

3D Concrete Printing of post-tensioned elements

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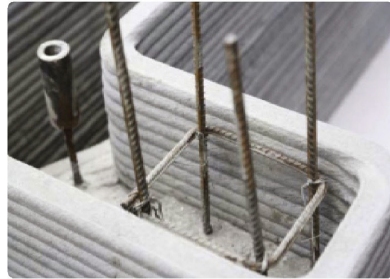
3D Concrete Printing

 **3D Concrete Printing (3DCP)**
Process used to synthesize a 3D model in successive layers of material to create an object

Examples of 3DCP application:



a) a panel, horizontally printed, shell and fill
application: TU Delft, Netherlands



b) an in-situ wall, vertically printed, shell and fill
application: WinSun, China



c) a solid geometry, vertically printed
component: Loughborough University, UK



d) a vertically printed panel component:
XTreeE, France

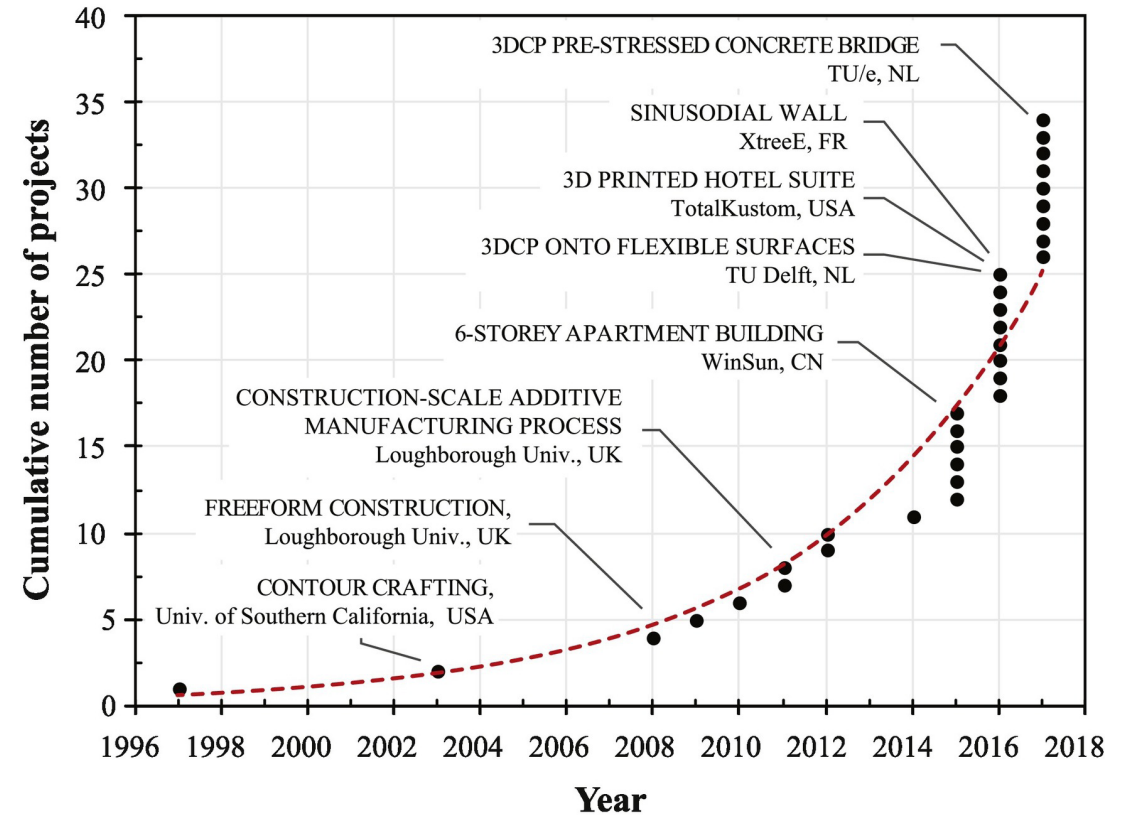


e) horizontal component manufacture:
Loughborough University, UK



f) vertically printed, in-situ walls and columns:
Total Kustom, USA

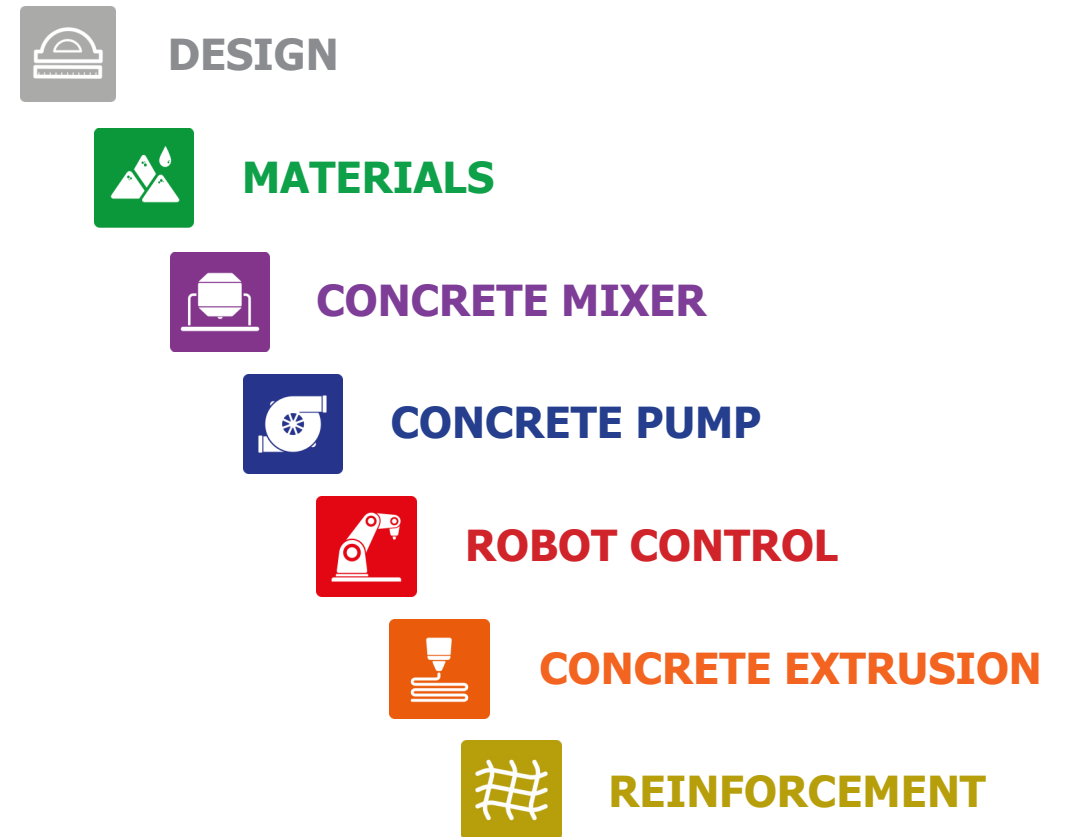
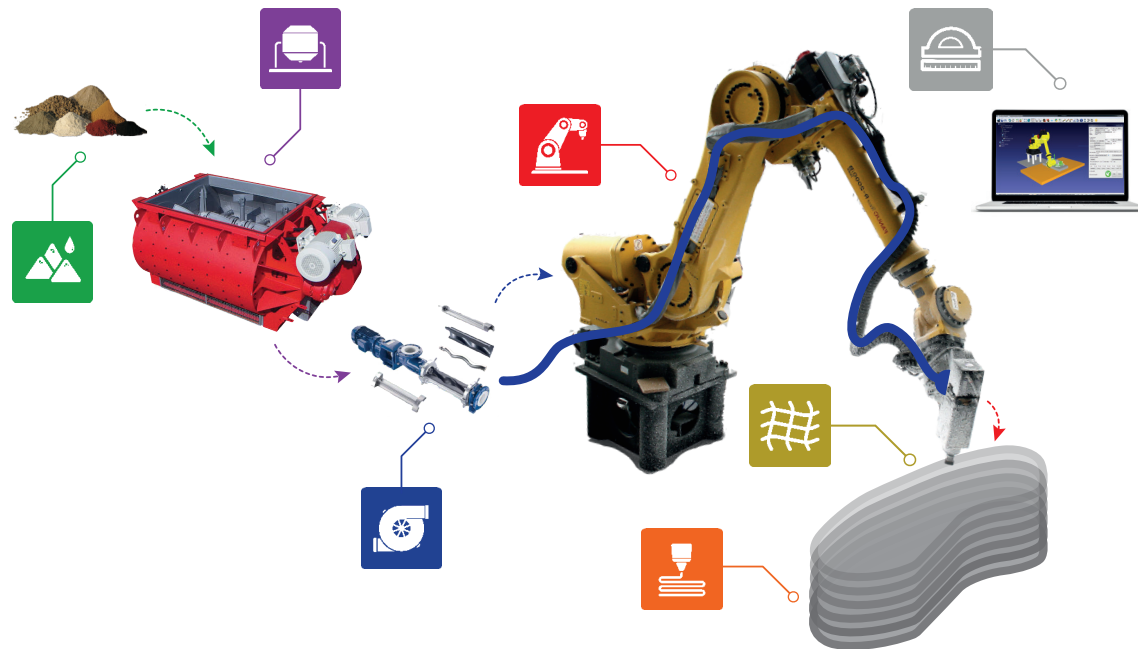
Source: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cemconres.2018.05.006>



