



A MAGYAR
TUDOMÁNY
ÜNNEPE

Betonok életciklus értékelése – irodalmi áttekintés alapján

TÓTHNÉ SZITA KLÁRA

Érintett kérdések

Cement és beton a világtermelési adatok

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Körforgásos megoldások LCA elemzése

Konklúzió

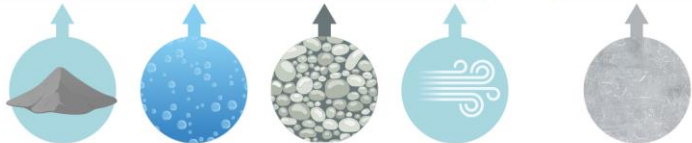
Cement és beton

Turning cement into concrete

HYDRATION REACTION

Cement + water + aggregate + air
(CaO and minerals) (H₂O) (Sand or gravel)

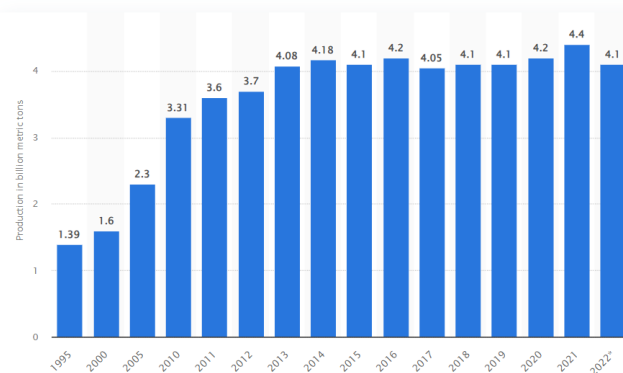
Concrete



| S. No. | Minerals | Cement (Range in %) | Shell lime |
|--------|------------------|---------------------|------------|
| 1 | Calcium oxide | 60 - 65 | 62.10 |
| 2 | Silica | 20 - 25 | 19.5 |
| 3 | Aluminium oxide | 4 - 8 | 0.63 |
| 4 | Ferrous oxide | 2 - 4 | 0.27 |
| 5 | Magnesium oxide | 1 - 3 | 0.543 |
| 6 | Sulphur trioxide | 0.5 - 3 | 0.5 |

Production volume of cement worldwide from 1995 to 2022

(in billion metric tons)



Forrás: Statista Account

A beton összetétele:

- cement 10-20 %, (sokféle)
- homok, kavics 60-75 %
- víz 10 %
- adalékanyag

Forrás [https://cdn.arstechnica.net/wp-](https://cdn.arstechnica.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/cement-to-concrete.png)

[content/uploads/2022/11/cement-to-concrete.png](https://cdn.arstechnica.net/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/cement-to-concrete.png)

A kutatás célja, alkalmazott módszerek

A BETONOK KÖRNYEZETI HATÁSÁT BEFOLYÁSOLÓ TÉNYEZŐK MEGHATÁROZÁSA
A KÖRNYEZETBARÁT BETONOK KIALAKÍTÁSÁT SEGÍTŐ MEGOLDÁSOK
BIOBETONOK
KÜLÖNLEGES TULAJDONSÁGOK
ÉS A KÖRNYEZETI HATÁSOK KÖZÖTTI ÖSSZEFÜGGÉSEK
· — ·
BIBLIOMETRIKUS VIZSGÁLAT
LCA ÖSSZEHASONLÍTÁSOK

Betonok csoportosítása (MSZ 4798)



- Csoportosítás-Jelölés

| Testsűrűség | Konzisztencia | Tartósság |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------------|
| Könnyűbeton | Földnedves (FN) | Fagyás (XF) |
| Normálbeton | Kissé Képlékeny (KK) | Korrózió (XK) |
| Nehézbeton | Képlékeny (K) | Víznyomás (XV) |
| | Folyós (F) | Kopás (XK) |

C8/10-XN(H)-16-F2

C: concrete

8/10: nyomószilárdság N/mm²

X: környezeti osztályozás

Azt követő számok a kavics szemcseméretét jelölik

F: konzisztencia, a számok növekvő sorrendben egyre folyósabb állagot jelölnek

Az **XD2 és XD3** - újrahasznosított vagy visszanyert adalékanyaggal készíteni nem szabad.

