

Role of Hydrodynamic and Geochemical Trapping in Secure Geological Storage of Carbon Dioxide

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CO₂ Trapping Mechanisms

I Hydrostratigraphic

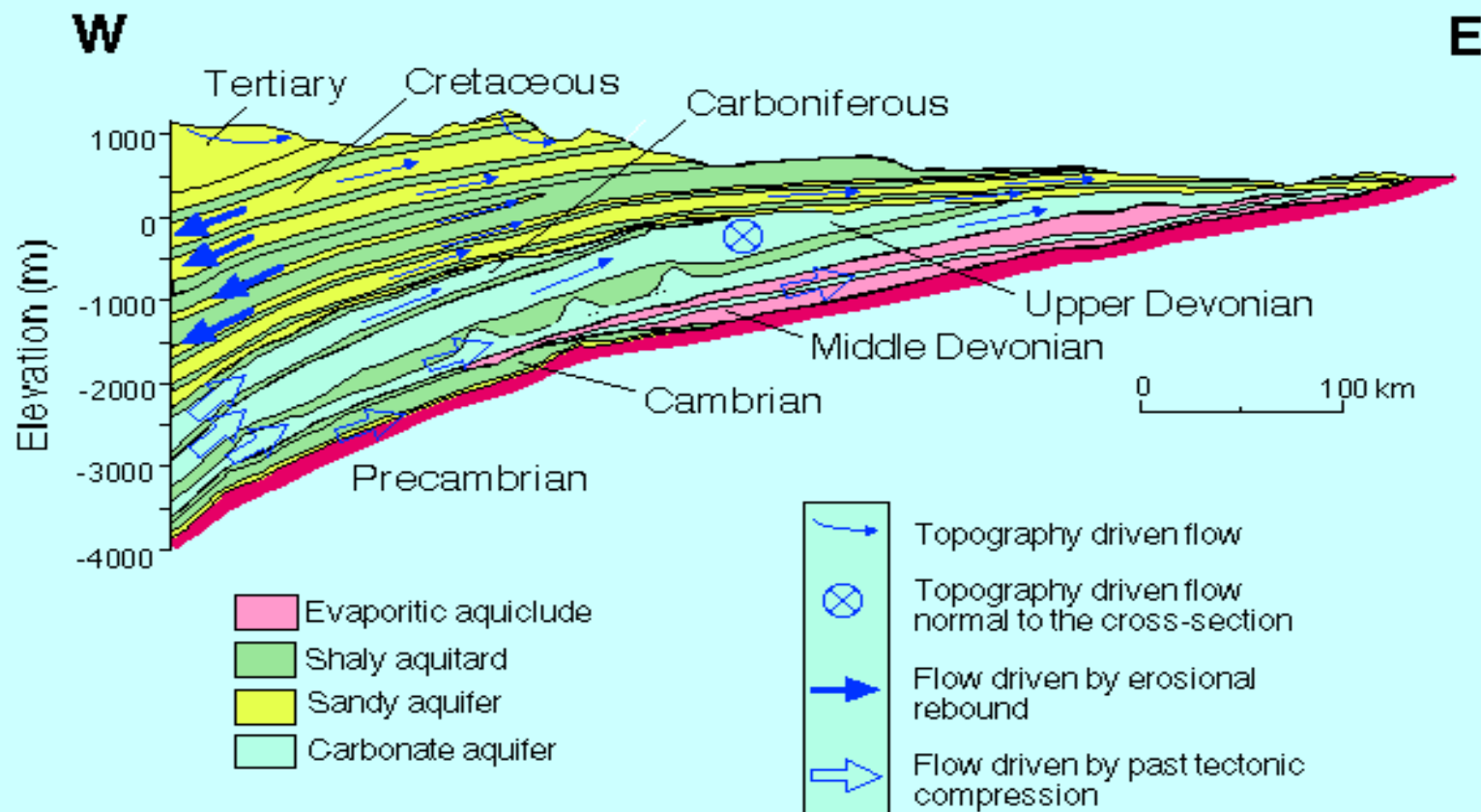
1. Closed Stratigraphic/Structural Traps
2. Open Traps

