

Hindusthan **College of Engineering and Technology An Autonomous Institution**



DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING





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VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT

To be recognized globally for pre-eminence in Civil Engineering education, research and service.

MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT

- To impart scientific and technical knowledge for professional practice, advanced study and research in Civil Engineering.
- To equip the students with ingenious leadership and organizational skills for a successful professional career.
- To inculcate professional and ethical responsibilities related to industry, society and environment.



PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)

To produce graduates with the ability to

- Excel as practicing engineers, academicians and researchers with a comprehensive knowledge in Civil Engineering.
- Play a significant role as team players and leaders in challenging environments for nation's infrastructure development, environmental protection and sustainability.
- Uphold professional and ethical responsibilities as engineers, consultants and entrepreneurs while addressing the demands of the society.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSO)

The graduates will be able to:

- Apply their engineering knowledge, communication skills, professional and ethical principles to solve problems in civil engineering and contribute to the infrastructure development in a sustainable way.
- Use their engineering background to excel in competitive exams for advanced study, research and professional career.



Green Construction

INTRODUCTION

Green construction refers to the philosophy and processes that makes the creation and usage of the built environment as friendly to the natural environment as possible. From the design stage to assembly to the functionality of the structure upon completion, green construction focuses on reducing negative impacts to the planet and even adding some positive benefits.

Construction is a necessary part of modern life – humans need homes to live in, schools to learn in, businesses to work at and roads to drive on. Any construction will have some inevitable impact on the environment. With a growing global emphasis on sustainability, it is the responsibility of the construction industry to take steps to both minimize their own footprint in raising a new building as well as designing that building to operate in a sustainable way for many years to come.



Green construction is the answer to that call and is a rapidly growing aspect of the industry.

The first step in construction is design. Architects and engineers work to create blueprints and plans for the new building and the property it stands on. This is where the layout of the building, the outward appearance of the building, and all the systems and components that make up the structure are sketched out and prepared to be put into action.

This design stage is one of the most important for green construction because this is where decisions are made about what type of features should be included in the new project and the sustainable steps to take to execute the build. Everything from the electrical and water systems inside to the landscaping outside can have a hand in the green status of the building, and the designers are the ones who create the instructions for the builders.

Environmental architecture and environmental design are actually the top "green degrees" offered by colleges and universities nationwide. Today's students hold the environment as one of their top concerns for the future, so many are pursuing careers in sustainability. As more designers receive training in green architecture, that influence will continue to fuel the steps toward a greener construction industry.

One of the aspects of construction that has the biggest negative impact on the environment is the processing of building materials. Creating the wood, steel, concrete and other materials used in construction can cause deforestation, pollution, carbon emissions and other harmful effects.

To minimize this impact, green construction can look at the materials they use and how they are sourced, processed and disposed of to make more environmentally friendly choices.

Green Construction

A building could be built with more eco-friendly natural materials instead of heavily processed or potentially toxic ones. Another option is to use higher quality materials to reduce the need for frequent repairs or replacements.

Construction teams can also recycle materials that have been saved from demolished buildings or scraped as unused components from other projects. Many metals are durable and can be reused or recast for new buildings, reducing the heavy impact of extracting more raw materials from the earth. Concrete and other materials can also be recycled.

Green buildings often turn to cleaner alternative energy options as a means to power (or partially power) their operations.

For most buildings, an easy way to do this is through solar panels. Many modern offices and homes have solar panels installed on their roofs. These panels can collect the sunlight exposed to the top of the building each day and help create electricity. Buildings with more surrounding property might have larger solar arrays set up on the ground adjacent to the buildings.

Even a few small solar panels can help to create greener energy and reduce the use of fossil fuels and their emissions.





Green Construction

Modern buildings have lights, HVAC units, running water and other amenities that require power and resources. For many of these, there are eco-friendly options that improve efficiency and reduce energy usage and costs compared to other options.

One example of this is windows. Thin windows that aren't well-sealed can cause excessive heat transfer, meaning that HVAC systems need to expend more energy to maintain temperature control. Installing high-quality double-paned windows with a strong seal can reduce the unwanted heat transfer and energy usage. Similar effects can be had by upgrading doors and insulation.

Other examples of environmentally friendly fixtures include:

- Energy efficient lightbulbs
- Automatic sensors for lights to turn off when a room is unused
- Toilets with variable flushing strengths
- Motion-sensor faucets in bathrooms and kitchens

As green construction becomes the standard in the industry, celebrating the progress and achievements on the path to sustainability can be a big part of continuing to drive those steps.

Awards, honors and unique certifications are all used to acknowledge accomplishments in green construction by contractors, industry leaders and the buildings themselves. The most well-known of these is LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design), a green rating and certification system administered by the U.S. Green Building Council. By reaching various ecofriendly benchmarks, projects can be awarded LEED Certified, Silver, Gold or Platinum status.

