

EXPANDABLE METAL DISPLACEMENT PLUG

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATION

[0001] This application claims priority to U.S. Application Serial No. 17/395,870, filed on August 6, 2021, entitled "EXPANDABLE METAL DISPLACEMENT PLUG," which claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 63/065,248, filed on August 13, 2020, entitled "SWELLABLE METAL WIPER PLUG," commonly assigned with this application and incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] In cementing casing or liners (both referred to hereinafter as "casing") in well bores (a process known as primary cementing), a cement slurry is pumped downwardly through the casing to be cemented and then upwardly into the annulus between the casing and the walls of the well bore. Upon setting, the cement bonds the casing to the walls of the well bore and restricts fluid movement between formations or zones penetrated by the well bore.

[0003] Prior to a primary cementing operation, the casing is suspended in a well bore and both the casing and the well bore are usually filled with drilling fluid. In order to reduce contamination of the cement slurry at the interface between it and the drilling fluid, a displacement plug for sealingly engaging the inner surfaces of the casing is pumped ahead of the cement slurry whereby the cement slurry is separated from the drilling fluid as the cement slurry and drilling fluid ahead of it are displaced through the casing. The displacement plug wipes the drilling fluid from the walls of the casing and maintains a separation between the cement slurry and drilling fluid until the plug lands on a float collar attached near the bottom end of the casing.

[0004] The displacement plug, which precedes the cement slurry and separates it from drilling fluid is referred to herein as the "bottom plug." When the predetermined required quantity of the cement slurry has been pumped into the casing, a second displacement plug, referred to herein as the "top plug", is released into the casing to separate the cement slurry from additional drilling fluid or other displacement fluid used to displace the cement slurry. In certain situations, the bottom plug is not used, but the top plug is.

[0005] When the bottom plug lands on the float collar attached to the casing, a valve mechanism opens which allows the cement slurry to proceed through the plug and the float collar upwardly

into the annular space between the casing and the well bore. The design of the top plug is such that when it lands on the bottom plug it shuts off fluid flow through the cementing plugs which prevents the displacement fluid from entering the annulus. After the top plug lands, the pumping of the displacement fluid into the casing is often continued whereby the casing is pressured up and the casing and associated equipment including the pump are pressure tested for leaks or other defects.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION

[0006] Reference is now made to the following descriptions taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

[0007] FIG. 1 illustrates a well system including an exemplary operating environment that the apparatuses, systems and methods disclosed herein may be employed;

[0008] FIGs. 2A and 2B illustrate a displacement plug for use in a wellbore tubular designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure;

[0009] FIG. 3 illustrates is one embodiment of a displacement plug designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure within a wellbore tubular;

[0010] FIG. 4 illustrates the displacement plug of FIG. 3 after it has expanded to form an expanded displacement plug;

[0011] FIG. 5 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a displacement plug for use in a wellbore tubular designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure;

[0012] FIG. 6 illustrates an alternative embodiment of a displacement plug for use in a wellbore tubular designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure;

[0013] FIG. 7 illustrates an enlarged view of the displacement plug and the wellbore tubular of FIG. 6, clearly depicting the one or more plug member; and

[0014] FIG. 8 illustrates the displacement plug and the wellbore tubular of FIG. 7 after the one or more plug member have expanded to seal the flow path.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0015] In the drawings and descriptions that follow, like parts are typically marked throughout the specification and drawings with the same reference numerals, respectively. The drawn figures are not necessarily to scale. Certain features of the disclosure may be shown exaggerated in scale or in somewhat schematic form and some details of certain elements may not be shown

in the interest of clarity and conciseness. The present disclosure may be implemented in embodiments of different forms.

[0016] Specific embodiments are described in detail and are shown in the drawings, with the understanding that the present disclosure is to be considered an exemplification of the principles of the disclosure, and is not intended to limit the disclosure to that illustrated and described herein. It is to be fully recognized that the different teachings of the embodiments discussed herein may be employed separately or in any suitable combination to produce desired results.

[0017] Unless otherwise specified, use of the terms “connect,” “engage,” “couple,” “attach,” or any other like term describing an interaction between elements is not meant to limit the interaction to direct interaction between the elements and may also include indirect interaction between the elements described.

