

Offsetting anthropogenic carbon emissions from biomass waste and mineralised carbon dioxide

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Table S1: Equivalent oxide composition of raw biomass (%w/w)

[illegible]

Table S2: Oxide composition of cement and biomass ashes (% w/w)

Type of biomass	Cement/Bio-mass Ash	K ₂ O	CaO	SO ₃	MgO	SiO ₂	P ₂ O ₅	Al ₂ O ₃	Na ₂ O	Fe ₂ O ₃	Cl	SrO	MnO	TiO ₂	ZnO
	Cement (CEM1)	0.86	55.22	4.28	0.66	12.7	0.13	2.91	0.26	2.74	0.074	0.09	0.05	0.20	0.04
Wood	Mixed wood chip	6.00	53.6	3.75	5.49	10.08	8.52	0.96	0.27	0.65	-	0.07	1.16	0.06	0.10
	Poplar shavings	4.14	75.02	1.04	2.88	1.07	0.93	0.14	0.36	0.19	0.09	0.09	0.04	-	0.32
	Chestnut saw dust	6.28	45.37	2.0	3.2	12.1	1.52	1.5	0.21	2.80	-	0.075	0.88	0.165	0.32
Shell	Hazelnut shell	21.16	18.14	1.1	3.63	8.81	2.77	1.07	0.40	1.51	0.12	0.045	0.44	0.114	0.027
	Almond shell	24.43	24.13	14.38	3.4	4.17	3.82	1.15	0.98	0.68	-	0.48	0.08	0.04	0.02
Fibre	Jute fibre	10.21	45.38	2.55	2.64	5.21	2.14	0.66	0.25	1.16	-	0.099	0.09	-	0.04
	Straw (wheat)	23.67	11.22	3.1	1.26	26.01	1.78	1.11	1.12	0.42	0.39	0.034	0.14	-	0.03
	Pomegranate	23.57	15.59	6.27	3.73	1.63	1.36	0.54	0.50	0.38	0.24	0.196	0.04	0.041	0.03
	Orange	21.78	38.83	3.92	3.7	3.15	4.35	0.81	1.14	0.29	-	0.22	0.05	-	0.032
	Cassava peel	6.37	37.77	3.35	16.35	4.42	2.69	0.28	0.78	0.48	-	0.20	0.53	-	0.12

Table S3: CO₂ uptake in biomass ashes after 4 carbonation cycles

Type	Biomass ash	CO ₂ uptake (g/kg)				Total CO ₂ uptake (% w/w)
		1 hr	1 hr	1 hr	24 hrs	
Wood	Mixed wood chip	26.2	248.7	260.8	262.7	26.3
	Poplar shavings	70.6	87.5	254.1	414.0	41.4
	Chestnut saw dust	92.1	94.9	109.9	186.3	18.6
Shell	Hazelnut shell	62.35	64.4	82.9	113.7	11.4
	Almond shell	69.7	82.22	84.11	155.6	15.6
Fibre	Jute fibre	188.0	216.6	218.5	294.5	29.4
	Straw (wheat)	17.0	36.3	37.0	48.6	4.9
Fruit peel	Cassava	86.7	99.9	103.1	127.2	12.7
	Pomegranate	87.4	87.4	101	135.8	13.6
	Orange	67.3	104.9	149.6	150.0	15.0

Fig. S1 (a)

