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# Modelling study of CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration by mineral waste carbonation

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•••• CHEMICAL  
•••• ENGINEERING



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Introduction



$CO_2$  capture by mineral carbonation by using construction waste



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# 1. Introduction

## Waste generation by economic activities and households, 2020

(% share of total waste )

	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Energy	Construction and demolition	Other economic activities	Households
EU	23.4	10.9	2.3	37.1	16.8	9.5
Belgium	0.0	20.9	1.5	30.5	39.3	7.8
Bulgaria	81.6	4.2	9.2	1.6	5.4	2.0
Czechia	0.3	12.1	1.1	42.9	27.7	15.9
Denmark	0.1	5.4	3.9	54.8	17.8	18.0
Germany	1.3	13.7	2.0	56.3	17.1	9.6
Estonia	15.2	24.6	35.0	9.8	12.0	3.4
Ireland (*)	14.2	24.7	1.1	13.6	35.1	11.4
Greece	36.6	17.8	6.1	1.1	20.4	18.0
Spain	2.3	12.5	0.7	30.7	31.8	22.0
France	0.1	7.1	0.4	67.6	14.2	10.7
Croatia	11.6	7.5	1.1	23.8	35.8	20.2
Italy	0.8	15.2	0.9	37.8	28.8	16.6
Cyprus	6.9	9.5	0.1	50.2	16.2	17.0
Latvia	0.0	17.0	4.1	9.7	46.6	22.6
Lithuania	1.0	32.7	2.3	8.3	34.8	20.9
Luxembourg	1.1	6.5	0.3	82.1	7.7	2.2
Hungary	0.8	15.8	11.2	27.1	15.9	29.1
Malta	1.3	1.0	0.0	82.7	8.5	6.5
Netherlands	0.1	10.6	0.4	65.4	16.2	7.4
Austria	0.1	7.5	0.6	76.5	8.7	6.7
Poland	36.6	16.1	6.6	13.0	20.0	7.8
Portugal	0.1	17.8	1.3	10.7	38.3	31.8
Romania	84.3	4.6	3.1	0.9	4.1	3.0
Slovenia	0.1	17.9	12.1	6.3	55.2	8.4
Slovakia	1.6	24.0	5.5	9.0	41.4	18.5
Finland	75.1	8.2	0.8	11.8	1.9	2.1
Sweden	76.5	3.1	1.2	9.3	6.8	3.1
Iceland (*)	0.0	24.4	0.0	3.9	31.5	40.2
Liechtenstein (*)	1.6	1.5	0.0	88.6	1.6	6.7
Norway	1.3	13.6	1.6	44.2	20.9	18.4
Montenegro	25.3	2.5	29.0	13.8	10.8	18.5
North Macedonia	35.1	35.0	0.5	3.8	25.6	0.0
Serbia	77.9	1.9	13.5	1.2	2.0	3.5
Turkey	25.6	19.2	22.6	0.0	6.1	26.5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.3	27.3	46.3	1.3	0.4	13.4
Kosovo (*)	19.9	9.4	52.5	0.2	17.8	0.2

(\*) 2018

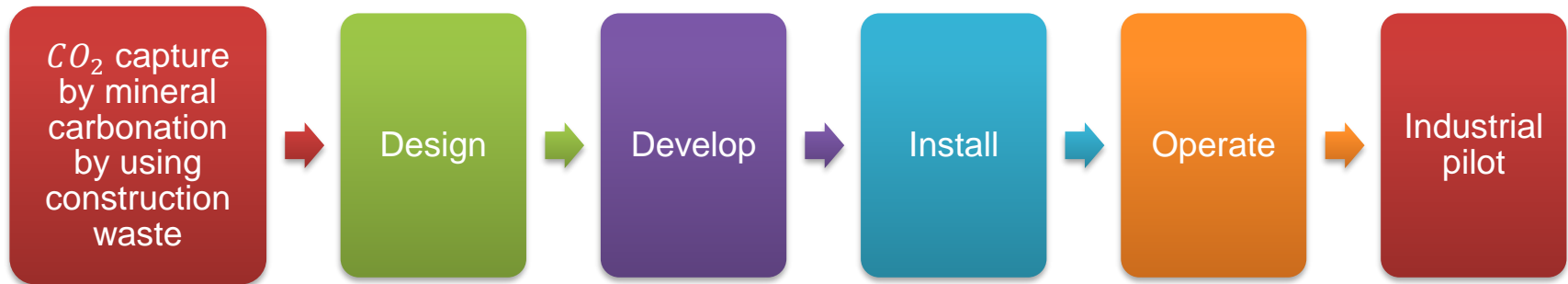
(\*) This designation is without prejudice to positions on status, and is in line with UNSCR 1244/1999 and the ICJ Opinion on the Kosovo Declaration of Independence.

