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1 **Hygrothermal characterization of a new bio-based**
2 **construction materials: concrete reinforced with date palm**
3 **fibers**

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12 **Abstract**

13 Hygrothermal behavior of a new building material, composed of cement, sand and date palm
14 fibers was investigated in the present work. In a first part, the sorption-desorption isotherm
15 behavior and the hysteresis effect was characterized under static conditions, revealing the high
16 hydric capacity of this Date Palm Cement (DPC) mortar. In addition, the application of GAB
17 model (Guggenheim- Anderson- de Boer) successfully described the experimental sorption
18 isotherm curve. In a second step, the moisture buffer value and the effect of temperature on
19 successive adsorption/desorption cycles were assessed under dynamical conditions. It was
20 found that the sorption process is highly affected by temperature. Finally, this bio-based mortar
21 was classified as hygroscopic and breathable material with excellent moisture buffering
22 capacity.

24 **Keywords:**

25 Date palm fibers, concrete, moisture buffer value, effect of temperature, adsorption-
26 desorption curve

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1 Nomenclature

2 Roman

3	A	Exposed surface area (m ²)
4	b _m	Moisture effusivity (kg/m ² Pa s ^{1/2})
5	C _{Gj}	Fitting parameter
6	d _{p, 1%}	Penetration depth (m)
7	D _w	Moisture diffusivity
8	e	Sample thickness (m)
9	G	Rate of mass change (kg/s)
10	g	Gravity acceleration (9.81 m ² /s)
11	k _j	Fitting parameter
12	M _l	Molar weight of water (18g/mol)
13	MBV	Moisture Buffer Value (kg/m ² Pa s ^{1/2})
14	m	mass (kg)
15	m ₀	dry weight (kg)
16	m _w	Wet weight (kg)
17	n _j	Fitting parameter
18	p _v	Vapor pressure (Pa)
19	p _{vs}	Saturation vapor pressure (Pa)
20	R	Ideal gas constant (8.134J/mol K)
21	RH	Relative humidity (%)
22	Sd _{tot}	Total vapor diffusion thickness (m)
23	T	Temperature (K)
24	t	temps (s)
25	t _p	Cycle period (24 hours)
26	w	Water content (kg/kg)

Greek

δ ₀	Dry permeability (kg/(m s Pa))
δ*	Fictitious permeability (kg/(m s Pa))
α	Fitting parameter
θ	Moisture capacity

Subscripts

ads	Adsorption
des	Desorption
f	free saturation
hys	Hysteresis
Sat	Saturation

1 **1 Introduction**

2 Reduction of energy consumption and development of bio-economy are among the major
3 concerns of sustainable development. In the field of building physics, many policy programs
4 have been launched around the world so far [1], such as: the Sustainable Building Plan and the
5 Law on Ecological and Energy Transition in France, the Zero Carbon Standard and the Climate
6 Change Act in England, the Bio-preferred Program in the United States, the UAE Green Growth
7 Strategy in the United Arab Emirates, etc...

8 These programs focus on the promotion of selected bio-based materials (wood, hemp, recycled
9 textiles, cellulose wadding, straw, linen and date palm fibers) [2, 3], which provide organic and
10 renewable solutions for building applications. The choice of these materials and the measure of
11 their profitability are based on few criteria, such as availability, cost of treatment, etc...

12 Date palm wood has a strong potential as insulating building material, since it is a renewable
13 and abundant material and its annual worldwide production is estimated over 1200 000 tons of
14 petioles, 410 000 tons of leaves and 300 000 tons of bunches [3].

15 Studies have shown that the renewable parts (petioles, leaves, bunches) of the date palm wood
16 exhibit excellent insulating capacity [3, 4]. These components can be used as reinforcement in
17 several types of matrices, such as gypsum, polymer and concrete [4, 5, 6, 7, 8], to form date
18 palm reinforced composites. Usually, thermo-physical characterizations of such composites
19 also demonstrate very good performances in terms of thermal insulation.

20 Furthermore, Benmansour *et al.* showed that introducing 15 weight % of date palm fibers in
21 concrete provides a composite with good thermal and mechanical properties, which can be used
22 as structural material in building components [4].

23 Nevertheless, little is known about hygric characteristics of these new Date Palm Cement (DPC)
24 composites, as very few studies are available on the subject in the literature. Recently, Haba *et*
25 *al.* explored the porous and hygroscopic structure of DPC and revealed their high moisture

1 absorption and storage capacities [9]. Still, no data can be found regarding the moisture buffer
2 performance and the moisture transfer of these materials under dynamic condition.

3 Both temperature and humidity of inhaled air has an impact on human perception of the indoor
4 comfort level [10]. In order to limit fluctuations in internal humidity and temperature, the
5 materials constituting the envelope of a building must have the ability to store and release
6 moisture [11-14]. Such ability can be quantified through the determination of the Moisture
7 Buffer Value (MBV) and the sorption-desorption capacity.

8 Several studies were performed on conventional [14] and bio-based [13, 15, 16] building
9 materials. Collet *et al.* [13] have compared the behavior of three kinds of hemp concrete: a
10 precast compacted hemp concrete, a sprayed hemp concrete and a molded hemp concrete
11 with fibred hemp shiv . Their results revealed different hysteresis behaviors for the 3 materials,
12 as well as a low sorption capacity for prefabricated hemp concrete. Such differences in the
13 sorption/desorption process induced large variation of MBV for the 3 hemp concretes under
14 study [13].

15 In the same context, Oumeziane *et al.* [15] proved that a single sorption curve (which is the
16 usual method) is not able to describe the evolution of the water content of hemp concrete and
17 leads to an overestimation of the actual water capacity. Thus, according to these authors [15,
18 17], it is necessary to introduce the phenomenon of hysteresis. Up to now, simulation tools rely
19 on the sorption-desorption isotherm and on temperature dependency to predict humidity and
20 temperature transfers in porous materials. Several experimental studies have been conducted to
21 investigate the effects of both temperature and hysteresis on the evolution of the moisture
22 content in bio-based concretes, and showed that the moisture content decreases when the
23 temperature is raised. Nevertheless, the deviation between moisture contents determined at
24 10°C and 23 °C remains low at high relative humidity [17].

1 In the present work, it is proposed to complete previous studies dedicated to thermo-physical
2 and mechanical characterizations of date palm cement composites [4] with a complementary
3 investigation on the hygro-thermal behavior. This work has been initiated by Haba *et al.* [9].
4 In this paper, the moisture buffer performance of DPC composites is assessed according to the
5 Nordtest protocol [18]. The goal is to evaluate the ability of DPC to dampen the indoor relative
6 humidity while taking into account the influence of temperature. Since the usual approach based
7 on the sorption curve and the water vapor permeability cannot provide good prediction of the
8 hysteretic behavior [13], a new method is proposed, based on (i) the experimental
9 characterization of adsorption-desorption isotherms, (ii) the numerical determination of
10 intermediate sorption capacities, and (iii) a modeling of the hysteretic behavior using the
11 phenomenological model of Mualem [19].