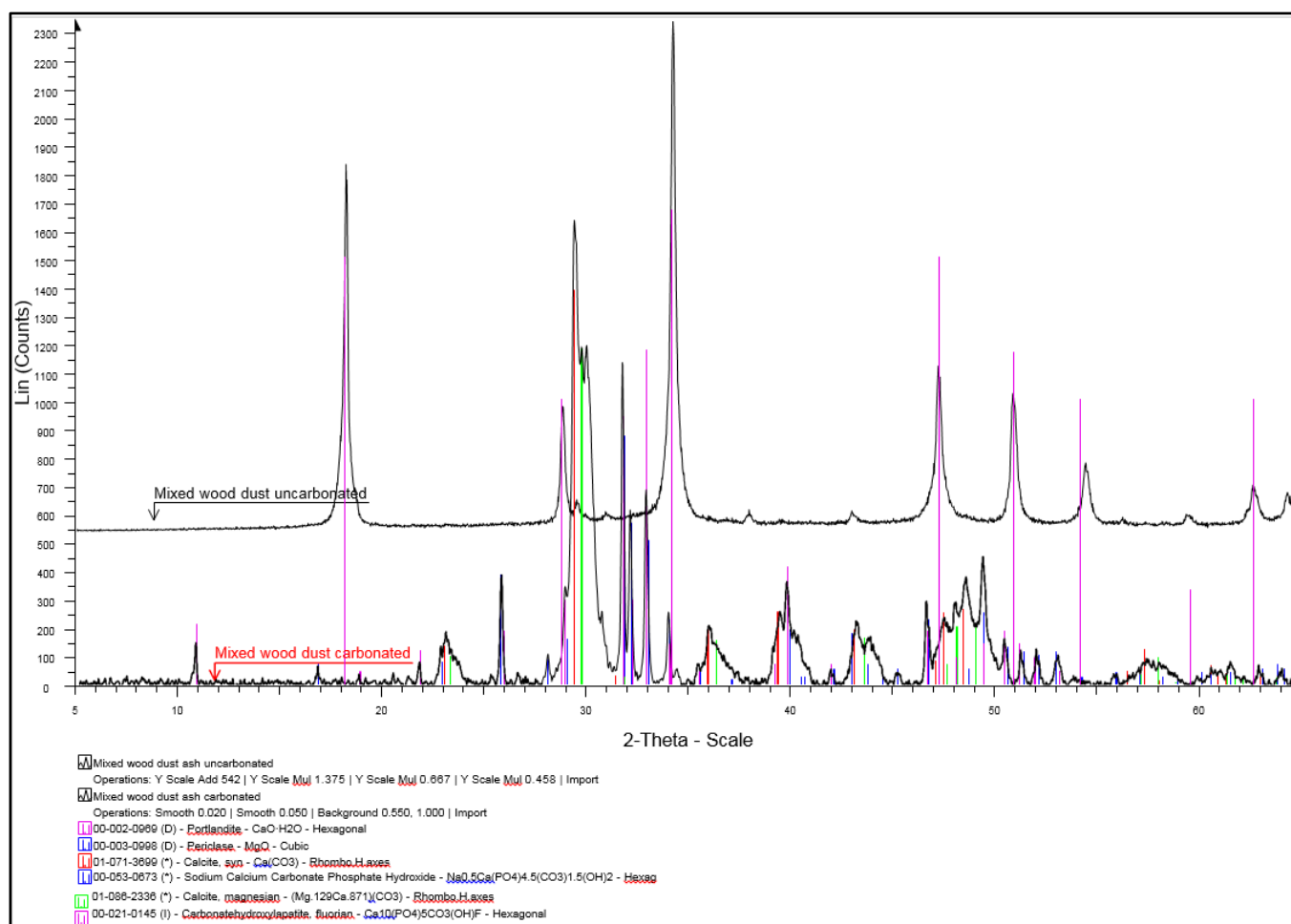


Fig. S1(b)

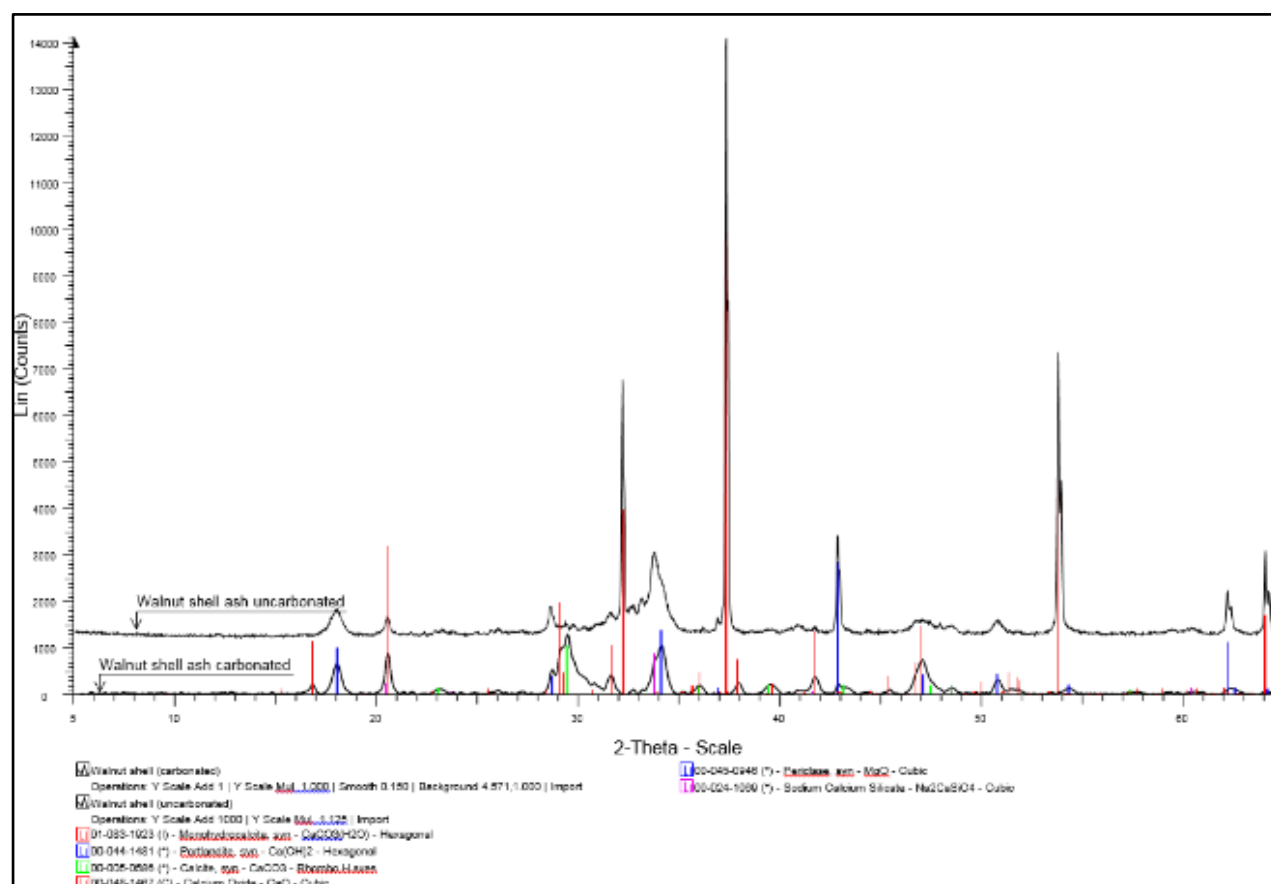


Fig. S1(c)

