

ACADEMIC YEAR (2021-2022)



J.K.K.MUNIRAJAH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY,T.N.PALAYAM
Approved by AICTE , new Delhi And Affiliated to
anna University , Chennai.

Metric No 1.3.2

S.No	Name of the course	course code	programme offering	Experimental learning		Number of students
				project work	internship	
Program specific courses						
(2021-2022)Regulation-2017						
1	Soil Mechanics	CE8491	Civil Engineering		✓	8
2	Design of Reinforced Cement Concrete Elements	CE8501	Civil Engineering	✓	✓	6
3	Water Supply Engineering	EN8491	Civil Engineering	✓		5
4	Foundation Engineering	CE8591	Civil Engineering	✓		4
5	Estimation and Quantity Surveying	CE8701	Civil Engineering	✓	✓	8
6	Project work	CE8811	Civil Engineering	✓		8

PRINCIPAL
JKK MUNIRAJAH COLLEGE
OF TECHNOLOGY
T.N. PALAYAM - 638 506.
GOBI (TK), ERODE (Dt).

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart knowledge to classify the soil based on index properties and to assess their engineering properties based on the classification. To familiarize the students about the fundamental concepts of compaction, flow through soil, stress transformation, stress distribution, consolidation and shear strength of soils. To impart knowledge of design of both finite and infinite slopes.

UNIT I SOIL CLASSIFICATION AND COMPACTION 9

History – formation and types of soil – composition - Index properties – clay mineralogy structural arrangement of grains – description – Classification – BIS – US – phase relationship – Compaction – theory – laboratory and field technology – field Compaction method – factors influencing compaction.

UNIT II EFFECTIVE STRESS AND PERMEABILITY 9

Soil - water – Static pressure in water - Effective stress concepts in soils – Capillary phenomena – Permeability – Darcy's law – Determination of Permeability – Laboratory Determination (Constant head and falling head methods) and field measurement pumping out in unconfined and confined aquifer – Factors influencing permeability of soils – Seepage - Two dimensional flow – Laplace's equation – Introduction to flow nets – Simple problems Sheet pile and wier.

UNIT III STRESS DISTRIBUTION AND SETTLEMENT 9

Stress distribution in homogeneous and isotropic medium – Boussines of theory – (Point load, Line load and udl) Use of Newmarks influence chart – Components of settlement – Immediate and consolidation settlement – Factors influencing settlement – Terzaghi's one dimensional consolidation theory – Computation of rate of settlement. – \sqrt{t} and $\log t$ methods. e - $\log p$ relationship consolidation settlement N-C clays – O.C clays – Computation.

UNIT IV SHEAR STRENGTH 9

Shear strength of cohesive and cohesion less soils – Mohr-Coulomb failure theory – shear strength - Direct shear, Triaxial compression, UCC and Vane shear tests – Pore pressure parameters – Factors influences shear strength of soil.

UNIT V SLOPE STABILITY 9

Infinite slopes and finite slopes — Friction circle method – Use of stability number – Guidelines for location of critical slope surface in cohesive and c - ~~soil~~ Soil – Slope protection measures.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

Students will be able to

- classify the soil and assess the engineering properties, based on index properties.
- Understand the stress concepts in soils
- Understand and identify the settlement in soils.
- Determine the shear strength of soil
- Analyze both finite and infinite slopes.


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OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the different types of philosophies related to design of basic structural elements such as slab, beam, column and footing which form part of any structural system with reference to Indian standard code of practice.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9+6

Objective of structural design-Steps in RCC Structural Design Process- Type of Loads on Structures and Load combinations- Code of practices and Specifications - Concept of Working Stress Method, Ultimate Load Design and Limit State Design Methods for RCC –Properties of Concrete and Reinforcing Steel - Analysis and Design of Singly reinforced Rectangular beams by working stress method - Limit State philosophy as detailed in IS code - Advantages of Limit State Method over other methods - Analysis and design of singly and doubly reinforced rectangular beams by Limit State Method.

UNIT II DESIGN OF BEAMS 9+6

Analysis and design of Flanged beams for – Use of design aids for Flexure - Behavior of RC members in Shear, Bond and Anchorage - Design requirements as per current code - Behavior of rectangular RC beams in shear and torsion - Design of RC members for combined Bending, Shear and Torsion.