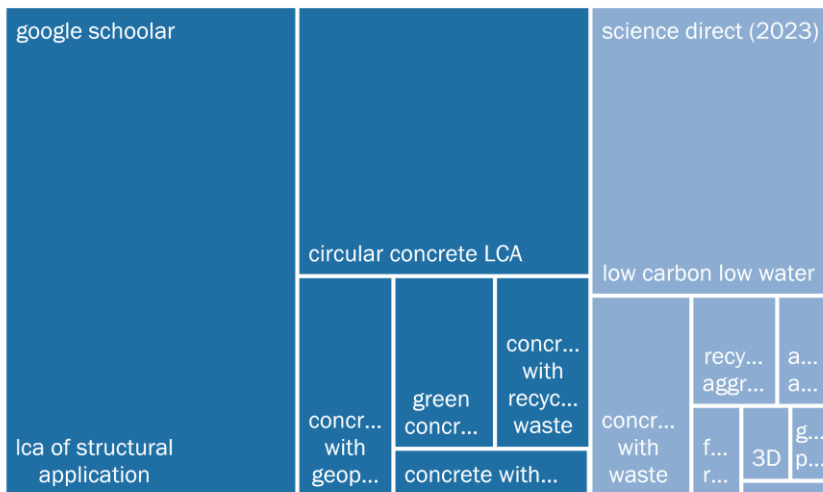
Az **XF2, XF3, XF4, XF2(H) és XF4(H)** – nem használható 4 mm alatti újrahasznosított vagy visszanyert adalékanyag

Az **XA4(H) és XA6(H)** – nem használható újrahasznosított vagy visszanyert adalékanyag

LCA irodalmak keresése

Kulcsszavas keresés eredménye

■ google scholar ■ science direct (2023)



| | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|-------|
| google scholar | concrete with recycled waste | 5760 |
| | green concrete | 6140 |
| | concrete with slag | 3300 |
| | lca of structural application | 50300 |
| | concrete with geopolymer | 7420 |
| | concrete with sewage sludge ash | 30 |
| | circular concrete LCA | 27700 |
| science direct (2023) | ready mix | 4 |
| | 3D | 1278 |
| | alkali activated | 2020 |
| | concrete with waste | 7115 |
| | low carbon low water | 24221 |
| | sewage sludge | 11 |
| | fiber reinforced concrete | 1593 |
| | recycled aggregate | 3297 |
| | glass powder in concrete | 1026 |
| | circular concrete LCA | 489 |

