

# R K CHAVAN INFRASTRUCTURE PVT. LTD. PUNE

#### **UHPC** Contractor's Perspective



#### **ABOUT RKC**

From its inception in 1995. RKC's principal role is to devise engineering strategies to create competitive advantage and drive industry-wide innovation. Owing to its DNA of dynamic execution , intelligent engineering and safety management.

#### We empower our clients with years of expertise in



Engineering, procurement and construction



Highway and pavement engineering



Structural Engineering



Mining and logistics



Major engineering execution



# **INFRASTRUCTURE INDIA**

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By **2024**, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways wants to build **60,000 kms** of world-class national highways at a rat of **40 kms** each day.

Strong Momentum in Road Construction



India is expected to become the third-largest construction market globally by **2022**.



Rs. 1,99,107.71 crore (US\$ 26.02 billion) has been allocated towards

road transport and highway.



India has a requirement of investment worth Rs. **50 trillion (US\$ 777.73 billion)** across infrastructure by **2022** for a sustainable development in the country.

#### Road construction per day (kms)



### WHAT IS UHPFRC ?

Ultra high-performance fiber reinforced concrete





Conventional Method Design Vs UHPC Design



### **ASSESSMENT OF UHPC IN ONGOING PROJECT**





After detailed assessment we came to the conclusion that adaptation of UHPC is beneficial for longer span structures as compared to small structures. We finalized 09 nos structures includes 2 MJB & 6 MNB & 1 VUP



## COMPARISON WITH CONVENTIONAL METHODOLOGY

Reduction in number of foundations



Speedy construction (20% fast compared with conventional)



Sustainable – eliminates aggregates & steel



Ease of execution in water streams



Light weight superstructure enabling ease in launching



Durable than conventional concrete







#### **Conventional Method design ( 9 Span of 10m = 90m)**



#### UHPC design (3 Span of 35m = 105m)





#### **Conventional Method design (1 Span of 100m = 100m)**



UHPC design (1 Span of 100m = 100m)



17%

**Cost Saving in %** 



SECTIONAL ELEVATION

Conventional Method design (3 Span of 10m = 30m)



UHPC design (1 Span of 35m = 35m)





UHPC design (1 Span of 60m = 60m)

#### **COST EVALUATION**

Sr No	Structure Type	Span Arrangement	
		As Per Conventional	As per UHPC
1	MJB	9 X 10m	3 X 35m
2	MJB	1 X 100.0m	1 X 100.0m
3	MNB	3 X 10m	1 X 35m
4	MNB	10 + 35 + 10	1 X 60m



### **ADVANTAGES / CHALLENGES OF UHPC**

#### **Advantages**

- Cost efficient
- Reduce foundation cost
- Sustainable product
- Lighter and thin sections
- Better bridge material compared to conventional
- Easier handling, transporting & launching (lower tonnage crane required)
- Shortened construction period
- Lower carbon footprint at NHAI Palkhi Marg PKG- IV, we are saving over 6000 tonnes of carbon emission

#### Challenges

- Quality Control
- Dependency on manufacturer
- Availability of raw materials i.e., silica sand and steel fibre etc.
- Lack of innovative mandates for early adoption
- Change mindset





### **A WAY FORWARD**

- Good Initiative by MORT&H by conducting the workshops
- Frequent steps to promote New Technology efficiency and awareness

The Government of India aims to construct **65,000** kms of national highways at a cost of **Rs. 5.35 lakh crore (US\$ 741.51 billion)** by **2022**.



Through innovation let's say if we save **5%**; the amount saved will be staggering **Rs 16, 000 Crores** 

With innovation ahead India will definitely achieve 100 Kms per day in coming years.





- Thomas Edison

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# **THANK YOU**

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