Construction timber in Sri Lanka - future trends and technologies

Prof Hiran Amarasekera

Timber Process and Innovation Center University of Sri Jayewardenepura (2023)









SPECIES

TECHNOLOGIES

Wood and Wood based Research at University of SJP

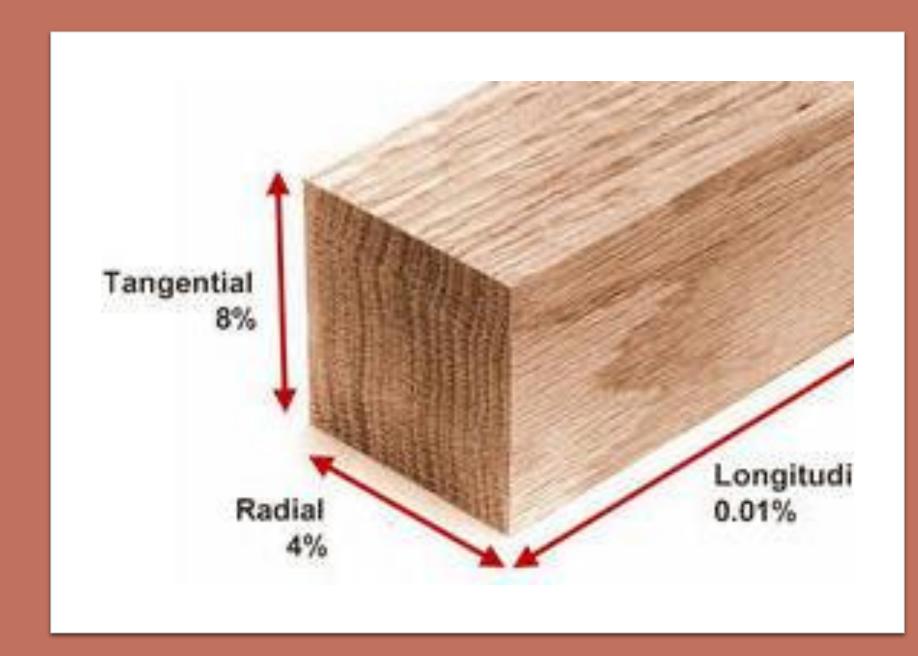
- Since 1983 MSc course and teaching and research in forest and wood products. Trained many forest department, wildlife department, STC and CEA senior staff
- Conducts research on seasoning, preservation, wood properties, anatomy, identification, marketing, waste utilization etc
- In Sri Lanka Timber research has been conducted by Forest Department, State Timber corporation and Universities



Why timber is different building material?

- Biological Origin
- Therefore variable (species, between and within trees)
- Anisotropic Properties vary along three directions longitudinal, radial, tangential
- Hygroscopic
- Bio-degradable
- It has good strength/ weight ratio





Anisotropic –
Properties vary
along
longitudinal,
radial and
tangential
directions

higher stiffness and strength parallel to grain



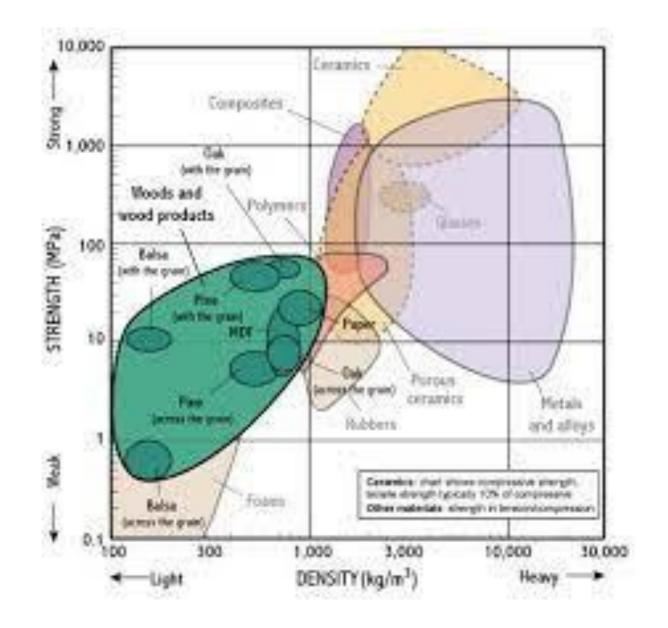
Hygroscopic

– Shrinkage
and swelling



Biodegradable
Fungi (mold)
and insect
(borer,
termite
attack)

