

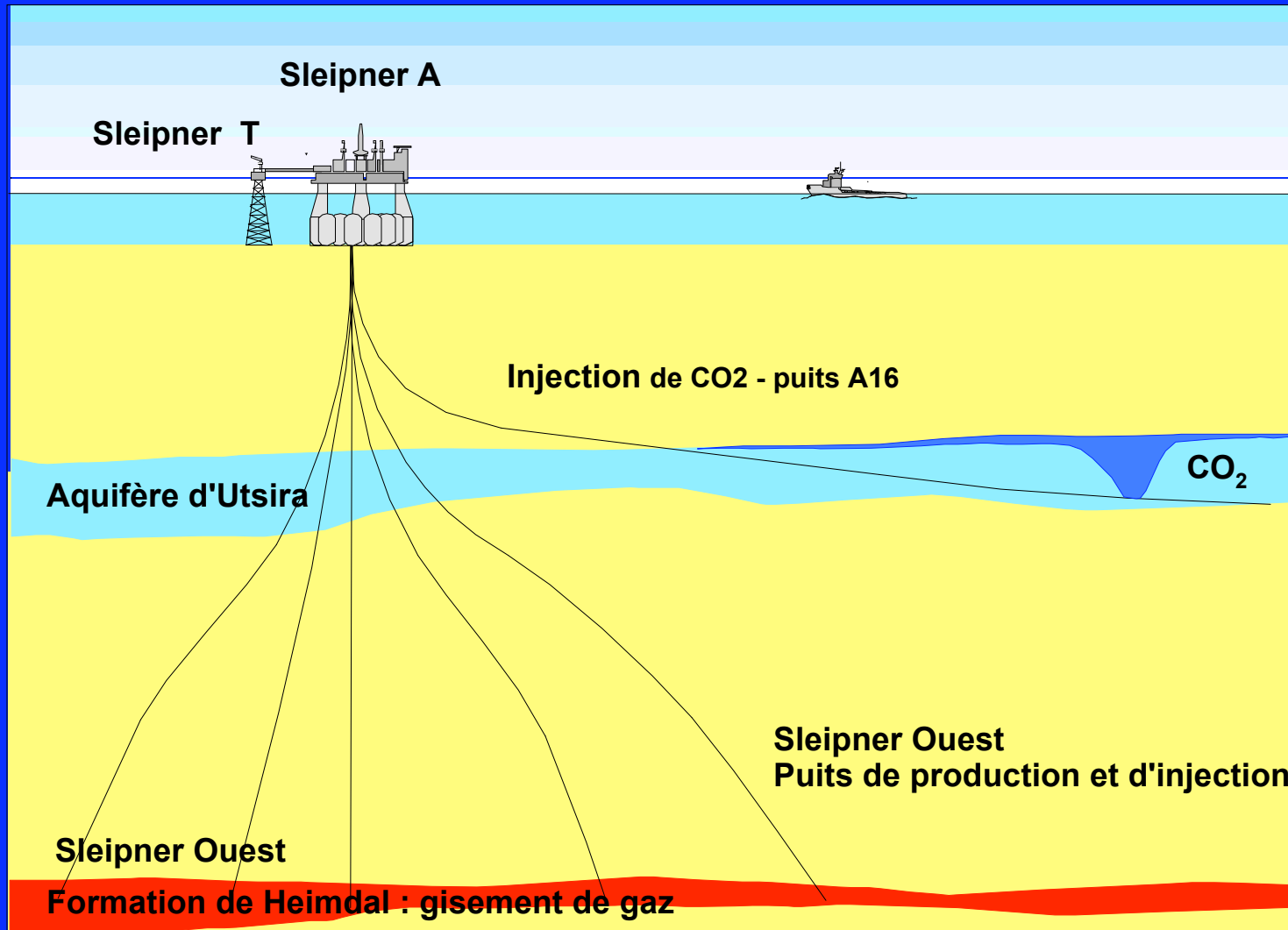
Geological CO₂ storage

Technological and scientific issues

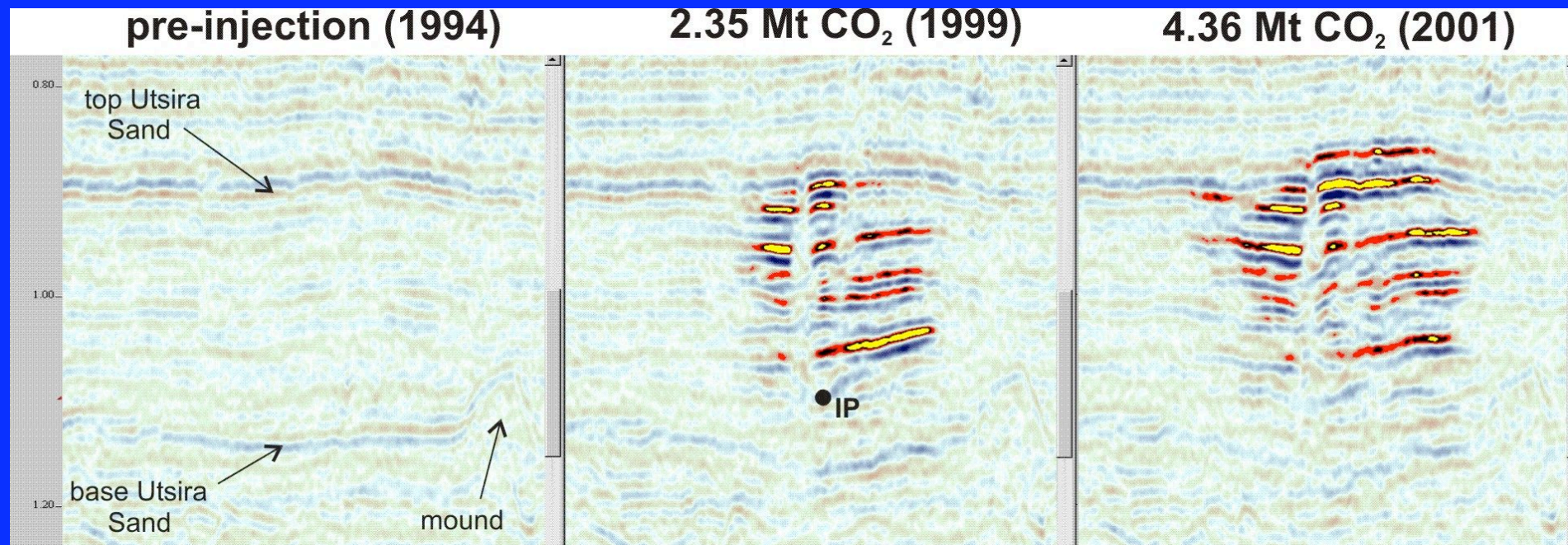
Sleipner, Norway



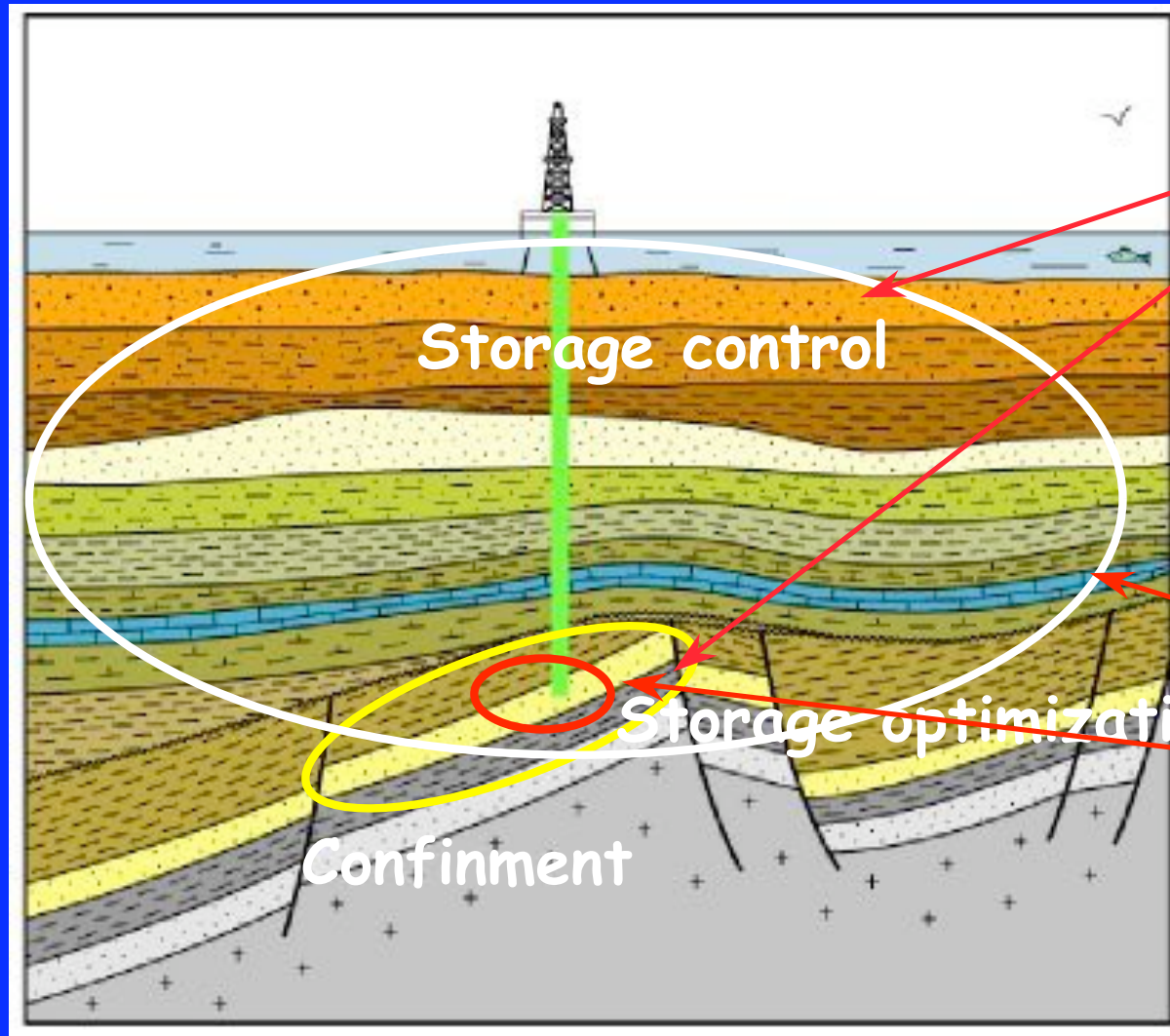
