

Wood - LOM

Using laminated object manufacturing to reimagine the use of wood

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P5 presentation

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Overview

- > Introduction
- > Research framework
- > Laminated Object Manufacturing
- > Veneer and laminated wood
- > Wood-LOM
- > Design process
- > Final design
- > Conclusions

Introduction

Global CO₂ emission increased ≈50% since 1990

Goal: net zero at 2050

Construction industry responsible for ≈15% of greenhouse gas emissions

7.2% of CO₂ emissions from iron and steel production

Introduction

Wood: old but sustainable building material

Engineered wood products provide substitutions for concrete and steel

Ongoing development in wood as a building material

Research aims to contribute to the development of wood as a reliable alternative

Research framework

Problem statement

- > Production of steel is one of the biggest CO₂ emitters
- > Steel often used for connective parts when building
- > Desirable to replace with a more sustainable material

Research framework

Problem statement

- > Production of steel is one of the biggest CO₂ emitters
- > Steel often used for connective parts when building
- > Desirable to replace with a more sustainable material

- > Wood is a sustainable alternative
- > New manufacturing methods to be explored
- > Laminated object manufacturing has potential with wood

Research framework

Goal of the research

- > Create a wooden connection element
- > Use a wood-on-wood connection

- > Make a 1:1 physical model of an example connection node

Research framework

Research questions

Main research question

How can Layer Object Manufacturing (LOM) technology be used to create wooden nodes for timber structures?

Sub questions

What are the advantages and limitations of manufacturing wooden elements using LOM?

What are the design parameters for constructing a solid wooden connection element using LOM?

What methods can be used to create reliable connections between a wood-LOM produced node and a timber structure?

Research framework

Research methodology

Literature research

- > Laminated object manufacturing (LOM)
- > Wood veneer and laminated wood
- > Material connections

Research by design

- > Design simulations
- > 1:1 physical model

Laminated object manufacturing

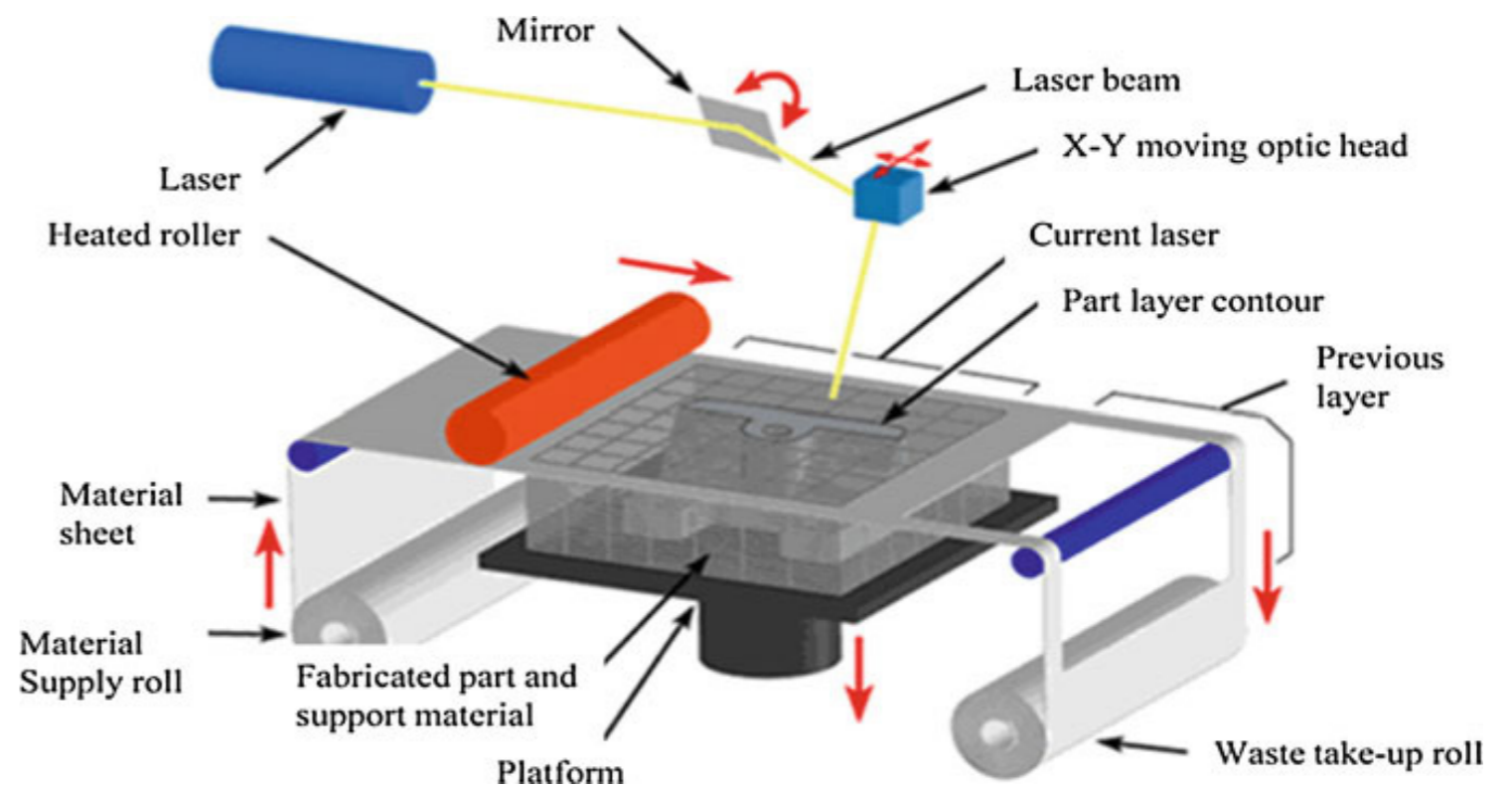
Developed in 1990

Various sheet materials

Sheet materials on a roll

Lamination process

- > New material layer
- > Lamination onto object
- > Lasercutting contours

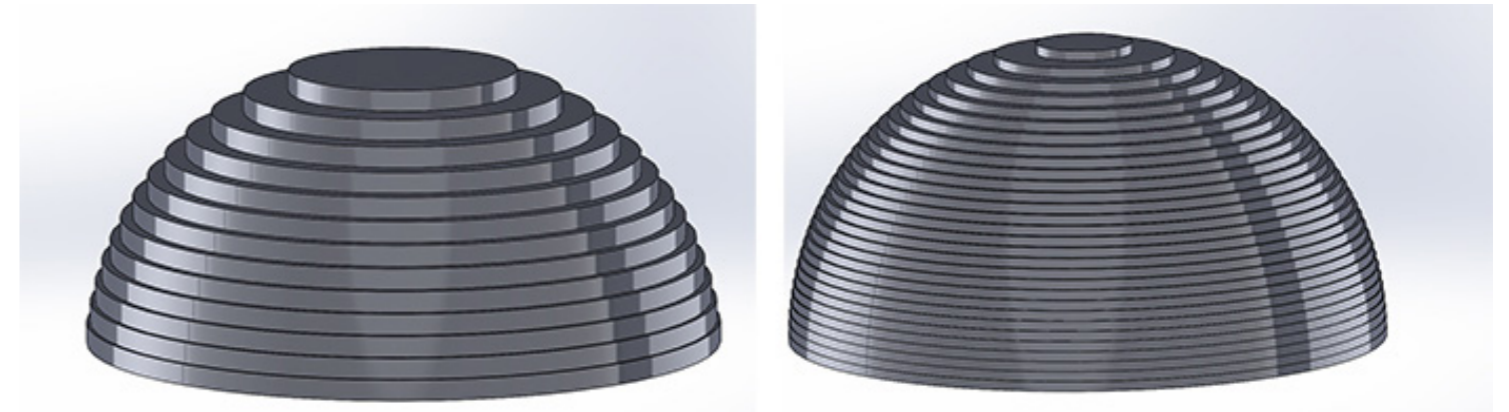


Laminated object manufacturing (LOM) (Mekonnen, 2016)

Laminated object manufacturing

High X- and Y-plane precision

Z-plane depends on layer thickness



The effect of layer thickness on the vertical resolution of an object (Verkstan, 2015)

Large amount of support material

Post processing needed

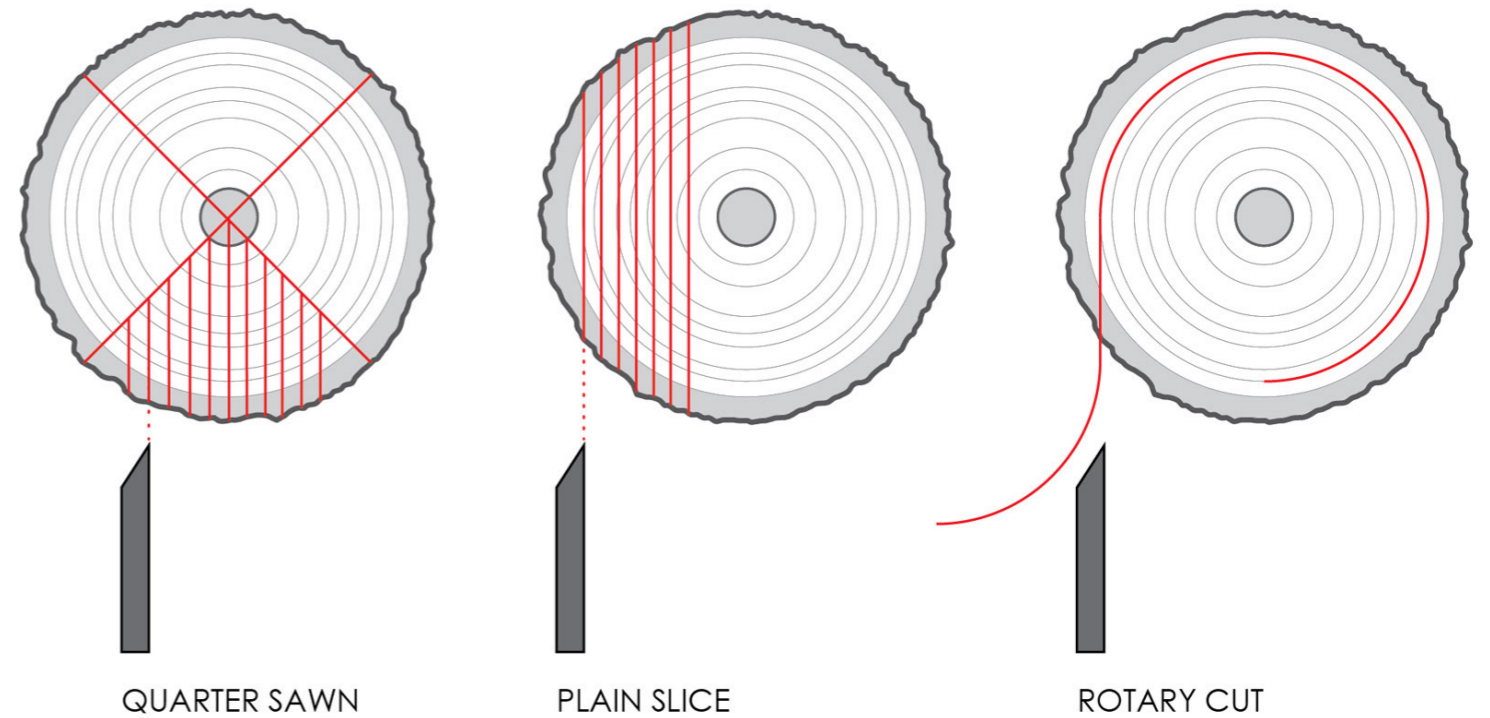


Removing support material (Gibson et al., 2016)

Veneer and laminated wood

Several ways to cut logs

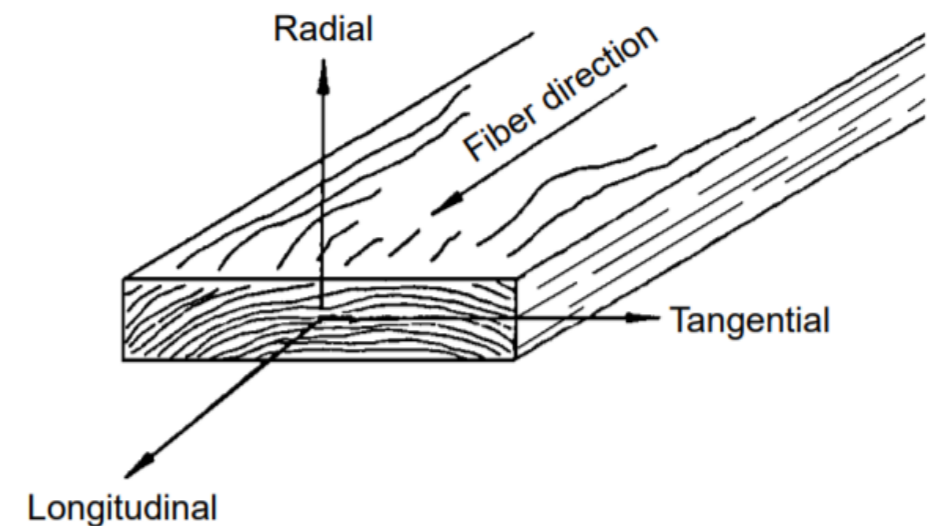
Type of cut defines characteristics



Various ways of cutting wood (LORD PARQUET, n.d.)

Wood is an anisotropic material

- > Independant properties in three axes
- > Strongest along fiber direction



The principle axes of wood (Borglund Aspler et al., 2019)

Veneer and laminated wood

Engineered wood products

Glue laminated beams (Glulam)

- > Laminated lumber panels
- > One grain direction



Glulam sample (BIMobject, n.d.)



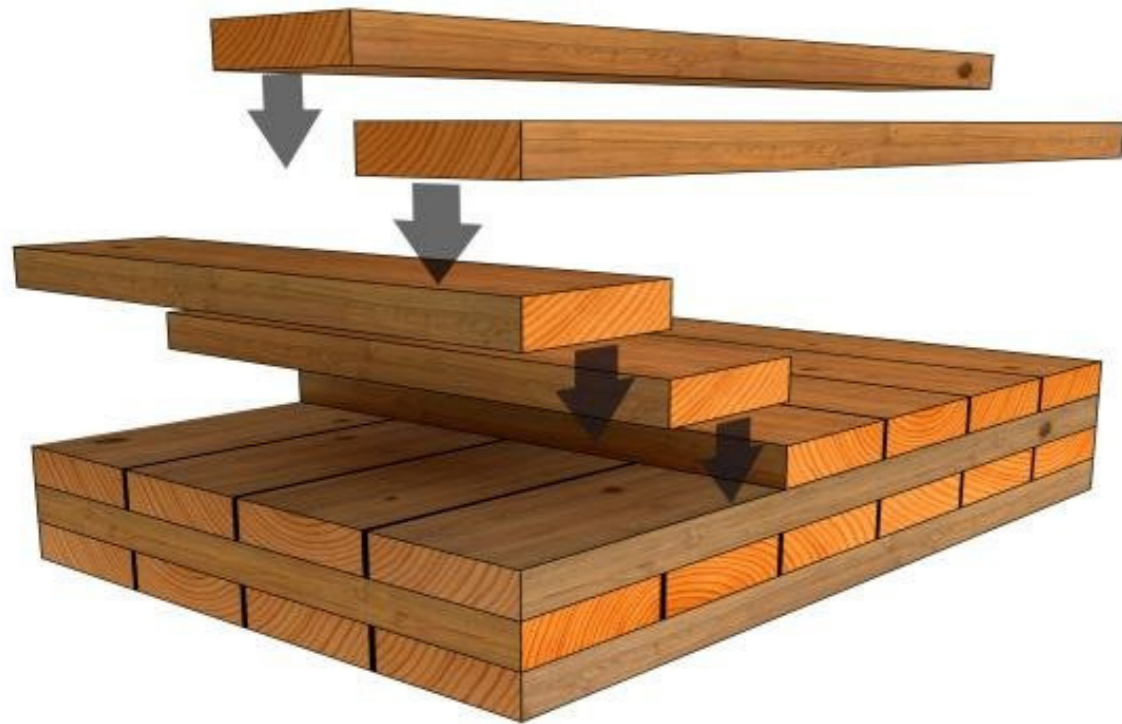
Glulam beam (Eurodita, 2022)

Veneer and laminated wood

Engineered wood products

Cross laminated timber (CLT)

- > Laminated lumber panels
- > Cross-laminated grain direction



CLT structure (w-a-d.in, n.d.)



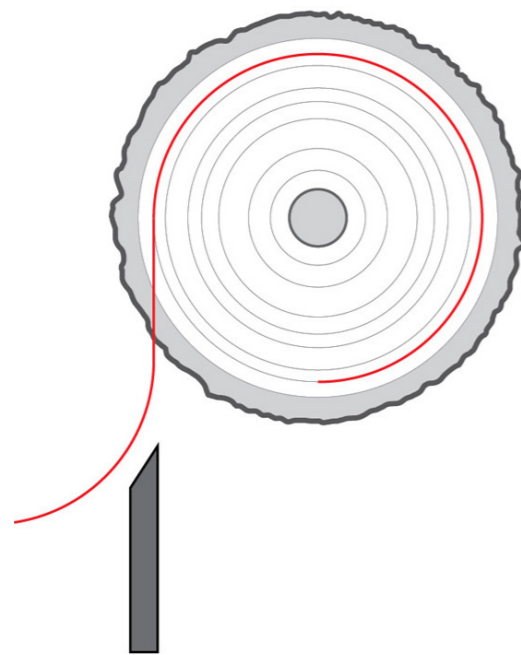
CLT in construction (WIGO, n.d.)

Veneer and laminated wood

Engineered wood products

Laminated veneer lumber (LVL)

- > Laminated veneers
- > One grain direction



ROTARY CUT

Cutting of veneer (LORD PARQUET, n.d.)



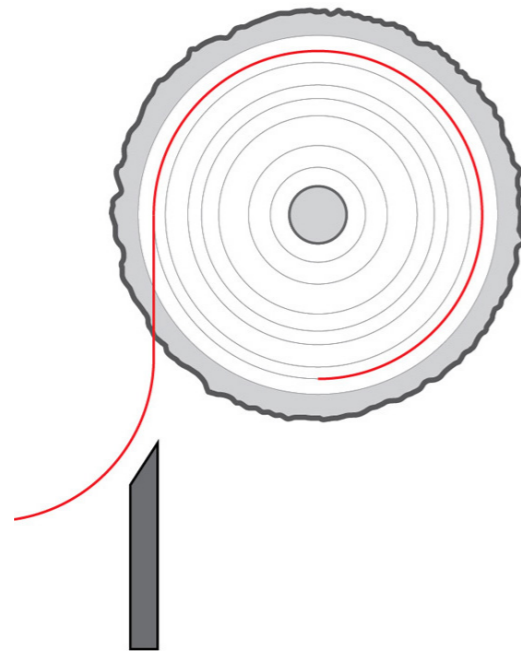
LVL samples (Metsä Group, n.d.)

Veneer and laminated wood

Engineered wood products

Plywood

- > Laminated veneers
- > Cross laminated grain direction



ROTARY CUT

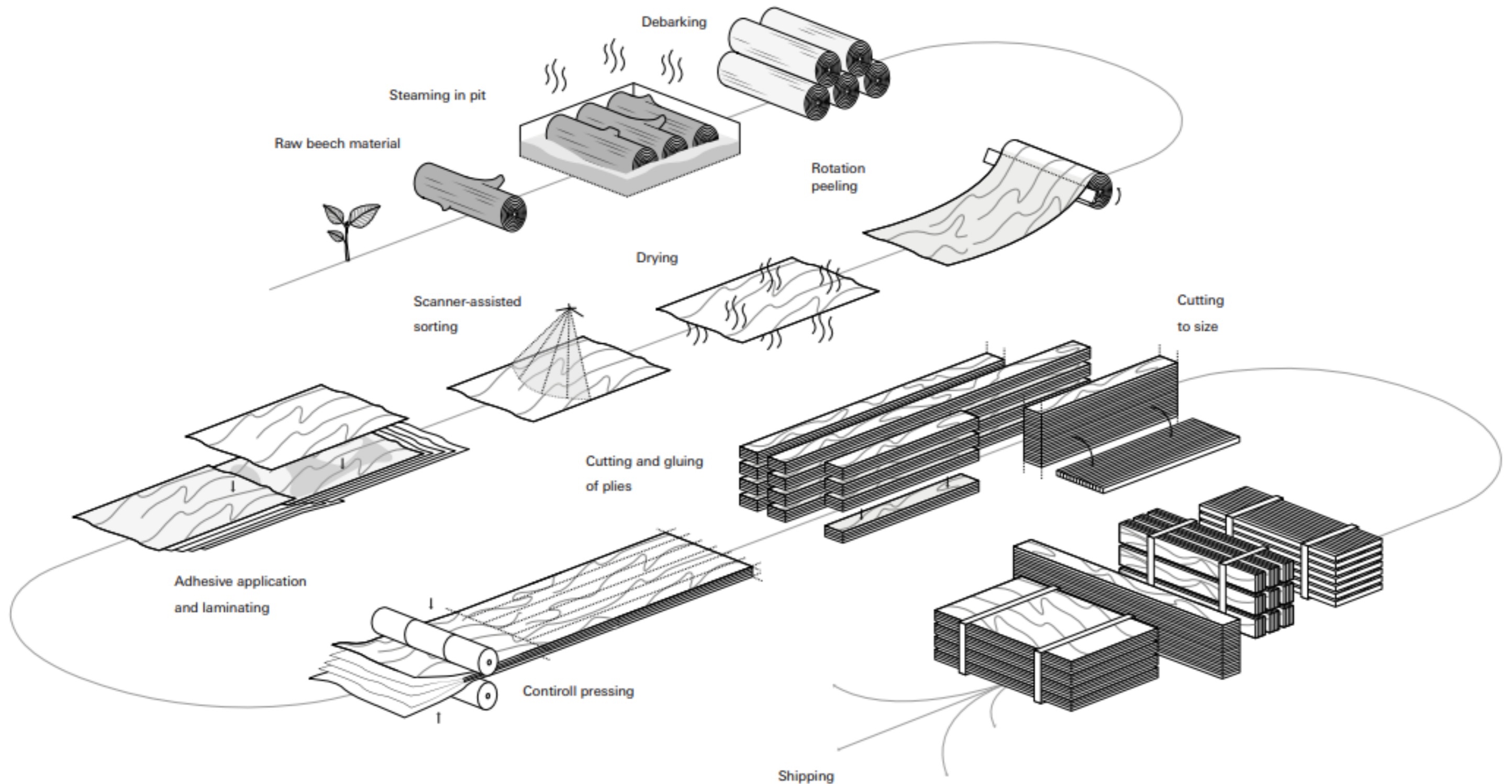
Cutting of veneer (LORD PARQUET, n.d.)



Plywood sample (Wikimedia, 2023)

Veneer and laminated wood

EWP production process



Refinement process from log to engineered wood product (Borglund Aspler et al., 2019)

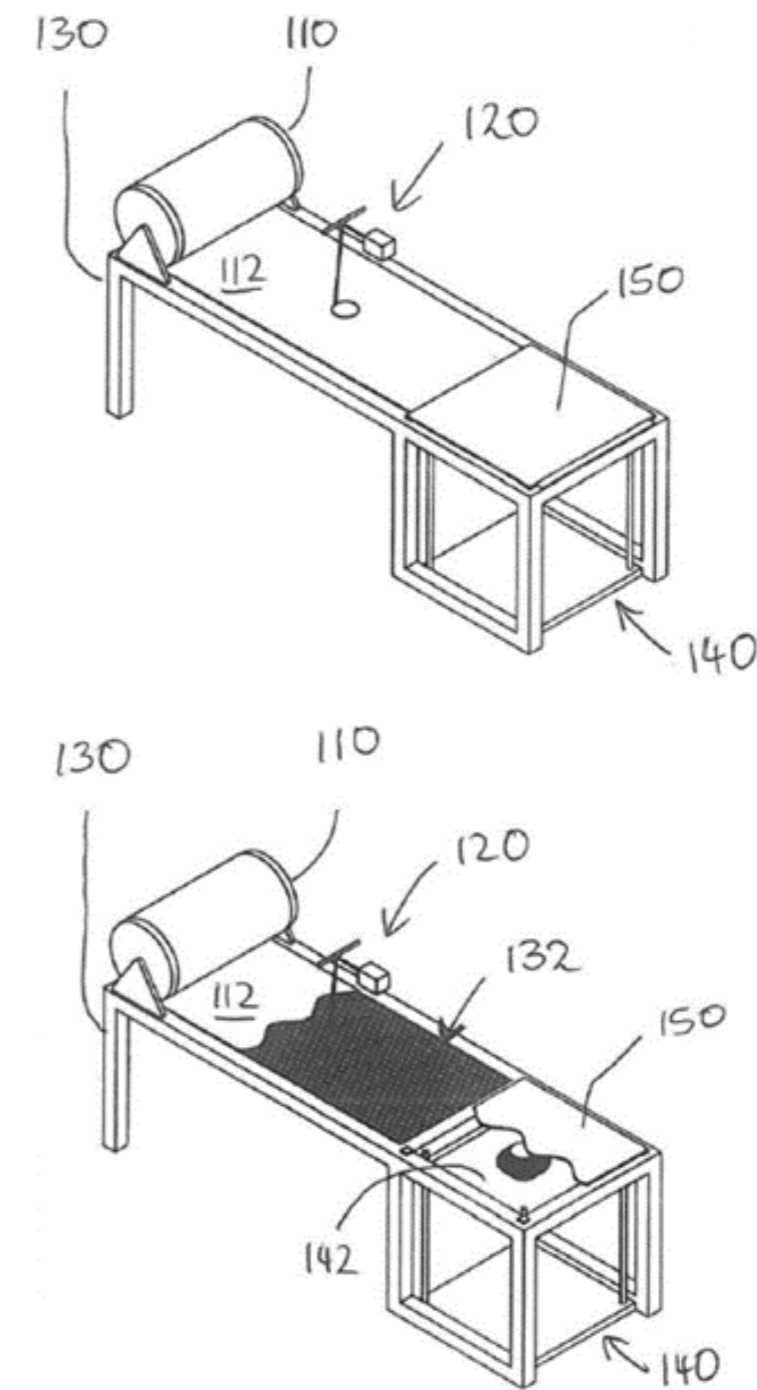
Wood - LOM

In 2020 patent by Stefan Schäfer

Process and device for the additive manufacturing of a layered wood structure

Improvements to make

- > Cross-laminated structure
- > Using sheets instead of roll
- > Adhesion method

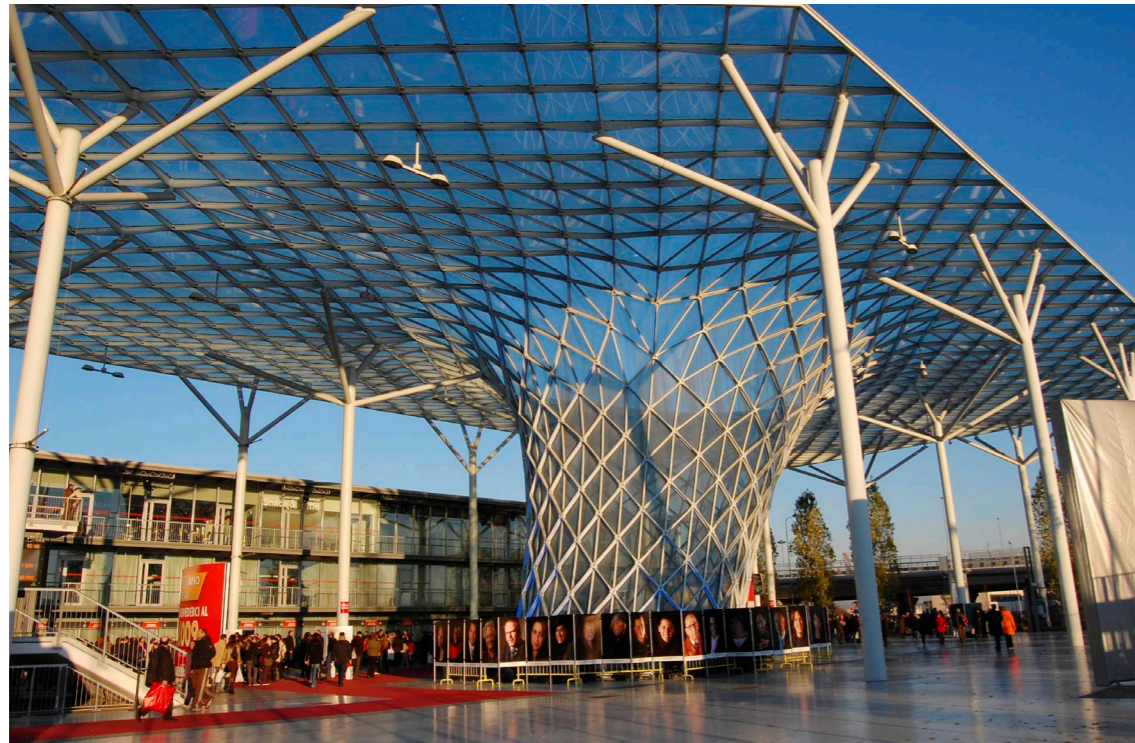


Schematic overview of a device for a LOM process with wood veneer (Schäfer, 2020)

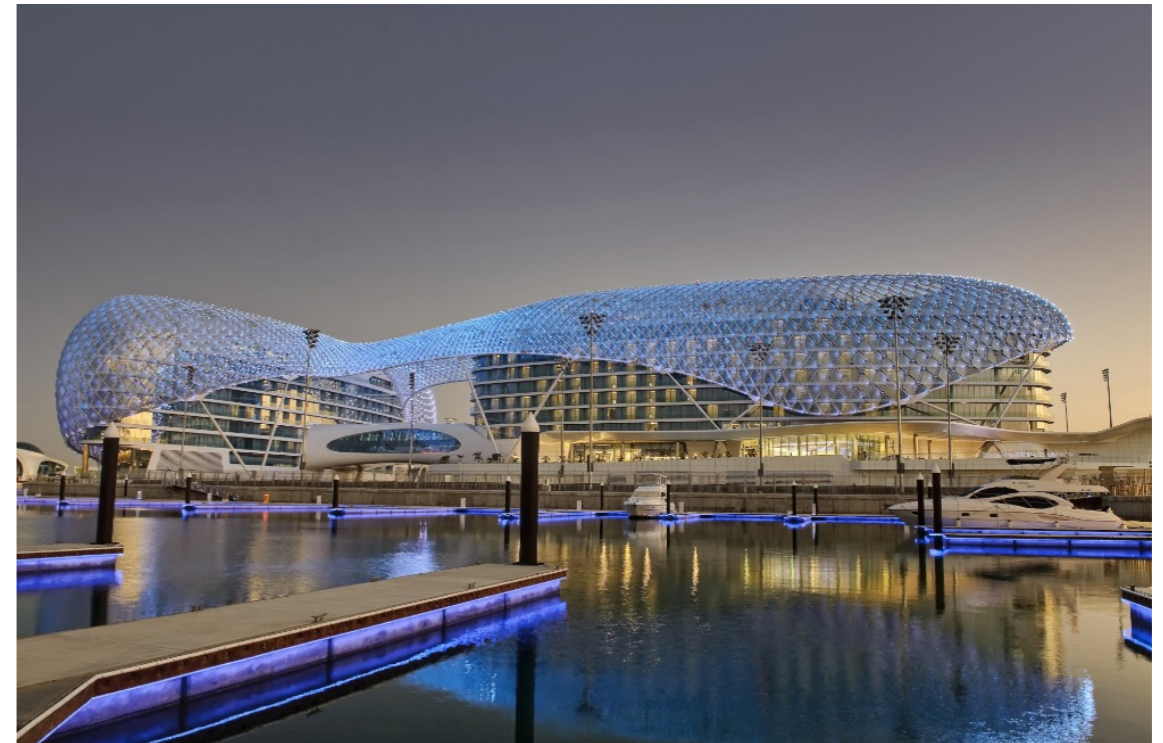
Design process

- > Choose a concept
- > Substantiate material choice
- > Choose a shape
- > Create test case and criteria
- > Test and compare test results
- > Improve the design based on results
- > Finalise the design

Concept development



The New Fair, Milan (Itinari, 2019)



The Yas Hotel, Abu Dhabi (Basulto, 2022)

Concept development



The New Fair, Milan (Itinari, 2019)



The Yas Hotel, Abu Dhabi (Basulto, 2022)



Bunjil Place, Melbourne (Caballero, 2022)



Swatch Office, Biel (Blumer Lehmann, n.d.)

Concept development



Swatch Office, Biel (Blumer Lehmann, n.d.)



