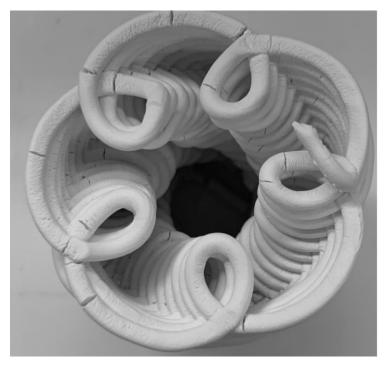
Enhanced Carbon-Intake of MgO Paste Structures via 3D Printing



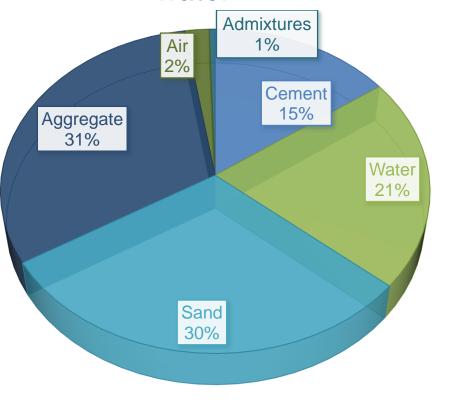
Ala Eddin Douba Lillian Gilbreth Postdoctoral Fellow

> Jan Olek and Kendra Erk Purdue University

Palash Badjatya and Shiho Kawashima Columbia University



Concrete is the second most consumed material on earth after water



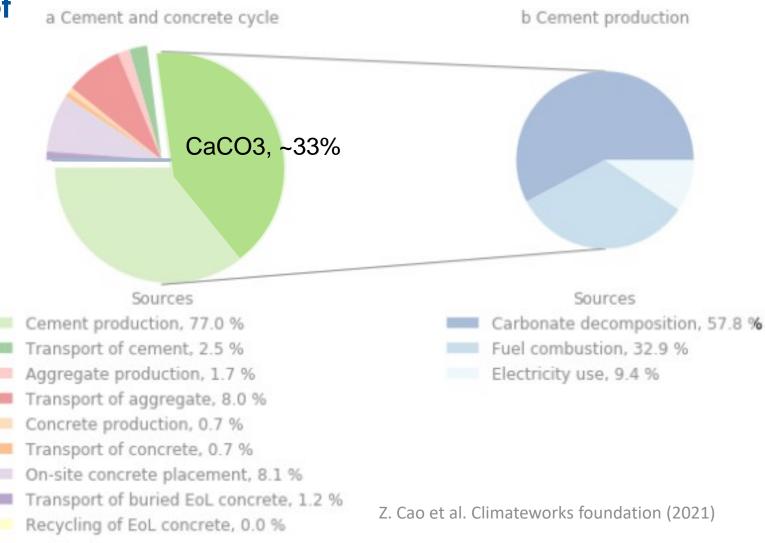


Concrete composition by volume

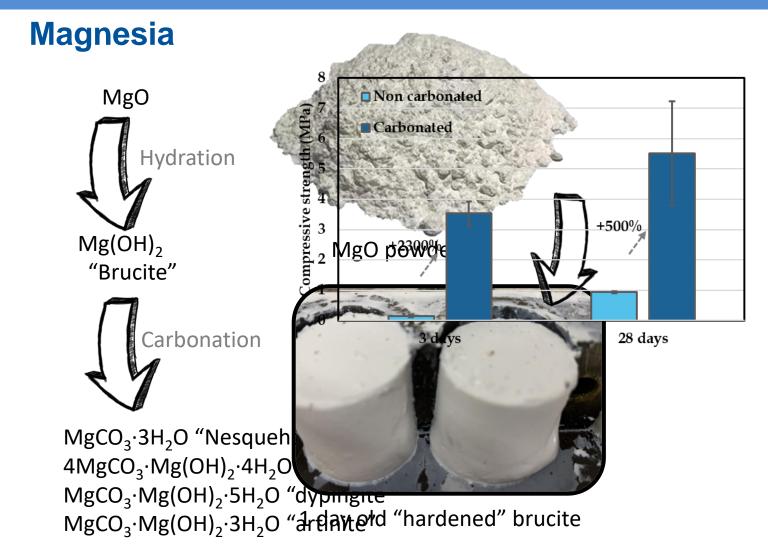


Carbon footprint of concrete

Global Cement and Concrete Association aims to reach carbon neutrality of cement and concrete by 2050





