

PUNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION CENTER

A THESIS

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of
Bachelor of Architecture degree

By

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SATHYABAMA

INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY) Accredited

With Grade "A" by NAAC

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CHENNAI - 600 119

MAY 2024



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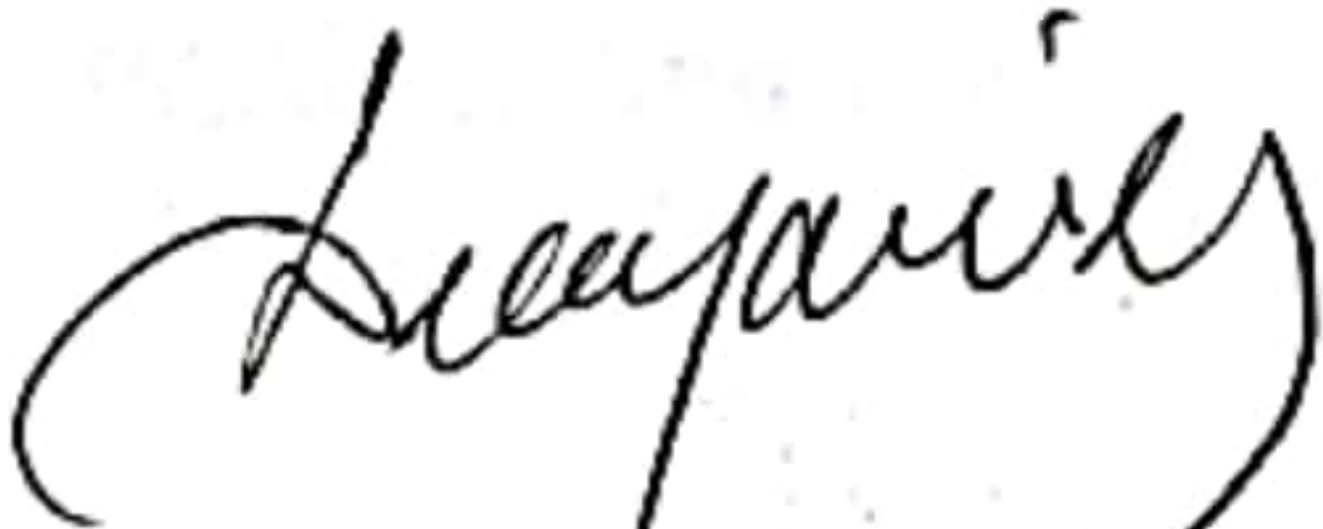
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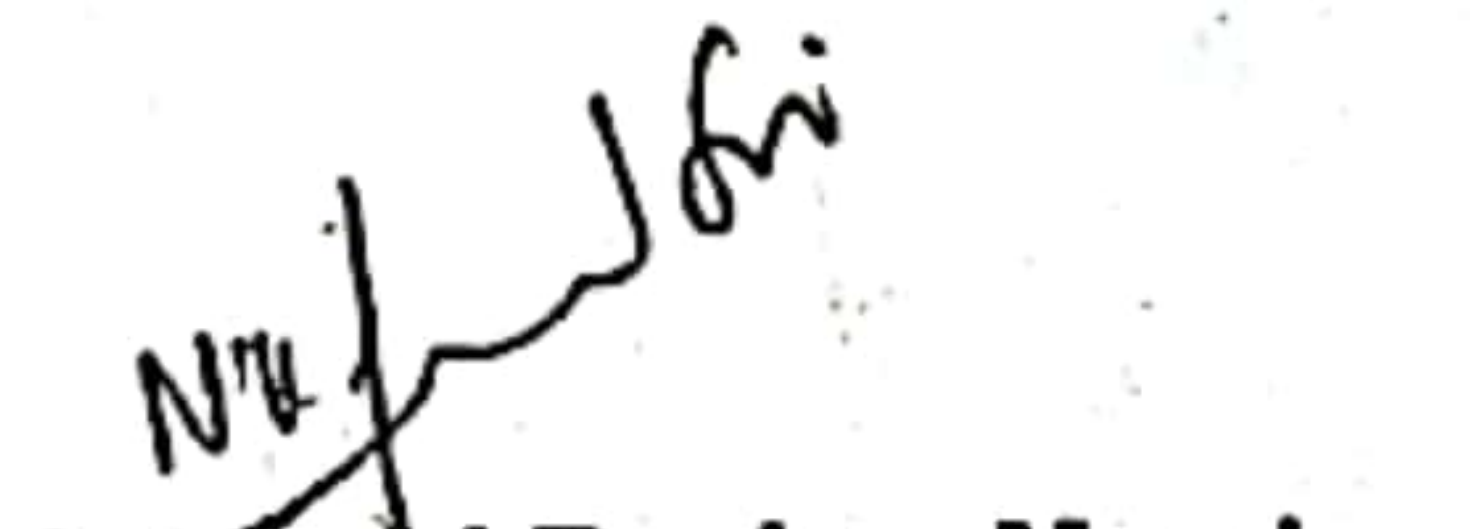
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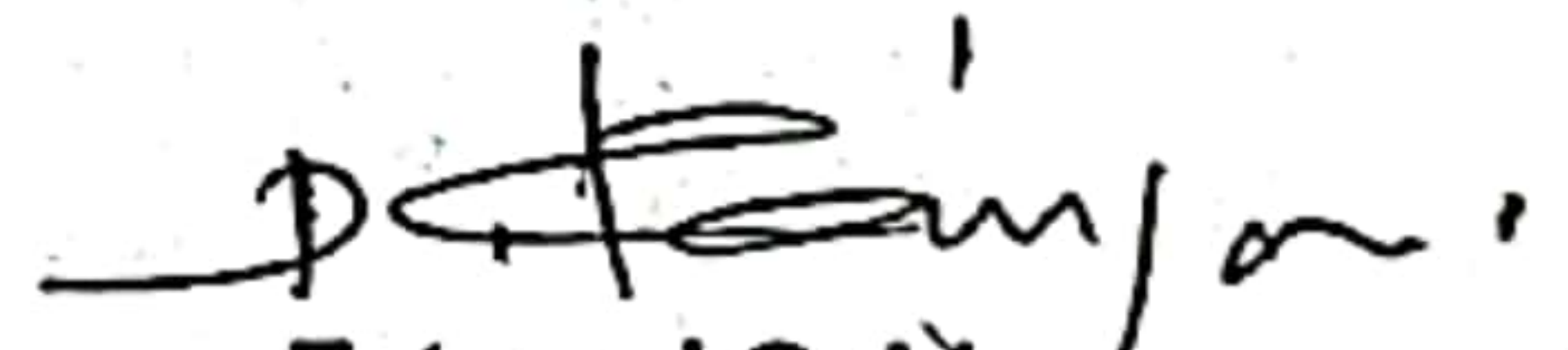
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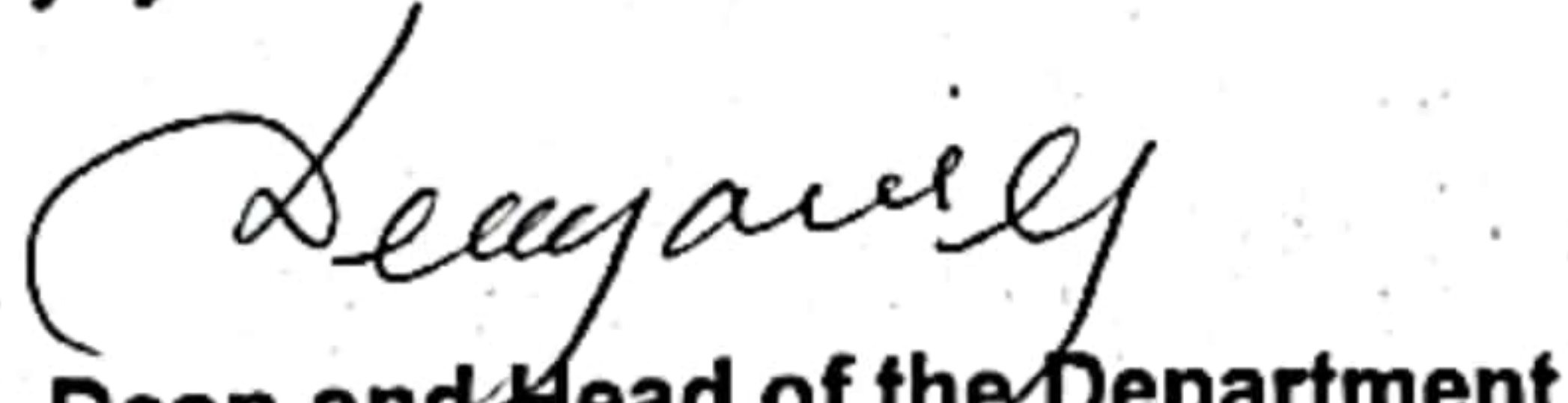
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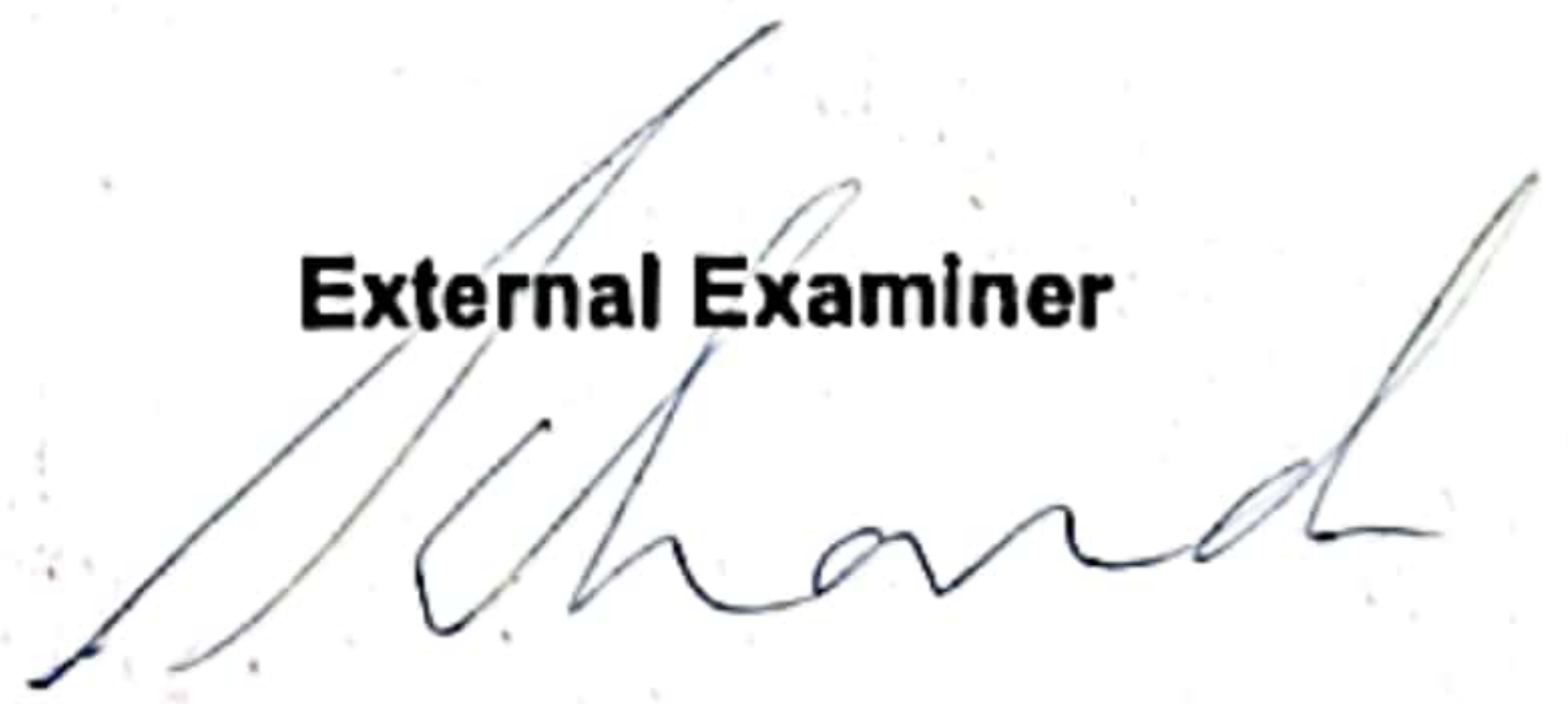
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DECLARATION

I, PRANAVAIDIYA K hereby declare that the Thesis Report entitled "PUNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONVENTION CENTER" done by me under the guidance of Dr. DEVYANI GANGOPADHYAY (Internal Guide), Ar. JUVILA (Internal Review Member) and Ar. RANJAN DANIEL (External Guide) Sathyabama Institute of Science and Technology is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor of Architecture Degree.

DATE: 24.05.24

PLACE: Chennai



SIGNATURE OF THE CANDIDATE

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PRANAVAIDIYA K

THESIS SYNOPSIS

The Pune International Exhibition and Convention Center (PIECC) is a prominent architectural landmark in Pune, India. Opened in 2013, it caters to a wide range of events and has become a significant economic driver for the city. This thesis will explore the PIECC's design and functionality, analyzing its strengths and weaknesses in the context of contemporary exhibition and convention centers.

This thesis argues that while the PIECC fulfills its role as a functional exhibition and convention center, its design could be further optimized to enhance user experience, incorporate sustainable practices, and position itself as an architectural landmark.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

The Pune International Exhibition and Convention Center (PIECC) stands as a testament to the burgeoning economic and cultural development of Pune, India. Since its inauguration in 2013, the PIECC has become a focal point for a diverse range of events, from international trade shows to high-profile conferences. This project delves into the architectural essence of the PIECC, exploring its design choices, functionality, and impact.

The design exploration will be multifaceted and assess its effectiveness in hosting various events and conferences, gauging its ability to cater to diverse needs. Sustainability is a critical aspect of contemporary architecture, and this project will analyze the PIECC's eco-friendly features and their influence on the environment and operational costs.

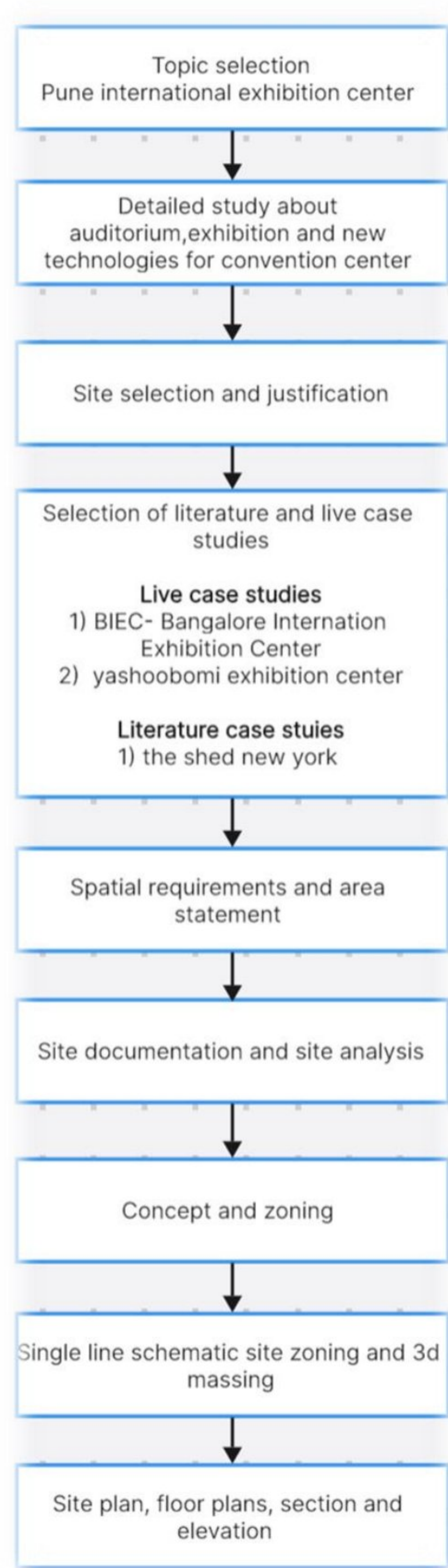
1.2 NEED OF THE PROJECT

Pune's booming economy demands a world-class exhibition and convention center. This project analyzes the PIECC's design and functionality to identify areas for improvement, ensuring it remains a hub for events, fosters economic growth, and positions itself as a sustainable architectural leader.

1.3 AIM AND OBJECTIVE

1. Evaluate the PIECC's design and functionality for optimal event hosting.
2. Introducing PIECC to new technology features and their impact.
3. Recommend improvements to position the PIECC as a leading exhibition and convention center.

1.4 METHODOLOGY



CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE CASE STUDIES

2.1 Bangalore International Exhibition Centre (BIEC)

Location - Bangalore, India

Architect- Mistry architects

completion – 2007

Area – 57 acres

2.1.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

The Bangalore International Exhibition Centre (BIEC) is a sprawling venue designed to host exhibitions and conventions. BIEC is strategically located at Tumkur Road in Bangalore, which is well-connected to the city center as well as the international airport. The venue spans across a vast area and features modern infrastructure designed to accommodate large-scale events.

