

Farook Hamzeh, Ph.D.

An Overview of Construction Engineering



Agenda

- Intro. to Construction engineering
- Future Trends in Construction
- Real life construction projects
 - Rose Tower
 - Burj Khalifa







Farook Hamzeh

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Academic Experience:

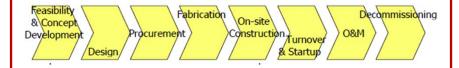
Assistant Professor, Department of Construction Management Colorado State University 2009-2011

What is Construction Engineering?

- Construction engineering is a specialized branch of civil engineering concerned with planning, management, execution and control of construction operations for projects such as highways, bridges, airports, railroads, buildings, dams, and reservoirs.
- Construction of such projects requires knowledge of:
 - Engineering principles
 - Management principles and Business procedures



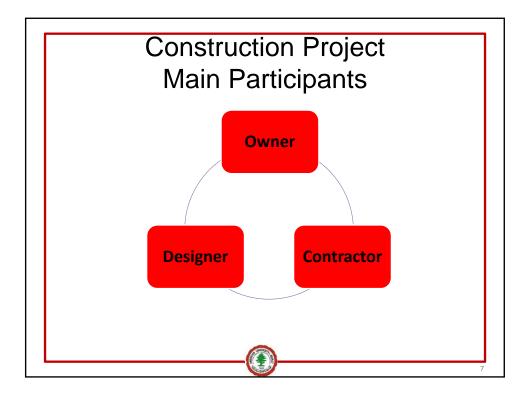
Construction



What are the different types of construction projects?

- Building construction
- Heavy / civil construction
- Industrial construction



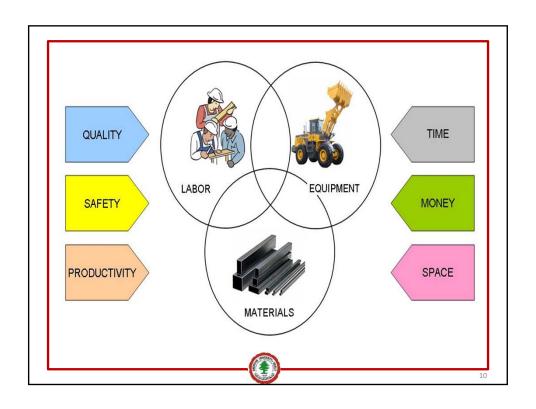


Who's involved?

- Owner
- You and I = the Public
- Architects, Designers, and Engineers
- General Contractors and Specialty Contractors
- Fabricators
- Manufacturers
- Raw Materials Suppliers
- Shipping Agents, Distributors
- Training Facilities (union and non-union), etc.



Project KPI's Key Performance Indicators



Why ConsE Program at AUB?

- 60% of CEE graduates end up working in contracting companies
- Why not then prepare our students from school to work in CONTRACTING companies?



Construction Engineering Sequence

Specialization in construction engineering is ideal if you are looking for fast-paced job opportunities in construction.

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So What Do You Learn Here at AUB?

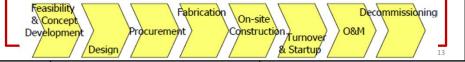
In the **ConsE program** here at AUB, besides basic civil engineering knowledge, you learn mainly 2 functional levels of construction engineering:

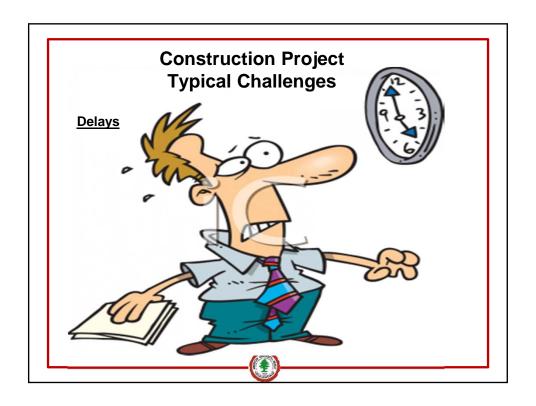
- (1) The Construction Project
- (2) Construction Operations



I- The Construction Project

- •How to estimate, bid, plan, schedule, control and manage a project at a profit, including:
- Contract negotiations
- Material selection and purchasing
- Labor relations
- Equipment Selection
- Subcontract procurement and coordination
- Detailed Cost estimates
- Quality assurance
- Accounting
- Scheduling
- Cost control