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env\_wasgen)

eurostat 

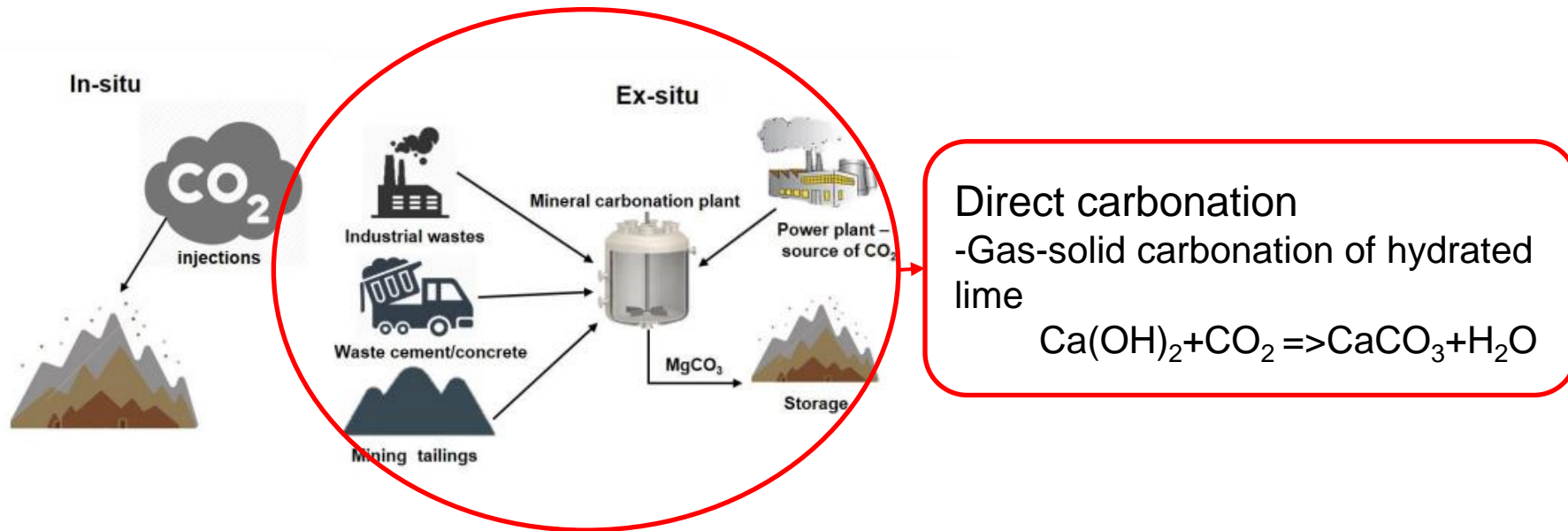
## 2. CO<sub>2</sub> capture by mineral carbonation by using construction waste

