Rapid conversion of olivine into carbon storing minerals

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Mineralization is often proposed as a method to store carbon, and typically involves reacting CO_2 directly with silicate minerals, such as olivine, to form carbonate minerals. However, this reaction is extremely slow under standard conditions, so that sequestering significant amounts of carbon could take years or decades. Here, we demonstrate the feasibility of using a reaction between carbon-rich fluids and olivine, to create stable mineral phases. We performed a series of batch experiments on olivine grain sizes to quantify the rate and efficiency of the reaction. Our results demonstrate that high levels of conversion of olivine to carbon-bearing minerals can be achieved within days.