

**Amgen Seminar Series in Chemical Engineering**  
in  
**Cherry Auditorium, Kirk Hall, 1 PM**

**Presents on March 31, 2011**

**Permanent Carbon Capture and Storage in Geologic Reservoirs via Mineral Carbonation**

By

Professor Juerg Matter  
LDEO - Geochemistry  
Columbia University

The storage of large volumes of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in deep geological formations is one of the most promising climate mitigation options. The long-term retention time and environmental safety of CO<sub>2</sub> storage are defined by the interaction of the injected CO<sub>2</sub> with formation fluids and rocks. Finding storage solutions that are permanent, thermodynamically stable and environmentally benign would be desirable. Today, underground storage of CO<sub>2</sub> is being conducted in depleted oil and gas reservoirs or in deep saline aquifers. To meet the potentially dramatic increase in demand for storage of CO<sub>2</sub>, unconventional formations and storage concepts must be explored.

Storage in unconventional formations includes injection of CO<sub>2</sub> into formations with particularly favorable containment properties. When injected into basalt or mantle peridotite, CO<sub>2</sub> is expected to react with the calcium, magnesium silicate minerals of these rocks to form carbonate precipitate, permanently fixing the CO<sub>2</sub> at depth.

This talk aims to provide an overview of unconventional CO<sub>2</sub> capture and storage techniques in geologic reservoirs with focus on on-going pilot CO<sub>2</sub> injection and storage studies in Iceland and the Sultanate of Oman. In the CarbFix pilot project in Iceland, we developed a storage approach that accelerates the mineral carbonation in basaltic rocks.

Approximately 2,200 tons of CO<sub>2</sub> from a geothermal power plant are injected fully dissolved in water into a permeable basalt formation in SW Iceland for the purpose of permanent storage. In the Sultanate of Oman, we study the natural carbonation of mantle peridotites as an analog for mineral carbonation, and evaluate the feasibility of engineering such a system.

This series at the University of Rhode Island is made possible through the generosity of Amgen, West Greenwich, R.I.

Refreshments provided by the Joseph Estrin Endowment.