# COLFEED4Print

#### MTE 3D printing of catalytic membranes and supports for cleaning AOPs in water

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## WHO ARE WE?



**INNOVATIVE SME** Valid until Mar 8th 2026



#### **COLFEED4Print**

We are a CSIC technologybased firm, TBF-CSIC, founded in February 2020, with the aim of providing (solutions of) innovative products for 3D printing in markets with high technological impact

We manufacture filaments/ granules of **functional materials** for 3D printing by material thermal extrusion (MTE).

# DESIGN ANYTHING P MAKE ANYWHERE P





# DES GN ANVTHING MAKEANYTHING





## **Material Thermal Extrusion**

#### **Additive Manufacturing**







Filament-based

Screw-based



#### ✓ Advantages vs. other 3D Printing Technologies

- Economical and accessible
- Less materials restrictions
- Easy to change material
- Room conditions printing
- MultiPrinting and Printing of different final 3D parts
- Low know-how requirements for digital designs
- Expanded in the medical sector (hospital and clinical)

## What makes us UNIQUE

#### Our patented technology allows us to obtain feedstock to print any material





## Our Catalogue



#### **CATALOGUE 2023**





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INNOVATIVE SME

Valid until Mar 8th 2026

Filaments based on Polylactic Acid with dispersed electro conductive particles

## **Our Catalogue**

GOBERNO HINSTERIO DE ESTINAL DE CENCLA



Photo- and electroactive materials for catalytic and energy applications

- Photocatalytic TiO<sub>2</sub>/ZnO
- Conductive Graphite/Graphene
- Reinforced/Conductive FC-composites

LIELFEEL

Graphe

mutacturies

## **Our Catalogue**





200µm

1 mm

#### AM & Colloidal Materials: Inks for Filament Fabrication



## **Double Green H<sub>2</sub> Production**

The Challenge of Flow Reactors Engineering, with immobilized photocatalysts,

fabricated through an Environmentally Friendly Technology

- Represents 1.7% of the world's annual energy consumption
- Only 1% is generated from green energy sources
- Most of it is obtained from natural gas and coal, emitting 830 million tons CO<sub>2</sub>/year
- Alternative: membrane photoreactors (PMR) for water splitting ٠ under sunlight

#### Problem

- PMR configurations are not resolved yet X
- New materials are still under study X
- Photocatalyst dosage and light exposition is limited X
- Low surface to volume ratio of membranes X
- Limited performance X

#### Need

- Geometries and Porosities to assure the contact with fluids
- Configurations of self-standing membranes, able to favor  $\checkmark$ light exposure and fluid flux
- Testing bench for extremely efficient materials and compositions



COMSOL predictive model

#### COLFEED4Print: Feedstock & 3D printing of heterostructures in selfsupported membranes for <u>DOUBLE</u> green H<sub>2</sub> generation



We are the only company able to introduce large quantities of **nanoparticles** in printing feedstock, <u>maximizing</u> <u>photocatalytic activity or sintering 100% inorganic parts for</u> <u>full-solid-state based technologies</u> (PEM & SOEC).







By a zero-carbon footprint and low energy **production process**, integrated in the circular economy frame



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CAD-Designed porosities & configurations of components for **multiprinted structures** with different functional materials: photocathode/anode + collectors and/or heterojunctions for  $H_2$  generation.



Membranes with designed geometries and

photocatalytic activity

FEco TiO<sub>2</sub> / FEco ZnO





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Small batches for testing **nanoengineered compositions** improved with synthesis particles that increase photocatalysis performance as well as electrical conductivity



By a zero-carbon footprint and low energy **production process**, integrated in the circular economy frame Membranes where photocatalysts joint adsorbents lead to excellent results FEco TiO<sub>2</sub> / FEco ZnO / FEco Graphene / FEco Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> / FEco ZrO<sub>2</sub>



#### AM & Colloidal Materials: Inks for Filament Fabrication

#### Material Extrusion: FFF of Photoactive composites



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**PLA** 

CO<sub>2</sub>

#### Design of porous structures with high specific surface area and photocatalytic activity







PLA

MR A

MT A  $\rightarrow$  60x50x10 mm

Sample	Dimensions (mm)	t <sub>100%</sub> (h)	t <sub>50%</sub> (h)	k (h <sup>-1)</sup>	Catalyst (g)	k (h⁻¹·g⁻¹)
A-01	20x9x20	-	-	4,05 10-2	0,16	2,46 10-1
A-02	20x <b>5</b> x40	12	3	6,35 10 <sup>-2</sup>	0,19	3,23 10 <sup>-1</sup>
A-03	20x <b>9</b> x40	2	1	1,01 10 <sup>0</sup>	0,38	2,62 10 <sup>0</sup>
A-04	20x9x40	2	1	0,95 10 <sup>0</sup>	0,32	2,96 10 <sup>0</sup>

