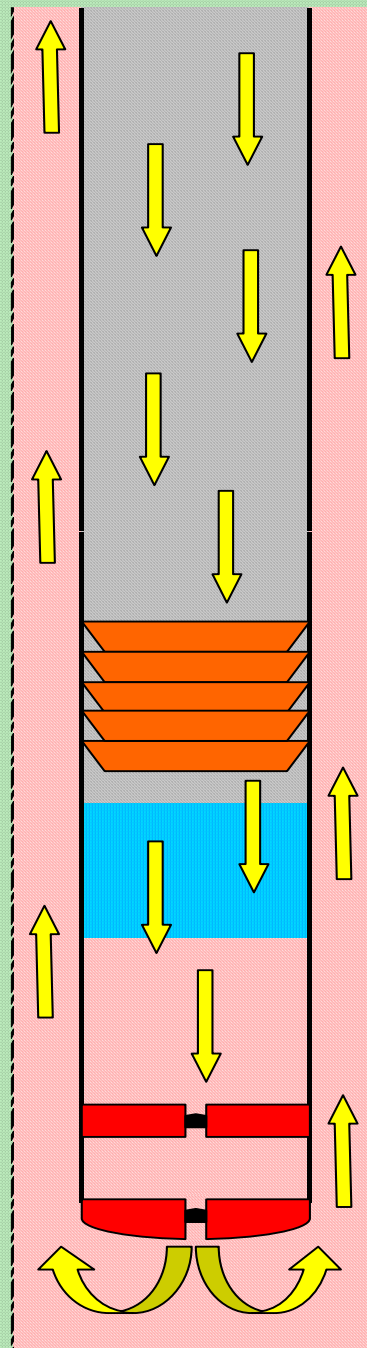
Pumping Lead Cement



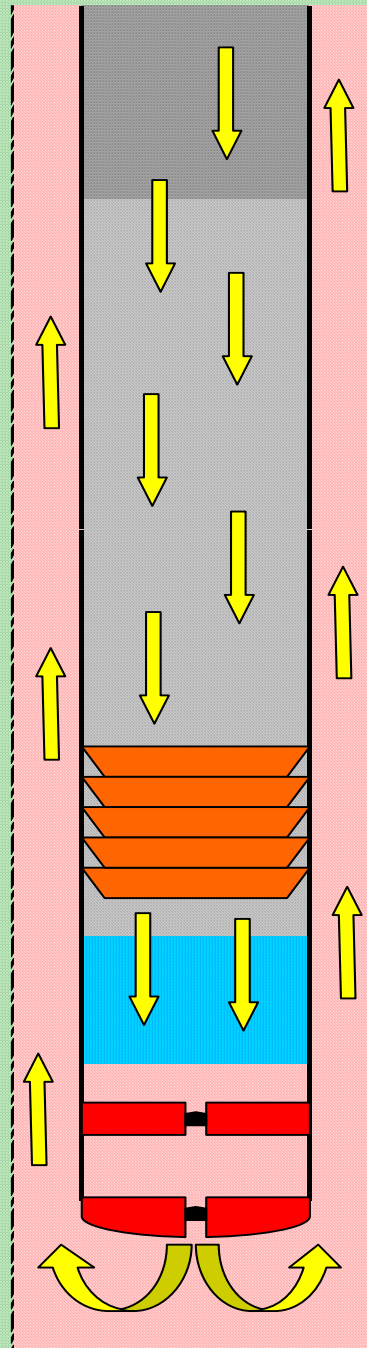
Pumping Lead Cement



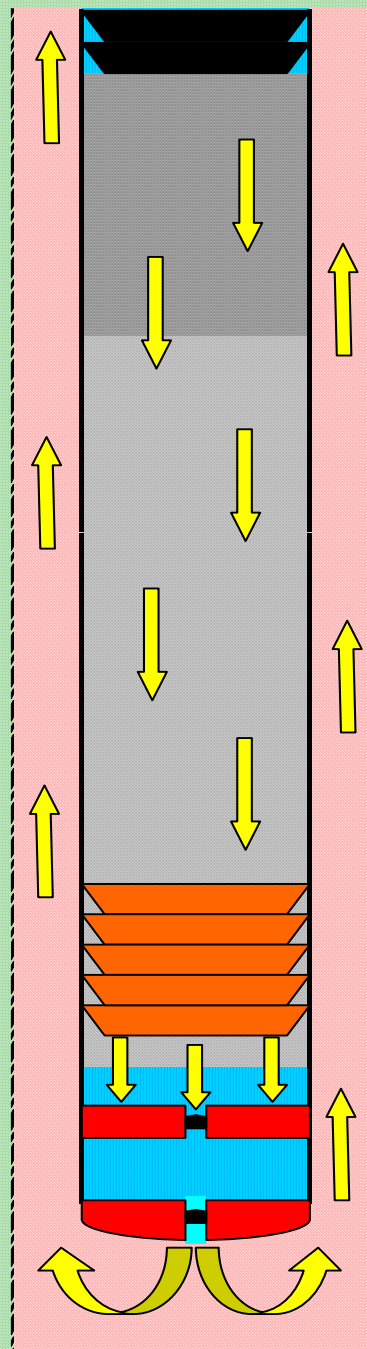
