Wageningen UR (University & Research centre)

For quality of life



Jan E. G. van Dam





Wageningen UR mission



'To explore the potential of nature to improve the quality of life'



Three partners

Wageningen University Nine applied research institutes

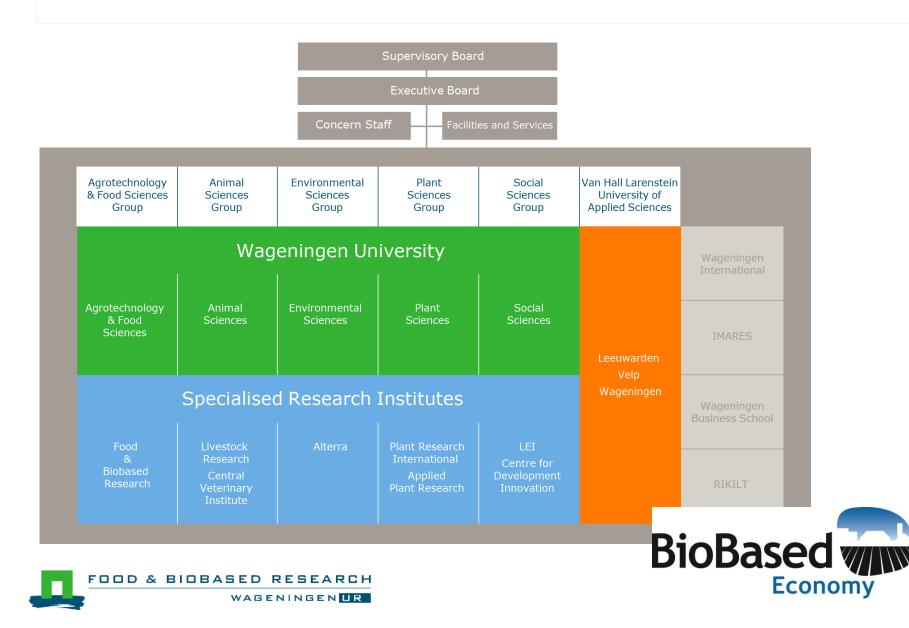
Van Hall Larenstein University of Applied Sciences

