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Sustainable and Innovative **Cementitious Materials**

The Role of Materials Science and Engineering



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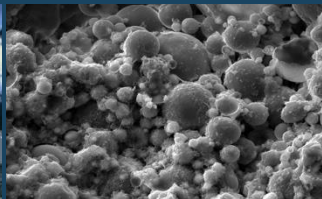
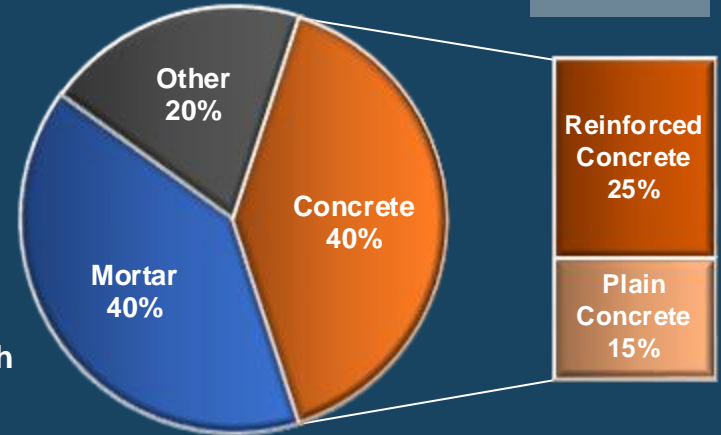
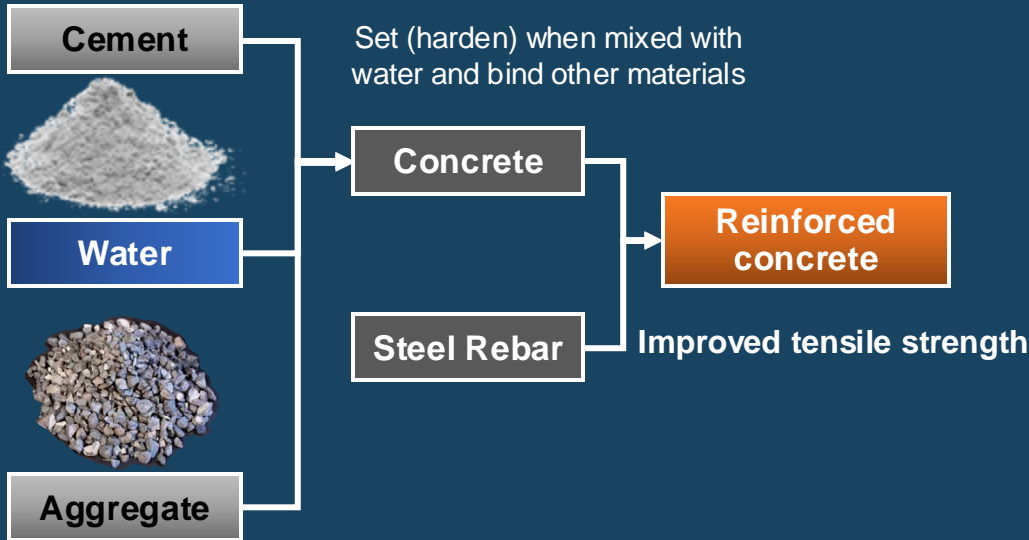


Image Source:
Britannica image quest

Questions to discuss

- Are **cement and concrete** regarded as un-sustainable material?
- How does materials science drive **sustainability and innovation** in cementitious materials?
- How can Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) be improved for better **sustainability analysis**?

Topic



Where is it used then otherwise?

Mortars, soil blocks,....

History

Modern societies

Worldwide solutions

Infrastructure requirements

Standards and norms



500 AD

Romans developed a superior form of cement known as "pozzolana," made from volcanic ash and lime, which contributed to the construction of iconic structures like the Colosseum and the Pantheon.

In 1824, Joseph Aspdin patented Portland cement, named after the limestone quarries of Portland, England. This marked the beginning of modern cement production.