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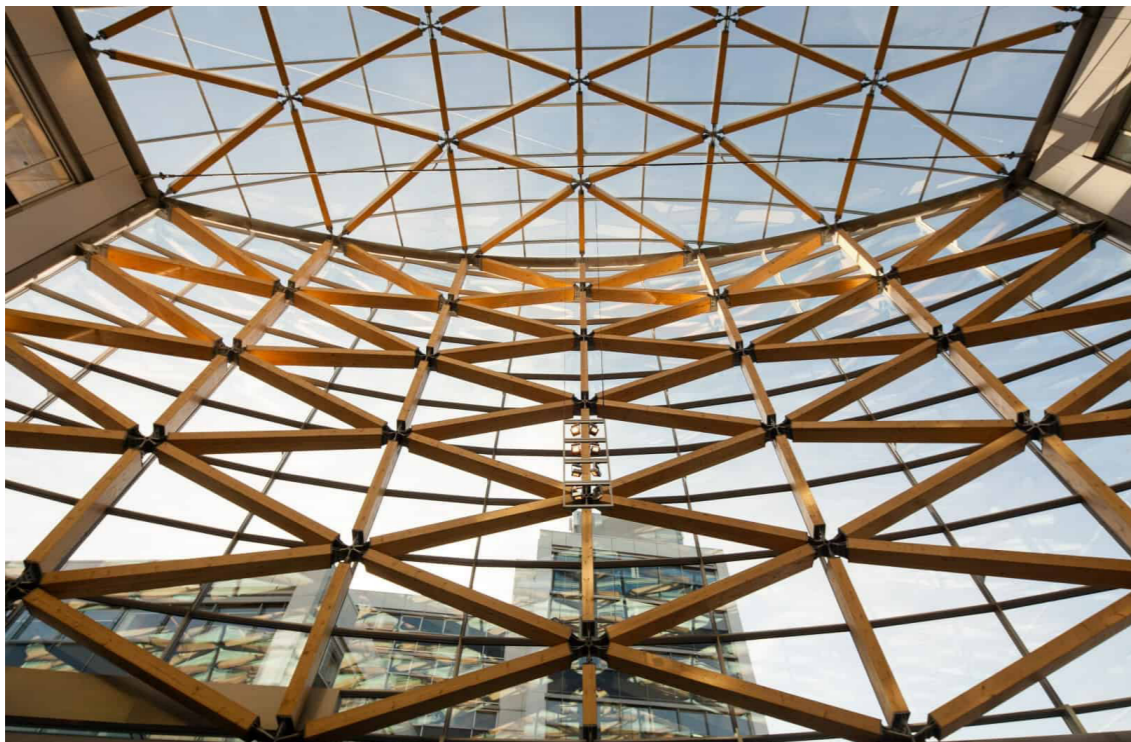
Concept development



Timber dome canopy, the Jungledome, Remouchamps (Lüning, 2006)



Timber dome canopy, the Jungledome, Remouchamps (Lüning, 2006)

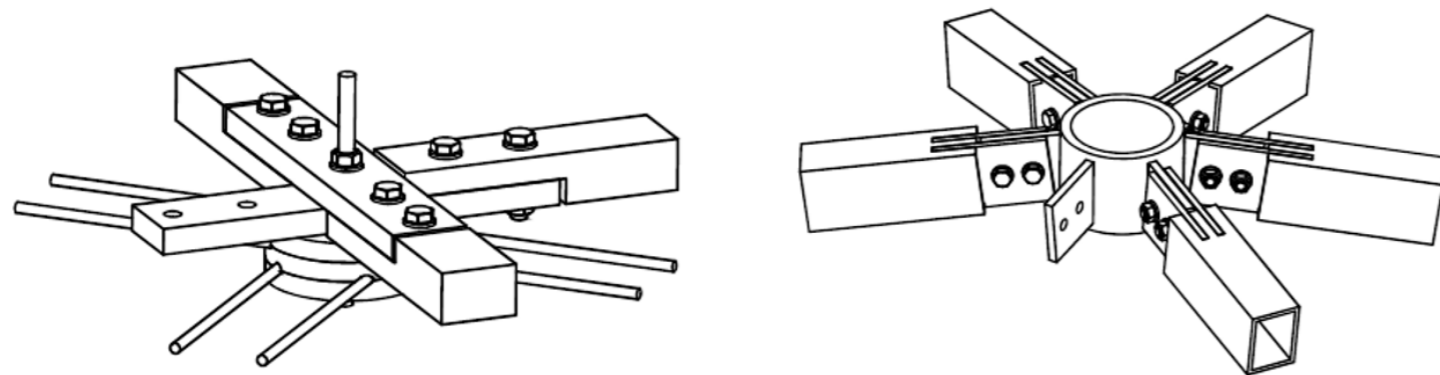


Timber facade structure, The Base, Schiphol-Centrum (De Groot Vroomshoop, 2017)



Timber facade structure, The Base, Schiphol-Centrum (De Groot Vroomshoop, 2017)

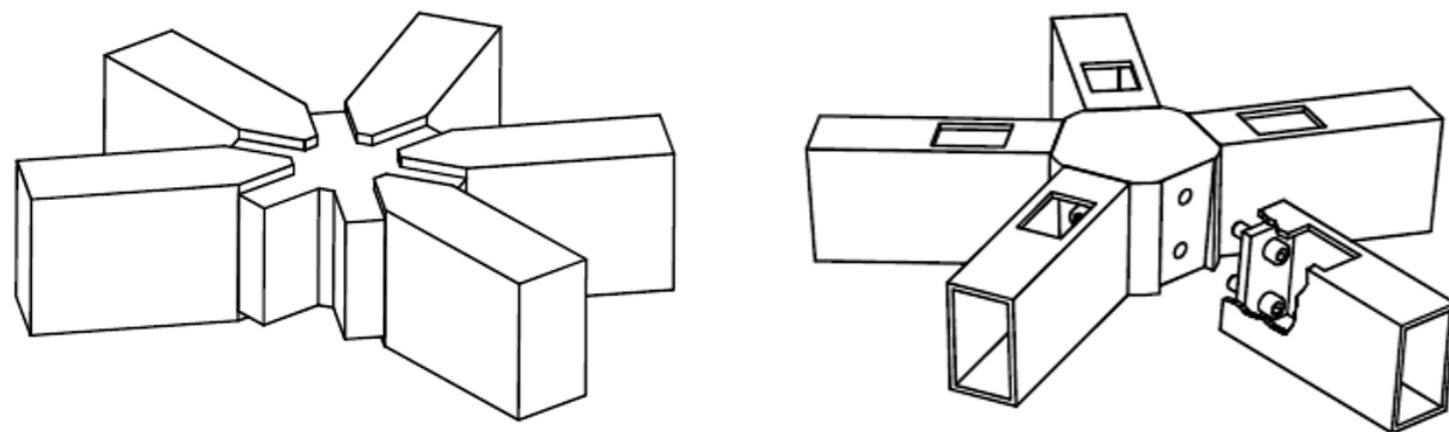
Concept development



Splice connectors



Timber dome canopy, the Jungledome, Remouchamps (Lüning, 2006)



End-face connectors



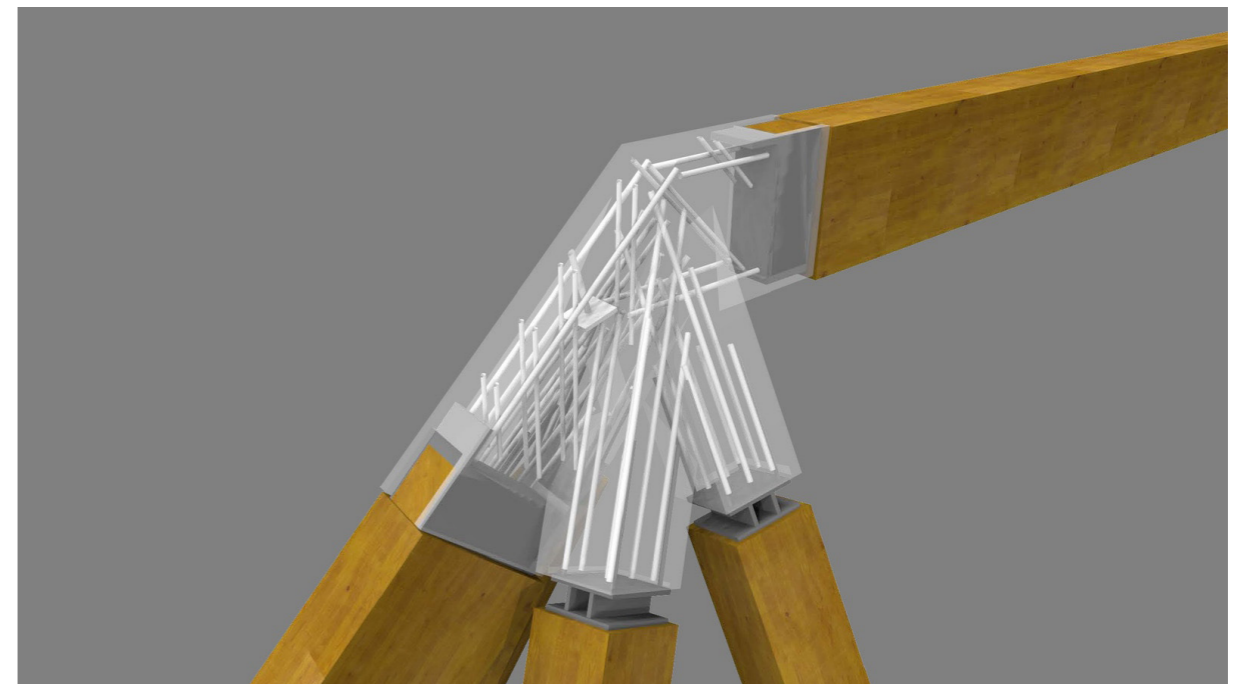
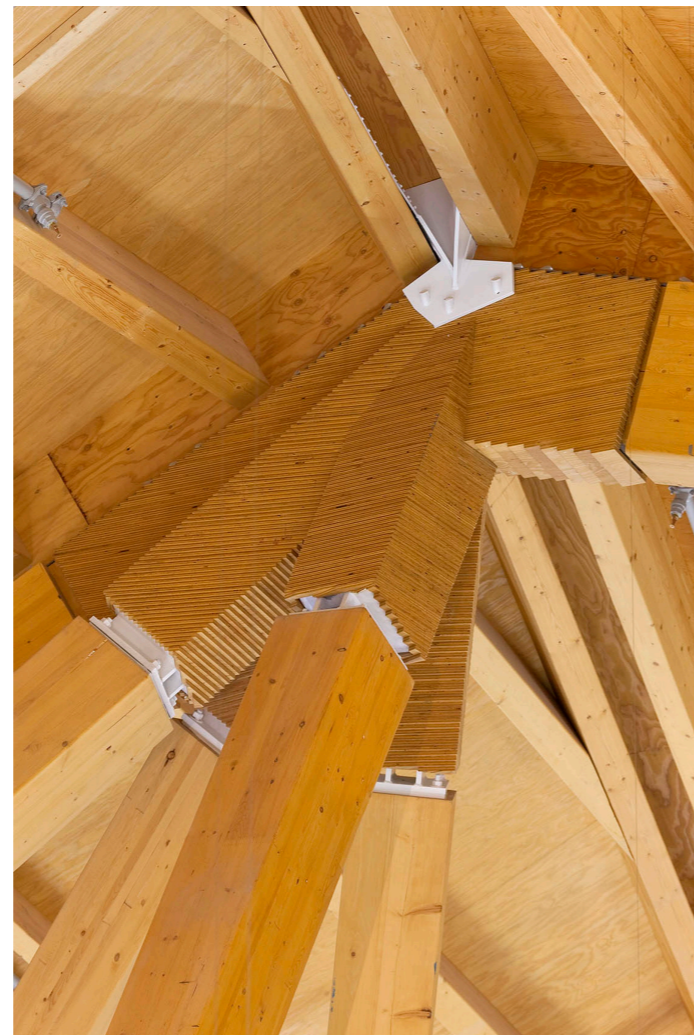
Timber facade structure, The Base, Schiphol-Centrum (De Groot Vroomshoop, 2017)

Design framework

Design principle

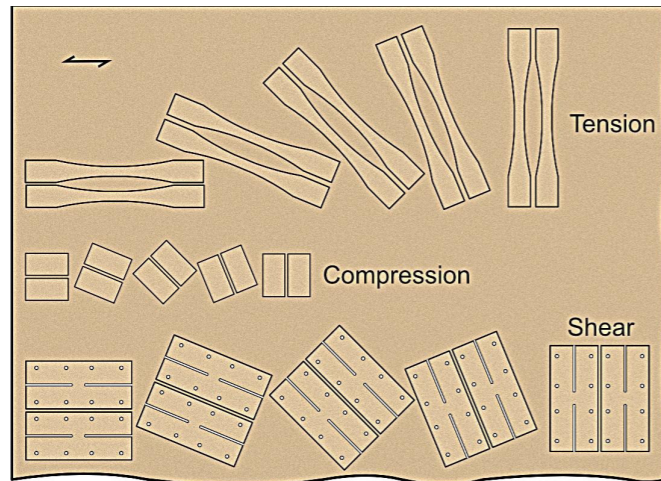


Philip J. Currie Dinosaur Museum (structurecraft.com, 2022)

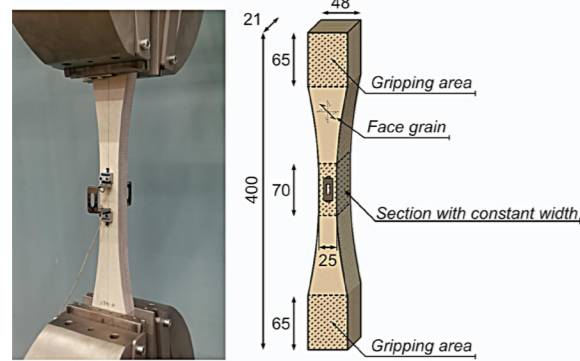


Design framework

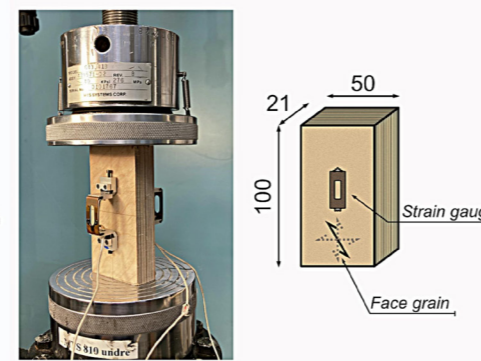
Design principle



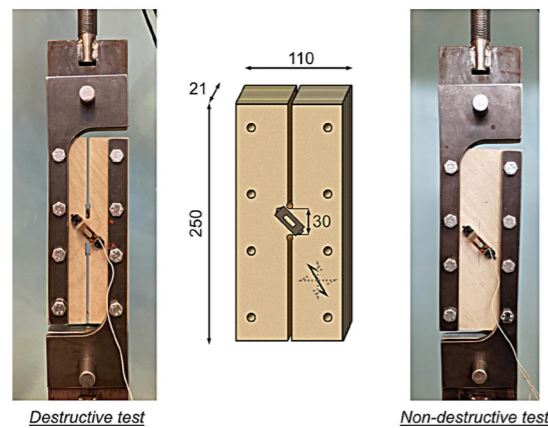
(a) Tension test setup



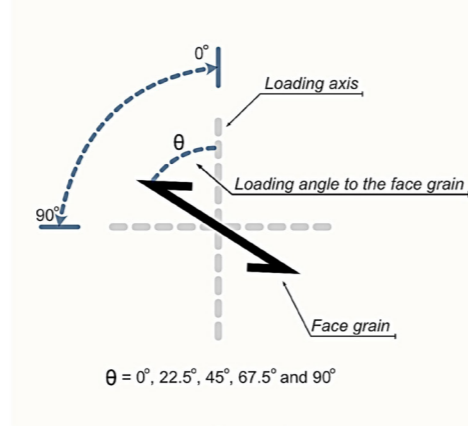
(b) Compression test setup



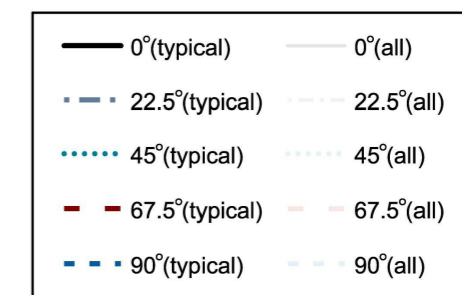
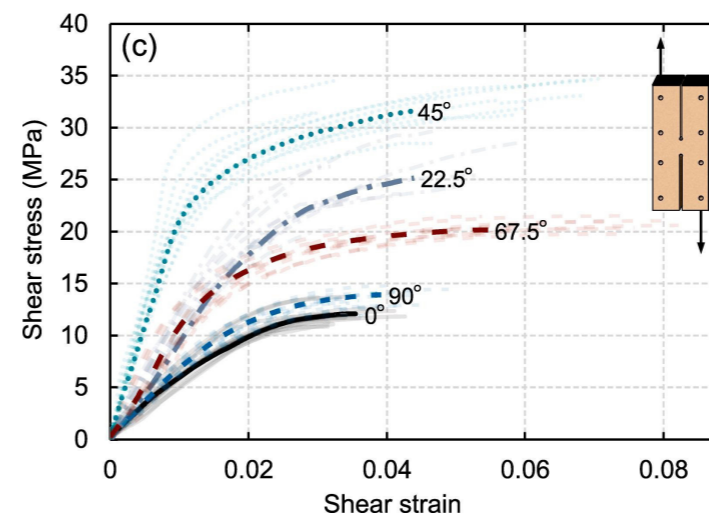
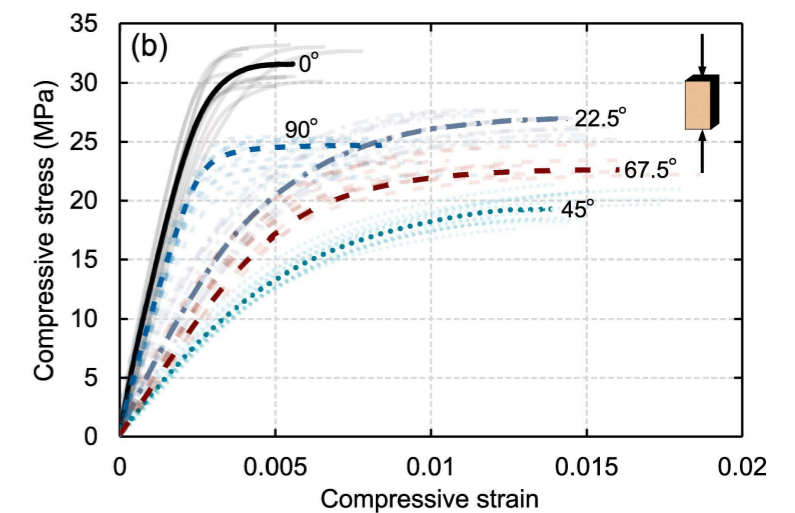
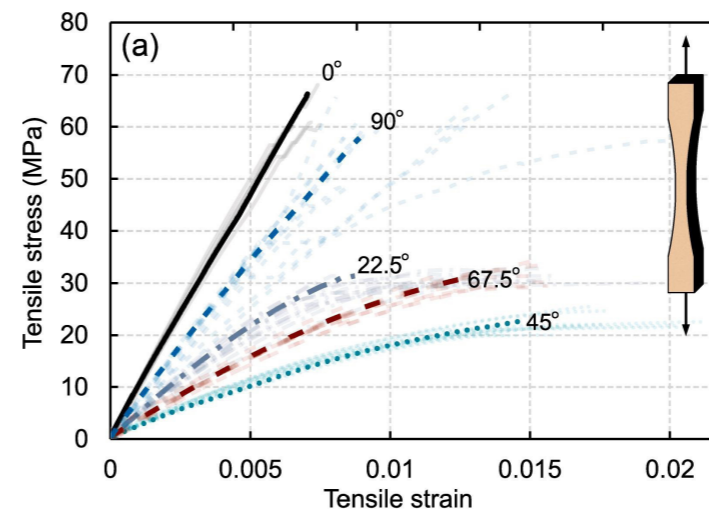
(c) Shear test setup



(d) Loading angle to the face grain

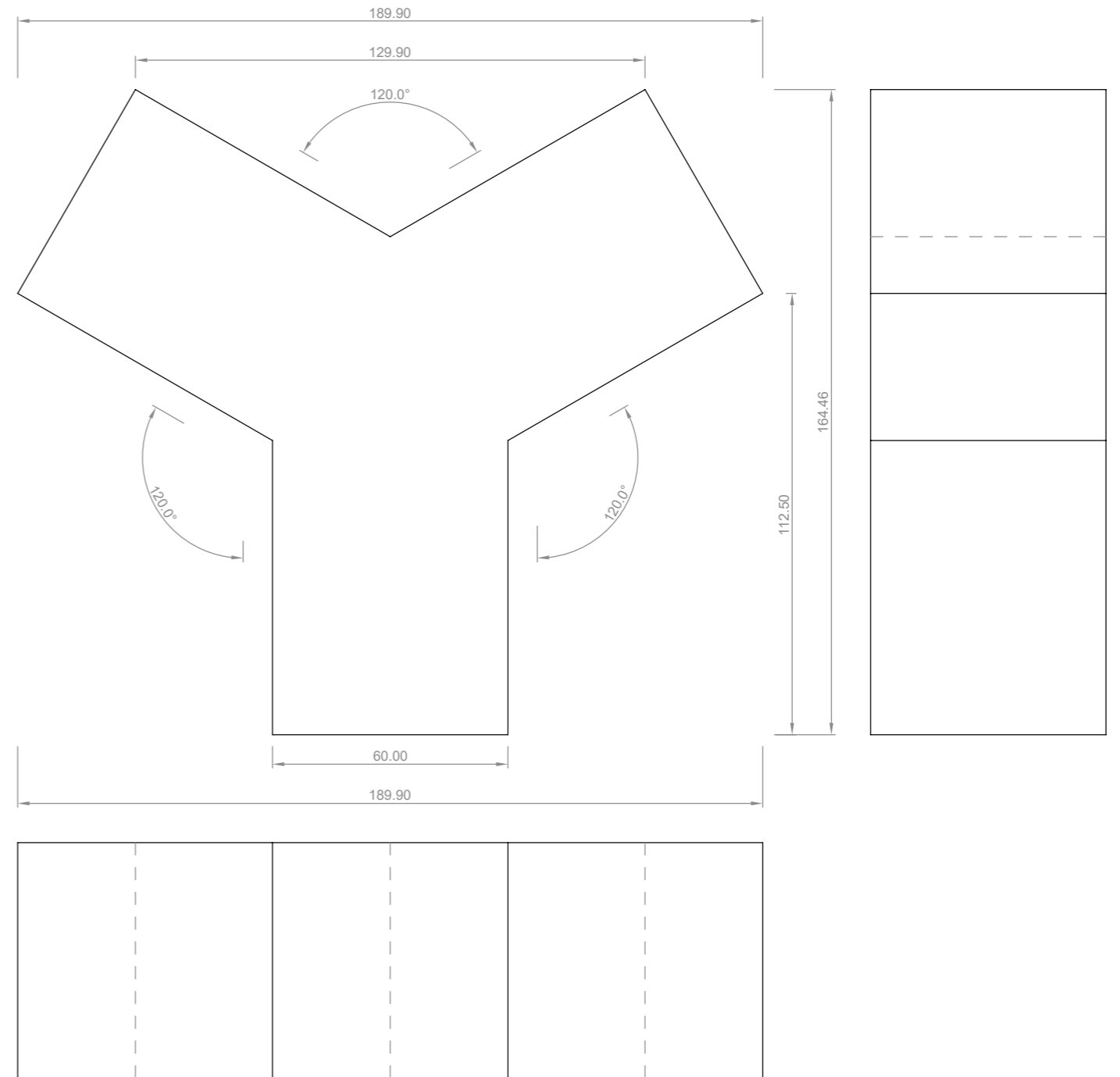
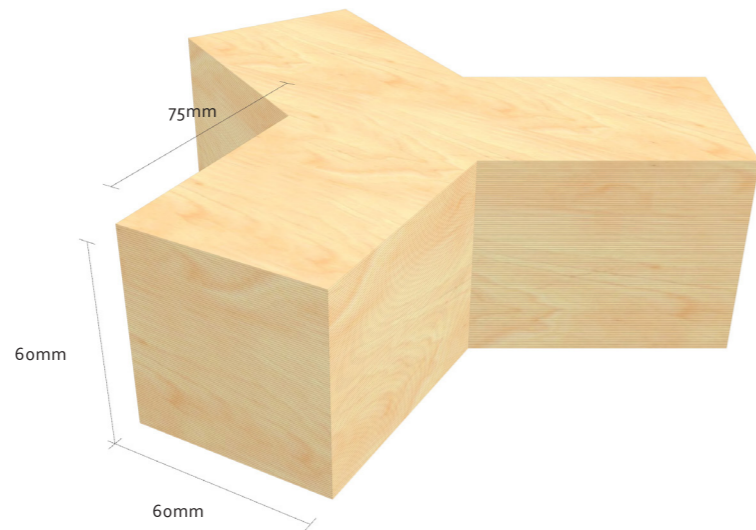
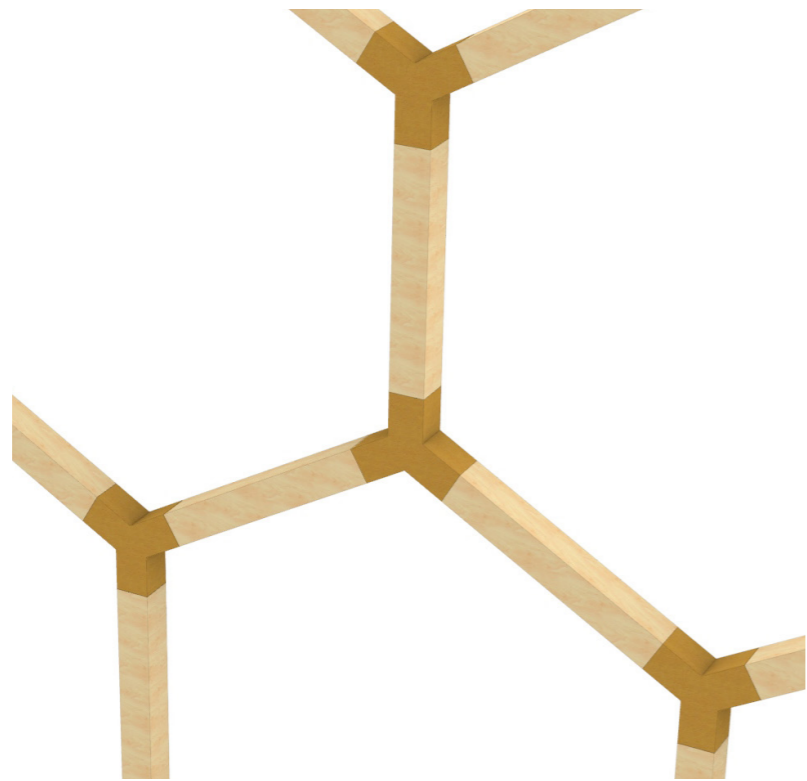


In-plane mechanical properties of plywood (Wang et al., 2022)



Design framework

Node design



Design framework

Material

Material selection criteria

- > Production in Europe
- > Widely available and relatively affordable
- > Available as veneer
- > Easy to handle

First selection

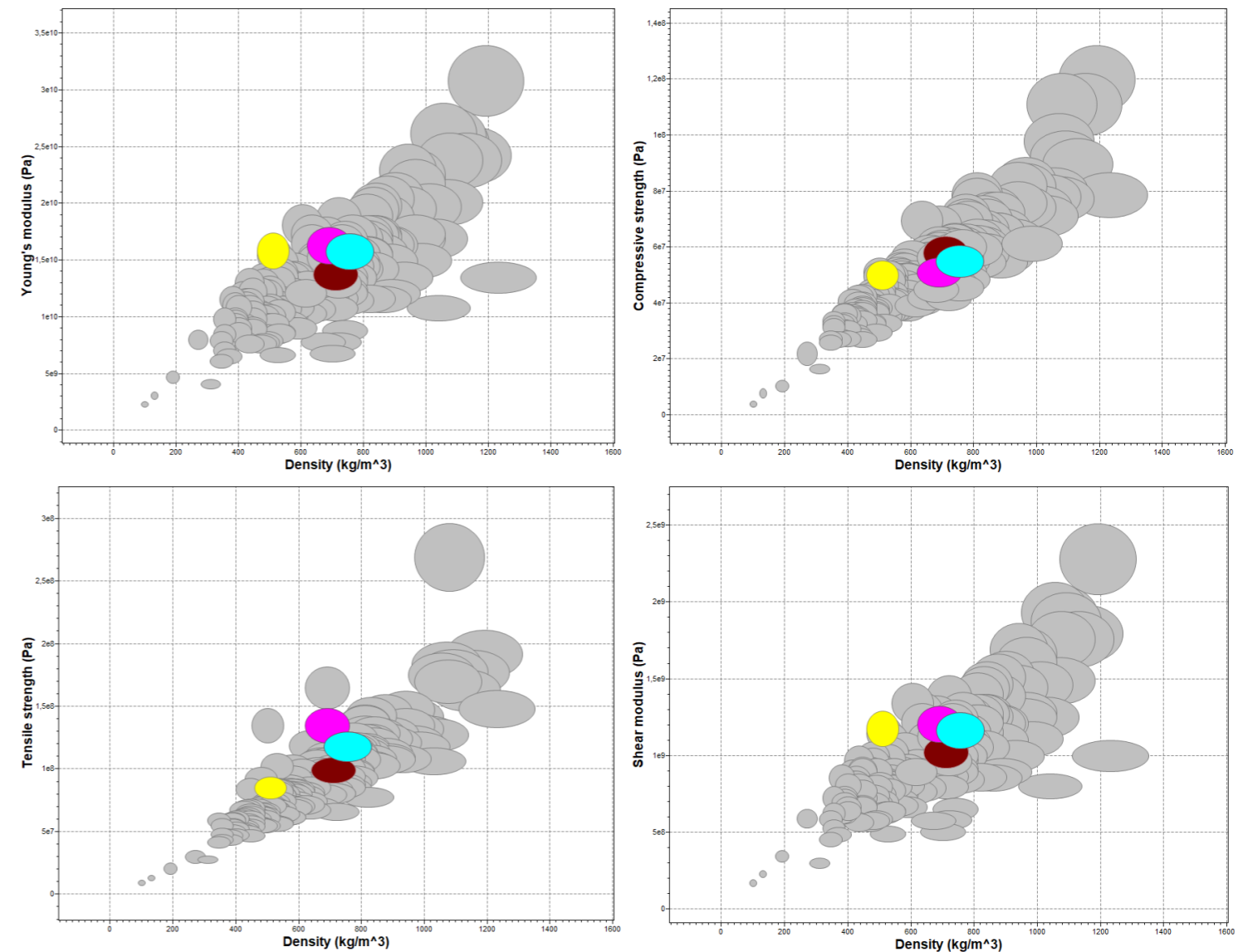
- > Birch (Betula verrucosa)
- > Beech (Fagus sylvatica)
- > Spruce (Picea abies)
- > Oak (Quercus robur)

Design framework

Material

Material properties

- > Young's modulus
- > Compressive strength
- > Tensile strength
- > Shear strength



Legend

■	Birch	(<i>Betula verrucosa</i>)
■	Beech	(<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>)
■	Spruce	(<i>Picea abies</i>)
■	Oak	(<i>Quercus robur</i>)

A comparisson of a selection of mechanical properties of four types of wood (Ansys Granta EduPack)

Design framework

Material



Birch veneer



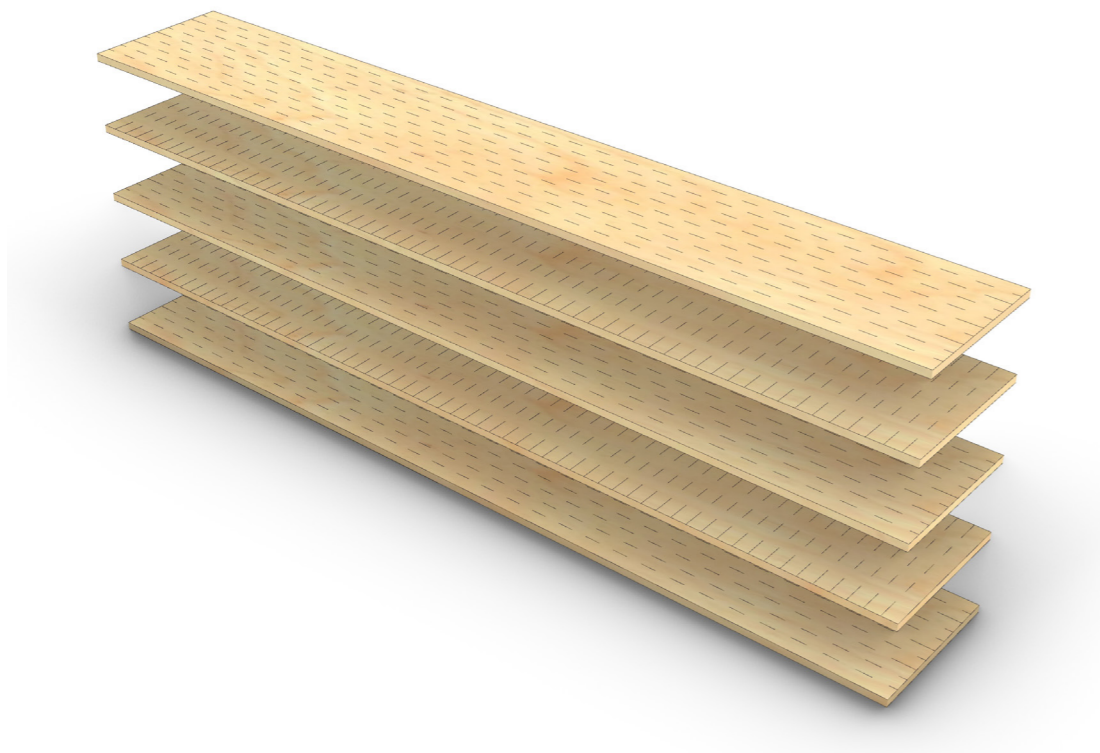
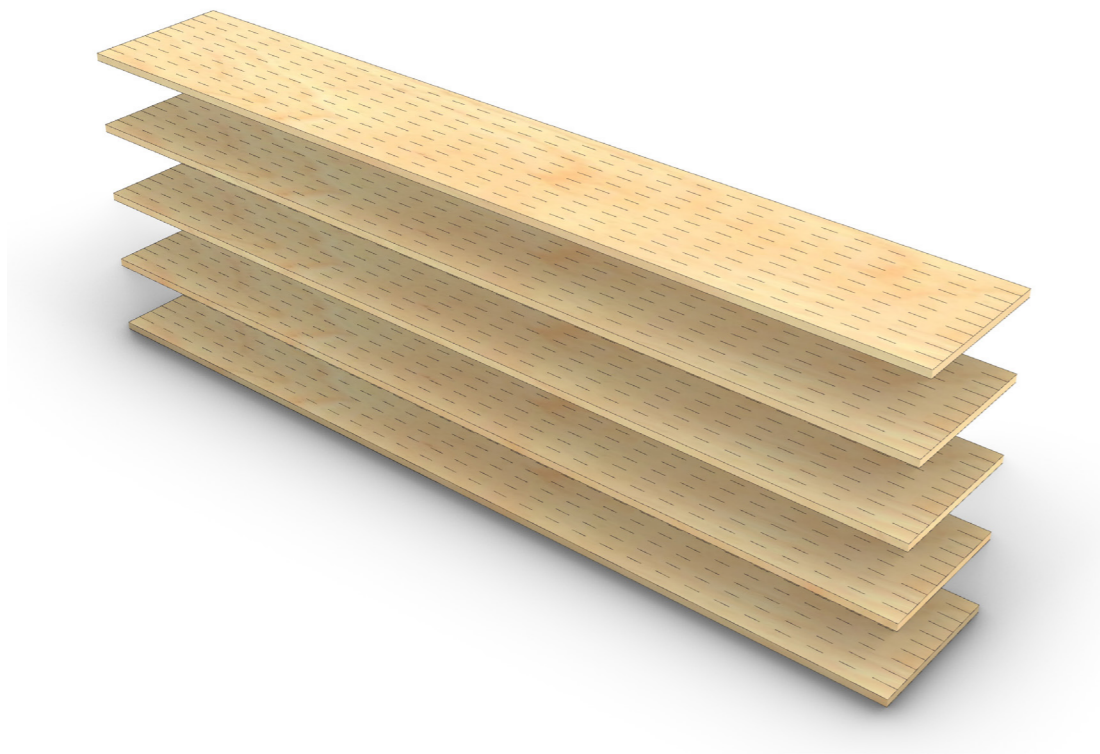
Beech veneer



