

# Towards carbon storage in concrete - Mg-based binders

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# Inorganic circular materials group



Associate professor  
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Priya(dharshini)  
Perumal



Professor  
Mirja  
Illikainen



Professor  
Päivö Kinnunen



Senior research  
fellow  
Katja Ohenoja

- 4 professors (2 associate/assistant), 2 senior research fellows
- 8 postdocs, 28 doctoral researchers
  - Master students, trainees, laboratory technicians
- Budget: ~3 M€/year
- External funding: >80 %
  - EU Horizon, Business Finland, Academy of Finland, Private foundations, ERDF, direct company projects
- **Topics:**
  - Utilization, characterization, and processing of industrial inorganic side streams
  - Construction materials, aggregates
  - Magnesia-based binders, CO<sub>2</sub> capture storage & utilization (CCS/U)
  - Environmental applications, water purification
  - Materials chemistry, dissolution, surface interphase reactions

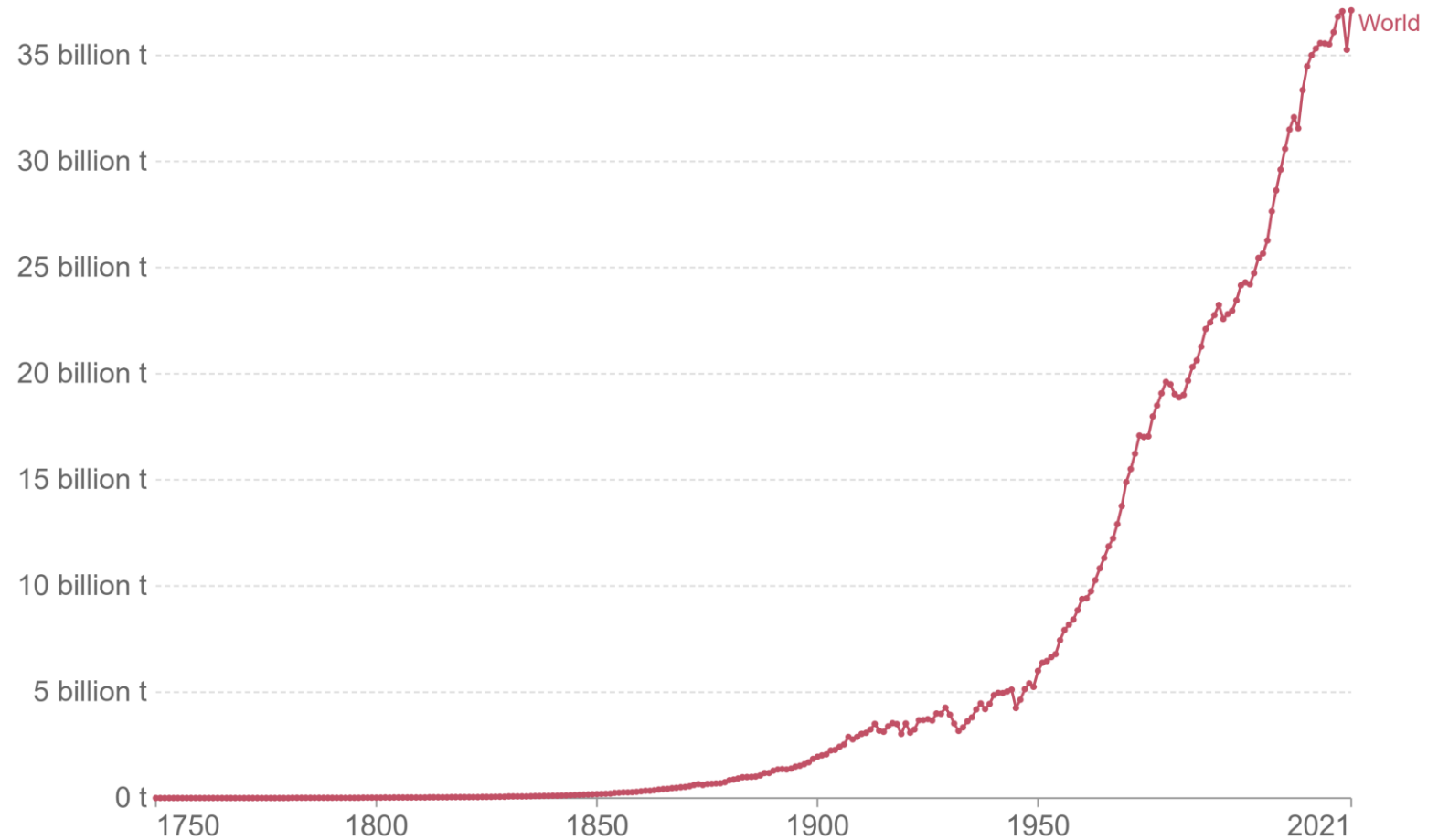


# The issue at hand

## Annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions from fossil fuels and industry<sup>1</sup>. Land use change is not included.

Our World  
in Data



Source: Our World in Data based on the Global Carbon Project (2022)

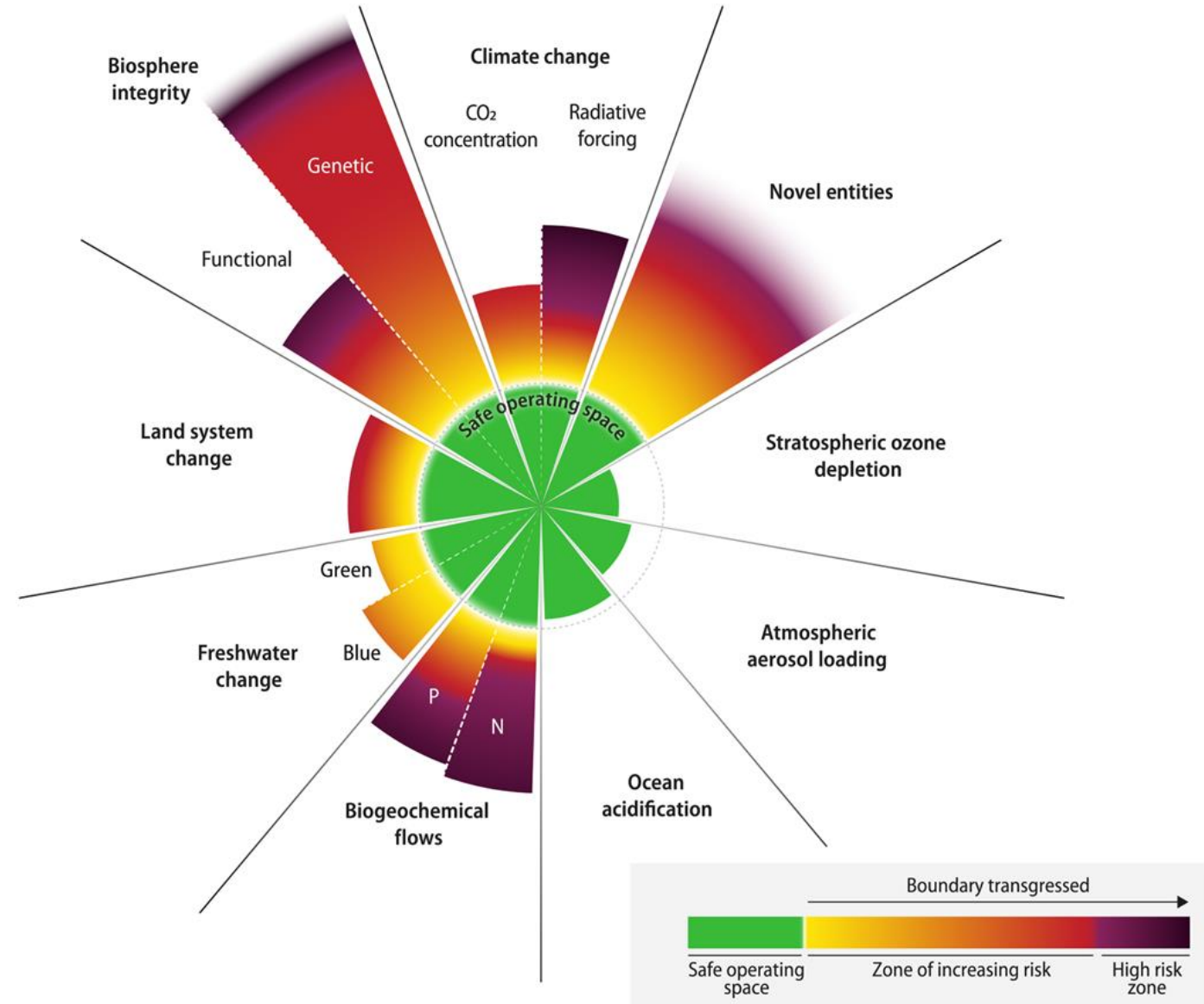
[OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions](https://OurWorldInData.org/co2-and-greenhouse-gas-emissions) • CC BY

**1. Fossil emissions:** Fossil emissions measure the quantity of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emitted from the burning of fossil fuels, and directly from industrial processes such as cement and steel production. Fossil CO<sub>2</sub> includes emissions from coal, oil, gas, flaring, cement, steel, and other industrial processes. Fossil emissions do not include land use change, deforestation, soils, or vegetation.

