

46054211 : MAJOR : ARCHITECTURE

KEY WORD : CEMENT-CELLULOSE WALL / AGRICULTURAL WASTES

SIRIPORN VASANAPRASERT : DEVELOPMENT OF CEMENT-CELLULOSE WALL FOR PASSIVE BUILDING. THESIS ADVISORS : ASST.PROF. PANTUDA PUTHIPIROJ Ph.D AND WORATHAM OONJITTICHAJ. 137 pp.

The objective of this research is to develop the cement-cellulose wall from agricultural wastes. The advantages of this panel compared to the conventional ones are low cost, simple to produce, and having a good thermal property. The development can be divided into four steps: 1.) producing the cellulose fibers from straw, corn peel, and banana chunk; 2.) producing the cement-cellulose panels by using the cellulose fiber-and-cement ratios of 20:80, 30:70 and 40:60; 3.) testing the physical, mechanical, and thermal properties of the cement-cellulose walls; and 4.) price comparison.

From the research, it was found that only the banana chunk can be used to produce the appropriate cellulose fiber for the development of the cement-cellulose panel. The straw and corn peel can not be used since they can not be broken into the cellulose fiber by using the chemical process used in this study. From the testing of the physical and mechanical properties of the cement-cellulose walls produced from banana chunk, it was found that the cellulose fiber-to-cement ratio of 20:80 gave the best properties and the ratios of 40:60 and 30:70 had a less preferable properties, respectively. Also, the density of the walls was found to be 1,348, 1,290 and 1,232 kilogram per cubic meter, respectively. From the testing of the thermal properties, the wall with the cellulose fiber-and-cement ratio of 20:80 has the thermal conductivity coefficient (k-value) of 0.30 W/m.K. Comparing to two commercial walls with the same type, the obtained k-value is in number two. Also, from the results of the heat resistance test and comparing to those of the two commercial panels, the cement-cellulose wall has a lower efficiency. During those 3 day experiment with time range from 6 am to 6 pm, the maximum temperature measured in the box is 2.57 degree Celsius higher, the average temperature measured in the box is 1.67 degree Celsius higher, the average temperature measured at the inner side wall of the box is 2.07 degree Celsius higher and the average temperature measured at the outside wall of the box is 1.29 degree Celsius higher.

For the price comparison, the production cost of the wall with 20:80 cellulose fiber-to-cement ratios is lower than the commercial wall 1 and 2 of 58% and 64%, respectively. Finally, it can be concluded that the cement-cellulose wall from banana chunk used in this study is appropriate for real world application. It has good physical, mechanical, and thermal properties and is cheaper when compared to the commercial walls.

Department of Architecture Graduate School, Silpakorn University Academic Year 2007

Student's signature

Thesis Advisor's signature 1 2

