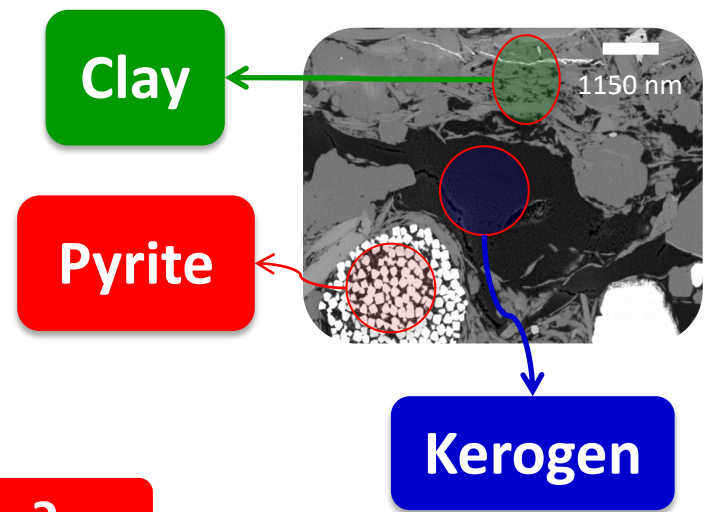
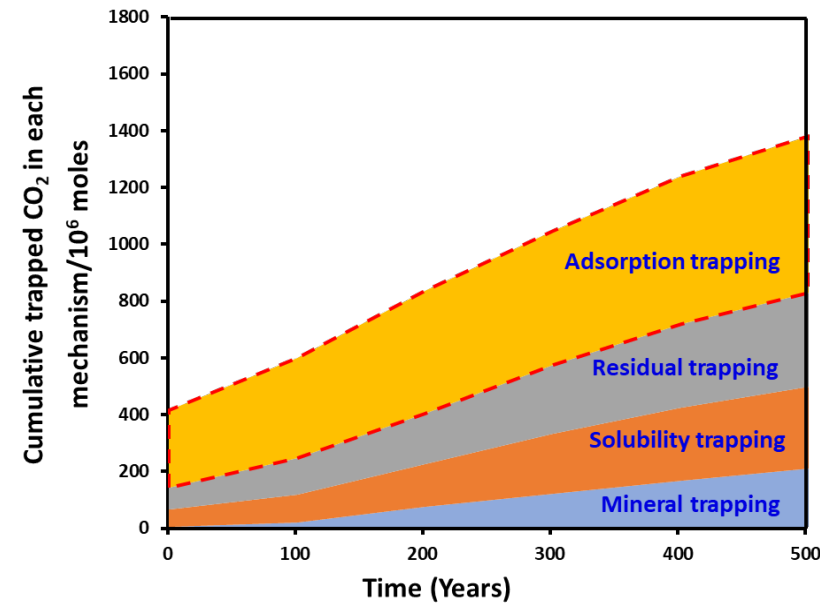
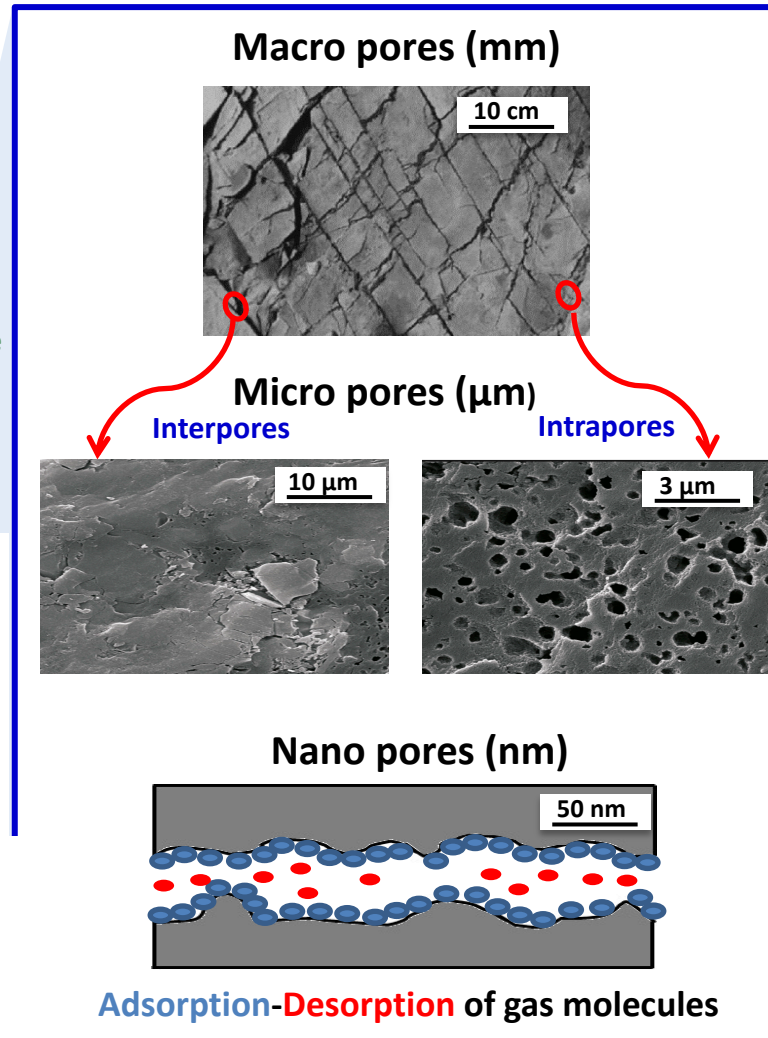
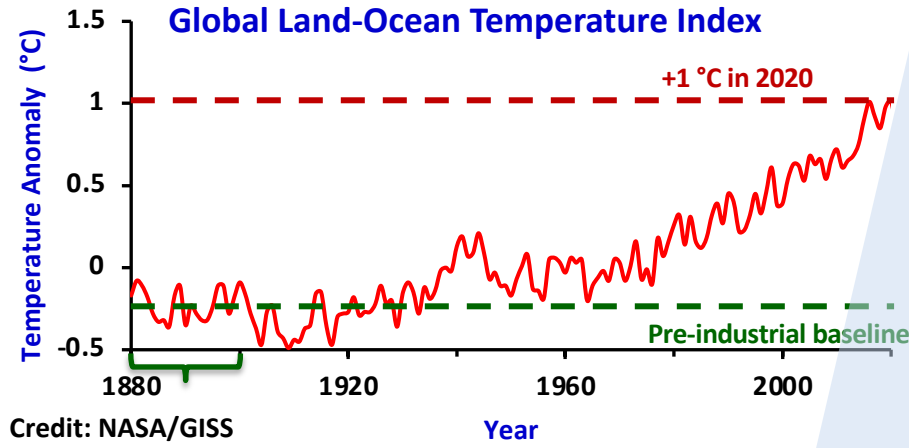