### Mineral Loop Project



## 2. CO<sub>2</sub> capture by mineral carbonation by using construction waste

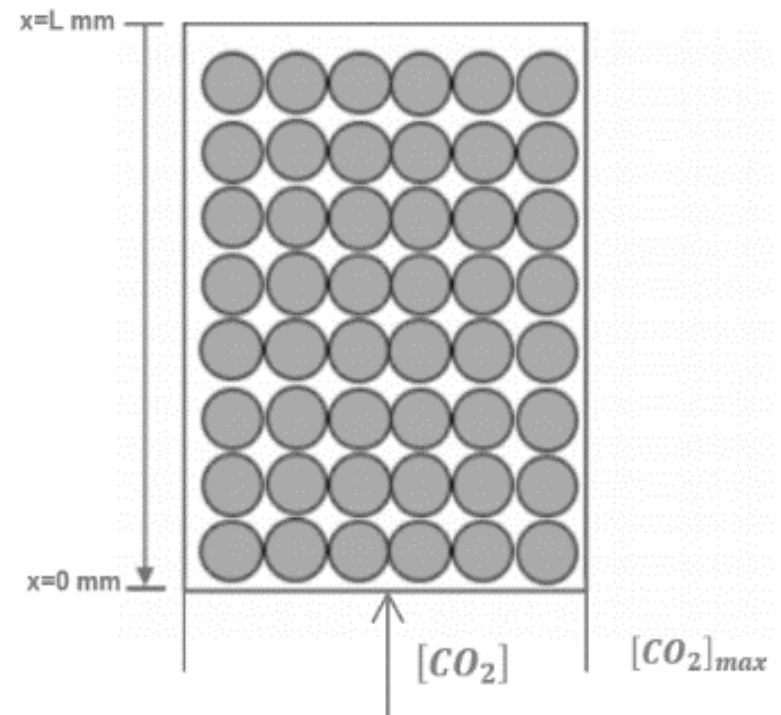
Mineral carbonation process



# 3. Coupling between chemical reactions and transfer phenomena

Dual-scale modelling-COMSOL multiphysics

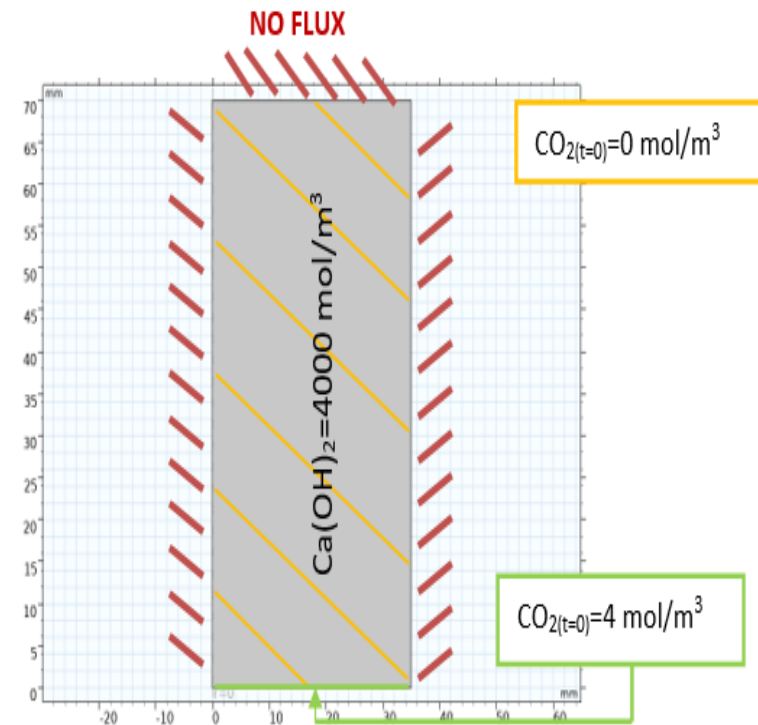
- **Physical interactions:  $\text{CO}_2$**   
diffusion between the particles and  
inside the particles *f*(porosity, liquid  
water saturation)
- **Chemical reactions:  $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$**   
carbonation *f*(liquid water saturation)



