



InnoRenew CoE

Livade 6, 6310 Izola/Isola, Slovenia, T: +386 40 282 944, E: coe@innorenew.eu, www.innorenew.eu

Wood construction

Main challenges of Slovenia's biggest timber building - InnoRenew CoE



Iztok Šušteršič, PhD, BSc. Civ. Eng.

Research group leader of sustainable building with renewable materials - InnoRenew CoE

Assistant Professor - University of Primorska, Slovenia

Zoom, 17. 06. 2022





InnoRenew CoE – private not-for-profit research institute based in Izola, Slovenia.



Founded in 2017 by:

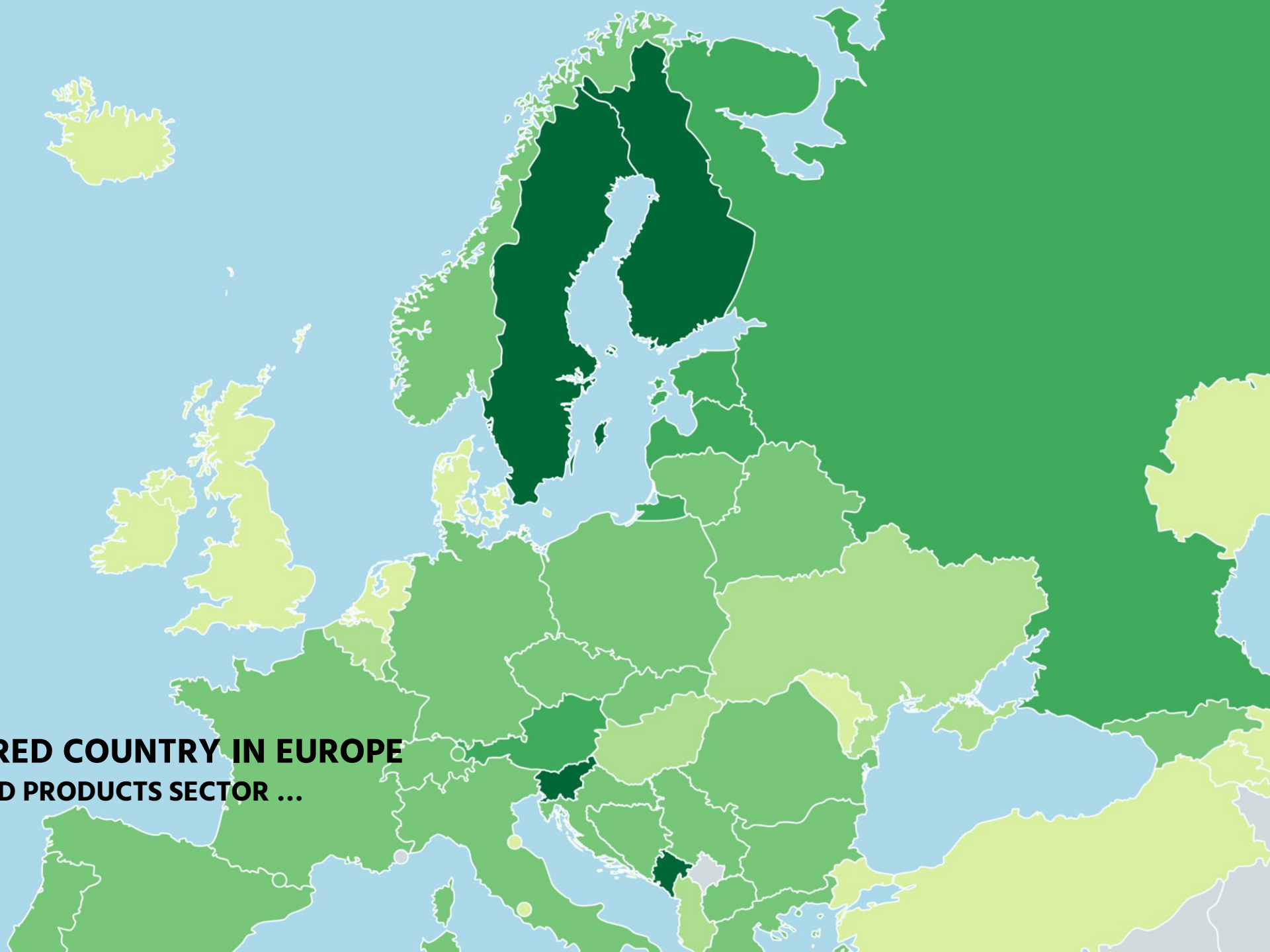
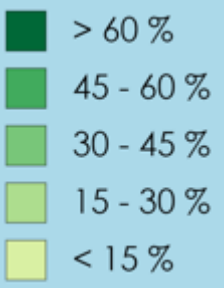




Our core focus is creating **better built environments** – for people and for the environment – **using renewable materials.**

Renewable materials at InnoRenew include forest and agricultural materials (primary, residues, side-streams, fractions) and are used for a variety of end products, ranging from buildings, to treatments, to sunscreen. **Recovered materials** fit our efforts to support the **Circular Economy.**





**3RD MOST FOREST COVERED COUNTRY IN EUROPE
BUT WEAK ENGINEERED WOOD PRODUCTS SECTOR ...**

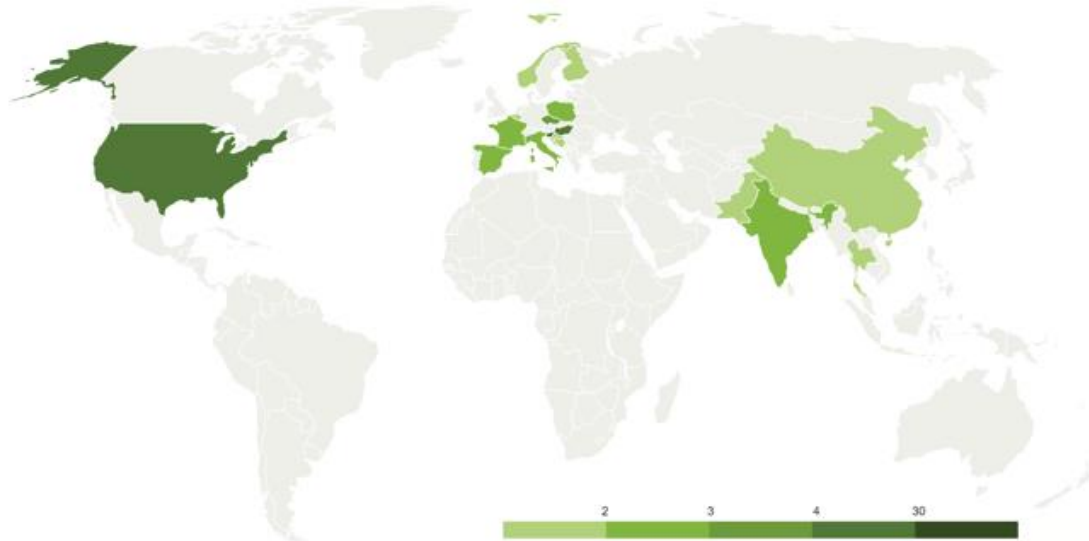


InnoRenew CoE has an international outlook and employs researchers from around the world.