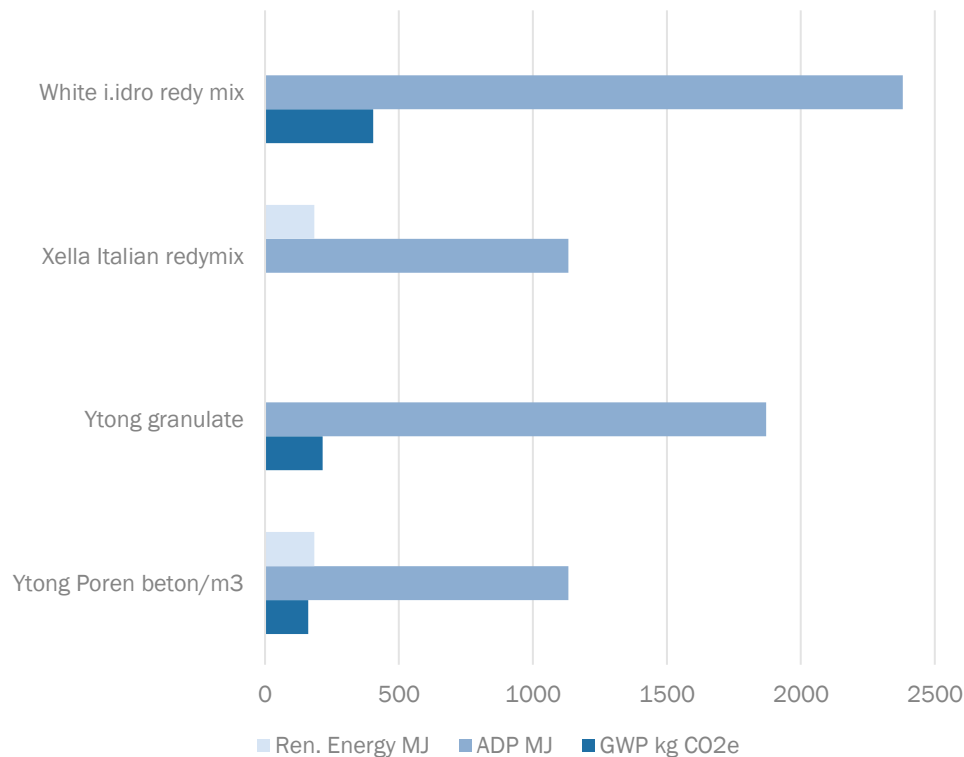
LCA Adatbázisok

- Digital Environmental Hub
for Global construction
products

<https://lcadatabase.com/>

-

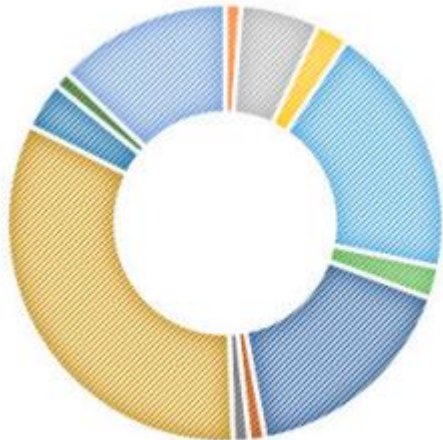
Betonok összehasonlítása



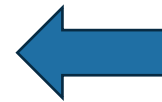
Publikációk mögötti LCA Adatbázisok



- Ecoinvent
- ELCD
- EPDs
- GaBi
- Korean LCI DB
- Literature
- OneClick LCA
- PaLATE
- SCION
- Several
- Swiss Federal LCA database, KBOB
- Tally®
- World Resources Institute
- Ökobau
- Inconclusive



- PS modelling (software)
- Brightway
- GaBi
- LCAbzg
- Manual calculations
- OneClick LCA
- OpenLCA
- PaLATE
- PLEIADES®
- SimaPro
- Tally®
- Umberto
- Inconclusive

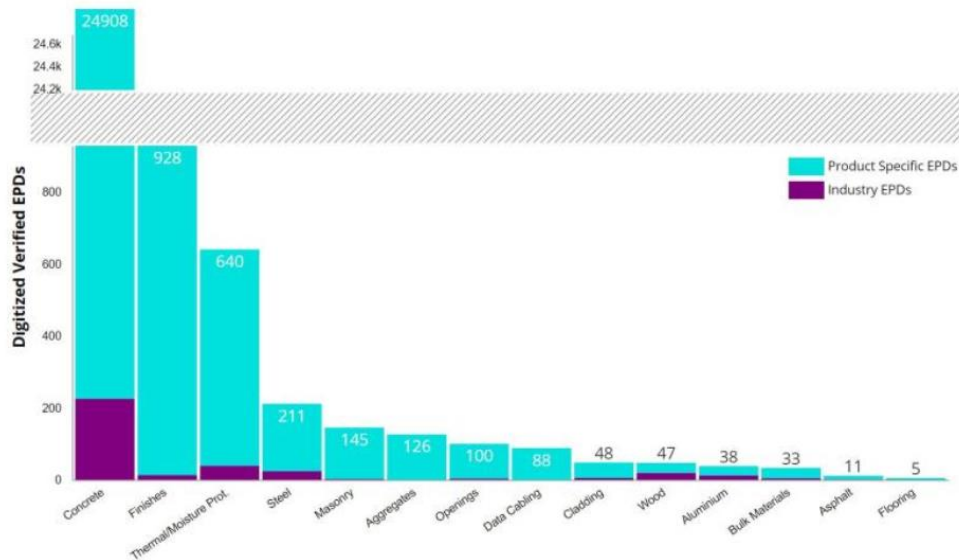


Termékrendszer
modellező szoftverek
(Anderson et al. 2022)

EPD

Kötelező hatásmutatói

- GWP, kg CO₂eq
- ODP, kg CFC11eq
- AP, kg SO₂e
- EP, Neq kg
- POCP, kg O₃eq
- ADP_f MJ

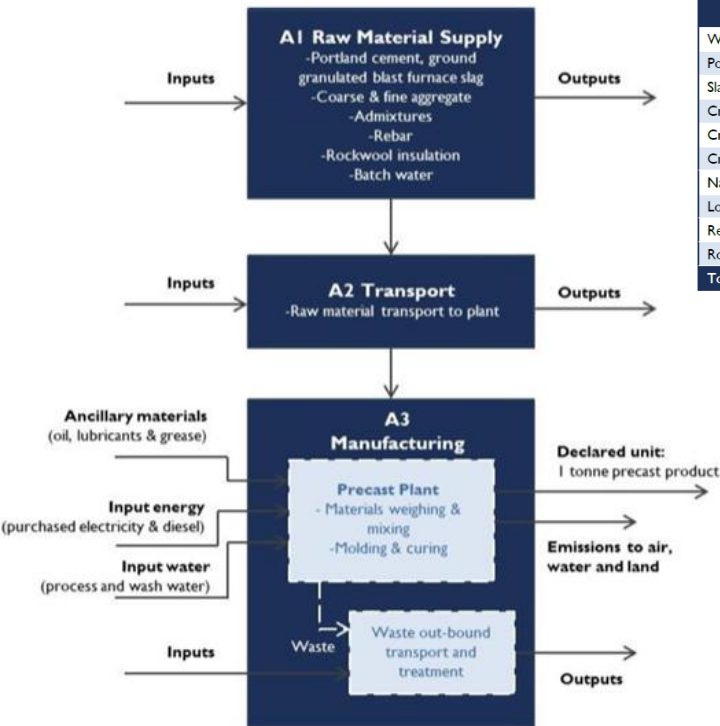


Előregyártott betonelemek (A1-A3)

