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Eisaman

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- (54) **BUILDING MATERIALS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION**
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A method of making building materials from an aqueous solution includes receiving the aqueous solution with dissolved ions and increasing a pH of the aqueous solution so the dissolved ions precipitate from the aqueous solution as salt. The method also includes collecting the salt precipitated from the aqueous solution and forming the building materials from the salt.

15 Claims, 5 Drawing Sheets

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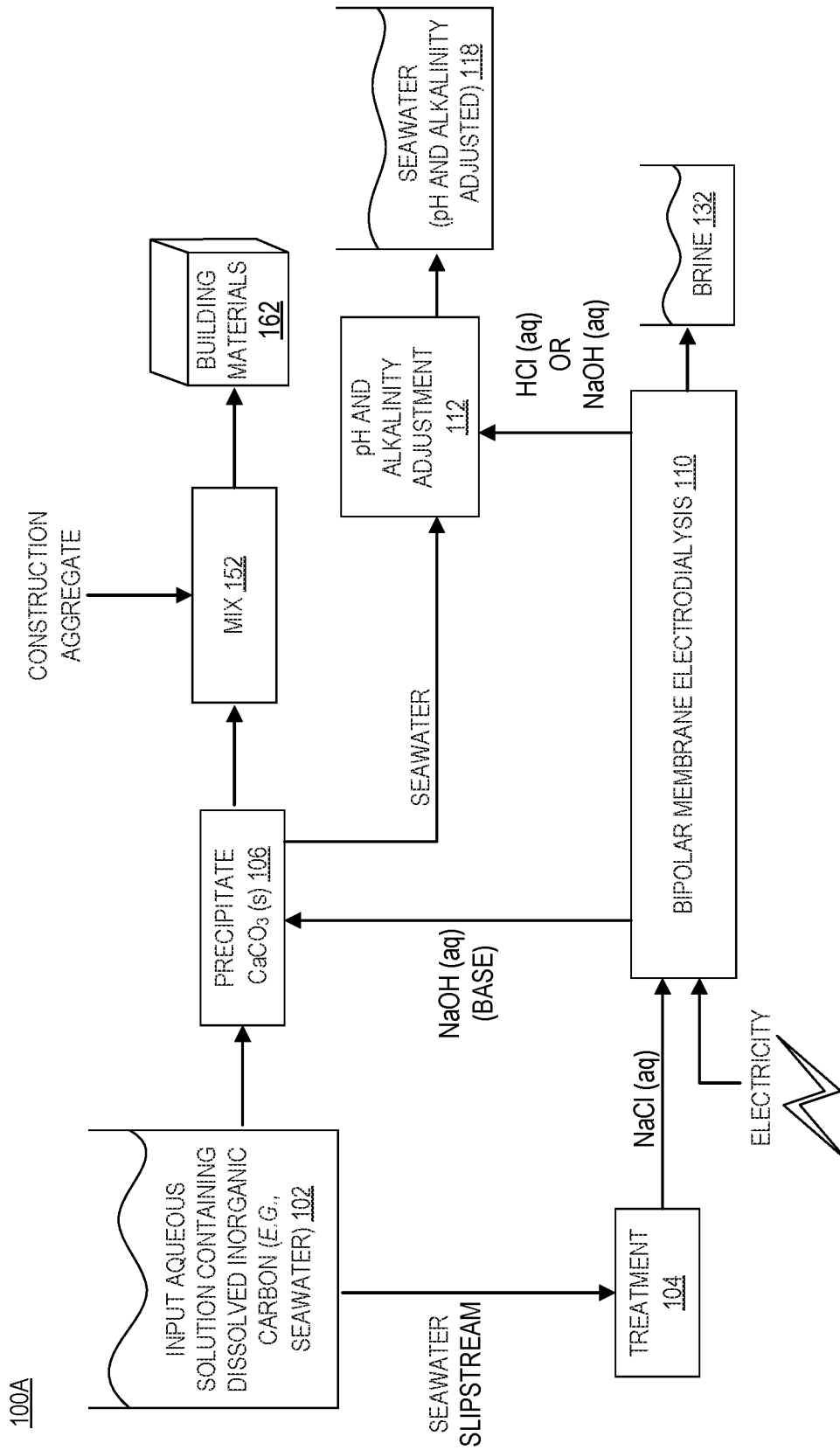