These certifications become a badge of honor for a building and the teams who built it. Companies are striving to reach the highest levels they can through pushing the boundaries and innovating in new ways.

Modular buildings are structures that are constructed in a factory setting before being transported for assembly on site.

Despite having been used as a method of construction for decades, this type of modular structure is increasingly being used for a wider range of construction projects, ranging from offices and hospitality builds to residential properties, and more.

Modular buildings are manufactured in sections away from construction sites before being delivered to the desired location where they are installed into a final building design. 60-90% of the work is completed in a factory-controlled environment, either as a complete structure or as modular subassemblies for a larger project.



This offsite construction allows the use of lean manufacturing techniques to create the prefabricated modules. These modular units can be placed end-to-end or stacked up to create different configurations. The modular construction process is completed onsite using inter-module connections (or inter-connections) to tie the units together.

Permanent modular buildings, such as prefabricated homes, are built to standards that are equal or higher than traditional site built properties, ensuring high levels of quality control.

Permanent modular construction (PMC) can be carried out with a variety of building materials, such as concrete, steel or wood, and can also include provision for adding windows, power supplies, water and sewage pipes, telecommunications, air conditioning and more. Many of these additional features can be installed before being taken to site, saving construction time later in the process. These PMC structures are designed to remain in one location once built and can include as many storeys as allowed by building regulations.

The design phase is particularly important in the creation of modular buildings. Design for Manufacture and Assembly (DfMA) practices need to be used to make sure the assembly tolerances are controlled and ensure any slack or misalignment can be taken up. CAD systems, additive manufacture (3D printing) and manufacturing control systems are important for modular construction since the components cannot easily be realigned onsite.

Types

Modular buildings generally fall under one of two types - permanent or temporary. Within these types, the actual buildings can range from 'flat-pack' solutions to façade systems and those where much of the construction is completed offsite before being delivered and put together.

The cost varies depending on scale of the project and the types of materials used. Other factors, such as the inclusion of internal fittings and fixtures, can also impact the cost of a modular building. However, case studies show they can offer significant savings when compared to traditional construction. This is due to factors such as weather not being a problem in delaying a project schedule and the ability to work on the structure offsite while the site is being prepared, reducing construction industry lead-times for completion.

How long a modular building lasts depends on whether it has been designed to be temporary or permanent. However, where many people still associate modular buildings with temporary structures, modern modular constructions can be built to last just like a traditional build.

PMCs have to meet building regulations that meet or exceed the same building standards required for traditional builds, and many are built using the same materials as regular buildings. While modular buildings undergo tests to ensure quality (and safety), they will still need maintenance just like any other construction to maintain them and extend their life.

With this all taken into account, modular buildings can last for decades and many prefabricated buildings built just after World War Two are still in use today.

Volumetric modular construction is where as much of the construction is completed offsite as possible. This could, for example, mean adding the fittings for a bathroom before the room is brought to site and tied into the rest of the structure.

Modular construction offers several advantages over traditional construction techniques. These include:

- Construction delays due to adverse weather and other onsite issues are not an issue with factory manufacture, eliminating many potential delays to project completion dates
- Factory conditions allow for a higher quality product with improved operating procedures and monitoring, while employees are able to work in a more comfortable environment. Construction can also more easily be extended 24/7 if required to complete a project
- Material supplies are easier to control in a factory setting, reducing wastage and thereby cost, as well as lowering the environmental impact of a build. The UK group WRAP, estimates that this can equate to up to a 90% reduction in material use as compared to traditional builds
- Manufacture of the modules can begin before onsite preparations, such as foundations, are complete, speeding up the whole build process
- Modular construction allows for different parts of the building to be built at the same time further reducing the time taken to complete a project
- Modular construction is highly suited to remote locations where onsite building could prove difficult or expensive. Building away from these locations also means that staff can work in places where medical and sanitary provision is more readily available if required
- Modular structures can be added to over time or even be treated as a relocatable building which can also be readily refurbished to meet a new need
- Because modular units need to meet regulations for travel and assembly, the final product can end up being more durable than a traditional build that didn't have to be assessed part by part

There are a few challenges associated with modular builds, including:

- The transportation of finished modular building sections can require a lot of space
- Manufacturing and transportation restrictions can limit the size of each modular unit, which can impact room sizes

Applications

- Where modular building used to be associated with temporary structures, improvements in quality, design and unit sizes mean that this type of construction continues to find new applications. From offices to homes and even larger builds like sports halls, the uses of modular construction are constantly growing.
- No longer associated with small, low cost structures, the modern wave of modular buildings are proving that they can be used for any number of applications while offering cost and time savings along with comparable levels of quality to traditional builds.



whenever i try to Smile without you; i end up Crying! whenever i try to live without you; i end up dying!