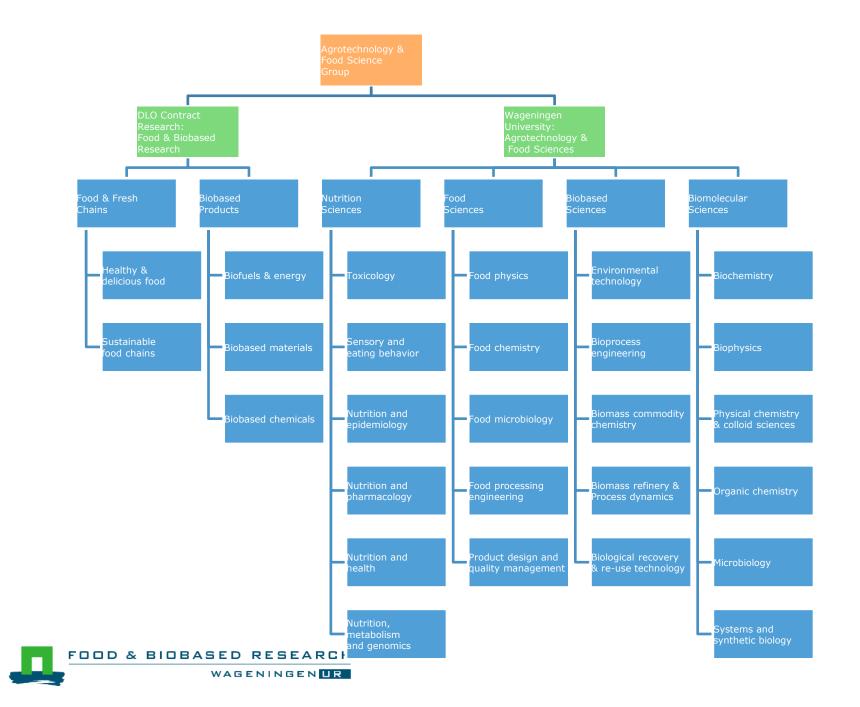






Organisational structure





Kenaf fibre crop for bio-economic industrial development

Jan E.G. van Dam

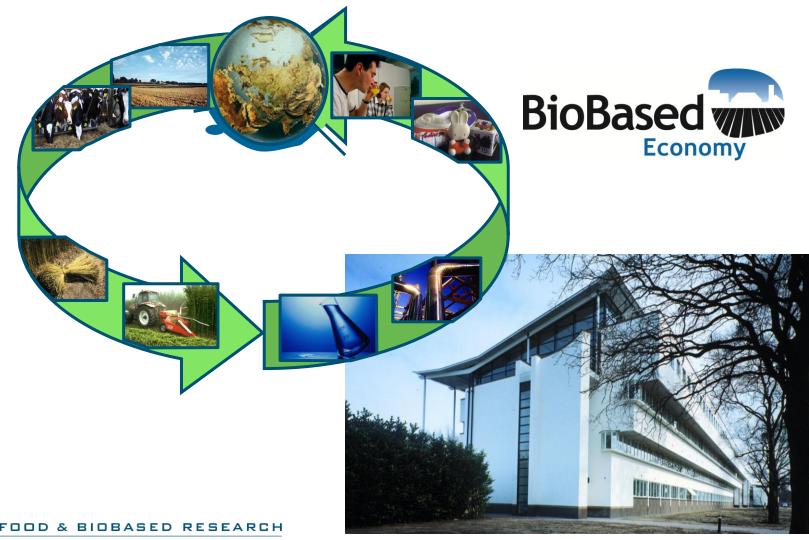
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Biobased products at Wageningen UR



Biobased Products

Development of:
 industrial processes
 industrial products

Based on:

- renewable (plant, animal, micro-organism) based resources
- `Green' chemistry





Expertises Biobased Products

- Sustainable logistics & chains
 Biomass production and pretreatment
 Proteins, lipids and carbohydrates
 Biobased materials
 Biobased chemicals
- Bio-fuel technologies









Biobased Products and Fibre crops



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- Bio-refinery for green materials, green chemistry and sustainable production
- Fibre and cellulose projects for CO₂ neutral product development
- Application research flax, hemp, jute, kenaf, abaca, ramie, cotton, bamboo, straws,
 - Quality supply chain: Agronomy processing – end-use
 - Extraction / degumming technology
 - Processing / Modification

OOD & BIOBASED RESEARCH

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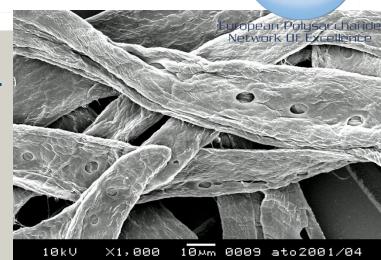
Cellulose fibre feedstock

Raw material choice: virgin, recycled, wood or nonwood fibres

Fibre analysis

chemical, physical, morphologic

Refine to valuable components
Fibre, dissolving cellulose, lignin, chemicals, glues, energy



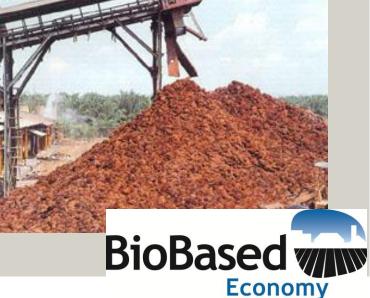


Cellulose feedstock



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➢ Primary cellulose ➢ Wood and Fibre crops \blacktriangleright Secondary cellulose (residues) Forestry and agro-food production Fertiary (recycled) cellulose ➢ Municipal waste ► Recycled paper ► Recycled textiles Building waste





Cellulose quality specifications



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- crystalinity (amorphous, crystal type),
- Polymerisation degree (DP),
- Fibredimensions (length, diameter),
- > purity (α -cellulose, % hemicellulose, lignine, pectines, silica, fats, ...),
- porosity, colour,
- surface properties (hydrophobicity),
- mechanical strength properties
- water absorbency, water retention, etc.