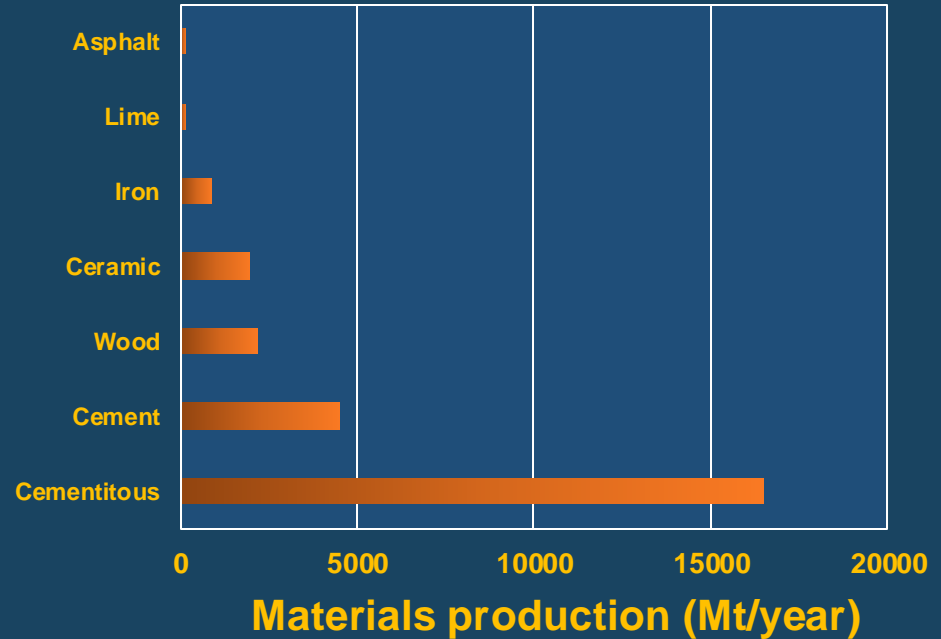


1824

Relevance

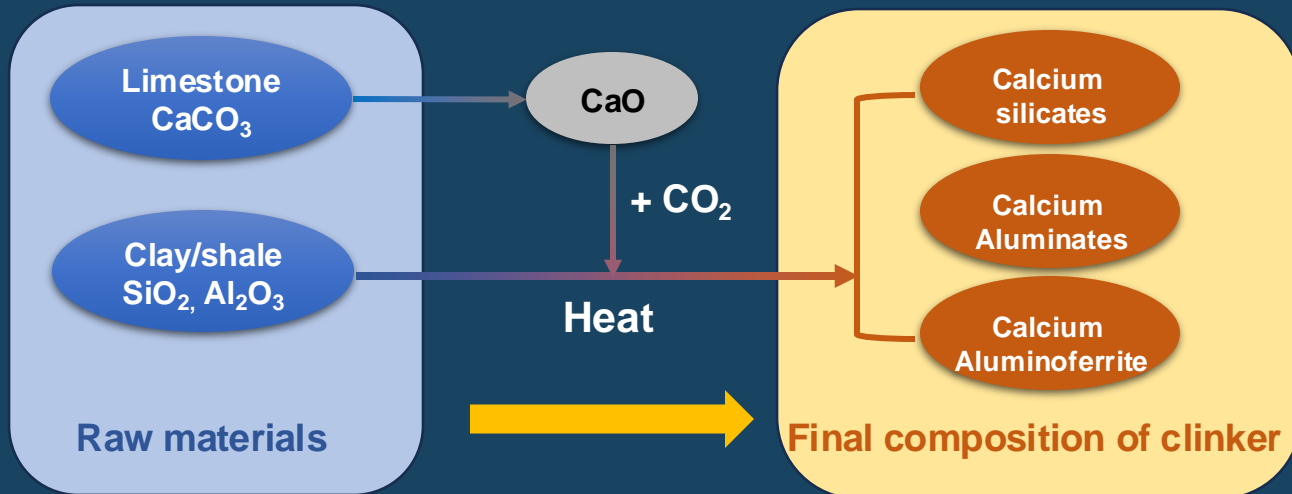
Why such a topic has a relevance in our society?

- In 2015, the total mass of cement produced was equivalent to a value higher than the amount of **human food consumption**.
- Cementitious materials are the **second most used substance** in the world after **water**.
- Availability of other materials is not to the level of answering cement needs



Sustainability

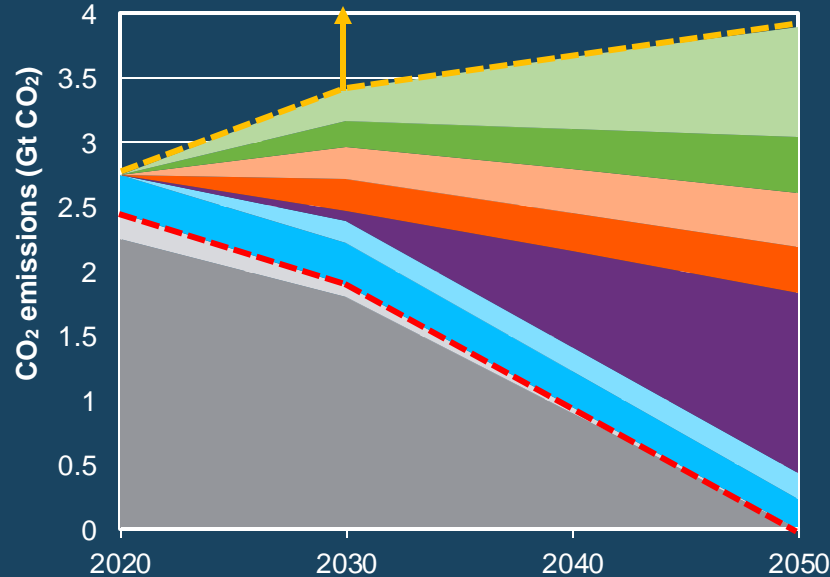
- Total global CO₂ emissions from the sector today are in excess of 2.5 Gt (**8% of total emissions**).
- In its Green Deal published December 2019, the European Union sets out its ambition for Europe to be the first **climate neutral continent by 2050**.



Solution for new production

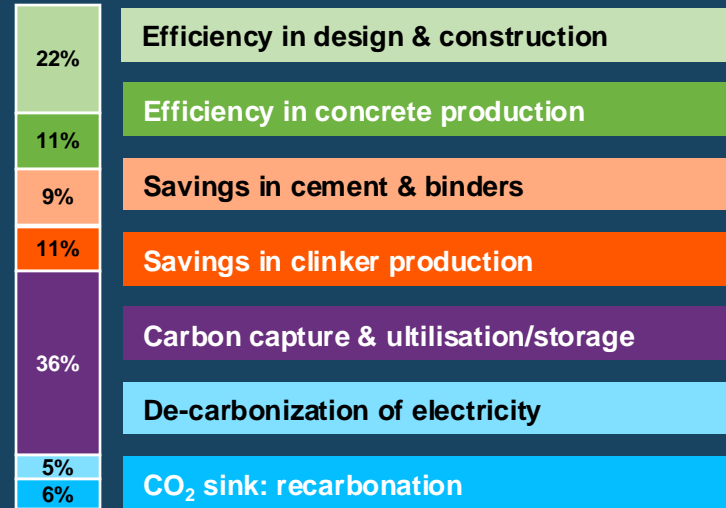
GETTING TO NET ZERO

Societies need for concrete (in the absence of any action) is forecast to result in 3.8 Gt CO₂ in 2050.



- - - Net zero pathway
 CO₂ emissions from electricity
 Direct net CO₂ emissions

Total reduction Contribution to achieve net zero



<https://gccassociation.org/concretefuture/getting-to-net-zero/>

Focus areas

Circular Economy: Recycling

Models

Experiment

Regulation

Advanced
application

Binder



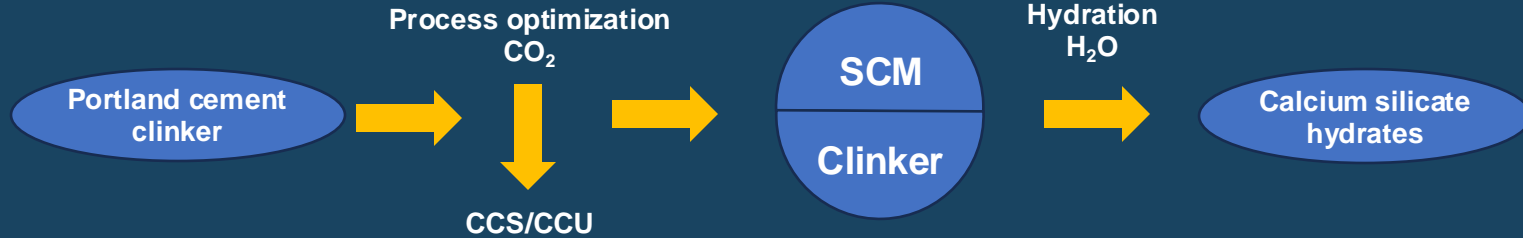
Concrete technology



Extending service life

Focus areas

Supplementary cementitious materials (SCM)



