

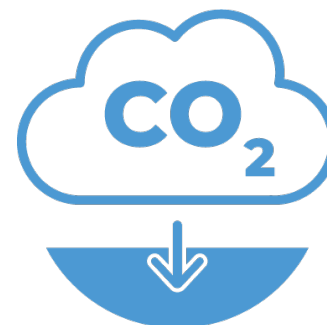
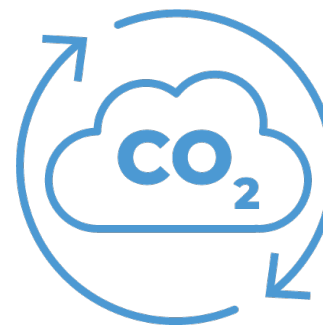
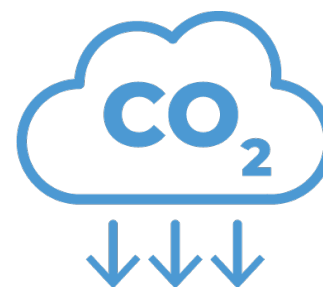
EARTH SYSTEMS SEMINARS



PARADIGMS AND CHALLENGES OF CO₂ GEOSTORAGE IN THE PORTUGUESE ATLANTIC MARGIN: IMPLICATIONS ON THE DEEPWATER SEDIMENTARY SYSTEMS

WHAT'S THIS ABOUT?

Most prognosticators and recommendations from IPCC envision that fossil fuels will represent progressively less in terms of contribution of the world's energy needs for the next 40-50 years. It is clear that the knowledge acquired in the oil and gas industry is properly converted into the identification of proper CO₂ sinks in the subsurface. Offshore exploration in Portugal has been scarce and limited to a few wells located in the shelf. Critical elements necessary to define geological trapping systems and establish a sedimentary basin as one with CO₂ geostorage potential, have been evaluated in this work using seismic and well data. One of the main challenges to further characterize these CO₂ trapping systems is that they are located at water depths +500m requiring significant investments prior to any economic decision. However, as geological storage becomes an increasingly more relevant option to progressively balance CO₂ emissions, potential geosites can be tied to existing treatment facilities nearby carbon-intensive industrial areas, ensuring a sustainable economic growth.



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March 20

Wednesday: 13:00

PASS: SES2024IDL

<https://videoconf-collibri.zoom.us/j/89018419156>



or room
8.2.12 (C8)