





JSPS postdoctoral fellowship 2019 at Tohoku University, Sendai, *Fibre reinforced Self-Healing materials (FISH project)*

Dr Riccardo Maddalena Cardiff University, UK

JSPS London Pre-departure Seminar London 17th October 2019



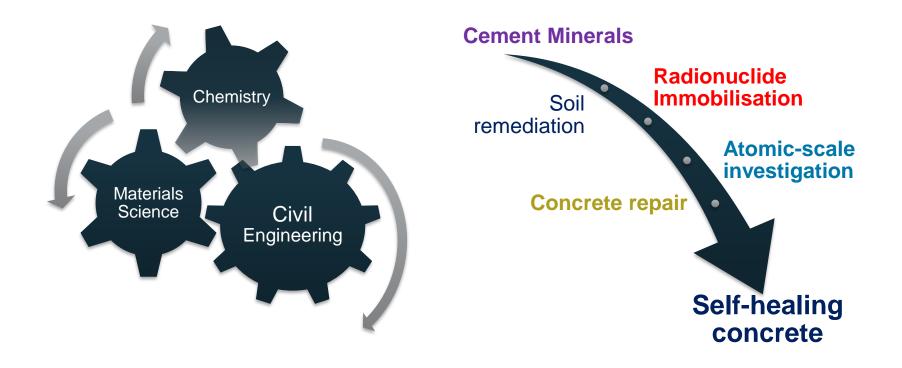
The speaker **Riccardo Maddalena**



- Current: Research Associate and Project Manager at Cardiff University UK
- PhD in Civil and Environmental Engineering **University** of **Strathclyde** UK
- BEng and MEng in Civil and Environmental Engineering, Catania University IT
- Akebono Brake Industry Co. Ltd Hanyu, Japan
- Technoside Srl Italy
- JSPS Postdoctoral Fellow at Tohoku University Japan, 2019
- Visiting Researcher at University of Strathclyde UK, 2017-2018
- Visiting researcher at Tsinghua University China, 2017
- European Project 'Vulcanus in Japan', 2009-2010



Research interests and collaborations





Introduction

Deterioration of concrete and its durability has been the main concern in the last decades



[J. Collins 2010 - www.bridgehunter.com]

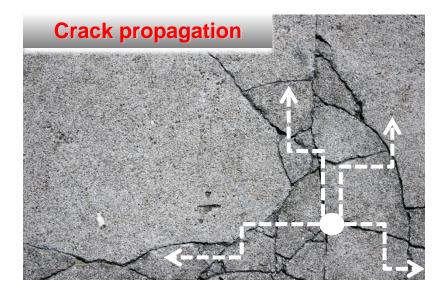




[Engineering and Technical Consultants, 2010]

Introduction

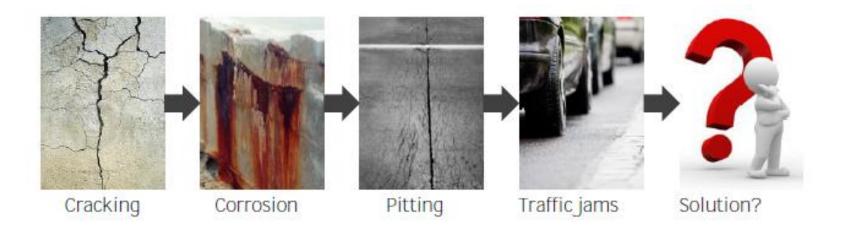
- Chemical attack due to chlorides or other corrosive compounds
- Freeze and thaw cycles exposition
- Erosion due to saline environment
- High moisture transport through concrete elements





The main effect is the formation of nano-micromacro-**dangerous** cracks. Those can in turn involve several reactions, increasing the moisture content, air entrainment, contamination flux and compromise the safety, standard conformity and workability of the concrete structures.

