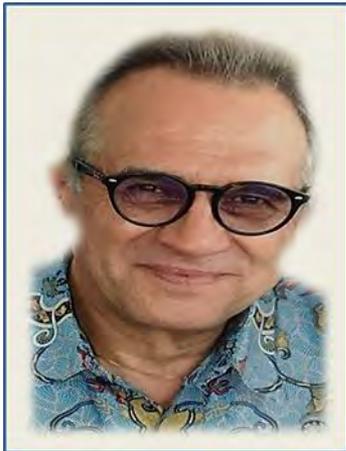




RC 2018 xvii Reunión
del **CONCRETO**

El evento del Cemento, el Concreto y los Prefabricados



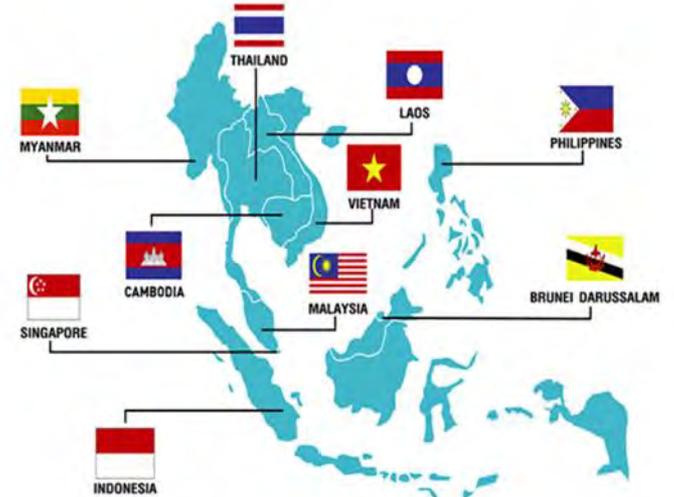
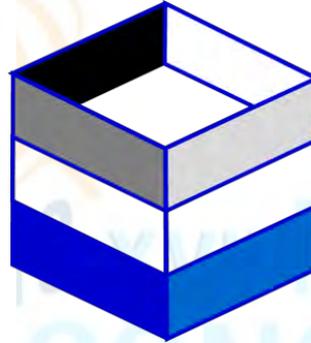
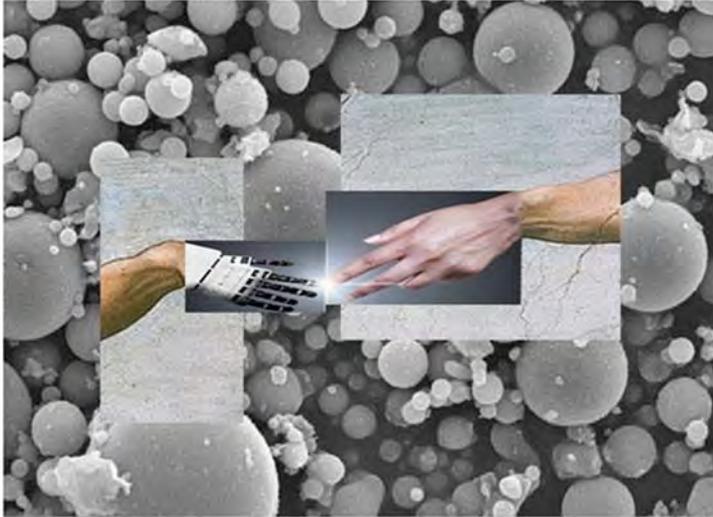
Nanotecnología en Concretos. Experiencias en Asia

Víctor A. Rodríguez

Concreto Virtual

Patrocinado por Campa Industrias / Matrix Group / Tecnomaster

México



“Estamos al comienzo de una ola de avances”: David A. Lange

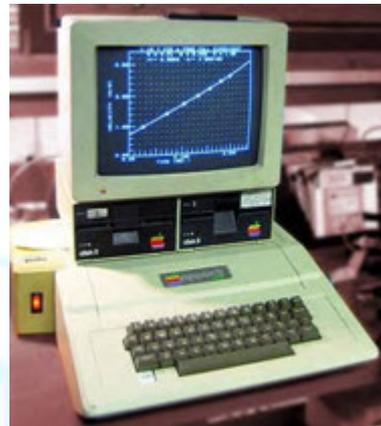
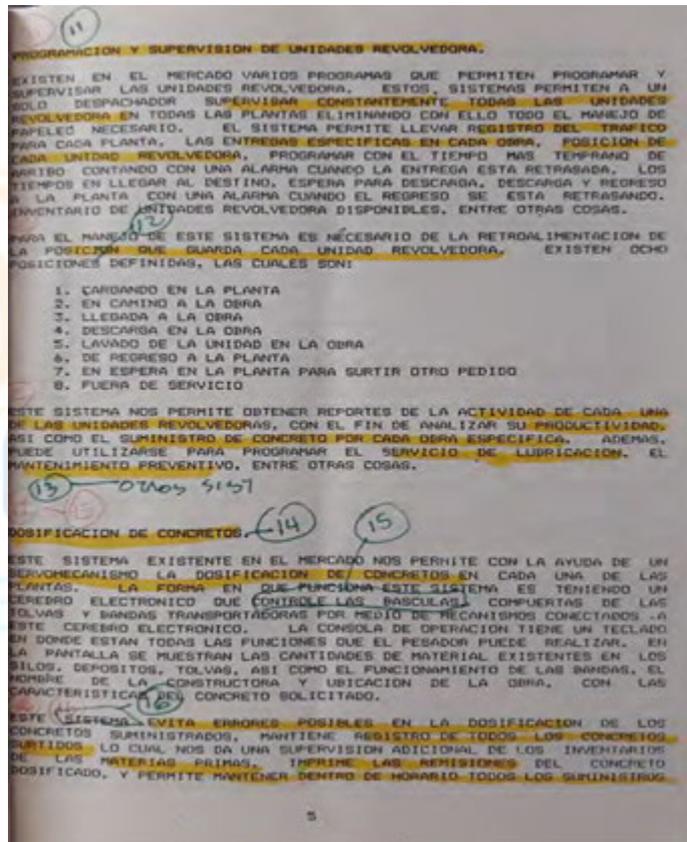
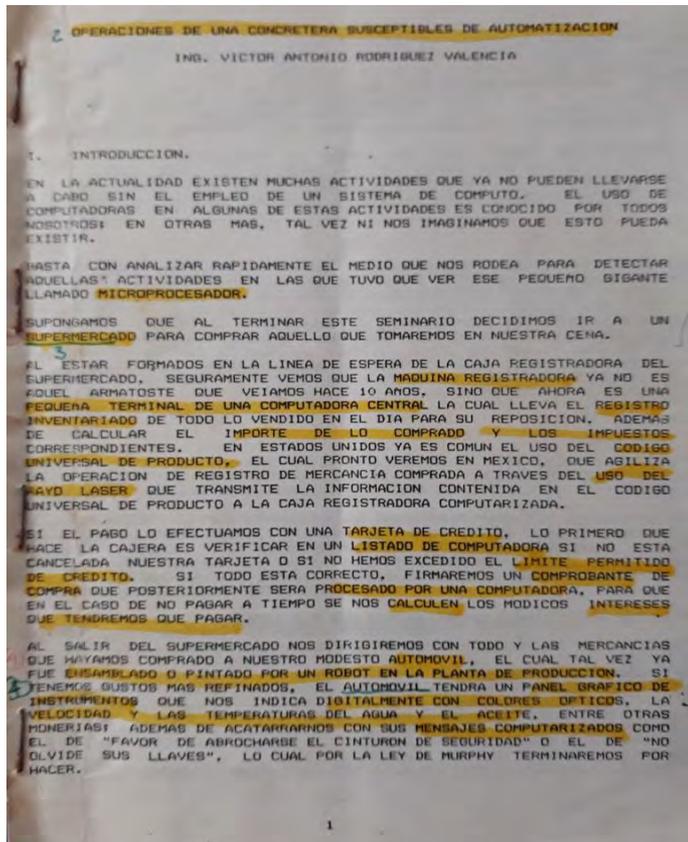
1. Nanotecnología en Concretos

- Nanotecnología de Materiales
 - Materiales Cementicios / Nanopartículas (Aditivos para Concreto)
 - Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química
- Dilemas y Expectativas

2. Proyectos Constructivos en Asia

- Consideraciones Técnicas
 - Ensayes en Obras / Normativas
- Consideraciones Industriales
 - Manufactura / Transportación / Colocación

3. Preguntas y Respuestas



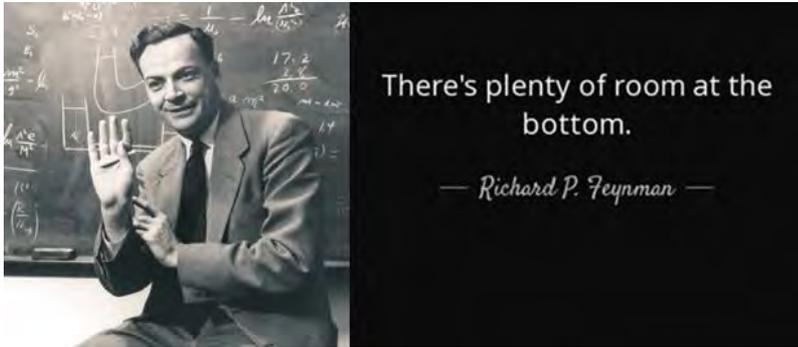
Nanotecnología de Materiales

- **Fundamentos de Nanotecnología: R. Feynman / ACI 241R-17 / K. Sobolev**
- Opciones actuales: Materiales Cementicios / Nanopartículas (Aditivos para Concreto)
- Complementariamente: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química

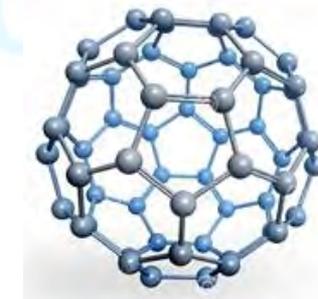
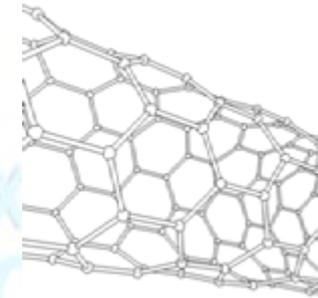
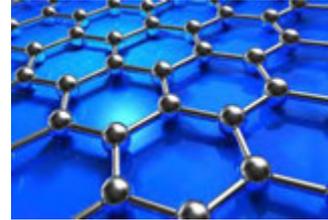
Dilemas y Expectativas

Referencias: www.concretovirtual.com/nanotecnologia

Nanotecnología en Concretos



"A mi modo de ver, los principios de la Física no se pronuncian en contra de la posibilidad de maniobrar las cosas átomo por átomo".



