SLOVENSKI STANDARD

SIST EN ISO 10426-5:2024

01-december-2024

Naftna in plinska industrija, vključno z nizkoogljično energijo - Cementi in materiali za cementiranje vrtin - 5. del: Določevanje krčenja in širjenja cementnih mešanic za vrtine (ISO 10426-5:2024)

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy - Cements and materials for well cementing - Part 5: Determination of shrinkage and expansion of well cement formulations (ISO 10426-5:2024)

Öl- und Gasindustrie einschließlich kohlenstoffarmer Energieträger - Zemente und Materialien für die Zementation von Tiefbohrungen - Teil 5: Bestimmung der Schrumpfung und Quellung von Bohrloch-Zementmischungen bei atmosphärischem Druck (ISO 10426-5:2024)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz, y compris les énergies à faible teneur en carbone - Ciments et matériaux pour la cimentation des puits - Partie 5: Détermination du retrait et de l'expansion des formulations de ciments pour puits (ISO 10426-5:2024)

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN ISO 10426-5:2024**

ICS:

75.180.10	Oprema za raziskovanje, vrtanje in odkopavanje	Exploratory, drilling and extraction equipment
91.100.10	Cement. Mavec. Apno. Malta	Cement. Gypsum. Lime. Mortar

SIST EN ISO 10426-5:2024 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN ISO 10426-5

October 2024

ICS 75.020; 91.100.10

Supersedes EN ISO 10426-5:2005

English Version

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy - Cements and materials for well cementing - Part 5: Determination of shrinkage and expansion of well cement formulations (ISO 10426-5:2024)

Industries du pétrole et du gaz, y compris les énergies à faible teneur en carbone - Ciments et matériaux pour la cimentation des puits - Partie 5: Détermination du retrait et de l'expansion des formulations de ciments pour puits (ISO 10426-5:2024)

Öl- und Gasindustrie einschließlich kohlenstoffarmer Energieträger - Zemente und Materialien für die Zementation von Tiefbohrungen - Teil 5: Bestimmung der Schrumpfung und Quellung von Bohrloch-Zementmischungen bei atmosphärischem Druck (ISO 10426-5:2024)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 22 September 2024.

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EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDIZATION
COMITÉ EUROPÉEN DE NORMALISATION
EUROPÄISCHES KOMITEE FÜR NORMUNG

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

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European foreword

This document (EN ISO 10426-5:2024) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67 "Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 12 “Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy” the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2025, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2025.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes EN ISO 10426-5:2005.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body/national committee. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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Endorsement notice

The text of ISO 10426-5:2024 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 10426-5:2024 without any modification.

International Standard

ISO 10426-5

Second edition
2024-09

Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy — Cements and materials for well cementing —

Part 5: Determination of shrinkage and expansion of well cement formulations

Industries du pétrole et du gaz, y compris les énergies à faible teneur en carbone — Ciments et matériaux pour la cimentation des puits —

Partie 5: Détermination du retrait et de l'expansion des formulations de ciments pour puits

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT), see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 67, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy*, Subcommittee SC 3, *Drilling and completion fluids, well cements and treatment fluids,* in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 12, *Oil and gas industries including lower carbon energy,* in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement).

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 10426-5:2004), which has been technically revised.

The main changes are as follows:

— addition of the Introduction, with background information on expansion and shrinkage;

— addition of annular ring test under impermeable conditions at atmospheric pressure;

— inclusion of an informative annex describing a method to determine the stress generated by expansion under confined conditions at elevated temperature and pressure;

— inclusion of an informative annex describing the annular ring test at elevated pressure.

A list of all parts in the ISO 10426 series can be found on the ISO website.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user’s national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

When Portland cement reacts with water, there is an overall reduction in the absolute volume of components:

$$V_c + V_w > V_{ch} \quad (1)$$

where

V_c is the volume of cement;

V_w is the volume of water;

V_{ch} is the volume of cement hydrates.

In this document the absolute volume decrease $[(V_c + V_w) - V_{ch}]$ is referred to as hydration shrinkage, although in other documents it can also be referred to as chemical shrinkage, total chemical contraction, or hydration volume reduction.

Depending on the exposure conditions, presence of external stresses during setting and, most importantly, access to external water, the hydration shrinkage may lead to bulk shrinkage of the set cement.

The change in the sample dimensions is referred to as bulk shrinkage or expansion. Bulk shrinkage and expansion of the cement refer to the result of the measurement of a linear dimensional change or volume change. The volume to which all volume changes are related is the volume of the slurry immediately after mixing and emplacement in the experimental equipment. For small values of shrinkage or expansion, typically the case in well cement systems, the fractional volume dimensional change can be approximated as 3 times the fractional linear dimensional change.

Bulk shrinkage may cause:

— formation of a micro-annulus, potentially affecting cement evaluation logs;

— loss of zonal isolation leading to crossflow or sustained casing pressure;

— lack of a hydraulic seal when using cement inflatable packers;

— poor sealing of abandonment plugs.

Additives are available that can overcome the effects of hydration shrinkage and generate bulk expansion of set cement. In plug applications, bulk expansion of cement generates stress at the cement-rock or cement-formation interface. A method of measuring the stress generated by expansion in a plug-type geometry is given in Annex A.

In this document, SI units are used; and where practical, U.S. customary units are included in brackets for information.

This document is based on API Technical Report 10TR 2.