



The emerging trends in sustainable construction materials

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Population of urban areas in 1950



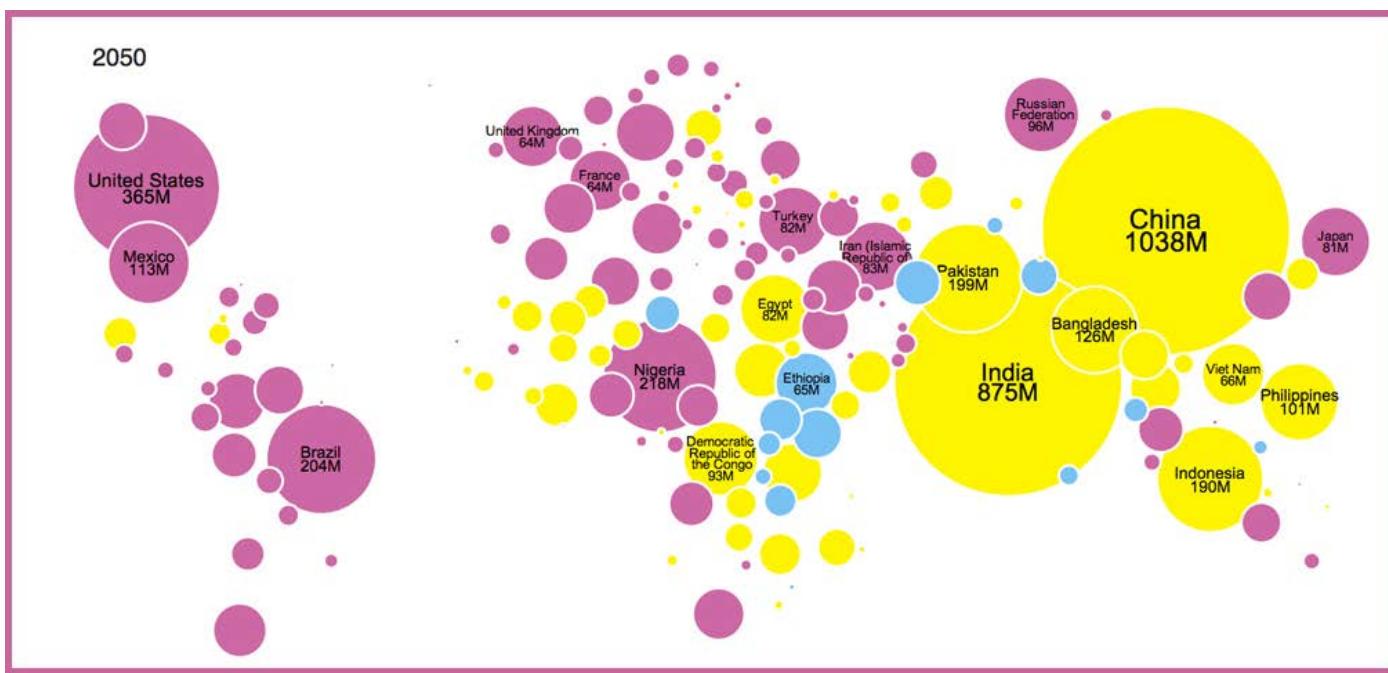
[businessinsider.com]

Population of urban areas in 2000



[businessinsider.com]

Population of urban areas in 2050



[businessinsider.com]

Chinese Golden Week
G4 Beijing-Hong Kong-Macau Expressway



[topgear.com]

Diwali
Nagpur



[www.prokerala.com]



2.5 billion

extra in urban areas by 2050

20 billion tones of concrete annually

>25,000 x



Every 20 minutes new Burj Khalifa

*An Olympic pool of cement is used
every 15 seconds.*





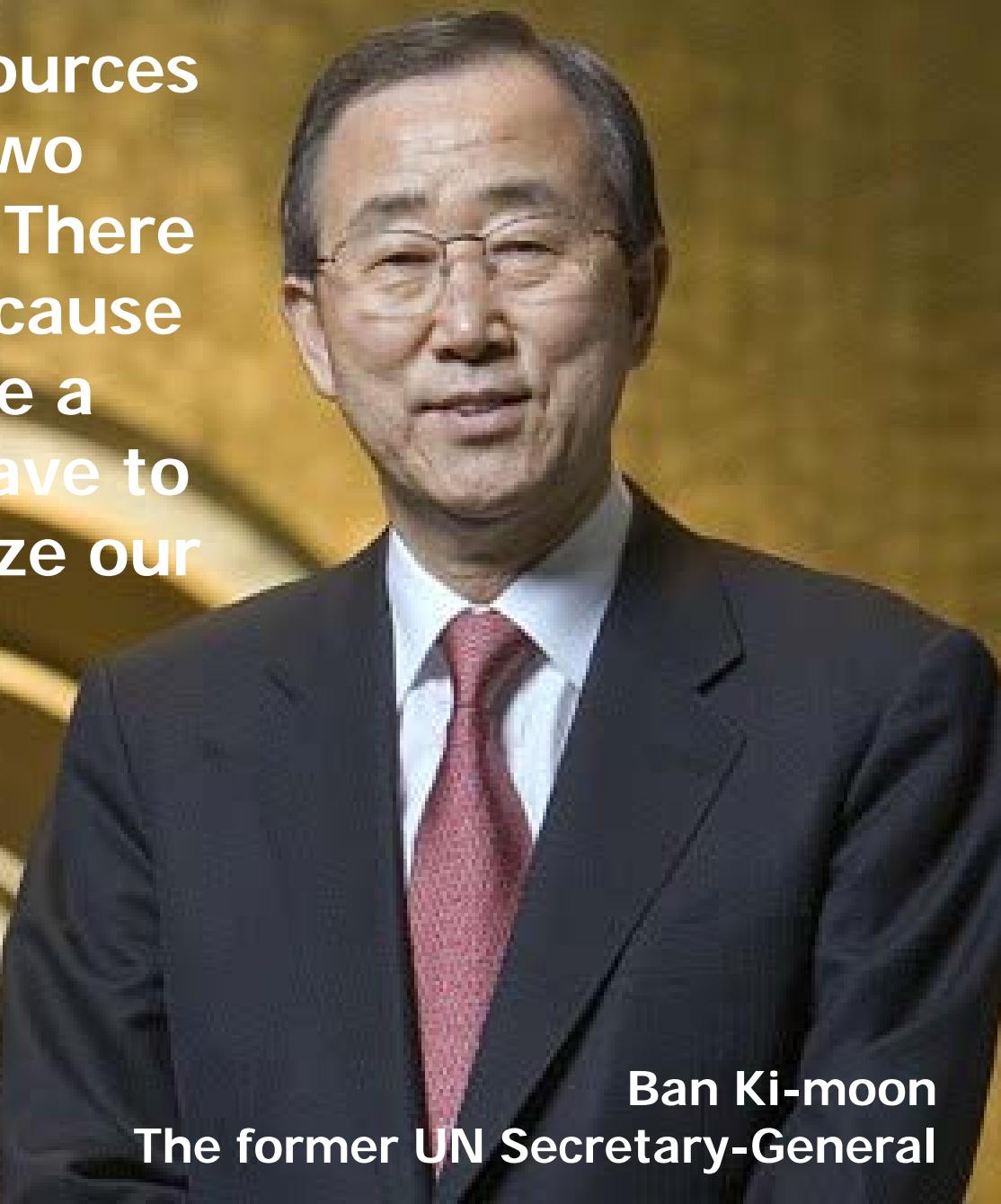
© Getty Images

Demand for sand has led to the emergence of illegal mining of the material – here, a police officer stands guard in a quarry near Bogota, Colombia



[www.aljazeera.com]

**“We are using resources
as if we had two
planets, not one. There
is no “Plan B” because
we do not have a
“Planet B”. We have to
work and galvanize our
action.**



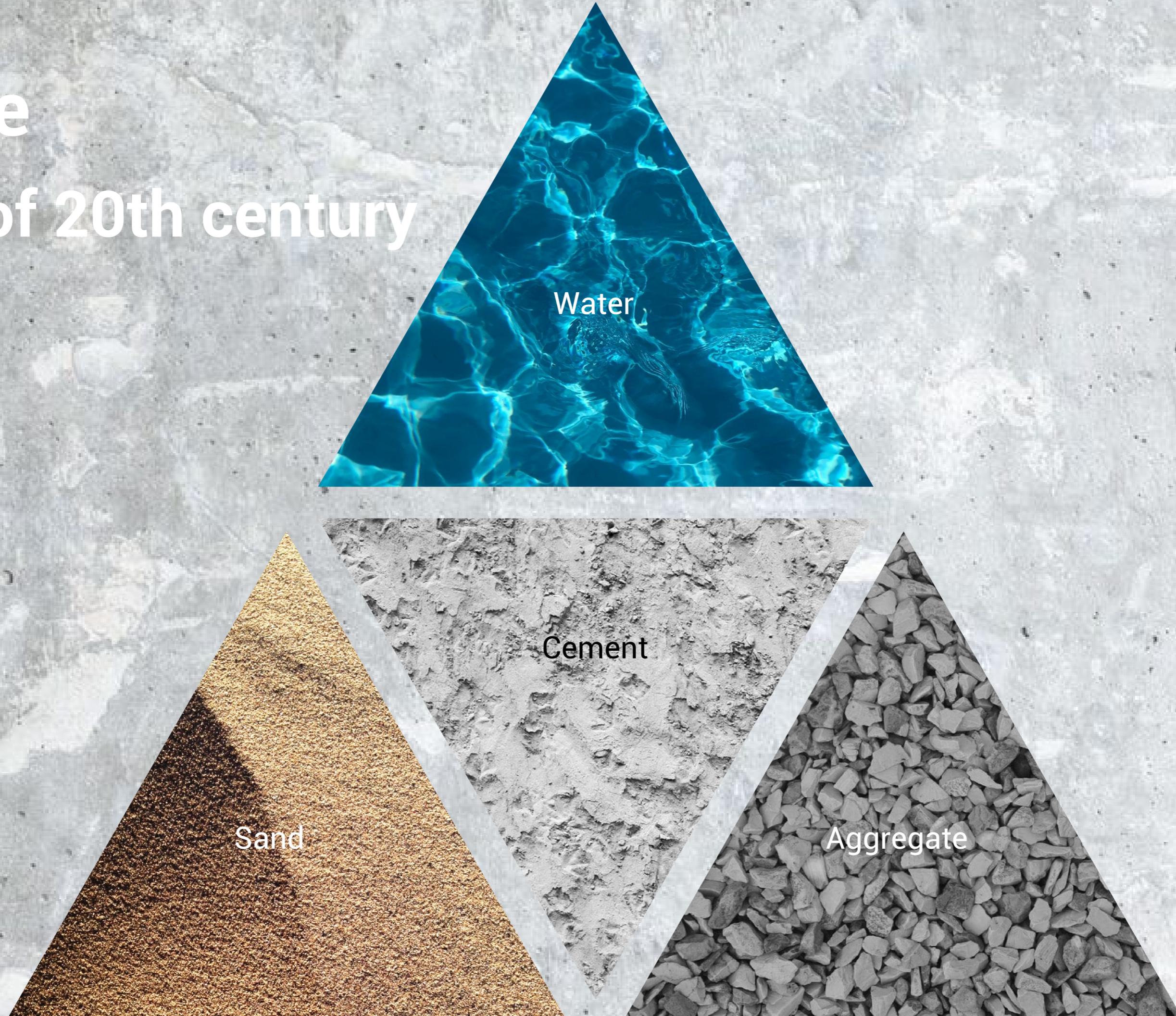
Ban Ki-moon
The former UN Secretary-General



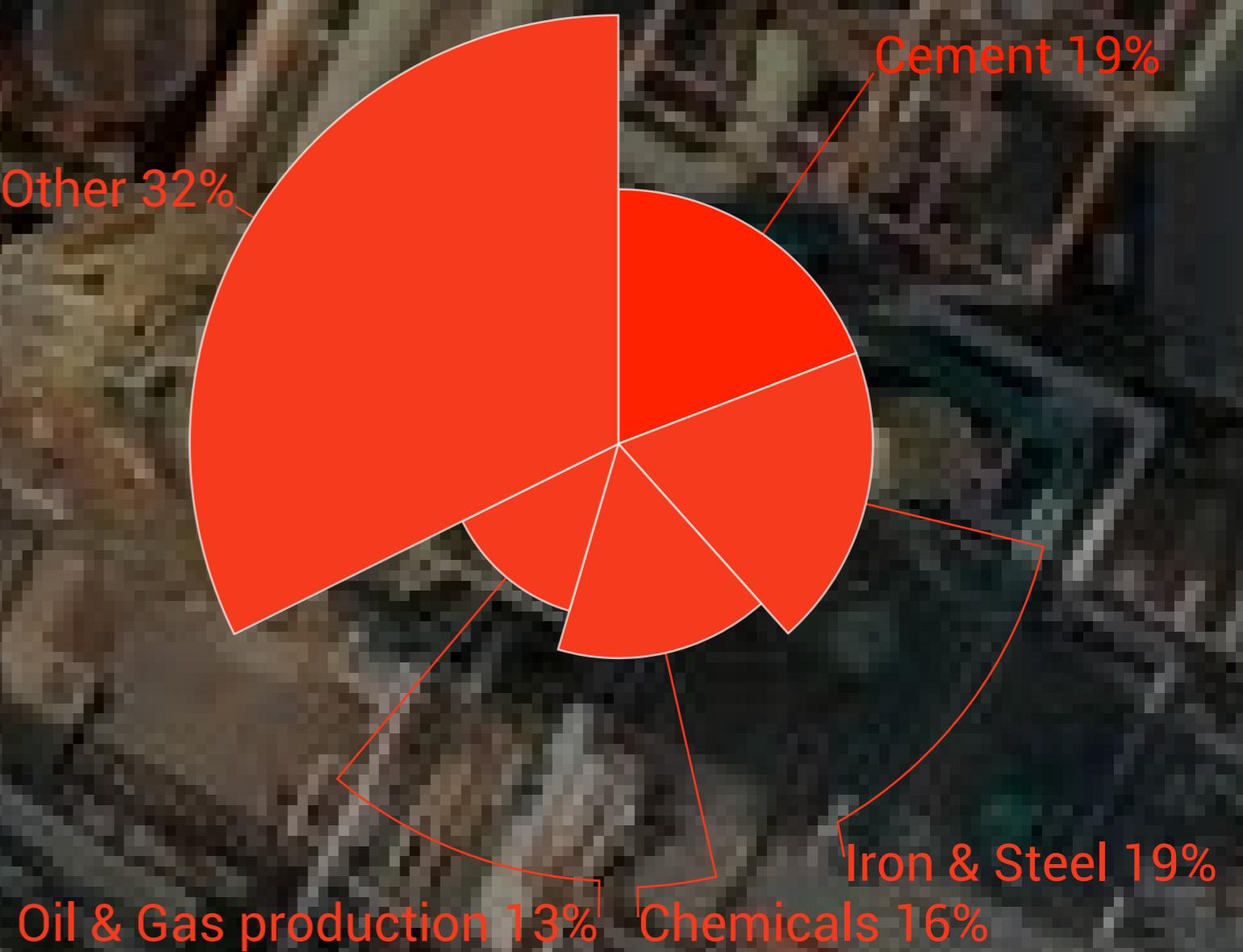
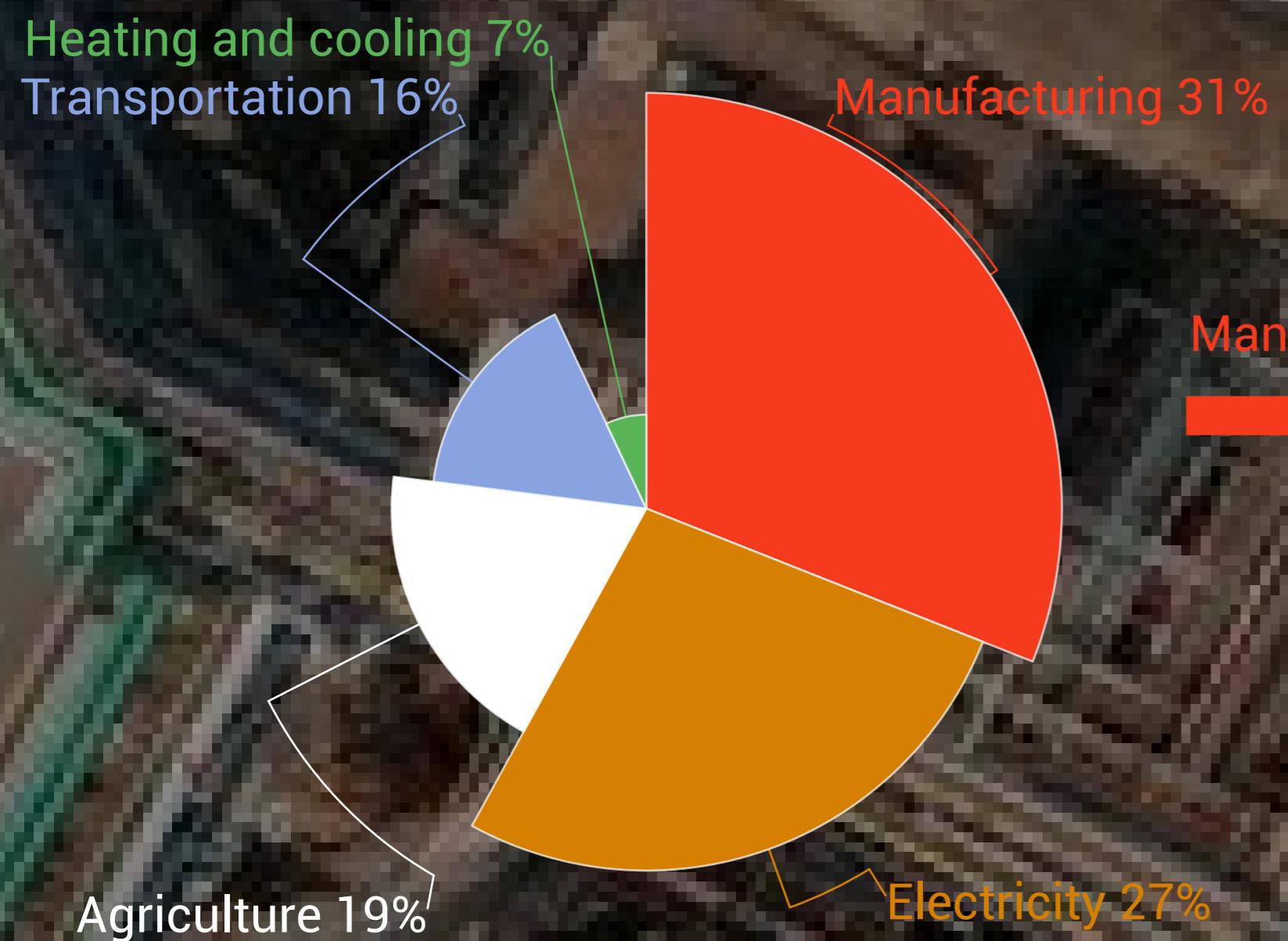
Concrete is the second most consumed material in the world, the water is first.

Concrete

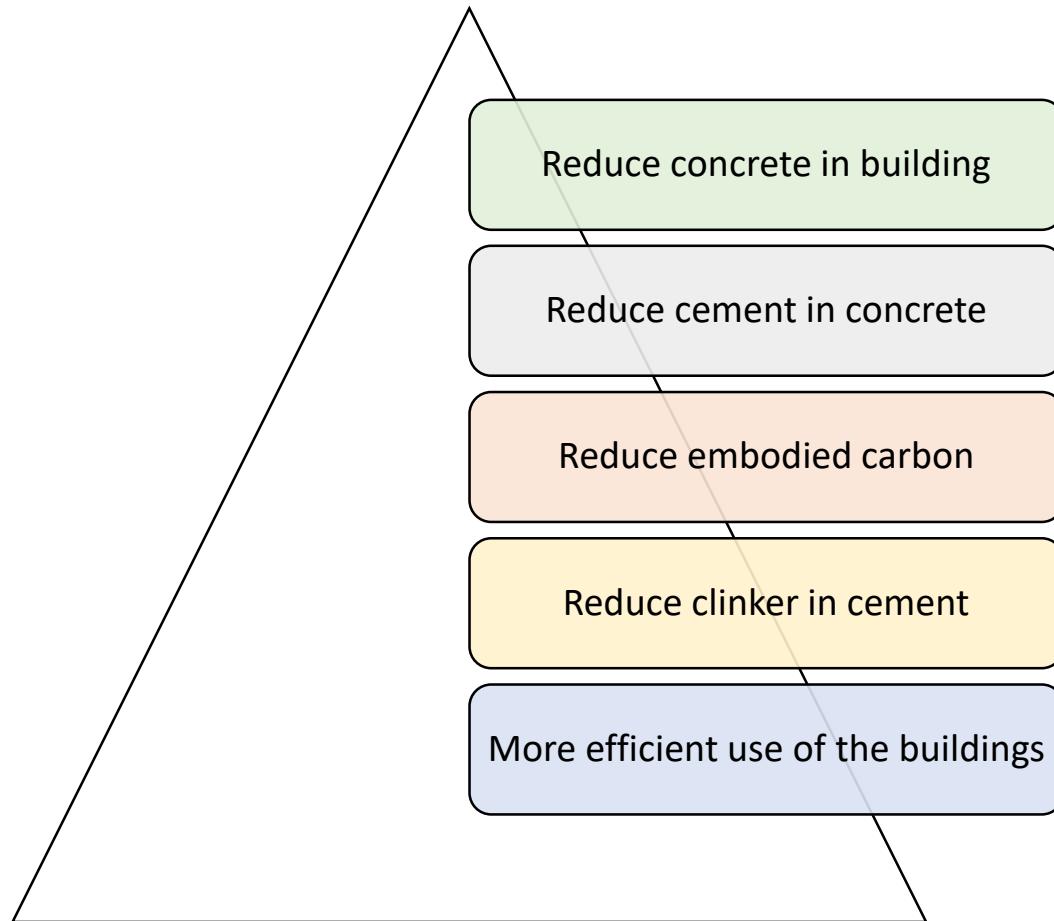
Material of 20th century



Sources of greenhouse gases



R levels



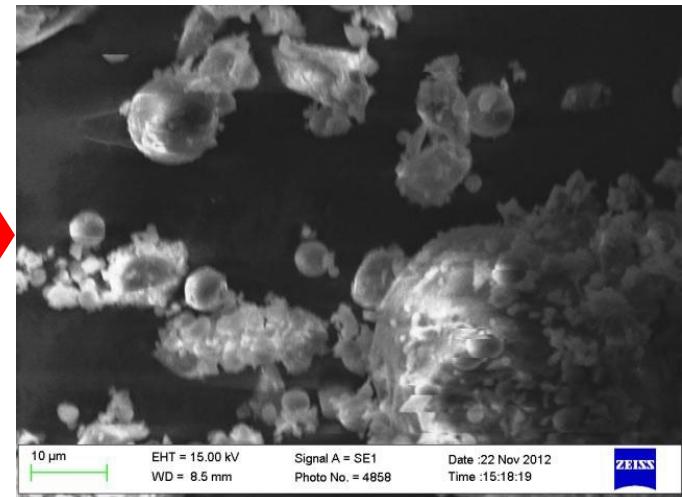
Reduce clinker in cement



[www.cement.org]

