

Resource efficiency in the production of cement and concrete

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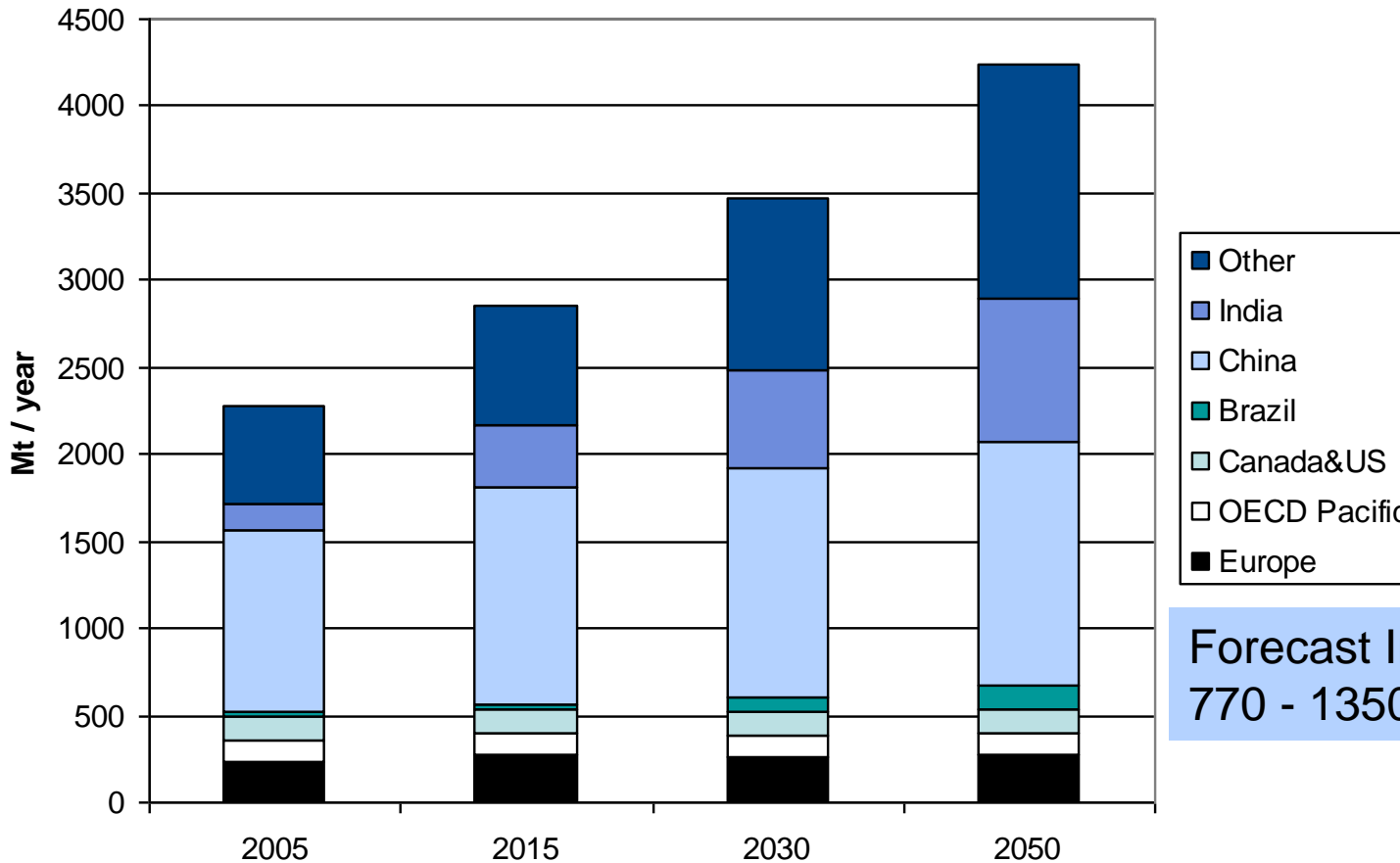
Resource Initiative -

Leveraging efficiency to meet India's needs

Thursday, May 23, 2013, 9.30 AM - 5.30 PM

Jacaranda Hall, India Habitat Centre, Lodhi Road, New Delhi

Development of world wide cement consumption



Forecast India:
770 - 1350 Mio. t in 2050?

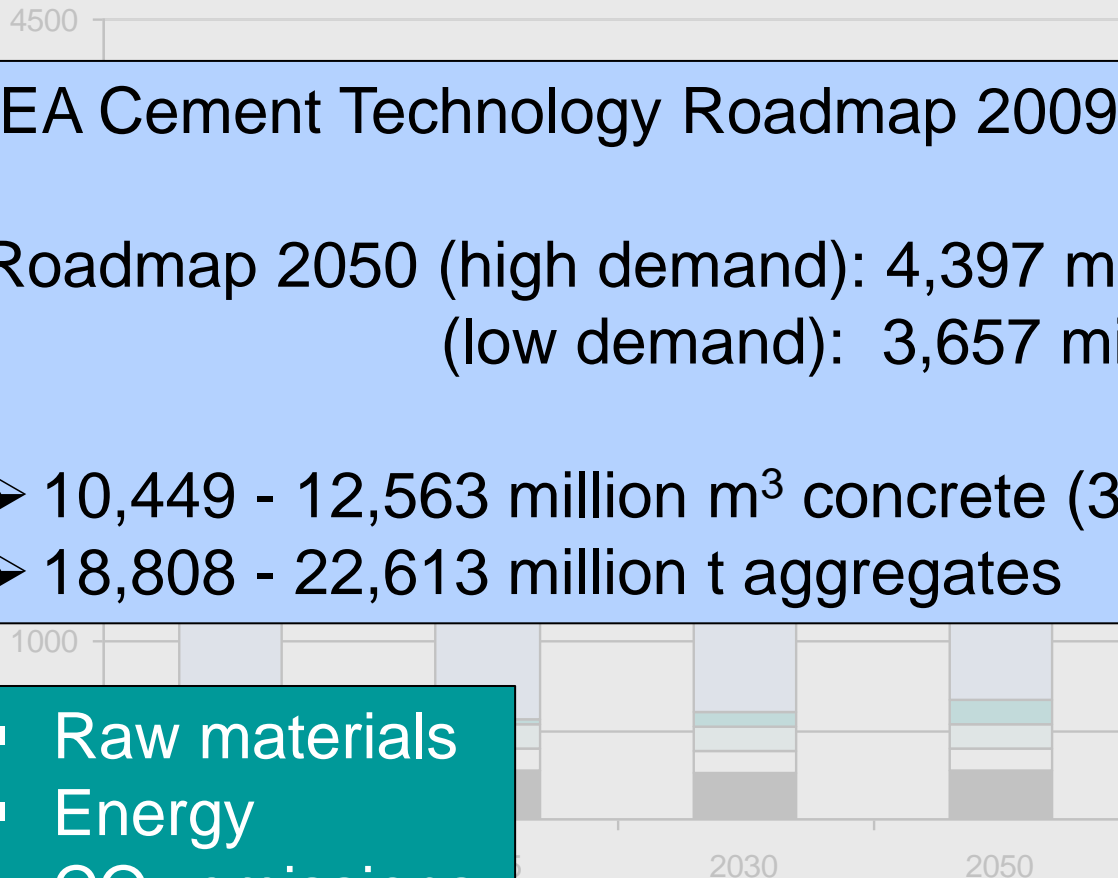
Development of world wide cement consumption

