



# Valorisation of bio-based resources for innovative materials, products and applications



FH Salzburg



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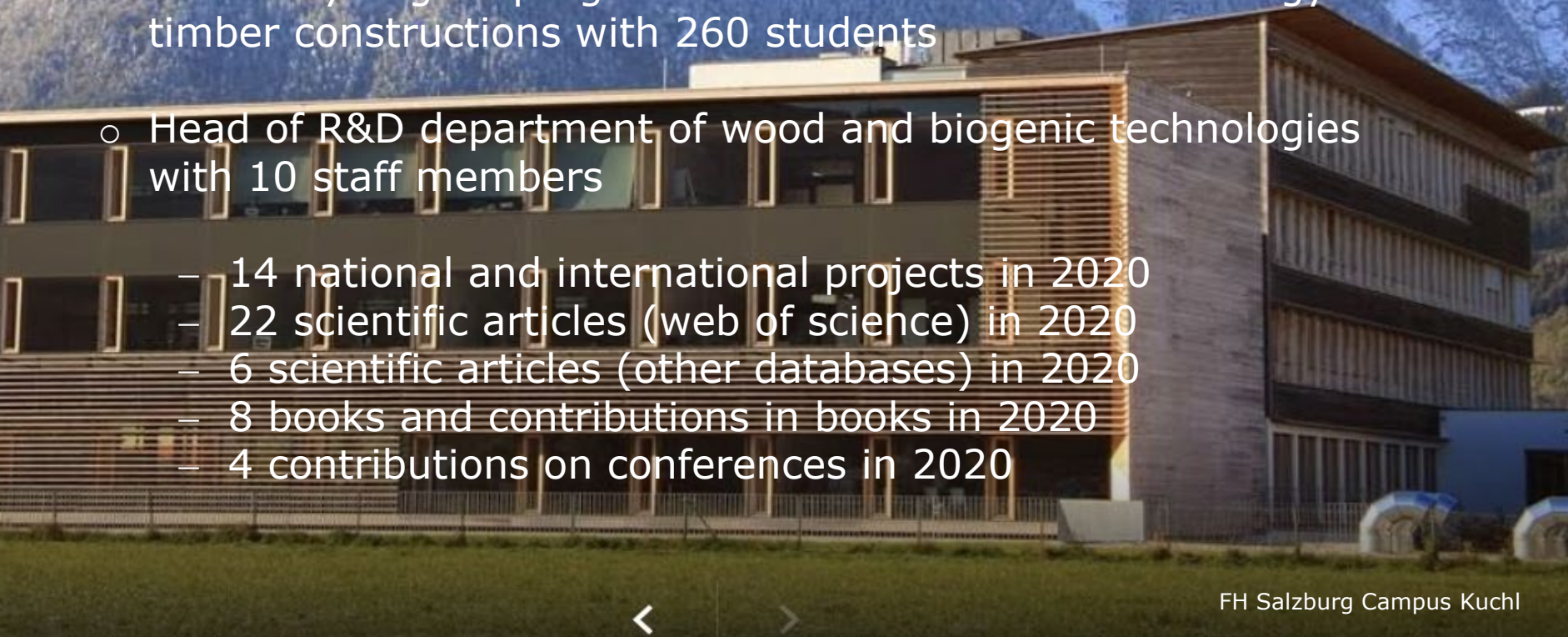
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# introduction

- Salzburg University of Applied Sciences (43 bachelor- und master programmes)
- two study degree programmes related to wood technology & timber constructions with 260 students
- Head of R&D department of wood and biogenic technologies with 10 staff members
  - 14 national and international projects in 2020
  - 22 scientific articles (web of science) in 2020
  - 6 scientific articles (other databases) in 2020
  - 8 books and contributions in books in 2020
  - 4 contributions on conferences in 2020





## research context on my habilitation

- research results were obtained from 12 international and national projects with 29 international and 19 national project partners
- results were presented in
  - 21 scientific papers (web of science)
  - 19 scientific papers (other databases)
  - 2 books
  - 22 international conferences papers/presentations
  - member of scientific boards
- knowledge was transferred in
  - 7 lectures (e.g. bio-based materials, wood modification)
  - various student projects for bachelor and master thesis
  - 2 PhD students (ongoing process)



# content

- current situation
- introduction of bio-economy
- topic of straw-based materials
- research on wood-leather fibreboards
- focus on tree extractives
- future research and academic activities
- summary

