

# Wellbore Integrity Monitoring in a Hot Geothermal Well using Fibre Optic Distributed Temperature Sensing

Thomas Reinsch<sup>1</sup>, Jan Henninges<sup>1</sup>, Ragnar Ásmundsson<sup>2</sup>

[Thomas.Reinsch@gfz-potsdam.de](mailto:Thomas.Reinsch@gfz-potsdam.de)

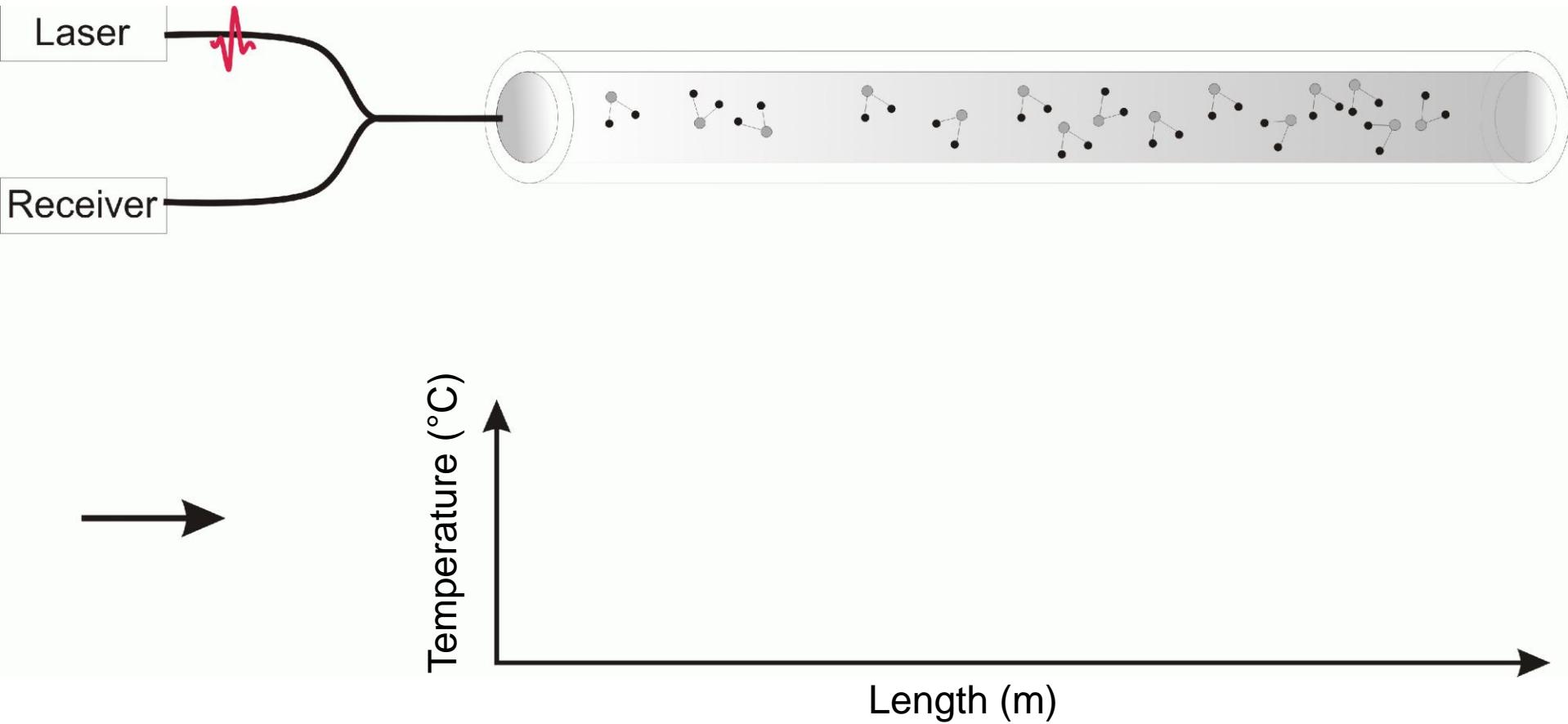
<sup>1</sup>Helmholtz Centre Potsdam, GFZ German Research Centre for Geosciences