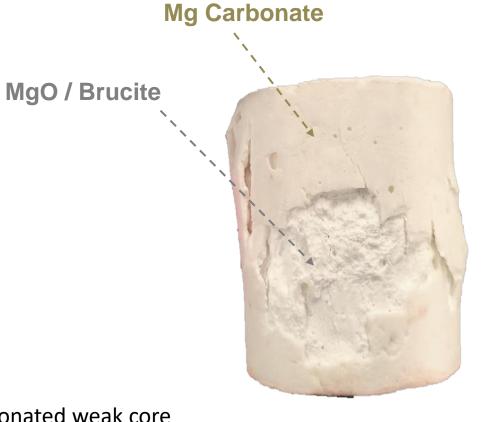




Atmospheric Carbonation





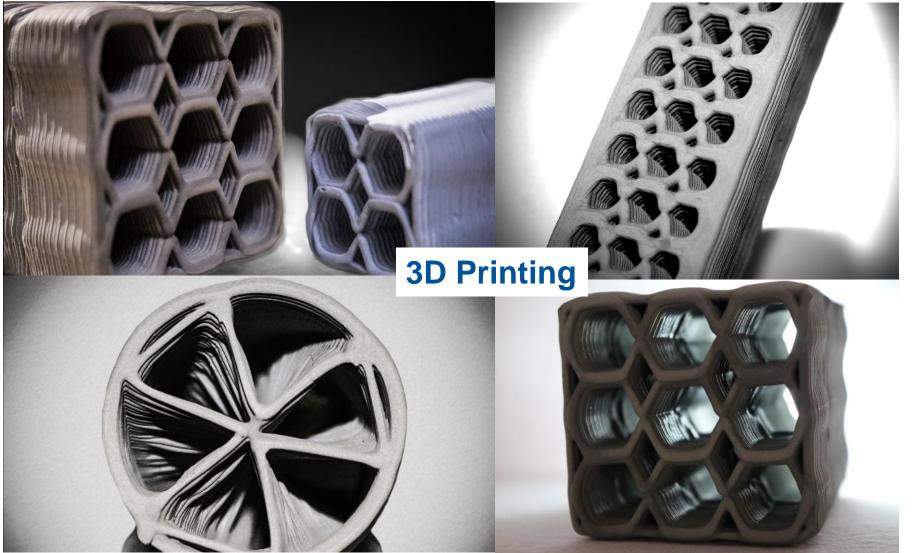


Uncarbonated weak core



Low-pressure carbonation

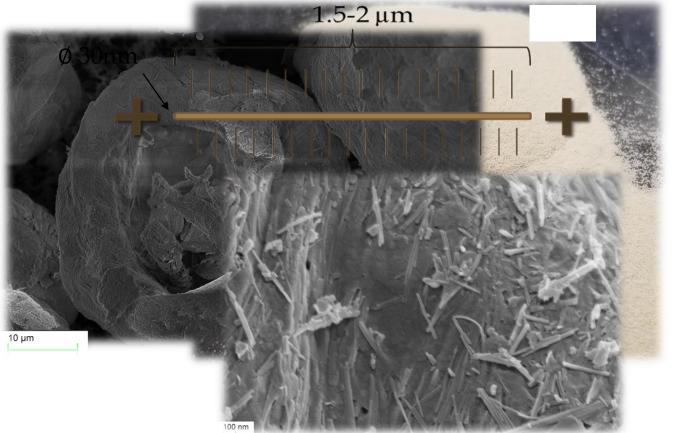
Carbonated specimen



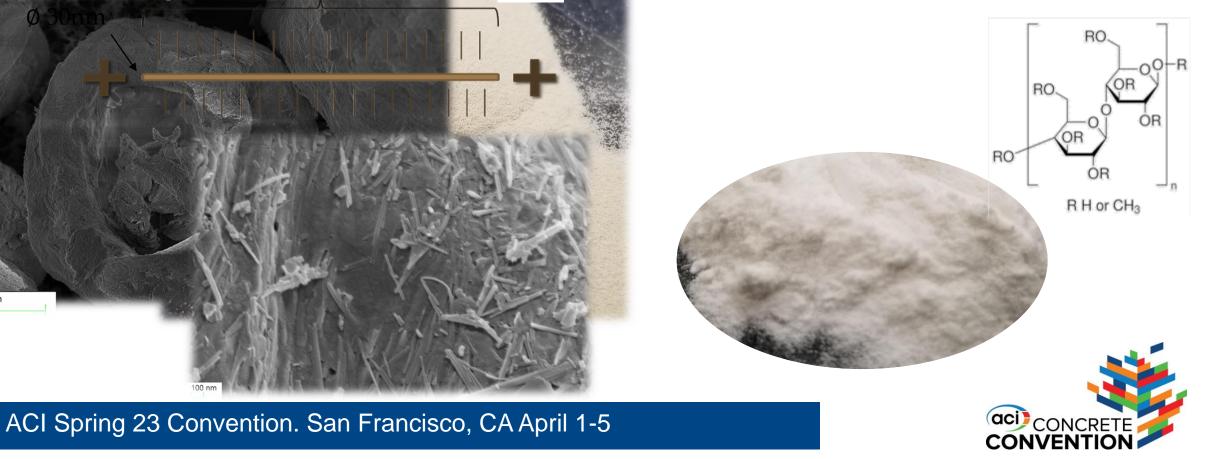


