B.E. (Geoinformatics) Programme

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEOS)

I. To prepare students for successful careers in Geospatial Industries and Information Technology that meet the needs of India and for other Countries.

II. To develop the professional ability among students to collect various Geospatial relates from various platform, data, analyze, synthesis and create user oriented real world applications.

III. To provide opportunity for students to work as part of teams on multidisciplinary projects.

IV. To provide students with a sound foundation in the mathematical, scientific and engineering fundamentals necessary to formulate, solve and analyze engineering and multidisciplinary problems and to prepare them for graduate studies.

V. To promote students awareness of the life-long learning and to introduce them to professional ethics and codes of professional practice.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES B.E. (GEOINFORMATICS) PROGRAMME

a) Graduates will demonstrate basic knowledge in B.E (Geoinformatics) and engineering.

b) Graduates will demonstrate the ability to **model and development of application in Geospatial arena interpret and analyze data, and report results.**

c) Graduates will demonstrate the ability to **develop Geospatial system that meets desired specifications and requirements.**

d) Graduates will demonstrate the ability to function on **engineering and science laboratory teams, as well as on multidisciplinary problem solving teams.**

e) Graduates will demonstrate the ability to **identify, formulate and solve Geomatics related problems.**

f) Graduates will demonstrate an understanding of their professional and ethical responsibilities.

g) Graduates will be able to communicate effectively in both verbal and written forms.

h) Graduates will have the confidence to apply Geospatial techniques in global and societal contexts.

i) Graduates should be capable of self-education and clearly understand the value of lifelong learning.

j) Graduates will be broadly educated and will have an understanding of the impact of engineering on society and demonstrate awareness of contemporary issues.

k) Graduates will be familiar with **modern hardware and software tools and equipments to analyze Geospatial/Geomatics engineering problems.**

PEOS & Pos

The B.E (Geoinformatics) Program outcomes leading to the achievements of the objectives are summarized in the following table.

Programme Educational Objectives	Programme Outcomes										
	a	**b**	**c**	**d**	**e**	**f**	**g**	**h**	**i**	**j**	**k**
I	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
II	X	X	X		X			X			X
III		X	X	X				X			
IV	X	X	X	X	X			X			X
V			X					X	X	X	

ANNA UNIVERSITY: CHENNAI 600 025

UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENTS
R – 2012
B. E.GEOINFORMATICS ENGINEERING

I -VIII SEMESTERS CURRICULA AND SYLLABI

SEMESTER I

CODE NO.	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY					
HS 8151	Technical English – I	3	1	*0*	4
MA 8151	Mathematics – I	3	1	*0*	4
PH 8151	Engineering Physics	3	0	*0*	3
CY 8151	Engineering Chemistry	3	0	*0*	3
GE 8151	Computing Techniques	3	0	*0*	3
GE 8152	Engineering Graphics	2	0	*3*	4
PRACTICAL					
PH 8161	Physics Laboratory	0	0	*2*	1
CY 8161	Chemistry Laboratory	0	0	*2*	1
GE 8161	Computer Practices Laboratory	0	0	*3*	2
GE 8162	Engineering Practices Laboratory	0	0	*3*	2
	TOTAL	**17**	**2**	***13***	**27**

SEMESTER II

CODE NO	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY					
HS 8251	Technical English – II	3	1	0	4
MA 8251	Mathematics – II	3	1	0	4
PH 8204	Physics for Geoinformatics Engineering	3	0	0	3
GE8251	Engineering Mechanics	3	1	0	4
GI 8201	Optical and Thermal Remote Sensing	3	0	0	3
GI 8202	Plane Surveying	2	2	0	4
GI 8203	Principles of Geoinformatics Engineering	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL					
GI 8211	Plane Surveying Laboratory	0	0	4	2
	TOTAL	**20**	**5**	**4**	**27**

SEMESTER III

CODE NO.	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY					
MA8357	Transform Techniques and Partial Differential Equations	3	1	0	4
GI 8301	Geo database system	3	0	0	3
GI 8302	Geodetic Surveying	2	2	0	4
AG 8303	Geology for Geoinformatics	3	0	0	3
GI 8303	Photogrammetry	3	0	2	4
GI 8351	Cartography	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL					
GI 8311	Cartography Laboratory	0	0	4	2
GI 8312	Geo database Laboratory	0	0	4	2
GI 8313	Geodetic Surveying Laboratory	0	0	4	2
	TOTAL	**17**	**3**	**14**	**27**

SEMESTER IV

CODE NO.	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY					
MA 8353	Numerical Methods	3	1	0	4
GE 8351	Environmental Science and Engineering	3	0	0	3
GI 8401	Fundamental of Object Oriented Programming	3	0	0	3
GI 8402	Geodesy	2	2	0	4
GI 8451	Total Station and GPS Surveying	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL					
GI 8411	Object Oriented Programming Laboratory	0	0	4	2
GI 8412	Total Station and GPS Surveying Laboratory	0	0	4	2
	TOTAL	**14**	**3**	**8**	**21**

SEMESTER V

CODE NO.	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY					
GI 8501	Advanced Geodesy	2	2	0	4
GI 8502	Digital Image Processing for Geoinformatics Engineers	3	0	0	3
GI 8503	Geoinformatics for Land Resources Management	3	0	0	3
GI 8504	Microwave Remote Sensing	3	0	0	3
GI 8505	Survey Adjustment	3	0	0	3
GI 8551	Geographic Information System	3	0	0	3

PRACTICAL					
GI 8511	Digital Image Processing Laboratory	0	0	4	2
GI 8512	Geographic Information System Laboratory	0	0	4	2
	TOTAL	**17**	**2**	**8**	**23**

SEMESTER VI

CODE NO.	**COURSE TITLE**	**L**	**T**	**P**	**C**
THEORY					
MG 8653	Principles of Management	3	0	0	3
GI 8601	Advanced Photogrammetry	3	0	0	3
GI 8602	Open Source GIS	3	0	0	3
GI 8603	Spatial and Network Analysis	3	0	0	3
	Elective - I	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL					
HS 8561	Employability Skills	0	0	2	1
GI 8611	Advanced Photogrammetry Laboratory	0	0	4	2
GI 8612	Spatial and Network Analysis Laboratory	0	0	4	2
GI 8613	Survey Camp (during V Semester winter) (2 weeks)	-	-	-	2
	TOTAL	**15**	**0**	**10**	**22**

SEMESTER VII

CODE NO.	**COURSE TITLE**	**L**	**T**	**P**	**C**
THEORY					
GI 8701	Decision Support System for Resource Management	3	0	0	3
GI 8702	Disaster Mitigation and Management for Geoinformatics Engineers	3	0	0	3
GI 8703	Geoinformatics Project Design and Management	3	0	0	3
GI 8751	Digital Cadastre	3	0	0	3
	Elective - II	3	0	0	3
	Elective –III	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL					
GI 8711	Creative and Innovative Project	0	0	3	2
GI 8712	Industrial Training (During VI Semester Summer) (4 weeks)	-	-	-	2
	TOTAL	**18**	**0**	**3**	**22**