Alternative cements



Supersulfated cement

Granulated blast furnace slag + CaSO₄ + alkline activator



Hydration
H₂O

Calcium silicate hydrates
Calcium sulfo-aluminate hydrates (Etringite)



Very low



Belite Ye'elimite Ferrite cement

Made from up to 100% recycled industrial waste



Hydration
H₂O

Calcium sulfo-aluminate hydrates (Etringite)
Calcium silicate hydrates



Very fast

MgO-based cement

MgO + H₂O + different salts



Hydration
H₂O

Magnesium Silicate Hydrate



Durability issues

Focus areas

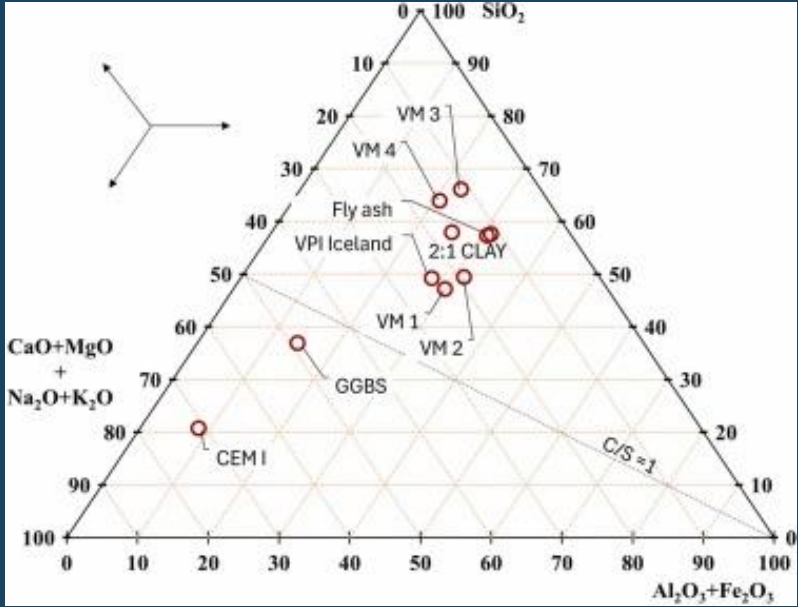
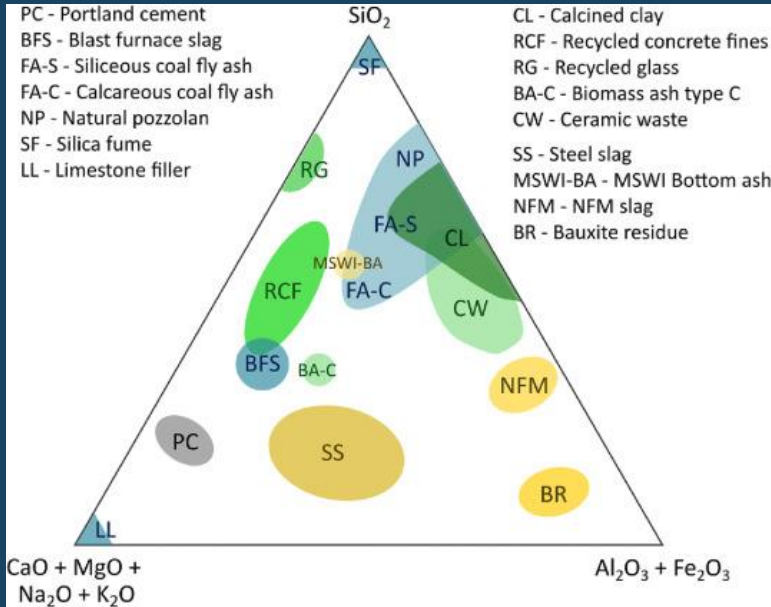
Possibilities

Available oxides
in earth crust

soluble?

low mobility?

$\text{SiO}_2, \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$
 $\text{Na}_2\text{O}, \text{K}_2\text{O}$ $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3, \text{MgO}$



Composition

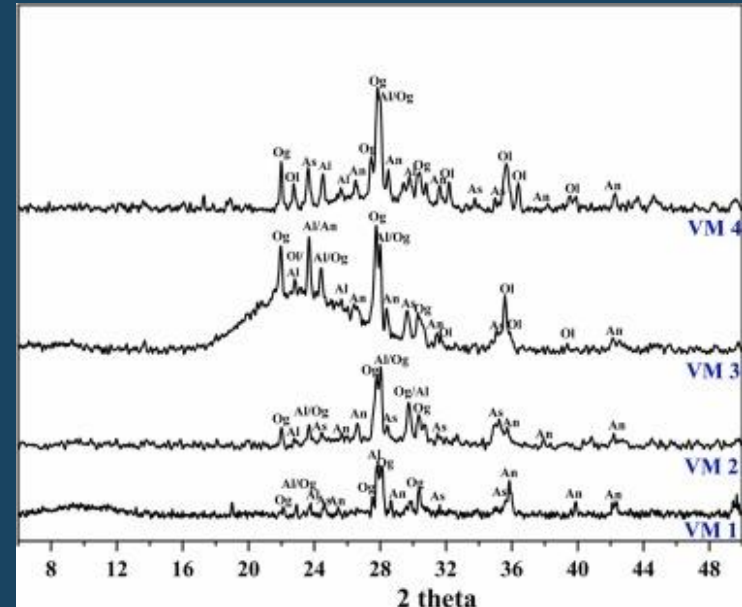
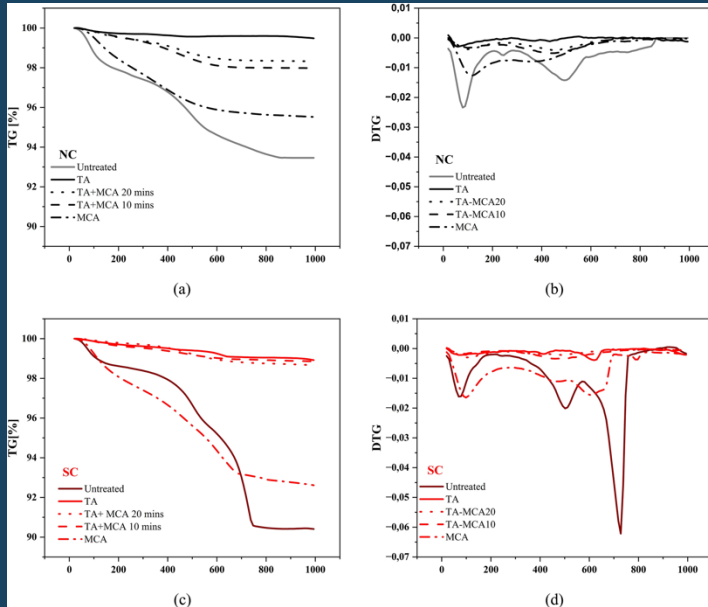
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

