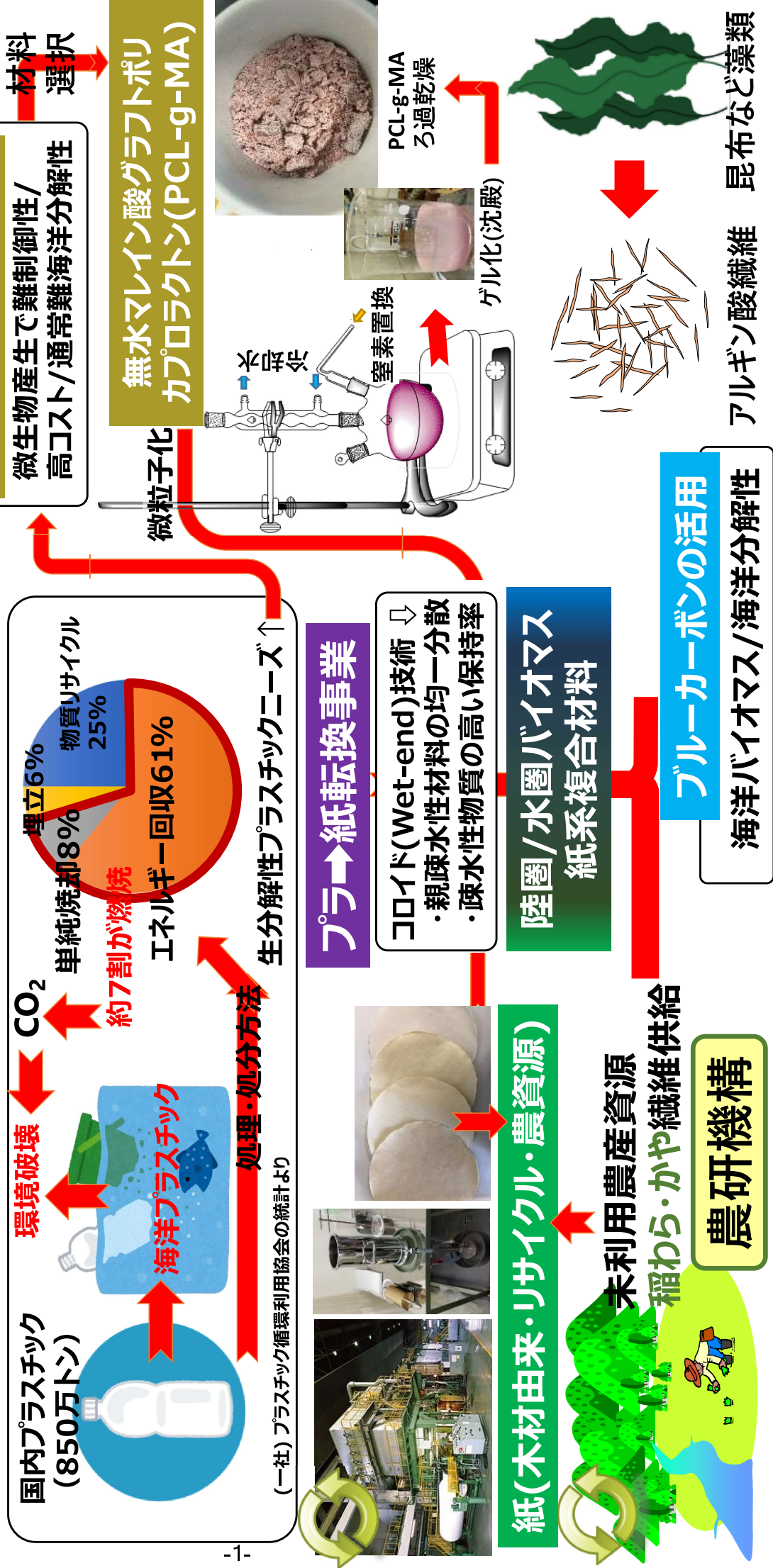


## 石油系プラスチック代替材料の開発：紙/バイオマス プラスチック/アルギン酸複合材料



Grade	Student	研究テーマ	Topic
[1]PD	Yukiko Mochizuki (望月 有希子)	中性紙を本文用紙に使った図書の酸性化メカニズム	Acidification that progresses in library collections of books made of alkaline paper
[2]PD	Lee Kang (李 樞)	日本画の物質動態劣化機構の解明と保存技術の確立	Mechanisms of degradation of Japanese painting paper based on material
[3]PD	Hu Donghao (胡 懂皓)	カーボンドットの蛍光特性を利用した金属イオンセンサー	Carbon dots from nanocellulose for fluorescent ink and detection of Fe and Mn ions
[4]D2	Shalida Rosnan 説明 : p.3 for details	機能的食品包装の開発	Development of functional food packaging
[5]D1	Kotchaporn Thangunpai 説明 : p.4 for details	紙とバイオマスプラスチックから作る生分解性複合材料	Biodegradable composite from printed paper wastes and biomass plastics
[6]D1	Yoshiyuki Asayama (浅山 良行)	ネット状に変形する紙緩衝材付き宅配用封筒の機能解析	Envelope package internally-lined with cushion paper that cubically expands in use.
[7]M2	Xiaoqing Du (杜 晓庆) 説明 : p.5 for details	収縮フィルムと中空粒子を使った加熱紙変形システム	Paper deformation induced by heating using shrink film and hollow micro-balloon particles
[8]M1	Kong Peifu (孔 培富) 説明 : p.6 for details	スイカズラ花弁抽出物を利用した透明抗菌紙の開発	Honeysuckle extract-based antibacterial and carboxymethyl modified transparent paper
[9]M1	Chen Yiching (陳 怡菁)	書籍用紙劣化に与えるヘミセルロースとデンプンの影響	Oxidative degradation of book paper by contained hemicellulose and starch
[10]U4	Alviana Vanya Ingrid 説明 : p.7 for details	稲ワラの繊維を使った石油プラ代替紙系複合材料の開発	Application of straw fibers to development of eco-friendly paper