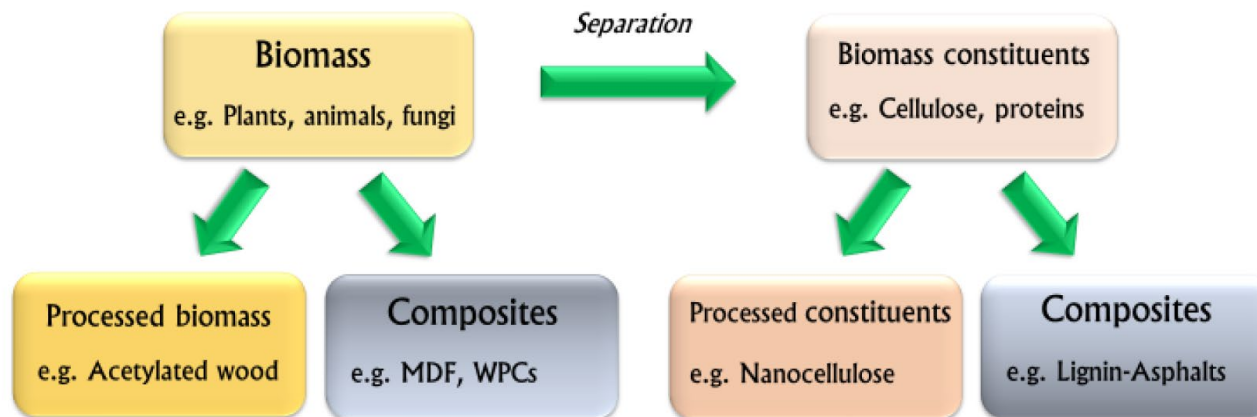


## current situation – changing world

- consumption of resources increases continuously
- bio-based raw materials are increasingly investigated for new products and applications
- linear economy is transformed to circular economy
- innovative business models are needed
- development of new value chains is fostered

# bio-based polymer from plants for the new products

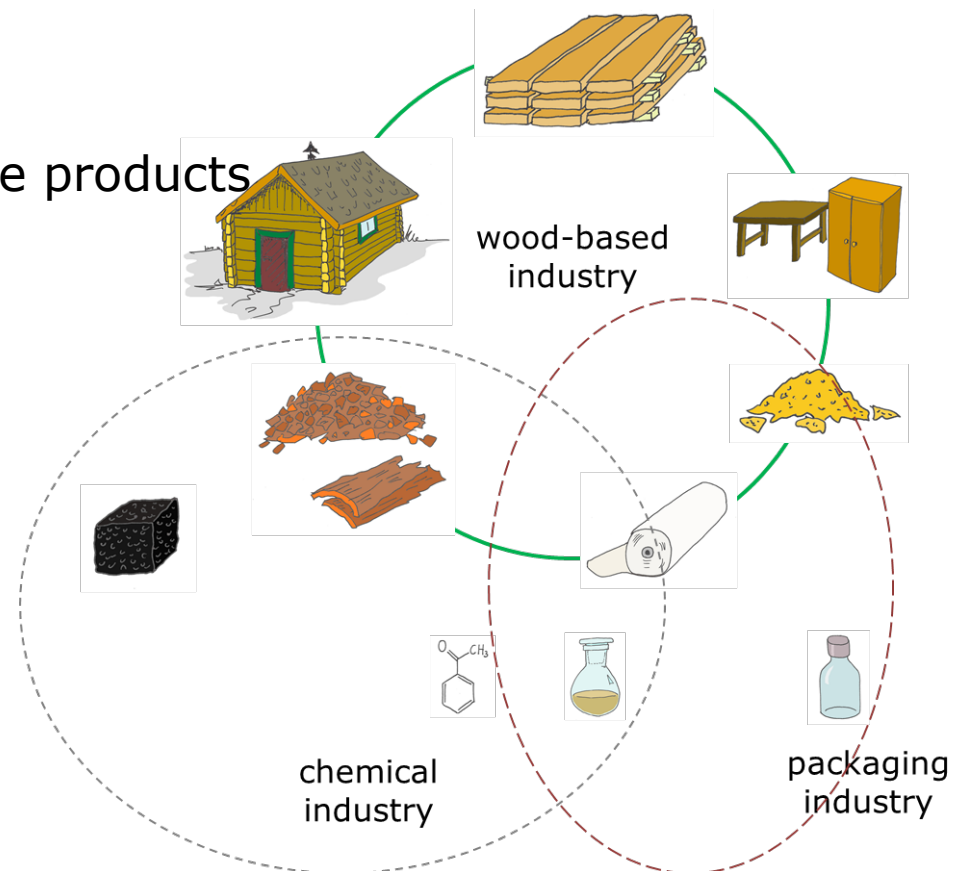
- no competition to food
- plant derivatives (e.g. oils, glucose)
- carbon-neutral, and high-performing materials
- carbon atoms in solid materials



Overview of research topics in the field of bio-based polymers (Tondi and Schnabel 2020)

