

/imagine "Antwerp in 2050"

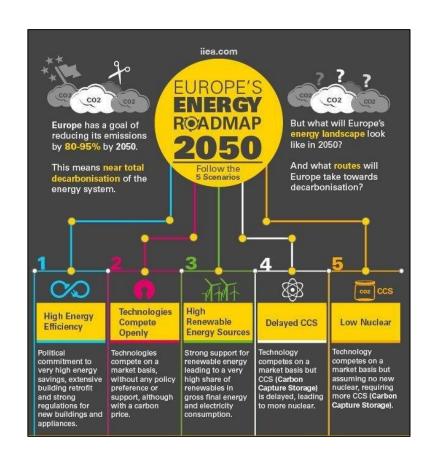


/imagine "Antwerp in 2050 built with green and sustainable building materials using green energy"





### Fortunately, Europe agrees







#### The EU Green Deal

The European Green Deal is about improving the well-being of people. Making Europe climate-neutral and protecting our natural habitat will be good for people, planet and economy. No one will be left behind.

#### The EU will:



Become climate-neutral by 2050



Protect human life. animals and plants, by cutting pollution



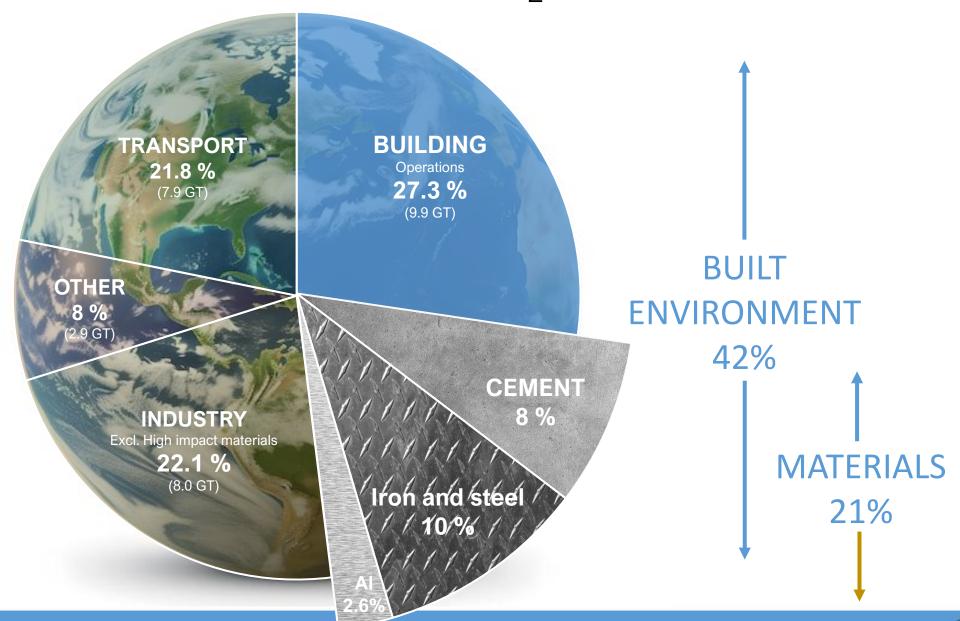
Help companies become world leaders in clean products and technologies

