



Fresh properties of 3D printable Geopolymer Concrete



Dr. P.S. Ambily Raman Research Fellow

ITA- Institute for Textile Technology, RWTH Aachen University Otto-Blumenthal-Str. 1, 52074 Aachen, Germany

Principal Scientist

Advanced Materials Laboratory CSIR-Structural Engineering Research Centre Taramani, Chennai-600020, Tamil Nadu, India Email: ambilyps@serc.res.in

(3DPGPC)



Host Professor

Univ.-Prof. Prof. h.c., Dr.-Ing. Dipl.-Wirt.-Ing. Thomas Gries
ITA- Institute of Textile Technology,
RWTH Aachen University
Otto-Blumenthal-Str. 1, 52074 Aachen, Germany
Email: Thomas.Gries@ita.rwth-aachen.de

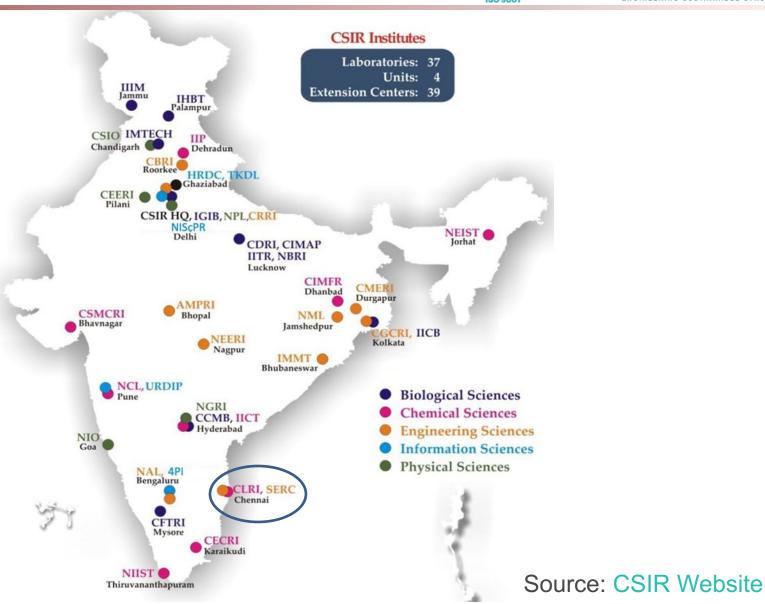
















Project: Advanced Cementitious Composites for 3D Printing Duration – 5 years (April 2020- March 2025)



Extrusion based 3D concrete printer 1000 mm x 1000 mm x 500 mm





• **3D** Concrete Printing (3DCP) – a type of Additive Manufacturing which uses 3D printing as a core method to fabricate building or construction components.

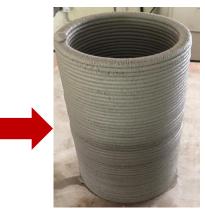




Mixing

Material Loading/pumping

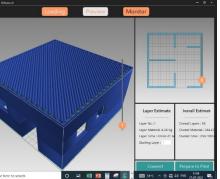
Printing



Printed Object

Design and Slicing















Typical Prints –Mix with coarse aggregate (size 6 mm)

