



Evaluation of cement integrity using distributed temperature sensing

Jan Henninges and Wulf Brandt

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Overview

Motivation:

- Cementing: important operation, difficult to control
- Primary objectives: support casing, seal annulus
- Questions: how much cement in place? "Quality"?

Methods:

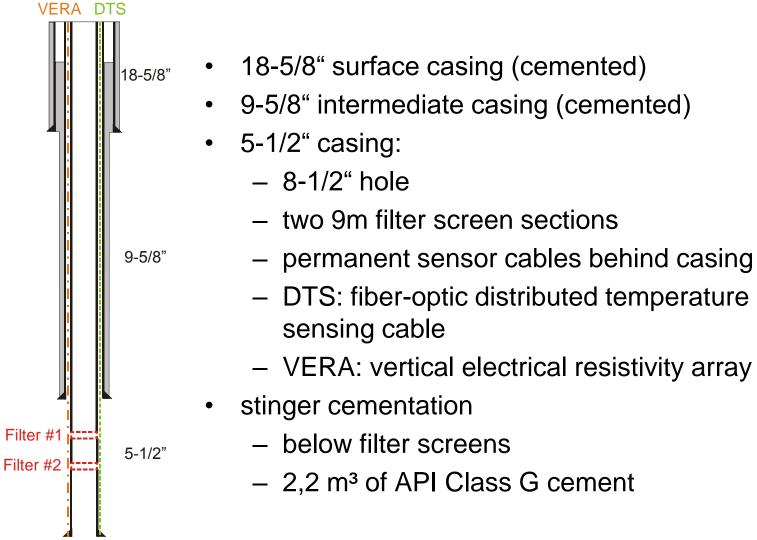
- Temperature heat of hydration during setting of cement
- Acoustic attenuation, mechanical coupling
- Nuclear admixture to cement slurry

Case study:

- Permanent monitoring of CO₂ injection and storage (CO2SINK)
- Behind casing sensors: monitoring during operation
- Fiber-optic distributed temperature sensing (DTS) during cementing



Well design





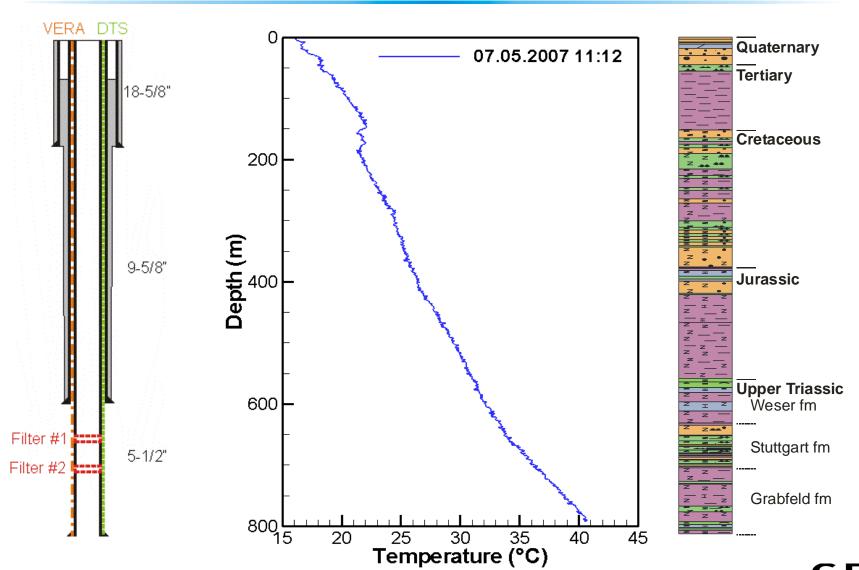
Installation of DTS and ERT cables in 1st well (May 5-6, 2007)