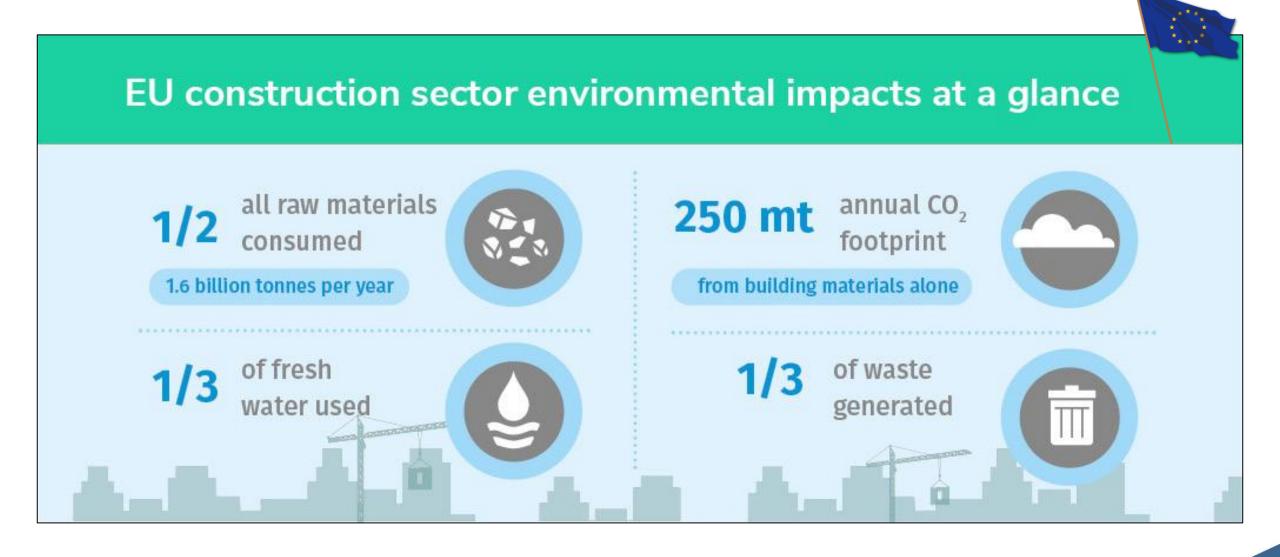


Help ensure a just and inclusive transition

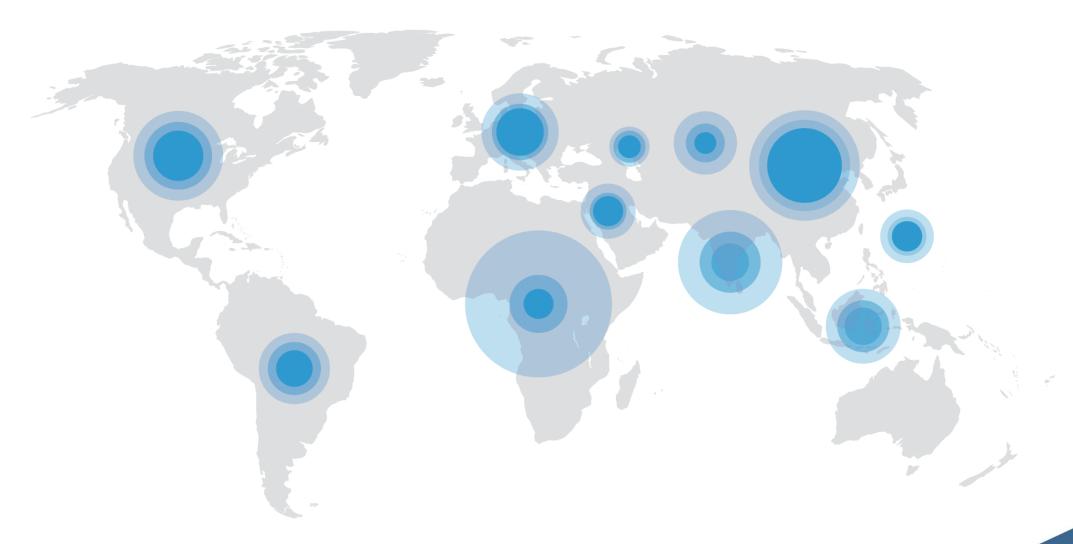


## Total annual global CO<sub>2</sub> emissions per sector





# Global building floor area is expected to **double** by 2060.



# Construction sector: From environmental challenge to climate solution.













#### • Tools

- Digitalization
- Regulation

**ENABLERS** 

#### **RESOURCE EFFIENCY**









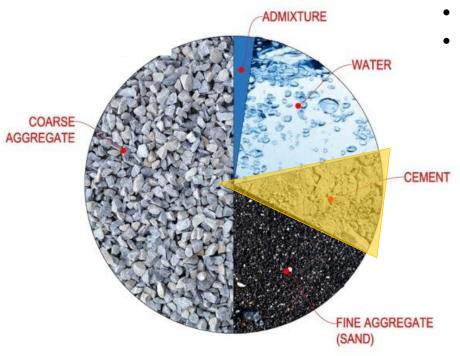




## Concrete: the most used building material in the world



#### What is concrete?



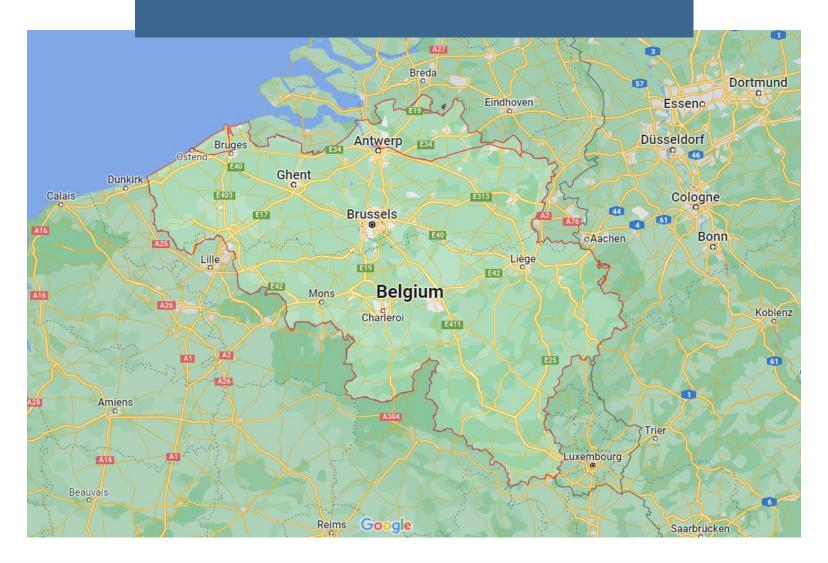
- Cement reacts with water to a strong, durable, binder