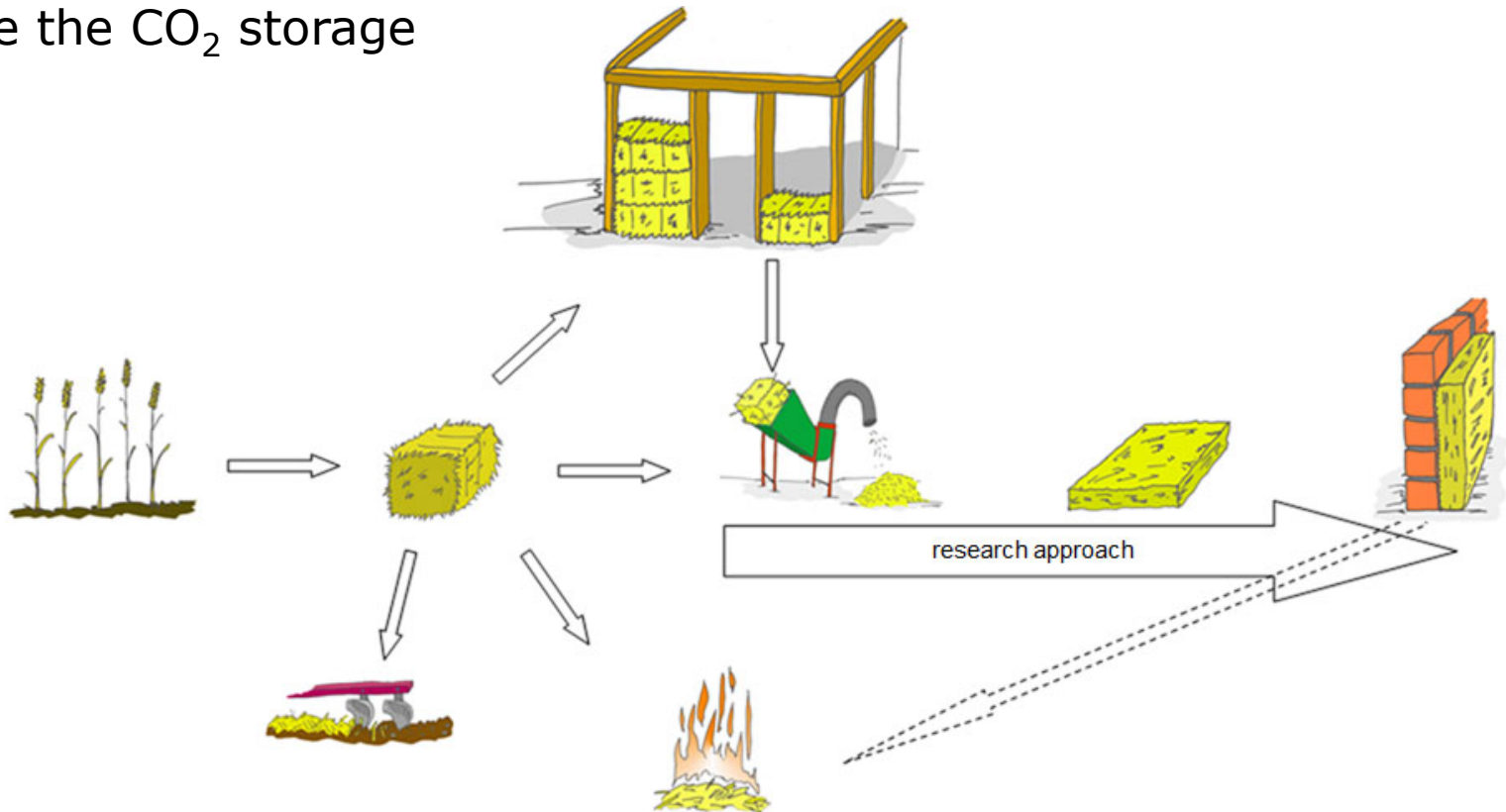
# bio-economy

- interconnection between different industry sectors
- reduction of waste
- by-products versus innovative products
- cascading and recycling



# idea behind straw-based materials

- development of bio-based products
- increase the CO<sub>2</sub> storage



Research approach for the development of new insulation materials from different plant materials (Schnabel et al. 2019)



