

# Modeling Formation and Bonding of Wood Composites

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# Empirical Approach vs Modeling

## Trial-and-Error Approach

### Advantages:

- Simple
- Direct

### Disadvantages:

- Time consuming
- Expensive
- Lack of fundamental understanding



**Modeling offers a new approach to advancing the science of wood composites, by applying *mathematics, physics, mechanics* and *computer simulation* to the field of *wood science*.**

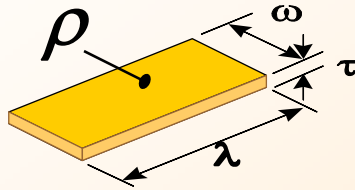
# Objectives

To develop basic theories and models for wood composites, particularly:

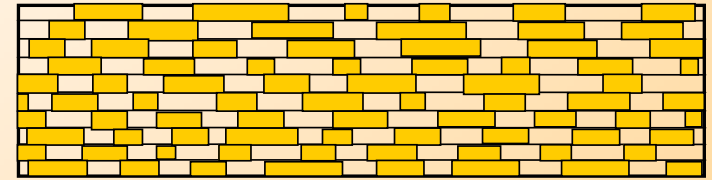
- Mat formation,
- Mat consolidation,
- Hot pressing, and
- Bonding.

# **Model Development: Theory and Methodology**

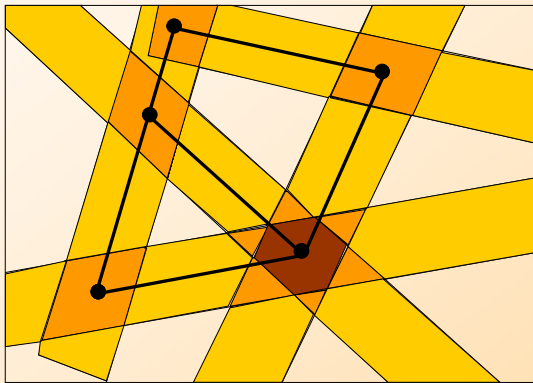
# Mathematical Modeling



1. Rectangular Strand Shape



2. Layered Structure: *2D Model*



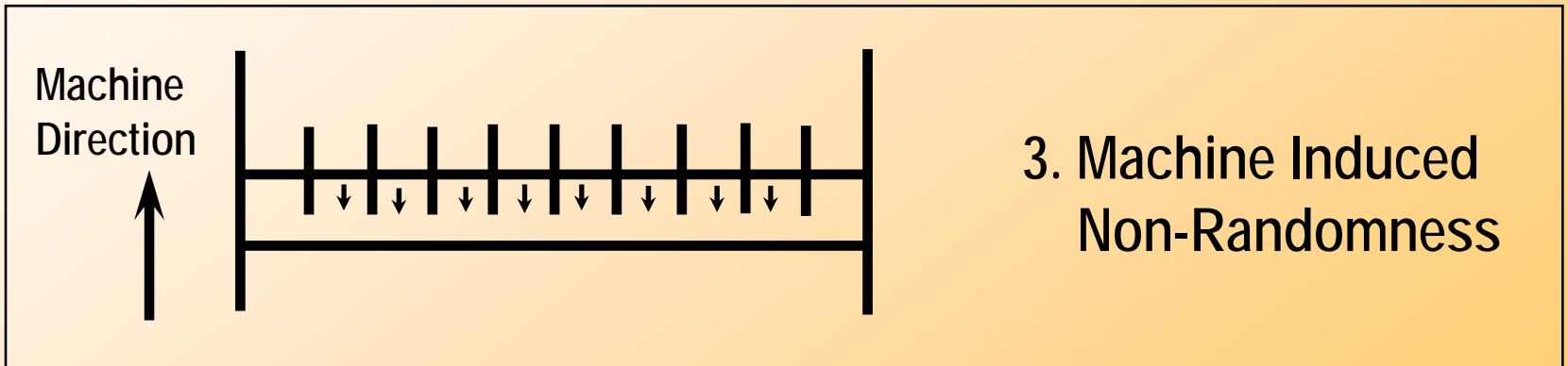
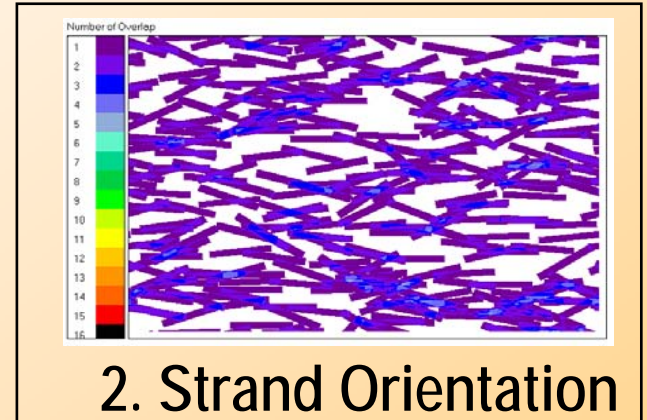
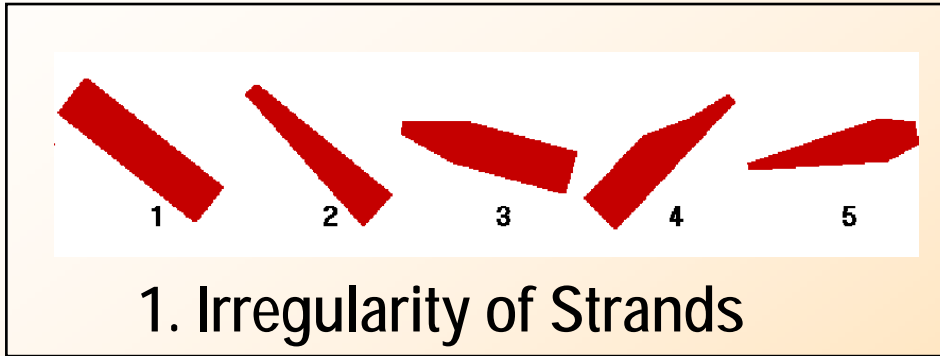
## Legend

- Void area
- 1-strand area
- 2-strand area
- 3-strand area
- Strand crossing length

3. Random Formation

Theories: Geometric Probability and Statistics, Material Science, Physics, Mechanics and Thermal Dynamics.