- Can be made with local, abundant, cheap materials
- Compatibel with steel
- Reacts at room temperature



Most used construction material in the world

**12.500.000.000** m<sup>3</sup> per year

#### **12.500.000.000** m<sup>3</sup> per year



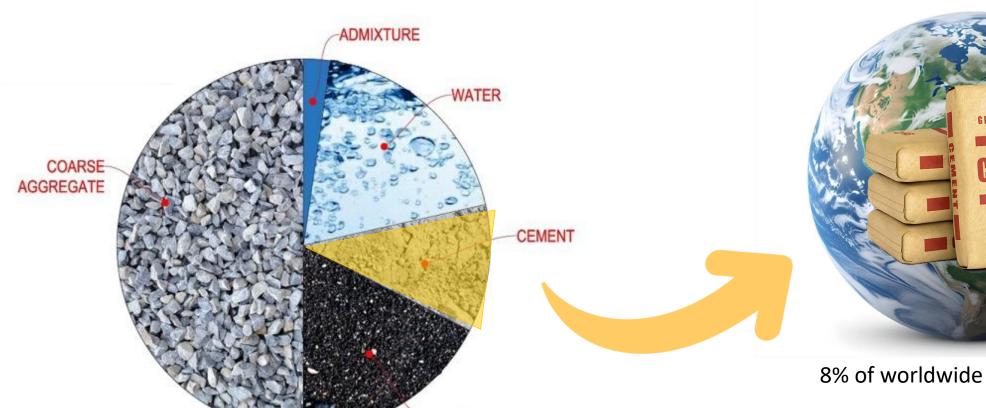
#### **12.500.000.000** m<sup>3</sup> per year



#### Concrete

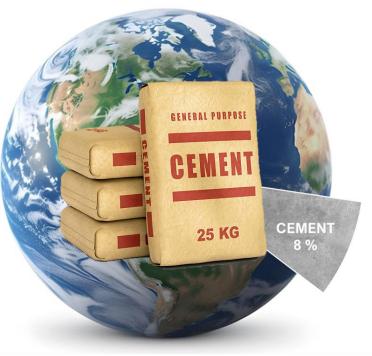


#### Cement



FINE AGGREGATE

(SAND)



8% of worldwide CO2 emissions

Cement is responsible for >90% of the carbon footprint of concrete







A **highly energy intensive** process, producing roughly 0,9 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> per 1 ton of clinker produced.