Typical Prints [1 m x 1m] –Mix with fine aggregate

10 July 2024



Fresh properties of 3DPC

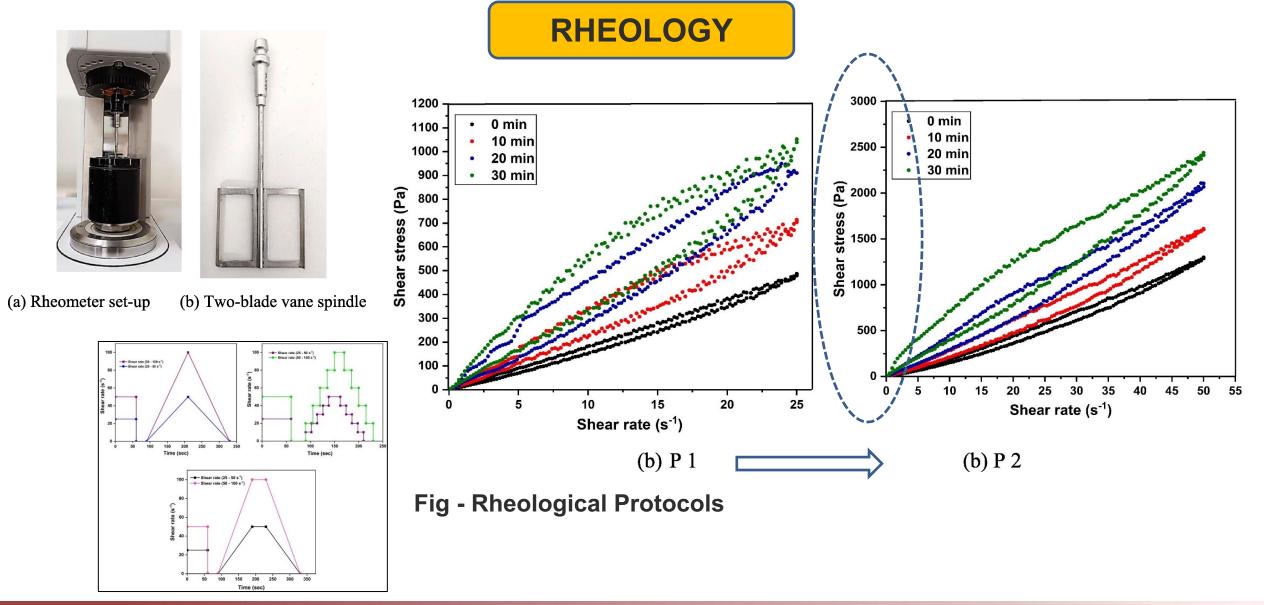








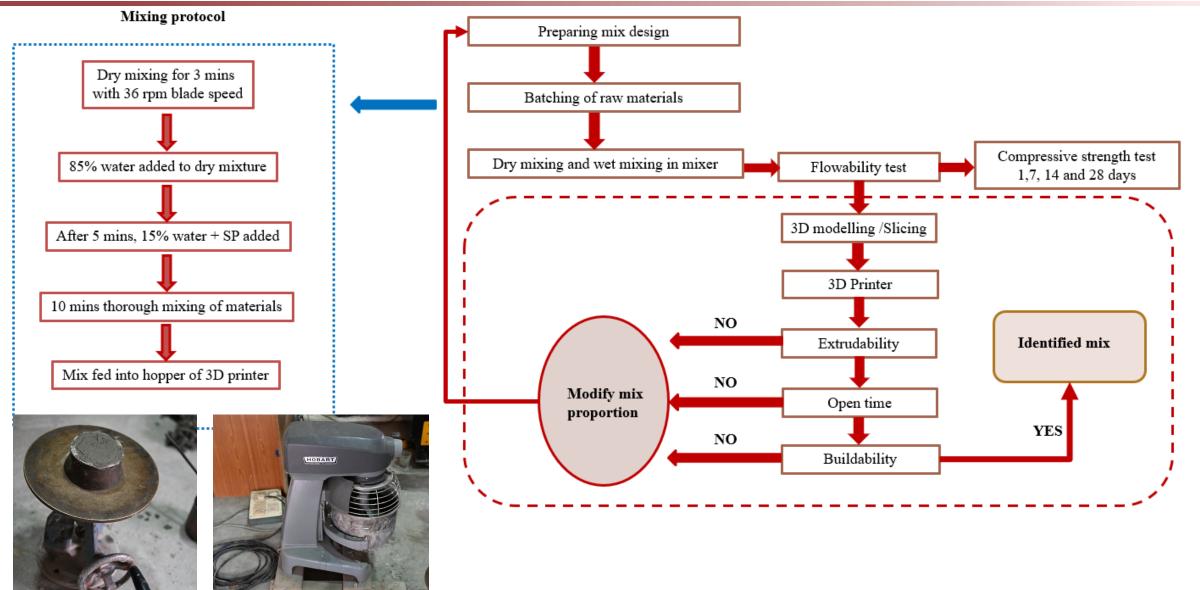






Conventional 3DPC









Fresh properties of 3D Printable geopolymer concrete



INVERSITY % Oxide composition of Cement, MBS, SF, FA and GGBS

Institut für Textiltechnik und Lehrstuhl für

Textilmaschinenbau



	Cement	MBS	Silica Fume	Fly Ash	GGBS
Al ₂ O ₃	4.0	0.344	0.159	26.610	16.240
SiO ₂	20.49	94.820	94.650	58.440	36.610
CaO	64.7	0.706	0.240	2.896	34.480
CuO	0.013	0.008	0.006	0.015	
Fe ₂ O ₃	4.769	0.199	0.032	6.707	0.584
K ₂ O	0.673	1.667	2.790	1.281	0.462
MgO	0.732	0.462	0.805	1.100	6.792
MnO	0.071	0.111	0.034	0.089	1.498
Na ₂ O	0.105	0.081	0.077	0.475	0.235





Physical Properties of Silica Fume, MBS, GGBS and Fly Ash

Property	Silica Fume	MBS	GGBS	Fly Ash
Fineness, m²/kg	20000	20000 43098		500
Loss on Ignition, %	1.5	-	2.1	0.76
Bulk Density, kg/m³	643	414	1108	700
Specific Gravity, g/cm ³	2.25	2.19	2.9	2.2
Particle size, D50	13	19	25	25

Institut für Textiltechnik und Lehrstuhl für Textilmaschinenbau

ITA

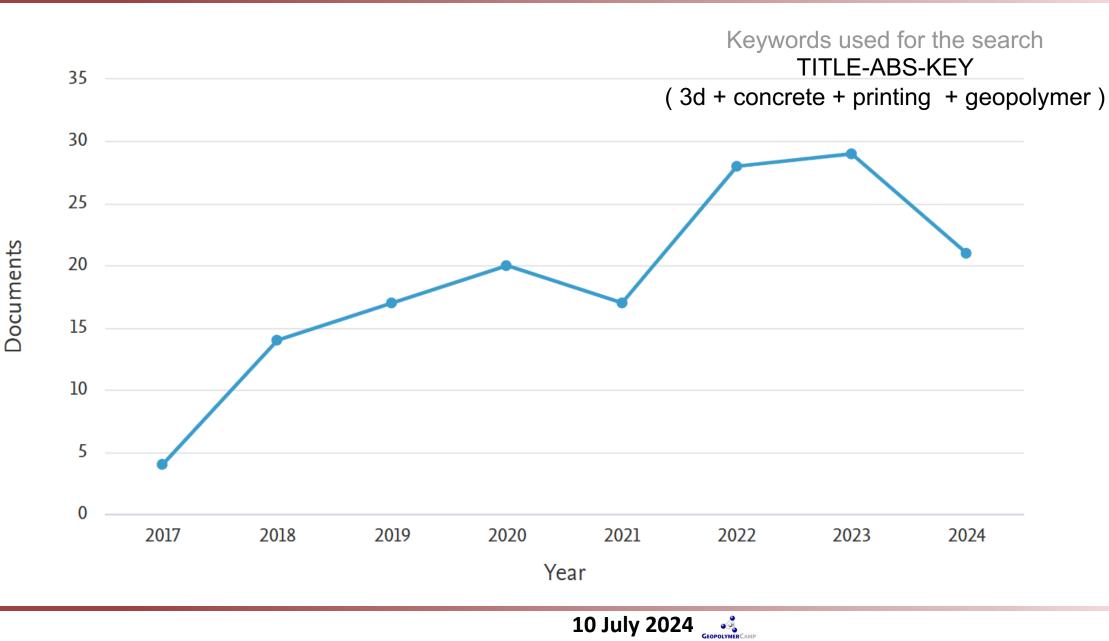


Property	Potassium silicate	Sodium silicate			
Specific gravity	1.38	1.50			
%K ₂ O	12.50	-			
‰Na₂Ũ	-	14.20			
%SiO ₂	26.30	31.26			
%Total solids	38.8	45.46			
Baume ⁰	40	50			
Viscosity	440 cp	900 ср			



