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SPPU B.E./B.Tech CIVIL Sem 5 syllabus

Infrastructure Engineering and Construction Techniques

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Unit I - Infrastructure Engineering

- a) Meaning and scope of Infrastructure Engineering: Scope of infrastructure engineering in national and global development, Forthcoming infrastructure projects at national and global level, Necessity, advantages and disadvantages of PPP (Public Private Partnership), Salient features of smart city , Bus rapid transit system.
- b) Railways: Permanent way, Track structure of BG, Functions of rail, Standard rail, Tilting of rail, Coning of wheels, Types of sleepers, Fastenings, Ballast, Modern development in railways- metro rails, mono rails, bullet train.

Unit II- Railways

Rail joints, types, evil effects, remedial measures, Welding of rails, Short and long welded rails, Types of gradients, Curves, Grade compensation on curves, Alignment, Super elevation, Equilibrium cant, Equilibrium speed, Maximum permissible limits for cant, Cant deficiency, Cant excess, Speed on curves, Safe speed on curves using Indian railways formula only for fully transition curves, Concept of negative cant, Points, crossings and turnouts- functions, Components, elements of points, Types of crossings and turnouts, Track maintenance: Regular and Periodic. (Site visit is recommended to learn this topic)

Unit III - Construction Techniques

Necessity of mechanization, Dredging techniques, Use of barges, Dewatering techniques- Well Point system, Vacuum dewatering, Electro osmosis, Underwater drilling and blasting, Grouting methods in soft and hard soil, Diaphragm walls- purpose and construction methods, Prefabrication - applications, advantages and

disadvantages.

Unit IV - Tunneling

Tunneling, functions & types of tunnel, Criteria for selection of size & shape of tunnels. Pilot tunnel, shaft, adit and portal, Needle beam, NATM, TBM & earth pressure balance method of tunneling in soft soil, Drilling & blasting method of tunneling including various operations like mucking, Drainage in tunneling- Pre drainage and permanent drainage, Ventilation in tunneling-temporary and permanent, Micro tunneling and trenchless tunneling.

Unit V- Docks & Harbors

Introduction, Requirements of harbors and ports, Classification of harbors with examples, Selection of site for harbor, Various components of ports, Break waters- types, comparison, design criteria, methods of construction, Tetra pod, Tri bar, Hexapod, Quay wall, Wet & dry dock, Floating dock, Wharves, Jetties, Types of fenders, Dolphins, Marine railway.

Unit VI - Construction Equipments

Dozers, Power shovels, Excavators, Loaders, Scrapers, Dumpers, Drag line, Clamp shell, Compactors, Pavers, Factors affecting performance, selection of equipment, Various types of hoists and cranes and selection, Boom placers, Simple numerical problems on cycle time and production rate, Economic maintenance & repair of construction equipment.

Reference books

1. Construction Planning Methods & Equipment: Puerifoy -Tata MC Graw Hill
2. Construction Equipments & its Management: S.C Sharma, Khanna Publication
3. Railway Engineering, 2/E by Chandra—Oxford University Press
4. Railway Track Engineering: J.S.Mundrey, Tata McGraw Hill
5. Harbour, Dock & Tunnel Engineering: R. Srinivasan
6. Dock & Harbour Engineering: Hasmukh P.Oza & Gautam H.Oza-Charoter Book Stall
7. Construction Project Scheduling & Control, 2ed—Mubarak--Wiley

Structural Design I

301003 Structural Design I

Unit I

- a) Types of steel structures, grades of structural steel, various rolled steel sections, relevant IS specifications such as IS:800-2007, IS:808-1989, IS:875 part I to III, SP: 6(1), SP: 6(6), SP38. IS:4000- 1992, codes for welded connections (mention code) . Philosophy of limit state design for strength and serviceability, partial safety factor for load and resistance, various design load combinations, classification of cross section such as plastic, compact, semi-compact and slender.
- b) Tension member: various cross sections such as solid threaded rod, cable and angle sections. Limit strength due to yielding, rupture and block shear. Design of tension member: using single and double angle sections, connections of member with gusset plate by bolts and welds.

