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# 3D printing of geopolymer binder based concrete structures by adapting tabletop clay printers

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# State-of-the-art

## The utilization of commercial clay 3D printers for GP

- Archez et al. (2020) „Adaptation of the geopolymer composite formulation binder to the shaping process“ → (PotterBot 7) Extrudability governed by silicate content. Balance defines printability window.
- Archez et al. (2021) „Shaping of geopolymer composites by 3D printing“ → (PotterBot 7) Further mix design and recipe optimization. Layer adhesion.
- N'Cho et al. (2024) „Extrudability of geopolymers and control of the formed networks by zeta potential and NMR spectroscopy“ → (Delta WASP 2040 and PotterBot 7) Local scale structure. Extrudability correlation with zeta potential and alkali cation concentration.
- Lazorenko and Kasprzhitskii (2022) „Geopolymer additive manufacturing: A review“ → Most cited review → no direct mention of commercial printers

### Identified Research Gaps:

- No systematic use of low-cost commercial printers
- Lack of tensile testing and visual microstructural defect mapping
- Limited understanding of CMC impact on print geometry

# Lab-scale printing – OPC printers

- OPC and GPC printers have broadly similar hardware requirements
- Smallest commercial printers:
  - expensive
  - complex
  - proprietary or custom software
  - auger screw extrusion
- Some selection options



Eazao Mega Tong  
15 000 €  
350 x 400 x 490 mm  
40 mm nozzle  
+ pumps, mixer, etc.



CERAMBOT Tong  
20 000 €  
1650 x 1650 x 1650 mm  
30 mm nozzle  
self-contained system

# Lab-scale printing – clay/ceramic printers

- Hardware requires modification
  - frame rigidity
  - alkalinity resistance
- Operates on open-source software
  - extensive calibration needed
- Very affordable
- Some selection, but design options are limited
- Liquid displacement modelling
  - syringe/piston
  - pneumatic

