

Low-Carbon Concrete: Technologies, Policy, and the Pathway to Model Code Language



Matthew P. Adams, Ph.D., FACI
New Jersey Institute of
Technology

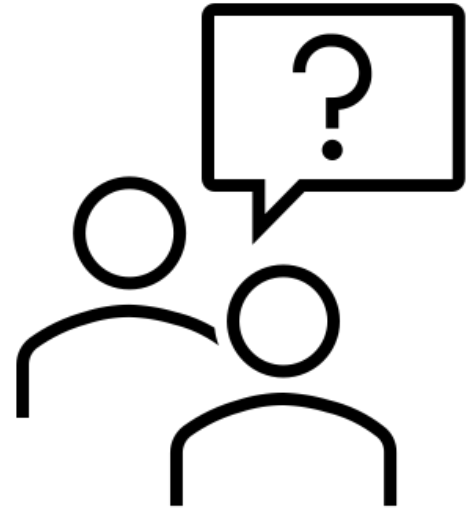
September 21, 2023



An ACI Center of Excellence
for Carbon Neutral Concrete

Presentation Notes

- Find presentation slides and post event recording at:
 - <https://www.neuconcrete.org/events-and-education>
- Attendees are in listen only mode.
- Ask questions via email at info@neuconcrete.org



Disclaimer

As with all concrete mixtures, trial batches should be performed to verify concrete properties. Results may vary due to a variety of circumstances, including temperature and mixture components, among other things.

You should consult your materials, cement, and concrete professionals for design assistance. Nothing contained herein shall be considered or construed as a warranty or guarantee, either expressed or implied, including any warranty of fitness for a particular purpose.

Today's Speaker



Matthew P. Adams, Ph.D., FACI

Dr. Matthew Adams is an associate professor and co-director of the materials and structures (MatSLab) at the New Jersey Institute of Technology in Newark, NJ. His research focuses on the sustainability, resiliency, and long-term durability of innovative cement-based materials. He also studies how governmental policies both support and hinder the adoption of sustainable practices in construction. He is a fellow of the American Concrete Institute, where he is currently chairman of ACI 323 Low Carbon Concrete Code Committee and member of several other committees; he is also a member of ASTM, International where he chairs the Subcommittee on Testing for Strength of Concrete. Dr. Adams has received research funding from the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, New Jersey Department of Transportation, the American Concrete Institute Foundation, and the U.S. Department of Transportation. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of New Hampshire in 2006, and his Master of Science and Ph.D. degrees from Oregon State University in 2012 and 2015, respectively.

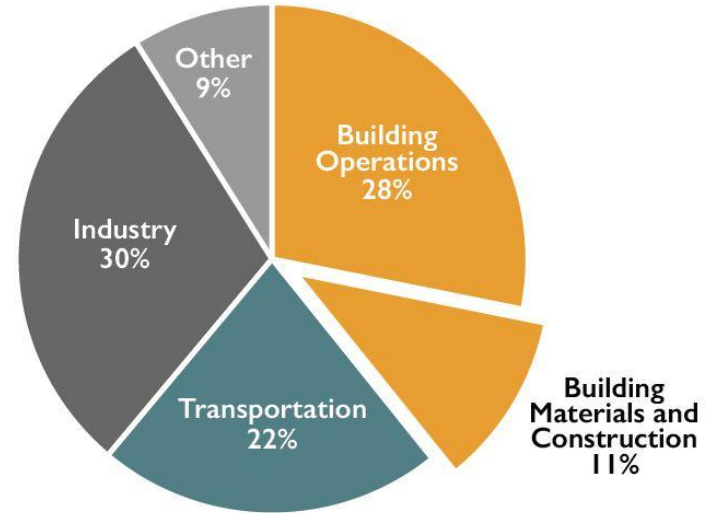
Presentation Overview

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Low-Carbon Concrete Technologies
- 3 Barriers to Implementation
- 4 Existing Policy Solutions
- 5 Effectiveness of Solutions
- 6 Developing Model Code Language
- 7 Summary