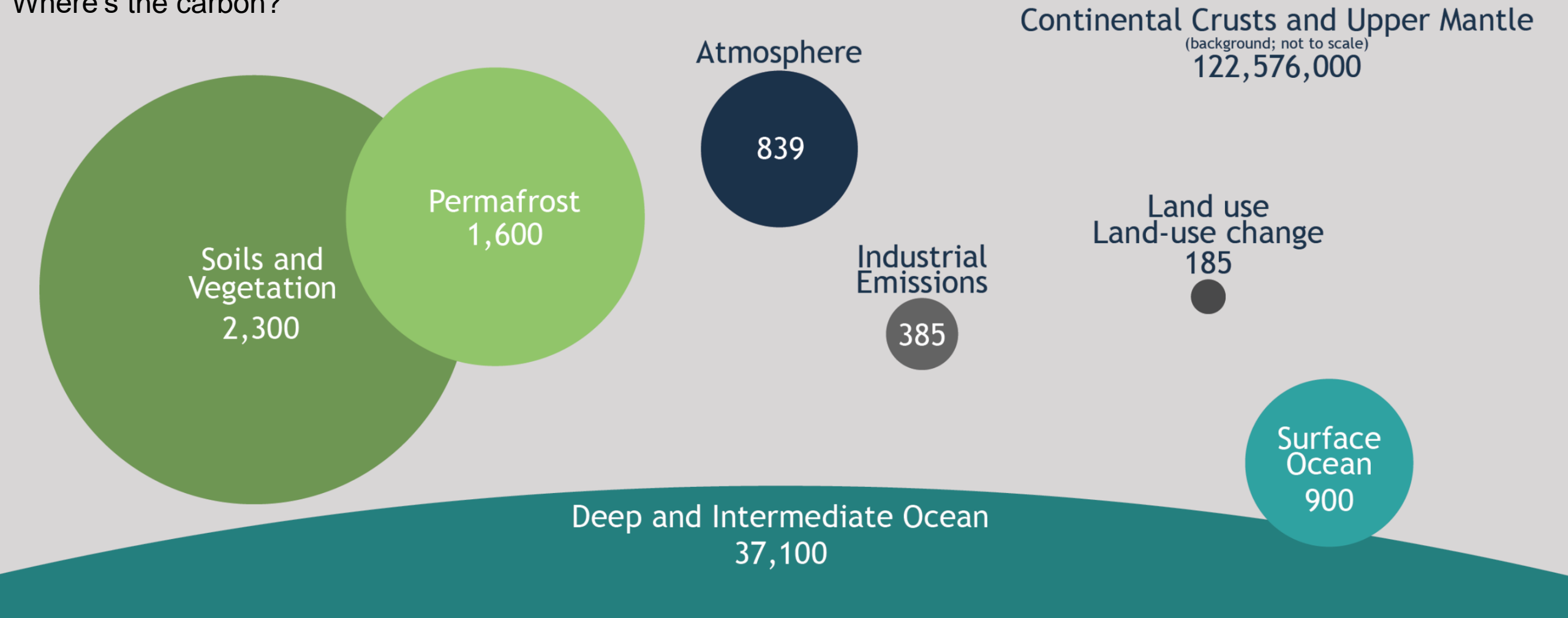


**But...**  
**all planetary boundaries should be considered**

**Planetary boundaries (situation 10/2023)**

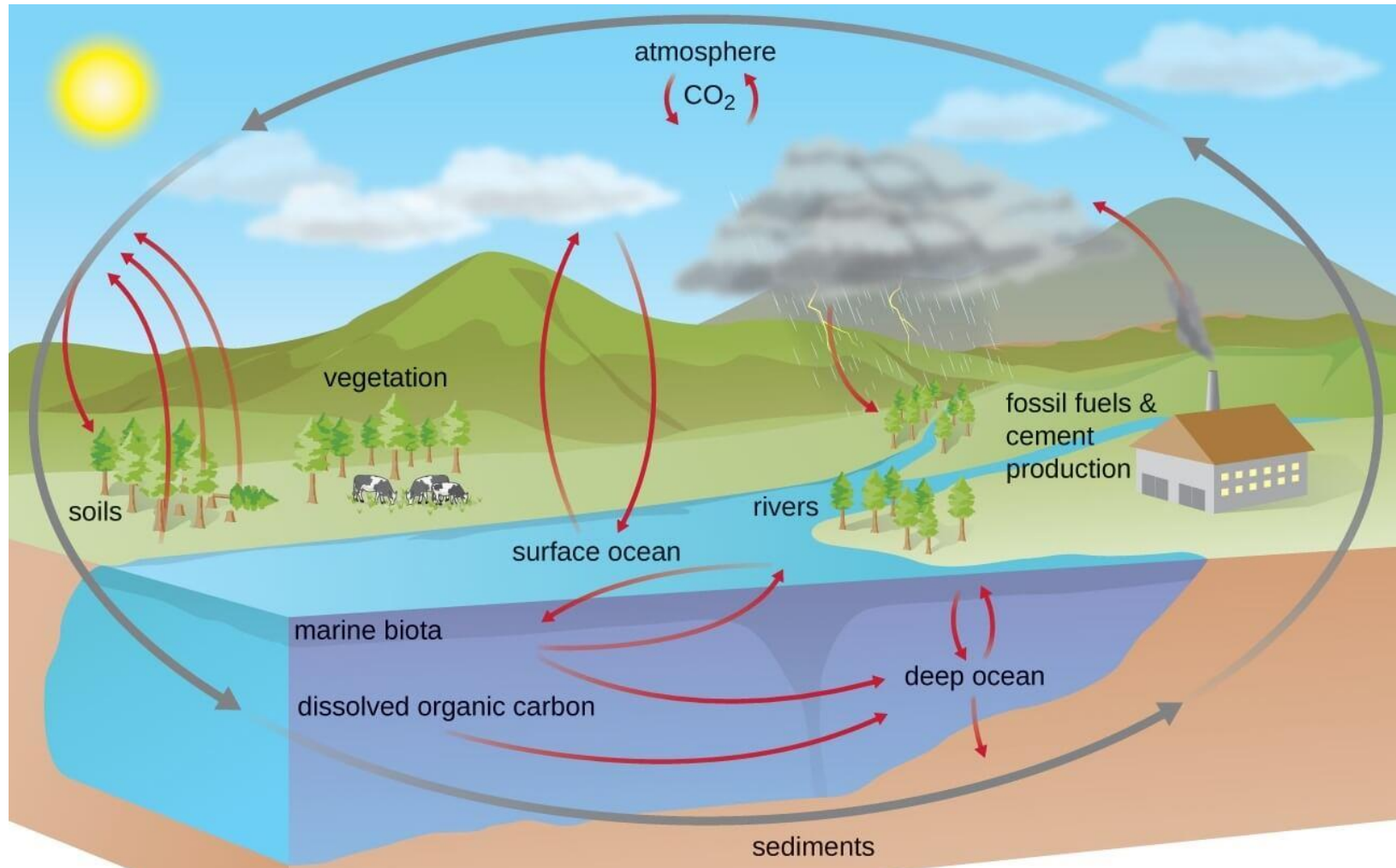


# Where's the carbon?





# Slow and fast carbon cycles

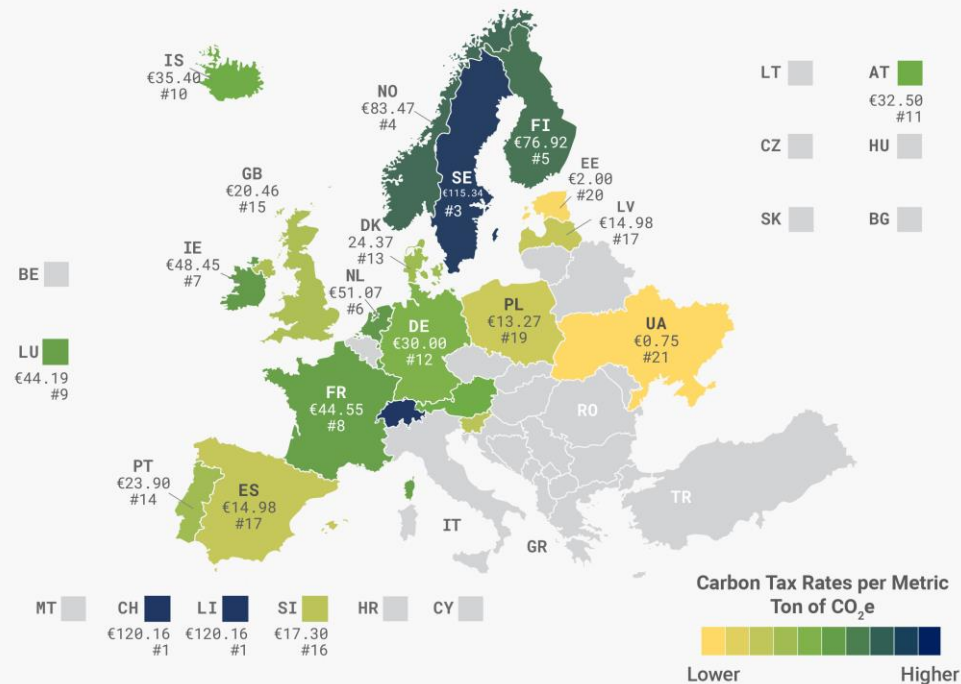




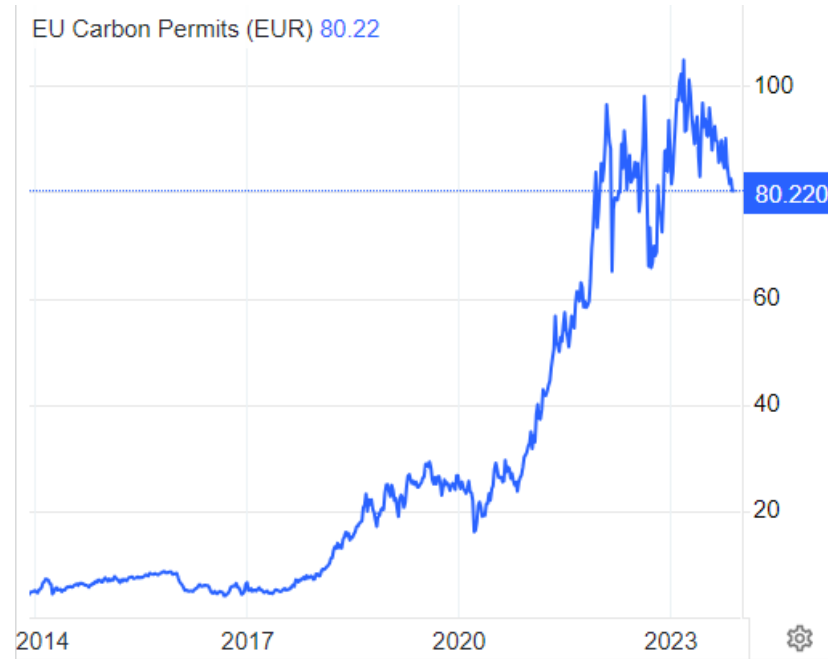
# Carbon Tax across Europe and global Carbon price trend

## Carbon Taxes in Europe

Carbon Tax Rates per Metric Ton of CO<sub>2</sub>e, as of March 31, 2023



Note: The carbon tax rates were converted using the EUR-USD currency conversion rate as of August 31, 2023 (USD 1 = EUR 0.9186).  
Source: World Bank, "Carbon Pricing Dashboard."



