



BEYOND DECARBONIZATION: Material Agency and Multifunctionality

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Concrete Innovation Webinar series

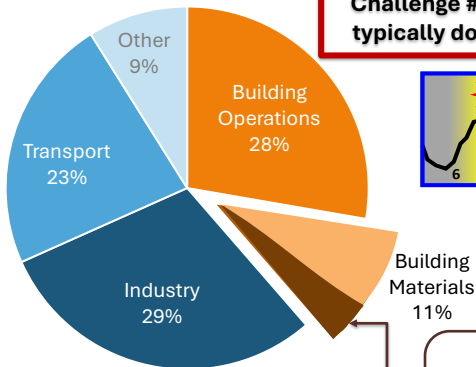
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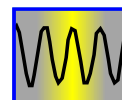
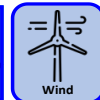
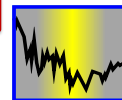
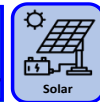
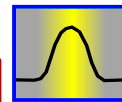
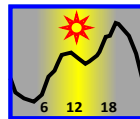
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ec³ electricity storage provides a new solution for solving the energy-construction sectors decarbonization

Global Energy-related Carbon Emissions



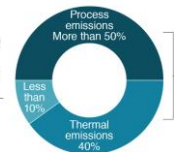
Challenge #1: Renewable electricity typically does not match the supply



Challenge #2: offsetting calcination emissions

Production of cement-based products
~6% of Global

- Quarrying & transport
- Grinding & preparation of raw materials
- Cooling, grinding, mixing



Clinker production

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UNEP, Emissions Gap Report 2024

<https://www.unep.org/resources/emissions-gap-report-2024>

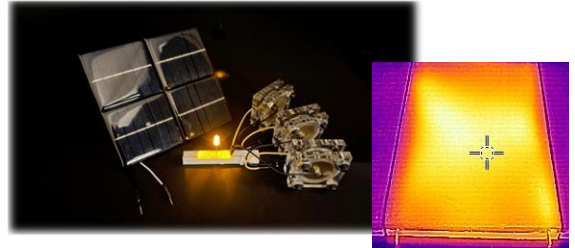
MIT ec³ hub <https://concretepartnershipforum.org/what-is-a-buy-clean-policy/>

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Mission and Vision Statement of ec³ Hub

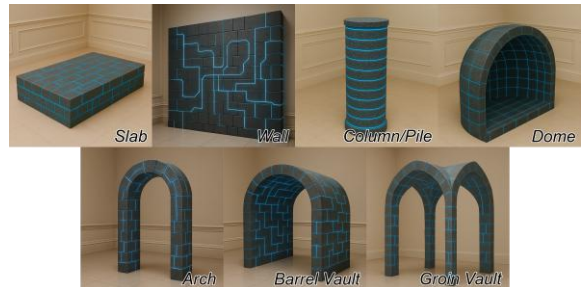
- **Mission:**

To provide novel research and implementation resources on multifunctional cement-based solutions that foster transition and empower communities to achieve a low-carbon future at scale.



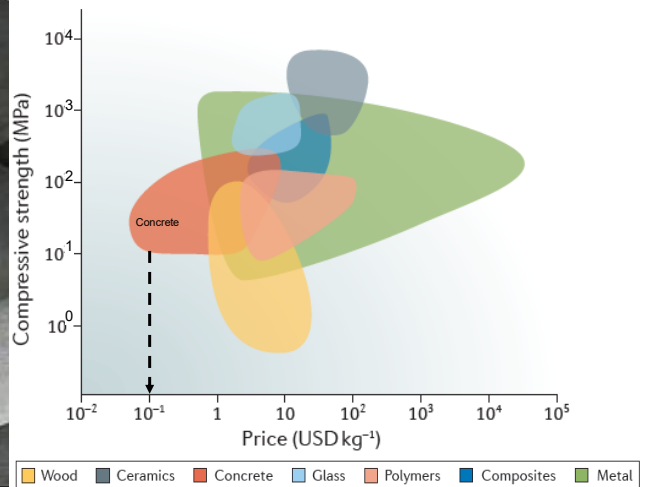
- **Vision:**

Multifunctional cement-based materials will be the cornerstone of resilient, equitable, and low-carbon infrastructure systems and buildings.



