



UNDO

PUTTING CARBON IN ITS PLACE

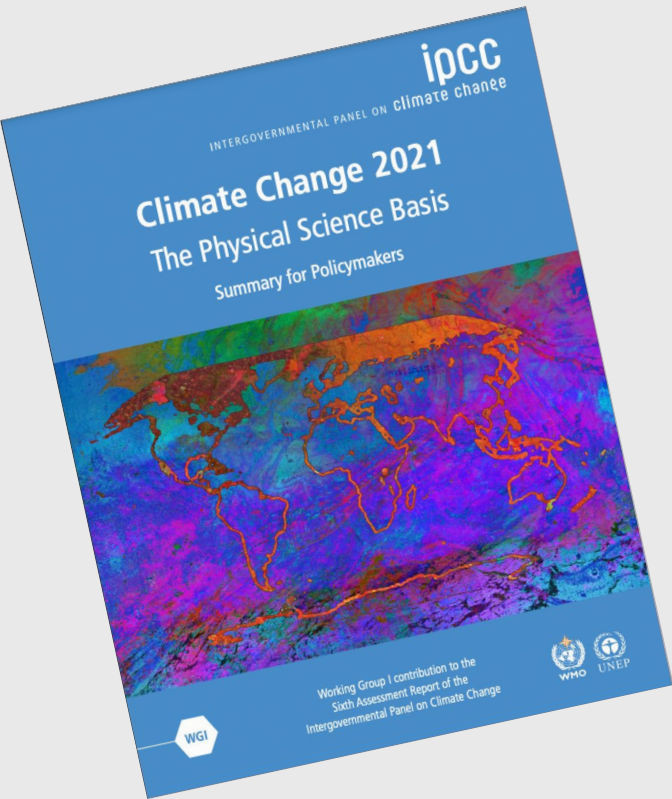
Background: *Liverpool UG/Masters/PhD (Muon g-2) / Postdoc (LZ)*

Why did I leave academia? *There is an urgent need to build a carbon removal industry, who should build it?*

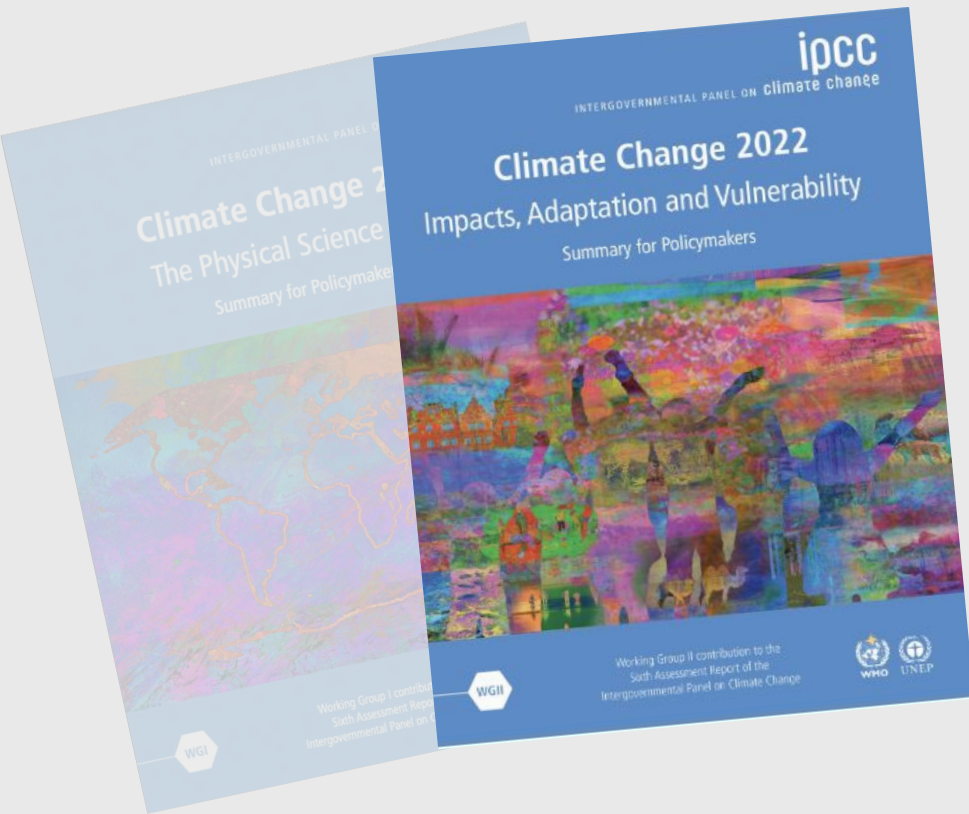
What is it like working for a startup? *Much like small physics experiments, you work out what needs to be done, learn how to do it, and then do it.*

Is my aim to try and convince you to leave academia and join a company in the climate space? *No, just to show you the areas where your skills are in high demand.*

