

1st RILEM International Conference on Mineral  
Carbonation for Cement and Concrete

# NATURAL AND ENFORCED CARBONATION OF HYDRATED CEMENT PASTE

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Garbev<sup>2</sup>, and G. Beuchle<sup>2</sup>

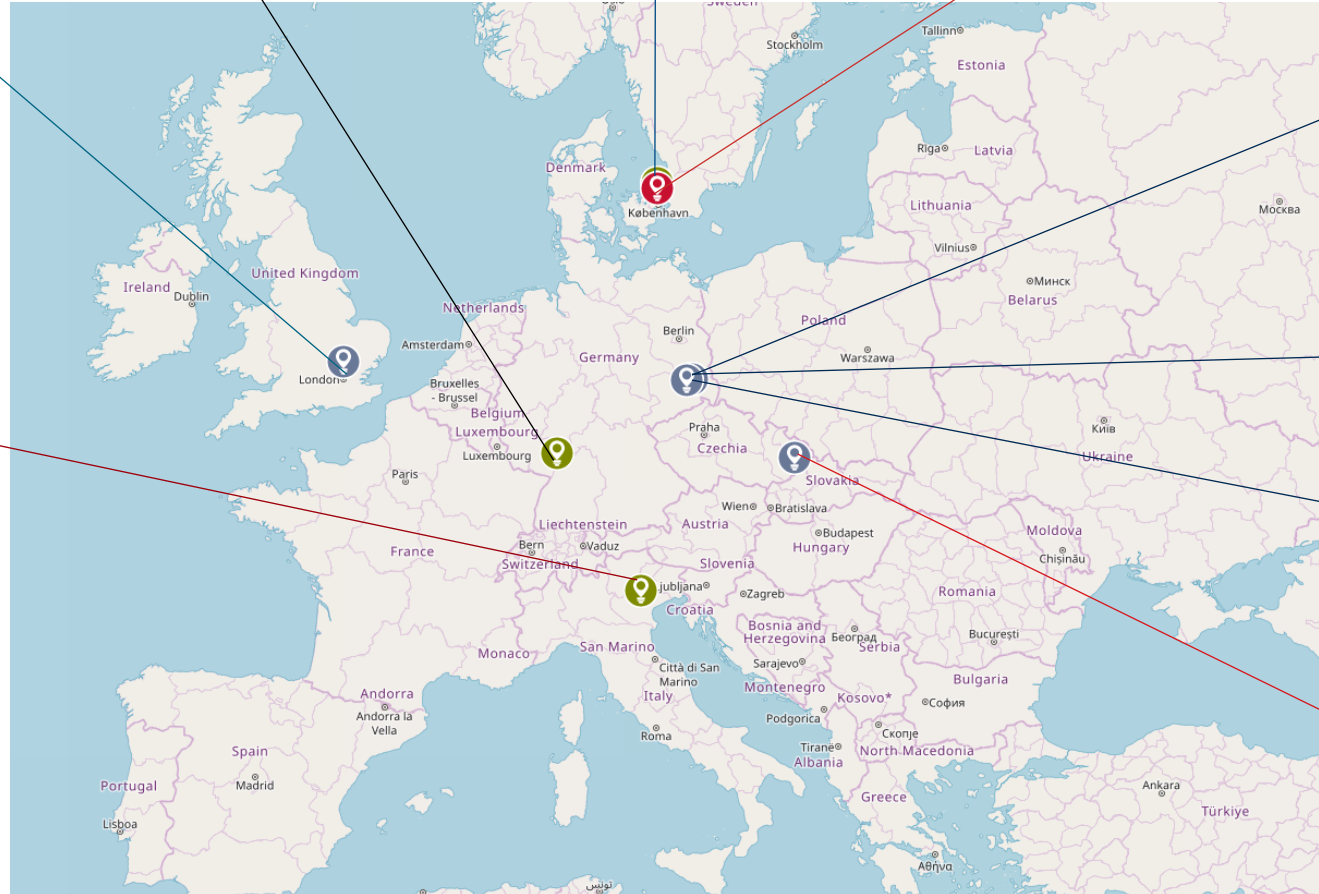
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<sup>2</sup>*KIT, Institute for Technical Chemistry, Karlsruhe, Germany*



# CO<sub>2</sub>Valorize: Valorization of CO2 for low carbon cement

**SIEMENS**



# What and how to start?

 Enforced carbonation

 Natural carbonation

 Hydrated Cement Paste (P)  
Recycled Concrete Fines (RCF)

What is the extension of **natural carbonation** (sourcing and experimental work)?

