

Beyond Conventional Designs: Development and Industrial Prospects of 3D-Printed Photocatalytic Reactors

突破傳統構型：3D列印光觸媒反應器的技術發展與工業化展望

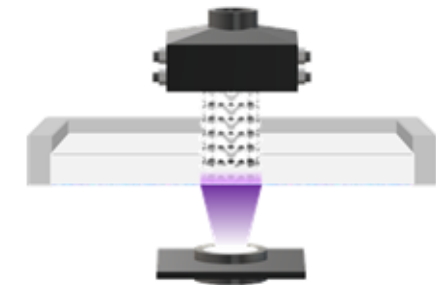
Chien-Hua (Jeffery) Chen, PhD

Associate Professor

Dept. of Chemical Engineering

National Taiwan University of Science and Technology

jefferychen@mail.ntust.edu.tw



CURRICULUM VITAE

Chien-Hua (Jeffery) Chen | 陳建樺

Associate Professor

Department of Chemical Engineering

National Taiwan University of Science and Technology

No. 43, Sec. 4, Keelung Rd., Da'an Dist., Taipei City 106335, Taiwan

jefferychen@mail.ntust.edu.tw / jeffery.ampm@gmail.com

Metric	All	Since 2021
Citations	1,467	1,023
h-index	22	18
i10-index	27	25



CURRENT POSITIONS

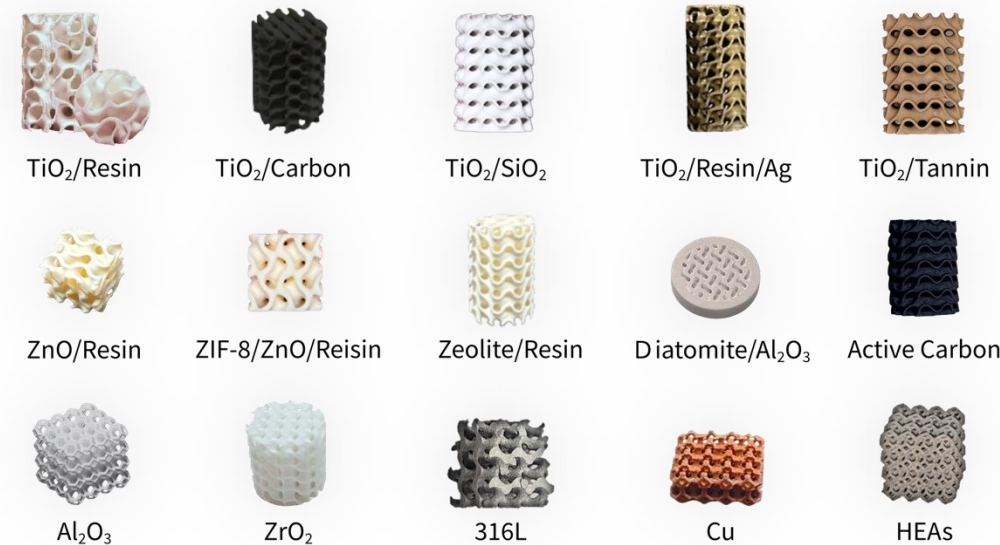
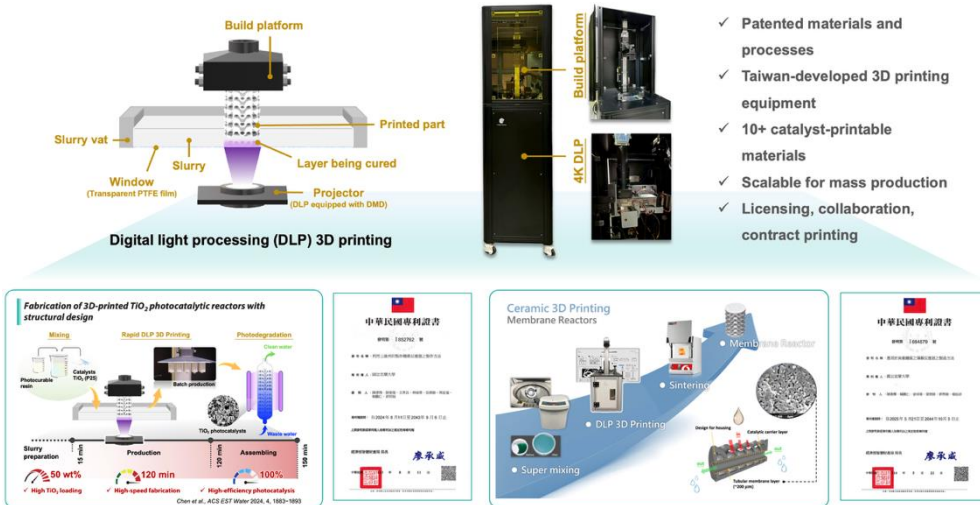
Associate Professor	Department of Chemical Engineering, National Taiwan University of Science and Technology (NTUST)	08.2024–Present
Board Director	Additive Manufacturing Society of Taiwan 台灣積層製造學會	07.2026–Present
Board Director	Taiwan Filtration and Separation Society 台灣過濾與分離學會	01.2024–Present

RESEARCH INTERESTS

♦ Additive Manufacturing and Printing Materials ♦ Nanoporous Materials ♦ Membrane Science and Technology

EDUCATIONS

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Research Interests:

🔍 **Advanced Process Development in Additive Manufacturing Technology**

Mechanism Design, Printing Strategies, Post-Processing, Circular Economy

🔍 **Ceramic 3D Printing Slurry Development and Applications**

ZrO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, SiO₂, ZnO, SiC

🔍 **Metal 3D Printing Slurry Development and Applications**

316L, 174PH, Ni-alloy, Cu, HEAs

🔍 **Catalyst 3D Printing Slurry Development and Applications**

ZnO, Zeolites, Graphene, g-C₃N₄, MOFs,

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National Taiwan University of Science and Technology
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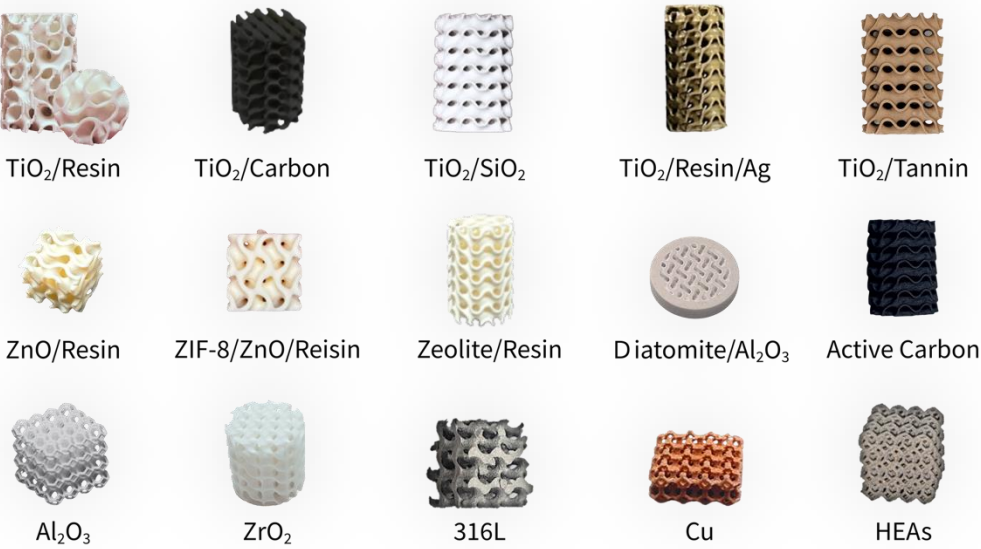
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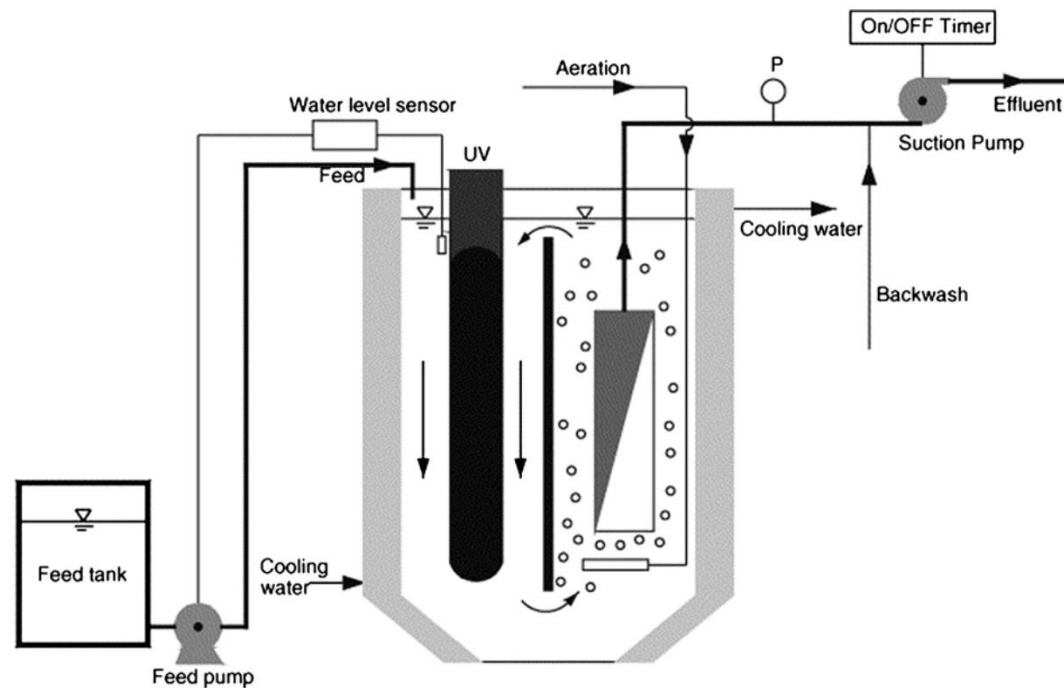
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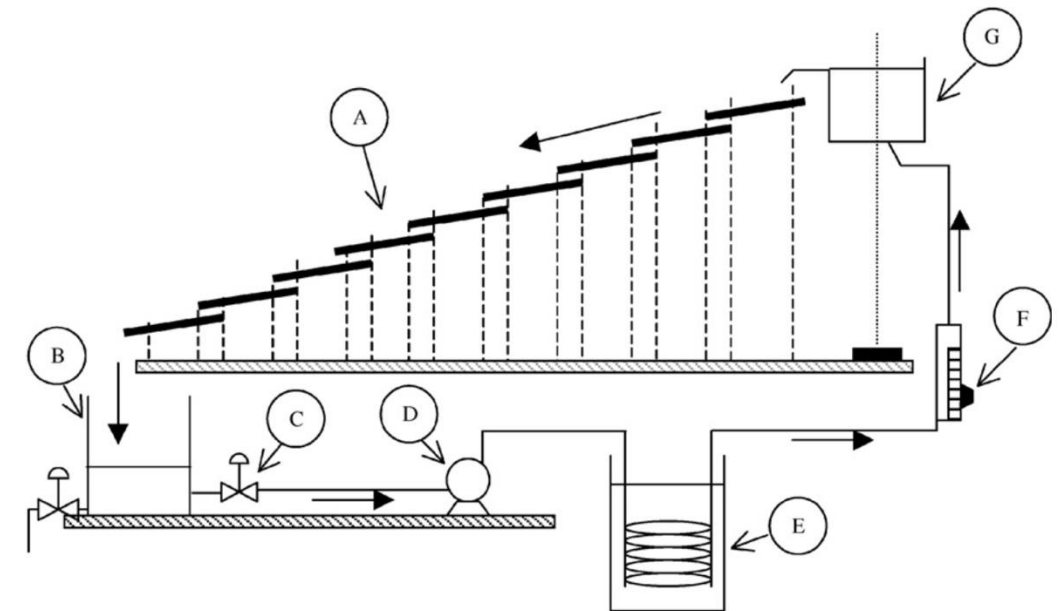
Photocatalytic reactor configuration

