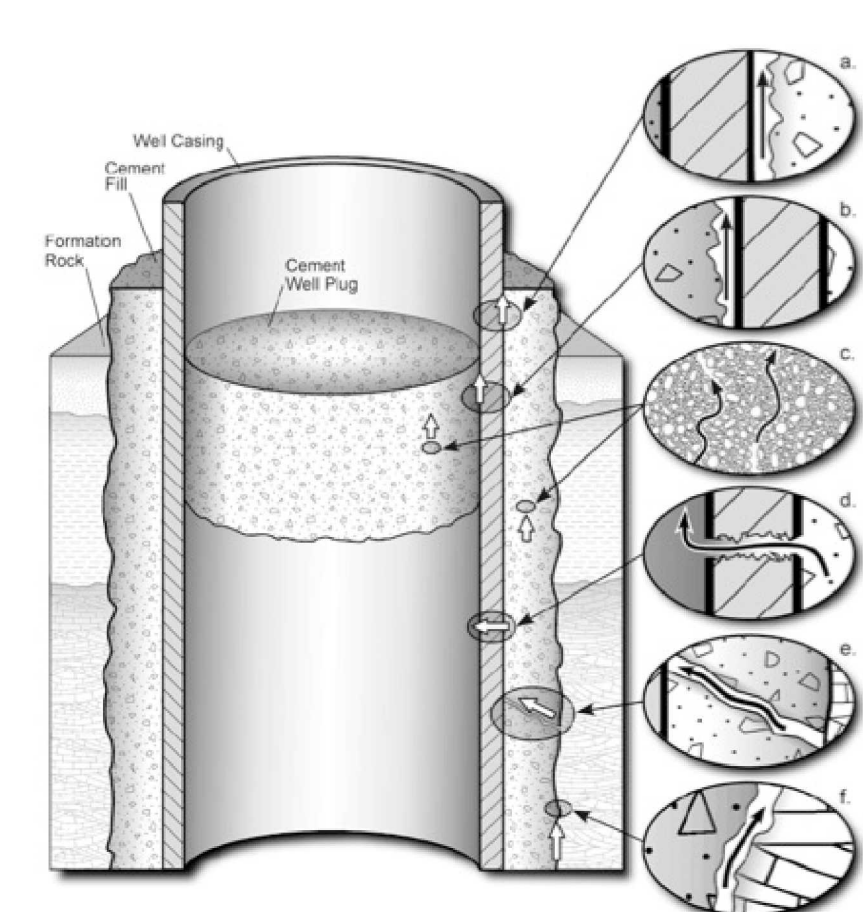


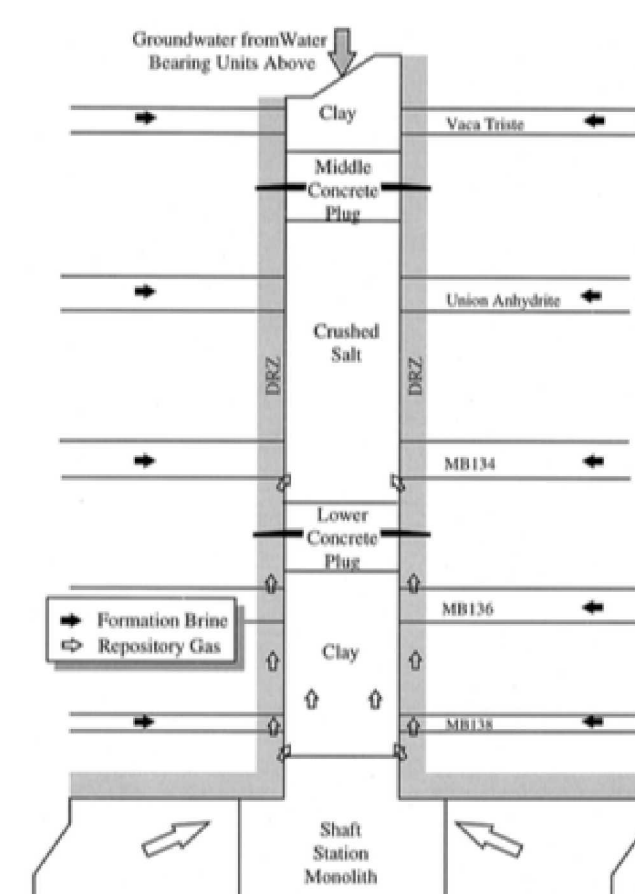
Monitoring and Repair of Damaged Cement-Geomaterial Interfaces in High Pressure, High Temperature Repository and Borehole Scenarios (17-0814)