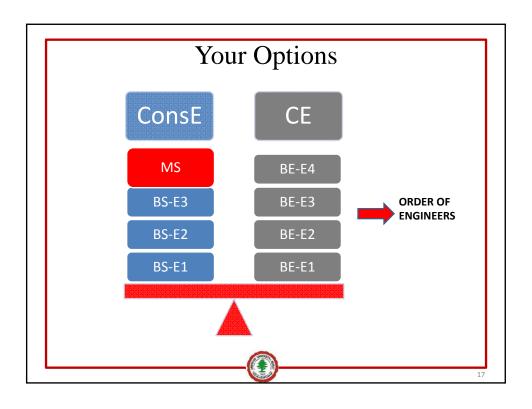


II- Construction Operations

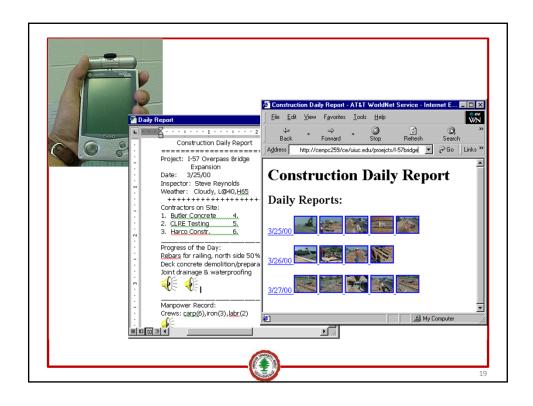
- How to plan and supervise construction operations including:
- Crew selection and training
- Equipment selection and maintenance
- Material selection, fabrication, and installation (latest technologies)
- Measure and analyze operations to improve productivity and safety
- Etc.

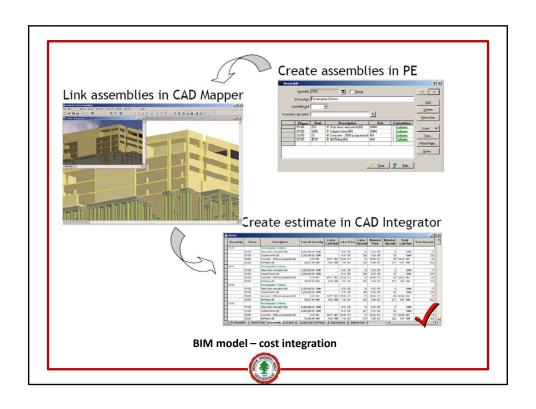


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- Are you engineers or imagineers?
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nE8Pvs Rqjkg&noredirect=1



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So what's new?

 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=szM5u7 vSuQl&feature=relmfu&noredirect=1

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REAL-LIFE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS



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Rose Tower (Dubai)

• Owner: Rotana hotel chain

• Contractor: ACC

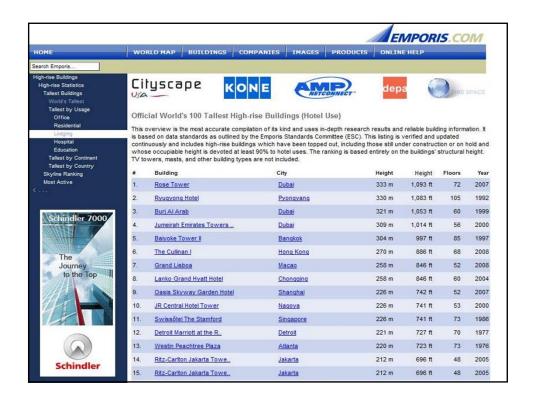
• 333 m high (1,093 ft)

• 72 floors

- Highest hotel apartment building
- The most slender building (1-9 structural, 1-11 overall)
- Foot print 30 x 30 sq. m (~100 x 100 sq. ft)
- Strange Window Cleaning system (animation)



	Building	City	Height	Height	Floors	Yea
1.	Taipei 101	Taipei	509 m	1,871 ft	101	2004
2.	Shanghai World Financial	Shanghai	492 m	1,614 ft	101	2008
3.	Petronas Tower 1	Kuala Lumpur	452 m	1,483 ft	88	1990
4.	Petronas Tower 2	Kuala Lumpur	452 m	1,483 ft	88	1998
5.	Sears Tower	Chicago	442 m	1,451 ft	108	1974
8.	Jin Mao Tower	Shanghai	421 m	1,380 ft	88	1999
7.	Two International Finance	Hong Kong	415 m	1,362 ft	88	2003
8.	CITIC Plaza	Guangzhou	391 m	1,283 ft	80	1997
9.	Shun Hing Square	Shenzhen	384 m	1,280 ft	69	1996
10.	Empire State Building	New York City	381 m	1,250 ft	102	1931
11.	Central Plaza	Hong Kong	374 m	1,227 ft	78	1992
12.	Bank of China Tower	Hong Kong	387 m	1,205 ft	70	1990
13.	Bank of America Tower	New York City	366 m	1,200 ft	54	2008
14.	Almas Tower	Dubai	380 m	1,181 ft	74	200
15.	Emirates Office Tower	<u>Dubai</u>	355 m	1,163 ft	54	2000
16.	Tuntex Sky Tower	Kaohsiung	348 m	1,140 ft	85	1997
17.	Aon Center	Chicago	346 m	1,136 ft	83	1973
18.	The Center	Hong Kong	346 m	1,135 ft	73	1990
19.	John Hancock Center	Chicago	344 m	1,127 ft	100	1969
20.	Rose Tower	Dubai	333 m	1.093 ft	72	200