Introduction



Source: D. Snoeck, 2015

Some statistics



10% UK traffic congestion

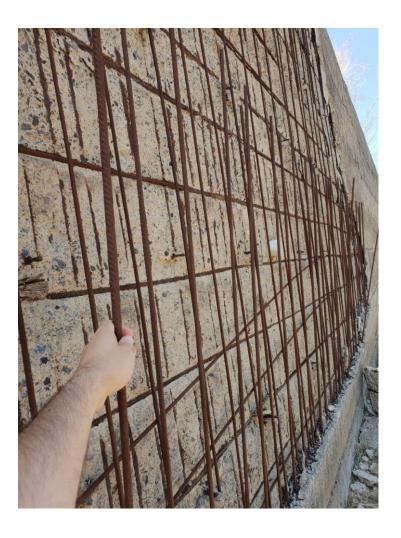
Over 6,500 bridges in Japan in need of repair

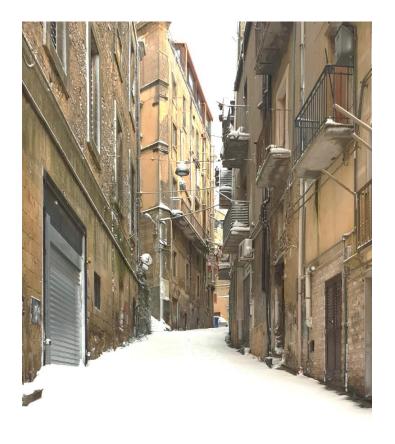
5-7% global CO₂ emissions Cost £50 bn /year in UK ¥1 bn/year in Japan



[R. Maddalena, 2018 – Retaining wall, SS560, ITALY]

Concrete damage of the reinforcement cover layer can lead to rebar corrosion and sub sequential loss in strength and collapse of the structure.

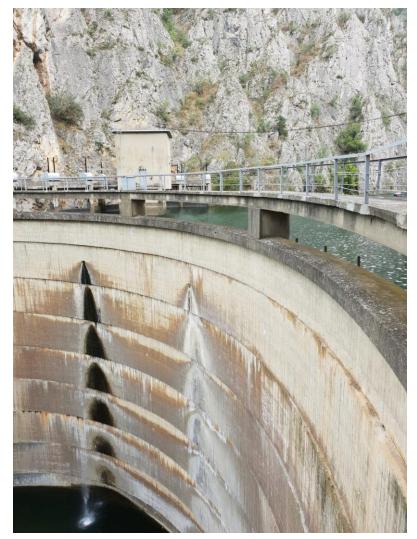




[R. Maddalena, 2018 – Building materials subject to freeze/thaw cycles, ITALY]



[R. Maddalena, 2019 – Cement mortar subject to freeze cycles]



[R. Maddalena, 2018 – Dam for electricity production, Skopje, FYR MACEDONIA]

Inspection and maintenance is not always straightforward. The internal wall structure of a dam, or oilextraction wells are examples challenges for inspection to detect damage and cracks in inaccessible areas.



[source: www.vangardngr.com]

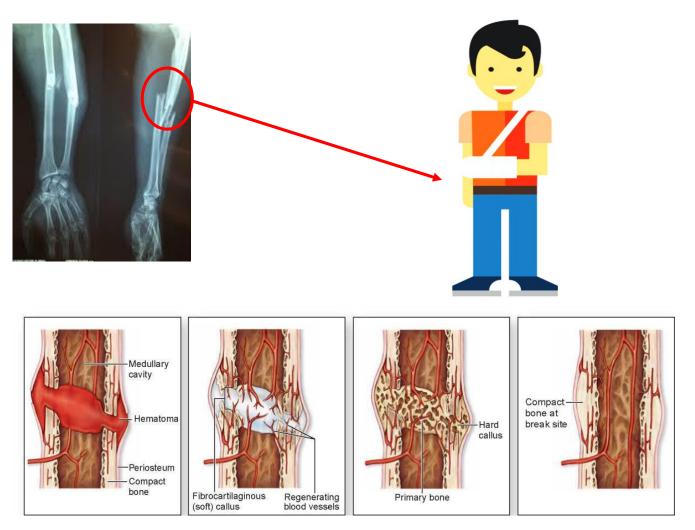


[R. Maddalena, 2019 – Prefabricated concrete beams, damaged during handling, Sendai, JAPAN]