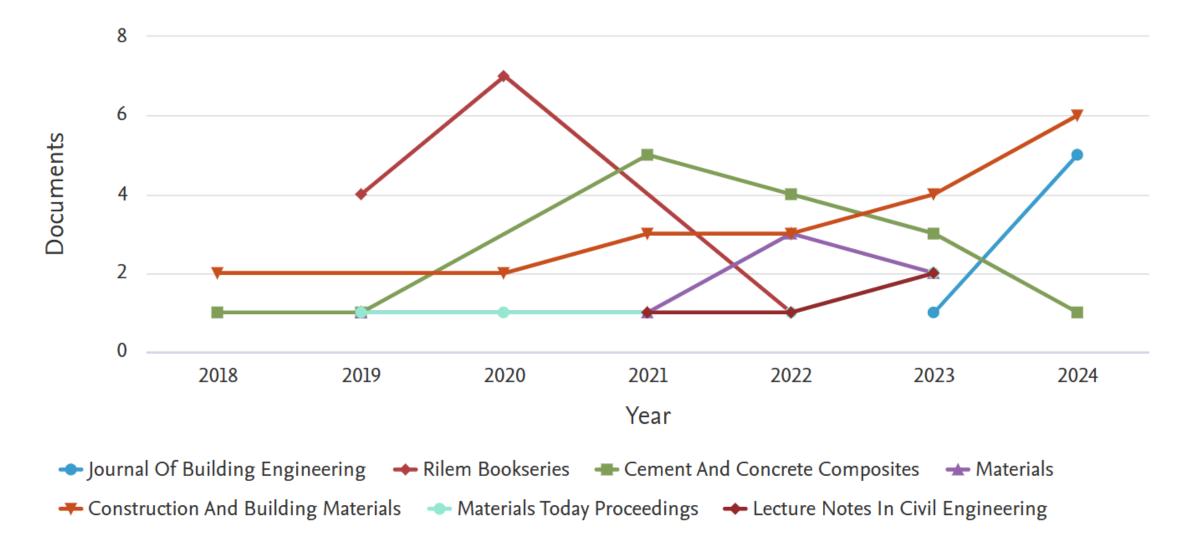
A scientometric analysis







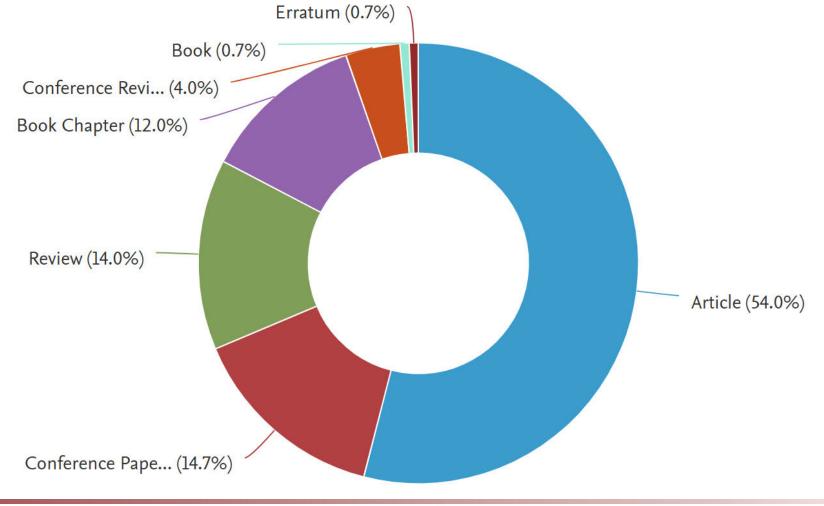








Documents by type

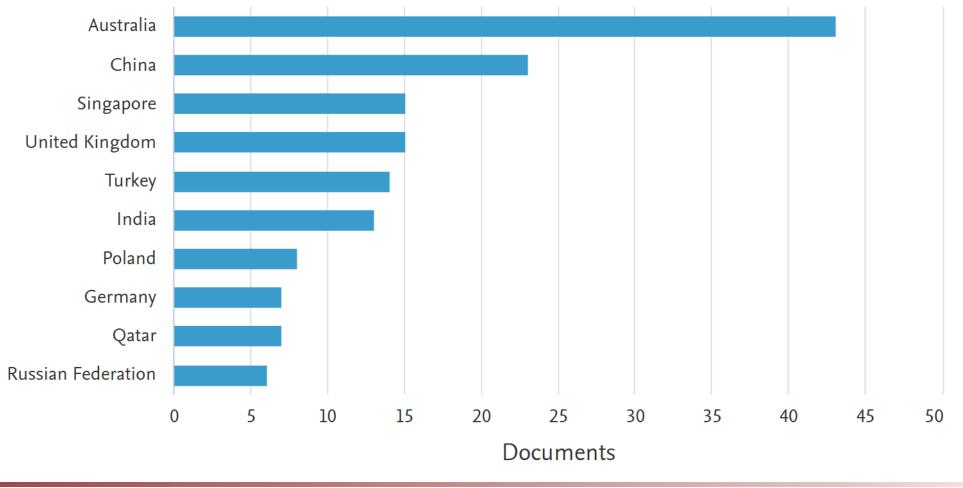






Documents by country or territory

Compare the document counts for up to 15 countries/territories.