Markets and developments

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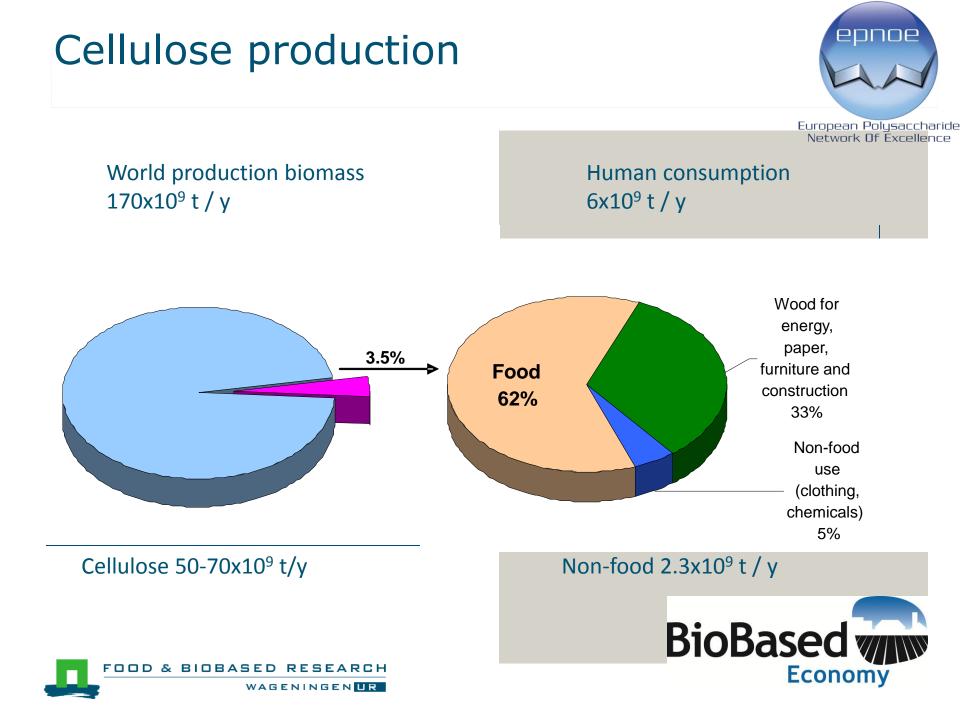
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Textiles Non-woven ➢ Wood, timber Pulp, paper and board Cellulose dissolving pulp Cellulosic films, plastics & derivatives Building materials Cellulosic fibre Composites Lignocellulosic Biorefinery & green chemicals





Cellulose price increase 2011



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>Straw ► Wood chips ➢Pulp Raw hemp Flax Raw cotton Dissolving cellulose Viscose / rayon ➢Celluloid

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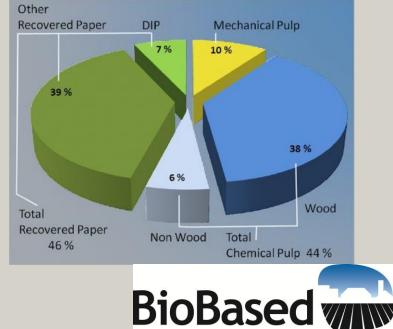
Cellulose feedstock



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Shift of market demand for cellulose
 Carbohydrate source for 2^e generation bio fuels
 Biorefinery and 'green chemistry

Effects on paper industries:
 Digitalisation
 Interest for alternative
 fibre sources