Materials

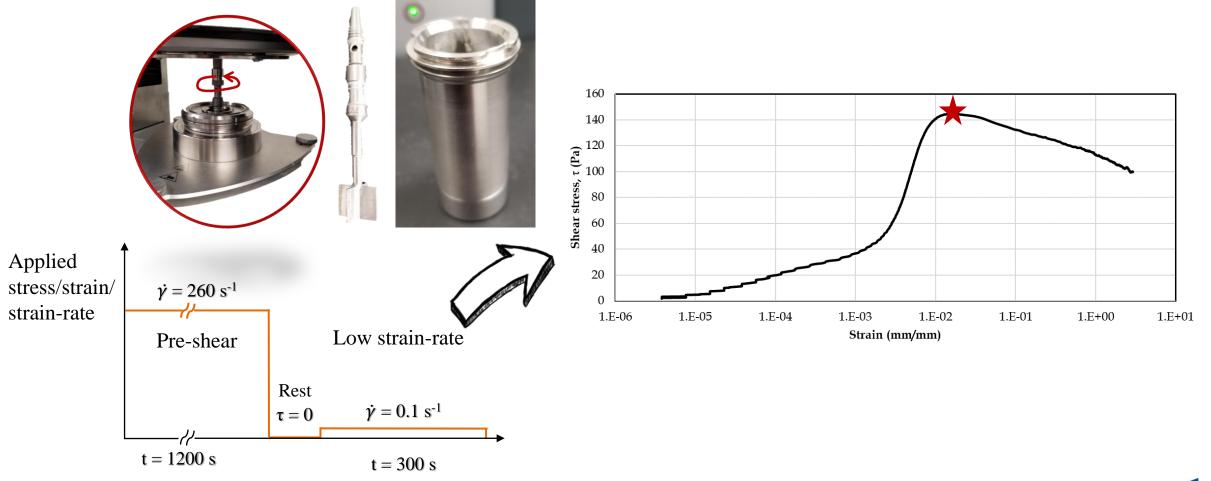
- 1. Nanoclays (NC)
- Attapulgite nanorods made of purified Magnesium ٠ Aluminosilicate



- 2. Methyl Cellulose (MC)
- 15,000 molecular weight viscosity • modifying admixture (VMA)