12 **2 Materials**

13 DPC samples were prepared according to the experimental protocol proposed by Benmansour
14 *et al.* [4]. Vegetal components were based on petiole clusters and rachis part of date palm trees
15 from Bentious oasis in Mekhadma (province of Biskra-Algeria) [3]. This raw material was
16 rinsed then let dried under natural conditions and was then subjected to two levels of grinding
17 (crushing followed by crude grinding) in order to obtain fibers of maximum length 5 mm and
18 mean diameter 3 mm [3].

19 In the present work, a single formulation was chosen for the composition of DPC composites
20 (Table 1), consisting of 15 wt.% date palm fibers, 62 wt.% cement (CEM II/B-LL32.5R CE
21 NF) and 23 wt.% sand with 0 to 4 mm of mean particle size. This formulation has shown
22 interesting thermo-physical and mechanical properties according to RILEM specifications for
23 insulating lightweight concrete used in building applications [4].

24 DPC samples were prepared by mixing date palm fibers, cement and sand in a mixer (40 rd/min)
25 for 5 minutes. Dry mixing was first carried out to homogenize the components, and tap water

1 (7.7 pH) was then added gradually. Afterwards, the mixture was poured into the molds; samples
 2 were demolded one week later and then dried for two months under standard laboratory
 3 conditions ($RH \approx 45\%$ and $T \approx 21^\circ C$). An example of the obtained samples for several sizes is
 4 presented in Figure 1.



5
6 **Figure 1:** DPC samples testing.

7
8 **Table 1:** Composition of DPC specimens.

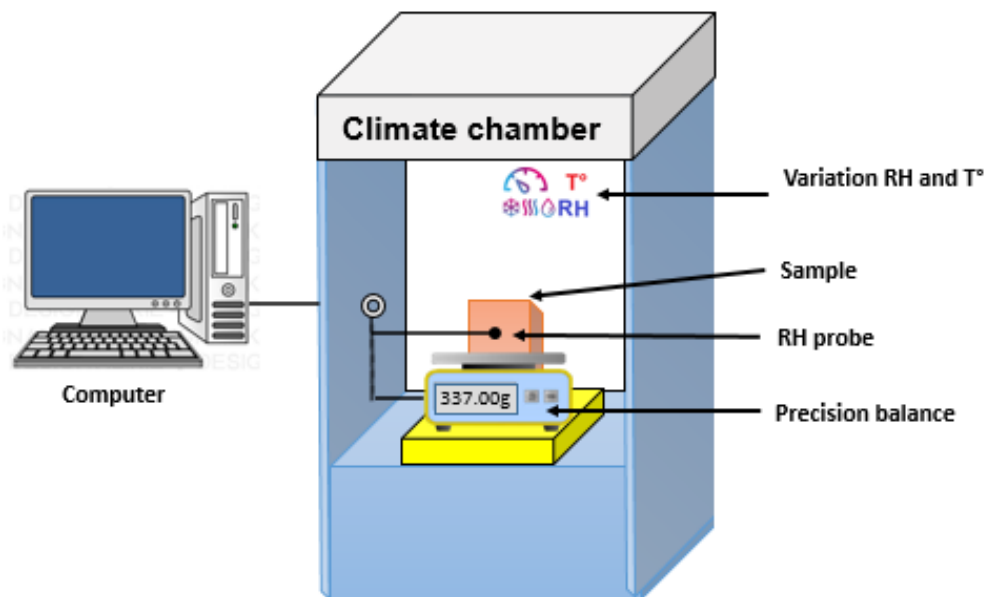
Components	Weight ratio (%)	Weight content per batch (kg)
Cement	62	11.40
Sand	23	4.21
Date palm fibers	15	2.75
Water/cement ratio	0.68	0.68

9 **3 Methods**

10 **3.1 Determination of the Moisture Buffer Value**

11 The practical Moisture Buffer Value (MBV) indicates the amount of water transported in or out
 12 of a hygroscopic material per open surface area, during a defined time, when the material is

1 subjected to variations in relative humidity of the surrounding air. The unit of MBV is
2 $[\text{kg}/(\text{m}^2\% \text{RH})]$ [18]. The initial mass of samples used for MBV measurement is determined
3 when the equilibrium is reached *i.e.* 50% RH and 23°C.
4 To assess the ability of DPC composites to buffer (store and release) moisture of the
5 surrounding air, the method defined by the Nordtest project [20] was used. This protocol
6 consists in exposing the sample to constant temperature with a cyclic variation of the relative
7 humidity (RH) between high (75% RH) and low (33% RH) levels for periods of 8 and 16 hours
8 respectively. This protocol was applied at two different temperatures (23°C and 10°C) in order
9 to evaluate the effect of temperature on the moisture buffering performance of DPC. These two
10 temperatures were chosen in accordance with the work of Oumeziane *et al.*[13].



11

12 **Figure 2:** Experimental device used to evaluate moisture buffering of DPC.

13

14 For MBV measurements, samples with an average volume of $(95 \times 65 \times 60 \text{mm}^3)$ were sealed on
15 five sides with aluminum sheet, in order to ensure a 1D transfer across the open surface at the
16 upper side of the specimen (see Figure 2). The sample was then placed on a Sartorius precision

1 balance with readability of 0.001g, and this entire setup was installed in a climatic chamber
 2 (Memmert HPP 750 with setting accuracy temperature 0.1 °C and accuracy humidity 0.5 % RH
 3) conditioned at 23°C and 50% RH, until the weight variation of the sample became less than
 4 0.1 % per 24 h. Once this specification was achieved, the cyclic variation of relative humidity
 5 was launched (cycles of 8 hours at 75% RH followed by 16 hours at 33% RH) and the MBV
 6 test started.

7 During RH cycling, temperature and relative humidity of the sample were monitored at a depth
 8 of 35mm, using high-precision both temperature and relative humidity sensors (DKRF400
 9 Series: operate at a temperature range of -40°C to +80°C with accuracy of 0.3°C and operate
 10 within a range of 0...100% RH and offers an accuracy of 1.8%). The sample weight was
 11 automatically recorded every 5 seconds via computer piloted acquisition. This procedure ended
 12 when the change in weight Δm was less than 5% between three consecutive cycles [18] and the
 13 MBV value was then calculated at the steady state according to Equation 1

$$MBV = \frac{\Delta m}{A(RH_{high} - RH_{low})} \quad (1)$$

16 With MBV: the moisture buffer value [kg/ (m²%RH)], Δm : the moisture uptake/release during
 17 the last cycle [kg], A: the mean open surface area of the sample [m²] (the mean of three
 18 measurement of length × the mean of three measurement of width), RH_{high} : high relative
 19 humidity level and RH_{low} : low relative humidity level.

