



**POLITECNICO**  
MILANO 1863

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL AND  
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERING

# Un approccio olistico alla sostenibilità delle costruzioni in calcestruzzo armato: meglio, con meno, più a lungo

Liberato Ferrara

Liberato Ferrara, DICA, POLIMI



*The project MUSA, Multilayered Urban Sustainability Action has been funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU, under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) Mission 4 Component 2 Investment Line 1.5: Strengthening of research structures and creation of R&D “innovation ecosystems”, set up of “territorial leaders in R&D”, 5*

# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

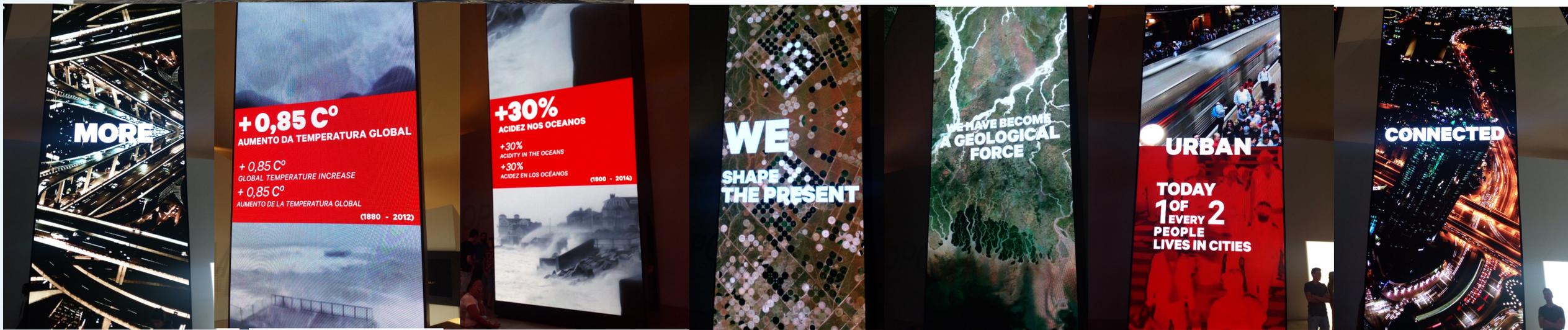


## WHICH SCENARIO?

55% world population lives in urban areas  
(up to 80% in high income countries)

Every year about 1% of current world population (75 mln)  
relocates to urban areas

Within 2045 67% of the world population will live in urban areas



# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## The new EU taxonomy environmental objectives



Climate change mitigation



Climate change adaptation



sustainable and protection of  
water and marine resources;



transition to a circular economy



pollution prevention and control;



protection and restoration of  
biodiversity and ecosystems.

# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## Transportation Infrastructures :

1% GDP investment in infrastructures results into +1.5% GDP in 4 years

[http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/construction/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/construction/index_en.htm)



Every year road interruptions and traffic congestion delays cost an average of EUR 3000 to each household!

# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## Transportation Infrastructures :

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[http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/construction/index\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/growth/sectors/construction/index_en.htm)



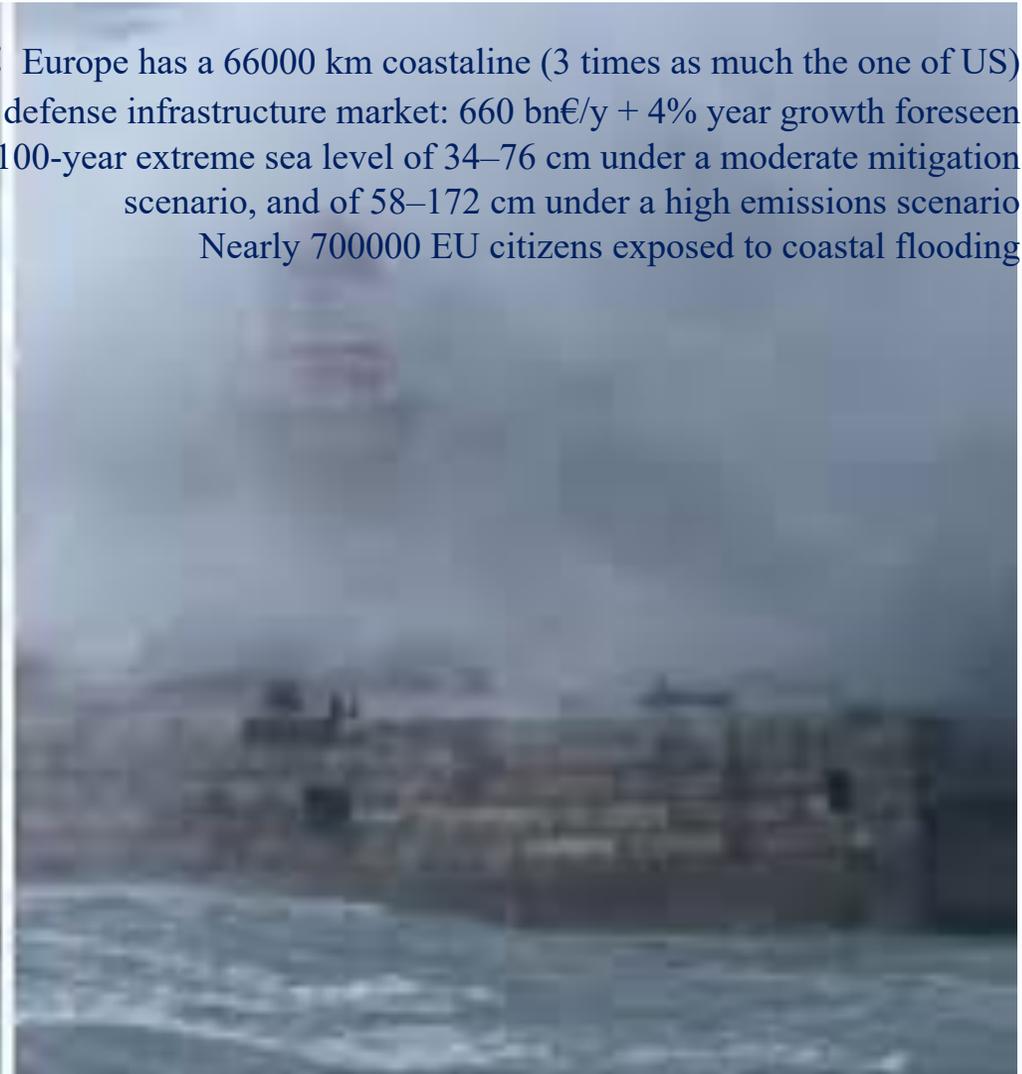
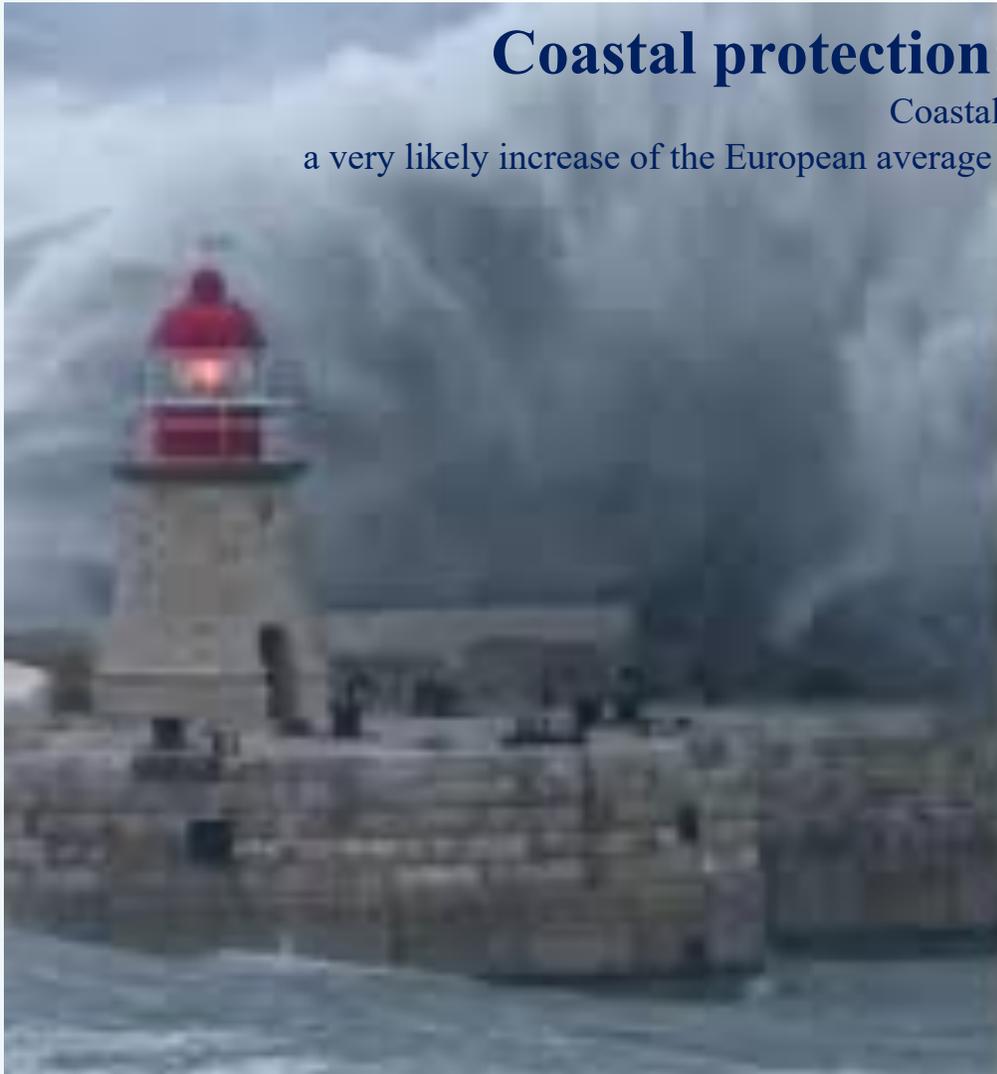
# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

**Coastal protection:** Europe has a 66000 km coastline (3 times as much the one of US)

Coastal defense infrastructure market: 660 bn€/y + 4% year growth foreseen  
a very likely increase of the European average 100-year extreme sea level of 34–76 cm under a moderate mitigation

scenario, and of 58–172 cm under a high emissions scenario

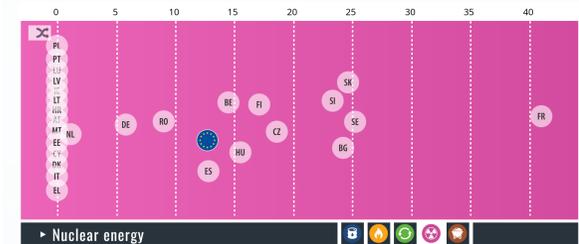
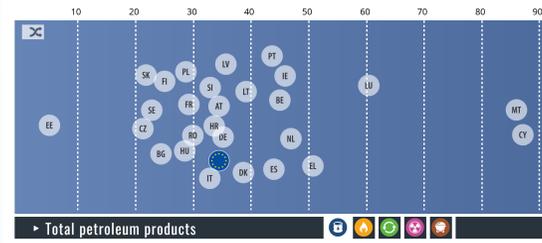
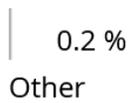
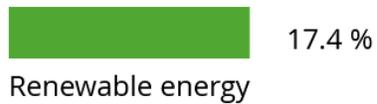
Nearly 700000 EU citizens exposed to coastal flooding



# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

<https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/cache/infographs/energy/bloc-2a.html>

## Energy mix for the European Union



# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## Green growth: promoting the growth of clean energy production

Offshore wind

[https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue\\_growth\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue_growth_en)



# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## Green growth: promoting the growth of clean energy production

### Offshore wind

[https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue\\_growth\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/maritimeaffairs/policy/blue_growth_en)

Small size (1-200 kW): rotor diameter, 1-20 m; tower height, 10-30 m.

Medium size (200-800 kW): rotor diameter, 20-50 m; tower height, 30-50 m.

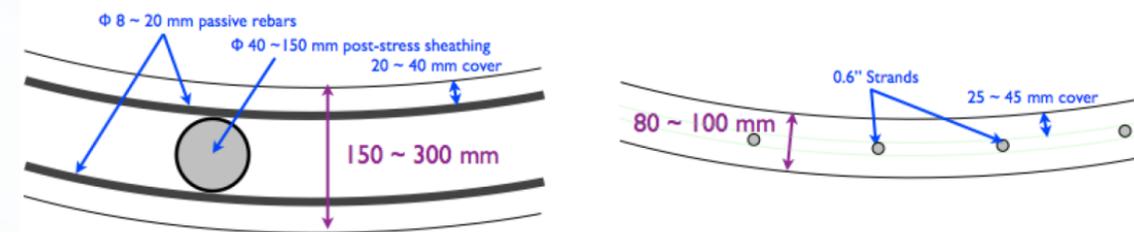
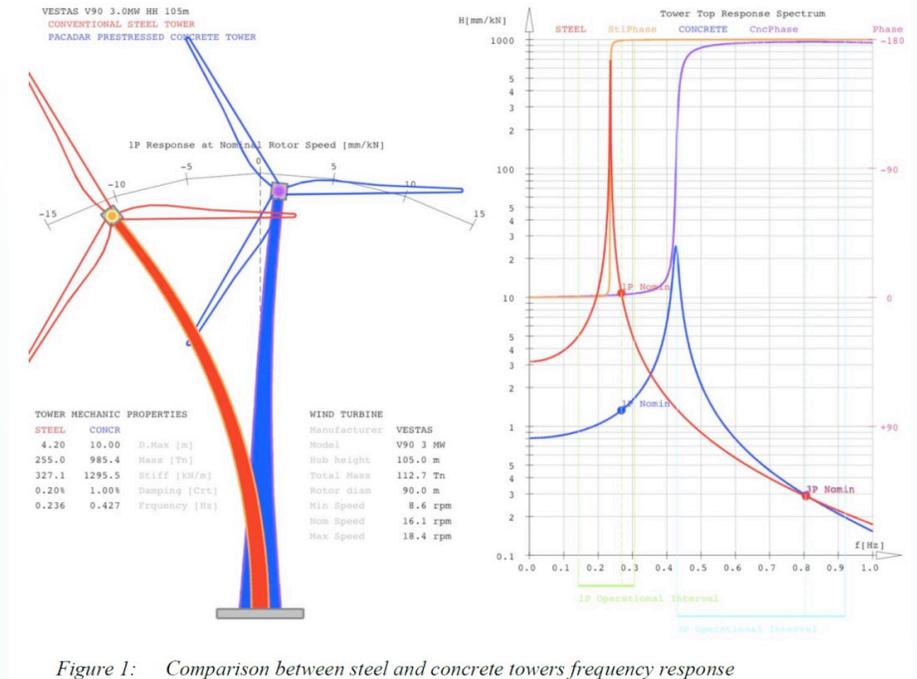
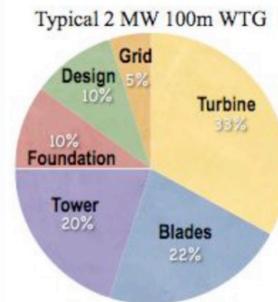
Large size (oltre 1000 kW): rotor diameter: 55-80 m; tower height: 60-120 m.

Multi-megawatt generators have rotors that works at frequencies around 1/4 Hz.

The steel towers, limited by a base diameter of around 4 m by the transport needs, have a first frequency that approaches to the critical resonant 1/4 Hz as the height of the tower approaches to 100 m.

Being the bottom diameter limited, the only option to increase the tower stiffness, and therefore rise its main frequency, is to increase the shell thickness, but this is a very expensive way, and at the end, also an inefficient one, since thickness increase rise stiffness linearly but also increases linearly the mass compensating the frequency increase, that depends on the ratio between stiffness and mass.

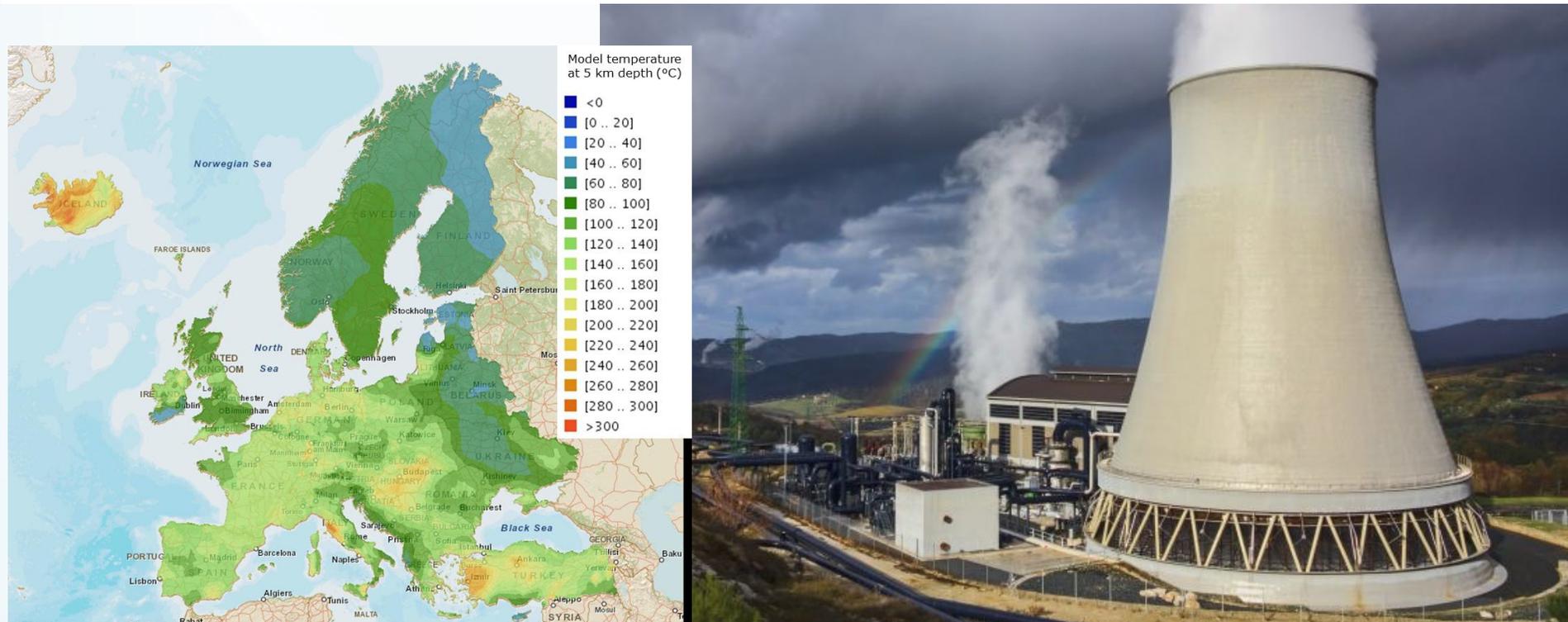
Plancha et al., 2014



# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## Green growth: promoting the growth of clean energy production

EGS: engineered geothermal system - stimulating deep hot resources that are otherwise not exploitable - provided technological challenges are overcome, the installed capacity of EGS technology could reach between 1200 GW to 12000 GW worldwide (currently it is 60 GW) <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/new-report-analyses-geothermal-energy-sector>



# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## WHICH SCENARIO?

