

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

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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



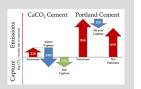
Methods to decarbonize cement:

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

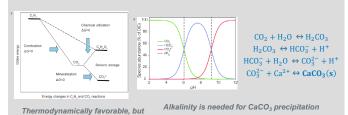
kinetically limited

· Form CaCO3 cement

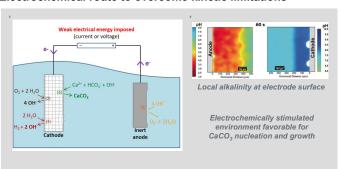
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Carbonate Mineralization is Limited by Kinetics



Electrochemical route to overcome kinetic limitations



Experimental Set-up

Electrolyte: 0.5M CaCl₂ saturated w/

Working Electrode: Stainless Steel Counter Electrode: Pt

Reference Electrode: Ag/AgCl

Chronoamperometry at -1.4-1.6 V vs Ag/AgCl

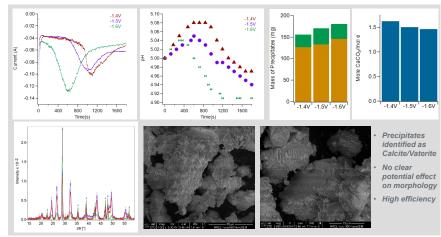




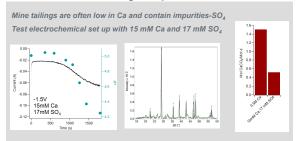
Before Test

After Chronopotentiometry

Results



Towards realistic tailing compositions



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 coprecipitate

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