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Mycelium-wood composites as a circular material for building insulation

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In Europe, buildings account for 40% of the energy consumption and produce 36% of CO₂ emissions. Renovation could be a great tool to decarbonize the building stock since it allows for a decrease in the operational energy required for buildings and is less material-consuming than new construction. Further benefits are brought by the usage of bio-based insulation materials that can drastically reduce embodied emissions and transform structures into factual carbon sinks. This study focuses on a particular kind of biogenic material, mycelium-wood composites, consisting of organic matter bound by the root structure of fungal organisms. This innovative insulation material was compared with traditional ones for the renovation of the building stock, with a focus on vertical components like walls in the Helsinki metropolitan area. To characterize mycelium-wood composites, density and carbon content information were gathered from the samples realized in the Politecnico di Milano MaBa.SAPERLab, while the production processes were included in a SimaPro model to obtain the GWP value. Different scenarios were then defined by two variables: the renovation rate of the building stock and the market penetration of mycelium-wood composites. For each scenario, the overall GWP and CO₂ stored values were calculated. Results show the great potential of the innovative material that grants carbon storage in the building stock that could even surpass the amount stored in the 32,500 ha of forest in the area. However, this possibility is heavily influenced by factors independent of the type of insulation used that should be further investigated.

KEYWORDS

renovation, retrofit, low-carbon, greenhouse gas, carbon storage, global warming potential

1 Introduction

Global climate change is a present problem that must be addressed as the effects are becoming more and more evident (NASA, 2023). In Europe, buildings account for 40% of the energy consumption and produce 36% of CO₂ emissions, representing a great potential for the objective of reducing GHG emissions by 80–95% by 2050 compared to 1990 (Artola et al., 2016). The European stock changes very slowly: 85% of the buildings existing today were built before 2001, and 85–95% of them will be standing in 2050 (European Commission, 2020). In Finland, 43% of the housing stock was built between the 1950s and 1970s

(Holopainen et al., 2016), and their renovation, particularly in terms of energy retrofit, could be a great tool to decarbonize the building stock and reach the goal of carbon neutrality, which the country has set for 2035 (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Employment Energy, 2022). As a matter of fact, by increasing the thermal performance of buildings, the operational energy, especially required for heating, would decrease and, accordingly, the derived greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.

However, it must be considered that, in addition to operational emissions, there is a conspicuous amount of CO₂ release coming from the production and deconstruction of building materials (Ibn-Mohammed et al., 2013). The share of these emissions, known as embodied emissions, has been growing and presented to be up to 50% of the total emissions (Röck et al., 2020), and addressing them could help to cut down even further emissions coming from the construction sector.

Since renovation requires less material than new construction, renovation represents a better option to reduce construction sector emissions. For example, Hasik et al. (2019) compared an adaptive reuse project with new construction in a case study through a life-cycle assessment (LCA) analysis focused on construction materials, therefore excluding installation, use, demolition, and operational energy (A5, B1, B6, B7, and C1, based on LCA categorization). Results show how renovation allows to avoid between 53 and 75% of the impact from new construction on six different impact categories, including global warming potential (GWP). Itard and Klunder (2007) showed how, even considering operational energy, renovation constitutes a more favorable option than new construction. In particular, the study indicates that transformation is the best alternative among different levels of renovation considered since it reaches a good compromise between material consumption and performance. Even broader research was led by the Preservation Green Lab, National Trust for Historic Preservation (2011), comparing renovation and new construction applied to six different building typologies in different climate zones over the course of 75 years. The renovation option grants savings between 4 and 46% in all the scenarios except for the ones that contemplate a change in the intended use since more material is needed to complete the transformation. The material choice could, therefore, help minimize the environmental impact, even if a more consistent quantity is needed to complete the renovation.

Multiple studies (e.g., Pittau et al., 2019a,b,c,d; Carcassi et al., 2020; Galimshina et al., 2022) have compared different biogenic materials with traditional insulation as a façade retrofit solution, applying dynamic life-cycle assessment (DLCA). Results show how insulation materials obtained from fast-growing plants such as straw or hemp constitute a better solution than wood-derived ones since the briefer rotation period allows them to store more carbon dioxide and reach carbon negativity just a few years after the installation. If massively used, straw, for example, could remove up to 100 Mt. of CO₂-eq in 30 years (Pittau et al., 2019c). The great amount of material needed to reach traditional insulation performances, which could represent a problem in terms of costs and supply (Galimshina et al., 2022), is compensated by the fact that these materials are usually by-products of other industries, locally available, and therefore they do not concur to land competition (Carcassi et al., 2020). Switching to bio-based insulation materials could thus make buildings even act as carbon sink (Habert et al., 2020).

Mycelium composites are a particular kind of biogenic material, especially suited for insulation purposes, that have attracted academic and commercial interests as a new form of low-energy bio-fabrication and waste upcycling (Jones et al., 2020). Mycelium is the root structure of fungal organisms (Carcassi et al., 2022), and while growing, it can bind together organic matter, such as forestry and agricultural by-products, creating a solid material that is biodegradable at the end of its life (Elsacker et al., 2021). Because of the air trapped between the growing root and the biomass, and since the substrate used already has decent thermal properties, thermal conductivity has shown the most promising results (Yang et al., 2017; Xing et al., 2018), classifying mycelium composites as an alternative to synthetic insulation materials (Jones et al., 2020). The production of the material from a living organism can achieve a great variety of technical and esthetic properties through slight variations in the fabrication process (Girometta et al., 2019). Different studies (e.g., Yang et al., 2017; Xing et al., 2018; Jones et al., 2020; Zhang et al., 2022) have analyzed how changing different aspects of the production process can affect the final results and what the technical properties of mycelium composites are. The substrate used is definitely an important factor in the property's definition. Wood can be considered a high-grade substrate material since it is rich in the nutrients needed by the fungi for its growth (Jones et al., 2020). Therefore, using forestry by-products can enhance the quality of the composites, especially in terms of mechanical properties (Vašatko et al., 2022).