Sleipner. Geological setting



Seismic monitoring



Technological issues



Control technologies :

Geophysical monitoring,
Tracers, sensors

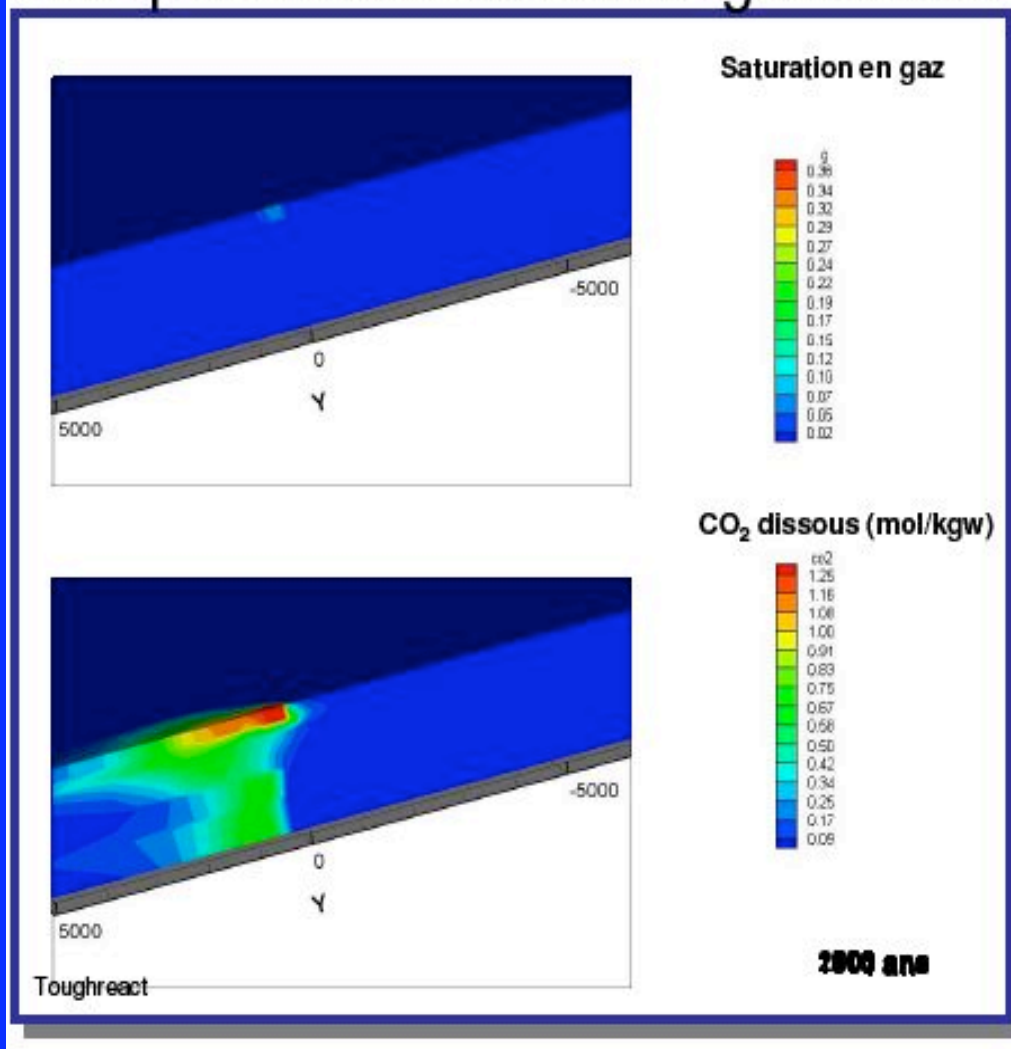
Numerical modeling :

