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Review

A review on suitable eco-friendly earth sustainable construction building material

Muhammad Asif[1], Mohammad Siddique[2,*], Ghulam Mustafa Khan[3], Abdul Munim Sahito[4], Saadatullah Khan Suri[2], Sayed Tayyab[5], Nazia Karamat[6]

[1] Department of Energy and Environment Engineering, Faculty of Agriculture Engineering, Tandojam 70050, Sindh, Pakistan
[2] Department of Chemical Engineering (BUITEMS), Quetta 87300, Pakistan
[3] Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Basic Sciences, University of Balochistan, Quetta 87300, Pakistan
[4] Department of Civil Engineering, Mehran University of Engineering & Technology, Jamshoro 76062, Pakistan
[5] Department of Civil Engineering (BUITEMS), Quetta 87300, Pakistan
[6] Institute of Chemical Sciences, Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan 60800, Pakistan
*** Corresponding author:** Mohammad Siddique, siddiqnasar786@gmail.com

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Abstract: This paper summarizes research on environmentally friendly and low embodied energy construction materials. Embedded electricity is defined and addressed in terms of building running power, and its significance is increasing as a result the Energy Buildings Performance Directive (EBPD) adoption in the European continent, for instance. The problems of calculating Energy that is embodied through comparison of current data are examined, along with a concrete instance of a novel approach presented in different literature. The link between embodied energy and embodied CO_2, also known as carbon footprint, is illustrated. The literature discusses a wide range of low-carbon materials, including concrete and cement, as well as hardwood, stones, rammed earth, and even brickwork. The study focuses on prior research efforts to create new substances with lower contained power. To conclude, the research investigates the effects of material substitution on a building's internal energy.

Keywords: embodied energy; low carbon materials; review, materials

1. Introduction

The concept "embodied energy" initially appeared in the late 1970s for a number of reasons. In energy evaluation, the inputs from every subsidiary channels are combined to calculate the total embodied power or gross energy required. This technique incorporates the overall life cycle concept, which is widely utilized in LCA research [1]. Identified the minimum amount of energy necessary for various types of chemical procedures and supplies, known as "unit processes". This refers to procedural and embodied strength. **Figure 1** depicts the tradeoff among process versus internal energy. The lowest total energy required is somewhat higher than the thermodynamic minimum (which is based on Gibbs liberated power [2]). Embodied energy is estimated to be a significant portion of the overall energy required to build and operate processes and equipment. Embedded energy and greenhouse gases are widely recognized as key aspects in building design, and construction materials considered embedded energy as part of a larger feature created via their energy research. Unlike other form of energy specialists, he thought about the economic implications of the use of solar power [3]. Various authors define energy that is embodied differently. Embodied energy" refers to the energy consumed during materialistic manufacture. Construction supplies with higher energy content may emit less CO_2 than those with lower embodied energy. The word "embodied energy" may be used for different material to manufacture and transport systems [4]. According to Danish scientist who discussed wind energy is "the total energy that is required for the creation of a building, comprising the direct power used for the construction procedure and its management, and the supplementary power that must be generated to produce the materials and components which compose the buildings [5]. Embodied power (EE) is a quantity of energy necessary to provide a certain good (both directly and indirectly) via all downstream processes (i.e., from product completion to initial production considerations). Embodied power is the quantity of energy necessary to build a structure, including the preliminary procedures of the process of extraction, refining, manufacture, shipping, and construction. Defines embodied energy as the amount of power consumed throughout the extraction of raw materials and processing, travel, production, construction, and destruction. The total lifespan of the fuel of a structure, including both absorbed and functional energy, is described as follows [6].