# Computer Simulation

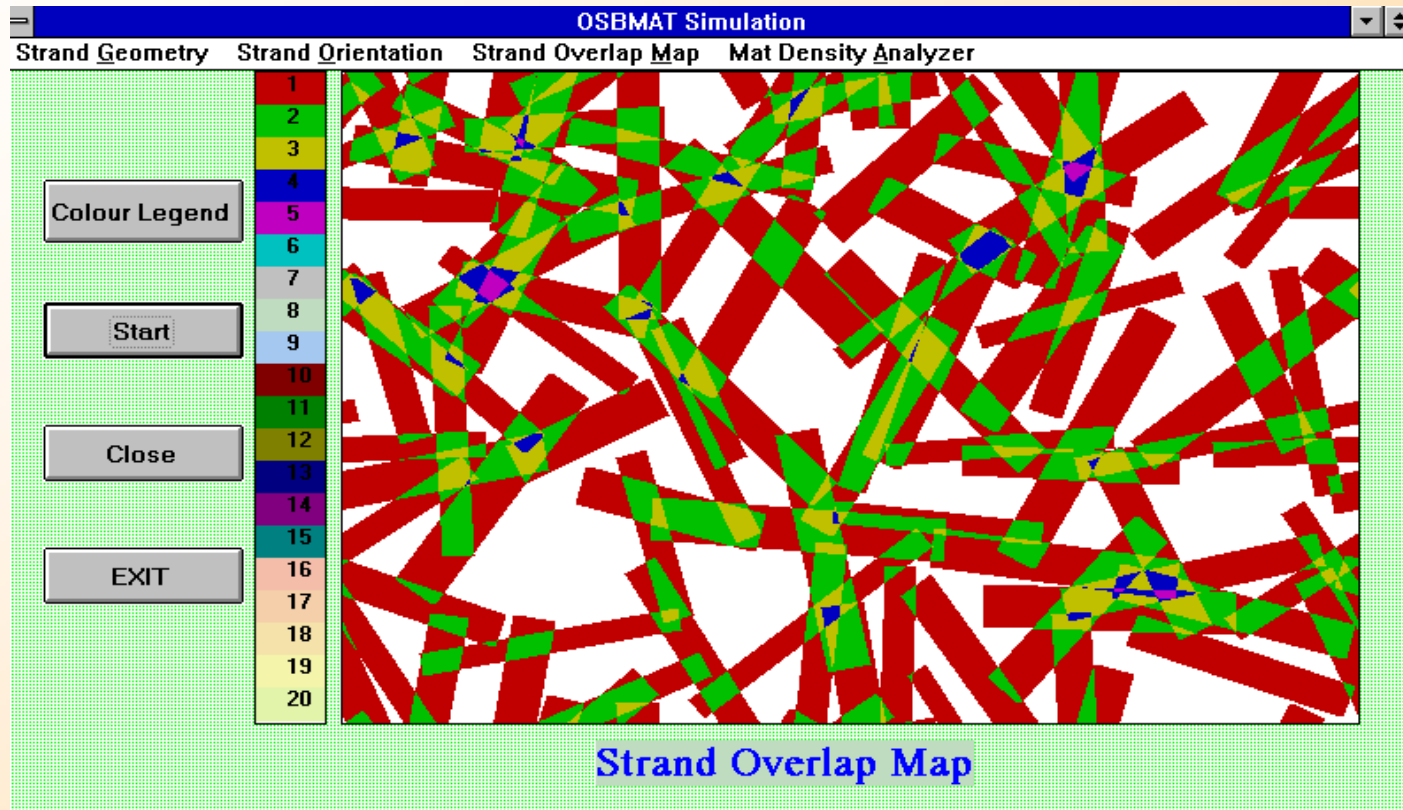


Methodology: Discrete Object Simulation, Monte Carlo Simulation, FD/FE Method, Computer Graphics and Programming

# **Key Results: Fundamentals of Composite Manufacturing**



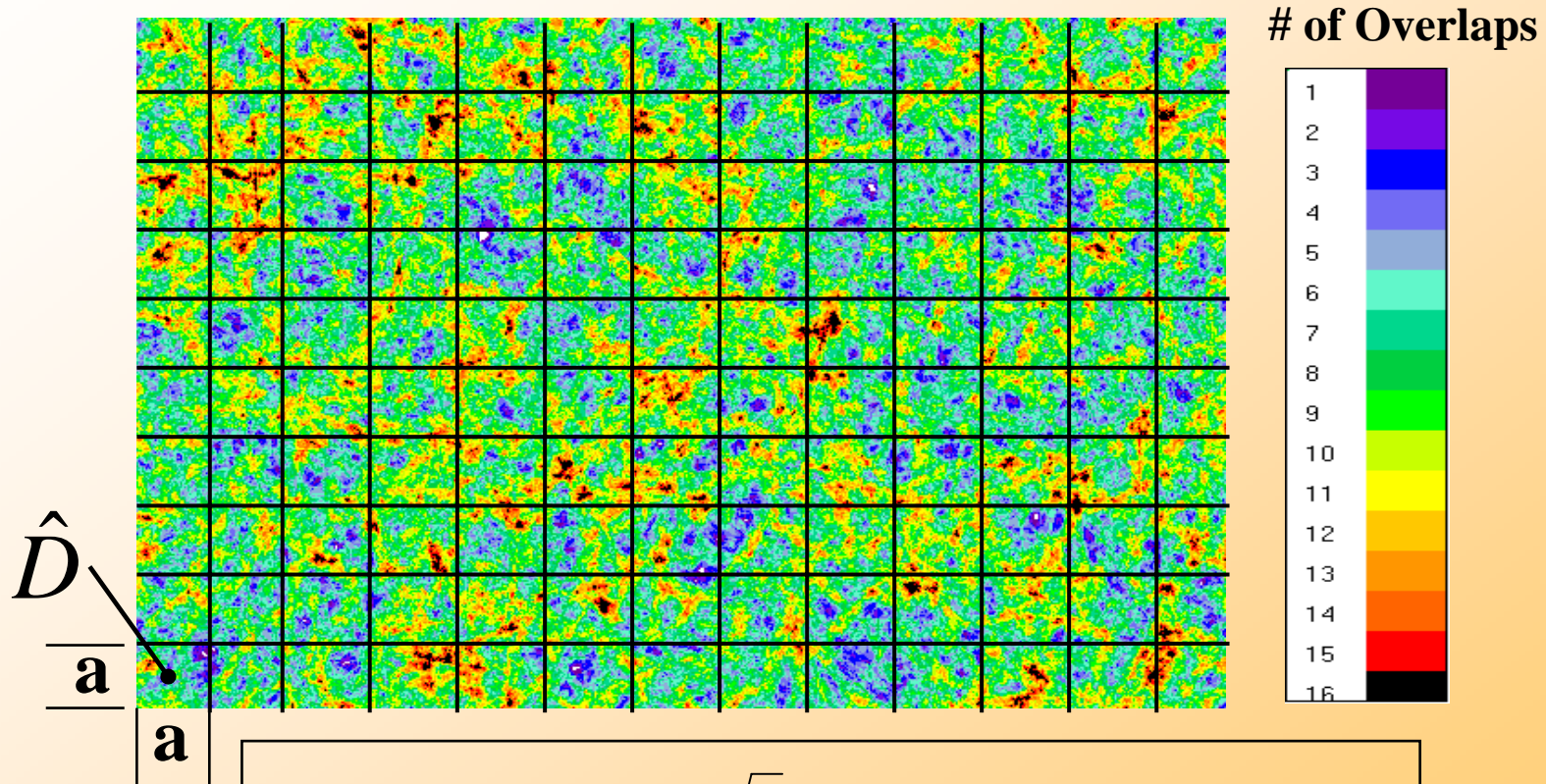
# Mat Formation: A Stochastic Network of Wood Strands



$$p(i) = \frac{a_i}{A} = \frac{e^{-n} n^i}{i!} \quad \text{and} \quad n = C_r T_r$$