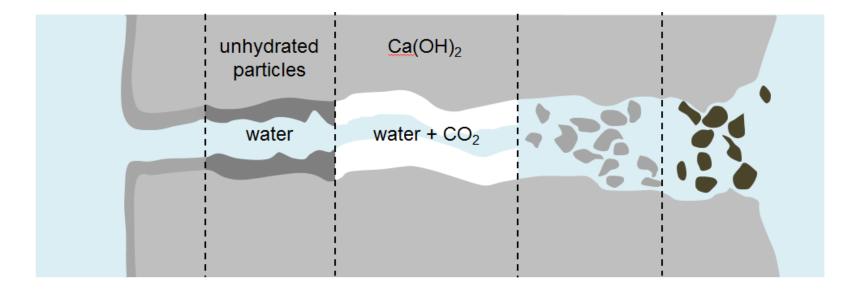


[R. Maddalena, 2019 – Under passage, Sendai, JAPAN]

Healing process in human body

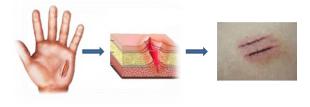


Healing process in building materials



Biomimetic materials

- ✓ Inspiration from natural/biological systems
- ✓ Ability to adapt and respond to their environment
- ✓ Potential infrastructure materials that self-sense & self-repair
- ✓ Slowest sector to adopt/adapt new technologies
- ✓ Construction materials perceived as cheap and straightforward
- Cutting-edge material technologies not justified
- ✓ Biomimetic Materials significant role to play in our future infrastructure
- ✓ Paradigm change in way we approach design & performance of our infrastructure













4 universities

over 30 researchers



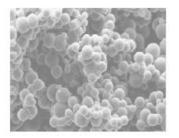
over 10 industrial partners

Materials, Engineering, Biology, Chemistry, Polymers, Mechanics, Numerical Modelling

2017 - 2022

Biomimetic technologies

- Bacteria
- Microcapsules
- Shape Memory Polymers
- Vascular Flow Network
- Smart Sensor
- Modelling

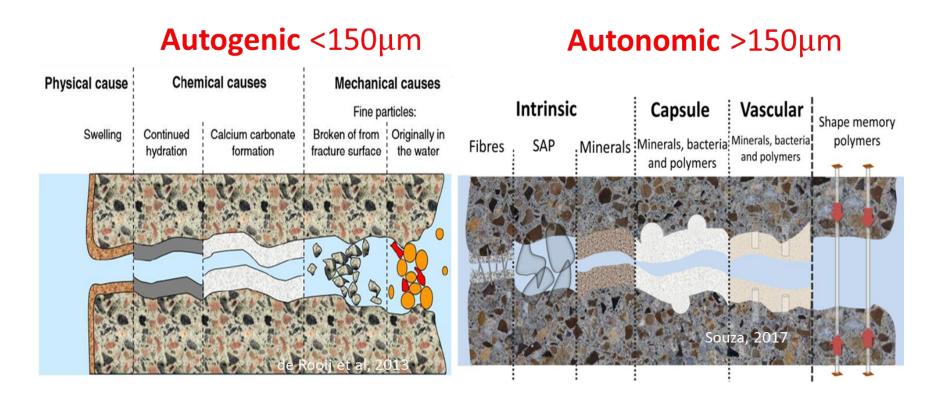








Self-Healing in Cementitious Systems





Life Cycle Engineering (LCE) Laboratory Graduate School of Engineering and Architecture, Sendai Prof Tomoya Nishiwaki 3 months

非曾

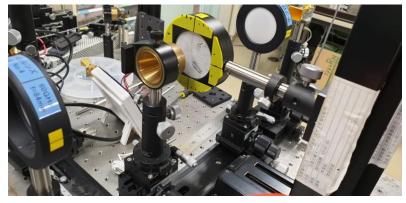
- Development of fibre reinforce cement with self-healing properties
- Assessing the self-healing capability (crack-closure) with different techniques
- Pioneering Tera Hertz wave spectroscopy for crack detection in building materials
- Assessing the carbon footprint of self-healing materials