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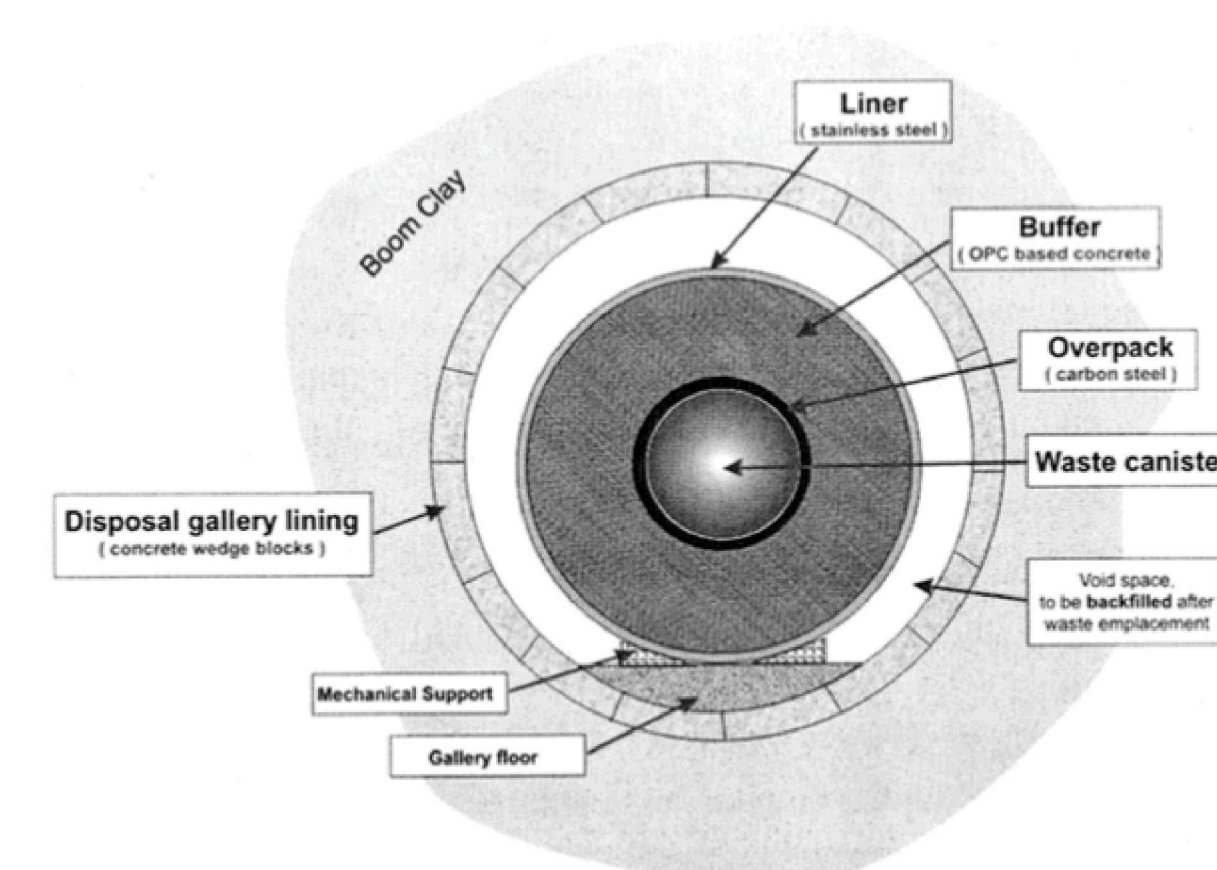
Problem: Seals are guardians of conduits that pass through stratigraphy. When a seal fails there is potential for direct communication between the subsurface, hydrogeologic units, and the surface.