IEA Cement Technology Roadmap 2009:

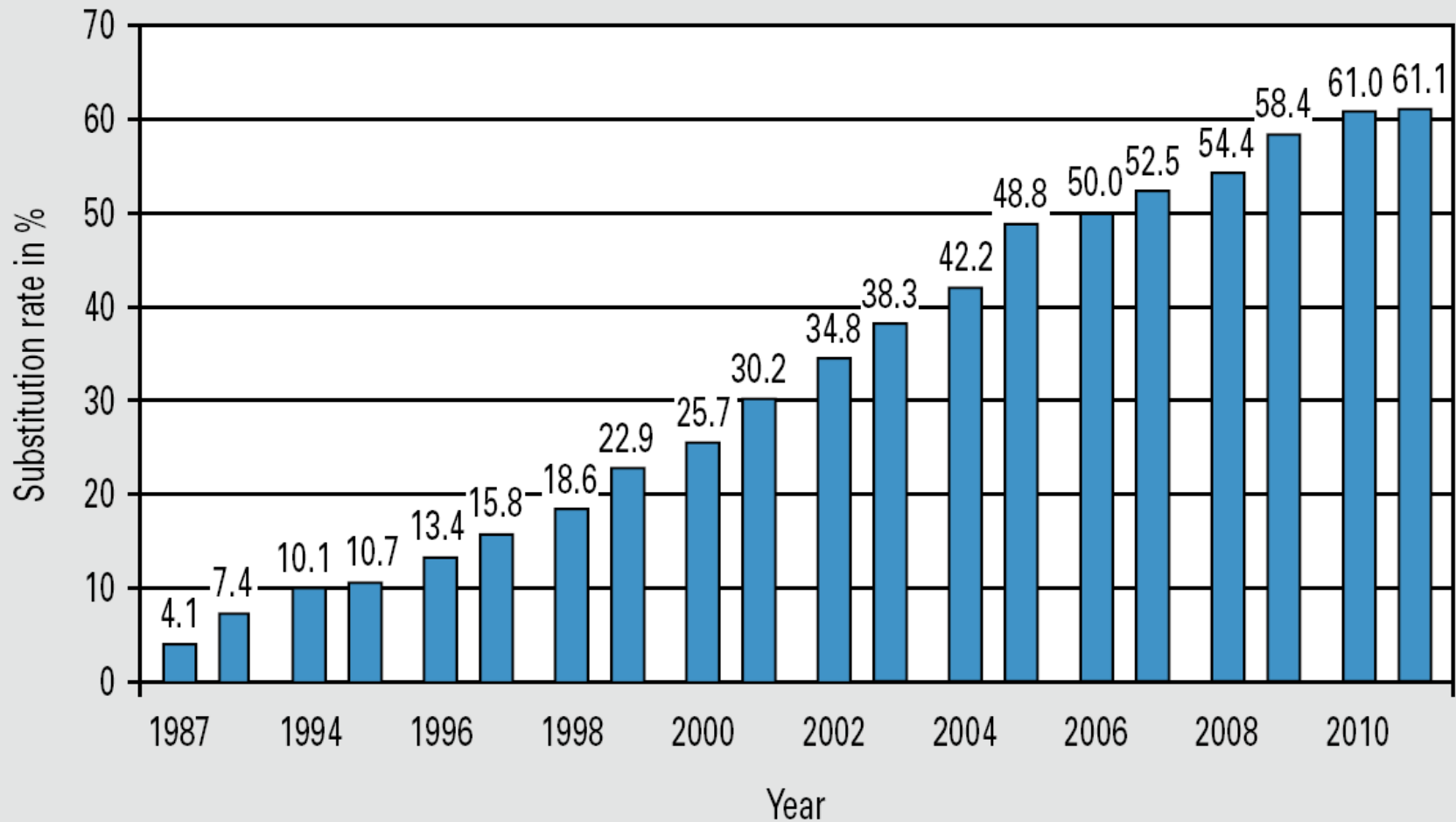
Roadmap 2050 (high demand): 4,397 million t cement
(low demand): 3,657 million t cement

- 10,449 - 12,563 million m³ concrete (350 kg/m³)
- 18,808 - 22,613 million t aggregates

- Raw materials
- Energy
- CO₂-emissions

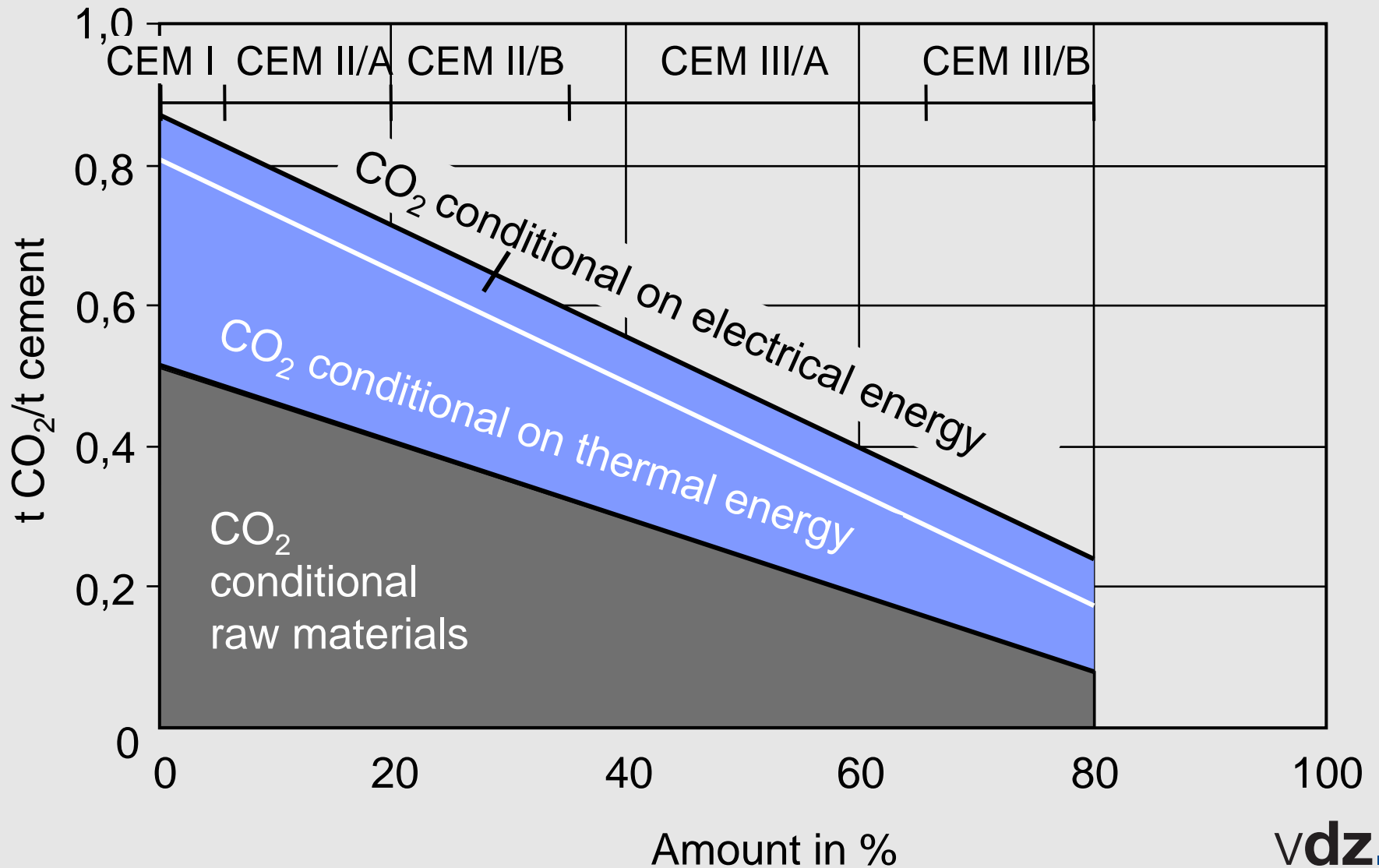


Use of secondary fuels in Germany



An option for India: 15 -20 % in 2050?