Abbreviations

C-S-H	calcium-silicate-hydrates
CH	calcium hydroxide (portlandite)
β -C ₂ S	β -dicalcium silicate
ITZ	interfacial transition zone
OPC	ordinary Portland cement
HSC	high strength concrete
SFRC	steel-fibre reinforced concrete
SCM	supplementary cementitious material
SF	silica fume
GGBS	ground granulated blast-furnace slag
FA	fly ash
NS	nanosilica
NA	nanoolumina
NC	nanoclay
NMK	nanometakaolin
NT	nanotitania
CNT	carbon nanotube
MWCNT	multi-walled carbon nanotube
CF	carbon fiber
CNF	carbon nanofiber
GO	graphene oxide
GSNS	graphene sulphonate nanosheet
MIP	mercury intrusion porosimetry
XRD	X-ray diffraction
DSC	differential scanning calorimetry
SEM	scanning electron microscopy



Engines Of Creation
The Coming Era of Nanotechnology

FOREWORD
by Marvin Minsky

K. Eric Drexler's *Engines of Creation* is an enormously original book about the consequences of new technologies. It is ambitious and imaginative and, best of all, the thinking is technically sound.



Nanotecnología en Concretos

Fundamentos: ACI 241R-17 / K. Sobolev

Hay dos enfoques principales en nanotecnología:

- 1) el **enfoque descendente** (de arriba hacia abajo), en el cual estructuras más grandes se reducen en tamaño a la escala nanométrica, manteniendo sus propiedades originales sin control a nivel atómico, o deconstruido de estructuras más grandes en partes compuestas más pequeñas. (parte superior de la figura 1.1a); y
- 2) el **enfoque ascendente**, también llamado nanotecnología molecular o fabricación molecular, presentado por Drexler et al. (1991), en que los materiales son diseñado a partir de átomos, o componentes moleculares, mediante un proceso de ensamblaje o autoensamblaje (parte inferior de la Fig. 1.1a).

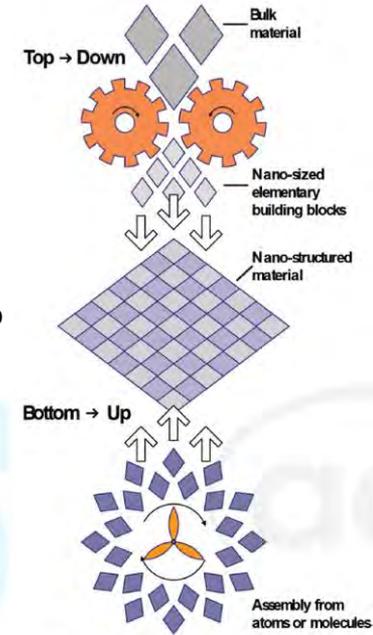


Fig. 1.1a—Illustration of the top-down and bottom-up approaches in nanotechnology (Sobolev and Ferrada-Gutiérrez 2005a).

CHAPTER 1—INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

1.1—Introduction

Nanotechnology is a multidisciplinary field of science and engineering focused on understanding and controlling matter at dimensions between 1 and 100 nanometers, where unique phenomena enable novel applications.

Nanotechnology was first introduced by Feynman (1980) and is rapidly becoming an interdisciplinary field, using developments in physics, chemistry, biology, and engineering in the study of various materials or substances at the nanoscale.

There are two main approaches to nanotechnology: 1) the top-down approach, in which larger structures are reduced in size to the nanoscale while maintaining their original properties without atomic-level control (for example, miniaturization in the domain of electronics), or deconstructed from larger structures into smaller, composite parts (top part of Fig. 1.1a); and 2) the bottom-up approach, also called molecular nanotechnology or molecular manufacturing, introduced by Drexler et al. (1991), in which materials are engineered from atoms, or molecular components, through a process of assembly or self-assembly (bottom part of Fig. 1.1a). While most contemporary technologies, including concrete, rely on the top-down approach, molecular nanotechnology holds great promise for advancement in materials and manufacturing, electronics, medicine and healthcare, energy, biotechnology, information technology, and national security.

Nanoscience and nanotechnology are commonly used terms that describe nanotechnology applications in concrete (Sobolev and Ferrada Gutiérrez 2005a, Scrivener and Karkpatrick 2008, Scrivener 2009, Rakić et al. 2009, Gurbuzović 2009). To date, nanotechnology applications and advances in the fields of construction and building materials have been inconsistent (Barić 2009, Sanchez and Sobolev 2010, Sobolev and Sanchez 2012). Implementing nanotechnology into concrete on a commercial scale remains limited. Some research developments, however, have been successfully converted into marketable products. The main advances have been in nanoscience of cementitious and pozzolanic materials, providing an increase in the knowledge and understanding of basic phenomena in cement at the nanoscale (Scrivener and Karkpatrick 2008, Scrivener 2009). Examples include structure and mechanical properties of the main hydrate phases, origins of cement cohesion, cement hydration, interfaces in concrete, and mechanisms of degradation. Recent innovations in instrumentation for observing and measuring at the nanoscale are providing a wealth of new and unprecedented information about concrete. This information is crucial for a better understanding of mechanisms and factors influencing performance requirements, as well as predicting the service life of concrete and providing new insights for improvement. Important summaries and computations of nanotechnology in construction can be found in Sobolev and Ferrada Gutiérrez (2005a), Barić et al. (2008), de Miguel et al. (2006), Scrivener and Karkpatrick (2008), Sobolev and Shah (2008), Sobolev et al. (2008b), Sanchez

1.2—Scope

This report provides information for those involved in concrete design and construction so they are familiar with the factors involved in the effective use of nanomaterials and nanotechnology. This document is not intended as a primary reference source for researchers. Rather, it is aimed at engineers and architects who wish to gain further understanding of the effects of nanomaterials and nanomodifiers being used or proposed for application in concrete.

Application of available technology is demonstrated for a range of nanoscale structures to show that technological risks are at a known and acceptable level and high industry standards maintained. An overview reports on the main developments in the fields of nanotechnology and nanoscience that are related to concrete, along with their implications and key findings. Factors affecting performance of fresh and hardened concrete are discussed to enable those involved in the evaluation and formulation of concrete mixtures to determine the effects of these factors.

The potential of nanotechnology to improve concrete performance can lead to the development of novel, sustainable, advanced cement-based composites with unique mechanical, thermal, and electrical properties. New developments have already taken place in nanoscience and nanomodification of concrete. Current challenges, including proper dispersion, compatibility of the nanomaterials in cement, processing, manufacturing, safety, handling issues, and cost all need to be solved before the complete potential of nanotechnology can be realized in concrete applications. Additionally, introduction of these novel materials into the construction practice requires an evaluation and understanding of their potential impact on the environment and human health.

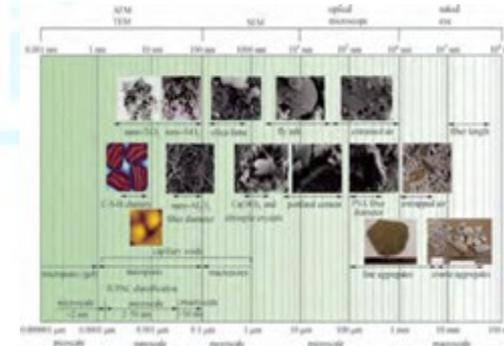
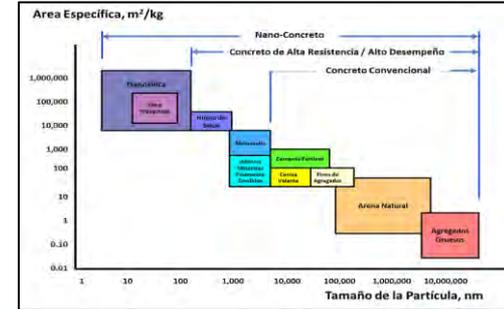
Fundamentos de Nanotecnología: K. Sobolev

THE USE OF NANOPARTICLE ADMIXTURES TO IMPROVE THE PERFORMANCE OF CONCRETE

Konstantin Sobolev¹ Florence Sanchez² and Ismael Flores³

Abstract

Concrete can be nano-engineered by incorporating nano-sized building blocks or objects (e.g., nanoparticles and nanotubes) to control material behavior and add novel properties, or by grafting molecules onto cement particles, cement phases, aggregates, and additives (including nano-sized additives) to provide surface functionality, which can be adjusted to promote specific interfacial interactions. The nanoparticle is the elementary building block in nanotechnology and is comprised of up to thousands of atoms combined into a cluster of 1-100 nm. A reduction in size provides an exceptional surface area-to-volume ratio and changes in the surface energy, surface chemistry, and surface morphology of the particle, altering its basic properties and reactivity [1, 2, 5, 6].



Nanotecnología de Materiales

- Fundamentos de Nanotecnología: ACI 241R-17 / K. Sobolev / R. Feynman
- **Opciones actuales: Materiales Cementicios / Nanopartículas (Aditivos para Concreto)**
- Complementariamente: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química

Dilemas y Expectativas

Referencias: www.concretovirtual.com/nanotecnologia

Opciones actuales: Materiales Cementicios / Nanopartículas

■ DESEMPEÑO DEL CONCRETO CON NANOPARTÍCULAS

Se ha demostrado que Nanosilica (**nanopartículas de dióxido de silicio**, nano-SiO₂) mejora la trabajabilidad y la resistencia en alto rendimiento y autocompactación del concreto. La mejora en el desempeño del concreto se ha atribuido a varios efectos de las nanopartículas. Las nanopartículas bien dispersas pueden actuar como centros de cristalización de los hidratos de cemento, acelerando así las reacciones de hidratación y actuando como relleno de los huecos entre los granos de cemento, reduciendo así la porosidad del material. También se ha demostrado que las nanopartículas bien dispersadas promueven la formación de cristales de menor tamaño (Como son Ca(OH)₂ y AFm), densificando así la microestructura y promoviendo la detención de grietas y mejorando las propiedades mecánicas del material.

