



wellstrøm

SURFACE CONTROLLED ELECTRICAL SET BISMUTH PLUG

A Next-generation Fully Controllable Alloy Wellbore Sealing Technology

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SPE Well Decommissioning & Late Well Life in the Net Zero Era

3-5th June 2024, Aberdeen

The T-1000 goal

- ☐ **Barrier system able to remediate a well-cemented 9-5/8" x 13-3/8" casing.**

- Set in Cemented annulus w/(mud)
- 1 liter/min flowing gas

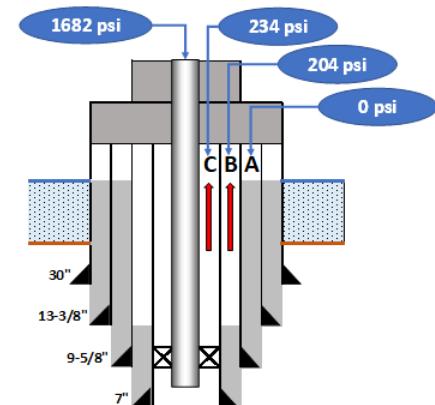


- Set in Open annulus w/seawater
- No flowing gas

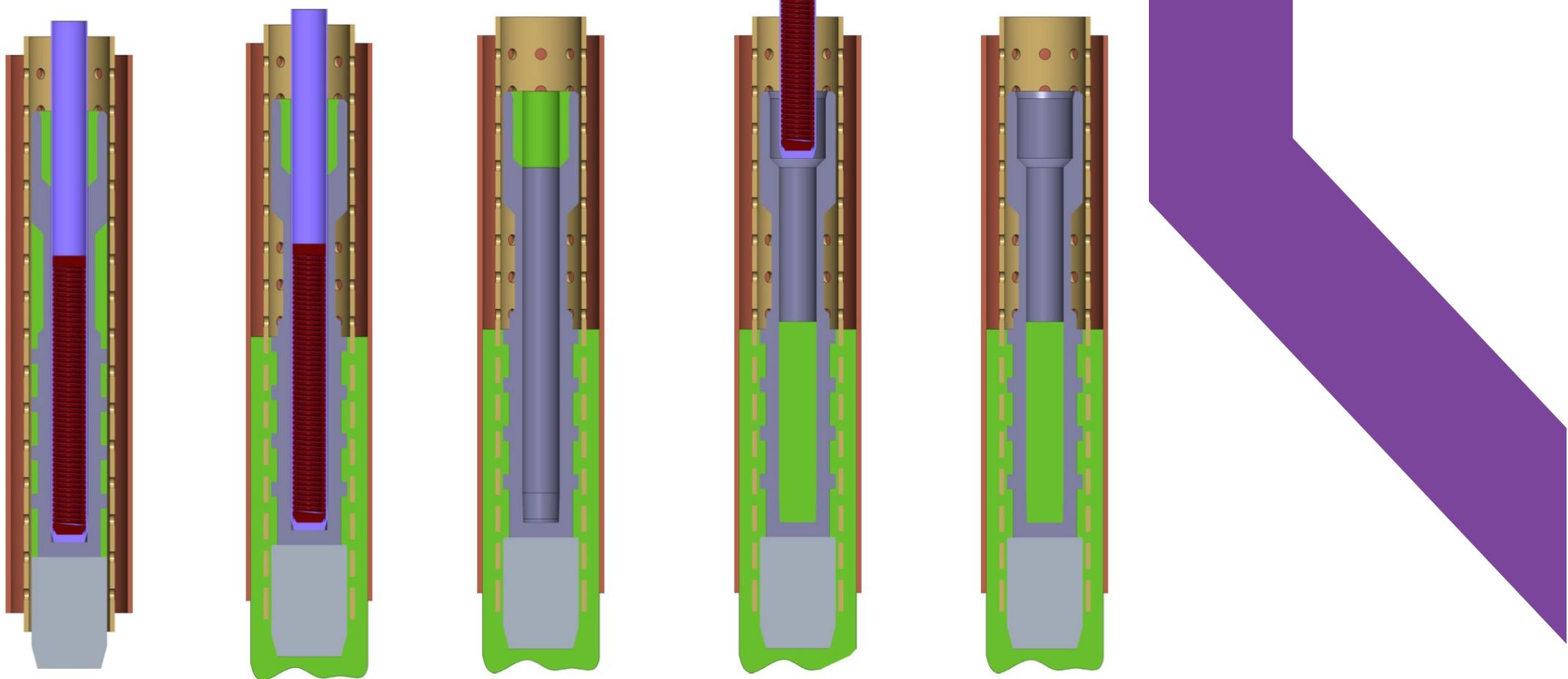


- ✓ Provide a high differential seal in both fluid and gas.
- ✓ Can be re-melted and re-set.
- ✓ The process is fully controllable, monitorable, repeatable and verifiable.
- ✓ Alloy placement able to be verifiable by logging.
- ✓ Designed to mitigate against alloy creep and provide extreme longevity sealing.
- ✓ Able to be deployed riglessly up to 4000m