Unit II

- a) Buckling classification as per geometry of cross section, buckling curves, design of struts in trusses using single and double angle section, connections of members with gusset plate by bolts and welds.
- b) Design of axially loaded column using rolled steel section. Design of built-up column, lacing and battening, connection of lacing/battening with main components by bolts and welds.

Unit III

- a) Design of eccentrically loaded column providing uniaxial and biaxial bending (check for section strength only).
- b) Design of column bases: Design of slab base, gusseted base, and moment resistant base. (axial load and uni-axial bending)

Unit IV

- a) Design of laterally supported beams using single rolled steel section with and without flange plate, curtailment of flange plates, strength in flexure, low and high shear, check for web buckling, web crippling and deflection.
- b) Design of laterally unsupported beams using single rolled steel section with and without flange plate, curtailment of flange plates, strength in flexure and shear, check for deflection.

Unit V

- a) Secondary and main beam arrangement for floor of a building, design of beam to beam and beam to column connections using bolt / weld.
- b) Design of welded plate girder: design of cross section, curtailment of flange plates, stiffeners and connections.

Unit VI

- a) Design of gantry girder: Selection of gantry girder, design of cross section, check for moment capacity, buckling resistance, bi-axial bending, deflection at working load and fatigue strength.
- b) Roof truss: assessment of dead load, live load and wind load, design of purlin, design of members of a truss, detailing of typical joints and supports.

Reference Books

1. Design of Steel Structure by N Subramanian, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. Limit state design of Steel Structure by V L Shah & Gore, Structures Publication, Pune
3. Limit state design in Structural Steel by M.R. Shiyekar, PHI, Delhi
4. Structural Design in Steel—Sarwar Alam ,Raz—New Age International Publishers
5. Analysis and Design: Practice of Steel Structures—Karuna Ghosh--PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd .Delhi
6. Limit state design of steel structures by S K Duggal, Tata McGraw Hill Education, New Delhi.
7. Design of Steel Structures by K. S. Sai Ram, Pearson, New Delhi.
- 8 Fundamentals of structural steel design M L Gambhir, Tata McGraw Hill Education Private limited, New Delhi.
9. Limit state design of Steel Structure by Ramchandra & Gehlot, Scientific Publishers, Pune.
10. Design of steel structure by Limit State Method as per IS: 800-2007 by Bhavikatti S S, I.K. International Publishing House, New Delhi

Engineering Economics and Financial Management

Engineering Economics and Financial Management

Unit I: Construction Economics

Economics: definition, principles, importance in construction industry, assets, liabilities, balance sheet, numerical on preparation balance sheet, profit & loss account, difference between microeconomics and macroeconomics, basic economic problems along with case studies. Construction economics: structure of construction industry, economics of road and buildings, irrigation and power, ports and aviation.

Unit II: Introduction to Financial Management

Long- and short-term sources of finance, equity, debt government grants & alternative sources, numerical on calculation of leverage ratio, EBIT & dividend pay-out, financial market & instruments: money, market, secondary market, credit, bill & income security market; goal of financial management, key activities in financial management, role of financing institutes in construction sector: banking institutions, NBFc, housing finance institutions & others.

Unit III: Contract Costing

Construction financial management, role of financial manager in construction financial management, meaning and features of contract costing, types of contract and contract costing procedure, Contract account: definition, format/specimen of contract account, treatment of various items in the contract account, methods of recording and reporting site accounts between project office and head office.

Unit IV: Capital Budgeting

Budget, types of budgets, master budgets, cost estimating and budgeting in civil engineering project, definition of capital budgeting, time value of money, simple and compound interest, numerical on computation of interest, rule of 72, process of capital budgeting, techniques of capital budgeting, economic decision making in construction project, depreciation, different methods to calculate depreciation and numerical on it, impact of depreciation in economic decision making.

Unit V: Working Capital

Meaning, types of working capital, components of working capital, operating cycle, factors affecting working capital requirement, working capital management, estimation of working capital, components of working capital in Construction Company, inventory management techniques and financing resources of working capital.