Strength to weight ratio - Lighter material



Timber has a high strength to weight ratio - It is lightweight

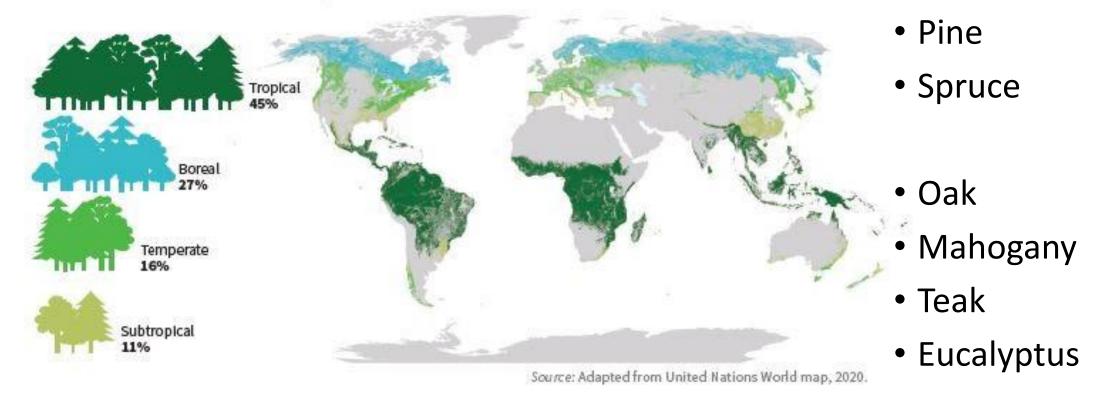
MATERIAL	DENSITY (kg/m³)	STRENGTH (MPa)	STRENGTH/DENSITY [10 ⁻³ MPa.m ³ /kg]	
Structural steel	7800	400-1000	50-130	
Concrete (compression)	2400	30-120	13-50	
Clear softwood (tension)	400-600	40-200	100-300	
Clear softwood (compression)	400-600	30-90	70-150	
Structural timber	400-600	15-40	30-80	

UPM

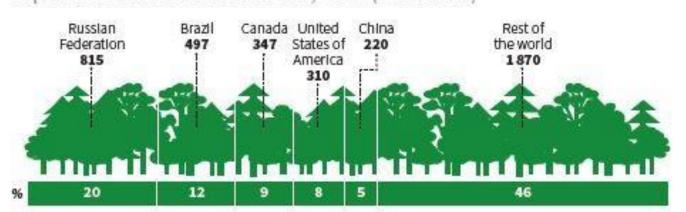
Timber is fast becoming the world's sustainable building material of choice, thanks to its low carbon footprint, ease of use and fire-resistant qualities. Timber is also earthquake resistant and its sound-dampening qualities make for quieter homes.



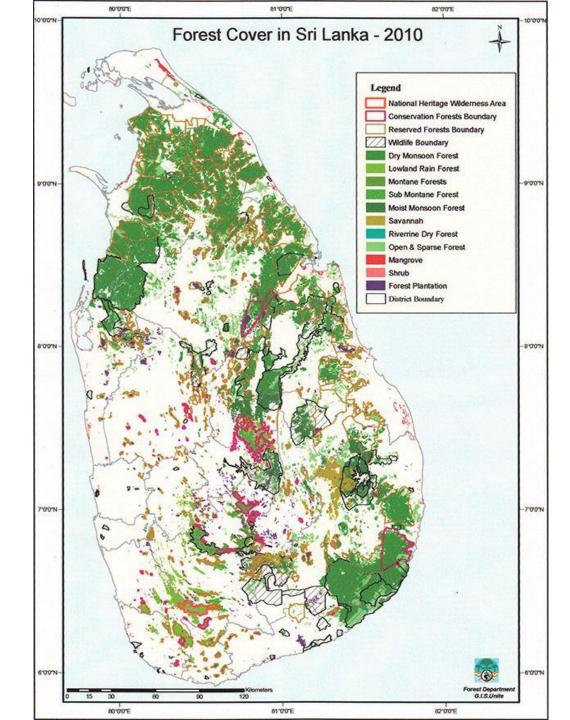
Proportion and distribution of global forest area by climatic domain, 2020



