



INTELLECTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING



Date: 23-05-2021

Time: 10:00AM



PMID : 2190283345

Passcode: 123456

An Online Event

on

Poster Presentation

Evaluators:

Dr. Hemadri Prasad Raju,
Associate Professor, Department
of CE

Dr. Chithambar Ganesh,
Assistant Professor, Department
of CE

Dr. O. Eswara Reddy
Faculty Advisor – IACE

Mr. Shaik Nurulla
Coordinator - IACE



SREE VIDYANIKETHAN ENGINEERING COLLEGE
(AUTONOMOUS)

Sree Sainath Nagar, Tirupati – 517102



Department: CIVIL ENGINEERING | Date: 23rd May 2021

Online "Poster presentation"

23rd May 2021

The Department of Civil Engineering of Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College organized an online event on "**Poster Presentation**" on 23rd May 2021. The event was conducted through Zoom platform from 10.30 A.M to 01.30 P.M for the benefit of **I, II, III & IV B.Tech. II Semester Civil Engineering A & B Section students.**

A total of 23 students participated in this activity. Convener Dr. O. Eswara Reddy, HoD, Chairman – BoS and Faculty Advisor – IACE, Dr. Hemadri Prasad Raju, Associate Professor and Dr. A. Chithambar Ganesh, Assistant Professor evaluated the Posters based on the appearance, content and presentation. After the evaluation Dr. O. Eswara Reddy announced the winners. The office bearers of IACE were the organizers of this event.


The winners are:

- 1st Prize: Ms. N. Pallavi (18121A0169) and Ms. P.Prathyusha (18121A0170), III B.Tech. CE 'A' Section
- 2nd Prize: Ms. A. Navya (18121A0105) and Ms. S. Sireesha (19125A0122), III B.Tech. CE 'A & B' Section
- 3rd Prize: Mr. S. Mohana Krishna (19125A0123), III B.Tech. CE 'B' Section

Later after declaring the winners Dr. O. Eswara Reddy addressed the participants by congratulating the winners and appreciating the participants. Also he explained the importance of preparing technical posters.


The Photographs of the event are as follows.






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Event Brochure



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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

INTELLECTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS



Date: 23/05/2021

A Poster Presentation on "GREEN BUILDING"

INTRODUCTION

According to sustainable development green innovation like buildings raised. It is green construction or sustainable building refers structure and using process that is environmentally responsible and resource efficient through a building. Green building is high performance structure and they promote healthy environment.

CONSTRUCTION

- Wool bricks
- Sustainable concrete
- Solar tiles
- Proper insulation
- Triple glazed window
- Instead of steel
- Bamboo

Projects in India

- Suzlon energy Ltd – Pune
- Doon school – Dehradun
- Nokia -Gurgoan
- Olympia technology park- Chennai.
- Rajiv Gandhi international airport – Hyderabad.
- Biodiversity conservation India - Bangalore.

Why we go green?

- Structural design efficiency
- Energy efficiency
- Water efficiency
- Material efficiency
- Waste and toxic efficiency
- Material we use for green

Merits and Demerits

*It improves the health and life style and recreation of the environment.
It handles the waste water management.
Protects biodiversity and ecosystem.*

*It needs more time to construct the building.
Availability of material is rare and economically high.
Need skilled workers to construct the building.*


Conclusion

Green building certification present moving target. We have to focus on objective performance measures and clear allocations of risks and responsibilities as a responsible "Civil Engineers."

START THINKING GREEN

Presented by:
L. Kiranmayee (19121A0152)
C..Jyoshna (19121A0116)
K. Meghana (19121A0136)

Poster on "Green Building" by Ms. L. Kiranmaye (19121A0152) Ms. C. Jyoshna (19121A0116) Ms. K. Meghana (19121A0136) II B.Tech. CE 'A' Section Students



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A Poster Presentation on **"SELF HEALING CONCRETE"**

INTRODUCTION

In recent years a bacteria based self healing concrete is being developed in order to extend the service life. A two component healing agent is added to the concrete mixture consist of bacteria and an organic mineral precursor compound.

WHAT IS SHC ?