See also SPE-216616-MS for design criteria specified by TotalEnergies

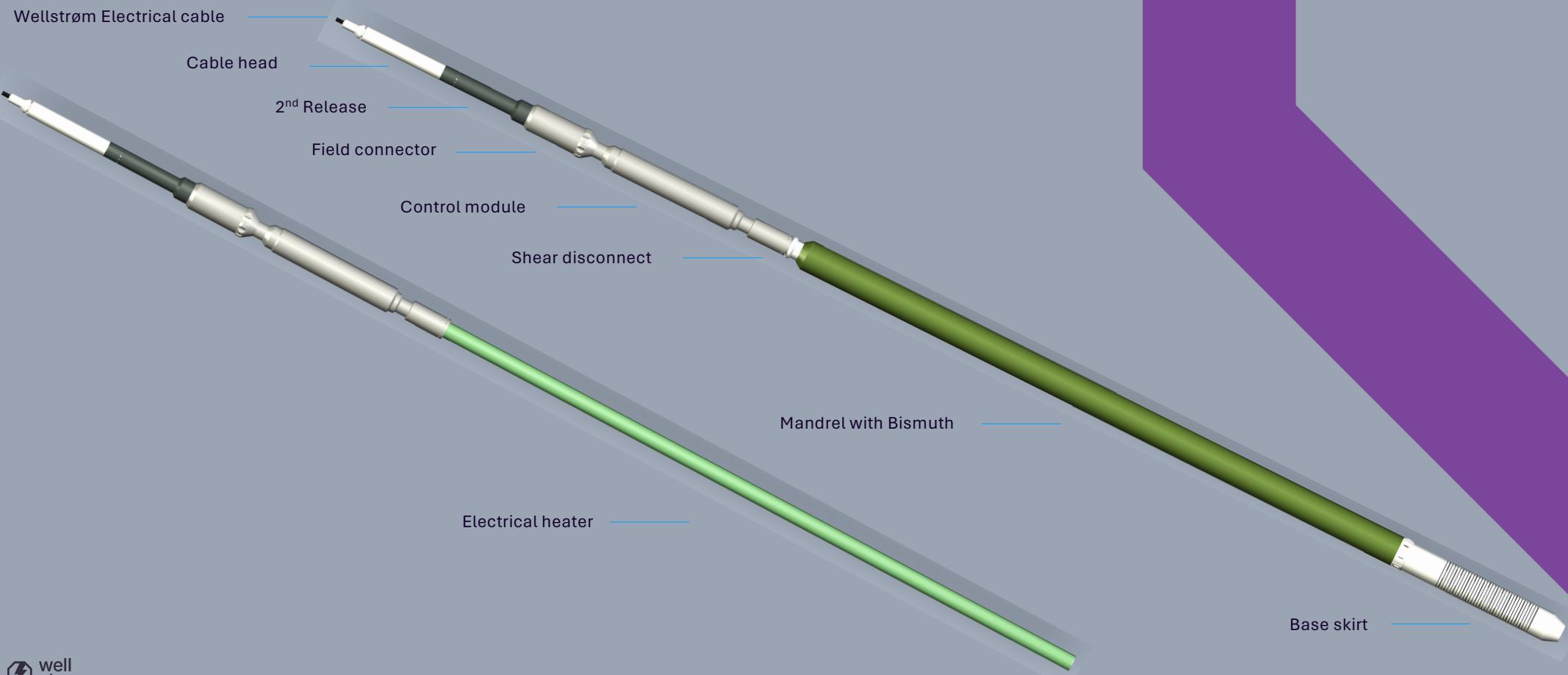


The Concept



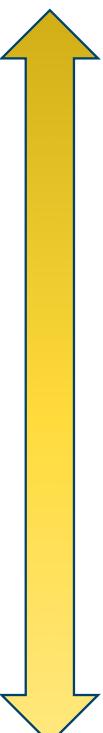
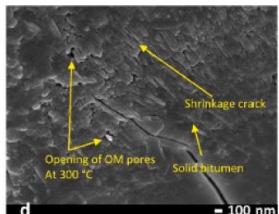
Wellstrøm T-1000

9 5/8" x 13 3/8" csg.

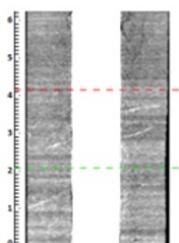


Why electrical?

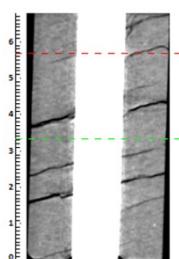
- ❑ Careful design of the heating cycle and control of the heat is important to avoid damage to outer wellbore elements.
- ❑ Electrical controlled heating with live monitoring ensures complete control of the wellbore conditions.
- ❑ Risk to outer wellbore elements:
 - ✓ Steel (blue embrittlement)
 - ✓ Cement (microannuli, cracking)
 - ✓ Caprock (crack re-opening, diagenesis).