- (1) Reactors with suspended photocatalyst particles
- (2) Reactors with photocatalyst immobilized onto continuous inert carrier



(1) Suspended-Slurry Photocatalytic Reactor

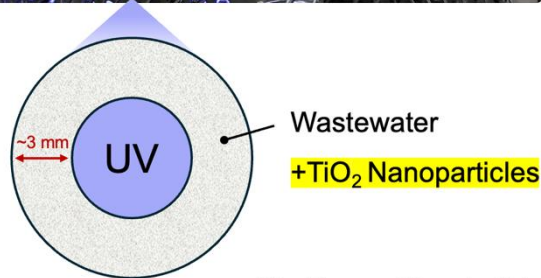
Fu et al. (2006)



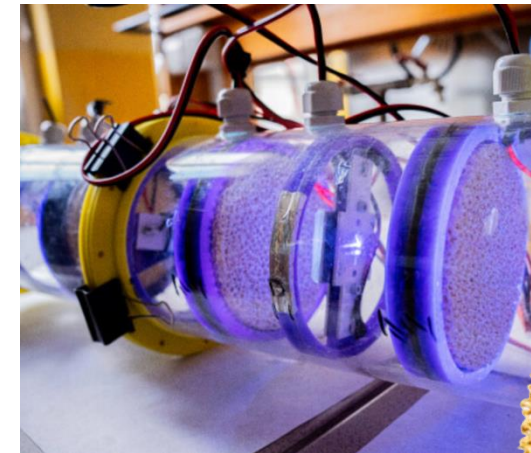
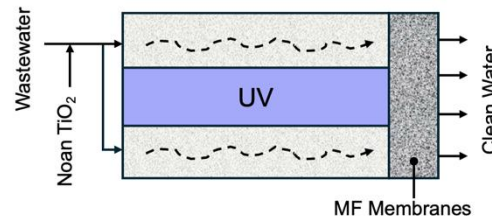
(2) Immobilized Photocatalytic Reactor

Chan et al. (2003)

- (1) Reactors with suspended photocatalyst particles
- (2) Reactors with photocatalyst immobilized onto continuous inert carrier



The Proven Chemical Free Oxidation Process AOP+



NANO SCI



(1) Suspended-Slurry Photocatalytic Reactor

(2) Immobilized Photocatalytic Reactor

Photocatalytic reactor performance depends on two geometry-sensitive factors

1 Irradiated catalyst surface area per unit reactor volume

2 Light distribution inside the reactor

Traditional reactor trade-off

Slurry-type



+ High catalyst surface area
- Separation and light attenuation

Immobilized layer



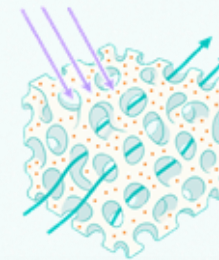
+ Easy catalyst recovery
- Limited area and mass transfer

Conventional fabrication restricts reactor geometry



3D-printed photocatalytic reactors

Geometry engineered for light and flow



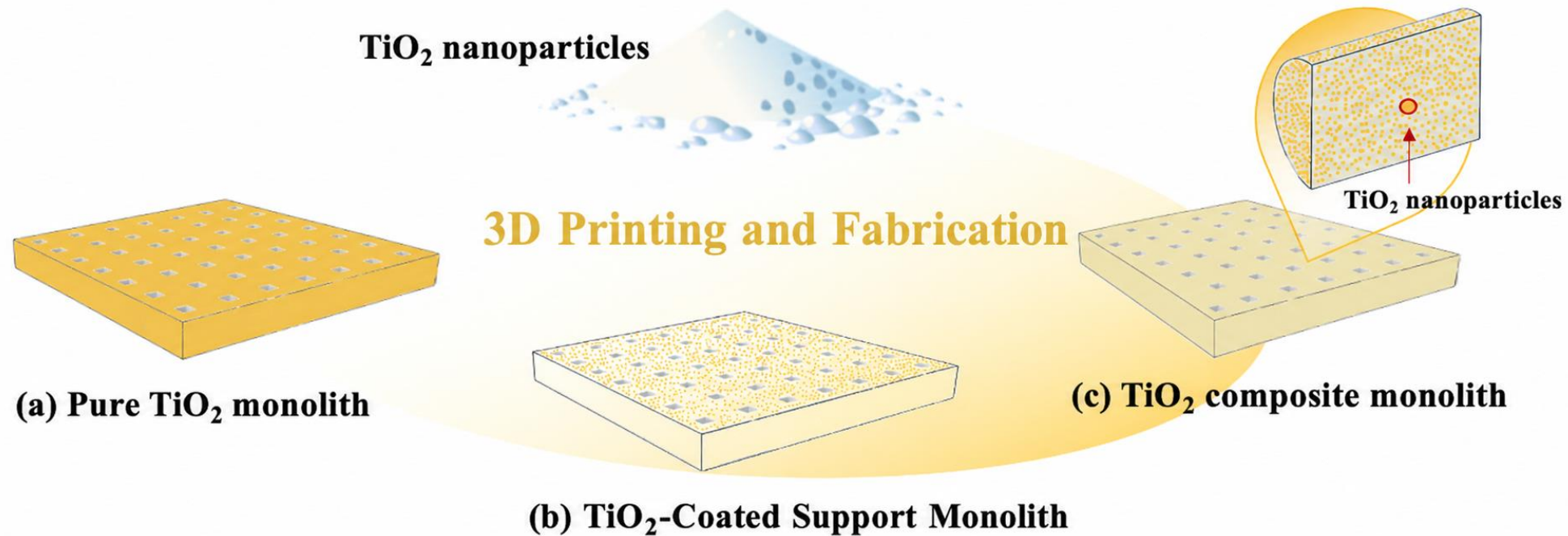
- **Engineered surface area**
More illuminated active sites
- **Tailored light paths**
Reduced dark zones and shielding
- **Optimized flow channels**
Improved mixing and mass transfer
- **Monolithic architecture**
Easy recovery and modular scale-up

High geometric freedom enables simultaneous optimization of light, surface area, and transport.

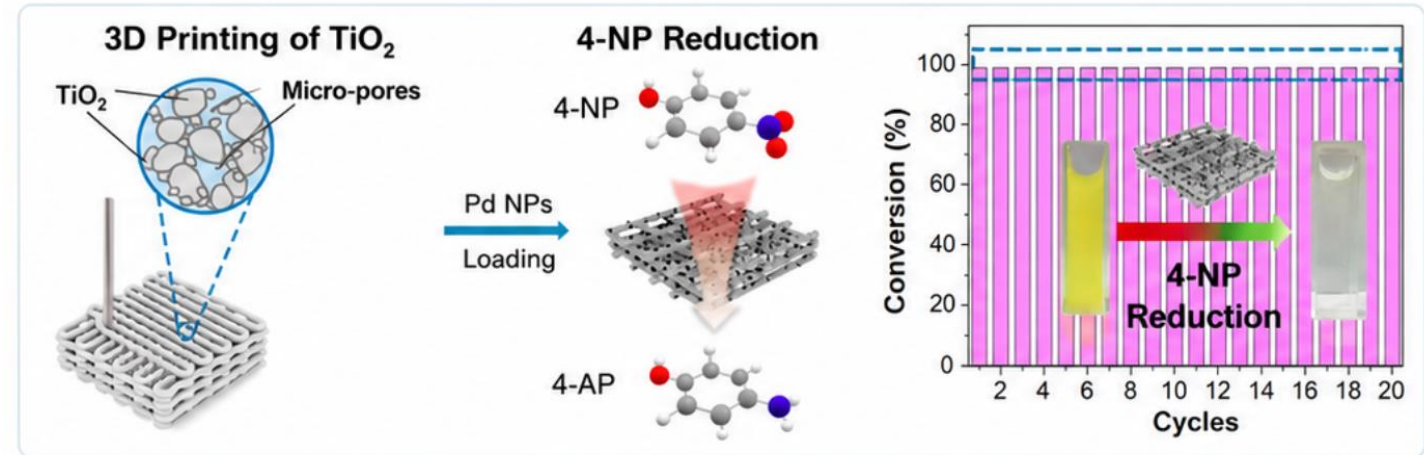
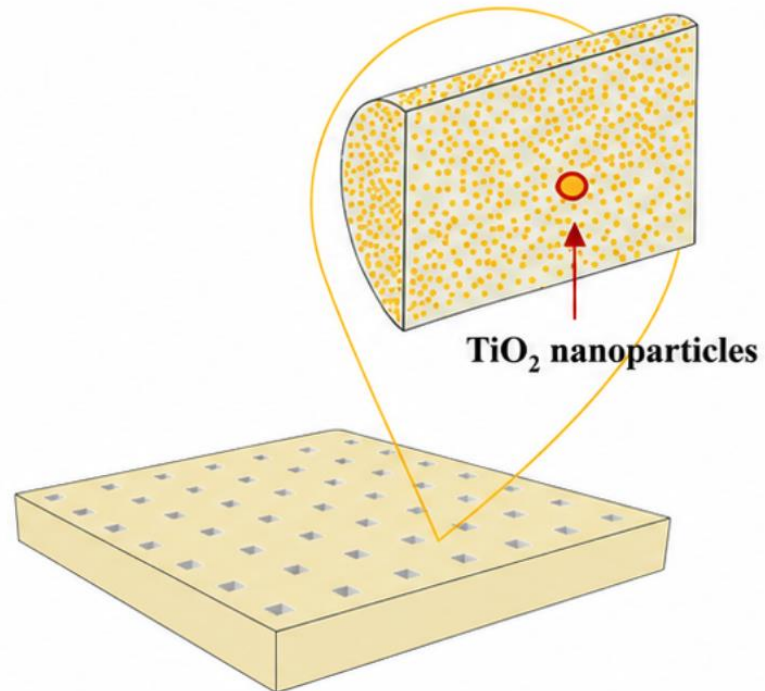
Geometry becomes a performance variable

Adapted from Pareek et al., Asia-Pac. J. Chem. Eng. 3, 171-201 (2008). DOI: 10.1002/apj.129

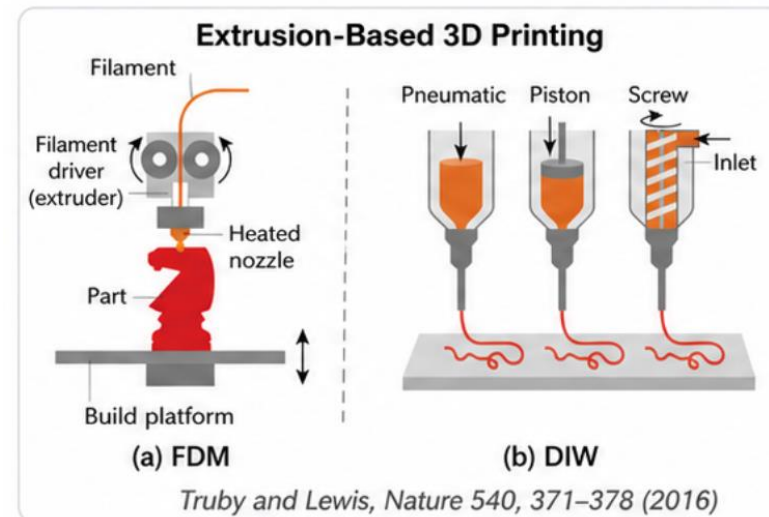
3D-printed immobilized photocatalyst monoliths can be classified into three categories according to how TiO_2 is incorporated into the supporting structure.