[11]U4	Min Soo Shin (申 旻洙) 説明 : p.8 for details	古文書に含まれる柔細胞DNA分析から推定する紙の由来	DNA analysis of parenchyma cells contained in historic documents to trace the origin
[12]U3	Toshiaki Hayashi (林利有樹) 説明 : p.9 for details	ソウ類の繊維から紙を作る	Application of algae fibers to produce eco-friendly paper

# Monitoring of Apple Ripeness Using an Ethylene Sensitive Colorimetric Sensor

Shalida binti Mohd Rosnan & Toshiharu Enomae (Prof.)

Laboratory of Paper Device and Eco-friendly Material Sciences, School of Life and Environmental Science, University of Tsukuba.



## Highlights

- Ethylene emission as a marker to determine apple ripeness.
- The indicator colour changes after exposure to the ethylene gas.
- Introducing the preparation methods of possibly applicable printing inks for sensor fabrication.
- Simple, low-cost, and attachable sensor label.

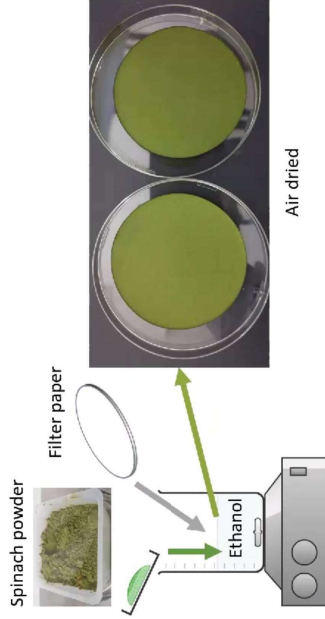
## Background Study

Fruits and vegetables have the highest wastage rates of any food products. Almost half of all the fruit and vegetables produces are wasted. 3.7 trillion apples wasted every year. Over the years, researchers all around the world are trying to **reduce and solve food loss.**

**45% FRUIT & VEGETABLE LOSS GLOBALLY EVERY YEAR**

Resource: Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)

## Materials and Method



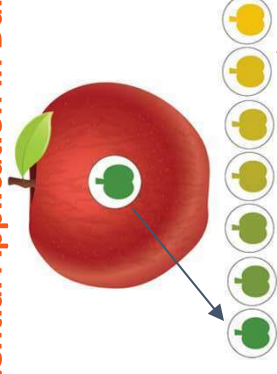
Preparation of chlorophyll-based colorimetric indicator.