Regional and long
Time scale

Local and short
time scale (years)

Geochemical modeling

Comportement du stockage à court terme



Impact des interactions chimiques induites par l'injection

- Comportement de la bulle de CO₂ supercritique
- Évolution des teneurs en CO₂ dissous
- Impact sur les minéraux du réservoir

Profondeur : 1500 m
Pression : 165 bars
Température : 70 °C
CO₂ injecté : 150.000 tCO₂ / an
Durée d'injection : 4 ans

Post-injection fate of CO₂

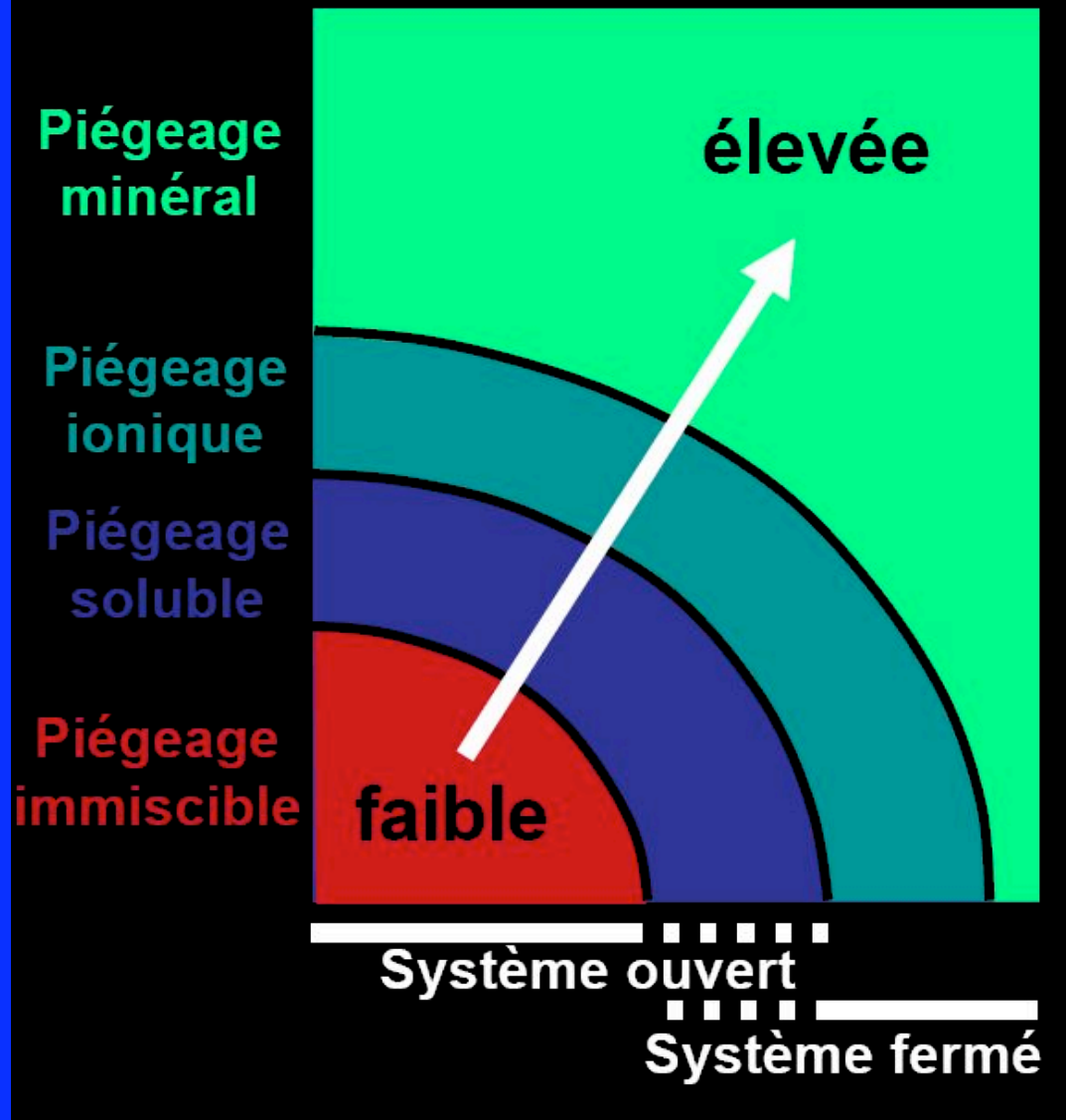
- CO₂ --> supercritical CO₂
- CO₂ --> dissolution H₂CO₃
- CO₂ --> dissolution/neutralization HCO₃⁻
- CO₂ --> solid carbonates MCO₃
- CO₂ --> Reduction « organic » carbon

