

# Building Affordable Housing using 3D Concrete Printing

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23 May 2024







Austin, TX, USA - By ICON  
Build (2018):

- 32 m<sup>2</sup>
- 24 Hours (Walls)
- ≈ R150 000 (Foundation & Walls)
- ≈ R600 000 (Finished)



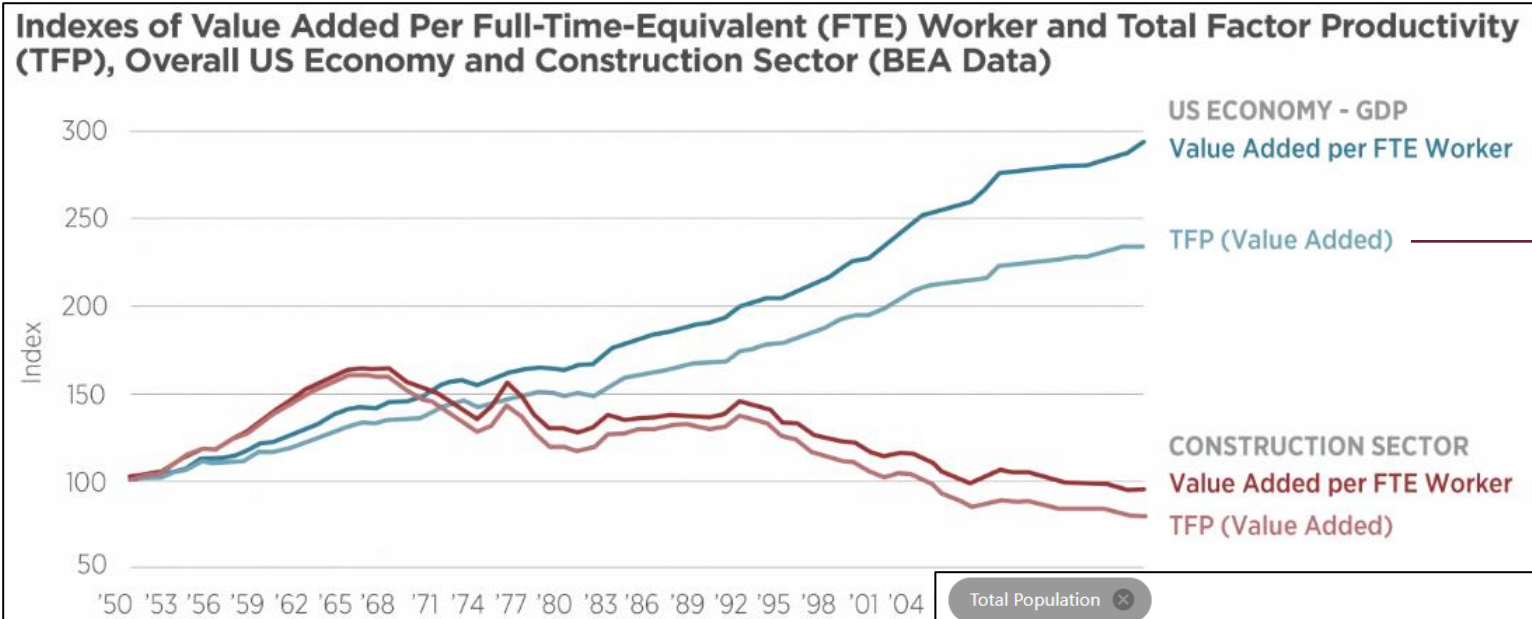




Wallenhausen, Germany - By PERI Group  
(2020): 380 m<sup>2</sup> 3DP in 21 Days

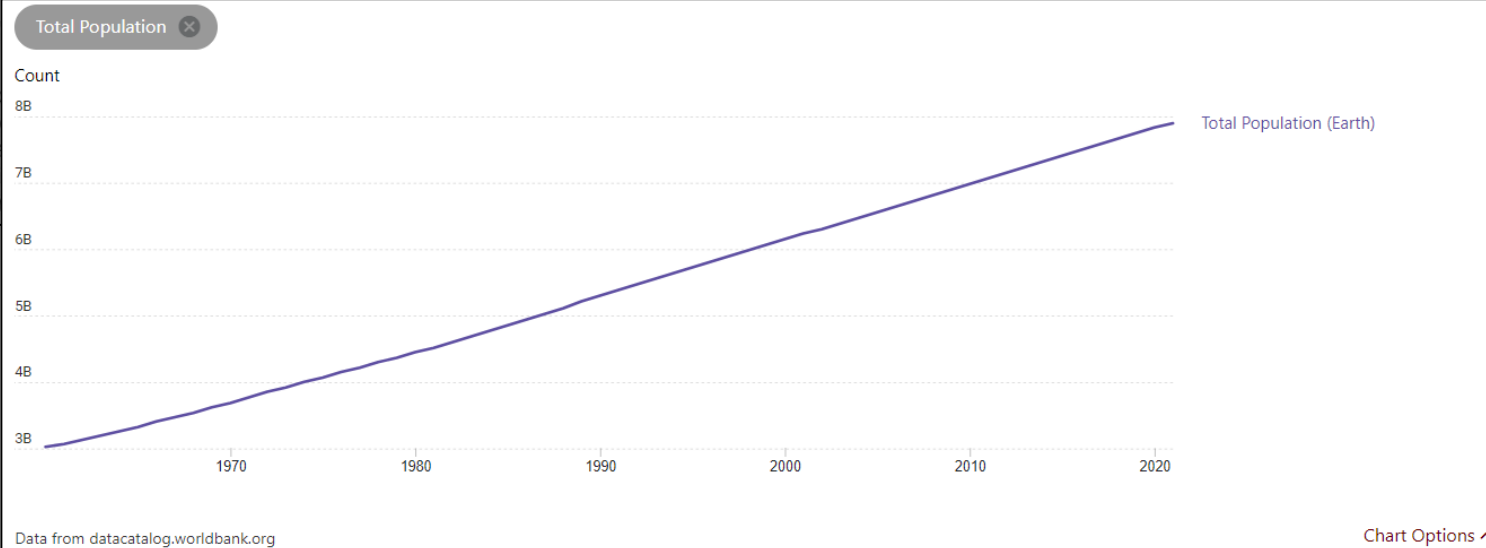


# Why Automate Construction?

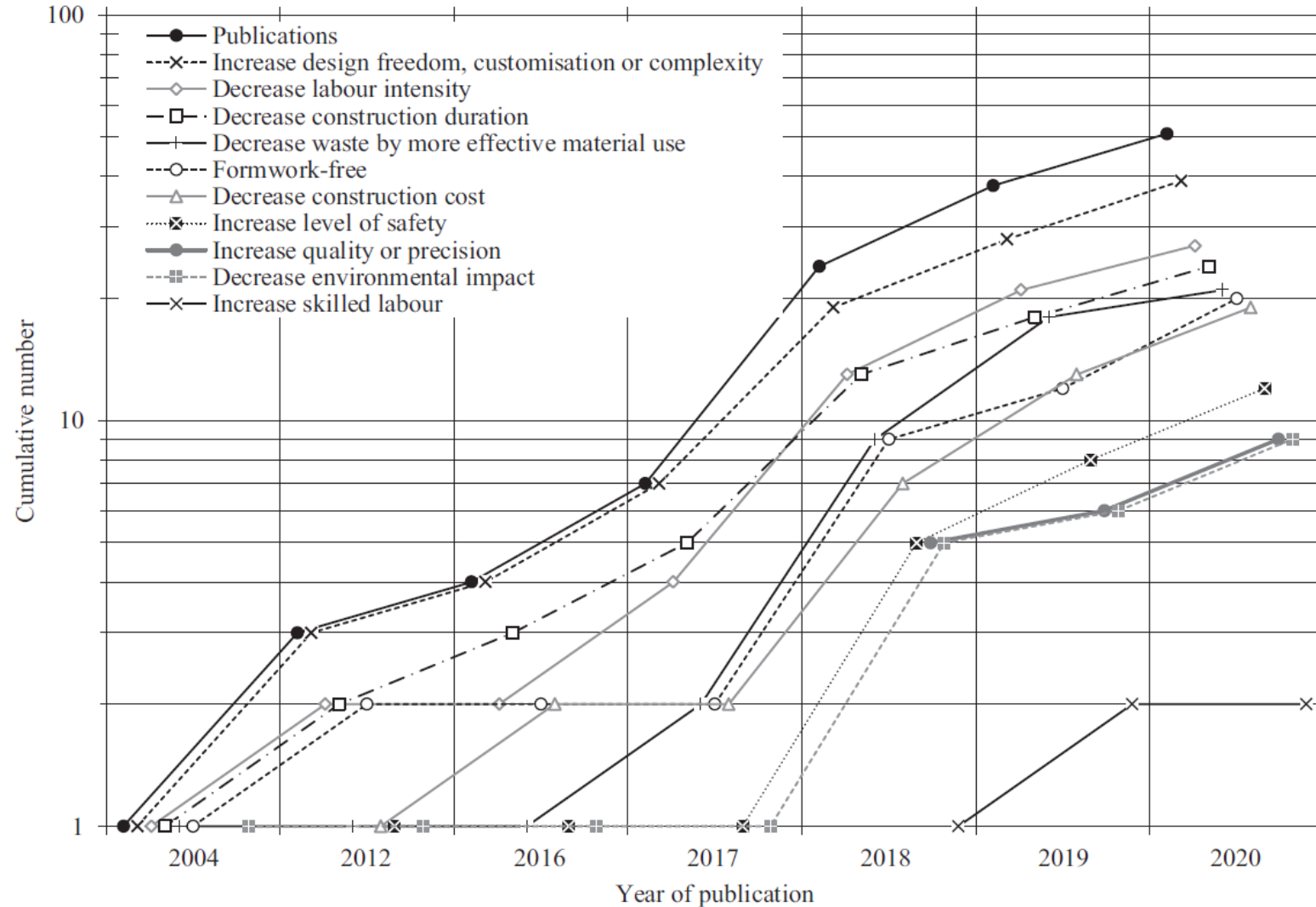


$$TFP = \frac{\text{Output}}{\text{Input}}$$