3D Concrete Printing

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process used to synthesize a 3D model in successive layers of material to create an object

Robot-based 3DCP setup - modular construction:



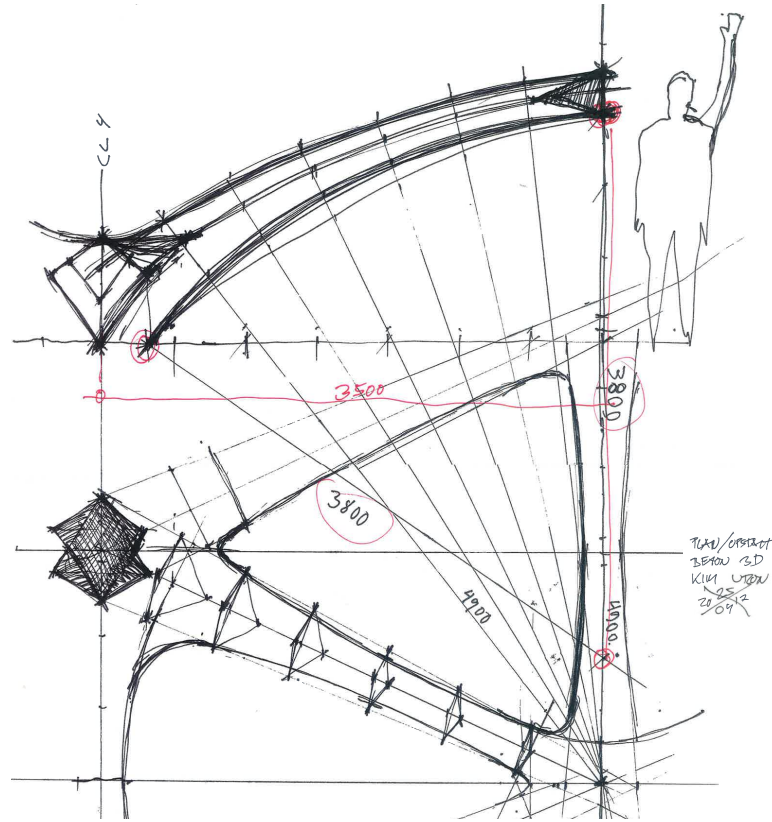
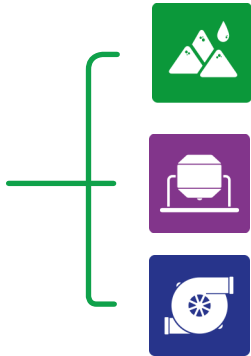
3D Concrete Printing



Objectives:

- to explore the 3DCP technology's potential in digital fabrication of concrete elements
- to validate a design concept that combines 3DCP and post-tensioned reinforcement

Experimental
phase



Architectural design of a post-tensioned structure by Kim Utzon Architects (courtesy of Kim Utzon).



