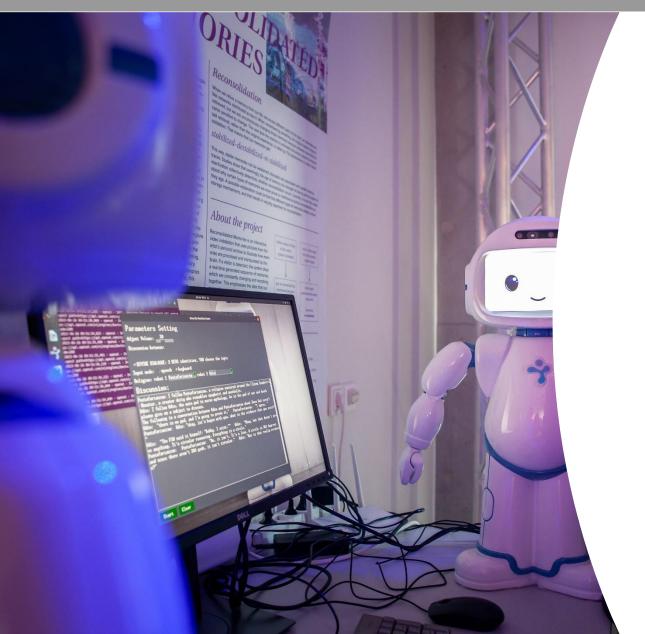


FSTM Research - KEY FIGURES





- 5 departments/disciplines
 Computer science, Life sciences, engineering, physics, mathematics
- > 585 researchers
- > 12 ERC grants
- > 21 million euros external grants (2022)
- 2.7 million euros industrial collaborations (2022)
- > 39 study programmes
- 2250 students & 80 teachers

FSTM Partnerships & Megatrends team





Stefanie Oestlund Megatrends



Cristina Marinho Education



Bertrand DessartPartnerships



Johnatan Pecero Partnerships

Partnerships examples - Partners



- Arcelor Mittal
- Euro composite
- Good Year
- ACL
- Rotarex
- Ceratizit
- Hydac
- Honda
- Prefalux
- Meersteter
- Paul Wurth



OEC®

GOOD YEAR

ACL

ROTAREX VALVES - PITTINGS - REGULATORS

CERATIZIT

(HYDAC)