<sup>2</sup>ÍSOR - Iceland GeoSurvey, Reykjavík, Iceland

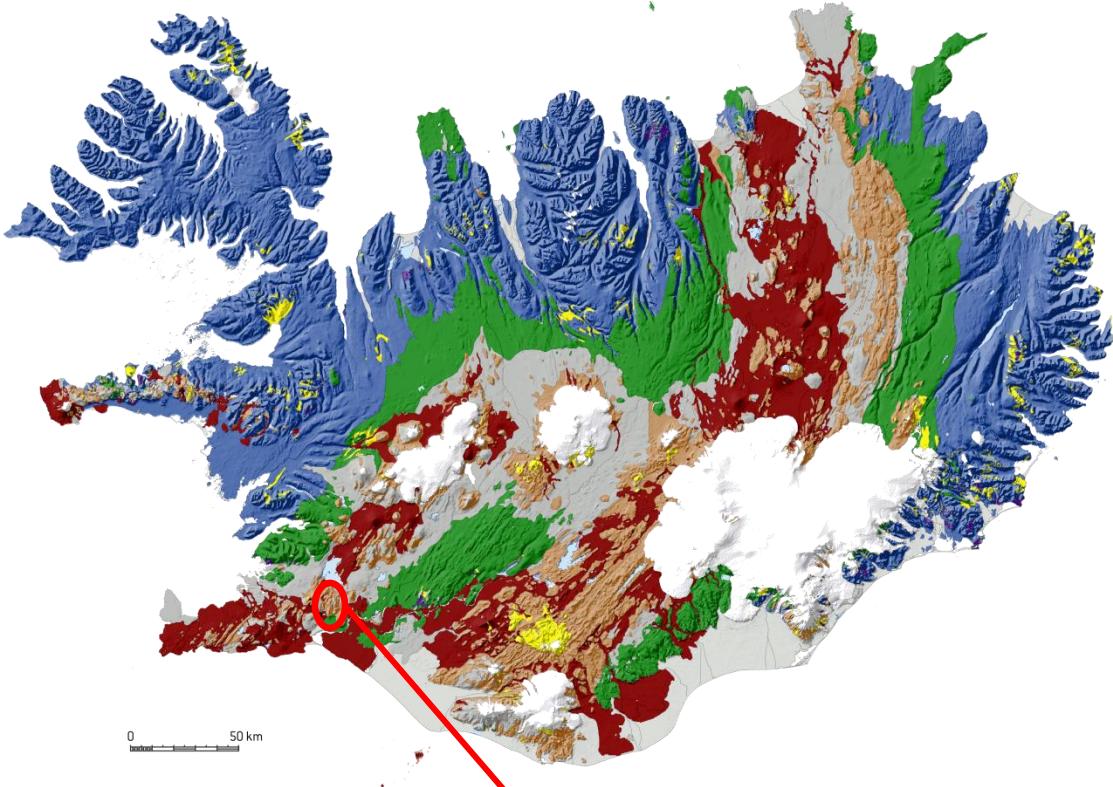


DPG-Frühjahrstagung 2012  
26.03.2012

# Distributed Temperature Sensing

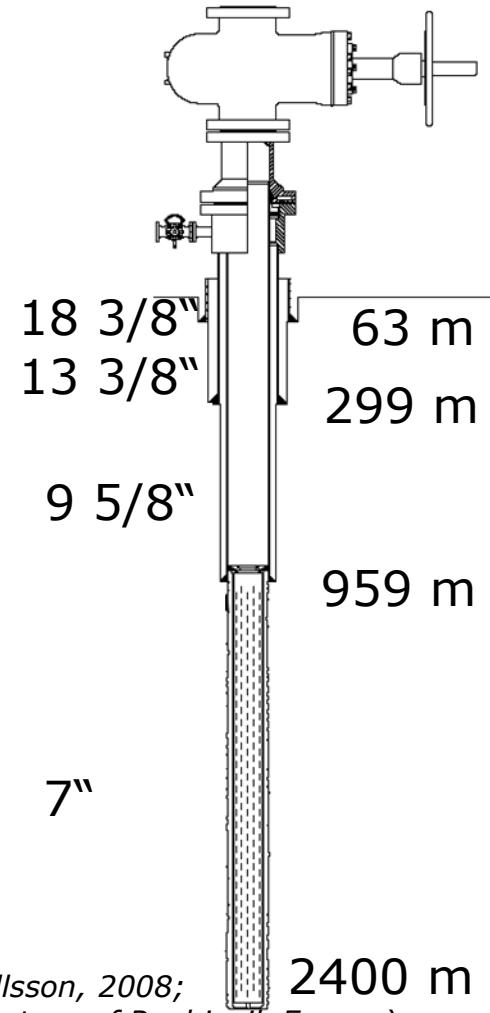