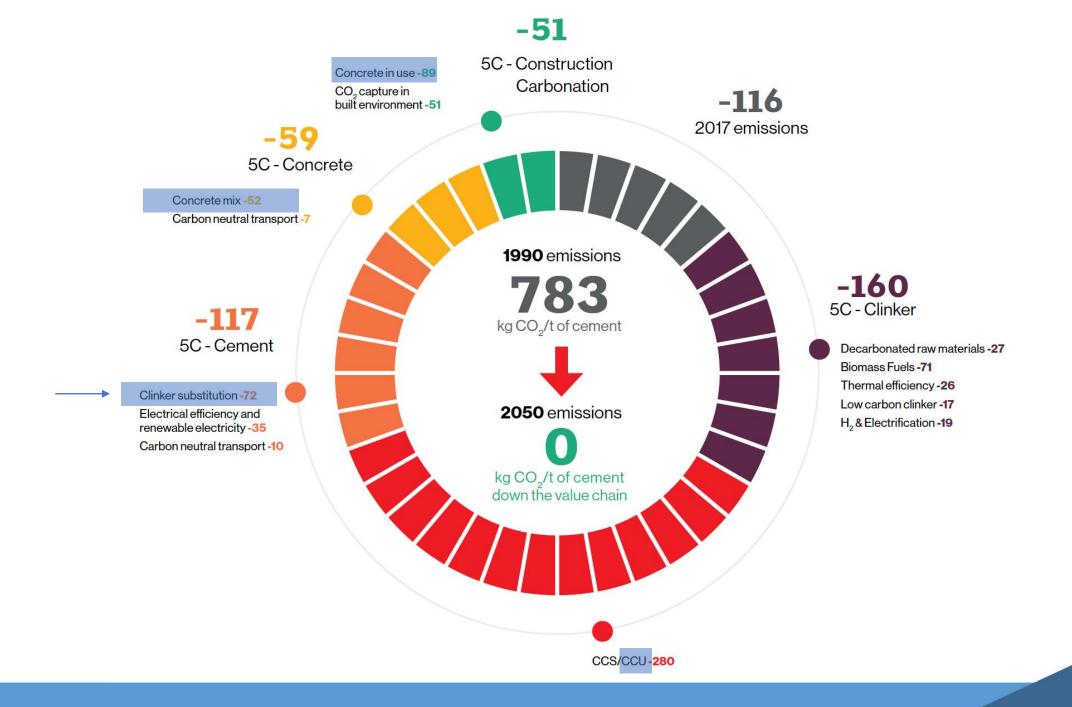
**4.1 billion ton** of cement is being produced each year, resulting in a contribution of **8-10%** of worldwide **CO<sub>2</sub> emissions**.