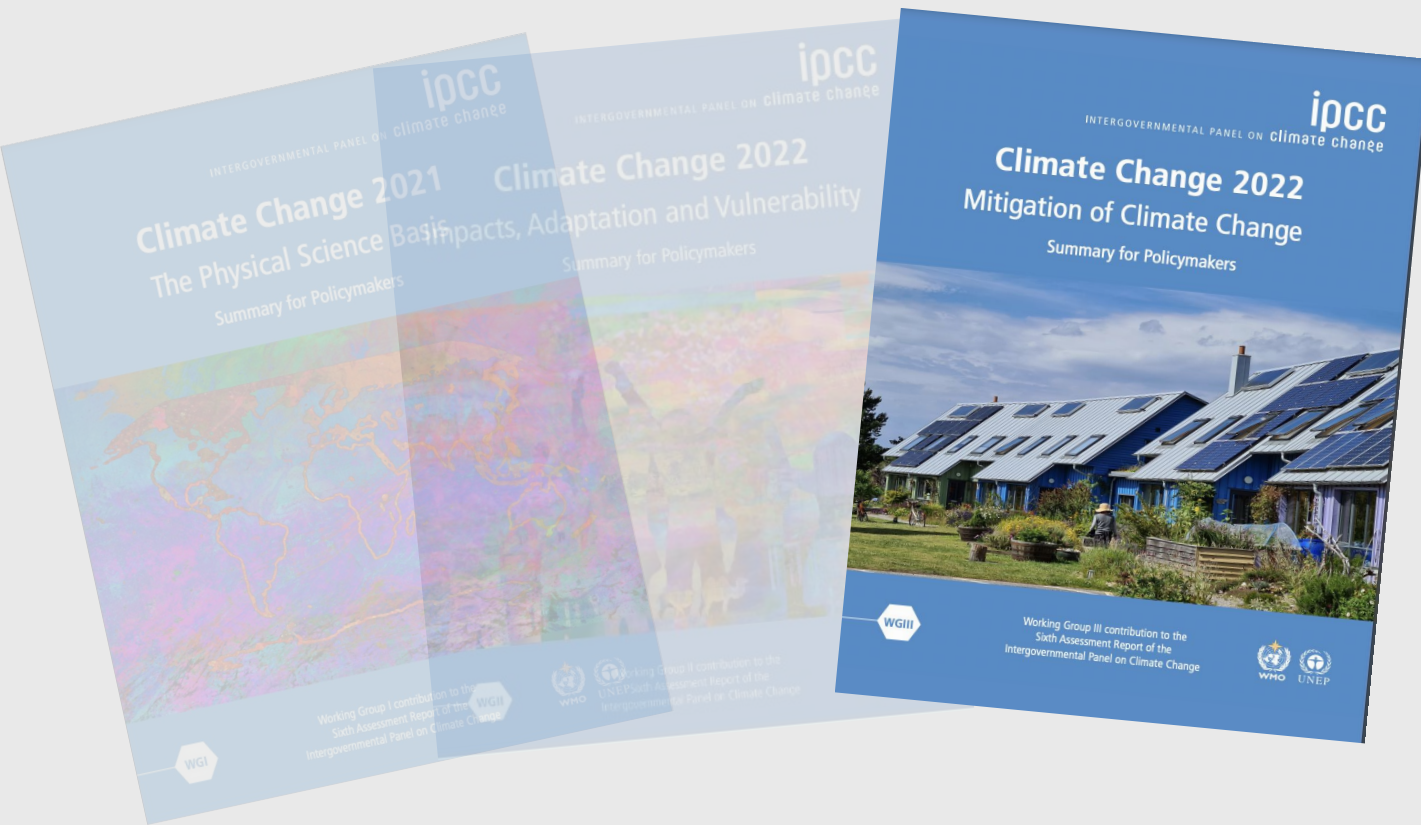
“Climate change is widespread, rapid, and intensifying and a result of human-induced greenhouse gas emissions”



“All life on earth, from ecosystems to human civilisations,
is vulnerable to a changing climate”



“The deployment of carbon dioxide removal (CDR) to counterbalance hard-to-abate residual emissions is unavoidable to achieve net zero”



“There is a rapidly closing window of opportunity to secure a liveable and sustainable future for all.”



Paris Agreement Goal - 1.5°C

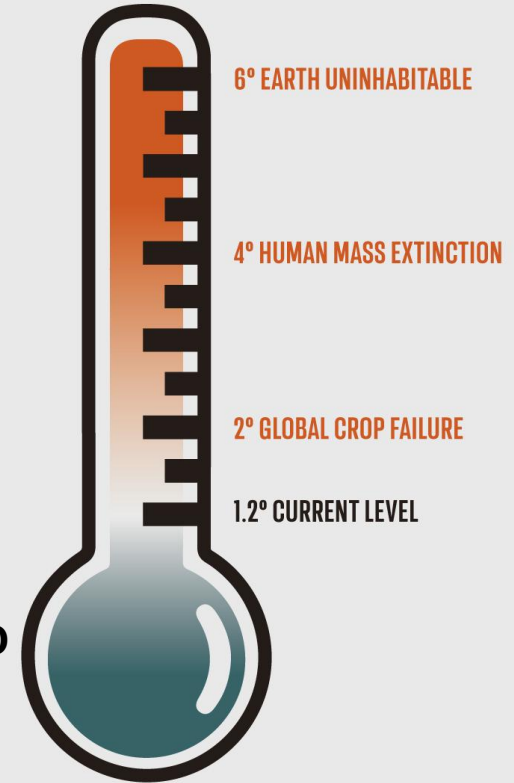
Achieving the Paris Agreement goal of keeping global warming to within 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100 **requires rapid decarbonisation.**

If countries *only* meet their current nationally determined contributions (NDCs) for 2030, it is likely (with high confidence) that **warming will exceed 1.5°C** during the 21st century.

There is a large gap between 2030 commitments, and the magnitude of emissions reductions needed to limit warming to less than 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels by 2100.

There is a need to remove **10 billion tonnes of CO₂ a year by 2050** in order to stay within the Science Based Target (SBTI) goals and achieve net zero by 2050.

Reducing emissions alone is no longer enough.



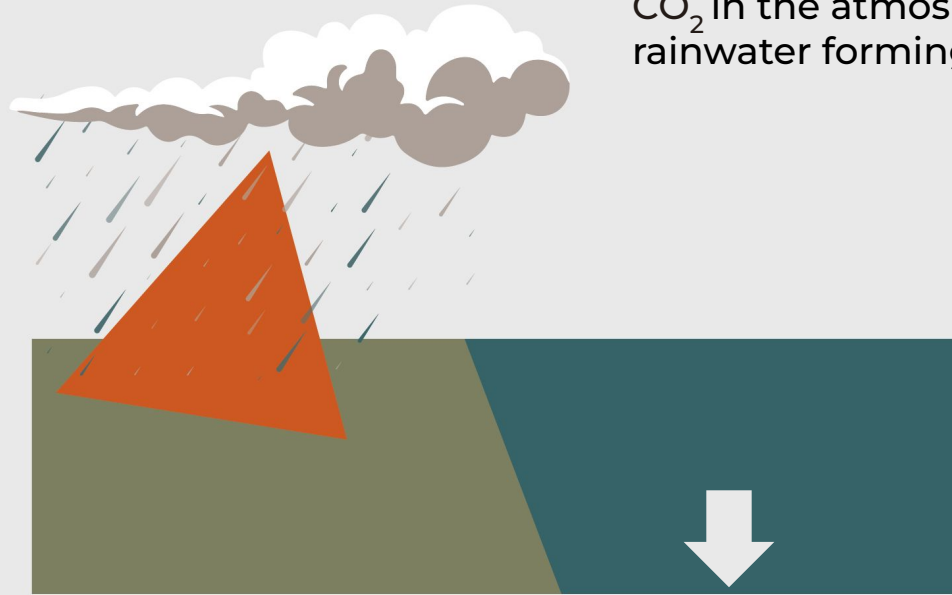
Can we carbon offset our way out of this problem? *No.*