New scientific questions regarding CO₂ geological storage

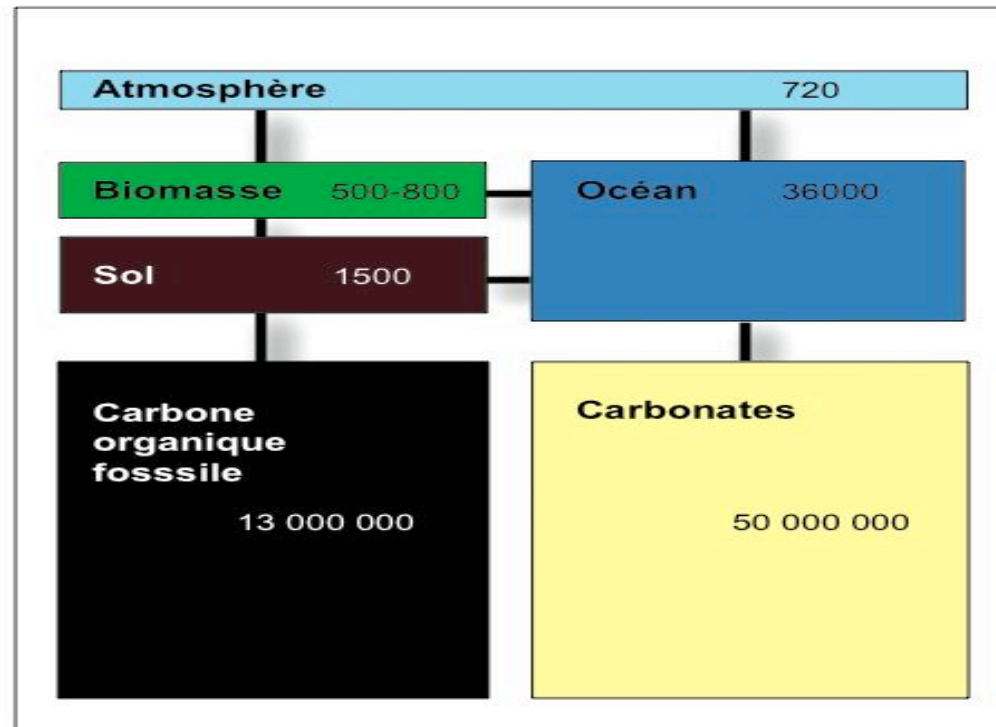
- CO₂ --> supercritical CO₂
- CO₂ --> dissolution H₂CO₃
- CO₂ --> dissolution/neutralization HCO₃⁻
- CO₂ --> solid carbonates MCO₃
- CO₂ --> Reduction « organic » carbon