Pumping Lead Cement



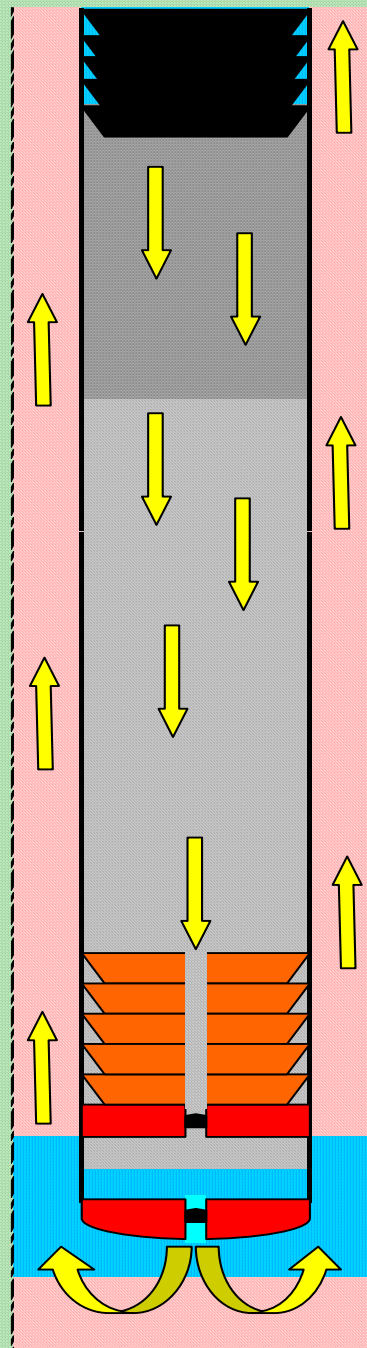
Pumping Tail Cement



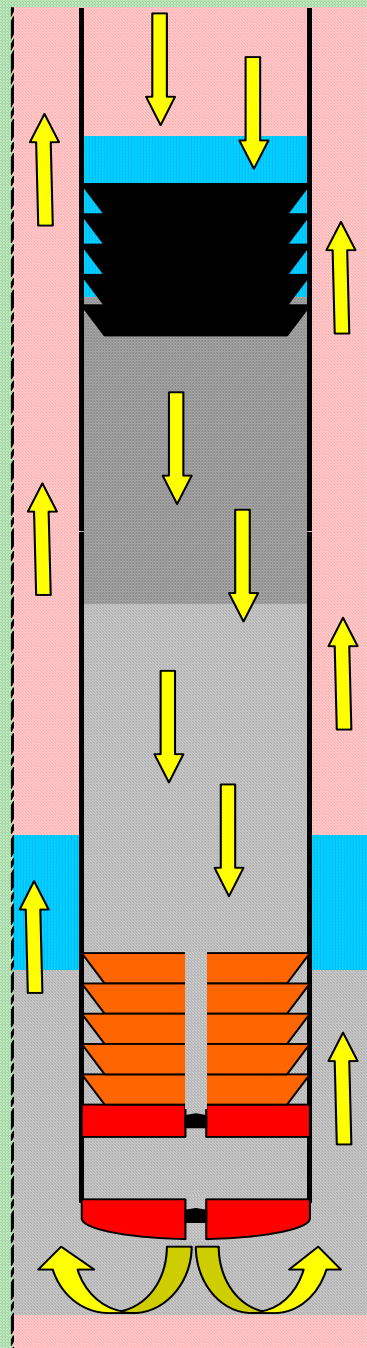
Drop Top Plug & Start Displacing with Spacer



