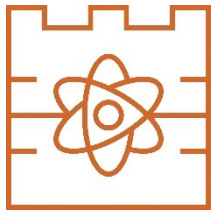


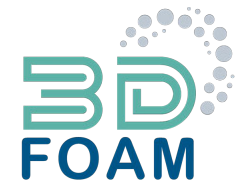
**GEOPOLYMER**  
INSTITUTE



# Geopolymer materials in 3D printing techniques

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Cracow University of Technology, Faculty of Materials Engineering  
and Physics, Poland



09 July 2024 16th Geopolymer Camp, Saint-Quentin – France

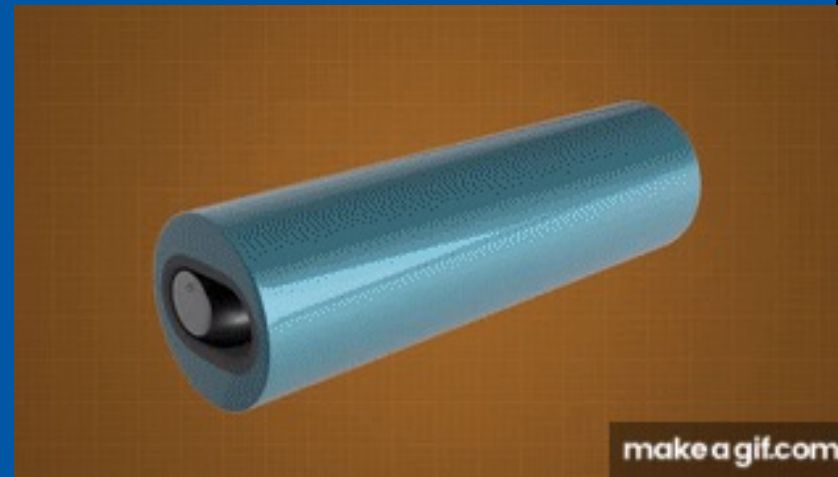
# Past extrusion material:



Screw extrusion



Extrusion with a syringe



Stator pump



# Past extrusion material:



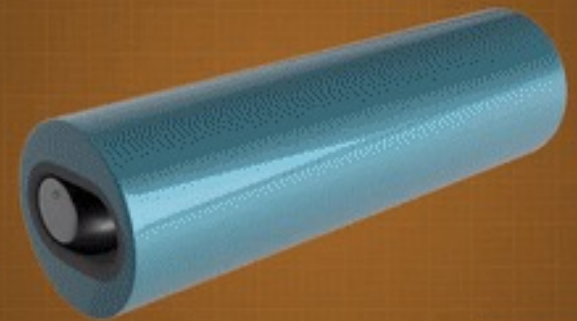
Extrusion with a syringe



Screw extrusion



Stator pump

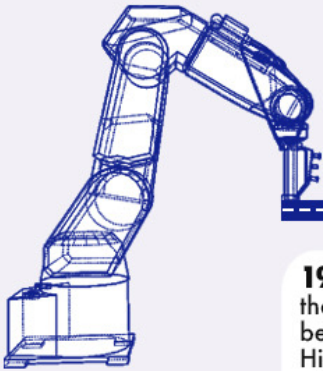


make a gif.com

# The Evolution of 3D Printing in Architecture:

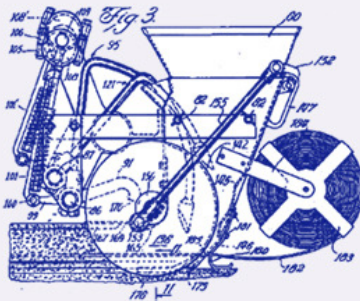
## THE EVOLUTION OF 3D-PRINTING IN

### 1. first



## 1930s

**1939:** Inventor William E. Urschel created the **world's first 3D printed concrete building** behind a small warehouse in Indiana, USA. His simple, yet ingenious machine consisted of an automatic ramming mechanism that compressed the concrete between spinning disks, consolidating and smoothing each layer as the material was extruded.

