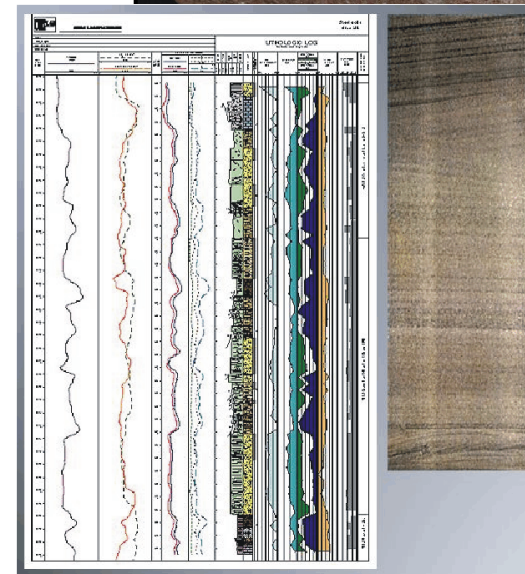


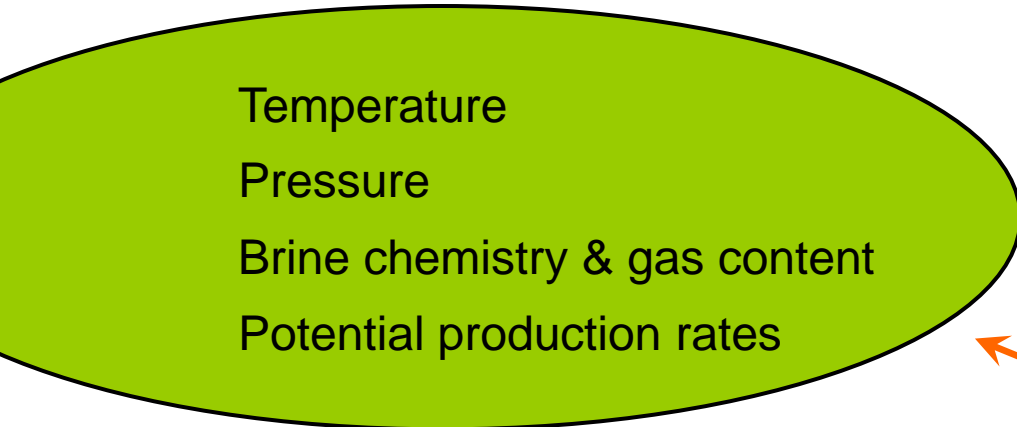
## Conventional Logging - geothermal wells

Thomas Schulte, Heinz-Gerd Holl  
GeoForschungsZentrum Potsdam  
Section 5.2 Geothermics

[Drilling cost effectiveness and feasibility of high-temperature drilling - Reykjavik, Iceland, ÉNGINE Workshop4](#)

- › Key questions
- › Tools and purposes
  - sedimentary environment
  - hard rock environment
- › Logging in typical EGS systems
- › Economics
- › Conclusions





Reservoir

Lithology

Porosity

Permeability

Saturand

Structure

primary / secondary ?

primary / secondary?

secondary - joints, open or sealed?

water / steam ?

where are we ? - geosteering

Evaluation procedures

Degree of complexity

Structural features

Lithology

km

$\Phi_m$

kf

$\Phi_f$

|         |                |                    |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|
| deep    | deep sediments | matrix & fractures |
|         | granites       | fractures          |
| shallow | volcanics      |                    |
|         | metamorphics   |                    |