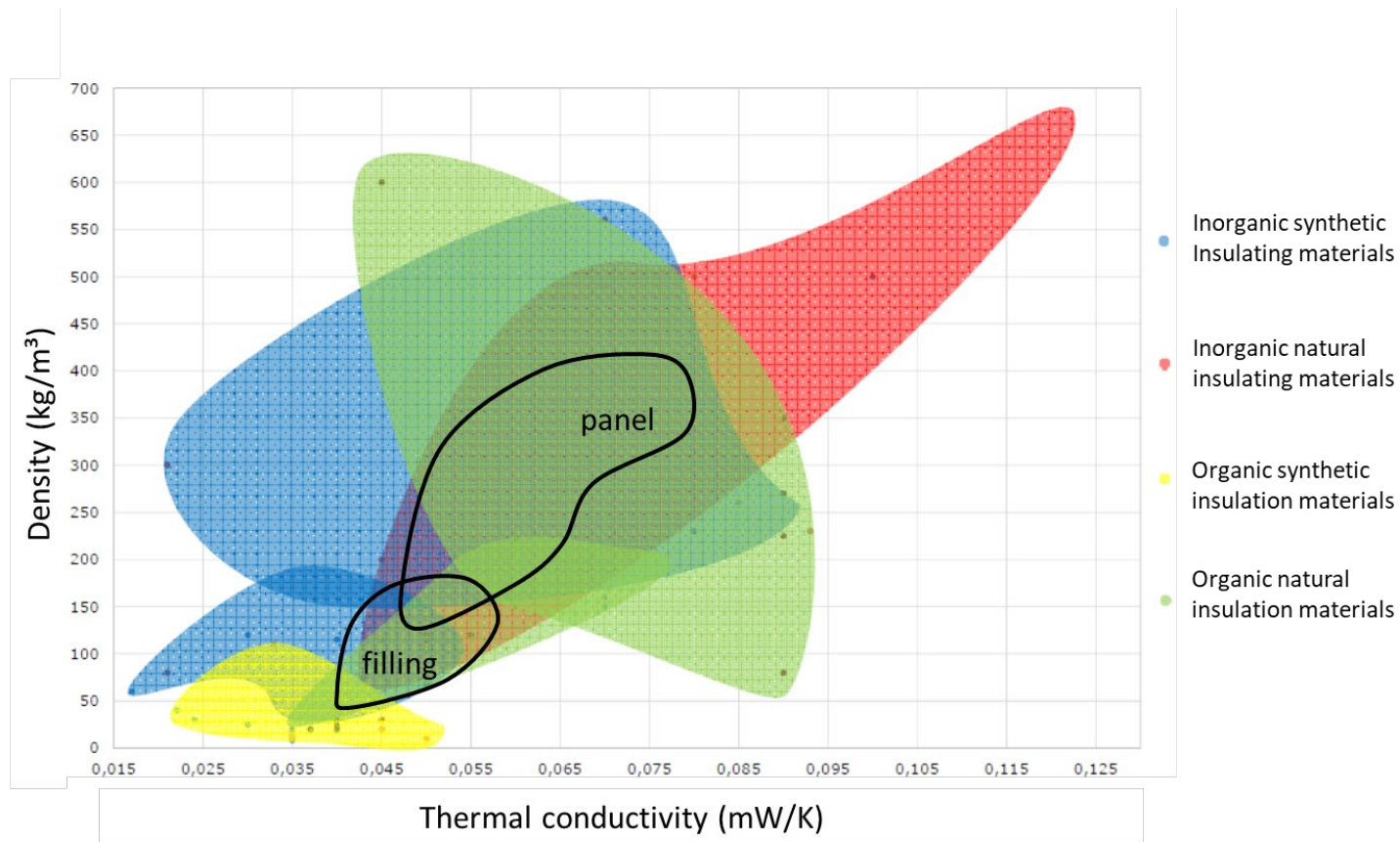
# straw-based materials

- materials from various plant species
- cutin layer (waxes) has drawbacks
- different pre-treatments for material development
- investigation for two applications
  - bulk material (blow-in insulation)
  - panel production (3 adhesives)



Raw materials of maize with different treatments: a) chopped and b) steam pressurised at macro level, respectively as well as c) chopped and d) steam exploded material at the micro level (Schnabel et al. 2019c)

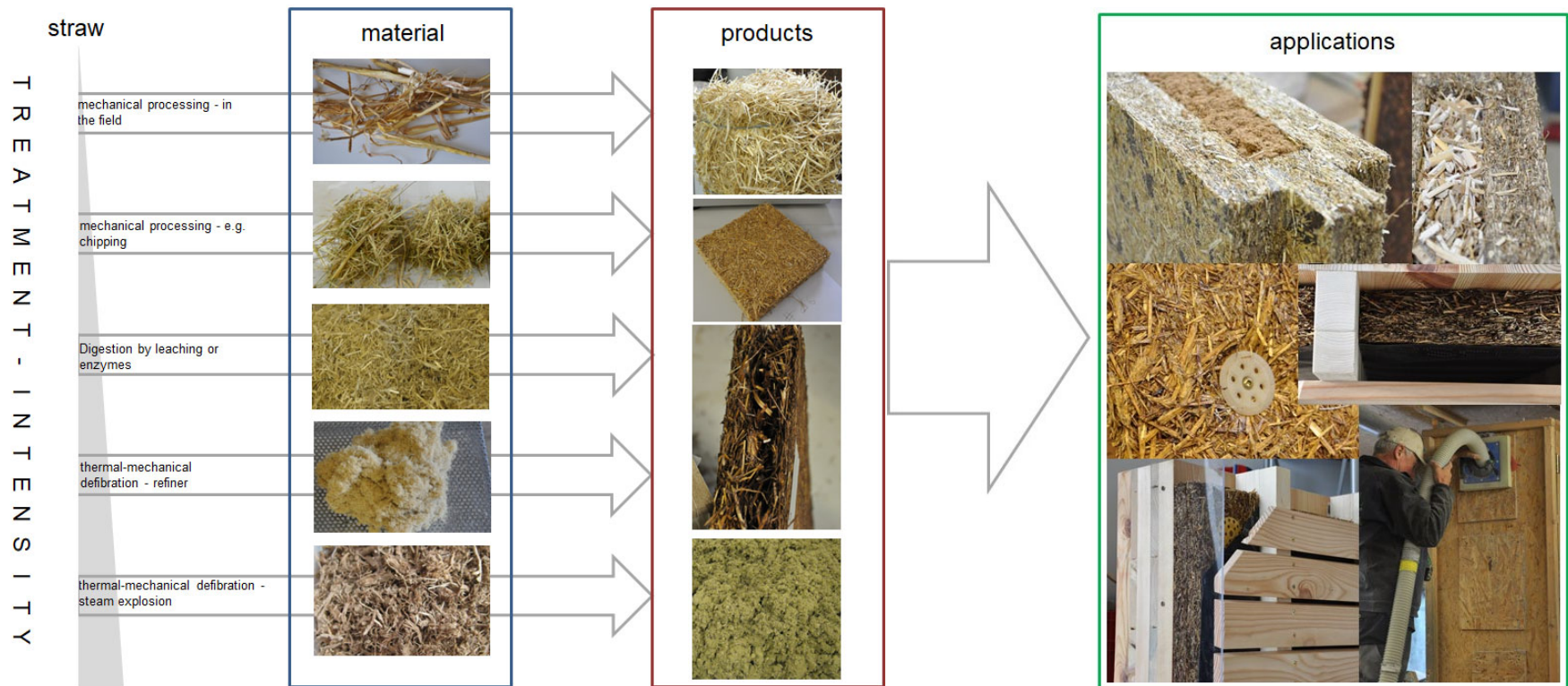
# thermal conductivity values of the straw-based materials