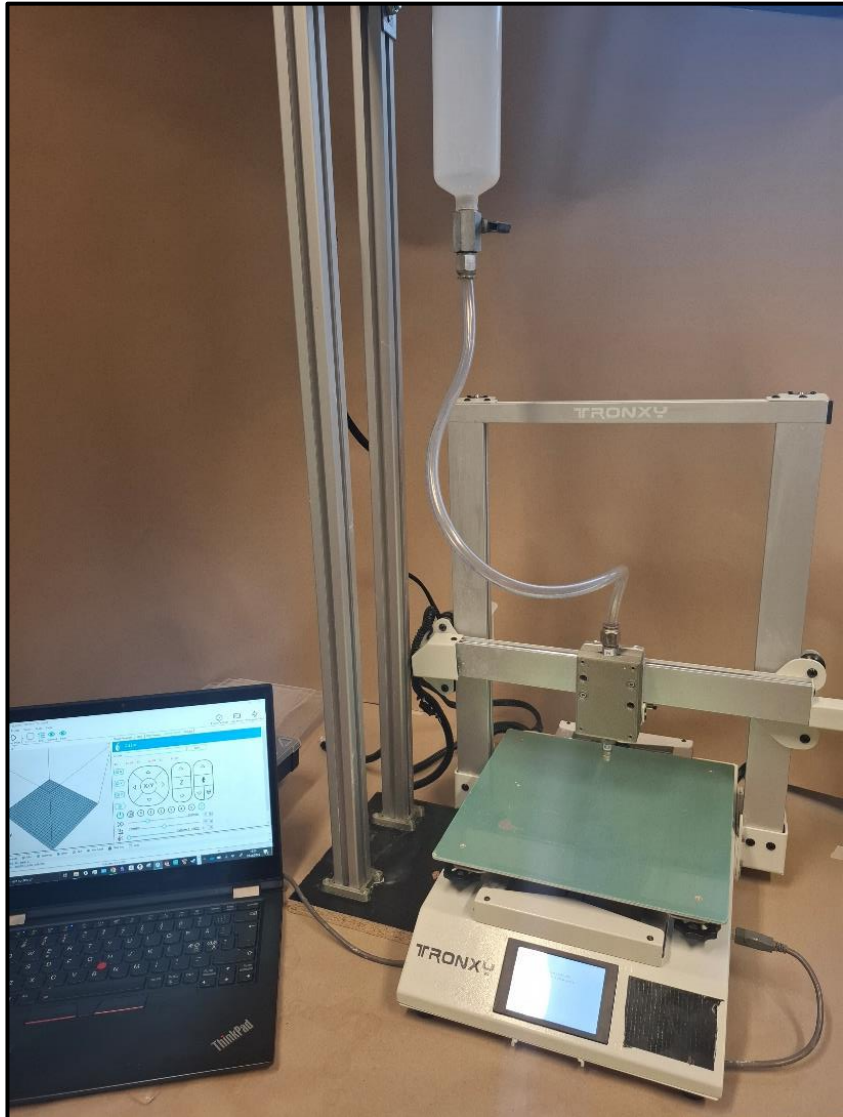


3D PotterBot 10 Pro  
7000 €  
415 x 405 x 500 mm  
5 mm nozzle  
self-contained system



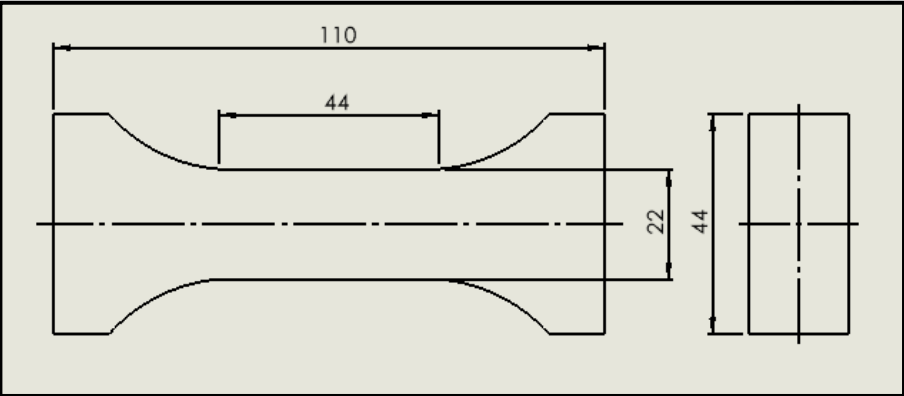
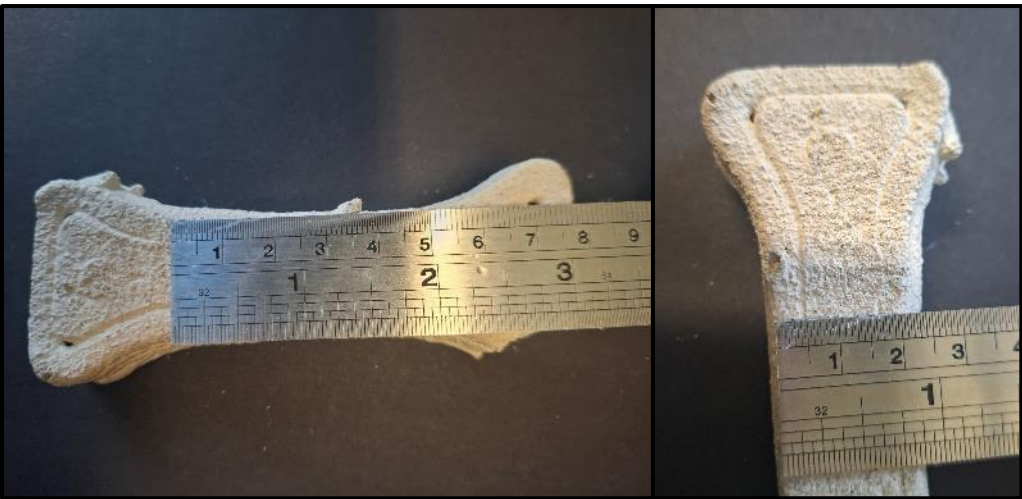
Tronxy Moore 2 Pro  
520 €  
255x255x260 mm  
5 mm nozzle  
self-contained system