The aim of this research is to consider the potential reduction of emissions coming from the application of mycelium-wood insulation in the energy retrofit domain. For the purpose of visualizing large-scale impact, the mycelium-wood insulation was modeled for all residential buildings in the Helsinki metropolitan area. As shown in Figure 1, the technology applied is that of external wall insulation added to the already existing one, independently from the insulation system that currently exists in the buildings. This is a simplification that allows a preliminary calculation to define the potential of large-scale mycelium insulation application with the available data on existing housing stock. Roof insulation was not considered since water stagnation on the horizontal surface is more probable to occur and could damage the biogenic material. Horizontal surface application is necessary to guarantee a proper energy retrofit of the building, but further research on durability issues that go beyond the scope of this study is required.

2 Methodology

2.1 Research process

To fully understand the effects of mycelium-wood insulation application, the present insulation market status was first defined by choosing different categories to consider and characterize them in terms of performance and environmental impact. The same characterization was also conducted for the innovative mycelium-wood material, both from experimental lab work and literature. Through the analysis of the state-of-the-art building stock and by introducing the renovation rate and the mycelium-wood market penetration variables, 20 different scenarios were built. Finally, for each scenario, the insulation amount needed was estimated in

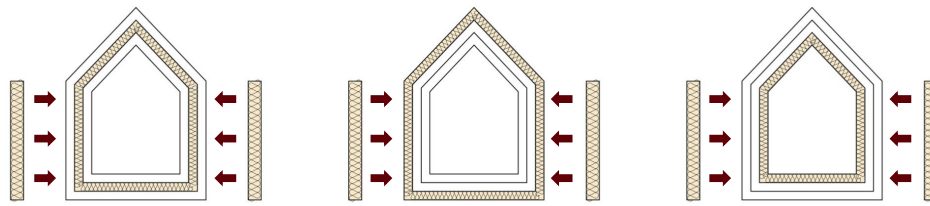


FIGURE 1
Technology schematization.

addition to the global warming potential (GWP) and CO₂ stored values.

In Figure 2, the different research steps are grouped into four macro categories: building stock modeling, insulation material definition, CO₂ stored, and CO₂-eq emissions. In the building stock modeling section, starting from the dataset and through calculation, the existing buildings' wall surface was obtained. The surface value was then crossed with the renovation rate variable to define the yearly amount of wall surface renovated for the different scenarios. By introducing the gap between the building stock performances and the current energy requirements and then adding common insulation characterization, market share analysis, and the mycelium-wood market penetration variable, the amount of insulation for each material in the different scenarios was calculated. Finally, it was possible to define CO₂-eq emissions and CO₂ storage. To define emissions, GWP values of common insulation materials obtained from the Ecoinvent database were introduced. While for the innovative mycelium-wood composite, the production process was entered into a SimaPro model. This information, combined with the previously calculated insulation amounts, provided the CO₂ emissions values for the different scenarios. Finally, to obtain the carbon content of the mycelium-wood composite insulation, wood substrate amount and material density data were gathered from the samples produced in the Milan Polimi SaperLab. Subsequently, the results were upscaled and combined with the insulation amounts to acquire the values of CO₂ stored in each scenario.

2.2 Insulation materials' GHG values

Thermal insulation materials can be classified into four main categories: inorganic mineral derived, organic fossil fuel derived, also known as synthetic, organic both from plants and animals, and innovative materials (Grazieschi et al., 2021). The last group was not considered in this study since materials such as aerogel and vacuum insulation panels are not widely used because of issues such as costs, uncertainty of service life, and poor mechanical strength (Schiavoni et al., 2016). For the first group, instead, performance and emissions data of glass and stone wool were gathered since they cover together 58% of the European market (Grazieschi et al., 2021). The synthetic insulation category was considered as the expanded and extruded polystyrene and polyurethane cover approximately 41% of the European market (Grazieschi et al., 2021). Finally, for the organic group, referred to as biogenic, which covers 1% of the remaining market, data on cellulose and wood fibers were collected since they are considered the most used and commercialized products.

The information on market share refers to Europe, but it can be assumed that the Finnish situation reflects the status of the European market: from the gathered case studies on a single detached house (Takano et al., 2015) and multi-story townhouse (Pal et al., 2017) in the Finnish context, the most common insulation materials in Finland are expanded polystyrene (EPS), stone wool and glass wool, cellulose fibers, and blown wool. The roadmap for thermal insulation by Ojanen et al. (2014) adds to the list extruded polystyrene (XPS), polyurethane, and wood fibers, while the reports on sustainable refurbishment of exterior walls and building facades by Häkkinen (2012) and Vares et al. (2012) confirm that these materials are employed in refurbishment.

The insulation materials' thermal performance was obtained from both literature and Finnish companies' EPDs. Table 1 shows the GWP values considered for the common insulation materials, gathered from the Ecoinvent database, and the CO₂ stored by biogenic insulation, obtained from the KBOB 2022 database. The average value from the collected specific data was considered in the calculation.

