

# Mycelium Composites: A Sustainable Construction Material?

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# Presentation Outline

- What is a mycelium composite?
- Why MCs?
- Are MCs eco-friendly?
- Are MCs practical?
- Conclusions and future work



# What is a mycelium composite?

Mycelium composites (MC) can be defined as “mushroom-based composites”

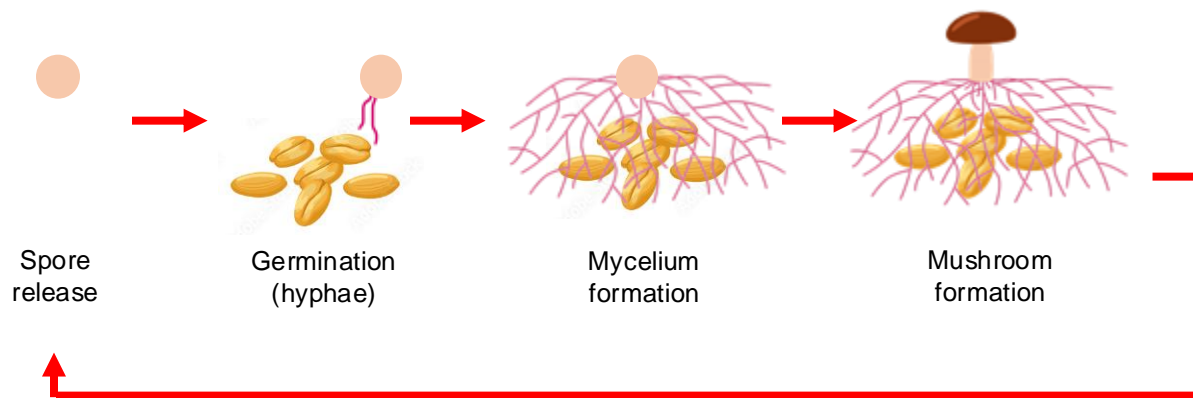


**Fig. 1** Some MC applications

# What is a mycelium composite?

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## Life Cycle of a Mushroom



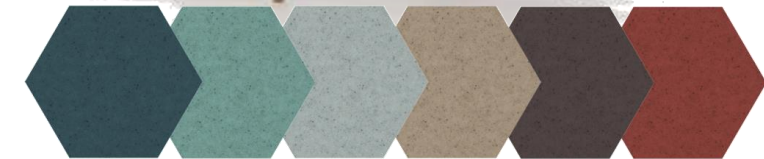
(a) Acoustic and thermal insulation panel, Mogu™



(b) Chair, “the living room project” by M.T. Sisman & B. McClellan



(d) Floor Tiles, Mogu™



(c) Packaging (left) and core (right), Grown Bio™

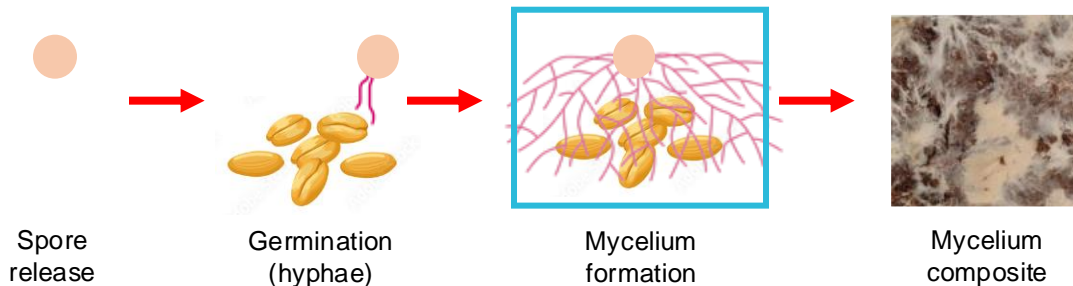


**Fig. 1** Some MC applications

# What is a mycelium composite?

Mycelium composites (MC) can be defined as “mushroom-based composites”

## Production Cycle of a Mycelium Composite



- **Moulding** into desired shape
- **Incubation:** provide sufficient nutrients and suitable temperature, humidity, nutrients, pH, etc.
- **Demoulding**
- **Drying:** 90-120°C; 12-48 hours