## Most affordable option



Tronxy Moore 2 Pro  
520 €  
255x255x260 mm  
5 mm nozzle  
self-contained system

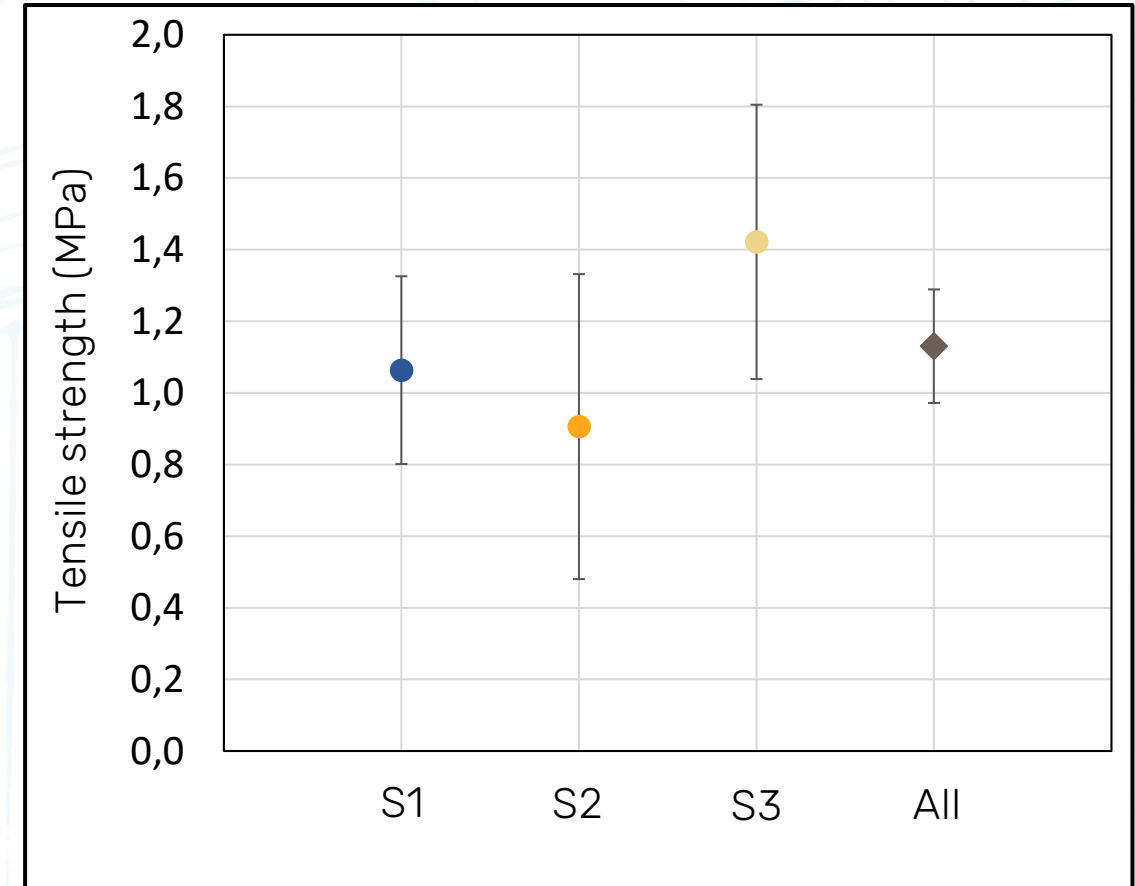
# Dog bone prints



# Tensile strength

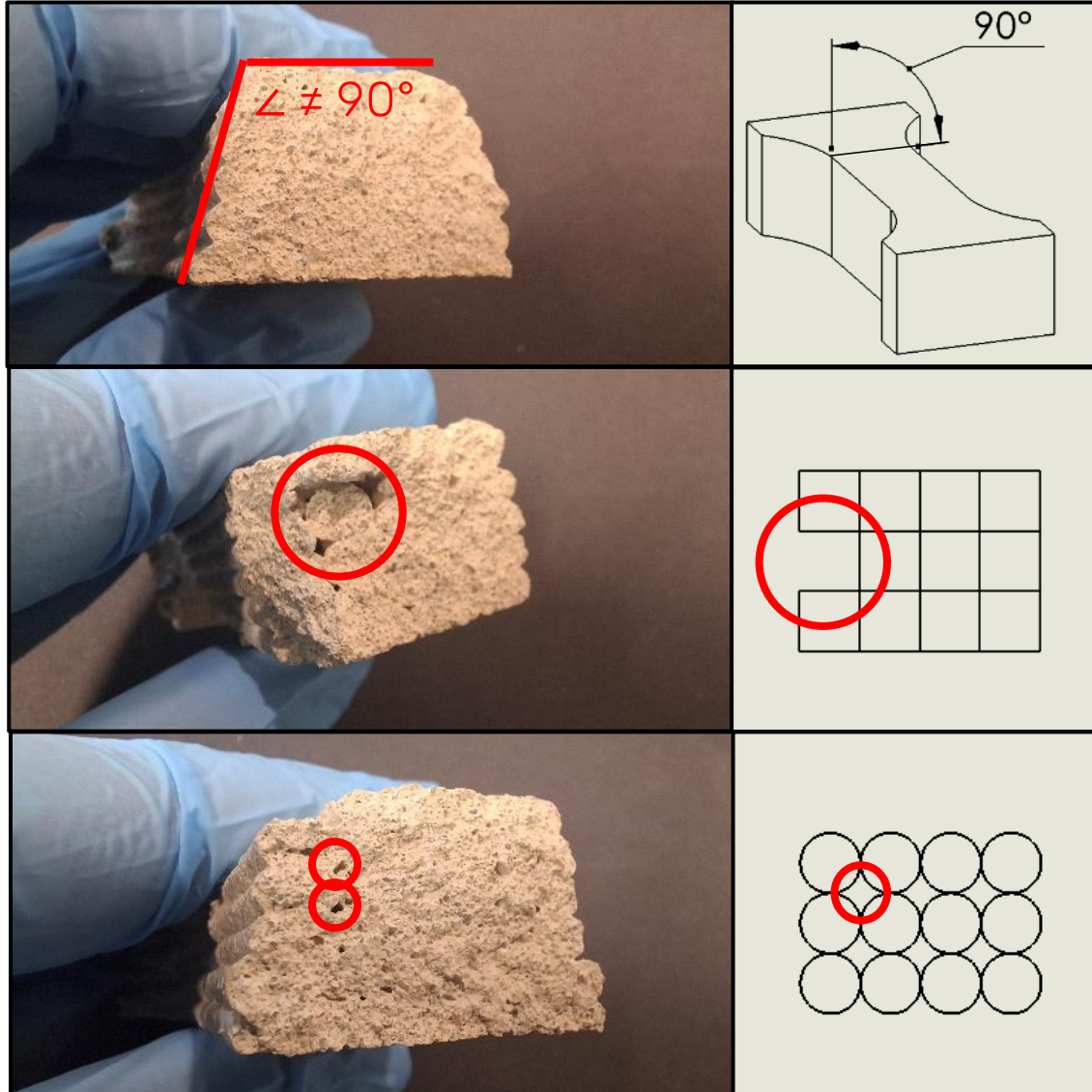


- Testing method:
  - direct uniaxial tensile stress
  - friction gripping
- Samples:
  - 7-day strength
  - 3 sets of samples
  - 4 samples per set
- Results:
  - moderate variation within set
  - clear overall average with low variation
  - $1,1 \pm 0,2$  MPa (95%,  $k=1,796$ )



