

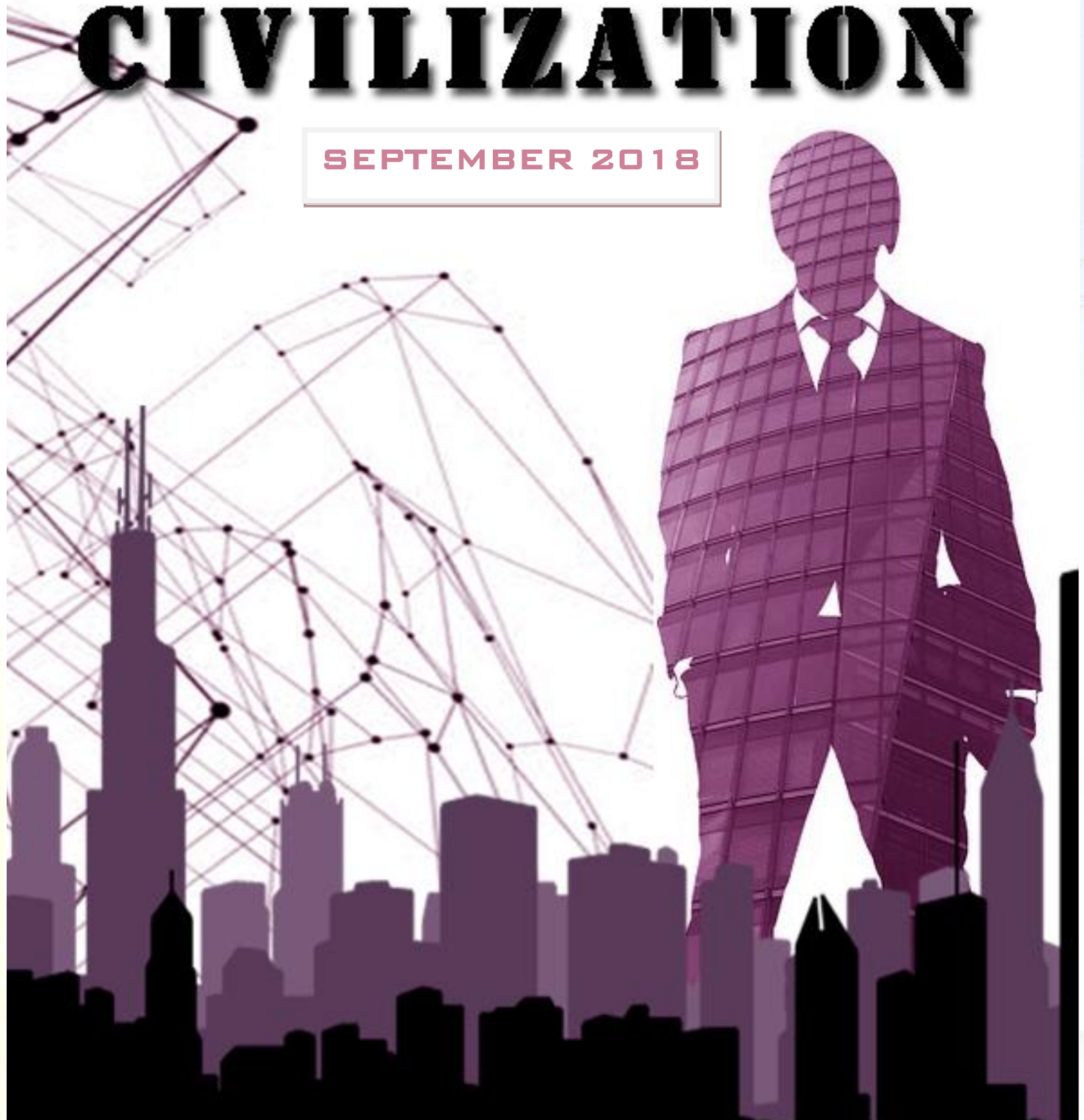


DEPARTMENT OF
CIVIL ENGINEERING



CIVILIZATION

SEPTEMBER 2018



"DESIGNING THE WORLD"

VOLUME 02 | ISSUE 05
SEPTEMBER

VISION

To be a Department imparting knowledge in Civil Engineering education, research, entrepreneurship and Industry outreach services for creating sustainable infrastructure and enhancing the quality of Life with professional and ethical values

MISSION

- To provide an effective learning environment enabling to be a competent Civil Engineer.
- To motivate research and Entrepreneurial initiatives in the Field of Civil Engineering
- To inculcate ethical values to serve the society with high order Professionalism.

The Big Bend: Giant U-shaped skyscraper planned for New York World'S Longest Building

Architecture firm proposing to build 'world's longest building' – a curved 4,000 ft long skyscraper.



A NEW YORK architectural firm has proposed a creative way to bend the city's restrictive property zoning rules with a new curved skyscraper that aims to be the world's longest building.