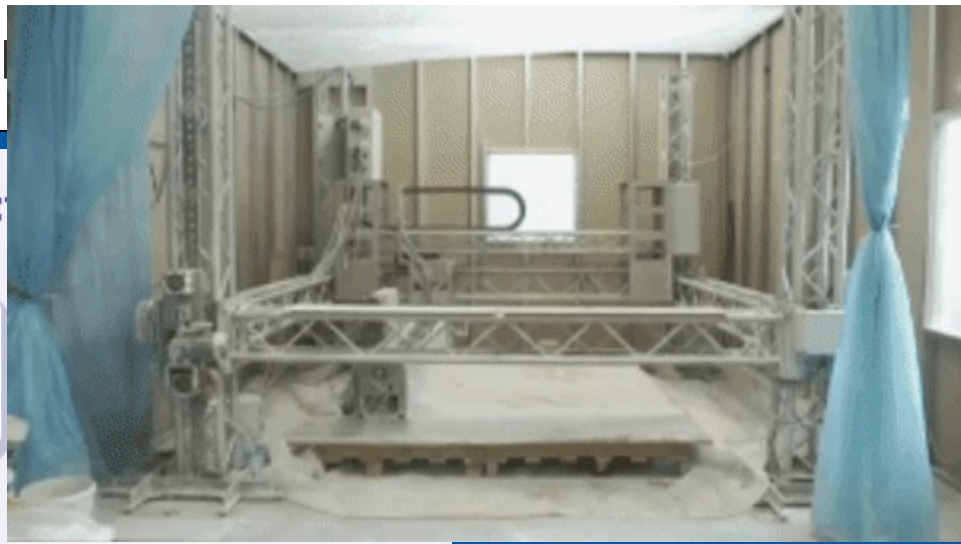


## 1940s

**1940:** One year after its creation, Urschel filed a series of patents for his **"Wall Building Machine"**, which would be used to fabricate multistory structures with integrated reinforcement and a self-supporting domes, all printed in concrete without formwork.



# The Evolution of 3D P



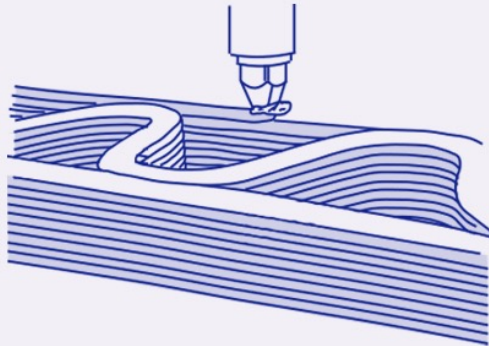
## 4. first architect

2000s

**2004:** Italian engineer Enrico Dini developed the D-Shape 3D printer, which employs a **binder jetting technique to create large-scale structures** using a mixture of sand and inorganic binding materials. This marked an important step towards printing architectural elements.

FUN FACT

Gaudi's Sagrada Familia uses complex 3D printed prototypes to accelerate the construction process



**2006:** MIT researchers created a **large, highly controllable robotic arm** able to print from concrete to recycled plastic using a conventional construction nozzle. This same year, the first **Selective Layer Synthesis (SLS)** machine was made available; basically, materials could be melted during the process, enabling the manufacture of industrial parts made from various materials.



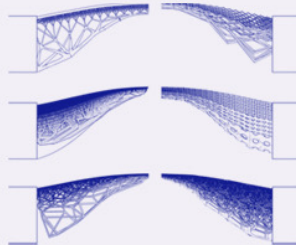
**2009:** More researchers and companies began experimenting with **3D printing concrete**, opening new possibilities for architectural applications due to the material's structural capabilities.

# The Evolution of 3D Printing in Architecture:



6. gain  
the res

**2020:** Germany's first 3D printed two-story home entered the market, and two months later, construction company PERI successfully printed the **largest 3D printed apartment building** in Europe.



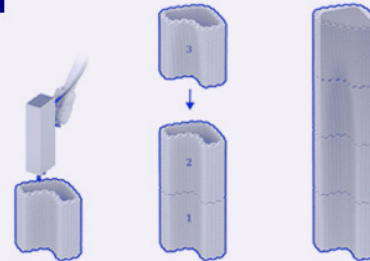
**2021:** After years of work, a **3D printed metal bridge** emerged in Amsterdam – a result of innovative 3D printing technology, generative design and topology optimization techniques.

**2021:** Architects and industry specialist WASP built the first, **fully natural 3D printed construction made of raw earth**. The sustainable housing prototype used multiple printers synchronized to work at the same time for 200 hours.

**2021:** BIG, Lennar and ICON set out to build **the world's largest 3D printed neighborhood**, comprised of 100 homes in Austin, Texas



