

# 123 Forum: Should 3D Printing be Codified?

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# Conventional Construction vs Hybrid Construction vs Additive Construction

Construction industry over the last decades



*Comparison of construction techniques between 1950s (left) and 21<sup>st</sup> century (right).*



# Conventional Construction vs Hybrid Construction vs Additive Construction



**Conventional Construction**  
*(forming, reinforcement placement & casting)*

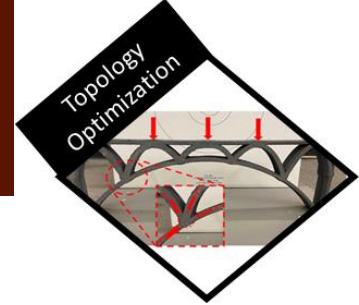


**Hybrid Construction**  
*(printing formwork, reinforcement placement & casting)*

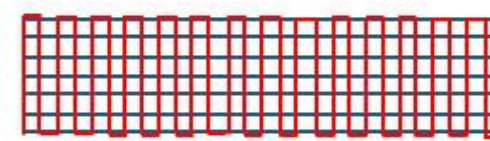


**Additive Construction**  
*with Topology Optimization*

# Topology Optimization



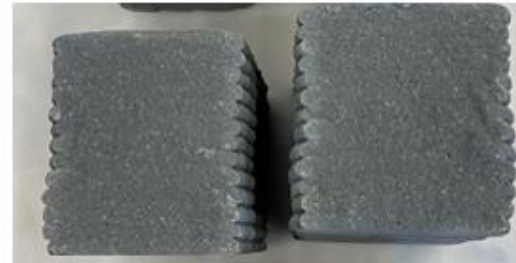
Printing Path (Plan)



Testing/Failure Mode



Interface



Beam 1

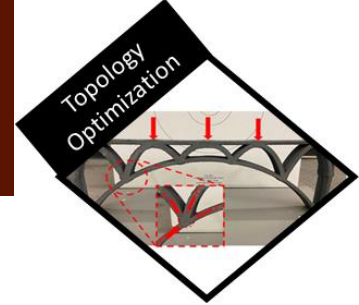
Beam 2

Beam 3

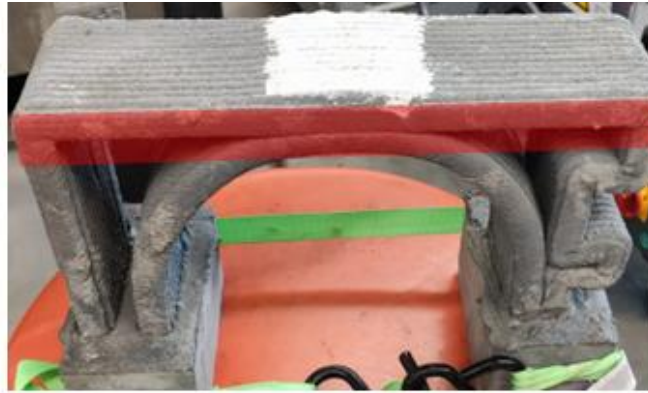
| ID     | Force  |        | Span (L) |       | Depth (d) |      | Width (b) |      | Modulus of Rupture (R) |       |
|--------|--------|--------|----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------|
|        | (kips) | kN     | inch     | mm    | inch      | mm   | inch      | mm   | ksi                    | mpa   |
| Beam 1 | 2.460  | 10.943 | 9.25     | 235.0 | 3.50      | 88.9 | 3.00      | 76.2 | 0.929                  | 6.404 |
| Beam 2 | 2.000  | 8.896  | 9.00     | 228.6 | 3.50      | 88.9 | 3.25      | 82.6 | 0.678                  | 4.676 |
| Beam 3 | 2.880  | 12.811 | 9.13     | 231.8 | 3.75      | 95.3 | 3.00      | 76.2 | 0.934                  | 6.442 |



