



Mitigating plastic shrinkage of 3D printed concrete using Super Absorbent Polymers

Micah Stark, PhD Student, Texas A&M University

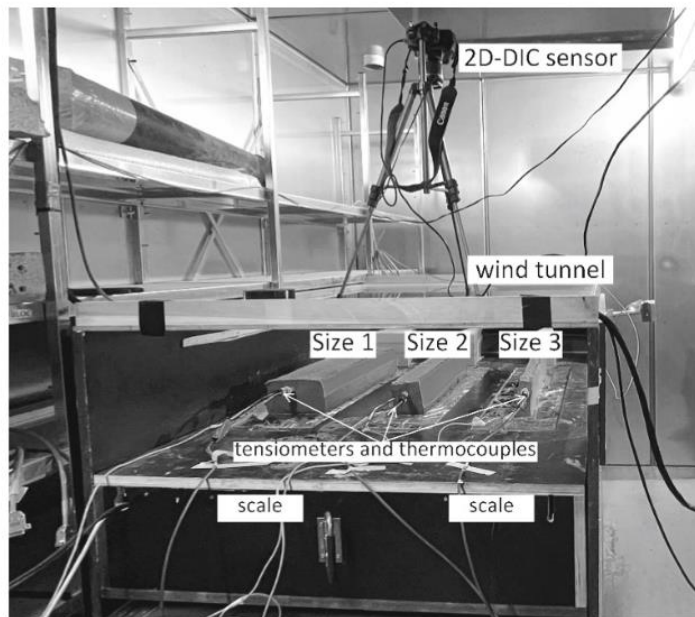
Kinsey Skillen, PhD, Assistant Professor, Texas A&M University

The Problem

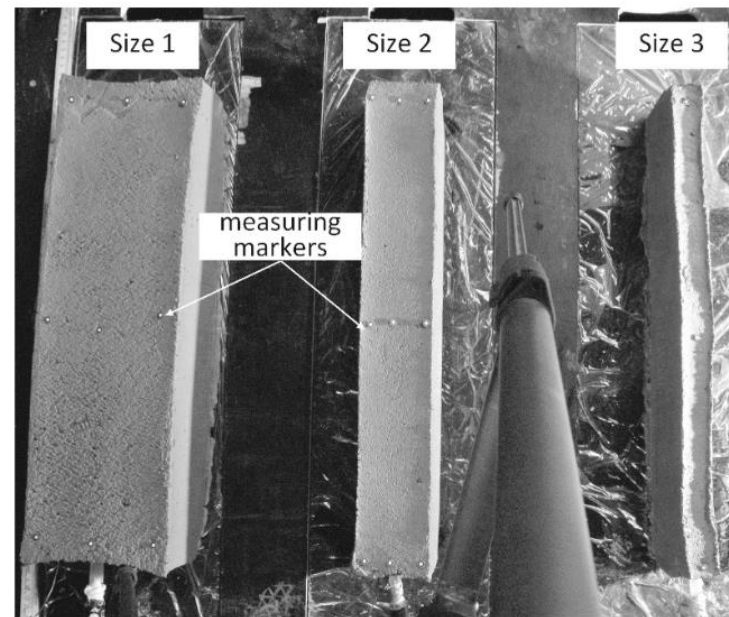


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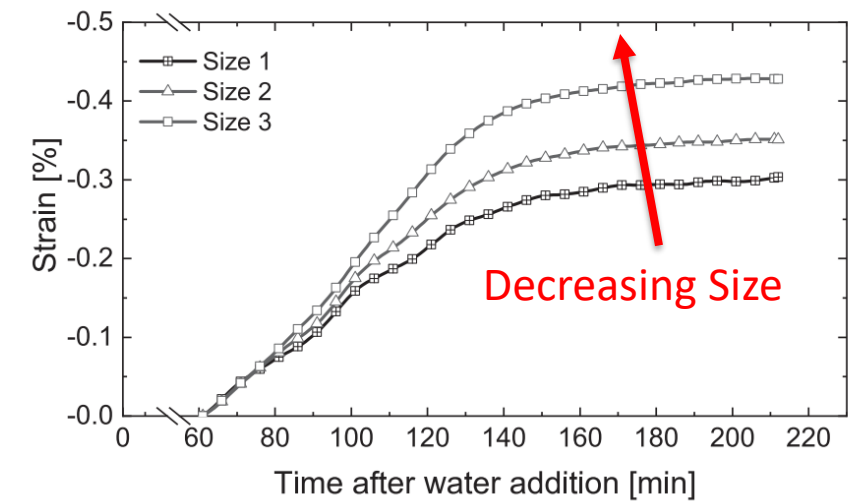
Markin et al, 2024



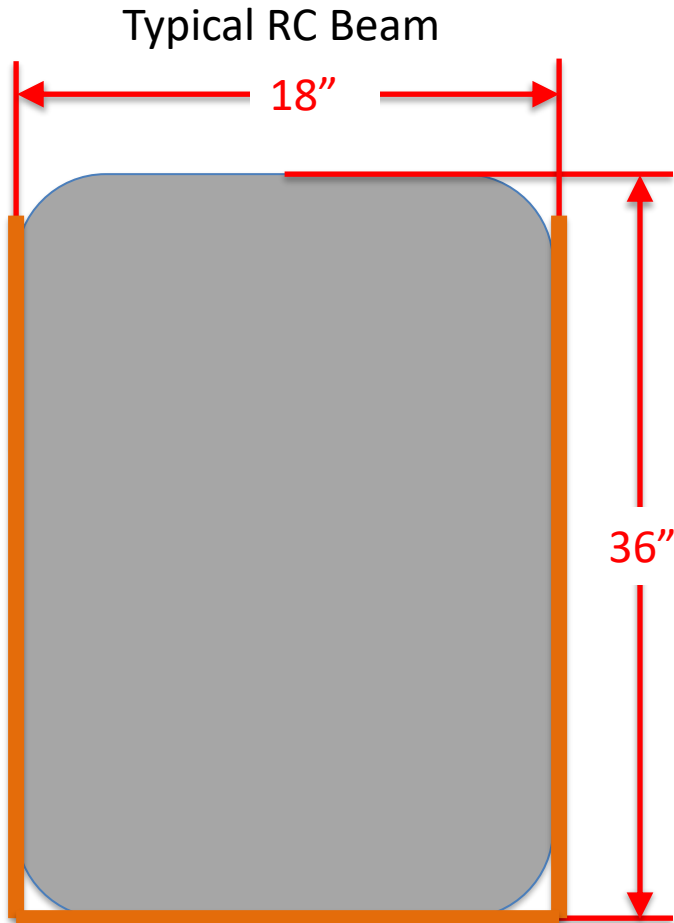
(a)



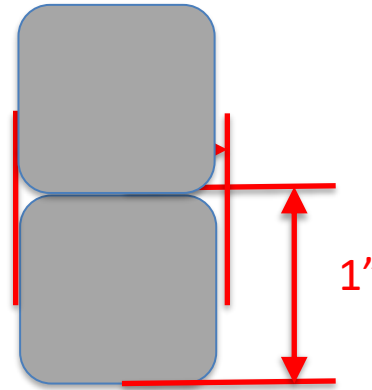
(b)



The Problem



3D Printed Concrete Filament



Surface Area Ratio (SAR)

$$SAR = \frac{\text{Exposed Surface Area}}{\text{Volume}}$$

$$SAR = \frac{\text{Exposed Perimeter Length}}{\text{Cross Sectional Area}}$$

$$SAR_{beam} = \frac{18+36+36+18}{18 \times 36} = 0.167$$

$$SAR_{3DPC} = \frac{1+1+1}{1 \times 1} = 3$$

A 3D printed concrete filament is 18 times more exposed!!

What Drives Shrinkage



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- Chemical: cement reaction products smaller than reactants
- Autogenous: water loss due to formation of solid cement reaction products, drying pores and resulting in capillary suction
- External: water loss to the environment and resulting capillary suction

The Answer?



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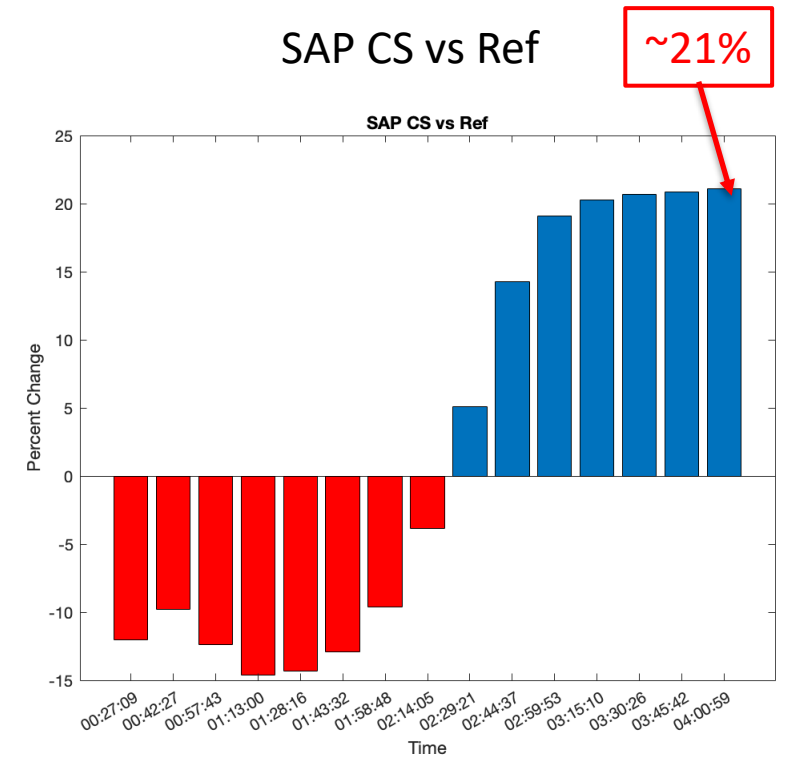
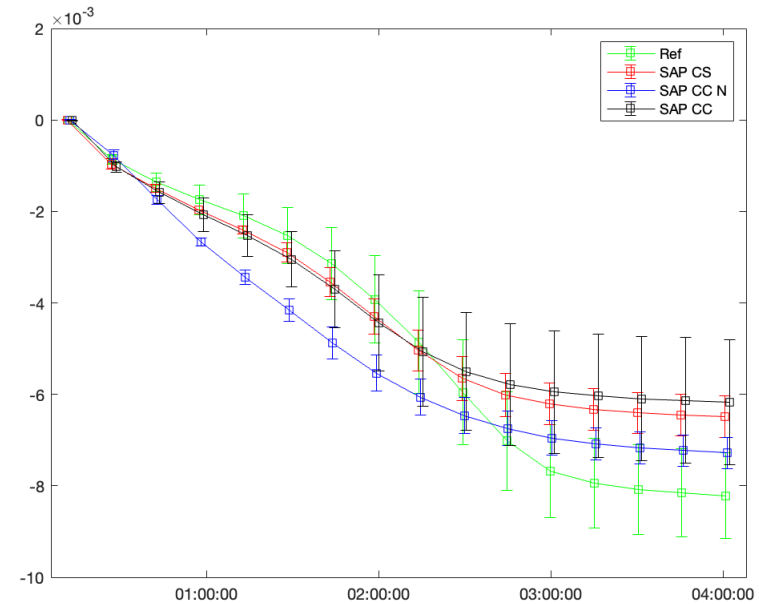
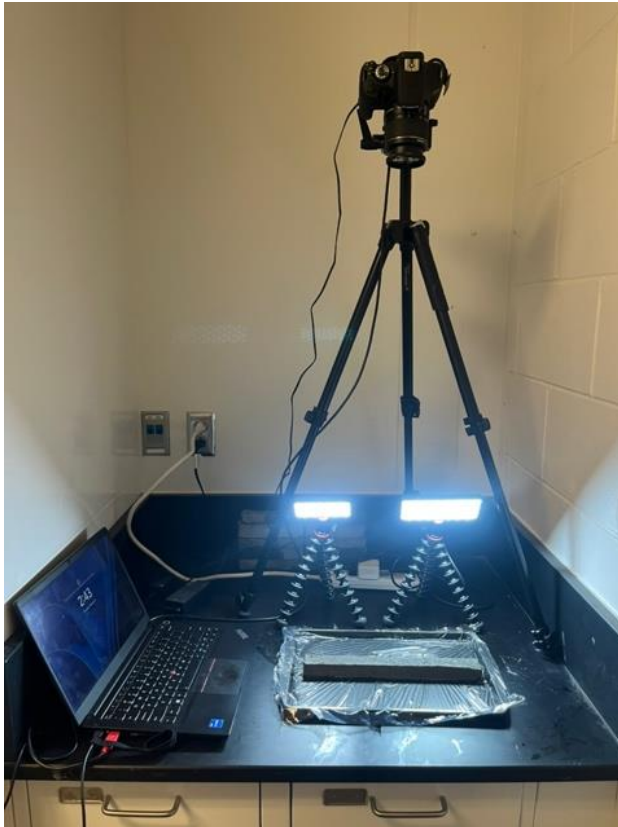
- Super Absorbent Polymers (SAP) are covalently cross-linked flexible polymers
- Absorb up to 1000x their mass in Water
- Effective solution at preventing autogenous and drying shrinkage¹
- Promising for preventing plastic shrinkage and related problems^{2,3,4}

1. Erk, et al., FHWA/IN/JTRP-2022/04 Report, 2022
2. Boshoff et al, 2020
3. Van Der Putten et al, 2022
4. Molech et al, 2022

Previous RIP Presentation



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Test Matrix



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Name	Cement (g)	Nano-Clay (g)	Water (g)	SAP (g)	+ Water (g)
Ref	400	1	120	0	0
SAP CS*	400	1	120	1	20
0.3 SAP CS NW	400	1	120	0.3	0
0.5 SAP CS NW	400	1	120	0.5	0
0.3 SAP CS HW	400	1	120	0.3	10
0.5 SAP CS HW	400	1	120	0.5	10
0.3 SAP CS W	400	1	120	0.3	20
0.5 SAP CS W	400	1	120	0.5	20
SAP CS HW	400	1	120	1	10

