



The carbonation kinetics of alkaline solids at conditions relevant to direct flue gas utilization

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(Session 11: Laboratory Investigations)



Presentation outline – The three questions

Where do you come from?

- CO₂ mineralization processes in history

Where are you going?

- Process overview and development pathway

What have you learned?

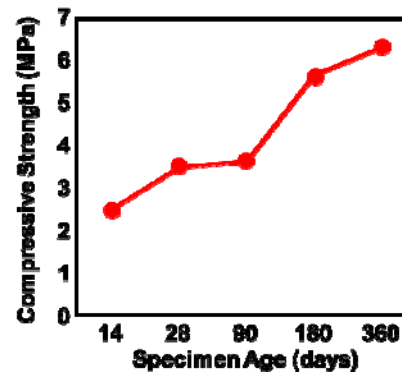
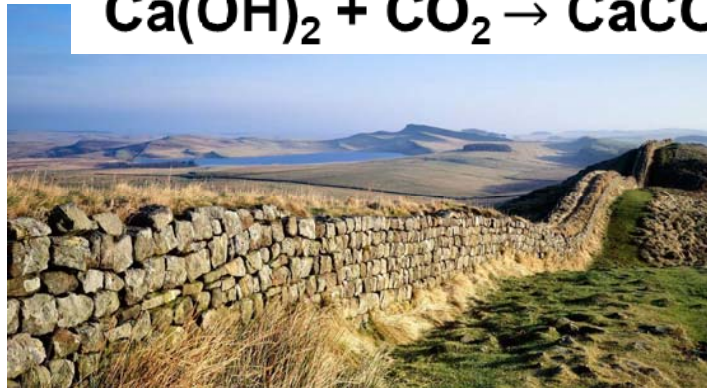
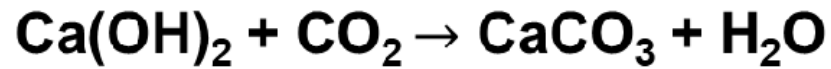
- Investigations into portlandite carbonation

Where do you come from? CO₂ mineralization in history

- CO₂ mineralization (carbonation) reactions
- Geo. / bio. processes
- Lime mortars used in ancient civilizations
- Reaction in ambient air

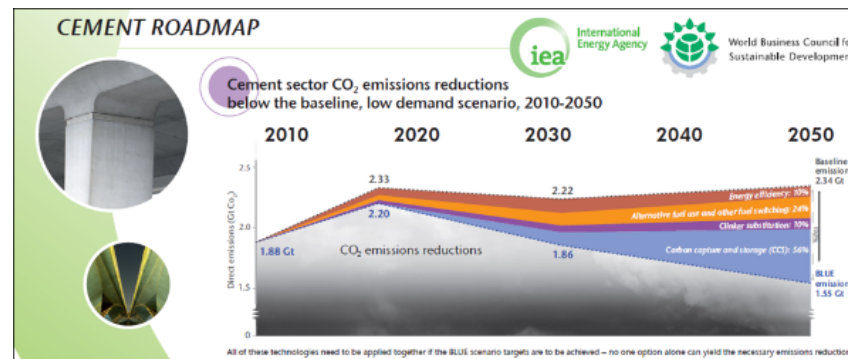
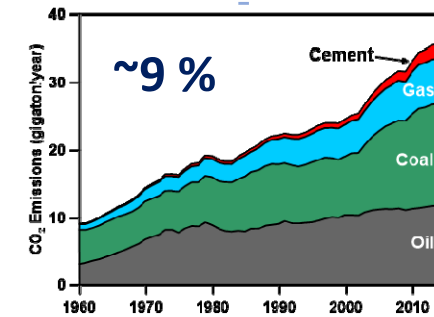
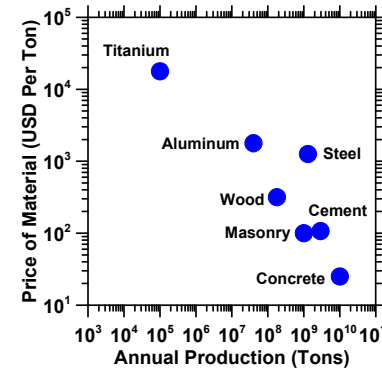
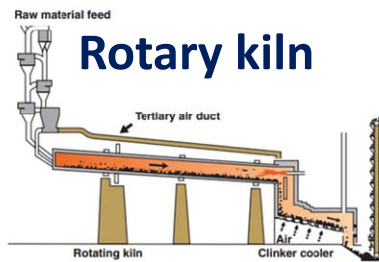
Limitations:

