Dissolution/neutralization

$MSiO_3 + H_2O + 2CO_2 --> M^{2+} + 2HCO_3^- + SiO_2$ $MCO_3 + H_2O + CO_2 --> M^{2+} + 2HCO_3^-$

Dissolution rates
$$r = k_0 \cdot A_{\min} \cdot \exp(-E_a/RT) \cdot g(I) \cdot a_{H^+}^n \cdot \prod a_i^{ni} \cdot f(\Delta_r G)$$

 $f(\Delta_r G) = 1 - \exp(\Delta_r G/RT)$?

Rate-Affinity relationships

Effective reaction surface during dissolution

Coupling with mechanical properties

Rate-Affinity relationships

Effective reaction surface during dissolution

Coupling with mechanical properties

TST : $f(\Delta_r G) = 1 - \exp(\Delta_r G/RT)$



Dissolution microstructures



Challenge : continuous monitoring during reactions

Rate-Affinity relationships

Effective reaction surface during dissolution

Coupling with mechanical properties

$Mg_{2}SiO_{4} + 2 H_{2}O + 4 CO_{2} --> 2 Mg^{2+} + 4 HCO_{3}^{-} + SiO_{2}$ $2 Mg^{2+} + 4 HCO_{3}^{-} --> 2 MgCO_{3} + 2 H_{2}O + 2 CO_{2}$ $Mg_{2}SiO_{4} + 2 CO_{2} --> 2 MgCO_{3} + SiO_{2}$



Olivine : Mg₂SiO₄

Dufaud et al., 2007





Partial passivation of dissolution surfaces

Effective reactive surface vs time

1 day

supercritical CO₂

8 hrs

11 days



Partial passivation

Initial water

Initial alkaline





Rate-Affinity relationships

Effective reaction surface during dissolution

Coupling with mechanical properties





 H_2O-CO_2 .

CO₂ -H₂O.

Réactivités comparées dans la phase aqueuse et des la CO Mg₃Si₂O₅(OH)₄+3CO₂ → 3MgCO₃+2SiO₂+2H₂O

Geochemical modeling



Geochemical modeling



Deviations due to surface effects



Initial Alkaline: Larger supersaturation Small crystals

Surface evolution



Modeling taking into account surface evolution



Modeling taking into account surface evolution



Recognition and analysis of post-injection newly formed phases

TRANSMISSION ELECTRON MICROSCOPY

 $Mg_2SiO_4 + 2CO_2 \rightarrow 2 MgCO_3 + SiO_2$

STABLE ISOTOPES