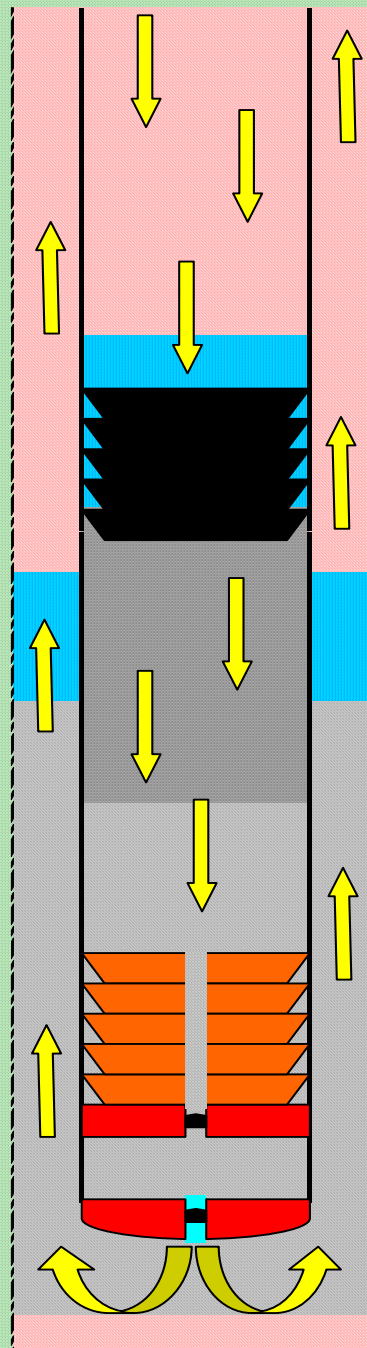
Displacing



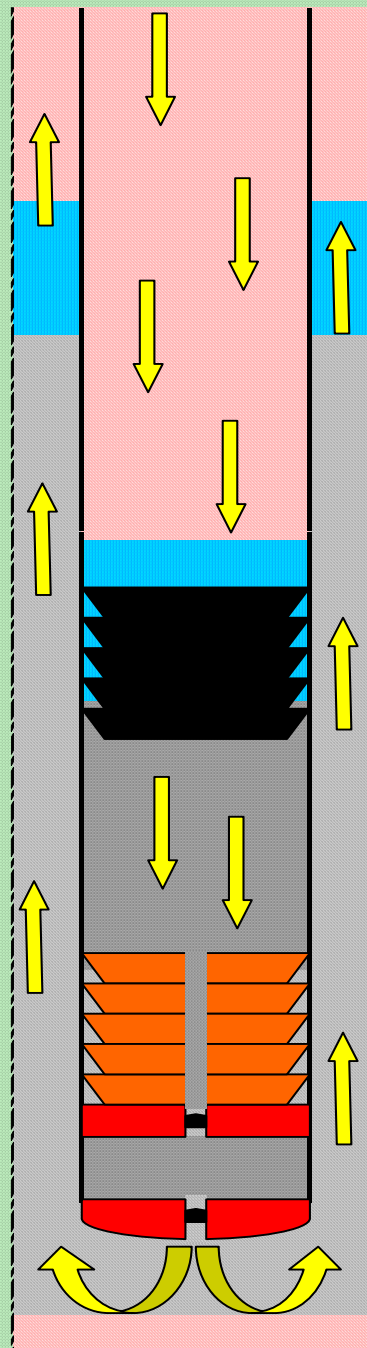
Displacing



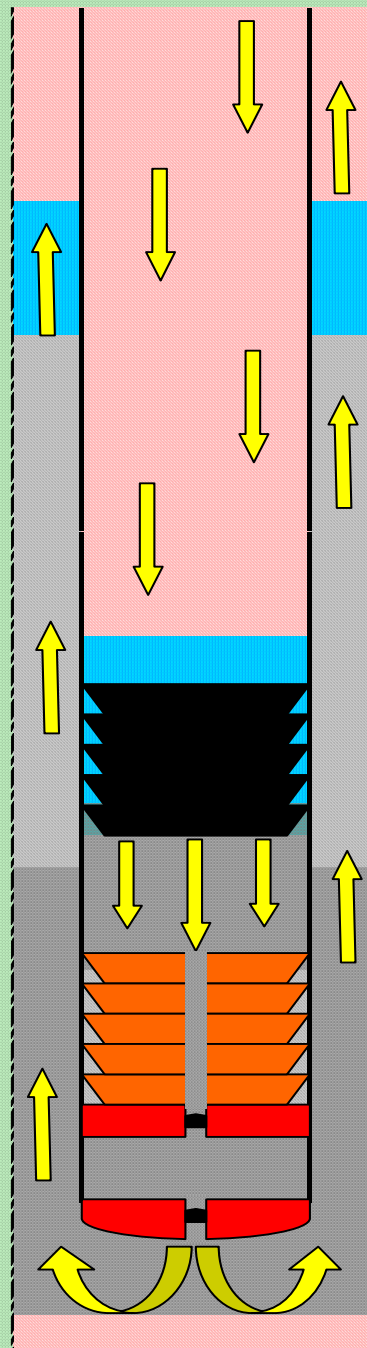
Displacing



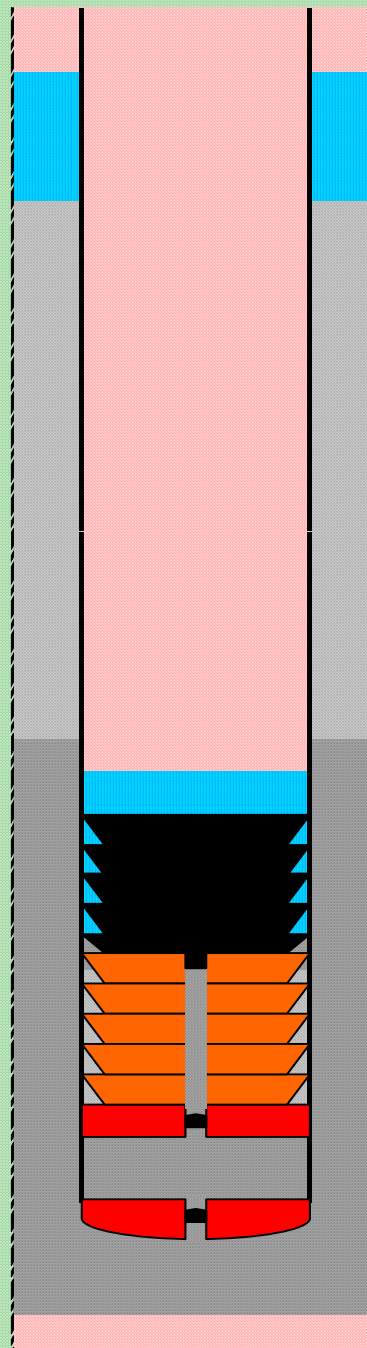
Displacing



Displacing

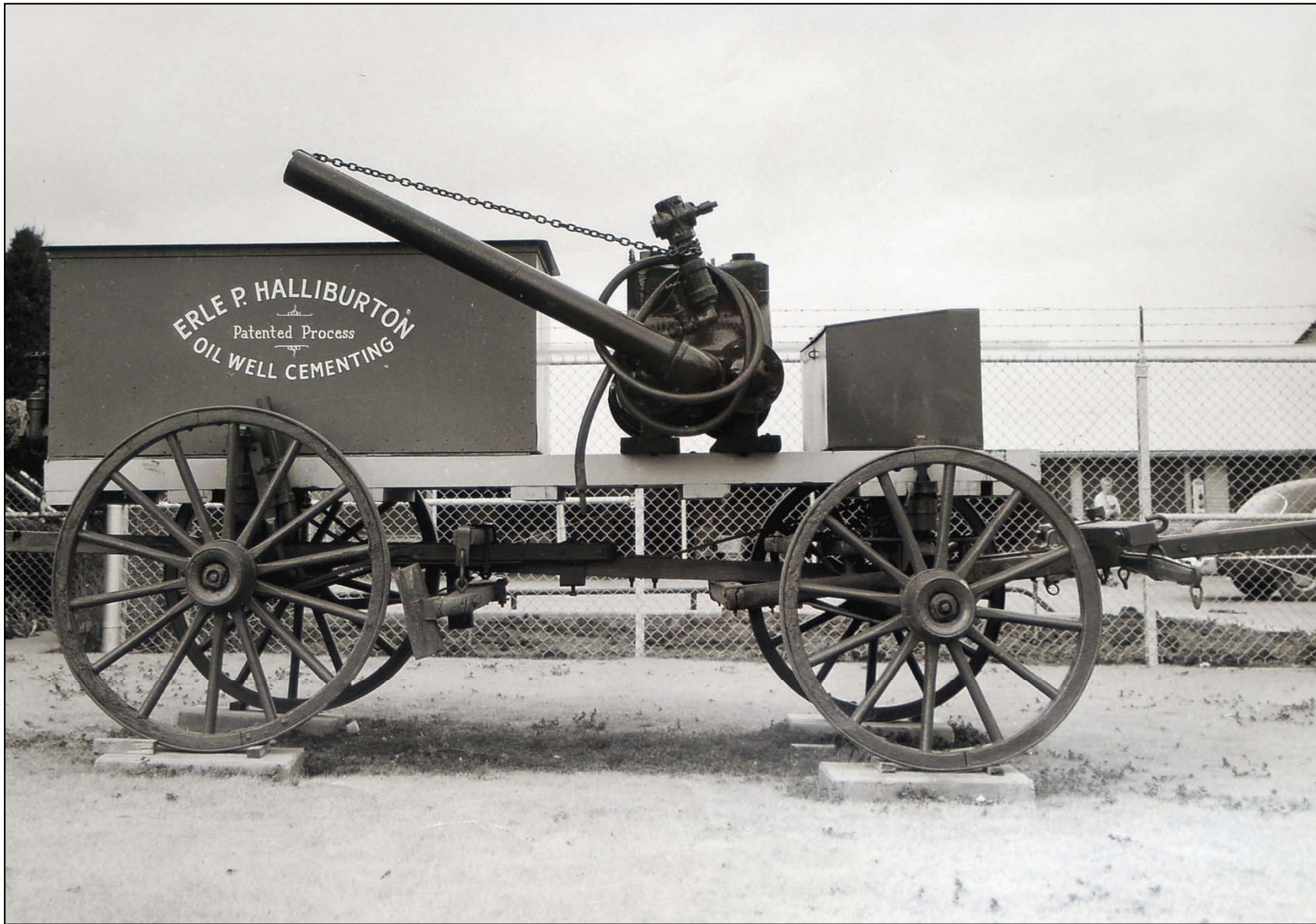


Plug Down

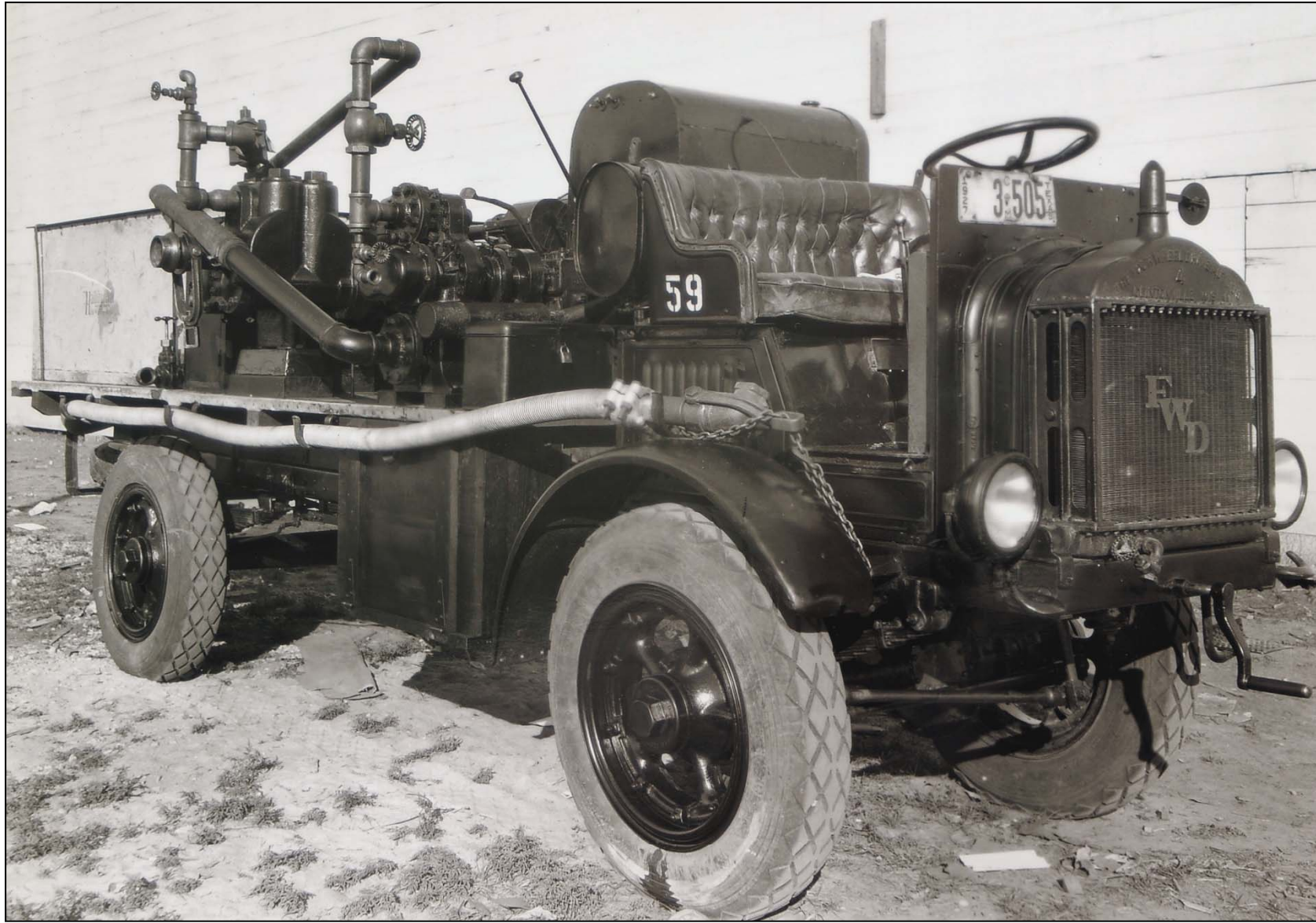


Job complete

Cementing Equipment Evolution - 1920



Cementing Equipment Evolution - 1930



Cementing Equipment Evolution - 1940



Cementing Equipment Evolution - 1950



Cementing Equipment Evolution - 1978

