

# Additive Manufacturing of Smart Material and Complex Structures

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## Abstract

Additive Manufacturing (AM), typically referred to as rapid prototyping or three-dimensional (3D) printing has rapidly emerged as a sustainable, high efficient and intelligent tool. Moreover, recent developments in novel materials and software tools have synergistically expanded the stage for additive manufacturing. Here we present the fabricated 3D printed objects for application in biomedical, sensor, gas filter and fluid flow controllers. The fabricated CO<sub>2</sub> gas sensor exhibited the sensitivity of as low as 10 ppm and offered high selectivity towards other gases.

**Keywords:** 3D printing, Self sanitizing glove, Mask, Gas filter, CO<sub>2</sub> sensor

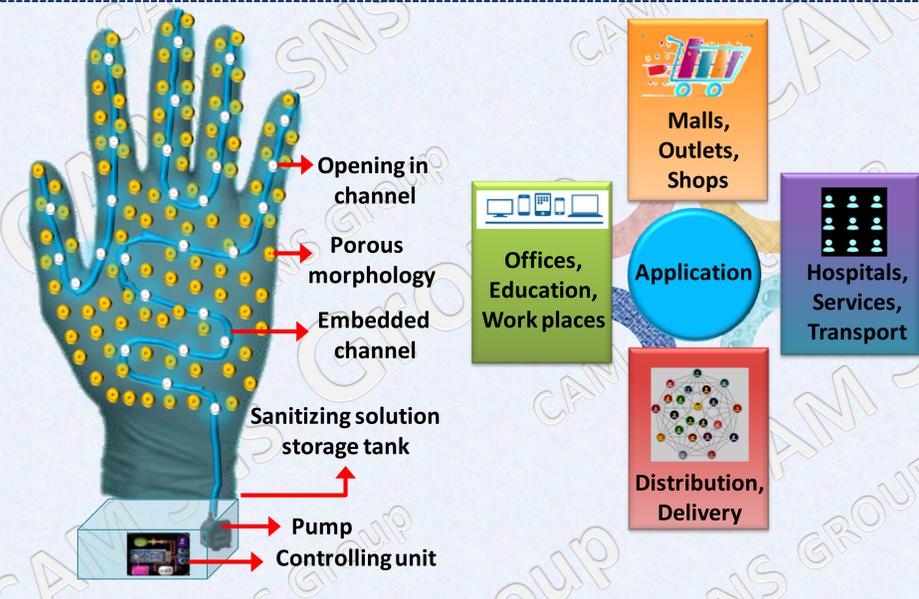
## Types of 3D Printing

- Stereolithography (SLA)
- Selective Laser Sintering (SLS)
- Fused Deposition Modeling (FDM)
- Digital Light Process (DLP)
- Multi Jet Fusion (MJF)
- PolyJet
- Direct Metal Laser Sintering (DMLS)

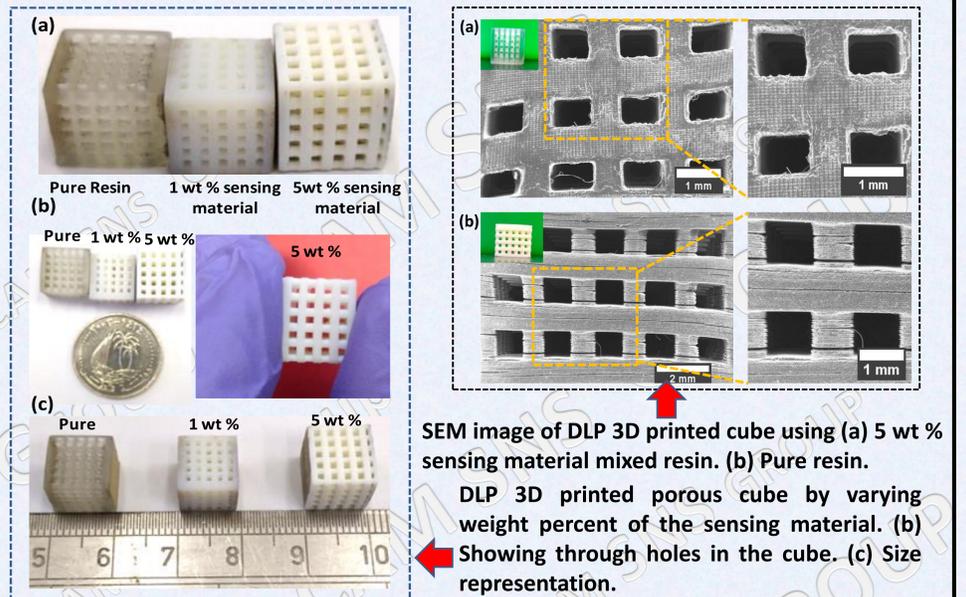
## Advantages

- Flexible Design
- Rapid Prototyping
- Print on Demand
- Lightweight Parts
- Fast Design and Production
- Minimizing Waste
- Cost Effective

