

Mechanochemical processing of silicate rocks to trap CO₂

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The problem

Hard to decarbonize industries emit CO₂ during chemical reactions and/or require very high energy intensity:

- Metal refining
- Chemical manufacturing industry
- Cement production
- Blue hydrogen production
- Asphalt

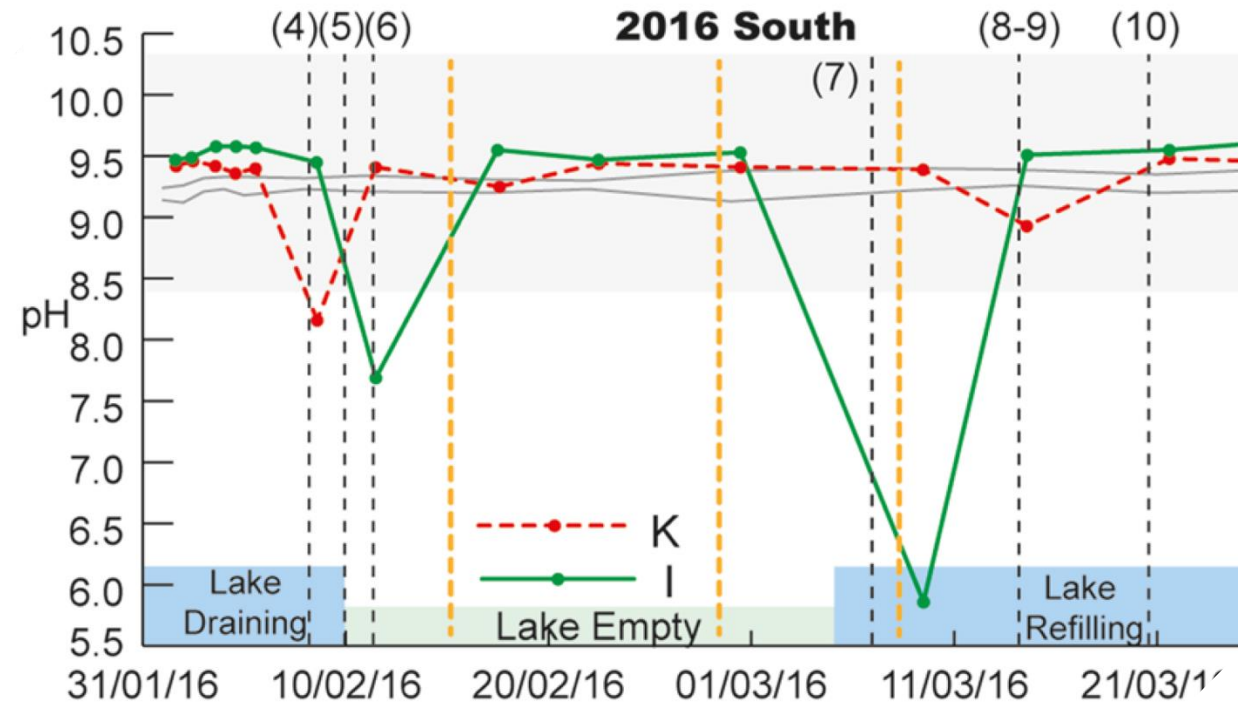
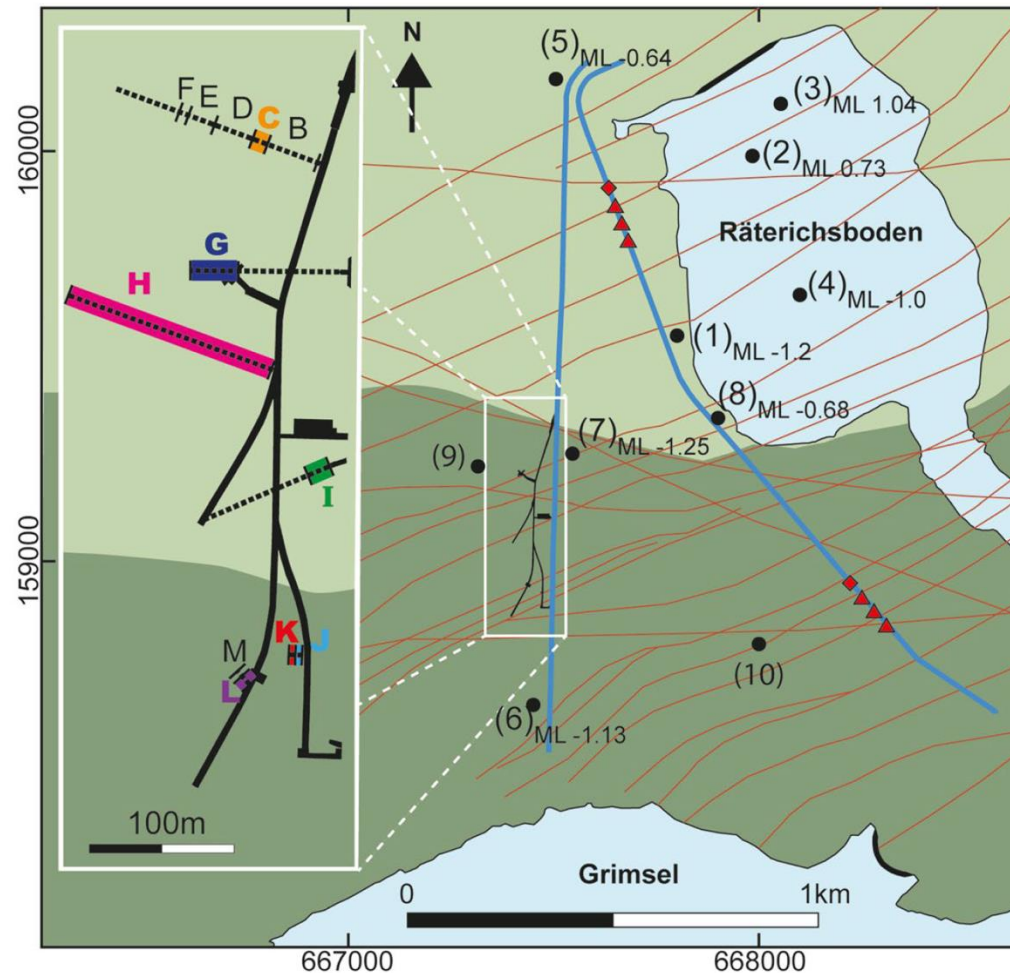
Microseismic induced mechanochemical reactions