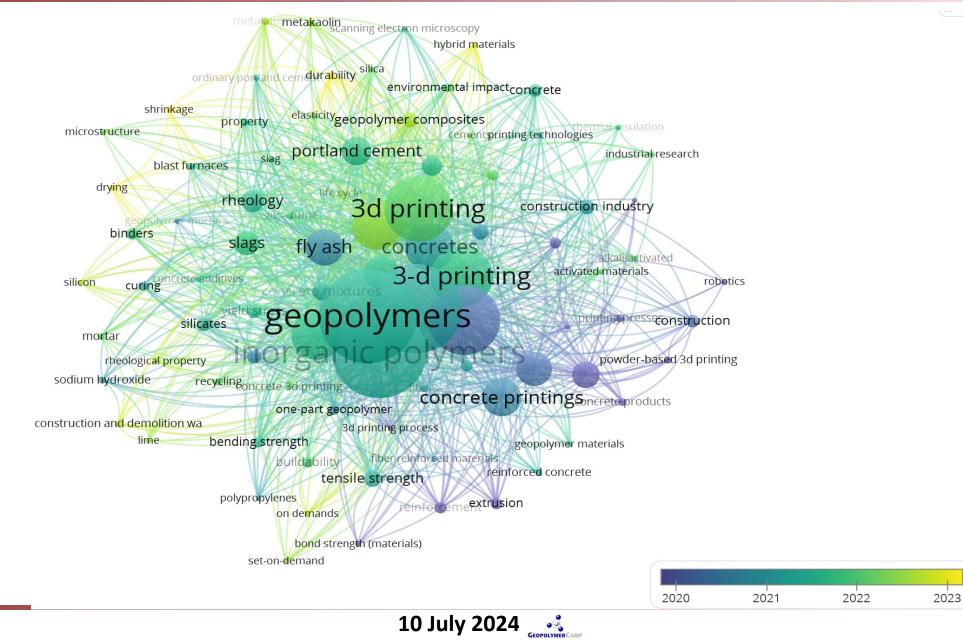
Keyword occurrence in time zone

Institut für Textiltechnik und Lehrstuhl für

🔥 VOSviewer

Textilmaschinenhau

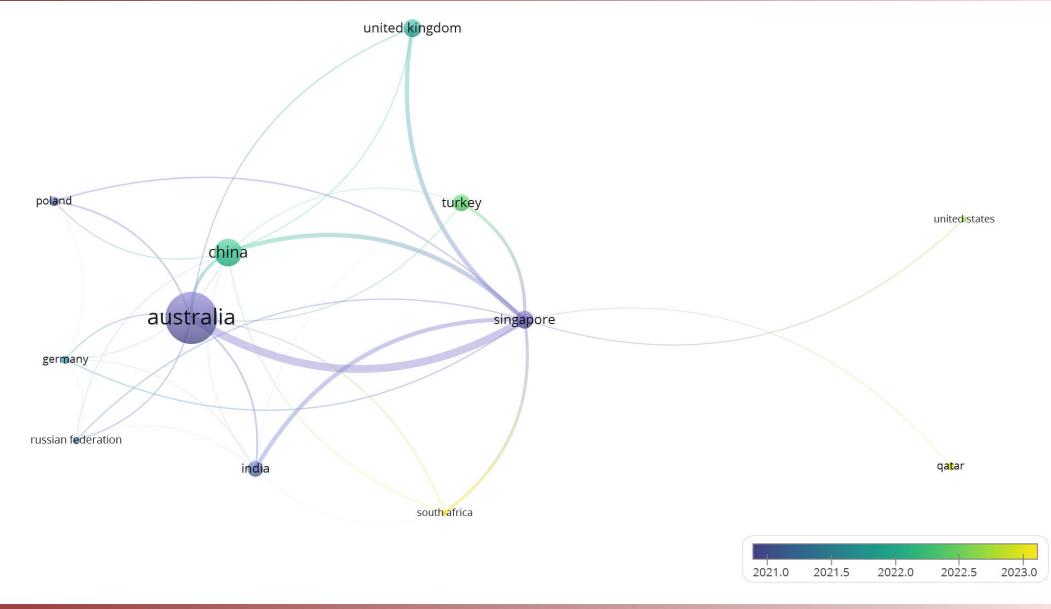




17/38

TA Institut für Textiltechnik und Textiltmaschinenbau RNTHAACHEN UNIVERSITY Country occurrence in time zone





