# Materials in Context

### Mapping opportunities of "waste" in Poblenou

Sessions: 3rd & 10th February from 10-13th Tutor: Laura Freixas

Name of members of the group (2/3 persons): Roberto Broce and Vikrant Mishra

### 1 What are your material research and experimentation interests?

Mycelium as a material for acoustics and insulation.

Chitin or Chitosan as a material for composites due to its strong atomic structure, polarity and availability.

#### 2 Select 5 images of projects related to your material experimentation interest.



Reference #1:

Chitin Textile



Reference #2:

**Panels** 

Mycelium Acoustic



Reference #3: Mycelium Insulation Panels



Reference #4: Chitin Fibre/Yarn



Reference #5: Chitin Textile

## 3 Choose an area of interest in the Poblenou neighbourhood from which to begin your research into material opportunities.

Personal Tip: Look at the type of waste or surplus materials you are looking for and the type of businesses in the area.



Map of Poblenou.

### 4 Enter and talk to those businesses where you think there may be material opportunities of interest to you.

Personal Tip: Introduce yourself briefly and comment on the motivation of your project and what you would like to experiment with their waste. The aim is to establish a bond of trust and collaboration and to keep them informed in case the results are promising.





Local Businnes #1:

"Waste" #1:





Local Businnes #2:

"Waste" #2:



Local Businnes #3: Can dende



"Waste" #3: Coffee grounds



Local Businnes #5:

"Waste" #5:





Local Businnes #4:

"Waste" #4:







Local Businnes #6:

"Waste" #6:

**5 Submit 3 to 6 material opportunities (waste and surplus) and fill in the following form with your project information by 3/2/2022 at 10am.** We will need the information of the project and the material opportunities to be able to carry out the session in class.

# Objective

Reasons for pursuing the initiative



### FOCUS

The focus lays in exploring a material that could replace the substrate in the PCB which acts as the skeletal and structural entity.

The bio-composite or material that is explored for this activity is **Chitosan** which is derived from Chitin. It is a sugar based hydro-carbon that can be extracted from the fungal and shellfish mediums. The common source of Chitosan is the **outer skeleton of shellfishes**, including crabs, lobsters, and shrimps.



The material has various interesting properties like polarity, carbonising, compounding, conductivity and cohesivity that can be explored.

## Process

### Explorations and experimentations involved

Mixing 45 gm pine resin, 15ml alcohol and 5gm of carnauba wax Two concentrations of 28% and 75% to explore rigidity

28% set with 0.08mm thick copper sheet and 75% with 0.3mm Artificial compression technique to aquire a more definite shape

A few extra hours of compression for a dense and compressed sample















RESULTS



The composites are yet to go through a CNC and rigidity test for PCB fabrication.

A simple circuit would be developed to test durability, threshold, melting point and conductivity.

## Cradle to Grave

assessing the lifecycle of the material



# Material SWOT Analysis

Assessing the potential of material explorations



Members of the group (3 persons): Roberto Broce and Vikrant Mishra

## Material Feedback

Assessing the potential of material explorations



Title of the project: Members of the group (3 persons): Roberto Broce and Vikrant Mishra

## Material Feedback

Assessing the potential of material explorations

Material Properties	DIY Recipies	Experimental Processes	Possible Applications	General Feedback
MYCELIUM Sturdy, Malleable, Fire retardant, low-density, Hydrophobic and Self-assembling	Agricultural waste + sawdust, rice husks, wood shavings, straw + Mycelium strains	Extraction of the lignocellulotic material - Hydration - Sterilizing in the pressure cooker - Colonising - Molding - Drying	Insulation, Acoustics, Foam-alternative, Construction, Architecture	Easy maintenance post-processing Versatile and sustainable Slow processing because of challenges with scaling and contamination
CHITOSAN Structurally strong, resilient, polar, lonised (to some extent) and Bio-degradable	Binder + plasticizer (if) + additives + Chitosan derivative	Playing with the concentration of Chitosan to alter density and cohesivity of the composite Experimenting conductivity with additives like Graphene.	Yarns, Insulation, Bio-ceramics and PCBs (Printed Circuit boards)	Abundant availability Brittle Interesting way to fix carbon from kitchen-waste

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# Ecodesign Strategy Wheel

Assessing the impact of material explorations

