

Ain Shams University - Faculty of Engineering Department of Structural Engineering

Optimizing the Duration of the Construction Projects in Egypt by Using Goal Programming

Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements of the Degree of

"Master of Science in Civil Engineering – Structural Engineering"

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ABSTRACT

Construction project's duration and cost are critical elements in the economy of today's market. The relationship between the project duration and cost is called time-cost trade-off analysis or decisions. Time-cost trade-off is very important to crash the activities that lies on the critical path to achieve the project deadline duration.

Existing techniques and strategies that deals with time – cost trade-off issue, which is involved in planning the projects, have concentrated and focused on basic approaches that does not represent construction project in reality, such as generalized activity precedence relationship, external time constraints, milestones for particular activities, quality considerations, resource availability and also bonuses and penalties costs.

The aim of this thesis is to develop a mathematical solution method considering some of the additional realistic project characteristics mentioned above, which are generalized activity precedence relationship, external time constraints, milestones for particular activities and also bonuses and penalties costs.

In this research, a method will be proposed and utilized which depends on a linear relationship between cost and time for each activity and generates the optimum time—cost curve of the project and the minimum cost schedule by using goal programming to look for the minimum deviation from the target either time or cost. Evaluation results indicate that the method can be reliably applied to engineering projects.

Two projects have been studied; first one is a project of upgrading an existing road of two-lane undivided highway into a four-lane road with applying controlled traffic access. The second one is the construction of Cairo Airport Terminal Building 3, known as Seasonal Hall.

The construction management team for both projects already performed crashing analysis to reach optimum cost corresponding to the desired time. The construction team did not take into their consideration all the factors mentioned above.

The proposed model proofed that it can be very useful in construction projects to find better solutions for crashing the activities. Solution curves also have been generated to help the decision makers for taking the right decision and see how flexible they are in extending and reducing the time of the project and its corresponding cost.

All decision makers will be able to see how each solution deviates from the target of the client in both time and cost. In the proposed model any positive deviation means more time or cost than the target. Hence, the proposed model is targeting the minimum deviations, any negative deviation means less time or cost than the client even requests.

For the first project, the model solution could meet the desired project duration and budget, and even finds better solutions which found to be 3 days earlier which represents 4% of the project duration, while saving is about \$700 which represents about 1.57 % of what the project team proposed for the completion cost.

For the second project, the model solution could meet the desired project duration and saves about L.E 53000 which represent about 1.32 % of what the project team proposed for the completion cost.

<u>Keywords:</u> Time-Cost Trade-off analysis, Goal Programming, Parametric Mathematical Modelling, Crashing, Optimization.

DECLARATION

This dissertation is submitted to the Structural Department, Faculty of Engineering,

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The work included in this dissertation was carried out by the author in the

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No part of this dissertation has been submitted to any other university or institute

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IV

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACK	NOWLEDGMENT	
ABS'	TRACT	11
DEC	LARATION	IV
TAB	LE OF CONTENTS	V
LIST	OF FIGURES	VII
LIST	OF TABLES	IX
LIST	OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS	X
СНА	PTER (1) INTRODUCTION	1
1.1	Overview	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.3	Objectives & Scope	4
1.4	Methodology	4
1.5	Thesis Organization	5
СНА	PTER (2) LITERATURE REVIEW	7
2.1	General	7
2.2	Time-Cost trade-off analysis and techniques	7
2.3	Project Time-Cost Relationship	10
2.4	Shortening Project Duration	11
2.5	Modelling of multi-objective optimization problems	12
2.6	Studies related to time-cost trade-off analysis	18
СНА	APTER (3) PROPOSED MODEL DEVELOPMENT	25
3.1	General	25
3.2	Assumptions for the model	25
3.3	Development of the proposed model	26
3.4	Model Functions	27
3.5	Model Constraints	33
3.6	Model Solution Method	36
3.7	Model Limitations	38
СНА	PTER (4) MODEL VALIDATION USING ACTUAL PROJECTS	40