Oak veneer

Design framework

Material



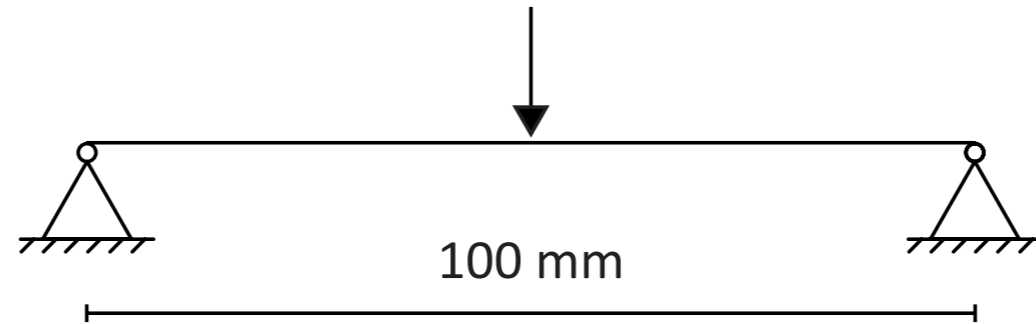
Design framework

Material

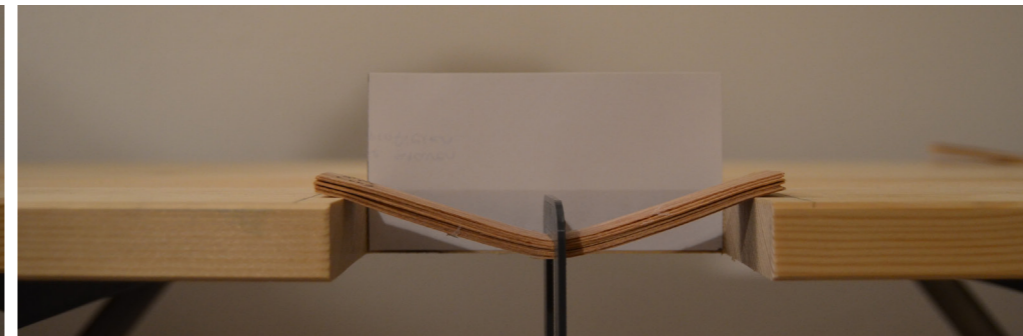


Design framework

Material



Linear birch - Max load of 103.95 N



Linear beech - Max load of 117.68 N



Multiple direction birch - Max load of 40.21 N

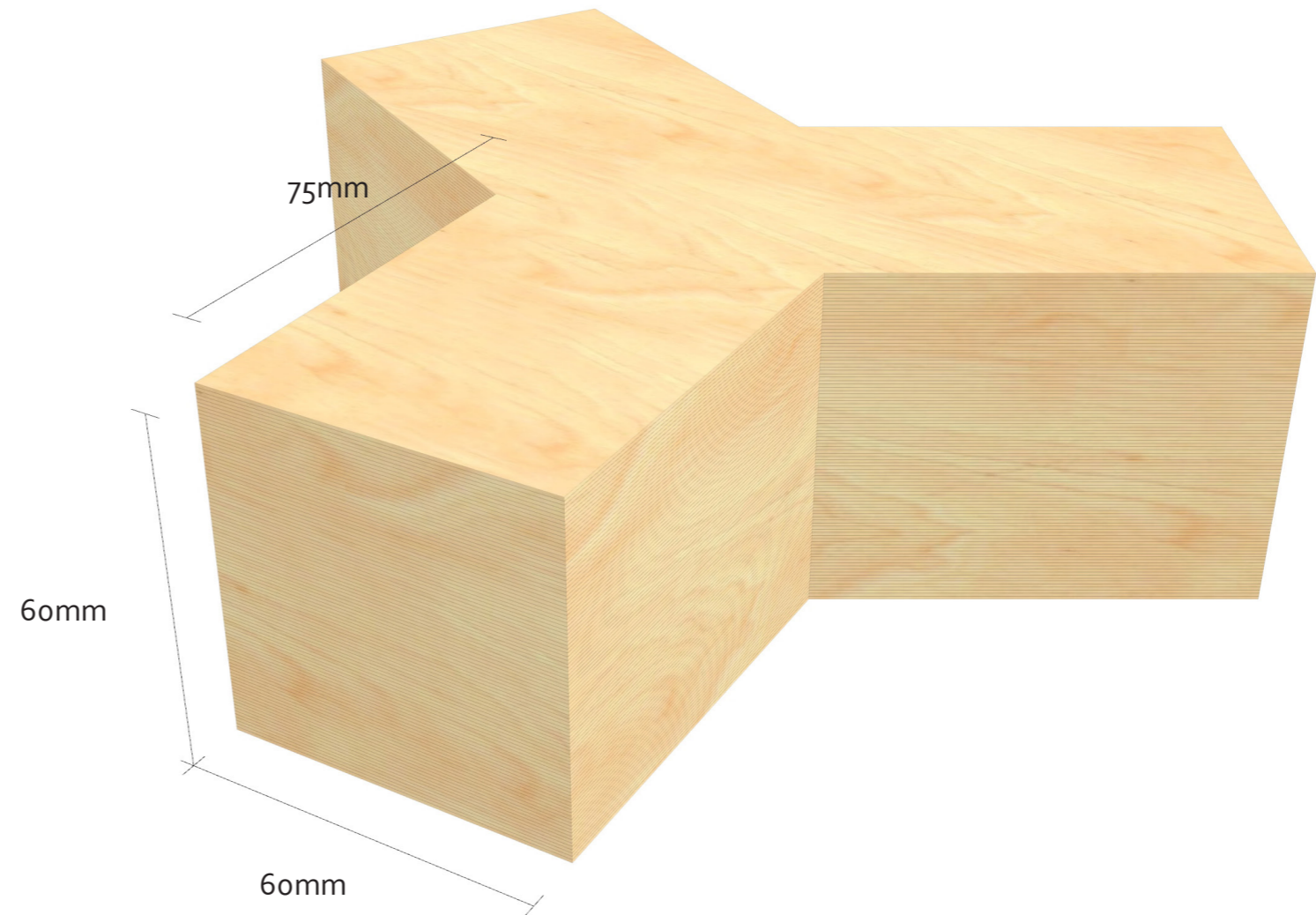


Multiple direction beech - Max load of 108.85 N

Research by design

Concept design

Concept geometry for testing



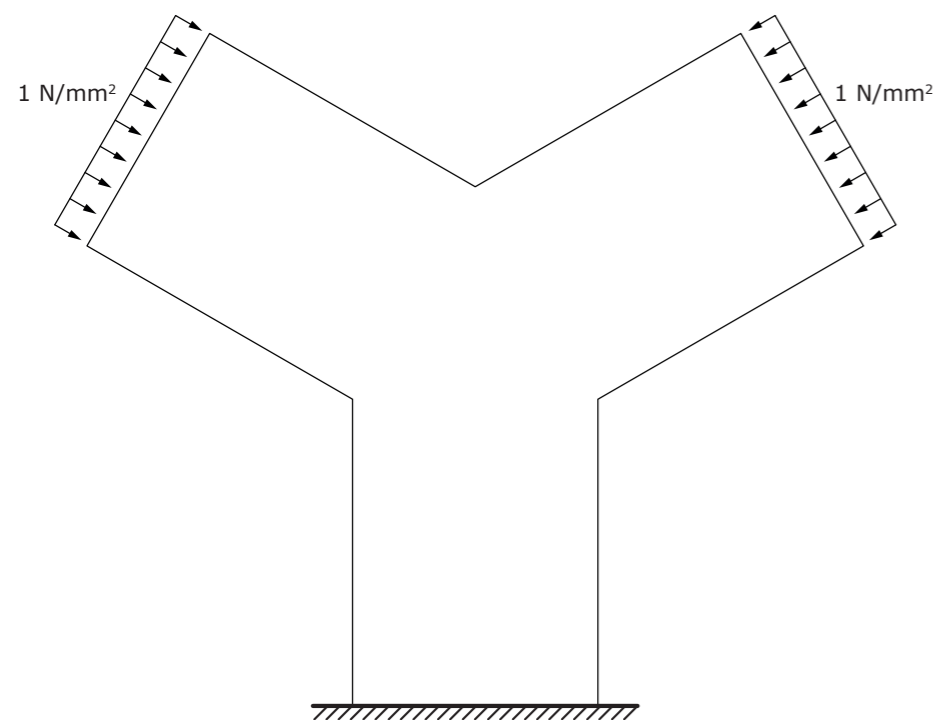
Research by design

Structural analyses and criteria

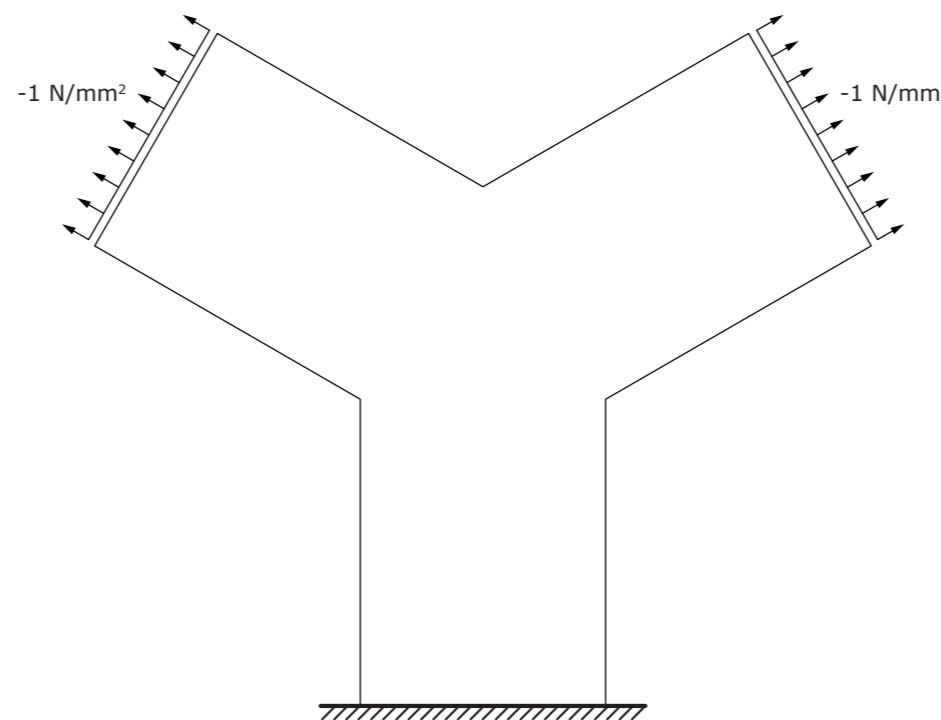
FEM analysis with Abaqus 6.13.1

Monitoring results

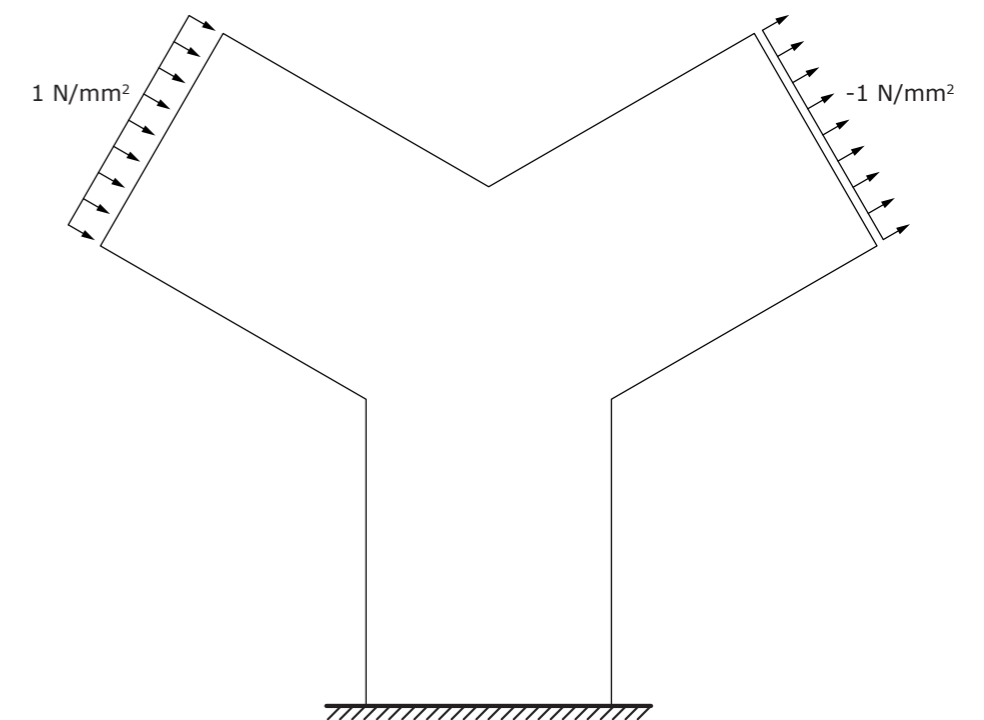
- > Relative amount of stress
- > Location of maximum stress



Compression



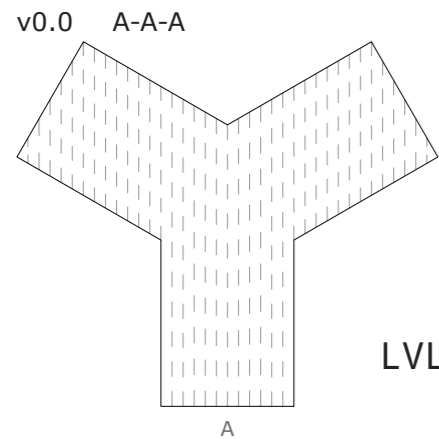
Tension



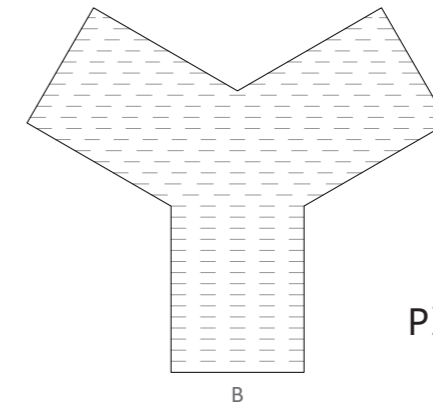
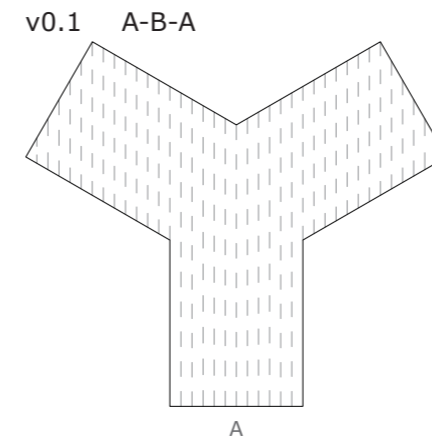
Compression + tension

Design development

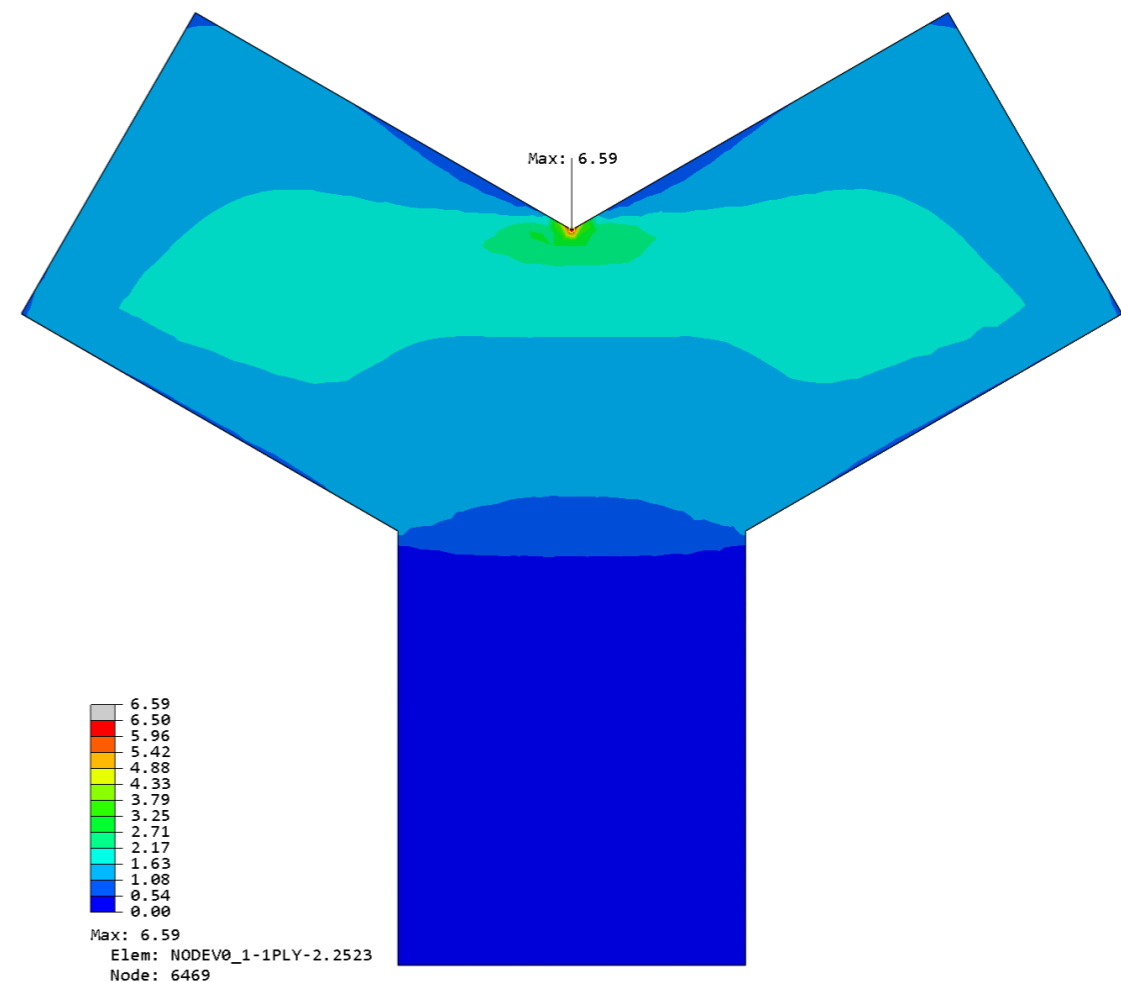
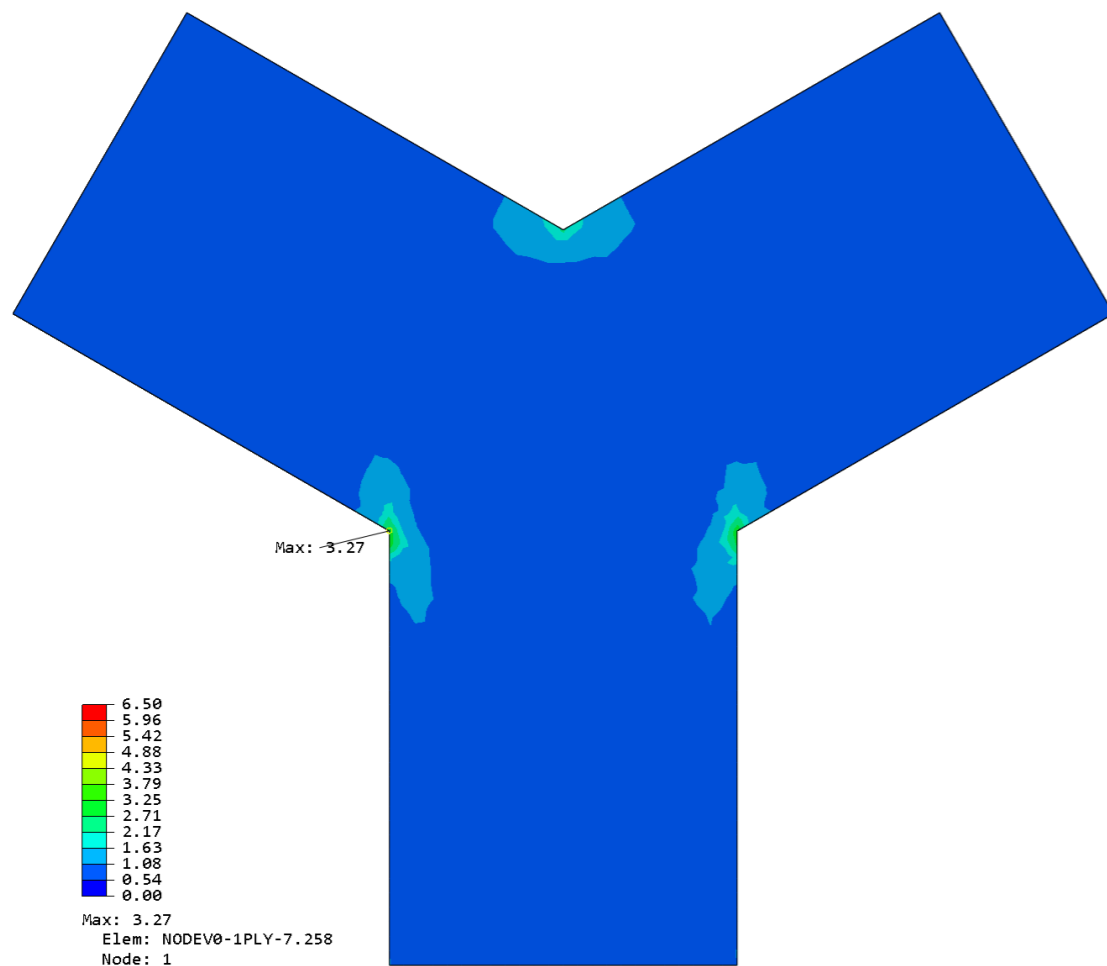
Design v0.0 and v0.1 - Compression



LVL configuration

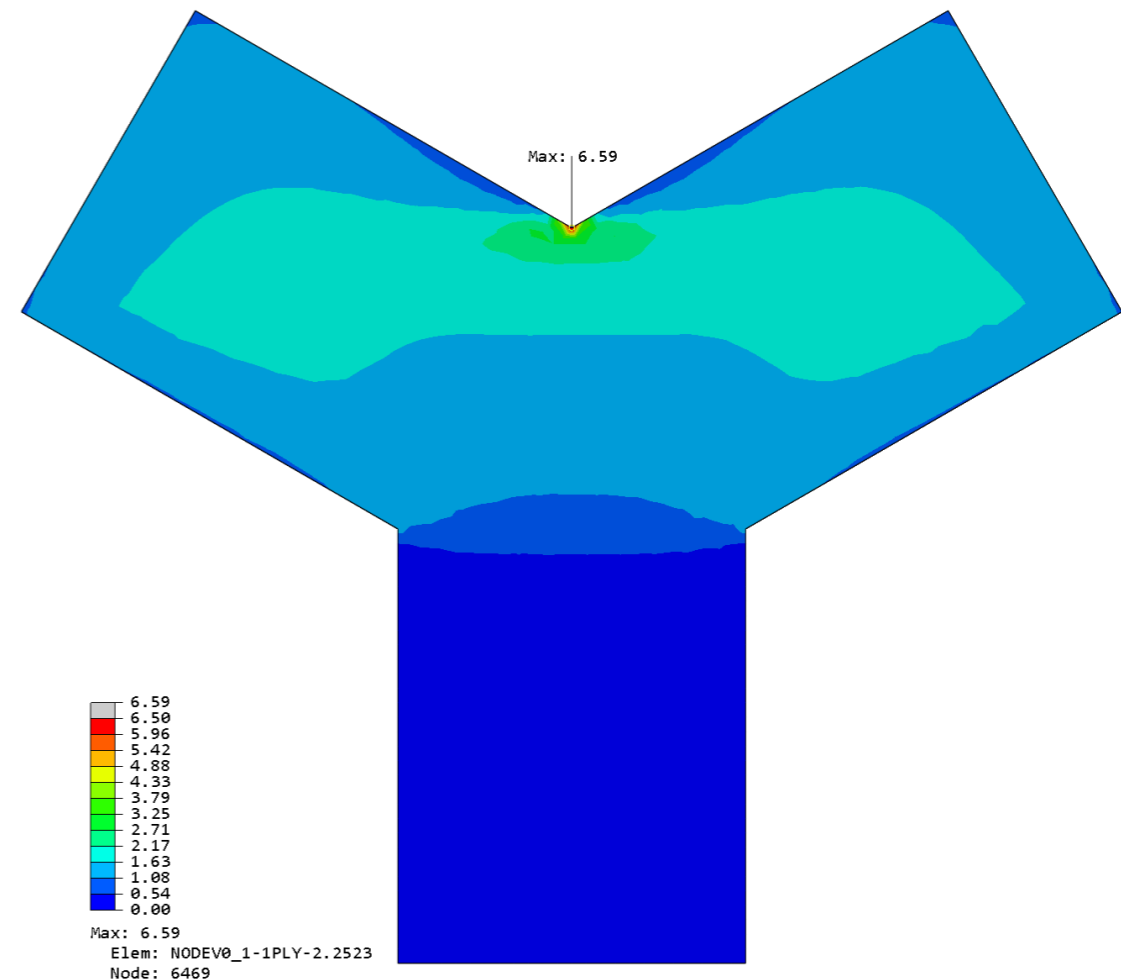
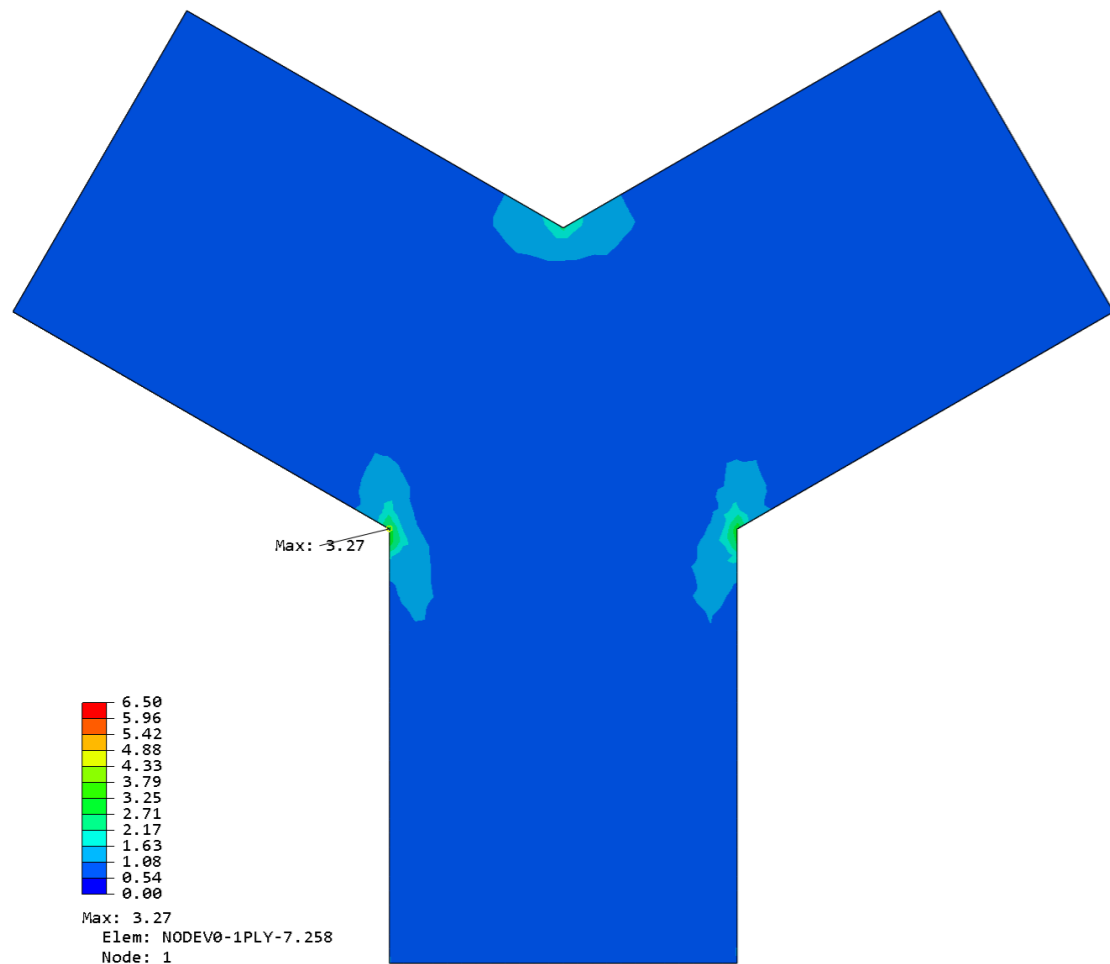
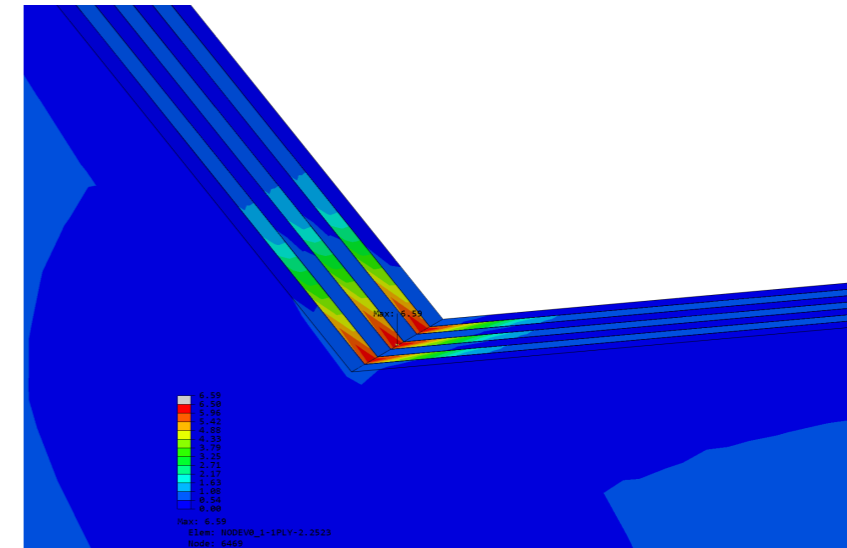
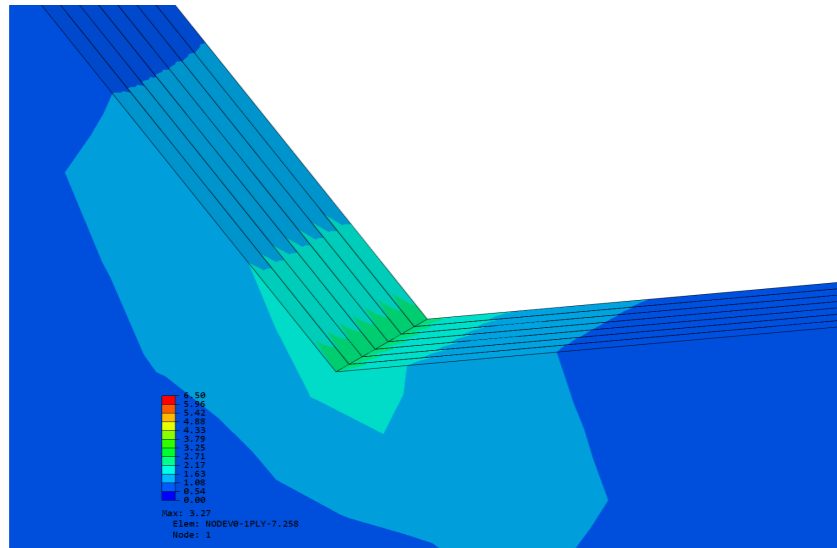


Plywood configuration



Design development

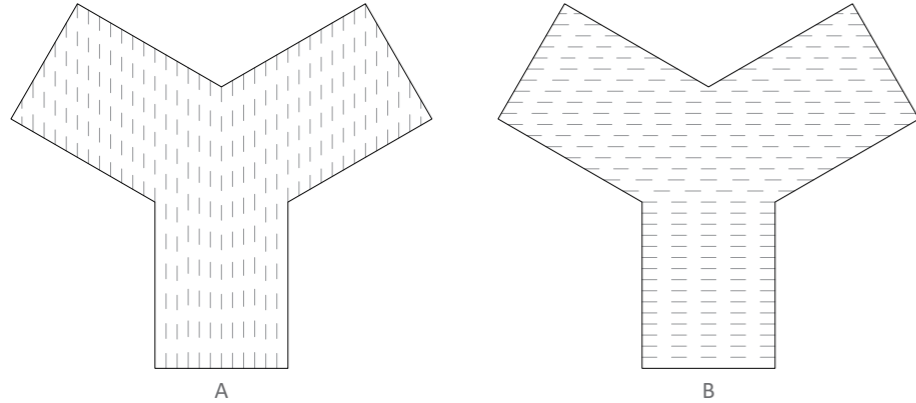
Design v0.0 and v0.1 - Compression



Design development

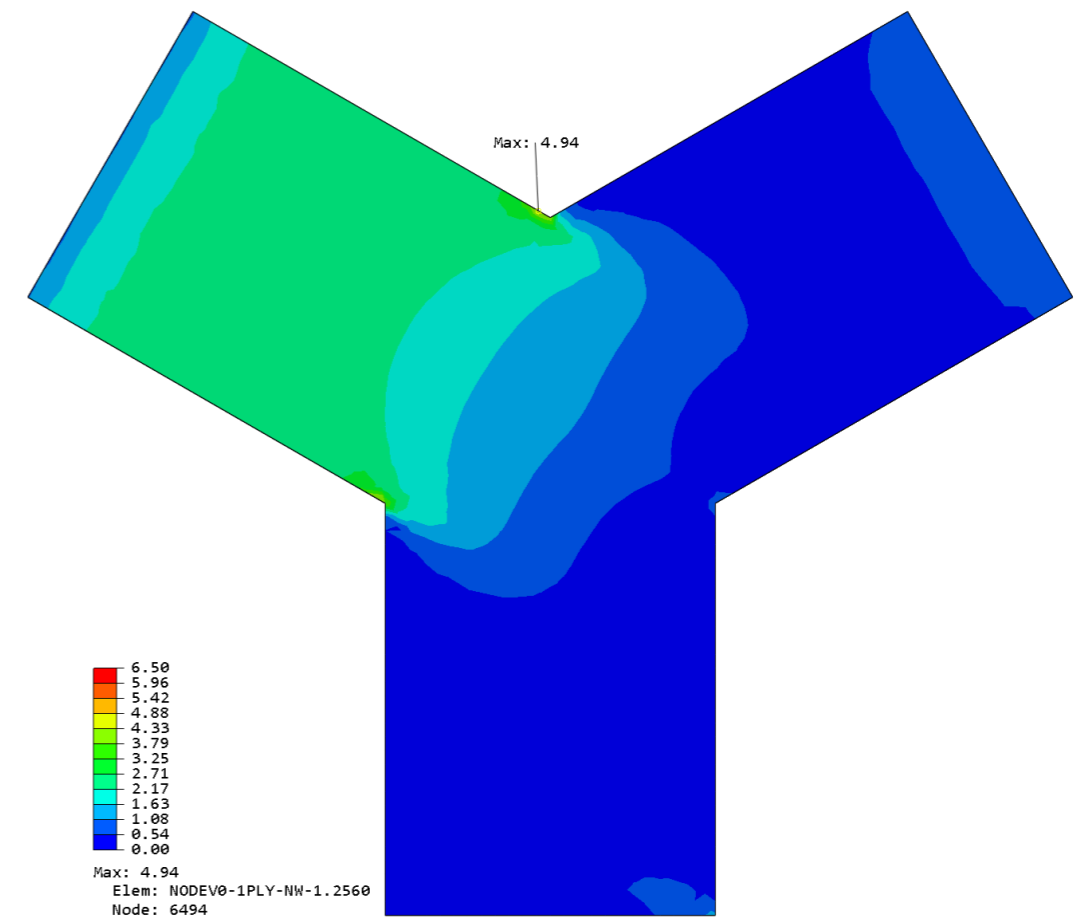
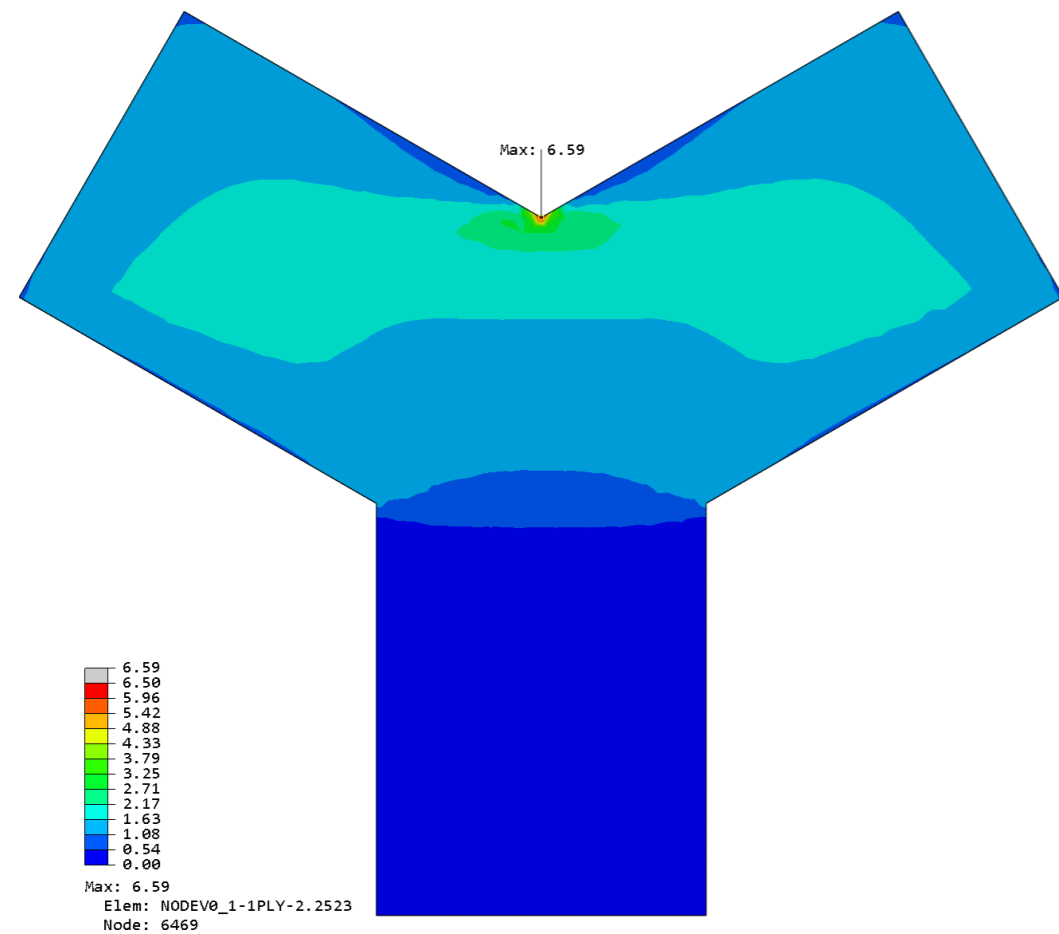
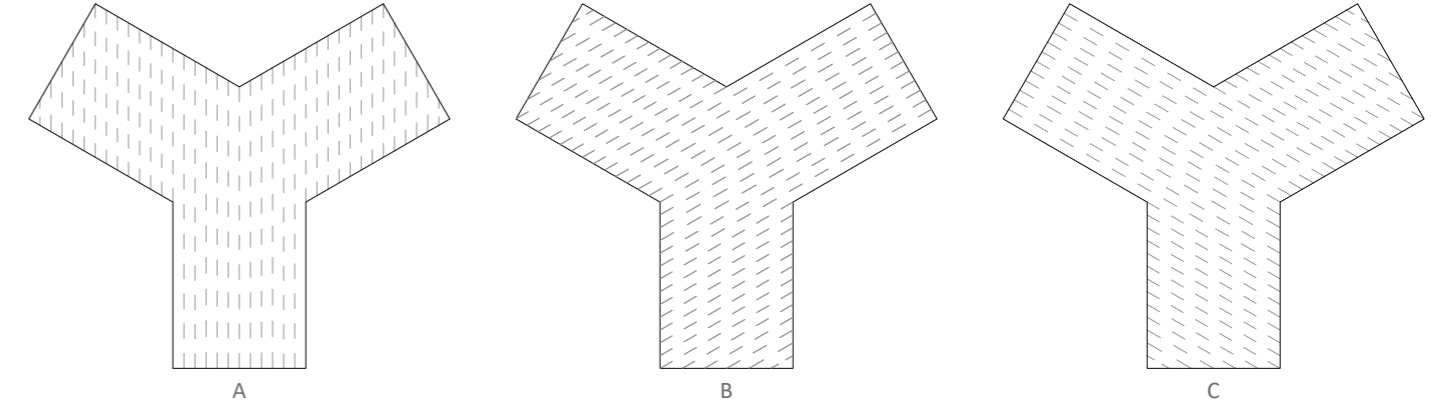
Design v0.1 and v1.1 - Compression