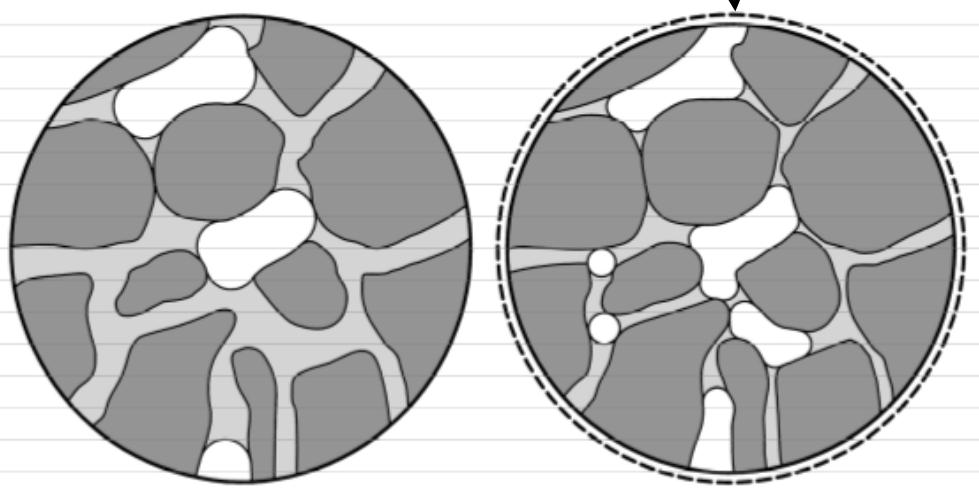
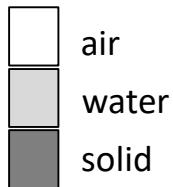


[www.nrdc.org]

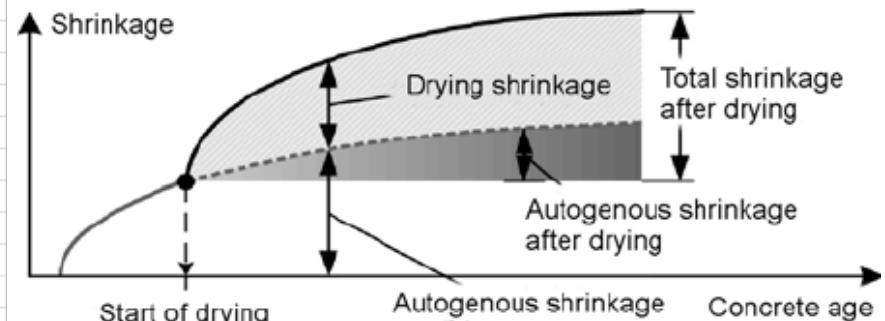
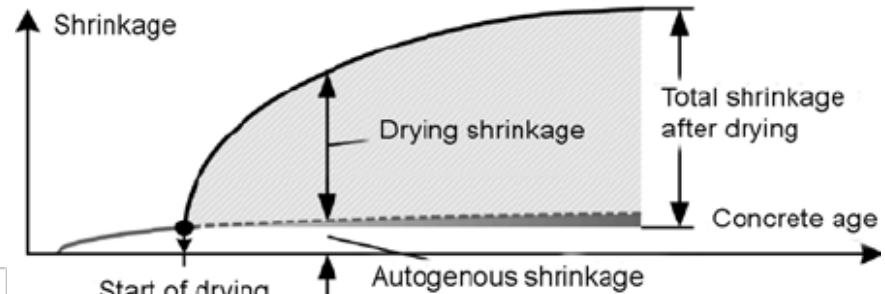


Blended cement

Shrinkage of concrete



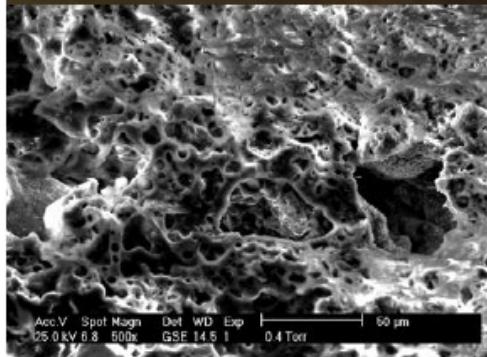
[Jansen & Hansen, 2001]



[Sakata & Shimomura, 2004]

Internal curing

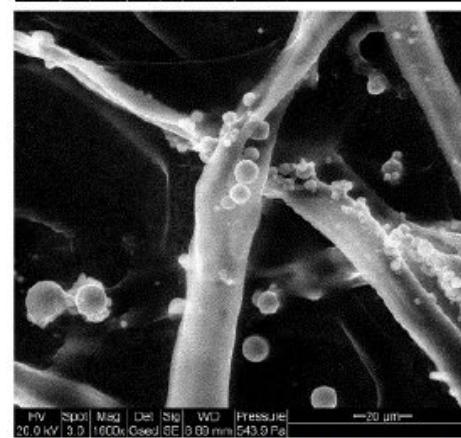
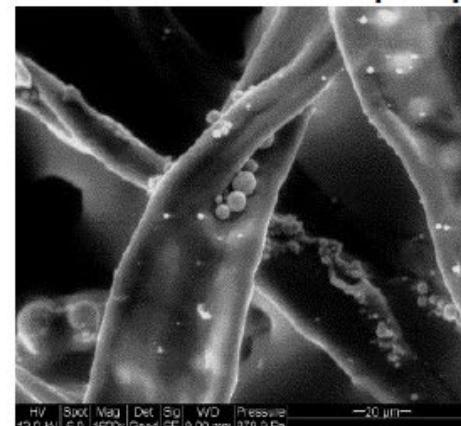
Saturated lightweight aggregate



Bentur et al. CCR 2001, Lura et al. RILEM 2004

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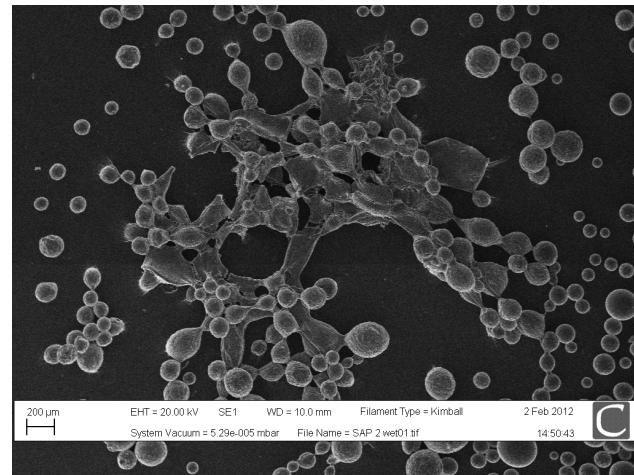
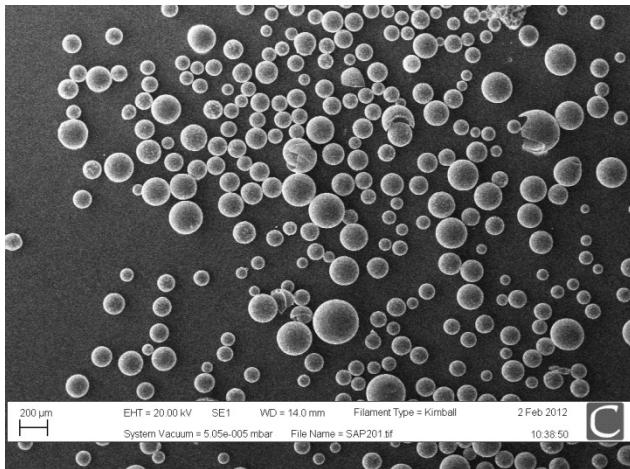
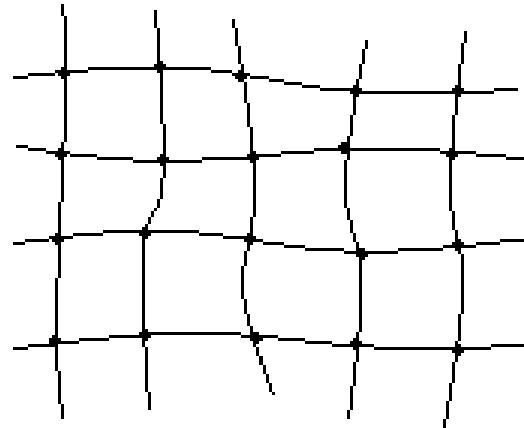
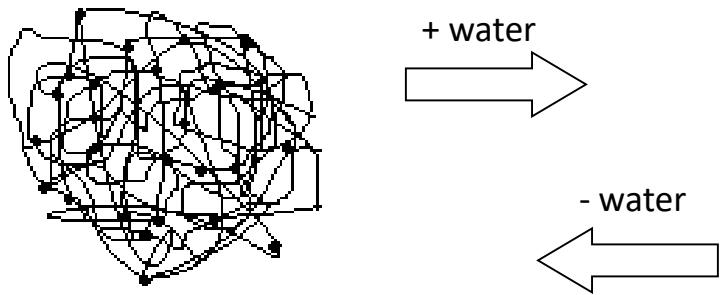
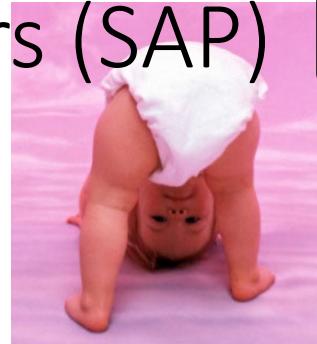
Thermomechanical pulp fibers



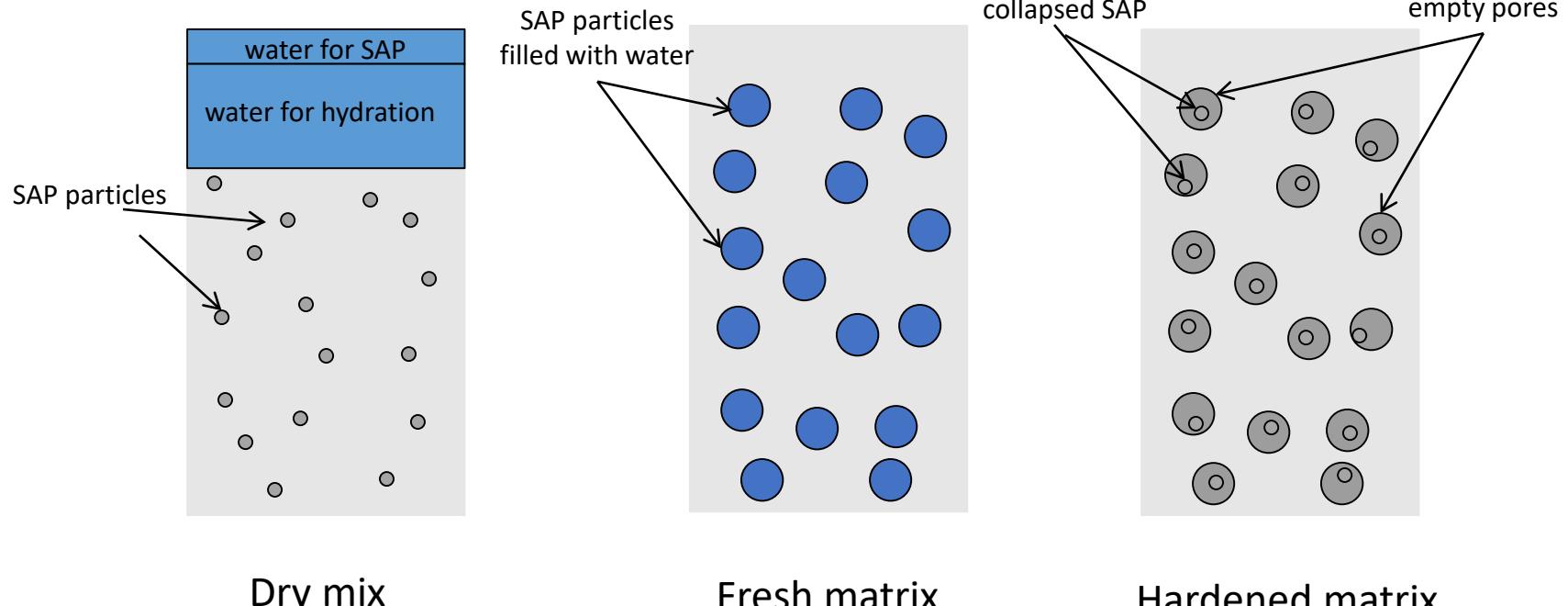
Mohr et al. CCR 2006

Superabsorbent polymers (SAP) Mechanism of swelling

Reduce clinker in cement



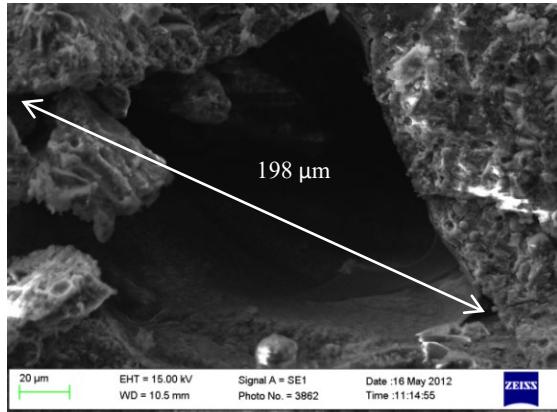
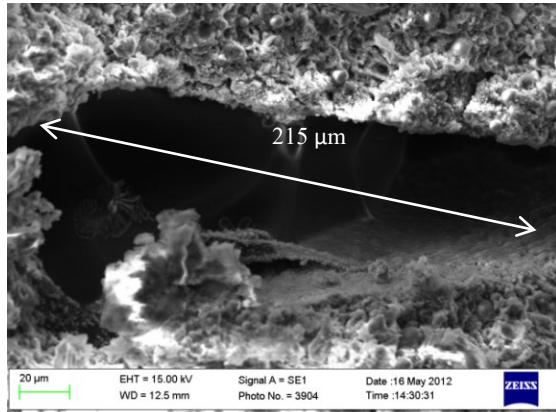
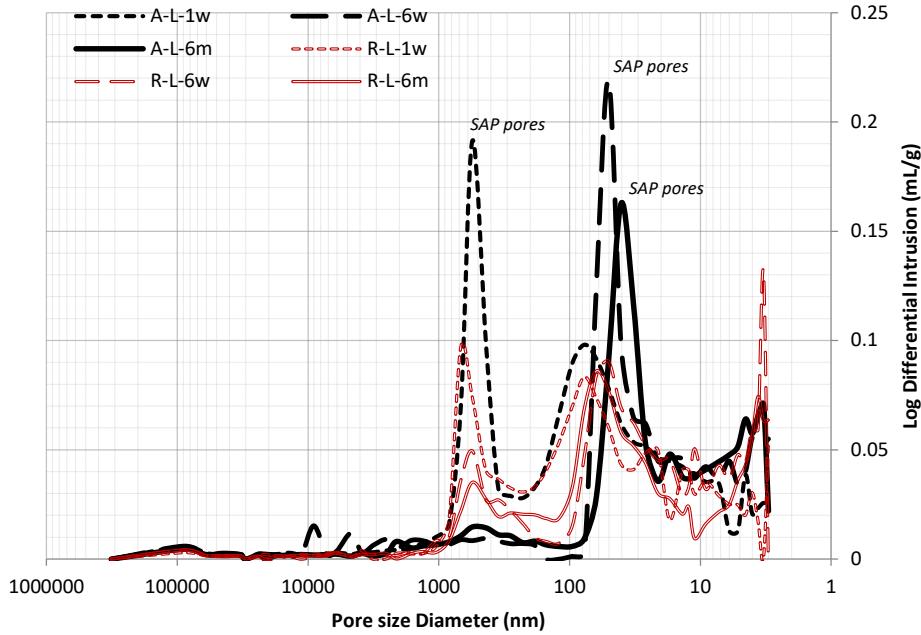
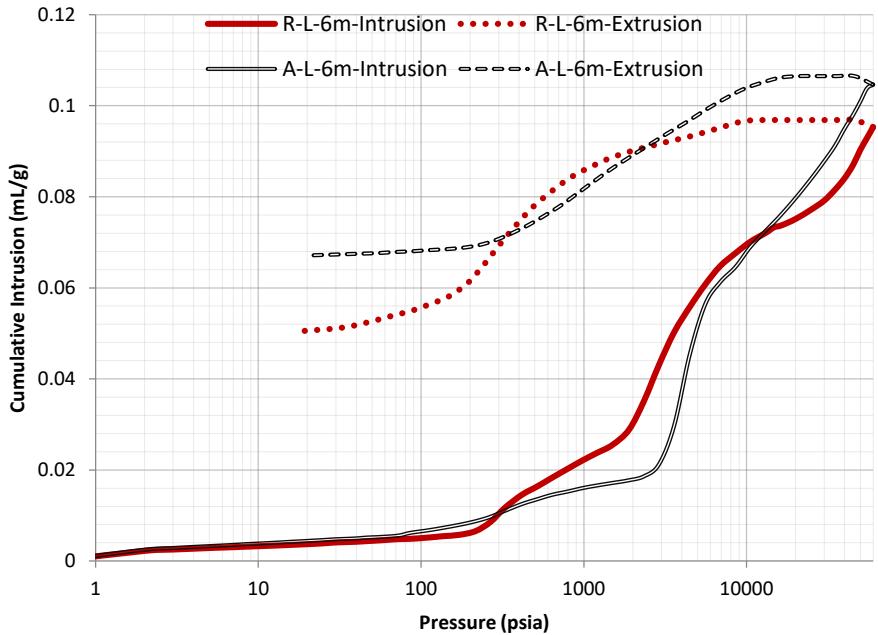
Concrete modifications by SAP



[Sikora & Klemm, 2013]

Pores by SAP are ‘ink-bottle’ and/or closed and have a diameter of at least a few thousands nanometres

Reduce clinker in cement



[Sikora & Klemm, 2013]

SAP very effective in internal curing

Reduce clinker in cement

Vary noticeably between different types of SAPs and supplementary cementitious materials

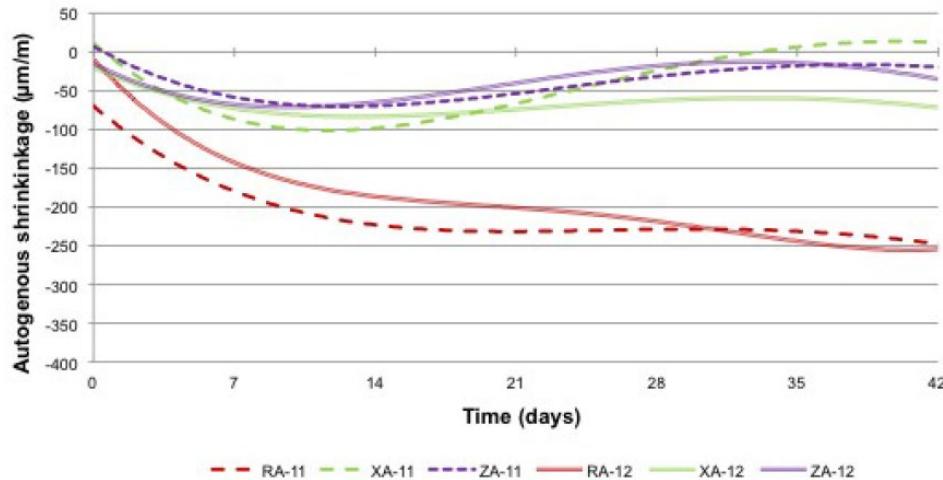


Fig. 8: Autogenous shrinkage for mortars featuring FA

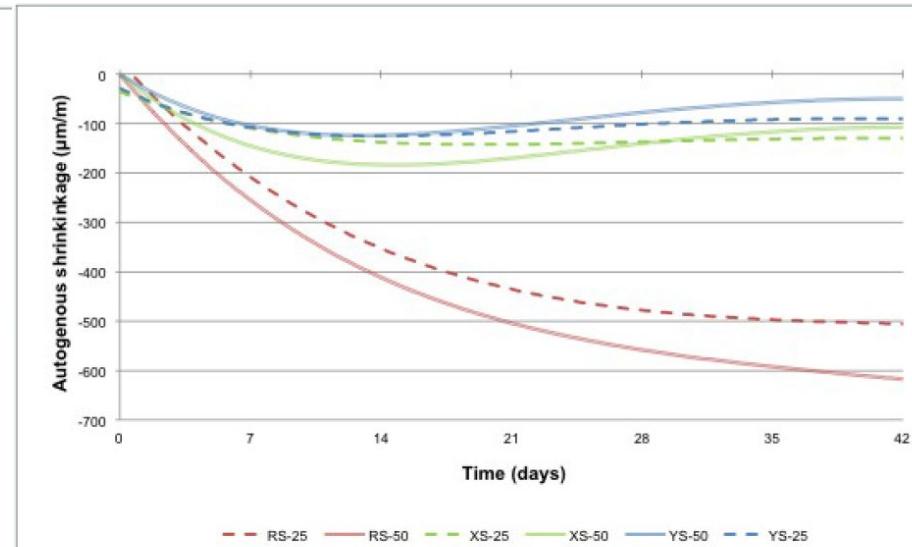
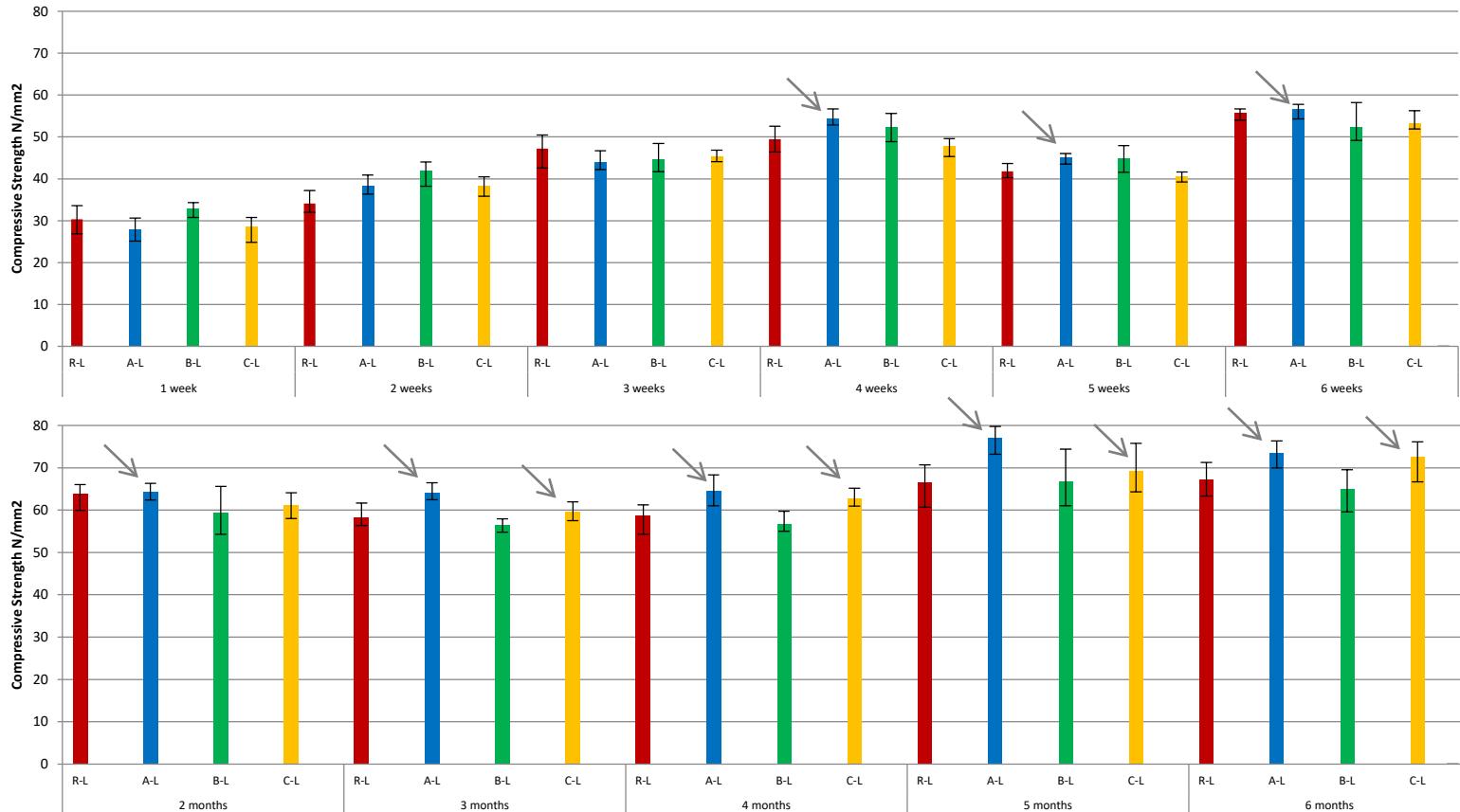