Economy



Cellulose production



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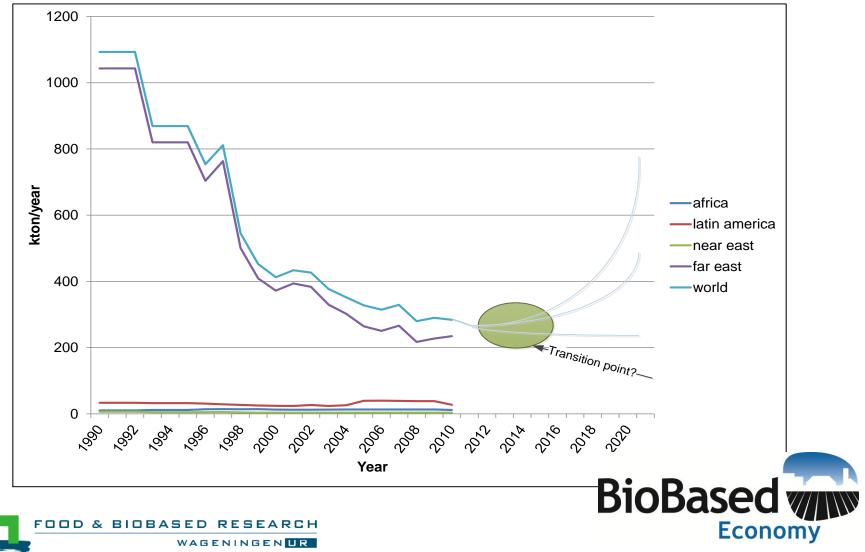
cellulosic fibres	10 ³ ton/yr	major producing countries
cotton	25.000	China, Brazil, India, Pakistan, USA, Uzbekistan
flax	300	EU, China
hemp	90	China, EU
■ jute	2.500	Bangladesh, India
kenaf	350	China, Thailand
ramie	280	China, Brazil
abaca	70	Philippines, Ecuador
coir	500	India , Sri Lanka
sisal	300	Brazil, Kenya, Tanzania



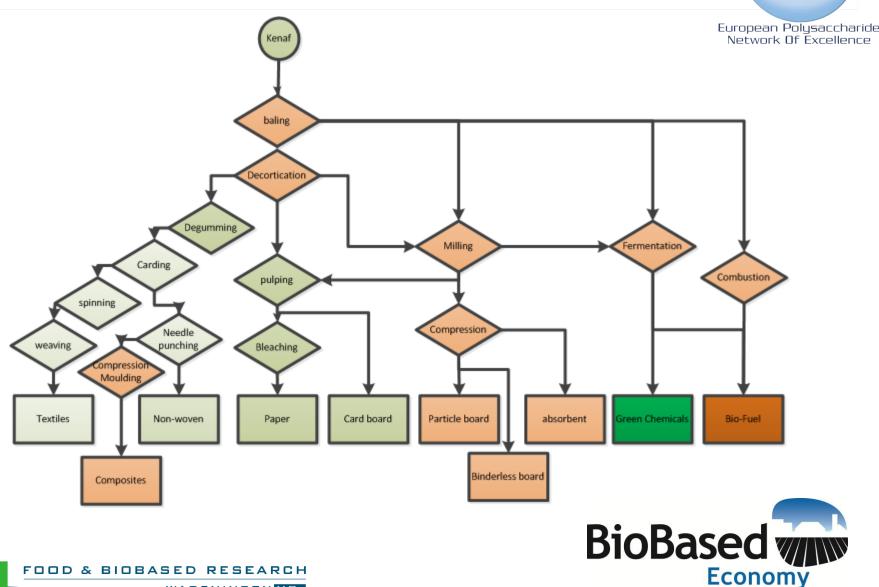
Kenaf production decline



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Kenaf post-harvest processing



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Fibre crops that matter



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- Cotton
- Flax
- Hemp
- Kenaf
- Jute
- Sisal
- Coir
- Abaca