Note: This figure shows indexes of US construction sector labor productivity and total factor productivity to 2020. For comparison, it also plots the same indexes for the overall economy. Through the 1960s, both measures of construction sector productivity grew steadily. Indeed, they outperformed their counterparts during that period. By 1970, however, the construction sector's labor productivity began to fall. This downturn was not temporary; the decline has continued for the past half-century.



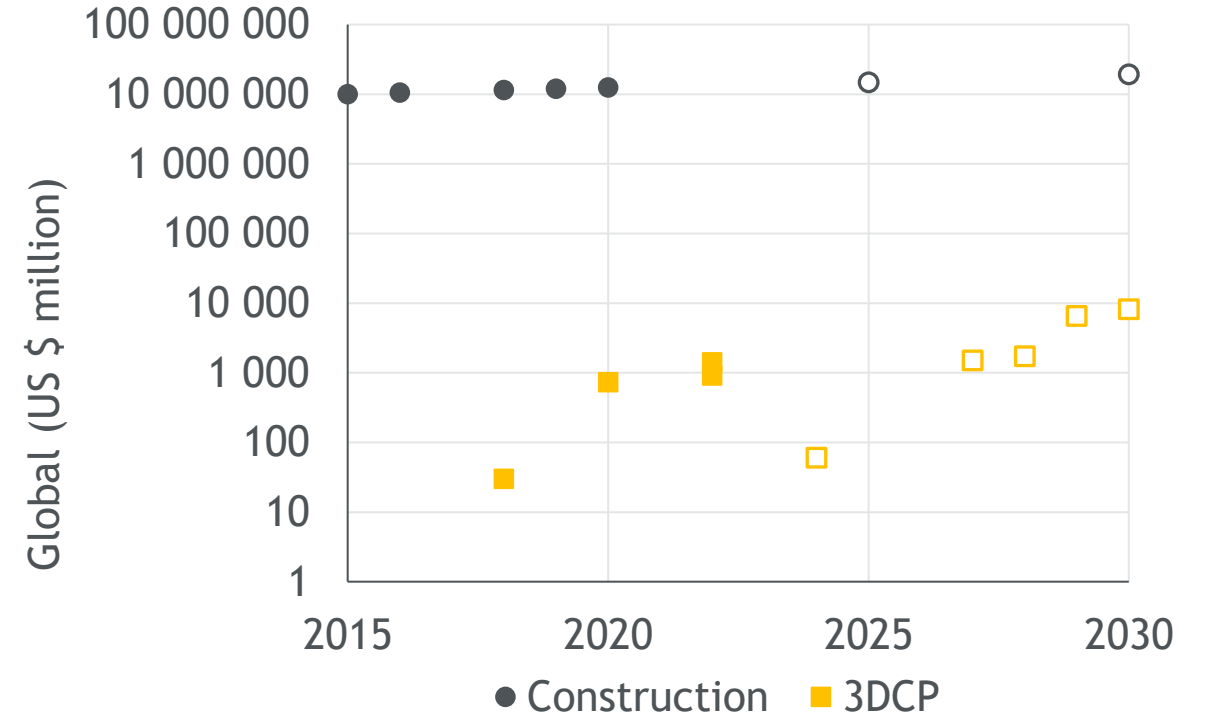
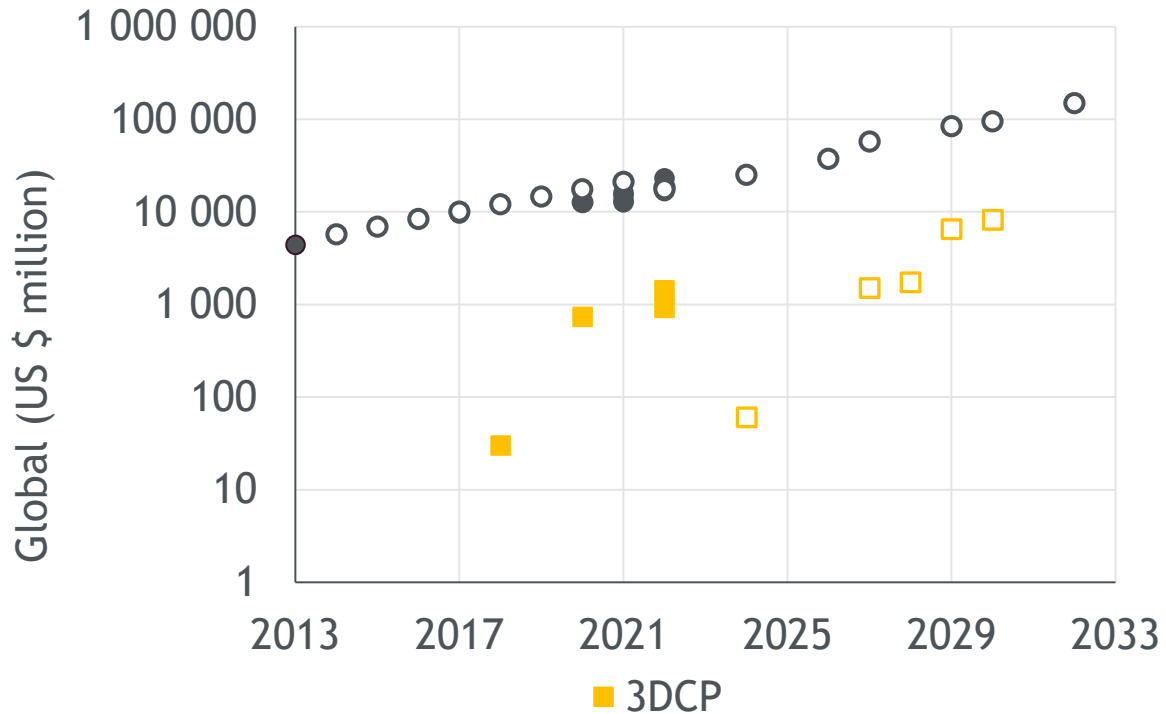
# Why 3D Concrete Printing?