**CONCRETE:** ... a remarkably good building material  
made with locally available constituents and raw materials  
*ideal candidate for tailored “scenario-based” solutions*

*10 bln tons each year: the second largest used material worldwide  
twice as much than the total of all other building materials  
10 bln tons/year concrete: 4 bln t/y cement and 48 bln t/y  
aggregates*

**«IF YOU REPLACE CONCRETE WITH ANOTHER MATERIAL, IT  
WOULD HAVE A BIGGER CARBON FOOTPRINT»**

# Current societal challenge for civil engineering

## The new EU taxonomy environmental objectives

**Reduce CO<sub>2</sub> from clinker production**



**Reduce clinker in cement**



**Reduce cement in concrete**

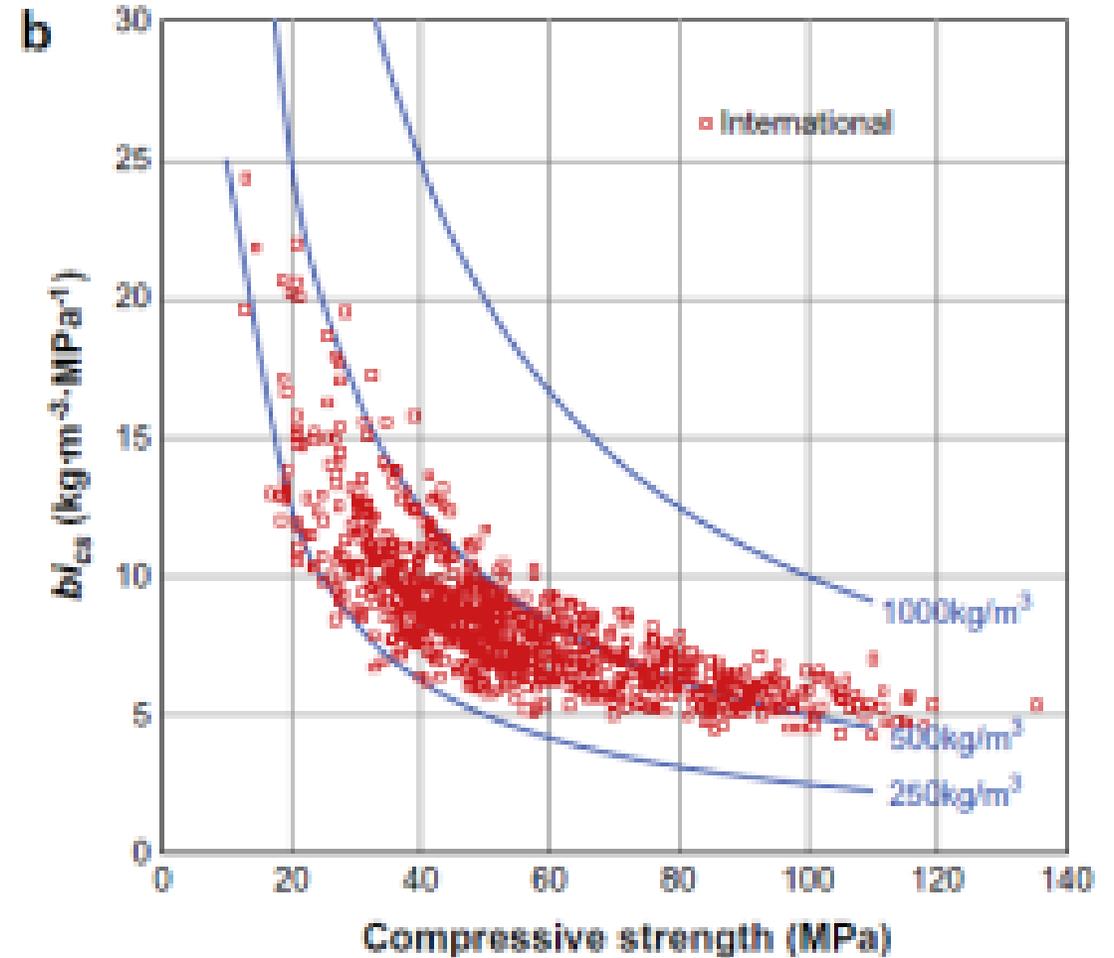
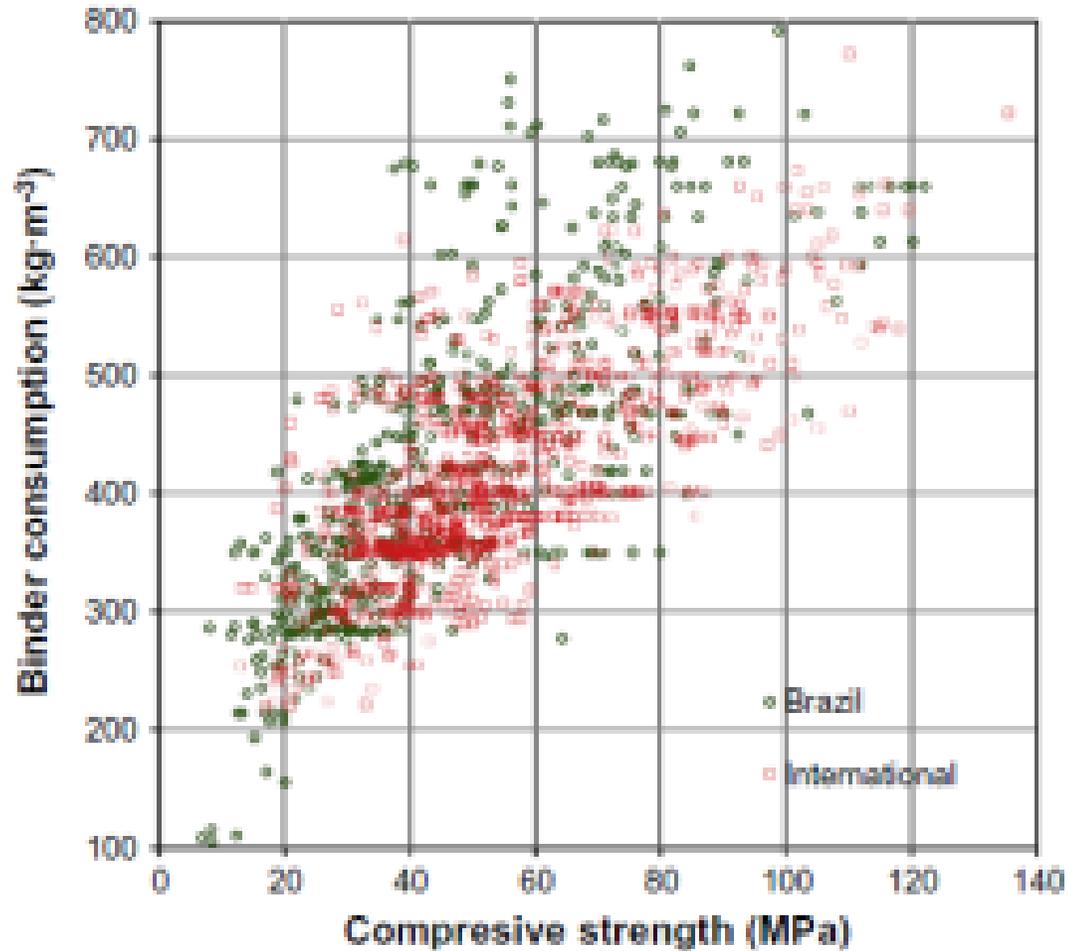


**Reduce concrete in buildings and structures**



**More efficient (re) use of buildings and structures**

# What kind of performance are we looking for?



Damineli et al., CCC, 2010

# What kind of performance are we looking for?

INCREASE **SERVICE LIFE** by:

- Adequate service life design
  - Monitoring and inspection
  - Adequate rehabilitation
- Keep structure attractive to user!

INCREASE **PERFORMANCE** by:

- Use concretes with enhanced durability and improved «in structure» performance
- Use concretes with additional functionalities (self-sensing, self-cleaning, self-healing, METAMATERIAL)

IMPROVE RESILIENCE

$$SUSTAINABILITY = \frac{Service\ Life \times Performance}{Environmental\ footprint}$$

$$APATHY = \frac{Environmental\ footprint}{Performance}$$

REDUCE **ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT** by:

- Use of raw materials with reduced footprint
- Developments of concretes with «optimum» binder content
- Development of environmentally friendly production and construction techniques

Mueller et al., 2018, ACI SP  
Gettu et al., 2018, ACI SP

# Introduction

50% of repaired concrete structures were damaged again: 25% in the first 5 years, 75% within 10 years and 95% within 25 years.

Matthews (2007)



## EN 206

Exposure class		Max. w/c	Min. strength. [MPa]	Min. cement [Kg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	min. cover [mm]
Zero risk	X0	-	C12/15	-	10
Carbonation corrosion	XC1	0,65	C20/25	260	15
	XC2	0,60	C25/30	280	25
	XC3	0,55	C30/37	280	25
	XC4	0,50	C30/37	300	30
Chloride corrosion	XD1	0,55	C30/37	300	35
	XD2	0,55	C30/37	300	40
	XD3	0,45	C35/45	320	45
Corrosion by chlorides from seawater	XS1	0,50	C30/37	300	35
	XS2	0,45	C30/37	320	40
	XS3	0,45	C35/45	340	45
Freeze-thaw	XF1	0,55	C30/37	300	15
	XF2	0,55	C25/30	300	25
	XF3	0,50	C30/37	320	25
	XF4	0,45	C30/37	340	30
Aggressive exposure	XA1	0,55	C30/37	300	35
	XA2	0,50	C30/37	320	40
	XA3	0,45	C35/45	340	45

Any FRC would satisfy these prescriptions! (not to speak about UHPC)

[So how accounting for the benefits related to their use?](#)

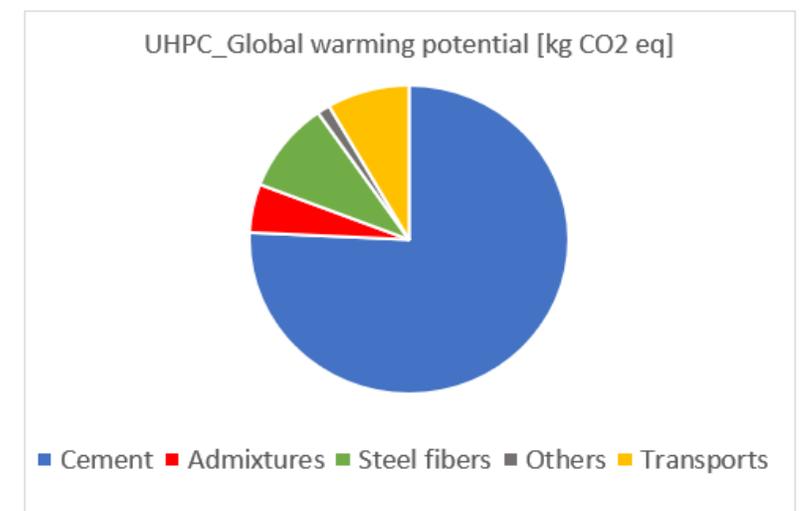
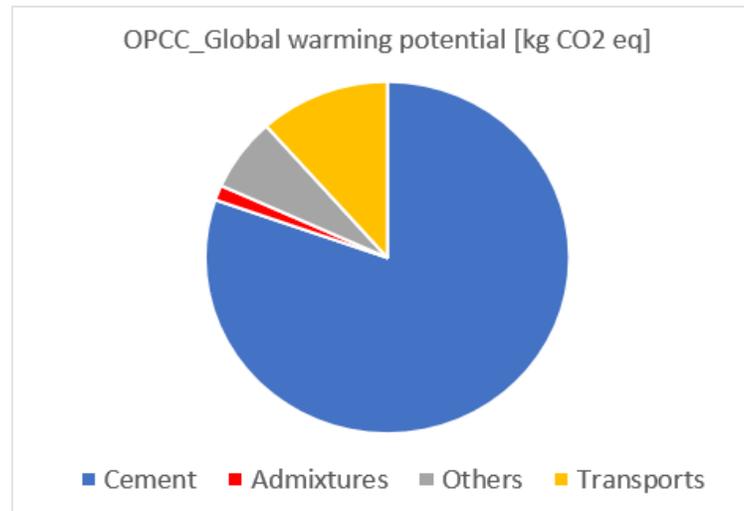
(Google images)

# What kind of performance are we looking for?

- Cradle-to-gate system boundary for both the m<sup>3</sup> of material
- Use of CML-IA impact method to address consequences on a local/regional/global scale
- The distances taken into account for the supply of the raw materials have been estimated

UHPC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sand <= 0.5 mm	302
Sand 0.6 - 1.2 mm	600
Cem I	950
Silica fume	175
Water	160
VC 20HE	30
Steel microfibres	120

OPCC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
White Sand	211
Red Sand	897
Cem I	370
Water	150
VC 5970	3
Aggregate 7/10	354
Aggregate 12/20	377



Global warming environmental impact for both OPCC and UHPC. 1 m<sup>3</sup> has been assessed **407 kg CO2 eq. for OPCC and 1,108 kg CO2 eq. for UHPC.**

di Summa et al, fib Symposium Istanbul 2023

# What kind of performance are we looking for?

UHPC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sand <= 0.5 mm	302
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White Sand	211
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Aggregate 7/10	354
Aggregate 12/20	377

## Material «Sustainability» Index:

$$\frac{20 \cdot \text{structural performance}}{\sum_1^{10} CML \text{ impacts} + 10 \cdot \text{costs}}$$

Normalize UHPC «performance» to the one of OPCC

Parameters	MI
Compressive strength	40 MPa (OPCC), 150 MPa (UHPC)
Cost	111 €/m <sup>3</sup> (OPCC), 689 €/m <sup>3</sup> (UHPC)

**MI = 0.41**

**Is UHPC really «sustainable»?**

di Summa et al, fib Symposium Istanbul 2023



# Objective

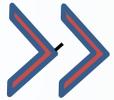
- ① Overcome the prescription-based durability paradigm through the use of durability-focused design and new degradation prediction models;
- ② Use UHPC (Ultra-High-Performance Concrete) to reduce raw material consumption, maintenance frequency, and costs.
- ③ Utilizing Life Cycle Sustainability Analysis (LCSA) as an integral part of the “conceptual” design pathway and as a decision-making tool.

# The “metrics” does matter!

UHPC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sand <= 0.5 mm	302
Sand 0.6 - 1.2 mm	600
Cem I	950
Silica fume	175
Water	160
VC 20HE	30
Steel microfibres	120



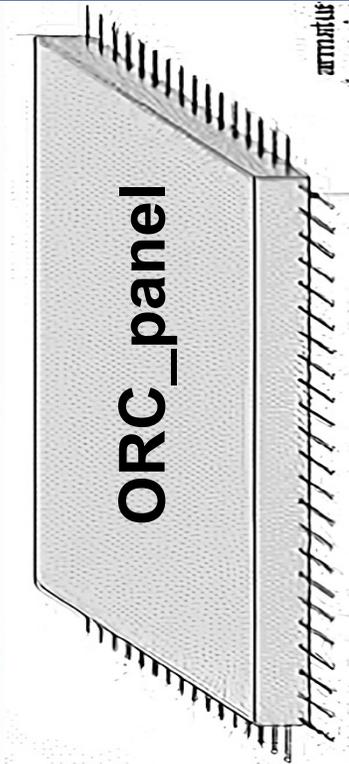
Bending capacity 2.45 kNm/m



3+3φ16 bars per meter (flexural) with 6 φ 6/m bars per meter (ORC\_panel)  
(about 110 kg/m<sup>3</sup> of steel bars)

OPCC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
White Sand	211
Red Sand	897
Cem I	370
Water	150
VC 5970	3
Aggregate 7/10	354
Aggregate 12/20	377

4.55 m x 2.24m x **0.08 m**  
(L X H X W)



**Vs**



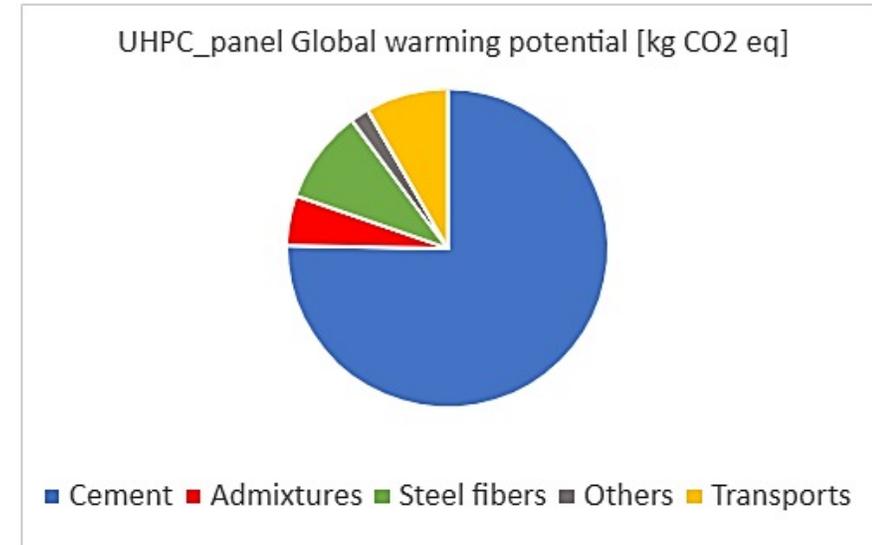
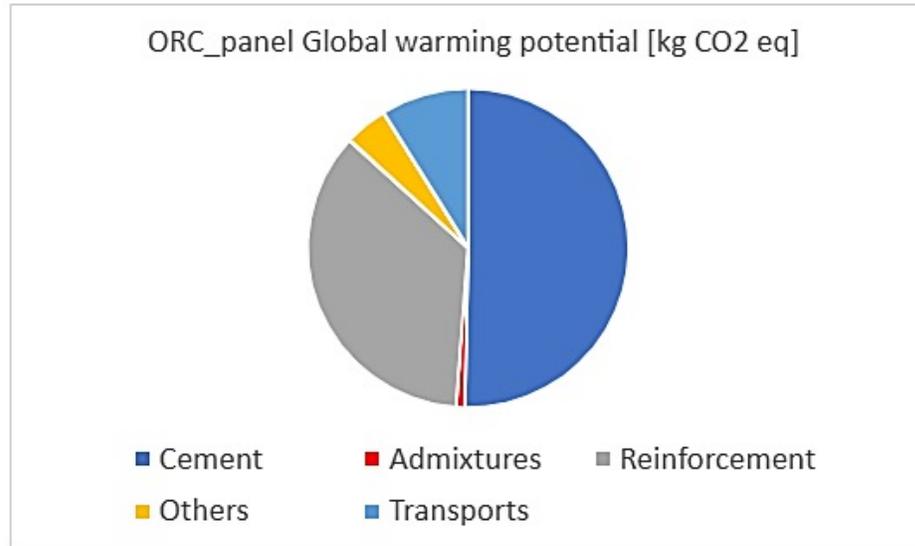
4.55 m x 2.24m x **0.035m**  
(L X H X W)

di Summa et al, fib Symposium Istanbul 2023

# The “metrics” does matter!

UHPC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
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Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
White Sand	211
Red Sand	897
Cem I	370
Water	150
VC 5970	3
Aggregate 7/10	354
Aggregate 12/20	377



