

L'IMPORTANZA DELLA FILIERA PER UN EDILIZIA SOSTENIBILE

Il calcestruzzo nelle strategie per la transizione ecologica

Altamura (BA) | 24 Maggio 2023

La riduzione dell'impronta di carbonio nelle costruzioni in calcestruzzo



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Con il contributo incondizionato di:

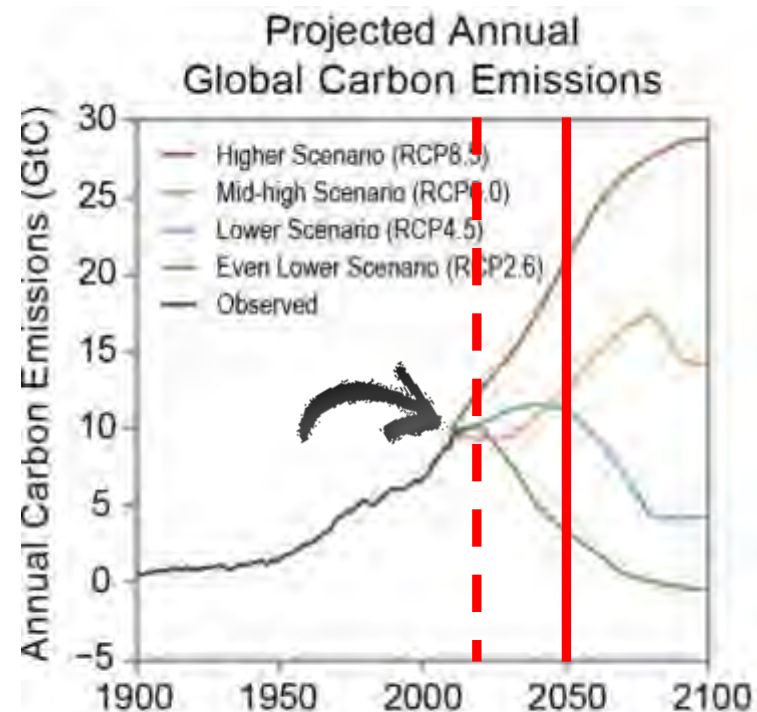


Introduzione

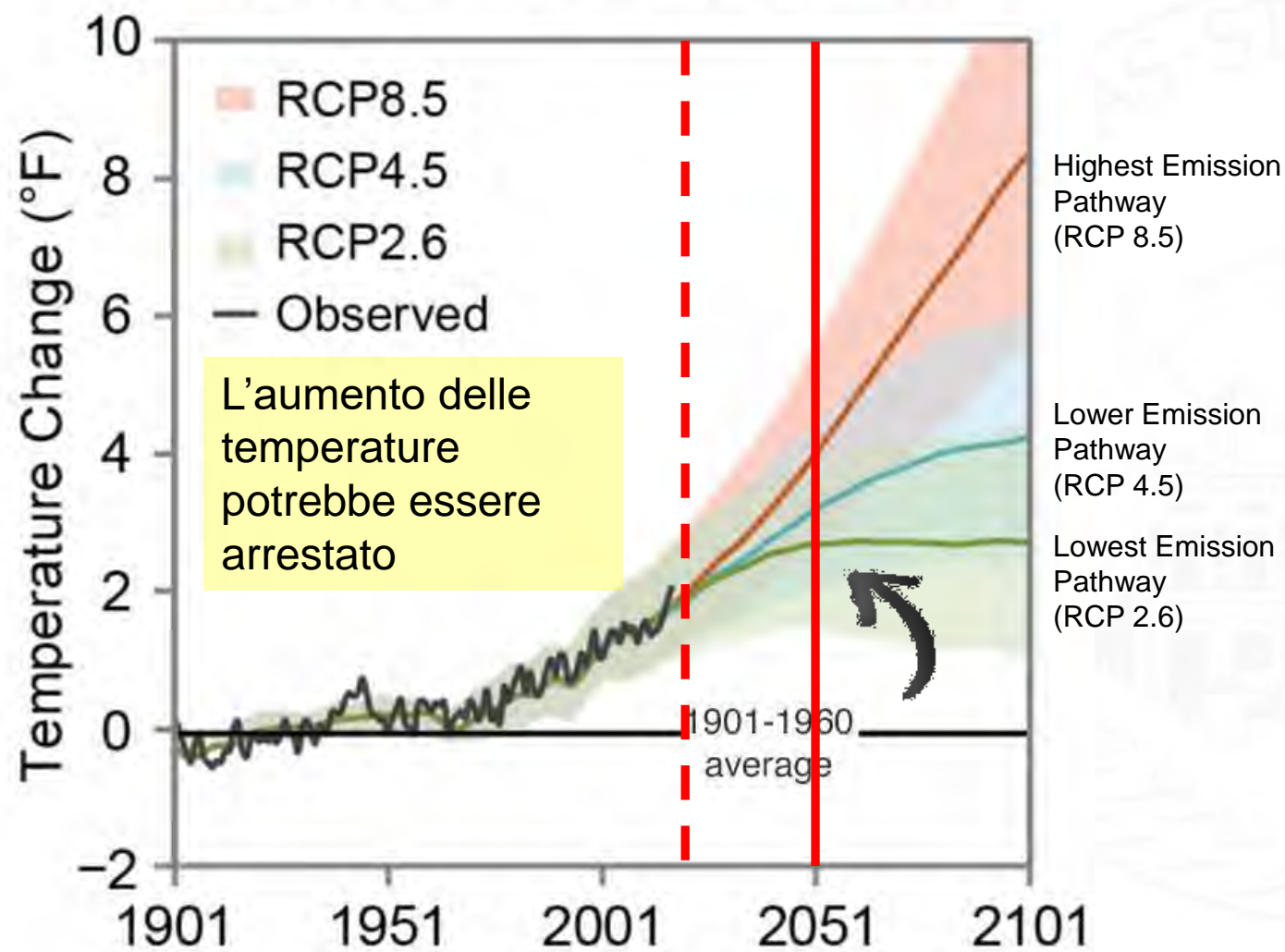


Climate change.

Perché il 2050 è così importante?



Projected Global Temperatures



2017 Climate Science Special Report, Figure ES-3





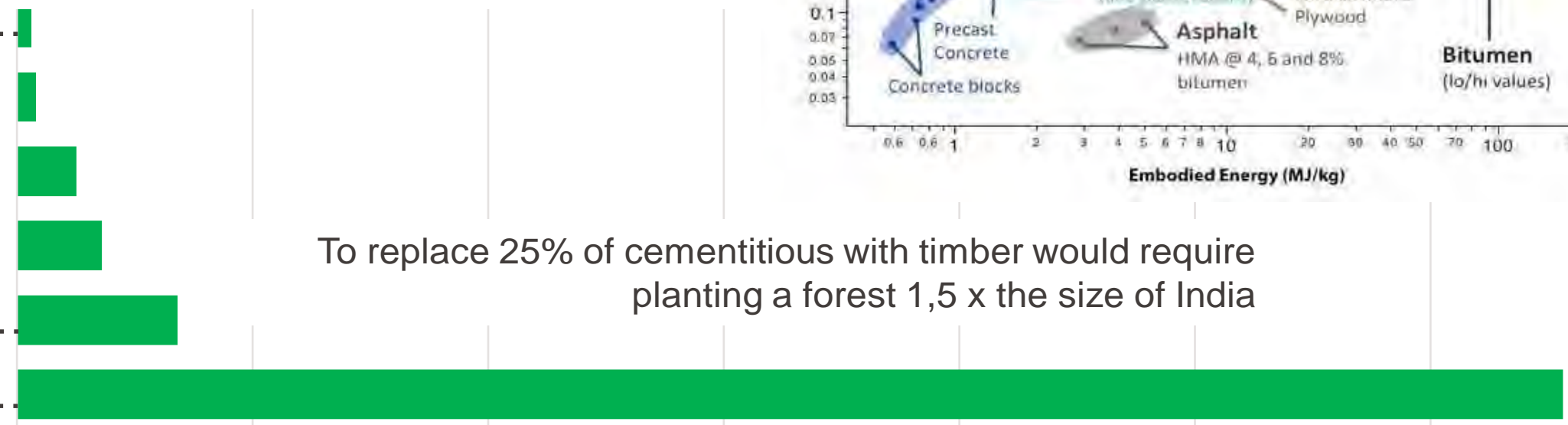
Concrete + Mortar are irreplaceable

Cementitious materials make up >50% of everything we produce.

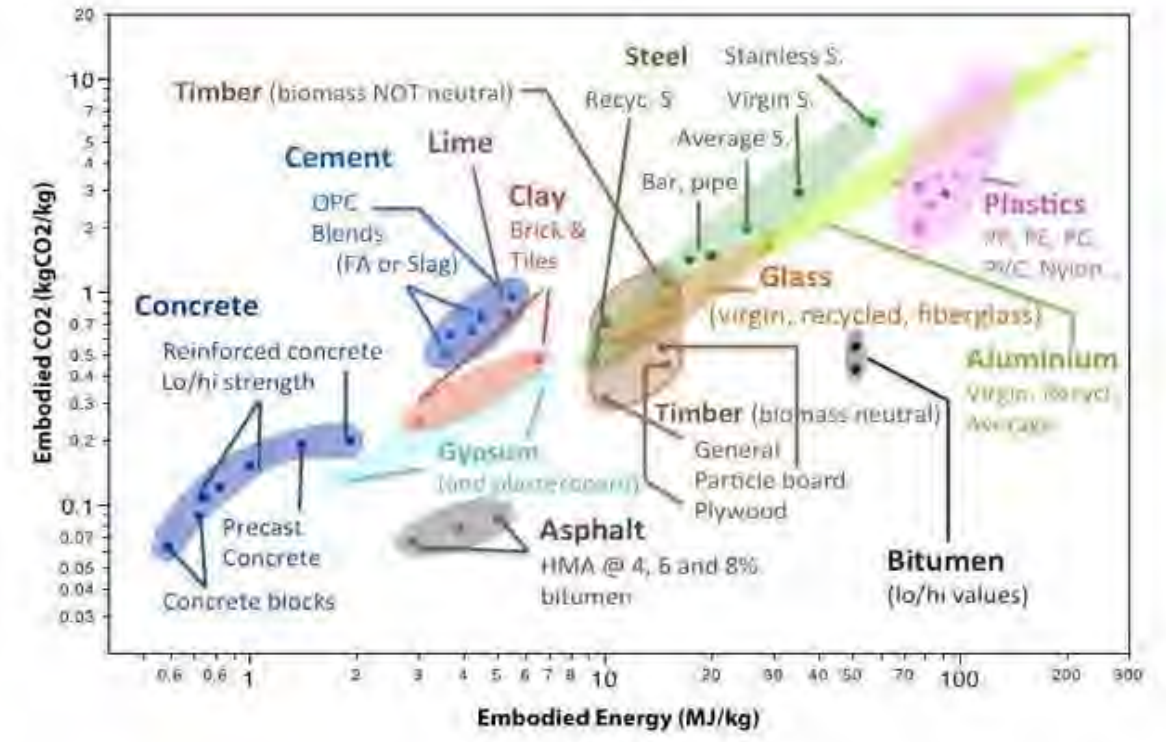
It is only for this reason they account for 8% of CO₂ annually.

Low intrinsic environmental impact

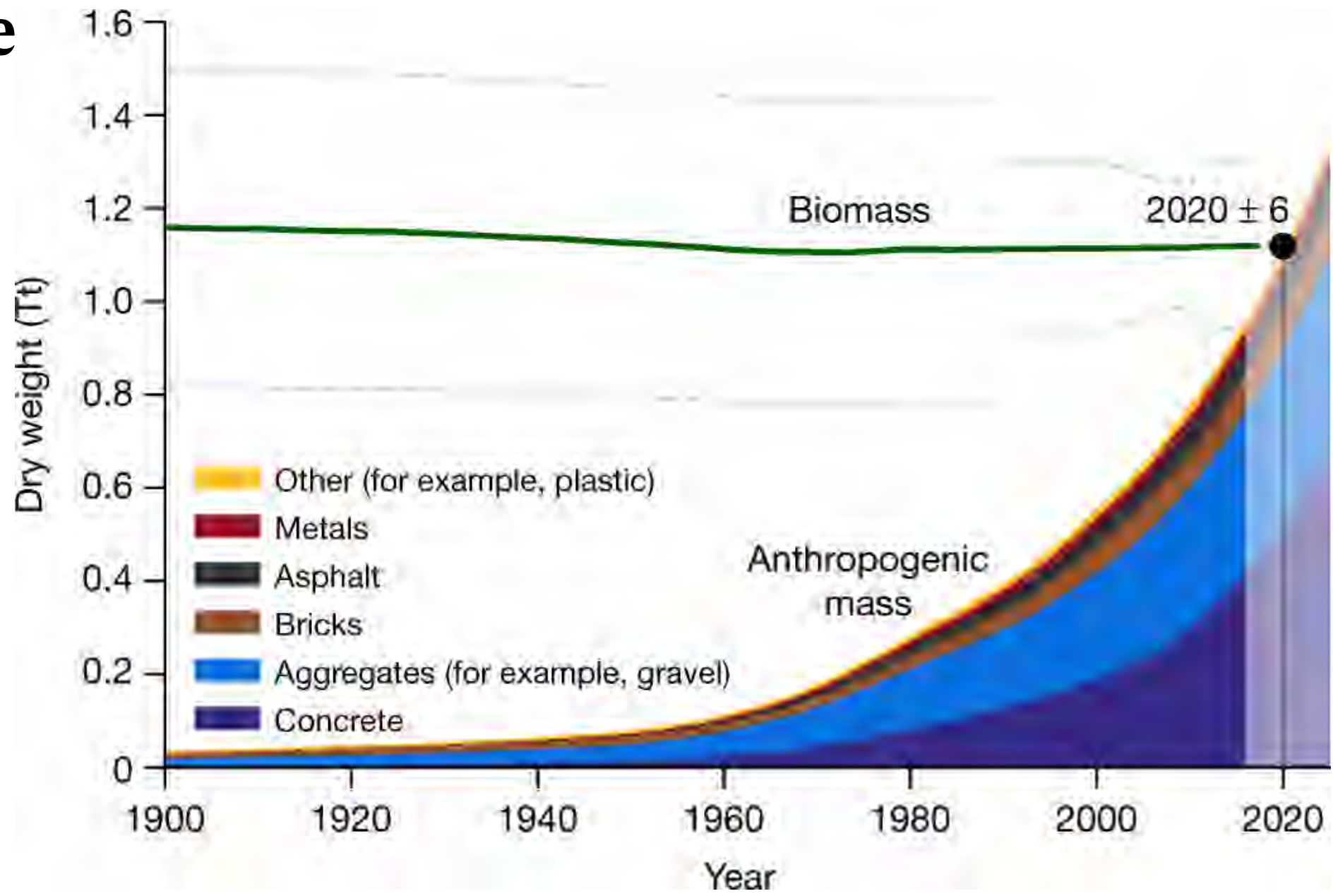
- copper
- asphalt
- aluminium
- ceramic...
- lime
- timber
- steel
- clay...
- cementi...



To replace 25% of cementitious with timber would require planting a forest 1,5 x the size of India



nature



Ultimate Limit State & Climate Limit State.

Ultimate limit states (ULS) are those associated with collapse or failure, and generally govern the strength of the structure or structural members because they correspond to the maximum load carrying resistance of such member.

Climate limit states (**CLS**) are those associated with collapse **of the environment**, and generally govern the **temperature** of the **planet** because they correspond to the maximum **carbon dioxide** resistance of such **planet**.



How to achieve the Climate Limit State?

- Use low-carbon materials
- Reduce the not-renewable energy for the production
- Reduce the transportation costs
- Enhance the durability (for the reduction of the maintenance cost)
- Reduce the material use



Climate Limit State.

Buildings, infrastructure & all built environment:

- should **ensure quality life** of people
- should **less harm** the environment
- should be **better prepared** for new conditions



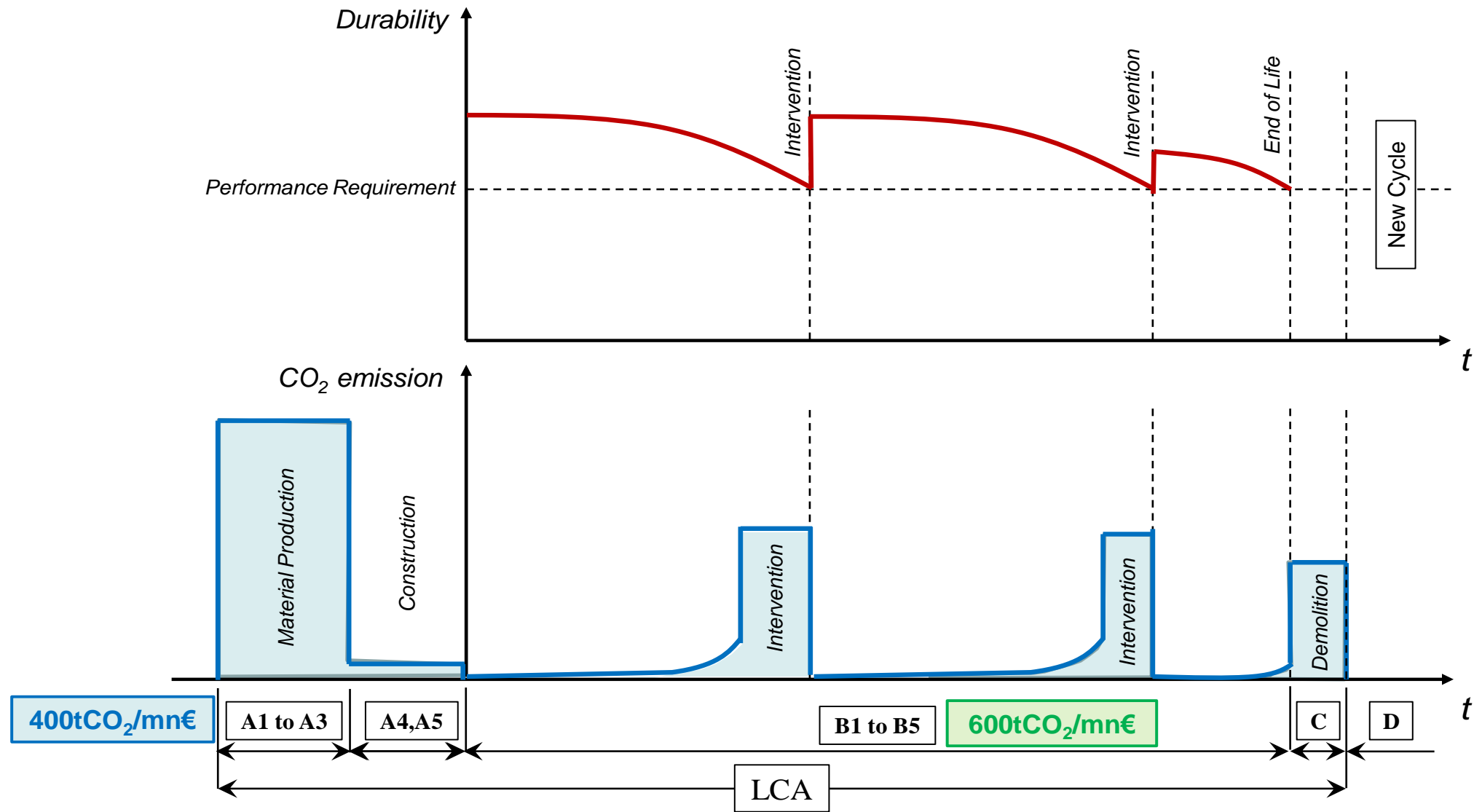
they should be
sustainable and **resilient**



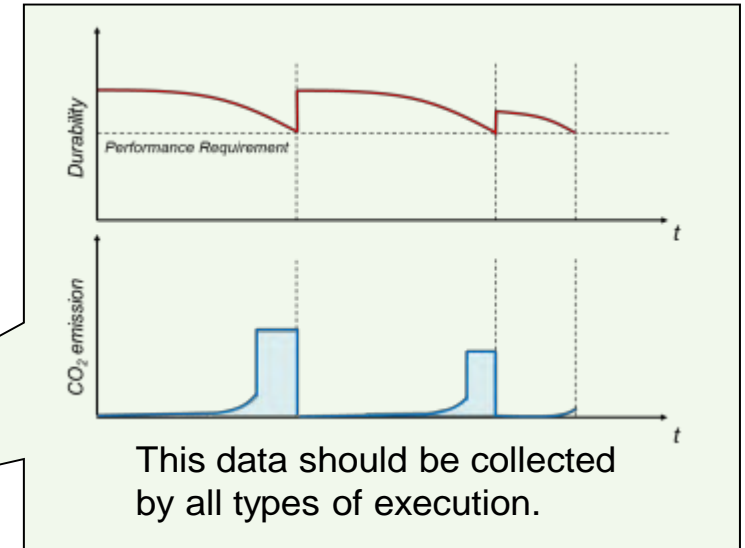
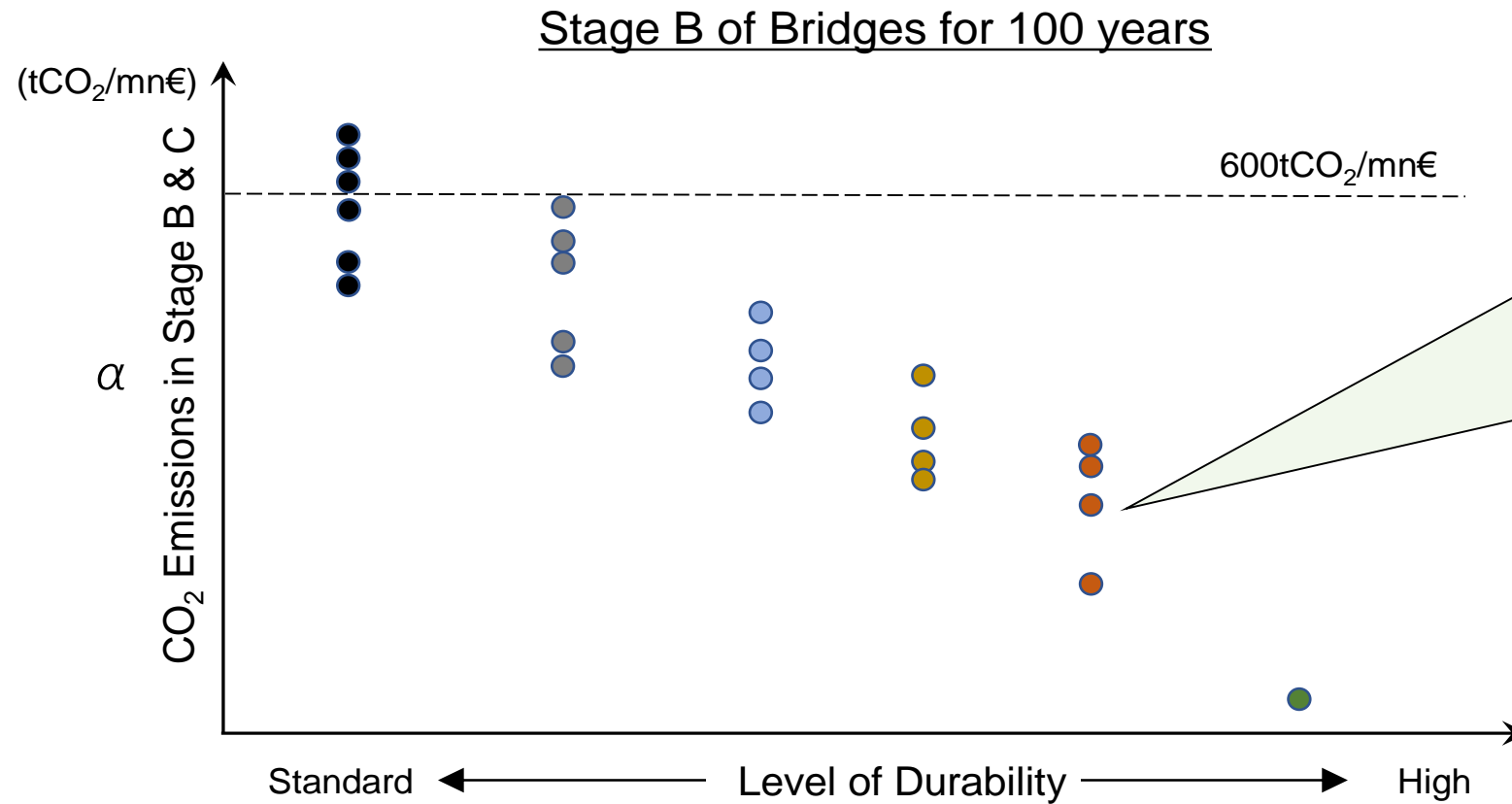
Impatti nel ciclo di vita