Does natural carbonation influence the **enforced carbonation**?

What is the **performance** of P and carbonated P as **SCMs**?

CO<sub>2</sub> uptake as function of:

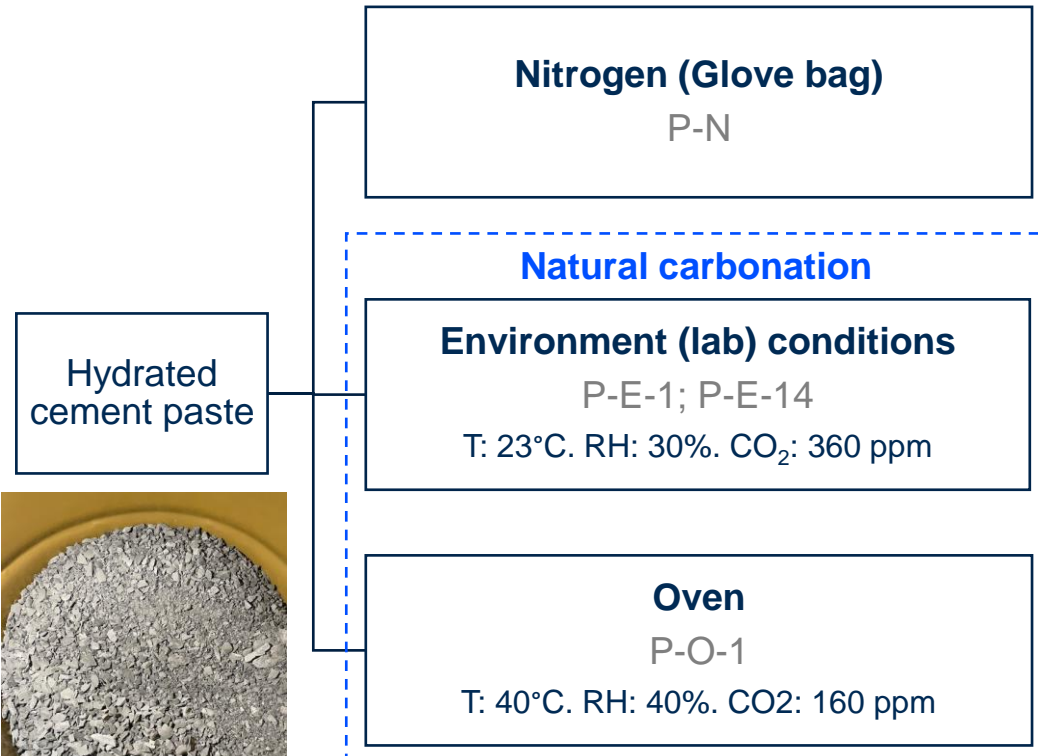
- Controlled atmosphere (N<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Temperature (T)
- Relative humidity (RH)
- Wet carbonation

Paste and cPaste as SCM:

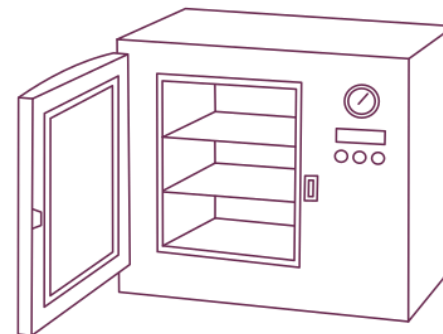
- 5-10-15 wt % of SCM as cement replacement
- Compressive strength (MiniRilem)

# Lab set-up

## 1 Natural carbonation



CEM I 52,5 N, W/b: 0,48  
22-month



K<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> saturated solution to control RH