# 3. Coupling between chemical reactions and transfer phenomena

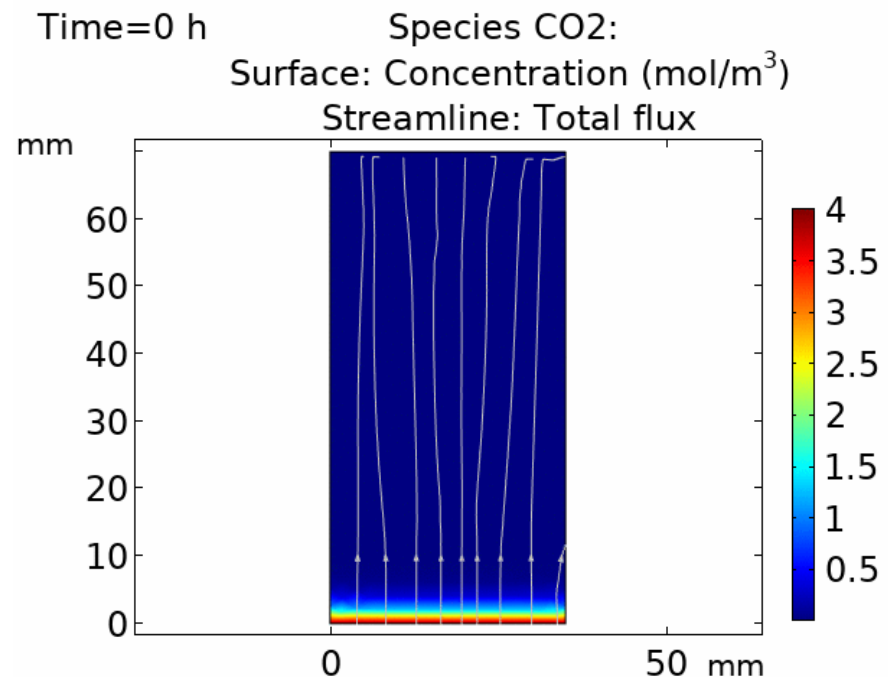
Model proposed-Basic case [2]

- Cylindrical reactor → Axisymmetric 2D model with spherical particles
  - Diameter: 70 mm
  - Radius: 35 mm
  - Length: 75 mm
- $\text{Ca(OH)}_2 + \text{CO}_2 \Rightarrow \text{CaCO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O}$ 
  - Rate constant(kc):  $0,00025 \text{ m}^3/\text{mol s}$
- P: 1 atm, T: 23 °C



## 4. COMSOL results

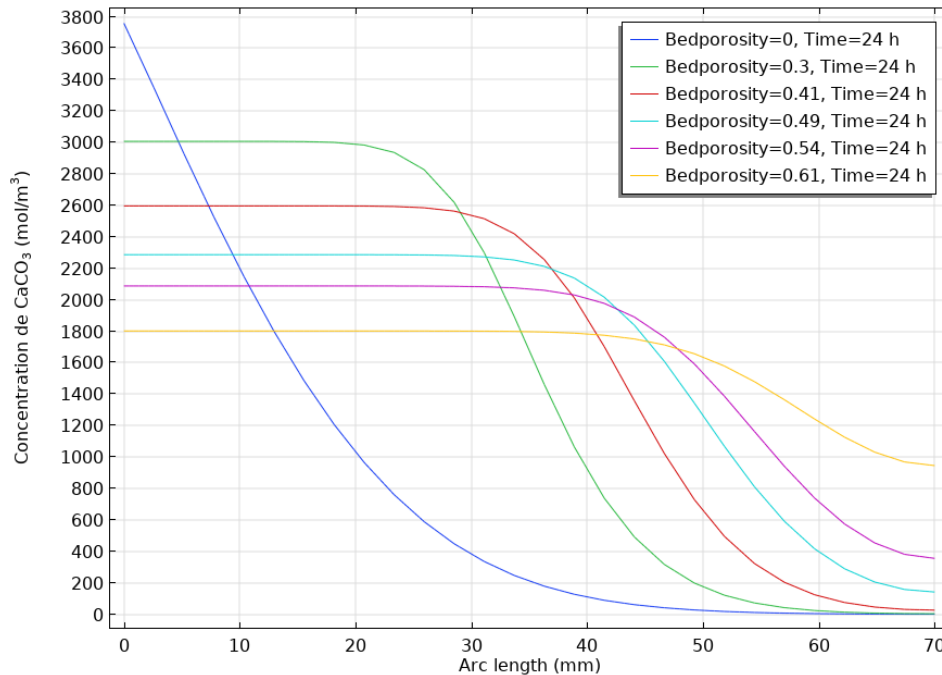
- Sensitivity analysis of various parameters in the model, considering the following parameters as constants when not modified:
  - Liquid water saturation in the bed(SL) = 0
  - Liquid water saturation in the pellet(sl) = 0.28
  - Porosity of the granular bed = 0.4 (%volume fraction of voids to the total volume of the matrix)
  - Porosity of the particle = 0.49 (%volume fraction of voids to the total volume of the matrix)
  - Particle radius = 1mm





