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## Impacts of Methane on Carbon Dioxide Storage in Brine Formations

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In the context of geological carbon sequestration (GCS), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is often injected into deep formations saturated with a brine that may contain dissolved light hydrocarbons such as methane (CH<sub>4</sub>). In this multicomponent multiphase displacement process, CO<sub>2</sub> competes with CH<sub>4</sub> in terms of dissolution, and CH<sub>4</sub> tends to exsolve from the aqueous into a gaseous phase. Because CH<sub>4</sub> has a lower viscosity than injected CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> is swept up into a 'bank' of CH<sub>4</sub>-rich gas ahead of the CO<sub>2</sub> displacement front. On the one hand, this may provide a useful tracer signal of an approaching CO<sub>2</sub> front. On the other hand, the emergence of gaseous CH<sub>4</sub> is undesirable because it poses a leakage risk of a far more potent greenhouse gas than CO<sub>2</sub> if the cap rock is compromised. Open fractures or faults and wells could result in CH<sub>4</sub>-contamination of overlying groundwater aquifers as well as surface emissions. We investigate this process through detailed numerical simulations for a large-scale GCS pilot project (near Cranfield, Mississippi) for which a rich set of field data is available. An accurate cubic-plus-association (CPA) equation-of-state (EOS) is used to describe the non-linear phase behavior of multiphase brine-CH<sub>4</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> mixtures, and breakthrough curves in two observation wells are used to constrain transport processes. Both field data and simulations indeed show the development of an extensive plume of CH<sub>4</sub>-rich (up to 90 mol%) gas as a consequence of CO<sub>2</sub> injection, with important implications for the risk assessment of future GCS projects.

### References

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