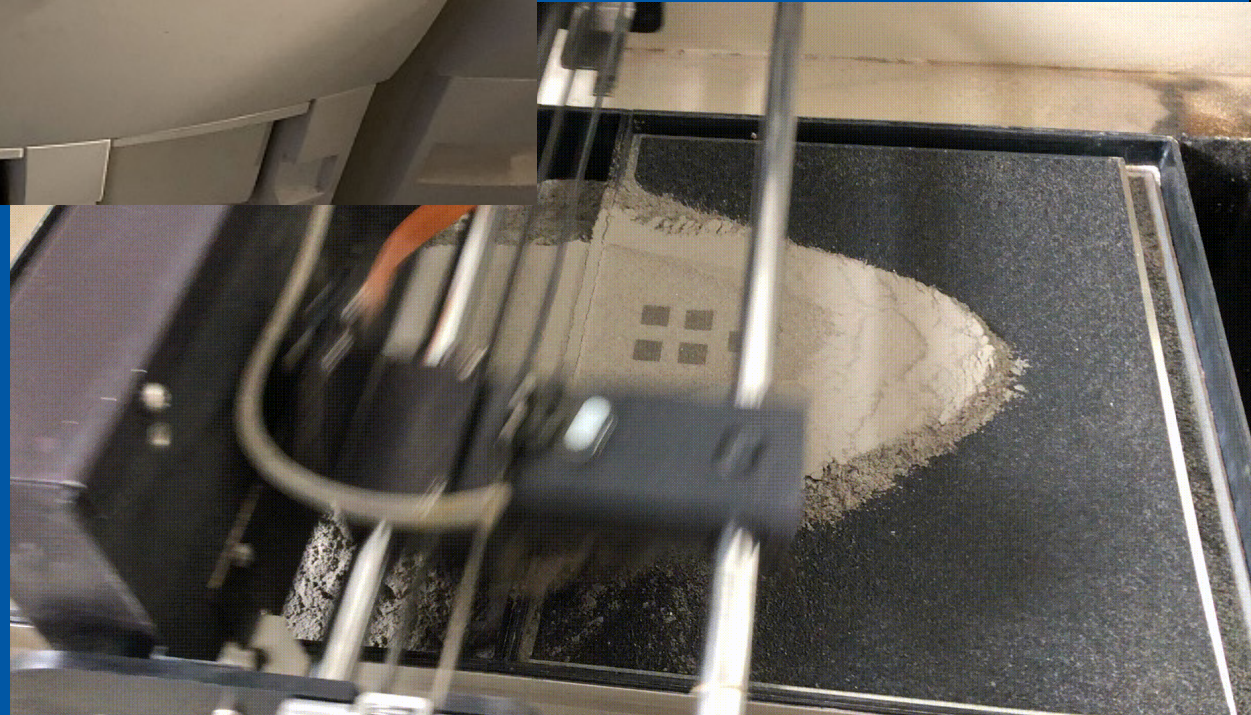
2020s



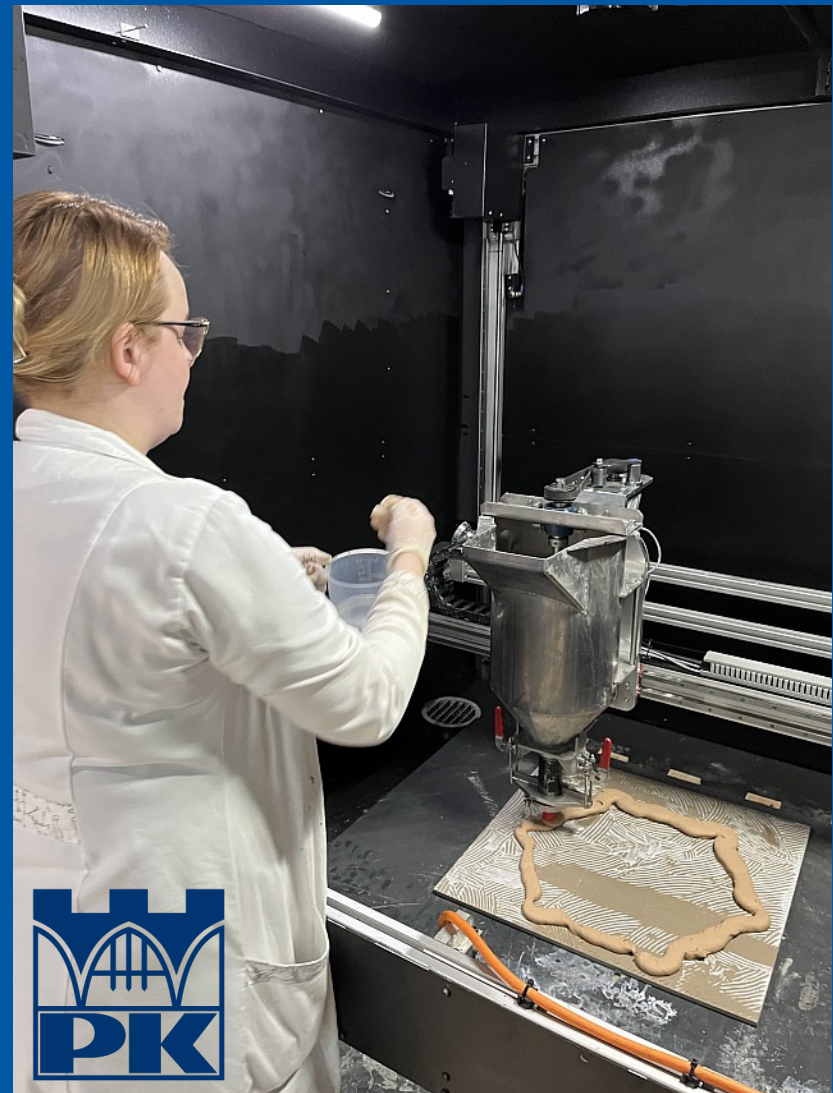
**2023:** Exploring applications of large-scale robotic 3D printing, researchers at ETH Zurich used cement-free mineral foam made from recycled waste to develop a **lightweight insulated wall system** that can reduce building materials, labor and costs.