CO₂ per t of cement



GWP and energy use for the production of cement and concrete (average 1996 and 2010)

1 t cement	1996	2010	
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	872	692	kg CO ₂ -Eq.
Primary energy (not renewable)	4355	2451	MJ

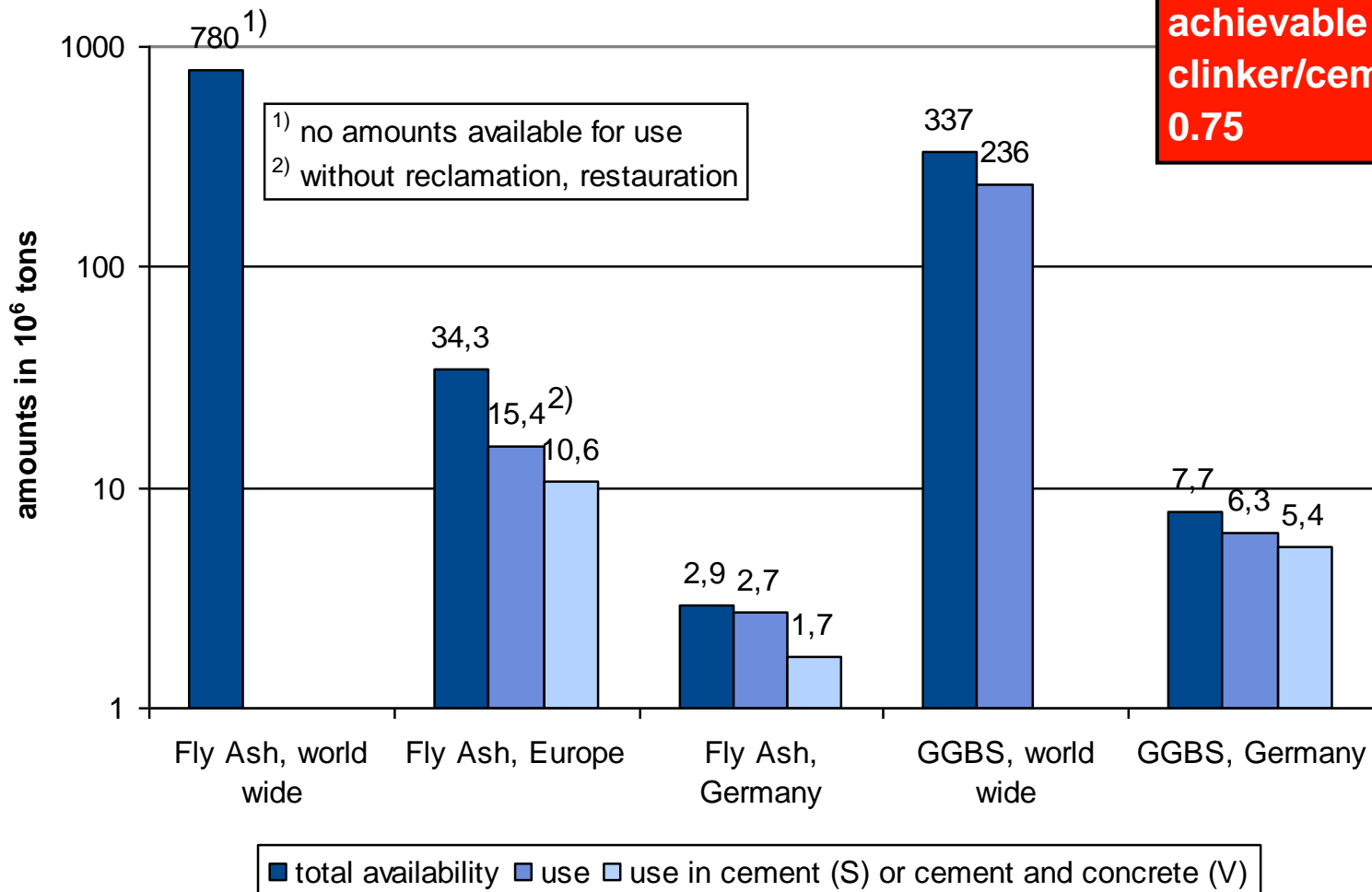
1 m ³ concrete (C20/25)	1996	2010	
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	242	191	kg CO ₂ -Eq.
Primary energy (not renewable)	1350	846	MJ

GWP and energy use for the production of cement and concrete (average 1996 and 2010)

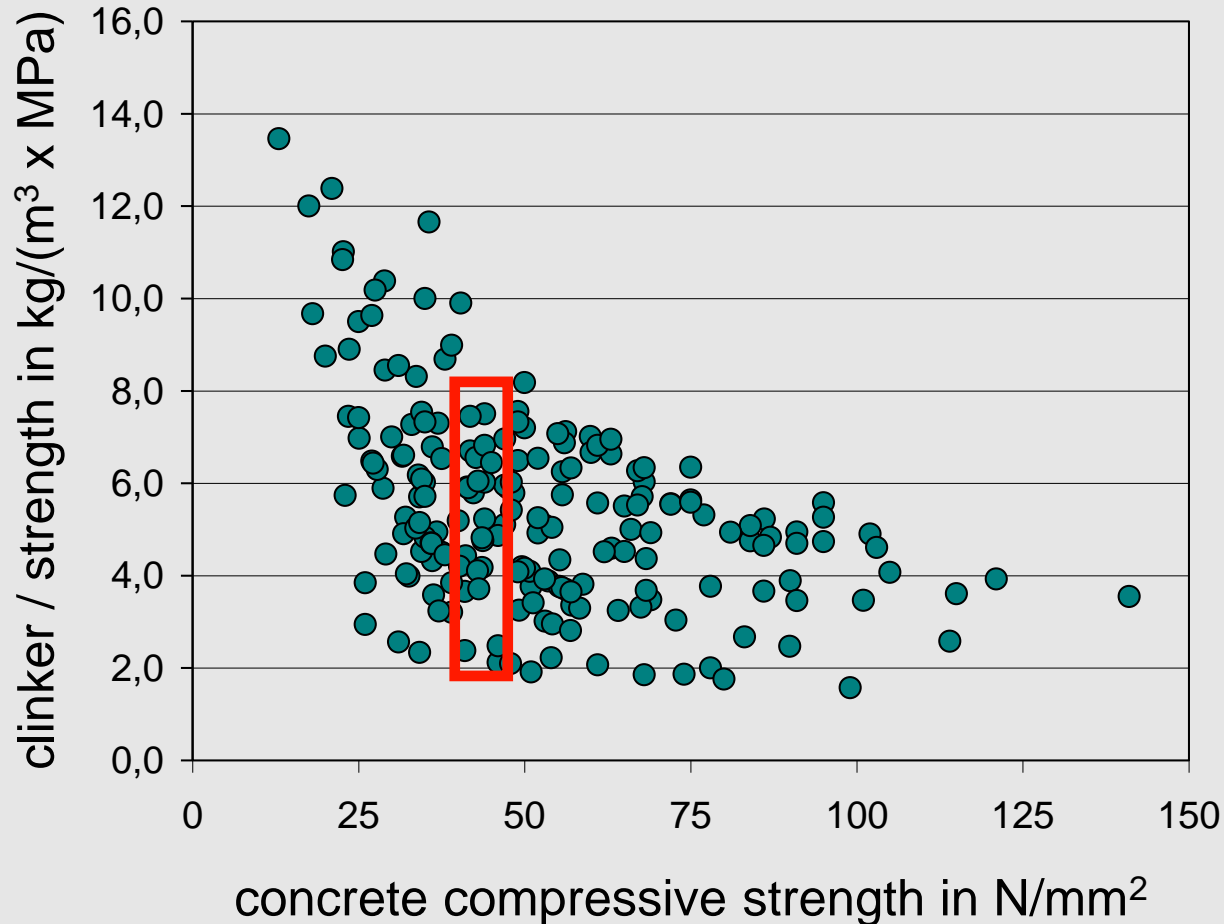
1 t cement	1996	2010	- 21 % (GWP)
Global Warming Potential (GWP)	872	692	kg CO ₂ -Eq.
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1 m ³ concrete (C20/25)	1996	2010	- 21 % (GWP)
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The Worldwide Quantity of GGBS and Fly Ash 2010



