Special Issue

Composite Building Materials with Minimal Thermal Conductivity for Enhanced Energy Efficiency

Message from the Guest Editor

It is estimated that over 25% of building energy loss occurs through building envelopes, and energy efficiency continues to be one of the most important building design criteria; therefore, the prevention of heat loss through conduction requires the use of materials with low thermal conductivity or high thermal resistance for manufacturing building components such as beams, columns, walls, floors, foundations, roofs, and envelopes. The aim of this Special Issue is to consider developments in composite building materials such as various cementitious-concrete-type composites, fiberreinforced composites, wood-based composites, structural insulated panels, organic-based composites, and plastic-based composites. Such materials can be used for load-bearing structural components, non-loadbearing or nonstructural/architectural components, building envelope For further reading, please follow the link to the Special Issue Website at:

https://www.mdpi.com/journal/buildings/special_issues/6C80TT9KAJ

Guest Editor

Prof. Dr. Ali Memari

- 1. Department of Architectural Engineering, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA
- 2. Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802, USA

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Buildings Editorial Office MDPI, Grosspeteranlage 5 4052 Basel, Switzerland Tel: +41 61 683 77 34 buildings@mdpi.com

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About the Journal

Message from the Editor-in-Chief

Current urban environments are home to multi-modal transit systems, extensive energy grids, a building stock, and integrated services. Sprawling neighborhoods are composed of buildings that accommodate living and working quarters. However, it is expected that the cities and communities of the future will face complex and enormous challenges, including maintenance, interconnectivity, resilience, energy efficiency, and sustainability issues, to name but a few. A smart city uses advanced technologies and a digital infrastructure to improve the outcomes in every aspect of a city's operations. A smart building optimizes the experience of occupants, staff, and management by using a modern and connected environment. Innovations in technology that can bring dramatic improvements to design, planning, and policy are critical in developing the cities and buildings of the future.

Editor-in-Chief

Prof. Dr. David Arditi

Construction Engineering and Management Program, Department of Civil, Architectural, and Environmental Engineering, Illinois Institute of Technology, 3201 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, IL 60616, USA

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