# 4. COMSOL results

- Sensitivity Analysis Results: Influence of bed porosity on  $\text{CaCO}_3$  concentration



↑ Bed porosity

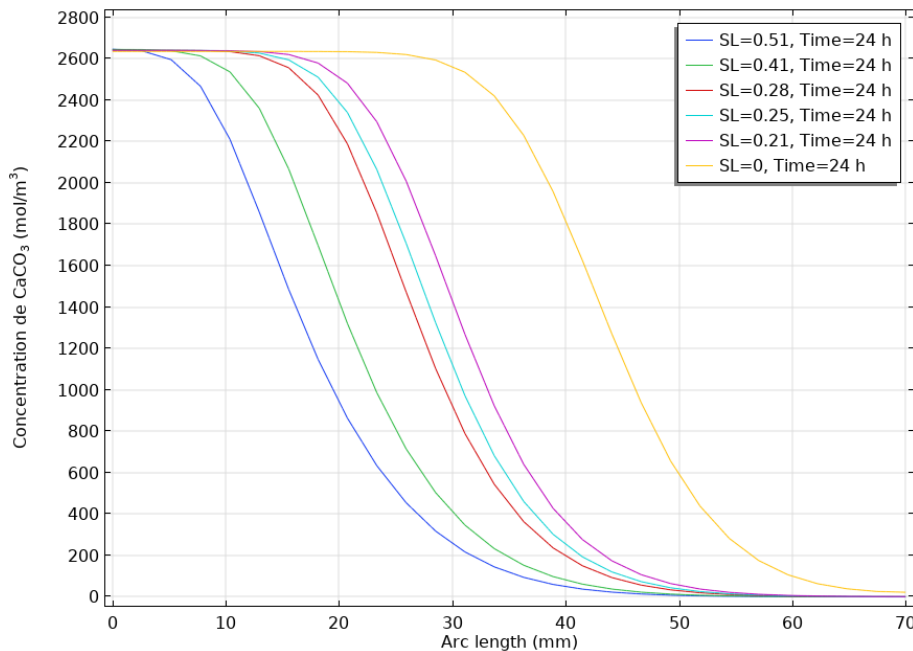
↑ Evolution of the  $\text{CaCO}_3$  « front »

↑ Bed porosity

↓ Maximum local concentration of  $\text{CaCO}_3$

# 4. COMSOL results

- Sensitivity Analysis Results: Influence of the liquid water saturation in the bed on  $\text{CaCO}_3$  concentration