Microseismic induced mechanochemical reactions

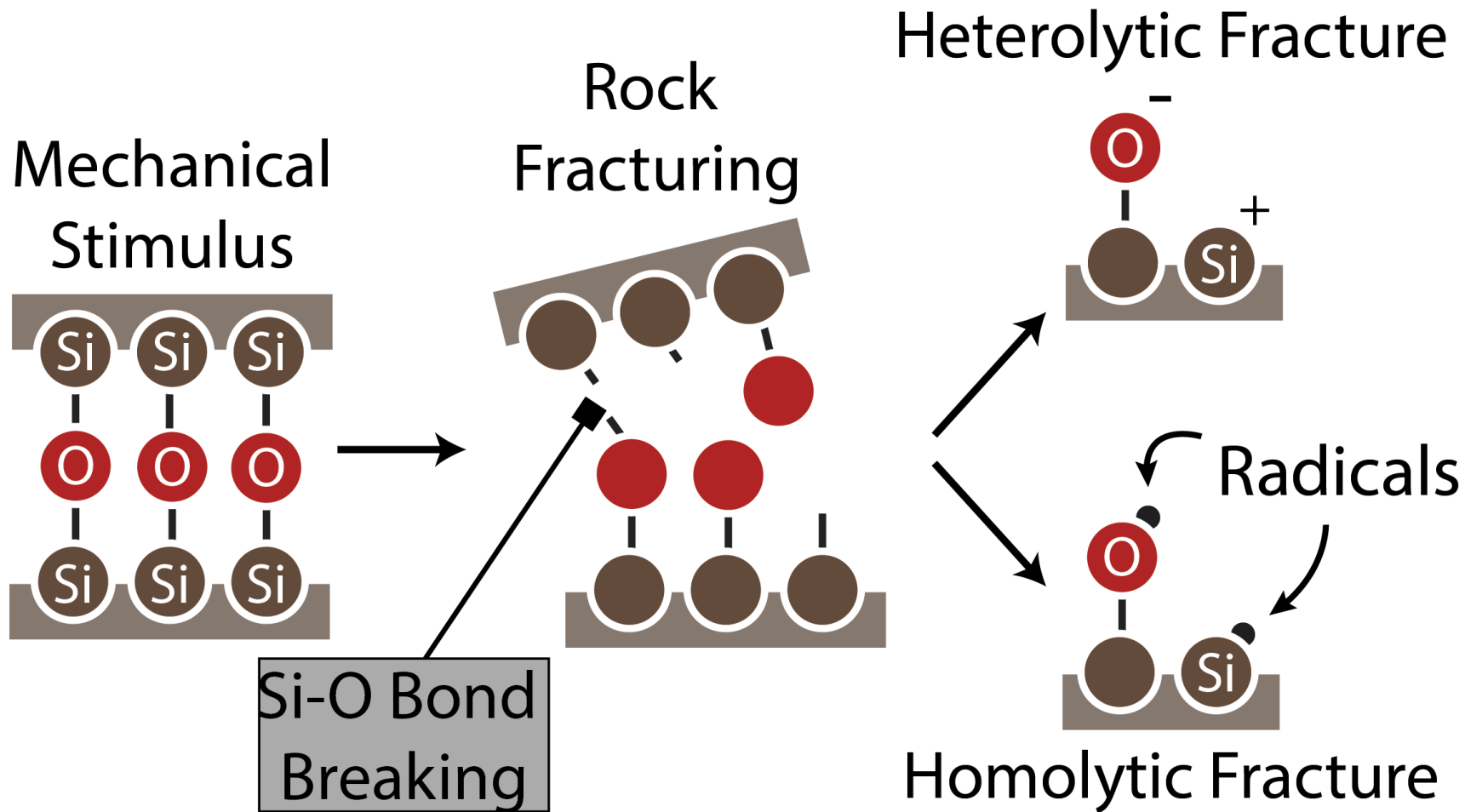


Microseismic induced mechanochemical reactions

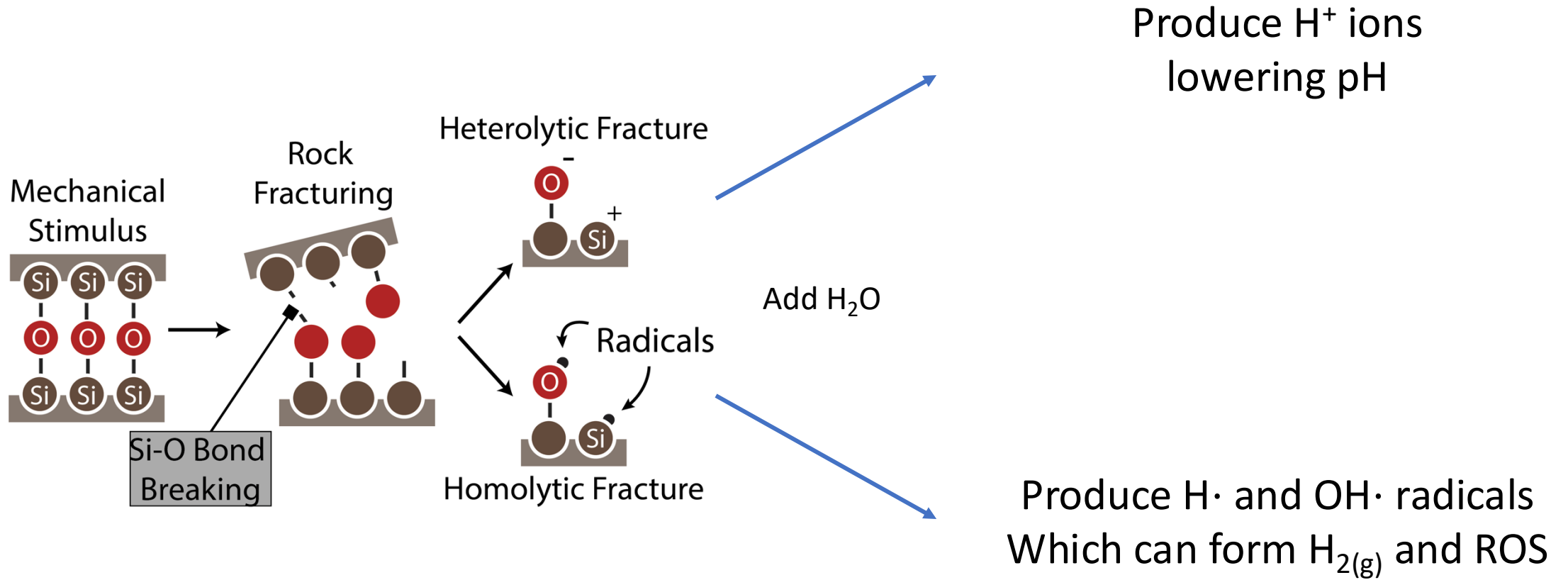


Stillings, M., Lunn, R. J., Pytharouli, S., Shipton, Z. K., Kinali, M., Lord, R., & Thompson, S. (2021). Microseismic events cause significant pH drops in groundwater. *Geophysical Research Letters*, 48, e2020GL089885. <https://doi.org/10.1029/2020GL089885>

Fracture-initiated Mechanochemical Reactions in Silicates

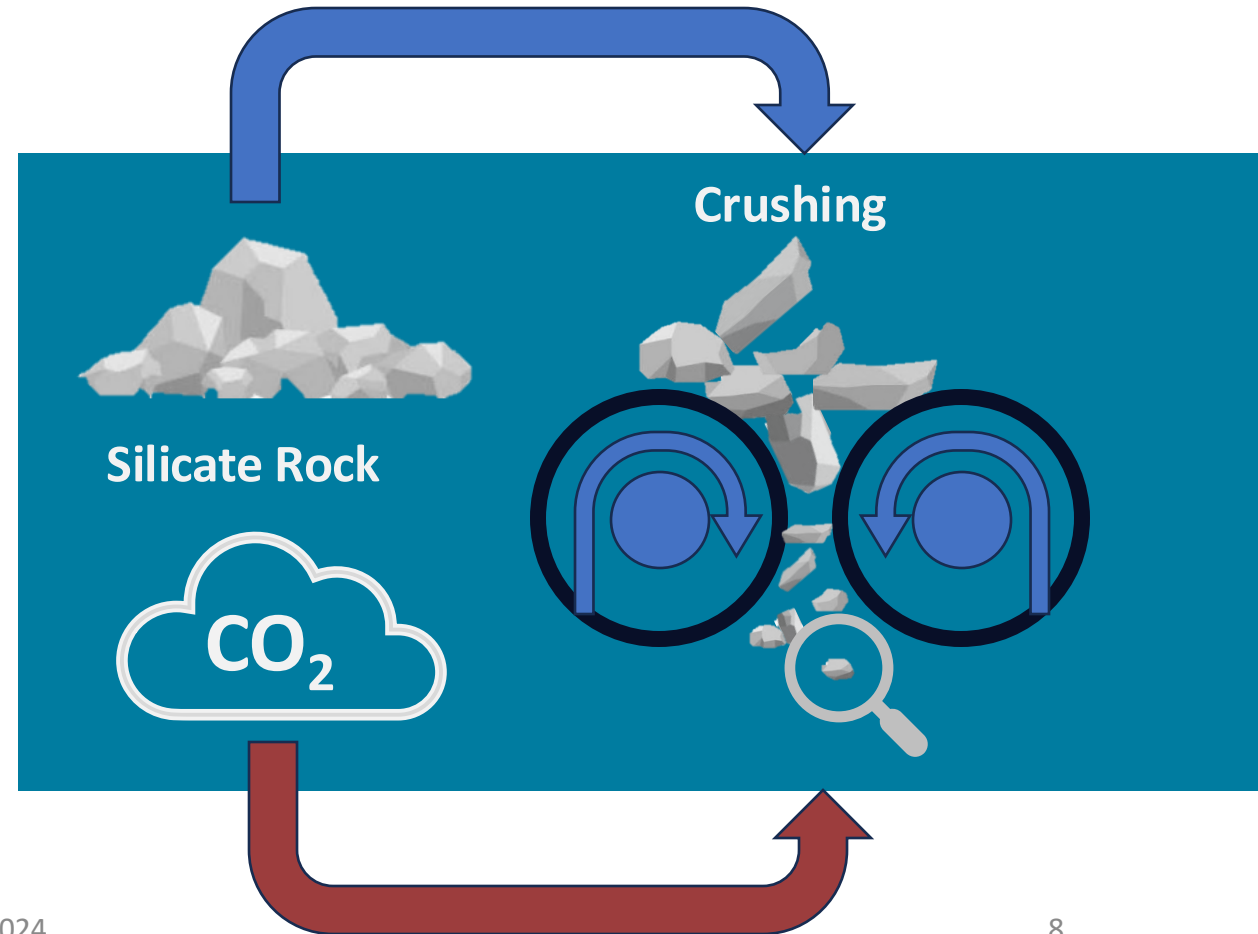


Mechanochemical Reactions in Silicates



The idea

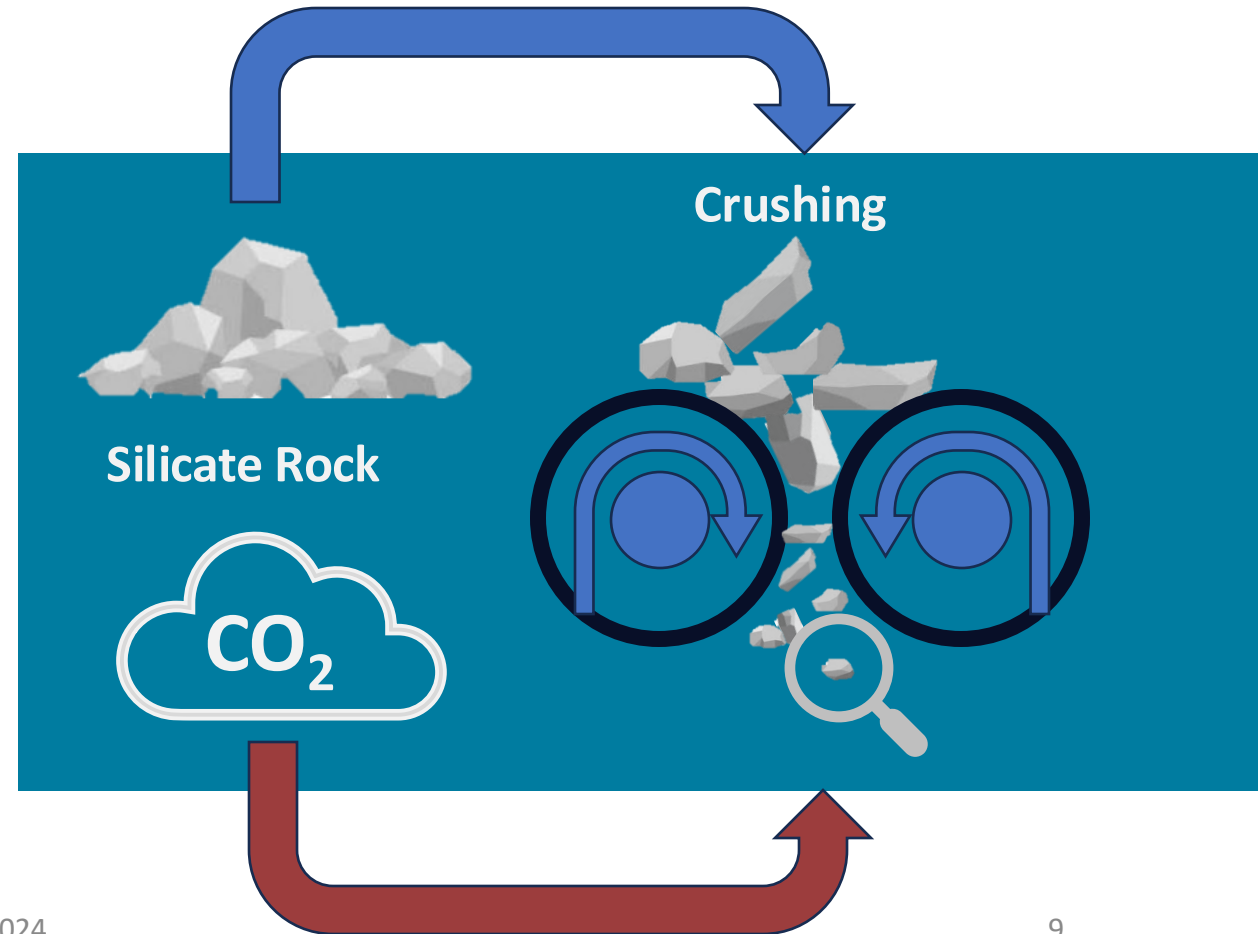
Mechanochemistry uses the energy released from breaking a bond to drive a chemical reaction



