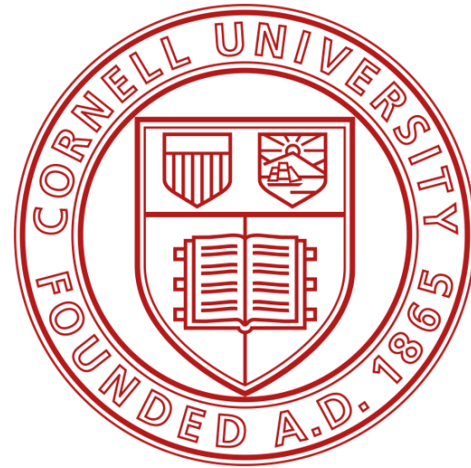


Influence of Toolpath Design on the Structural Performance of 3D Printed Concrete Gyroid Walls

Caleb Lunsford^{*1}, Dan Shen¹, Lawson Spencer², Moneeb Genedy¹,
Onur Ozturk¹, Sasa Zivkovic², and Sriramya Nair¹



¹ Civil and Environmental Engineering, Cornell University

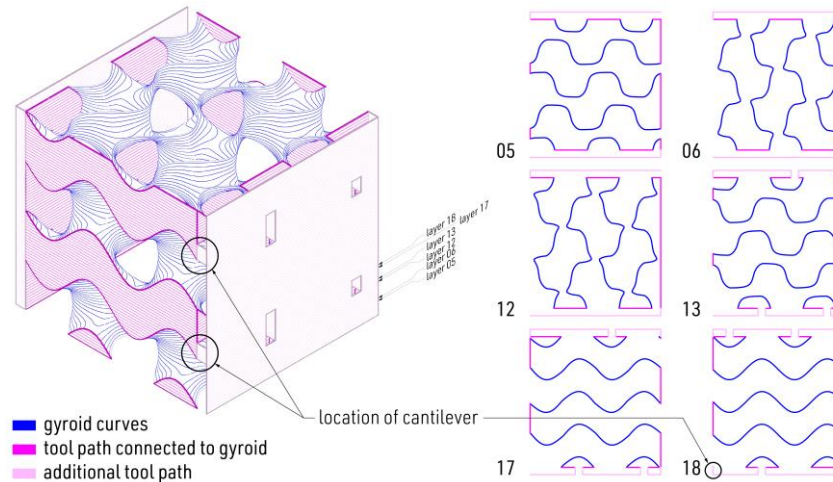
² College of Architecture, Art and Planning, Cornell University

* cvl7@cornell.edu

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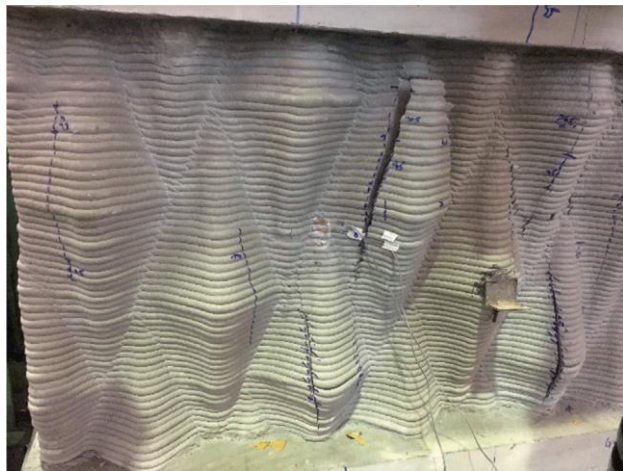
- Background
- Gyroid Design
- Toolpath Comparison
- Mix & Printing
- Structural Testing
- Material Testing
- Performance Analysis