The Big Bend – measuring 4,000 feet (1.22km) in length from end to end – features a striking U-shaped bend at its highest central point. The imposing slim tower, when fully stretched out, would be nearly double the height of some of the world's tallest skyscrapers, including the Burj Khalifa (the world's tallest) and New York's One World Trade Center (the tallest in the Western Hemisphere). It has yet to be revealed how narrow the slender structure will be, but the new building will also feature a lift that can “travel in curves”, moving both vertically and horizontally in continuous loops along the length of the glass-lined tower. Overlooking Central Park, The Big Bend would join area of luxury skyscrapers in the city known as “Billionaires' Row”.

Source - <https://www.independent.co.uk/>

Cost Effective Building

Thermocol: It is the trade name of a very light and cellular plastic material. Initially it is obtained in liquid form and then moulded into desired forms. It is an excellent insulating material of heat, sound and electricity.

It is very light, strong and durable. It resists dampness. Its compressive strength is 117 to 144 kg/cm². It can be manufactured in any colour, though it is mostly white in colour. It is very soft, can be easily swan, cut, broken and scratched with nails.

It is used for heat and sound insulation in refrigeration and air conditioning buildings. It is used in acoustic treatment and lining of ceiling and walls. Thermocol is available in slabs 50×50, 60×60, 100×100, 50×100 cm and 15 to 25 mm thick. Thermocol is another name for Polystyrene, it's a synthetic aromatic (benzene derivative) polymer made from the monomer styrene (a monomer is a molecule that may bind chemically to other molecules to form a polymer, hence the name Polystyrene). It can be either solid or foam and because of its resilience is often used in protective packaging – CD and DVD cases and Styrofoam peanuts. It is most assuredly not eco-friendly, it doesn't degrade for hundreds of years and is resistant to photolysis.

Thermocol or polystyrene has already found extensive use as filler material in structural members. Various studies have also shown that thermocol panels offer high bending stiffness at low densities due to minimal compressive and flexural strength. It is because of their ability to withstand external forces, that construction materials are considered in the design of a structural framework. There have been cases where similar ideas have been tried, one such case being "Thermo 'Cool' Houses" a German technology brought to coastal parts of Surathkal by Captain Karl Neugebauer, the engineer and promoter of Eco-thermo Constructions. The houses are built using thermocol moulds and the strength is obtained by filling the block with concrete. These houses are aimed to be very energy efficient. An investigation was focused on the strength capability of lightweight web sandwich panel (LWSP). This study dealt with the LWS's strength under flexural loading (one point load & three point load) by treating these LWSPs as a floor and also, studying LWSP strength under axial load by treating these LWSPs as a wall. It was found that the material cost for building using the Reinforced Thermocol technology was lesser than the quarried stones for building a wall. Although due to the labour intensive process that masonry work requires, the conventional method was more expensive on labour than the Reinforced Thermocol technology. Hence the technology offers a way of meeting the housing demand at a total lower cost. Thus we aim to prove that by using Reinforced Thermocol as an alternate building material we can achieve an easy, fast and cheap method of construction.

Mr. S. Premkumar
Assistant Professor (SS)

TUNNEL WATERPROOFING

Tunnels are built with a design life of over 100 years. This implies that we need to make sure the tunnel is constructed with high standards. A waterproofing system has the task of protecting the tunnel against any unforeseen entry of aggressive moisture with chemicals through the soil covering the tunnel. The right system of applying waterproofing to the tunnel depends on criteria like water table, height of water pressure, desired degree of water tightness, concentration of chemicals in ground water, etc. Accordingly a system which is technically and economically satisfying can be chosen. The basic design of such system shall involve two concepts, Drained system and Pressure system. The drained system allows the water to get channelized and drained out. It is called as the Umbrella system. On the other hand, the pressure system holds back the water behind a membrane for perpetual period. It is otherwise called Submarine system.



Tunnel Membrane

A tunnel waterproofing system comprises of components like shotcrete, primary drainage, waterproofing membrane, protection sheet. Shotcrete lining is first given for sufficient thickness to facilitate the functions of other components. The primary drainage allows spot-wise collection of water ingress, normally located where the anchors/bolts penetrate the shotcrete lining with drainage channels. It serves as substrate for membrane installation. Drainage layer consists of mesh/dimpled membrane installed on shotcrete using PVC disks to allow water to drain out of umbrella system. A PVC-P twin layer membrane is usually provided as the waterproofing membrane whose thickness shall vary between 2 mm to 3 mm. A protection sheet is finally applied in arch areas with reinforced concrete, over the

waterproofing membrane. This sheet should have high impact strength and high tensile strength with additional flexibility during cold weather.