Production
phase



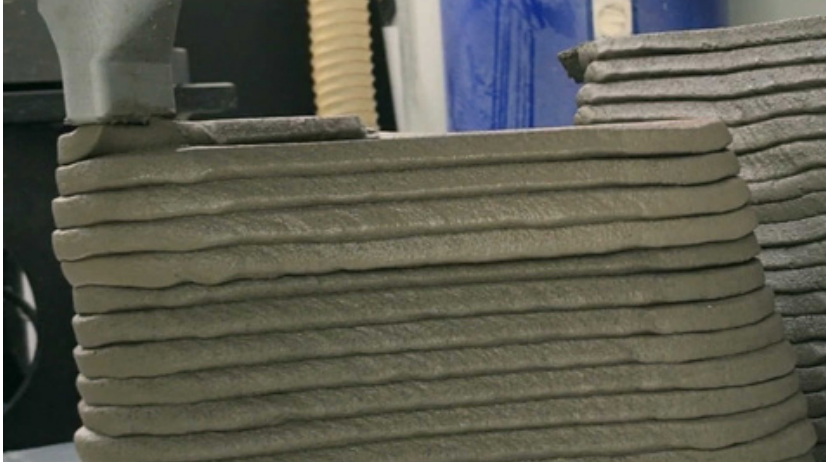
Experimental phase



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Fresh concrete "filament"

- Similar materials to that of concrete
- Max. particle size (1-4mm)
- Concrete admixtures



Material duality



Materials & mix design

- CEM I 52.5N
- Fly ash Class F
- Fine sand - $\varnothing_{\max} = 1.0 \text{ mm}$
- Water/binder = 0.38
- Retarder = 0.2% wt.c
- Plasticizer = 0.1-0.5% wt.c

- easy to pump and maintain its workability (continuous pumping)
- sustain its shape with little deformation after extrusion
- controlled setting time and strength development