Overview of raw densities and thermal conductivities of insulation materials on the market compared to the results of the study by Nagl (2015) (Schnabel et al. 2020)



# overview of possible applications of the straw-based materials



Overview of the feedstock and their possible products as well as possible applications (Schnabel et al. 2019)

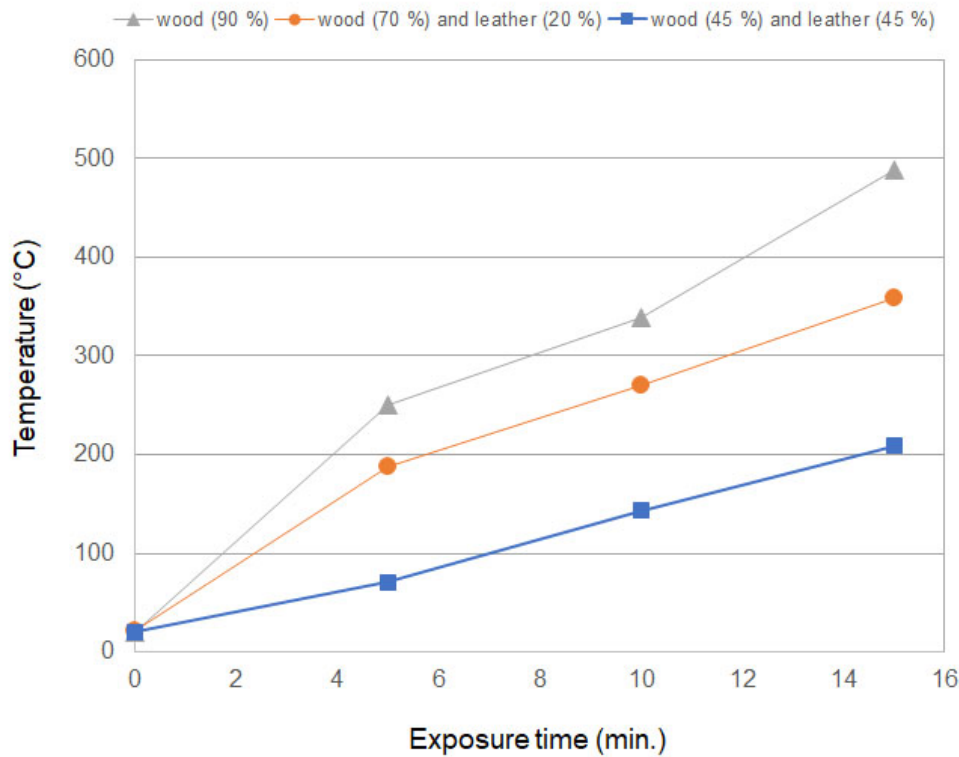
## leather shavings as new raw material fire resistance fibreboard

- by-products from the tanning industry
- difficultly landfilling or combustion (e.g. 200,000 tons per year)
- comparable to wood properties regarding the moisture absorption