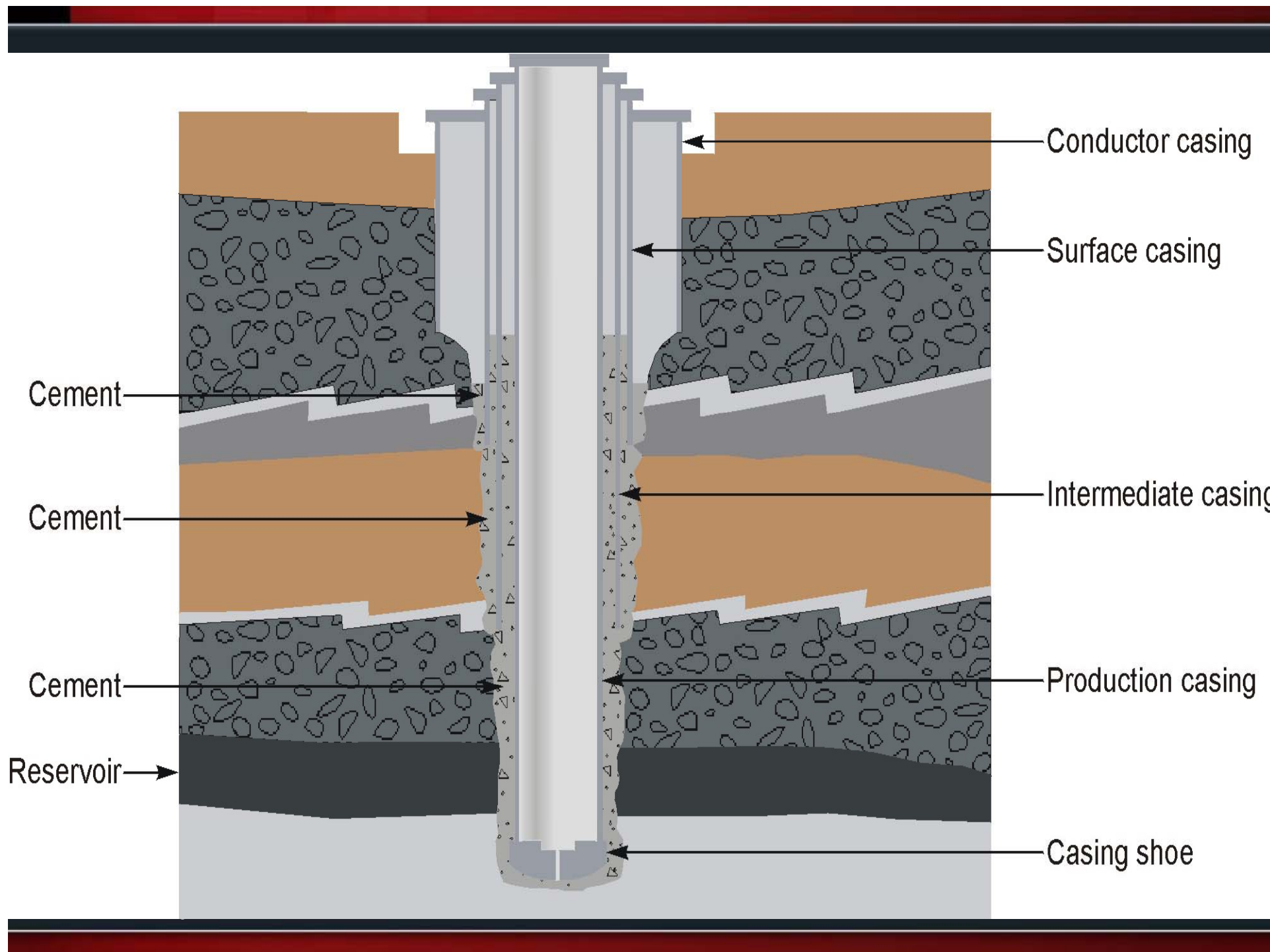


Cementing Equipment Evolution - 2000

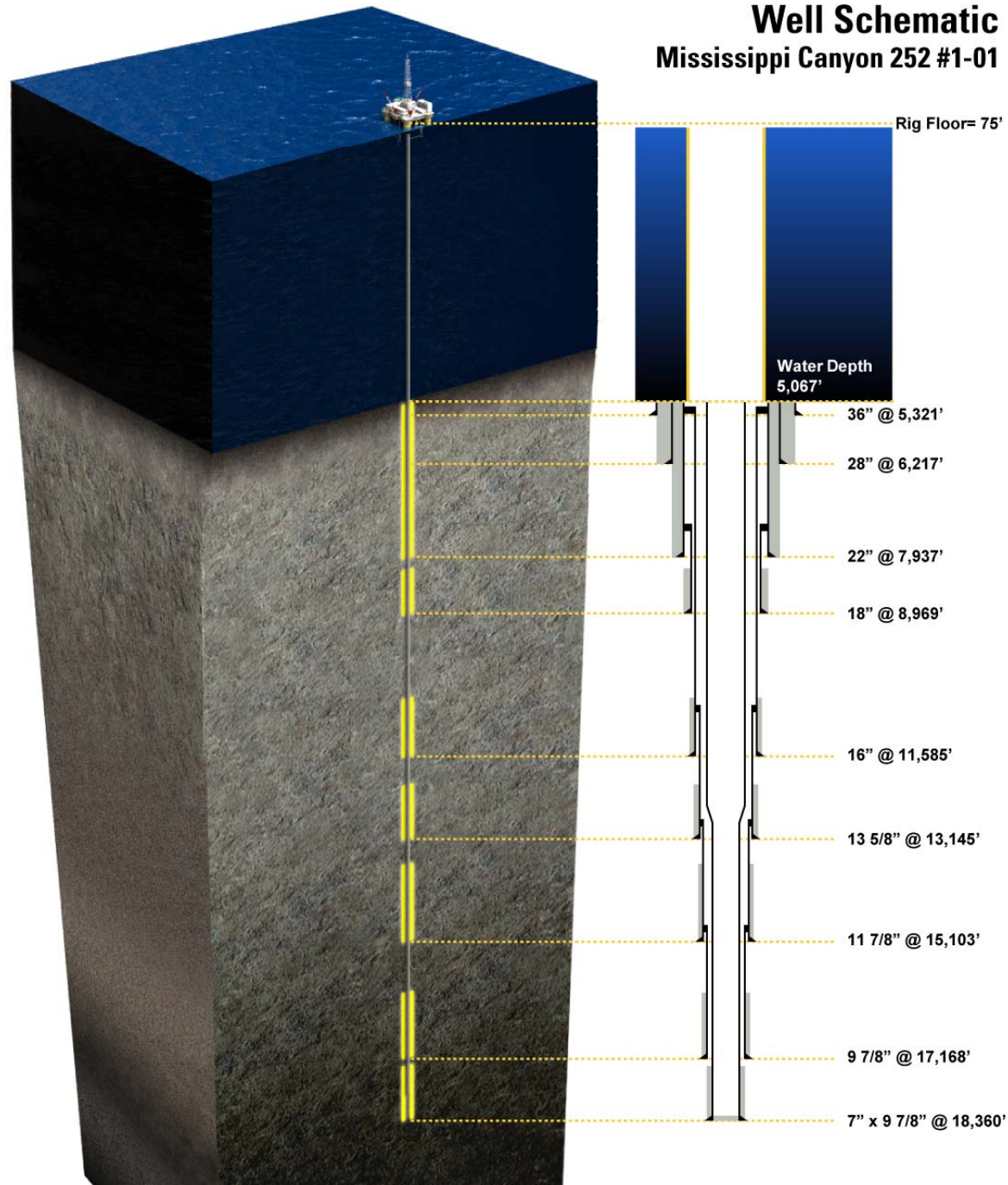








Well Schematic Mississippi Canyon 252 #1-01



Accelerators

Light Weight

Fluid Loss

Gas Migration

Loss Circulation

Cement Additives

Defoamers

Retarders

*Specific Materials for
Optimum Cement Performance*

Expansion

Heavy Weight

Dispersants

Retarders

- Sodium and calcium lignosulfonates
- Oligosaccharides
- Tartaric acid
- AMPS copolymers
- Aminotri(methylphosphonic acid)

