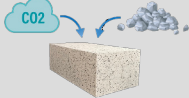


Electrochemically enhanced carbonate precipitation into building materials: a scalable carbon sequestration strategy

Ivy Wu, Irene Walker, Tami Olushina, Bob Bell, Kerry Rippey
National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO 80401

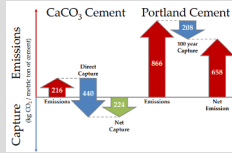
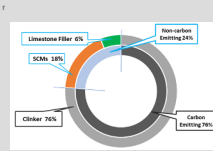
CO₂ to Carbonate is a Scalable C Storage Strategy

- There is a pressing need for gigaton-scale carbon capture
- Cement/concrete can meet the scale of need
- Industrial waste can be used as feedstock

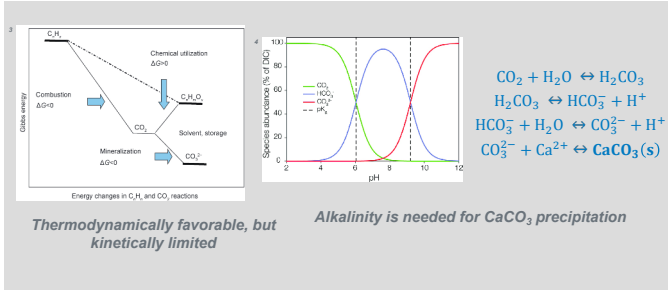


Methods to decarbonize cement:

- Utilize waste sources of C (mine tailings)
- Replace clinker in Portland Cement with CaCO₃
- Form CaCO₃ cement



Carbonate Mineralization is Limited by Kinetics



Experimental Set-up

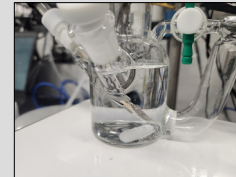
Electrolyte: 0.5M CaCl₂ saturated w/ CO₂

Working Electrode: Stainless Steel

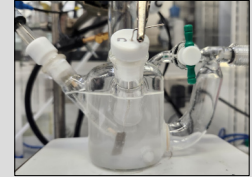
Counter Electrode: Pt

Reference Electrode: Ag/AgCl

Chronoamperometry at -1.4-1.6 V vs Ag/AgCl

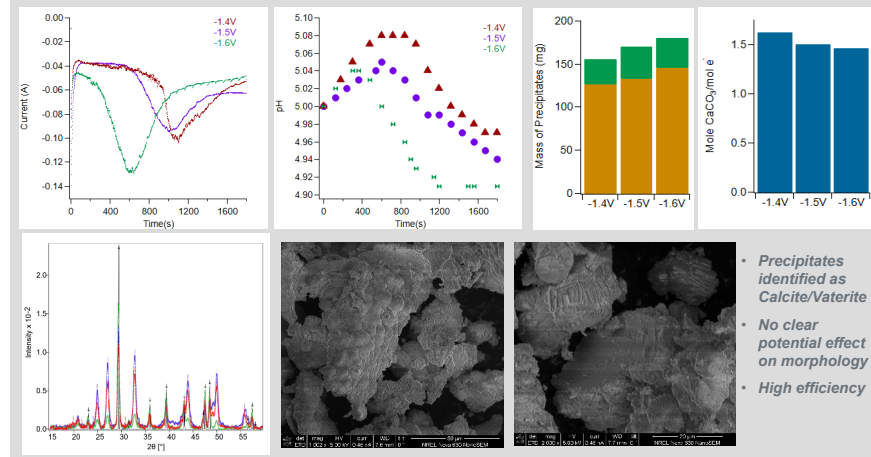


Before Test

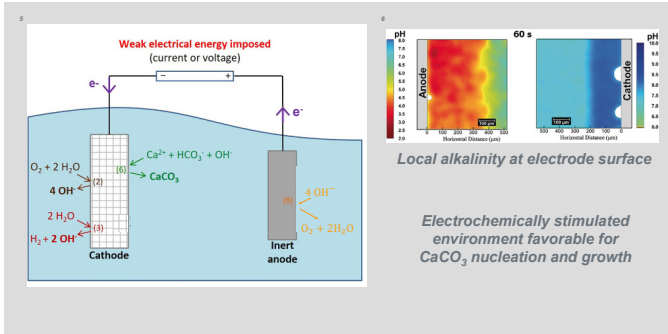


After Chronopotentiometry

Results

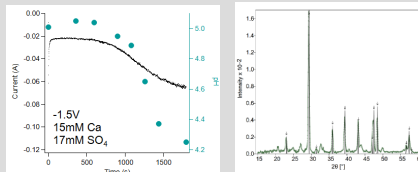


Electrochemical route to overcome kinetic limitations



Towards realistic tailing compositions

Mine tailings are often low in Ca and contain impurities-SO₄
Test electrochemical set up with 15 mM Ca and 17 mM SO₄



Key Takeaways

- Electrochemically-enhanced carbonate mineralization occurs at mildly acidic conditions with high efficiencies
- Calcite is the main polymorph
- Industrially relevant concentration of SO₄ do not co-precipitate

¹ Ecocemglobal.com

² Hargis, et al. *Materials* 2021, 14, 2709

³ Xie, et al. *Engineering* 2015, 1(1): 150–157

⁴ Rokitta, S. D. (2012): PhD thesis, Universitätsbibliothek Bremen.

⁵ Carré, C., et al. *Environ Chem Lett* 18, 1193–1208 (2020).

⁶ B. Fulađpanjeh-Hojaghan et al., *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2019, 58, 16815.