SEMESTER VIII

CODE NO.	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
THEORY					
	Elective - IV	3	0	0	3
	Elective – V	3	0	0	3
PRACTICAL					
GI 8811	Project work	0	0	12	6
	TOTAL	**6**	**0**	**12**	**12**

TOTAL: 181 CREDITS

ELECTIVES FOR B.E. GEOINFORMATICS ENGINEERING

CODE NO.	COURSE TITLE	L	T	P	C
GI 8001	2D and 3D Surface modelling	3	0	0	3
GI 8002	Advanced Survey Adjustment	3	0	0	3
GI 8003	Airborne Laser Terrain Mapping	3	0	0	3
GI 8004	Close Range Photogrammetry	3	0	0	3
GI 8005	Digital Cartography	3	0	0	3
GI 8006	Environmental Geoinformatics	3	0	0	3
GI 8007	Error Analysis and Data Security	3	0	0	3
GI 8008	Geoinformatics for Climatic change studies	3	0	0	3
GI 8009	Geoinformatics for Hydrology and Water Resources Engineering	3	0	0	3
GI 8010	Geoinformatics for Ocean Engineering and Coastal Zone Management	3	0	0	3
GI 8011	Geoinformatics for Risk Management	3	0	0	3
GI 8012	Health GIS	3	0	0	3
GI 8013	Information and Communication Technology	3	0	0	3
GI 8014	Location Based Services	3	0	0	3
GI 8015	Planetary Remote Sensing	3	0	0	3
GI 8016	Satellite Meteorology	3	0	0	3
GI 8017	Transportation Geoinformatics	3	0	0	3
GI 8018	Urban Geoinformatics	3	0	0	3
GI 8071	Geoinformatics for Agriculture and Forestry	3	0	0	3
GE 8751	Engineering Ethics And Human Values	3	0	0	3
GE 8072	Disaster Management	3	0	0	3
GE 8073	Human Rights	3	0	0	3

HS 8151 TECHNICAL ENGLISH – I L T P C
(Common to all branches of B.E / B.Tech programmes) 3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To enable all students of engineering and technology develop their basic communication skills in English.
- To give special emphasis to the development of speaking skills amongst the students of engineering and technology students.
- To ensure that students use the electronic media such as interne and supplement the learning materials used in the classroom.
- To inculcate the habit of reading for pleasure.

UNIT I 9 + 3

Listening - Introducing learners to GIE - Types of listening - Listening to audio (verbal & sounds); Speaking - Speaking about one's place, important festivals etc. – Introducing oneself, one's family / friend; Reading - Skimming a reading passage – Scanning for specific information - Note-making; Writing - Free writing on any given topic (My favourite place / Hobbies / School life, etc.) - Sentence completion - Autobiographical writing (writing about one's leisure time activities, hometown, etc.); Grammar - Prepositions - Reference words - Wh-questions - Tenses (Simple); Vocabulary - Word formation - Word expansion (root words / etymology); E-materials - Interactive exercises for Grammar & Vocabulary - Reading comprehension exercises - Listening to audio files and answering questions.

UNIT II 9 + 3

Listening - Listening and responding to video lectures / talks; Speaking - Describing a simple process (filling a form, etc.) - Asking & answering questions - Telephone skills – Telephone etiquette; Reading – Critical reading - Finding key information in a given text - Sifting facts from opinions; Writing - Biographical writing (place, people) - Lab descriptions (general/specific description of laboratory experiments) - Definitions - Recommendations; Grammar - Use of imperatives - Subject-verb agreement; Vocabulary - Compound words - Word Association; E-materials - Interactive exercises for Grammar and Vocabulary - Listening exercises with sample telephone conversations / lectures – Picture-based activities.

UNIT III 9 + 3

Listening - Listening to specific task - focused audio tracks; Speaking - Role-play – Simulation - Group interaction - Speaking in formal situations (teachers, officials, foreigners); Reading - Reading and interpreting visual material; Writing - Jumbled sentences - Coherence and cohesion in writing - Channel conversion (flowchart into process) - Types of paragraph (cause & effect / compare & contrast / narrative / analytical) - Informal writing (letter/e-mail/blogs) Paraphrasing; Grammar - Tenses (Past) - Use of sequence words - Adjectives; Vocabulary - Different forms and uses of words, Cause and effect words; E-materials - Interactive exercises for Grammar and Vocabulary - Excerpts from films related to the theme and follow up exercises - Pictures of flow charts and tables for interpretations.

UNIT IV 9 + 3

Listening - Watching videos / documentaries and responding to questions based on them; Speaking - Responding to questions - Different forms of interviews - Speaking at different types of interviews; Reading - Making inference from the reading passage - Predicting the content of a reading passage; Writing - Interpreting visual materials (line graphs, pie charts etc.) - Essay writing – Different types of essays; Grammar - Adverbs – Tenses – future time reference; Vocabulary - Single word substitutes - Use of abbreviations & acronyms; E-materials - Interactive exercises for Grammar and Vocabulary - Sample interviews - film scenes - dialogue writing.

UNIT V **9 + 3**

Listening - Listening to different accents, Listening to Speeches/Presentations, Listening to broadcast & telecast from Radio & TV; Speaking - Giving impromptu talks, Making presentations on given topics; Reading - Email communication - Reading the attachment files having a poem/joke/proverb - Sending their responses through email Writing - Creative writing, Poster making; Grammar - Direct and indirect speech; Vocabulary - Lexical items (fixed / semi fixed expressions); E-materials - Interactive exercises for Grammar & Vocabulary - Sending emails with attachment – Audio / video excerpts of different accents, - Interpreting posters.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Learners should be able to

- speak clearly, confidently, comprehensibly, and communicate with one or many listeners using appropriate communicative strategies.
- write cohesively and coherently and flawlessly avoiding grammatical errors, using a wide vocabulary range, organizing their ideas logically on a topic.
- read different genres of texts adopting various reading strategies.
- listen/view and comprehend different spoken discourses/excerpts in different accents

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Mindscapes: English for Technologists and Engineers, Orient Black Swan, 2012.
2. S.P. Dhanavel, English and Communication Skills for Students of Science and Engineering, Orient Black Swan, Chennai, 2011.

REFERENCES:

1. Pickett, Nell Ann, Ann A.Laster and Katherine E.Staples. Technical English: Writing, Reading and Speaking. New York: Longman, 2001.
2. Bailey, Stephen. Academic Writing: A practical guide for students. New York: Rutledge,2011.
3. Morgan, David and Nicholas Regan. Take-Off: Technical English for Engineering. Reading: Garnet Publishing Limited, 2008.
4. Thorn, Michael and Alan Badrick, An Introduction to Technical English, Harlow: Prentice Hall Europe, 1993.
5. Rizvi, M.Ashraf., Effective Technical Communication. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill PublishingCompany, 2007.

EXTENSIVE READERS:

1. Murthy, Sudha. Wise & Otherwise. New Delhi: Penguin Books India, 2006.
2. Gates, Bill and Collins Hemingway. Business @ the Speed of Thought: Succeeding in the Digital Economy. New York: Warner Business Books, 2000.