CO₂ Emissions in LCA

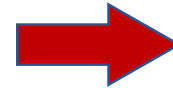


Conceptual Diagram of Durability Level VS CO₂ Emissions

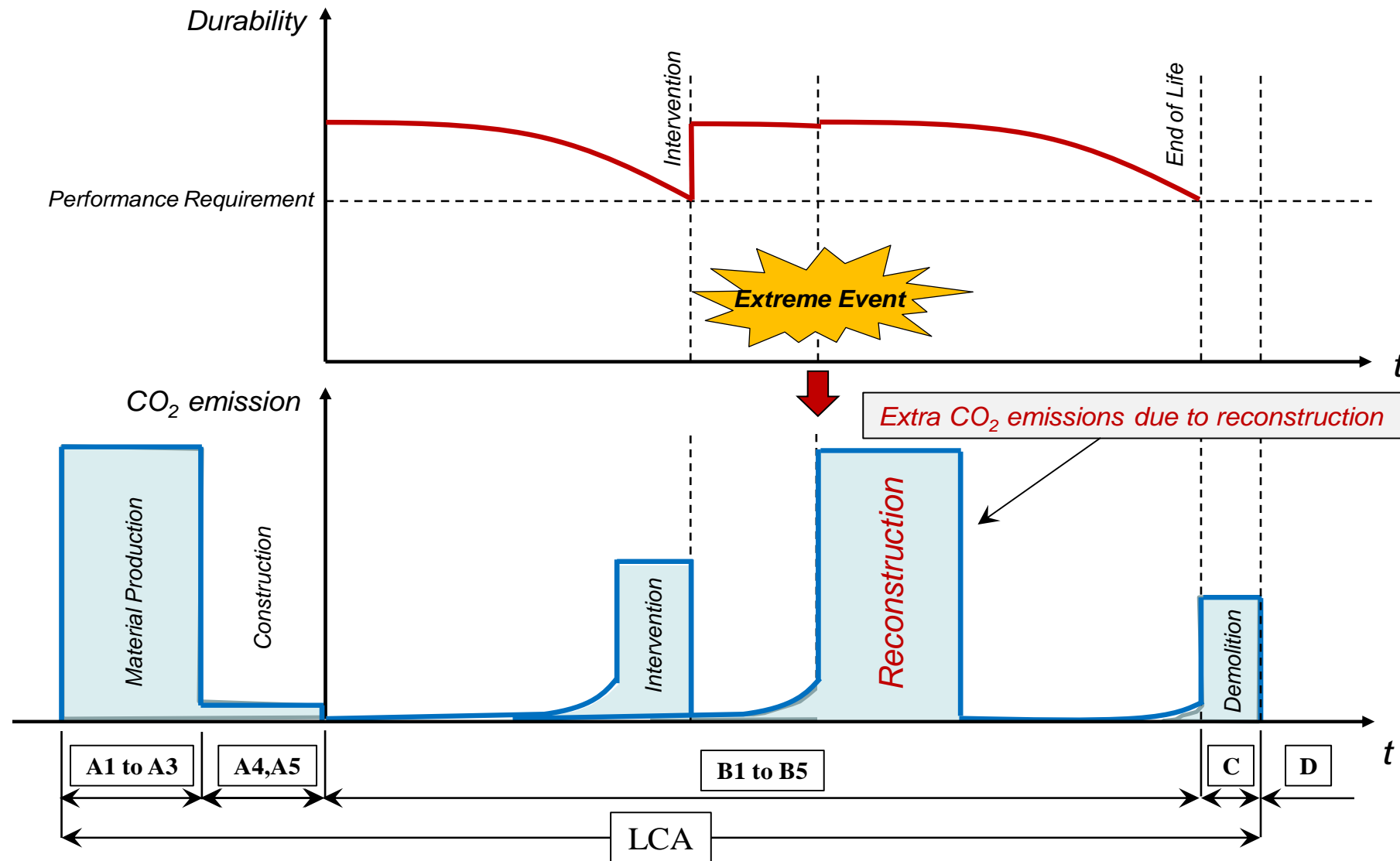


Resilient Concrete Structures Reduce Extra CO₂ Emissions by Reconstruction

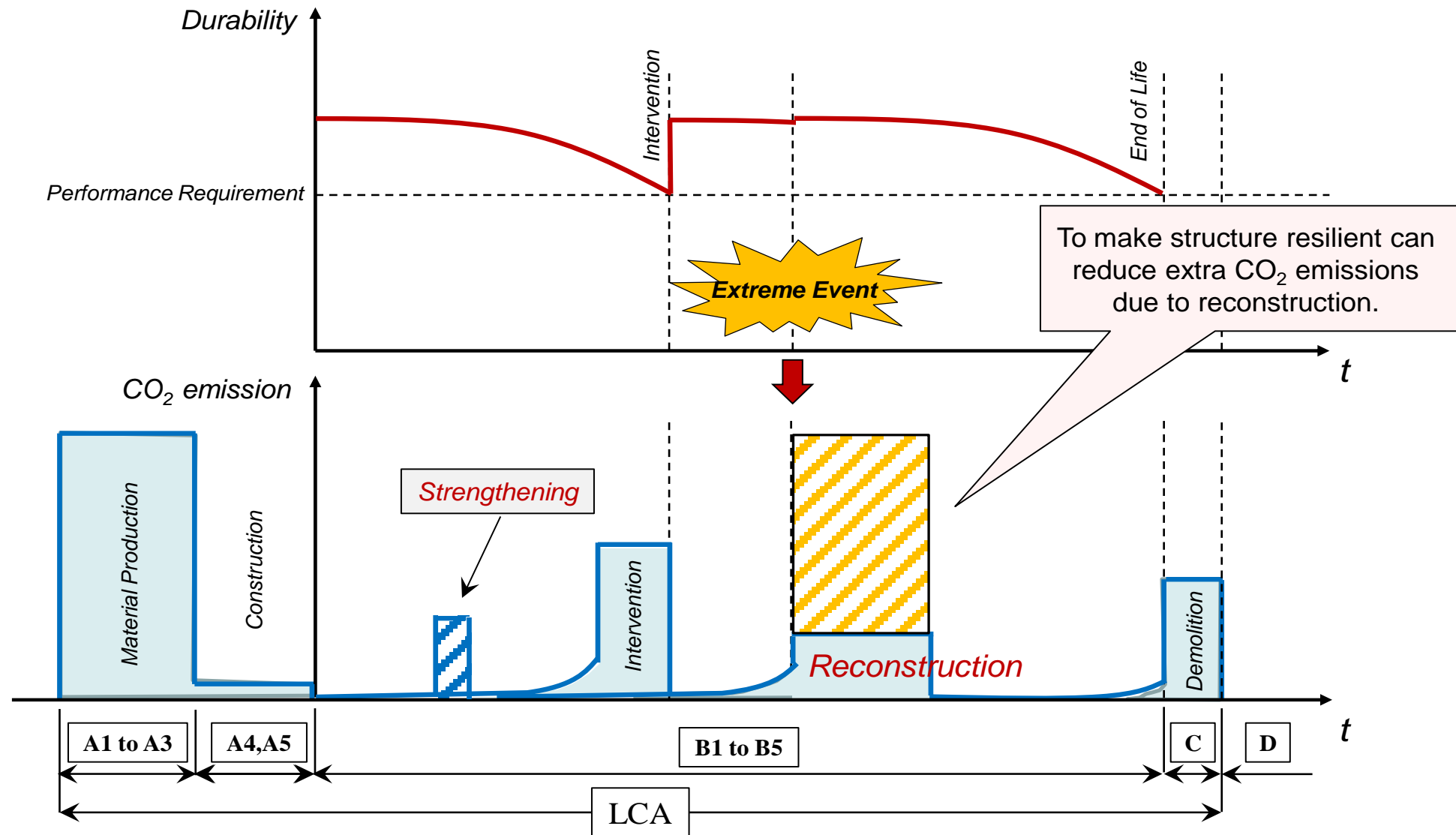
- ✓ Reconstruction after disaster emits a lot of CO₂.
- ✓ To make structures resilient leads to reduction of extra CO₂ emission.



CO₂ Emissions due to Disaster in Stage B



CO₂ Emissions due to Disaster in Stage B

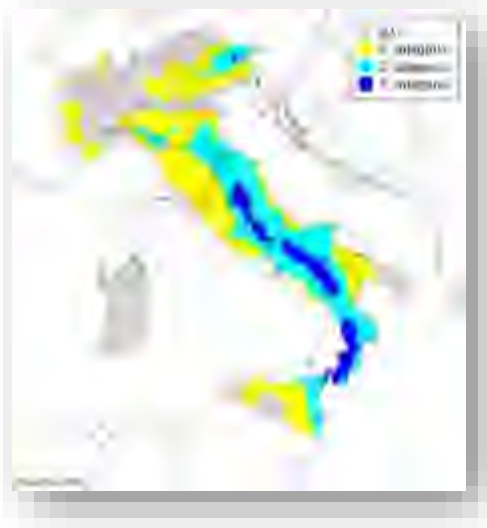


Sismic map development.

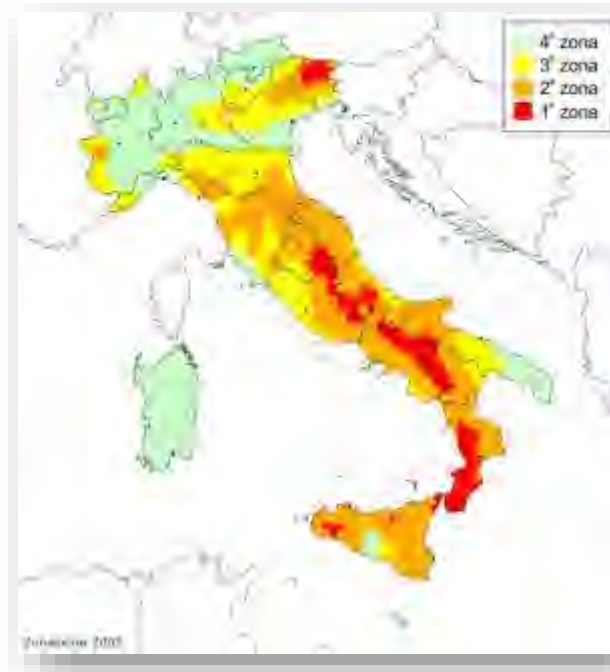
1984



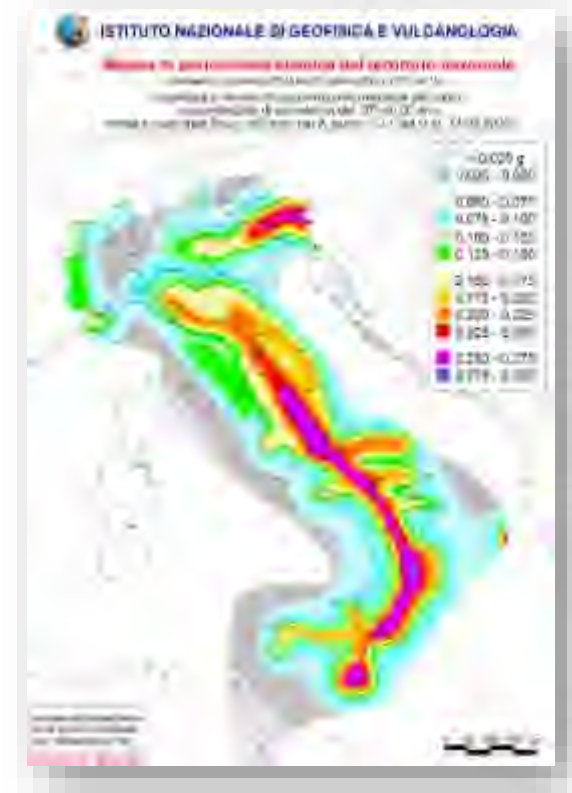
1998



2003



Today



*Istituto Nazionale di
Geofisica e Vulcanologia*

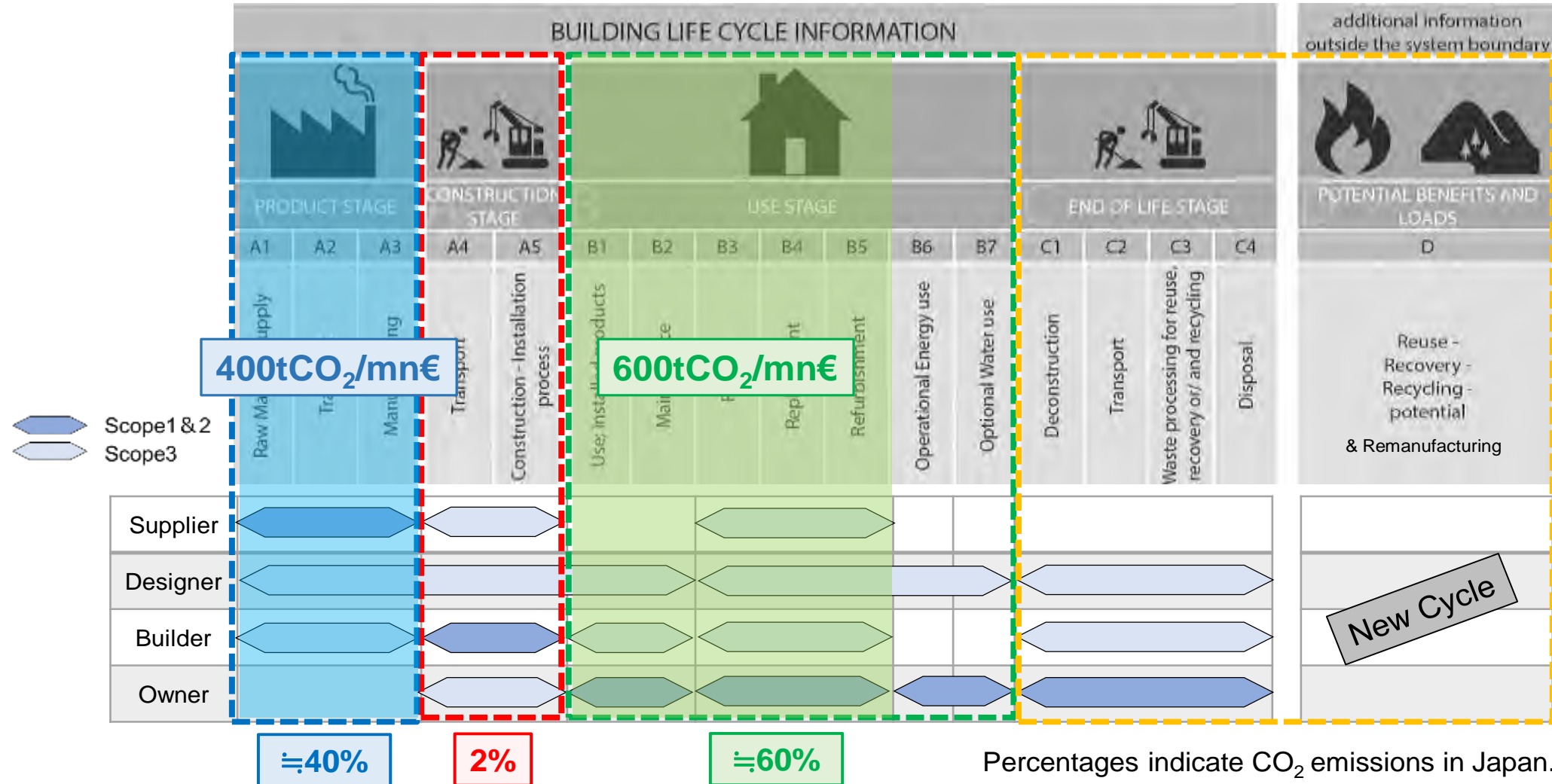


Come valutare gli impatti?



CO₂ Emission in Construction Supply Chain

EN15978



Environmental performance of concrete structures

Key **environmental aspects**

- Use of **natural resources**
- Use of **energy**
- **Land** use
- Harmful **emissions** to air, water and soil
- **Noise** and **vibration**
- **Waste** generation
- Impact on **biodiversity** (species and ecosystems)



Economic performance of concrete structures

Key **economic aspects**:

- **Construction cost**
- **Operation cost**
- **Maintenance cost**
- **Refurbishment cost**
- **Demolition cost**
- **Recycling or reuse cost**
- **Cost of externalities**
- **Capital cost**
- **Support of local economy**



Evaluation of sustainability potential of concrete

- MC2020 provides the designer with a simple procedure/formula of how to evaluate and compare the potential of a certain concrete to be used in a sustainable manner:

$$\text{concrete sustainability potential (CSP)} = \frac{\text{performance} \cdot \text{service life}}{\text{environmental impact}} = \frac{f_{ck} \cdot t_{SL}}{GWP}$$

- Provisions rely on generally accepted input parameters already introduced in the MC2020 or available in international standards:
 - concrete performance, f_{ck} – measured/represented by compressive strength
 - concrete service life (durability), t_{SL} – determined by SLA
 - environmental impact, GWP – determined by applying a LCA based on ISO 14040

Harald Müller: Workshop on fib Model Code 2020 Rome 2. 9. 2022

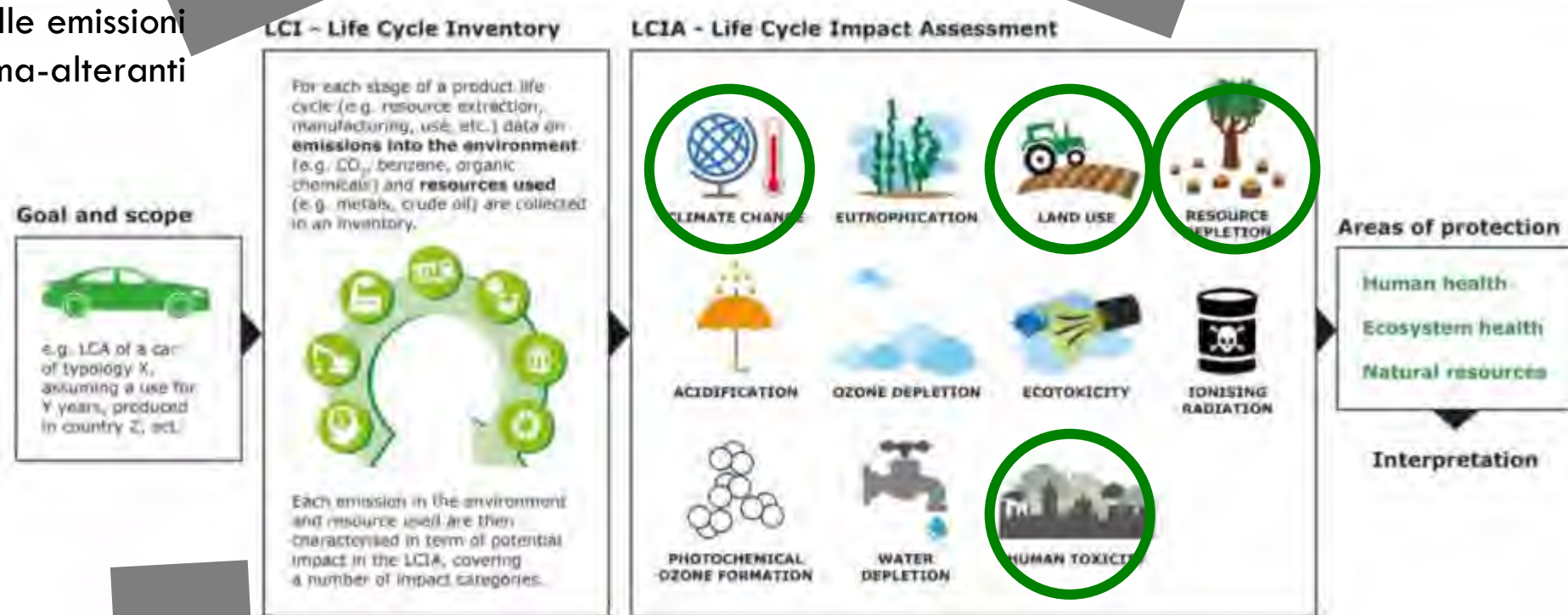
Strategie per la riduzione delle emissioni



La ricerca della neutralità climatica: il *Green Deal* europeo.