(c) 3D-Printed TiO_2 Composite Monolith



Liu et al., ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces 12, 28100–28109 (2020)



Advantages

- ✓ Low equipment cost
- ✓ Simple operation

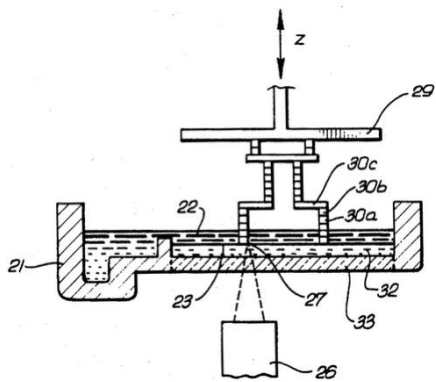
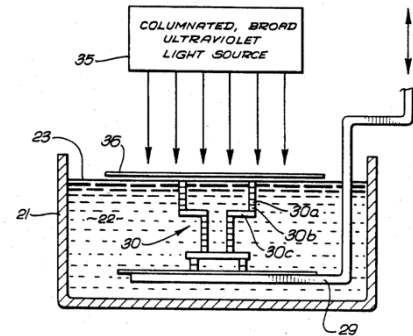
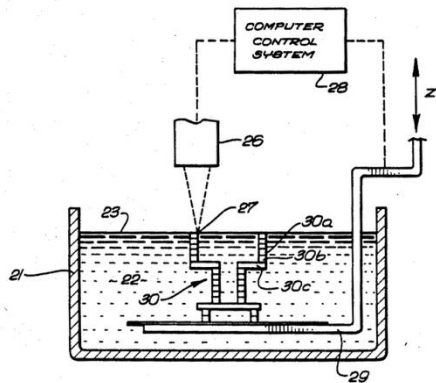
Limitations

- ✗ Limited printing resolution
- ✗ Slow printing speed

Need for higher resolution and faster fabrication → Vat Photopolymerization

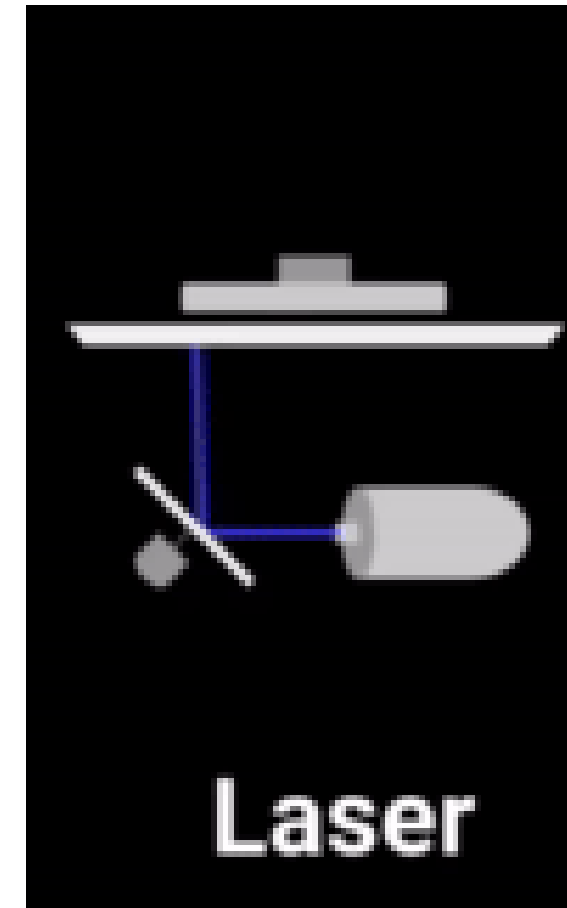
① Development History of 3DP

- Apparatus for production of three-dimensional objects by stereolithography (**1984**, US4575330A, 3D Systems Inc.)



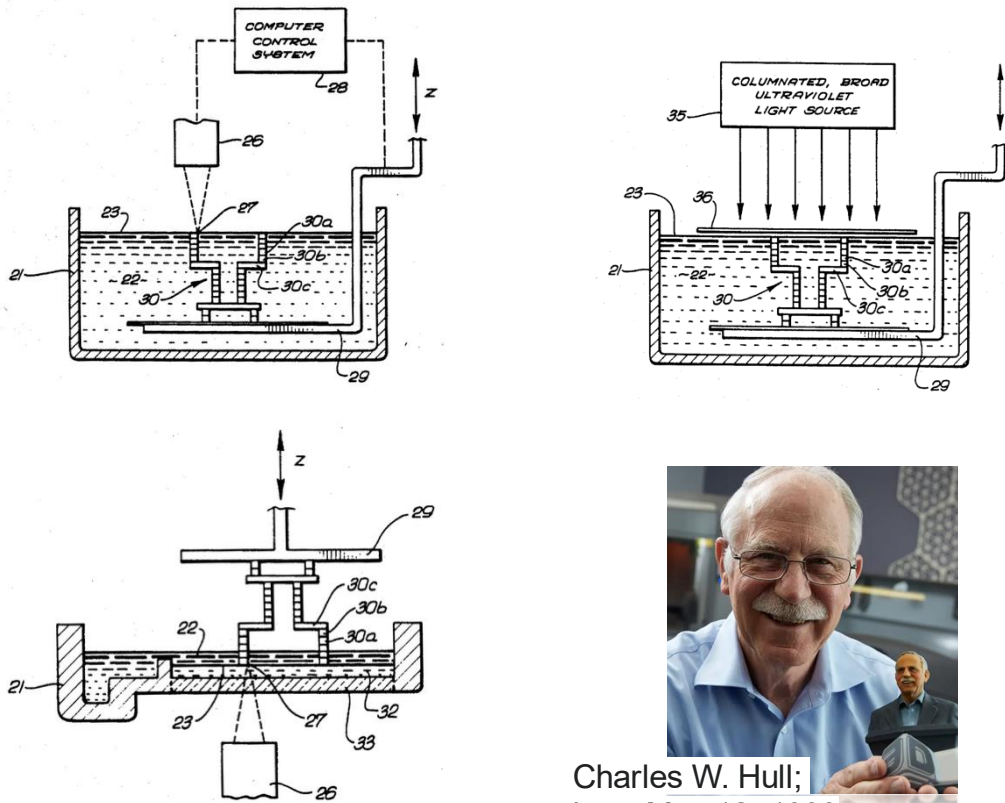
Charles W. Hull;
born May 12, 1939

- Forming principle of the **S**tereo**L**ithography **A**pparatus (**SLA**)



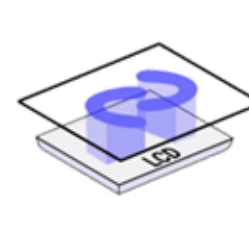
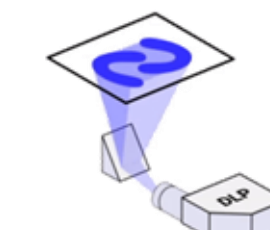
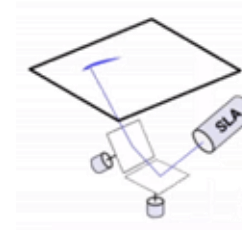
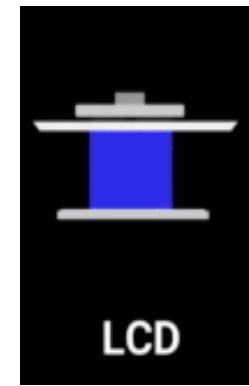
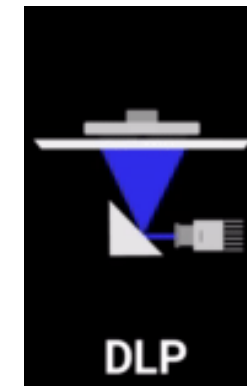
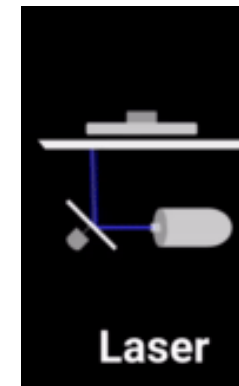
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- Light source types (**Point** vs **Area**)



300-500 USD

✓ **Fastest**

Texas Instruments unveiled
DLP projection technology
in 1992

✓ **Cheapest**

LCD-based projection technologies
became mature in the 2010s

● VP-based Digital Light Processing (DLP)

vat photopolymerization, *n*—an additive manufacturing process in which liquid photopolymer in a vat is selectively cured by light-activated polymerization.

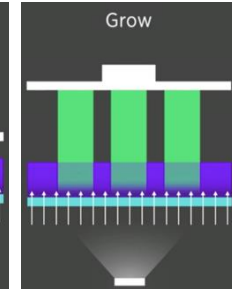
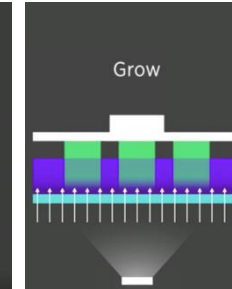
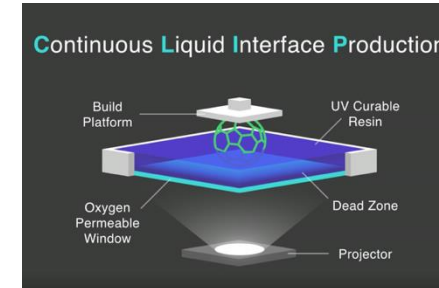


Designation: F2792 – 12a



Last publicly reported valuation: approximately US\$2.4 billion (2019)

- Photopolymer resin 3D printing: the most breakthrough technologies and leading companies



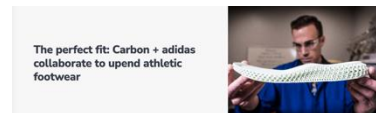
Joseph M. DeSimone, *Science* (1979). 347 (2015) 1349–1352

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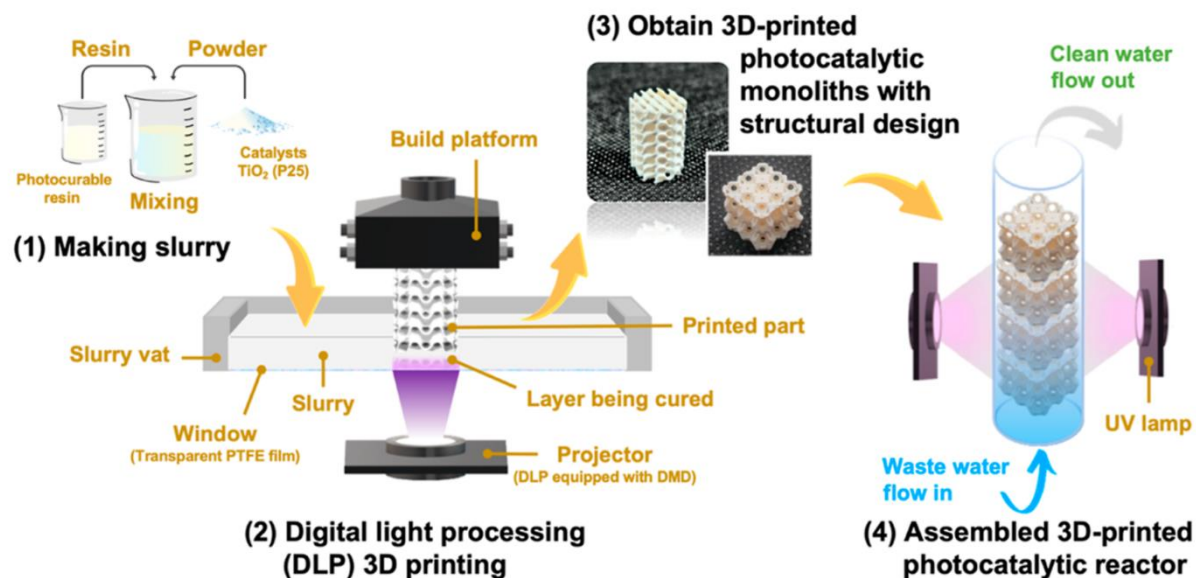
HOW IT WORKS



High-Efficiency Photocatalytic Reactors Fabricated via Rapid DLP 3D Printing: Enhanced Dye Photodegradation with Optimized TiO₂ Loading and Structural Design

Published as part of ACS ES&T Water *virtual special issue* "3D Printing Technologies for Environmental and Water Applications".