II Geochemical

1. Solubility Traps
2. Ionic Traps
3. Mineral Traps



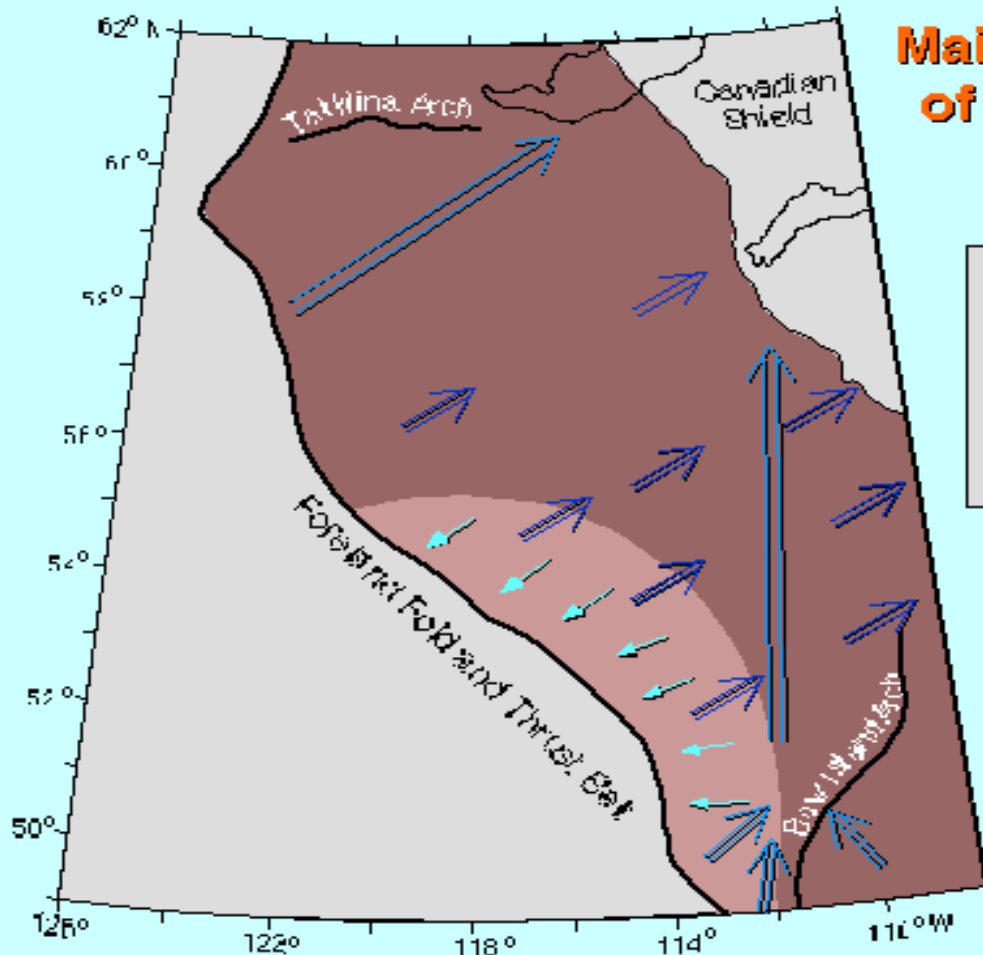
Present Flow Pattern in the South-Central Part of the Alberta Basin