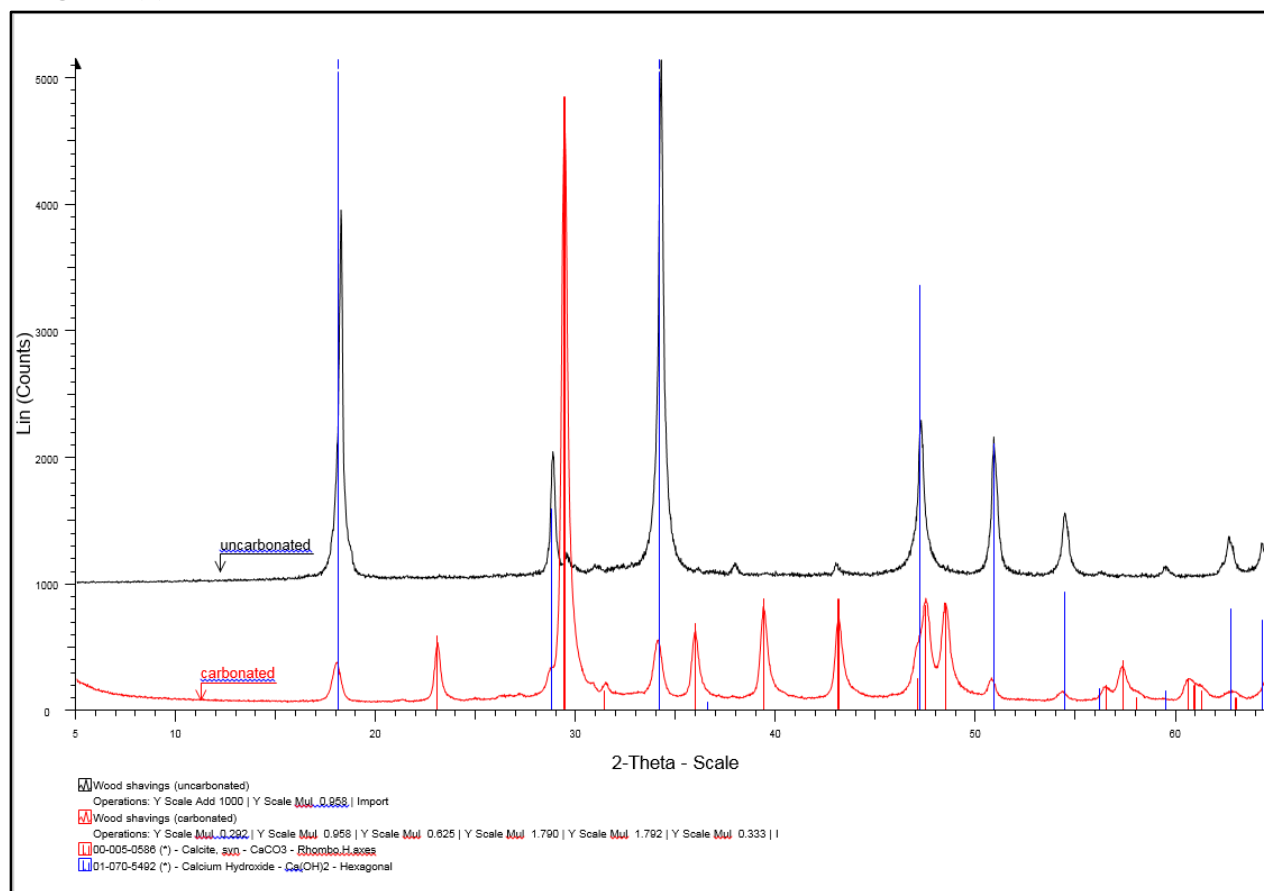


Fig. S1: X-ray diffractograms of biomass ash residues before and after carbonation: (a) mixed wood dust, (b) nut shell, (c) wood shavings. Calcium oxide, portlandite, and calcite are indicated.