The idea

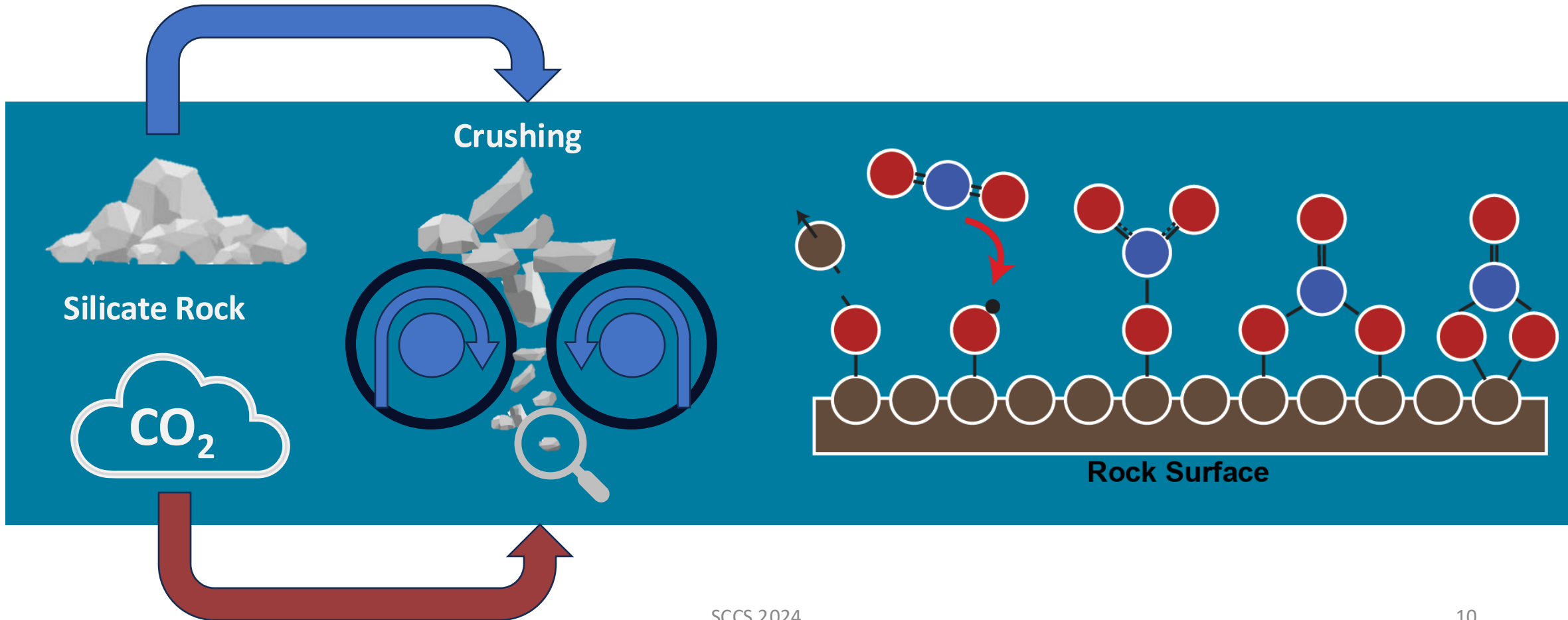
Mechanochemistry uses the energy released from breaking a bond to drive a chemical reaction

Can we use the mechanochemical energy released when we break a siloxane bond to capture CO₂ during rock crushing?

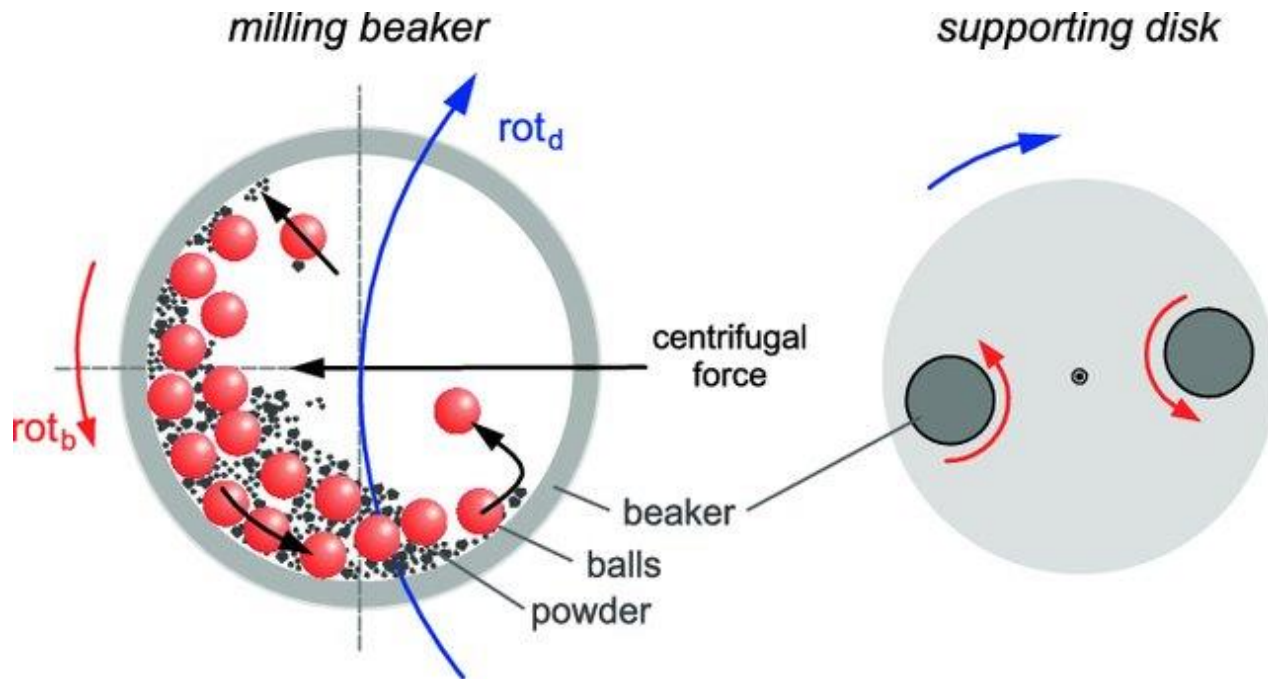


The idea

*How stable is the trapped CO₂?
How is the CO₂ trapped?*



Mechanochemical CO₂ Capture



Experimental set-up:

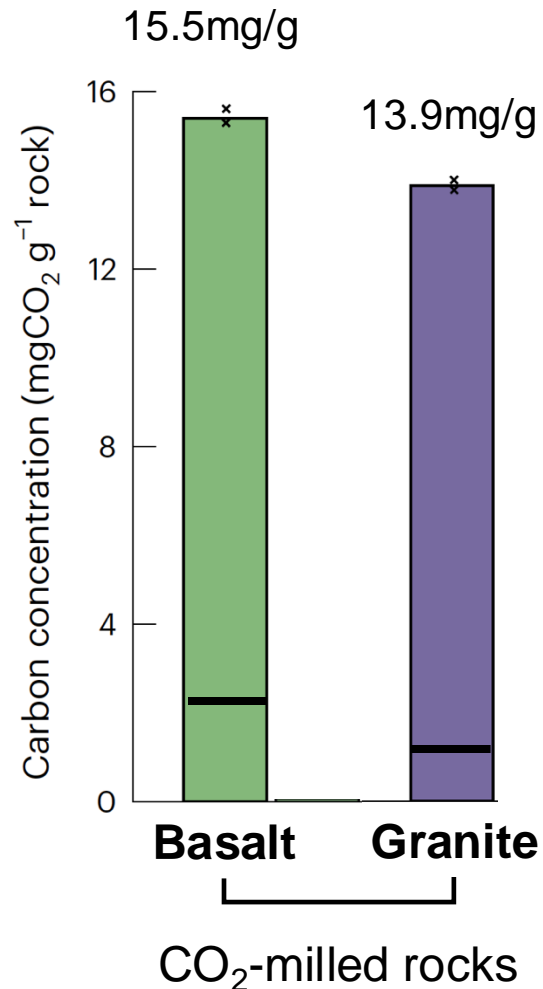
- Planetary ball mill
- Pressurized with CO₂ gas (or air) during grinding

Wilkening, M., Düvel, A., Preishuber-Pflügl, F., da Silva, K., Breuer, S., Šepelák, V. and Heitjans, P. (2017) Structure and ion dynamics of mechanothesized oxides and fluorides. *Zeitschrift für Kristallographie - Crystalline Materials*, Vol. 232 (Issue 1-3), pp. 107-127. <https://doi.org/10.1515/zkri-2016-1963>

Laboratory demonstration

CO₂ Trapping

— Air-milled controls



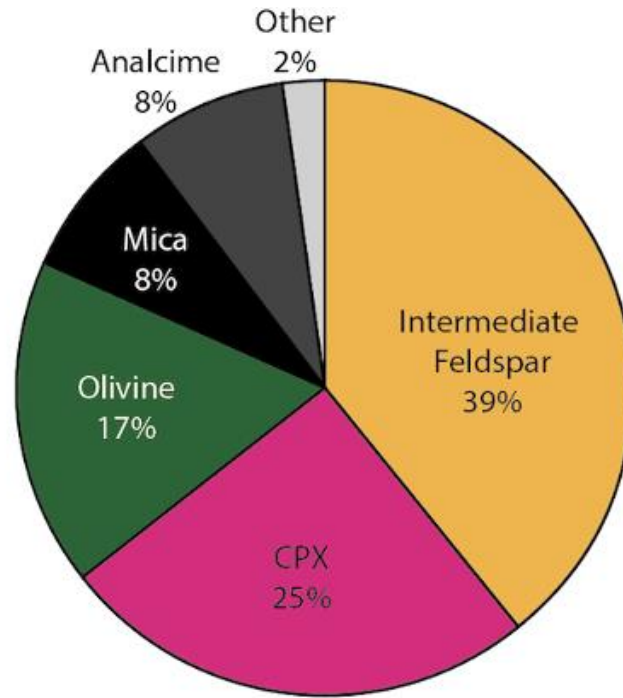
Milling rock to 15 μm grain size in CO₂ at ambient temperature

Granite and basalt selected as *end-member* mafic and felsic rocks

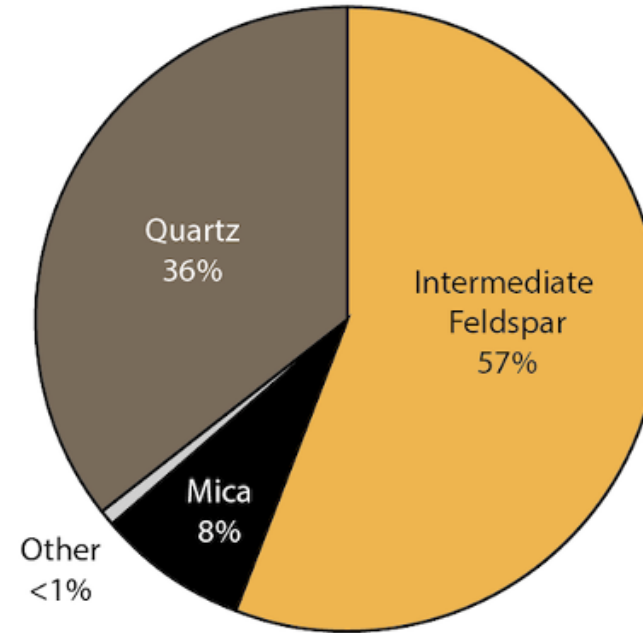
CO₂ trapped in both basalt and granite

Process not reliant on high Ca and Mg in rock?