Prefalux

engineering 4

PAUL WURTH

MetOffice



Carraro

Imatec



(CARRARO



Steffen Holzbau



Daiwa



Phinia



Brugpipes



ArianeGroup



Kiswire



CFL



Megeno



RSS Hydro



Luxenergie



Luxplan



TR Engineering



CDCL



CDCL

AWS



Bradford Space



Rafinex



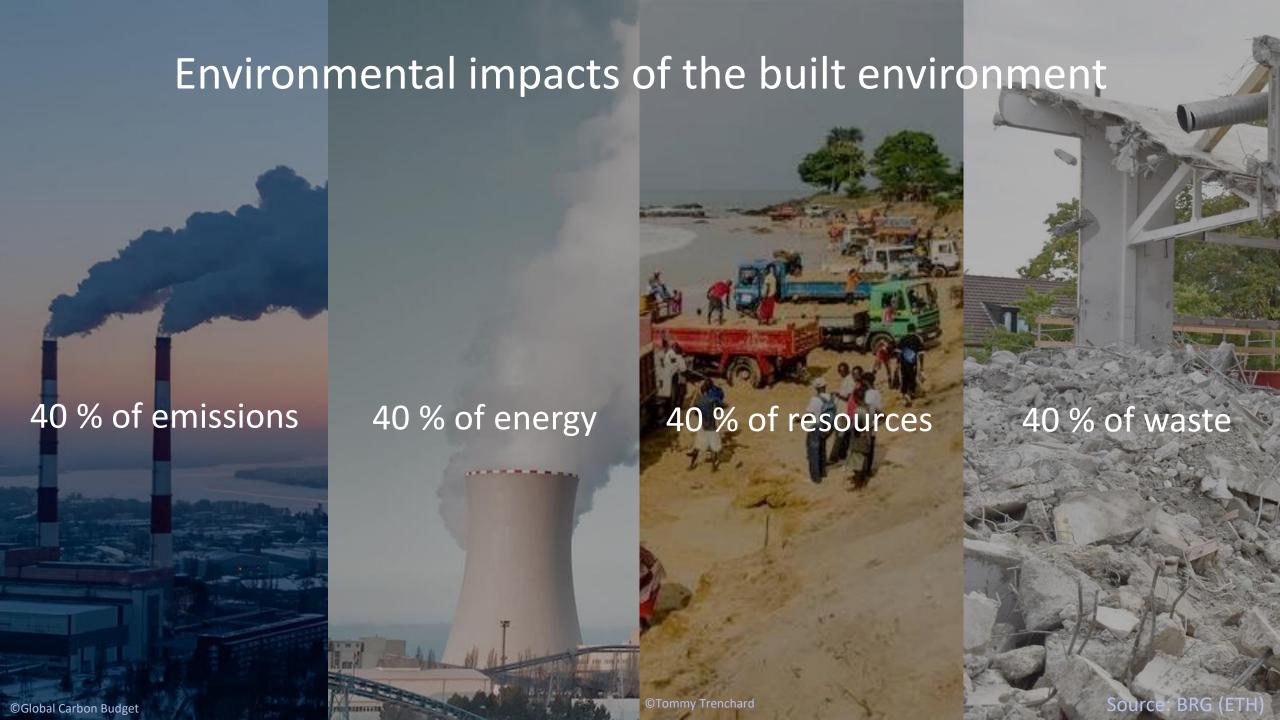
RBC Luxembourg RBC



RBC Investor & Treasury Services

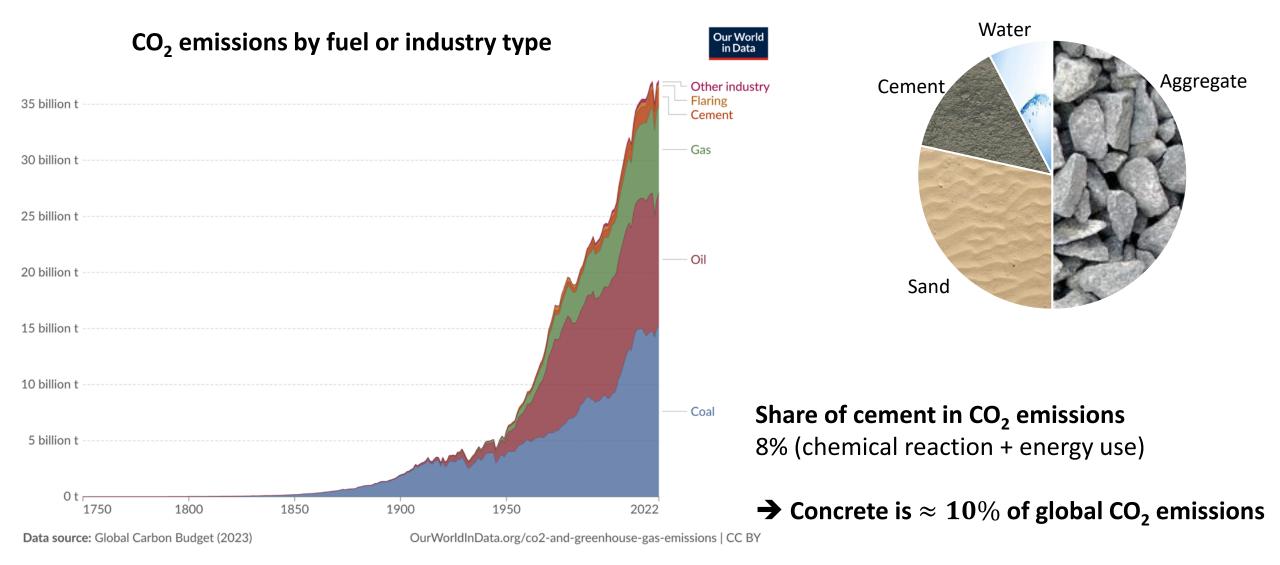


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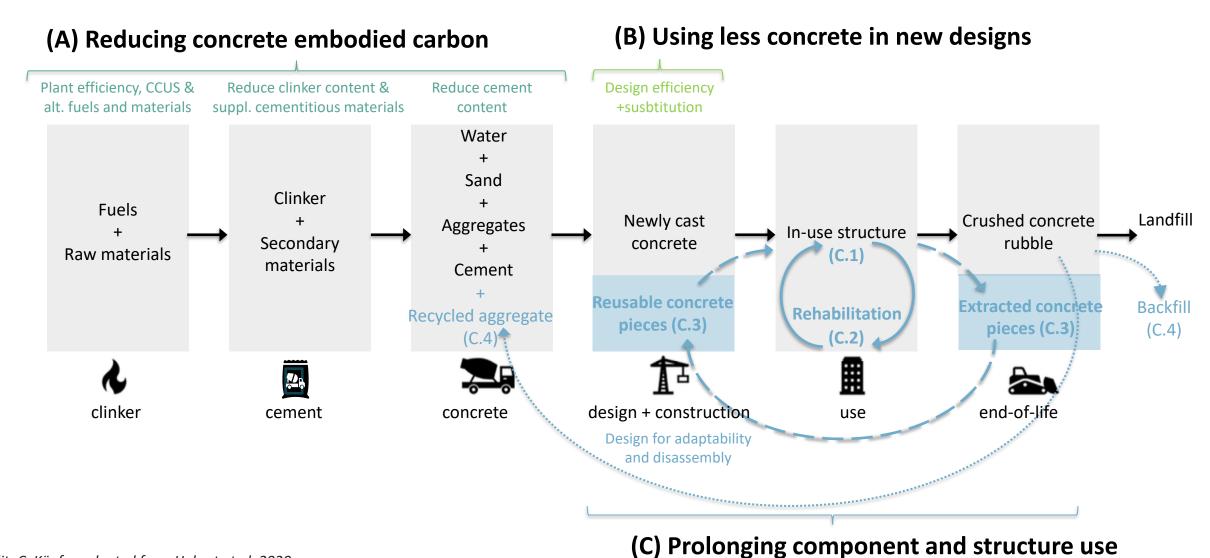
Carbon footprint of concrete industry