Fig. 5: Autogenous shrinkage for mortars with ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS)

[Klemm et al., 2013]

SAPs with high water absorption increase compressive strength, no effect on flexural strength

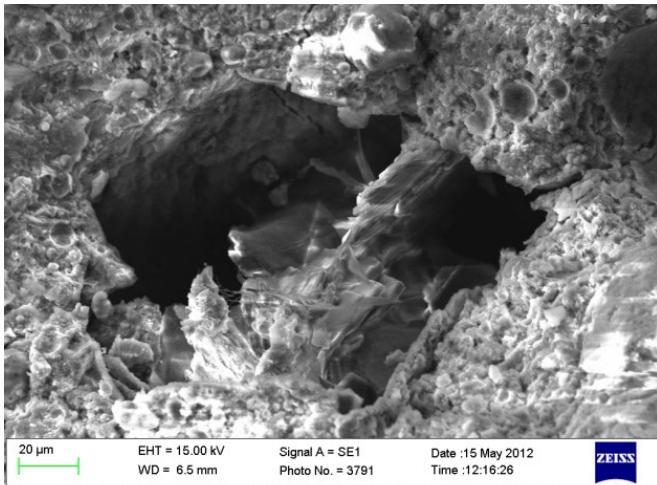
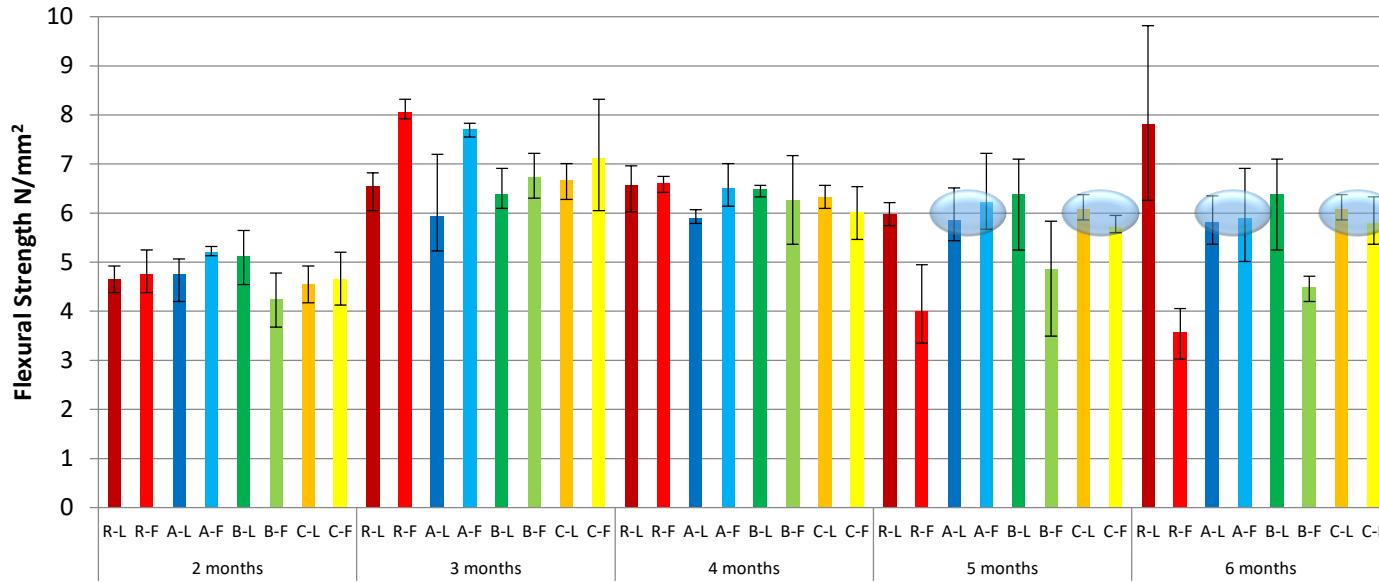
Reduce clinker in cement



[Sikora & Klemm, 2013]

SAPs with high water absorption capacity prevent flexural strength reduction caused by frost action in cementitious composites

Reduce clinker in cement



[Sikora & Klemm, 2013]



LOW CARBON

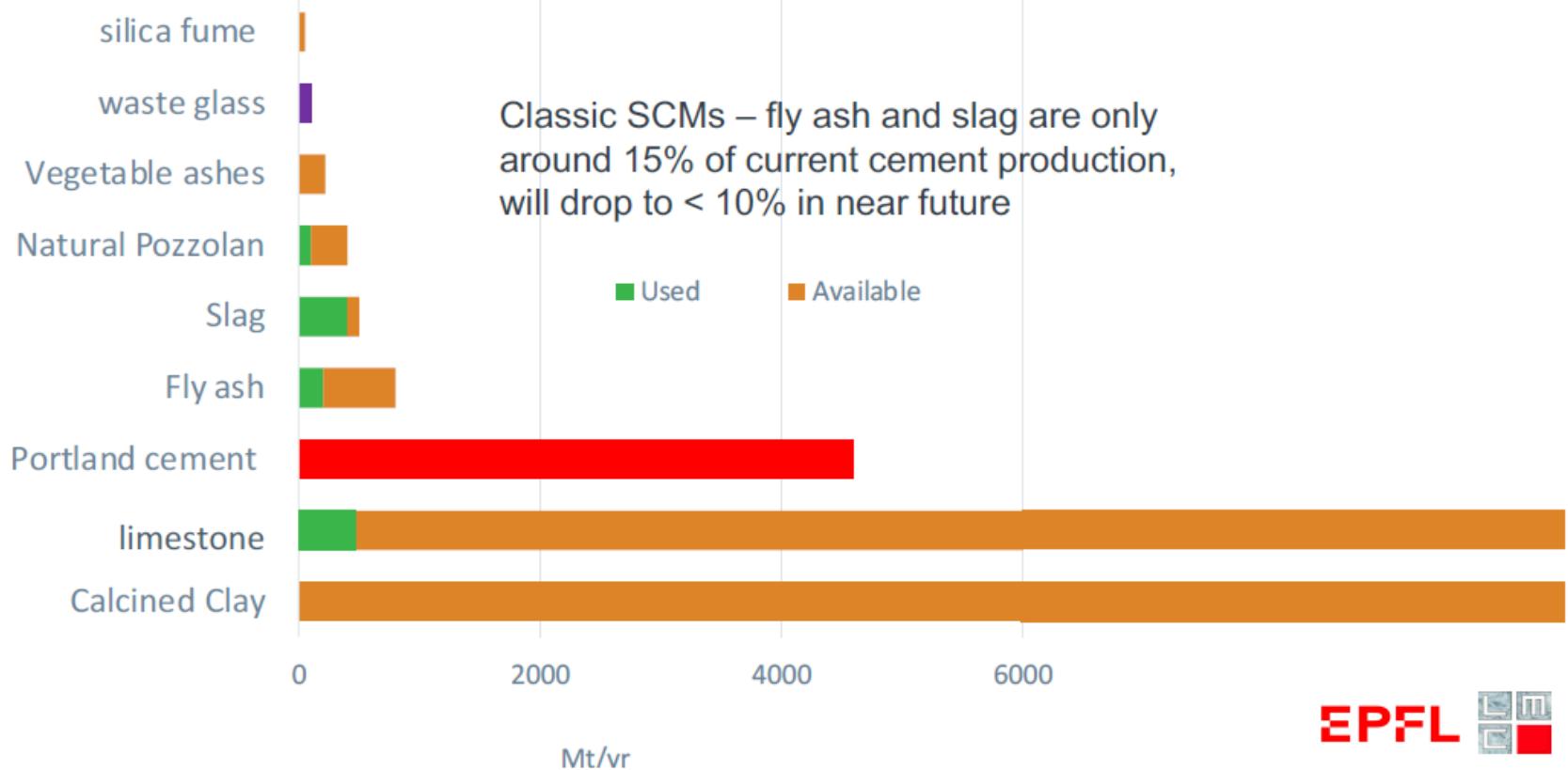


LOW COST



LOW CAPITAL

Availability of SCMs



Professor Karen Scrivener, FREng, EPFL, Switzerland

Professor Fernando Martirena, UCLV, Cuba

Alberto Putin, IPIAC, Portugal



LOW CARBON



LOW COST



LOW CAPITAL

There is no magic solution

- Blended with SCMs will be best solution for sustainable cements for foreseeable future
- **Only material really potentially available in viable quantities is calcined clay.**
- **Synergetic reaction** of calcined clay and limestone allows high levels of substitution:
EPFL led LC³ project supported by SDC. **Started 2013**



Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Swiss Agency for Development
and Cooperation SDC

Professor Karen Scrivener, FREng, EPFL, Switzerland

Professor Fernando Martirena, UCLV, Cuba

Alberto Putin, IPIAC, Portugal

Limestone
Calcined
Clay
Cement





LOW CARBON

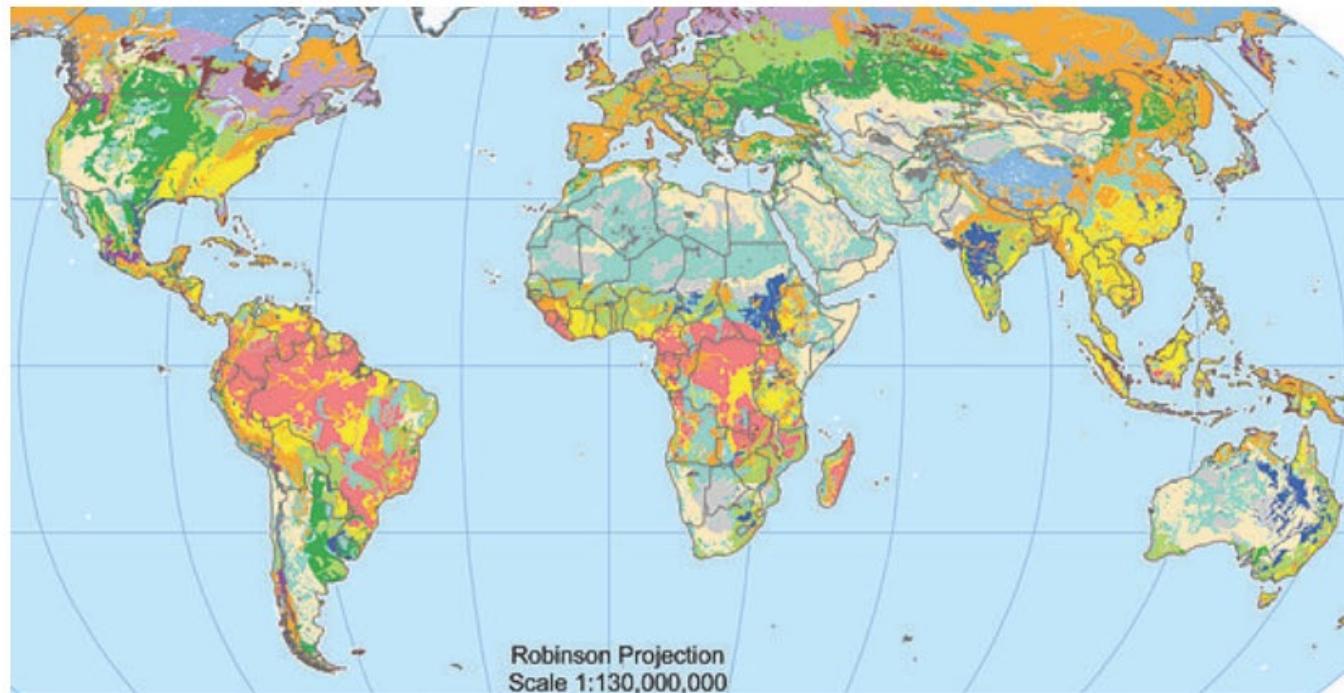


LOW COST

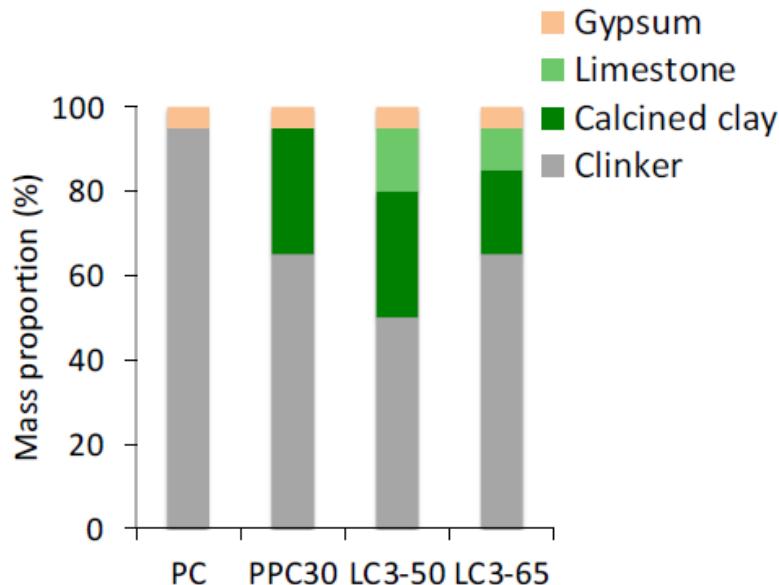


LOW CAPITAL

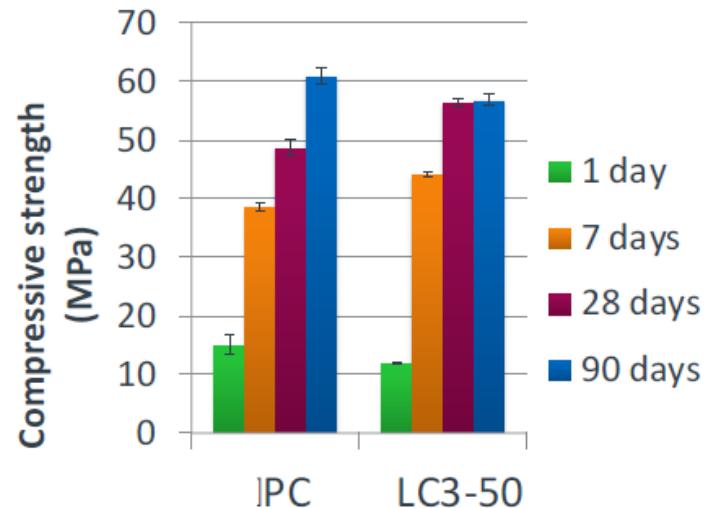
World soil map gives a rough indication,
yellow pink and light green regions, very good
but other areas have also have good deposits



What is LC³



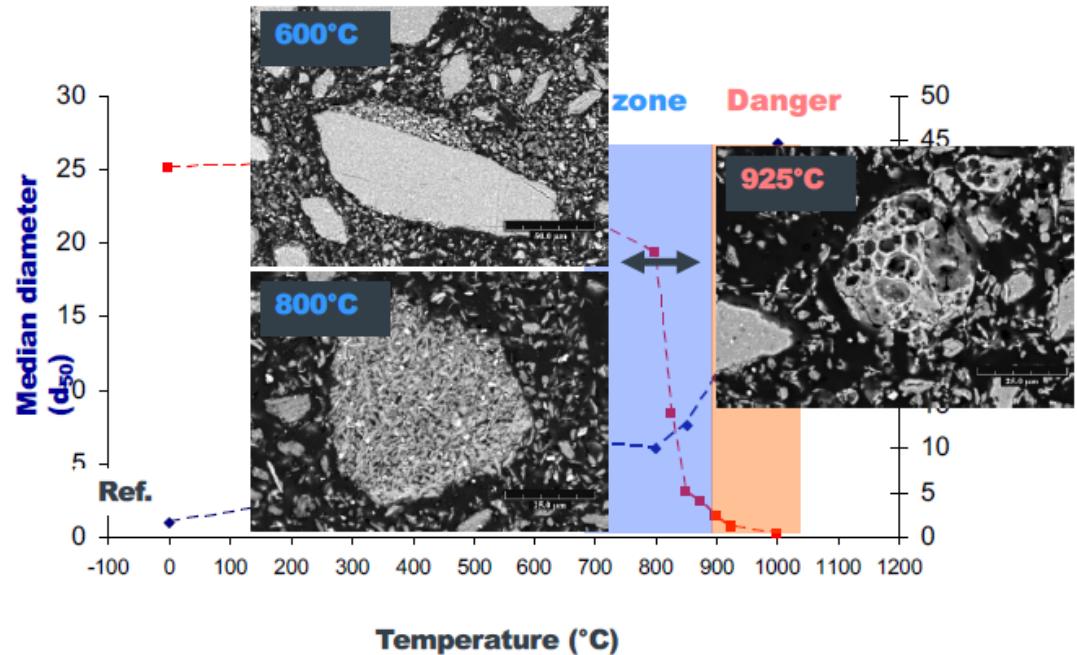
LC³ is a family of cements,
the figure refers to
the **clinker** content



- 50% less clinker
- 40% less CO₂
- Similar strength
- Better chloride resistance
- Resistant to alkali silica reaction

Impact of calcination temperature

- Agglomeration occurs at higher temperatures
- Specific surface decreases (reactivity)
- Above 950 °C re-crystallization occurs





LOW CARBON



LOW COST



LOW CAPITAL

Concluding remarks

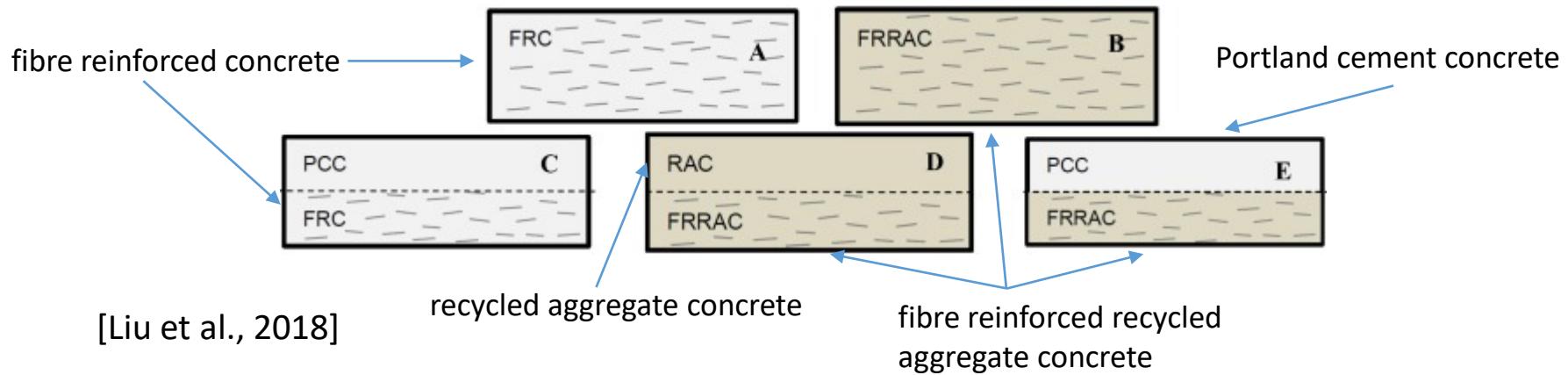
- Future cements will be based on Portland cement clinker with increasing levels of incorporation of SCMs
- Calcined clays are the only realistic option for extending the use SCMs
- Possible to obtain similar mechanical properties to OPC / CEM I with 50% clinker and clays with >40% kaolinite
- If we are serious about avoiding drastic climate change we need to use cements with lower CO₂ emissions, e.g LC³ clinker/ calcined clay / limestone blends