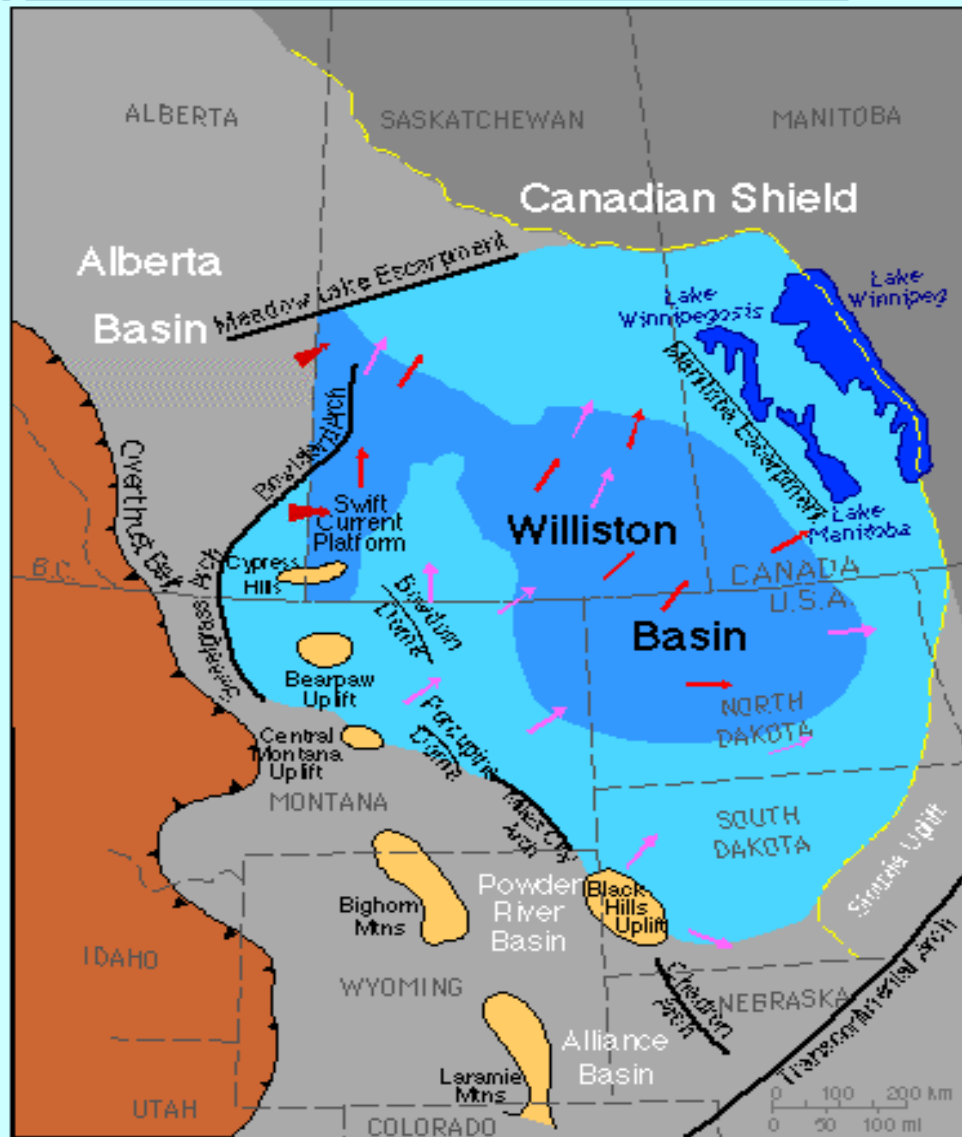
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Main Types and Directions of Formation Water Flow in the Alberta Basin



-  Topography-driven basin-scale flow
-  Inward flow driven by erosional rebound
-  Basin-scale flow driven by past tectonic compression