In 1990, Finland was the world's first country to introduce a carbon tax.

Now 20 EU countries have, €1-100€ /ton

Double taxation in Finland

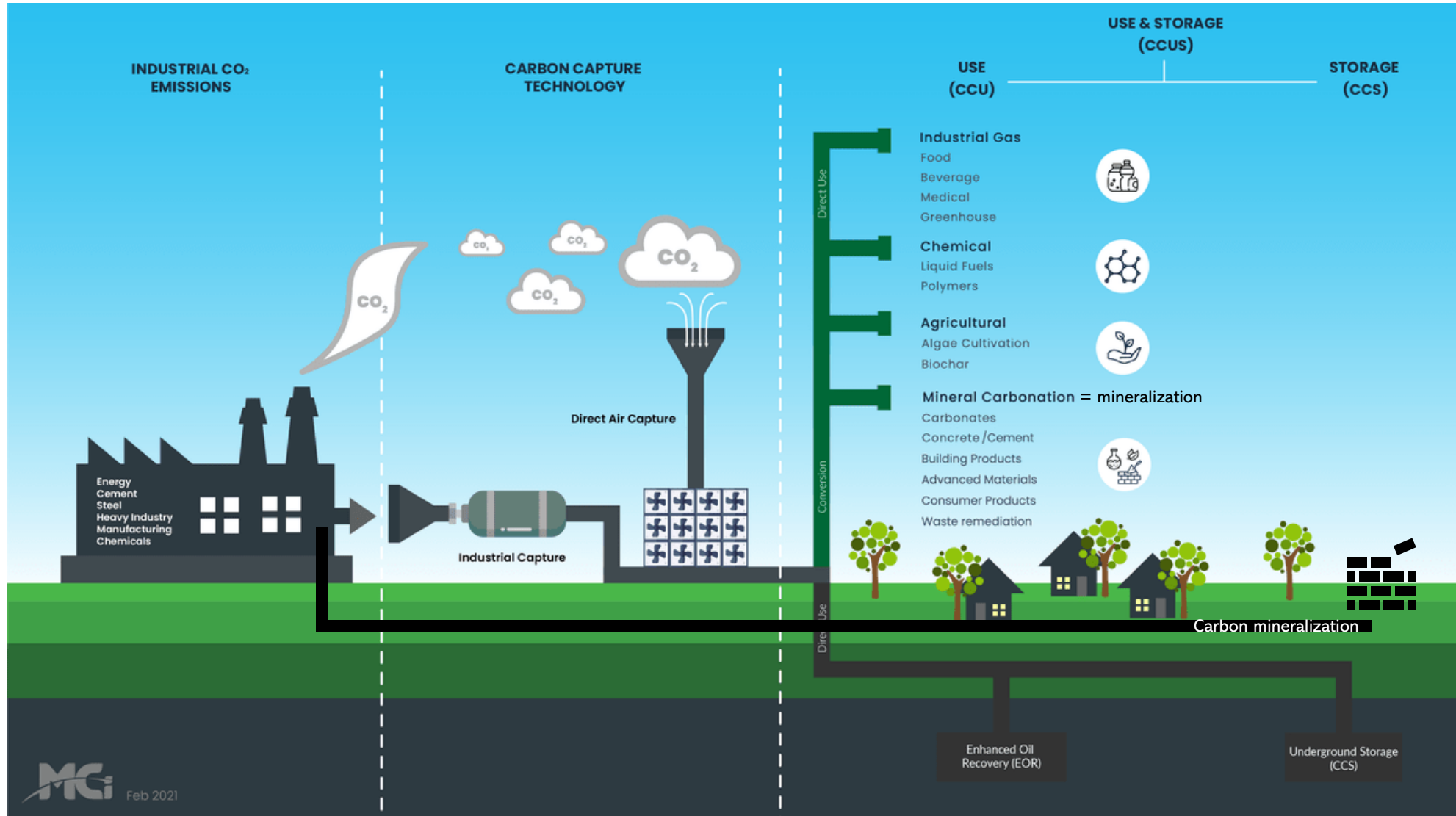


# CCS vs. CCU



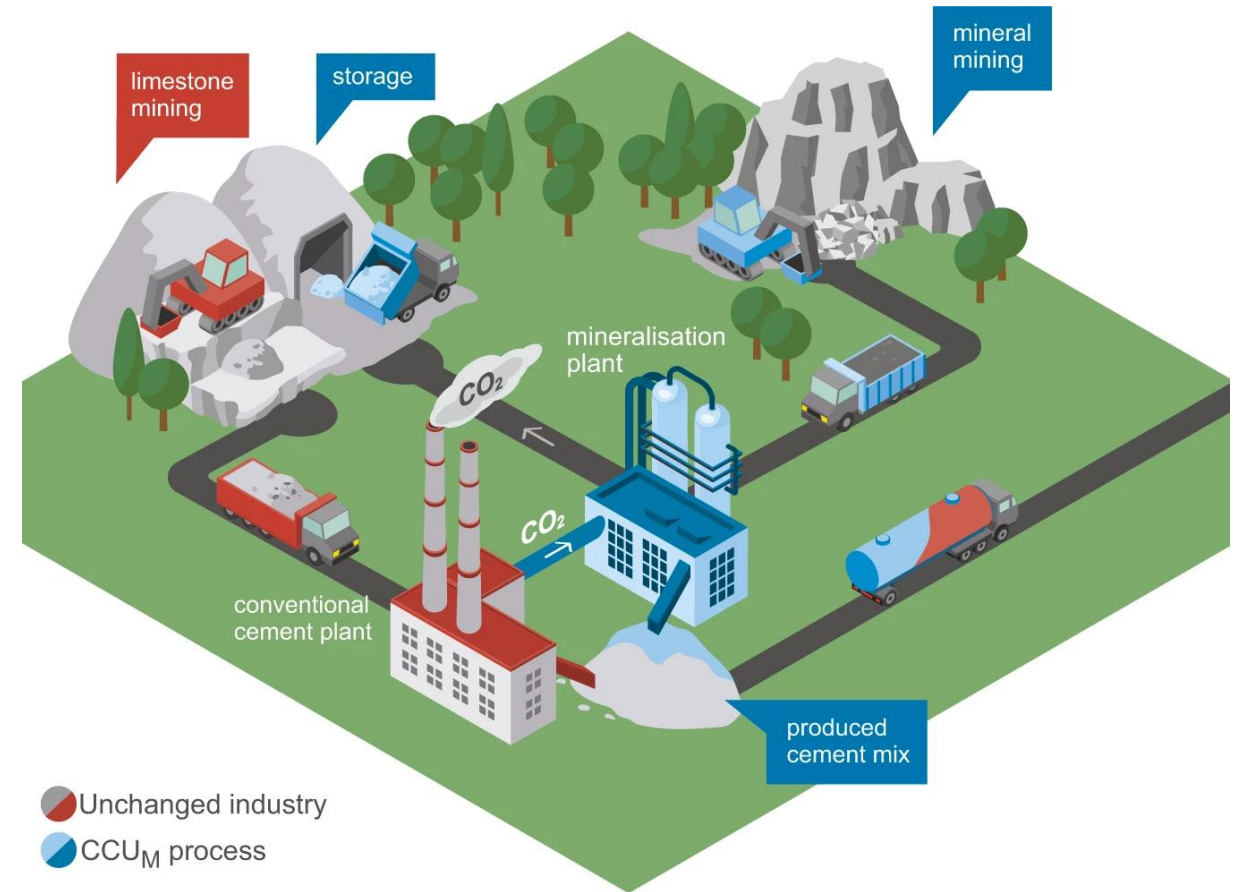


# CCUS – Carbon capture utilization and storage



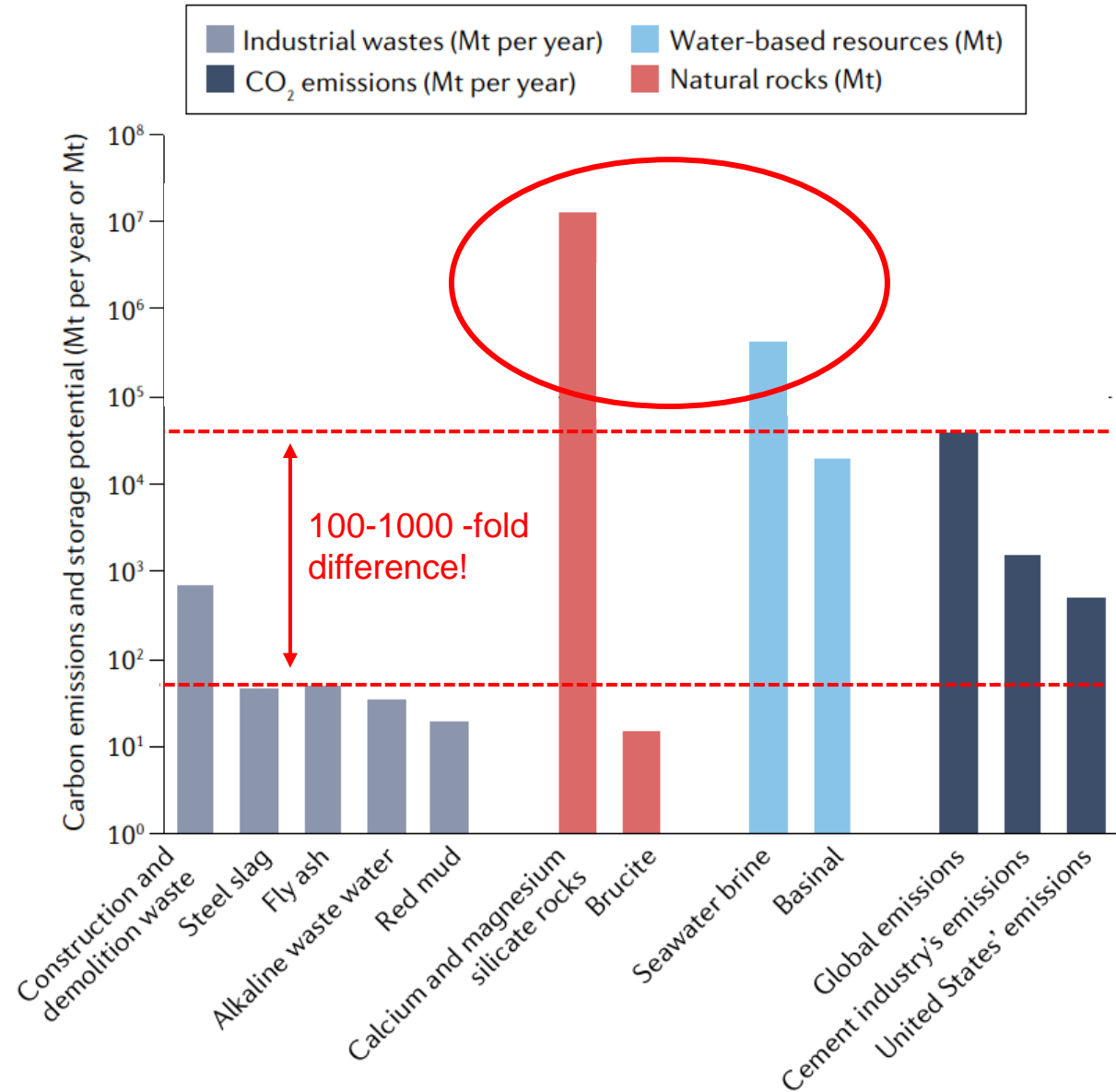


# CO<sub>2</sub> capture and utilisation through mineralisation





# Availability of minerals?





# Abundance

Abundance	CaO	MgO
Earth's crust	5%	2.9%
Earth's upper mantle	3%	38%
Slags, ashes etc.	Up to 50%	Usually <10%
Seawater	0.04%	0.13%

## – CaO

- Available primarily as  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- Also in industrial side streams

## – MgO

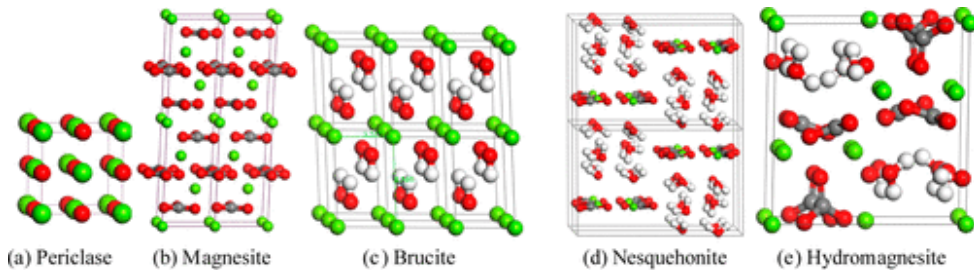
- Available primarily as Mg-silicates
- Not as widely distributed around the globe as  $\text{CaCO}_3$
- MgO is currently listed as critical mineral in EU (!)



# Available chemistries for MgO-based cements

- Different chemistries being considered
  - Magnesium silicate hydrate (MSH)
  - Mg oxychloride (MOC) / -sulfate (MOS)
  - Mg phosphate cement
    - Competes with fertilizer feedstock (P)