Carbon Production Worldwide

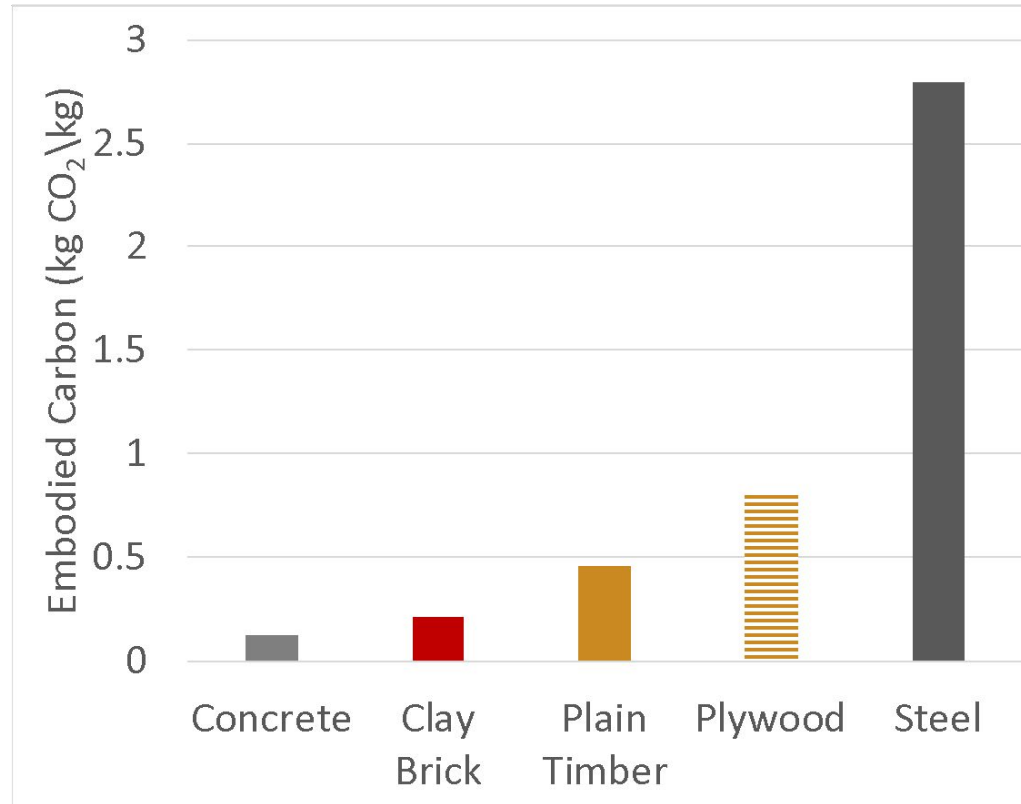
- Building materials and construction account for 11% of global CO₂ emissions
- Concrete is responsible for 8% of global CO₂ emissions
- Majority of emissions come from cement production and scale of use

Global CO₂ Emissions by Sector



Source: © 2018 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved. Data Sources: UN Environment Global Status Report 2017; EIA International Energy Outlook 2017