Riduzione del consumo di
suolo e riduzione della
perdita di biodiversità

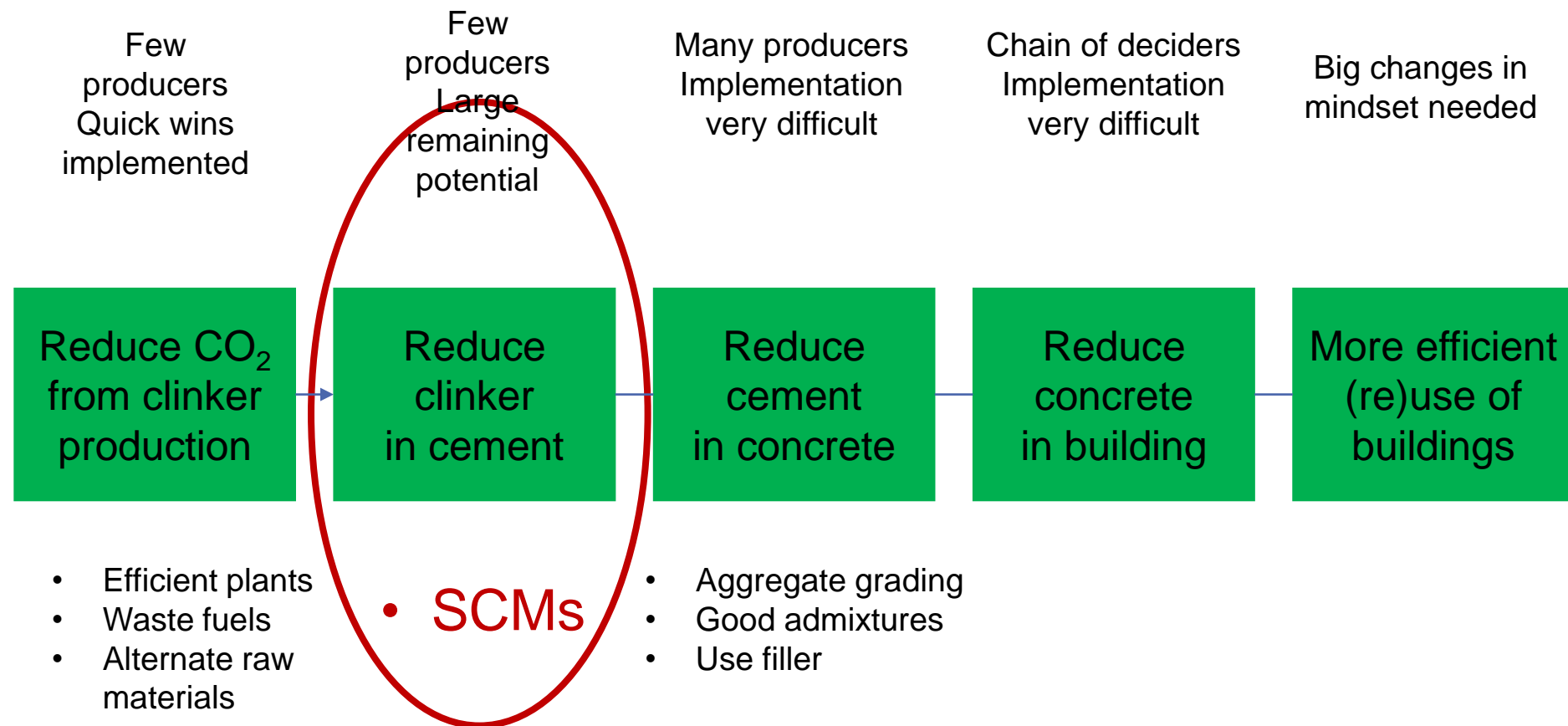
Riduzione delle emissioni
clima-alteranti



Riduzione del consumo di
combustibili fossili e di
risorse naturali



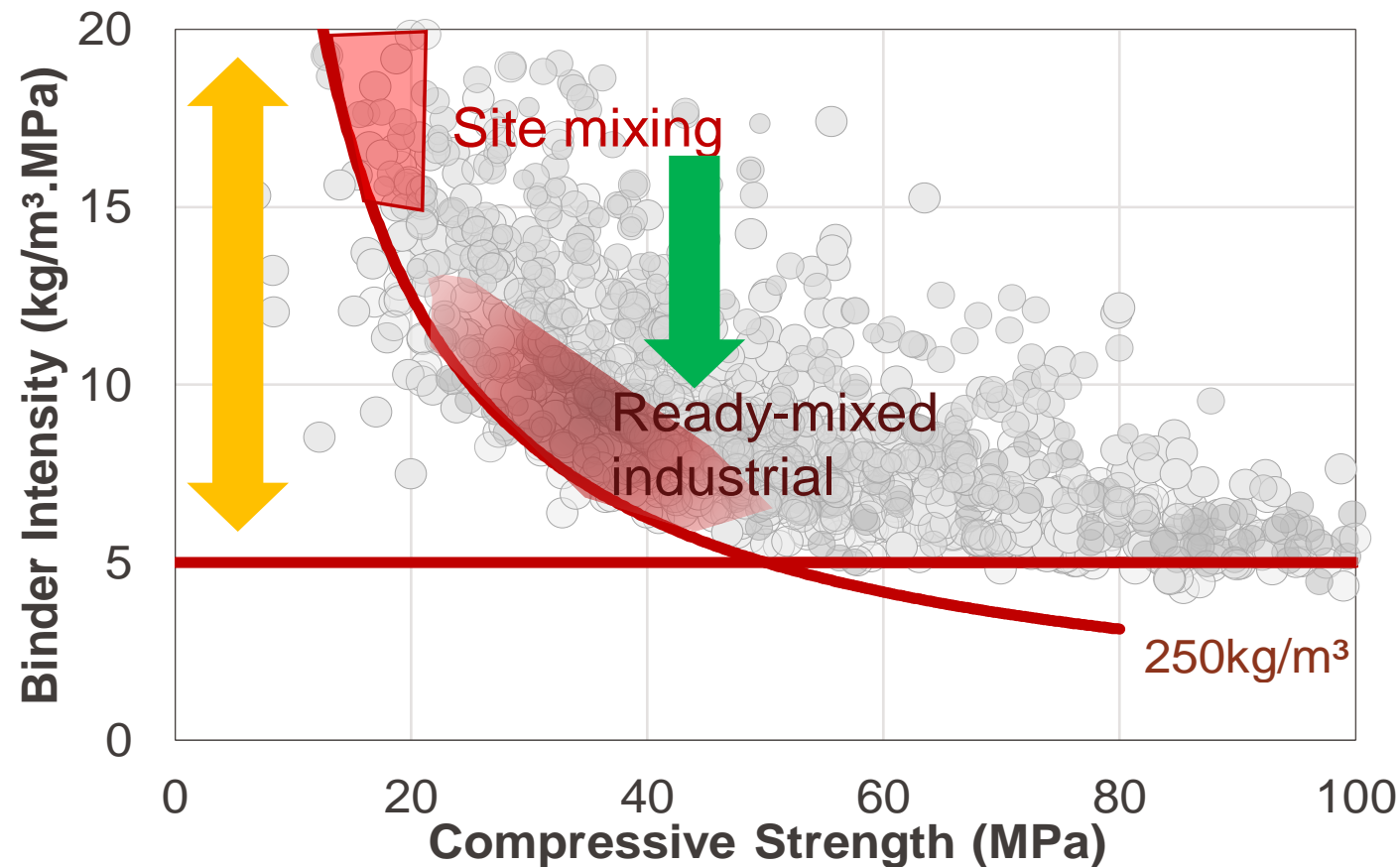
Substantial reductions in emissions ~80% could be achieved by working through the whole value chain



STRATEGIA:
Efficientamento nella produzione.



Efficiency of binder use (29 countries)



DAMINELI, et al.
Measuring the
eco-efficiency of
cement use.
**Cement and
Concrete
Composites**, 32,
p. 555-562, 2010

STRATEGIA:
Utilizzo di materiali alternativi.



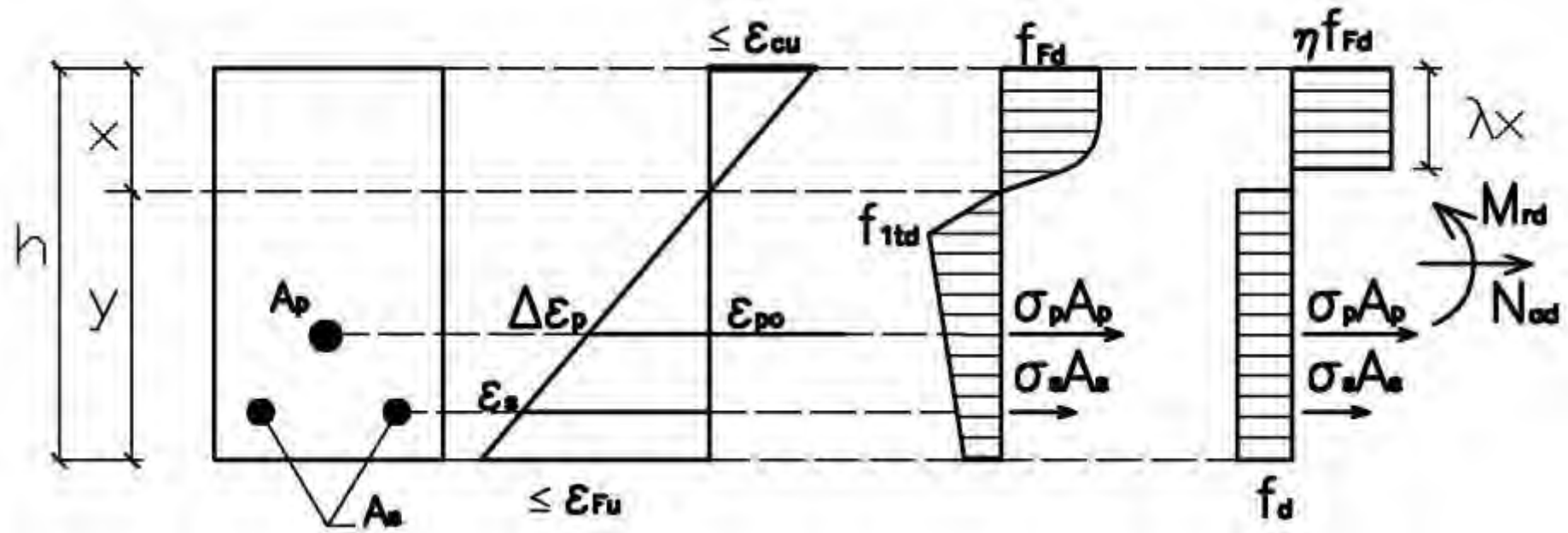
Ridurre il peso del calcestruzzo armato sull'ambiente.



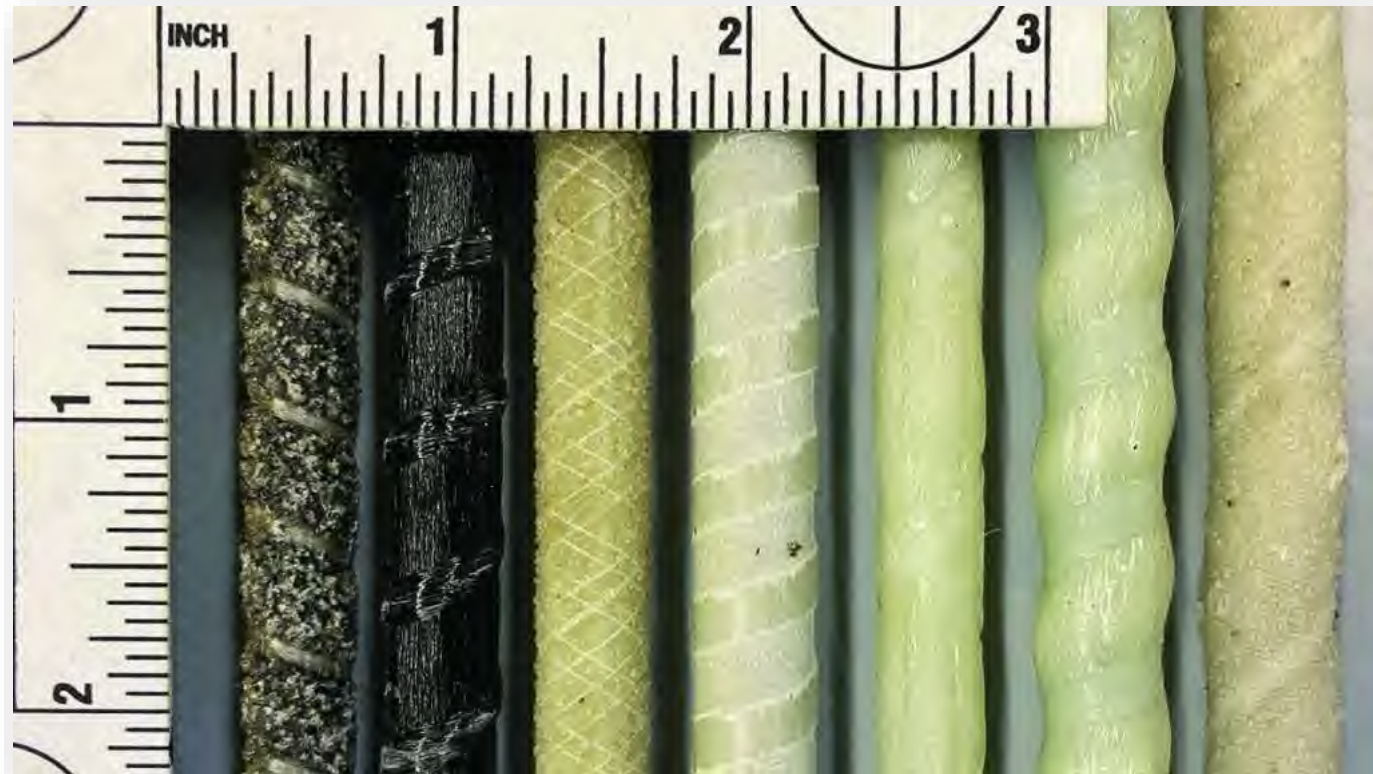
Soluzioni innovative e possibili: Calcestruzzo fibrorinforzato (FRC).



Comportamento a flessione



Soluzioni Innovative e Barre in fibra di vetro, carbonio e aramide (FRP).



Le nuove NTC

GAZZETTA  UFFICIALE
DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

PARTE PRIMA

Roma - Martedì, 20 febbraio 2018

SI PUBBLICA TUTTI I
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AMMINISTRAZIONE PRESSO L'ISTITUTO POLIGRAFICO E ZECCA DELLO STATO - VIA SALARIA, 691 - 00138 ROMA - CENTRALINO 06-85081 - LIBRERIA DELLO STATO,
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N. 8

MINISTERO DELLE INFRASTRUTTURE
E DEI TRASPORTI

DECRETO 17 gennaio 2018.

**Aggiornamento delle «Norme tecniche per
le costruzioni».**

Il FRC nelle nuove NTC

11.2.12. CALCESTRUZZO FIBRORINFORZATO (FRC)

Il calcestruzzo fibrorinforzato (FRC) è caratterizzato dalla presenza di fibre discontinue nella matrice cementizia; tali fibre possono essere realizzate in acciaio o materiale polimerico, e devono essere marcate CE in accordo alle norme europee armonizzate, quali la UNI EN 14889-1 ed UNI EN 14889-2 per le fibre realizzate in acciaio o materiale polimerico.

La miscela del calcestruzzo fibrorinforzato deve essere sottoposta a valutazione preliminare secondo le indicazioni riportate nel precedente § 11.2.3 con determinazione dei valori di resistenza a trazione residua f_{Rd} per lo Stato limite di esercizio e f_{Rk} per lo Stato limite Ultimo determinati secondo UNI EN 14651:2007.

Per la qualificazione del calcestruzzo fibrorinforzato e la progettazione delle strutture in FRC si dovrà fare esclusivo riferimento a specifiche disposizioni emanate dal Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici.

Le nuove linee guida per la progettazione di elementi in FRC

Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici

Servizio Tecnico Centrale

***Linee guida per l'identificazione, la qualificazione, la
certificazione d'idoneità tecnica all'impiego ed il controllo di
accettazione dei fibrorinforzati FRC (Fiber Reinforced
Concrete)***

Le nuove linee guida per la progettazione di elementi in FRC

1. *SCOPO e CAMPO DI APPLICAZIONE*
2. *CARATTERISTICHE DEL COMPOSITO E DEI RELATIVI COMPONENTI*
3. *QUALIFICAZIONE INIZIALE DELLA PRODUZIONE IN STABILIMENTO E CONTROLLO PERMANENTE DELLA PRODUZIONE*
4. *PROCEDURA DI QUALIFICAZIONE*
5. *PROCEDURE DI ACCETTAZIONE IN CANTIERE*

Caratteristiche del composito e dei relativi componenti

- **Matrice cementizia**
- **Fibre**

Fibre di acciaio	Fibre polimeriche
Lunghezza [mm]	Polimero
Diametro equivalente [mm]	Lunghezza [mm]
Rapporto d'aspetto	Diametro equivalente [mm]
Forma	Rapporto d'aspetto
Resistenza a trazione ^(*) [MPa]	Forma
Modulo elastico ^(*) [GPa]	Resistenza a trazione ^(*) [MPa]
Allungamento a rottura ^(*) [%]	Modulo elastico ^(*) [GPa]
Densità [kg/m ³]	Allungamento a rottura ^(*) [%]
	Massa volumica lineare [tex]
	Temperatura di transizione vetrosa e di fusione ^(**)

Le nuove linee guida per la progettazione di elementi in FRC

Consiglio Superiore dei Lavori Pubblici

Servizio Tecnico Centrale

***Linee guida per la progettazione, messa in opera, controllo e collaudo di elementi strutturali in calcestruzzo fibrorinforzato
FRC (Fiber Reinforced Concrete)***

Le nuove linee guida per la progettazione di elementi in FRC

SCOPO E CAMPO DI APPLICAZIONE

PROPRIETA' MECCANICHE DEL FRC

COEFFICIENTI DI SICUREZZA PARZIALI

ORIENTAMENTO DELLE FIBRE

VERIFICHE AGLI STATI LIMITE ULTIMI

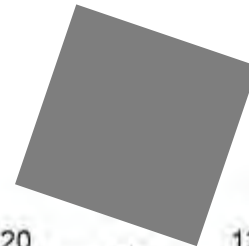
VERIFICHE AGLI STATI LIMITE DI ESERCIZIO

REQUISITI MINIMI PER LA DUTTILITA' STRUTTURALE

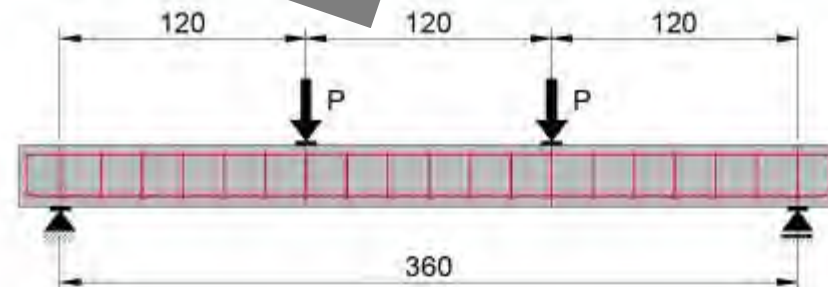
PROCEDURE DI ACCETTAZIONE IN CANTIERE

Prove preliminari sui prodotti premiscelati

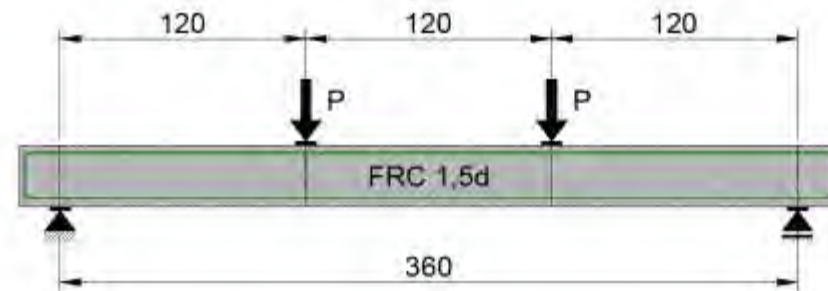
Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: prova industriale.



Soluzione tradizionale:
ACCIAIO



Beam type #1



Beam type #4



Soluzione innovativa:
FRC + GFRP



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: campagna sperimentale.