2.3 Mycelium-wood GHG value

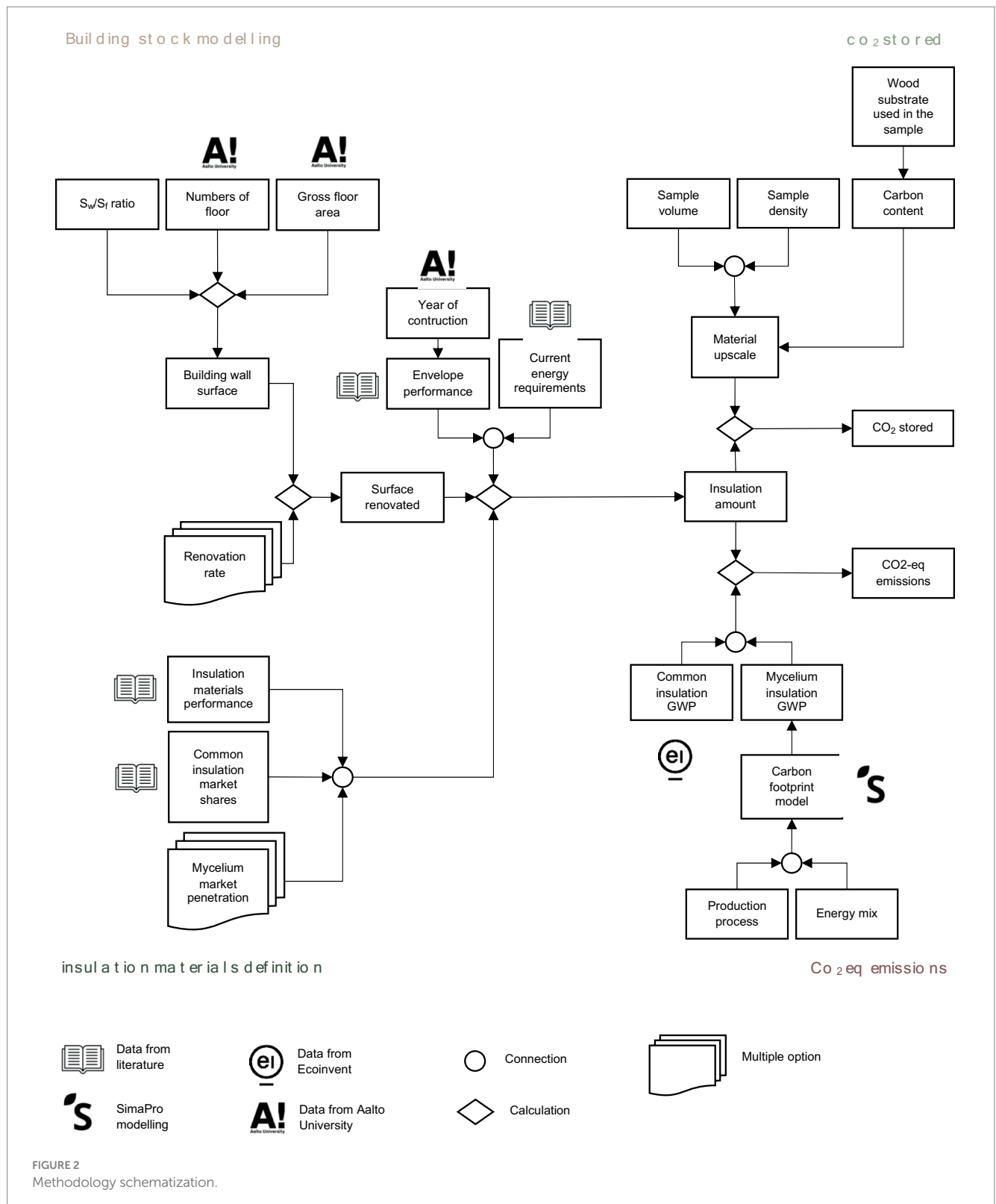
For the mycelium-wood insulation, samples were realized in the Milan Polimi SaperLab following the production method proposed by Carcassi et al. (2022). Since the examined area is situated in Finland, for the mycelium-wood composite substrate, sawdust and wood chips were used instead of bamboo particles compared to the study by Carcassi et al. (2022). With 86% of the country's land covered by forest, in fact, the wood industry sector is one of the most important in the Finnish economy (Niinistö et al., 2021), and sawdust and wood chips constitute a largely available by-product. The samples realized were both rectangular (15 × 15 × 5 cm) and cylindrical (Φ 10.5 cm; h = 5 cm). Table 2 shows for each sample the weight measured after the mycelium deactivation and the resulting density. For this study, an average density value of 167.5 kg/m³ was considered.

The amount of wood substrate used in the process was considered for the calculation of CO₂ stored in the mycelium-wood composite using the following equation:

$$\text{CO}_2\text{storage} = (\text{WS} / 1.7) * \text{CC} * 3.67 \left[\text{kg CO}_2 / \text{m}^3 \right]$$

where:

- WS is the wood substrate amount in kg/m³ with 70% humidity, namely, an average value of 267 kg/m³;



- CC is the carbon content of the biogenic substrate, namely, 50%;
- 3.67 is the molar weight ratio between CO₂ and C.

As for the GHG emissions deriving from the production of the mycelium-wood composite, different stages were included in a cradle-to-gate SimaPro model. The model was obtained starting

from the one used by Carcassi et al. (2022) but was adjusted to the wood substrate used in terms of density and environmental load. The samples obtained using sawdust and wood chips, in fact, present a volumetric mass of 167 kg/m³, lower than the MycoBamboo analyzed by Carcassi et al. (2022). Furthermore, the wood substrate used in this study was considered a pure waste of the timber production

TABLE 1 GWP and CO₂ eq stored values of common insulation materials.

		GWP [kgCO ₂ -eq/kg]			
		Specific data ^a	Average		
Mineral insulation	Stone wool	1.10	1.09		
	Glass wool	1.08			
Synthetic insulation	EPS	3.55	4.39		
	XPS	3.93		CO ₂ stored [kgCO ₂ -eq/kg]	
	PUR	5.71		Specific data ^b	Average
Biogenic insulation	Cellulose fiber	0.40	0.23	1.48	1.54
	Wood wool	0.06		1.60	

^aData obtained from Ecoinvent.^bData obtained from KBOB 2022.

TABLE 2 Measurements of mycelium-wood composite samples.

Samples	Volume [m ³]	Weight [kg]	Density ρ [kg/m ³]
Rectangular 1	1.13E-03	189	168
Rectangular 2		178	158.2
Rectangular 3		194	172.4
Cylindrical 1	4.33E-04	83	191.8
Cylindrical 2		66	152.5
Cylindrical 3		70	161.8

process with a 0% allocation. The model comprehends the energy-requiring steps of the lab production, namely biomass sterilization and inoculation and the sample deactivation obtained from drying the composite. In addition, the preparation and transportation of the grain spawn package were added to the model. The GWP of the innovative material was calculated considering the national energy mix, where the electrical energy needed is sourced from oil, natural gasses, coal, and wood fuels, and a second option, where energy is produced exclusively by renewable sources (REN). The model was implemented for a cylindrical sample with a diameter of 10 cm and a thickness of 3 cm, and the results were then upscaled to 1 kg of material. The values obtained were 2.13 kg CO₂-eq/kg for the mycelium-wood composite produced with the national mix energy and 0.66 kgCO₂-eq/kg for the REN production.