**Faster  
Cheaper**

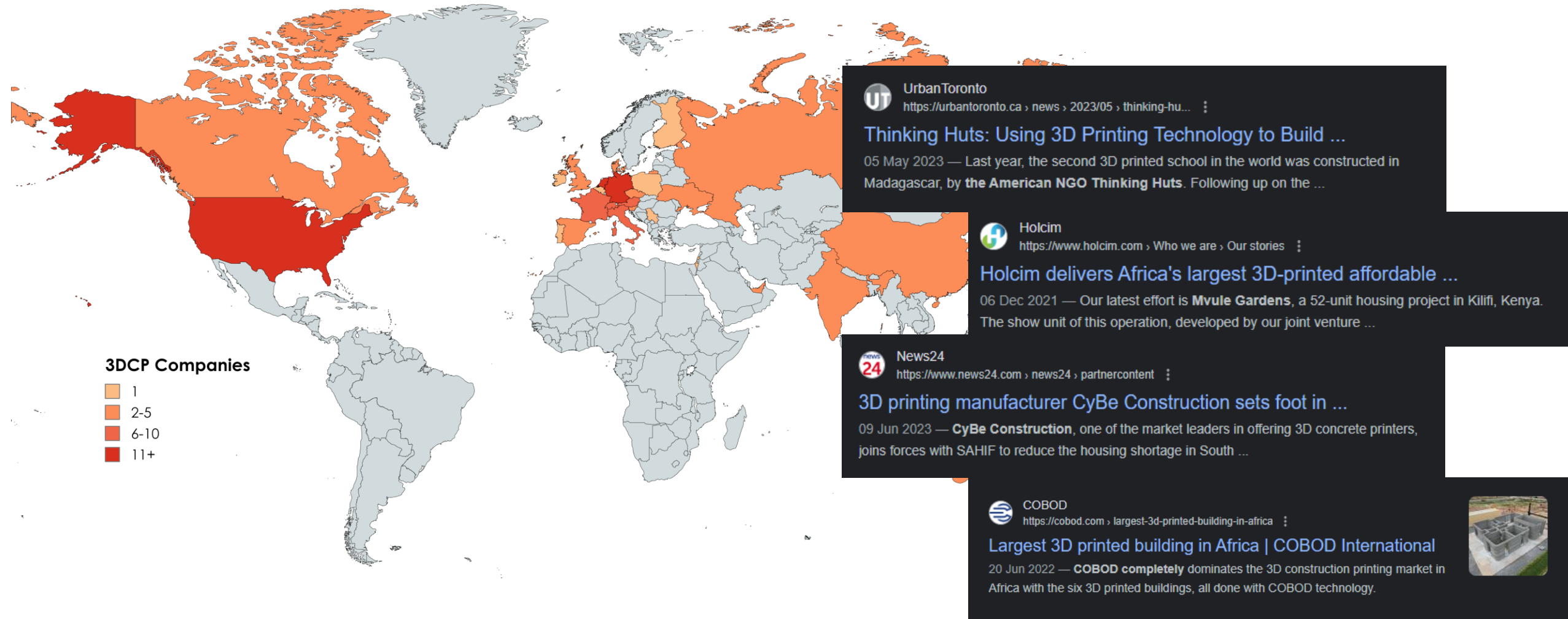
**Increase in Quality**

# 3D Concrete Printing Market Share



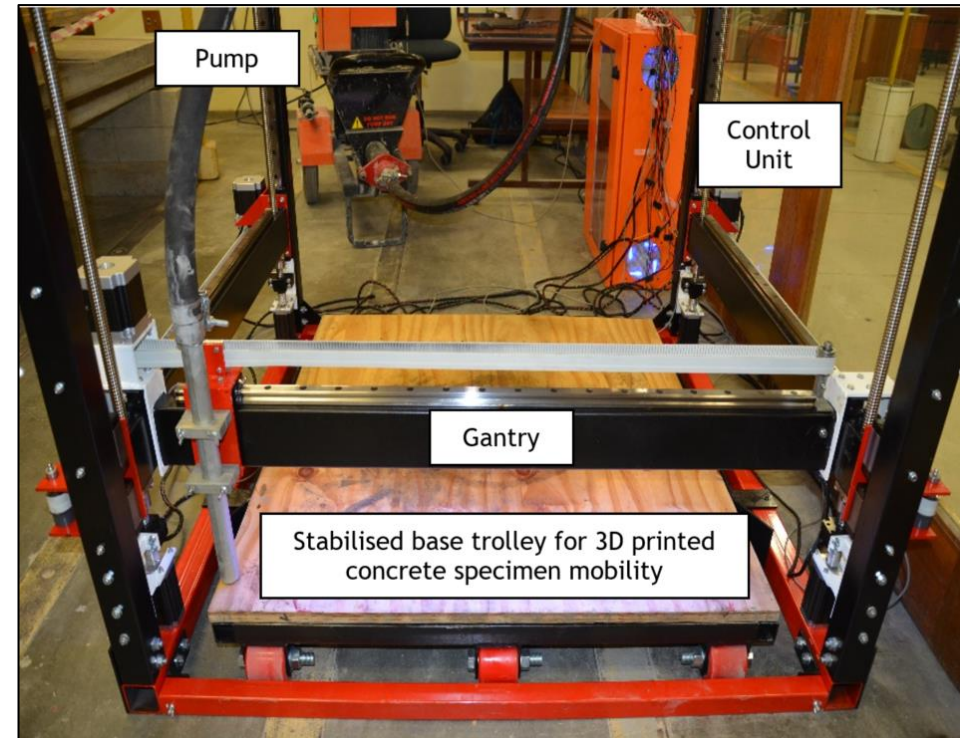
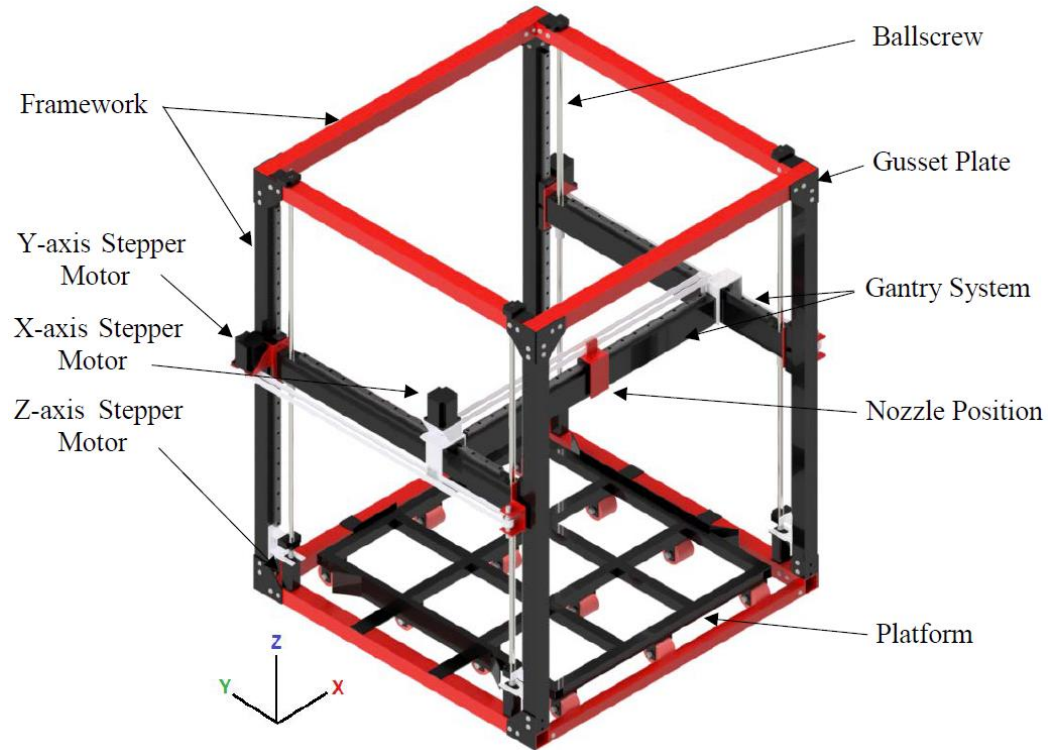
Solid: Measured | Hollow: Projected

# 3DCP Global Entities



132 Known Companies in 2023

# 3D Concrete Printing at SU



- Designed, Procured & Manufactured at SU (Completed 2018)
- 1 m<sup>3</sup> Build Volume
- Coupled with Progressive Cavity Pump for Batch Mixing
- Print Speeds up to 150 mm/s
- Used for Most of our Research to Date