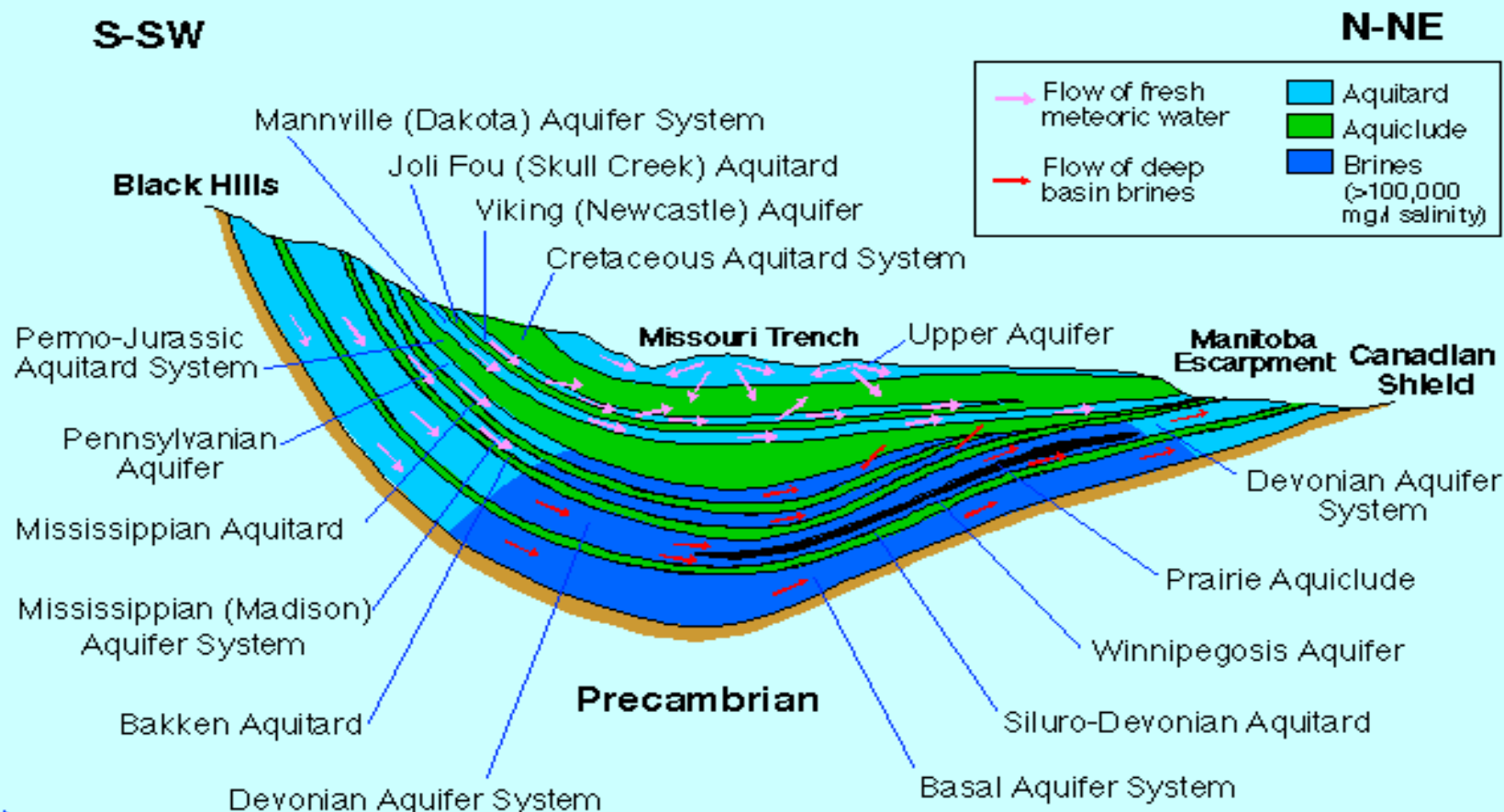
Areal Diagram of Basin-Scale Flow of Formation Waters in the Williston Basin

- Freshwater flow direction
- Brine flow direction
- ▶ Inter-basin flow from the Alberta basin
- Brines (>100,000 mg/l salinity)

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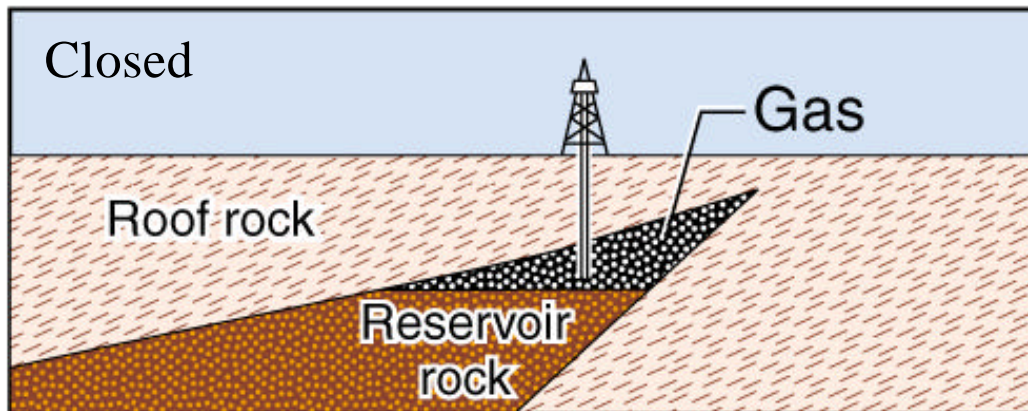
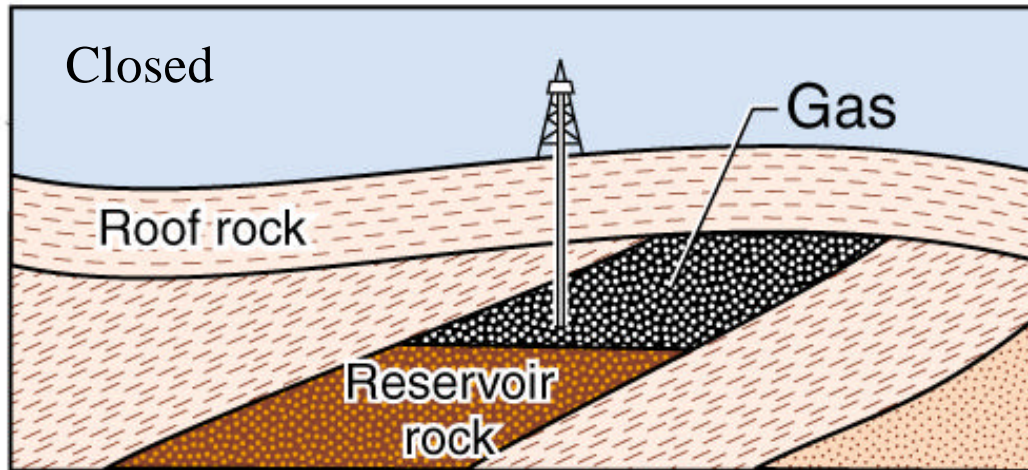
Cross-Sectional Diagram of Basin-Scale Flow of Formation Waters in the Williston Basin