It is a special type of concrete invented by a group of microbiology researchers under the head of henk jonkers . Self healing concrete is also known as "BIO CONCRETE". It is specially made to increase the life span of the durability of concrete structure by self healing action of that concrete.

WHAT BACTERIA IS USED

Specially selected type of bacteria genus bacillus, along with a calcium based nutrient known as calcium lactate, nitrogen and phosphorus are added to the ingredients of the concrete when it is being mixed . These self healing agents can lie dormant within the concrete for up to 200 years.

WHAT IS HAPPENING INSIDE SHC CONCRETE

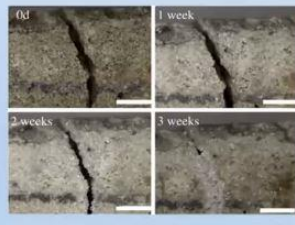
The concrete are formed on the surface of concrete due to many reasons like shrinkage, inadequate water for hydration...etc.
The water is deliberately forced into the cracks and the precursor is activated.
The activated precursor interim induces the bacteria to calcium carbonate called as lime stone and the crack is filled up

ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES

Helps in fill the cracks
Helps to reduce maintenance and repair.
Cost of SHC is double than conventional concrete.
Skilled labour is required.

CONCLUSION

Microbial concrete technology has proved to be the better than many conventional technologies because of its eco friendly nature and self healing abilities and increase in durability of various building materials and give them high strength for more bearing capacity and increase the life of the building.



Presented by:
K. YASHITH RAM 19121A0144
K. RAGA SWAROOP 19121A0145
B. THARUN BALAJI 19121A0112

Poster on "Self – Healing Concrete" by Mr. K. Yashith Ram (19121A0144), Mr. K. Raga Swaroop (19121A0145) and Mr. B. Tharun Balaji (19121A0112) II B.Tech. CE 'A' Section Students



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Date: 23/05/2021

A Poster Presentation on **"KINETIC FOOTFALL"**

Kinetic footfall is a sustainable energy source for generating electricity without consuming any natural resources. The purpose of kinetic footfall method is to generate efficient electrical energy using complex properties of materials and movements of humans.



In 2017, Pavgen, a UK-based technology company built a sidewalk in London using this kinetic footfall technology. The concept of kinetic footfall based on the principle of piezoelectricity. When the material is compressed the atoms press together, enough to change the properties of electrons.

Materials:
→ Top surface is made from recycled rubber and stainless steel and base slab is constructed from over 80% recycled materials with concrete.



Mechanism:
There are four types of floor mechanisms:
•Piezoelectric effect •Magnetic Transducers •Micro-generators •Static Capacitors
Piezoelectric effect is the commonly-used technology. A piezoelectric element like PZT, PVDF, etc., is used as transducer. It converts the kinetic energy into electrical energy upon stepping on the floor tile. Charges which can be splashed off.




Advantages:

- These tiles can be used indoors or outdoors in high traffic areas, and generates electricity from pedestrian footfall.
- If we implement this technology, we can supply the power to grids such as pedestrian lighting.
- Tiles are completely Renewable & Eco friendly technology.
- We can reduce approximately 6.817 tons of excessive CO₂ every day emissions by tiles into atmosphere, by using pavgen technology.
- To reduce the global warming caused while using traditional carbon fuels.
- Less maintenance cost.
- It is waterproof and damp proof.



Applications in civil engineering:

- This idea can be implemented in the floors of crowded places as footpaths, railway platforms etc.
- Stairs can be also used for production of energy by mere walking.
- Used for security purposes and in various alarm systems.
- For street lights.
- In bus station.
- In airports.
- In play grounds.

Conclusion:

- Promoting energy awareness is an integral part of this proposal.
- Pavgen tiles have been capable for generating 40V.
- They are particularly suitable for implementation in crowded areas.
- Energy generation source must be something easily implemented.
- It is a future energy renewable resource using kinetic energy.

