Soil Mechanics, Surveying & Levelling		Semester	III
Course Code	BAG303	CIE Marks	50
Teaching Hours/Week (L:T:P: S)	3:0:2:0	SEE Marks	50
Total Hours of Pedagogy	40 hours Theory + 8-10 Lab slots	Total Marks	100
Credits	04	Exam Hours	3
Examination nature (SEE)	Theory		

Course objectives:

- Appreciate basic concepts of soil mechanics as an integral part
- Comprehend basic engineering and mechanical properties of different types of soil.
- Model and measure strength-deformation characteristics of soils
- Familiar with Soil mechanics problems such as flow though soils
- Study about assessing stability of slopes and earth pressure on rigid retaining structures
- Understand the basic principles of Surveying
- Learn Linear and Angular measurements to arrive at solutions to basic surveying problems.
- Employ conventional surveying data capturing techniques and process the data for computations.
- Analyze the obtained spatial data to compute areas and volumes and draw contours to represent 3D data onplane figures.

Teaching-Learning Process (General Instructions)

These are sample Strategies; which teachers can use to accelerate the attainment of the various course outcomes.

1. Adopt different types of teaching methods to develop the outcomes through PowerPoint presentations andVideo demonstrations or Simulations.
2. Chalk and Talk method for Problem Solving.
3. Arrange visits to show the live working models other than laboratory topics.
4. Adopt collaborative (Group Learning) Learning in the class.
5. Adopt Problem Based Learning (PBL), which fosters students Analytical skills and develops thinking skills such asevaluating, generalizing, and analyzing information.
6. Conduct Laboratory Demonstrations and Practical Experiments to enhance experiential skills

MODULE-1

Engineering Properties of Soils-Water content; Unit weight of soil; Specific gravity; Void ratio; Porosity; Degree of saturation; Functional relationships; Determination of index properties; Liquid limit; Plastic limit; Shrinkage limit; Plasticity index; Particle size distribution curve. Classification of Soils and Clay Mineralogy-Particle size classification; Textural classification; Indian standards classification; Soil structure;

Soil Hydraulics-Modes of occurrence of water in soils; Stress condition in soil; Permeability; Factors affecting permeability;Laboratory and field methods of determining permeability coefficients.

Elasticity Applied to Soils- State of stress at a point; Strain components; Stress distribution;

Pressure distribution diagrams; Newmark's influence charts; Contact pressure; Principal stresses and maximum shear.Compression and Compressibility

MODULE-2

Strength and Stability-Shear strength; Mohr circle of stresses; Measurement of shear strength; direct shear tests; Tri-axial compression test; Unconfined compression test; vane shear test; Pore pressure parameters; Active and passive earth pressures; Stability of slopes; Taylors stability number and stability curves;

Bearing Capacity of Soil; Rankine analysis; Terzaghi analysis; General and local shear failure; Mayerhoeff's analysis; Effect of water table on bearing capacity; Stabilization of Soil and Site Investigation-Introduction; Method of Stabilisation; Site exploration; Depth of exploration; Methods of site exploration; Soil samples and samplers.

MODULE-3

INTRODUCTION: Overview of plane surveying (chain, compass and plane table), Objectives, Principles and classifications. Distance measurement conventional symbols and methods; use of chain and tape, Electronic distance measurements, Meridians, Azimuths and Bearings, declination, computation of angle.

LEVELING AND CONTOURING: Concept and Terminology, Temporary and permanent adjustments method of leveling. Contouring: Contours, Methods of contouring, Interpolation of contours, contour gradient, characteristics of contours and uses.

MODULE-4
COMPUTATION OF AREAS AND VOLUMES: Area from field notes, computation of areas along irregular boundaries and area consisting of regular boundaries. Embankments and cutting for a level section and two level sections with and without transverse slopes, determination of the capacity of reservoir, volume of barrow pits. THEODOLITE & TACHEOMETRIC SURVEYING Theodolite, description, uses and adjustments – temporary and permanent, measurement of horizontal and vertical angles. Principles of Electronic Theodolite. Trigonometrical leveling, Traversing. Stadia and tangential methods of Tacheometry.
MODULE-5
INDTRODUCTION TO ADVANCED SURVEYING: Introduction to geodetic surveying, Total Station and Global positioning system, Introduction to Geographic information system (GIS) & Modern Instruments and its applications. ModernSurveying Instruments Introduction, Electromagnetic spectrum, Electromagnetic distance measurement, Total station, Lidar scanners for topographical survey. Aerial Photogrammetry Introduction, Uses, Aerial photographs, Definitions, Scale of vertical and tilted photograph (simple problems), Ground Co-ordinates (simple problems), Relief Displacements (Derivation).

PRACTICAL COMPONENT OF IPCC *(May cover all / major modules)*

Sl.NO	Experiments
1	Special gravity of soil solids
2	Grain size distribution
3	Atterberg Limits
4	Field density Test (Sand replacement method)
5	Permeability determination (constant head and falling head methods)
6	Direct shear test in cohesion-less soil
7	Unconfined compression test in cohesive soil
8	a) Measurements of distances using tape along with horizontal planes and slopes, direct ranging. b) Setting out perpendiculars. Use of cross staff, optical square.
9	Measurements of bearings / directions using prismatic compass, setting of geometrical figures using prismatic compass.
10	Determination of reduced levels of points using dumpy level/auto level (differential leveling and inverted leveling).
11	To conduct profile leveling, cross sectioning and block leveling. Plotting profile and cross sectioning in excel. Block contour on graph paper to scale.
12	Measurement of horizontal angle by repetition and reiteration methods
13	Determination of horizontal distance to a base in accessible object using theodolite by single plane and double plane method.
14	To determine distance and elevation using tachometric surveying with horizontal and inclined line of sight.
15	Demonstration of Minor instruments like Clinometer, Ceylon Ghat Tracer, Box sextant, hand Level, Digital Planimeter and Pentagraph