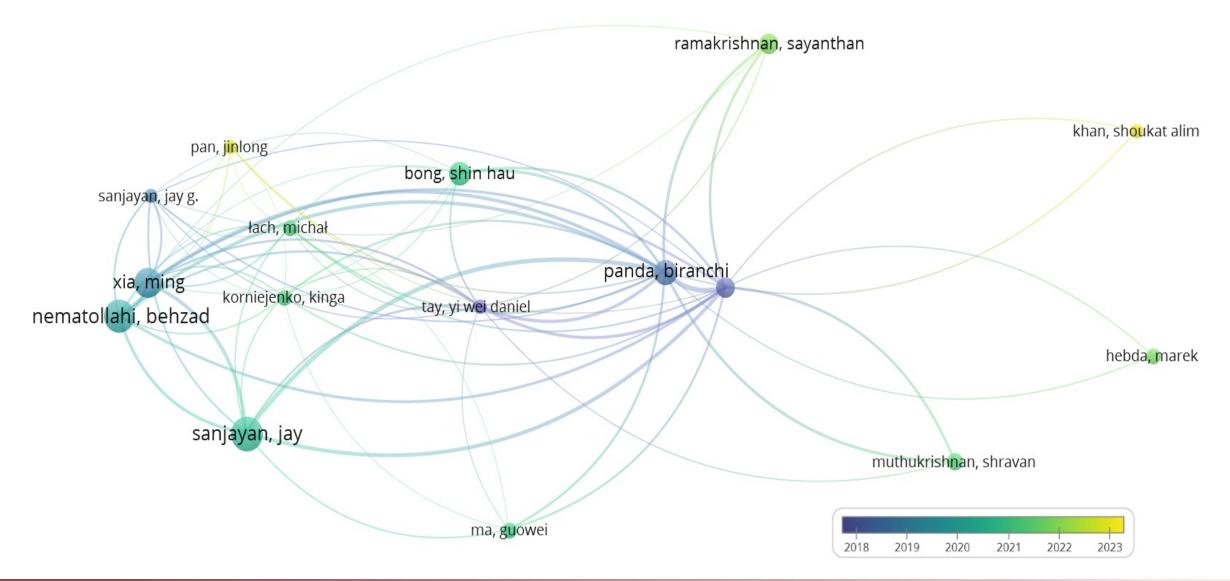
Author occurrence in the time zone

RWTHAACHEN UNIVERSITY

Institut für Textiltechnik und

Lehrstuhl für Textilmaschinenbau











3DGPC- M1 Molarity (M)- 0.87 Allkaline Soln/Binder (a/b)-0.38	(High volume fly ash mix) The mix is full flow (More than 1 hour)	3DGPC- M5 M-0.56 a/b-0.35	Reduced molarity to increase the setting time The mix was initially overflowed but stiffened about 23 min	<mark>3DGPC- M9</mark> M- 0.56 a/b-0.35	. Lower molarity (0.02b Additional water)	
3DGPC- M2 M-0.87 a/b-0.38	GGBS increased by 10% by reducing fly ash Buildability was not achieving	3DGPC- M6 M-0.87 a/b-0.35	GGBS increased to 10% The mix was stiffed in 15 min. (0.07 addl water)	3DGPC- M10 M-0.56 a/b-0.35	. Lower molarity (0.02b Additional water)	
<mark>3DGPC- M3</mark> M-0.87 a/b-0.33	Decreased the Alkaline-binder ratio The mix was stiffed within 8min	<mark>3DGPC- M7</mark> M-0.87 a/b-0.35	The mix was stiffed in 15 min	<mark>3DGPC- M11</mark> M-0.56 a/b-0.37 (Higher Fly ash)	Maintain the slump (40-45 mm)and flow value (200-220 mm) from 15-105 min	1d@ 6.5 MPa 3d@ 23.8 MPa
<mark>3DGPC- M4</mark> M-0.87 a/b-0.35	Increased the a/b ratio The mix was initially overflowed but stiffed in the range of 20-30 min	<mark>3DGPC- M8</mark> M-0.87 a/b-0.37	Increases the Alkaline-binder ratio Buildability was not obtained	3DGPC- M12 M-0.56 a/b-0.37 (10% lesser Fly ash)	Maintain the slump (40-45 mm)and flow value (200-220 mm) from 15-105 min	1d@ 3.7 MPa 3d@ 10.5 MPa







3DGPC- M12 M-0.56 a/b-0.37 (10% lesser Fly ash)	Buildability was not obtained		3DGPC- M16 M-0.87 a/b-0.367	Buildability was not obtained	
3DGPC- M13 (10% lesser Fly ash) M-0.87 a/b-0.36	Maintain the slump (40-45 mm)and flow value (170- 185 mm) from 15-60 min		3DGPC- M17 M-0.87 a/b-0.33	Buildability was not obtained	
<mark>3DGPC- M14</mark> M-0.87 a/b-0.365	Extrudability was no obtained	CONTRACTOR OF CONT	3DGPC- M18 M-0.87 a/b-0.36	Initially15-23 min, Buildability was obtained. But after 30 minutes Buildability was not obtained.	
3DGPC- M15 (Higher Fly ash) M-0.87 a/b-0.365	Buildability was not obtained		3DGPC- M19 M-0.87 a/b-0.355	Buildability was obtained. A totally 50 layers were printed	

