

# Starch-based composites for construction (beet pulp, grape marc)

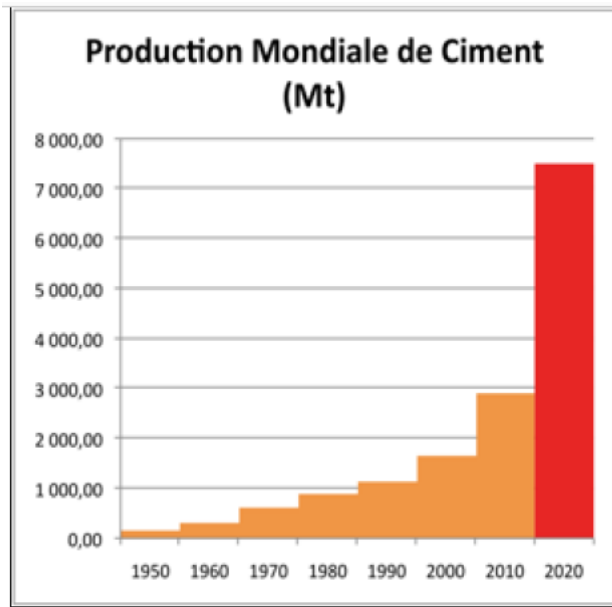
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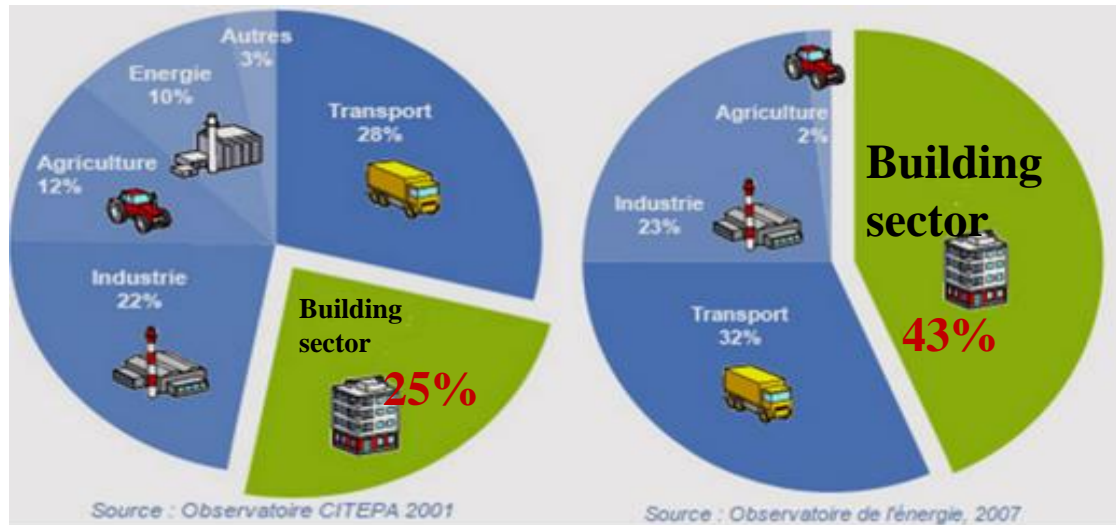