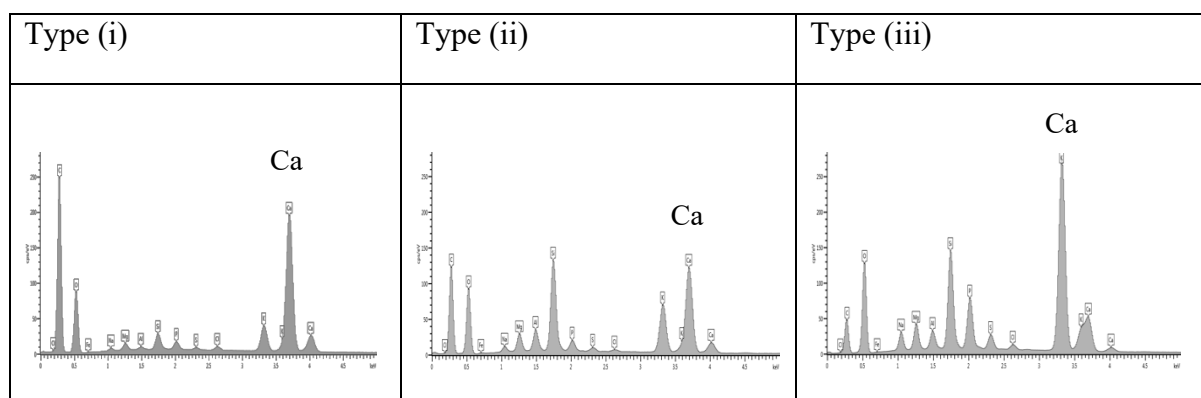
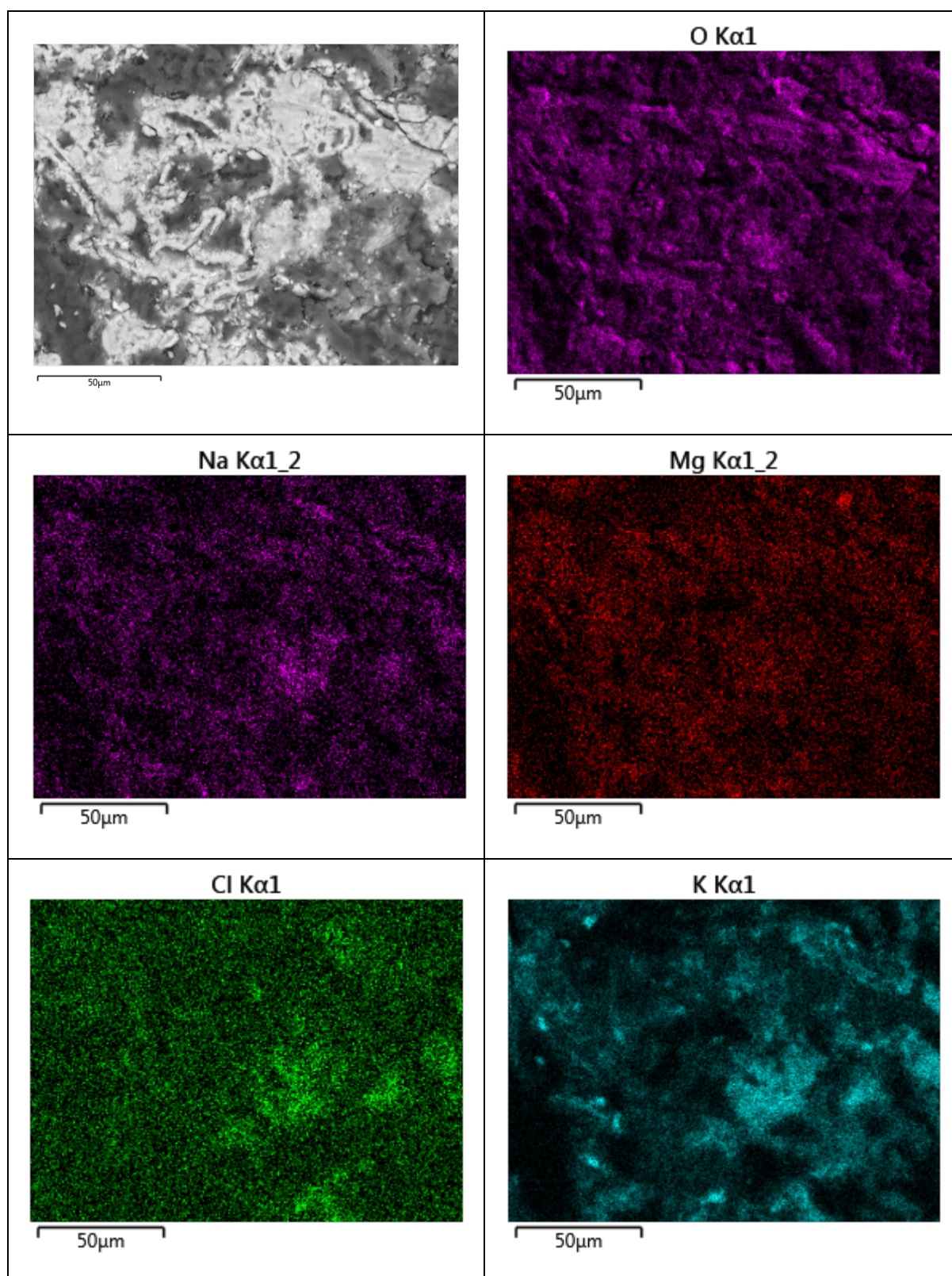
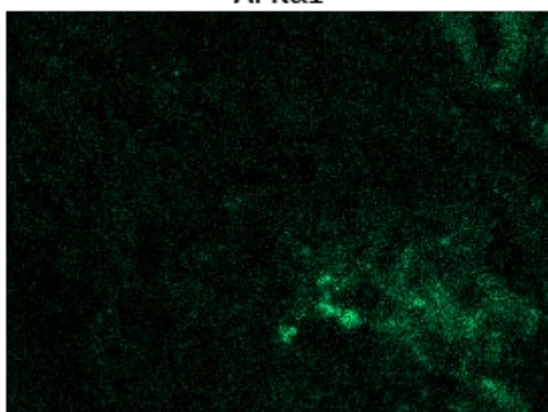


