

Decarbonising Built Environments using Hempcrete and Green Wall Technology

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Australian Government
Australian Research Council



AUSTRALIAN
HEMP MASONRY



Urbanisation

- Built environment associated with:
 - Increased urban heat islands [1]
 - Poor air quality [2]
- Building materials are large contributors to poor air quality [3]:
 - Structural materials
 - Synthetic building materials
 - Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning (HVAC)



Importance of SDGs and Building Materials

- Importance of building materials used is increasingly important in meeting UN SDGs 9, 11, and 12.
- Criteria should consider [4]:
 - Thermal comfort
 - Environmental and human health risks

9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION
AND INFRASTRUCTURE



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES
AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE
CONSUMPTION
AND PRODUCTION



Insulative Performance of Building Materials

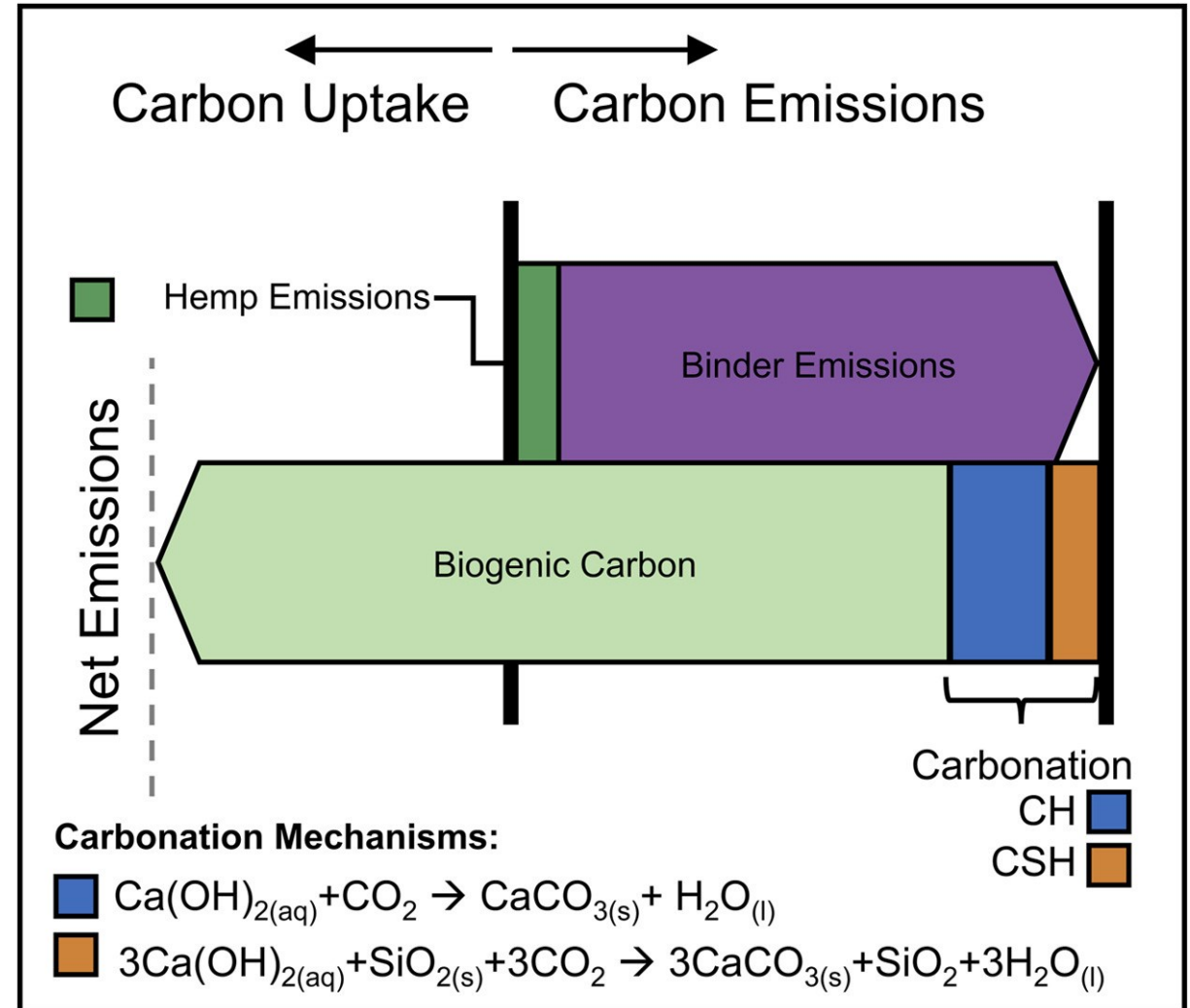
- Concrete has higher thermal conductivity [5, 6].
- Brick has slightly lower thermal conductivity, still resource-intensive [7].
- Hempcrete efficient regulator of temperature and humidity [5, 8].

Thermal Conductivity (W/m/K) of conventional building materials compared to hempcrete [6, 7, 8].

