Recent Advances in the Development of Wood- and Cellulose- Based Materials

Bo Kasal, Fraunhofer WKI Braunschweig, Germany PELICE, CNN Center Atlanta, GA, USA April 14, 2018



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Wood as key material

- Essential for solving environmental and economical challenges
- Utilization of wood is an important economic factor and significant driver of bio-economy
- Wood and other lignocellulose-based materials are versatile...

... but also highly complex!

Economic benefits and effective implementation need advanced expertise.





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Sustainability defines our activities



Miners clear forest land, Ilustration from Agricola's »De re metallica«, 1556 "Georgius Agricola Erzsucher". Licenced under public domain by Wikimedia Commons



Carlowitz formulated ideas for the "sustainable use" of the forest in the 18th Century

Hans C. von Carlowitz, 1713



Dr. W. Klauditz, 1946

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Wood Research with Responsibility



Vision

A world-class research institute that addresses current and future questions related to the use of renewable lignocellulose-based resources considering environmental impacts.



Mission

The responsible use of renewable raw materials for a sustainable improvement of quality of life.

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Carolo-Wilhelmina University Braunschweig, Germany

- Established 1745
- 20,000 students
- 6000 faculty and staff
- 225 professors









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Carl Friedrich Gauß

Mathematiker



Johann Carl Friedrich Gauß war ein deutscher Mathematiker, Astronom, Geodät und Physiker. Wegen seiner überragenden wissenschaftlichen Leistungen galt er bereits zu seinen Lebzeiten als Princeps Mathematicorum.

W Wikipedia

Lived: 30. Apr 1777 - 23. Feb 1855 (age 77) Spouse: Johanna Osthoff (m. 1805 - 1809) · Friederica Wilhelmine Waldeck (m. 1810 - 1831) Field of study: Mathematik Written works: Disquisitiones Arithmeticae + Education: Universität Helmstedt Technische Universität Braunschweig · Georg-August-Universität Göttingen

Awards: Copley-Medaille (1838) · Lalande-Preis (1810)

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Innovation in wood and natural fiber-based materials

General observations (already discussed in 2015 and still true)

- Contrary to common belief, the wood industry is highly innovative and has relatively short cycle between R&D and implementation
- Examples include: LVL, Parallam, MDF, CLT...
- Number of innovations came directly from the industry
- In recent years, non-wood fibers gained interest
- Other bio-based products find their way either in wood composite industry or in other industrial applications (coatings, adhesives, hybrid textiles, matrix-dominated composites...)

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Wood-high-strength composites



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GF reinforcement of connections



Composite material versus composite cross-section (hybrid system)

- For a composite material one can calculate (estimate) the properties of the composite from known parameters of its components.
- In a hybrid system, one cannot do that and other consideration must be employed (such as cross section transformation).
- In both cases one assumes that materials are Hookean but other assumptions must enter the consideration (such as compatibility).





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Advantages of hybrid systems

- Let's start with the drawbacks that wood as a material have in structures
 - non-isotropic material with low (close-to-zero) strength in tension perpendicular to fibers
 - material with unequal strength in tension and compression along fibers
 - material with low modulus of elasticity
 - material that is brittle in tension (along and across fibers) and in compression along fibers
 - other issues such shrinkage and swelling or biodegradation are not directly solvable by material combination

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Can a combination of wood with other materials mitigate the negatives?

- If so,
 - what is expected from the addition of such materials?
 - what properties must the materials have?
 - what is the long term performance of hybrid system?
 - is the entire proposition economically and technically feasible?

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Why hybrid?

- Primary advantages:
 - costs, weight
 - sustainabilty
 - functionality and function
 - energy demand

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- Secondary advantages:
 - weight
 - transport
 - ·····

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Is leightweight in construction possible?



Costs of going light

- 30 % design costs (concept, design)
- 40 % optimization
- 20 % experimental work (prototype, test)
- 10 % design again (concept, design)

This means, that about 80% of the work is theoretical in nature. Experiments and prototyping represent about 20%.

Source: Klein B. 2011. Leichtbau-Konstruktion, DOI 10.1007/978-3-8348-8321-6_3 Vieweg+Teubner Verlag Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden GmbH.