Thermal conductivity values for mycelium composites are highly affected by the measurement equipment used. To avoid having the calculation influenced by this factor, thermal characterization of the samples produced in the MaBa.SAPERLab was not conducted, and instead, different research on the thermal properties of mycelium composites was analyzed to define thermal behavior. Table 3 shows the various mycelium composites from which the estimated value of 0.06 W/mK used in this study was obtained. The mycelium-wood composite's thermal characteristics are based on the volume of each ingredient for a unit of mycelium-wood composite.

2.4 Study area

The analysis focuses, as shown in Figure 3, on the Helsinki Metropolitan area, formed by the municipalities of Helsinki,

Espoo, and Vantaa. With a population of over 1.2 million, the area is the most populous urban district in Finland (Statistics Finland, 2023a).

To define the building stock, only residential constructions, including single-family houses, detached and semi-detached houses, and blocks of flats, were considered, as they constitute 62% of the built environment in the Helsinki metropolitan area (Statistics Finland, 2023b), and data gathered by Aalto University were used. From the available specifics on every singular building, the construction footprint was calculated using the following formula:

$$\text{Building footprint} = \frac{\text{GCA}}{n \text{ floors}} \left[\text{m}^2 \right]$$

where:

- GCA is the gross construction area of the building in m²;
- n floors is the number of floors of the building.

Finally, to obtain the wall's surface values, S_w/S_f factor defined by Göswein et al. (2021) for the Geocluster 7 was applied to the buildings' footprint, differentiating between single-family houses and multistorey buildings. Geoclusters are defined as groups of states with similar climate conditions, and Geocluster 7 comprehends Finland, Sweden, Estonia, and Latvia. The S_w/S_f factors were defined by considering the data obtained from the TABULA database, and for the geocluster, an average from the different countries was considered.

Different thermal performances were considered for the building according to their construction year. The time interval and U values assigned to the wall envelope were defined following the prescription of the Finnish Ministry of Environment for energy certifications (Ympäristöministeriö, 2017). Since, in the prescription, all the buildings before 1969 were considered in a single group, and a further division has been supposed to consider a linear variation from the 1969 U values. Constructions built after 2009 were not considered since they already meet the thermal requirements. Table 4 shows, for each time interval, the initial thermal resistance (R_{T0}) and the necessary improvement (ΔR) to fulfill the current regulation in terms of energy efficiency (R_{TF}). In addition, the necessary thermal insulation amount to achieve the new performance is shown. It is necessary to mention that we calculate the extra needed insulation, which is for fulfilling ΔR , and do not go through the type of current insulation of each building. It was calculated as a

TABLE 3 Technical properties of different mycelium composites from literature.

Substrate	Fungi species	Density ρ [kg/m ³]	Thermal conductivity λ [W/mK]	References
Alaska birch pulp, millet grain, wheat bran	Basidiomycete saprotrophic fungus	160–280	0.05–0.07	Yang et al. (2017)
Flax	Trametes versicolor	135	0.058	Elsacker et al. (2019)
Hemp		99	0.040	
Straw		94	0.042	
Straw	Oxyporus latermarginatus	51.1	0.078	Xing et al. (2018)
	Megasporoporia minor	62	0.079	
	Ganoderma resinaceum	57.5	0.081	
Lake plants	Pleurotus ostreatus	209	0.052	Pittau et al. (2022)
Hemp shives		123	0.053	



thickness made up of the different insulation categories, according to their market share, applying for each material the following equation:

$$\text{Insulation required} \left[\frac{\text{kg}}{\text{m}^2} \right] = \text{MS} * \Delta R * \lambda * \rho$$

where:

- MS is the market share of the insulation material category in percentage, namely, 58% for mineral insulation, 41% for synthetic insulation, and 1% for biogenic insulation;
- ΔR is the necessary thermal resistance improvement in m²K/W, as shown in Table 4;
- λ is the thermal conductivity of the insulation material category in W/mK, namely, 0.04 for mineral insulation, 0.032 for synthetic insulation, and 0.045 for biogenic insulation;

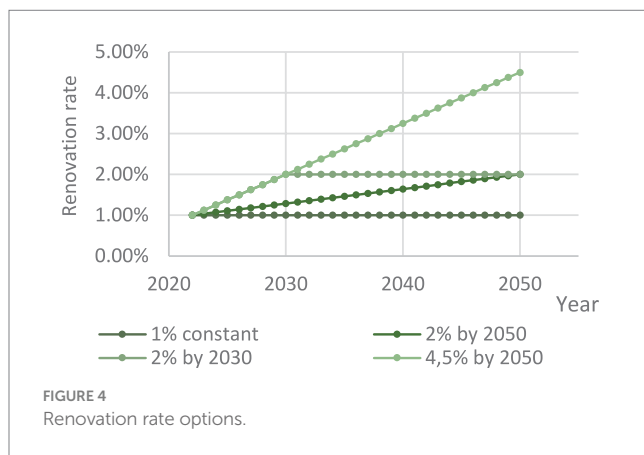
- ρ is the density of the insulation material category in kg/m³, namely, 78.3 for mineral insulation, 35.7 for synthetic insulation, and 74.4 for biogenic insulation.

2.5 Scenarios

Two variables were considered to define the different scenarios, i.e., the renovation rate (RR) of the building stock and the market penetration of the innovative mycelium-wood insulation material (MMP). As shown in Figure 4, for the renovation rate, four different options were examined. The base case was set at a steady growth of 1% a year, which corresponds to the present European average (European Commission, 2020). Another option was built considering the Renovation Wave stated by the European Commission, which has the objective of doubling the yearly percentage of buildings renovated, reaching 2% by 2030 and keeping the rate steady until 2050. An

TABLE 4 Building stock classification.

