

**COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND SHEAR BOND STRENGTH  
OF OIL WELL CEMENT WITH CALCIUM CARBONATE  
AND SILICA FUME**

Final Project Report

By:

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Student ID Number: 121314243



INTERNATIONAL CIVIL ENGINEERING PROGRAM  
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING  
FACULTY OF ENGINEERING  
UNIVERSITAS ATMA JAYA YOGYAKARTA  
YOGYAKARTA  
2016

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as a requirement to obtain Bachelor degree from  
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2016

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## APPROVAL

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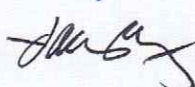
### COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND SHEAR BOND STRENGTH OF OIL WELL CEMENT WITH CALCIUM CARBONATE AND SILICA FUME



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## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

For the completion of this final project, I would like to express my gratitude towards:

1. Dr. Ir. AM. Ade Lisantono, M.Eng as my advisor for his advice and counseling. His constant support and advice have been invaluable.
2. Dr. Eng. Luky Handoko, S.T., M.Eng as Coordinator of International Civil Engineering.
3. J. Januar Sudjati, ST., MT as the head of Civil Engineering Department of Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta.
4. All the lecturers in the civil engineering program, especially the International program.
5. My friends, seniors and juniors in the international civil engineering program

I realize, this report may be flawed. Therefore I accept any form of suggestion for further improvement. Thank you

Yogyakarta, June 2016

The Author



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## TABLE OF CONTENT

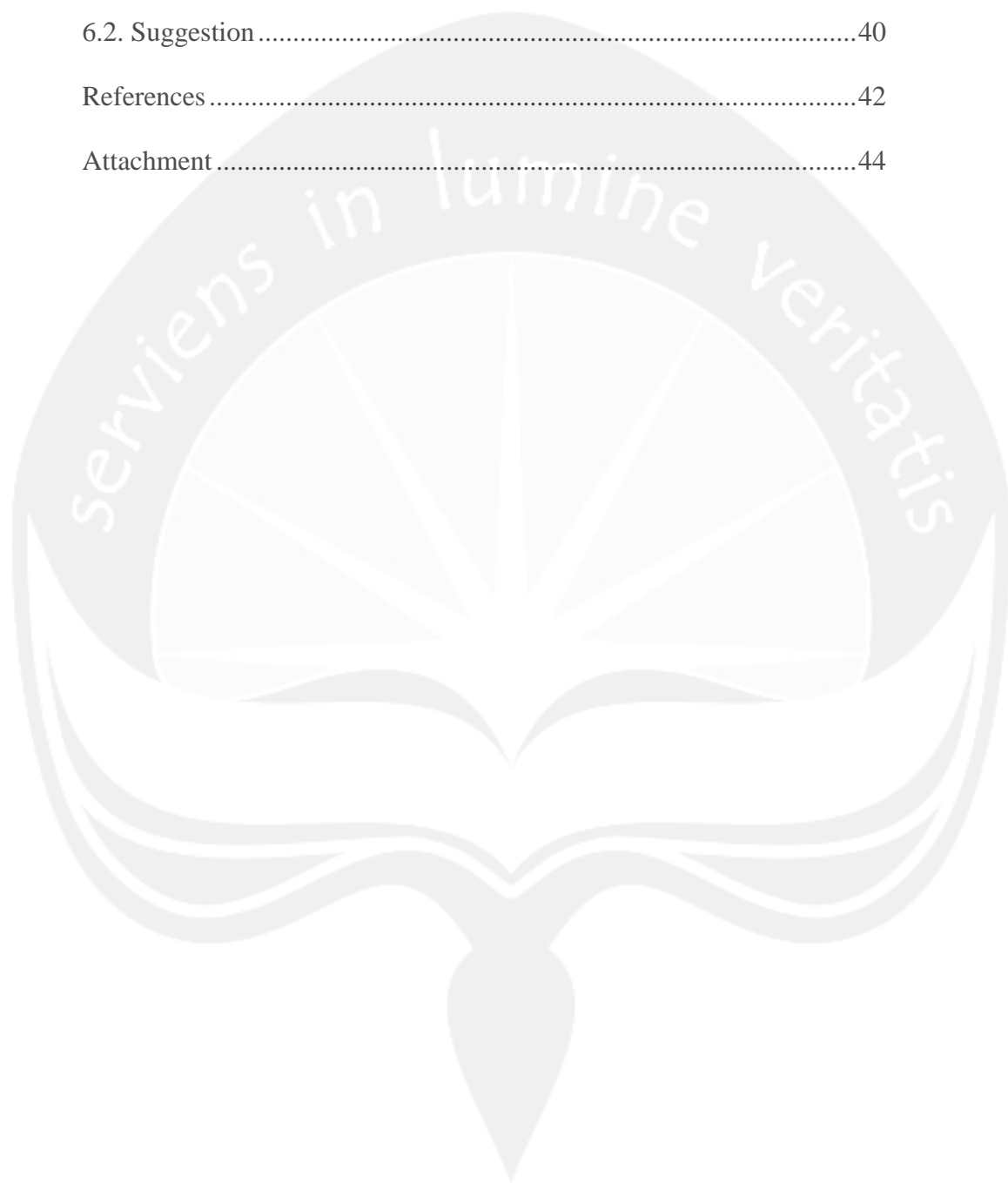
Title .....	i
Statement.....	ii
Approval.....	iii
Acknowledgement.....	v
Table of Content.....	vi
List of Tables.....	ix
List of Figures .....	x
Notations .....	xi
Abstract .....	xii
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1. Background .....	1
1.2. Problem Statement .....	3
1.3. Limitations .....	3
1.4. Objectives.....	4
1.5. Final Project Originality.....	4
<b>CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW</b>	
2.1. Oil Well Cement Stability .....	5
2.2. Expanding Additive .....	6
2.3. Other Researches to Compare .....	7
<b>CHAPTER III BASIC THEORY</b>	
3.1. Oil Well Cementing .....	8
3.2. Basic Cementing Process .....	9