Fig. S2: EDS Spectra of carbonated biomass ash cylinders highlighting calcium (shown in Fig. 2 in MSS)

Fig. S3 (a)

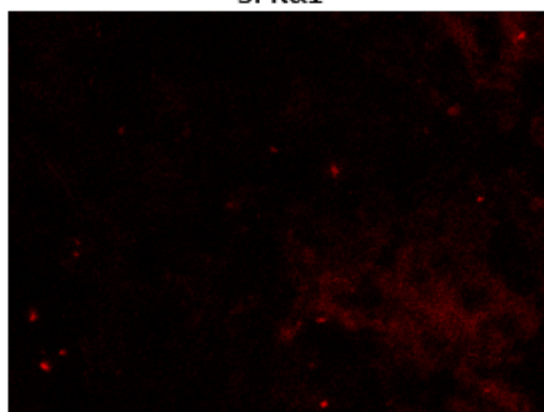


Al K α 1



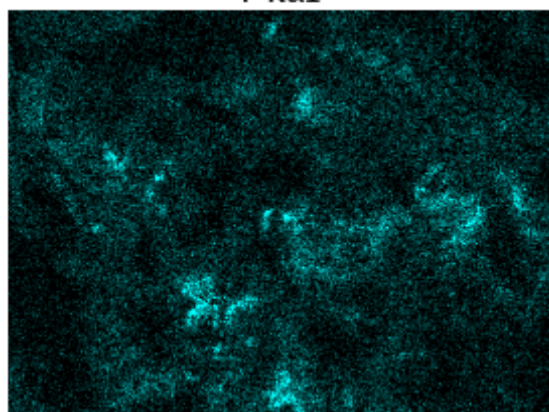
50 μ m

Si K α 1



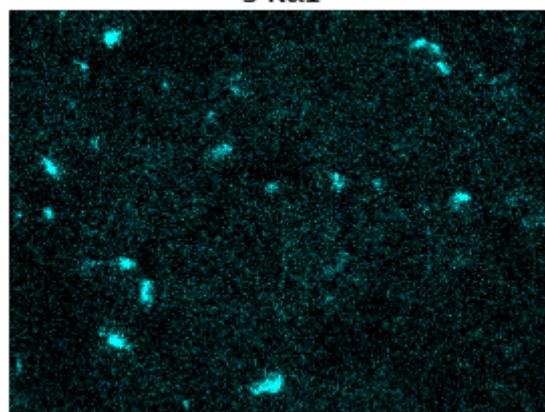
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P K α 1



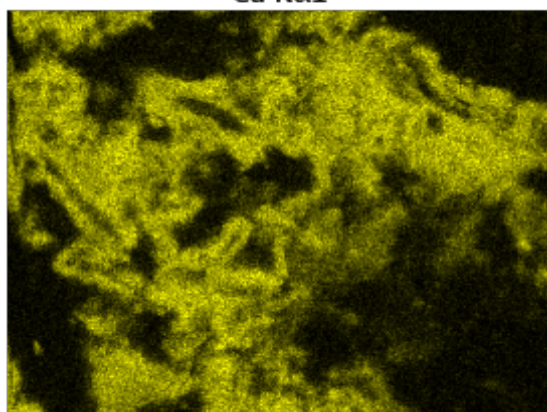
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S K α 1



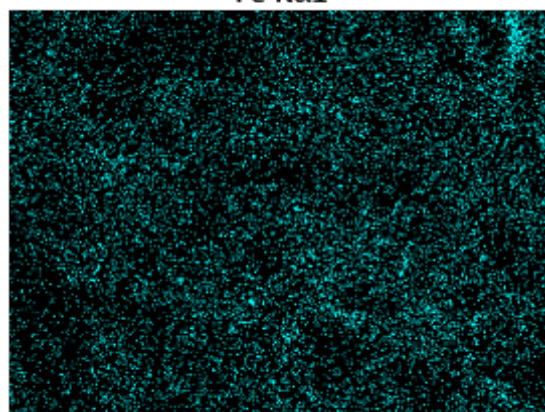
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Ca K α 1