Do we urgently need to remove carbon from the atmosphere at the same time as rapid decarbonisation? *Yes.*

What is the business model? *We remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere and forward looking companies (who have already made suitable steps towards net zero) pay us for the carbon credits, ~\$300/tCO₂ sequestered over 10yrs.*

EARTH'S NATURAL CO₂ REMOVAL MECHANISM - ROCK WEATHERING

CO₂ in the atmosphere dissolves in rainwater forming carbonic acid.



Rain (with the weak carbonic acid) falls on rocks which then undergo a chemical reaction sequestering CO₂ in the process.

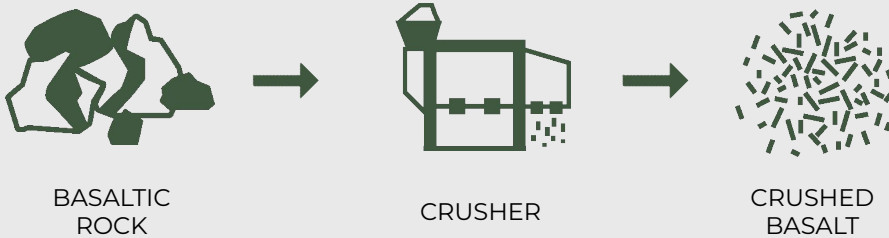
Bicarbonate are transported to the ocean via waterways where they are stable for thousands of years



Carbon dioxide + water + plagioclase → Amorphous clay + calcium + bicarbonate

We accelerate this natural process by increasing the surface area exposed for the reaction to occur.

ENHANCED ROCK WEATHERING



The aggregate industry around the world is already quarrying and crushing basalt.

During the crushing process they produce a fine dust which can not be used.

Usually left to sit in big piles at the quarry.