Whole-rock mineral composition



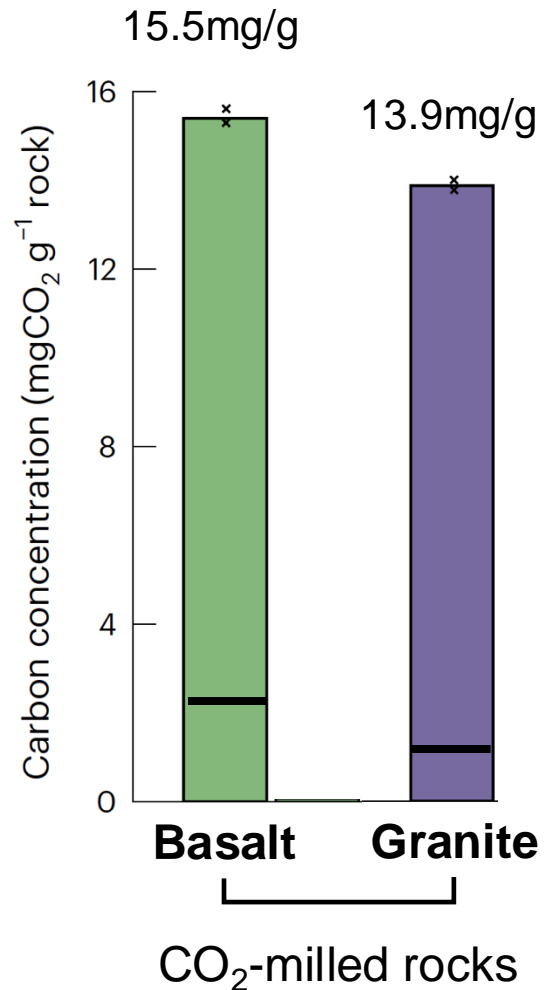
Basalt



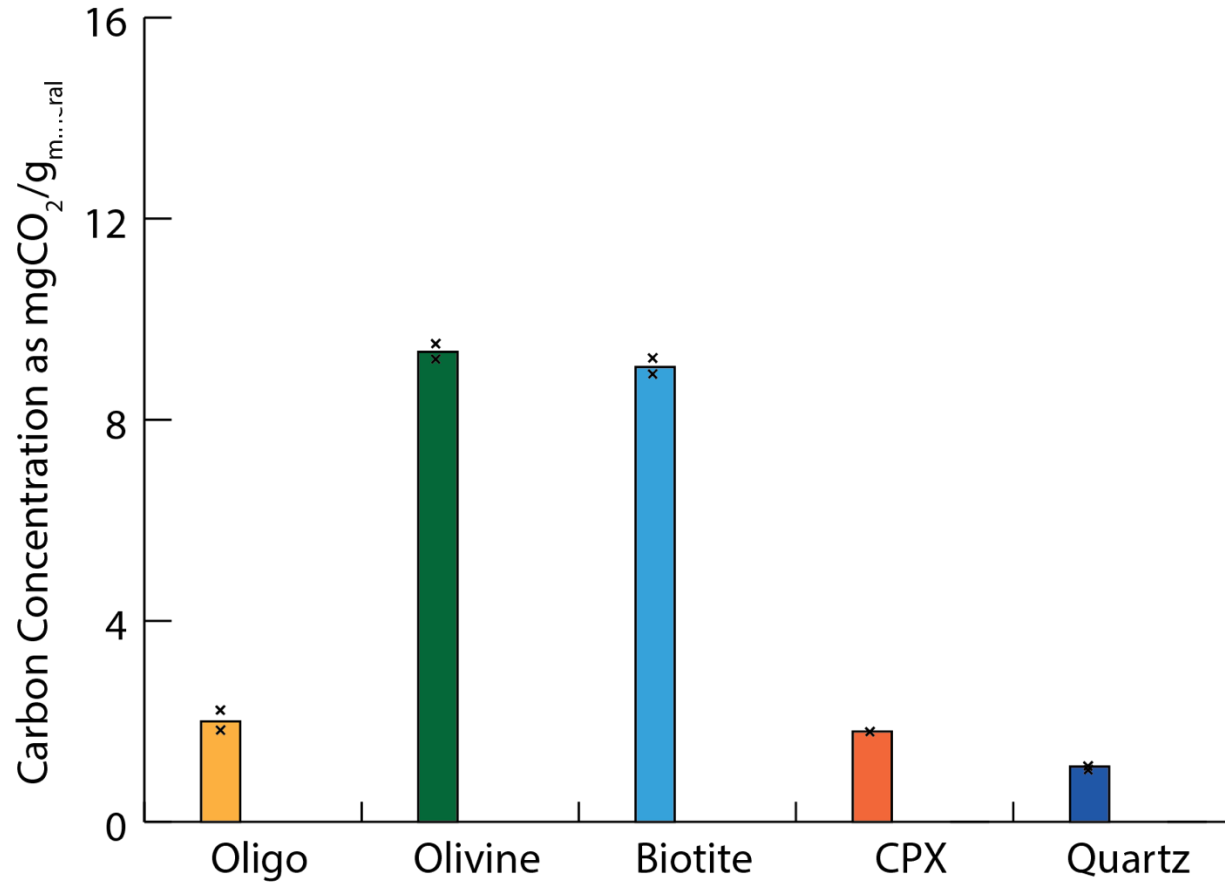
Granite

Laboratory demonstration CO₂ Trapping

— Air-milled controls

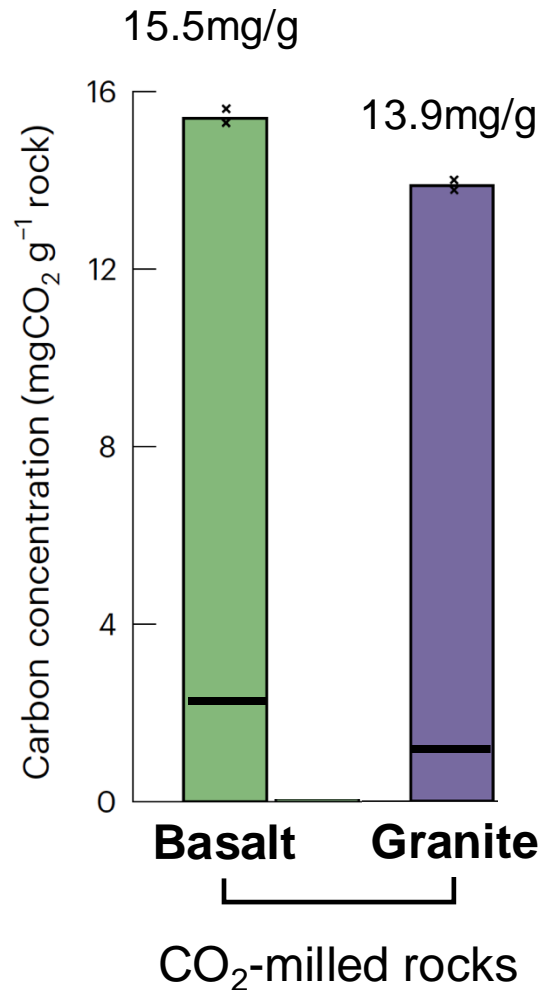


Mineral Trapping

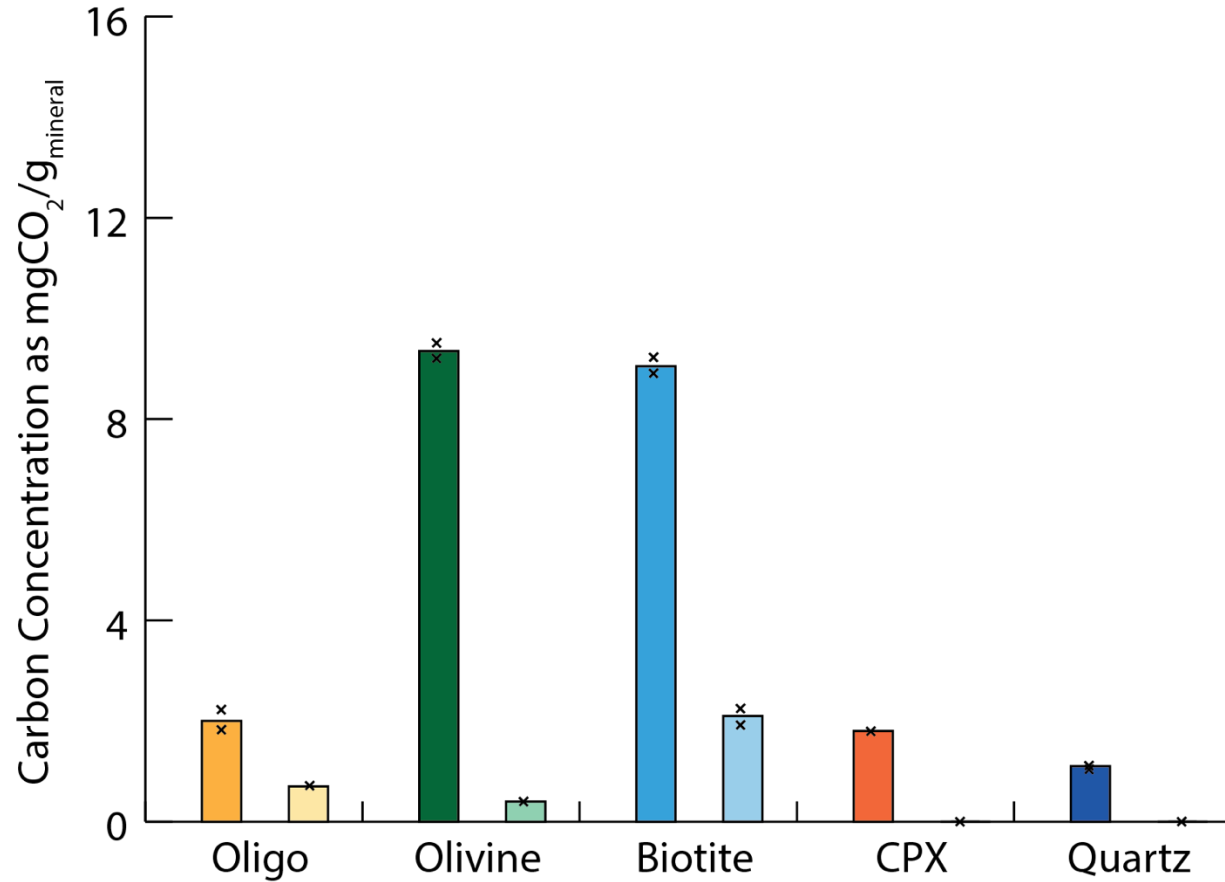


Laboratory demonstration CO₂ Trapping