Website Resources

1. www.uefap.com
2. www.eslcafe.com
3. www.listen-to-english.com
4. www.owl.english.purdue.edu
5. www.chompchomp.com

MA 8151 **MATHEMATICS – I** **L T P C**
3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop the use of matrix algebra techniques this is needed by engineers for practical applications.
- To make the student knowledgeable in the area of infinite series and their convergence so that he/ she will be familiar with limitations of using infinite series approximations for solutions arising in mathematical modeling.
- To familiarize the student with functions of several variables. This is needed in many branches of engineering.
- To introduce the concepts of improper integrals, Gamma, Beta and Error functions which are needed in engineering applications.
- To acquaint the student with mathematical tools needed in evaluating multiple integrals and their usage.

UNIT I MATRICES **9+3**

Eigenvalues and Eigenvectors of a real matrix – Characteristic equation – Properties of eigenvalues and eigenvectors – Cayley-Hamilton Theorem – Diagonalization of matrices – Reduction of a quadratic form to canonical form by orthogonal transformation – Nature of quadratic forms.

UNIT II INFINITE SERIES **9+3**

Sequences – Convergence of series – General properties – Series of positive terms –Tests of convergence (Comparison test, Integral test, Comparison of ratios and D'Alembert's ratio test) – Alternating series – Series of positive and negative terms –Absolute and conditional convergence – Power Series – Convergence of exponential, logarithmic and Binomial Series.

UNIT III FUNCTIONS OF SEVERAL VARIABLES **9+3**

Limits and Continuity – Partial derivatives – Homogeneous functions and Euler's theorem – Total derivative – Differentiation of implicit functions – Change of variables –Jacobians – Partial differentiation of implicit functions – Taylor's series for functions of two variables – Errors and approximations – Maxima and minima of functions of two variables – Lagrange's method of undetermined multipliers.

UNIT IV IMPROPER INTEGRALS **9+3**

Improper integrals of the first and second kind and their convergence – Evaluation of integrals involving a parameter by Leibnitz rule – Beta and Gamma functions – Properties – Evaluation of integrals using Beta and Gamma functions – Error functions

UNIT V MULTIPLE INTEGRALS **9+3**

Double integrals – Change of order of integration – Double integrals in polar coordinates – Area enclosed by plane curves – Triple integrals – Volume of Solids – Change of variables in double and triple integrals – Area of a curved surface.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- This course equips students to have basic knowledge and understanding in one fields of materials and integral

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Grewal B.S., "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 40th Edition, 2007.
2. Ramana B.V., "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Tata McGraw Hill Co. Ltd.,New Delhi,11th Reprint, 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Jain R.K. and Iyengar S.R.K., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Narosa

Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2007.
2. Bali N., Goyal M. and Watkins C., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Firewall Media (An imprint of Lakshmi Publications Pvt., Ltd.,), New Delhi, 7th Edition, 2009.
3. Greenberg M.D., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2nd Edition, 5th Reprint, 2009.
4. Peter V.O'Neil, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Cengage Learning India Pvt., Ltd, New Delhi, 2007.

PH8151 ENGINEERING PHYSICS L T P C

(Common to all branches of B.E / B.Tech programmes) 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the basic physics concepts relevant to different branches of Engineering and Technology.

UNIT I PROPERTIES OF MATTER 9

Elasticity - Poisson's ratio and relationship between moduli (qualitative) - Stress-strain diagram - factors affecting elasticity - bending of beams - cantilever - bending moment - theory and experiment of Young's modulus determination - Uniform and non-uniform bending - I shaped girders - twisting couple - hollow cylinder - shaft - torsion pendulum - determination of rigidity modulus- moment of inertia of a body (regular and irregular).

UNIT II ACOUSTICS AND ULTRASONICS 9

Classification of sound - loudness and intensity - Weber-Fechner Law - standard intensity and intensity level - decibel - reverberation - reverberation time - rate of growth and decay of sound intensity - derivation of Sabine's formula - absorption coefficient and its determination - factors affecting acoustics of buildings : focussing, interference, echo, Echelon effect, resonance - noise and their remedies. Ultrasonics - production - magnetostriction and piezoelectric methods - detection of ultrasound - acoustic grating - industrial applications - NDT - Ultrasonic method: scan modes and practice.

UNIT III THERMAL PHYSICS 9

Thermal expansion - thermal stress - expansion joints - bimetallic strips - thermal conductivity - conductions in solids - Forbe's and Lees' disc methods - Rectilinear flow of heat through a rod - flow of heat through a compound materials - radical flow of heat through a spherical shell - thermal insulation of buildings – Laws of blackbody radiation: Kirchoffs law, Stephens law, Wiens law, Raleigh-Jean law and Planks law (derivation). Laws of thermodynamics - Otto and diesel engines and their efficiency - entropy - entropy of Carnot's cycle - reverse Carnot's cycle - refrigerator.

UNIT IV APPLIED OPTICS 9

Interference - Michelson interferometer: construction, working, determination of wave length and thickness - anti-reflection coating - air wedge and its application - Lasers - Einstein's coefficients - CO_2, Nd:YAG and semiconductor lasers - homo junction and hetro junction - construction and working - applications - Optical fibres - classification (index & mode based) - principle and propagation of light in optical fibres - acceptance angle and numerical aperture - fibre optic communication system - active and passive sensors.

UNIT V SOLID STATE PHYSICS 9

Nature of bonding - growth of single crystals (qualitative) - crystal systems - crystal planes and directions - expressions for interplanar distance - coordination number and packing factor for simple structures: SC, BCC, FCC and HCP - structure and significance of NaCl, ZnS, diamond and graphite - crystal imperfections: point defects, dislocations and stacking faults - unit cell, Bravais space lattices - miller indices.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The students will have knowledge on the basics of physics related to properties of matter, optics, acoustics etc., and they will apply these fundamental principles to solve practical problems related to materials used for engineering applications

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Gaur R.K., and Gupta, S.L., Engineering Physics, Dhanpat Raj Publications,2003
2. Palanisamy, P.K., Engineering Physics, Scitech Publications (P) Ltd, 2006.
3. Arumugam, M., Engineering Physics, Anuradha Publications, 2000.

REFERENCES:

1. Sankar, B.N., Pillai.S.O., Engineering Physics, New Age International (P) Ltd., 2007.
2. Rajendran.V Engineering Physics, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2009.

CY 8151 ENGINEERING CHEMISTRY L T P C

(Common to All Branches of Engineering and Technology) 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To make the students conversant with basics of polymer chemistry.
- To make the student acquire sound knowledge of second law of thermodynamics and second law based derivations of importance in engineering applications in all disciplines.
- To acquaint the student with concepts of important photophysical and photochemical processes and spectroscopy.
- To acquaint the students with the basics of nano materials, their properties and applications.