v0.1 A-B-A



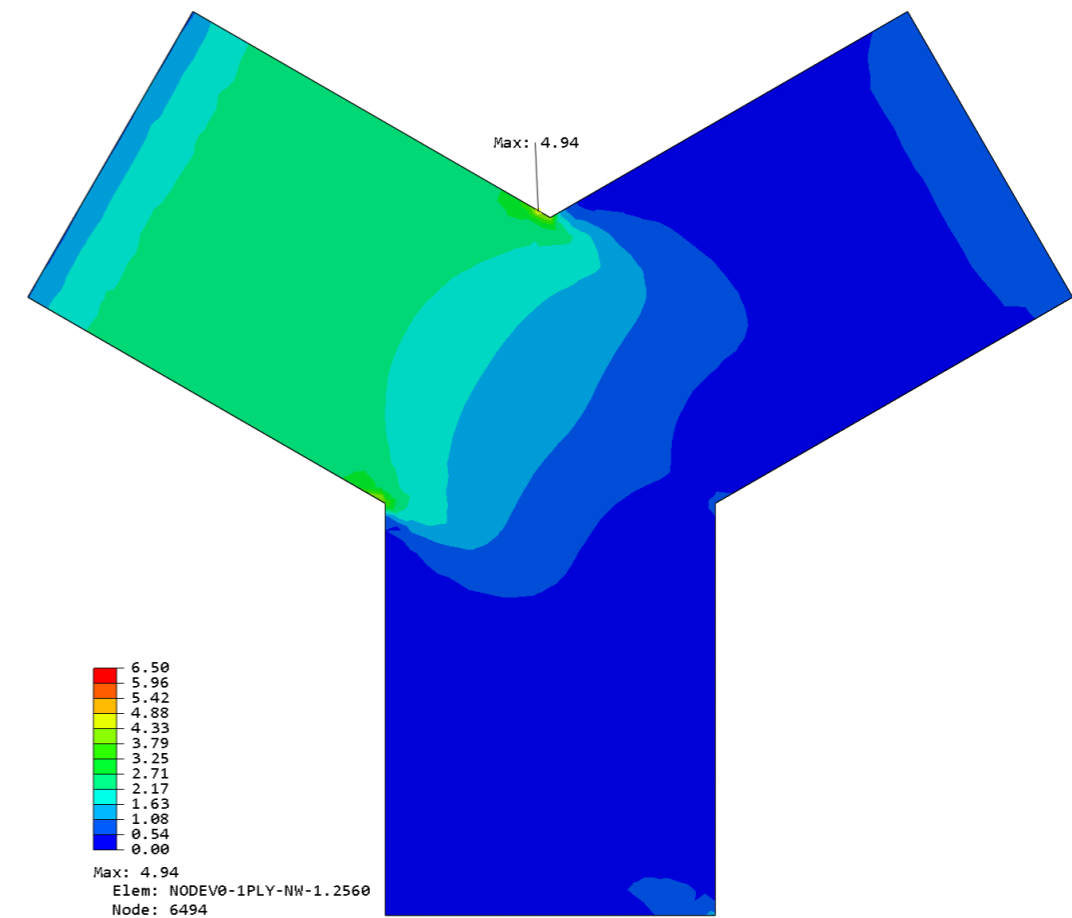
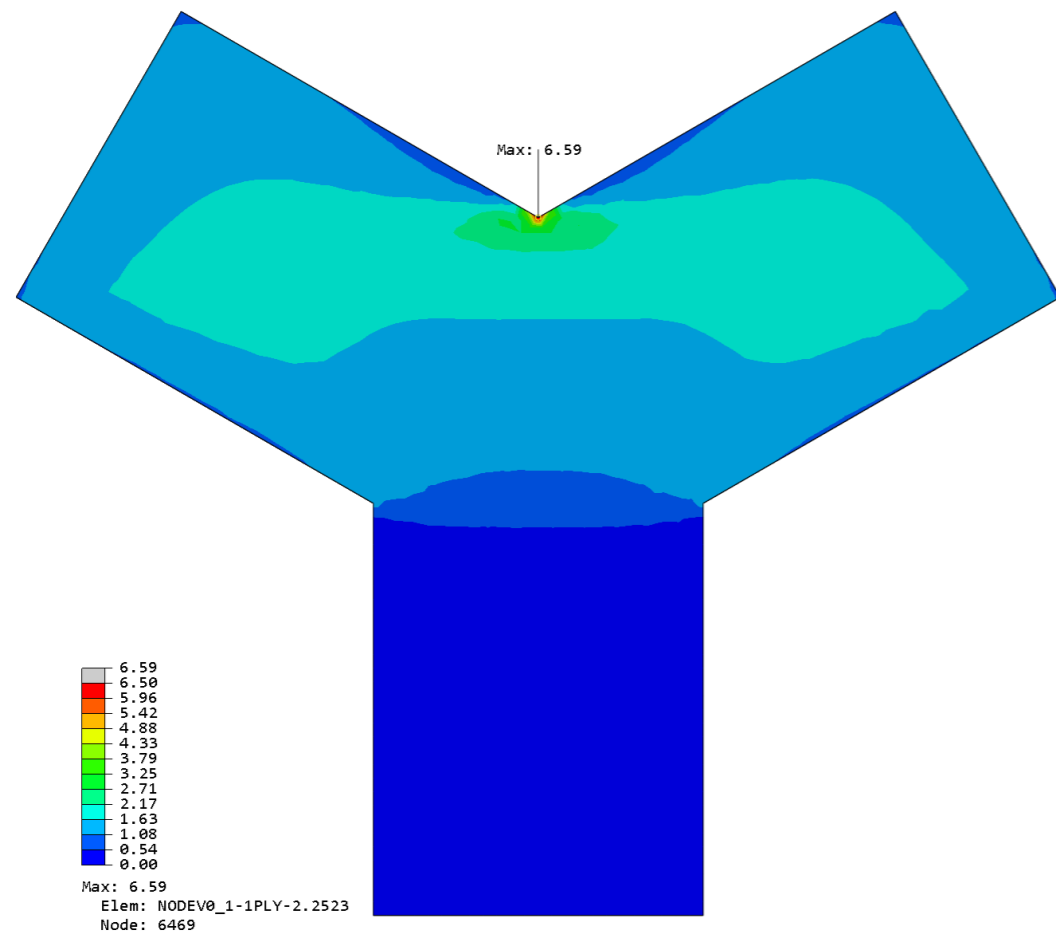
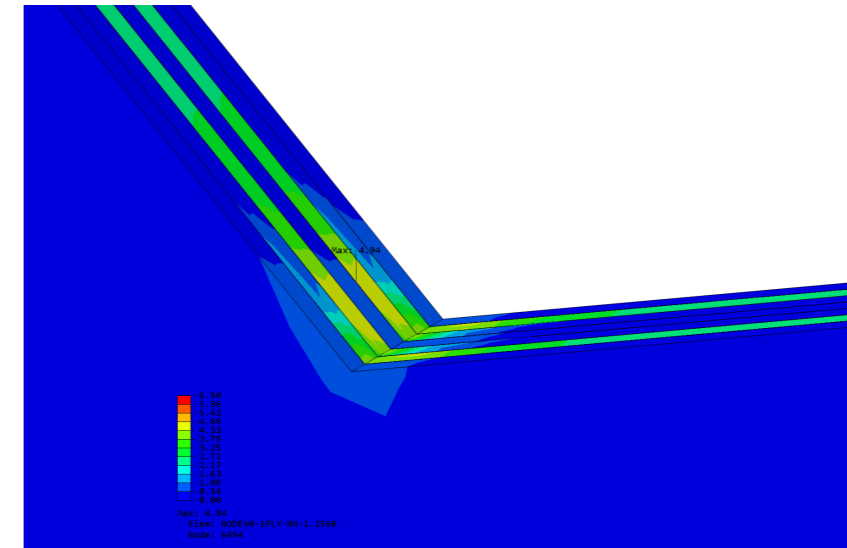
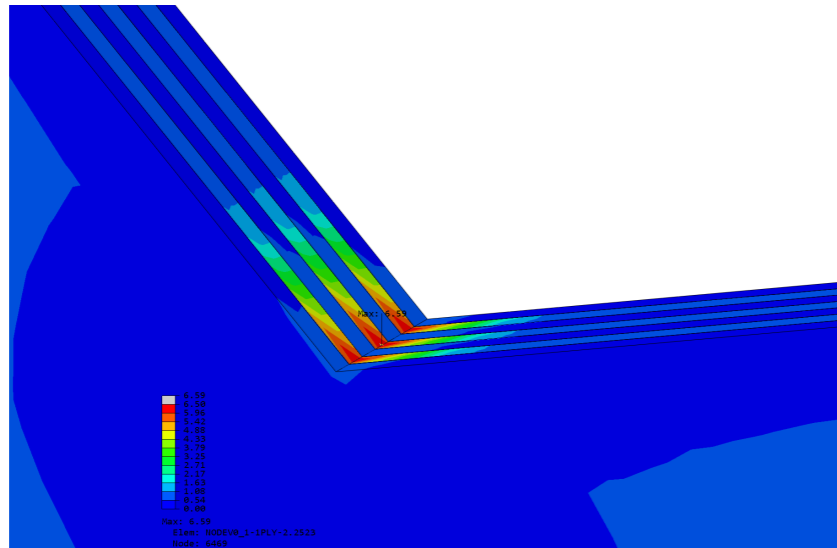
v1 layer structure

A-B-C-A-C-B-A



Design development

Design v0.1 and v1.1 - Compression

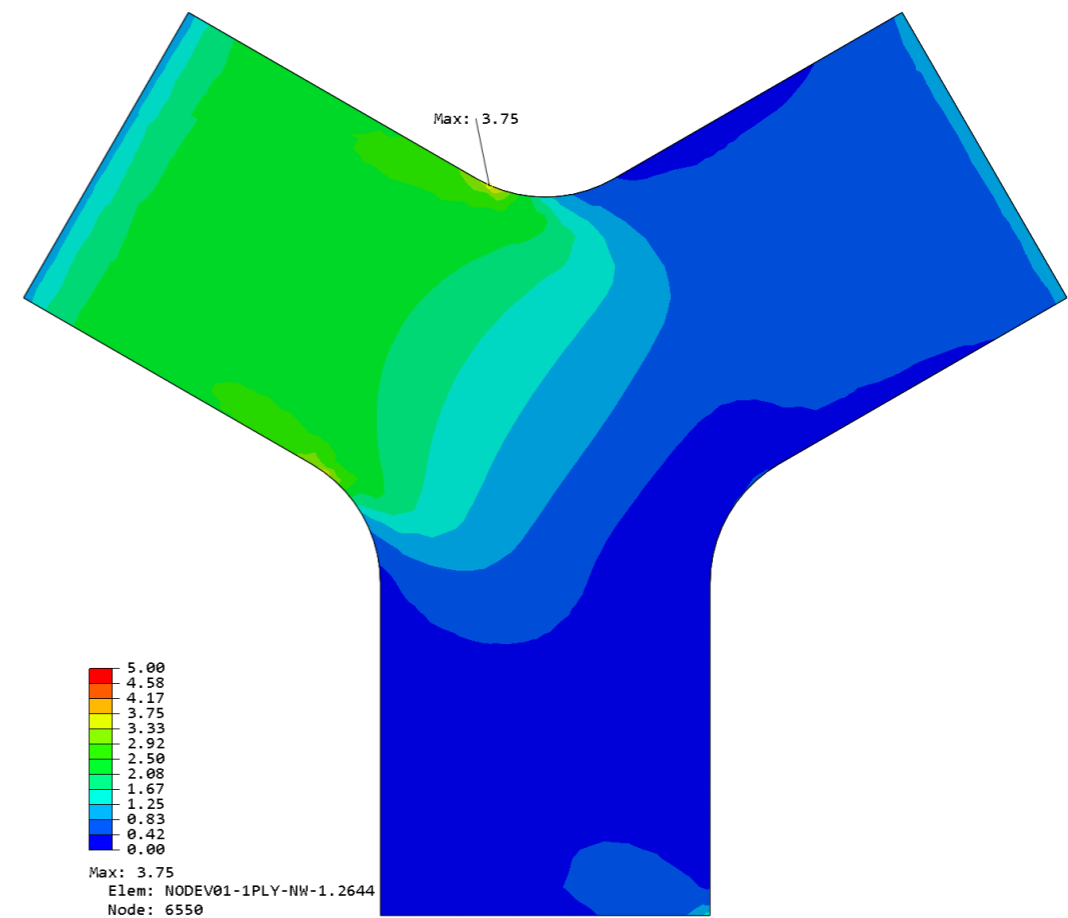
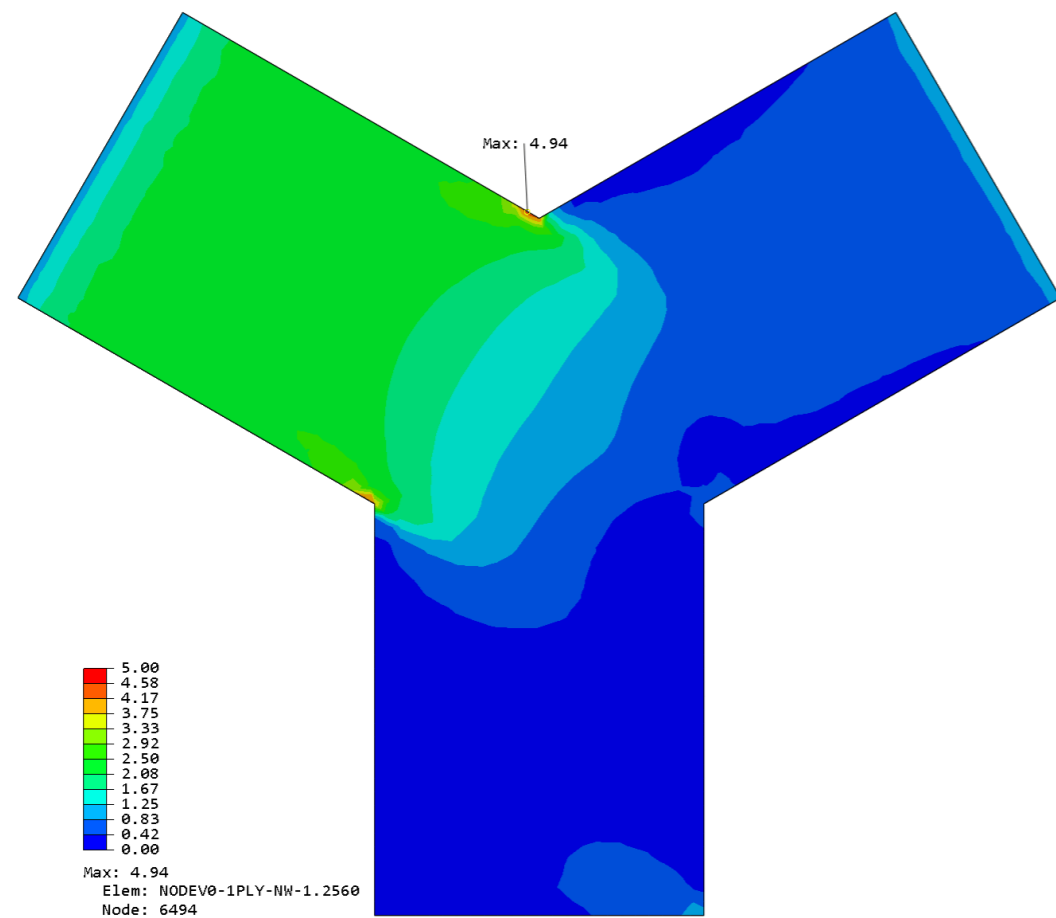
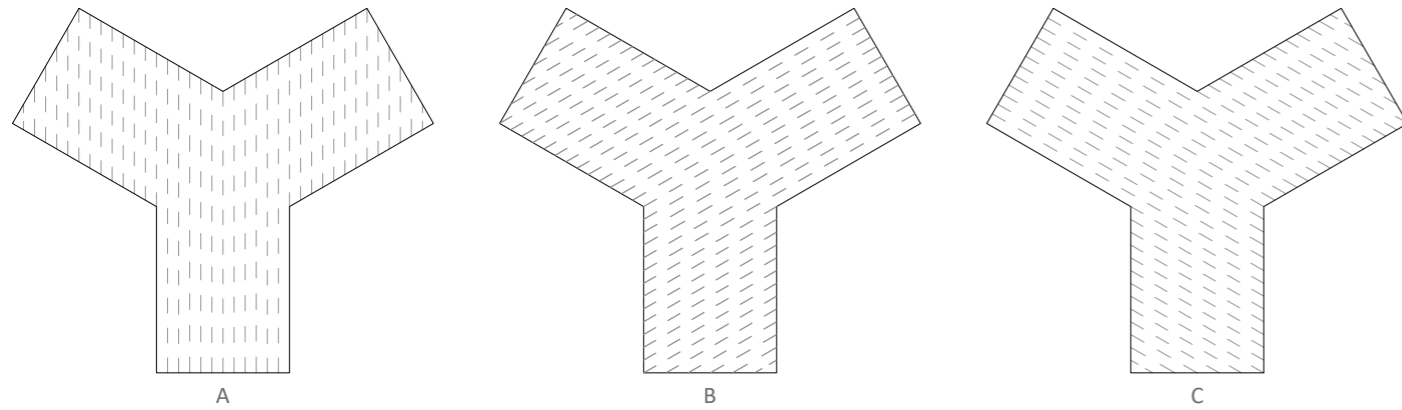


Design development

Design v1.1 and v1.2 - Compression

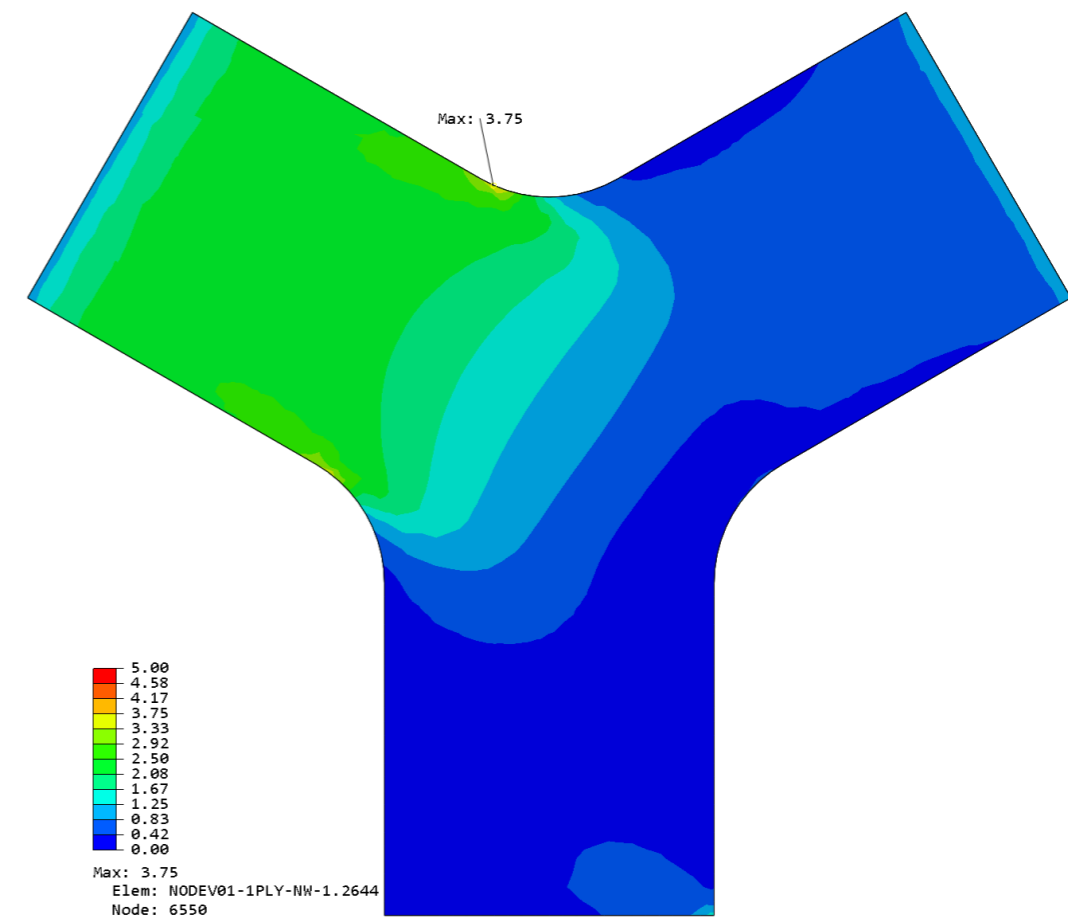
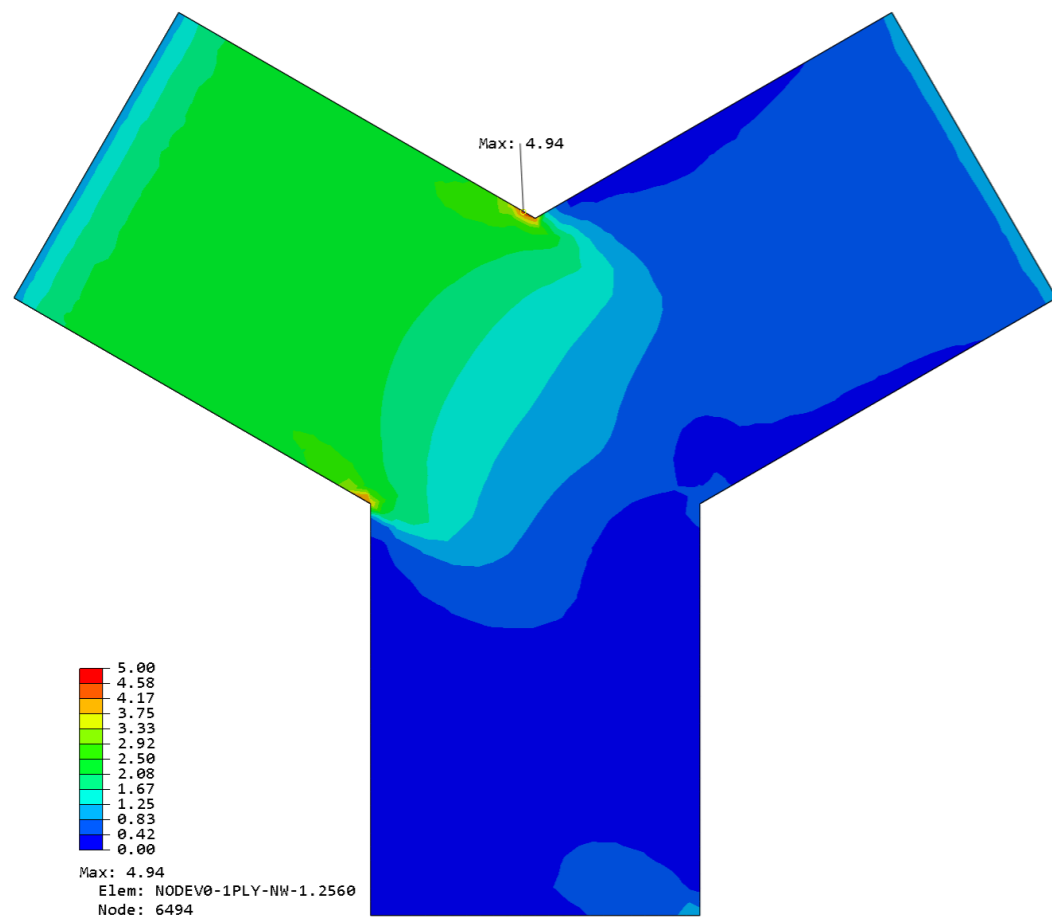
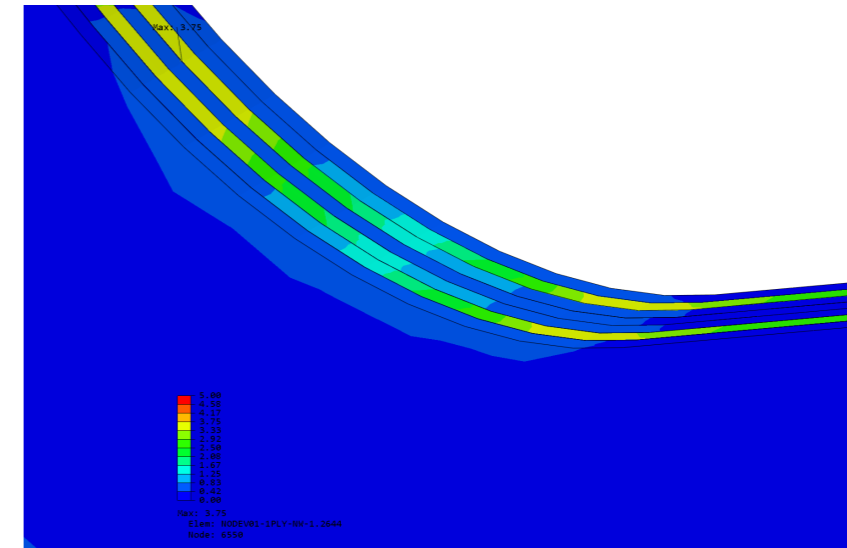
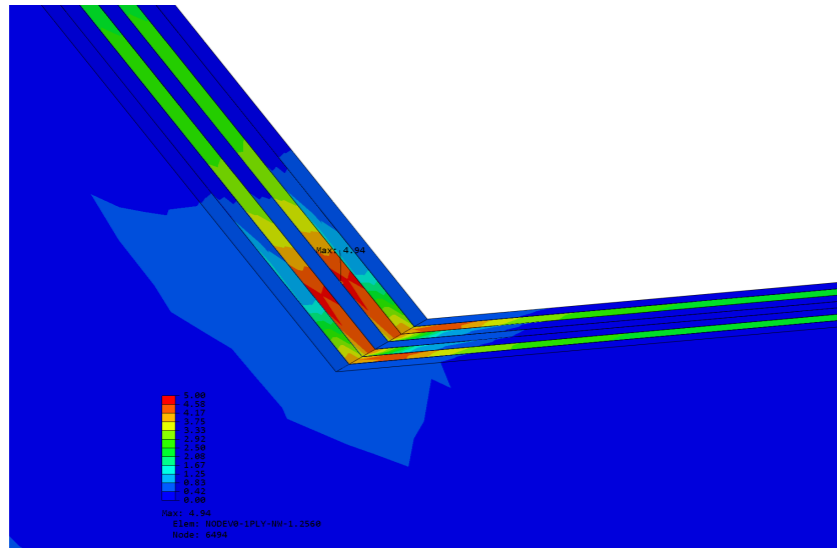
v1 layer structure

A-B-C-A-C-B-A



Design development

Design v1.1 and v1.2 - Compression

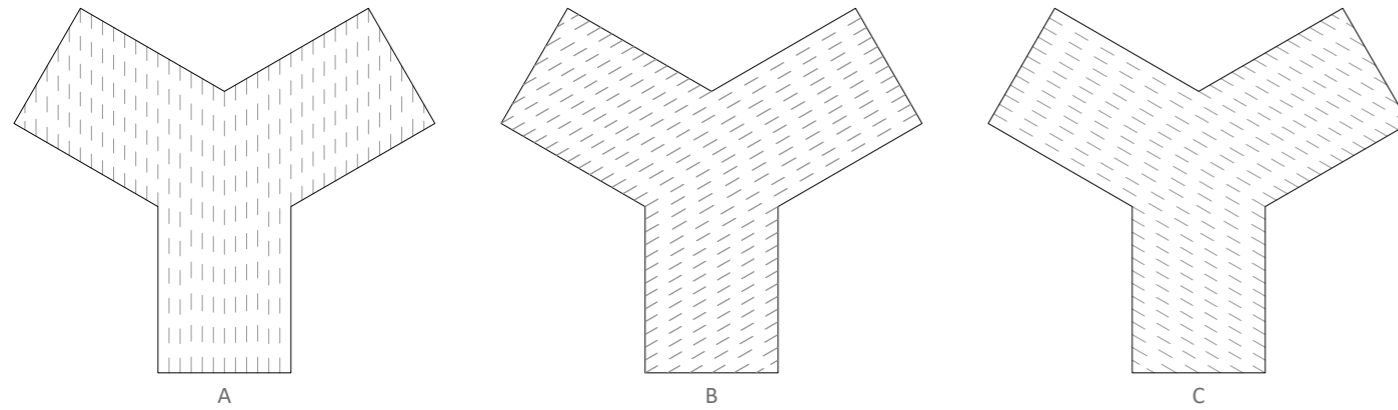


Design development

Design v1.2 and v2.2 - Compression

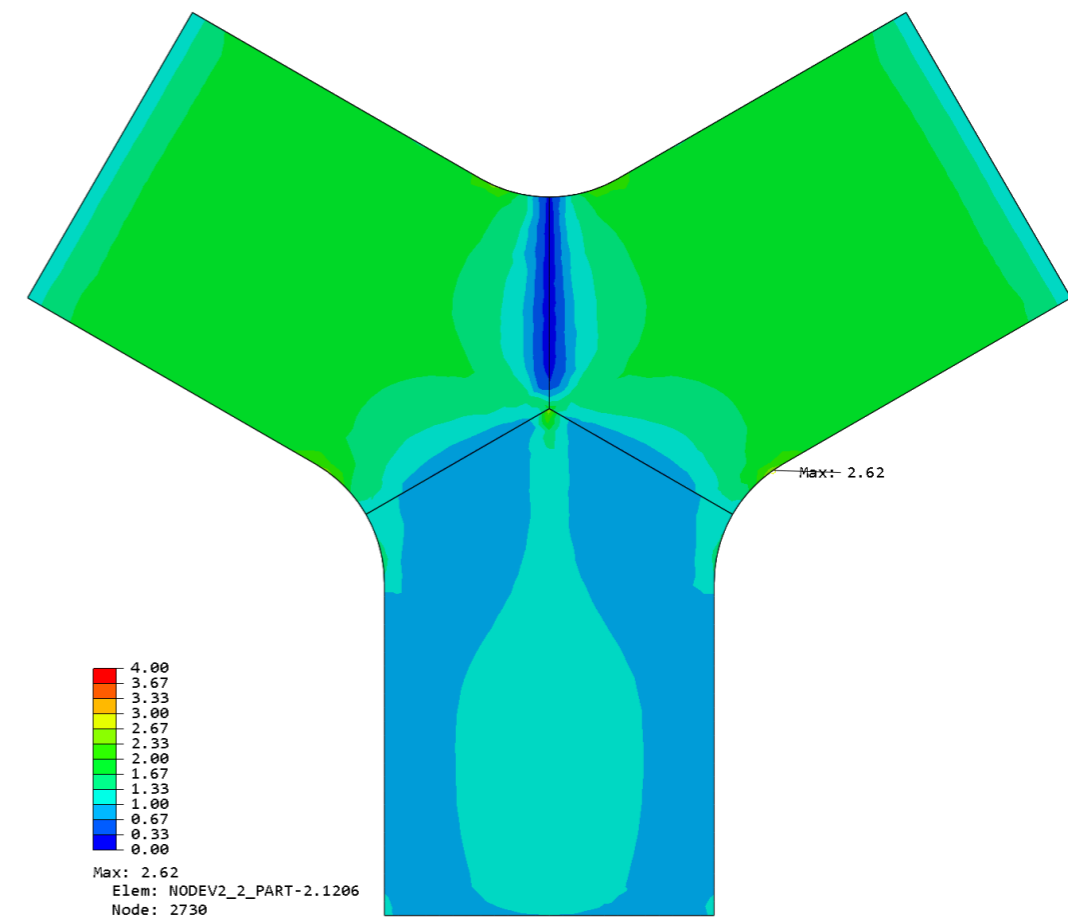
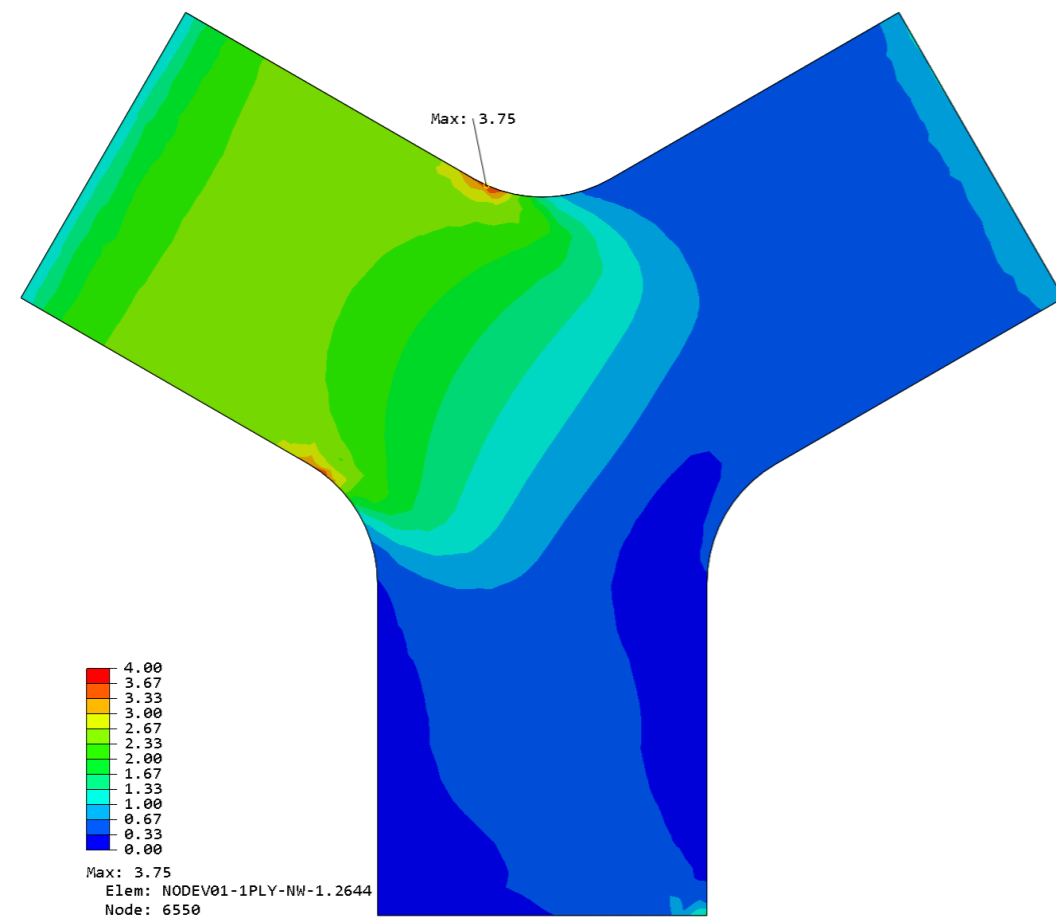
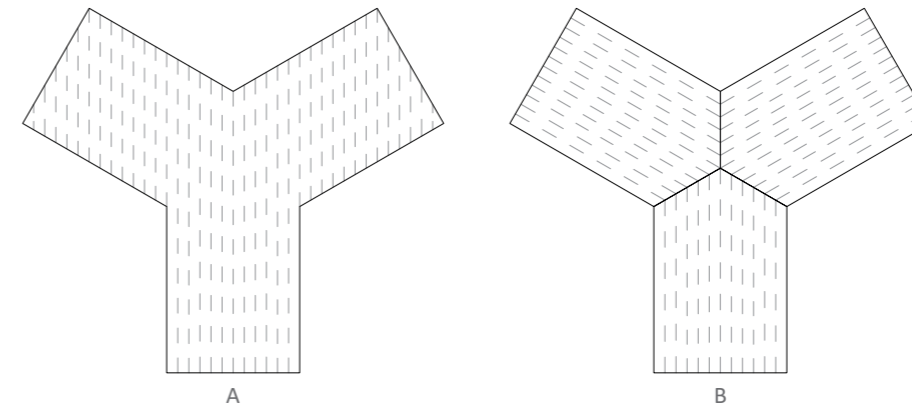
v1 layer structure