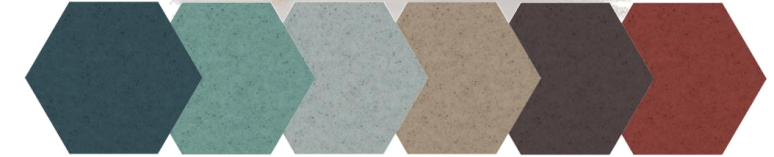
(a) Acoustic and thermal insulation panel, Mogu™



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Fig. 1 Some MC applications



# Why MCs?

1. **Composition:** biobased, comprising organic particles and mycelium matrix
2. **Raw materials:** nutrients obtained from waste organic matter (from agriculture, agro-industry, forestry sectors); added value
3. **Manufacturing:** minimal energy
4. **End-of-life:** can be recycled or composted

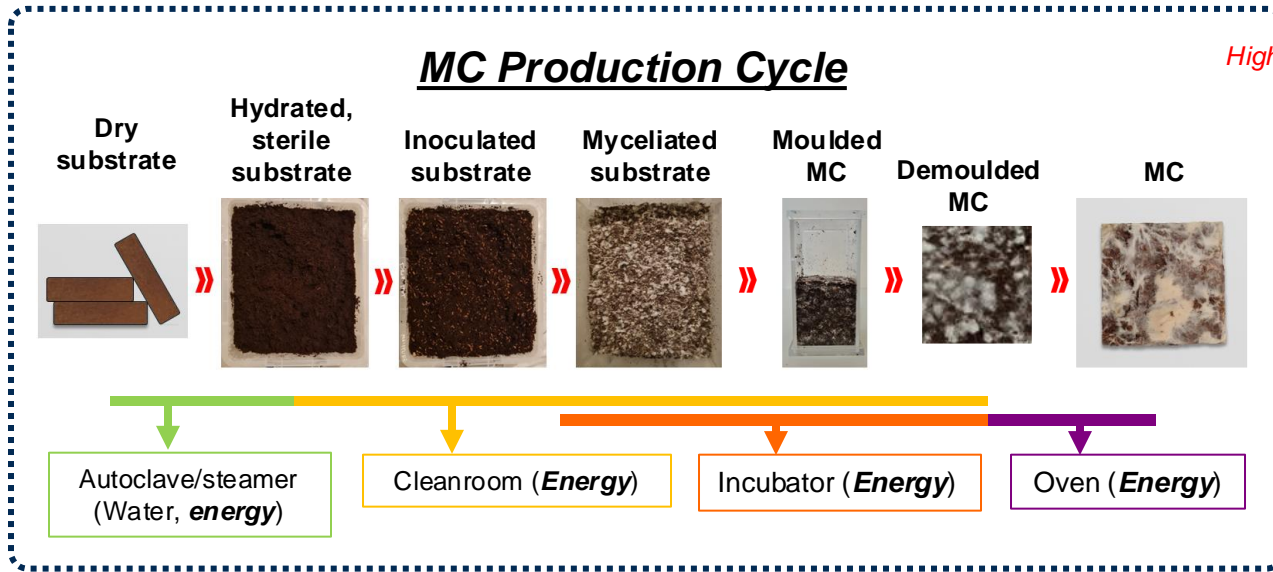
Thus, MCs broadly meet criteria for sustainable construction materials