FIG. 1A

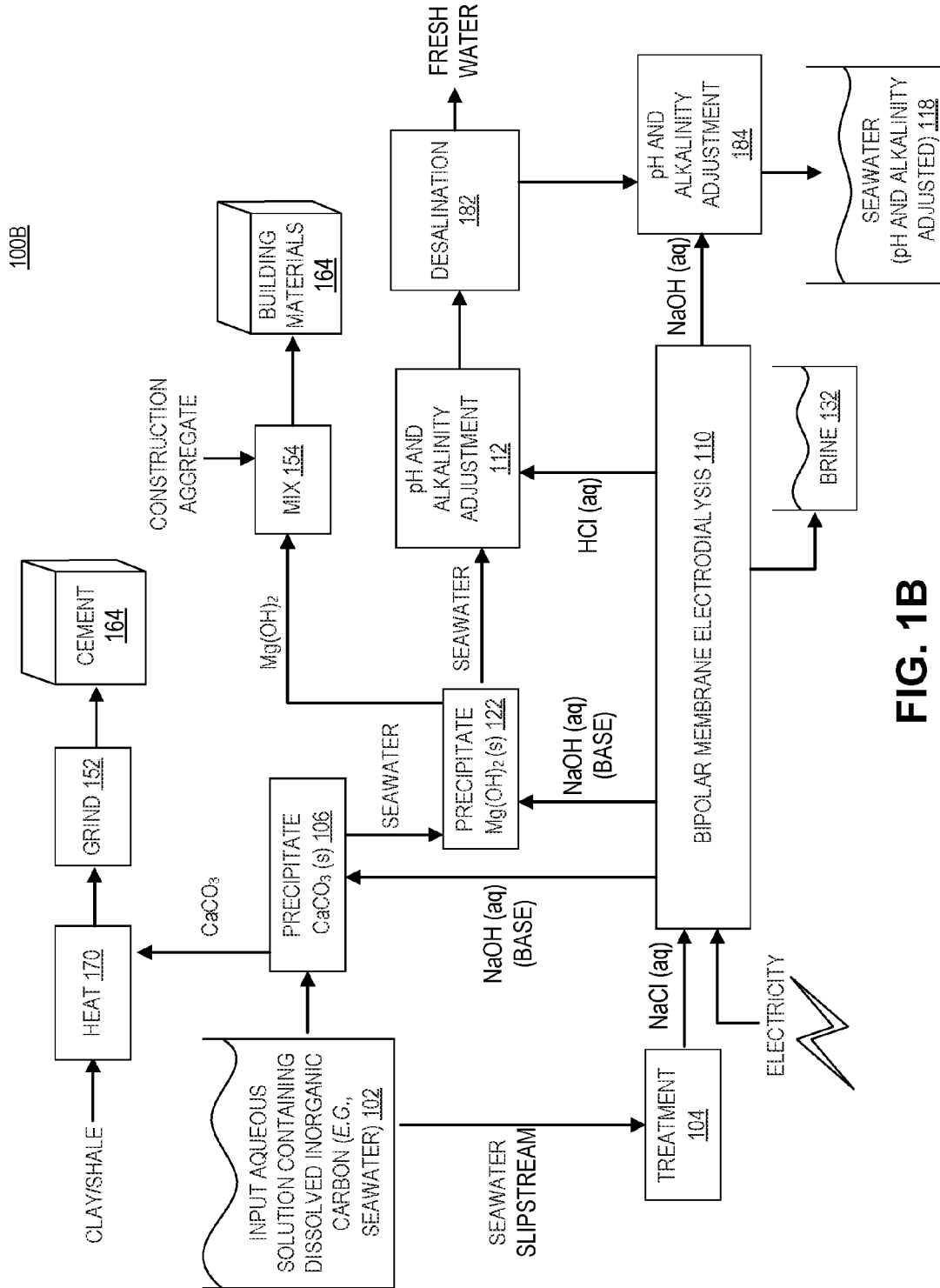


FIG. 1B

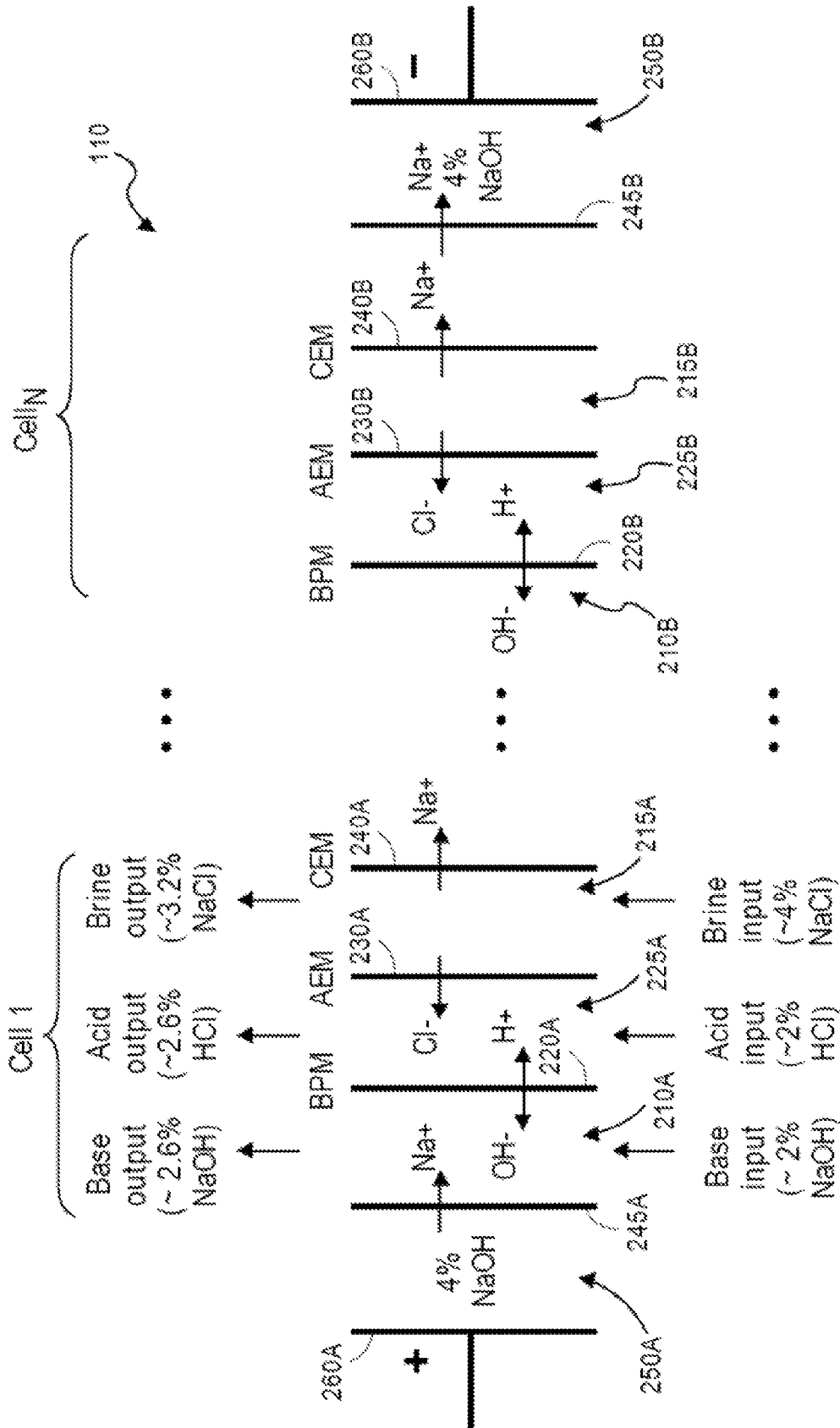


FIG. 2

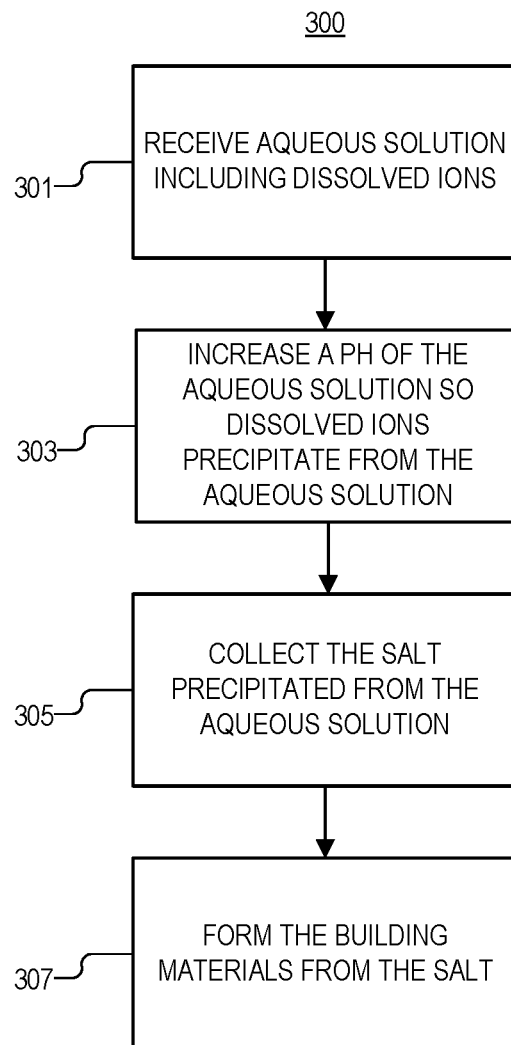


FIG. 3

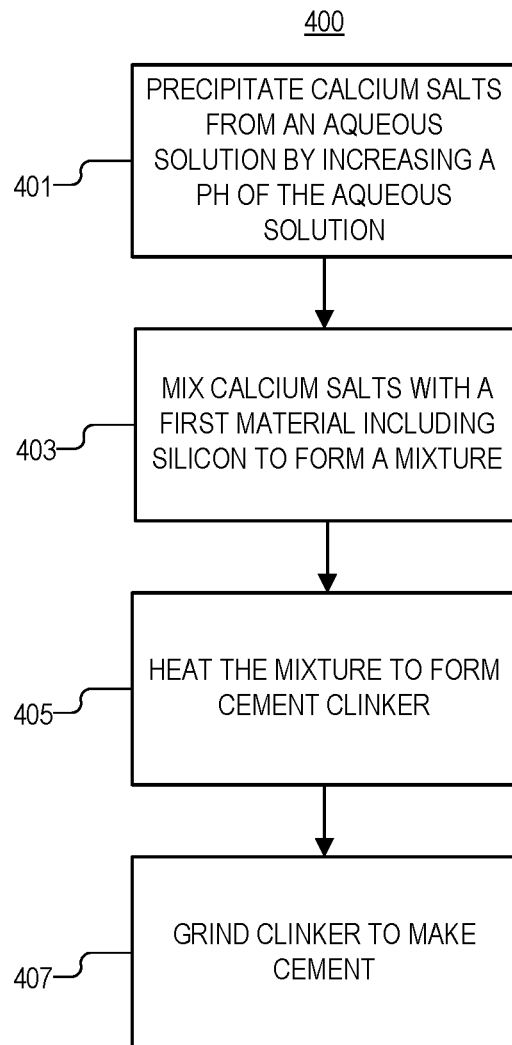


FIG. 4

1

BUILDING MATERIALS FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION

TECHNICAL FIELD

This disclosure relates generally to fabrication of building materials.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) may be harmful to the earth's atmosphere in large quantities. The separation of CO₂ from a mixed-gas source (such as the atmosphere) may be accomplished by a capture and regeneration process. The process generally includes a selective capture of CO₂, accomplished by, for example, contacting a mixed-gas source with a solid or liquid adsorber/absorber followed by a generation or desorption of CO₂ from the adsorber/absorber. One technique describes the use of bipolar membrane electrodialysis for CO₂ extraction/removal from potassium carbonate and bicarbonate solutions.