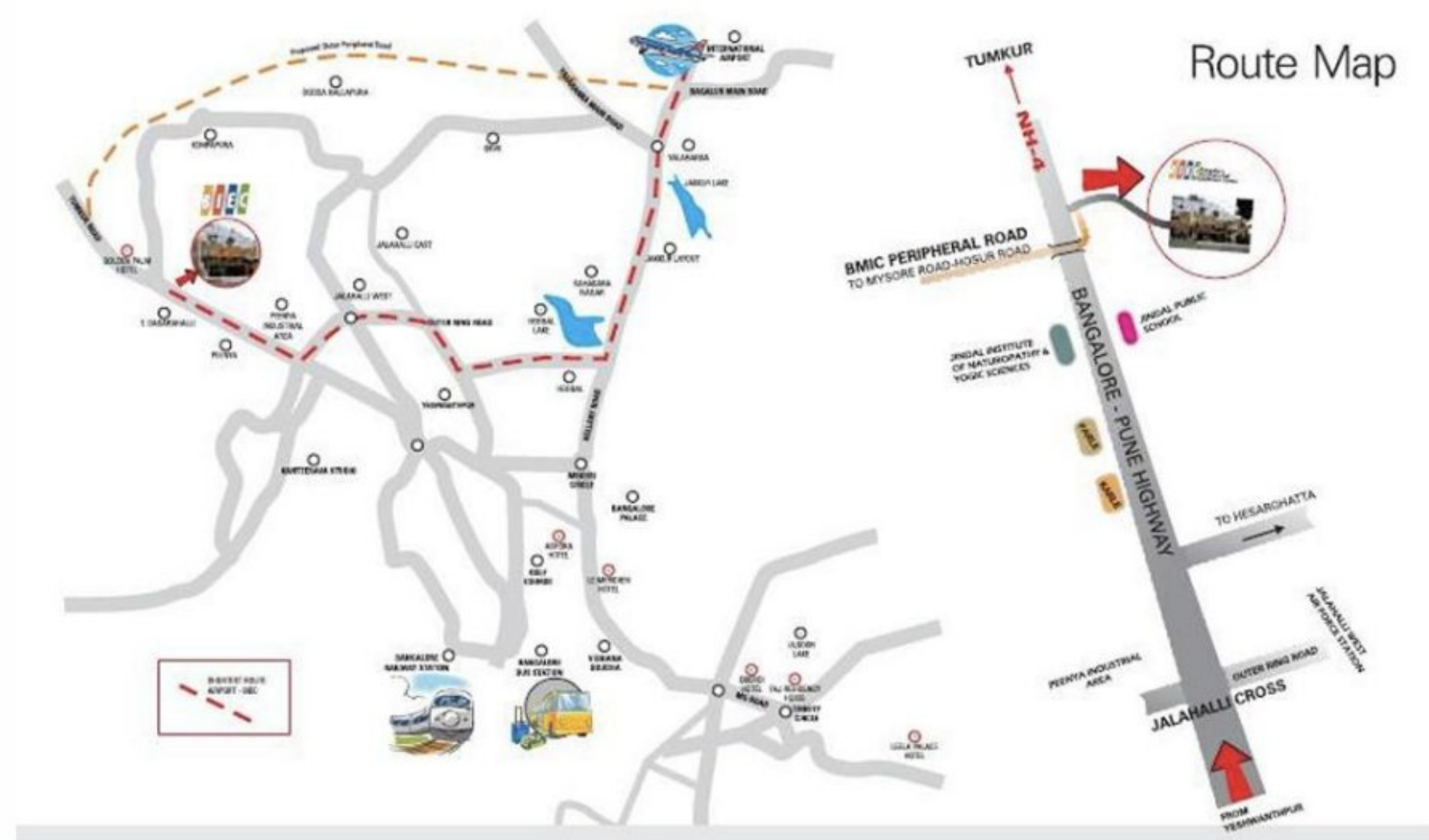


Fig 2.1: BIEC connectivity map



Fig 2.2: BIEC venue key plan

Exhibition Halls: BIEC offers 4 exhibition halls that are versatile and spacious. These halls are typically equipped with amenities like power supply, internet connectivity, and air conditioning, making them suitable for various types of exhibitions and trade shows. The halls can be customized and configured according to the specific requirements of different events.

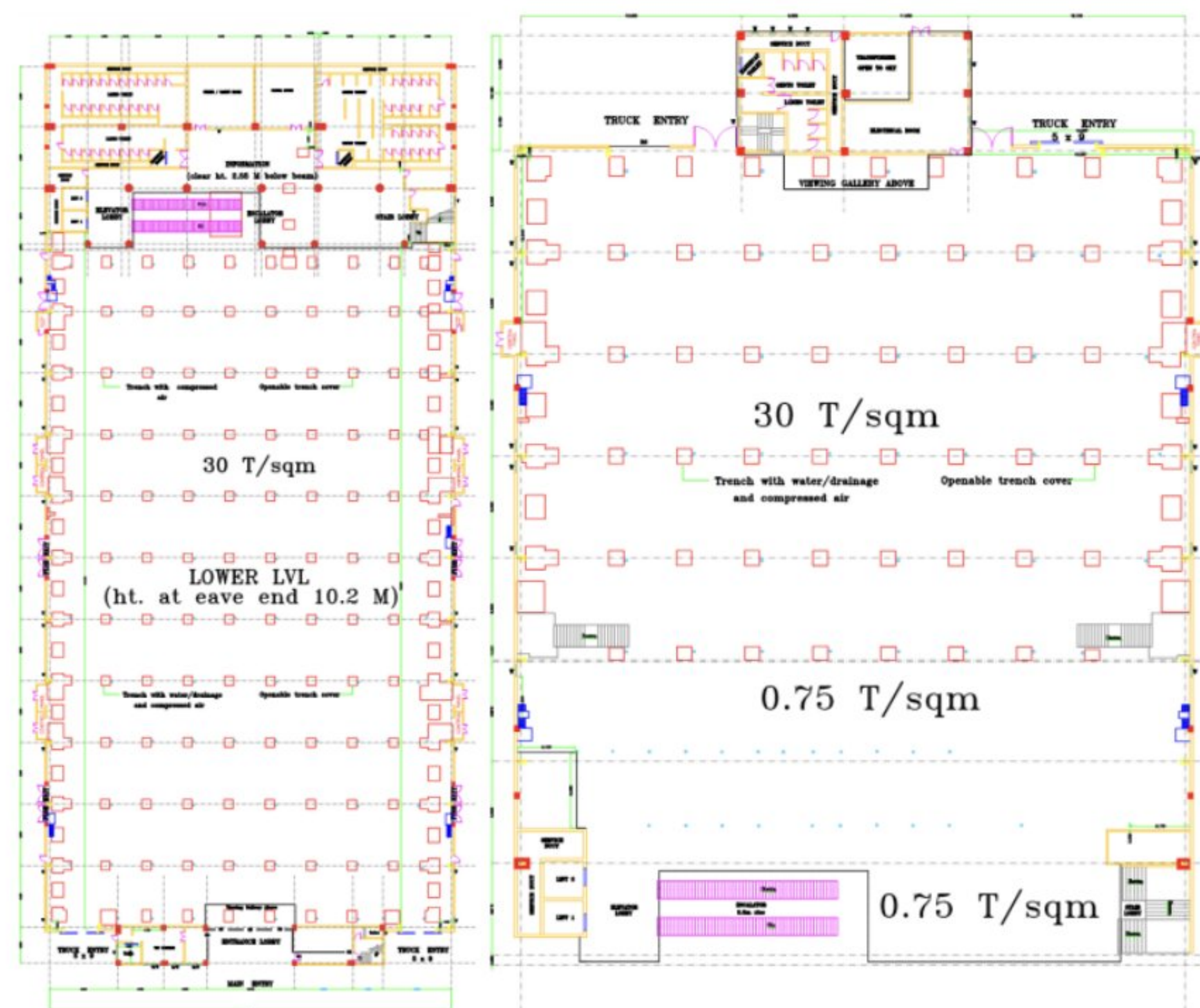


Fig 2.3: BIEC exhibition hall 1 floor plan

Conference Facilities: Apart from exhibition spaces, BIEC provides conference facilities that are suitable for hosting seminars, workshops, and business meetings. These spaces are equipped with audiovisual equipment, seating arrangements, and other necessary amenities to facilitate successful conferences.

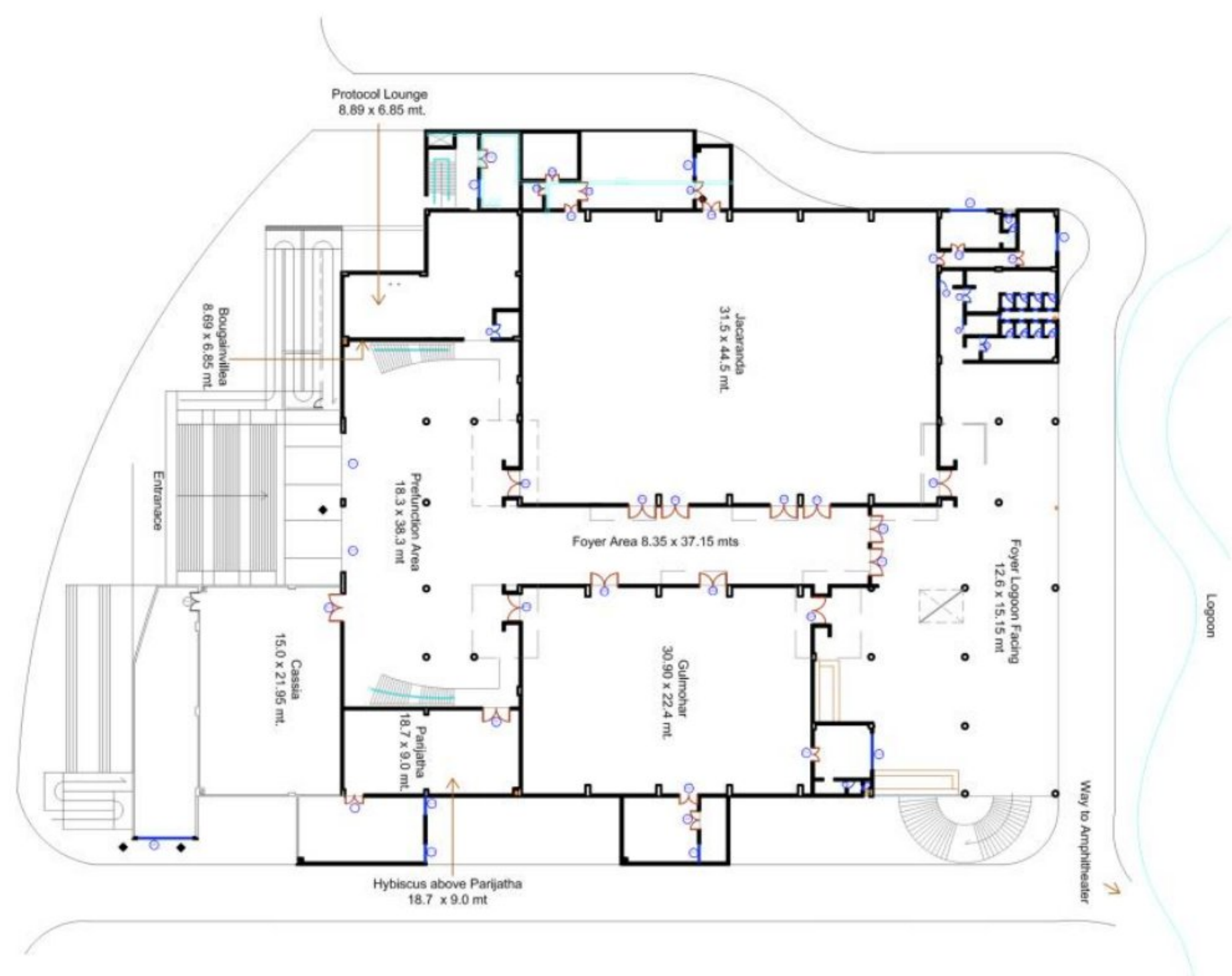


Fig 2.4: BIEC conference hall plan

Outdoor Exhibition Areas: BIEC also offers outdoor exhibition areas, which can be utilized for events that require outdoor setups or additional space. These areas are ideal for showcasing large equipment, vehicles, or outdoor displays.

2.1.2 MATERIAL ANALYSIS:

1. Structural Components:

Concrete: Concrete is a fundamental material used in the construction of the exhibition halls, conference rooms, and other structures within BIEC. It provides structural integrity and stability.

Steel: Steel is used for framing, support beams, and other structural elements. Its strength-to-weight ratio makes it ideal for large, open spaces like exhibition halls.

2. Exterior Finishes:

Glass: BIEC likely incorporates extensive use of glass for exterior facades, entrance areas, and windows. Glass not only enhances aesthetics but also allows natural light to enter the exhibition spaces.

Aluminum Cladding: Aluminum panels or cladding might be used for exterior finishes due to their durability, lightweight nature, and ease of maintenance.

3. Interior Finishes:

Flooring: Depending on the area, flooring materials could vary. Common options might include polished concrete, ceramic tiles, or carpeting in certain zones.

Ceilings: Suspended ceilings with acoustic tiles or decorative panels could be used to manage sound and provide a finished look.

Wall Finishes: Interior walls might feature drywall, paint, or decorative finishes to enhance the visual appeal of the exhibition spaces.

2.2 YASHOBHOOMI EXHIBITION CENTRE

Location – New Delhi, India

Architect - CP Kukreja Architects

Completion – 2022

Area – 8000 sq.mts

2.2.1 SPACIAL ANALYSIS:

INDIA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION & EXPO CENTRE, also known as Yashobhoomi (Land of Fame), is a convention center located in Sector 25, Dwarka, Delhi, India. IICC is accessible via Dwarka Expressway and the urban extension road to the Delhi Jaipur railway line. The Airport Express Metro and Dwarka metro lines will also be extended after the completion of the complex.

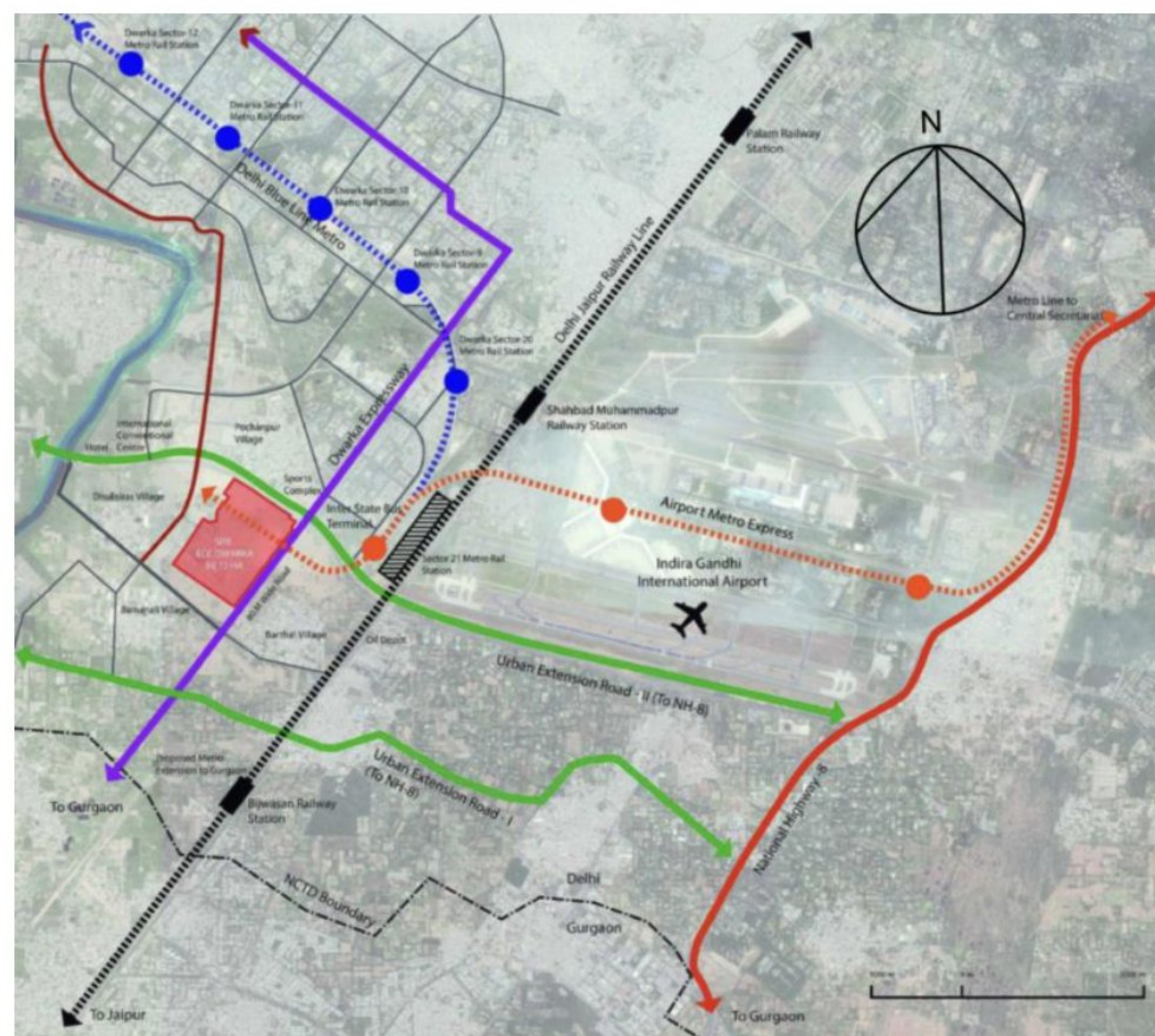
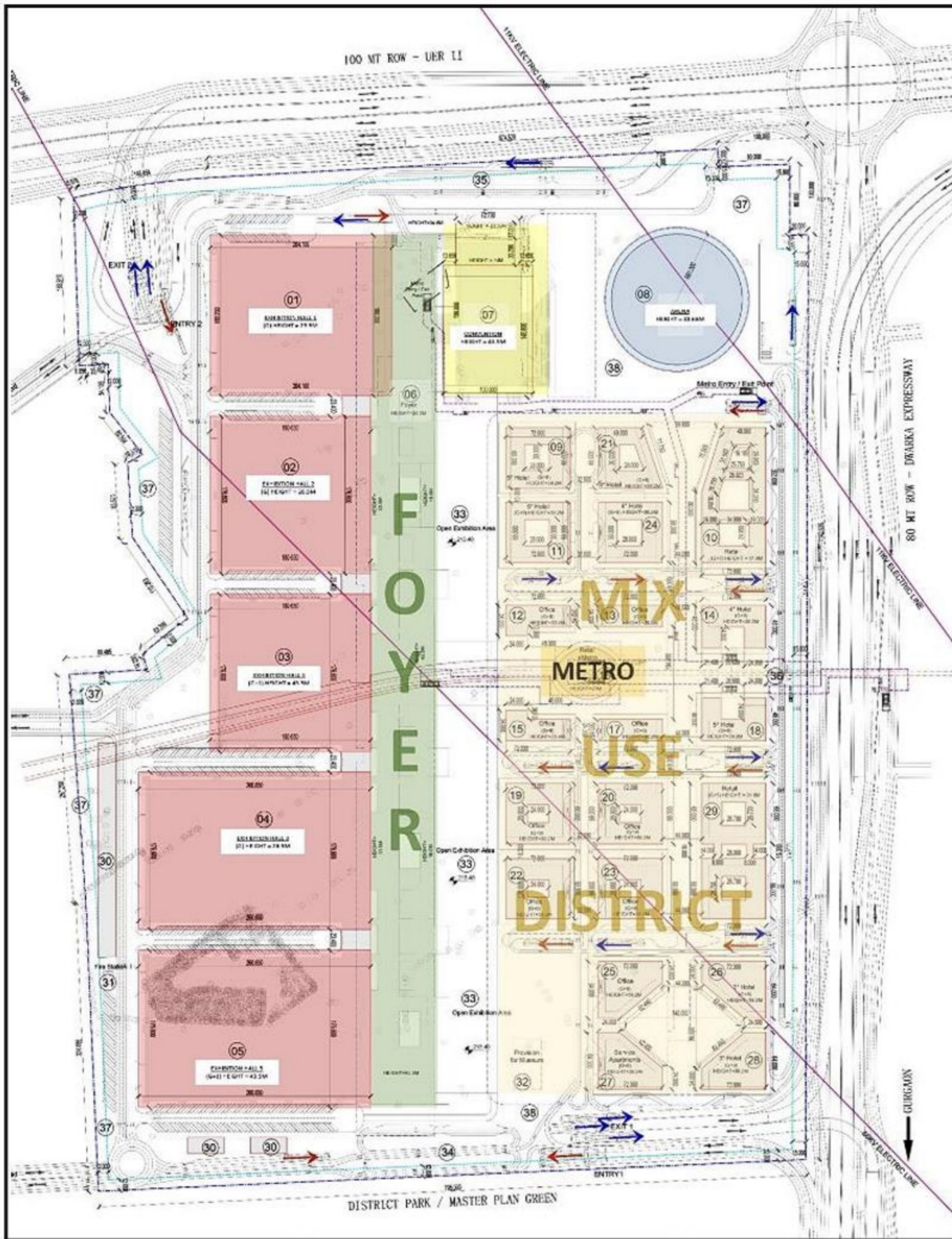


Fig 2.5: IIC connectivity map

The master plan structures the Project in two very clearly differentiated sectors. It leaves the fair grounds and convention area to the west and the development of mixed uses (hotels, offices and retail areas) to the east.