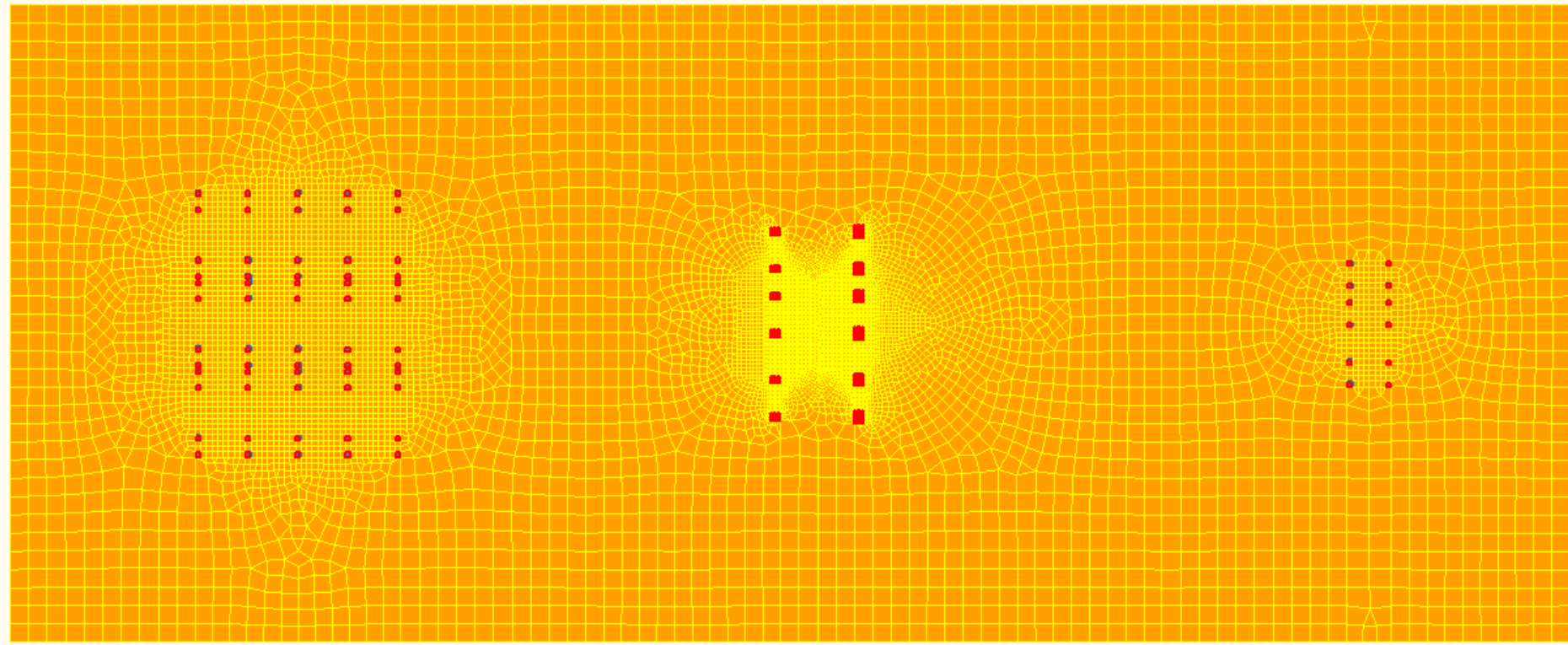
	CALCESTRUZZO	ARMATURA LONGITUDINALE	ARMATURA TRASVERSALE
TRAVE 1	RIF	ACCIAIO	ACCIAIO
TRAVE 2	ECO 1	GFRP	GFRP
TRAVE 3	ECO 1	ACCIAIO	FIBRE POLIMERICHE
TRAVE 4	ECO 1	GFRP	FIBRE POLIMERICHE
TRAVE 5	ECO 2	GFRP	FIBRE POLIMERICHE



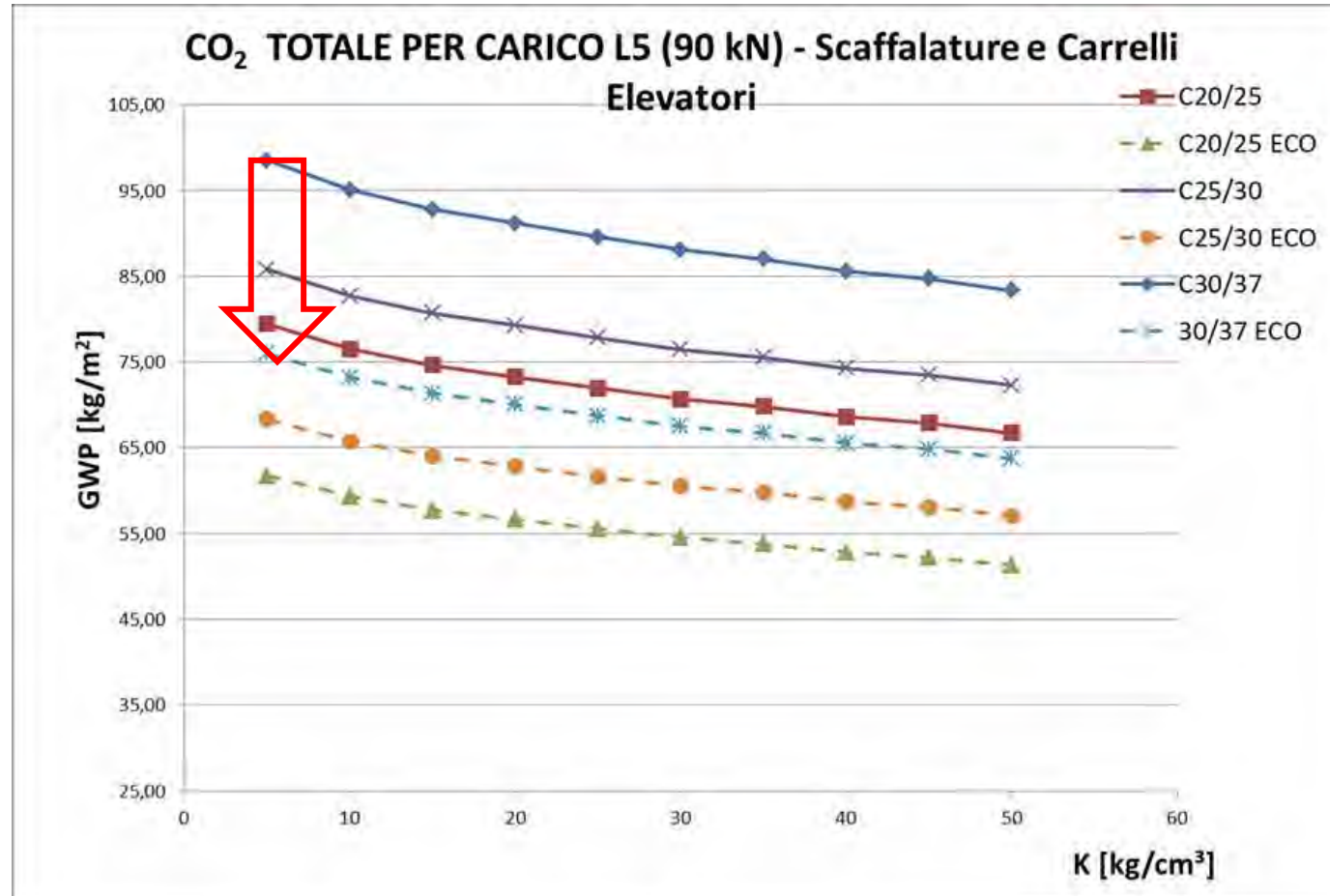
Esempio di pavimentazioni industriali.



Analisi strutturale di una pavimentazione.



Analisi strutturale di una pavimentazione.

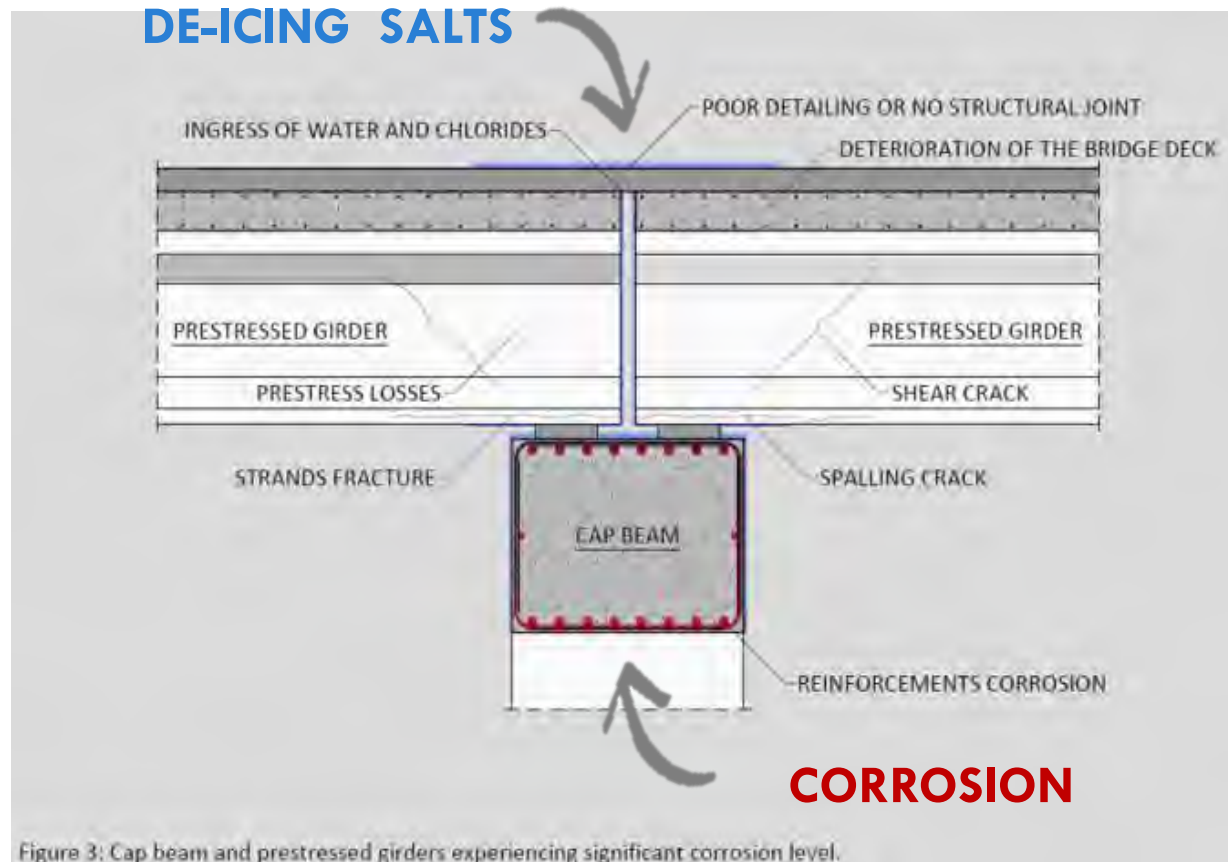


STRATEGIA: La riparazione delle strutture



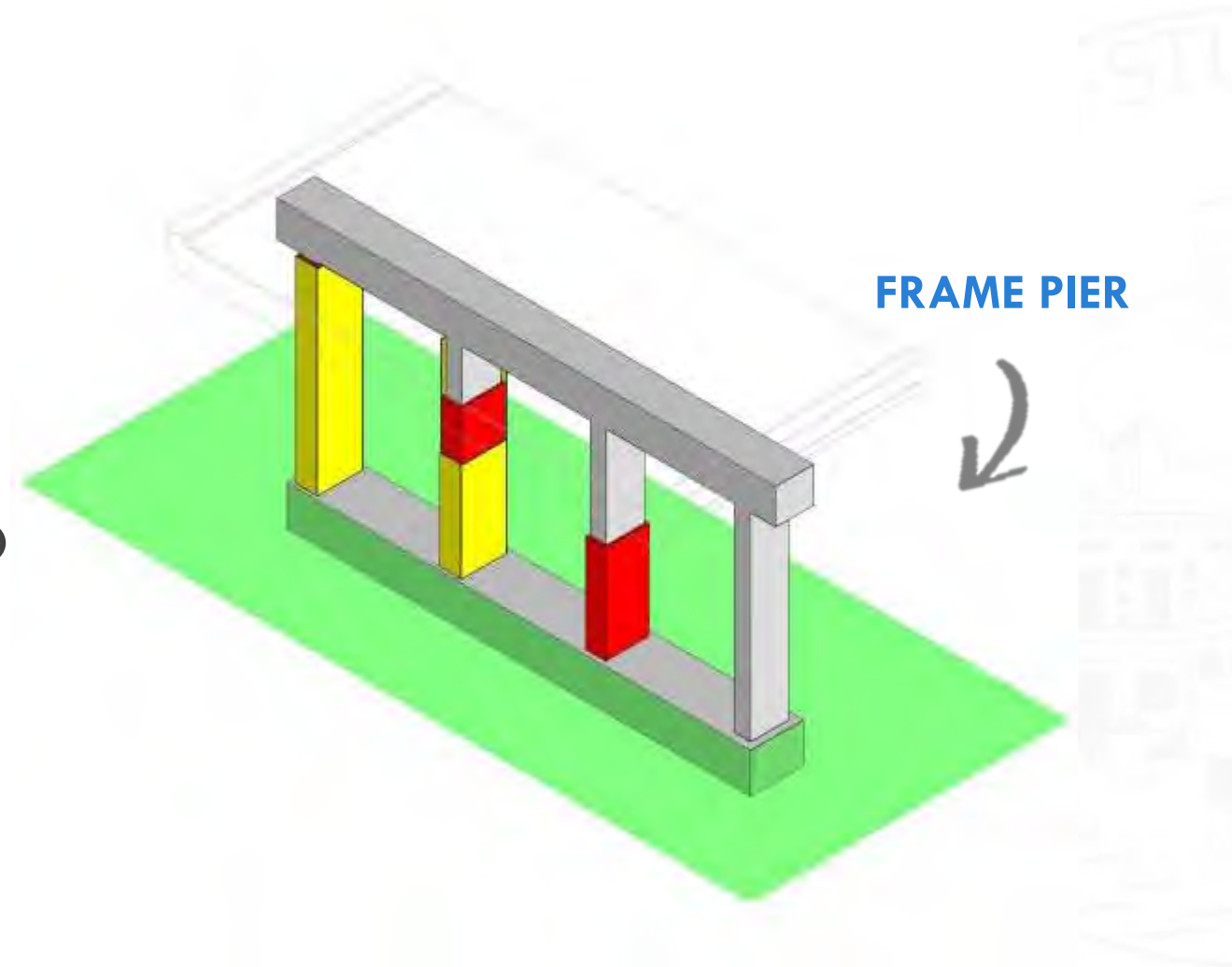
Bridge pier corrosion.

POOR DETAILING

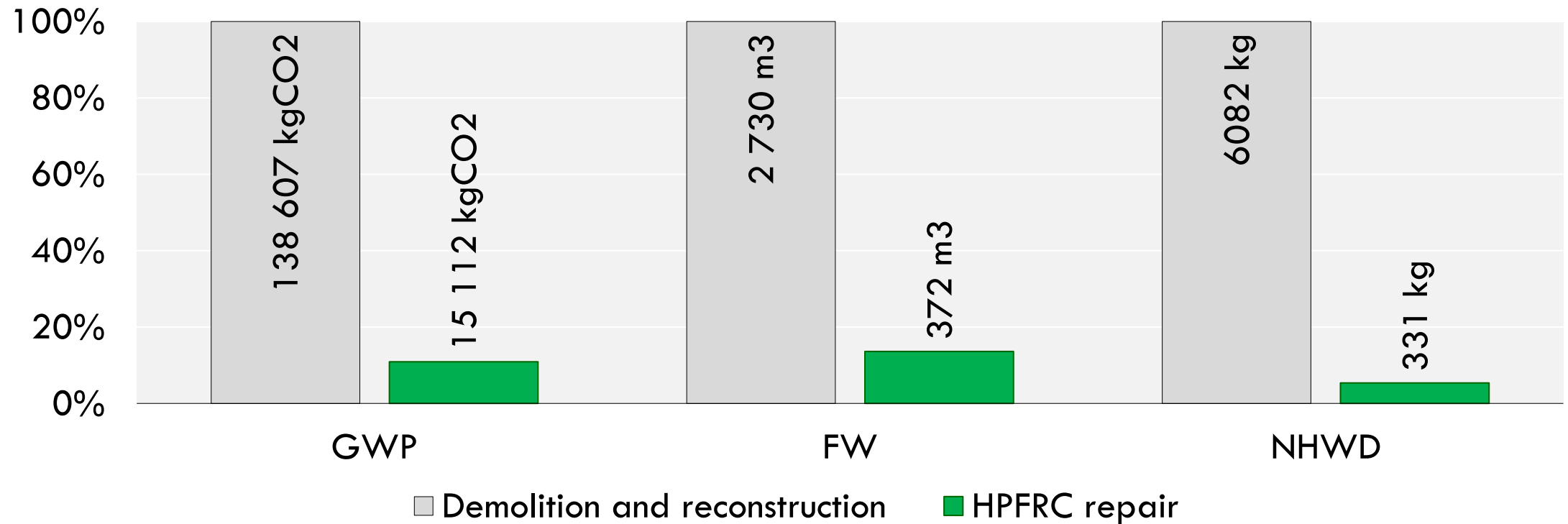


Construction phases.

1. Demolition of concrete
2. Placing of new reinforcements
3. Roughening of concrete surface
4. Formworks construction
5. Wetting of concrete surface at SSD condition
6. Mixing of HPFRC
7. Pumping of HPFRC
8. Formworks removal



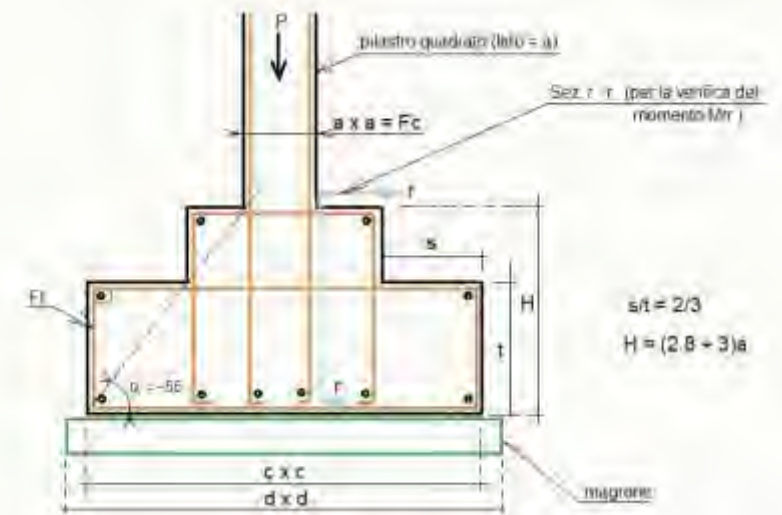
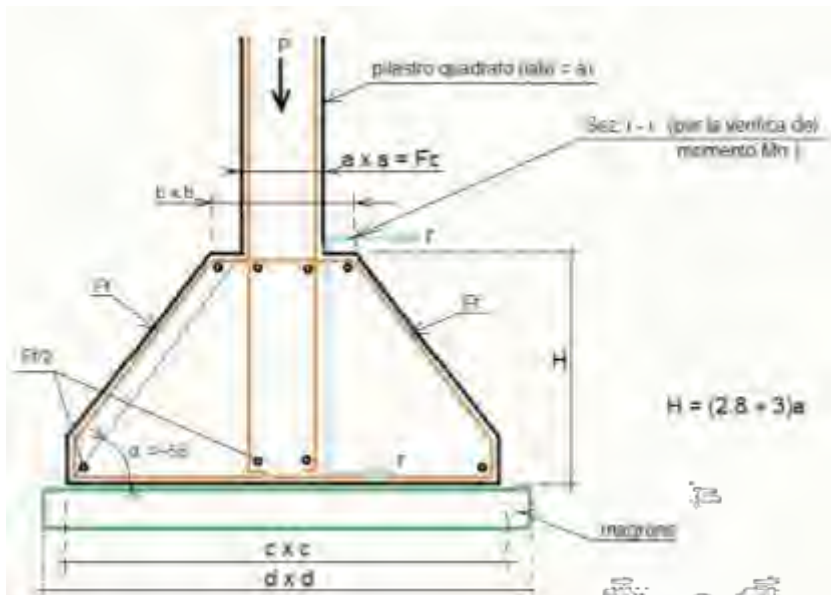
Environmental impact.



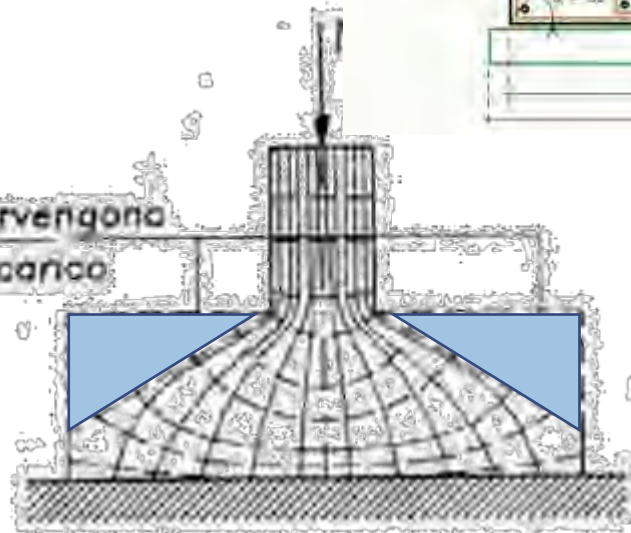
STRATEGIA:
Ottimizzazione della progettazione strutturale.



Ottimizzazione nell'impiego del materiale.