**Cement production is responsible of 5 to 7% CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the world**



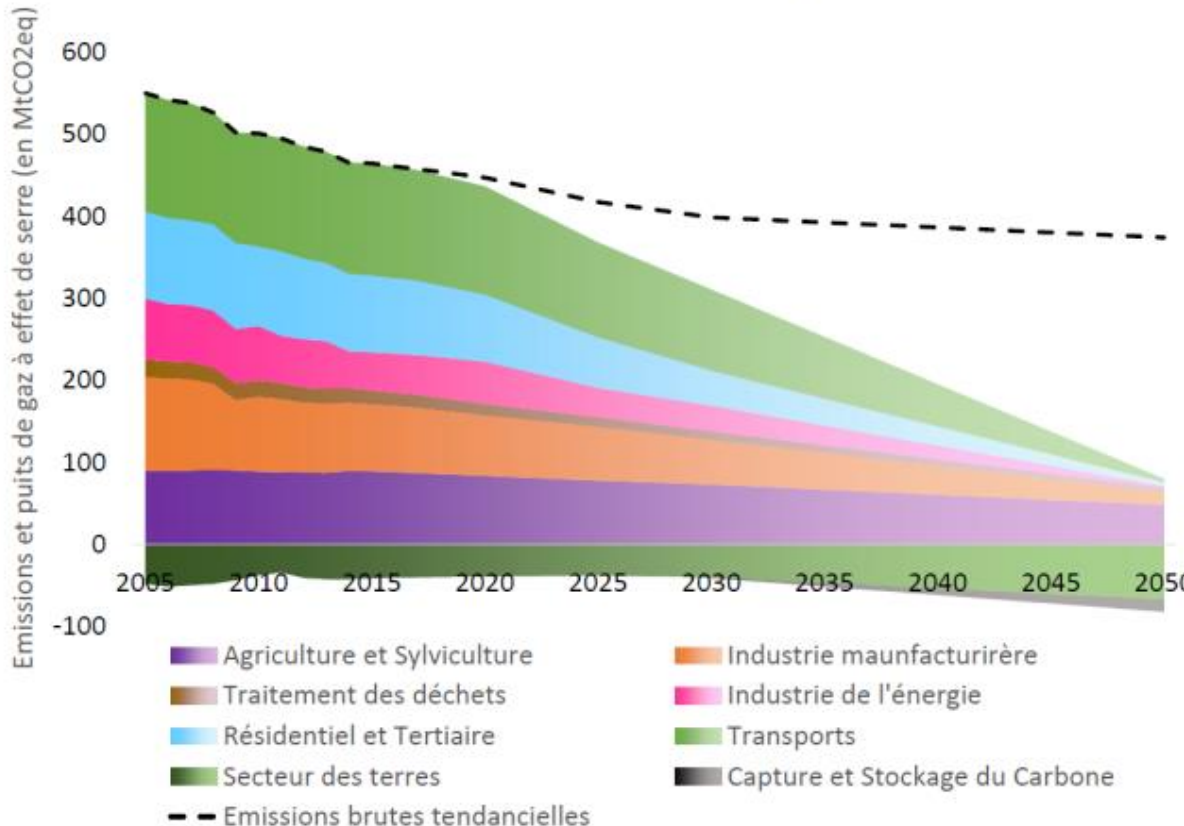
**Sand is increasingly becoming scarce in many regions**





Buildings -95%    Industry -81%

Trajectoire des émissions et des puits de gaz à effet de serre sur le territoire national entre 2005 et 2050 dans le scénario AMS



Since 2015  
SNBC: Carbon neutrality  
around 2050

« Neutralité Carbone »  
=  
« Zéro Émissions Nettes »  
=  
0 Mt<sub>CO<sub>2</sub>e</sub> en 2050

<https://www.ecologique-solidaire.gouv.fr/strategie-nationale-bas-carbone-snbc>

e : estimation. Source (données 2015 à 2017) : inventaire CITEPA 2018 secten – format Plan Climat Kyoto – avril 2018