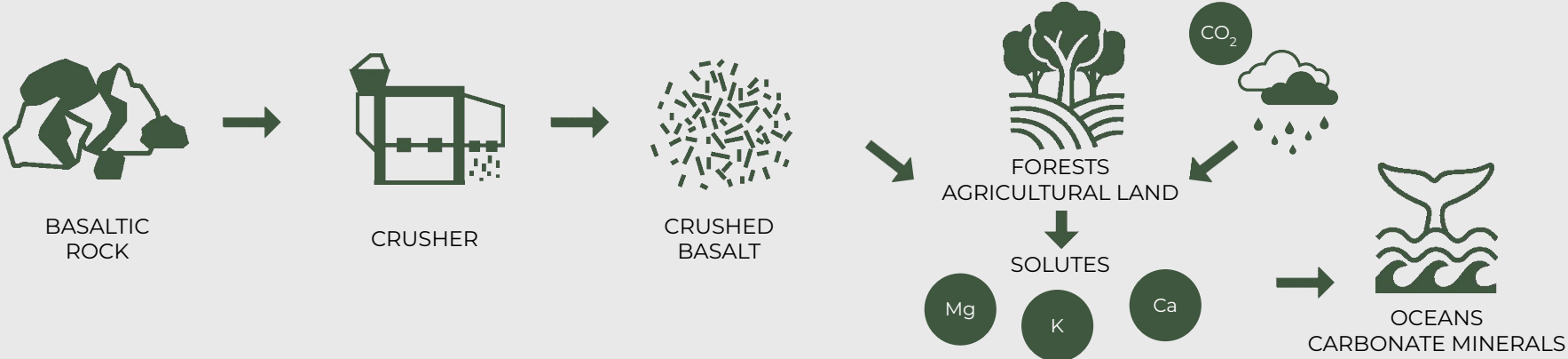


Basalt

Quarry operations

Aggregate by-product

ENHANCED ROCK WEATHERING



Basalt



Quarry operations



Aggregate by-product

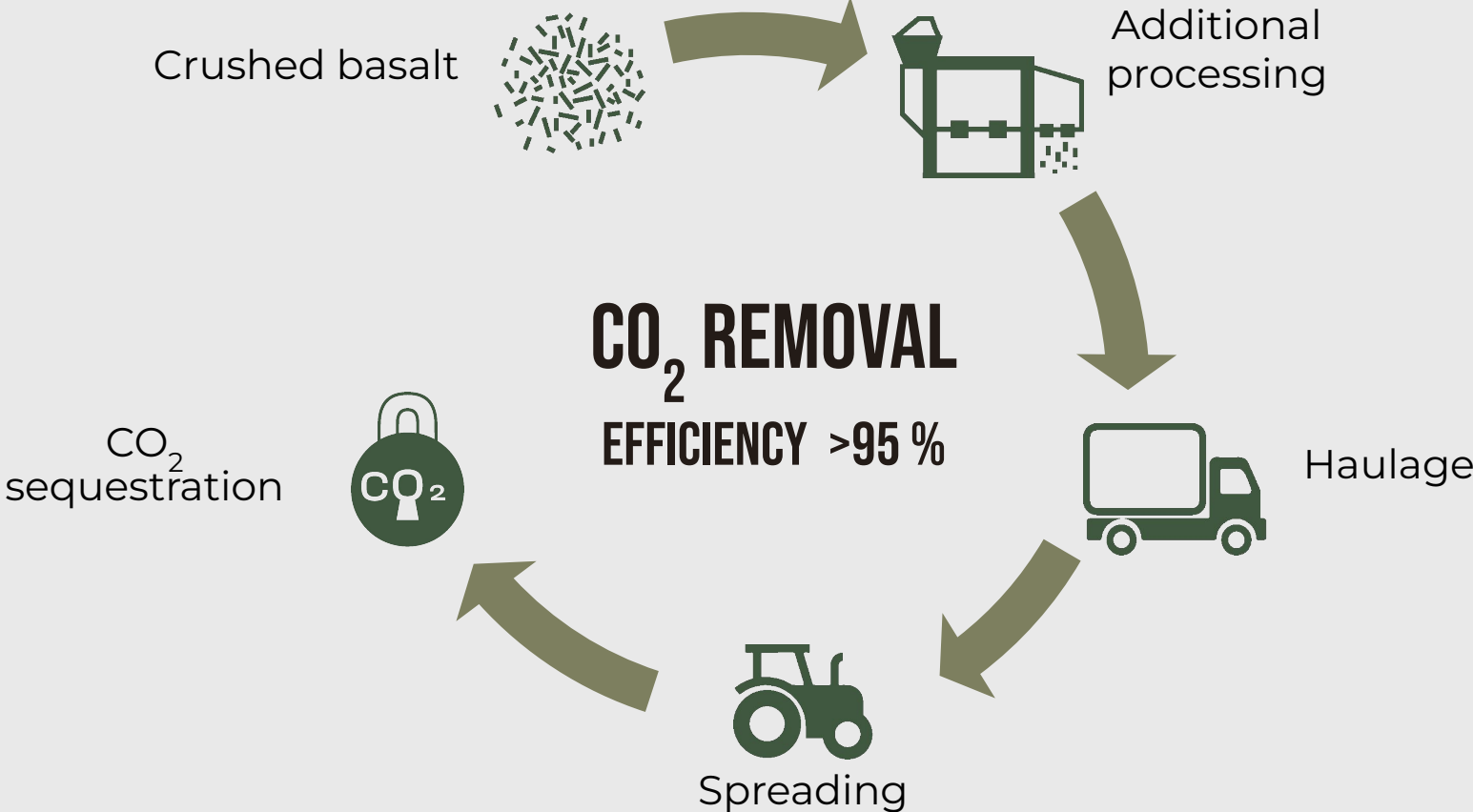


Arable Land



White Cliffs of Dover

FACTORING IN THE LCA



PROVE YOU DID ANYTHING...

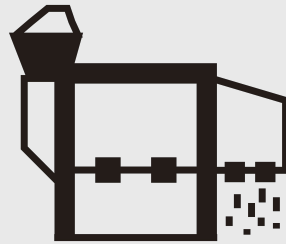




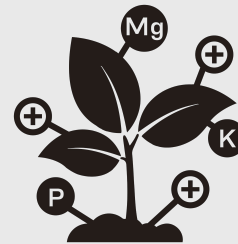
PERMANENT



SCALABLE



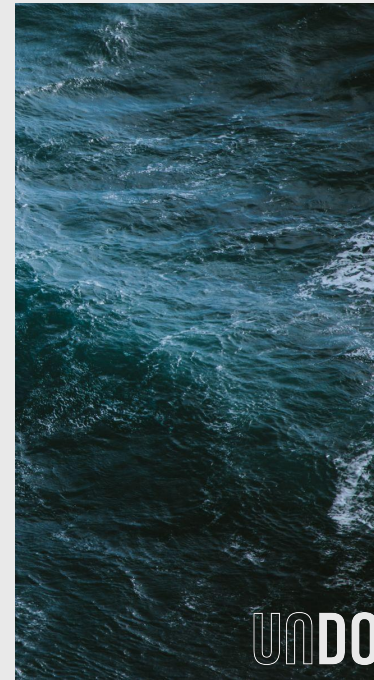
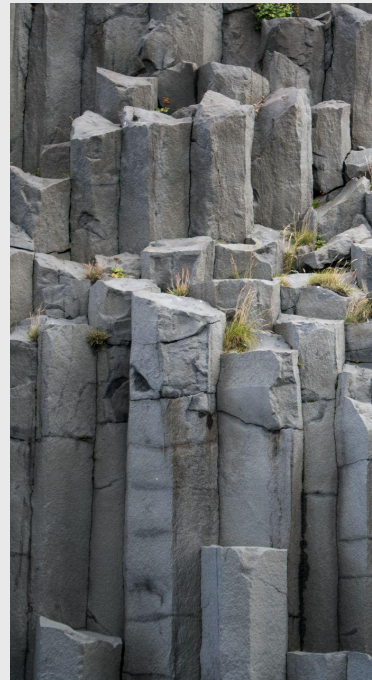
EXISTING INFRASTRUCTURE



CO-BENEFITS



DATA AND SCIENCE DRIVEN

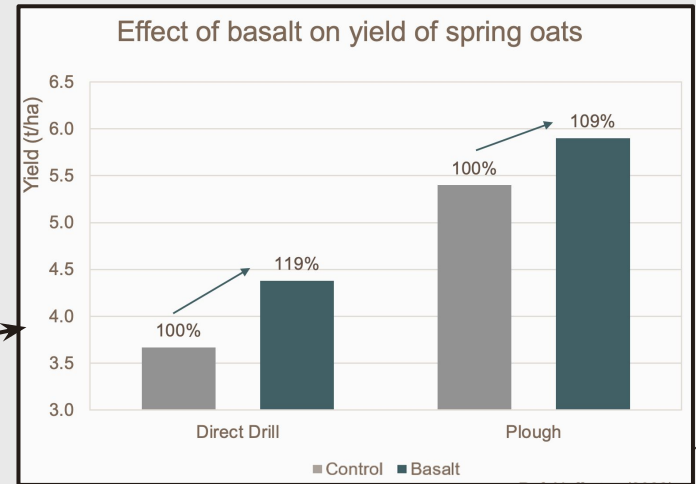
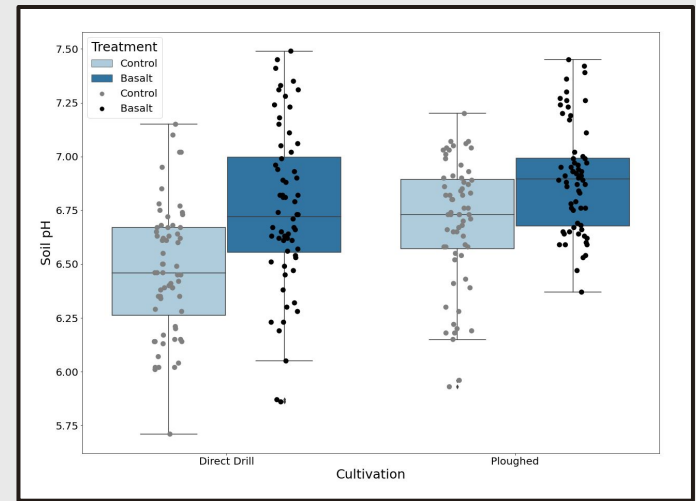


UNDO

CARBON REMOVAL... WITH BENEFITS...