A-B-C-A-C-B-A



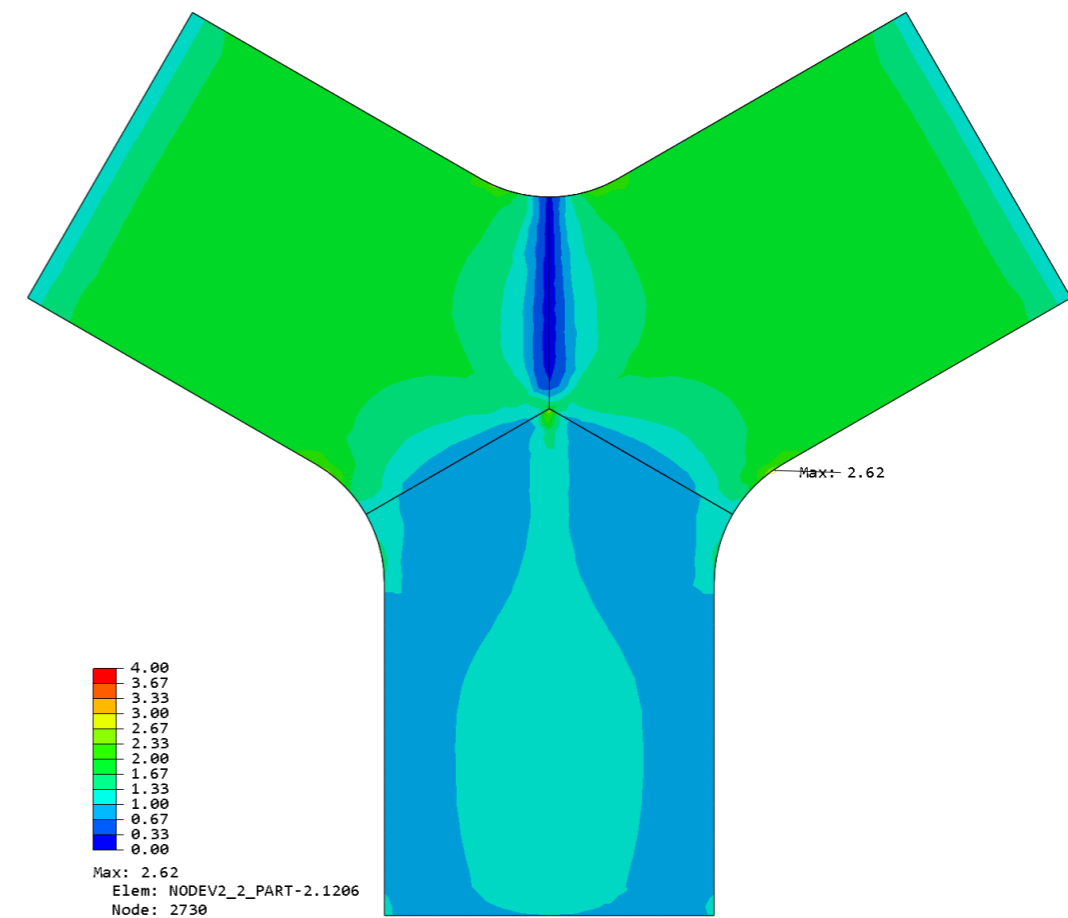
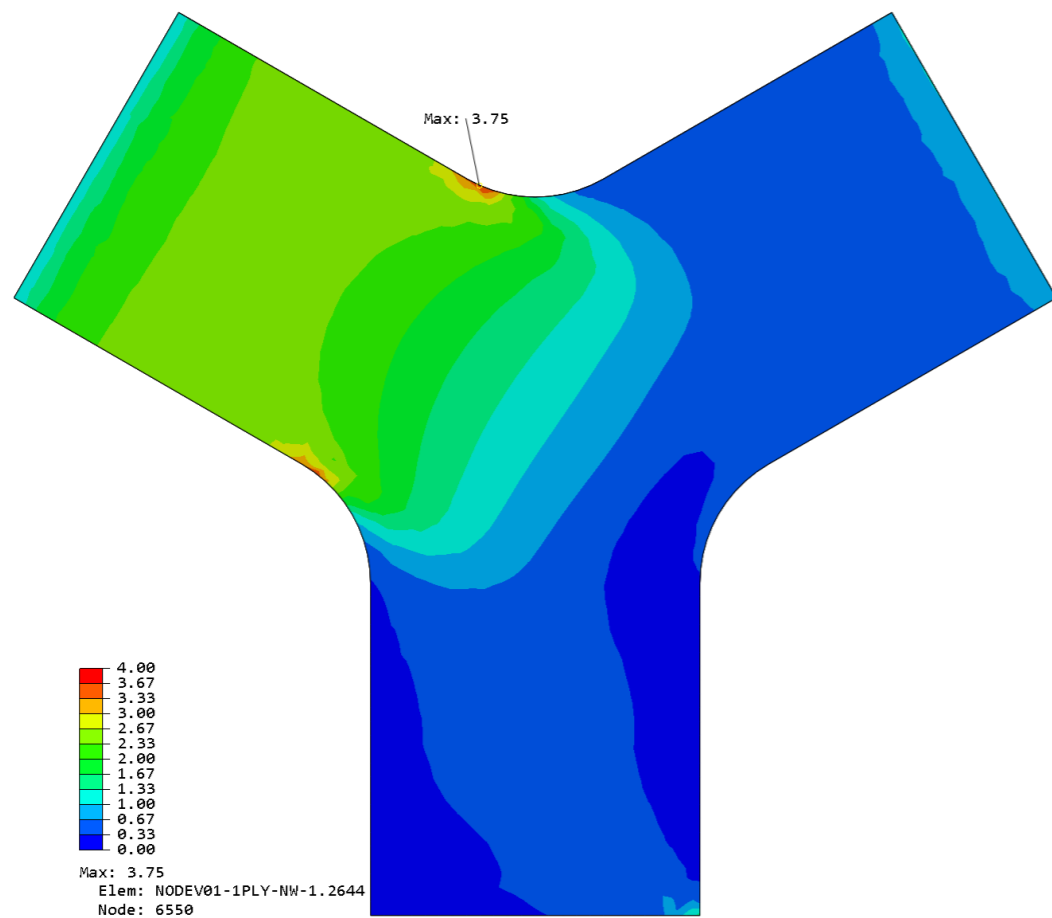
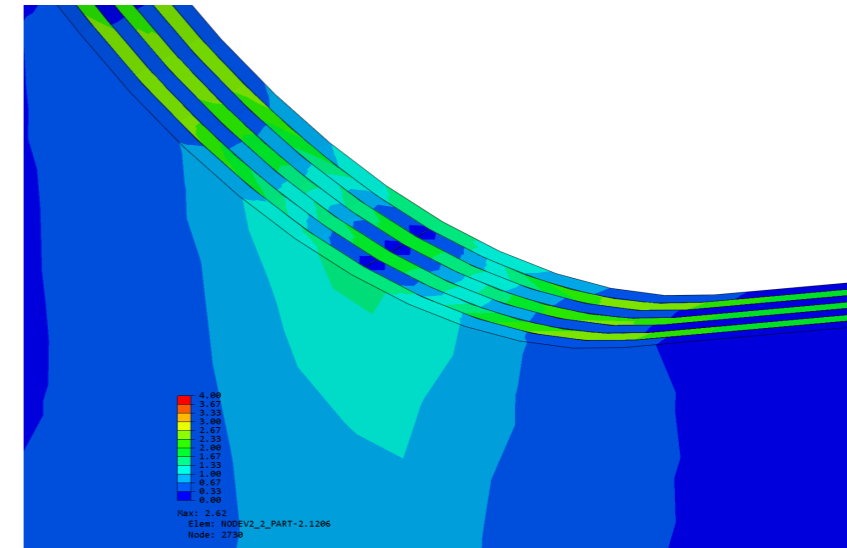
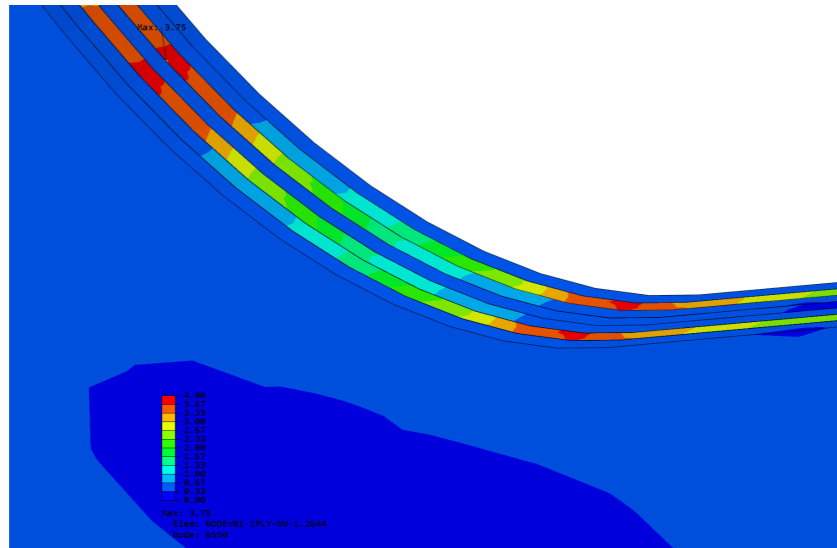
v2 layer structure

A-B-A



Design development

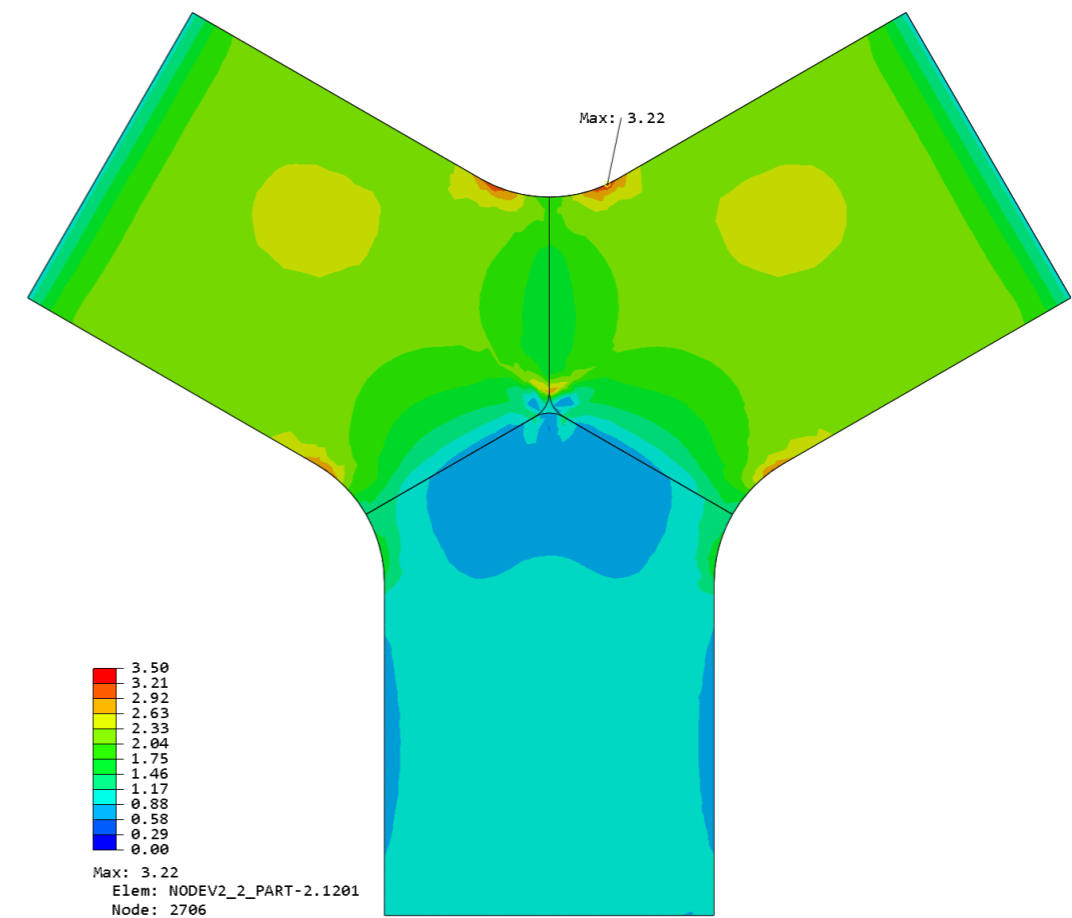
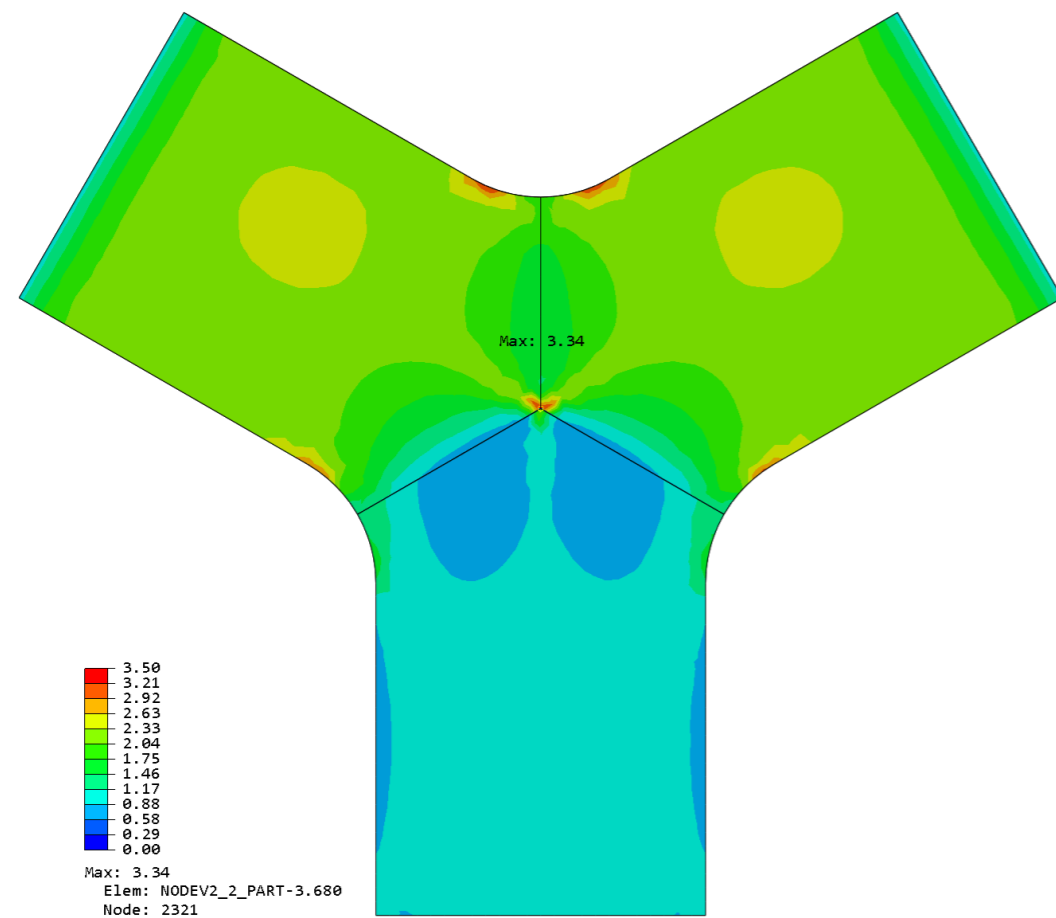
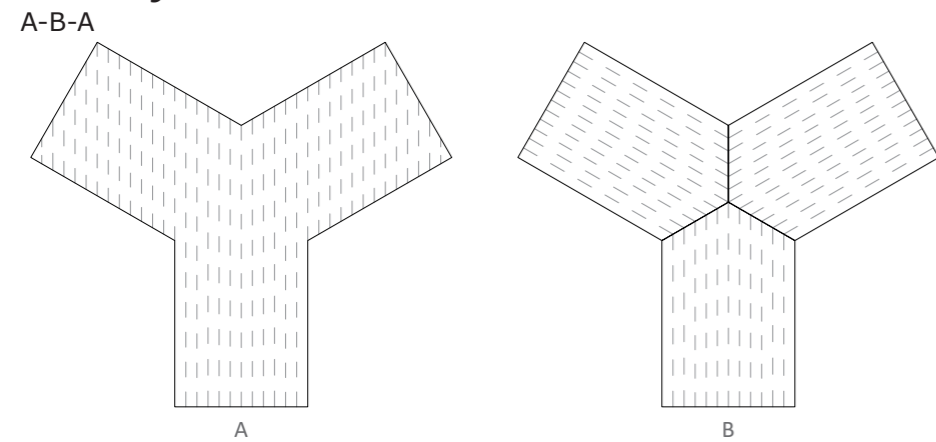
Design v1.2 and v2.2 - Compression



Design development

Design v2.2 and v2.3 - Compression

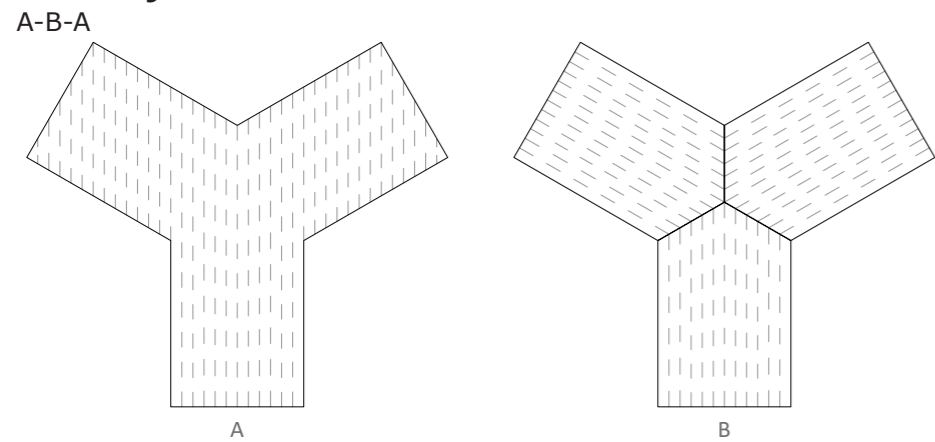
v2 layer structure



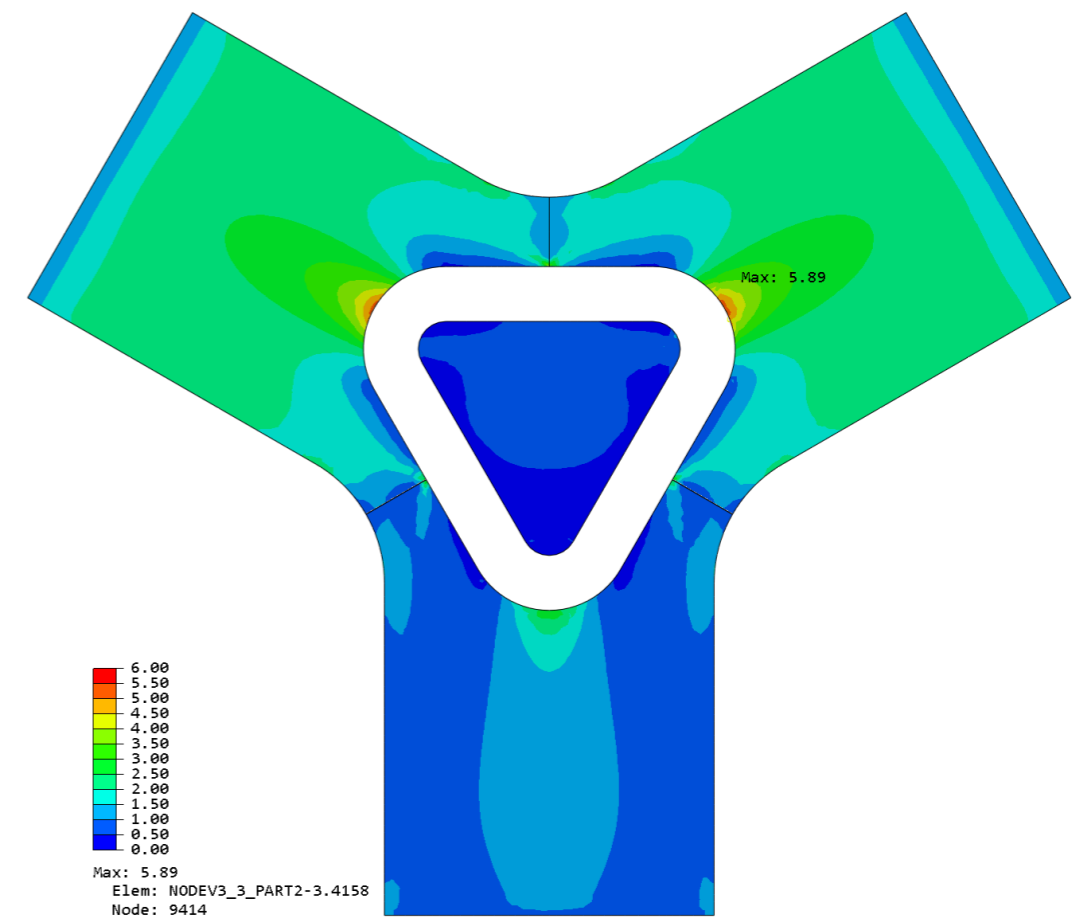
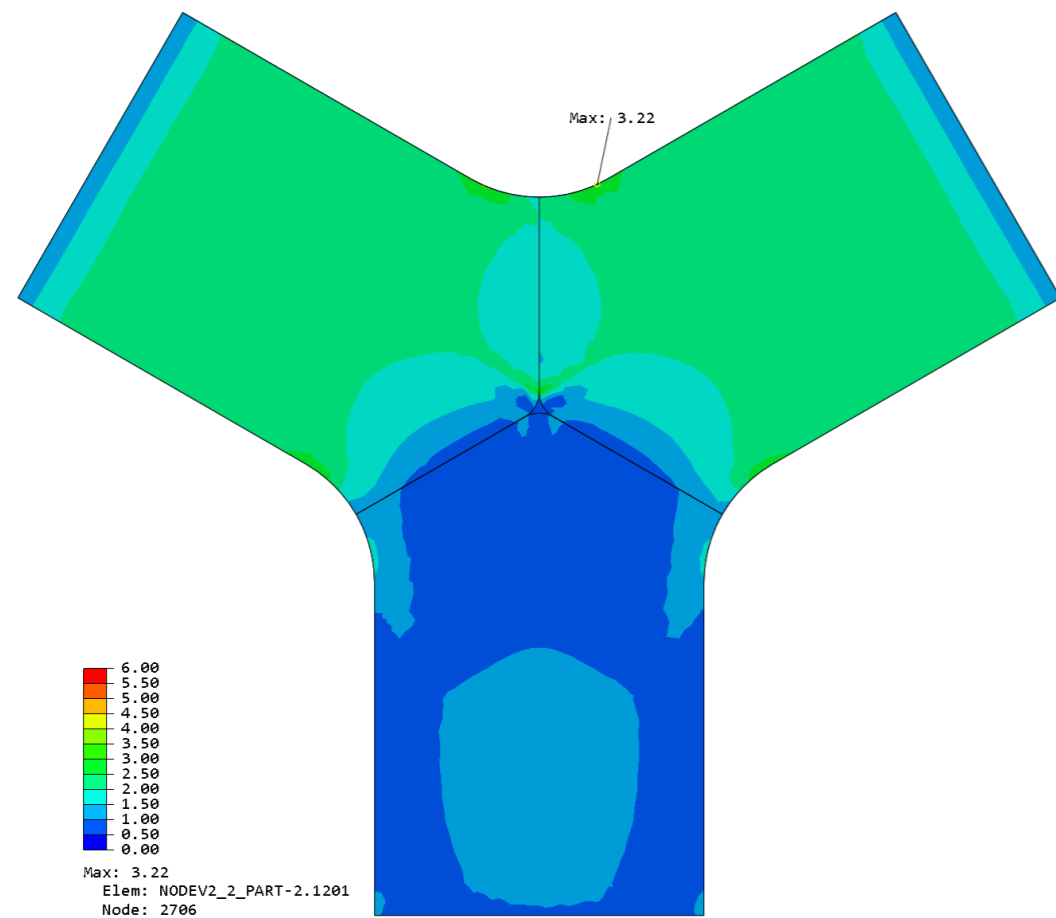
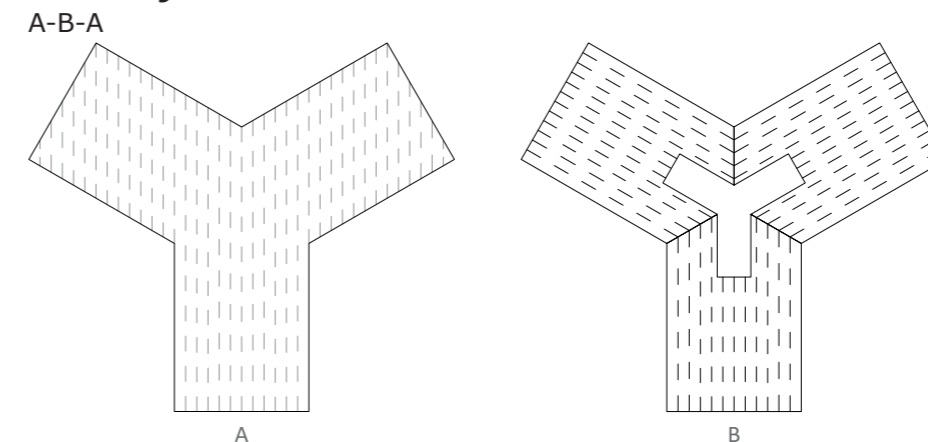
Design development

Design v2.3 and v3.3 - Compression

v2 layer structure



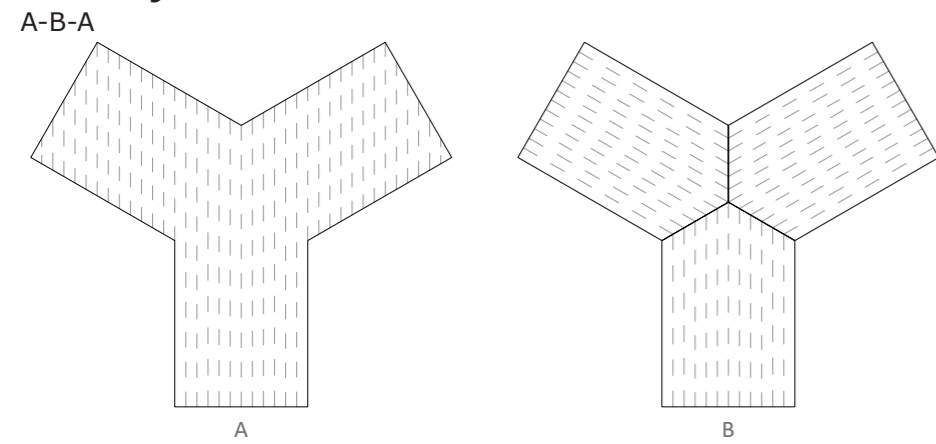
v3 layer structure



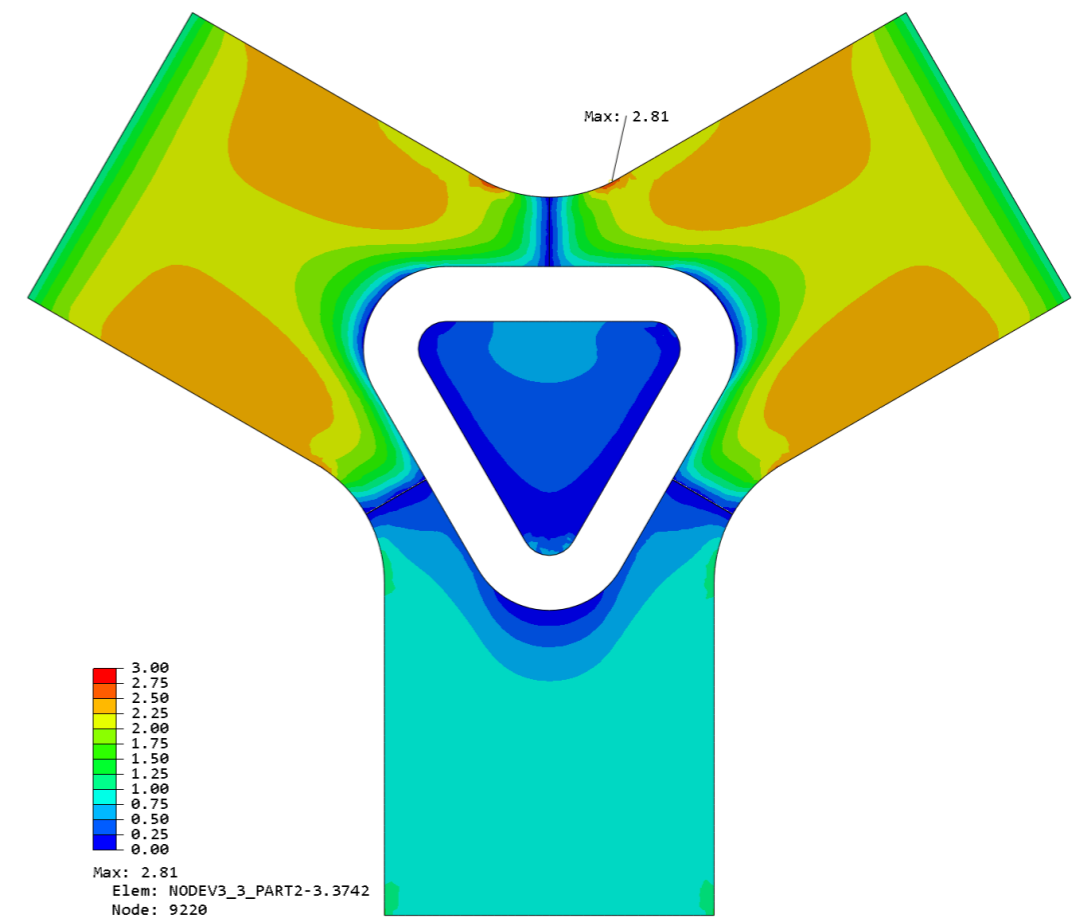
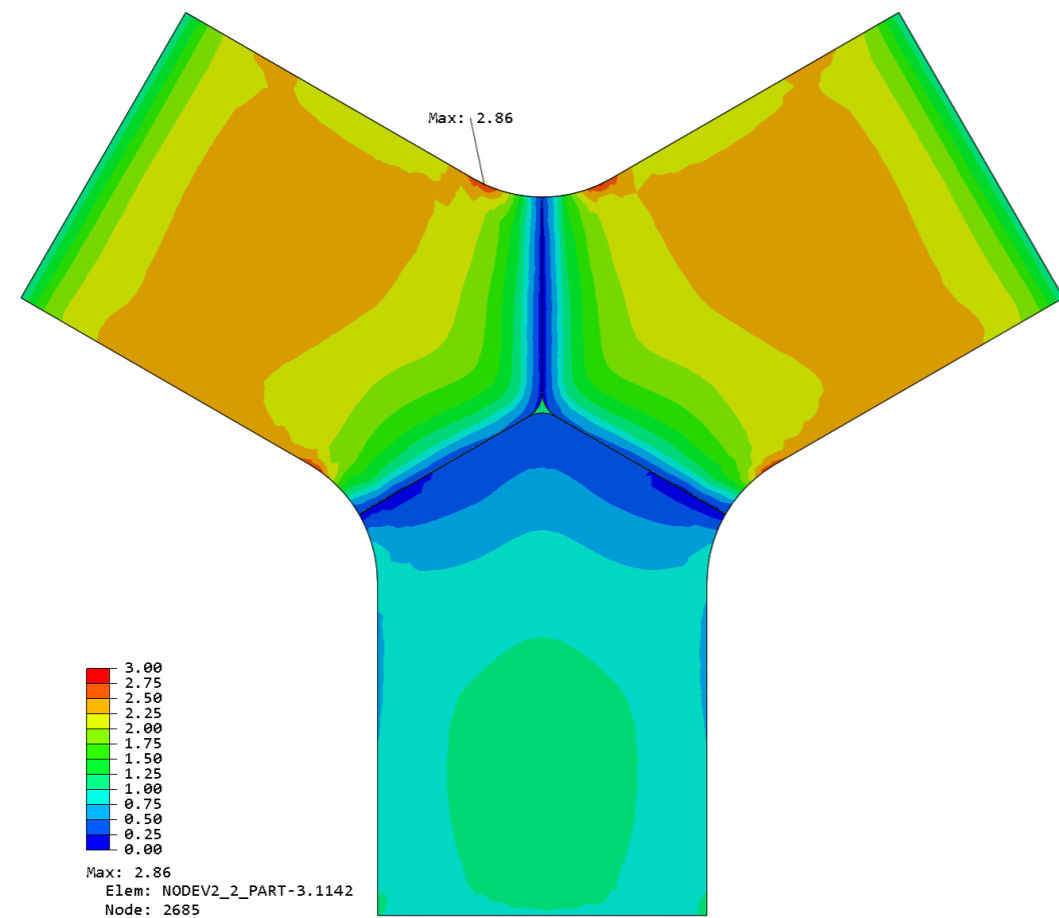
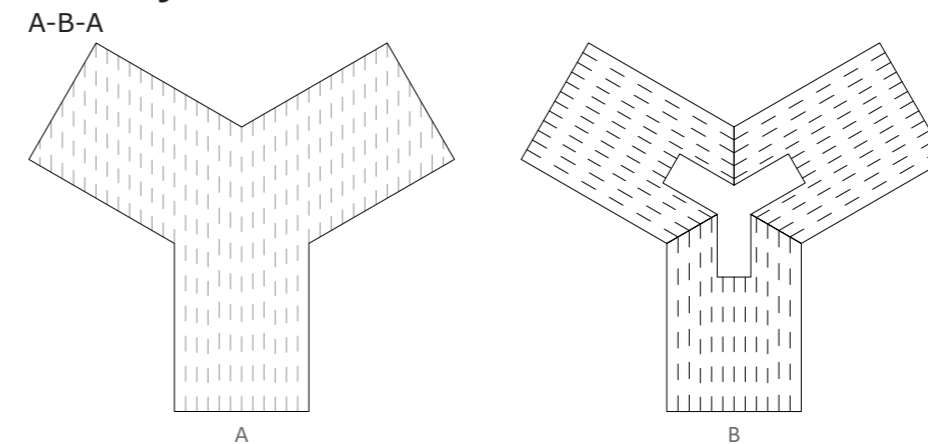
Design development