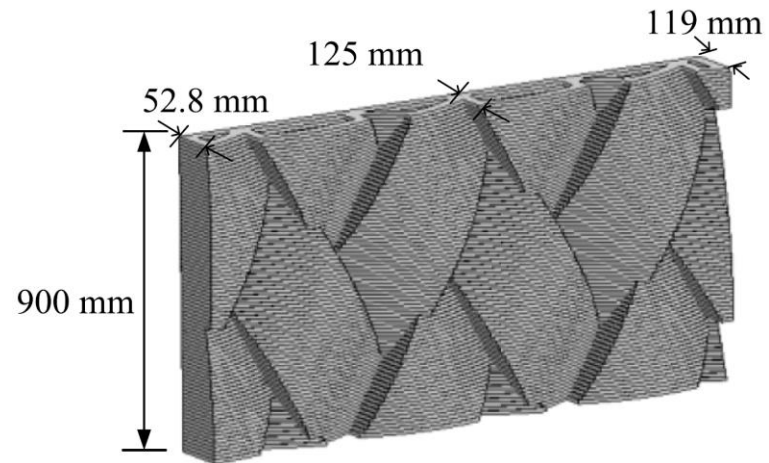
3DPC Background



Examples of printed structures, Bos 2016



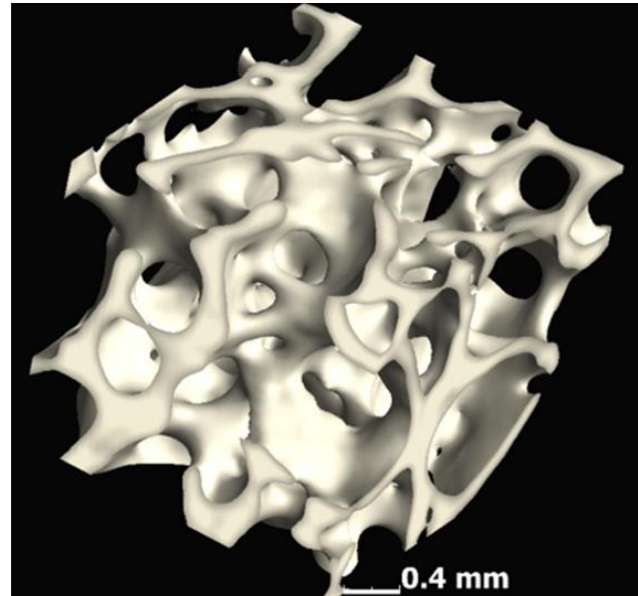
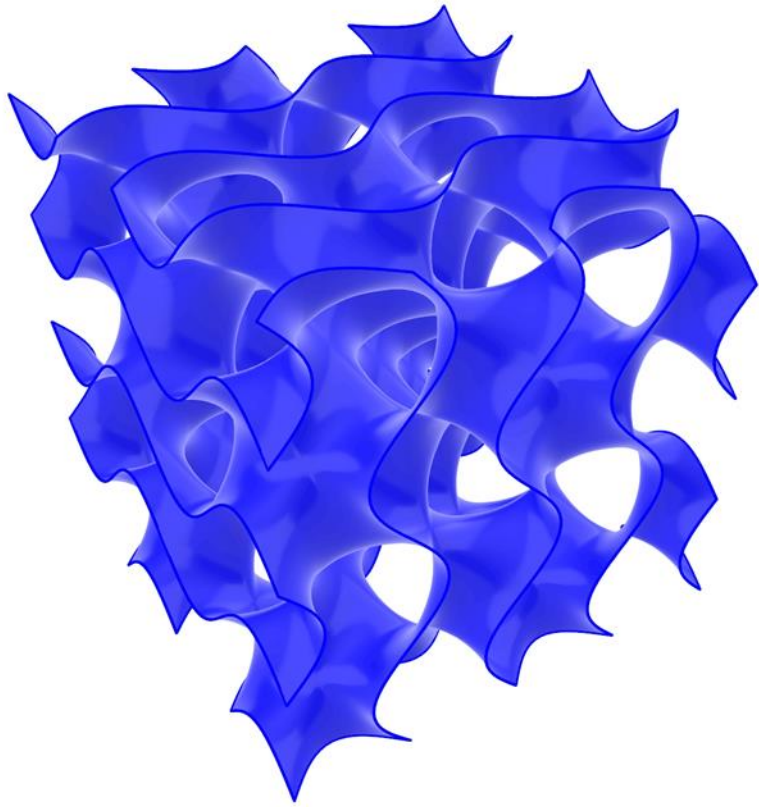
Diamond Wall, Daungwilailuk 2021



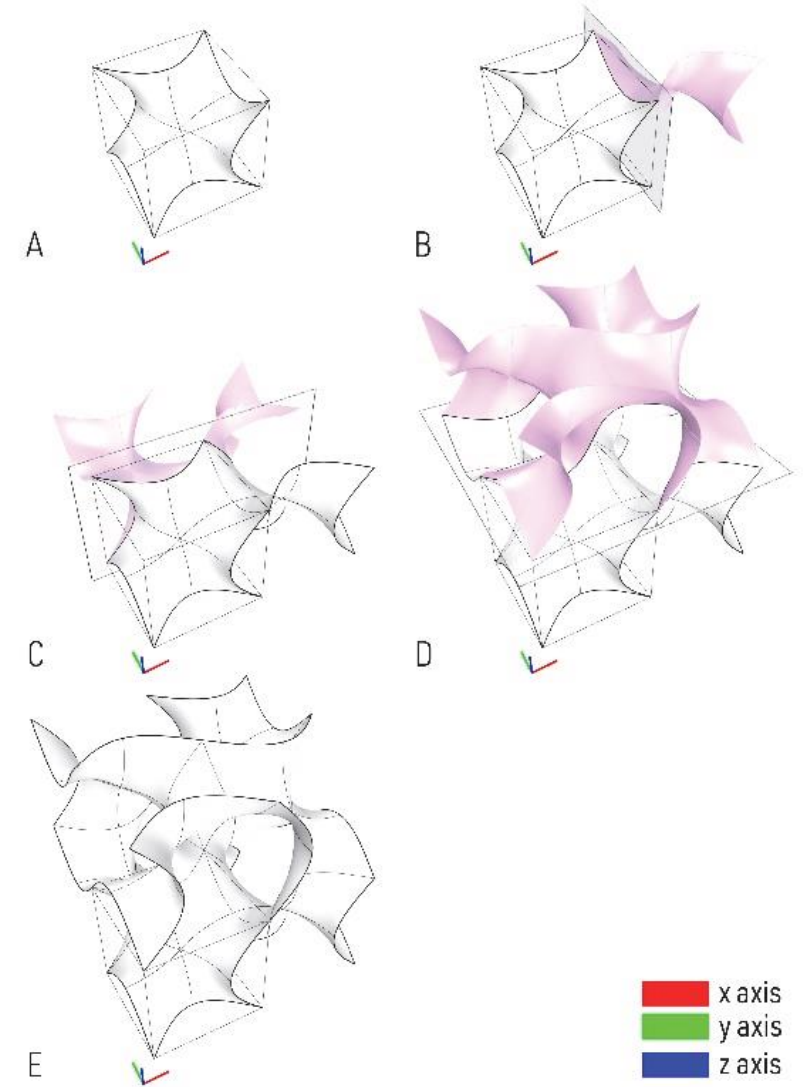
Carp Scale Wall, Tanapornaweekit 2022

Gap: Creation of complex wall shapes that have beneficial structural forms

Triply Periodic Minimal Surface (TPMS)