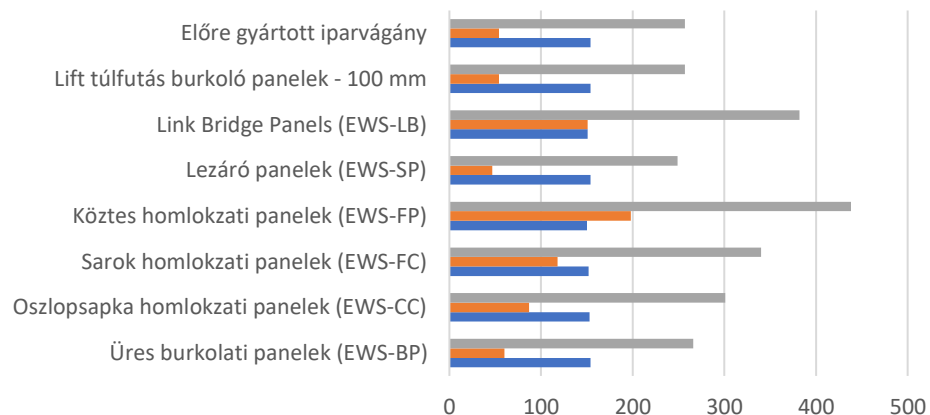
Material Content for HPBS-PC-01 Façade Cladding Panels – kg per m³ product

| Material | Blank Cladding Panels (EWS-BP) | Column Cap Façade Panels (EWS-CC) | Corner Façade Panels (EWS-FC) | Intermediate Façade Panels (EWS-FP) | Capping Panels (EWS-SP) | Link Bridge Panels (EWS-LB) | Lift Overrun Cladding Panels - 100mm | Precast Siding |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Water | 87 | 87 | 86 | 85 | 87 | 86 | 87 | 87 |
| Portland Cement | 154 | 153 | 152 | 150 | 154 | 151 | 154 | 154 |
| Slag Cement (GGBFS) | 87 | 86 | 86 | 84 | 87 | 85 | 87 | 87 |
| Crushed Coarse Aggregate, 20mm | 418 | 416 | 413 | 406 | 419 | 410 | 419 | 419 |
| Crushed Coarse Aggregate, 10mm | 235 | 233 | 232 | 228 | 235 | 230 | 235 | 235 |
| Crushed Fine Aggregate, 0-5mm | 392 | 390 | 388 | 381 | 393 | 385 | 393 | 393 |
| Natural Fine Aggregate, dune sand | 137 | 136 | 136 | 133 | 138 | 135 | 137 | 137 |
| Low Range Water Reducing Admixture | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Rebar | 60 | 87 | 118 | 198 | 47 | 151 | 54 | 54 |
| Rockwool Insulation | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| Total | 1,624 | 1,642 | 1,663 | 1,717 | 1,614 | 1,685 | 1,619 | 1,619 |