	NUTRIENT	SYMBOL	CONTENT %	AMOUNT KG/HA*
Macronutrients	Phosphorus	P	0.13	25
		P ₂ O ₅	0.29	57
	Potassium	K	0.9	180
		K ₂ O	1.089	218
Major Nutrients	Magnesium	Mg	3.49	698
		MgO	5.76	1,152
	Calcium	Ca	5.78	1,156
	Sulphur	S	0.14	28
Micronutrients	Copper	Cu	0.0063	1.26
	Iron	Fe	9.17	1,834
	Molybdenum	Mo	0.0001	0.02
	Manganese	Mn	0.139	27.80
	Zinc	Zn	0.0124	2.48
Other Nutrients	Silicon	Si	23.46	4,692
	Sodium	Na	1.8	360
	Cobalt	Co	0.004	0.80
	Selenium	Se	0.00002	0.004

* Amount applied based on 20 tonnes/hectare application



This should not come as a surprise, the land around volcanoes is often very fertile.

Four key categories of variables used by model:

1. BASALT

- Mineralogy (olivine, plagioclase, pyroxene)
- Mineral dissolution rates
- Particle size and surface area
- Application density

2. CLIMATE

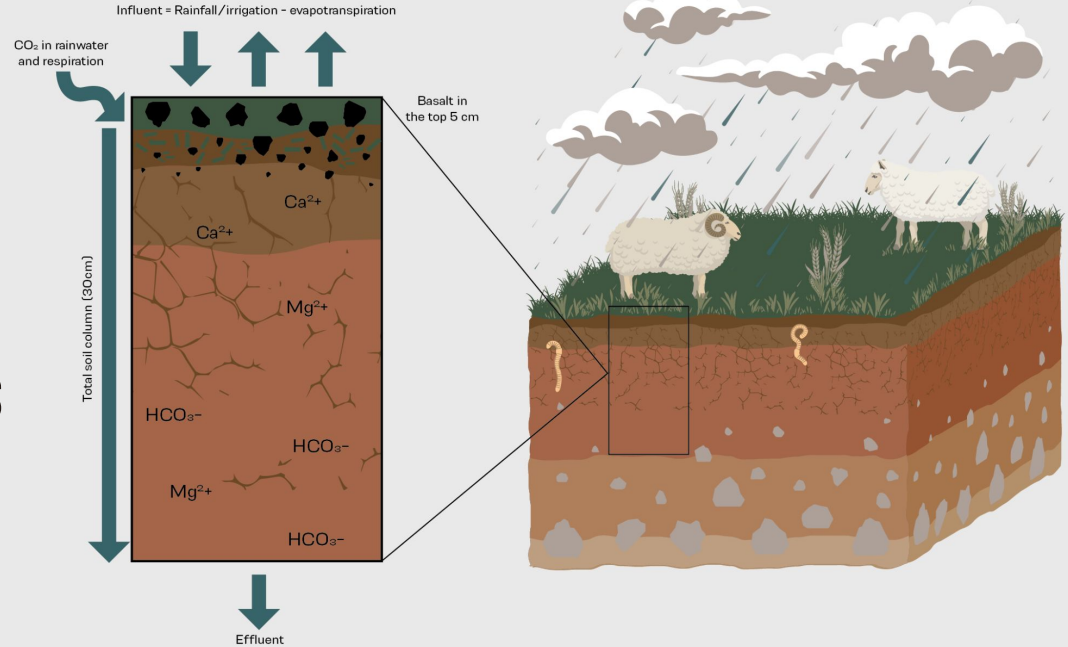
- Temperature
- Precipitation \pm irrigation

3. SOIL (PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL) PARAMETERS

- pH
- Texture
- CEC (Cation Exchange Capacity)
- SOC (Soil Organic Carbon)
- Bulk density
- Water filled porosity

4. ATMOSPHERE

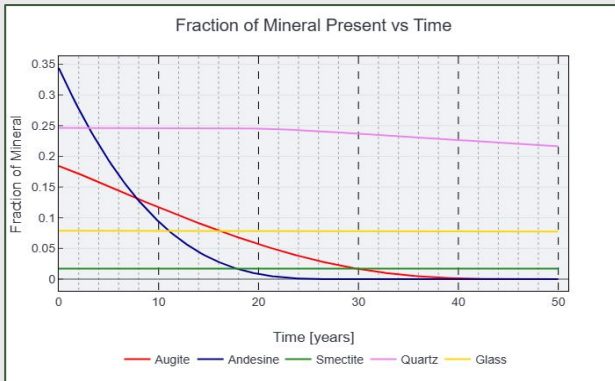
- Atmospheric CO_2
- Soil CO_2 partial pressure



Above: From model paper: carbon sequestration is modelled using PHREEQC (Parkhurst and Appelo, 2013), using published experimentally derived kinetic and thermodynamic data (Palandri and Karaka, 2004)

UNDO THREE STEPS TO MODELLING CDR

Model rock weathering rates



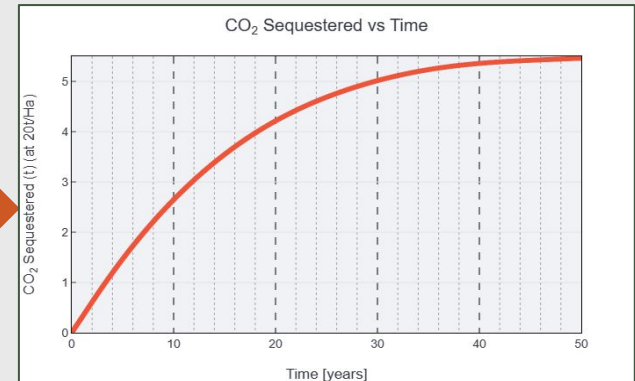
Model results of varying weathering rates across rock phases: augite, andesine, smectite, quartz and glass.