Global warming environmental impact  
for both ORC\_panel and UHPC\_panel.  
**519 kg CO2 eq. for ORC\_panel and 390 kg CO2 eq. for UHPC\_panel.**

di Summa et al, fib Symposium Istanbul 2023

# The “metrics” does matter!

UHPC MIX DESIGN	
Components	kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Sand <= 0.5 mm	302
Sand 0.6 - 1.2 mm	600
Cem I	950
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VC 5970	3
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## Structural Sustainability Index (per Functional Unit)

$$\frac{\sum_1^n \text{durability parameters} + \sum_1^r \text{structural performance}}{\sum_1^{10} \text{CML impacts} + 10 \cdot \text{costs}} \cdot 10$$

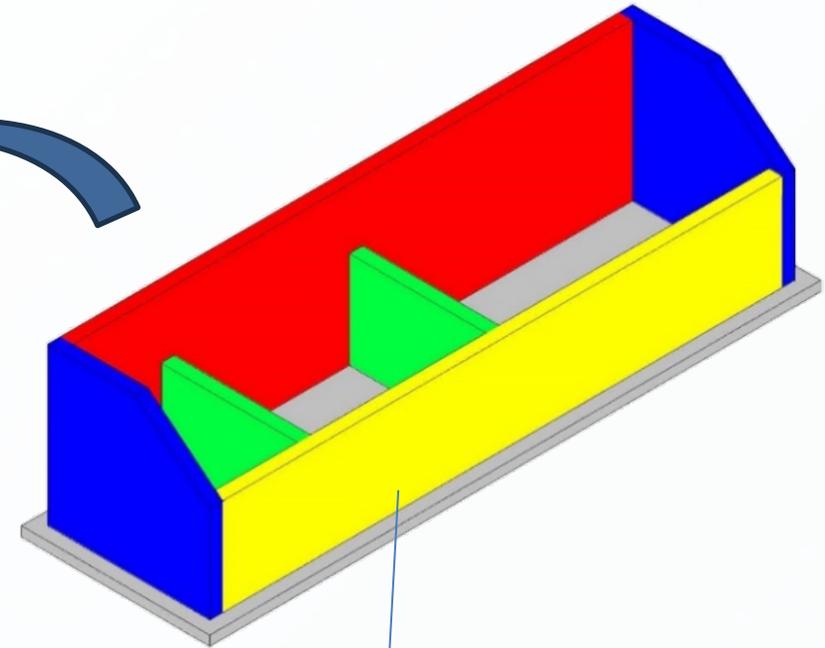
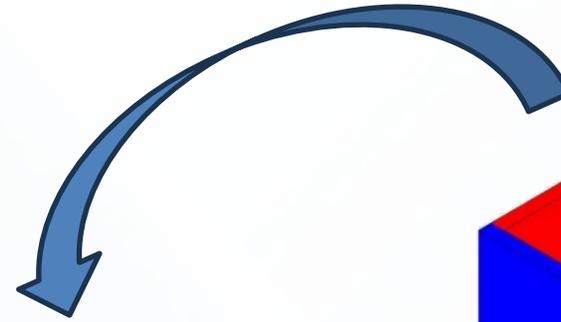
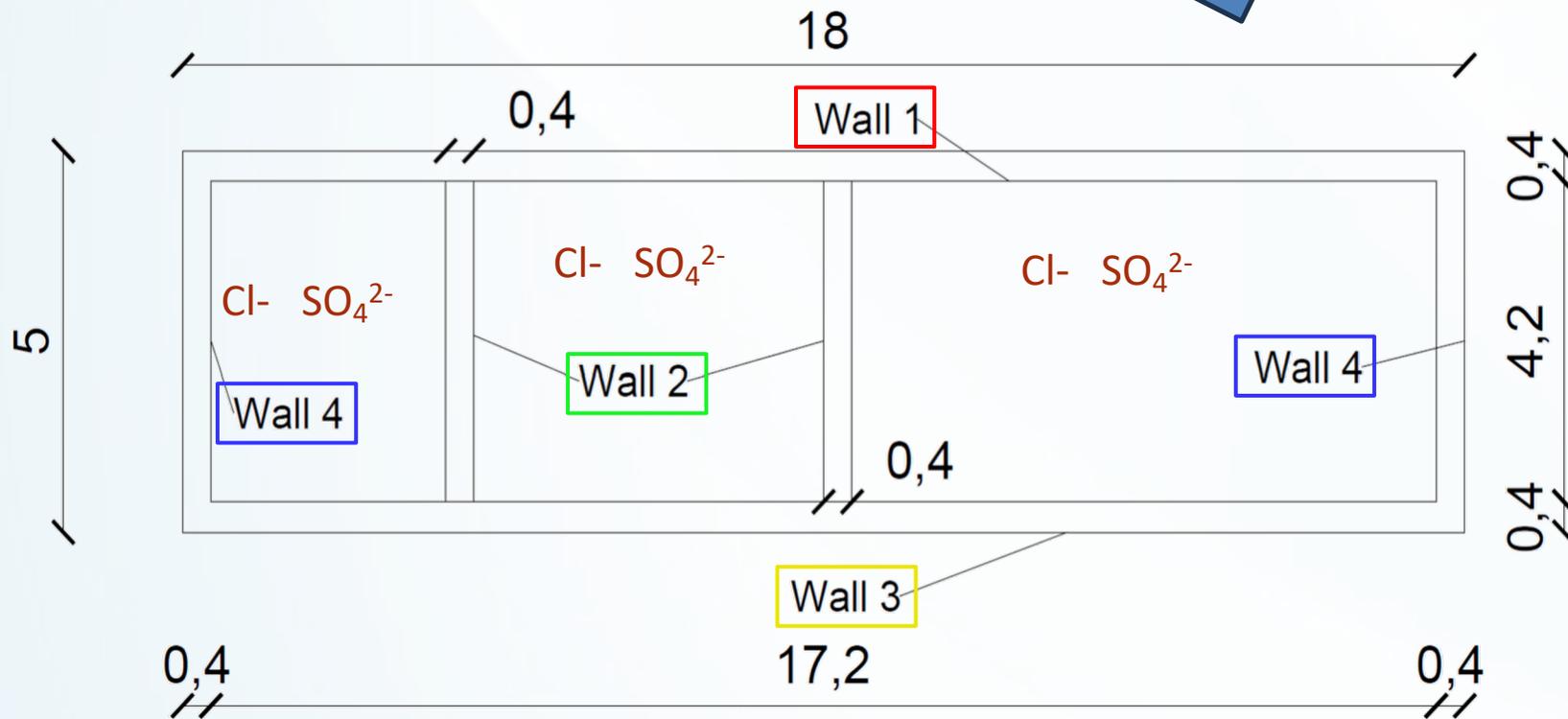
Compressive strength	Tensile strength	Cost	Dapp
<b>40 MPa</b> (ORC_panel),	<b>3.5 MPa</b> (ORC_panel),	<b>363€</b> (ORC_panel)	<b>10<sup>-11</sup> m/s<sup>2</sup></b> (ORC_panel)
<b>150 MPa</b> (UHPC_panel)	<b>10 MPa</b> (UHPC_panel)	<b>241€ for</b> (UHPC_panel)	<b>10<sup>-13</sup> m/s<sup>2</sup></b> (UHPC_panel)

**SI=1.36**

di Summa et al, fib Symposium Istanbul 2023

# Case Study

Water tank in a geothermal power plant



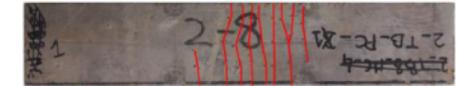
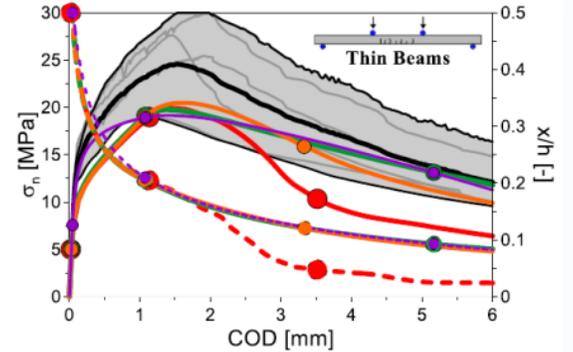
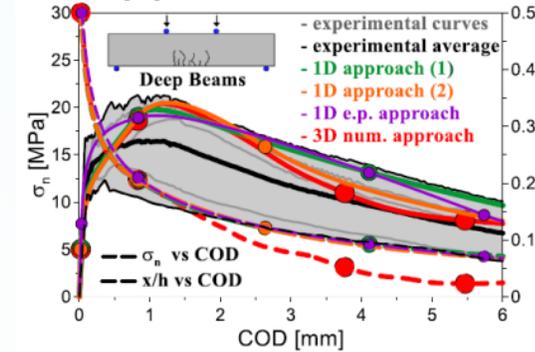
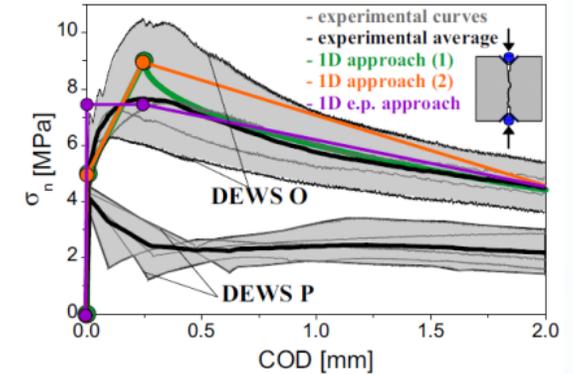
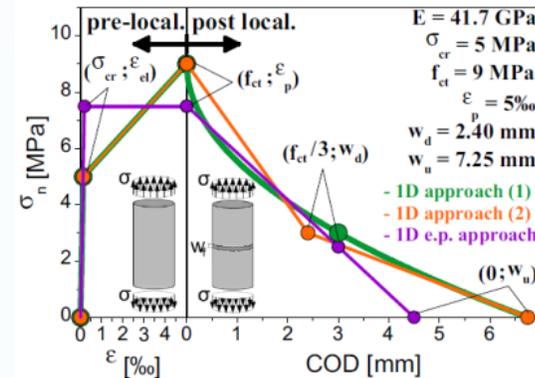
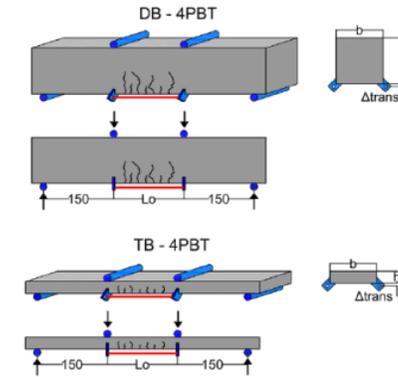
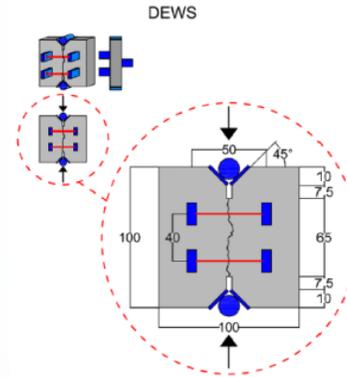
# Case Study

## Water tank in a geothermal power plant

### Investigated mix-designs

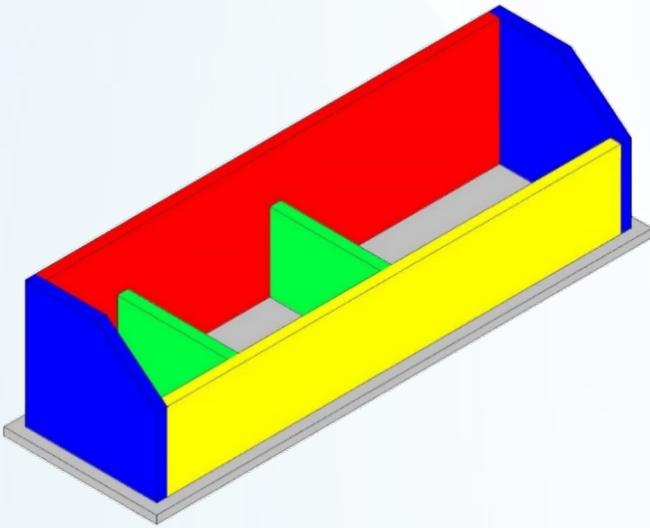
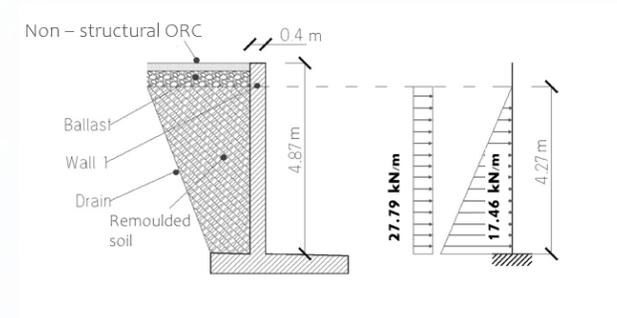
Constituents $\left[\frac{Kg}{m^3}\right]$	ORC	UHPC
CEM I 42.5 R	350	
CEM I 52.5 R	/	600
Slag	/	500
Water	207	200
Coarse aggregates	900	/
Fine aggregates Sand	959	982
Limestone filler	60	/
Superplasticizer	/	33
Steel fibres	/	120
Crystalline admixture	/	4.8

Lo Monte and Ferrara, M&S 2020

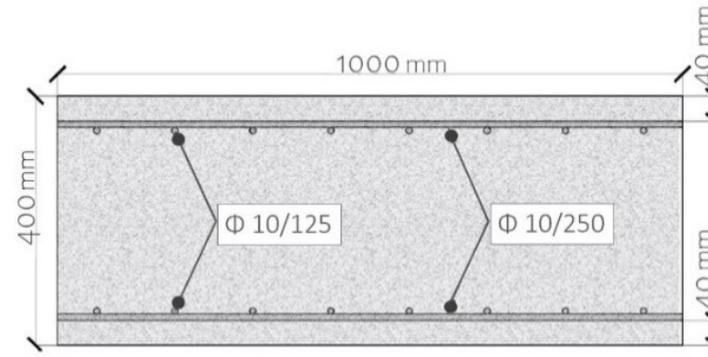


# Design

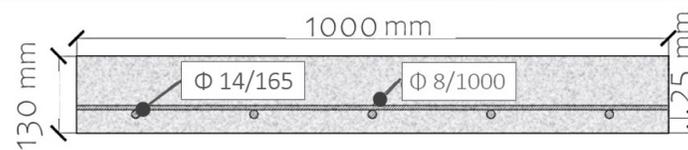
«Classical» structural design + Durability prescriptive approach



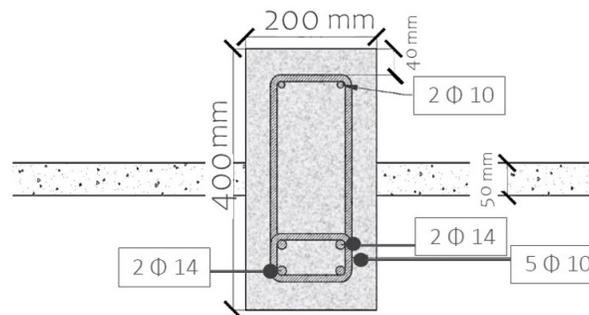
ORC



UHPC walls



UHPC precast slabs + ORC «buttresses»

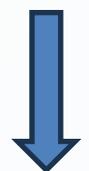


How thin can we go?