Impacts of Geochemistry on Carbon Dioxide Adsorption in Organic-Rich Mudrocks

Ibrahim Gomaa, Zoya Heidari, and D. Nicolas Espinoza
The University of Texas at Austin

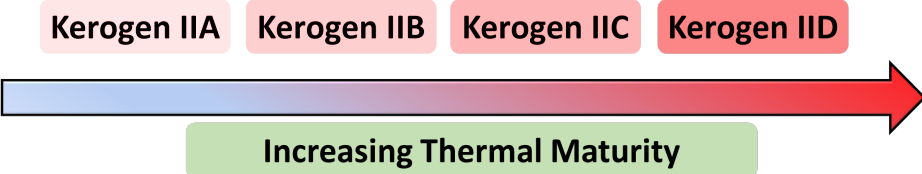
Motivation: CO₂ Storage in Organic Shale



What parameters affect CO₂ adsorption in organic shale?

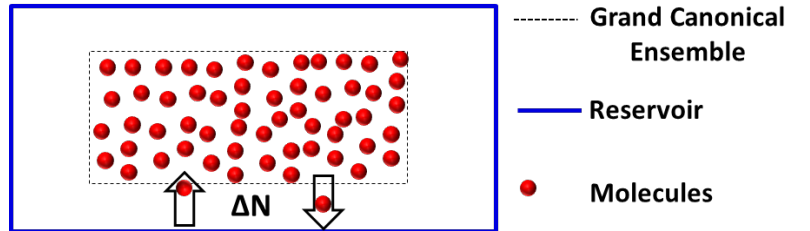
Methods and Modeling: CO₂ Storage in Organic Shale

