CO2 Storage in Sediments by Hydrate Formation and Self-Preservation in the Presence of Promoters

Pandey, Jyoti Shanker; Daas, Yousef Jouljamal; von Solms, Nicolas

Publication date: 2020

Document Version
Peer reviewed version

Citation (APA):
CO₂ Storage in Sediments by Hydrate Formation and Self-Preservation in the Presence of Promoters

Jyoti Shanker Pandey, Yousef Jouljamal Daas, and Nicolas von Solms*

Center for Energy Resource Engineering (CERE), Department of Chemical Engineering, Technical University of Denmark, Lyngby 2800, Denmark

Correspondence: nvs@kt.dtu.dk; Tel.: +45-45252867

Carbon storage in the geological setting is seen as a useful technique to mitigate the impact of climate change. When CO₂ is injected into sediments, at a specific pressure and temperature range, CO₂ hydrate can be formed as a by-product, which could act as a seal against the possible leaking of CO₂ over an extended period. CO₂ hydrate formation can be accelerated in the presence of certain chemicals known as hydrate promoters. Effect of these promoters on hydrate self-preservation tendency is also noteworthy for studies.

This study discusses the formation behavior of CO₂ hydrate in sediment and quantifies the kinetics of hydrate formation, and self-preservation in the form of induction time, gas uptake. Critical parameters studied include the change in sediment particle size, type of hydrate promoter, volume of hydrate promoter, is studied, and comparative analysis of selected promoters are carried out about the water. Experiments are carried out in high pressure, low-pressure environment using high-pressure apparatus.

Additionally, self-preservation effect of CO₂ hydrate is also studied at a temperature between 269K - 272K. Hydrate promoter selected in this study includes surfactant sodium dodecyl sulfate (SDS) and amino acids, L-valine, L-methionine, L-histidine, and concentration equal to 3000 ppm for all. Amino acids are seen as a potential replacement for toxic surfactant such as SDS for CO₂ capture & storage application due to their environment-friendly nature.

Results indicate that at starting pressure 60-62 bars, and initial temperature between 274-275K, CO₂ hydrate forms instantaneously in sediments within 1 min. Nucleation time for hydrate formation is found to be highest for SDS, L-valine and L methionine whereas slowest for L histidine. As sediment particle size increases, hydrate formation time decreases. Presence of hydrate promoter within sediments found to have minimal effect on self-preservation except in case of L-methionine, which showed weakest self-preservation effect. Obtained results are expected to provide an enhanced understanding of industrial-scale CO₂ capture and storage in geological formation in the presence of hydrate promoter.