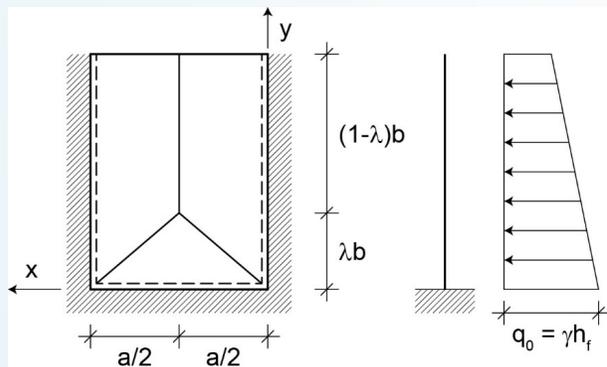
Cl-SO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup>



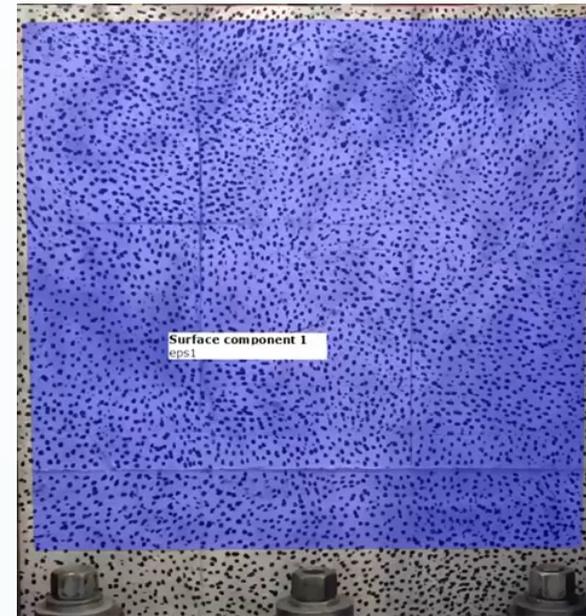
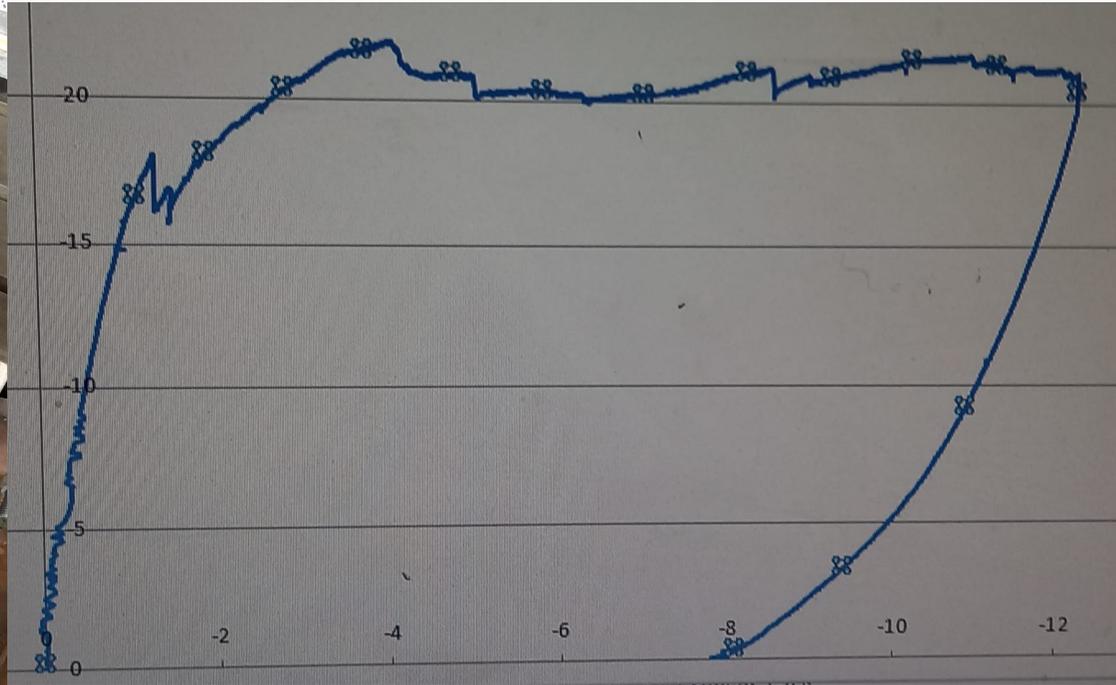
Model of degradation



Durability Assessment based Design



# Yield line design validation



Al Obaidi et al., unpublished results

# Sulphate Attack

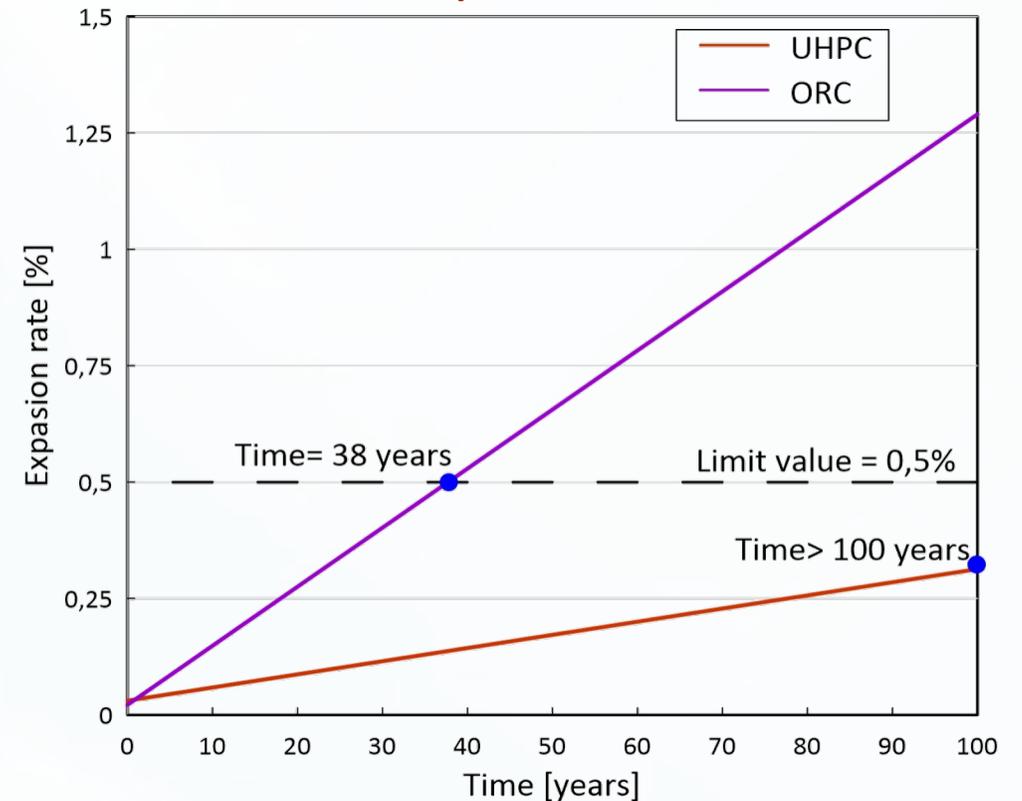
Chemical composition cement

		ORC	UHDC
Cement	$\left[\frac{Kg}{m^3}\right]$	450	600
$C_3S$	[%]	63,6	63,6
$C_2S$	[%]	7,6	7,6
$C_3A$	[%]	7,6	7,6
$C_4AF$	[%]	8	8
$\frac{W}{C}$	[-]	0,45	0,18

$$EXP = 0.0293(W/C * T) + 0.000975(C3A) * T + 0.0216$$

$$EXP = 0,157 \left(\frac{W}{C} * T\right) + 0,0305$$

Sulphate attack



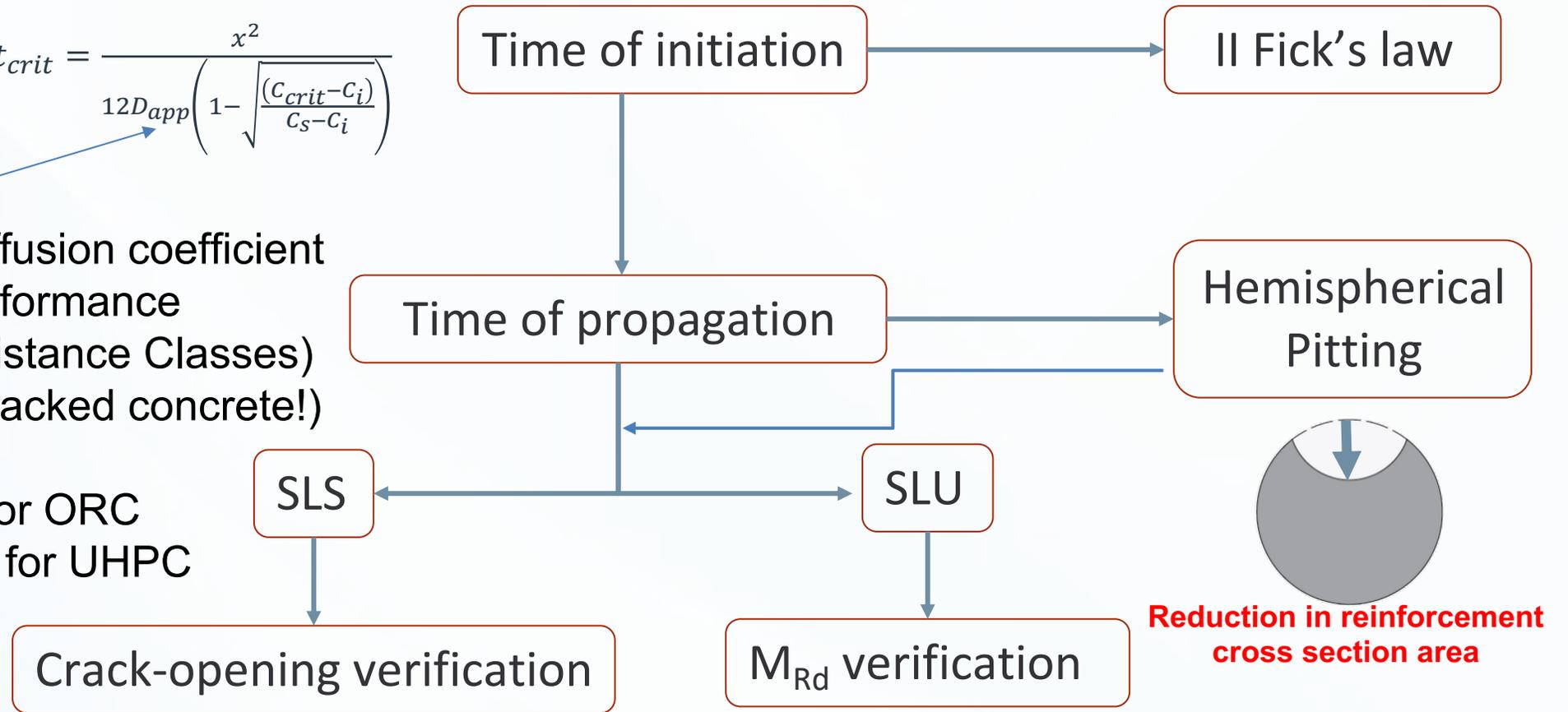
# Chloride Attack

Model for Ordinary reinforced concrete/Hybrid FRC-UHPC

$$t_{crit} = \frac{x^2}{12D_{app} \left( 1 - \sqrt{\frac{C_{crit} - C_i}{C_s - C_i}} \right)}$$

Apparent chloride diffusion coefficient  
Durability performance  
(Environmental Resistance Classes)  
in new EN-206 (uncracked concrete!)

$D_{app} = 1.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  for ORC  
 $D_{app} = 5.0 \times 10^{-13} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  for UHPC

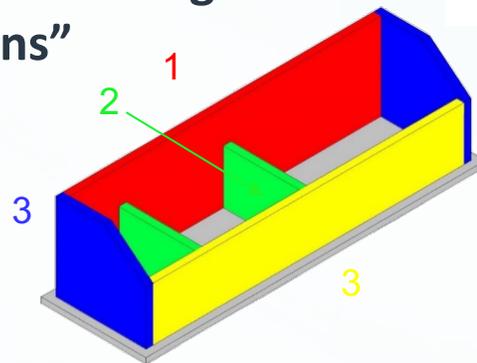


# Chloride Attack

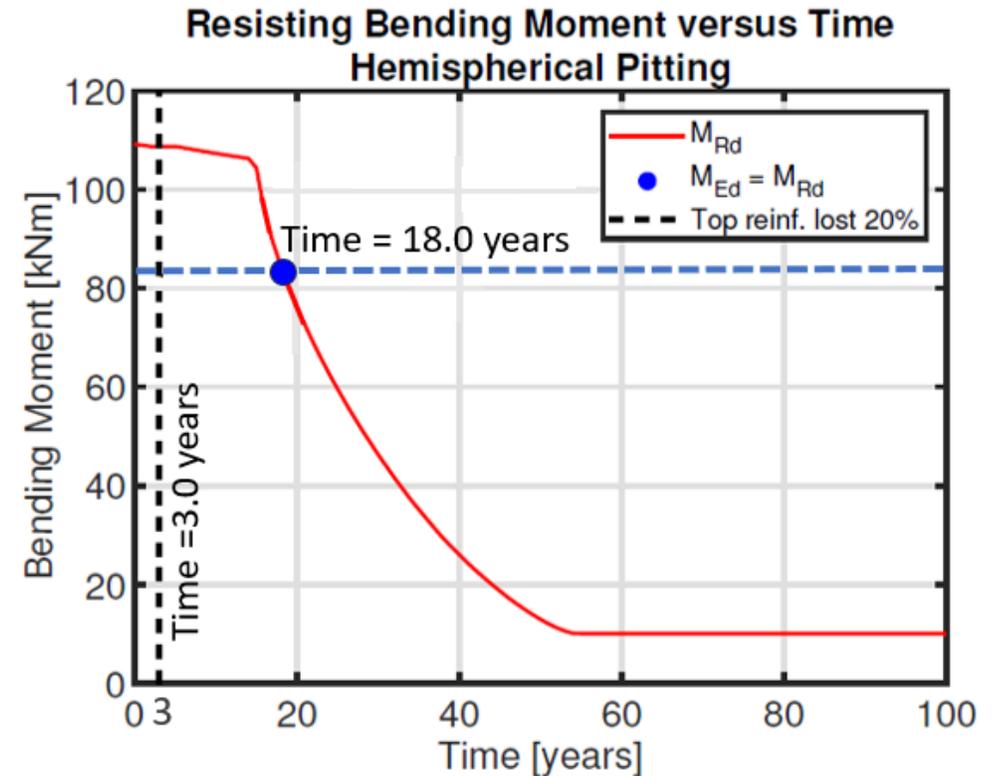
## Model for Ordinary Reinforced Concrete

- ❖ Corrosion starts on the taut side of the walls  
 $D_{app} = 10^{-10} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}$  almost instantaneous
- ❖ Hemispherical pit corrosion more severe than uniform (carbonation induced corrosion)
- ❖ Maintenance carried out when a 20% reduction of the reinforcement cross section is reached
  - **Maintenance every three years (!!!)**
  - **service life much shorter than what through “deemed to satisfy prescriptions”**

di Summa et al., Structural Concrete 2023



## Bending moment resistance over time



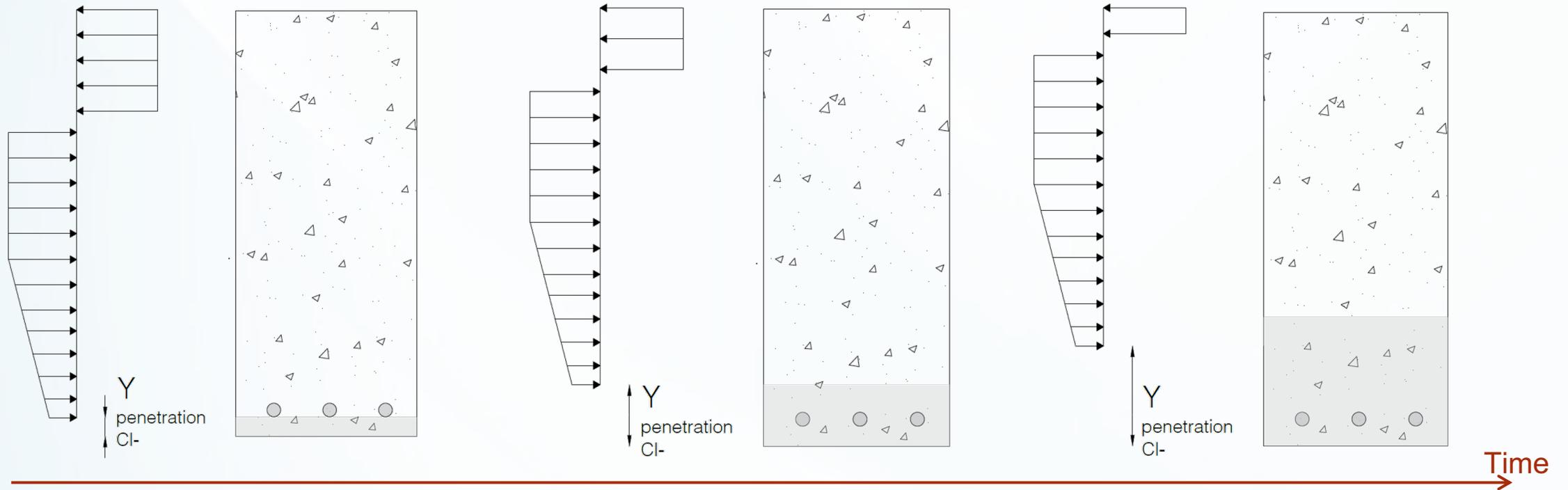
	$M_{Rd,0}/M_{Ed}$	Calculated service life
Wall 1	1.04	18 years
Walls 2	1.03	25 years
Wall 3	1.09	21 years
Walls 4	1.05	23 years

# State of fact



# Layer removal model

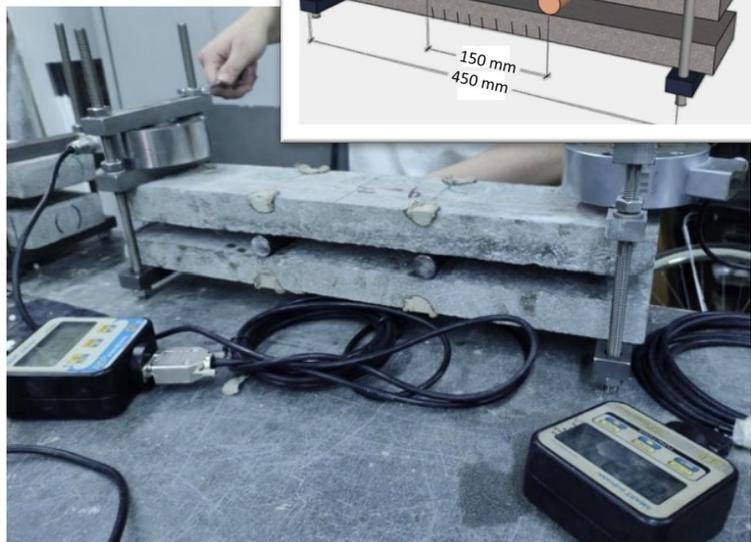
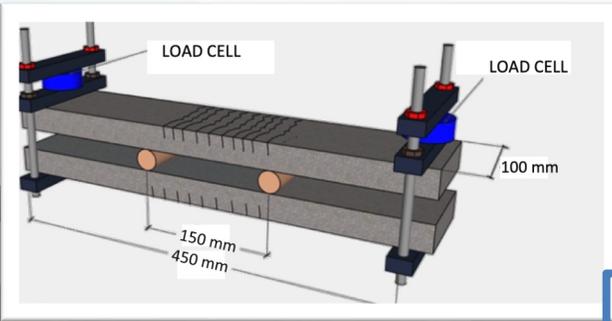
Old degradation model for the expected behaviour of FRC/UHPC



Al-Obaidi et al., Infrastructures 2020  
Al-Obaidi et al., Sustainability 2021

# Experimental campaign

Mechanical tests on cracked specimens exposed under sustained load (targeted to a cracked serviceability limit state) to geothermal water (XA) and saline solution (XS) up to 12 months



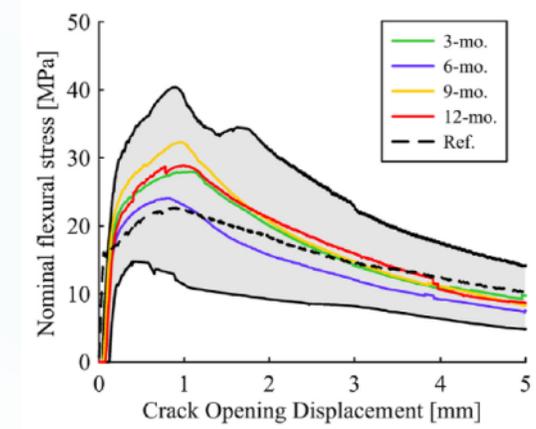
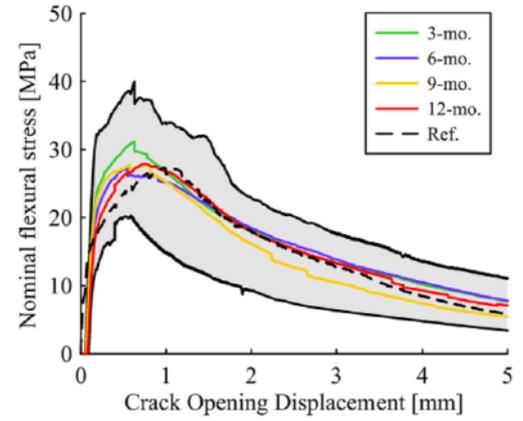
1 → 12 month XA/XS exposure under sustained flexural load