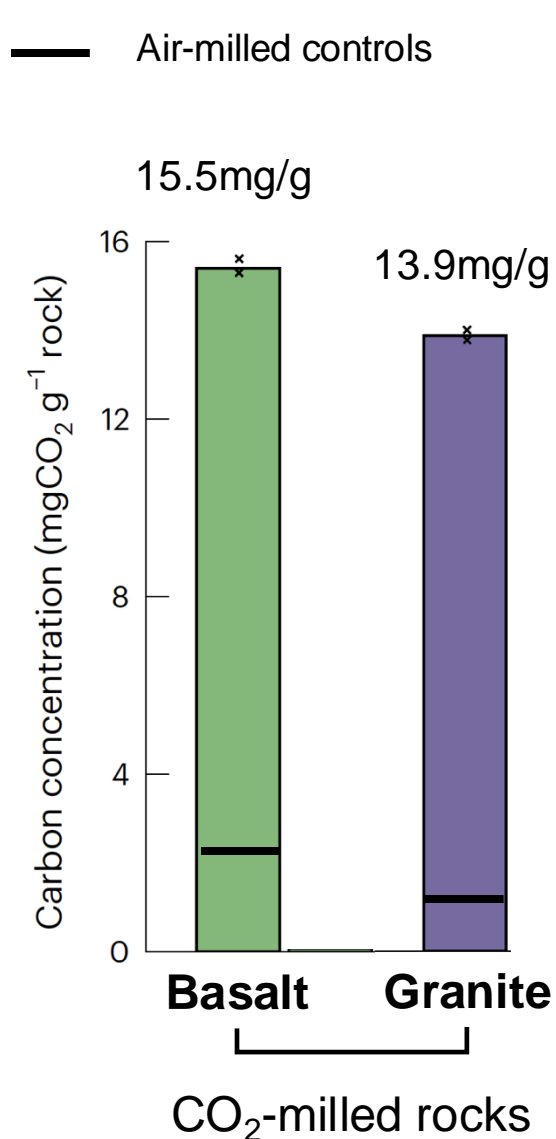
— Air-milled controls



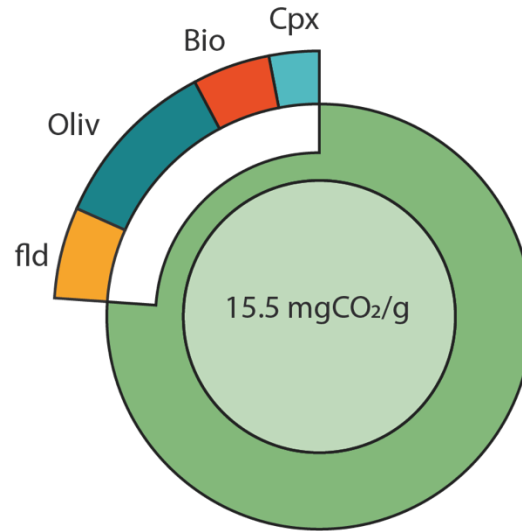
Mineral Trapping



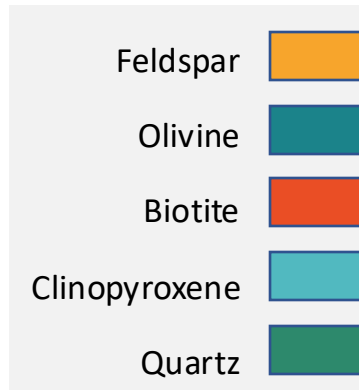
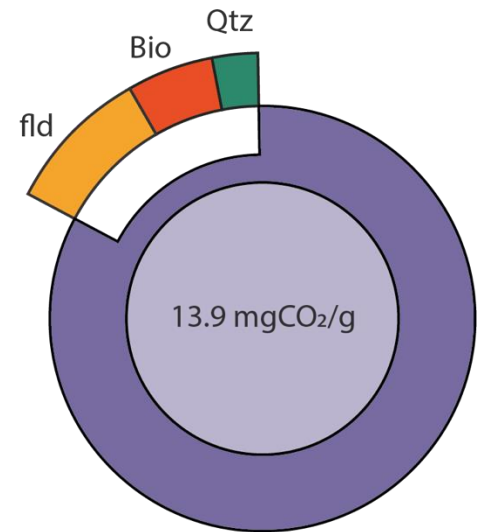
Comparing minerals with whole-rocks



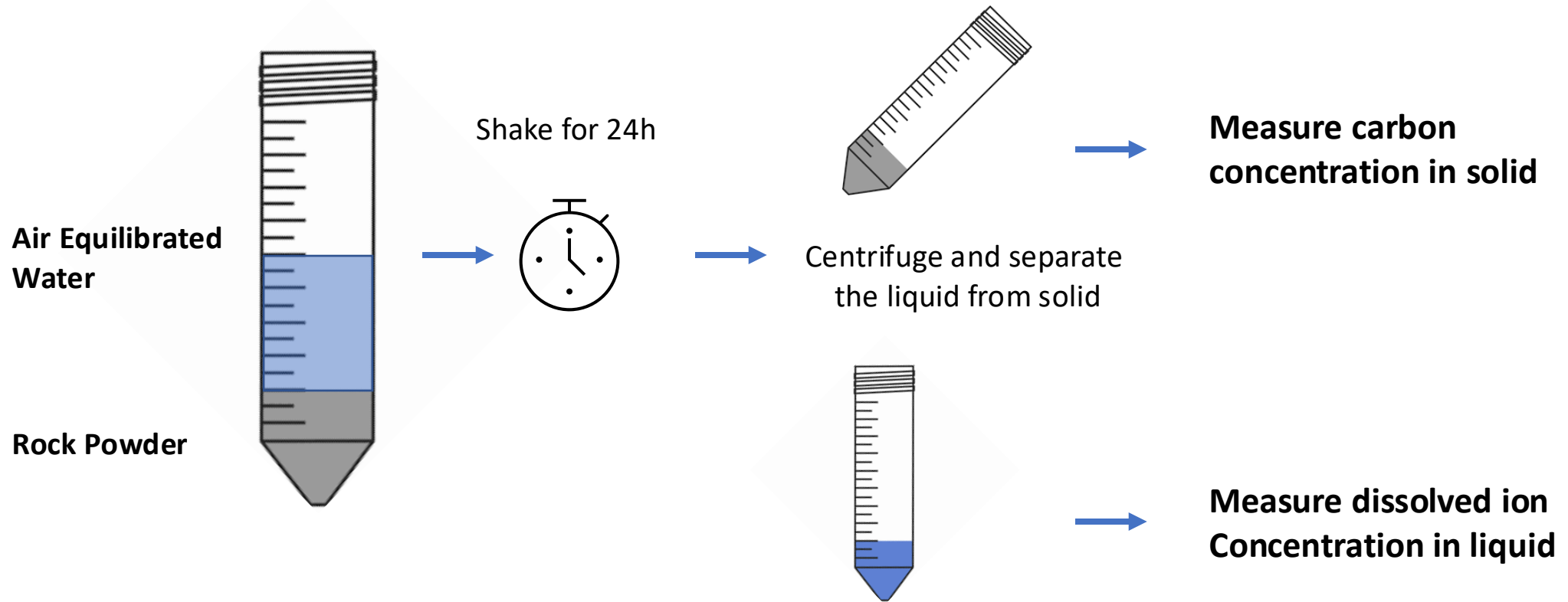
Basalt: 24% of CO₂
trapped by pure minerals