Hazardousness

Chemical composition and Mineralogy



Composition

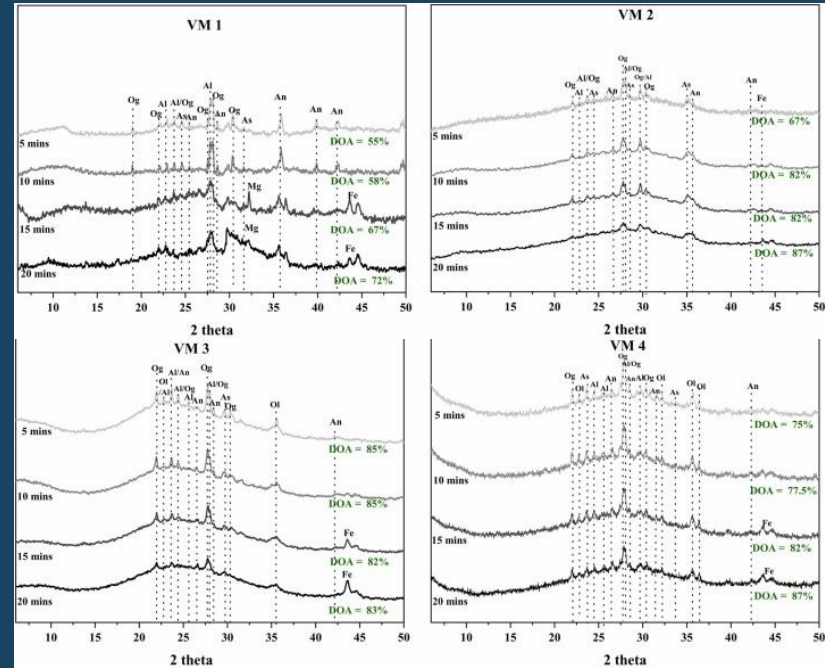
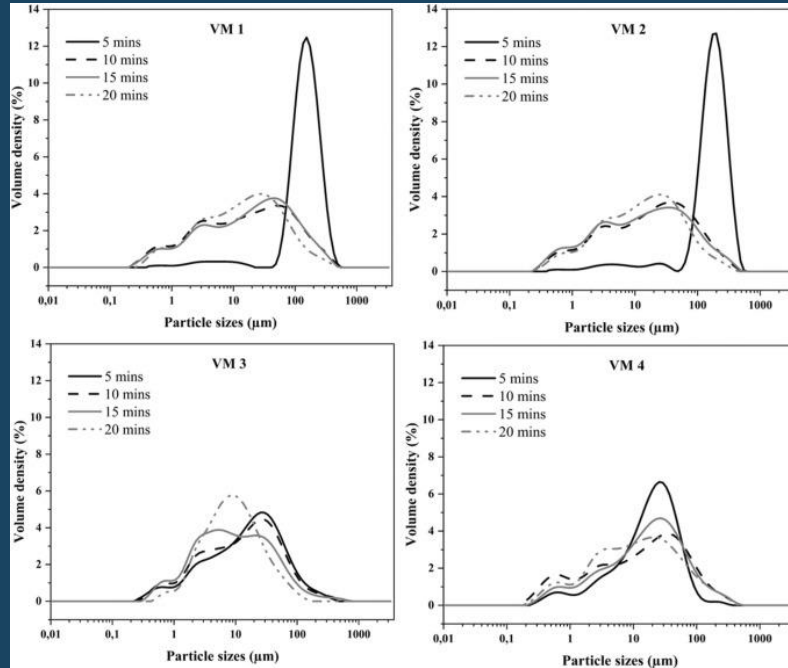
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

Hazardousness

Particle engineering



Composition

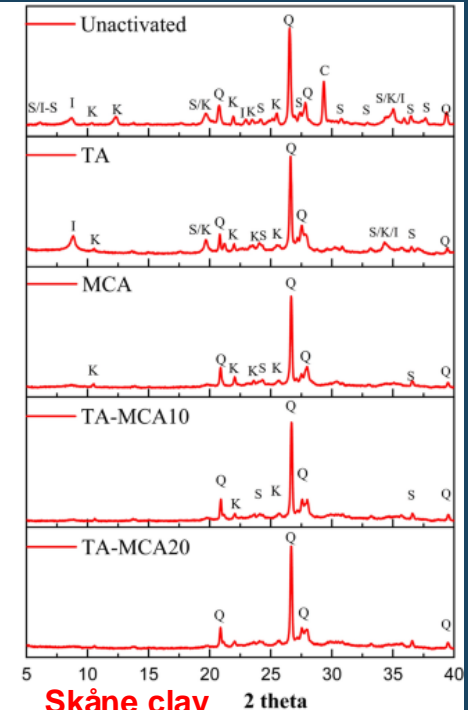
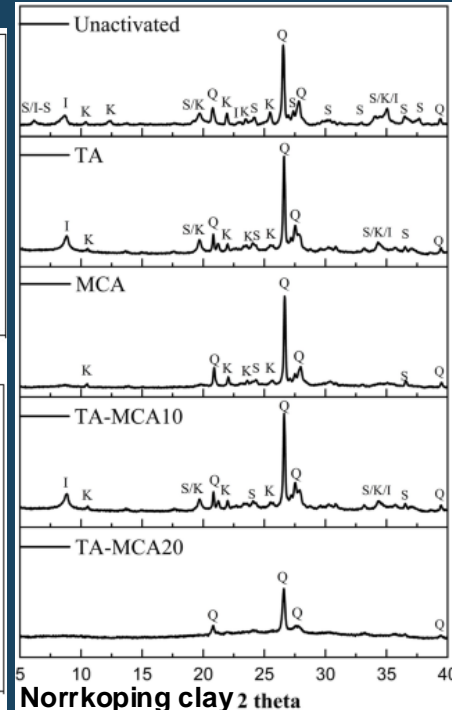
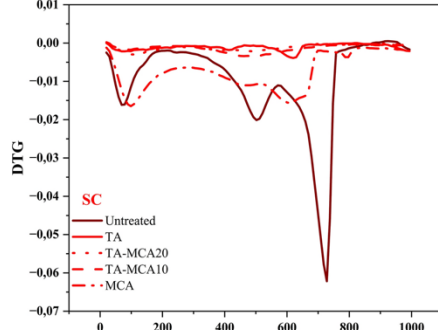
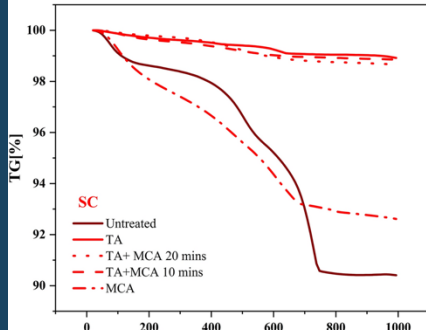
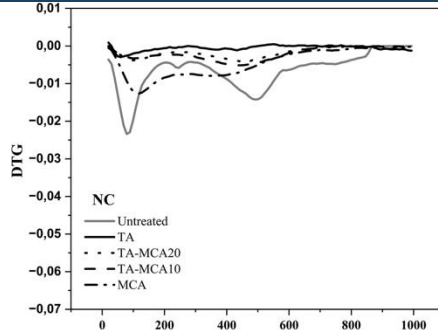
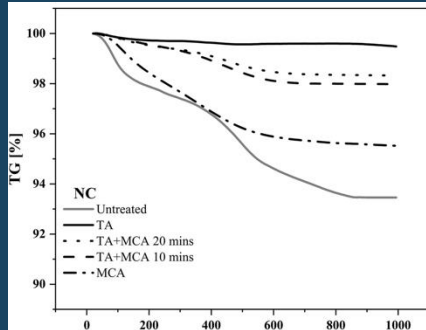
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

