## 超臨界二氧化碳環境對固井水泥物理力學性質之影響\*

The Effect of Supercritical CO<sub>2</sub> Environment on the Physical and Mechanical Properties of API G well Cement

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本研究針對 API G級固井水泥於超臨界二氧化碳環境養冶後進行試驗。將預先製備的水泥試體,放入溫度 70℃、壓力 20MPa 的超臨界二氧化碳及含模擬地層水之環境下,其中地層水即模擬某預定二氧化碳封存場址之地層水組成成分,進行不同天數 (7~28 天)的養治,以研究水泥力學性質及孔際率變化與化性分析所得之關係。

試驗結果發現隨著養冶天數增加, API G級水泥抗壓強度減少,可看出在 含地層水環境下水泥之強度更易損失, 乃因水泥內部之氫氧化鈣更易淋濾為碳 酸鈣。養冶後水泥之整體孔除率有逐漸 下降之趨勢,乃因水泥內部之氫氧化鈣 於反應期間不斷往表層富集,且於含地 層水環境下將驅使水泥之孔除率偏高。 此外,由超音波之縱波與橫波波速換算 所得之水泥勁彈性係數呈上升之趨勢。

關鍵字: API G級固井水泥、超臨界二氧化碳、碳酸化。

This paper attempts to illuminate the impact of supercritical carbon dioxide environment on the physical and mechanical properties of API G well cement. The cement samples were each placed under the supercritical carbon dioxide (70°C, 20MPa) condition with simulated ground water for a varying experimental time (7~28 days). The simulated ground water had similar composition as that of the ground water from the pre-sequestration site. We determined the physical, mechanical, and chemical properties of the cement samples before and after the experimental tests.

Results showed that the compressive strength of the API G cement decreased with an increasing experimental time. The ground water evidently lowered the compressive strength as the calcium hydroxide of the cement readily converted to calcium carbonate. The sample global porosity gradually decreased and the dynamic modulus of elasticity increased as the experimental time was increased.

**Key words:** API G well cement, supercritical carbon dioxide, carbonization

## 一、前言

碳捕捉和封存技術(carbon dioxide capture and storage, CCS)已為近年來各界認定目前最有效且可靠的減碳方法之一。二氧化碳封存技術方面,又以人為方式將二氧化碳長期封存至地底具密封性能的地質構造為目前各界廣為接受的封存技術之一(1-2)。而台灣地區二氧化碳封存場址之選定,就安全、經濟及可行性評估,以陸上封閉油氣構造為較佳之封存模式(3)。

注入油氣構造之二氧化碳達深度約800公尺之地底高溫高壓環境,一部分二氧化碳將呈超臨界狀態,由於其密度小於地層水,因此會被浮力向上推至地層水頂部與蓋岩層底部之間,另一部分二氧化碳則會溶解於地層水中,形成之溶解狀態<sup>(4)</sup>。

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