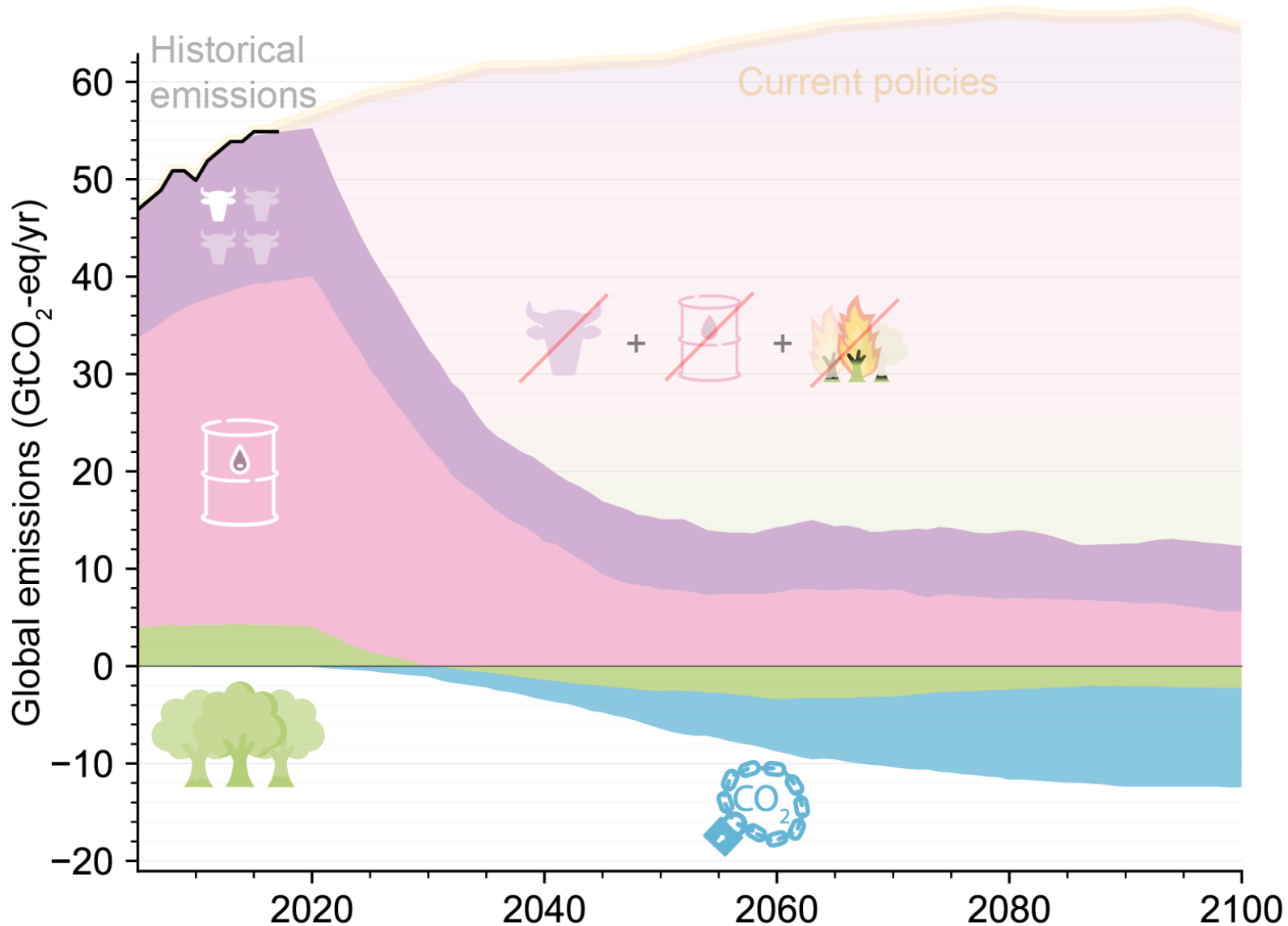


Climate effect of temporarily stored CO₂ within building materials

Cyril Brunner

Image: Rengli AG

How to tackle climate change

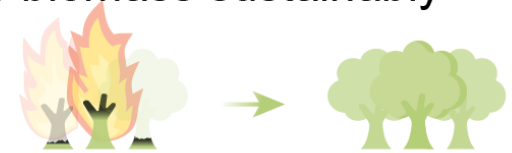


To tackle climate change, we need to:

1. Stop burning fossil fuels



2. Use biomass sustainably



3. Reduce our non-CO₂ emissions



4. Carbon dioxide removal to achieve a net emissions balance of zero



Sources:

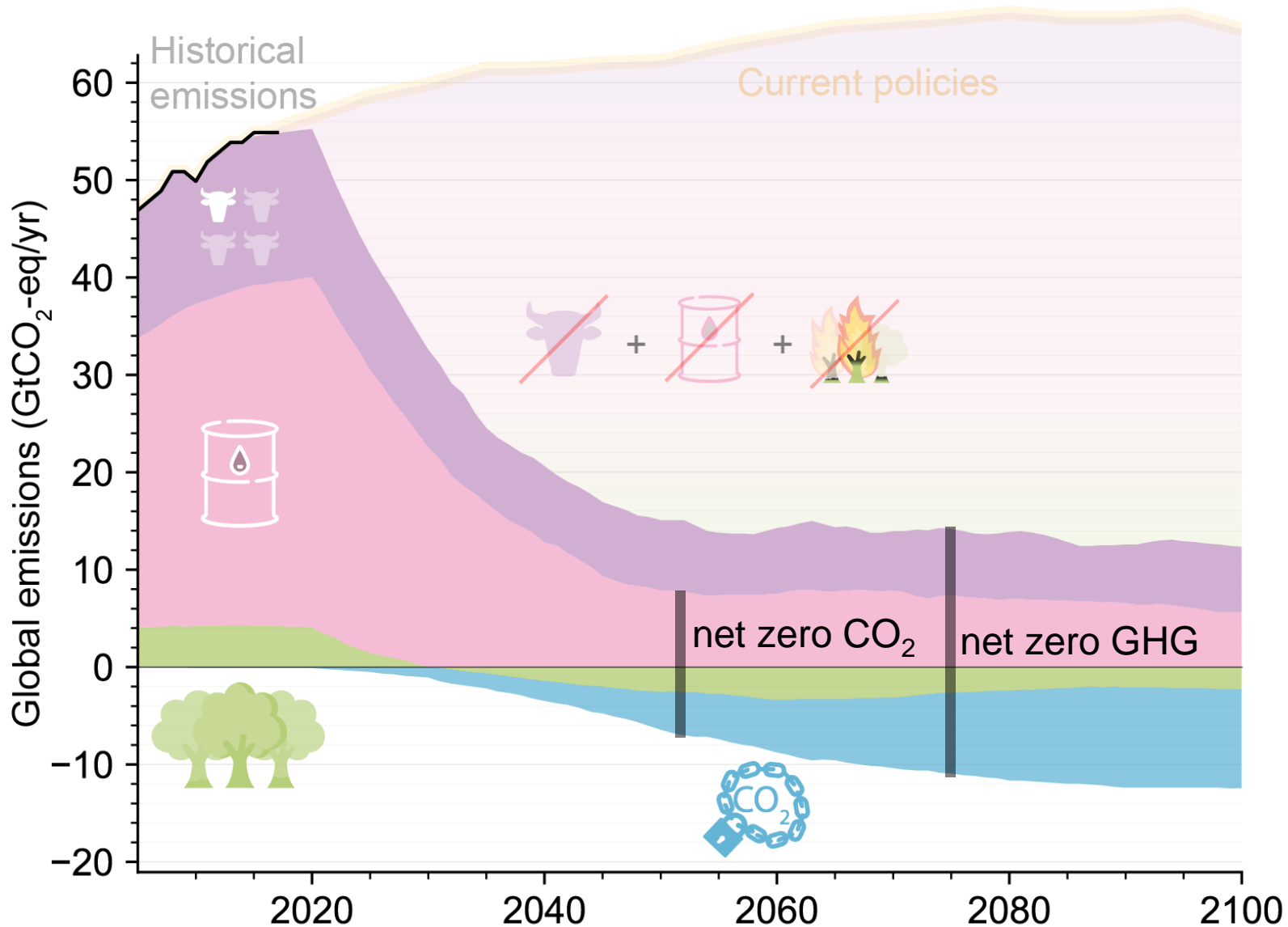
IPCC AR6 WGIII (2022)

AR6 Scenarios Database hosted by IIASA; Byers et al. (2022).