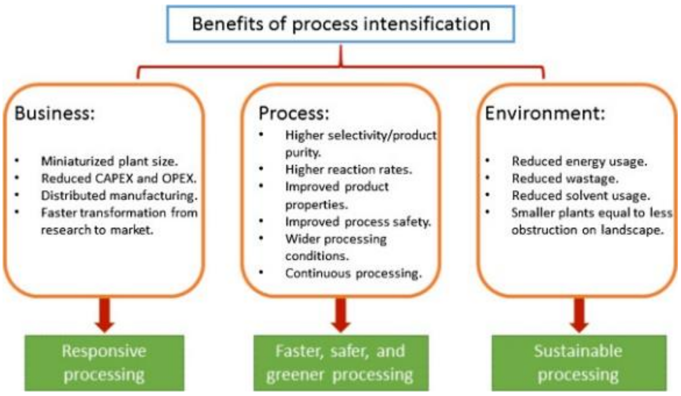

Figure 1. Product energy needs for process equipment [7].

1.1. Low-carbon materials

When using contemporary building supplies, consider their energy intensity, natural resource use, recycling and disposal, and environmental effects. Recent research on the environmental impact of building materials has been included in commercial apps, and guidebooks [8], used by businesses and institutions. The Environmental Profiles database aims to standardize information concerning the environment for UK building materials. Material energy incorporation coefficients were first computed for the island nation of New Zealand [9]. The National Assessment of Carbon, comprising Energy, measures overall energy use including emissions of carbon dioxide from the public building supply. The majority of components are inspected throughout cradle to gate [10].

1.2. CO_2 from raw materials versus CO_2 produced from fuels

Carbon dioxide emissions associated with industrial operations are classed either "raw materials CO_2" or "fuel-derived carbon dioxide". The former is more predictable than the latter because of precise understanding of the beginning material and product composition. Building materials' emissions of carbon include both direct and indirect emissions [11]. Evaluating direct carbon emissions requires considering raw material and construction material emissions. Calculate indirect carbon emissions due to equipment and building depreciation, executives, and rubbish processing and transport [11].

1.3. Concrete and cement

Buildings made from concrete have a considerable environmental impact due to the use of anthracite in cement manufacture, which emits less than one kg of CO_2 per tonne produced [12]. Using CCM instead of clinker lowers CO_2 emissions. Examine two environmentally friendly methods for creating environmentally friendly asphalt mixtures. The first option is to replace charcoal with mineral additives in cement to reduce environmental expenses per unit on concrete production. The second objective is to lower the amount of concrete used for the construction process by enhancing its efficiency [13]. Increasing concrete substitution can cut CO_2 emissions in France by 15%, according to estimates. The second alternative is anticipated to reduce the order by 30%. According to Gartner, using alternative hydraulic cements instead of Portland cements can minimise CO_2 emissions for each amount of concrete while achieving equivalent performance [14]. To minimise CO_2 emissions, the concrete industry is creating blended Portland reinforces that contain extra cementitious components made from industrial waste items like blast furnace the slags as well as combustion of coal fly ash. However, there is a limited quantity of high-quality byproducts. Naturally pozzolans can be activated using Portland cement, lime, alkaline silicates, or hydroxides, but still result in large CO_2 emissions during manufacture [15]. Activated pozzolan-based concrete frequently require high temperatures to cure, limiting their applicability. Calcium sulfate-based cementing structures are increasingly available due to sulphur dioxide emission controls, making them the most promising alternatives for concrete applications at outside temperatures. Limestone sulfoaluminate-belite-ferrite cement, such as the "Third Cement Series" (TCS) produced in China, use synergies between calcium sulphate, silicate, with aluminium oxide hydrates [16].