# Lab set-up

## 2 Enforced Carbonation

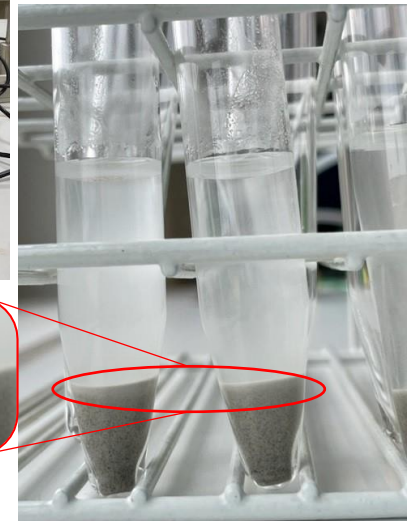
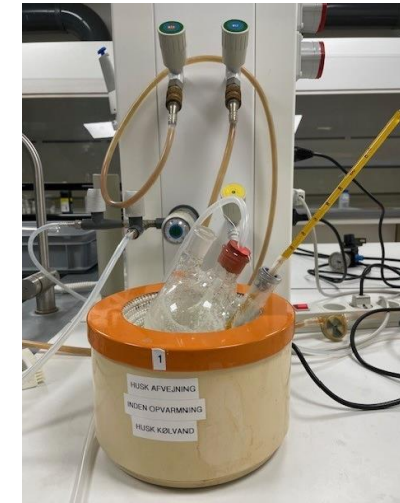
**Wet carbonation**

- 3 x cP-N
- 3 x cP-E-1  
3 x cP-E-14
- 3 x cP-O-1



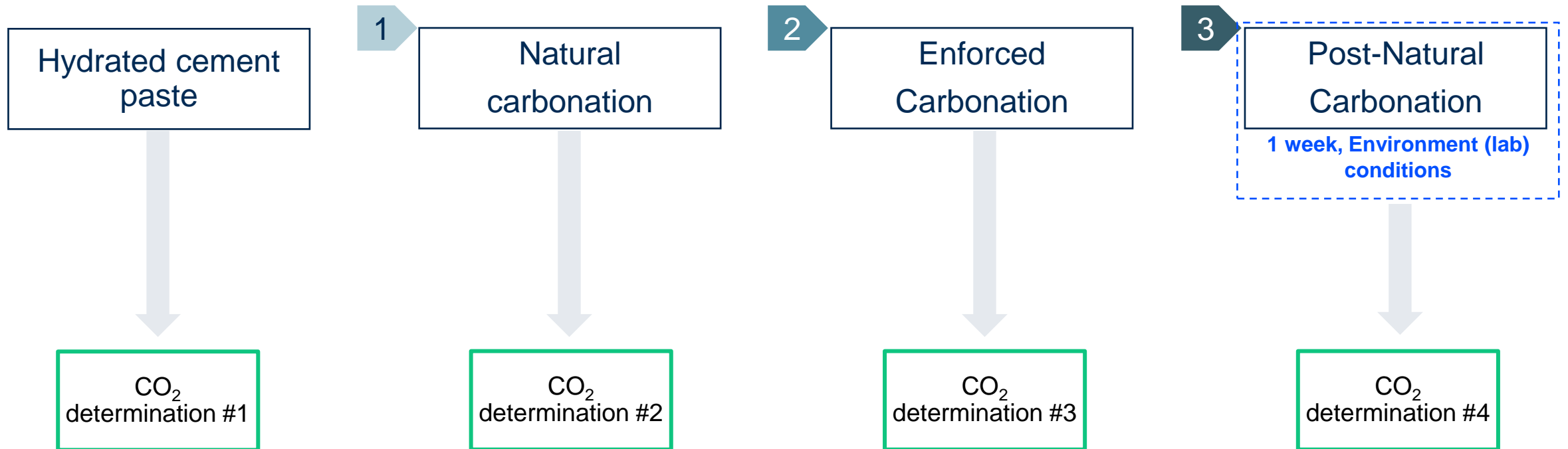
- ✓ 20 grams of paste
- ✓ Water/solid mass ratio=10
- ✓ Gas flow rate= 2.0 L/min
- ✓ 25% CO<sub>2</sub> / 75% N<sub>2</sub>

## Drying under N2



- ✓ Avoid filtering – it is best drying the whole sample.