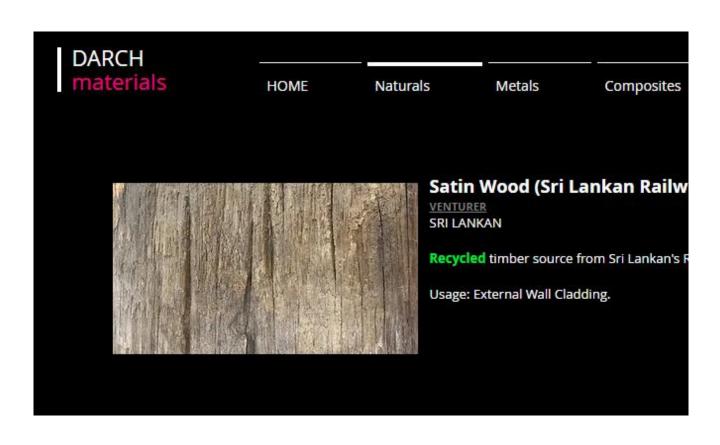
Top five countries for forest area, 2020 (million ha)



Future timber supplies
From plantations and
Home gardens



Traditional Timbers in Sri Lanka - Red/black colour, Durable and Strong



- mee, satin, wewarana, milia, palu, halmilla,hulanhik, etathimbiri, dun, alubo, liyan and suriyamara.
- mostly grown in natural forests
- supplies have now become very limited.



Potential Construction timbers for future

- Eucalyptus grandis,
- E. microcorys
- Ginisapu
- Teak
- Mahogany
- Jak
- Imported timber Balau, Tualang, Kempus





Rubber and Pine –

Large underutilized Pine Forest resources is available. With a favourable method of treatment, these can convert into dimensionally stable and durable construction timber.

Technologies









Ambalama - knowledge of traditional timber applications in Sri Lanka Research with University of Moratuwa





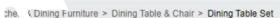


Simplicity - Complicated timber wasting roof designs in Sri Lanka





Tissaverasinghe A.K.E. 1966.
 Preservative treatment of rubber (Hevea brasiliensis) wood by boron diffusion process.
 Ceylon forester. Vol IX



Wooden Dining Table | Glass Dining Tab





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Rubber Wood Damro Torino 5 Piece Dining Set

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₹ 18,320/ Set Get Latest Price

Brand	Damro
Material	Rubber Wood
Style	Modern
Minimum Order Quantity	1 Set

Product ID: IMHDTTO004 + IMHDCTO001

Item Included: 1 Torino Dining Table (IMHDTTO004), 4 Torino Dining

Chair (IMHDCTO001)

Primary Material: Rubber wood...

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Present Sri Lankan Timber usage is limited – similar to China

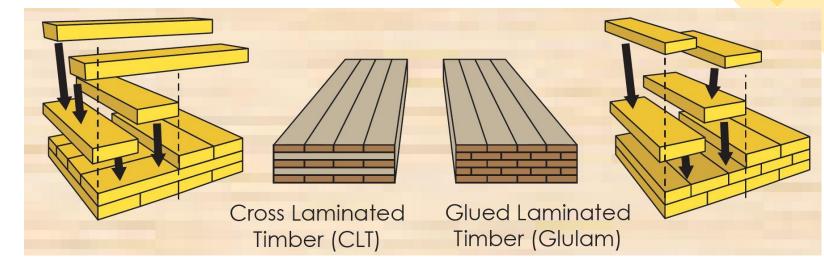
- Chinese designers have been familiar with concrete and masonry construction rather than timber constructions.
- Timber products utilization is still very limited in China
- Feasibility study on further utilization of timber in China. S Karol, H Jianli, G Isaac, X Weiqi... - IOP Conference, 2018 - iopscience.iop.org

Modification methods to increase wood stability and durability.