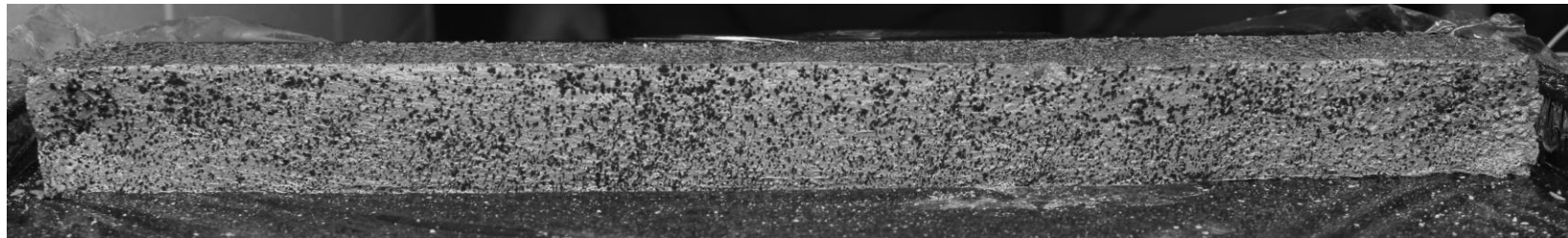
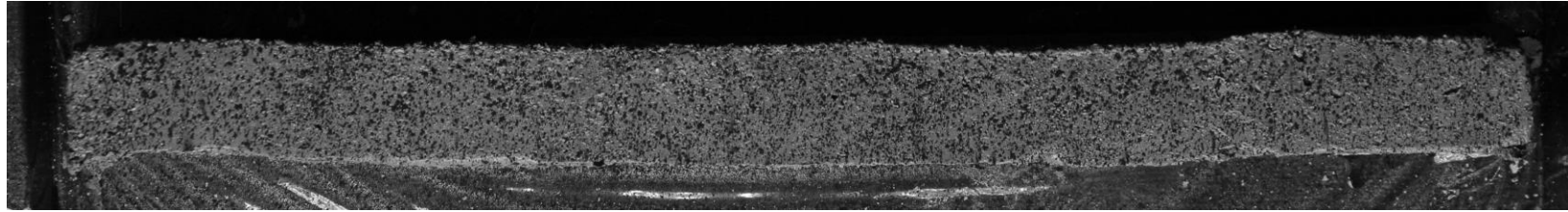
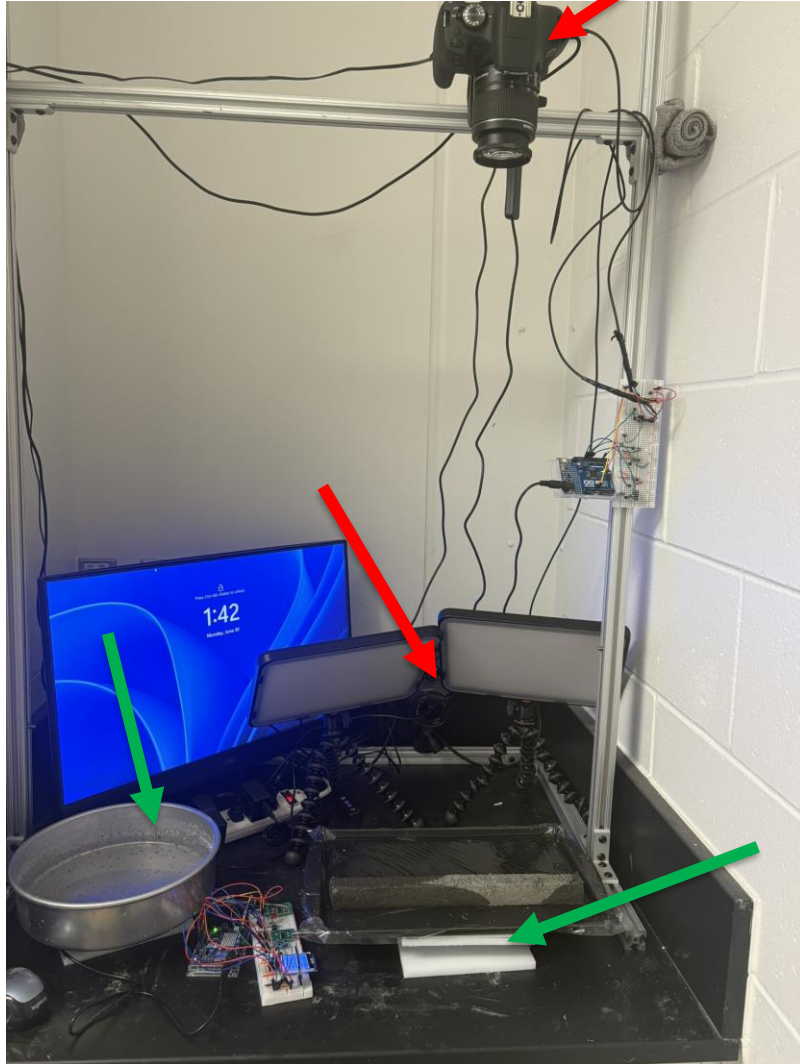
*SNF Floset 127 CS

Crosslinked polyacrylamide (30% anionic)

Set-up Updates



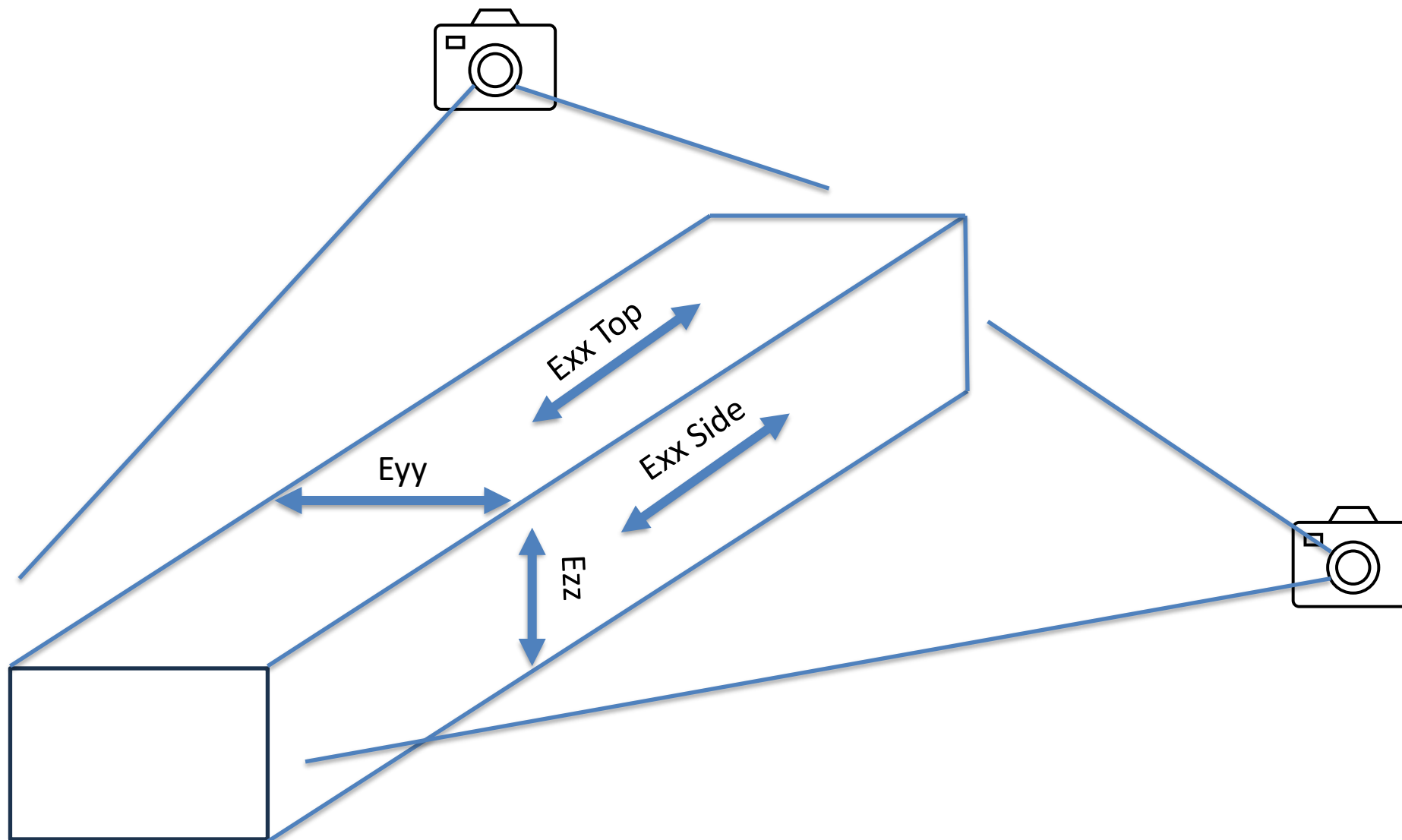
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Sign Conventions



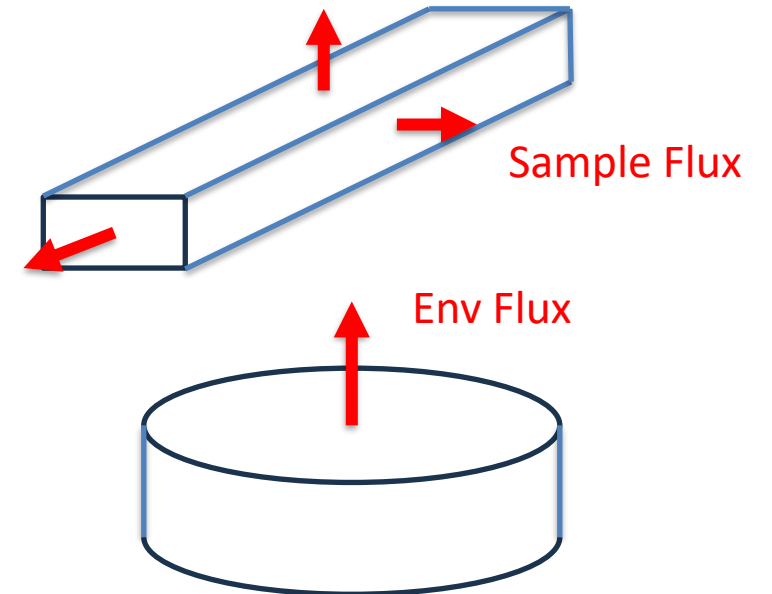
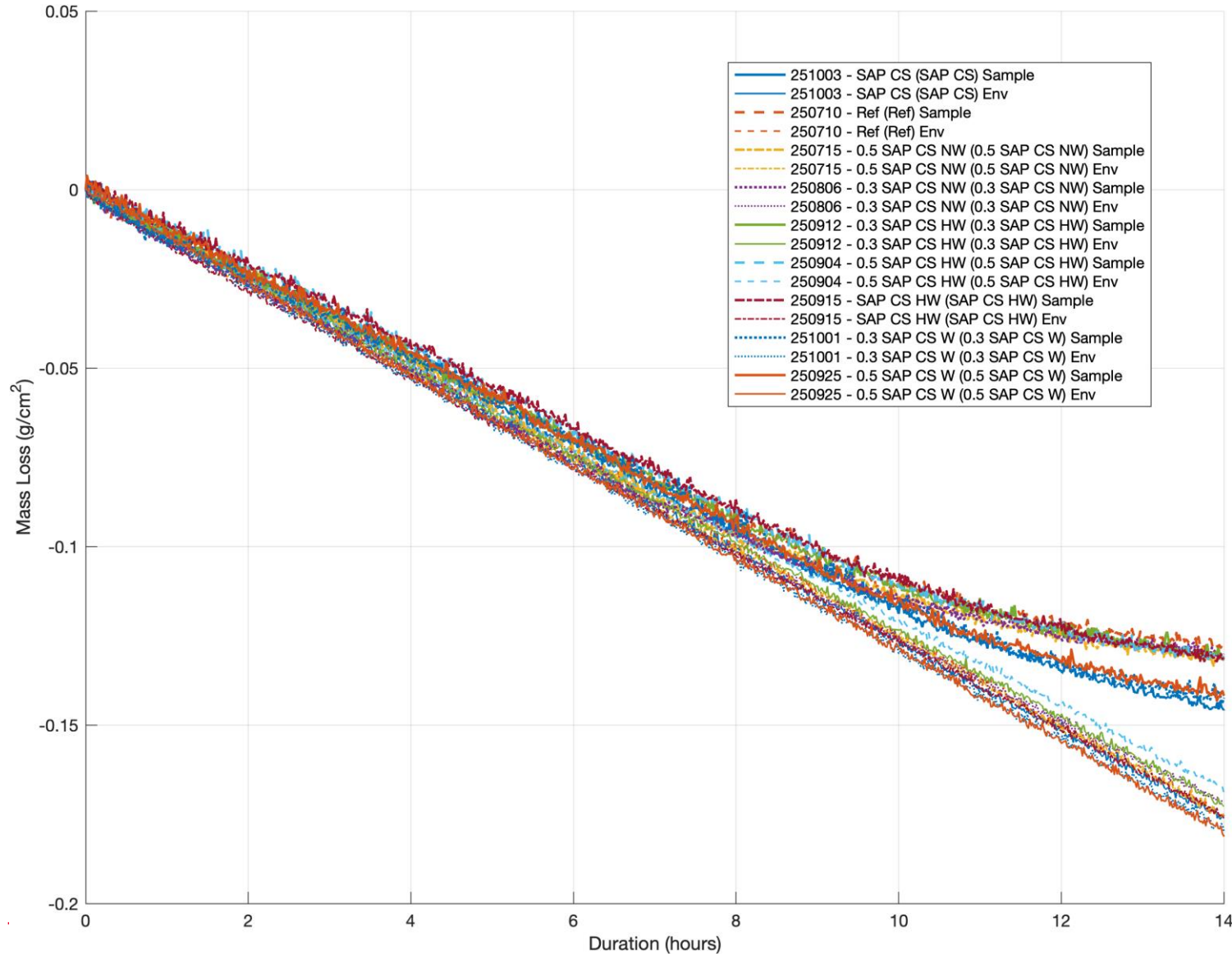
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Drying "Flux"



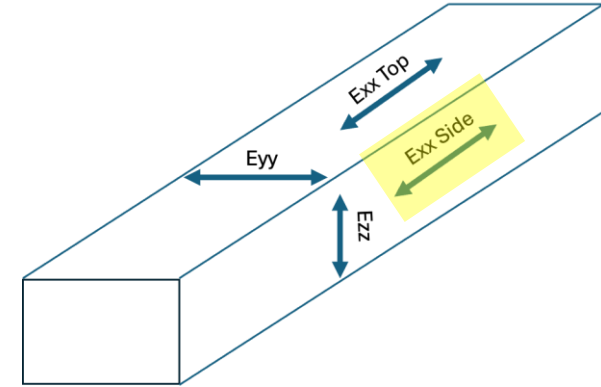
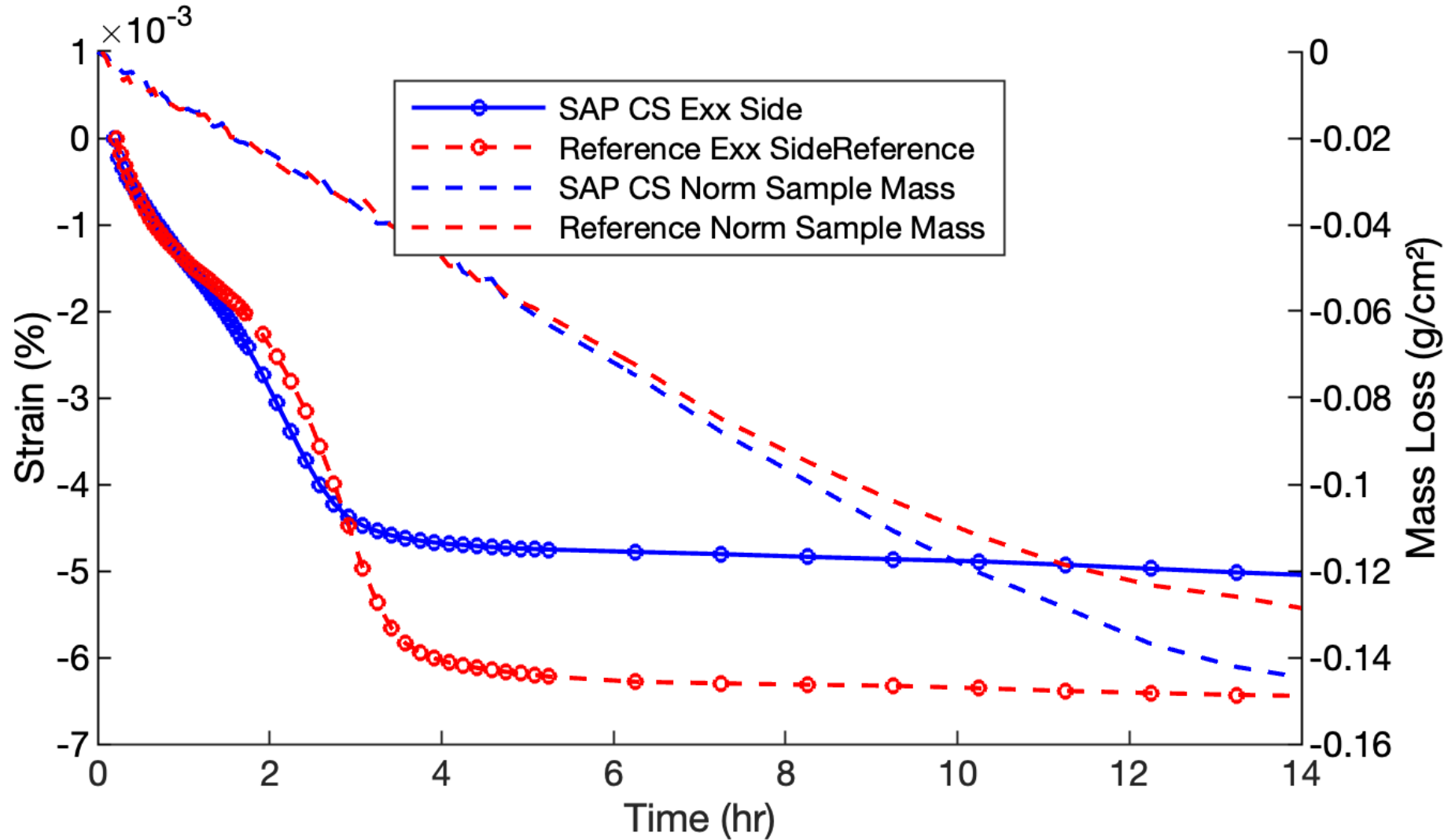
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The Dilemma