# Binder Jetting



# Mixing & applying



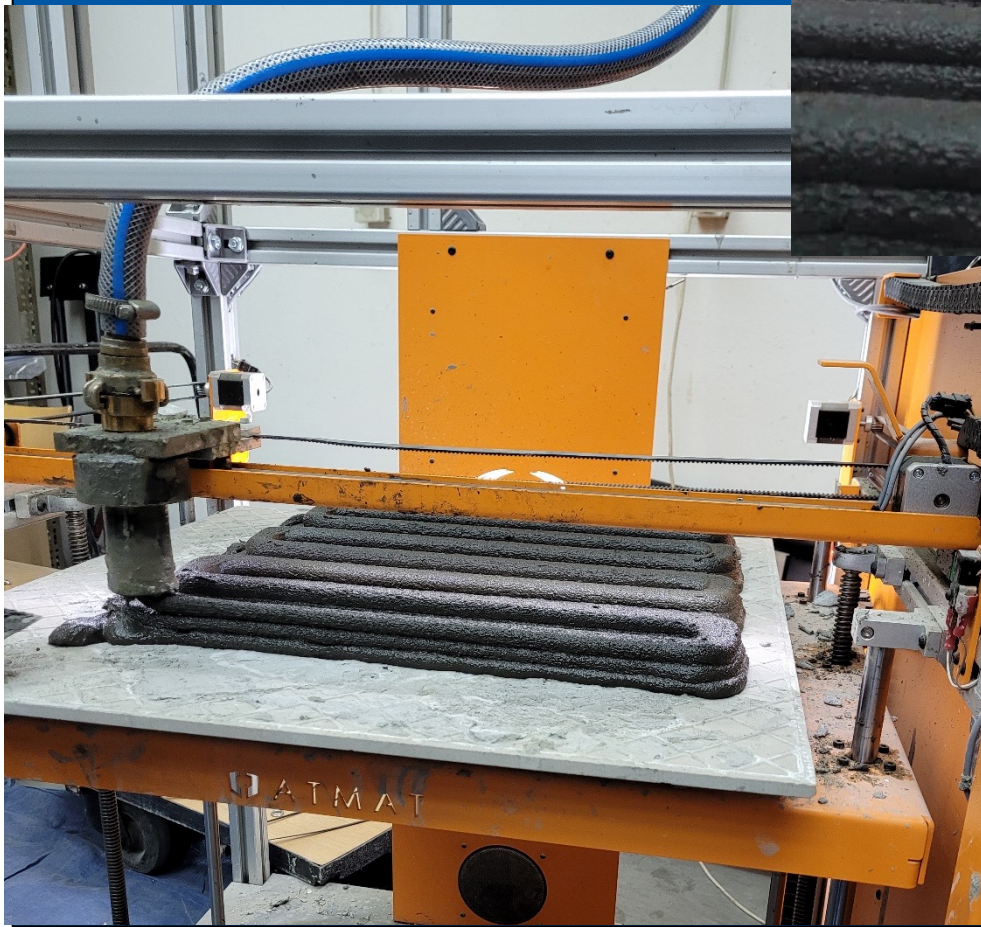




*Small-Scale concrete 3D printer.*

# Sample devices

Typical print parameters:  
Material feeding speed – 2 [dm<sup>3</sup>/min]  
Print speed – 300 [mm/s]  
Layer height 10 [mm]



The dimensions of the printer's worktable are 460 x 460 x 40 mm. When printing from the tested material, a nozzle with a diameter of  $\varnothing 20$  mm was used.