# CEMENT Production Process







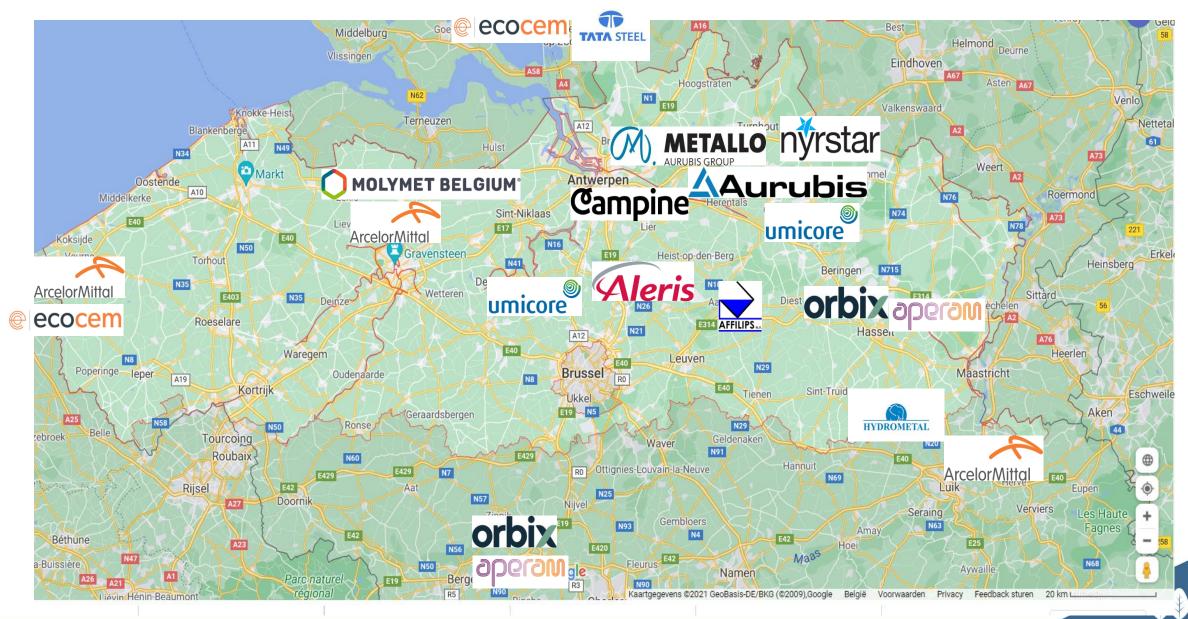


## Metallurgical residue waste piles





#### Metallurgical slags from our Flanders Metals Valley: ferrous & non-ferrous industries





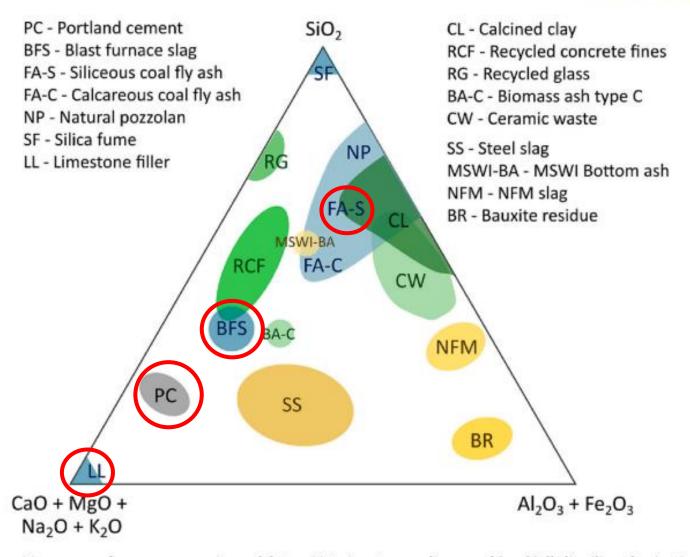


Fig. 1. The chemical composition ranges of common, emerging and future SCMs in a ternary diagram of (earth)alkalis—silica—alumina/iron oxide (in wt%). NFM stands for "non-ferrous metallurgical", MSWI for "municipal solid waste incineration". Commonly used SCMs and fillers are in green shades and emerging SCM sources are in yellow shades. (For interpretation of the references to color in this figure legend, the reader is referred to the web version of this article.)

# Connecting industries towards low impact building materials



**Metal industry** 

Solving the waste problem





**Europe & world** 

Less primary raw materials

CO<sub>2</sub> reduction of construction industry





**Construction industry** 

Low footprint products





#### Your engineering partner for low carbon concrete





Chemical analysis
Mineral analysis
Crushing/grinding
Sizing and seperation
Thermal processing



Alkali activation
Cement replacement
Acid activation
Carbonatation
Mg-cement
Ceramics



3D-printing mortar
Acid resistant mortar
Floor screed
Ready-mix concrete
UHPC
Bricks



Aggregate testing Workability Strength testing Freeze-Thaw Carbonatation

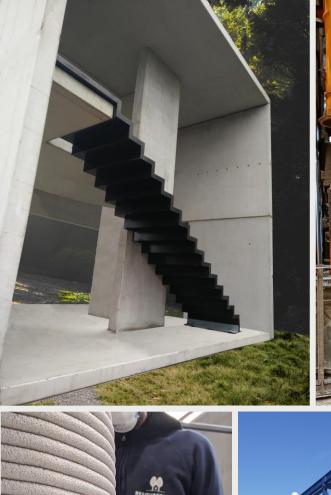


Industrial implementation LCA Waste legislation Building legislation



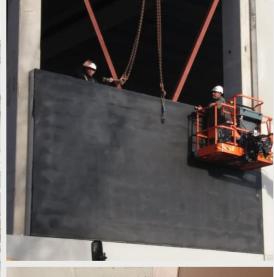


# Innovating in the lab, while implementing in the field, for solutions with impact



















# From slag to floor





The following slides contain the combined results from the VLAIO funded projects:
Plasmat, Supermex, DUSC, TOGETHER, URBCON

and continued bilateral collaborations.