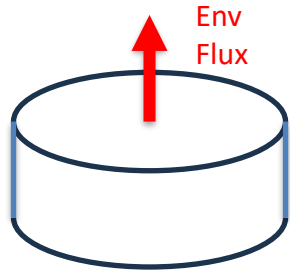
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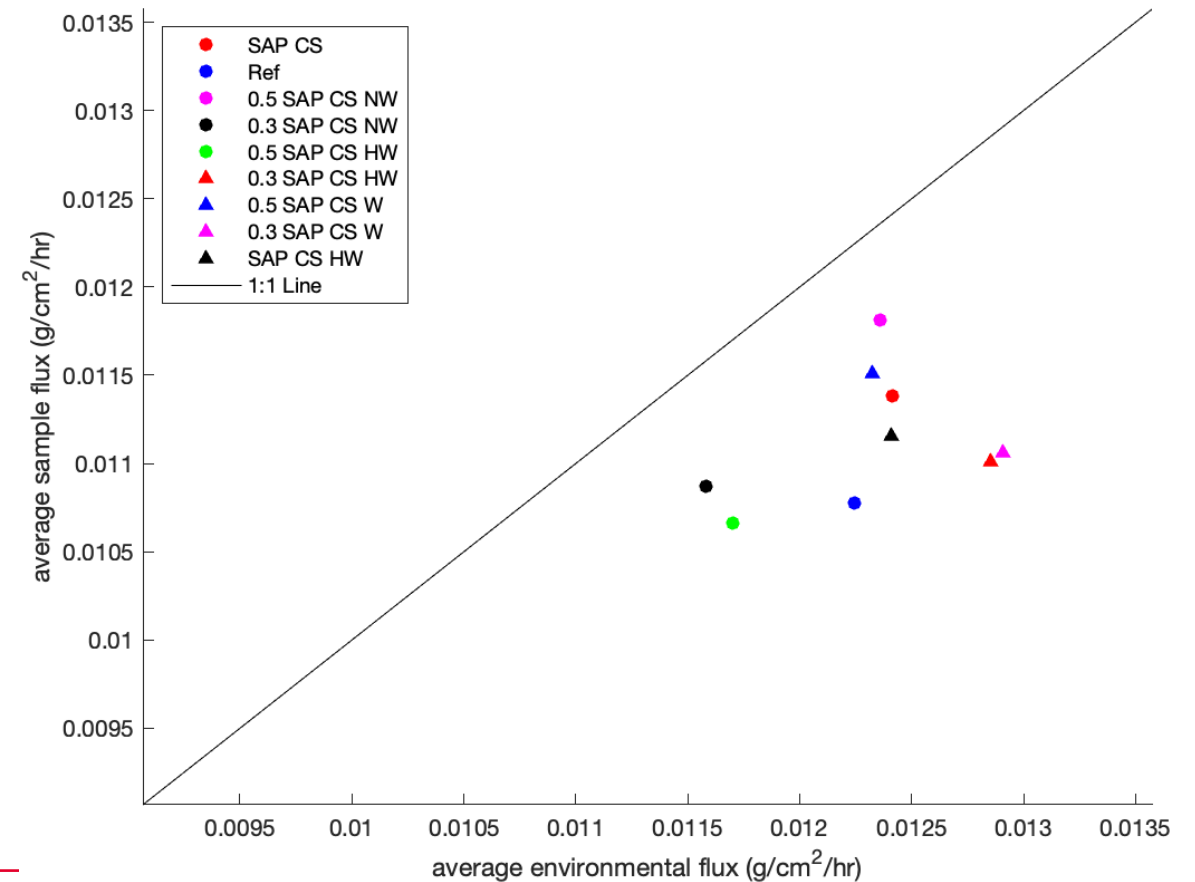
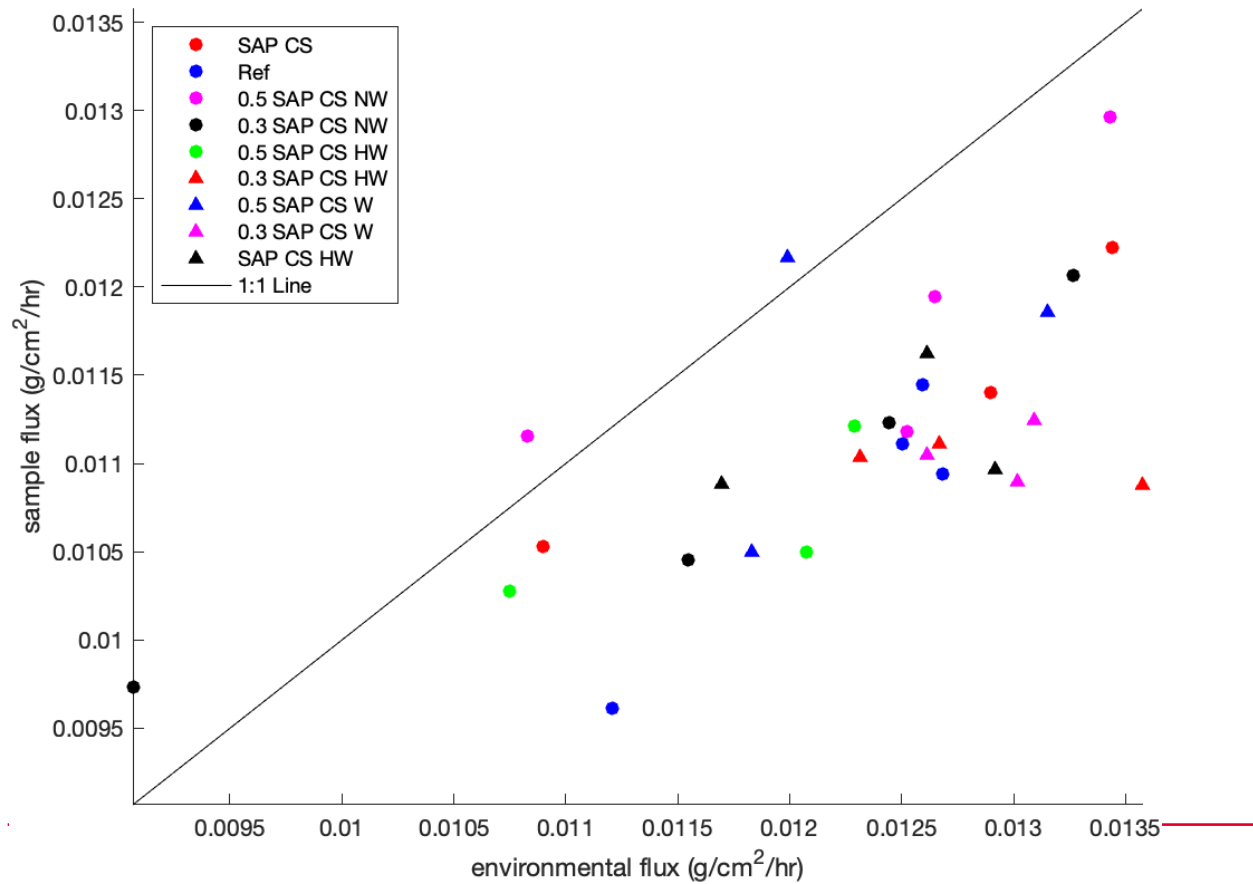
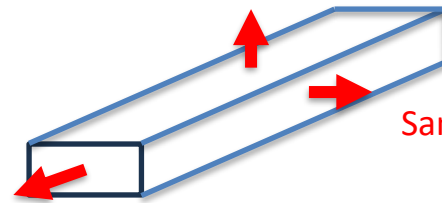
Environmental vs. Sample Flux



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VS.

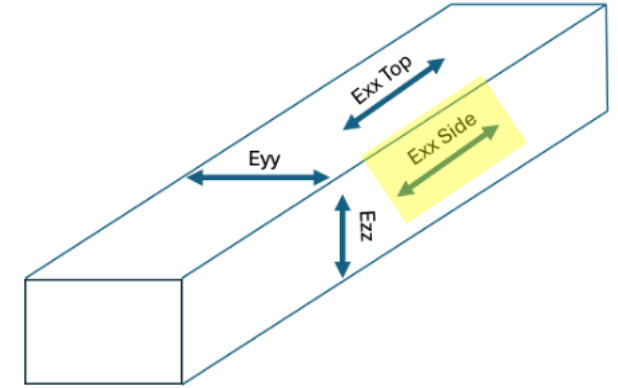
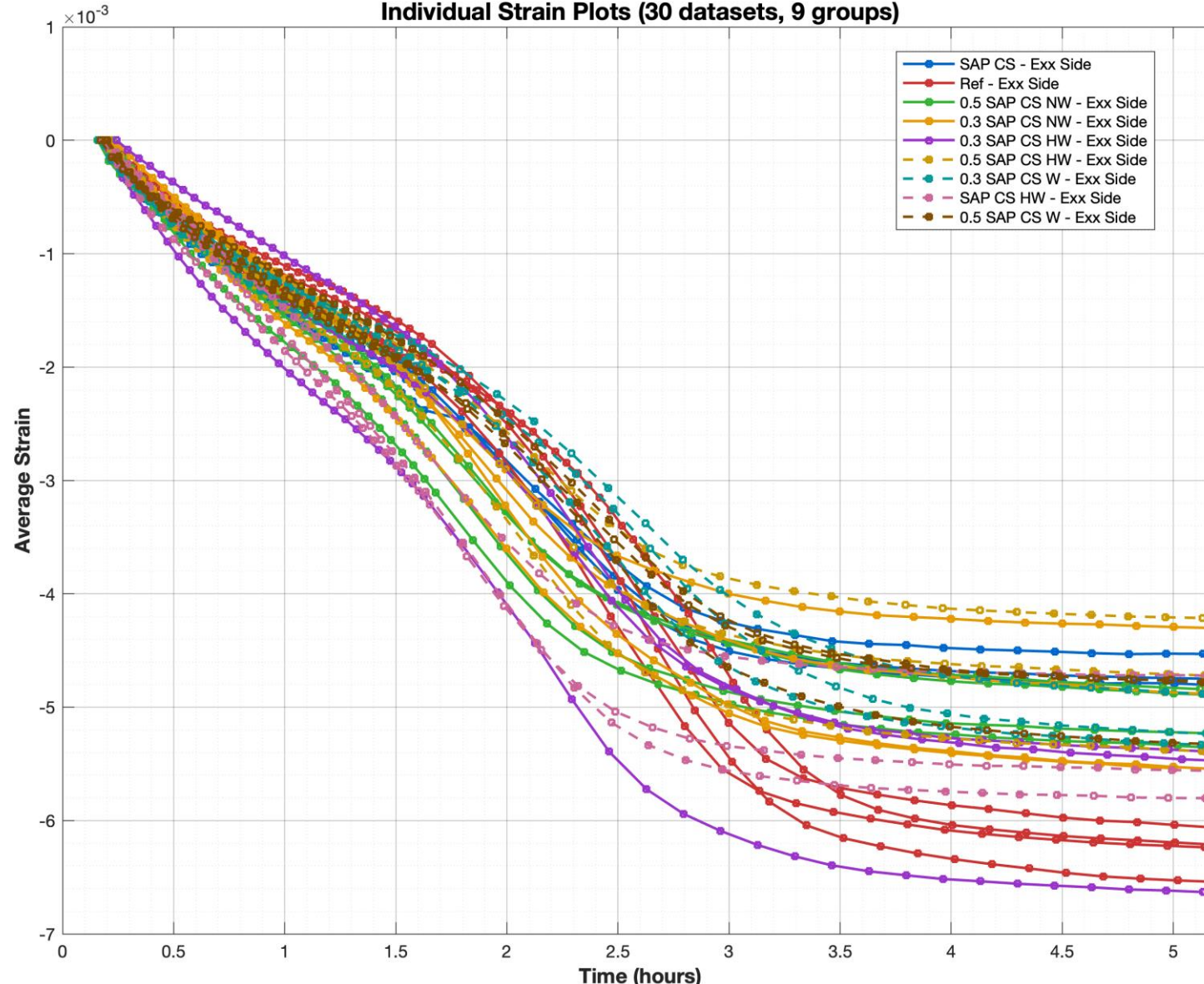


All Exx Side Data



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Individual Strain Plots (30 datasets, 9 groups)