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RECENT DEVELOPMENTS AT WKI



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Very volatile organic compound (VVOC) emissions from wood and wood-based materials





1m³-stainless steel emission test chamber

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Task

- Evaluation of VVOC-emissions
 - from wood & wood-based materials
 - in indoor air of prefabricated houses

Result

- Development of an analytical method for quantitative determination of VVOCs in indoor air (TDS-GC/MS)
- Emission sources of VVOCs
- Occurrence of VVOCs in indoor air

Can we predict indoor air quality by measuring material emissions?

4 test houses and corresponding walls

VOC-emissions from used materials and

indoor VOC concentrations in houses

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Prediction of Indoor pollutant concentrations from chamber tests

Challenge

Approach

Measurement of

walls in chambers

Correlation of the results



Test house at Thünen Institute Hamburg.



30 m³-chamber at WKI loaded with wall construction.

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Wood Foam – From Tree to Foam



Wood foam developed at Fraunhofer WKI consisting of 100 percent renewable resources.



Sandwich-material, packaging, building-element with textile rein-forced concrete

Task

- Natural foam of 100% lignocellulosic materials
- Activation of wood own's binding
- No synthetic binder

Result

- Wood foam with a high compression strength
- Low swelling
- No harmfull emission
- Low density
- Open-celled structure

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Fiber Reinforced Veneer for Bridge Constructions







Vacuum infusion fills small lathe checks (red circles) and large shrinkage cracks (blue circles) with resin.

Task

- For lightweight pedestrian bridges, bended wood elements would be preferable.
- Unfortunately neither dried veneer nor laminated wood are easy to press in a curved form without crack formations.

Result

A very strong 3-D wooden hybrid can be produced from fresh peeled veneer in combination with glass or carbon fibers reinforced plastic.

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New wood-based Hybrid Materials



Lateral strengthening strut of a production car.

Task

 Structural assemblies based on sustainable woodbased material systems for reducing mass and environmental impacts on road and rail vehicle constructions

Result

- A 3-D wooden hybrid was produced
- The use of phenol adhesive is increasing the tensile strength of the individual layers
- Extraction strength resistance can be increased by using circular blanks
- Acetylation improves the hygric characteristics significantly

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Natural Flax FRP Tube-Wood Chip Concrete (FFRP-WCC)





Failure modes: Plain concrete PC (top) and 60%-WCC (bottom).

- To evaluate wood chip replacement ratio (0, 20, 40 and 60% by mass) for coarse aggregate on concrete properties
- To evaluate FFRP tube confinement effect on WCC properties



Concrete Test



Tube before and





Video of the concrete test.

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Failure modes of FFRP-WCC



2-layer and 4-layer FFRP-PC with FFRP tube.







After removed FFRP tube: PC cores (left) and 60%-WCC cores (right).

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Compressive strength and strain of WCC and FFRP-WCC

Natural Flax Fabric and FFRP Reinforced Geopolymer Concrete



Pull out test of flax fabric from geopolymer.

Task

- To optimize the mix design formula of flyash based geopolymer
- To evaluate the feasibility of flax fabric as internal reinforcement and flax fabric reinforced polymer (FFRP) composite as external reinforcement of geopolymer
- To evaluate the feasibility of geopolymer as a fire protective coating of natural fibre
- To evaluate the interfacial bond between natural fabric and geopolymer

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Natural Flax FRP skinned – Balsa Wood Sandwich



Task

- To improve fire retardancy of flax fabric reinforced polymer composite
- To evaluate fire performance of FFRP skinned balsa wood sandwich
- To evaluate mechanical properties of FFRP skinned balsa wood sandwich

Flax FRP (top) and Flax FRP skinned – balsa wood sandwich (bottom).

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Natural Flax FRP skinned – balsa wood sandwich









UL-94 vertical tested FFRP: without (left) and with (right) flame retardant.





UL-94 vertical tested FFRP-balsa wood: without (left) and with (right) flame retardant.

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Hybrid fabrics with function integration



Multi-layer fabric made from flax (brown) and carbon (black).



Flax multi-layer fabric with integrated LED.

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Task

 Realization of tailor made technical fabric structures by a double rapier weaving machine

Approach

- Independent insertion of different materials into the fabric layers
 - Integration of matrix yarns and conductive yarns in textile semi finished products
- Manufacture of innovative multi-layer fabrics
- Implementation of various weave structures Benefit
- Cost-optimized, sustainable highperformance composite production

Lamination of natural and high-

or thermoset matrices

bio-hybrid composites

performance fiber fabrics with thermoplastic

Application-oriented development of new

Flexible mechanical propertiesImprovement of crash behavior

Application-specific material integration

Improvement of ecological performance

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New Natural-Fiber-Reinforced Hybrid Materials

Task

Result

Etc.







