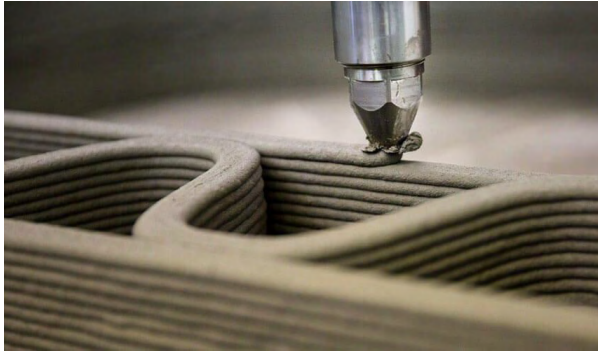


# Geopolymer technology in Kazakhstan

Timur Mukhametkaliyev

# Construction 3D printing

Hollow cavity - less material usage, space for building services



Lower material usage, lower labor cost, lower waste management - less expensive construction provides lower cost housing

# Unique business opportunities

Construction 3D printing with geopolymers can provide faster return of investments and faster profit than conventional building construction.

Buildings constructed with 3D printing are 20-50% cheaper than conventional buildings.

3D printing process **saves between 30 and 60 percent of construction waste**, can **reduce production times by 50 to 70 percent** and **reduce labor costs by 50 to 80 percent**.

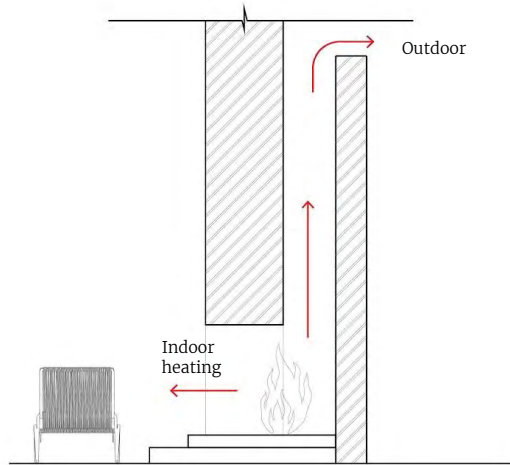
- CNET, Winsun

Construction 3D printing reduces building costs. For example, the cost for 1 **square meter of wall using traditional construction methods is approximately \$75, whereas with 3D printer it is only \$27**. Less material usage, involves fewer people to work on construction and almost zero material waste - reduced production costs.

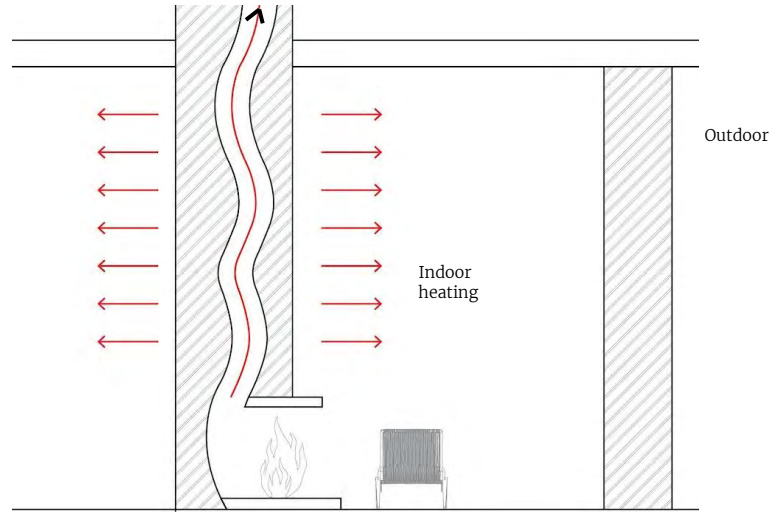
- Apis Cor

**Geopolymer concrete for 3D printing is 20-40% cheaper than Portland cement** based mix with the same properties depending on the availability of raw materials and the region.