  - $MgCO_3$ 
    - Needs high pressure/temperature
    - Not cohesive (cubic mineral)
  - HCB –cement (Hydrous carbonate-containing brucite)
  - Hydrated magnesium carbonates (HMC's)
    - Potential for carbon capture
    - Reaction rate and durability need to be improved

<https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/jp500271n>



## Hydrated magnesium carbonates

Nesquehonite



Hydromagnesite



Dypingite





# Magnesium silicate hydrate (MSH) cements

- Forms by mixing MgO and SiO<sub>2</sub>
- Somewhat similar to CSH
- TRL 8-9 (?)

## - Advantages

- Carbon-neutral feedstocks available
- Low pH compared to OPC
- Highly durable e.g. in marine environments
- Does not carbonate (?)

## - Challenges

- High water demand
- No admixture development yet
- Compatibility issues with steel reinforcement
- MgO market/recovery technologies undeveloped

Antigorite T  
Mg/Si ~ 1.5

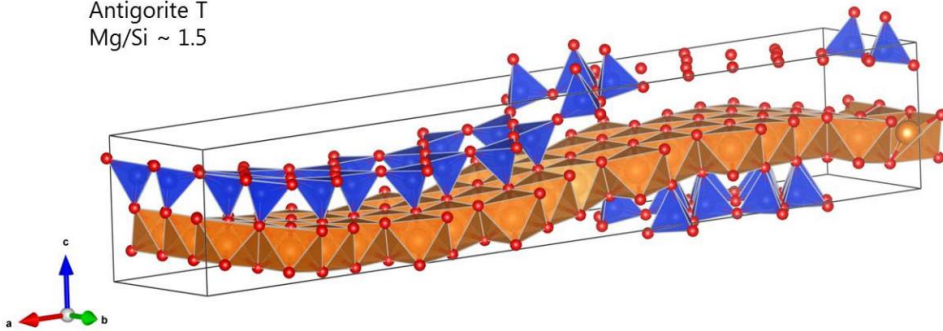
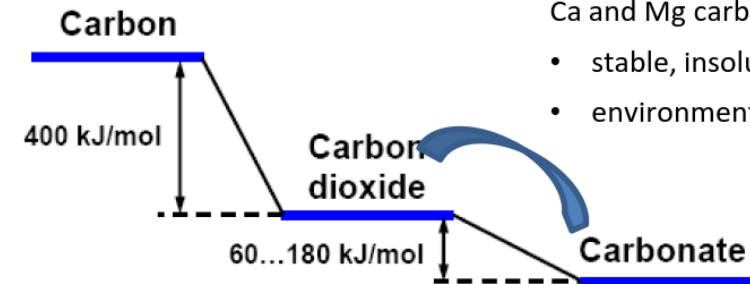
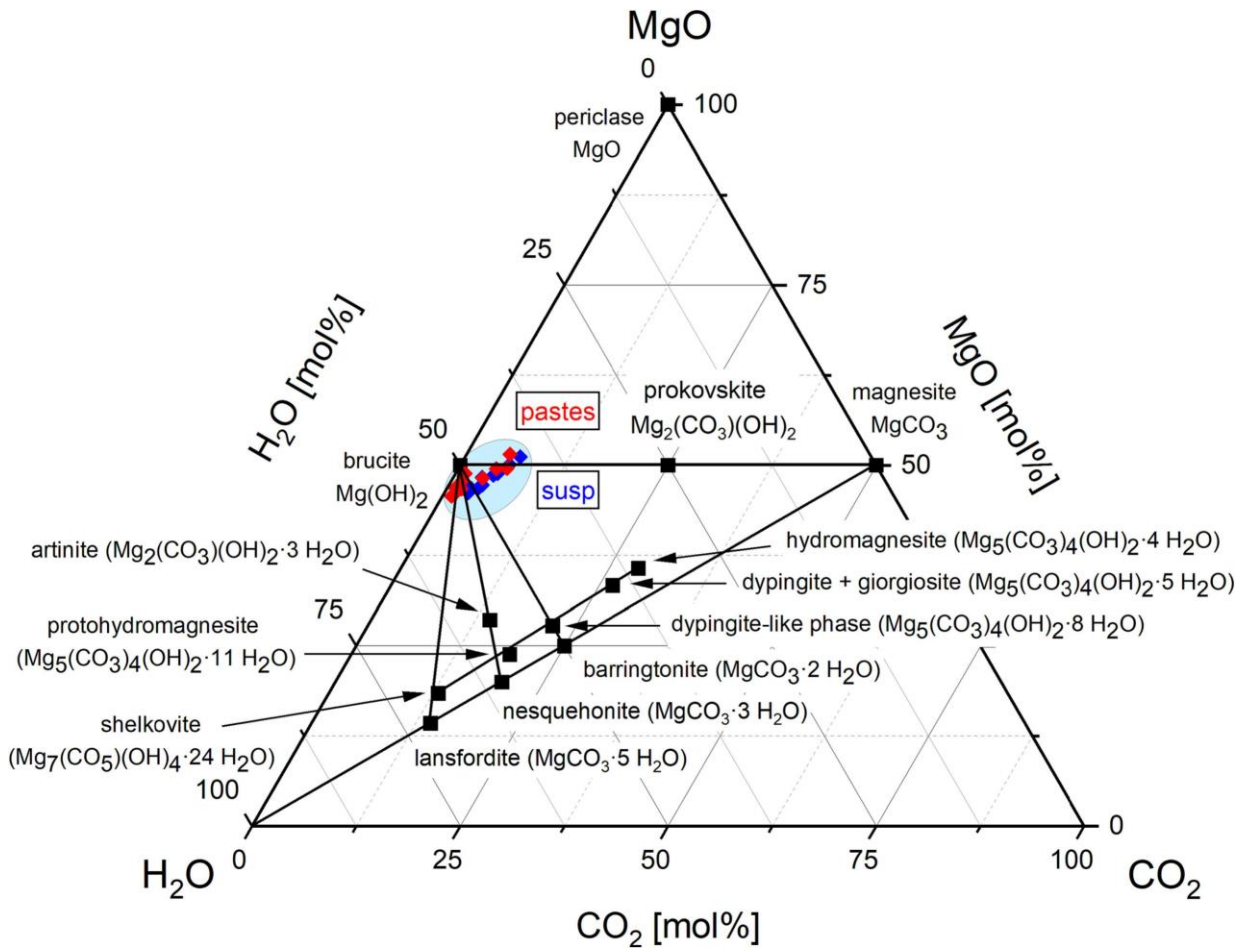


Figure 25: Schematic sketch of the structure of antigorite T (T:O structure phyllosilicate) from (Dódoný et al., 2002).