Four-point bending test



Direct tensile test



Davolio et al., CCC 2023



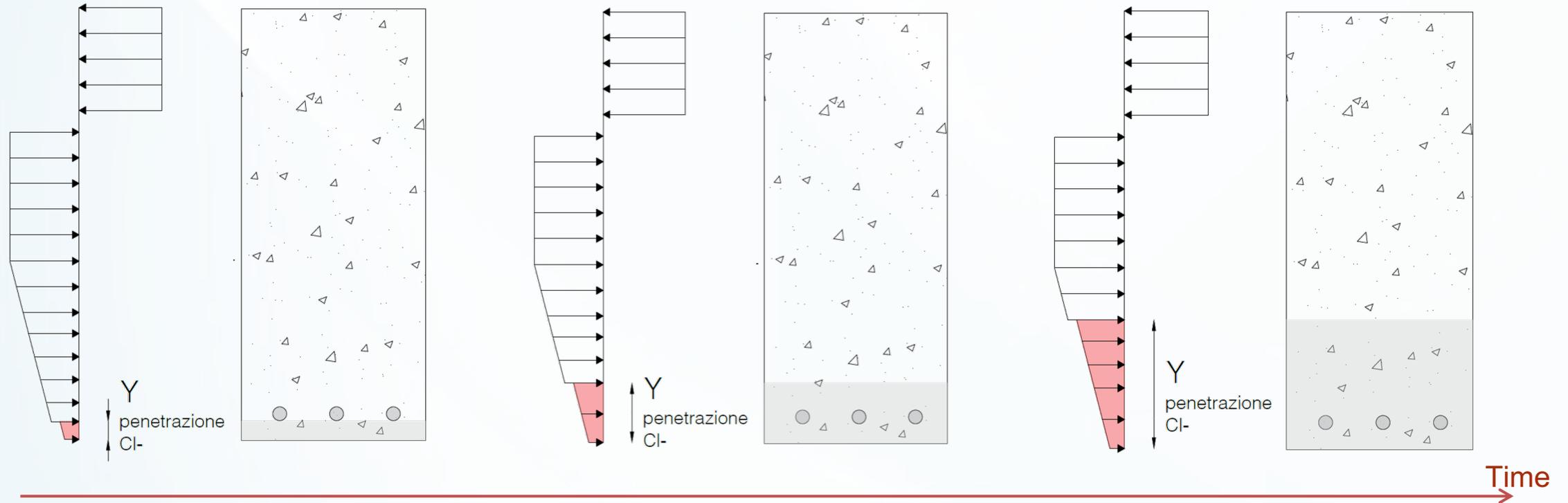
at the surface!



Inside the crack!

# Evolutionary constitutive law model

New degradation model based on experimentally identified behaviour of FRC/UHPC

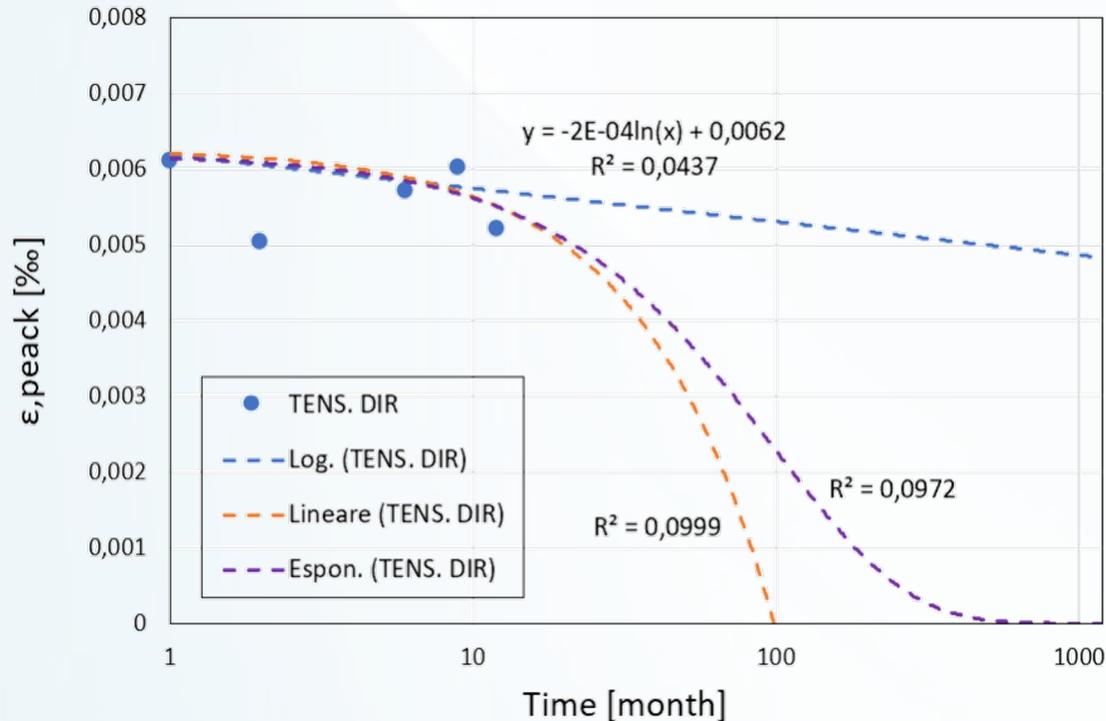


Soave et al., FRC workshop 2023

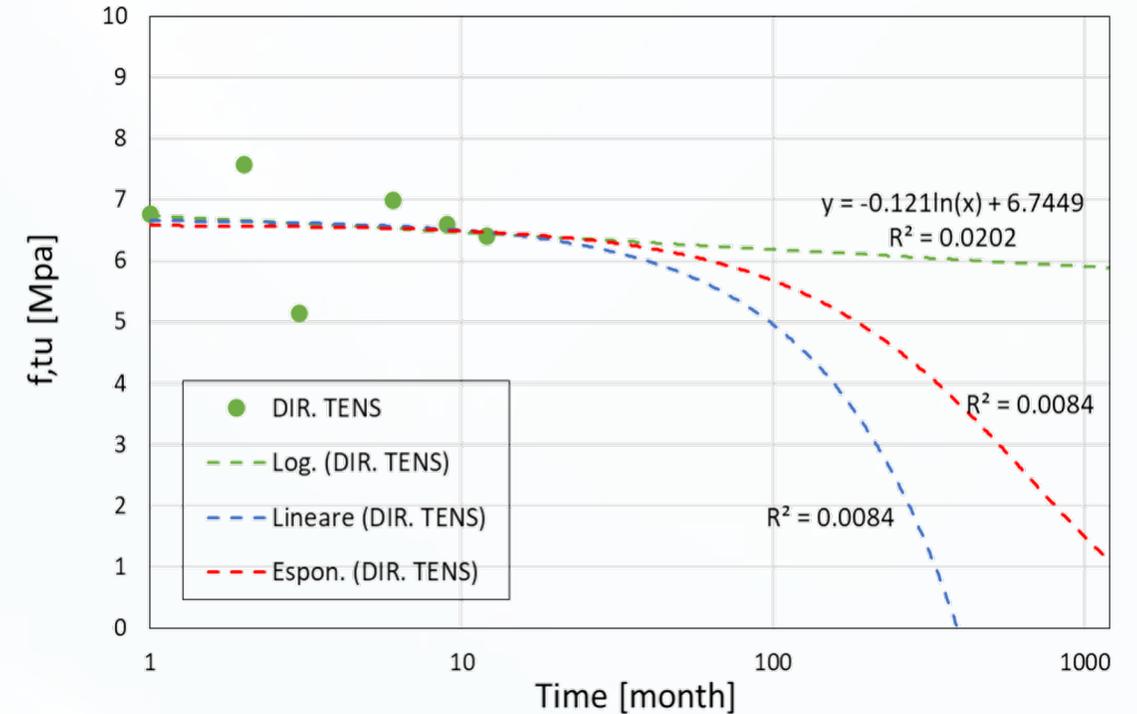
# Evolutionary constitutive law model

Regressions supported by multiphysics modelling

Exposure (XA) – Peak strain



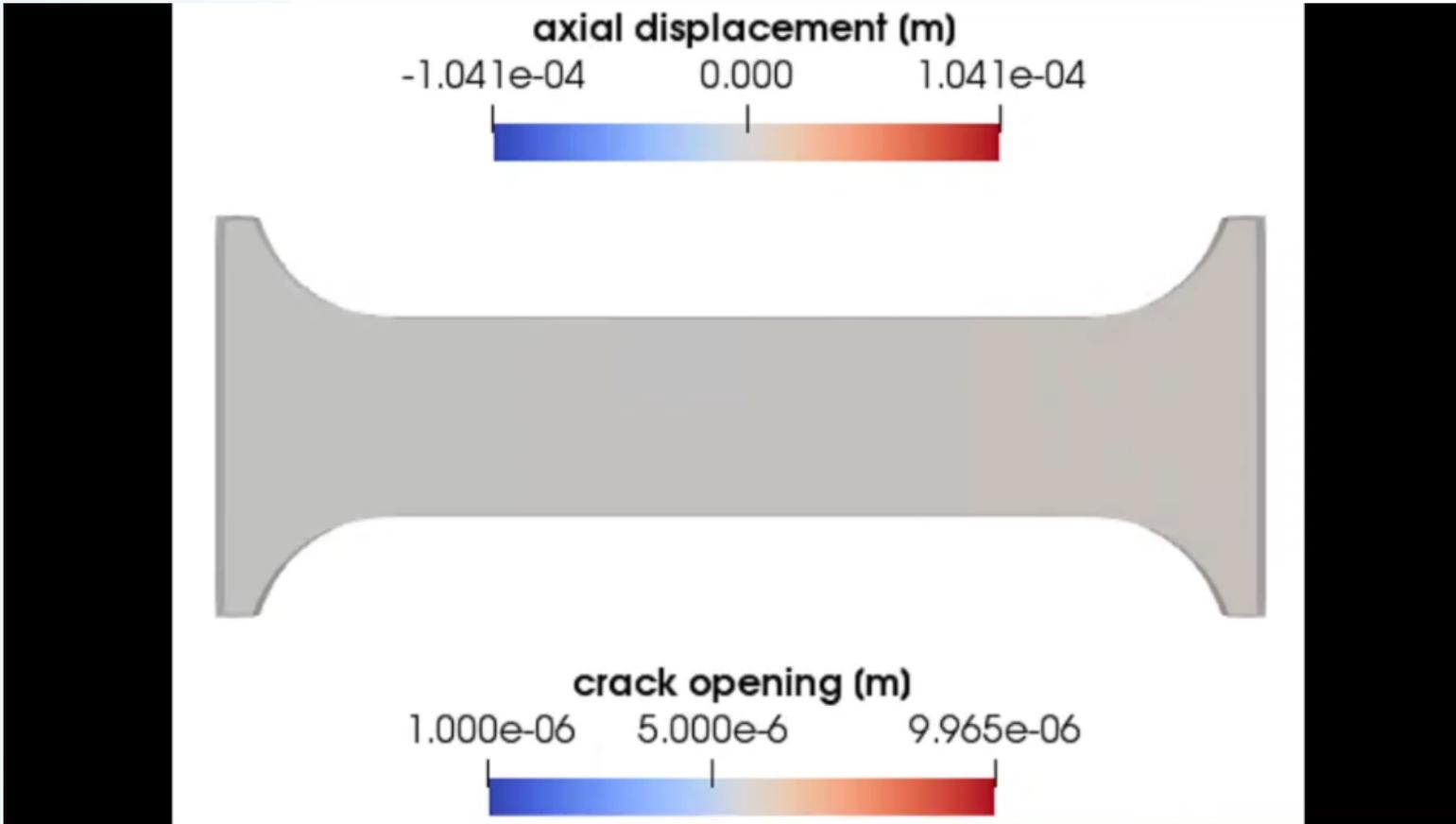
Exposure (XA) – Ultimate tensile strength



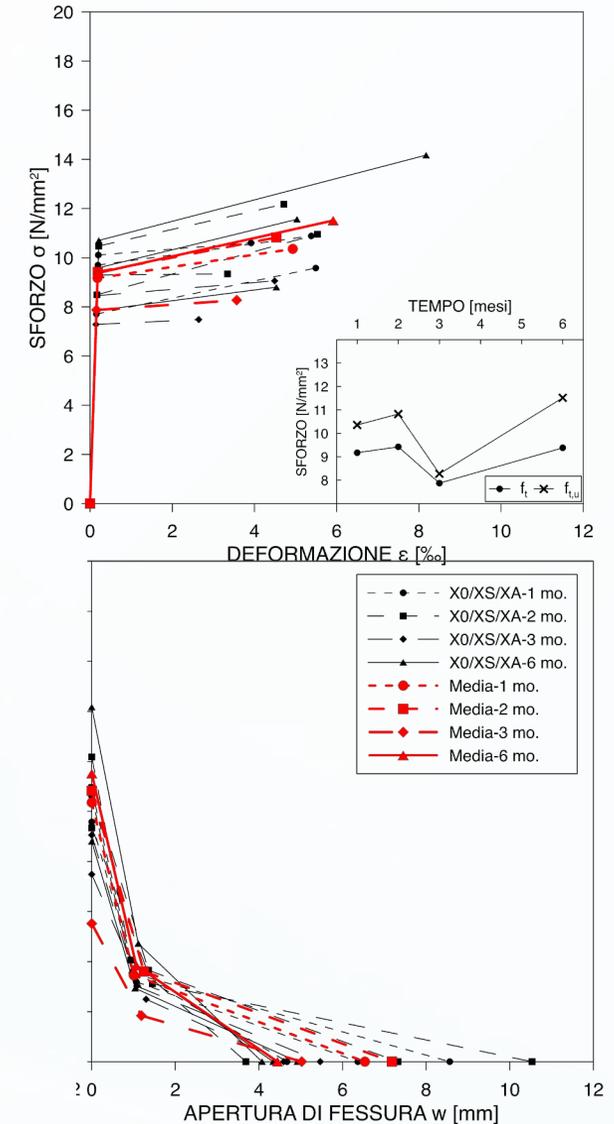
Soave et al., FRC workshop 2023

# Evolutionary constitutive law model

Regressions supported by multiphysics modelling



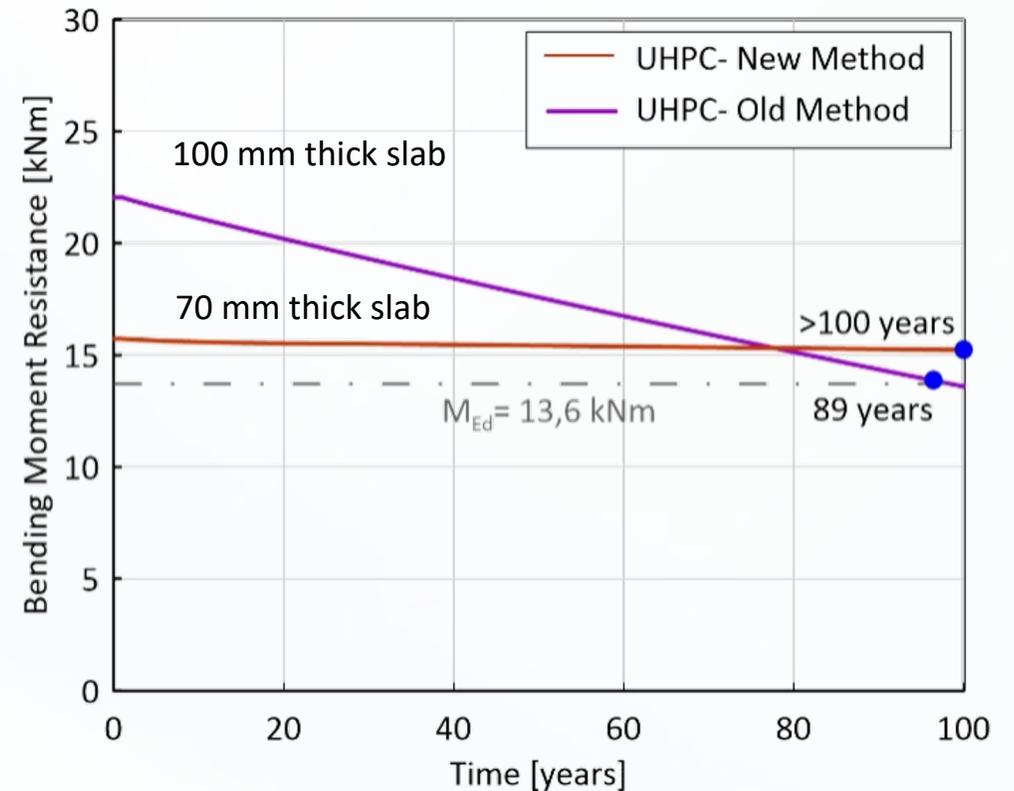
Cibelli et al., EFM 2022  
Cibelli et al., ASCE JEM 2023



# Evolutionary constitutive law model

- ❖ “Pure” structural design: 70 mm thin UPHC slabs (same safety factors as for ORC design)
- ❖ Layer removal model →  
To guarantee safety over time for a service life > 50 years it would be necessary to thicken the section  
70 mm → 100 mm
- ❖ Evolutionary constitutive law model  
70 mm thin cross section for a service life > 100 years

Bending moment resistance in time



Soave et al., FRC workshop 2023

# How realistic it is?



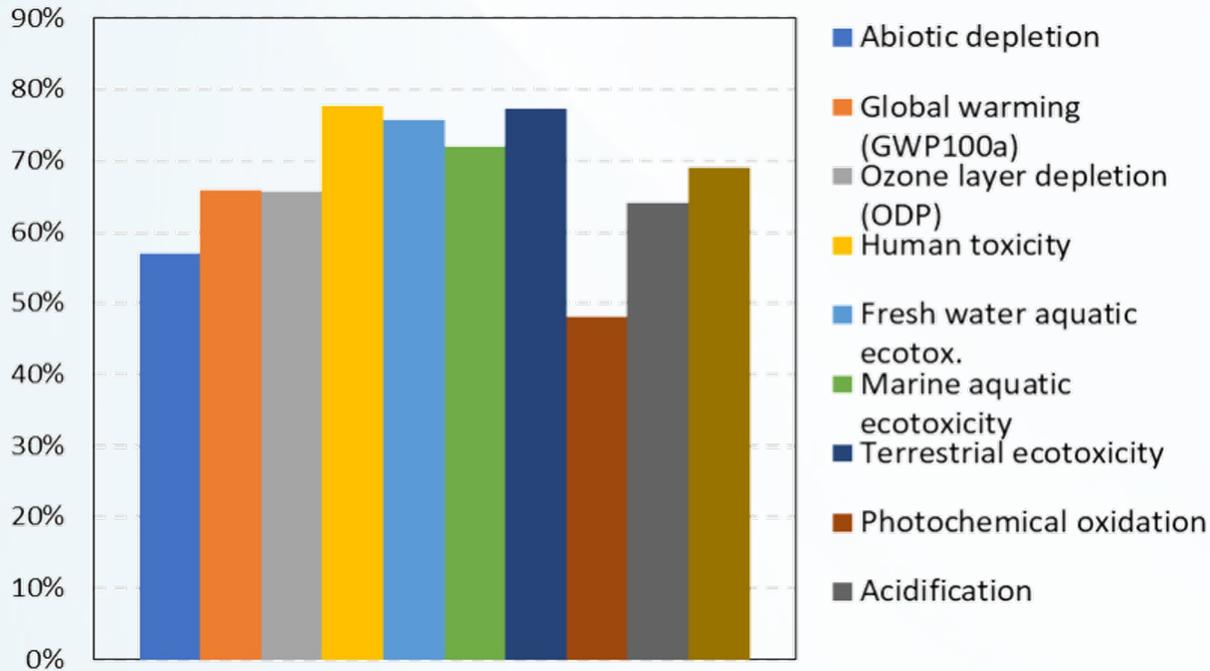
# How realistic it is?