20 The penetration depth corresponds to the depth where the variation of the moisture content
 21 becomes lower than 1% of the amplitude at the surface of the sample; it is calculated using
 22 Equation 2.

$$d_{p,1\%} = 4.61 \sqrt{\frac{D_w \cdot t_p}{\pi}} \quad (2)$$

$$D_w = \frac{\delta_0 \cdot p_{vs}}{\frac{\partial w}{\partial RH}} \quad 9$$

(3)

$\frac{\partial w}{\partial RH}$ is the specific hygric capacity [kg/m³], δ_{vs} is the water vapor permeability [kg/(msPa)],

This step was followed by the determination of the ideal MBV. This buffer property represents a dynamic characteristic calculated using the moisture effusivity b_m which is determined under steady state conditions:

$$MBV_{ideal} \approx 0.00568 \cdot p_{vs} \cdot b_m \cdot \sqrt{t_p} \quad (4)$$

b_m describes the ability of a material to absorb or release moisture [kg/(m² Pa s^{1/2})], and can be obtained using Equation 5.

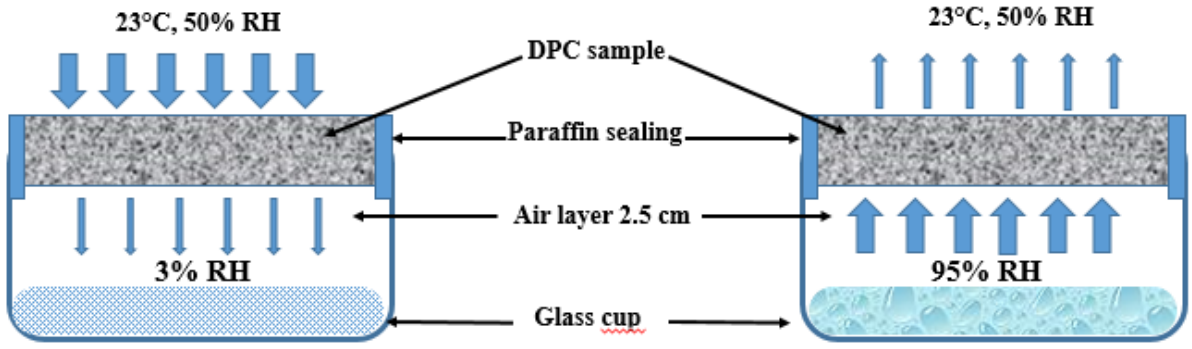
$$b_m = \sqrt{\frac{\delta_0 \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial RH}}{p_{vs}}} \quad (5)$$

3.2 Evaluation of the water vapor permeability

The water vapor permeability is an important material property which characterizes the material ability to transfer the moisture (diffusion, effusion and liquid transfer) when there is a vapor pressure differential. The measurement of the water vapor permeability was determined according the cup method described in EN ISO 12572 [21], under isothermal condition at 23°C. The samples (61cm² of mean exposed surface and 2.5 cm of thickness) were conditioned at 23°C and 50% RH until weight stabilization.

To achieve the one directional moisture flow, the specimens were embedded on the top of the cups that contained specific compounds for moisture control (solution of potassium nitrate in the wet cup and silica gel in the dry cup). This allowed to keep the relative humidity of the air layer in the cup at 95 % for the wet state and about 3% for the dry state, and so were the RH levels at the bottom surfaces of the embedded DPC specimens as well. In each cup, the height

1 of the air layer between the specimen and the saline solution/silica gel was about 2.5 cm, as
 2 shown in Figure 3. The two cups were both placed in an environment at 23°C and 50% RH.



4
 5 **Figure3:** Operating diagram of the experimental setup for water vapor permeability
 6 measurement.
 7

8 The weight of the device was measured each day until obtaining a constant mass within $\pm 5\%$
 9 of the mean value of the specimen. The rate of mass change “ G ” created by the difference of
 10 water vapor pressures was calculated as follows:

$$G = \frac{\Delta m}{\Delta t} \quad (6)$$

11
 12
 13 Then the water vapor permeability δ (δ_0 : dry permeability, δ^* : fictitious permeability)
 14 [kg/(m sPa)] was deduced from Equation 7.

$$\delta = \frac{G.e}{\Delta p_v A} \quad (7)$$

$$p_v = RH \exp(23.5771 - (4042.9/(T - 37.58))) \quad (8)$$

15
 16
 17 Considering that there is an ideal mixing of the humid air inside the cup, the fictitious and dry
 18 vapor resistance factor (μ) was corrected as follow:
 19

$$(9)$$

$$Sd_{tot} = (Sd + \delta_a) / AG \quad (10)$$

2 With Sd_{tot} : total vapor diffusion thickness in m, e_a : thickness of air layer between the
3 specimen and the saline solution inside the cup in [m].

4 δ_a is the water vapor permeability of air and can be expressed as follows:

5

$$\delta_a = 2.31 \cdot 10^{-5} \frac{M_l}{RT} \left(\frac{T}{273.15} \right)^{1.81} \quad (11)$$

7 **3.3 Assessment of the sorption-desorption behavior**

8 The hygroscopic curve describes the equilibrium between the water content of the studied
9 material and relative humidity of surrounding air [12]. This characteristic can be measured
10 according to continuous or discontinuous methods [13]. In the present work, the discontinuous
11 method described in ISO12571 standard was used [22]. According to this method, samples were
12 dried for 120 h in an oven at 62 °C in order to extract all moisture or water. Dimensions of
13 samples (30×20×25 mm³) were chosen to embed the representative volume of the DPC
14 material.

15 To determine the adsorption isotherm, the samples were successively exposed to increasing
16 humidity levels: 10%, 30%, 50%, 75%, and then finally 90% RH, while keeping the
17 temperature constant in the climatic chamber. For the desorption isotherm, the process is carried
18 out in inverse order.

19 For each RH level, the samples were periodically weighed until they reached a constant mass
20 (*i.e.*, the mass change between three consecutive weighing, made at least 24 h apart from each
21 other, was less than 0.1% of the total mass).

22 The water content was calculated from the following Equation:

$$w = \frac{m_w - m_0}{m_0} \quad (12)$$

23

1 3.4 Theory

2 3.4.1 Modeling of the Sorption-desorption behavior

3 Several models have been developed in the literature to describe the relationship between
4 relative humidity of air and the moisture content in porous materials [13, 15, 16]. Among
5 existing models, Langmuir [23] , VG (Van Genuchten) [24], GAB (Guggenheim-Anderson-de
6 Boer) and BET models can be cited [25,26] . In the present paper, VG and GAB models were
7 implemented, since they are often used for describing hygroscopic behavior of materials over
8 the entire relative humidity range.