4.1	General	40
4.2	First project	40
4.3	Second project	65
СНА	PTER (5) GENERAL CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	113
5.1	General	113
5.2	Main Conclusions	113
5.3	Recommendations for Future Work	115
LIST	OF REFERENCES	116
APPI	ENDIX (A) - DETAILED OUTPUT DATA FOR PROJECT NO.1	A2
APPl	ENDIX (B) - DETAILED OUTPUT DATA FOR PROJECT NO.2	B1
العربية	ملخص البحث باللغة	C2

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2-1 Illustration of linear time-cost trade-off for an activity [Chris Hendrickson, 1998]
Figure 2-2 Illustration of non-linear time/cost trade-off for an activity [Chris Hendrickson,
1998]
Figure 2-3 Illustration of discrete time-cost trade-off for an activity [Chung-Wei Feng, 2000]9
Figure 2-4 General Time-Cost Trade-off Relationship [Marco, 2011]10
Figure 2-5 Example of Dominance and Pareto Optimality [S. Bandyopadhyay, S. Saha, 2013]13
Figure 3-1 Graphical representation of Z_dc and Z_c30
Figure 3-2 Graphical representation of costs included in equation (3-11)
Figure 3-3 Use of piecewise-linear segments to approximate a nonlinear time-cost curve [Yang,
2001]39
Figure 4-1 Sample of output data from Microsoft Project before Crashing for Project No.145
Figure 4-2 Relation Diagram between Direct Cost and Duration for Project No.152
Figure 4-3 Relation Diagram between Indirect Cost and Time for Project No.153
Figure 4-4 Relation Diagram between Total Cost and Time without Penalty and Bonuses54
Figure 4-5 Relation Diagram between Total Cost and Time (Considering Penalty and Bonuses)
for Project No.155
Figure 4-6 Relation Diagram between all Types of Costs and Time with Penalties and Bonuses
for Project No.156
Figure 4-7 Relation Diagram between all Types of Costs and Time w/o Penalties and Bonuses for
Project No.156
Figure 4-8 Relation Diagram between Deviation of Costs with Time for Project No.157
Figure 4-9 Relation Diagram between Deviation of Time D1 with Time for Project No.158
Figure 4-10 Relation Diagram between Deviation of Time D1 and Cost Deviation D2 with Time
for Project No.159
Figure 4-11 Sample of Output Data for Microsoft Project after Crashing for Project No.163
Figure 4-12 General Layout for Project No.265
Figure 4-13 Sample of Microsoft Project Output before Crashing for Project No.292
Figure 4-14 Relation Diagram between Direct Cost and Time for Project No.2102

Figure 4-15 Relation Diagram between Indirect Cost and Time for Project No.2103
Figure 4-16 Relation Diagram between Total Cost and Time for Project No.2104
Figure 4-17 Relation Diagram between All Types of Costs and Time for Project No.2105
Figure 4-18 Relation Diagram between Deviation of Costs D2 with Time for Project No.2105
Figure 4-19 Relation Diagram between Deviation of Time D1 with Time for Project No.2 106
Figure 4-20 Relation Diagram between Deviation of Time D1 and Cost Deviation D2 with Time
for Project No.2107
Figure 4-21 Sample of Microsoft Project Output after Crashing for Project No.2108
Figure A.1 Gantt chart for Activities before Crashing by Using Microsoft Project for Project
No.1
Figure A.2 Gantt chart For Activities after Crashing by Using Microsoft Project
Figure B.1 Gantt chart for Activities before Crashing by Using Microsoft Project for Project
No.2B2
Figure B.2 Gantt chart For Activities after Crashing by Using Microsoft Project No.2B14