Excessive heating – irreversible changes and negative consequences such as shale diagenesis, mineralogical decomposition, permanent clay dehydration and fracturing – **causing permanent loss of barrier integrity in the process.**



Intermediate heating – thermal contraction/shrinkage, rock plastic deformation, shale re-healing/crack closure: **"thermal hardening"**



Moderate heating – thermal dilation/expansion, pore pressure elevation, effective stress reduction, **shale damage & crack re-opening**

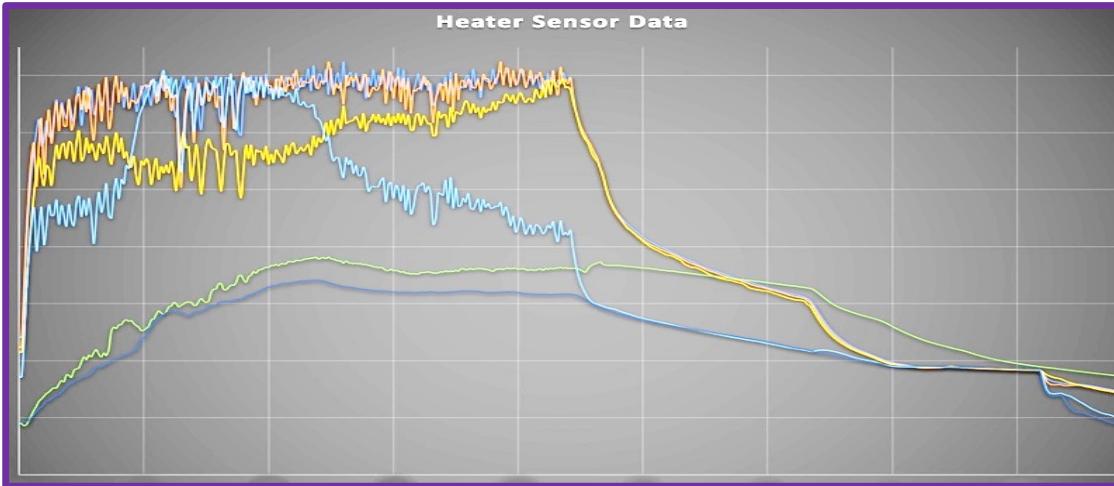


*Careful design of the heating cycle based on an understanding of caprock thermal behaviour can even **improve caprock integrity**. Only electrical heating allows this sweet spot to be found!*

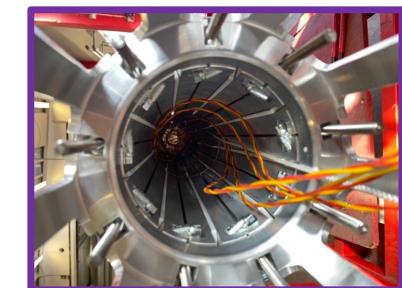
See: van Oort et al. (2024) *Thermal Stimulation of Annular Barriers for Long-Term Well Integrity*. IADC/SPE-217694-MS
Learn more this afternoon at 14:20 from TotalEnergies!