#### Your engineering partner for low carbon concrete







Cement replacement

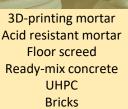
Acid activation

Carbonatation

Mg-cement

Ceramics







Aggregate testing Workability Strength testing Freeze-Thaw Carbonatation



Industrial implementation LCA Waste legislation **Building legislation** 



#### High temperature modification & water granulation of copper slags

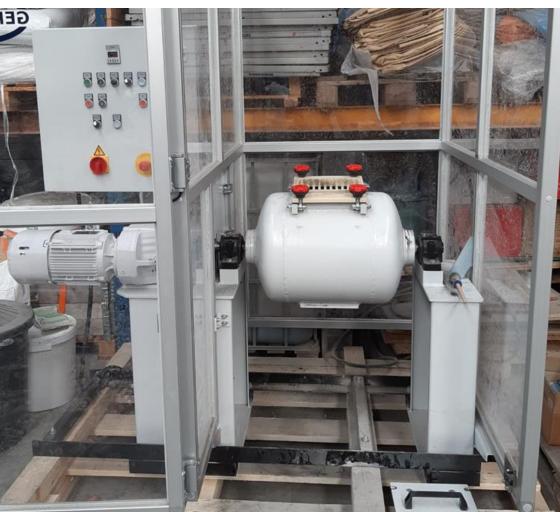




# Millability

Water granulated slak





**Ground Granulated Slag** 





#### Your engineering partner for low carbon concrete

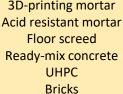




Chemical analysis Mineral analysis Crushing/grinding Sizing and seperation Thermal processing









Aggregate testing Workability Strength testing Freeze-Thaw Carbonatation



Industrial implementation LCA Waste legislation **Building legislation** 





#### Your engineering partner for low carbon concrete





Chemical analysis Mineral analysis Crushing/grinding Sizing and seperation Thermal processing



Alkali activation Cement replacement Acid activation Carbonatation Mg-cement Ceramics