Fig. 1(continued) Some MC applications

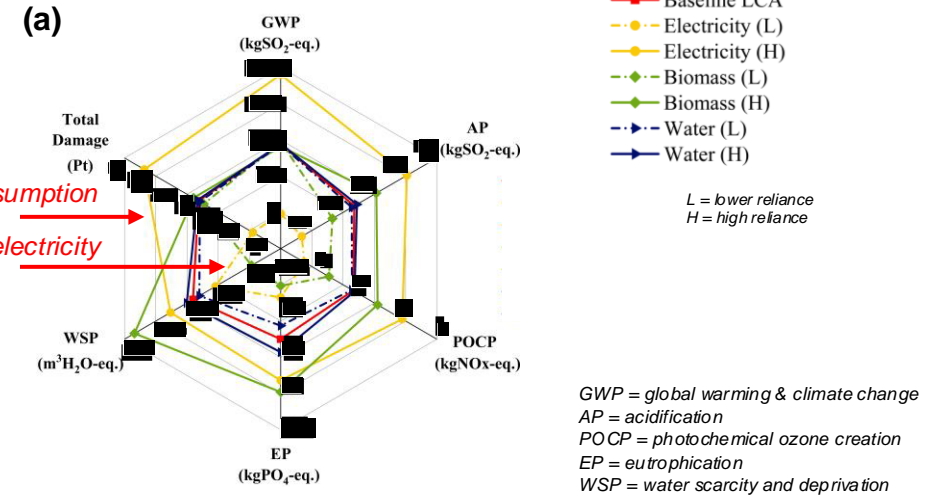


# Are MCs eco-friendly?



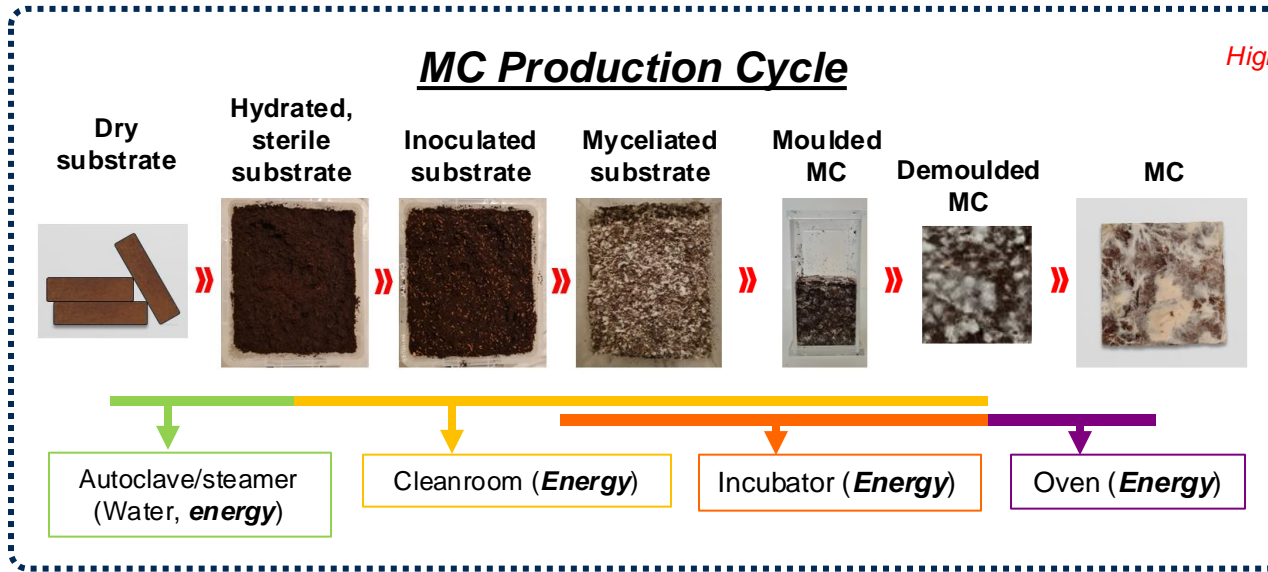
**Footprint is mostly influenced by electricity and longevity**

a. Electricity: consumption and source (fossil fuel vs renewable energy)