Fluid-Loss Control Additives

Prevent leak-off of water into rock

Maintain key characteristics cement slurries

(thickening time, rheology, and strength development)

Avoid build-up of cement filter cake

- Cellulose derivatives
- Synthetic polymers
- Latex

Weighting Agents

Maintain well control with increased hydrostatic pressure
(up to 21 lb/gal, occasionally higher)

- Hematite (Fe_2O_3)
 - Up to 100 lb/sk
- Hausmannite (Mn_3O_4)
 - Up to 100 lb/sk
- Ilmenite (iron-titanium oxide)
- Barite (BaSO_4)
 - Up to 135 lb/sk
- Sand
 - Often used in conjunction with other weighting agents

Supplementary Cementing Materials in the Oilfield

- Fly ash (50:50 fly ash:cement typical)
- Silica fume (15% bwoc typical, 28% max)
 - Low density slurry (>11 lb/gal) with little free water
- Silica flour (35-40% bwoc typical, 70%+ max)
 - Prevent strength retrogression >230 °F
- Pumice (up to 150% bwoc)
- Cement kiln dust
- Blast furnace slag
- Zeolite
- Metakaolin

Lab Testing

- Compressive Strength, Fluid Loss, Thickening Time, Gel Strength
 - Up to 600 °F and 40,000 psi