Hazardousness

Thermal treatments



Composition

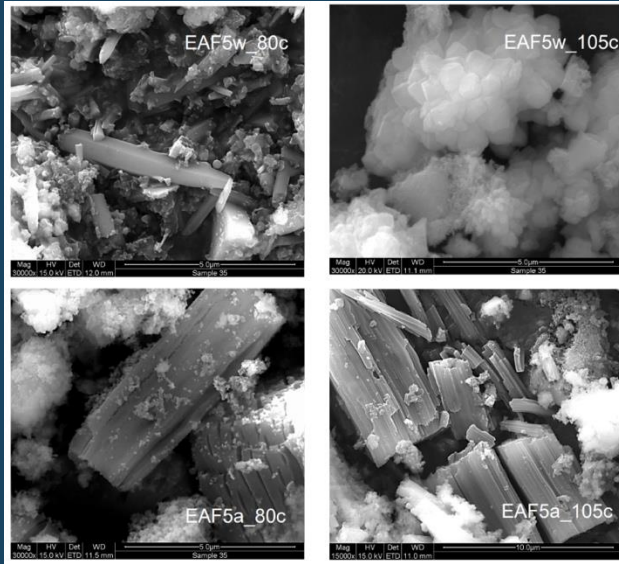
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

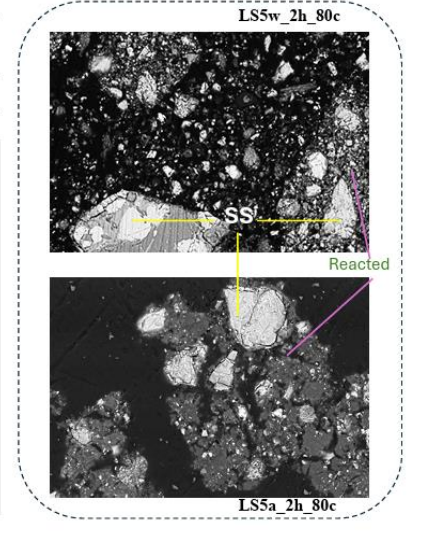
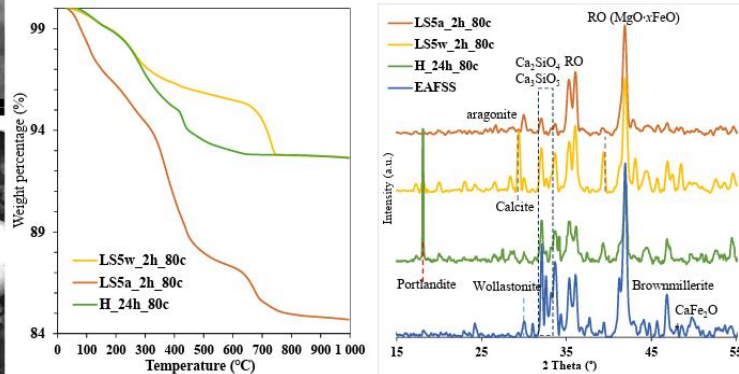
Hazardousness

CO₂ mineralization



Chemical composition of EAF slag

Chemical composition	Fe ₂ O ₃	CaO	SiO ₂	MgO	MnO	Al ₂ O ₃	Cr ₂ O ₃	TiO ₂	SO ₃	P ₂ O ₅	V ₂ O ₅	Nb ₂ O ₅
Weight percent	37.70%	29.10%	9.71%	6.32%	6.20%	4.92%	2.24%	0.40%	0.35%	0.30%	0.20%	0.12%



Composition

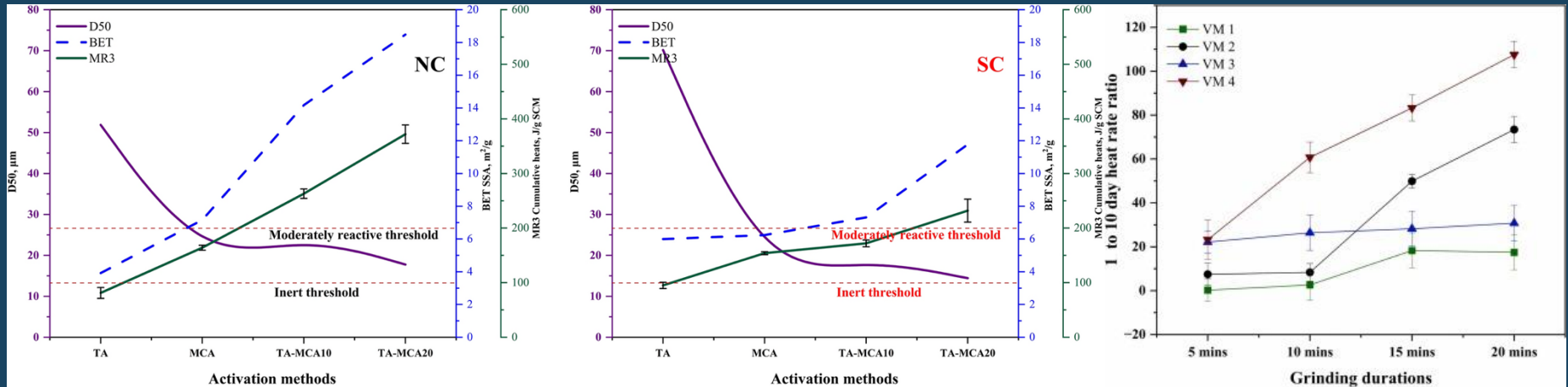
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