70 Employees
(58 FTE)

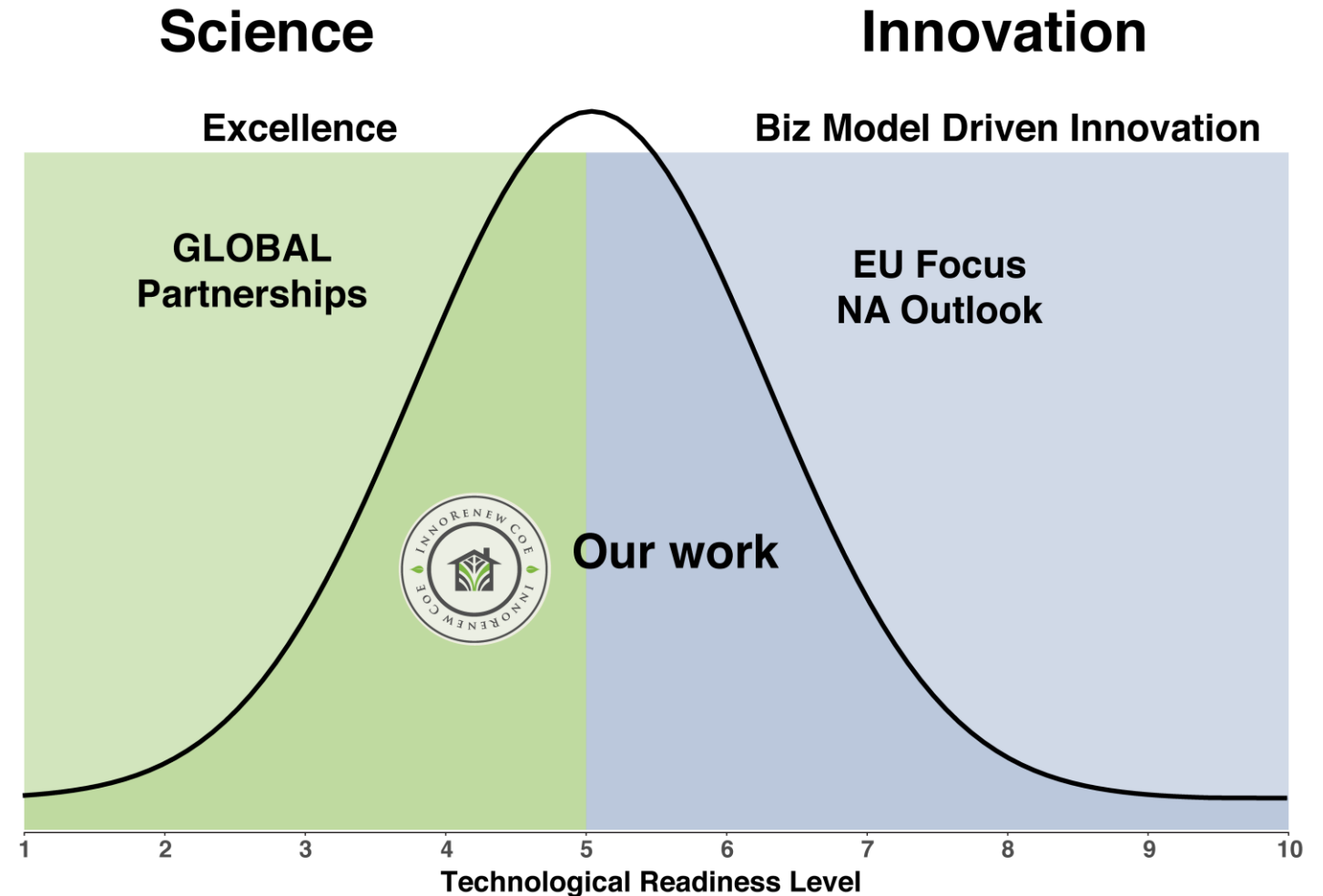
46 % women and
54 % men

44 % international
employees
(17 countries)



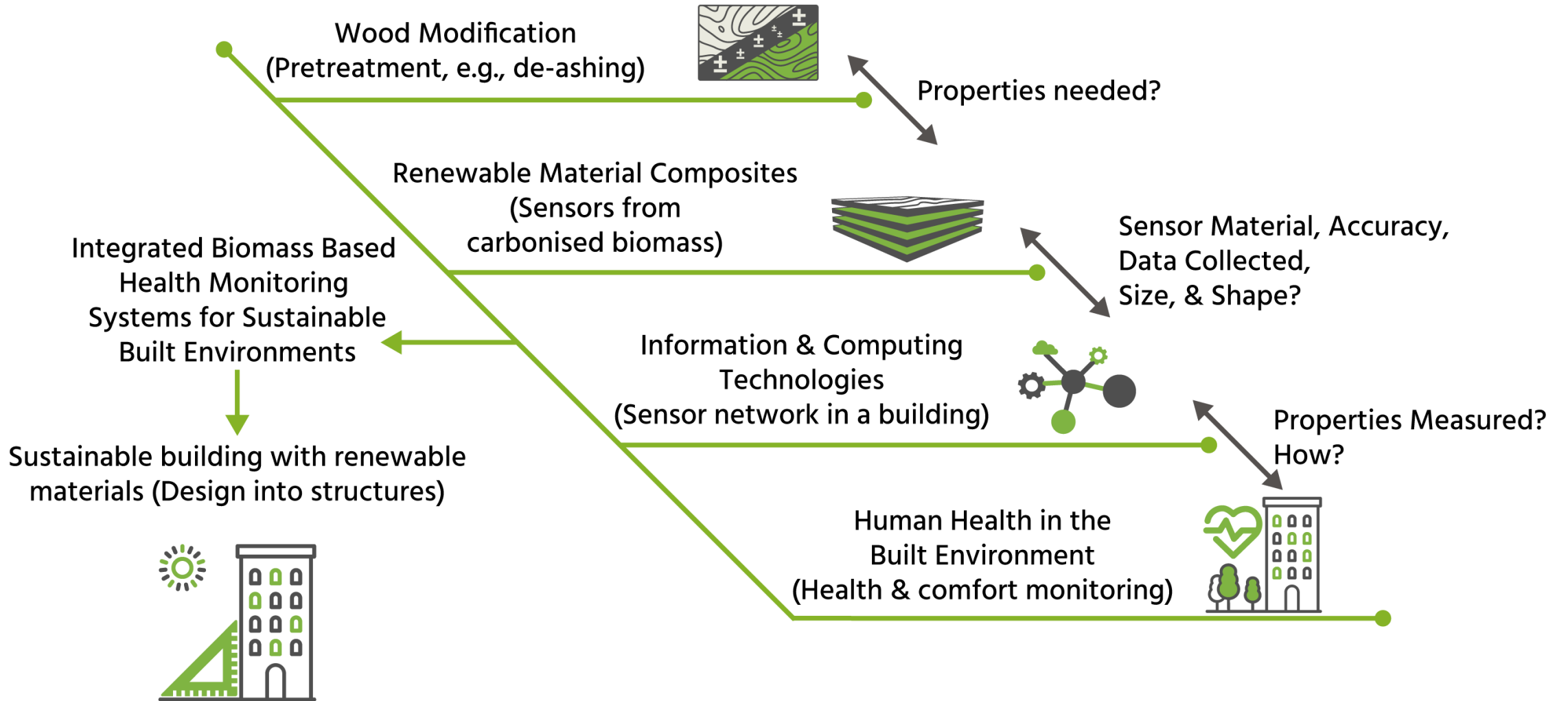
39 running projects
Over 400 international partners

We increase innovation and investment readiness all actors in wood-related sector through **fundamental and applied research.**



Interdisciplinary structure

How can renewable materials be used to monitor human health within the built environment?