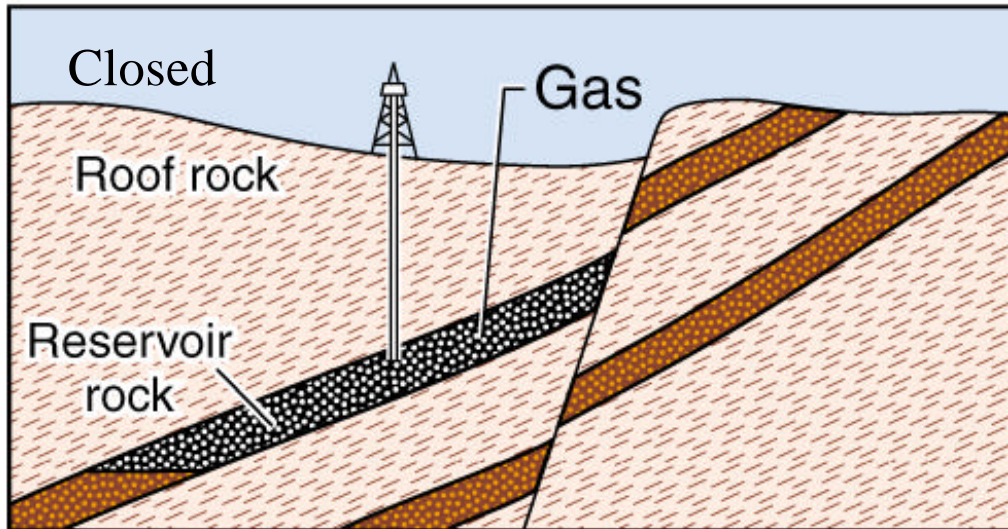
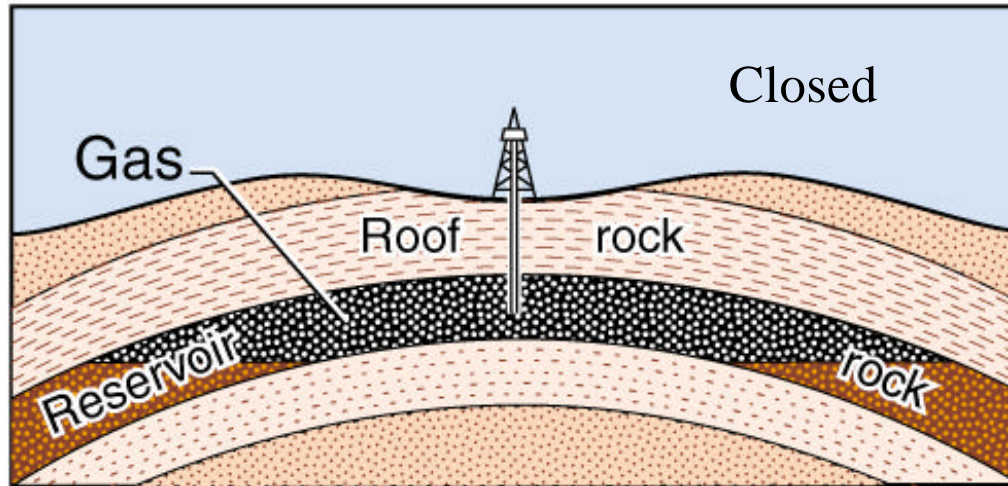
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Hydrostratigraphic Traps

