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Cement-Polymer Composites for Oilwell Cementing

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Résumé — Composites ciment-polymère pour la cimentation des puits pétroliers — La durabilité des matériaux utilisés pour les sondages pétroliers est une question essentielle pour garantir l'étanchéité à long terme des puits. Des composites ciment/polymère présentent de bonnes propriétés mécaniques et de durabilité : il est en effet connu que l'ajout de latex améliore l'adhésion ou la flexibilité des pâtes de ciment durcies. Ainsi, des composites ciment/polymère apparaissent comme de bons matériaux de cimentation de puits dans des environnements sévères. Lors de la construction d'un puits, le placement du laitier de ciment dépend très fortement de ses propriétés rhéologiques. Dans cet article, nous avons étudié les propriétés rhéologiques de suspensions composites à base de ciment et de poudre de polymère : nous montrons que sous cisaillement oscillatoire, ces suspensions présentent une transition d'un état gélifié vers un état de type liquide. Le remplacement d'une partie des particules de ciment par des particules de polymère induit une baisse du module de conservation de l'état gel. La bonne dispersion des particules de polymères et leur forte affinité pour les grains de ciment ont été observées par microscopie électronique. Des expériences de spectroscopie RMN et de calorimétrie ont mis en évidence une influence de l'addition de particules de polymères sur les mécanismes d'hydratation et de durcissement de la matrice cimentaire. L'ensemble des résultats acquis a amélioré notre compréhension des relations entre la composition du coulis, son comportement rhéologique et les propriétés du matériau durci, ce qui nous a permis de formuler de nouveaux matériaux de cimentation.

Abstract — Cement-Polymer Composites for Oilwell Cementing — The selection of an optimal cementitious material is critical to maintain zonal isolation for the lifetime of oil & gas or gas storage wells not only for primary cementing but also after well abandonment. Polymer powder/cement composites present good mechanical and durability properties since polymer latex promotes improved adhesion and flexibility to the hardened cement paste. So, for well constructions in aggressive environment, polymer powder/cement composites would be good candidates. During the well construction, the cement slurry placement strongly depends on its rheological behaviour. In this paper, we studied rheological properties of polymer powder/cement composite suspensions: they present a transition from a gel to a liquid behaviour in oscillatory shear. The replacement of cement particles by polymer particles induces a decrease of the storage modulus in the gel state. The good quality of the polymer particle dispersion and their high affinity for cement particles were observed by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM). Solid state NMR (²⁹Si and ²⁷Al) and calorimetry allowed to highlight the influence of the polymer addition on both the hydration and hardening of the cement matrix. All these results helped us to understand the relations between the slurry composition, its rheological behaviour and the properties of the hardened materials which allowed us to design new cementing materials.

INTRODUCTION

Cementitious materials used for oil and gas well construction have to permanently isolate the subsurface formations penetrated by the well or to durably fill up the wells when they are abandoned. Therefore they have to exhibit a large range of properties such as good mechanical and durability properties. Polymer powder/cement composites are known to have higher tensile strength, deformability, adhesion, waterproofness and durability than conventional cement-based materials [1]. For this reason, polymer-modified cements are used in the construction industry as, for example, repairing materials, anticorrosive coatings or tile adhesives. Besides, adding suitable polymer particles is a way to lighten slurries without impairing mechanical and durability properties [2]. All these reasons make polymer powder/cement composites interesting materials for oilwell cementing.

One can find many studies on the mechanical or durability properties of those composite materials in the literature [3-11]. Surprisingly, only a few authors [12-14] have studied the rheology of the cement-polymer composite pastes. However, such studies are necessary for oilwell applications since the slurries are pumped down in the wells over great distances. In the first part of this work, we propose to characterize in details the behavior of the suspensions both with oscillatory shear experiments and to compare the rheological parameters obtained. In addition, the use of a controlled stress rheometer permits to have a better insight into the gel-liquid transition. The influence of the solid volume fraction on the different parameters will also be studied.

Moreover, for well cementing operations, the setting time has to be very well-known and controlled. Some authors showed that adding latex or redispersible powder delays the hydration reactions [14-16]. We therefore performed calorimetry measurements on the composite pastes.

Besides, it has been described that adding polymer modifies the mineral assemblage of the cementitious matrix: the presence of polymer seems to reduce the amounts of both portlandite [16-17] and ettringite [18]. In this study, we characterized the calcium silicate hydrates (noted C-S-H) by ^{29}Si NMR and the aluminate hydrates by ^{27}Al NMR to assess the hydration processes in cement-polymer composites.

Finally, as an example of application of the previous studies, incorporation of polymer powder in a low permeability cement system adapted to well construction has been investigated.

1 BACKGROUND

1.1 Oilwell Cementing [19]

Rotary drilling is the worldwide method used to drill oil and gas wells. This method consists in the use of a rotating bit

which crushes the rock formation, and a continuous drilling fluid injection, which removes the rock cuttings and brings them to the surface. One of the main advantages of the rotary method is that the drilling fluid can be pumped through the bit. Once a section of the well has been drilled, the drill pipe is removed from the hole and a casing pipe is run into the hole until it reaches the bottom. This operation is achieved with the borehole full of drilling fluid. Once the casing pipe is in place, a cement slurry is pumped down into the casing string to the bottom of the well and then flows up through the annulus between the casing and the borehole wall (*Fig. 1*). This last operation is called primary cementing.

The major goal of the primary cementing is to provide a complete and permanent zonal isolation within the well bore. This means that the cement sheath must prevent any fluid circulation (gas, oil, water, etc) between different rocks layers.

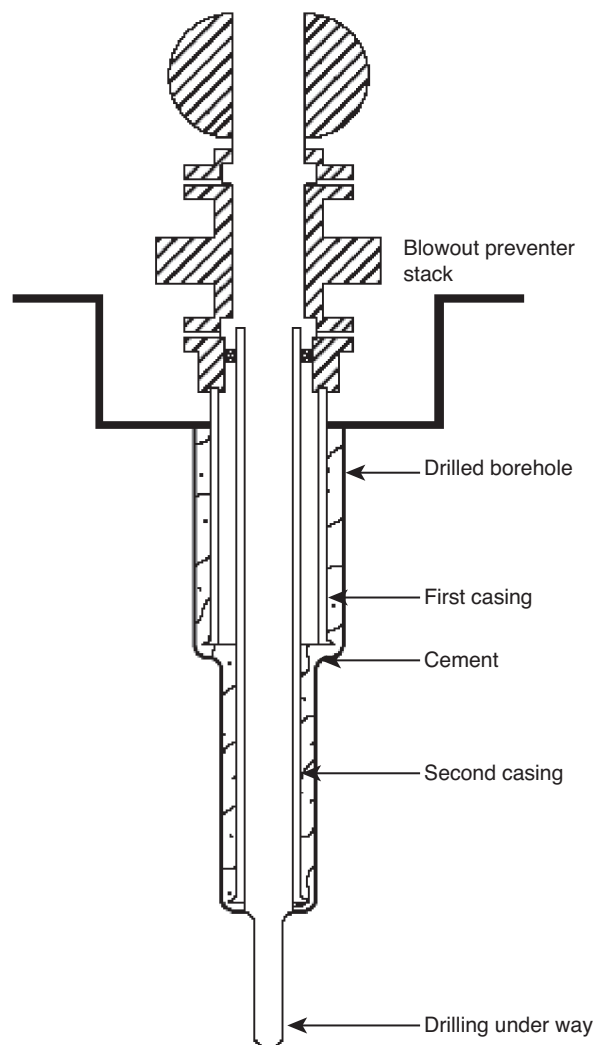


Figure 1
Simplified cross-section of a borehole.