Embodied Carbon of Building Materials



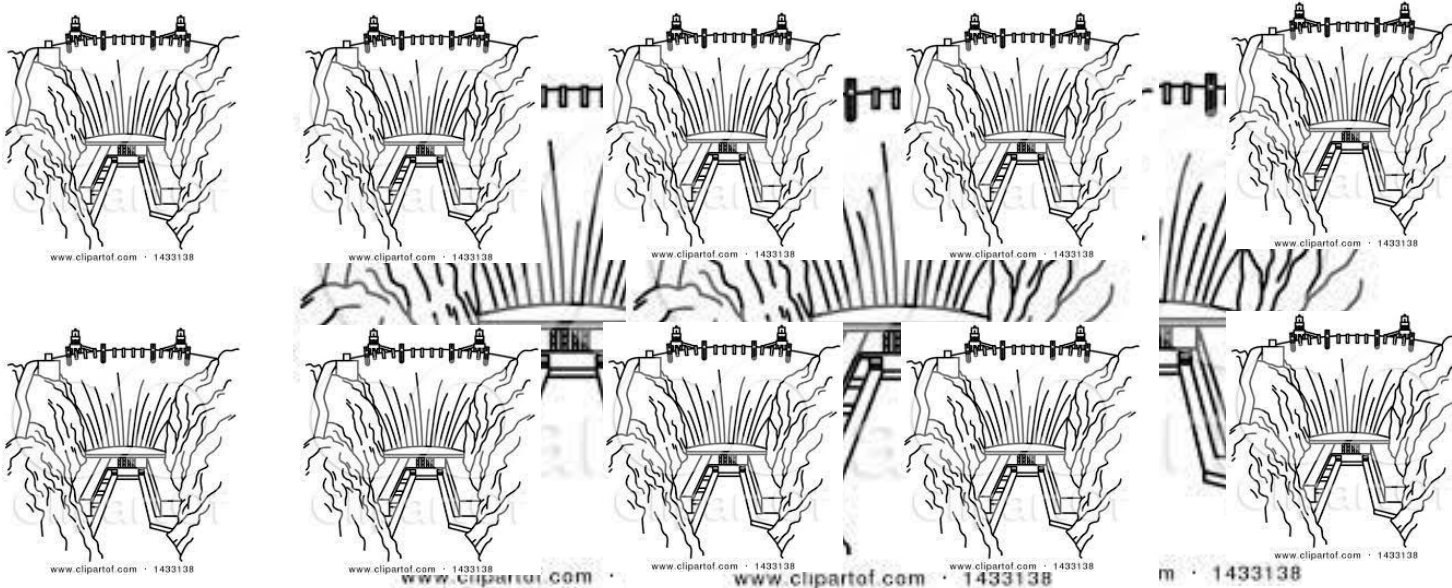
Data from: Scrivener et al. 2014 and Hammond and Jones 2008

What is the source of all that CO₂?

Data source: NRMCA

Image: clipartof.com

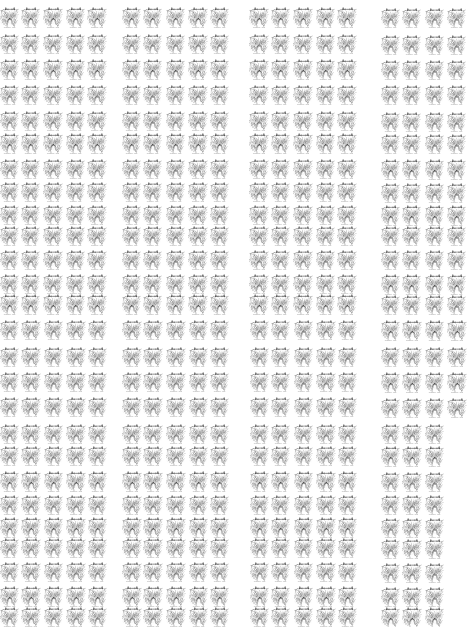
- Concrete is produced at a massive scale
- US: 404,000,000 yd³



What is the source of all that CO₂?