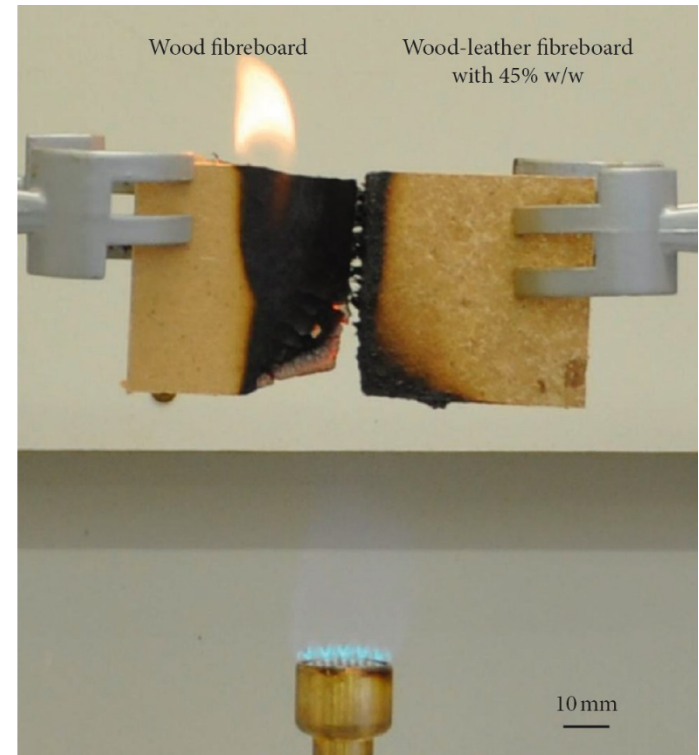




# extraordinary properties of leather-wood fibreboard



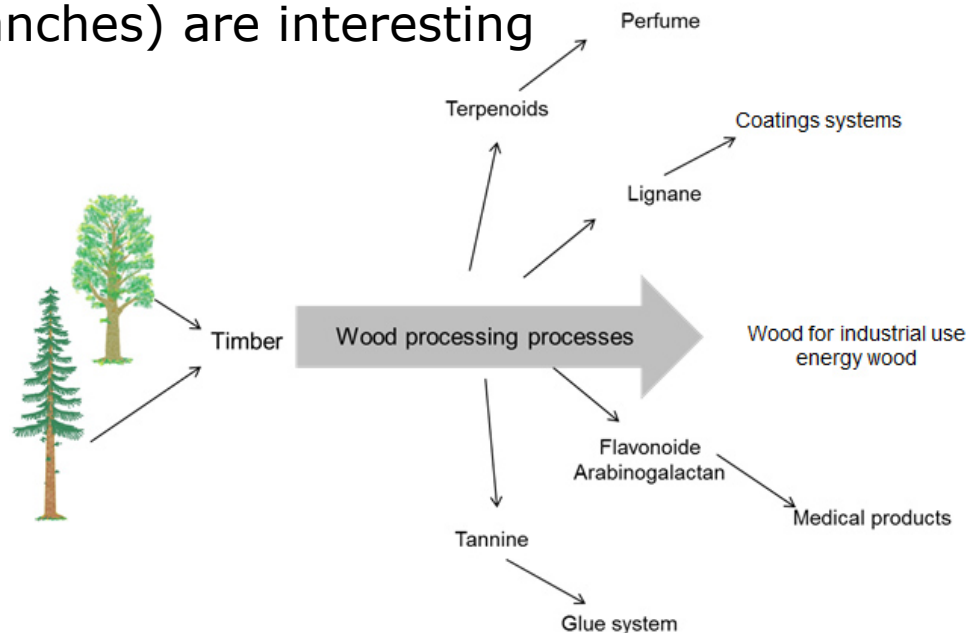
Temperature curve of different wood-leather fibreboards at 1 mm under the surface, which exposure with 50 kW/m IR lamps (Schnabel 2015)



Combustion test of wood (left) and wood-leather (right) fibreboard by using a Bunsen burner (Schnabel et al. 2019b)

## plant extractives – various applications

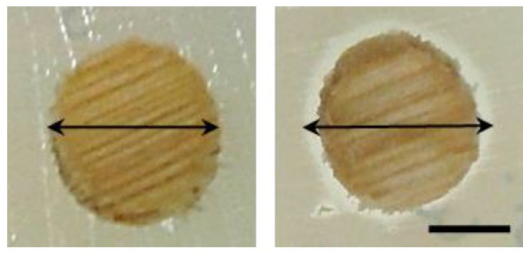
- great potential for products in other sectors
- extracts are used for cosmetics, food supplements and animal feed
- bark and knotwood (branches) are interesting



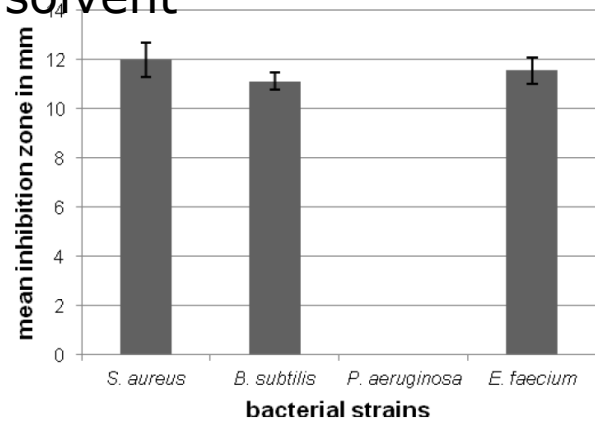


# antimicrobial effects of wood and wood extractives

- wood has passive and active effects
- differences between the used solvent
- polyphenolic compounds

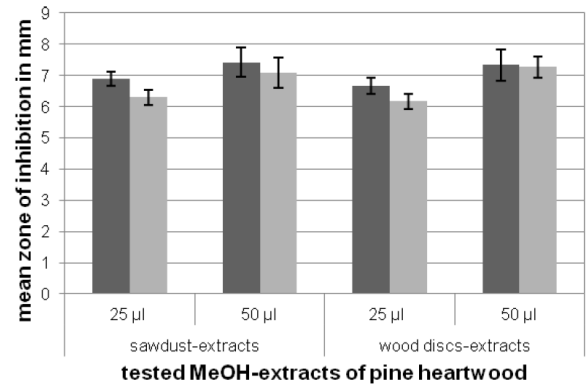


Representative photographic results of the effects of pine sapwood (left image) and pine heartwood (right image) on the growth of *S. aureus*. Arrows indicate the measured diameter for indicating the inhibition zone (Laireiter et al. 2014)



Zones of inhibition caused by exposing the four bacterial strains to pine heartwood (Laireiter et al. 2014)