Professor Karen Scrivener, FREng, EPFL, Switzerland

Professor Fernando Martirena, UCLV, Cuba

Alberto Putin, IPIAC, Portugal

Functionally graded concrete



- Content of fibres do not have significant effect on the strength
- Type of aggregates used to produce the mixes does

Reduce embodied carbon

Desert sand for concrete



[Neumann & Curbach, 2018]

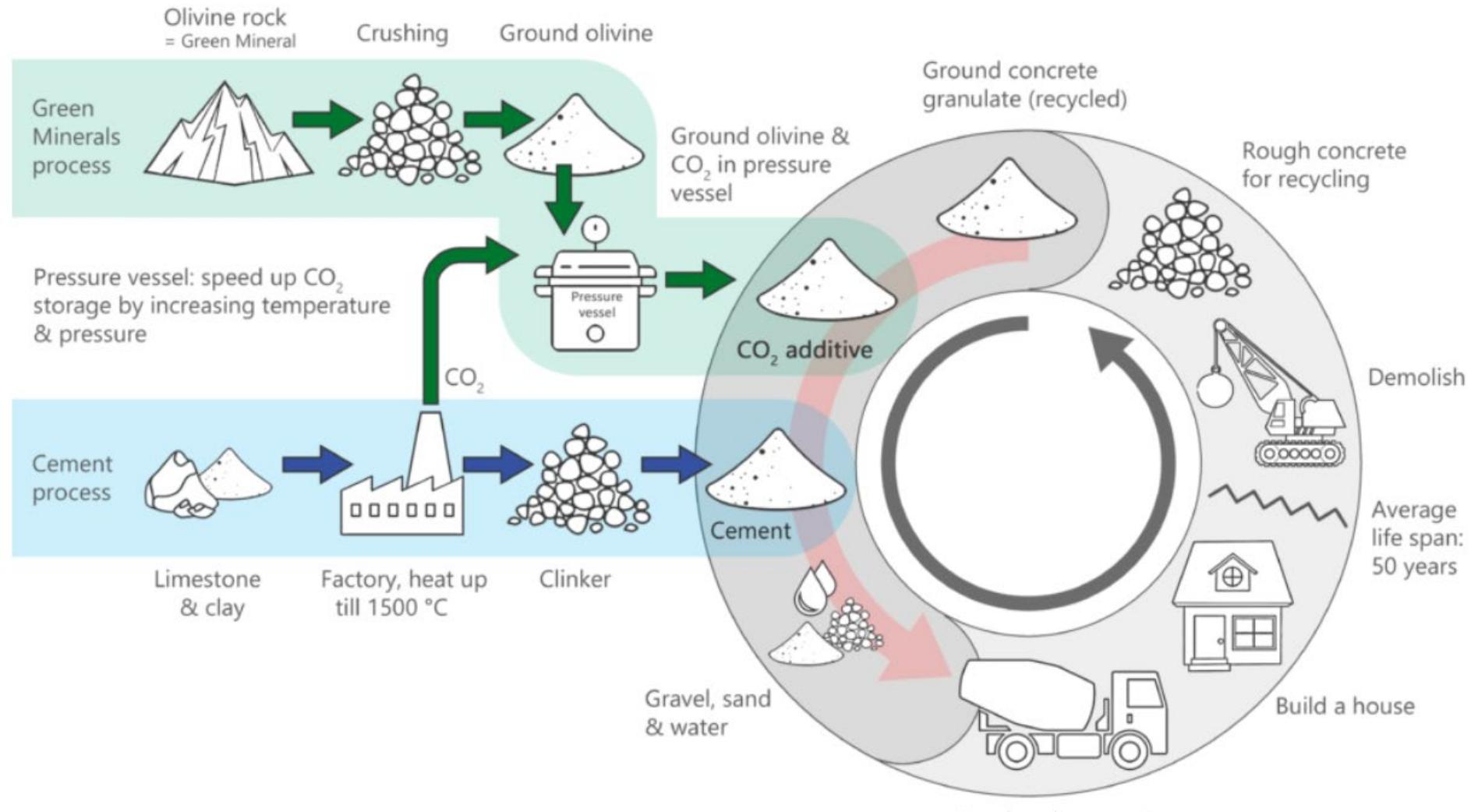
Reduce embodied carbon

Sea components + basalt

St. Mary Island — Karnataka, India

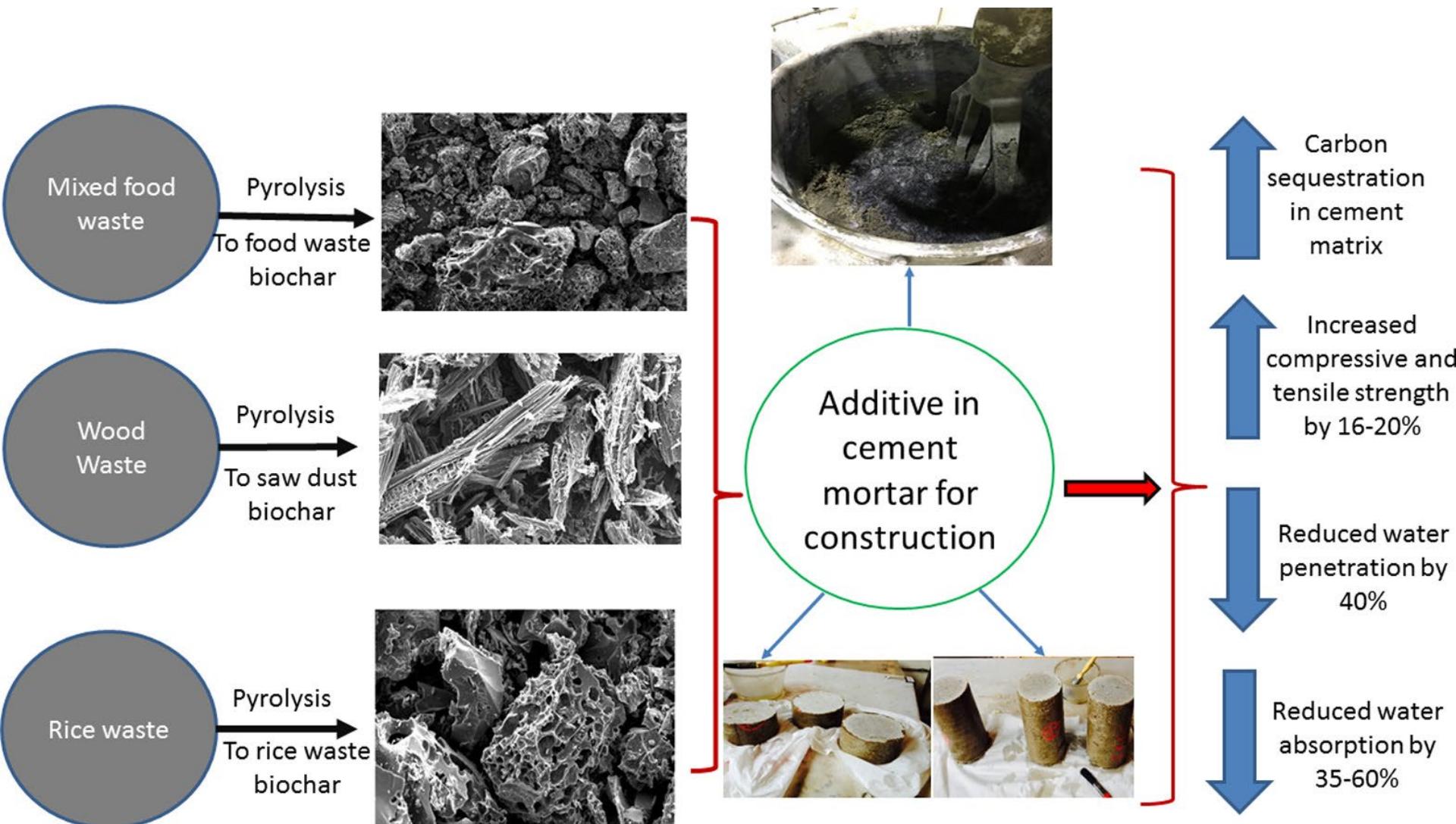


[www.technobasalt.com]

Process infographic – CO₂ based concrete & Circular economy

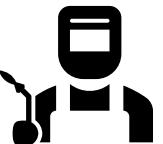
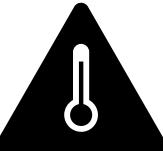
Biochar for concrete

Reduce cement in concrete



[Gupta, S., Kua, H.W. and Koh, H.J., 2018]

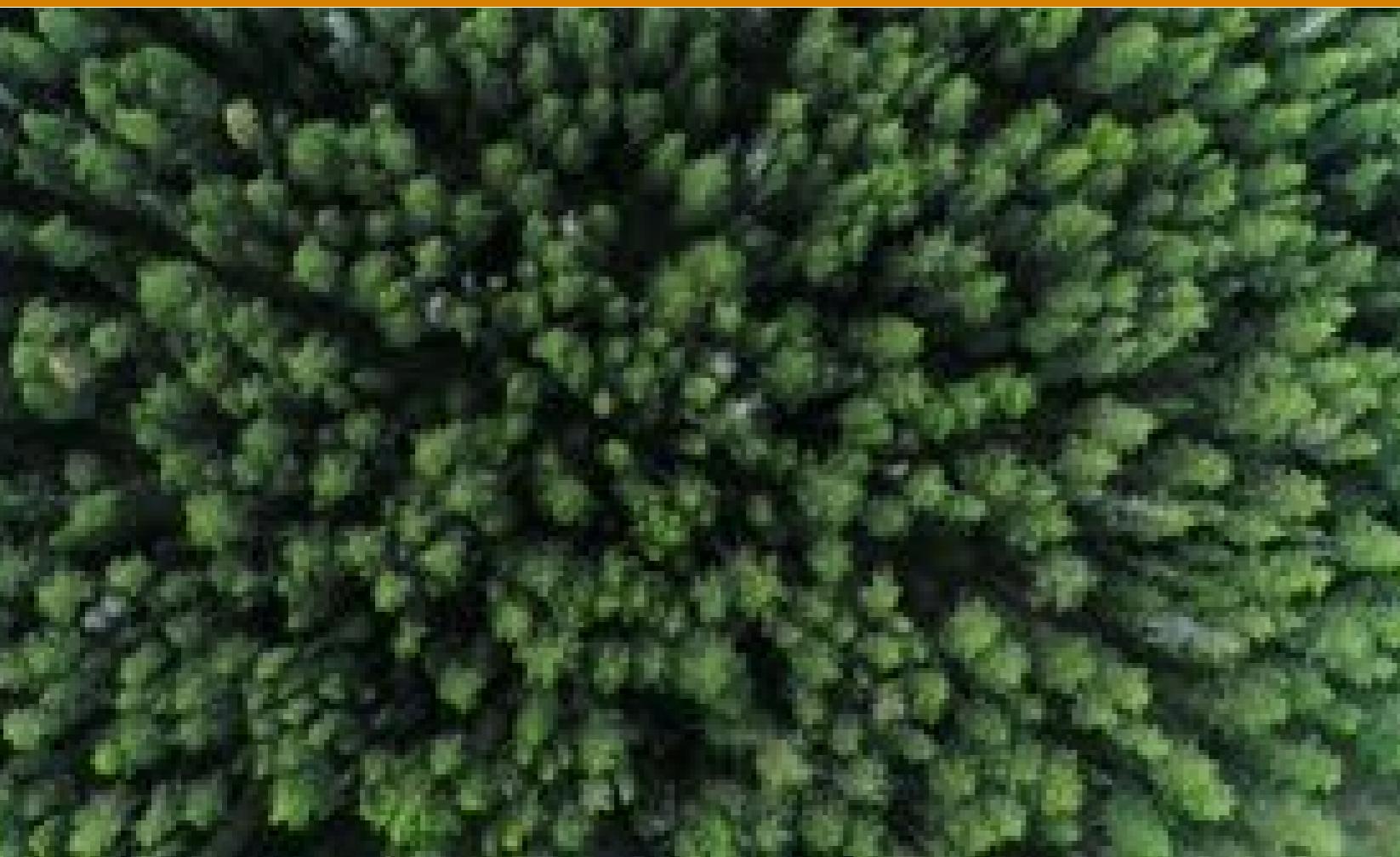
Shift work off-site

-  The construction supply chain is highly impacted, generating project slippage and/or extra costs
-  Enhanced focus on worker safety and increased cost pressure
-  Preassembled in a controlled environment
-  Off-site construction could contribute to sustainability goals by reducing materials waste, noise, and air dust as well as enabling circular building systems

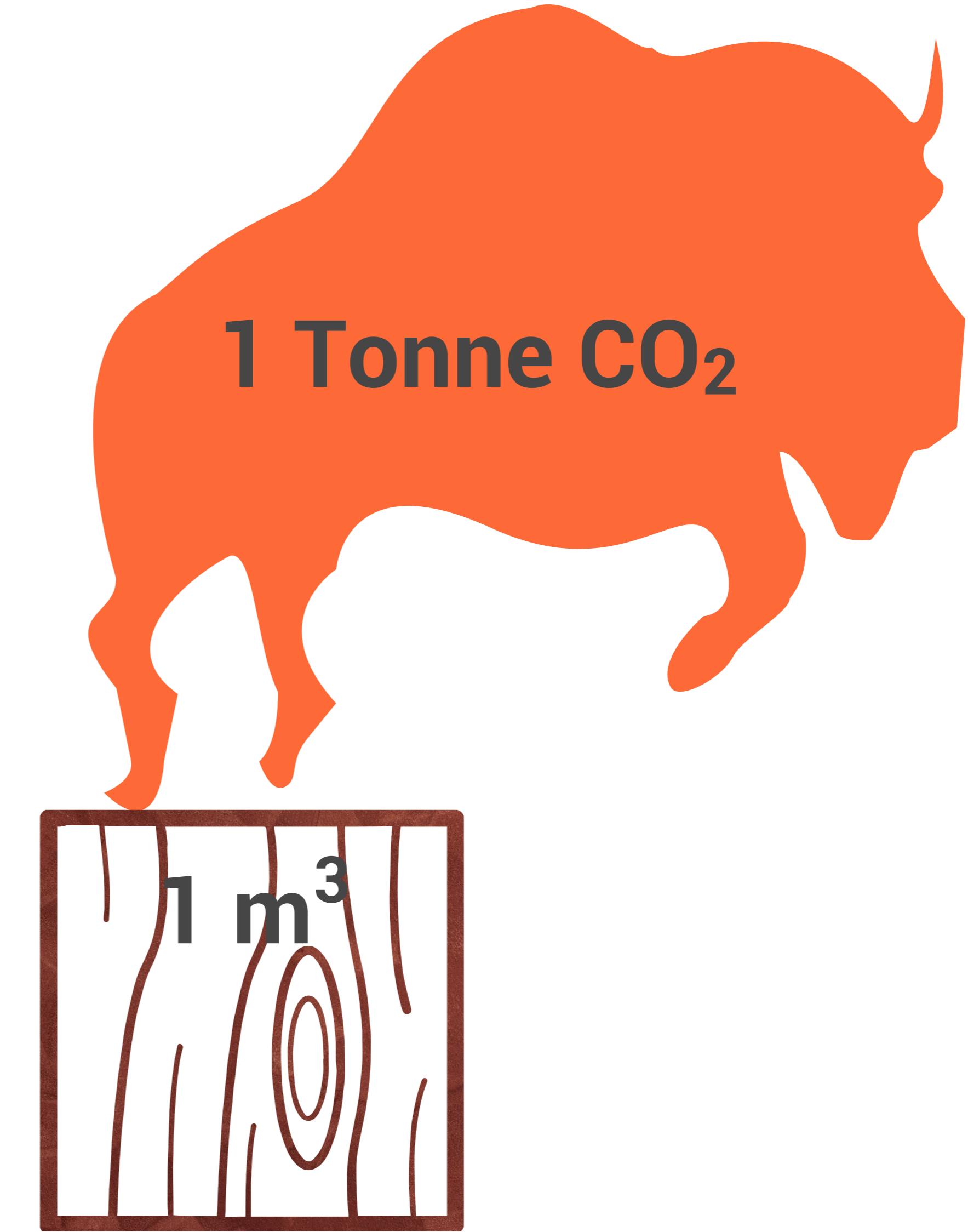


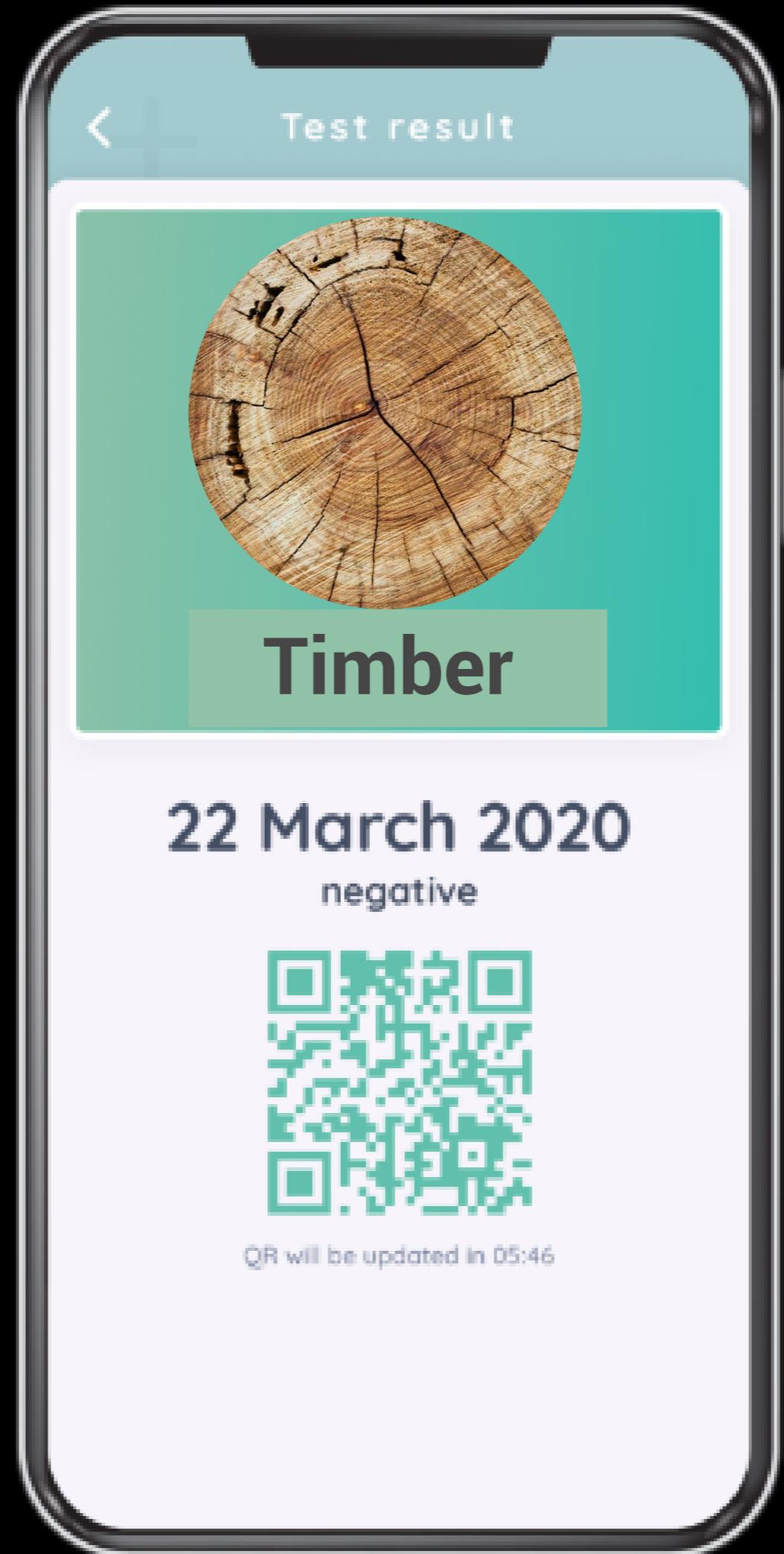
[www.abc.net.au]

Carbon sequestration



The sink of carbon sequestration in wood products helps to offset sources of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.