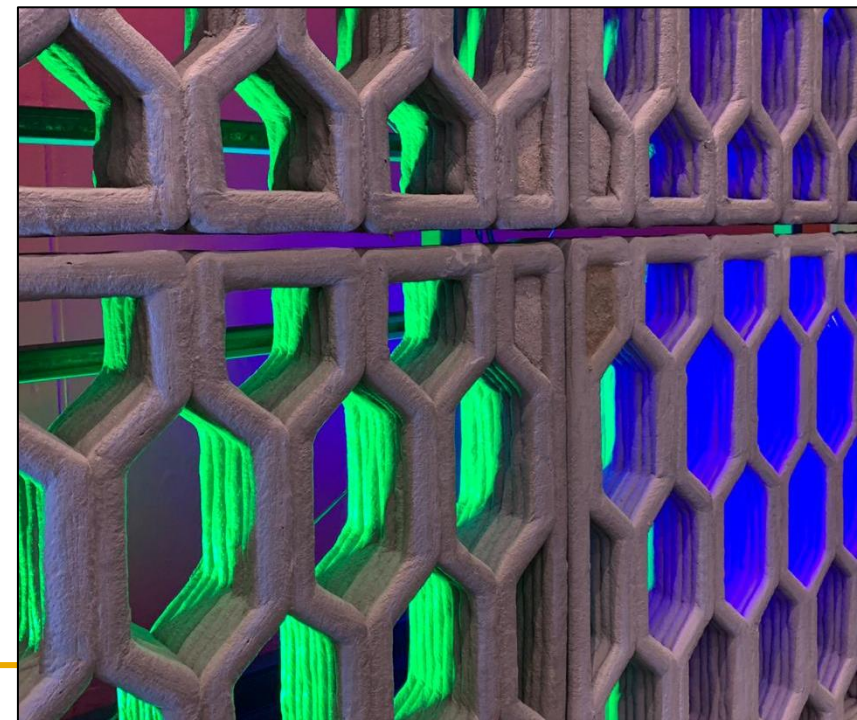
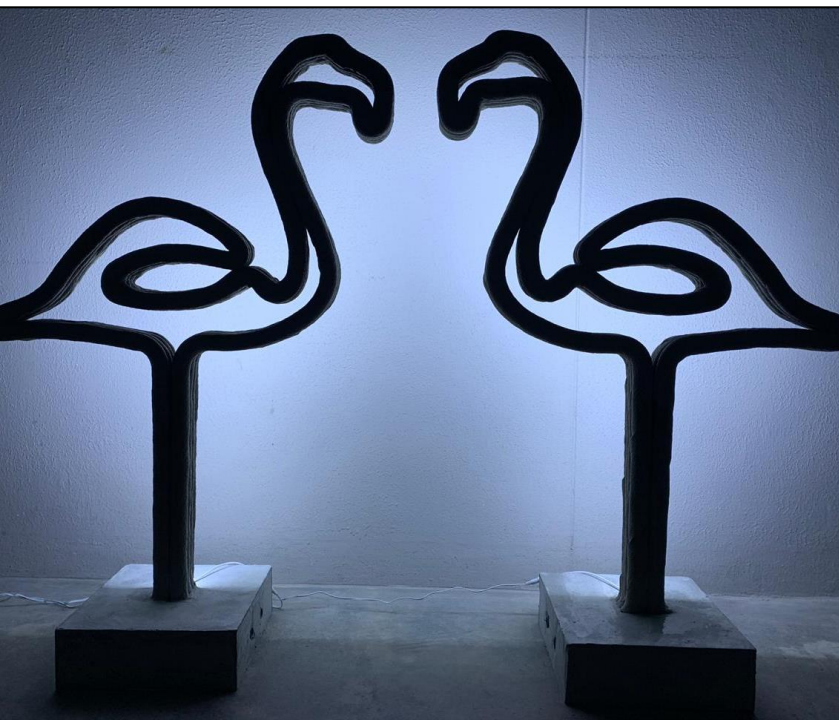
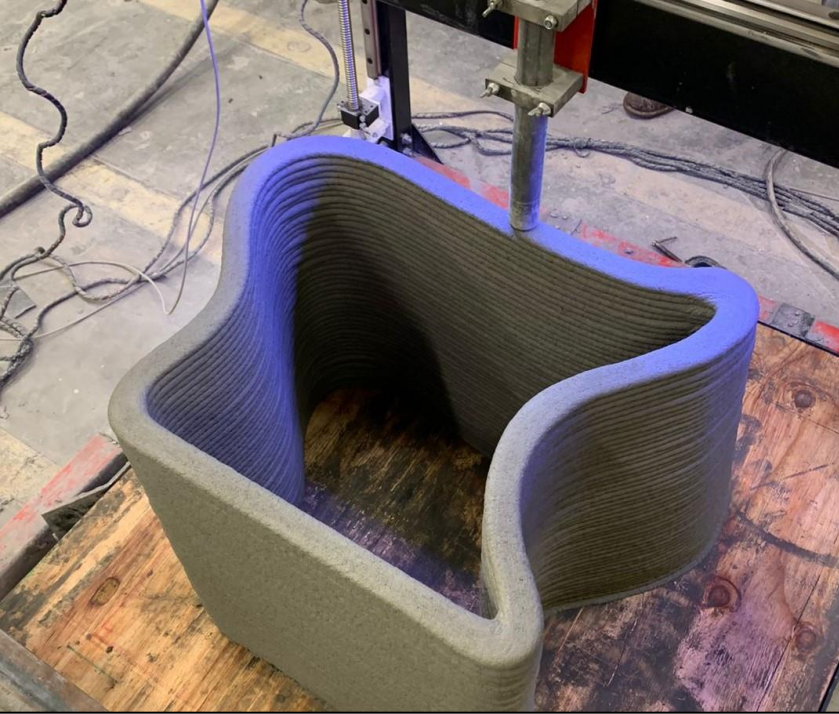
# 3D Concrete Printing at SU



- Designed, Procured & Manufactured at SU (Completed 2022)
- 16 m<sup>3</sup> Build Volume
- All Items Sourced Locally, except Pump (Germany)
- Continuous Mixing Pump
- Automated 4 m<sup>3</sup> Silo
- End Effector for On-Demand Chemical Dosing
- Used for Large-Scale Printing

