14. The method of claim 1, where the solid cemented casing string allows stimulation of a zone deeper than the cemented casing string requiring a higher stimulation pressure than a shallower zone.

15. The method of claim 1, wherein the solid cemented casing string prevents production of undesirable fluids, and wherein the undesirable fluids are cold water in a hot geothermal well, or water, steam or CO2 in an oil or gas well.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein the thermally degradable material is a thermally degrading particulate material selected from a group consisting of polyglycolic acid, polylactic acid, polyhydroxybutyrate, co-hydroxyvalerate, polybutylene succinate, polypropylene fumarate, polycaprolactone, polyethylene terephthalate, polyhydroxyalkanoate, polycarbonate, poly-paraphenylene terephthalamide, polyoxybenzylmethylenglycolanhydride, polyethylene and polypropylene.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the thermally degrading particulate material is circulated up the annulus between the liner and the wellbore and into a permeable zone behind the liner.

18. The method of claim 17, wherein the thermally degrading particulate material in a first portion of the wellbore degrades while the thermally degrading particulate material remains in place in a second portion of the wellbore having a lower temperature than the first portion, allowing production from or injection into only the first portion of the well.

19. The method of claim 17, wherein the thermally degrading particulate material is an inorganic material and is selected from a group comprising boehmite, sorel cement, magnesium sulfate sorel cement, magnesium chloride sorel cement, calcium aluminum cement, ammonium magnesium phosphate surd cement, magnesium phosphate sorel cement or magnesium potassium phosphate sorel cement, aluminum hydroxide, and magnesium oxide.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the displaced water exits the well through valves at a wellhead or is displaced into cracks, fractures, or a permeable zone of the well.

21. The method of claim 1, further comprising selecting the thermally degrading material to degrade at a temperature of a first portion of the wellbore while remaining in place at a lower temperature of a second portion of the wellbore.

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