Corbonoide transforms CO₂ into a rock-solid concrete

Introduction Carbon Curing

- Carbon curing is a process where concrete is exposed to carbon dioxide (CO₂) during hardening process.
- Hardening concrete reacts with CO₂ and forms various carbonates.
- Carbonates are minerals where CO2 is permanently stored.
- Formation of carbonate minerals is also very beneficial for concrete.
- The process combines Carbon dioxide reuse and storage (CCUS).



Introduction Carbonaide

- Technical Research Centre of Finland (VTT) has developed an effective carbon curing technology for precast concrete industry.
- Technology is further commercialized by VTT spin-off Carbonaide Oy.









Carbonaide Factory Unit

- First industrial scale Carbonaide unit is retrofitted in Finnish concrete production line in Hollola Finland.
- Two curing units have total production pallet capacity 430.
- Maximum CO2 consumption is up to 5 tons per day.



Carbonaide mission

- Carbonaide's mission is to enable carbon curing in pre-cast concrete production.
- Carbonaide will take care of the issues that are not directly related to concrete manufacturing.
 - Plant can operate normally without extra workload.
- Carbonaide's duties
 - CO₂ sourcing and valorization.
 - Safety related aspects.
 - Life cycle analysis and verifications.
 - SCM and alternative binder availability



Technical observations

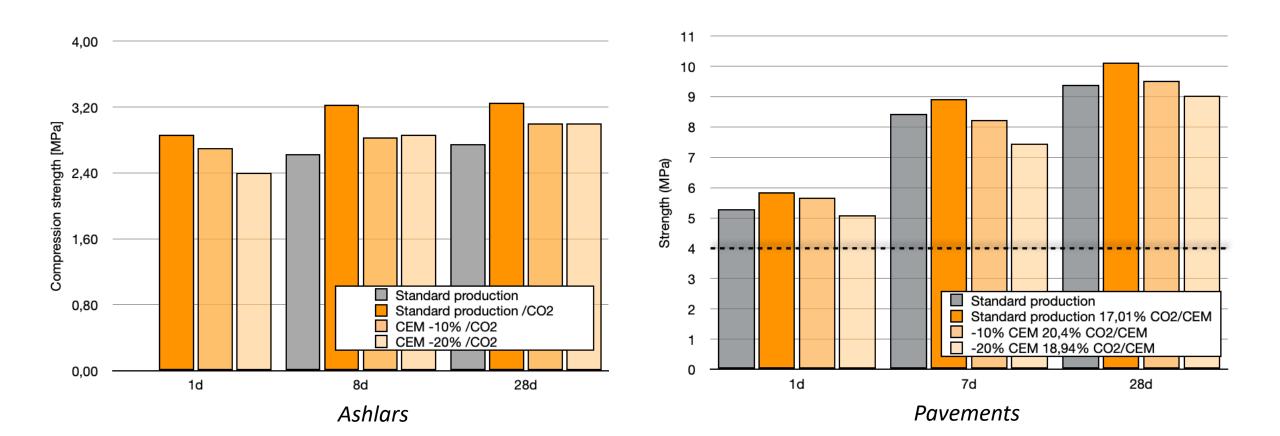


Replace Portland cement with CO₂

- Carbon dioxide replaces cement in matured concrete.
- Carbon cured concrete has higher compression strength in 28 days.
- Strength increase enables cement reduction >20%, depending on the application.
- Carbonaide's method densifies microstructure via
 - Formation of reactive calcium carbonate and carboaluminates.
 - Increased pozzolanity and activation of Belite.
- The ultimate strength increase is sensitive on selected carbon curing method.

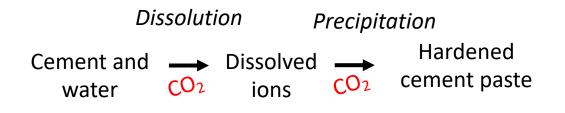


Experimental results



Accelerated strength development

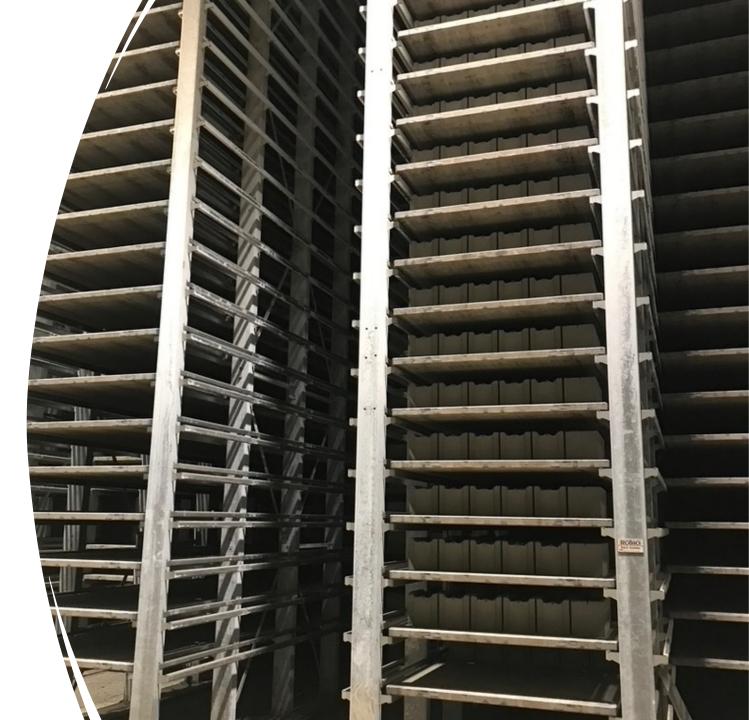
- CO₂ is a powerful accelerator for concrete.
- CO₂ reacts with Ca²⁺ forming nanosized calcium carbonates that acts as nucleation sites for further process.
- CO₂ activates dissolution of cement phases.