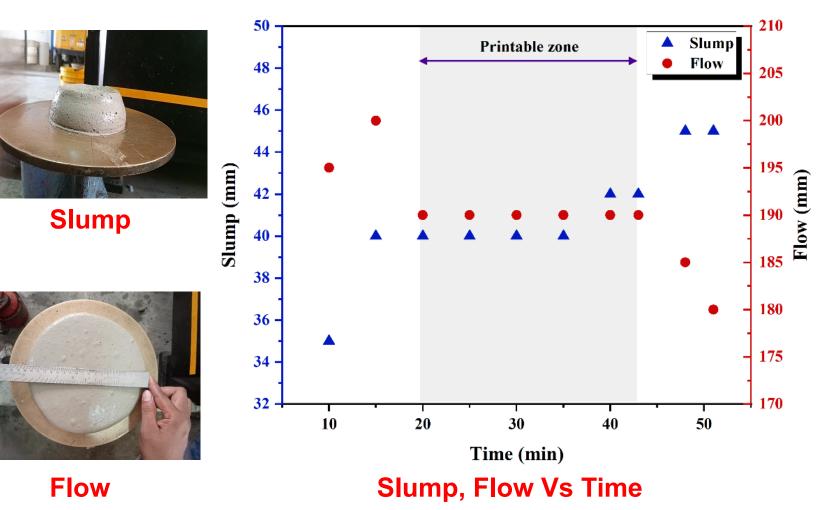






3DGPC-M19 mixes and Flowability

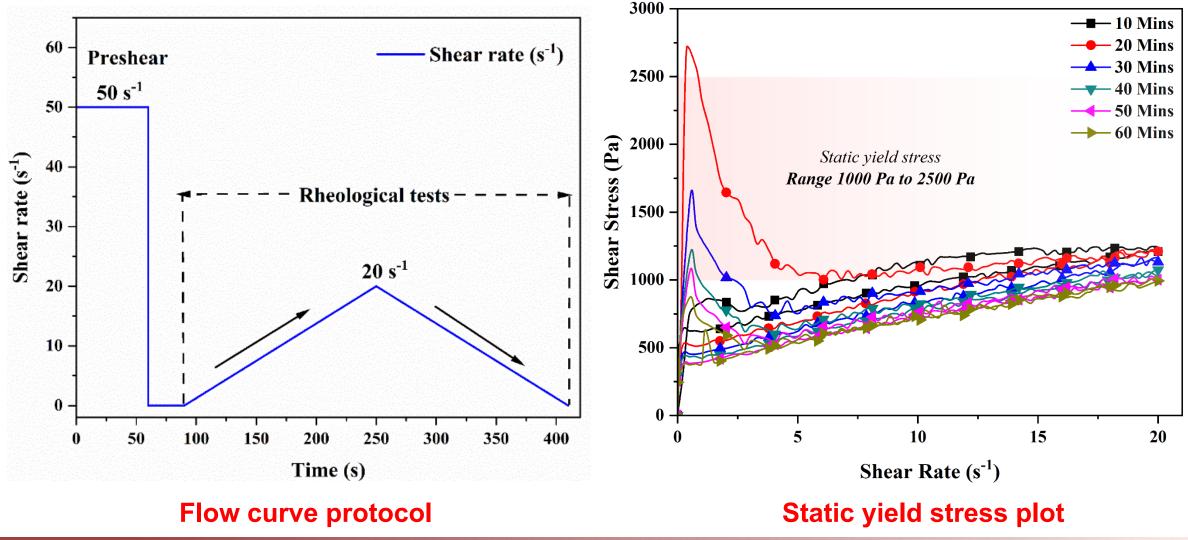
- However, only the mixture M19 could satisfy the requirements for buildability, extrudability, open time, slump, and flow.
- The slump values are maintained at 40-42 mm between 20 - 45 min
- The flow values are maintained at 190 mm between 20 – 45 min
- So, The Printable zone of the 3DGPC-M19 mix was 20-45 min







Rheological Characterization

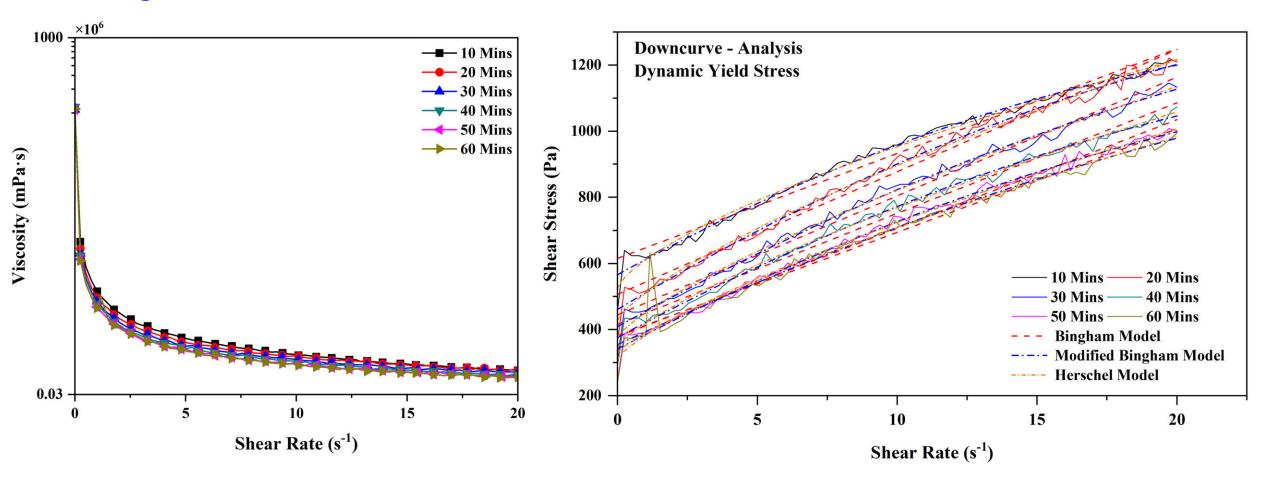


10 July 2024





Rheological Characterization



Viscosity vs Shear rate plot

Dynamic Yield Stress - Plot

10 July 2024





Model fitting results with R Square values with time dependent

lins)	Bingl	nam Model		Modified Bingham Model Herse			schel – Buckley Model				
Time (Mins)	y =	$y_o + \mu_p * x$		у	$y = y_0 + \mu_p \cdot x + c \cdot x^2$				$y = y_o + K$. x ⁿ ;	
Ë	Yo	μ_{p}	R ²	Yo	μ_{p}	С	R ²	Yo	К	n	R ²
10	616.01± 6.51	31.67 ± 0.56	0.9759	566.24 ± 5.86	46.79 ± 1.35	-0.75 ± 0.06	0.9911	522.55 ± 10.92	88.41 ± 7.24	0.68 ± 0.02	0.9909
20	506.85 ± 6.37	37.03 ± 0.55	0.983	461.42 ± 6.34	50.84 ± 1.46	-0.69± 0.07	0.9924	427.20± 11.00	83.08 ± 6.70	0.75 ± 0.02	0.992
30	445.097 ± 5.60	35.92 ± 0.48	0.986	408.97 ± 6.17	46.89 ± 1.42	-0.54± 0.06	0.9923	375.72 ± 9.55	75.45 ± 5.65	0.77 ± 0.02	0.9932
40	416.49 ± 5.67	33.48 ± 0.48	0.9836	376.34 ± 5.67	45.69 ± 1.31	-0.61 ± 0.06	0.9925	345.04± 9.64	74.77 ± 5.86	0.75 ± 0.02	0.9924
50	378.69 ± 5.26	32.81 ± 0.45	0.9852	341.79 ± 5.35	44.02 ± 1.23	-0.56 ± 0.06	0.9931	309.94 ± 8.67	72.44 ± 5.24	0.75 ± 0.02	0.9936
60	382.40 ± 7.66	31.20 ± 0.66	0.9661	354.75 ± 10.54	39.61 ± 2.43	-0.42 ± 0.11	0.9709	328.97 ± 16.75	61.24 ± 9.64	0.79± 0.04	0.9717