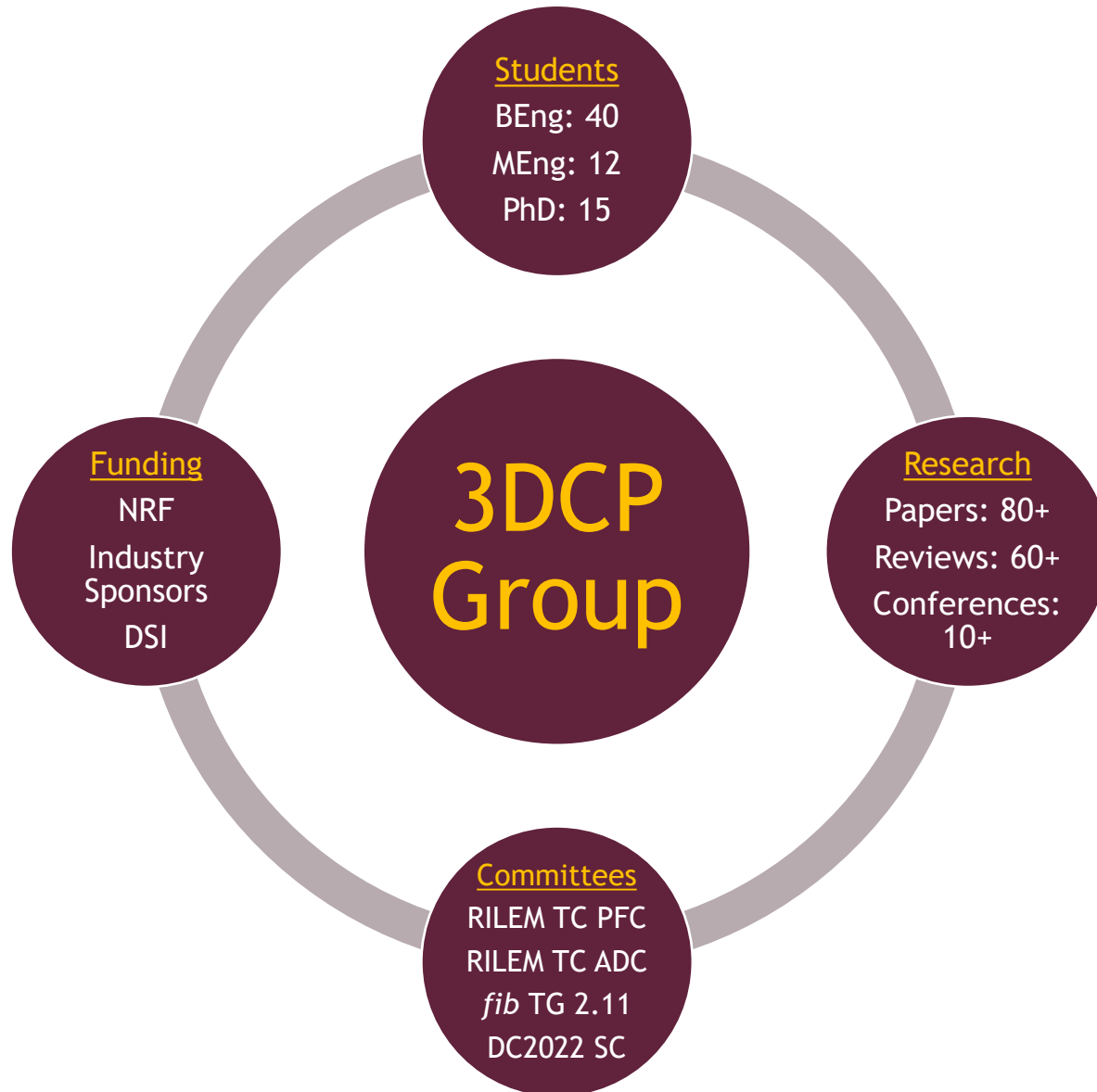








# Output since 2017



## Alumni

- **Dr Stephan Zeranka** - Head of Materials Research & Development at COBOD
- **Dr Gerius Moelich** - (ex) Global Head of Material Services at COBOD
- **Dr Marchant van den Heever** - (ex) Chief Technology Officer at Harcourt Technologies
- **Mr Jandr  Oosthuizen** - Materials Engineer at Harcourt Technologies
- **Dr Frederick Bester** - Head Research & Development at 14Trees
- **Dr Seung Cho** - Research Fellow at UNIST

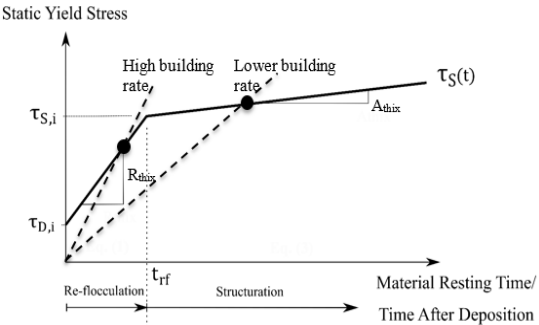
# The Roadmap

2016

2019

2022

2025



## Materials

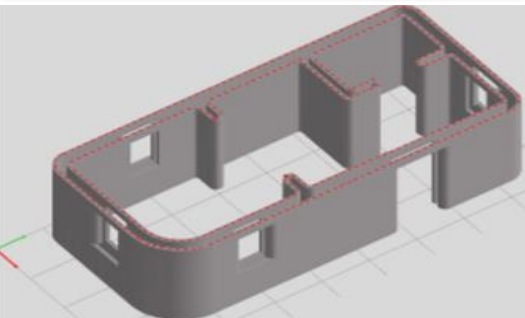
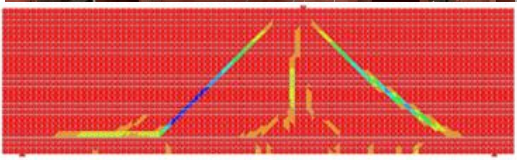
Rheology & tests. FRC, FC, LC<sup>3</sup>, GPC  
Carbon footprint. Recycling. Circularity in 3DCP  
Interfaces for strength and durability

## Structural

Mechanical tests, anisotropy  
Computational models  
Reinforcement  
Durability carbonation, corrosion, fire behaviour

## Buildings

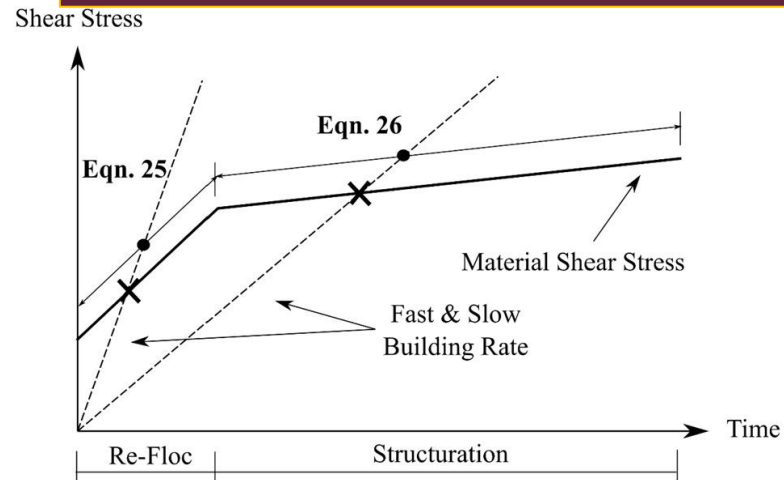
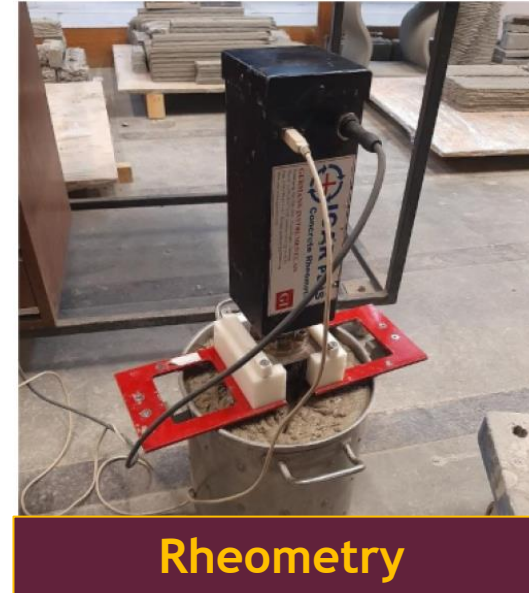
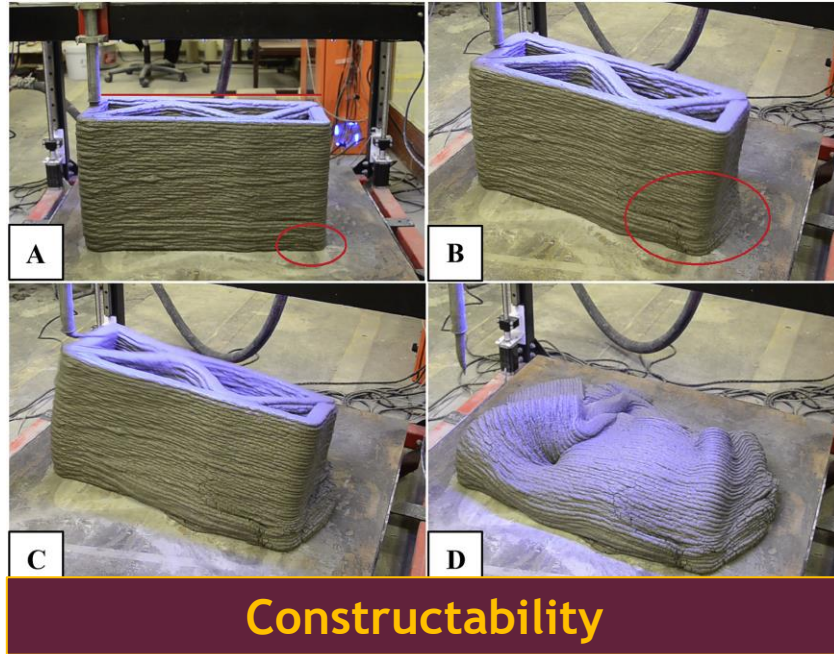
Façade heat transfer, passive design  
Off-site 3DCP construction  
Residential construction



3DP Full Scale House



# Research: Material Level



$$\text{If } \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h_1^* \cdot v^* \cdot 10^{-3}}{2 \cdot l_p \cdot F_{AR,expl}} \cdot t \right) \geq \frac{\tau_{S,i} \cdot R_{thix}}{\tau_{S,i} - \tau_{D,i}}$$

$$\text{Then use } H_{\text{predicted}} = \frac{h_1^* \cdot \tau_{D,i}}{\left( \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h_1^*}{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot F_{AR,expl}} \right) - \left( \frac{R_{thix} \cdot l_p}{v^*} \right)}$$

$$\text{Else use } H_{\text{predicted}} = \frac{h_1^* \cdot \left( \frac{\tau_{S,i}}{\gamma_{M,1}} + \left( \frac{A_{mix} \cdot \left( \tau_{D,i} - \frac{\tau_{S,i}}{\gamma_{M,1}} \right)}{R_{thix} \cdot \gamma_{M,2}} \right) \right)}{\left( \frac{\rho \cdot g \cdot h_1^*}{2 \cdot 10^3 \cdot F_{AR,expl}} \right) - \left( \frac{A_{mix} \cdot l_p}{v^* \cdot \gamma_{M,2}} \right)}$$