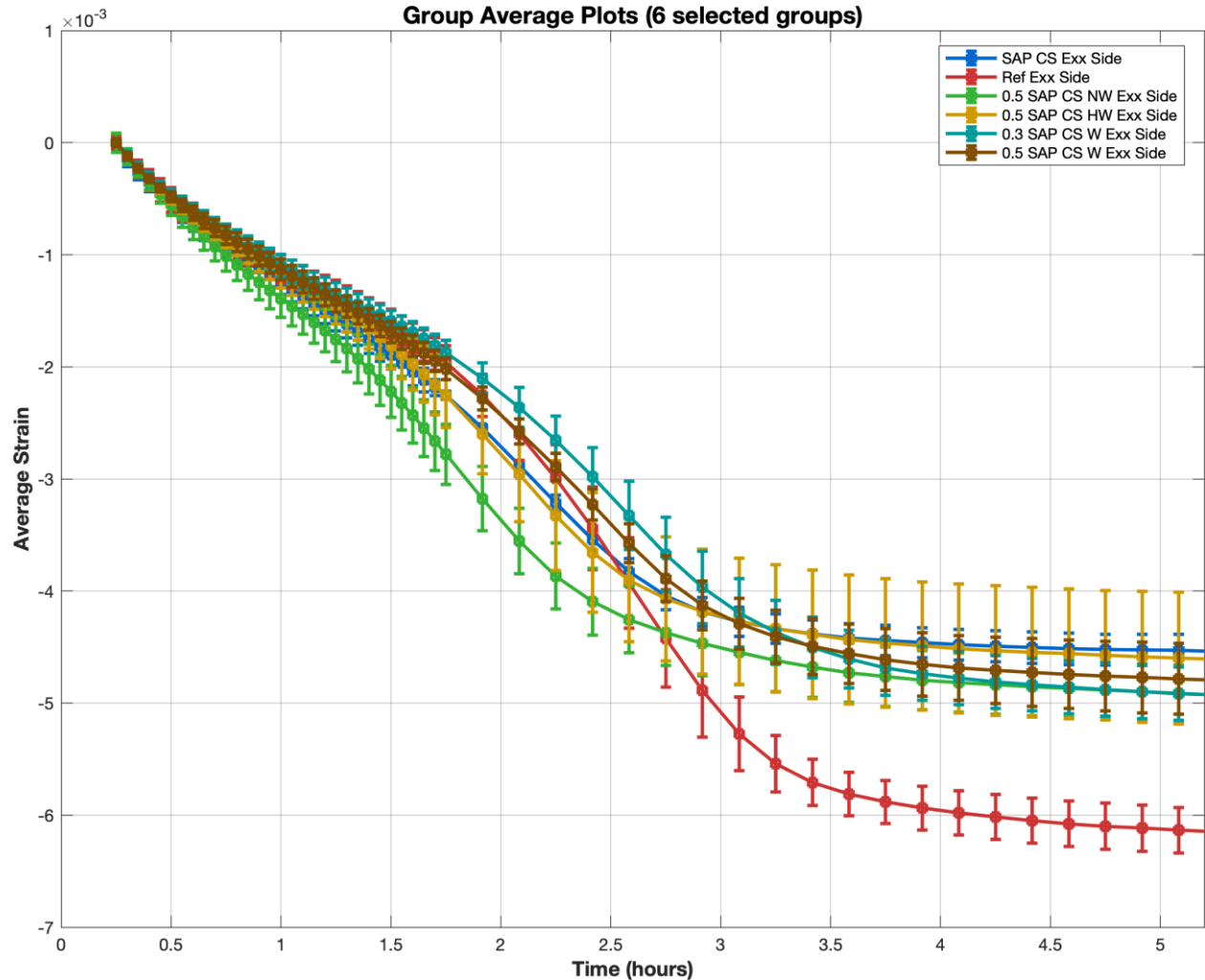


Averages

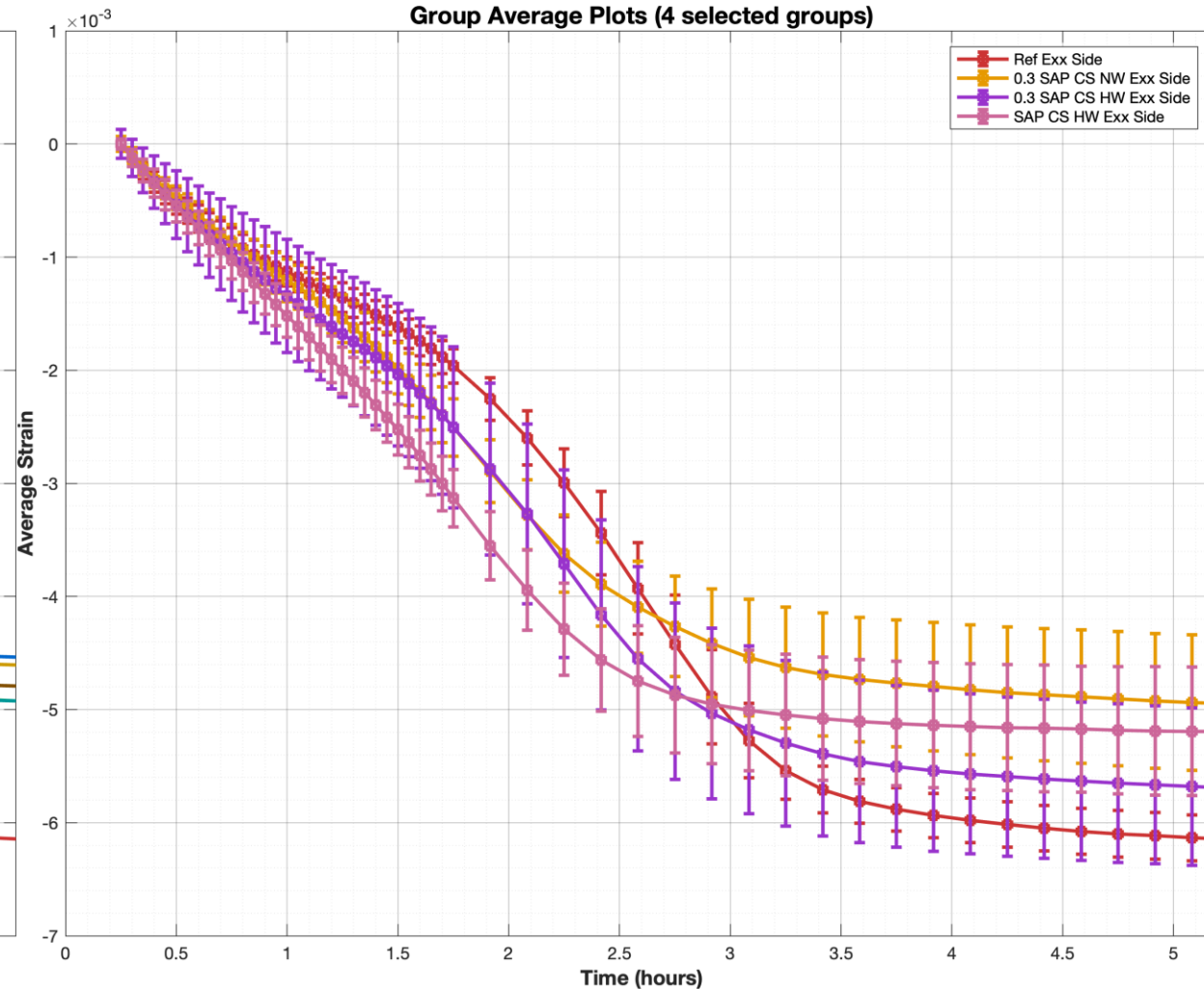


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Group Average Plots (6 selected groups)



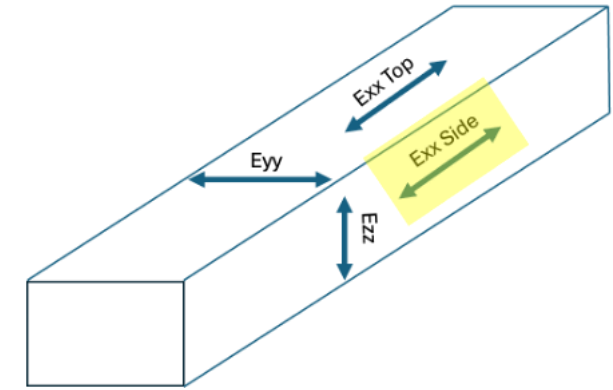
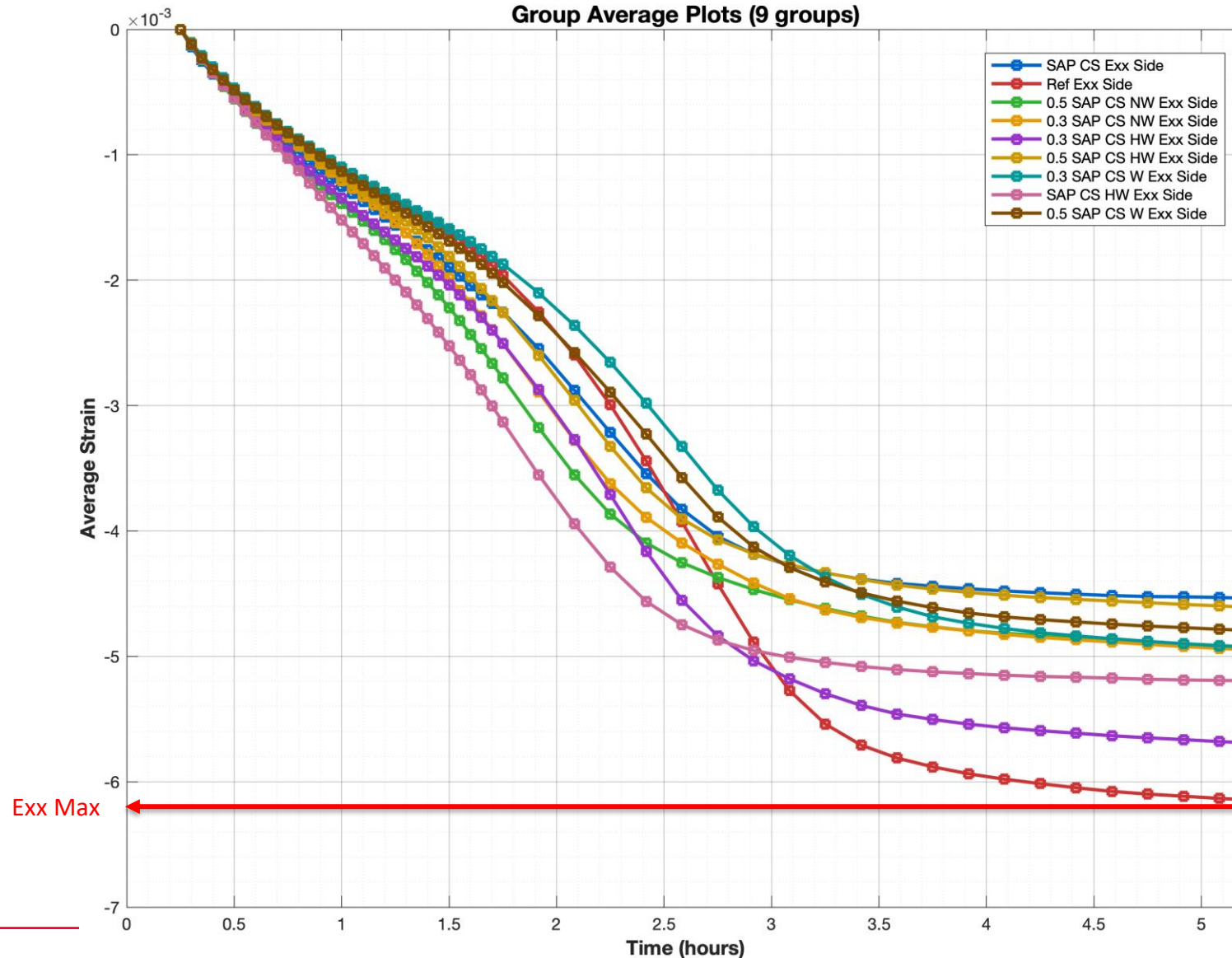
Group Average Plots (4 selected groups)



Longitudinal Shrinkage



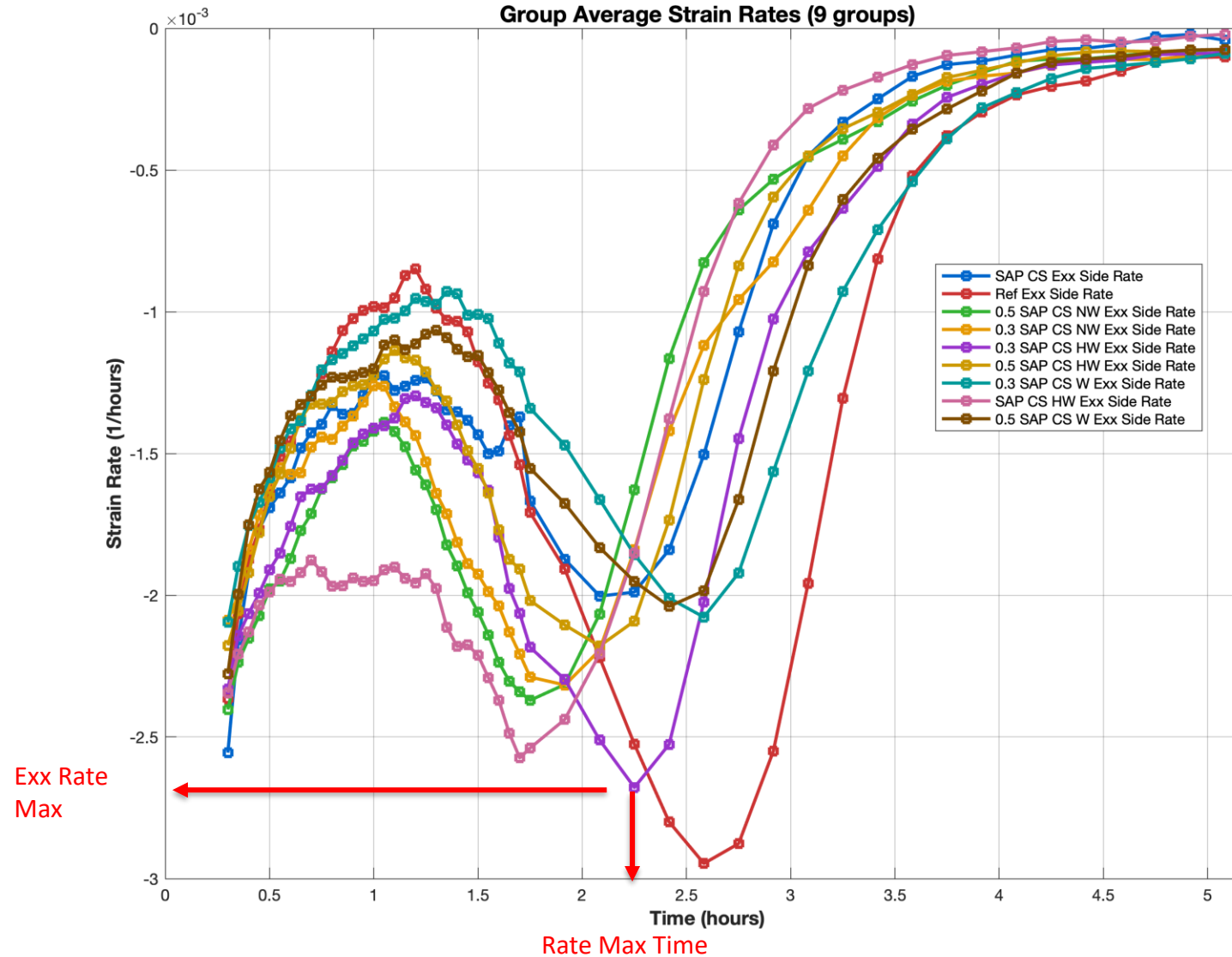
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Rates