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Bechtold, M. & Weaver, J. C. Materials science and architecture. Nat. Rev. Mater. 2, 17082 (2017).

**Concrete is a
STRONG, DURABLE, VERSATILE, INEXPENSIVE
construction material**

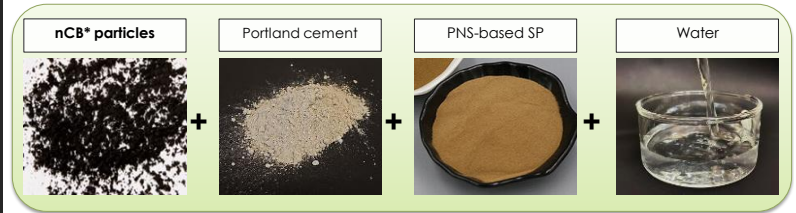
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How do we make Electron-Conducting Concrete

TAKE:

1. A Hydrophobic CONDUCTOR:
NanoCarbon Black
2. A Hydrophilic INSULATOR:
Concrete = Cement + Water +
Sand + Stones

MIX – WHAT HAPPENS?

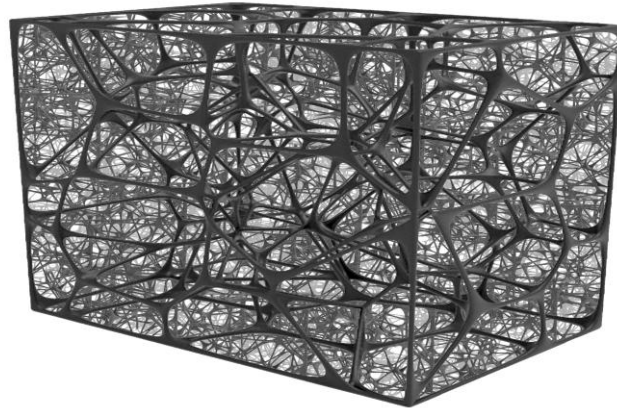


*nCB – nano Carbon Black



- Carbon-Black
- Cement Composite

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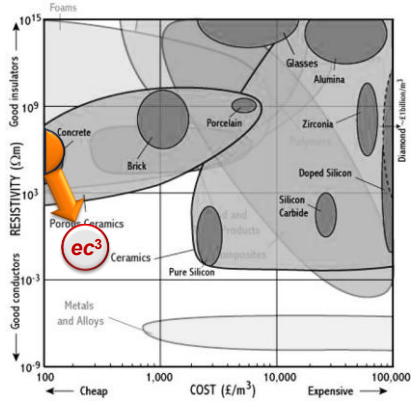
Percolation of a Volumetric Wire through a load-bearing cement skeleton

A Physical Chemistry Driven Process = Highly Repetitive

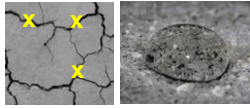
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ec^3 = ELECTRON CONDUCTING CARBON-CEMENT BASED MATERIALS

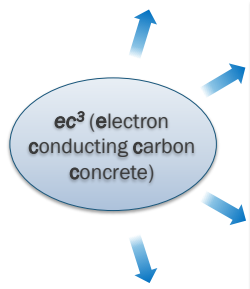
Resistivity vs. cost

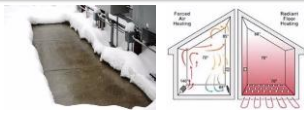


<http://www-materials.eng.cam.ac.uk>

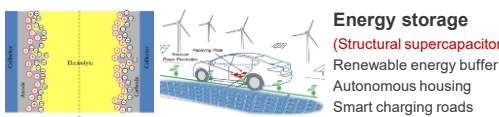


Freeze-thaw resistance
(Hydrophobicity)
Longevity of structures

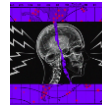




Self-heating
(Joule effect)
De-icing bridges, sidewalks, airport runways, etc.
Radiant floor heating



Energy storage
(Structural supercapacitor)
Renewable energy buffer
Autonomous housing
Smart charging roads



HPEM* shielding
(Faraday cage effect)
Military structures
Data storage
Human health