Cradle to Gate Embodied Carbon A1 - A3



Rammed Earth

48 kgCO₂e/m³

Ranges from 40 to 170 kgCO₂e/m³



Softwood Timber

110 kgCO₂e/m³

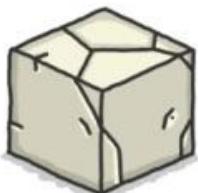
Ranges from 1 to 480 kgCO₂e/m³



Cross Laminated Timber

219 kgCO₂e/m³

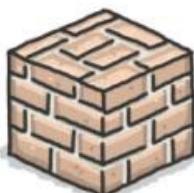
Ranges from 160 to 320 kgCO₂e/m³



Stone Generally

237 kgCO₂e/m³

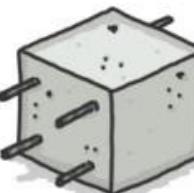
Ranges from 60 to 2,100 kgCO₂e/m³



Clay Brick Wall*

345 kgCO₂e/m³

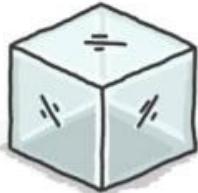
Ranges from 260 to 1,100 kgCO₂e/m³



Reinforced Concrete**

635 kgCO₂e/m³

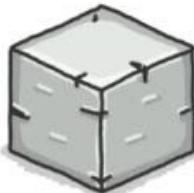
Ranges from 120 to 1,370 kgCO₂e/m³



Glass Generally

3,600 kgCO₂e/m³

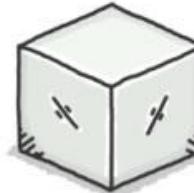
Ranges from 2,300 to 5,100 kgCO₂e/m³



Steel Section

12,090 kgCO₂e/m³

Ranges from 7,600 to 28,000 kgCO₂e/m³



Aluminium Generally

18,009 kgCO₂e/m³

Ranges from 2,400 to 58,000 kgCO₂e/m³

Source: <http://www.circularecology.com/embodied-energy-and-carbon-footprint-database.html>

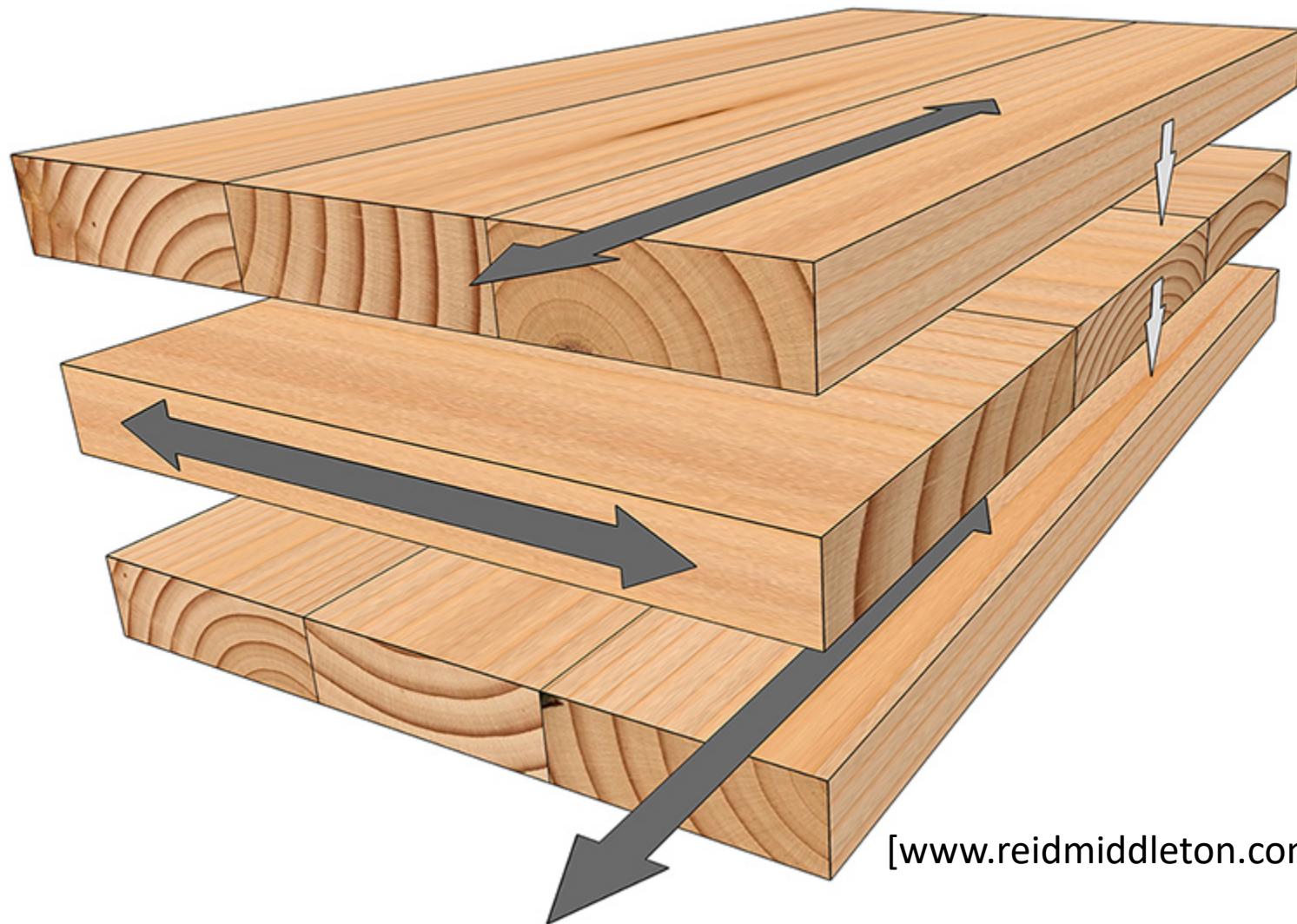
Using database summary values for product stage, does not include construction, use, end of life or benefits stages.

Ranges are presented to show how values can vary, and require interpretation based on source and analysis method.

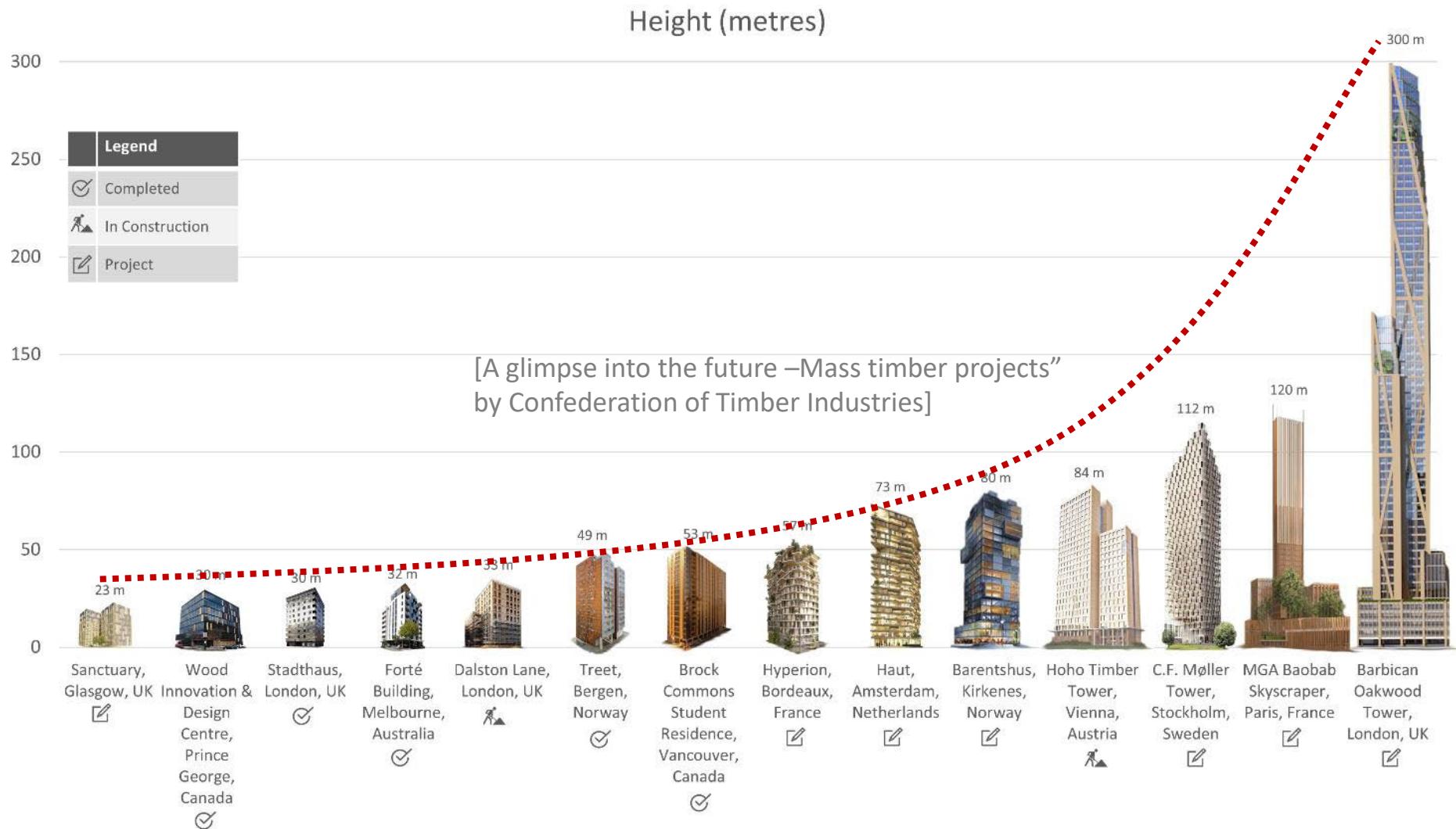
*Based on values for brick walls, which use 1,500 bricks for 1m³ of mortar

**Based on C32/40 concrete with 2% reinforcement, maximum based on 4% reinforcement

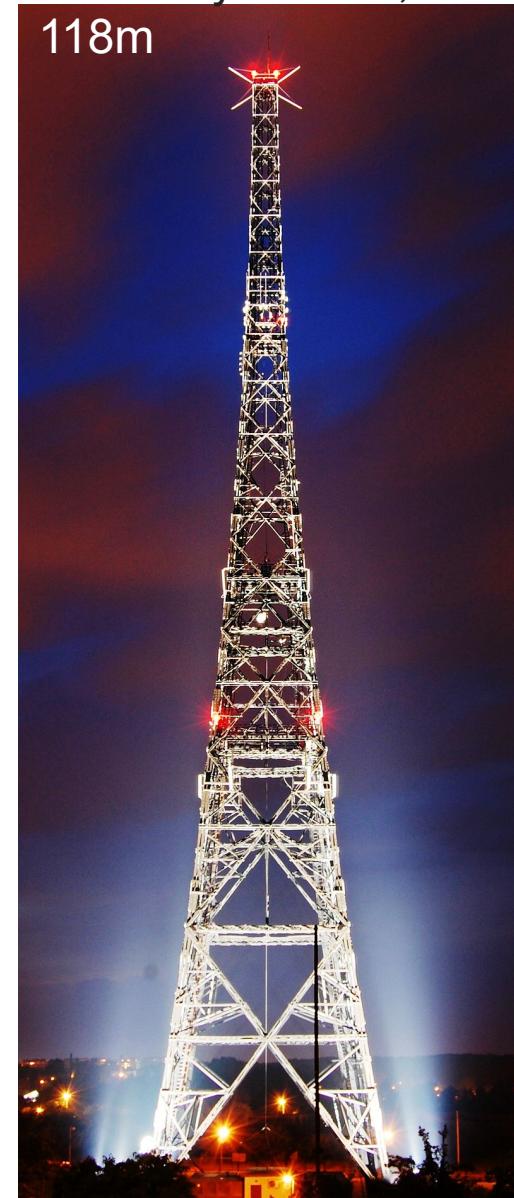
CIARAN MALIK



[www.reidmiddleton.com]



Gliwice Radio Tower
Germany/Poland, 1935
118m



Sanctuary of Truth
Thailand, 1981-
105 m



Mjøsa Tower
Norway, 2019
85 m



River Beech Tower
Chicago USA, 228m



Oakwood Tower
London UK, 305m

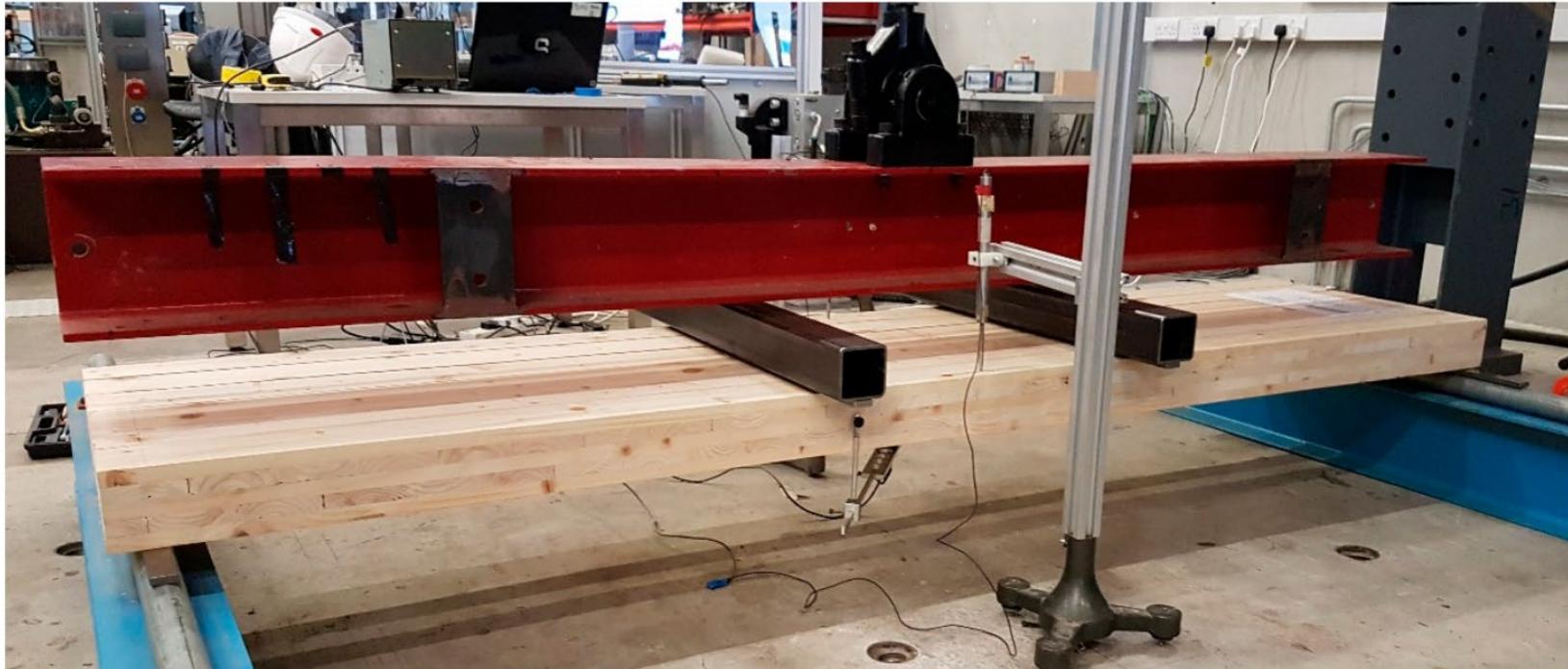


W350 Project
Tokyo Japan, 350m



CLT Testing

Reduce concrete in building



(a)

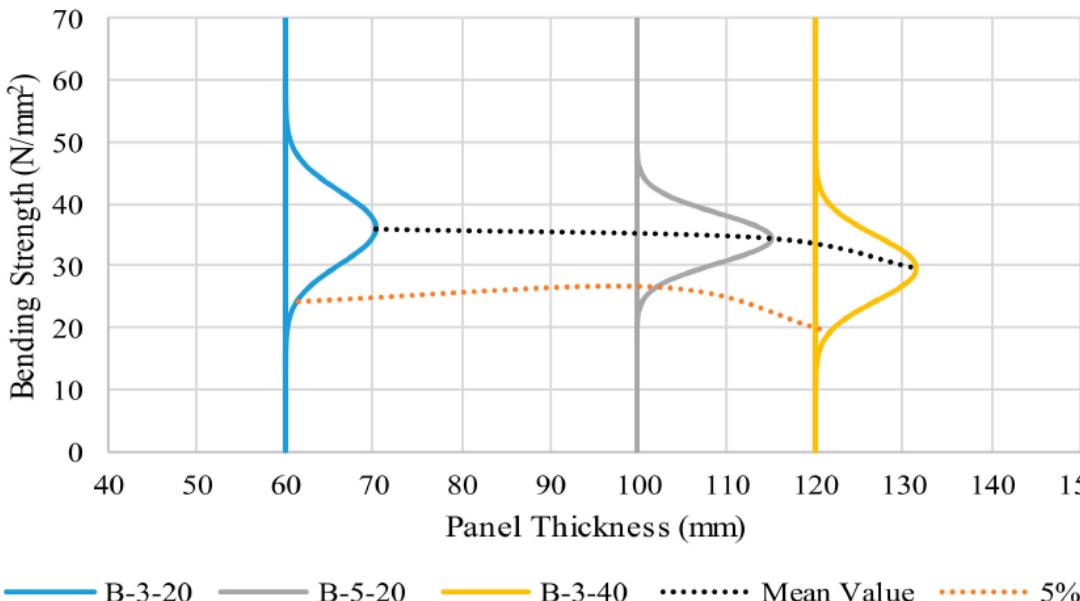


(b)

[Sikora et al., 2016]

Proper quality control.
Manufacturing defects result in delamination failure

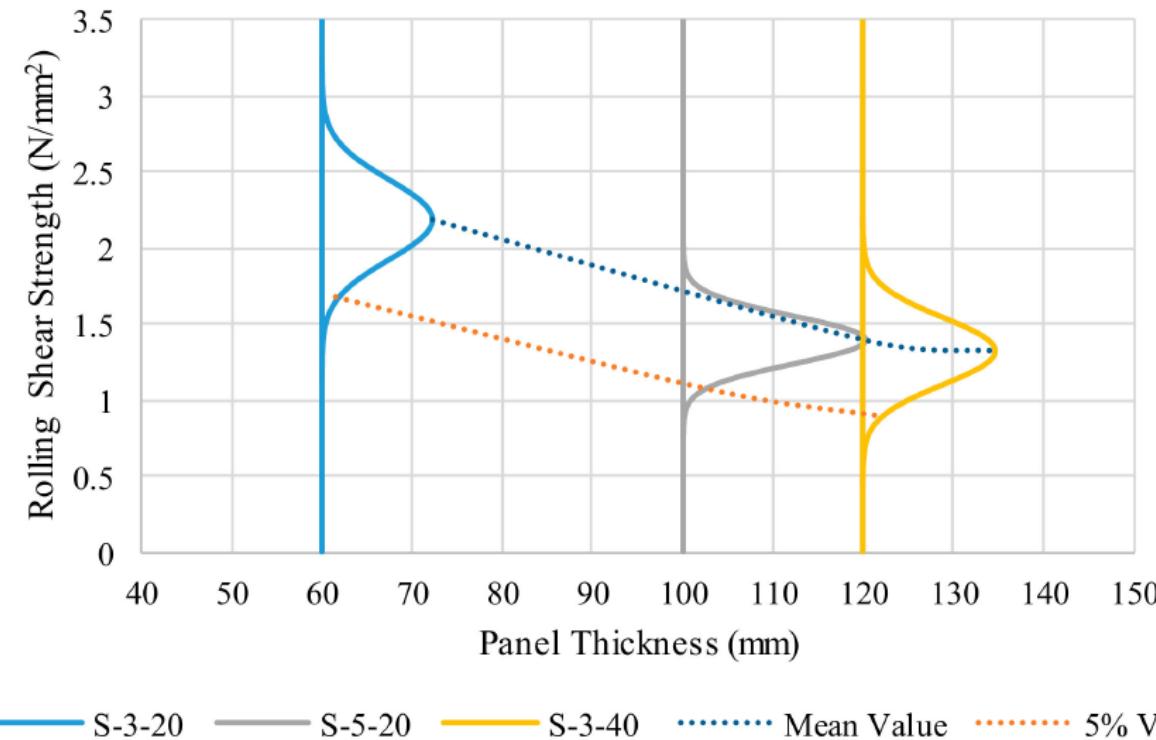
Reduce concrete in building



- Bending strength influenced by the number of layers - The homogenising or laminating effect
- Bending and rolling shear strength decrease with increasing panel thickness, irrespective of the number of layers

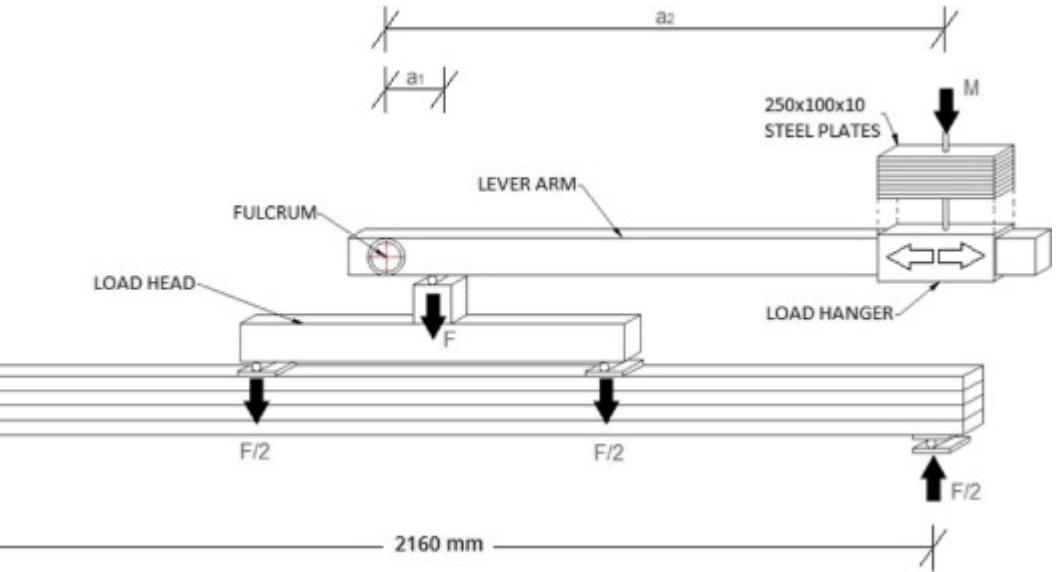
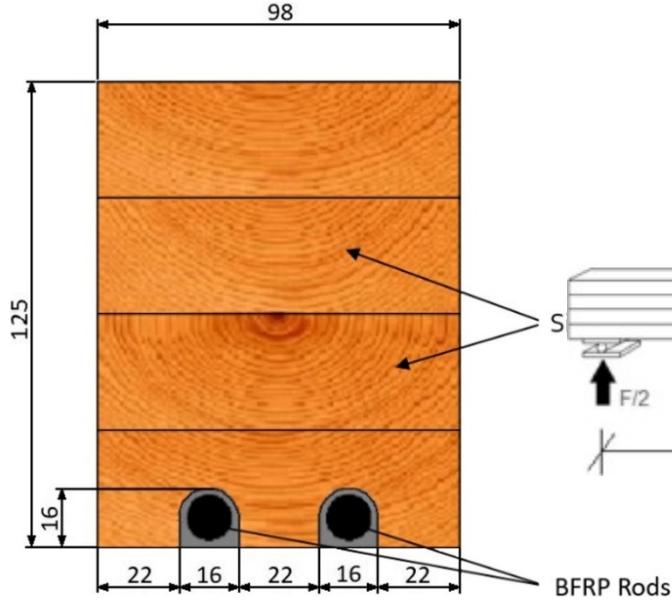
[O'Ceallaigh et al., 2018]

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Reduce concrete in building

Basalt reinforced timber elements

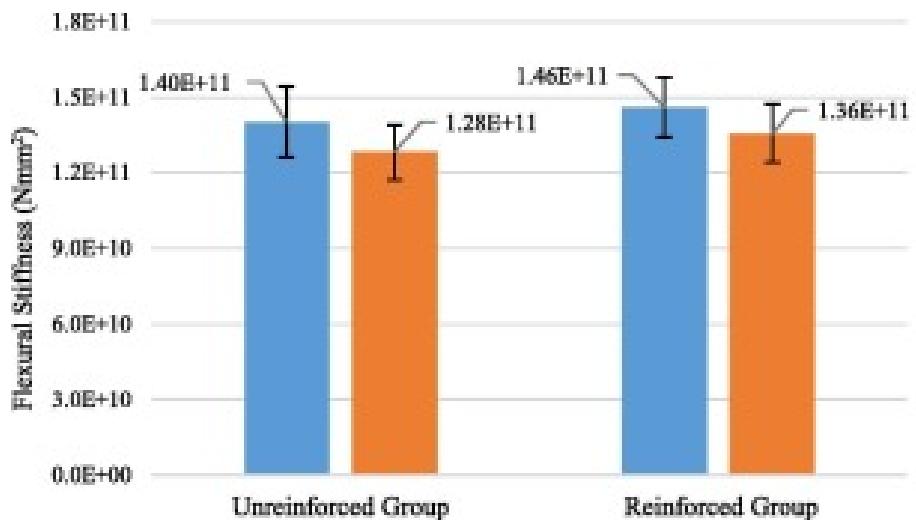


[O'Ceallaigh et al., 2018]