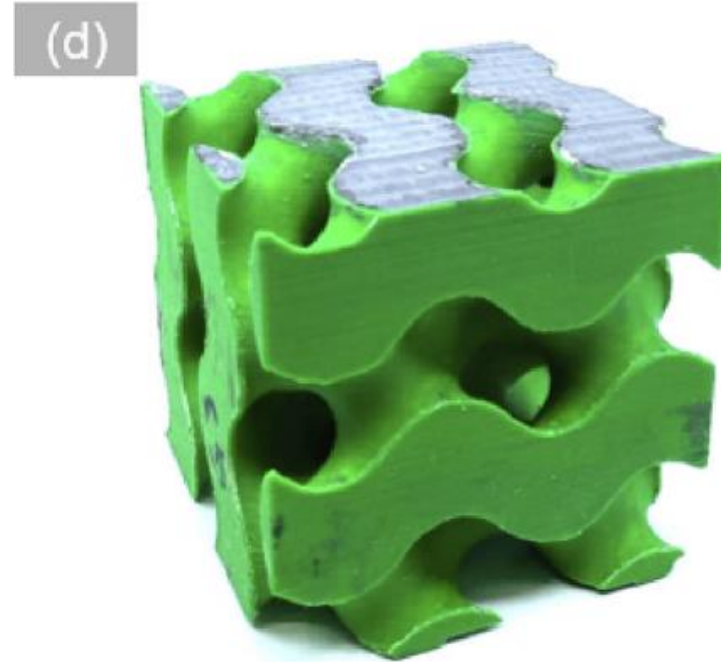


Trabecular bone CT scan, Plessis 2021





*Plastic gyroid reinforced concrete beam,
Skoratko 2022*



*(d)
Plastic mold for cement paste gyroid,
Nguyen-Van 2021*

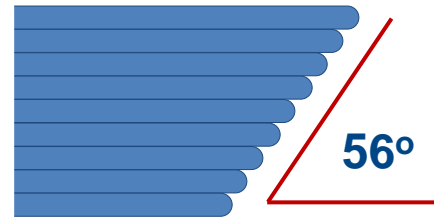
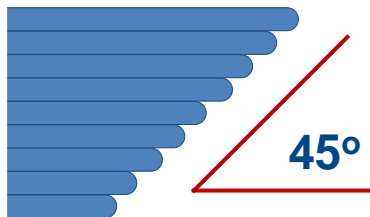
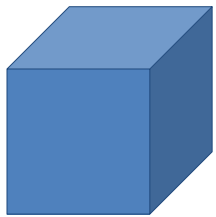
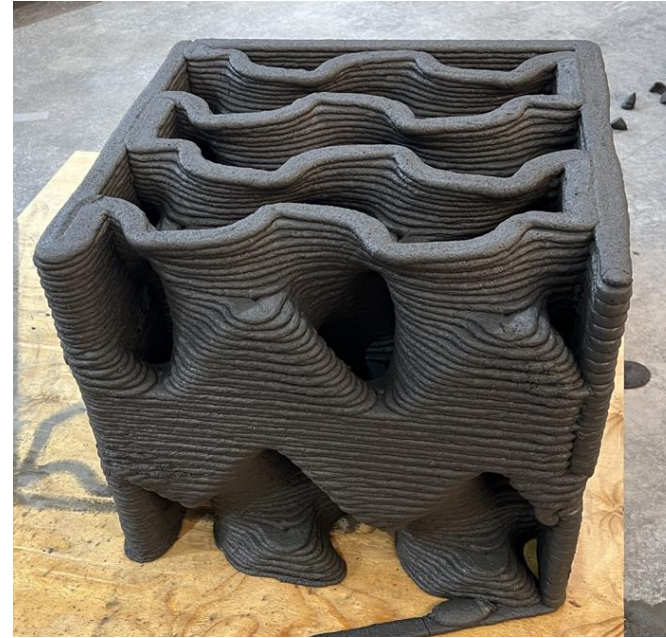
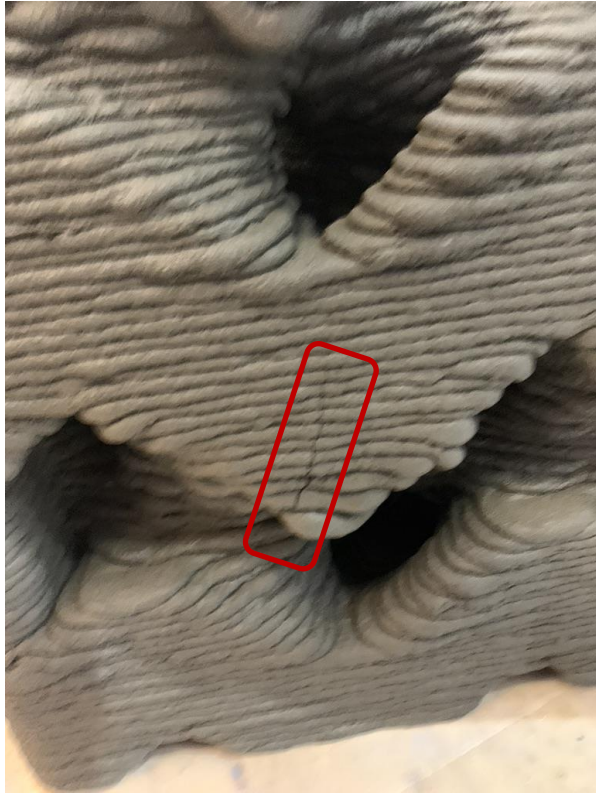


3DPC gyroid with material support, Conrad

Can a 3DPC gyroid wall be directly printed with no supports?

What does an efficient toolpath look like?

How do material properties impact wall performance?

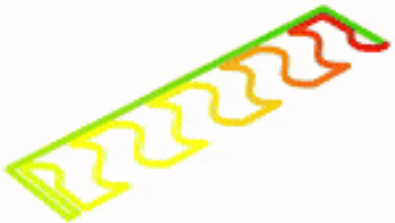


Closed Toolpath

900 mm x 210 mm x
1800 mm envelope

+ Constant Interlayer
Delay

- Requires More Material



Open Toolpath

900 mm x 210 mm x
1800 mm envelope

+ Uses less material for
same footprint

- Interlayer delay variable
across toolpath



Which is Stronger? More Efficient?

- $w/cm = 0.35$
- Cement Paste Volume = 52%
- SCM Content by Weight = 30%
- Maximum Aggregate Size = 2 mm
- Flow Diameter = 17 cm
- Open time = 30 min