Zone che non intervengono alla diffusione del carico



Milan Innovation District (MIND)



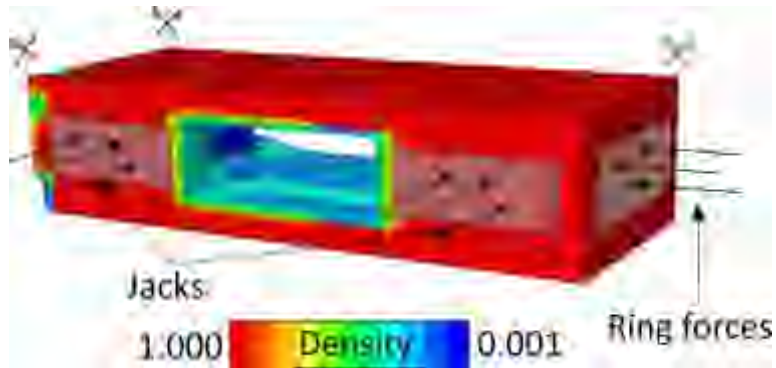
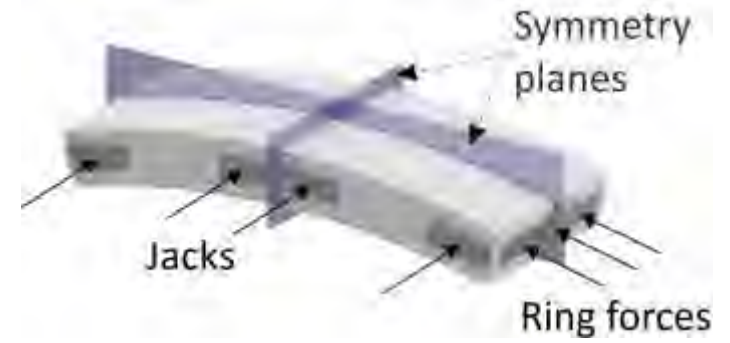
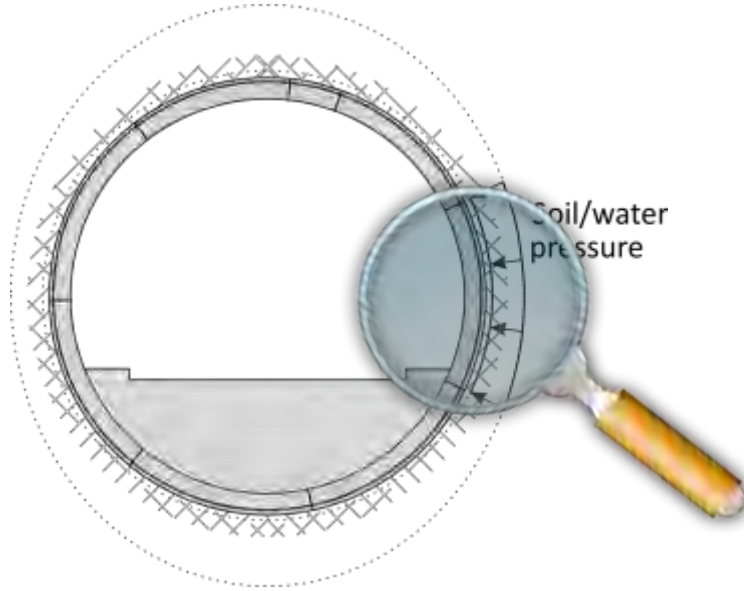
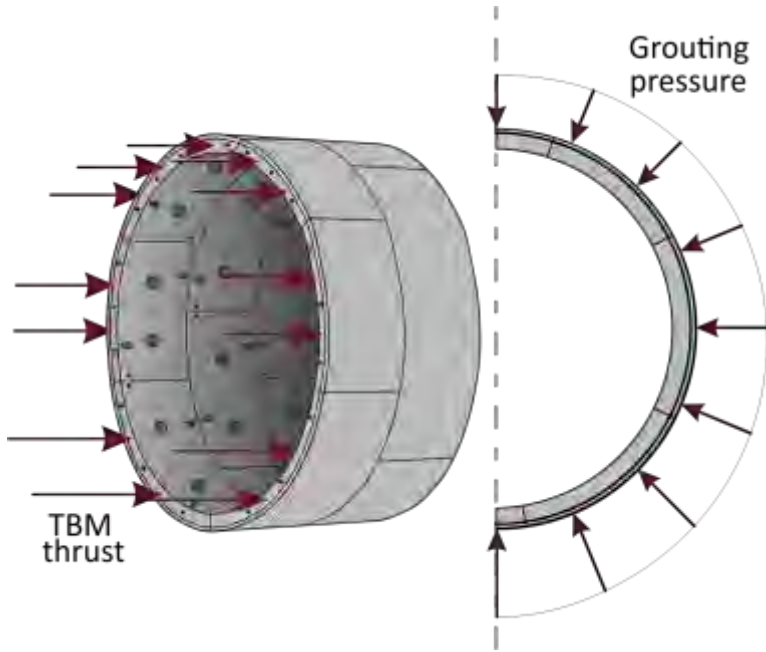
Optimized Reinforcement for elevated slabs

Optimized hybrid topology of segmental tunnel linings

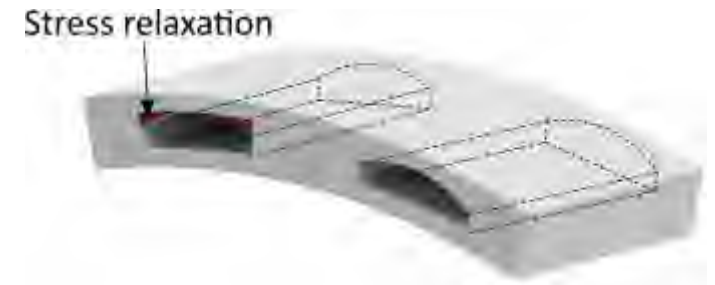
- Diego N. Petrarroia, Filippo Medeghini, Peter Mark & Giovanni A. Plizzari
- Institute of Concrete Structures, Ruhr University Bochum, Germany
- DICATAM, University of Brescia, Italy



Topology optimization of segments



$$\begin{aligned} \min_{\mathbf{x}} \quad & v(\mathbf{x}) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbf{U}_i^T \mathbf{K} \mathbf{U}_i \\ \text{subject to:} \quad & V(\mathbf{x})/V_0 = 0.75 \\ & \mathbf{K} \mathbf{U} = \mathbf{F} \\ & 0 \leq x_i \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$



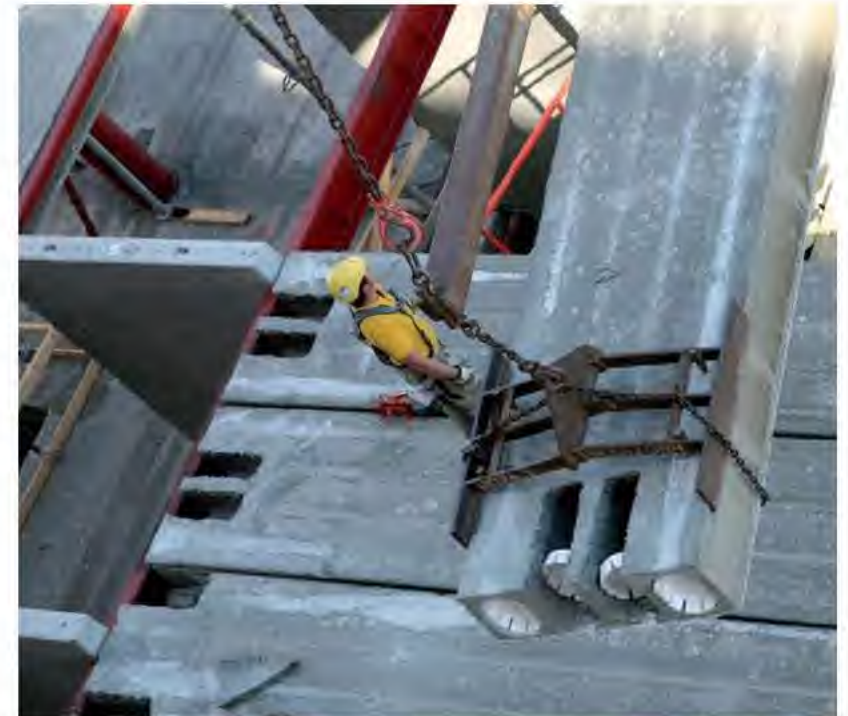
STRATEGIA:
Design for disassembly.





III. Reuse and Design for Disassembly (DfD)

- Design for disassembly (DfD)
 - National R&D-project (€2,2 mill.) supported by the national research council
 - Initiative from Skanska and SINTEF, participants from the entire business chain
 - Includes concrete, steel and cross laminated timber structures
 - ✓ Mapping of limitations in current regulations
 - ✓ Future documentation needs
 - ✓ Greater need for standardization of components in design and construction?
 - ✓ New technical solutions for e.g. connections
 - ✓ Efficient assembly, disassembly and reassembly.
 - ✓ Logistics



MODULAR PREFAB CONSTRUCTION SYSTEMS



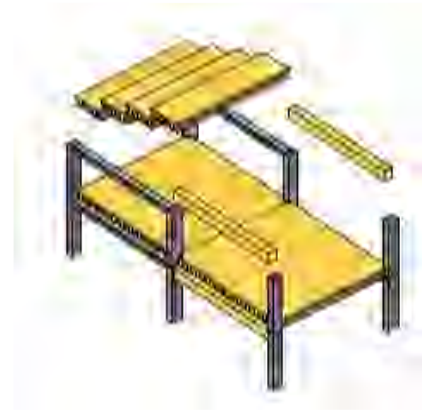
SYSTEM 2: TIMBER AND CONCRETE



SYSTEM 3: TIMBER AND STEEL



SYSTEM 4: HYBRID - TIMBER, CONCRETE, STEEL



Sustainability



Rivedere le regole di progettazione

Anchorage and lap splices.

$$l_{bd} = \max [(k_{lbs} - k_{beb}); k_{min}] \phi$$

$$k_{lbs} = 67 m (\gamma_c/1.5) 0.65 (25/f_{ck}) 0.45 (\phi/25) 0.35 / (k_{conf} k_{tcSP})$$

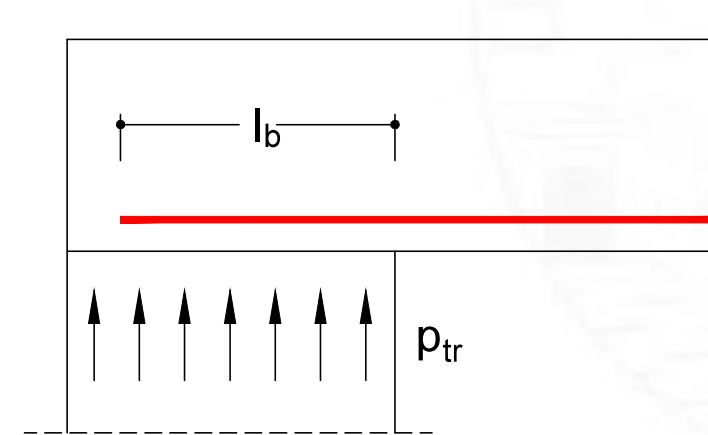
Casting position effect:

$$k_{tcSP} = 1.0$$

for good bond conditions

$$k_{tcSP} = 0.4 + 0.6 \sigma_{sd} / 435 \leq 1.0$$

for poor bond conditions



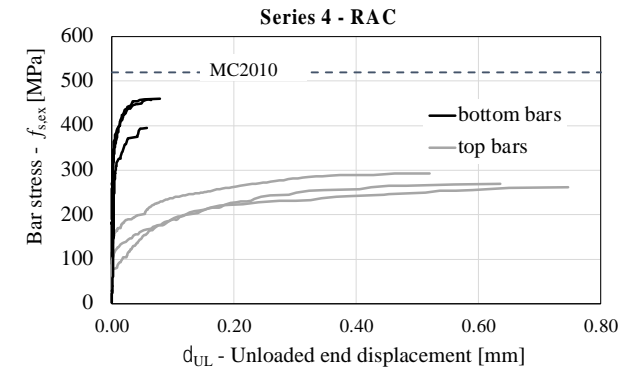
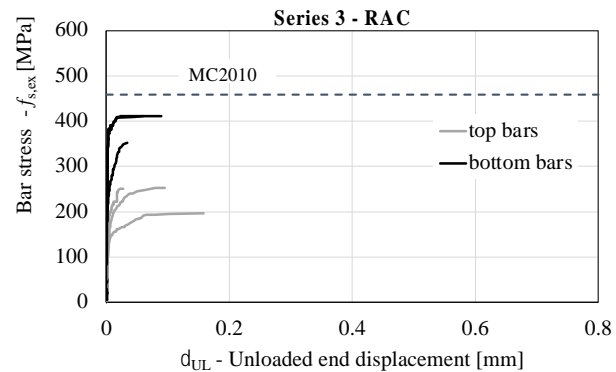
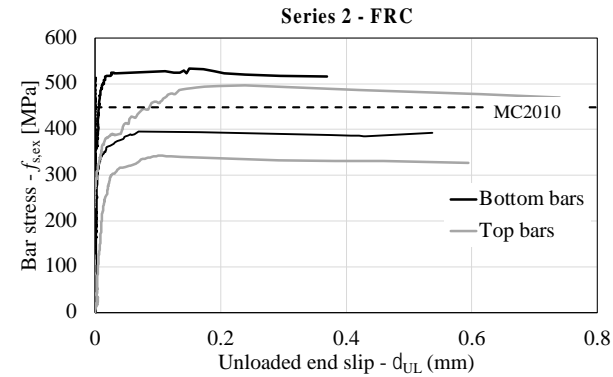
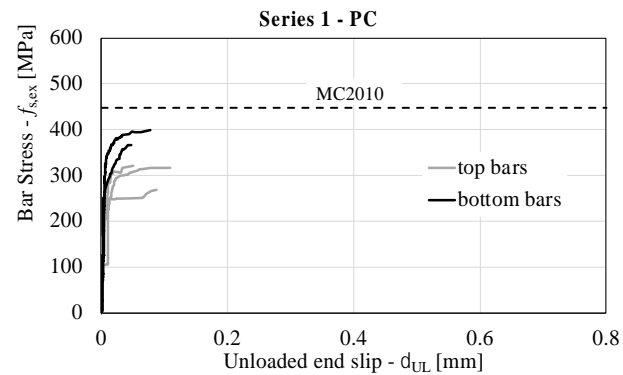
Experimental program.

Series		f_{tcm} [MPa]	K_{tr} [%]	f_{stm} MC201 0 [MPa]
1	PLAIN CONCRETE	30	1.56	458
2	FRC (0.5% steel fibers)	30 class 5C	1.56	458
3	RAC from blast furnace slags	33	1.56	458
4	25% replacement of natural aggregates		3.12	532
Steel bars $f=20$ mm B450 C		$f_{ym} = 526$ MPa		

- Target strength class: C25/30
- Target workability class: S4
- 3 specimens for each series
- 3 specimens for each series: 12 top bars and 12 bottom bars



Experimental results.



Cone failure + splitting failure



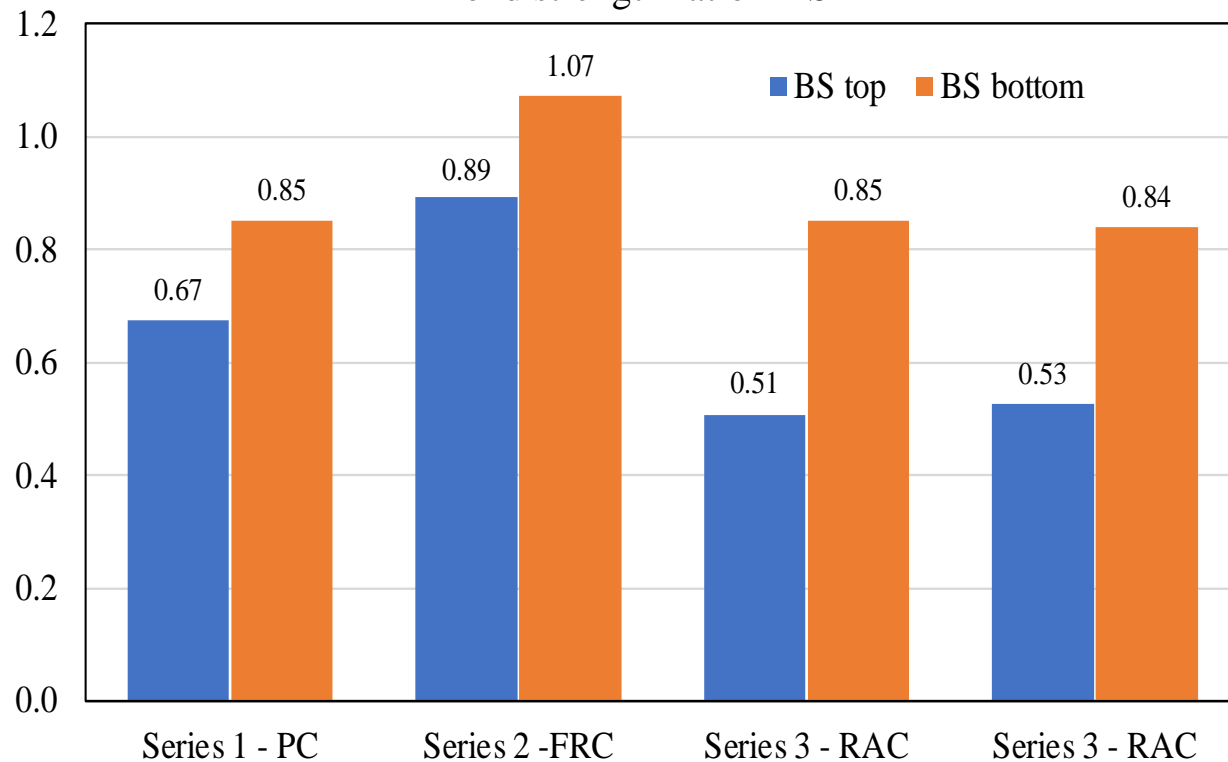
Side-face splitting failure



- higher bar stresses and a stiffer behaviour in bottom location
- brittle behaviour of anchorages
- top anchorages exploited larger unloaded end slip at peak load



Experimental results.



Bond strength ratio

$$BS = f_{s,ex} / f_{stm,MC2020}$$

- ❑ For the bottom bars the BS ratio is about 0.85 both in PC and in RAC
- ❑ $BS > 1$ in FRC with $V_f = 0.5\%$
- ❑ BS ratio decreased to 0.67 and 0.5 for the top bars in PC and RAC

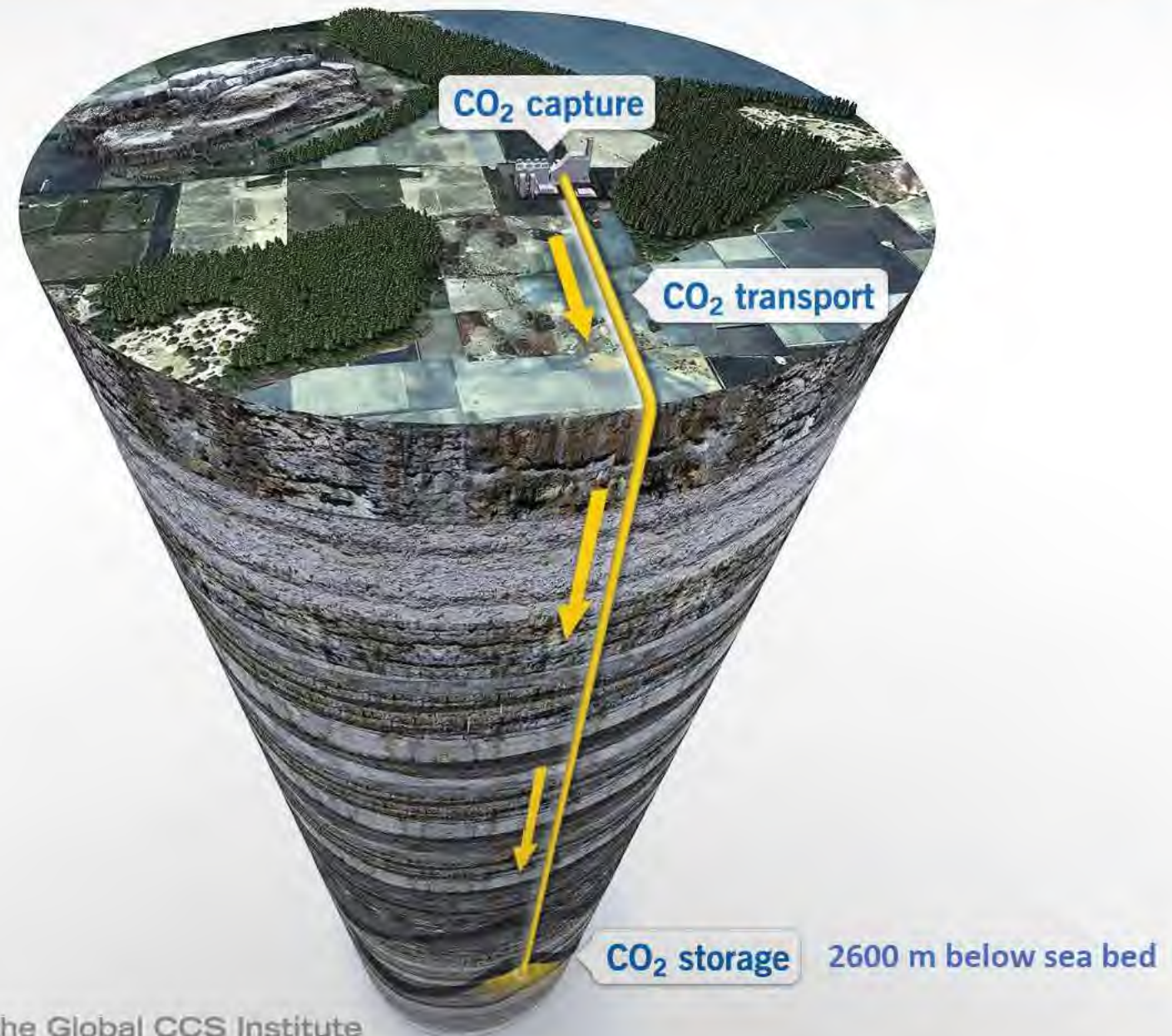


Grazie per la Vostra attenzione!

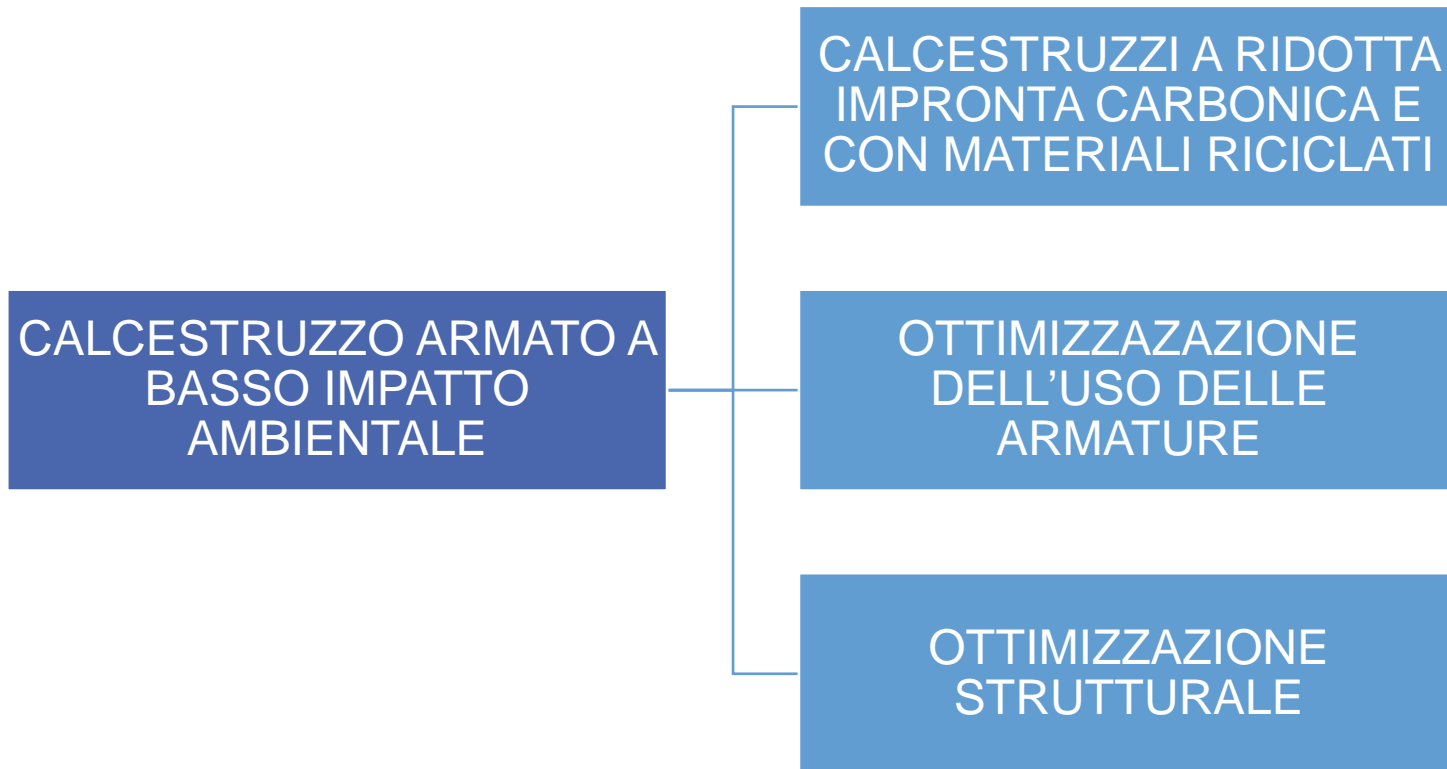


STRATEGIA: Carbon capture and storage

THE CARBON CAPTURE AND STORAGE PROCESS



Ridurre il peso del calcestruzzo armato sull'ambiente.