“The deployment of **Carbon Dioxide Removal** to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions **is unavoidable** if **net zero CO₂** or GHG emissions are to be achieved.”

Source: IPCC AR6 WGIII SPM C.11

Without carbon dioxide removal no net zero

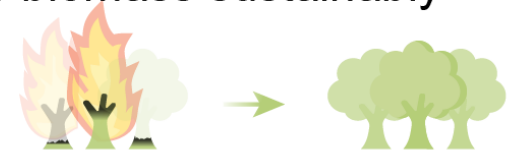


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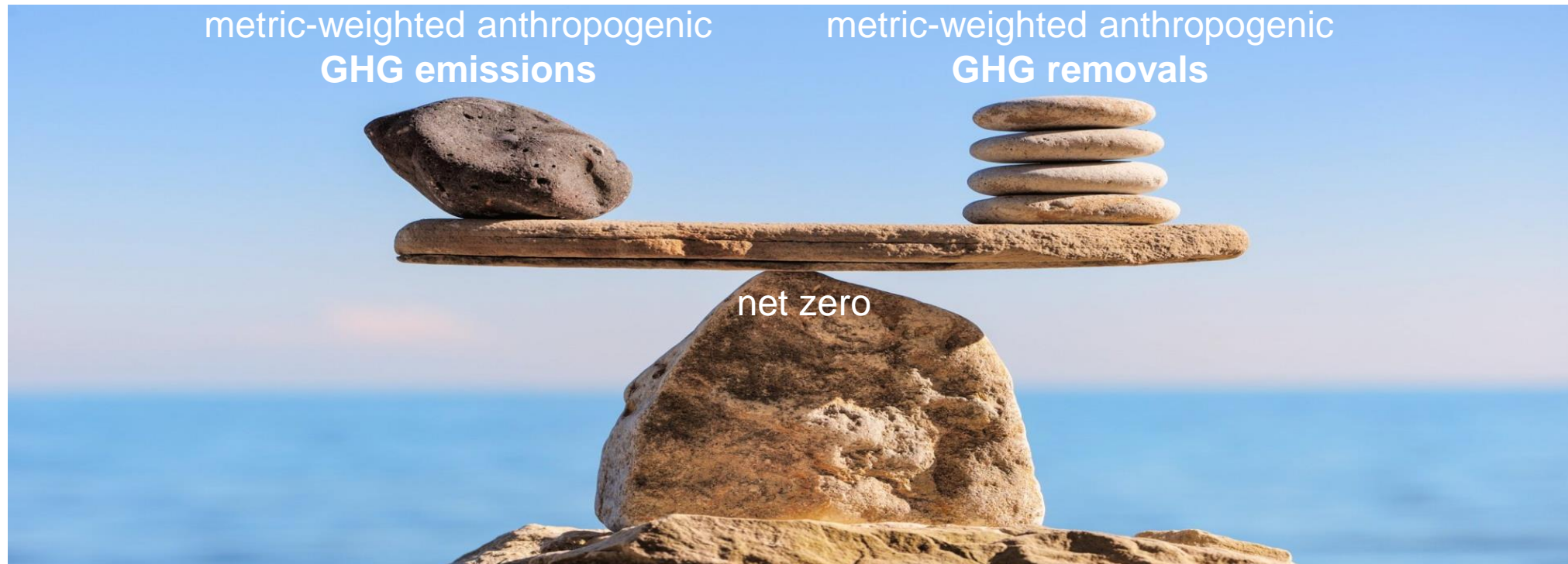
AR6 Scenarios Database hosted by IIASA; Byers et al. (2022).

What is net zero?

IPCC AR6 WGI glossary:

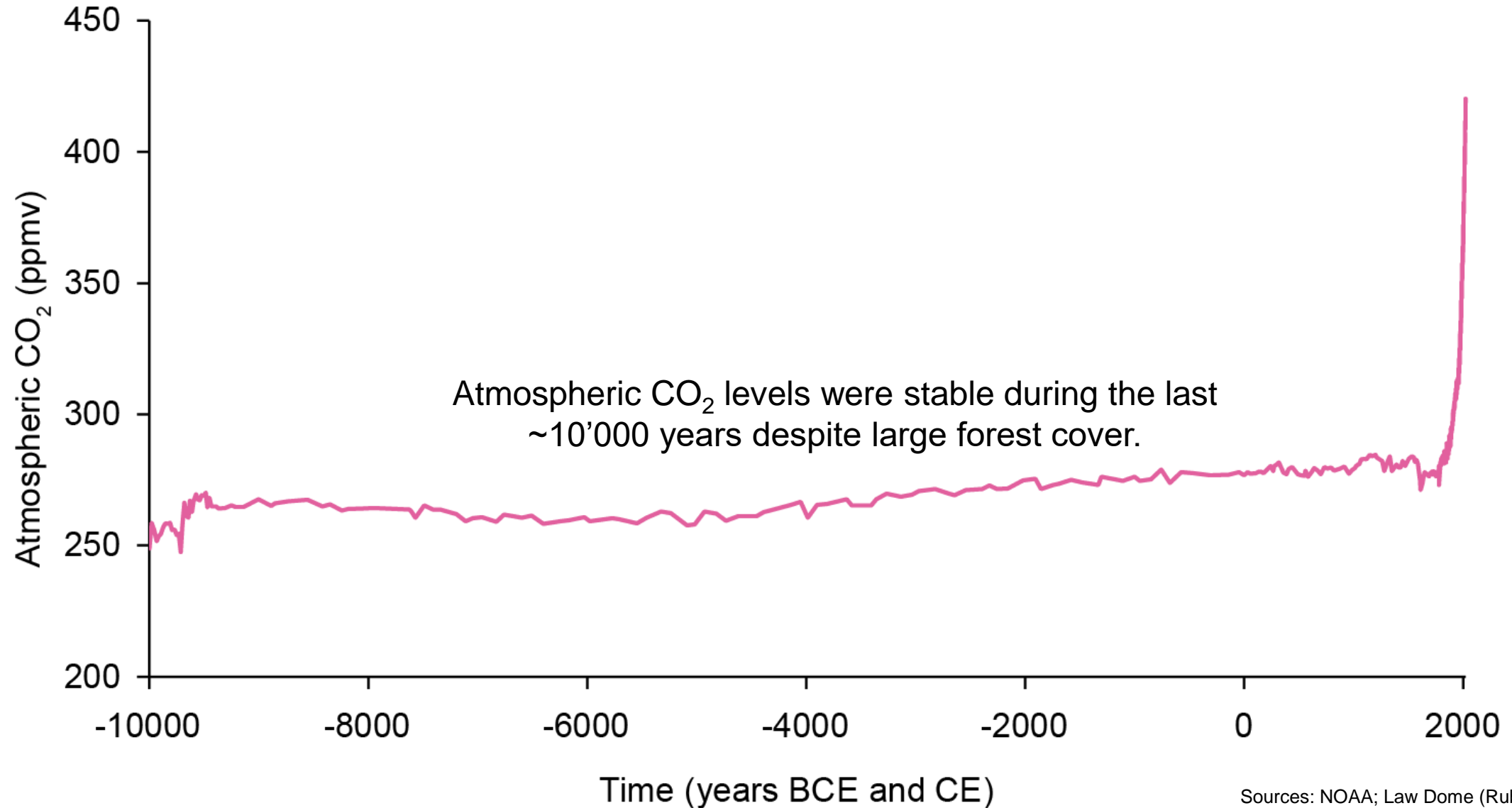
Net zero greenhouse gas emissions:

Condition in which metric-weighted anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are balanced by metric-weighted anthropogenic GHG removals over a specified period. [...]