A grand foyer, over a kilometer long, connects the five exhibition halls, with other 243,000 m² of net indoor exhibition area, and 71,000 m² outdoors, 21,000 of which are sheltered. The multipurpose pavilion (Arena) tops off the whole intervention on the northeast end, becoming the main urban reference of the complex.

The entire complex has five large exhibition centres, including a multi-purpose arena with a retractable roof and seating capacity of 20,000 people. Each centre will cover a floor area of over 10 lakh sq.ft., equaling the size of four football grounds. The complex will be able to host aircraft expositions as well because of their abundant space.



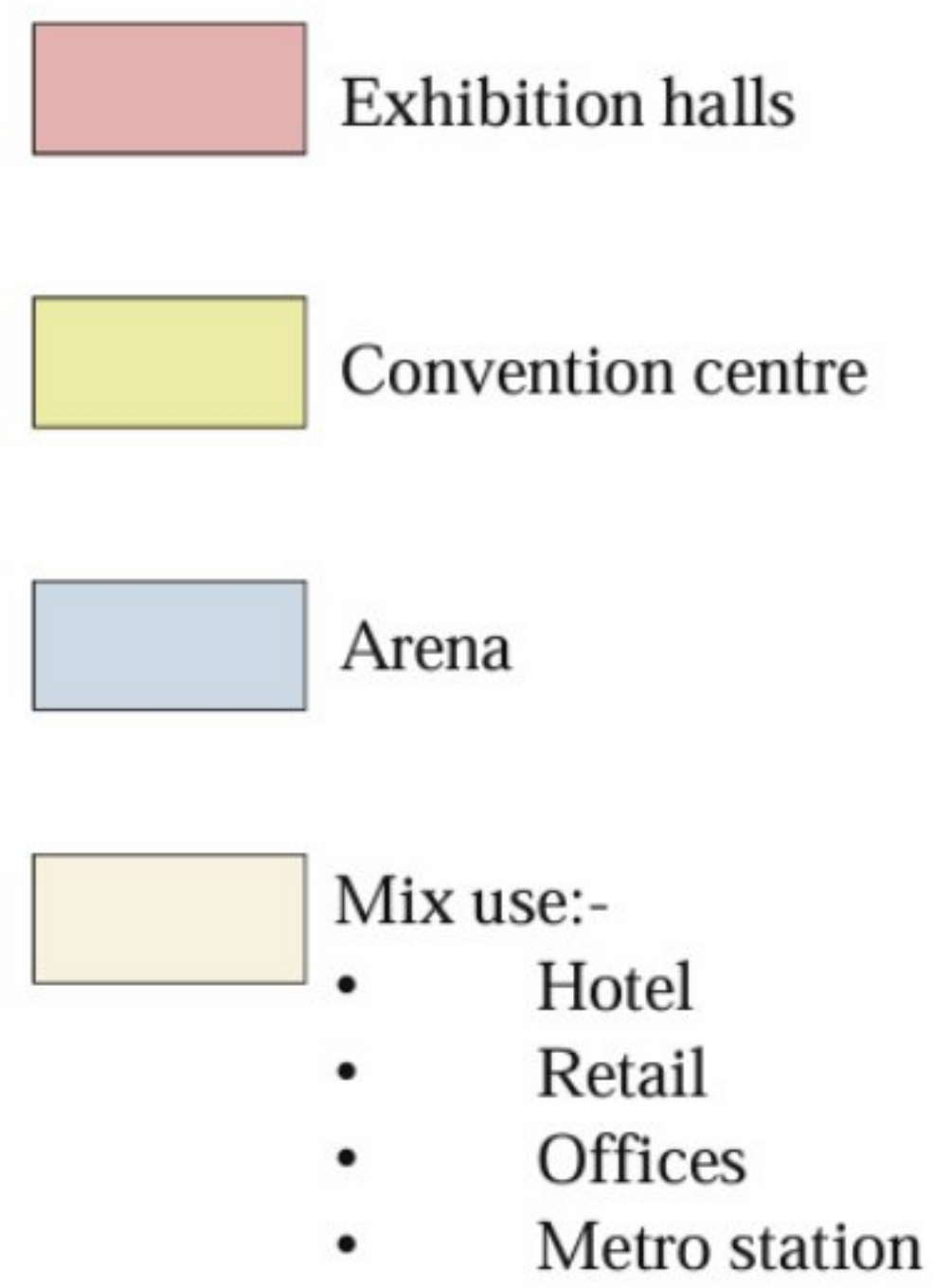


Fig 2.6: Master plan and legends

CONVENTION CENTRE

- AREA : 73000 sq.m
- FLOORS : 8
- CONVENTION ROOMS : 15
- MAIN AUDITORIUM -6000 guests
- GRAND BALLROOM -25000 guests
- MEETING ROOMS : 13
- TOTAL CAPACITY : 11000
- Platinum certification from IGBC

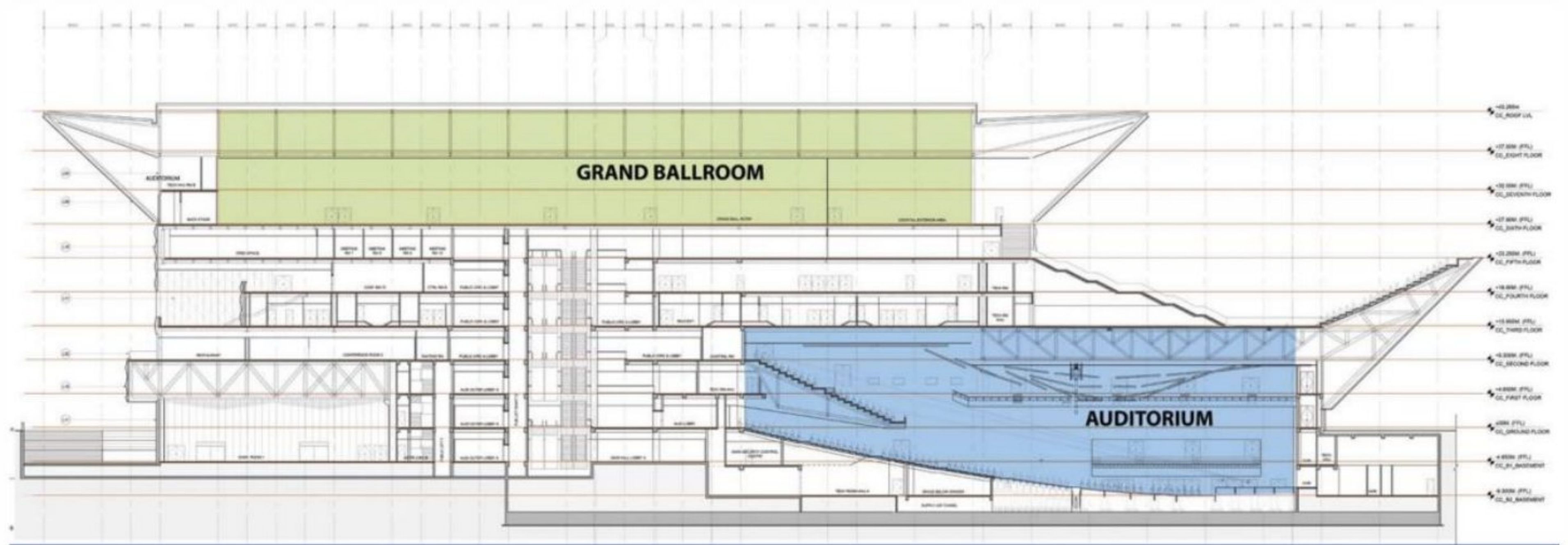


Fig 2.7: IIC's convention center section

MAIN AUDITORIUM It is the core of the complex and is equipped with a seating capacity of around 6,000 people. Other features :

- LED media facade on both interior and exterior sides
- Decoration inspired by Indian culture
- Terrazzo floors, metal sound absorbers, lit-up patterned walls
- Innovative automated seating system (flat floor or tiered seating)

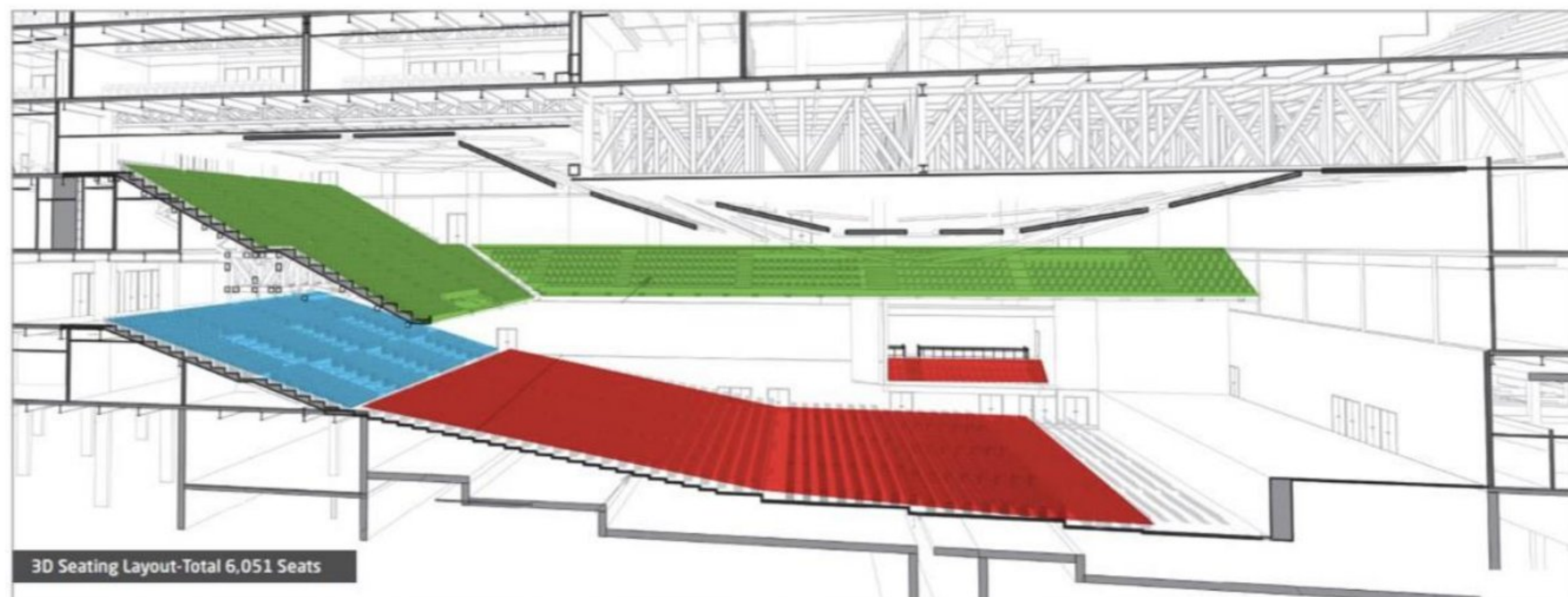


Fig 2.8: IIC's main auditorium section

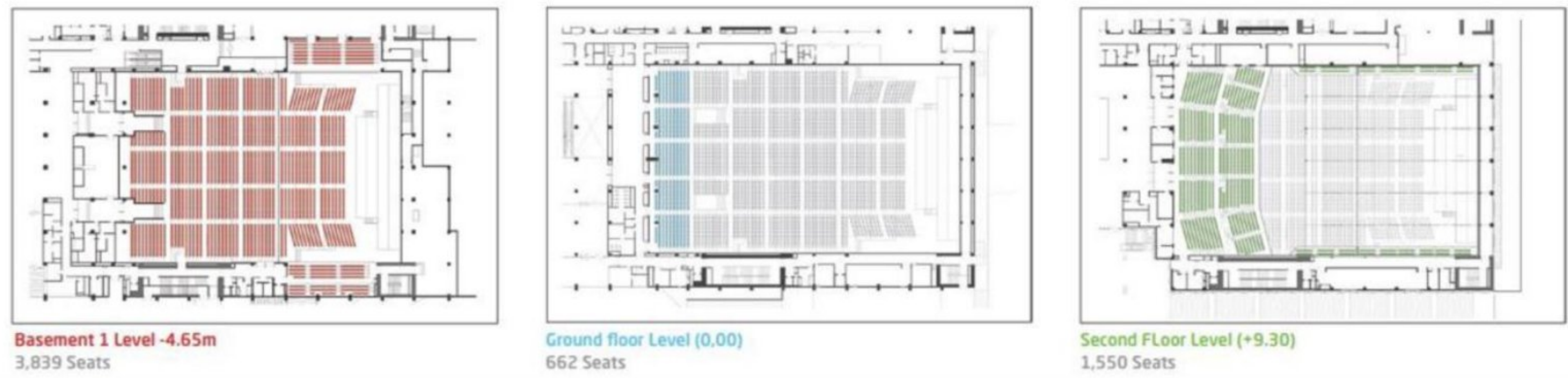


Fig 2.9: IIC's main auditorium seating layout

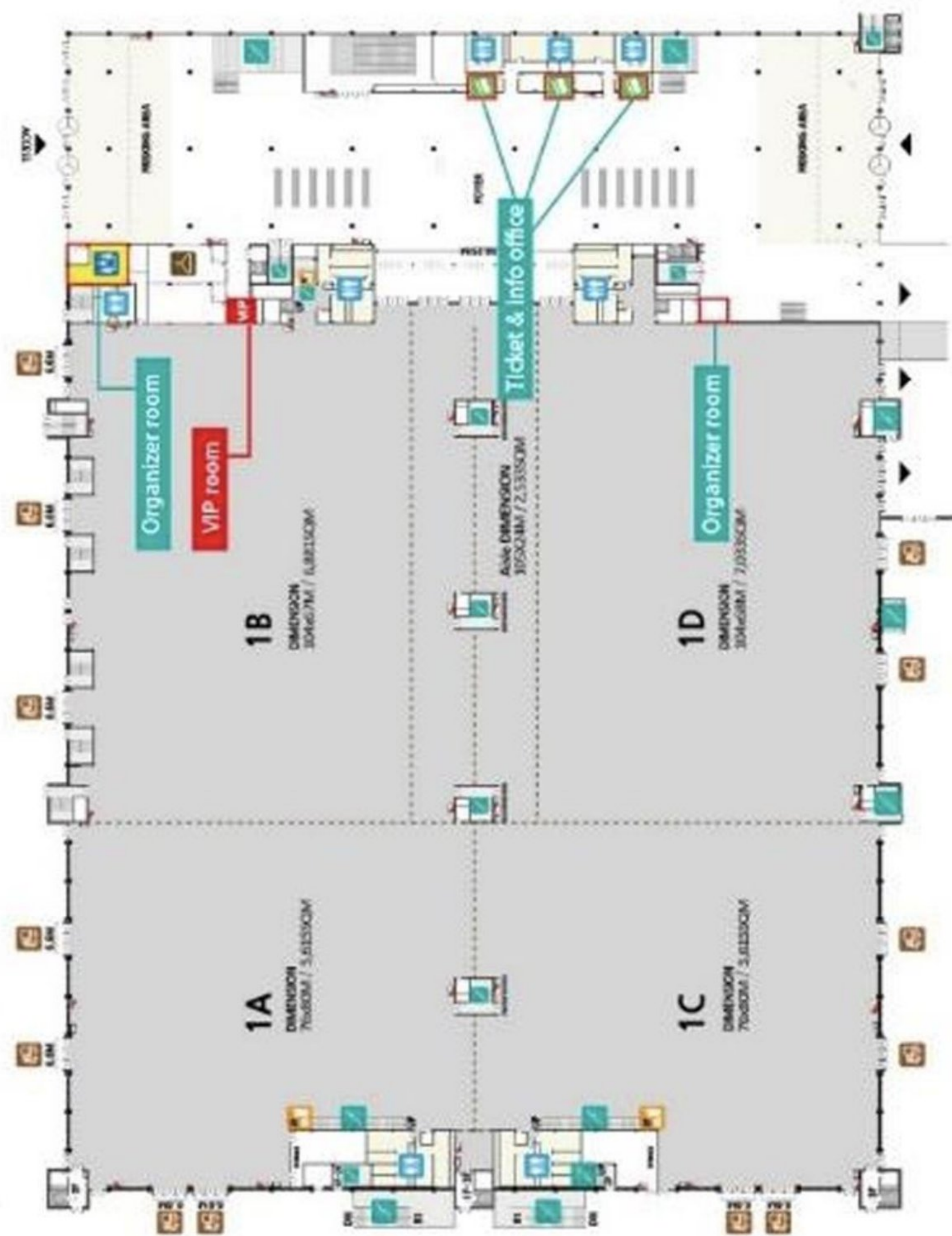


Fig 2.10: IIC's main auditorium interior view



Fig 2.10: IIC's main auditorium automated seats

There are 5 exhibition halls provide over 240,000sqm of built up space with additional open exhibition area. Roof is decorated colorful panels and vibrant pattern which defines its character Facade opens itself in an arch like structure welcoming the visitors. Each exhibition hall is equipped with flexibility to be converted into 4 small halls