Unit VI: Taxation and Financial Regulatory Bodies

Introduction to direct and indirect tax, GST, impact of GST on construction industry, tax exemption for contractors, property tax: types, methods of calculation & numerical on computation of property tax, tax deductions against income from property, corporate tax planning, financial regulatory bodies: role & functions, ICRA

(Information and Credit Rating Agency of India), SEBI (Security and Exchange Board of India), IRDA (Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority) and RBI (Reserve Bank of India).

Design of Steel Structures

Design of Steel Structures

Unit I: Design Philosophy and Tension Members

Types of steel structures, the chemical composition of structural steel, grades of structural steel, various rolled steel sections, relevant IS specifications such as IS:800-2007, IS:808-1989, IS:875 part I to III, SP: 6(1), SP: 6(6), SP:38, IS: 4000-1992, IS 816-1969, maintenance of steel structure and its methods. Philosophy of limit state design for strength and serviceability, the partial safety factor for load and resistance, various design load combinations. Tension member: various cross sections such as solid threaded rod, cable and angle sections limit strength due to yielding, rupture and block shear, design of tension member using single and double angle sections and design of connection.

Unit II: Design of Compression Members and Columns

Buckling classification, buckling curves, classification of cross, effective length for compression members and columns, design compressive stress, design of compression member of trusses using single and double angle section and design of connections. Design of axially loaded column using rolled steel section, design of built-up column, lacing and battening and its connections.

Unit III: Eccentric Loaded Columns and Column Bases

Design of eccentrically loaded column providing uniaxial and biaxial bending for section strength, Design of column bases: slab base, gusseted base and moment resistant base for axial load and uni-axial bending.

Unit IV: Design of Flexural Members

Design bending strength, laterally restrained and unrestrained beams, design of laterally restrained beams using single rolled steel section with and without flange plate, curtailment of flange plates, low and high shear, check for web buckling, web crippling and deflection. Design of laterally unrestrained beams using single rolled

steel section, check for and deflection.

Unit V: Design of Industrial truss and Gantry Girder

Roof truss: assessment of dead load, live load and wind load, design of purlin, design of members of a truss, detailing of typical joints and supports. Design of gantry girder: selection and design of cross section, check for moment capacity, buckling resistance, bi-axial bending, serviceability and fatigue strength.

Unit VI: Design of Welded Plate Girder

Concept of plate girder, components of welded plate girder, intermittent weld, design of cross section, curtailment of flange plates, end bearing, load bearing, and intermediate stiffeners, design of connection between flange & web plate and web plate & stiffeners, check for shear buckling of web, shear capacity of end panel and serviceability condition.

Advanced Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines

Advanced Fluid Mechanics and Hydraulic Machines

Unit I: Flow Over Notches and Weirs

Classification of notches and weirs, flow over sharp crested rectangular weir/notch, Francis formula, ventilation of weirs, flow over triangular weir/notch, flow over trapezoidal weir/notch, Cipolletti weir, effect on discharge due to error in measurement of head, broad crested weir, submerged weir, proportional weir or Sutro weir. Hydraulic Jump: Assumptions in the theory of hydraulic jump, application of momentum equation to hydraulic jump in rectangular channel: Conjugate depths and relations between conjugate depths. Energy dissipation in hydraulic jump, classification of hydraulic jump and its applications.

Unit II: Laminar Flow and Hydraulics for High Rise Buildings

Laminar flow between parallel plates: plates at rest, one plate moving and other at rest (Couette flow), laminar flow through porous media. Introduction of high-rise building, importance and significance of plumbing design, list of components in high rise plumbing, provisions for pressure, velocity and discharge as per uniform plumbing code-India (UPC-I), water supply fixture unit (WSFU) and peak water demand of plumbing fixtures, drainage fixture unit (DFU), maximum loads for horizontal fixture branches and building drains or sewers.

Unit III: Unsteady Flow

Introduction to flow through sharp crested circular orifice under constant head, types of unsteady flow, flow through openings under varying head, fluid compressibility, celerity of elastic pressure wave through fluid medium. Water hammer phenomenon, rise of pressure due to water hammer, surge tanks and its function.