# Mg-carbonate binders

- Only magnesite ( $\text{MgCO}_3$ ) thermodynamically stable, but kinetically hindered
- Brucite (HCB) cement
- Hydrated magnesium carbonate (HMC's) binders

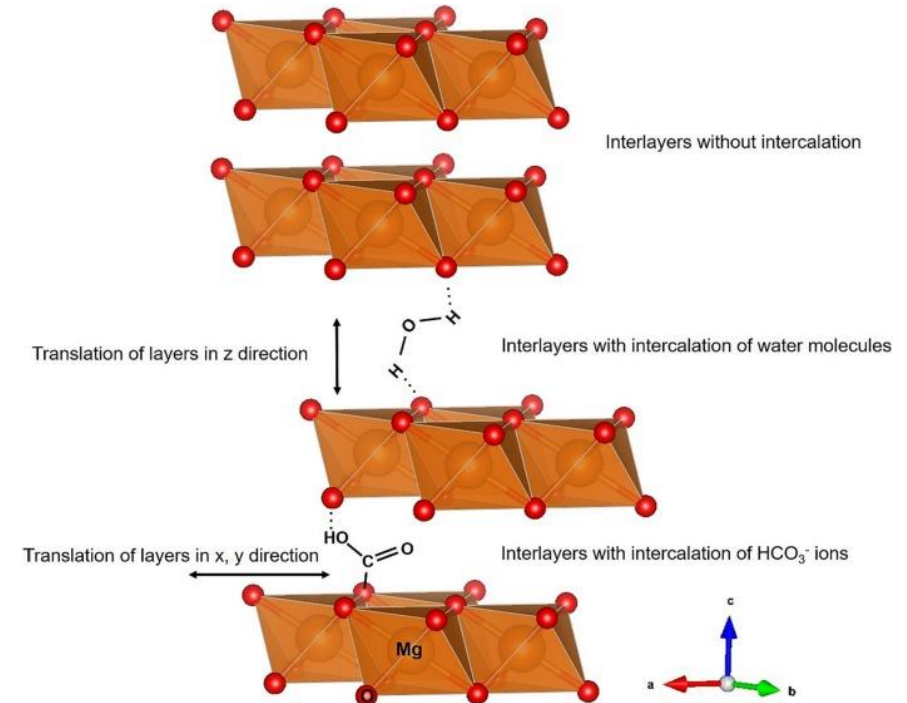
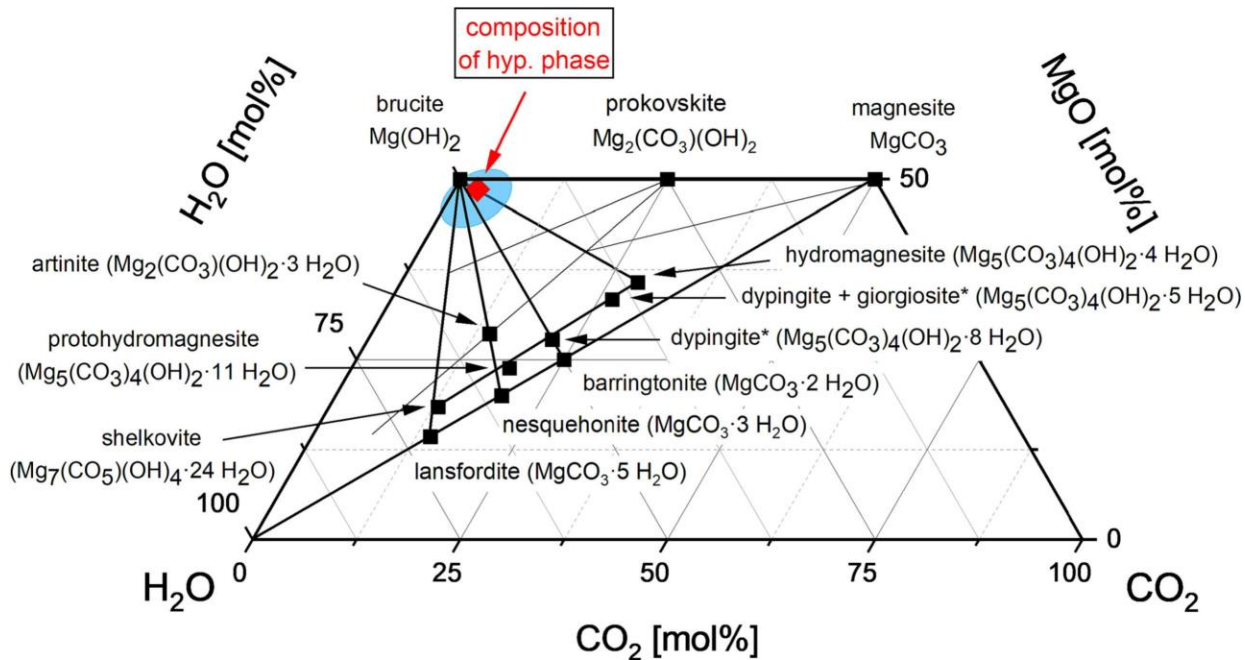


- Ca and Mg carbonates are
- stable, insoluble in water
  - environmentally benign



# HCB –cement (Hydrous carbonate- containing brucite)

- Forms with MgO + CO<sub>2</sub> (5-10%)
- Distorted brucite [Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub>] structure
- Promising results from first concrete experiments in EMPA
- TRL 5 (?) – active area of research