Provisions for Drainage and Shotcreting

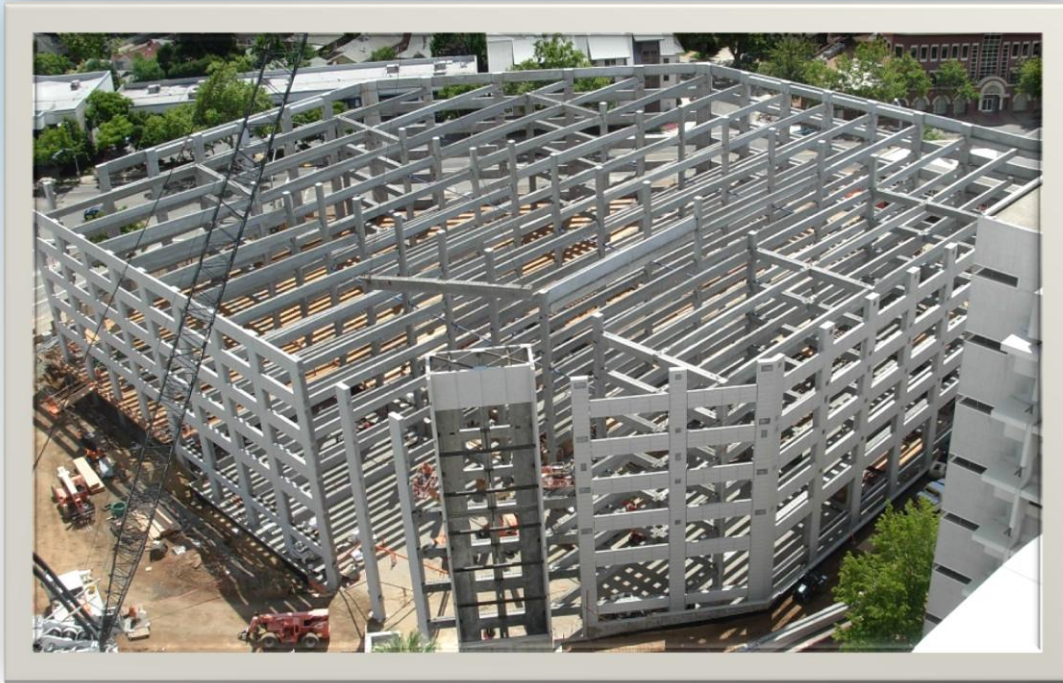
Source: Master Builder – August 2018

How is Precast Built???

Precast concrete consists of concrete (a mixture of cement, water, aggregate and often admixtures) that is cast into specific shapes at a location other than its final in-service position. The concrete is placed into a form, or mould typically made of wood or steel, and cured before being stripped from the form, typically the following day. These components are then transported to the construction site for erection into place.

Precast concrete is reinforced with either conventional reinforcing bars, strands with high-tensile strength, or a combination of both. Prestressing is a method of reinforcement where the steel strands are pretensioned in the form before the concrete is cast. Once the concrete is cured to a specific strength, the strands are cut (detensioned). As the strands, having bonded to the concrete, attempt to regain their original untensioned length, they bond to the concrete and apply a compressive force. This compressive force allows precast elements to span greater distances, carry more load, or a combination of both. Prestressing also reduces cracks as the members are in compression. Often it, allows precast members to be reduced in size and weight relative to a similar conventional reinforced, cast-in place concrete member.

A variety of components can be fabricated from precast concrete, meeting a range of project needs. The designer should consult with a producer early in the design phase to determine what components will work most efficiently and review specific sizes, joint locations, and other details that can create cost efficient options. The most versatile of building systems is precast concrete construction. Its ability to adapt to many different functions makes it a favourite of architects, engineers, and contractors alike.



The definition of efficient is “achieving maximum productivity with minimum wasted effort or expense.” Precast concrete embodies this term throughout every stage of a building’s life. From concept through completion, precast concrete checks every box. Efficient design uses thinner sections, precast concrete production uses the least amount of labour and materials, the speed of installation accelerates schedules, and the result is reduced operating costs for a precast concrete building.

VERSATILE	EFFICIENT	RESILIENT
<p>Aesthetic Versatility</p> <p>Virtually any colour, form, and texture Facade integration</p> <p>Historic compatibility</p>	<p>Site Efficiency</p> <p>Minimal site disturbance</p> <p>Negligible waste</p> <p>Accelerated construction</p>	<p>Structure Durability</p> <p>Long service life</p> <p>Barrier wall system</p> <p>Functional resilience</p>
<p>Structural Versatility</p> <p>Scalable performance</p> <p>Economical sections</p> <p>Long open spans</p>	<p>Energy and Operational Efficiency</p> <p>Scalable performance</p> <p>Thermally efficient</p> <p>Low life-cycle costs</p>	<p>Multi-Hazard Protection</p> <p>Storm resistance</p> <p>Earthquake resistance</p> <p>Blast resistance</p>

Use Versatility	Risk Reduction	Life Safety and Health
Recyclable	Design assist	Indoor environmental quality
Deconstructive reuse	Reduced and trades	Passive fire resistance
Adaptive reuse	Enhanced profitability	Meets FEMA 361

Precast concrete minimizes wasted effort or expense from cradle to grave. From the planning phase, efficient design uses thinner sections: skinny columns, reduced beam sizes, and slim wall panels. In production, precast concrete plant operations use the least amount of labour and materials to meet building specifications. During construction, fewer trades are involved, limiting on-site duration, wasted effort, and cost of financing. The operation of a precast concrete building involves less maintenance and lower insurance costs.