■ ADAPTACIÓN DE NANOPARTÍCULAS PARA UN DESEMPEÑO ÓPTIMO

Si bien pequeñas cantidades de nanopartículas (menos del 1% en peso de cemento) son generalmente suficientes para mejorar el rendimiento de los materiales compuestos, la aplicación práctica en concreto requiere la fabricación de una cantidad considerable de estas partículas. Por lo tanto, es primordial poder producir nanopartículas en grandes cantidades a bajo costo. Varias tecnologías se han utilizado para la producción de nanopartículas.

■ DESARROLLO DE NUEVAS FUNCIONALIDADES

El **TiO₂ fotocatalítico** se ha utilizado en concreto a base de cemento blanco, proporcionando al material capacidades de autolimpieza y purificación de aire. Es importante que el concreto arquitectónico mantenga sus características estéticas y decorativas, como el color, durante toda su vida útil, incluso en entornos urbanos altamente contaminados. Los materiales fotocatalíticos proporcionan una solución inteligente para minimizar eficazmente la acumulación de contaminantes en la superficie del concreto arquitectónico a través de la oxidación fotocatalítica.

THE USE OF NANOPARTICLE ADMIXTURES TO IMPROVE THE
PERFORMANCE OF CONCRETE

Konstantin Sobolev¹ Florence Sanchez² and Ismael Flores³

Opciones actuales: Materiales Cementicios / Nanopartículas

Future Developments

Vast progress in concrete science is expected in coming years by the adaptation of new knowledge generated from the rapidly growing field of nanotechnology. Development of the following concrete-related nanomaterials is on the way or can be anticipated:

- Catalysts for the low-temperature synthesis of clinker and accelerated hydration of conventional cements;
- Grinding aids for superfine grinding and **mechano-chemical activation of cements and SCM**;
- **Binders reinforced with nano-particles**, nano-rods, nano-tubes (including single walled nanotubes, SWNTs), nano-dampers, nano-nets, graphenes, or nano-springs;
- Binders with enhanced/nanoengineered internal bond between the hydration products;
- Binders modified by nano-sized polymer particles and their emulsions, or polymeric nano-films;
- Bio-materials (including those imitating the structure and behavior of mollusk shells);
- Cement-based composites reinforced with new fibers containing nanotubes, as well as **fibers covered with nano-layers** (e.g., to enhance the bond, corrosion resistance, or introduce new properties such as electrical conductivity);
- **Next-generation nano-superplasticizers for “total workability control” and supreme water reduction**;
- Cement-based materials with supreme strength, ductility, and toughness;
- Binders with controlled internal moisture supply to **avoid/reduce micro-cracking**;
- **Cement-based materials with engineered nano- and micro- structures exhibiting supreme durability**;
- **Eco-binders modified by nanoparticles** and produced with substantially **reduced volumes of portland cement component** (down to 10-15%);
- Eco-binders with nanoparticles based on the alternative systems (MgO, phosphate, geopolymers, gypsum);
- Self-healing materials and **repair technologies using nano-tubes and nano-chemical admixtures**;
- **Materials with self-cleaning/air-purifying features based on photocatalyst technology**;
- **Materials with controlled electrical conductivity, deformative properties, non-shrinking and low thermal expansion**;
- **Smart materials**, such as temperature-, moisture-, stress-sensing or responding materials.

Mechano-chemistry and nano-catalysts could change the face of modern cement industry by significantly reducing clinkering temperature and even realizing the possibility of cold-sintering clinker minerals in mechano-chemical reactors.

Opciones actuales: Aditivos para Concreto



American Concrete Institute
Advancing concrete knowledge

Innovations in Chemical Admixture Technology as Related to Sustainability

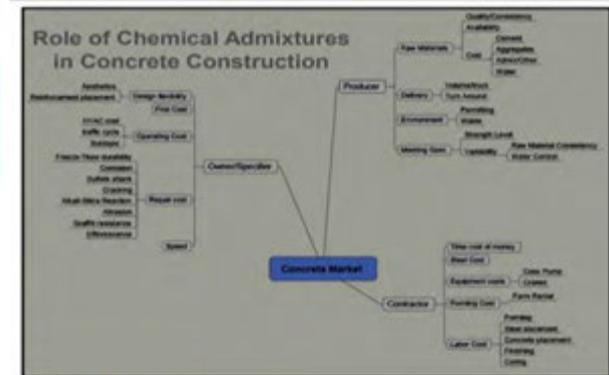
ACI Spring 2012 Convention
March 18 – 21, Dallas, TX

ACI WEB SESSIONS



Ara A. Jeknavortian is a Research Fellow with the Construction Products Division of W.R. Grace in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Starting in 1979 with the Technical Service group, Dr. Jeknavortian conducted has numerous investigations on the performance of concrete materials and chemical admixtures, and has developed numerous chemical and instrumental methods for troubleshooting cementitious systems. In 1995, he began product development for chemical admixtures, spearheading the introduction of polycarboxylate-based superplasticizers to N. America. He is an inventor on twelve (12) patents for concrete and masonry admixtures, and has authored over 30 publications in the field of analytical chemistry of cementitious systems and the application of chemical admixtures for concrete. Dr. Jeknavortian is a member of the American Chemical Society, American Concrete Institute, and the ASTM C09 Committee on Concrete, where he has chaired the Chemical Admixtures Sub-Committee and has been recognized for outstanding service for his contribution to standards development for chemical admixtures. At the Sixth CANMET/ACI International Conference on Superplasticizers and Other Chemical Admixtures (Nice 2000), Dr. Jeknavortian received recognition for outstanding contributions and achievements in the field of concrete admixture technology. Ara holds a Ph.D. degree in Analytical Chemistry from the University of Massachusetts.

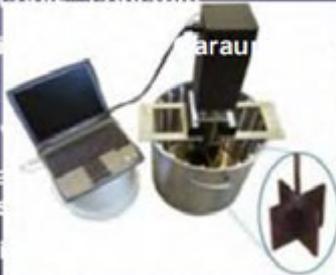
ACI WEB SESSIONS



Opciones actuales: Aditivos para Concreto

Chemical Admixture Wish List

- A water reducing admixture that demonstrates uniform performance with all cements or cement/SCM combinations.
- An admixture which can perform as a normal, mid- and high range water reducer – “linear dose/slump response with neutral set.”
- A simple admixture **◆ Will the slump cone be replaced by a hand-held rheometer??** applicable cement-
- An admixture that “cools” concrete
- Universal Air Entrair (Parau) Air Content
- Admixture systems of Portland cement levels (50% +)
- An admixture that fa increases robustnes significantly form for failed loads.
- Integral curing adm
- Dial-in slump retention without extended set and independent of cement chemistry and temperature.



aci
American Concrete Institute®
Advancing concrete knowledge

Innovations in Chemical Admixture Technology as Related to Sustainability

ACI Spring 2012 Convention
March 18 – 21, Dallas, TX

ACI WEB SESSIONS

Exploiting the wonderful World of Polycarboxylates Making flocculated hydrating cement particles disperse

Polycarboxylate Comb Polymer can be designed for

- High early strength
- Quick slump gain
- Variable viscosity at same yield stress
- Long Slump life without extended set

Opciones actuales: Aditivos para Concreto

Consulting the Admix Genie



Ah...yes...

The Future of
Chemical
Admixtures.....

Are you ready??

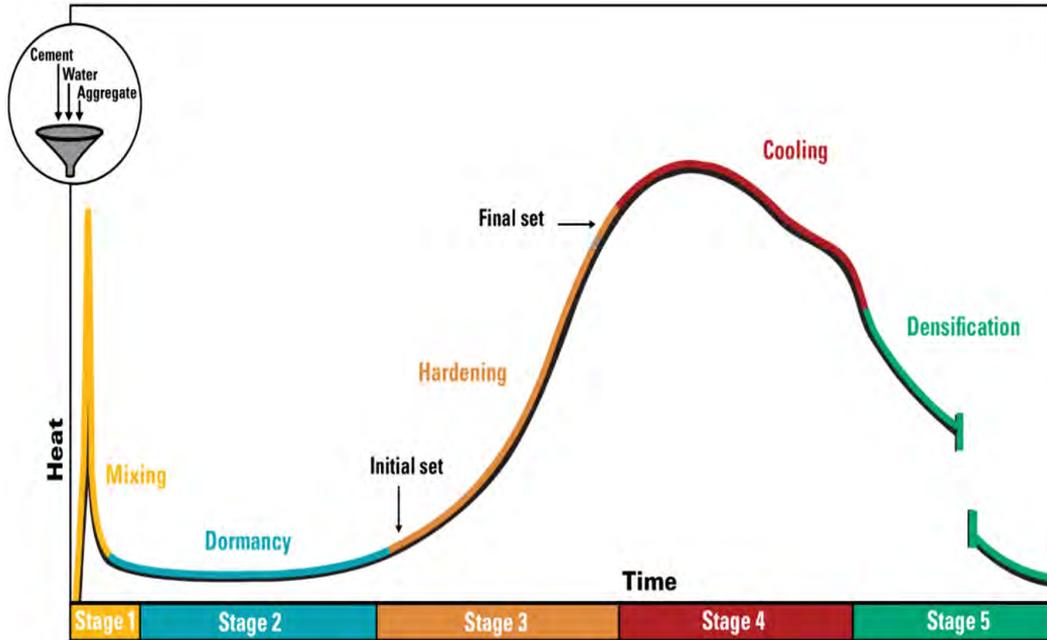
Latest Innovations in Admixture Technology

(over the past 10 years)