Unit IV: Impact of Free Jets

Impulse momentum equation, force exerted by jet on stationary and moving flat plate (normal & inclined to the jet), flat plates mounted on periphery of a wheel, force exerted by jet on symmetrical stationary curved vane at centre, on unsymmetrical stationary curved vane tangentially at one of the tips. Force exerted by jet on symmetrical moving curved vane at the centre, symmetrical curved vanes mounted on periphery of a wheel, force exerted by jet on unsymmetrical moving curved vane tangentially at one of the tips, torque exerted on a wheel with radial curved vanes.

Unit V: Hydraulic Turbines

Elements of hydroelectric power plants, heads and efficiencies and classification of turbines Pelton wheel turbine: component parts and its working, work done and efficiencies, working proportions, design, multiple jet Pelton wheel (introduction). Francis turbine: component parts and its working, work done and efficiencies, working proportions, design, draft tube theory, cavitation in hydraulic turbines, governing of turbines. Performance of turbine, prediction of performance in terms of unit quantities and specific quantities, specific speed, characteristic curves, model testing of turbines, selection of turbines.

Unit VI: Centrifugal Pumps

Component parts, working, types of centrifugal pumps, work done by impeller, head of pump, losses and efficiencies, minimum starting speed, loss of head due to increased or reduced flow, diameters of impeller and pipes, pumps in series and parallel, suction lift, net positive suction head, cavitation in centrifugal pump, introduction to submersible pumps. Performance centrifugal pump: characteristic curves, specific speed, model testing.

Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering

Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering

Unit I: Introduction to Hydrology

Introduction: Hydrological cycle, applications of hydrology, brief introduction of government organizations like IMD, CWPRS, MERI, CDO, Hydrology Project Division, NIH, CWC. Precipitation: Types & forms of precipitation, precipitation measurement, rain gauge network, introduction to real time data transmission weather station and climate change. Consistency test, presentation of rainfall data, mass rainfall curves, hyetograph, point rainfall, mean precipitation over an area, arithmetic mean method, Thiessen's polygon, isohyetal method, concepts of depth-area-duration analysis, frequency analysis, frequency of point rainfall, intensity-duration curves, maximum intensity-duration. Abstractions of precipitation: interception, depression storage, evaporation- elementary concepts, factors affecting, measurement of evaporation, transpiration, evapotranspiration, modified Penman method, - process and measurement, infiltration: introduction, infiltration capacity, infiltrometer, Horton's method and infiltration indices.

Unit II: Run Off

Introduction, factors affecting runoff, rainfall-runoff relationships and empirical techniques to determine runoff, Runoff hydrograph: Introduction, factors affecting flood hydrograph, components of hydrograph, base flow separation, effective rainfall, unit hydrograph theory, S-curve hydrograph, uses and limitations of unit hydrograph, synthetic hydrograph (no numerical on synthetic hydrograph). Stream gauging: selection of site, discharge measurement by velocity-area method, introduction to advance techniques/equipment used in gauge discharge measurements such as radar, current meter, ADCP (acoustic doppler current profiler).

Unit III: Floods

Floods: Estimation of peak flow, rational formula and other methods, flood frequency analysis, design floods, brief introduction of hydrologic design of culverts and bridges. Hydrologic flood routing: Muskingum method, Q-GIS software application in hydrology (watershed delineation).

Unit IV: Reservoir Planning

Introduction, term related to reservoir planning (yield, reservoir planning and operation curves, reservoir storage, reservoir clearance), investigation for reservoir planning, significance of mass curve and demand curves, applications of mass curve and demand curves, fixation of reservoir capacity from annual inflow and outflow, fixation of reservoir capacity using elevation capacity curve and dependable yield, reservoir losses, reservoir sedimentation-Phenomenon, measures to control reservoir sedimentation, density currents Significance of trap efficiency, useful life of reservoir, costs of reservoir, apportionment of total cost, use of facilities method, equal apportionment method, alternative justifiable expenditure method. (no numerical on cost-economics).