Decarbonization of concrete industry





Credit: C. Küpfer, adapted from Habert et al. 2020



Sustainable management of existing structures

1. Structural performance monitoring

Sensing technologies



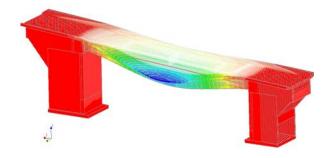
Data science



Finite-element modelling



Robust digital twin



2. Ultra-high-performance fibre-reinforced concrete

Material science



Structural design



Advanced modelling



Durable intervention



3. Concrete reuse

Structural engineering



Material testing



Demountable connections



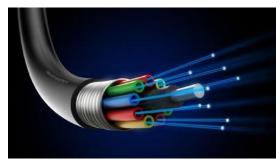
Sustainable design



Structural health monitoring



Sensing technologies



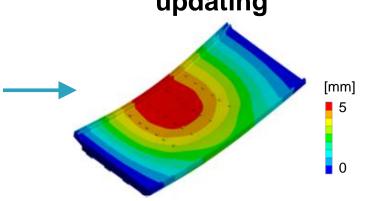
Crêt de l'Anneau, Switzerland



Flyover, Singapore



Model updating



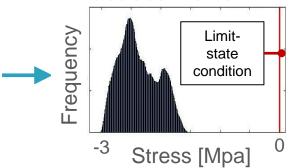
Rockingham, Australia



Exeter Bascule, UK



Structural-safety assessment



Girarde, Switzerland

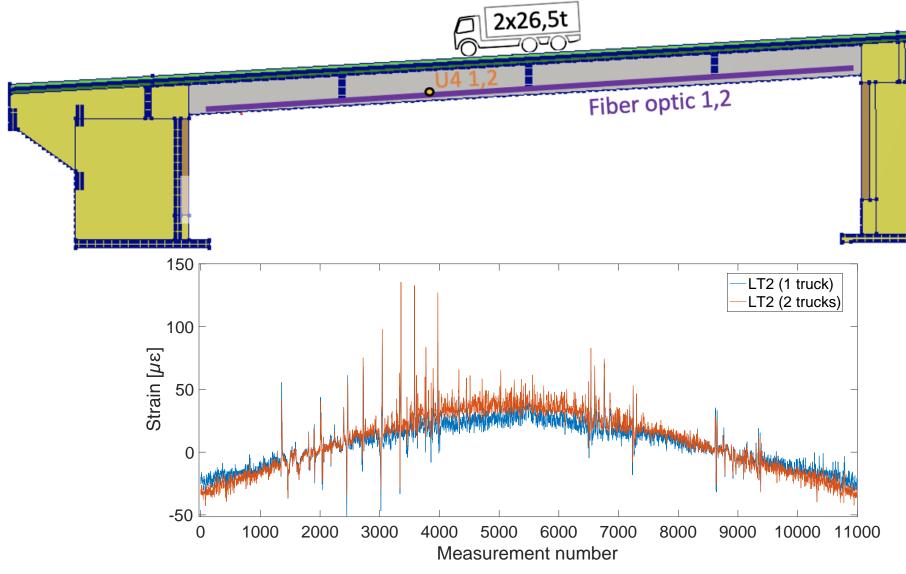


Powder Mill, USA



Fiber optic measurements





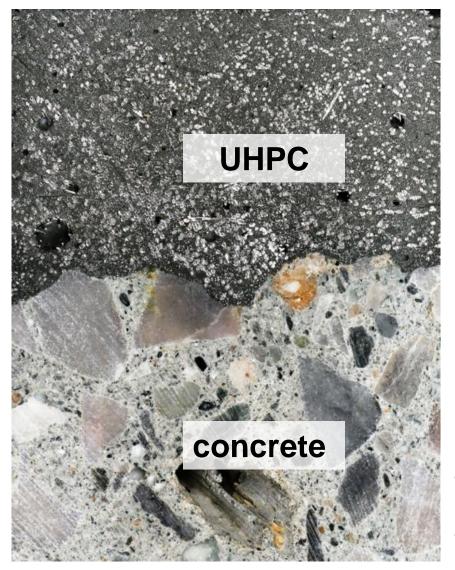
Continuous strain measurements (every 3 mm)

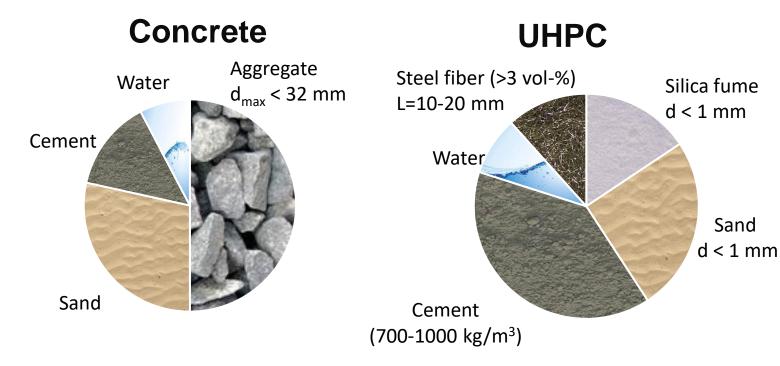
→ 11'000 measurement points on a 35-meter bridge girder

Goals

- Obtain the curvature profile of the bridge
- Detect cracks in the concrete elements