Course outcomes (Course Skill Set):
At the end of the course, the student will be able to:

- Acquire an understanding of the procedures to determine properties of any type of soil, classify the soil based on its index properties.
- Able to determine permeability property of soils and acquires conceptual knowledge about stresses due toseepage and effective stress.
- Able to estimate seepage losses across hydraulic structures.
- Able to estimate shear strength parameters of different types of soils using
- the data of different shear tests and comprehend Mohr-Coulomb failure theory
- Ability to solve practical problems related to bearing capacity
- Able to plan and execute geotechnical site investigations for Hydraulic structures
- Possess a sound knowledge of fundamental principles Geodetics
- Measurement of vertical and horizontal plane, linear and angular dimensions to arrive at solutions to basicsurveying problems.
- Capture geodetic data to process and perform analysis for survey problems]
- Analyse the obtained spatial data and compute areas and volumes. Represent 3D data on plane figures as contours

Assessment Details (both CIE and SEE)

The weightage of Continuous Internal Evaluation (CIE) is 50% and for Semester End Exam (SEE) is 50%. The minimum passing mark for the CIE is 40% of the maximum marks (20 marks out of 50) and for the SEE minimum passing mark is 35% of the maximum marks (18 out of 50 marks). A student shall be deemed to have satisfied the academic requirements and earned the credits allotted to each subject/ course if the student secures a minimum of 40% (40 marks out of 100) in the sum total of the CIE (Continuous Internal Evaluation) and SEE (Semester End Examination) taken together.

CIE for the theory component of the IPCC (maximum marks 50)

- IPCC means practical portion integrated with the theory of the course.
- CIE marks for the theory component are **25 marks** and that for the practical component is **25 marks**.
- 25 marks for the theory component are split into **15 marks** for two Internal Assessment Tests (Two Tests, each of 15 Marks with 01-hour duration, are to be conducted) and **10 marks** for other assessment methods mentioned in 22OB4.2. The first test at the end of 40-50% coverage of the syllabus and the second test after covering 85-90% of the syllabus.
- Scaled-down marks of the sum of two tests and other assessment methods will be CIE marks for the theory component of IPCC (that is for **25 marks)**.
- The student has to secure 40% of 25 marks to qualify in the CIE of the theory component of IPCC.

CIE for the practical component of the IPCC

- **15 marks** for the conduction of the experiment and preparation of laboratory record, and **10 marks** for the test to be conducted after the completion of all the laboratory sessions.
- On completion of every experiment/program in the laboratory, the students shall be evaluated including viva-voce and marks shall be awarded on the same day.
- The CIE marks awarded in the case of the Practical component shall be based on the continuous evaluation of the laboratory report. Each experiment report can be evaluated for 10 marks. Marks of all experiments' write-ups are added and scaled down to **15 marks**.
- The laboratory test **(duration 02/03 hours)** after completion of all the experiments shall be conducted for 50

marks and scaled down to **10 marks.**

- Scaled-down marks of write-up evaluations and tests added will be CIE marks for the laboratory component of IPCC for **25 marks**.
- The student has to secure 40% of 25 marks to qualify in the CIE of the practical component of the IPCC.

SEE for IPCC

Theory SEE will be conducted by University as per the scheduled timetable, with common question papers for the course (**duration 03 hours**)

1. The question paper will have ten questions. Each question is set for 20 marks.
2. There will be 2 questions from each module. Each of the two questions under a module (with a maximum of 3 sub-questions), **should have a mix of topics** under that module.
3. The students have to answer 5 full questions, selecting one full question from each module.
4. Marks scoredby the student shall be proportionally scaled down to 50 Marks

The theory portion of the IPCC shall be for both CIE and SEE, whereas the practical portion will have a CIE component only. Questions mentioned in the SEE paper may include questions from the practical component.

Suggested Learning Resources:

Books

1. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Engineering Murthy, V.N.S UBS Publishers and Distributors, New Delhi. 1996
2. Soil Mechanics and Foundation Punmia, B.C New Delhi STD Book House, 1987 2017
3. Basic and Applied Soil Mechanics Gopalrajan and Rao, A.S.R. New Age International (P) Ltd., New delhi. 2000
4. Soil Mechanics T.W. Lambe and R.V. Whitman John Wiley & Sons. 1969
5. Geotechnical Engineering Donald P Coduto Phi Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
6. Surveying (Vol – 1, 2 & 3) B.C.Punmia, Ashok Kumar Jain and Arun Kumar Jain Laxmi Publications (P) ltd., NewDelhi
7. Surveying (Vol – 1 & 2) Duggal S K Tata Mc-Graw Hill Publishing Co. Ltd New Delhi 2004
8. Elements of Plane Surveying Arthur R Benton and Philip J Taety McGraw Hill 2000
9. Surveying Vol 1, 2 & 3 Arora K R Standard Book House, Delhi, 2004

Web links and Video Lectures (e-Resources):

Activity Based Learning (Suggested Activities in Class)/ Practical Based learning

- Quizzes
- Assignments
- Seminars
- Field Experiments
- Mini Projects

H.O.D.
Dept. of Agricultural Engineering
Alva's Institute of Engg. & Technology
Mijar, Moodubidire - 574225