■ pine heartwood



Results for the analysis of inhibitory zones of two bacterial strains with MeOH-extracts of pine heartwood at different concentrations (Laireiter et al. 2014)

■ *E. faecium*  
 ■ *B. subtilis*

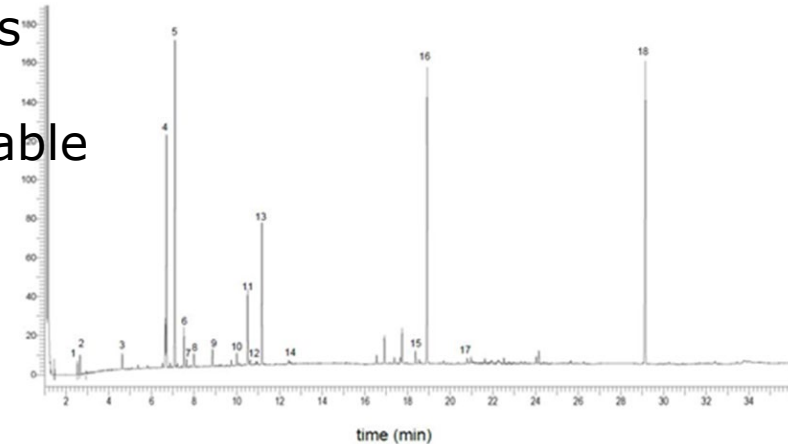
## condensate from wood processing

- water from drying or steaming process
- different extractive contents are available
- various compounds were found



Preparation of different condensate samples for further analysing

Total extractive and total phenolic content of different condensate samples (Wagner et al. 2018)



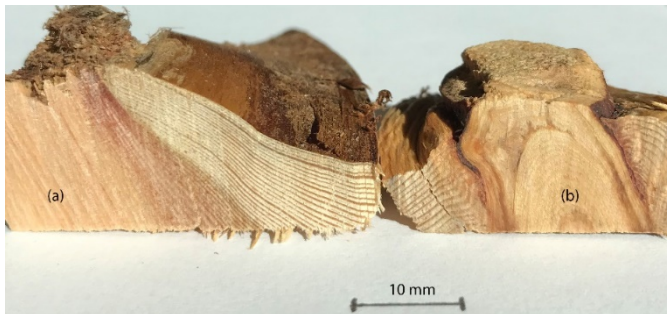
GC chromatogram of a condensate obtained from the steam treatment process of larch and spruce (Wagner et al. 2018)

wood species	solid content (mg/ml)	total phenolic content ( $\mu\text{g/ml}$ ) GAE
spruce	0.15	35.87
fir	0.763	126.02
larch	6.05	1000.00

# knotwood – differences of extracts

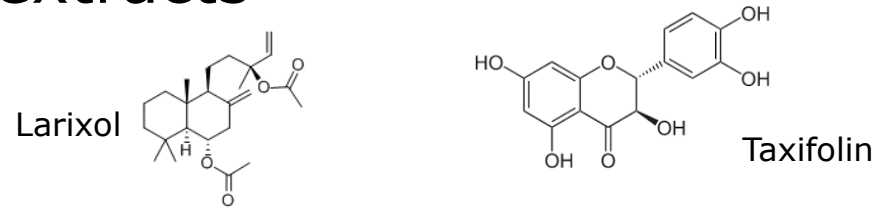


A huge amount of possible recourses of wood chips from saw mill industry



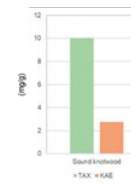
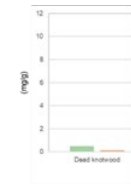
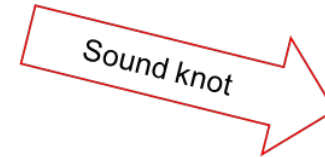
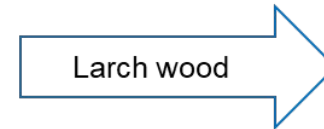
One example of a larch wood chip with a sound knot and the intact connection between knot and steam wood, and a larch wood chip with a dead knot and the inclusion of bark as well as oxidized resin

17 (Wagner et al. 2020)



Larch wood chips

Different characterization methods



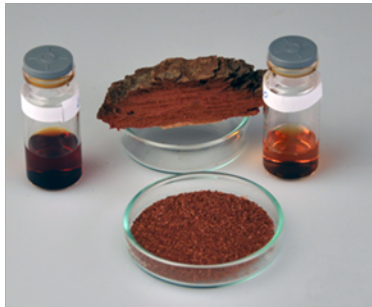
Various amounts of substance yield from different wood tissues

Sound knotwood can provide a greater extraction yield than dead knotwood, and larch wood (Wagner et al. 2020)