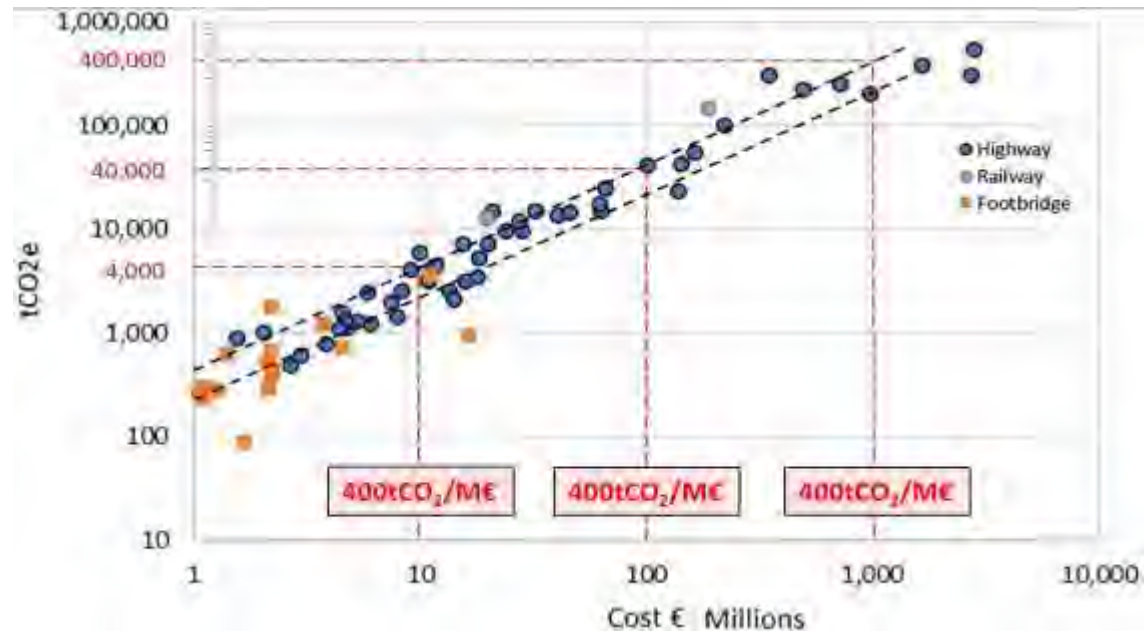


Impatti nel ciclo di vita. **SLIDES AGGIUNTIVE**

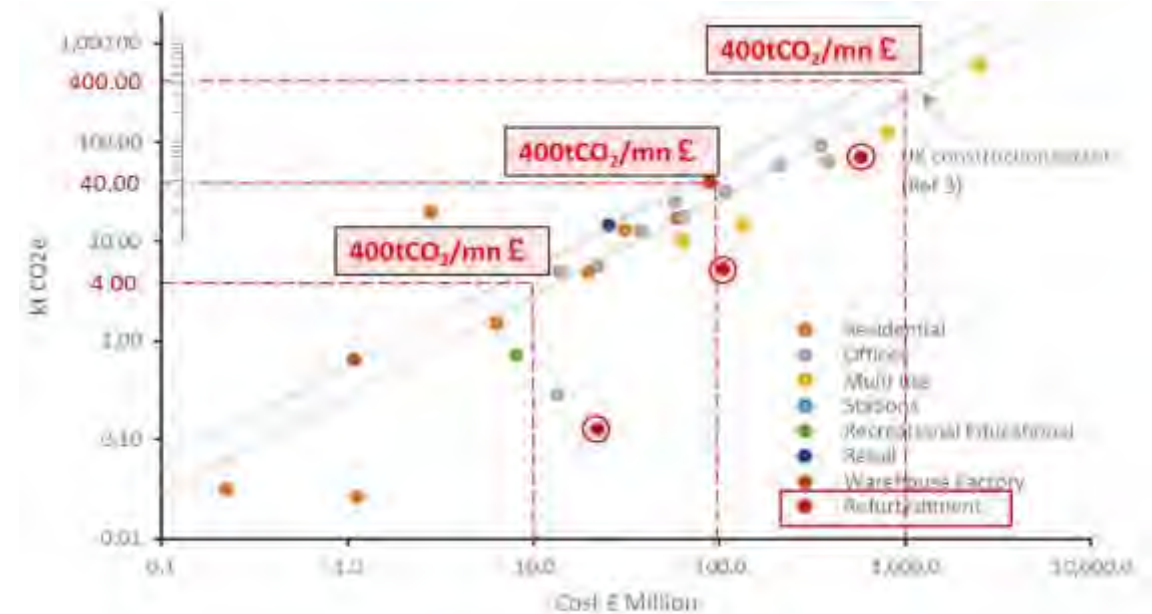


Data Base of Carbon Footprint in Stage A

Bridge

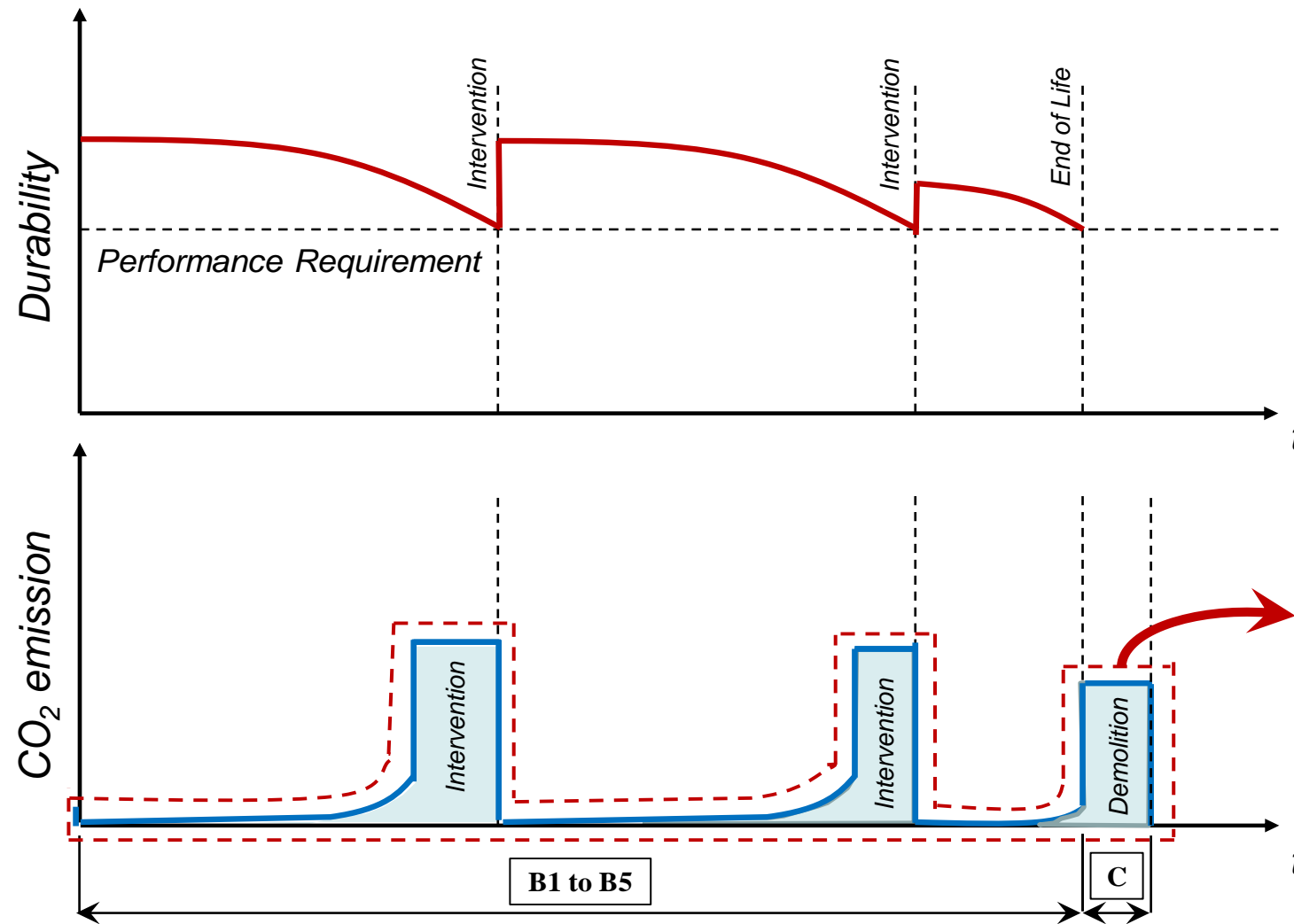


Building



- ✓ Such a database of approximate CO₂ emissions will be useful in developing a strategy until the platform is ready.
- ✓ This kind of data of tunnel construction in EU will be collected by TG1.4.

Data Base of Durability and CO₂ Emissions in Stage B & C

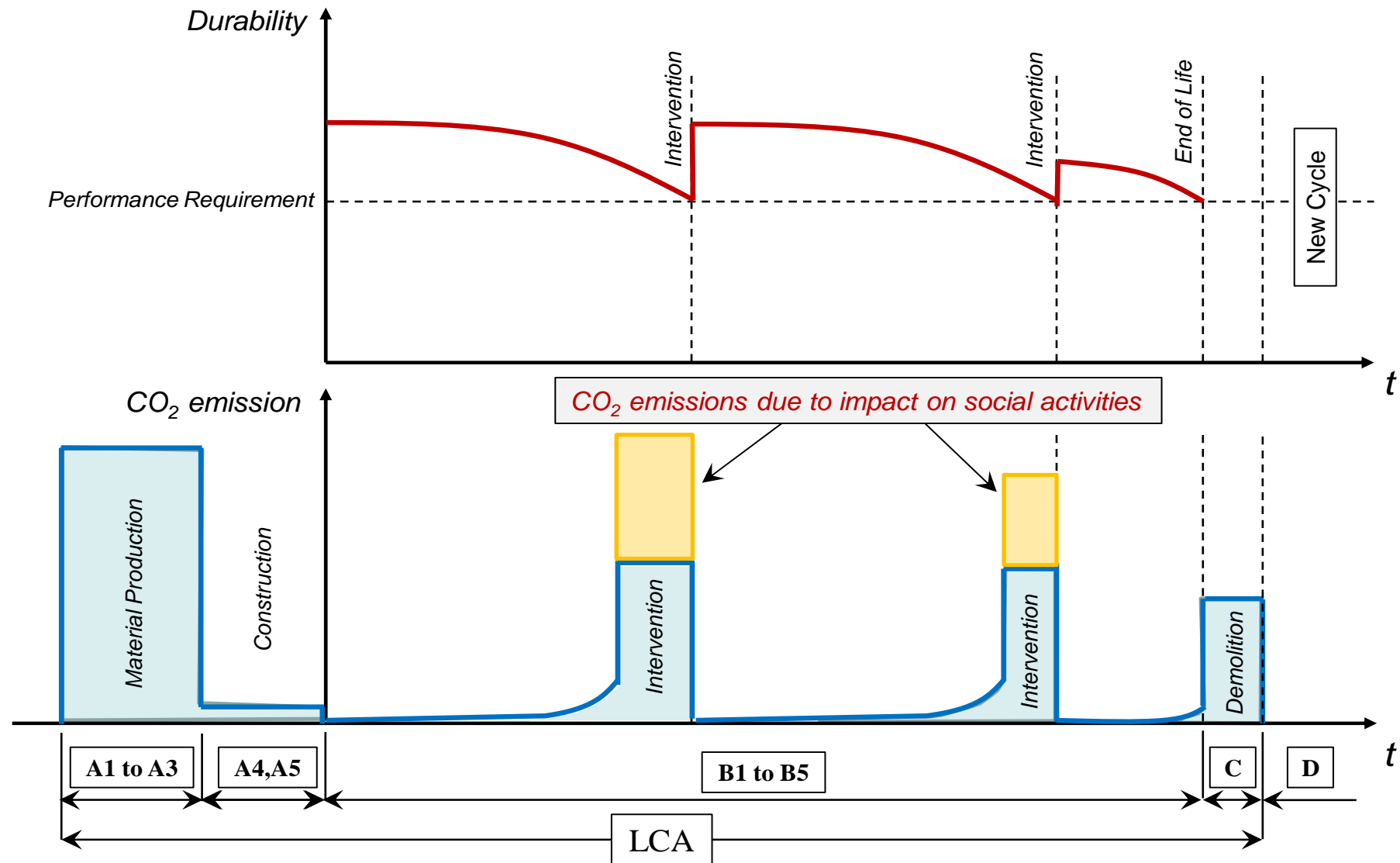


How to calculate the index

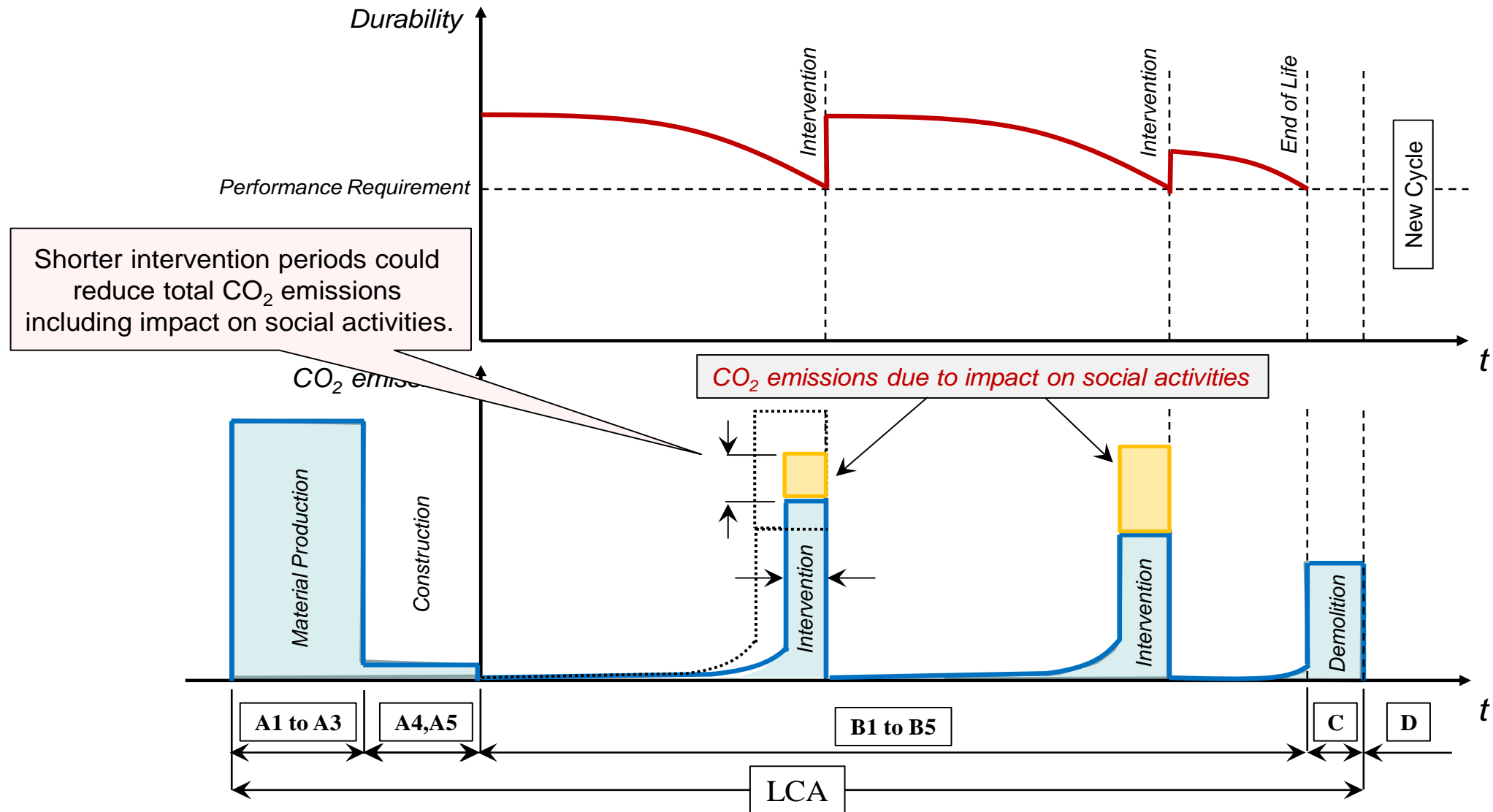
$$\alpha = \frac{\text{Total CO}_2 \text{ emission in B \& C}}{\text{Total intervention cost of B \& C}}$$

$$= 400 \text{ to } 600 \text{ tCO}_2 / \text{mn€} ?$$

CO₂ Emissions due to Impact on Social Activities in Stage B



Minimizing CO₂ Emissions including Impact on Social Activities



Come valutare gli impatti?

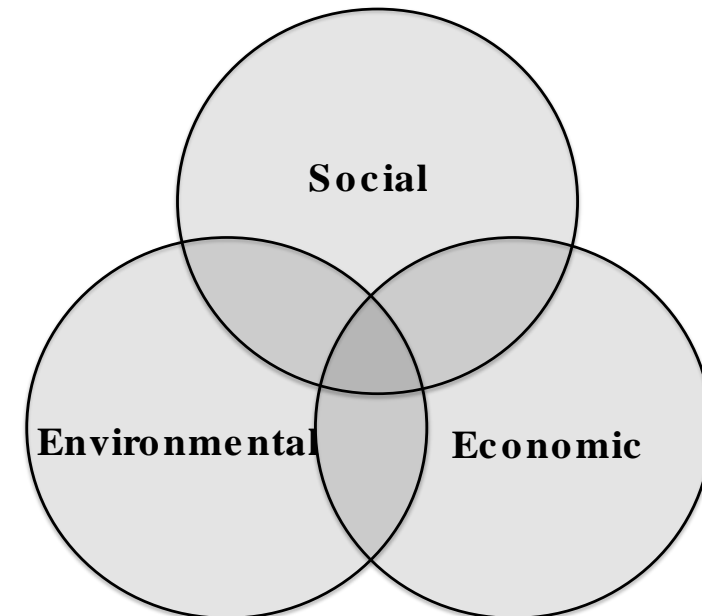
SLIDES AGGIUNTIVE



Integrated - Conceptual approach

MC2020, refers not only to traditional demands **safety** and **serviceability**, but takes **sustainability** as a fundamental requirement for high quality design and operation of concrete structures

– considering crucial **social**, **environmental** and **economic aspects**.



Social performance of concrete structures

Structural performance

- Structural safety
- Serviceability
- Durability
- Robustness
- Structural resilience

Hurricane Michael - 2018
Florida – Mexico Beach



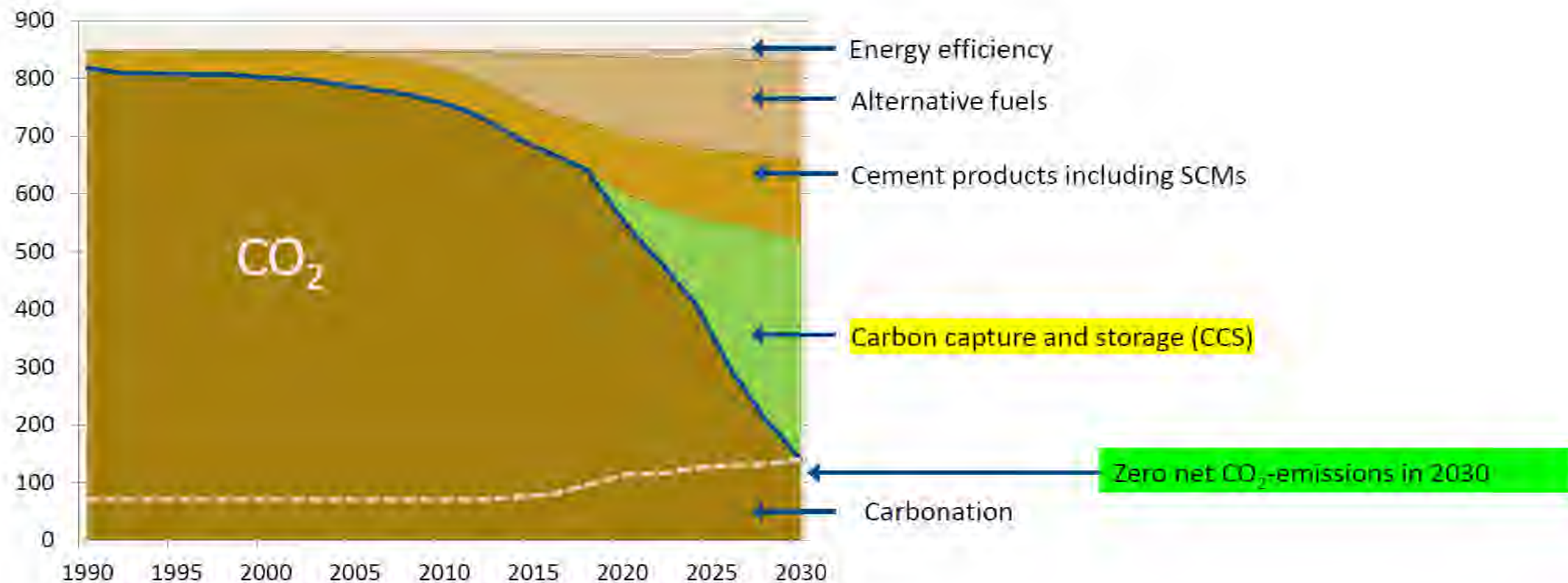
Evaluation of sustainability criteria

Sustainability is implemented into MC2020
in accordance with appropriate international standards

- **Social criteria:** standard technical requirements and assessments according to technical standards
- **Environmental criteria: LCA – Life Cycle Assessment** – defined in ISO, CEN, ACI ... (e.g. ISO 14040 and related standards)
- **Economy criteria: LCC – Life Cycle Cost** – standard LCC evaluation defined in ISO, CEN, ACI, ... (e.g. ISO 15686-5 and related standards)