UNIT III DESIGN OF SLABS AND STAIRCASE 9+6

Analysis and design of cantilever, one way simply supported and continuous slabs and supporting beams-Two way slab- Design of simply supported and continuous slabs using IS code coefficients-Types of Staircases – Design of dog-legged Staircase.

UNIT IV DESIGN OF COLUMNS 9+6

Types of columns –Axially Loaded columns – Design of short Rectangular Square and circular columns –Design of Slender columns- Design for Uni axial and Biaxial bending using Column Curves

UNIT V DESIGN OF FOOTINGS 9+6

Concepts of Proportioning footings and foundations based on soil properties-Design of wall footing – Design of axially and eccentrically loaded Square, Rectangular pad and sloped footings – Design of Combined Rectangular footing for two columns only.

TOTAL: 75 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Students will be able to

- Understand the various design methodologies for the design of RC elements.
- Know the analysis and design of flanged beams by limit state method and sign of beams for shear, bond and torsion.
- design the various types of slabs and staircase by limit state method.
- Design columns for axial, uniaxial and biaxial eccentric loadings.
- Design of footing by limit state method.

OBJECTIVE:

- The objectives of this course is to help students develop the ability to apply basic understanding of physical, chemical, and biological phenomena for successful design, operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants.

UNIT I PLANNING AND DESIGN OF SEWERAGE SYSTEM 9

Characteristics and composition of sewage - population equivalent -Sanitary sewage flow estimation – Sewer materials – Hydraulics of flow in sanitary sewers – Sewer design – Storm drainage-Storm runoff estimation – sewer appurtenances – corrosion in sewers – prevention and control – sewage pumping-drainage in buildings-plumbing systems for drainage - Rain Water ting.

UNIT II PRIMARY TREATMENT OF SEWAGE 9

Objectives – Unit Operations and Processes – Selection of treatment processes – Onsite sanitation - Septic tank- Grey water harvesting – Primary treatment – Principles, functions and design of sewage treatment units - screens - grit chamber-primary sedimentation tanks – Construction, Operation and Maintenance aspects.

UNIT III SECONDARY TREATMENT OF SEWAGE 9

Objectives – Selection of Treatment Methods – Principles, Functions, - Activated Sludge Process and Extended aeration systems -Trickling filters– Sequencing Batch Reactor(SBR) – Membrane Bioreactor - UASB – Waste Stabilization Ponds – - Other treatment methods -Reclamation and Reuse of sewage - Recent Advances in Sewage Treatment – Construction, Operation and Maintenance aspects.

UNIT IV DISPOSAL OF SEWAGE 9

Standards for– Disposal - Methods – dilution – Mass balance principle - Self purification of river- Oxygen sag curve – deoxygenation and reaeration - Streeter–Phelps model - Land disposal – Sewage farming – sodium hazards - Soil dispersion system.

UNIT V SLUDGE TREATMENT AND DISPOSAL 9

Objectives - Sludge characterization – Thickening - Design of gravity thickener- Sludge digestion – Standard rate and High rate digester design- Biogas recovery – Sludge Conditioning and Dewatering – Sludge drying beds- ultimate residue disposal – recent advances.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

The students completing the course will have

- An ability to estimate sewage generation and design sewer system including sewage pumping stations
- The required understanding on the characteristics and composition of sewage, self-purification of streams
- An ability to perform basic design of the unit operations and processes that are used in sewage treatment
- Understand the standard methods for disposal of sewage.
- Gain knowledge on sludge treatment and disposal.

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart knowledge to plan and execute a detail site investigation programme, to select geotechnical design parameters and type of foundations. Also to familiarize the students for the geotechnical design of different type of foundations and retaining walls.

UNIT I SITE INVESTIGATION AND SELECTION OF FOUNDATION 9

Scope and objectives – Methods of exploration – Auguring and boring – Wash boring and rotary drilling – Depth and spacing of bore holes – Soil samples – Representative and undisturbed – Sampling methods – Split spoon sampler, thin wall sampler, Stationary piston sampler – Penetration tests (SPT and SCPT) – Data interpretation - Strength parameters - Bore log report and Selection of foundation.

UNIT II SHALLOW FOUNDATION 9

Location and depth of foundation – Codal provisions – Bearing capacity of shallow foundation on homogeneous deposits – Terzaghi's formula and BIS formula – Factors affecting bearing capacity – Bearing capacity from in-situ tests (SPT, SCPT and plate load) – Allowable bearing pressure – Seismic considerations in bearing capacity evaluation. Determination of Settlement of foundations on granular and clay deposits – Total and differential settlement – Allowable settlements – Codal provision – Methods of minimizing total and differential settlements.

