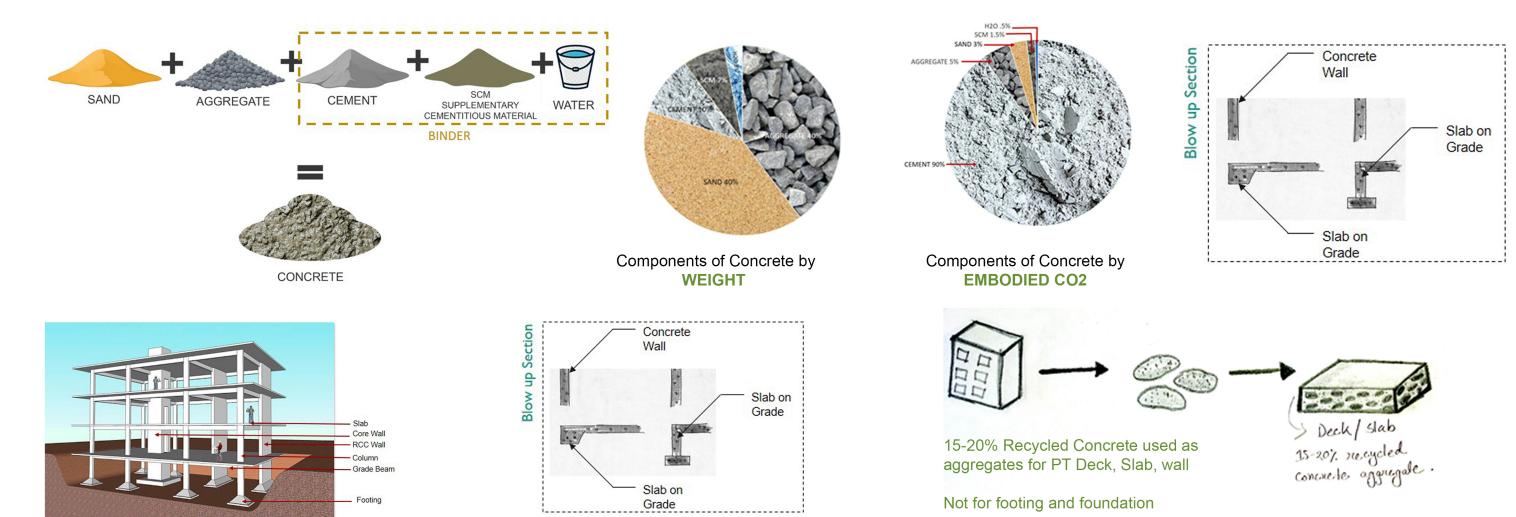
CONCRETE EMBODIED CARBON STUDY

Abstract

Generally, in concrete, cement contains a significant amount of embodied carbon. For this reason, designers are looking for different mixtures and .sources for the replacement of cement in concrete. Which can provide the optimum strength by using a minimum amount of cement



Variables in Concrete

Large Aggregates

curved structures.

Less strength, Prone to cracking

Requires less amound of water

Not suitable for smooth finishes, or

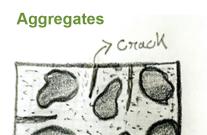
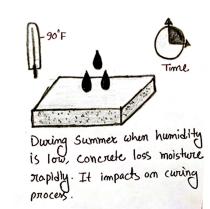


fig: concrete with

Small Aggregates

Stronger in comparison to the larger aggregates in the same amount of concrete. Suitable for smooth finishes, curved structures Requires more water

Seasons / Humidity

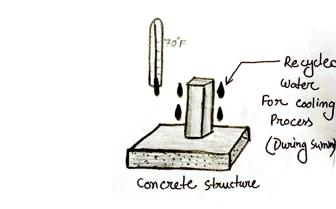


During winter when humidity

is high, concrete loss moisture



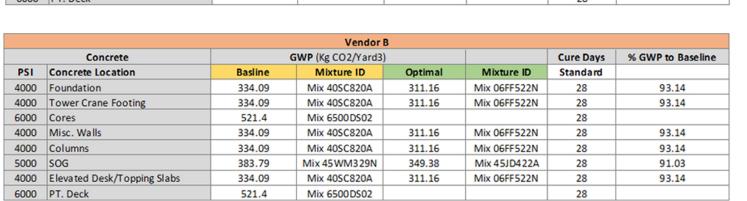
Freshwater used in the concrete mixture for construction. Recycled water does not use in the concrete mixture because it contains minerals that are harmful to concrete



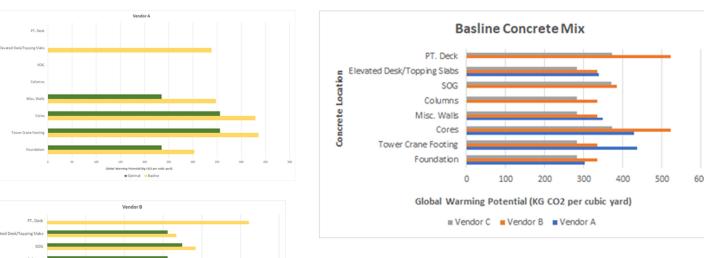
Recycled water used for the cooling process of the structure during summer time.