Calculate a charge balance

$$\text{Concentration of Bicarbonate} = 2*(\text{Ca}+\text{Mg})+\text{Na}+\text{K}$$

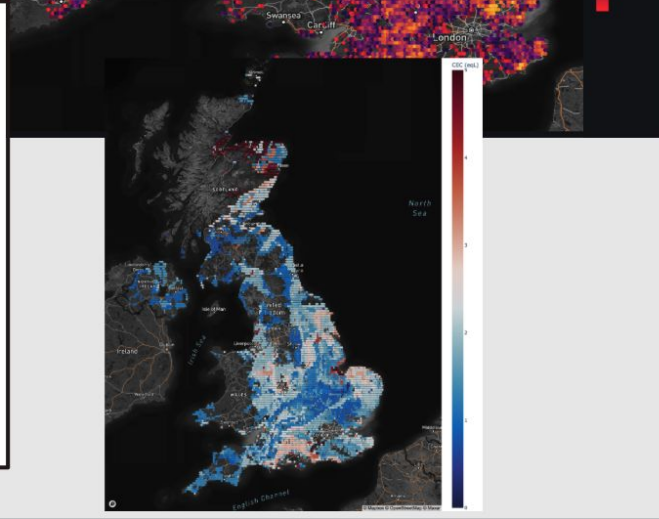
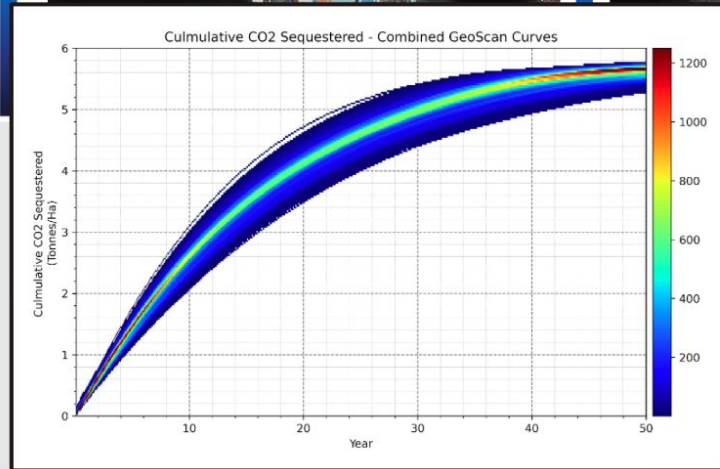
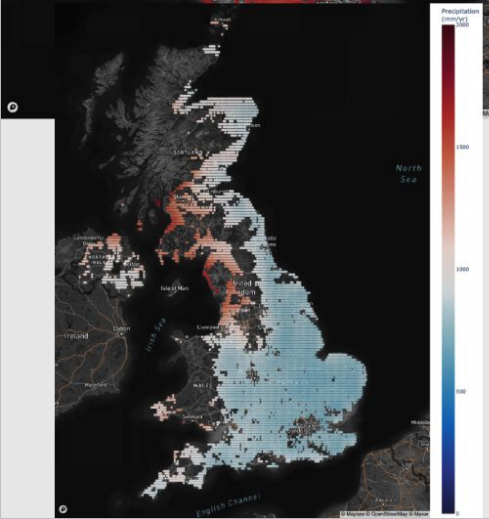
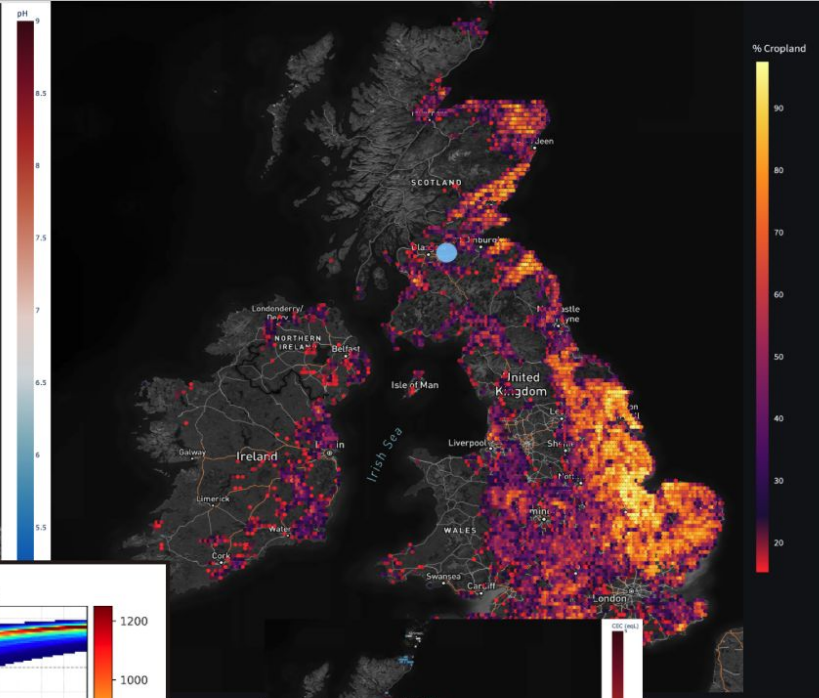
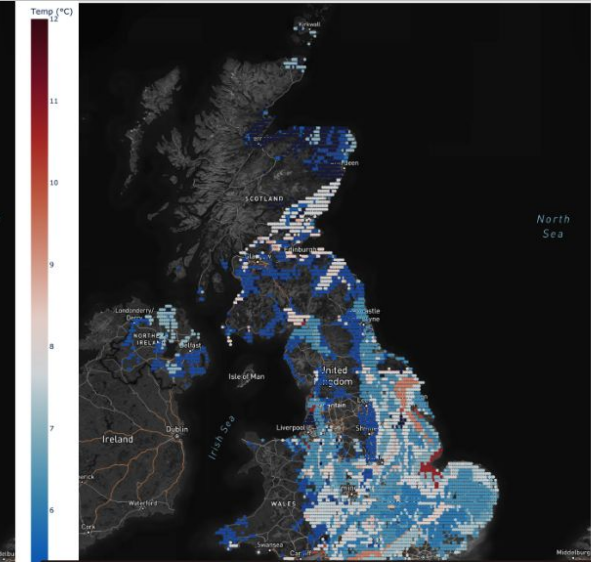
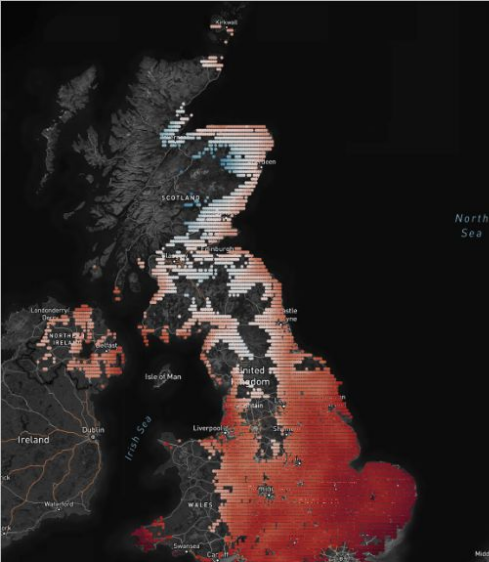
Calculate CDR based on rock phases weathering over time