Data source: NRMCA
Image: clipartof.com

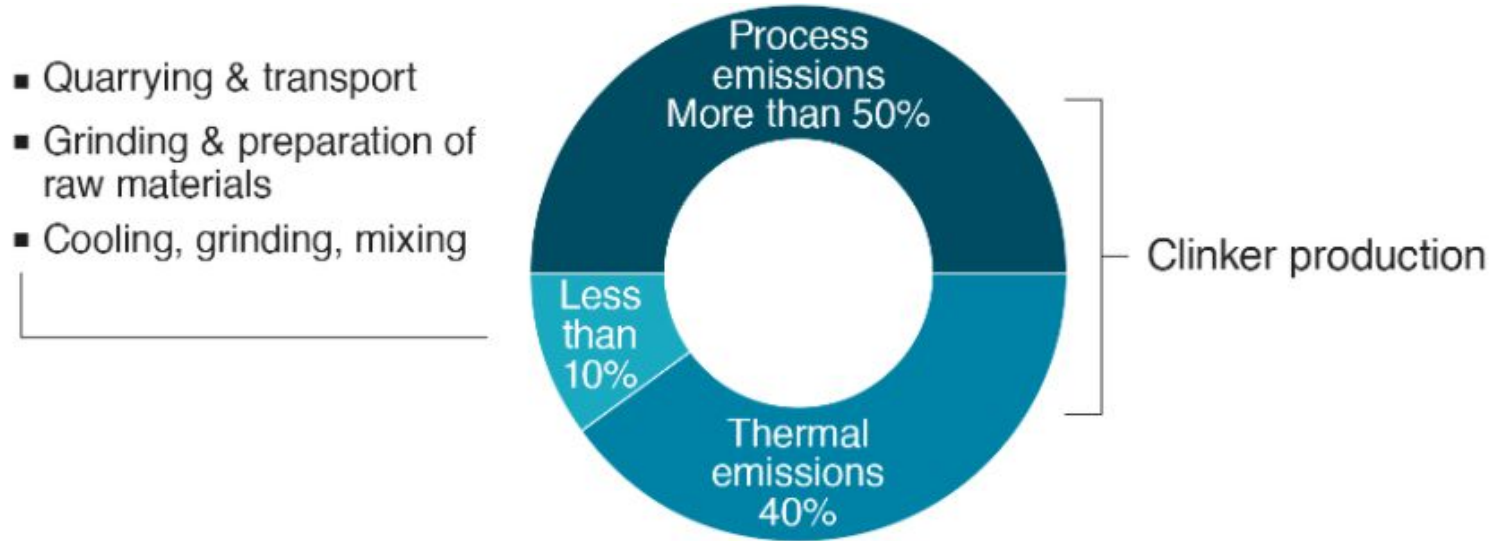
- Concrete is produced at a massive scale
- US: 404,000,000 yd³



615 Hoover Dams Produced Each Year in the US Alone!

What is the source of all that CO₂?

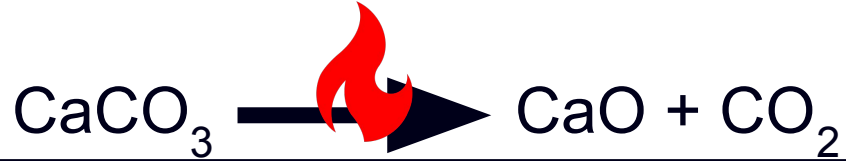
- >90% embodied CO₂ in a portland cement mixture is from cement production