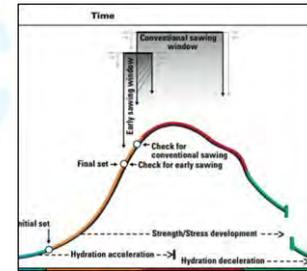
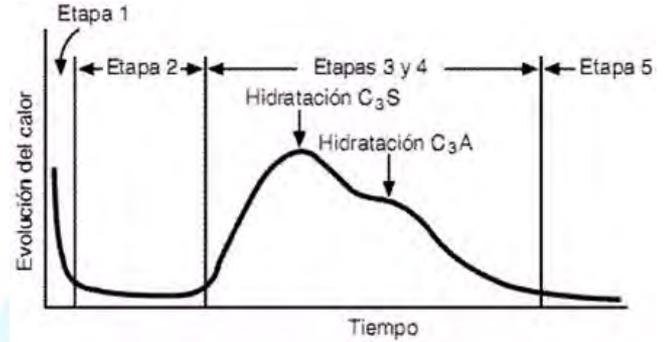
- ◆ Polycarboxylate-based Superplasticizers
- ◆ PCs for Self-Compacting Concrete
- ◆ Shrinkage Reducing Admixtures
- ◆ ASR Control Agents
- ◆ Admixtures for CLSM (Controlled Low Strength Material)
- ◆ Hydration Stabilizing Agents for Returned Concrete
- ◆ Antifreeze Admixtures (non-corrosive, alkali-free)
- ◆ Viscosity Modifying Admixtures
- ◆ Anti-washout Admixtures
- ◆ Slump Extending Admixtures
- ◆ Nano-Admixtures for High Early Strength
- ◆ Admixtures for Pervious Concrete
- ◆ Surface Enhancing Admixtures



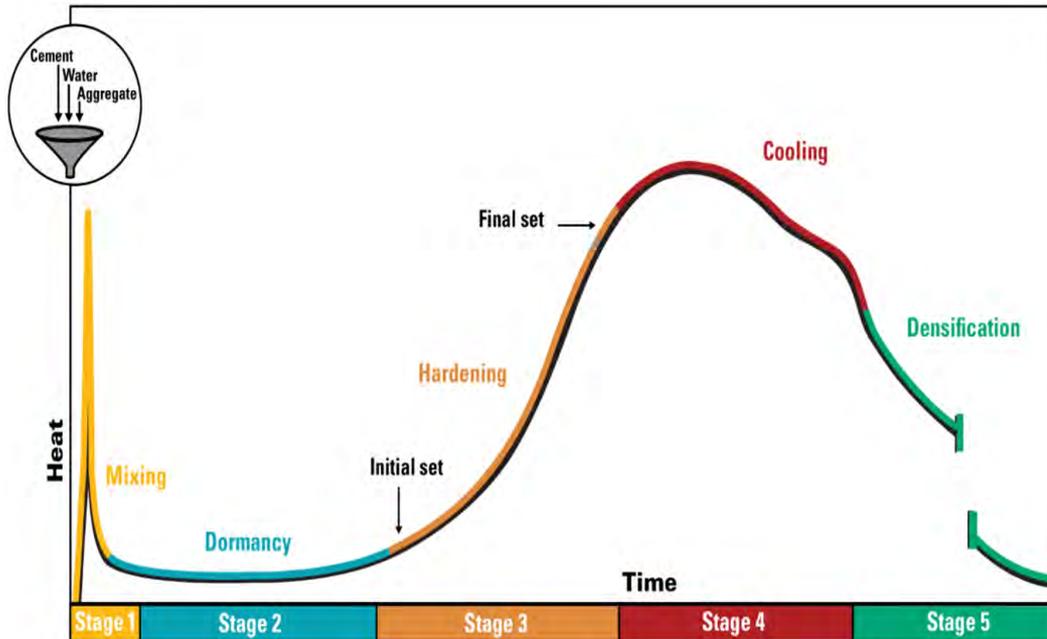
Opciones actuales: Aditivos para Concreto



General hydration curve delineating the five stages



Opciones actuales: Aditivos para Concreto



General hydration curve delineating the five stages

Effects of Chemical Admixtures

See Chemical Admixtures in chapter 3, page 55.



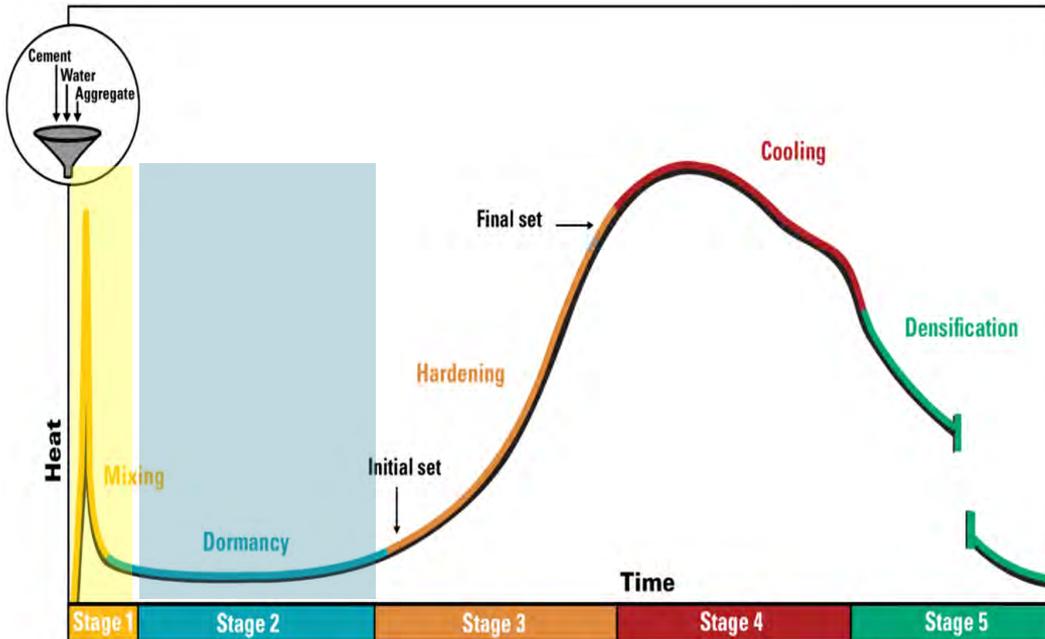
Nanotecnología de Materiales

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Dilemas y Expectativas

Referencias: www.concretovirtual.com/nanotecnologia

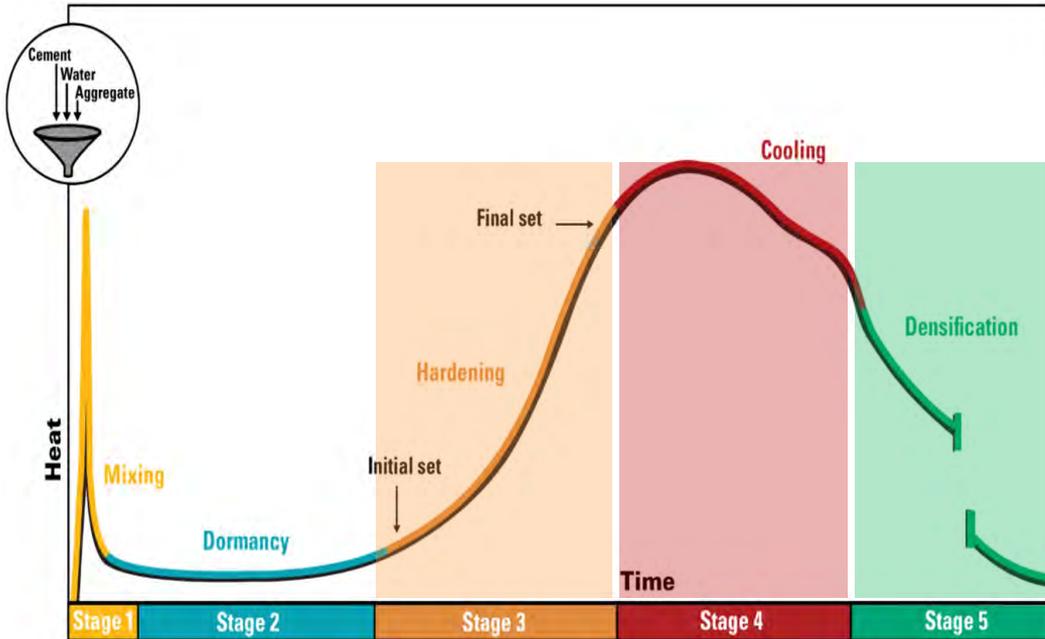
Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



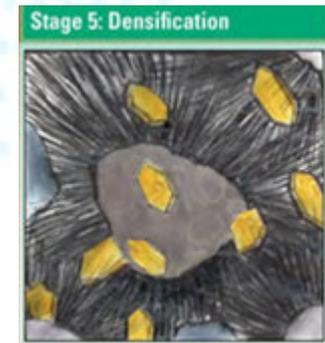
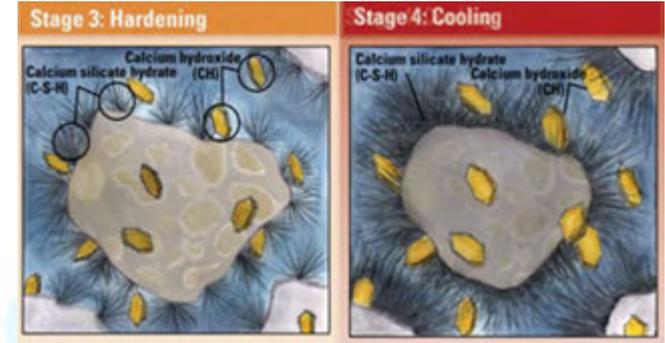
General hydration curve delineating the five stages