UNIT I CHEMICAL THERMODYNAMICS 9

Second law: Entropy - entropy change for an ideal gas, reversible and irreversible processes; entropy of phase transitions; Clausius inequality. Free energy and work function: Helmholtz and Gibbs free energy functions; Criteria of spontaneity; Gibbs-Helmholtz equation; Clausius-Clapeyron equation; Maxwell relations – Van't Hoff isotherm and isochore. Chemical potential; Gibbs-Duhem equation – variation of chemical potential with temperature and pressure.

UNIT II POLYMER CHEMISTRY 9

Introduction: Classification of polymers – Natural and Synthetic; Thermoplastic and Thermosetting. Functionality – Degree of polymerisation. Types and mechanism of polymerisation: Addition (Free Radical, cationic, anionic and living); condensation and copolymerisation. Properties of polymers: Tg, Tacticity, Molecular weight – weight average, number average and polydispersity index. Techniques of polymerisation: Bulk, emulsion, solution and suspension.

UNIT III KINETICS AND CATALYSIS 9

Introduction – reaction velocity, factors affecting reaction velocity, rate constant, order of reaction, molecularity, pseudo molecular reactions, zero, first, second and third order reactions, reactions of fractional orders, determination of order of reactions. Catalysis: Auto catalysis - Enzyme Catalysis: Michaelis-Menton equation; factors affecting enzyme catalysis. Heterogeneous Catalysis: Types of adsorption isotherms: Langmuir–Hinselwood and Rideal–Eley Mechanism.

UNIT IV PHOTOCHEMISTRY AND SPECTROSCOPY 9

Photochemistry: Laws of photochemistry - Grotthuss–Draper law, Stark–Einstein law and Lambert-Beer Law. Photoprocesses - Internal Conversion, Inter-system crossing, Fluorescence, Phosphorescence, Chemiluminescence and Photo-sensitisation. Spectroscopy: Electromagnetic spectrum - Absorption of radiation – Electronic, Vibrational and rotational transitions. Width and intensities of spectral lines. Spectrophotometric estimation of iron. UV-visible and IR spectroscopy – principles, instrumentation (Block diagram) and applications.

UNIT V NANOCHEMISTRY 9

Basics - distinction between molecules, nanoparticles and bulk materials; size-dependent properties. Nanoparticles: Nanocluster, nanorod, nanotube and nanowire. Synthesis: Precipitation, thermolysis, hydrothermal, solvothermal, electrodeposition, chemical vapour deposition, laser ablation; Properties and Applications. Risk discussion and Future perspectives.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The knowledge gained on polymer chemistry, thermodynamics. spectroscopy, kinetics and nano materials will provide a strong platform to understand the concepts on these subjects for further learning.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. P. Kannan and A. Ravikrishnan, “Engineering Chemistry”, Sri Krishna Hitech Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. Chennai, 2009.
2. S. Vairam, P. Kalyani and Suba Ramesh, “Engineering Chemistry”, Wiley India, 2011

REFERENCES:

1. P.W. Atkins and de Paula Julio, “Physical Chemistry”, Oxford University Press, 8th Ed., (Indian Student Edition) (2009).
2. K. K. Rohatgi-Mukherjee, “Fundamental of Photochemistry” New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi, 1986.
3. G.A. Ozin and A.C. Arsenault, “Nanochemistry: A Chemical Approach to Nanomaterials”, RSC Publishing, 2005.
4. V.R.Gowariker, N.V.Viswanathan and Jayadev Sreedhar, “Polymer Science”, New Age International P (Ltd.,), Chennai, 2006

GE8151 COMPUTING TECHNIQUES L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES: The students should be made to:

- Learn the organization of a digital computer.
- Be exposed to the number systems.
- Learn to think logically and write pseudo code or draw flow charts for problems.
- Be exposed to the syntax of C.
- Be familiar with programming in C.
- Learn to use arrays, strings, functions, pointers, structures and unions in C.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 8

Generation and Classification of Computers- Basic Organization of a Computer –Number System – Binary – Decimal – Conversion – Problems. Need for logical analysis and thinking – Algorithm – Pseudo code – Flow Chart.

UNIT II C PROGRAMMING BASICS 10

Problem formulation – Problem Solving - Introduction to ' C' programming –fundamentals – structure of a 'C' program – compilation and linking processes – Constants, Variables – Data Types – Expressions using operators in 'C' – Managing Input and Output operations – Decision Making and Branching – Looping statements – solving simple scientific and statistical problems.

UNIT III ARRAYS AND STRINGS 9

Arrays – Initialization – Declaration – One dimensional and Two dimensional arrays. String- String operations – String Arrays. Simple programs- sorting- searching – matrix operations.

UNIT IV FUNCTIONS AND POINTERS 9

Function – definition of function – Declaration of function – Pass by value – Pass by reference – Recursion – Pointers - Definition – Initialization – Pointers arithmetic – Pointers and arrays- Example Problems.

UNIT V STRUCTURES AND UNIONS 9

Introduction – need for structure data type – structure definition – Structure declaration – Structure within a structure - Union - Programs using structures and Unions – Storage classes, Pre-processor directives.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- Design C Programs for problems.
- Write and execute C programs for simple applications.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Pradip Dey, Manas Ghosh, "Fundamentals of Computing and Programming in C", First Edition, Oxford University Press, 2009
2. Ashok N. Kamthane, "Computer programming", Pearson Education, 2007.
3. Yashavant P. Kanetkar. " Let Us C", BPB Publications, 2011.

REFERENCES:

1. Kernighan,B.W and Ritchie,D.M, "The C Programming language", Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2006
2. Byron S Gottfried, " Programming with C", Schaum's Outlines, Second Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill, 2006.
3. R.G. Dromey, "How to Solve it by Computer", Pearson Education, Fourth Reprint, 2007

GE 8152 ENGINEERING GRAPHICS L T P C
2 0 3 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To develop in students, graphic skills for communication of concepts, ideas and design of engineering products
- To expose them to existing national standards related to technical drawings.

CONCEPTS AND CONVENTIONS (Not for Examination) **1**

Importance of graphics in engineering applications – Use of drafting instruments – BIS conventions and specifications – Size, layout and folding of drawing sheets – Lettering and dimensioning.

UNIT I PLANE CURVES AND FREE HAND SKETCHING **5+9**

Basic Geometrical constructions, Curves used in engineering practices: Conics – Construction of ellipse, parabola and hyperbola by eccentricity method – Construction of cycloid – construction of involutes of square and circle – Drawing of tangents and normal to the above curves, Scales: Construction of Diagonal and Vernier scales.

Visualization concepts and Free Hand sketching: Visualization principles –Representation of Three Dimensional objects – Layout of views- Free hand sketching of multiple views from pictorial views of objects

UNIT II PROJECTION OF POINTS, LINES AND PLANE SURFACES **5+9**

Orthographic projection- principles-Principal planes-First angle projection-projection of points. Projection of straight lines (only First angle projections) inclined to both the principal planes - Determination of true lengths and true inclinations by rotating line method and trapezoidal method and traces Projection of planes (polygonal and circular surfaces) inclined to both the principal planes by rotating object method.