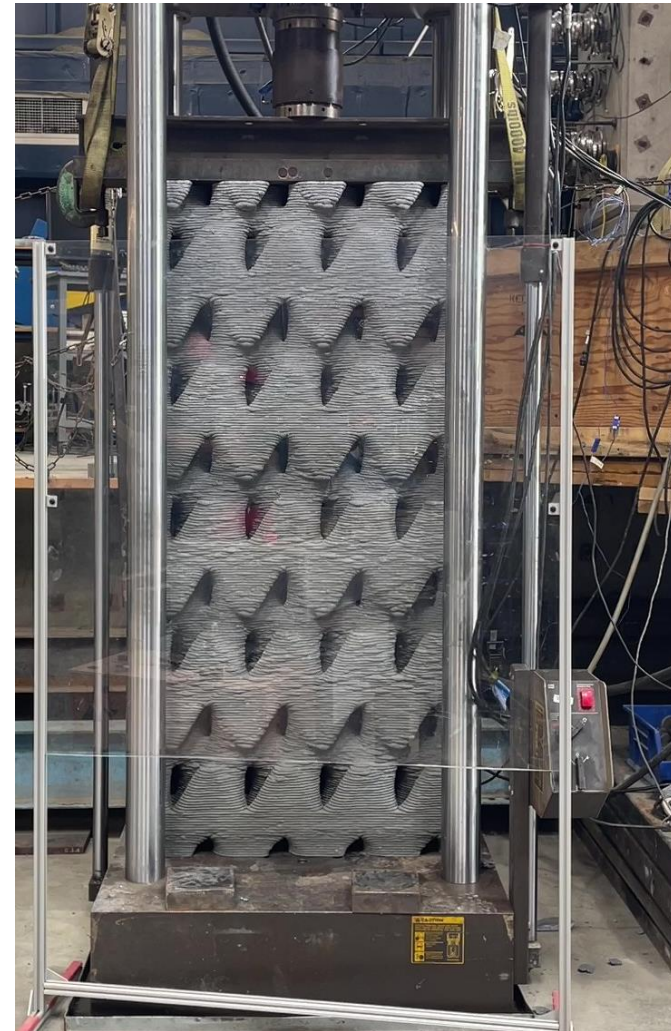
Printing Setup & Procedure

- 7 Axis ABB robot arm
- XtreeE printhead and feed
- 2-part system, accelerator added at nozzle
- 50-70 Liter batches for continual throughput
- 1 hr 45 min printing time

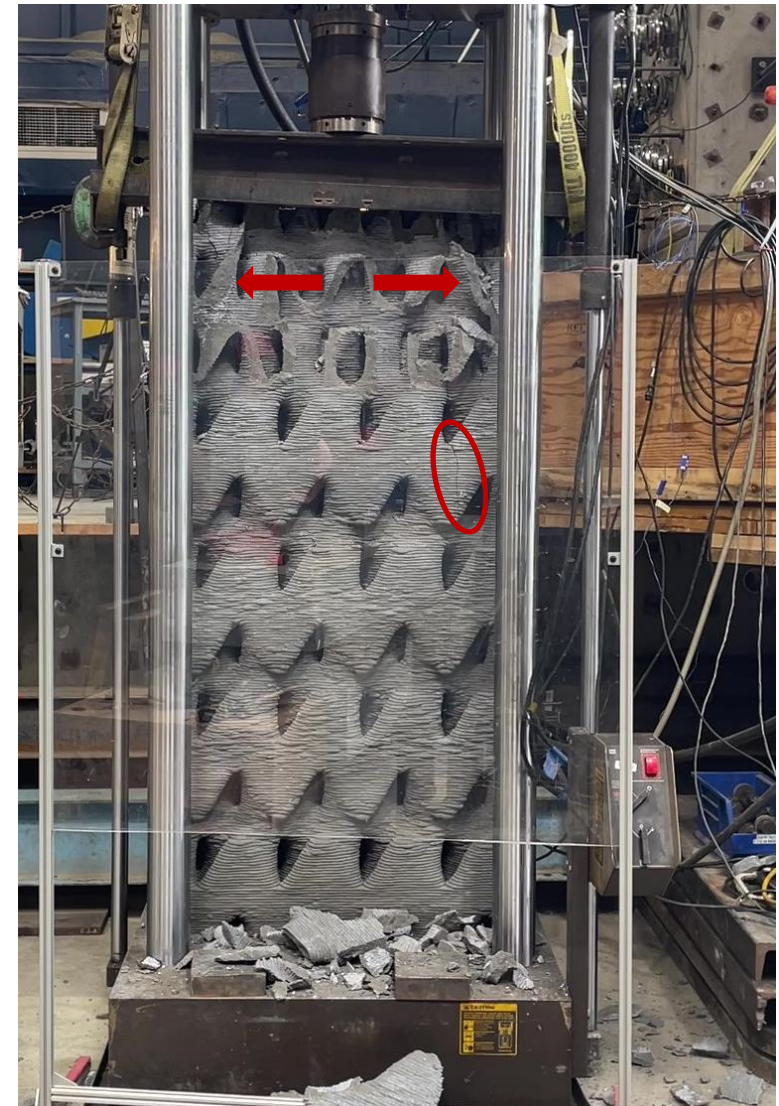
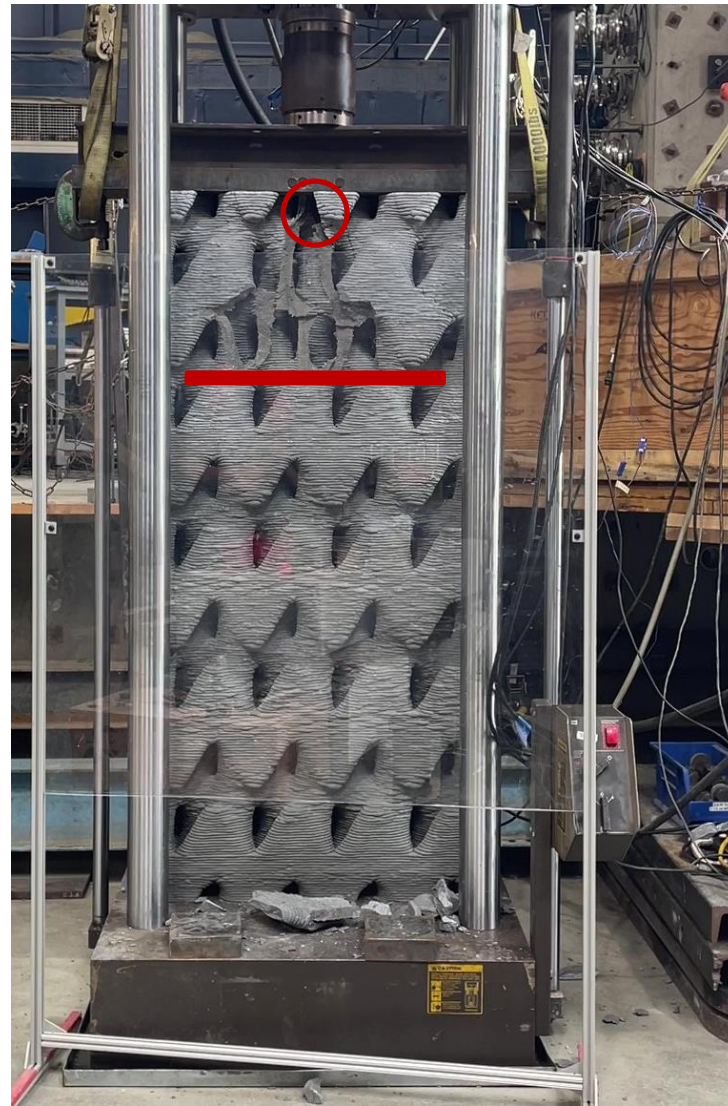
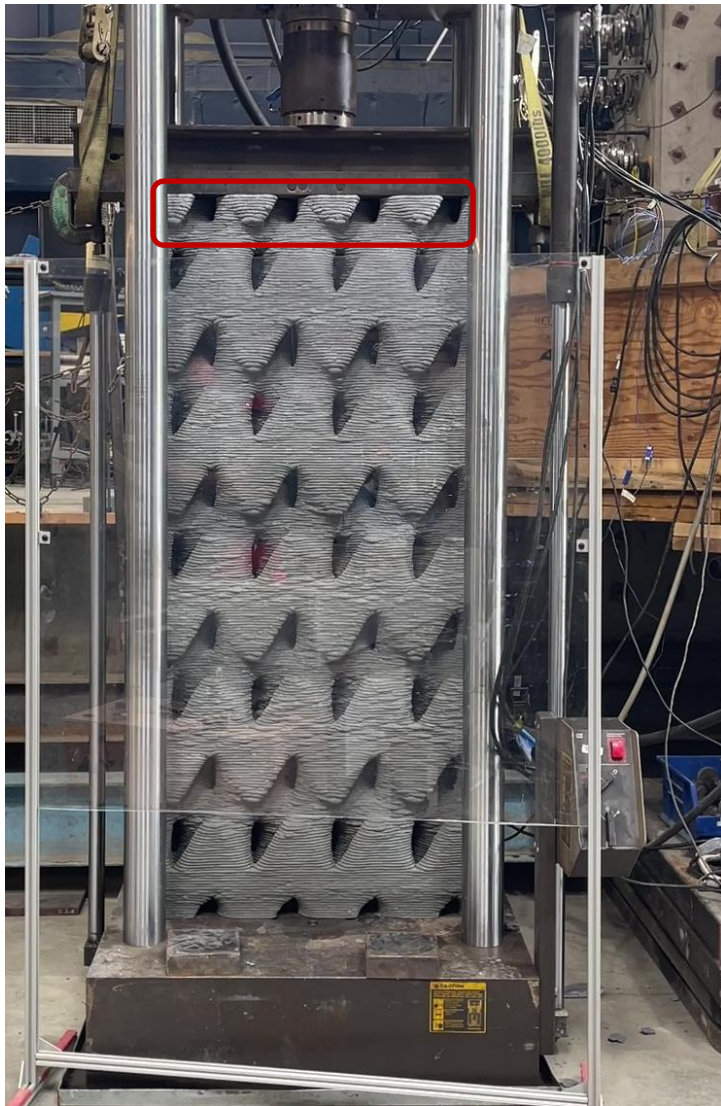