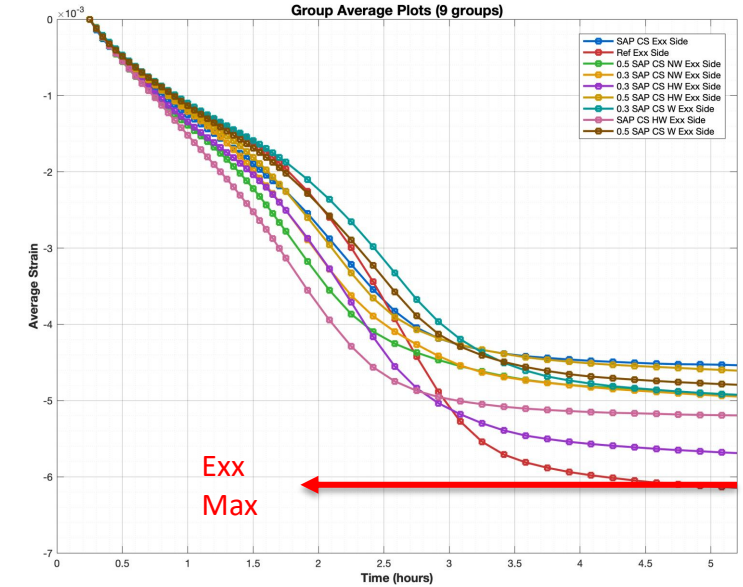
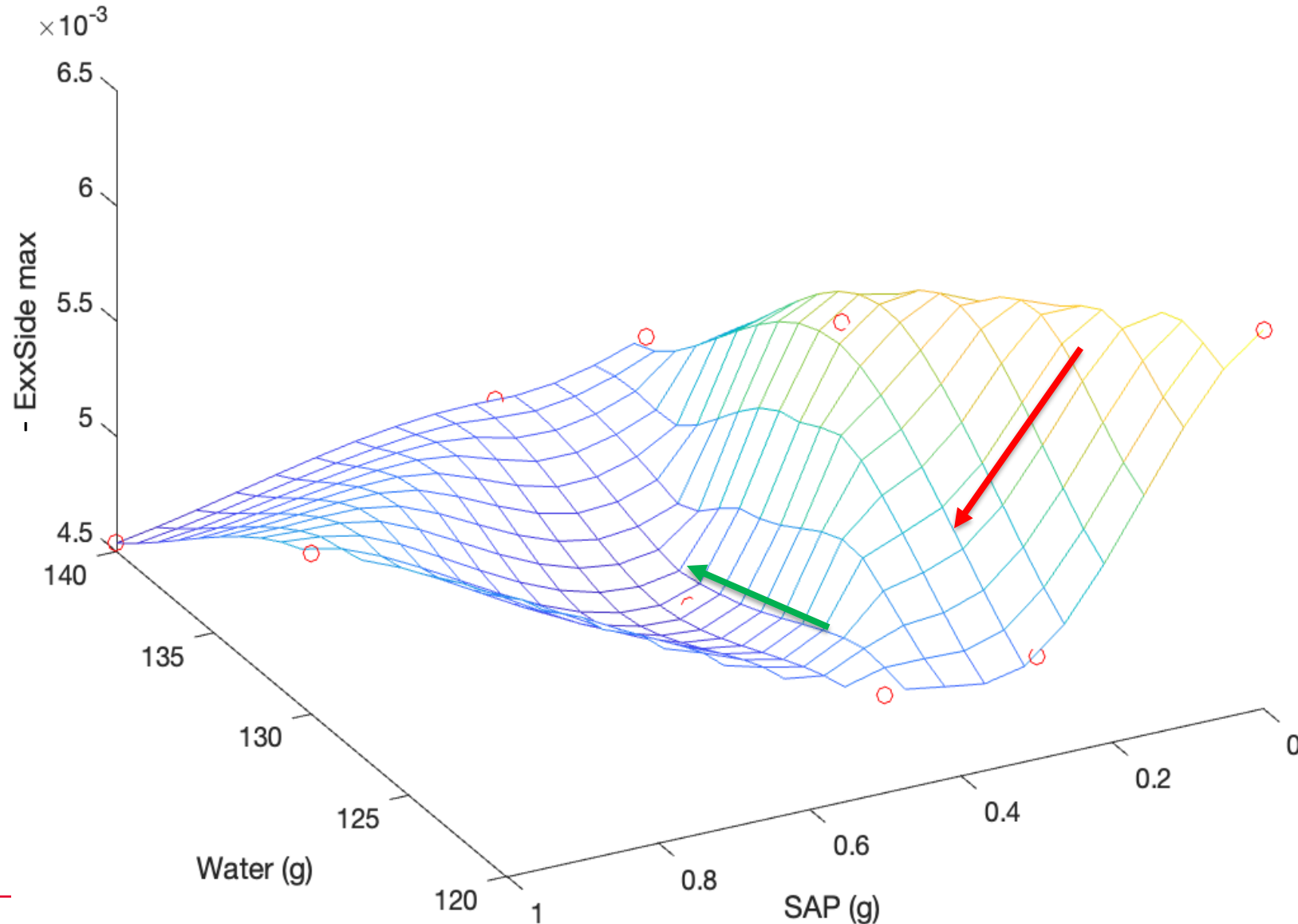
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Exx Max



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Increasing SAP



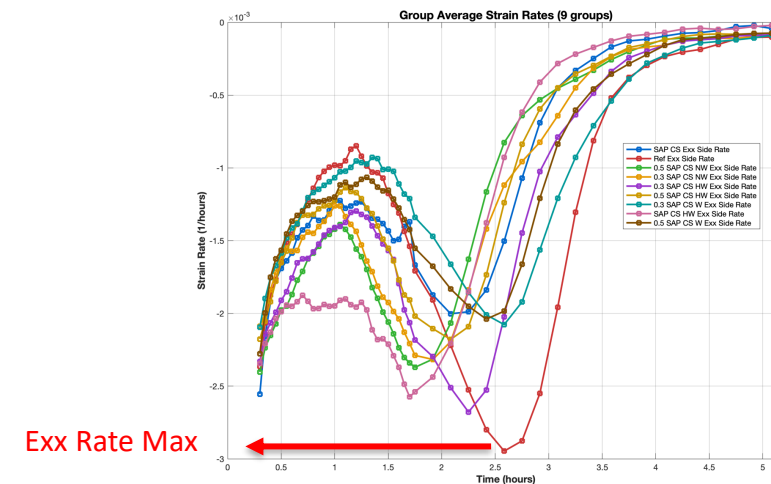
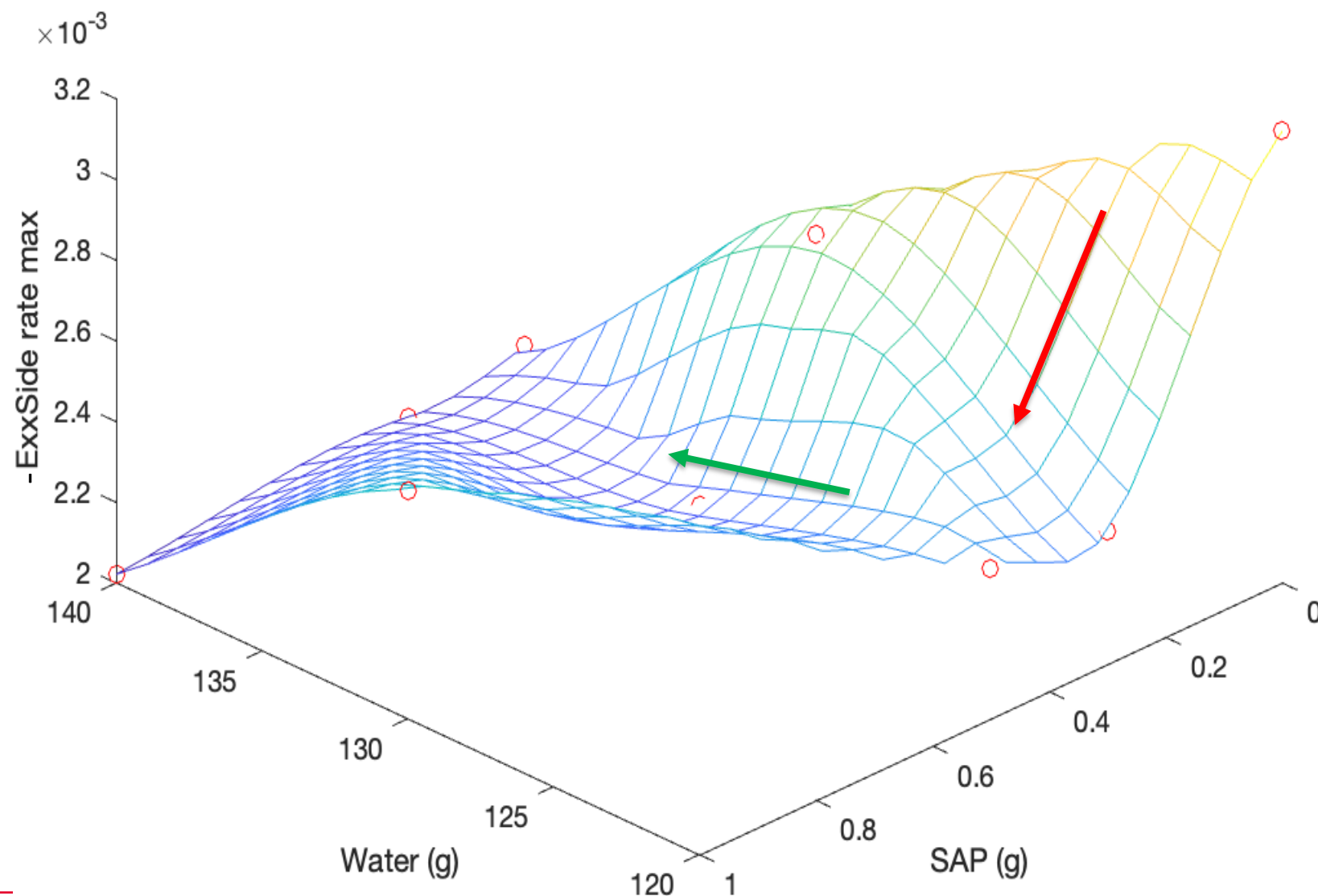
Increasing Water



Rates



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Increasing SAP



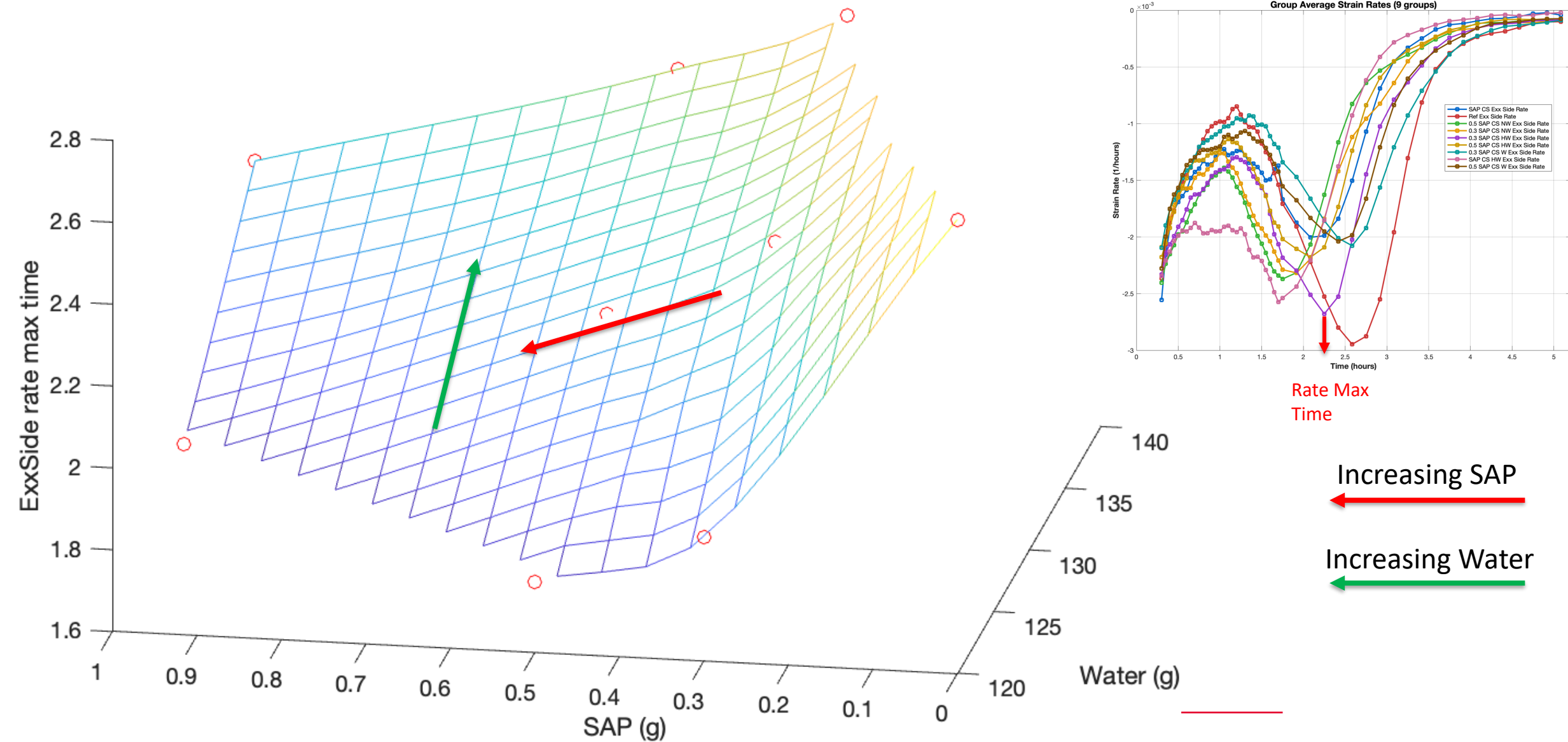
Increasing Water



Rates



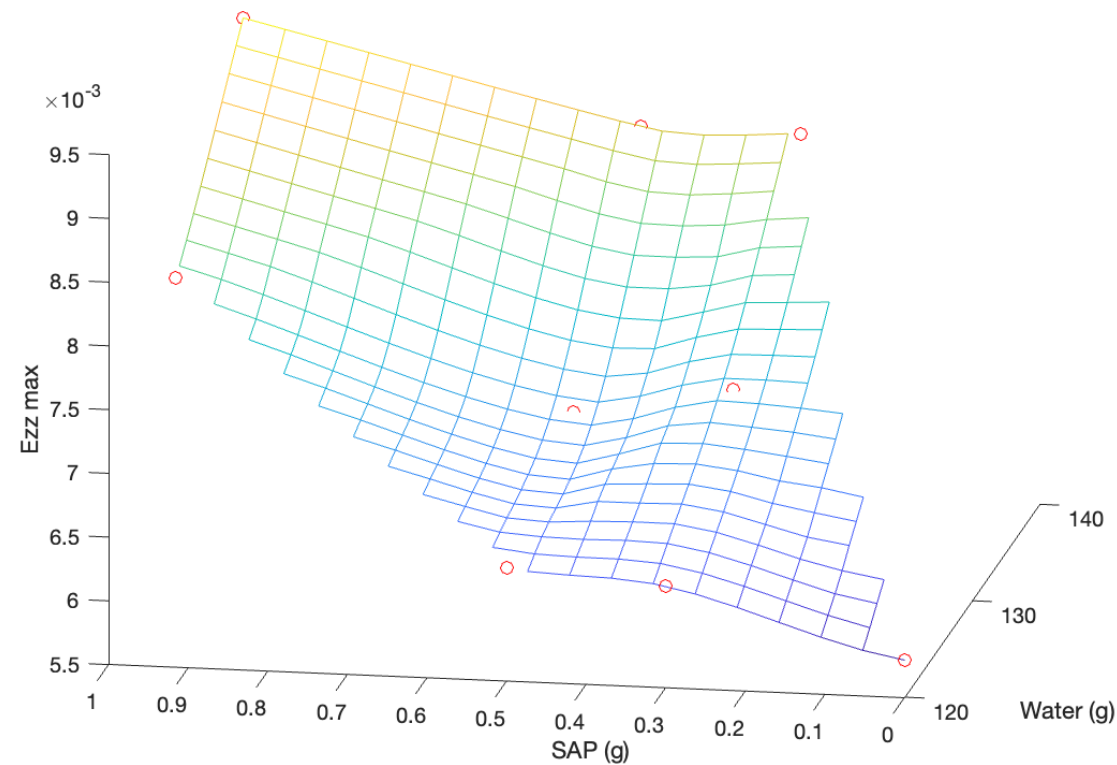
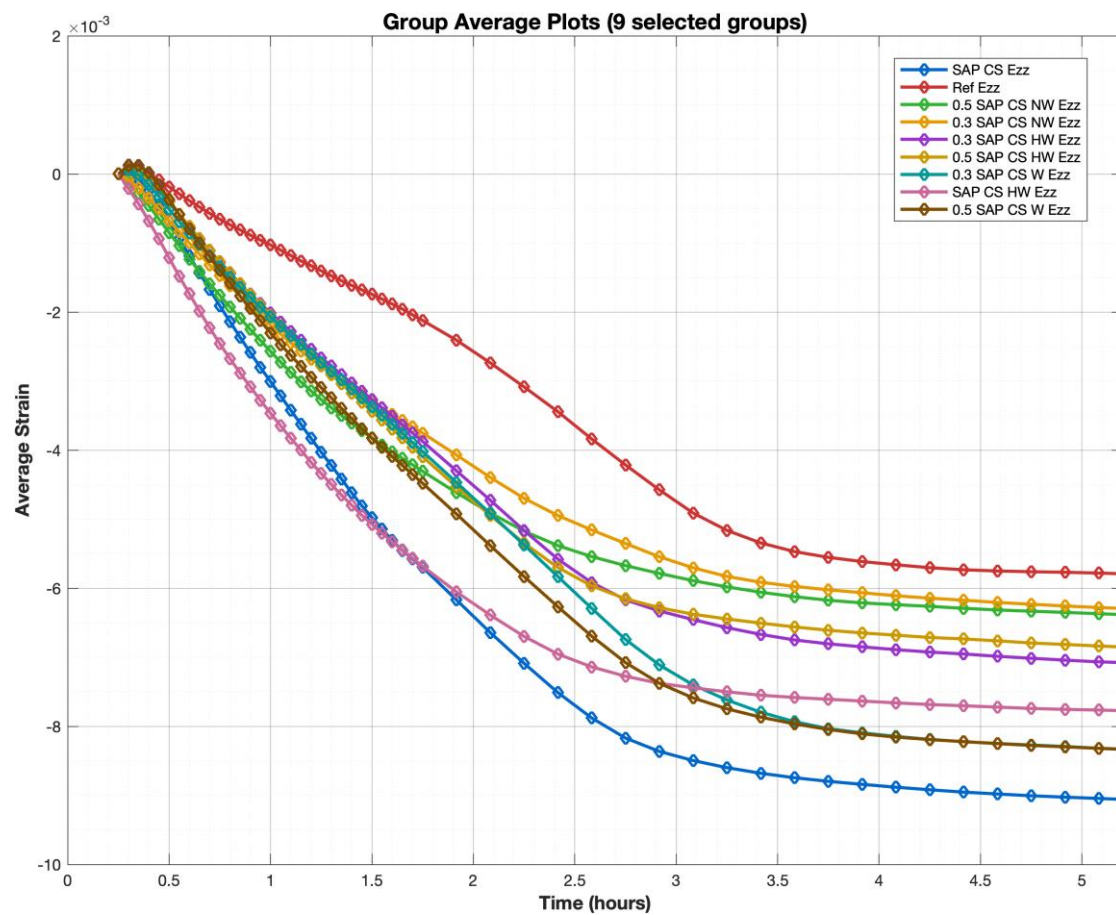
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1. Modest improvement in terms of Longitudinal Strain
 2. Modest max rate reduction
 3. Generally sped up time to peak rate
-
1. Quantify reaction rate
 2. Relationship between free-shrinkage and cracking
 3. Different SAP and mix proportions