#### Kinetic limitation in the thickness of the membranes



#### Design and printing of porous co-catalytic heterostructures



Photoactives composites filaments







#### Catalytic Heterostructures Design



#### Design and printing of porous co-catalytic heterostructures

#### Porosity and microscopy of FFF printed membranes Co-catalytic structure C Adsorbent Catalytic heterostructure





B



#### Design and printing of porous co-catalytic heterostructures

#### Porosity and microscopy of FFF printed membranes

**B** Co-catalytic structure

GP/ Al, 0, 20 um 20 µm TiO, TiO, 1 mm 1 mm 10 µm 10 µm



**Adsorbent Catalytic heterostructure** 

#### Reaction mechanism, photocatalytic activity and kinetics



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#### Reaction mechanism, photocatalytic activity and kinetics





#### Degradations achieved according to time and reactor type

Reactor / Sample composition	Α	k (h⁻¹·g⁻¹)	В	k (h⁻¹·g⁻¹)	С	k (h <sup>-1</sup> ·g <sup>-1</sup> )
Flow Reactor (2h)	10%	7,4·10 <sup>-1</sup>	40%	4.4·10 <sup>-1</sup>	20%	2.4·10 <sup>-1</sup>
Batch Reactor (2h)	10%	1.1·10 <sup>-0</sup>	80%	1.3·10 <sup>-0</sup>	90%	1.04.10-0
Flow Reactor (6h)	25%	3.2·10 <sup>-1</sup>	-	-	-	-
Batch Reactor (6h)	25%	7.6·10 <sup>-2</sup>	100%	1.3·10 <sup>-0</sup>	100%	1.0·10 <sup>-0</sup>
Flow Reactor (100h + refill)	85%	1.5·10 <sup>-2</sup>	-	-	-	-
Batch Reactor (72h)	-	_	100% (72h)	9.3·10 <sup>-1</sup>	100% (72h)	8.1·10 <sup>-1</sup>

Incident power (W)

Exposed area  $(m^2)$ 

Irradiance

 $(mJ/cm^2)$ 

2,81E+07

2,50E+01

3,00E+03

2,70E+07

1,01E+07

**Exposed** area

3,6

100

100

100

100

(cm<sup>2</sup>)

Power (W)

150

0,5

0,5

0,5

150



**Flow Reactor** 

#### Flow reactor $\rightarrow$ irradiating with 0.5 W vs. 150W $\rightarrow$ 100 cm<sup>2</sup> vs. 3.6 cm<sup>2</sup> $\rightarrow$ lower irradiances

HRT (s)

600

5

600

5400000

6750

Irradiance=-

Flow rate

0,00E+00

1,08E+00

9,00E-03

1,00E-06

8,00E-04

 $(m^3/h)$ 

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**Batch Reactor** 

Batch reactor

Flow reactor



#### Highlights

- COLFEED's high-tech feedstock for MTE 3D printing of photocatalytically active membranes has been validated in the scalability and printing of custom geometries tested in a flow reactor at AQUALIA's pilot plant.
- From the design of the geometries and their optimization we can improve the catalytic activity without compromising too much the fluid dynamic problems that the tested membranes may cause.
- The prepared **co-catalytic structures** show **better degradation rates** in the degradation of the studied pollutants **than the catalytic heterostructures**.
- Therefore, we have achieved a geometry that gives good catalytic yields for the AQUALIA flow reactor and good stability results in the different media and tests.







### **Our Team**



Dr. Juan A Escribano **CEO, Chemist, MBA** BD | Finance | Sales 







**Esther Miguélez** Lab. Analysis & Quality Control Production Quality Control ŀ @CDTIoficia Funded by the European Unior



Dr. Hossein Besharatloo Material Sci. & Tech. **R&D NEOTEC** ->CDT @CDTIoficia unded by the European Union



ICV CSIC colloidal processing





















Dr. Joaquín Yus Material Sci. & Tech. PM Sea Materials

ILLINOIS







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Technological Spin-off from CSIC

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