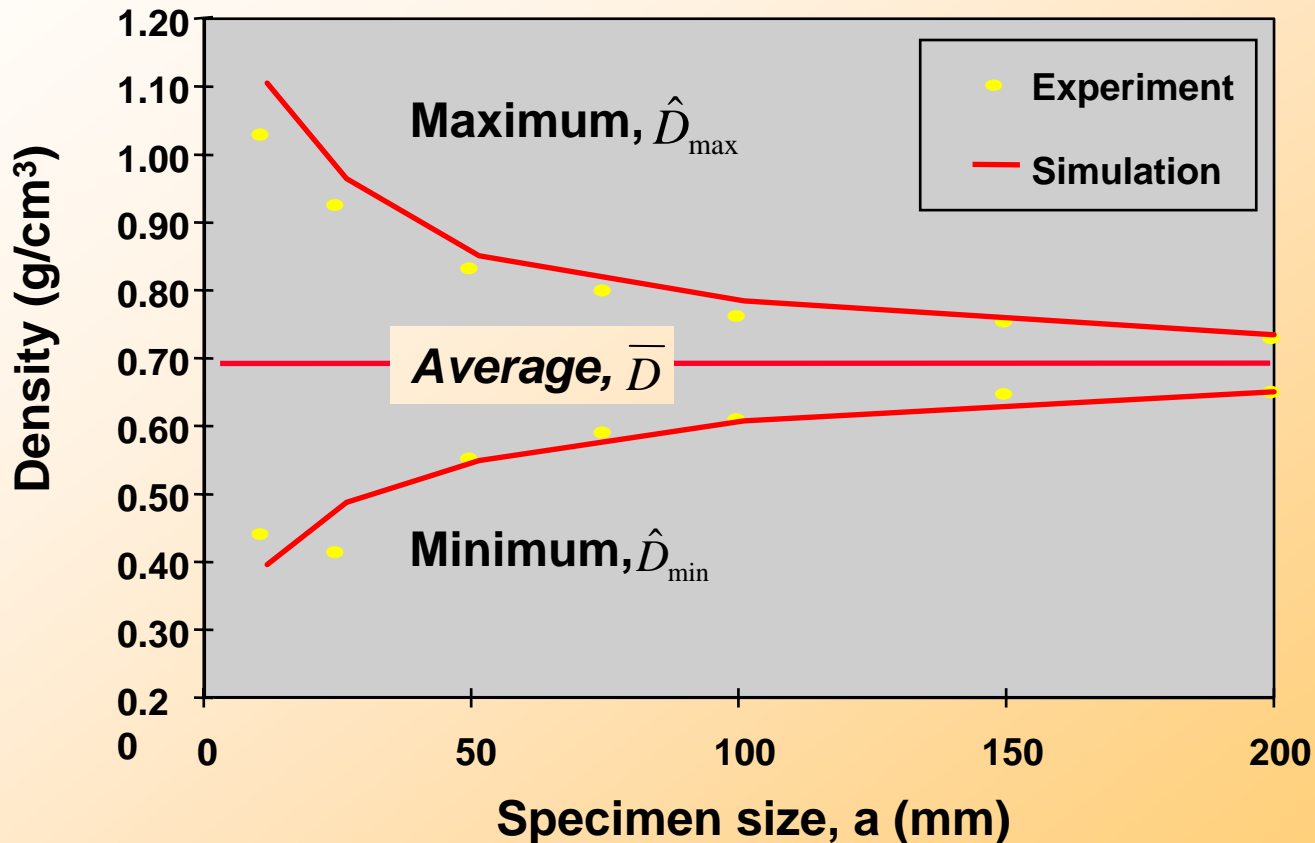


# Mat Formation: Horizontal Density Distribution



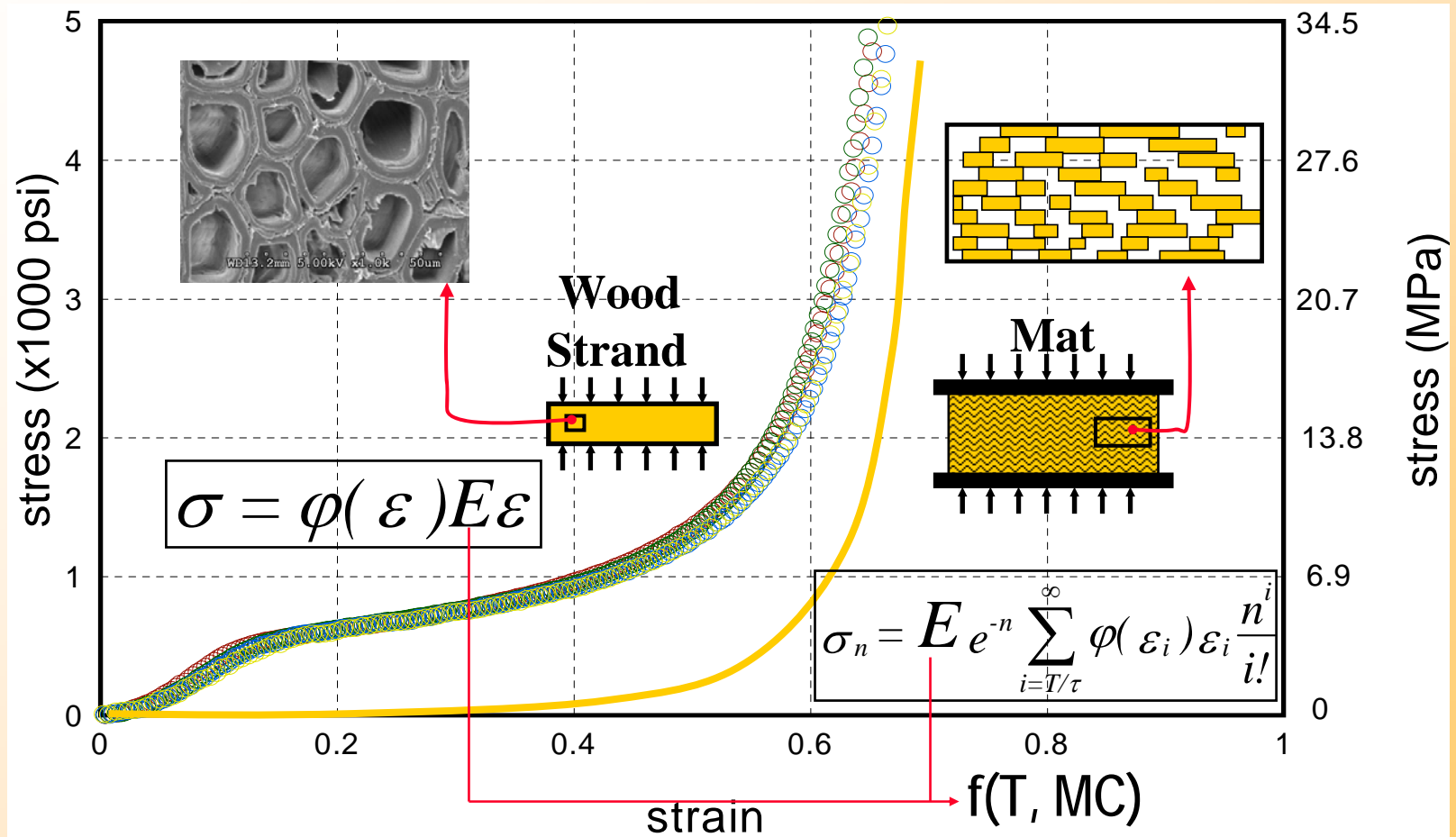
$$\text{Var}(\hat{D}) = \frac{\bar{D}^2}{n} \int_0^{\sqrt{2}a} \eta(r; \lambda, \omega) p(r, a) dr$$

# Mat Formation: Size Effect on Variability



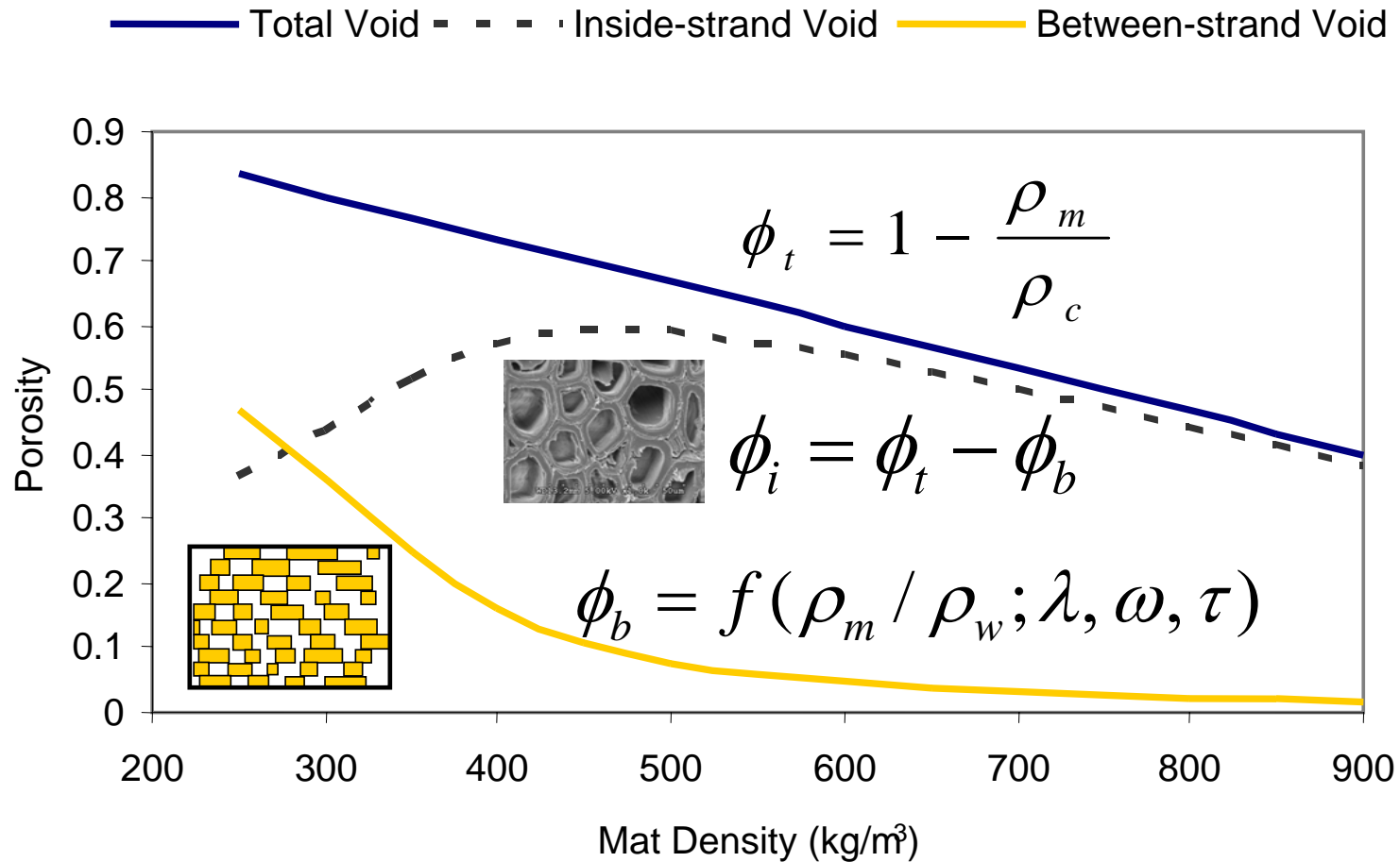
Theoretical basis for analyzing mat formation uniformity