GWP kgCO₂eq./m³



Product Stage (module A1 to A3) System Boundary



■ GWP ■ Betonacél ■ Portland cement kg/m³

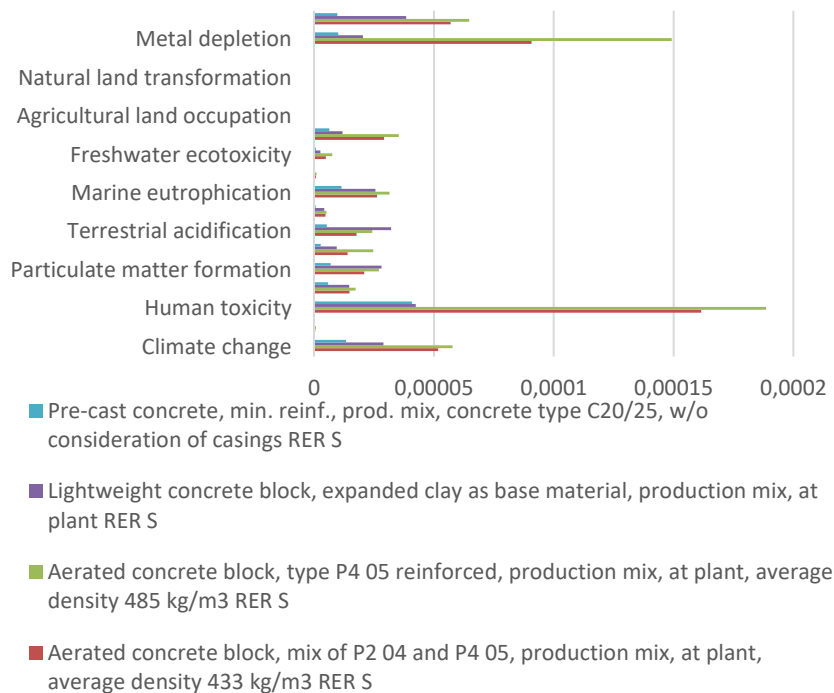
EPD10639

| Material | Amount |
|-----------------|---------------|
| Binders | 10 – 20 % |
| Sands | 25 – 35 % |
| Aggregates | 35 - 45 % |
| Admixtures | < 1 % |
| Water | 5 - 10 % |

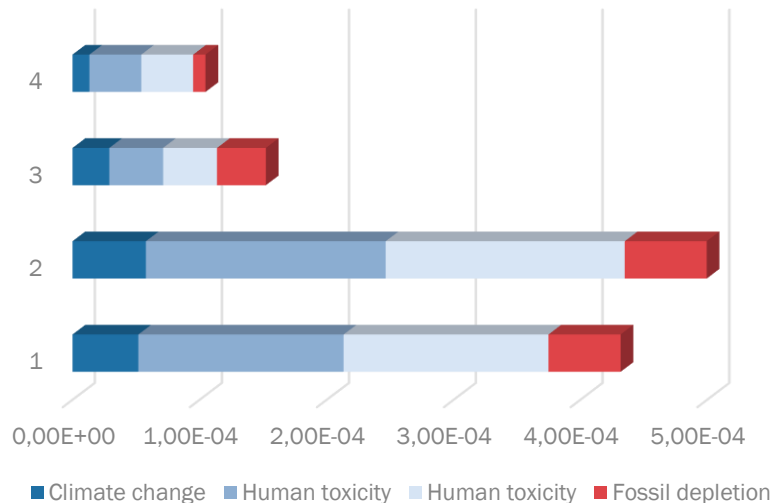
| Note: emerging LCA impact categories and inventory items are still under development and can have high levels of uncertainty that preclude international acceptance pending further development. Use caution when interpreting data in these categories. | | | | |
|---|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Results of the LCA - environmental impact:1 m3 Ready Mix Concrete - TRACI v 2.1 | | | | |
| Global warming potential (GWP 100) [kg CO2 eq.] | 1.58E+02 | 5.04E+00 | 9.87E-01 | 1.64E+02 |
| Ozone depletion potential (ODP) [kg CFC 11 eq.] | 8.58E-06 | 1.27E-06 | 2.91E-07 | 1.0E-05 |
| Acidification potential (AP) [kg SO2 eq.] | 5.20E-01 | 1.86E-02 | 5.20E-03 | 5.44E-01 |
| Eutrophication potential (EP) [kg N eq.] | 4.39E-02 | 2.62E-03 | 1.02E-03 | 4.75E-02 |
| Photochemical smog creation potential (POCP) [kg O3 eq.] | 7.29E+00 | 4.09E-01 | 8.97E-02 | 7.79E+00 |
| Abiotic depletion potential for non fossil resources (ADPelements) [kg Sb eq] | 1.27E-03 | 8.69E-05 | 2.15E-05 | 1.38E-03 |
| Abiotic depletion potential for fossil resources (ADPfossil) [MJ] | 1.00E+03 | 7.82E-01 | 2.48E-01 | 1.1E+03 |
| Results of the LCA - resource use:1 m3 Ready Mix Concrete | | | | |
| Renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PERE) [MJ] | 8.74E+01 | 9.97E-01 | 2.30E+01 | 1.1E+02 |
| Renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (PERM) [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 4.70E+01 | 4.70E+01 |
| Total use of renewable primary energy resources (PERT) [MJ] | 8.74E+01 | 9.97E-01 | 7.00E+01 | 1.58E+02 |
| Non-renewable primary energy as energy carrier (PENRE) [MJ] | 9.99E+02 | 7.92E-01 | 2.48E+01 | 1.10E+03 |
| Non-renewable primary energy resources used as raw materials (PENRM) [MJ] | 7.23E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 7.23E+00 |
| Total use of non-renewable primary energy resources (PENRT) [MJ] | 1.01E+03 | 7.92E-01 | 2.48E+01 | 1.1E+03 |
| Use of secondary material (SM) [kg] | 3.72E-01 | 0.00E+00 | 6.35E-04 | 3.72E-01 |
| Use of renewable secondary fuels (RSF) [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Use of non-renewable secondary fuels (NRSF) [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Recovered energy (RE) [MJ] | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Use of net fresh water (FW) [m3] | 3.69E+00 | 1.65E-02 | 5.32E-03 | 3.7E+00 |
| Results of the LCA - output flows and waste categories:1 m3 Ready Mix Concrete | | | | |
| Hazardous waste disposed (HWD) [kg] | 3.63E+00 | 7.70E-02 | 6.63E-02 | 3.77E+00 |
| Non-hazardous waste disposed (NHWD) [kg] | 1.38E-02 | 8.51E-00 | 1.67E+00 | 1.48E-02 |
| High level radioactive waste (RWD) [kg] | 1.83E-05 | 4.14E-08 | 5.23E-06 | 2.36E-05 |
| Intermediate and low level radioactive waste[kg] | 5.85E-04 | 1.31E-06 | 6.54E-05 | 5.82E-04 |
| Components for reuse (CRU) | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for recycling (MFR) | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Materials for energy recovery (MER) | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 | 0.00E+00 |
| Exported electrical energy (EEE) [MJ] | x | x | x | x |
| Exported thermal energy (EET) [MJ] | x | x | x | x |