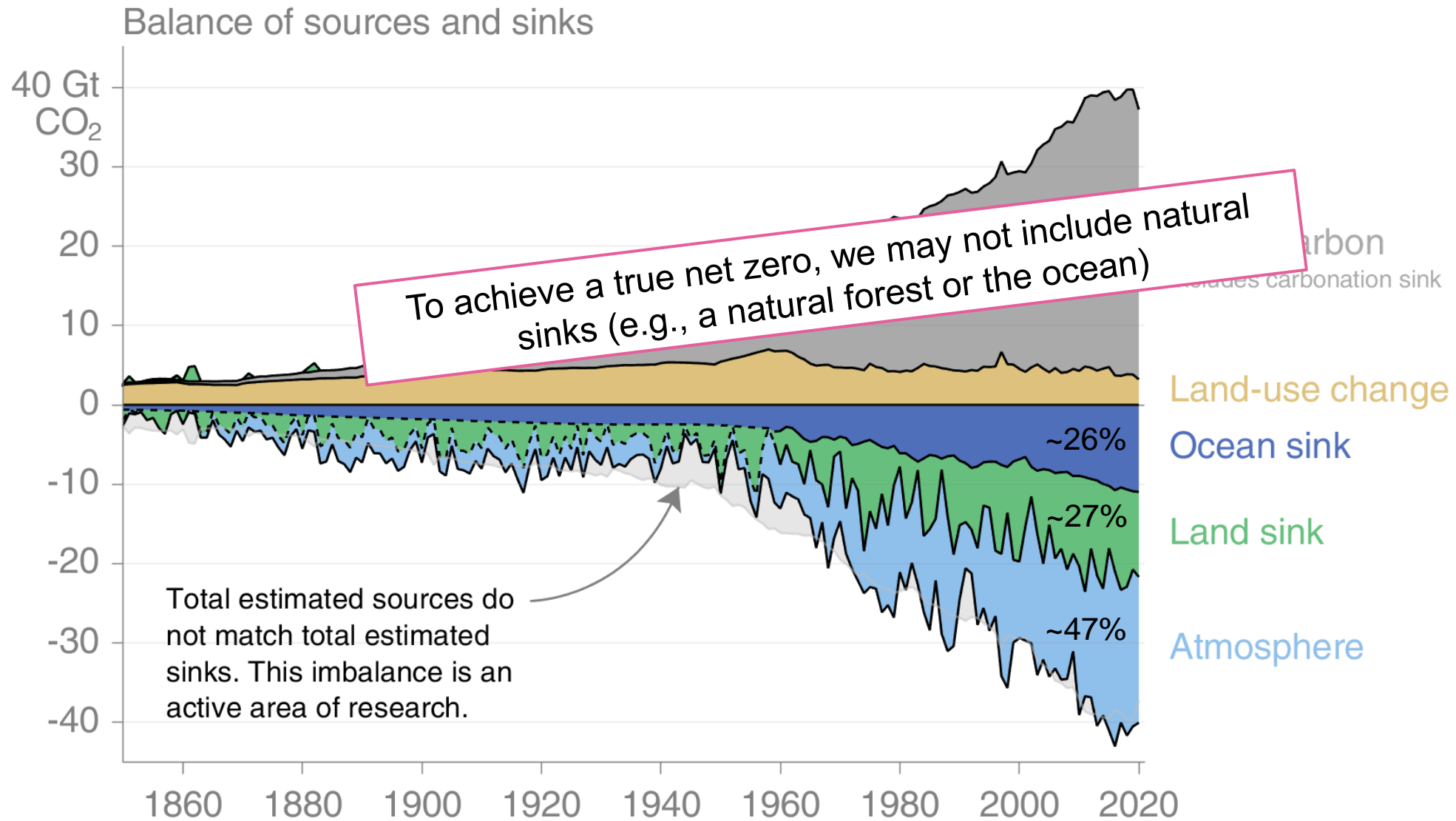
Sources:
Getty Images

Natural greenhouse gas removals are part of an ecosystem



Sources: NOAA; Law Dome (Rubino et al., 2013);
Law Dome (MacFarling Meure et al., 2006);
Dome C (Monnin et al., 2001 + 2004)

Land and Ocean sink are no anthropogenic CO₂ removals!



Sources: Friedlingstein et al., 2022

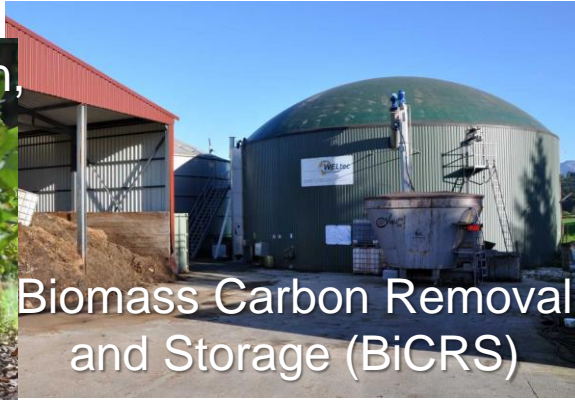
© Global Carbon Project

How can we remove greenhouse gases?

Afforestation, Reforestation, and Forest Management



Biomass Carbon Removal and Storage (BiCRS)



Soil Carbon Sequestration



Biochar



Peatland Restoration



Ocean Alkalinization



Blue Carbon



Direct Air Capture and Storage (DACs)