[0018] Unless otherwise specified, use of the terms “up,” “upper,” “upward,” “uphole,” “upstream,” or other like terms shall be construed as generally toward the surface of the ground; likewise, use of the terms “down,” “lower,” “downward,” “downhole,” or other like terms shall be construed as generally toward the bottom, terminal end of a well, regardless of the wellbore orientation. Use of any one or more of the foregoing terms shall not be construed as denoting positions along a perfectly vertical axis. Unless otherwise specified, use of the term “subterranean formation” shall be construed as encompassing both areas below exposed earth and areas below earth covered by water such as ocean or fresh water.

[0019] Referring to FIG. 1, depicted is a well system 100 including an exemplary operating environment that the apparatuses, systems and methods disclosed herein may be employed. For example, the well system 100 could include a pre or post expansion displacement plug 180 according to any of the embodiments, aspects, applications, variations, designs, etc. disclosed in the following paragraphs. As depicted, the well system 100 includes a workover and/or drilling rig 110 that is positioned above the earth's surface 115 and extends over and around a wellbore 120 that penetrates a subterranean formation 130 for the purpose of recovering hydrocarbons. The subterranean formation 130 may be located below exposed earth, as shown, as well as areas below earth covered by water, such as ocean or fresh water. As those skilled in the art appreciate, the wellbore 120 may be fully cased, partially cased, or an open hole wellbore. In the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 1, the wellbore 120 is partially cased, and thus includes a cased region 140 and an open hole region 145.

[0020] The wellbore 120 may be drilled into the subterranean formation 130 using any suitable drilling technique. In the example illustrated in FIG. 1, the wellbore 120 extends substantially vertically away from the earth's surface 115. Notwithstanding, in other embodiments the wellbore 120 could include a vertical wellbore portion, deviate from vertical relative to the earth's surface 115 over a deviated wellbore portion, and then transition to a horizontal wellbore portion. In alternative operating environments, all or portions of a wellbore 120 may be vertical, deviated at any suitable angle, horizontal, and/or curved. The wellbore 120 may be a new wellbore, an existing wellbore, a straight wellbore, an extended reach wellbore, a sidetracked wellbore, a multi-lateral wellbore, or any other type of wellbore for drilling, completing, and /or the production of one or more zones. Further, the wellbore 120 may be used for both producing wells and injection wells.

[0021] In accordance with the disclosure, the wellbore 120 may include a wellbore tubular 150 (e.g., wellbore tubulars 150a, 150b). The wellbore tubular 150a, in the illustrated embodiment, is wellbore casing. The wellbore tubular 150b, in the illustrated embodiment, is a liner. Nevertheless, the present disclosure should not be limited to any specific wellbore tubular. In particular, the wellbore tubular may include any tubular having an annulus that surrounds it, as might be found with a concentric set of wellbore tubulars. The wellbore tubular 150a, in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 1, is held in place by cement 160a in the cased region 140. The wellbore tubular 150b, in the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 1, is held in place by cement 160b in the open hole region 145.

[0022] In the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 1, a shoe track 170 has been positioned at a lower end of the wellbore tubular 150. The shoe track 170, in one embodiment, includes a landing collar 172, a float collar 174, and a float shoe 176. Nevertheless, other designs for shoe tracks are within the scope of the disclosure.

[0023] In the illustrated embodiment, the displacement plug 180 has landed within the shoe track 170, and more specifically within the landing collar 172 of the shoe track. The displacement plug 180, pre-expansion, includes a plug body for landing in the wellbore tubular, wherein at least a portion of the plug body comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal against the wellbore tubular, and one or more displacement features engaged with the plug body for displacing the plug body downhole. The displacement plug 180, post-expansion,

includes a cement plug body locked in the wellbore tubular, and one or more displacement features engaged with the cement plug body.

[0024] As briefly indicated above, the expandable metal (e.g., in at least one embodiment) automatically, and without intervention, expands in response to hydrolysis to lock the displacement plug 180 in place. Accordingly, what results are one or more expanded metal sections of the displacement plug 180. The term expandable metal, as used herein, refers to the expandable metal in a pre-expansion form. Similarly, the term expanded metal, as used herein, refers to the resulting expanded metal after the expandable metal has been subjected to reactive fluid, as discussed below. Additionally, the term partially expanded metal, as used herein, refers to the resulting expanded metal after a portion of the expandable metal has been subjected to reactive fluid, as discussed below.

