

Introduction to CO₂ Storage

Carbon dioxide storage in subsurface geologic formations is one option to reduce significant levels of CO₂ emitted to the atmosphere. Fundamental science and engineering principles indicate that such systems should be feasible and safe: the energy cost of preparing CO₂ for injection can be as low as a few percent of the heating value of the original fuel; and the very existence of oil and gas reservoirs is proof that buoyant fluids can be contained in the subsurface for millions of years. Carbon dioxide has been injected safely into subsurface reservoirs for many years for enhanced oil recovery. However, long-term CO₂ storage does carry a risk of possible leaks to the atmosphere. The costs and risks are not insurmountable, but research is required to make these concepts economically and technologically feasible.

GCEP-funded scientists are investigating a range of research concepts in CO₂ storage, from rock characterization in the presence of CO₂ to simulations, models and theory that predict and monitor fluid flow. This year two storage projects from Professor Gary Mavko and Katharine Maher completed which leaves one ongoing GCEP research activity taking place in the area of CO₂ Storage

Professor Sally Benson's team continues to study the fundamental science behind the long-term fate and trapping of CO₂ storage in saline aquifers. They focus on the multiphase flow of CO₂ in brine and to a lesser degree, in oil. Experimental investigations and numerical simulations are used to address important questions about multiphase flow theory needed to reliably predicting field-scale performance. Their progress so far this year has lead to six journal publications and submissions, four conference papers, and ten conference posters and presentations.