



(22) Date de dépôt/Filing Date: 2004/02/24
(41) Mise à la disp. pub./Open to Public Insp.: 2004/09/11
(45) Date de délivrance/Issue Date: 2011/09/06
(30) Priorité/Priority: 2003/03/11 (US10/386,264)

(51) Cl.Int./Int.Cl. *E21B 33/13* (2006.01),
C04B 28/02 (2006.01), *C09K 8/42* (2006.01),
E21B 33/10 (2006.01)
(72) Inventeur/Inventor:
GIRGENTI, DARRELL, ID
(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
HALLIBURTON ENERGY SERVICES, INC., US
(74) Agent: NORTON ROSE OR S.E.N.C.R.L., S.R.L./LLP

(54) Titre : COMPOSE D'OBTURATION
(54) Title: SEALING COMPOSITION

(57) Abrégé/Abstract:

A method and composition is provided for sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore, wherein the sealing composition comprises a mixture of gelling material, water, and cementitious material.



SEALING COMPOSITION

ABSTRACT

A method and composition is provided for sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore, wherein the sealing composition comprises a mixture of gelling material, water, and cementitious material.

SEALING COMPOSITION

Background

The present embodiment relates generally to a sealing composition for sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore.

In the drilling and completion of an oil or gas well, conventional means are used to isolate the well bore into subterranean zones. Thereafter, the undesirable migration of fluids between zones is prevented. However, over the life of the well, tectonic events, changes in pressure or temperature in the well bore, and the development of problems involving undesirable formations in the zones, can result in compromised zonal isolation.

Likewise, a zone in a well may begin to produce undesirable fluids, such as gas or water, which requires a remedial shut off operation. Using a diversion technique, a shut off fluid used to prevent or cure compromised zonal isolation is forced into sequences of relatively lower permeability in the zone by "diverting" the fluid from sequences of relatively higher permeability. Without diversion, the sequences of relatively higher permeability would receive all of the treatment fluid.

In the past, diversion techniques used for shut off operations relied on timing fluid gelation, varying injection rate, and increasing fluid viscosity. However, a sealing composition having superior sealing properties is desirable for diversion techniques and other remedial operations.

Description

A sealing composition for sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore according to the present embodiment comprises a mixture of gelling material, water, and cementitious material. It is understood that the gelling material may be a conventional crosslinked polymer, or other phase-changing material that forms a gel.

In a first embodiment, the gelling material is a copolymer of acrylamide and t-butyl acrylate, cross-linked by adding polyethylene imine. Together, the copolymer of acrylamide and t-butyl acrylate and polyethylene imine activator are available from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., under the trademark "H₂ZERO™." Such gelling material is described in U. S. Patent Nos. 5,836,392, 6,192,986, and 6,196,317. In this embodiment, the gelling material is preferably present in a range of 3 mass percent to 10 mass percent of the sealing composition.

In a second embodiment, the gelling material is a 2-hydroxy ethyl acrylate monomer, activated by a water soluble azo compound, such as 2,2'-Azobis (N,1'-dimethylene isobutyramidine) dihydrochloride, 2,2'-Azobis (2-amidinopropane) dihydrochloride or 2,2'-Azobis (2-methyl-N-(2-hydroxyethyl)propionamide). Together, the 2-hydroxy ethyl acrylate monomer and water soluble azo compound are available from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., under the trademark "PERMSEAL™." Such gelling material is described in U. S. Patent Nos. 5,358,051 and 5,335,726. In this embodiment, the gelling material is preferably present in a range of 0.3 mass percent to 10 mass percent of the sealing composition.

The water in the sealing composition can be fresh water or unsaturated salt solution, including brines and seawater. Generally, any type of water can be used, provided that it does not contain an excess of compounds well known to those skilled in the art, that adversely affect properties of the sealing composition. The water is present in a range of about 85 mass percent to 97 mass percent of the sealing composition.

The cementitious material may be cement, fly ash, spherelite, or any other such material.