9 In VG model, the water content w is described by Equation 13 [24]:

10

$$w = w_{sat} \left(1 + \left(\frac{\alpha RT}{M_l g} \cdot \ln(RH) \right)^{n_j} \right)^{-\left(1 - \frac{1}{n_j}\right)} \quad j = ads \text{ or } des \quad (13)$$

12 In GAB model, which is based on the physical sorption mechanism, w varies according to
13 Equation 14 [25] :

15

$$w = \frac{w_{mj} C_{Gj} K_j RH}{(1 - K_j RH)(1 - K_j RH + C_{Gj} K_j RH)} \quad j = ads \text{ or } des \quad (14)$$

16 Where K_j value was determined from the best linearization plot of w (GAB) versus RH . The two
17 other constants, w_{mj} and C_{Gj} , were then determined from two linear regression coefficients (j
18 represents the adsorption or desorption curve like in the VG model).

19 3.4.2 Hysteresis model

20 For a given relative humidity RH , a porous material tends toward different equilibrium moisture
21 contents if it is in a phase of adsorption (increasing RH) or desorption (decreasing RH); it is the
22 hysteretic behavior. In this paper, Mualem's model was used to evaluate the sorption capacity

1 during intermediate adsorption and desorption phases, based on the main adsorption-desorption
 2 values [17, 19]:

$$\theta_{ads,hys} = \frac{w_f - w_{des}(RH_i)}{w_f - w_{ad}} \theta_{ads} \quad 3$$

$$\theta_{des,hys} = \frac{w_f - w_{des}}{w_f - w_{ads}} \theta_{ad} - (w_{ads}(RH_j) - w_{ads}) \times \frac{(w_f - w_{des}) \theta_{ads} - (w_f - w_{ads}) \theta_{des}^A}{(w_f - w_{ads})} \quad (15) \quad 5$$

6 “i” and “j” are the minimal and maximal levels reached by the relative humidity during an
 7 adsorption-desorption cycle.

8 4 Results and discussion

9 4.1 Analysis of the sorption and desorption isotherms at 23°C

10 Figure 4 displays the experimental adsorption isotherm at 23°C and the fitting curves using
 11 VG and GAB models, for the DPC composite. The graph provides a type II curve, according to
 12 the IUPAC classification of adsorption isotherms [27], which corresponds to non-porous
 13 materials. Identified GAB and VG constants are given in Table 2.

14 The fitted adsorption curve using GAB model shows globally a good agreement with
 15 experimental data over the entire humidity range, while the VG model provides accurate values
 16 in the capillary condensation range only, and deviates from experimental values at low RH
 17 levels.

18 **Table 2:** Fitting parameters of GAB and VG models for adsorption and desorption isotherms
 19 at 23°C

Model	Adsorption		Desorption	
	Parameters	Values	Parameters	Values
<i>GAB model</i>	K_{ads}	0.038	K_{des}	0.416
	C_{Gads}	0.733	C_{Gdes}	91.285
	$W_{m ads}$	0.003	$W_{m des}$	8.4×10^6

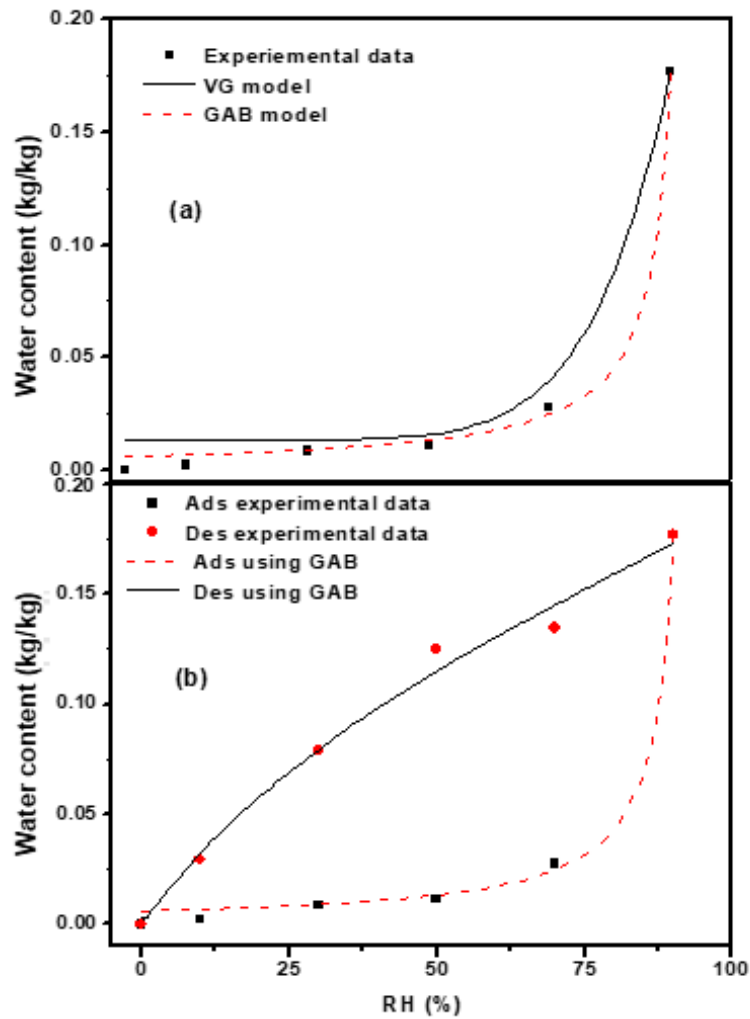
<i>VG model</i>	α_{ads}	1.3×10^{15}	-	-
	η_{ads}	7.2	-	-

1

2 For this reason, the GAB model was also used to fit the desorption curve of the DPC composite.
 3 Figure 4.b shows on the same graph the adsorption and desorption curves fitted by the GAB
 4 model, together with the experimental data. Parameters of the GAB model for desorption are
 5 also listed in Table 2.

6 Regarding the kinetics of adsorption, DPC exhibited very similar characteristics compared to
 7 other very hygroscopic materials used in building applications, such as hemp or flax concrete
 8 [11, 12, 16]. In the domain of low water activity (RH between 10 and 50%), the moisture content
 9 increased very quickly up to the equilibrium level (steady state reached after 10 days). This fast
 10 kinetics is due to the formation of water monolayer or to water strongly bonded to polar groups
 11 within the cell wall of date palm fibers (non-freezing water) at the sites of the most accessible
 12 internal surfaces and amorphous regions. Differently, in the domain of high relative humidity
 13 values (70-90%), the moisture content increased very slowly up to a maximum water uptake of
 14 0.18 [kg/kg] and the steady stat was reached after more than two months. This slow kinetic
 15 process is associated to the sorption of water into the inner surfaces and crystalline regions and
 16 results from the formation of water multi-layers or layers weakly bonded to the substrate. Such
 17 a behavior reflects the high hygroscopic character of DPC. The difference in moisture uptake
 18 behavior at different water activity levels may be due to the fibrous structure of the material and
 19 its porosity. It can be concluded that the use of this DPC material can be advantageous in terms
 20 of moisture control and for minimizing interstitial condensation when exposed to high RH
 21 environments.