# Lab set-up



# Carbonation results

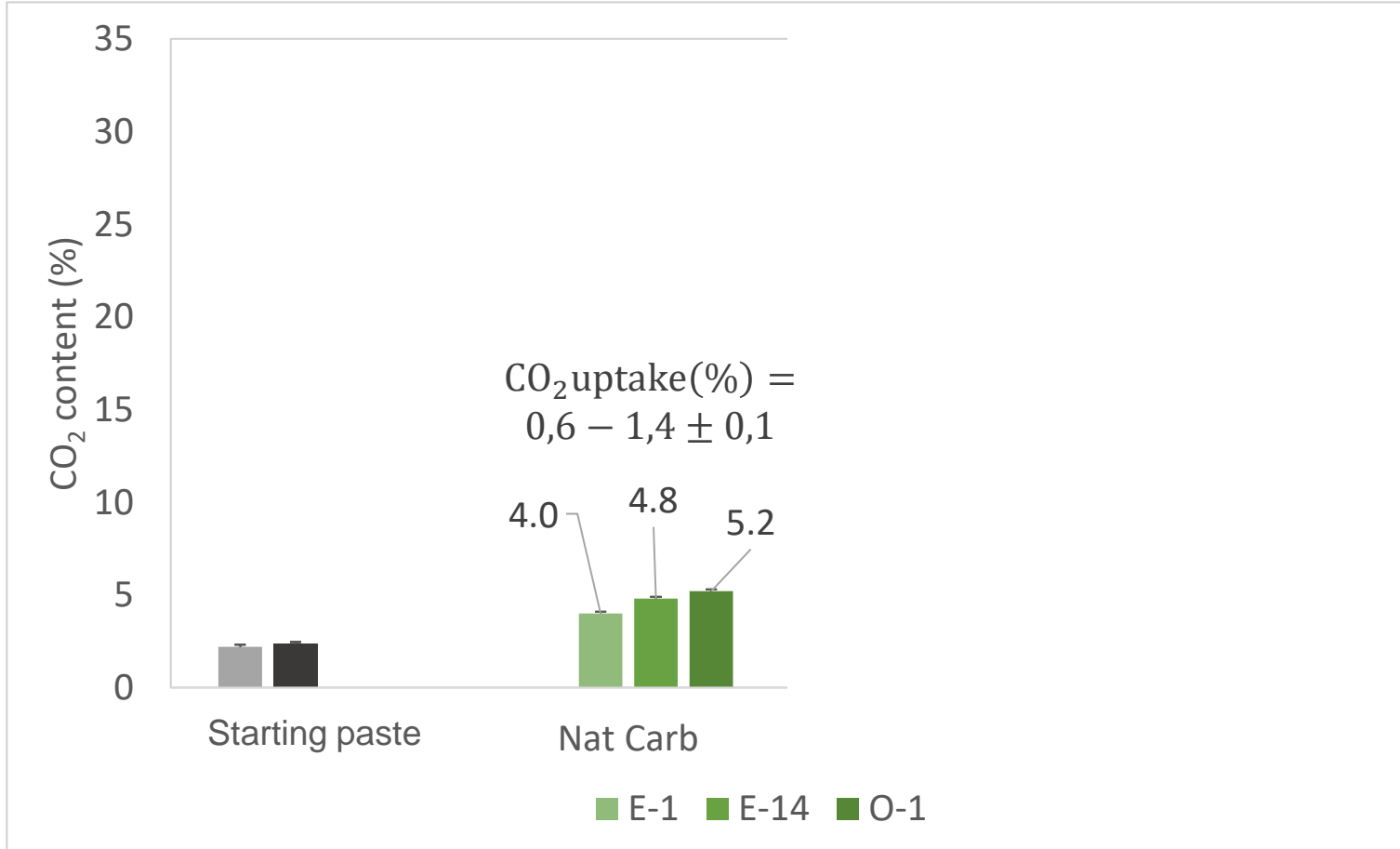


It is important to measure the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the **starting material** prior to experiments to establish a **baseline**

N: Nitrogen atmosphere, glove bag  
E: CO<sub>2</sub>: 366±12 ppm, RH: 26±9%, T: 23±0.3°C  
O: CO<sub>2</sub>: 153±17 ppm, RH: 40±1%, T: 40±1°C

# Carbonation results

$$CO_2 uptake = \Delta[CO_{2,Carbonated} - CO_{2,Fresh}]_{LOI free} \times (1 - LOI_{Fresh})$$



It is important to measure the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the **fresh material** prior to experiments to establish a **baseline**