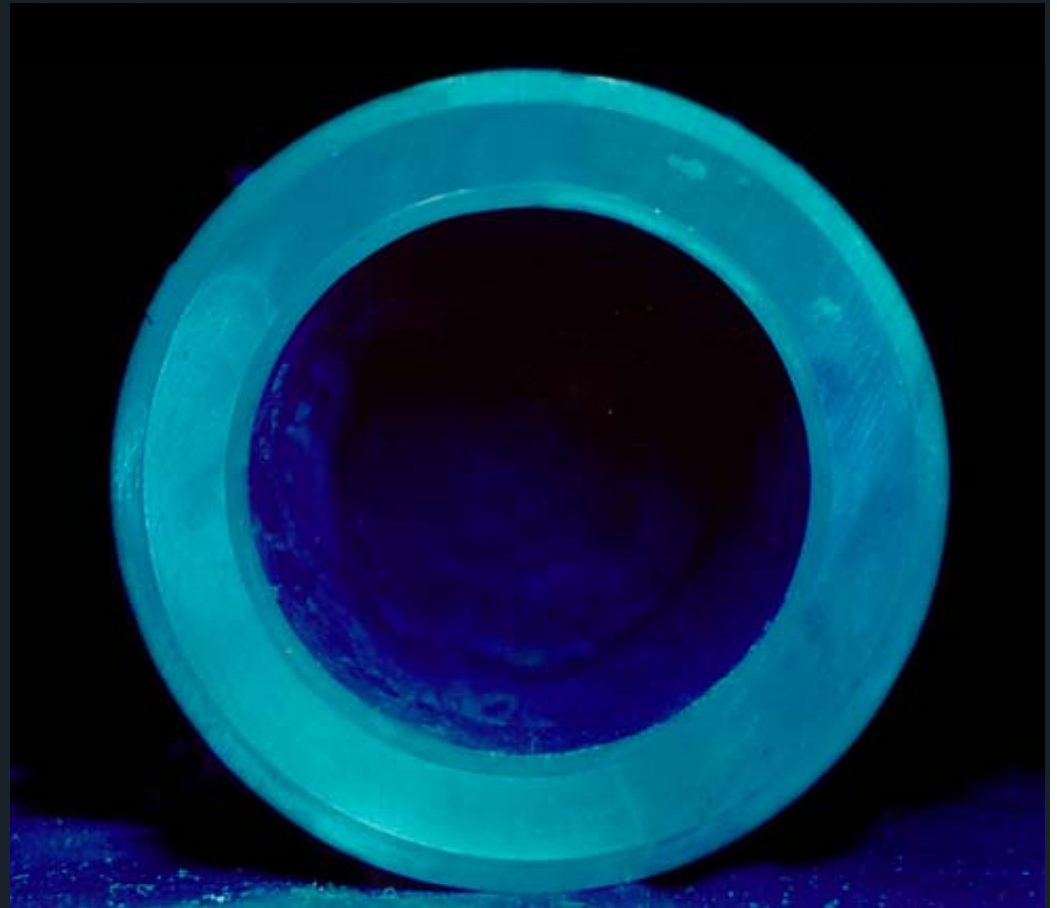
Conventional Cement

- Cement is brittle
- Radial cracks formed
- Longitudinal communication occurred
- Cement bond failed creating a microannulus



Foam Cement

- No radial cracks
- Only slight debonding
- Foamed cement deformed and absorbed the expansive energy without failure due to its elastic nature



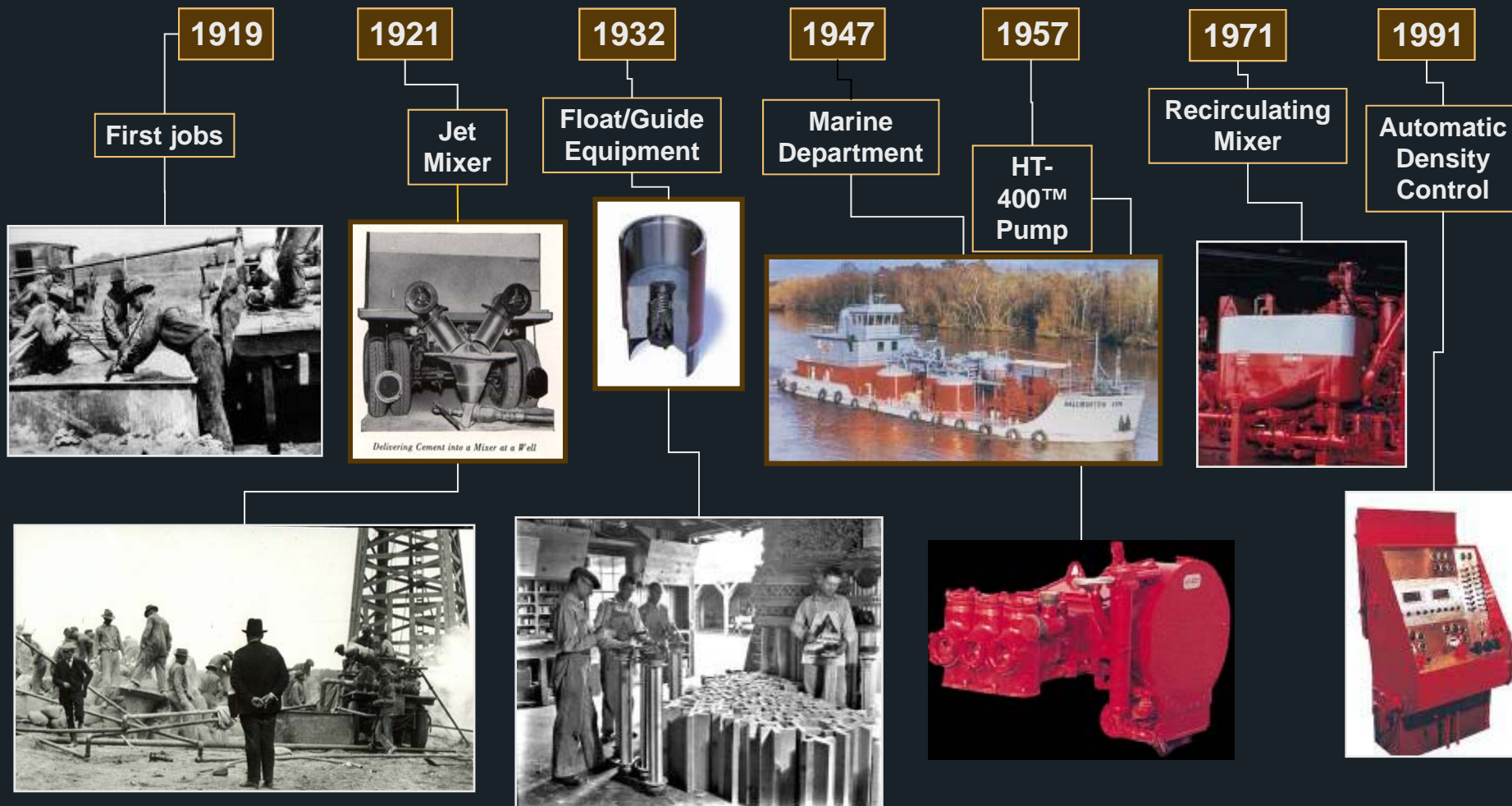
Historical facts regarding EOR well cementing