UNIT III FOOTING SAND RAFTS 9

Types of Isolated footing, Combined footing, Mat foundation – Contact pressure and settlement distribution – Proportioning of foundations for conventional rigid behavior – Minimum thickness for rigid behavior – Applications – Compensated foundation – Codal provision

UNIT IV PILE FOUNDATION 9

Types of piles and their functions – Factors influencing the selection of pile – Carrying capacity of single pile in granular and cohesive soil – Static formula – Dynamic formulae (Engineering news and Hileys) – Capacity from in situ tests (SPT and SCPT) – Negative skin friction – Uplift capacity- Group capacity by different methods (Field's rule, Converse – Labarra formula and block failure criterion) – Settlement of pile groups – Interpretation of pile load test (routine test only), Under reamed piles – Capacity under compression and uplift – Cohesive – expansive – non expansive – Cohesion less soils – Codal provisions.

UNIT V RETAINING WALLS 9

Plastic equilibrium in soils – Active and passive states – Rankine's theory – Cohesion less and cohesive soil – Coulomb's wedge theory – Condition for critical failure plane – Earth pressure on retaining walls of simple configurations – Culmann's Graphical method – Pressure on the wall due to line load – Stability analysis of retaining walls – Codal provisions.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

Students will be able to

- Understand the site investigation, methods and sampling.
- Get knowledge on bearing capacity and testing methods.
- Design shallow footings.
- Determine the load carrying capacity, settlement of pile foundation.
- Determine the earth pressure on retaining walls and analysis for stability.

OBJECTIVE:

- The students will acquire knowledge in estimation, tender practices, contract procedures, and valuation and will be able to prepare estimates, call for tenders and execute works.

UNIT I QUANTITY ESTIMATION

9

Philosophy – Purpose – Methods of estimation – Types of estimates – Approximate estimates – Detailed estimate – Estimation of quantities for buildings, bituminous and cement concrete roads, septic tank, soak pit, retaining walls – culverts (additional practice in class room using computer softwares)

UNIT II RATE ANALYSIS AND COSTING

9

Standard Data – Observed Data – Schedule of rates – Market rates – Standard Data for Man Hours and Machineries for common civil works – Rate Analysis for all Building works, canals, and Roads – Cost Estimates (additional practice in class room using Computer softwares) - (Analysis of rates for the item of work asked, the data regarding labour , rates of material and rates of labour to be given in the Examination Question Paper)

UNIT III SPECIFICATIONS, REPORTS AND TENDERS

9

Specifications – Detailed and general specifications – Constructions – Sources – Types of specifications – Principles for report preparation – report on estimate of residential building – Culvert – Roads – TTT Act 2000 – Tender notices – types – tender procedures – Drafting model tenders , E-tendering-Digital signature certificates- Encrypting -Decrypting – Reverse auctions.

UNIT IV CONTRACTS

9

Contract – Types of contracts – Formation of contract – Contract conditions – Contract for labour, material, design, construction – Drafting of contract documents based on IBRD / MORTH Standard bidding documents – Construction contracts – Contract problems – Arbitration and legal requirements.

UNIT V VALUATION

9

Definitions – Various types of valuations – Valuation methods - Necessity – Capitalised value – Depreciation – Escalation – Valuation of land – Buildings – Calculation of Standard rent – Mortgage – Lease

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS**OUTCOMES:**

The student will be able to

- Estimate the quantities for buildings,
- Rate Analysis for all Building works, canals, and Roads and Cost Estimate.
- Understand types of specifications, principles for report preparation, tender notices types
- Gain knowledge on types of contracts
- Evaluate valuation for building and land.

CE8811

PROJECTWORK

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OBJECTIVE:

- To develop the ability to solve a specific problem right from its identification and literature review till the successful solution of the same. To train the students in preparing project reports and to face reviews and viva voce examination.

STRATEGY:

The student works on a topic approved by the head of the department under the guidance of a faculty member and prepares a comprehensive project report after completing the work to the satisfaction. The student will be evaluated based on the report and the viva voce examination by a team of examiners including one external examiner.

TOTAL: 300 PERIOD

OUTCOME:

- On Completion of the project work students will be in a position to take up any challenging practical problems and find solution by formulating proper methodology.



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