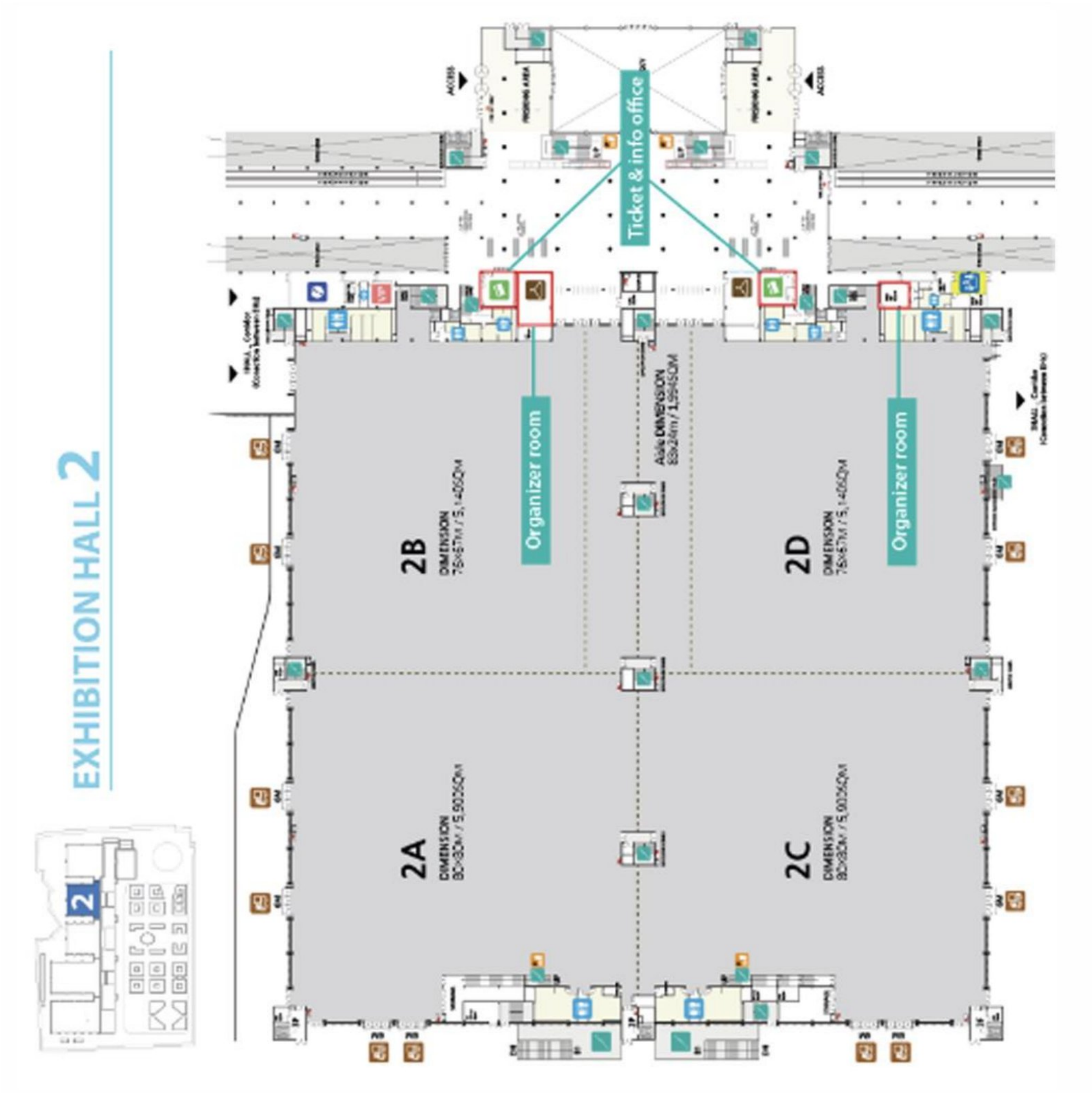


Fig 2.11: IIC's exhibition hall 1 and 2 floor plans



Fig 2.12: IIC's exhibition lobby

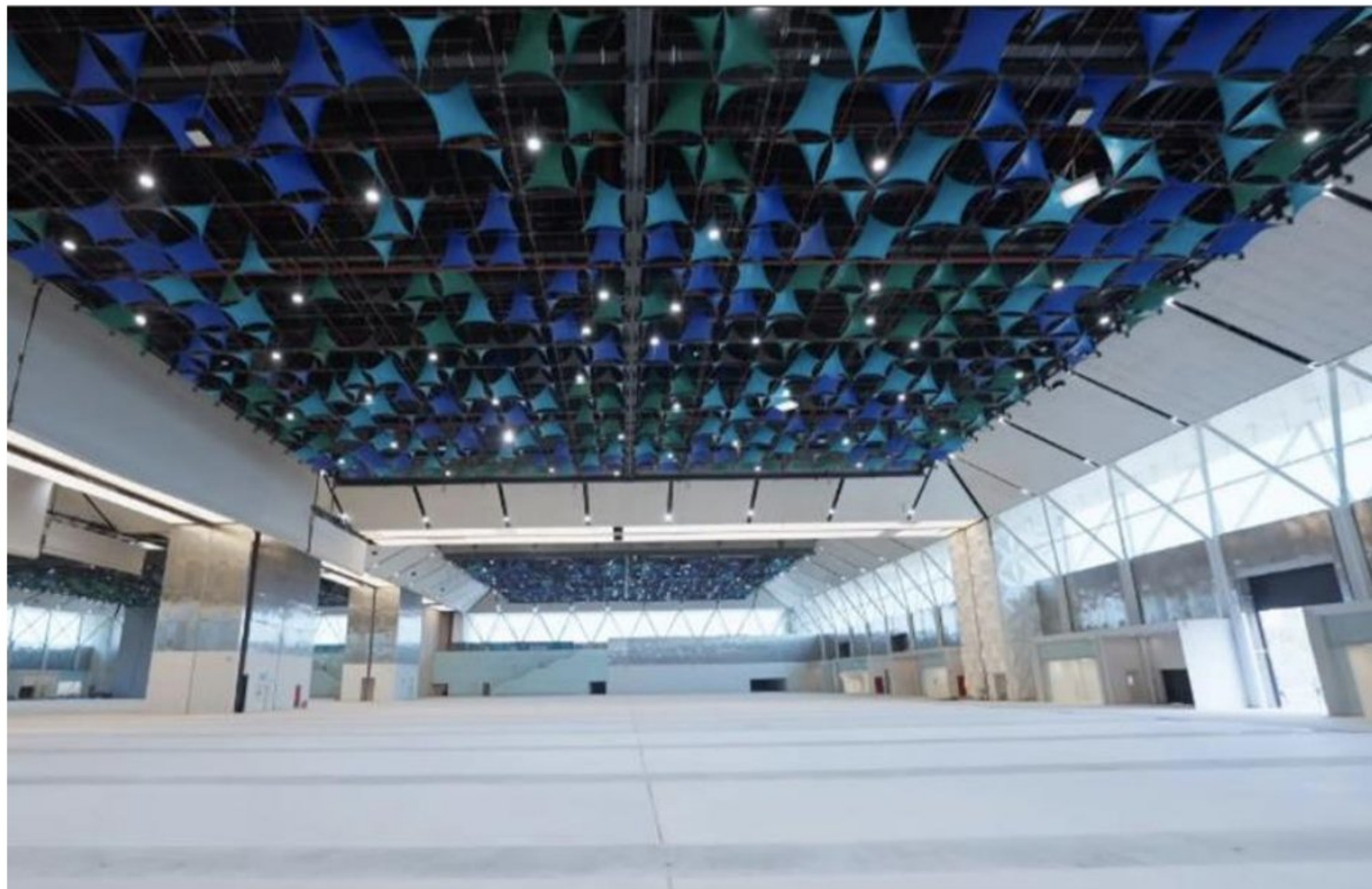


Fig 2.12: IIC's exhibition interior view

Area	Exhibition halls	Dimension (WxLxH)	Size	Capacity
Indoor	Hall 1	160x180m	28,800sqm	up to 1,500 Booths (3x3m inclding aisles)
	Hall 2	160x160m	25,600sqm	up to 1,300 Booths (3x3m inclding aisles)
Total : 54,400m2				
Outdoor	Outdoor Exhibition Area 1	200x80m	16,000sqm	
	Outdoor Exhibition Area 2		190,000sqm	
	Outdoor Exhibition Area 3	179x179m	32,000sqm	
Total : 238,000m2				

Fig 2.12: IIC's exhibition capacity and size in numericals

CHAPTER 3

DATA COLLECTION AND STANDARDS

3.1 SPIRALIFT TECHNOLOGY

SpiraLift technology employs a unique spiral mechanism to enhance lifting systems. It replaces traditional linear lift designs with a spiral-shaped column, resulting in more compact and efficient vertical motion. The spiral structure enables smoother and quieter operation while maintaining stability and strength. This innovative approach reduces space requirements and offers flexible design options for various applications, from automotive lifts to industrial platforms. SpiraLift technology represents a breakthrough in lifting technology, optimizing performance and usability in vertical movement systems.

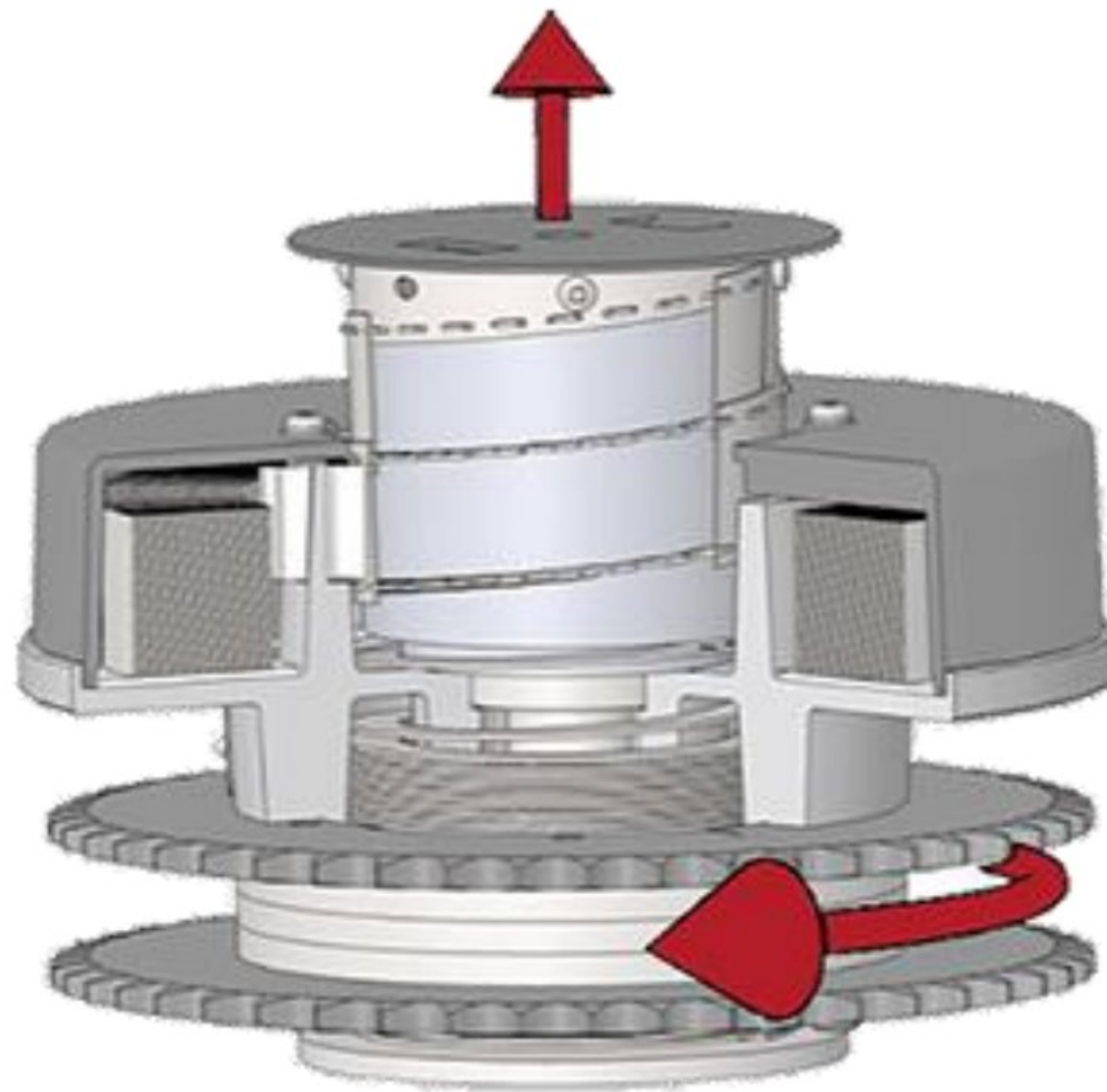


Fig 3.1: spirallift 3d model

The principles of spirallift technology are centered on its innovative spiral design, which offers several key advantages:

1. **Compactness:** The spiral-shaped column allows for a more compact lift system compared to traditional linear lifts, saving valuable space in various applications.

2. **Smooth Operation:** The spiral structure enables smoother and quieter vertical movement, reducing noise and enhancing user experience.
3. **Strength and Stability:** Despite its compact size, SpiraLift maintains high levels of strength and stability, making it suitable for lifting heavy loads safely.
4. **Flexibility:** The spiral design offers flexibility in design and configuration, adapting to different environments and application requirements.
5. **Efficiency:** SpiraLift technology optimizes efficiency by reducing friction and energy consumption, resulting in cost savings over time.