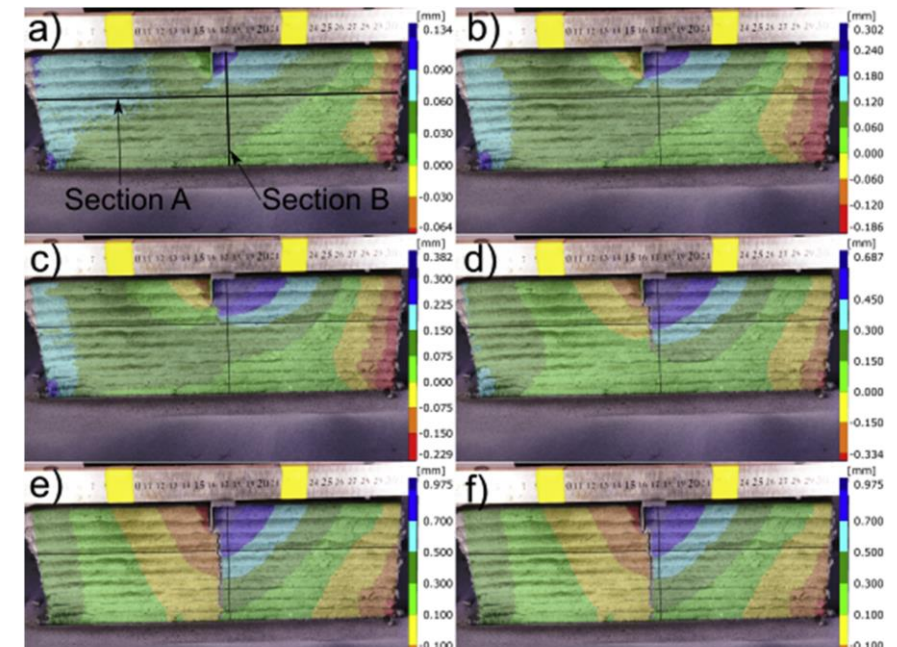
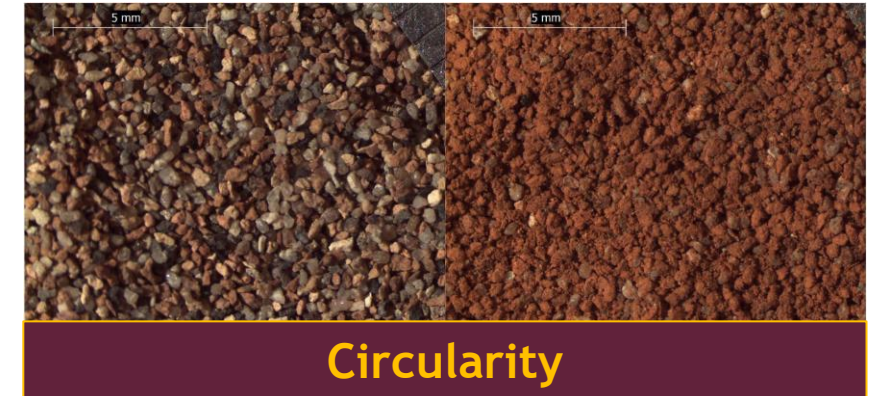
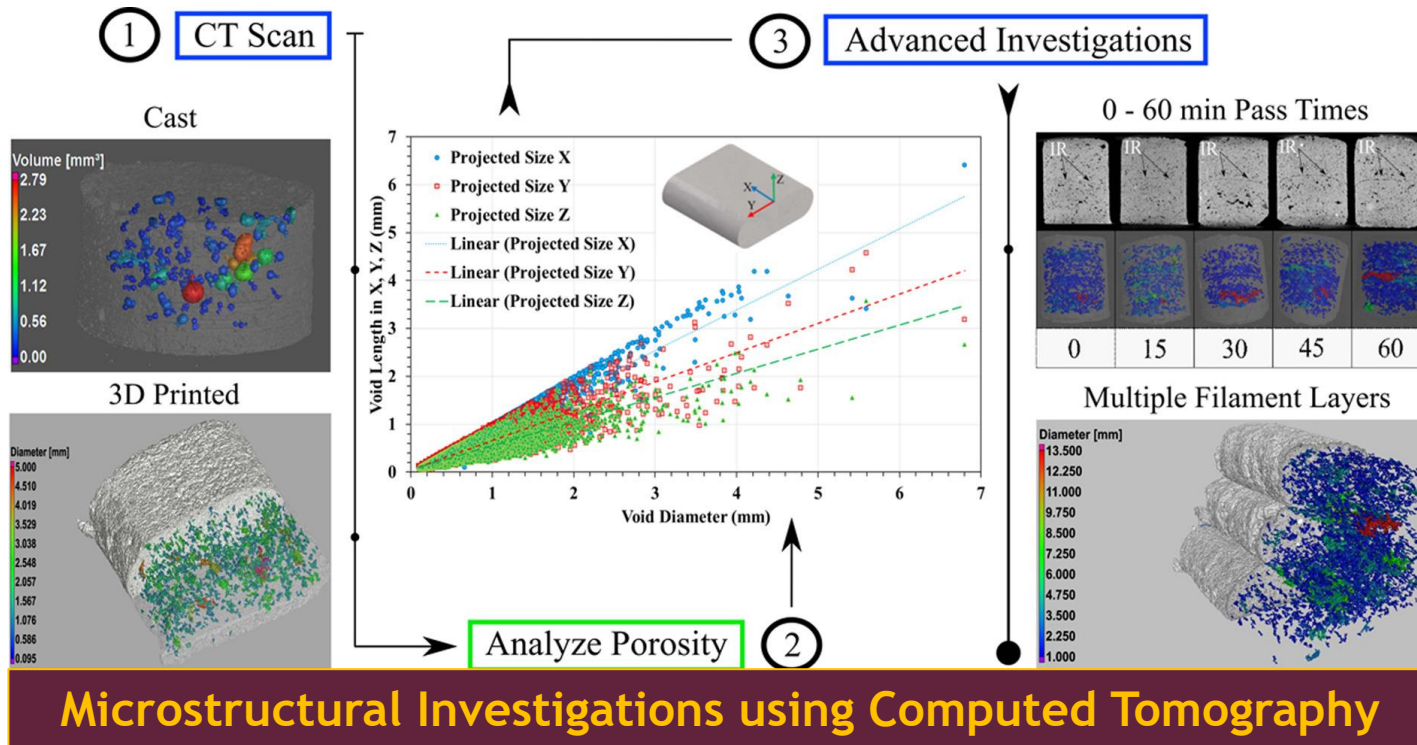