22



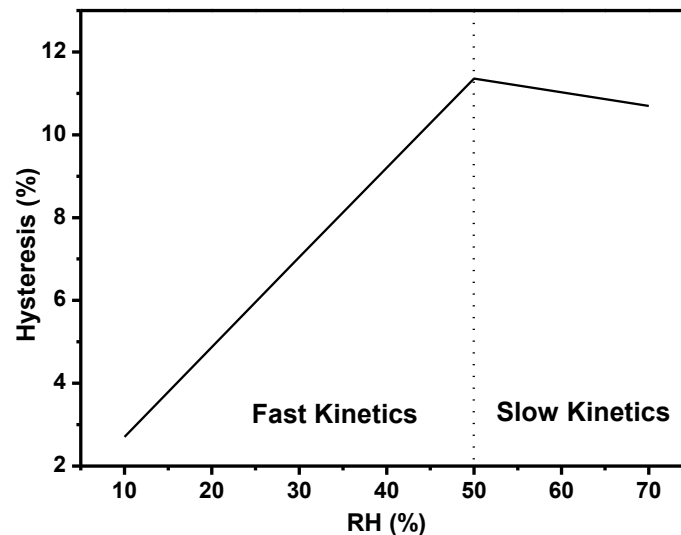
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2 **Figure 4:** (a) Adsorption isotherm at 23°C: experimental data and theoretical curves by GAB
 3 and VG models, (b) Comparison of experimental data with Adsorption/desorption curves
 4 fitted by GAB model.

5 Furthermore, a large hysteresis is observed between the adsorption and the desorption curves,
 6 especially in the medium RH range (around 50% RH). According to Chen *et al.* [28], deviations
 7 between the adsorption and desorption curves originate from changes in the contact angle
 8 between the adsorbed water and the internal surface of the material. During the desorption
 9 cycle, the water coating present in the internal micro capillaries of the cell wall is in contact
 10 with an already fully wet surface, whereas during adsorption the formed water film is in contact
 11 with a non-wetted surface.

1 4.2 Hysteretic effect

2 The absolute hysteresis obtained by subtracting the adsorption from desorption isotherm loop
3 for the DPC material is presented in Figure 4. As previously mentioned in section 4.1, two
4 distinct do mains can be observed, respectively characterized by fast and slow sorption kinetics.
5 Indeed, the DPC exhibits a hysteresis phenomenon which is a common feature for bio-based
6 materials, although significant differences can be observed among this type of materials.
7 According to the IUPAC committee [27], the present hysteresis is classified as H2 type and is
8 characteristic of materials with slit-like pores for which corresponds to the type II of sorption
9 curve.



10

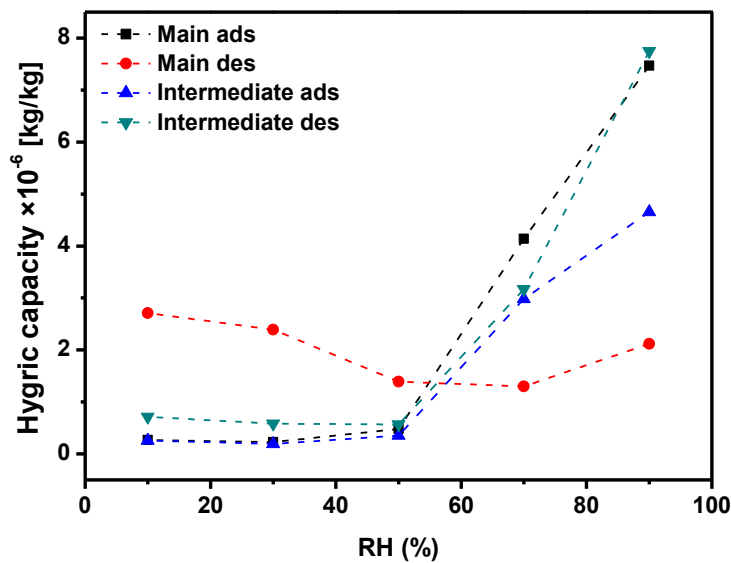
11 **Figure 5:** Hysteresis versus relative humidity for the main sorption cycle of the DPC
12 specimen.

13 As can be seen in Figure 5, the increase of hysteresis obtained from experimental data is limited
14 by the slow process at high humidity values (slow kinetic). This is probably due to the fact that
15 the fast sorption process is correlated to the diffusion of water molecules in the cell wall,
16 whereas the slow kinetics relates to relaxation processes associated to cell wall expansion.
17 According to Siau *et al.* [29], hysteresis can be explained by an incomplete rehydration of
18 sorption sites during a subsequent adsorption cycle, and by the effect of compressive stresses

1 during swelling as well. It is admitted in the literature, that the sorption hysteresis reduces the
2 specific hygric capacity ($\frac{\partial w}{\partial RH}$) which relates to the derivative of sorption curve.

3 The main curves of adsorption (noted main ads) and desorption (noted main des) isotherms can
4 be considered as physical limits to changes in moisture content. Indeed, the evolution of the
5 water content under usual service conditions can be represented by the intermediate curve.

6



7

8

Figure 6: Hygric capacity of the DPC material.

9 The specific hygric capacity of intermediate adsorption and desorption curves (noted
10 “intermediate ads” and “intermediate des”) were obtained from the experimental main
11 adsorption-desorption curves (Cf. Figure 4.b) using the Mualem’s model (Equation 15) [19] are
12 presented in Figure 6. We notice that until 60% RH, the hygric capacity curve of the
13 intermediate desorption phase is little bit greater than the intermediate adsorption phase. At
14 higher RH levels, this difference increases until to reaches about 0.075 in the condensation
15 domain. This latter trend relates to the fact that water content obtained experimentally at
16 RH = 90% both on the main adsorption and desorption isotherms is the same (Cf. Figure 4.b).

1 The intersection of the main curves corresponds to the decrease of the specific hygric capacity
 2 resulted from the hysteresis of the slow kinetic section (Cf. Figure 5).

3 The intermediate desorption scanning curve shows a smaller moisture capacity than the main
 4 desorption curve: for a given interval relative humidity, the variation in moisture content along
 5 the adsorption scanning curve is smaller. This observation was also reported by Zhang *et al.*
 6 [30] with regard to the moisture capacities of Klinki pine.