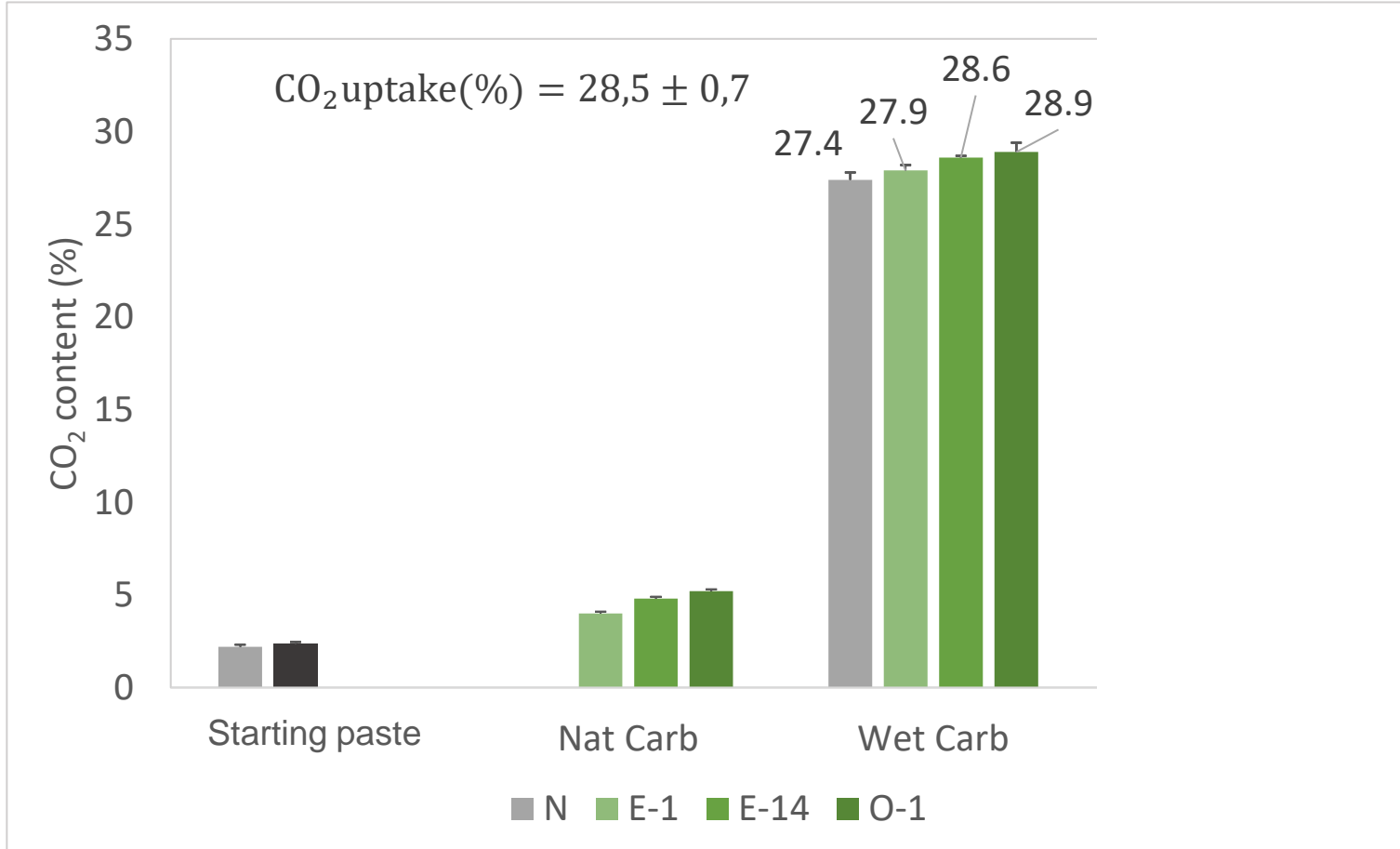
P's CO<sub>2</sub> uptake due to **natural carbonation** is **rather low, still must be prevented.**