Trunk lid manufactured with hybrid laminate of carbon and linen fibre.

Robot controlled fiber spraying



Robot controlled fiber spraying.



Fiber sprayed, rayon-reinforced thermoset.

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Challenge

 Unavailable processes for the production of natural fiber-reinforced plastics and additive reinforcement of existing components

Approach

- Automated production of short- to long fiberreinforced bio-hybrid-",tailored composites"
- Reinforcement of stress-critical zones
- Near-net-shape production
- Reliable fiber length: 1-100 mm
- Processable fibers: natural, glass, carbon, basalt, rayon, thermoplastic polymer fibers, etc.

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New Technologies Continuous surface modification of yarns and textiles







Task

 Development and application of sizing, functional coatings, coupling agents and particles

Technical data

Textile width up to 50 cm / Speed: 15 m/min Liquids

- Aqueous solutions, organic solvents, high-viscosity pastes, etc.
- The start-up of the new facility
- November 2018

Specially constructed facility

- Manufacturer: Benninger Zell GmbH
- Funding organization: Fraunhofer Gesellschaft

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New wood-fiber-reinforced small load carriers (SLC) and vegetable box



In-situ CT mechanical testing



In-situ-CT 4-point bending test of a hybrid fiber-reinforced plastic



In-situ-CT 4-point bending test (top) and tensile test (bottom) of a glass fiber reinforced plastic

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Challenge

Investigation of failure mechanisms in fiberreinforced composites and other materials

Approach

- In-situ computed tomography for nondestructive evaluation of specimens during mechanical testing
- Tensile, compression or bending tests under controlled temperature (-20 to +160 °C)
- Tests reveal load-dependant defect initiation and development inside the material

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New Polymeric Materials for Additive Manufacturing



Formaldehyd-free Adhesive for Wood-based Materials



Wood-based materials bonded with a bio-sourced dispersion adhesive

Challenge

- Formaldehyde in aminoplast adhesives are classified as mutagenic and carcinogenic
- Low cost alternatives?

Approach

- Dispersion adhesive for heat bonding
- Modified PVAc glue with high Tg
- High-Tg sugar acrylates

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Antimicrobial Coatings



- Task Fungicide-free coatings for exterior application
- No external supplement of biocides

Result

- Waterborne polyurethane or polyacrylate coating
- Antimicrobial functionality is covalent bonded to the polymer backbone

UV-curable bio-sourced polymer dispersion Fungicide-free coatings for exterior application

UV-curing resins with excellent properties

Transparent exterior wood coating 5 years

The binder must be acrylate-free

regarding weather resistance

without any defects Bio-sourced material

No leaching of biocides

Test fungi on nutrient medium in petri dish with antimicrobial coating film.

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Bio-sourced UV-curing Coatings for Exterior Coatings

Task

Result







monstration object in Korntal © Remmers Bauchemie for Fraunhofer WKI

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New Fiber-Reinforced Hybrid Materials



New Fiber-Reinforced Hybrid Materials – Guardrail



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New Hybrid Structures



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New Hybrid Elements



Testing of a shear connection.

Task

 Development of a prefabricated timberconcrete deck (10 m span)

Result

Demonstrator tested



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Flame retarded natural insulation materials



Several natural insulation materials.

Task

 Investigation of the inflammability / glowing behavior, development of tests methods and of flame retarded natural insulation materials

Result

Running project, targets will be reached

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Flame retarded natural insulation materials



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NON Flame retarded conventional insulation materials (polystyrene)





http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1o34sIPoa-8

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Low-formaldehyde bio-dispersion adhesives for wood-based materials



Dispersion adhesives on the basis of polyvinyl acetate (PVAc, known as "white glue") are lowemission and are widely applied in the furniture industry for cold bonding

Project goal

•Further development to create a lowformaldehyde dispersion adhesive on the basis of a renewable raw material (sugar) for the heat bonding of surfaces and particles in the production of wood-based materials

Funding: BMEL / FNR, 2015 to 2018

Project partners (coverage of the entire value chain): JOWAT SE (alliance partner), 4 wood-based materials manufacturers, 1 raw materials supplier

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Contact



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