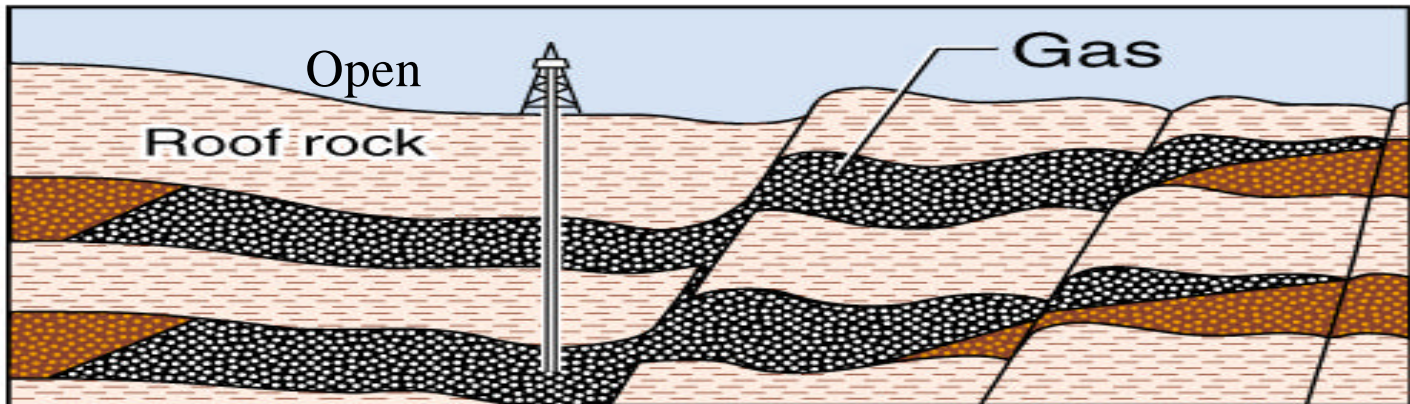
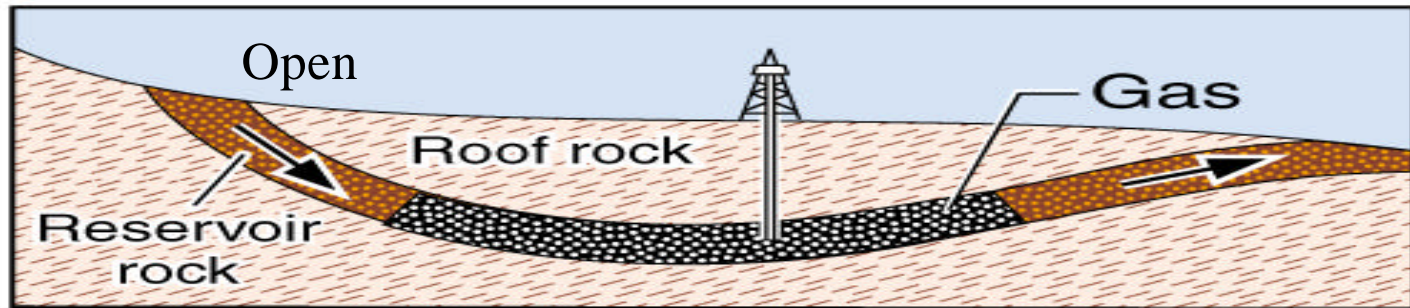