Bricks

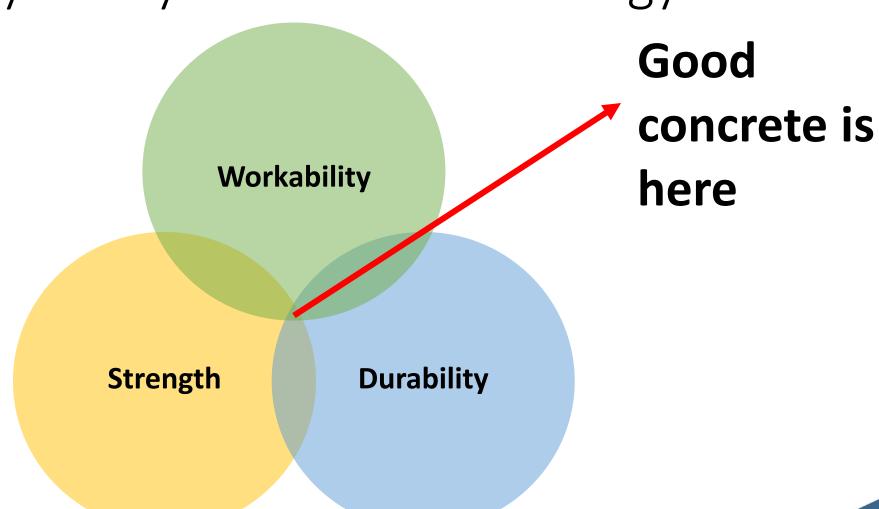




Industrial implementation LCA Waste legislation **Building legislation** 



## Holy trinity of concrete theology

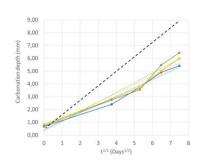




Test	standard	status	
Slump stability	EN 12350-2	Done	Fresh properties
Fresh density	EN 12350-6	Done	
Air content	EN 12350-7	Done	
Compressive strength	EN 12390-3	Done	
Flexural strength	EN 12390-5	Done	Mechanical properties
Splitting tensile strength	EN 12390-6	Done	
Elastic modulus	EN 12390-13	Done	
Chloride Migration	NT Build 492	Done	
Carbonation	EN 12390-12	Done	Durability properties
Water absorption		Done	
Freeze and thaw - salt	EN 12390-9	Done	
Reinforcement corrosion		Ongoing	
Creep and shrinkage	EN 12390-17	Ongoing	
Pull out (steel rebars)	EN 10080	Done	Structural Properties
Flexural strength - slab	Labo Magnel	Done	
Shear capacity - slab	Labo Magnel	Done	



#### Carbonation resistance





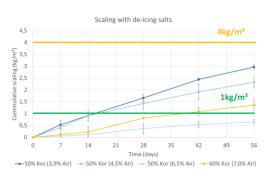




· Hybride mixtures have equal resistance to carbonation as CEM III/A



#### Freeze-thaw resistance with de-icing salts



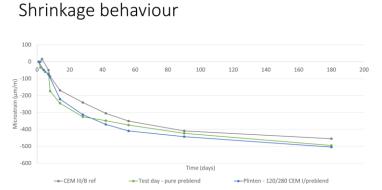
- Sufficient air is required to have  $< 1 \text{kg/m}^2$
- Even sample with 60% Koranel (only 24%
   CEM I) behave rather good in F/T
- Possible to have excellent F/T with
   50% KOR 45 in C30/37 class = EE4

#### Structural properties

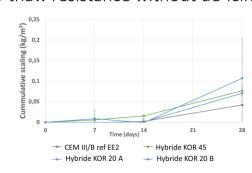




#### Freeze-thaw resistance without de-icing salts



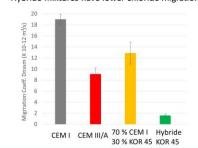
• Concrete shrinkage EE2 should stay below 570 μm/m at 90D -> no problem

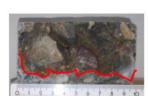


All samples are below the limit for EE3

#### Chloride migration

- Evaluation of resistance to Cl-migration (NT-Build 492):
- Hybride mixtures have lower chloride migration coëfficient







where:

 $E = \frac{U-2}{L}$ 

 $\alpha = 2\sqrt{\frac{RT}{zFE}} \cdot \text{erf}^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{2c_0}{c_0}\right)$ 









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Aggregate testing Workability Strength testing Freeze-Thaw Carbonatation





# Let's get this party started



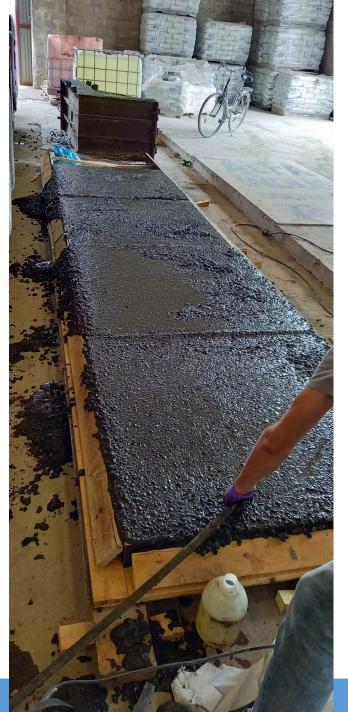
### Pilot testing at industrial facilities