Methane / Nitrous Oxide Removal



Enhanced Weathering

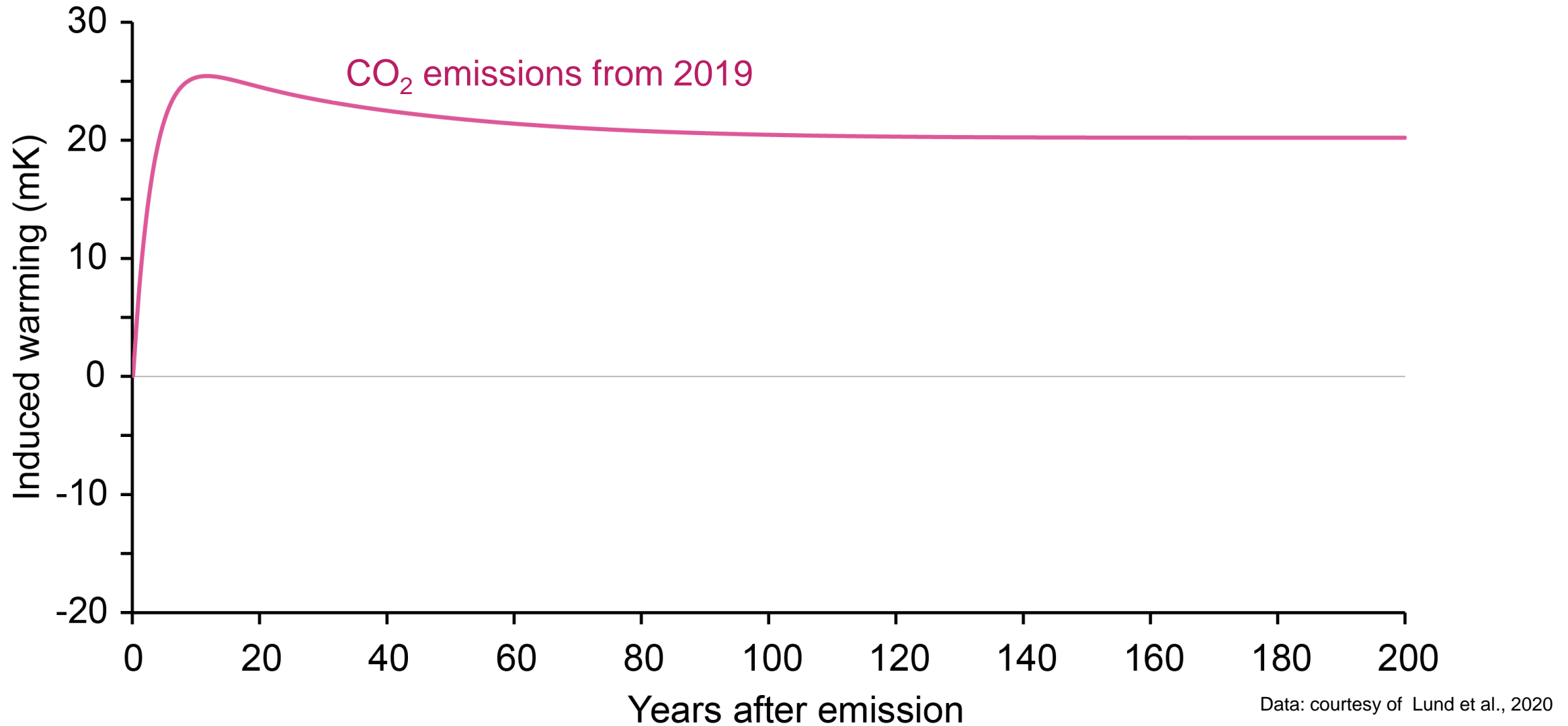


Improved sustainable forest management + construction with wood



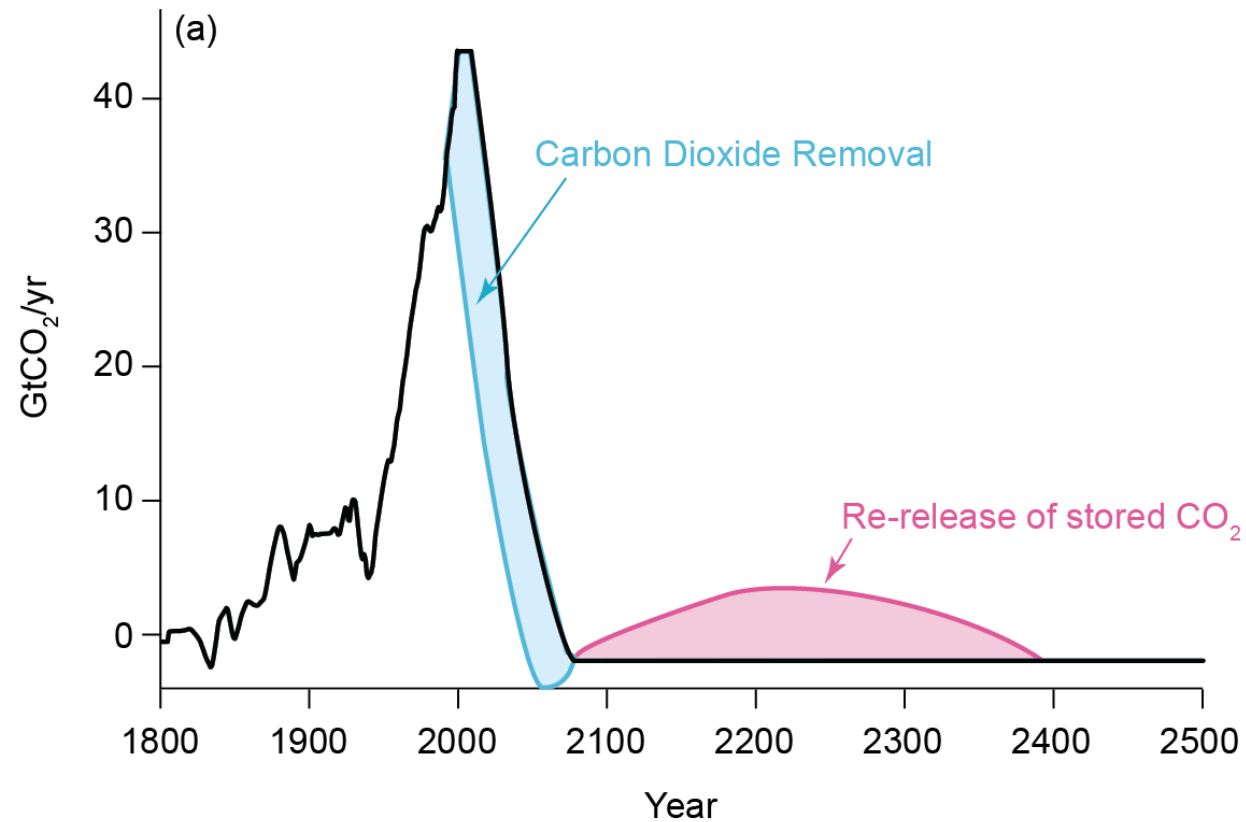
Sources: Gothe-Institut

Most of the CO₂-induced warming remains past the typical lifespan of human infrastructure.