## Experimental



**Without apple**      **With apple**  
The chlorophyll-stained paper was placed without/with an apple for 72h. Ethylene changed the color from green to yellowish.

## Potential Application in Daily Life



Indicator color changes after exposure to ethylene (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)



**Easy to detect with naked eyes**

**Consume before it loss**

# Biodegradable Composite from

## printed paper wastes and biomass plastics

Lab of Paper Device and Eco-friendly Material Sciences, University of Tsukuba, Japan

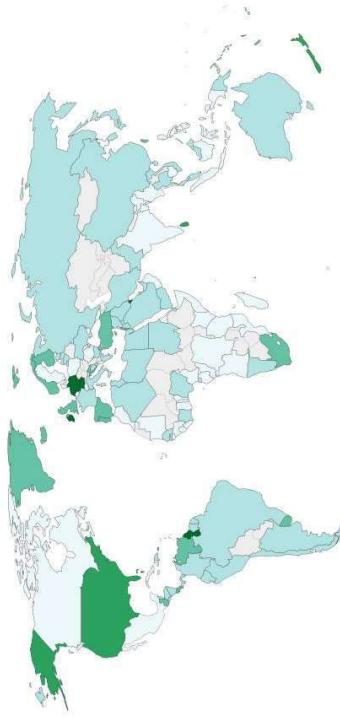


筑波大学

University of Tsukuba

Our World  
in Data

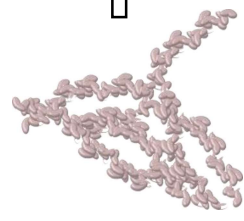
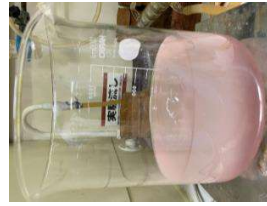
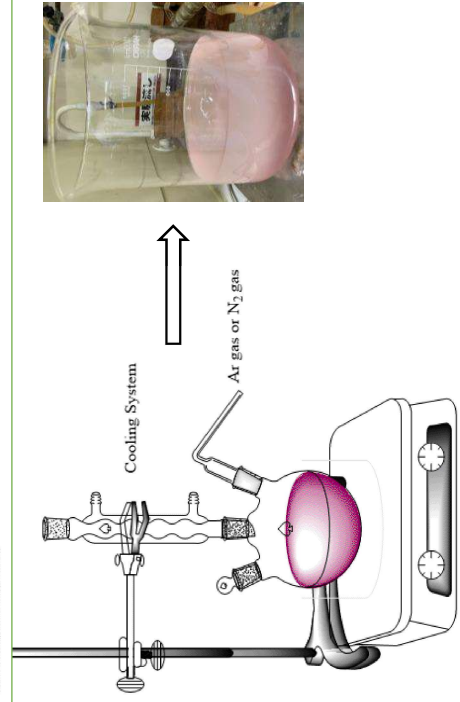
Plastic waste generation per person, 2010  
Daily plastic waste generation per person, measured in kilograms per person per day. This measures the overall per capita plastic waste generation rate prior to waste management, recycling or incineration. It does not therefore directly indicate the risk of pollution to waterways or marine environments.



Source: Jambbeck et al. (2015)

CC BY

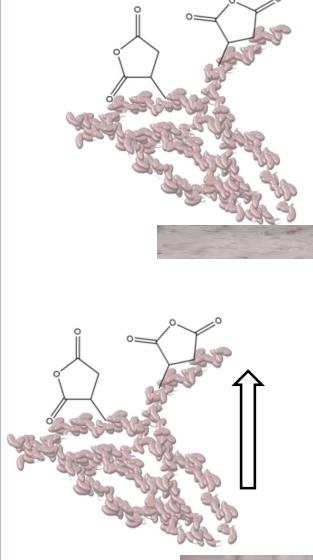
Green areas showed the **plastic waste usage in 2010 that accumulation of plastic which isn't recycled and ends up in the landfills. These affects to wildlife, wildlife habitat and human. Three from four portions cannot recycle and make pollution for marine and damage to the ecosystem.** For resolving the issue, the development material which can easily degradable in a short time has research by the idea of mixing between biomass plastic and waste paper from printing company.