Design v2.3 and v3.3 - Tension

v2 layer structure

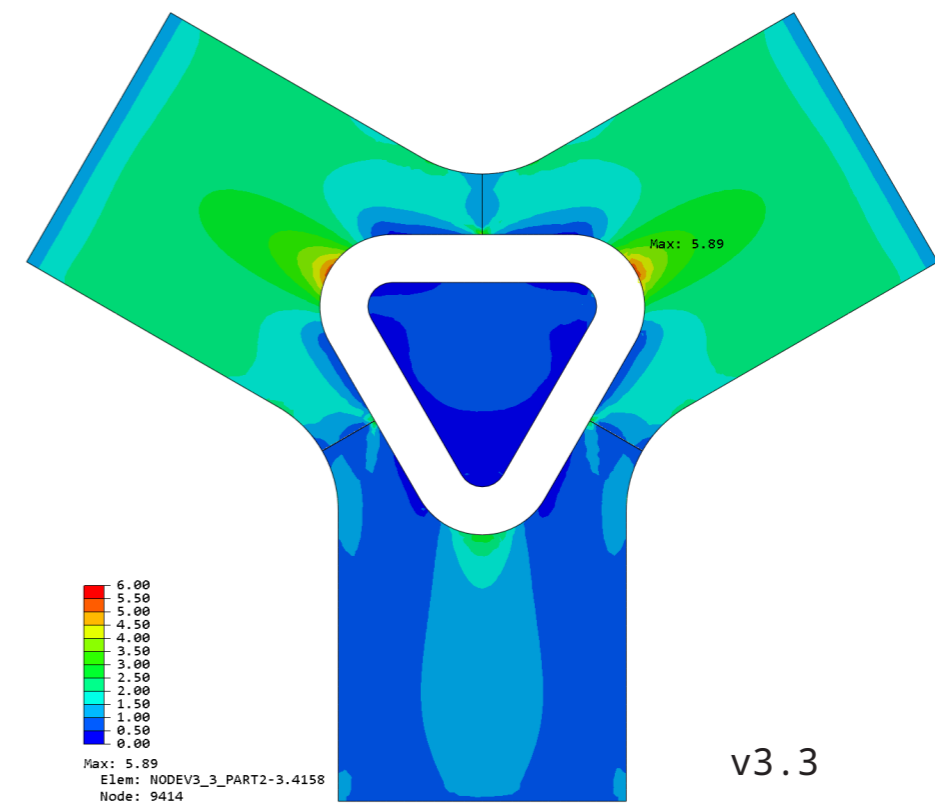
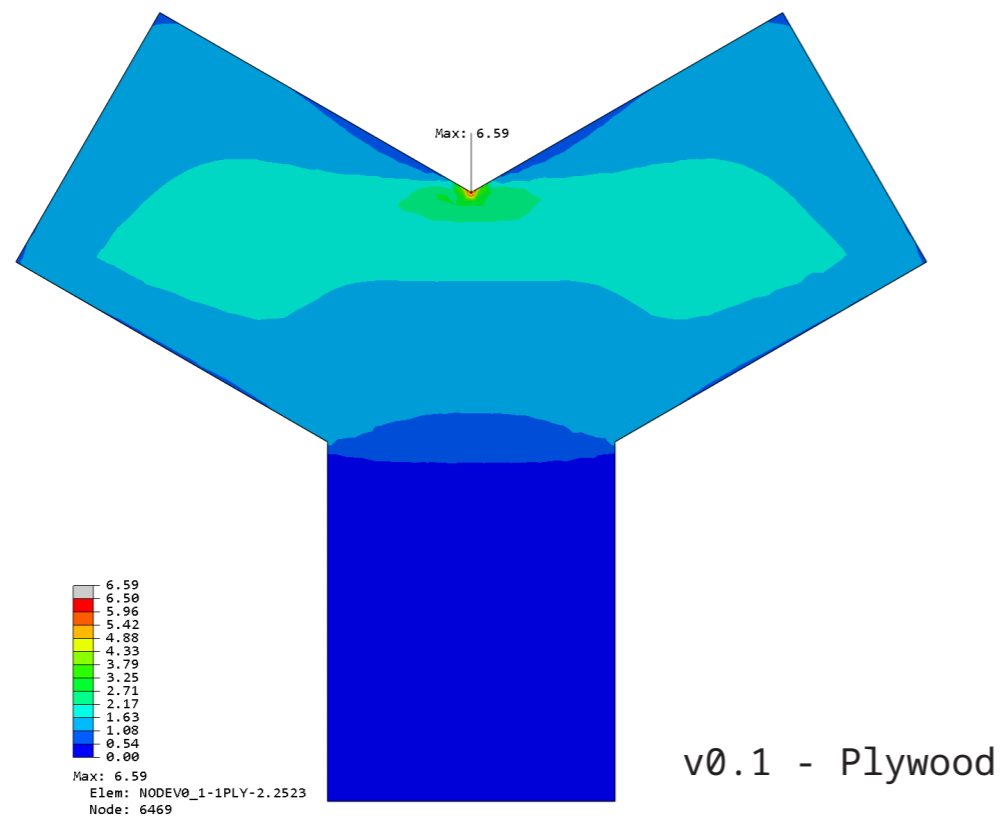
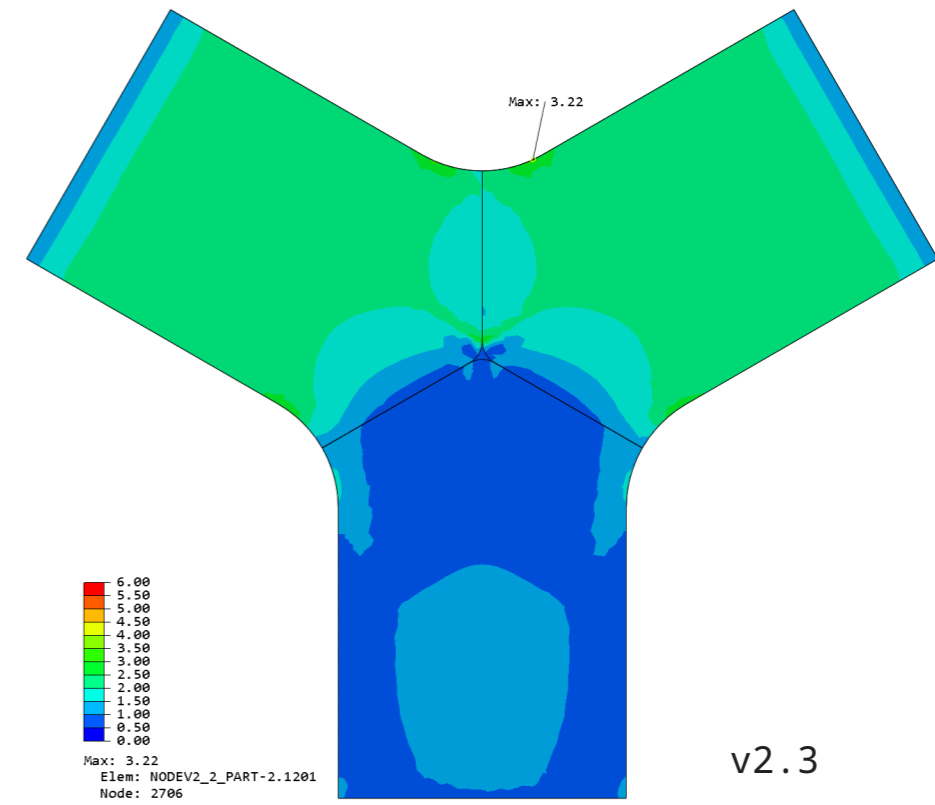
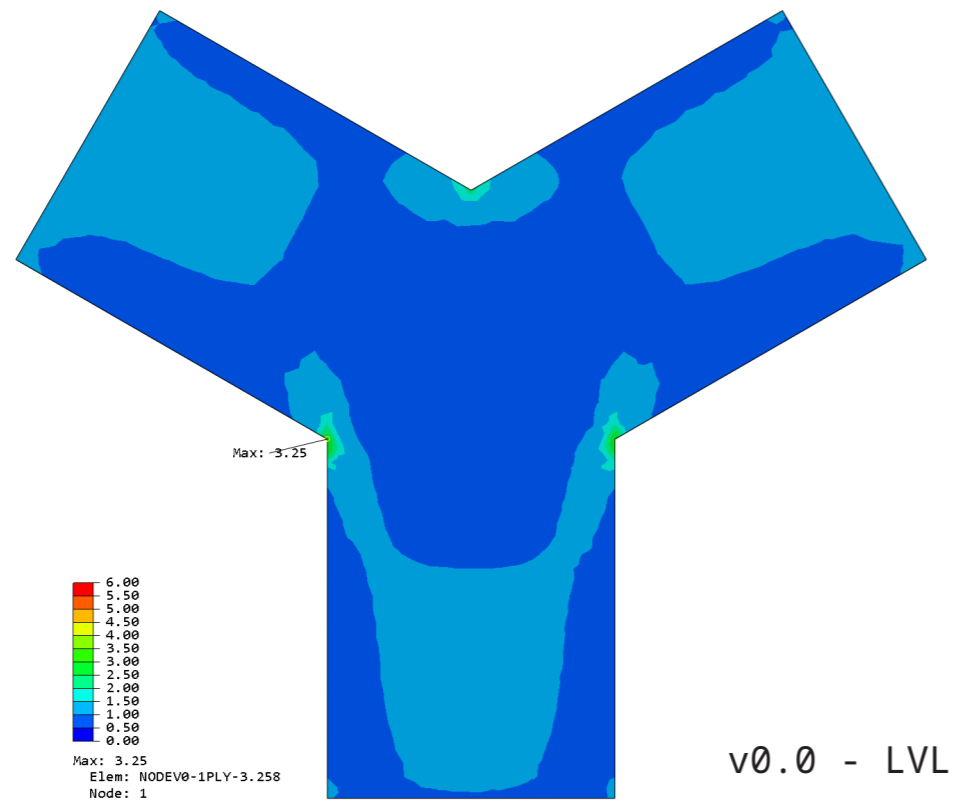


v3 layer structure



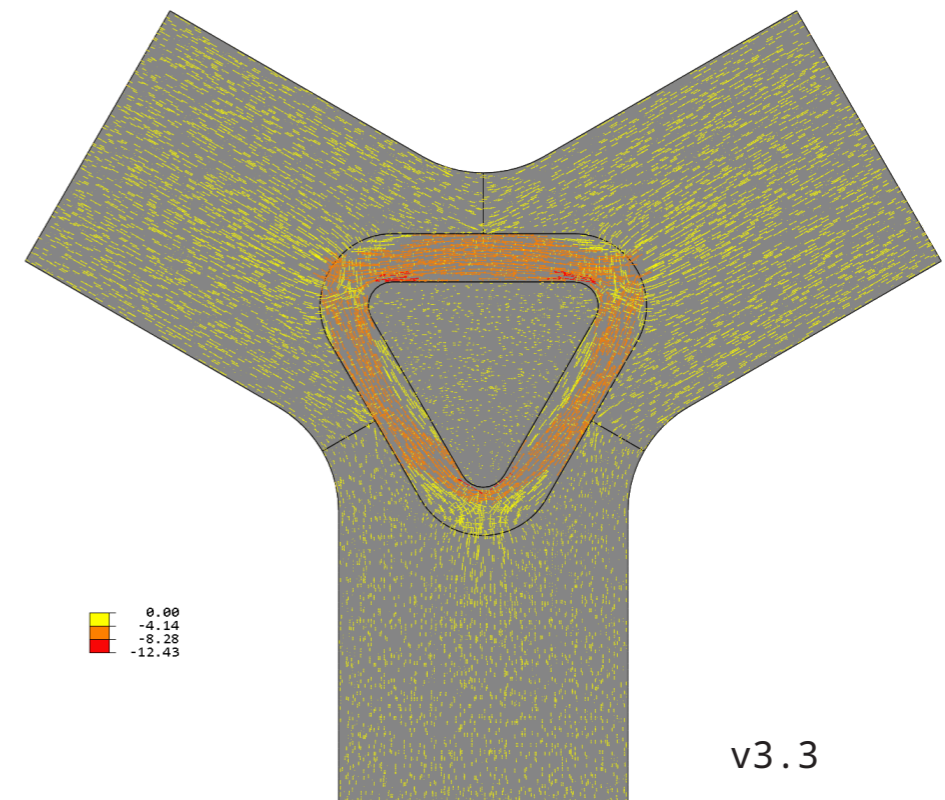
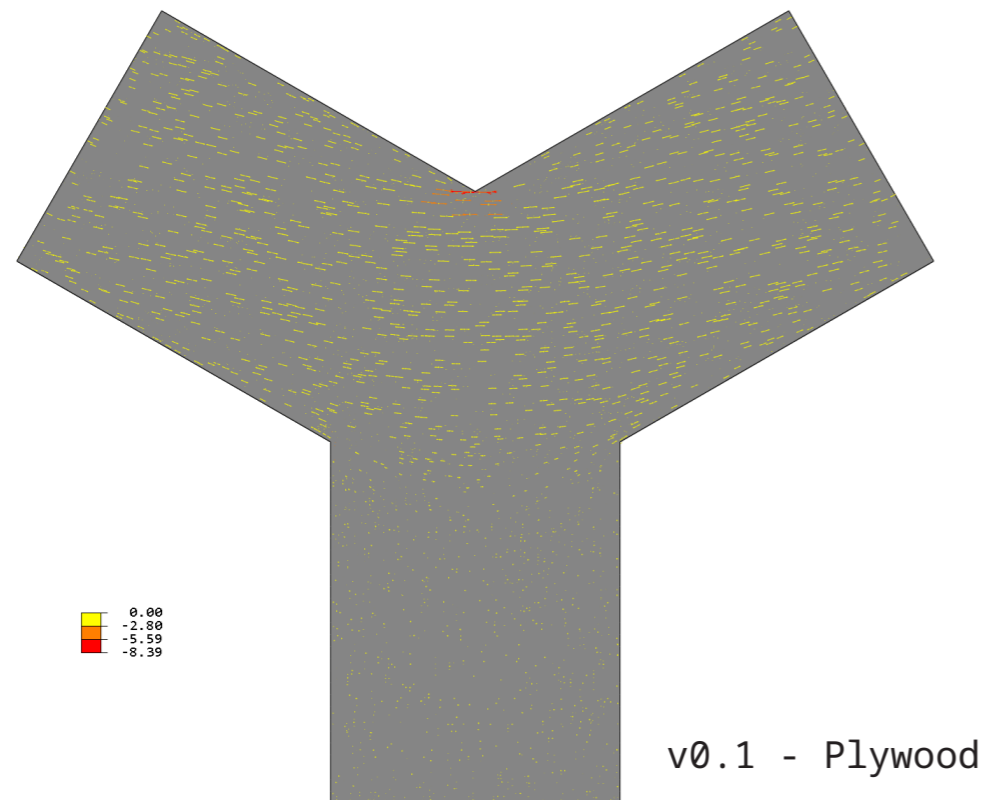
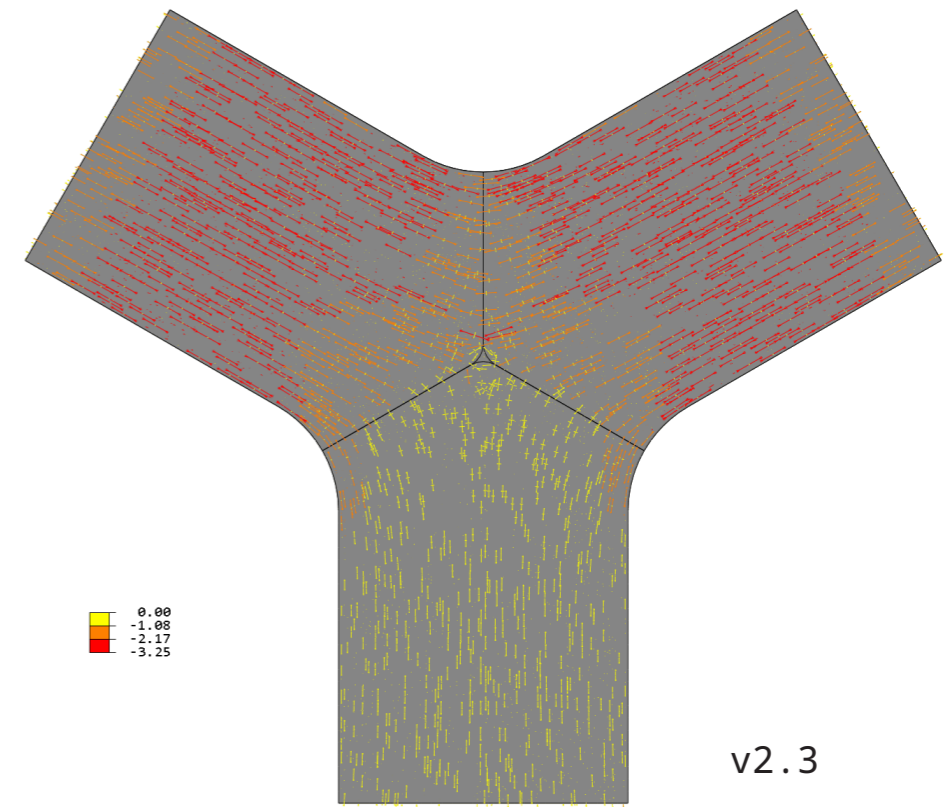
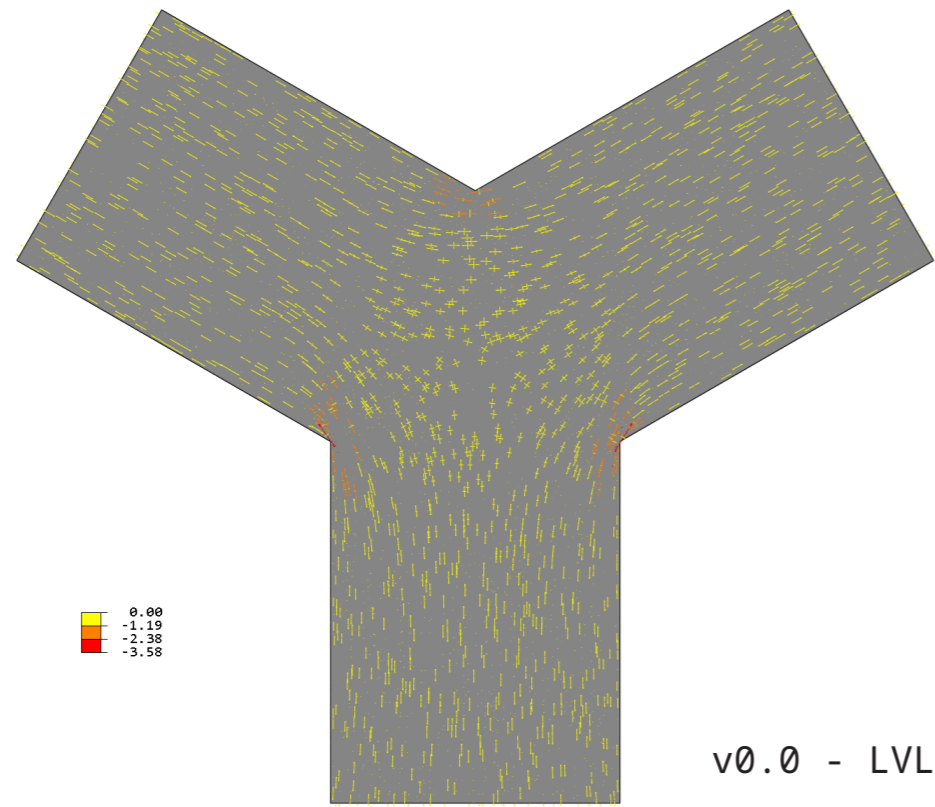
Final design

Design v2.3 and v3.3 compared to LVL and plywood



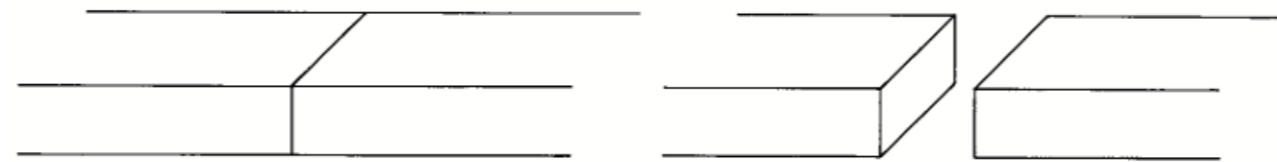
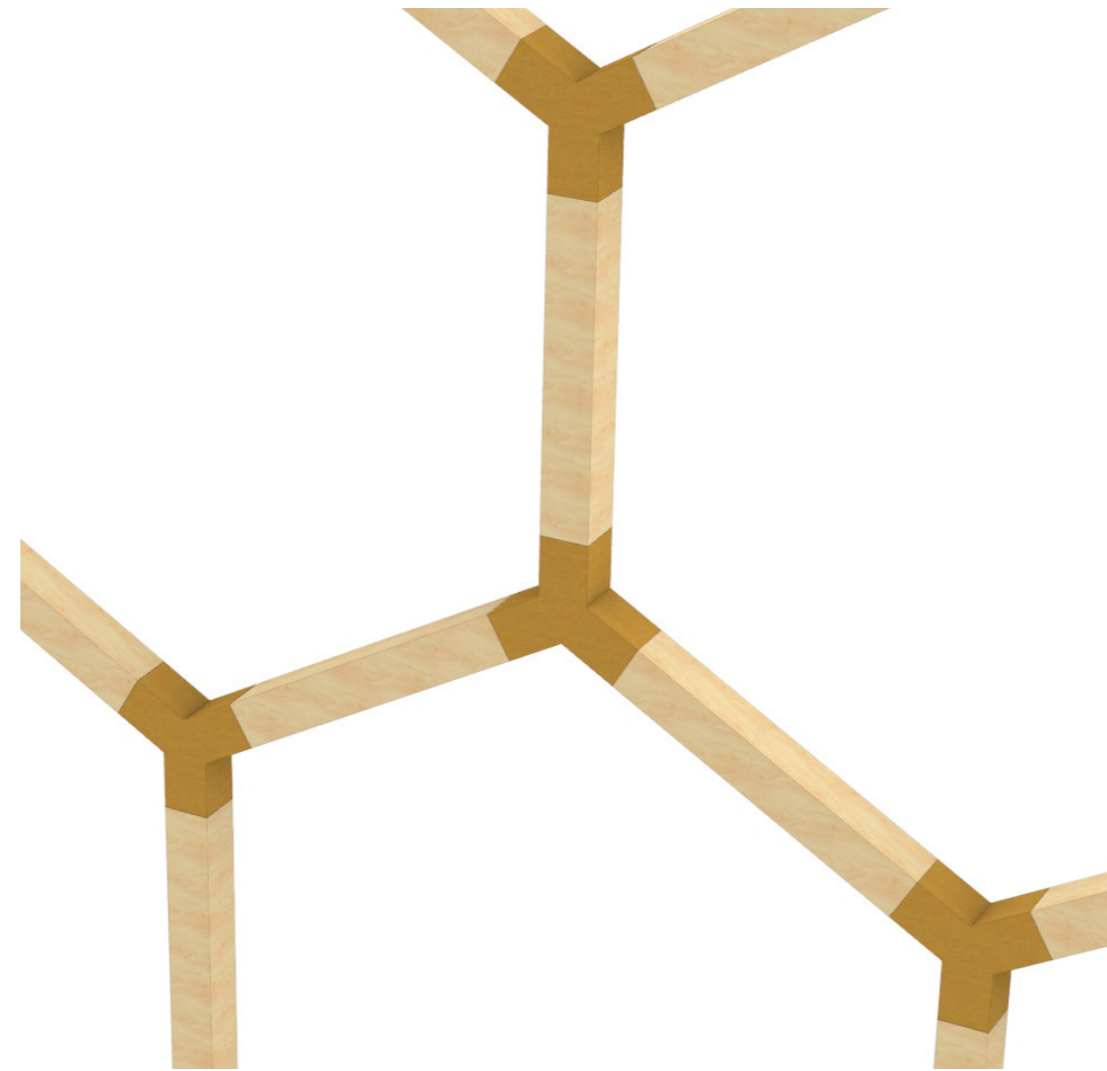
Final design

Stress directions



Final design

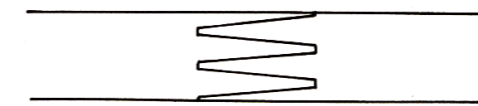
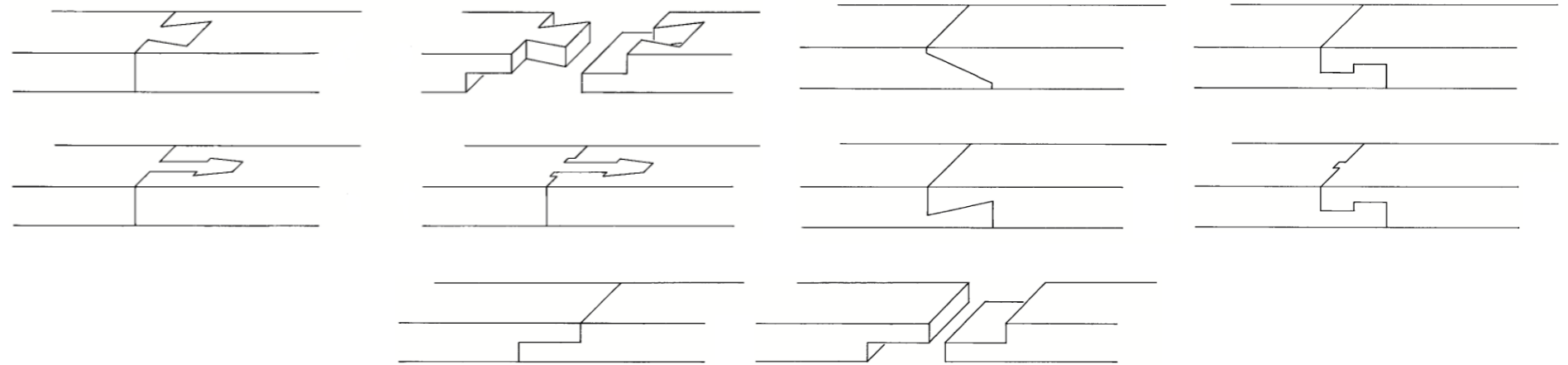
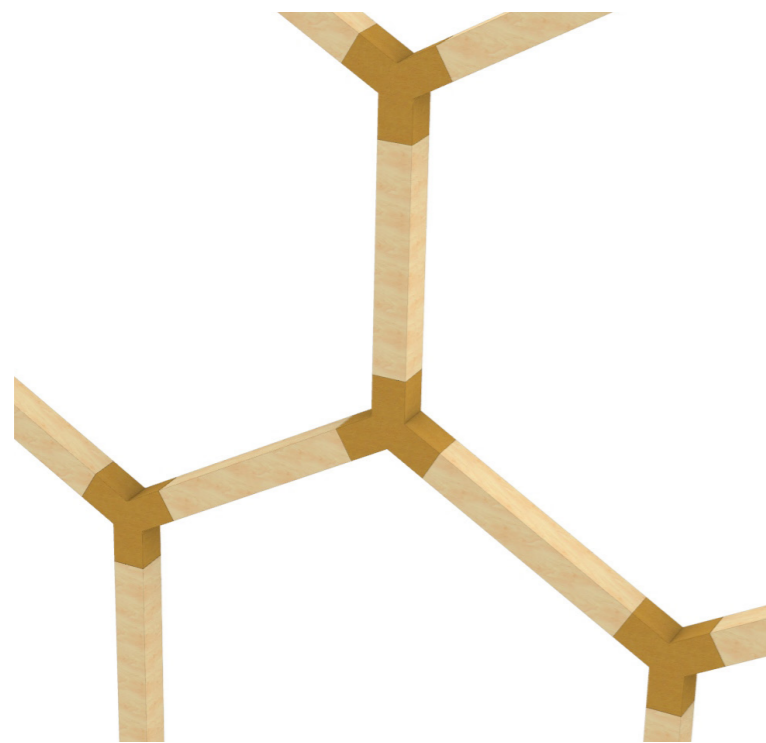
Optimising the connection



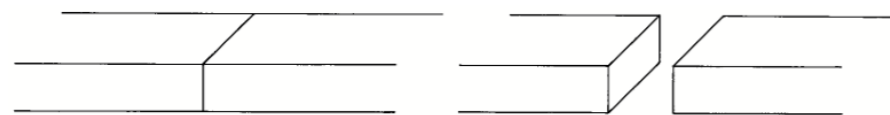
Butt-jointed pieces of wood (Zwenger, 1997)

Final design

Optimising the connection



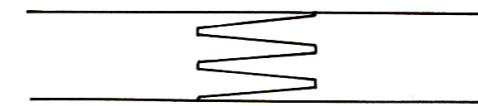
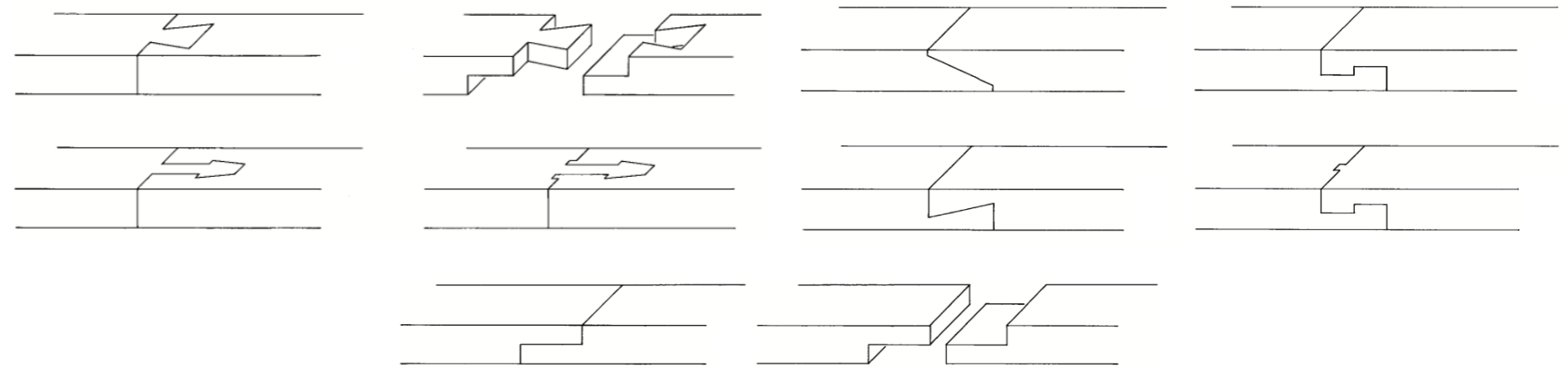
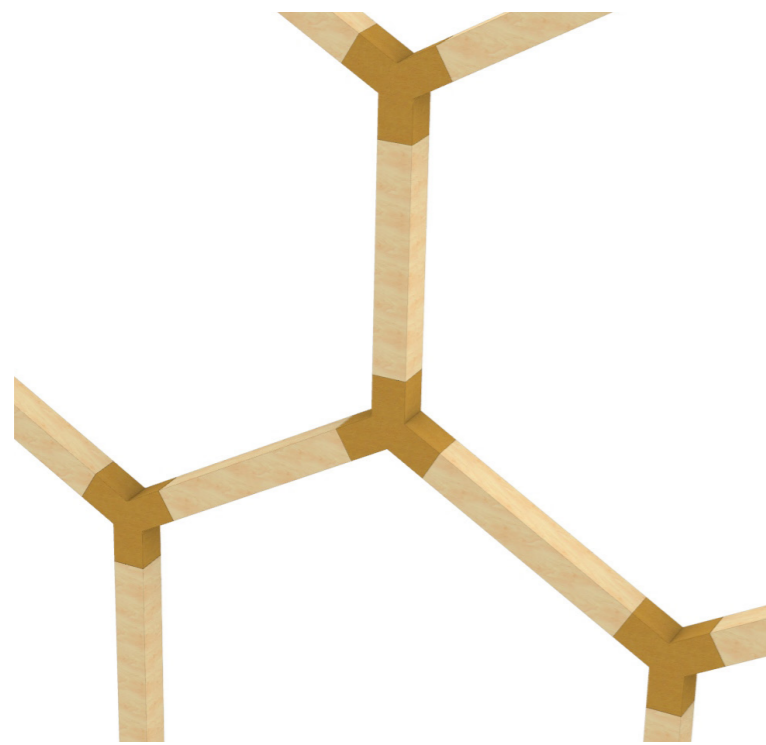
Various types of connections (Zwenger, 1997; Martin, 1977)



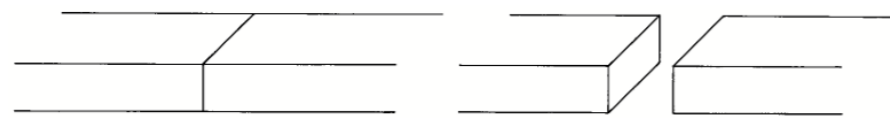
Butt-jointed pieces of wood (Zwenger, 1997)

Final design

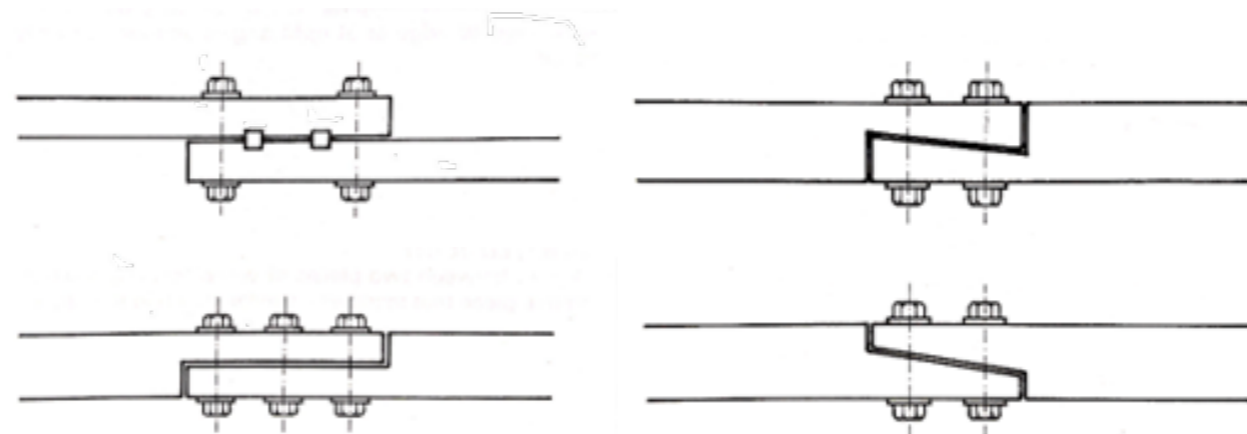
Optimising the connection



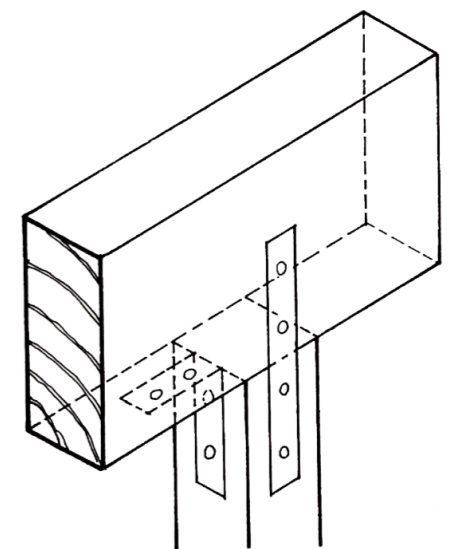
Various types of connections (Zwenger, 1997; Martin, 1977)



Butt-jointed pieces of wood (Zwenger, 1997)



