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Insights into Silicate Carbonation Processes in Water-Bearing Supercritical CO2 Fluids

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JOURNAL ARTICLE:

DOI:

[10.1016/j.ijggc.2013.02.005](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijggc.2013.02.005)

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Abstract

Long-term geologic storage of carbon dioxide (CO₂) is considered an integral part to moderating CO₂ concentrations in the atmosphere and subsequently minimizing effects of global climate change. Although subsurface injection of CO₂ is common place in certain industries, deployment at the scale required for emission reduction is unprecedented and therefore requires a high degree of predictability. Accurately modeling geochemical processes in the subsurface requires experimental derived data for mineral reactions occurring between the CO₂, water, and rocks. Most work in this area has focused on aqueous-dominated systems in which dissolved CO₂ reacts to form crystalline carbonate minerals. Comparatively little laboratory research has been conducted on reactions occurring between minerals in the host rock and the wet supercritical fluid

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phase. In this work, we studied the carbonation of wollastonite [CaSiO₃] exposed to variably hydrated supercritical CO₂ (scCO₂) at a range of temperatures (50, 55 and 70 °C) and pressures (90,120 and 160 bar) that simulate conditions in geologic repositories. Mineral transformation reactions were followed by three novel in situ high pressure techniques, including x-ray diffraction that tracked the rate and extents of wollastonite conversion to calcite. Increased dissolved water concentrations in the supercritical CO₂ resulted in increased silicate carbonation approaching ~50 [more »](#)

Authors: [Miller, Quin RS](#); [Thompson, Christopher J.](#); [Loring, John S.](#); [Windisch, Charles F.](#); [Bowden, Mark E.](#); [Hoyt, David W.](#); [Hu, Jian Z.](#); [Arey, Bruce W.](#); [Rosso, Kevin M.](#); [Schaef, Herbert T.](#)

Publication Date: 2013-07-01

Research Org.: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL), Richland, WA (US), Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory (EMSL)

Sponsoring Org.: USDOE

OSTI Identifier: 1072879

Report Number(s): PNNL-SA-89916
47427

DOE Contract Number: AC05-76RL01830

Resource Type: Journal Article

Resource Relation: Journal Name: International Journal of Greenhouse Gas Control, 15:104-118

Country of Publication: United States

Language: English

Subject: Environmental Molecular Sciences Laboratory

Citation Formats

[MLA](#)

[APA](#)

[Chicago](#)

[Bibtex](#)

Miller, Quin RS, Thompson, Christopher J., Loring, John S., Windisch, Charles F., Bowden, Mark E., Hoyt, David W., Hu, Jian Z., Arey, Bruce W., Rosso, Kevin M., and Schaefer, Herbert T. *Insights into Silicate Carbonation Processes in Water-Bearing Supercritical CO2 Fluids*. United States: N. p., 2013. Web. doi:10.1016/j.ijggc.2013.02.005.

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