[0025] The expanded metal, in accordance with one or more aspects of the disclosure, comprises a metal that has expanded in response to hydrolysis. In certain embodiments, the expanded metal includes residual unreacted metal, such as when it is partially expanded metal. For example, in certain embodiments the expanded metal is intentionally designed to include the residual unreacted metal. The residual unreacted metal has the benefit of allowing the expanded metal to self-heal if cracks or other anomalies subsequently arise, or for example to accommodate changes in the tubular or mandrel diameter due to variations in temperature and/or pressure. Nevertheless, other embodiments may exist wherein no residual unreacted metal exists in the expanded metal.

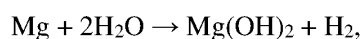
[0026] The expandable metal, in some embodiments, may be described as expanding to a cement like material. In other words, the expandable metal goes from metal to micron-scale particles and then these particles expand and lock together to, in essence, seal two or more surfaces together. The reaction may, in certain embodiments, occur in less than 2 days in a reactive fluid and in certain temperatures. Nevertheless, the time of reaction may vary depending on the reactive fluid, the expandable metal used, the downhole temperature, and surface-area-to-volume ratio (SA:V) of the expandable metal.

[0027] In some embodiments, the reactive fluid may be a brine solution such as may be produced during well completion activities, and in other embodiments, the reactive fluid may be one of the additional solutions discussed herein, including drilling fluid and/or cement slurry. The metal, pre-expansion, is electrically conductive in certain embodiments. The metal may be

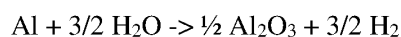
machined to any specific size/shape, extruded, formed, cast or other conventional ways to get the desired shape of a metal, as will be discussed in greater detail below. Metal, pre-expansion, in certain embodiments has a yield strength greater than about 8,000 psi, e.g., 8,000 psi +/- 50%. It has been measured that the post expansion displacement plug 180 can hold over 3,000 psi in a 4½” tubing with an 18” long plug, which is about 160 psi per inch. In certain other embodiments, the displacement plug 180 may hold at least 300 psi per inch of plug length.

[0028] The hydrolysis of the expandable metal can create a metal hydroxide. The formative properties of alkaline earth metals (Mg - Magnesium, Ca - Calcium, etc.) and transition metals (Zn - Zinc, Al - Aluminum, etc.) under hydrolysis reactions demonstrate structural characteristics that are favorable for use with the present disclosure. Hydration results in an increase in size from the hydration reaction and results in a metal hydroxide that can precipitate from the fluid.

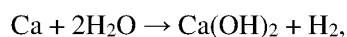
[0029] The hydration reactions for magnesium is:



where $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ is also known as brucite. Another hydration reaction uses aluminum hydrolysis. The reaction forms a material known as Gibbsite, bayerite, boehmite, aluminum oxide, and norstrandite, depending on form. The possible hydration reactions for aluminum are:



Another hydration reaction uses calcium hydrolysis. The hydration reaction for calcium is:



Where $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$ is known as portlandite and is a common hydrolysis product of Portland cement. Magnesium hydroxide and calcium hydroxide are considered to be relatively insoluble in water. Aluminum hydroxide can be considered an amphoteric hydroxide, which has solubility in strong acids or in strong bases. Alkaline earth metals (e.g., Mg, Ca, etc.) work well for the expandable metal, but transition metals (Al, etc.) also work well for the expandable metal. In one embodiment, the metal hydroxide is dehydrated by the swell pressure to form a metal oxide.

[0030] In an embodiment, the expandable metal used can be a metal alloy. The expandable metal alloy can be an alloy of the base expandable metal with other elements in order to either adjust the strength of the expandable metal alloy, to adjust the reaction time of the expandable metal alloy, or to adjust the strength of the resulting metal hydroxide byproduct, among other adjustments. The expandable metal alloy can be alloyed with elements that enhance the strength of the metal such as, but not limited to, Al - Aluminum, Zn - Zinc, Mn - Manganese, Zr - Zirconium, Y - Yttrium, Nd - Neodymium, Gd - Gadolinium, Ag - Silver, Ca - Calcium, Sn - Tin, and Re - Rhenium, Cu - Copper. In some embodiments, the expandable metal alloy can be alloyed with a dopant that promotes corrosion, such as Ni - Nickel, Fe - Iron, Cu - Copper, Co - Cobalt, Ir - Iridium, Au - Gold, C - Carbon, Ga - Gallium, In - Indium, Mg - Mercury, Bi - Bismuth, Sn - Tin, and Pd - Palladium. The expandable metal alloy can be constructed in a solid solution process where the elements are combined with molten metal or metal alloy. Alternatively, the expandable metal alloy could be constructed with a powder metallurgy process. The expandable metal can be cast, forged, extruded, sintered, welded, mill machined, lathe machined, stamped, eroded or a combination thereof. The metal alloy can be a mixture of the metal and metal oxide. For example, a powder mixture of aluminum and aluminum oxide can be ball-milled together to increase the reaction rate.