To achieve this objective, the drilling fluid must be removed from the annulus and the cement slurry put in place. Therefore, good mud removal and cement placement are essential to avoid interzonal fluid flows. The drilling fluids removal is strongly dependent of the fluids rheological properties [19]. Incomplete zonal isolation may lead to environment pollution problems or production rates lower than expected. That is why primary cementing is often considered as one of the most important operations performed in a well. Primary cementing also aims at mechanically securing the casing string to the borehole walls and at protecting the casing from corrosion by the fluids contained in the drilled rock formations. To avoid mechanical failure of the cement sheath, the cementing material has to be carefully designed and adapted to the specific conditions encountered downhole: the mechanical properties (such as Young's modulus) must be optimized with respect to mechanical loading.

Primary cementing is not the only cementing operation. After more than 20 years, when the production rate becomes very low, the wells have to be plugged. The main aim of well abandonment is to permanently seal the well bore for a geological time scale in order to prevent any leakage of formation fluids to surface.

Consequently, long-term durability of the materials used for primary cementing and for plugging is of paramount importance. Innovative solutions, such as organic-inorganic composites, for the wells construction are required for the future.

1.2 Cement Hydration [19, 20]

The mineral mixture used in cementing operations is either a pure cement paste or a fine mortar, *i.e.* a mixture of cement and fine mineral particles like silica fume, with organic admixtures. Cement itself is a mixture of several mineral phases, the most abundant being an impure tricalcium silicate, $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ (alite) and its dicalcium equivalent, $2\text{CaO} \cdot \text{SiO}_2$ (belite). Oil well cements are particularly rich in silicate phases. According to American Petroleum Institute standards, tricalcium aluminate content of a class G cement must be lower than 3%. When cement is mixed with water, it undergoes a dissolution reaction generating, among others, calcium, silicate and aluminate ions in the interstitial solution. After a few hours, new products called "hydrates" precipitate, the most important being calcium silicate hydrate (C-S-H) and calcium hydroxyde (portlandite). This dissolution-diffusion-precipitation process yields a geometrically complex interface between the anhydrous silicate and C-S-H on one hand and between the hydrates and the solution on the other hand. As the hydration reaction proceeds, more and more anhydrous material is converted into hydrates, with an overall decrease of the porosity since the volume of hydrates produced by the thorough reaction of tricalcium silicate with water is more than twice the initial anhydrous volume [21].

Two important mechanical events occur during hydration [22]. The first one is a simple gelation of the slurry, due to the high ionic strength of the aqueous phase [23-25]. It occurs quasi-immediately after mixing the cement with water, at virtually zero hydration. The coagulated network has a poor mechanical strength. The second and more important event is setting, which starts a few hours after coagulation. The period between coagulation and setting is (improperly) called the dormant period. In fact, hydrate particles nucleation is occurring, followed by their growth [26]. A continuous reinforcement process is going on in contact areas, leading, at some point, to mechanical percolation (setting). At this point, the shear modulus is in the GPa range. Further hydration and (misunderstood) long term redistribution of matter and voids [27] leads to further reinforcement, over periods of weeks, months or even years. The final microstructure developed during this process is an important key for the long term integrity of the cementing material. Indeed, both chemical reactions and transport of chemical species (water, gas molecules, ionic species) within the cement paste is driven by the texture and the topology of the porous cementitious matrix. Hardened cement paste is a good example of Mesoscopic Divided Material (MDM) for which an internal surface partitions and fills the space in a very complex way [28, 29].

A crucial question from both fundamental and industrial standpoints is to know how polymer powder addition modifies hydration and macroscopic properties (*i.e.* mechanical strength and transport properties).

1.3 Rheological Properties of Cementitious Slurries

As Shaughnessy and Clark [30] mention in their review, many studies of the rheological properties of fresh cement pastes can be found in the literature. Under shear, cement suspensions without additives are thixotropic fluids presenting an apparent yield stress and a shear thinning behaviour. These characteristics are generally interpreted by the existence of globally attractive forces between cement particles that are responsible for the aggregation of the particles, the yield stress being linked to the gelation of the suspension, and the shear thinning behaviour being explained by the progressive crumbling under shear rates. At high shear rate and for concentrated cement pastes, some authors also observed shear-thickening, which could be due to the increase of the aggregate size under shear [30, 31]. At rest, the aggregates tend to form a single continuous large aggregated phase and the suspension gels. This gel state was studied in oscillatory shear [22, 32] with controlled strain rheometers. Nachbaur *et al.* [22] characterised the behaviour of the suspensions by varying the strain amplitude or the frequency: they showed that in the linear viscoelastic domain, the suspension has a solid-like behaviour. They linked the very small values of the

critical strains to the physical and short-range nature of the attractive inter-particle forces.

2 MATERIALS AND METHODS

Cement. In this study, we used portland cement, an API class G one produced by Dyckerhoff which is considered as a representative oilwell cement. Its chemical analysis and mineralogical composition are given in Tables 1 and 2 respectively.

TABLE 1
Chemical analysis of API Class G cement

Oxide	wt(%)
CaO	64.70
SiO ₂	22.91
Al ₂ O ₃	3.89
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.75
SO ₃	1.80
MgO	0.74
Na ₂ O	0.10
K ₂ O	0.64

TABLE 2
Bogue composition of API Class G cement

Mineral	wt(%)
C ₃ S	51.2
C ₂ S	27.0
C ₃ A	2.3
C ₄ AFx	14.5

Redispersible polymer powder. The redispersible powder was used as received from Eliokem. The powder was obtained by drying a polystyrene acrylate latex. The polymer particles are very polydisperse in size, with a number average diameter of 0.5 µm and a volume average diameter of 150 µm [33].

Polymer/cement composite suspensions. The polymer and cement powders were first mixed in a three-dimensional mixer for 10 minutes. The powders were then added to deionised water in a blender, with the same mixing protocol as for cement slurries.

The composite suspensions are characterised by the ratio:

$\varphi_{cw} = \frac{V_c}{V_w + V_c}$ with V_w and V_c the respective volumes of water and cement. For the suspensions studied, φ_{cw} ranged between 0.39 and 0.47. For a given value of φ_{cw} , different

amounts of polymer powder were added; when it was possible, we added a volume of polymer up to a fraction of 0.79 of the cement (in weight, it corresponds to a ratio of 0.25). The total solid volume fractions of composite suspensions were comprised between 0.42 and 0.54.