Chien-Hua Chen,* Shi-Cheng Wang, Hua-Wei Chen, Ting-Yi Chou, and Chieh-Sheng Chang



● Printability of the TiO₂ Slurry

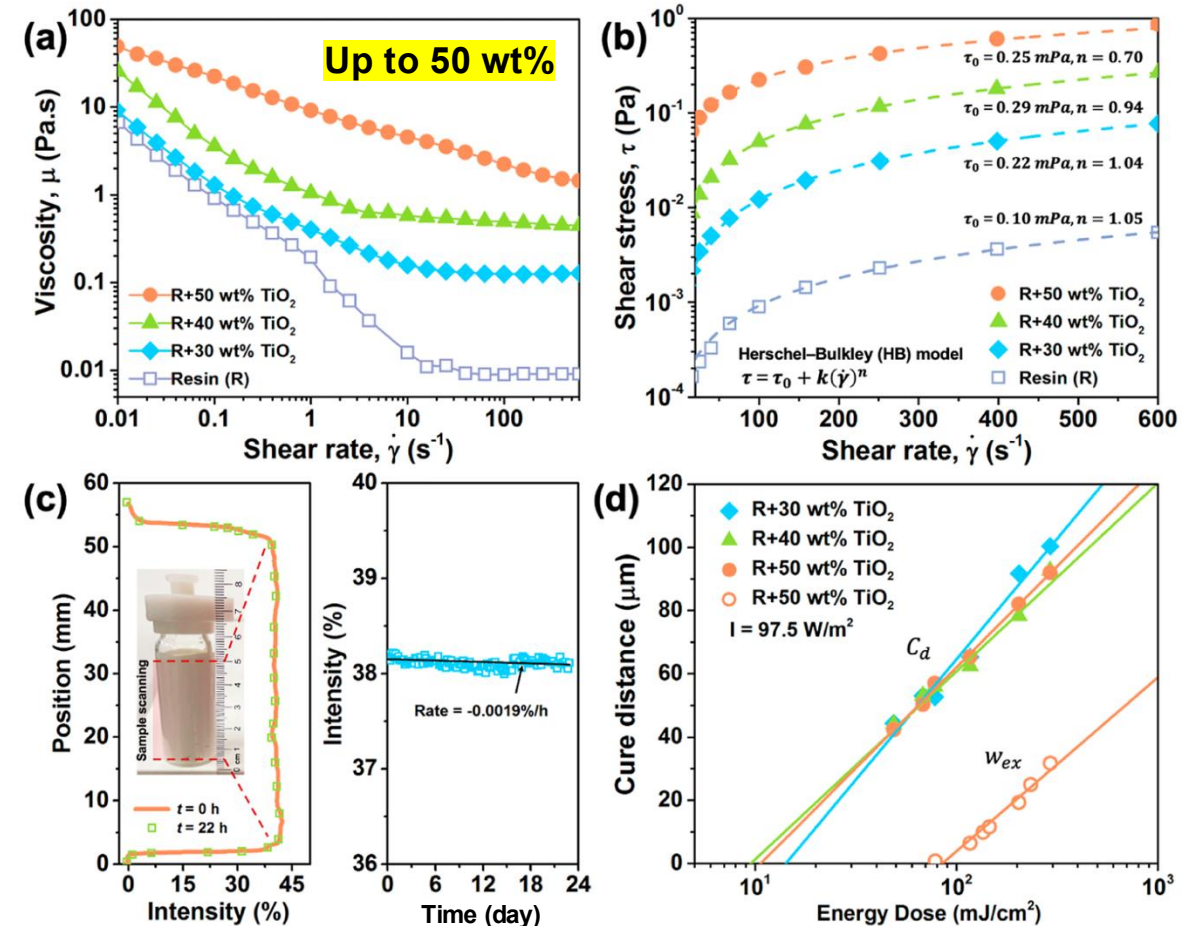
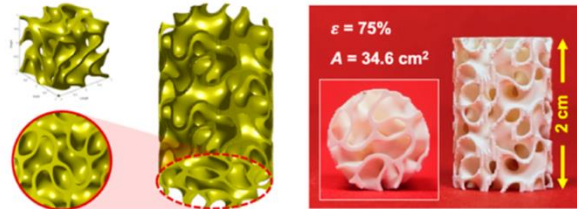
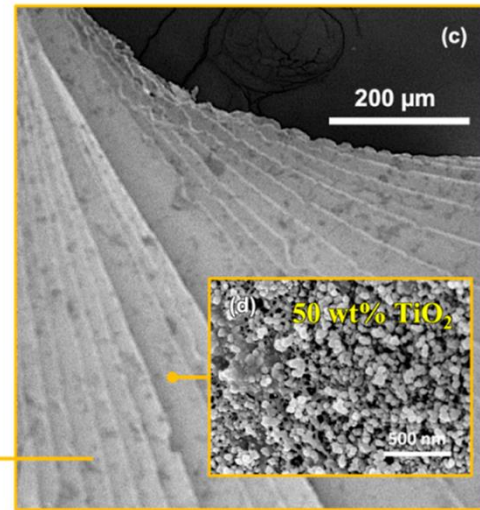
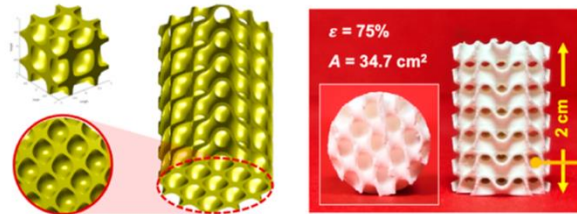


Figure 2. (a) Viscosity vs shear rate for slurries with different TiO₂ loadings; (b) shear stress vs shear rate for slurries with different TiO₂ loadings; (c) dispersion stability analysis for the slurry R+50 wt % TiO₂ by backscattering; (d) working curves and broadening curves of the prepared slurries.

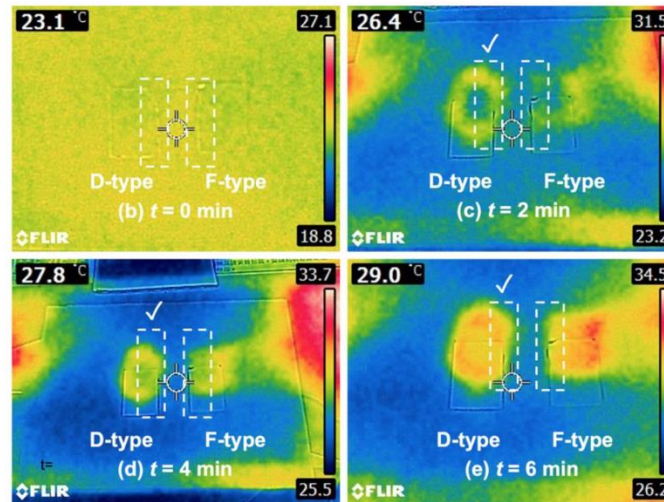
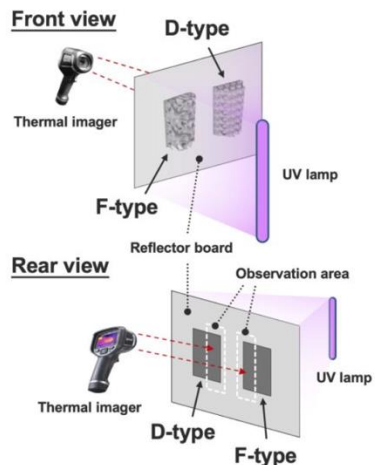
(a) Fischer-Koch S structure (F-type)



(b) Diamond structure (D-type)