# Mat Consolidation: Compression Mechanics of Wood and Porous Strand Structure



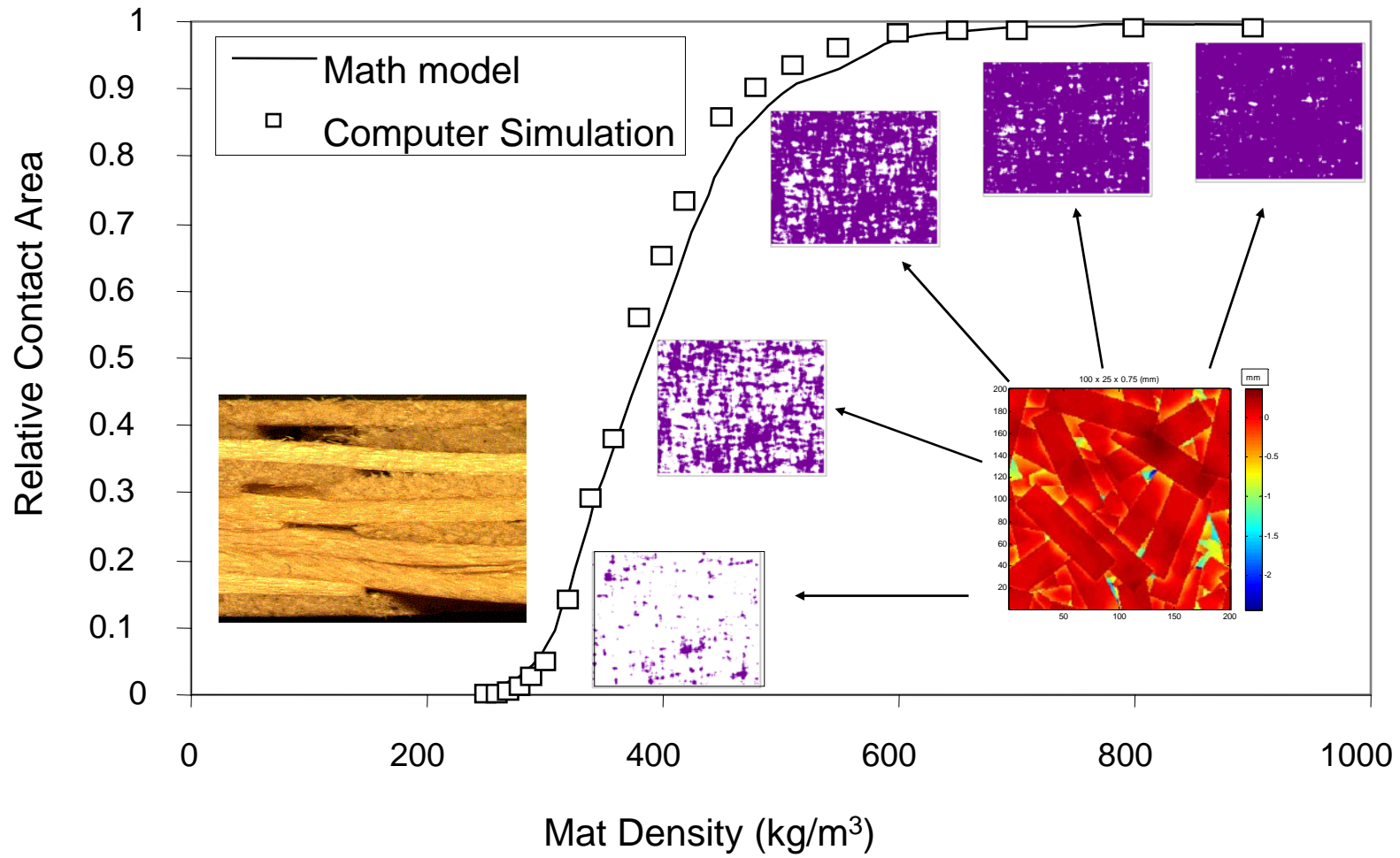
Theoretical basis for modeling pressing and vertical density profile

# Mat Consolidation: Porosity Variations





# Mat Consolidation: Inter-element Contact Development



# Mat Consolidation: Permeability (k)

Thickness

Porosity

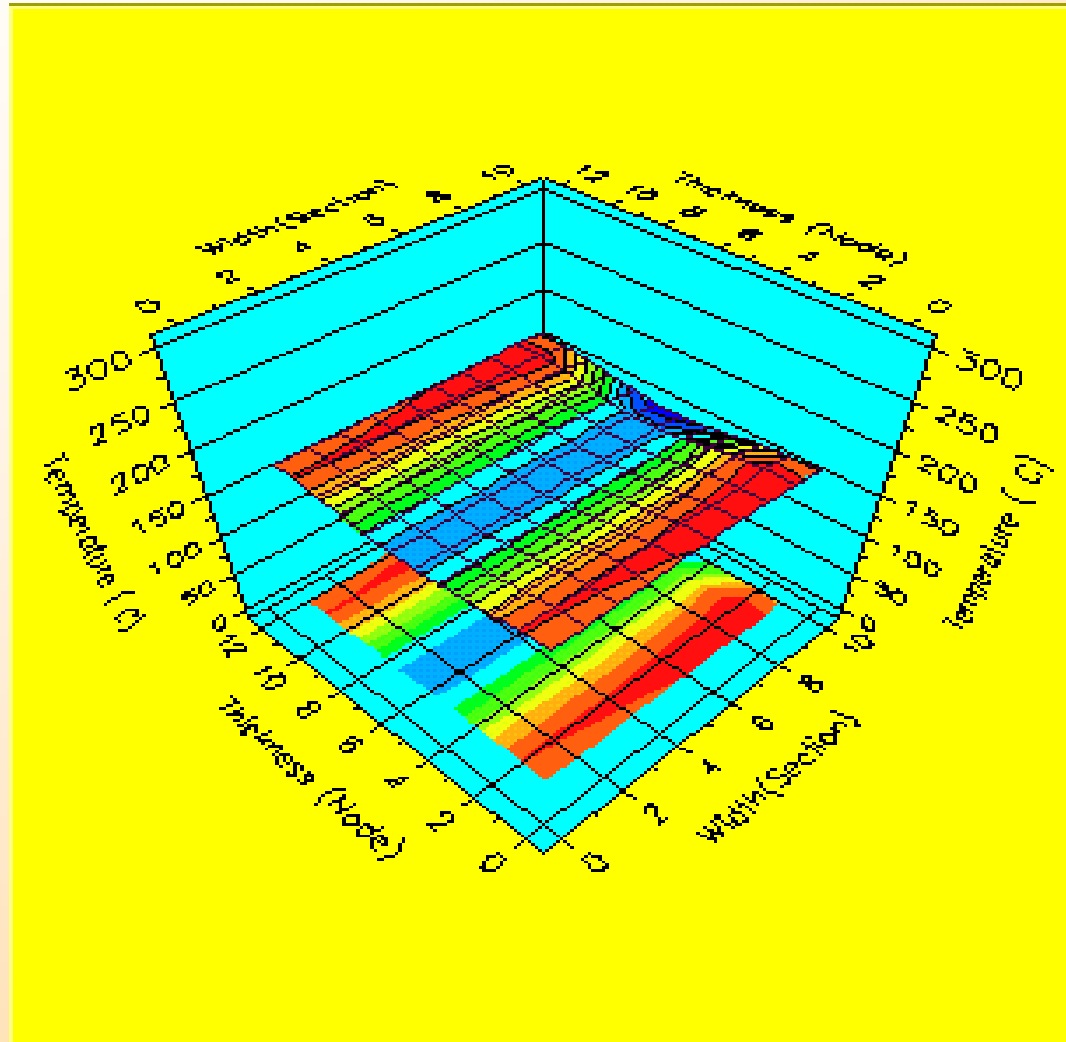
$$k = \frac{\tau_e^2 \phi_b^3}{c (1 - \phi_b)^2}$$