Mr. N. Mahamood ul Hasan
Assistant Professor

Plastic Roads

As a response to massive local waste and plastic pollution within their country, Indian government began experimenting with plastic roads during the early 2000's, with waste plastic being used as a construction material. An early report by India's Central Pollution Control Board discovered that even after four years of use, **Jambulingam Street in Chennai** - one of the first plastic roads had not sustained much damage. The board cited that no potholes, rutting, ravelling or edge flaws were discovered during the evaluation. This level of performance attracted the interests of local governments, who were looking to rid the Tamil Nadu region's urban environments of the discarded shopping bags, foam packaging, and other unrecyclable plastic products that litter the streets. As of 2015, any Indian city with a population of at least 500,000 is required to construct their roads using waste plastic as a core material, in efforts to promote greater pollution control and environmental sustainability for Indian communities.

Although the concept of using waste plastic in roads is still in its early stages, with very few plastic roads currently existing in the Western world, civil engineering researchers in countries like the United Kingdom and the United States are working to design new technologies to support the safe implementation of waste plastic in road construction. One such development involves converting waste plastics into small balls that, when combined with asphalt or other common road components, create a strong, permeable surface that features hollow spaces that allow storm water to seep through the road and more effectively recharge groundwater.

Transitioning to the use of plastic roads will lead to more manageable plastic waste and potentially, safer roads, but there are still some concerns regarding hazards that

accompany plastic roads as they age. As these roads gradually deteriorate due to heat and light, they may dissolve into micro-plastics that give off harmful pollutants, affecting the functionality and biodiversity of soil and water resources. Creative Civil Engineers play a significant role in ensuring that the science behind using waste plastic for roads is accurate and that future iterations of this concept are carried out with consideration for environmental health and safety.



Laying of Plastic Road

Eco Floating Homes

Affordable housing and overcrowding in cities are putting pressure on urban populations to make changes. To combat these issues, Civil Engineers are designing floating homes - practical living spaces that sit upon the water. The homes are designed to resist floods by floating on top of water using a foundation of concrete and Styrofoam, which makes them virtually unsinkable. This approach means that homes can be built in spaces that were previously off-limits like rivers, lakes and other bodies of water. Civil Engineers predict that modern floating home technology will lower the costs of flood damage in urban cities, while also providing compact inner-city populations with more diverse housing options.



The concept of floating buildings is not new, as they can be found all over the world, especially in traditional Asian villages. Although with Modern Civil Engineering knowledge, these structures and the infrastructure needed to make them sustainable - are gradually becoming more reliable and easier to maintain. However, introducing this concept in urban environments with large populations will prove to be somewhat tricky, as structures being built within or on above-ground water sources could impact environments negatively by disturbing the natural state of the land beneath bodies of water (e.g. lake bottoms or the ocean floor). The effect of humans on the environment should not be underestimated either, so civil engineers will need to remain focused on creating systems that inhibit floating houses and their residents from disrupting local water ecosystems, while improving the viability of this technology for use in low-income areas.

Mr. M. Ammaiappan,
Assistant Professor

Green Roof Systems

The Environmental Protection Agency defines a green roof as a “vegetative layer grown on a rooftop”. Today, green roof systems have become popular all over the world, not only for their beauty, but also for the benefits they provide toward environmental sustainability. Germany is currently leading the world in green roof technologies, and they have implemented green roofing systems on approximately 10% of German homes since the technology emerged in the early 1970s. Civil Engineers are responsible for ensuring that the green roof’s supportive infrastructure for instance, a comprehensive watering system is engineered to consistently deliver an appropriate amount of resources and the roof itself must be designed to effectively provide working improvements to environmental sustainability.

However, Civil Engineers still face some obstacles when planning the installation and maintenance of green roof systems like high costs and harsh climates, but innovations in modern engineering techniques for green roofing systems have allowed the industry to consistently offer the following environmental benefits to urban communities:

- **Enhanced Urban Biodiversity:** Green roofs accommodate new flora, which may act as new habitats for different species of plants and animals.
- **Cooling of Buildings:** The vegetation on the roof acts as thermal insulation, storing excess heat and decreasing peak temperatures within the building. This means less energy must be consumed to heat the building, resulting in decreased energy costs and lower pollutant emissions.



- **Reduced Runoff Quantity:** On average, green roofs retain 40-60% of total rainfall. Storing this rainwater as it falls has been shown to result in runoff reduction of 34% between September and February, and 67% between March and August. By reducing runoff, Civil Engineers that design green roof systems can limit strain on sewage systems and mitigate the costs of roof damage.
- **Pollution Control:** Green roofs are composed of plants that absorb nitrogen, lead, zinc and airborne pollutants like carbon dioxide. This absorption also reduces the negative effects of acid rain by raising the pH values of acid rainwater before it becomes runoff water.