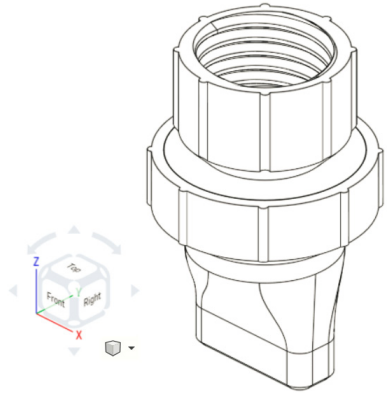


Experimental phase

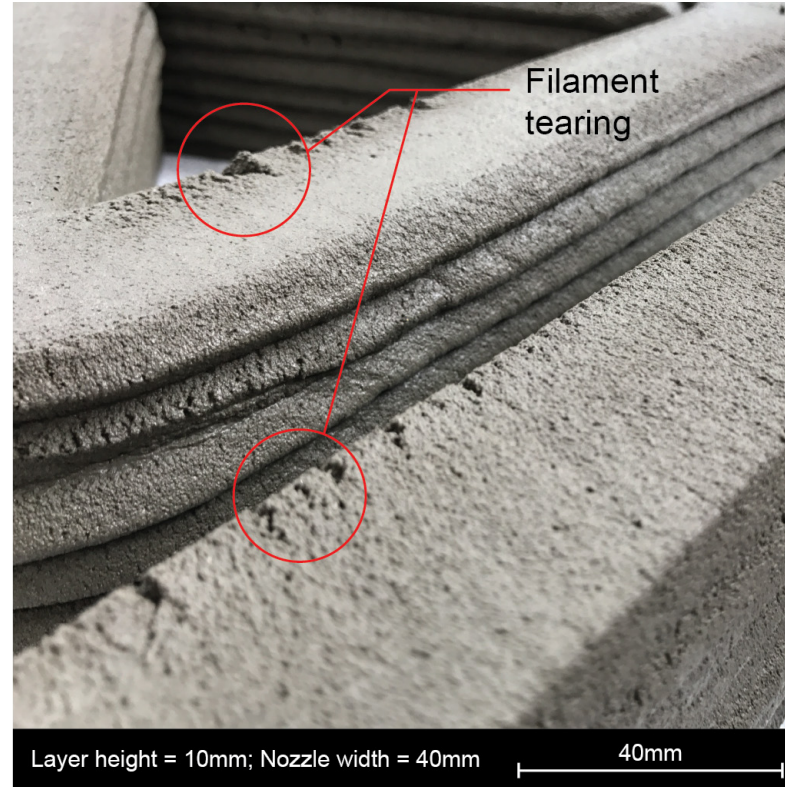


Nozzle geometry

Cross-section: 40x10mm



Visual inspection - empirical test to adjust the pumping flow rate



- In theory, a flow rate of $1.0 \text{ dm}^3/\text{min}$ requires a nozzle speed equals 41.7 mm/s
- In practice, this speed was set at 30 mm/s to eliminate the tearing effect



Experimental phase



Mix design

- CEM I 52.5N
- Fly ash Class F
- Sand ($\varnothing_{\max} = 1.0$ mm)
- water (w/b=0.38)
- Retarder (0.2% wtc.)
- Plasticizer (0.1% wtc.)