(a) Light penetration assessment



● Dye Photodegradation

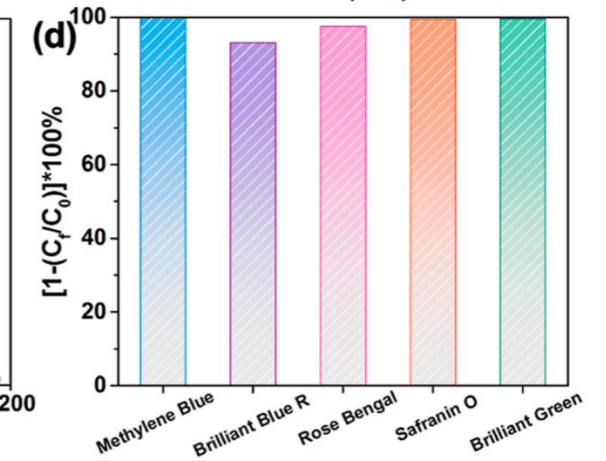
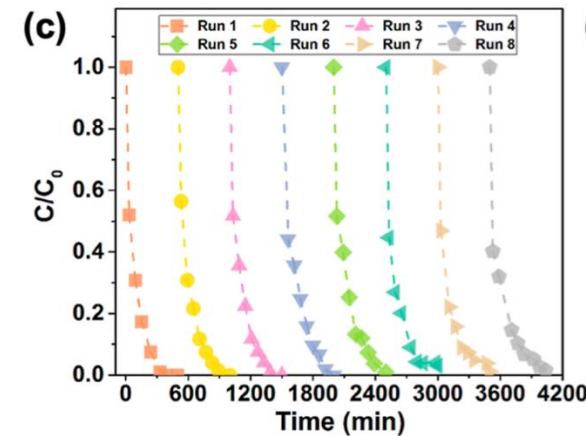
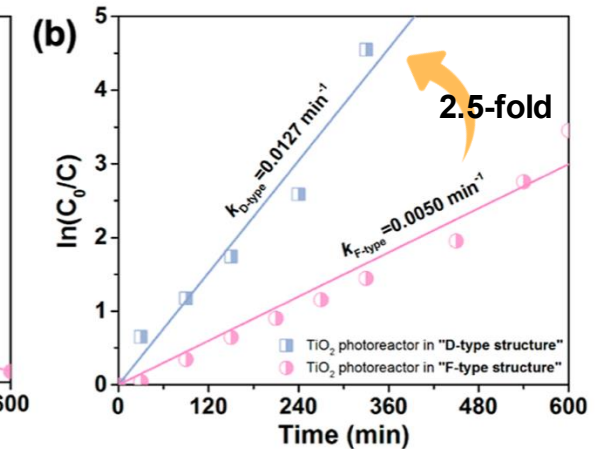
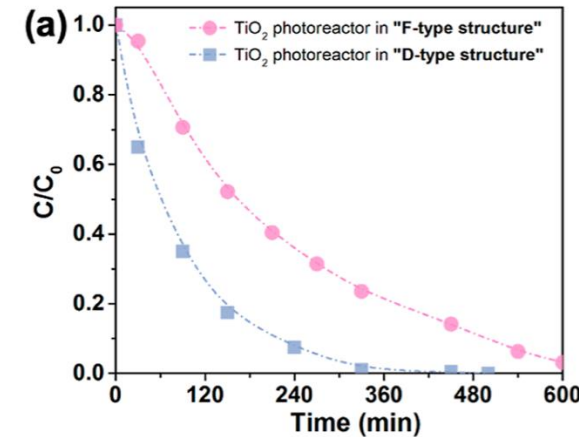
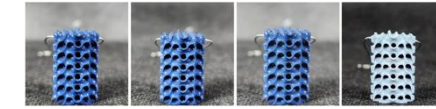
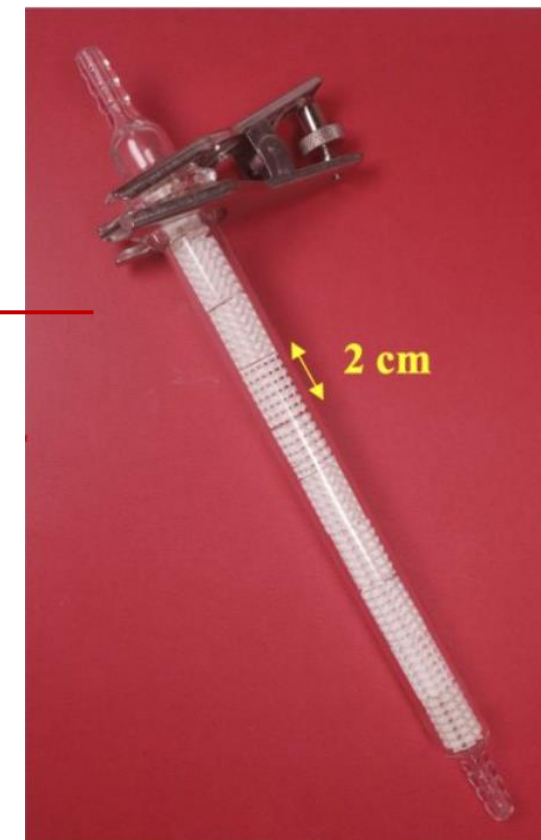
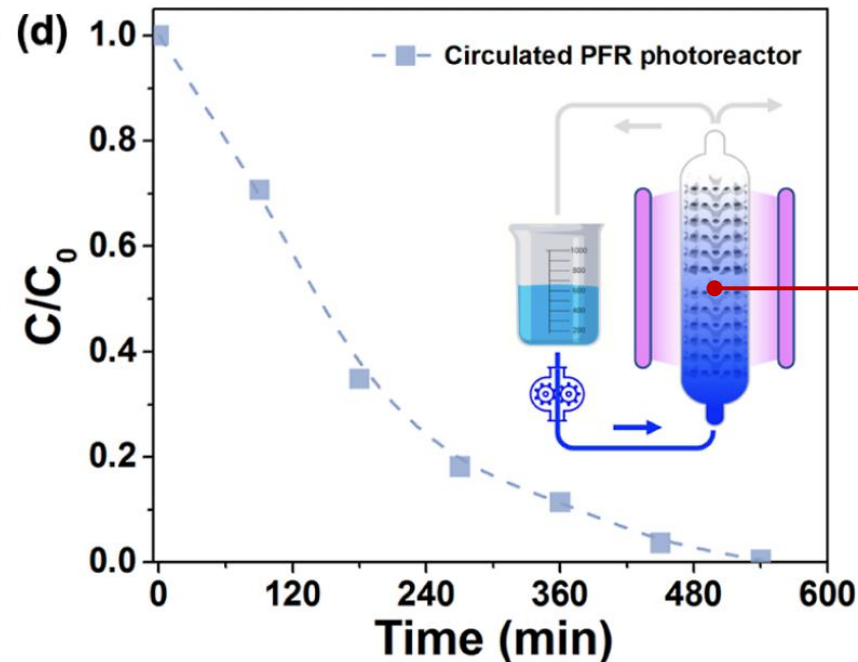
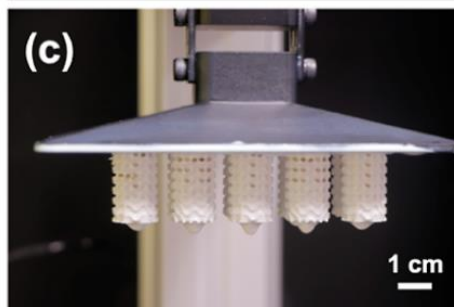
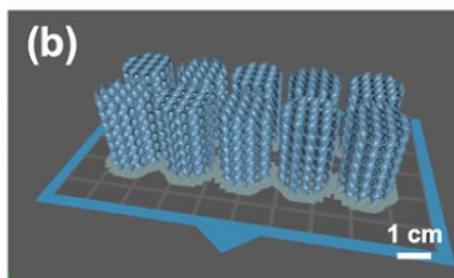


Figure 6. (a) Plot of C/C_0 vs time for the photodegradation reactions; (b) corresponding linear fitted plot of $\ln(C/C_0)$ vs time for pseudo-first-order kinetics using the 3D-printed reactors with different TPMS structures; (c) recycling photodegradation experiment; and (d) photodegradation study of the 3D-printed reactors toward various dyes.



10 monoliths in series



中華民國發明第 I852762 號：
利用三維列印製作觸媒反應器
之製作方法。

Photocatalytic solar hydrogen production from water on a 100-m² scale

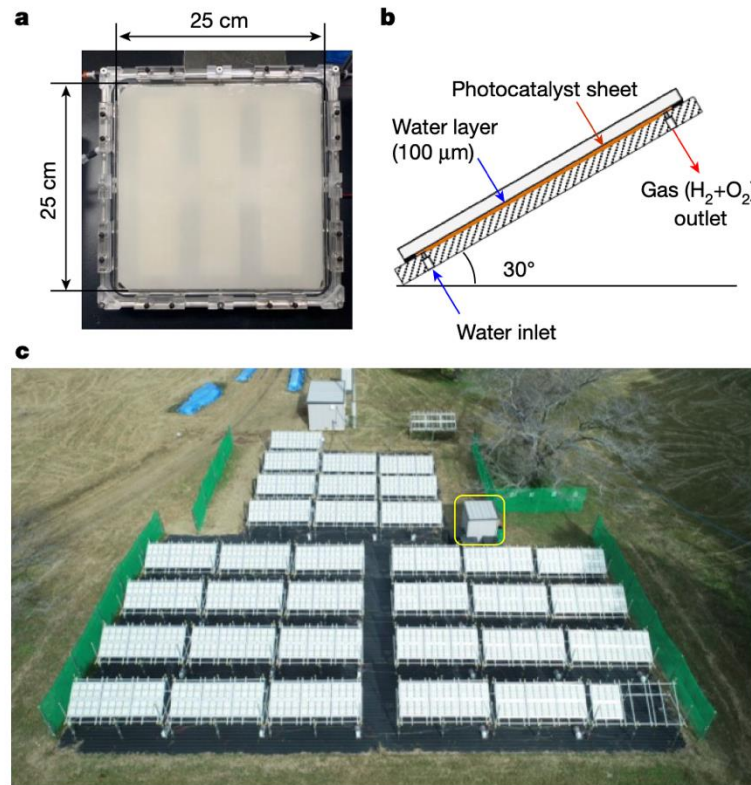


Fig. 1 | The 100-m² water splitting photocatalyst panel reactor. **a**, A photographic image of a panel reactor unit (625 cm²). **b**, The structure of the panel reactor unit viewed from the side. **c**, An overhead view of the 100-m² solar hydrogen production system consisting of 1,600 panel reactor units and a hut housing a gas separation facility (indicated by the yellow box).