Wall Compression Testing

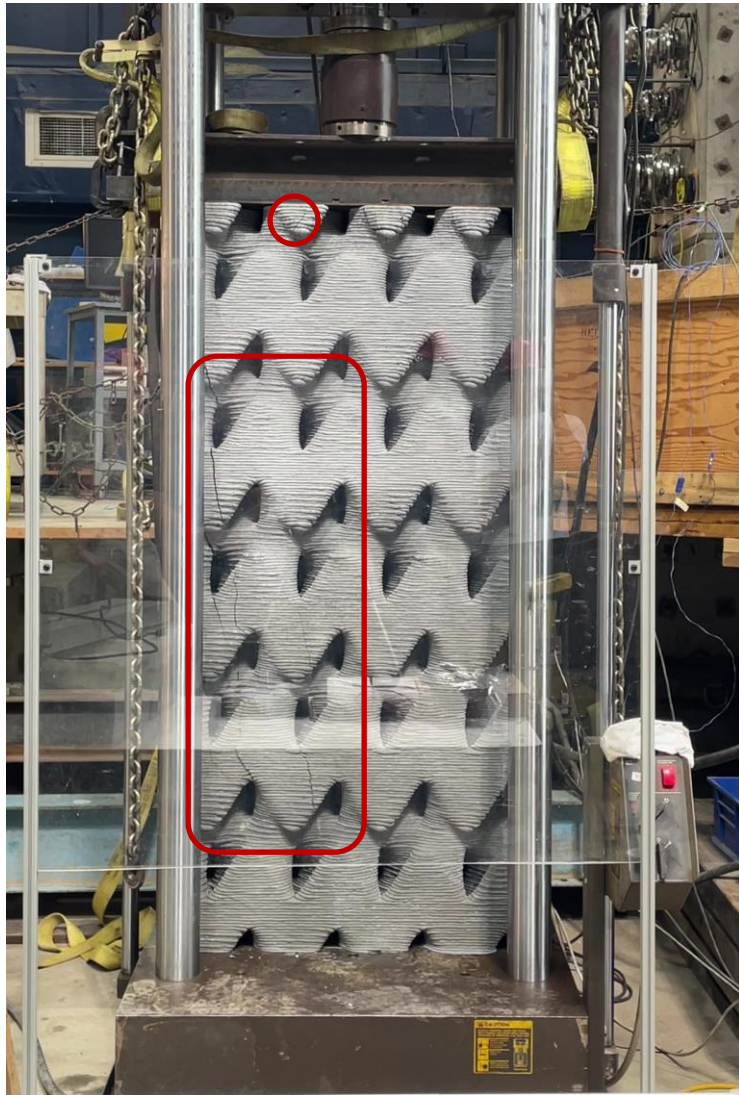
- 2 walls printed
- 28-day strength
- Uniaxial compression test
- Displacement controlled 1.27 mm/min