# Sample devices





# Sample devices



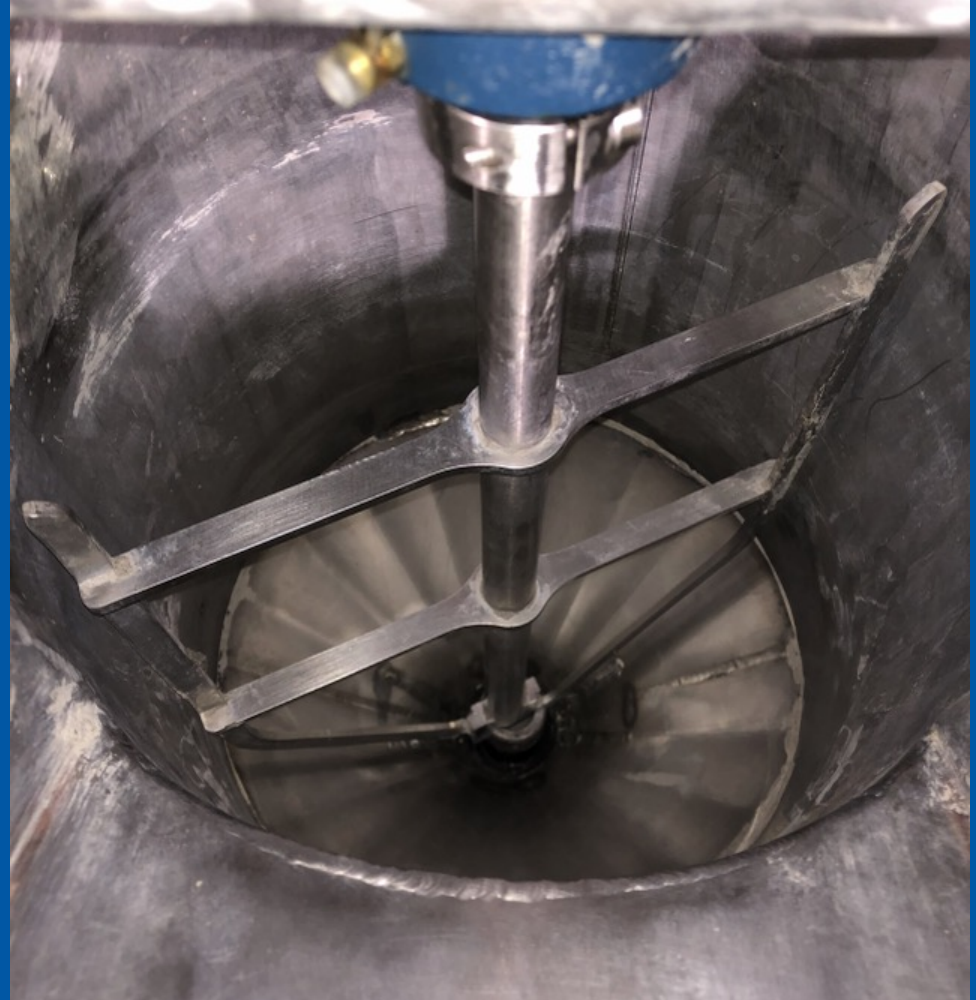
# Sample devices







# Sample devices

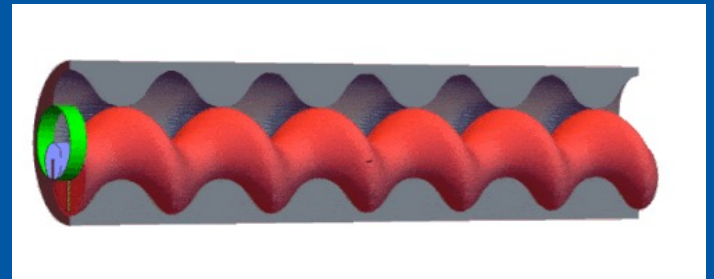




# Sample devices



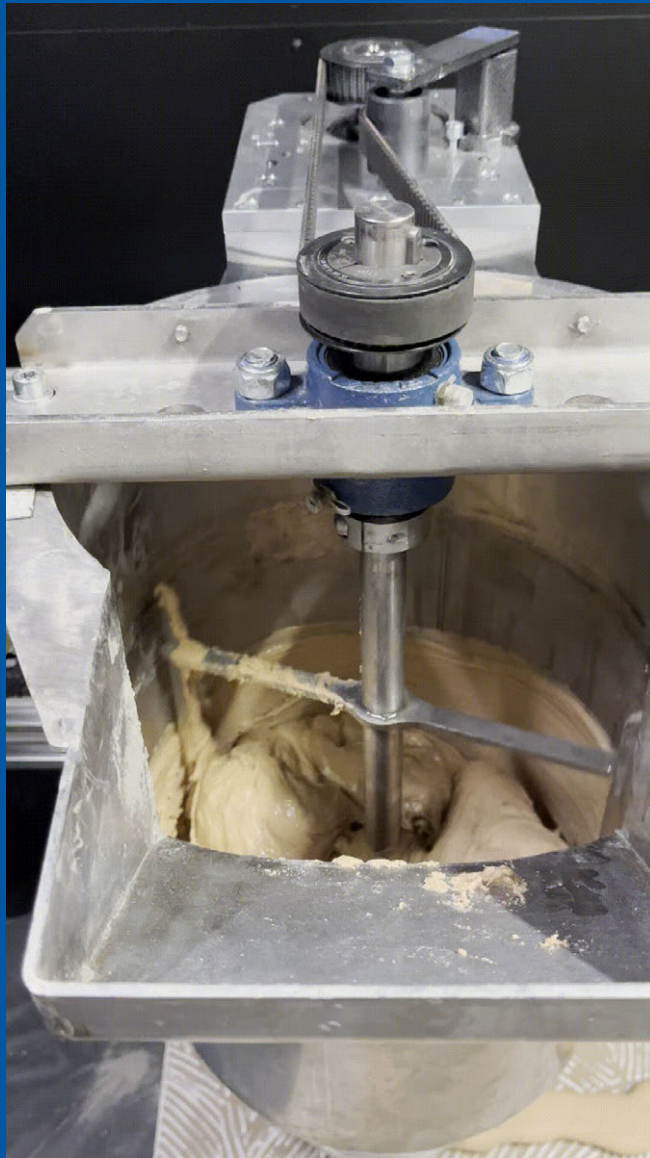
stator pump



# Sample devices



# Sample devices



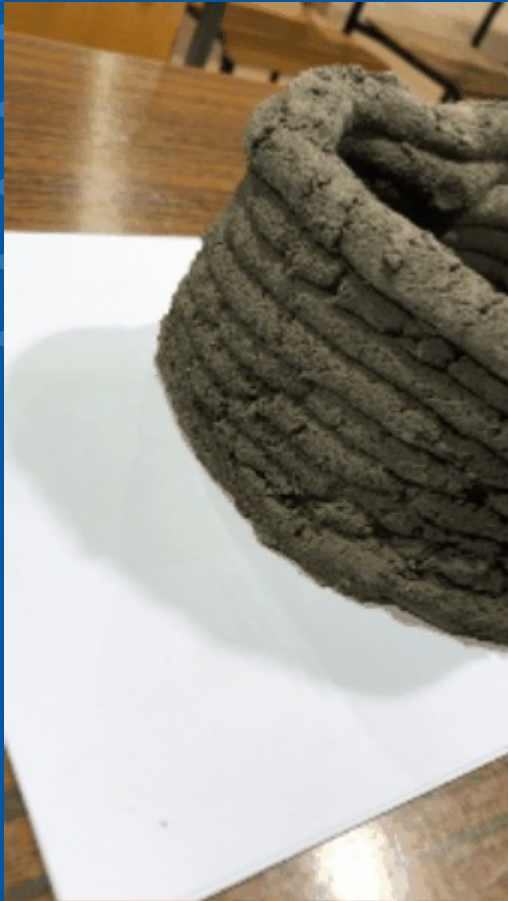


# Sample devices



# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist



# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist
- You are printing too slowly

Flow not adapted to  
the printing speed



# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist



# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
  - Too moist
  - You are printing too slowly
  - You're printing too fast
- } Flow not adapted to the printing speed





# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist
- You are printing too slowly
- You're printing too fast