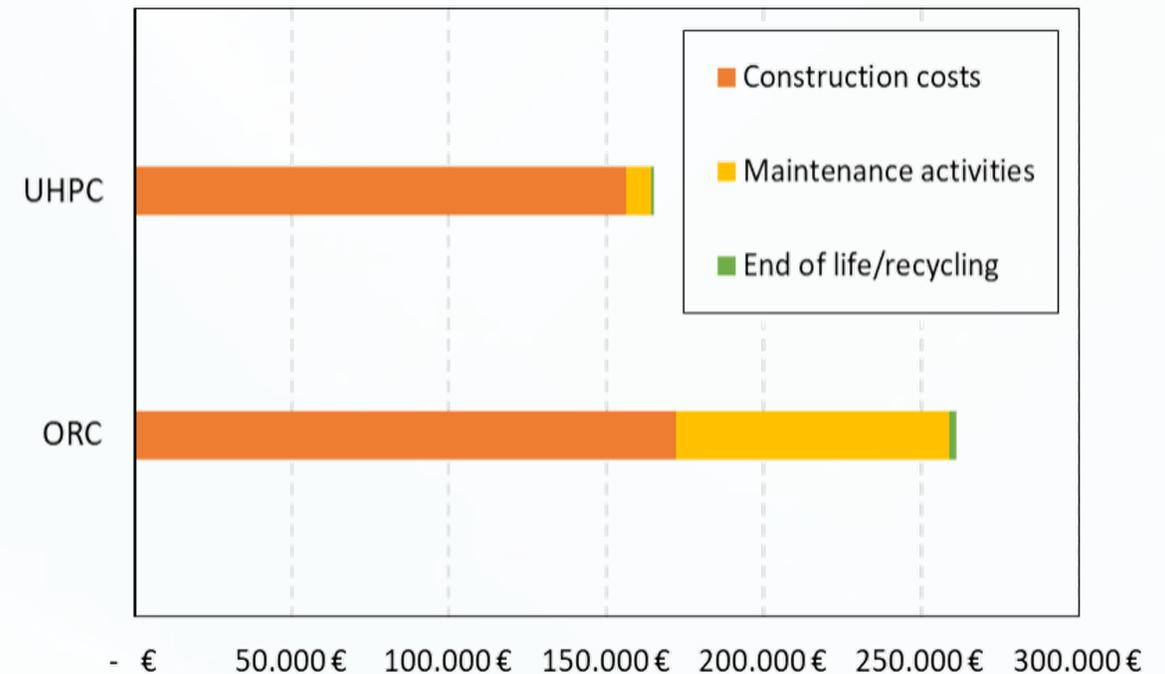
# LCA/LCC

## Comparison between UHPC solution with ORC solution

Reduction of impacts of UHPC to ORC



Reduction of impacts of UHPC to ORC

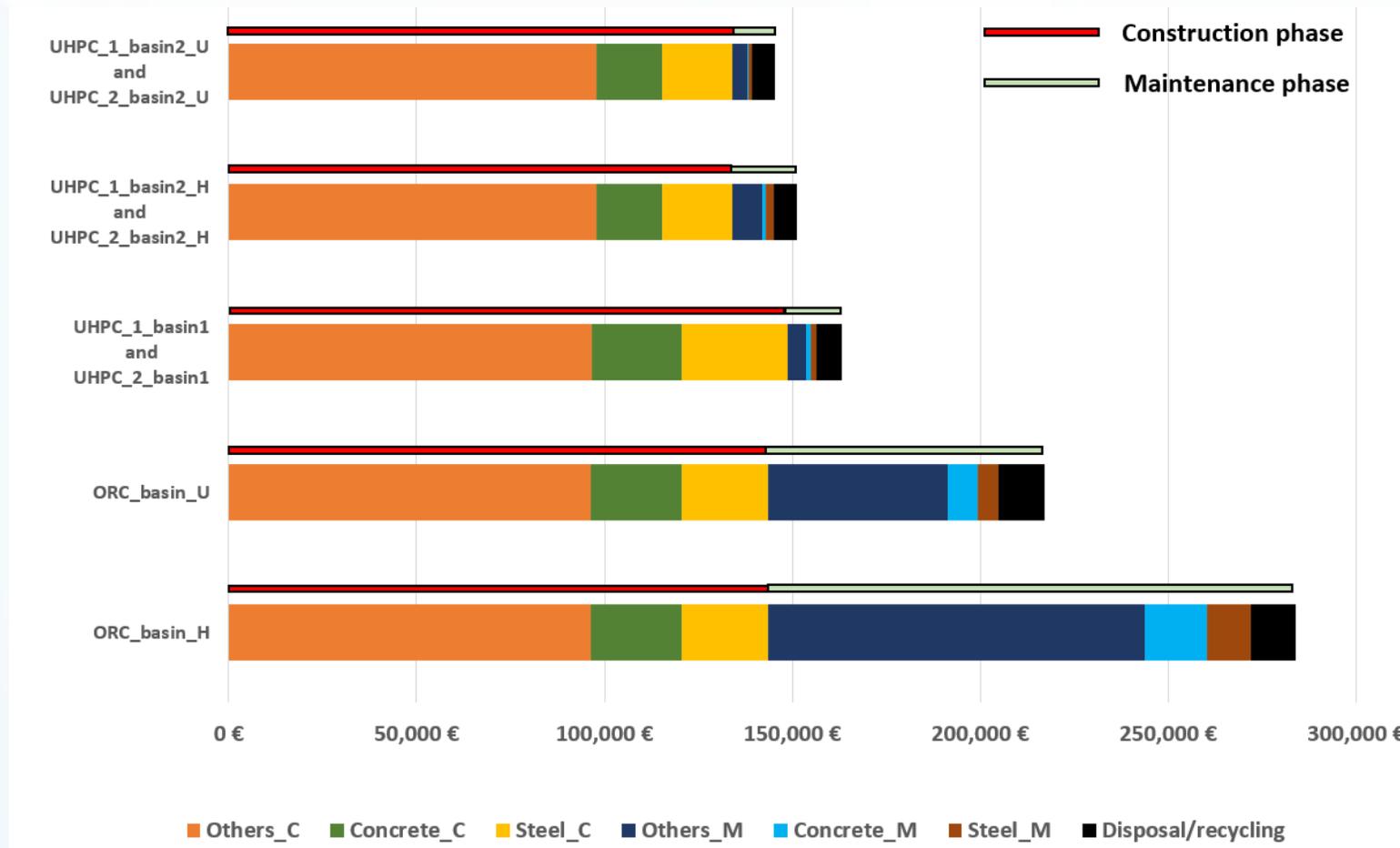


The **OCR basin's poor durability** with a **consequent increase in the frequency of maintenance** interventions requires additional raw materials to restore the structure's functionality, **contributing to an increase in the impact.**

di Summa et al., Structural Concrete, 2023

# LCA/LCC

Comparison between **UHPC** solution with **ORC** solution

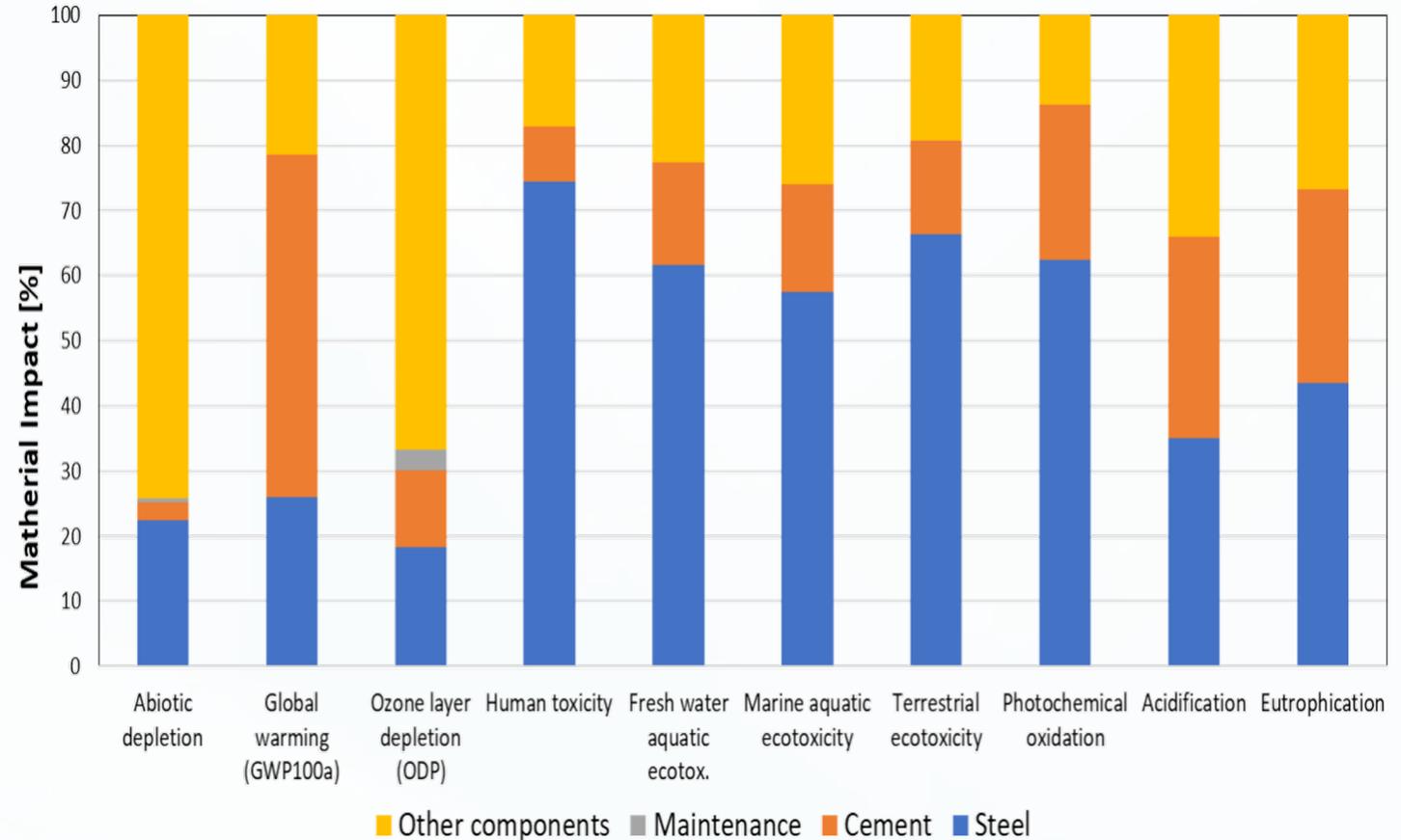


di Summa et al., Structural Concrete, 2023

# LCA

## Impact of every material for UHPC solution

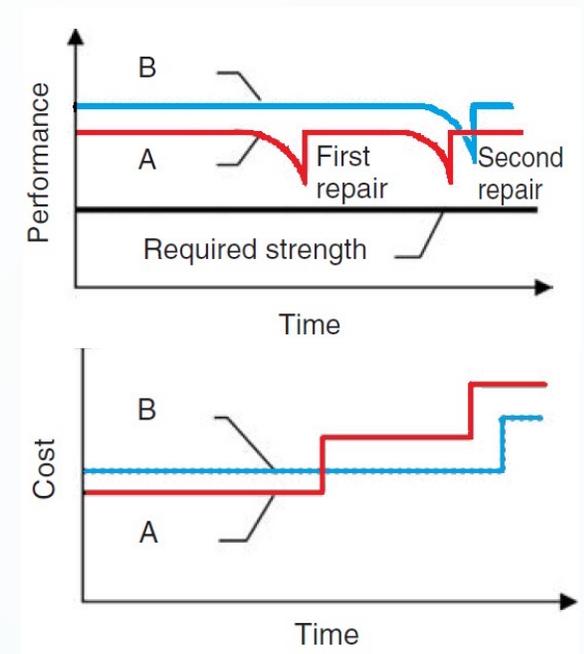
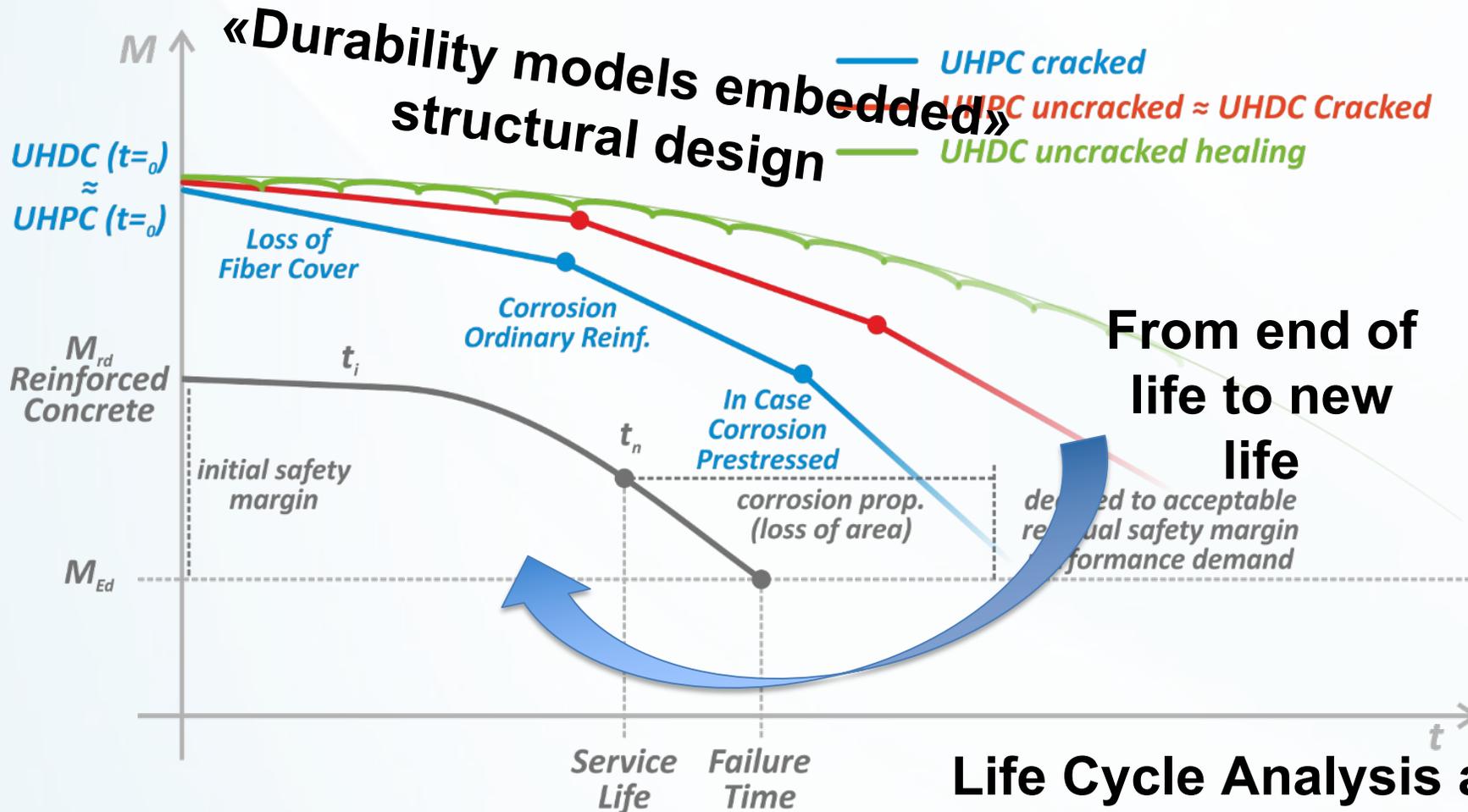
- ❖ **Cement** is the most important parameter for the **GWP** indicator,
- ❖ **Steel** either from the ordinary reinforcement or from fibres, **plays the most significant role for the largest part of other indicators;**



di Summa et al., Structural Concrete, 2023

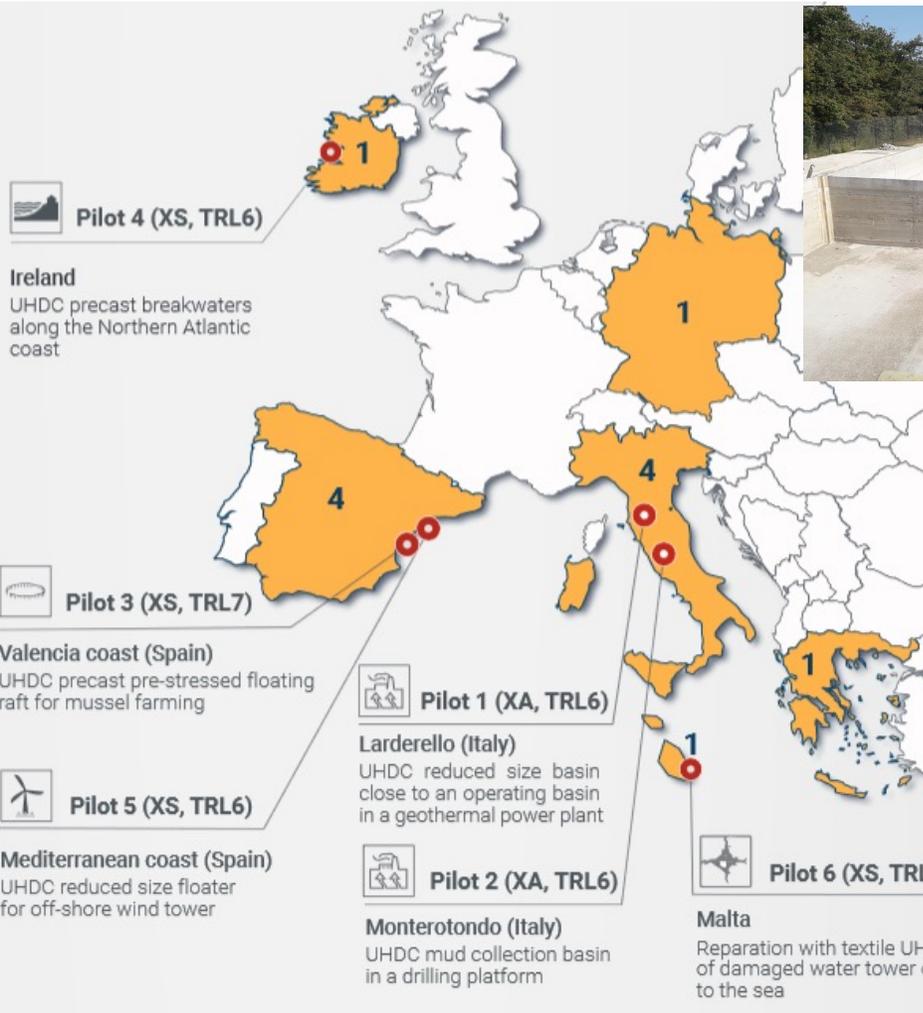
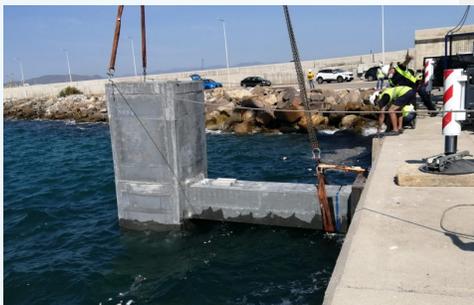
# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures