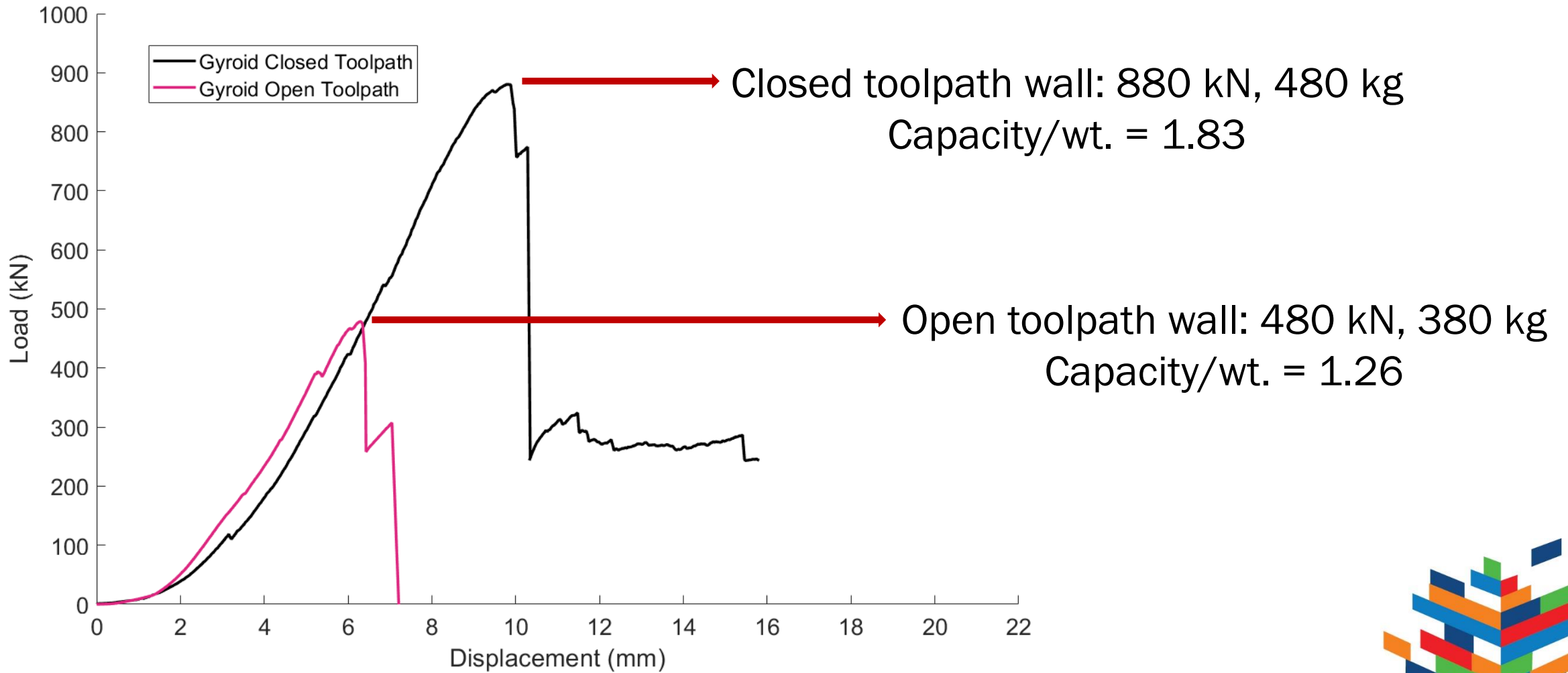


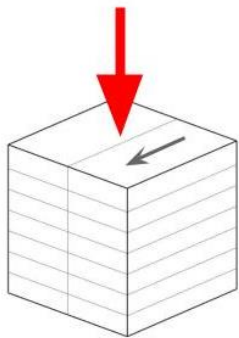
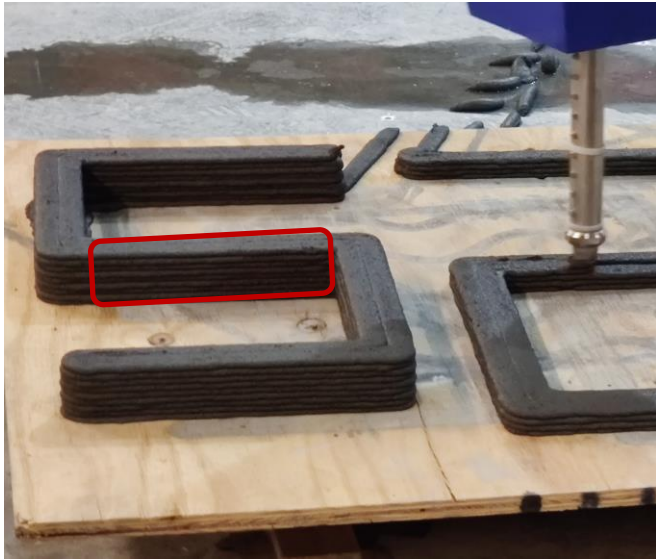
Closed Toolpath Testing & Failure



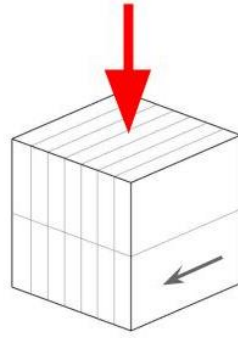
Open Toolpath Testing & Failure



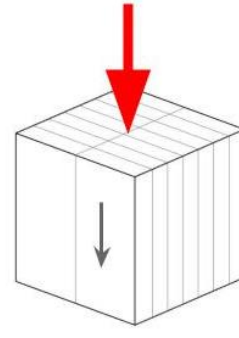




Perpendicular (I)



Lateral (II)