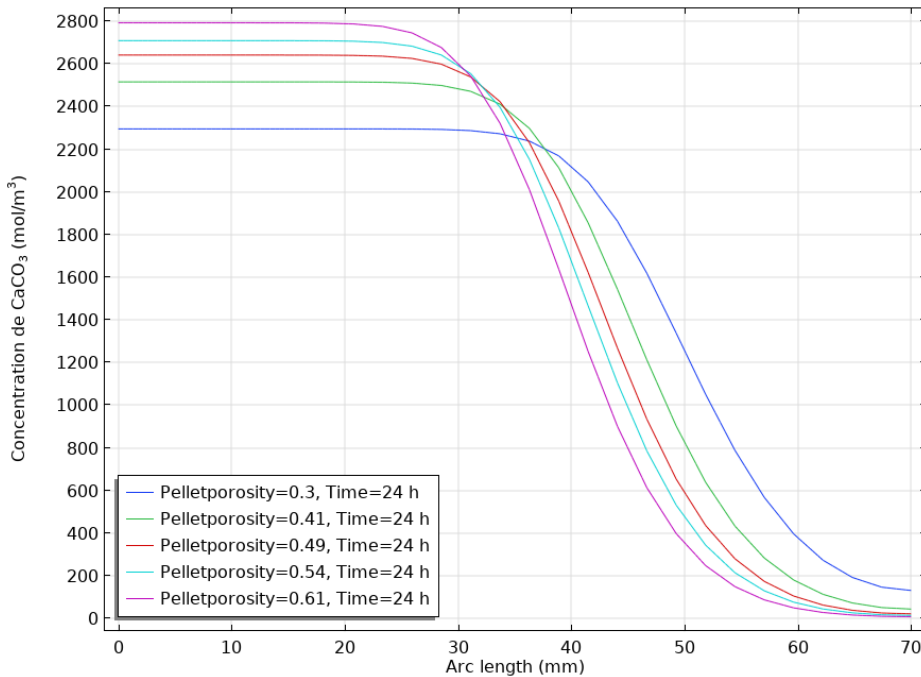


↓ Liquid water saturation in the bed      ↑ Evolution of the  $\text{CaCO}_3$  « front »

No noticeable influence on the maximum local concentration of  $\text{CaCO}_3$

# 4. COMSOL results

- Sensitivity Analysis Results: Influence of the pellet porosity on  $\text{CaCO}_3$  concentration



↑ Pellet porosity  
↑ Pellet porosity

↓ Evolution of the  $\text{CaCO}_3$  « front »  
↑ Maximum local concentration of  $\text{CaCO}_3$