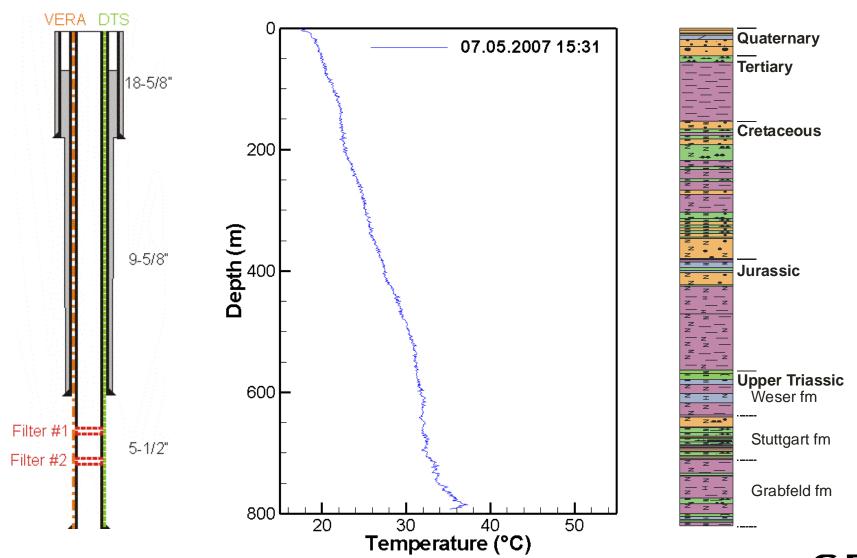




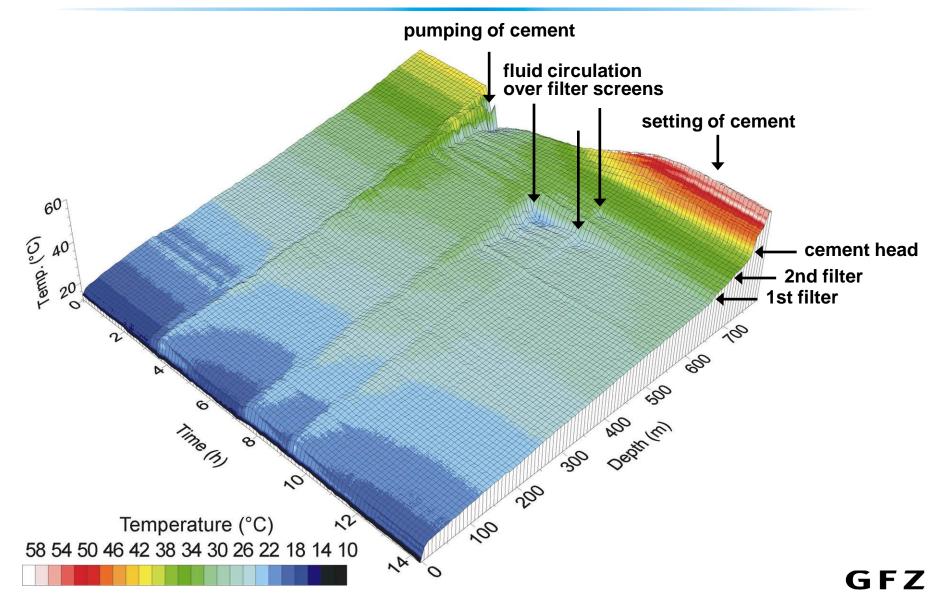
DTS temperature profiles - pumping of cement