# Iceland – Installation

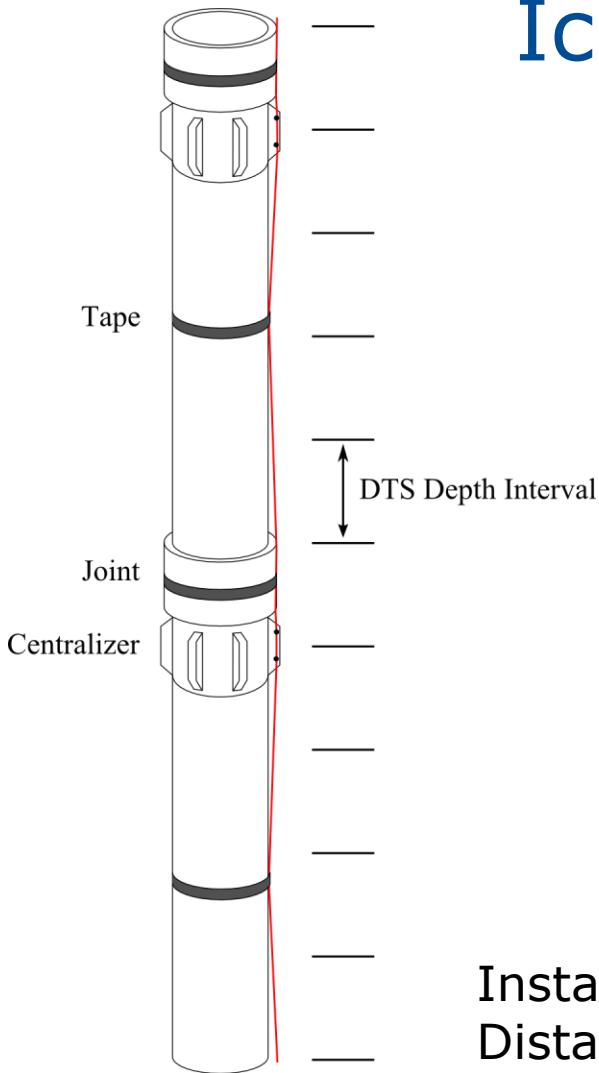


(Jóhannesson and Saemundsson, 1999)

(Schematic: Thorhallsson, 2008;  
Well information courtesy of Reykjavík Energy)