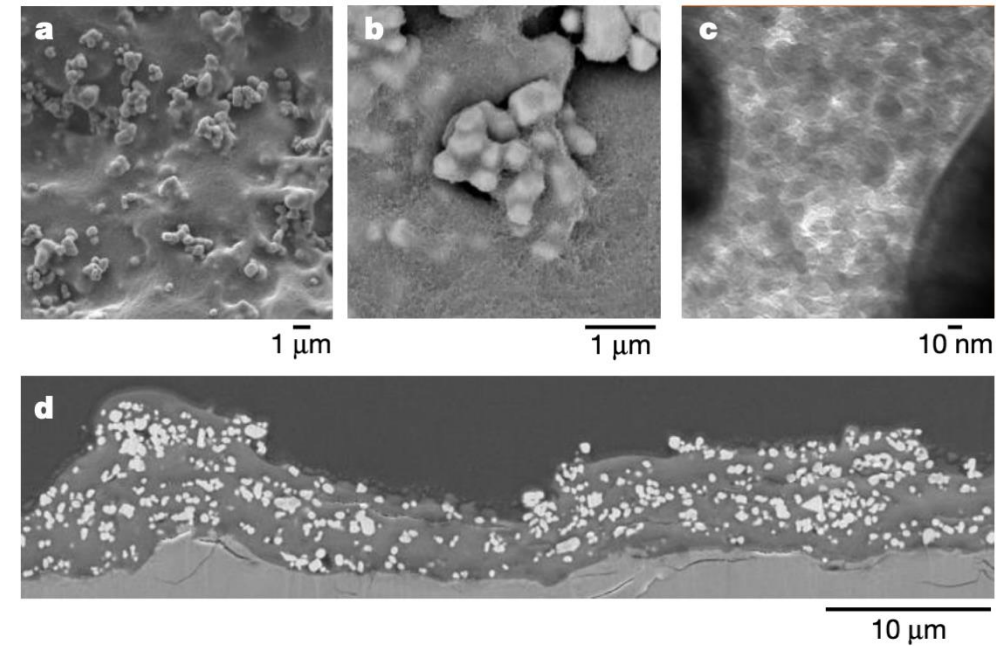
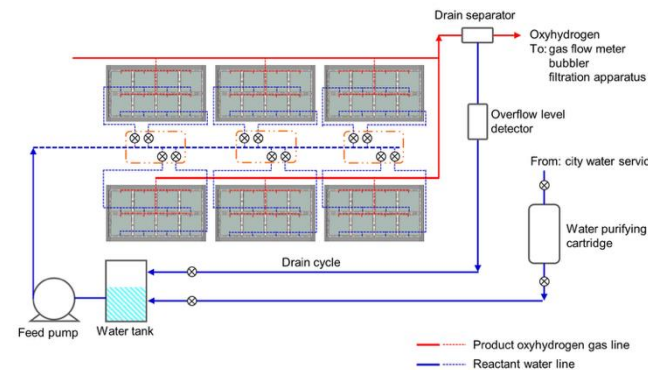
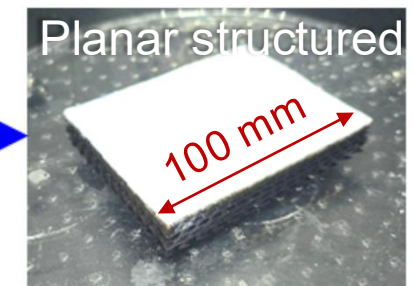
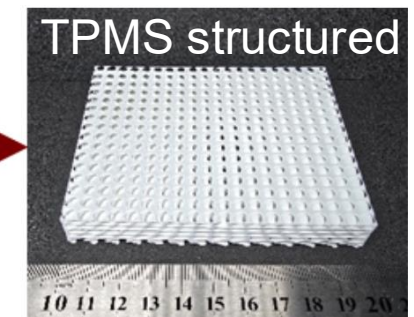
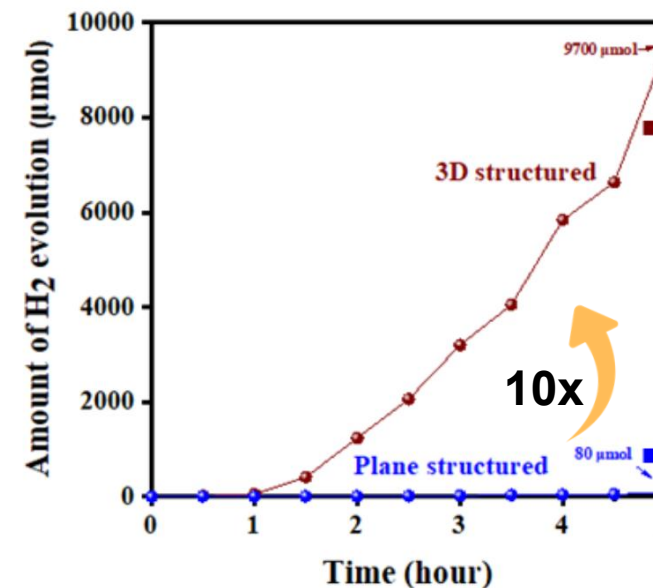
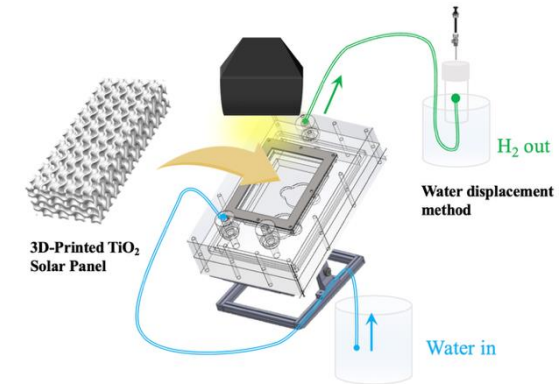
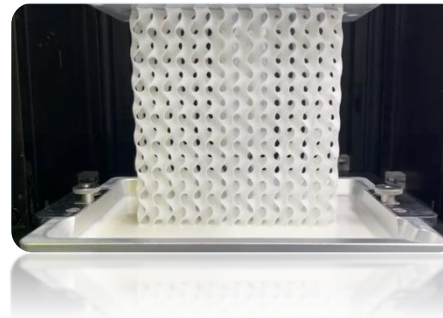
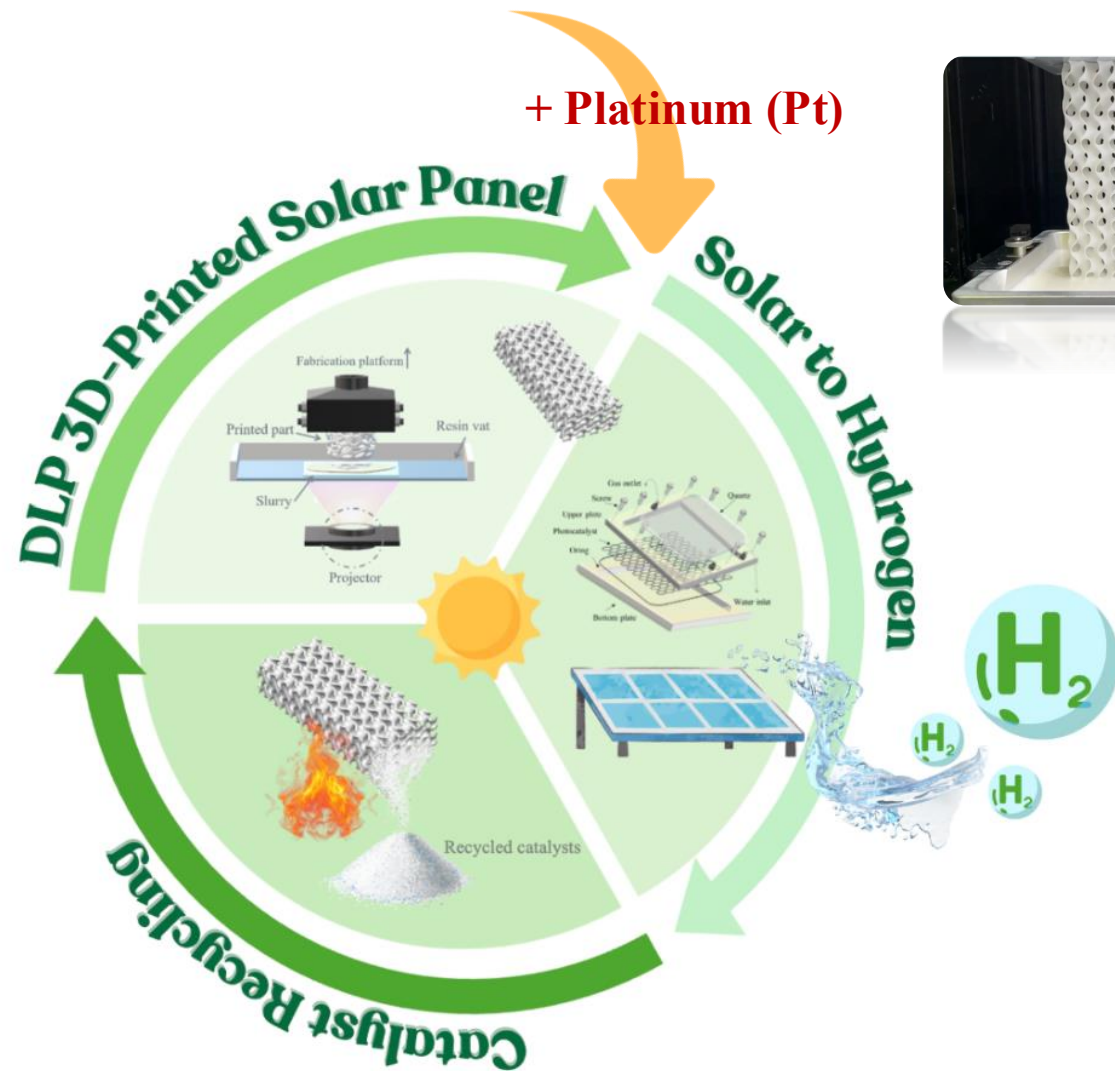
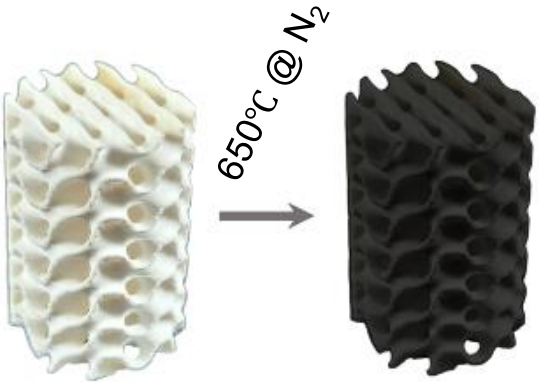
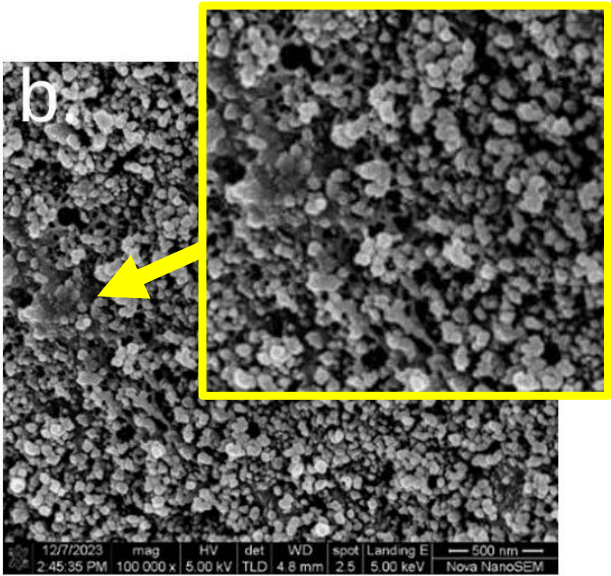
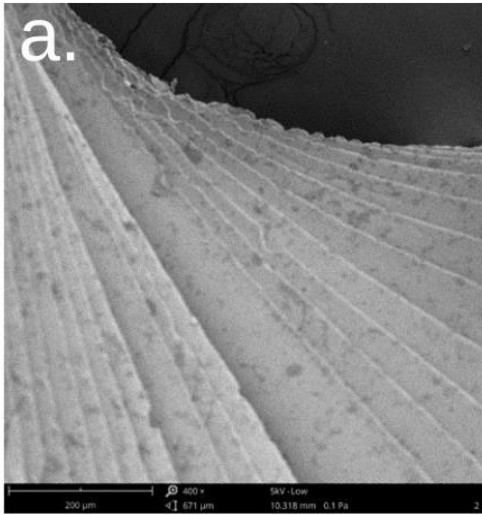
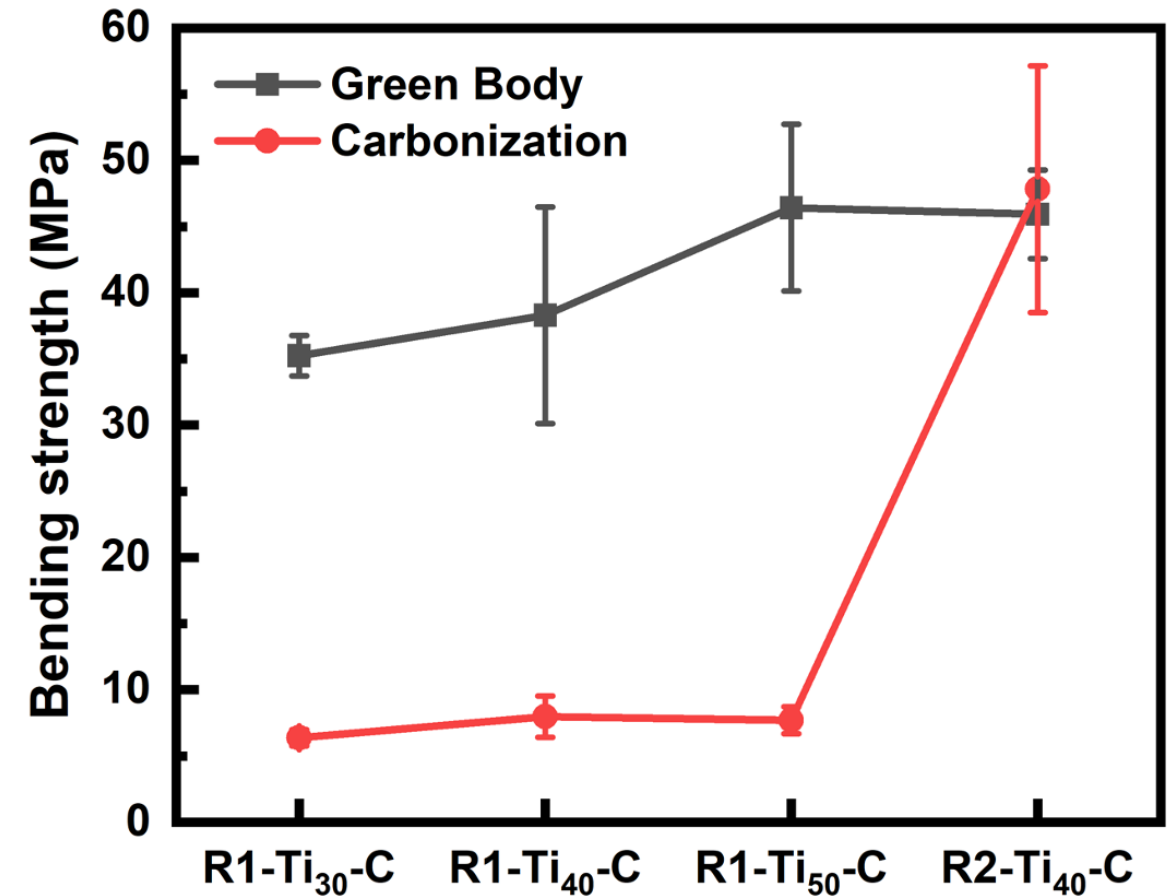
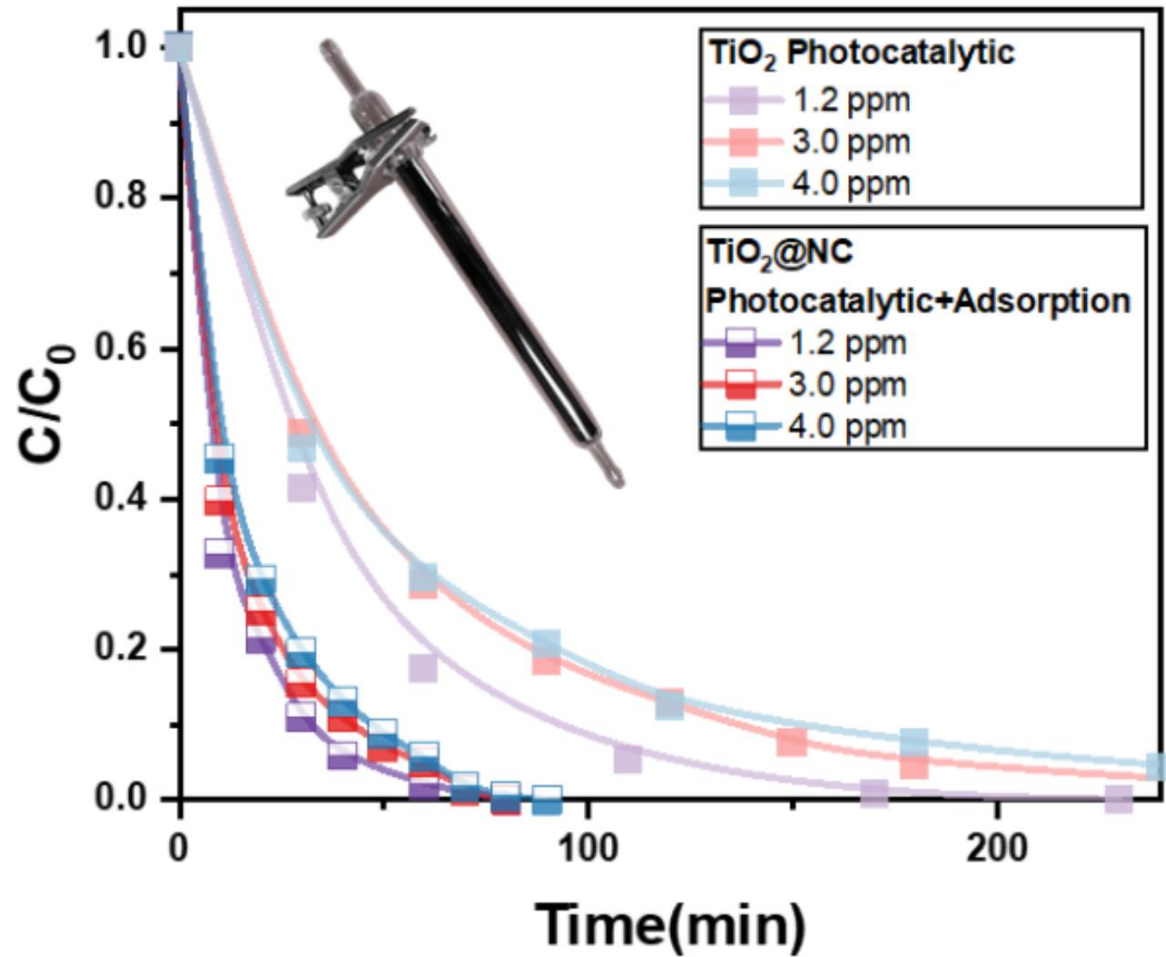