DTS temperature profiles - setting of cement and circulation

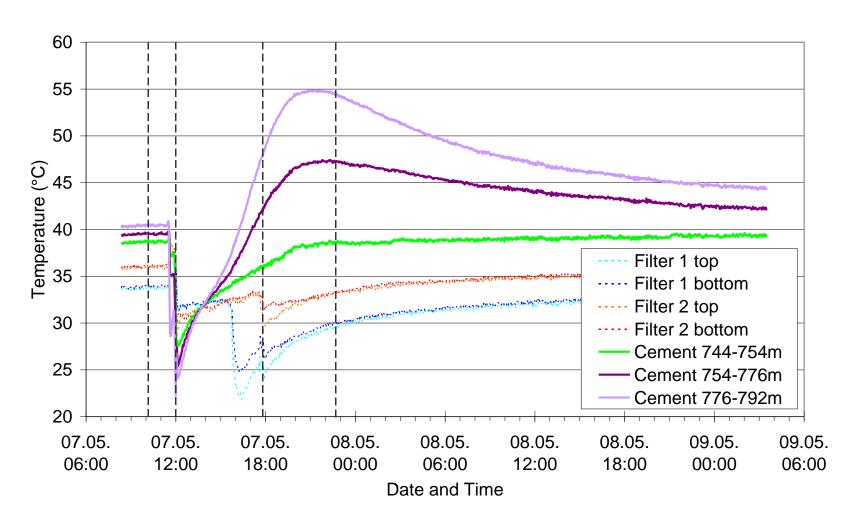


3D-view of DTS temperature data during cementing



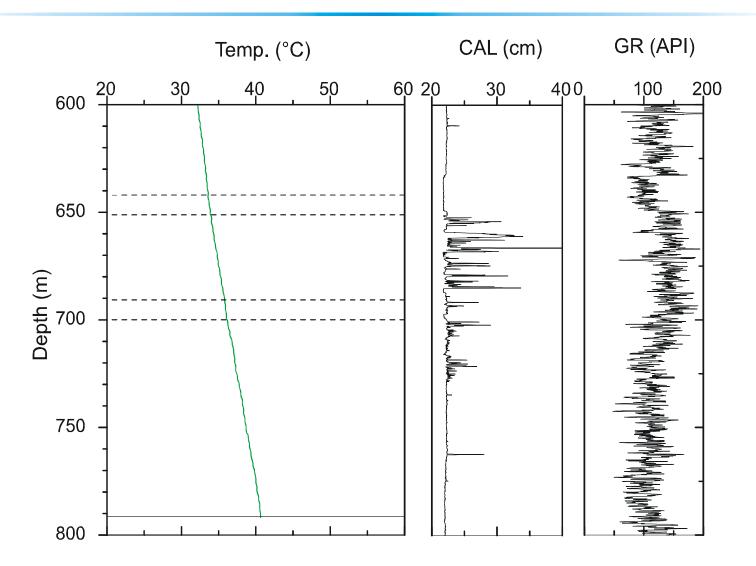
POTSDAM

Change of temperature with time



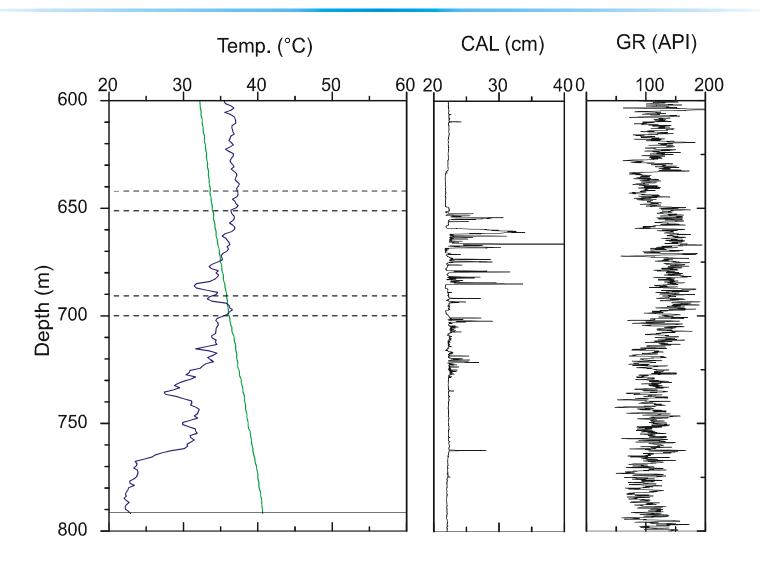


Temperature profiles – initial condition



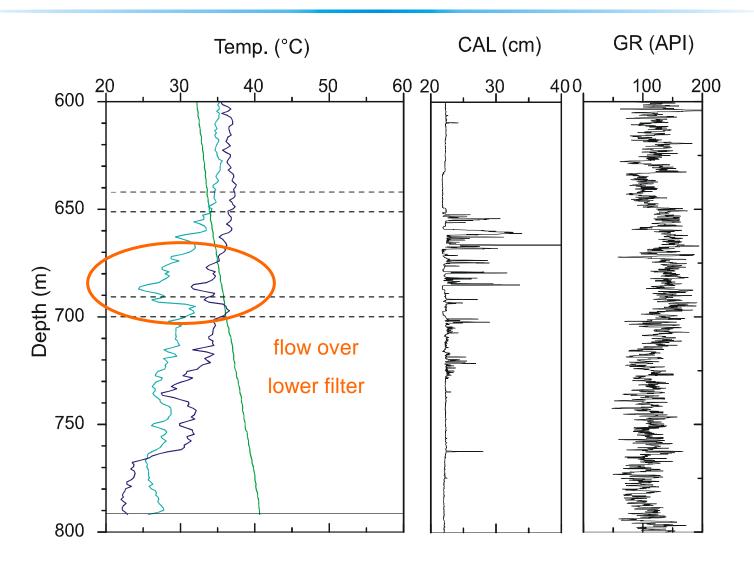