# Iceland - Installation

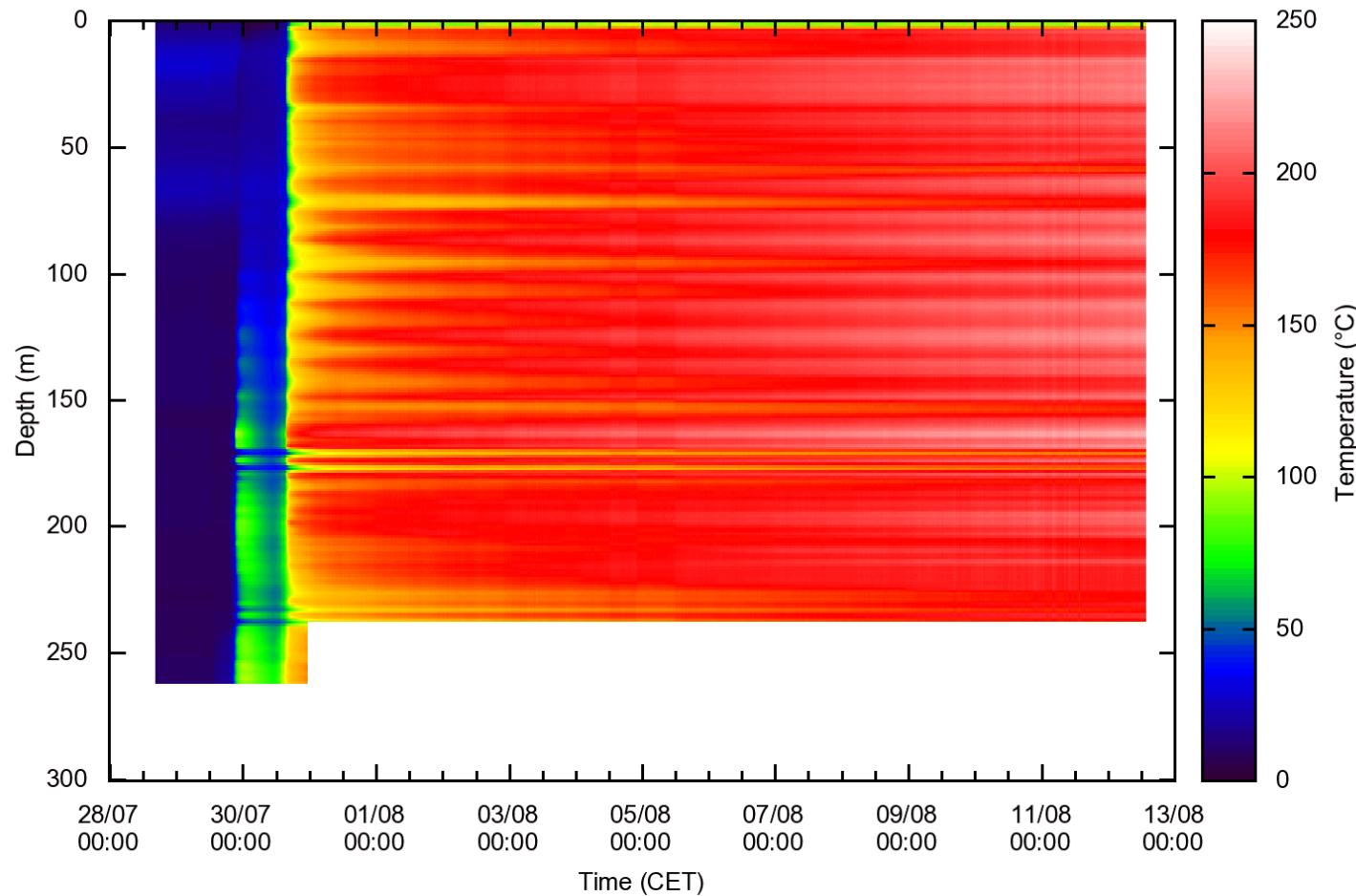


Installation behind anchor casing down to 261.28 m (b.s.)  
Distance between cable and casing varies with depth