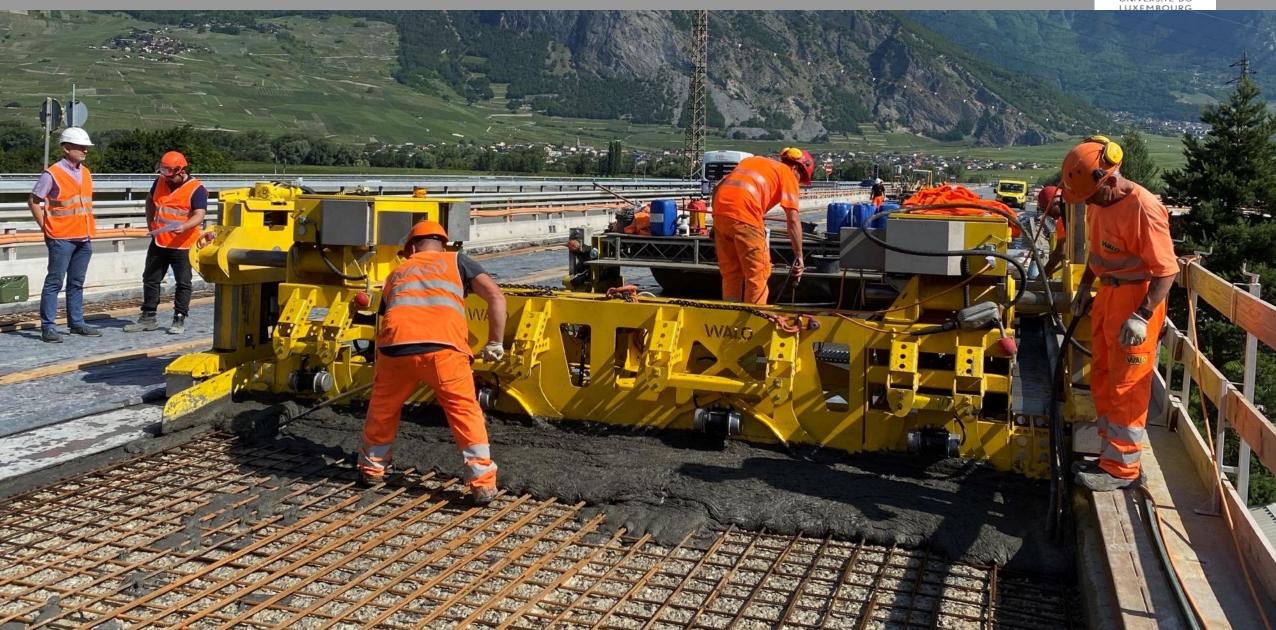


Properties

- Low permeability under service conditions
- higher mechanical properties than concrete (4-5 times)