**Material Models / Analytical Modelling / Buildability**

**Fresh State Mechanical Tests**

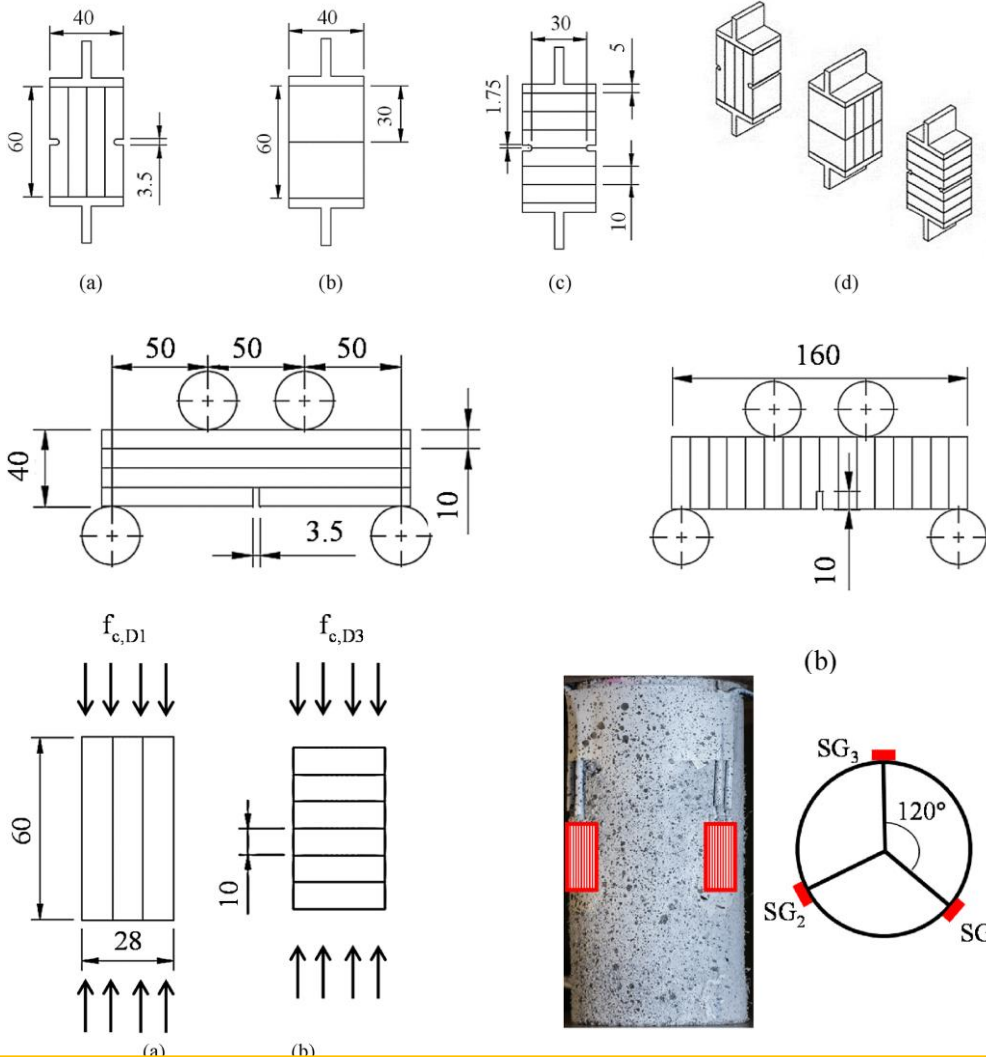


# Research: Material Level

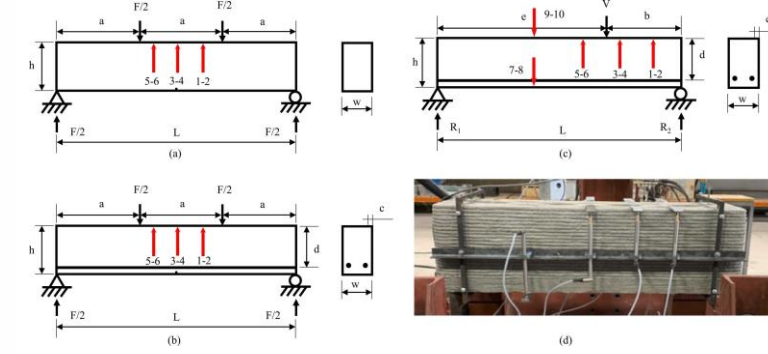
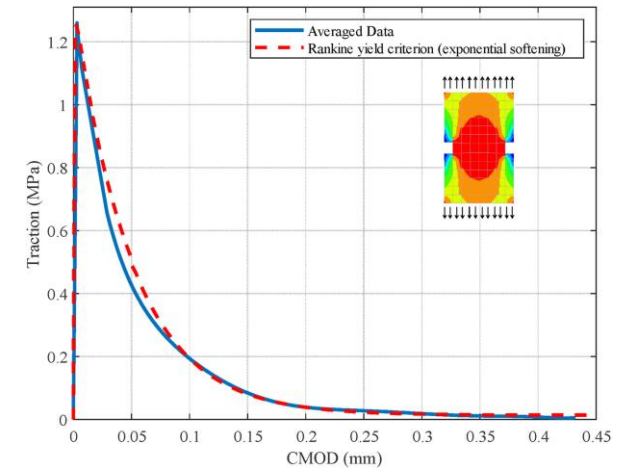
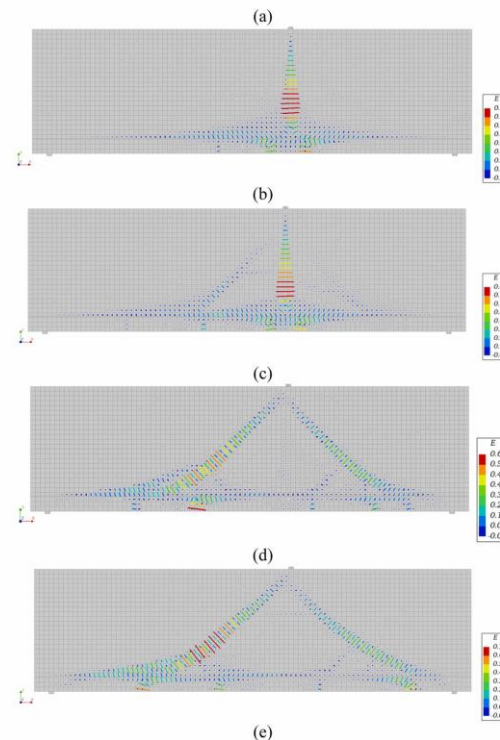
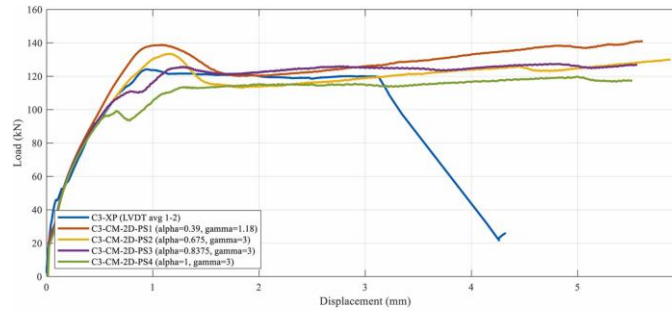