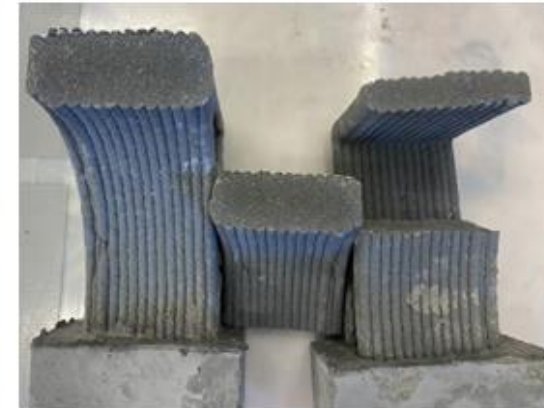
# Topology Optimization



Equivalent Beam



Arch



|            | ID              | Force  |       | Span (L) |       | Depth (d) |      | Width (b) |      | Modulus of Rupture (R) |       |
|------------|-----------------|--------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|------|-----------|------|------------------------|-------|
|            |                 | (kips) | kN    | inch     | mm    | inch      | mm   | inch      | mm   | ksi                    | mpa   |
| Calculated | Equivalent Beam | 0.135  | 0.602 | 9.00     | 228.6 | 0.75      | 19.1 | 3.50      | 88.9 | 0.929                  | 6.404 |
| Tested     | Arch            | 1.349  | 6.000 |          |       |           |      |           |      |                        |       |
|            | Ratio           | 10.0   | 10.0  |          |       |           |      |           |      |                        |       |

# Low Embodied Carbon Concrete (Geo Polymers)

## Low Embodied Carbon Mixes (Geopolymer Concrete)

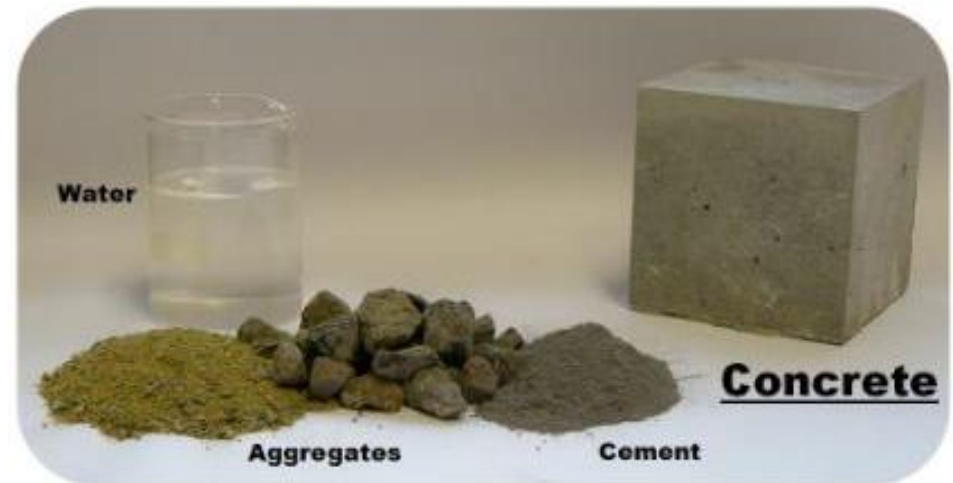
### Concrete with Ordinary Portland Cement

The most consumed commodity in the world after water.

The most energy-intensive material.

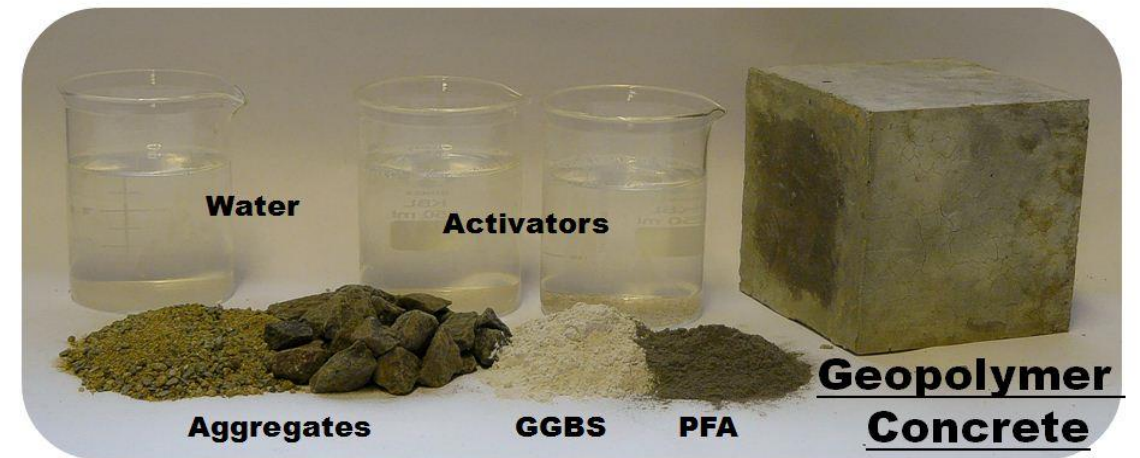
Cement production leads to high CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