7 From this section, it can be concluded that DPC mortar can be advantageously used for building
 8 applications in dry climate conditions, as it enables a regulation of interior humidity by
 9 gradually restituting the adsorbed water over time.

10

11 **4.2 Water vapor permeability**

12 To determine the vapor diffusion resistance factor (fictitious μ^* and dry μ_0), permeability tests
 13 were carried out for 20 days, after the steady state was reached. Figure 7 gives the kinetics of
 14 mass variation during the cup tests.

15 The water vapor permeability δ can be determined from the slope of the kinetics of mass
 16 variation along the steady state period, while the vapor resistance factor μ is determined from
 17 Equation 10 (Cf. section 3.2). Values determined for δ and μ are reported in Table 3.

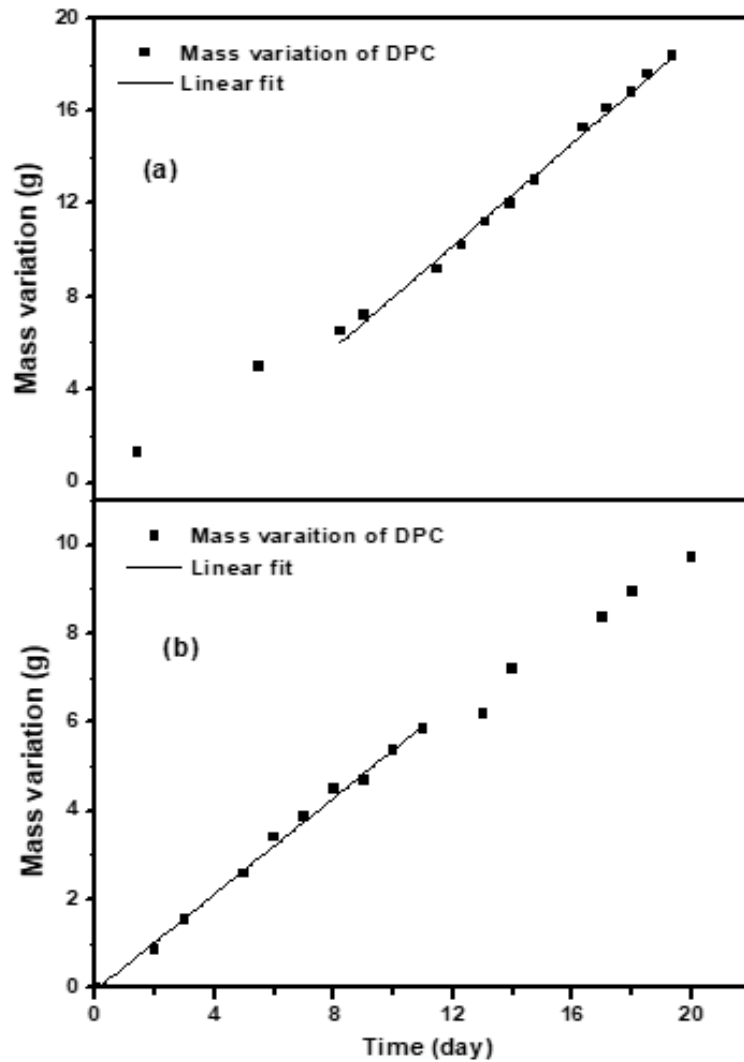
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19 **Table 3:** μ and δ of DPC mortar.

	μ		δ	
	[-]		[kg/(m s Pa)] $\times 10^{-11}$	
	<i>Dry cup</i>	<i>Wet cup</i>	<i>Dry cup</i>	<i>Wet cup</i>
DPC	6.31	5.57	3.16	3.59

20

21



1

2 **Figure 7:** Mass variation kinetics during permeability measurements (a: wet cup, b: dry cup)

3

4 DPC material shows a slight increase in water vapor permeability from 3.16×10^{-11} to 3.59×10^{-11}
 5 [kg/(m s Pa)] when comparing dry and wet environments, respectively. This increase is due to
 6 the enhancement of macroscopic moisture transport in water filled pore induced by capillary
 7 condensation process.

8 Thus, for hysteretic material like DPC, the water vapor permeability is found to depend on the
 9 moisture content. It can be also observed that the dry vapor diffusion resistance factor (μ) is
 10 higher than the fictitious vapor diffusion resistance factor. As reported by Latif *et al.* [16], this

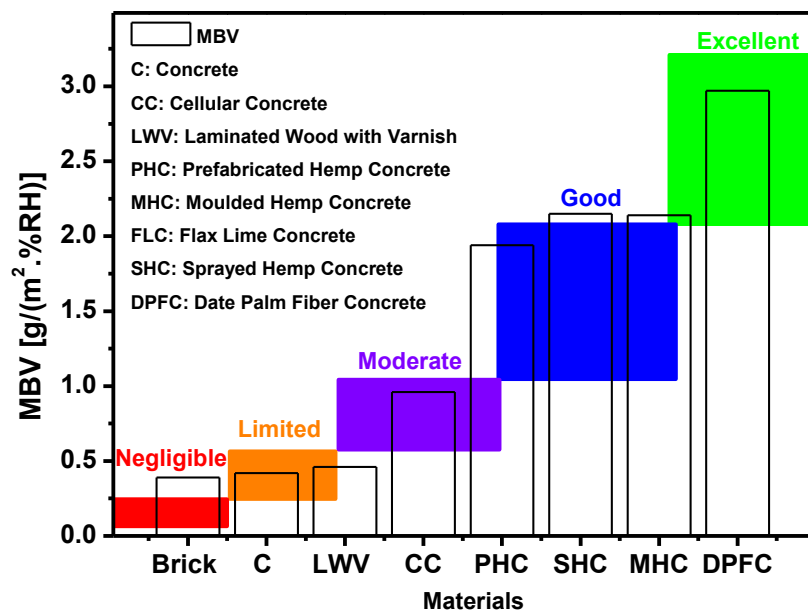
1 is expected since vapor permeability is moisture dependent and the value of vapor permeability
2 rises with the increase of moisture content for insulation materials.

3

4 **4.3 Moisture buffer value**

5 *4.3.1 Classification of the MBV value for DPC mortar*

6 Figure 8 compares the moisture buffer value obtained for the DPC composite to that of several
7 other bio-based materials. Before commenting the results, it is important to note that many
8 factors (nature of the vegetal fillers, concentration, nature and formulation of the matrix,
9 manufacturing process,...) may affect the behavior of bio-composite materials and
10 consequently, comparing materials from different studies must be made with caution.
11 Nevertheless, we took the initiative to make such a comparison between several materials of
12 interest for construction applications in Figure 8.



13

14 **Figure 8:** Comparison of the moisture buffer value (MBV) of DPC mortar with that of several
15 building materials reported in the literature [14, 20, 28].