For capture/regeneration systems, a total volume of mixed-gas source that must be processed is generally inversely related to a concentration of CO₂ in the mixed-gas source, adding significant challenges to the separation of CO₂ from dilute sources such as the atmosphere. CO₂ in the atmosphere, however, establishes equilibrium with the total dissolved inorganic carbon in the oceans, which is largely in the form of bicarbonate ions (HCO₃⁻) at an ocean pH of 8.1-8.3. Therefore, a method for extracting CO₂ from the dissolved inorganic carbon of the oceans would effectively enable the separation of CO₂ from atmosphere without the need to process large volumes of air.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Non-limiting and non-exhaustive embodiments of the invention are described with reference to the following figures, wherein like reference numerals refer to like parts throughout the various views unless otherwise specified. The drawings are not necessarily to scale, emphasis instead being placed upon illustrating the principles being described.

FIG. 1A is an illustration of a system for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 1B is an illustration of a system for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 2 is an example electrodialysis unit, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 3 is an illustration of a method for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

FIG. 4 is an illustration of a method for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Embodiments of an apparatus and method for making building materials from an aqueous solution are described herein. In the following description numerous specific details are set forth to provide a thorough understanding of the embodiments. One skilled in the relevant art will recognize, however, that the techniques described herein can be practiced without one or more of the specific details, or with

2

other methods, components, materials, etc. In other instances, well-known structures, materials, or operations are not shown or described in detail to avoid obscuring certain aspects.

Reference throughout this specification to “one embodiment” or “an embodiment” means that a particular feature, structure, or characteristic described in connection with the embodiment is included in at least one embodiment of the present invention. Thus, the appearances of the phrases “in one embodiment” or “in an embodiment” in various places throughout this specification are not necessarily all referring to the same embodiment. Furthermore, the particular features, structures, or characteristics may be combined in any suitable manner in one or more embodiments.

Throughout the specification and claims, compounds/elements are referred to both by their chemical name (e.g., carbon dioxide) and chemical symbol (e.g., CO₂). It is appreciated that both chemical names and symbols may be used interchangeably and have the same meaning.

This disclosure provides for the removal of carbon from water sources containing dissolved inorganic carbon (e.g., bicarbonate ions HCO₃⁻), and forming building materials from the dissolved ions. The world's oceans act as carbon sinks absorbing large quantities of atmospheric carbon. As will be shown, systems and methods in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure may be used to remove bicarbonate and carbonate (CO₃²⁻) ions from the water and convert the ions into building materials (including limestone-bricks and cement). Removing excess carbon from the oceans may be both lucrative and environmentally restorative.

FIG. 1A is an illustration of system 100A for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure. System 100A includes: input 102 (to input an aqueous solution containing dissolved inorganic carbon), treatment unit 104, first precipitation unit 106, electrodialysis unit 110, pH and alkalinity adjustment unit 112, water output 118, brine output 132, mixing unit 152, and building material output 162.

As shown, input 102 is coupled to a water reservoir containing dissolved inorganic carbon (e.g., bicarbonate ions). The water reservoir may be an ocean, lake, river, manmade reservoir, or brine outflow from a reverse osmosis (“RO”) process. Input 102 may receive the water through a system of channels, pipes, and/or pumps depending on the specific design of the facility. As shown, water received through input 102 is diverted into two separate sections of system 100A. A first (smaller) portion of the water is diverted to treatment unit 104, while a second (larger) portion of the water is diverted to first precipitation unit 106. One skilled in the art will appreciate that large aggregate may be removed from the water at any time during the intake process.

In the illustrated embodiment, the first portion of water is diverted into treatment unit 104. Treatment unit 104 outputs a relatively pure stream of aqueous NaCl. In other words, an aqueous solution (possibly including seawater) is input to treatment unit 104, and aqueous NaCl is output from treatment unit 104. Treatment unit 104 may be used to remove organic compounds and other minerals (other than NaCl) not needed in, or harmful to, subsequent processing steps. For example, removal of chemicals in the water may mitigate scale buildup in electrodialysis unit 110. Treatment unit 104 may include filtering systems such as: nanofilters, RO units, ion exchange resins, precipitation units, microfilters, screen filters, disk filters, media filters, sand filters, cloth filters, and biological filters (such as algae scrubbers), or the like.

3

Additionally, treatment unit **104** may include chemical filters to removed dissolved minerals/ions. One skilled in the art will appreciate that any number of screening and/or filtering methods may be used by treatment unit **104** to remove materials, chemicals, aggregate, biologicals, or the like.

Electrodialysis unit **110** is coupled to receive aqueous NaCl and electricity, and output aqueous HCl, aqueous NaOH, and brine (to brine output **132**). Aqueous HCl and aqueous NaOH output from electrodialysis unit **110** may be used to drive chemical reactions in system **100A**. The specific design and internal geometry of electrodialysis unit **110** is discussed in greater detail in connection with FIG. 2 (see infra FIG. 2). Brine output from electrodialysis unit **110** may be used in any applicable portion of system **100A**. For example, brine may be cycled back into electrodialysis unit **110** as a source of aqueous NaCl, or may be simply expelled from system **100A** as wastewater.