# What is a bio-based concrete?

## Biosourced aggregate

Hemp, Flax

Typha, beetroot pulp...etc

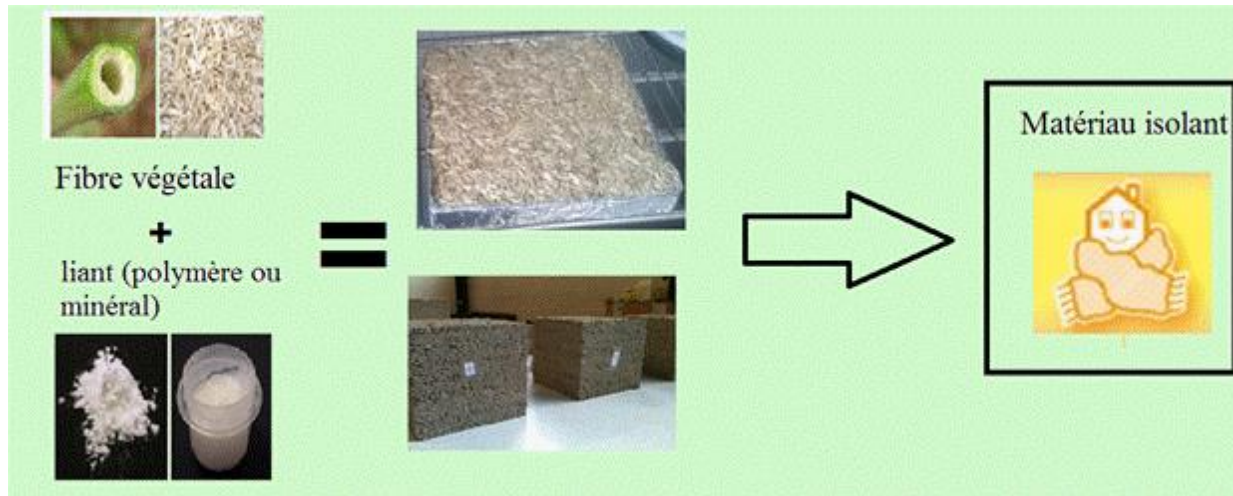
+ Binder

Lime, clay, cement

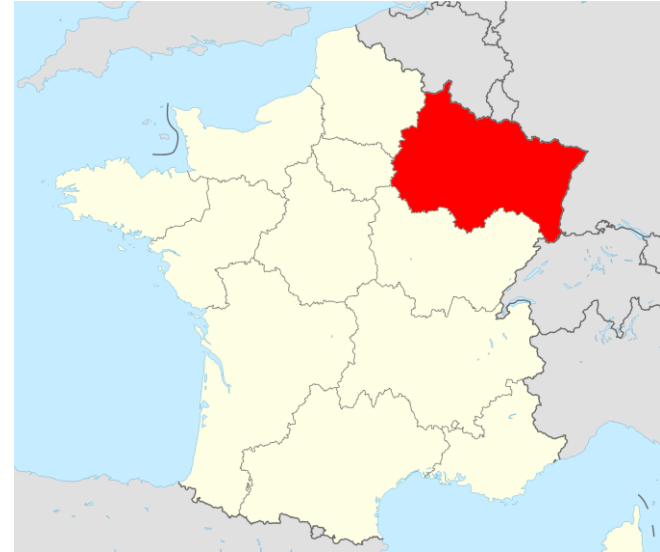
starch...

+

Water







- ❖ **8 Mt de beetroot/year (2<sup>nd</sup> region) 23% of national production**
- ❖ **12% of potato national production (2<sup>nd</sup> region)**

# Beetroot starch composite



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

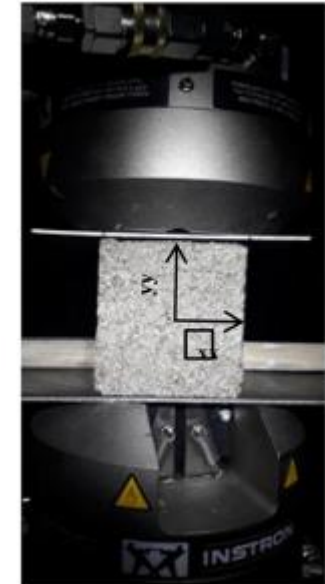
a) The extruded pulps were soaked in distilled water to ensure saturation.

b) The wet BP was mixed with starch powder.

c) The mix was put in an autoclave to dissolve the starch under water vapor pressure.

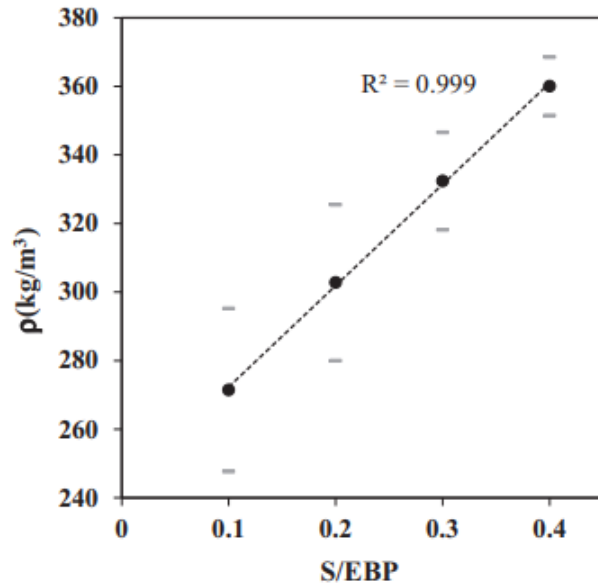
d) the samples were compacted at 44 kPa.