Standardisation

Structural features

Lithology

$\Phi_f$  kf

„New Area“

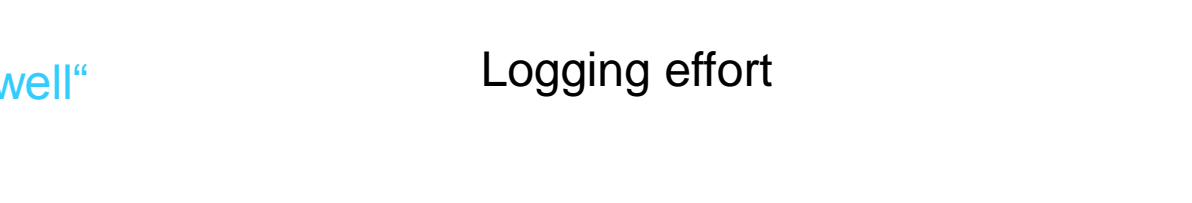


+

-

„Exploration well“

Logging effort



+

-

„Development well“



Reservoir complexity

Granites

Volcanics

Metamor-  
phics

Sediments

| Tool Types                           | Schlum.        | B.-Atlas        |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Induction and/or Resistivity devices | DIL / DLL / ES | DIFL / DLL / EL |
| Micro resistivity                    | MSFL           | ML              |
| Litho-density and Neutron porosity   | LDT/CNL        | CDL/CNL         |
| Acoustic monopole / dipole           | LSS / DSI      | ACL / DAC       |
| Caliper                              | CAL            | CAL             |
| Natural Gamma / Spectral Gamma       | GR / NGS       | GR / SPL        |
| Spontaneous Potential                | SP             | SP              |
| Dipmeter                             | SHDT           | HRDIP           |
| Pressure and Temperature             | RFT / HRT      | FMT / TEMP      |
| Rock and fluid sampling device       | CST            | SWC             |
| Acoustic and electric image device   | UBI / FMI      | CBIL / HDIP     |

- CAL › borehole rugosity and breakouts can indicate a fractured zone.
- DT, RHOB, NPHI › makes use of the difference between total porosity and matrix porosity.
- GR › may detect clay filled fractures.
- SN, LN › can indicate fluid filled fractures.
  
- DSI › attenuation of stoneley waves.
- IMAGE LOGS › Direct fracture detection.

| Schlumberger                    | Baker Atlas                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| HRT / CAL / GR / CNL / ES / CBL | TEMP / CAL / GR / EL / CNLog ACBL  |
| HRT / CAL / GR / CNL / ES / RFT | TEMP / CAL / GR / EL / CNLog / FMT |
| HRT / CAL / CDR                 | TEMP / CAL / GYRO                  |

@ casing

@ total depth

@ drilling

| Kuster    |
|-----------|
| KTP / KPG |

@ recovery

- › Lithological discrimination necessary, but relative homogenous volcanic deposits, no complex lithology
- › no great attention needed for existing fracture networks << fractures exclusively induced by thermal fracturing!



| Schlumberger               | Baker Atlas               |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| CAL / GR / NGS / CNL / LSS | CAL / GR / SPL/ CNL / ACL |
| FMI / FMS                  | CBIL                      |

- › Lithological discrimination and stratigraphic reconstruction
- › Structural reconstruction - breakout analysis
- › Calibration of seismic and gravimetric surveys
- › Evaluation of elastic parameters for fracture identification
- › Detailed fracture analysis

| Schlumberger               | Baker Atlas                |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| GR / CAL / NGS / LDT / BHC | GR / CAL / SPL / CDL / ACL |

