



Introduction

Background: Anthropogenic CO₂ emission

- Industrialize
- Vast amount of using fossil fuels
- Emission of greenhouse gases
- Global warming

Solutions: Carbon capture and storage (CCS)

- CO₂ geological storage $\sqrt{}$
- Saline aquifer storage
- Offshore storage
- Depleted oil reservoir storage (CO2-EOR)
- Terrestrial ecosystem storage
- Mineral carbonation storage

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Carbon Zero

Emission



IPCC, 2005 Xinjiang University





CO₂ geological storage: trapping mechanism

- Structure trapping (or hydrodynamic trapping)
- Mineral dissolution or precipitation of caprock
- Capillary trapping (or residual trapping)
- The capillary entry pressure pc estimated by the standard Young–Laplace equation
- > fluid–fluid and fluid–solid interactions such as interfacial tension γ and contact angles θ



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$$P_{C}^{\text{th}} = P_{CO2} - P_{\text{water/brine}} = \frac{2 \chi_{b,CO2} \cos \theta}{R}$$

Thus, proper estimation of the interfacial tension (IFT) and wettability between the reservoir fluids, rocks and CO₂ has a significant influence on estimating the carbon storage capacity and efficiency of the reservoir





The empirical interfacial tension model

The empirical interfacial tension (IFT) model for CO₂-water/brine binary system was established based on the linear relations between IFT and molality.



- Deviation of the CO2-brine IFT between experiment and estimation $\Delta \gamma$ was about ± 4 mN•m⁻¹, however larger deviations were found when isotherms reached a plateau.
- This method can be used to predict the IFT for CO₂-water/brine binary system under CO₂ geological storage conditions using only few regression coefficients with a relatively low error (285≤T≤423 K, 0.1 ≤ p ≤ 30 Mpa, 0≤ m ≤ 4.9 mol·kg⁻¹).