Year of construction	Wall surface [m ²]	R _{T0} [m ² K/W]	R _{TF} [m ² K/W]	ΔR [m ² K/W]	Insulation required [kg/m ²]			
					Mineral	Synthetic	Biogenic	Total
–1961	1.23E+07	1.00	5.88	4.88	8.87	2.30	0.16	11.33
1962–1968	3.75E+06	1.09	5.88	4.80	8.71	2.26	0.16	11.13
1969–1975	3.31E+06	1.23	5.88	4.65	8.44	2.19	0.16	10.79
1976–1977	7.68E+05	1.43	5.88	4.45	8.09	2.10	0.15	10.34
1978–1984	3.41E+06	2.86	5.88	3.03	5.50	1.42	0.10	7.02
1985–2002	1.01E+07	3.57	5.88	2.31	4.20	1.09	0.08	5.36
2003–2007	3.05E+06	4.00	5.88	1.88	3.42	0.89	0.06	4.37
2008–2009	9.51E+05	4.17	5.88	1.72	3.12	0.81	0.06	3.98



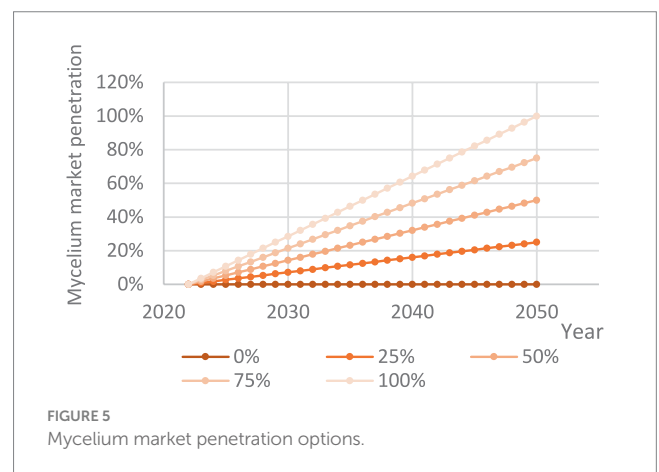
intermediate option between the above two was contemplated on the hypothesis that a renovation rate of 2% would be reached by 2050. Finally, a fourth and most optimistic alternative was examined, in which after accomplishing the goal of 2% in 2030, the rate keeps growing at the same pace until 2050. Every option starts from the present renovation rate of 1%, which means that 4.36E+05 m² would be renovated in the first year. Table 5 shows, for each alternative, how much of the building surface renovated grows every year as compared to the previous one since the percentage increase of the renovation rate is linear for every option. It also presents the total façade surface that would be renovated by 2050 and is presented as the percentage of the total building stock surface value of 4.36E+07 m². In every option, prioritization was considered, contemplating the renovation of the oldest building first and then moving gradually to the newer ones.

Figure 5 shows the five different alternatives analyzed for the mycelium-wood market penetration variable. The first one is the base case that describes the present state of a 0% market penetration. The four following options contemplate the possibilities of an increasing commercialization of the material by 2050: 25, 50, 75, and 100%. This means, for example, for the first option, that by 2050, 25% of the amount of insulation needed to renovate the residential building stock to meet current regulations will be made of mycelium-wood composites, while the rest of it will be supplied by common insulation materials in the shares presented in sub-section 2.2. The mycelium-wood market penetration percentages represent hypothetical options at this point since they do not take into account the insulation market

TABLE 5 Façade surface renovated for different RR options.

Renovation rate options	Yearly increase [m ²]	Façade renovated by 2050 [m ²]	Percentage of total housing stock [%]
1% constant	0	1.26E+07	29%
2% by 2050	1.56E+04	1.90E+07	44%
2% by 2030	5.45E+04*	2.33E+07	54%
4.5% by 2050	5.45E+04	3.48E+07	80%

*The increase refers to the years up to 2030; after that, the value is 0 since the RR is constant.



adjustments that would be needed nor the production capacity, both of which would need further research.

Finally, the color characterization displayed in Table 6 explains how the different options assumed for the two variables, shown in Figures 4, 5, were combined to define 20 different scenarios.

3 Results

The research aim was to evaluate the possible benefits deriving from the application of mycelium-wood composites as external insulation in building renovation. In particular, the study focused on the Helsinki Metropolitan area, and therefore, wood sawdust and chips, largely locally available by-products, were considered as the

composite substrate. The material lab production allowed us to gather information on production stages and organic matter amounts that were used in the calculation of both GWP values and CO₂ storage. The mycelium-wood composite was compared with common insulations throughout 20 different scenarios, which were defined by making a hypothesis on the progressive increase of the renovation rate and the new material market penetration. Results were considered separately for the mycelium-wood composite production carried out with the national energy mix and with energy solely obtained from renewable sources (REN).

In both cases (Figures 6, 7), the scenarios form linear tendency lines as the mycelium-wood market penetration increases, while the space between the line shows the CO₂ emissions rise caused by the growth of the renovation rate due to the greater amount of insulation required.

Figure 6 shows how, since the national energy mix relies heavily on fossil fuels, the composite usage affects mainly in terms of emissions' increase, causing the tendency lines to have a 45° slope. In Figure 7, instead, the tendency lines trend suggests that the benefits

coming from the CO₂ absorption of the mycelium-wood composites are by far greater than the caused emission gain. It is still observable that a slight rise in the GWP value was caused by the growth of the mycelium-wood market penetration. Despite the mycelium-wood composite GWP REN unit value being lower than all the common insulation, the higher conductivity that characterizes the mycelium-wood insulation requires a higher amount of material to be used.

The same trend can be observed in the material flow shown in Figure 8. The total weight of insulation grows with the mycelium-wood market penetration. The composite has, in fact, higher conductivity than most of the common insulation considered, needing a larger thickness to achieve the same performance. In addition, with a registered average of 167.5 kg/m³ from the lab samples, the material is quite dense, increasing even more the total weight needed. These characteristics offer an advantage in terms of CO₂ stored since greater material quantity means that more carbon dioxide can be cumulated. On the other hand, more weight could represent a challenge in terms of application, and the larger thickness would take up more space, increasing the wall width.

TABLE 6 Scenarios definition.