Convert mol/L to tonnes of CO₂ per ha



Model output of calculated tCO₂ sequestration per hectare over 50 year time horizon

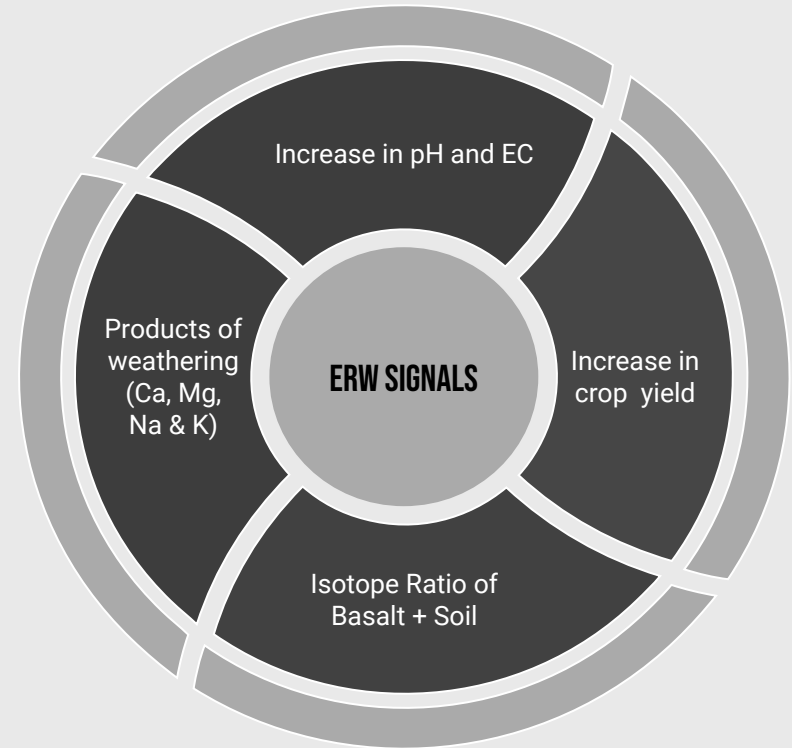
Research on laptop -> Production in the cloud.



UNDO MRV: MODEL & MEASURE APPROACH

To date, no single method has proven accurate in quantifying the amount of CO₂ sequestered, but, rather, are indications that weathering is taking place. Hence the need for a model and measure approach.

We use all known approaches in our field and mesocosm trials, combined with exploring new techniques to **measure indicators** predicted by the model.



HOW WE MEASURE

We measure weathering indicators multiple ways, primary through our **mesocosm experiments** and **field trials** in selected regions of interest representative of climate and soil conditions (e.g. Scotland).

Indicators measured:

- **In-situ sensors** measure depth- and time-integrated changes in proxy weathering signals (pH, soil moisture, electrical conductivity)
- **Soil sampling** measure soil inorganic carbon (SIC) and exchangeable cations
- **Soil pore water sampling** measure pH, alkalinity (HCO_3^-), EC, major cations, anions
- **Sample biomass** for uptake of cations

MESOCOSMS EXPERIMENTS

Soil mesocosms incorporate the complexity of field conditions with added ability to take a wider range of measurements on a higher frequency. More controlled basalt application for ground truthing of the model.



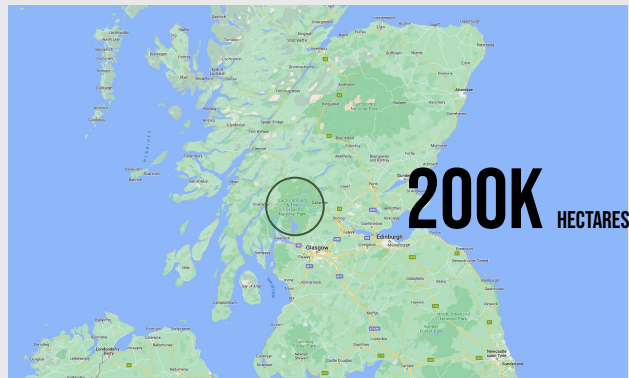
FIELD TRIALS

Combination of small plot trials with high number of replicates combined with large scale operational field trials and agronomy co-benefits trials.