- **Unconnected layers**
- Dries too slowly
- Corosion

Flow not adapted to the printing speed



# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist
- You are printing too slowly
- You're printing too fast
- Unconnected layers
- Dries too slowly
- Corosion

Flow not adapted to



# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist
- You are printing too slowly
- You're printing too fast
- Un
- Dri
- Cor

Flow not adapted to the printing speed



3D-Printed House Construction Time-Lapse

# Problems with 3D printing

- Too dry
- Too moist
- You are printing too slowly
- You're printing too fast
- Unconnected layers
- Dries too slowly
- Corrosion



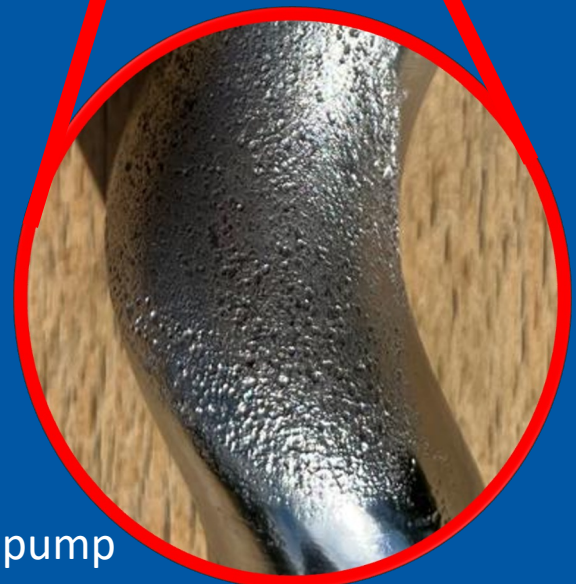
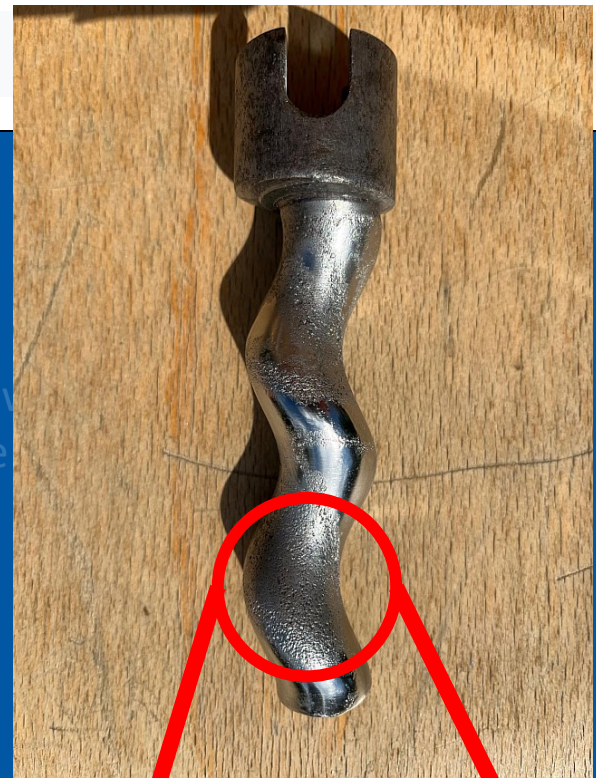
stator pump

# Problems with 3D printing

- To
- To
- You
- You
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- Dri
- Co