Hazardousness

Hydration Kinetics



Composition

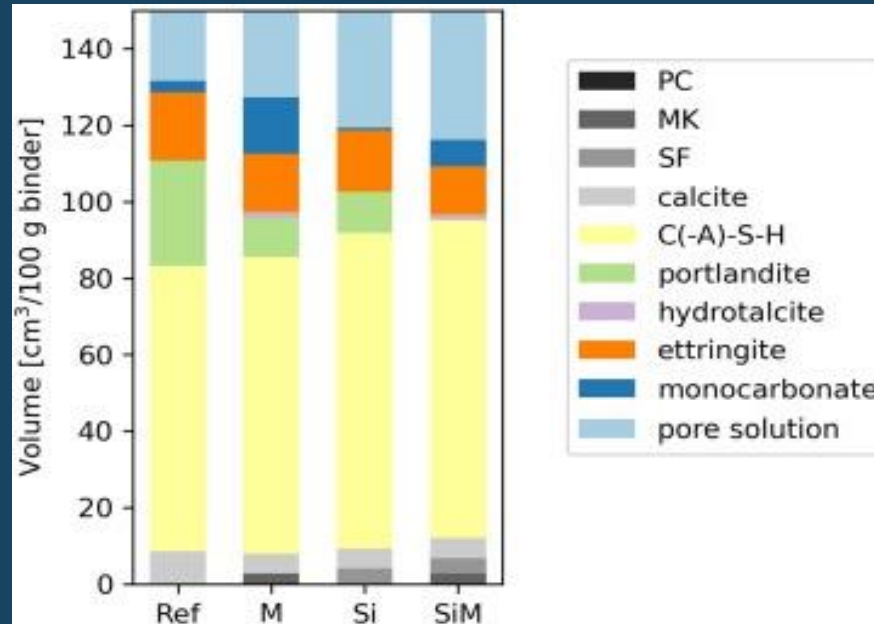
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

Hazardousness

Thermodynamics



Composition

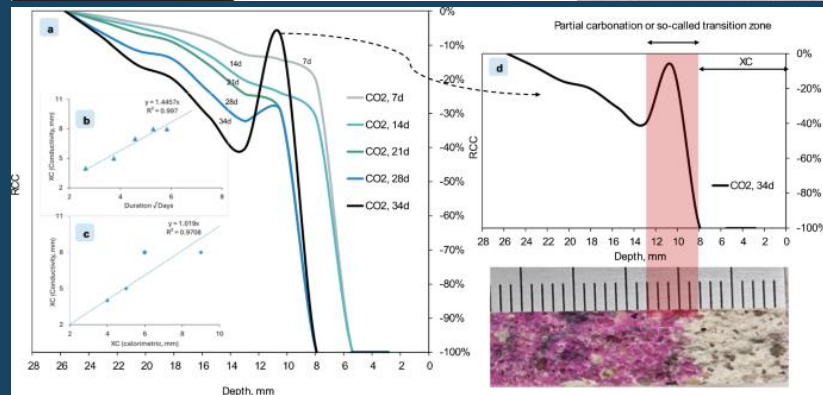
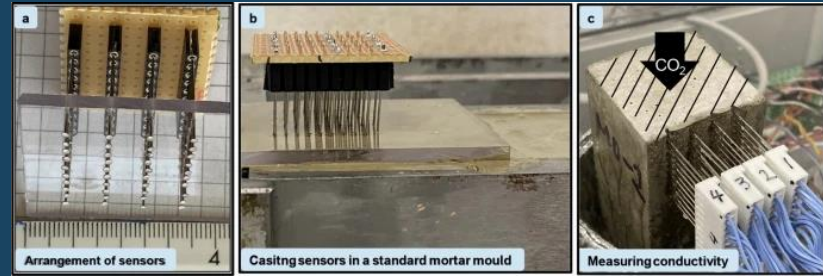
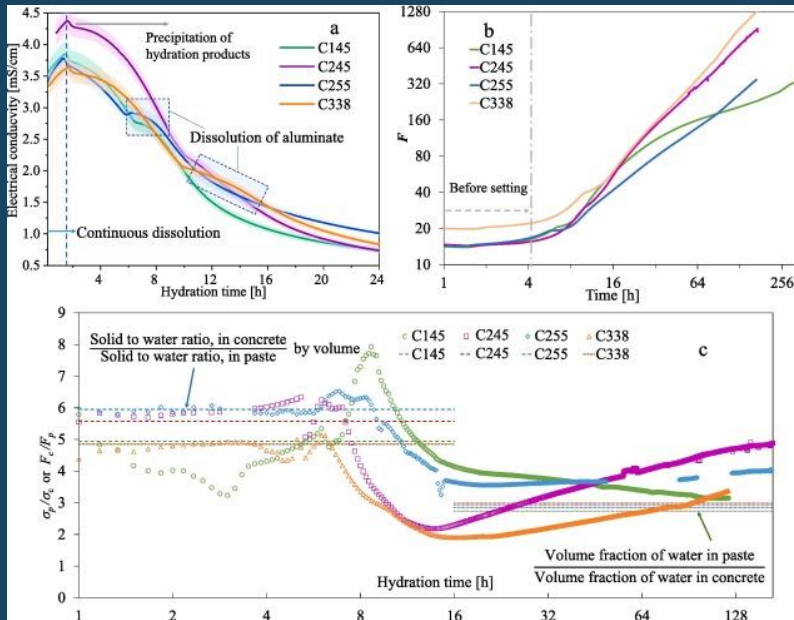
Activation