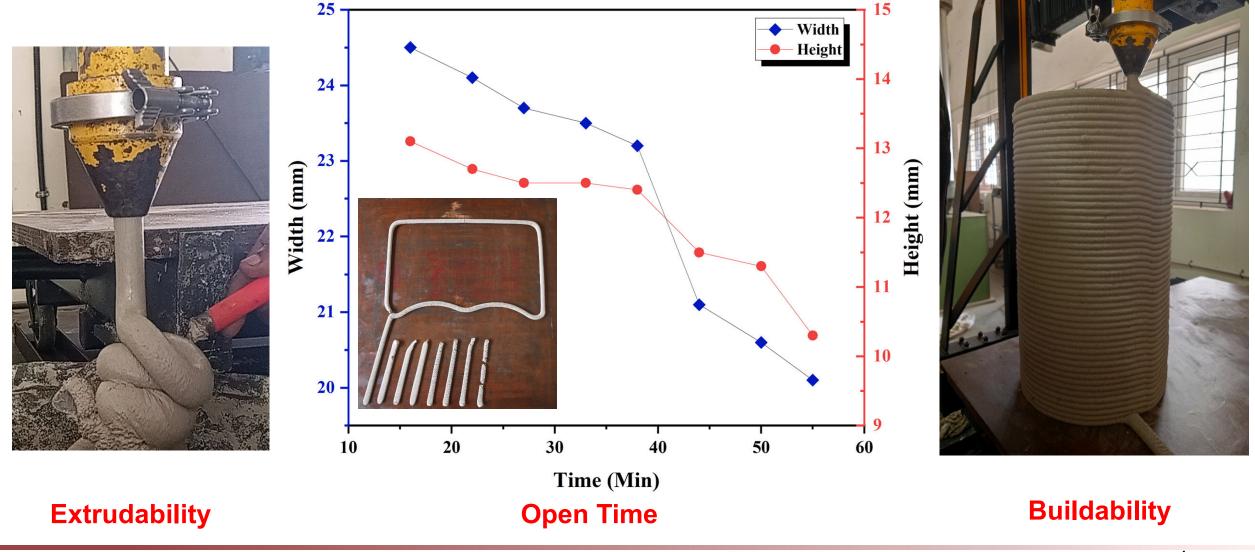


3DGPC



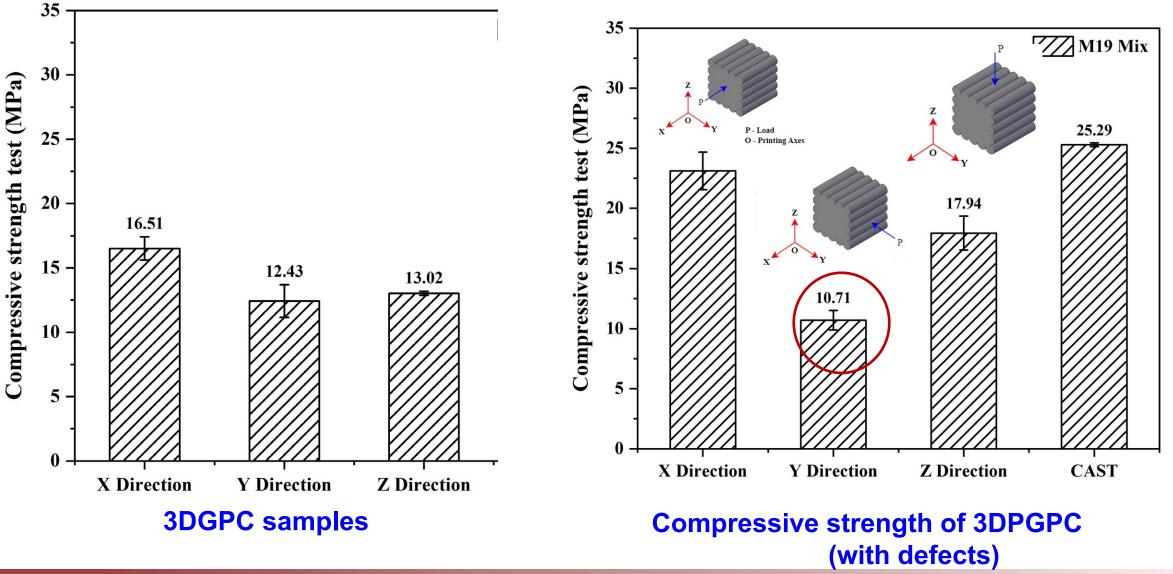


Extrudability, Open Time and Buildability









10 July 2024









3DGPC-M19 mix used to print map of India







Reinforcement cage is manually erected prior to Before printing and subsequently covered on either side by printing layer wise deposition using a dual nozzle system Various methods are designed for reinforcing during During 3 printing, parallel to either the mixing, extruding or printing building tasks Reinforcing after printing is completed. The printed After object can withstand the loads imposed by printing reinforcement installation or assembly

