



# BETTER BLOCKS

39 Ways To Save The Planet

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# Making cement results in high levels of CO<sub>2</sub> output.

- The cement industry emits 7% of the global anthropogenic (man-made) greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. It is the 3<sup>rd</sup> ranking producer of anthropogenic CO<sub>2</sub> in the world after transport and energy generation.
- Of the total CO<sub>2</sub> output, 30% derives from the use of energy and 70% results from decarbonation
  - the thermal decomposition of calcium carbonate in the process of producing cement clinker.  
CaCO<sub>3</sub> (limestone) + heat -> CaO (lime) + CO<sub>2</sub>
- Production of one tonne of cement results in 780 kg of CO<sub>2</sub>



Can we do it better?



# Pathway Towards A Carbon-neutral Cement Industry Using CO<sub>2</sub> Mineralization

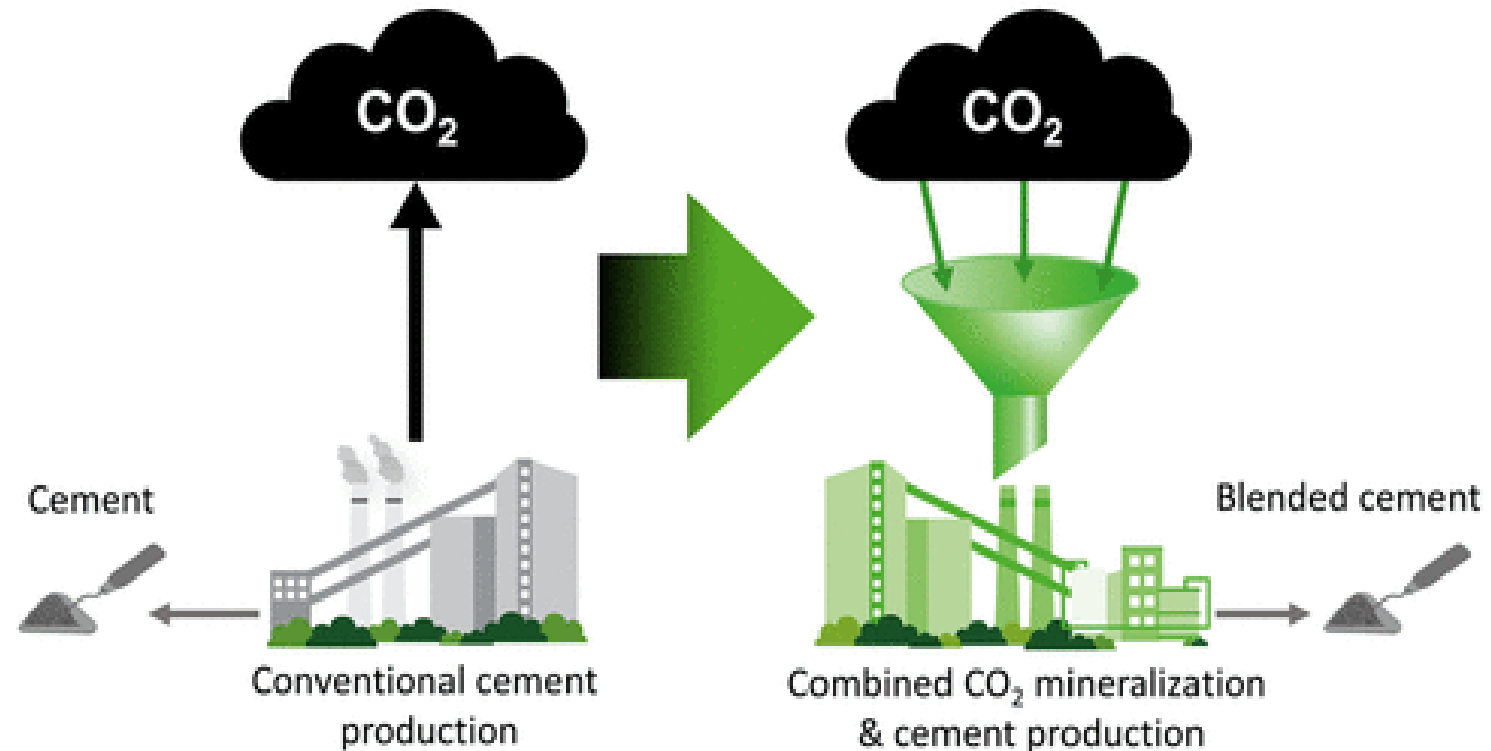
**CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization** converts CO<sub>2</sub> into a thermodynamically stable solid and by-products to substitute cement.