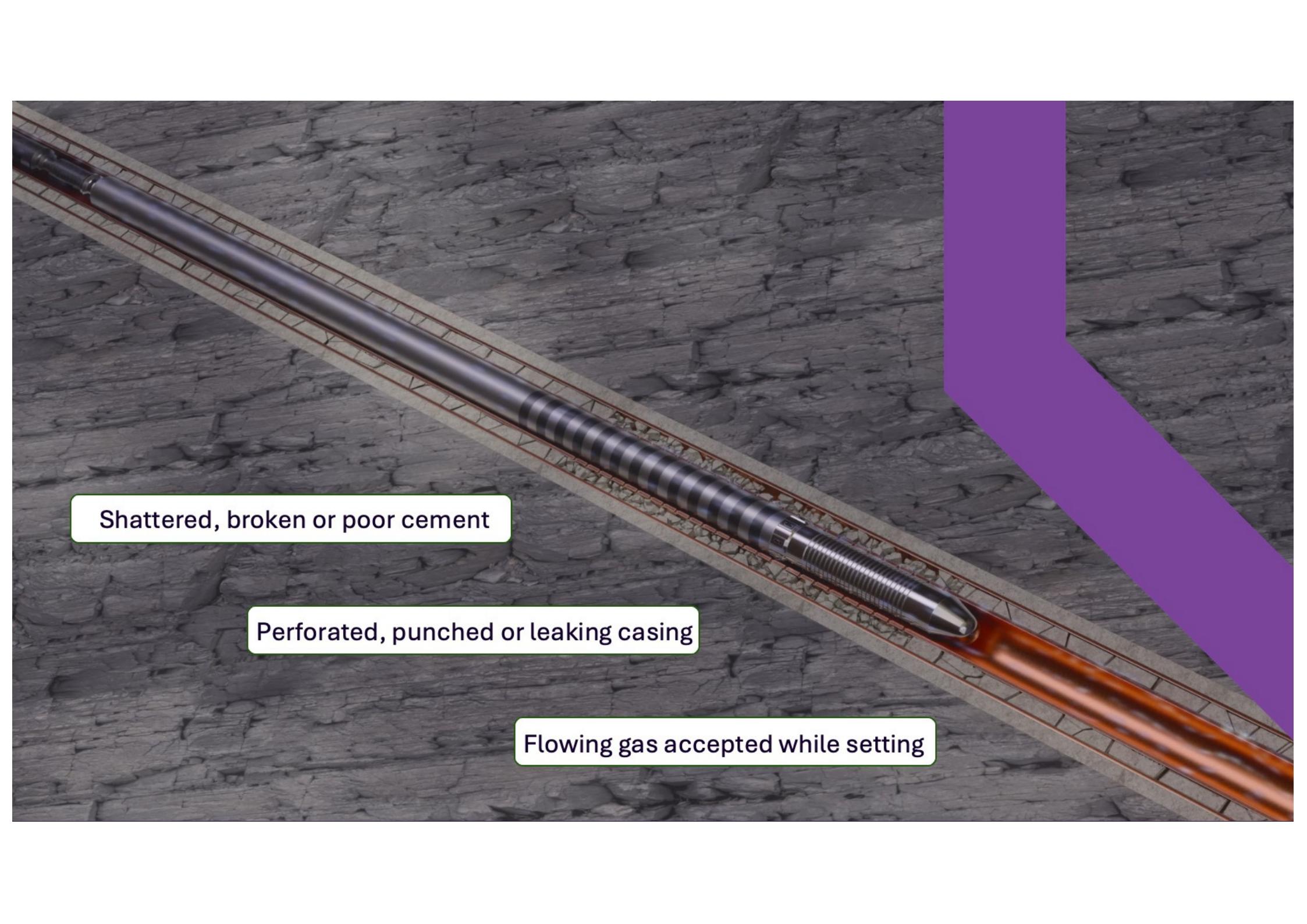
Barrier setting

- Electrical cable deployment brings greater heater control, and monitoring capability.



- It's important to design the heating cycle (with help of CFD simulation etc) to ensure that we don't overheat the caprock in this potentially detrimental zone.