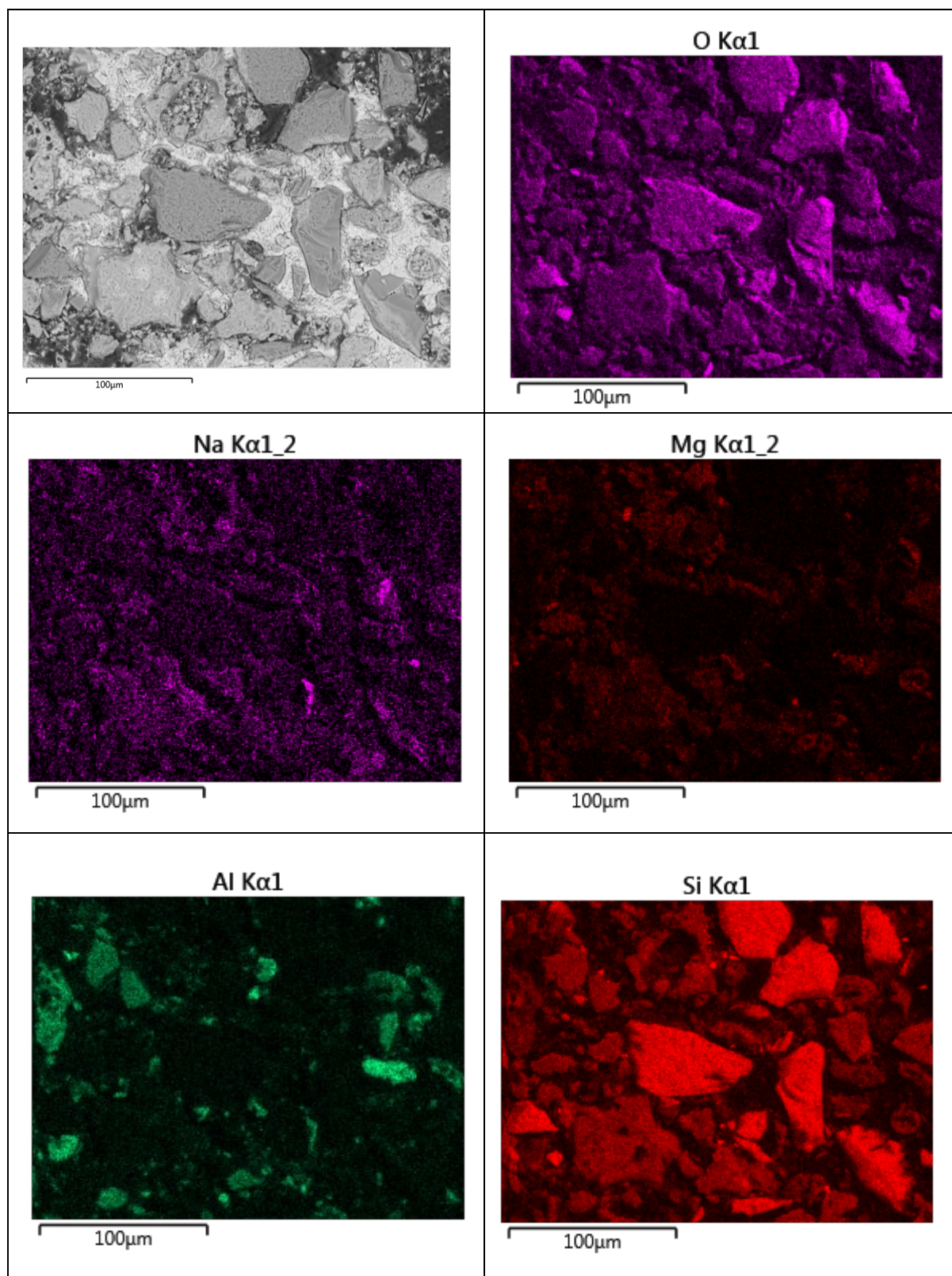
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Fe K α 1

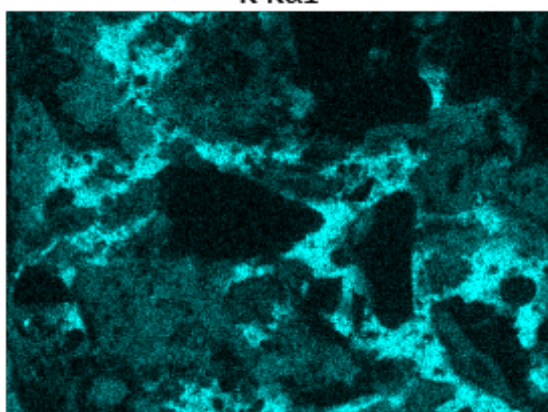


50 μ m

Fig. S3 (b)

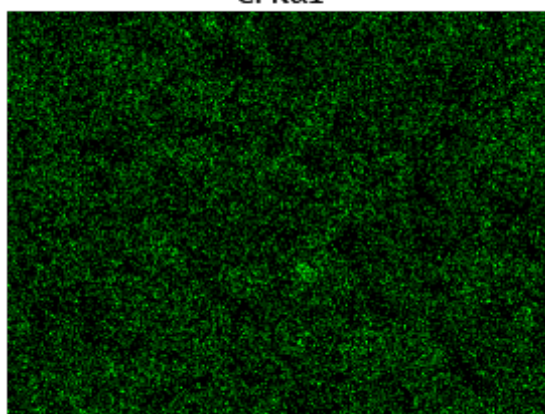


K K α 1



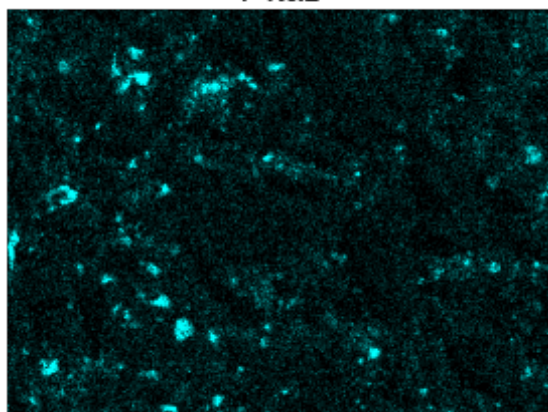
100 μ m

Cl K α 1



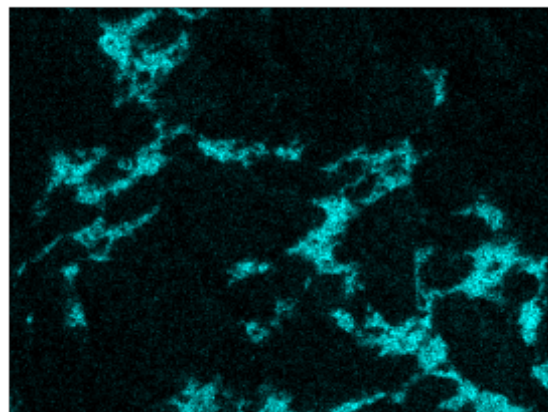
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P K α 1