A variety of cements can be used with the present embodiment, including cements comprised of calcium, aluminum, silicon, oxygen, and/or sulfur, which set and harden by reaction with water ("hydraulic cements"). Such hydraulic cements include Portland cements, pozzolan cements, gypsum cements, aluminous cements, silica cements, and alkaline cements. Portland cements of the type defined and described in API Specification 10, 5th Edition, July 1, 1990, of the American Petroleum Institute are preferred. API Portland cements include Classes A, B, C, G, and H, of which API Class G is particularly preferred for the present embodiment. It is understood that the desired amount of cement is dependent on the volume required for the diversion technique, but normally is in a range of 0.5 pounds ("lb") per barrel (42 U. S. gallons; hereinafter "bbl") to 20 lb/bbl of the fluid comprising the gelling material and water. Preferably, the cement is present in a range of 0.005 mass percent to 0.5 mass percent of the sealing composition.

In operation, a shut off technique is used for a zone in a well bore that contains sequences of varying permeability, the zone being isolated by conventional methods. Due to

the varying permeability, efficacious shut off is only obtained if the sealing composition is diverted to lower permeability sequences. A sealing composition comprising gelling material, water, and cement in the above-described ranges produces such a diversion.

The total volume of sealing composition required for a particular well depends on the individual characteristics of a particular well, but in any case, the necessary volume can be readily calculated by conventional means well known to those of ordinary skill in the art. In one embodiment, the gelling material is activated copolymer of acrylamide and t-butyl acrylate. In another embodiment, the gelling material is activated 2-hydroxy ethyl acrylate monomer.

The sealing composition can be placed in the zone to stop production of undesirable fluids.

Alternatively, the operation may be carried out in a two step manner. First, a treatment fluid comprising gelling material and water can be prepared. Approximately half of the volume of the treatment fluid is pumped down hole, resulting in deep penetration of the highest permeability sequences. It is understood that there will be substantially less penetration of the lowest permeability sequences. Second, after approximately half of the treatment fluid has been pumped, slugs comprising cement and gelling material treatment fluid, having a cement concentration of 4 lb/bbl of treatment fluid, is pumped down hole. In one embodiment, each slug may have a volume of 2 barrels, or the equivalent to theoretically shut off a 4 foot section of perforated 7 inch production casing.

The technique is finished when all of the perforations (from highest to the lowest permeability sequences) have been penetrated with the treatment fluid, and have become plugged with a cement "filter cake," as can be determined by conventional methods, such as pressure increases. The well may be shut in thereafter to allow time for the filter cake to set and the gelling material to gel. As the filter cake has a much greater concentration of cement than the sealing composition prepared at the surface, the filter cake will set hard within 48 hours of completion of the technique.

Although this theory is not meant to limit the invention in any way, the Applicant believes that the relatively low concentration of cement in the sealing composition allows the cement to enter perforations in the highest permeability sequences along with the gelling material and water. Continued entry of fluids into the perforations causes a filter cake to build up on the formation around the highest permeability sequences, discouraging further

entry of the sealing composition. As a result, the fluids are diverted to the relatively lower permeability sequences.

The following examples are illustrative of the methods and compositions discussed above.

EXAMPLE 1

To test for collection of filter cake from the sealing composition described above, 6 lb/bbl of Class G cement, 250 gals/Mgals of HZ-10™ copolymer of acrylamide and t-butyl acrylate available from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., and 40 gals/Mgals of HZ-20™ polyethylene imine available from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla. were combined to form a sealing composition. The sealing composition was a fluid, and the cement component was prone to slow settling, however this was remedied with light agitation. Alternatively, increased polymer concentrations can be used to prevent settling.

The sealing composition was conditioned at 180°F and tested for fluid loss using a fluid loss cell and screen, such as is available from Fann Instrument Company, Houston, Texas. The fluid loss cell was refilled and re-pressurized each time the filter cake became dry. Testing ceased when fluid would no longer pass through the filter cake. The filter cake set hard and its average density, as determined by conventional means, was 14 ppg. After several hours, the filtrate set to a gel.