# Site HE-36 and HE-53



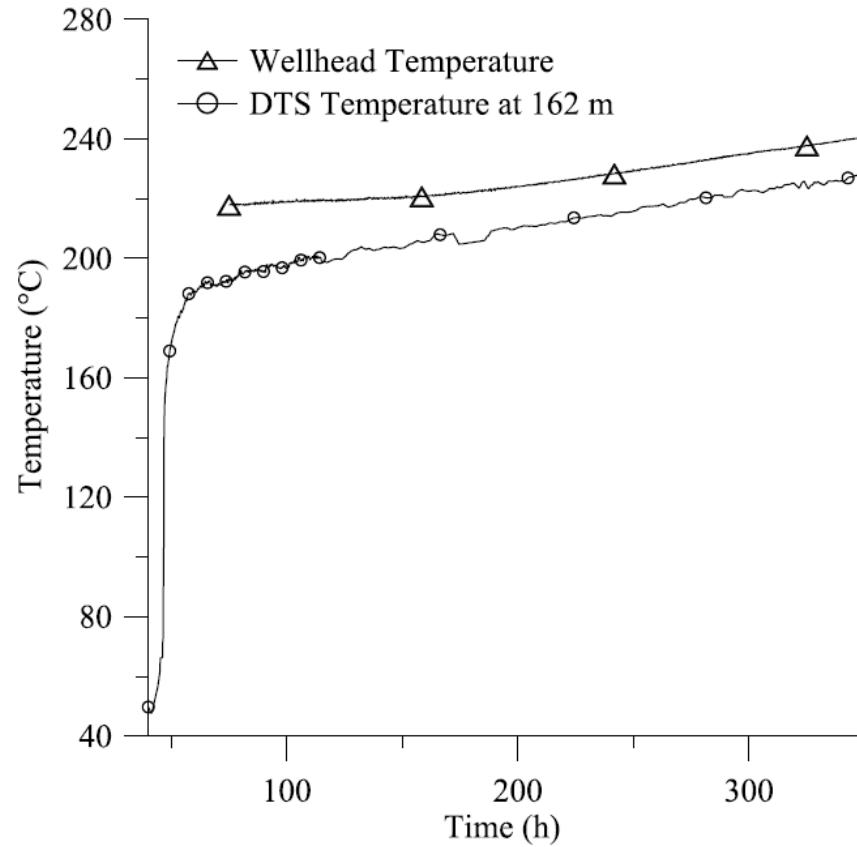
# Flow Test – Temperature Evolution



DTS temperatures up to 230°C after two weeks of measurement

# Flow Test – Temperature Evolution

Constant temperature difference depending on location of cable in annulus

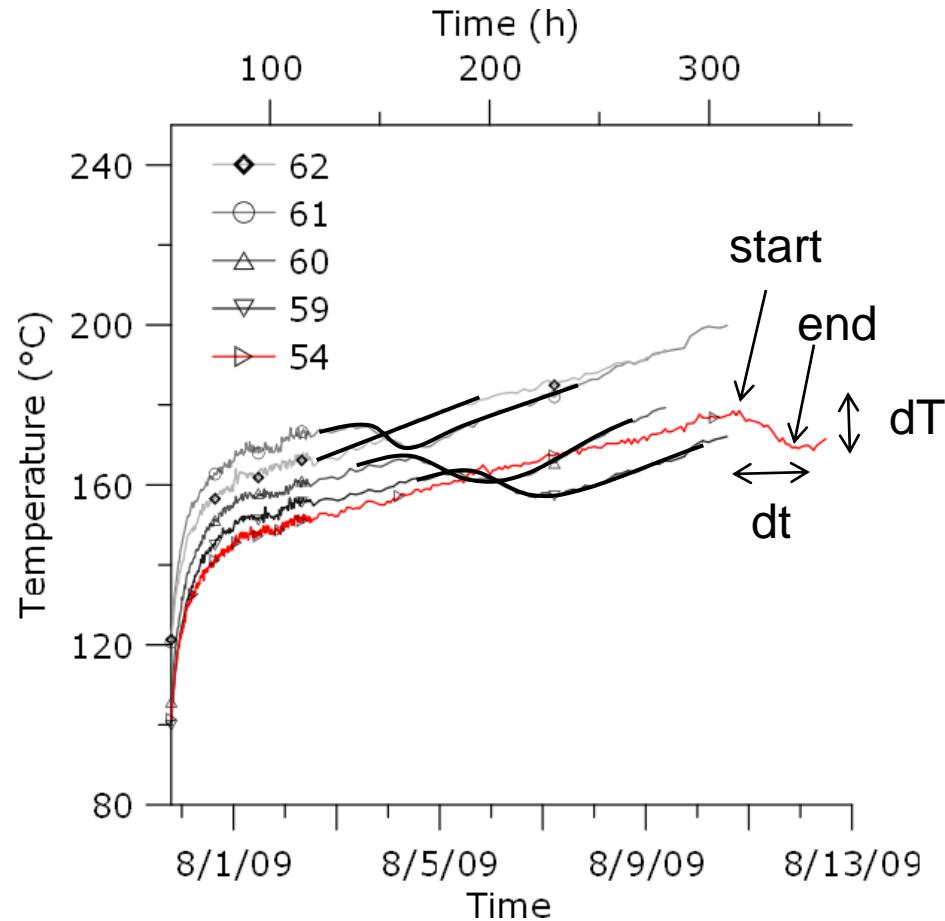


(Wellhead information courtesy of Reykjavik Energy)