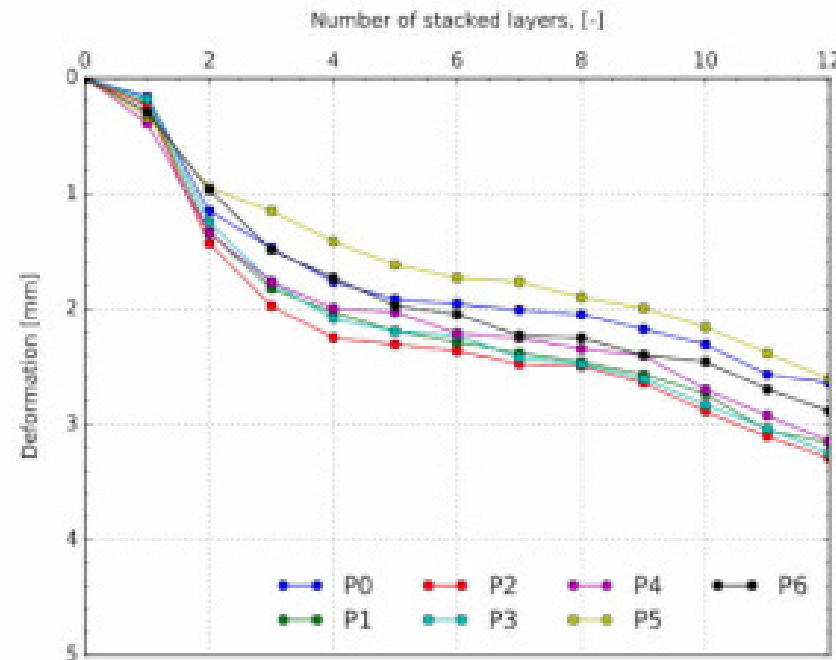


Print parameters

- Nozzle = 40x10mm
- Travel speed = 35mm/s
- Flow = 0.72dm³/min

Material deformation

- Bottom layer deformation measured by means of image analysis

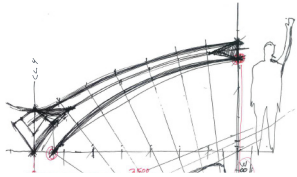




Production phase

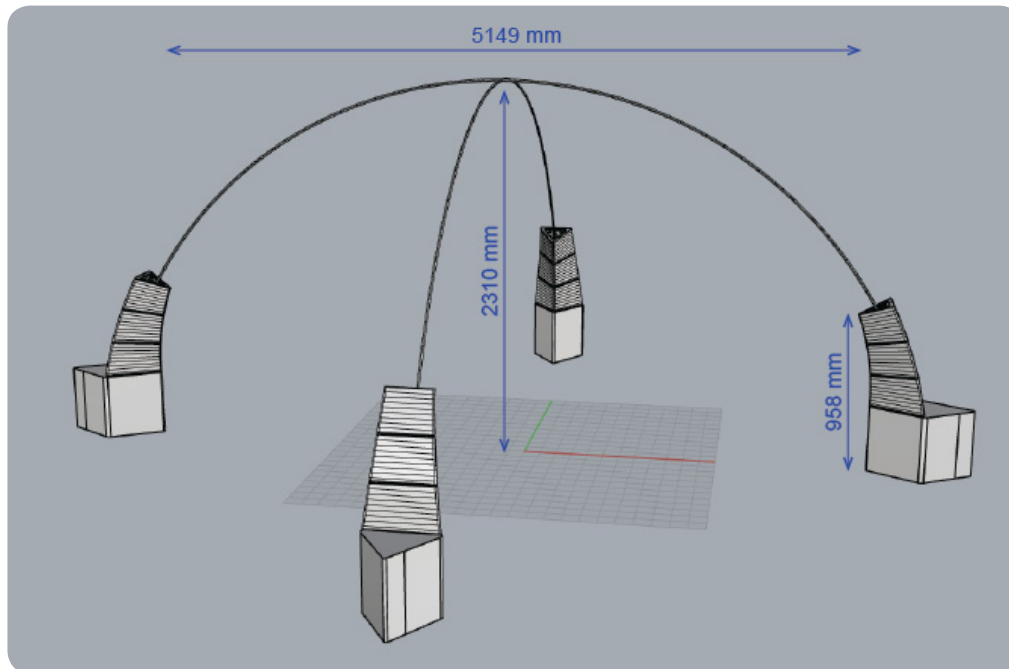


From sketch to CAD-CAM

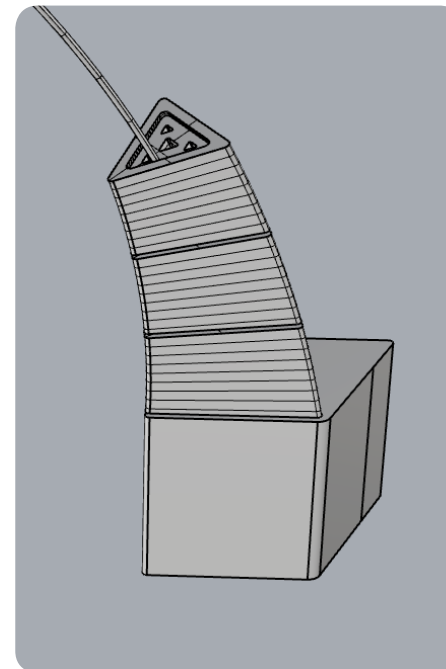


- The 3DCP process and materials imposed limitations in the architectural design
- The final structure comprises 4 columns - each of these is composed on 3 modules