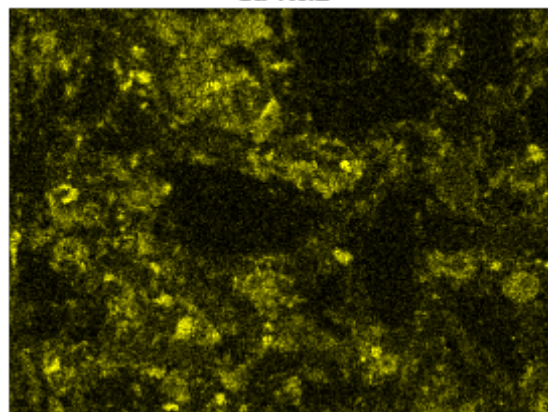
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S K α 1



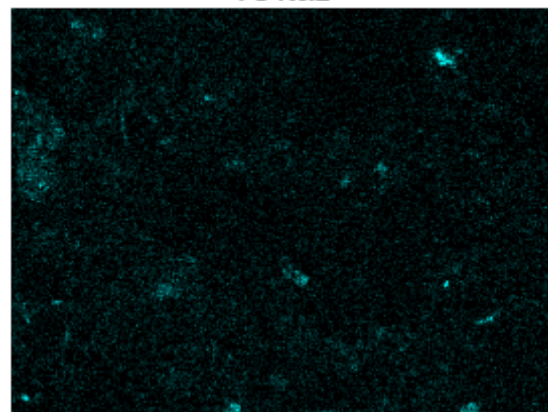
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Ca K α 1



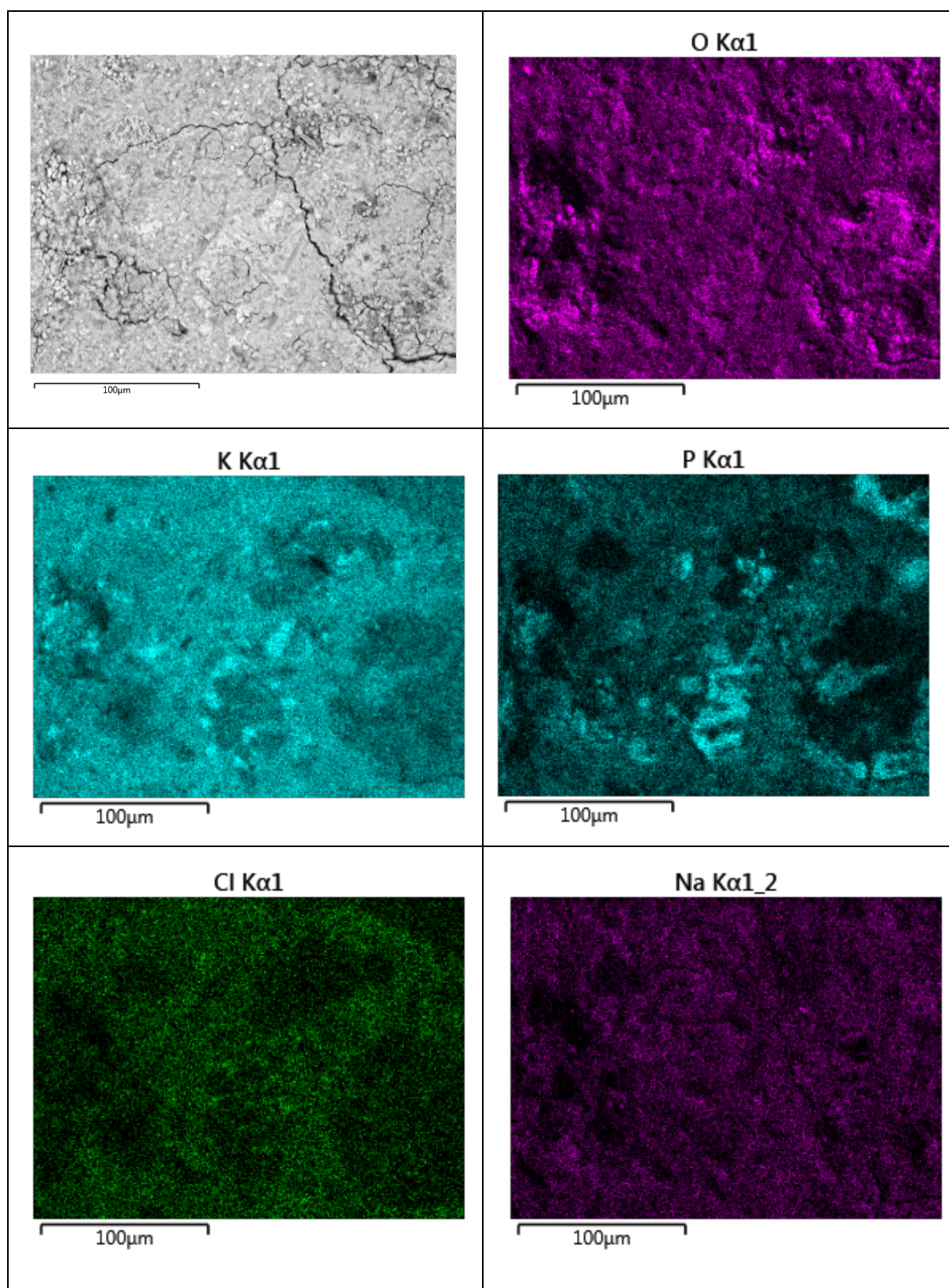
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Fe K α 1