Fig 3.2: Components of spiralift

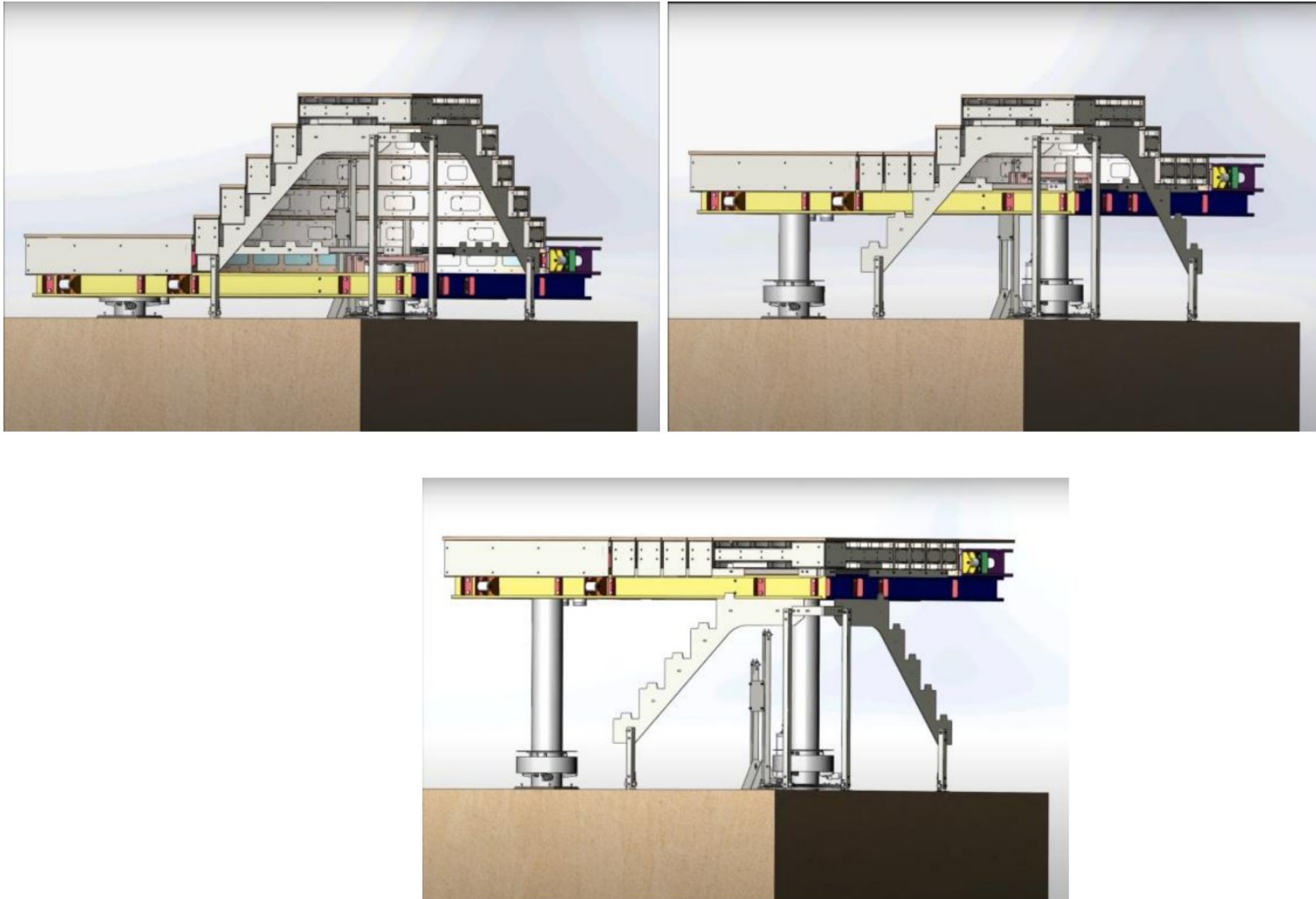


Fig 3.3: Who spiralift change the space

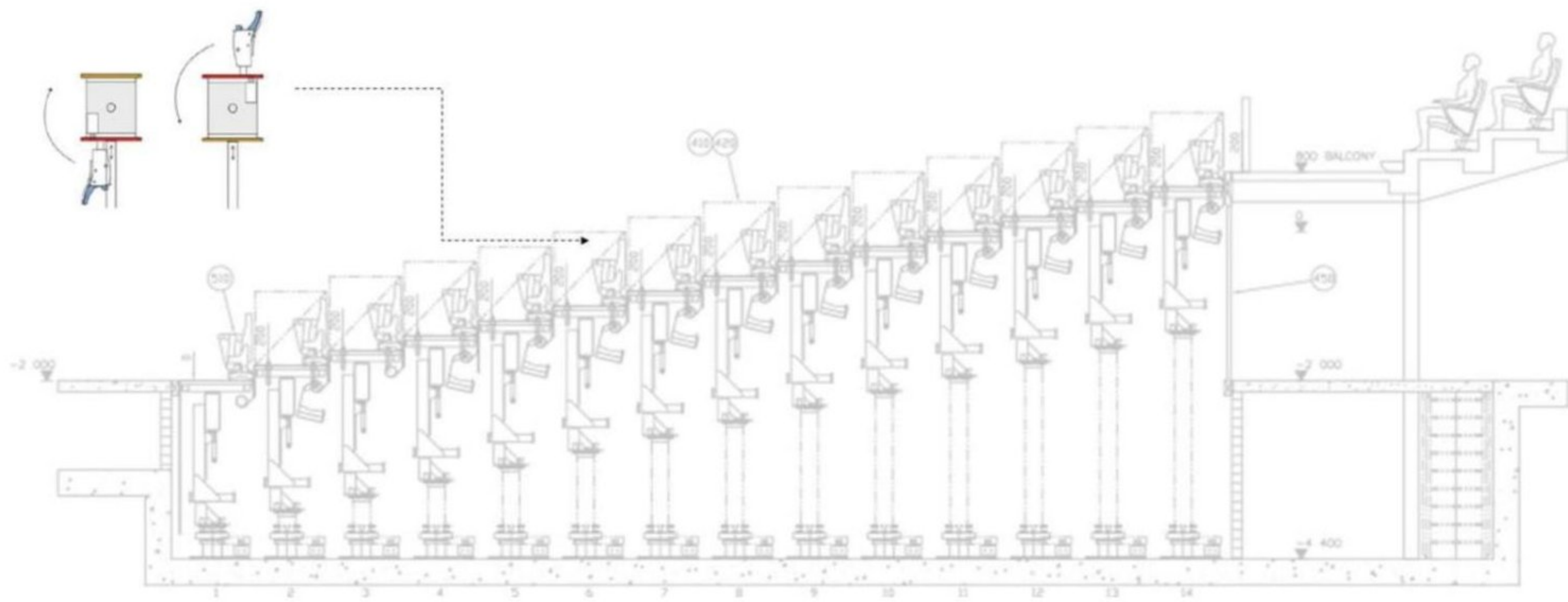
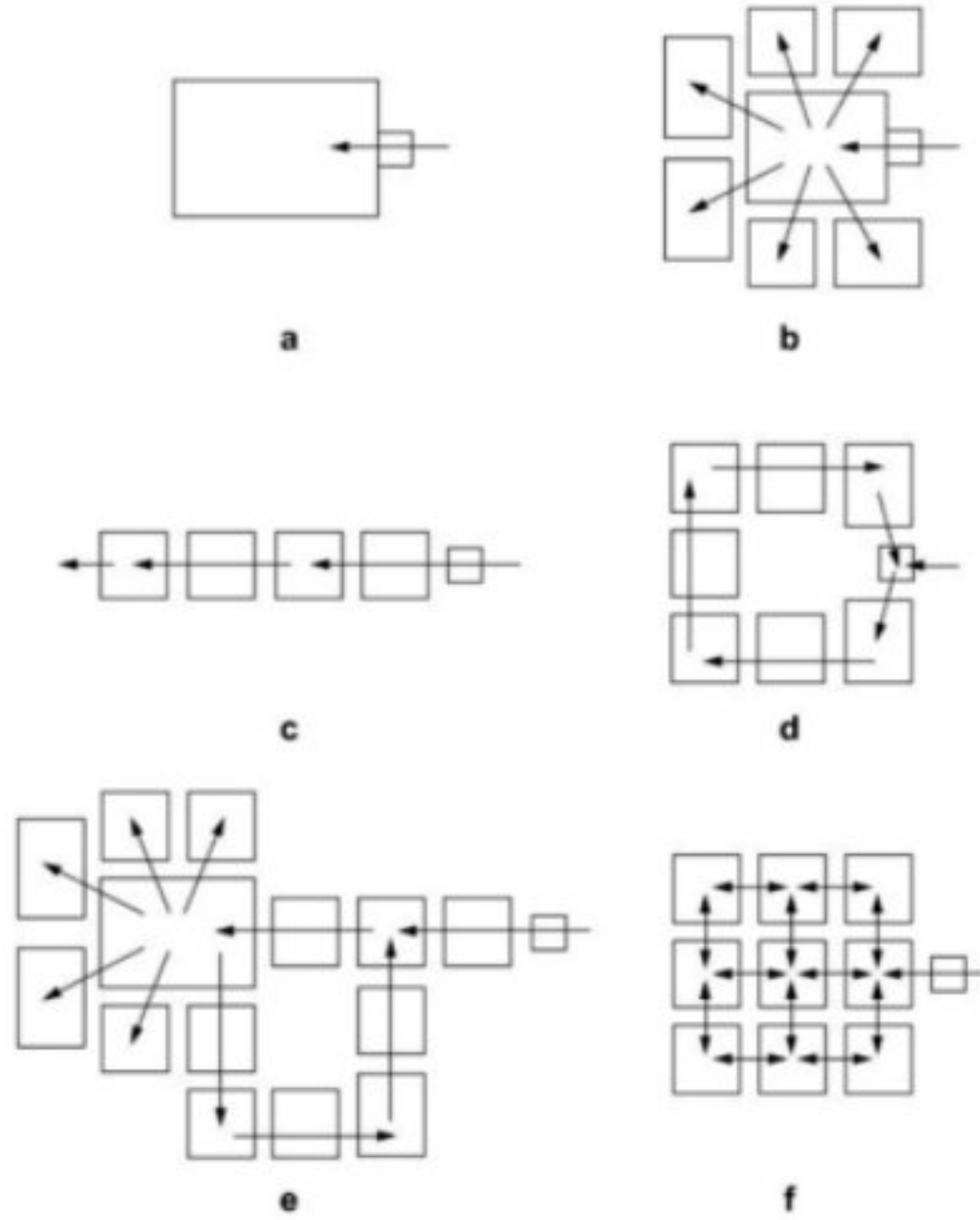


Fig 3.4: Who spiralift works in auditorium

EXHIBITION SPACES

The layout of public areas in a museum, 28.7, may be based on a simple concept of free circulation around a single open-plan exhibition space, 28.7a, or on more complex concepts related to generic interpretive structures. It is important to consider the nature of the narratives appropriate to the museum's objects of interest. The storyline of an exhibition may be translated into:

- A linear arrangement of spaces with beginning, middle and end, 28.7b. A loop where the essentially linear storyline leads naturally back to the beginning, 28.7c. An arrangement of core and satellites where each theme or detailed treatment of a subject leads back to a central introductory or orientational area, 28.7a. A more complex scheme combining linear, loop and core satellite arrangement of spaces which is specifically structured to account for more or less stable relationships between collections and interpretive themes, 28.7d. A labyrinthine arrangement where the relationships between areas can be varied from exhibition to exhibition by managing the public circulation, 28.7e.



28.7 Generic plans for exhibit and open-access storage areas: a Open plan; b Core-satellite; c Linear procession; d Loop; e Complex; f Labyrinthine.

CONFERENCE HALLS

FUNCTIONAL REQUIREMENTS

- The audience needs to see and hear the speaker, chairman and panel of speakers in the various positions on the platform.
- They need a clear view of screens, chalkboard and other visual displays, each has its own physical requirement.
- Acoustic clarity of sound listening to speaker and to reproduced sound.
- Adequate presentation and viewing of any demonstrations.
- Awareness of the whole audience by every member.
- The audience able to hear all speakers and chairman.

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICES

- Offices: functions may include policy, house management, accounts, personnel, marketing, press and publicity, development and community programmes, clerical work;
- Associated spaces may include boardroom, storage, strong room, office services and equipment, entrance and reception, toilets.
- Box office: room for postal and telephone bookings, storage of sales records and accounts; access to changing, relaxation and toilet facilities.
- Men's and women's staff rest rooms: lockers, lounge chairs, refreshments and toilets.
- Maintenance workshop, office and store: for the maintenance of the building fabric, equipment, emergency services, external works.
- Cleaners' stores: central storage of materials and equipment; up boards with sink, cleaning materials and equipment throughout building.
- Security control room: surveillance monitors, fire-detection systems, alarms, service monitors, paging systems, locking devices.
- Refuse: external provision for dust-bins, well ventilated and easily cleaned.
- Catering facilities: the scale of the operation may justify the inclusion of catering facilities for all staff.

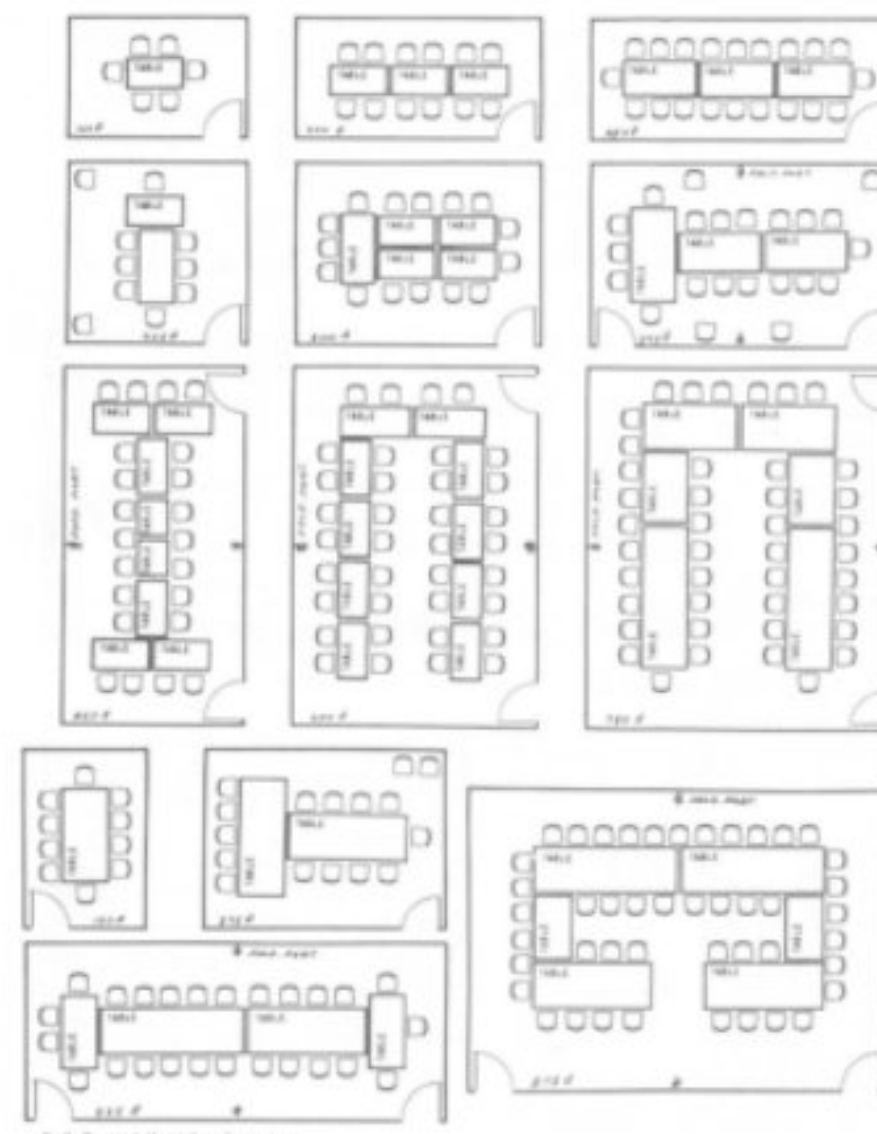
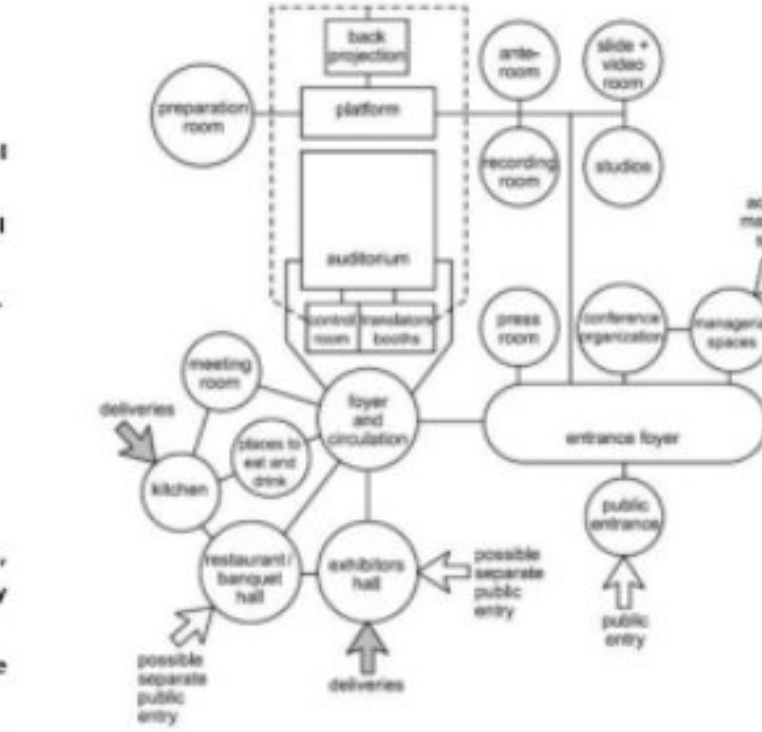


Fig. 28.8 Recommended layouts for conference halls.

RELATIONSHIP DIAGRAM FOR CONFERENCE HALL



Conference hall formats for lectures requiring projection facilities: a Rectangular with or without rear balcony, b 60 fan with or without rear balcony

Conference hall formats for debating: a Fan with 180 arc (US Senate), b Audience in two facing banks (House of Commons)

VERTICAL CIRCULATION

ESCALATORS AND PASSENGER CONVEYORS

Dimensions, speed and finishes vary but a 30° incline is available from all makers, 5.14. For preliminary purposes or an approximate comparison with lifts' performance (Tables II and III) allow a handling capacity of 1600 people in 30 min per 600mm of step width. In many buildings, of course, a lift or lifts will also be needed for the infirm, wheelchairs, prams and/or goods traffic. If space permits a conveyor 5.15 may be installed. This is able to take prams and suitably designed trolleys, and so is appropriate for supermarkets and air terminals, etc.

A one-speed mechanised passenger conveyor system, may be flat, or up to 12 for prams, shopping trolleys, etc., or up to 15 for special installations. Other systems available permit 'valley' and 'hill' longitudinal profiles; also surface laying of conveyor on drive motor on existing floors. Capacity of system shown is 7200 persons per hour. Systems are available up to 8000 pph. Speed range is 0.45-0.6 m/s. Tread widths, 1000-1400mm