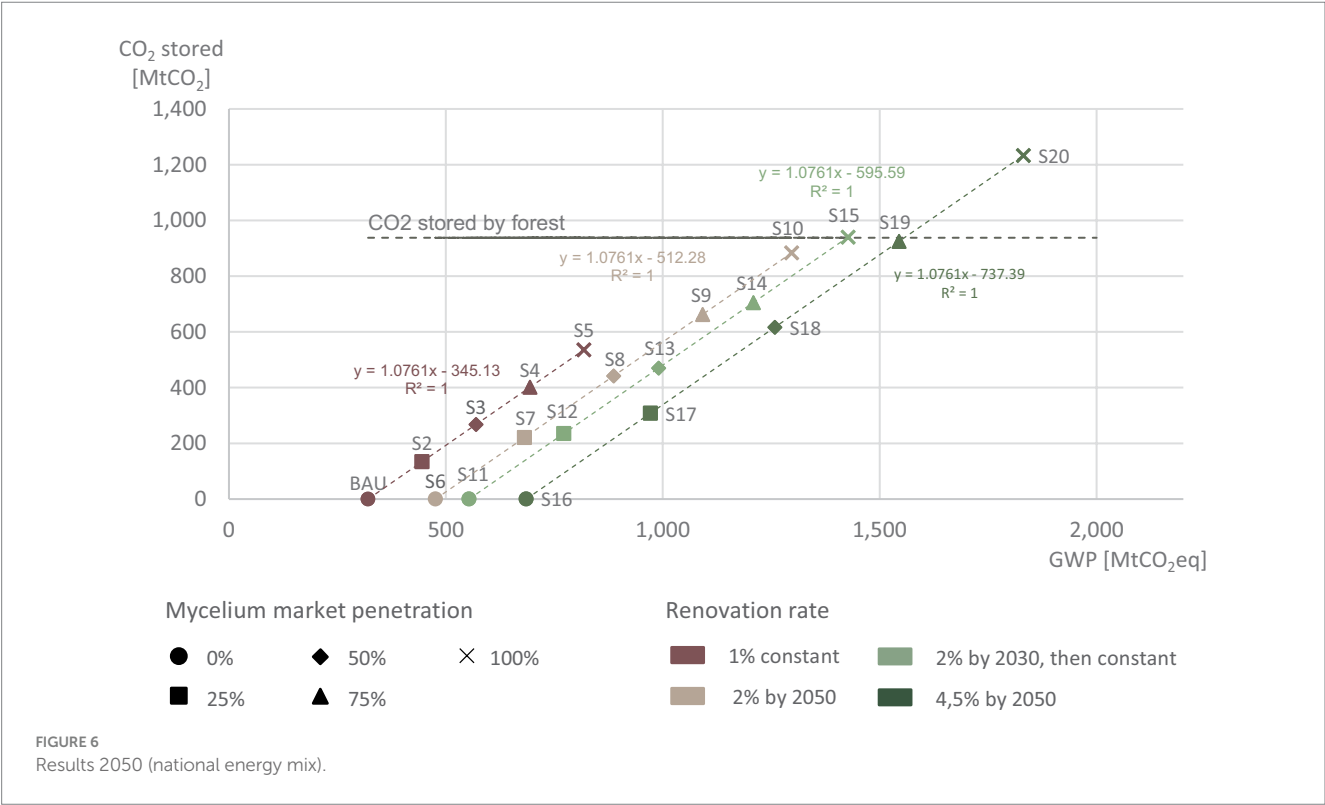
	Scenario																			
	BC	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	S11	S12	S13	S14	S15	S16	S17	S18	S19	S20
RR																				
MMP																				