# 4. COMSOL results

- Literature validation<sup>[2]</sup>

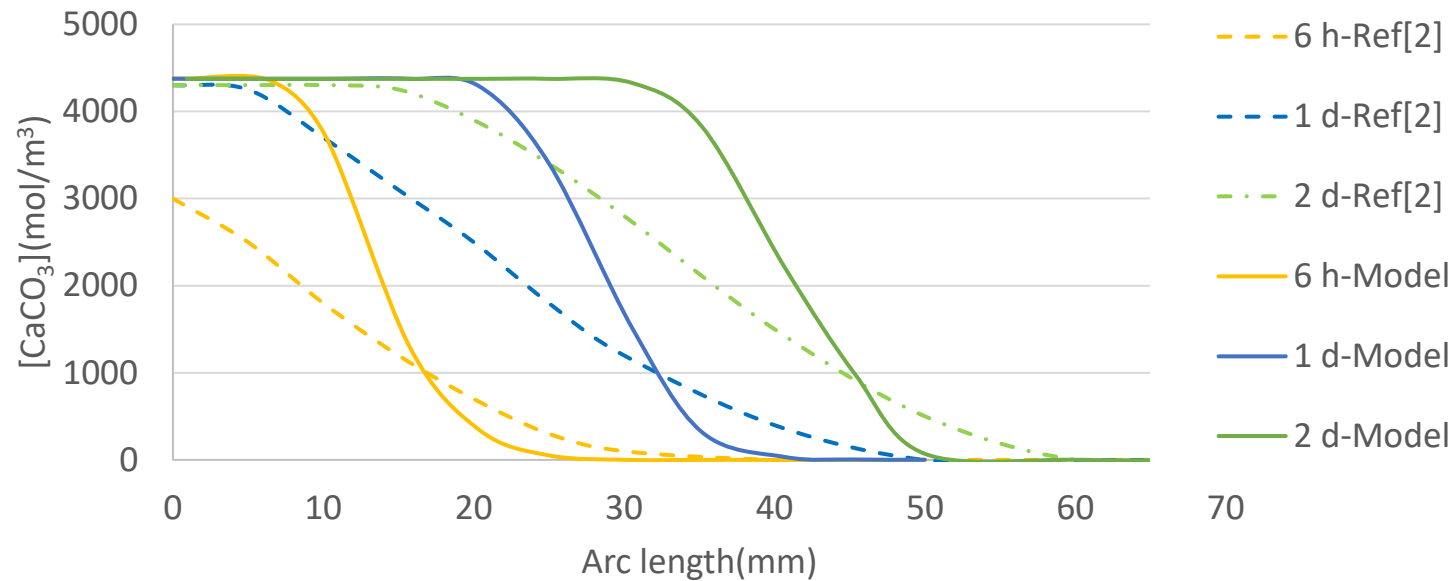
## Characteristics of two samples

Samples	w/c	Carbonatable material (mol/m <sup>3</sup> )	sl	Pellet porosity	SL	Bed porosity
C80	0.8	5700	0.21	0.61	0	0.4
C55	0.55	6800	0.28	0.49	0	0.4

# 4. COMSOL results

## ■ Validation with results from the literature- C80

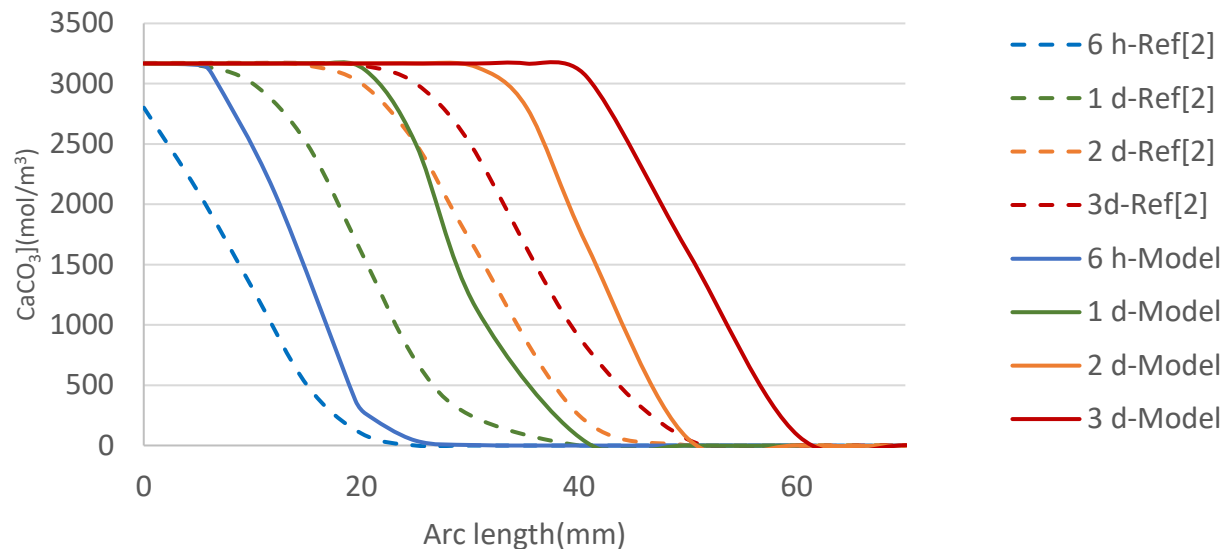
Qualitative comparison of the designed mathematical model with results from the literature -CaCO<sub>3</sub> concentration along the reactor at different times



# 4. COMSOL results

## ■ Validation with results from the literature -C55

Qualitative comparison of the designed mathematical model with results from the literature -CaCO<sub>3</sub> concentration along the reactor at different times



## 5. Conclusions

- An increase in bed porosity promotes the progression of the  $\text{CaCO}_3$  front but does not enhance its maximum local concentration
- The lower the liquid water saturation of the bed, the better the progression of the  $\text{CaCO}_3$  front.
- Higher pellet porosity leads to a higher maximum local concentration of  $\text{CaCO}_3$ .
- Qualitative agreement with the results from the literature is achieved.
- Model improvements implemented include the introduction of pellet porosity and the variation of liquid water saturation through the carbonation process

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# Thank you for your attention!

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