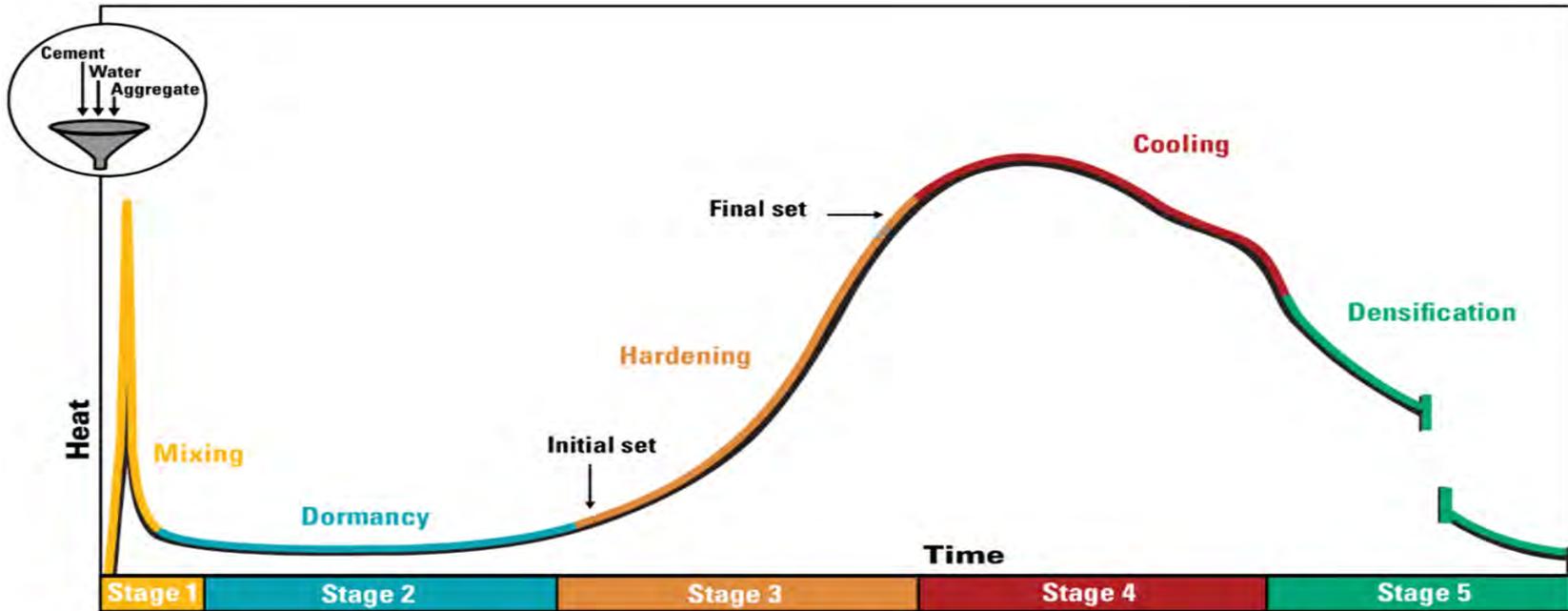
Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



General hydration curve delineating the five stages



Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



General hydration curve delineating the five stages

Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



CONCRETE UNDER NANOSCOPE:

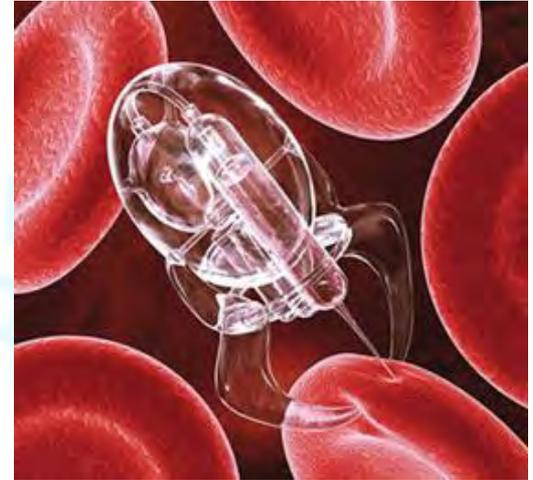
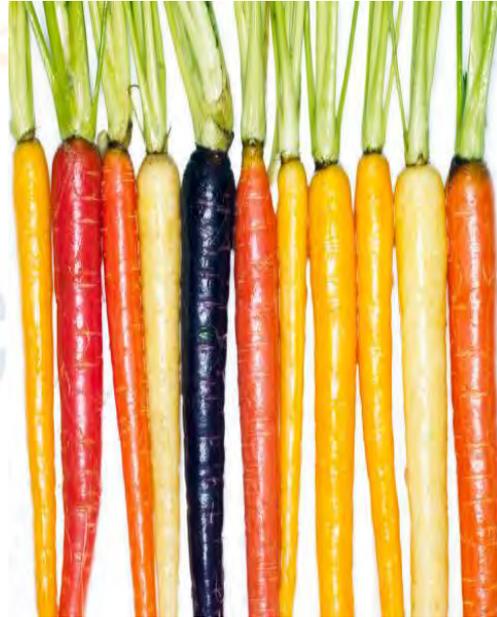
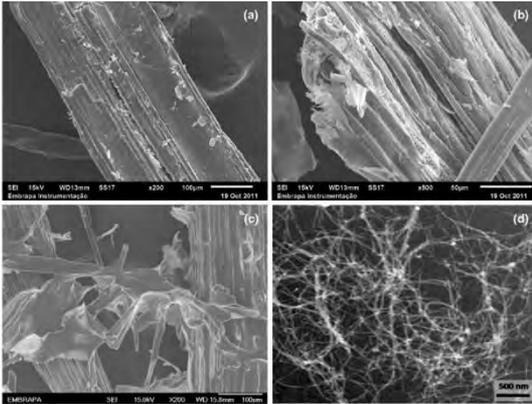
Mechano-Chemical Activation of Fly Ash-Nanoparticle Blends in Self-Consolidating Concrete

Konstantin Sobolev,

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Concrete Nanotechnology and Nanoscience Society

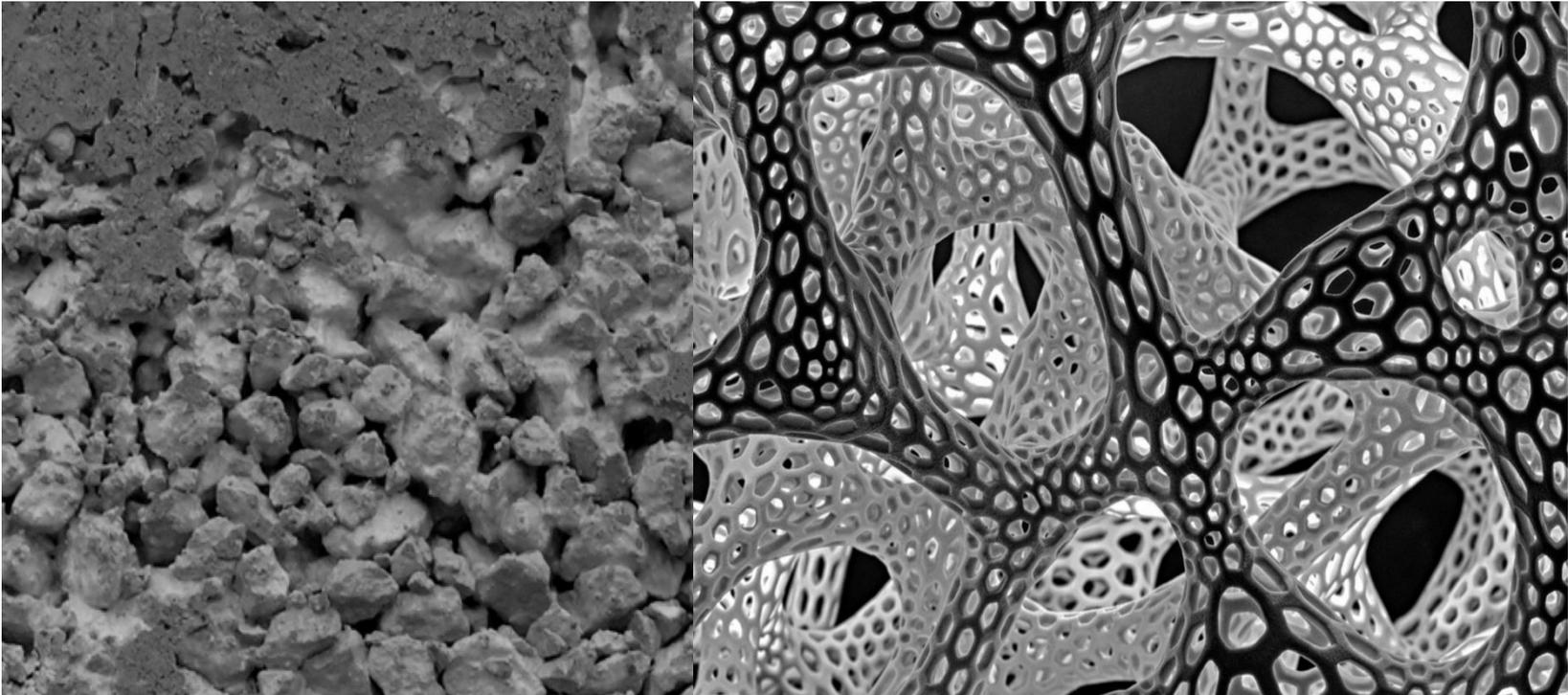
Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