Rheological measurements. Most of the rheological measurements were made using a stress controlled *Haake* RS150 rheometer at 20°C. To avoid slipping at the walls, a four blades vane geometry and a grooved stator were used [34]. The suspensions were first pre-sheared at 1000 s⁻¹ for a few minutes and then left at rest until no more settling was observed (about 30 minutes for a typical cement suspension). For oscillatory shear experiments, increasing shear stress amplitudes at a given frequency of 1 Hz, or increasing frequencies at a given shear stress amplitude were applied. Complementary experiments in oscillatory mode were performed with a strain controlled *Ares* rheometer, at 20°C: after a pre-shearing at 200 s⁻¹ of a few minutes and a rest period of 30 min for cementitious suspensions, increasing deformation amplitudes at a given frequency of 1 Hz were applied.

Solid state nuclear magnetic resonance. For ²⁹Si and ²⁷Al solid state NMR measurements, a *Bruker* ASX500 spectrometer (11.7 T) was used. Single-pulse experiments were carried out, with $\pi/2$ pulses for ²⁹Si spectra and $\pi/12$ pulses for ²⁷Al spectra. Hardened cement pastes were ground and the powder were placed into ZrO₂ rotors of 7 mm length for ²⁹Si spectra and 4 mm length for ²⁷Al spectra. The spinning rate of the 7 mm rotors was 5 kHz and the one of the 4 mm rotors was 14 kHz.

Calorimetry. Calorimetry measurements were made using a Setaram C80 calorimeter. After mixing, cement pastes were poured into *Pyrex* vessels that were introduced in the calorimeter vessels. Isothermal steps were applied, with a pressure of 9 MPa of nitrogen. The heat flow was measured during 48 h, and extrapolated until 5 days of hydration. After that period of hydration, the heat flows become too low to be measured with this method.

Compressive strength measurement. Unconfined compressive strength corresponds to the maximum stress the specimens can withstand. The unconfined compressive strength has been measured with a loading rate of 5.8 kN/min until failure on cylinders with dimensions of 25 mm diameter and 50 mm height. We note, R_c , the compressive strength. For each set of measurements, a minimum of 5 cylinders were tested. The average of the measurements is given in this paper.

Water permeability. As mentioned earlier, the main aim of the cementing operations (primary cementing and plugging) is to avoid fluid circulation between different geological layers. In absence of large cracks in cement sheath (and plug) or micro-annuli at the interfaces cement/rock or cement/casing, the transport of fluids within the cementitious matrix is mainly a diffusive process. To characterize the evolution of

the transport properties of the matrix, the diffusion coefficient of ionic species should be measured instead of the permeability. Nonetheless, permeability of a cement-based material is assumed to be a relevant index to assess its durability. In this work, water permeability has been measured by using an home-made Hassler type cell. The experiment consists in applying a differential pressure between the opposite sides of a cylinder in order to develop a water flow, and in recording the corresponding flow rate. The flow rate is determined by continuously weighing the water at the outlet of the setup. To force the water through the cementitious matrix and to prevent water leakage, the set cementitious sample is placed in a deformable sleeve which is pressurized to ensure water tightness. The upward pressure, P_1 , is fixed at the confining pressure minus 3 MPa. The downward pressure, P_2 , is equal to atmospheric pressure. Darcy's law for a non-compressible fluid is used to calculate the water permeability k_w :

$$Q = k_w \frac{S}{\eta} \frac{P_1 - P_2}{l}$$

where η (Pa·s) is the water viscosity at the measurement temperature, l (m) and S (m²) are respectively the length and the cross-sectional area of the tested cylinder and Q the flow rate (m³·s⁻¹).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Rheological Properties

3.1.1 Cement Suspensions

Figure 2 shows the variation of both the storage modulus, G' , and the viscous modulus, G'' , with the amplitude τ^0 of the applied shear stress, at a given frequency of 1 Hz. As shown by Chougnet *et al.* [35], this behaviour is identical to silica suspensions one. One can consider silica suspensions as chemically inert over rheological measurement timescale. Thus, the cement behaviour shown in Figure 2 cannot be attributed to the chemical evolution of the cement paste, which is studied in the present work during the so-called dormant period. The two curves $G'(\tau^0)$ and $G''(\tau^0)$ are characterised by a sharp fall-off from a high-modulus plateau at low shear stress to a relatively gradual leveling-off towards a low-modulus asymptote at high shear-stress. The sharp drop of typically four to five decades is observed at a critical stress τ_c^0 . This critical stress value corresponds to an important change of the material structure over a very narrow range of increasing shear stresses. This is also consistent with the fact that at low stress ($\tau^0 < \tau_c^0$), $G' > G''$, while the opposite, $G' < G''$, is observed at high shear stresses ($\tau^0 > \tau_c^0$). This kind of behaviour has already been observed for concentrated monodisperse silica suspensions [31], and for monodisperse polymethylmethacrylate spheres dispersed in polydimethylsiloxane [36]. For our cement

slurries, the critical stress τ_c^0 increases with solid volume fraction (see Tab. 3).

TABLE 3

For cement slurries of different solid volume fractions, φ values of storage modulus in the gel state, G'_{gel} , critical stress amplitude, τ_c^0 (Pa) and complex viscosity in the liquid state η_l^* .

φ	$G'_{\text{gel}} (\times 10^3 \text{ Pa})$	$\tau_c^0 (\text{Pa})$	$\eta_l^* (\text{Pa}\cdot\text{s})$
0.39	25	20	0.07
0.44	38	50	0.14
0.47	50	75	0.24
0.49	75	100	0.35

The data of Figure 2 have been replotted *versus* the strain amplitude in Figure 3. Plateaus at low and high strains are observed. But the previous sharp drop is replaced by a gradual fall-off over a large range of increasing strains. A critical deformation amplitude γ_c^0 can be defined when the elastic modulus reaches 95% of G'_{gel} . Contrary to the critical stress defined above, the critical deformation does not depend on the volume fraction. The low value of $\gamma_c^0 \sim 0.15\%$ suggest that the gel formed is a physical gel rather than a chemical gel implying stronger bindings between particles [22, 37].