Clinker performance



Influences:

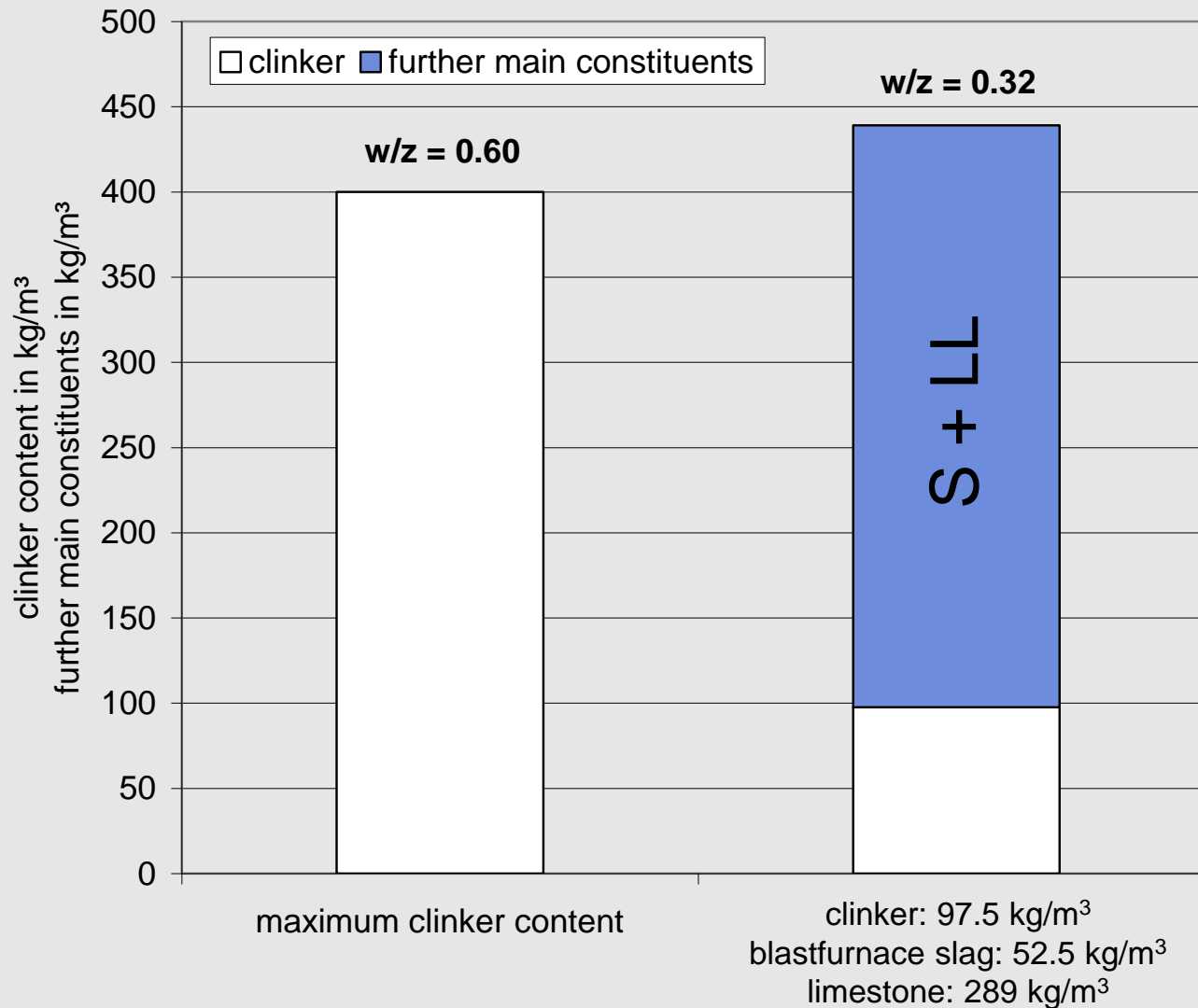
- cement content
- cement strength
- content of fines
- $(w/c)_{\text{eq}}$ resp. $w/(c+F)$