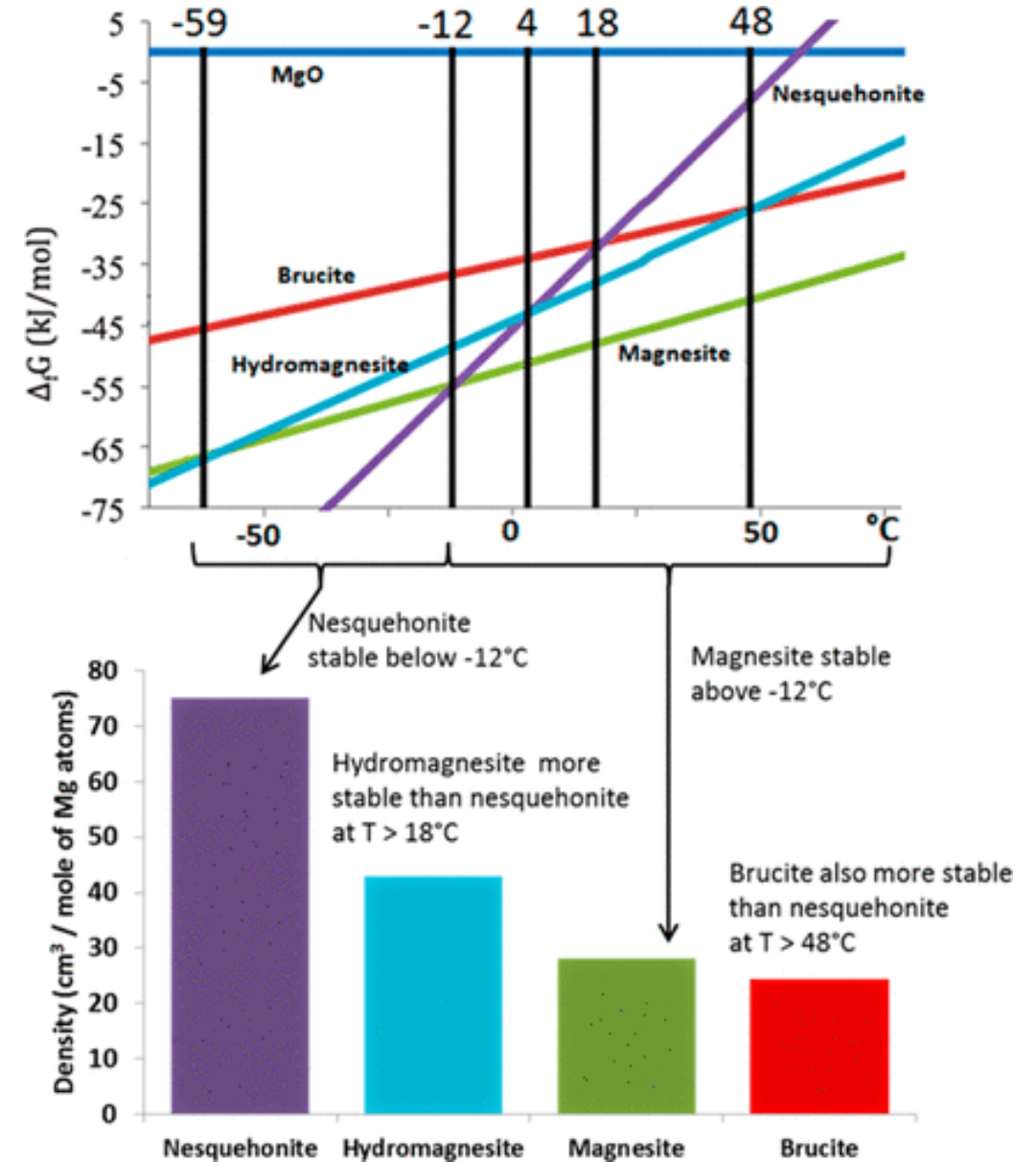






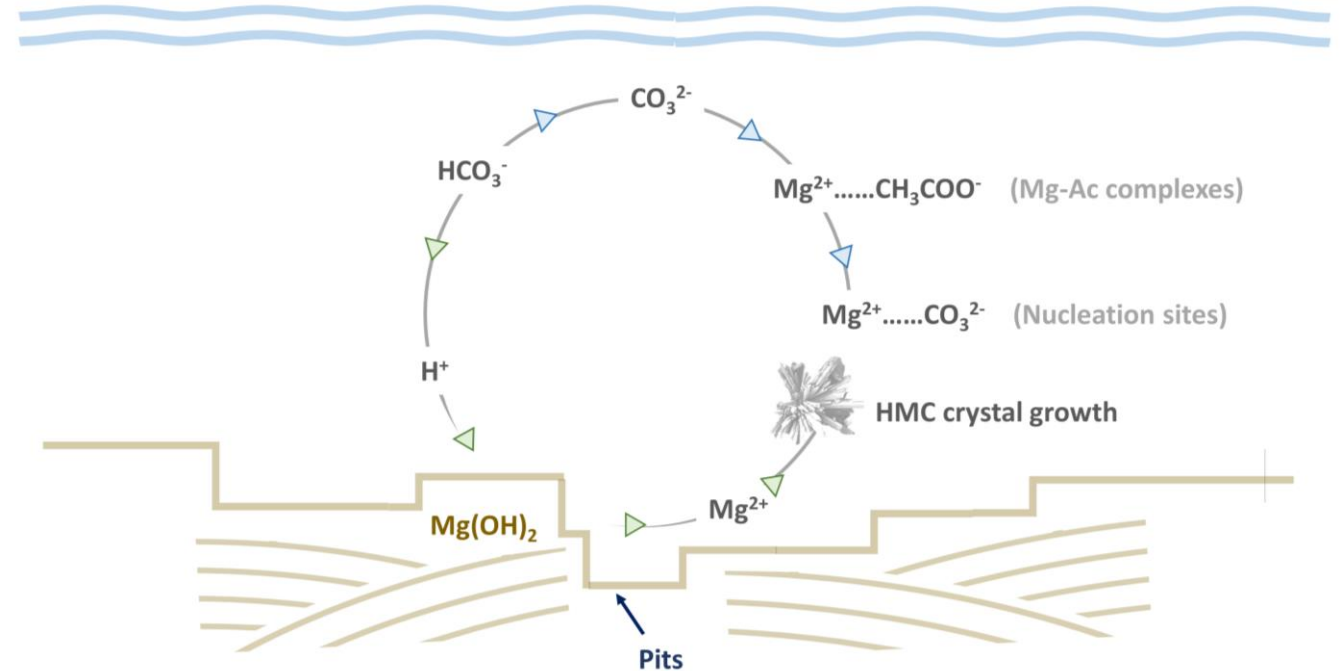
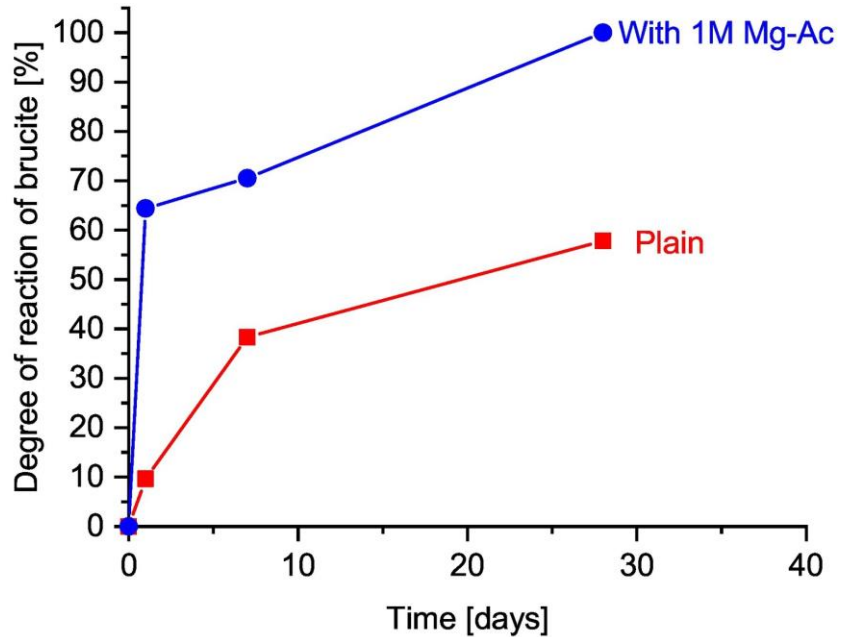
# HMC binders

- Nesquehonite/hydromagnesite most promising
- However, not possible to use in conventional concrete due to low water durability
- Dehydrated nesquehonite functions much like gypsum
  - Dry powder that hardens when mixed with water
  - Volumetrically stable
  - Low water durability (better than gypsum)





# Steering the carbonation kinetic and degree of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$ using organic additives



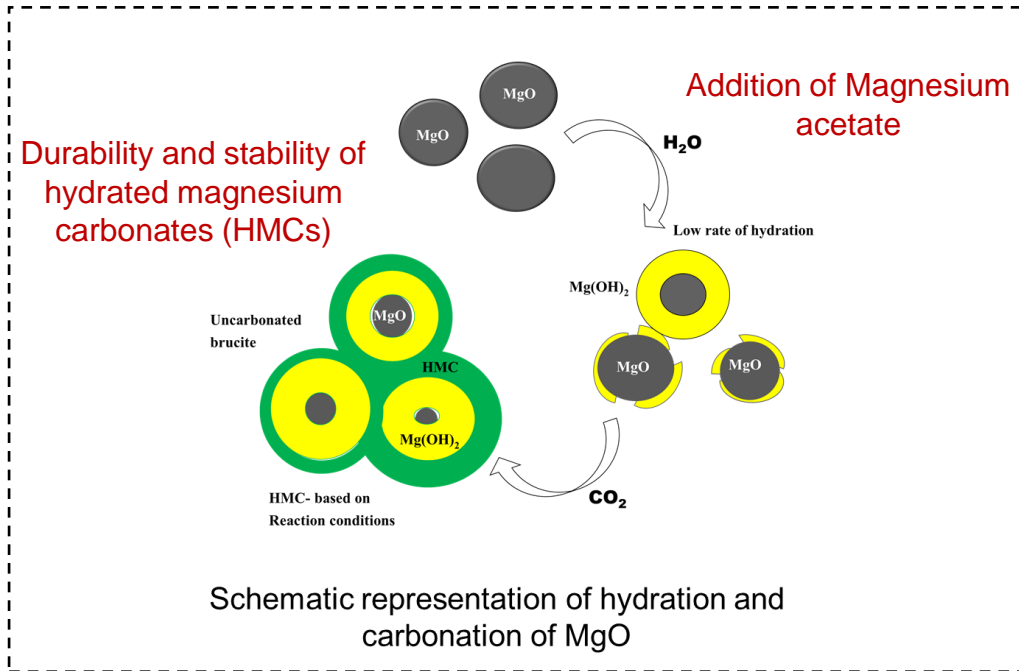
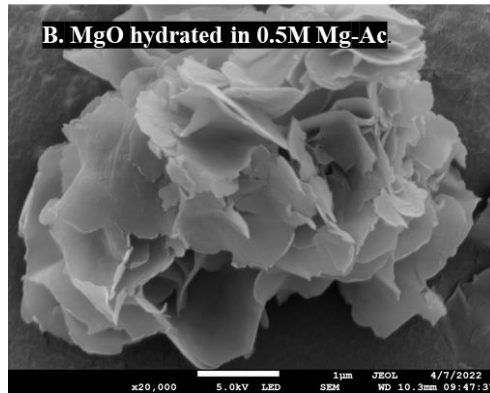
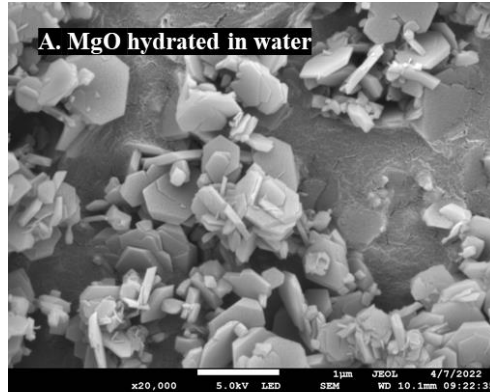
Brucite reached ca. 100% in reaction degree with the presence of Mg-acetate

<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2021.106696>

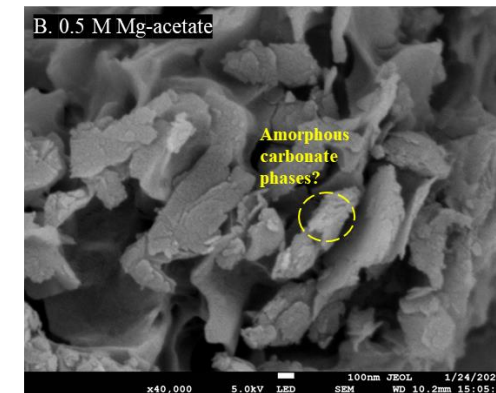
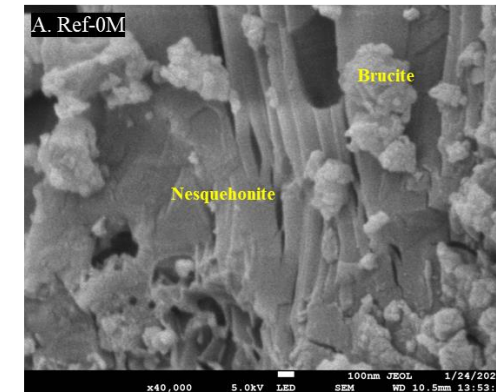