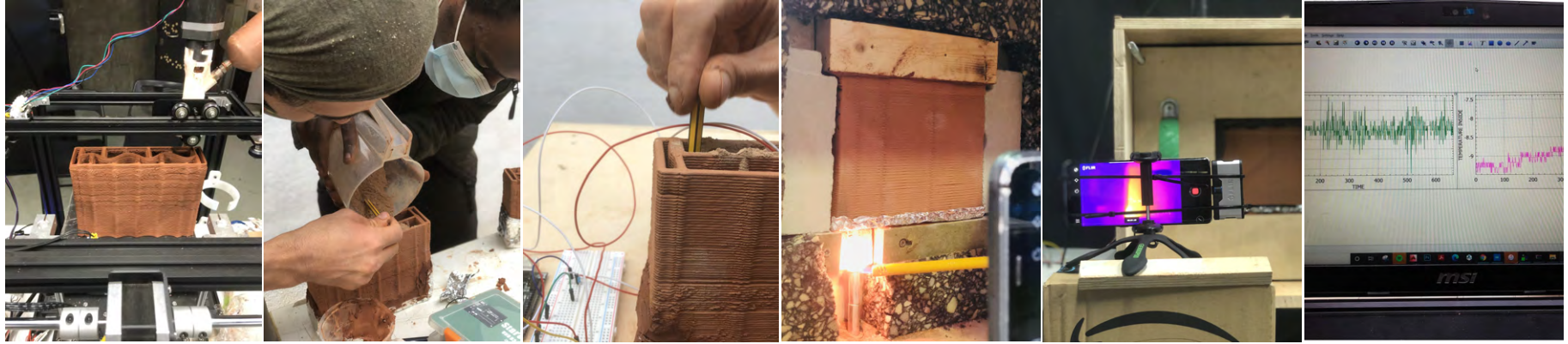
- Renca



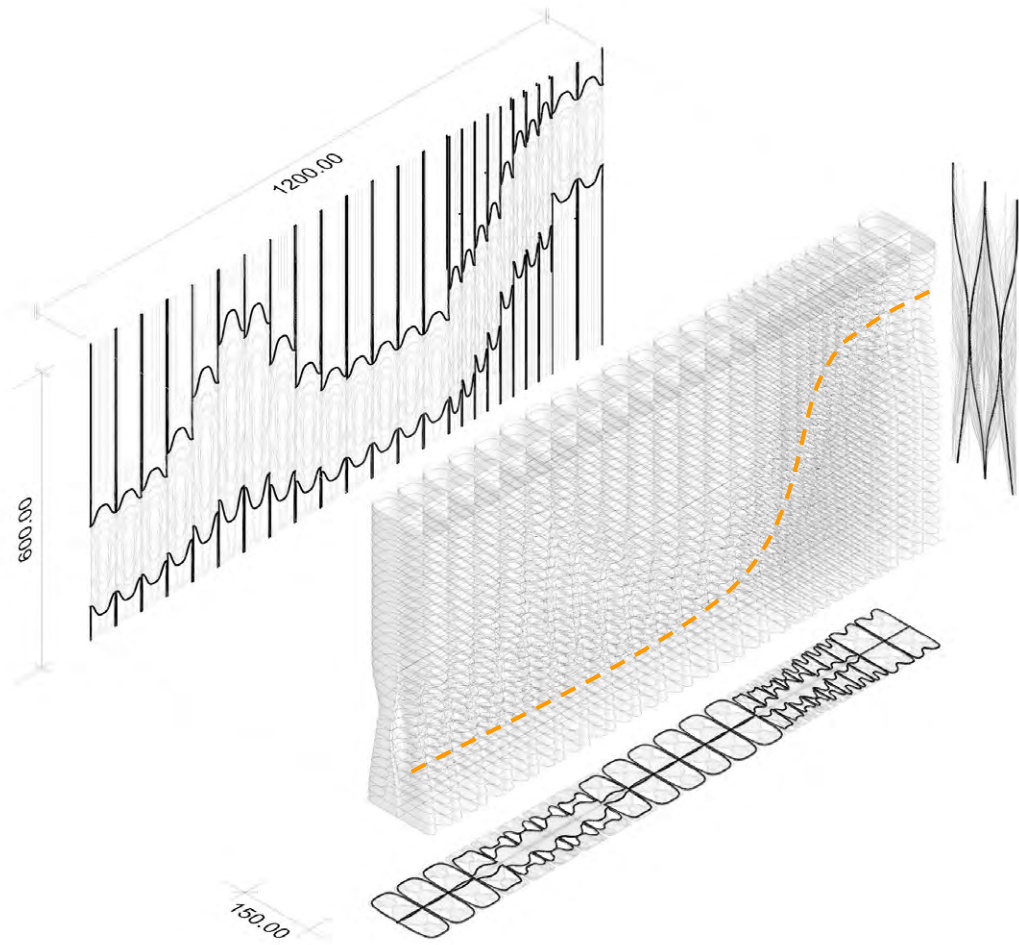
Conventional heating



3D printed architecture

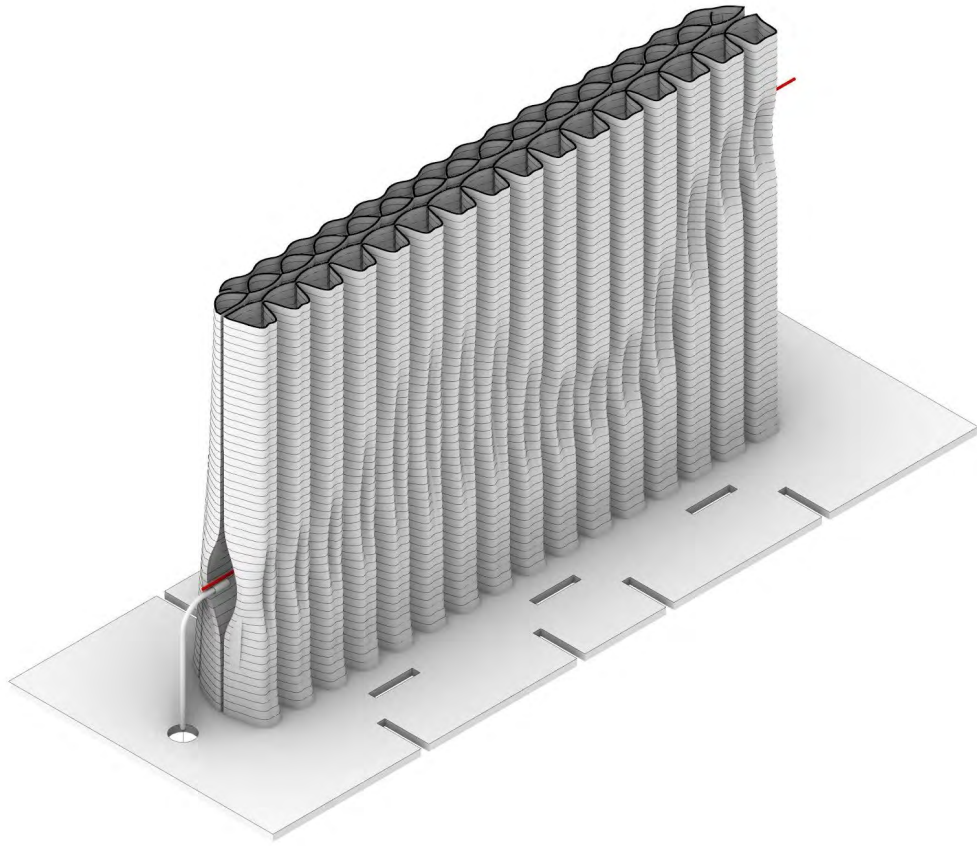


The whole experiment is carried out following by a series of process. Which include 3D printing the geometry in 1:20 scale, Proper drying, fixing proper inlet and outlet for heat, compressed Infill mass using clay ( here we used powder clay ), adding thermal sensor into thermal mass, proper sealing of wall within the window, Heating the wall and recording the indoor and thermal mass temperature