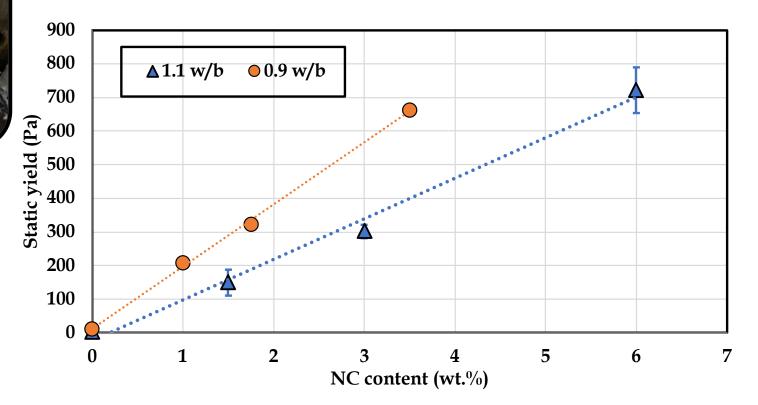
Rheological characterization





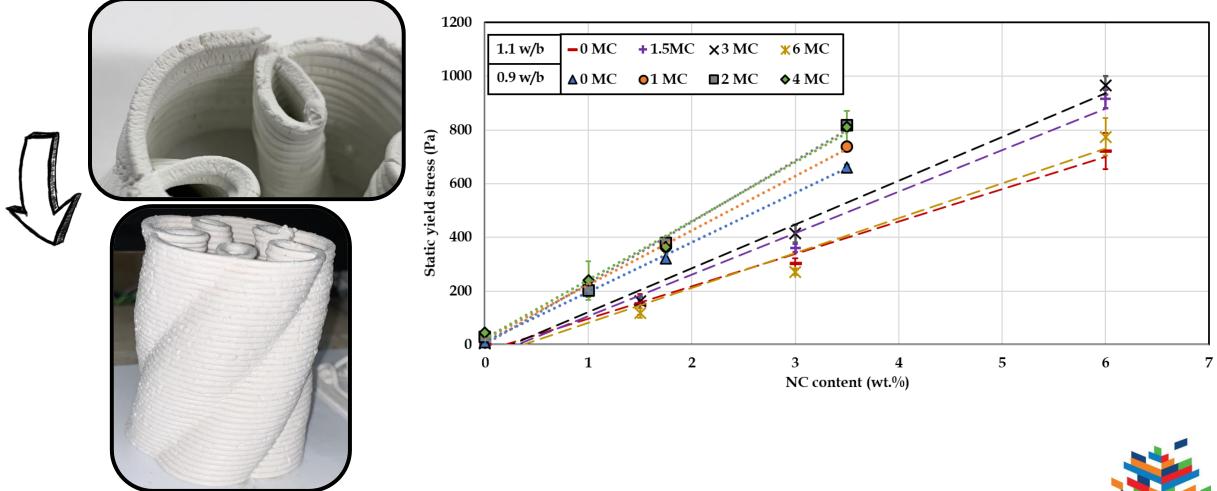
Rheology



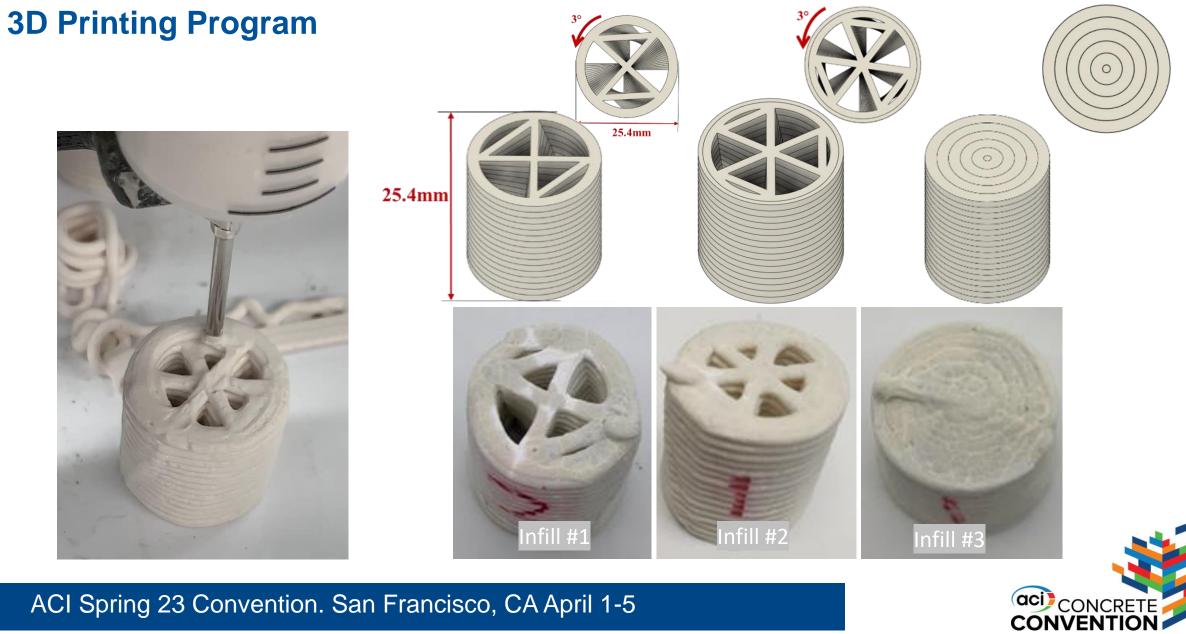




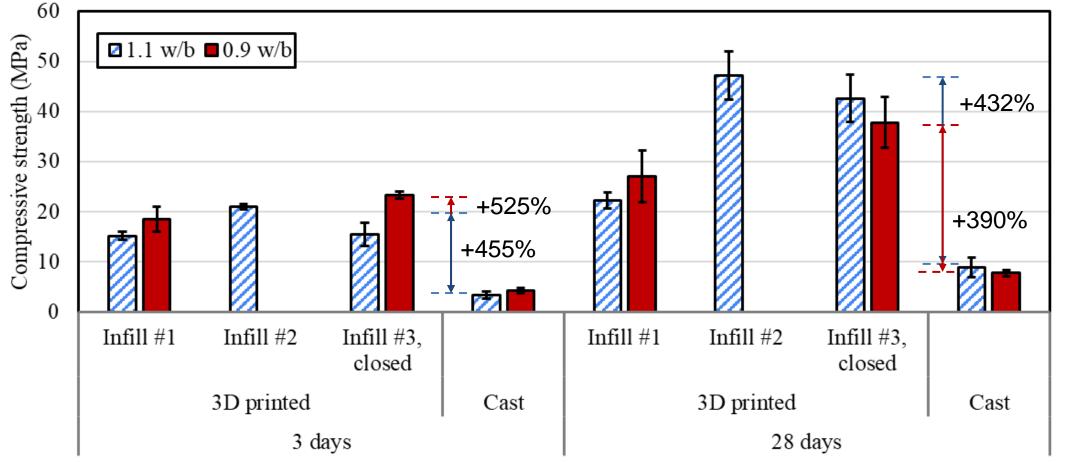
Rheology







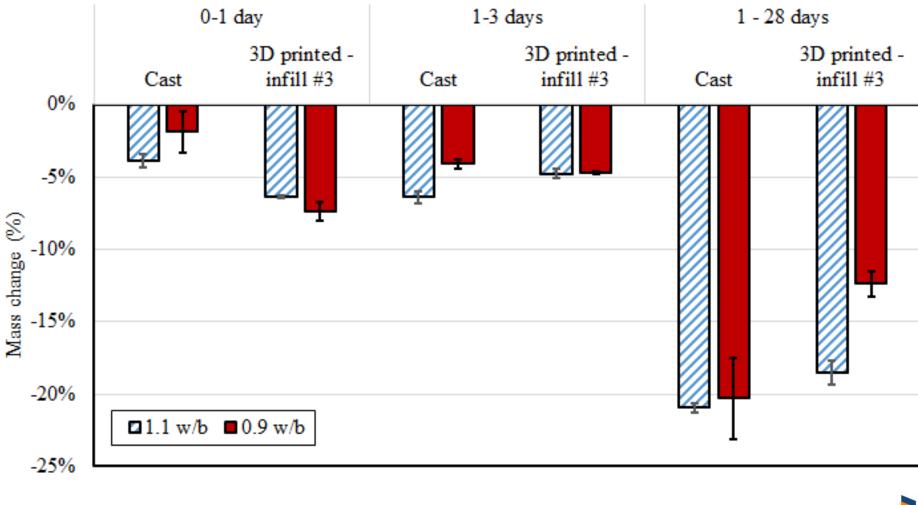
Compressive Strength





Mass Change







Conclusion

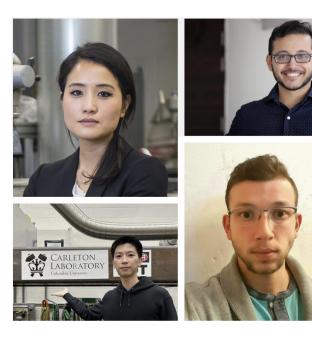
- Nanoclays can increase the structuration of MgO to enable 3D printing
- 3D printing can increase MgO compressive strength reaching 40-60 Mpa
- The higher water evaporation due to lack of protective formwork increased porosity which in term enhanced carbon intake
- 3D printed MgO is a promising new construction material with neutral or negative carbon footprint