# An additive to influence hydration and carbonation of MgO

## Hydration



## Carbonation

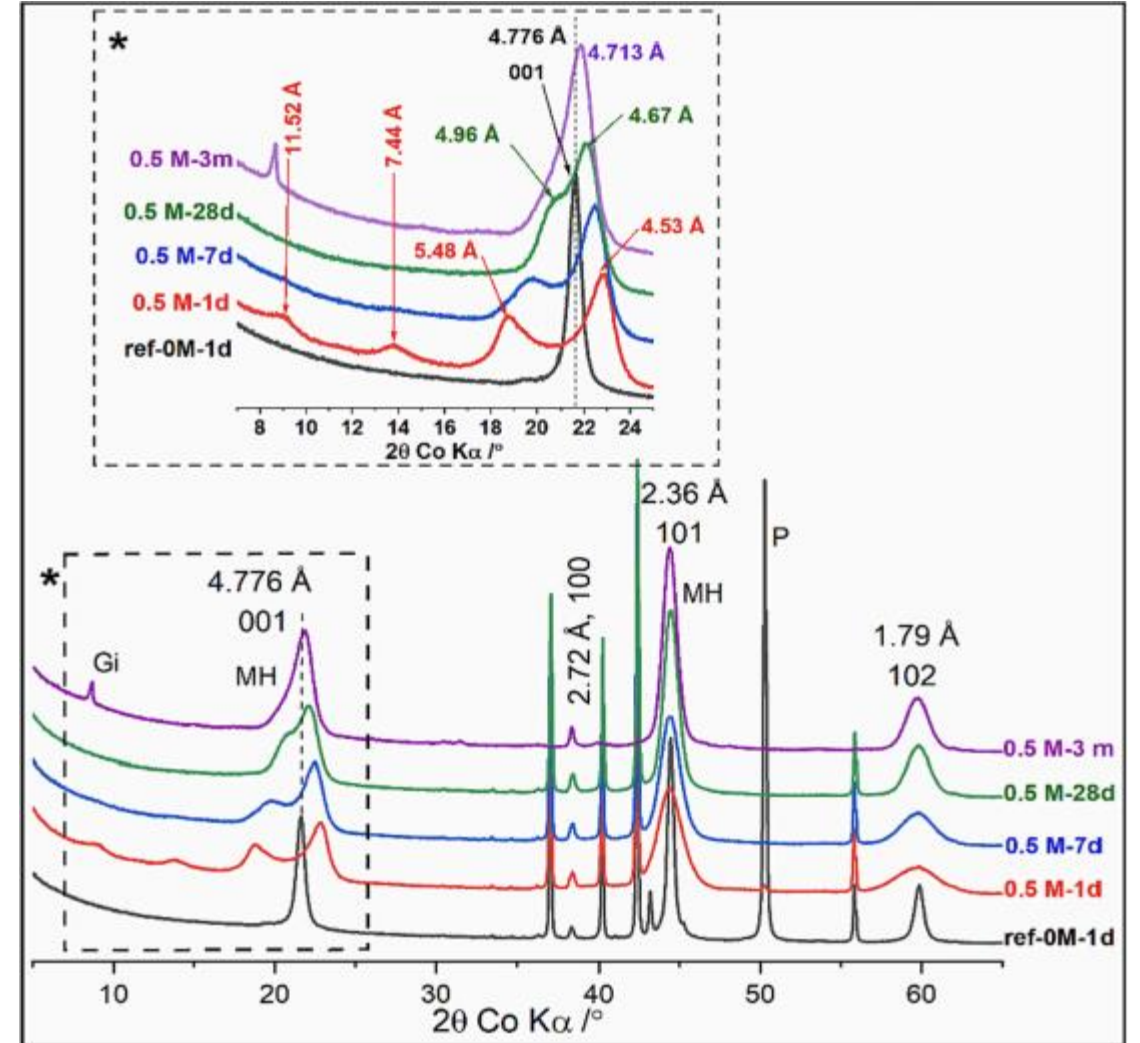
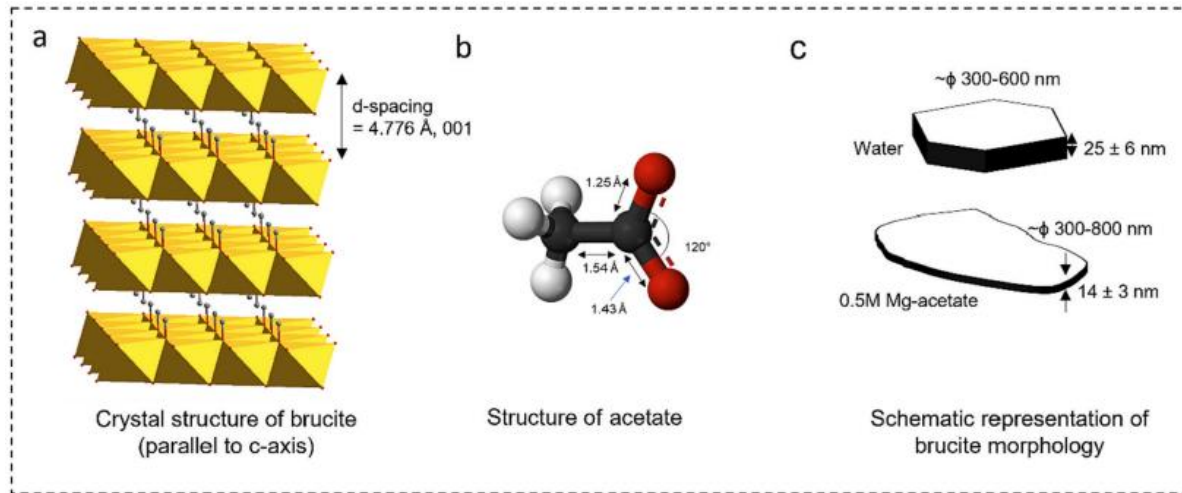


Mg-acetate increases the hydration kinetics and modifies the properties (morphology, crystallite size) of brucite formed

Mg-acetate influences the magnesium carbonate (hydrate) formed



# Latest research





# Latest research

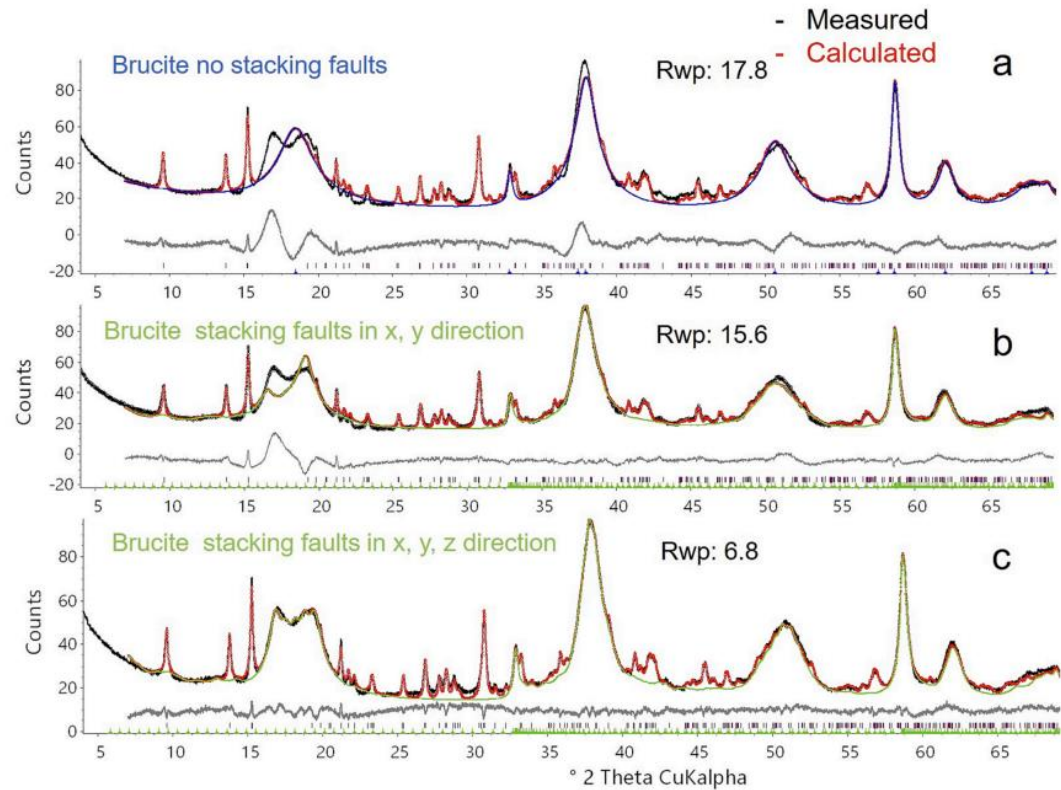


Fig. 6. Rietveld refinements of the XRD pattern of sample MgO/hydromagnesite 70/30 cured at 20 °C a) without stacking faults, b) considering stacking faults in x and y direction, and c) considering stacking faults in x, y and z direction. Rwp = weighted profile R-factor. All reflections, which are not assigned to the HCB phase (hydrrous carbonate-containing brucite with stacking faults), can be assigned to the phase hydromagnesite.

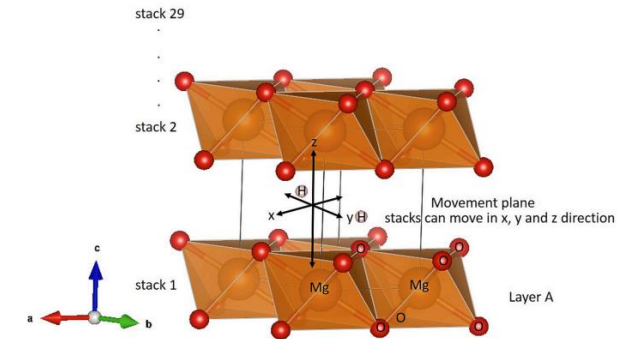


Fig. 2. Visualization of stacking layers in the brucite structure as well as movement plane and moving directions for stacking faults between repeating layer A (Visualization done using VESTA 3 [20]).

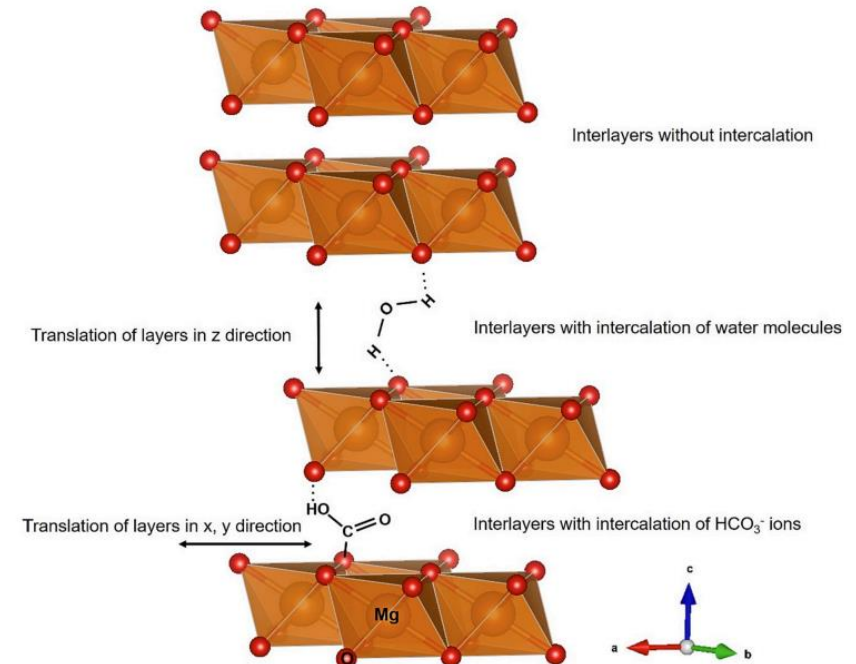



Fig. 8. Visualization of the possible brucite-like structure using VESTA 3 [20]. The possible intercalation options are shown in the figure. The sequence of the interlayers is shown as an example. The sequence in the real structure is probably an arbitrary combination of the possible interlayers.