In the illustrated embodiment, first precipitation unit **106** has a first input coupled to receive an aqueous solution including dissolved inorganic carbon (e.g., seawater) from input **102**. First precipitation unit **106** also has a second input coupled to electrodialysis unit **110** to receive aqueous NaOH. In response to receiving the aqueous solution and the aqueous NaOH, first precipitation unit **106** precipitates calcium salts (for example, but not limited to, CaCO_3) and outputs the aqueous solution. However, in other embodiments, other chemical processes may be used to basify the aqueous solution in first precipitation unit **106**. For example, other bases (not derived from the input aqueous solution) may be added to the aqueous solution to precipitate calcium salts.

In one embodiment, NaOH is added to incoming seawater until the pH is sufficiently high to allow precipitation of calcium salts without significant precipitation of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$. The exact pH when precipitation of CaCO_3 occurs (without significant precipitation of $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$) will depend on the properties of the incoming seawater (alkalinity, temperature, composition, etc.); however, a pH of 9.3 is typical of seawater at a temperature of 25° C. In a different embodiment, the quantity of NaOH added is sufficient to precipitate CaCO_3 and $\text{Mg}(\text{OH})_2$, which can be used together to form building materials.

In one embodiment, first precipitation unit **106** may be a large vat or tank. In other embodiments first precipitation unit **106** may include a series of ponds/pools. In this embodiment, precipitation of calcium salts may occur via evaporation driven concentration (for example using solar ponds) rather than, or in combination with, adding basic substances. First precipitation unit **106** may contain internal structures with a high surface area to promote nucleation of CaCO_3 ; these high surface area structures may be removed from the first precipitation unit **106** to collect nucleated CaCO_3 . First precipitation unit **106** may include an interior with CaCO_3 to increase nucleation kinetics by supplying seed crystals. The bottom of first precipitation unit **106** may be designed to continually collect and extract precipitate to prevent large quantities of scale buildup.

In another or the same embodiment, heat may be used to aid precipitation. For example solar ponds may be used to heat basified water. In continuously flowing systems, low temperature waste heat solution may be flowed through heat exchange tubes with basified seawater on the outside of the tubes. Alternatively, heating the bottom of first precipitation unit **106** may be used to speed up precipitation.

After CaCO_3 is precipitated from the water, CaCO_3 is transferred to mixing unit **152**. Mixing unit **152** may com-

4

bine the precipitated CaCO_3 with construction aggregate such as sand, gravel, rocks, pebbles, or the like. Mixing unit **152** may also include processing or compression equipment to form bricks or other large structures from the CaCO_3 . Bricks of limestone (CaCO_3) may be cubic or may take any other useful shape. Building materials output from mixing unit **152** may be used to form breakwaters, harbors, buildings, or the like. System **100A** may be especially useful in places with limited terrestrial resource, such as low-lying islands. However, in other embodiments, the CaCO_3 may be used directly after removal from first precipitation unit **106** (without being formed into larger structures). For example, CaCO_3 removed from first precipitation unit **106** may be used for road bases. Additionally, as will be discussed in greater detail in connection with FIG. 1B, CaCO_3 may be heated with other materials to form cement or mortar.

In the depicted embodiment, the second portion of seawater (that was used as a carbon source in first precipitation unit **106**) is flowed to a pH and alkalinity adjustment unit **112**. The pH and alkalinity adjustment unit **112** is coupled to electrodialysis unit **110** to receive HCl and NaOH, and adjust a pH and alkalinity of the combined second portion of the aqueous solution and basic solution to a pH of seawater (or other environmentally safe pH value). In one embodiment, the pH and alkalinity of wastewater flowed into pH and alkalinity adjustment unit **112** is monitored in real time, and HCl or NaOH is flowed into pH and alkalinity adjustment unit **112** in response to the real time measurements. Adjusting the pH of wastewater flowing from system **100A** ensures minimal environmental impact of running system **100A**, while adjusting the alkalinity ensures sufficient reabsorption of atmospheric CO_2 once the water is returned to the ocean. Further, system **100A** removes carbon from the oceans, improving ocean health while producing economically viable building materials.

FIG. 1B is an illustration of system **100B** for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure. System **100B** is similar in many respects to system **100A** of FIG. 1A. However, system **100B** includes: second precipitation unit **122**, desalination unit **182**, second pH and alkalinity adjustment unit **184**, heating unit **170**, mixing unit **152**, and cement output **164**. However, one of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate that any portion of system **100A** may be combined with system **100B** or vice-versa.

As shown, calcium salts are precipitated in first precipitation unit **106** by increasing the pH of the aqueous solution with NaOH from electrodialysis unit **110**. All or some of these calcium salts may be used to form limestone-based building materials. However, in the depicted embodiment, some of the calcium salts are transferred to a first salt processing unit (e.g., heating unit **107** and grinding unit **152**) to receive the calcium salts and convert the calcium salts into other building materials—more specifically cement. In heating unit **170** the calcium salts are mixed with a first material (e.g., clay or shale) including silicon to form a mixture. The mixture is then heated to produce cement clinker.