Graph 1. Tensile strength of different test sets

# Print defects - macroscale



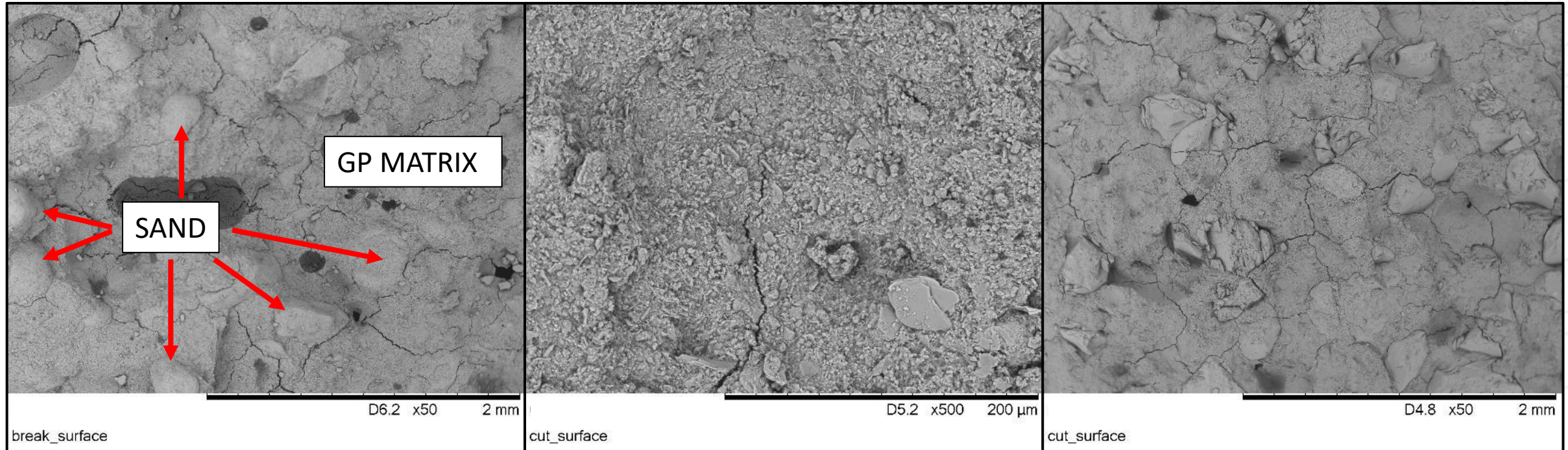
First layer compression artifact  
aka „elephants' foot“

- negligible after second layer

Voids

- either from (partial) under extrusion (pressure drop or syringe lag)
- or from geometric underfill (rare and negligible)