Hydrostratigraphic Traps

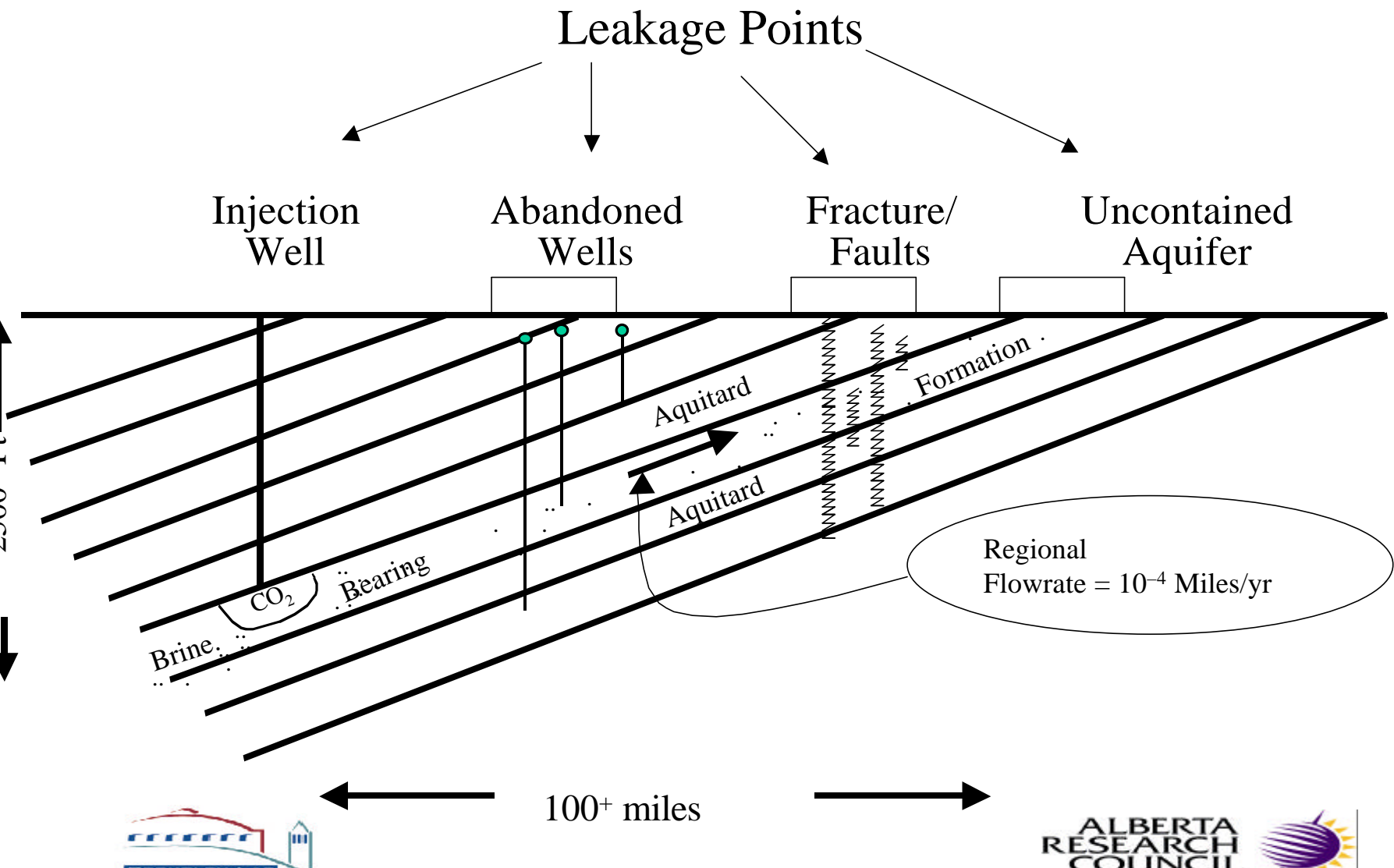


Hydrostratigraphic Traps

Single and Multiple Zones



Hydrology of CO₂ Storage in a Sedimentary Basin (worst case scenario)



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Geochemistry of CO₂ Storage

- Solubility Trapping
CO₂ (gaseous) + H₂O → H₂CO₃ (aqueous)
- Ionic Trapping
H₂CO₃ (aqueous) + OH⁻ → HCO₃⁻ (aqueous)
HCO₃⁻ (aqueous) + OH⁻ → CO₃⁼ (aqueous)
- Mineral Trapping
CO₃⁼ (aqueous) + Ca⁺⁺ → CaCO₃ (solid)



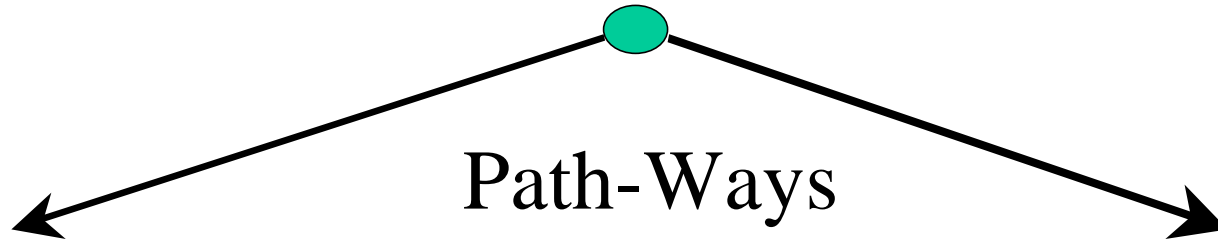
Mineral Products



(Serpentine)