«Classical» structural design

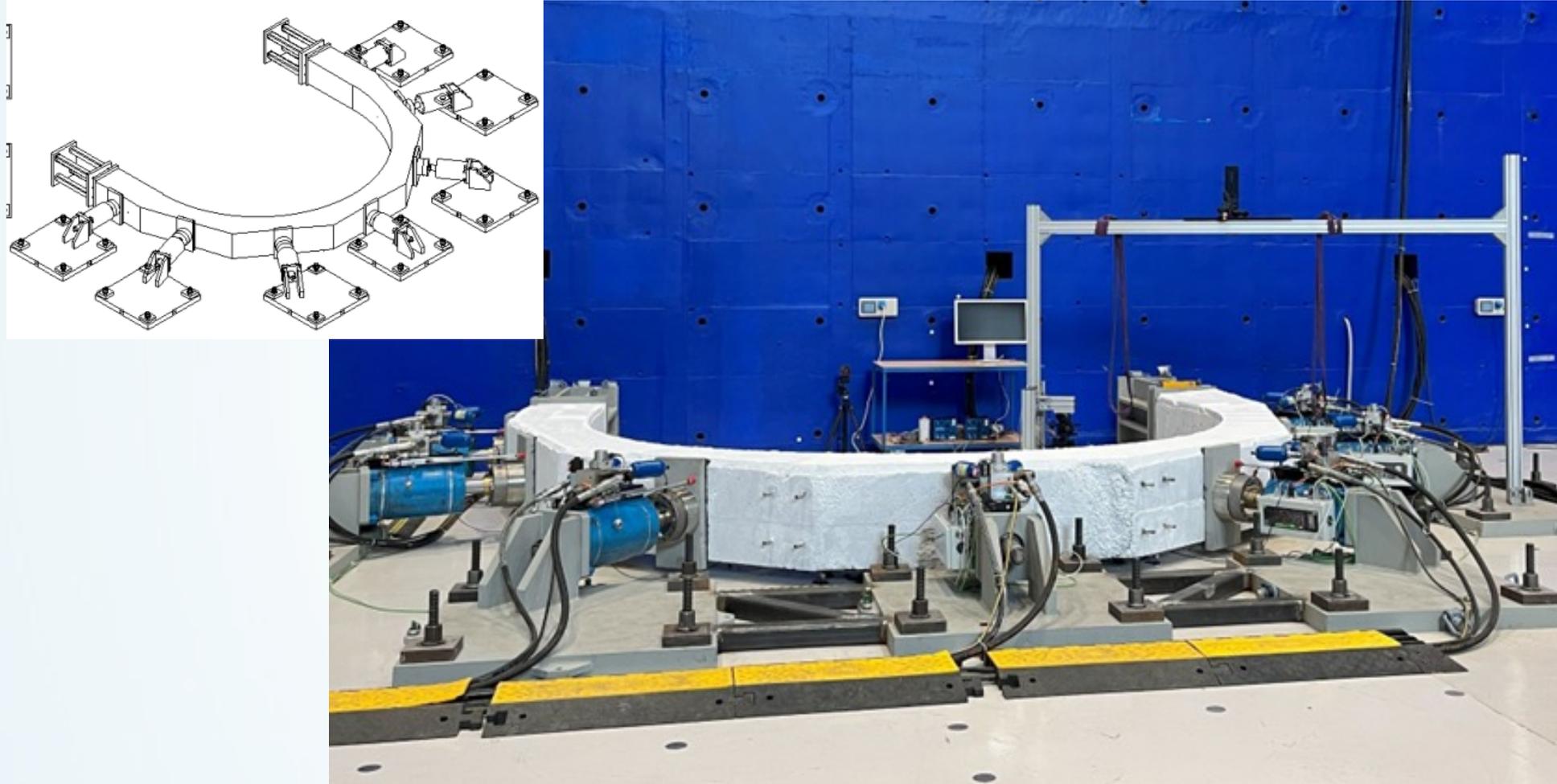


## Life Cycle Analysis and Life Cycle Cost

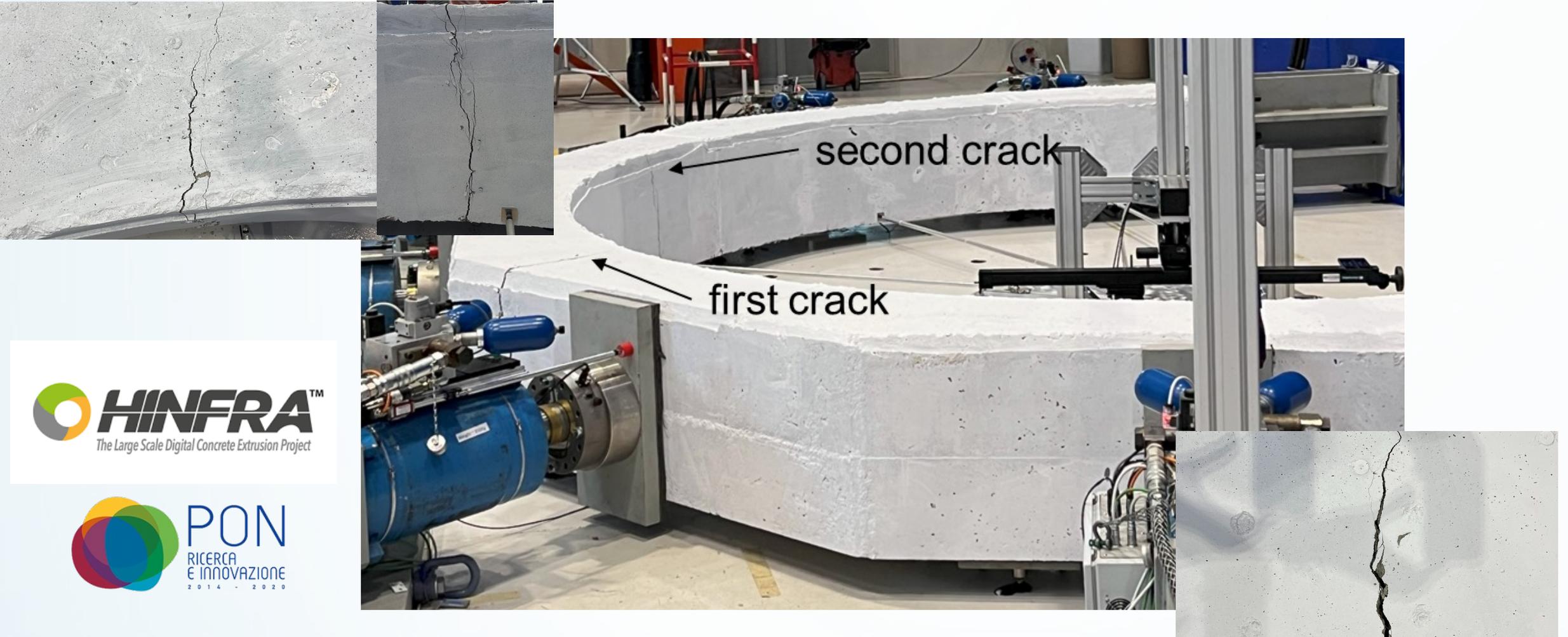
# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures



# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures



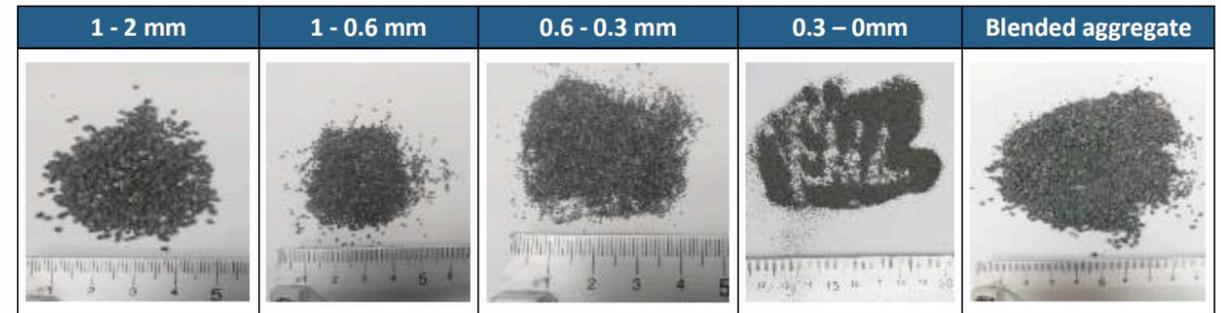
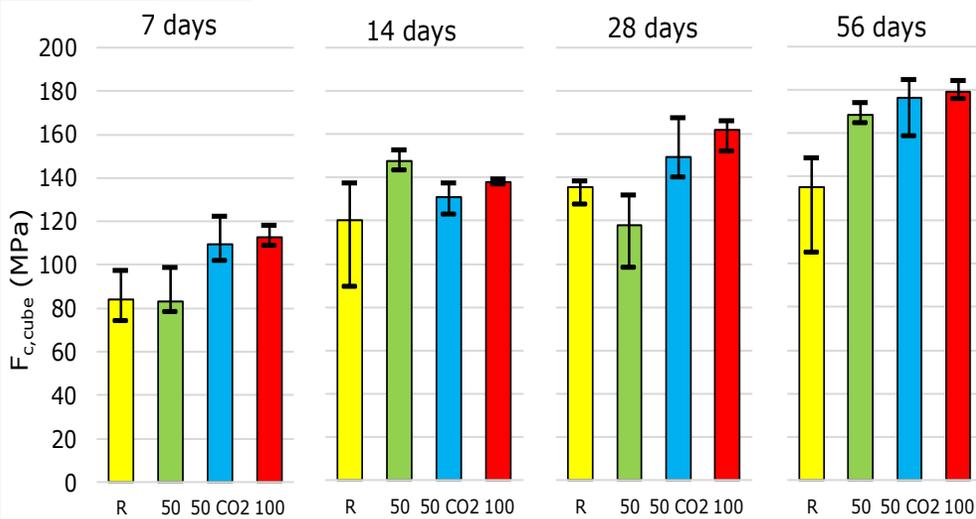
# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures



# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures: upcycling



Constituents	Dosage (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )		
	Reference	50% R-UHPC R-UHPC-C	100% R-UHPC
Cement 52.5 R	700	700	700
Silica Fume	400	400	400
Superplasticizer (ACE 442)	64	64	64
Water	231	231	231
Natural aggregate 117/F	286	143	0
Natural aggregate 103	409	205	0
Natural aggregate 113	122	61	0
Recycled aggregate	0	409	817
Steel fibres (l <sub>f</sub> = 22 mm, d <sub>f</sub> = 0.2 mm)	160	160	160
Crystalline admixture (Penetron Admix <sup>®</sup> )	5,6	5,6	5,6



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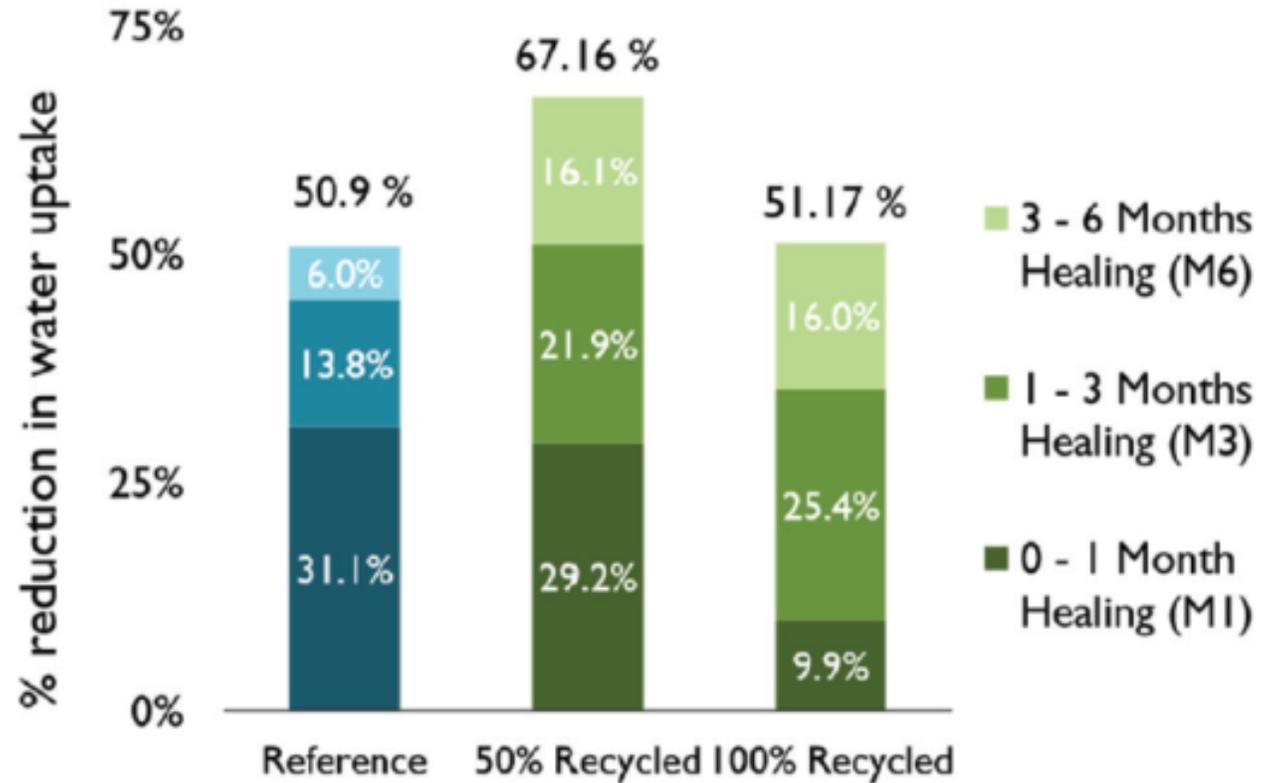
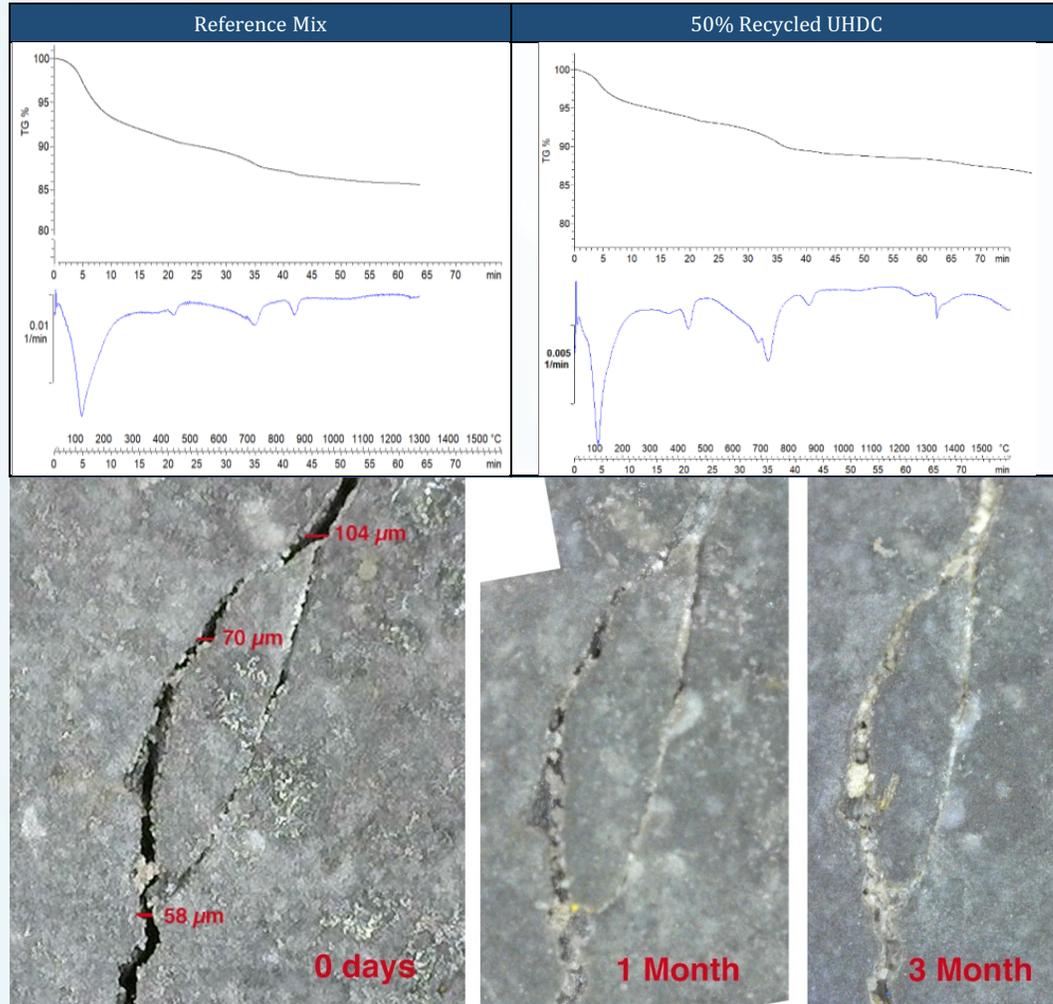