Presented By:
18121A0105(A Navya)
19125A0122(S Sireesha)

Poster on "Kinetic Footfall" by Ms. A. Navya (18121A0105) and Ms. S. Sireesha (19125A0122) III B.Tech, CE 'A & B' Students



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Date: 22/05/2021

A Poster Presentation on “Construction Safety Issues”

Introduction

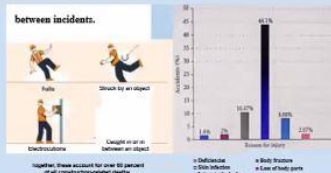
- > In India, Construction industry is the second largest industry, it provides employment to large people and also the construction area of civil engineering is one of the most hazardous industries.
- > In the present scenario, the Indian construction industry is quite large and complex involving latest technology as well as man power. On a par with the development, drawbacks in terms of safety and health aspects are also witnessed.
- > According to a recent study by the International Labour Organization (ILO), India has the world's highest accident rate among construction workers, that cited one survey by a local aid group showing that 165 out of every 1,000 workers are injured on the job.
- > The Indian construction labour force is 7.6% of the total world labour force and it contributes to 16.4% of fatal global occupational accidents .
- > In the construction industry the possibility of a fatality is five times more likely than in a manufacturing industry, whereas the risk of a major injury is two and a half times higher.
- > In the past few decades, need for safety awareness among construction industries was realized. This is due to the high cost associated with work related injuries, workers compensation, insurance premium, indirect costs of injuries, and litigation.

Factors responsible for Accidents

There are several factors responsible for health problems and construction site accidents.

- Lack of training
- Not using of PPE

- Lack of site inspection, Failure of structure
 - Safety symbols are not used
 - Unsafe site planning and layout
 - Unsafe scaffolding, Ladder, Machines, vehicles
 - Lack of safety arrangements, improper labour facilities
 - Electrical shock
 - Environmental factor
 - Due to alcohol and other reasons.
- > Construction projects carried out in large scale are following good safety measures as a separate safety department is available in these companies. But small scale projects taken up by local contractors are not aware of the safety requirements.
- > From the result of Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) on the causes of construction fatalities, it was shown that 39.9% of fatalities in construction were caused by falls, 5.4% were struck by objects, 8.5% were electrocution and 1.4% were caught in



Safety measures

There are several techniques that can be adopted for labour safety such as safety organization and management, safety policy, safety organization, safety training, safety committees, site layout, first aid, lighting, personal protective equipment, and welfare facilities.

Fundamental Pillars of lifecycle safety :-

- *People *Process *Product
- New effective measures for prevention of labour accidents
- Elimination- Physically remove the hazard
- Substitution- Replace the hazard
- Engineering Controls- Isolate people from the hazard
- Administrative Controls- Change the way people work
- Personal Protective Equipment- Protect the worker

Recommendations- Add more specific safety criteria in the education to the civil engineering body of knowledge at the next update.

Conclusion

The performance of the construction industry in terms of occupational health and safety is very poor. Larger construction projects are better organized whereas small to medium firms do not have an adequate safety criteria. Safety of workers in all constructions have to be improved. Contractors and owners must give utmost importance to the safety of the workers. The provisions available in the laws that should be followed by employers for ensuring safe construction site environment. The safety issues are to be considered right from the design stage till the completion and handing over of the structure.

Presented By:
20125A0104(Hemant Ganesh)

Poster on “Construction Safety Issues” by Mr. Hemant Ganesh (20125A0104) II B.Tech. CE 'B' Section Student



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Date: 23/05/2021

A Poster Presentation on “LOW COST HOUSING TECHNOLOGY”

INTRODUCTION

Low Cost Housing is a new concept which deals with effective budgeting and following of techniques which help in reducing the cost construction through the use of locally available materials along with improved skills and technology without sacrificing the strength, performance and life of the structure. Building construction cost can be divided into two parts namely: Building material cost: 65 to 70 % Labour cost: 35 to 30 %

In low cost housing, building material cost is less because we preferred alternative (Earthen materials, Natural Fibers, Industrial wastages options which will reduce the cost of materials.

WHY DO WE NEED LOW COST HOUSES

1. Growing population day by day
2. Affordable housing for BPL people
3. We need a solution that is fast
4. Easy to build
5. Fulfills the needs of conventional houses
6. Our country aims that in our near future each and every individual has his/her shelter for his family and to fulfill this need we definitely need some immediate plans.