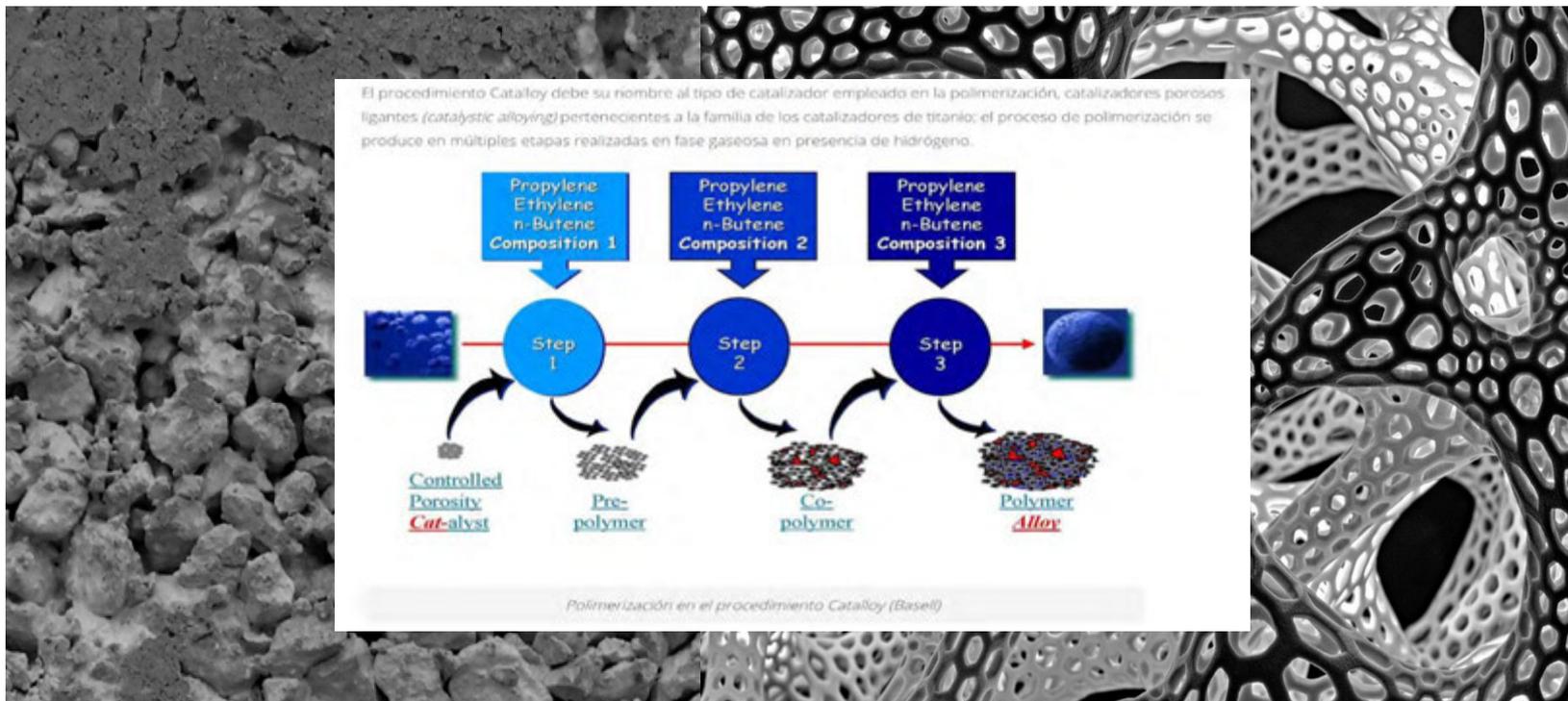
On Friday August 10, Product Manager Chris Eagon will be presenting at the Florida Prestressed Concrete Association Summer Convention on "A New Generation of Nanotechnology Admixtures for Concrete." Learn more: <http://bit.ly/2v0IFA4>
Ver traducción



Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



Opciones actuales: Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química



Nanotecnología de Materiales

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Dilemas y Expectativas

Referencias: www.concretovirtual.com/nanotecnologia

Dilemas y Expectativas



Dilemas y Expectativas

INNOVACIÓN
SOSTENIBLE

Zanahorias y remolachas para construir edificios más fuertes y ecológicos



• Estas hortalizas permiten aumentar el rendimiento del hormigón, además de detener la formación de grietas, evitar la corrosión y hace que los materiales sean más duraderos

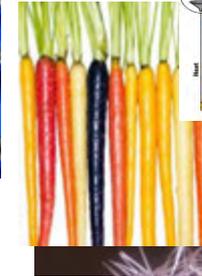
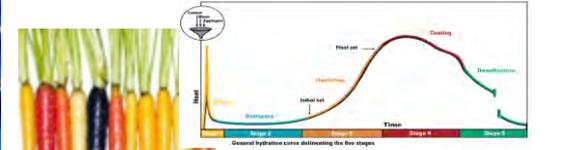
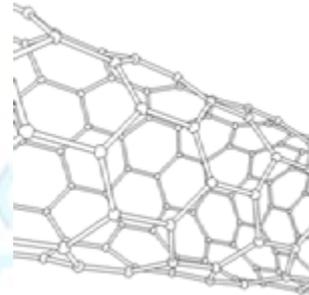
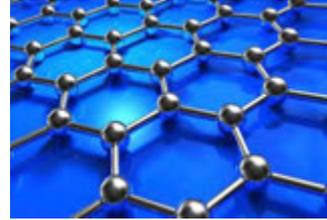
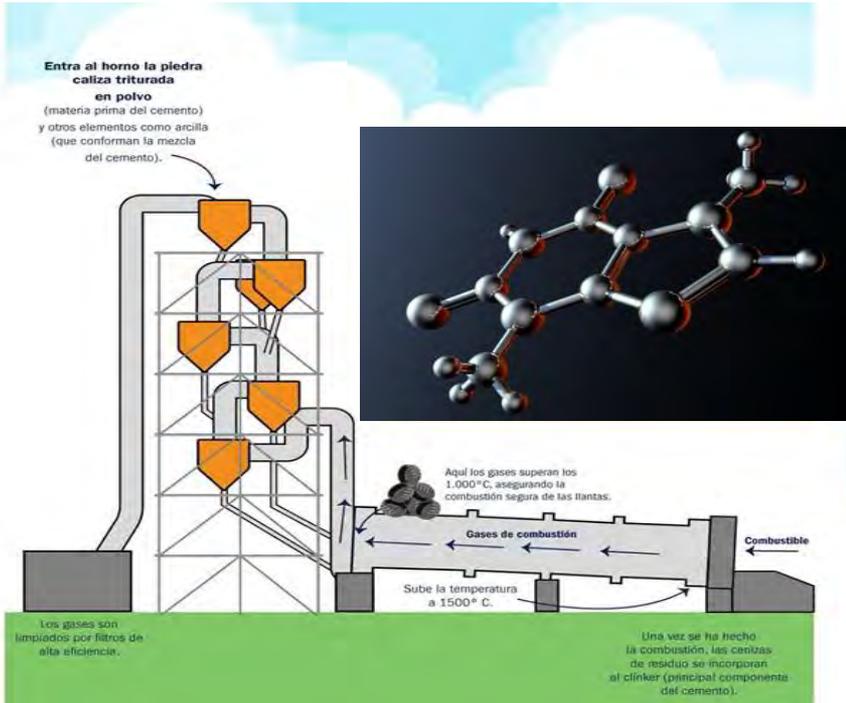
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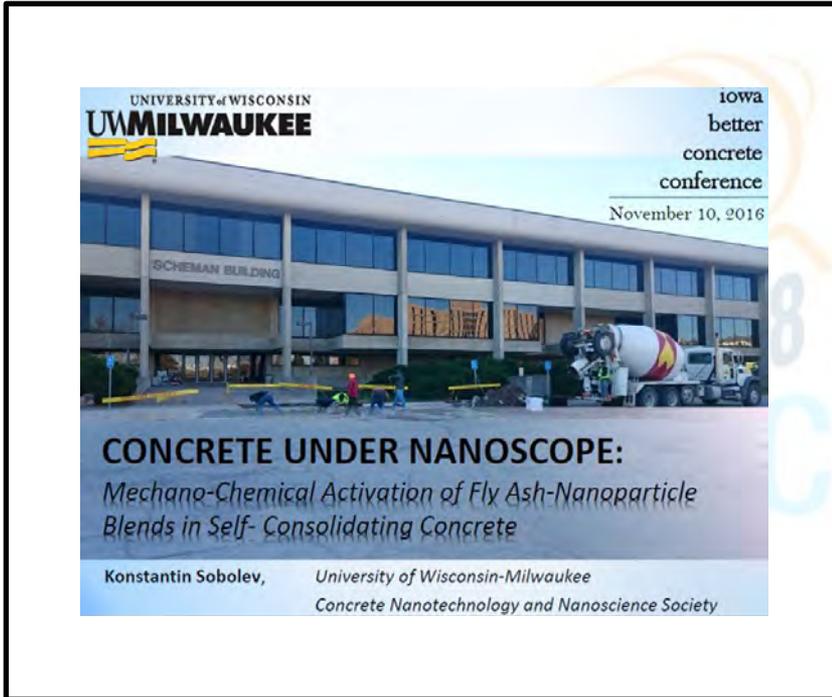
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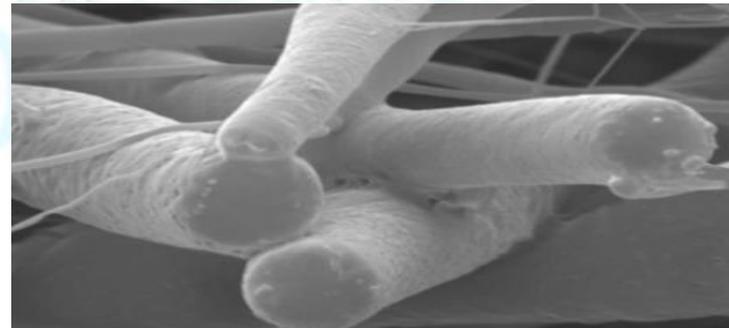
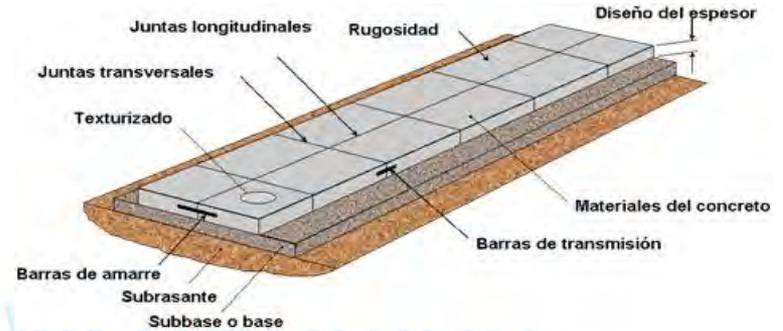
Dilemas y Expectativas



Dilemas y Expectativas



UNIVERSITY of WISCONSIN
UWMILWAUKEE
 IOWA better concrete conference
 November 10, 2016
 SCHEMAN BUILDING
CONCRETE UNDER NANOSCOPE:
Mechano-Chemical Activation of Fly Ash-Nanoparticle Blends in Self-Consolidating Concrete
 Konstantin Sobolev, University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee
 Concrete Nanotechnology and Nanoscience Society