The presence of the two plateaus can be interpreted in terms of two linear or quasi-linear viscoelastic regions,

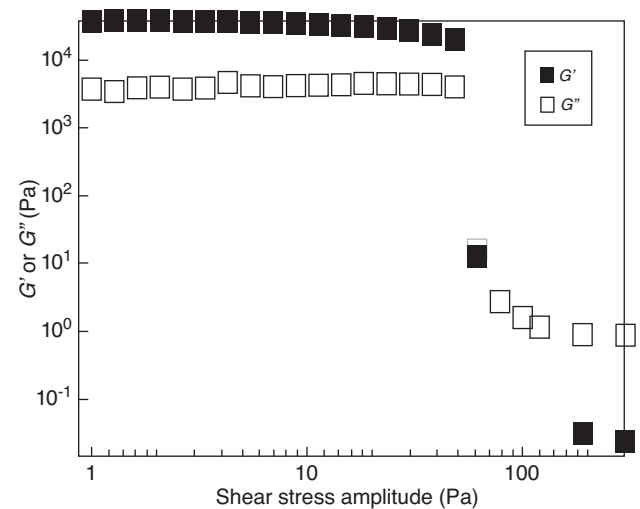


Figure 2

Variations of storage G' (filled square) and viscous G'' (empty square) modulus in function of the shear stress. Oscillatory shear experiment at a frequency of 1 Hz for a cement suspension of solid volume fraction 0.44. The experiment has been performed with a controlled stress rheometer (shear stress amplitude sweeping).

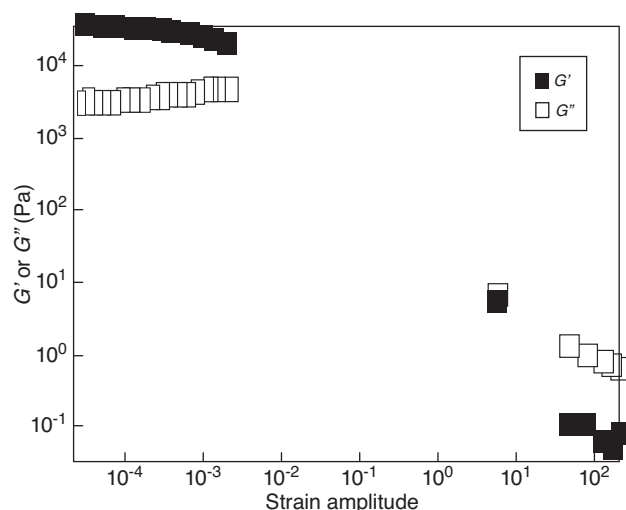


Figure 3

Variations of storage G' (filled square) and viscous G'' (empty square) modulus with strain amplitude. Oscillatory shear experiment at a frequency of 1 Hz for a cement suspension of solid volume fraction 0.44. The experiment has been performed with a controlled stress rheometer (shear stress amplitude sweeping).

corresponding to two different states of the material, existing respectively at low and high strain or stress. Choungnet *et al.* [35] confirmed this interpretation by studying the variation of the degree of non-linearity, defined as the ratio of the third to the first harmonic. Choungnet *et al.* [35] determined the degree of non-linearity by a Fourier analysis of oscillatory data obtained using a controlled-strain rheometer. Their conclusion on this transition is in agreement with Heymann

et al.'s one [36], who observed a similar transition from a first linear zone in which the suspension has a solid-like behaviour to a second linear zone in which it exhibits a liquid-like behaviour.

In order to have a better insight of the structure change of the material under stress, we performed oscillatory tests over a range of frequencies in the two linear viscoelastic regions previously evidenced. Figure 4 shows that, for $\tau^0 < \tau_c^0$, the two moduli G' and G'' are independent of the frequency and G' is much higher than G'' ; hence, it is a solid-like behaviour which corresponds to the well-known gel state of cement pastes under static conditions. In this gel state, the complex modulus G_{gel}^* is almost equal to the storage modulus G'_{gel} . G_{gel}^* can be related to a cohesion energy per volume unit E_c , defined by the following equation:

$$E_c \equiv \int_0^{\gamma_c^0} G_{gel}^* \cdot \gamma \cdot d\gamma = \frac{1}{2} G_{gel}^* \cdot (\gamma_c^0)^2 \approx \frac{1}{2} G'_{gel} \cdot (\gamma_c^0)^2$$

where γ_c^0 is the critical deformation amplitude.

The cohesion energy represents the energy required to break the gel structure in the cement paste at rest. γ_c^0 being independent of the solid volume fraction in the studied systems, E_c varies like the storage modulus. When the solid fraction is increased, the storage modulus in the gel state increases.

For $\tau^0 > \tau_c^0$, as one can see in Figure 4, a viscous region exists. In this region, the loss modulus predominates and a liquid-like behaviour prevails. The slopes of the log-log plots for $G'(\omega)$ and $G''(\omega)$ are slightly different from the classic values of, respectively, 2 and 1. However, the modulus of the complex viscosity is practically constant in this range of frequencies (not shown). So, the liquid state can be

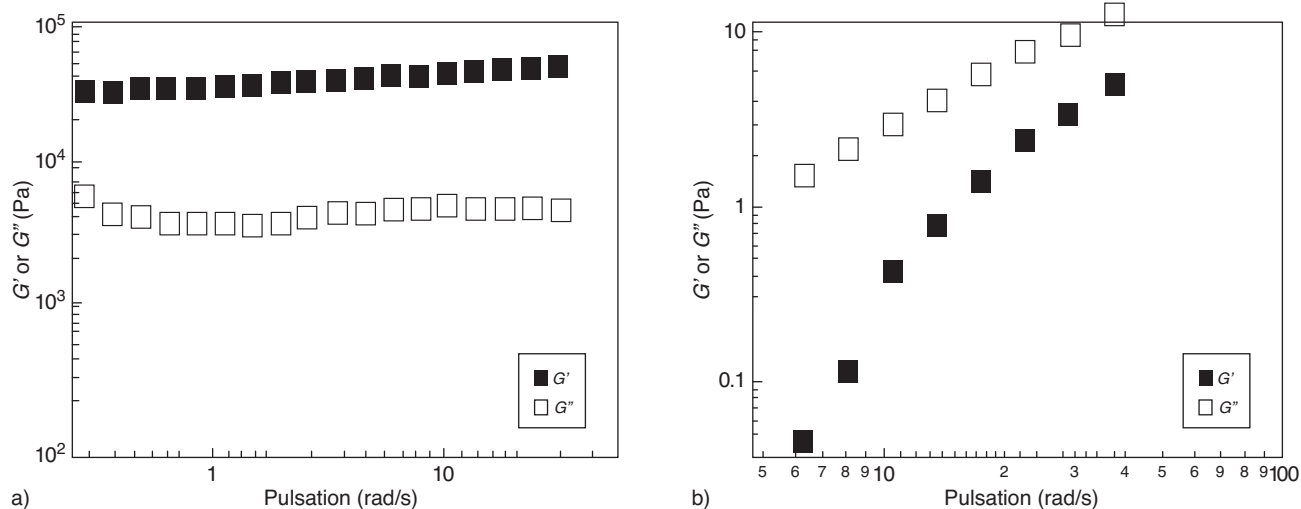


Figure 4

Variations of storage (filled square) and viscous (empty square) modulus in oscillatory shear for cement suspensions.

a) Shear stress amplitude $\tau_0 = 2$ Pa (gel behaviour); b) Shear stress amplitude $\tau_0 = 80$ Pa (liquid behaviour).

characterised by the complex viscosity, η^* . The values the complex viscosity are given in Table 3.