Thanks!

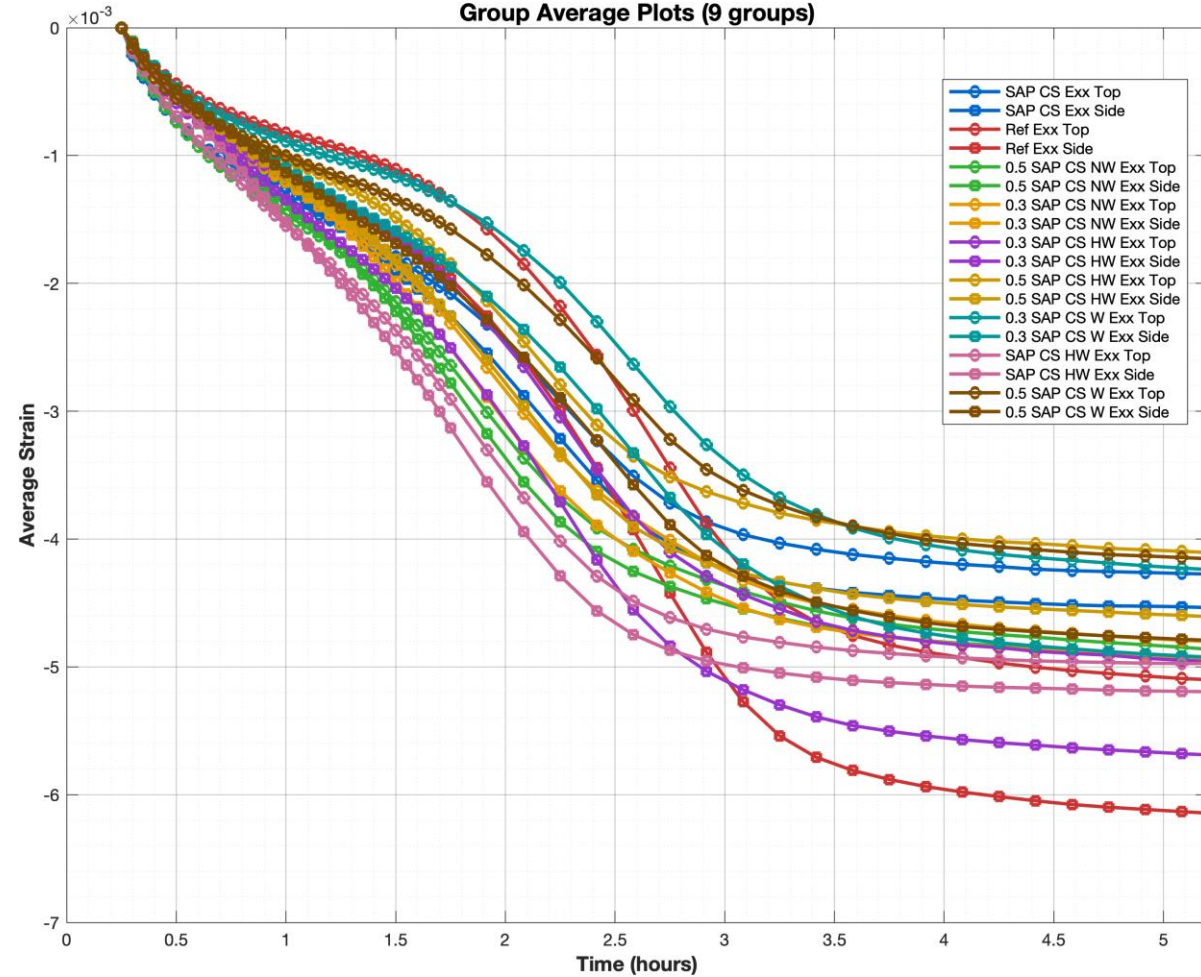


Exx Top

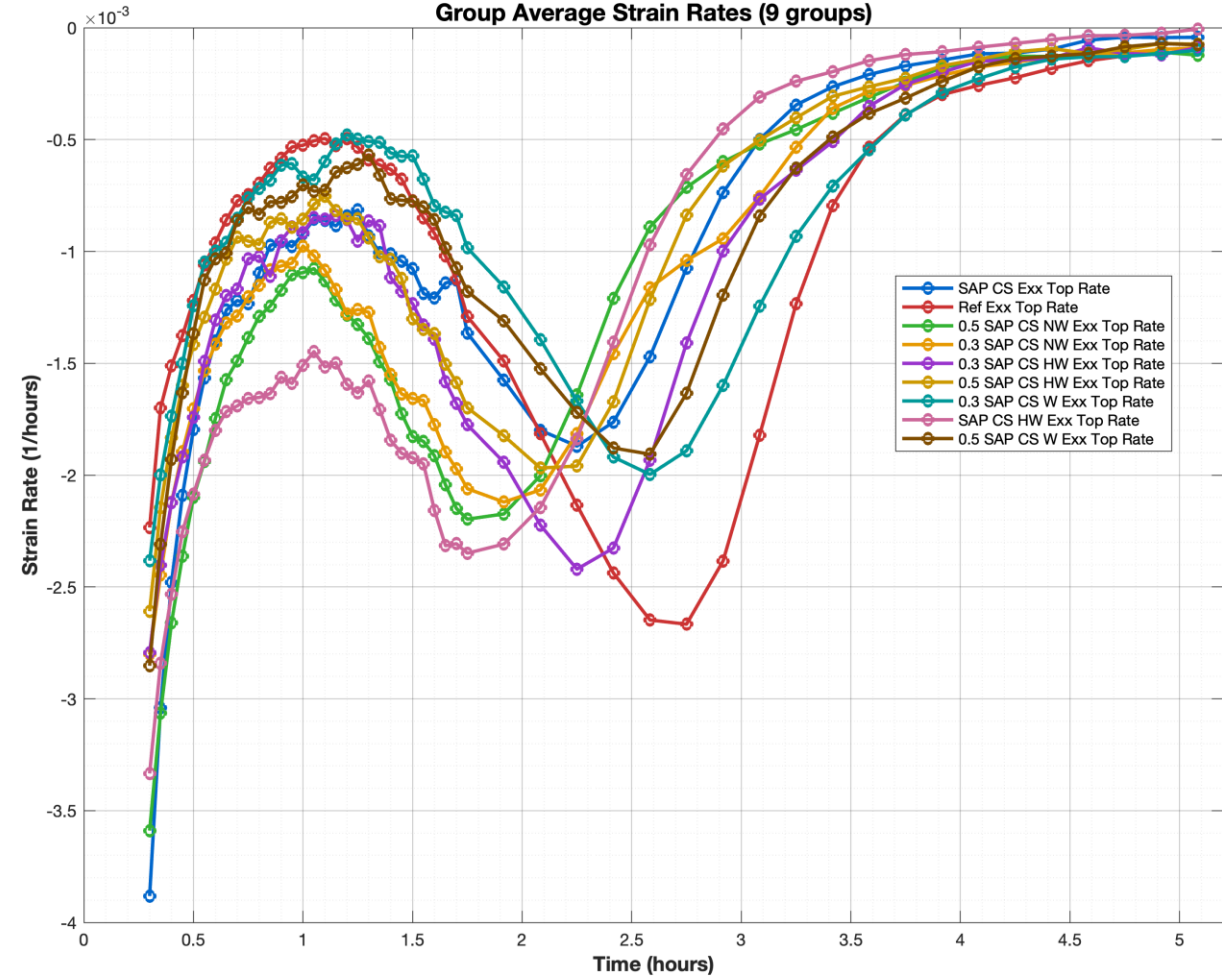


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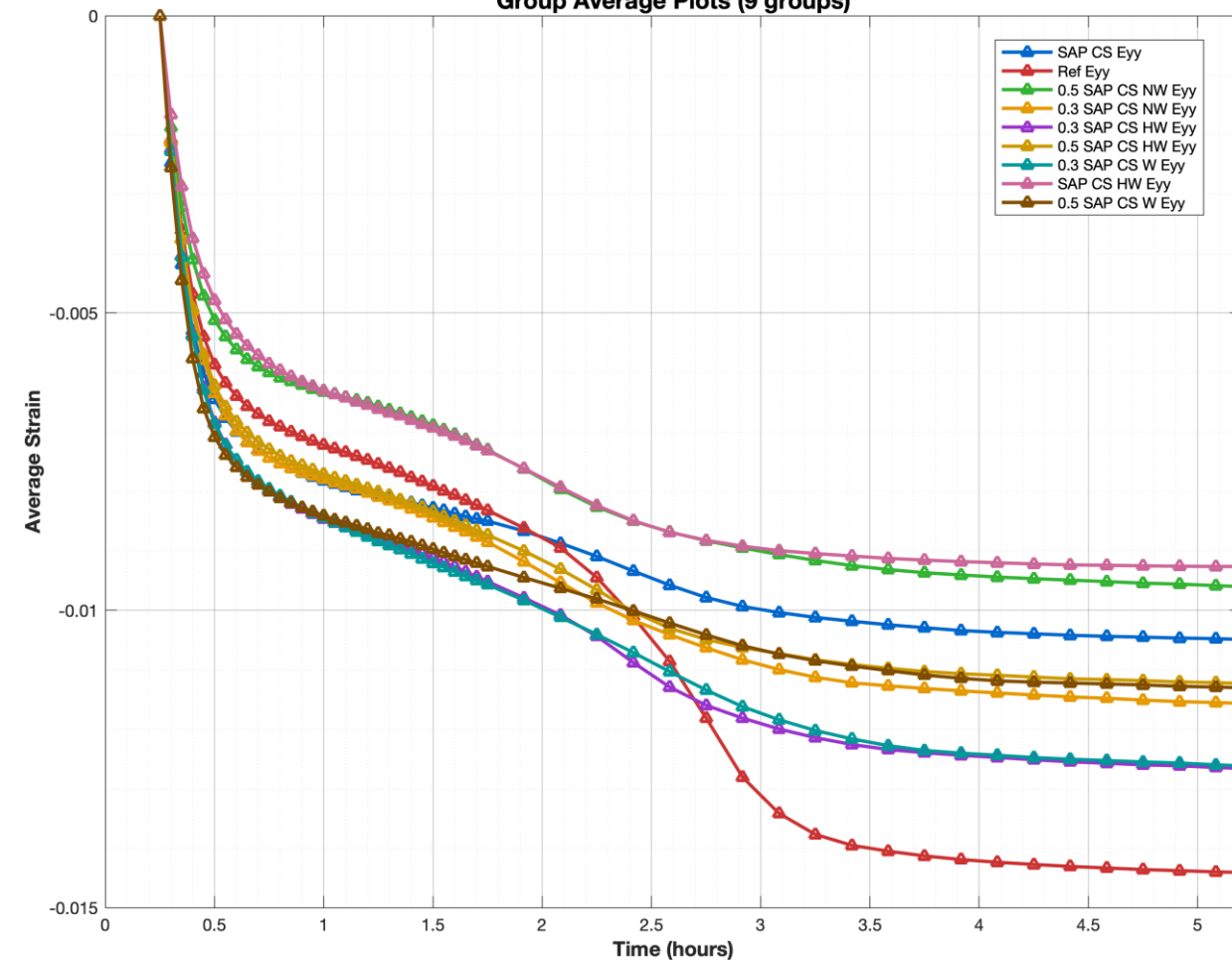
Group Average Plots (9 groups)