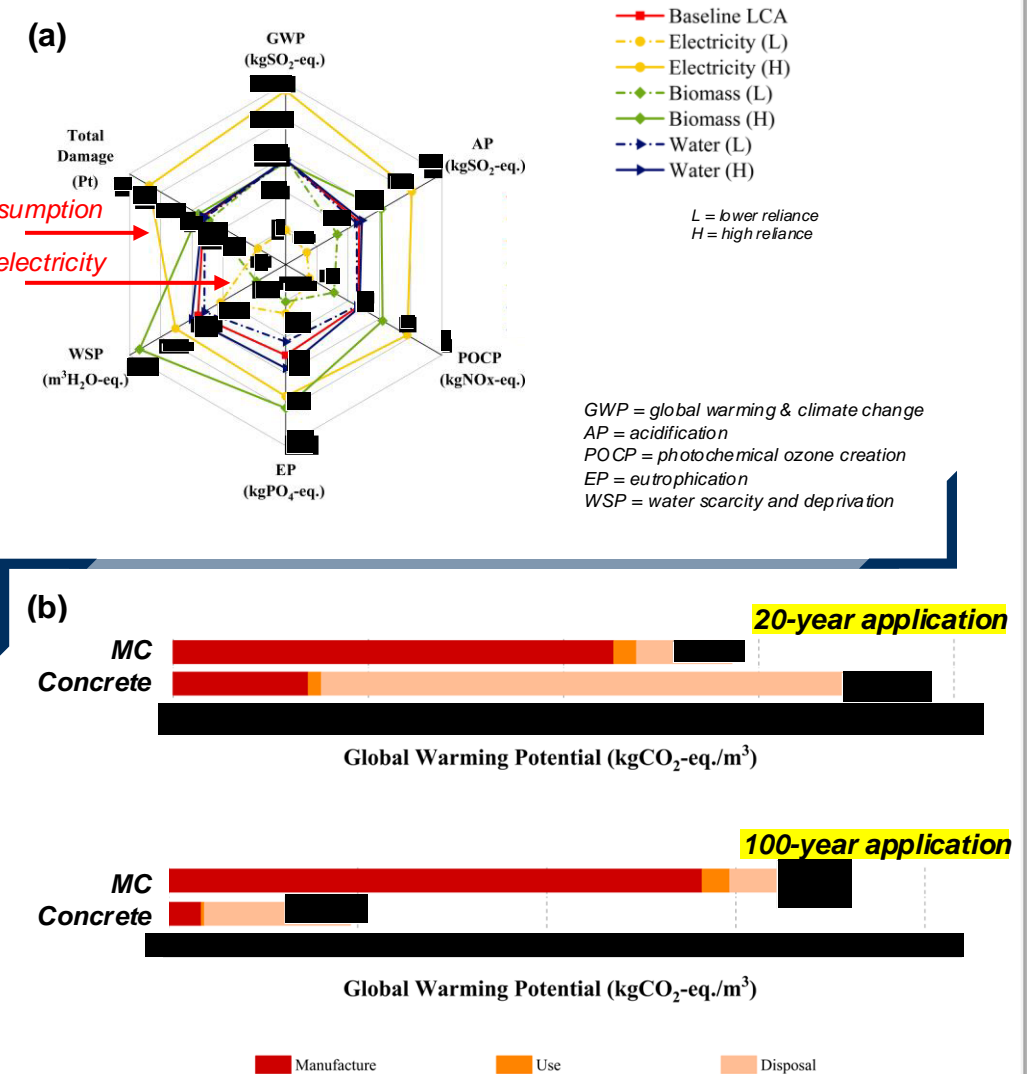
**Fig. 2** (a) Sensitivity to process parameters and (b) comparison with concrete bricks

# Are MCs eco-friendly?



## Footprint is mostly influenced by electricity and longevity

- Electricity: consumption and source (fossil fuel vs renewable energy)
- Longevity; MCs last ~20 years, with regular maintenance and replacement; concrete bricks can last >100 years without major maintenance



**Fig. 2** (a) Sensitivity to process parameters and (b) comparison with concrete bricks



# Are MCs practical?

MCs are sensitive to humidity (& other environmental factors) due to:

- **Composition:** lignocellulose reinforcement is highly hydrophilic
- **Microstructure:** mycelium (hydrophobic) absorbs and retains water by capillary action

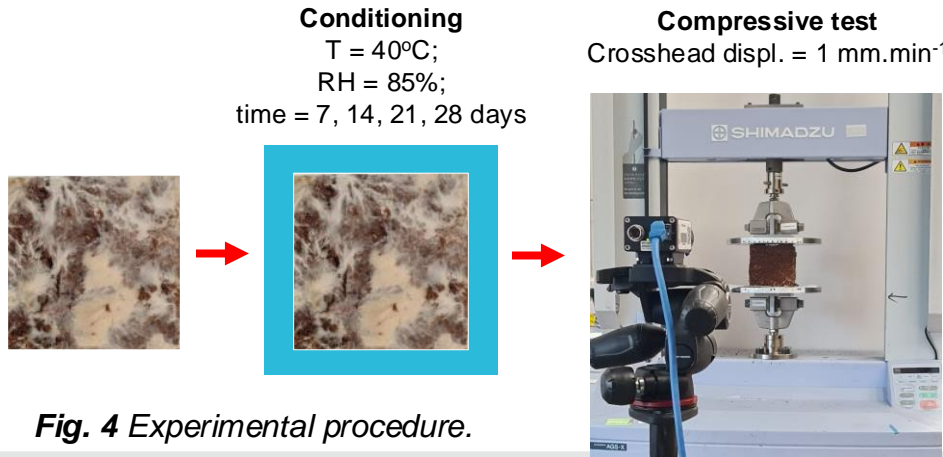


Fig. 4 Experimental procedure.