UNIT III PROJECTION OF SOLIDS **5+9**

Projection of simple solids like prisms, pyramids, cylinder, cone and truncated solids when the axis is inclined to one of the principal planes by rotating object method and auxiliary plane method.

UNIT IV PROJECTION OF SECTIONED SOLIDS AND DEVELOPMENT OF SURFACES **5+9**

Sectioning of above solids in simple vertical position when the cutting plane is inclined to the one of the principal planes and perpendicular to the other – obtaining true shape of section. Development of lateral surfaces of simple and sectioned solids – Prisms, pyramids cylinders and cones. Development of lateral surfaces of solids with cut-outs and holes

UNIT V ISOMETRIC AND PERSPECTIVE PROJECTIONS **6+9**

Principles of isometric projection – isometric scale –Isometric projections of simple solids and truncated solids - Prisms, pyramids, cylinders, cones- combination of two solid objects in simple vertical positions and miscellaneous problems. Perspective projection of simple solids-Prisms, pyramids and cylinders by visual ray method and vanishing point method.

COMPUTER AIDED DRAFTING (Demonstration Only) **3**

Introduction to drafting packages and demonstration of their use.

TOTAL (L:30+P:45):75 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: On Completion of the course the student will be able to

- perform free hand sketching of basic geometrical constructions and multiple views of objects.
- do orthographic projection of lines and plane surfaces.
- draw projections and solids and development of surfaces.
- prepare isometric and perspective sections of simple solids.
- demonstrate computer aided drafting

TEXTBOOK:

1. N.D.Bhatt and V.M.Panchal, "Engineering Drawing", Charotar Publishing House, 50th Edition, 2010

REFERENCES:

1. Gopalakrishna K.R., "Engineering Drawing" (Vol. I&II combined), Subhas Stores, Bangalore, 2007.
2. Luzzader, Warren.J. and Duff,John M., "Fundamentals of Engineering Drawing with an introduction to Interactive Computer Graphics for Design and Production, Eastern Economy Edition, Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2005.
3. Shah M.B., and Rana B.C., "Engineering Drawing", Pearson, 2nd Edition, 2009.
4. Venugopal K. and Prabhu Raja V., "Engineering Graphics", New Age International (P) Limited, 2008.
5. Natrajan K.V.,"A text book of Engineering Graphics",Dhanalakshmi Publishers, Chennai, 2009.
6. Basant Agarwal and Agarwal C.M., "Engineering Drawing", Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited, New Delhi, 2008.

Publication of Bureau of Indian Standards:

1. IS 10711 – 2001: Technical products Documentation – Size and lay out of drawing sheets.
2. IS 9609 (Parts 0 & 1) – 2001: Technical products Documentation – Lettering.
3. IS 10714 (Part 20) – 2001 & SP 46 – 2003: Lines for technical drawings.
4. IS 11669 – 1986 & SP 46 – 2003: Dimensioning of Technical Drawings.
5. IS 15021 (Parts 1 to 4) – 2001: Technical drawings – Projection Methods.

Special points applicable to University Examinations on Engineering Graphics:

1. There will be five questions, each of either or type covering all units of the syllabus.
2. All questions will carry equal marks of 20 each making a total of 100.
3. The answer paper shall consist of drawing sheets of A3 size only. The students will be permitted to use appropriate scale to fit solution within A3 size.
4. The examination will be conducted in appropriate sessions on the same day

PH 8161	PHYSICS LABORATORY	L T P C
	(Common to all branches of B.E. / B.Tech. Programmes)	**0 0 2 1**

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce different experiments to test basic understanding of physics concepts applied in optics, thermal physics, properties of matter and liquids.

1.	Torsional pendulum	Determination of rigidity modulus of wire and moment of inertia of disc
2.	Non–uniform bending	Determination of young's modulus
3.	Lee's disc	Determination of thermal conductivity of a bad conductor
4.	Potentiometer	Determination of thermo e.m.f. of thermocouple
5.	Air wedge	Determination of thickness of a thin sheet of paper
6.	i. Optical fibre	Determination of Numerical Aperture and acceptance angle
	ii. Compact disc	Determination of width of the groove using laser
7.	Acoustic grating	Determination of velocity of ultrasonic waves in liquids
8.	Post office box	Determination of Band gap of a semiconductor
9.	Spectrometer	Determination of wavelength using grating
10.	Viscosity of liquids	Determination of co-efficient of viscosity of a liquid by Poiseuille's flow

TOTAL: 30 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The hands on exercises undergone by the students will help them to apply physics principles of optics and thermal physics to evaluate engineering properties of materials.

CY 8161	CHEMISTRY LABORATORY	L T P C
	(Common to all branches of Engineering and Technology)	**0 0 2 1**

OBJECTIVES:

- To make the student to acquire practical skills in the determination of water quality parameters through volumetric and instrumental analysis.
- To acquaint the students with the determination of molecular weight of a polymer by vacometry.

1. Estimation of HCl using Na2CO3 as primary standard and Determination of alkalinity in water sample.
2. Determination of total, temporary & permanent hardness of water by EDTA method.
3. Determination of DO content of water sample by Winkler's method.
4. Determination of chloride content of water sample by argentometric method.
5. Estimation of copper content of the given solution by Iodometry.
6. Determination of strength of given hydrochloric acid using pH meter.
7. Determination of strength of acids in a mixture of acids using conductivity meter.
8. Estimation of iron content of the given solution using potentiometer.
9. Estimation of iron content of the water sample using spectrophotometer (1,10-phenanthroline / thiocyanate method).
10. Estimation of sodium and potassium present in water using flame photometer.
11. Determination of molecular weight of poly vinyl alcohol using Ostwald viscometer.
12. Pseudo first order kinetics – ester hydrolysis.
13. Corrosion experiment – weight loss method.
14. Determination of CMC.
15. Phase change in a solid.

TOTAL: 30 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The students will be outfitted with hands-on knowledge in the quantitative chemical analysis of water quality related parameters.

REFERENCES:

1. A text of quantitative inorganic analysis, A. L.Vogel, ELBS London, 1995.
2. Experiments in physical chemistry, D.P. Shoemarker and C.W. Gardad, McGraw Hill, London, 2001.
3. American Public Health Association.

GE8161 COMPUTER PRACTICES LABORATORY L T P C
0 0 3 2

OBJECTIVES: The student should be made to:

- Be familiar with the use of Office software.
- Be exposed to presentation and visualization tools.
- Be exposed to problem solving techniques and flow charts.
- Be familiar with programming in C.
- Learn to use Arrays, strings, functions, structures and unions.

LIST OF EXPERIMENTS:

1. Search, generate, manipulate data using MS office/Open office
2. Presentation and visualization - graphs, charts, tables, 2D, 3D.
3. Simple C programming using loops: Arrays and Matrix operations.
4. Solving problems using C: Recursive problems – factorial; Iterative problems – trigonometric series evaluation.
5. String manipulations in C
6. Statistical problem solving using C: mean, variance, mode, median and range.
7. Solving numerical problems using C
8. Using Structures and Unions in C
9. Solving numerical problems using Matlab tool.
10. Image generation and animation using Processing tool.

LABORATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR BATCH OF 30 STUDENTS

Hardware: 30 Terminals

Software:

1. MS Office / Open Office software
2. C-Compiler
3. MATLAB 7 / Octave 3 / Scilab 5
4. Processing 1.5

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course, the student should be able to:

- Apply good programming design methods for program development.
- Design and implement C programs for simple applications.
- Develop recursive programs.

GE 8162 ENGINEERING PRACTICES LABORATORY L T P C

(Common to all Branches of B.E. / B.Tech. Programmes) 0 0 3 2

OBJECTIVE:

- To provide exposure to the students with hands-on experience on various basic engineering practices in Civil, Mechanical, Electrical and Electronics Engineering.

GROUP – A (CIVIL & ELECTRICAL)

1. CIVIL ENGINEERING PRACTICE 12

Plumbing

Basic pipe connections involving the fittings like valves, taps, coupling, unions, reducers, elbows and other components used in household fittings. Preparation of plumbing line

sketches.
Laying pipe connection to the suction side of a pump – inlet. Laying pipe connection to the delivery side of a pump – out let.
Practice in mixed pipe connections: Metal, plastic and flexible pipes used in household appliances.

Wood Work
Sawing, planning and making common joints: T-Joint, Mortise and Tennon joint, Dovetail joint.

Study
Study of joints in door panels, wooden furniture Study of common industrial trusses using models.

2. ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING PRACTICE 9

Basic household wiring using switches, fuse, indicator – lamp etc., Preparation of wiring diagrams
Staircase light wiring
Tube – light wiring

Study of iron-box, fan with regulator, emergency lamp

GROUP – B (MECHANICAL AND ELECTRONICS) 15

3. MECHANICAL ENGINEERING PRACTICE

Welding
Arc welding of butt joints, lap joints, tee joints

Gas welding Practice. Basic Machining
Simple turning, drilling and tapping operations. Machine assembly Practice.
Study and assembling the following: Centrifugal pump, mixies and air conditioners. Demonstration on
Smithy operations like the production of hexagonal bolt. Foundry operation like mould preparation for grooved pulley.

4. ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING PRACTICE 9

Soldering simple electronic circuits and checking continuity. Assembling electronic components on a small PCB and testing.
Study of Telephone, FM radio, low-voltage power supplies.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- ability to fabricate carpentry components and pipe connections including plumbing works.
- ability to use welding equipments to join the structures.
- ability to fabricate electrical and electronics circuits.

HS 8251 TECHNICAL ENGLISH – II L T P C

(For all branches of B.E / B.Tech programmes) 3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To make the students acquire listening and speaking skills meant for both formal and informal contexts
- To help them develop their reading skills by exposing them to different types of reading strategies
- To equip them with writing skills needed for academic as well as workplace situations
- To make them acquire language skills at their own pace by using e-materials and language lab component

UNIT I 9 + 3

Listening - Listening to informal conversations and participating; Speaking - Opening a conversation (greetings, comments on something, weather) - Turn taking - Closing a conversation (excuses, general wish, positive comment, thanks); Reading - Developing analytical skills, Deductive and inductive reasoning - Extensive reading; Writing - Effective use of SMS for sending short notes and messages - Using 'emoticons' as symbols in email messages; Grammar - Regular & irregular verbs - Active and passive voice; Vocabulary - Homonyms (e.g. 'can') - Homophones (e.g. 'some', 'sum'); E-materials - Interactive exercise on Grammar and vocabulary – blogging; Language Lab - Listening to different types of conversation and answering questions.

UNIT II 9 + 3

Listening - Listening to situation based dialogues; Speaking - Conversation practice in real life situations, asking for directions (using polite expressions), giving directions (using imperative sentences), Purchasing goods from a shop, Discussing various aspects of a film (they have already seen) or a book (they have already read); Reading - Reading a short story or an article from newspaper, Critical reading, Comprehension skills; Writing - Writing a review / summary of a story / article, Personal letter (Inviting your friend to a function, congratulating someone for his success, thanking one's friend / relatives); Grammar - modal verbs, Purpose expressions; Vocabulary - Phrasal verbs and their meanings, Using phrasal verbs in sentences; E-materials - Interactive exercise on Grammar and vocabulary, Extensive reading activity (reading stories / novels from links), Posting reviews in blogs - Language Lab - Dialogues (Fill up exercises), Recording students' dialogues.

UNIT III 9 + 3

Listening - Listening to the conversation - Understanding the structure of conversations; Speaking - Conversation skills with a sense of stress, intonation, pronunciation and meaning - Seeking information – expressing feelings (affection, anger, regret etc.); Reading - Speed reading – reading passages with the time limit - Skimming; Writing - Minutes of meeting – format and practice in the preparation of minutes - Writing summary after reading the articles from the journals - Format for the journal articles – elements of technical articles (abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, conclusion, appendices, references) - Writing strategies; Grammar - Conditional clauses - Cause and effect expressions; Vocabulary - Words used as nouns and verbs without any change in the spelling (e.g. 'rock', 'train', 'ring'); E-materials - Interactive exercise on Grammar & vocabulary - Speed Reading practice exercises; Language Lab - Intonation practice using EFLU materials – Attending a meeting and writing minutes.

UNIT IV 9 + 3

Listening - Listening to a telephone conversation, Viewing a model interview (face-to-face, telephonic and video conferencing) and observing the practices; Speaking - Role play practice

in telephone skills - listening and responding, -asking questions, -note taking – passing on messages, Role play and mock interview for grasping the interview skills; Reading - Reading the job advertisements and the profile of the company concerned – scanning; Writing - Applying for a job – cover letter - résumé preparation – vision, mission and goals of the candidate; Grammar - Numerical expressions - Connectives (discourse markers); Vocabulary - Idioms and their meanings – using idioms in sentences; E-materials - Interactive exercises on Grammar & Vocabulary - Different forms of résumés- Filling up a résumé / cover letter; Language Lab - Telephonic interview – recording the responses - e-résumé writing.

UNIT V **9 + 3**

Listening - Viewing a model group discussion and reviewing the performance of each participant - Identifying the characteristics of a good listener; Speaking - Group discussion skills – initiating the discussion – exchanging suggestions and proposals – expressing dissent/ agreement – assertiveness in expressing opinions – mind mapping technique; Reading - Note making skills – making notes from books, or any form of written materials - Intensive reading Writing - Types of reports – Feasibility / Project report – report format – recommendations / suggestions – interpretation of data (using charts for effective presentation); Grammar - Use of clauses; Vocabulary – Collocation; E-materials - Interactive grammar and vocabulary exercises - Sample GD - Pictures for discussion, Interactive grammar and vocabulary exercises - Pictures for discussion; Language Lab - Different models of group discussion

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: Learners should be able to

- speak convincingly, express their opinions clearly, initiate a discussion, negotiate, argue using appropriate communicative strategies.
- write effectively and persuasively and produce different types of writing such as narration, description, exposition and argument as well as creative, critical, analytical and evaluative writing.
- read different genres of texts, infer implied meanings and critically analyse and evaluate them for ideas as well as for method of presentation.
- listen/view and comprehend different spoken excerpts critically and infer unspoken and implied meanings.