Tortuosity

$f(D; \lambda, \omega, \tau)$

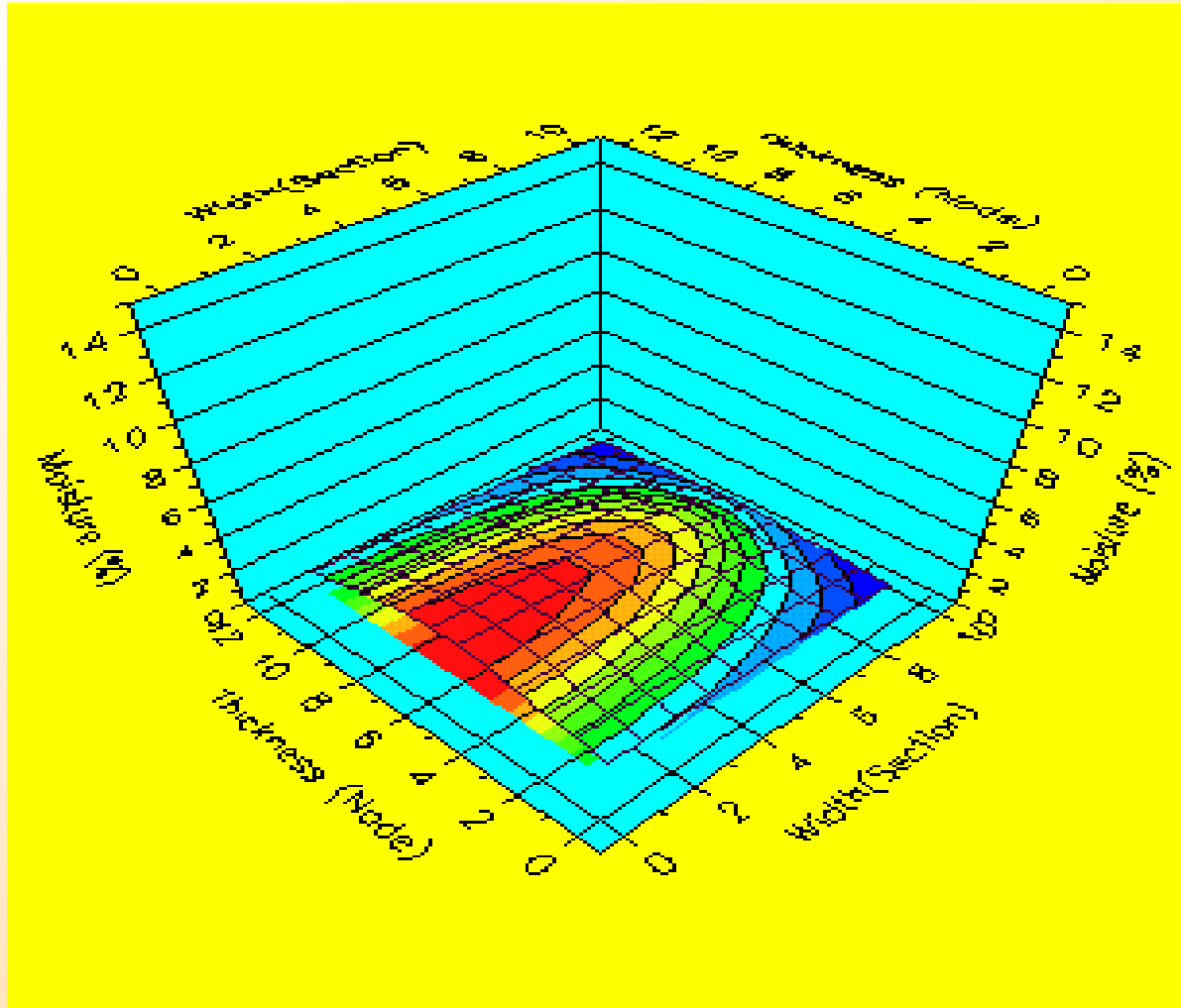
Theoretical basis for linking strand dimensions to hot pressing