2. Earth construction

2.1. The past

There has been no consensus on whether humans first used earth building. Kim suggests that this occurred around 9000 years ago, citing the discovery of earth block (adobe) homes in Turkmenistan from 8000 to 6000 BC as evidence. According to certain researchers [9], the usage of soil for construction began during Mesopotamia's El-Obeid period (5000-4000 BC). The earliest bricks built of adobe unearthed in the River Tigris area date back to 7500 BC, meaning that such mud houses were utilised for around 10,000 years. The earth's creation began around 12,000 to 7000 BC, coinciding with the emergence of the earliest agricultural cultures [17]. It is unclear if this occurred more than 9000 or 10,000 years ago. Many earth constructions have survived until the 21st century, despite being built over 1000 years ago [18]. The Great Wall of China, erected around 3000 years ago, has portions made of crushed stone. across 814 BC, the Phoenicians were a people who used earth to build structures across the Mediterranean region, including Carthage. The temple in Japan features 1300-year-old rammed earth walls [18]. According to this source, earth-roamed dwellings have existed in the Himalayas since the XII century. Adobe-based architectural buildings are ubiquitous across the region. The remains of Peru's Chanchán hamlet include some of history's first earth-based constructions. Another example of an old earth structure (1000–1500 AD). Shibam, Yemen, has earth constructions of up to 11 stories that date back a hundred years [19].

2.2. Presently

At present, nearly fifty percent of the world population inhabits earth-based structures. Earth construction is most common in impoverished countries, although it may also be found in Germany, France, and the United Kingdom, where there are over 500,000 ground-based structures. Earth building has expanded fast in the United States, Brazil, and Australia as part of an environmentally friendly building plan [20]. In 1986, the French government granted institutional status to a French laboratory created in 1979 and associated to Grenoble's School of Architectural Design. It has consistently promoted earth building. Educational initiative, involving a scientific workshop with 150 engaging tasks, was a success, with 11,000 visits in under 4 years. Germany offers vocational education and training leading to the Expert title in earth building [21]. These universities, particularly the University of Weimar, offer earthen building courses. Effective earth construction involves both proper education and rigorous standards. A few nations have already adopted earth-building regulations. Germany's first Earthen Building Code was produced in 1944, but it was not accepted before 1951 with DIN 18951. In 1998, the German Institute Concerned with the Environment issued practical suggestions known as the Lehmbau Regeln. All German states, except Hamburg and Lesser Sáxony, have welcomed them as well [22]. The Commonwealth of Australia's scientific and industrial research organisation Organization (CSIRO) published "Bulletin 5" in 1952, which featured the Australian regulations.This agreement has been updated two times: in 1976 and 1992. This paper was superseded by the Australian Earth Establishing Handbook [18] in 2002. In 1992, the Spanish Department of Transport as well as Municipal Infrastructure. "Bases over Construction and Design Utilizing Rammed Earth," which promoted both rammed earth and adobe building. The lack of regulation in earth construction raises concerns such as the requirement for building insurance throughout the ten-year warranty term [23]. Although there are no formal rules for earth building in the United States, all structures must fulfil seismic norms. Since 1991, New Mexico has maintained a state rule governing earthwork and adobe constructing. New Zealand has detailed legal restrictions for earth building, divided into three categories [24].

3. Techniques, characteristics, and durability

3.1. Techniques

Wattle and daub, stem, rammed earth, adobe bricks, and compressed earth blocks (CEB) are all examples of ground building. Pitch and daub are a roughly 6000-year-old method for pressing dirt onto a woven lattice of oak strips. The earth projecting technique, like shotcrete, needs to stabilize the ground before projecting it into an interior formwork layer. In Portugal, a hybrid earthen architecture for walls was recently employed, mixing rammed earth, cob, wattle, and daub (**Figure 2**). Adobe is a key earth-building method used in several historical structures [25]. The term "adobe" is derived from the Arabic phrase "attob" which refers to bricks that have been sun-dried. To make adobe bricks, damp dirt is poured into wooden molds and sun-dried. Others recommend using straw or vegetable fibers to minimize shrinkage cracks in adobe surfaces during drying. However, some argue that vegetable fibers may decay and breed fungus. CEBs are an upgrade of adobe bricks that employ a method to compress earth within a mold. Force can be exerted both manually and mechanically. The soil has a consistency similar to rammed earth, making the bricks heavier and stronger than adobe bricks [26].