3.3. Oil Well Cements.....	10
3.4. Classification of Oil Well Cements.....	10
3.5. Admixtures for Oil Well Cementing.....	13
3.6. Shrinkage, Expansion, and Dimensional Stability.....	14
3.7. Calcium Carbonate.....	15
3.8. Silica Fume .....	16
CHAPTER IV METHODOLOGY	
4.1. Research Methodology.....	17
4.2. Research Framework.....	17
4.3. Materials.....	19
4.4. Tools.....	21
4.5. Work Procedure .....	27
4.5.1. Cement Slurry Design .....	27
4.5.2. Sample Molding and Curing .....	27
4.5.3. Compressive Strength Testing .....	27
4.5.4. Shear Bond Strength Testing .....	29
4.5.5. Data Analysis .....	30
CHAPTER V RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	
5.1. Compressive Strength of the Cement.....	31
5.2. Shear Bond Strength of the Cement.....	34
5.3. Research Comparison.....	37



## CHAPTER VI CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1. Conclusion .....	39
6.2. Suggestion .....	40
References .....	42
Attachment .....	44



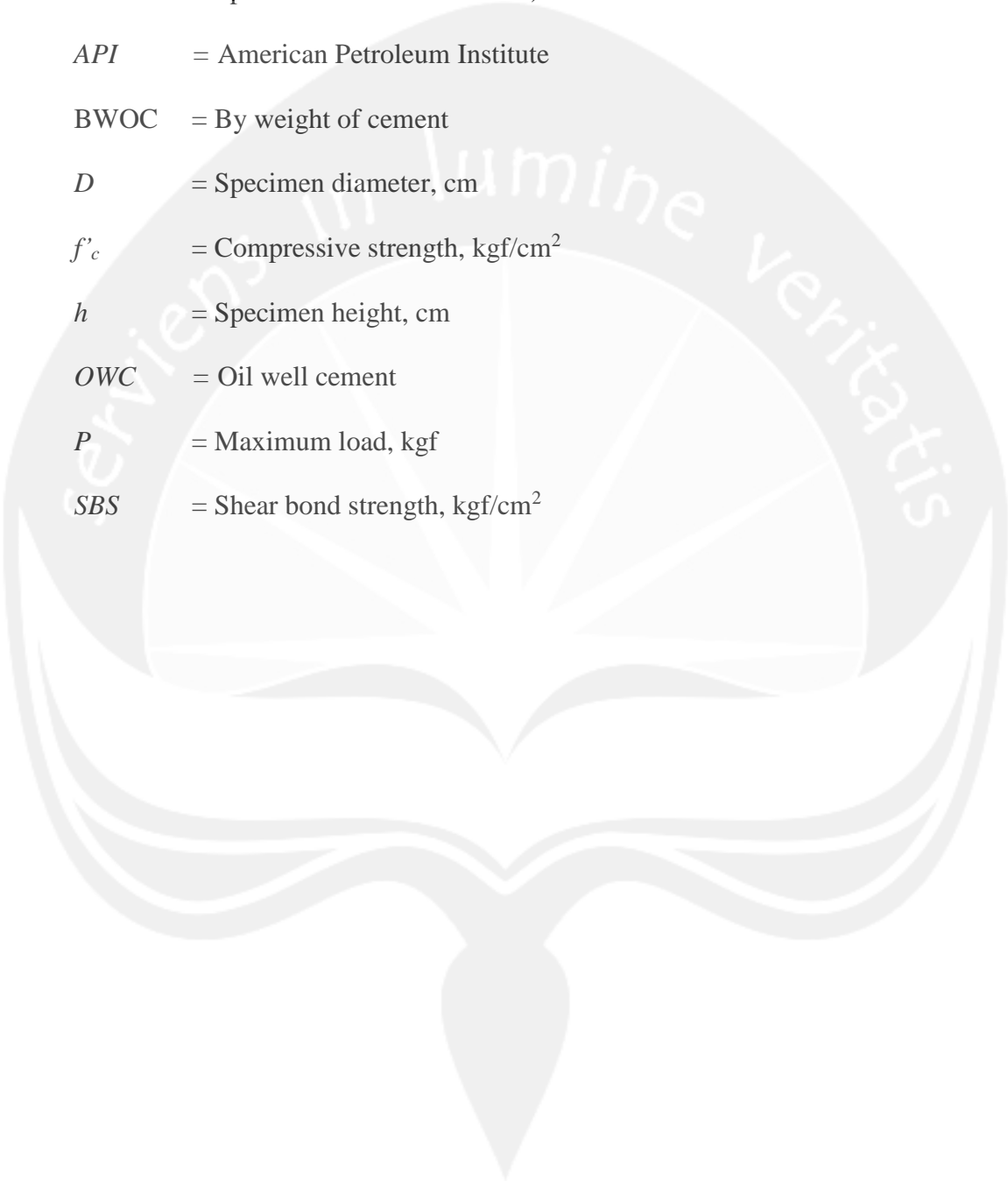
## LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1. Number of Specimen for Compressive Strength Testing ....	28
Table 4.2. Number of Specimen for Shear Bond Strength Testing .....	29
Table 5.1. Compressive Strength Result Table .....	32
Table 5.2. Shear Bond Strength Result Table .....	35
Table 5.3. Compressive Strength Table .....	37
Table 5.4. Shear Bond Strength Table .....	37
Table 5.5. Compressive Strength Table (Paramatya, 2014).....	38
Table 5.6. Shear Bond Strength Table (Paramatya, 2014).....	38