Safety of storage

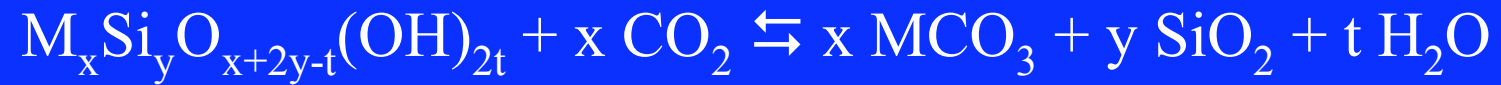
Sécurité du stockage



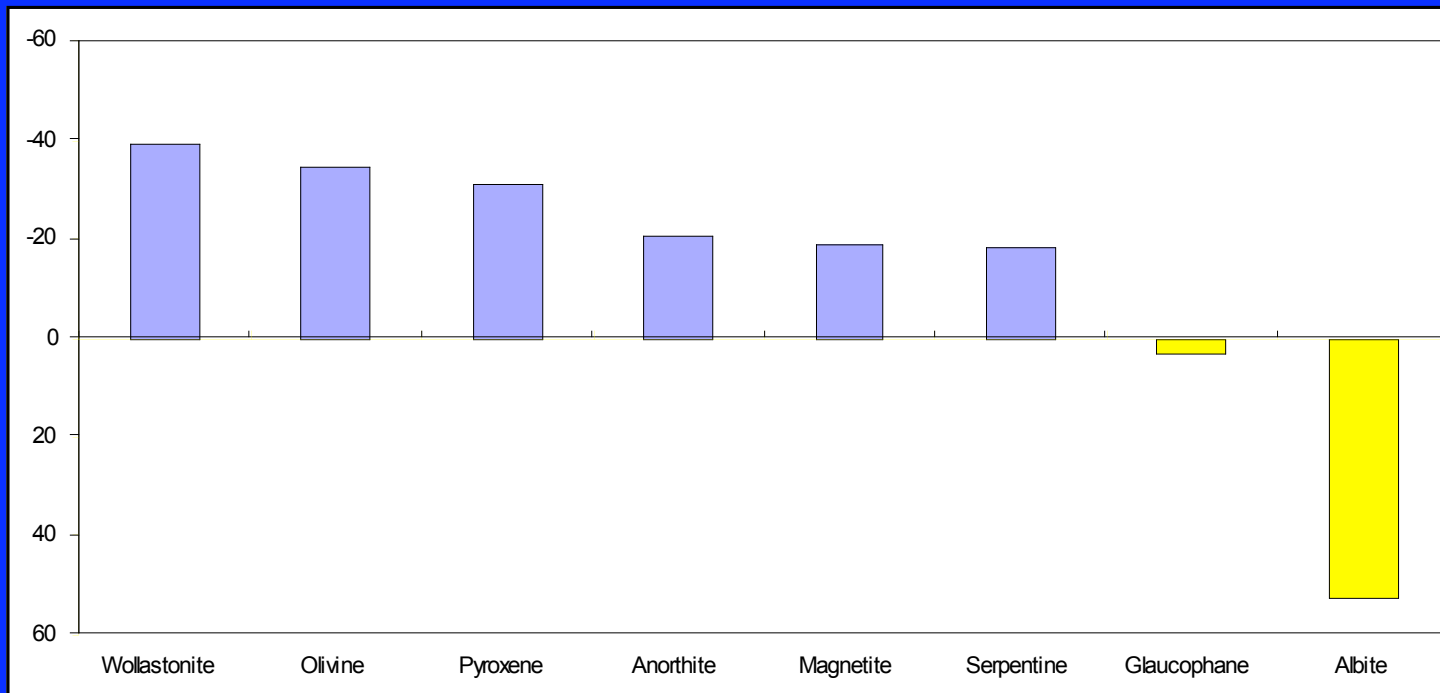
Natural CO₂ storage



Thermodynamic affinity for carbonatation



- M = Ca or Mg





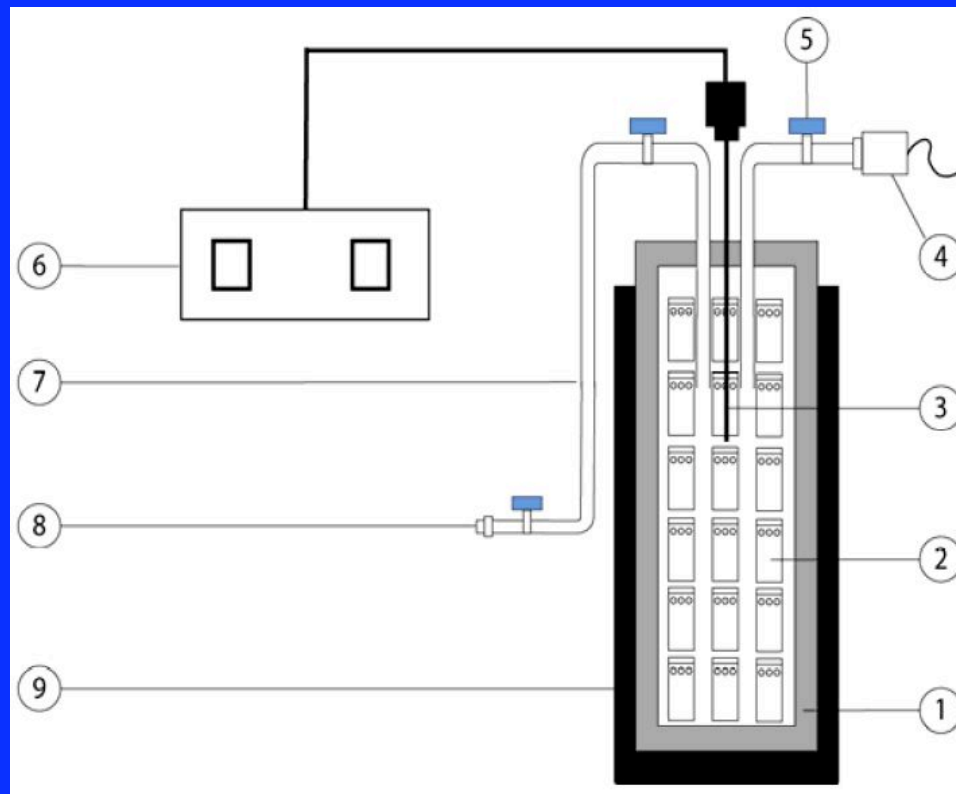
Solid carbonates as CO₂ storage mechanism