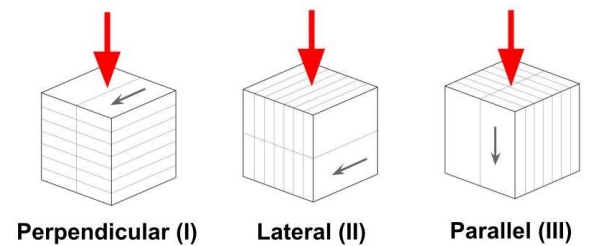
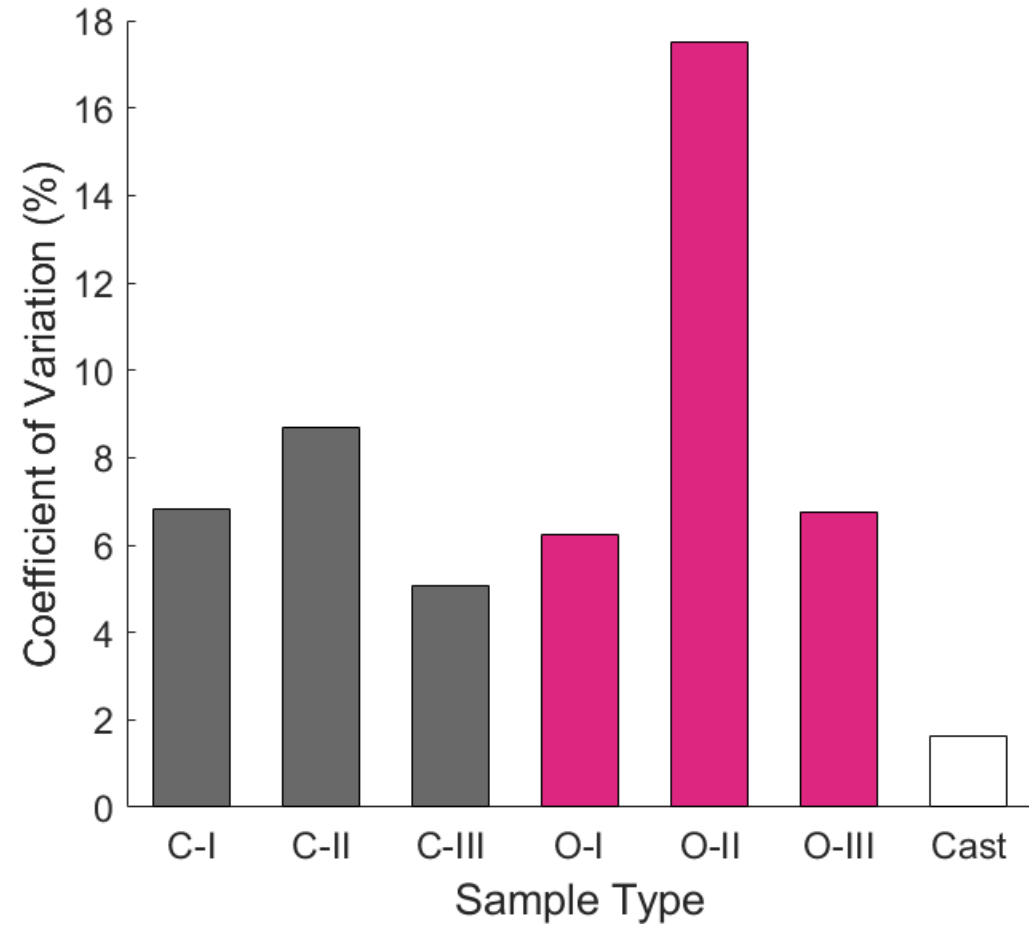
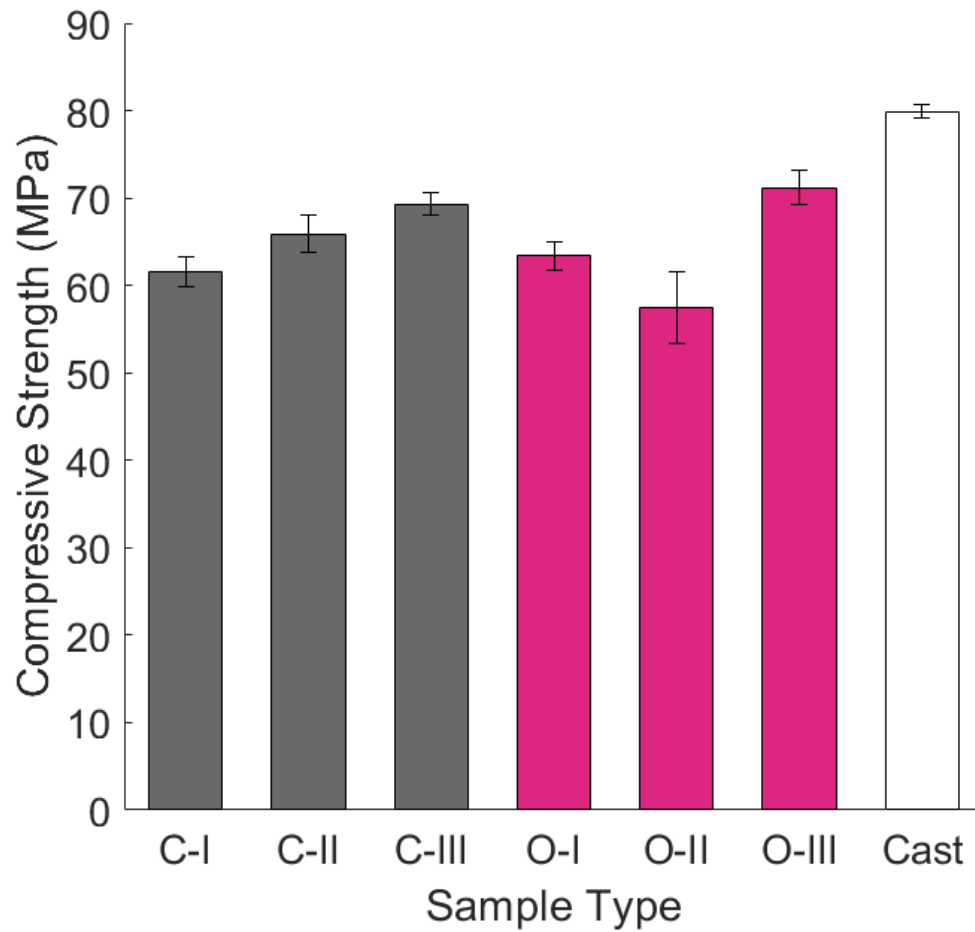