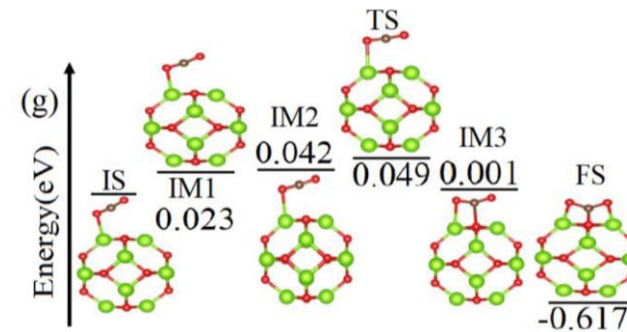
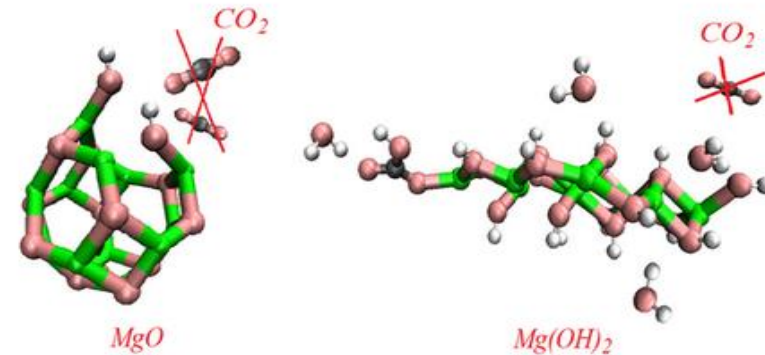
# Ongoing – DFT modeling of the modified mineral structure

## Exploring Mechanisms of Hydration and Carbonation of MgO and Mg(OH)<sub>2</sub> in Reactive Magnesium Oxide-Based Cements

Mina Ghane Gardeh, Andrey A. Kistanov,\* Hoang Nguyen, Hegoi Manzano, Wei Cao, and Paivo Kinnunen

 Cite This: *J. Phys. Chem. C* 2022, 126, 6196–6206

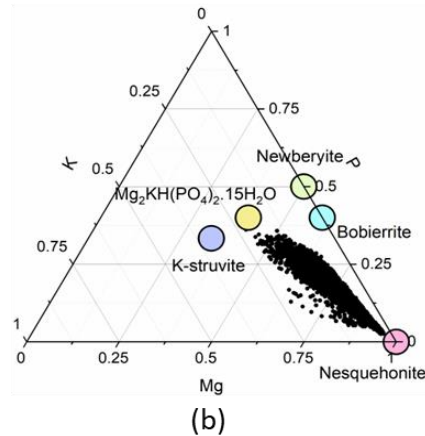
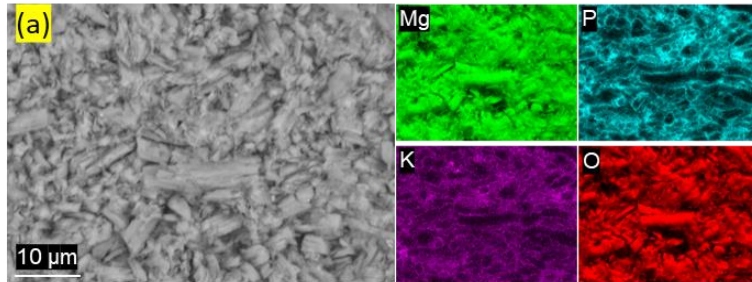
 Read Online



Energy barrier for the carbonation process



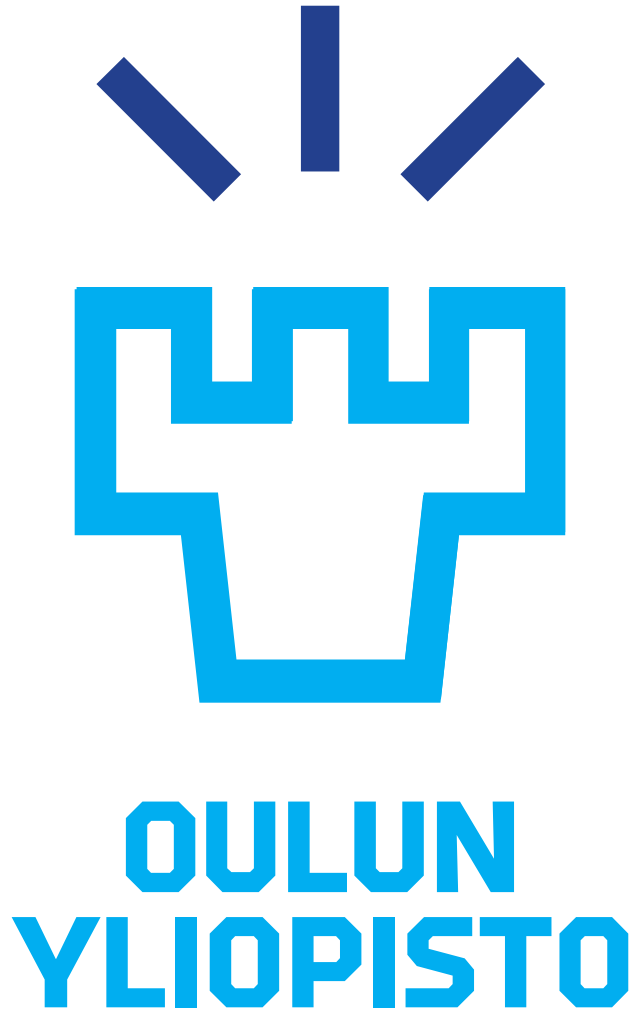
# Stabilize Mg-carbonates and produce durable cements



- Academy research fellow Hoang Nguyen
- Project DCM

<https://www oulu.fi/en/projects/durable-mg-based-cement-toward-carbon-negative-concrete-dcm>

E.g., phosphate can protect nesquehonite from its conversion and CO<sub>2</sub> loss



## Research directions

- Novel MgO-based cements
- Applications of Mg-carbonates in Portland cements
- Novel synthesis of  $\text{MgCO}_3$  with low temperature and pressure
- Synthetic marble for carbon storage
  - CarbStone project:  
<https://www.oulu.fi/en/projects/carbstone-synthetic-marble-for-carbon-storage-and-utilization>
- Glass-based cements and SCMs
  - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2022.106859>
  - <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jnoncrysol.2023.122204>
  - <https://doi.org/10.3389/fchem.2021.715052>





# RILEM Technical Committee of >60 researchers on MgO-based cement

## MBC : Magnesia-based binders in concrete

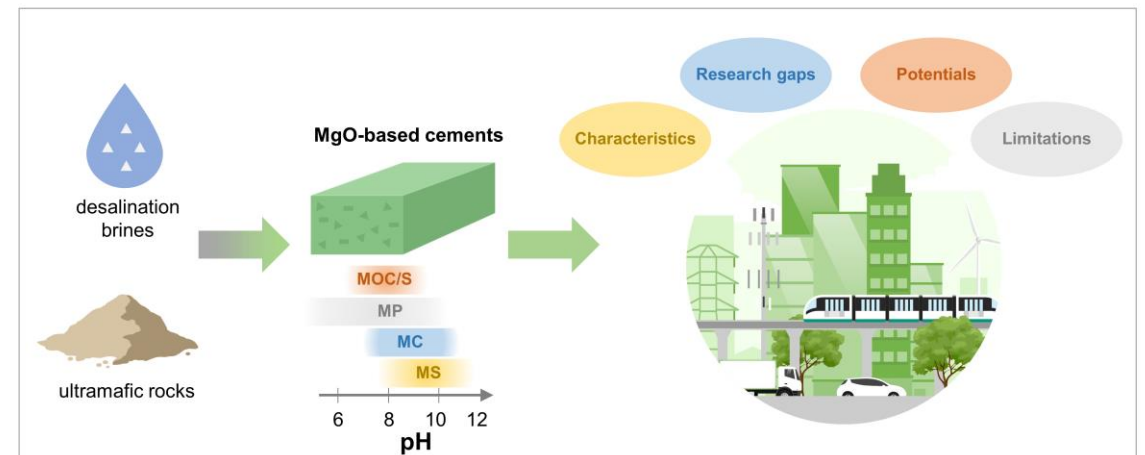
[Presentation](#) | [Events](#) | [Members](#) | [Documents](#)

### Technical Committee MBC

#### General Information

Chair: Ass. Prof. Paivo KINNUNEN  
Deputy Chair: Dr Ellina BERNARD  
Activity starting in: 2022  
Cluster A

<https://doi.org/10.21809/rilemtechlett.2023.177>





# Ongoing collaborations on Mg-based cements



**BUSINESS FINLAND**





## NordCem: Community of cement researchers in the Nordics



### **Current members:**

University of Oulu,  
NTNU,  
Chalmers University,  
Aarhus University,  
DTU,  
RISE

Online meeting twice a year (next May 3<sup>rd</sup>)

We welcome researchers from Universities and research institutes

For more information, please contact Dr. Hoang Nguyen ([hoang.nguyen@oulu.fi](mailto:hoang.nguyen@oulu.fi))





Thank you