What is claimed is:

1. A system for sealing an openhole interval of a well, comprising:

a delivery chassis having a solid phase transformation material (PTM) and a reactive material disposed along an annular chamber, one or more nozzles at one end of the annular chamber, a fluid inlet for introducing fluid into the chamber to exothermically combine with the reactive material to liquify the PTM, and a piston at an opposite end of the annular chamber for urging the liquified PTM out the one or more nozzles; and

a deployment chassis in fluid communication with the one or more nozzles of the delivery chassis, for distributing the liquified PTM from the deployment chassis to the openhole interval of the well.

2. The system of claim 1, wherein the deployment chassis comprises a perforated sleeve extending along the openhole interval to be sealed, wherein the one or more nozzles of the delivery chassis are in fluid communication with an interior of the perforated sleeve.

3. The system of claim 2, wherein the one or more nozzles comprise a plurality of nozzles circumferentially spaced around the interior of the perforated sleeve.

4. The system of claim 2, wherein the deployment chassis further comprises one or more shunts oriented along the interior of the perforated sleeve, the one or more shunts inflatable for radially expanding the perforated sleeve along the openhole interval prior to a re-solidification of the liquified PTM.

5. The system of claim 2, further comprising an interior flowpath along the sleeve and a plurality of perforations along the perforated sleeve to the interior flowpath, the perforations sized and positioned such that the liquified PTM flows along an axial length of the interior flowpath prior to flowing outwardly through the perforations.

6. The system of claim 1, wherein the phase transformation material comprises a melting point of less than 300°C, the fluid comprises water, or the reactive material comprises an alkaline metal or its salts.

7. The system of claim 1, wherein the solid PTM comprises a PTM core and a PTM retainer at either end of the annular chamber for preventing the urging of the liquified PTM out the one or more nozzles until the PTM retainer has liquified, the PTM retainer having a higher melting point than the PTM core.

8. The system of claim 7, wherein the PTM retainer comprises a PTM standoff ring disposed between the piston and the PTM core that limits movement of the piston until the PTM standoff ring has liquified.

9. The system of claim 7, wherein the PTM retainer comprises a PTM holding button disposed between the PTM core and the one or more nozzles to prevent the flow of the PTM core until the PTM holding button has liquified.

10. The system of claim 9, further comprising a valve for controlling flow to the one or more nozzles, wherein the PTM holding button prevents the opening of the valve until the PTM holding button has liquified.

11. The system of claim 7, wherein the PTM core comprises a plurality of concentric rings disposed along the annular chamber.

12. The system of claim 1, further comprising:

a membrane initially closing the fluid inlet from the fluid; and

a pressure source configured for bursting the membrane to introduce the fluid into the chamber and for subsequently advancing the piston to urge the liquified PTM out the one or more nozzles.

13. A method for sealing an openhole interval of a well, comprising:

exothermically combining a fluid with a reactive material in thermal contact with a phase transformation material (PTM) in an annular chamber to liquify the PTM;

positioning a perforated sleeve between the mandrel and the openhole interval;

flowing the liquified PTM between the mandrel and the perforated sleeve and out through perforations in the perforated sleeve;

urging the liquified PTM into an annular space between a mandrel and the openhole interval of the well;

re-solidifying the PTM to seal between the mandrel and the openhole interval; and

inflating one or more inflatable shunts between the mandrel and the perforated sleeve to expand the perforated sleeve toward the openhole interval prior to re-solidifying the PTM.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein flowing the liquified PTM between the mandrel and the perforated sleeve comprises flowing the liquified PTM along channels of the one or more inflatable shunts.

15. A method for sealing an openhole interval of a well, comprising:

exothermically combining a fluid with a reactive material in thermal contact with a phase transformation material (PTM) in an annular chamber to liquify the PTM;

initially blocking flow of the fluid into the annular chamber with a burst disc;

applying pressure to burst the burst disc to introduce the fluid into the annular chamber and to advance a piston in the annular chamber to urge the liquified PTM into an annular space between the mandrel and the openhole interval of the well; and

re-solidifying the PTM to seal between the mandrel and the openhole interval.

16. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

initially preventing movement of the piston with a PTM retainer having a higher melting point than the PTM in thermal contact with the reactive material to first liquify the PTM; and

allowing the piston to advance once the PTM retainer has liquified.

17. The method of claim 15, further comprising:

positioning a perforated sleeve between the mandrel and the openhole interval; and

flowing the liquefied PTM between the mandrel and the perforated sleeve and out through perforations in the perforated sleeve.

18. A delivery chassis for sealing an openhole interval of a well, comprising:

a heater casing defining an annular chamber;

a solid phase transformation material (PTM) and a reactive powder disposed along the annular chamber;

a fluid inlet for introducing fluid into the chamber to exothermically combine with the reactive powder to liquify the PTM;

a nozzle at one end of the heater casing in fluid communication with the annular chamber; and

a piston at an opposite end of the annular chamber for urging the liquified PTM out the nozzle.

19. The delivery chassis of claim 18, further comprising:

a burst disc initially closing the fluid inlet from the fluid; and

a pressure source for bursting the burst disc to introduce the fluid into the chamber and advance the piston for urging the liquified PTM out the nozzle.