In one embodiment, cement clinker is formed by pulverizing the mixture of limestone (CaCO_3) and clay—a silicon containing material—to make a “rawmix”. The rawmix is then heated to a sintering temperature (e.g., 1450° C.). During heating of the rawmix, the following chemical process may occur: at 70-110° C. water is evaporated from the mixture, at 400-600° C. clay materials are decomposed into oxides such as SiO_2 and Al_2O_3 , at 650-900° C. SiO_2 reacts with the CaCO_3 to form Ca_2SiO_4 (belite), at 900-1050° C. residual CaCO_3 decomposes to form carbon diox-

ide, which may be captured and sequestered if desired, and calcium oxide, and at 1300-1450° C. partial melting (and sintering) of the mixture takes place and the belite reacts with calcium oxide to form Ca₃O.SiO₄. Tricalcium silicate—also known as alite—is a major constituent of Portland cement. The partial melting or sintering process that occurs at roughly 1450° C. is needed to complete the reaction, and the mixture forms lumpy aggregate known as cement clinker. The hot clinker may be cooled and stored. Clinker in its raw form may be sold since clinker may last longer than finely crushed cement powder.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that other materials may be included in the mixture to make the cement clinker, for instance one of a second material including aluminum or a third material including iron may be added, depending on the desired properties of the cement. In some embodiments, gypsum may be added as well. Furthermore, the cement may fall within the composition guidelines for Portland cement: at least two-thirds by mass calcium silicates with the remainder including aluminum and iron-containing clinker phases along with other compounds.

A portion of system 100B is also designed to extract magnesium salts to create building materials. In the depicted embodiment, system 100B includes second precipitation unit 122 with a first input coupled to receive the aqueous solution (e.g., seawater) from first precipitation unit 106, and a second input coupled to electro dialysis unit 110 to receive aqueous NaOH. In response to receiving the aqueous solution and the aqueous NaOH, second precipitation unit 122 precipitates magnesium salts (for example, but not limited to, Mg(OH)₂) and outputs the aqueous solution. In other words, after precipitating the CaCO₃, the pH of the second portion of the aqueous solution is adjusted to a second pH threshold where Mg(OH)₂ precipitates (e.g., a pH of 10.4). Like first precipitation unit 106, second precipitation unit 122 can use any number of structures/techniques to speed up nucleation kinetics of Mg(OH)₂. For example, second precipitation unit 122 may include high surface area inserts, Mg(OH)₂ seed crystals, or may be heated/cooled to promote nucleation of Mg(OH)₂.

As depicted, second precipitation unit 122 is coupled to output the spent aqueous solution to pH and alkalinity adjustment unit 112. As stated above in connection with discussion of FIG. 1A, pH and alkalinity adjustment unit 112 may be coupled to electro dialysis unit 110 to receive NaOH or HCl. As shown the pH and alkalinity of wastewater may be adjusted to a safe pH for drinking or agricultural uses, or for curing cement. Accordingly, the depicted embodiment shows desalination unit 182 coupled to receive the pH adjusted wastewater. As its name implies, desalination unit 108 may remove NaCl from the wastewater to produce freshwater for any of the uses above or other uses not discussed.

In order to truly remove carbon from the oceans, second pH and alkalinity adjustment unit 184 may be coupled to desalination unit 182 to increase the pH and alkalinity of the wastewater output from desalination unit 182. Accordingly, the alkalinity of the water is changed to a value that enables sufficient reabsorption of atmospheric CO₂ once the water is returned to the ocean.

Extracted calcium and magnesium salts may be formed into blocks that can be placed in the ocean to form artificial reefs and breakwaters. In some low-lying islands, blocks of extracted Mg/Ca salts may be used to create land to combat rising sea levels. Ca/Mg salt blocks derived from seawater may be useful on coral-atolls where earth for landfill is already extremely scarce. These Mg/Ca salt blocks may be

used in conjunction with concrete. For example concrete made from the processes described here may be used as mortar to hold together bricks of Mg/Ca salt. Similarly, concrete may be used to encase bricks of CaCO₃ so the bricks are not damaged by acid rain. System 100B may produce CaCO₃, Mg(OH)₂, and cement in any ratio to build useful structures.

Although not depicted in FIGS. 1A-1B, in other embodiments, heavy metals may be extracted from the aqueous solution along with CaCO₃ and Mg(OH)₂. Extraction of heavy metals may help remove harmful contaminants from the world's oceans.

Systems 100A-100B may be coupled to, and run by, electronic control systems. Regulation and monitoring may be accomplished by a number of sensors throughout the system that either send signals to a controller or are queried by controller. For example, with reference to electro dialysis unit 110, monitors may include one or more pH gauges to monitor a pH within the units as well as pressure sensors to monitor a pressure among the compartments in electro dialysis unit 110 (to avoid inadvertent mechanical damage to electro dialysis unit 110). Another monitor may be a pH gauge placed within first precipitation unit 106 to monitor a pH within the tank. The signals from such pH monitor or monitors allows a controller to control a flow of seawater (from input 102) and a basified solution (from electro dialysis unit 110) to maintain a pH value of a combined solution that will result in a precipitation of CaCO₃.

Alternatively, systems 100A-100B may be controlled manually. For example, a worker may open and close valves to control the various water, acid, and base flows in systems 100A-100B. Additionally, a worker may remove precipitated calcium salts from first precipitation unit 106. However, one skilled in the relevant art will appreciate that systems 100A-100B may be controlled by a combination of manual labor and mechanical automation, in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure.

