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Pore-scale and Reservoir-scale Investigations on H₂ Trapping: Impact of Temperature and Salinity

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Underground H₂ storage is arguably considered one of the promising techniques to achieve net-zero emissions goals. The storage of H₂ in geological formations is influenced by a complex function of the physicochemical, petrophysical, and geo-mechanical characteristics of the H₂/brine/rock system. This results in the existence of different trapping mechanisms (e.g., residual and dissolution trapping), which will lead to the loss of H₂ within the formation. Therefore, it is important to understand the trapping of H₂ at different scales to provide a better understanding of the H₂ withdrawal efficiency.

To this end, contact angles and interfacial tensions of the H₂/brine/sandstone at different temperatures and salinities were collected for the pore network modeling to investigate the pore-scale H₂ trapping behaviors. The obtained results were then fitted using the Land trapping model. Subsequently, these trapping behaviors and different H₂/brine properties, including density, viscosity, and H₂ solubility under different conditions, were then considered in the field-scale simulations. One single injection and production well and four annual injection-withdrawal cycles were considered. The results indicate that a higher temperature leads to less residual trapping in both pore-scale and reservoir scale. The higher temperature and higher salinity conditions are more favorable for H₂ production (i.e., a higher H₂ recovery factor). In addition, the H₂ dissolution trapping is also influenced by the temperature and salinity, which contribute to a maximum of ~5% H₂ loss. Furthermore, the H₂ plume migrations are also influenced by different temperature/salinity conditions.

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References

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