- ❖ Porosity
- ❖ Mechanical properties (compression and flexural strength,...)
- ❖ Hygrothermal properties (thermal conductivity, sorption isotherm, vapour permeability, MBV...)
- ❖ Acoustical properties (absorption coefficient...)
- ❖ Dynamic hygrothermal behaviour in biclimatic chamber

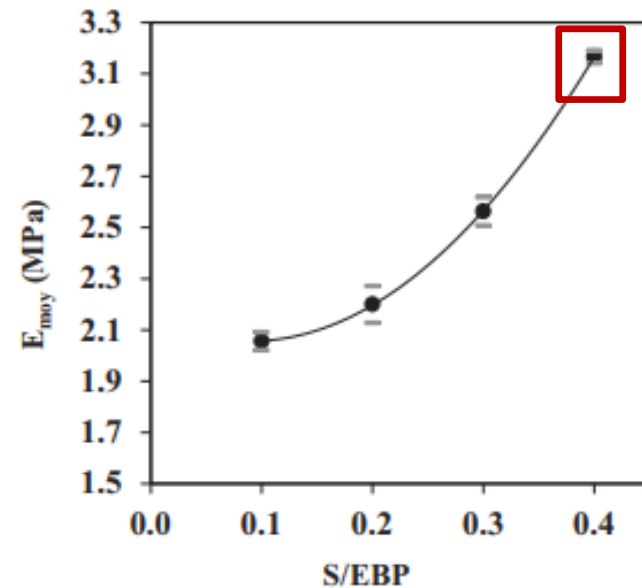
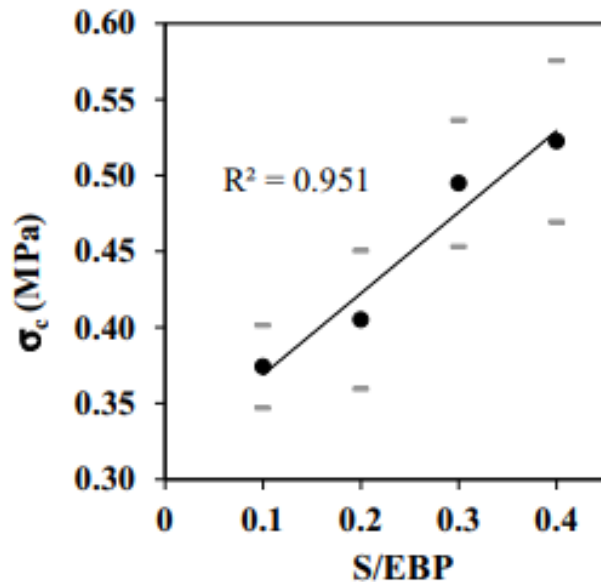




## Effect of S/EBP ratio



Mass ratio (S/BP)	$\lambda$ (W. m <sup>-1</sup> . K <sup>-1</sup> )
0.1	0.069 ± 0.0006
0.2	0.071 ± 0.0005
0.3	0.072 ± 0.0003
0.4	0.075 ± 0.0002