(Magnesite) (Quartz)

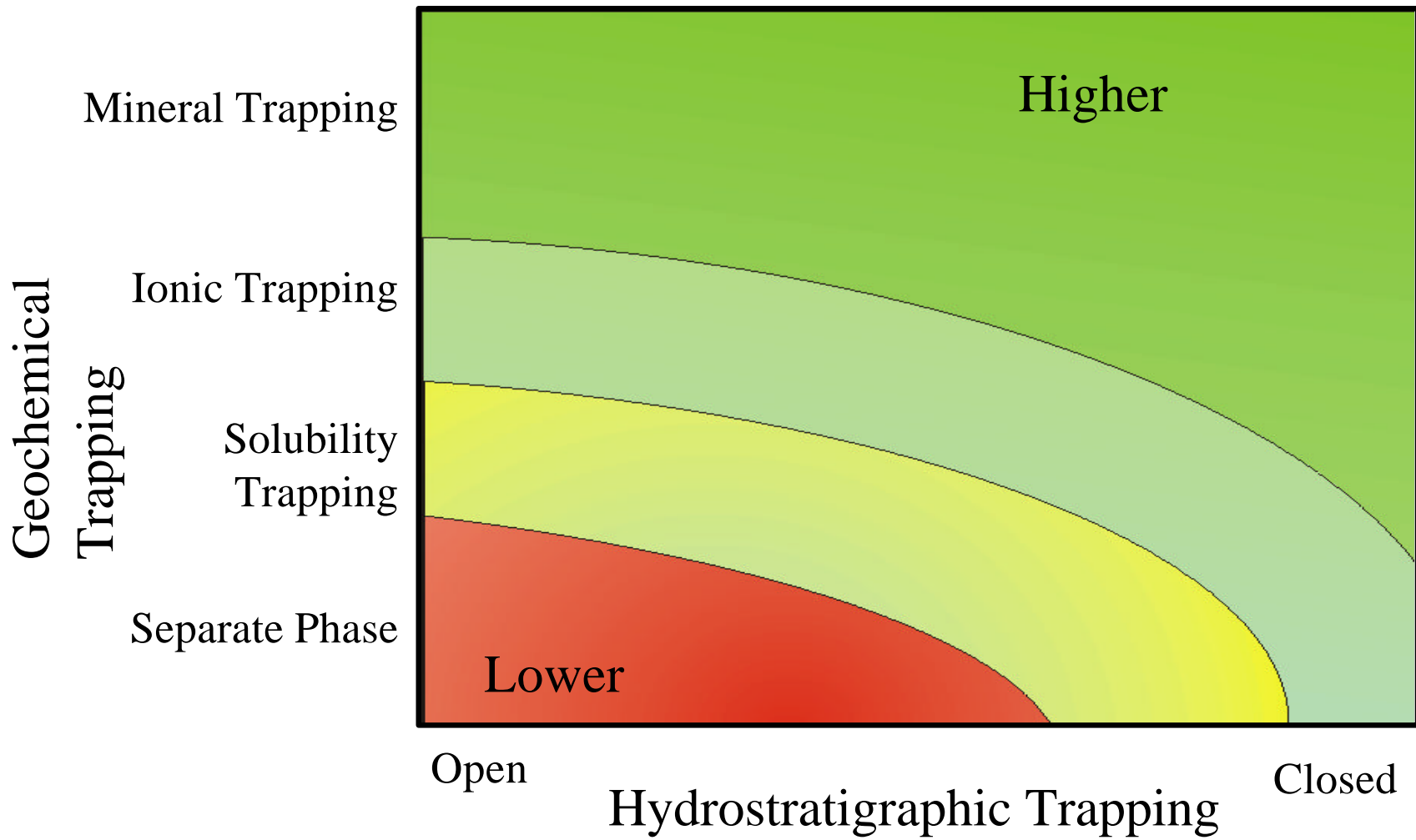


Aquifers

Surface Mining



Storage Security



Summary of Geological Trapping of CO₂

- Two classes of Geological Trapping
 - (1) Hydrostratigraphic
 - (2) Geochemical
- Most secure form of trapping is Geochemical Trapping by carbonate minerals
- Acceptable leakage rates for other forms of trapping need to be established
- Security can be demonstrated from natural analogues
- Storage potential for CO₂ in Sedimentary Basins is huge