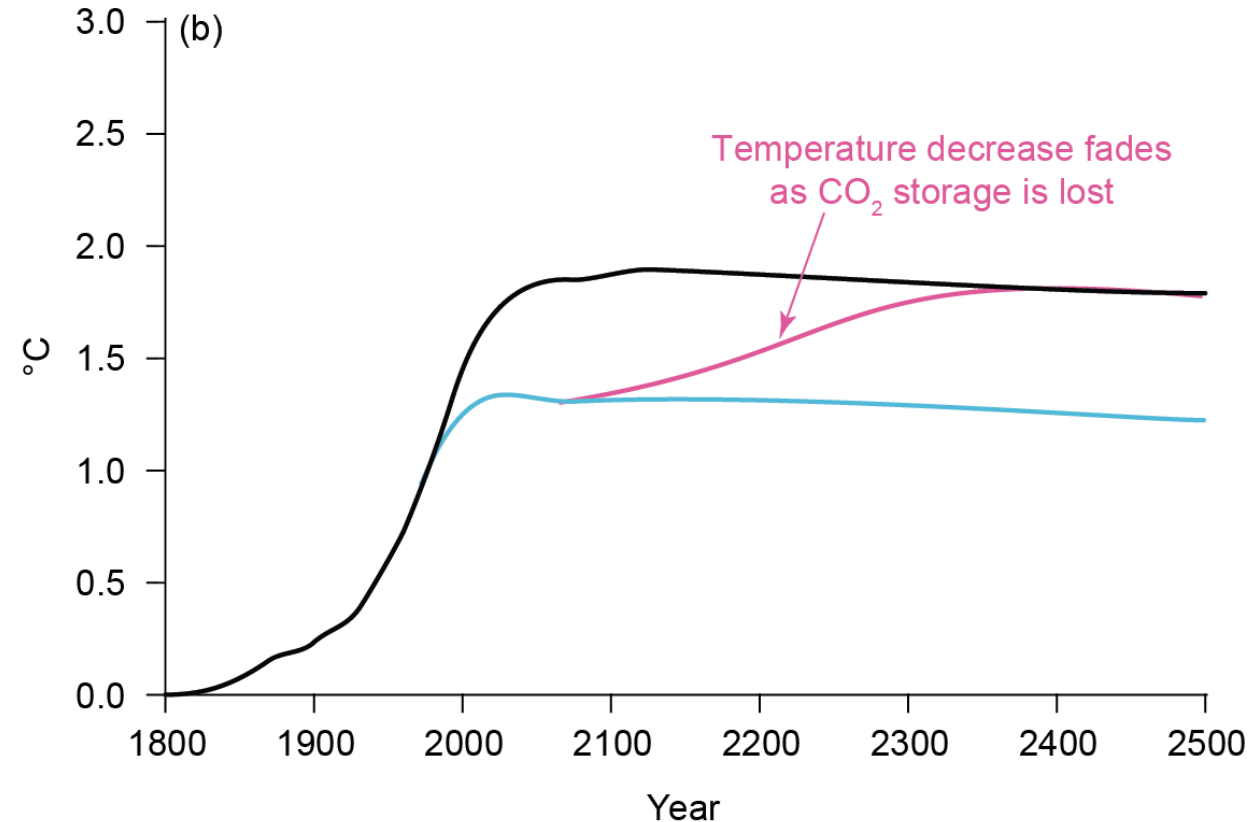


Non-permanent CO₂ storage has only a temporary benefit

Global CO₂ emissions



Global temperature change



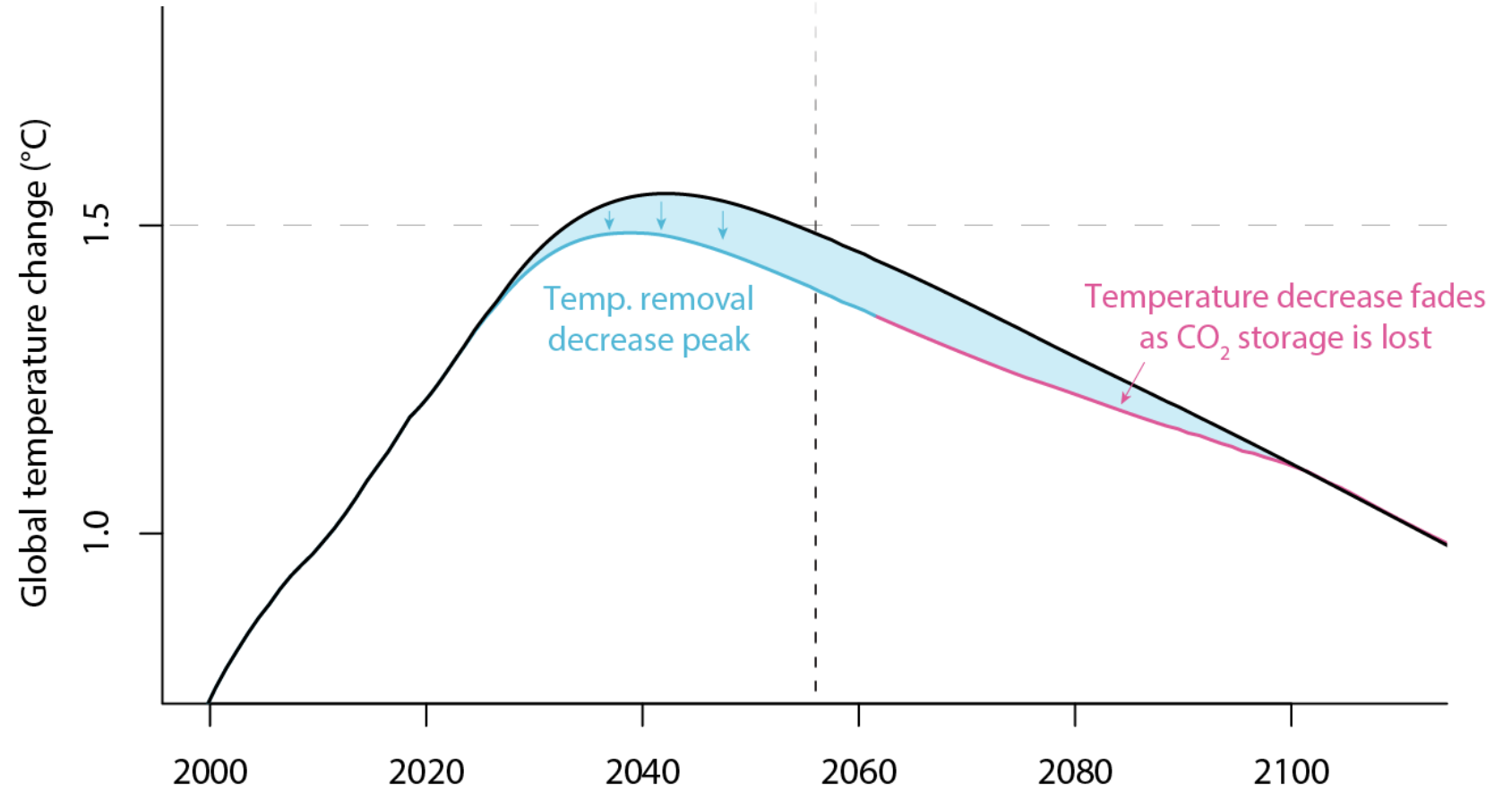
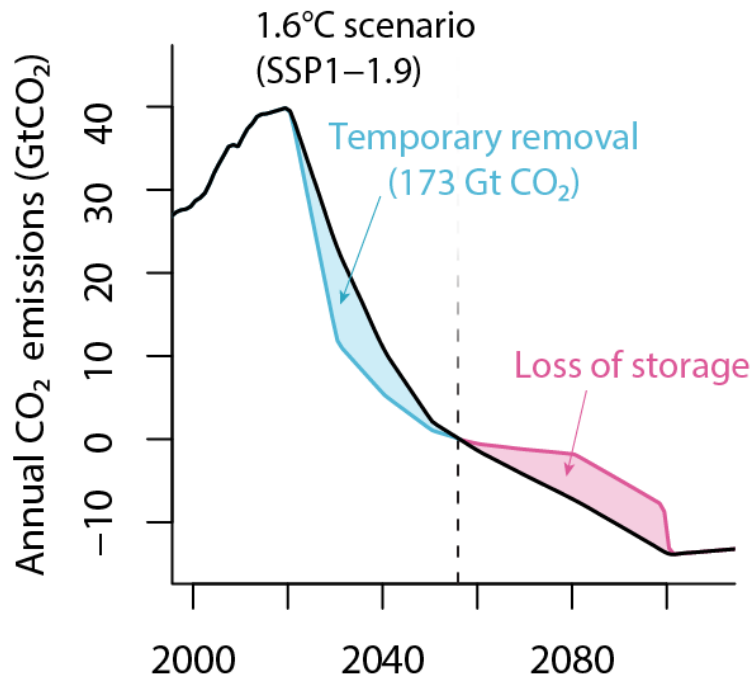
If the permanence of the stored CO₂ is not sufficient, the global temperature will return as if no Carbon Dioxide Removal (CDR) had taken place.