Reactivity

Ageing

Hazardousness

Development of test-methods



Composition

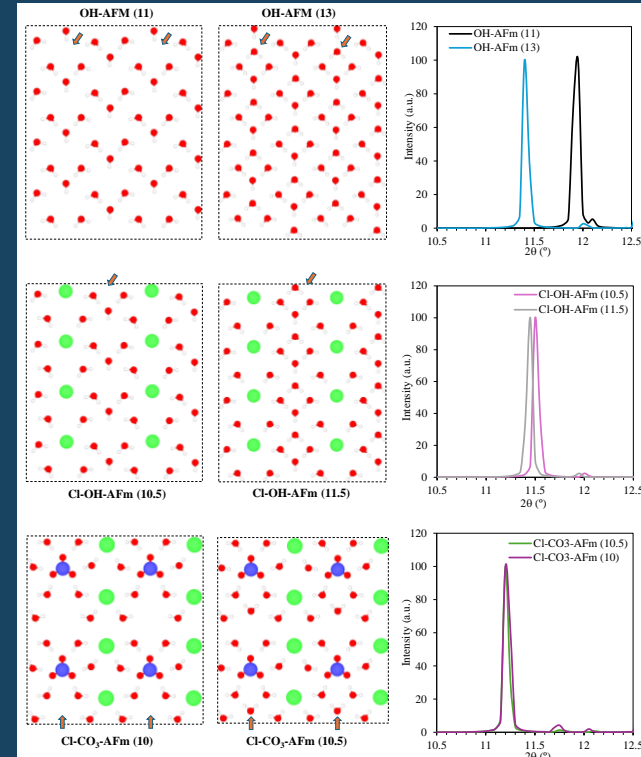
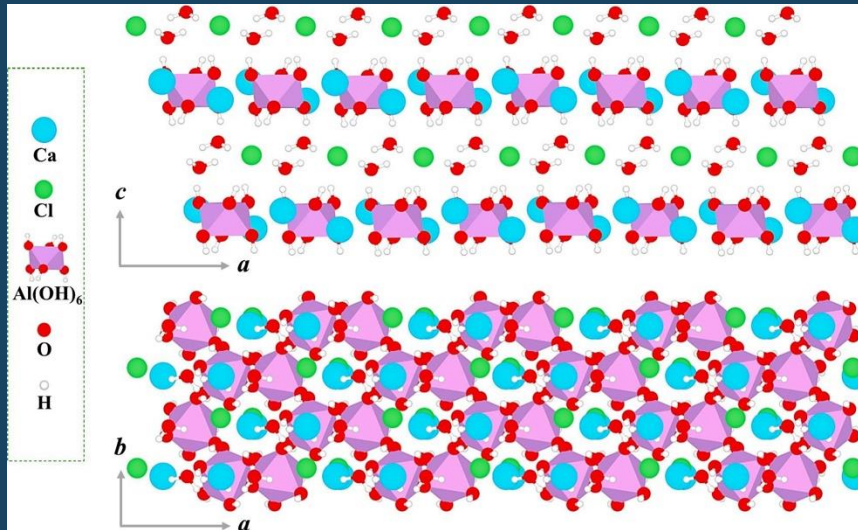
Activation

