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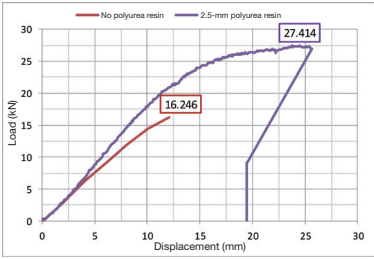
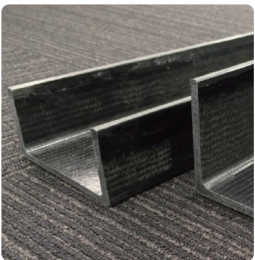
Purpose of Research

Our laboratory conducts research to find new materials not often used as structural members of buildings, and use them as architectural structural materials.

Usage as architectural structural materials

- (1) High-performance rope intertwined with high-strength aramid fiber
- (2) Polyurea resin (synthetic resin coating)
- (3) Carbon fiber reinforced plastic (CFRP)

Summary of Research

Material	Outline	Key points	Usages, advantages and issues									
 <p>High-strength aramid fiber (para-aramid fiber)</p>	 <p>Used as a bracing member for timber framing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-strength aramid fiber is light and very strong in comparison with steel frames and other common structural members. High-strength aramid fiber is highly flexible and can withstand acid and alkali. 	<p>Usage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seismic reinforcement and maintenance <p>Advantages</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lightness Outdoor usage is possible. <p>Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Weight reduction of joint parts Joining methods 									
 <p>Polyurea resin (synthetic resin coating)</p>	 <p>Relationship between load and displacement (timber) Comparison based on the thickness of polyurea resin</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polyurea resin is very strong and elastic. The load-bearing capacity of a specimen with polyurea resin applied increases by up to 1.7 times compared with that of a specimen without polyurea resin applied. 	<p>Advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased bending strength and deformation-following characteristic <p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcement of timber and concrete block walls 									
 <p>CFRP</p>	<p>Comparison of the physical values of CFRP and steel</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>CFRP (NCF)</th> <th>Steel (SS400)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tensile strength (kN/mm²)</td> <td>0.60</td> <td>0.40</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specific gravity (kg/m³)</td> <td>1550</td> <td>7850</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>* NCF: Non-crimp fabric</p>		CFRP (NCF)	Steel (SS400)	Tensile strength (kN/mm ²)	0.60	0.40	Specific gravity (kg/m ³)	1550	7850	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The tensile strength of CFRP is 1.5 times that of steel. The specific gravity of CFRP is approximately one fifth that of steel. CFRP is light and very strong compared with steel. 	<p>Advantage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased member strength Reduced fixed load Reduced seismic load Reduction of transportation and construction cost <p>Issue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods of joining members Usage in actual designs
	CFRP (NCF)	Steel (SS400)										
Tensile strength (kN/mm ²)	0.60	0.40										
Specific gravity (kg/m ³)	1550	7850										

Future Developments

Continuing research for practical use