Betonok környezeti hatásának összehasonlítása

(SimaPro 7.2 - Recipe-midpoint)

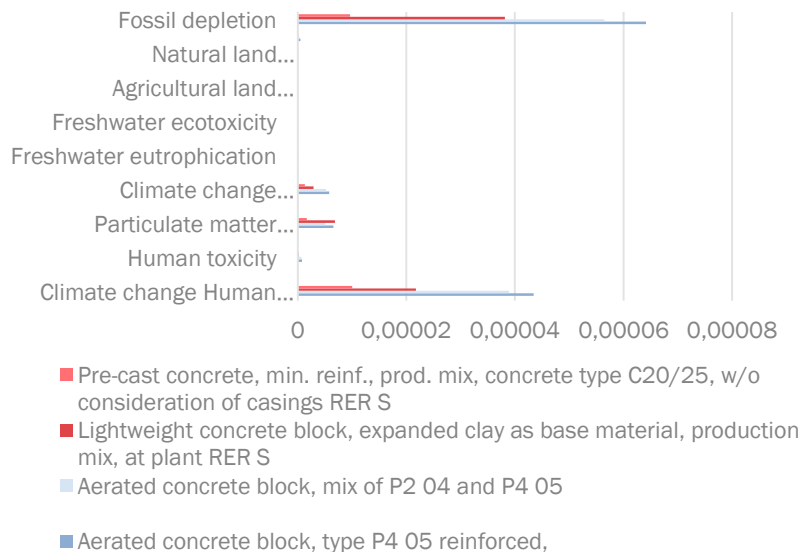


A 4 betontípus 4 hatáskategóriájának összehasonlítása (Pt)

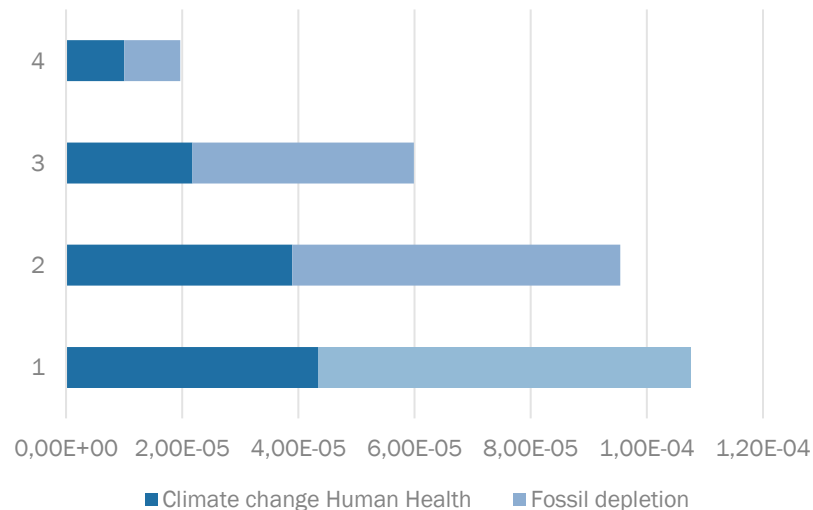


Betonok környezeti hatásának összehasonlítása

(SimaPro 7.2 - Recipe-endpoint)