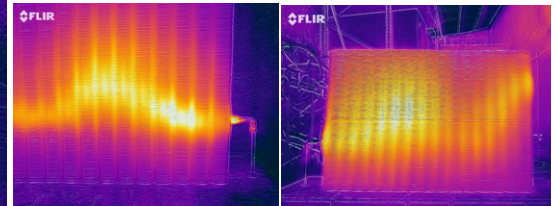
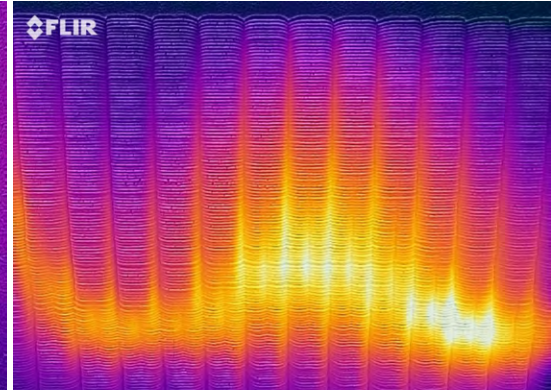
*The final geometry is defined by understanding the resolution of modules can be increased to achieve maximum slope for vertical heat movement. The size of modules can be parameterized based on the slope of heat path*

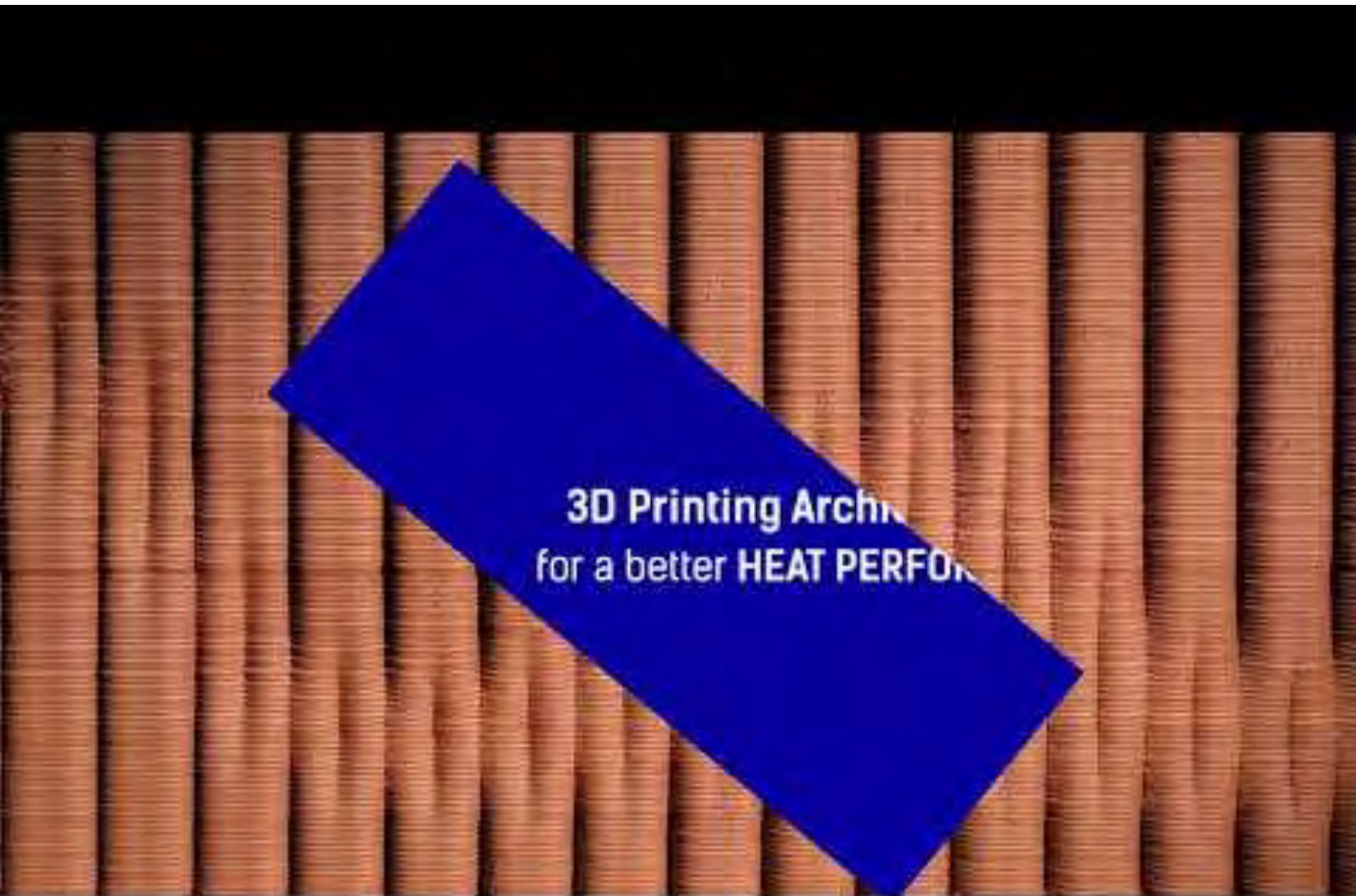




*The final geometry is defined by understanding the resolution of modules can be increased to achieve maximum slope for vertical heat movement. The size of modules can be parameterized based on the slope of heat path*