[CONSTRUCTION PROCESS VIDEO LINK](#)



Architecture:

Eva Prelovšek Niemelä, Aarne Niemelä

Structural design:

Iztok Šušteršič, Sašo Vozel

HVAC:

Rudi Grahek, Robert Krese

Laboratory technology:

Matthew Schwarzkopf, Jakub Sandak, Rok Prislan

Restorative design:

Mike Burnard

Building Monitoring:

Michael Mrissa, Anna Sandak, Jakub Sandak, Mike Burnard,
Andreja Kutnar, Iztok Šušteršič,
David B. DeVallance, Miklos Kresz

A total of ≈ 1000 m³ of timber used
 ≈ 870 m³ for load bearing construction





Basic data



Size:

8.194 m² (gross)

1.361 m² roof terrace

10 research laboratories:

- Characterisation lab.
- Microscopy lab.
- Kemijski lab.
- Physical testing lab.
- Human health research lab.
- High power computing lab.
- Acoustic research lab.
- Composites lab.
- Workshop
- Living lab



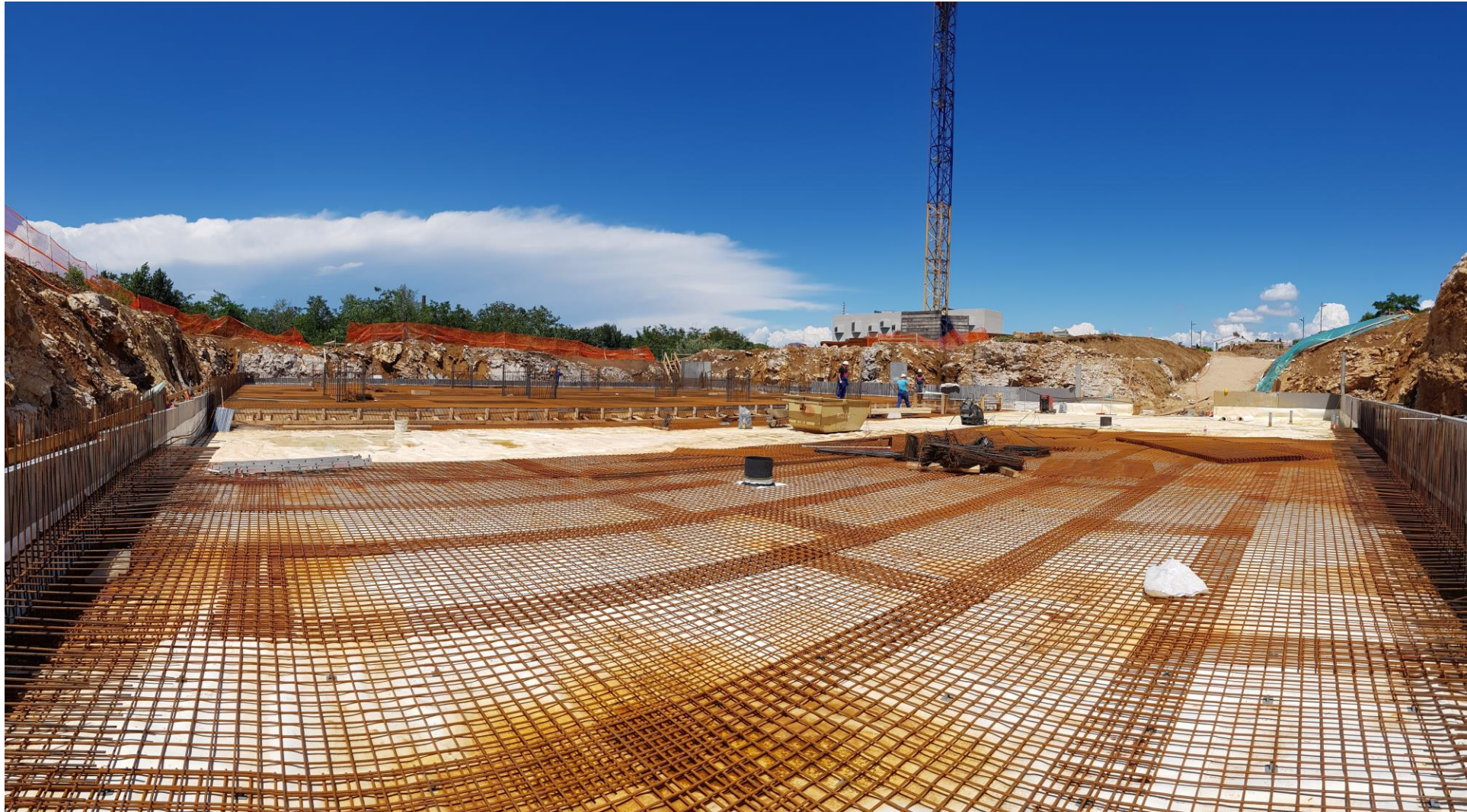
Construction







Construction





Construction





Construction





Construction







Construction



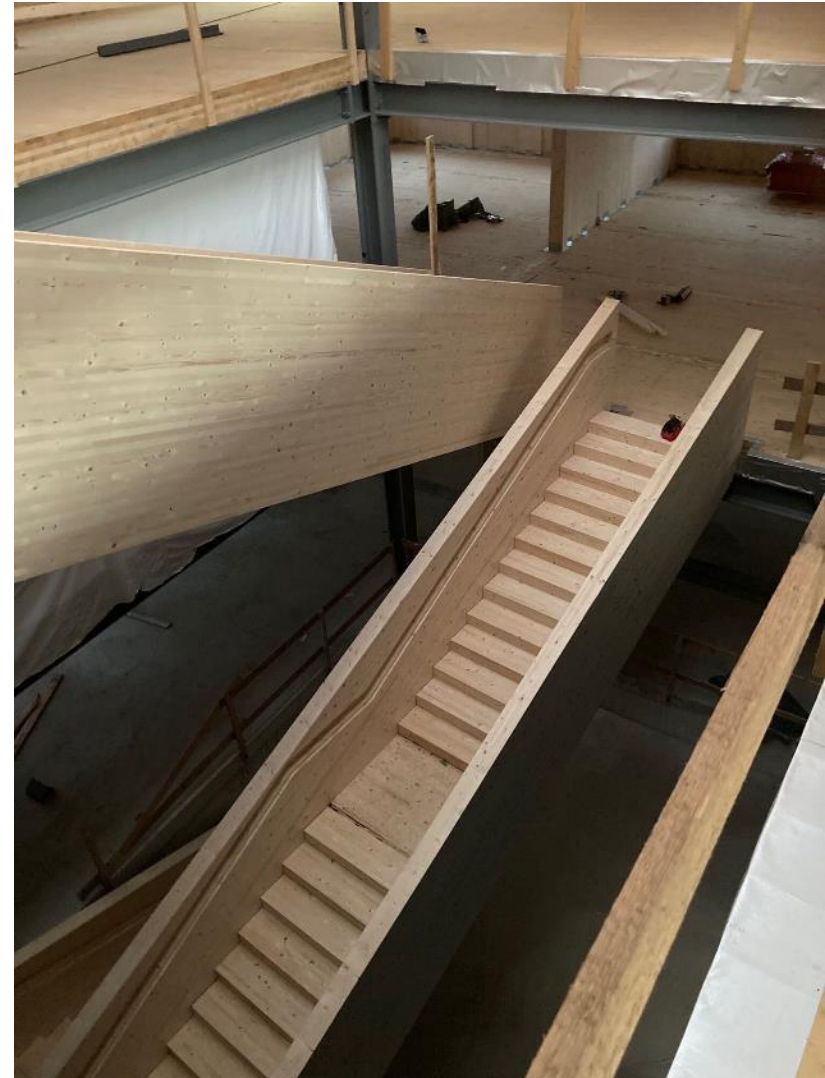