Wellbore Seals



Shaft and Drift Seals



Engineered Barrier System Components

Goals and Technical Approach:

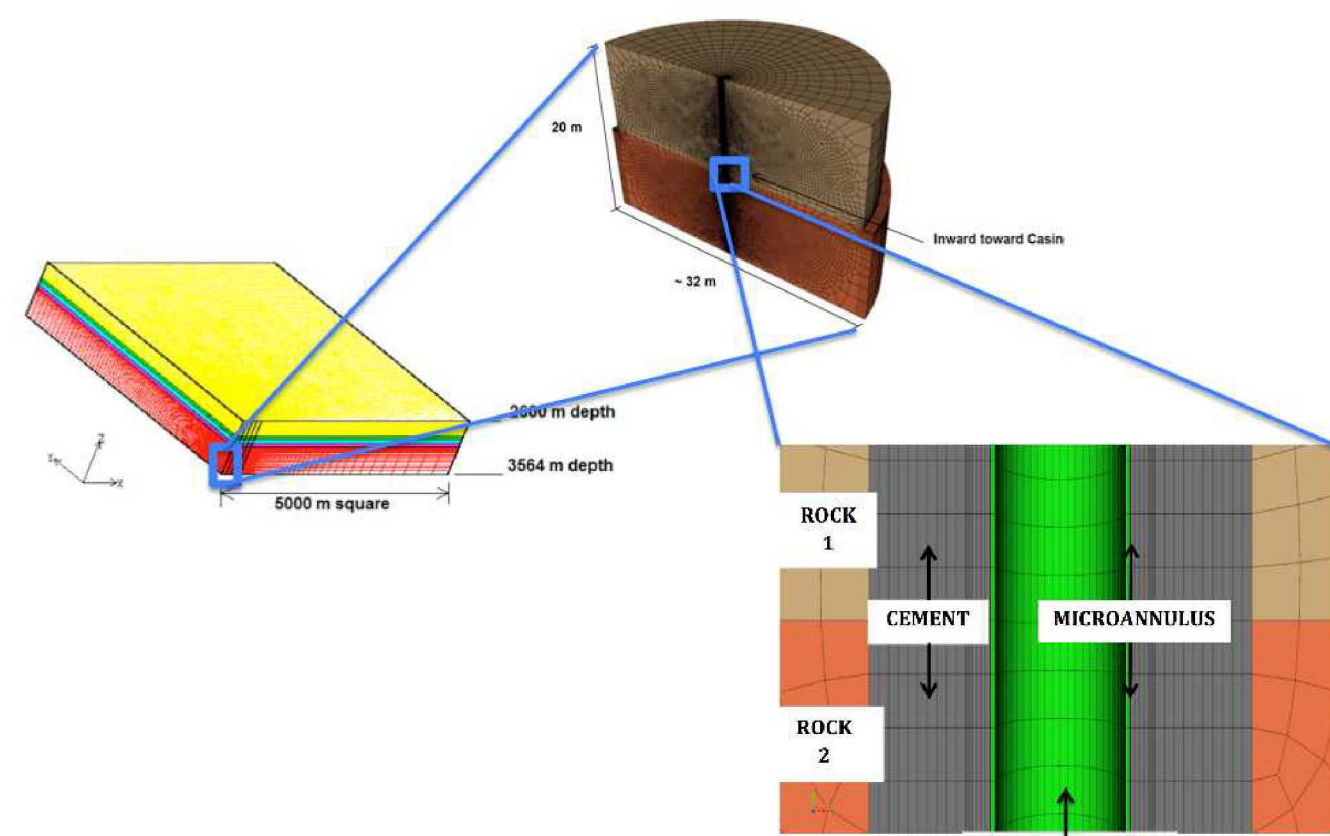
The overarching technical goal for this project is to develop fundamental understanding of cement-geomaterial interfaces via an experimental and modeling study that incorporates chemo-mechanical coupling at high-temperature, high-pressure conditions.