[0031] Optionally, non-expanding components may be added to the starting metallic materials. For example, ceramic, elastomer, plastic, epoxy, glass, or non-reacting metal components can be embedded in the expandable metal or coated on the surface of the expandable metal. In yet other embodiments, the non-expanding components are metal fibers, a composite weave, a polymer ribbon, or ceramic granules, among others. Alternatively, the starting expandable metal may be the metal oxide. For example, calcium oxide (CaO) with water will produce calcium hydroxide in an energetic reaction. Due to the higher density of calcium oxide, this can have a 260% volumetric expansion (e.g., converting 1 mole of CaO may cause the volume to increase from 9.5cc to 34.4cc). In one variation, the expandable metal is formed in a serpentine reaction, a hydration and metamorphic reaction. In one variation, the resultant material resembles a mafic material. Additional ions can be added to the reaction, including silicate, sulfate, aluminate, carbonate, and phosphate. The metal can be alloyed to increase the reactivity or to control the formation of oxides.

[0032] The expandable metal can be configured in many different fashions, as long as an adequate volume of material is available for setting the displacement plug 180. For example, the expandable metal may be formed into a single long member, multiple short members, rings, among others. In another embodiment, the expandable metal may be formed into a long wire of expandable metal, that can be in turn be wound around a tubular as a sleeve. The wire diameters do not need to be of circular cross-section, but may be of any cross-section. For example, the cross-section of the wire could be oval, rectangle, star, hexagon, keystone, hollow braided, woven, twisted, among others, and remain within the scope of the disclosure. In certain other embodiments, the expandable metal is a collection of individual separate chunks of the metal held together with a binding agent. In yet other embodiments, the expandable metal is a collection of individual separate chunks of the metal that are not held together with a binding agent, but held in place using one or more different techniques. In at least one other embodiment, one or more of the displacement features of the displacement plug 180 comprise the expandable metal.

[0033] Additionally, a delay coating may be applied to one or more portions of the expandable metal to delay the expanding reactions. In one embodiment, the material configured to delay the hydrolysis process is a fusible alloy. In another embodiment, the material configured to delay the hydrolysis process is a eutectic material. In yet another embodiment, the material configured to delay the hydrolysis process is a wax, oil, or other non-reactive material.

[0034] Turning to FIGs. 2A and 2B, illustrated is a displacement plug 200 (e.g., pre-expansion displacement plug) for use in a wellbore tubular designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure. FIG. 2A illustrates a cross-sectional view of the displacement plug 200, whereas FIG. 2B illustrated an isometric view of the displacement plug 200. With reference to FIG. 2A, the displacement plug 200 includes a plug body 210, wherein at least a portion of the plug body 210 comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal against a wellbore tubular, as discussed above. In the illustrated embodiment of FIG. 2A, the plug body 210 includes a nose 212 having a nose shoulder 214, a nose nut 216, a tubular 218 (e.g., mandrel in one embodiment), a lock ring 220, and an O-ring 222. Any one or more of the nose 212, nose nut 216, tubular 218, and/or lock ring 220 may comprise the expandable metal. While the plug body 210 has been illustrated as having a variety of different features, any plug body according to the disclosure could be used.

[0035] Engaged with the plug body 210 are one or more displacement features 230. In at least one embodiment, the one or more displacement features are displacement fins. In yet another embodiment, the one or more displacement features are one or more compressible features, such as compressible (e.g., foam) drop balls. The one or more displacement features 230, in one embodiment, comprise rubber. The one or more displacement features 230, in another embodiment, comprise plastic or metal. In yet another embodiment, the one or more displacement features 230 comprise a foam material. In yet another embodiment, at least one of the one or more displacement features 230 comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis, as discussed above. While the one or more displacement features 230 have been illustrated with a wiper like shape, other embodiments exist wherein a non-wiper like shape is used, such as when balls are used.