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3-1 Model Analysis Philosophy	38
Table 4-1 Activities Data for Project No.1	41
Table 4-2 Input Data for Activities before Crashing in Microsoft Project for Project No.1	43
Table 4-3 Activities Input Data Table in The Premium Solver Model for Project No.1	46
Table 4-4 Activities Output Data Table from The Premium Solver Model before Crashing f	or
Project No.1	47
Table 4-5 Optimizing and Crashing Activities Results for Project No.1	51
Table 4-6 Number of Crashed Days per Activity for each Solution for Project No.1	60
Table 4-7 Verification Results for Project Duration (Z1) for Project No.1	61
Table 4-8 Summary Cost for Verification	63
Table 4-9 Activity Data for Project No.2	68
Table 4-10 Project Team Decision Output for Project No.2	82
Table 4-11 Input Data for Activities before Crashing in Microsoft Project for Project No.2.	83
Table 4-12 Normal and Crashing Data for Cost and Time in Project No.2	93
Table 4-13 Optimizing and Crashing Activities Results for Project No.2	101
Table 4-14 Sample of Output Results from Mathematical Model for Project No.2	108
Table 4-15 Number of Crashed Days and Cost for each Activity for Project No.2	109
Table 4-16 Cost Summary for Project No.2	111
Table 4-17 Output Cost from Mathematical Model for Project No.2	112
Table A.1 Analysis Report & Constraints Satisfactory Report before Crashing	A6
Table A.2 Analysis Report & Constraints Satisfactory Report after Crashing	. A12

LIST OF SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BCTotal bonus cost BC_f Fixed bonus cost BC_{v} Variable bonus cost bj Goals specified for function $f_i(x)$ BOP Bi-criteria optimization problem Certain time that BC take place before reaching it. BTThe maximum crashed cost for activity i C_{cmaxi} Normal direct cost for activity i C_{ni} Direct cost for activity i without crashing C_i **CPM** Critical path method The linear cost slope for an activity i C_{sli} di Crashed duration Normal duration Di Normal duration for the activity D_{ij} is the deviation from the goal bj for the jth objective dj

d_j^-	underachievement deviational variables
d_j^+	overachievement deviational variables
d_1^+	overachievement deviation for time function
d_1^-	underachievement deviation for time function
d_2^+	overachievement deviation for Cost function
d_2^-	underachievement deviation for Cost function
FF	Finish to finish activity relationship
f_i	Function i in weighting method problem
$f_n(\bar{x})$	General definition for any function
FS	Finish to start activity relationship
$g_i(\bar{x})$	First function of the formal definition of MOOPs
$h_i(\bar{x})$	Second function of the formal definition of MOOPs
dindC	Daily Indirect Cost
indC	Total Indirect Cost
$indC_f$	Fixed Indirect Cost
$indC_v$	Variable Indirect Cost

L_1	The lower bounds for the objective function $f_1(x)$ in bounded objective function
L_2	The lower bounds for the objective function $f_2(\mathbf{x})$ in bounded objective function
m	Number of inequality constraints for the first function of the formal definition of MOOPs
Min Z	Function to be minimized
MOOPs	Multi-objective optimization problems
P	Number of inequality constraints for the second function of the formal definition of MOOPs
PC	Total penalty cost
PC_f	Fixed penalty cost
PC_v	Variable penalty cost
PT	Certain time that PC take place after reaching it.
P(w)	Weighting method problem
Ρ(ε)	ε-constraint method problem
Ρ(ε-w)	Hybrid method between ϵ -constraint and weighting methods
P(Bε-w)	Bi objective hybrid method between ε-constraint and weighting methods
P(GP)	Goal programming method problem
P(FP)	Fuzzy programming method
SF	Start to finish activity relationship

SS	Start to start activity relationship
ТСТ	Time-cost trade-off analysis
T_{cmaxi}	The maximum crashed time for activity i
T_{fn}	Finish time of the project
T_{sci}	Number of crashed days
T_{s1}	Start time of the project
T_{si}	The start time of activity i (processor)
T_{sj}	The start time of activity j (successor)
T_{fi}	The finish time of activity i (processor)
T_{fj}	The finish time of activity j (successor)
U_2	The upper bounds for the objective function $f_2(x)$ in bounded objective function
w_i	weighting factor for the objective function i
x_0	Start time for the project
x_i	Start time for activity x
x_j	Finish time for activity x
x_n	The project duration