- Impregnation: Chemical treatment
- Thermal modification: improve wood dimensional stability and durability against biodegradation
- Chemical Modification: Externally applied chemical reagents react with the hydroxyl and phenyl groups of the cell wall polymers to reduce the hygroscopicity.

Engineered wood products

- Plywood veneer-based material
- MDF composite material
- Glulam and cross laminated timber (CLT)- laminates





Processing chain of engineered wood products

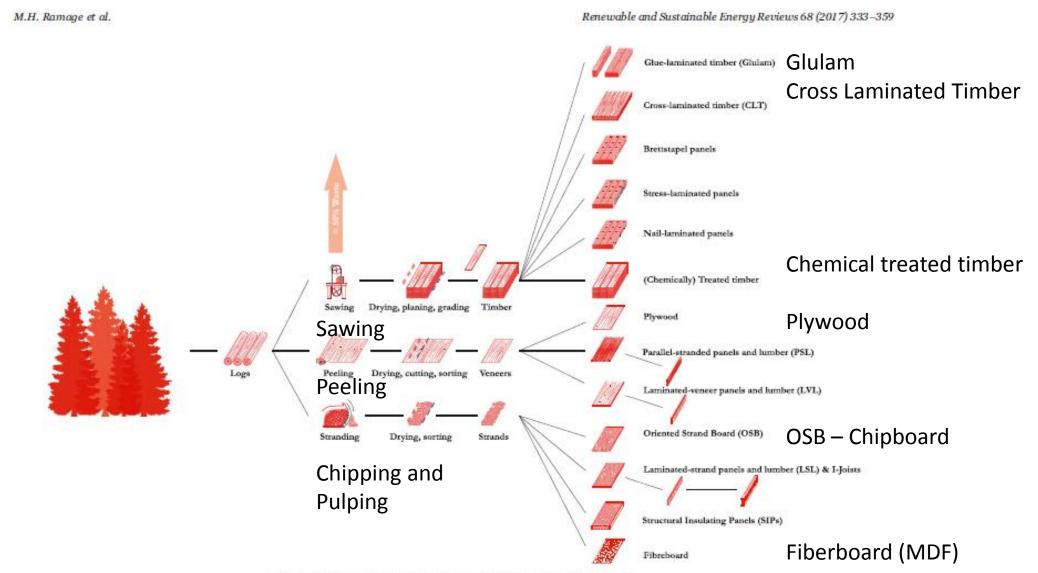


Fig. 12. The processing chain of engineered timber products, P.H. Fleming.

Common structural engineered timer products in Europe

Engineered Timber Product	Parallel Strand Lumber (PSL)	Laminated Veneer Lumber (LVL)	I-Joist	Glulam	Structural Insulating Panel (SIP)	Cross Laminated Timber (CLT)
Typical Detail	T. ROZAMA					
Application	Beams Columns	BeamColumnsCord	• Joist • Beam	Beam (Long span)High Loading	RoofWallFloor	RoofWallFloor
Usage	Interior	Interior	Interior	Interior / Exterior	Interior	Interior/ Exterior

Fig. 13. Common structural engineered timber products in Europe.

Use of timber in construction (2017)



Future trends and technologies in construction timber usage

- Use of sustainable and renewable timber sources e.g. Pine
- Increasing the durability of timers e.g. Chemical treatment
- Increasing the dimensional stability and density of timbers e.g. Thermal modification
- Introducing new technologies, such as cross-laminated timber (CLT) and glulam, in construction
- Potential for increased use of timber-concrete composite (TCC) construction techniques

Issues in promoting new technologies

Policy - Lack of relevant legislations, design and construction codes.

Dissemination of Knowledge - Lack of awareness among construction professionals and general public

Development of Knowledge - Lack of research data on these novel technologies and timber classification





Prof Hiran Amarasekera

Timber Process Innovation center

Department of Forestry and Environmental Science
University of Sri Jayewardenapura
Nugegoda, Sri Lanka

- hiran@sjp.ac.lk
- https://www.sjp.ac.lk/timber/