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MIX DESIGN FOR 3D PRINTING

Kolpek Aditi[*1], Jannu Aakanksha[*2], Taru Rutvik[*3], Gawale Leena[*4], Pinjarkar Sampada[*5], Kashmire Monika[*6]

[*1]Associate Professor Of Civil Engineering, JSPM's Bhivrabai Sawant Polytechnic , Pune, Maharashtra, India.

[*2,3,4,5,6]Students Of Civil Engineering, JSPM's Bhivrabai Sawant Polytechnic, Pune, Maharashtra, India.

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ABSTRACT

The advent of 3D printing technology in construction has revolutionized traditional construction methods by enabling faster, cheaper, more affordable and sustainable building practices. The focus of success in 3D concrete pressure (3DCP) is the development of optimized mixed designs, which ensures proper flow capacity, structure, inverse, and early childhood strength. This study focuses on the wording and evaluation of concrete mixes tailored to 3D printing applications. Important parameters such as water-to-binder, use of complementary cement materials (SCM), inclusion of mixtures (superplasticity, viscosity-active ingredient modification), and overall levels are examined to achieve the desired rheological and mechanical properties. Experimental tests are conducted to assess print quality, Schichtadhäsion, time determination, and pressure strength. The results highlight the key balance between pumpability and structural stability and provide insight into sustainable and powerful mix designs that support further development of additive manufacturing in the construction industry.

I. INTRODUCTION

The construction industry will be changed with the advent of 3D printing technology, particularly in the field of additive manufacturing using cement materials. 3D concrete pressure (3DCP) offers greater advantages over traditional construction methods, including reducing material waste, reducing work requirements, increasing construction flexibility, and accelerated construction schedules. However, the effectiveness and reliability of 3D printing in a structure depends heavily on the properties of the concrete mix used. Owning traditional concrete requires the materials used to 3D print the unique rheology and mechanical properties of 3D to succeed in layer-to-layer deposition without a formwork. These properties allow material to pass through the printer nozzle. The construction possibilities that ensure that consecutive layers can support their weight without breaking down. And the processability allows for continuous rivers without separation or blockade. Development of a mix design suitable for 3D printing involves carefully selected proportions of components, such as cement, additional cement-like materials (flight ash, slag, etc.), fine aggregates, water, and chemical additions. This mix should appeal to sustainability and performance goals at the same time as early as young age, while at the same time establishing a delicate balance between flow ability and young age. The aim of this study is to examine and optimize specially tailored mix designs for 3D printing applications, providing the basis for a more comprehensive implementation of this innovative technology in the construction sector.

II. METHODOLOGY

The methodology used in this study includes a systematic approach to the development and evaluation of concrete mix designs optimized for 3D printing applications. This process consists of the following important phases:

1. Material Selection:

o Cement Material: Regular Portland Cement (OPC) was used as the primary binder. It includes additional cement materials such as flying ash and silicon dioxide to improve responsibility and sustainability. and formation retention properties.

2. Mix Proportion: Some test mixes varied by

o-water binder ratio (usually 0.30¢0.45), SCM ratio, chemical addition dosage. Rheology Test:

o-Draft River Test: Modified drainage tests were performed to assess the fluidity of fresh mixtures. Mechanical Test:

o Pressure Resistance: Samples were printed and tested after 1, 7, 28 days. Pressure Test:

Choice mixtures that met rheology and machine benchmarks were used in actual printing tests to assess actual performance in terms of surface finish, dimensional accuracy and stability.

6. Data Analysis:

Results were analyzed to identify the optimal mixing combination and to compare between power metrics such as pressure quality, decision time, and compressive strength.

III. CONCLUSION

This study illustrates the important role of mix design in ensuring the success of 3D concrete concrete pressure applications in the construction industry. Systematic inspection of material selection, proportion mixing, and performance tests showed that the rheological and mechanical properties of mixing have a significant impact on pressure quality, structural integrity and overall structurality. Rheological testing and pressure attempts confirmed the feasibility of layer-by-layer deposits without foamwork, while mechanical testing verified the structural reliability of printed elements. Finally, well-designed 3D printable concrete-free not only allows efficient and automated structures, but also opens up new opportunities for architectural freedom, cost savings and sustainable construction. Future work can be focused on integrating fiber reinforcement, using alternative binders such as geopolymers, and scaling the results of applications at the field level.

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