Figure 2. Procedures to evaluate soil suitability during stabilization [27].

3.2. Properties

Sediment used in earth building is largely mineral-based, with an organic component commonly present in the early layers. This stage combines mineral particles such as ceramics, sludge, and sand in various amounts. Soil stabilization involves modifying soil properties to enhance mechanical or physical behavior. Stabilization procedures attempt to mitigate soil flexibility, enhance workability, and increase erosion resistance [28]. The author suggests that a soil having a compressive strength greater than 2 MPa is adequate for stabilization. It has composite structure and filling material inside (see **Figure 3**). Molasses, cow manure mixed straw and bricks can be stabilize. Show that using straw fibers in bricks made from adobe impacts their strength under compression. However, the compressive force of bricks varies with their size and discovered evidence that the nesting of the sparrow is formed out of clay [29]. Soils often have undesired engineering qualities even though they are dealt with to improve their physical attributes (see **Figure 4**).

Figure 3. A hybrid earth barrier system [30].

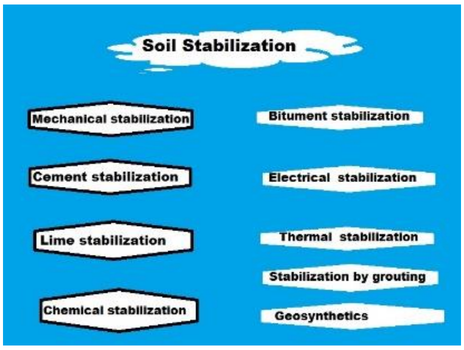

Figure 4. Methods for assessing soil suitability during stabilization [31].

It is suggested that this understanding might aid in improved earth building. Earth building in seismic locations requires reinforced concrete building materials there by lowering its eco-efficiency. Straw bale and rammed earth building are increasingly popular in the UK, as evidenced by interviews and inspections at the site [32].

3.3. Economic advantages

Cost-efficiency is a top priority in developing countries. Some scholars feel that earth building has economic benefits. However, the economics with soil building vary depending on factors like as construction technique, staff costs, stabilization processes, durability, and repairs requirements. Cost-efficiency is a top priority in developing countries [33]. Certain academics feel that earth building has economic benefits. However, the financial implications of earthen building differ depending on factors like as construction method, human costs, stabilization methods, durability, and repair requirements [34].

3.4. Fossil-fueled resource usage and trash production

While dirt for earth building is not a renewable resource, it differs from the extraction of the foundation materials for traditional brickwork. Earth building soil is often found according to the organic layer. Assuming the structure is constructed using local soil, there is no contamination from transport [35]. This approach differs from traditional masonry, which involves transporting concrete blocks and ceramic bricks from building sites, leading to increased emissions of greenhouse gases. Earth building debris may be safely disposed at the extraction site, posing no risks to the environment [36].

4. Conclusions

Although approach study focuses on low-energy materials, concrete building material investigations usually consider embodied CO_2 or CO_2 footprint. Several authors have remarked that integrated energy of building materials is becoming more important in the entire lifespan of a structure as energy performance improves. Embedding energy can be challenging to quantify because there is no widely acknowledged technique of measuring or computation. As a result, data from several authors and studies may vary. Cement with cement, timber, stones, rammed earth, along with sandstone are some of the most extensively researched materials. There is information available on how the substitution of materials affects the embodied energy of buildings. Housing development has a lower negative impact on the environment without sacrificing performance or fiscal viability. Analyzed how using various building supplies might affect customer attractiveness and economic feasibility. If people are hesitant to buy a residence built using a specific approach, the building industry may not embrace it due to limited sales potential and significant financial risk. Identifying building approaches that satisfy buyers is crucial. Earth building in seismic zones requires concrete-reinforced structures, which reduces its environmental efficiency. Earth building increases interior air humidity, which is helpful for human health.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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