FIG. 2 is an example electro dialysis unit 110 (e.g., electro dialysis unit 110 of FIG. 1), in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure. Electro dialysis unit 110 may be used to convert seawater (or other NaCl-containing aqueous solutions) into NaOH and HCL. As shown, in FIGS. 1A-1B, NaOH and HCl may be used to adjust the pH of the aqueous solution to precipitate calcium and magnesium salts.

In the depicted embodiment, electro dialysis unit 110 representatively consists of several cells in series, with each cell including a basified solution compartment (compartments 210A and 210B illustrated); an acidified solution compartment (compartments 225A and 225B illustrated); and a brine solution compartment (compartments 215A and 215B). FIG. 2 also shows a bipolar membrane (BPM) between a basified solution compartment and an acidified solution compartment (BPM 220A and 220B illustrated). A suitable BPM is a Neosepta BP-1E, commercially available from Ameridia Corp. Also depicted are anion exchange membranes (AEM), such as Neosepta ACS (commercially available from Ameridia Corp.), disposed between a brine compartment and an acidified solution compartment (AEM 230A and 230B illustrated). A cation exchange membrane (CEM) such as Neosepta CMX-S (commercially available from Ameridia Corp.), is disposed adjacent to a brine compartment (CEM 240A and CEM 240B illustrated). Finally, FIG. 2 shows end cap membranes 245A and 245B (such as Nafion® membranes) that separate the membrane stack from electrode solution compartment 250A and electrode solution compartment 250B, respectively.

Broadly speaking, under an applied voltage provided to electro dialysis unit **110**, water dissociation inside the BPM (and the ion-selective membranes comprising a BPM) will result in the transport of hydrogen ions (H+) from one side of the BPM, and hydroxyl ions (OH-) from the opposite side. AEMs/CEMs, as their names suggest, allow the transport of negatively/positively charged ions through the membrane. The properties of these membranes such as electrical resistance, burst strength, and thickness are provided by the manufacturer (e.g., Neosepta ACS and CMX-S are monovalent-anion and monovalent-cation permselective membranes, respectively). In one embodiment, electro dialysis unit **110** includes electrodes **260A** and **260B** of, for example, nickel manufactured by De Nora Tech Inc. FIG. **2** also shows electrode solution compartment **250A** and electrode solution compartment **250B** through which, in one embodiment, a NaOH(aq) solution is flowed. Where electrode **260A** is a positively-charged electrode, sodium ions (Na+) will be encouraged to move across cap membrane **245A** and where electrode **260B** is negatively-charged, sodium ions will be attracted to electrode solution compartment **250B**. In one embodiment, the solution compartments between adjacent membranes are filled with polyethylene mesh spacers (e.g., 762 μm thick polyethylene mesh spacers), and these compartments are sealed against leaks using axial pressure and 794 mm thick EPDM rubber gaskets.

One skilled in the art will appreciate that using electro dialysis unit **110** to produce the acids and bases necessary to create Ca/Mg salts is highly advantageous in environments with ample power but limited raw materials. For example, on a coral atoll electro dialysis unit **110** could be powered by solar panels, allowing people on the atoll to create building materials from nothing but renewable energy and seawater.

FIG. **3** is an illustration of method **300** for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure. The order in which some or all of process blocks **301-307** appear in method **300** should not be deemed limiting. Rather, one of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the present disclosure will understand that some of method **300** may be executed in a variety of orders not illustrated, or even in parallel. Additionally, method **300** may include additional blocks or have fewer blocks than shown, in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure.

Block **301** shows receiving the aqueous solution including dissolved ions. In one embodiment, this may include receiving seawater containing dissolved calcium, carbon, and magnesium.

Block **303** discloses increasing a pH of the aqueous solution so the dissolved ions precipitate from the aqueous solution as salt. In one embodiment, this may involve mixing NaOH with the aqueous solution, while in other embodiments this may include mixing other basic chemicals with the aqueous solution to precipitate calcium or magnesium salts. The NaOH or other base may be supplied by electro dialysis equipment (see e.g., FIG. **2**).

Block **305** illustrates collecting the salt precipitated from the aqueous solution. In one embodiment, salt includes at least one of calcium carbonate or magnesium hydroxide; however, in other embodiments other salts may be precipitated from solution depending on the pH of the solution and processing steps employed.

Block **307** discloses forming building materials from the salt. In one embodiment, construction aggregate and/or binder material (polymer, clays or the like) is added to the salt in order to form building materials such as bricks/blocks that may be useful for building terrestrial structures such as

houses, or ocean structures such as breakwaters and harbors. The construction aggregate may include sand, gravel, crushed stone, or ash.

In another embodiment, forming the building materials includes adding a first material including silicon to the CaCO₃ and sintering the salt and the first material to form cement clinker. This cement clinker may subsequently be ground to form cement. Cement may be used stand-alone to build structures or in conjunction with calcium and magnesium salts.

FIG. **4** is an illustration of method **400** for making building materials from an aqueous solution, in accordance with an embodiment of the disclosure. The order in which some or all of process blocks **401-407** appear in method **400** should not be deemed limiting. Rather, one of ordinary skill in the art having the benefit of the present disclosure will understand that some of method **400** may be executed in a variety of orders not illustrated, or even in parallel. Additionally, method **400** may include additional blocks or have fewer blocks than shown, in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure.

