# Weathering Approaches (Enhanced) for Carbon Dioxide Sequestration for mitigation of climate change and ocean acidification.

## R.D.Schuiling, Institute of Geosciences, Utrecht University

## schuiling@geo.uu.nl

#### Table of contents

- 1. Definition of the subject
- 2. Introduction
- 3. Capturing CO2 from industrial point sources or from the atmosphere?
- 4. Materials
- 5. Modes of application
- 6. Geochemical justification for enhanced weathering
- 7. Weathering
- 8. Weathering reactions of olivine
- 9. Enhanced weathering: what does it involve?
- 10. Sequestration of CO2 from natural CO2 emissions
- 11.Rate of weathering of olivine
- 12.Costs
- 13. Mitigating environmental and social costs
- 14. Ways of spreading the olivine
- 15. Applications of the olivine option
- 16.Olivine hills
- 17. Nickel recovery by phytomining
- 18. Olivine in biodigesters
- 19.Collateral benefits
- 20. Geopolitical implications of the olivine option
- 21. Future directions
- 22.References

### 1. Definition of the subject

The aim of enhanced weathering is to capture CO2 by the carbonation of silicates, or by dissolution of these silicates during which the greenhouse gas CO2 is converted to bicarbonate in solution. Research in this field is still focused on increasing the rate of reaction, but the required additional technologies add considerably to the cost of the process. In this chapter the focus is on the optimization of the weathering conditions, by selecting the most reactive abundantly available minerals, grinding them and spread the grains over land. Thereafter nature takes its course.

Since its formulation in the late nineties, more and more people realize that this simple and natural approach may well turn out to be one of the most promising and environmentally friendliest ways to counteract climate change and ocean acidification.