## Pilot trials at industrial facilities











### Pilot trials at industrial facilities











## Ready for the real deal





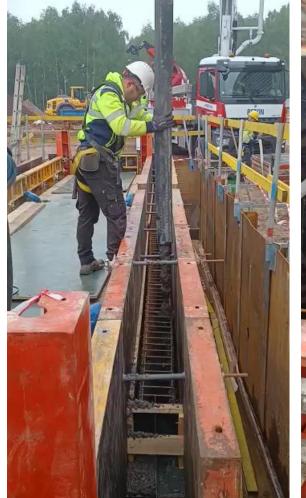
## Ready for the real deal





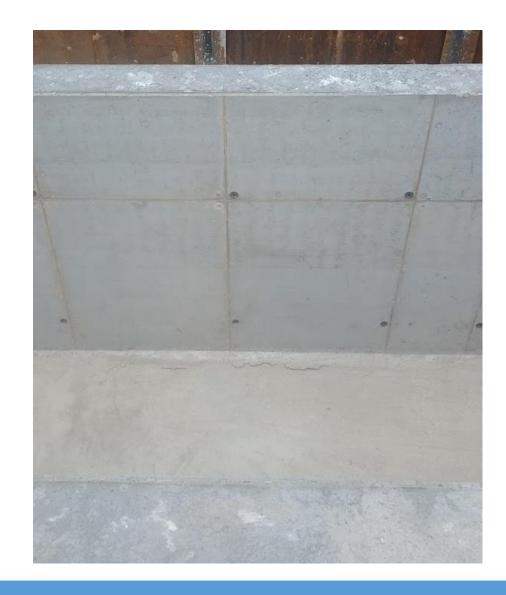
### Ready mix concrete based on copper slag







## Ready mix concrete based on copper slag





**RESOURCE**FULL

## Continuous sampling to compare industrial to laboratory results





## Property tracking per concrete truck





### Ready-mix concrete based on copper slag for flooring

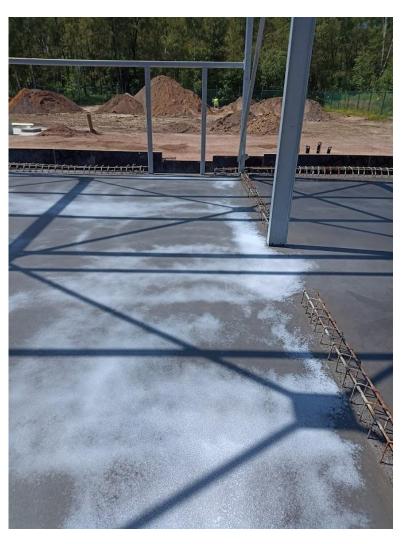




### Ready-mix concrete based on copper slag for flooring



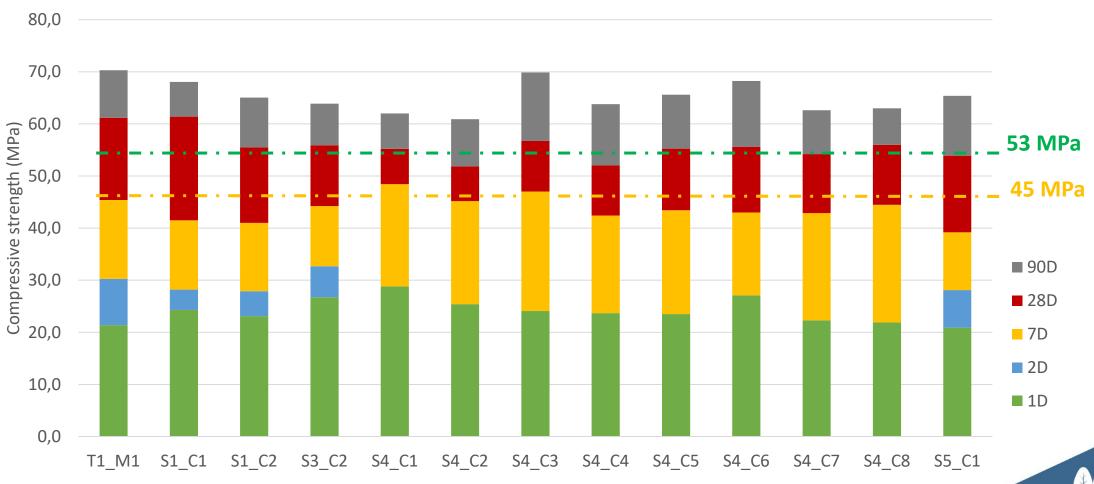






## Property tracking per concrete truck





### Continued with an even larger installation last week...



### Continued with an even larger installation last week...



#### Let's talk about how we can build a green future, together!