*High Power Electromagnetic Impulses

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ec^3 for Self-heating

ec^3 = ELECTRON CONDUCTING CARBON-CEMENT BASED MATERIALS

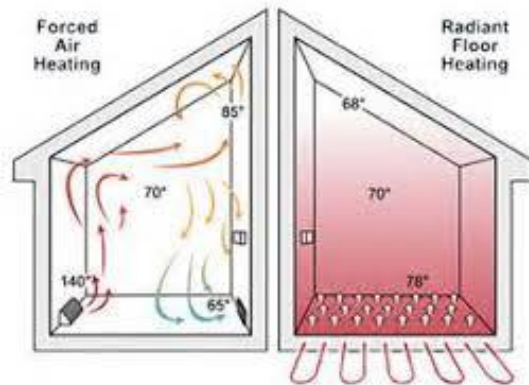
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Self-heating ec³ provides opportunities to reduce the maintenance, improve thermal comfort, and extend the service life of outdoor concrete

Self-heating sidewalk



Radiant Floor Heating

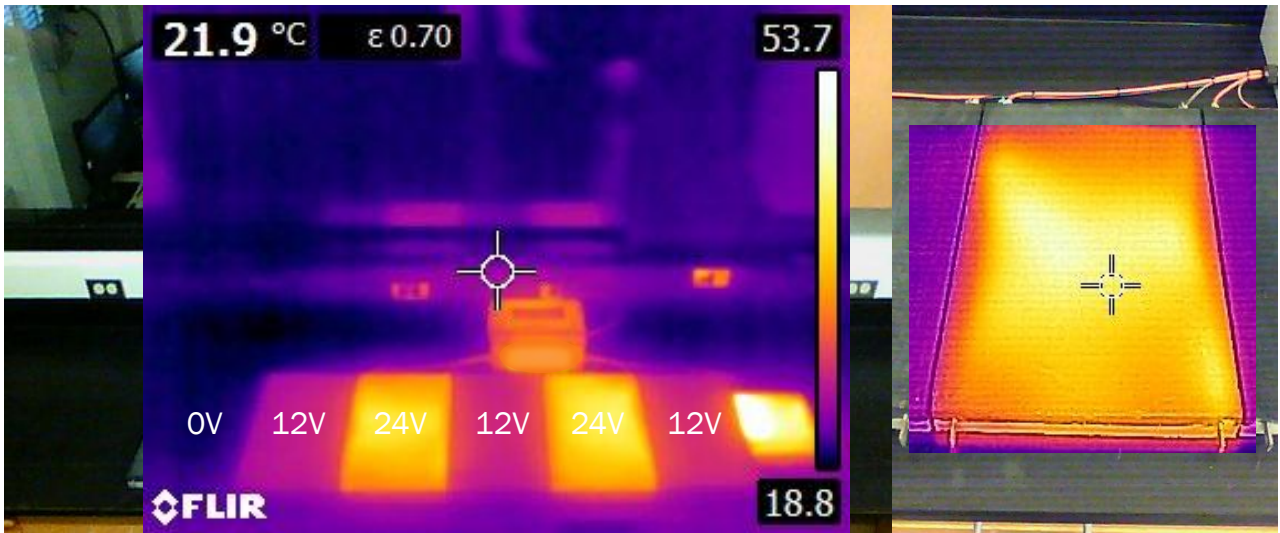


CY. Tuan, J. Cold Reg. Eng., 2008, 22(1): 1-15



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Experimental study of self-heating slab demonstrated a uniform distribution of heat: ensuring structural integrity, durability, energy efficiency, and safety



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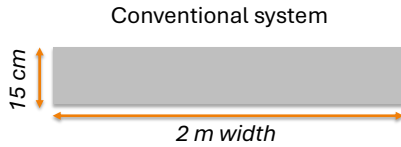
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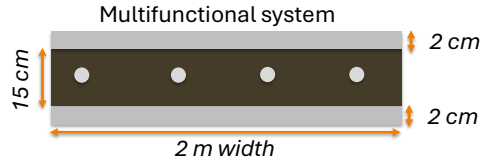
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Role of multifunctional (self-heating) concrete in the decarbonization of built environment

Case study of sidewalk in a cold climate region (Canada)