Embodied CO₂ Allocation by Cement Production Process

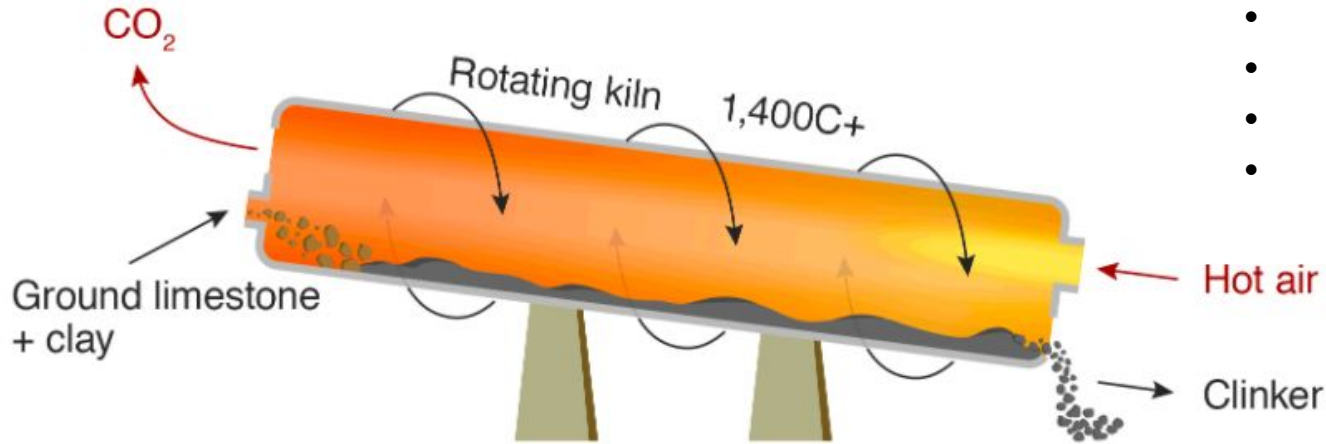
What is the source of all that CO₂?

Calcination of Limestone



Fuel Source

- Coal
- Oil
- Gas
- Tire Rubber
- Biomass
- Wood



Cement Production Results in Significant CO₂ Production

Technologies for Reducing CO₂

- Sequester CO₂



- Reduce Cement Content



- Reduce or Capture CO₂ Production At the Source



- Minimize CO₂ in non-cementitious materials



Reducing Cement Content



7 - 15 % ~~Hydraulic~~

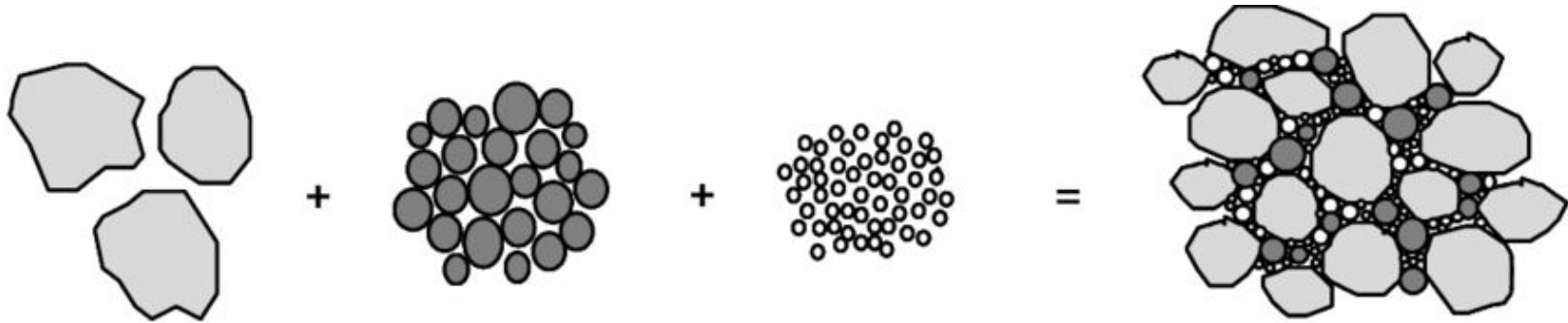
Cement

Cementitious
Materials

- Ground limestone
- Common Supplementary Cementitious Materials (SCMs)
 - Fly Ash, Slag, Silica Fume
- Newer SCMs
 - Ground glass pozzolan, calcined clay

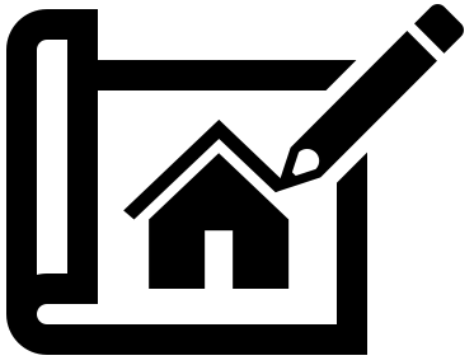
Reducing Cement Content

- Improved aggregate gradation
 - Improve particle packing
 - Reduce cement content