TEXT =BOOKS:

1. Mindscapes: English for Technologists and Engineers, Orient Black Swan, 2012.
2. S.P. Dhanavel, English and Communication Skills for Students of Science and Engineering, Orient Black Swan, Chennai, 2011.

REFERENCES:

1. Laws, Anne. Presentations. Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan, 2000.
2. Lewis, Hedwig. Body Language: A Guide for Professionals. New Delhi: Sage Publications,1998.
3. Naterop, Jean B. and Rod Revell. Telephoning in English. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987.
4. Rutherford, Andrea J. Basic Communication Skills for Technology. New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2001.
5. Ur, Penny. Teaching Listening Comprehension. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,1984.

EXTENSIVE READERS:

1. Abdul Kalam, A P J. Ignited Minds: Unleashing the Power within India. New Delhi: Penguin Books India, 2002.
2. Parameswaran, Uma. C.V.Raman: A Biography. New Delhi: Penguin Books India, 2011.

WEB RESOURCES:

1. www.esl-lab.com
2. www.englishgrammar.org
3. www.englishclub.com
4. www.mindtools.com
5. www.esl.about.com

MA 8251 MATHEMATICS – II L T P C
(Common to all branches of B.E. / B.Tech. Programmes in II Semester) 3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To make the student acquire sound knowledge of techniques in solving ordinary differential equations that model engineering problems.
- To acquaint the student with the concepts of vector calculus, needed for problems in all engineering disciplines.
- To develop an understanding of the standard techniques of complex variable theory so as to enable the student to apply them with confidence, in application areas such as heat conduction, elasticity, fluid dynamics and flow the of electric current.
- To make the student appreciate the purpose of using transforms to create a new domain in which it is easier to handle the problem that is being investigated.

UNIT I DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 9+3

Method of variation of parameters – Method of undetermined coefficients – Homogenous equation of Euler's and Legendre's type – System of simultaneous linear differential equations with constant coefficients.

UNIT II VECTOR CALCULUS 9+3

Gradient and directional derivative – Divergence and Curl – Irrotational and Solenoidal vector fields – Line integral over a plane curve – Surface integral and volume integral - Green's, Gauss divergence and Stoke's theorems – Verification and application in evaluating line, surface and volume integrals.

UNIT III ANALYTIC FUNCTION 9+3

Analytic functions – Necessary and sufficient conditions for analyticity - Properties – Harmonic conjugates – Construction of analytic function - Conformal mapping – Mapping by functions $w = z + c$, az, $1/z$, z^2 - Bilinear transformation.

UNIT IV COMPLEX INTEGRATION 9+3

Line integral - Cauchy's integral theorem – Cauchy's integral formula – Taylor's and Laurent's series – Singularities – Residues – Residue theorem – Application of residue theorem for evaluation of real integrals – Use of circular contour and semicircular contour with no pole on real axis.

UNIT V LAPLACE TRANSFORMS 9+3

Existence conditions – Transforms of elementary functions – Transform of unit step function and unit impulse function – Basic properties – Shifting theorems –Transforms of derivatives and integrals – Initial and final value theorems – Inverse transforms – Convolution theorem —– Transform of periodic functions – Application to solution of linear ordinary differential equations with constant coefficients.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The subject helps the students to develop the fundamentals and basic concepts in vector calculus, ODE, Laplace transform and complex functions. Students will be able to solve problems related to engineering applications by using these techniques.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Grewal B.S., "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 40th Edition, 2007.
2. Ramana, B.V. "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Glyn James, "Advanced Modern Engineering Mathematics", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2007.
2. Jain R.K. and Iyengar S.R.K., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Narosa Publications, New Delhi, 3rd Edition, 2007.
3. Bali N., Goyal M. and Watkins C., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Firewall Media (An imprint of Lakshmi Publications Pvt., Ltd.,), New Delhi,7th Edition, 2009.
4. Peter V.O'Neil, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Cengage Learning India Pvt., Ltd, New Delhi, 2007.

PH8204 PHYSICS FOR GEOINFORMATICS ENGINEERING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES

- To understand the principles of radiation mechanism, and energy interactions with atmosphere and earth features.
- To gain knowledge about the gravitational fields and its variations on earth.
- To introduce imaging and non-imaging sensors in measuring and recoding energy variations.

UNIT I ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION 9

Electromagnetic Spectrum - radiation quantities - spectral quantities - relationship between luminous and radiant quantities - hemispherical reflectance, transmittance and atmospheremeasurement of electromagnetic radiation - responsivity - normalization, radiating structures - thermal emission - fluorescent emission - Radiation principles - Planck's law, Stephens Boltzmann law, Kirchoff's law.

UNIT II INTERACTION OF EMR WITH ATMOSPHERE AND EARTH'S SURFACE 9

EMR - atmospheric scattering, Raleigh scattering, Mie scattering, non-selective scattering -atmospheric absorption - atmospheric windows, refraction - interaction of EMR earth's surface - reflection - transmission - spectral signature - Reflectance characteristics of Earth's cover type: Vegetation, water, soil - Interaction of microwave with atmosphere and Earth's surface - Radar operating principle - radar equation - Definitions: Incidence angle, look angle, depression angle, Azimuth angle - Spatial resolution in radar - Synthetic aperture - radar.

UNIT III OPTICS FOR REMOTE SENSING 9

Lenses, mirrors, prisms - Defects of lens - chromatic aberration - longitudinal chromatic aberration - achromatism of lenses - achromatism for two lenses in contact - separated by a distance - spherical aberration - minimization of Spherical aberration - coma astigmatism - Radiative Transfer Functions, Lamella Pack, Volume scattering - Principles of photography: black and white photography - sensitivity - speed - characteristic curve - developing and printing - basic colour photography - construction of colour films - film type - types of filter - and its uses.

UNIT IV GRAVITATION AND SATELLITES 9

Newton's law of gravitation - gravitational field and potential - determination of gravity, variation of acceleration due to gravity of the earth with depth and with altitude - Variation of acceleration due to gravity due to rotation of the earth – Refraction.Diltraction - fresnel theory, Circular diffraction difraction gravity, Polarisation double dittraction - Escape velocity - Kepler's law of planetary motion - dopplar effect - Satellites - types of satellites - Earth observation satellites, communications satellites, Navigation satellites, weather satellites, military satellites and scientific satellites.

UNIT V ELECTRO-OPTIC NON-IMAGING AND IMAGING SENSORS 9

Photomultipliers, photo resistors, photodiodes, nonselective detectors - Optical receivers, PIN and APD, optical preamplifiers, Detectors: Basic detector mechanisms, noise in detectors. Thermal and photo emissive detectors, Photoconductive and photovoltaic detectors, performance limits, Photographic, - Sensitivity, time and frequency response - hybrid photo detectors - Imaging detectors - eye and vision, photographic film. Camera tubes, solid-state arrays, video, Detector electronics, detector interfacing - Different CCD cameras. Orbital Mechanics, Concept of orbits- propulsion, aero dynamics, navigation guidance and control.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The students will have the knowledge on physics related to Civil Engineering and that knowledge will be used by them in Various applications.