with

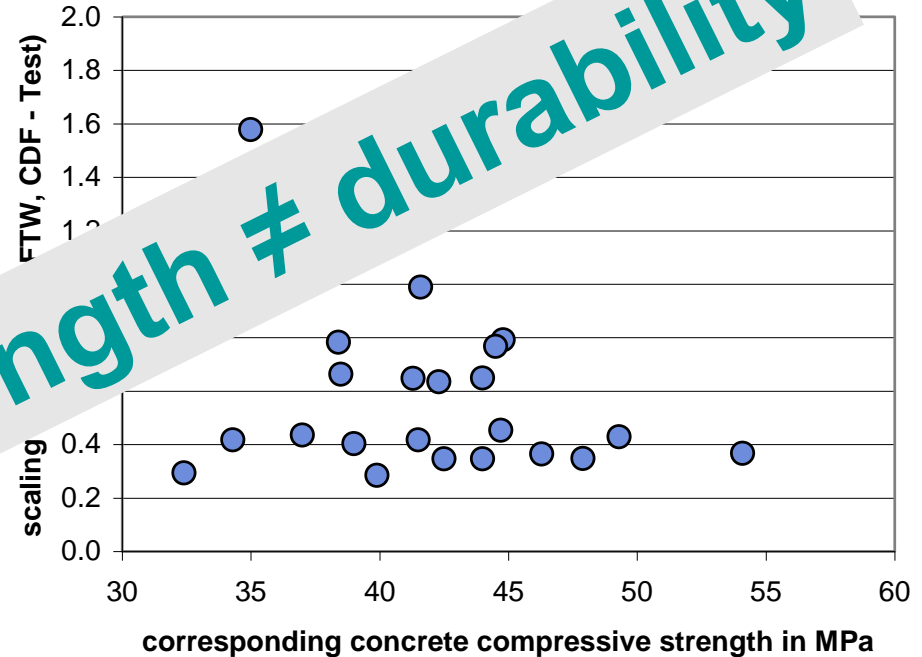
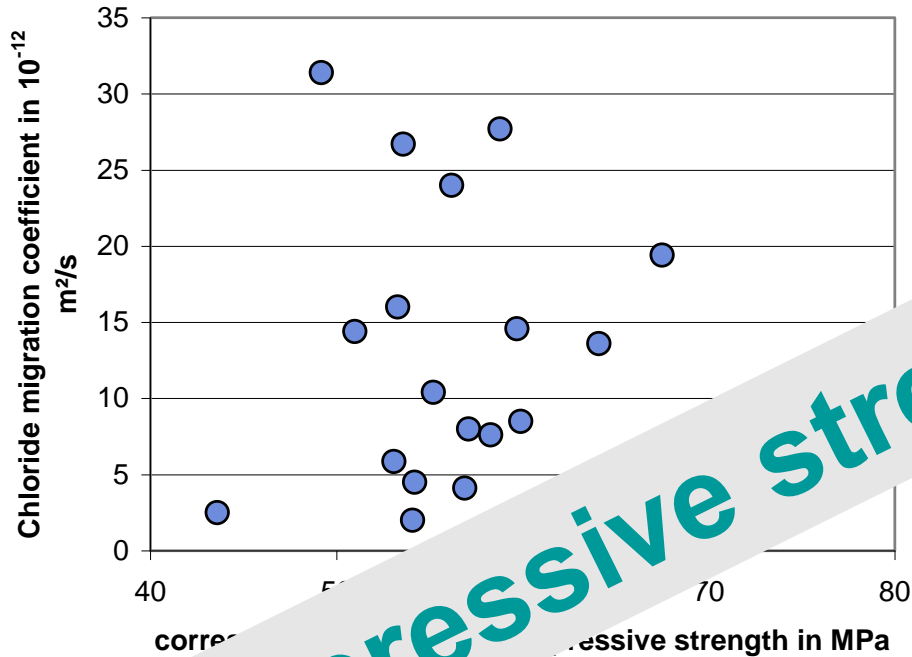
c = clinker

F = fines $< 125 \mu\text{m}$

Minimum and maximum values of the highlighted area (concrete compressive strength (40 ± 5) N/mm²)

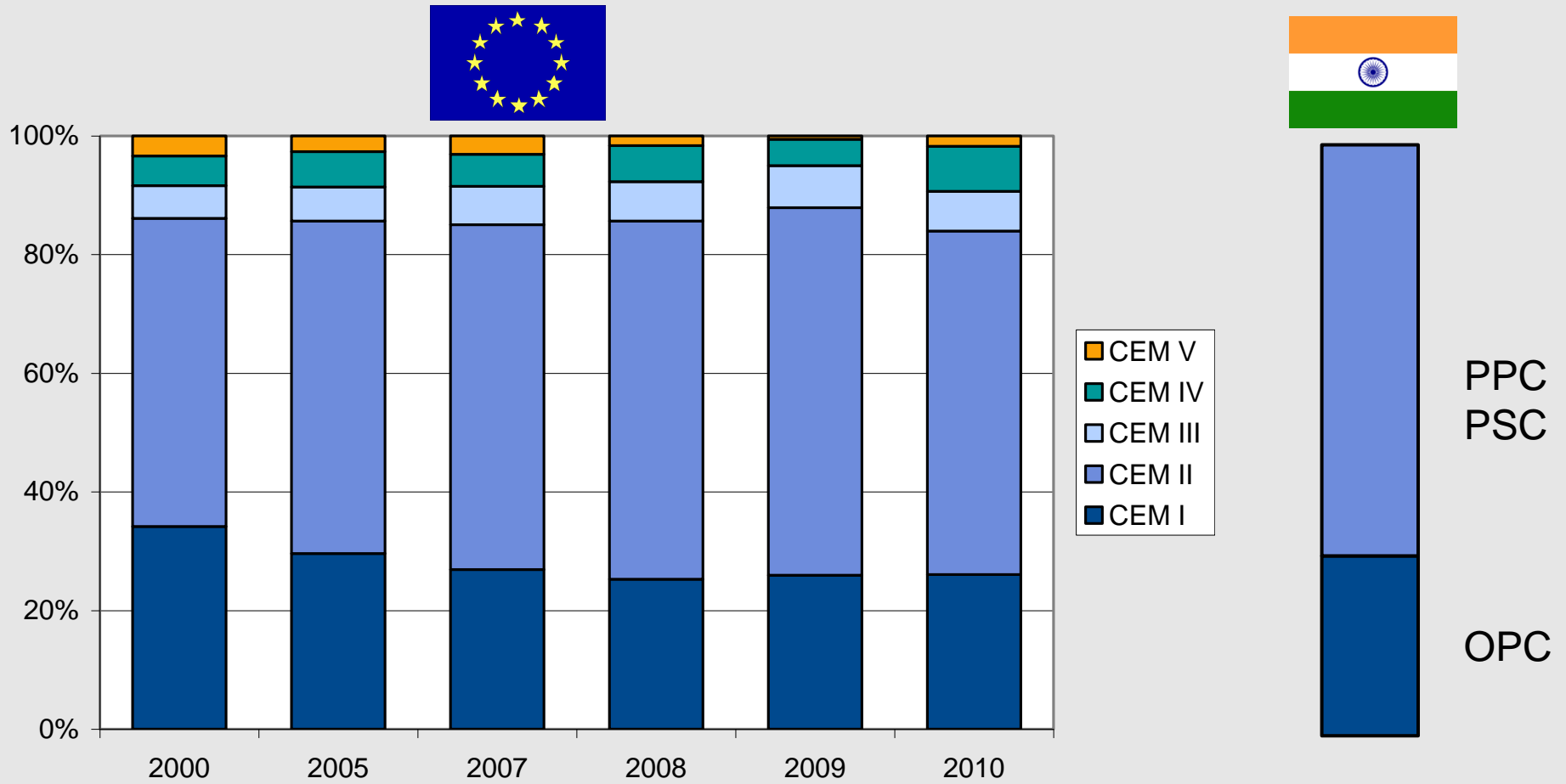


Compressive strength vs. durability



compressive strength \neq durability

India vs. Europe: Cement types



sources: CEMBUREAU /Technical Report TR-ECRA-120/2012



India vs. Europe: Cement properties (examples)

Cement/Standard	Grade in MPa	Typical cement fineness in cm ² /g (Blaine) ¹⁾	
		India	Europe
OPC / CEM I	43 /42.5	3.000	3,600
	53 /52.5		4,880
PSC / CEM III	33 / 32,5	3,600	3,920
	43 / 42,5	n.a. ²⁾	4,440
PPC / CEM II/B-V (W)	33 / 32,5	3,400	4,470

1) acc. to VDZ Database

2) not included in BIS (Bureau of Indian Standard)

India vs. Europe: Cement testing (examples)

Standard	Temperature in °C	Test conditions
BIS 	27	standard (constant) consistency
EN 	20	standard (constant) water/cement ratio

- Indian cement standard is adapted to **local conditions** with respect to market, **available materials** and **ambient conditions**
- Indian cement producers can grind their **cements much more coarsely** compared to other world regions and to **minimise their electrical power consumption** in cement grinding

India vs. Europe: Concrete requirements (examples)