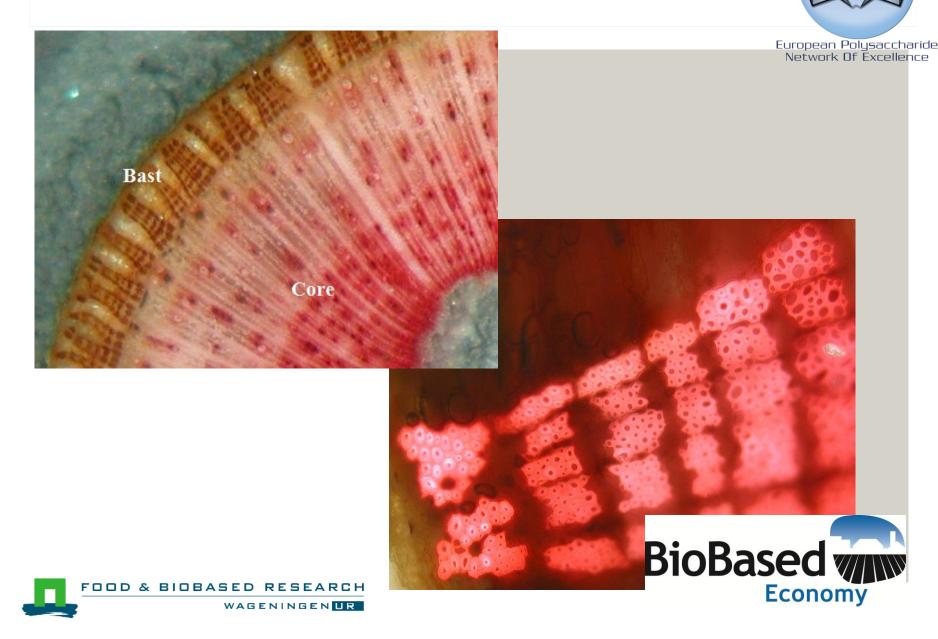




Morphological properties of fibres

Fibre	Length (mm)	Diameter (µm)	Fineness	
	Technical	Elementary	Elementary	(denier)	
Cotton		15-56	12-25		
Flax	300-900	13-60	12-30	1.7-17.8	
Hemp	1000-3000	5-55	16-50	3-20	
Kenaf	900-1800	1.5-11	14-33	50	
Jute	1500-3600	0.8-6	5-25	13-27	
Ramie	>1500	40-250	16-125	4.6-6.4	
Nettle	190-800	5-55	20-80		
Abaca	1000-2000	3-12	50-280	38-400	
Banana	450-1000	2.7-5.5	50-250	55-95	
Sisal	600-1000	0.8-8	100-400		
Pineapple	750-1000	5-6	3-8		
N Zeal flax		3.2-10	10-20		
Coir	150-350	0.3-1.0	12-24		
Miscanthus		1.6			
Esparto		0.5-3.5	9 BioBa	ased winter	
	BIOBASED RESEARD			Economy	

Kenaf microscopic image

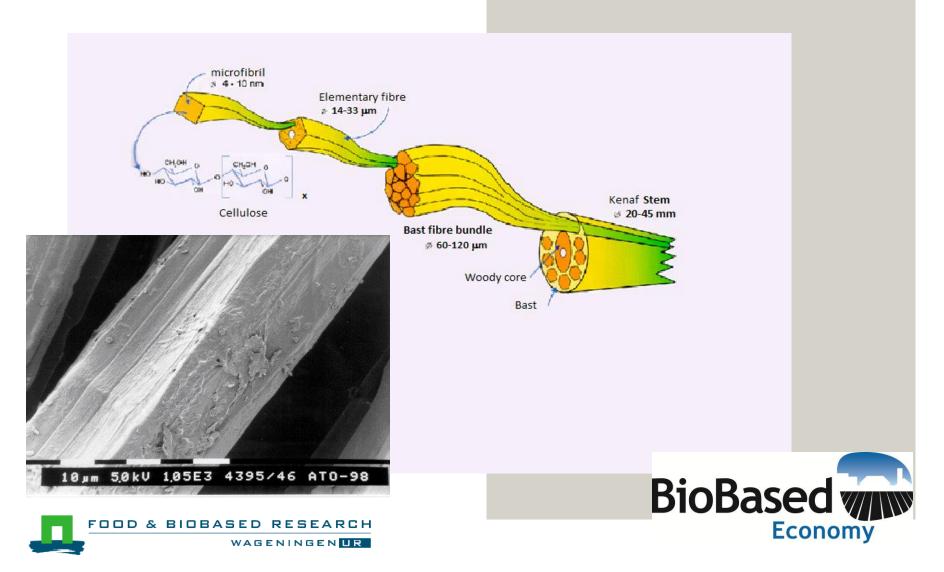


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Kenaf fibre bundle



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Chemical composition of fibres

	Cotton	Flax	Hemp	Kenaf	Jute R	lamie	Abaca	Sisal	Coir
Ara	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.2	1.0
Xyl	0.2	1.0	1.2	13.3	9.2	0.3	10.9	16.2	14.4
Man	0.1	4.1	4.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Gal	0.2	3.7	2.4	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.4
Glc	91.2	72.4	70.1	56.2	59.4	76.6	61.4	44.8	34.6
Rha	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.2
UA	2.2	3.2	2.8	5.1	2.5	3.0	.4.3	1.9.	5.2
Lignin	0.4	2.9	3.8	9.4	14.6	0.5	10.3	21.9	34.9
Ash	1.6	1.8	4.1	1.5	0.7	4.2	1.0	0.8	1.3