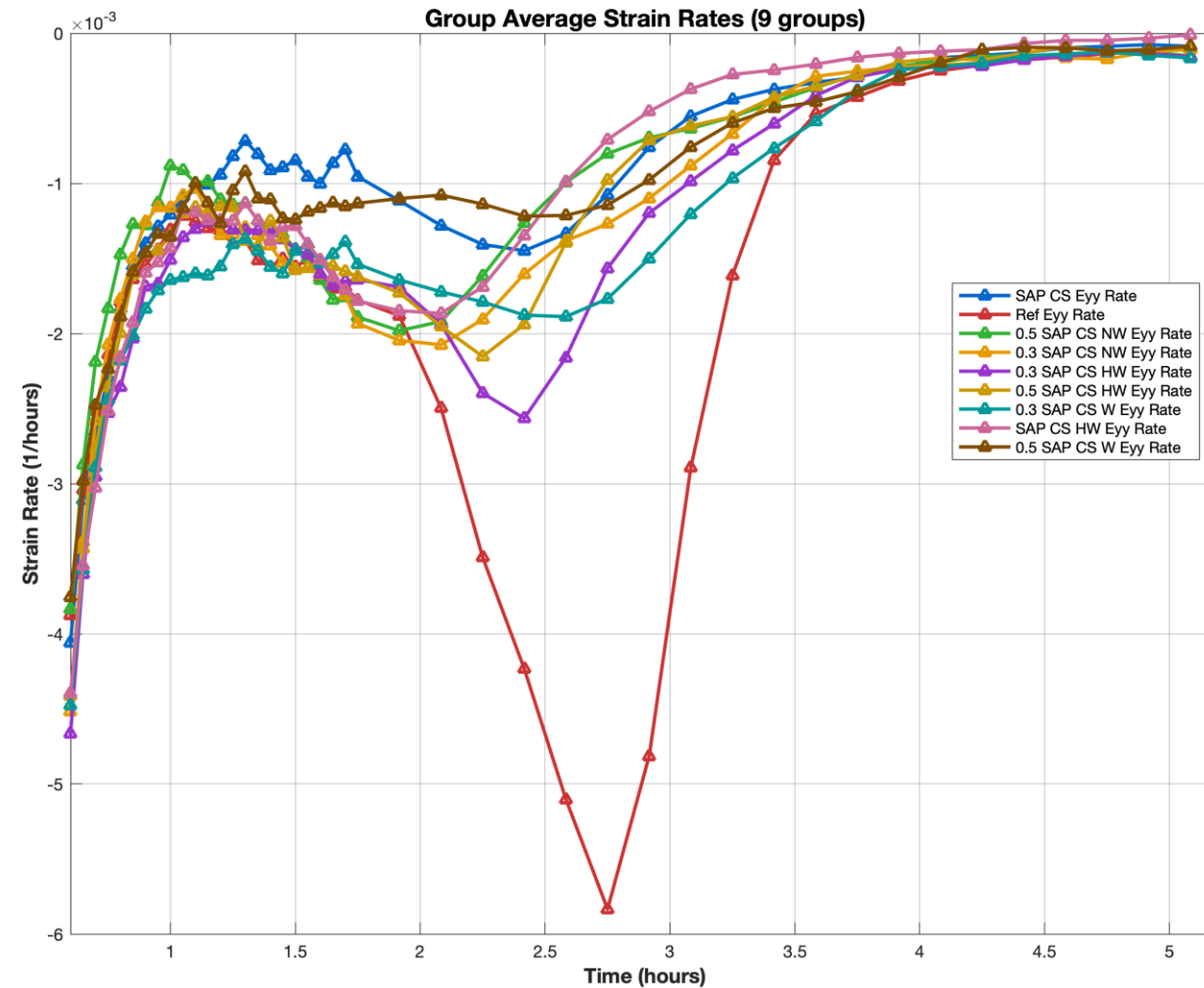
Group Average Strain Rates (9 groups)

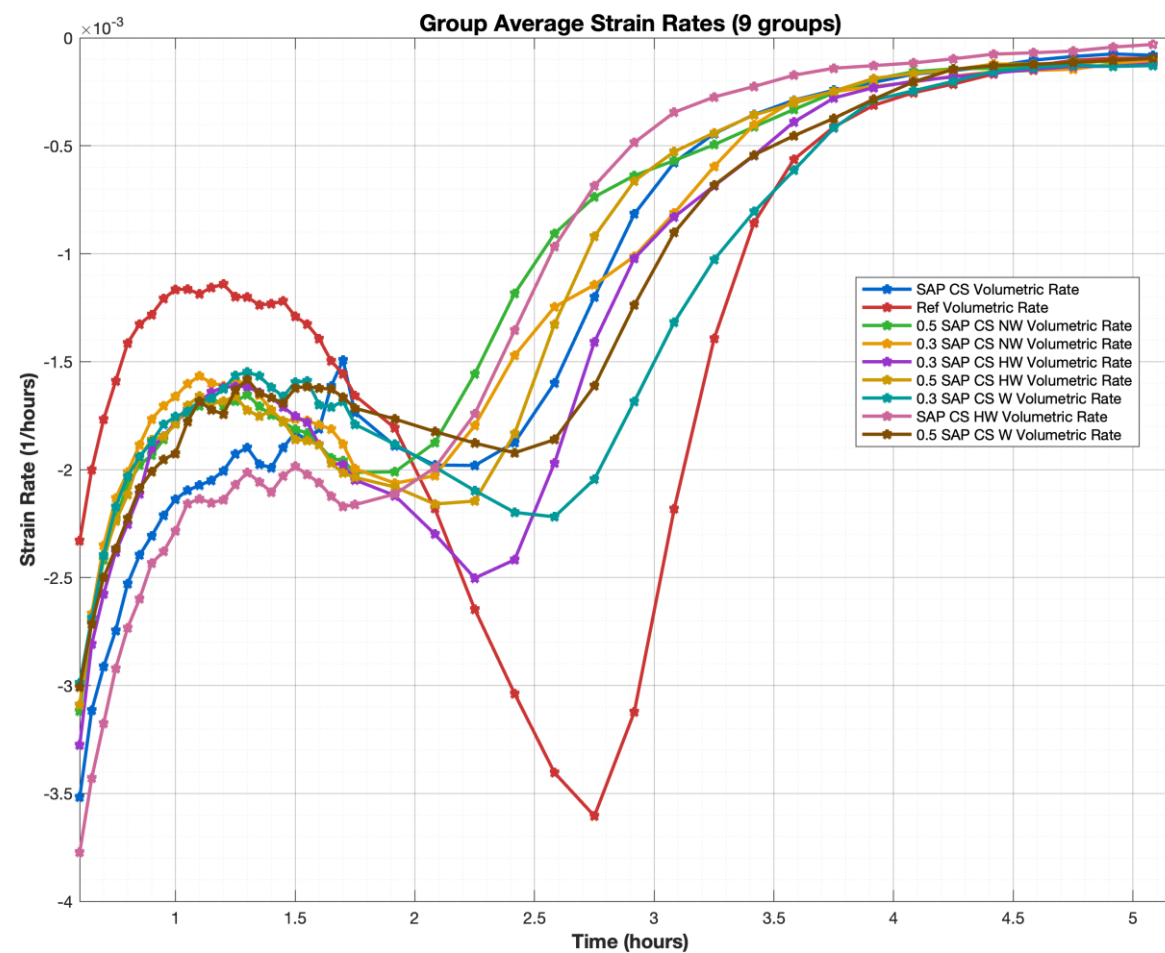
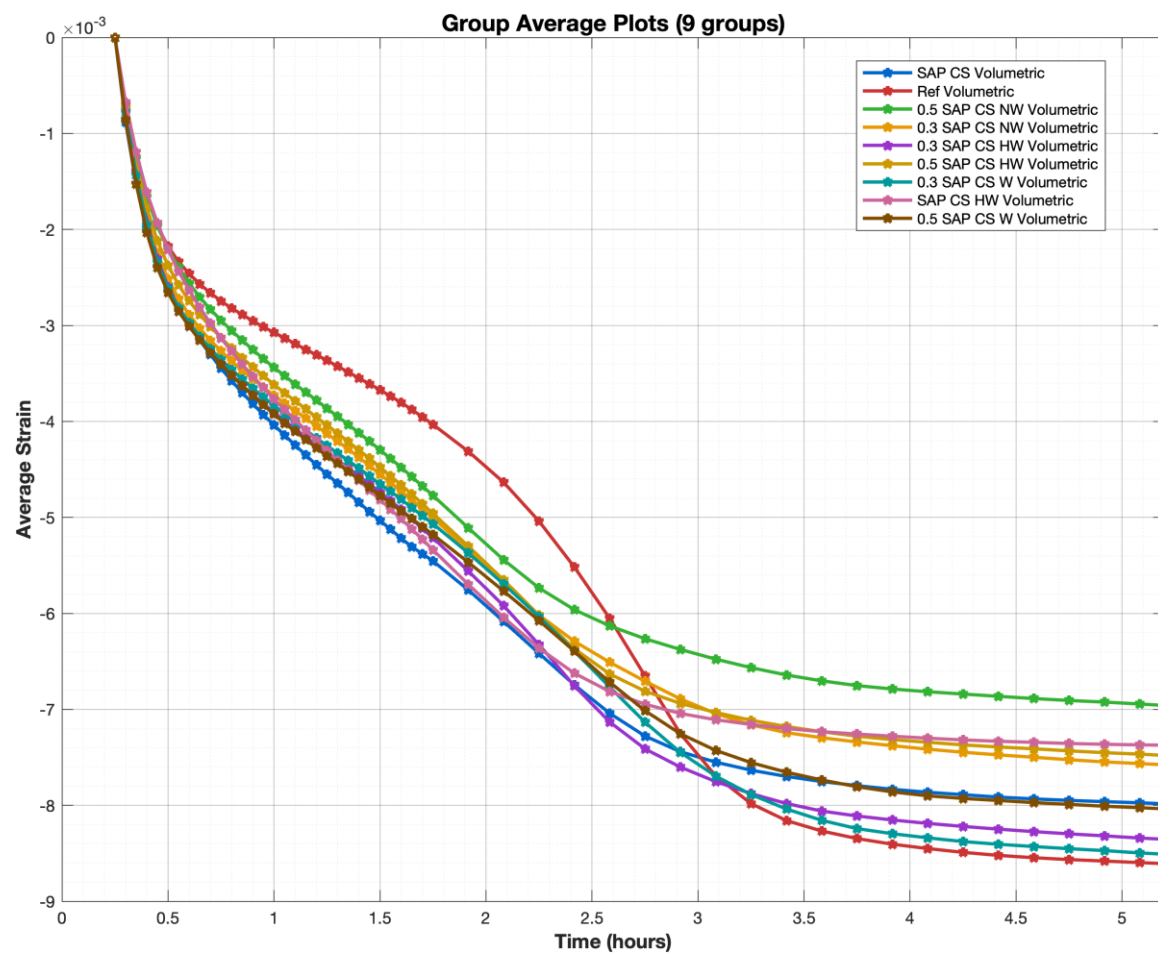


Group Average Plots (9 groups)



Group Average Strain Rates (9 groups)

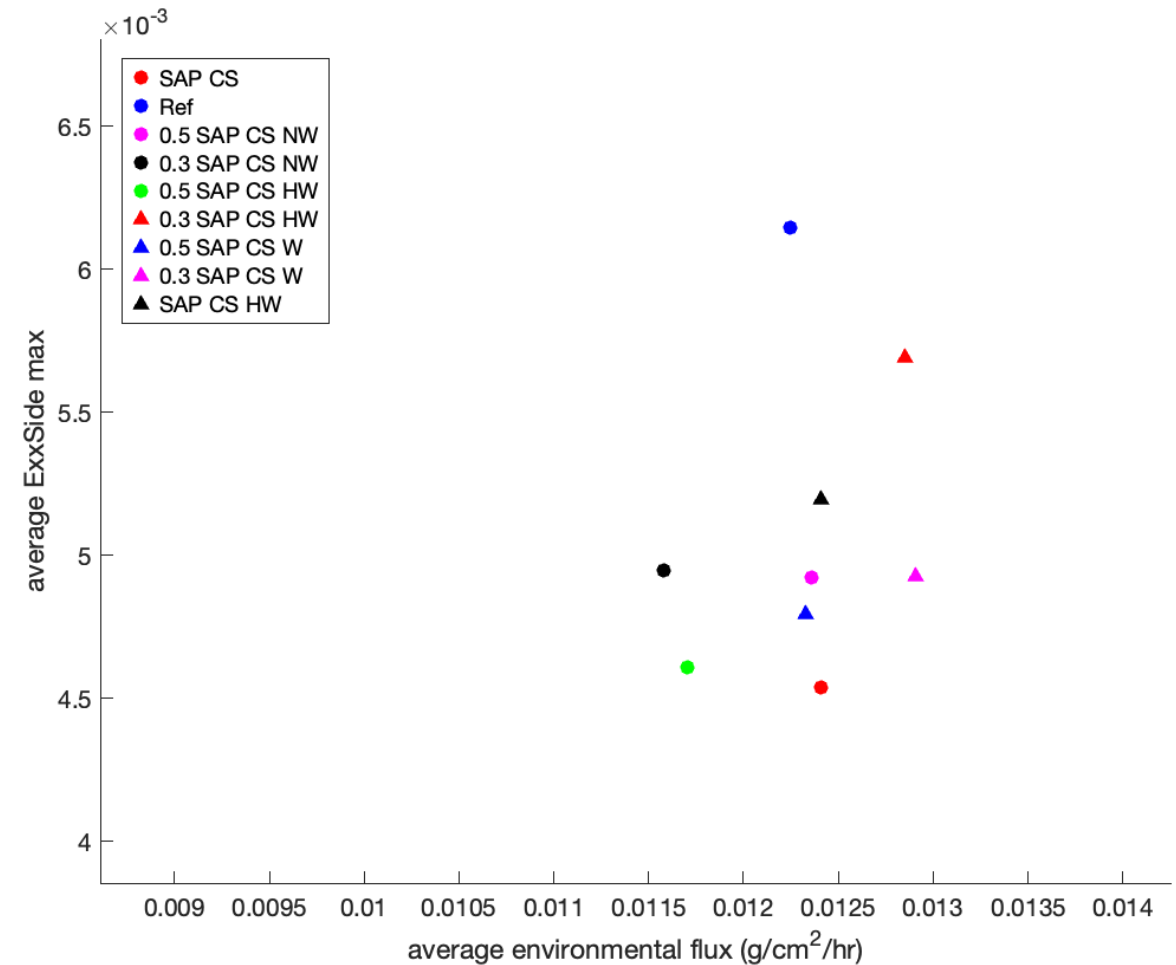
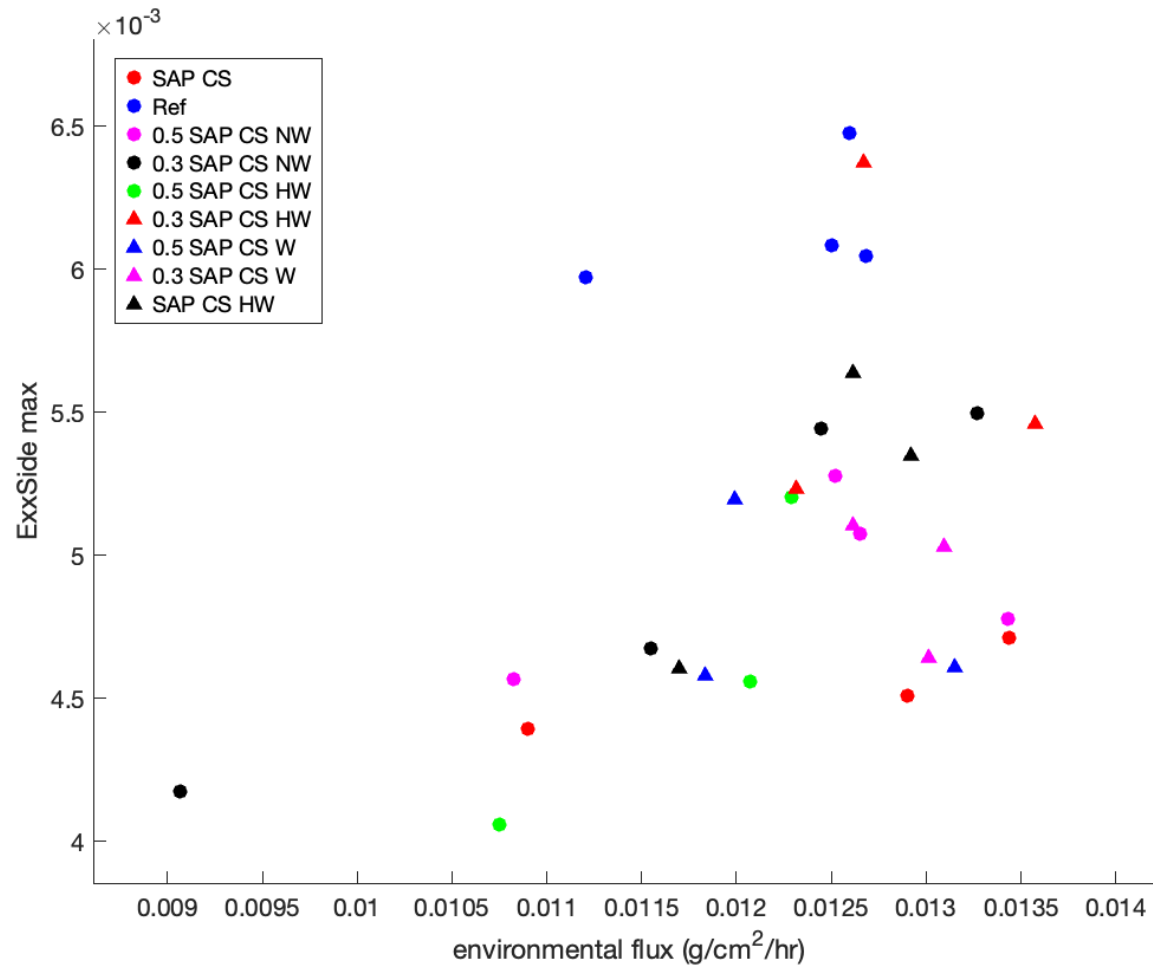