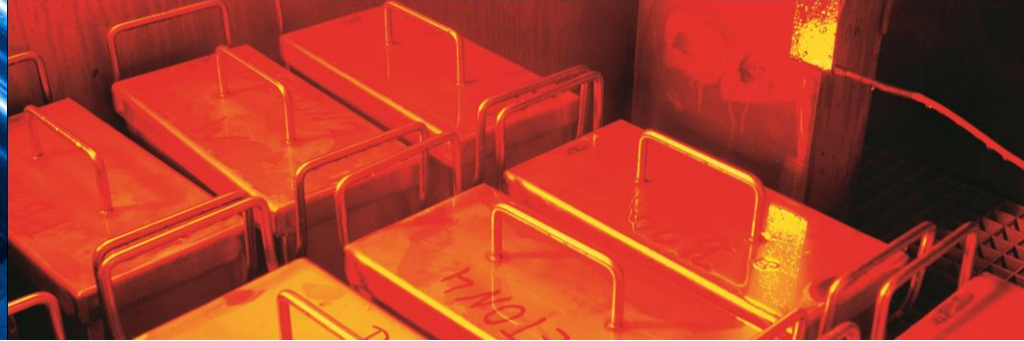
Exposure of the construction element	EN 206-1 (DIN 1045-2)			IS 458-2000		
	min cement content in kg/m ³	max w/c	exposure class	min cement content in kg/m ³	max w/c	exposure class
Inside	260 (240) ¹⁾	0.65 (0.75)	XC1	300 ²⁾	0.55	mild
Outside	300 (280) ¹⁾	0.50/0.55 (0.6)	XC4/XF1	300 ²⁾ 320 ²⁾	0.5 0.45	moderate severe

1) acc. to ERMCO statistics average cement content DE: ~ 300 kg/m³

2) acc. to Indian experts, in practice mainly three types of concrete exist, containing 330, 400 and 500 kg/m³

Conclusions

- The strategy with regard to resource efficiency in the production of cement and concrete has to be adapted to local conditions with regard to
 - availability of raw materials
 - concrete technology
 - ambient conditions
 - building tradition including quality of the execution
- Further reduction of CO₂ emissions when building with concrete can be reached by use of cements with several main constituents
- **Durable concrete structures** ensure resource efficiency
- Strength ≠ **Durability**



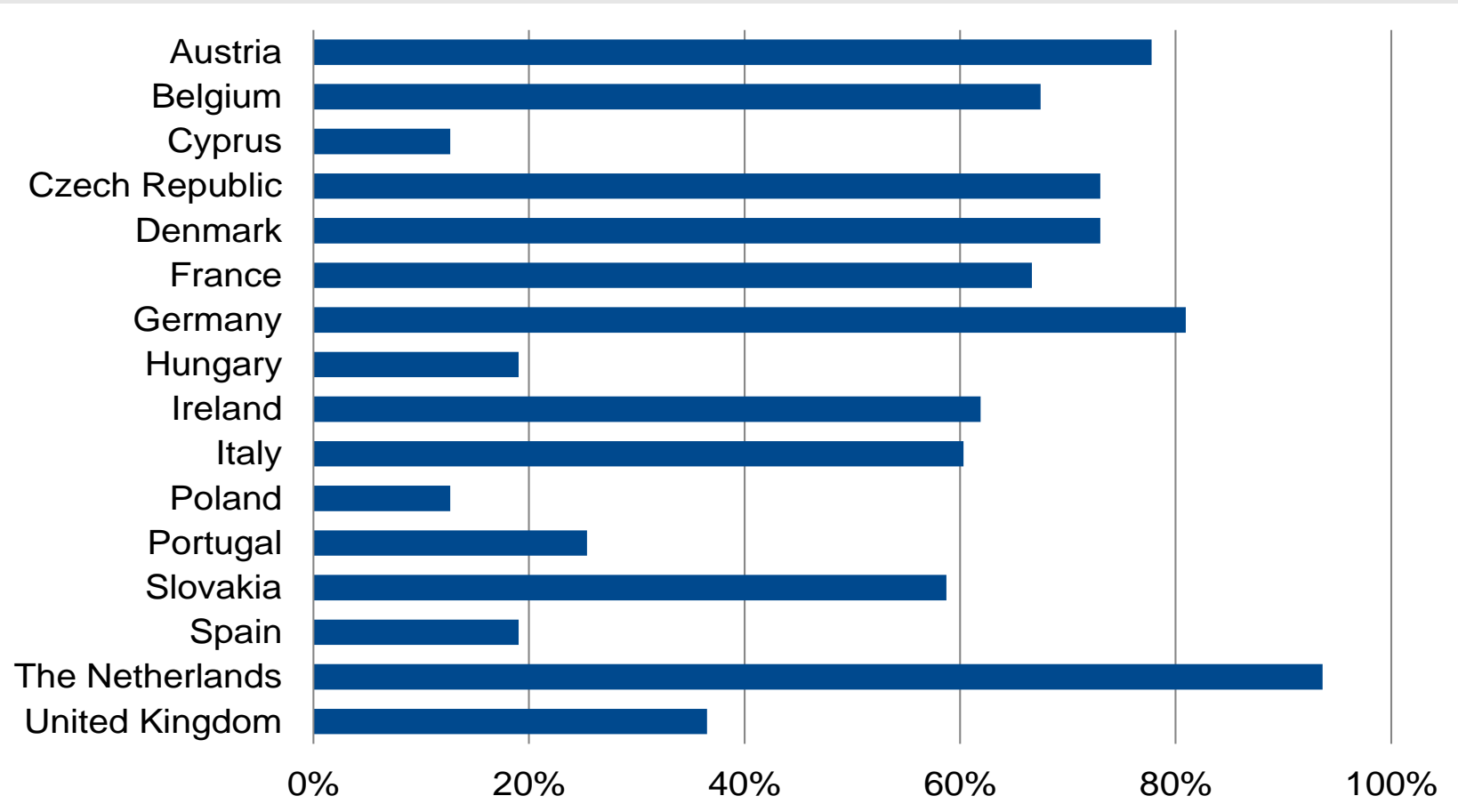
Thank you for your kind attention

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vdz.



Recycling rates in Europe, data of EQAR



source: data of EQAR - European Quality Association for Recycling e.V.