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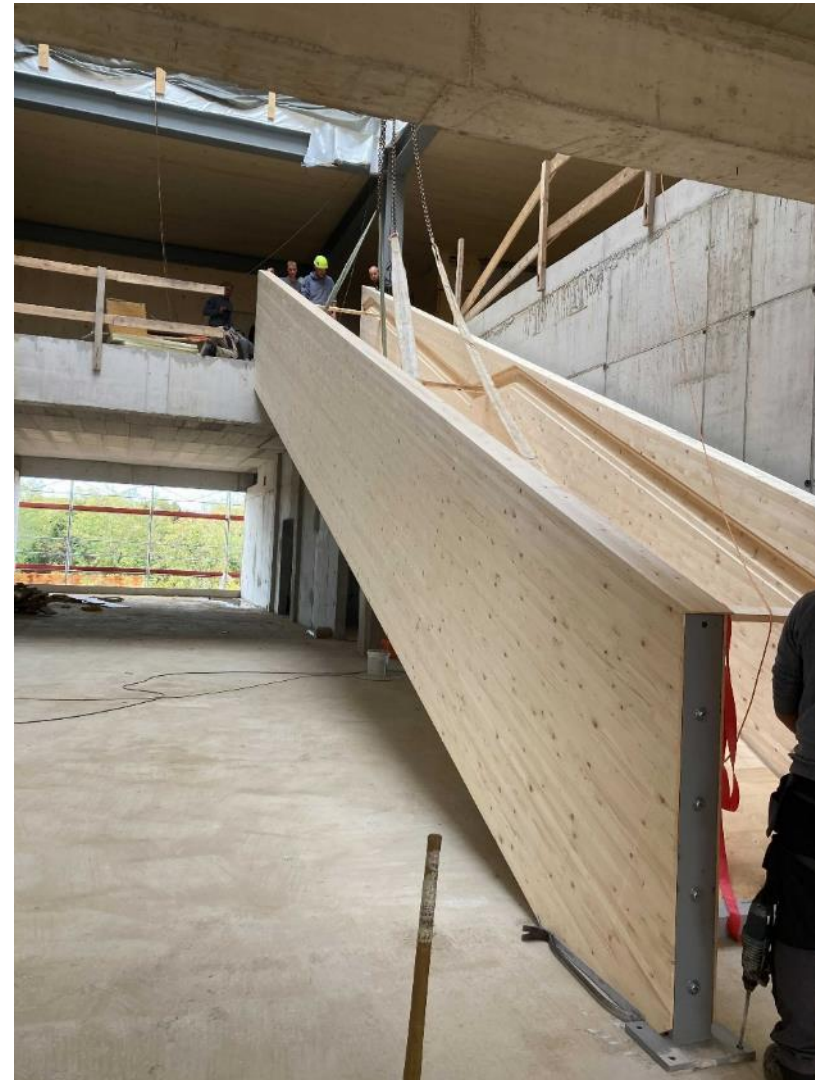


Construction





Construction





Construction





Construction





Construction





Monitoring of the building structure and environment:

- *32x Humidity and temperatures in envelope*
- 4x WMC on CLT construction
- 22x WMC/T/RH on possibly wet spots in the interior (toilets, kitchens, baths, technical rooms)
- 24x Weather Doze response sensors on 4 building sides, wooden lamellas, 4x wooden facade
- 2x Flat roof leakage sensor system
- 12x Indoor environment quality sensors IAQ_04
- 9x Outdoor microclimate sensors
- 2x IR Camera
- 9x Acceleration and vibration monitoring





Monitoring of facades:

- Wood ageing (colour, surface, gloss, cracks, chemical changes, erosion)
- Strength
- Heat transfer, moisture
- Doors, windows

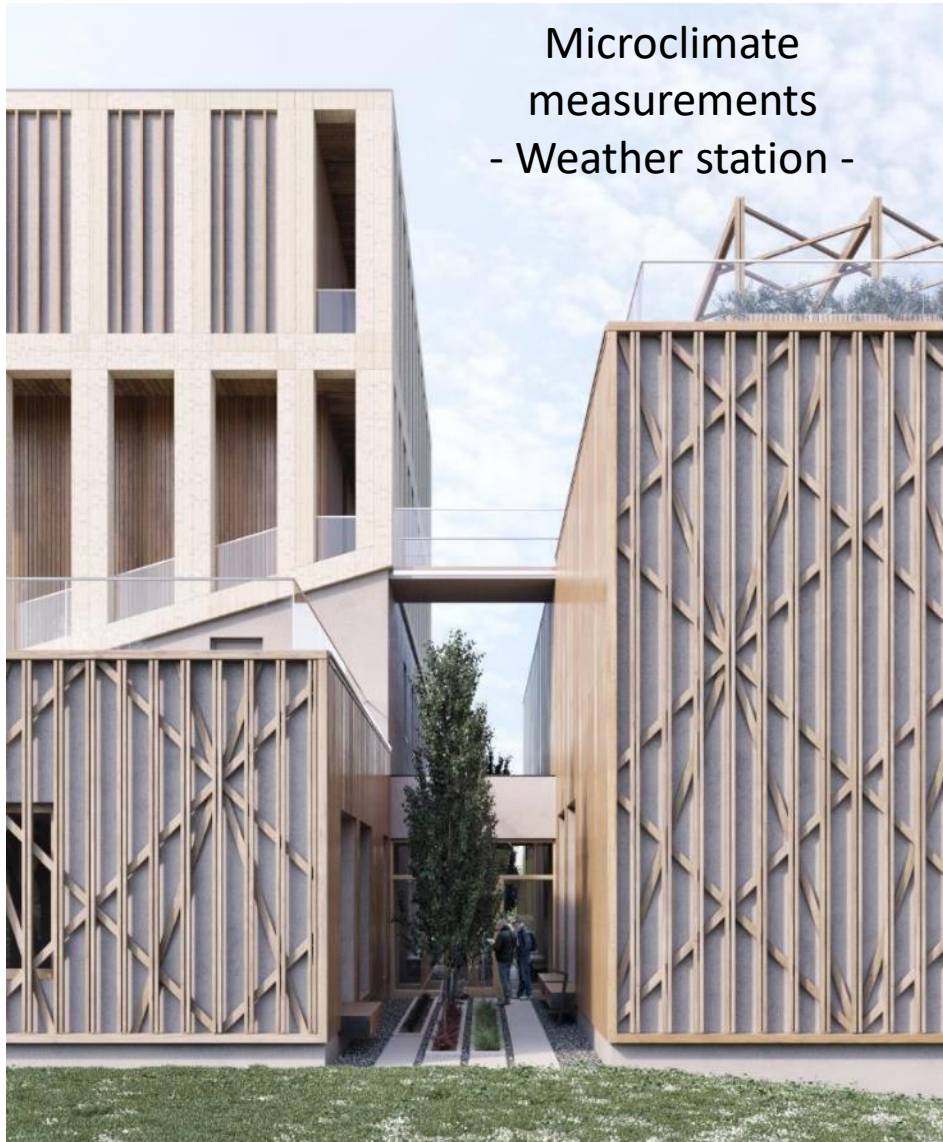


All monitoring data (also weather station data) is being recorded in BIM libraries