Molecular Simulation



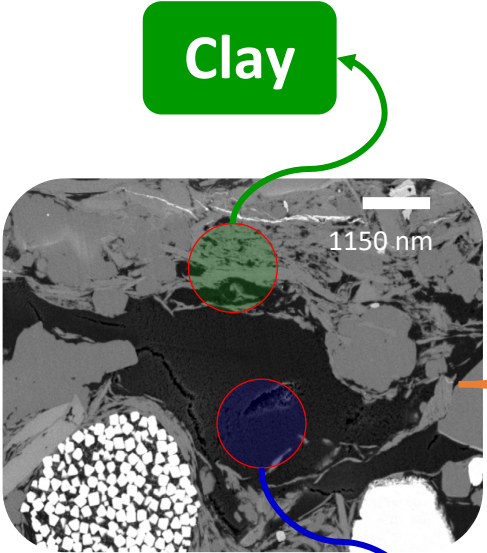
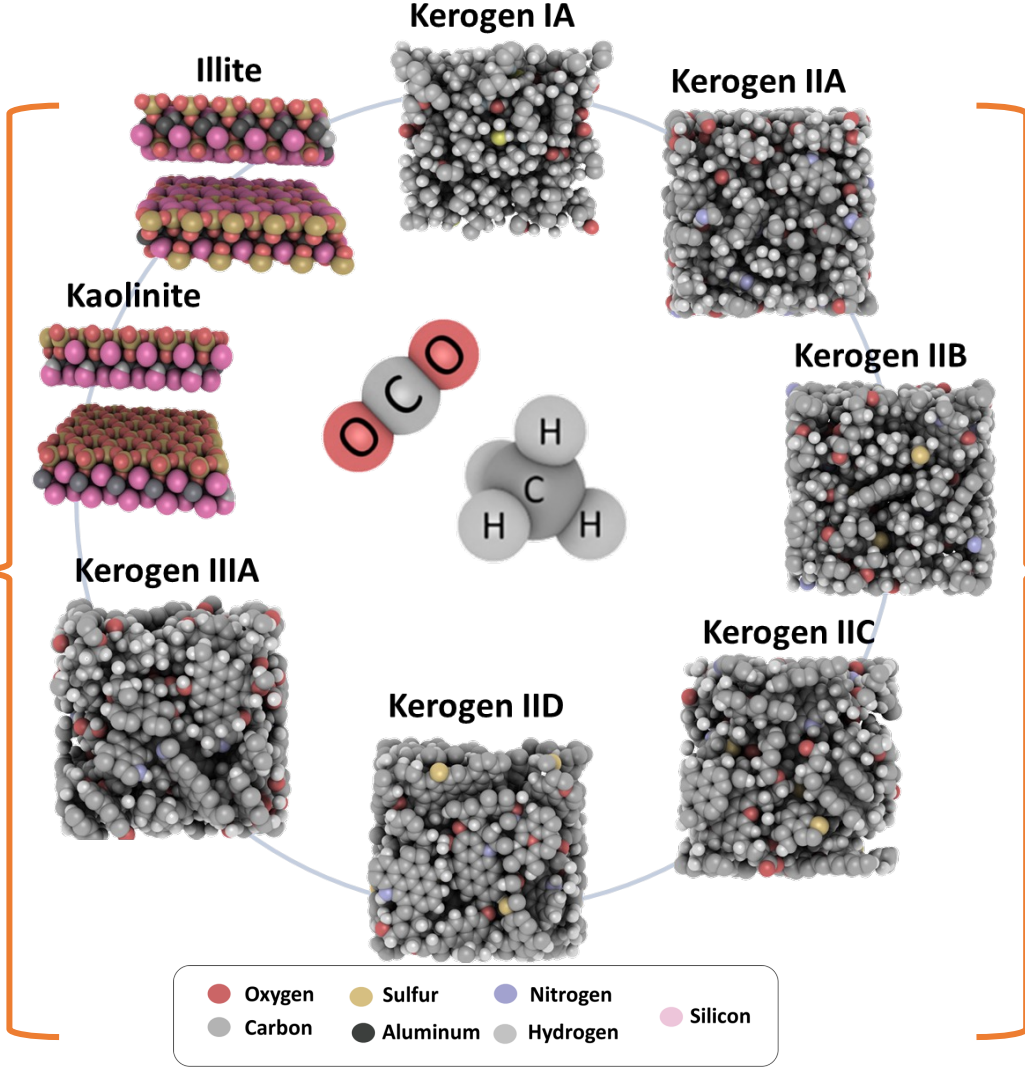
- Illite and Kaolinite clays have the same pore size of 2 nm.
- Illite clay surface has a net negative charge.