- **Maintenance:** Deicing salt: 2.8 kg/m²/year
- **Repair:** Replacement of the whole slab every 15 years due to freeze-thaw cycles
- **Mix design:** conventional concrete



- **Maintenance:** no salt
- **Repair:** Replacement of the top layer slab every 20 years due to wear and tear
- **Energy consumption:** 110 kWh/year
- **Electrode (Steel):** 4 @ 0.56 kg/m
- **Mix design:** conventional concrete + 10% carbon black

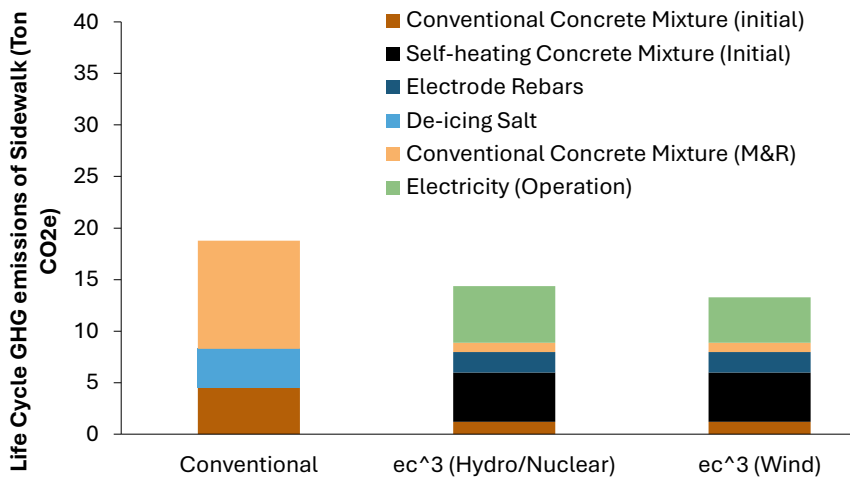


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Depending on the electricity source, ec³ self-heating slab can reduce the life cycle emission of concrete sidewalk by up to 24%

Case study of the City of Montreal in Canada (50-year period)



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ec³ for Energy Storage

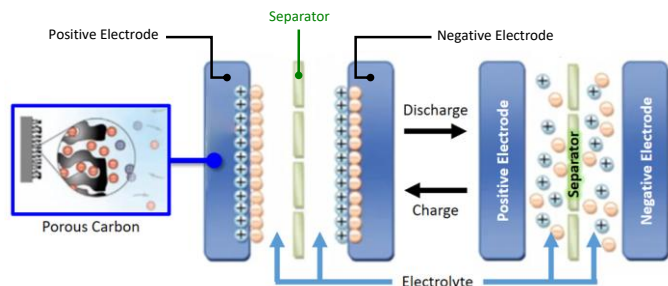
ec³ = ELECTRON CONDUCTING CARBON-CEMENT BASED MATERIALS

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Cement + Carbon + Porosity = Supercapacitor