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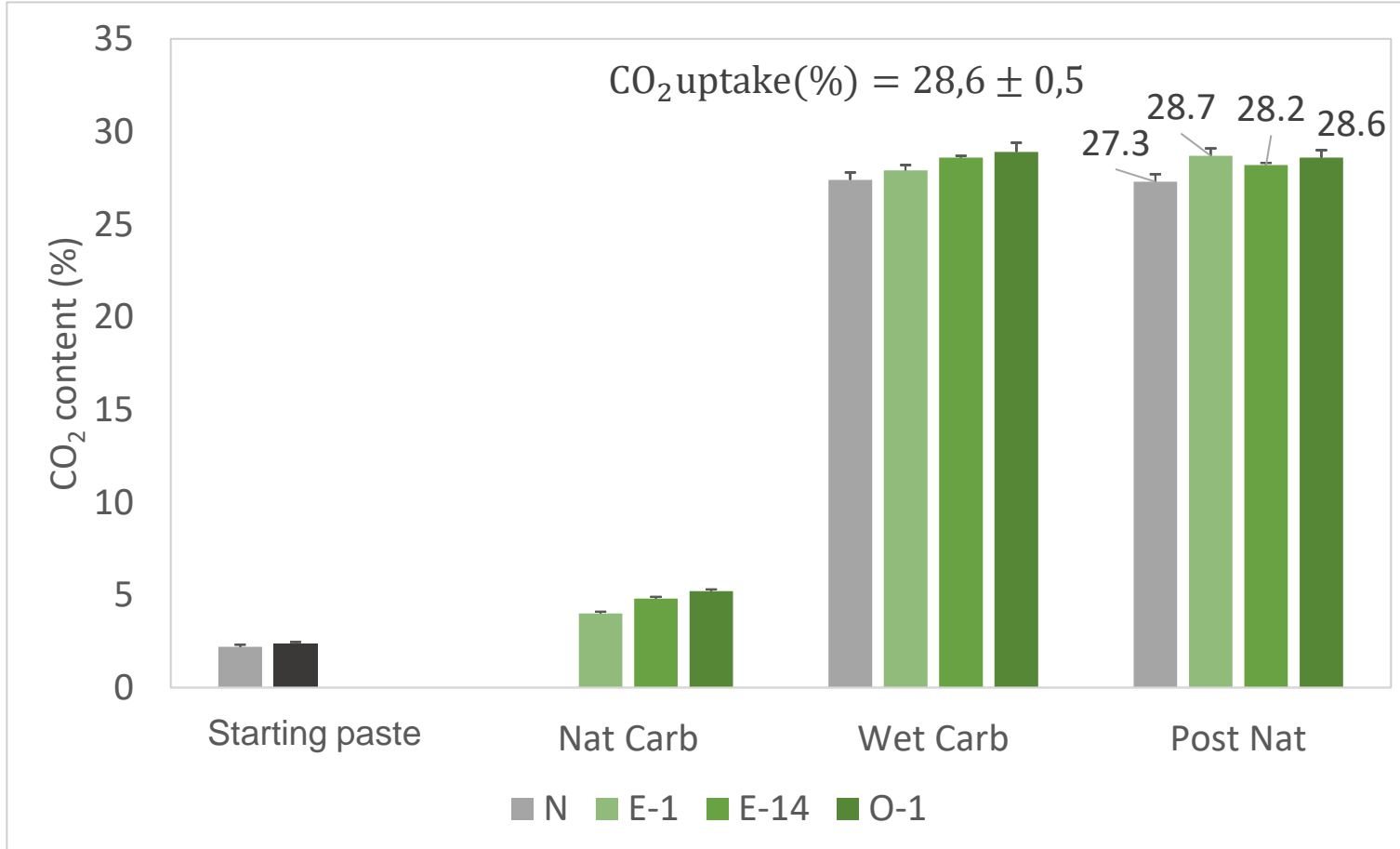
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CO<sub>2</sub> uptake from **enforced carbonation is not affected by natural carbonation**, since all tested exposure conditions yield similar final contents.

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It is important to measure the CO<sub>2</sub> content of the **fresh material** prior to experiments to establish a **baseline**

P's CO<sub>2</sub> uptake due to **natural carbonation** is **rather low, still must be prevented.**

CO<sub>2</sub> uptake from **enforced carbonation** is **not affected by natural carbonation**, since all tested exposure conditions yield similar final contents.

No further natural carbonation – or a rather negligible amount – takes place after enforced carbonation.