Reducing Cement Content

DO NOT OVER DESIGN



Reducing or Capture CO₂ at Source

- Modern cement plants are very efficient
- New capture technologies in development
- Retrofitting is costly



Minimize CO₂ in aggregate component

- Minimal impact on overall CO₂



Recycling



Carbon Sequestered
Aggregates

Minimize CO₂ in aggregate component

- Minimal impact on overall CO₂



Recycling



Carbon Sequestered
Aggregates

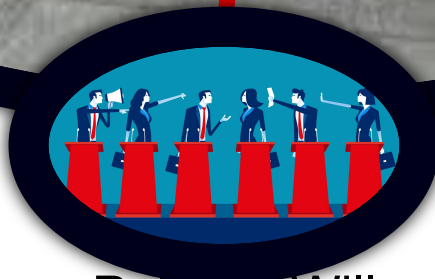
Barriers to Implementation



Fear of Cost



Knowledge Transfer



Political Will



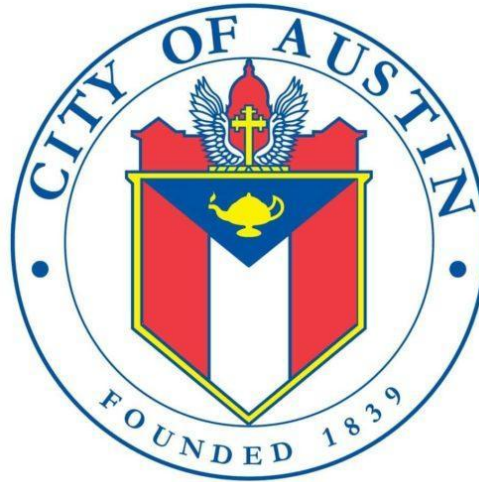
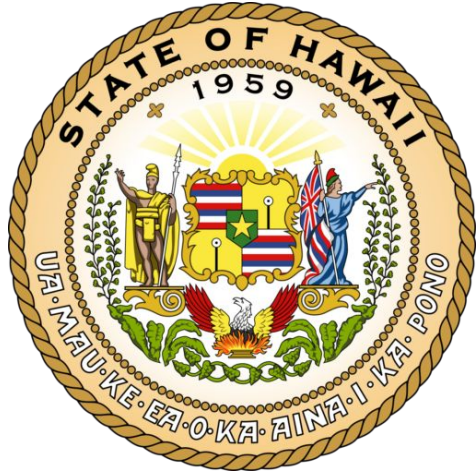
Space and Capital



Liability

Good Policy Can Save the World!

- Policy work began at the local/state level
- Many non-mandatory resolutions



Resolutions promoting the use of concrete carbon storage technologies.
Mainly pushed by private companies

Successful Resolutions



Why was this successful:

- Technology agnostic
- Engaged community stakeholders
- Had leadership involved in both policy development and implementation
- Community involvement working with contractors to transfer knowledge
- Willing to absorb risk

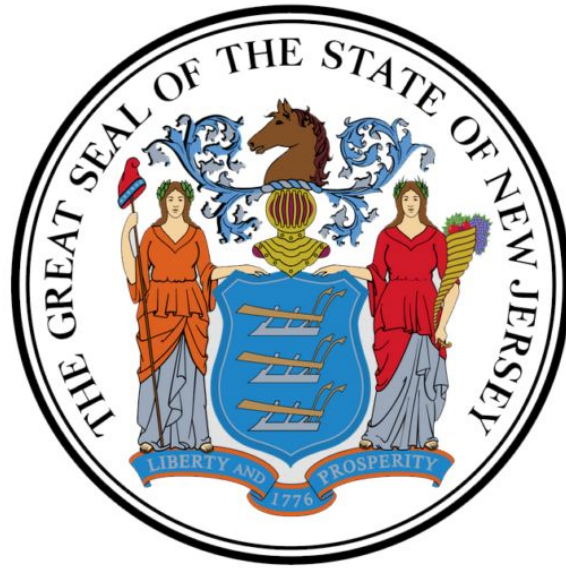


GWP Declaration Policies



- Require contractors to declare global warming potential of mixtures
- No limits (yet?)