3D Printing Architecture  
for a better HEAT PERFORMANCE



# What is done?

We built a team and created a startup



Project founder,  
Material scientist

Timur Mukhametkaliyev



Civil engineer

Salavat Bekenbaev



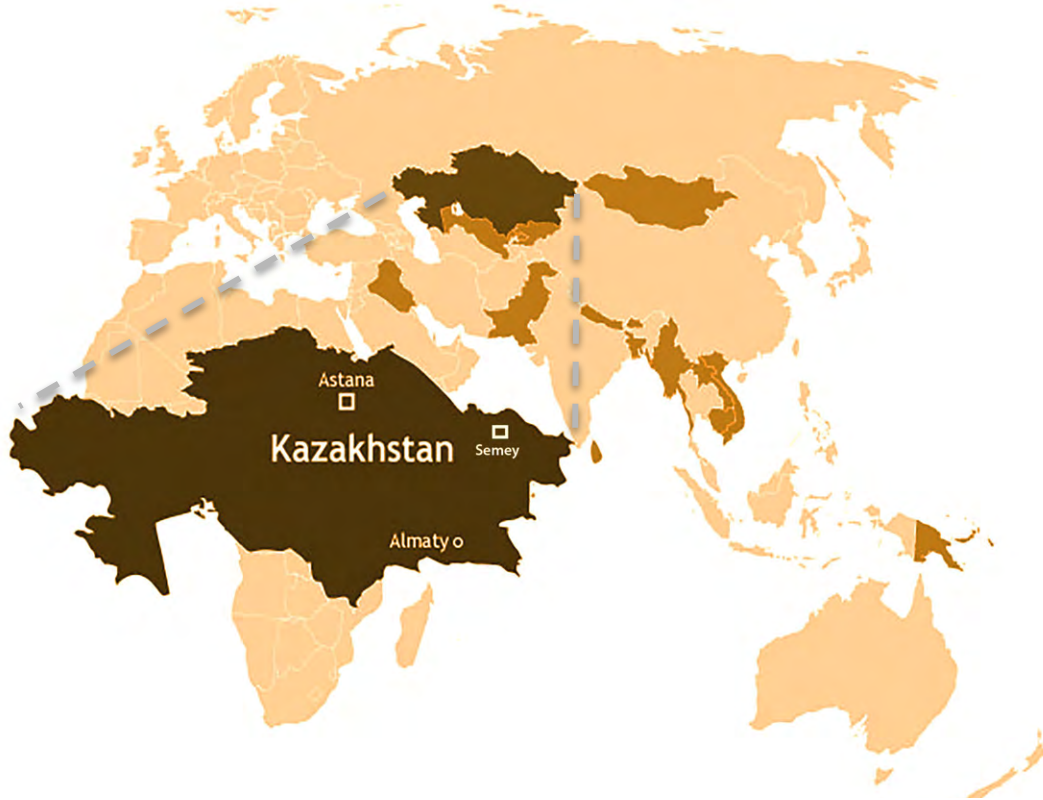
Design engineer

Arman Bekenbaev



Architect

# Place of startup



4 billions ton of Fly Ash and Bottom ash

200 millions ton of GGBS

Kazakhstan has a leading position of mineral resources in the world (tungsten, chromium, uranium, manganese, zinc and lead).