# Computer Simulation of Hot Pressing: Temperature

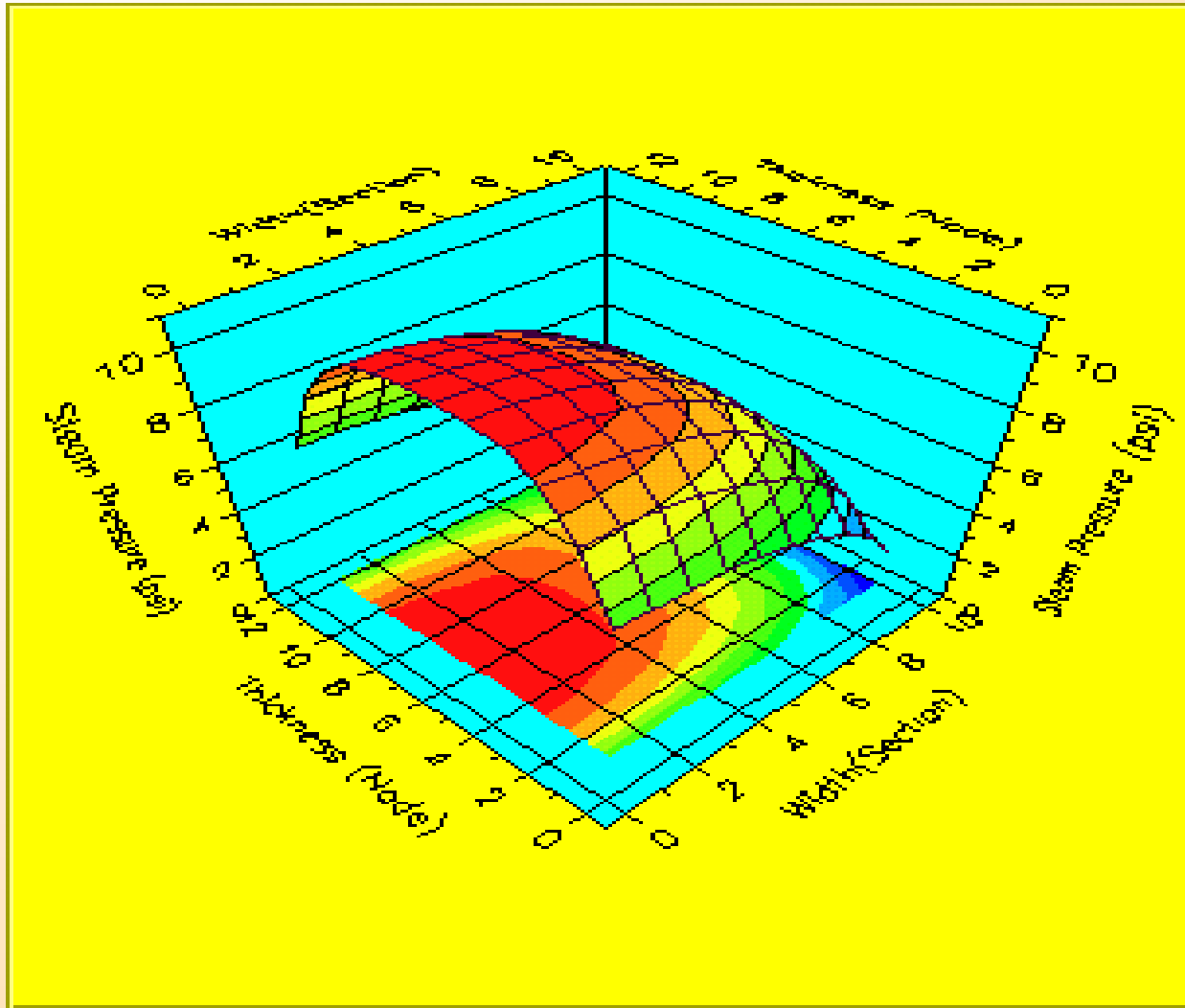




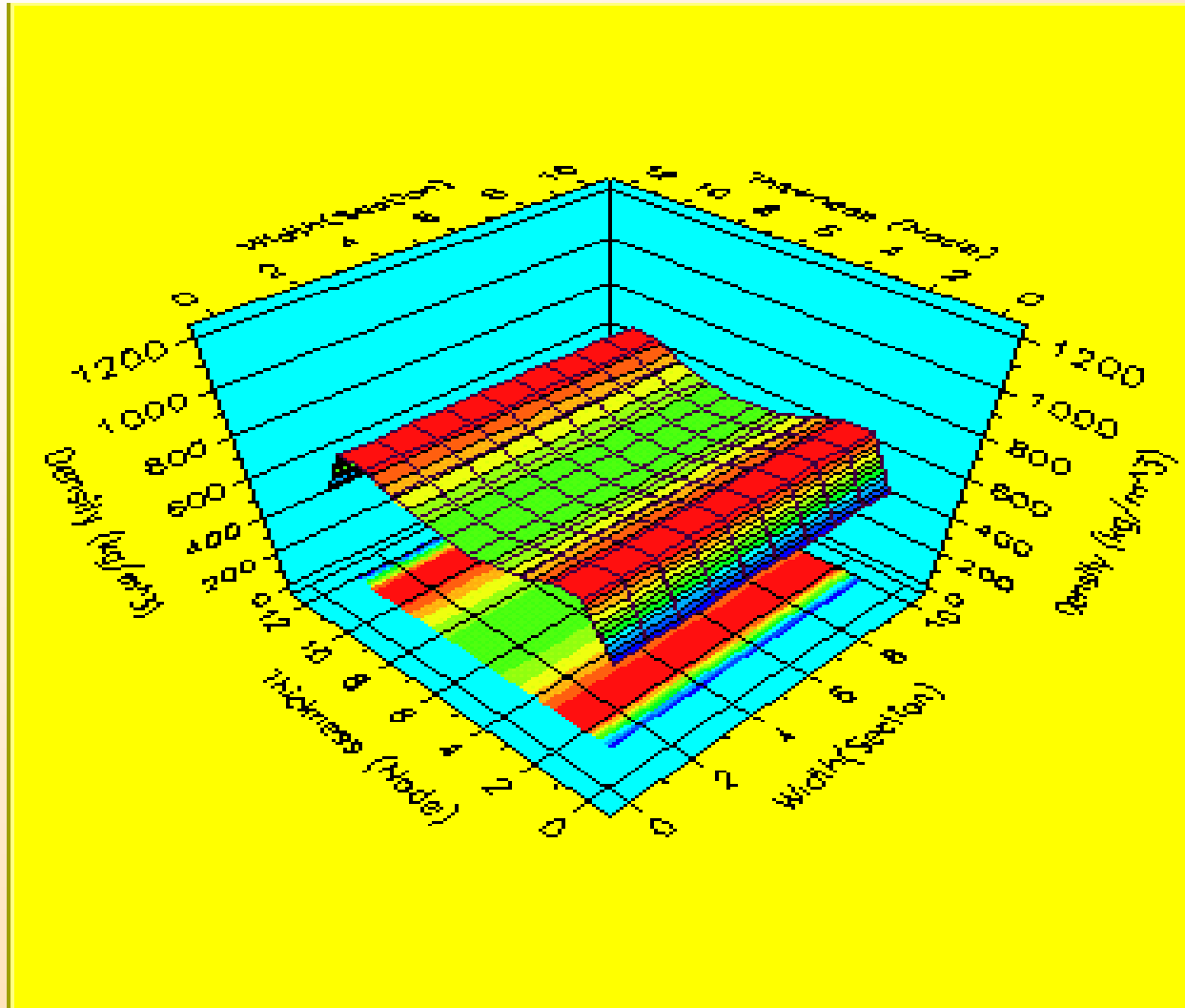
# Computer Simulation of Hot Pressing: Moisture Content



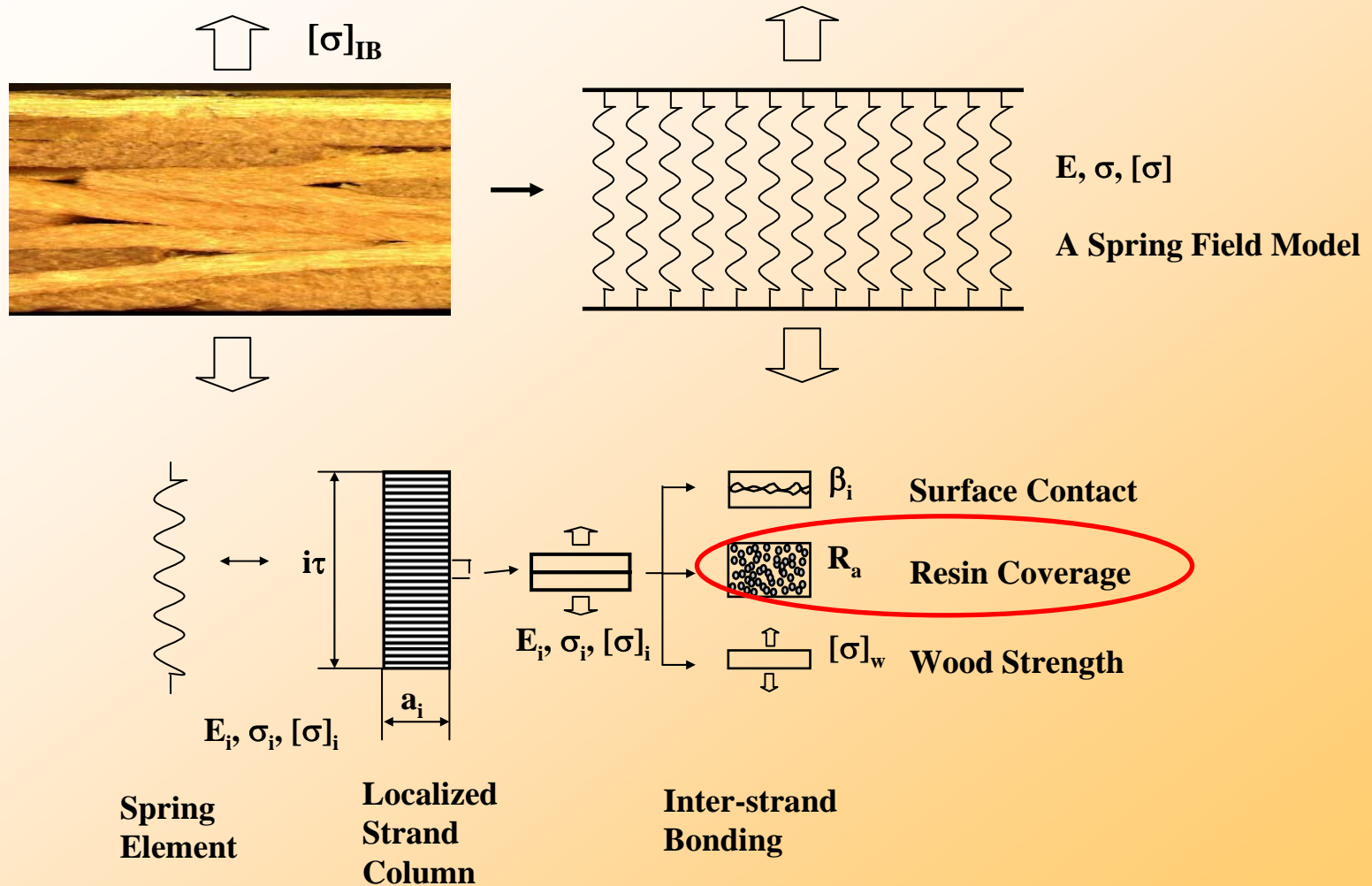
# Computer Simulation of Hot Pressing: Gas Pressure



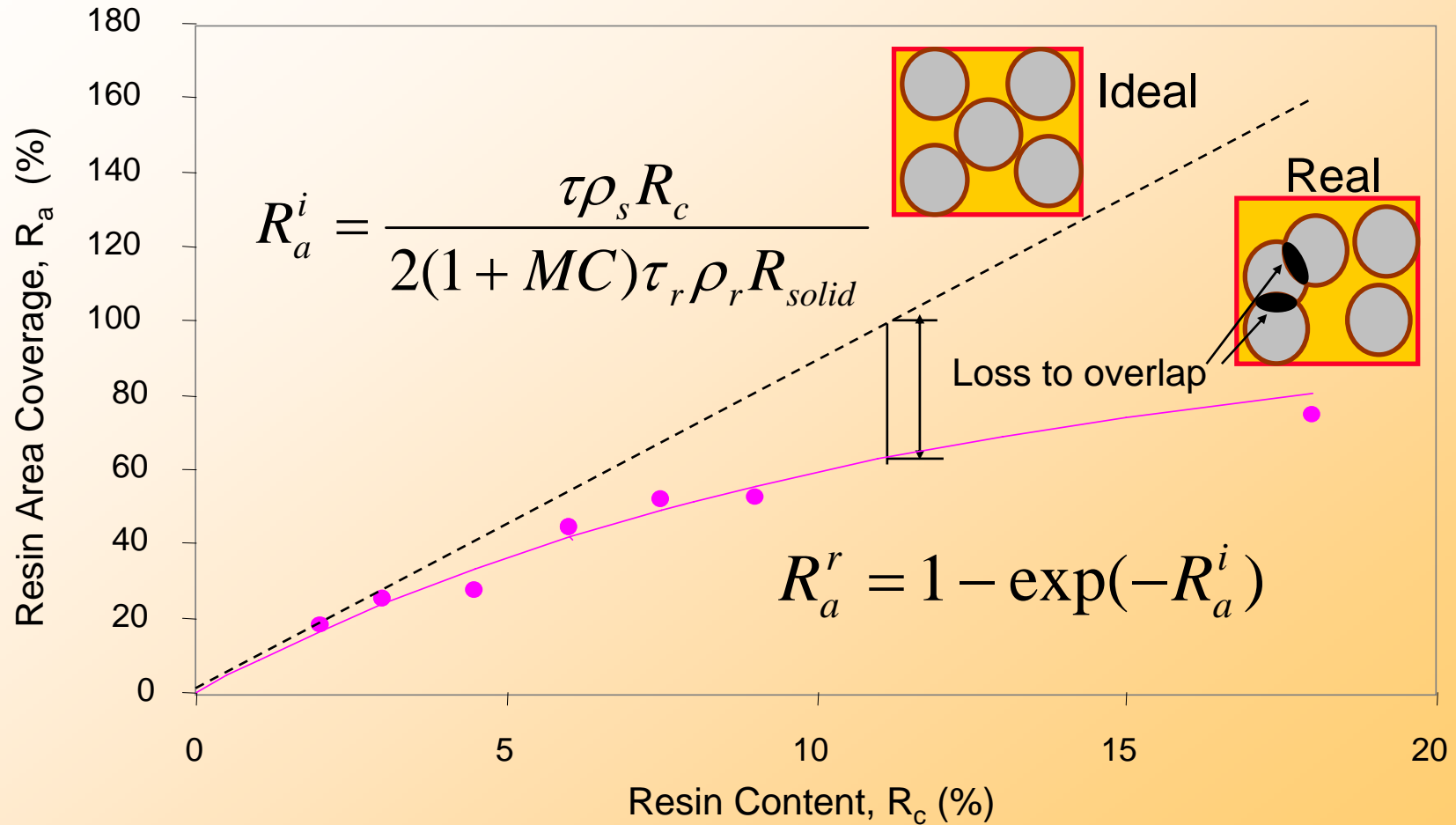
# Computer Simulation of Hot Pressing: Vertical Density Profile