Vertical Farming

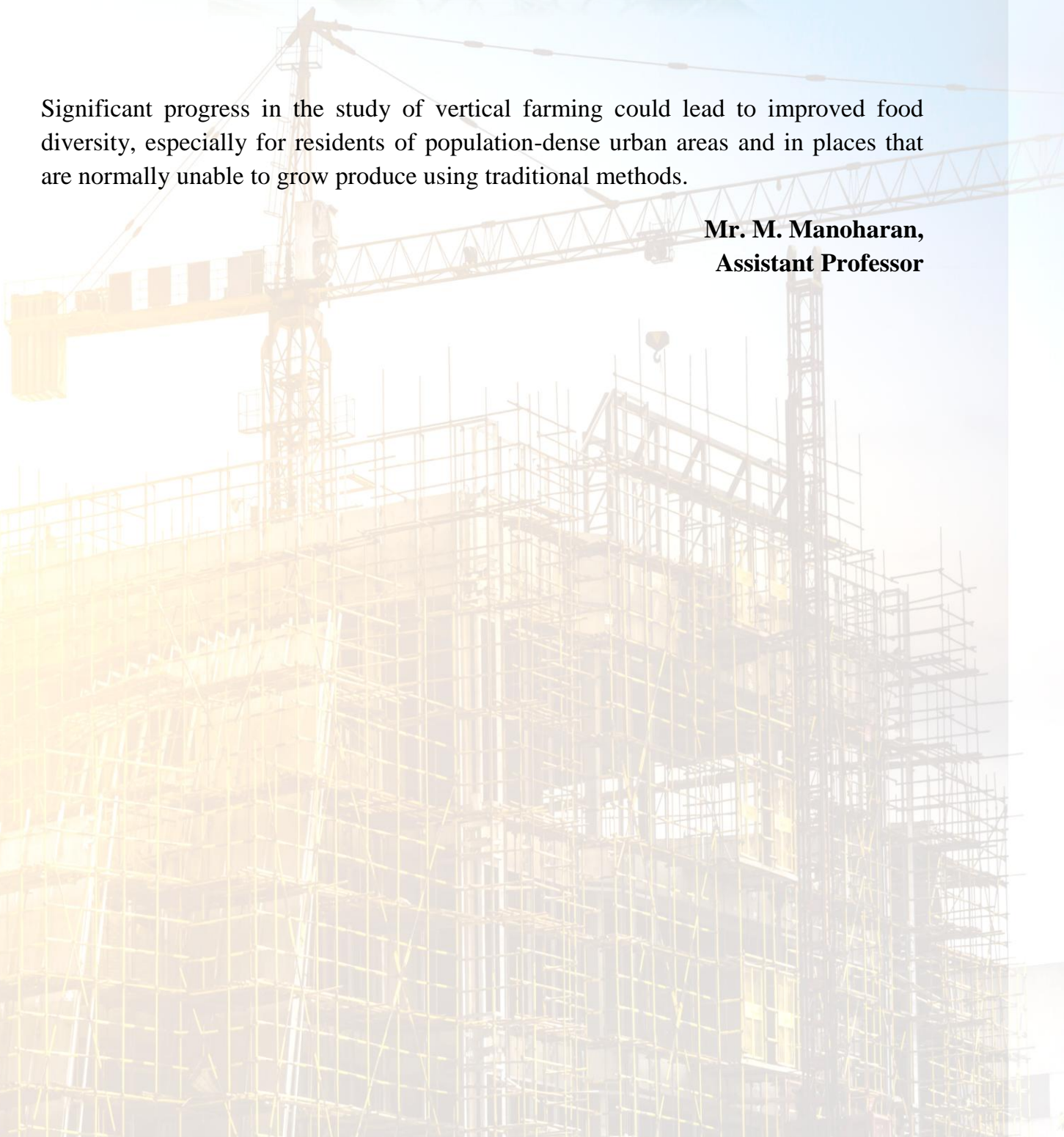
Using multi-storey high-rises to grow food is known as “vertical farming” and the Association for Vertical Farming has found that, when compared with traditional agricultural methods, growing food indoors uses 98 percent less water and 70 percent less fertilizer on average. To generate the amount of light and water necessary to keep plants healthy, while remaining as cost-effective as possible, vertical farmers use a combination of energy efficient LED lights and hydroponic technology (plumbing, irrigation and filtration). By implementing modern automation techniques to regulate these systems, Civil Engineers can also limit the cost of labour required to maintain these farms. The costs associated with vertical farming are still quite high, but as science in this field advances, Civil Engineers will be able to provide the populations of un-farmable regions with opportunities to grow their own natural produce.

Many entrepreneurs and scientists are currently evaluating how growing food inside of buildings coincides with improving social and environmental sustainability. Vertical farms also have higher yields than traditional farms, allowing the production of more food, using far less urban space.



Significant progress in the study of vertical farming could lead to improved food diversity, especially for residents of population-dense urban areas and in places that are normally unable to grow produce using traditional methods.

**Mr. M. Manoharan,
Assistant Professor**



DEPARTMENTAL **ACTIVITIES**

There were 3 major happenings in this semester.