- Slow uptake kinetics
- Lack of control
- Poor strength



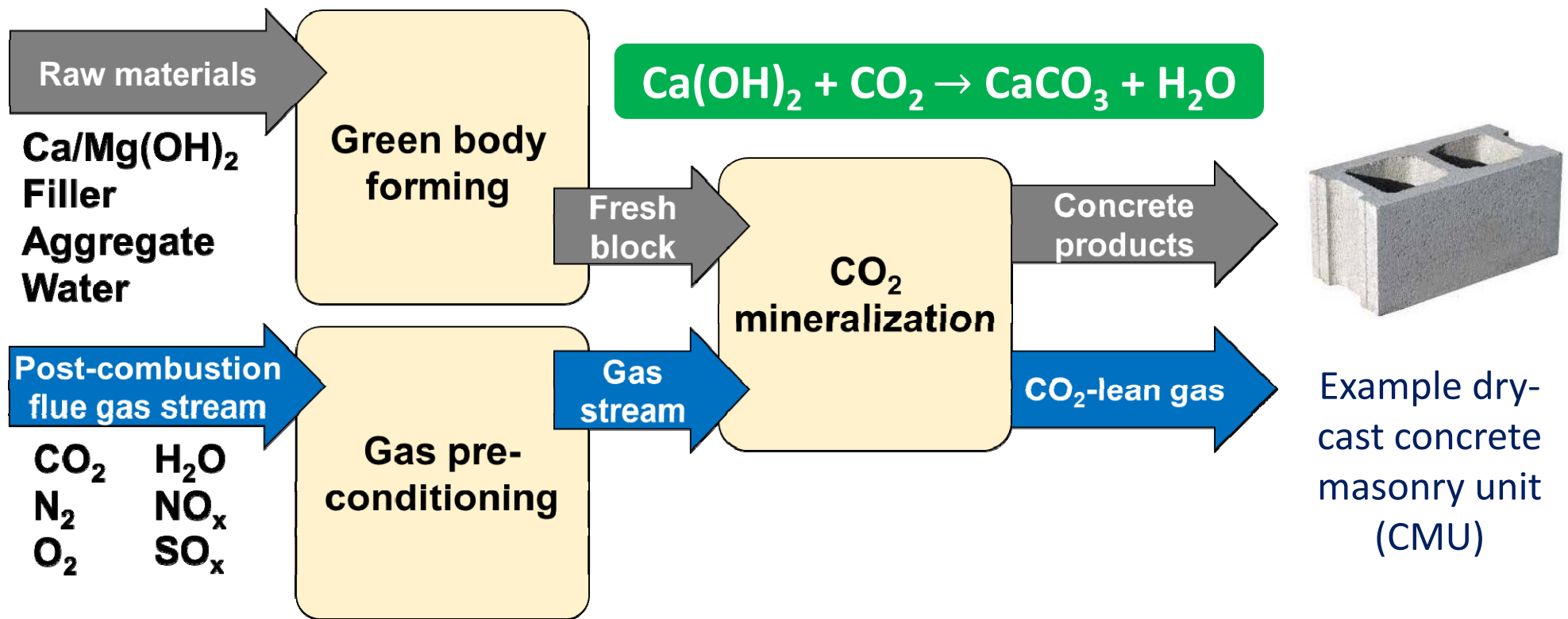
Cement/concrete – Problem and opportunity

- Late 1800s: OPC (portland cement)
- OPC concrete = the foundation of modern infrastructure
- Cheap, abundant, formable, resilient
- 9 % of annual global CO₂
- Large potential sink for CCU (gigaton level)



Limited options for reducing OPC's CO₂ footprint

Where are you going? CCU by CO₂ mineralization and cementation





CO₂ emissions reduction potential – Preliminary lifecycle analysis

- Potential to impactfully reduce greenhouse gas reductions vis-à-vis concrete production
- Absolute emissions reduction scales with binder content (main factor for determining strength)

ASTM International. *Environmental Product Declaration: Normal-Weight and Light-Weight Concrete Masonry Units as Manufactured by Members of the Canadian Concrete Masonry Producers Association (CCMPA)*; p 16.