All these features show that under oscillatory shear with increasing amplitude the cement pastes present an abrupt transition from a gel state to a liquid state at a critical stress value. This behaviour in oscillatory shear can be explained by the existence of percolating aggregates within the suspension. Chougnet *et al.* [38] have modelled the aggregation mechanisms in cementitious suspensions and their influence on the rheological properties of such complex fluids.

3.1.2 Polymer/Cement Composite Suspensions

Adding polymer powder does not qualitatively modify the rheological behaviour of cement slurries. The sharp transition from a gel state to a liquid state at a critical stress is still observed (Fig. 5). In the gel state, the storage modulus measured for different cement suspensions is shown in Figure 6. At fixed φ_{cw} parameter, when polymer is added to a cement suspension, the modulus increases due to the increase in the solid volume fraction. But, at a given total solid volume fraction, replacing cement particles by polymer ones induces a decrease of the storage modulus. We attribute this lower storage modulus to the existence of weaker attractive interactions between polymer and cement particles than the ones prevailing between cement particles.

For the composite suspensions, the polymer contribution to the cohesion energy, E_c^{pol} , can be deduced from the

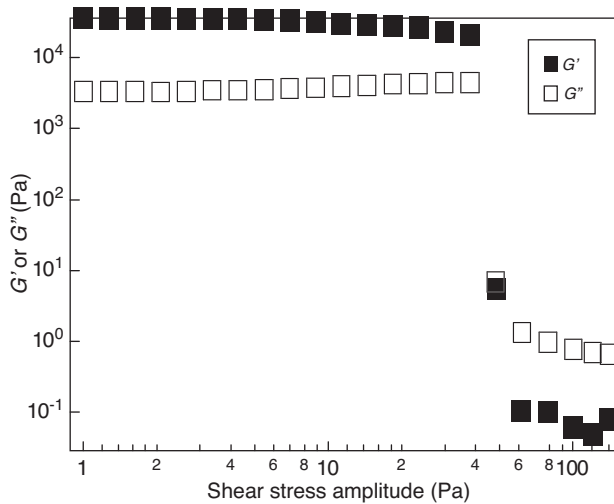


Figure 5

Variation of the storage modulus G' (filled square) and the viscous modulus G'' (empty square) with the shear stress amplitude for a polymer powder/cement composite. Oscillatory shear experiment at a frequency of 1 Hz for $\varphi_{cw} = 0.39$ and $V_p/V_c = 0.32$. The experiment has been performed with a controlled stress rheometer (shear stress amplitude sweeping).

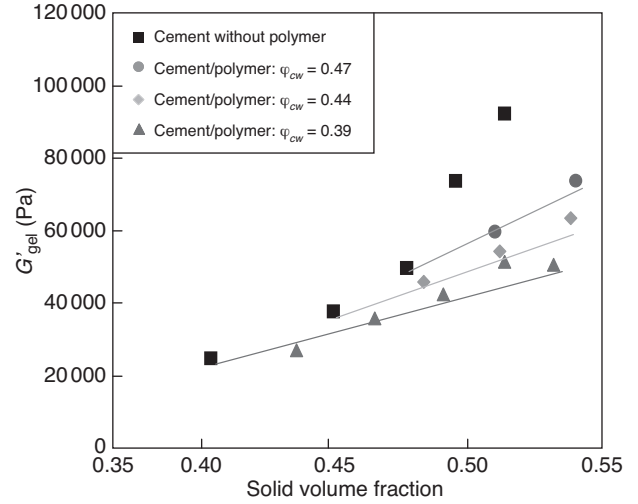


Figure 6

Variations of the storage modulus in the gel state with the solid volume fraction for cement suspensions containing or not polymer powder.

composite cohesion energy, E_c , and from the cement contribution, E_c^{cem} by assuming, in a first approximation, the additivity the different contributions.

$$E_c = E_c^{cem} + E_c^{pol}$$

We observed that the critical strain γ_c^0 remains constant when polymer is added: $\gamma_c^0 = 0.15\%$ for polymer/cement suspensions. So the assumed additivity of the different contributions to the cohesion energy leads to a similar relation between the storage modulus of the composite suspension G'_{gel} , of the polymer G'_{gel}^{pol} and of the cement G'_{gel}^{cem} contributions:

$$G'_{gel} = G'_{gel}^{cem} + G'_{gel}^{pol}$$

In the present work, the cement contributions E_c^{cem} and G'_{gel}^{cem} are supposed to be similar to those of a cement suspension having the same mineral volume fraction. As it can be seen in Figure 7, the contribution of the polymer powder G'_{gel}^{pol} does not depend on the φ_{cw} parameter of the suspension. It seems to proportionally increase with the polymer volume fraction, so the additive hypothesis seems plausible. As we observed by scanning electron microscopy that the polymer particles are well dispersed in the set cement pastes (Fig. 8), it can be thought that in the gelled suspension (prior to the setting), each polymer particle is surrounded by cement grains. Due to the fact that the polymer particles are isolated from each other (in the range of polymer volume fraction studied), polymer-polymer interactions are considered to be negligible justifying the additivity of the sole polymer and cement contributions in the cohesion energy.

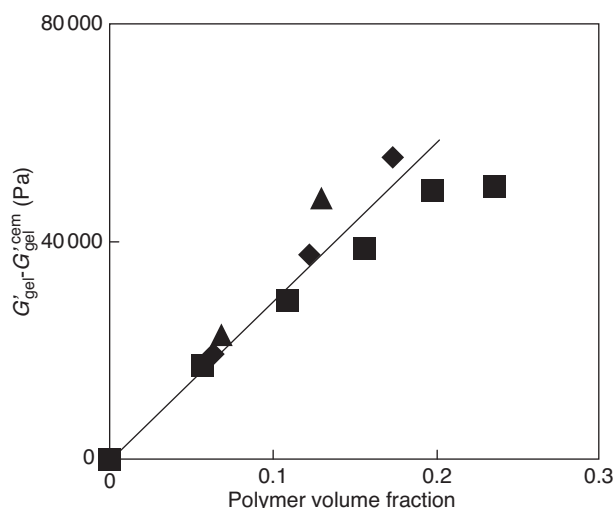


Figure 7

For cement cement/polymer composite suspensions, contribution of the polymer to the storage modulus as a function of the polymer volume fraction. Cement and polymer suspensions of $\varphi_{cw} = 0.39$: filled square, of $\varphi_{cw} = 0.44$: filled diamond, of $\varphi_{cw} = 0.47$: filled triangle.