# Flow Test – Temperature Evolution

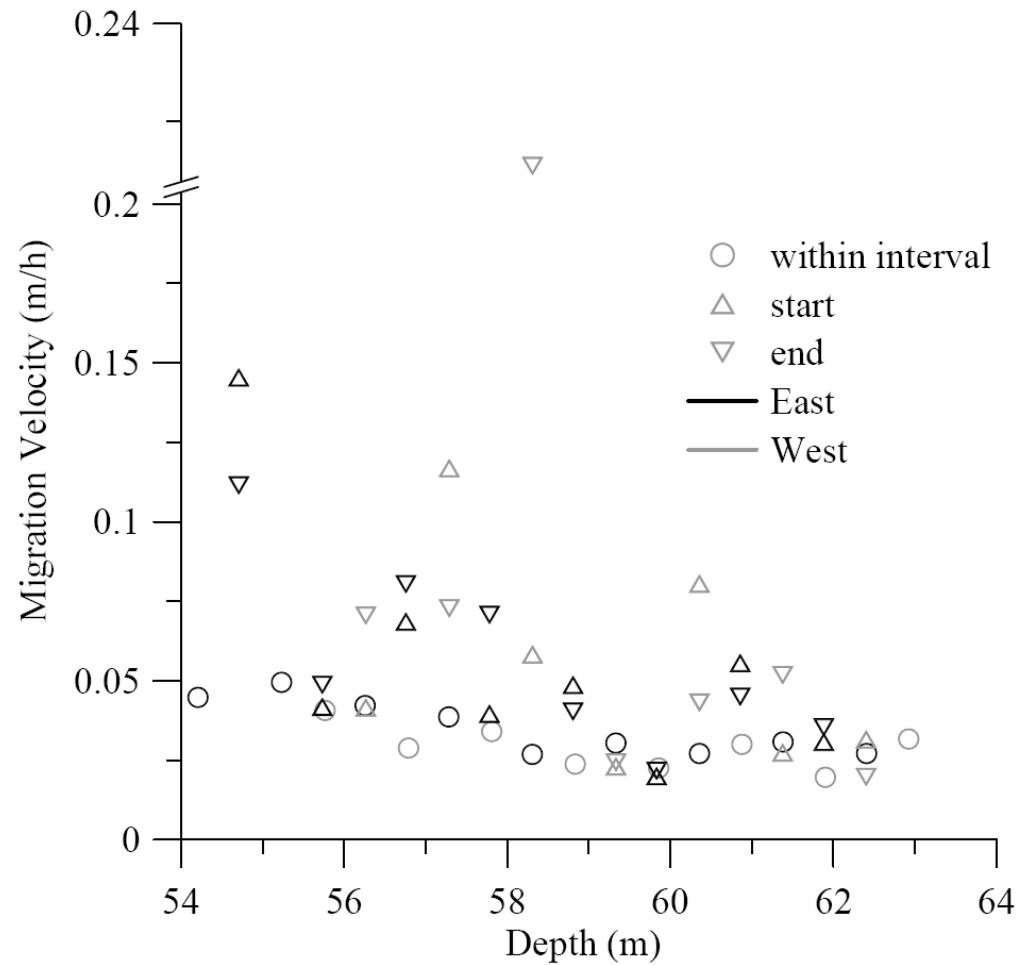
Local temperature decrease in annulus

Migration of temperature anomaly upwards

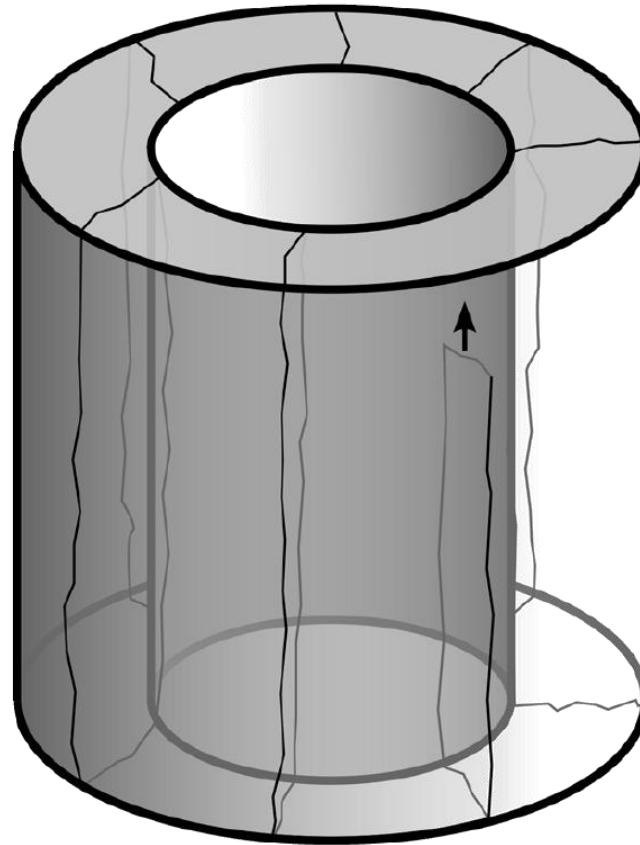


# Flow Test – Temperature Evolution

Constant axial  
migration velocity  
of anomaly in  
annulus



# Concept of Fracture Propagation



Concept of fracture evolution in cemented annulus

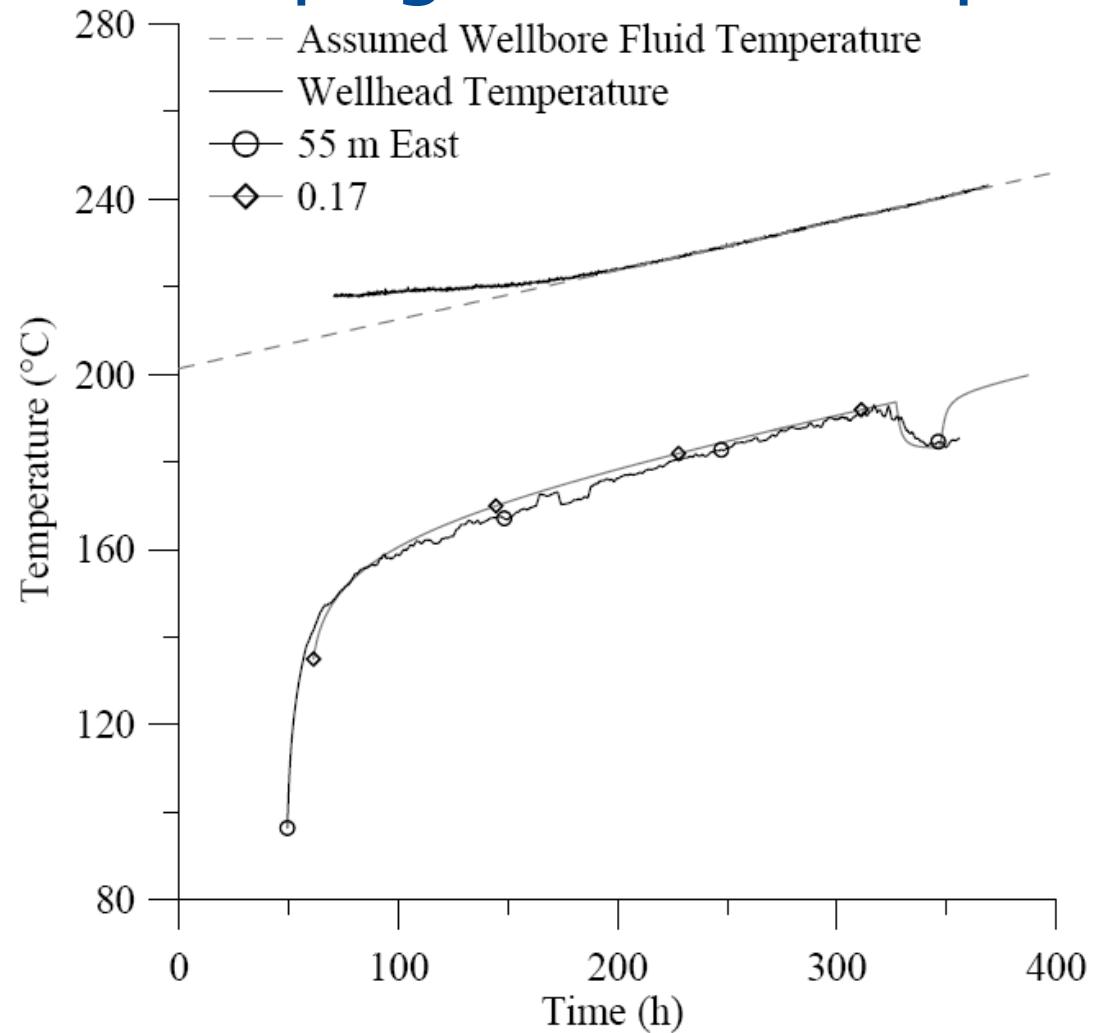
Fractures evenly distributed around well

Associated: pore fluid evaporated

# Test of Fracture Propagation Concept

1D radial symmetric finite difference model

Heat loss due to evaporation of 40% porosity (weight difference between wet and dry sample)