Monitoring

Microclimate measurements
- Weather station -

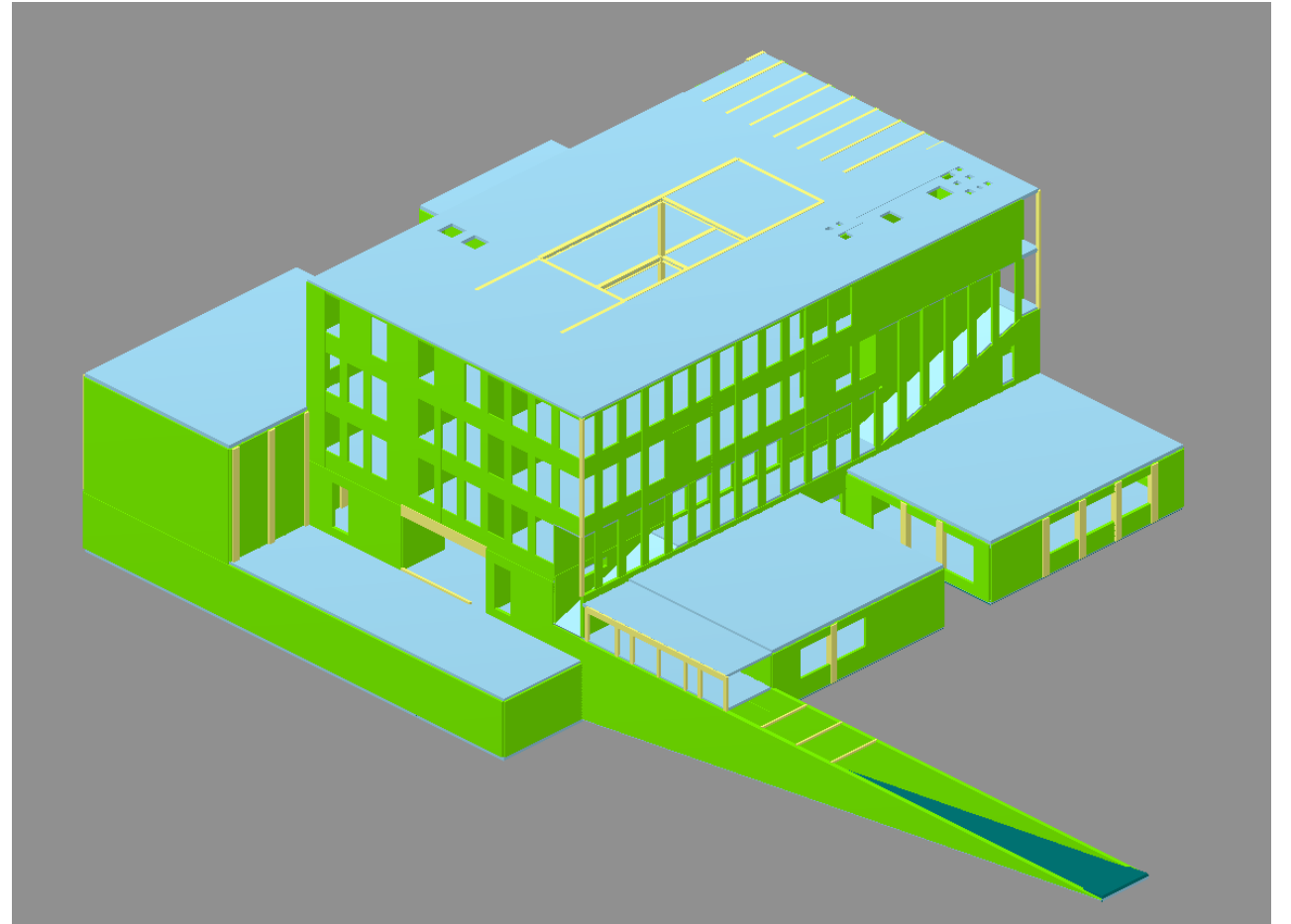
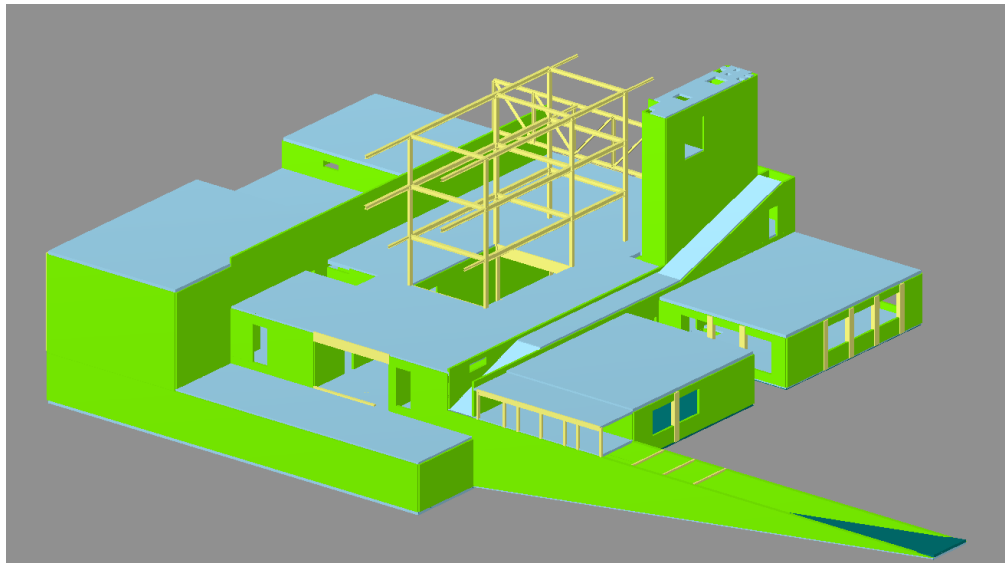
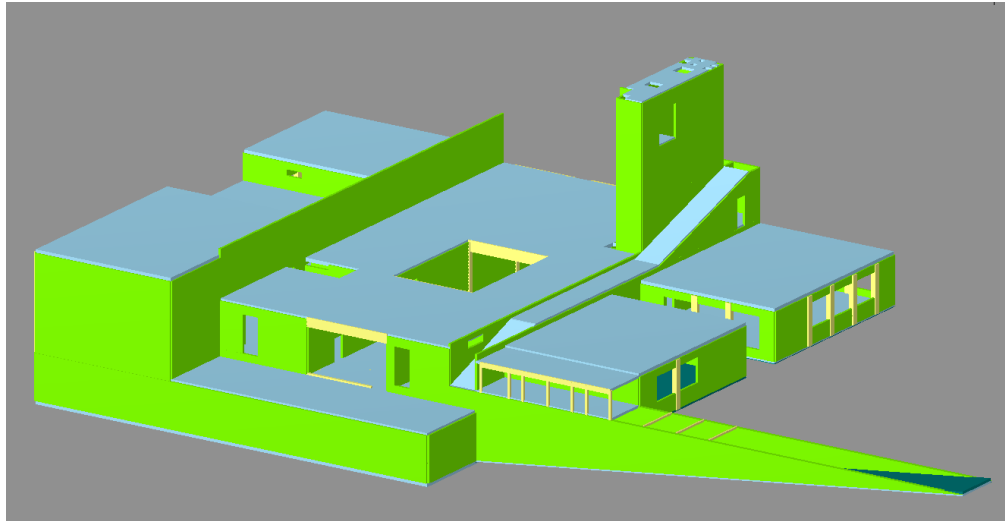