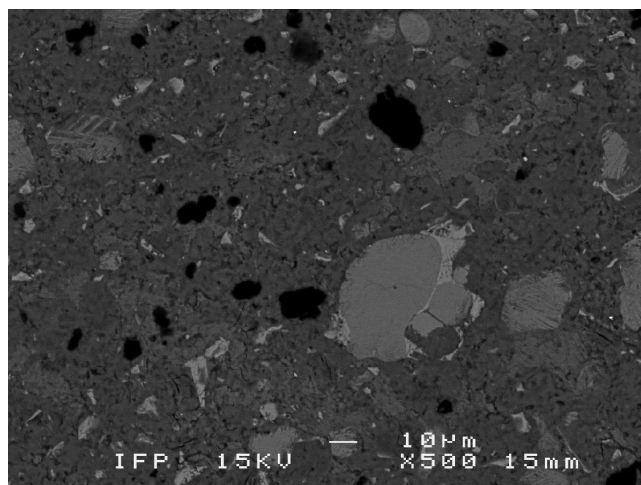


Figure 8

SEM micrograph of a set cement paste containing polymer. Observation in chemical contrast: in black, polymer particles, in dark grey hydration products and in light grey unhydrated cement particles.

Other techniques (NMR and DSC) have been used to characterise the specific interactions between cement and polymer particles. Some of the results are described in the following parts; a more comprehensive study will be published later.

3.2 Influence of Redispersible Polymer Powder on the Cement Hydration

3.2.1 Calorimetry

As soon as cement powder is in contact with water, chemical reactions occur. After a few minutes, these reactions decrease and remain very low during the so-called “dormant period”. The duration of this period was measured by calorimetry for the different cement pastes. We call induction time, t_{ind} , the time corresponding to the end of the dormant period (Fig. 9). In order to evidence the effect of the polymer on the hydration of the cement paste, we introduce the time shift, δt_{ind} , defined by:

$$\delta t_{ind} = \frac{t_{ind} - t_{ind}^0}{t_{ind}^0}$$

where t_{ind} is the induction time of the composite paste and t_{ind}^0 the induction time of a cement paste, measured at the same temperature and pressure. In our experiments, a nitrogen pressure of 9 MPa has been applied to the pastes. For both atmospheric pressure and 9 MPa, it can be noticed that t_{ind}^0 does not depend on the solid volume fraction of the cement paste (Fig. 10). Figure 11 represents the variations of δt_{ind} with the polymer volume fraction and for the different temperatures studied. The effect of polymer is very different below and above its glass transition temperature, T_g , which is about 60°C. Below its T_g , adding polymer powder decreases the induction time of the cement paste proportionally to the polymer volume fraction. We can attribute this acceleration to the increase of alkali ions concentration induced by the polymer addition, and its ability to fix calcium ions. Indeed, these phenomena increase the dissolution ability of the

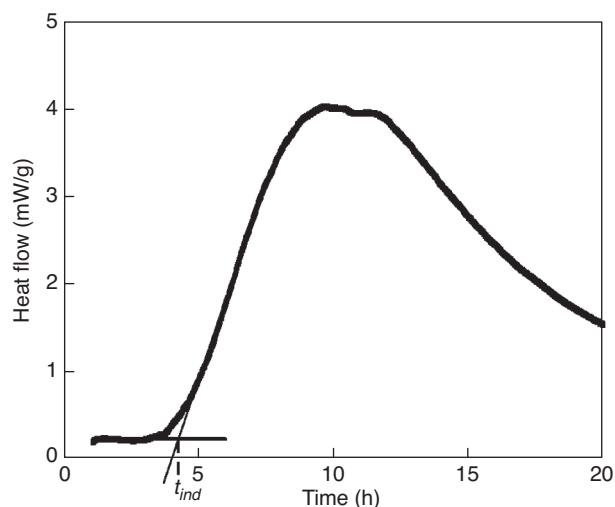


Figure 9

Heat flow in mW per gram of cement as a function of time for a cement slurry (Temperature: 30°C).

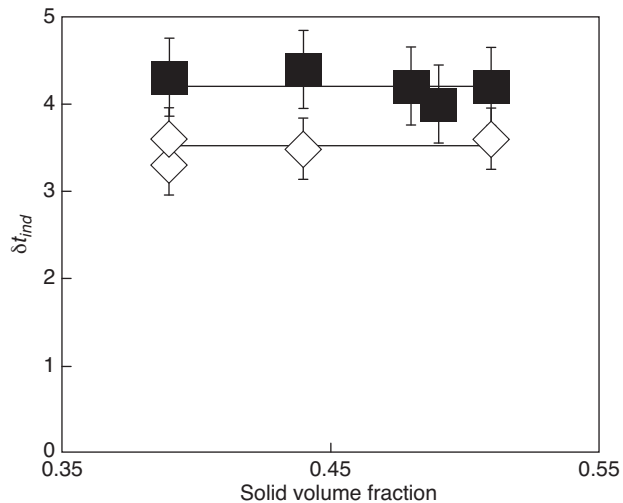


Figure 10

Variation of the induction time with the solid volume fraction for polymer-free cement suspensions at 30°C. The experiments were carried out at atmospheric pressure (black square) and 9 MPa (open diamond).

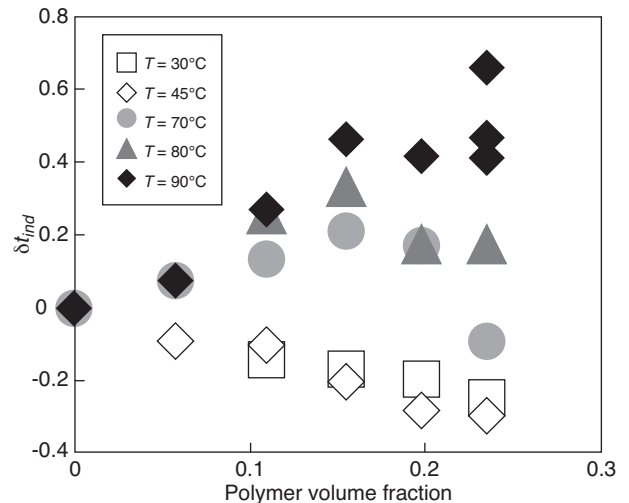


Figure 11

Variations of the induction time, δt_{ind} , with the polymer volume fraction for composite suspensions at different temperatures under a nitrogen pressure of 9 MPa.

anhydrous particles of cement, which explains the acceleration of the hydration reactions observed when some polymer is added. The ability of the polymer to fix calcium ions is due to both the presence of adsorbed surfactants on polymer particles and of acrylate groups formed by saponification of ester acrylate at high pH. It could explain the reason why the polymer particles develop a very good affinity for C-S-H hydrates, as can be seen by SEM (Fig. 12).

At temperatures greater than the T_g of the polymer, adding some polymer powder increases the induction time. This retarding effect of the polymer, described in the literature [14-18, 39, 40], can be explained by the adsorption of polymer particles on cement particles. Merlin *et al.* [40] has shown that setting retardation is linearly related to the cement surface coverage by the latex particles. In our case, the retarding effect is enhanced at temperatures above the T_g because the polymer is softened. The delay increases with the temperature due to the increase of the polymer softening. This phenomenon is in competition with the increase of the anhydrous particle dissolution, which explains the non-linear evolution of δt_{ind} with the polymer volume fraction: at the smallest polymer volume fraction, the retarding effect dominates, but for polymer volume fractions above 0.15, it is counterbalanced by the acceleration effect.