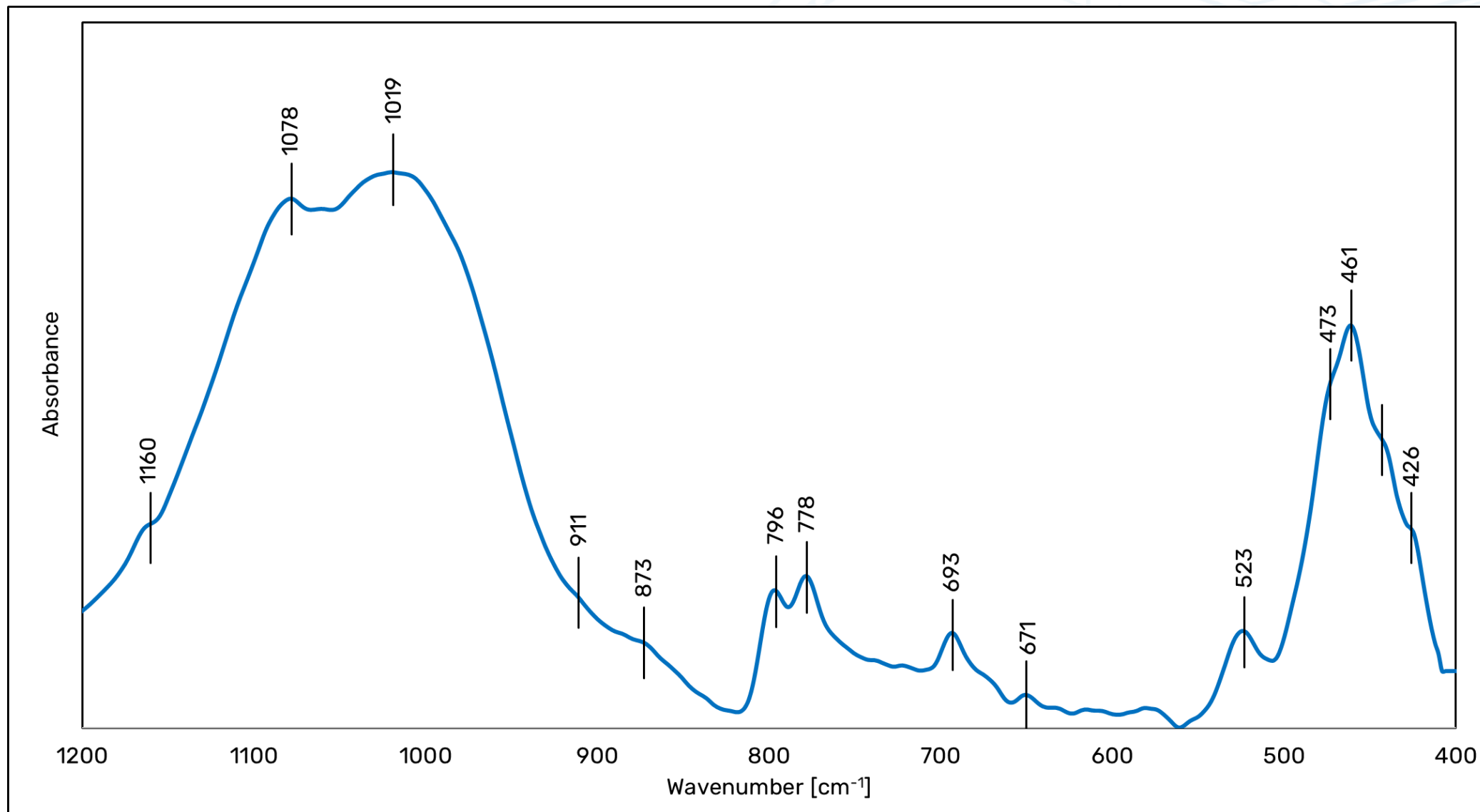
# Material defects - mesoscale



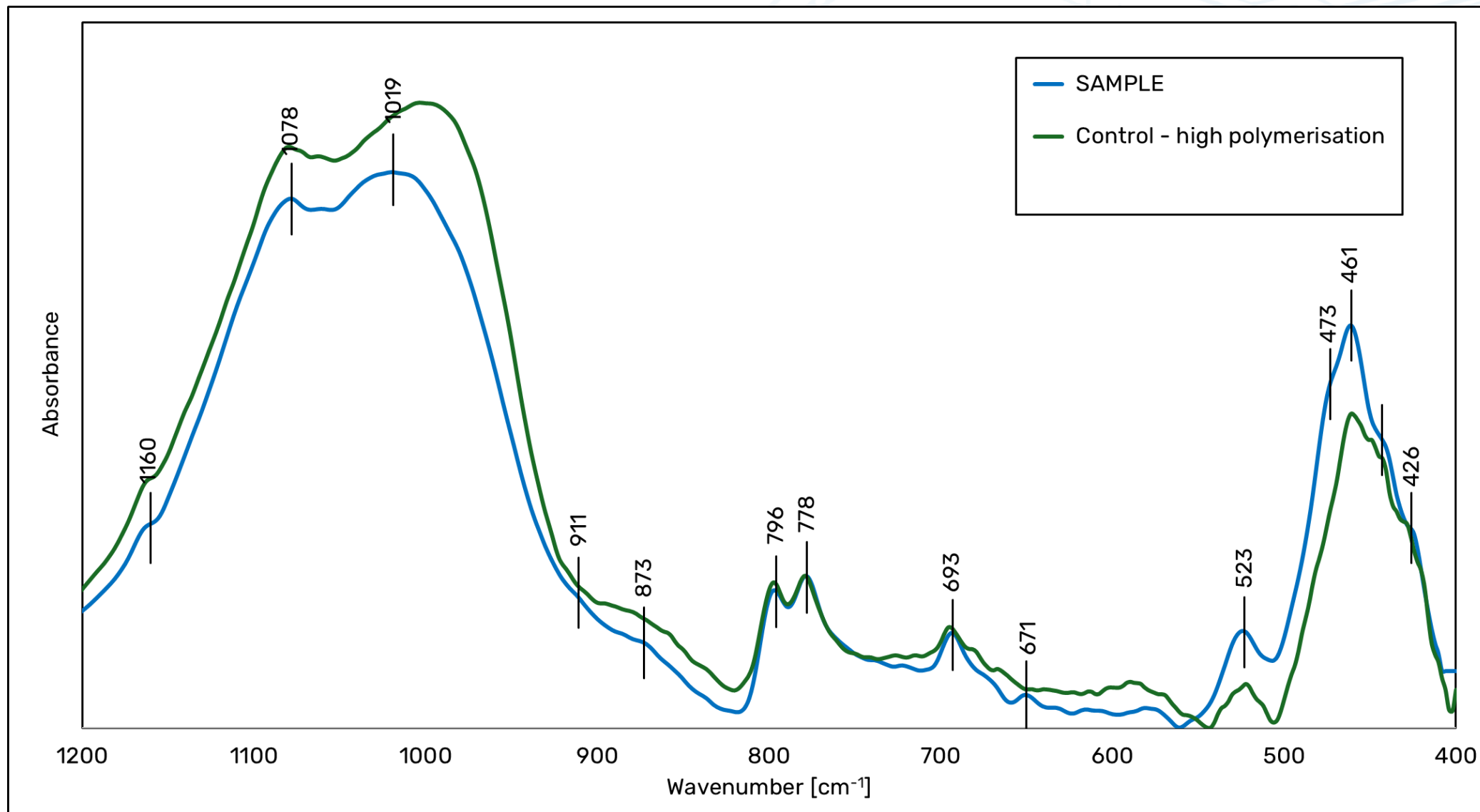
Micrographs 1. Aggregate-matrix interactions and mesoscale cracking

- Radial cracking from filler
  - weak bonding at interfacial transition zones (ITZs)
- Drying cracking in GP matrix
  - likely due to ambient curing