Estimated global warming potential (GWP, kg CO ₂ e/m ³ concrete)		
Category	Conventional CMU	CO ₂ mineralized CMU
A1 (Raw Material)	170	103
A3 (Manufacturing)	63	26
CO ₂ uptake	0	-47
GWP (A1 + A3)	233	82

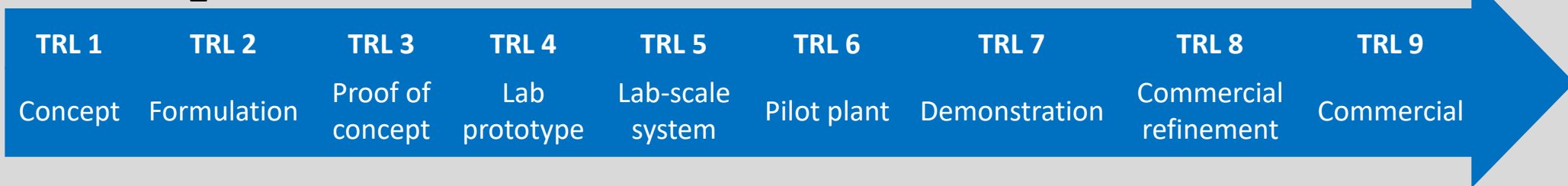
~ 65 % emissions reduction relative to conventional CMU

A1: CO₂ avoidance from substitution of OPC by fly ash and Ca(OH)₂

A3: CO₂ utilization from the gas stream



CO₂ mineralization technology development pathway



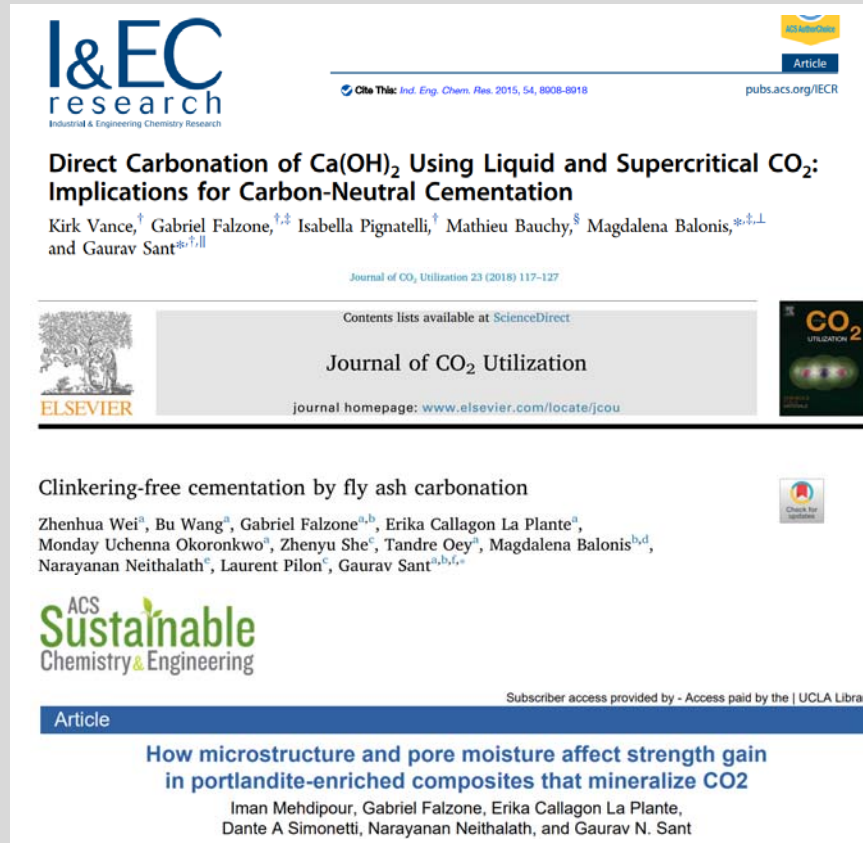
- Current project raising Technology Readiness Level (TRL) of CO₂ mineralization technology from ~ 3 to ~ 5 (by end of 2020)
- Design, fabrication, and field testing of mineralization system using > 100 kg CO₂/day from coal-fired power plant flue gas
- Demonstrate product compliance to construction product standards (ASTM C90)
- Assess system performance and scalability (TEA & LCA)