Shattered, broken or poor cement

Perforated, punched or leaking casing

Flowing gas accepted while setting



Engage heater from surface

Molten bismuth displace well-fluid

Applied surface pressure ensure squeeze



Compression set bismuth plug

3000 Psi gas & fluid tight

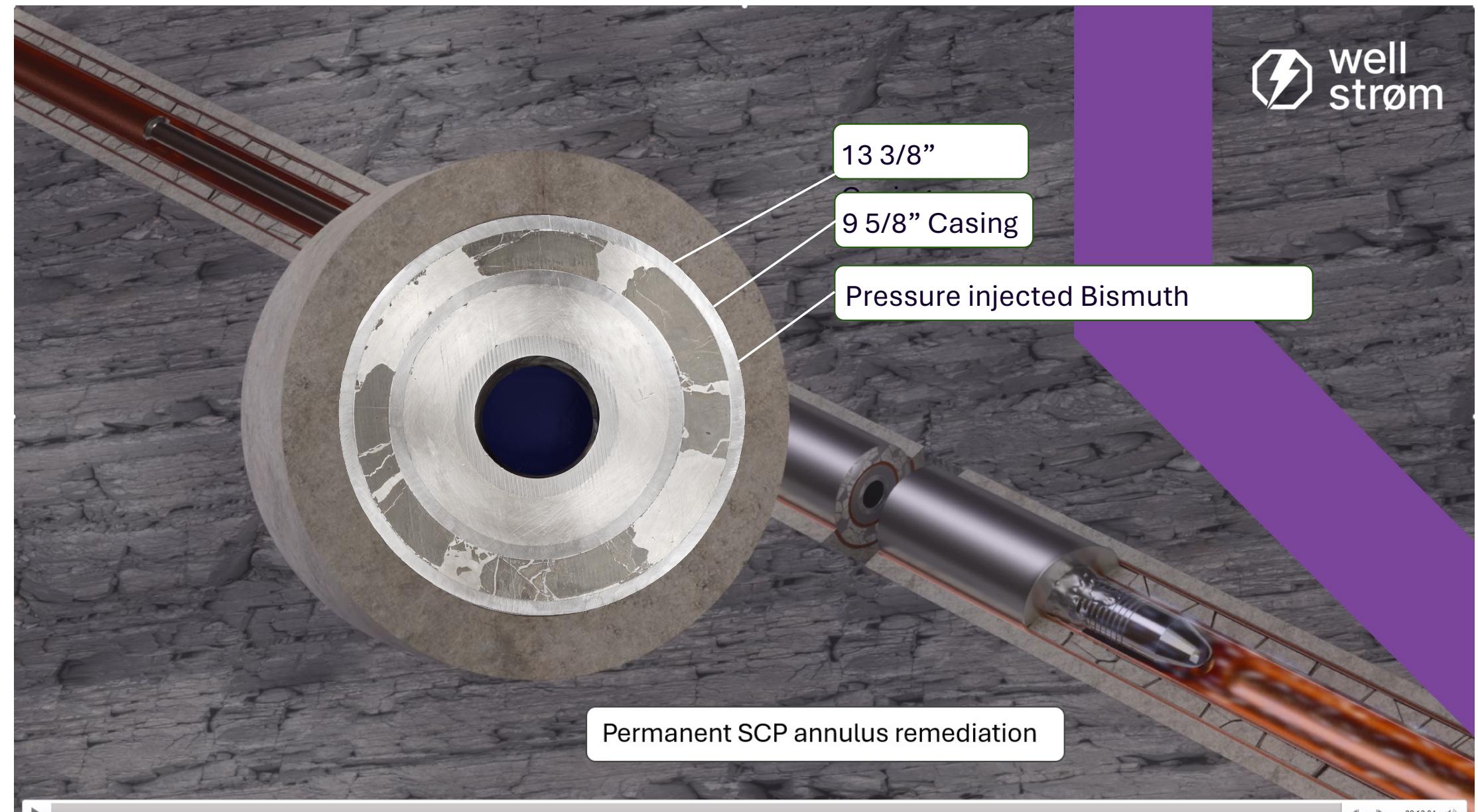
Reheating to re-set plug possible

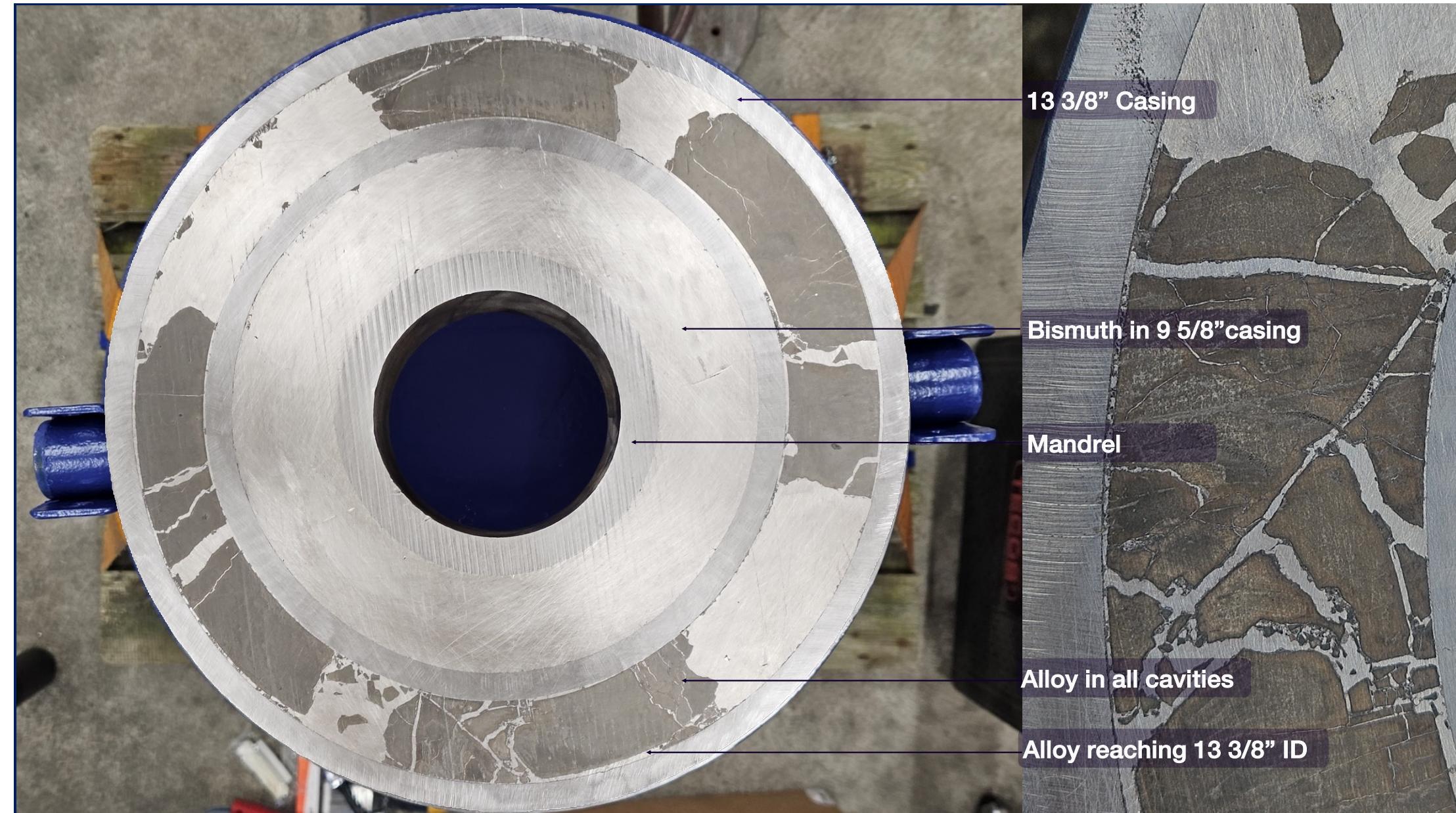


Retrieve the reusable heater

Log thru ID of plug verify displacement

Drill out mandrel to reclaim well ID





Complete plug



Short Wellström barrier predicted to have similar or better performance than Section Milling or PWC