Biomass plastic



Biodegradable Material





# Application of a carbon nanotube heater to a paper deformation system with foaming ink and shrinkable film

Du Xiaoqing & Toshiharu Enomae (Prof.)

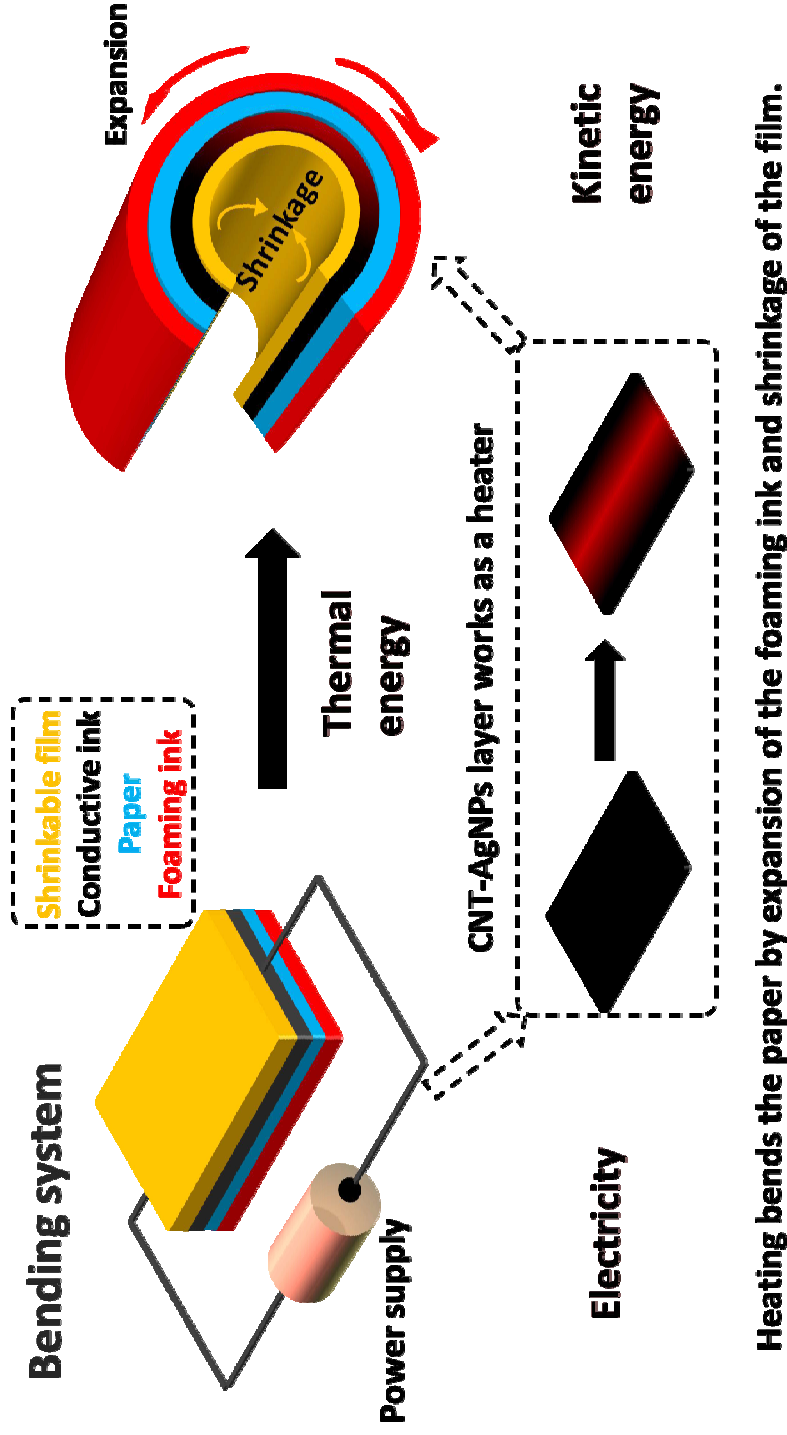
Laboratory of Paper Device and Eco-Friendly Materials Sciences



## Objectives

To create an automatic paper bending system using CNT, AgNPs, foaming ink and shrinkable film.