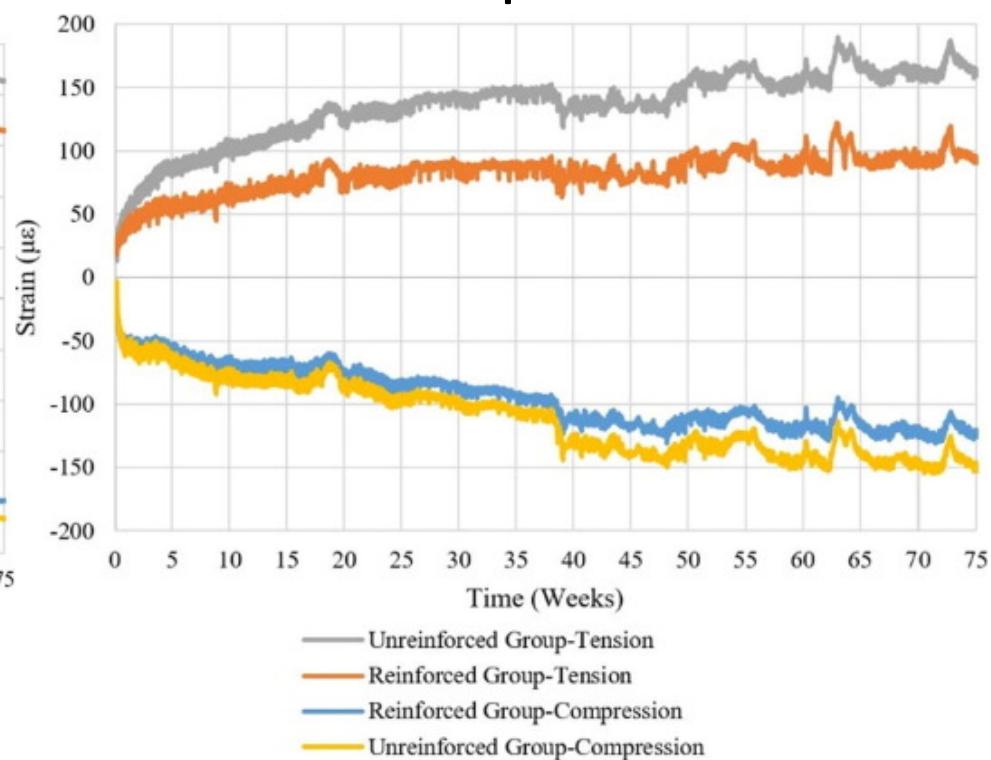
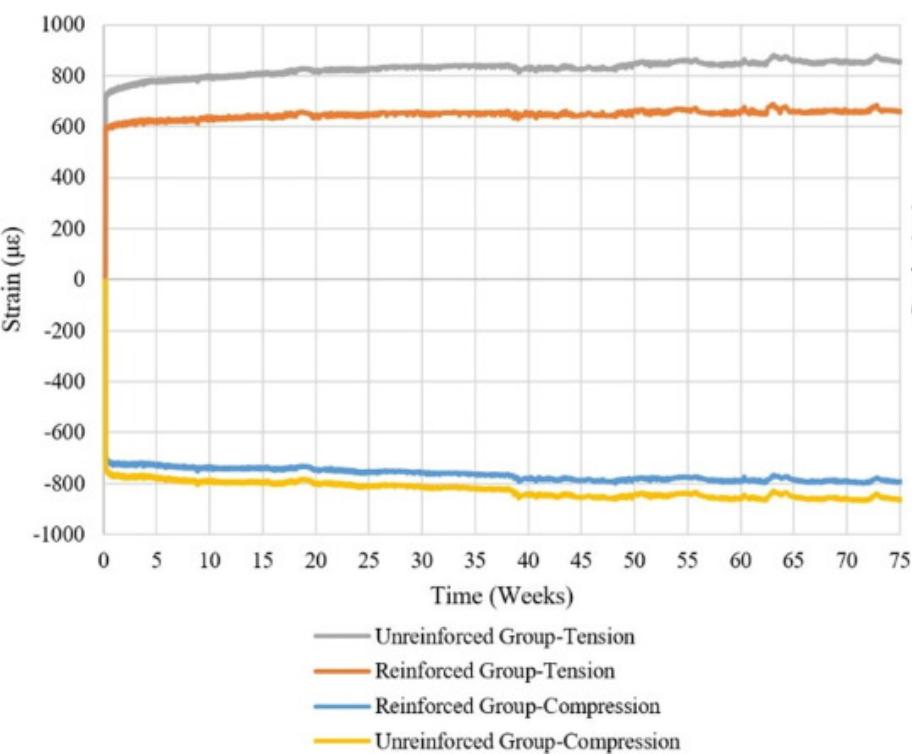


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Reduce concrete in building



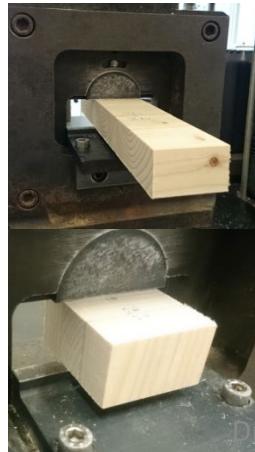
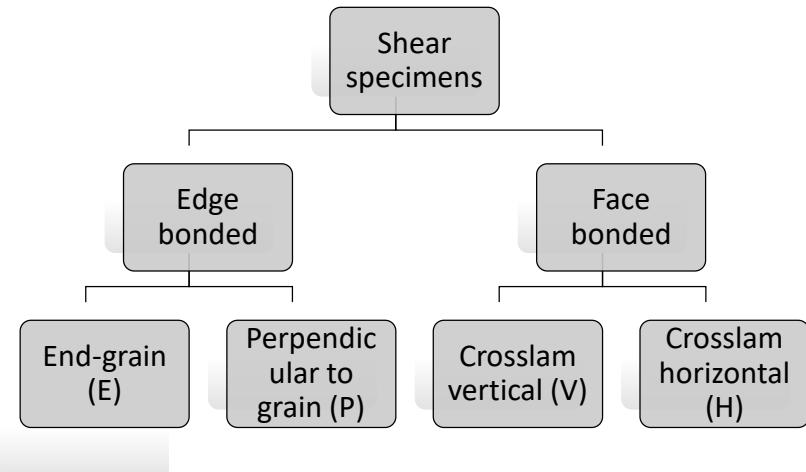
- Stiffness increase by basalt reinforcement
- No significant effect on creep



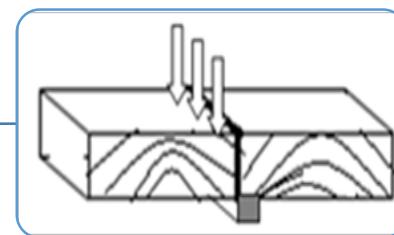
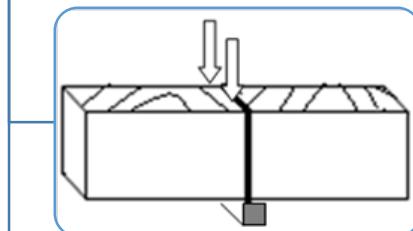
Connections



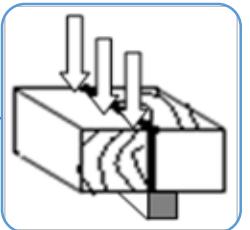
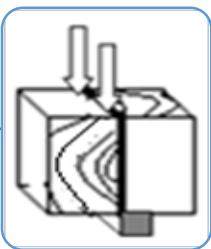
Adhesive bonds in CLT



Blocks of edge bonded boards:
0.4; 0.6; 0.8; 1.0 N/mm²

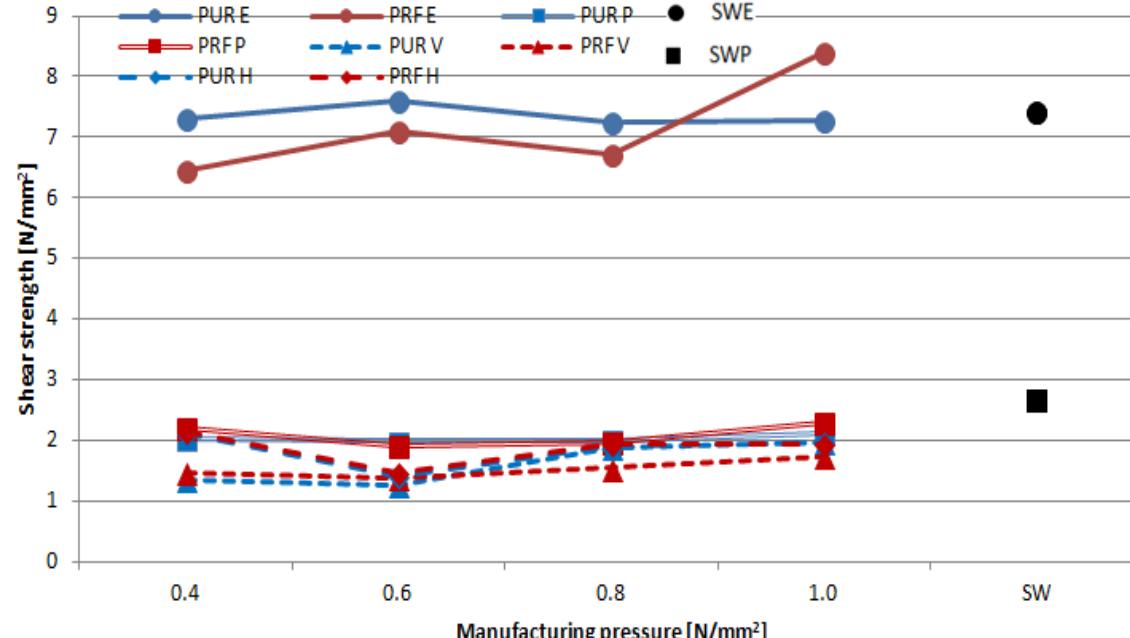


Surface bonded 3-layer CLT panels:
0.4; 0.6; 0.8; 1.0 N/mm²

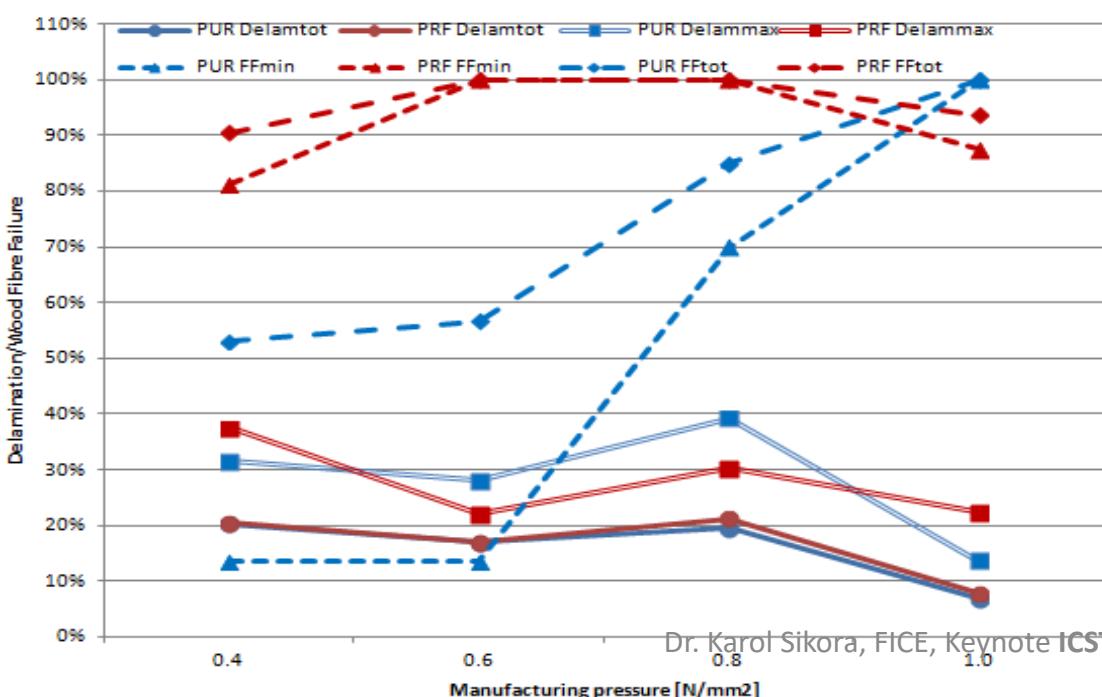


[Sikora et al., 2016]

Reduce concrete in building



- Manufacturing pressure of 0.4 N/mm² is sufficient for PUR & PRF
- PRF specimens superior durability. Delamination unsatisfactory for PUR specimens manufactured with pressures below 0.8 N/mm²



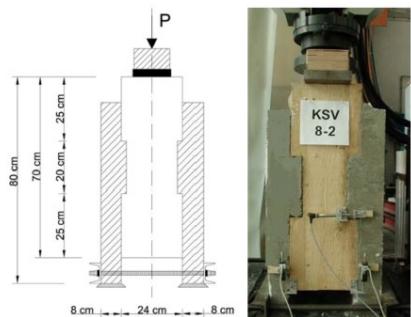
[Sikora et al., 2016]

Timber concrete composites (TCC)

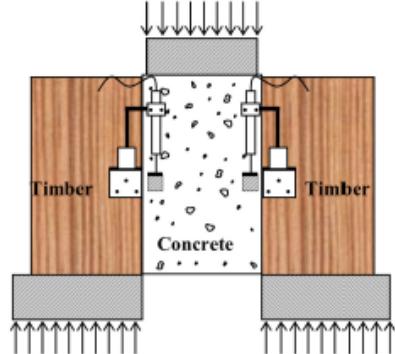
- replacing the lower part of a reinforced concrete section (ineffective) with timber:
 - rapid erection of the timber part, with a function of permanent formwork for the concrete topping
 - reduced load imposed on the foundation
 - increased seismic resistance
 - the possibility of using the timber as a decorative ceiling lining
 - low embodied energy



TCC connection testing methodologies: push out test



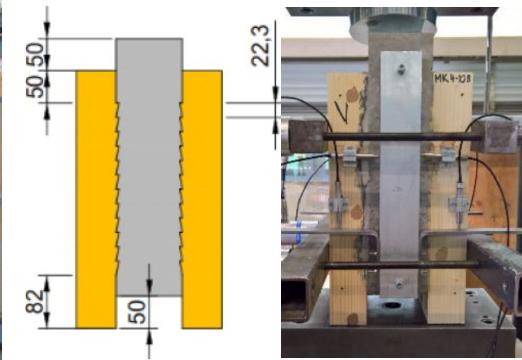
[Kuhlmann and Michelfelder, 2004]



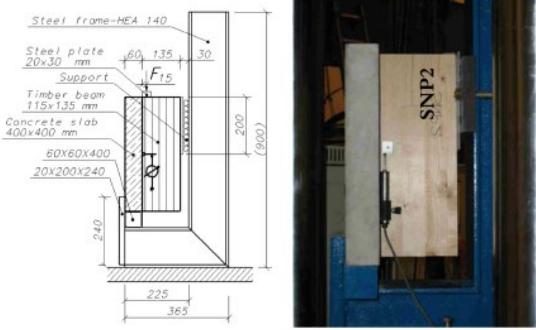
[Dias, 2005]



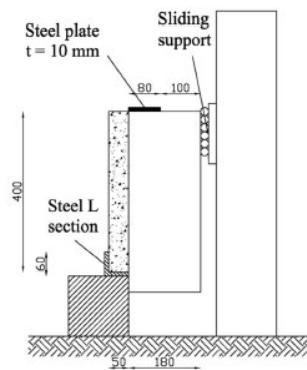
[Döhrer and Rautenstrauch, 2006]



[Müller and Frangi, 2017]



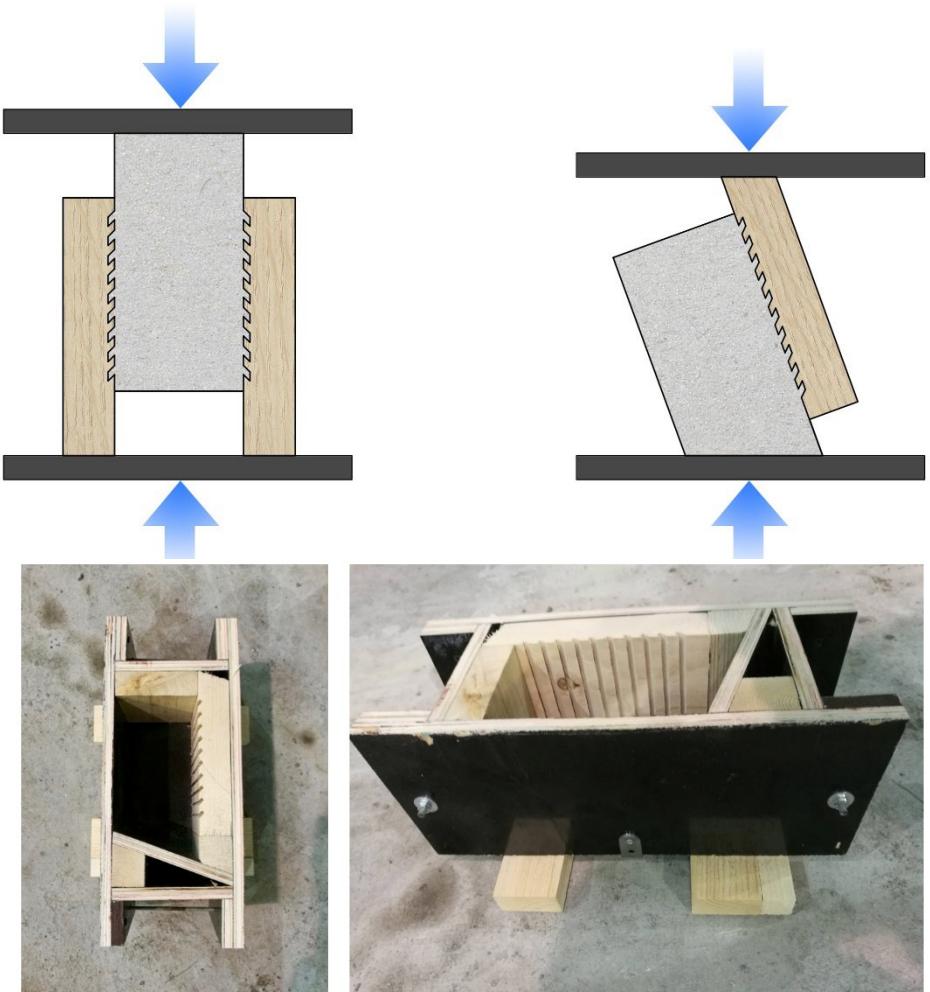
[Łukaszewska, 2009]



[Crocetti, Sartori, and Tomasi 2014]



[Eisenhut, Seim, and Kühlborn, 2016]

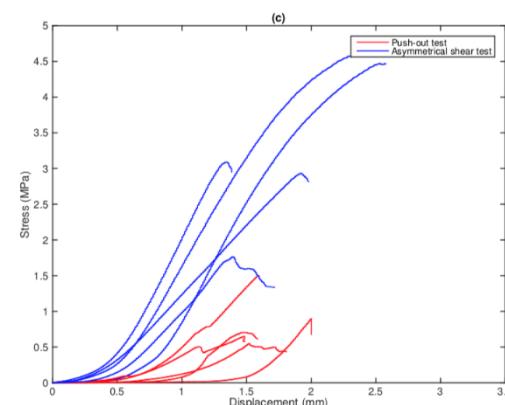
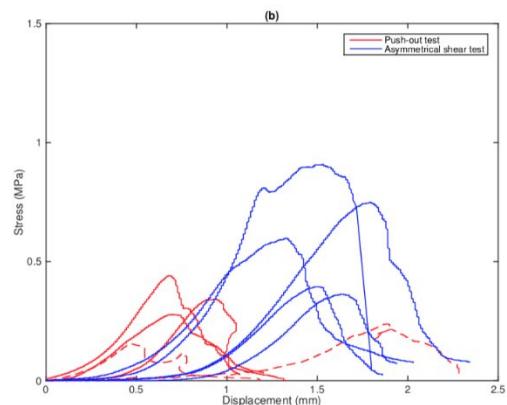
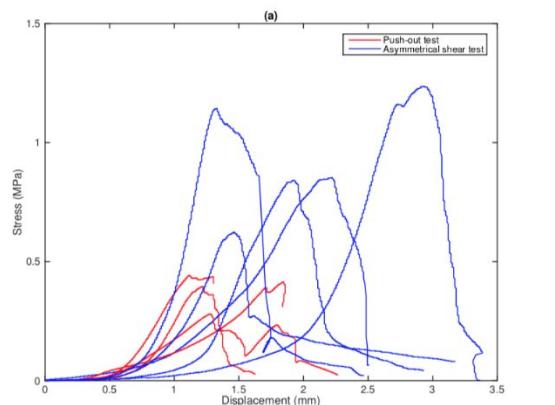


Reduce concrete in building

Push-out vs. asymmetrical shear

- Push-out tests remain a much more relevant
- Push-out tests focus entirely on the shear strength
- Asymmetrical shear test add tensile stresses

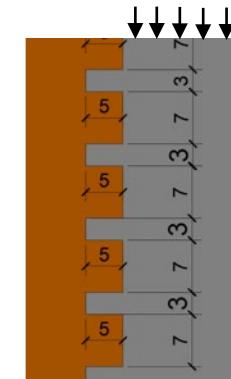
[Richard et al., 2019]



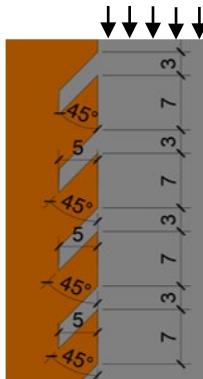
Dr. Karol Sikora, FICE,
Keynote ICSTEESD-2020

Novel connections: Micro-notched vs. adhesive vs. nails

Reduce concrete in building



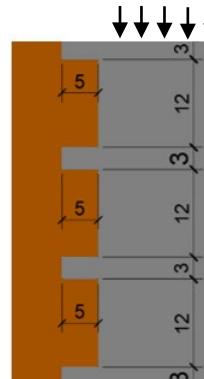
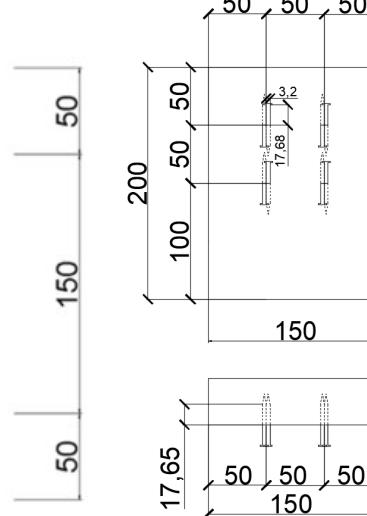
- Rectangular
- Spacing: 10mm
- MR10



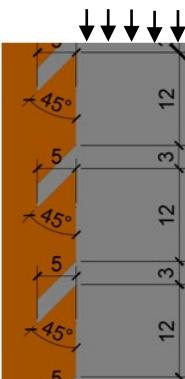
- Slope up
- Spacing: 10mm
- MSU10



- Slope down
- Spacing: 10mm
- MSD10



- Rectangular
- Spacing: 15mm
- MR15

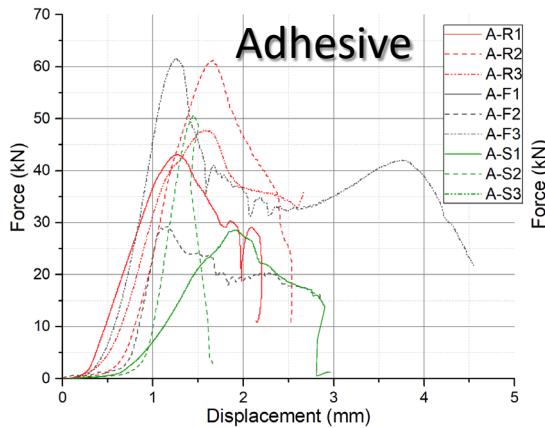


- Slope up
- Spacing: 15mm
- MSU15

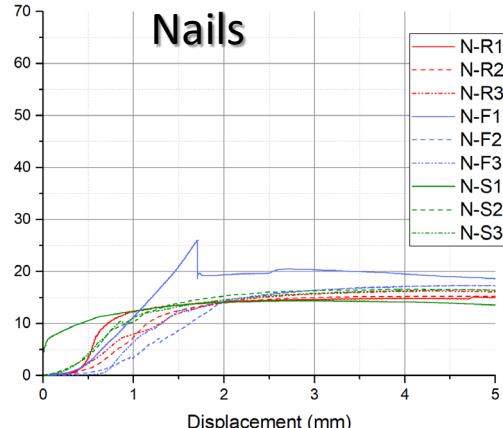
Reduce concrete in building

- Concrete workability influence connection. Positive effect of micro-notched connection, negative on wet-adhesive.
- Shear strength of rectangular micro-notch connection low. Inclined micro-notch high shear strength.
- For adhesive connection increasing the strength of concrete can increase the shear strength of connection.