EXAMPLE 2

To test for collection of filter cake from the sealing composition described above, 8 lb/bbl of Class G cement, 135 gals/Mgals of Perm A™ 2-hydroxy ethyl acrylate monomer available from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., 3 lbs/Mgals of Perm D™ water soluble azo compound available from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., 18 gals/Mgals of WG-33 phosphonated hydroxyethyl cellulose viscosifying agent from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., and 1 gal/Mgals of BA-20™ sodium acetate buffer solution from Halliburton Energy Services of Duncan, Okla., were combined to form a sealing composition.

Using a FANN 35 viscometer, the viscosity of the sealing composition was measured at three temperatures, and the FANN dial readings at the associated revolutions per minute ("rpm's") are listed in TABLE 1.

TABLE 1

Conditions	FANN dial reading
FANN dial readings at 80°F	
600 rpm	35
300 rpm	24
200 rpm	19
100 rpm	12
6 rpm	3
3 rpm	2
FANN dial readings at 130°F	
600 rpm	25
300 rpm	16
200 rpm	12
100 rpm	8
6 rpm	2
3 rpm	1
FANN dial readings at 175°F	
600 rpm	17
300 rpm	10
200 rpm	8
100 rpm	5
6 rpm	2
3 rpm	1

The sealing composition was a fluid which showed no tendency for cement settling at atmospheric temperature or bottom hole temperature. The sealing composition gelled after approximately two hours at 175°F.

A filter cake was produced by using sealing composition conditioned at 175°F with a conventional fluid loss cell and screen. The fluid loss cell was refilled and re-pressurized each time the filter cake became dry. Testing ceased when fluid would no longer pass through the filter cake. The filter cake had a specific gravity of 2.18 and was very thin.

Although only a few exemplary embodiments of this invention have been described in detail above, those skilled in the art will readily appreciate that many other modifications are possible in the exemplary embodiments without materially departing from the novel teachings and advantages of this invention. Accordingly, all such modifications are intended to be included within the scope of this invention as defined in the following claims.

CLAIMS:

1. A method of sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore comprising:
preparing a sealing composition comprising gelling material, water, and cementitious material, the sealing composition comprising from 85 to 97 mass percent of water;

placing the sealing composition into the subterranean zone; and

allowing the sealing composition to set therein.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the cementitious material is fly ash, spherelite, Portland cement, pozzolan cement, gypsum cement, aluminous cement, silica cement, or alkaline cement.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the cementitious material comprises class G cement.
4. The method of claim 1 wherein the sealing composition comprises from 0.005 to 0.5 mass percent of cementitious material.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the gelling material comprises a 2-hydroxy ethyl acrylate monomer.
6. The method of claim 5 wherein the sealing composition comprises from 0.3 to 10 mass percent of gelling material.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the gelling material comprises a copolymer of acrylamide and t-butyl acrylate.
8. The method of claim 7 wherein the sealing composition comprises from 3 to 10 mass percent of gelling material.

9. A sealing composition for sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore comprising:

gelling material, water, and cementitious material, wherein the composition comprises from 85 to 97 mass percent of water.

10. The composition of claim 9 wherein the cementitious material is fly ash, spherelite, Portland cement, pozzolan cement, gypsum cement, aluminous cement, silica cement, or alkaline cement.

11. The composition of claim 9 wherein the cementitious material comprises class G cement.

12. The composition of claim 9 comprising from 0.005 to 0.5 mass percent of cementitious material.

13. The composition of claim 9 wherein the gelling material comprises a 2-hydroxy ethyl acrylate monomer.

14. The composition of claim 13 comprising from 0.3 to 10 mass percent of gelling material.

15. The composition of claim 9 wherein the gelling material comprises a copolymer of acrylamide and t-butyl acrylate.

16. The composition of claim 15 comprising from 3 to 10 mass percent of gelling material.

17. A method of sealing a subterranean zone penetrated by a well bore comprising:
preparing a sealing composition comprising gelling material, water, and 0.005 to 0.5 mass percent of cementitious material;
placing the sealing composition into the subterranean zone; and
allowing the sealing composition to set therein.