BUILDING TECHNOLOGY

- ✓ Precast Channel Unit for Flooring/Roofing
- ✓ Precast Reinforced Concrete Joist & Plank system for Flooring/Roofing
- ✓ Thin R.C. Ribbed Slab for Floors and Roofs
- ✓ Precast Concrete Waffle Units for Floors and Roofs
- ✓ Prefabricated Reinforced Concrete L. Panels for Roofs
- ✓ Precast Dowlby-Curved Shell Units for Floors and Roofs
- ✓ Precast Reinforced Prestressed Concrete Ribbed or Cored Slab Units for Floors & Roofs
- ✓ Reinforced Brick and Reinforced Brick Concrete Slabs for Floors and Roofs
- ✓ Prefabricated Brick Panel for Floors Roofs

METHODS ADOPTED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF LOW COST HOUSES

- Recycling
- Extensive planning
- Modular planning
- Infilling



MODEL'S OF LOW COST HOUSES

- ✓ **Earth oven-vaulted house — Cal-Earth (San Nader Khalil)**
The construction involves packing of a tube-shaped cloth bag filled with earth and reinforced using wire, this structure resists earthquakes and other calamities with a mere wall thickness of 15 centimeters.
- ✓ **Aranva Housing Project — B.Y. Doshi**
Built around labyrinth of paved internal pathways and parks, these housing units in Indore succeeded in developing a large community accommodating about 60,000 individuals in 6300 dwellings within an area of 85 hectares
- ✓ **Empower Shack — Urban Think Tank**
Designed at the time of Post-Apartheid South Africa for the residents of Cape Town. The buildings occupy a smaller footprint as compared to a typical shum with dense accommodation, that using the land more efficiently and making the community members long term stakeholders.
- ✓ **Post - Tsunami Housing — Shineru Ban**
The project proposed 100 houses over an area of 71 square meters for the Muslim fishing community in Tissamaharama in Sri Lanka. Each house prototype includes two bedrooms, a hall and living/ dining space etc with wooden screens. etc are the some of models of Low cost houses.

DATA ANALYSIS OF BUILDING MATERIALS

Sl. No	Material	Percentage	% of Saving
1	BS 800 Thick Reinforcing RCC	RCC 100 mm	30
2	RCC Slabs over RCC joist	RCC	10
3	Precast/curved steel roofing	RCC	40
4	RCC door frames	Frames	30
5	Precast concrete doors, entry frames	Frames and slabs	50
6	Precast/curved door windows	Frames and slabs (concrete class timber)	30
7	RCC window frames	Timber frames	30
8	RCC doors	Timber window frames	50
9	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	RCC lintels	35
10	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	Cast concrete	30
11	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	RCC lintels	50
12	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	RCC lintels	30
13	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	Timber/concrete	20-35
14	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	Timber/concrete	35-45
15	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	steel concrete	50-60
16	Precast/curved doors, entry frames	Rigid PVC	60

CONCLUSION

It is now possible to build Speedy and Low Cost Housing for Rural without making any compromise with the strength or materials being used. All the above stated techniques and methods also help in saving energy. Low cost construction is concept which is generalized and based on three factors which are structural design, method of budgeting & cost cutting and materials used. So, all these three factors must be optimized for low cost construction.

Presented By:
20125A0103 (C.Venkat Charan)
20125A0115 (A. Yugandhar)
20125A0116 (B.Sai Prakash)

Poster on “Low Cost Housing Technology” by Mr. C. Venkat Charan (20125A0103), Mr. A. Yugandhar (20125A0115) and Mr. B. Sai Prakash (20125A0116) II B.Tech. CE 'A' Section Students

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
INTELLECTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
A Poster Presentation “Self Healing of Concrete”

Introduction

Self healing of concrete is a concrete which heals itself when it comes in contact with air and water, it produces lime on out layer of concrete.
In most traditional concrete mixtures 20-30% of the cement is left unhydrated.
If cracking of the concrete occurs, unreacted cement grains may become exposed to moisture penetrating the crack.
In that case the hydration process may start again and hydration products may fill up and heal the crack.