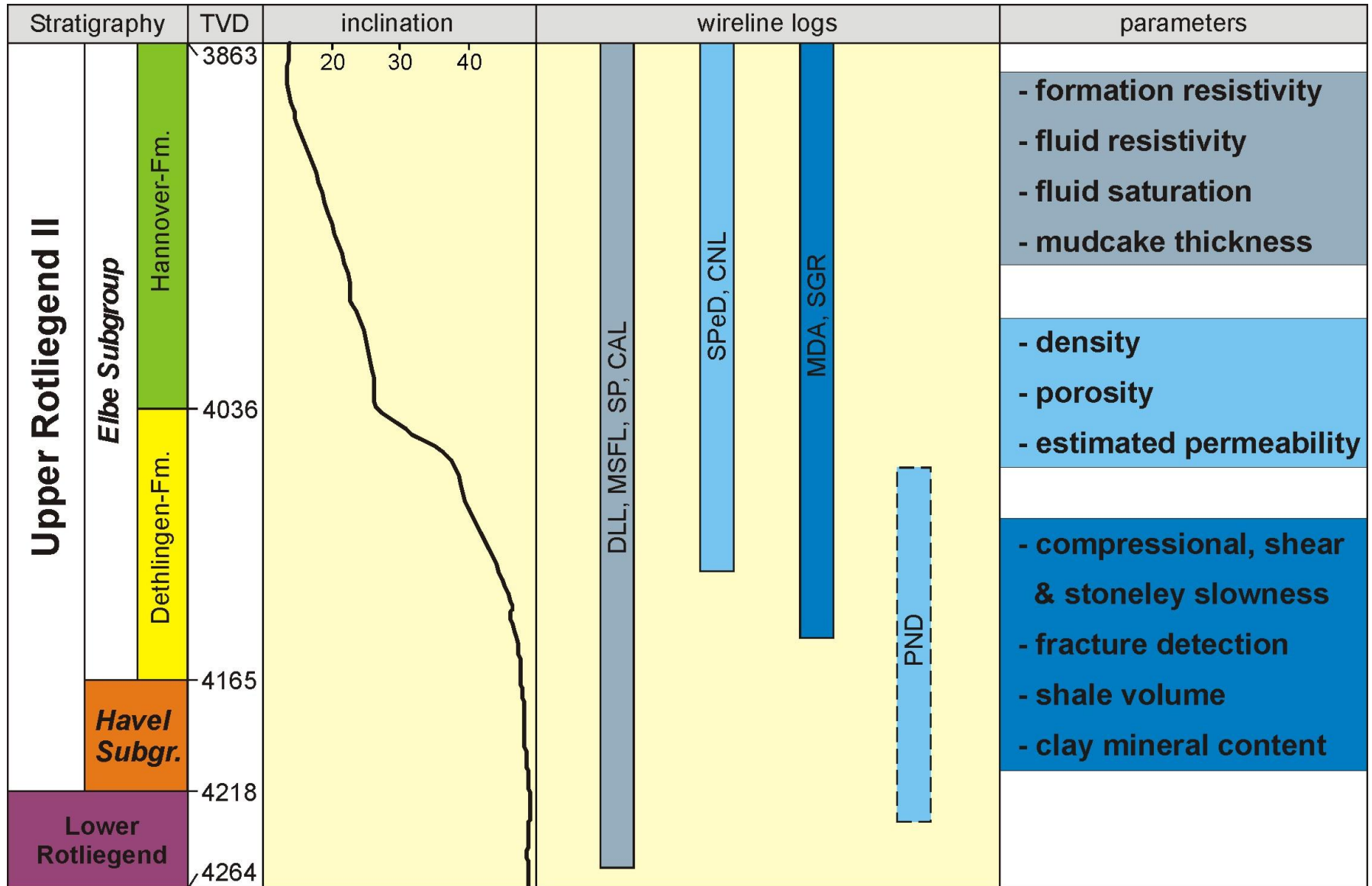
- › lithological / petrographical discrimination

| Schlumberger | Baker Atlas |
|--------------|-------------|
| UBI / FMI    | CBIL / HDIP |

- › fracture ( network ) identification and description

| Schlumberger      | Baker Atlas |
|-------------------|-------------|
| CFS / HCFS / HCFT | FMCS        |

- › identification of flow zones



- › 5 % - 15 % of overall drilling costs

Data source:  
Tracs logging training Manual

- › 3 % of overall drilling costs

Data source:  
Legarth, B. 2003

- › 2,5 % - 5 % of overall drilling costs

Data source: GrSk 4  
Holl

- › Production Test

- › 30 % - 70 % of logging costs

Data source:  
Brandt

- › Clear need for further Standardisation
- › Make use of all available data
  - Production data
  - drilling data,
  - core information
  - mudlug data
- › Target oriented logging program
  - as simple as possible as complicated as necessary
- › Take an interdisciplinary approach
- › Further research should be directed into economics of acquiring wireline data
  - wireline vs. MWD/LWD
  - wireline vs. Pipe conveyed / shuttle
  - wireline vs. well tests

Thank you very much  
for your attention!!