Flux vs. Strain



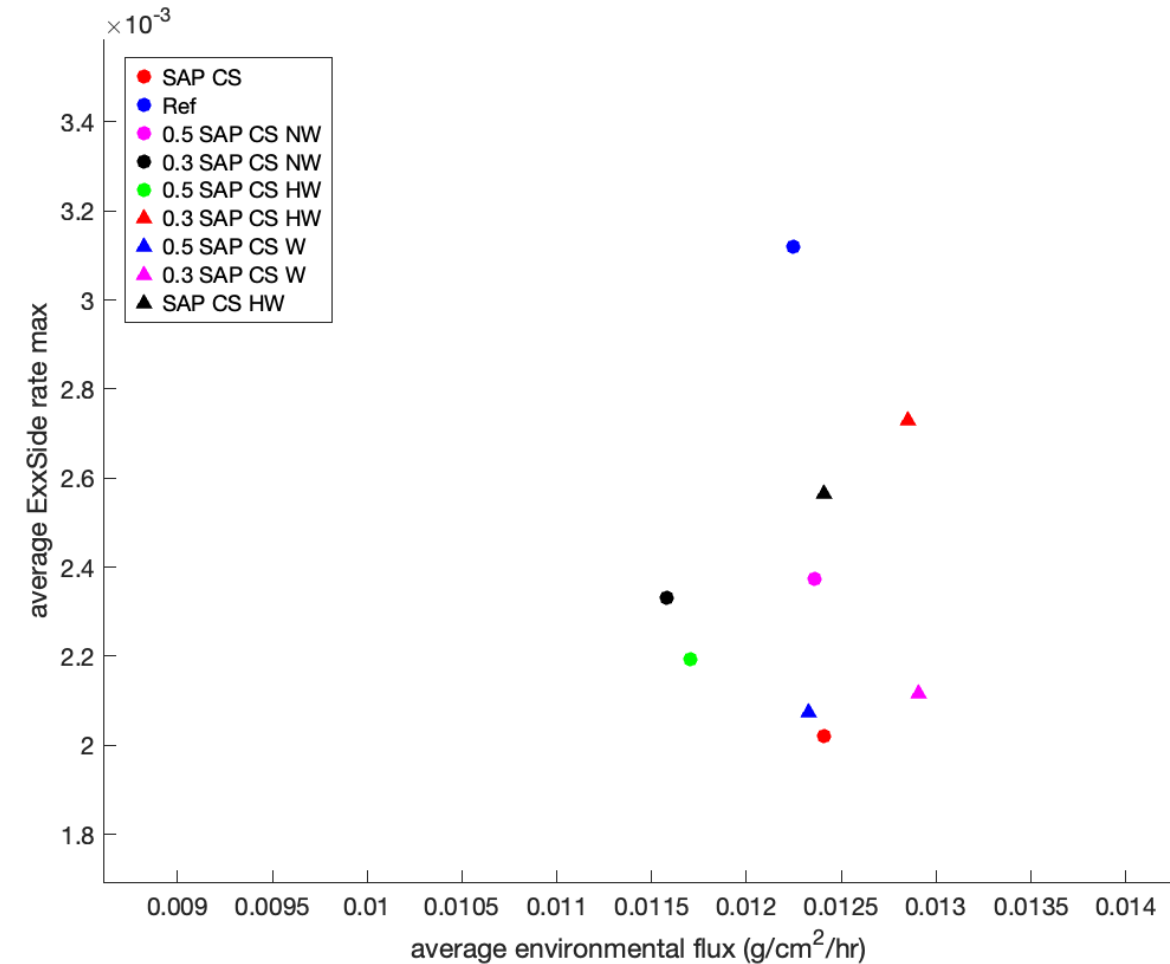
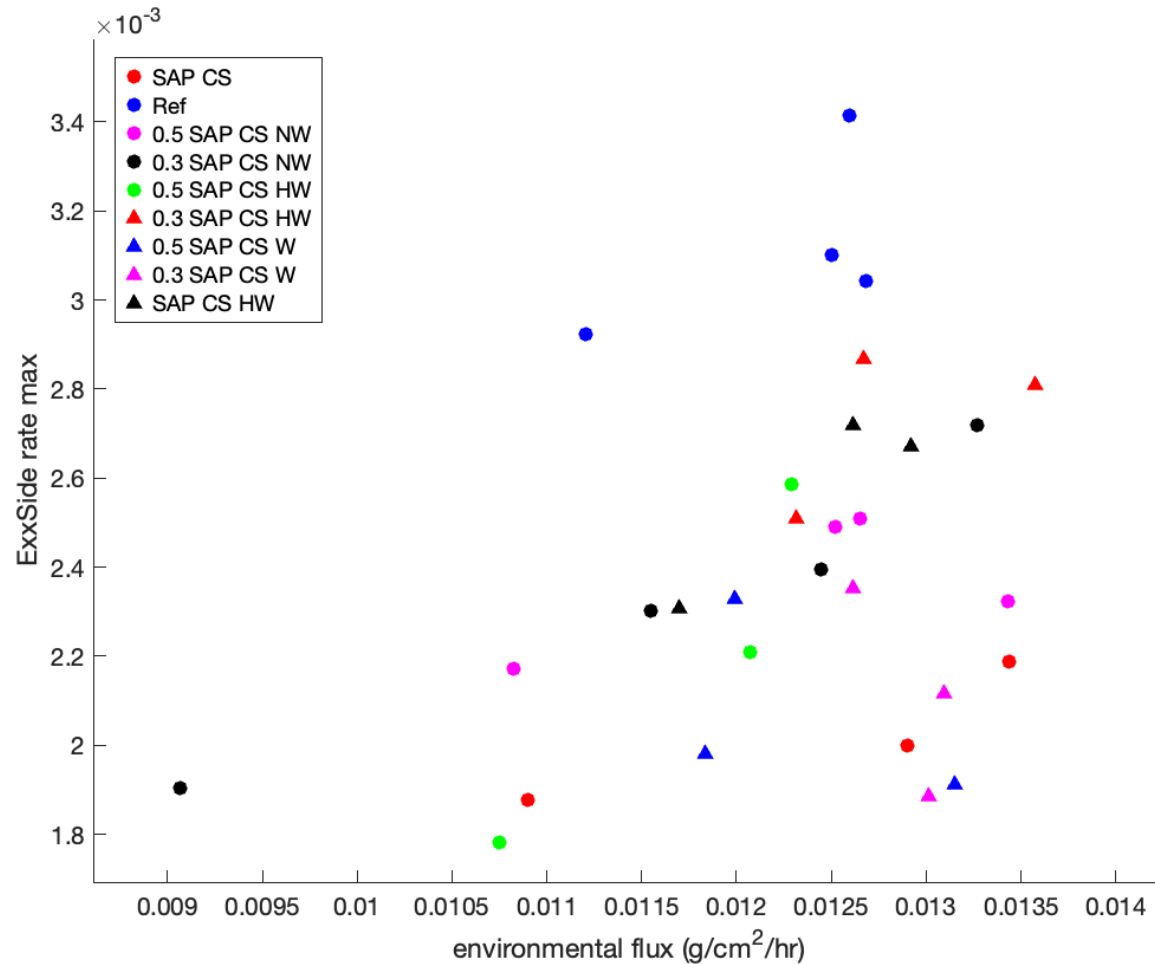
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Flux vs. Strain Rate Peak



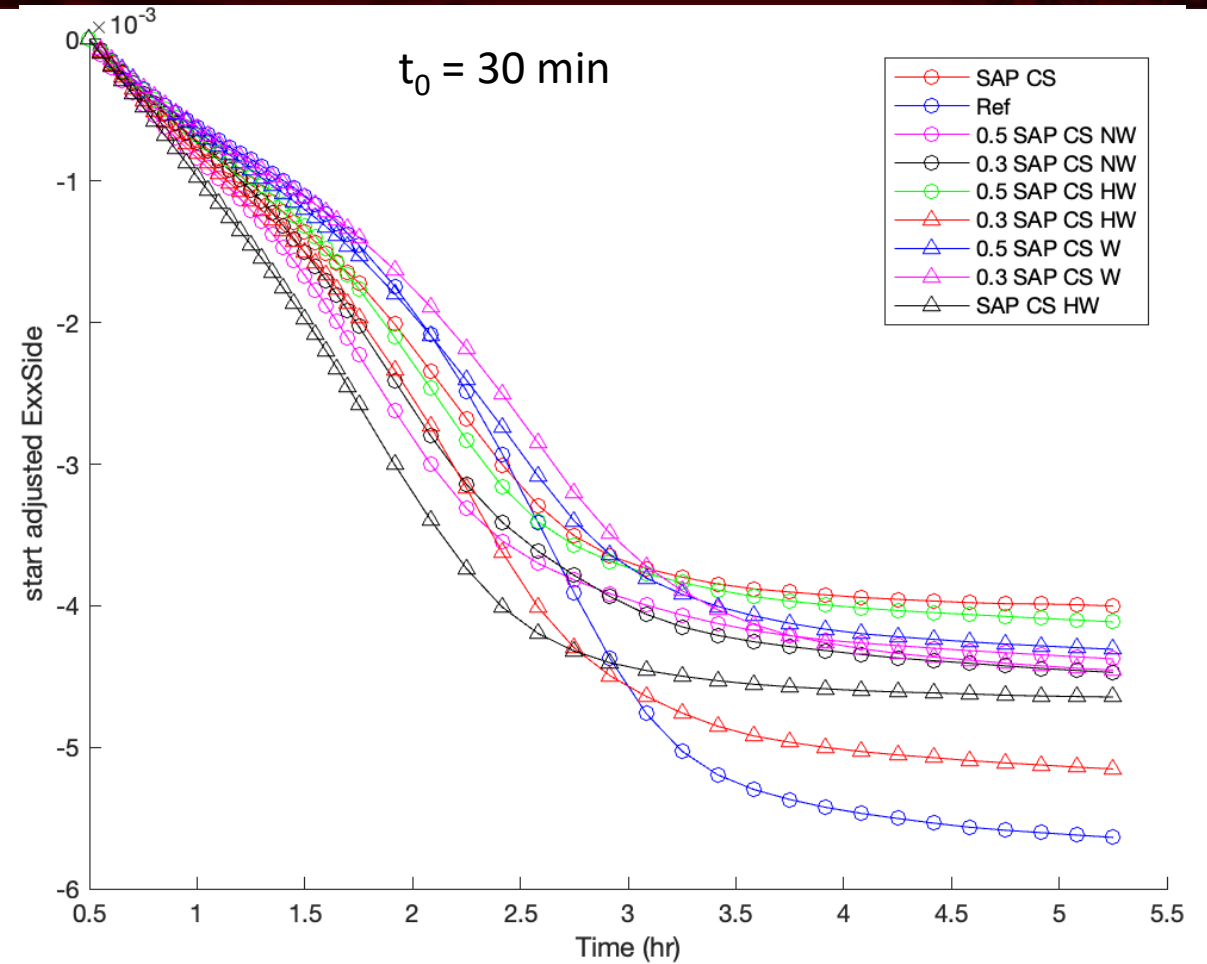
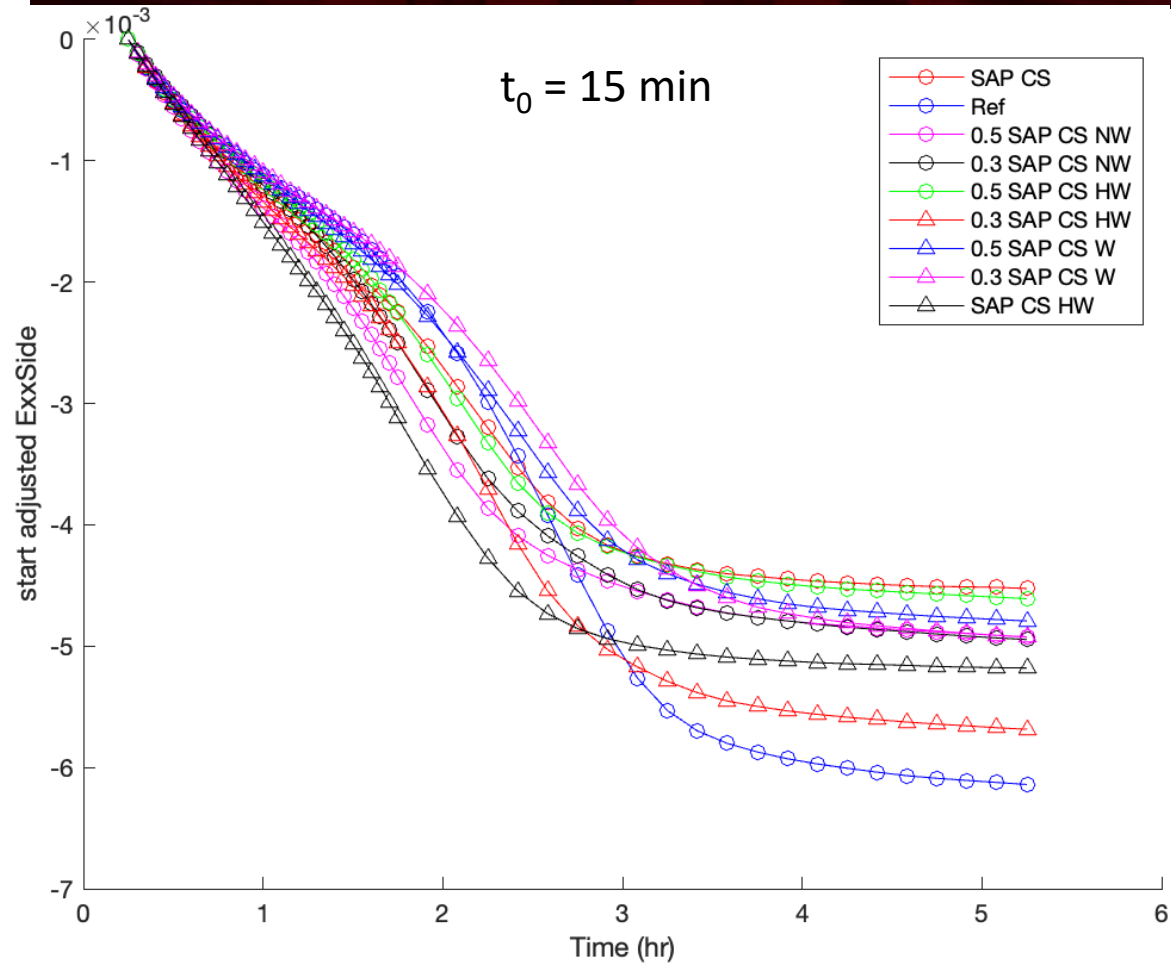
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Adjusted Start Time



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Adjusted Start Time



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