# Drying process for full and hollowed bricks



Hot air Tower



Lyophilisation for sublimation



Shrinkage 12.5%

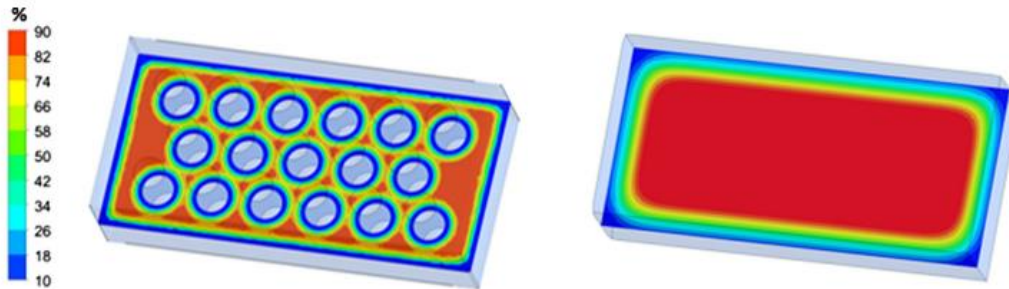


Shrinkage 2.5%

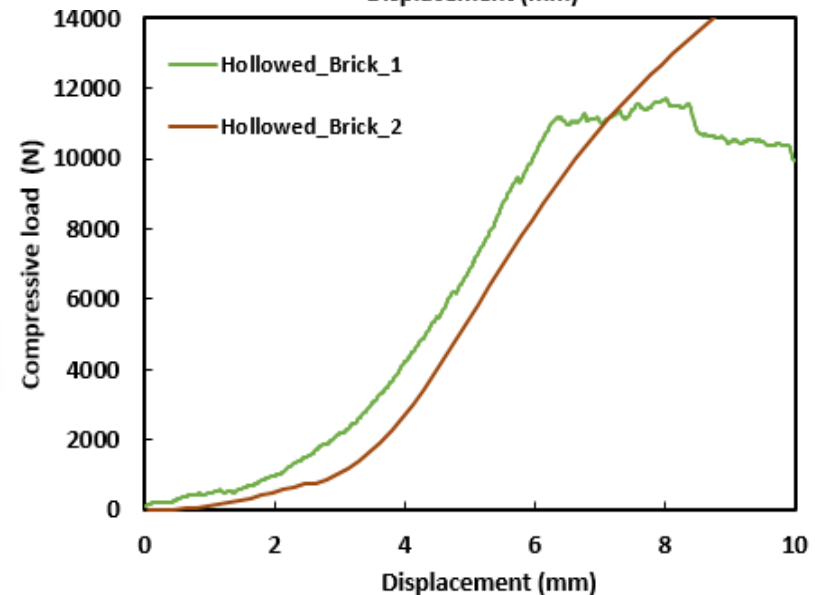
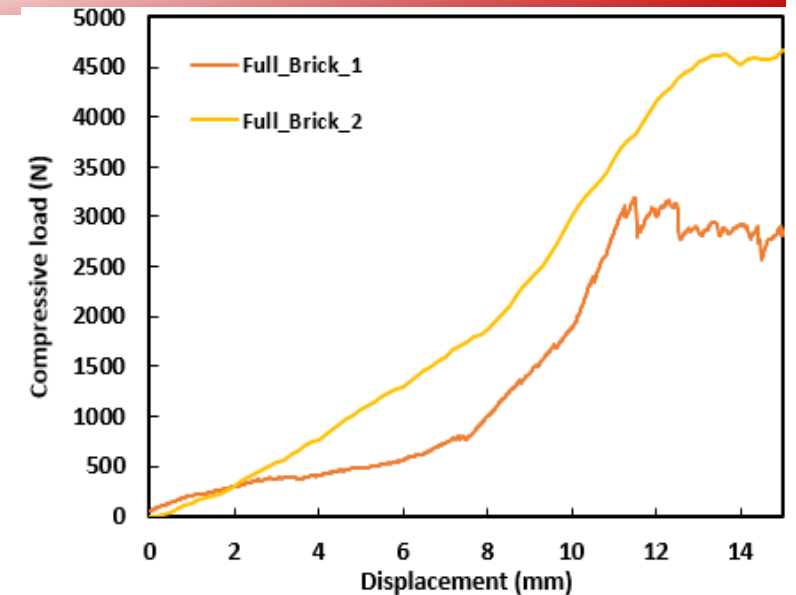
## Hollowed brick advantages

- ❖ Fast drying time (reduced by 50%)
- ❖ Improved mechanical properties
- ❖ Improved thermal resistance

	Compression strength (kN)	Young Modulus (MPa)
Full brick	$3.75 \pm 0.75$	$2.15 \pm 0.20$
Hollowed brick	$13.0 \pm 1.0$ kN	$8.14 \pm 0.8$