Grand Canonical Monte Carlo (GCMC) simulations



System Total Energy

$$U = \sum 4 \epsilon_{ij} \left[\left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^{12} - \left(\frac{\sigma_{ij}}{r_{ij}} \right)^6 \right] + \sum \frac{q_i q_j}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r_{ij}}$$



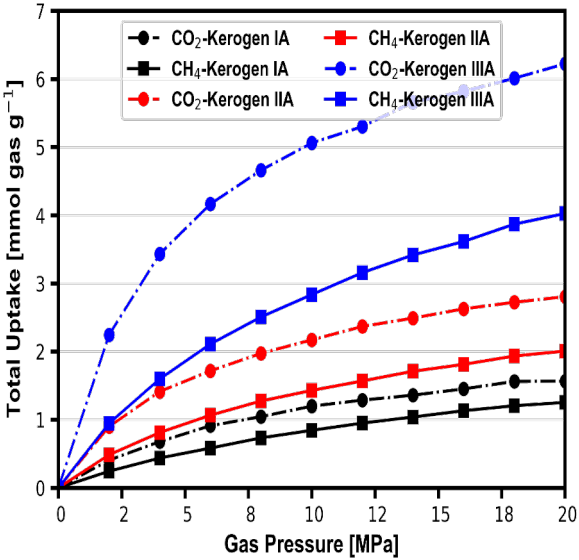
Clay

Kerogen

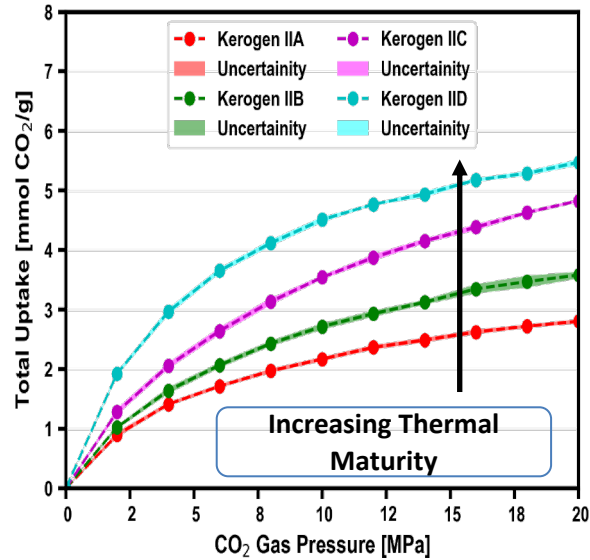
- Oxygen
- Carbon
- Sulfur
- Aluminum
- Nitrogen
- Hydrogen
- Silicon

Results: CO₂ Storage in Organic Shale

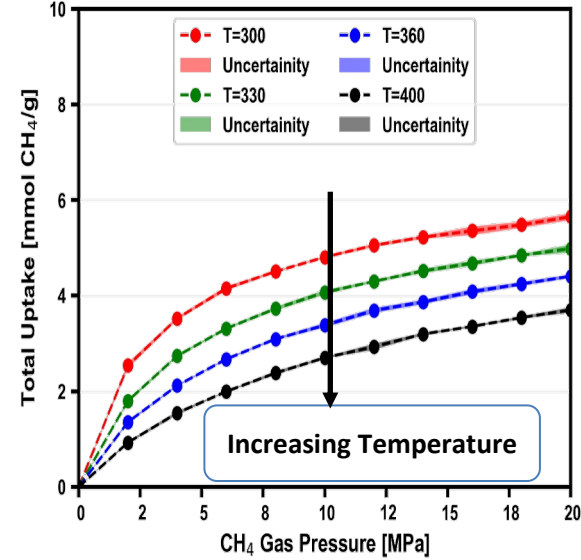
Influence of Kerogen Types on CO₂ – CH₄ Sorption