Parallel (III)

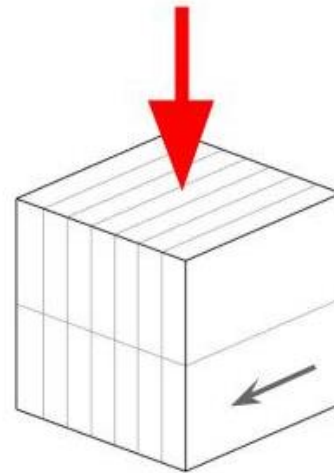
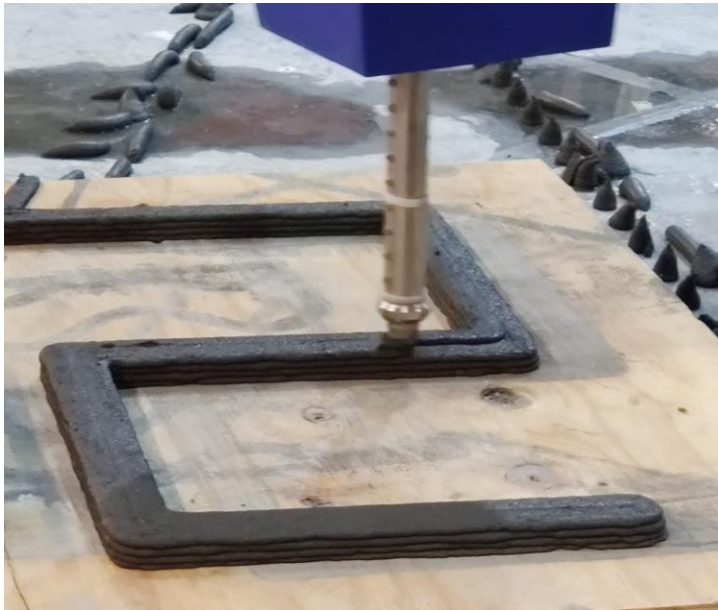
- 50 mm cubes
- Six cubes per orientation
- Open & closed toolpaths, and cast



Small-Scale Compression Results



- No confinement during printing lets mortar spread out laterally
- Literature shows orientation II can be weak due to mortar spreading
- Can be impacted by interlayer delay



Lateral (II)





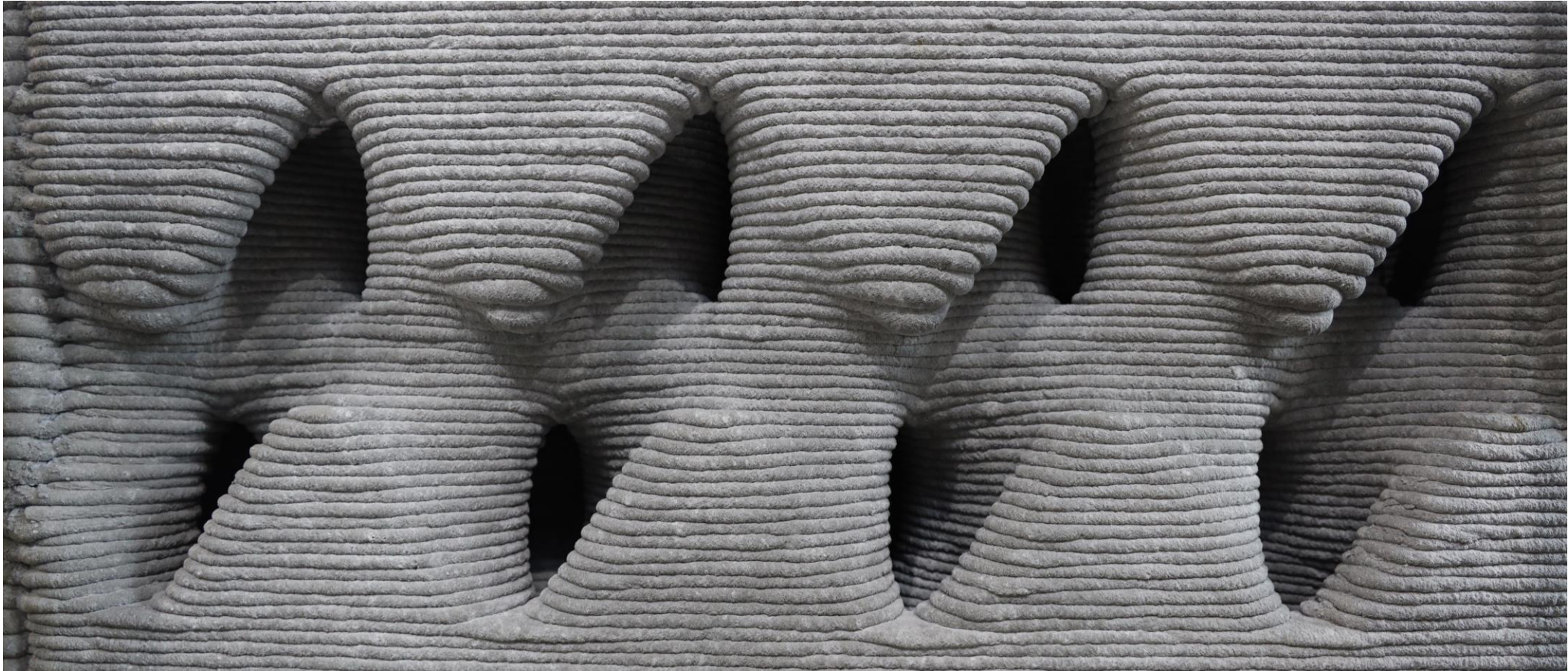
Possible relation between failure of open toolpath wall and weakness of samples under lateral loading



- Successful printing of gyroid shape with 3DPC
- Overhang design and cutoff of gyroid can limit maximum strength
- Toolpath impacts performance, Open toolpath weaker
- Finite Element Model under construction
- Testing of third wall and fresh state underway



Thank You



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CornellEngineering

Civil and Environmental Engineering

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aci CONCRETE
CONVENTION