16

1 It can be seen that the highest MBV value was achieved for the DPC composite
 2 [2.97 g/(m²%RH)] followed by the other bio-sourced materials documented in the literature,
 3 whereas traditional building materials such as concrete and brick showed the lowest MBV
 4 values.

5 In terms of adsorption isotherm, the moisture diffusivity of DPC, obtained from Equation 3, is
 6 $2.2 \times 10^{-9} \text{ m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$ linked to their high porosity and hygroscopicity [33]. Such a high value is in
 7 agreement with the excellent MBV value determined previously.

8 Moon *et al.* [31] and also Palumbo *et al.* [32], showed that materials with high MBV values
 9 reduce condensation problems of the indoor air.

10 Thus, it can be concluded that DPC mortar exhibits excellent moisture buffer capacity and are
 11 classified as an excellent regulator of humidity according to the Nordtest classification.

12 4.3.2 Effect of temperature on MBV

13 In general, hygric transport properties are more sensitive to temperature changes than hygric
 14 storage properties [33]. The effect of temperature on adsorption-desorption phenomena depends
 15 on the type of material under study.

16

17 **Table 4:** Weight uptakes and releases during MBV tests at 10 and 23°C

	T = 23°C	T = 10°C
$A_v \Delta m_{\text{sor}} [\text{g}]$	0.787	0.546
$A_v \Delta m_{\text{des}} [\text{g}]$	0.630	0.445

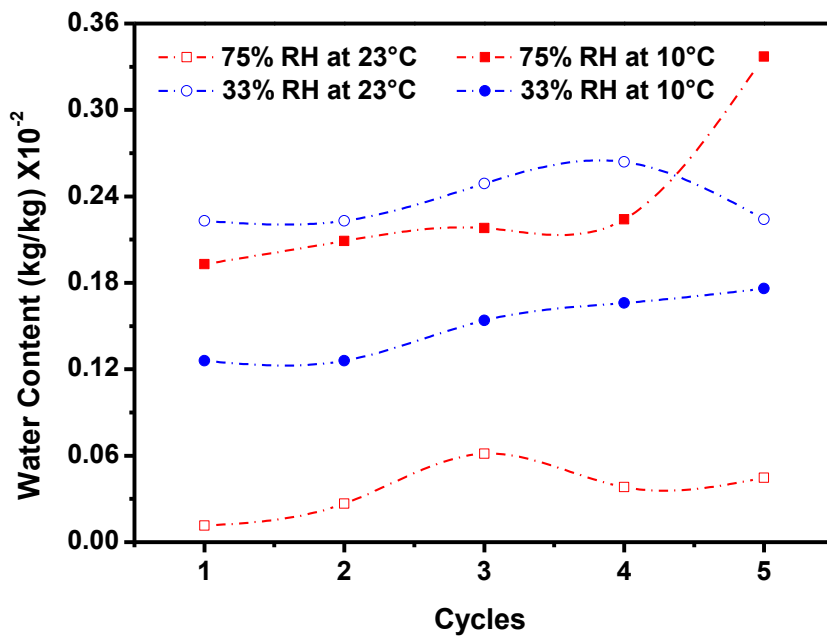
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19 Table 4 shows the average of weight uptake ($A_v \Delta m_{\text{sor}}$) and the average weight release
 20 ($A_v \Delta m_{\text{des}}$) for the DPC sample during MBV tests conducted at 10°C and 23°C. The amounts
 21 of weight uptake and release present a limited difference under isothermal conditions, but are
 22 dissimilar in the case of non-isothermal conditions.

1 Variations of mass uptake and release under MBV test condition can also be represented by
2 plotting the change in moisture contents at high humidity (RH = 75%) and at low humidity (RH
3 = 33%) as a function of the number of successive cycles and for the two selected temperatures,
4 as shown in Figure 9.

5 One can notice from Figure 9 that temperature has a tremendous impact on the successive
6 sorption-desorption cycles.

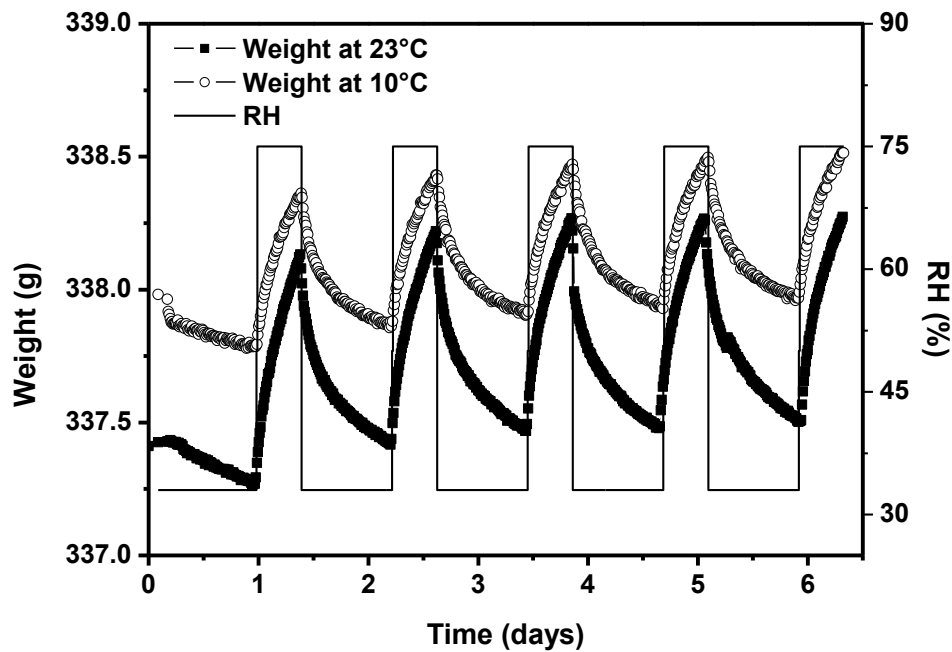
7 The decrease in temperature leads to an increase in moisture content in adsorption phase at 75%
8 RH. This is generally explained by the increase of the number of adsorbed layers induced by
9 the decrease of the iso-steric heat of sorption (heat exchange in sorption phenomena under non-
10 isothermal conditions) [35-36]. The moisture content at 10°C marks a significant hysteresis
11 phenomenon compared to the corresponding value at 23°C after the fourth cycle in adsorption
12 phase. This result can be explained by the reduction of additional moisture traced by the
13 inkbottle effect due to the thermodynamic instability [37]. The inkbottle effect describes the
14 hysteresis phenomenon type H2 [38].



15

16 **Figure 9:** Temperature effect on sorption and desorption behavior of the DPC composite.