- Inauguration of Federation of Civil Engineers
- Workshop on Geographical Information System
- VAZRA 2k18 – A National Level Technical Symposium

FACE

The Federation of Civil Engineers (FACE) was one among the initiatives made this semester to have an event organizing body that would comprise of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer held as posts by the students of Final Year. **Dr. T. Ch. Madhavi**, Professor and Head, SRM University, was invited as the Chief Guest, who gave her inaugural address followed by a lecture on, “Concrete with copper slag as a partial replacement for fine aggregates.”

Sowmiya S. of IV Year B Section and Deepak N. of II Year A Section were rewarded for the Best Logo Design of FACE. Alwyn A. and Bharadwaj Balaji K. of IV Year A Section were rewarded for naming the society of civil engineers as FACE.



The Dignitaries with members of the FACE

Members of FACE

- ✚ Rameez Mohamed N M of IV Year B Section – **President**
- ✚ Arjun Shishir Bajjuri of IV Year A Section – **Vice President**
- ✚ Koushik R of IV Year A Section – **Secretary**
- ✚ Monisha S of IV Year B Section and K. Sathya Priya of III Year A Section - **Treasurers**

VAZRA 2K18 - SYMPOSIUM

The summary captures the annual national technical symposium “VAZRA 2K18” which was conducted by the Department of Civil Engineering at Rajalakshmi Engineering college on 29th of September 2018. It was the first ever symposium organized by Federation of Civil Engineers.



Chief Guest Mr. S. Sankaran addressing the gathering during Symposium Inauguration

The event brought together various students from different colleges across the city. It began with an inaugural function held in the presence of our Principal **Dr. S. N. Murugesan**, Dean Academics **Dr. V. Murali Bhaskaran**, Dean of Civil Department **Dr. M. SelvaKumar**, Head of Department **Dr. A Rose Enid Teresa** and the Chief guest **Mr. S. Sankaran** who is a Senior consultant at Aquatherm Engineering Consultants (India) Pvt, Ltd, **Mr. Mohan Renkan Thiagarajan**, Manager-Business Development, Specifications, from BASF and **Mr. M. Senguttuvan** from SPEC were invited as the Chief Guest for the Symposium.

The Chief Guest gave the inaugural address, insisting on taking certificate courses in the areas of interest of the students, which will be helpful for them to equip themselves and get placed.

There were many technical and non-technical events conducted. A workshop was conducted on the topic “**Repair, Rehabilitation and Waterproofing of Structures**”. Students from 25 different colleges like SSN Engineering College, SRM University, Meenakshi Engineering College, Panimalar Engineering College, Saveetha Engineering College, Sri Venkateshwara Engineering College & all other surrounding colleges participated. Total count of 400 students registered for different events. All events were completed by 2 p.m. with the winners list.

Valedictory function started at 2.15 pm. Prizes for winners and Participation certificates were distributed to students of different colleges. Cash Prize of Rs.2000 has been given for 1st Place and Rs. 1000 for 2nd Place. Along with cash Prize vouchers and various gift items were also given to winners, the staff, organizers and the students.



Valediction of symposium

Technical events

- Paper presentation
- Poster presentation
- Quiz wiz
- Model presentation
- Survey Treasure Hunt
- CADDiography
- Surprise event

- ☑ Workshop

Non-technical events

- ☑ Hit the stumps
- ☑ Know your fandom
- ☑ PUBG mobile
- ☑ Fitness event
- ☑ FIFA

Krishnaraj V. And Yashwanth Kumar A. of IV Year A and B were the prize winners in Design Guru competition and Roshini A. of IV Year B Section was the prize winner of Name – 0-Za competition.

Workshop during SYMPOSIUM...

The seminar was taken by **Mr.Mohan Renkan Thiagarajan, Manager-Business Development from BASF**. He provided information and the facts about BASF and the origin of the BASF. He gave many examples on each topic with many pictures as reference. After the topic was fully explained, the Chief Guest conducted a quiz program. 10 questions were asked based on the topic explained. Students were rewarded with a cash prize of Rs.100 for every correct answer. The workshop finally ended after the quiz. All the students who attended the workshop received their certificates from the honourable the Chief Guest. The Department thanked the Chief Guest by presenting a memento.

WORKSHOP ON GEORAPHICAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Civil Engineering Department conducted a Workshop on the topic Geographic Information System. The workshop was held at Rajalakshmi Engineering College. **Faculty members from SRM Institute of Science and Technology, Students from Rajalakshmi Engineering College, St. Joseph's College of Engineering, Asan Memorial College of Engineering and Technology, IFET College of Engineering** attended this workshop. Participants from Industries included **Ladder Survey institute of technology, BMT consultants India**. A total of 29 participants attended the workshop. **Dr. L. Iyappan, Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering** organised the workshop.

Dr. L. Iyappan being the resource person for the event gave an introduction about GIS and provided information and the facts about Geographic Information System (GIS). All the students were provided with hands-on experience. The participants had hands on training on the topics explained. Most of explanation revolved around real time examples. Most of the topics as given under agenda, were covered with utmost

attention. Faculty members **Mrs. V. J. Vedhanayaghi** and **Mr. J. Jasper Daniel** coordinated the event successfully.