# Summary

- Installation of a fibre optic cable within a hot geothermal well
  - Successful temperature measurements up to 230°C
- Temperature measurements during flow test
  - Online monitoring of thermal processes behind second casing
  - Temperature decrease in annulus although well temperature was increasing
  - Temperature effect migrated upwards
  - Hypothesis: Fracture migration and evaporation of pore fluid
    - Structural integrity monitoring of cemented annulus
    - Loss of zonal isolation

# Acknowledgement

This work was performed in the framework of the HITI project (<http://www.hiti-fp6.eu/>) and funded by the European Commission in the 6th Framework Programme, Proposal/Contract no.: 019913.

The authors would like to thank J. Schrötter, C. Cunow and M. Poser for their contribution, nkt cables GmbH for the cooperation in developing of a new cable design and providing a cable, Reykjavik Energy for providing a well for installation as well as Mannvit and Iceland Drilling for the support during installation and measurements.

# References

- Jóhannesson, H. & Sæmundsson, K. (1998), 'Geological Map of Iceland, 1:500000: Bedrock Geology', Technical report, Icelandic Institute of Natural History
- Thorhallsson, S. (2008), GEOTHERMAL DRILLING AND WELL PUMPS 'Workshop for Decision Makers on Direct Heating Use of Geothermal Resources in Asia', UNU-GTP, unpublished lecture notes



Thank You!