Bolted lapped joints (Martin, 1977)



Example of an external connector (Martin, 1977)

Final design

Optimising the connection

- > Design study by Kromoser et al. (2021)
- > Completely wooden load bearing structure



Wooden load bearing structure with wooden nodes (Kromoser et al., 2021)

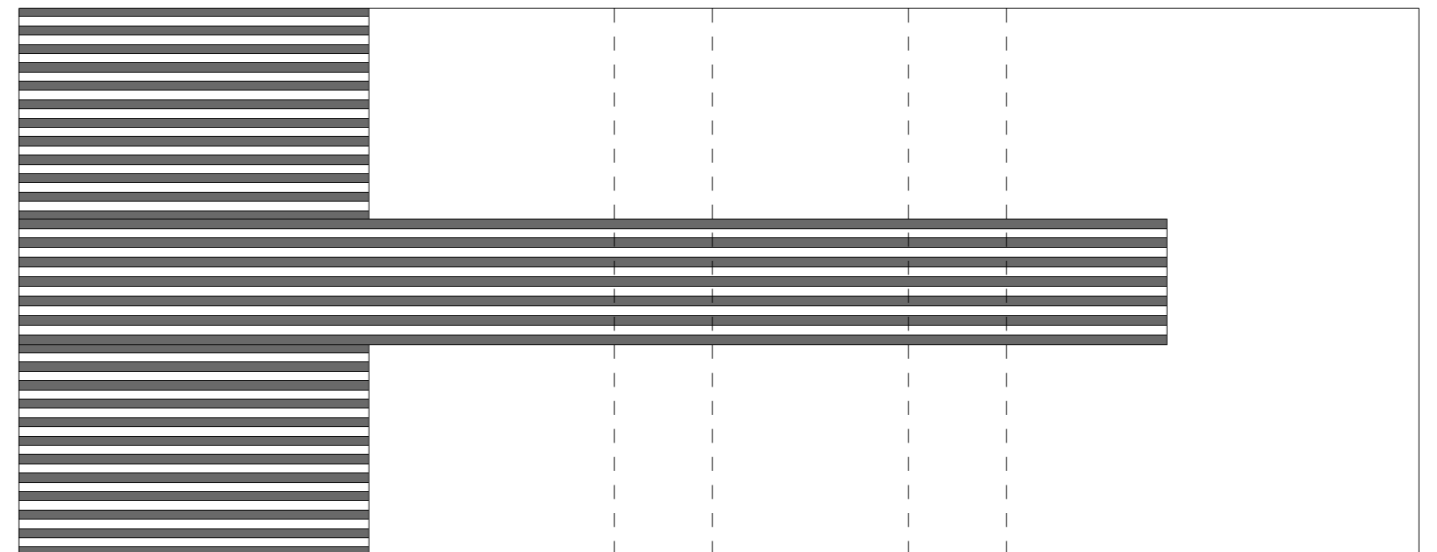
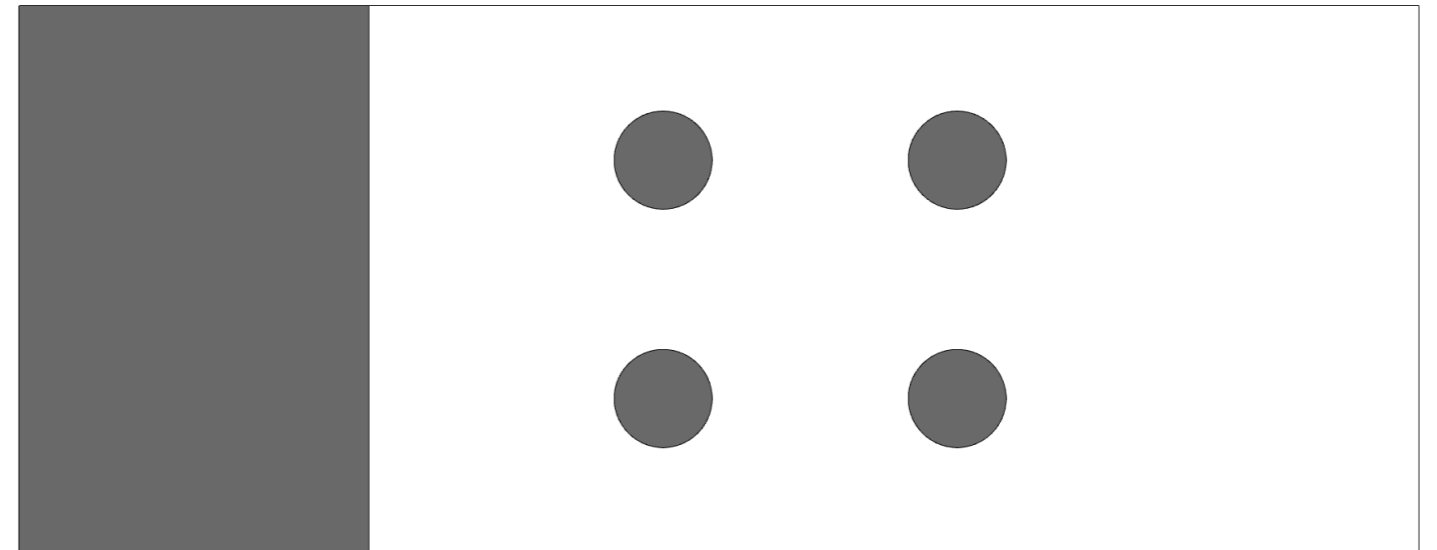


Final design

Optimising the connection

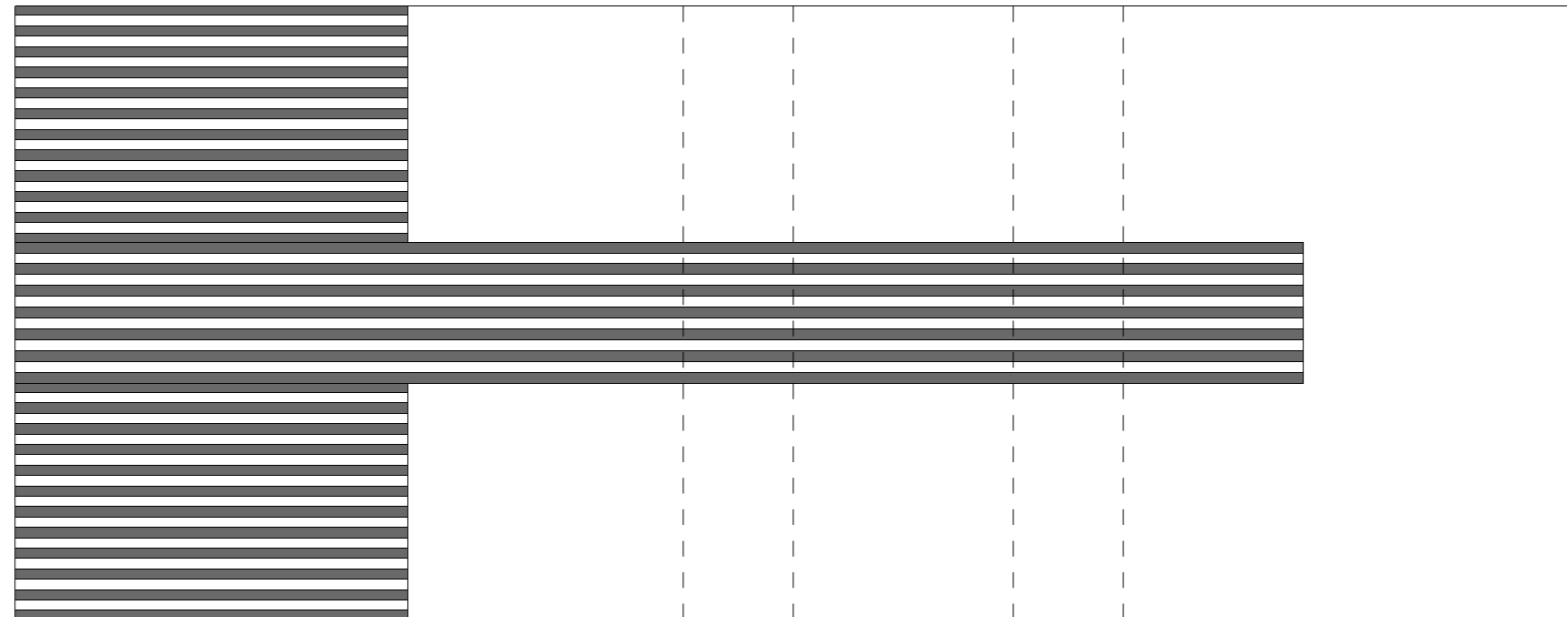


Wooden connection node (Kromoser et al., 2021)



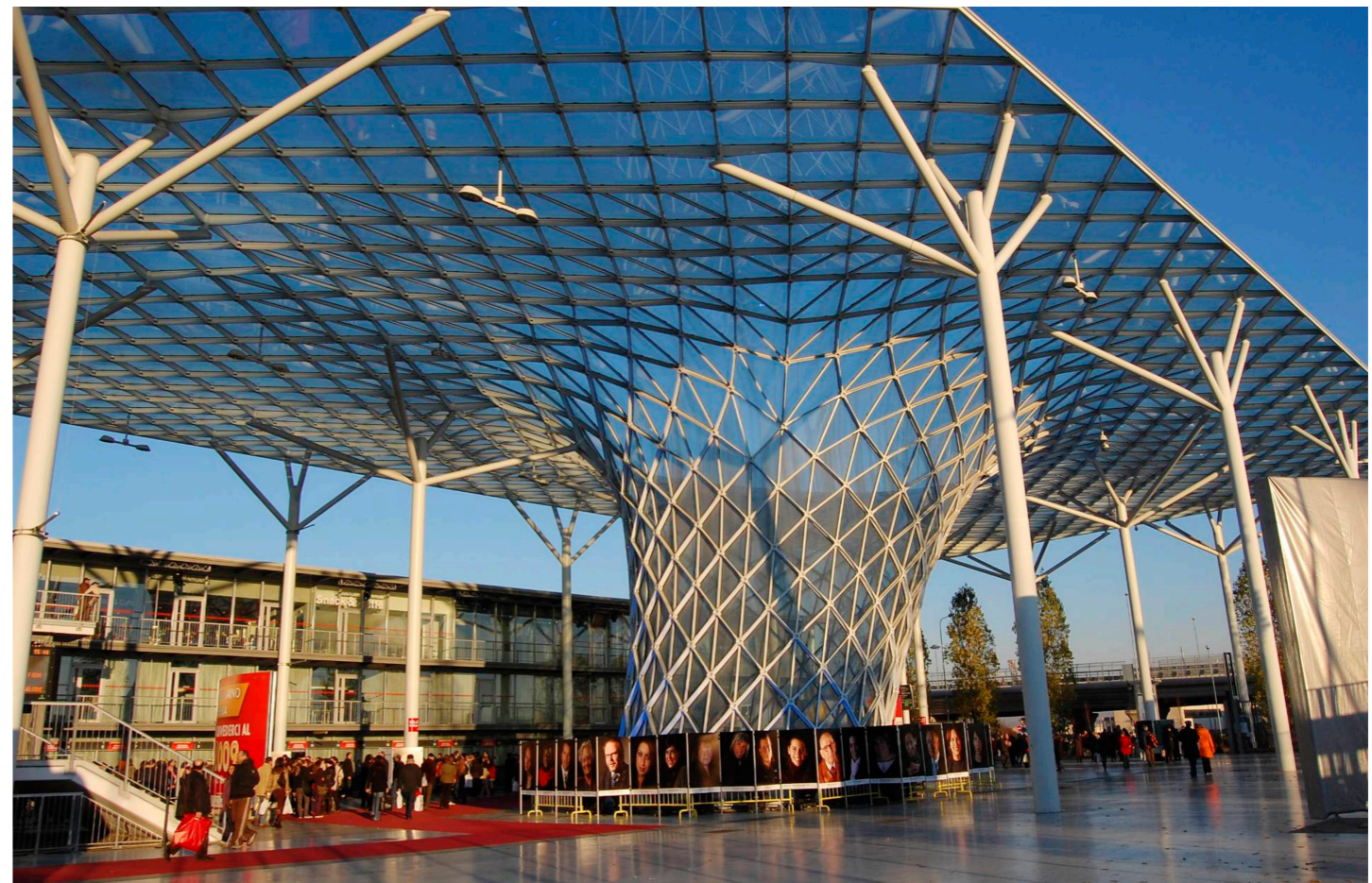
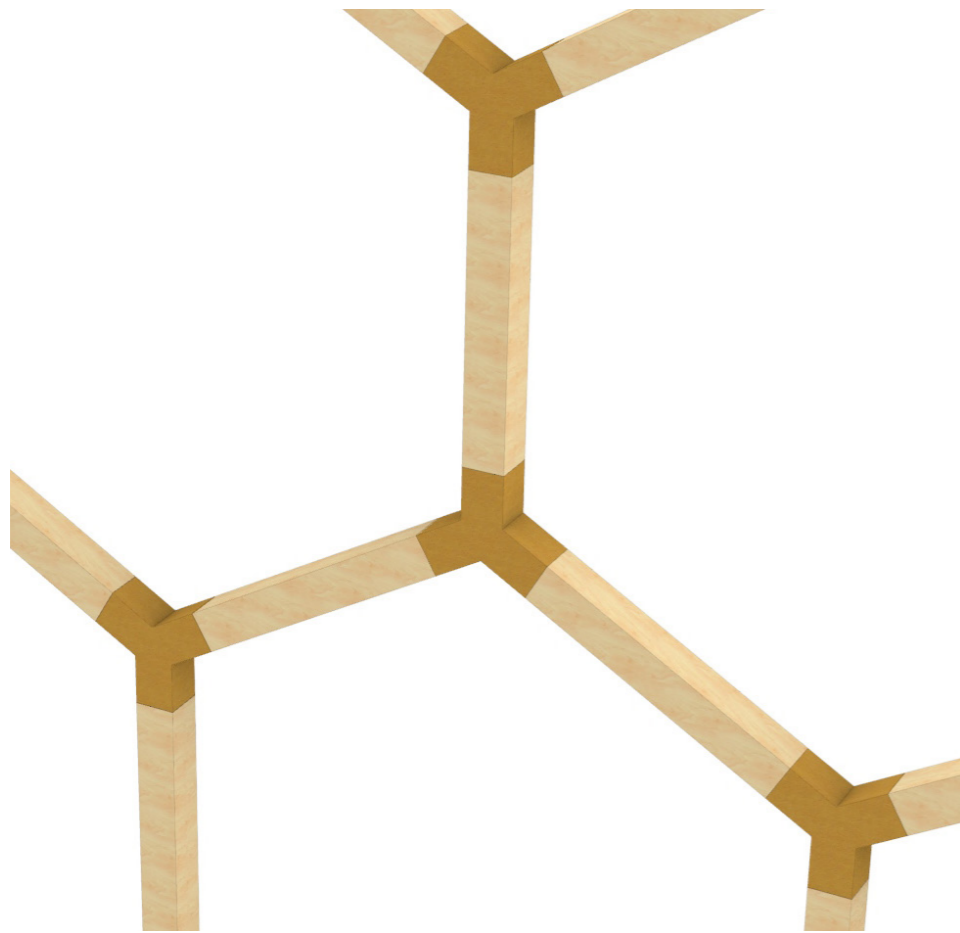
Final design

Optimising the connection



Final design

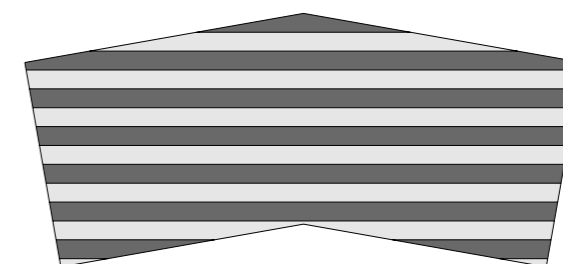
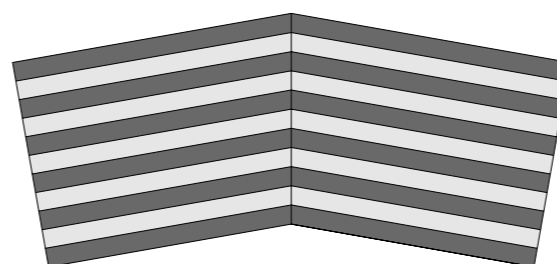
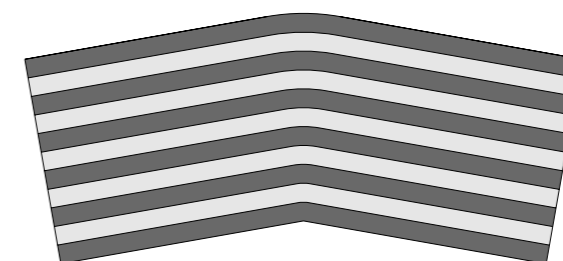
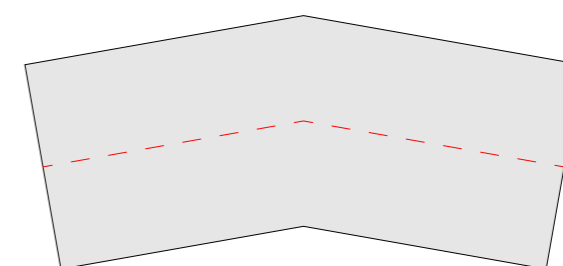
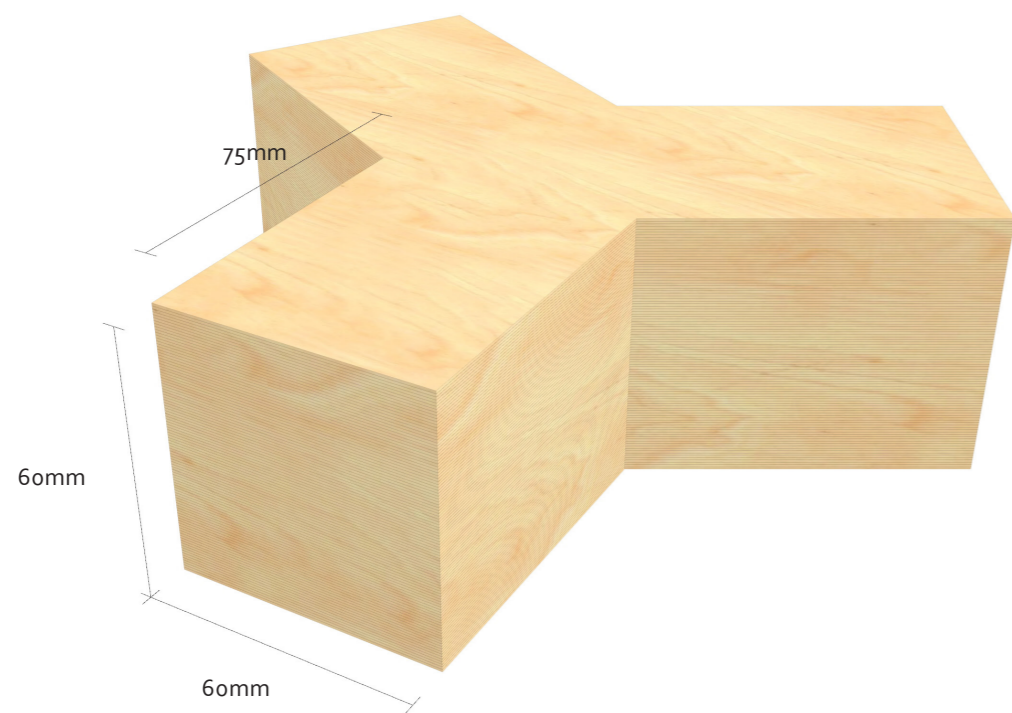
From 2D to 3D



The New Fair, Milan (Itinari, 2019)

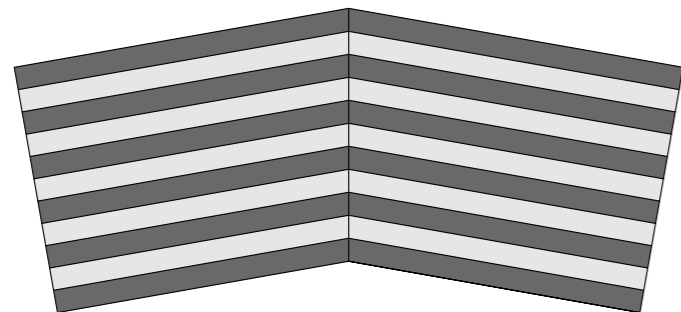
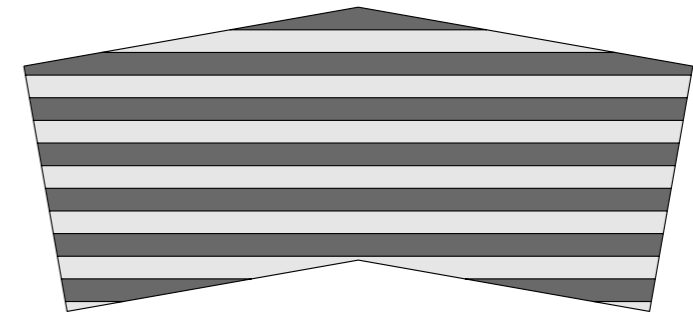
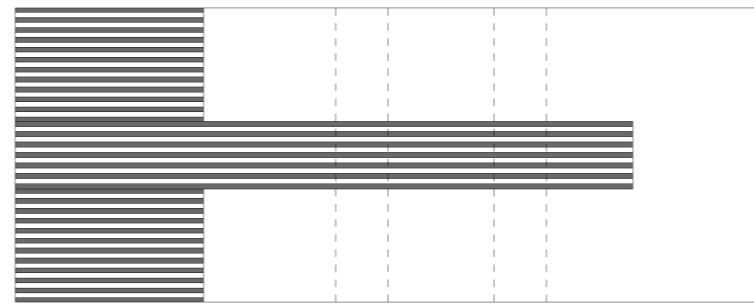
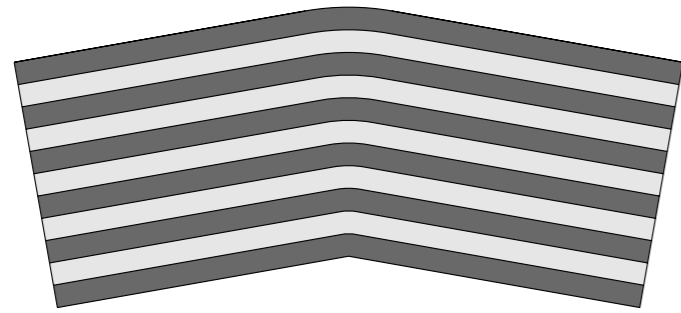
Final design

From 2D to 3D



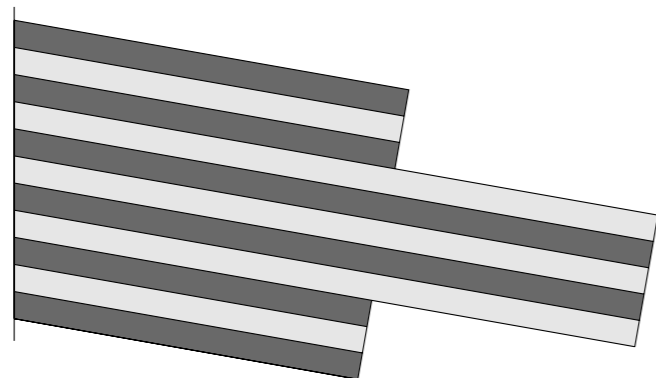
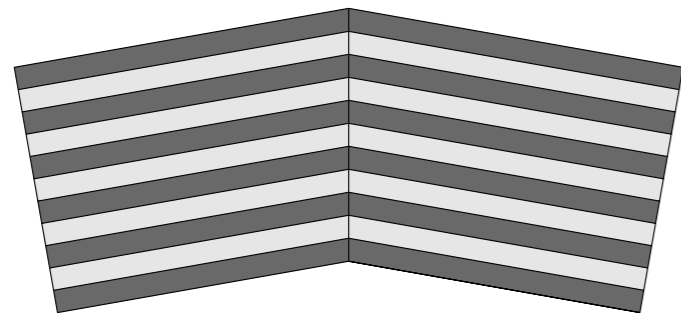
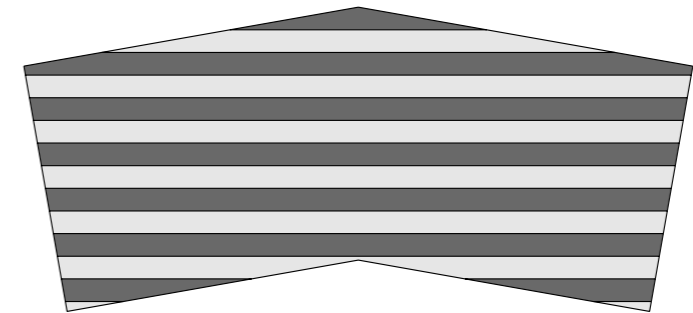
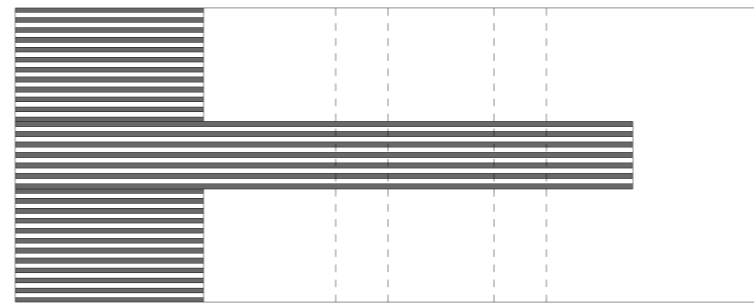
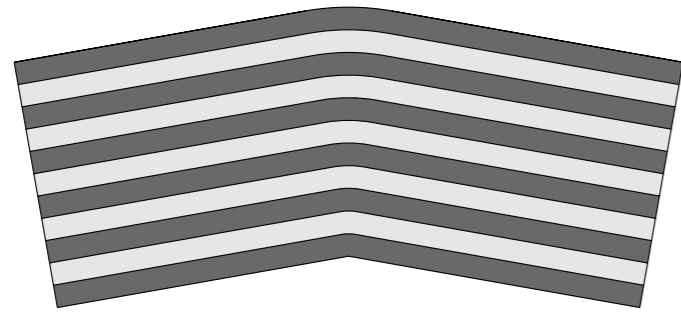
Final design

From 2D to 3D



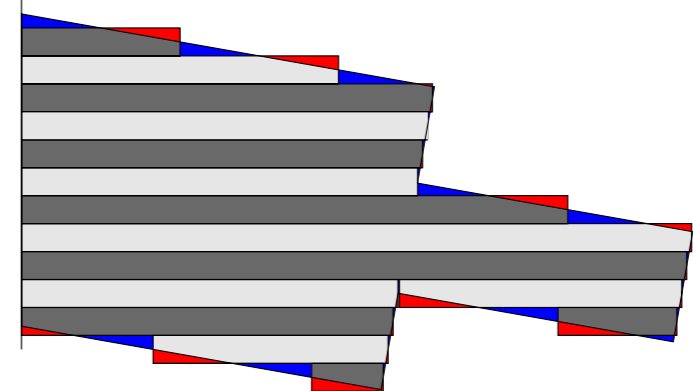
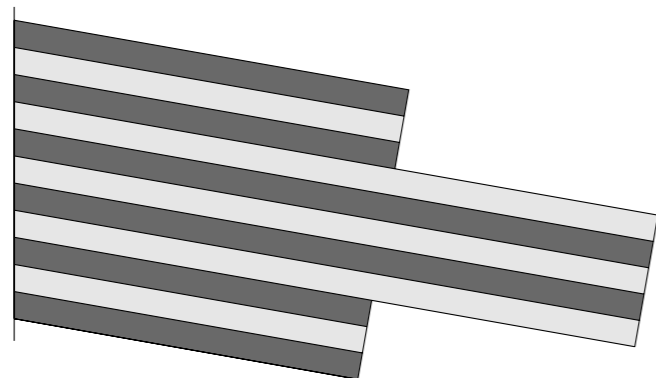
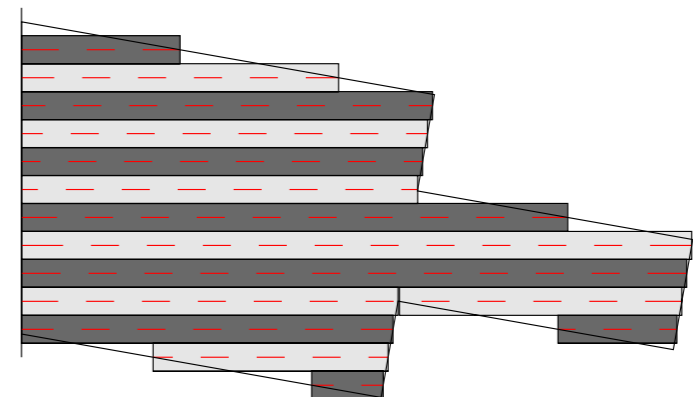
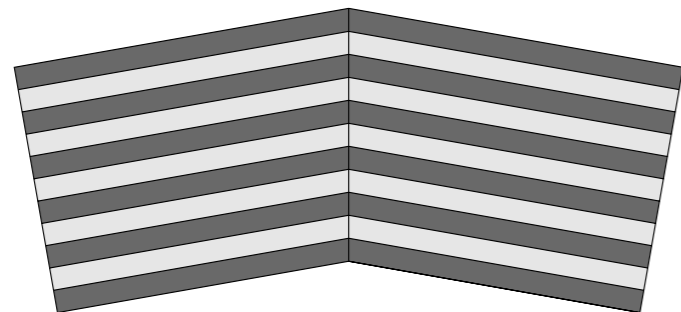
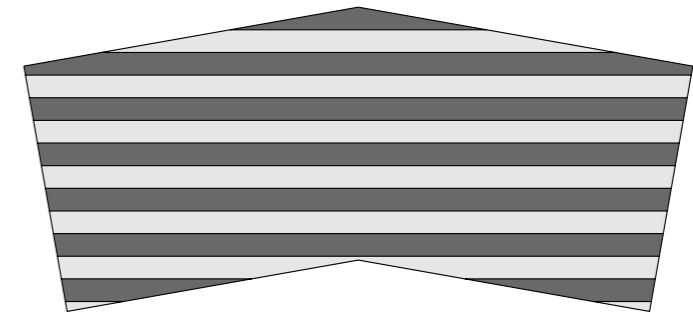
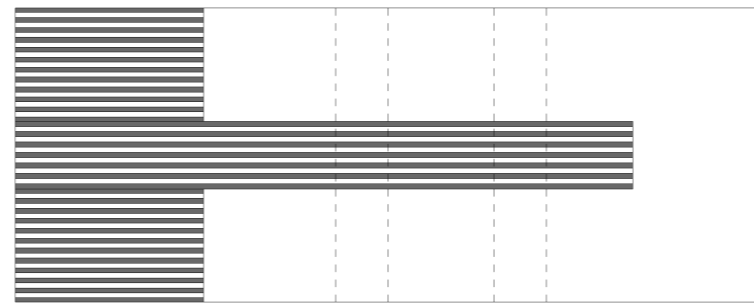
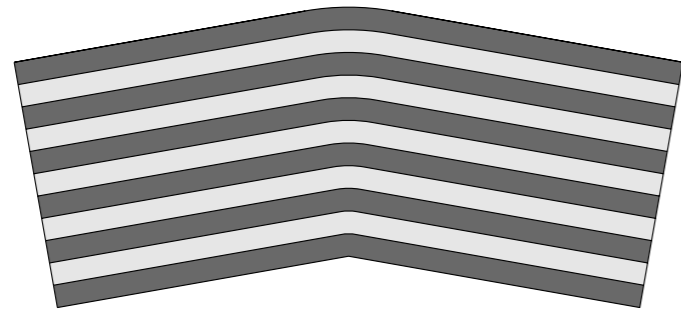
Final design

From 2D to 3D



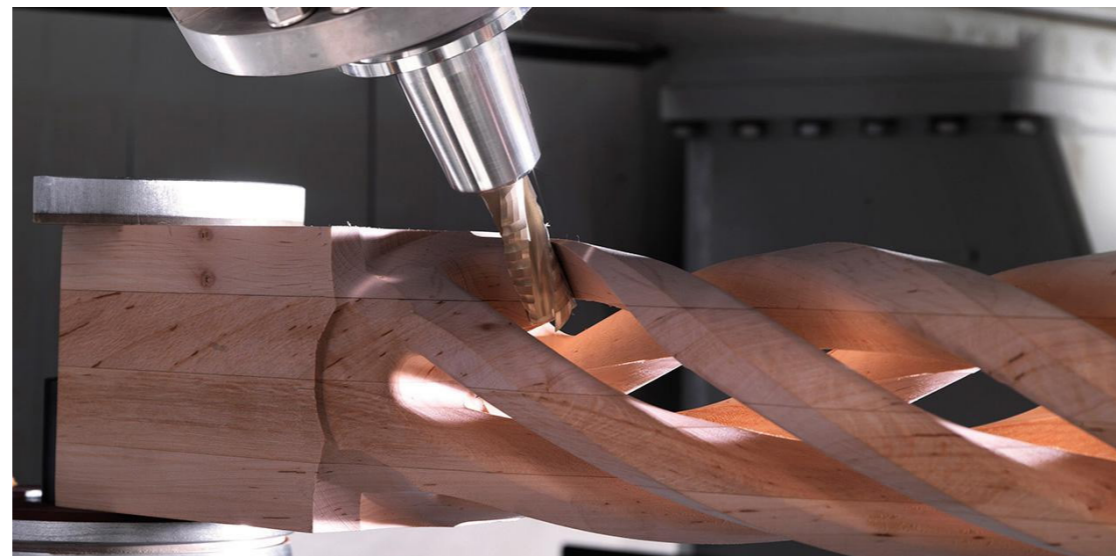
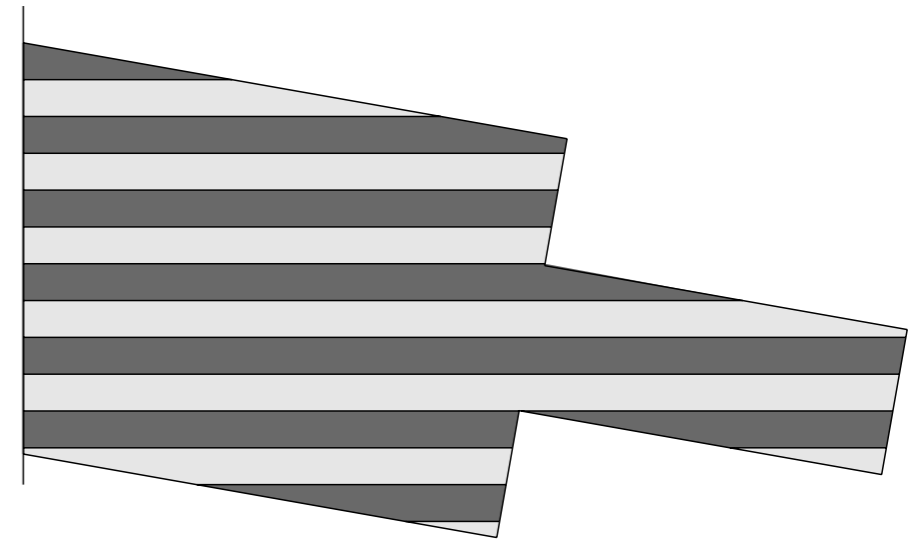
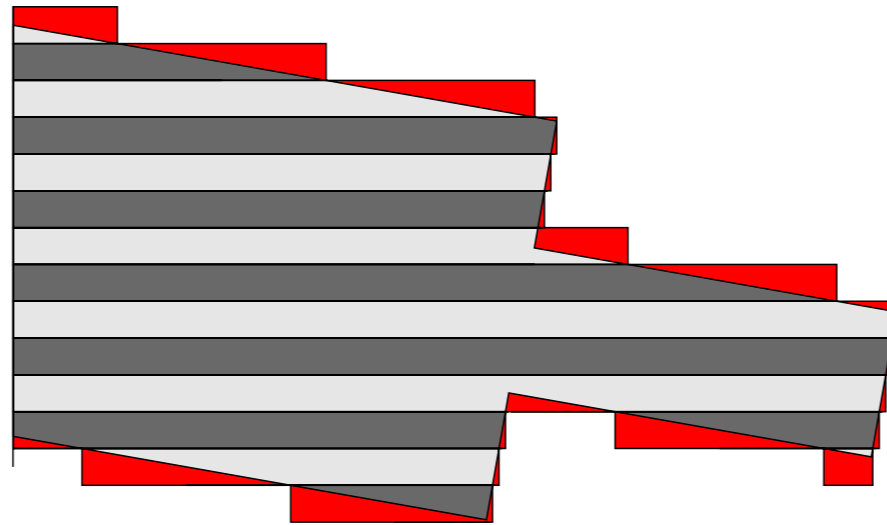
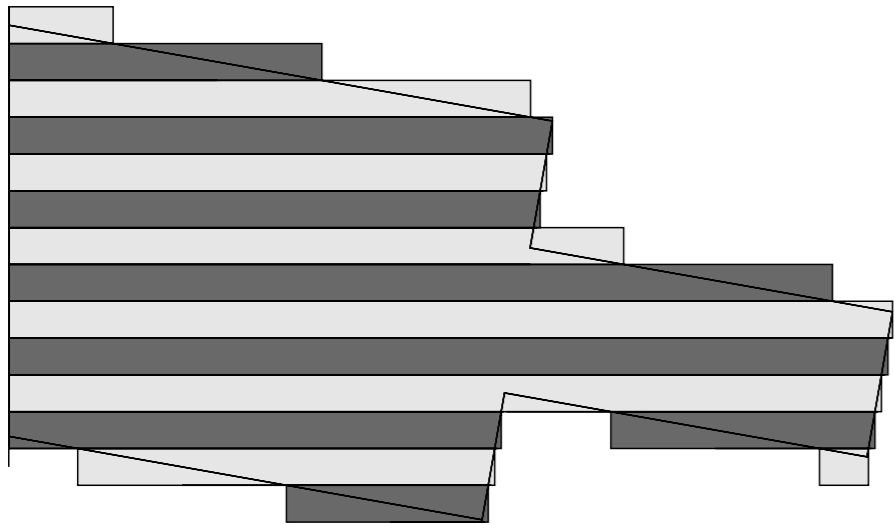
Final design