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Borg et al., FBE, 2022



# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures: upcycling



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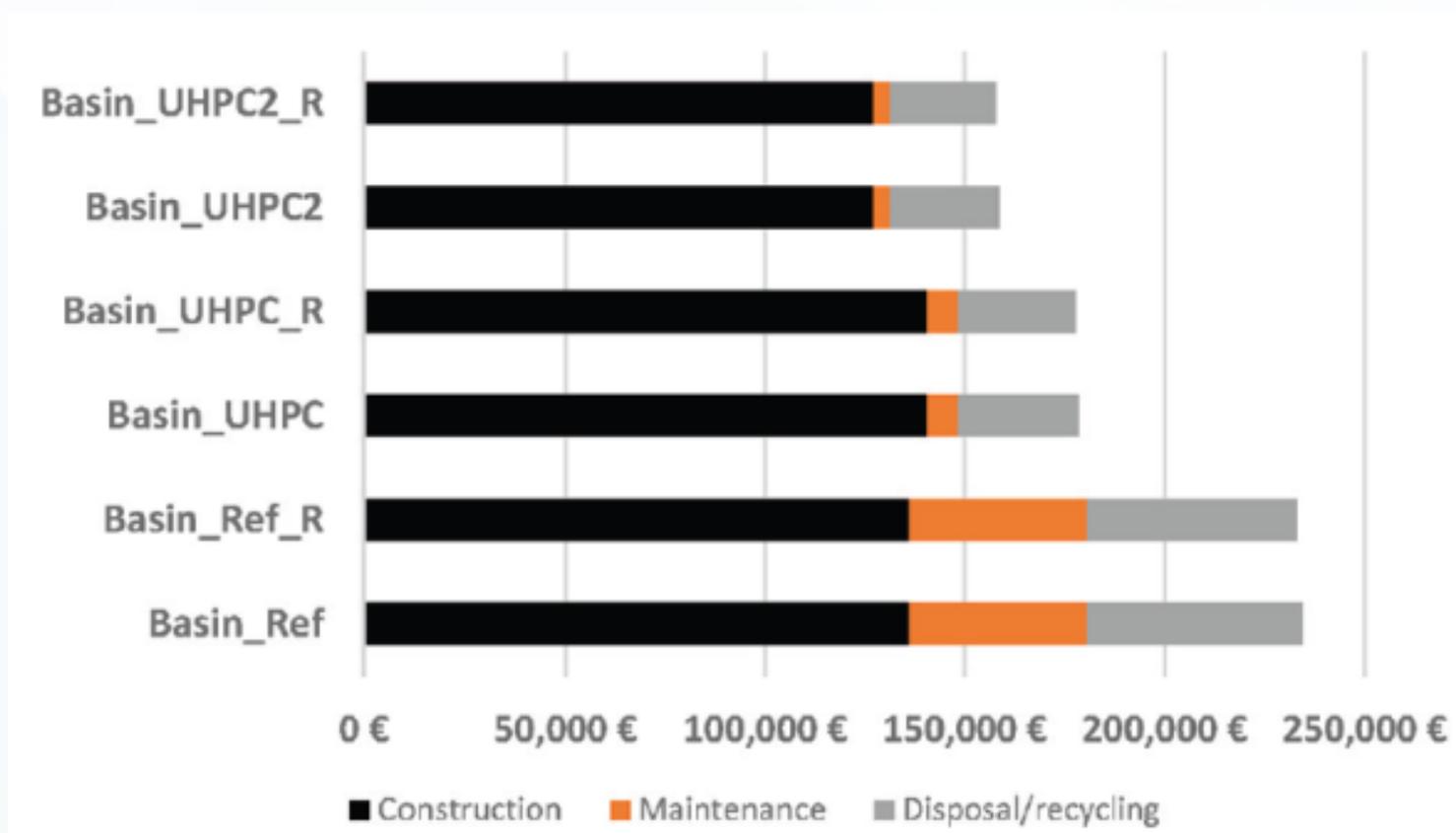


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Borg et al., FBE, 2022  
Kannikachalan et al., ACI J, 2023



# Towards a novel holistic design approach for reinforced concrete structures: upcycling



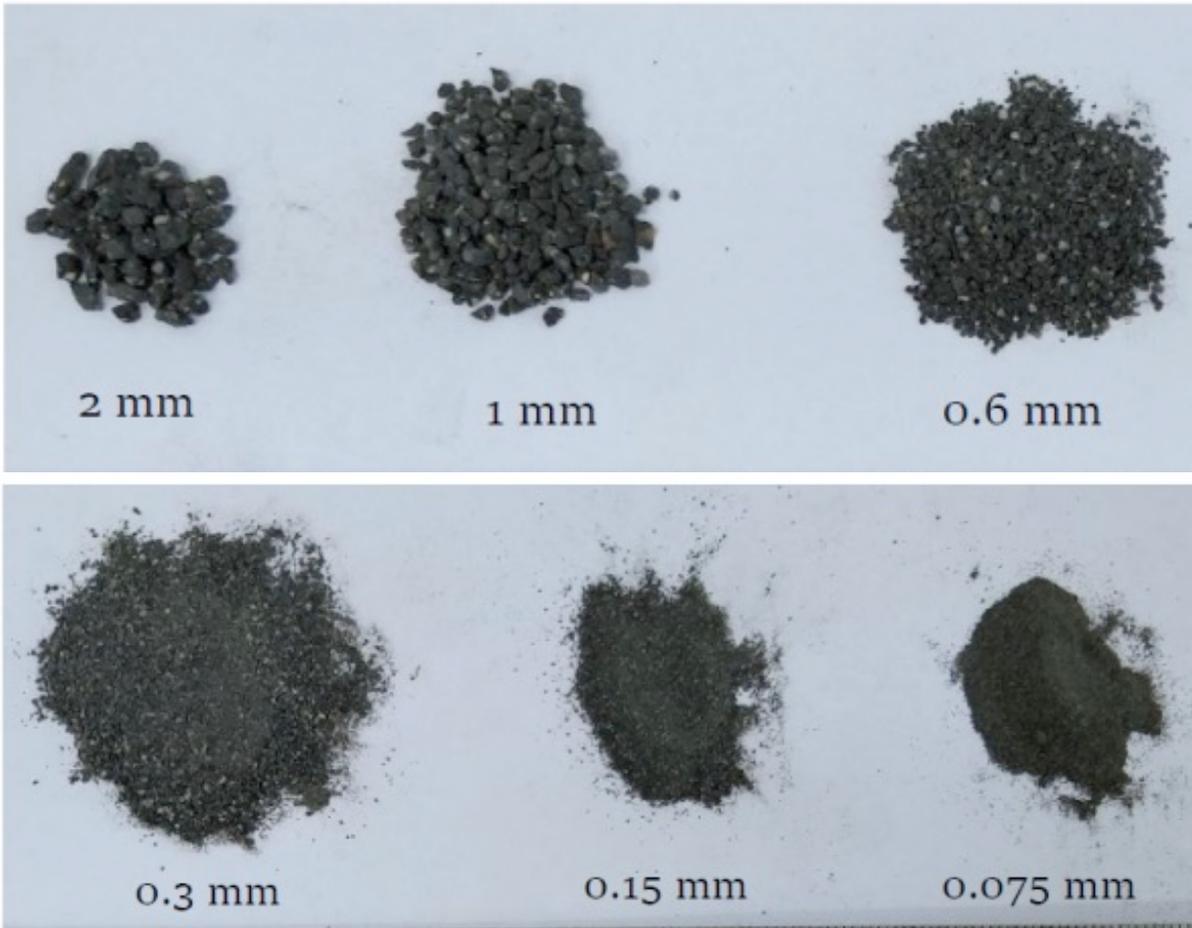
POLITECNICO  
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Kannikachalan et al., ACI J, 2023



# Towards a novel holistic design approach for r/c structures: upcycling to reduce cement demand?



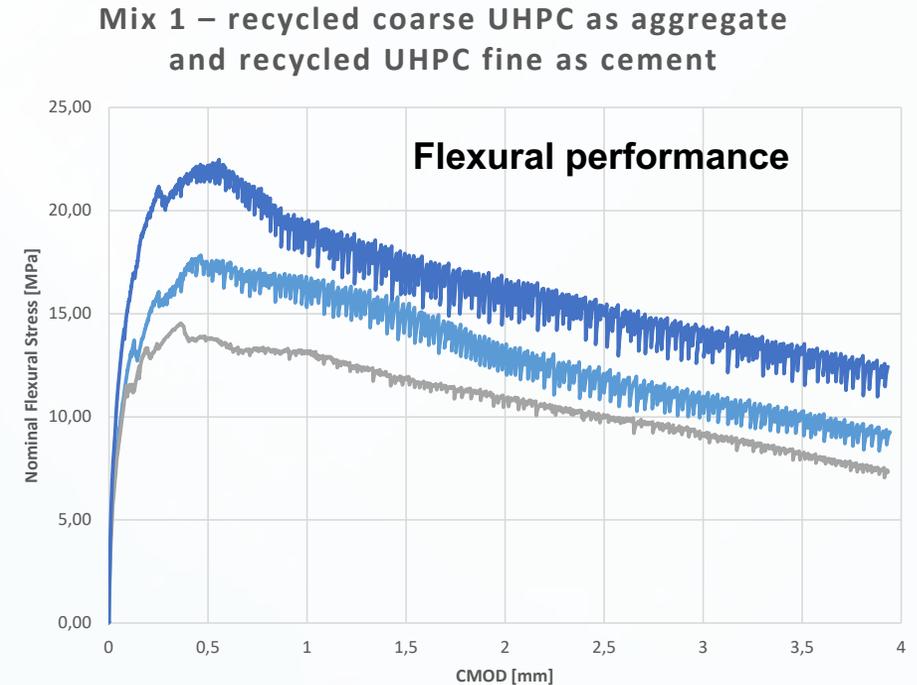
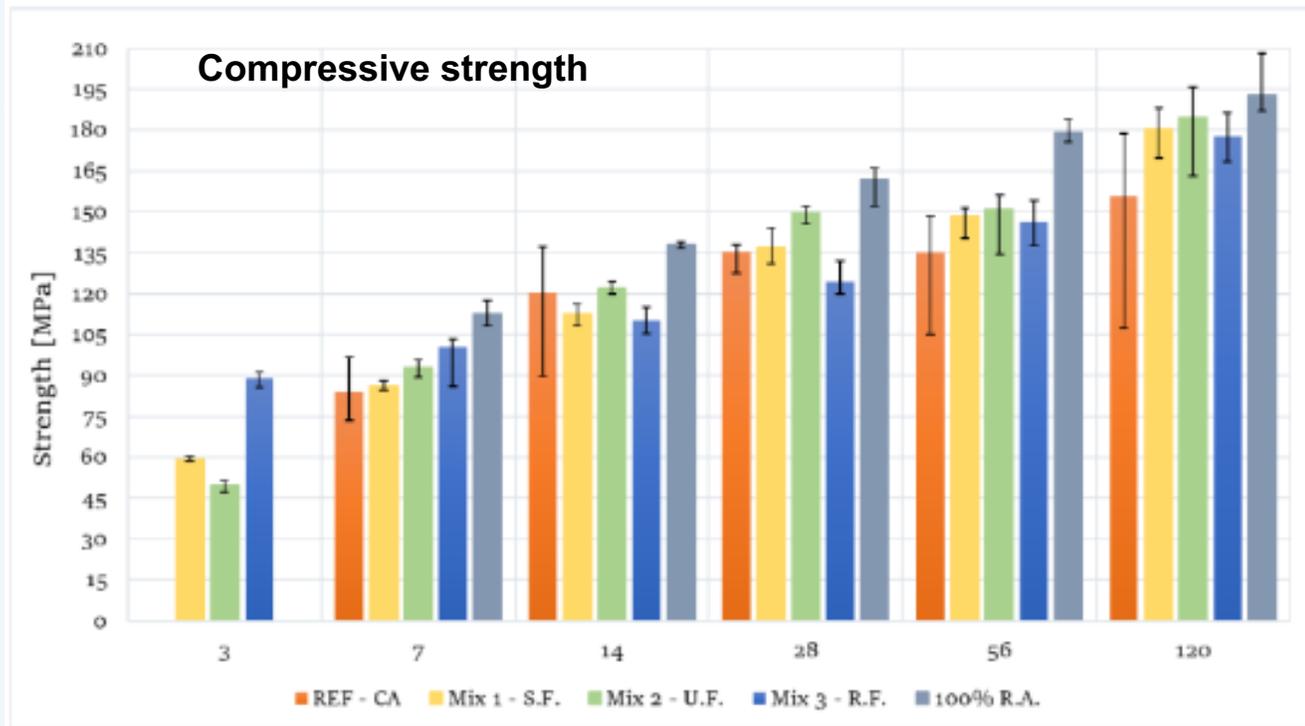
Recycled UHPC as aggregate and cement  
(no size sorting)

Constituent	Ref kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mix 1 – S.F. kg/m <sup>3</sup>	Mix 2 – U.F. kg/m <sup>3</sup>
CEM I 52.5R	700	490	490
Silica fume	400	400	400
SP Glenium ACE 442	64	64	64
Water	231	231	231
Sand 117/F	286	=	=
Sand 103	409	=	=
Sand 113	122	=	=
Steel fibers 20/0.22	160	160	160
Crystalline admixture	5.6	5.6	5.6
Recycled aggregates	=	817	1027
Recycles fines	=	210	=
Recycled fibers	=	=	=

Recycled «coarse» UHPC as aggregates and recycled uhpc fines as cement

Borg et al., fib Symposium, 2023

# Towards a novel holistic design approach for r/c structures: upcycling to reduce cement demand?

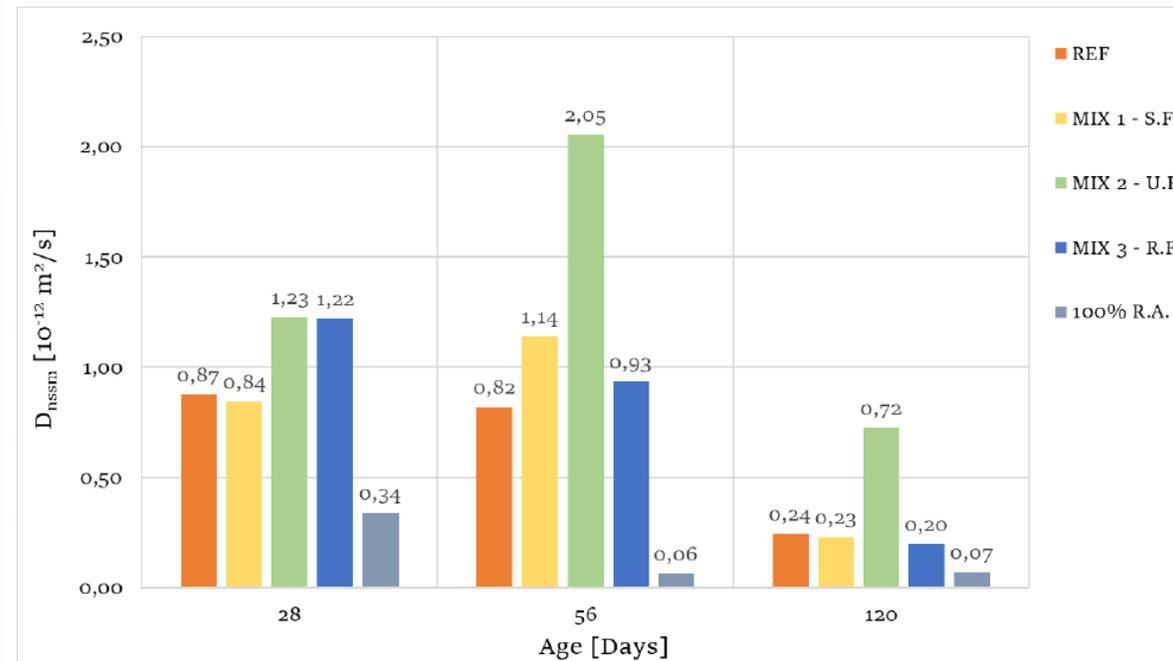


➤ the **presence of unhydrated binder cement** attached to recycled aggregate particles makes **mechanical and durability performance of recycled-aggregate UHPC comparable** if not higher than that of **parent UHPC**, including a **“latent” activatable autogenous self-healing capacity** and may also reliably imply the possibility of reducing the “fresh” cement in UHPC mix-designs with increased sustainability signature (size adjustment of recycled UHPC grains and increased grinding needed);

Borg et al., fib Symposium, 2023

# Towards a novel holistic design approach for r/c structures: upcycling to reduce cement demand?

Apparent chloride diffusion coefficient



- Shall we keep “testing at 28 days” as customary?
- On average costs and impacts of recycling UHPC (higher energy) are comparable to those of “disposing” it (database must be anyway populated)

Borg et al., fib Symposium, 2023

# Conclusions

- ❖ Discard the “... per cubic meter of material” evaluation which undervalues innovative materials, neglecting long-term benefits: we design and build structures not cubes of 1 m side!
- ❖ The proposed Durability Assessment-based Design (DAD) approach comprehensively **assesses the structural design and service life of UHPC structures under extremely aggressive scenarios** combining constitutive laws identified from “real structural service scenarios” tests and projected to long-time service life through multi-physics modelling and life cycle sustainability analysis
- ❖ **DAD approach** capitalizes the benefits advanced cementitious materials' uniqueness, like **UHPC**, **enabling maintenance-free service life**, providing a paradigm shift from traditional prescriptive “deemed to satisfy” methods.
- ❖ The difference is clear at the construction stage, thanks to comparable construction costs due to exceptional savings in material volumes and most of all in a life cycle perspective, where **maintenance strongly impacts environmental and economic factors**, affecting total costs and use of natural resources and raw materials and hence overall environmental impacts.
- ❖ **Exploit the higher recyclability potential of UHPC**, also to reduce the demand of “fresh cement” in UHPC mixes

# RILEM spring convention and conference - Milan, April 10-12 2024

## Advanced construction materials and processes for a carbon neutral society

**RILEM**  
**SPRING CONVENTION**  
**2024**

RILEM Spring Convention & conference on advanced construction materials and processes for a carbon neutral society

[Draft Programme](#)

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The RILEM Spring Convention 2024 Organizing Committee invites contributions related to the development and use of advanced construction/eco-friendly materials, composites and processes, for new and existing structures, towards a carbon neutral society.

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# Thank you for your attention



# Thank you for your attention



*If you always do what you always did, you'll always get what you always got!*

# Thank you for your attention



*This project has been funded by the European Union – NextGenerationEU, under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP) Mission 4 Component 2 Investment Line 1.5: Strengthening of research structures and creation of R&D “innovation ecosystems”, set up of “territorial leaders in R&D”*



European  
Commission

Horizon 2020  
European Union funding  
for Research & Innovation



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon H2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 760824

**SMARTINCS**

SELF-HEALING - MULTIFUNCTIONAL - ADVANCED REPAIR TECHNOLOGIES IN CEMENTITIOUS SYSTEMS

MARIE SKŁODOWSKA-CURIE  
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This project receives funding from the European Union's Horizon H2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N° 860006