Microclimate measurements
- greenery, green roofs -



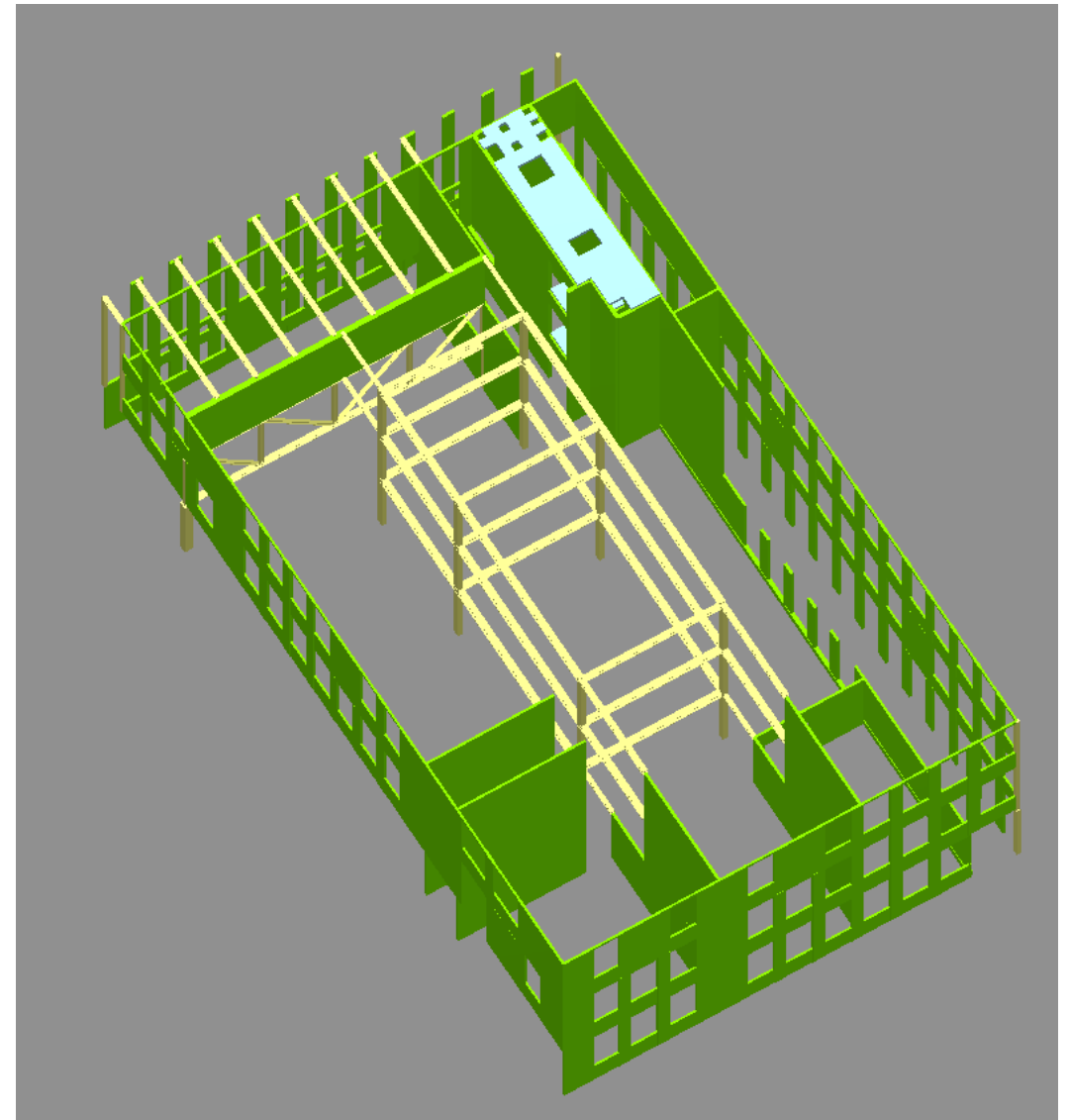
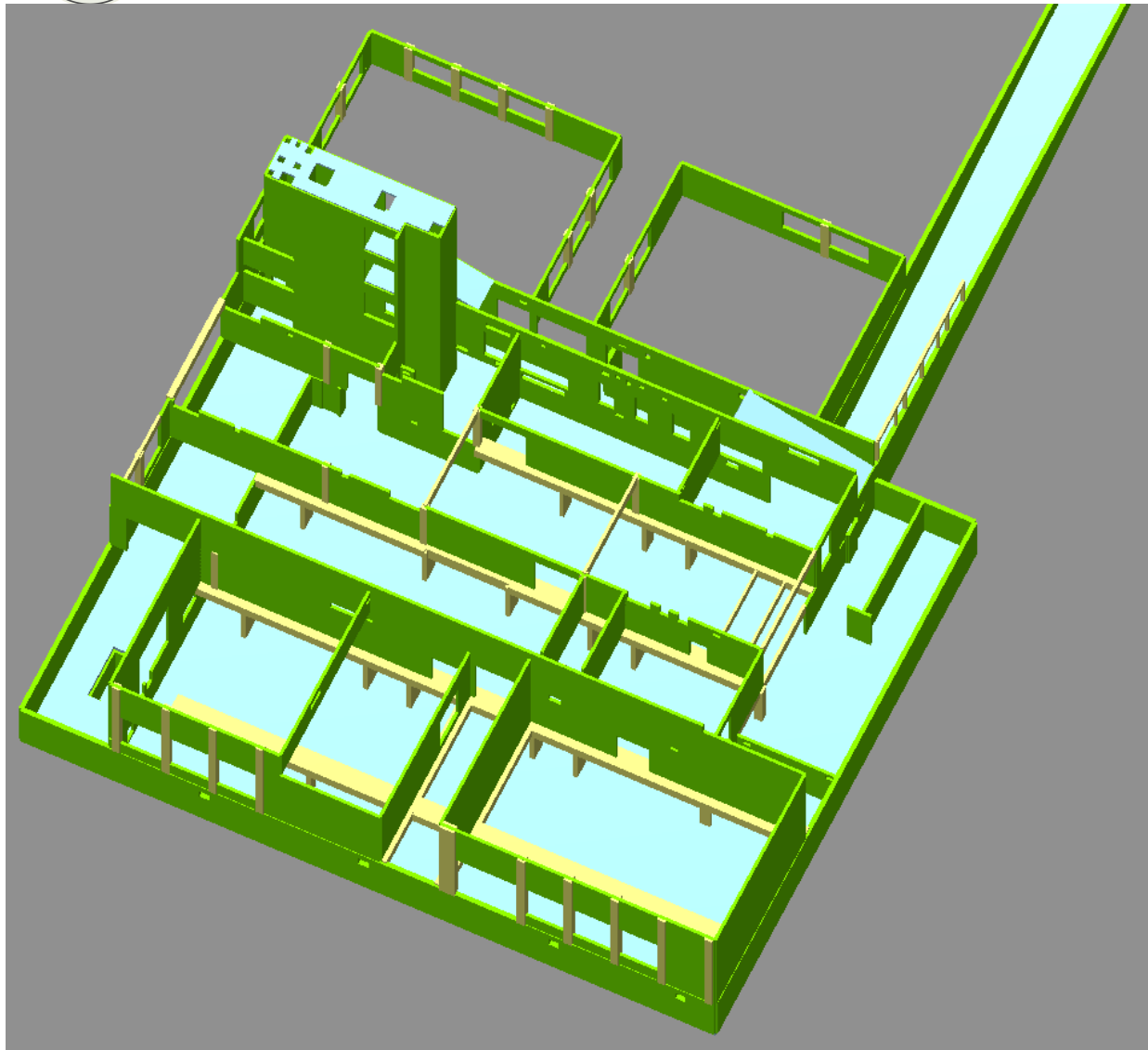