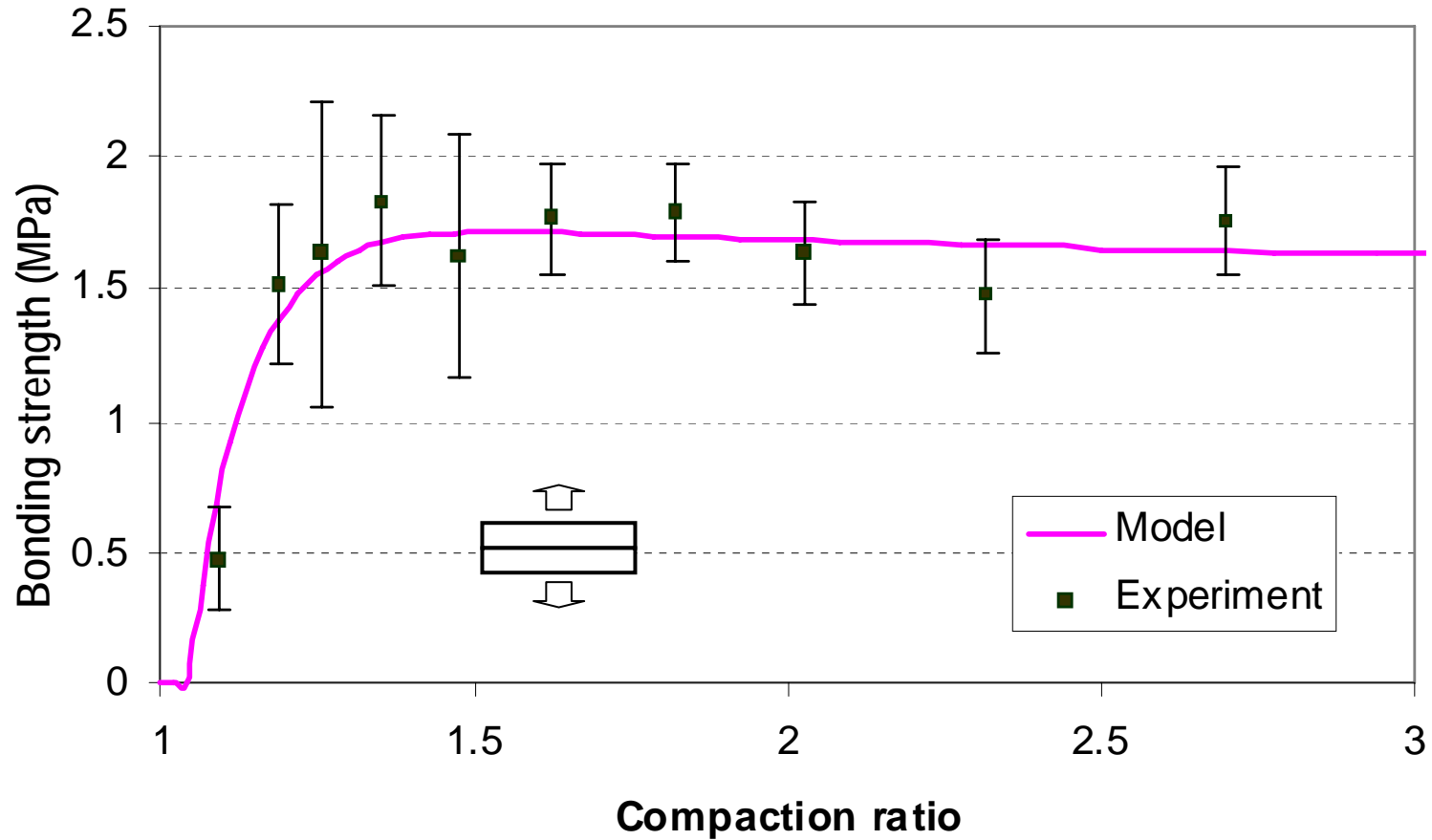
# Modeling Wood Composite Bonding



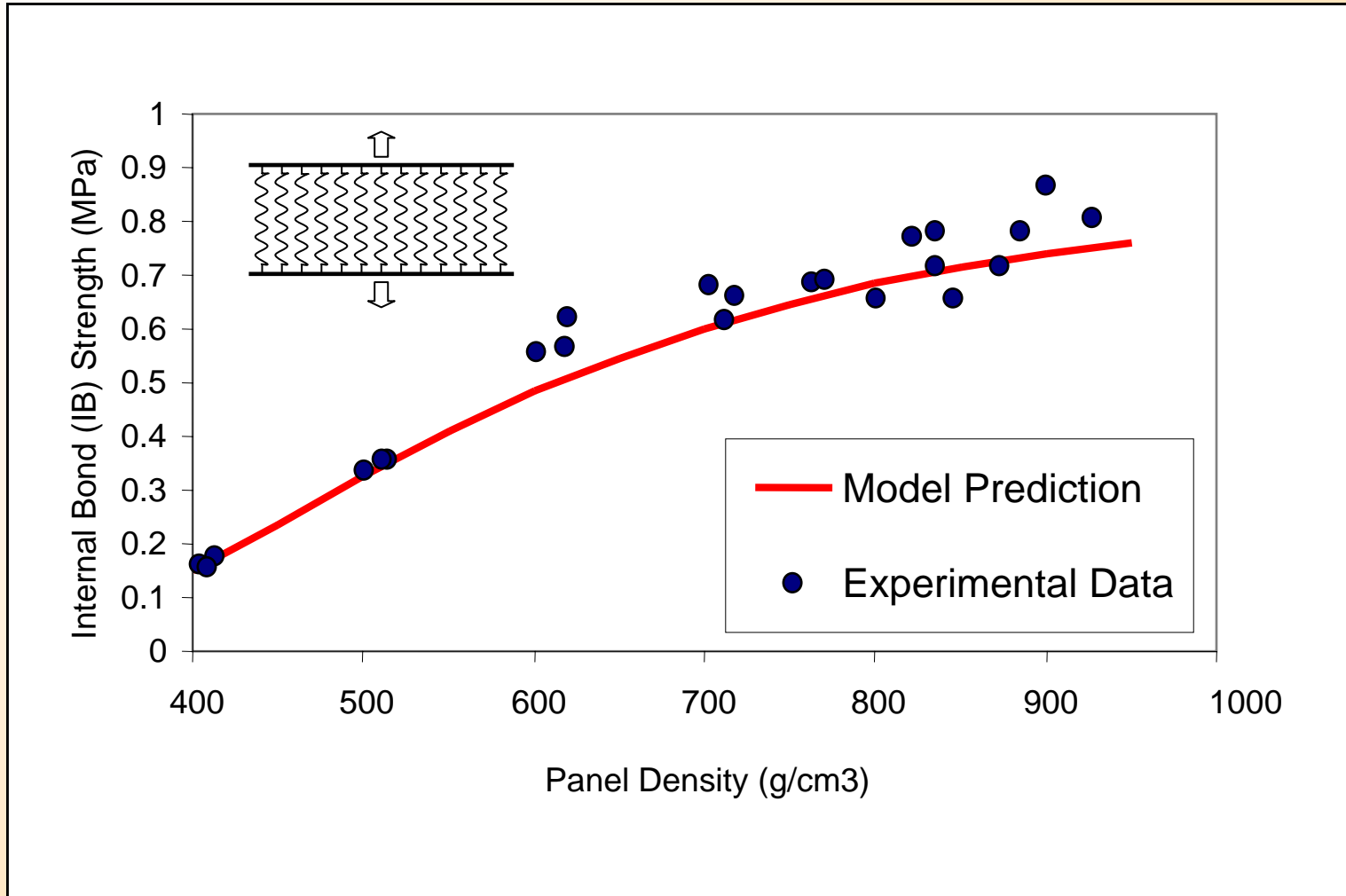
# Resin Distribution: Resin Coverage – Content Relationship