<https://netl.doe.gov/project-information?p=FE0031718>

What have you learned? Investigations into CO₂ mineralization

- Laboratory studies initiated in 2015
- Simulated demonstration (200 kg CO₂ input in 24 h)
- Uptake from simulated NG and coal flue gases
- System achieved > 65 % CO₂ utilization efficiency per 24 h
- *Increasing mineralization efficiency*



I&EC research
Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research

Article
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pubs.acs.org/ECR

Direct Carbonation of Ca(OH)₂ Using Liquid and Supercritical CO₂: Implications for Carbon-Neutral Cementation
Kirk Vance,[†] Gabriel Falzone,^{†,‡} Isabella Pignatelli,[†] Mathieu Bauchy,[§] Magdalena Balonis,^{*,‡,‡} and Gaurav Sant^{*,‡,‡}

Journal of CO₂ Utilization 23 (2018) 117-127

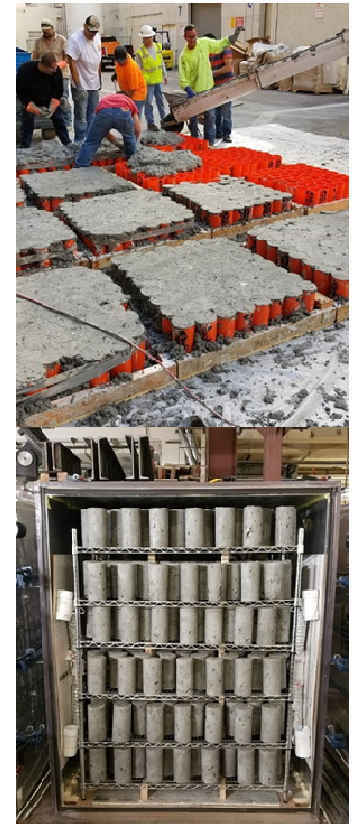
Contents lists available at ScienceDirect
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journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jcou

Clinkering-free cementation by fly ash carbonation
Zhenhua Wei^a, Bu Wang^a, Gabriel Falzone^{a,b}, Erika Callagon La Plante^a, Monday Uchenna Okoronkwo^a, Zhenyu She^c, Tandre Oey^a, Magdalena Balonis^{b,d}, Narayanan Neithalath^e, Laurent Pilon^c, Gaurav Sant^{a,b,c,e}

ACS Sustainable Chemistry & Engineering

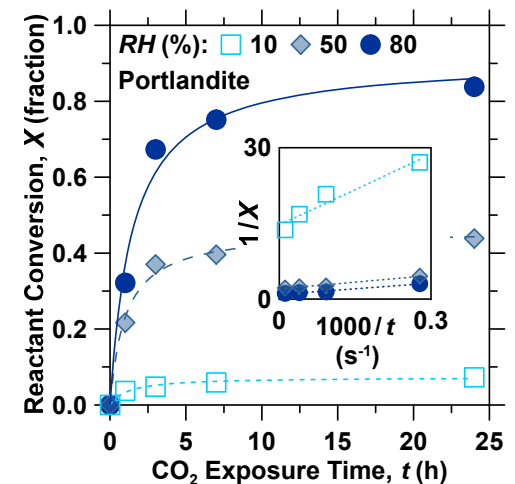
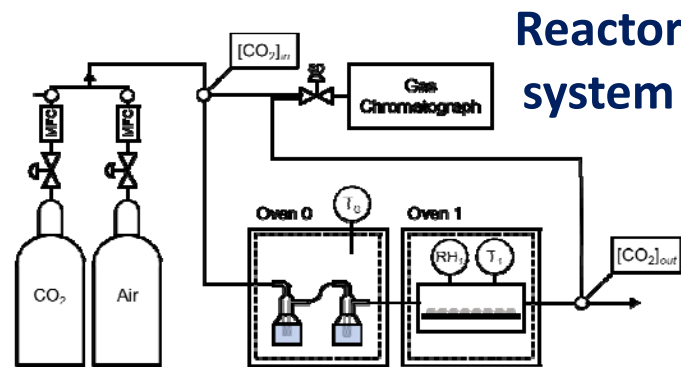
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Article
How microstructure and pore moisture affect strength gain in portlandite-enriched composites that mineralize CO₂
Iman Mehdipour, Gabriel Falzone, Erika Callagon La Plante, Dante A Simonetti, Narayanan Neithalath, and Gaurav N. Sant