Modeling

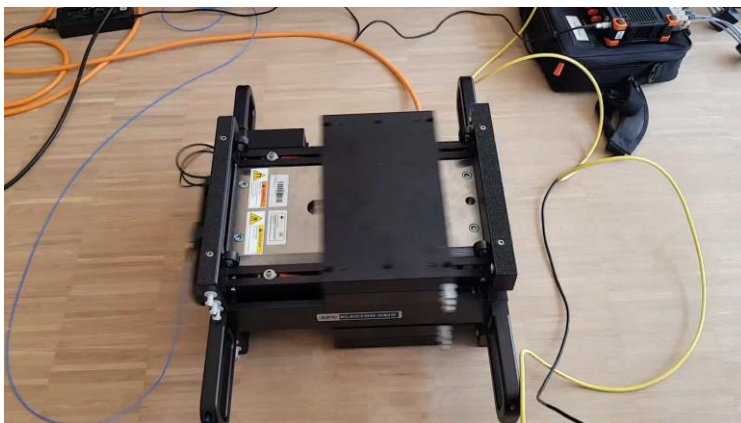
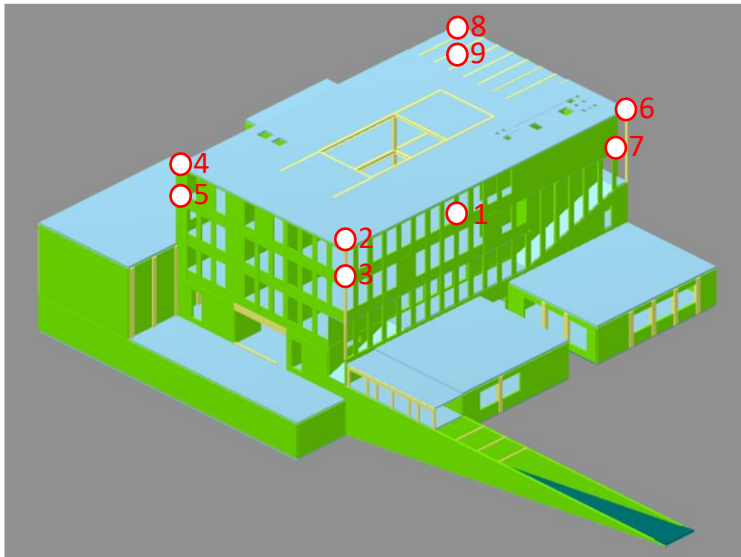




Modeling



- Ambiental vibrations measurements:



Waste wood analysis



- Analysis of wood waste generated on the construction site (amount of it, type of waste, proportions, etc.)
- Minimizing the burned waste (recycle/reuse within other projects)
- Comparison with the LCA study

Waste wood analysis

375 m³ of wood for formwork

Waste wood is approximately 1,4 %

Total amount of wood used for building = 1347,1 m³

Waste wood is approximately 0,4 %

3 main categories

Solid wood - group A

Wood composites - group B

Other parts (I-joist, little pieces, etc.) – group C

4 sub-categories

Clean and uncontaminated wood – subgroups A1, B1

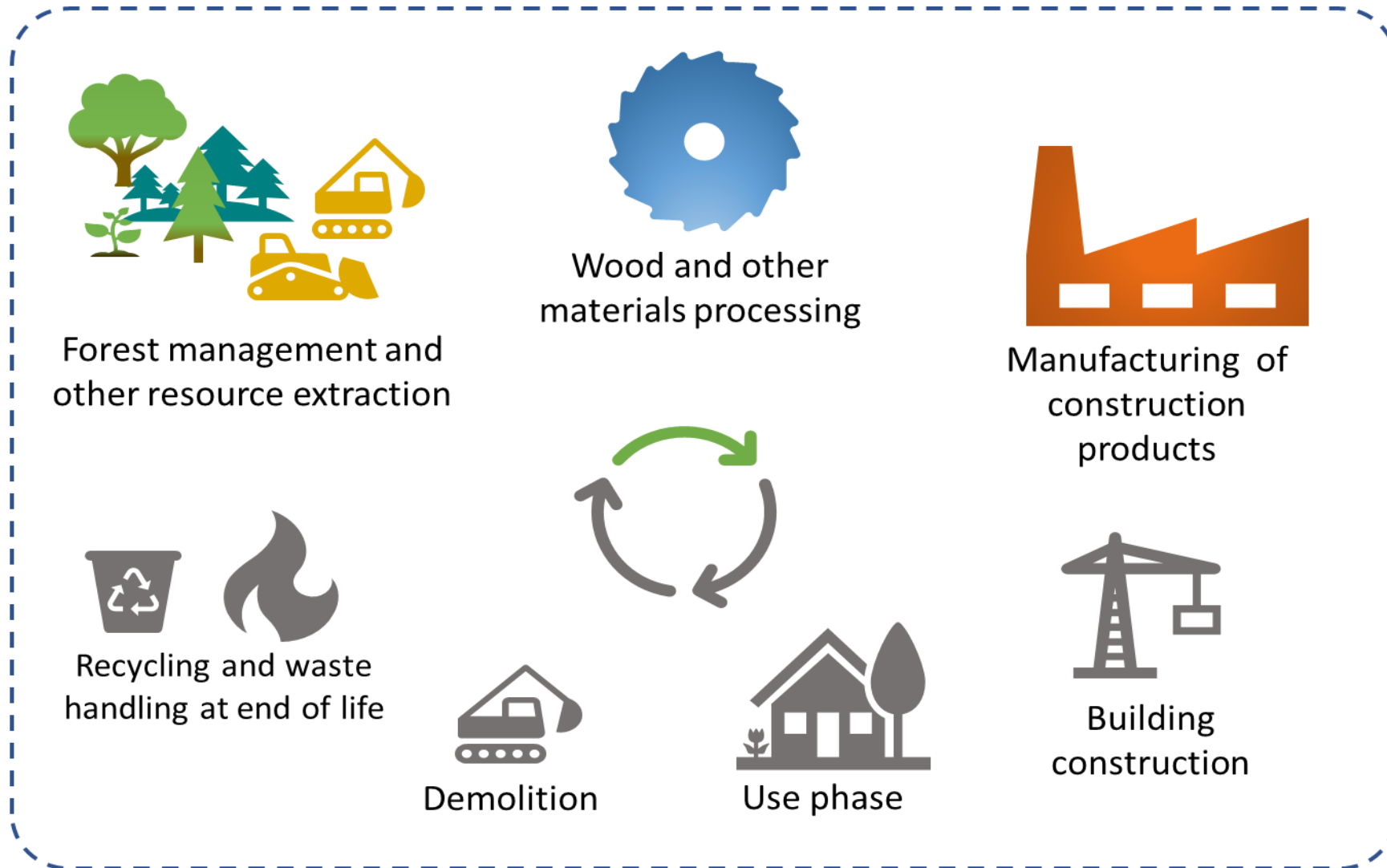
Present metals (screws, nails, staples, etc.) – subgroups A2, B2

Present contaminators (adhesives, insulation, concrete, impregnators etc.) – subgroups A3, B3