Tax Incentives to Contractors



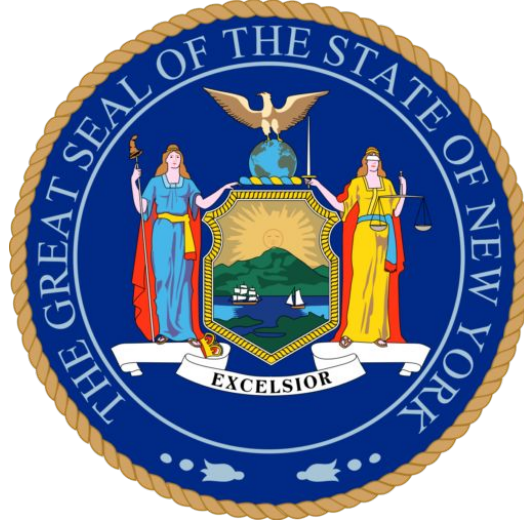
- Contractors that use low GWP mixtures get tax incentives – (8% of total cost of contract)

GWP and Cement Limits



- Limits on total cement content and/or GWP based on concrete strength
- Limits based on internal studies of GWP

GWP and Cement Limits



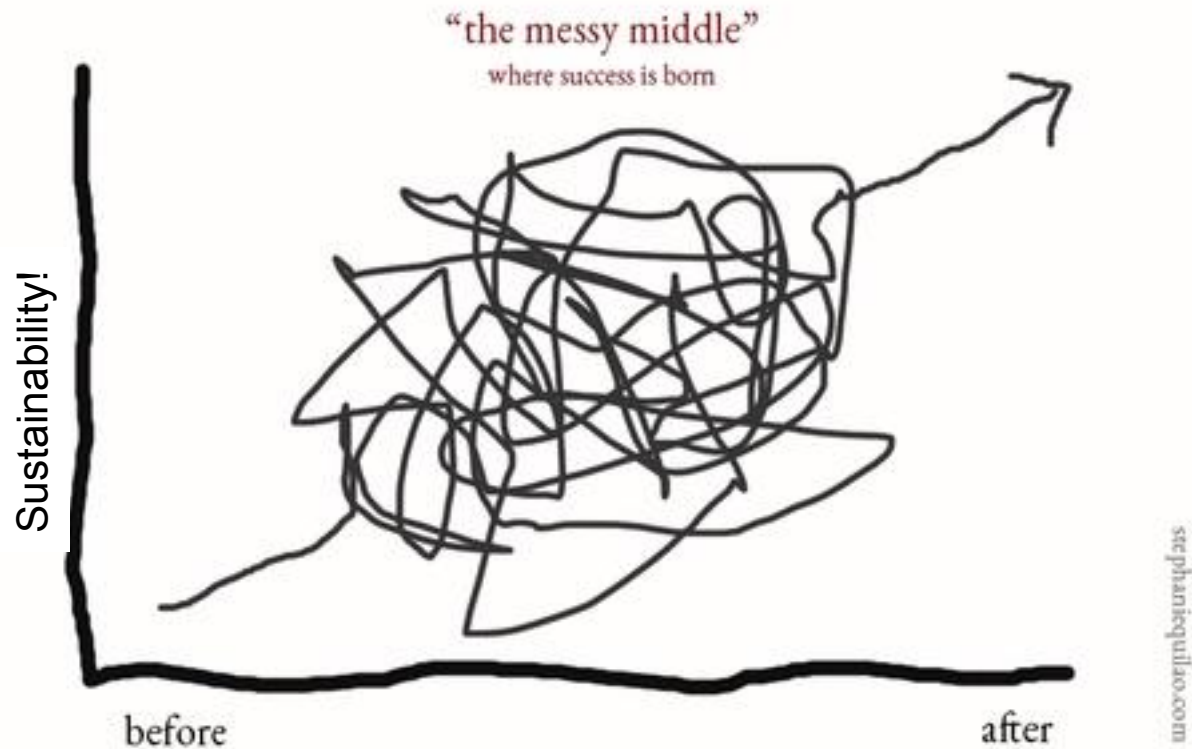
- Limits on total GWP based on concrete strength
- Limit set to 150% of NRMCA Regional Average Concrete GWP for Northeast