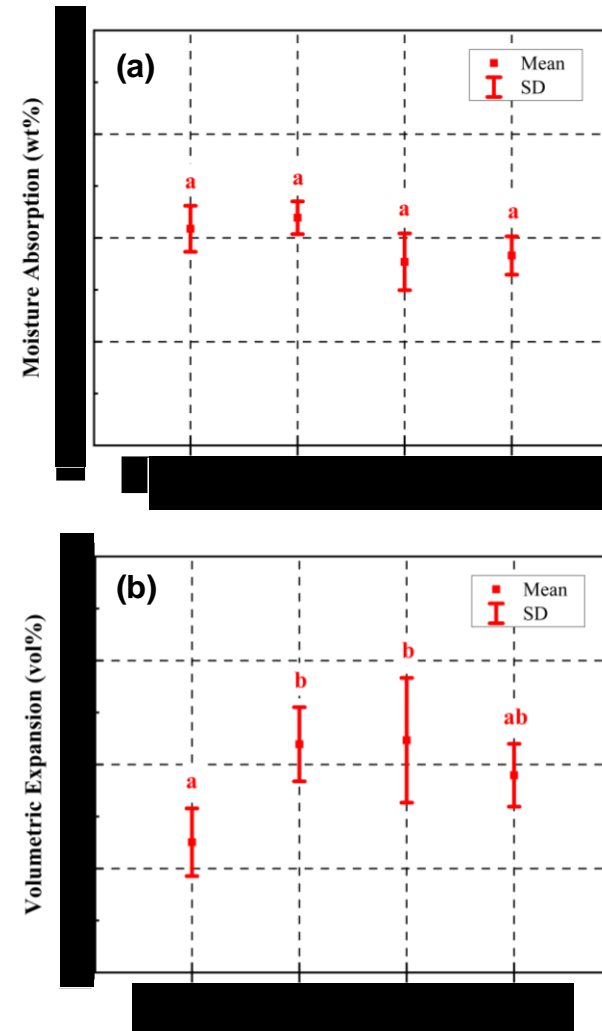


Fig. 5 Progressive (a) moisture absorption and (b) volumetric expansion in 28 days. (a) Stress-strain curves and (b) compressive strength of MCs.

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Strength reduction mainly due to loss of stiffness in the mycelium matrix (plasticisation effect)