Block **401** shows precipitating calcium salts from an aqueous solution by increasing a pH of the aqueous solution. This may be accomplished by adding NaOH to the aqueous solution. The calcium salts may include calcium carbonate or the like.

Block **403** discloses mixing the calcium salts with a first material including silicon to form a mixture. This mixture may include other materials to alter the properties of the cement made from method **300**. For instance, materials with iron and aluminum may be added along with gypsum. Other minerals/compounds not discussed may also be included in accordance with the teachings of the present disclosure.

Block **405** illustrates heating the mixture to form cement clinker. This may include heating the mixture to temperatures in excess of 1000° C. More specifically, the mixture may be heated to 1450° C. At these temperatures, the mixture is partially melted/sintered to form nodules of aggregate called clinker. Resultant clinker may be sold as-is since the shelf life of clinker is greater than that of the pulverized cement.

Block **407** discloses grinding the clinker to make cement. Once ground into a powder/dust the clinker will harden after application of water. Fresh water created through a desalination process may be used to set/cure the cement and form structures in places where fresh water is not readily available. One skilled in the art will realize that the methods discussed here may be used to form calcium salts, magnesium salts, and cement in any quantity. Furthermore, the methods may produce a certain percentage of each material depending on the requirements of a particular construction project.

The above description of illustrated embodiments of the invention, including what is described in the Abstract, is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. While specific embodiments of, and examples for, the invention are described herein for illustrative purposes, various modifications are possible within the scope of the invention, as those skilled in the relevant art will recognize.

These modifications can be made to the invention in light of the above detailed description. The terms used in the following claims should not be construed to limit the invention to the specific embodiments disclosed in the specification. Rather, the scope of the invention is to be determined

9

entirely by the following claims, which are to be construed in accordance with established doctrines of claim interpretation.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of making building materials from an aqueous solution, comprising:

receiving the aqueous solution including dissolved ions with a first precipitation unit;

increasing a pH of the aqueous solution in the first precipitation unit with aqueous NaOH received from an electro dialysis unit, coupled to the first precipitation unit to precipitate the dissolved ions from the aqueous solution as salt;

collecting the salt precipitated from the aqueous solution; and

forming the building materials from the salt.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein the salt includes at least one of calcium carbonate or magnesium hydroxide, and wherein the aqueous solution includes seawater.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising adding construction aggregate to the salt prior to forming the building materials.

4. The method of claim 3, wherein the construction aggregate includes at least one of sand, gravel, crushed stone, or ash, and wherein forming the building materials includes compressing the salt and the construction aggregate.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein forming the building materials includes adding a first material including silicon and sintering the salt and the first material to form cement clinker.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the building materials include at least one of cement, mortar, bricks, or road base.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein increasing the pH of the aqueous solution includes:

receiving the aqueous solution with a brine solution compartment disposed in the electro dialysis unit;

applying a voltage across electrodes in the electro dialysis unit, wherein the brine solution compartment is disposed between the electrodes;

outputting the aqueous solution from the brine solution compartment with a lower salt concentration in response to the voltage applied across the electrodes;

receiving the aqueous NaOH with a basified solution compartment disposed in the electro dialysis unit;

applying the voltage across the electrodes in the electro dialysis unit; and

outputting the aqueous NaOH from the basified solution compartment with a higher NaOH concentration in response to the voltage applied across the electrodes.

10

8. The method of claim 7, wherein increasing the pH of the aqueous solution includes:

receiving aqueous HCl with an acidified solution compartment disposed in the electro dialysis unit;

applying the voltage across the electrodes in the electro dialysis unit; and

outputting the aqueous HCl, with a higher HCl concentration, from the acidified solution compartment, wherein chlorine ions in the brine solution compartment travel to the acidified solution compartment in response to the voltage cross the electrodes.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein in response to the voltage, the chlorine ions flow through an anion exchange membrane disposed between the brine solution compartment and the acidified solution compartment, and wherein in response to the voltage, hydrogen ions and hydroxyl ions flow through a bipolar membrane disposed between the acidified solution compartment and the basified solution compartment.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein applying the voltage across the electrodes in the electro dialysis unit includes collecting sodium ions at a negatively charged terminal, and wherein the brine solution compartment, the acidified solution compartment, and the basified solution compartment are included in a first cell in a plurality of cells in the electro dialysis unit.

11. The method of claim 10, further comprising neutralizing the aqueous solution, in a pH and alkalinity adjustment unit coupled to the electro dialysis unit, with the aqueous HCl, after precipitating the dissolved ions.

12. The method of claim 2, further comprising increasing the pH of the aqueous solution in a second precipitation unit with the aqueous NaOH received from the electro dialysis unit to precipitate the magnesium hydroxide, wherein the pH in the second precipitation unit is greater than the pH in the first precipitation unit.

13. The method of claim 12, wherein increasing the pH of the aqueous solution in the first precipitation unit includes precipitating the calcium carbonate.

14. The method of claim 13, further comprising receiving the aqueous solution with the second precipitation unit from the first precipitation unit which is coupled to the second precipitation unit.

15. The method of claim 12, wherein precipitating the magnesium hydroxide and precipitating the calcium carbonate includes adding inserts into the first precipitation unit and the second precipitation unit to increase the surface area of the first precipitation unit and the second precipitation unit.

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