Heidelberg Materials; Zero Carbon Vision

kg CO₂/ton cement



STRATEGIA:
Utilizzo di materiali alternativi.
SLIDES AGGIUNTIVE



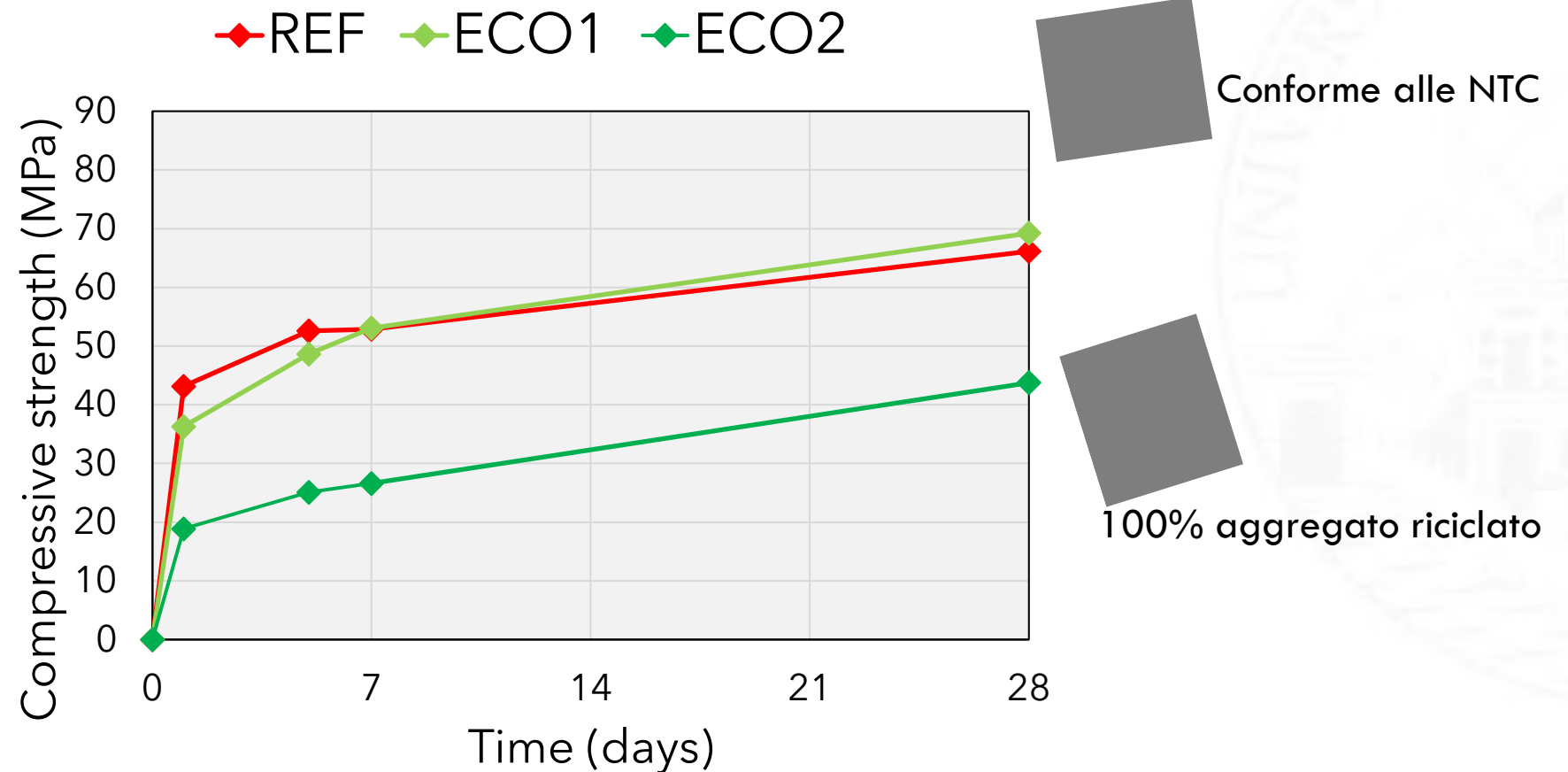
Prova industriale: MOSOLE S.p.A.

Aggregato riciclato selezionato
da demolizione di strutture
in calcestruzzo



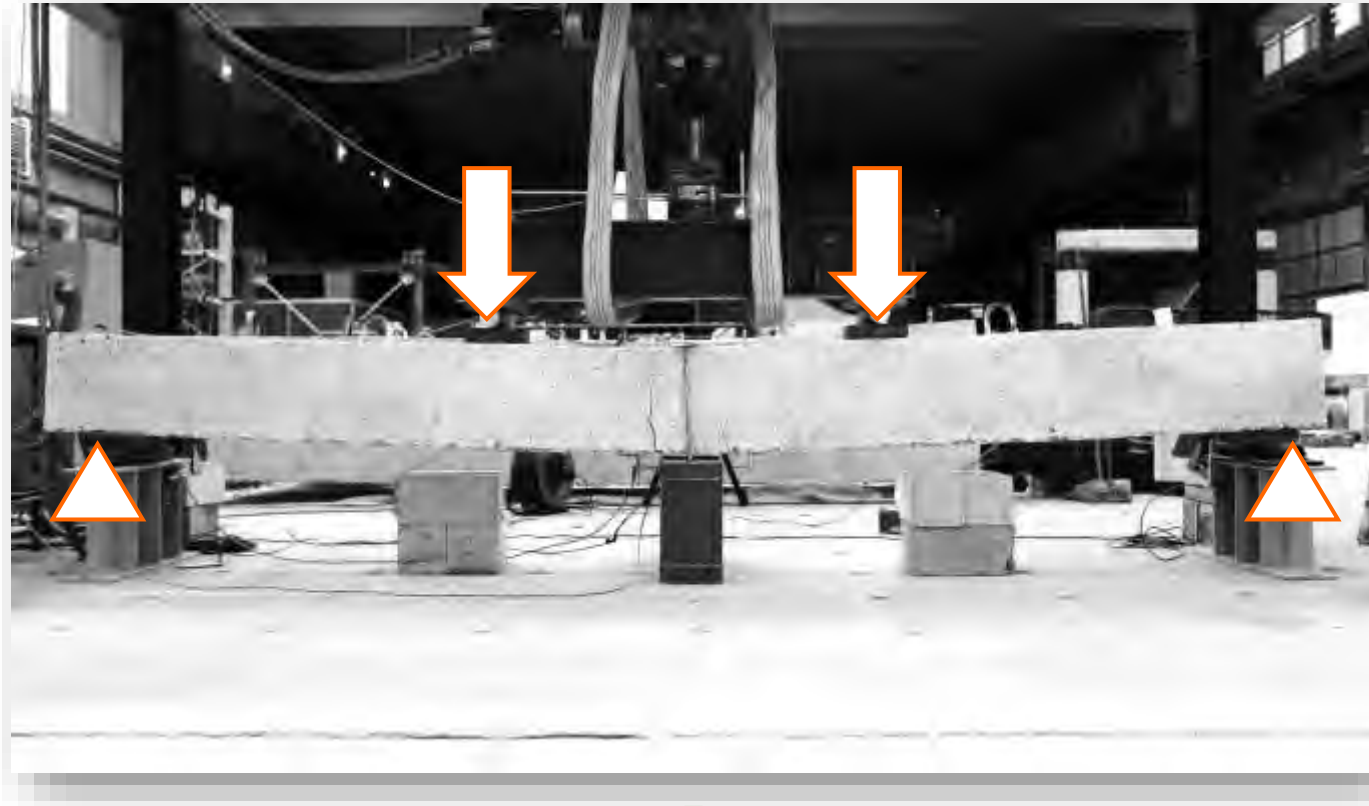
Impianto di recupero rifiuti non pericolosi
e produzione calcestruzzi

Calcestruzzi a ridotta impronta carbonica e con materiali riciclati: resistenza a compressione.



Prove di flessione sui travi: test set-up.

**Prova di flessione a
4 punti di carico
(4PBT)**



**Linear Voltage
Displacement Transducers
(LVDTs)**



**Prova di carico monotona
a rottura in controllo di
spostamento**



**Digital Image Correlation
(DIC)**



Calcestruzzi a ridotta impronta carbonica e con materiali riciclati: composizione della miscela.

MATERIALI	UNITÀ DI MISURA	RIF	ECO1	ECO2
CEM II A LL 42.5 R	kg/m ³	400	-	-
CEM IV 42.5 R (CEMENTO POZZOLANICO)	kg/m ³	-	310	310
ACQUA	lt/m ³	165	150	155
SABBIA NATURALE	kg/m ³	885	1090	
GHIAIA NATURALE	kg/m ³	985	360	
SABBIA RICICLATA	kg/m ³	-	-	850
GHIAIA RICILATA	kg/m ³	-	300	450
AGGREGATO ARTIFICIALE DA SCORIA DI ACCIAIERIA	kg/m ³	-	150	475
MATERIALI CEMENTIZI SUPPLEMENTARI (SCMs)	kg/m ³	-	80	120
ADDITIVO SUPERFLUIDIFICANTE	lt/m ³	2,6	3,5	4,0
ADDITIVO INTEGRATORE DI RESISTENZA	lt/m ³	-	3,0	4,0
FIBRE POLIMERICHE	kg/m ³	-	4,0	4,0



ECO1 contiene aggregato riciclato al massimo consentito dalle NTC (24%)

ECO 2 è realizzato con il 100% aggregato riciclato

Calcestruzzi a ridotta impronta carbonica e con materiali riciclati: resistenza a compressione.

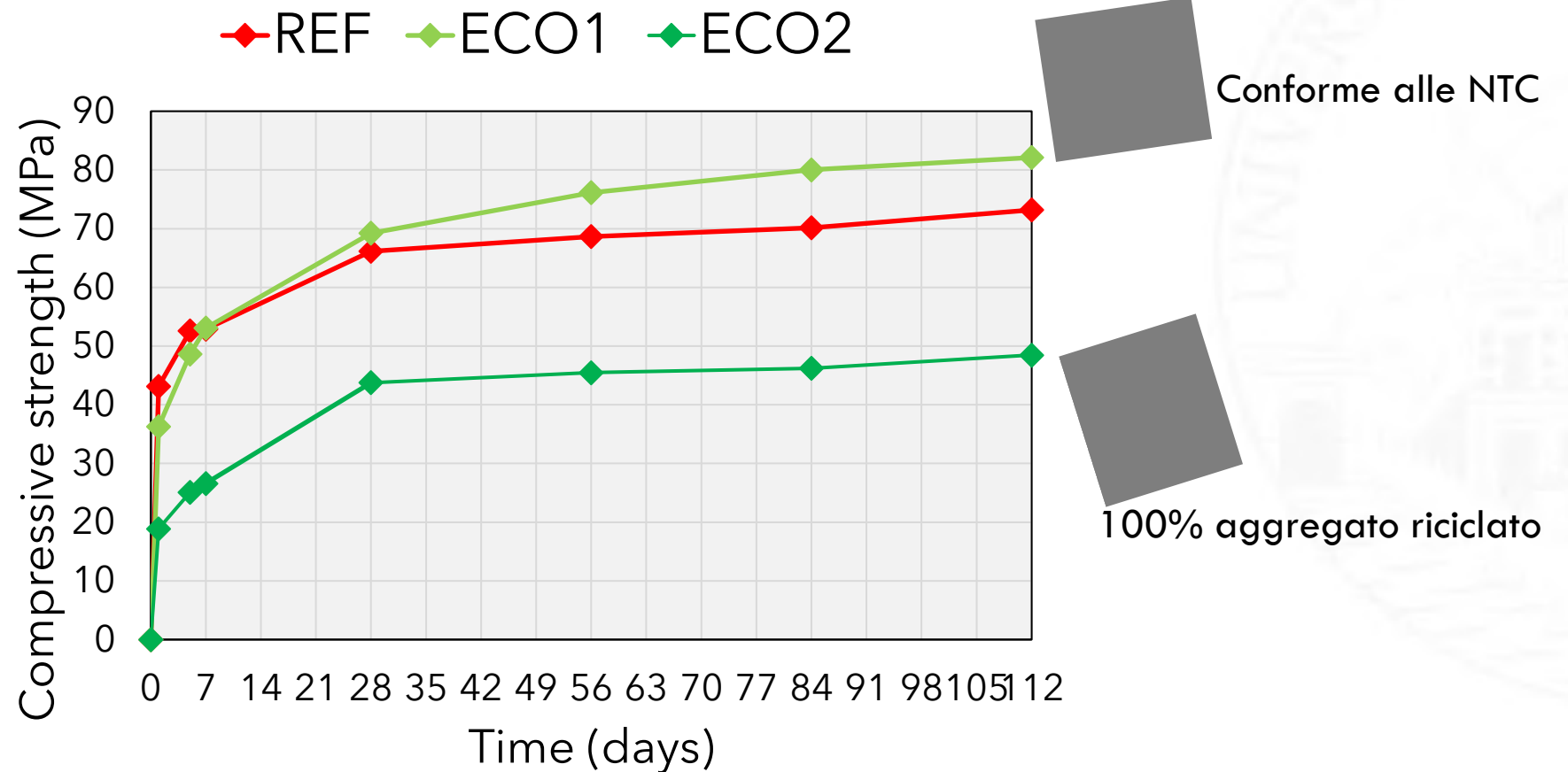
PERFORMANCE	UNITÀ DI MISURA	RIF	ECO1	ECO2
SLUMP*	mm	240	240	210
RESISTENZA A COMPRESSIONE @ 24 ORE	MPa	43,2	36,3	18,9
RESISTENZA A COMPRESSIONE @ 7 GIORNI	MPa	52,9	53,1	25,1
RESISTENZA A COMPRESSIONE @ 28 GIORNI	MPa	66,2	69,2 (+5%)	43,8 (-34%)
DENSITÀ	Kg/m ³	2503	2418 (-3%)	2207 (-12%)

ECO1 è realizzato con 90 kg/m³ (-23%) di cemento in meno della miscela di riferimento

ECO 2 è realizzato con il 100% aggregato riciclato



Calcestruzzi a ridotta impronta carbonica e con materiali riciclati: resistenza a compressione.



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: Beams #1 vs. Beams #2.

BEAMS #1

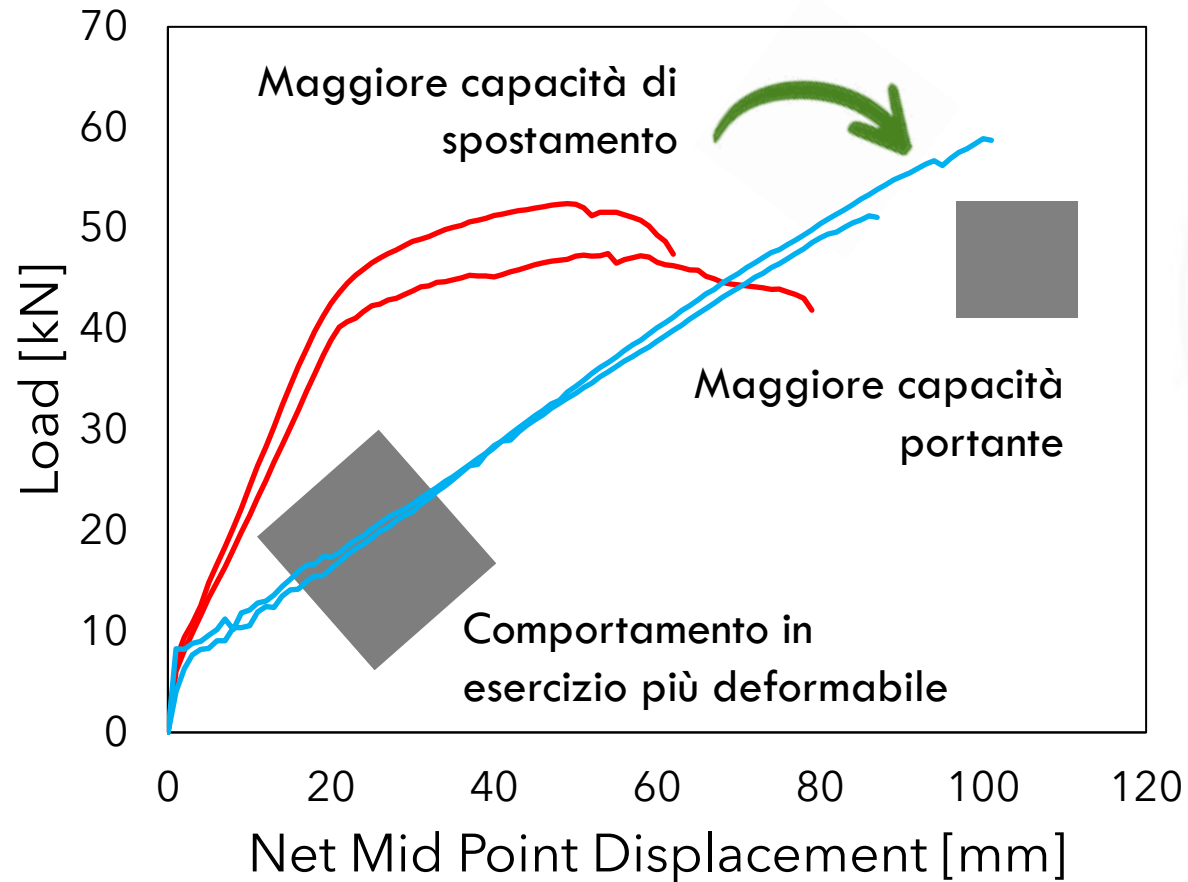


- N.2 barre Ø10 (B450C)
- Staffe Ø8@200 mm (B450C)
- N.2 barre Ø16 (B450C)

BEAMS #2



- N.2 barre Ø8 (GFRP)
- Staffe Ø8@200 mm (GFRP)
- N.3 barre Ø12 (GFRP)



BEAMS #1
Soluzione tradizionale
ACCIAIO

BEAMS #2
Soluzione innovativa
GFRP + GFRP



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: Beams #1 vs. Beams #3.

BEAMS #1

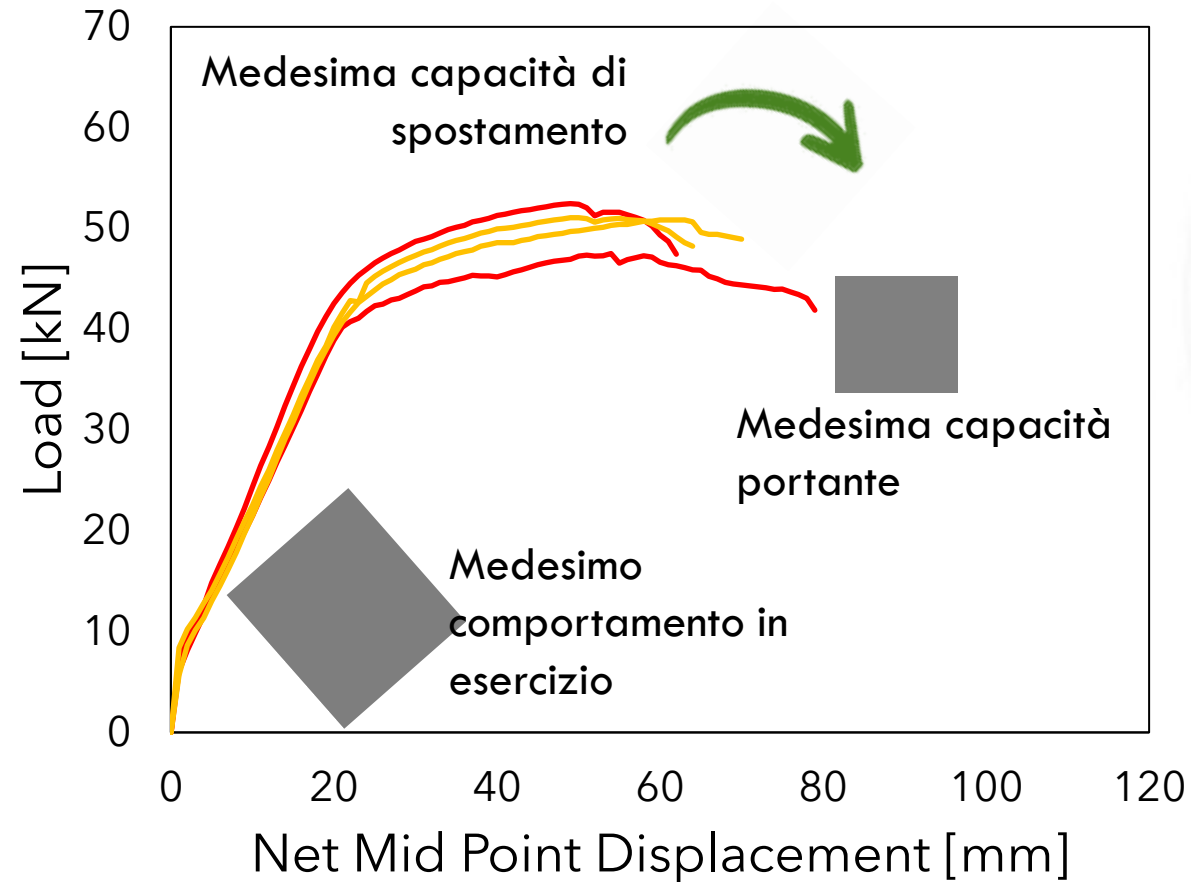


N.2 barre Ø10 (B450C)
- Staffe Ø8@200 mm (B450C)
N.2 barre Ø16 (B450C)

BEAMS #3



N.2 barre Ø10 (B450C)
- Staffe Ø8@1200 mm (B450C)
N.2 barre Ø16 (B450C)
FRC



BEAMS #1
Soluzione
tradizionale
ACCIAIO

BEAMS #3
Soluzione
innovativa
ACCIAIO +
FRC



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: Beams #1 vs. Beams #4.