- To build a heater on paper from CNT ink and silver nanoparticle ink and control temperature.
- To discuss the paper bending factors and their influence on bending properties based on temperature study.
- To create a steady temperature control system for paper bending based on CNT and silver nanoparticle ink.



# Eco-Friendly Fabrication of Antimicrobial Paper Using Lonicera Japonica Thunb. Extract.



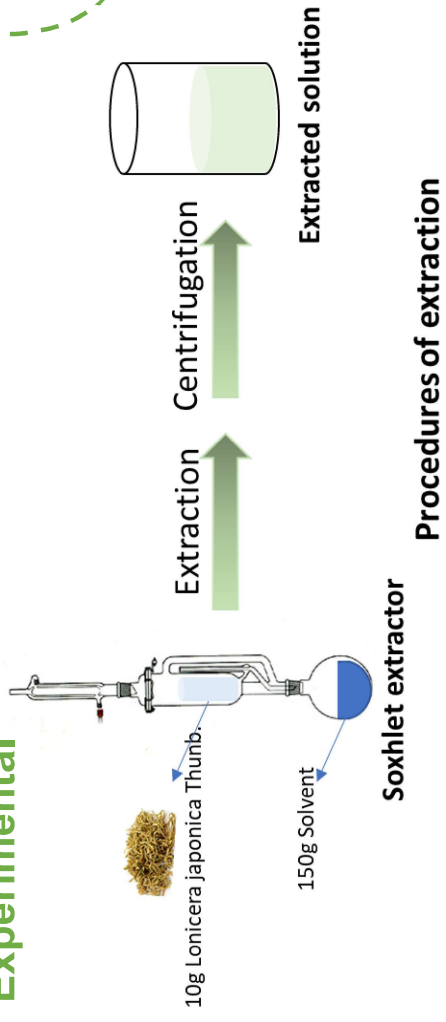
筑波大学  
University of Tsukuba

Kong Peifu & Enomae Toshiharu (Prof.)

## OBJECTIVE

In this study, both water and ethanol extraction from Lonicera japonica Thunb. will be applied to obtain antimicrobial substances as an additive to paper to provide an antimicrobial performance and antimicrobial activity will be studied.

## Experimental



## Background



## Application



Laboratory of Paper device and Eco-friendly Material Sciences

## Introduction

Rising concerns regarding increasing wood usage due to dwindling raw-material availability for the paper industry have led to renewed attention to several benefits from non-wood fiber sources after annual harvests, such as rice straw.

## Objectives

This study aims to identify rice straw as a material for papermaking. The objectives are to propose using agricultural waste into a valuable raw material for papermaking and obtaining a high quality of rice straw paper.

## Material

Rice straws mixed with chicken manure ash [supplied by National Agriculture and Food Research Organization (NARO)] was used in the study.



## Methods

- Measurement of moisture content
- Determination of ash content
- Alkaline cooking
- Laboratory sheet preparation
- Measurement of sheet properties