What permanence is required to avoid this?

→ Our best estimate is 3000-8000 years (half-life)

Figures: IPCC AR5, WGI, Fig. 6.39

Temporary removal of CO₂ can dampen global temperature maximum



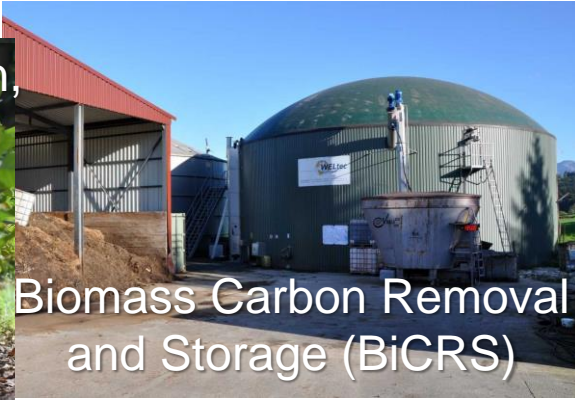
Figures: adopted from Matthews et al., 2022

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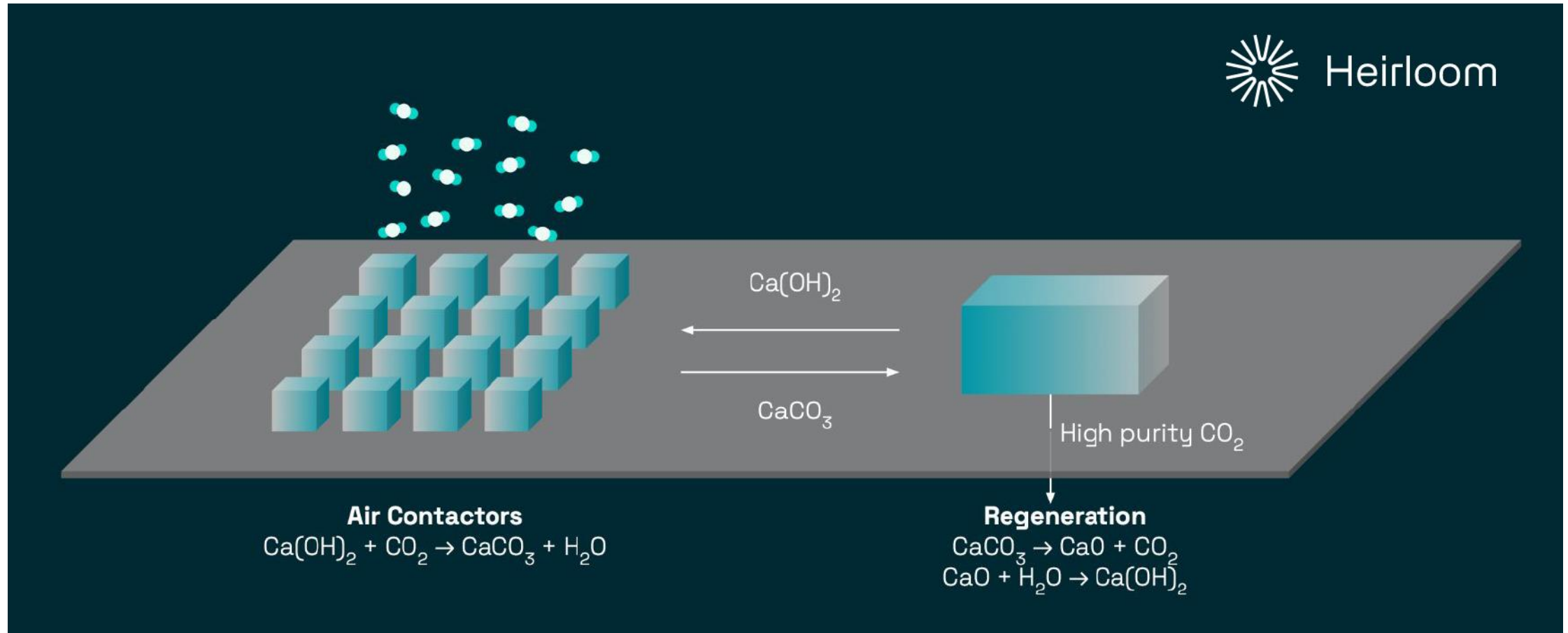
Methane / Nitrous Oxide Removal