Renovation rate (RR) options

1% constant	2% by 2050
2% by 2030	4,5% by 2050

Mycelium market penetration (MMP) options

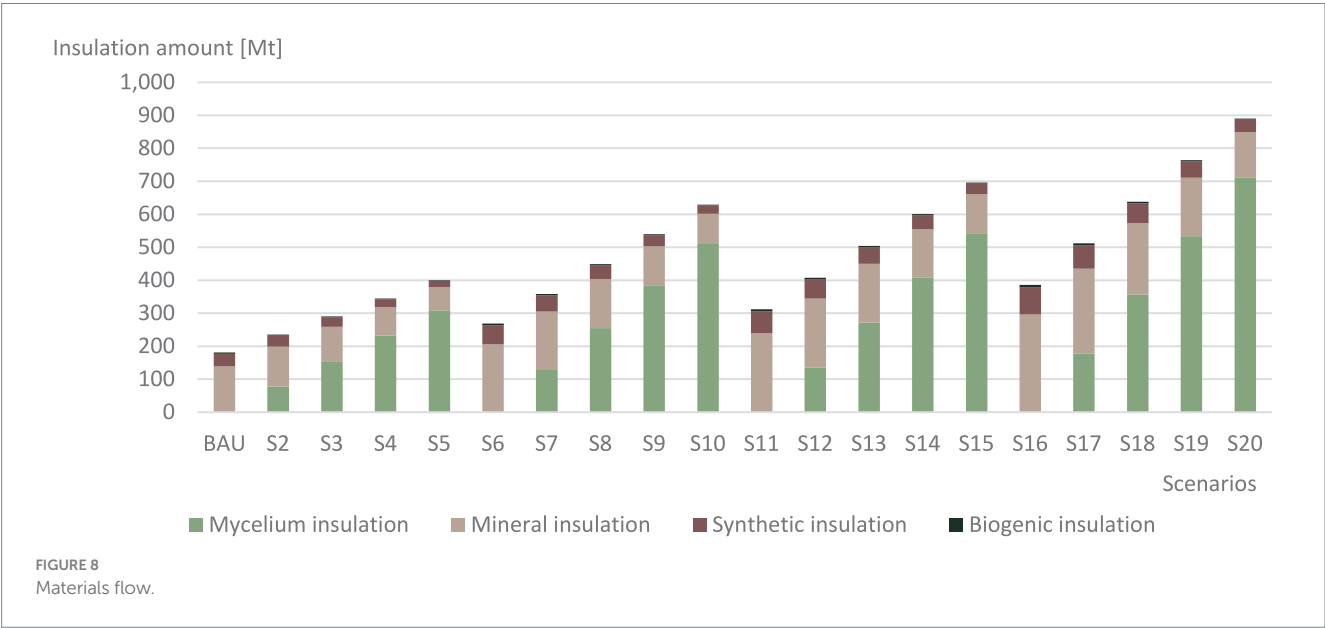
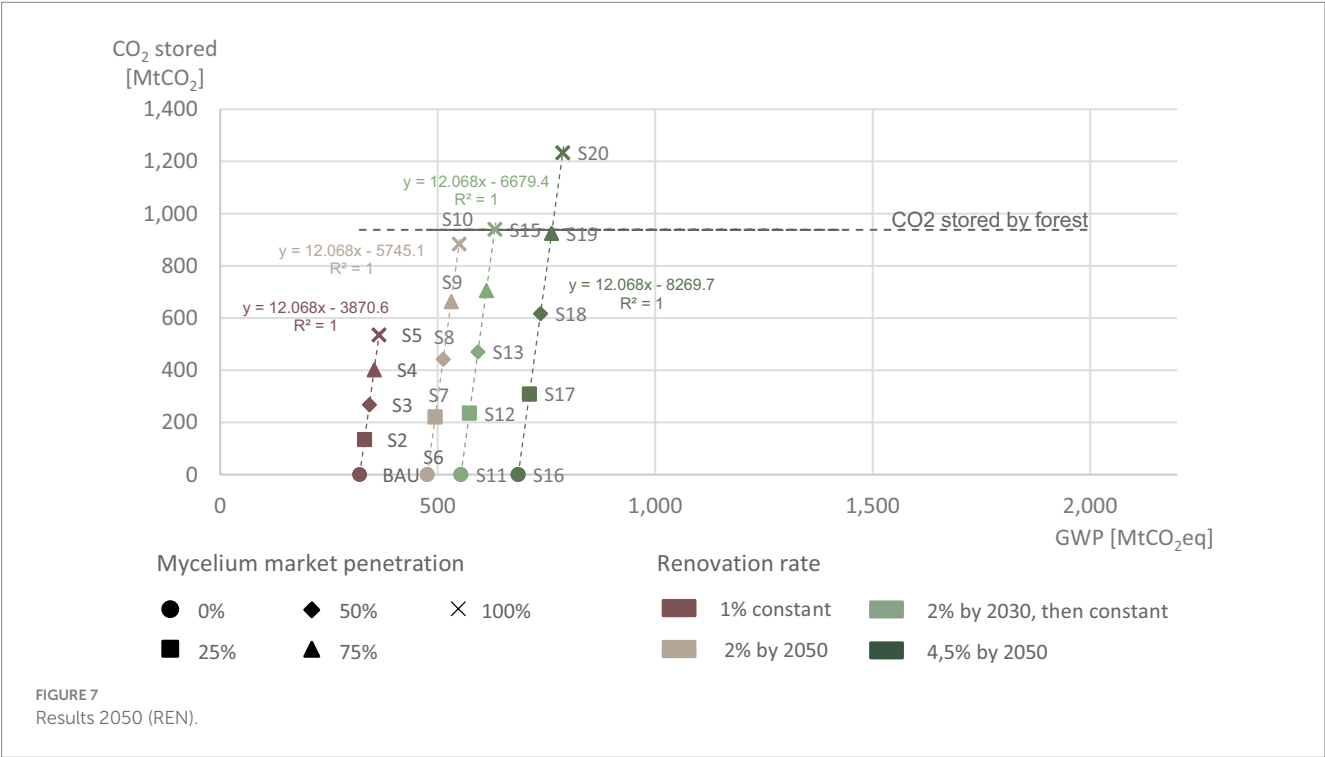
0%	25%	50%
75%	100%	



Finally, to better understand the benefits deriving from the mycelium-wood insulation application, a benchmark for the CO₂ stored values was considered. As a reference, the amount of CO₂ stored by 32,500 ha (City of Espo, 2023; City of Helsinki, 2023; Vantaa, 2023) of forest in the Helsinki metropolitan area in the 28 years' time-lapse was calculated, referring to the forest land removal value of Statistics Finland (Niinistö and Piipatti, 2019). It is noticeable that the scenarios with the highest mycelium-wood market penetration rate can even exceed the benchmark's values, both in the national mix and REN cases (Figures 6, 7).

4 Discussion and conclusion

Environment, as one of the sustainability features, plays a significant role in climate change mitigation, highlighting the need for careful consideration of material use for the purpose of building construction and renovation (Delavar et al., 2023). This research aimed at defining the possible benefits of the use of mycelium-wood and wood substrate composite insulation material in large-scale energy retrofit, using the Helsinki metropolitan area as the case study area. To characterize the innovative material, density and carbon content information were gathered from the samples realized in the



Polimi SaperLab, while the production processes were included in a SimaPro model to obtain the GWP value of the mycelium-wood insulation. On the other hand, the GWP values for common insulation material in Europe were extracted from the literature. Different scenarios were then built, considering common insulation materials, current market shares, and assuming an increasingly mycelium-wood market penetration. A renovation rate variable was also considered, starting from the current situation and expecting a growth in the yearly amount of buildings renovated in the future. For each scenario, GWP and CO₂ storage values were calculated, and they are shown in the results section.

Wood, as a low-carbon and carbon-storing material (see e.g., Amiri et al., 2020; Amiri, 2021; Talvitie et al., 2023), is one of the main components of mycelium-wood composite. It can be concluded that mycelium-wood composites represent a good possibility to make buildings act as carbon sinks and reduce emissions in the construction industry, but the innovative material usage alone is not sufficient. Even if the results show that by using mycelium-wood composite as insulation material, the amount of CO₂ stored in the Helsinki metropolitan area building stock could equal and even, in some cases, surpass the carbon storage of forest in the same area, this possibility is heavily influenced by factors independent from the type of insulation used.