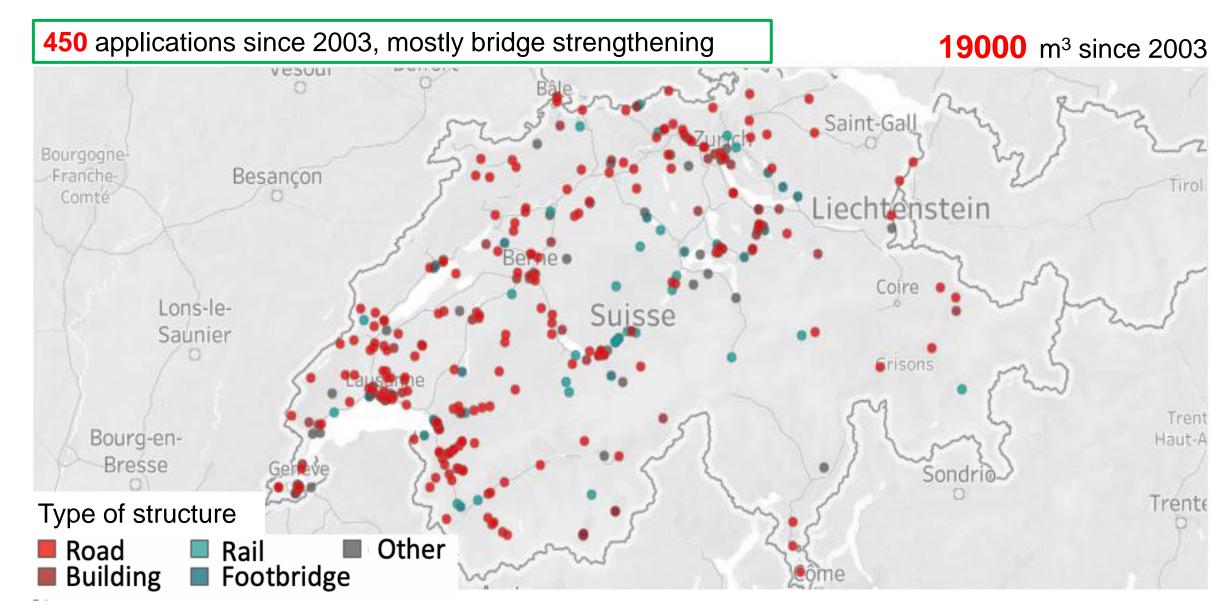
UHPFRC application





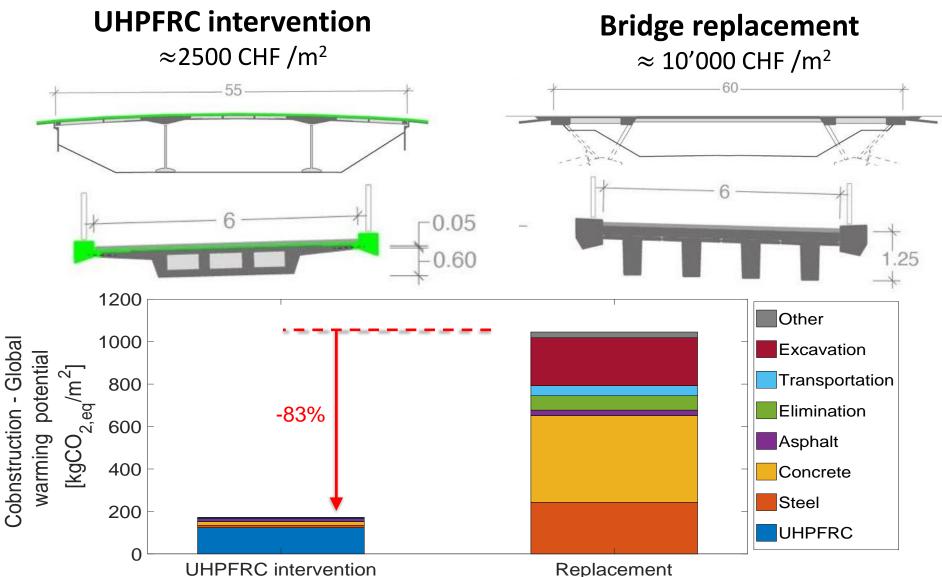
UHPFRC map





UHPFRC environmental impact

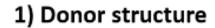






Concrete reuse



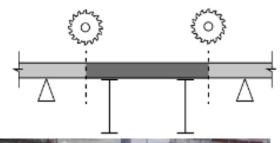


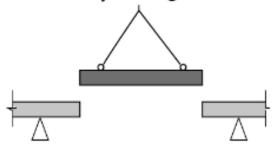






















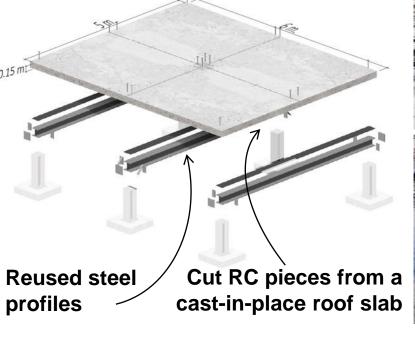
Flo:Re prototype



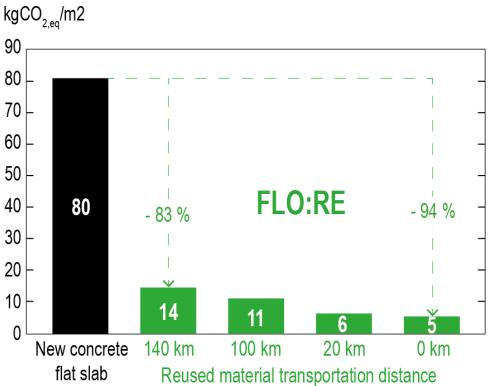




1:1 office-building floor mock-up











Conclusions



- 1. Conventional concrete is responsible for large environmental impacts that must be reduced in the future
- 2. The monitoring of infrastructure leads to better understanding of structural behavior, leading to more sustainable infrastructure management
- 3. UHPFRC offers new perspective for infrastructure management with improved lifespan and performance
- 4. Reusing instead of recycling concrete has tremendous potential for sustainable and circular built environments
- 5. The future of concrete involves a better use of existing structures, more efficient designs, and new composite structures with low-carbon materials



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