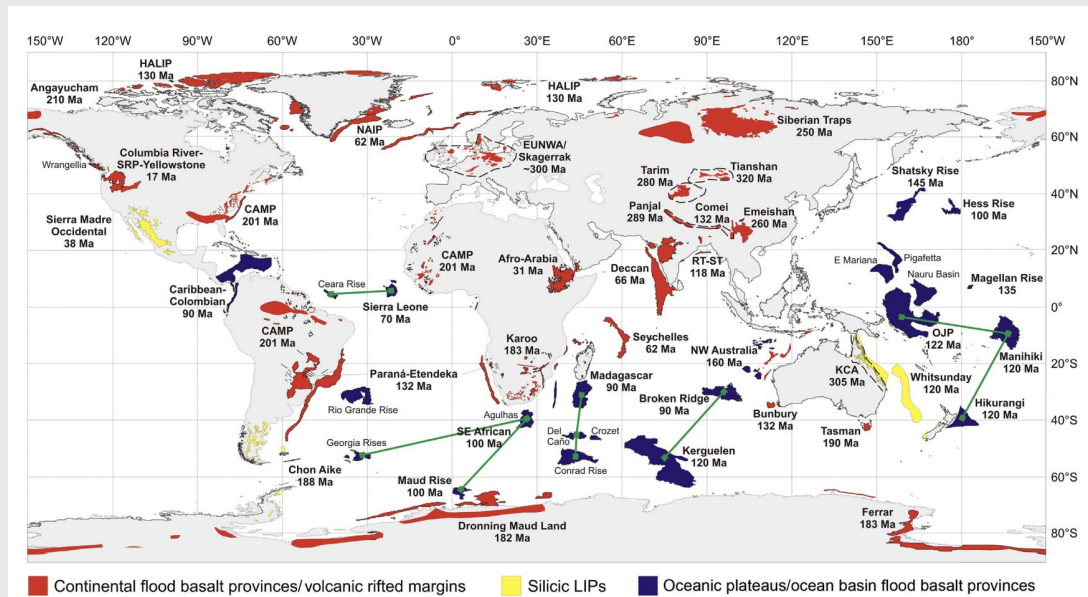


POTENTIAL FOR SCALE - 2025

4MT Rock



1 Mt CO₂



BILLIONS OF TONNES OF BASALT GLOBALLY

(Self et al. 2015)

RECOGNITION

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Science & Environment

Can 'enhanced rock weathering' help combat climate change?

21 May

Climate change



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ENVIRONMENT

Microsoft funds UK climate experiment to spread crushed rock on fields

Tech giant backs 'enhanced weathering' test in effort to pull carbon dioxide out of the air

Rhys Blakely, Science Correspondent

Thursday April 13 2023, 12.00am, The Times



Microsoft will pay Undo, a Scottish company, to spread

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6-8 OCT QATAR

The Climate Show with Tom Heap: How to lock away carbon and throw away the key

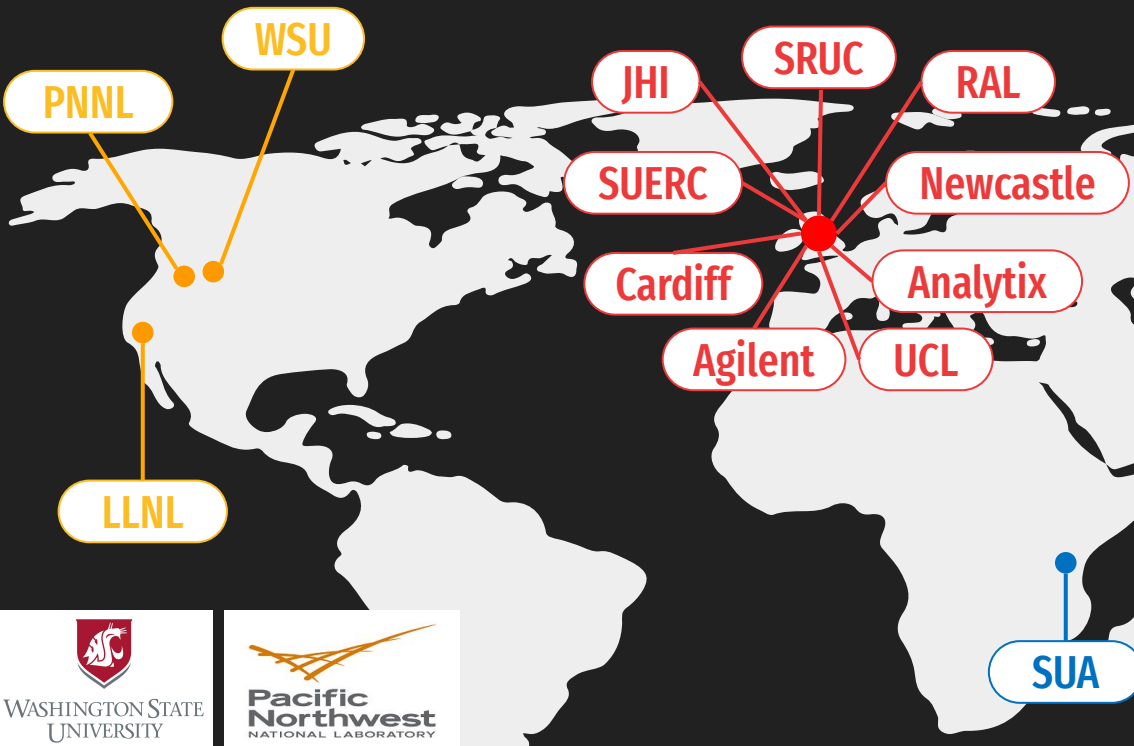
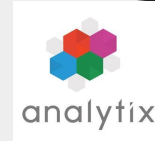
Carbon dioxide is the big villain of global warming, but can we imprison it?

Saturday 27 May 2023 08:38, UK

Climate Crisis



PARTNERS



We are hosting the first ever conference on Enhanced Rock
Weathering next Tuesday at the Edinburgh Climate Change
Institute

indico.ph.ed.ac.uk/event/265/

THANK YOU

Questions: Pay? Pension? Stock Options? Time off!

Where to find climate tech jobs?

How is it working in and managing a remote team?