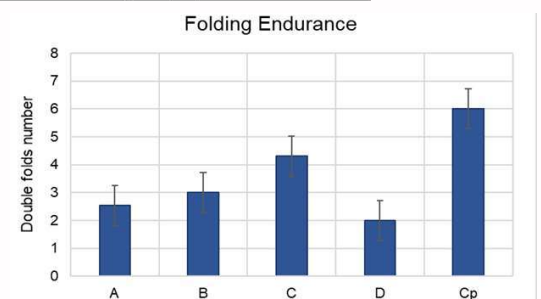
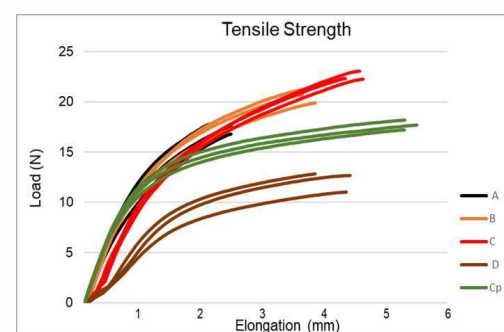
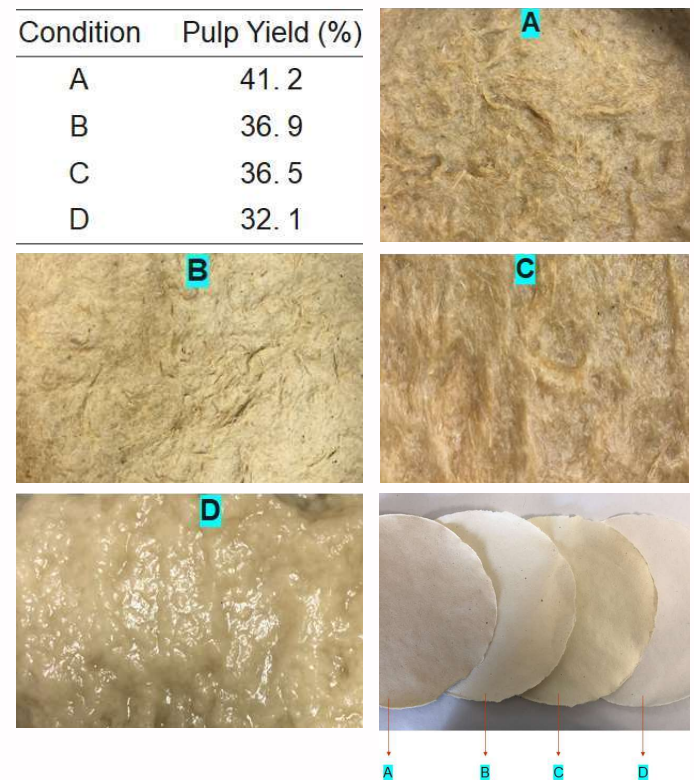
## Results and Discussion

Table 1. Alkaline cooking

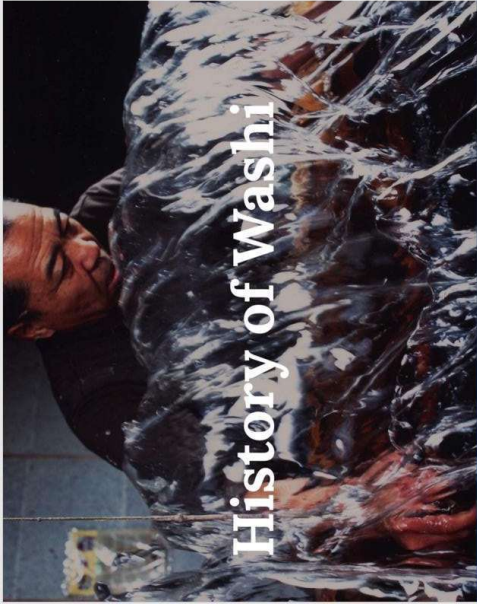
Condition	Temperature (°C)	Time (h)	Alkaline	Concentration (%)
A	120	3	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	13
B	120	4	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	13
C	120	6	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	13
D	120	4	NaOH	13

Table 2. Pulp condition

Condition	Pulp Yield (%)
A	41.2
B	36.9
C	36.5
D	32.1







## Tracking the propagation of paper material

Shin Min Soo  
201918503

School of Life and Environmental Sciences, College of Agro-Biological Resource Sciences, Paper Device and Eco-Friendly Materials Lab

Supervisor: Professor Enomae

1

Whether it is possible to extract DNA from washi?

- DNA extracting kit
- Stained by acetocarmine



### Three Key Idea

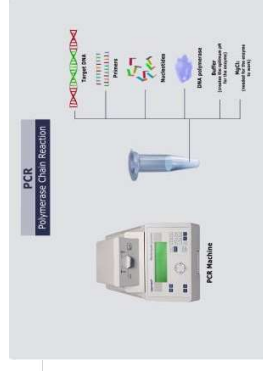
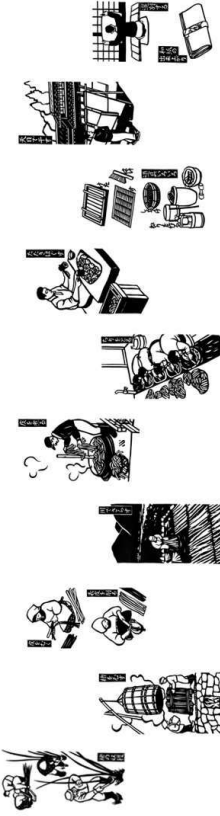
1. DNA Extraction
2. Polymerase Chain Reaction
3. Gel Electrophoresis