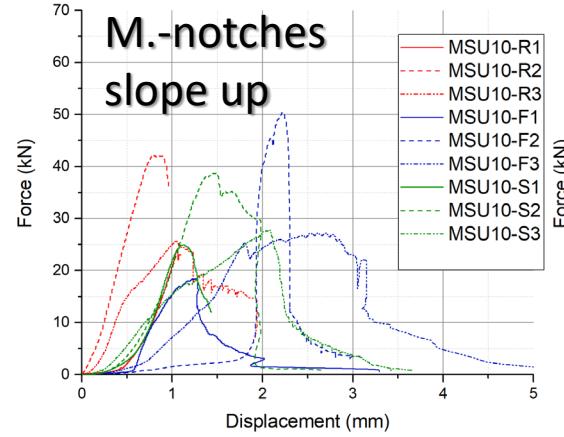
Adhesive



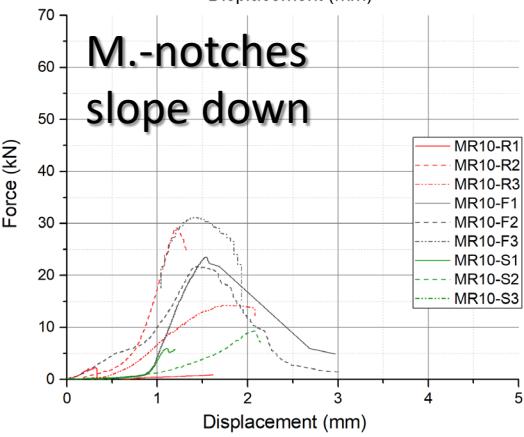
Nails



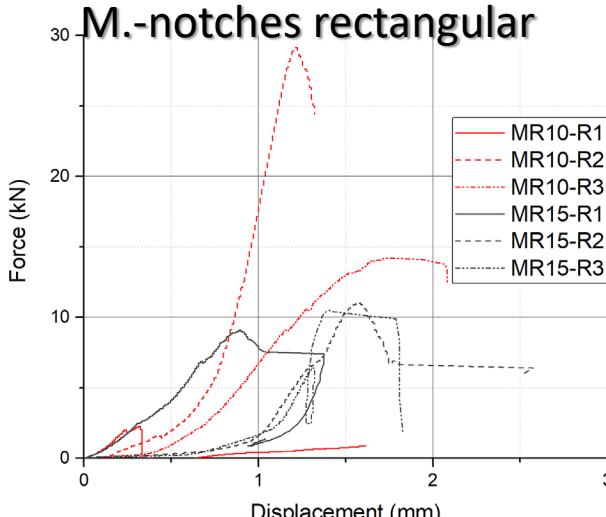
M.-notches slope up



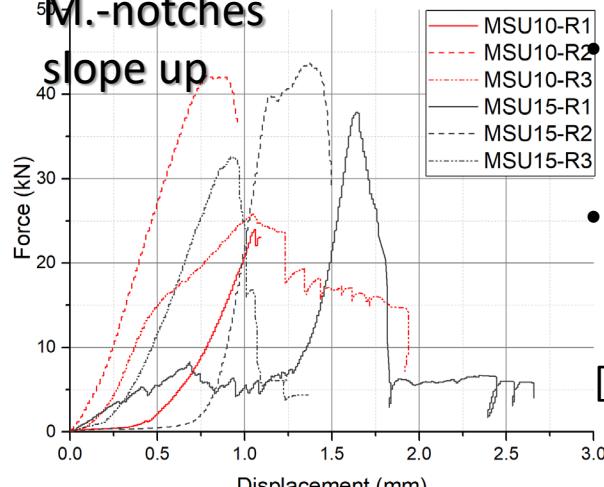
M.-notches slope down



M.-notches rectangular



M.-notches slope up



For rectangular micro-notches spacing - significant influence - shorter gaps higher strength

- For the inclined micro-notch connection only slight differences

[Sikora & Liu, 2018]

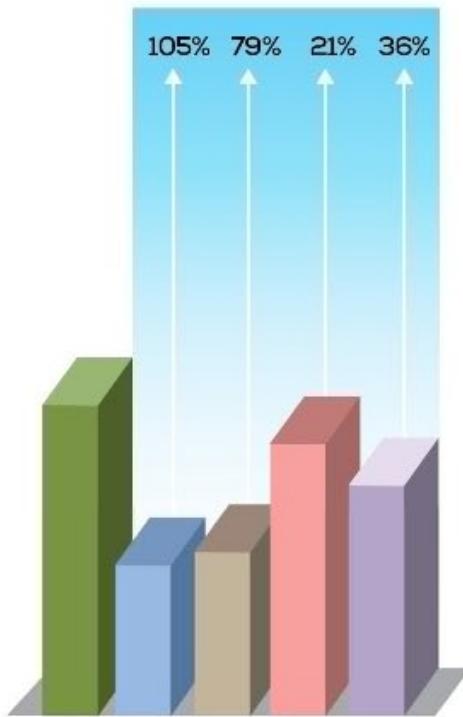


Pics credit to:
可汗之风
KHANWIND

North American Softwood Compared To Timber Bamboo (Moso)

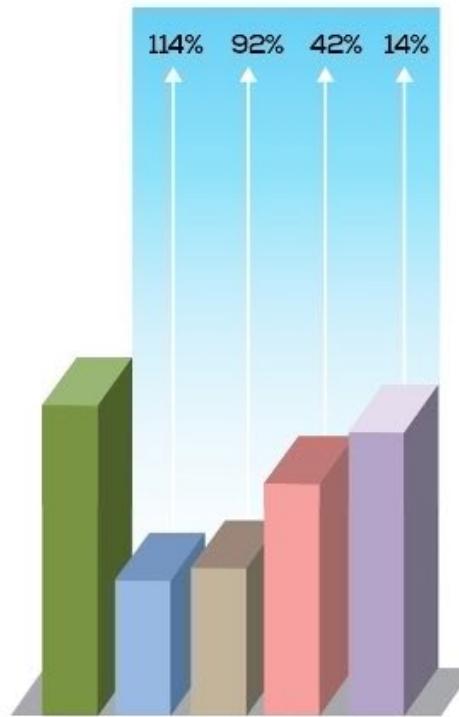
Compressive

*Timber Bamboo
stronger by:*



Bending

*Timber Bamboo
stronger by:*



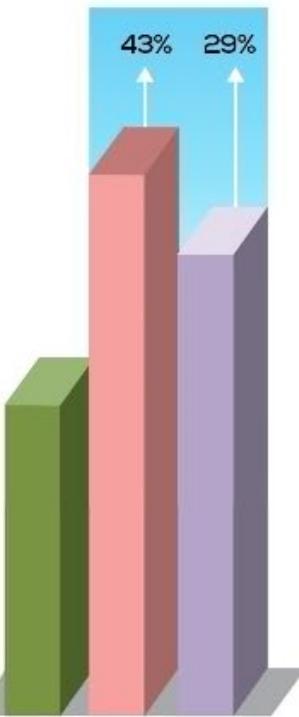
Stiffness

*Timber Bamboo
stronger by:*



Stiffness

*Timber Bamboo
weaker by:*



Source: Data Charted from Dixon, 2014

Reduce concrete in building

“Bamboo Eye” Pavilion
Beijing China, 9m height, 54mx40m



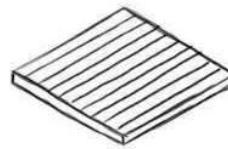
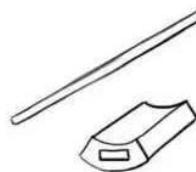
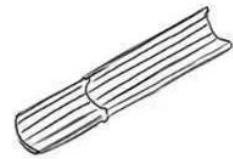
[www.inbar.int]

Sculpture of St Vincent Ferrer
Bayambang, Philippines, 50m

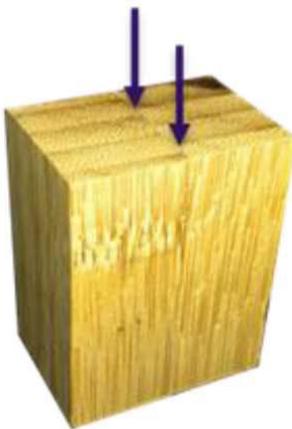


[www.guinnessworldrecords.com]

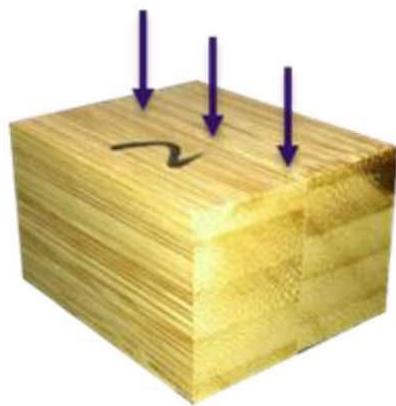
Cross-laminated bamboo adhesive bonds: glued natural bamboo panel



[Xing et al., 2019]



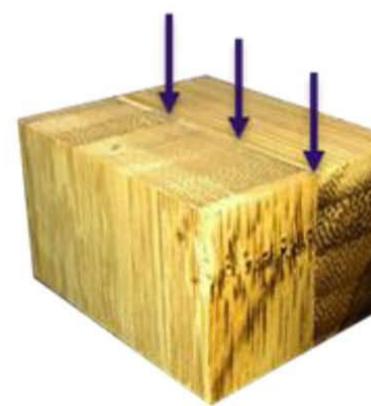
(a)



(b)



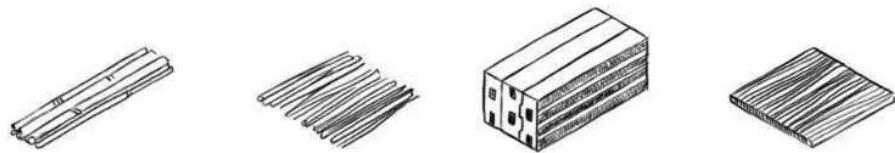
(c)



(d)

Reduce concrete in building

Cross-laminated bamboo adhesive bonds: bamboo scrimber

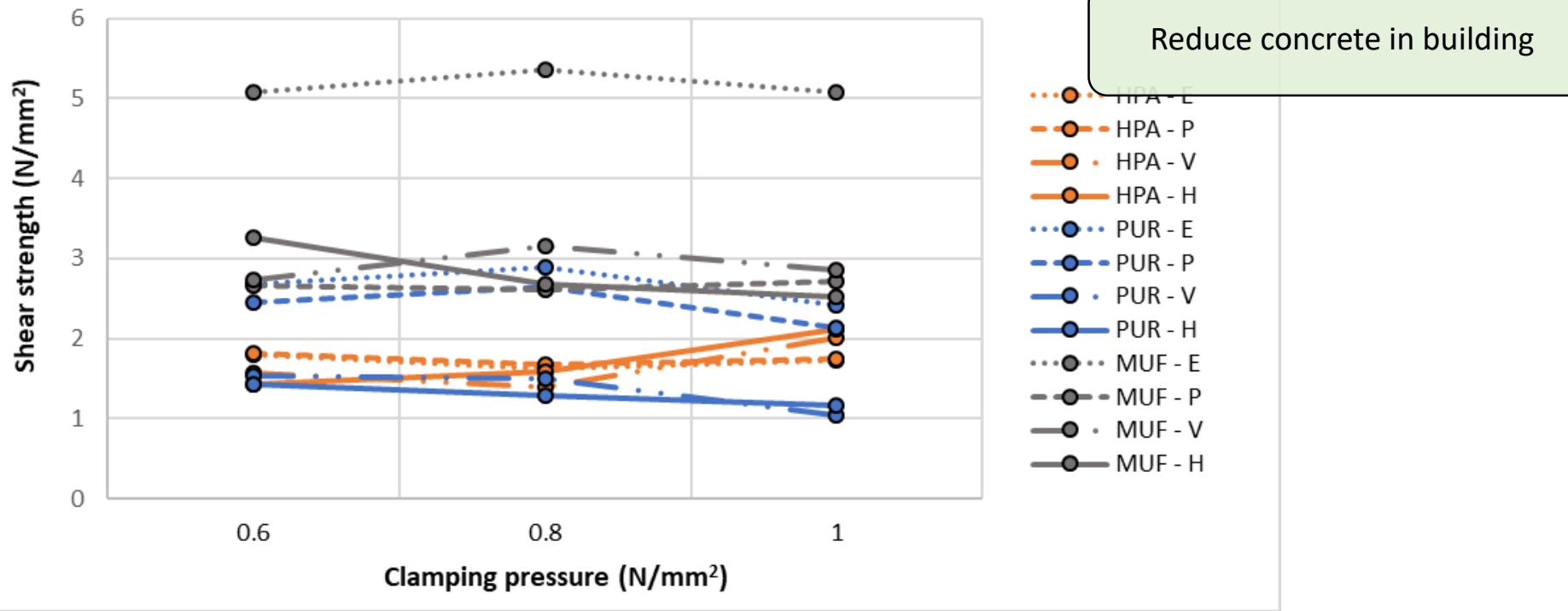


(a)



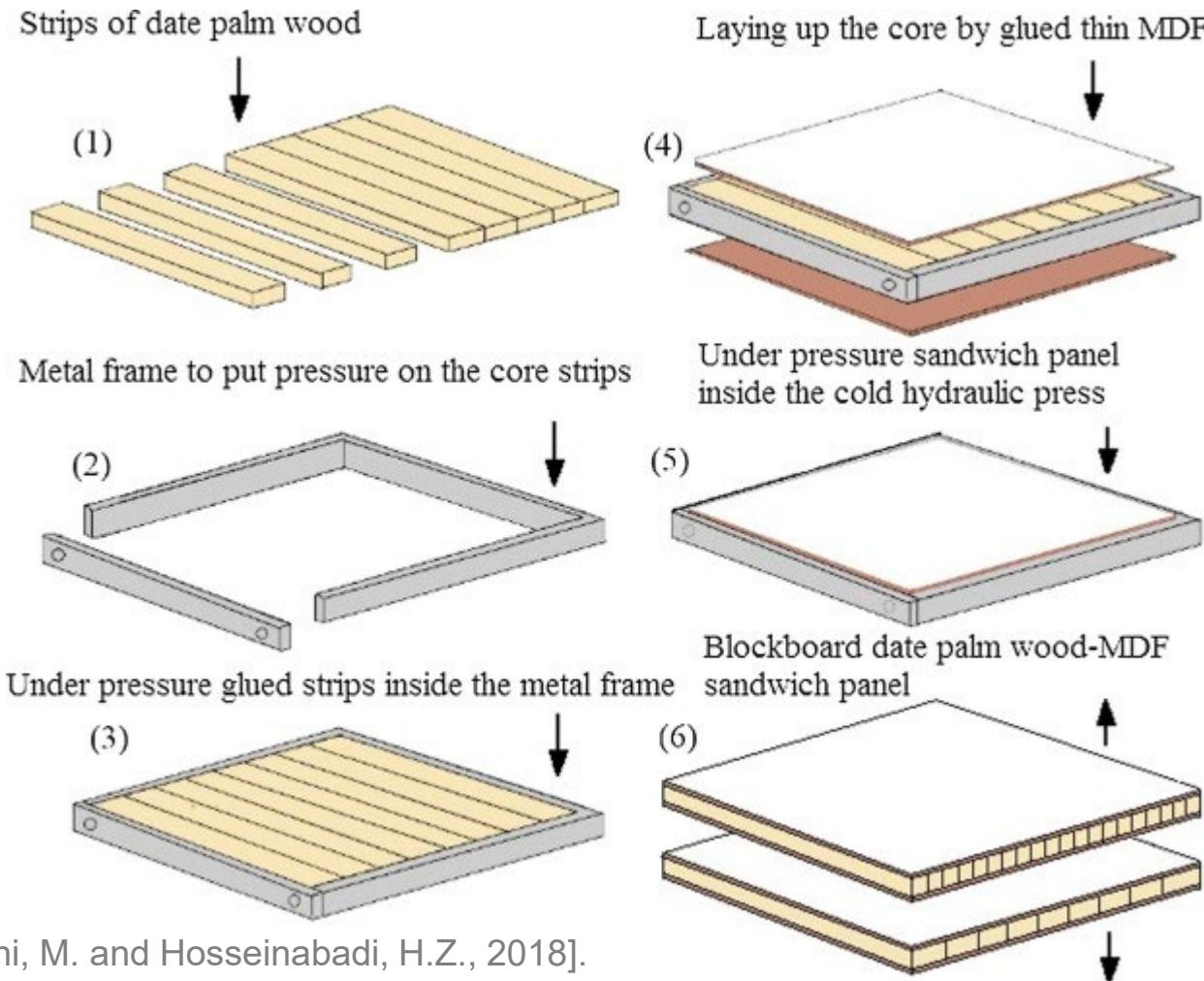
(b)

[Xing et al., 2019]



- The clamping pressure of 0.6 MPa sufficient, although lower than of timber
 - 1. PVA 2. MUF 3. PUR 4. HPA
 - EPI not appropriate

[Xing et al., 2019]



[Haseli, M., Layeghi, M. and Hosseinabadi, H.Z., 2018].