Material	Thermal Conductivity (W/m/K)
Concrete	0.62–3.30
Brick	0.43–0.84
Hempcrete	0.05-0.14

Hempcrete

- Limits energy consumption and poor air quality [5, 9].
- Sequesters carbon through cultivation and carbonation during the building's life cycle [10].



Comparison of carbon sequestered and emitted by hempcrete [10].

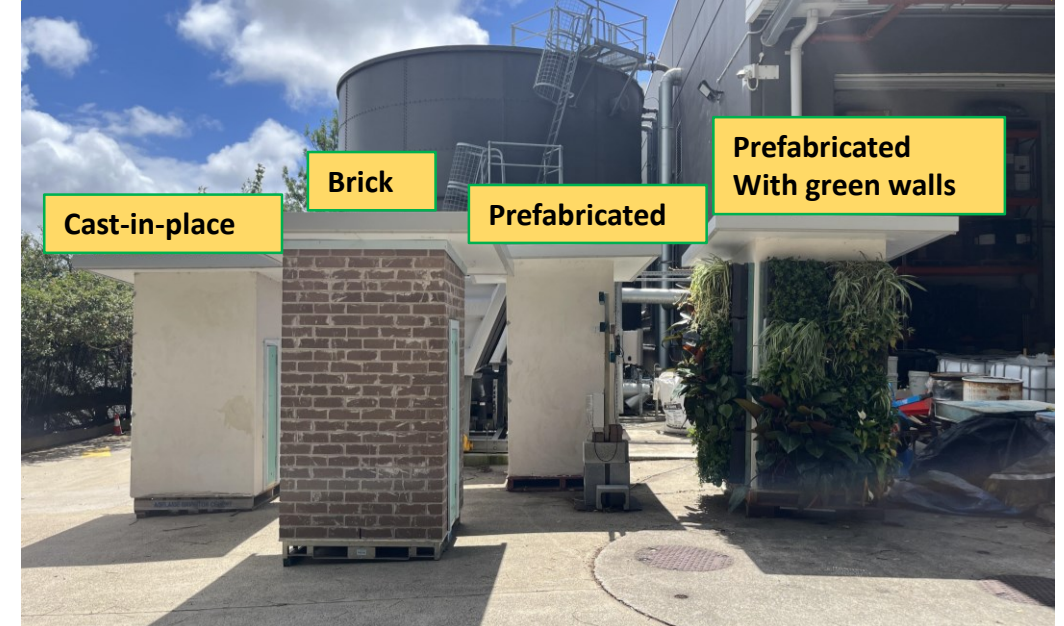
Nature-Based Solutions: Green Walls

- Multi-functional green walls improve air quality [3, 11].
- Evapotranspiration and photosynthesis regulate temperature, humidity, and CO₂ [11, 12].
 - Remediation influenced by microbiome in plants phyllosphere and rhizosphere [13, 14].