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1. Schematic Representation of a Cemented Well .....	10
Figure 4.1. Flowchart of Research Framework.....	18
Figure 4.2. Portland Cement Holcim .....	19
Figure 4.3. Water.....	19
Figure 4.4. Calcium Carbonate .....	20
Figure 4.5. Sika Silica Fume .....	20
Figure 4.6. Oil .....	21
Figure 4.7. Caliper.....	21
Figure 4.8. Cylinder Mold 75 mm x 150 mm .....	22
Figure 4.9. Cylinder Mold 25.4 mm x 50.8 mm, Extruder .....	22
Figure 4.10. Digital Scale.....	23
Figure 4.11. Sieve .....	23
Figure 4.12. Graduated Cylinder 500 ml .....	24
Figure 4.13. Shimadzu Universal Testing Machine.....	24
Figure 4.14. Brush.....	25
Figure 4.15. Spade .....	25
Figure 4.16. Mortar Tub.....	26
Figure 4.17. Specimen Setup for Compressive Strength Testing .....	28
Figure 4.18. Specimen Setup for Shear Bond Strength Testing .....	30
Figure 5.1. Compressive Strength Line Chart.....	31
Figure 5.2. Cross Section of the Compressive Test Specimens.....	33
Figure 5.3. Shear Bond Strength Line Chart.....	34
Figure 5.4. Shear Bond Strength Specimen .....	36

## NOTATIONS



$A$	= Specimen cross section area, $\text{cm}^2$
$API$	= American Petroleum Institute
BWOC	= By weight of cement
$D$	= Specimen diameter, cm
$f'_c$	= Compressive strength, $\text{kgf/cm}^2$
$h$	= Specimen height, cm
$OWC$	= Oil well cement
$P$	= Maximum load, kgf
$SBS$	= Shear bond strength, $\text{kgf/cm}^2$



## ABSTRACT

### **COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH AND SHEAR BOND STRENGTH OF OIL WELL CEMENT WITH CALCIUM CARBONATE AND SILICA FUME,**

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One of the critical factor of cementing operation is designing the cement slurry. For that reason, slurry properties which have been classified by American Petroleum Institute (API) should be changed so it will match the requirements of reservoir condition. Changing the slurry properties is done by adding the additives into the cement slurry. This research objective is to test the effect of calcium carbonate and silica fume to the oil well cement. The result of this research are the data of oil well cement physical properties, compressive strength and shear bond strength. The data are collected by making cylinder sample with 75 mm x 150 mm for the compressive strength specimen and cylinder with 1 inch x 2 inch (25.4 mm x 50.8 mm) for the shear bond strength specimen that will be tested on Shimadzu Universal Testing Machine, which is then the result of the test will be compared to the API standard and result from other researches. The specimen will have 5 variants percentage of silica fume and calcium carbonate (0% calcium carbonate (CC) + 0% silica fume (SF), 5% CC + 5% SF, 10% CC + 10% SF, 15% CC + 15% SF, and 20% CC + 20% SF) and 3 variants of cement age (7, 14, and 28 days). From the performance of cement with calcium carbonate and silica fume in the laboratory test, it can be concluded that by adding calcium carbonate with 5% or more into the cement slurry will reduce both compressive strength (22.253 MPa (0% CC + 0% SF), 19.803 MPa (5% CC + 5% SF), 12.963 MPa (10% CC + 10% SF), 10.264 MPa (15% CC + 15% SF), 9.526 MPa (20% CC + 20% SF)) and shear bond strength (3.139 MPa (0% CC + 0% SF), 6.849 MPa (5% CC + 5% SF), 3.695 MPa (10% CC + 10% SF), 3.065 MPa (15% CC + 15% SF), 2.596 MPa (20% CC + 20% SF)). The usage of silica fume is to reduce the loss of compressive strength caused by calcium carbonate, it can be seen in the comparison between the result of this research (19.803 MPa (5% CC + 5% SF)) and Paramatya's (2014) research (19.36 MPa (2.285% CC)) where the compressive strength of the specimen with 5% of calcium carbonate and 5% of silica fume has higher compressive strength compare to paramatya's sample with 2.285% of calcium carbonate.

**Key Words:** Additive, Calcium Carbonate, Silica Fume, Oil Well Cement