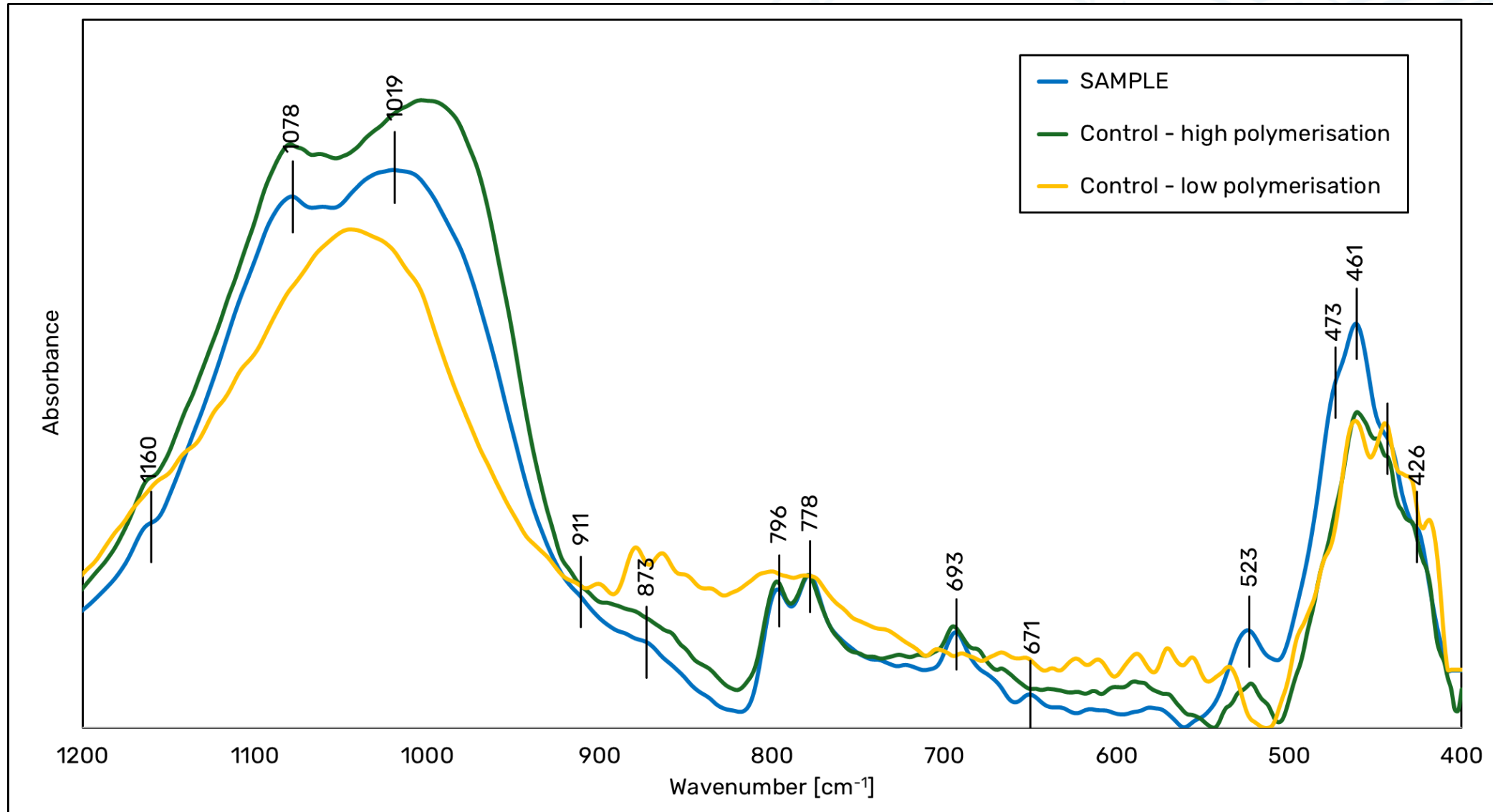
# ATR-FTIR spectroscopy



# ATR-FTIR spectroscopy



# ATR-FTIR spectroscopy



# Summary

- Broadly accessible geopolymer printing platform
  - Successful adaptation of a low-cost 3D clay printer, lowering the barrier to entry for geopolymer printing
  - Simple, reproducible setup with high interstudy comparability
- Utilization of a conventional recipe with good rheology control
  - CMC controlled viscosity, slump, and bleed without altering base chemistry (confirmed by FTIR and strength analysis)
  - Achieved  $1,1 \pm 0,2$  MPa ambient-cured 7-day tensile strength
- Critical multiscale defect analysis for further recipe development