Methods adopted for self healing of concrete

- > Autogenous self-healing method.
- > Capsule based self healing method.
- > Vascular self healing method.
- > Electrode position self healing method.
- > Microbial self healing method.

Implemented approaches for the development of self healing of concrete

Working and uses of self healing of concrete

Working : Unlike regular concrete, self healing concrete, contains bacteria called bacillus pastenii, along with a form of starch that serves as food of starch that serves as food for the bacteria. These bacteria stay dormant in the concrete until a crack forms and air gets in.
Uses : It can last decades of centuries. This is the biggest advantage of self-healing concrete. Self healing concrete decreases concrete maintenance in normal concrete, you have to fill and set the cracks.

Applications of self healing of concrete

Conclusion

Self healing concrete is the best solution for the demand of sustainable concrete due to its ability of self repair and durability.
In further, self healing concrete is going to play the most important role in concrete technology.

Presented By:
20125A0106(SUMALATHA)
20125A0110(GEETHA NANDINI)

Poster on "Self- healing Concrete" by Mr. Sumalatha (20125A0106) and Mr. Geetha Nandini (20125A0110) II B.Tech. CE 'B' Section Students

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING
INTELLECTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS
A Presentation on “prefabrication construction”

Date: 23/05/2021

Prefabricated construction is the practice of assembling a variety of components of a structure at a manufacturing site and transporting those sub-assemblies to the location of the construction jobsite. Prefabricated construction is sometimes thought of as a low-end and mass produced mode of construction.

Advantages:

- 1.Saving in cost, material, time & manpower.
- 2.Shuttering and scaffolding is not necessary.
- 3.Installation of building services and finishes can be done immediately.
- 4.Independent of weather condition.
- 5.Components produced at close supervision, so quality is good
- 6.Clean and dry work at site.
7. Possibility of alterations and reuse
- 8.Correct shape and dimensions and sharp edges are maintained
- 9.Very thin sections can be entirely precast with precision.

Disadvantages:

- Handling and transportation may cause breakages of members during the transit and extra provision is to be made.
- Difficulty in connecting precast units so as to produce same effect as monolithic. This leads to non-monolithic construction.
- They are to be exactly placed in position, otherwise the loads coming on them are likely to get changed and the member may be affected.

Disadvantages:

- High transport cost
- Need of erection equipment
- Skilled labour and supervision is required.

Full Prefabricated Construction

Conclusion

Pre-fabrication has a great potential to respond to new market demands. Possible solution lie not only within the classical advantages related to working conditions, also in new developments of materials such as high performances and self-compacting concrete, buildings system such as mixed structures, manufacturing technology, automation, service integrated products and others.

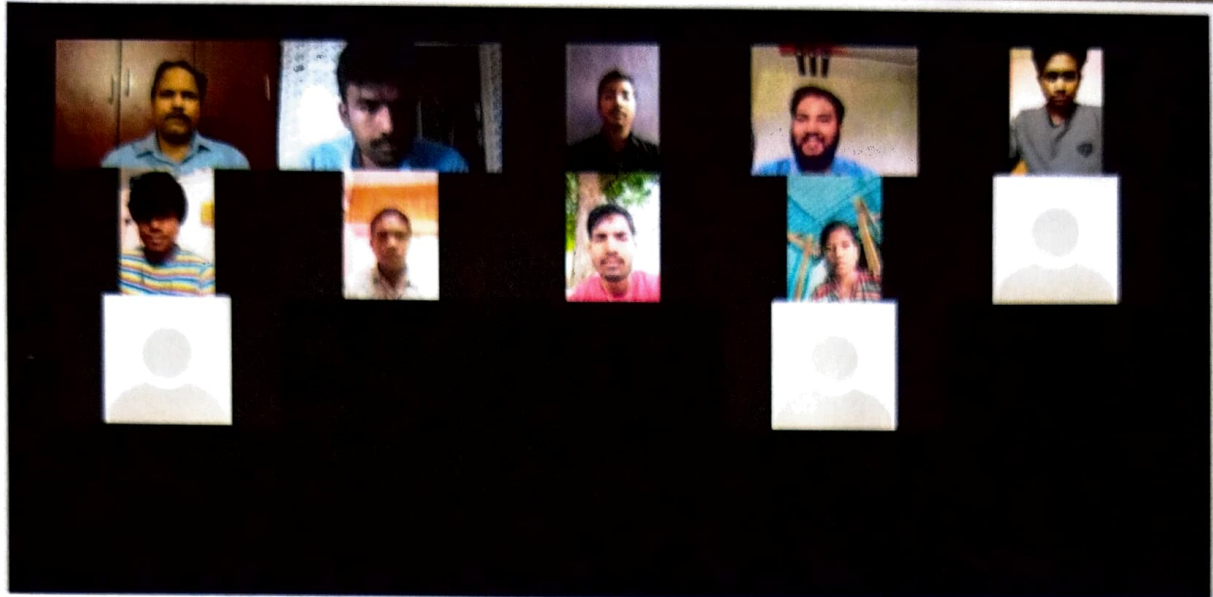
Presented By:
19125A0115 (K. Bhavya sree)

