

Annabelle JULIEN Ph.D. thesis (2024-2027) LGP2 (J. Bras; Q. charlier)

Dry processing methods to manufacture low environmental-footprint biobased materials

Fabrication en voie sèche de matériaux biosourcés à empreinte environnementale diminuée



Context

- **Environmental issues Plastic industry**
- CO₂ emission during production
- Not biodegradable so a lot of wastes finds itself in landfill or ocean (6900 Mt1)
- Scientific advances in our understanding of cellulosic biomass
- Paper and carboard
 - Hight energy and water consumption
- Wood panel
 - Petroleum-based adhesives with formaldehyde, VOCs and health issues
- Bioplastic from biomass
 - Low biodegradability or recyclability

New challenge: How to substitute plastic with bio-based material that uses less energy, less water, no petroleum based adhesives and that can be biodegradable?...

¹Tony R. Walker et al. Trends in Analytical Chemistry 2023

Funded by:

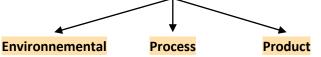
Drybiomat - ANR-23-CE43-0002

https://anr.fr/Proiet-ANR-23-CE43-0002



Objectives

... Development of more sustainable dry processes to make material from biomass in order to substitute plastic



Reduced carbon • footprint

Sustainable

- Low energy and water
- Circular economy Scalable
- High-performance Low-cost
- consumption







Understanding adhesion phenomena is key Use of bio-based binders to enhance mechanical performances

Methods

"Pure" Material

- to control and understand

Byproduct

- for circular economy





- Agricultural
- Wood industry
- Hemicellulose
- → Different type of material shaping (powder, chip, fiber)

Dry process

- Thermocompression
- Ultrasonic compression molding
- → Different process parameter

→ Adjust input parameters to tailor final properties rerative work

Multi-criteria analysis

Creation of a global performance index

Performance

- Mechanical properties
- Thermal properties
- Specific product requirements

Environmental

- Dry recyclability
- Fragmentability
- Biodegradability
- **Energy consumption**
- LCA