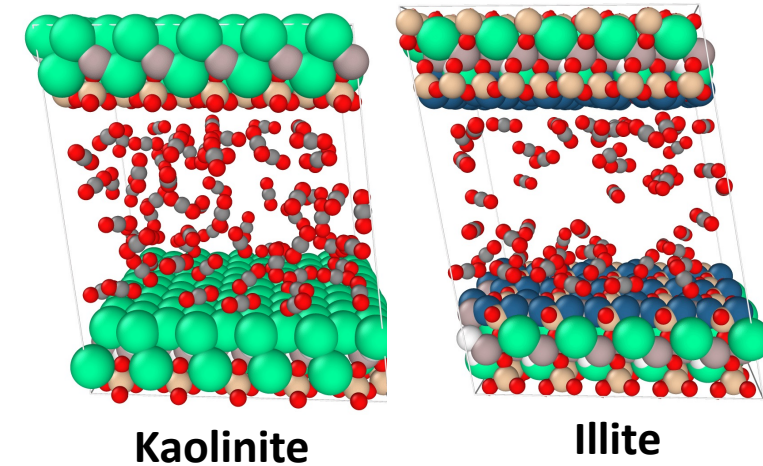
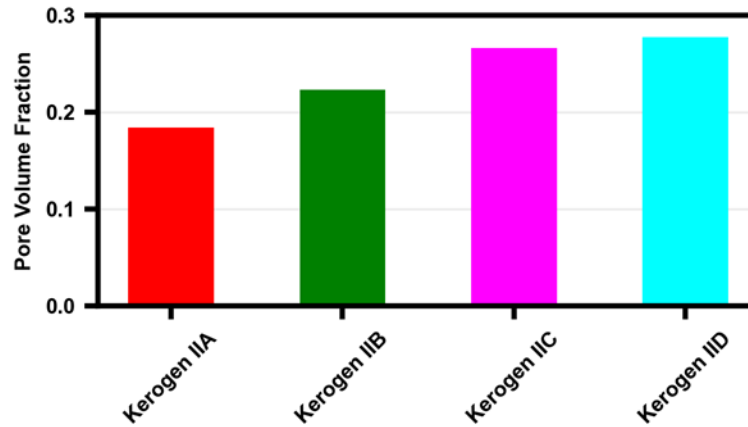
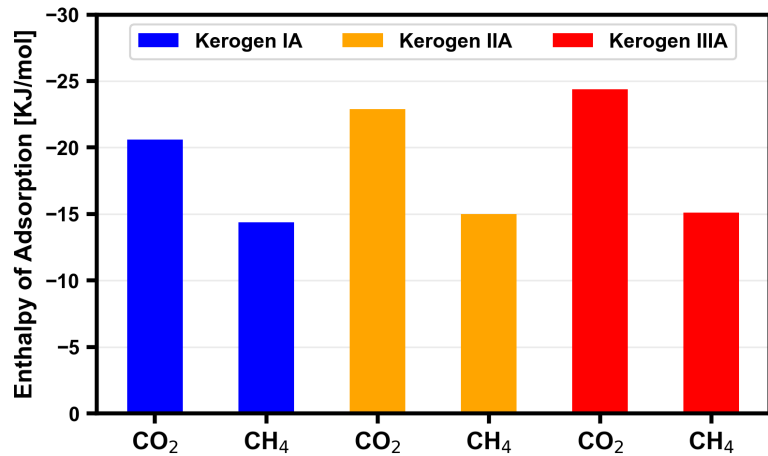
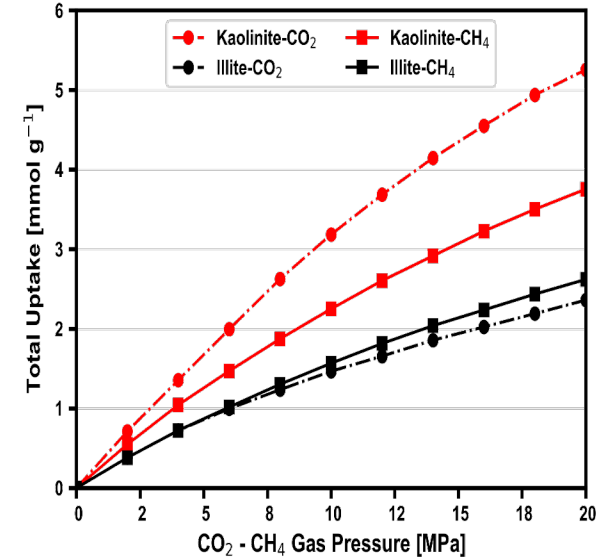
Influence of Kerogen Thermal Maturity on CO₂ Sorption



Influence of Reservoir Temperature on CO₂ Sorption



CO₂ – CH₄ Competitive Sorption on Clay Surfaces





Impacts of Geochemistry on Carbon Dioxide Adsorption in Organic-Rich Mudrocks

Ibrahim Gomaa, Zoya Heidari, and D. Nicolas Espinoza
The University of Texas at Austin