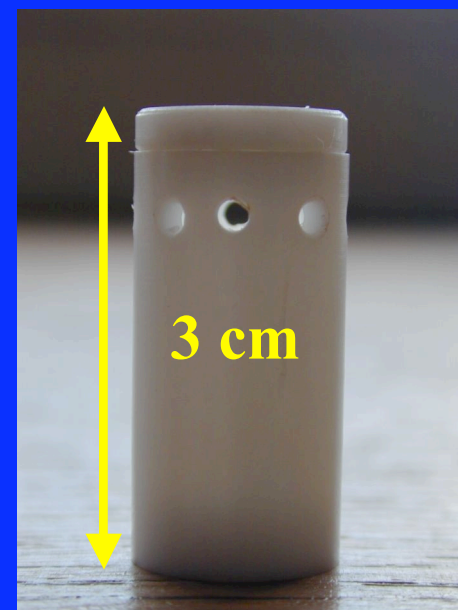
Mechanism = Dissolution + précipitation



Kinetics : example of experimental protocol



$T = 90^{\circ}\text{C}$
 $p_{\text{CO}_2} = 250 \text{ bars}$



Sample analyses

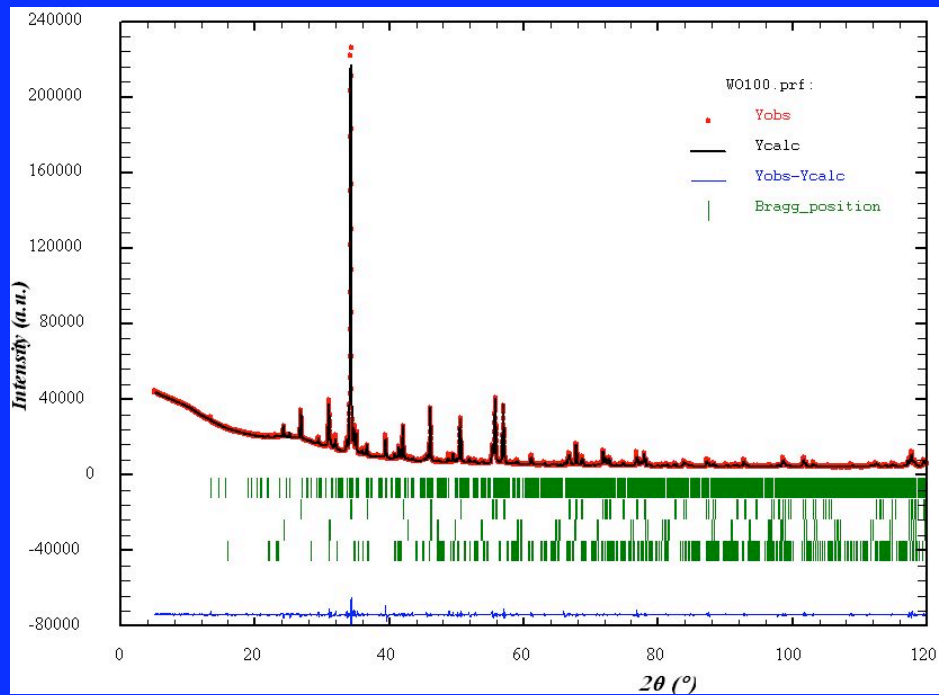
Quantitative

Mass balance

Acid attack