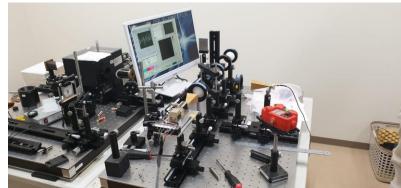
Sample preparation

Incorporation of waste material









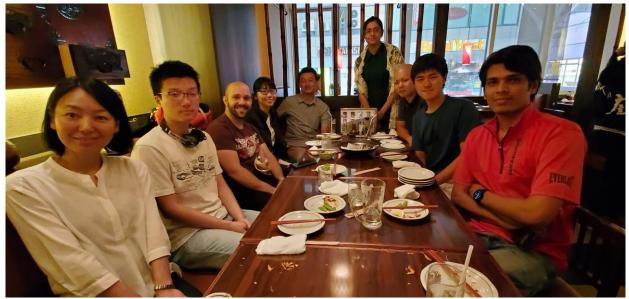
THz spectroscopy



Life in Sendai and Japan









Life in Sendai and Japan







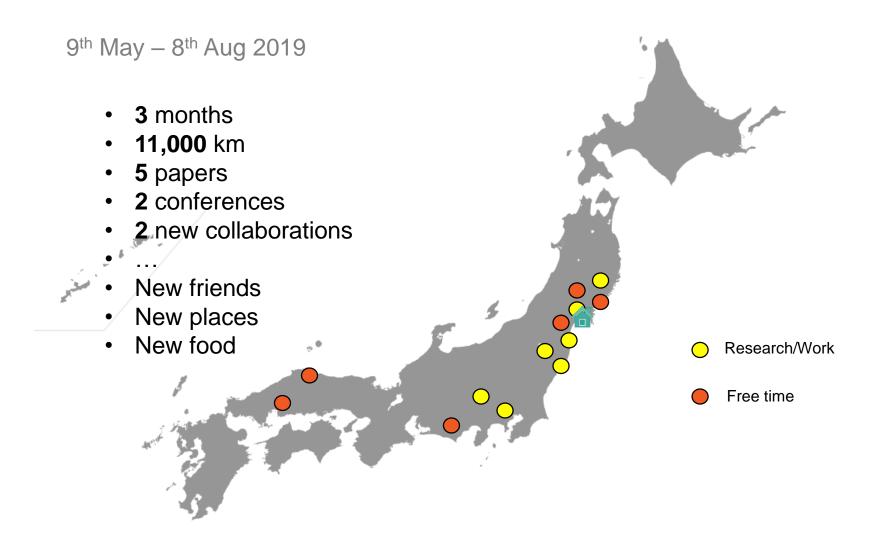




My JSPS experience



My JSPS experience



Research outputs

東洋大学

TOYO UNIVERSITY

Papers

Fibre reinforced self-healing cementitious composites R. Maddalena, S. Koshi, D. Gardner, T. Nishiwaki (in preparation). 2019

Self-healing concrete: Advances in Europe (in Japanese) R. Maddalena, T. Nishiwaki. Japanese Concrete Institute Journal. 2019

Carbon footprint of self-healing concrete in Japan and UK R. Maddalena, S. Koshi, T. Nishiwaki (in preparation). 2020

Fibre reinforced concrete with self-healing properties (Conference) R. Maddalena, S. Koshi, T. Nishiwaki. RM4L2020 Int. Conference, Cambridge, UK.

Further Papers

MW FBR technology for diesel-polluted soil remediation R. Maddalena, K. Seki, G. Mancuso, PP. Falciglia. (in preparation). 2019

Characterisation of high-volume fly-ash concrete

R. Maddalena, S. Pareek. (in preparation), 2020.

Further collaboration

Royal Society and JSPS Research grant: Automated 3D printed Self-Healing Concrete (APSCO) R. Maddalena and Tomoya Nishiwaki. (submitted)







Dr Riccardo Maddalena

Cardiff University- UK



MaddalenaR@Cardiff.ac.uk