Structural Statistics

- 4000 Cu m for a 4.4 m deep raft foundation
- 1200 tons of reinforced in the Raft
- 40,000 Cu. m of concrete
- 6000 tons of Structural steel
- 8000 tons of reinforced steel



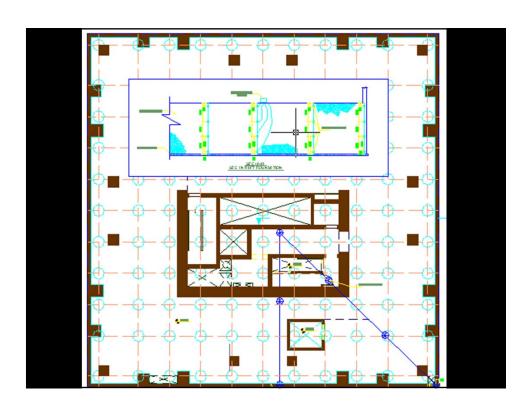
Raft foundation Challenges

- Concrete temperature control
- Rebar congestion
- Access Logistics



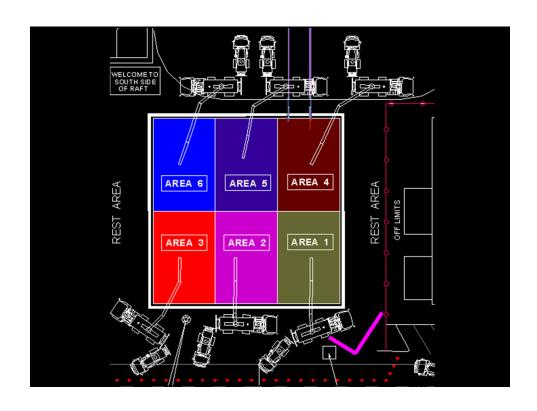
Temperature control

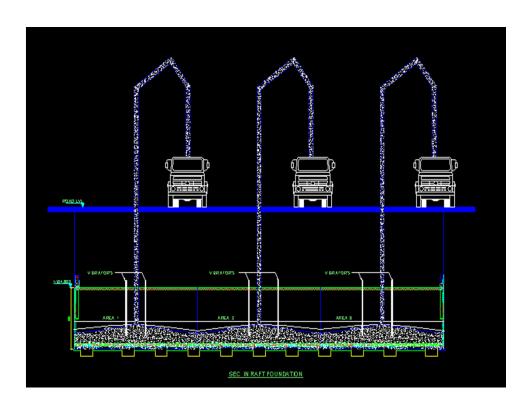
- Difference between any two points in the raft should be less than 25-30 degrees Centigrade.
- Difference between the concrete surface and outside air temperature should be less than 25-30 degrees Centigrade





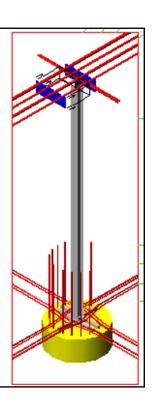
Pour Logistics





Rebar Congestion

- Used non conventional rebar chairs
- Two different concrete mixes for near rebar and away from rebar layers











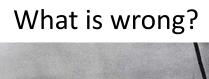




Superstructure Issues

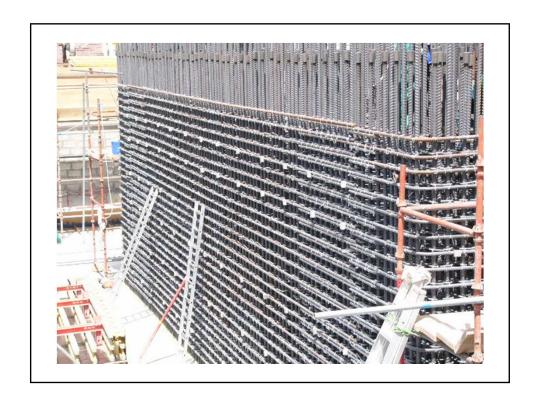
Formwork Systems

- Traditional
- Self Climbing
 - Slip form
 - Jump form







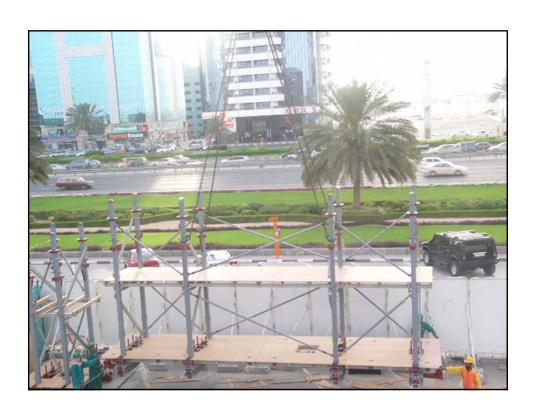






Jump form

- Finally decided on self climbing jump form system by Grocon (Australia)
- Cross section through formwork system (check)

























Formwork animation