Flo  
the



stator pump

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
|                               | <p><b>Project:</b> Development of 3D printing technology for construction and facade prefabricated elements made of concrete composites and geopolymers (PRINTGEOHOUSE)</p>  |
| Amount and sources of funding | <p>National (Polish) / EU–Polish National Centre for Research and Development in Poland.</p> <p>Total project: ca. 1 784 050.00 EUR</p> <p>Co-financing: ca. 806 342.38 EUR</p> <p>Coordinators: Prof. Janusz Mikuła, Prof. Marek Hebda, CUT</p> |
| Duration                      | 01/01/2019-31/12/2021  |
| Consortium                    | <p>Cracow University of Technology</p> <p>CKBM Sp. z o. o. Sp. K. (Company)</p>  |
| Raw mat.                      | Metakaolin, fly-ash  |
| Technology                    | Laboratory (testing materials): modified WASP 2040; Scale-up: Large-format printer (ATMAT)   |
| Planned product               | Components for production of residential house on place)   |



|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
|                               | <b>Project: Smart Geopolymers<br/>(SMART-G)</b>  |
| Amount and sources of funding | <p>EU: ERA-MIN 2 (Call 2019), TOPIC 4. Recycling and Re-use of End-of-Life products</p> <p>Total project: 1 085 926 EUR<br/>(Coordinator: Prof. Hubert Rahier, VUB)</p> <p>CUT: 116 250 EUR<br/>(Coordinator CUT: Prof. Izabela Hager)</p>   |
| Duration                      | 01/12/2020-31/11/2023  |
| Consortium                    | <p>Lider: VUB - Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>Portugal: University of Aveiro</p> <p>Greece: MNL Innovations GP, IESL/FORTH, Mytilineos S.A.</p> <p>Poland: Cracow University of Technology, PBP Łęprzem Sp. z o.o, Poland</p> <p>Belgium: ResourceFull</p> |
| Raw mat.                      | Industrial waste, red mud, CDW, etc.   |
| Technology                    | Extrusion - ATMAT company  |
| Planned                       | Tunnel   |








Narodowe Centrum Badań i Rozwoju

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
|                               | <b>Project: Development of lunar regolith simulant for 3D printing in Binder Jetting technology</b>                |
| Amount and sources of funding | PL: National Science Center Poland, MINIATURA V<br>Total project: 6 000 EUR<br>Coordinator: PhD Eng. Barbara Kozub |
| Duration                      | 02/12/2021-01/12/2022  |
| Consortium                    | CUT  |
| Raw mat.                      | Regolith   |
| Technology                    | Manual trials (binder Jetting)   |
| Product                       | Regolith   |