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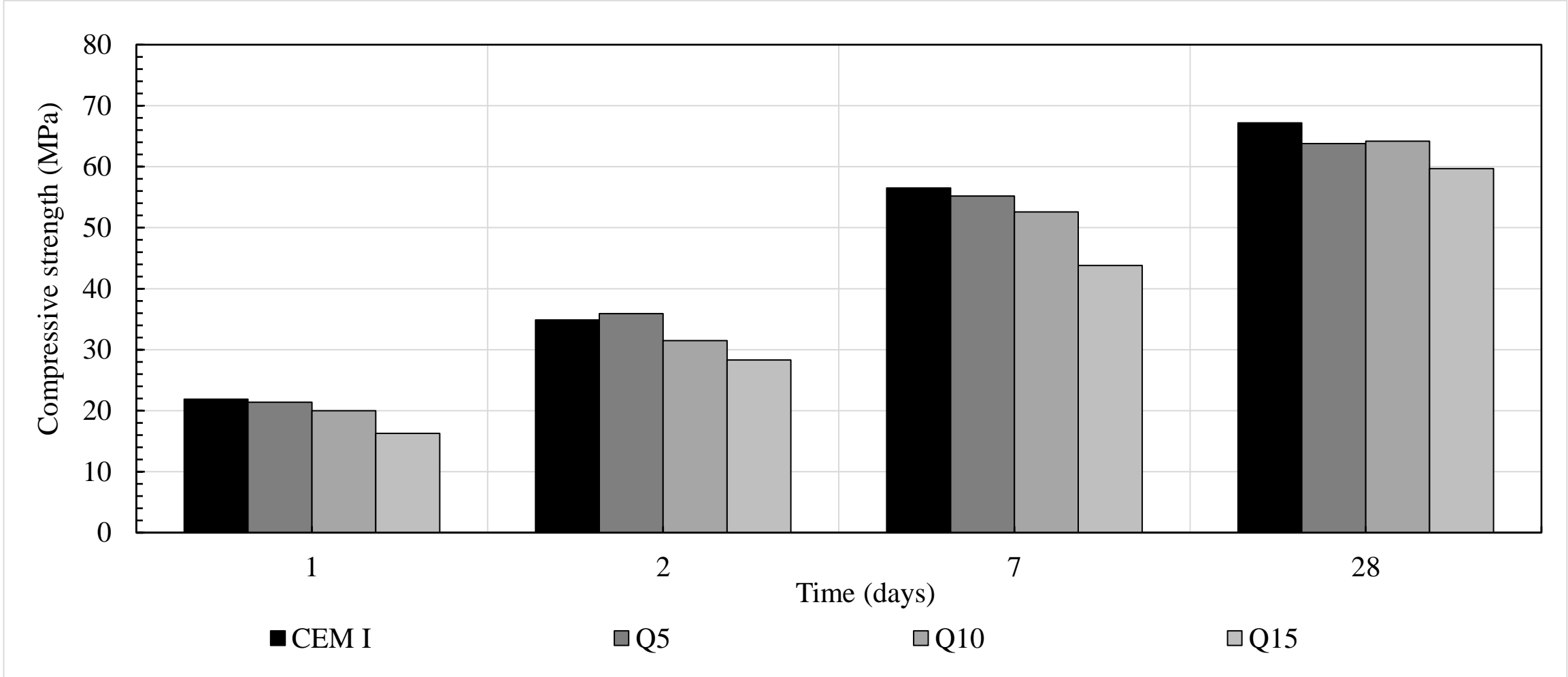
Does natural carbonation influence the **enforced carbonation**?

## What is the **performance** of P and carbonated P as **SCMs**?

- Paste and cPaste as SCM:
- 5-10-15 wt % of SCM as cement replacement
  - Compressive strength (MiniRilem)