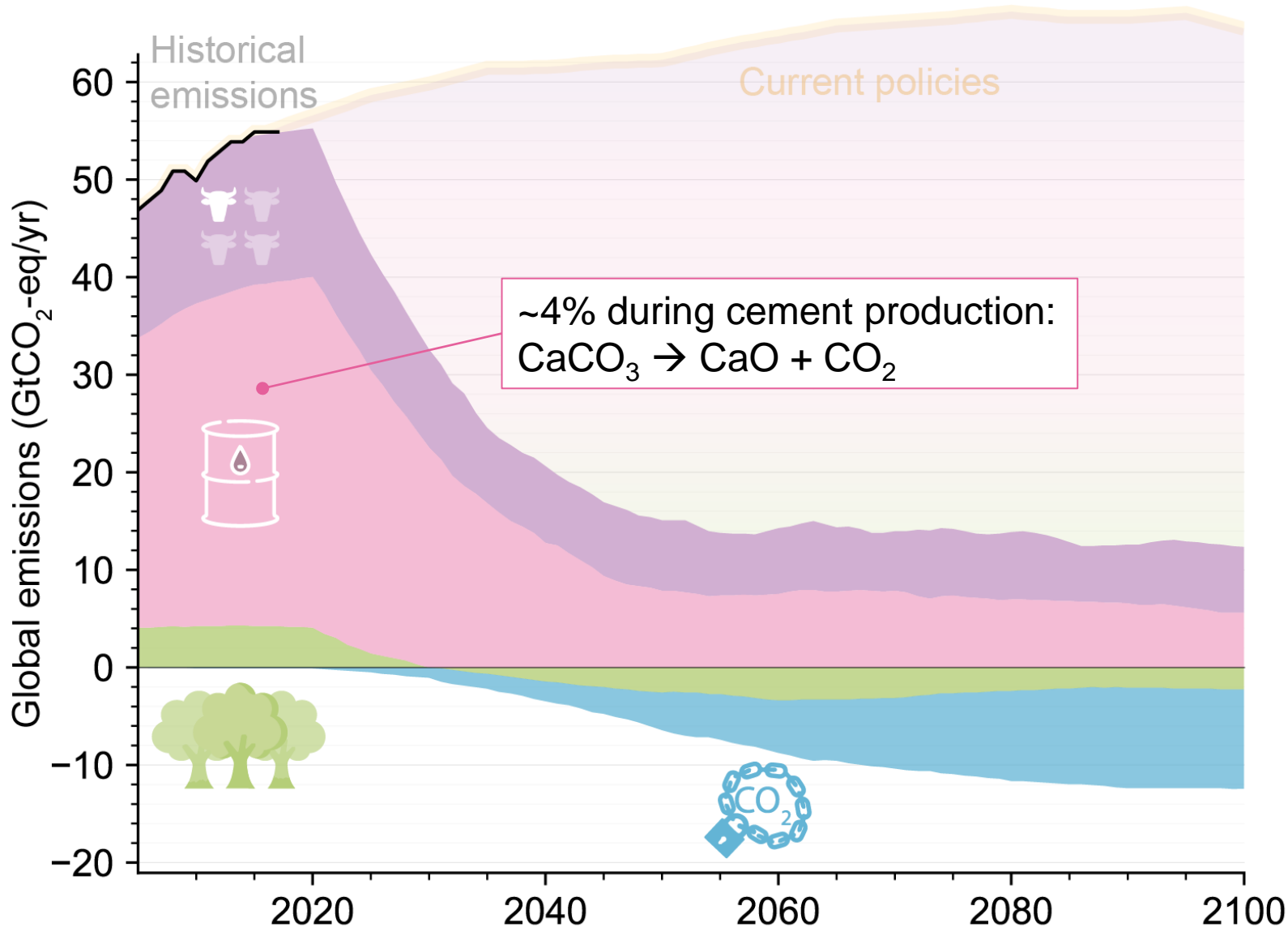
Enhanced Weathering



The Direct Air Capture and Storage process of Heirloom



How to tackle climate change

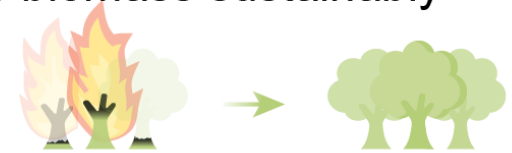


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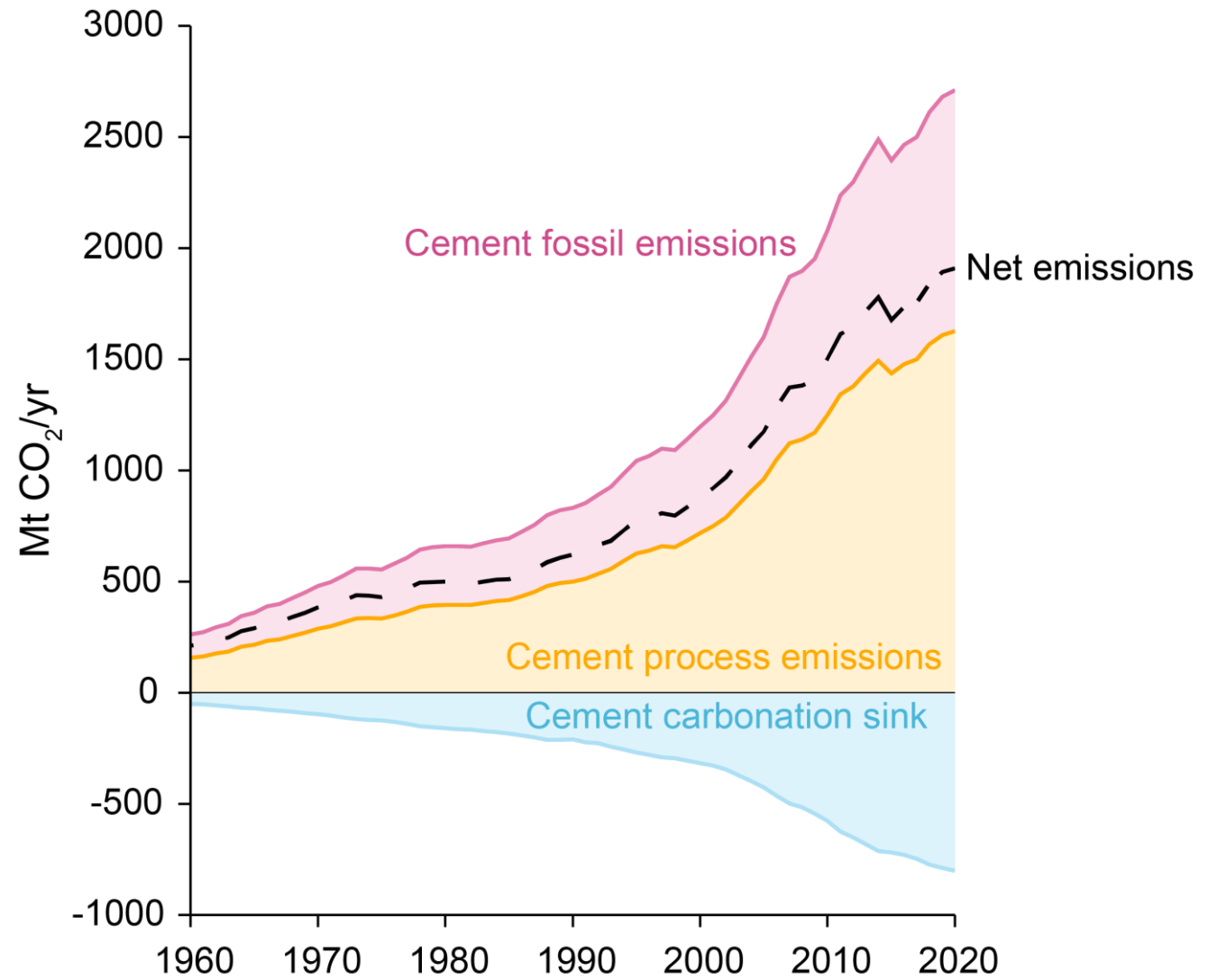
Sources:

IPCC AR6 WGIII (2022)

AR6 Scenarios Database hosted by IIASA; Byers et al. (2022).

The carbonation of cement in concrete is not negligible

It is estimated that 52 to 55% of all process emissions have been reabsorbed since 1930.



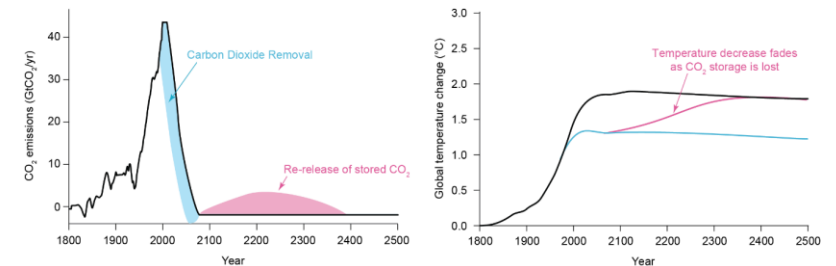
Sources: Friedlingstein et al. 2022

Concluding thoughts

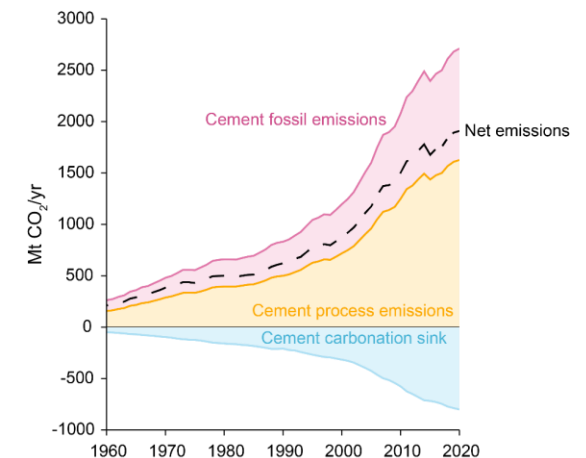
- Net zero:
anthropogenic GHG emissions + anthropogenic GHG removals = 0



- It matters how permanently the GHG are removed from the atmosphere.