From 2D to 3D



Final design

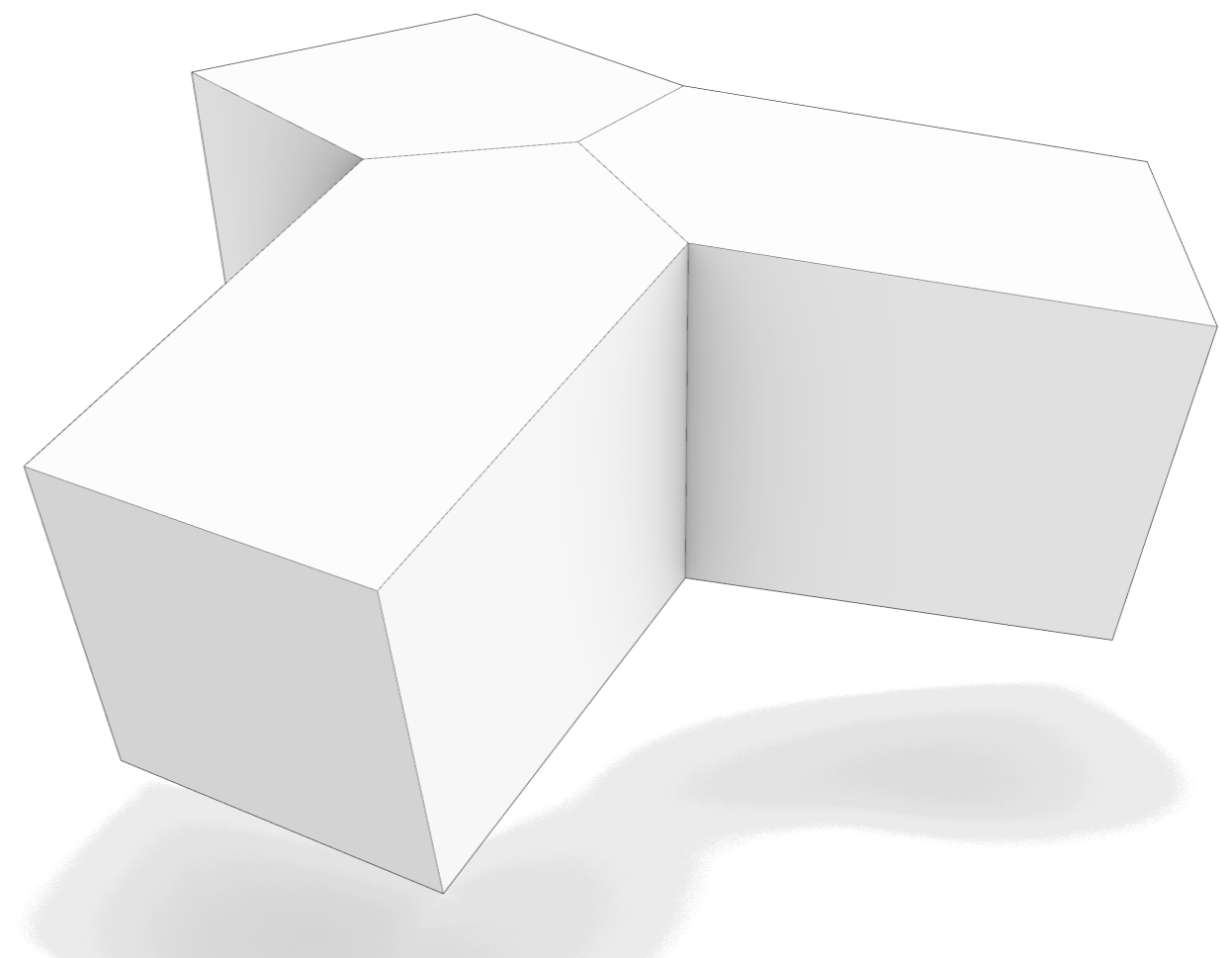
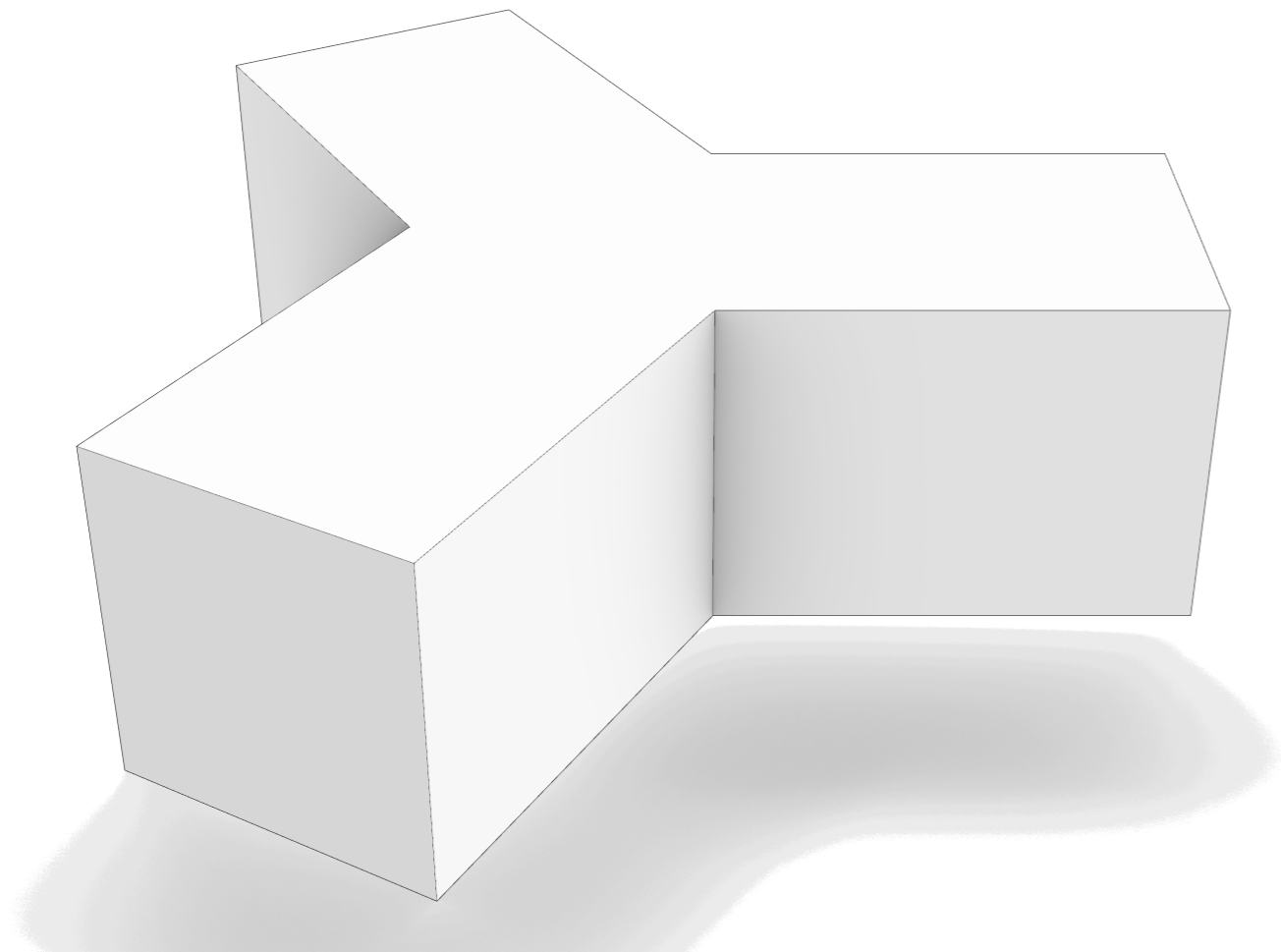
From 2D to 3D



CNC milling process (Haco, n.d.)

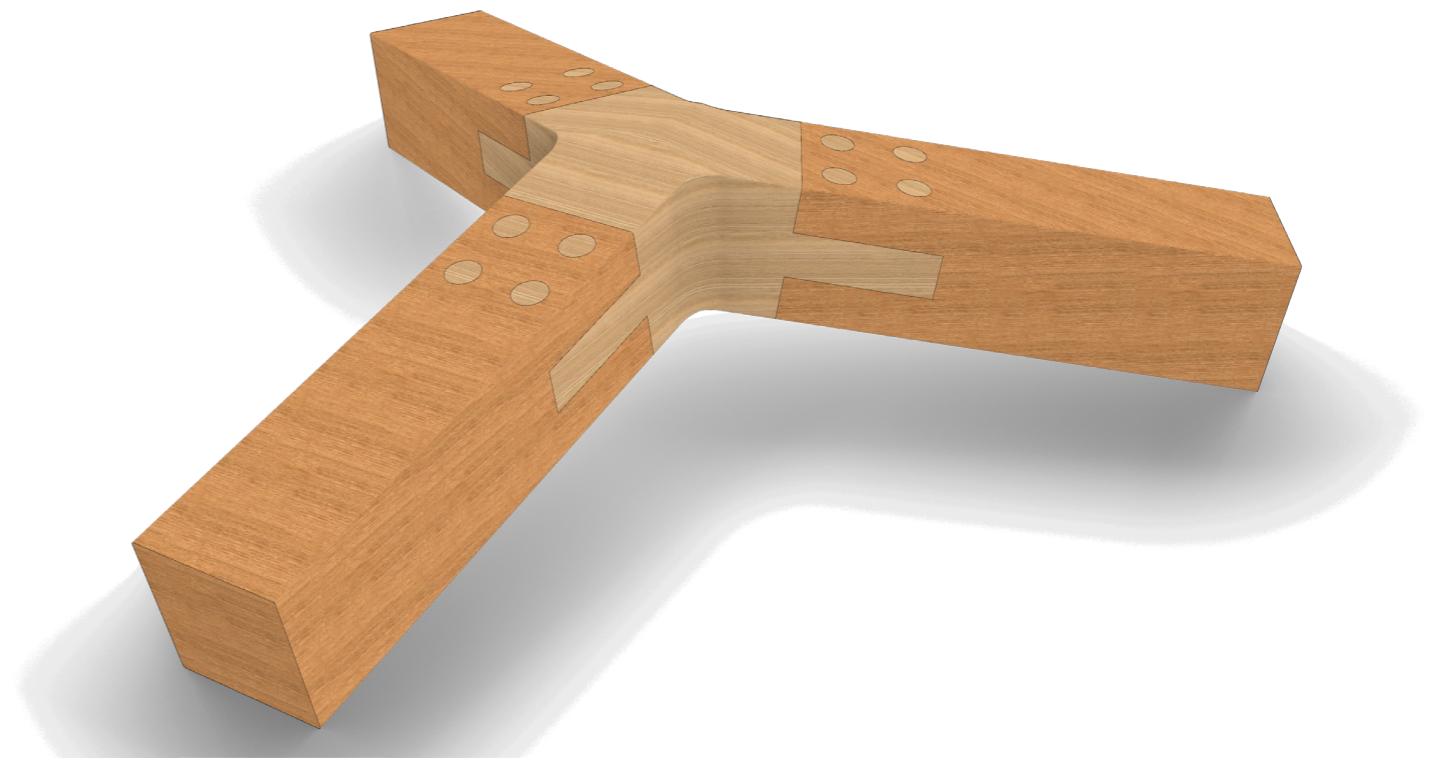
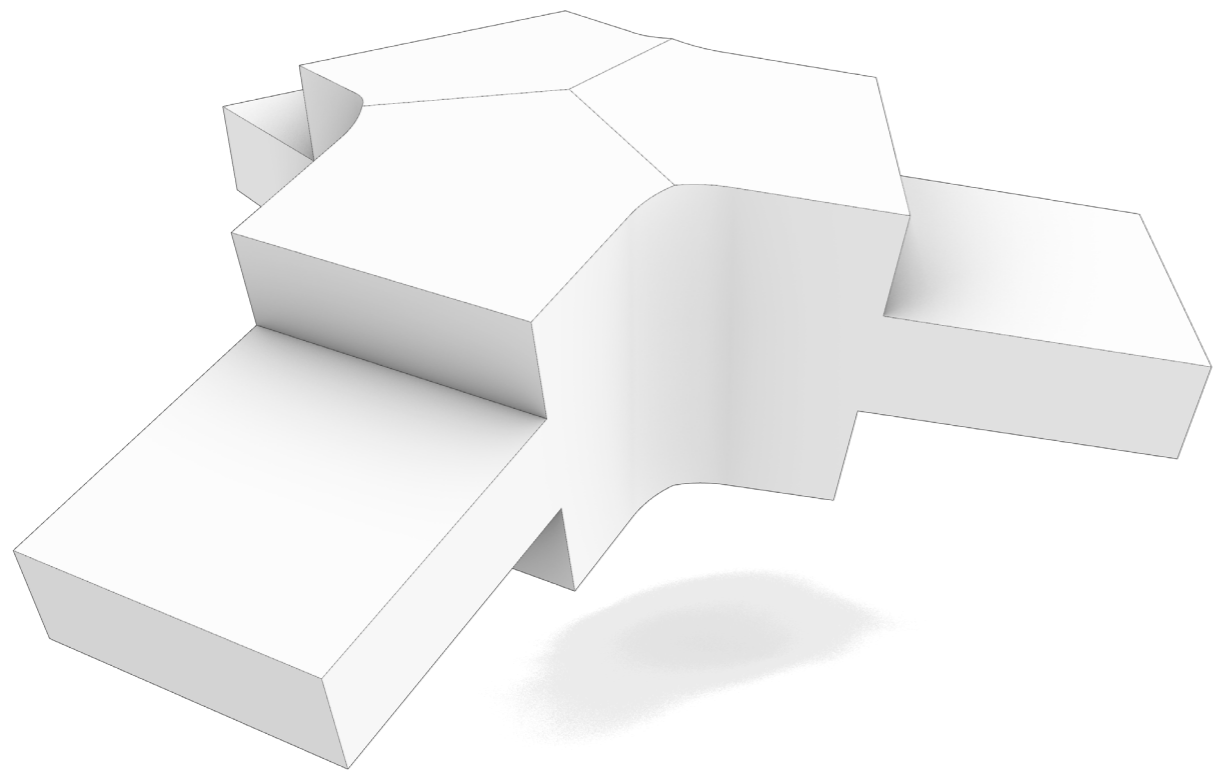
Final design

From 2D to 3D



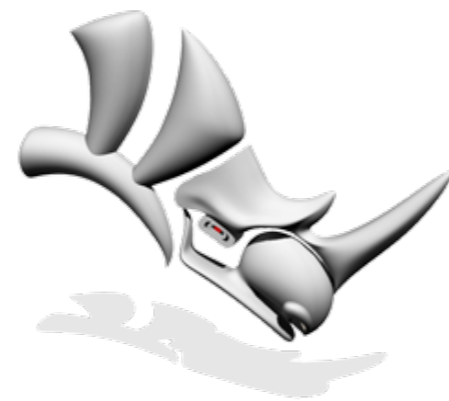
Final design

From 2D to 3D



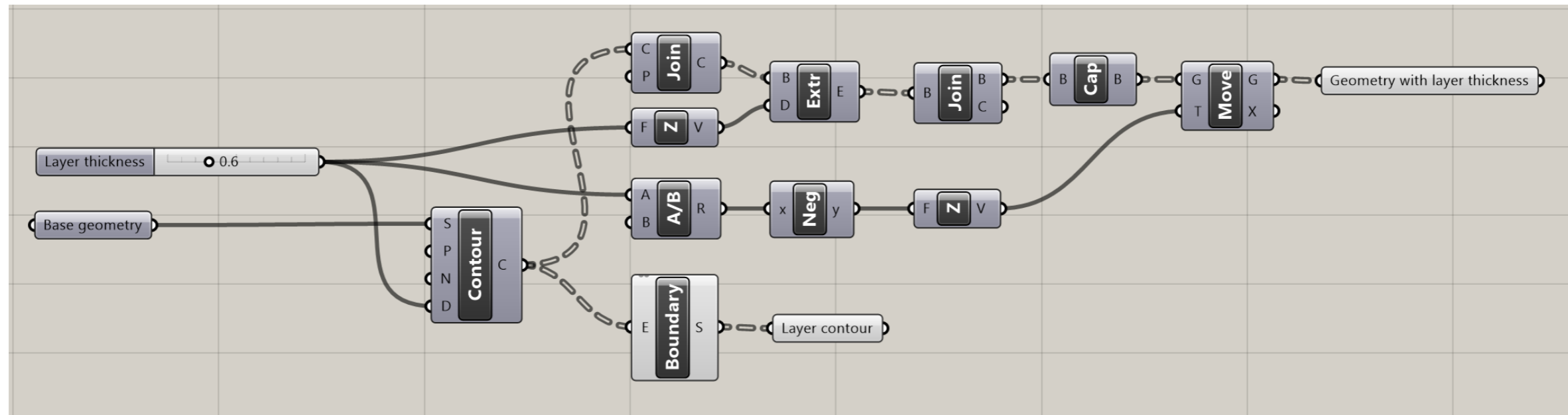
Final design

From 2D to 3D



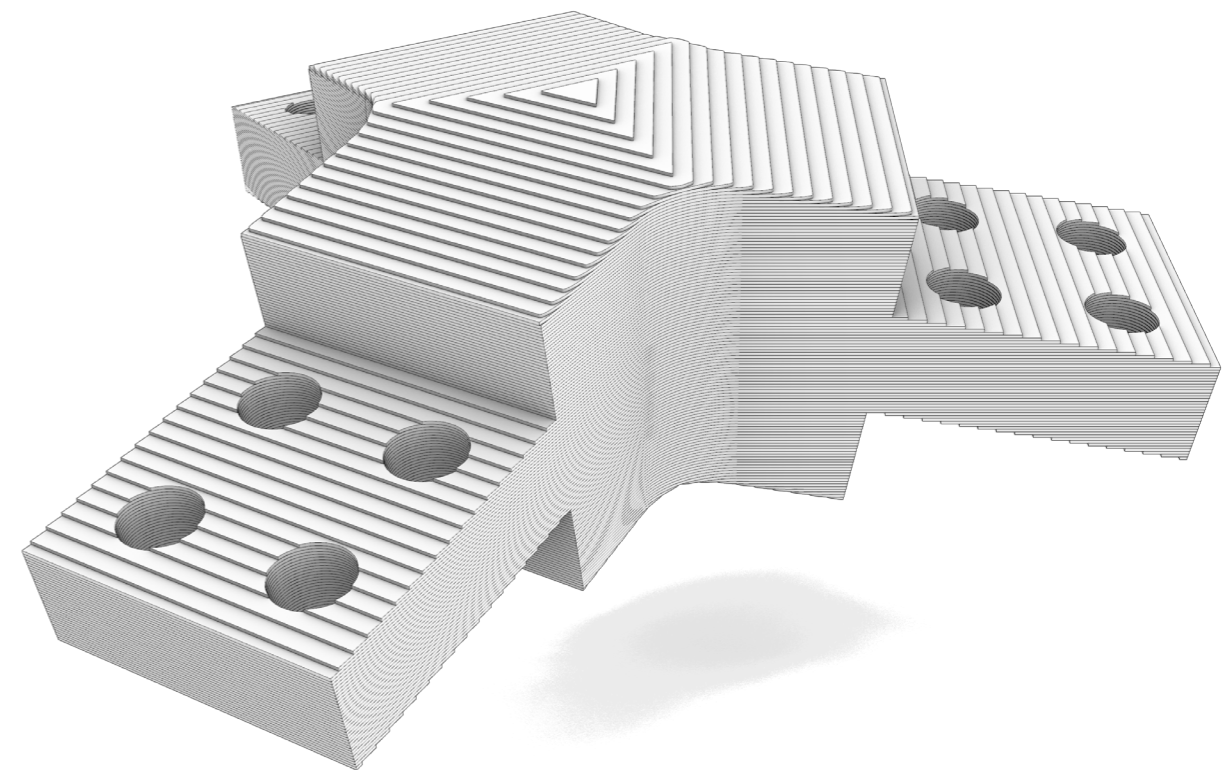
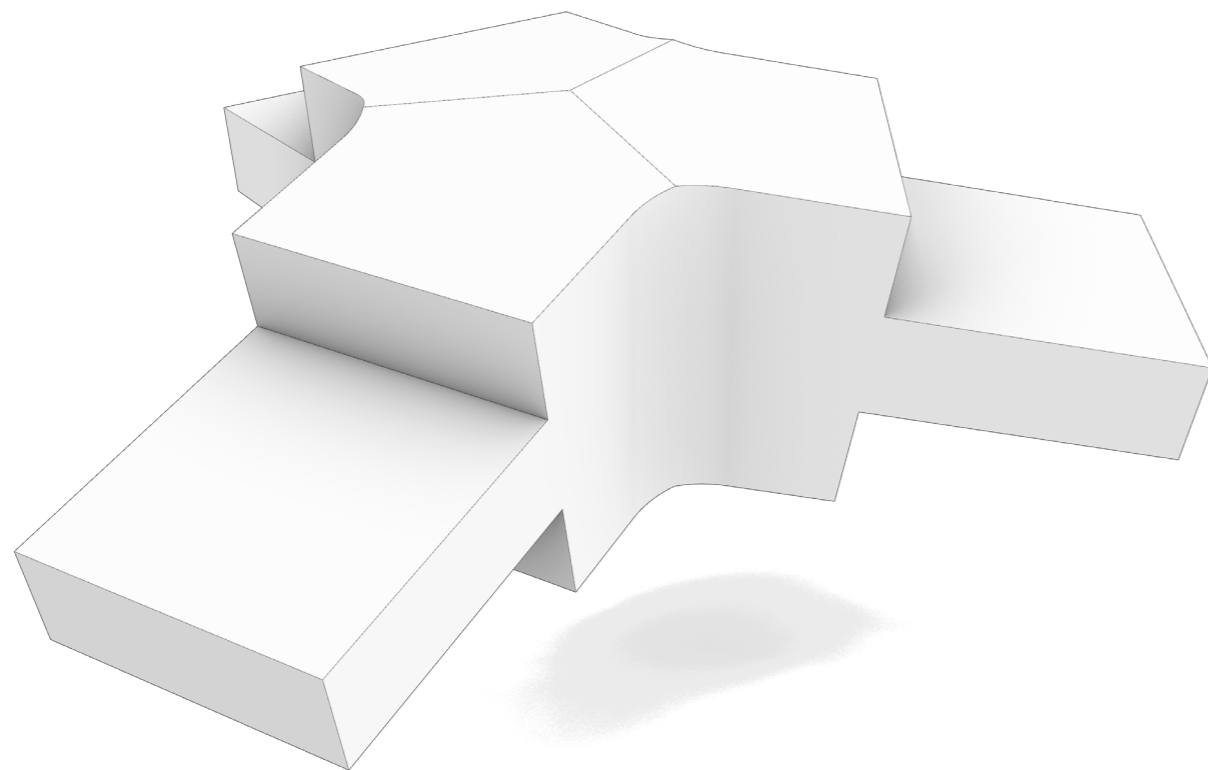
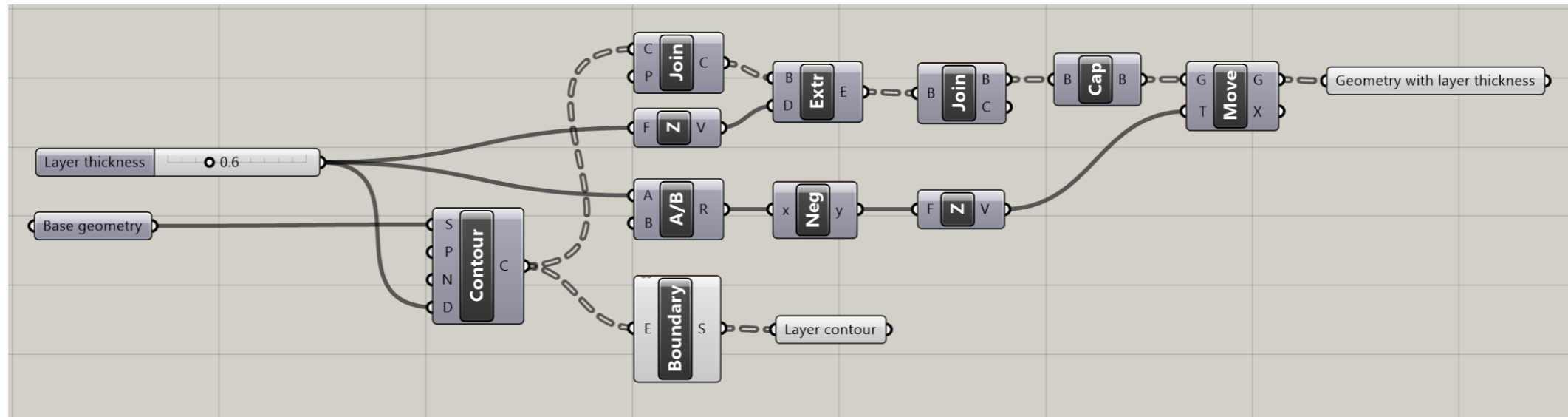
Rhinoceros®
NURBS modeling for Windows

(Rhino3D, z.d.)



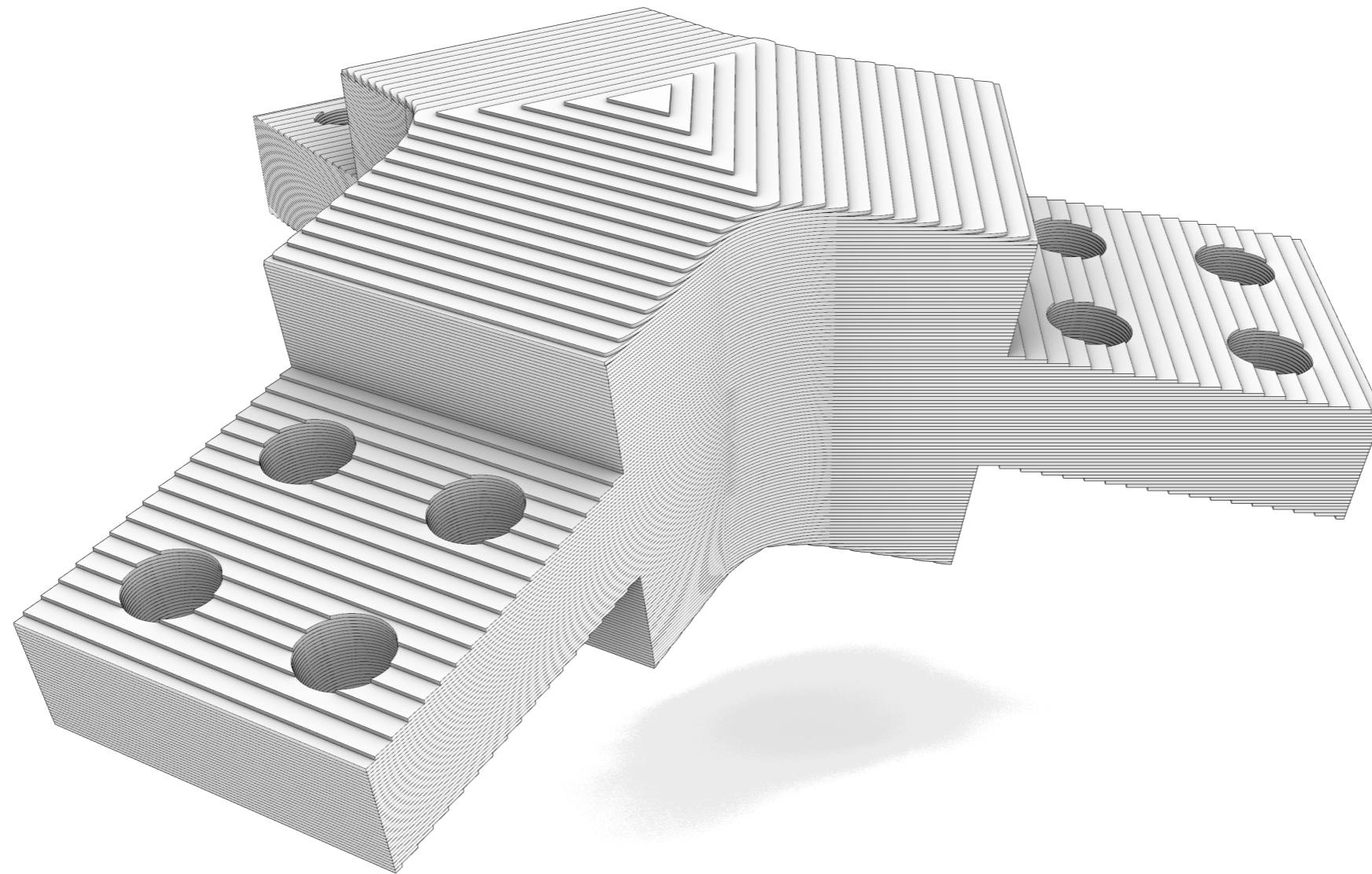
Final design

From 2D to 3D



Final design

From 2D to 3D



Conclusions

What are the advantages and limitations of manufacturing wooden elements using Laminated Object Manufacturing (LOM)?

Advantages

- > Individual grain direction
- > Optimise stress distribution in material
- > Cutting before lamination reduces waste

Limitations

- > Segmented layers complicates lamination process
- > Still a lack of knowledge about real-life performance of process and products

Conclusions

What are the design parameters for constructing a solid wooden connection element using Laminated Object Manufacturing (LOM)?

- > Grain direction
- > Layer segmentation
- > Possibility for hybrid structures

Conclusions

What methods can be used to create reliable connections between a wood-LOM produced node and a timber structure?

- > Regular wood-on-wood connections are usable
- > Wood-LOM has potential to enhance performance by optimising layer structure
- > Further research needed in performance benefits

Conclusions

How can Layer Object Manufacturing technology be used to create wooden nodes for timber structures?

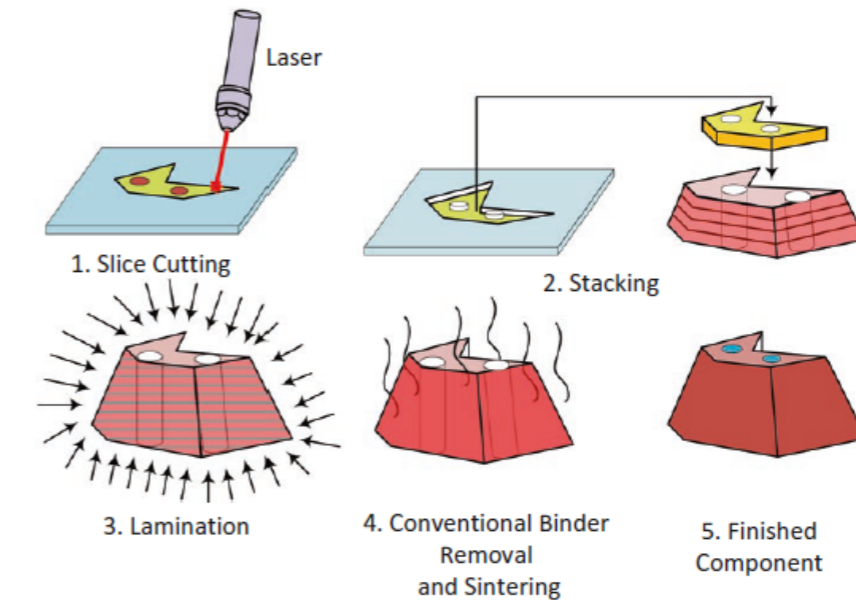
This research:

- > Showed possibilities and considerations for using wood in LOM
- > Showed design flexibility by using wood-LOM
- > Explored effects of design choices on the structural performance
- > Provided potential for optimizing structural connections with layer structure

Recommendations

Optimise separate cutting + stacking process

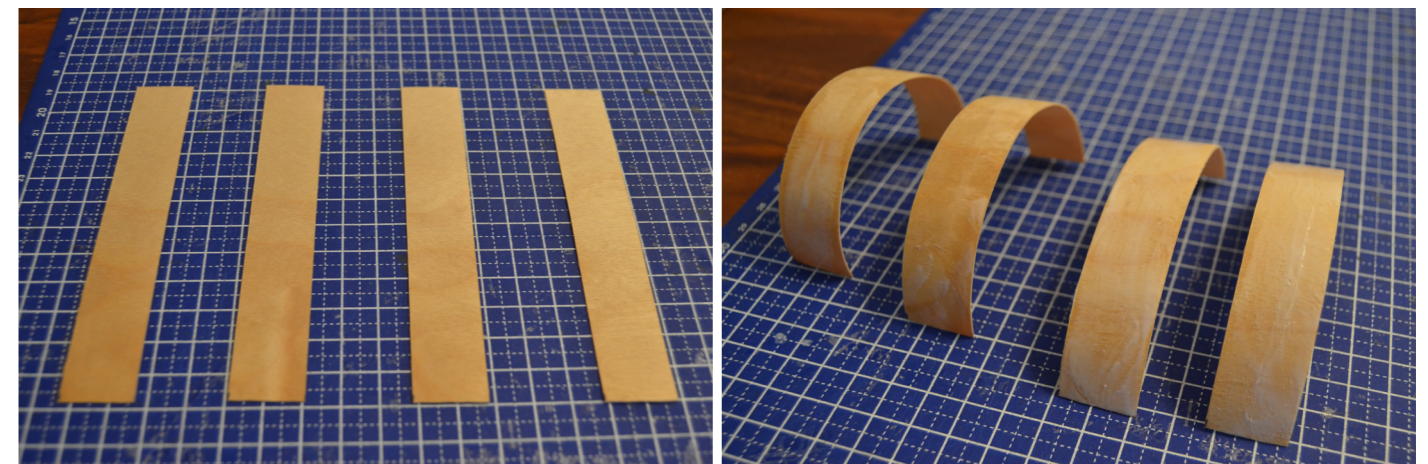
Mitigate effects of glue on small parts



Stacking process (Gibson et al., 2016)

Explore

- > More materials
- > Other material hybrids
- > Other layer structures
- > Simulate multiple planes of forces



Questions?

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