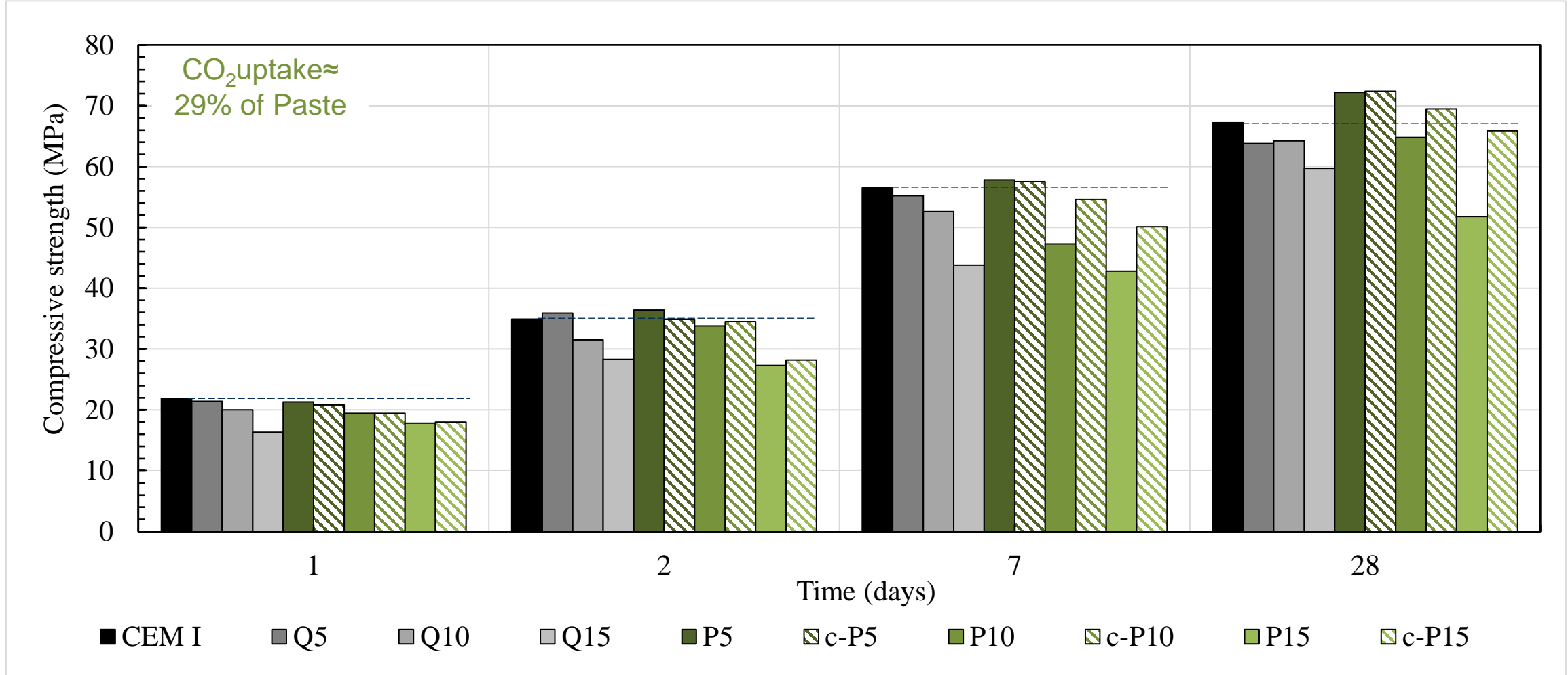
# Evaluation of carbonated products

- Cem I-52.5
- Q: Ground quartz <90µm
- Numbers indicate weight replacement (%)

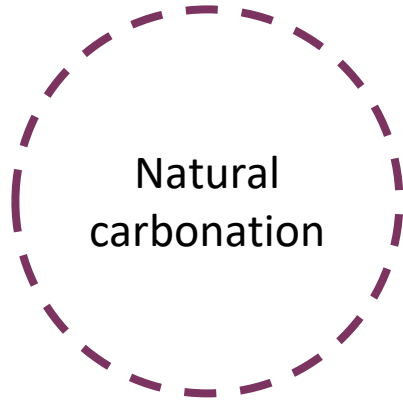


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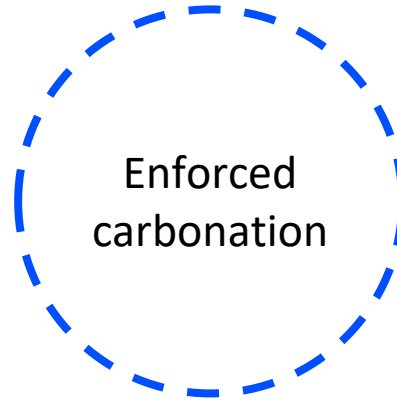
- P: Paste
- c-P: Carbonated Paste
- Q: Ground quartz <90µm
- Numbers indicate weight replacement (%)



# Main learnings



- ✓ Proper assessment of the initial carbonate state for a reliable quantification.
- ✓ Extension of natural carbonation is rather low.
- ✓ Implement control measurements to keep baseline constant.



- ✓ CO<sub>2</sub> uptake from enforced carbonation is not affected by the starting state.



- ✓ Up to 28 days, replacing up to 10% of cement with cP does not compromise the cement's fc performance significantly.

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# Thank you