[0036] The nose nut 216 may have a variety of different outside diameters (D_n) and remain within the scope of the disclosure. In one embodiment, the nose nut 216 has a diameter (D_n) ranging from 3.4 inches to 17.5 inches. The tubular 218 may have a variety of different inside diameters (D_m) and remain within the scope of the disclosure. In one embodiment, the tubular 218 has a diameter (D_m) ranging from 1.5 inches to 7.5 inches. The lock ring 220 may have a variety of different outside diameters (D_{lr}) and remain within the scope of the disclosure. In one embodiment, the lock ring 220 has a diameter (D_{lr}) ranging from 3.7 inches to 18.5 inches. The one or more displacement features 230 may have a variety of different outside diameters (D_f) and remain within the scope of the disclosure. In one embodiment, the one or more displacement features 230 have a diameter (D_f) ranging from 5.5 inches to 27.5 inches. The displacement plug 200 may have a variety of different lengths (L) and remain within the scope of the disclosure. In one embodiment, the displacement plug 200 has a length (L) ranging from 4 inches to 72 inches, and in another embodiment has a length (L) ranging from 8 inches to 36 inches.

[0037] Turning to FIG. 3, illustrated is one embodiment of a displacement plug 300 designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure within a wellbore tubular 350. The displacement plug 300, in one embodiment, is similar to the displacement plug 200 of FIGs. 2A and 2B. The wellbore tubular 350, in the illustrated embodiment, is a landing plug, nevertheless other wellbore tubulars might be used. Turning to FIG. 4, illustrated is the displacement plug 300 of FIG. 3 after it has expanded to form an expanded displacement plug 410.

[0038] Turning to FIG. 5, illustrated is an alternative embodiment of a displacement plug 500 for use in a wellbore tubular 550 designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure. The displacement plug 500, in the illustrated embodiment, comprises a first casing displacement plug 510 and a second drill pipe displacement plug 520. In accordance with the disclosure, each of the casing displacement plug 510 and the drill pipe displacement plug 520 may include a plug body, wherein at least a portion of the plug body comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal against a wellbore tubular.

[0039] Turning to FIG. 6, illustrated is an alternative embodiment of a displacement plug 600 for use in a wellbore tubular 650 designed and manufactured according to one or more embodiments of the disclosure. The displacement plug 600 is similar in many respects to the displacement plug 500 of FIG. 5. Accordingly, like reference numbers have been used to indicate similar, if not substantially identical, features. The displacement plug 600 differs, for the most part, from the displacement plug 500, in that the wellbore tubular 650 is a wet shoe sub. Accordingly, the wellbore tubular 650 has a sliding sleeve 655 disposed therein, the sliding sleeve 655 configured to slide to open a flow path 660 below the plug body. The wellbore tubular 650, in the illustrated embodiment, further includes one or more plug members 665 positioned within the flow path 660, the one or more plug members 665 comprising the metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal the flow path. The plug member 665 metal may be similar to one or more of those discussed above.

[0040] Turning to FIG. 7, illustrated is an enlarged view of the displacement plug 600 and the wellbore tubular 650, clearly depicting the one or more plug member 665. Turning to FIG. 8, illustrated are the displacement plug 600 and the wellbore tubular 650 of FIG. 7 after the one or more plug member 665 have expanded to seal the flow path 660. What results are one or more expanded plug members 865.

[0041] The present disclosure has discussed the one or more plug members 665 as being used with the displacement plug 600, however, certain embodiments exist wherein the one or more plug members 665 comprising a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis could be used to seal any flow path, but particularly any flow path in an annulus between a sliding sleeve and a wellbore tubular and/or mandrel.

[0042] Aspects disclosed herein include:

A. A displacement plug for use in a wellbore tubular, the displacement plug including: 1) a plug body for landing in a wellbore tubular, wherein at least a portion of the plug body comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal against the wellbore tubular; and 2) one or more displacement features engaged with the plug body for displacing the plug body downhole.

B. A method for entering a well system, the method including: 1) pumping fluid within a wellbore tubular; 2) positioning a displacement plug in the wellbore tubular after pumping the fluid, the displacement plug landing in the wellbore tubular, the displacement plug including: a) a plug body for landing in the wellbore tubular, wherein at least a portion of the plug body comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal against the wellbore tubular; and 3) subjecting the displacement plug to a wellbore fluid, thereby forming an expanded displacement plug fixed in the wellbore tubular, the expanded displacement plug including a cement plug body.

C. A well system, the well system including: 1) a wellbore positioned in a subterranean formation; 2) a wellbore tubular positioned within the wellbore, an annulus existing between the wellbore tubular and the wellbore; 3) an expanded displacement plug fixed in the wellbore tubular, the expanded displacement plug including a cement plug body and one or more displacement features engaged with the cement plug body; and 4) cement positioned in the annulus.