Bismuth displacing mud

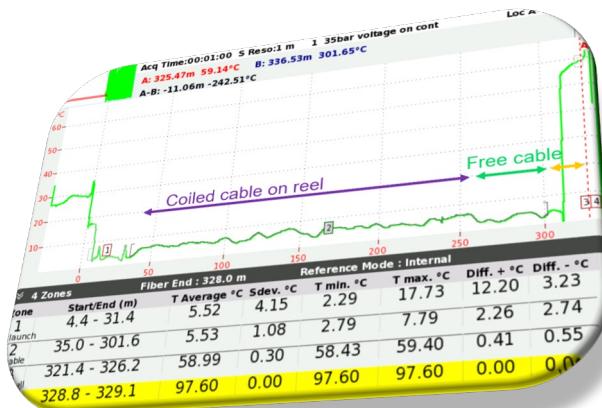
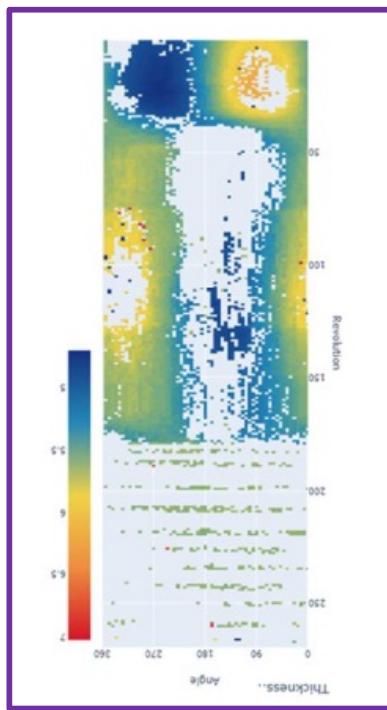
- ❑ Key challenge displacing mud from wellbore.
- ❑ Controlled steady heat do not separate wellbore fluids at the same time as the bismuth liquefy.
- ❑ Controlled steady and constant heat leaves a static system when the bismuth liquifies.
- ❑ Controlled steady heat at time of displacement do not create bubbles or uncontrolled movement of wellbore elements.