- 1 ton of CO<sub>2</sub> is produced for every 1 ton of cement.
- It's produced by the calcination of limestone and the burning of fossil fuels.



### Geopolymer Concrete

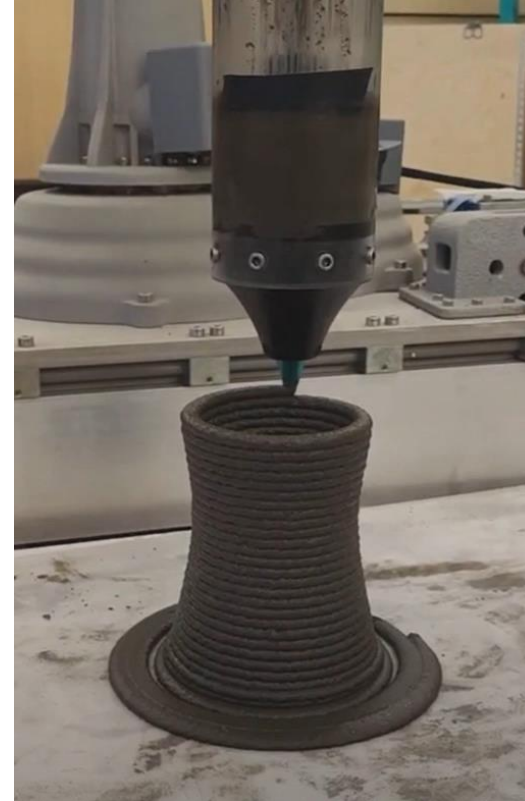
- Viable low cost and greener substitute for conventional concrete.
- Utilize waste materials from industries such as Fly ash, Silica Fume, and GGBS.
- Reducing the need for landfills and associated costs.
- Conserving natural resources.
- (CO<sub>2</sub>) emission avoidance.





# Low Embodied Carbon Concrete (Geo Polymers)

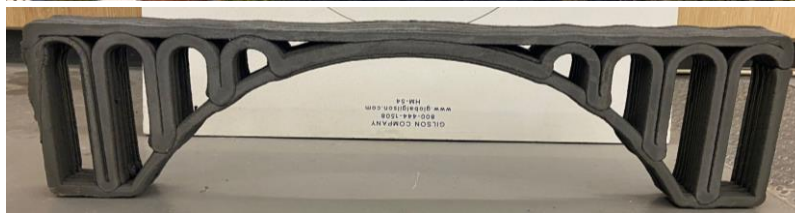
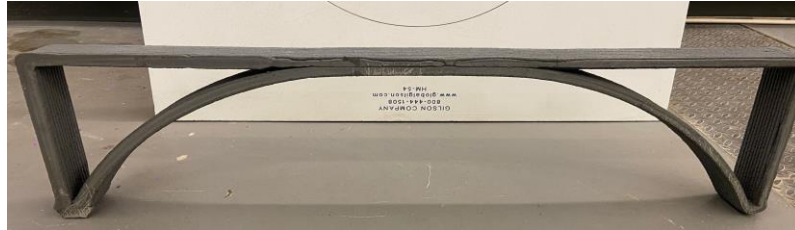
## Low Embodied Carbon Mixes (Geopolymer Concrete)



**In-house printable Geopolymer Concrete developed at ARC lab, Rowan University.**



# Optimized Compression-Only (C-Only) Structures





# Optimized Compression-Only (C-Only) Structures





# Printing with Step Slopes (1K)





# Printing with Step Slopes (2K)

