# WE ARE THE NEXT

## 2025 Future-Shaping

### ACE (Architectural, Civil, and Environmental Engineering)

### Congress

**August 25-28, 2025**Location

Simultaneous online broadcasting
Selected sessions to be held face-to-face at Korea University
Online pre-registration begins at October 21, 2024

Registration access

https://bit.ly/ACECONGRESS2025

(No registration fee)

#### **Zoom Link**

https://korea-ac-kr.zoom.us/j/87698274777?pwd=DuTIKHJpwgLud20KONoxgInkhHrO92.1 (Password: 163977)













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#### Congress



#### About the Congress Welcome Message

This congress aims to offer a multi-disciplinary platform for researchers in architectural, civil, and environmental engineering to important address global challenges for shaping our future cities. During the four-day event, a series of sessions will cover a broad spectrum of key topics buildings relating to and infrastructure. They will provide opportunities for researchers across the world to share ongoing research progress, discuss major research challenges, and initiate international research collaborations.



Jaesang Lee
Vice-Director of BK21 FOUR

This year, the congress sessions are being conducted in a hybrid mode—a fusion of online and inperson meetings—fostering knowledge exchange and promoting interdisciplinary collaboration among attendees from multiple time zones. The main themes of the congress include: (i) smart mobility, (ii) built environment, (iii) eco and energy systems, and (iv) climate, water, and resilient infrastructure. We have invited both international and domestic early-career researchers, as well as academic leaders, to deliver talks highlighting recent academic achievements across seven sessions. The BK21 Four program, in partnership with the f-ace Lab, the Energy Innovation Research Center for Hybrid Solar Cells, and the Global Center for Automation and Modularization of Water Refinery Platforms, has hosted this international event. All support is sincerely appreciated

I would like to express my profound gratitude to Prof. Chulsang Yoo for presenting his plenary lecture. Furthermore, the hard work and dedication of all committee members are deeply appreciated. Thanks to the sponsorship of Korea University in celebration of its 120th anniversary, we organized more sessions this year, allowing international researchers to present their talks in person. With the common theme of light as a driving force to induce chemical redox reactions, the in-person session on Eco and Energy Systems was jointly organized. I am confident that the congress will serve as a valuable forum to provide well-balanced learning opportunities for student attendees from a broad spectrum of research backgrounds, while reinforcing academic exchange, the original objective of this congress. I hope you enjoy every minute of the congress lectures during this late summer in Korea. Thank you again for your continuous involvement.

Chulsang Yoo Professor **Korea University** 

#### Plenary Lecture "Water Security in the Era of Climate Change"

The definition of water security is broad. Simply put, water security refers to the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems, and production—along with an acceptable level of water-related risks. Key components of water security include availability, accessibility, quality, sustainability, and, finally, risk management. In particular, the last component, risk management, should answer the question: "Are communities protected from floods and droughts?" Unfortunately, climate change worsens water security by disrupting the water cycle, altering precipitation patterns, and increasing the frequency and severity of extreme weather events. This results in greater uncertainty, scarcity, and risks related to water availability, quality, and distribution. Simply put, we are experiencing more intense rainfall in some regions, and less rainfall or prolonged dry spells in others. This means more frequent and severe floods and droughts. Additionally, we must recognize that the risk of flooding is even greater in urban areas. There are many reasons for this, but one key factor is that the design criteria—particularly the return period (or recurrence interval) used for urban drainage systems is relatively short: typically 2 to 10 years, and at most 30 years. This is much lower compared to the return periods for small channels or local streams (10–50 years), and large rivers (100–300 years). Therefore, it is practically impossible to prevent all flooding in urban areas. However, protecting human lives remains the top priority. For this reason, radar-based rainfall observation, rainfall nowcasting/forecasting, and early warning systems are especially important in urban flood management.

#### Themes

August 25

**Smart Mobility** 

August 26

**Built Environment** 

August 27 Eco and

**Energy Systems** 

August 28

Water and Resilient Infrastructure

#### External Invited Speaker



Meng Xu Beijing Jiaotong University



Tarun Rambha Indian Institute of



Min Xu The Hong Kong Polytechnic



Tao Liu Southwest Jiaotong University



**Prateek Bansal National University** of Singapore



Chungkuk Jin Florida Institute of Technology



Sungpil Ahn Ocergy



Hyungchul Yoon Chungbuk National University



Youngjin Choi KIOST



Kiseok Kim Texas A&M University



Hyung-Koo Yoon Daejeon University



Jongmuk Won UNIST



Jung-Doung Yu Jeonbuk National

University



Wonyong Choi KENTECH



Kangwoo Cho POSTECH



Yunho Lee GIST





Hyoung-il Kim



Sang II Seok UNIST



Jin Young Kim Seoul National University



Jangwon Seo **KAIST** 



Jin-Wook Lee Sungkyunkwan University



DoSoo Moon University of Hawai'i at Mānoa



Suyun Paul Ham University of Texas



Bryan Karney University of Toronto



**Enrico Creaco** University of Pavia



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