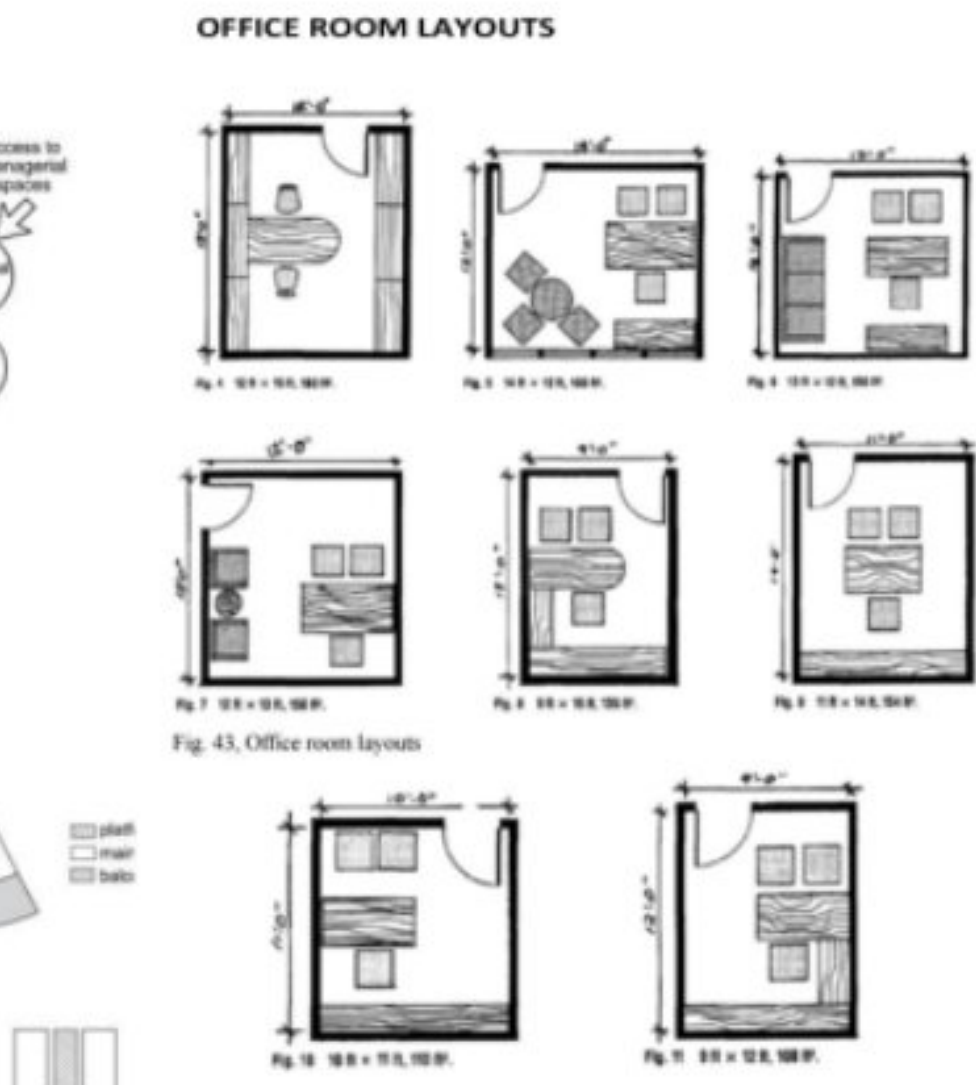


Fig. 43. Office room layouts

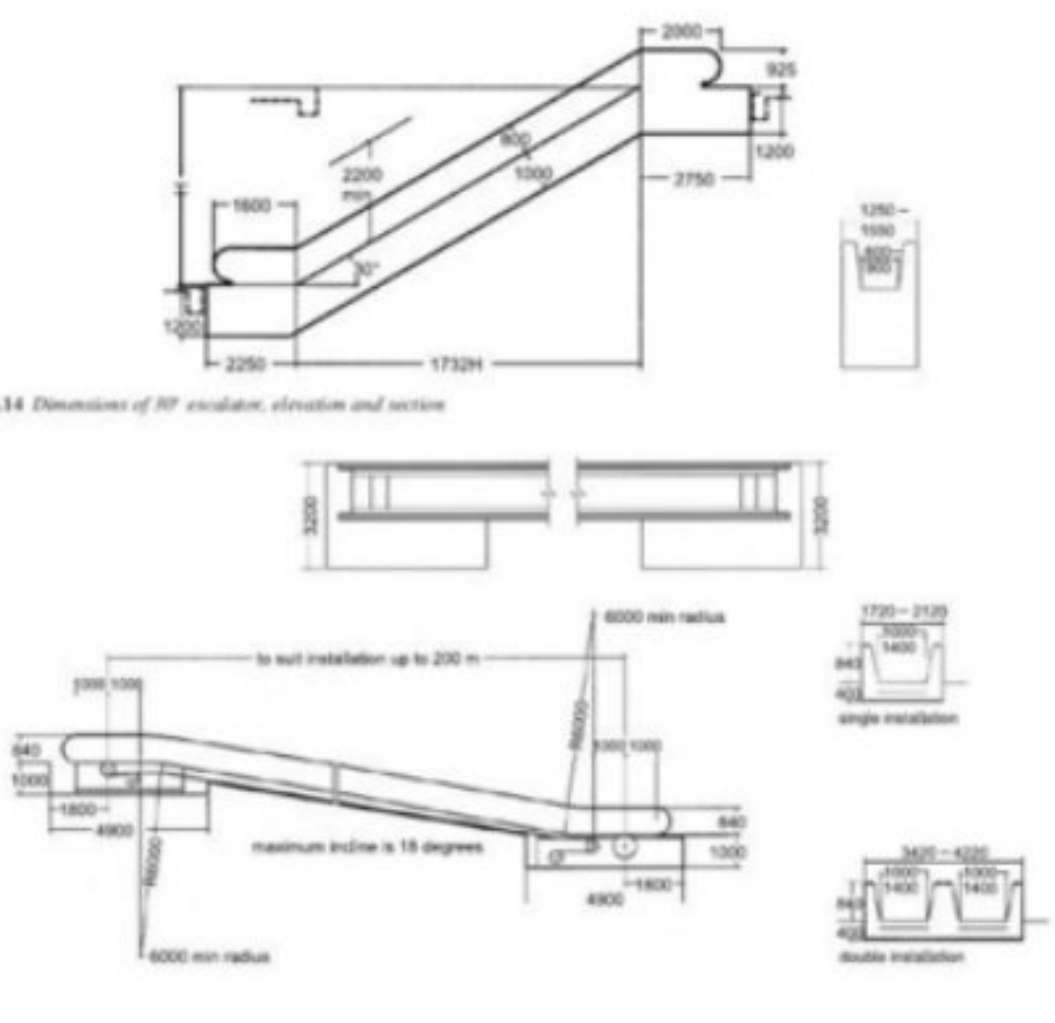


Fig. 5.14 Dimensions of 90° escalator, elevation and section



CHAPTER 4

SITE STUDY AND ANALYSIS

4.1 SITE STUDY:

Site is located in Pimpri-Chinchwad, Maharashtra and it is on the highway towards Mumbai and it spreads across 81 acres. The area for the proposed site is an irregular quadrilateral surrounded by roads on 3 sides.



Fig 4.1: Proposal site for Pune International Exhibition and Convention Center

4.2 SURROUNDING OF THE SITE:

The site has 18m NH road on eastern side and 2 roads which connect the city which is 12m road on the north and south side of the site. On the north side is a daily market with storage capacity, on the South side is a mixed residential area, on the west it's a commercial land which is rented out for parking trucks since it's an industrial area.



Fig 4.2: land use map

4.3 Details of the site:

The site proposed for the convention center covers 81 acres with a minimum of 7m setback from the road.

Total site area	81Acres/327795Sqm
F.A.R	1.2= 393,354 Sqm
Permissible built up area :	393,354 Sqm
Maximum height:	61m
OSR:	10% (32779.5 sqm)

4.4 CLIMATIC CONDITIONS:

Summer (March to May)

The summer season in Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad is characterized by hot and dry weather, influenced by hot winds from the interior parts of Maharashtra. During this period, temperatures range between a mean maximum of 32°C to 38°C and a mean minimum of 18°C to 25°C. The early summer months are particularly dry with low humidity

Winter (October to February)

Winter in Pune and Pimpri-Chinchwad is mild and dry, influenced by cold winds from the northern parts of India. Daytime temperatures during winter range from 26°C to 30°C, while night-time temperatures can drop to between 8°C and 14°C. This season is generally pleasant, with lower humidity and clear skies, making it an ideal time for outdoor activities and tourism.

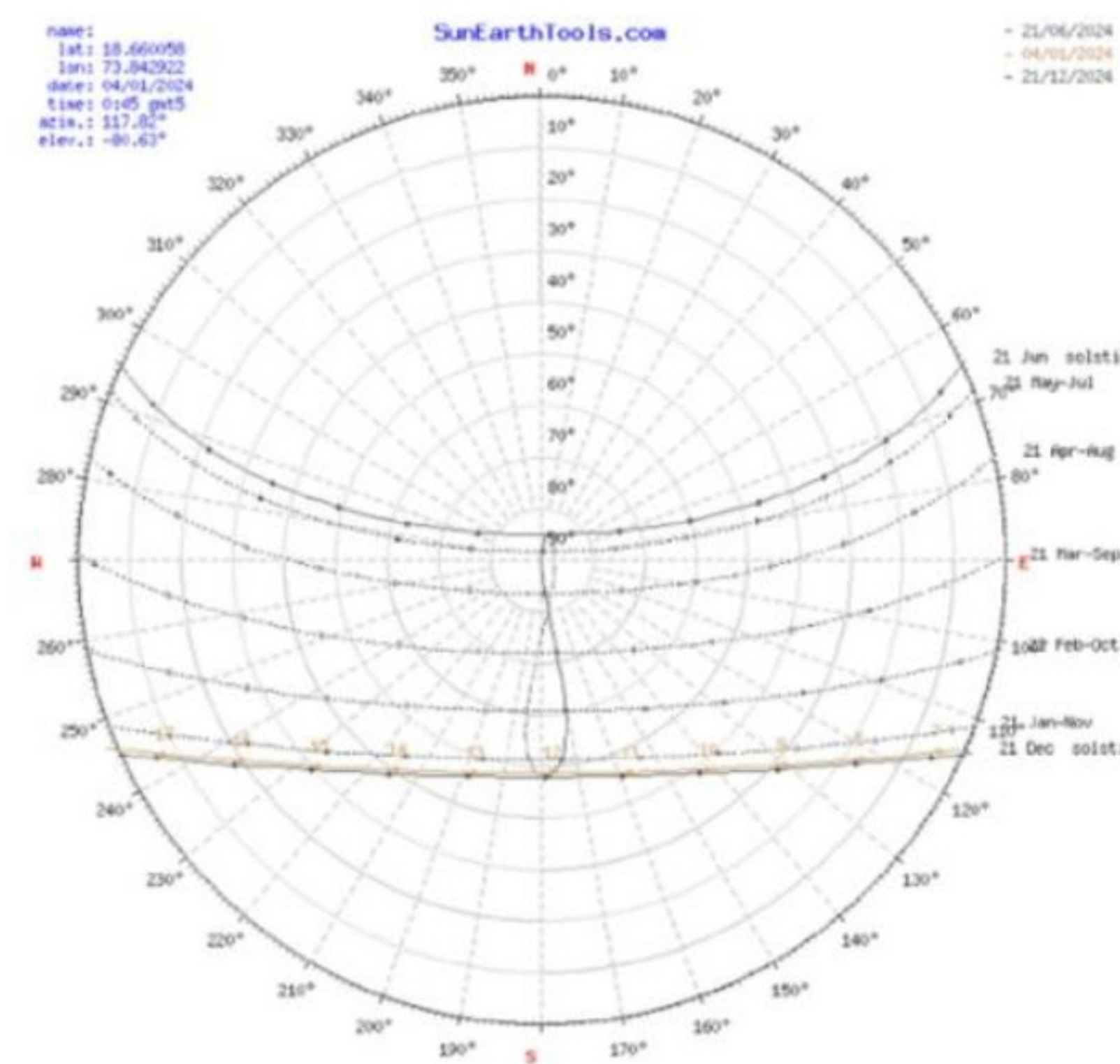


Fig 4.3: sun path diagram

Wind rose diagram inference

The predominant wind direction in Pune Pimpri Chinchwad is from the west, particularly the WSW (West-Southwest) to WNW (West-Northwest) direction.

During the monsoon season, winds primarily come from the west, bringing moisture from the Arabian Sea.

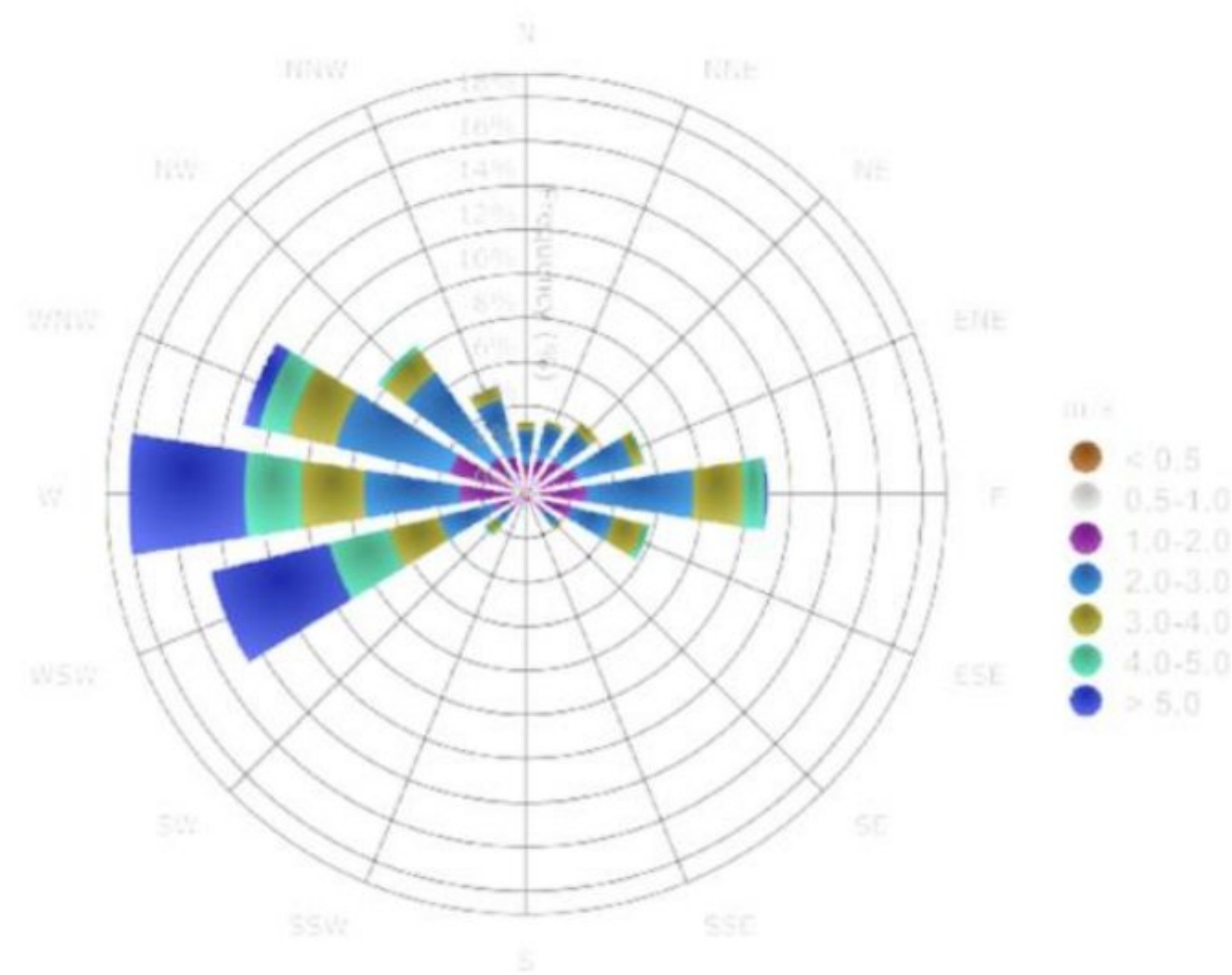


Fig 4.4: Wind rose diagram

4.5 SWOT ANALYSIS FOR PUNE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTER SITE

Strengths

Strategic Location:

Proximity to Major Transport Hubs: The site is well-connected to Pune's major transport hubs, including Pune International Airport and major railway stations, facilitating easy access for international and domestic attendees (meteoblue).

Industrial and IT Hub: Being in Pune Pimpri-Chinchwad, a major industrial and IT hub, it benefits from a thriving business environment, attracting corporate events and conferences.

Natural and Urban Views:

Urban views of Pune's skyline and nearby hills can be incorporated into the design, offering an attractive backdrop for events.

Existing Infrastructure:

Proximity to existing hotels, restaurants, and recreational facilities can cater to the needs of convention attendees, providing convenience and enhancing their overall experience.

Weaknesses

Climate Extremes:

The hot summer temperatures can be a challenge, requiring effective cooling systems and energy-efficient designs to ensure comfort.

Heavy monsoon rains may pose issues with flooding and accessibility if not properly managed through drainage systems and waterproofing.

Traffic and Congestion:

Pune's traffic congestion could be a deterrent for attendees. Efficient transportation planning and possibly shuttle services will be necessary to mitigate this issue.

Air Quality:

Pune occasionally faces air pollution issues, which could impact the health and comfort of visitors, necessitating high-quality air filtration systems within the convention center.

Opportunities

Growth of MICE Industry:

The Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions (MICE) industry is growing in India. A state-of-the-art convention center can position Pune as a leading destination for large- scale events.

Technological Integration:

Incorporating advanced technology in the design, such as smart building systems and high- speed internet connectivity, can enhance the functionality and appeal of the convention center.

Threats

Environmental Risks:

Potential environmental risks such as flooding during heavy monsoons or extreme heat waves need to be mitigated through resilient design practices.

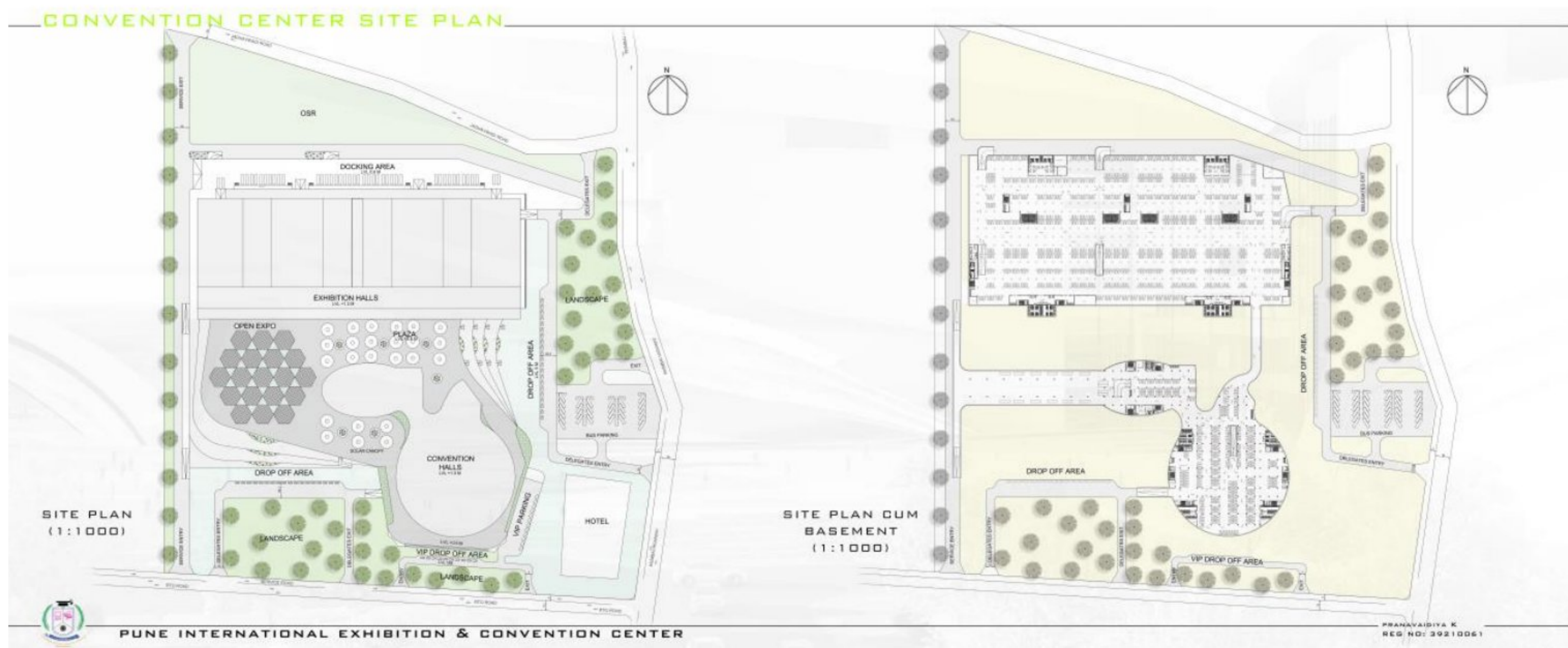
Competition:

- Competing convention centers in nearby cities like Mumbai might pose a challenge. The Pune International Convention Center must offer unique features and superior services to stand out.