1. Nanotecnología en Concretos

- Nanotecnología de Materiales
 - Materiales Cementicios / Nanopartículas
 - Nano-Aditivos para Concreto
- Dilemas y Expectativas

2. Proyectos Constructivos en Asia

- Consideraciones Técnicas
 - Ensayes en Obras / Normativas
- Consideraciones Industriales
 - Manufactura / Transportación / Colocación

3. Preguntas y Respuestas

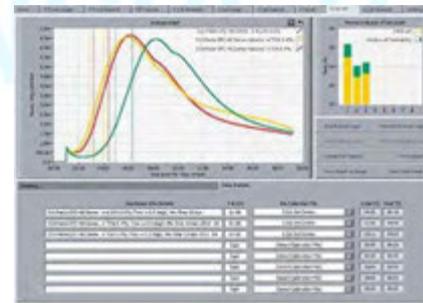
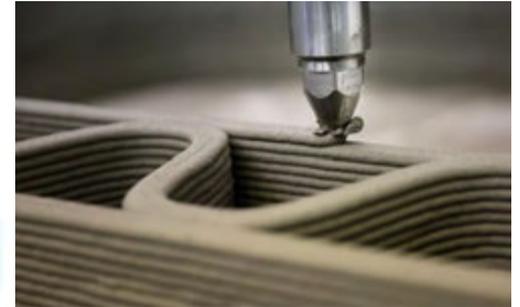
Proyectos Constructivos en Asia

- Consideraciones Técnicas
- Consideraciones Industriales

Referencias: www.concretovirtual.com/nanotecnologia

Preguntas y Respuestas

Consideraciones Técnicas Requerimientos Normativos / Ensayes en Obras



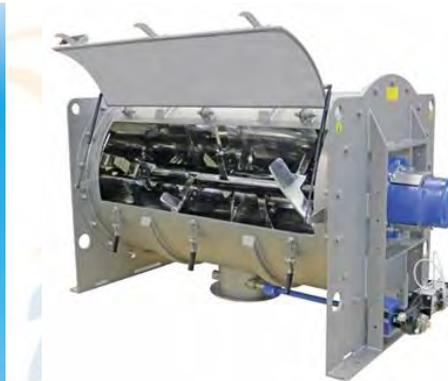
Consideraciones Industriales

Equipos de Manufactura / Transportación / Colocación

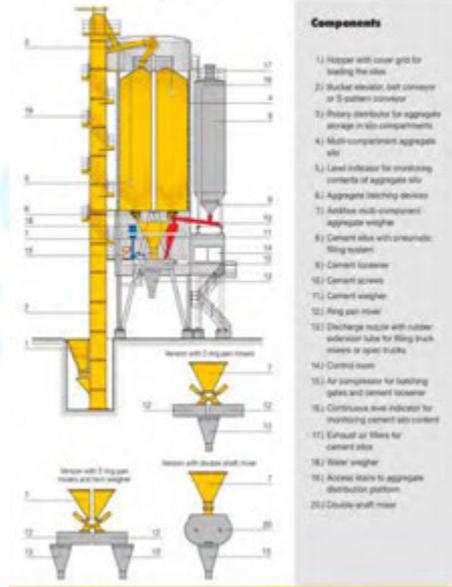


Consideraciones Industriales

Equipos de Manufactura / Transportación / Colocación



A well-planned program for every purpose:



Consideraciones Industriales

Equipos de Manufactura / Transportación / Colocación

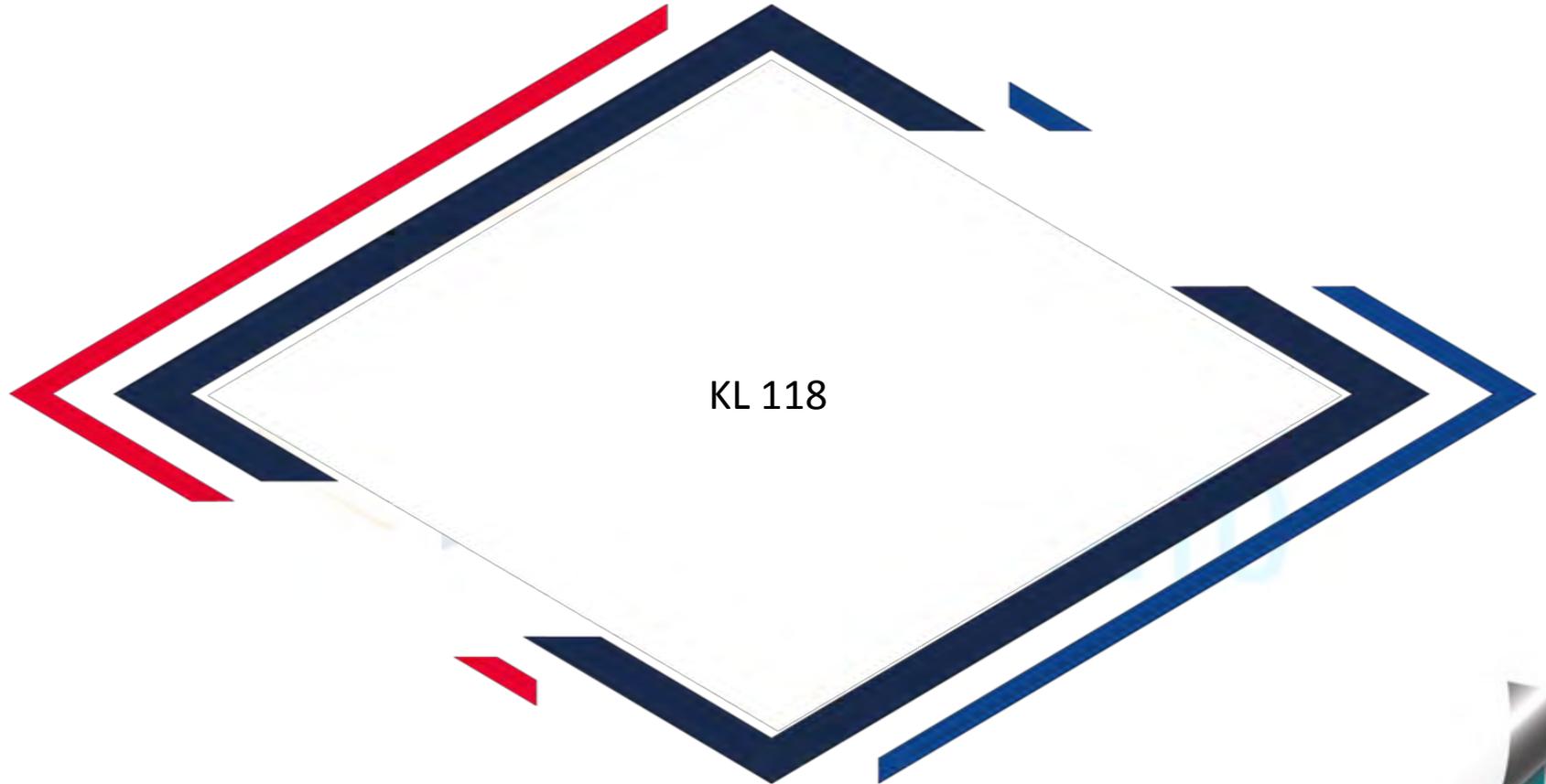


Proyectos Constructivos en Asia

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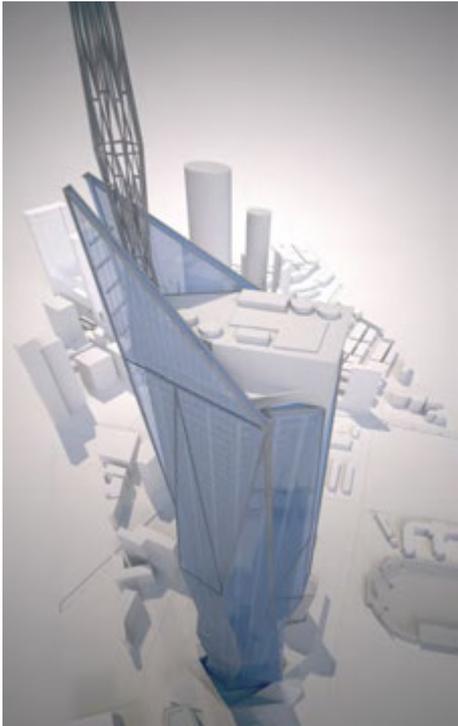
Preguntas y Respuestas



KL 118

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Malasia (KL118 / PNB118)

Malasia: KL 118 (Permodalan Nasional Berhad - PNB118)



1. Burj Khalifa, United Arab Emirates - 2,717 Feet

Dubai's Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world.

2. Shanghai Tower, China - 2,073 Feet

The Shanghai Tower is the world's second tallest building as well as the tallest building in China, with 121 floors.

3. Makkah Royal Clock Tower, Saudi Arabia - 1,972 Feet

The Makkah Royal Clock Tower in Saudi Arabia is the third tallest building in the world. It stands at a total of 601 meters. The government-owned complex features a hotel with 120 floors, as well as a conference center, an Islamic museum, and a prayer room with a capacity of 10,000 people

? PNB 118 (KL 118), Malaysia - 2,113 Feet

The Merdeka 118 development is funded by Permodalan Nasional Berhad (PNB). When completed in 2024, the tower will be the tallest building in Malaysia .

PNB 118 is a 118-storey, 644-metre (2,113-foot) megatall skyscraper currently under construction in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Malasia (KL118 / PNB118)

Malasia: KL 118 (Permodalan Nasional Berhad - PNB118)



Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Malasia (KL118 / PNB118)

Malasia: KL 118 (Permodalan Nasional Berhad - PNB118)



Tuas Megaport

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Singapur (Tuas Megaport)

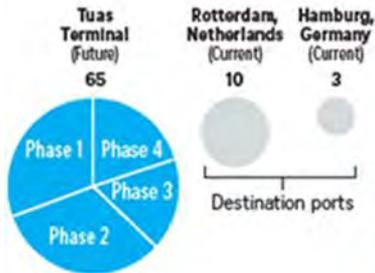
Singapur: Tuas Megaport

COMPARISON OF AUTOMATED TERMINAL OPERATIONS

Tuas Terminal

- Trans-shipment port that is many times larger than the ones in Europe.
- More complex to automate a trans-shipment container terminal of this scale than a destination port.