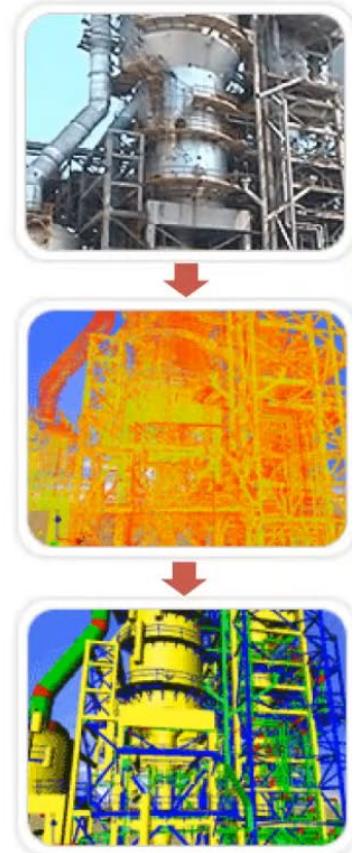
Battenboard date palm wood-MDF sandwich panel

Automation Robotics AI

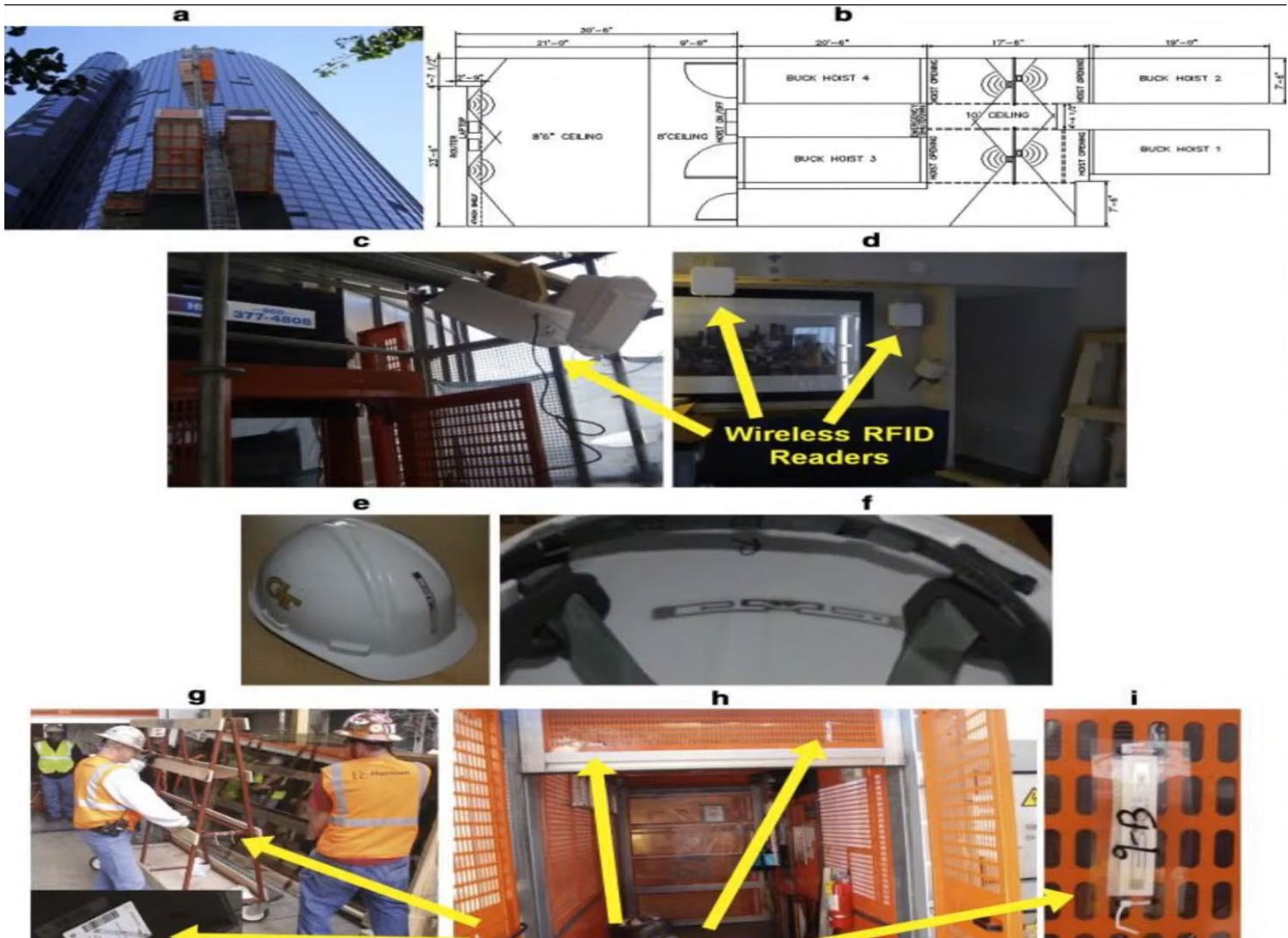


Challenge for IT and Automation

- Restoring and Improving Urban Infrastructure
 - Lack of viable methods to map/label existing infrastructure
 - 2/3 of effort needed to model simple infrastructure spent on manually converting surface data to a geometric model
 - Result: As-built models not produced for most new and retrofit construction
 - Leads to rework and design changes
 - » Cost up to 10% of installed costs
 - » Lead to reduced sustainability (significant material waste)

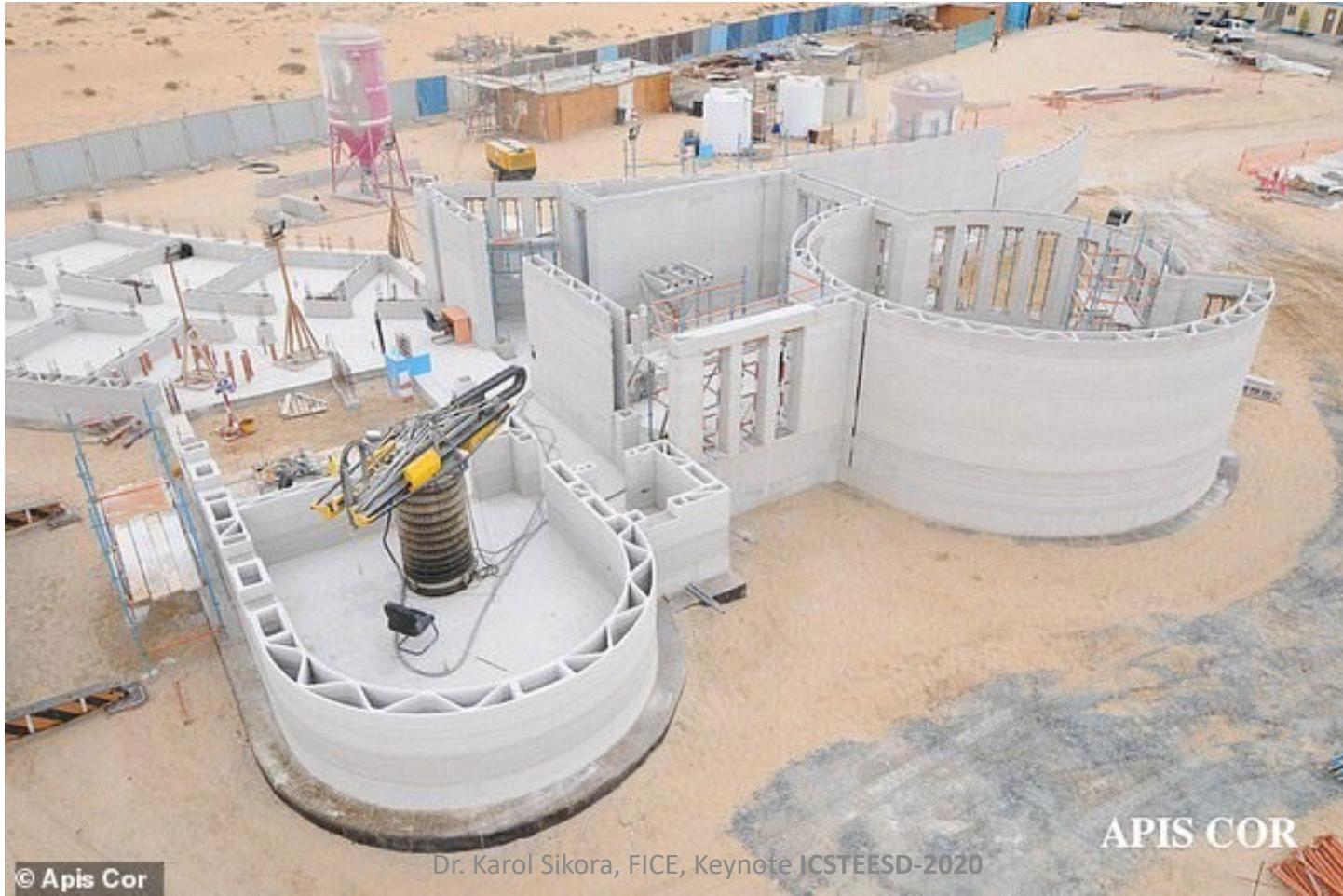


[courtesy M. Skibniewski]



Pre COVID-19 plan to have 25 % of all new construction made with 3D printers by 2030 in UAE

2-story 6,900 square-foot government office

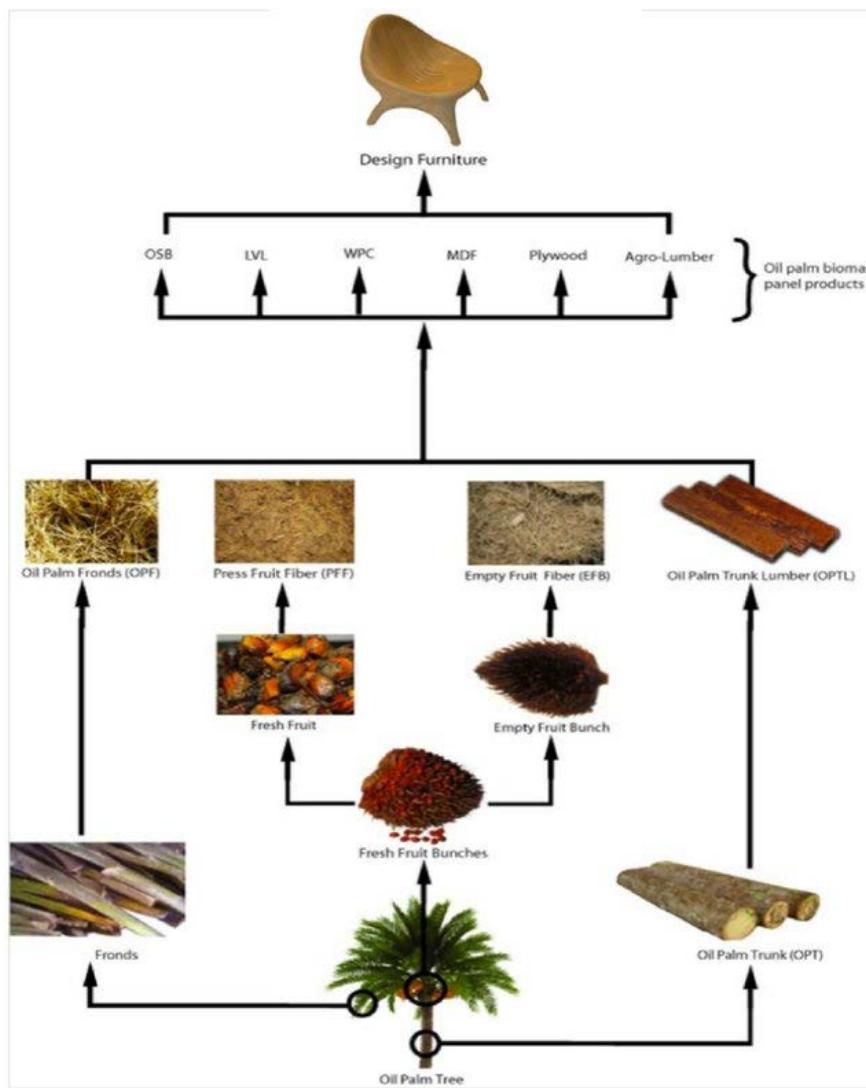




[parametrichouse.com]



Palm



S. S. Suhaily, M. Jawaid, H. P. S.
Abdul Khalil, A. R. Mohamed, and
F. Ibrahim

Straw composite

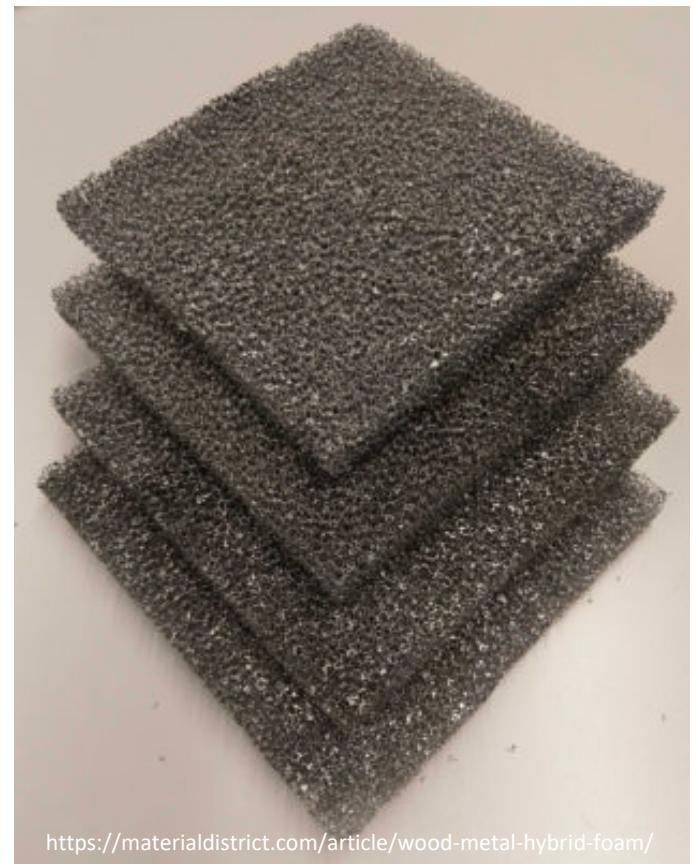


<http://www.renewmaterial.com>

Wood & wood metal-hybrid foam

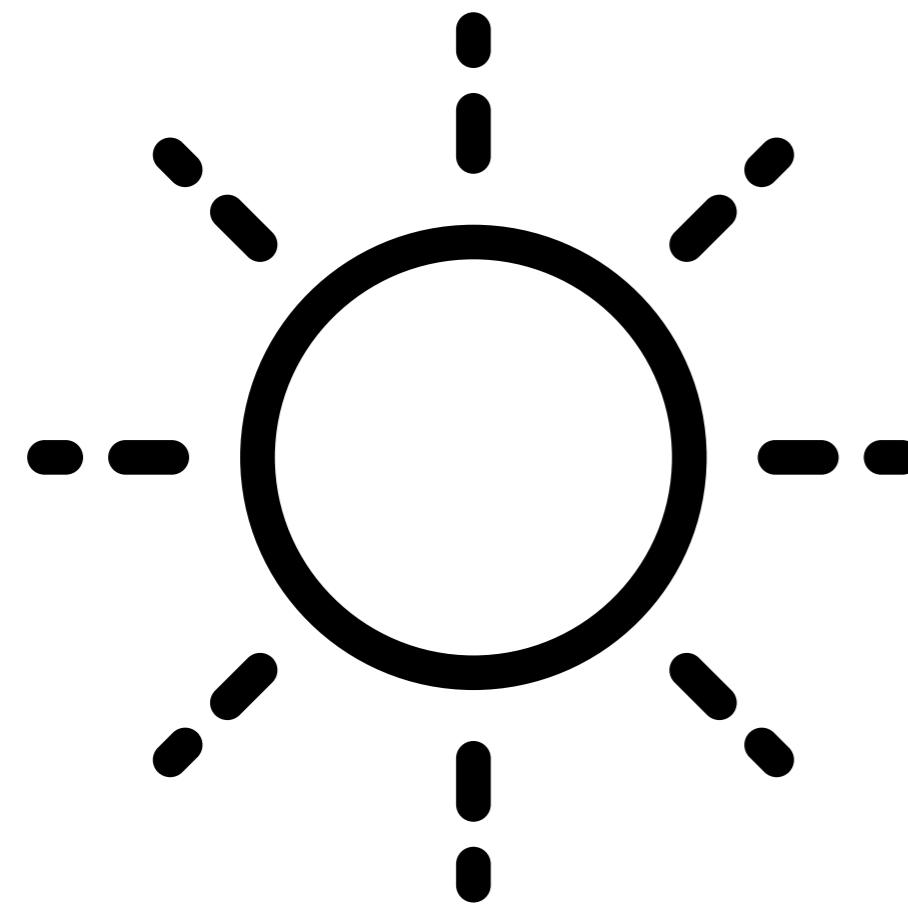


<https://www.fraunhofer.de/en/press/research-news/2015/april/wood-derived-foam-materials.html>

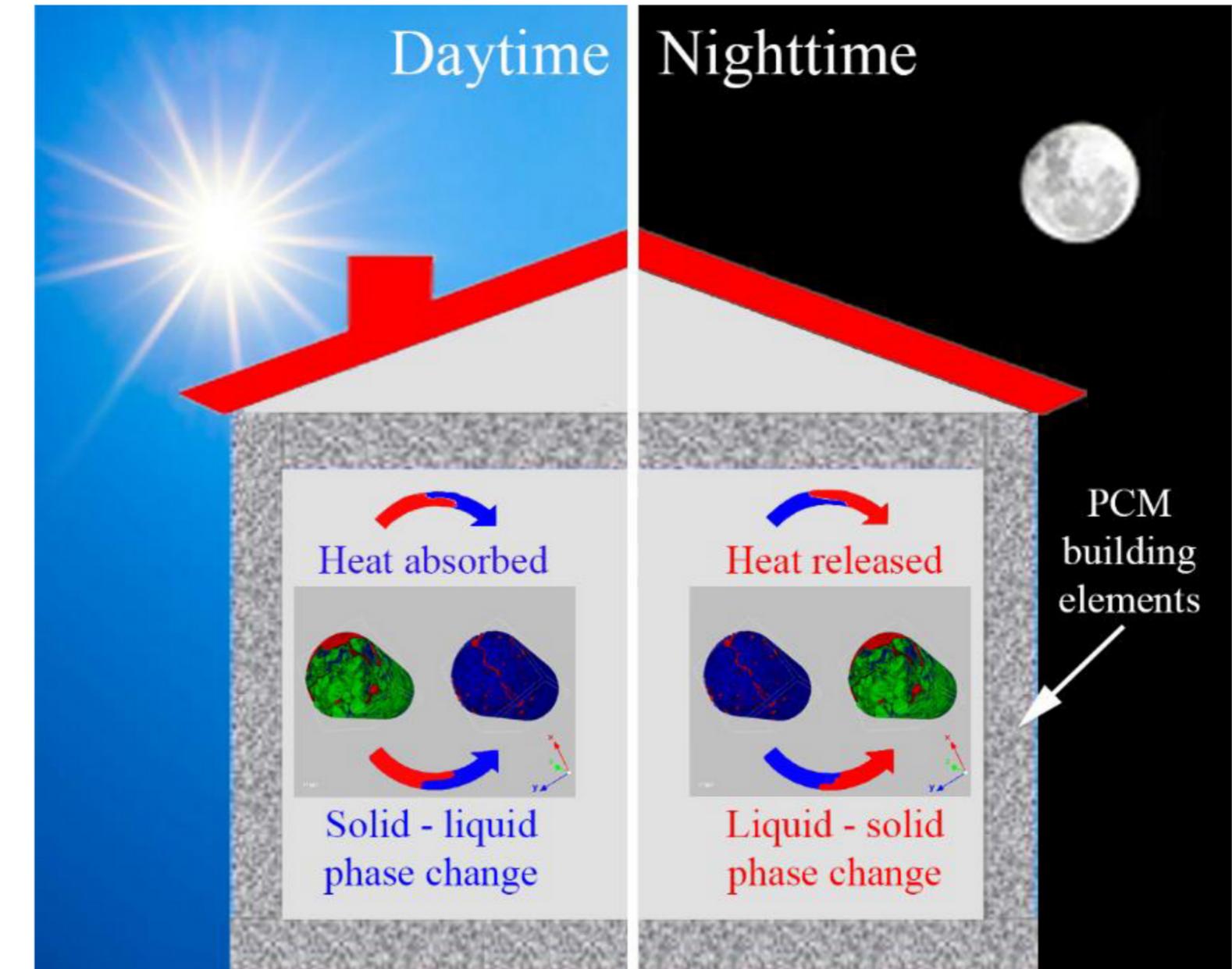


<https://materialdistrict.com/article/wood-metal-hybrid-foam/>

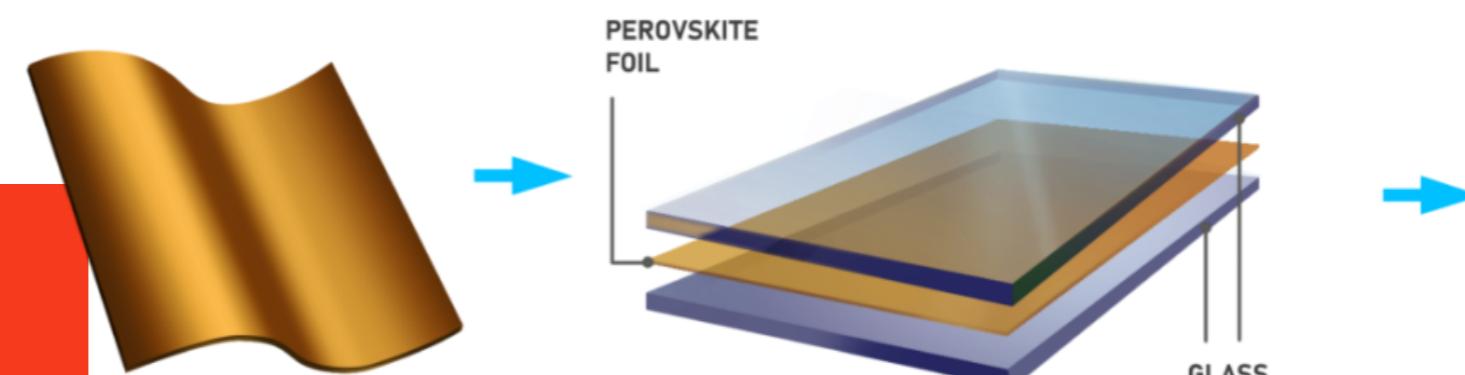
Energy in building fabric



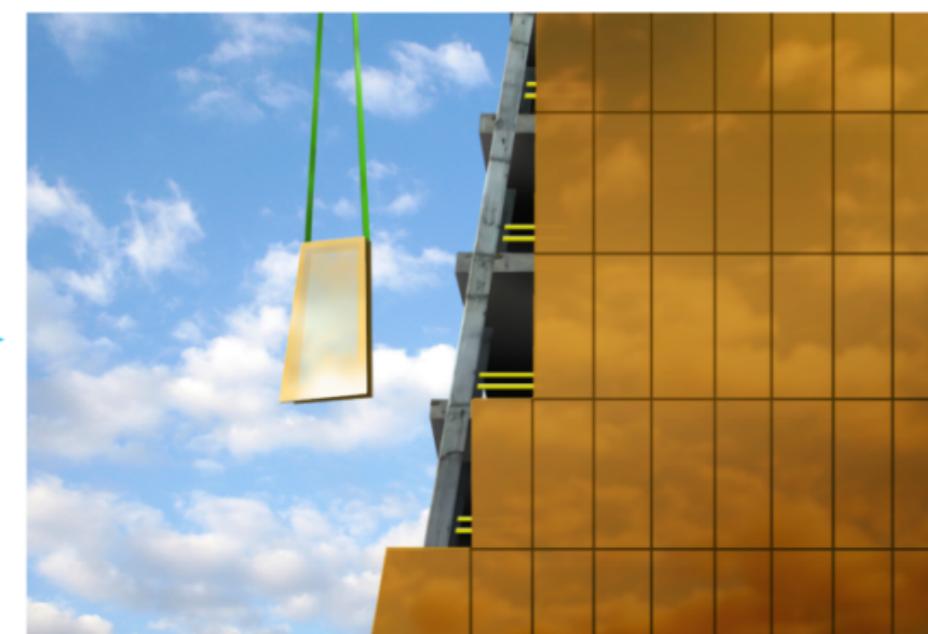
Thermal energy storage as a part of building fabric can be used to increase the energy efficiency of a building by reducing the mismatch between supply and demand of heat or cold.



Source: Podara et al., 2021



Source: sauletech.com





ধন্যবাদ

Thank you

谢谢

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شکرا

Dziękuję

Рахмат

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