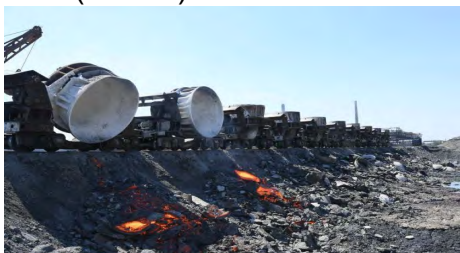
There are a lot mine tailings and wastes which can be used for geopolymers or encapsulated

# What is done?

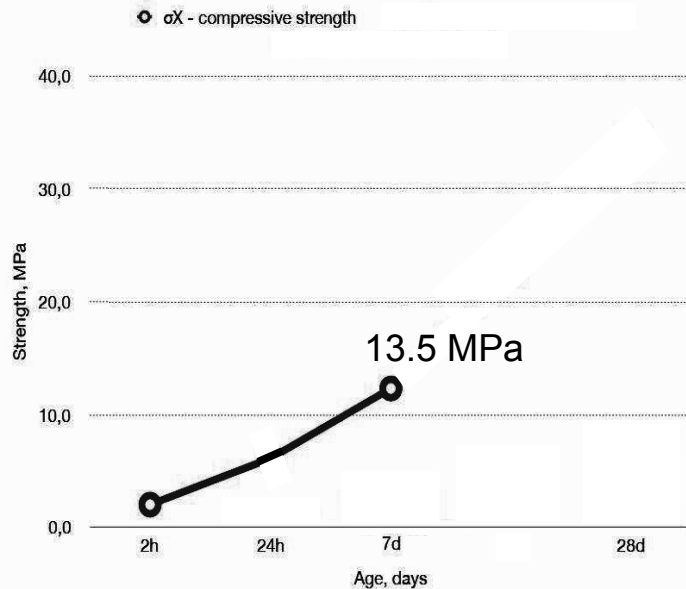
Fly ash from Power plant in Karaganda



Ground granulated blast furnace slag (GGBS) from Temirtau



Preparation of Geopolymer samples



# Geopolymer cement distribution

Construction



Roads



Radioactive and toxic waste encapsulation

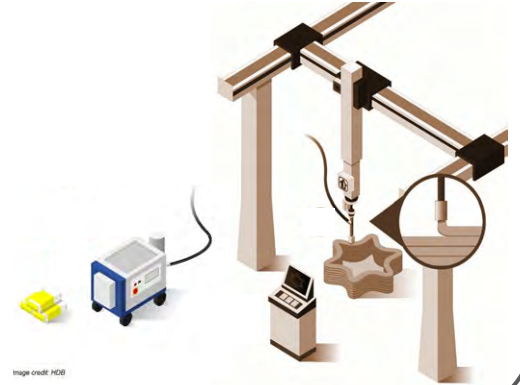


# How prototype can look like?

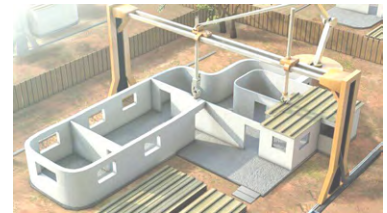
Geopolymer concrete produced from raw materials



Concrete products produced by construction 3D printing



Buildings produced by construction 3D printing





# 3D printed concrete products



# Construction 3D printing



ICON, Austin, Texas. USA



Kamp C, , Antwerpen, Belgium



Apis Cor, Moscow, Russia



Apis Cor, Dubai, UAE



Peri 3D construction, Germany



WASP, Tecla house, Italy

# Thank you!

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