Valediction of the Workshop

HALL OF FAME

The Indian Concrete Institute Civil Engineering Student Chapter of Rajalakshmi Engineering College, Chennai has been selected for the “**ICI (CC) – UltraTech Award – 2018**” for **Outstanding Student Chapter (Chennai region)** by the panel of judges constituted by **Indian Concrete Institute**, Chennai Centre. The award function was conducted on 25th September 2018.



STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

The semester was marked with student's participation in events organized by other institutions. The details of participation and prize winning are as mentioned below:

S. No.	Student Name	Roll No	Class	Program Name	Event Name	Host Institution	Prize won details	Date
1	MOHAN RAJ R.	201528062	IV B	Srujan'18	Quiz	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	FIRST	14-Sep-18
2	MONISHA S.	201528066	IV A		Paper Presentation			
3	KARTHICK N	201528044						
4	AKASH K.	201528003	IV A					
5	KARTHICK N	201528044	IV A	XIPHIAS	Paper Presentation	DMI College of Engineering	FIRST	08-Sep-18
6	AKASH K.	201528003						
7	VIREN DAVE	201628071	III B	CENTIYO NX 2K18	Poster Presentation	St Joseph's Institute of Technology	SECOND	01-Sep-18
8	YAMINI G.	201628073						
9	YAMINI G.	201628073						
10	KARTHICK A.	201628021	III A	INNOVATION 2018	Project Contest (National Level)	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College	SECOND	15-Sep-18
11	ANJALI KUMARI SHAW B.	201628006						
12	SAKTHI T.	201628044	III B	INVENTE 3.0	GREEN TURBO	SSN College of Engineering	SECOND	21-Sep-18
13	SITHRUBI T	201628054						
14	SATHYASHRIYA S.	201628049						
15	KARTHICK N	201528044	IV A	XIPHIAS	Quiz	DMI College of Engineering	SECOND	08-Sep-18
16	AKASH K.	201528003						
17	UNISH KUMAR V.	201628066	III B	CENTIYO NX 2K18	Surveying	St. Joseph's Institute of Technology	Third	01-Sep-18
18	ALAGAPPAN	201528005	IV A	Srujan'18	Paper Presentation	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	Third	14-Sep-18
19	HARIKRISHNAN S.	201528035						

STUDENT PARTICIPATION

S. No.	Student Name	Roll No	Class	Program Name	Event Name	Host Institution	Date
1	MANIARASANK	201528056	IV A	National Workshop on "Seismic Risk Assessment and Retrofitting of Structures"	Workshop	SSN College of Engineering	27-Sep-18
2	SAKTHI T	201628044	III B	INVENTE 3.0	Battle of Design	SSN College of Engineering	21-Sep-18

						Engineering	
3	SURYA NARAYANA MURTHY S	201628060	III B	INVENTE 3.0	Paper Presentation	SSN College of Engineering	21-Sep-18
4	SWETHA G	201628061	III B	INVENTE 3.0	Paper Presentation	SSN College of Engineering	21-Sep-18
5	BALAJI V	170601014	II A	INNOVATION 2018	Project Contest (National Level)	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College	15-Sep-18
6	GOVINDHA KRISHNAN J	170601035	II A	INNOVATION 2018	Project Contest (National Level)	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College	15-Sep-18
7	MARIA DON BOSCO C	170601052	II A	INNOVATION 2018	Project Contest (National Level)	Sri Manakula Vinayagar Engineering College	15-Sep-18
8	SANDHIYA P	201628045	III B	CASTELLATE 2K18	Paper Presentation	KCG College Of Technology	24-Aug-18
9	SHYAM KUMAR K.G.	201628052	III B	CASTELLATE 2K18	Paper Presentation	KCG College Of Technology	24-Aug-18
10	SURYA NARAYANA MOORTHY S	201628060	III B	CASTELLATE 2K18	Paper Presentation	KCG College Of Technology	24-Aug-18
11	SWETHA G	201628061	III B	CASTELLATE 2K18	Paper Presentation	KCG College Of Technology	24-Aug-18
12	AADIL NAZIR HUSSEIN F	170601001	II A	ACE TECH FEST'18	Concrete	Eswari Engineering College	14-Aug-18
13	MANIARASAN K	201528056	IV A	ACE TECH FEST'18	Paper Presentation	Eswari Engineering College	14-Aug-18
14	DHANUSH S	170601023	II A	ACE TECH FEST'18	Concrete	Eswari Engineering College	14-Aug-18
15	AAKASH K	170601003	II A	ACE TECH FEST'18	Concrete	Eswari Engineering College	14-Aug-18
16	HARIKRISHNAN S	201528035	IV A	One day workshop on "Latest Trends in the Steel Industry"	Workshop	CADD School	05-Aug-18
19	NITHYASRI S	201528071	IV B	Srujan'18	Paper Presentation	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	14-Sep-18
20	TEJASRI G	201528107	IV B	Srujan'18	Paper Presentation	SRM Institute of Science and	14-Sep-18