A 4 betontípus környezeti hatása 2 hatáskategóriában



Beépített terület költsége, víz és szénlábnyoma és a hatások %-os megoszlása

| Chapter | ELEMENT/ TYPOLOGY | Cost (€/m ²) | | | | Water Footprint (m ³ _{water} /m ²) | | | | Carbon Footprint (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²) | | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|-------|-------|---|-------|--------|-------|
| | | PL | PZ | PC | PP | PL | PZ | PC | PP | PL | PZ | PC | PP |
| 03-FOUNDATIONS | Rebar | 5.56 | 8.28 | 8.63 | 0.19 | 0.13 | 0.19 | 0.20 | 0.00 | 6.83 | 10.17 | 10.61 | 0.24 |
| | Piles | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.79 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.32 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 19.72 |
| | Formwork | 4.47 | 4.47 | 7.59 | 4.47 | 0.69 | 0.69 | 1.18 | 0.69 | -1.14 | -1.14 | -1.93 | -1.14 |
| | Reinforced concrete (foundation) | 1.72 | 1.85 | 1.30 | 0.68 | 0.09 | 0.10 | 0.07 | 0.04 | 6.32 | 6.79 | 4.79 | 2.48 |
| 05-STRUCTURES | Bulk concrete | 27.50 | 2.33 | 2.24 | 0.00 | 1.01 | 0.09 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 35.51 | 3.01 | 2.89 | 0.00 |
| | Hot-rolled steel | 16.53 | 6.20 | 5.96 | 9.34 | 0.61 | 0.23 | 0.22 | 0.34 | 37.02 | 13.88 | 13.34 | 20.91 |
| | Forged steel | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 6.18 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 7.59 |
| | Rebar | 64.54 | 5.15 | 6.39 | 8.30 | 4.12 | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0.53 | 275.72 | 22.00 | 27.32 | 35.48 |
| 06-MASONRY | Reinforced concrete (structure) | 5.20 | 38.78 | 38.78 | 21.26 | 0.07 | 0.51 | 0.51 | 0.28 | 5.07 | 37.83 | 37.83 | 20.74 |
| | Walls of concrete blocks | 0.44 | 0.30 | 1.10 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.56 | 0.38 | 1.41 | 0.00 |
| | Partition walls | 3.06 | 1.53 | 0.94 | 1.53 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 6.74 | 3.37 | 2.08 | 3.37 |
| | Interior brickwork | 17.81 | 30.35 | 53.69 | 11.71 | 0.73 | 1.24 | 2.20 | 0.48 | 53.17 | 90.60 | 160.27 | 34.95 |
| 10-COATINGS | Precast concrete | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.56 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.24 | 0.00 |
| | Finishes | 3.46 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 2.04 | 0.15 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 4.64 | 2.73 | 2.73 | 2.73 |
| | Floors | 52.58 | 61.16 | 64.24 | 61.16 | 1.13 | 1.27 | 1.33 | 1.27 | 21.16 | 22.62 | 23.66 | 22.62 |
| | Ceilings | 2.09 | 1.07 | 0.26 | 1.07 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.87 | 0.45 | 0.11 | 0.45 |
| | Finishes and windowsills | 2.73 | 2.73 | 8.03 | 4.66 | 0.71 | 0.71 | 2.08 | 1.21 | 2.27 | 2.27 | 6.69 | 3.88 |
| | % TOTAL | 77.8% | 53.6% | 66.5% | 78.9% | 92.5% | 73.9% | 90.1% | 95.4% | 87.6% | 78.7% | 89.0% | 97.0% |

Forrás: Lopes R. Silva, D.; Rivero-Camacho, C.; Rusu, D.; Marrero, M. Methodology for Improving the Sustainability of Industrial Buildings via Matrix of Combinations Water and Carbon Footprint Assessment. Sustainability **2022**, 14, 15297. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su141115297>

Mit tud aCarbon Cure – boxplot diagram



CarbonCure at Ozinga's Miami plant, which became the first CarbonCure system installed in the state of Florida in 2020.

Figure 1: CarbonCure's Impact on GWP (CO₂e) of Select Ozinga Concrete Mixes

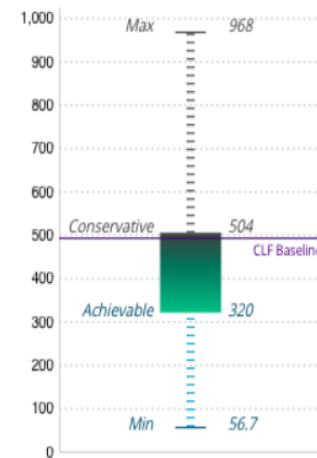
| Mix ID | Strength (psi @ 28 days) | GWP without CarbonCure (kg CO ₂ e/ yd ³) | GWP with CarbonCure (kg CO ₂ e/ yd ³) | GWP Reduction |
|--------|--------------------------|---|--|---------------|
| 1686SH | 4000 | 294.48 | 274.63 | 6.74% |
| 1474SH | 6000 | 279.44 | 262.38 | 6.11% |
| 1145S | 8750 | 366.46 | 347.4 | 5.20% |

Source: Environmental Product Declaration, Ozinga Ready Mix, issued March 26, 2020.