Granite: 17% of CO₂
trapped by pure minerals

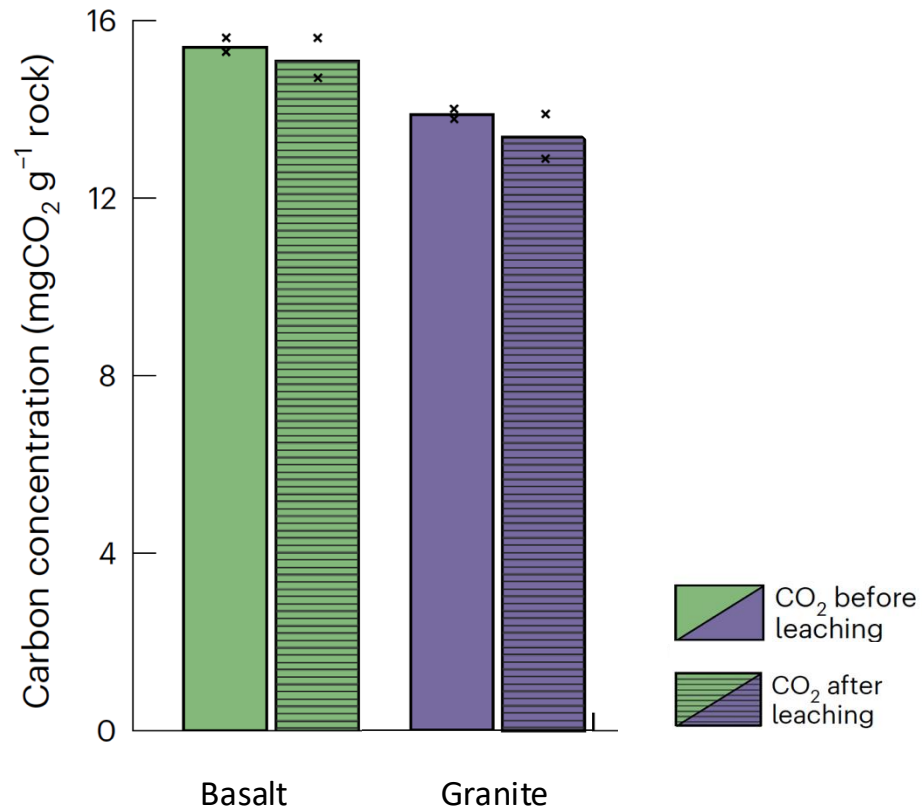


Determining CO₂ leachability

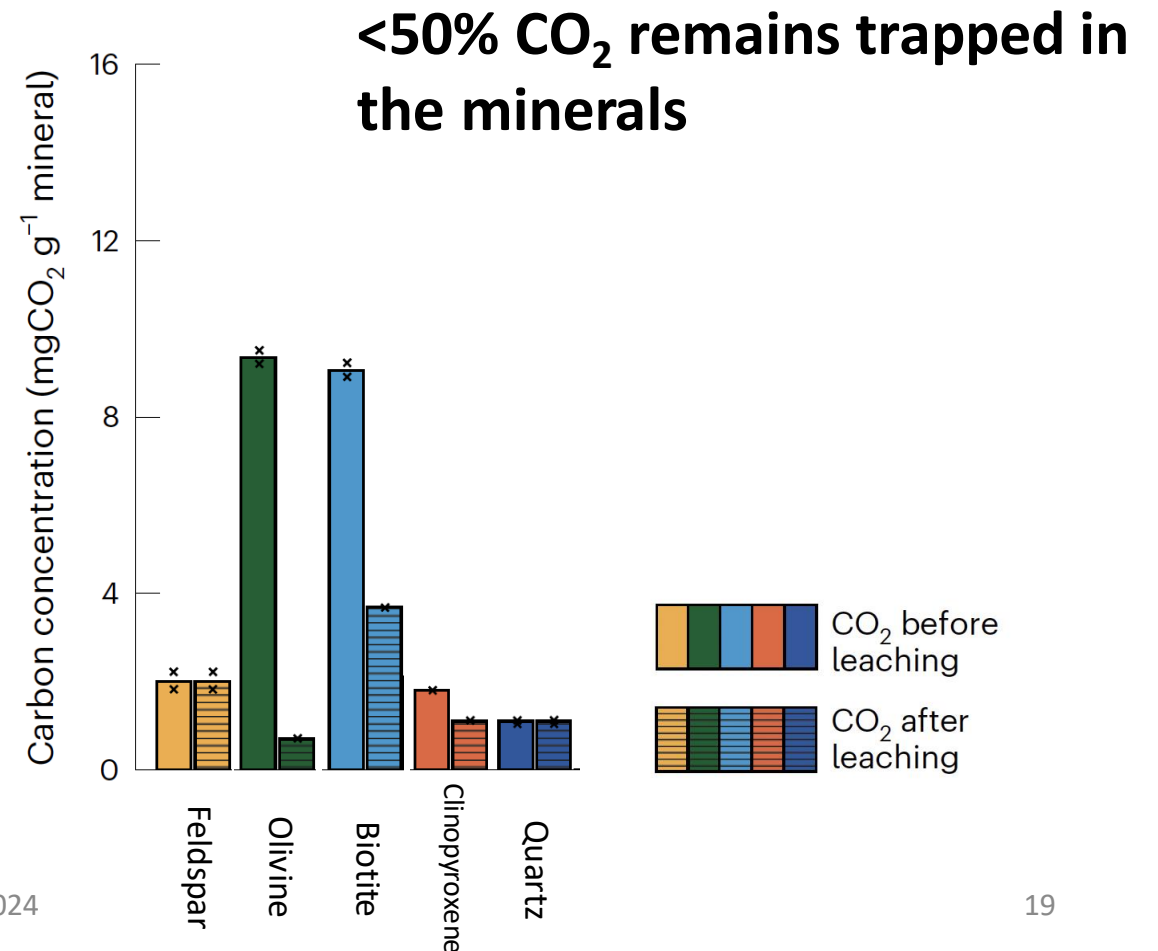
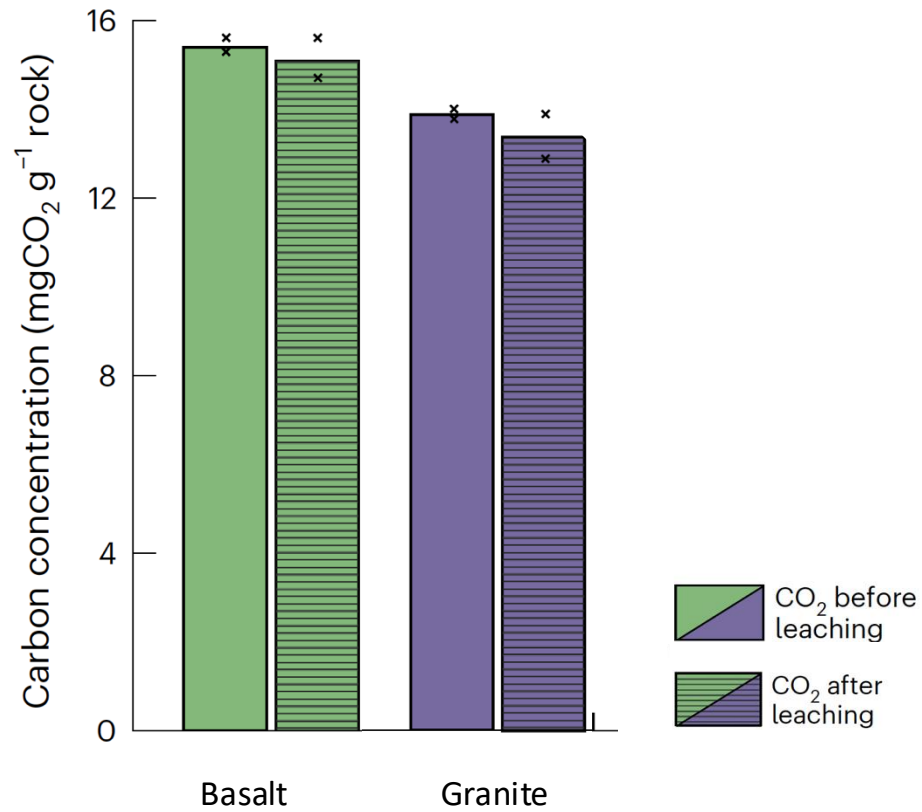


How much of the trapped CO₂ is insoluble?

> 96% CO₂ remains trapped
in basalt and granite

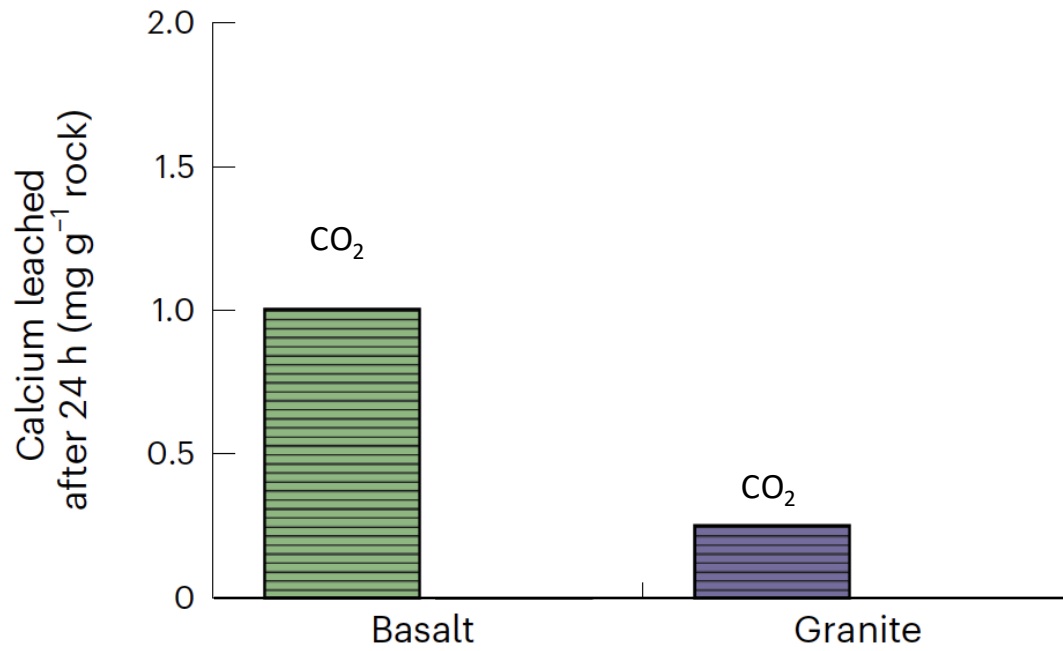


How much of the trapped CO₂ is insoluble?