Poster on "Prefabrication Construction" by Mr. K. Bhavya sree (19125A0115) III B.Tech. CE 'B' Section Student

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Dr. O. Eswara Reddy's Final note to the Participants



(Dr. O. Eswara Reddy)

Faculty Advisor-IACE

Professor, HOD and Chairman-BOS



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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

INTELLECTUAL ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS (IACE)



**Online Poster Presentation on
"Recent Trends in Civil Engineering"**

May 23, 2021

Certificate of Merit

This is to certify that **N.PALLAVI** of bearing Roll No. 18121A0169 of III B.Tech. Civil Engineering of Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati has participated and won 1st prize in "Poster Presentation Competition" on May 23, 2021 organized by Intellectual Association of Civil Engineers (IACE), Department of Civil Engineering, Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College (Autonomous), Tirupati.

Dr. O. ESWARA REDDY
Faculty Advisor - IACE

Dr. B. M. SATISH
Principal, SVEC



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**Online Poster Presentation on
"Recent Trends in Civil Engineering"**

May 23, 2021

Certificate of Merit

This is to certify that **P.PRATHYUSHA** of bearing Roll No. 18121A0170 of III B.Tech. Civil Engineering of Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati has participated and won 1st prize in "Poster Presentation Competition" on May 23, 2021 organized by Intellectual Association of Civil Engineers (IACE), Department of Civil Engineering, Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College (Autonomous), Tirupati.

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**Online Poster Presentation on
"Recent Trends in Civil Engineering"**

May 23, 2021

Certificate of Merit

This is to certify that **A.NAVYA** of bearing Roll No. **18121A0105** of III B.Tech. Civil Engineering of Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati has participated and won **2nd prize** in "Poster Presentation Competition" on **May 23, 2021** organized by Intellectual Association of Civil Engineers (IACE), Department of Civil Engineering, Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College (Autonomous), Tirupati.

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**Online Poster Presentation on
"Recent Trends in Civil Engineering"**

May 23, 2021

Certificate of Merit

This is to certify that **S.SIREESHA** of bearing Roll No. **19125A0122** of III B.Tech. Civil Engineering of Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati has participated and won **2nd prize** in "Poster Presentation Competition" on **May 23, 2021** organized by Intellectual Association of Civil Engineers (IACE), Department of Civil Engineering, Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College (Autonomous), Tirupati.

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Online Poster Presentation on
"Recent Trends in Civil Engineering"
May 23, 2021

Certificate of Merit

This is to certify that **S.MOHAN KRISHNA** of bearing Roll No. **19125A0123** of III B.Tech. Civil Engineering of Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College, Tirupati has participated and won **3rd prize** in "Poster Presentation Competition" on **May 23, 2021** organized by Intellectual Association of Civil Engineers (IACE), Department of Civil Engineering, Sree Vidyanikethan Engineering College (Autonomous), Tirupati.

Dr. O. ESWARA REDDY
Faculty Advisor - IACE

Dr. B. M. SATISH
Principal, SVEC