Acknowledgement

Dr. Shiho Kawashima's Lab







Follow up: adouba@purdue.edu

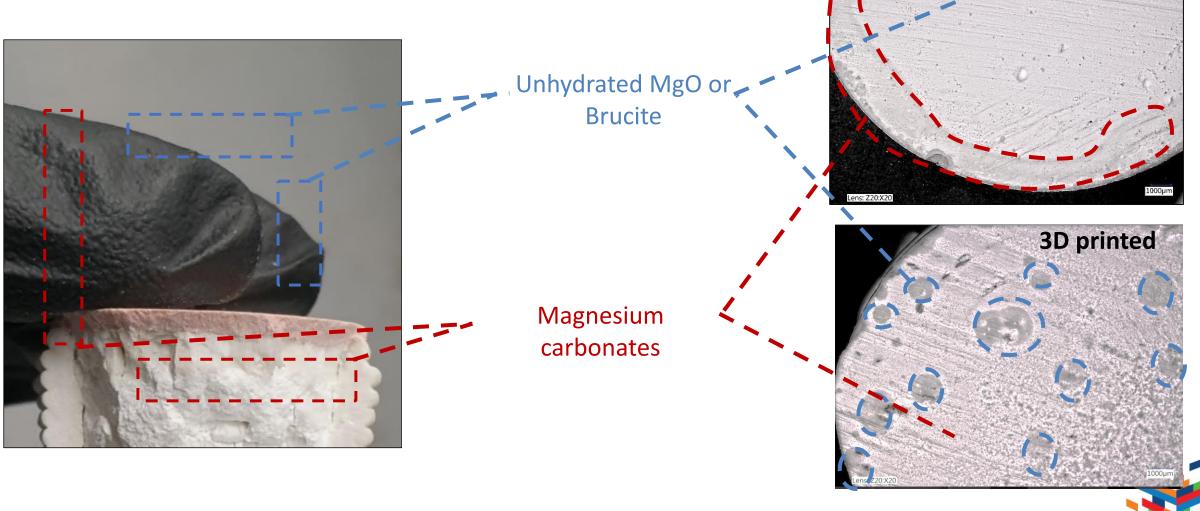


A.Douba, P. Badjatya, S. Kawashima, Enhancing carbonation and strength of MgO cement through 3D printing, *Construction and Building Materials*, Volume 328, 2022, 126867,ISSN 0950-0618,





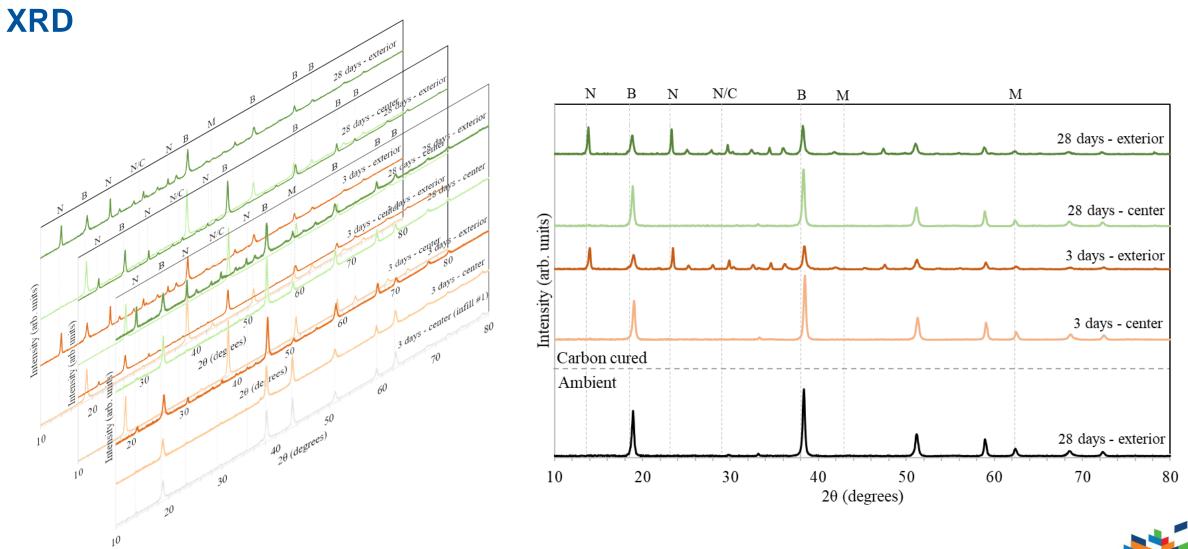
Microstructure





Cast

13



ACI Spring 23 Convention. San Francisco, CA April 1-5

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