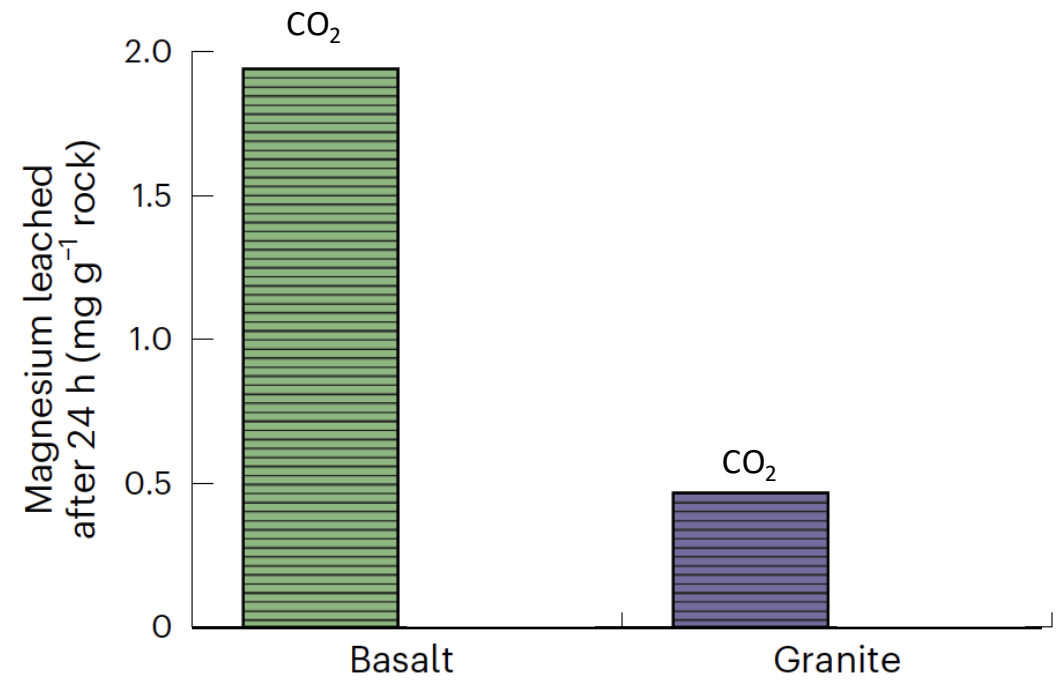


Ion leaching into solution

Calcium leached into solution

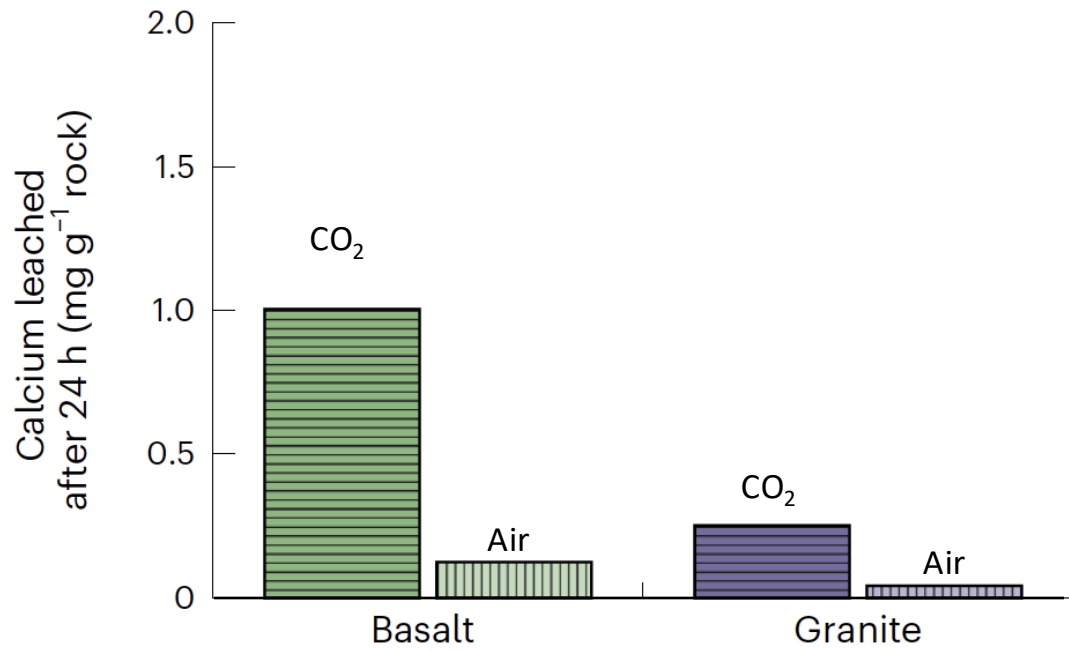


Magnesium leached into solution

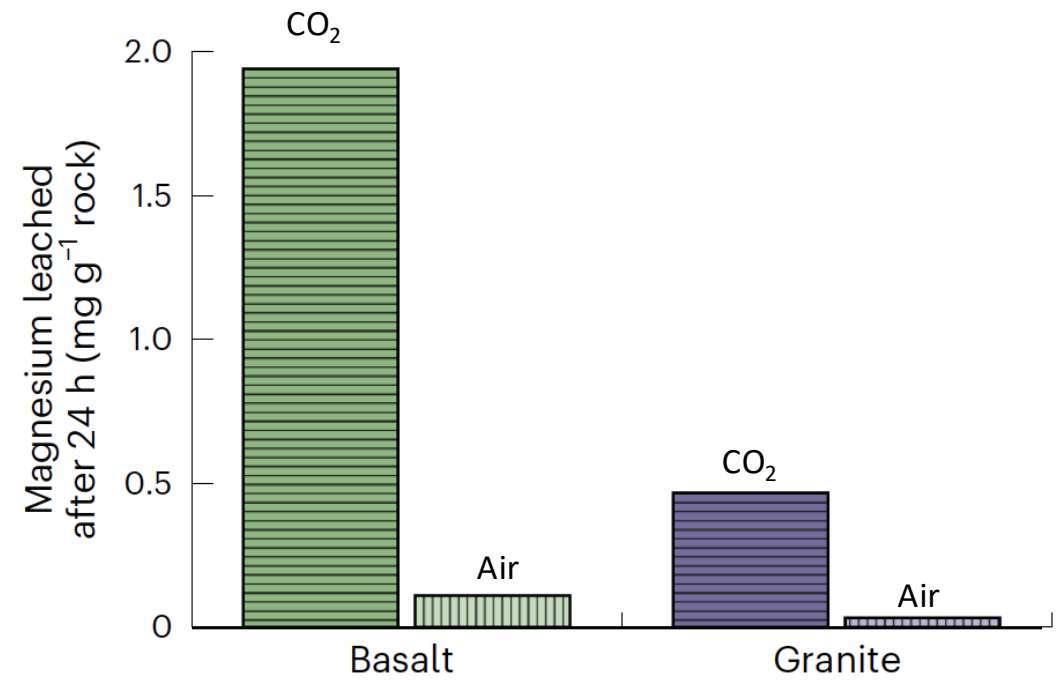


Ion leaching into solution

Calcium leached into solution



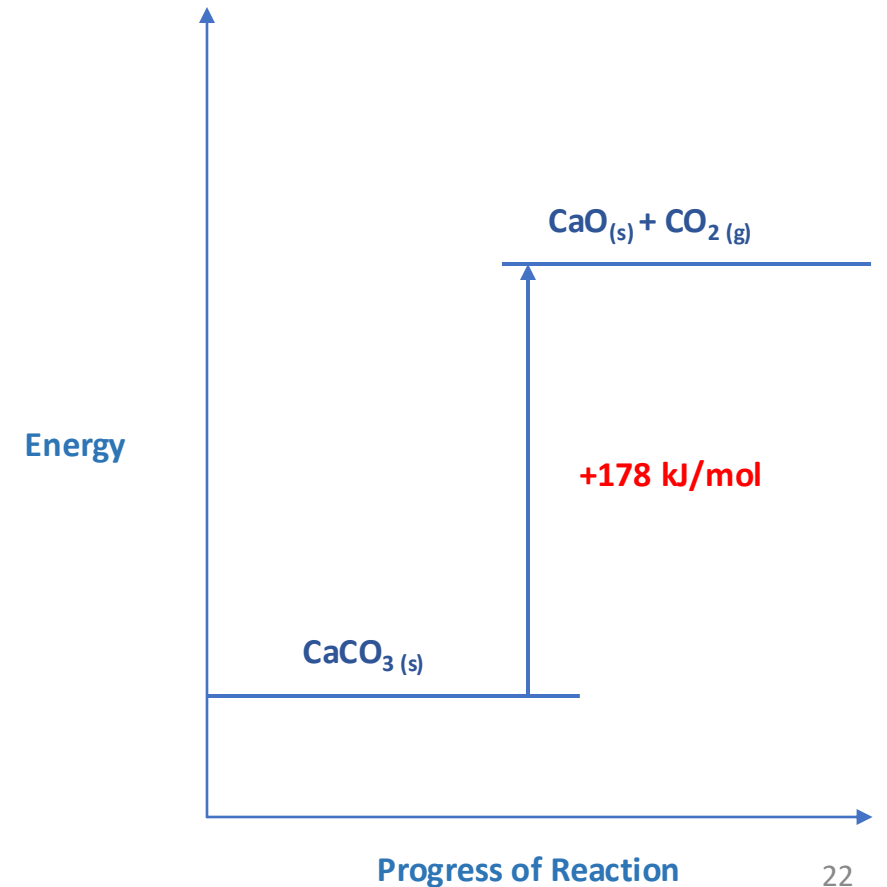
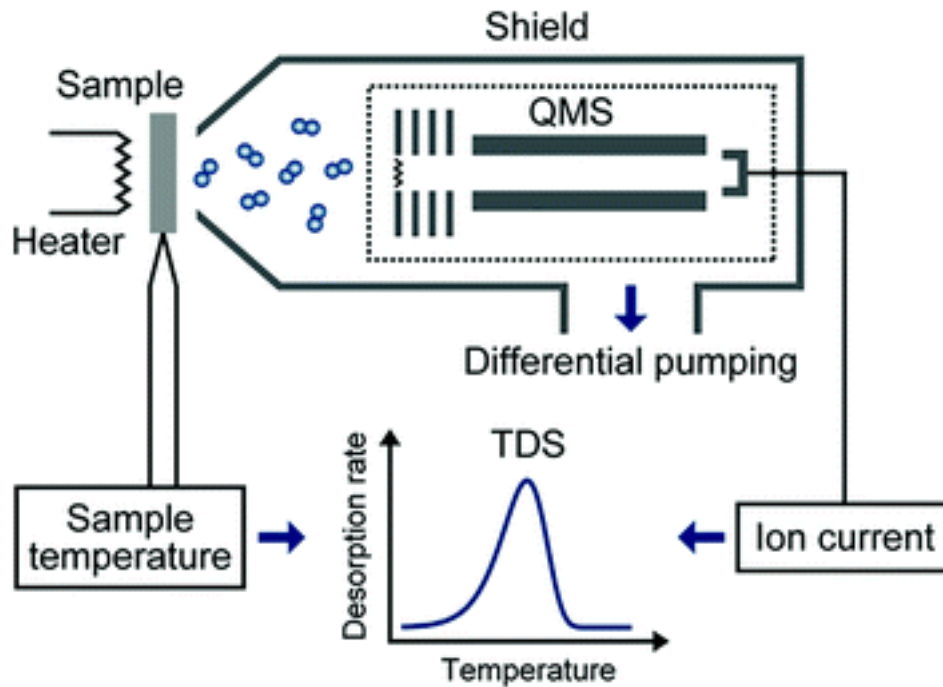
Magnesium leached into solution