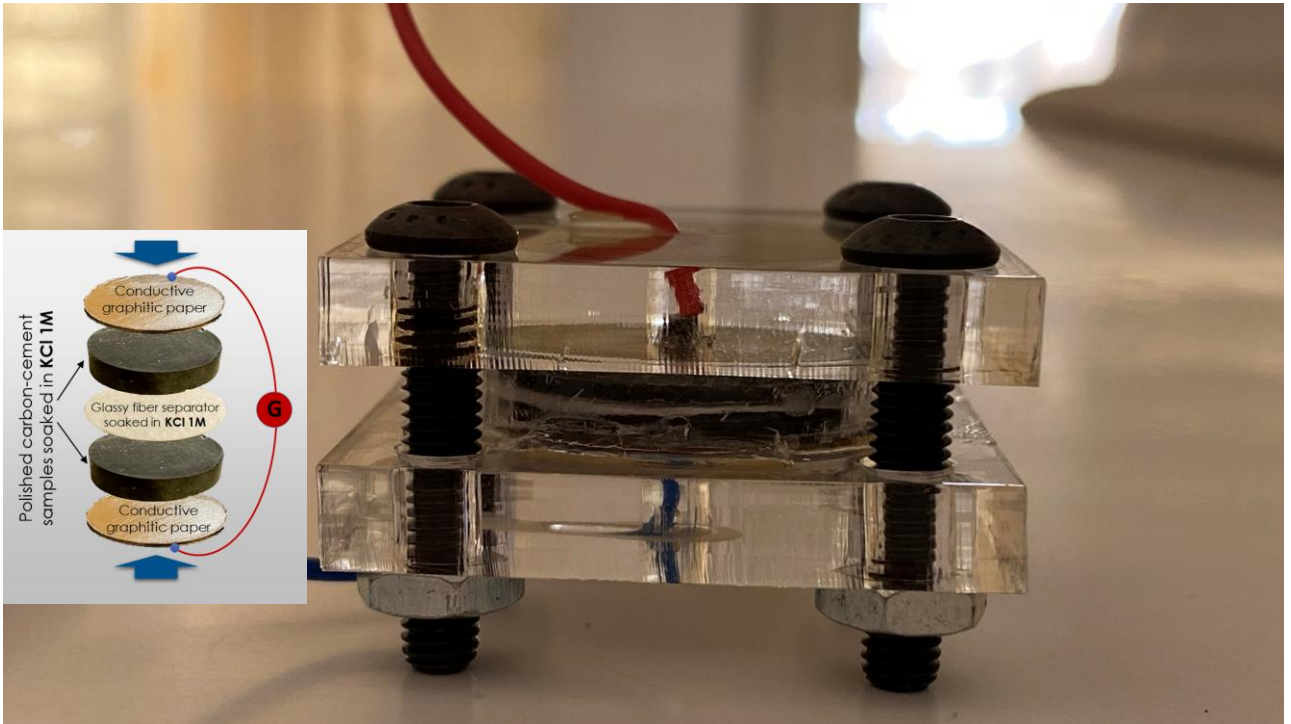
Battery = Change electrical energy into chemical energy
Supercapacitor = Electrical Charge stored in a shell around the carbon (no chemical reaction)

ec³ decarbonizes the grid by reducing stress through renewable energy storage and mitigates cement/concrete emissions via multifunctionality



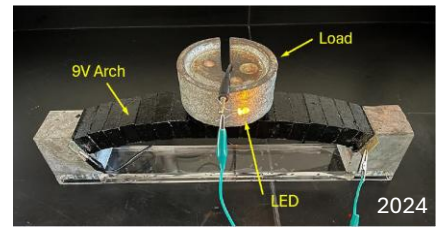
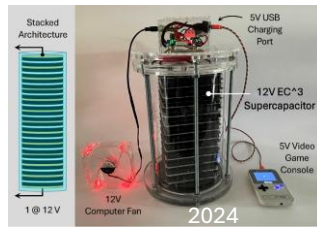
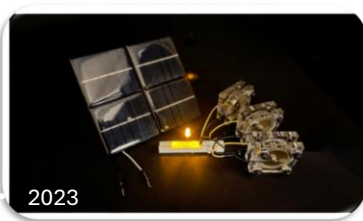
- **CONCRETE AS “structural” SUPERCAPACITOR:**
 - Porosity of cement paste (for Electrolyte)
 - Carbon-Cement Composite for Energy Storage

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MIT ec³ team has been working on two main applications: energy storage for roads and self-heating panels

