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# Pore-scale Flow Simulation of CO<sub>2</sub> Sequestration in Deep Shale Based on Thermal-hydro-mechanical Coupled Model

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The technology of sequestering CO<sub>2</sub> in deep shale has shown great potential due to the low permeability of shale and the high adsorption of CO<sub>2</sub> by organic-rich characteristics. Deep shale is characterized by high-temperature and high-pressure with a significant hydro-mechanical coupling effect. The Darcy-Brinkman-Stokes method was integrated with heat transfer equations to simulate thermal-hydro-mechanical coupled single-phase steady-state flow, combined with multiphase flow equations to simulate hydro-mechanical coupled transient flow under high-temperature conditions. This study aims to reveal the effect of temperature difference between CO<sub>2</sub> and reservoir, Reynolds number, and formation pressure on the flow process of CO<sub>2</sub> geological storage in deep shale based on the constructed real core structure consisting of organic pore, organic matter, and inorganic matter. The results indicate that low-temperature CO<sub>2</sub> is conducive to giving full play to the role of convection heat transfer, improving the CO<sub>2</sub> saturation and the swept volume of organic pores. Reynolds number has a negligible impact on the transition of convective and conduction heat transfer. At higher Reynolds numbers, CO<sub>2</sub> flows extensively and deeply, and CO<sub>2</sub> clusters occupy a higher proportion in organic pores. The Nusselt number is higher, and convective heat transfer is more dominant under lower confining pressure. Shallower reservoirs are favorable conditions for adsorption trapping, as their cores are subjected to slightly lower confining pressure, resulting in higher CO<sub>2</sub> saturation in the organic matter and higher sweep rate of organic pores. Our main finding is that low-temperature CO<sub>2</sub>, a higher Reynolds number and shallower buried depth favor carbon sequestration.

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## References

## Conference Proceedings

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