Capacity (million TEUs):



The port will occupy 1339ha of land – about the size of two Ang Mo Kio New Towns

Amount of land to be reclaimed 1,085ha

First set of berths ready by 2021

TUAS TERMINAL FACTS AND FIGURES

Phase	Area (ha)	Start of operations	Charge handling capacity (TEUs, million)*
1	414	Early 2020s	20
2	405	Late 2020s	21
3	260	Early 2030s	11
4	260	Mid-2030s	13

NOTE: *Twenty-foot equivalent units. Refers to a common International standardised 20-foot-long (6.1m) container type.

\$1 billion

Approximate cost savings in reclamation fill material by re-using dredged and excavated materials from land construction projects such as rail infrastructure projects, for reclamation of Tuas Phase 1.

Feasibility studies are being done on the construction of an elevated area 42m above ground – overlooking port operations – to house warehousing, distribution and logistics operations, as well as possibly

cafes, retail stores and other amenities.

2,300 out of 2,800 coral colonies around Sultan Shoal lighthouse – in the vicinity of the proposed reclamation works – have been relocated to the Southern Islands successfully.

\$6 million

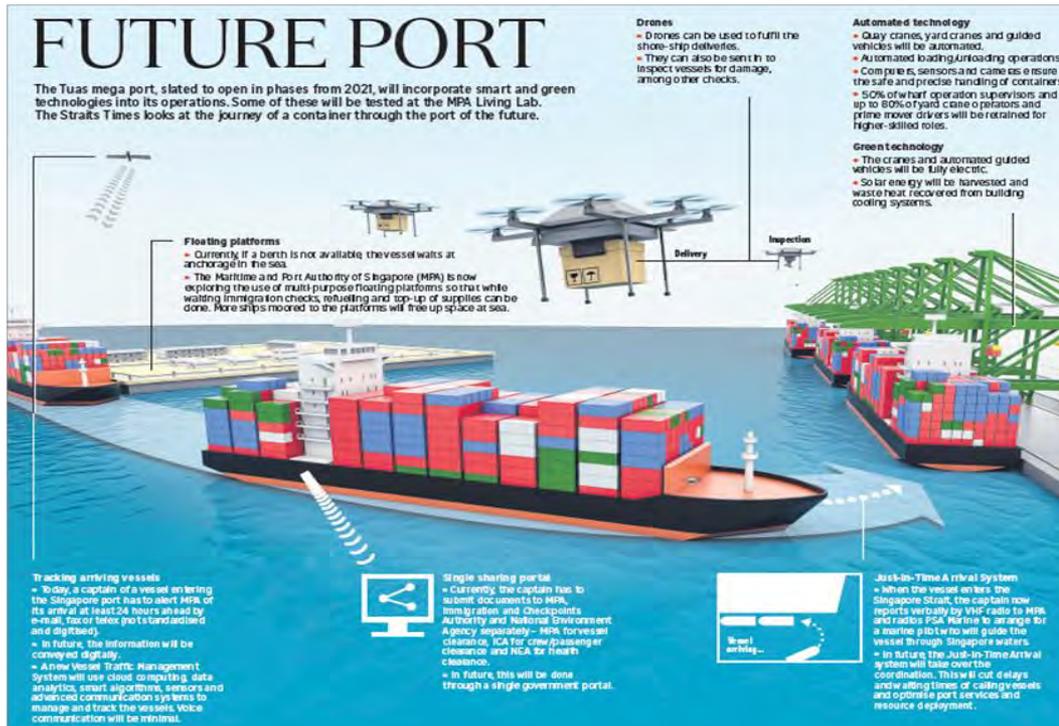
Cost of the coral relocation project

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Singapur (Tuas Megaport)

Singapur: Tuas Megaport

FUTURE PORT

The Tuas mega port, slated to open in phases from 2021, will incorporate smart and green technologies into its operations. Some of these will be tested at the MPA Living Lab. The Straits Times looks at the journey of a container through the port of the future.



Drones

- Drones can be used to fulfil the shore-ship deliveries.
- They can also be sent in to inspect vessels for damage, among other checks.

Automated technology

- Quay cranes, yard cranes and guided vehicles will be automated.
- Automated loading/unloading operations
- Cameras, sensors and cameras ensure the safe and precise handling of containers.
- 50% of wharf operations supervisors and prime mover drivers will be retained for higher-skilled roles.

Green technology

- The cranes and automated guided vehicles will be fully electric.
- Solar energy will be harvested and waste heat recovered from building cooling systems.

Floating platforms

- Currently if a berth is not available, the vessel waits at anchorage in the sea.
- The Maritime and Port Authority of Singapore (MPA) is now exploring the use of multi-purpose floating platforms so that while waiting immigration checks, refuelling and top-up of supplies can be done. More ships moored to the platforms will free up space at sea.

Tracking arriving vessels

- Today, a captain of a vessel on berthing the Singapore port has to alert MPA of its arrival at least 24 hours ahead by e-mail, fax or text (not standardised and digitised).
- In future, the information will be conveyed digitally.
- A new Vessel Traffic Management System will use cloud computing, data analytics, smart algorithms, sensors and advanced communication systems to manage and track the vessels. Voice communication will be minimal.

Single sharing portal

- Currently, the captain has to submit documents to MPA, Immigration and Checkpoints Authority and National Environment Agency separately.
- MPA for vessel clearance, ICA for crew/passenger clearance and NEA for health clearance.
- In future, this will be done through a single government portal.

Just-in-Time Arrival System

- When the vessel on berthing the Singapore port, the captain now reports verbally by VHF radio to MPA and radios PSA Marine to arrange for a marine pilot to guide the vessel through Singapore's waters.
- In future, the Just-in-Time Arrival system will take over the coordination. This will cut delays and waiting times of calling vessels and optimise port services and resource deployment.

Works are in full swing at the future Tuas port, with reclamation ongoing for two out of four phases of the development and more than 3km of caisson already installed to form the wharf.

The caisson, which sits on a foundation on the seabed, is a 28m-high concrete watertight structure - about the height of a 10-storey Housing Board block. Using caissons to build the wharf structure is faster than traditional methods like piling.

In all, 8.6km of caisson will have to be constructed under Phase 1 of the Tuas port project, which aims to grow the Singapore port, amid competition from other regional and global ports.

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Singapur (Tuas Megaport)

Singapur: Tuas Megaport



<https://www.channelnewsasia.com/news/cnainside/singapore-needs-tuas-mega-port-maritime-trade-automated-9934474>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xu6zk8mT9-Q>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XTCv11-K2ZY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HrZg96L8yA>



Temburong Bridge

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Brunei (Temburong Bridge)

Brunei: Temburong Bridge



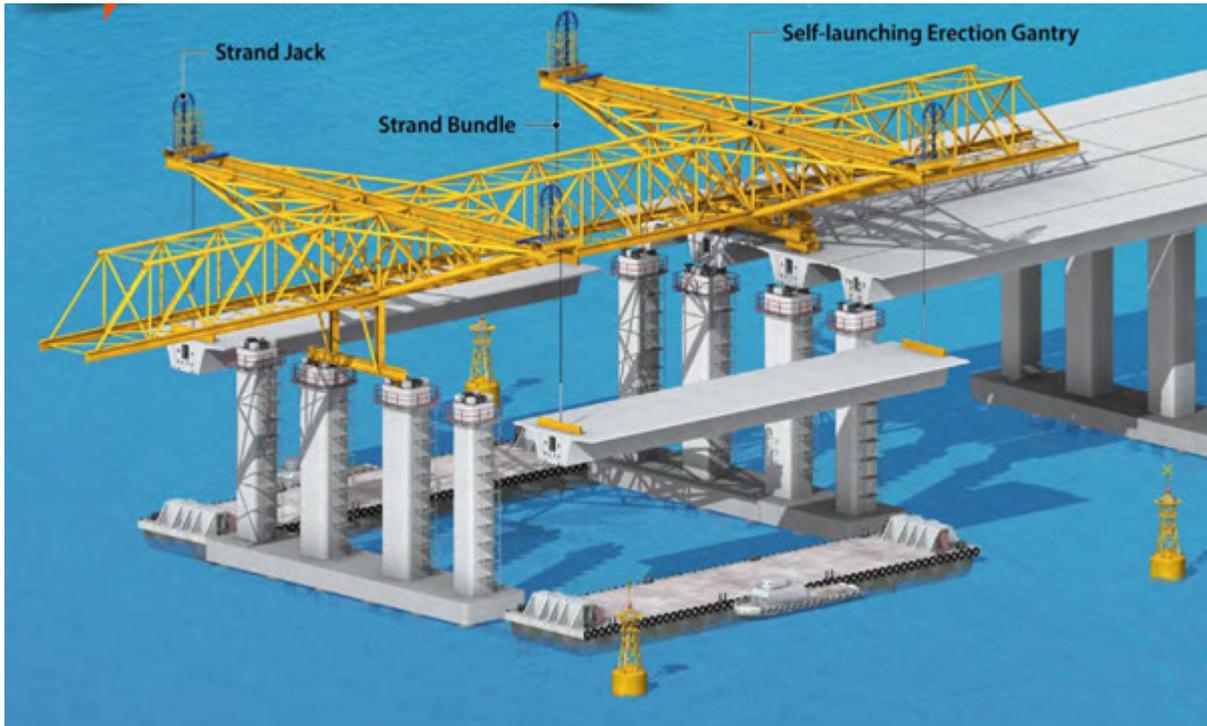
Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Brunei (Temburong Bridge)

Brunei: Temburong Bridge



Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Brunei (Temburong Bridge)

Brunei: Temburong Bridge



Prefabricación Singapur / Myanmar

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Singapur (Prefabricación Ligera)

Singapur: Concreto Ligero Prefabricado



RETO

Proyectos Constructivos en Asia: Myanmar (Prefabricación HSC)

Myanmar: Durmientes Prefabricados



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 - Nano-Aditivos para Concreto / Activación Mecano-Química
- Dilemas y Expectativas

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3. Preguntas y Respuestas



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