3.2.2 Solid State NMR

Figure 13 shows the ^{29}Si spectra obtained with cement pastes hydrated during 1 year in sealed conditions at room temperature. One of the paste does not contain any polymer,

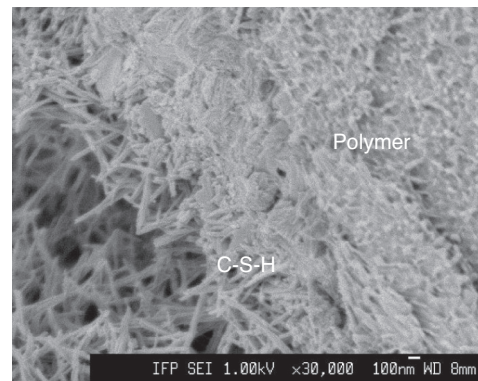


Figure 12

Fracture of a composite cement of composition (0.39;0.47) observed by SEM (topographic contrast).

cement volume fraction being equal at 0.39, and the other contains the maximum possible amount of polymer powder, and has a composition of ($\varphi_{cw} = 0.39$; $V_p/V_c = 0.79$). Three main peaks can be seen on these spectra: one, at -71 ppm, corresponding to the Q^0 species, which are the silicate groups existing in anhydrous cement particles. The presence of this peak shows that even after one year of hydration, some anhydrous particles remain in the cement paste. The other peaks, at -79 and -85 ppm, correspond to the Q^1 and Q^2 species, that are found respectively to the end and in the middle of the silicate chains of the C-S-H hydrates. The two spectra obtained for pastes with or without polymer have been normalized with respect to the Q^0 peak: so it can be seen that the hydration degree decreases when some polymer

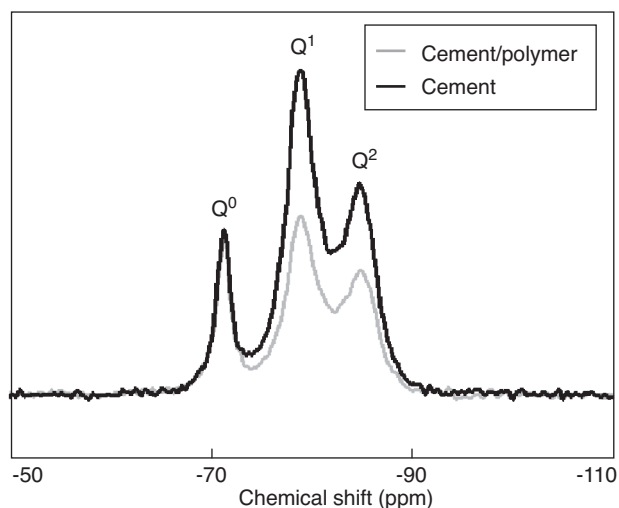


Figure 13

^{29}Si spectra of a cement paste with no polymer (0.39;0) and a cement paste containing polymer (0.39;0.79) hydrated for 1 year at room temperature.

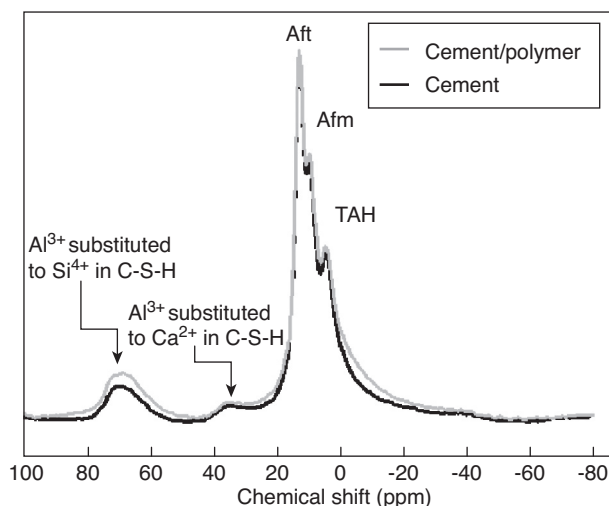


Figure 14

^{27}Al spectra of a cement paste with no polymer (0.39;0) and a cement paste containing polymer (0.39;0.79) hydrated for 1 year at room temperature.

is added. This result, in agreement with the results obtained by calorimetry [33], may be explained by the decrease of capillary space available. Spectra of cement pastes containing or not some polymer powder hydrated during one month at 90°C, with a nitrogen pressure of 90 bars, lead to the same conclusion.

Figure 14 shows the ^{27}Al spectra obtained with a cement paste without polymer powder having a solid volume fraction of 0.39, and a composite paste whose composition is the following ($\varphi_{cw} = 0.39$; $V_p/V_c = 0.79$). These systems have been hydrated during one year at room temperature. The two spectra are very similar which means that after one year of hydration, the polymer has little effect on the different aluminate hydrates detected (Tab. 4). On the ^{27}Al spectra, the anhydrous aluminate phases cannot be observed. The evidenced phases are in accordance with previous studies [41].

TABLE 4
Aluminate phases detected by ^{27}Al NMR

Chemical shift (ppm)	Phase
70 ppm	Al^{3+} substituted to Si^{4+} in C-S-H
35 ppm	Al^{3+} substituted to Ca^{2+} in C-S-H
13 ppm	Ettringite Aft
10 ppm	Monosulfoaluminate Afm
4 ppm	Third aluminate hydrates: amorphous phase

The same conclusions were drawn with spectra of cement pastes hydrated one month at 90°C.

3.3 Study of a Low Permeability Polymer/Cement Composite

The previous parts of this work have shown that the redispersible polymer powders could be incorporated in cement slurries without impairing their early age properties [42]. As an example of application, a low permeability polymer/cement composite has been designed in order to get cementing materials with enhanced durability. This new cementing material comprises four components with different particle size distribution. The components are fume silica, portland cement, crushed sand and polymer particles. Mixing well suited amounts of these four powders allow to optimize the packing of the cementing materials. In order to lighten the slurry, we designed a composition with a $P/C = 35$ wt%. The volume fraction of the composite slurry is quite large, 63.7% (by comparison, a conventional oilwell cement slurry has a solid volume fraction of 42%). The achieved specific gravity of the material equals to $1.66 \pm 0.01 \text{ g/cm}^3$. The water/cement ratio equals to 0.45 but the water/solid ratio is much more lower (0.27). The studied low permeability slurry contains an antifoamer, a fluid loss reducer and a dispersant. To prepare the slurry, we mixed the dry powder (mineral and polymer ones) with the same apparatus used in the first part of this work. Then, the dry blend is mixed with water in a warring blender. We also prepared a conventional lightweight slurry. This slurry comprises portland cement, bentonite (weight ratio bentonite/cement equals to 2%). The W/C is fixed at 0.73 to achieve a specific gravity of 1.66.