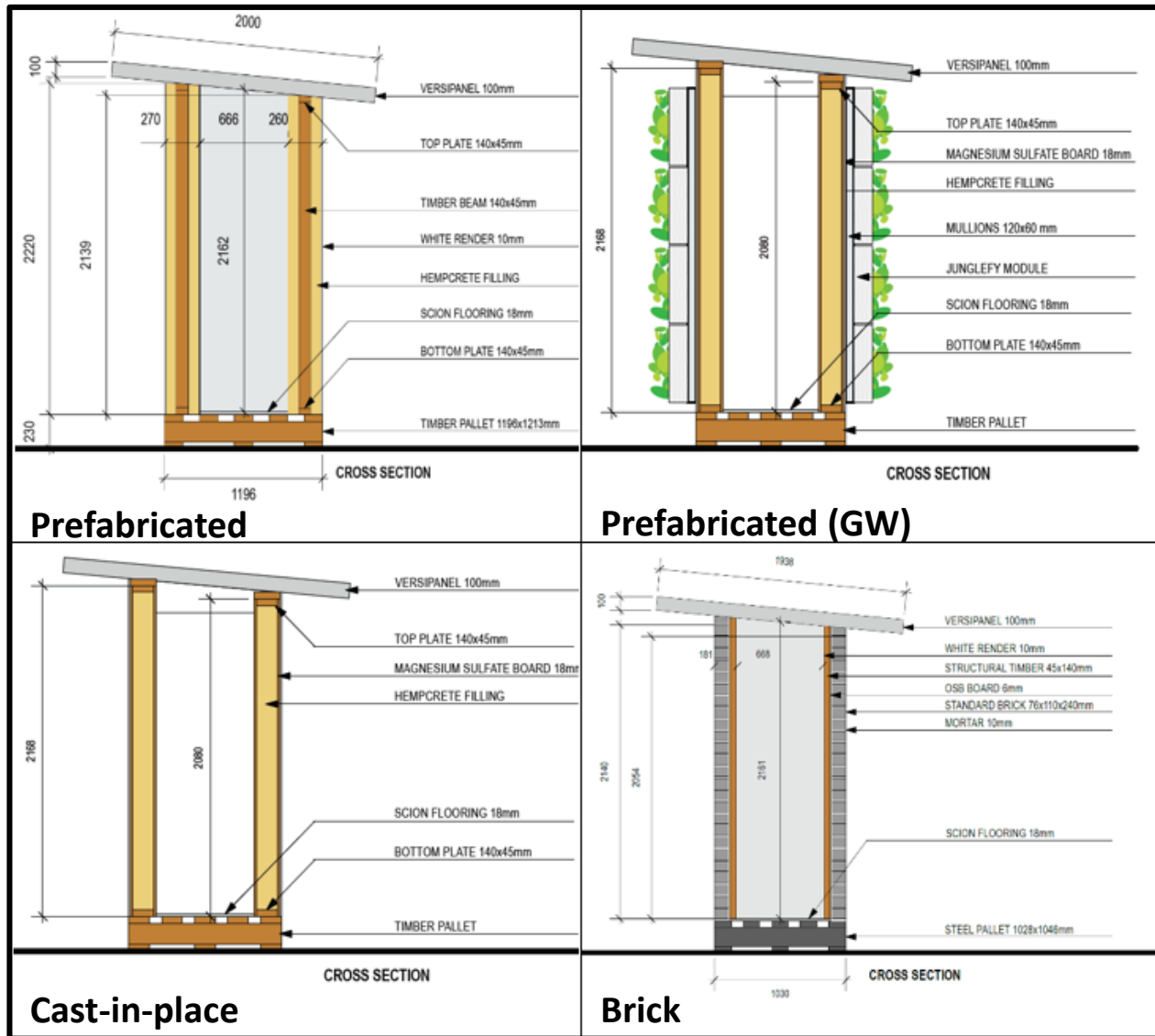
Study Aims

- Are hempcrete structures effective thermal insulators?
- Is thermal performance of hempcrete affected by green wall technology?
- How effective is hempcrete combined with green walls in improving indoor air quality?



Frontal view of study area at UTS Tech Lab, with respect to the surrounding location at Botany, Sydney. Top image credit to Google Maps.

Cross-sectional diagrams of the four mini-structures. Image credit to Faculty of Design, Architecture, and Building, UTS.



Research Methodology

- **Hempcrete:**
 - Cast-in-Place (1196 * 2220 * 1214mm)
 - Prefabricated (1016 * 2168 * 1016mm)
 - Prefabricated with green walls (1016 * 2168 * 1016mm)
- **Brick** (1030 * 2140 * 1030 mm)
- Ventilation rate: 1 ACPH

Plant Species

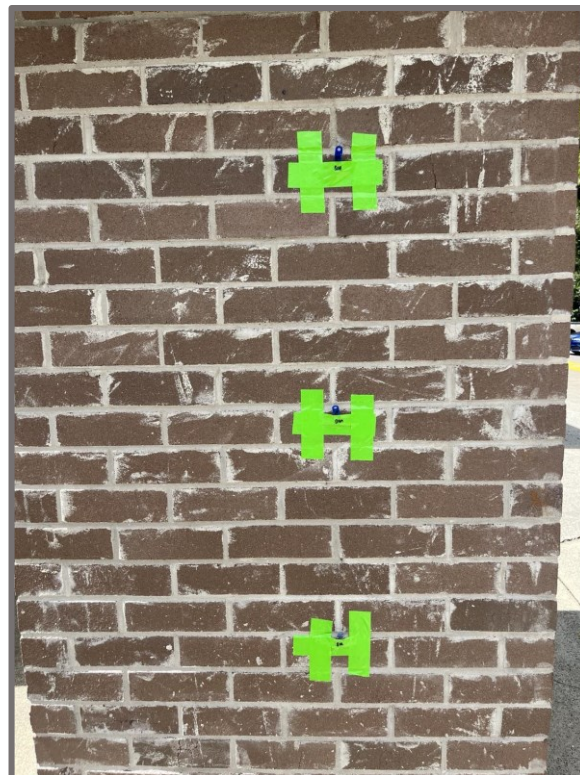
Plant species used in green walls.

Species	Common Name
<i>Chlorophytum comsosum</i>	Spider Plant
<i>Peperomia obtusifolia</i>	Baby Rubber Plant
<i>Nematanthus wettsteinii</i>	Goldfish Plant
<i>Spathiphyllum wallisii</i>	Peace Lily
<i>Spathiphyllum chico</i>	Peace Lily
<i>Philodendron erubescens</i>	Blushing philodendron
<i>Philodendron hedeaceum</i>	Heartleaf philodendron



Research Methodology

- Outdoor and indoor air quality parameters measured from August 2023 to January 2024.
- Surface temperature was measured using temperature loggers.
- Data was collected and compiled at 5-minute intervals over six-months.



Implications

- Relative Humidity was similar across all building types and remained within indoor standards.
- Ozone was consistently lower indoors across all building types.
- Volatile Organic Compounds not at hazardous concentrations.
- Hygrothermal properties of hempcrete just as good as brick; added sustainability benefits including CO₂ and PM_{2.5} reductions [4, 9, 16].



Future Considerations

- Biodiversity coming soon; current research shows strong performance if a diverse plant community is available.
- Brick with green walls compared with hempcrete with green walls.
- Substrate type? Difference in insulation between green walls.
- Ventilation rates to re-measure indoor air pollutants.



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