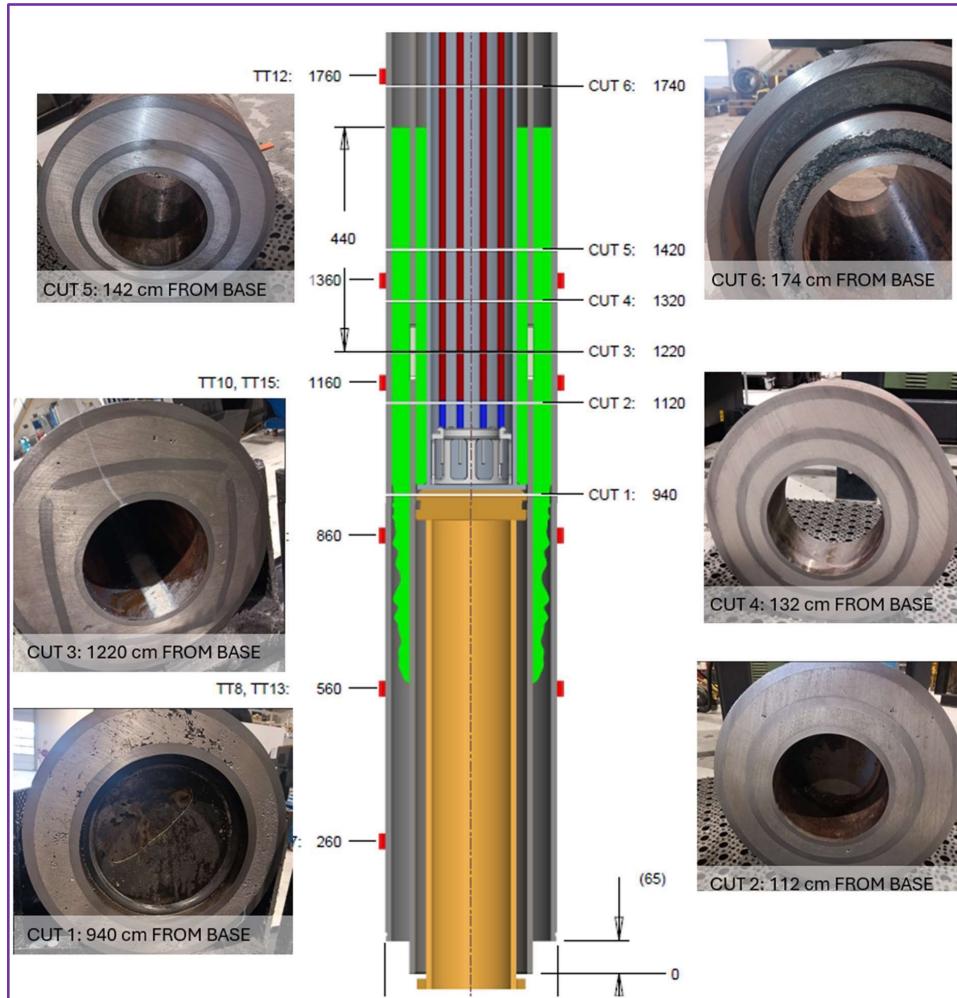
Barrier verification

Distributed Acoustic and Temperature on Single Modus fiber

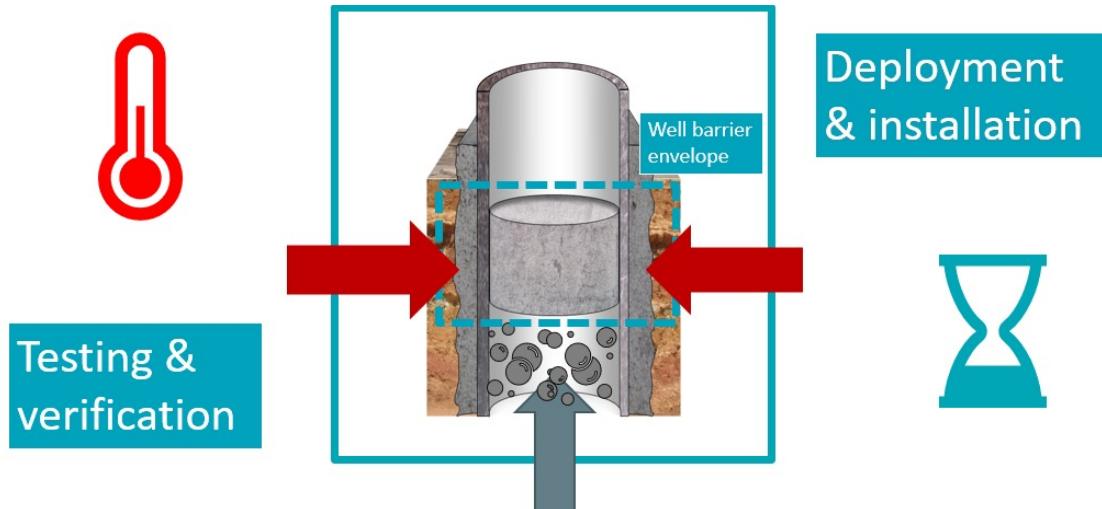
- ❑ Wellstrøm's core mission is to provide a solution that address industry concerns on barrier verification.
- ❑ Wellstrøm's barrier technology is therefore designed with verification requirements in mind, and the unique inner mandrel of the T- concept facilitates this.
- ❑ Ultrasonic testing has yielded promising results in being able to detect M3 alloys in the annulus through multiple strings.
- ❑ Incorporates verification of gas-tight seal using active downhole monitoring technology and tracer gas.



Un-cemented annulus test



Wellstrøm barrier Qualification with Atrimar and DNV



Objectives

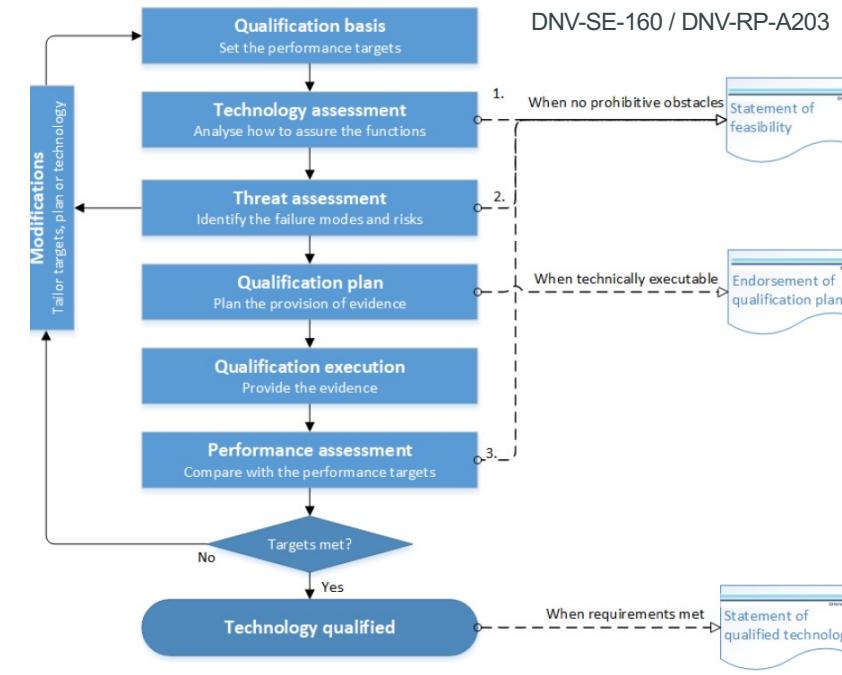
- Qualify Wellstrom T-1000 M3 Alloy Barrier to DNV-RP-A203, OEUUK (Offshore Energies UK) and NORSO requirements.

