Study on Reaction Conditions for Making Transparent Wood

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1Introduction

Transparent wood ... alternative material to plastic

- not made from petroleum
- light and durable
- low thermal conductivity





Change the concentration of H2O2aq and NaOHaq

 \rightarrow Transparent wood can be made efficiently

④-1 Materials for Experiment 1

<Experiment 1: H₂O₂aq (0%, 30%)> NaOHaq(10%)

<Materials(thickness)>

Balsa wood (1,2,3mm), Cypress wood(1,2,3mm),

Cherry wood (5mm), Zelkova wood (5mm)

(5)-1 Results of Experiment 1

	Balsa (1mm)	Balsa (2mm)	Balsa (3mm)	Cypress (1mm)	Cypress (2mm)	Cypress (3mm)	Cherry (5mm)	Zelkova (5mm)
0%H2O2	×	×	×	0	×	×	×	×
30%H2O2	Ø	Δ	×	×	×	×	×	Δ

©: You can read the words on the newspaper underneath.

O: You can see the words but can't read.

 \triangle : Decolorized

 \times : No change





(6)-1 Conclusion of Experiment 1

<Experiment 1>

- Thickness 1mm is suitable
- \rightarrow If it is more than 1 mm, the chemicals will not soak
 - The suitable H₂O₂ concentration is 30%
- \rightarrow H₂O₂ has a bleaching effect



(5)-2 Results of Experiment 2

	Balsa (1mm)	Cypress (1mm)	Japanese cedar(1mm)	Zelkova (1mm)
<mark>10% NaOHaq</mark> Д		×	O	Ø
<mark>20% NaOHaq</mark>	Δ	×	Ø	0
30% NaOHaq	Δ	×	0	0

 \triangle : Decolorized

X: No change



Left: zelcova 1mm not processed

Right: zelcova 1mm processed by30%NaOHaq





References

QINQIN XIA et al (2021). Solar-assisted fabrication of largescale, patternable transparent wood. Science Advances, 2021 Vo17, Issue 5.

Thank you for listening !!