Influences of processing conditions on portlandite carbonation

- Controlled RH, T, & [CO₂]
- Continuous gas flow (semi-batch)
- Conversion (% of max. CO₂ uptake) by TGA
- Data best-fit by equation of Lee (2004); used to estimate X_f and k



$$X(t) = (X_f \cdot t) / (X_f / k + t)$$

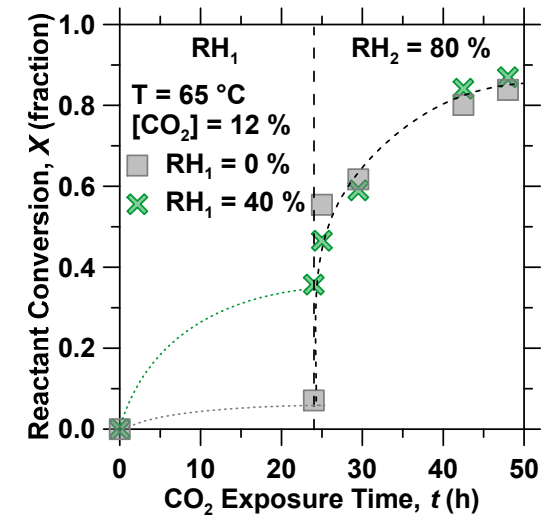
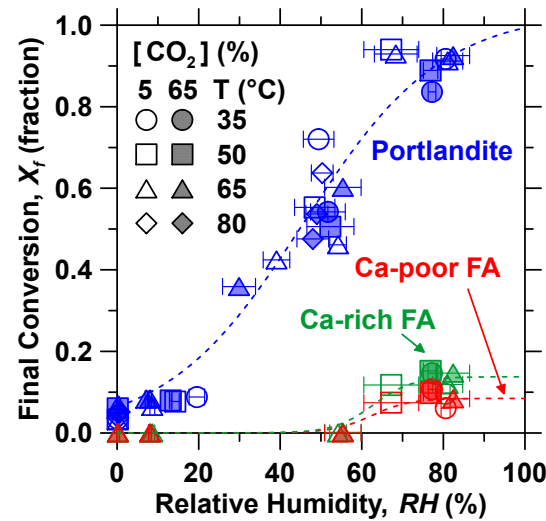
X_f = Final conversion (fraction) i.e., conversion limit

k = Apparent carbonation rate constant (s⁻¹)

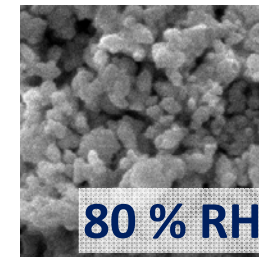
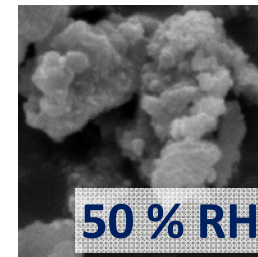
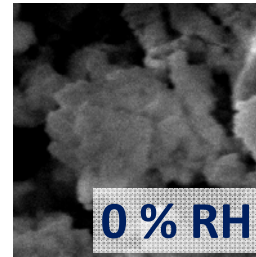
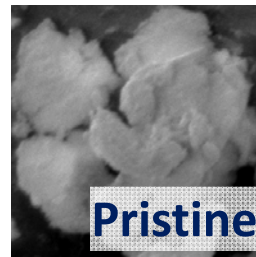
Lee, D. K. *Chem. Eng. J.* 2004, 100 (1), 71–77. DOI:10.1016/j.cej.2003.12.003.