D. A valve, the valve including: 1) a housing; 2) a sliding sleeve disposed in the housing and defining an annular flow path between the sliding sleeve and the housing, the sliding sleeve configured to move from a closed positioned closing the annular flow path to an open position opening the flow path; and 3) a plug member positioned within the annular flow path, the plug member comprising a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal the annular flow path.

E. A method for sealing, the method including: 1) positioning a valve within a wellbore tubular, the valve including: a) a housing; b) a sliding sleeve disposed in the housing and defining an annular flow path between the sliding sleeve and the housing, the sliding sleeve configured to move from a closed positioned closing the annular flow path to an open position opening the flow path; and C0 a plug member positioned within the flow path, the plug member comprising a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal the annular flow path;

2) pumping cement within a wellbore tubular; and 3) subjecting the plug member to a reactive fluid, thereby forming an expanded metal plug member in the annular flow path.

F. A well system, the well system including: 1) a wellbore positioned in a subterranean formation; and 2) a valve positioned within the wellbore, the valve including; a) a housing; b) a sliding sleeve disposed in the housing and defining an annular flow path between the sliding sleeve and the housing, the sliding sleeve configured to move from a closed position closing the annular flow path to an open position opening the flow path; and c) an expanded metal plug member positioned within the annular flow path, the expanded metal plug member comprising a metal that has expanded in response to hydrolysis to seal the annular flow path.

[0043] Aspects A, B, C, D, E, and F may have one or more of the following additional elements in combination: Element 1: wherein the plug body includes a nose, wherein at least a portion of the nose comprises the metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis. Element 2: wherein the nose includes a nose nut, the nose nut comprising the metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis. Element 3: wherein the nose includes a tubular, the tubular comprising the metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis. Element 4: wherein the nose includes a lock ring, the lock ring comprising the metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis. Element 5: wherein the nose includes an O-ring. Element 6: wherein the plug body is a casing displacement plug body. Element 7: wherein the plug body is a drill pipe displacement plug body. Element 8: wherein the one or more displacement features are one or more displacement fins. Element 9: wherein the one or more displacement fins are coupled to the plug body. Element 10: wherein the displacement plug further includes one or more displacement features engaged with the plug body. Element 11: wherein pumping fluid within the wellbore tubular includes pumping cement within the wellbore tubular. Element 12: wherein the one or more displacement fins are coupled to the cement plug body. Element 13: wherein the wellbore tubular is a landing collar. Element 14: wherein the landing collar is a landing collar of a shoe track. Element 15: wherein the shoe track includes a float collar and a float shoe. Element 16: wherein the landing collar is wellbore casing. Element 17: wherein the landing collar is a wet shoe sub having a sliding sleeve disposed therein, the sliding sleeve configured to slide to open a flow path below the plug body. Element 18: further including one or more plug members positioned within the flow path, the plug member comprising a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal the flow path. Element 19: wherein the plug member is configured

to be protected from reactive fluid when the sliding sleeve is in the closed position and configured to be exposed to the reactive fluid when the sliding sleeve is in the open position. Element 20: wherein the plug member is a first plug member, and further including a second plug member positioned within the flow path, the second plug member comprising the metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis. Element 21: wherein the housing and the sliding sleeve form at least a portion of a wet shoe sub. Element 22: further including a displacement plug positioned within the sliding sleeve. Element 23: wherein the displacement plug includes: a plug body for landing in the sliding sleeve, wherein at least a portion of the plug body comprises a metal configured to expand in response to hydrolysis to seal against the wellbore tubular; and one or more displacement fins coupled to the plug body for displacing the plug body downhole. Element 24: wherein the subjecting occurs after the sliding sleeve has been moved from the closed position to the open position. Element 25: wherein the reactive fluid is drilling fluid. Element 26: wherein the reactive fluid is cement slurry. Element 27: wherein the housing and the sliding sleeve form at least a portion of a wet shoe sub. Element 28: wherein the expanded metal plug member fixes the sliding sleeve in the open position. Element 29: wherein the housing and the sliding sleeve form at least a portion of a wet shoe sub. Element 30: further including a displacement plug located within the sliding sleeve, and further wherein the displacement plug includes a plug body landed in the sliding sleeve, and one or more displacement fins coupled to the plug body for displacing the plug body downhole.

[0044] Those skilled in the art to which this application relates will appreciate that other and further additions, deletions, substitutions and modifications may be made to the described embodiments.