On average, across the 30 Ozinga mix design variations in which CarbonCure was used, CO₂ mineralization reduced the GWP of the concrete by 6.0%.

kgCO₂e embodied per 1 yd³

Tour: **BOXPLOT DIAGRAM**



An EC3 generated boxplot diagram of the GWP of 1,926 concrete mixes meeting 6000 psi design strength

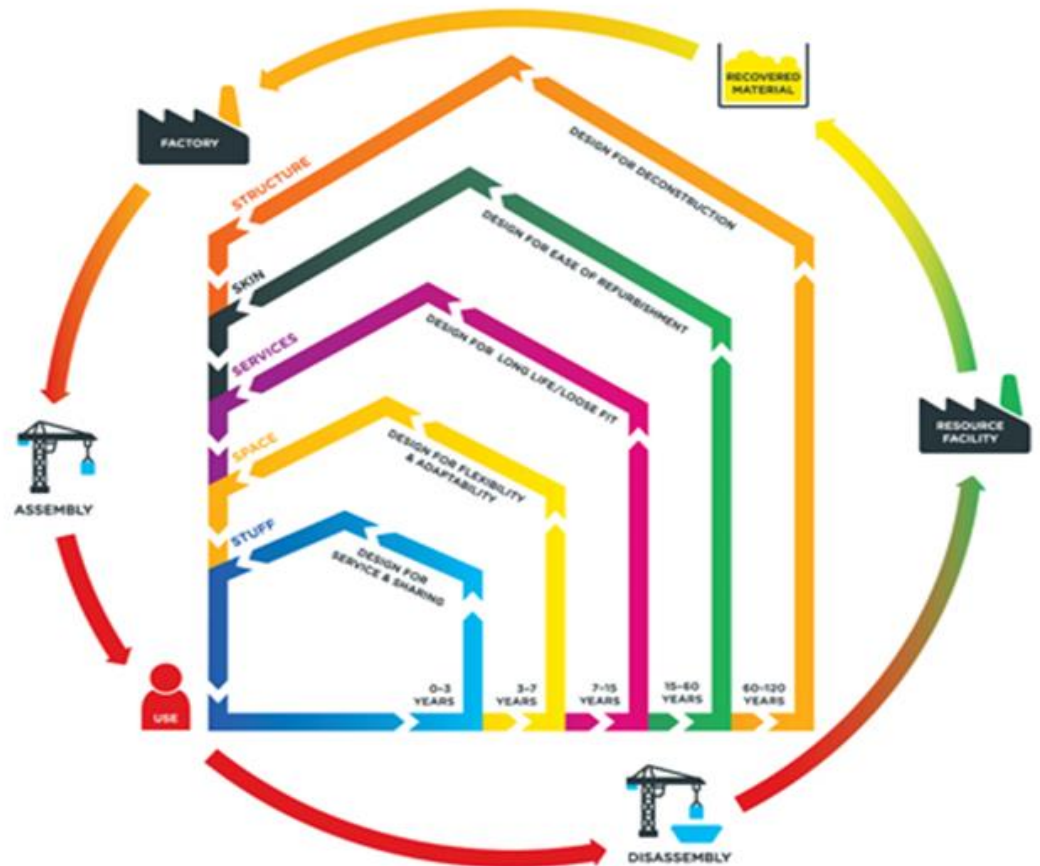
Körforgásos gazdaság

European Building Summit
2023 Barcelona

- Surfing the “renovation wave”
- The importance of well measuring
- Értékelés CF szerint

$$CF_{CB} = \sum_{i=1}^n CF_i$$

Ahol i : az egyes hurkok jelölése



usefulprojects

Based on Brand, S. (1994). How Buildings Learn.

Forrás: Dobson, 2017

Konklúzió

- A beton az építésgazdaság nélkülözhetetlen alapanyaga
 - Környezetterhelését főként a cement magas erőforrás és energia igénye determinálja
 - Gyártása CO₂ emisszóval jár
 - Megtestesült karbontartalma magas
 - Hulladékok mennyisége magas
- LCA nélkülözhetetlen az EPD kidolgozásához – legtöbb EPD betonra készült
- LCA szerepe nő a szerepe a Körforgásos gazdaság tervezésénél – a CF számításokál
- LCA segíti a környezetbarát betonok tervezését (biobetonok, speciális betonok stb.)

KÖSZÖNÖM A FIGYELMET!

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