CO<sub>2</sub> mineralization reduces the carbon footprint of the cement industry via:

- (1) capturing and storing CO<sub>2</sub> from the flue gas of the cement plant
- (2) reducing clinker usage by substituting cement.

reducing the carbon footprint of the cement industry by 44% or even up to 85%.

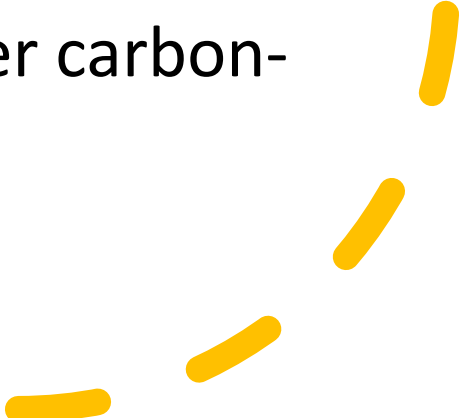
With direct air capture, the blended cement could even become carbon-negative.



From Unavoidable CO<sub>2</sub> Source to CO<sub>2</sub> Sink?



# Turning Waste Dust And Carbon Dioxide Into Building Materials.

- a technique that mimics natural processes: using carbon dioxide as a glue to form stone aggregates from waste dust left behind by heavy industry.
  - The spin-off company, **Carbon 8 Systems**, has compressed the process into a shipping container and makes building materials in the UK and France with this clever carbon-munching technique.
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# Self-cementing Properties

## System For The Developing World:

choosing waste to make a tailored range of building products relevant to the region in which they're made.

Biomass residues sourced in India, Africa and the UK were ashed and exposed to CO<sub>2</sub> gas.

(e.g., wood-derived, nut shells, fibres, and fruit peels)





# Self-cementing Properties

- These CO<sub>2</sub>-reactive ashes could mineralise CO<sub>2</sub> gas and be used to cement 'raw' biomass in solid carbonated monolithic composites.
- The approach is conceptually simple, scalable, and can be applicable to a wide range of biomass ashes in a closed 'emission-capture' process 'loop'.
- It helps diverting wastes from landfills.



# How much carbon dioxide we can remove from the atmosphere by developing this new generation of bricks and mortar?

- Carbon Capture in Usage and not storage!
- Turning other waste into raw material
- Reduce extraction
- Circular economy
- We can capture 1.5% of current GHG emissions
- Up to 6% in 2050 by using concrete waste





Extra!



# Self-Healing Concrete

- a self-healing concrete product
- Mixing bacillus bacteria spores mixed with calcium lactate capsules into the initial concrete mixture
- external elements (such as air and water) react with the bacteria to form limestone.
- more durable and environmentally friendly.
- less mining to obtain concrete
- fewer resources spent on building maintenance.
- reduces carbon emissions
- lower carbon footprints



