A second construction in the second construction in the second construction is a second construction is a

akafumi Noguchi

Professor

The University of Tokyo

Features of the Construction

Huge resource consumption

Much more than 50% of the total

Huge waste generation



Large amount CO, emission □ Almost 50% of the total ✓Operational 2/3 ✓ Embodied 1/3



Long service life Longer than 100 Thousands of years

Airplane: 20-25 years Car: 10-15 years TV: 10 years Smart phone: 3-4 years

years







Development Objectives and Items to be Developed

- Eternal circulation of building materials
 - Versatile material performing a variety of functions
 - □ Strong bonding and easy debonding
- Carbon neutrality in building construction
 - **Carbon mineralization with material balance**
 - Control of crystal morphology of calcium carbonate
- Longevity of buildings
 - Modelling for material deterioration into performance degradation
 - Conservation and preservation materials for modern heritage buildings
- Digital transformation in building construction and maintenance
 - Additive manufacturing materials
 - Sensing & monitoring and NDT

Eternal circulation of building materials

<u>Versatile</u> material performing a <u>variety of functions</u>

- Single material, e.g. cement, lime, etc.
- Multi functions, e.g. structure, thermal insulation, fire prevention, etc.
- → Easy demolition and recycling



Eternal circulation of building materials

Strong bonding and easy debonding

- Stronger bonding than conventional adhesives between any kind of materials
- Heating by electromagnetic induction
- → Easy separation to promote reuse and recycling of building materials



Carbon neutrality in building construction

Carbon mineralization with material balance

- Sequestration of CO, from the atmosphere and exhausted gases in building materials, especially concrete
- Carbonate utilization as a concrete constituent and hardening by carbonation

→ Promotion of "white carbon"





https://www.ncic.co.jp/

 $2\text{CaO}\cdot\text{SiO}_2(\gamma\text{-}\text{C}_2\text{S})+2\text{CO}_2 \rightarrow 2\text{CaCO}_3+\text{SiO}_2$



https://www.kajima.co.jp

Carbon neutrality in building construction

Control of crystal morphology of calcium carbonate

- Recombination of separated Ca and CO₂
- Transformation of unstable calcium carbonate into stable calcium carbonate as a binder
- → Calcium carbonate circulation in construction



Longevity of buildings

Modelling for material deterioration into performance degradation

- Scientific exploration of phenomena (microscale to macroscale)
- Accelerated test methods faithfully reproducing the natural environment
- → Accurate prediction of building service life





Chemical, biological, and electromagnetic actions

Chemical degradation phenomena

Changes in chemical composition and leaching of building materials

Mechanical action

Repeated freezing and expansion of internal moisture and frictional forces caused by walking and vehicle traffic

Physical degradation phenomena

Surface abrasion and internal micro-damage of building materials

Geometric degradation phenomena Deformation and loss of building materials Changes in physical properties

Decrease in strength and modulus of elasticity and increase in air and water permeability

Ce Degradation of performance of building components

Degradation of building performance → Limit state

Accelerated test

Natural environment





2025/6/2

Longevity of buildings

Conservation and preservation materials for modern heritage buildings

- Authenticity-conscious reversible repair materials for reinforced concrete heritage buildings
- Materials and technology maintaining a sense of ruin, i.e. stopping rebar corrosion as it is
- → Permanent preservation of reinforced concrete buildings

Registered as a World Cultural Heritage in 2015



Digital transformation in building construction and maintenance

Additive manufacturing materials

- Materials ensuring buildability without plastic collapse or buckling
- Computer simulation on buildability
- → Breakaway from labor-intensive industries through automated construction and optimally shaped buildings



Digital transformation in building construction and maintenance

Sensing & monitoring and NDT

- Materials responses to loads, forces and actions, e.g. stress, deformation, carbonation, etc.
- Micro-climate conditions, e.g. temperature, moisture, pH, etc.
- Materials properties, e.g. ultrasonic propagation speed, etc.
- → Breakaway from labor-intensive industries and highly reliable construction & maintenance



https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/ article/abs/pii/S0013794415004348

Other areas of interest

- Biomimetics, biomimicry, bio-inspired and biophilic building materials
- Autonomous (self-healing, self-cleaning) building materials
- Material structure simulation by molecular dynamics
- Scientific approach for traditional vernacular building materials

Super water-repellent formwork with a lotus leaf surface pattern





https://www.shimz.co.jp/en/company/about/sit/topics/topics04/

Lacquer



What the construction field should be

- Activities to the Earth
- Activities with the Earth
- Activities for the Earth

The circulation of building materials must be in affinity with, or isolated from, the circulation in the earth.



EU-Japan Dialogue on Advanced Materials in EUIndTech2025 Krakow, Poland

It is hoped that in the near future, joint research and development on advanced materials between EU and Japan in the construction field will actually begin, leading to a safer, more comfortable, and more economical built environment.

Thank you for your kind attention!