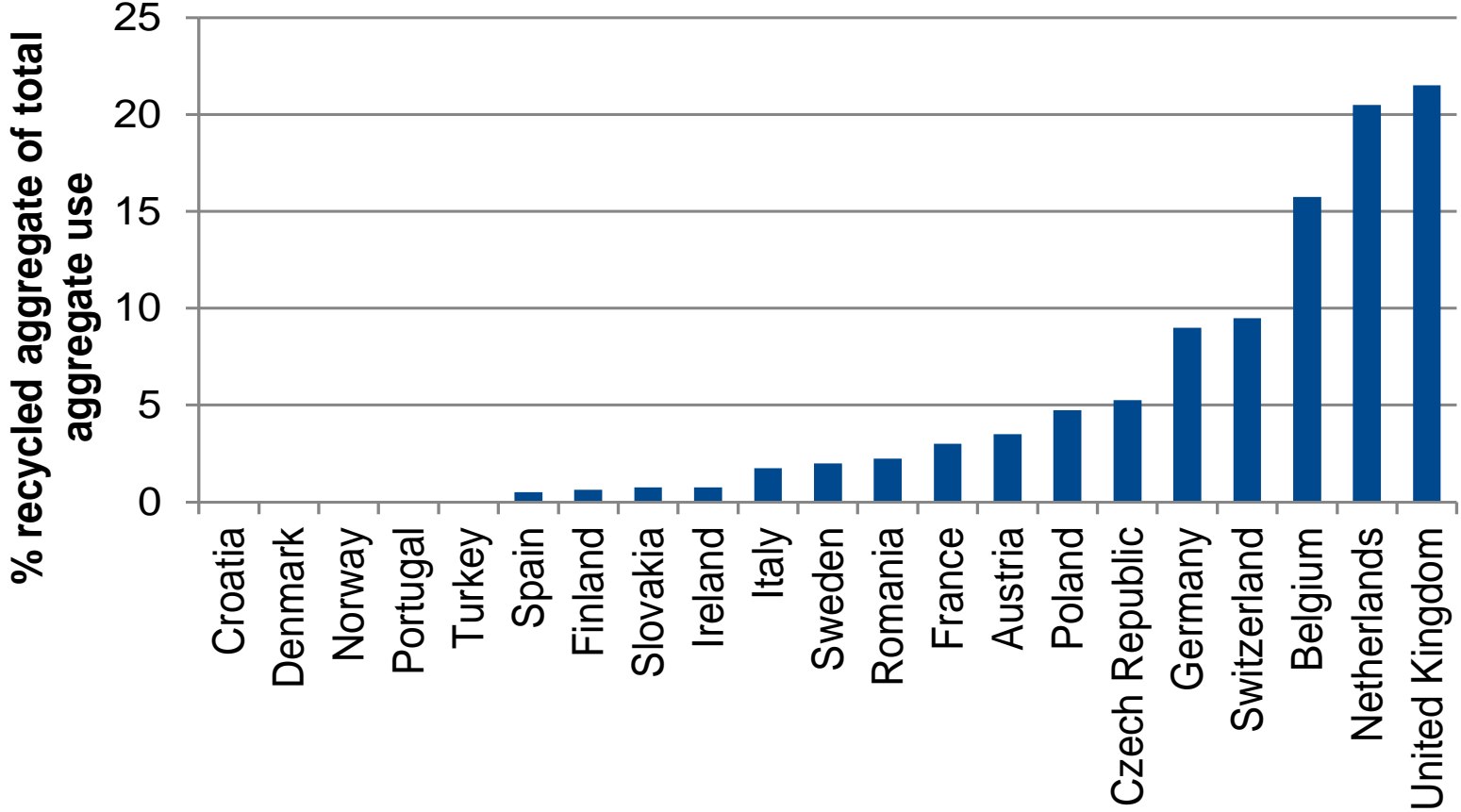
Requirements on recycled aggregates (RA) in Europe

		Germany	Great Britain	The Netherlands	Austria	Switzerland	Norway	Denmark	Belgium
Number of RA type		2	2	1	2	2	2	1	1
Particle size [mm]		>2	>4	>4	nrd	nrd	nrd	>4	nrd
Fraction (depending on type) [%]	Concrete	0-100	nrd	0-100	nrd	25-100	95-100	nrd	95-100
	Tile	0-10	0-100	0-10	nrd	0-5	nrd	nrd	nrd
	Asphalt	0-1	0-10	nrd	nrd	0-3	nrd	nrd	nrd
	Other	0-4	0-1	nrd	0-12	0-0,03	0-5	nrd	0-1
Maximum content of RA in exposure class (depending on type) [%]	XC0	45 ¹	100	0-20 ¹	100	100	0-30	100	100
	XC1-4	35-45 ¹	100	0-20 ¹	100	25-100	0-30	100	100
	XF1	25-35 ¹	100	0-20 ¹	100	0-25 ²	nrd	100	nrd
	XF2-4	0-35 ¹	0	0-20 ¹	100	0-25 ²	nrd	nrd	nrd

nrd: no requirement determined, 1: related to total aggregates; 2: > 25 % with pretesting