						Technology	
21	HARISH D	201528036	IV A	Srujan'18	Workshop on "Construction Practices on site"	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	14-Sep-18
22	THENNARAS U M	201528128	IV A	Srujan'18	Workshop on "Construction Practices on site"	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	14-Sep-18
23	BHARADWAJ BALAJI K	201528017	IV A	Srujan'18	Workshop on "Construction Practices on site"	SRM Institute of Science and Technology	14-Sep-18
24	KARTHICK N	201528044	IV A	XIPHIAS	Idea Presentation	DMI College of Engineering	08-Sep-18

SPORTS ACHIEVEMENTS

S. No.	Student Name	Roll No	Class	Program Name	Event Name	Host Institution	Prize won details	Date
1	SAKTHIVEL T	201528092	IV B	State Level Junior Athletic Competition - 2018	U-20 100m Athletics	Tamil Nadu Sportsman Federation	FIRST	27-Aug-18
2	SIBI CHAKRAVARTHY T	170601094	II B	Anna University Zone 2 Tournament	Handball (MEN)	Rajalakshmi engineering college	Runners	20-Sep-18
3	SAKTHIVEL T	201528092	IV B	VIII National Rural Games 2018	Athletics (MEN) 200m	Tamil Nadu Rural Games Association	Third	31-Aug-18
4	SAKTHIVEL T.	201528092	IV B	RELIANCE FOUNDATION YOUTH SPORTS 2018	ATHLETICS (MEN) 100M	RELIANCE FOUNDATION	Participation	07-Sep-18

GUEST LECTURES

Topic	NAME OF THE SPEAKER	SPEAKER'S DESIGNATION	SPEAKER'S ORGANIZATION	STUDENTS COUNT	CLASS
Latest Technologies in Construction Sector	Mr.P.Madhana Gopal	Director	Aeusos Consultancy Pvt Ltd	90	II A&B
Copper Slag in Concrete	Dr.T.C.H.Madhavi	Professor and Head	SRM Institute Ramapuram	324	II,III &IV Year
Limit State Method of Columns	Dr.D.Shoba Rajkumar	Professor and Head	Govt.College of Engineering,Salem	90	III A&B
Elements of Seismology	Dr.T.C.H.Madhavi	Professor and Head	SRM Institute Ramapuram	97	IV A&B
Project Planning and Management	Mr. Sunder Narayan	Project Manager	Synergy Property development Services Pvt. Ltd, Chennai.	115	III A&B
Geoinformatics	Dr.V.Madha Suresh	Professor and Head	Centre for Natural Hazard and Disaster Studies	90	III A&B

INDUSTRIAL VISITS

Company Visited	Sector	Year and Section	Department	No. of Students attended	Start Date
Hydrological Research Centre	Government Sector	II A	CIVIL	57	18-Jul-18
Market Management Committee Authority	Government Sector	IV A	CIVIL	44	19-Sep-18
Hydrological Research Centre	Government Sector	II B	CIVIL	61	19-Jul-18
Market Management Committee Authority	Government Sector	IV B	CIVIL	48	19-Sep-18
Aravind Associate Soil Consultancy.	Private	III B	CIVIL	39	03-Aug-18
Aravind Associate Soil Consultancy.	Private	III A	CIVIL	38	03-Aug-18

FACULTY JOURNAL

PUBLICATIONS

Paper Authors	Paper Title	Name of the Journal	Vol/pp	Year
Rahul Raja s, Victor Sagaya raj U, Sriram K, RAhul P. S, V. J. Vedhanayaghi	Retrofitting of RC Beams using CFRP	International Journal of Emerging Technology and Advanced Engineering	Volume 8, Issue 6	June 2018
Dr. M. Selvakumar, Jayabalan P, Mohan Balaji E, Mahesh A, Arun Kumar R	Design of drinking water treatment plant for rural communities	International Journal of Scientific Research and Innovations	Vol 1, 19-25	July 2018
Dr.S. Geetha, Dr.M.Selvakumar	Service Life Prediction for Concrete Composite with Carbon Fibres for Marine Environment	International Journal of Science and Technology	Volume 4 Issue 2, 113-124	September 2018

FDP AND WORKSHOPS ATTENDED

BY FACULTY

- ⇒ *Dr. S. Geetha, Professor, attended South Zone SPOC workshop at IIT Madras on 14th July 2018*
- ⇒ ***Dr. A. Rose Enid Teresa, Professor and Mrs. S. Stella, Professor, chaired a session in Symposium titled "SRUJAN '18" organized at SRM University on 14th September 2018. BEST PARTICIPANT AWARD** was presented to Department of Civil Engineering, REC as a token of appreciation for participating and winning number of events. The IV Year Students namely **Akash K, Alagappan M, Karthick N and Harikrishnan S** who won 1st prize in Paper Presentation were complimented with Summer Internship training in **Celebrity Builders Pvt. Ltd.***



Head of the Department, Mrs. K. Stella, Professor and the Student participants in SRUJAN'18



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