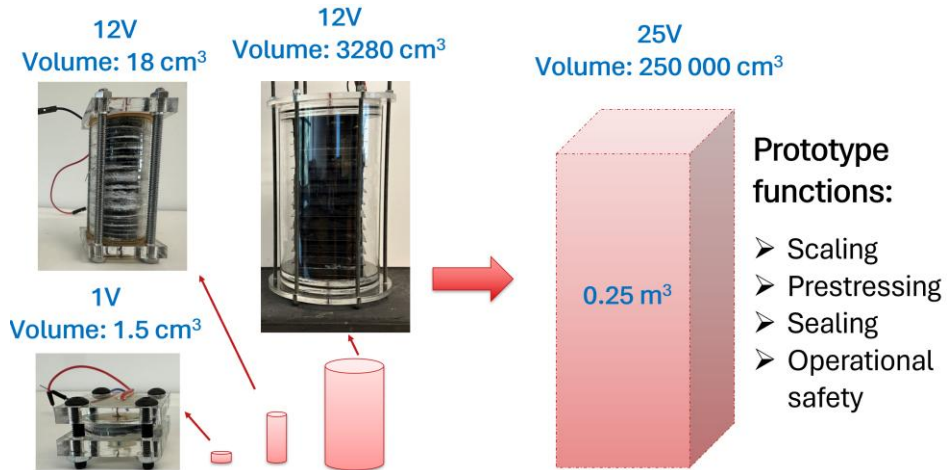


Demo date: September 25th, 2025, Japan

- Energy density = 0.3 -0.4 kWh/m³
- Compressive strength = 20-30 MPa

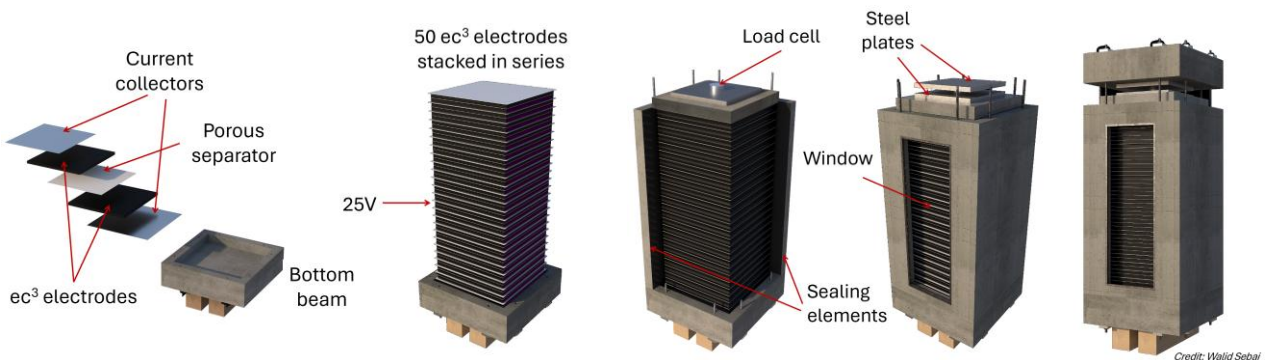


Evolution of the ec³ technology 2022-2025



25V Prestressed Prototype

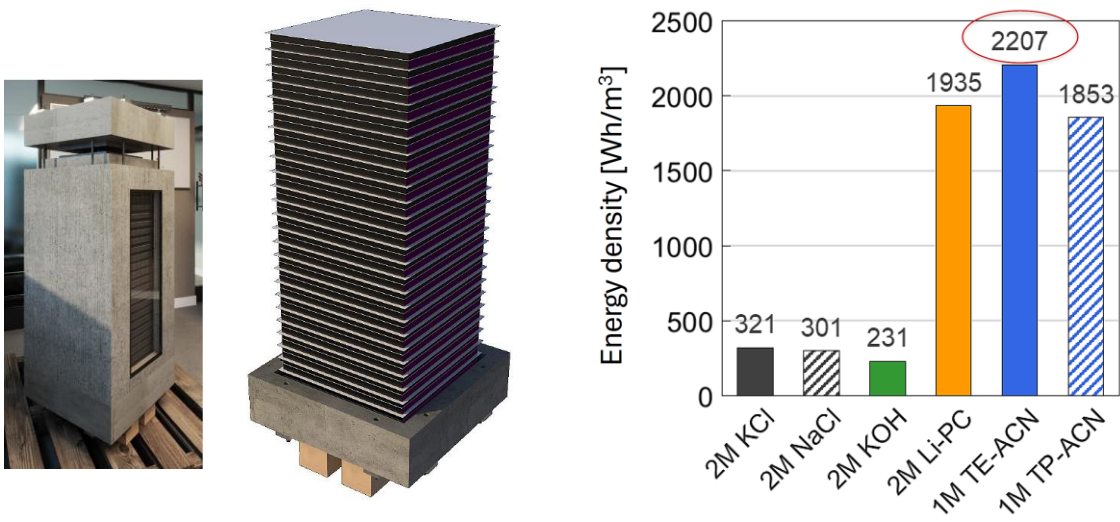
Assembly of the prototype





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Progress in ec³ research results in a 10x increase in the energy storage capacity