Reactivity

Ageing

Hazardousness

Physical and Chemical Changes



Composition

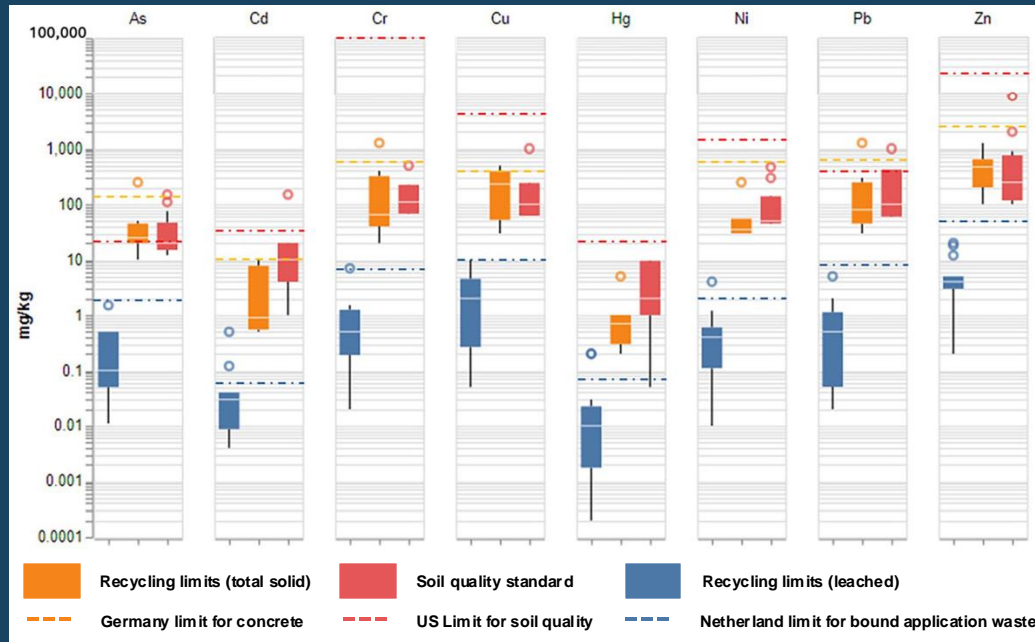
Activation

Reactivity

Simulation

Hazardousness

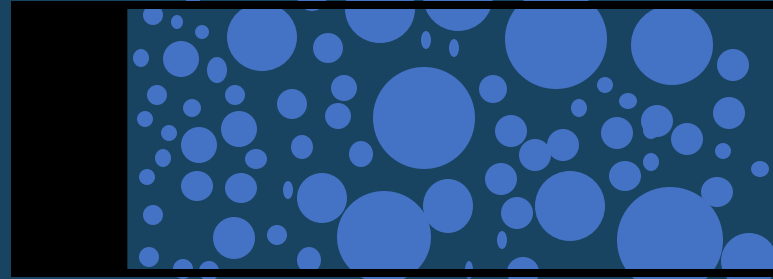
End of waste criteria and test methods



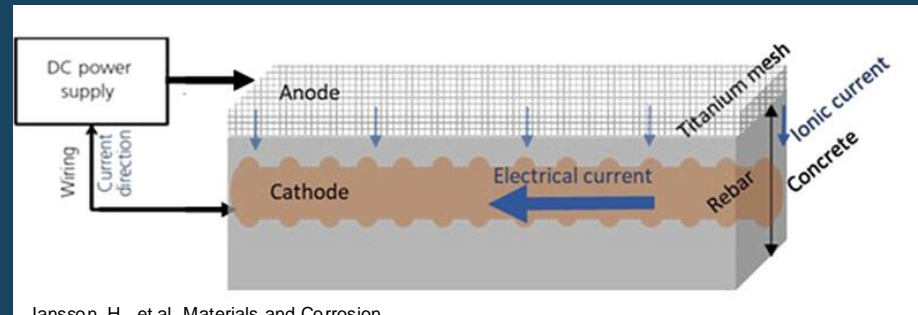
Focus areas

Concrete Technology

- **Fresh properties**
 - Mix design
 - Admixtures
- **Upscaling paste/mortar to concrete**
 - Pore structure changes
 - Modifications in construction
 - Moisture profile/Shrinkage
 - Heat of hydration/thermal cracks
- **Recycling**
 - Recycled and carbonated concrete aggregate
- **Innovative applications**
 - geopolymers
 - 3D printing
 - **Smart applications**



Reconstructed with inspiration from: Scrivener, K. L., et al. (2004). "The Interfacial Transition Zone (ITZ) Between Cement Paste and Aggregate in Concrete." *Interface Science* 12(4): 411-421.



Jansson, H., et al. *Materials and Corrosion*.

Focus areas

Extended Service-Life

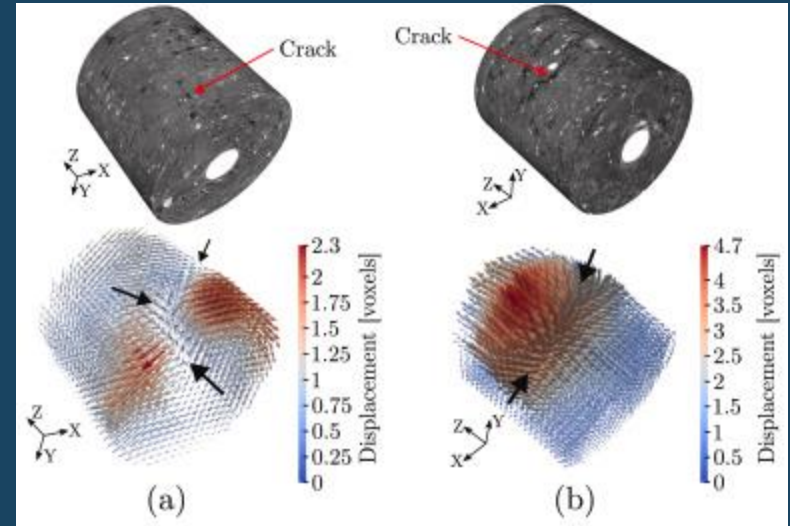
- Steel Corrosion & Matrix Damage:
- Crack Formation & Propagation
- Volumetric Expansion of Corrosion Products
- Transport of Corrosion Products:

✓ Use of Advanced Imaging (XCT & NCT)

Non-destructive techniques provided insights into damage progression, aiding predictive durability models.

✓ Implications for Service Life Modeling

The study provides crucial data for corrosion modeling, essential for maintenance strategies and extending infrastructure lifespan.



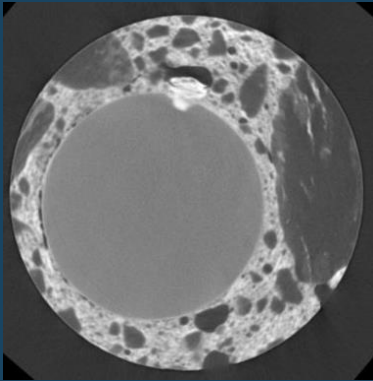
Focus areas

Extended Service-Life

Low carbon binders?
Concrete technology?

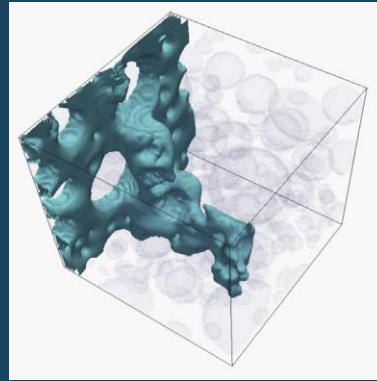


Materials for the
infrastructure of tomorrow



Experimental characterization

Neutron tomography of a rebar with a corrosion pit (white) in concrete



Modelling

Mesoscale model of chloride ingress in cracked concrete



PI: Karin Lundgren
Co-Pi: Arezou Baba Ahmadi
Jelke Dijkstra
PhD candidate: Talles Felix

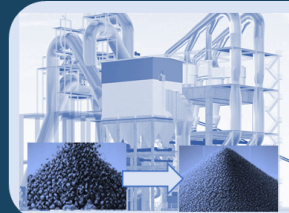
Focus areas

LCA

Primary data

Functional unit

Boundaries



Optimize particle engineering

Integrate alternative feedstocks

Processing

Build database

Machine learning

Functional unit



Feedstock

Low reactivity

Leaching risk

Binder

Hydration kinetics

Environment safety

LCA

Energy efficiency

Carbon footprint



Conclusions



- **Material research** is a major key towards a future sustainable built environment.
- Importance of involvement of industry but also **policy makers**.

Future insight

- Higher **TRLs**- field demonstration and lab to reality approach.
- From experimental observations to theoretical **physiochemical fundamentals**.
- Importance of **Education**.

Projects and cooperations

New-Dur-Cem

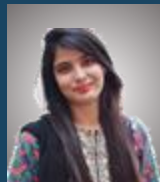
Formas

NTNU, RISE



Carbo-Crete

Family Thomas foundation
Geotechnics Research area



Concrete battery

Area of Advance Material
Chalmers Chemistry



2019

2020

2021

2022

2023

2024

2025



New-Soil-Bind

Vinnova

Easy mining, Halosep, VTI, Keller
Gothenburg Energy, Trafikverket,

SCM-Force I

Uppsala University, CemVision



PostNorm-SSC

Tillväxtverket

CemVision, Vattenfall,
LKAB, RWTH Aachen



SCM-Force II

Formas

Uppsala University, NCC,
CemVision, Trafikverket

References



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Thanks for your attention



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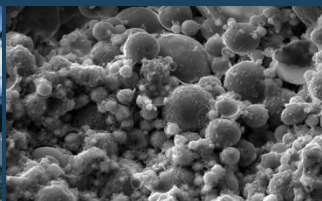


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