Done by Divakar P , III Civil



Drawing by Hindhuja G , IV Civil



Drawing by Fahumitha Afreen.R , IV Civil



Drawing by Annapurani V , IV Civil



Drawing by Annapurani V , IV Civil



Drawing by Annapurani V , IV Civil



Drawing by Annapurani V , IV Civil



Drawing by Annapurani V , IV Civil

பிதிய சகாய்தத்தின் ஃரம்பம் தாங்கள் பிரம்மாக்கள் தாங்கள் பிரம்மாக்கள் தாங்கள் பிரம்மாக்கள் தாங்கள் பிரம்மாண்டி இருவாக்கள் குதனைப் பில்லைர் பிரம்மாண்டி இருவாக திற்கும் எங்கள் கட்டிடங்கள் எங்கள் பட்டும் எங்கள் கறிக்கொள் அன்ல, கம்பீரக் கட்டிடங்களையும் எங்கள் கடனம்கயு!! தான்மஹால் தான் எங்கள் என்னவுக் கோடு ஏன தீங்கள் நிணைத்தால்,?

எட்டாவது அதிரமத்தை சந்திரனில் அல்லவா நடடி குடியியாம்.!

ூம்! கட்டுப்பாடுகள் ஏதும் தேல்லை எங்கள் கற்பனைக்கு; தனாகலும் ராத்தியலில்லை எங்களி வெற்றிக்கு!! இவனக நிலைநிரைத்தும் தாண்களில், என்றும் வங்கள் னக இங்கிலே தூசுதிம்;

ிதனாலோ என்றுகவா, வுதனாலோ விதால்கவால், தன்னம்பிக்கை கலத்த கர்வத்தோடி புக்குமும் விதால்கவால், தன்னம்பிக்கை கலத்துவன் என்று!!)

G. HINDHOJA

Poetry by Hindhuja G ,IV Civil

LOBINISON GLIFIS LOOFIBEON 968ான் காற்றினை___ ிய்யாரமாய் சுவாசித்து கொண்டாடு 235501mil SUIS! BOMPHICEONON OBTIONISTIC နာကြလ်နှားစာကျို ဆိုဖြန်း อิธนาย พิวมัณมร อายาเอาราเต 1 80 พงกายแอกกล้า 505 ! Jboorron BCB 15 monorà OB 1000 LIGI ഗതിട്ടത്നസ് ക്രിട്ട ! மரங்களைக் காயப்படுத்தா 65 ---baltzonni DOB 1 மனங்களைக் காயப்படுத்தாகே... bootsonrie aus ! しのうちちらいようのろのちののあるいちょ கேயம் வதாலைந்தால் இற்றுலகில் நீடிம் லர் நாள் கொலைந்து போலாய்

Poetry by Annapurani V, **IV Civil**

ONE-SIDE LOVE
* கிடைகள் அரணீபையும் ககுடிக் கொண்டு
കിതെങ്ങ്ങൾ തൽ എന്നിൽ കുണിന്റെ കിങ്ങൽ കി
ക്രെനിയന്റെ കമ്മിത്തുതയ പുനിയന്റെ തിലന്ന്യിശിൽ
மிடிக்கிய நாகத்தில் எடுதுகிறைன்
. 2mi കണ്ടും പ്രലൂത്നില് ഉഗ്മന് Frita റിങ്ങങ്ങ
திலாத்து வை ல்யணீணே கில்னன
என்னை அமந்துக்கு கண்ணே
JRIENDSHIP
* உண்னை பிரிந்து செல்ல
പത്തത്ന ചാന്ത്രങ്ങ് റെക്ക്സ്
உன்னன வெறுத்து கொல்ல
ஆரு நாள் வந்தான் அத என் மரணாம்
* டன்னமலாக தேசிப்பவர்களை
வுடு தியியுக்
கண்களை முடி
நினைகீடும் போது
அரினன் ஏக்கம்
ALAGEN MIDIE
pulling totat
But Borolovoli But Bort ON OIGHIME

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LIFE

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சேதால்வியைக் தண்டு தவர்ந்து போகக் தூரது ஏலினனில் தவர்த்து போகும் தேரத்தில், தோல்வி மீண்டும் வுகு "வெற்றியை கண்டுவிடும்"

Mom: என்ணிக்கை இல்லாம்ல் தின்ஷம் நான் மகிழீந்த வாழ்ந்த காலம் உன் அன்பில் வாழ்ந்த நாட்கள்தான்..... வாழ்ந்த காலம் உன் அன்பில் வாழ்ந்த நாட்கள்தான் எண்ணி எண்ணி தினம் அருதறும் உண்ணை மரிந்த நாட்கள்தான் உன் அன்வில் வாழு மீண்டும் ஆகு தெருண்மம் வேண்வும்..... உன் அன்பில் வாழு மீண்டும் ஆகு தெருண்மம் வேண்வும்....