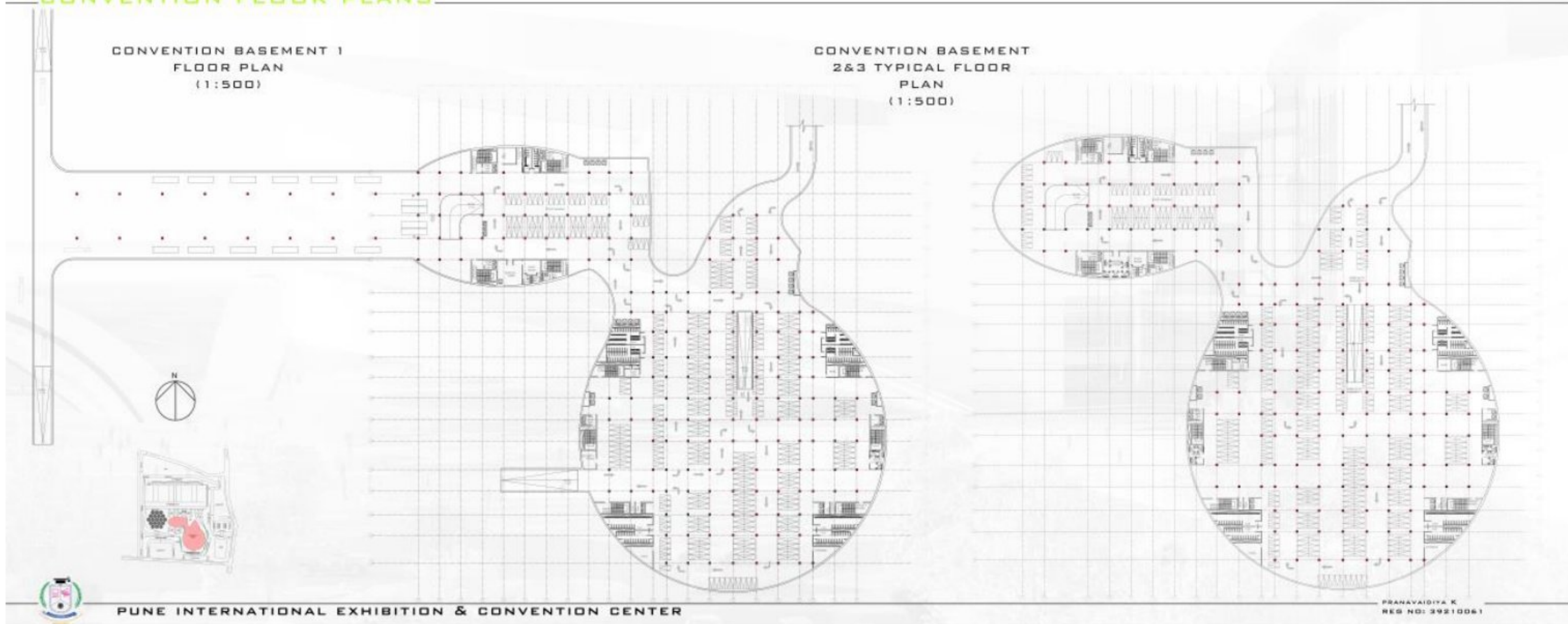
CHAPTER 5

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN

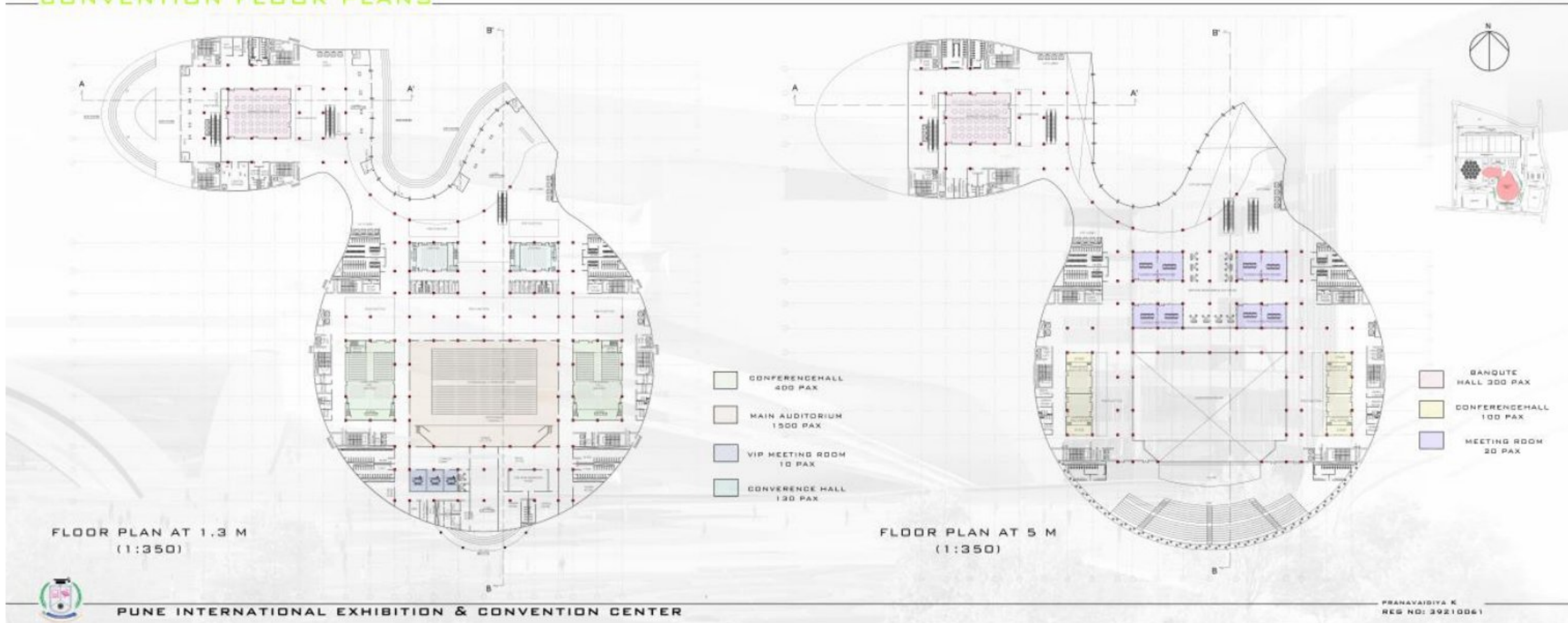
The Pune International Convention Center is a visionary project designed to elevate Pune's status as a premier destination for large-scale events and conventions. This state-of-the-art facility will feature a 4000-capacity auditorium, multiple conference halls, expansive exhibition spaces, and a roof dining area. The design aims to maximize efficiency through the innovative use of space volume, creating an environment that is not only functional and accommodating but also aesthetically pleasing and sustainable. By integrating advanced architectural concepts and sustainable practices, the Pune International Convention Center will serve as a landmark venue, promoting cultural exchange, business collaboration, and community engagement in the heart of Maharashtra.