## 3D Printing Assisted Self Sanitizing Gloves

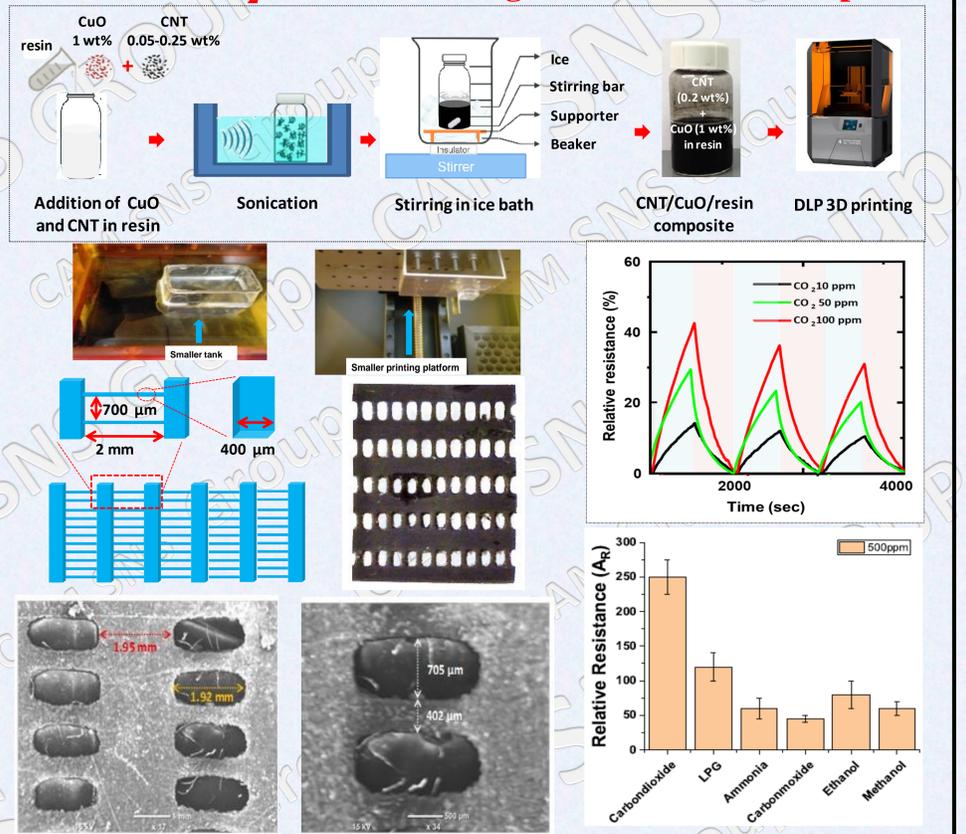


## 3D Printed Channelled Cube for CO<sub>2</sub> Gas Absorption

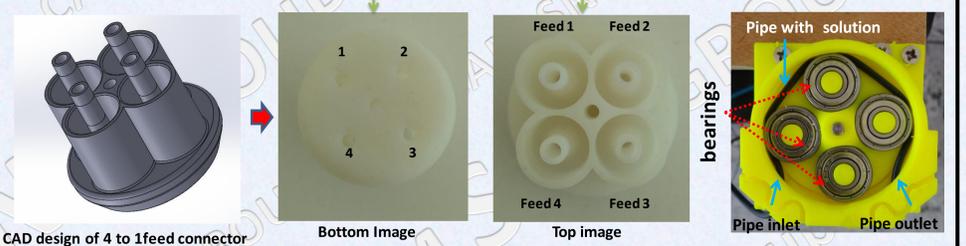


SEM image of DLP 3D printed cube using (a) 5 wt % sensing material mixed resin. (b) Pure resin. DLP 3D printed porous cube by varying weight percent of the sensing material. (c) Showing through holes in the cube. (c) Size representation.

## 3D Printed CO<sub>2</sub> Gas Sensor using CNT/CuO Nanocomposite



## 3D printed Structures for Controlled Pumping of Fluid



## 3D printed Mask

- Low processing cost.
- Significantly reduces the time for bulk production.
- Require less manpower.



## Conclusion

- Additive manufacturing can be used in various fields like, sensors, biomedical and designing complex structure.
- Require negligible manpower and offers high reproducibility, repeatability and accuracy.

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