# Research: Structural Level



## Discrete and Continuum FE Modelling



## Hardened State Mechanical Tests / Anisotropy

## Large Scale Experimental Testing

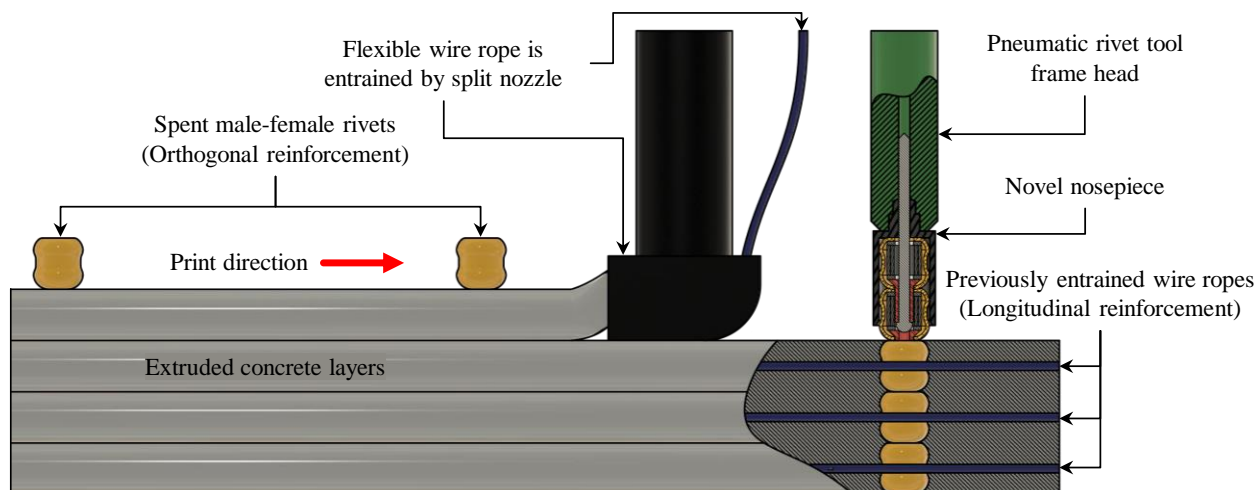
# Research: Structural Level



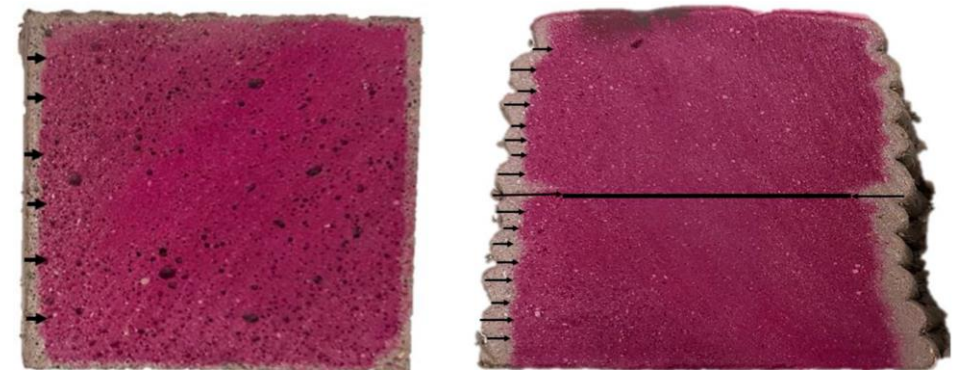
**Fire Performance Tests**



**Environmental Effects / Curing**



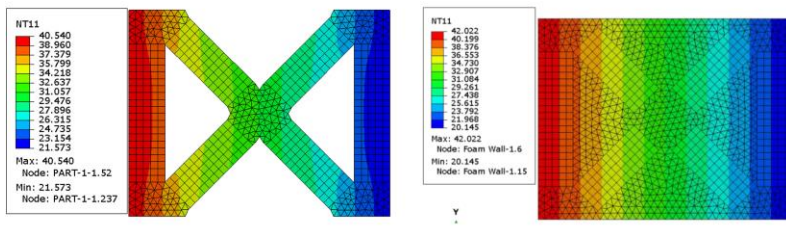
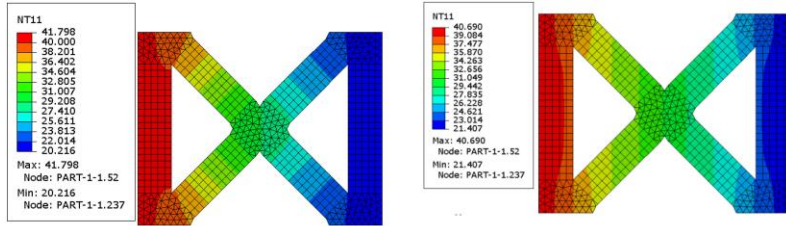
**Novel Reinforcement Techniques**



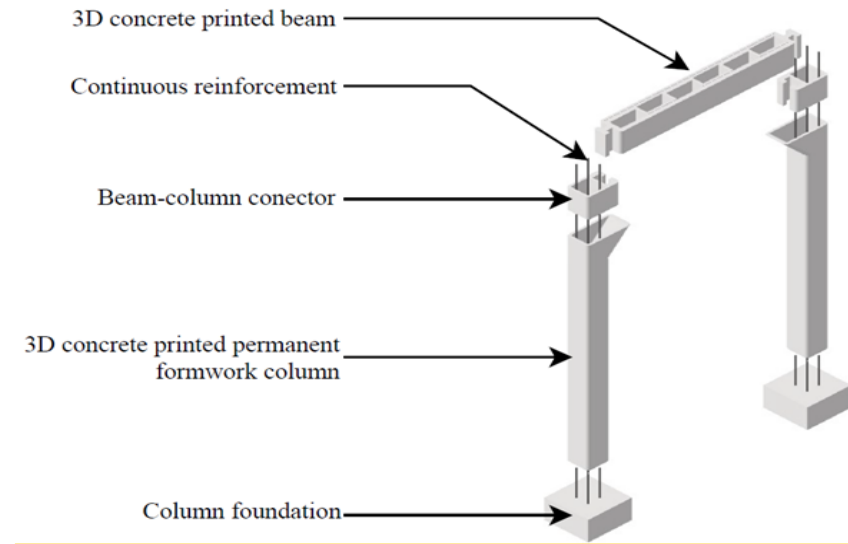
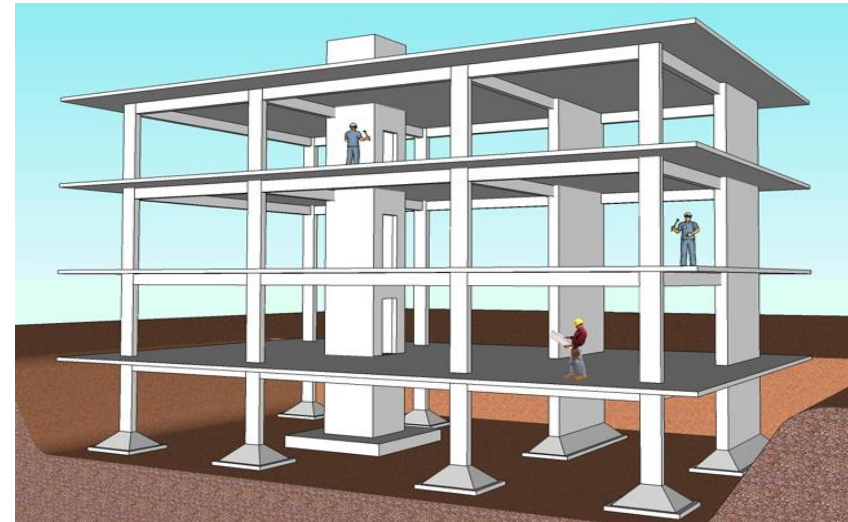
**Durability Tests / Carbonation**



# Research: Building Level

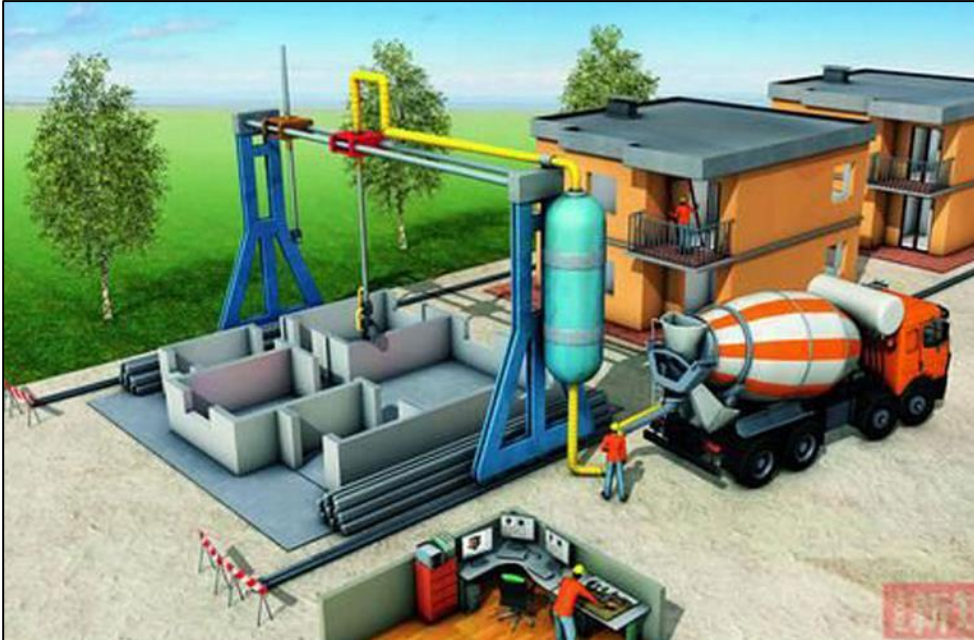


**Thermal Conductivity / Insulation**



**Off-Site Construction / Prefabrication**

# Construction Model



## Two Options

- Prefabrication / Off-Site
- On-Site (Walls & Roof)

## Conventional Methods

1x



/Time Period

3DCP

3x



/Time Period



Higher Productivity = Lower Turnaround Time  
Affordable = Keeping up with Population Growth ( $\neq$  Cost)



# What's Next?



3D Print Full Scale House [ $\pm 40-60$  m<sup>2</sup>] in 2025 by Partnering with Industry and Statutory/Regulatory Entities

## Aim?

1. Demonstrate Technology Readiness Level (TRL) in RSA Context [6 to 9] (**Show**)
2. Facilitate Industry Adoption of 3DCP Technology (**Grow**)
3. Ensure Safe and Sustainable Implementation (**Lead**)

*Our aim is to unlock the true potential of Additively Manufactured Concrete Technologies and transform the largely unindustrialized global construction sector into a smart, sustainable and lucrative industry.*





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Thank you  
Dankie  
Enkosi