Conversion limits in portlandite carbonation

- Limited carbonation in dry gases*
- Dissolution-precipitation at higher RH
- No appreciable effect of T and $[CO_2]$
- Reaction at low RH is not passivating to further carbonation



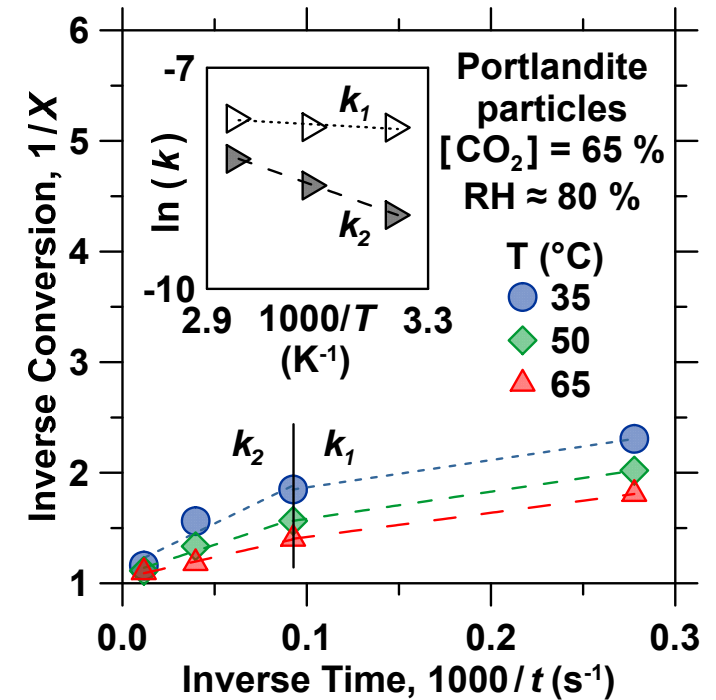
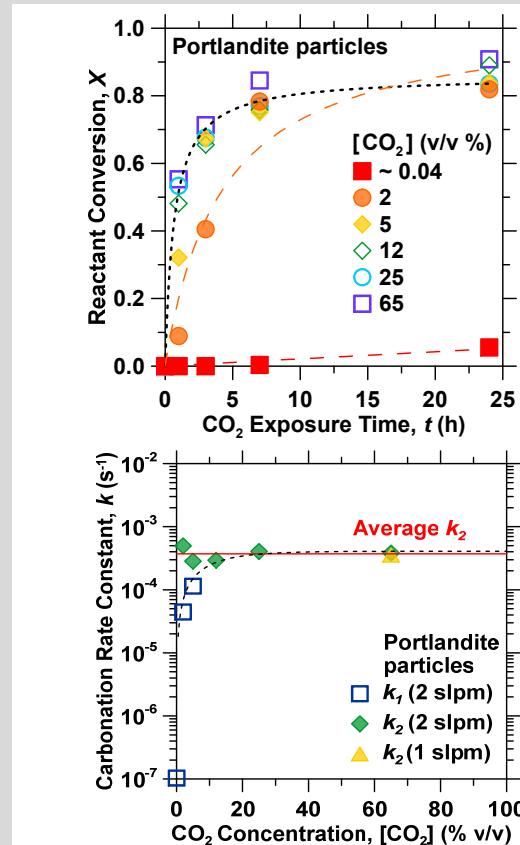
SEM
(5 μ m
width)
24 h



* Beruto, D. T.; Botter, R. J. *Euro. Cer. Soc.* 2000, 20 (4), 497–503. DOI: [10.1016/S0955-2219\(99\)00185-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0955-2219(99)00185-5).

Portlandite carbonation kinetics – Sensitivity to $[\text{CO}_2]$ and temp.

- Near-complete reaction within 24 h gas contact
- Largely independent of CO_2 concentration
- Low activation energy (~ 3 to 22 kJ / mol)
- Pressurization, CO_2 enrichment, or significant heating is not required





Presentation summary and future directions

- CO₂ mineralization is seeing new life in modern low-carbon construction
- Improving understanding of CO₂ mineralization reactions in relevant conditions – direct use of post combustion flue gas streams (no CO₂ capture step)
- Scaling and field demonstration of CO₂ mineralization processes for production of dry-cast concrete masonry from flue gas through 2020
- Presenting further research into microstructure effects on CO₂ mineralization reactions in tomorrow's Session 15: Carbon utilization (II)