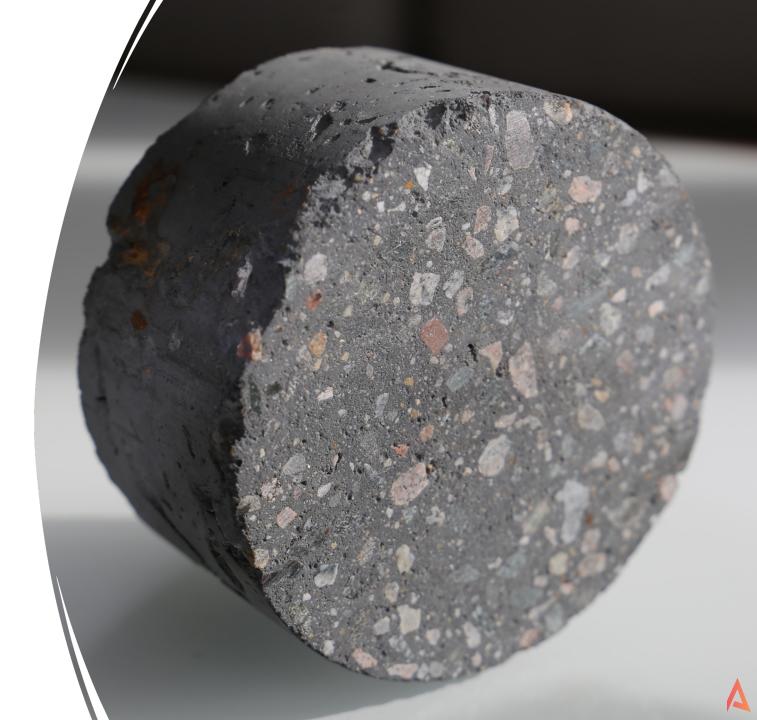
Reduced effloresence

 Carbonation bounds free lime into concrete products that eliminates calciumbased efflorescence. (hard efflorescence)



New SCM's and binders

- Carbon curing enable use of supplementary cementitious materials that are based on carbonization.
 - Calcium-rich ashes (CaO) e.g. biobased ashes etc..
- Slags that are non-reactive in traditional concrete technology.
 - Stainless steel slags, etc...
 - Belite slags
- Carbon negative concrete.





Technical CO2 storage

- Carbon curing forms "Technical carbon storage".
- Carbon storage has been formed in cement manufacturing.
- The storage is not currently used.
- The storage is possible to commercialize.
 - Receiving CO2 from EU-ETS regulated emission sources.
 - Buying biogenic CO2 and generation of CDR for third parties.

FAQ: Durability

Table 1. Effect of carbonation curing on the durability of concrete.

Carbonation Time (h)	Durability Index	Improvement	References		
2	Frost resistance	+55%	[27]		
10	Surface resistivity	+608%	[7/]		
12	Resistance to chloride ion attack	+34%	[76]		
<i>,</i>	Water absorption rate	-66.5%	[29]		
6	Resistance to chloride ion attack	+42.7%			
	Porosity	-2%			
12	Surface resistivity	+734%	[75]		
	Resistance to chloride ion attack	+53.8%			

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FAQ: Steam vs. Carbon curing

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durability of concrete relative to traditional steam curing [27], as shown in Table 2. Shi et al. [30] performed carbonation curing and steam curing on lightweight concrete blocks											
s Teple 2 : Steple 2: Step											
Methods	Compre 20h	ssive Strpng (MPa)	∲e d the j	production	efficiency,	and regunder Resistivity rbonation Resistivity	Freeze	н ряз R a Гhaw Cy	te of cles (%)	Permeability (s)	
Steam Curing Method	26.5	Compressive Strength (MPa)			³⁶ Electric Flt ⁶ 2 ²⁸ Surfate		Mass Loss Rate o ^{Freeze–} Thaw			61 ability	
Carbonation Curing	23.3 -	38.9 20h		-2898 2d	<u></u>		Cycles 0.3 10%	(%) 20%	-8.6 (s) 391	
Staattant Cur Carbingation	ring <u>17.0</u> Curing	26.5 23.3 22.1	36.8 38.9	9861 4386 2898	6028 1321 965	13.4 41.3 42.7	$\frac{16.4}{0.3} \frac{6.5}{6.5}$	67.7 8.6	-19.2	61 91 155	
Standard C	uring	17.0	22.1	4386	1321	41.3	6.5	19.2	1	55	

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14 of 21

Carbonation curing can not only shorten the curing time, but can also overcome the

downfalls of a high energy consumption a high production cost and the adverse effects Buildings 2023, 13, 957

Thank you!

"We are the first generation to feel the impact of climate change and the last to be able to do anything about it."

-Barack Obama-



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