1 In the desorption phase (at 33% RH), the moisture content becomes lower with the decrease in
 2 temperature, since this latter amortizes the transport phenomena [34, 36]. The test lasted ten
 3 days at 10°C and the cold induced the collapse of the pore structure and the evolution of water
 4 properties, in contrast to the phenomenon of adsorption which is an exothermic phenomenon.
 5 Figure 10 displays the kinetics of mass changes for the DPC material during the MBV tests at
 6 10 and 23°C. Curves show similar features at these two temperatures. The steady state is
 7 reached from the third cycle, and the average Δm between sorption and desorption becomes
 8 less than 5% between the fifth cycle and the second one (*i.e.*, 3 consecutive cycles).



9
 10 **Figure 10:** Weight uptake and release for DPC specimens exposed to MBV conditions at
 11 23°C and 10°C, and variation of the relative humidity in the climatic chamber during the first
 12 5 cycles.

13
 14 Table 5 reports MBV values determined at the two considered temperatures, *i.e.* 23 and 10°C.
 15 It is found that the MBV values decrease as the temperature is lowered. For instance, MBV-
 16 average decreases from 2.97 [g/(m²%RH)] to 2.00 [g/(m²%RH)], which represents a variation
 17 of 33%. The similar trend is observed both for adsorption and desorption phases (MBV-

1 adsorption and MBV-desorption). The same observations have been reported by Mazhoud *et*
2 *al.* [34] for two hemp-lime plasters, but the variation was about 59% and 54% between 23°C
3 and 11°C. Such a dependence of MBV upon temperature was expected, since the MBV
4 [g/(m²%RH)] is calculated from the relative humidity value which depends on temperature.
5 Table 6 reports the calculated value of MBV_{ideal} (Cf. Equations 4 and 5) and the moisture
6 penetration depth for the DPC material deduced from experimental results of Haba *et al.* [9],
7 and the same quantities obtained from literature data for some other bio-based materials [11].
8 These values represent referential values calculated by assuming a sinusoidal variation, which
9 must be considered only as an approximation.

10 **Table 5:** Moisture buffer values (MBV) at adsorption-desorption phases and average MBV
11 for the DPC material subjected to MBV conditions at 23 and 10°C.

Temperature	23°C	10°C
MBV- adsorption [g/(m ² %RH)]	2.96	2.03
MBV- desorption[g/(m ² %RH)]	2.98	1.97
MBV- average [g/(m ² %RH)]	2.97	2.00

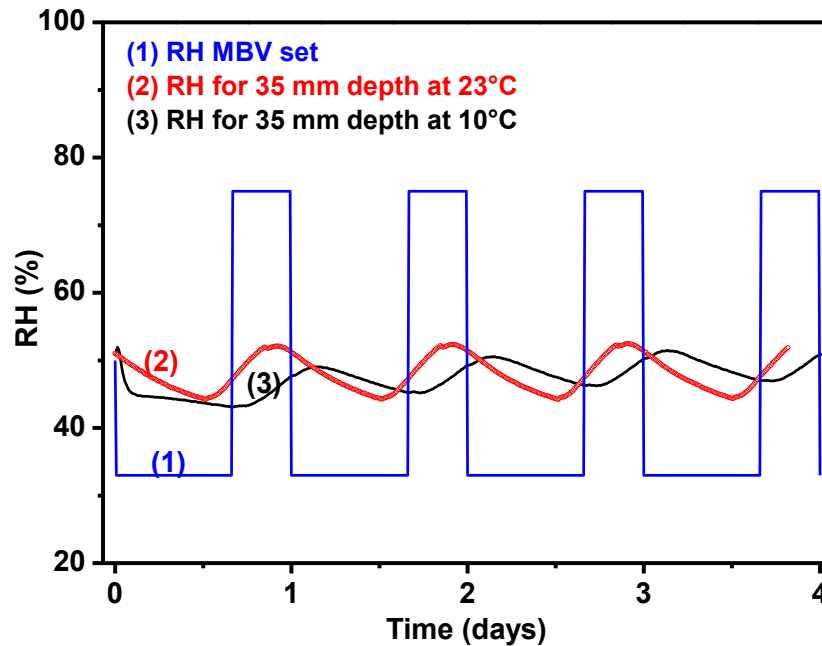
12

13 **Table 6:** Hygric properties of some bio-based concretes or mortars.

	D _w [m ² /s]	b _m [kg/(m ² Pa s ^{1/2})]	MBV _{ideal} [g/(m ² %RH)]	d _{p,1%} [cm]	Ref
DPC	2.20×10 ⁻⁹	8.07×10 ⁻⁷	3.79	3.50	This work and [9]
Hemp lime concrete	1.54×10 ⁻⁹	5.67×10 ⁻⁷	2.66	3.01	[11]
Flax lime concrete	1.44×10 ⁻⁹	6.16×10 ⁻⁷	2.89	2.91	[11]

14

- 1 The experimental variations of the relative humidity at the surface and at a depth of 35 mm are
- 2 represented in Figure 11 for the DPC material, both at temperatures of 10°C and 23°C.



3

4 **Figure 11:** Relative humidity and temperature measured at the surface and at the middle of
5 the DPC sample during MBV tests at 23°C and 10°C.

6

7 It seems that at the depth of 35 mm, the sample is only little affected by the cyclic RH variation
8 taking place in the climatic chamber. This experimental result is consistent with the penetration
9 depth around 35 mm which was calculated in Table 6 using the Nordtest protocol.

10 This feature is of major interest with regard to the regulation of external variation of humidity,
11 and appears as a main advantage of DPC mortar over other bio-based materials.

12 Results obtained in the present work motivate further development of this new DPC material
13 for building applications. In particular, transfer properties at the structural scale (on wall panels)
14 should be explored in future studies.

1 **5 Conclusions**

2 This paper explores both the effect of temperature and the hysteresis phenomenon on the
3 sorption-desorption process in innovative date palm fiber-reinforced cement (DPC) composite.
4 In a first stage, an investigation was performed under static condition to characterize the
5 sorption-desorption isotherm behavior and the hysteretic effect. It was found that: (i) the DPC
6 material exhibits a high hygric capacity, (ii) the sorption isotherm curve can be satisfactorily
7 fitted using the GAB model, (iii) an important hysteresis effect occurs between the sorption-
8 desorption phases. In a second step, dynamic conditions were used to investigate the capacity
9 of DPC to moderate the effect of external humidity variations. A MBV value of 2.97[g/
10 (m²%RH)] was measured for DPC mortar, which is classified as an excellent moisture buffer
11 value according to the Nordtest specifications. Furthermore, it was shown that temperature has
12 an important impact on the hygric behavior of DPC mortar. Finally, the moisture penetration
13 depth was estimated at 35mm; at this depth, DPC samples are only little affected by external
14 variations of relative humidity.

15 As a conclusion, DPC mortar can be considered as a composite material with excellent
16 hygrothermal properties and is highly recommended for building applications.

17

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