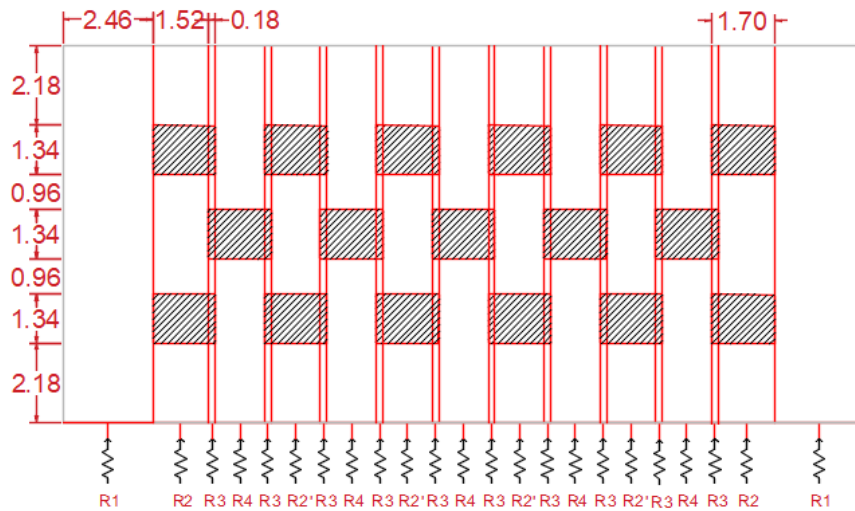


Relative humidity (%) in the horizontal center plane of the whole and hollowed brick at  $t = 12$  h after the start of the drying process.



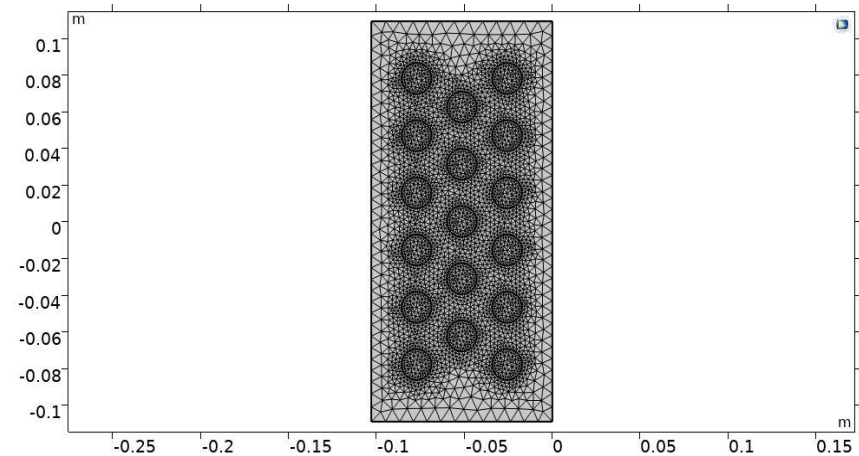
# Hollowed brick thermal resistance

Calculation method using NF EN ISO 6946:2017 based on electrical analogy as well as numerical method using COMSOL software



Equivalent simplified scheme  
of S/BP brick

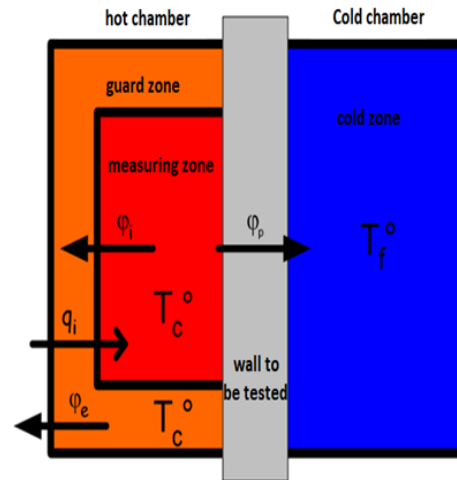
$$R_{Iso} = 1.218 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} / \text{W}$$



Physics-controlled mesh for “finer”  
mesh size in COMSOL of the design

$$R_{Comsol} = 1.18 \text{ m}^2 \cdot \text{K} / \text{W}$$

# Experiment on wall level (undergoing investigation)





- ❖ BP/S composites are an interesting thermal insulation solution for buildings especially the hollowed bricks
- ❖ More investigations are needed to improve material durability, drying process and optimize physical properties
- ❖ Future investigations will also focus on the hygrothermal performance on building level as well as on social and economical aspects,

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**Thank you**