- **More than 35 years of EOR experiences**
- **More than 15,000 CO₂ EOR well in USA (9000 producing + 6000 injectors)**
- **Portland based formulations have been used in all the above wells**
- **Various 3rd party studies of CO₂-EOR operation in the USA have not detected any evidence of CO₂ leak in the drinking water**

HALF “GREEN” CEMENTING UNIT



Equipment



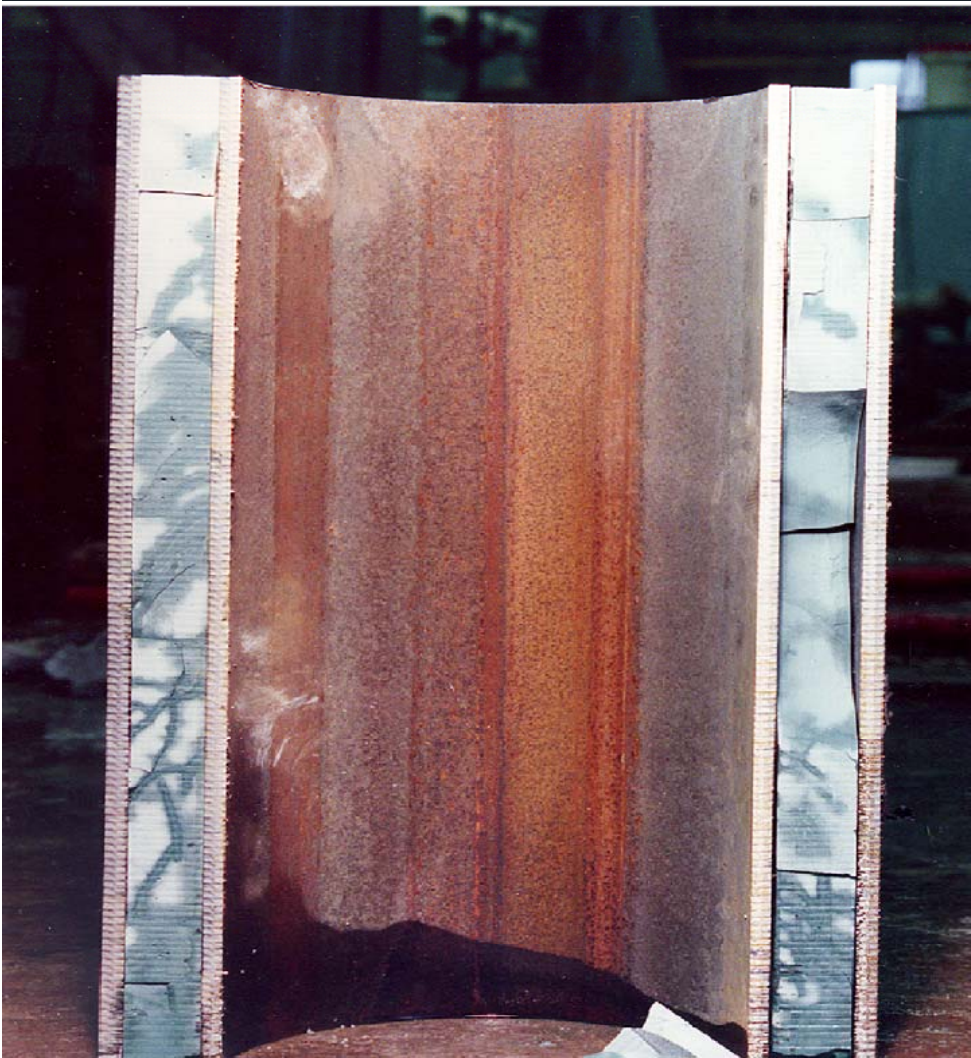






Large Scale Stress Testing

Conventional Cement



- 5 1/2" pipe cemented inside 7 5/8" casing
- Inner pipe pressured in stages until cement failure was indicated at 4500 psi

Cementing Equipment Evolution