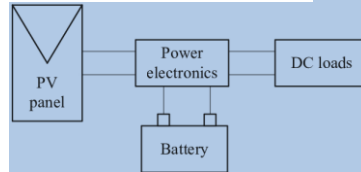
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Case study of single family home to assess the environmental impact of ec³ for energy storage application

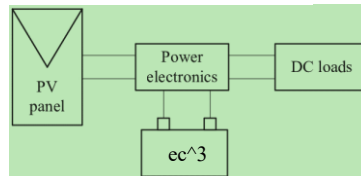


ec³ volume = 35 m³
 Location = Boston, USA
 PV power = 10 kW
 Scenario:
 • ec³ energy density = 2.2 kWh/m³

Scenario 2: PV + Li-Ion battery



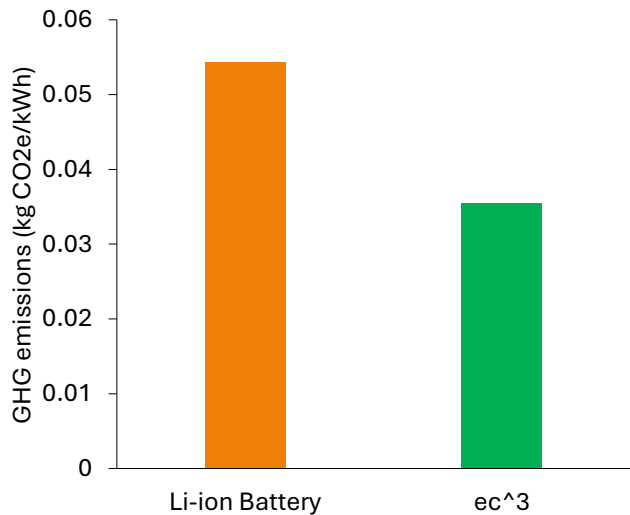
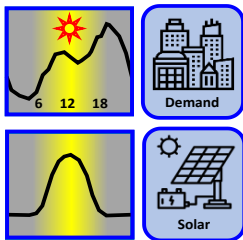
Scenario 3: PV + ec³



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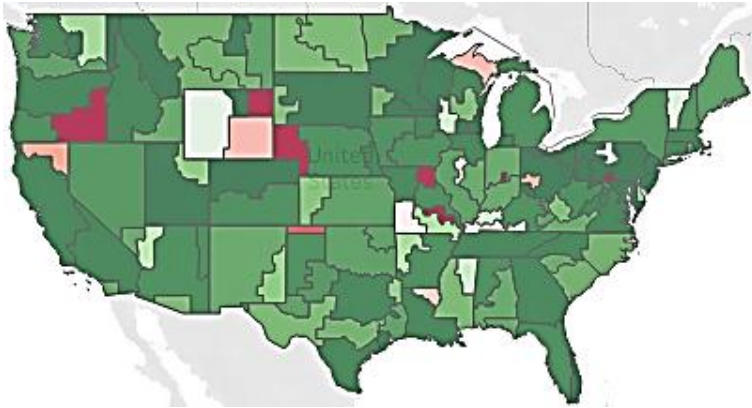
Enhancing the energy density of ec³ results in a 35% reduction in the climate change impact associated with energy storage



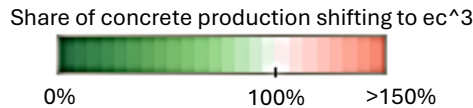
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ec³ technology can cover 90% of the United States battery needs by 2050



In 70% of U.S. regions, battery demand can be fully met by converting less than 40% of concrete production to ec³