Federal Programs



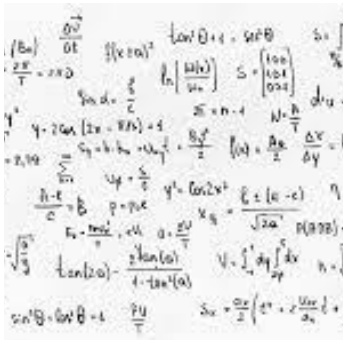
- Requirements for “low-carbon” building materials.
- Multiple avenues for calculations

Progress is MESSY!



National Level Model Code Guidance is Needed

- How to determine the GWP?

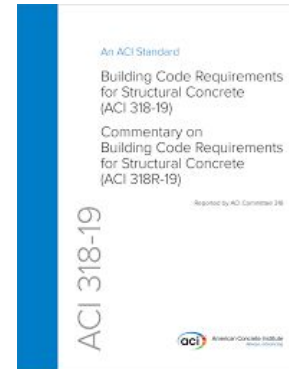


Handwritten mathematical equations on a grid background, representing complex structural or material science formulas.

- What limits to set?



- How do GWP limits interact with life-safety codes?



ACI Code Committee 323

- Here we come to save the day!



ACI Code Committee 323

- First met April 2023
- Strong cross section of experts
- Expect new code release in mid-2024



Code Development

Category of
Construction

Path to
Compliance

Limits to be
Met

Concrete Strength

Prescriptive
Limitations on
Cement
Content

Limit Cement
to 500 lb per
cu. yd.

Type and Size of
Construction

Determine
Global Warming
Potential of
Mixtures

Limit total
Global Warming
Potential

Code Development – Likely System

Category of Construction

- Type of construction: Bridges, Pavements, Buildings, etc.
- Size of construction (total square footage or volume)

Path to Compliance

- Determine GWP for each mixture
 - Environmental Product Declaration (EPD)
- Determine weighted GWP for all concrete on project (weighted by volume)

Code Development – Likely System

Limits to be Met

- Limit will be based on NRMCA Regional GWP Benchmarks
- Jurisdictions can also use localized data to set their own limits and benchmarks

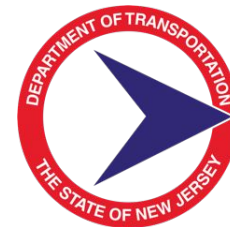
Learning Objectives Revisited

- Describe the state of low-carbon concrete policy in the United States
- Discuss the need for model building code language for sustainable concrete
- Describe the current state of technology for low-carbon concrete and the barriers to implementation

Acknowledgements



- MatSLab Research Group
- Rockefeller Institute for Government
- Dr. Andrea Schokker
- Dr. Chris Ferraro
- ACI 323 Committee Members
- ACI and NEU Staff



Thank you!

www.neuconcrete.org

info@neuconcrete.org

NEU: An ACI Center of Excellence for Carbon Neutral Concrete



@NEUCarbonNeutralConcrete



@NEUconcrete