Thermal desorption

Evidence suggests we are not making metal carbonates

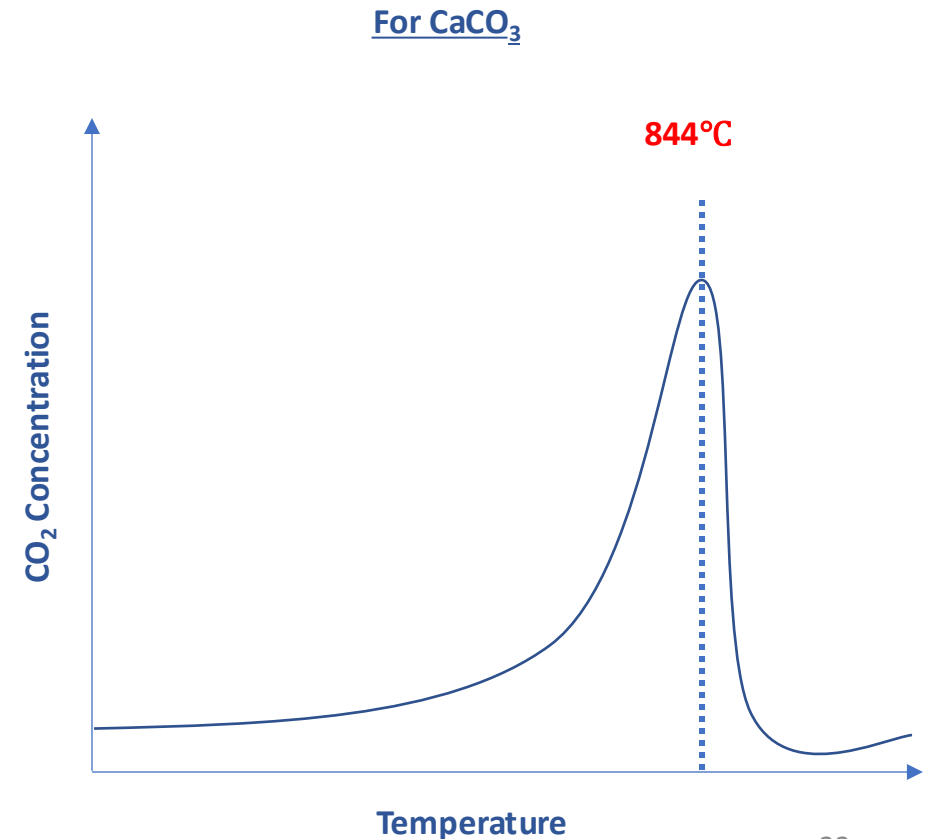
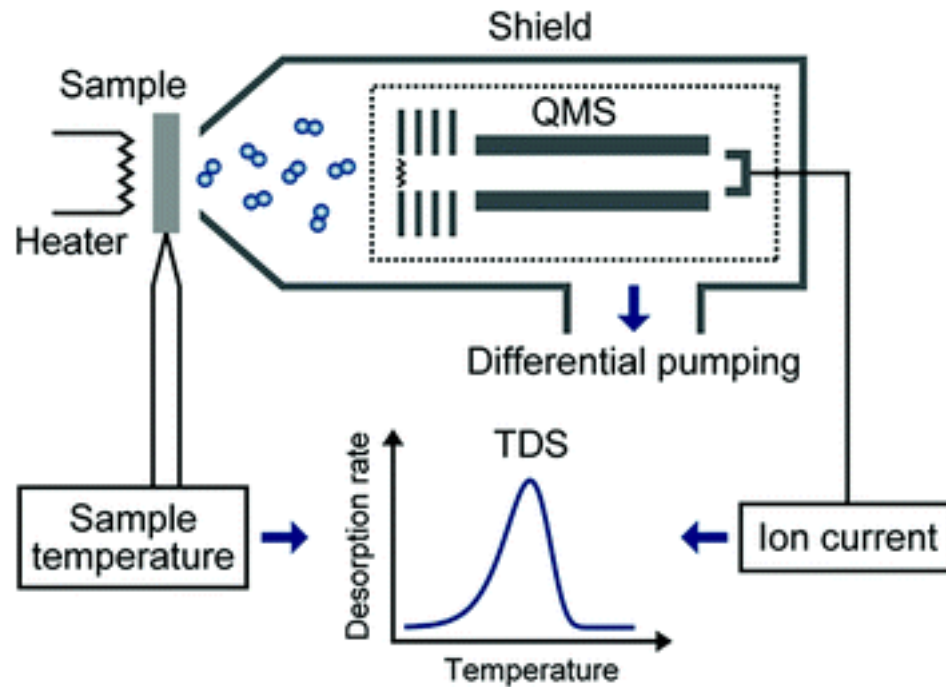
- thermal desorption experiments



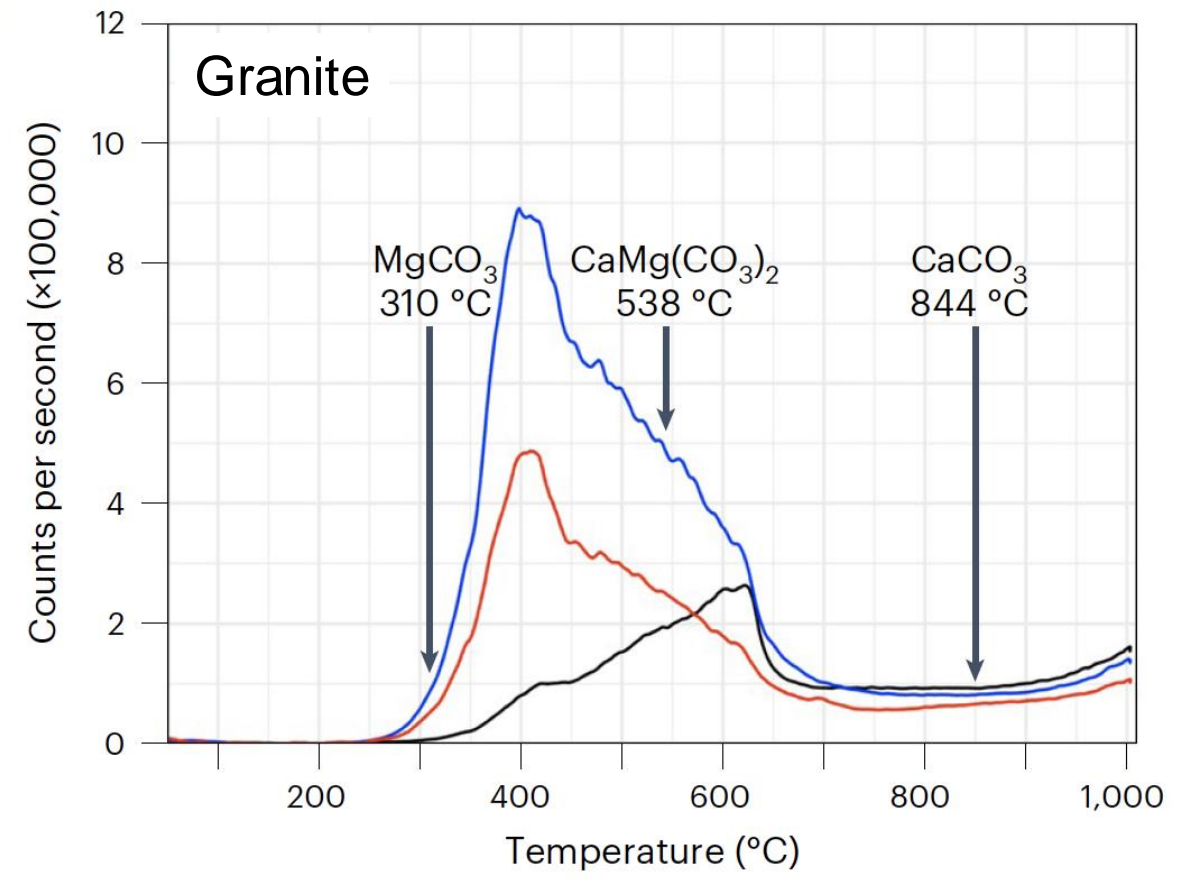
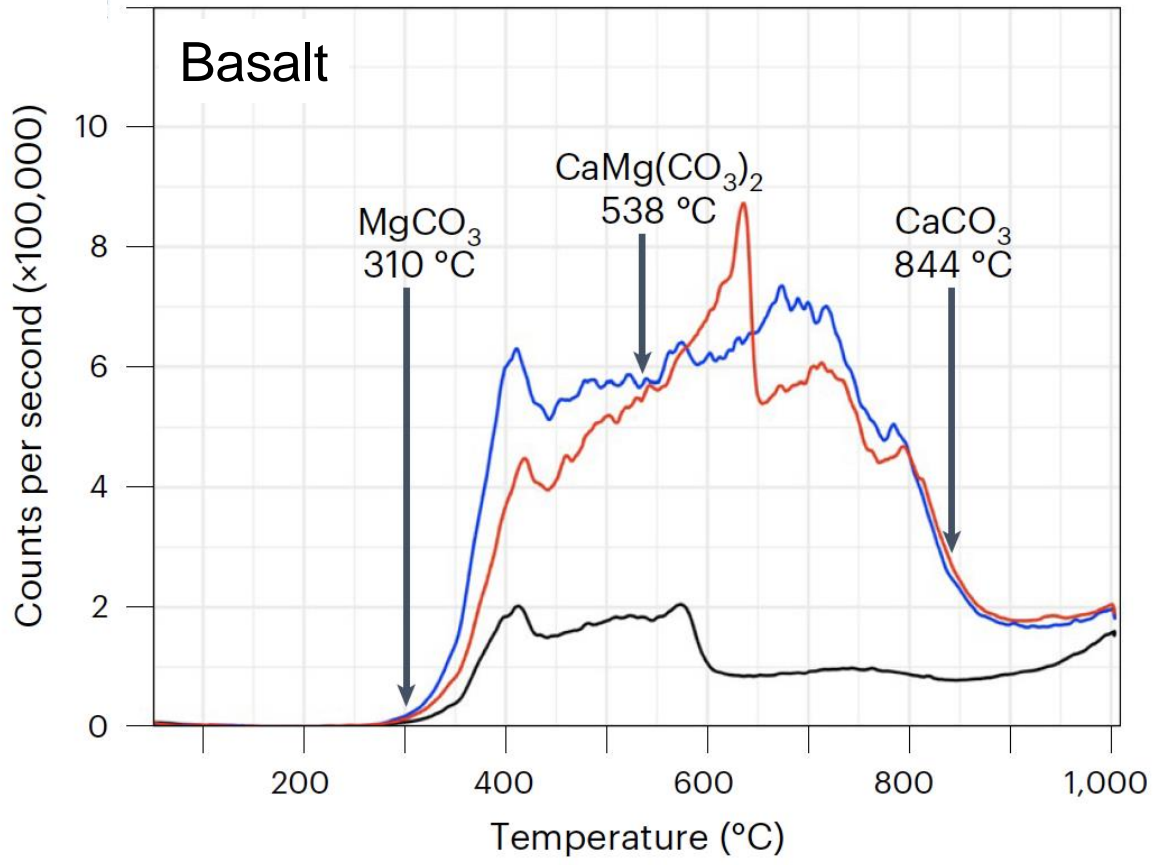
Thermal desorption

Evidence suggests we are not making metal carbonates

- thermal desorption experiments



Thermal desorption



before leaching after leaching air-milled control

Summary

- Milling Silicate rocks in CO₂ mechanochemically captures the CO₂
- Captured CO₂ is thermally stable up to 300°C and insoluble
- Trapping occurs differently in polymineralic systems compared to monomineralic
- Backed onto current mining processes ~2.8% of global emissions could be captured annually

Ongoing work

- Exploring trapping of other GHGs and realistic CO₂ concentrations for effluent gases
- Identifying possible uses for carbonated powders
- Understanding how feedstock variability affects reactions
- Characterization of the trapped CO₂