Objectives:

- 1) Characterize the chemistry and physics of a cement-geomaterial interface
- 2) Develop modeling capability for coupled chemo-mechanics
- 3) Develop and evaluate next-generation seal repair materials suitable for the expected shaft/wellbore environments

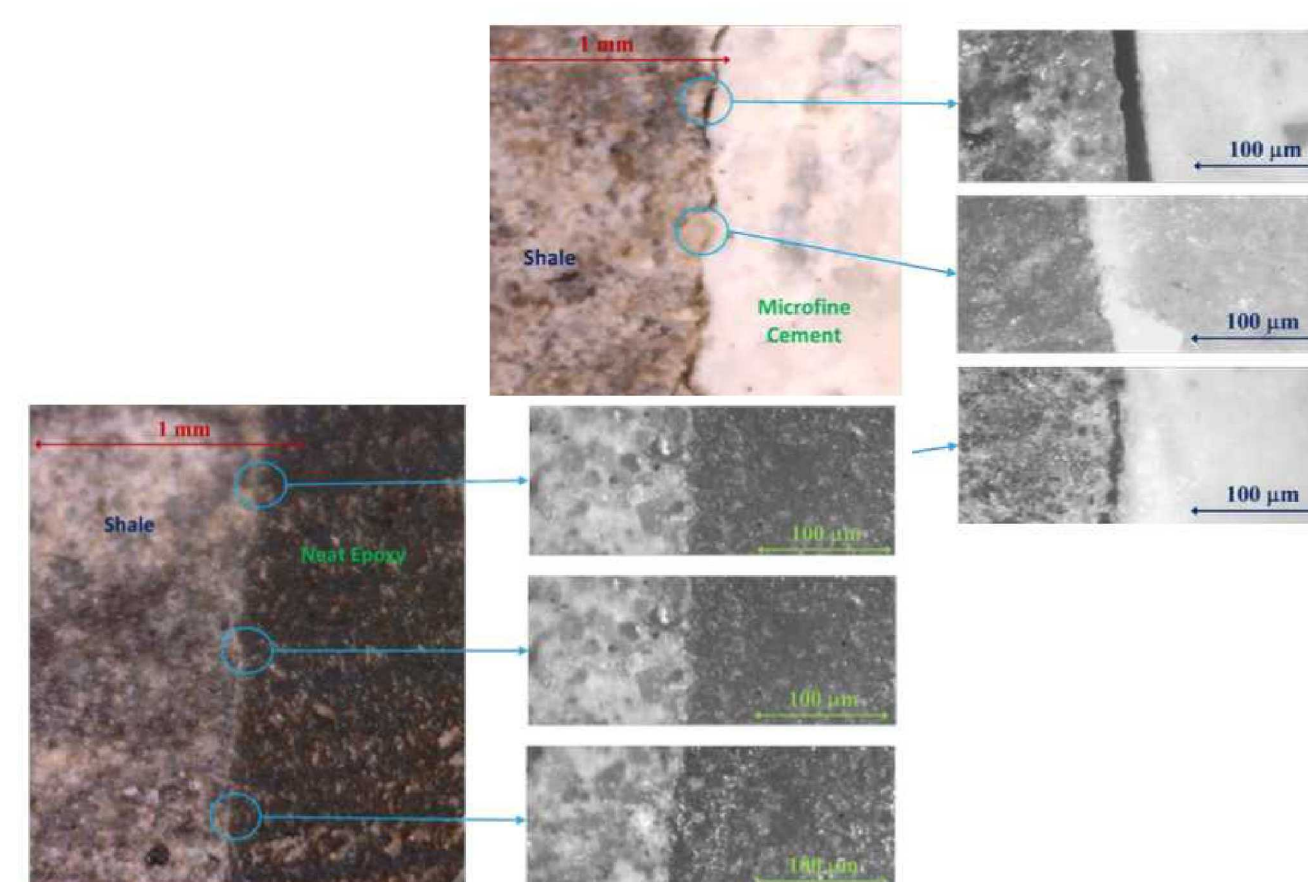
Multi-scale Characterization

- micro-CT, velocimetry of interfaces
- post-mortem analysis (SEM, TEM, EDS, AFM)
- PFLOTRAN-Sierra Mechanics modeling



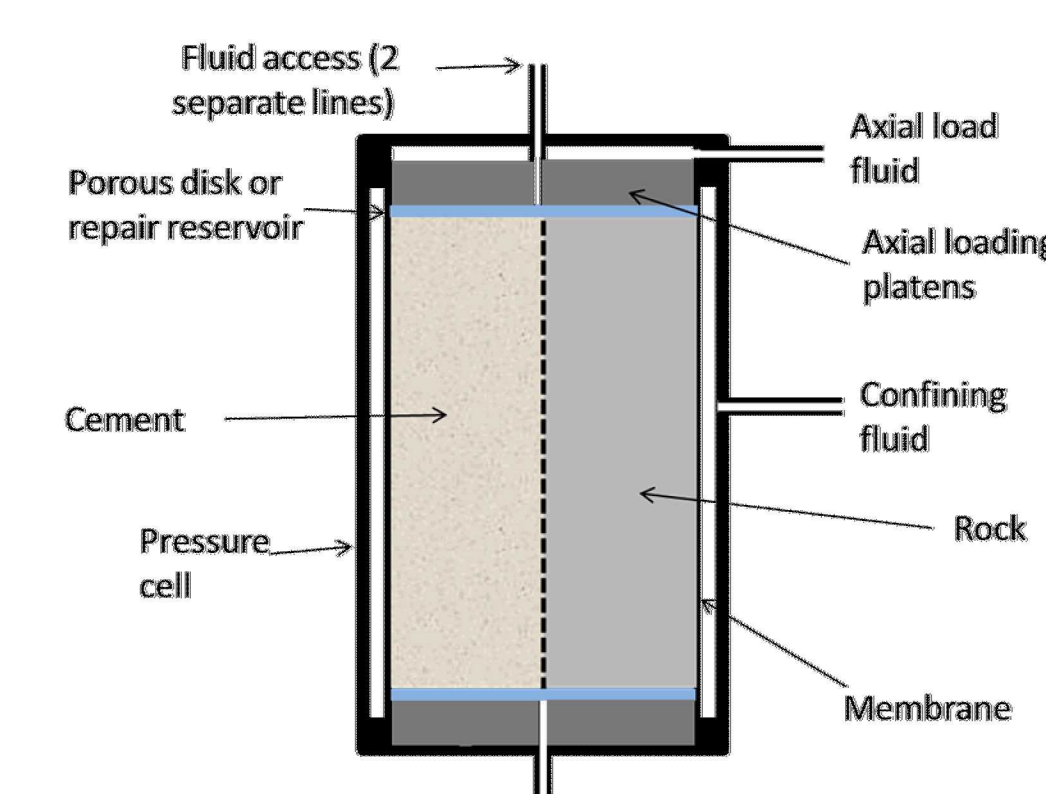
Interface failure

- Rate dependencies
- predominant failure modes
- stresses/strains



Seal Repair Material

- robust at *in situ* conditions
- ductility
- penetration into flaws
- self-healing



Significance of Results:

- Greatly advance our fundamental understanding of interface failure, rate dependencies of these processes, and coupled chemo-mechanics at *in situ* subsurface conditions
- Experimentally validated, model-based predictive capability applicable to large domains and long time scales
- Fit-for-purpose seal materials with IP potential and high-utility for subsurface environments