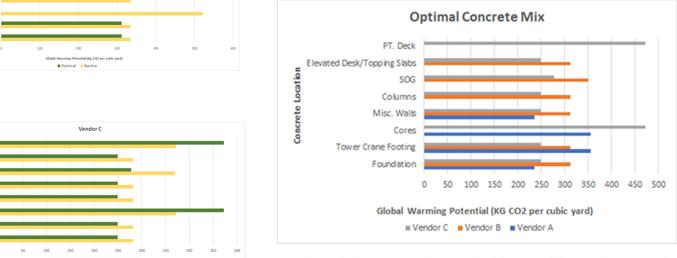
Results

Vendor A										
Concrete		GWP (Kg CO2/Yard3)				Cure Days	% GWP to Baseline			
PSI	Concrete Location	Basline	Mixture ID	Optimal	Mixture ID	Standard				
4000	Foundation	303		234.99		28	77.55			
4000	Tower Crane Footing	435.57		355.75		28	81.67			
6000	Cores	429.1		355.75		28	82.91			
4000	Misc. Walls	347.2		234.99		28	67.68			
4000	Columns					28				
5000	SOG					28				
4000	Elevated Desk/Topping Slabs	338.37				28				
6000	PT. Deck					28				



Vendor C											
Concrete		GWP (Kg CO2/Yard3)				Cure Days	% GWP to Baseline				
PSI	Concrete Location	Basline	Mixture ID	Optimal	Mixture ID	Standard					
4000	Foundation	281.25	2440N17200	249.27	2440N17F00	28	88.63				
4000	Tower Crane Footing	281.25	2440N17200	249.27	2440N17F00	28	88.63				
6000	Cores	371.26	2460N3R2PV	471.86	2460GARCS0	28	127.10				
4000	Misc. Walls	281.25	2440N17200	249.27	2440N17F00	28	88.63				
4000	Columns	281.25	2440N17200	249.27	2440N17F00	28	88.63				
5000	SOG	369.66	2450N3V2S9	277.4	2450N15F00	28	75.04				
4000	Elevated Desk/Topping Slabs	281.25	2440N17200	249.27	2440N17F00	28	88.63				
6000	PT. Deck	371.26	2460N3R2PV	471.86	2460GARCS0	28	127.10				

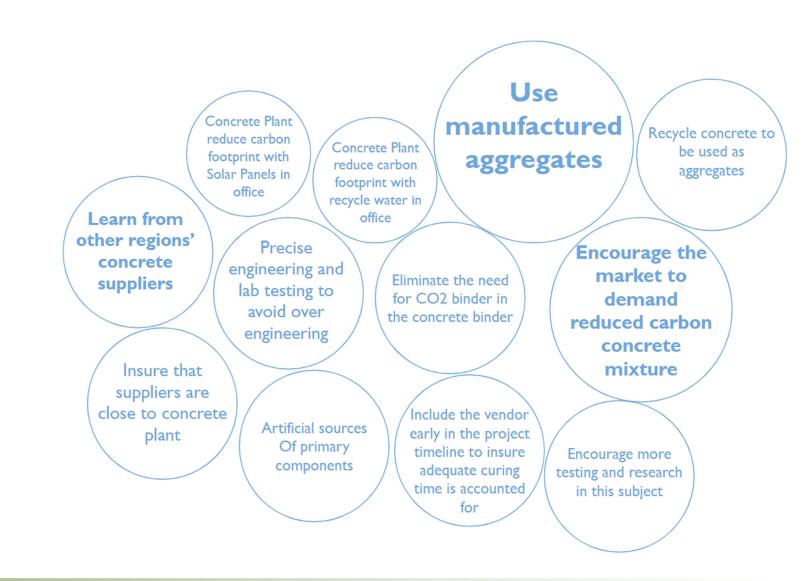




For foundation and misc. wall, Vendor A 's mixture has lower value of GWP. For the rest of the locations, Vendor C 's mixture emits least amount of carbon

Challenges and Recommendations





■ Optimal ■ Basline

Methodology



Identify baseline mixes and optimal mixes per concrete strength (Concrete location in)building

Compare vendors' mixes against each other based on their **GWP**

Push industry towards more transparency

SCM: Supplementary Cementitious Material

EPD: Environment Product Declaration

GHG: Green House Gas

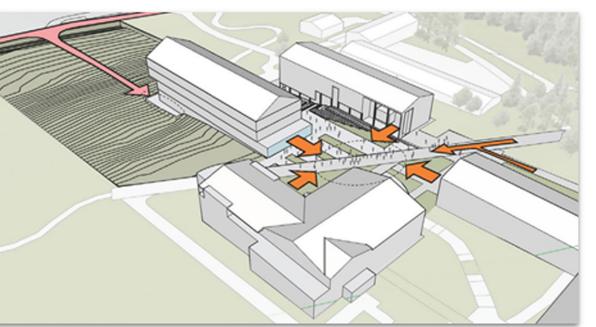
GWP: Global Warming Potential (KgCO2 per Cubic Yard)

LCA: Life Cycle Assessment

ASTM: The American Society for Testing and Materials ACA: American Concrete Association

Client

Washington State University-Vancouver Life Sciences Building



The project is a 60,000 sf new construction academic research building for Washington State University Vancouver. The building is currently in the programming phase and will include labs, offices, classrooms and other support spaces

The project will meet a minimum LEED Gold level of certification as set by WSU. In addition, SRG Partnership with Andersen Construction will be focusing on reducing embodied carbon on the project wherever possible, with a specific focus in the earliest stages on the selection and design of the structural system through quantifying the relative reduction in GWP

Location of Vendores near construction site, Vancouver, Wa

