

About Sapporo City

Sapporo is located on the western plains of Hokkaido, the northernmost island of Japan. More than 60% of Sapporo—primarily in the south west—is mountainous, creating a concentration of urban activity focused around the Toyohira River, which runs through the city.

Approximately 100 years ago, Sapporo had a population of about 10 thousand. With 1,480 thousand residents by May 1983, it surpassed Kyoto's population and became Japan's fifth largest city after Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagoya. As of October 2009, population of Sapporo is approximately 1,904 thousand.

Sapporo is characterized by four distinct seasons, including a cool summer and cold, snowy winter. Beautiful days continue from April to June, when the city is filled with lush, green vegetation and blooming flowers. In September, temperatures drop with each rainfall and the precipitation increases as autumn deepens. The leaves begin to change color in October and the temperature sometimes approaches 0 degrees. The first snowfall usually occurs in late October. From early December onward, the ground is continuously covered with snow. Ice and snow covering the ground typically begins to melt in early April.

<http://www.city.sapporo.jp/city/english/>



The Toyohira River

Hokkaido University

Hokkaido University is a mainstay comprehensive university that places importance on its graduate schools. The university started out in 1876 as the Sapporo Agricultural College, the first modern academic institute in Japan. We have passed through a long period of history, including our time as an Imperial College, as well as during the creation of the new university system. Over this period, we have declared and cultivated our basic philosophies of education and research; namely "Frontier Spirit", "Global Perspectives", "All-round Education" and "Practical Learning."

As many concrete engineers may know, Dr Isami HIROI (1862-1928) has greatly contributed to concrete durability. He graduated from Sapporo Agricultural College and was a professor there. He supervised the construction of the Otaru Port Breakwater (1897-1908), where he tried a new concrete mixture and made concrete specimens to examine its durability. The test is still continued even more than 100 years have been passed.

In order to meet the demands of society and to move ahead as a National University Corporation, Hokkaido University needs to formulate a long term goal for developing the basis of knowledge creation, knowledge dissemination and knowledge application in the new century, with our newly acquired freedom, while reconfirming our basic philosophies and recognizing our accountability to society.

<http://www.hokudai.ac.jp/en/index.html>



Ginkgo trees in front of Graduate School of Engineering

First Announcement and Call for Papers

ICDCS 2010

2nd International Conference on Durability of Concrete Structures

24-26 November 2010

Conference Hall
Hokkaido University
Sapporo, Japan



Dr. William S. Clark

Organized by

Hokkaido University, Japan

Zhejiang University, China

Queen's University, UK



Background

Concrete structures are the most widely used construction in the world. Over ten times more concrete is produced than all other construction materials put together. Concrete structures were traditionally viewed as being maintenance-free with a practically unlimited life. However, over the past several decades, a number of durability related problems have emerged and stimulated research into the key factors relating to durability of concrete structures globally. It is now generally accepted that the concrete structures deteriorates with time. Actually, premature deterioration of concrete structures has been a major and growing world-wide problem.

At the same time, with the rapid rate of economic growth, China is going through an extensive construction period. However, the expected design lives of these projects are questioned because of lack of technologies and experiences, especially in marine environment. Therefore, it has an urgent necessity to formulate durability-based design and performance-based strategic maintenance methodologies to guarantee the durability of on-going construction projects.

The aim of the conference is to bring together leading experts in this field from around the world to present the latest development, share the recent achievements, discuss the current problems and address the future challenges on durability issues of concrete structures.

The first ICDCS was successfully held in Hangzhou, China on 26-27 November 2008. 189 papers are presented in the two volumes of proceedings "Advances in Concrete Structural Durability." The ICDCS 2010 is sequent to the first one.

Conference Topics

Papers focusing on but not limited by the following topics with regard to durability-related subjects for concrete, reinforced concrete and prestressed concrete structures are invited for presentations in the conference.

- Influence of environments on durability
- Ionic/molecular transport modeling
- Materials for durability enhancement
- Material deterioration
- Performance of deteriorated structures
- Durability design
- Life-cycle management of concrete structures
- Testing, inspection and monitoring methods
- Repair and maintenance
- Practical application

Call for Papers

All abstracts and full papers submitted to the conference must be written in English. Authors are invited to submit one page abstracts (approx. 300 words without figures and tables) as soon as possible, but not later than **28 February 2010**. Abstracts should indicate clearly the aims and conclusions of the works to be included in the final papers. Both abstracts and final papers will be reviewed. The proceedings will be published and made available to all registered delegates at the conference.

Registration

Registration fee includes proceedings, welcome reception, lunches, coffee/tea breaks, and banquet.

Registration fees will be announced in the 2nd announcement.

Important Dates

Submission of Abstract	28 February 2010
Preliminary acceptance	31 March 2010
2nd Announcement	31 May 2010
Receipt of full paper	15 August 2010
Final acceptance	30 September 2010
Final announcement	15 October 2010
Registration deadline	31 October 2010

Organizing Committee

Co-chairmen

Tamon UEDA, Hokkaido University, Japan
Hiroshi YOKOTA, Hokkaido University, Japan

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<http://www.eng.hokudai.ac.jp/labo/lifetime/icdcs2010>