Fig. 2 | Electron microscopy images of photocatalyst sheets. **a**, **b**, Top-view secondary electron (**a**) and backscattered electron (**b**) images acquired by scanning electron microscopy. **c**, A cross-sectional image acquired by transmission electron microscopy. **d**, A cross-sectional backscattered electron image acquired by scanning electron microscopy. These specimens were fabricated by depositing the photocatalyst on frosted glass sheets using a program-controlled sprayer.



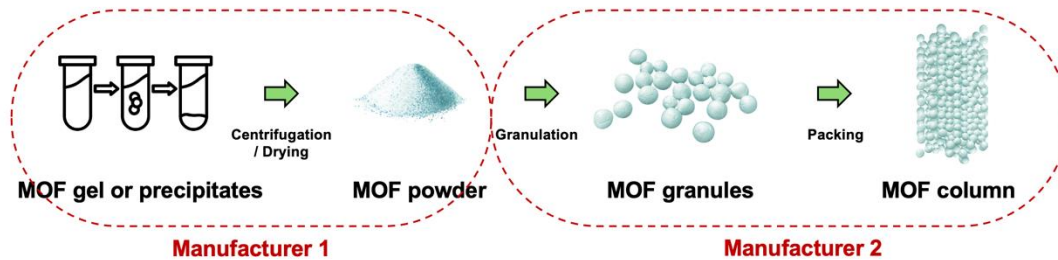
Sample	BET Surface Area (m ² /g)	Total Pore Volume (cm ³ /g)	Micropore Volume (cm ³ /g)	Mesopore Volume (cm ³ /g)
TiO ₂ powder (P25)	50 ± 15	—	—	—
3DP TiO ₂	3.0386	0.0138	0.000304	0.0135



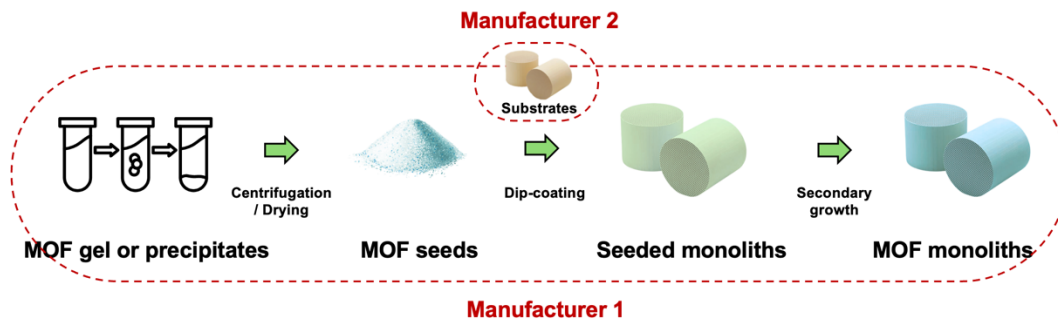


Conventional approaches typically rely on:

1. Conventional MOF Reactor Fabrication (I): Particle-Packed Bed Configuration

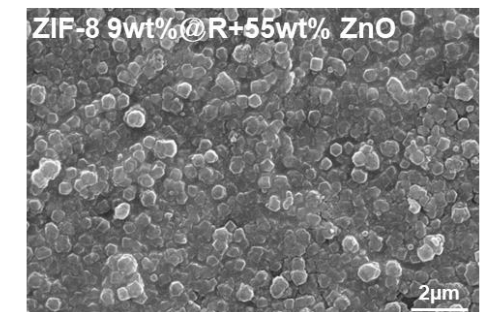
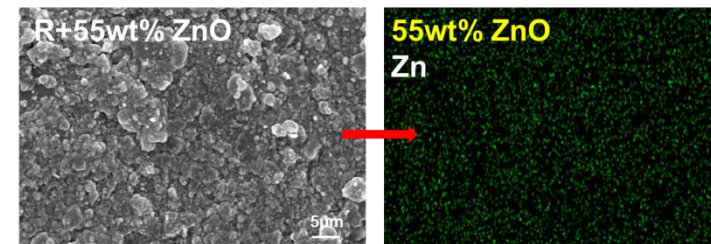
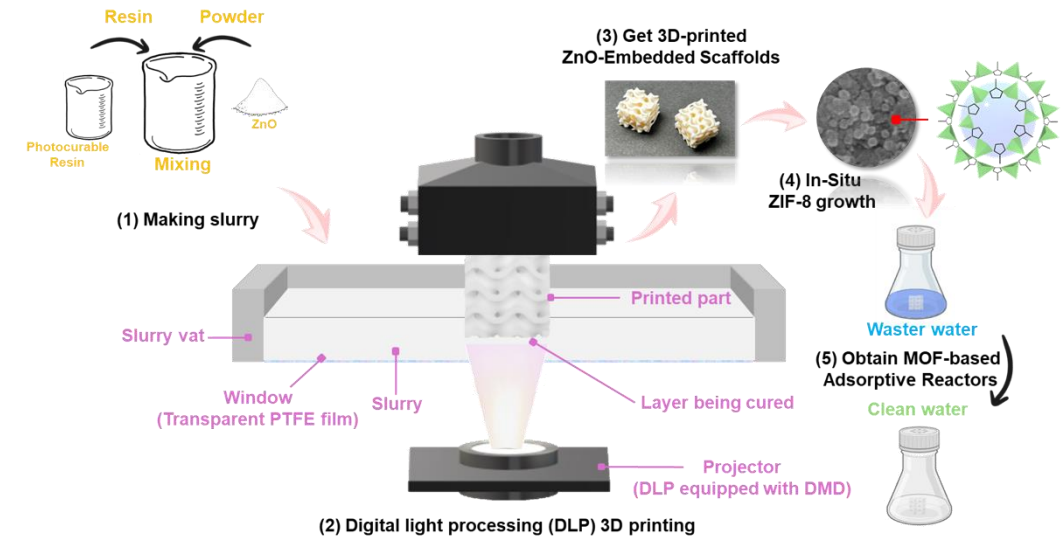