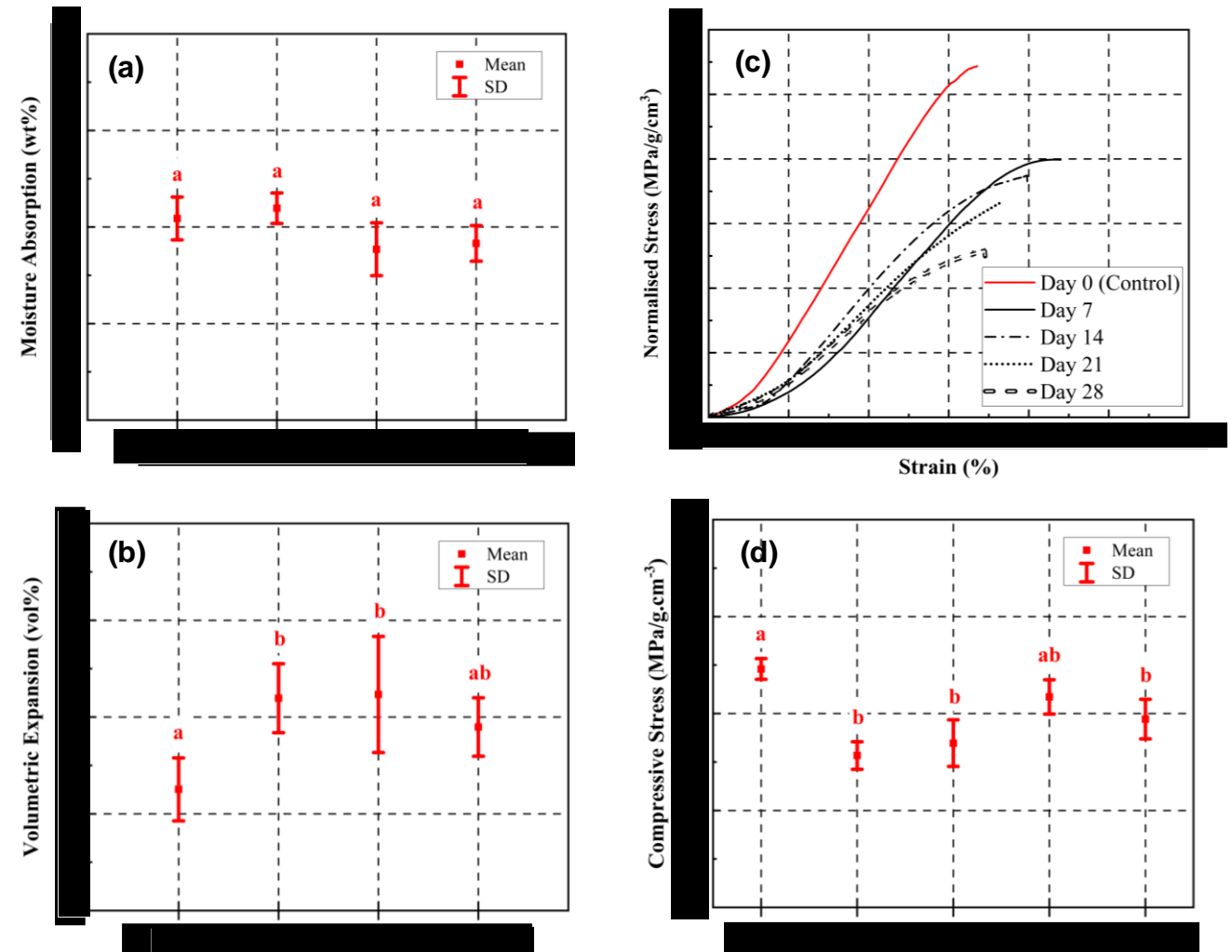
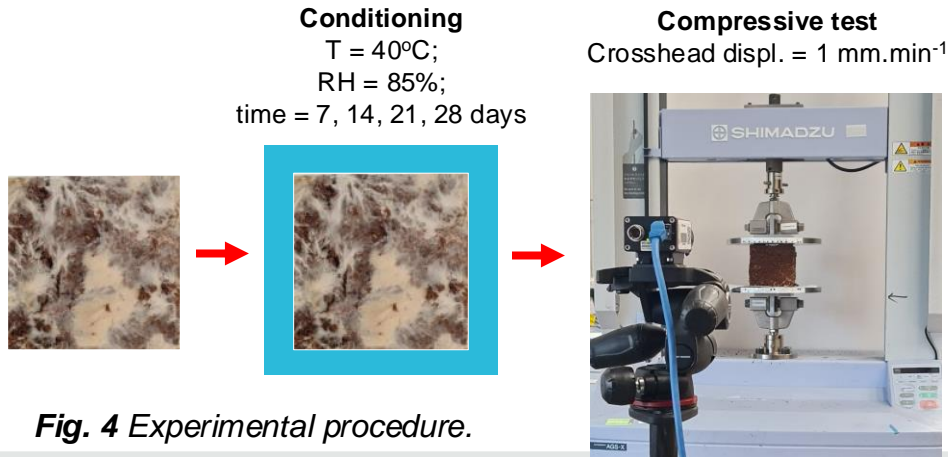


Fig. 5 Progressive (a) moisture absorption and (b) volumetric expansion in 28 days. (c) Stress-strain curves and (d) compressive strength of MCs.

# In conclusion:

Are mycelium composites sustainable in construction?

**Come to my poster and let's have a conversation!**

## ***Interested in my work?***

- Akromah, S., Chandarana, N. & Eichhorn, S. J. **Mycelium composites for sustainable development in developing countries: The case for Africa.** *Adv. Sustain. Syst.* (2023)
- Akromah, S., Chandarana, N. & Eichhorn, S. J. **Potential environmental impact of mycelium composites on African communities.** *Sci. Rep.* (2024)



# In conclusion:

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# Future work

Microstructural modification to address the strength and hygroscopic limitations, by taking advantage of the inherent microporosity of the mycelium matrix

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# Questions?

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