Temperature profiles – pumping of cement



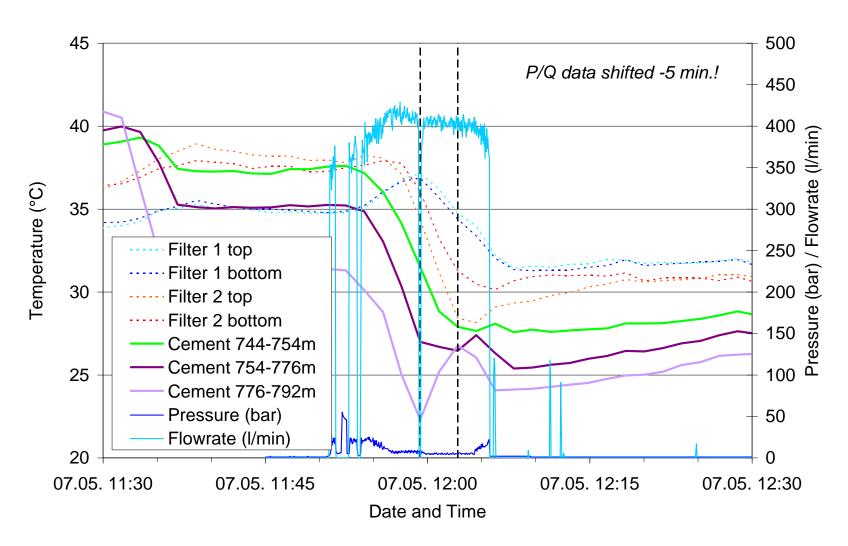


Temperature profiles - pumping of cement



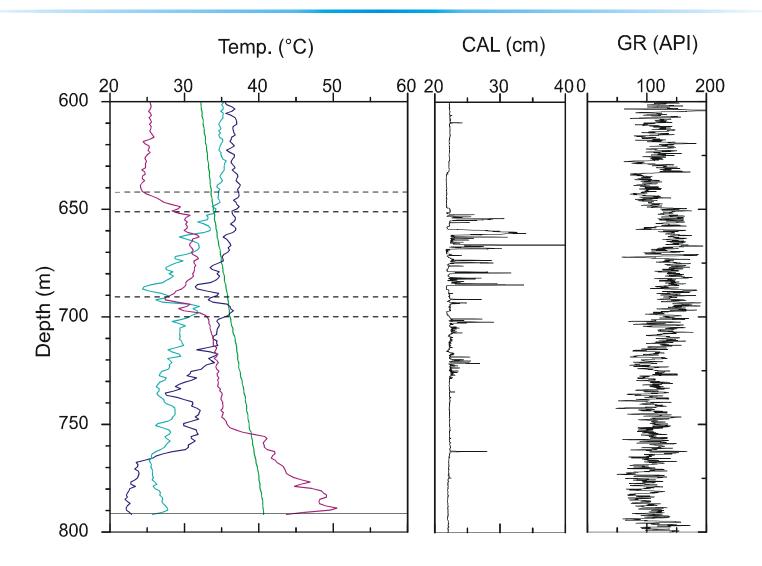


Change of temperature with time and hydraulic data



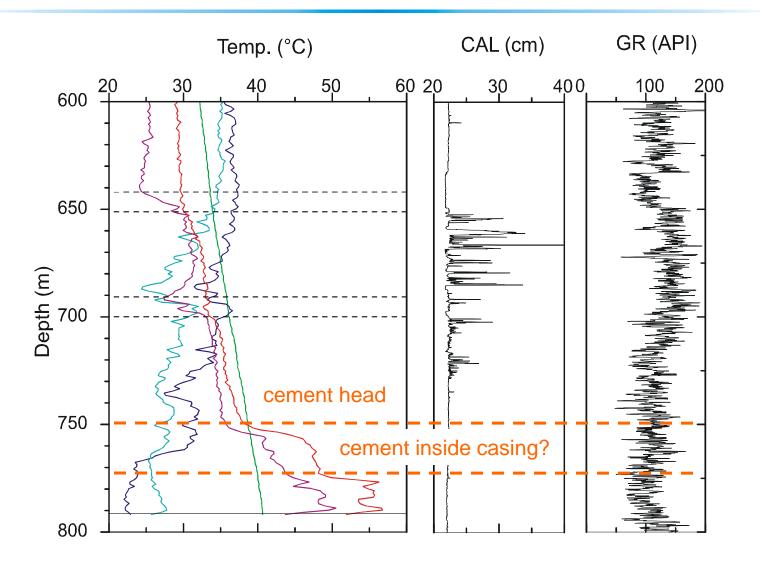


Temperature profiles – circulation of KCI pill



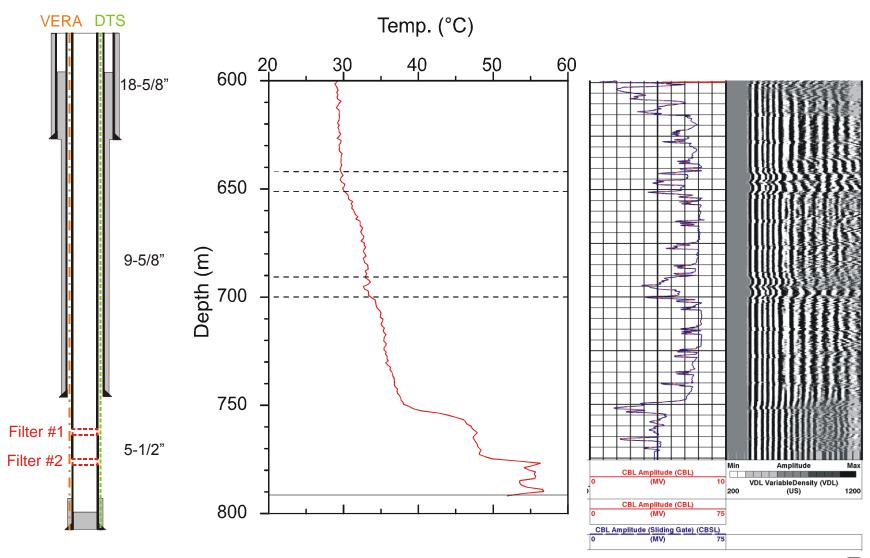


Temperature profiles – setting of cement





Temperature profiles and cement bond log





Summary and Outlook

- Successful installation of permanent sensor cables behind casing
- Continuous temperature monitoring:
 - Location of cement head
 - Amount of cement in place
 - On-line information during operation
- Evaluation of sealing, zonal isolation: other methods (CBL, etc.)

Advanced thermal modeling: thickness of cement sheath?