Fibre reinforced composites

- Agrofibre compounds for injection moulding
- **Biopolymers**
- Cement composites /light weight construction
- Fibre boards and panels



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Injection moulded products from natural-fibre/plastic granules



Composites in automotive applications

- Non-woven mats combined with plastics.
- LCA advantage weight reduction



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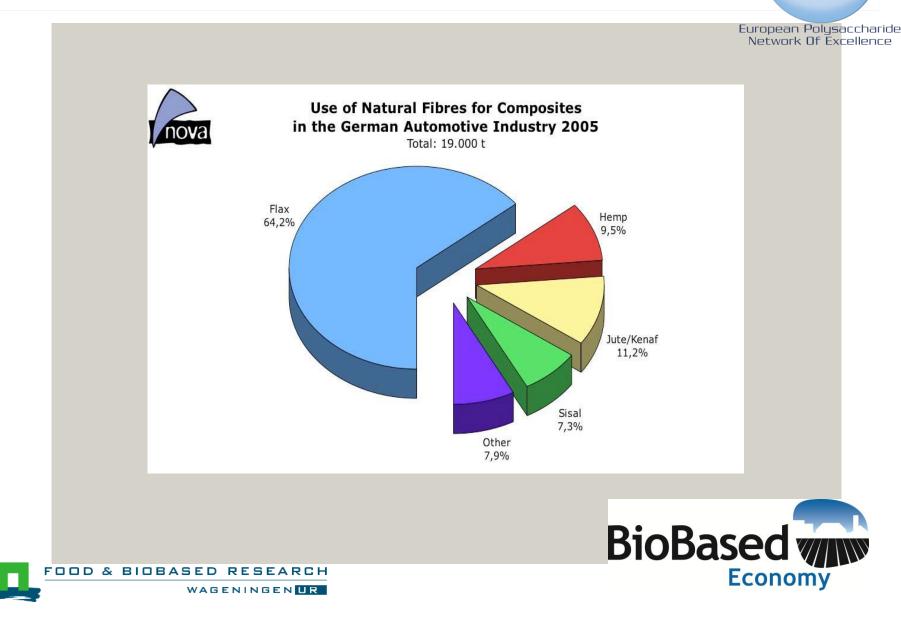
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Source hempflax





Fibre composite market



Markets kenaf products

Product	fibre form	fibre price range €/ton
Sacking, hessian, canvas	woven fabric / textile	High 800-2000
Ropes, cordage	twined	500-900
Composites	fabric / non-woven / chopped fibre	300-500
Non-woven tissue	non-woven	200-400
Geotextile	nets, non-woven	-
Insulation	non-woven	-
Paper and board	pulped	400-650
Fibre boards	refined / milled / chipped	-
Absorbent (moisture / oil)	core particles / non-woven	-
Green chemicals	fermented and biorefined	50-100
Bio-fuel, activated carbon	combustion and carbonized	-
Mulch, compost	composted	50-100



Polymer and Fibre Technology

- Nanofibre from cellulosic pulp
- refiner conditions
- properties
 - Diameter 50-100 nm
 - High specific surface
 - High strength and modulus
 - Translucent
 - Durable
 - Biodegradable (moist)
 - Renewable, CO₂ neutral
- Chemical modification





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Economic feasibility

Market demands

• Technical performance / availability

Cost of processing / modification

- Acceptable costs range of treatment
- Investment for implementation

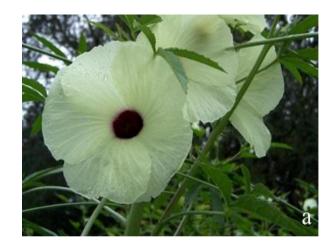
Economic scale of fibre processing / modification





Conclusions

- The use of kenaf in different consumer products has been demonstrated
- When supplies of kenaf raw materials match the demand of industries it may play a significant role in the bio-economic developments









Thank you for your attention