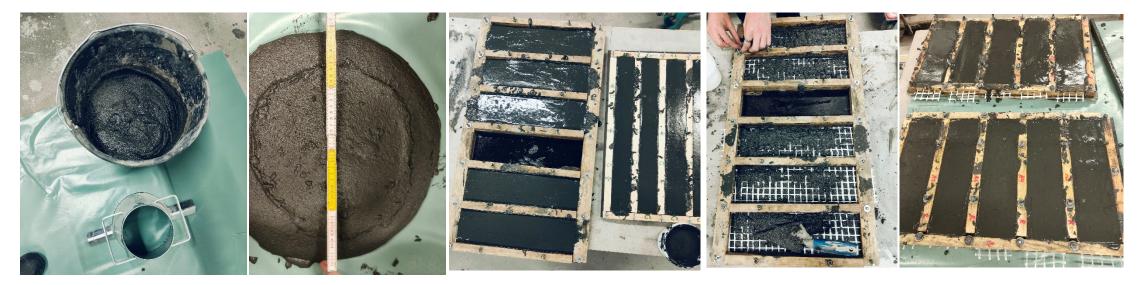






Geopolymer concrete mix casting with (i) without textile (ii) AR Glass coated flexible textile

(iii) AR Glass uncoated textile(iv) AR Glass epoxy coated







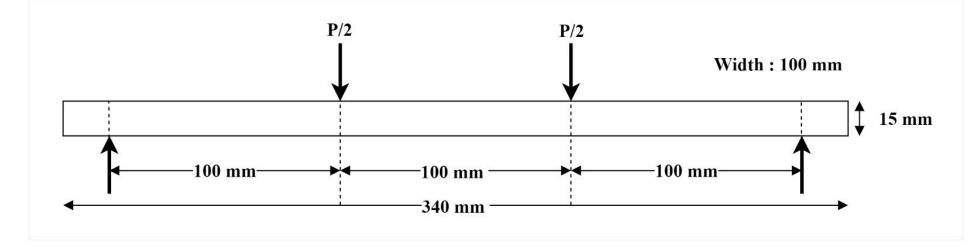




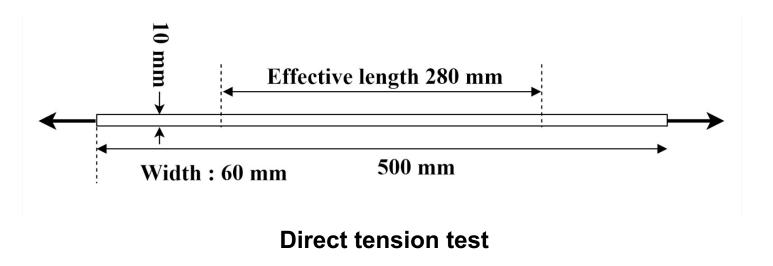
SI No	Mix ID	Specimen details (mm)	Flow (mm)	Fresh Density (kg/m3)	Property	Remarks
1	3DGP0	i) 340x100x15 -5 no.s ii) 500x60x10 – 4 no.s	400	2296	i) Flexural strengthii) Tensile strength	Geopolymer mortar matrix (Without textile)
2	3DGP1	i) 340x100x15 -5 no.s ii) 500x60x10 – 4 no.s	-	2185	i) Flexural strengthii) Tensile strength	Geopolymer mortar matrix with AR glass coated flexible textile (water 1% of binder increased)
3	3DGP2	i) 340x100x15 -5 no.s ii) 500x60x10 – 4 no.s	380	2275	i) Flexural strengthii) Tensile strength	Geopolymer mortar matrix with AR glass uncoated textile
4	3DGP3	i) 340x100x15 -5 no.s ii) 500x60x10 – 4 no.s	-	2291	i) Flexural strengthii) Tensile strength	Geopolymer mortar matrix with AR glass with coated flexible textile
5	3DGP4	i) 340x100x15 -5 no.s ii) 500x60x10 – 4 no.s	-	2280	i) Flexural strength ii) Tensile strength	Geopolymer mortar matrix with AR glass with epoxy coated textile
6	3DGP5	i) 270x80x20 -5 no.s (1) ii) 270x80x20 -5 no.s (2)	-	2261	i) pull out test	 Geopolymer mortar matrix with AR glass with coated flexible textile Geopolymer mortar matrix with AR glass with epoxy coated textile







Four point bending test





Serie

n = 5

x

b

mm

99,96

h

mm

18,11

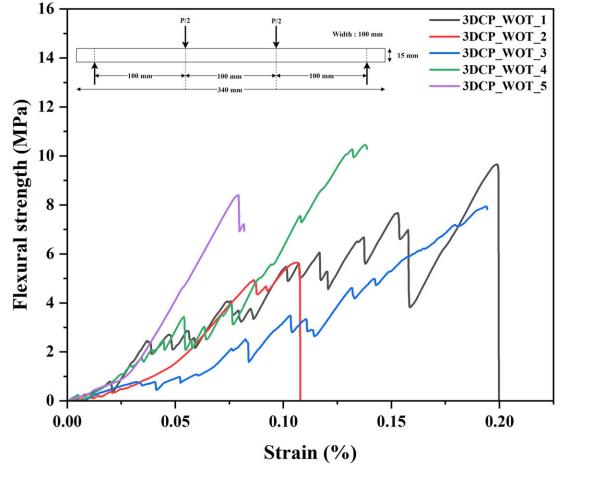


- 3DCP_WT_1

- 3DCP_WT_2

- 3DCP_WT_3

- 3DCP_WT_4 - 3DCP_WT_5



FMOR

Ν

1068,02

 Δ_{MOR}

mm

1,32

GMOR

MPa

9,85

CP_WOT_4 CP_WOT_5	MPa)	2 - ^{100 m}		0 mm ────→ ◀── 0 mm ───	100 mm	→		
Λ	trength (]	0 -		/		m	η	
	g tensile s	8 - - 6 -	NA	VVV				
0.20		0.0	0.5	1.0		1.5	2.0	
0.20				St	train (%			
ε _{mor}		Serie	b	h	FMOR	σ_{MOR}	$\Delta_{\rm MOR}$	
%		n = 5	mm	mm	N	MPa	mm	
0,1432	24	x	100,36	18,97	1363,07	11,34	13,73	
								-

P/2

P/2

Width : 100 mm

15 mm

16

14

E MOR

%

1,55921







'Think Global Act Local'





Thank you!