Unit V: Ground Water Hydrology

Occurrence and distribution of ground water, specific yield of aquifers, movement of ground water, Darcy's law, permeability, safe yield of basin, hydraulics of wells under steady flow condition in confined and unconfined aquifers, specific capacity of well, tube wells, open wells and their construction. Water logging and Drainage: Causes of water logging, effects of water logging, preventive and curative measures of water logging, land drainage, reclamation of water logged areas, alkaline and saline lands (no derivation of on spacing of drains), Water Management: Distribution, warabandi, rotational water supply system, participatory irrigation management, co-operative water distribution systems.

Unit VI: Introduction to Irrigation

Definition, functions, advantages and necessity, methods of irrigation, surface irrigation, subsurface irrigation, micro-irrigation, Water requirements of crops: Soil moisture and crop water relationship, consumptive use of water, principal Indian crops, crop seasons, crop water requirement: crop planning, agricultural practices, calculations of canal and reservoir capacities - duty, delta, irrigation efficiency, Piped distribution network for irrigation (PDN), Introduction, advantages and disadvantages of PDN over conventional canal distribution network and its application. Assessment of canal revenue: Various methods (area basis or crop rate basis, volumetric basis, seasonal basis, composite rate basis, permanent basis or betterment levy basis).

Water Supply Engineering

Water Supply Engineering

Unit I: Basics of Water Supply Engineering

Introduction to water supply scheme: importance of water infrastructure and introduction to water infrastructure in India, data collection required for implementing water supply schemes, components and layouts. Design periods, factors affecting design periods. Quantity: rate of water consumption for various purposes like domestic, industrial, institutional, commercial, fire demand and water system losses, factors affecting rate of demand, population forecasting, including numerical. Quality: physical, chemical, radioactivity and bacteriological characteristics, heavy metals. Standards as per IS 10500-2012.

Unit II: Principles of Water Treatment

Water treatment: principles of water treatment operations and processes, water treatment flow sheets with respect to various sources, criteria for site selection for WTP. Aeration: principle and concept, necessity, methods, removal of taste and odour, design of aeration fountain. Sedimentation: plain and chemical assisted, principle, efficiency of an ideal settling basin, types of sedimentation, settling velocity, types of sedimentation tanks, design of plain sedimentation tank, introduction and design of tube settlers.

Unit III: Design of Water Treatment Plant

Coagulation and flocculation: necessity of coagulation, principle of coagulation, common coagulants alum and ferric salts, introduction to other coagulant aids like bentonite clay, lime stone, silicates and polyelectrolytes etc, introduction to natural coagulants, concept of mean velocity gradient and power consumption, design of flocculation chamber, design of clari-flocculator. Filtration: theory of filtration, mechanism of filtration, filter materials, types: rapid, gravity, pressure filter, multimedia and dual media filters, components, under-drainage system, working and cleaning of filters, operational troubles, design of rapid sand gravity filters.

Unit IV: Introduction to Advanced Water Treatment Methods

Disinfection: mechanism, factors affecting disinfection, types of

disinfectants, types and methods of chlorination, break point chlorination, bleaching powder estimation. Water softening methods and demineralization: lime-soda, ion-exchange, R. O. and electro dialysis, fluoridation and defluoridation, introduction to advanced water treatment systems (nano technology), introduction to desalination and various methods of desalination.

Unit V: Water Distribution System, Rain Water Harvesting and GIS

Water distribution system: system of water supply: continuous and intermittent system, different distribution systems and their components, ESR: design of ESR capacity, wastage and leakage of water: detection and prevention. Rainwater harvesting: introduction, need, methods and components of domestic rainwater harvesting system. Design of roof top rainwater harvesting system, use of GIS and drone technology in water management: source, treatment and distribution.

Unit VI: Water Treatment Plant for Infrastructure

Introduction to Packaged WTP in townships, large commercial buildings, educational institutes, necessity (on-site water treatment), WTP for swimming pools, Building plumbing: introduction to various types of home plumbing systems for water supply and waste water disposal, high rise building plumbing, pressure reducing valves, break pressure tanks, storage tanks, building drainage for high rise buildings, various kinds of fixtures and fittings used for water saving such as water saving aerators, Government of India initiatives such as SMART city mission and AMRUT mission for improvement of infrastructure sector, service level benchmarks in urban infrastructure and introduction to Jal Jeevan Mission and its implication in rural India.