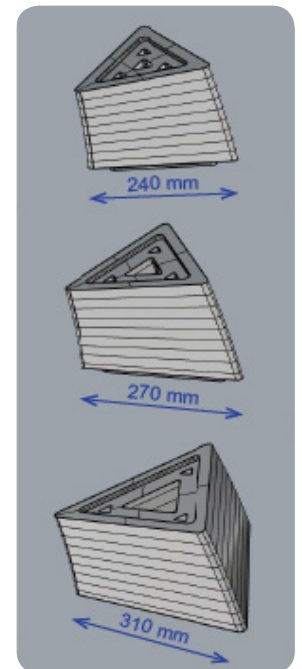
Modular design



4 column elements



3x4 modules





Production phase



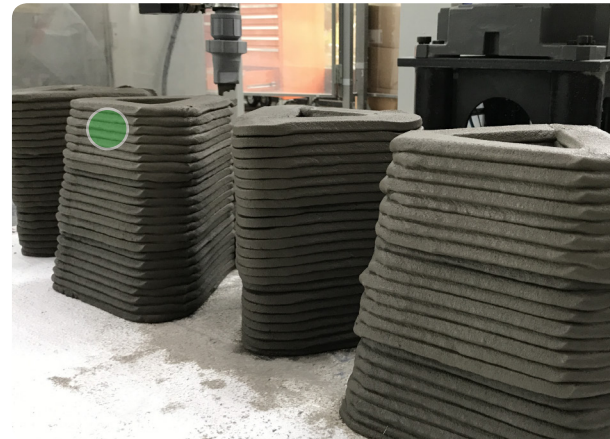
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"Wet-on-wet" printing process



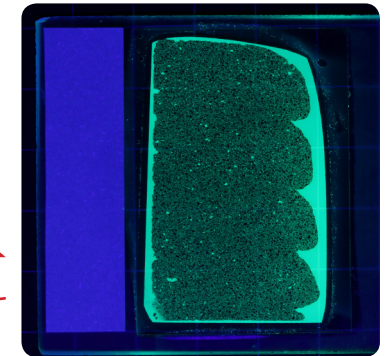
Visual inspection



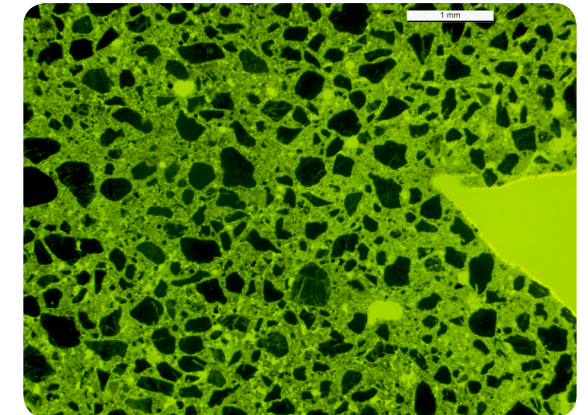
Layer interface - Microscopy



Thin section (UV Light)



Optical microscope (16x)





Production phase



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Assembly and post tensioning

Stacked and post-tensioned elements



Final structure located at the Dome of Visions, Pier 2 - Aarhus, DK





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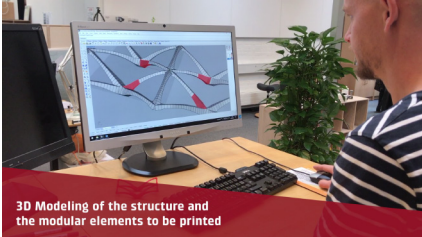


Dome of Visions

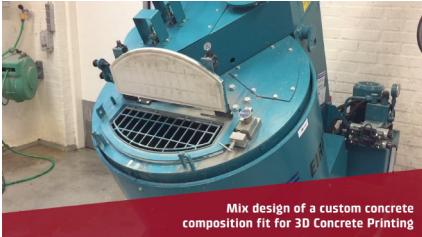
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Final considerations



3D Modeling of the structure and the modular elements to be printed



Mix design of a custom concrete composition fit for 3D Concrete Printing



3D Concrete Printing at the Danish Technological Institute



Post-tensioned structural elements ready for transport

DESIGN ○ → MATERIAL & PROCESS LANGUAGE

MATERIALS ○ → VERY-EARLY AGE PROPERTIES

CONCRETE MIXER ○ → ROBUSTNESS

CONCRETE PUMP ○ → RELIABILITY

ROBOT CONTROL ○ → SAFETY

CONCRETE EXTRUSION ○ → ROBUSTNESS & PRECISION

REINFORCEMENT ○ → POST-TENSIONING

3D CONCRETE PRINTING ○ → **INTERDISCIPLINARITY**



Thank you for your attention!

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