# Bonding Strength between Two Wood Strands

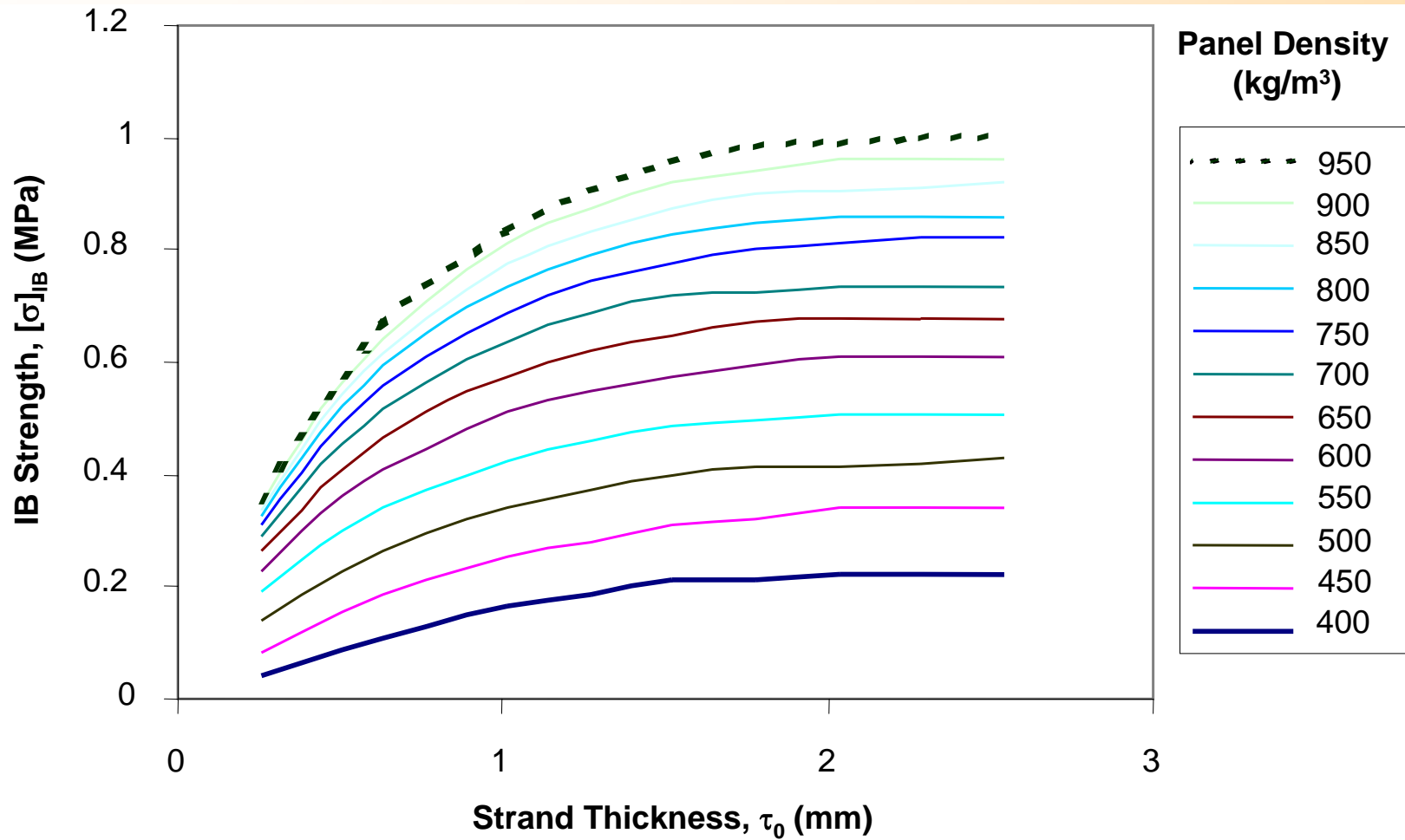


# Internal Bond (IB) Strength of OSB

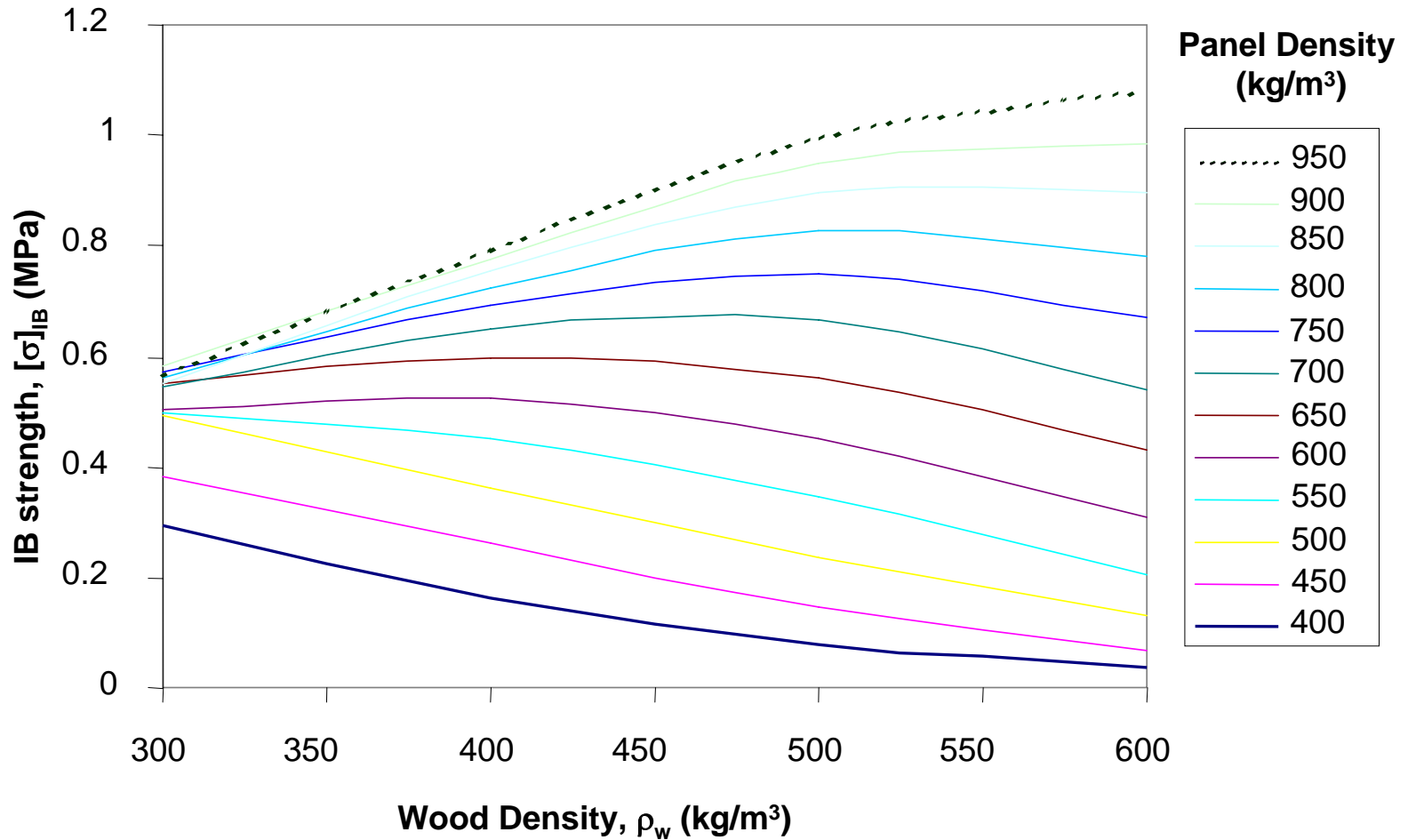




# Predicted Effect of Strand Thickness on IB



# Predicted Effect of Wood Density on IB



# Summary

Analytical and computer simulation models are developed which can predict: mat formation, consolidation, hot pressing and bonding of wood composites.

The results improve the fundamental understanding of processing characteristics and performance of wood composites.

The proposed theories and methodologies open a new path for research and education in wood composites.

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