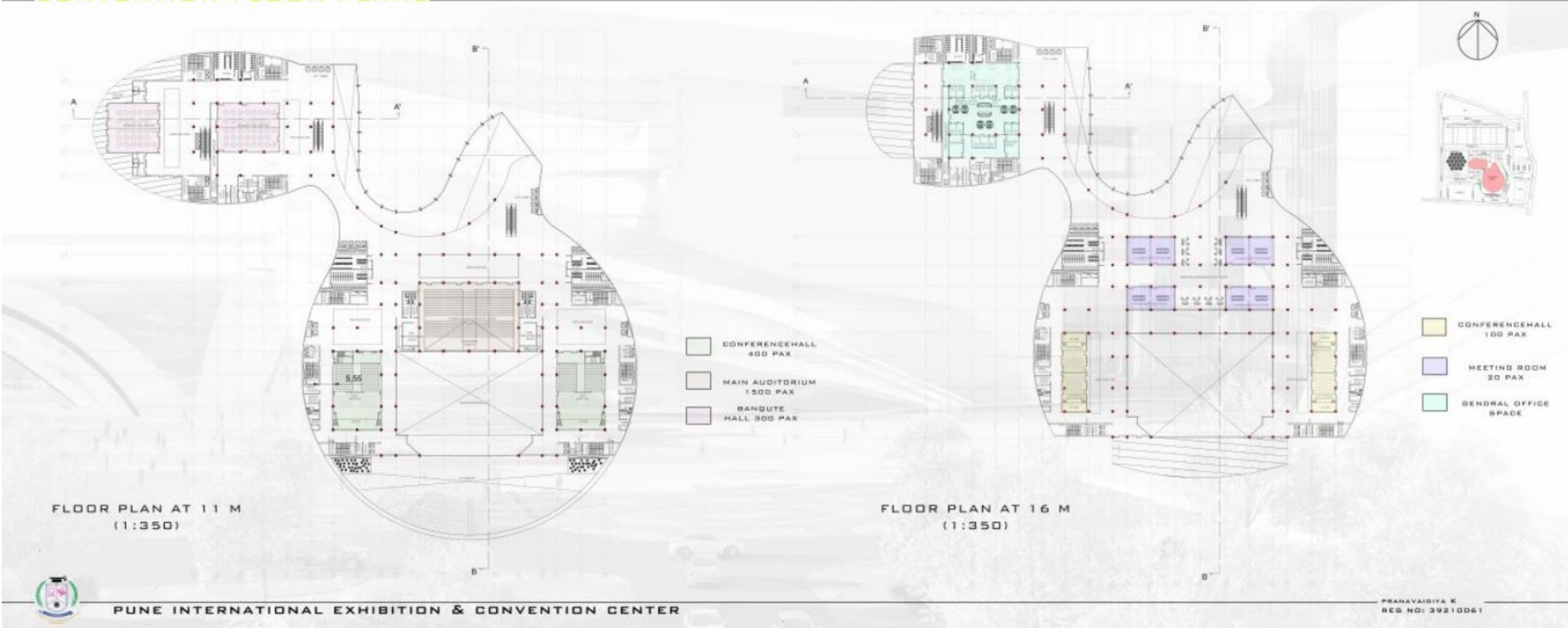
CONVENTION FLOOR PLANS



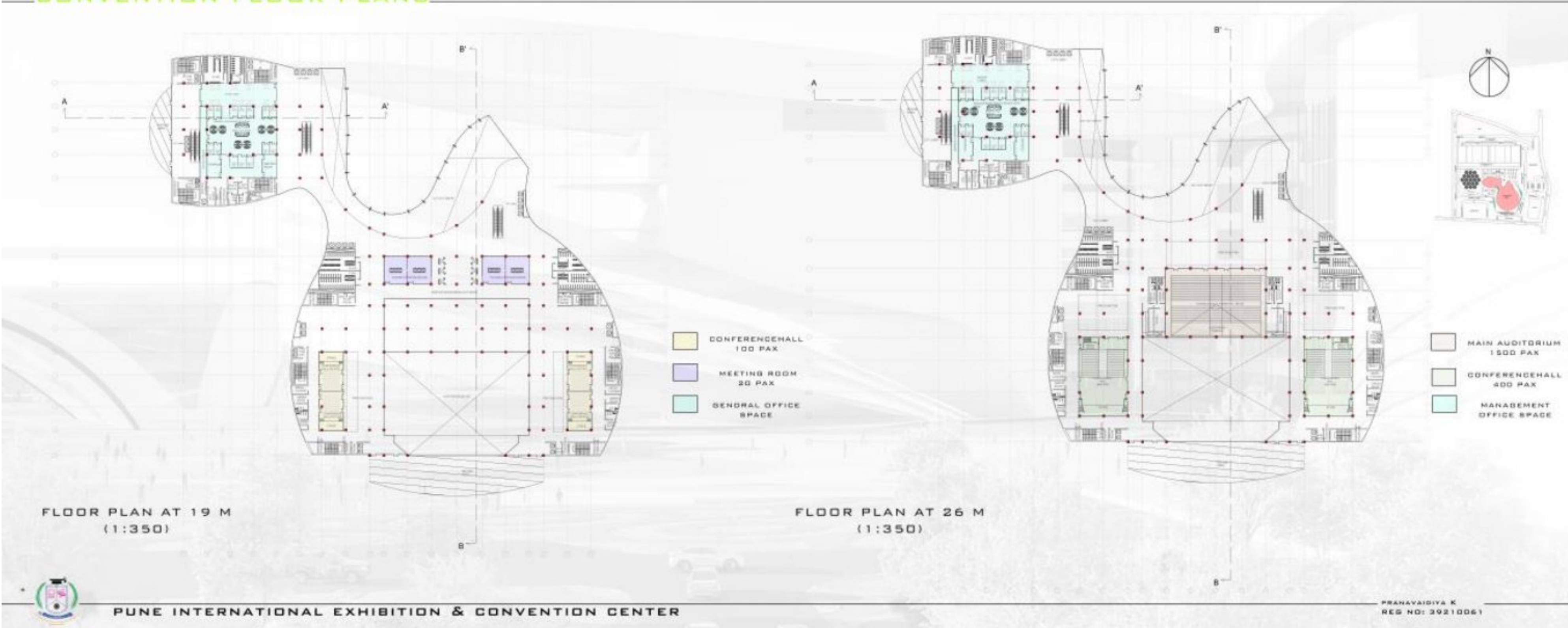
CONVENTION FLOOR PLANS



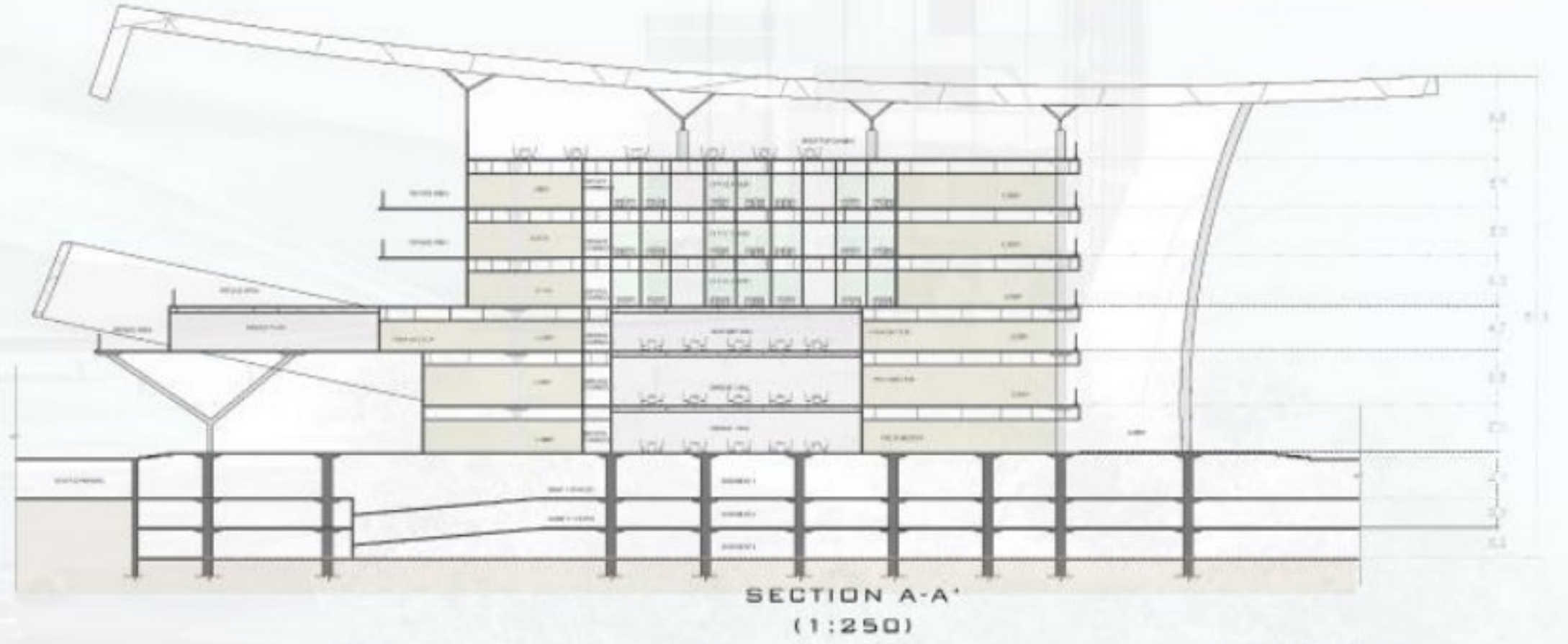
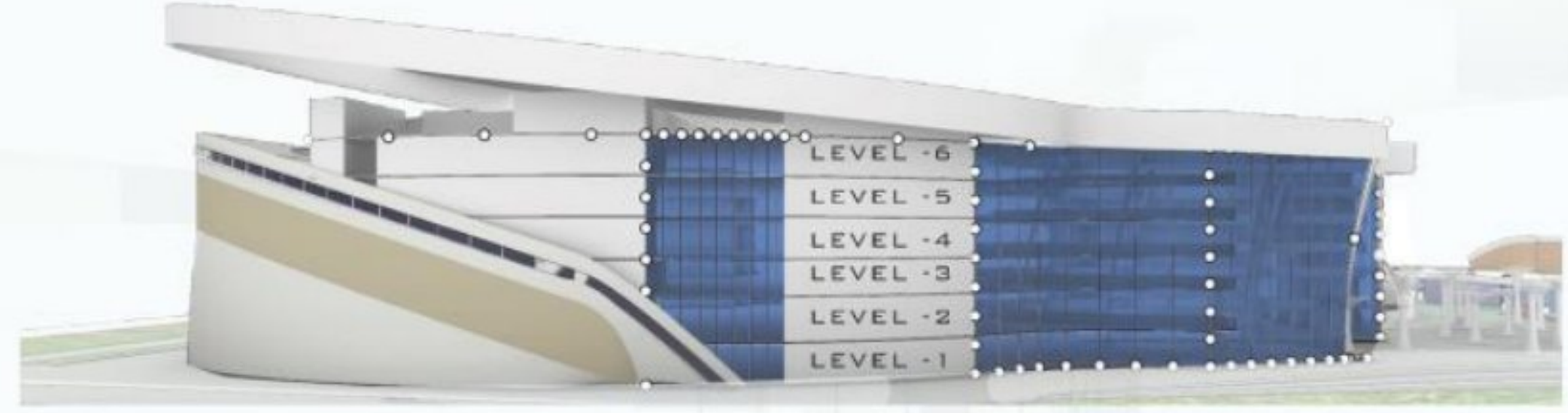
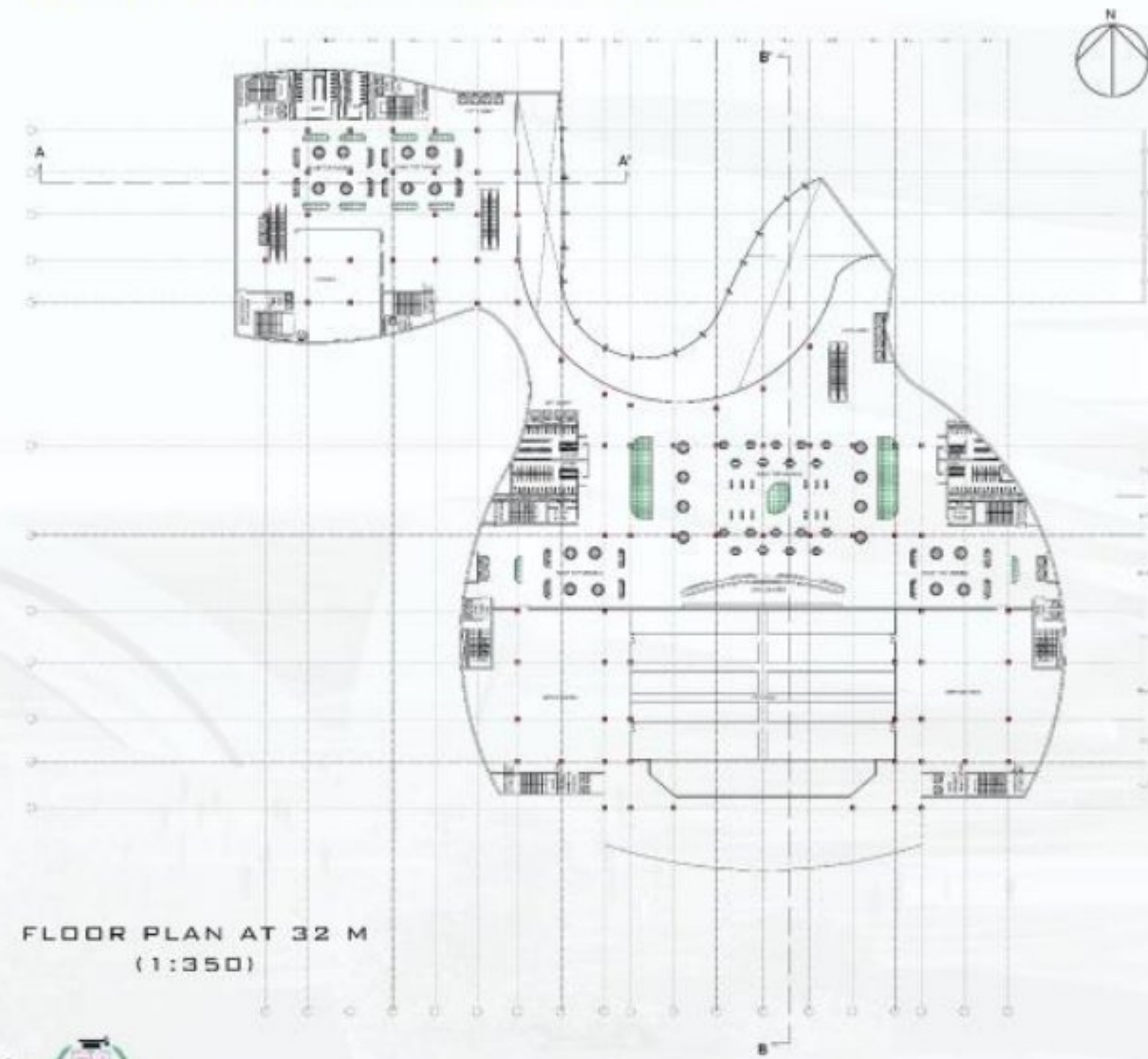
CONVENTION FLOOR PLANS



CONVENTION FLOOR PLANS



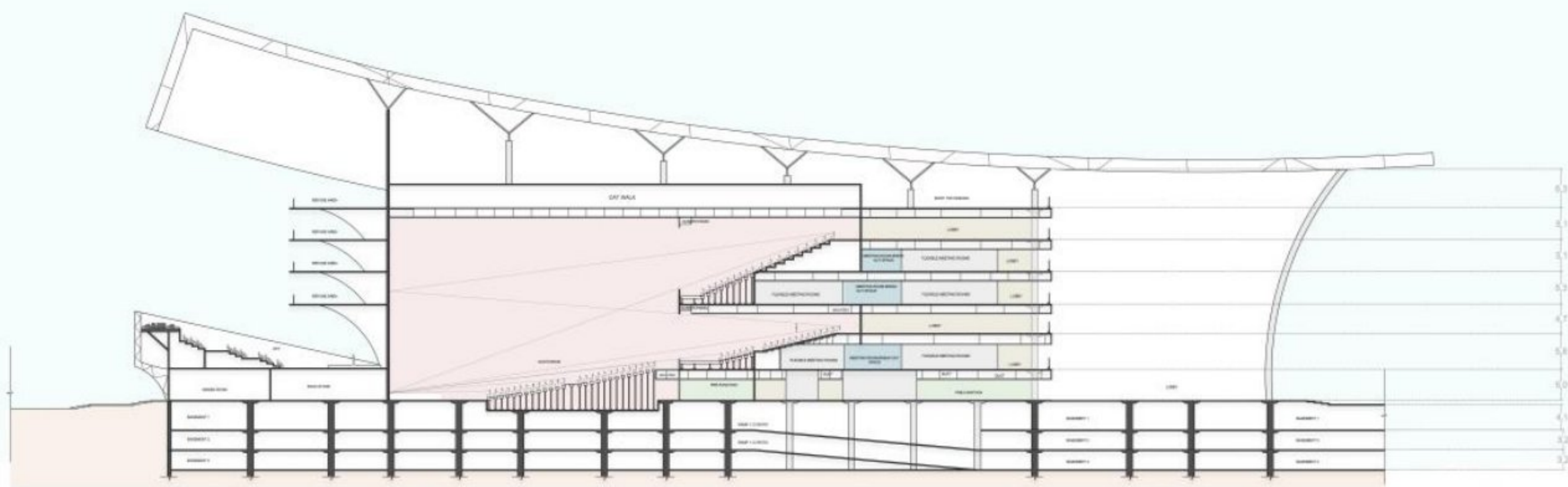
CONVENTION FLOOR PLANS



PUNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION & CONVENTION CENTER

PRANAVADITYA K
REG NO: 39210061

CONVENTION SECTION

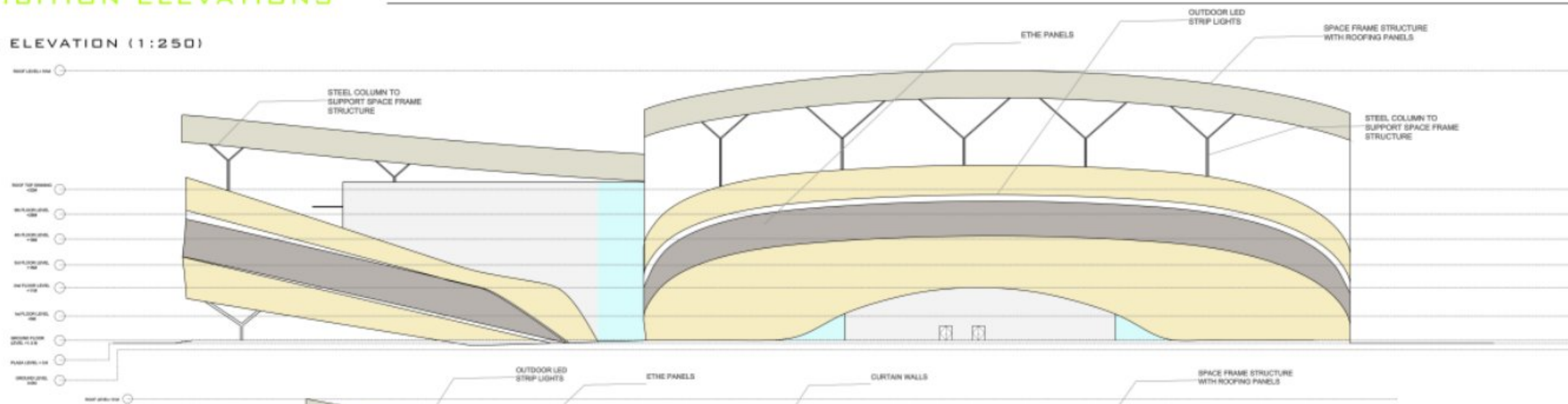


PUNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION & CONVENTION CENTER

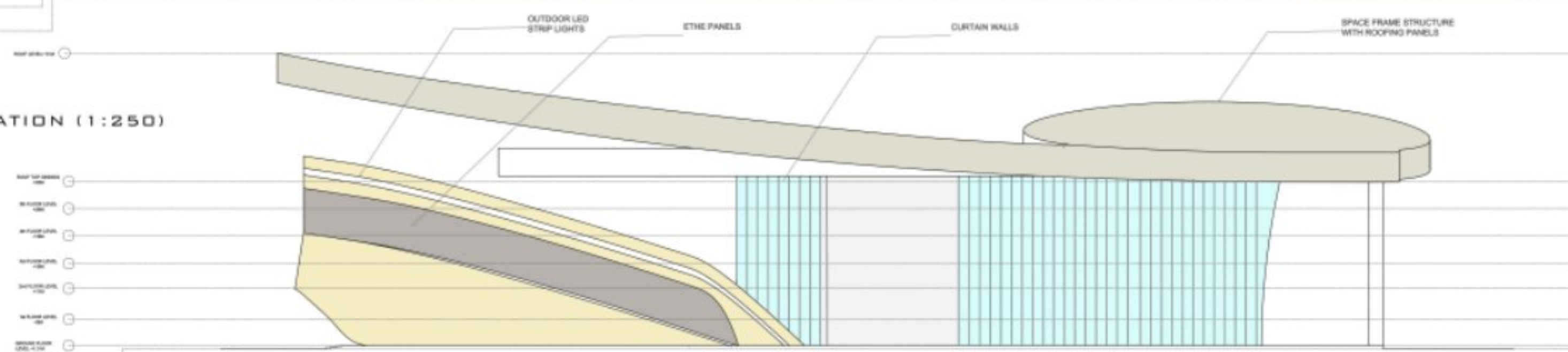
PRANAVADITYA K
REG NO: 39210061

EXHIBITION ELEVATIONS

NORTH ELEVATION (1:250)



EAST ELEVATION (1:250)

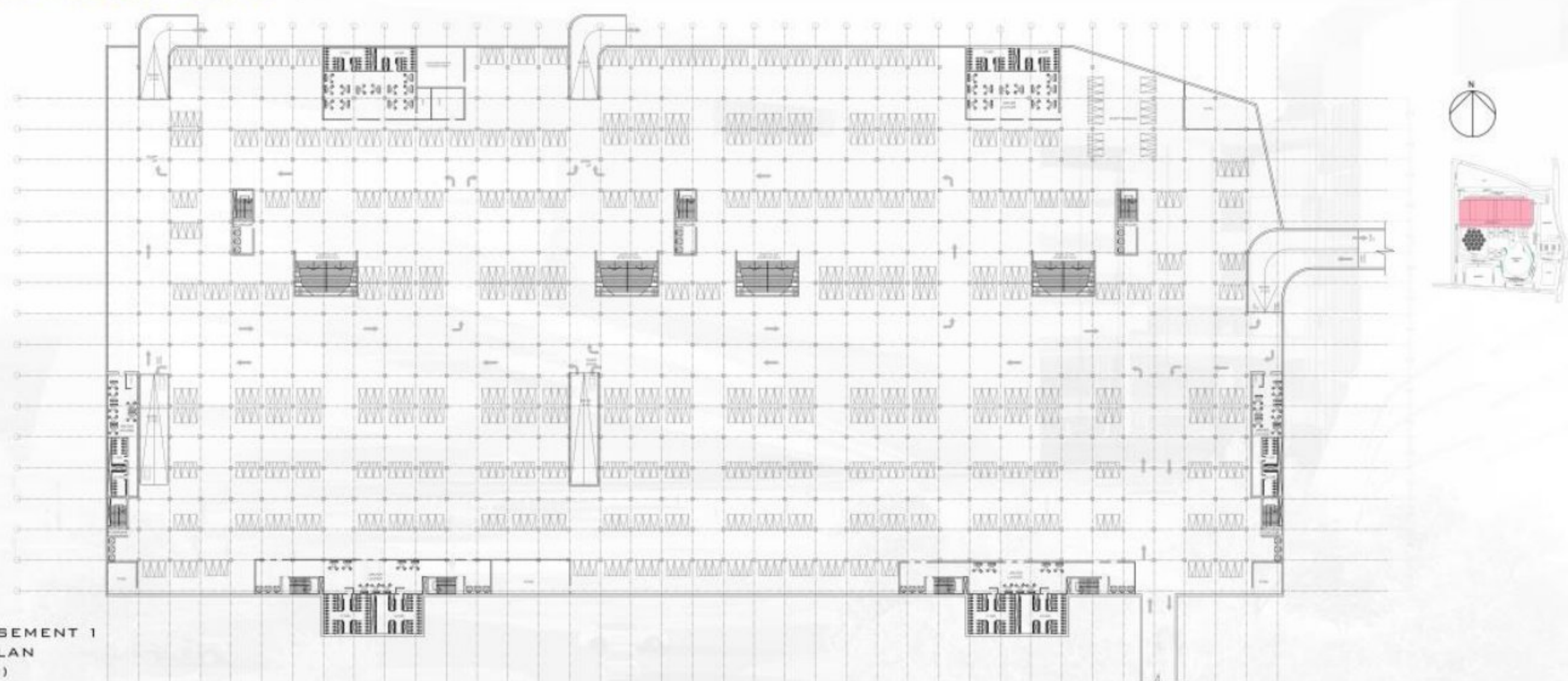


PUNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION & CONVENTION CENTER

PRANAYADITA K
REG NO: 39210061

EXHIBITION FLOOR PLANS

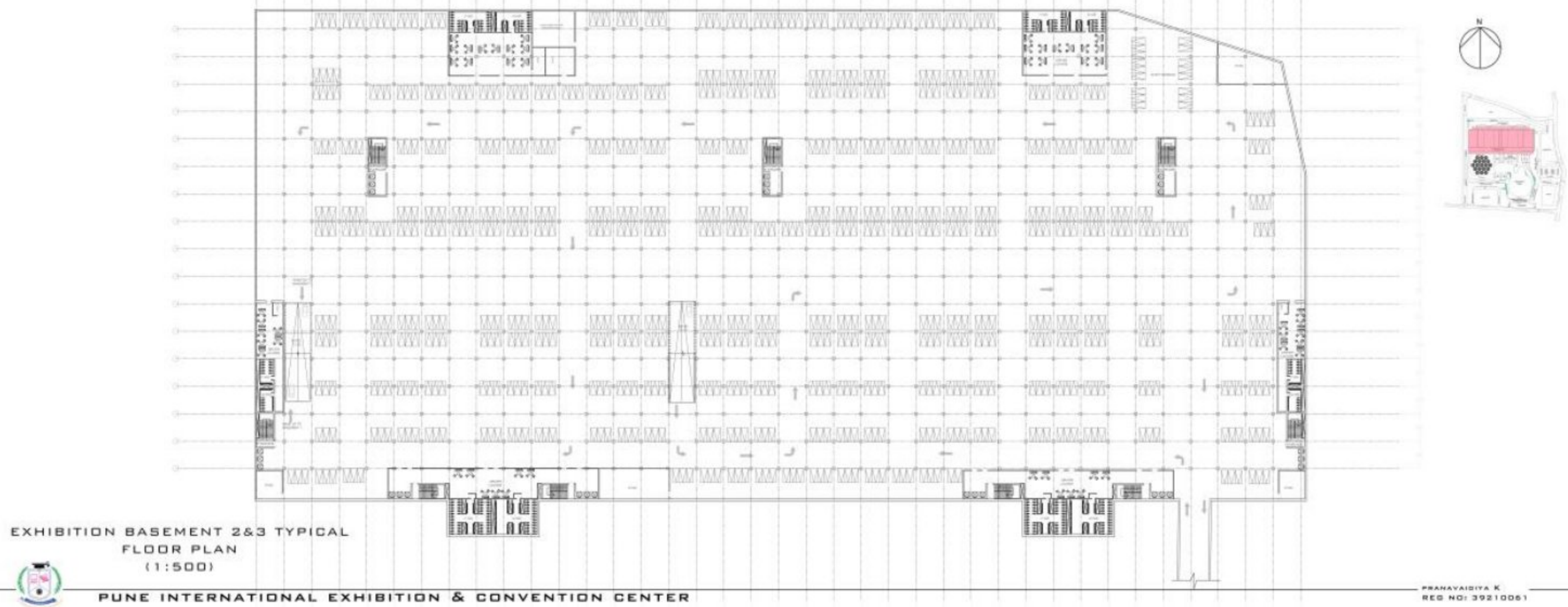
EXHIBITION BASEMENT 1
FLOOR PLAN
(1:500)



PUNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION & CONVENTION CENTER

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EXHIBITION FLOOR PLANS



EXHIBITION FLOOR PLANS



