



The feasibility of geologic carbon storage as an option to significantly reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions to the atmosphere has been questioned recently. In this presentation, it will be shown that geologic carbon storage can be performed safely, i.e., without inducing seismic events that could reactivate faults and without compromising the caprock sealing capacity. Overall, we conclude that a proper site characterization and pressure management are required to achieve a safe CO<sub>2</sub> storage.

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**Salón de Grados, Escuela de Caminos**



# Thermo-hydro-mechanical modeling of geo-energetic applications

**Victor Vilarrasa**

**PhD Civil Engineer**

**École Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne**

Cátedra Enresa-UCLM

E.T.S.I Caminos, Canales y Puertos de la UCLM

Study Abroad program, Texas A&M