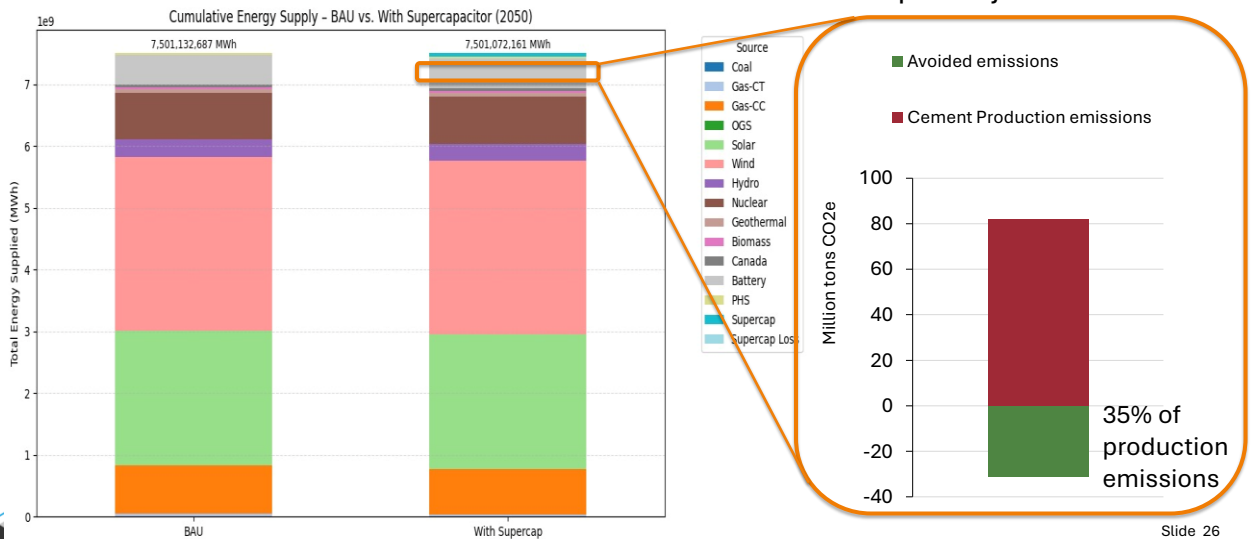


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Annual environmental benefits of using concrete as an energy storage means is 35% of cement production emissions in only one year

Fossil Fuel Avoided: 62 Million MWh equivalent to 31Mt CO₂eq Projection of 2050



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Effective communication is a key to the success of ec³ implementation

- Weekly (Zoom) meetings with the Technical collaborative group
- Technical and Strategy meetings (in-person and remote)
- Monthly Research Brief Updates



Electrolyte and material design strategies for scalable ec³ supercapacitors
 MIT ec³ hub Research Brief, Vol. 2025, No. 3
 Daniel Bredenkamp, James C. Weaver, Andre Matic, Daniel Bredenkamp, James C. Weaver, Andre Matic, daniel@mit.edu, jweaver@mit.edu, amatic@mit.edu

How do we move ec³ from the lab to the field?
 Electrolyte and material design strategies for scalable ec³ supercapacitors. This is a critical step in the development of ec³ supercapacitors for large-scale applications. The research focuses on optimizing the electrolyte and electrode materials to improve the performance and stability of the devices. Key challenges include ensuring compatibility with various materials and maintaining high performance over long-term operation.

Enhancing structural integration of ec³ supercapacitors using cement-based separators
 MIT ec³ hub Research Brief, Vol. 2025, No. 3
 Daniel Bredenkamp, James C. Weaver, Andre Matic, daniel@mit.edu, jweaver@mit.edu, amatic@mit.edu

Key Takeaways:
 1. Cement-based separators provide structural support and mechanical stability, reducing the need for external supports.
 2. The separator design allows for easy integration into various structures, such as concrete walls and floors.
 3. The separator design also provides a barrier against electrolyte leakage, ensuring long-term stability and safety.

Roadmap for measuring and optimizing ec³ rheology
 MIT ec³ hub Research Brief, Vol. 2025, No. 3
 Daniel Bredenkamp, James C. Weaver, Andre Matic, daniel@mit.edu, jweaver@mit.edu, amatic@mit.edu

Key Takeaways:
 1. Rheology is a critical property for ec³ supercapacitors, affecting their performance and stability.
 2. The research focuses on developing methods to measure and optimize the rheology of ec³ supercapacitors.
 3. The research also explores the use of rheology to optimize the design of ec³ supercapacitors for specific applications.



How to get involved with ec³ hub activities?

ec³ for ec³
 “If you like her, just ask her out. Always works for me”
 — Henry Cavill



Collaboration for specific applications:

- 1) Need to license currently developed IPs (example: self-heating)
- 2) Need to define a new applications (open to ideas)

Organization Features Features

- Technology needs
- Collaborator image and vision
- Scope of operation



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MIT ec³ hub



Thank you!
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