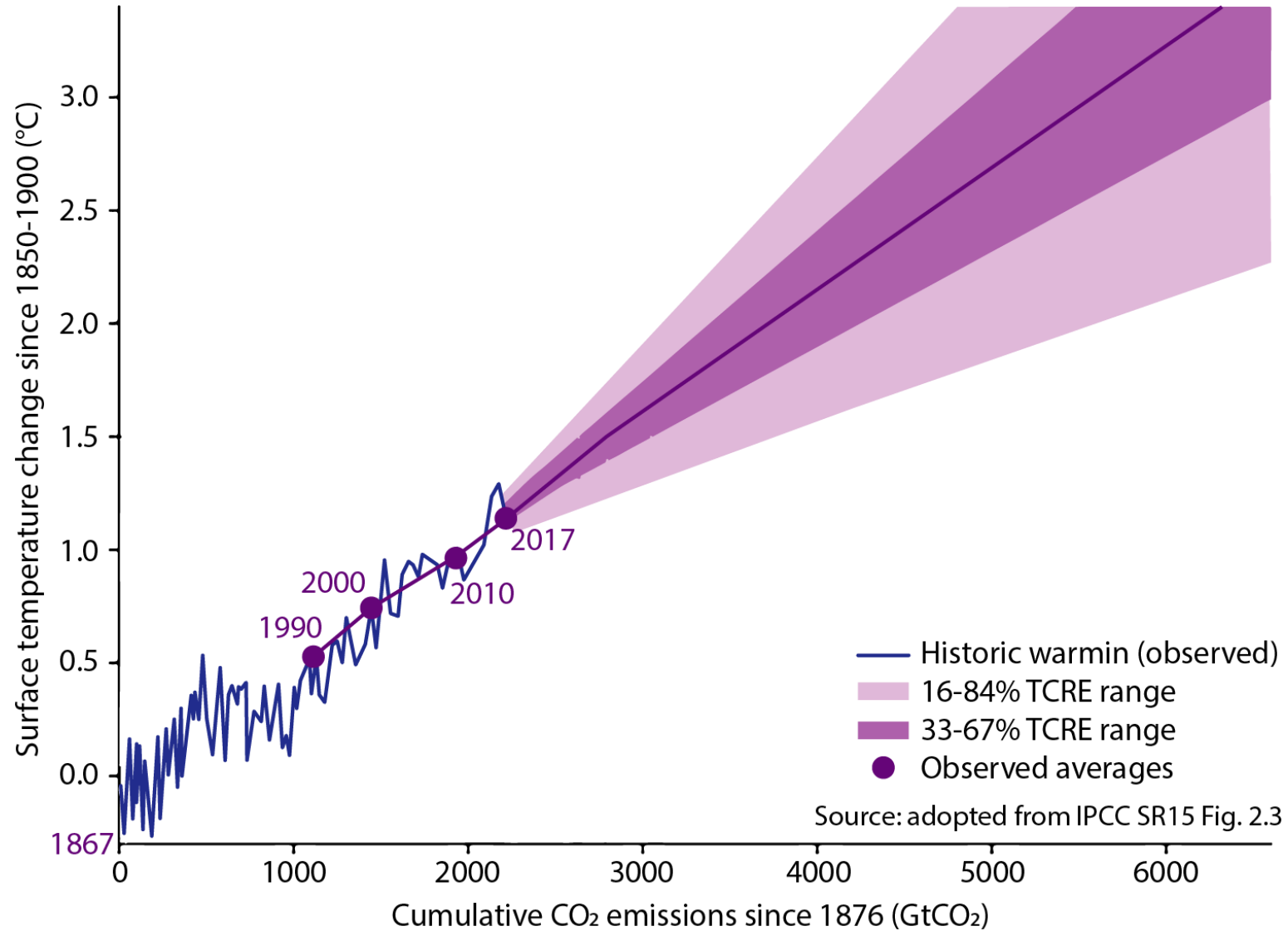


- Resolving GHG sinks in LCA can make the difference between a net positive or net negative good/process.

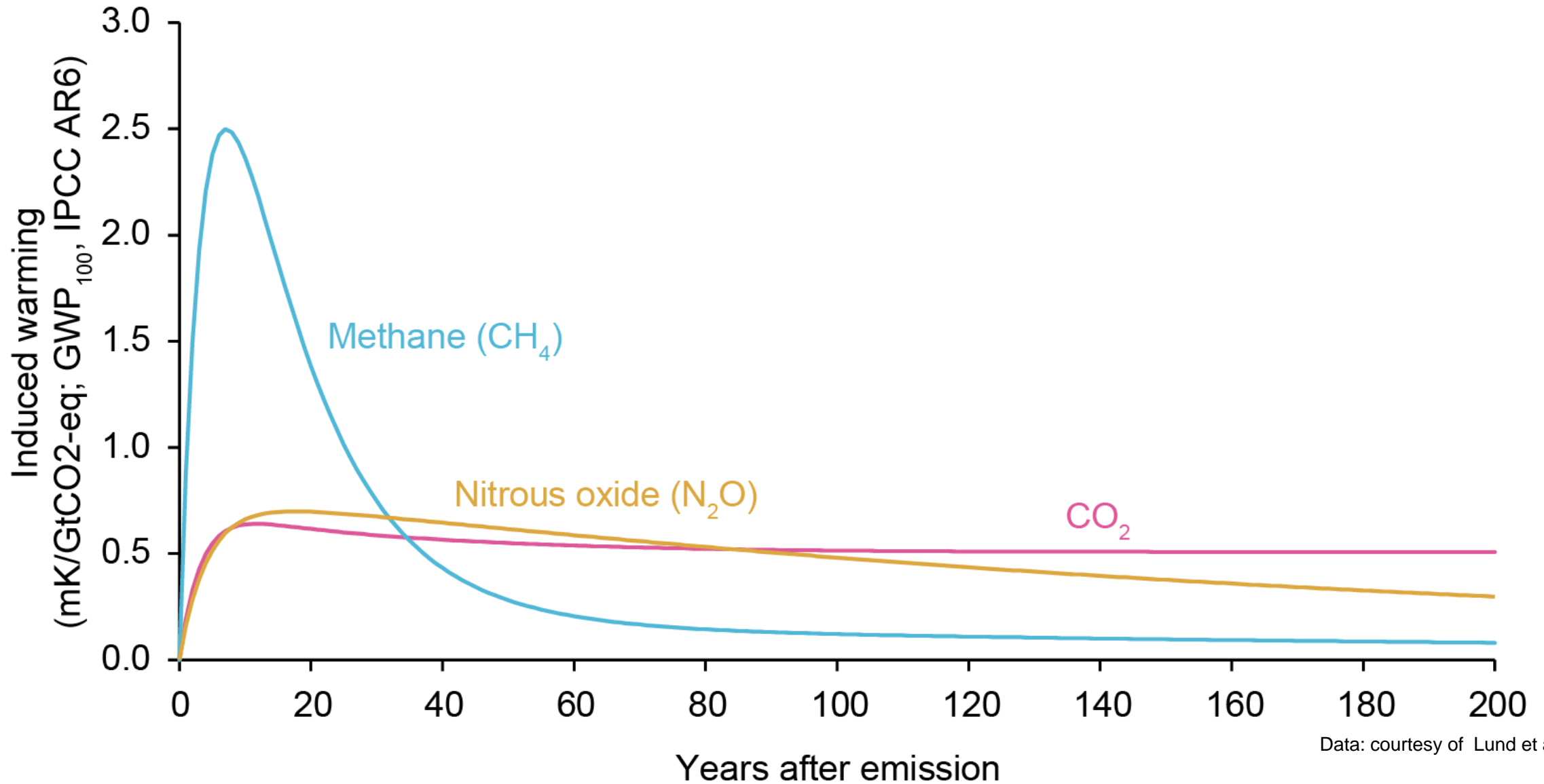


Why do we need net zero?

Temperature increase is nearly proportional to the cumulative CO₂ emissions.



Every conversion to CO₂-eq is a simplification



Data: courtesy of Lund et al., 2020