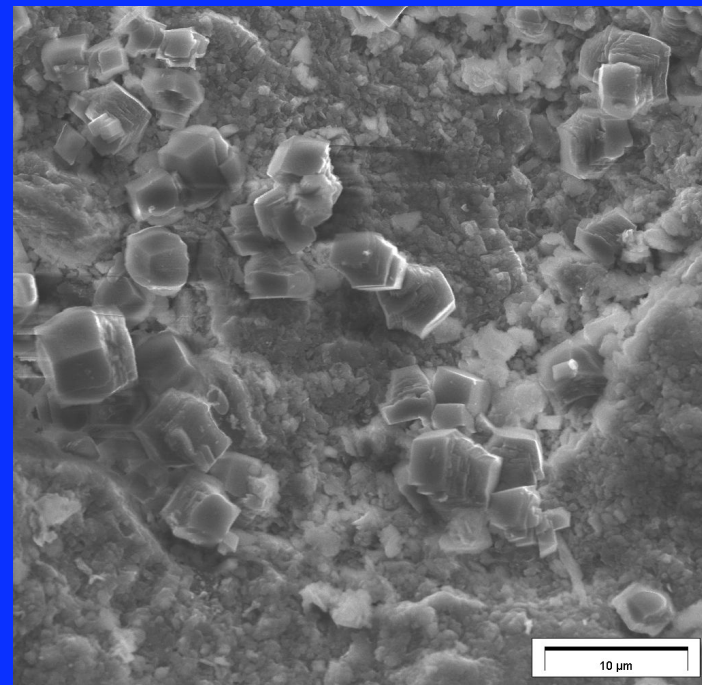
X-ray diffraction +Rietveld

Isotopes

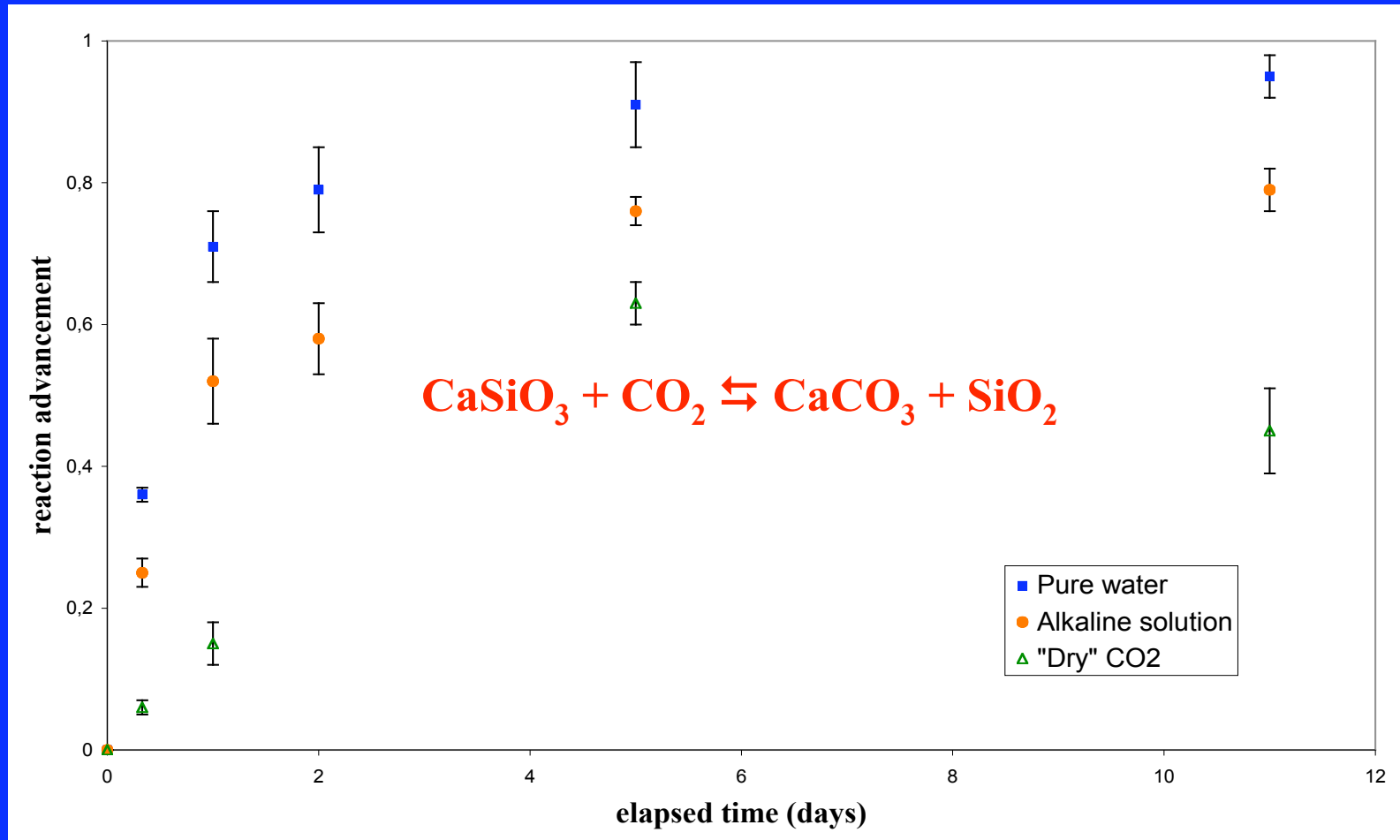


Phases and mechanisms

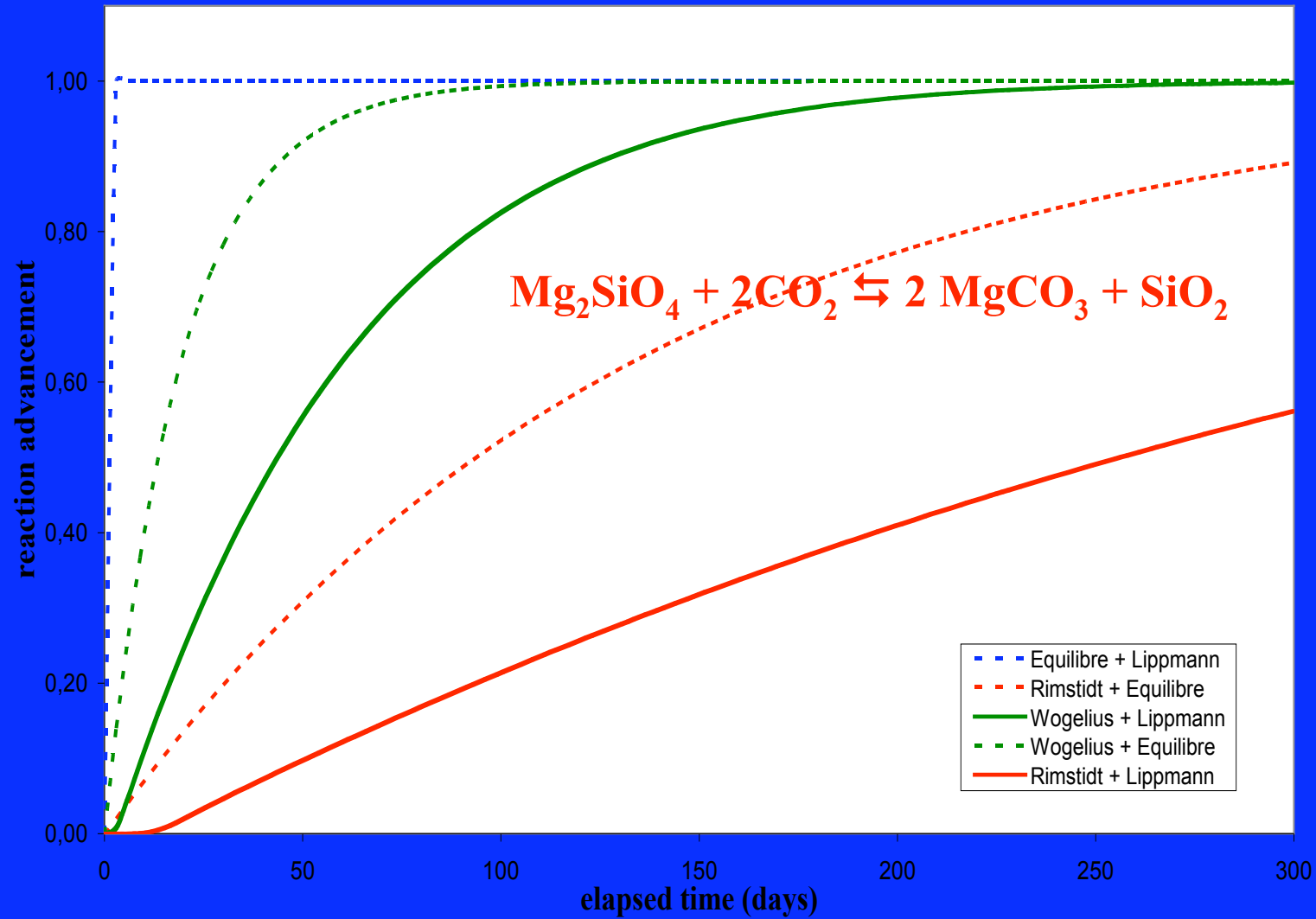
SEM, TEM, Raman, XRD, etc...



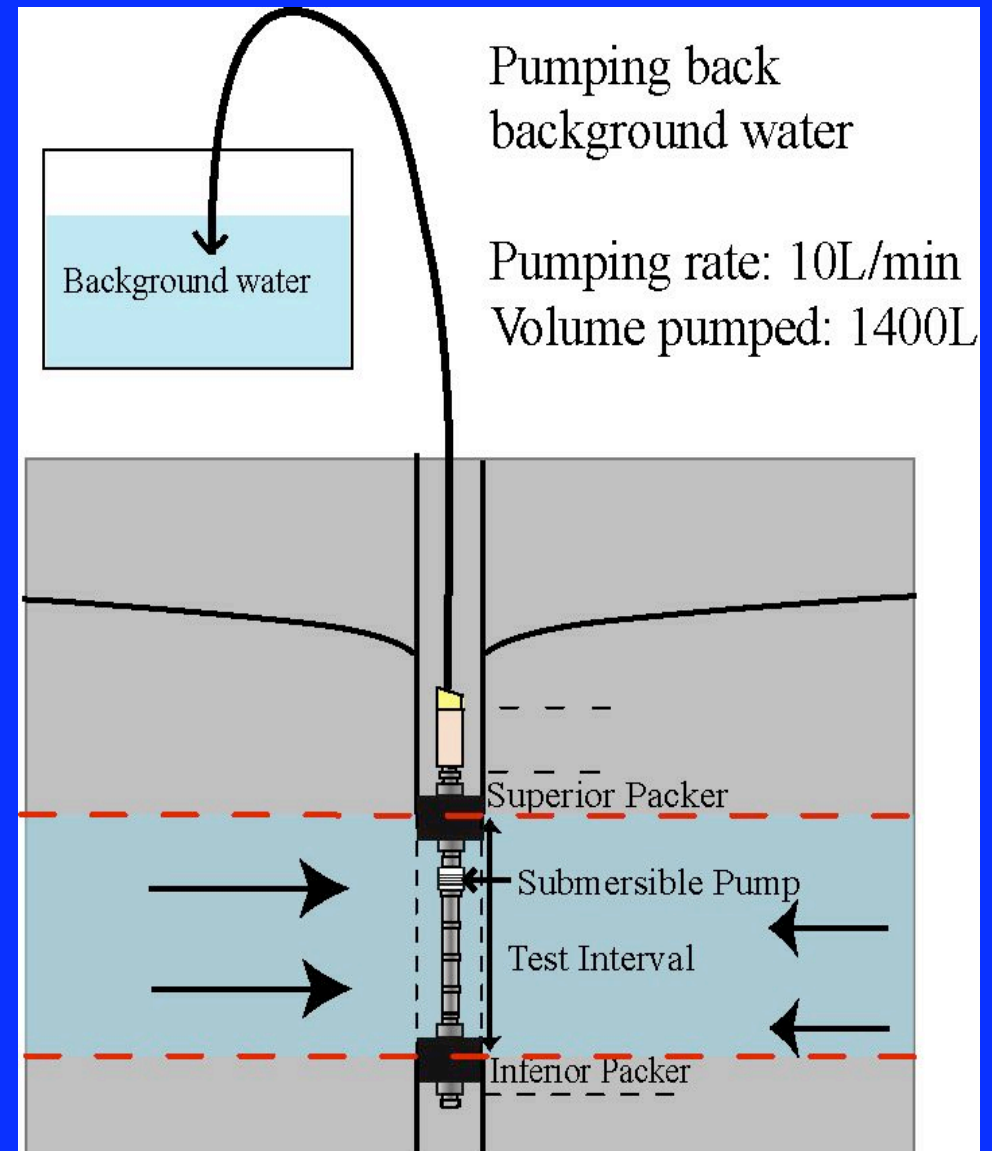
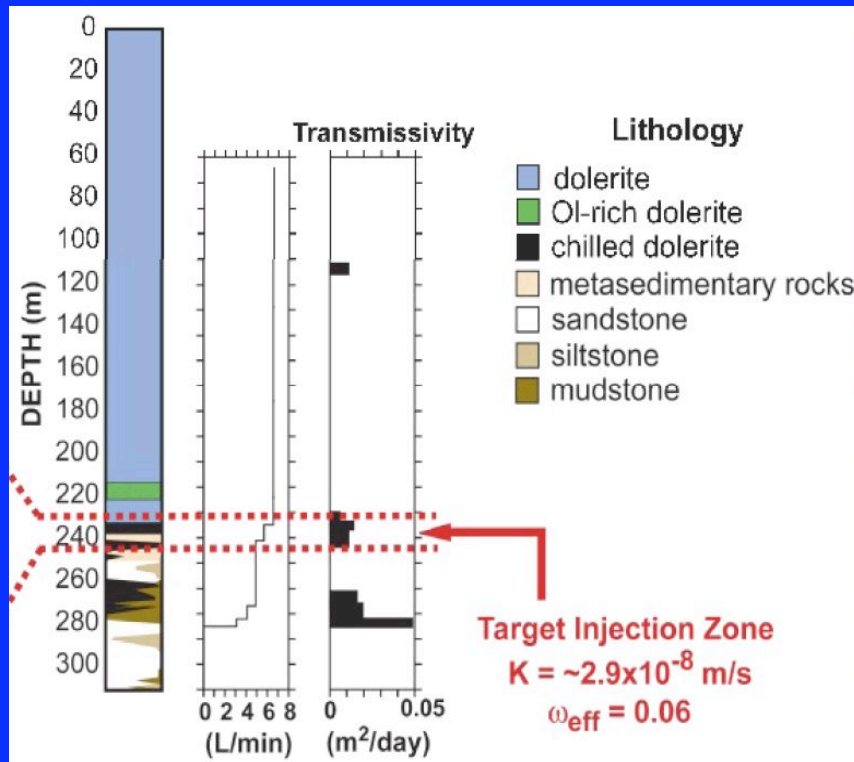
Reaction progress