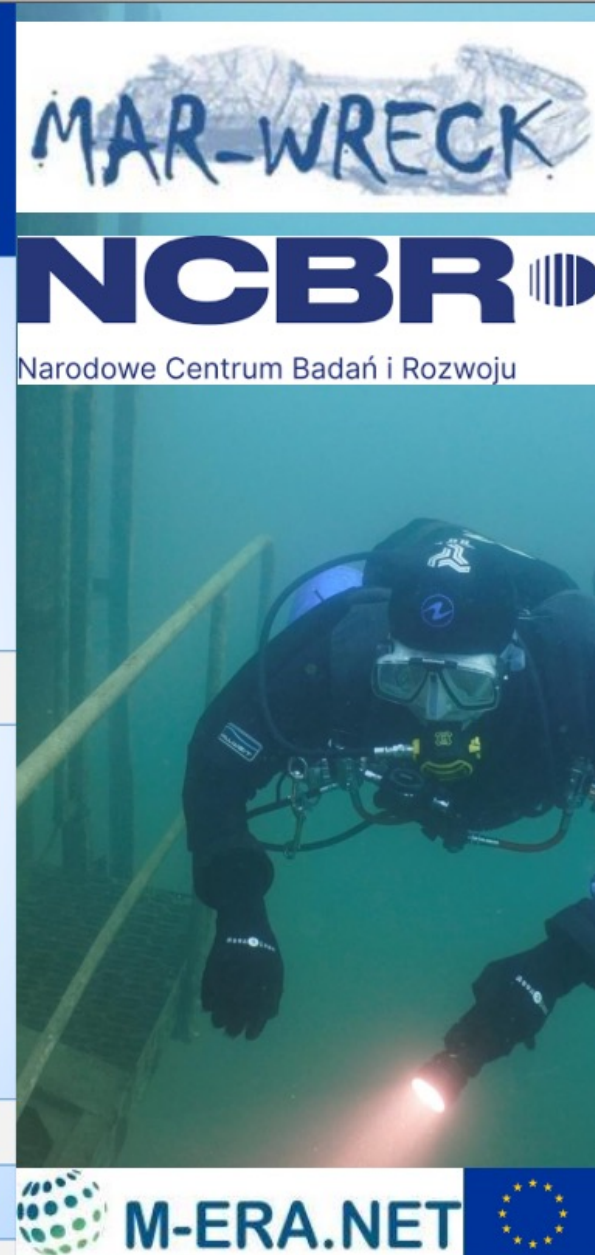


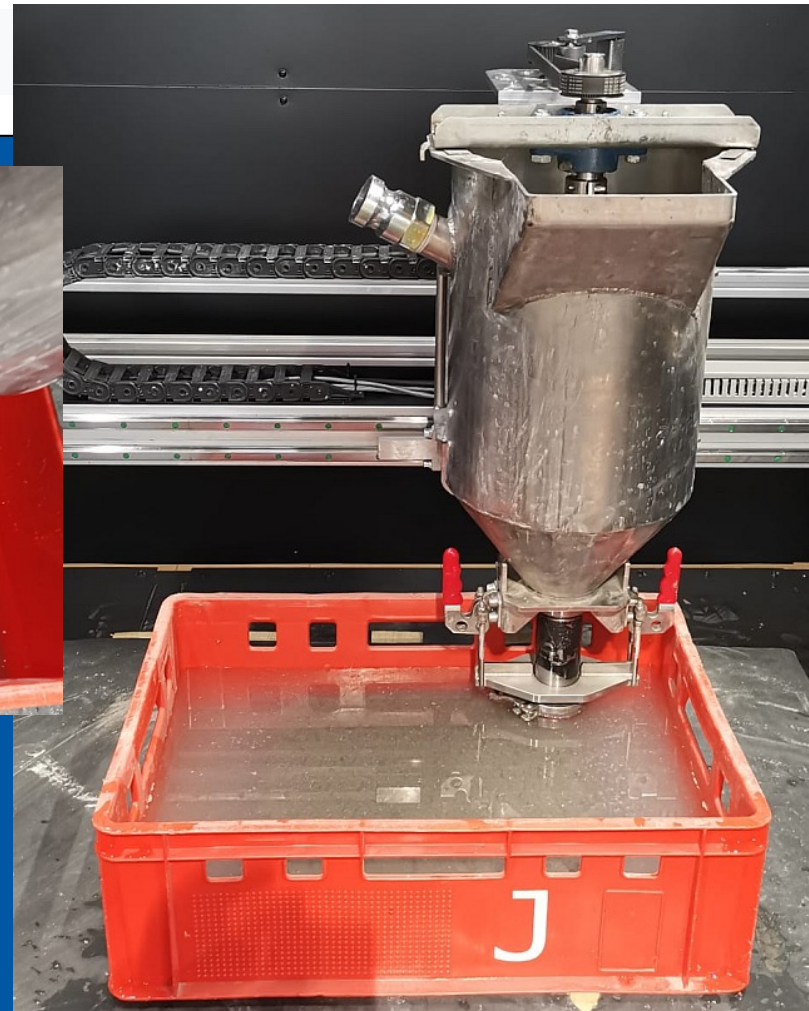
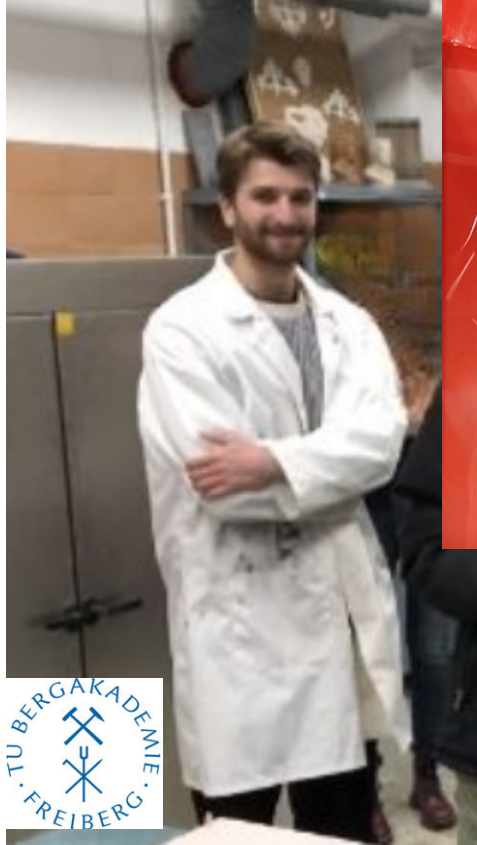
Korniejenko, K.; Pławecka, K.; Kozub, B. An Overview for Modern Energy-Efficient Solutions for Lunar and Martian Habitats Made Based on Geopolymers Composites and 3D Printing Technology. *Energies* 2022, 15, 9322.  
<https://doi.org/10.3390/en15249322>





|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
|                               | <p><b>Project: Development of geopolymer composites as a material for protection of hazardous wrecks and other critical underwater structures against corrosion (MAR-WRECK)</b></p>   |
| Amount and sources of funding | <p>EU: M-ERA.NET 3 CALL 2021, Call Topic: High performance composites</p> <p>Total project: 1 141 860 EUR</p> <p>(Coordinator: PhD Thomas Grab)</p> <p>CUT: 275 000 EUR</p> <p>(Coordinator CUT: PhD Kinga Korniejenko)</p> |
| Duration                      | 01/06/2022-31/05/2025   |
| Consortium                    | <p>Lider: Technische Universität Bergakademie Freiberg, Germany</p> <p>Partners:</p> <p>Cracow University of Technology, Poland</p> <p>HIBRID Sp. z o.o, Poland</p> <p>Technical University of Liberec, Czech Republic</p>  |
| Raw mat.                      | Ashes, tailings, construction waste, etc.   |
| Technology                    | Extrusion and binder jetting  |
| Planned                       | Material for underwater applications  |



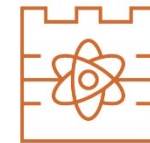


# Thank you for your attention



Szymon GADEK

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**Cracow University of Technology**  
Faculty of Materials Engineering  
and Physics

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