FRIEND

* ഉത്തെന്തികണിസ് ചാട്രക്കില് വനത്തിസ്തിൽ ലിധുകി വനത്തെയ്പ്പുംക്കി കെട്രനിയന്ത്രം....

எணிணங்கள் எதுவும் என் மனதிர்க்கிப் புரியாது..... கனவுகள் காணும் கிதலத்திர்க்கு **மண்ண்**தெரியாது..... உண்ணில் என்னை தொலைத்தால் என்னை800 தேடி அவைதுகி8றன் தினரும்...

V LOVE உந்தன் சின்றில் உறுகிய நொட்சம் கின்றும் உந்தன் அன்பை கிழந்து உடைகிறது கூதலம் சொலிலத் திடிக்கிறது உன் காதலை..... ഷ്യതനസ് എന്റെ നണ്ടെ ഇതിക്കിന്റെ ഇത് ന്വാനത്ത്വ്..... ളന്ടും സെന്ത് പ്രകവള കനില്വ കാൽക്തനന് ലാകവളം റാഹിച്ചം. காதல் தந்த காயத்தின் வழி.... മിഥിക്കര് ചെല്ലവും കാൽത്തിന്റ് ഉത്നി.... കിട്ടഡ് കിത്രര്ക്ക് കിന്റെ പ്രത്നേത് നാന്നുഡ് தான் நாக்கவில்லை * கண் பார்த்து லயல் கிலிர்க்கிறேன்..... பார்த்த டின் என்னை மற்கீகிதேன்...... டன்னையீ കനത്തുട്ടെനൽ ഖനങ്ങിയ വാജ്കിന്റേൽ Loronon உனக்காக உலிர் கொகக்கிலான்..... 2ത്ക്കനക്കമി ലഗ്ന് ചന്ധ്കിലുത് ലത്തത നിത്തത്ത് മേന്തത് ചത്നത്കിന്തേണ്.... ചത്ത് ആള് മുമ്പഡ ഇളിൽ ലഗ്ദനിൽ തുള്ള് കിട്രഗ്രങ് உன்பையான அன்போடு

Done by Laxmi R , IV Civil கண்களில் நிடிலாட சுருவிழி கலைத்தாட காத்திகந்த காலம் போதும் ' காணணம் உன் நினைவாக A நயம் உண் வடிவாக அருந்த என் நிலையை போலும் போதும் போதும் பொல்லாத உன் நினைவு - நெதைம் தனில் GLOTIDIO GLOTIDIO ற்றும் தோணீழும் തൽ ഉക്ന ഉത്നിതത്തിൽ றன் வாட வேண்டும் வேண்டும் வேண்டும் ചുജ്നു ക്ലാം കെട്ടത്തി கண்களுக்க தந்தவனை

துழ்த்திடும் அநவிலில் வெள்ளைத் தாமனர வென்தாமன**ர**மனில் நின்றிடும் தேவனத குவதை கூறினால் சிழற்சோலைகள் மனர்த்திடும் தோலைமன் மலரிடை மயிலினாம் ஆடும் சொலைமன் மலரிடை மயிலினாம் ஆடும் த்தவில் கூறைகும் குரலைனில் மாந்தர்கள் மாந்தர்கள் மயங்கிடும் மான்புலு இயற்கைகள் இயற்கைகலைக் கண்டதும் தெள்ளியக் கூறிதைகள்

அதிதானை பெருந்துப் பயணம் அழுலிய பூத்துக்கு குறுக்கும் சானைவலை வழிலியங்கும் பணிழுட்டம் ஆனால் இவர்னை நாக்க்க மடீரும் மனம் போக்கில்லை நடத்துனர் தாவேண்டிய வுண்ணு ரோகதே பி!! லாயரலைரி

<u>ஆ</u> து (പക്ഷത്തം യന ഉമ്പുംശ്ര	
9	ாழுதிய வாக்கியம் <i>இ</i> ல்லை	
जाळा ।	மாறிஸ் உண்ணை ஊழிநி	
	വന്ത്രണയന്ത്ര സമിക്ഷം	
المحمد المحمد	நொது வணீடு	
(தேனை மடீடும் எடுப்பது போல	
2000	nonen unit la nonen	
2	நடன்ப மட்டும் பெர்துக்கொண்டேன்.	
Gubo	ல வீசப்படும் பொருள்	
a	~ கமே விருவது	
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	விழிராப்பு விசையோ?	
Done by		

Kaviya K , IV Civil



THANK YOU!!!