BEAMS #1

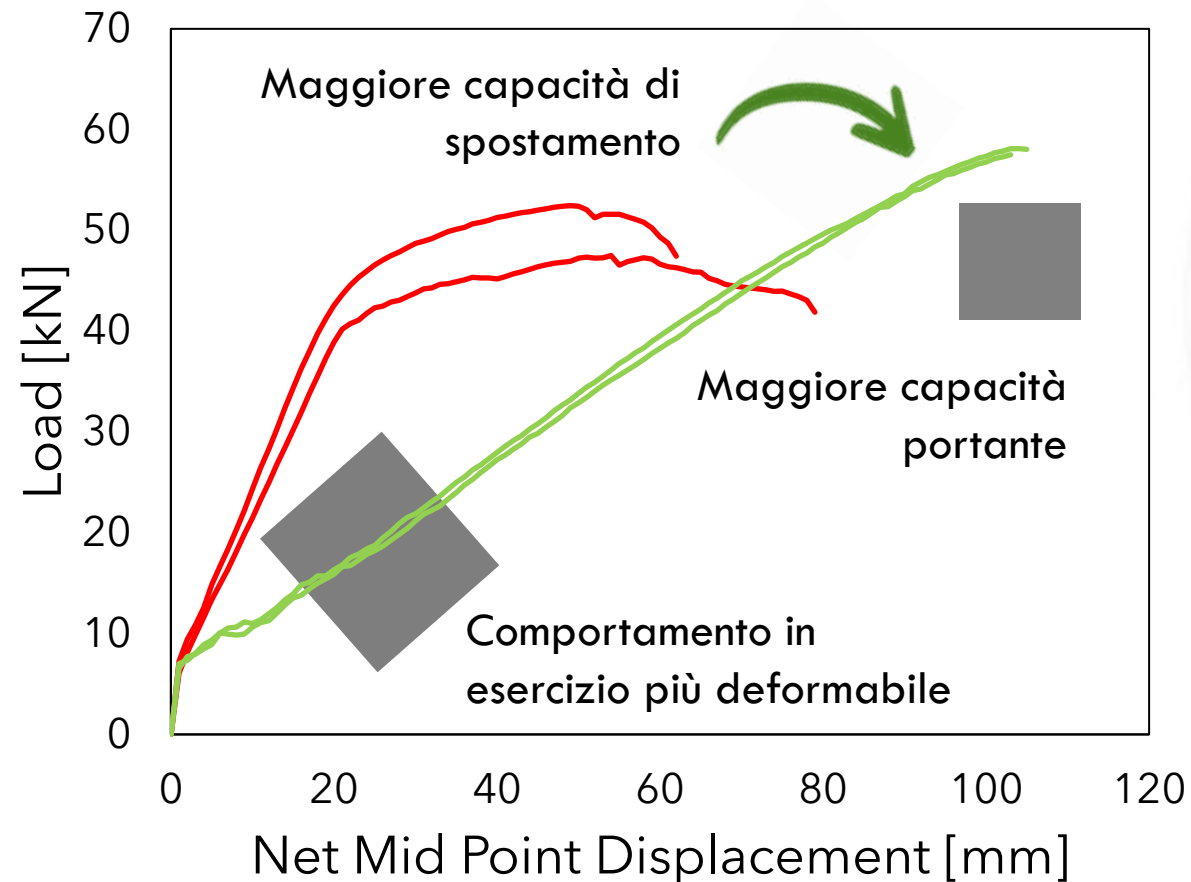


- N.2 barre Ø10 (B450C)
- Staffe Ø8@200 mm (B450C)
- N.2 barre Ø16 (B450C)

BEAMS #4



- N.2 barre Ø8 (GFRP)
- Staffe Ø8@1200 mm (GFRP)
- N.3 barre Ø12 (GFRP)



BEAMS #1
Soluzione
tradizionale
ACCIAIO

BEAMS #4
Soluzione
innovativa
FRC + GFRP



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: Beams #4 vs. Beams #5.

BEAMS #4

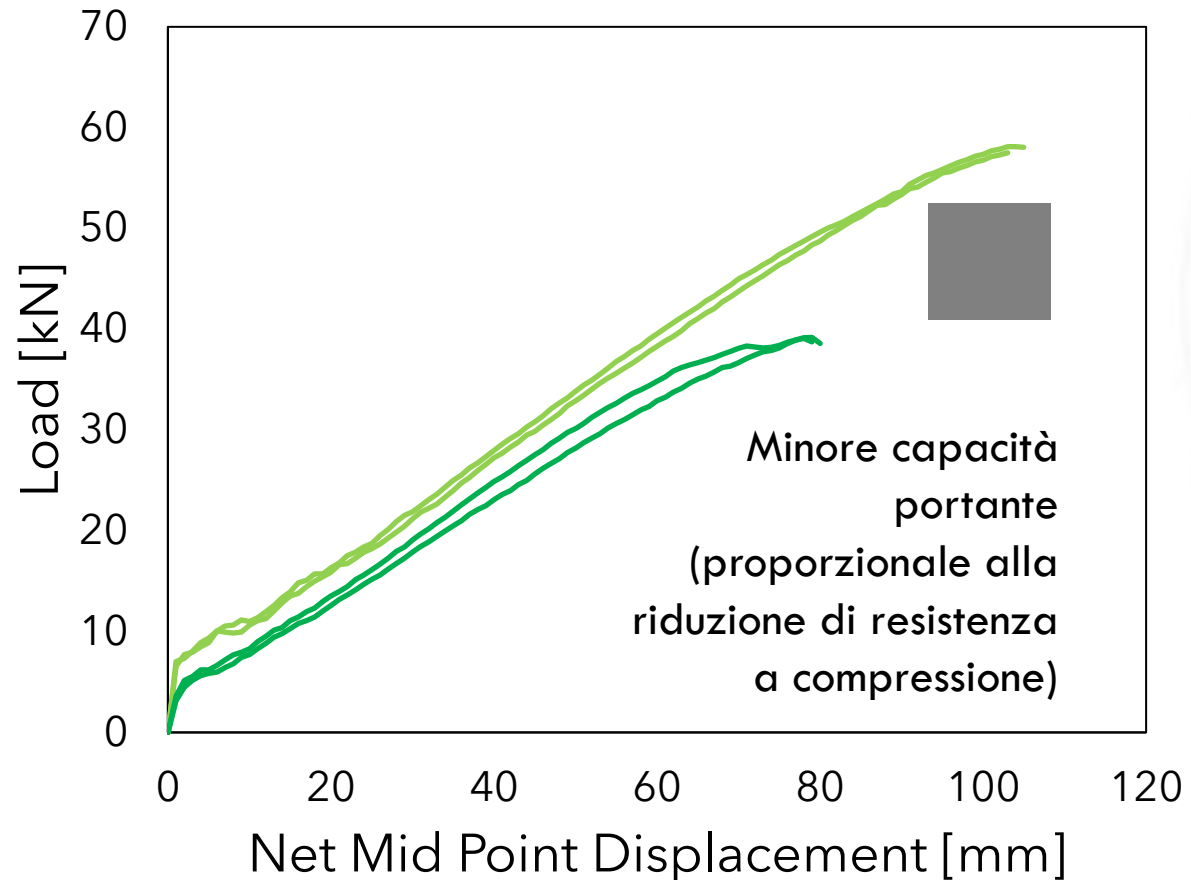


- N.2 barre Ø8 (GFRP)
- Staffe Ø8@1200 mm (GFRP)
- N.3 barre Ø12 (GFRP)

BEAMS #5



- N.2 barre Ø8 (GFRP)
- Staffe Ø8@1200 mm (GFRP)
- N.3 barre Ø12 (GFRP)

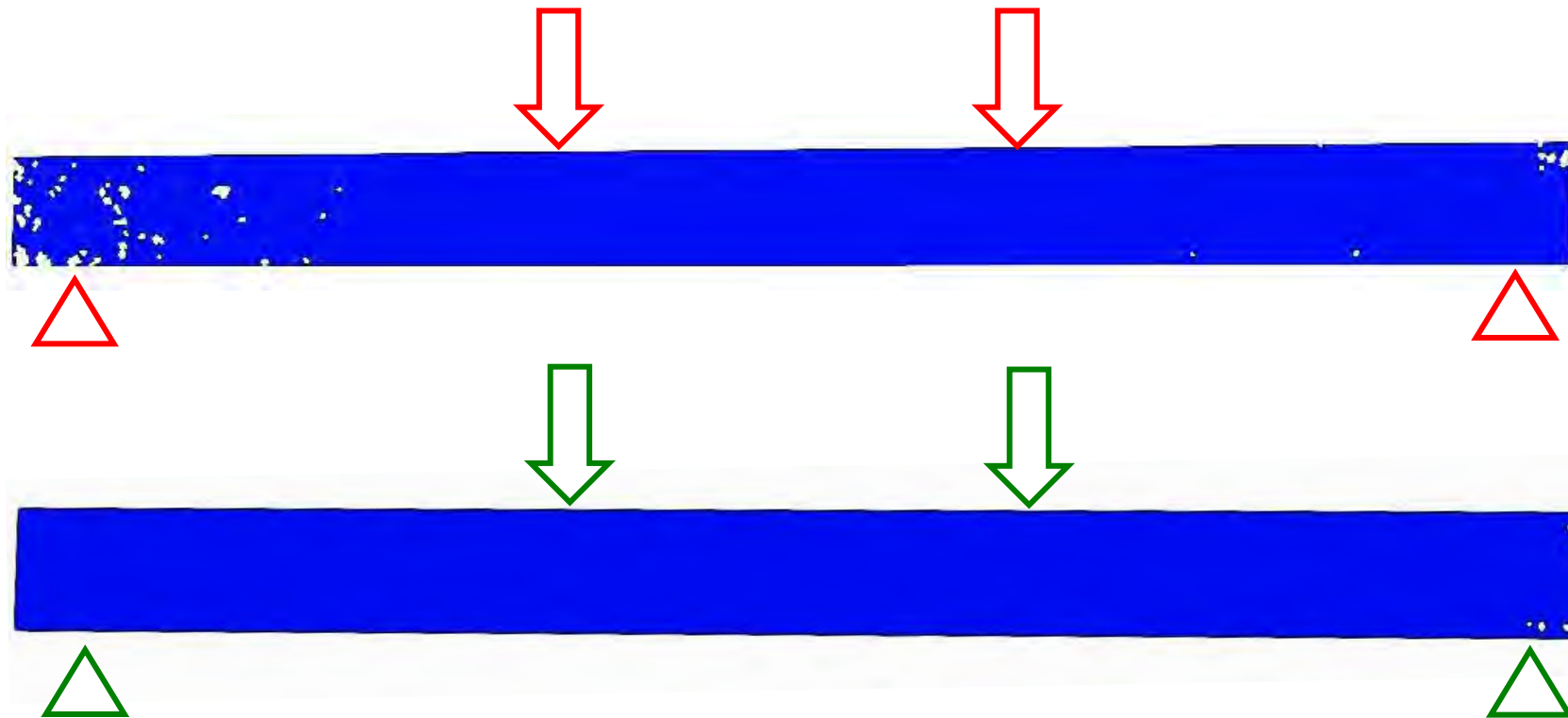


BEAMS #4
Soluzione
innovativa
FRC + GFRP

BEAMS #5
Soluzione
innovativa
FRC + GFRP



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: quadro fessurativo.

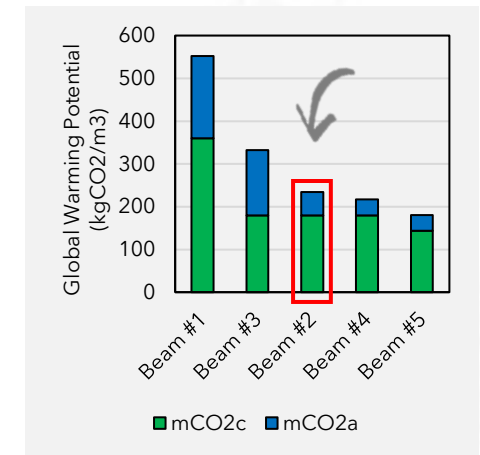
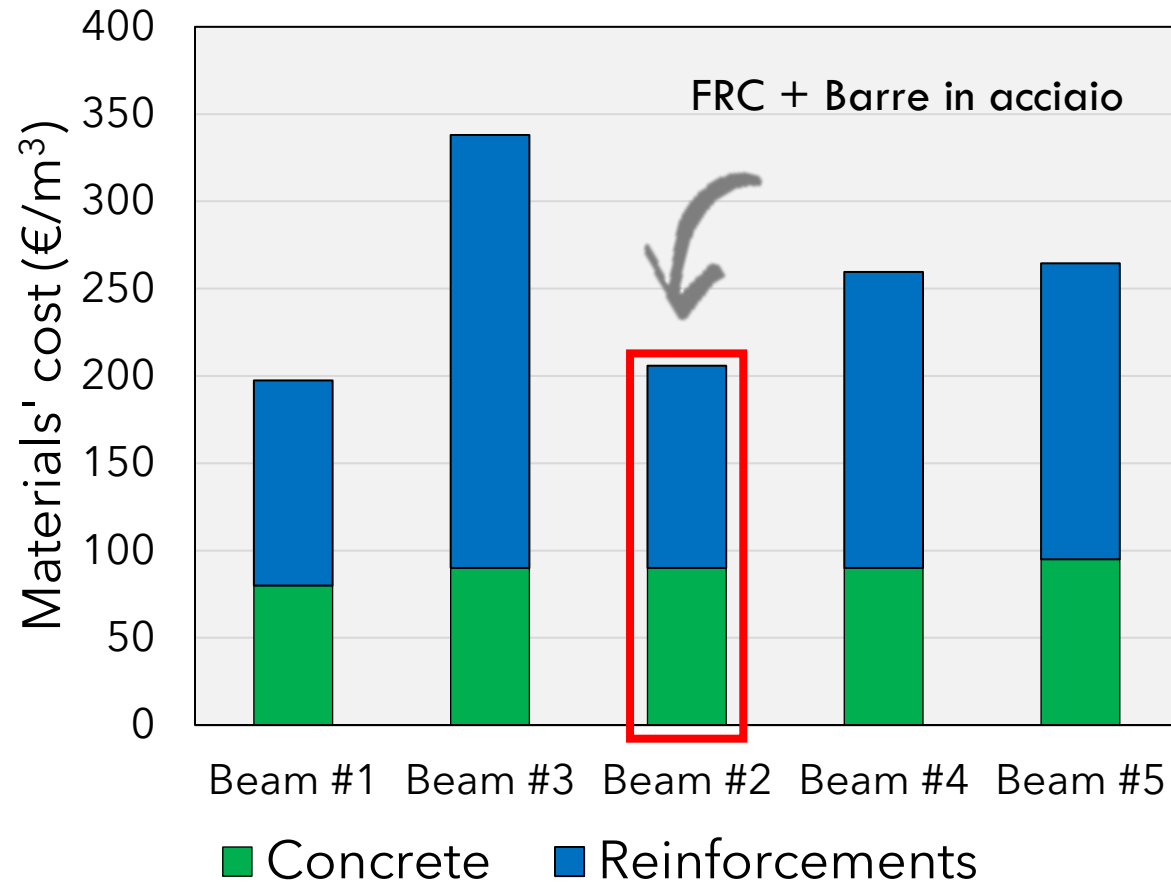


BEAMS #1
Soluzione
tradizionale
ACCIAIO

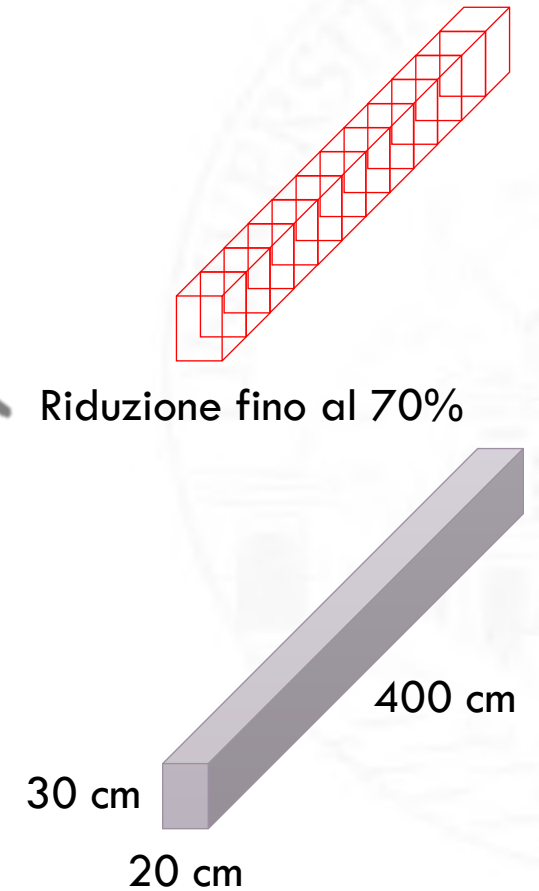
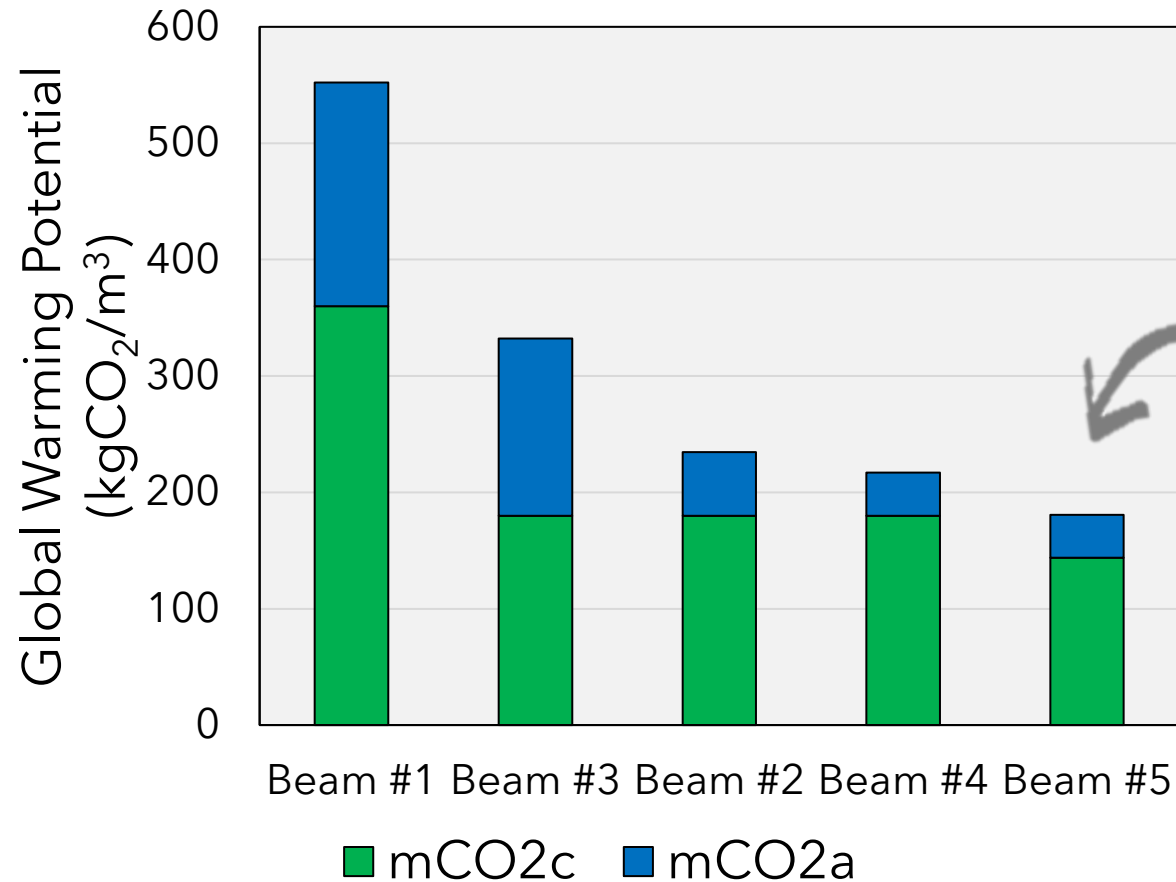
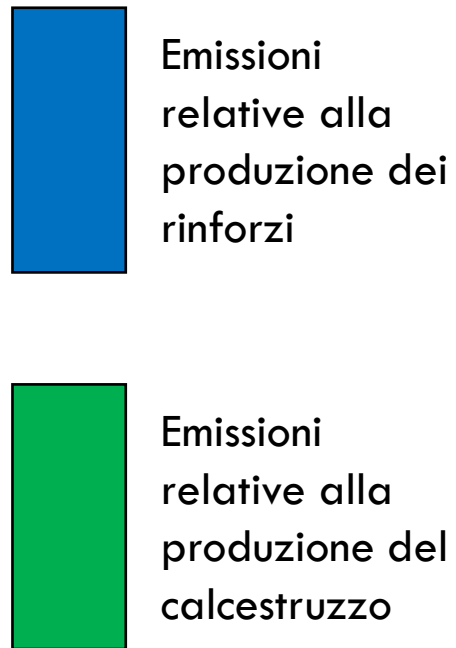
BEAMS #4
Soluzione
innovativa
FRC + GFRP



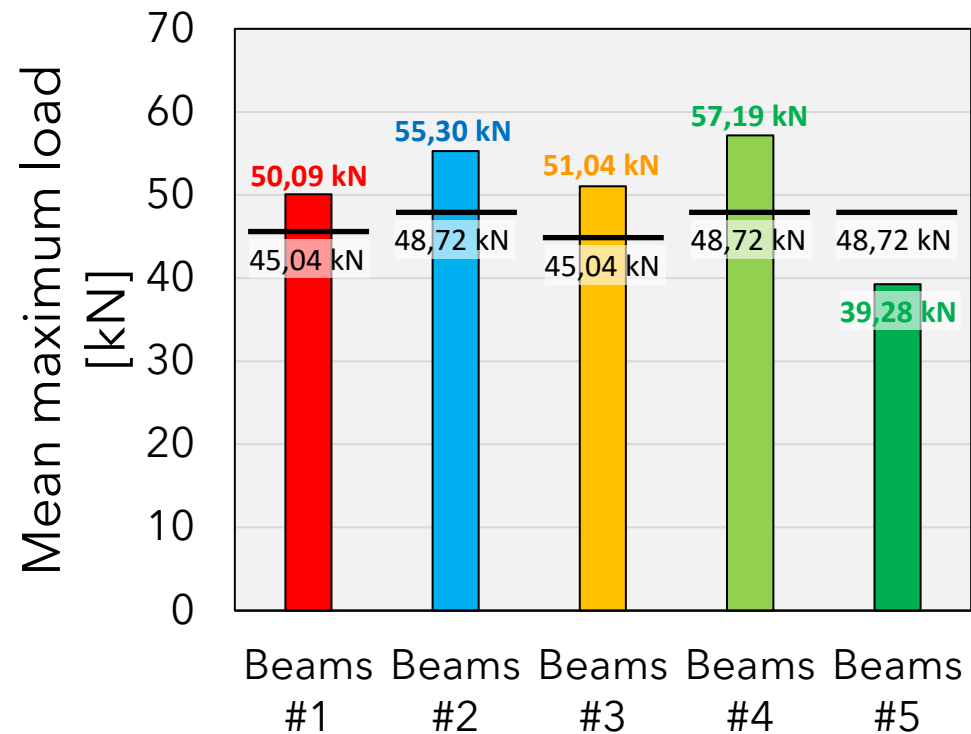
La stima dei costi.



Valutazione degli impatti ambientali: Global Warming Potential (A1+A2+A3).



Nuove soluzioni strutturali per la riduzione degli impatti ambientali: capacità portante.



	M_{Rd} (kNm)	P_{max} (kN)	Failure (-)
Beams #1	54,05	45,04	Concrete compression
Beams #2	58,46	48,72	Concrete compression
Beams#3	54,05	45,04	Concrete compression
Beams #4	58,46	48,72	Concrete compression
Beams #5	58,46	48,72	Concrete compression