For comparison of specific bark and washi

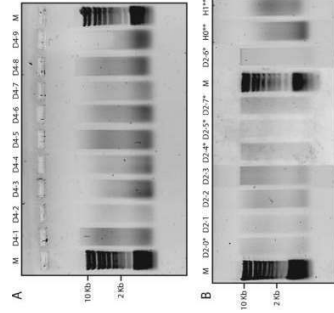
Wonder whether we can really trust the old recordings that state "This historical drawing is made by someone..."?

### Hypothesis

- Due to mild digestion or cooking of traditional paper-making method, the parenchyma tissues are often available to seek from the washi. Along with the availability of parenchyma tissue DNA information from those historical paper, the propagation of paper or estimated created region/person will be explained not only with old recordings but also in scientific reasoning.



Amplify the DNA!





## 第10回サイエンス・インカレ 文部科学大臣表彰

# 筑波大学 生命環境学群 生物資源学類 林 利有樹 氏の「糸状藻類サヤミドロを用いた抄紙とその適性」に決定しました!

「サイエンス・インカレ」は、全国の学部生等に、自由な発想に基づく自主研究を発表する場を設けることにより、その能力・研究意欲を高めるとともに、課題設定能力、課題探究能力、プレゼンテーション能力等を備えた創造性豊かな科学技術人材を育成することを目的とした文部科学省主催の大会です。



### 受賞コメント

今回発表の研究テーマは私が小学生のとき、当時の校長先生から顕微鏡の使い方を教わったことをきっかけに、その後、高校・大学の研究活動の中でたくさんの先生方や友人からヒントをもらい、至ったものです。その集大成でもあるこのテーマで内容を高く評価していただき、大変うれしく思います。今回は貯水池など身近に生息する一方で、あまり応用研究されていない糸状藻類と呼ばれる生物を未利用資源と捉え、新しい材料資源としての活用を目指して研究活動を行いました。研究結果を高く評価していただいたのは、「フレッシュで挑戦的な研究テーマ」であったこと、そしてSDGsにも挙げられる森林資源の消費や海洋プラスチックなどの「環境問題の解決の可能性」が伝えられたからだと思います。

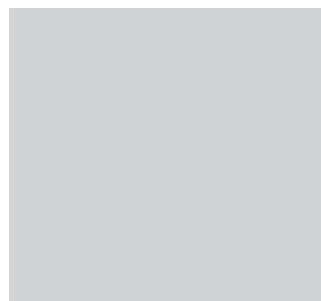
現在の環境問題は複雑な要因が絡みついており、その解決をより困難なものにしていると感じています。私はこれからも私らしい考えを持って、このような問題における本質は何であるのかを探り、より挑戦的に研究活動を続けていきたいと思っています。



筑波大学 生命環境学群 生物資源学類  
林 利有樹 氏

## 筑波大学の研究サポートについて

筑波大学には、先導的研究者体験プログラム (ARE) があり、1～3年次生であっても4年次生と同様に専門教育(実験研究など)を受けることができます。入学時から学習や研究の意欲を掻き立て、アドバイザー教員を通して研究費を使用することもできます。研究期間終了後は成果の発表を行い、教員が採点して表彰を行います。アドバイザー教員とのマッチング方式は様々ですが、林さんの場合は、主に2年次生向けの専門コース説明会に参加し、高校で行っていた自主研究の続きができる研究室があることを知り、その担当教員と話し合っ、AREに申請し採択されました。研究期間終了時の成果発表会で優秀賞を受賞し、2年次もさらにその研究を延長して獲得した研究費で研究を進めました。それらの成果をサイエンス・インカレで発表したところ、文部科学大臣表彰の栄誉に至りました。今回の受賞は、環境問題として喫緊の課題となっている海洋プラスチック問題の解決に繋がる未利用バイオマスの有効利用技術という内容が評価されたものと思います。(筑波大学広報室)



先導的研究者体験プログラム (ARE)  
WWW.□□□□□□□□