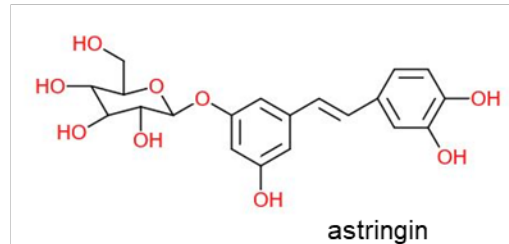
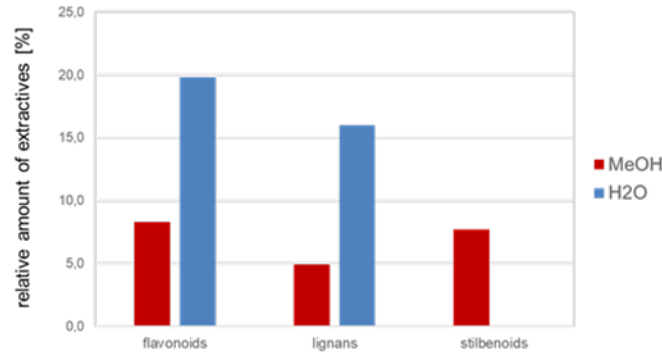
# bark extractives – potential resources

larch bark extractives with water and methanol



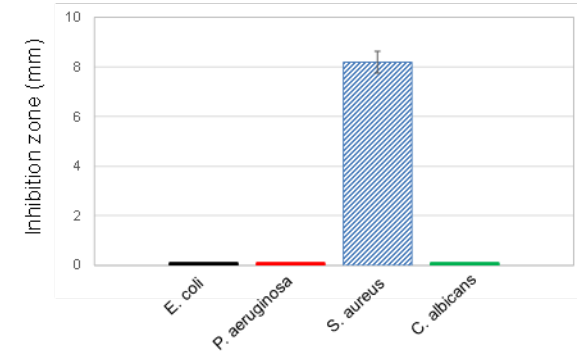
water and methanol extracts were investigated

main difference of polyphenols



results from the CG-MS analysis of the water and methanol larch bark extracts

antimicrobial effects of MeOH extract



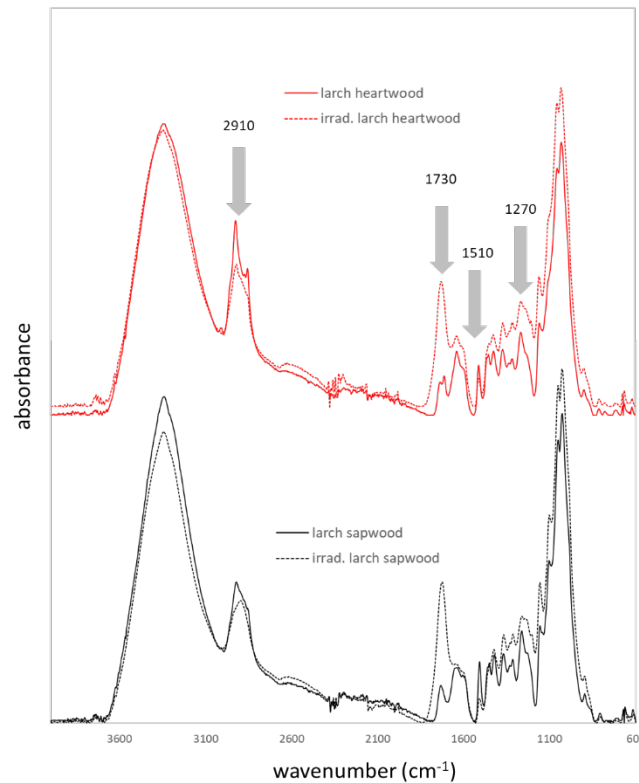
inhibition zones caused by exposure of four selected test microorganisms to larch bark methanol extracts

(Wagner et al. 2019)

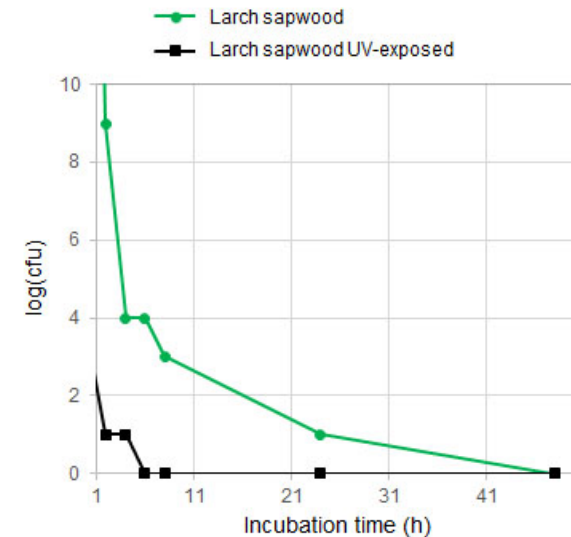
# aging of wood materials



Larch heartwood samples before and after the light irradiation



FT-IR spectra of unirradiated and 20 h UV-light irradiated of larch sapwood and heartwood (Wagner et al. 2021)



CFUs development of *K. pneumoniae* without and after the ageing process (Wagner et al. 2021)

## future research and academic activities

- transformation of the by-products to high value-added products
- fostering the circular and bio-economy concepts
- transformation of research results to industry
- involvement of the students in these activities
- modulations of e-learning concepts for distance learning
- increasing the network between research, business and academia



## summary

- bio-based materials and products have interesting properties
- new applications of bio-based products were investigated
- possible transformations of the by-products to high value-added products were shown
- implementations of circular and bio-economy concepts were analysed
- new thinking for material, products and processes is needed



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Thank you for your attention!



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