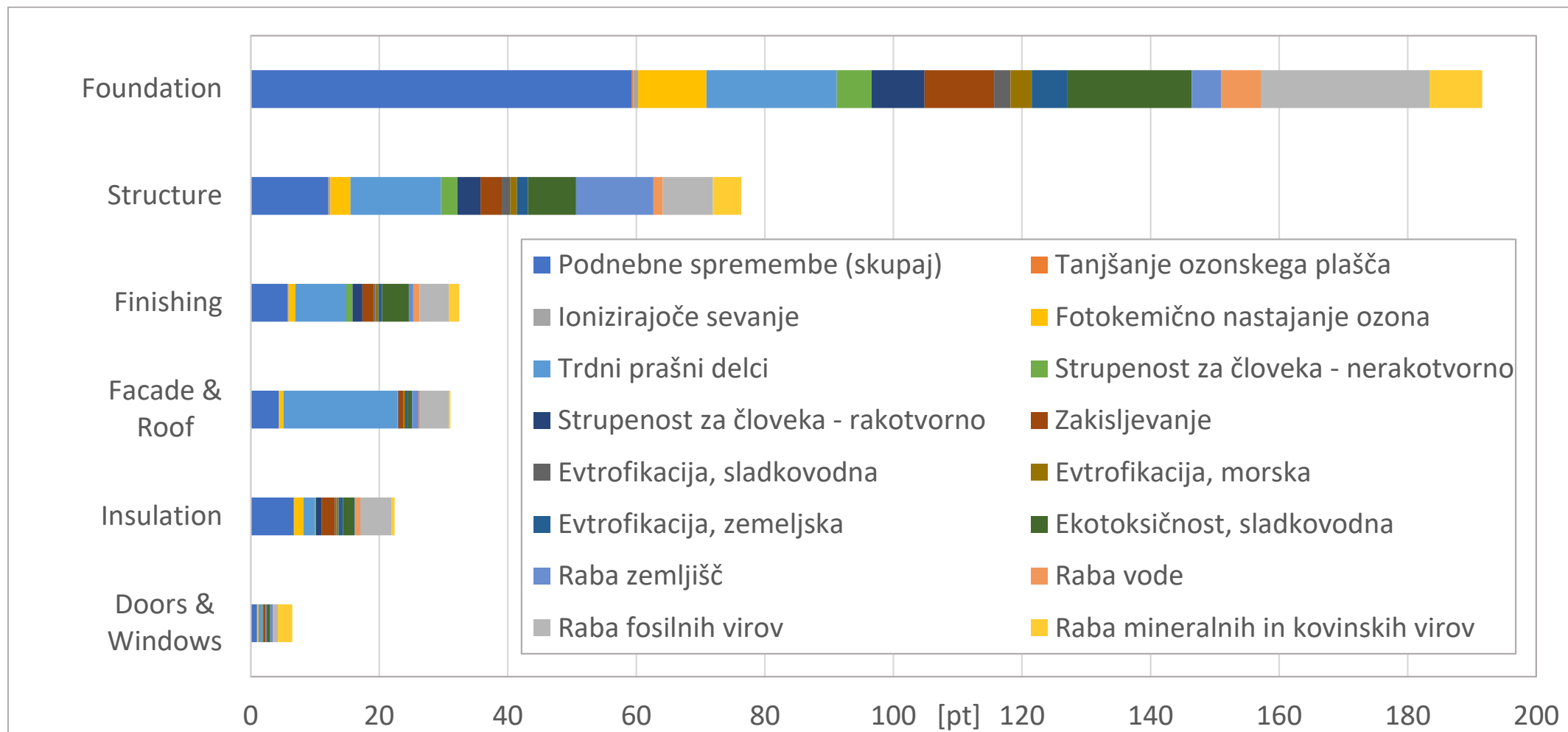
Present both metals and contaminators– subgroups A4, B4



LCA – cradle to gate



LCA – cradle to gate

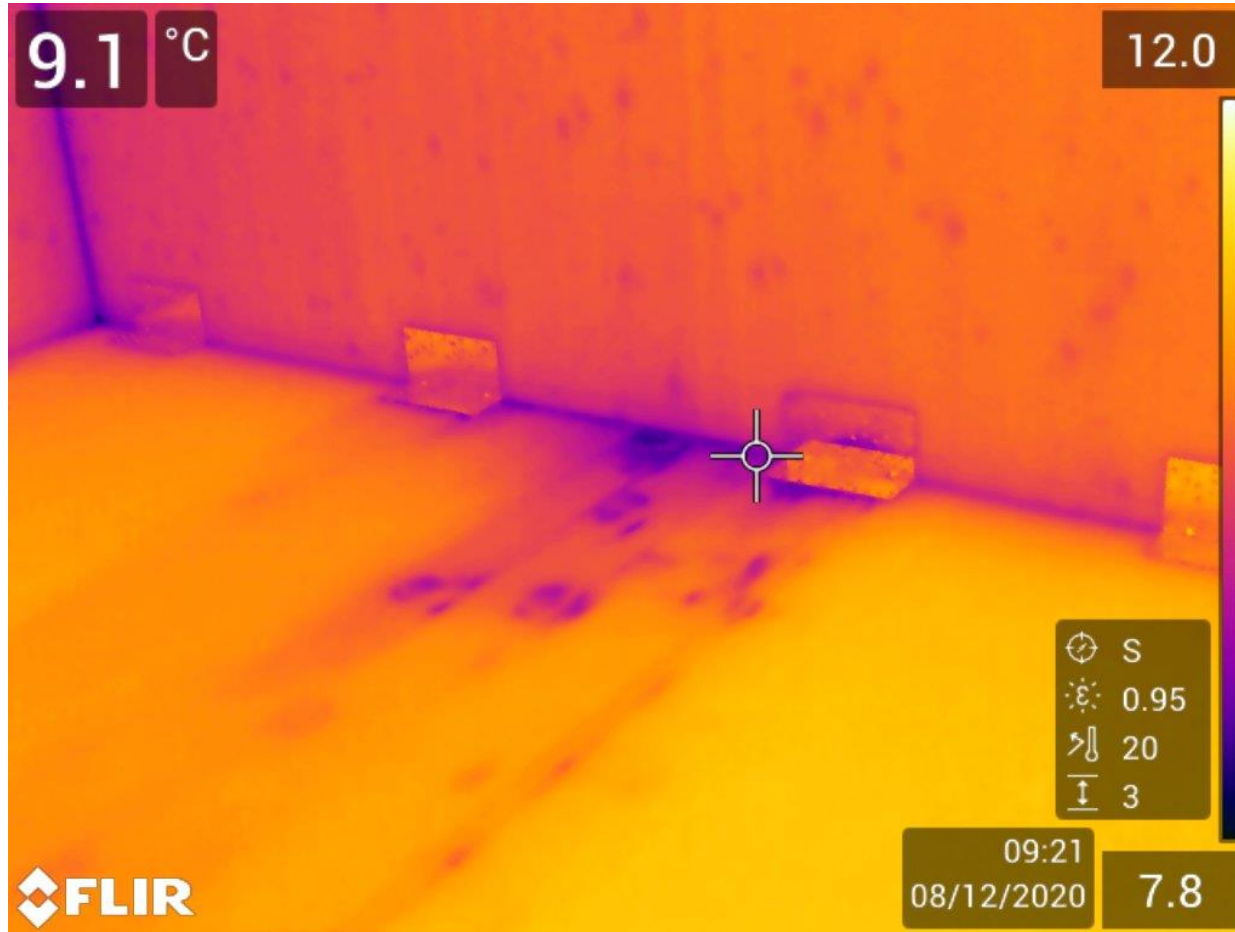




Teambuilding event with municipality and national forest agency support – planting 3000 oak trees (local specie) which will store 2647 tons of carbon dioxide in 200 years.



Wood moisture content measurements





Main challenge(s) – wood moisture





Main challenge(s) – wood moisture





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Main challenge(s) – wood moisture





- Water and moisture issue preventions
- General precision necessary for timber constructions (contractors not used to it)
- Covid 19
- Increasing prices
- Long delivery times for certain elements (modified façade wood)
- Public procurement demands





InnoRenew CoE

























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WOOD RISE 2022

RENOVATION, RESTORATION & REHABILITATION
OF URBAN BUILDINGS USING WOOD BASED TECHNOLOGIES

woodrise2022.eu

6-9th September 2022



Shigeru Ban
Pritzker Prize (2014)



Hans Joachim Schelnhuber
Father of the New European Bauhaus