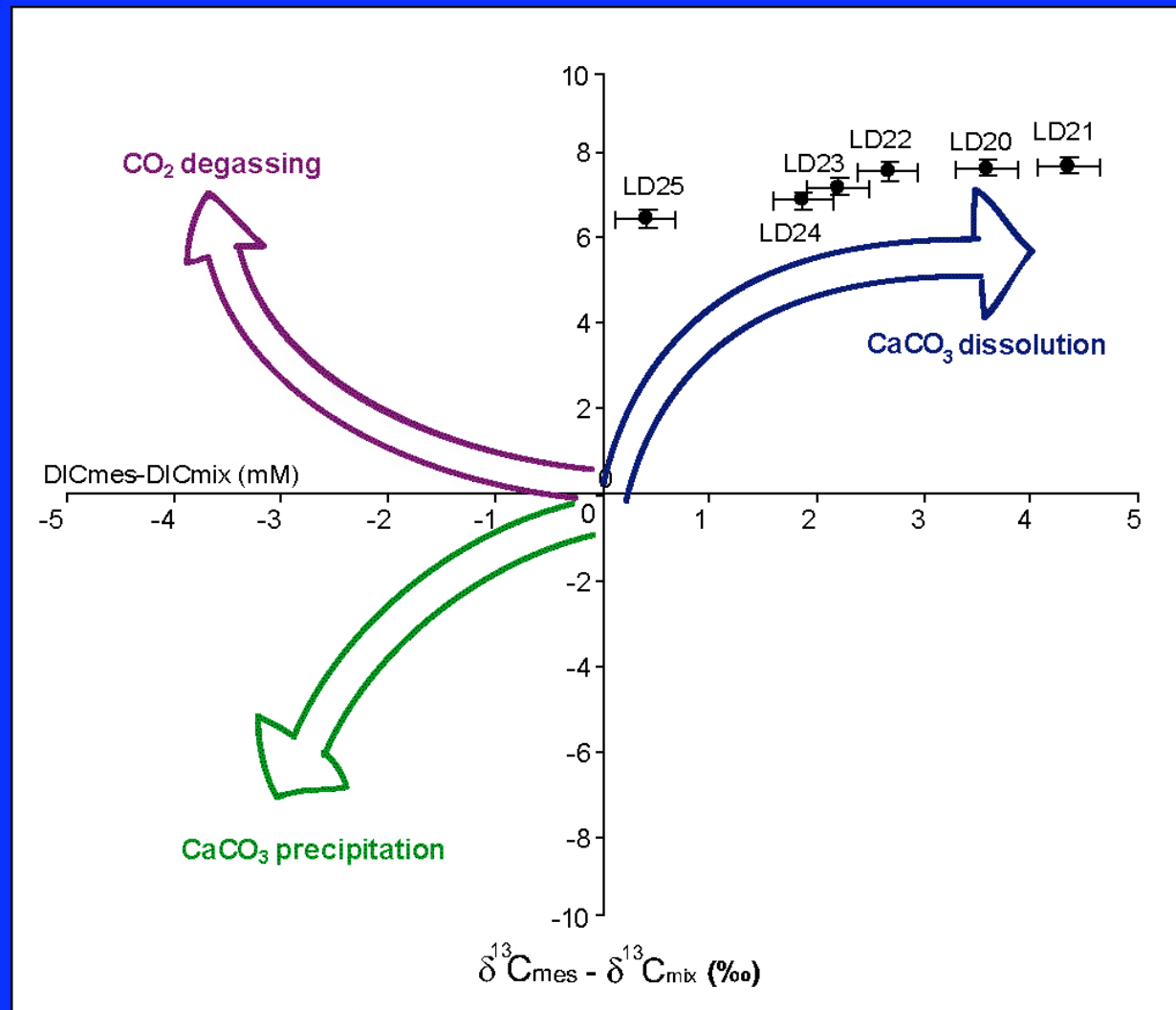
Olivine carbonatation



Isotopic monitoring



Carbon isotopic monitoring





Dissolution/neutralization