Achievements

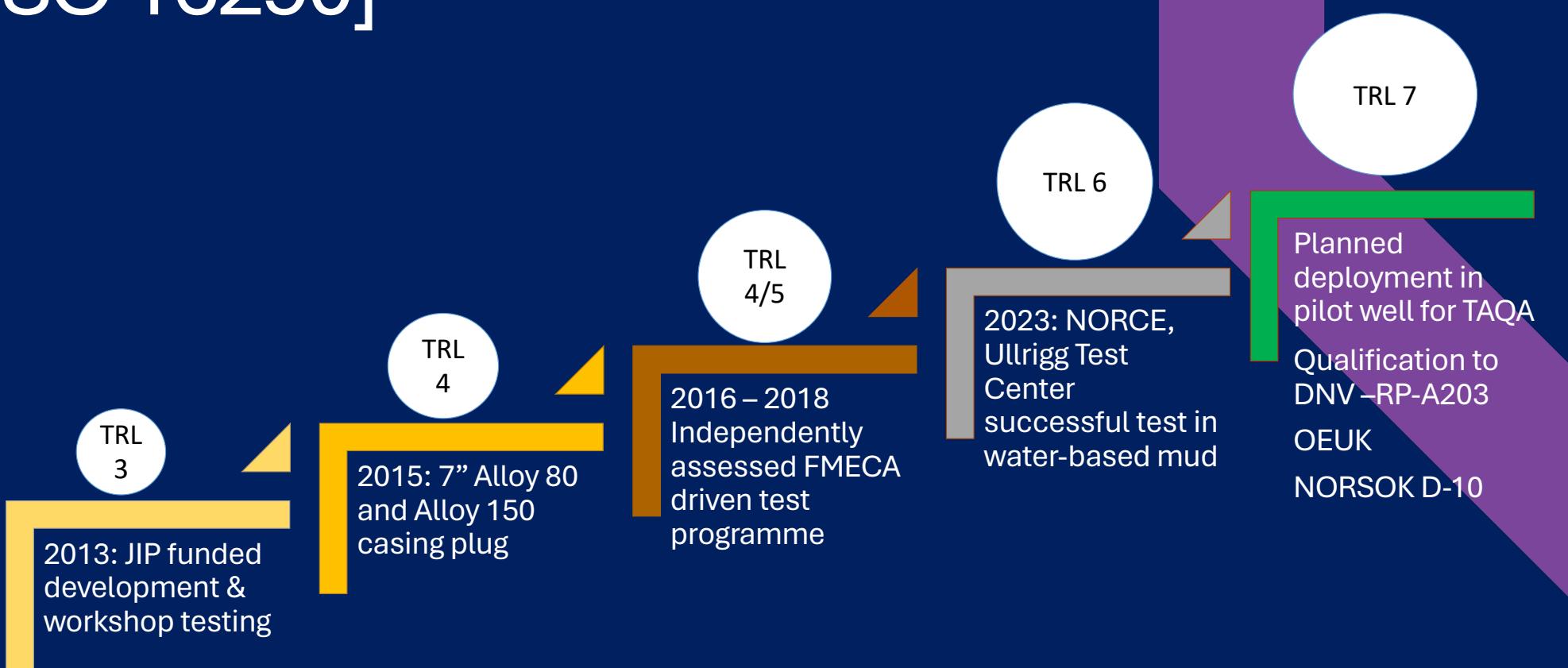
- Launched qualification project with Atrimar, reliability specialists in June 2023, 3 FMECA workshops held in Aberdeen
- Qualification Basis, FMECA review & Qualification Plan action workshop held 19/20th March 2024 in Pau. DNV representative present as independent observer.
- Consult Norwegian PSA April 23rd in Copenhagen + also UK NSTA & HSE

Way Forward

- Execute Qualification Plan actions as required (testing & analysis) – expected to take 18 – 24 months.



Qualification Status [ISO 16290]



The story so far

❑ T-1000 -trial and full-scale test

- ✓ Set plug in 1.28 SG WBM drilling fluid
- ✓ While flowing 1 liter/min gas
- ✓ Provided a high differential pressured seal @ 3000Psi gas and 3000 psi fluid.

❑ Field trial for TotalEnergies September 2023 (barrier plug)

Unfortunately, postponed due to rig sequence alterations

❑ Primary and Back-up equipment ready to go in our workshop

9 5/8" x 13 3/8" SCP remediation.

Optimal well temperature 15-90°C for prepared Bismuth

❑ Field pilot TAQA North Cormorant, June 2024 (surface plug)

❑ Further pilots with TotalEnergies anticipated 2024/25

❑ WHAT NEXT?

- T-3000 – (3 1/2") 4 1/2" x 9 5/8" csg plug – Q2/Q3 2026
- T-1000 – 7" x 9 5/8" csg – TBA
- Execution of Qualification Plan with Atrimar and verification by DNV



TotalEnergies





wellstrøm

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Thank you

Wellstrøm would in particular like to thank our main industrial sponsor TotalEnergies, NRC and NZTC for supporting this project



Funded by
The Research
Council of Norway



Net Zero
Technology
Centre

Technology Driving Transition