100 μ m

Fig. S3 (c)



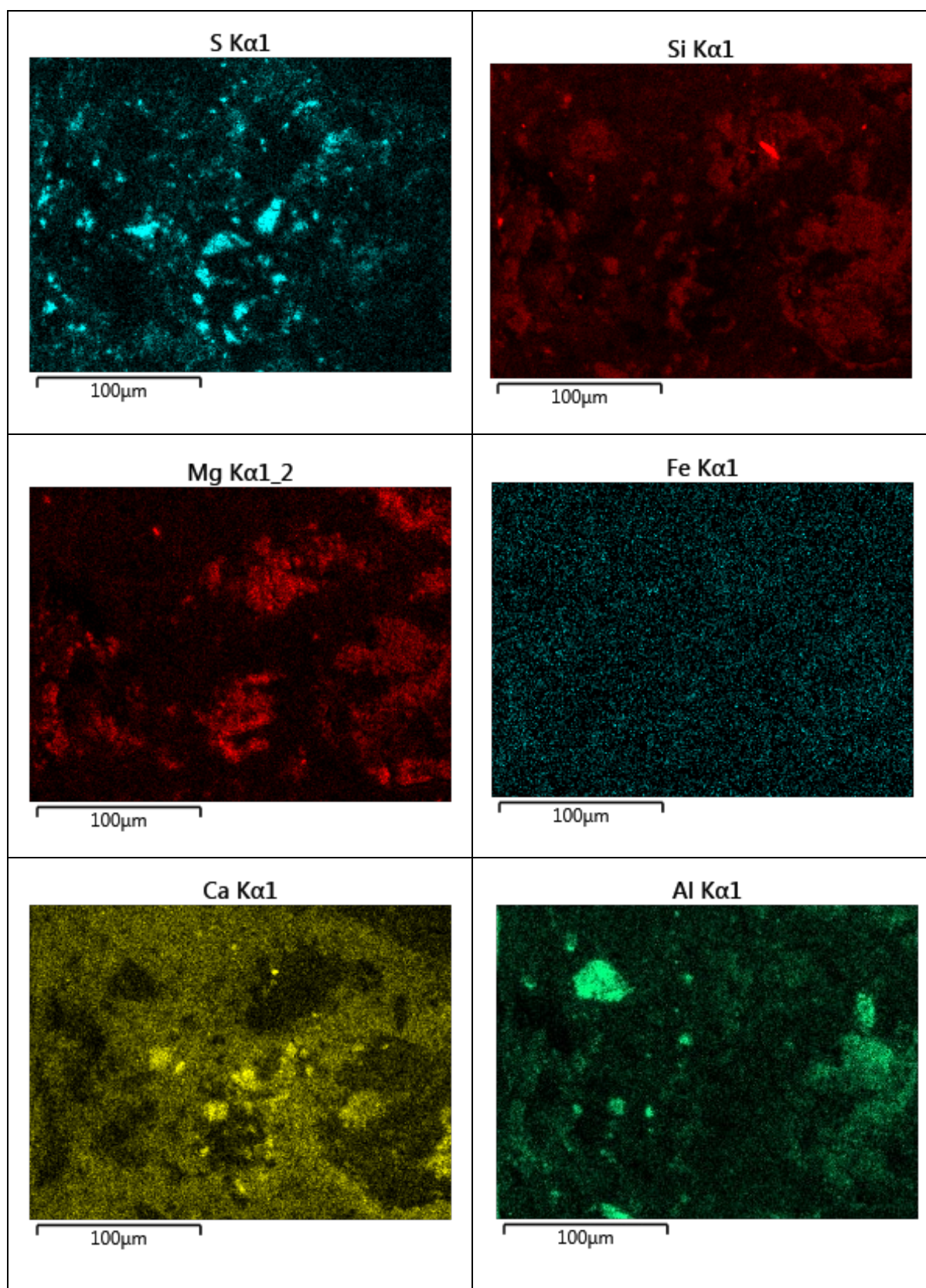


Fig. S3: Elemental analysis (EDS) of micrographs of carbonated biomass ash cylinders as shown in figure 2 (a) - Mixed wood ash, showing relic-planty structures; (b) - Nut shell-derived ash, rich in silica; (c) - Wood ash, with dispersed, discrete precipitates of carbonate