2. Conventional MOF Reactor Fabrication (II): Heterogeneous Catalytic Reactor Configuration



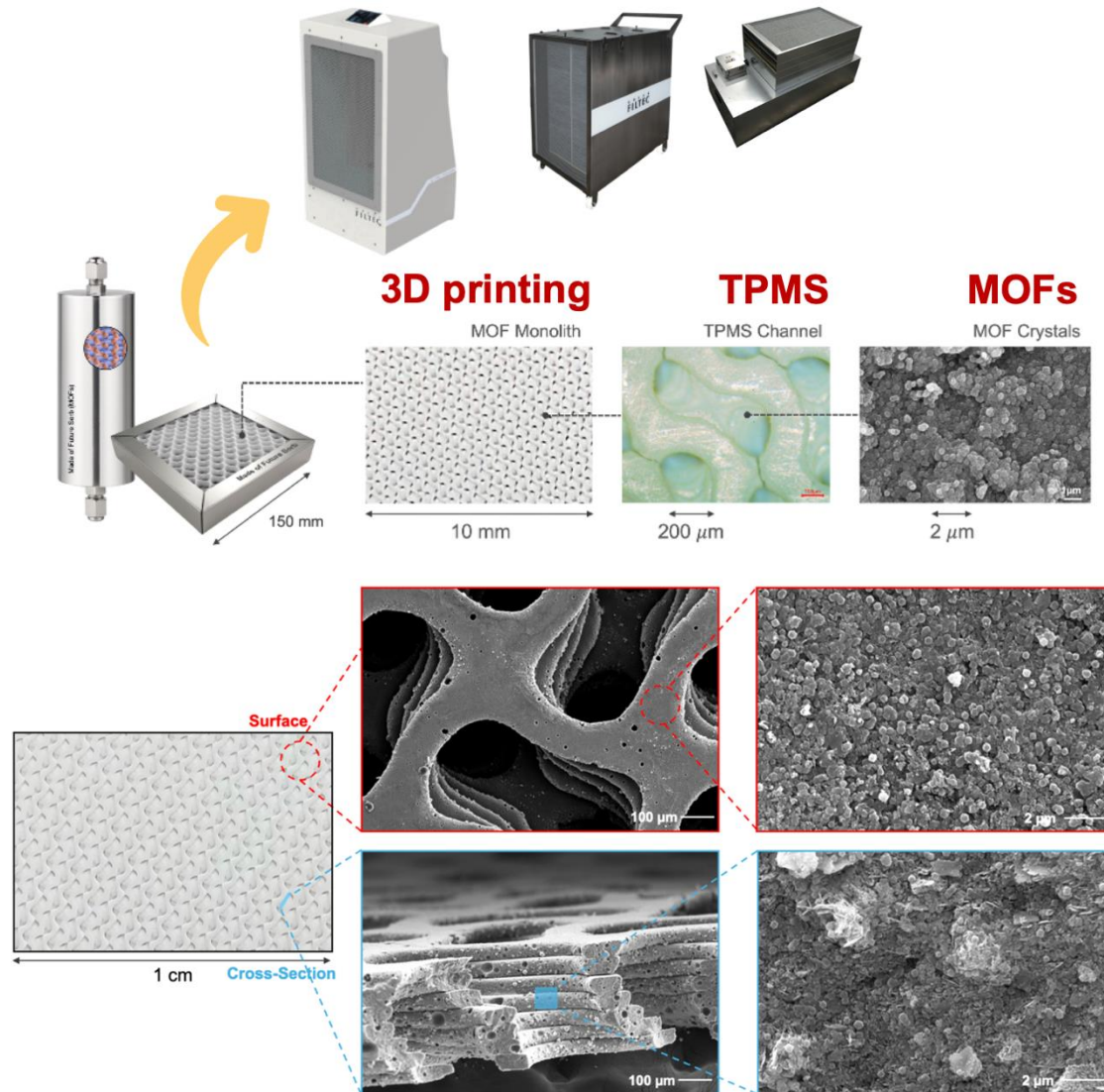
⚠ Limitations in mass transfer and structural controllability!

NEW | One-Stop Digital Manufacturing for Structured MOF Monoliths



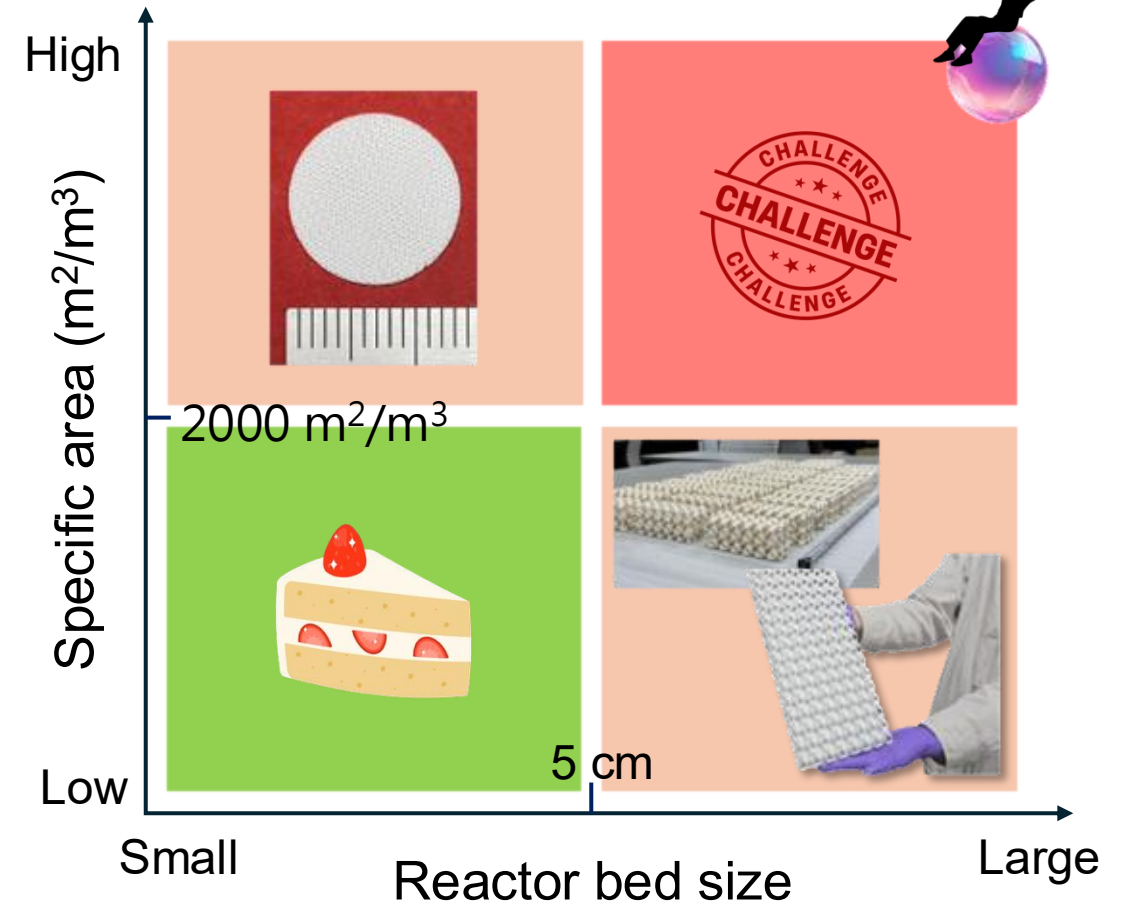
Chen et al., A Method for Fabricating a Metal-Organic Framework (MOF) Adsorption-Catalysis Reactor and Its Uses, Taiwan Patent (Approved, 2026.08.04)

3D-Printed MOF Monoliths for Photocatalysis



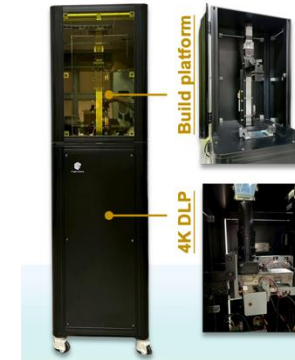
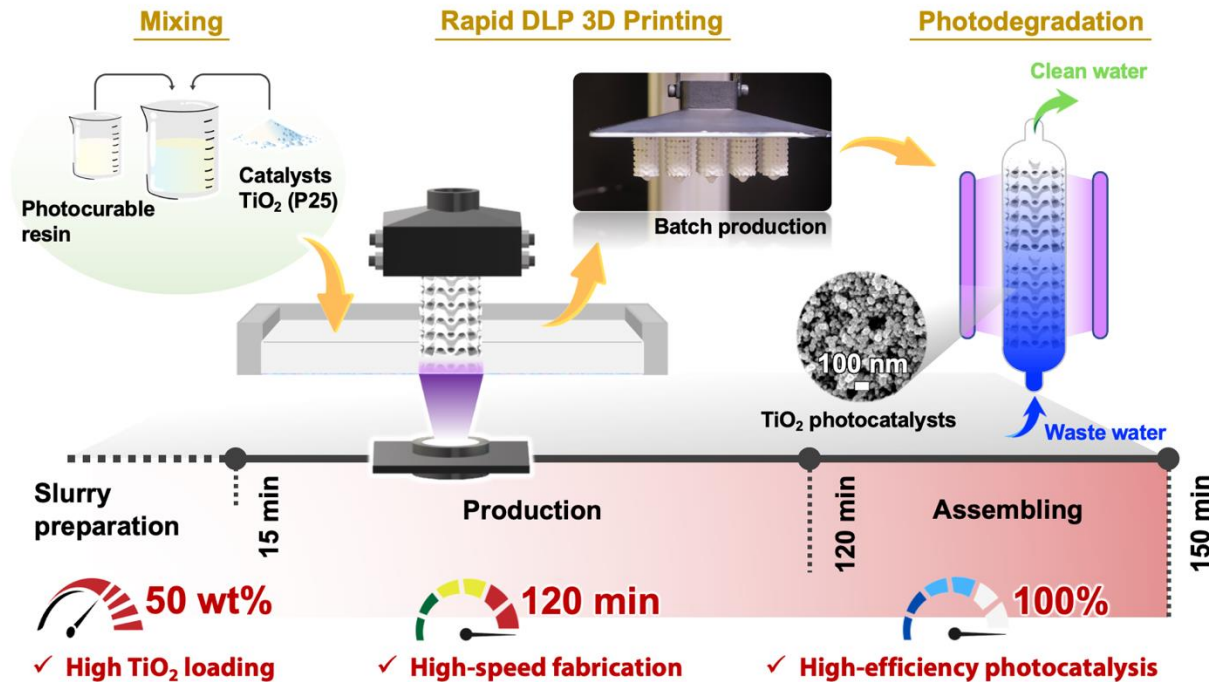
Bed size > 380 mm $\times$ **380** mm $\times$ **210** mm

Surface area > **5000** m²/m³



Chen et al., A Method for Fabricating a Metal-Organic Framework (MOF) Adsorption-Catalysis Reactor and Its Uses, Taiwan Patent (Approved, 2026.08.04)

Fabrication of 3D-printed TiO_2 photocatalytic reactors with structural design



- ✓ Patented materials and processes
- ✓ Taiwan-developed 3D printing equipment
- ✓ 10+ catalyst-printable materials
- ✓ Scalable for mass production
- ✓ Licensing, collaboration, contract printing

- ✳ 數位製造技術突破光觸媒反應器的傳統構型，提升光催化效率。
- ✳ 可工業化的專利列印製程與配方。
- ✳ 製程彈性敏捷，可加速新穎觸媒從開發到落地應用之進程。

Students from AMPM Group @ NIU

翁于倫 ^(NTUST)	姚秀美	郭明翰	Rafi
曾祥瑞	趙麒珍	張傑勝	HariharanNi
賴煜承	廖子熙	楊鈺祈	haal
王世昌	林信華	蔡銘駿	Ashwin
周庭儀	陳銘泓	張子健	Kanishkaa
賴鵬仁	盧達賢	徐譽恩	Mohith
林倫齊	李昀倩	藍宇晨	Vignesh
林昱廷	徐楷喆	邱栩晨	Nitthish
阮景寧	陳佳慶	林暉恩	Athul
葉祖豪	游俊祐	田宸瑋	Jewel
林宏任	黃至愷	陳丞澤	
	楊蔡政育	周晉民	
	廖偉捷	黃馨儀	
	賴靖方	陳好喬	
	趙思淳	黃雅雯	



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