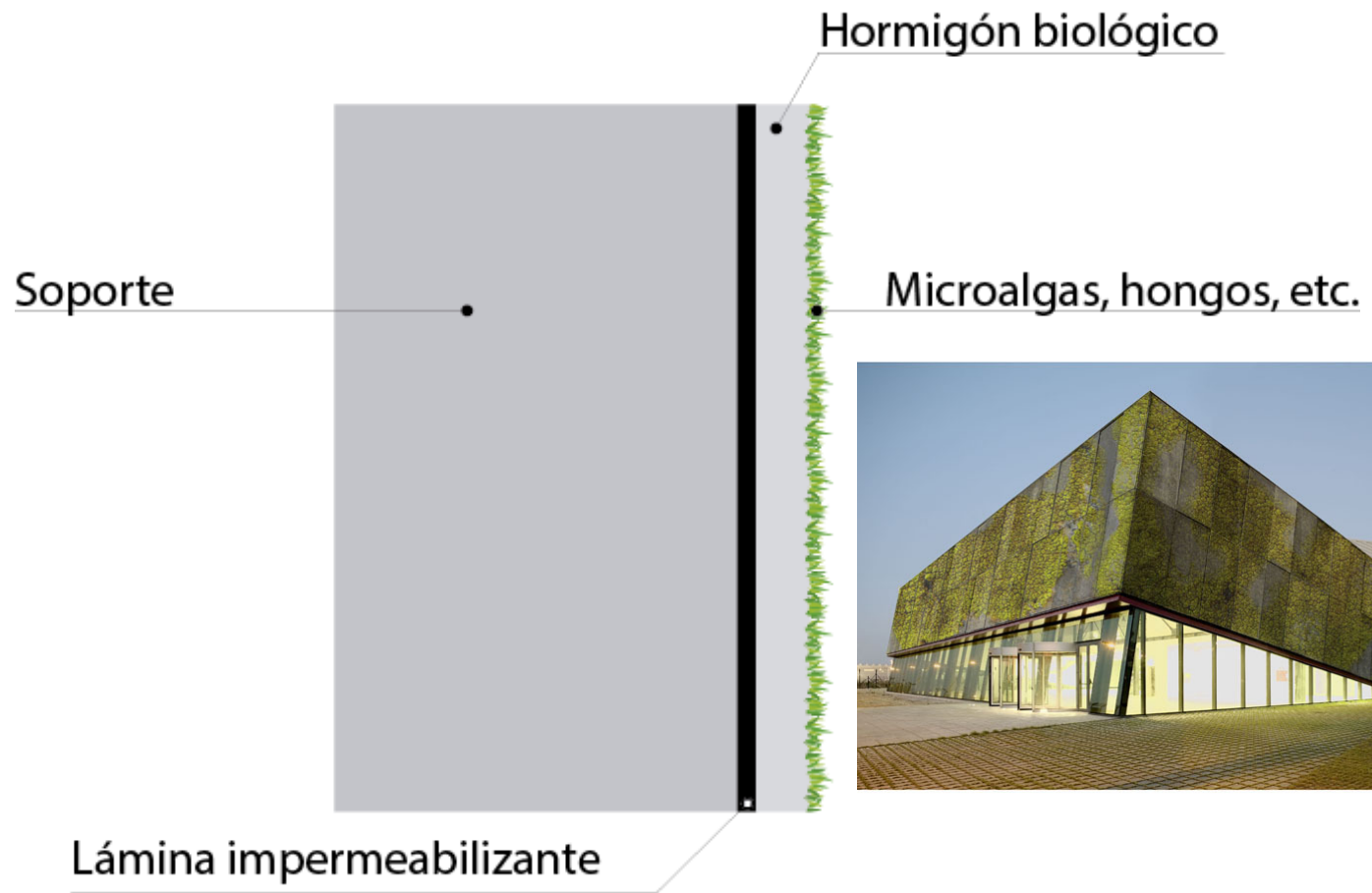
**By using less concrete to carry out maintenance and repairs, there will be fewer carbon emissions into the environment over time.**



The plants capture CO<sub>2</sub> from the air and release oxygen.  
acts as insulation as a thermal mass:  
absorbing heat and preventing it from entering the building in hot weather or escaping the building in cold weather.



# Biological Concrete



Thank you  
for listening!

## Resources

- 39 Ways To Save The Planet, BBC Radio 4
- From Unavoidable CO<sub>2</sub> Source to CO<sub>2</sub> Sink? A Cement Industry Based on CO<sub>2</sub> Mineralization  
<https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.est.0c07599>
- Study of self-healing properties in concrete with bacteria encapsulated in expanded clay  
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stmat.2018.11.006>
- Researchers develop a biological concrete for constructing 'living' facades with lichens, mosses, other microorganism  
[Polytechnic University of Catalonia](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.stmat.2018.11.006)