Cylinders and prisms made with the formulations described above were prepared and cured at a temperature of

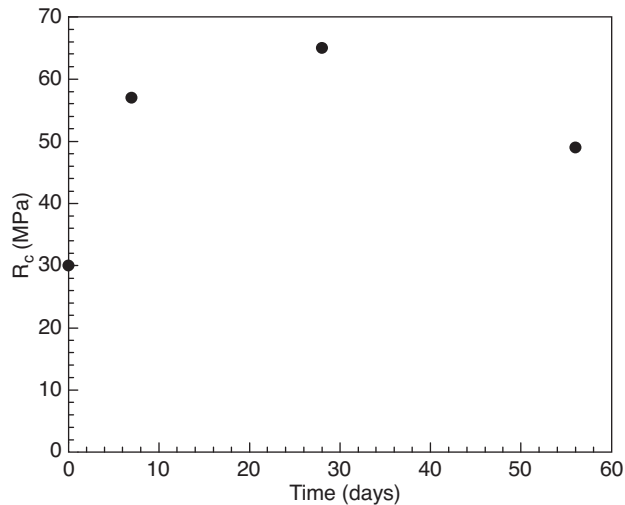


Figure 15

Compressive strength of the low permeability composite material in function of the ageing time. Ageing fluid: water, Temperature: 80°C, Pressure: 7 MPa.

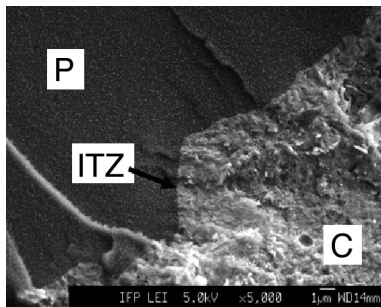


Figure 16

SEM image of the low permeability composite material showing the good bonding between polymer particles and cement matrix. P: polymer particle. C: hardened cement matrix. ITZ: Interfacial Transition Zone.

60°C. After one week, some of the cylinders and prisms have been used to measure mechanical properties and permeability. The remaining specimens were put in an ageing cell filled with water to study the variation of the mechanical resistance as a function of time. The ageing time were 7, 28 and 56 days. Pressure and temperature were fixed at 7 MPa and 80°C respectively. We used cylinders with 25 mm in diameter and 50 mm in length. The dimensions of the prisms were 20 × 20 × 160 mm. Compressive and flexural strengths measurements were performed. The water permeability of cylindrical sample was measured thanks to an Hassler-type cell. A 6 MPa differential pressure was applied to cement cylinder with a confining pressure of 8 MPa.

Table 5 gives the results of the mechanical measurements performed on the low permeability composite materials and on the conventional lightweight one after 1 week of curing. We can observe that the low permeability composite material exhibits mechanical properties which are of the same order of a conventional slurry mixed at a specific gravity of 1.9 g/cm³. Therefore, the use of the studied polymer powder allows the design of a lightweight cementing materials with optimized mechanical properties. By comparison, the same material (W/C = 0.27) but incorporating only mineral components has a compressive strength of about 100 MPa and an elastic modulus of 20 GPa. The incorporation of polymer particles allows to lower the elastic modulus by almost a factor 4.

TABLE 5

Mechanical properties of the tested lightweight cementitious materials

Formulation	Compressive strength (MPa)	Flexural strength (MPa)	Elastic modulus (GPa)
Low permeability composite material	30.0	9.8	5.22
Conventional lightweight cement	10	2.6	3.32

The cement system lightened with water and bentonite exhibits a compressive of 10 MPa, three times lower than the value of the composite slurry, and a flexural strength of 2.6 MPa which is 3.5 times lower than the flexural strength of the composite slurry.

Figure 15 shows the variation of the compressive strength of the low permeability composite material aged in water for different exposure periods. One can see that during the first month of ageing the mechanical resistance continues to increase. Between one and two months, the compressive strength decreases down to 50 MPa; but the 2-month value is 1.5 higher than the initial one. Therefore, during the first months, the composite cementitious system exhibits a good behaviour.

The water permeability of the composite material is 2×10^{-19} m² (*i.e.* 0.2×10^{-3} mD). Thanks to this low permeability, one can expect improved durability of the composite material when placed in contact with aggressive fluids.

The optimized mechanical properties and the low permeability of the composite materials can be explained by a good compatibility between the polymer and the cement matrix as already stated in the first part of this work. Figure 16 shows a detail of the microstructure of the composite material. In this picture, we can observe the interface between polymer particle and the cement matrix. We notice a very good bonding between the organic material and the inorganic one. This Interfacial Transition Zone (ITZ) does not appear as a porous area compared with the bulk cement matrix as can often be seen in concrete at the interface between cement

paste and aggregates. This is probably due to specific interactions between polymer and cement particles as mentioned above. This also explains the good mechanical properties and the very low permeability of the hardened composite material.

CONCLUSION

Both polymer-free cement slurry and polymer/cement composite slurries have been studied. In oscillatory shear, at a given frequency, two quasi-linear domains are observed for cement slurries: one at low shear stress amplitudes, in which the suspensions present an elastic solid behaviour, and one at high stress amplitudes, in which they present a liquid-type behaviour. The cementitious pastes present a sharp transition from the gel state to the liquid state at a critical stress value. This sharp transition could be due to the existence of percolating aggregates within the suspension.

Adding polymer powder does not qualitatively change the rheological behaviour of the cementitious suspensions. At a given solid volume fraction, replacing cement particles by polymer ones decreases the storage modulus in the gel state, and the viscosity in the liquid state. In the gel state, we evidenced that the polymer contribution to the cohesion energy is proportional to the amount of polymer powder. It does not depend on the solid volume fraction of the polymer-free cement suspension considered. We attribute the lower storage modulus to the existence of weak attractive interactions between polymer particles and cement grains.

At temperatures below the glass transition temperature of the polymer, T_g , adding polymer decreases the induction time. Above T_g , the adsorption of polymer on cement particles leads to an increase of the induction time. For field application, it means that polymer structure-properties relationships (composition and T_g) can be adapted to the required characteristics of the cement slurry for well depth and configuration (rheological behaviour and setting time).

At any temperature comprised between 20°C and 90°C, the hydration degree of cement is lower when polymer is added, which was observed by calorimetry and ^{29}Si NMR. ^{27}Al NMR shows that at long periods of hydration, the aluminate hydrates formed are the same in presence or not of polymer.

All these results demonstrate that such redispersible polymers can be used to design new cementing materials. A low permeability composite material has been designed by using polymer powder. This composite material exhibits both enhanced mechanical characteristics and low permeability. Moreover, we evidenced an excellent bonding between polymer particles and the hardened cement matrix.

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