

Centre for Infrastructure Materials at the University of Leeds

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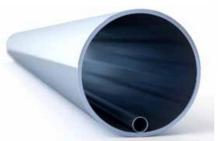
Construction products 4.5% of UK GDP (£50B)



- 4.0 Bt cement
- >10 Bt concrete
- ~1.0 Bt steel
- 55 Mt aluminium
- 45 Mt glass
- 5.3 M m³ timber
- ~20% GHG.
- Increased urbanisation particularly in global south.
- Offers opportunities, but also requires a need to think smarter.

Steel in Construction

Infrastructure 150 Mt 14 % For infrastructure: 24% of steel is in structural sections; 54% is reinforcing bars; 6% is hot rolled train rails (providing a strong, wear and fatigue resistant contact surface); 16% is in pipes formed by welding rolled steel, with high corrosion and fatigue resistance, and high strength to



lation stresses.

resist internal pressure and instal-

Roads and rail 107 Mt 18 %

Transport networks require steel for bridges, tunnels and rail track and for constructing buildings such as stations, ports and airports. 60% of steel-use in this application is as rebar and the rest is sections and rail track. Buildings 433 Mt 42 %

25% of the steel in buildings is in structural sections, mainly hot rolled sections but also some welded plate. Sections form a strong, stiff structural frame. 44% is in reinforcing bars, adding tensile strength and stiffness to concrete. Steel is used because it binds well to concrete, has a similar thermal expansion coefficient and is strong and relatively cheap. 31% is in sheet products such as cold-formed purlins for portal frame buildings and as exterior cladding.

Steel in Infrastructure

Utilities (fuel, water, power)



Underground pipelines distribute water to and from houses, and distribute gas to final consumers. These pipes use just over half of the steel in this category and the rest is mainly rebar for associated constructions including power stations and pumping houses.

Centre for Infrastructure Materials at Leeds



Aim to improve whole-life performance of infrastructure materials

- Lab-scale and large-scale accelerated exposure facilities
- Field exposure site
- Geo-energy facilities
- Dynamic structural monitoring
- Infrastructure robotics



Accelerated ageing chambers



Lab-based chambers:

- Small samples
- Controlled environments
- Standard test methods
- Bespoke systems for combined effects

Large Exposure Chamber

- Real-sized elements.
- Combined loading and exposure







Dedicated advanced characterisation facilities





Solid state NMR spectrometer





Environmental scanning electron microscope

X-ray microtomography



Field site



- Long-term exposure facilities
- Fully equipped with meteorological monitoring
- Exposed and sheltered racks
- Designed for a range of materials



Geo-Energy Facilities*



- A space for construction of novel ground heat exchangers
- An energy test pile
- A ground heat exchanger heating and cooling system
- Distributed temperature sensing system (fibre optic analyser and associated equipment)
- Thermal testing and monitoring, including for weather conditions, ground temperatures, moisture conditions, and thermal properties



* to be completed

Full/Laboratory-Scale, Multi-Use Dynamic Monitoring





Multi-Camera Displacement Measurement System















Radar-Interferometry Displacement Measurement System



Vibration Monitoring and Excitation System





Infrastructure Robotics



Institute of Design, Robotics and Optimisation

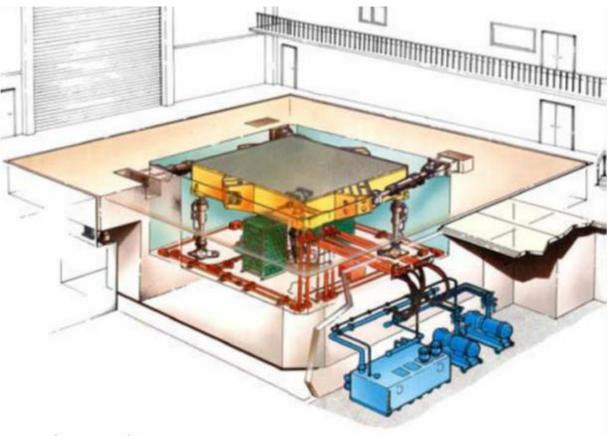
- Range of flying and crawling robots.
- Hyperspectral camera
- Allow non-invasive monitoring of infrastructure.
- Reduced costs, reduced disruption, improved H&S



Multi-Axis Shake Table (MAST)



- £1.1 M
- 3 m x 3 m
- 6 DOFs
- ±150 mm
- 50 kN payload^(1.5 g)







Thank you for your attention!

See me for more information

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