The first factor is the renovation rate, which highlights the necessity to increase the amount of buildings renovated yearly. Figure 9 shows for the different construction periods the amount of wall surface to be renovated and the necessary increase of thermal resistance to meet current energy regulations. It emerges how the most critical situation is the period before 1961 since it has the highest value both in terms of wall surface and ΔR . The periods between 1962 and 1977, even with a high ΔR value, present a considerably lower wall surface to be renovated and look, therefore, less concerning. Another critical period is the one between 1985 and 2002: even if the ΔR value has significantly improved as compared to 1961, the amount of wall surface is the second highest among the different periods. Finally, it can be noticed that even the buildings constructed between 2008 and 2009 need renovation to respect the performances required by current regulations.

Table 7 shows how many of the existing buildings could be renovated in percentage in each scenario. In the scenarios with

a 1% yearly renovation rate (BAU-S5), the building dated before 1961 would be completely renovated. This is possible thanks to the prioritization put in place in the application of the renovation rate variable, where it is assumed that older buildings are renovated first, moving gradually to the newer ones. The 1985–2002 period, instead, would be completely renovated only in the scenarios with the most optimistic renovation rate option (S16-20), which reaches values four times greater than the present rate. Even in these scenarios (S16-20), however, by 2050, only 47% of the constructions built between 2003 and 2007 would be renovated, and none of those built in the 2008–2009 period would undergo refurbishment.

Some consideration needs to be made also on the mycelium-wood composite production process and on the need to decarbonize energy production. The production stages included in the SimaPro model are, in fact, laboratory-scaled procedures; therefore, an optimization for larger-scale production could help to reduce the emissions caused by the innovative material manufacture. Furthermore, the development of industrialized processes would be necessary to ensure enough mycelium-wood insulation for large-scale applications. At the present market state, in fact, mycelium-wood composites are mostly still an experimental material. Even though many mycelium-related companies are springing up throughout Europe, such as Mogu, Myceen, and Mylab, their products are used mostly for niche applications and would not be able to support such a large-scale application as speculated in this study.

An even more significant impact was registered by the type of energy used for the production. The comparison between the results obtained with the national energy mix and with the energy derived from renewable sources underlines the importance of investments toward energy decarbonization. In the REN results, in fact, the small emissions increase due to the growth of the mycelium-wood market penetration is negligible when compared with the amount of CO₂ absorbed by the material, while in the national mix case, the rise of the GWP value is significant enough to almost overrule the benefits of the carbon storage.

Finally, further considerations should be made on the wood substrate supplying. Even if the wood industry is one of the most important sectors of the Finnish economy and a consistent amount of

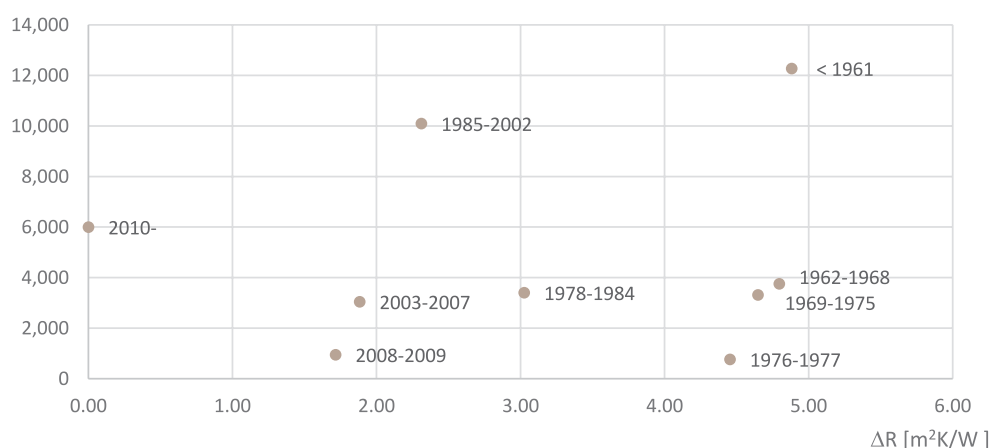


FIGURE 9

Building stock wall surface and necessary performance improvement by the construction period.

TABLE 7 Renovation saturation for the different scenarios.

	Year of construction						
	<1961	1962–1968	1969–1975	1976–1977	1978–1984	1985–2002	2003–2007
Total surface	1.2E+07	3.8E+06	3.3E+06	7.7E+05	3.4E+06	1.0E+07	3.0E+06
BAU	100%	9.88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S2	100%	9.88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S3	100%	9.88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S4	100%	9.88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S5	100%	9.88%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S6	100%	100%	88.74%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S7	100%	100%	88.74%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S8	100%	100%	88.74%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S9	100%	100%	88.74%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S10	100%	100%	88.74%	0%	0%	0%	0%
S11	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.55%	0%	0%
S12	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.55%	0%	0%
S13	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.55%	0%	0%
S14	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.55%	0%	0%
S15	100%	100%	100%	100%	94.55%	0%	0%
S16	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	47%
S17	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	47%
S18	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	47%
S19	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	47%
S20	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	47%

manufacture by-products can be expected, at present, a conspicuous part of them is burned to obtain energy. Moreover, Finland aims to push even more in the future on this kind of energy production to replace fossil fuels. Massive demand for wood sawdust and chips for large-scale mycelium-wood composites production could, therefore, clash with the country’s plan and energy supply. Nevertheless, we excluded roof insulation from our study, as it plays a main role in the overall thermal performance of a building. This was because of moisture issues, which makes it necessary to research solutions to make it possible to use mycelium-wood composite in moisture conditions.

Data availability statement

The original contributions presented in the study are included in the article/supplementary material, further inquiries can be directed to the corresponding author.

Author contributions

AC: Conceptualization, Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Validation, Visualization, Writing – original draft, Writing – review & editing. AA: Data curation, Formal analysis, Methodology, Validation, Writing – review & editing. SJ: Supervision, Validation, Writing – review & editing. FP: Conceptualization, Formal

analysis, Funding acquisition, Methodology, Project administration, Supervision, Visualization, Writing – review & editing.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare that the research was conducted in the absence of any commercial or financial relationships that could be construed as a potential conflict of interest.

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