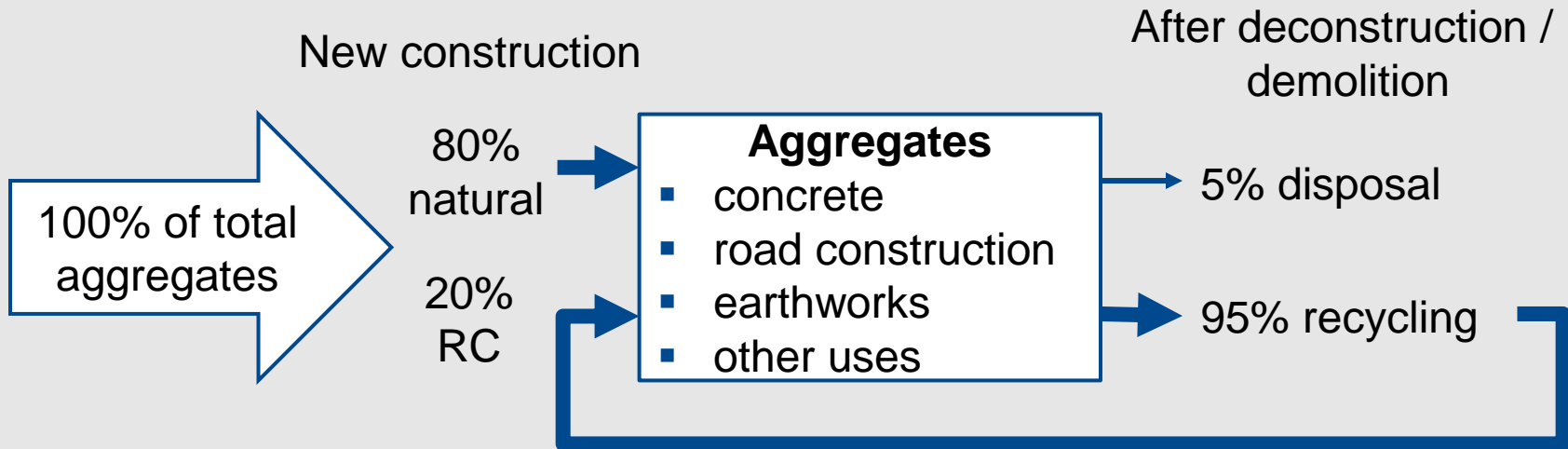
different sources

Recycled aggregates of total aggregate use



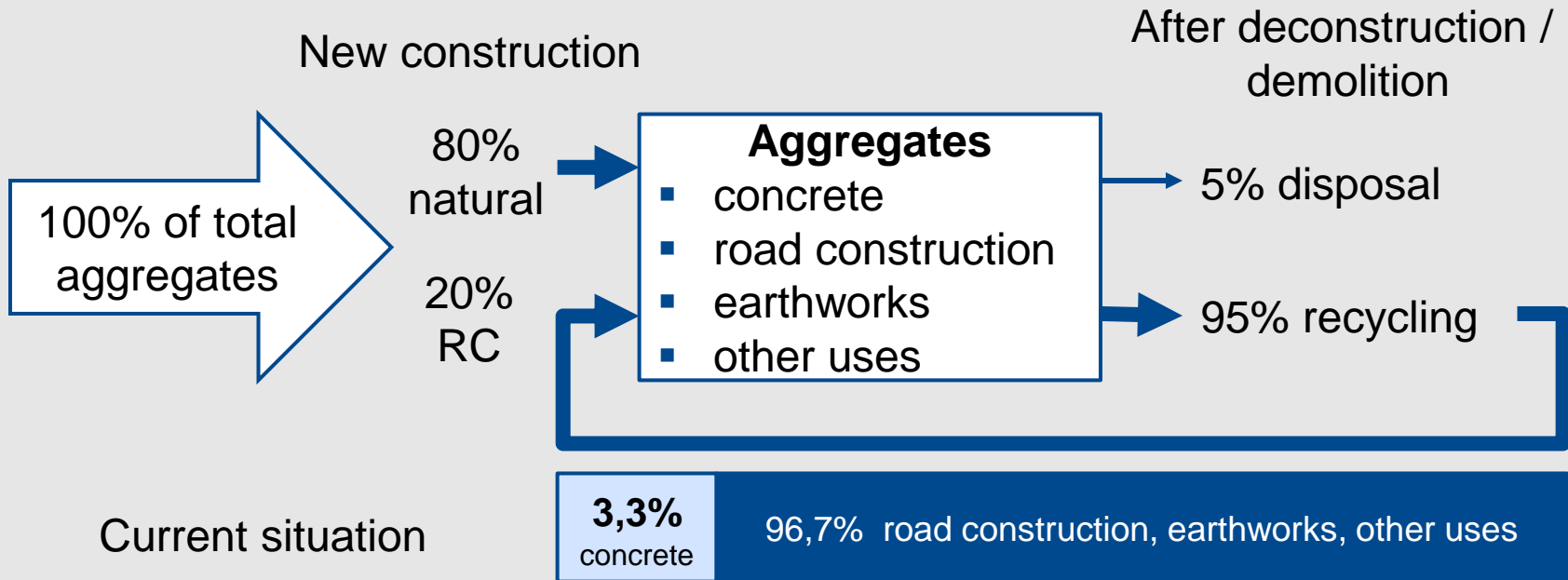
Demand for aggregates and use of recycled material

Example for The Netherlands



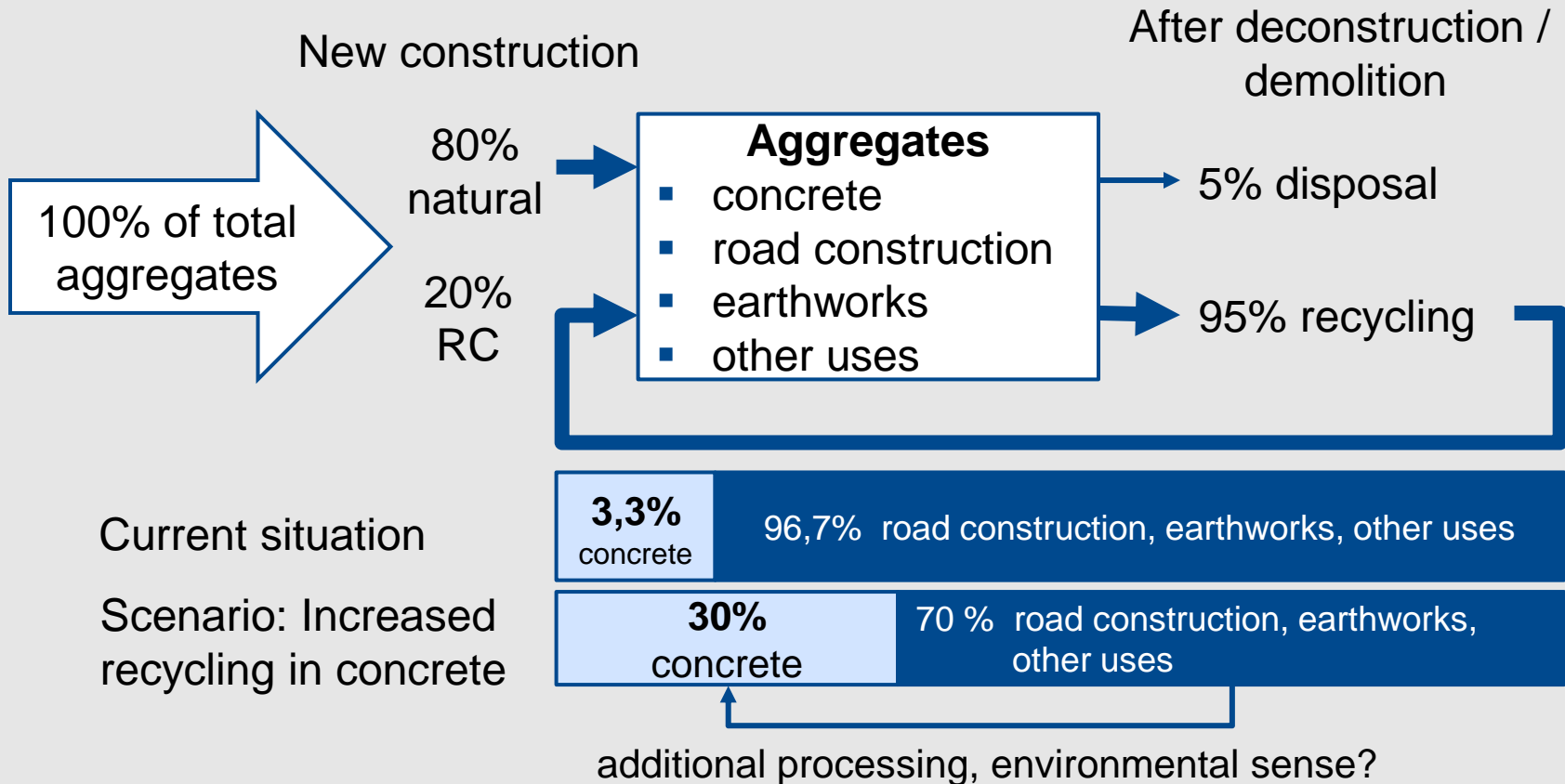
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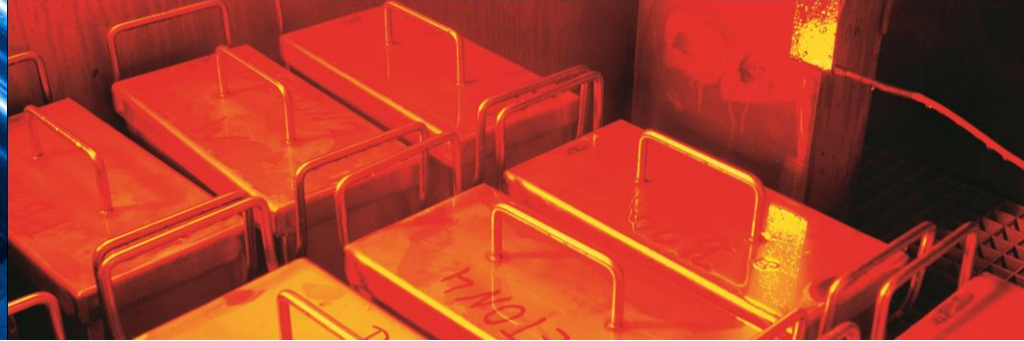
Demand for aggregates and use of recycled material

Example for The Netherlands



Conclusions

- On the basis of several studies and corresponding regulations it can be concluded: **concrete can be recycled.**
- Different Recycling rates in Europe
 - Paths of use: Small parts in new concrete?
- Amount of recycled materials not enough to meet the demand for aggregates
- CPR: A driving force for potential recycling rates?
- Open question
 - LCA „Concrete recycling“ vs. „Re-use in other applications“



Thank you for your kind attention

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