REFERENCES:

1. Manual of Remote Sensing - Third Edition, 1988, Published by American Society of Photogrammetry.
2. Manual of Photogrammetry - Fifth Edition, 2004, Published by American Society of Photogrammetry.

GE 8251 ENGINEERING MECHANICS L T P C
3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVE :

- To develop capacity to predict the effect of force and motion in the course of carrying out the design functions of engineering

UNIT I BASICS AND STATICS OF PARTICLES 9 + 3

Introduction – Units and Dimensions – Laws of Mechanics – Lami's theorem, Parallelogram and triangular Law of forces –– Vectorial representation of forces – Vector operations of forces - additions, subtraction, dot product, cross product – Coplanar Forces – rectangular components – Equilibrium of a particle – Forces in space – Equilibrium of a particle in space – Equivalent systems of forces – Principle of transmissibility .

UNIT II EQUILIBRIUM OF RIGID BODIES 9 + 3

Free body diagram – Types of supports –Action and reaction forces –stable equilibrium – Moments and Couples – Moment of a force about a point and about an axis – Vectorial representation of moments and couples – Scalar components of a moment – Varignon's theorem – Single equivalent force -Equilibrium of Rigid bodies in two dimensions – Equilibrium of Rigid bodies in three dimensions

UNIT III PROPERTIES OF SURFACES AND SOLIDS 9 + 3

Centroids and centre of mass– Centroids of lines and areas - Rectangular, circular, triangular areas by integration – T section, I section, - Angle section, Hollow section by using standard formula –Theorems of Pappus - Area moments of inertia of plane areas – Rectangular, circular, triangular areas by integration – T section, I section, Angle section, Hollow section by using standard formula – Parallel axis theorem and perpendicular axis theorem –Principal moments of inertia of plane areas – Principal axes of inertia-Mass moment of inertia –mass moment of inertia for prismatic, cylindrical and spherical solids from first principle – Relation to area moments of inertia.

UNIT IV DYNAMICS OF PARTICLES 9 + 3

Displacements, Velocity and acceleration, their relationship – Relative motion – Curvilinear motion -Newton's laws of motion – Work Energy Equation– Impulse and Momentum – Impact of elastic bodies.

UNIT V FRICTION AND ELEMENTS OF RIGID BODY DYNAMICS 9 + 3

Friction force – Laws of sliding friction – equilibrium analysis of simple systems with sliding friction –wedge friction-. Rolling resistance -Translation and Rotation of Rigid Bodies – Velocity and acceleration – General Plane motion of simple rigid bodies such as cylinder, disc/wheel and sphere.

TOTAL (L : 45 + T : 15) : 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- ability to explain the differential principles applies to solve engineering problems dealing with force, displacement, velocity and acceleration.
- ability to analyse the forces in any structures.
- ability to solve rigid body subjected to dynamic forces.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Beer, F.P and Johnson Jr. E.R. "Vector Mechanics for Engineers (In SI Units): Statics and Dynamics", 8th Edition, Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing company, New Delhi (2004)
2. Vela Murali, "Engineering Mechanics", Oxford University Press (2010)

REFERENCES:

1. Hibbeller, R.C and Ashok Gupta, "Engineering Mechanics: Statics and Dynamics", 11thEdition, Pearson Education (2010).
2. Irving H. Shames and Krishna Mohana Rao. G., "Engineering Mechanics – Statics and Dynamics", 4th Edition, Pearson Education (2006)
3. J.L.Meriam and L.G.Kraige, " Engineering Mechanics- Statics - Volume 1, Dynamics- Volume 2,Third Edition, John Wiley & Sons,(1993)
4. Rajasekaran, S and Sankarasubramanian, G., "Engineering Mechanics Statics and Dynamics", 3rd Edition, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., (2005).

GI8201 OPTICAL AND THERMAL REMOTE SENSING L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To introduce the concepts of remote sensing processes and its components.
- To expose the various remote sensing platform and sensors and to introduce the elements of data interpretation

UNIT I REMOTE SENSING AND ELECTROMAGNETIC RADIATION (EMR) 9

Definition - components – History- EMR Specification- wave theory, particle theory- radiation sources and quantities – Atmospheric region and characteristics- Atmospheric windows – scattering (Rayleigh, Mie, non-selective scattering) Radiative transfer & volume Scattering- Lamella pack – absorption & transmittance – EM Interaction with various earth elements – spectral signature – interpretation elements

UNIT II PLATFORMS AND SENSORS AND DATA PRODUCTS 9

Ground Space based platform – SUN and Geosynchronous orbits – sensors for EM Spectra - Orbital & Sensor characteristics – Calibration- International Satellite Mission - high resolution satellite sensors- 'Step & Stare' and Time Delay Integration mode - Hardcopy and digital data Products - stereo satellite data products – Indian Remote Sensing Program

UNIT III THERMAL REMOTE SENSING 9

Thermal radiation principles – Thermal interaction sensors and characters – thermal image characters – image degradation sources & correction – interpretation of thermal images – Application and Case studies.

UNIT IV HYPERSPECTRAL REMOTE SENSING 9

Diffraction principles - field spectrum – BDRF and spectral reflectance & imaging spectrometry- sensors - virtual dimensionality – Data reduction, Calibration and normalization – Huge's phenomenon- Data Characteristics Binary encoding- thresholding - library matching.

UNIT V LIDAR 9

Li DAR – Principles and Properties- different LiDAR System- Space Borne and airborne LiDAR missions – Typical parameters of LiDAR system. Data Processing – geometric correction- dataquality enhancement – filtering LiDAR mapping applications – hydrology, Disaster mitigation and management

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The characteristics of electromagnetic radiation and its interaction with earth features
- The types and configuration of various satellites and sensors
- The concepts of thermal and hyperspectral remote sensing and their applications
- The concept, processing of LIDAR and its applications

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Richards, Remote sensing digital Image Analysis-An Introduction Springer - Verlag 1993.
2. Lillesand, T.M. and Kiefer R.W. Remote Sensing and Image interpretation, John Wiley and Sons, Inc, New York, 2002.

REFERENCES:

1. Janza, F.Z., Blue H.M. and Johnson,J.E. Manual of Remote Sensing. Vol.I, American Society of Photogrametry, Virginia, USA, 2002.
2. Verbyla, David, Satellite Remote Sensing of Natural Resources. CRC Press, 1995
3. Paul Curran P.J. Principles of Remote Sensing. Longman, RLBS, 2003.

GI8202 PLANE SURVEYING L T P C

2 2 0 4

OBJECTIVES :

- To introduce the rudiments of plane surveying principles to Geoinformatics Engineers.
- To learn the various methods of plane surveying to solve the real world problems.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS AND CHAIN SURVEYING 6+6

Definition- Classifications - Basic principles – Mistakes, errors and accuracy. Equipment and accessories for ranging and chaining – Methods of ranging - well conditioned triangles – Errors in linear measurement and their corrections - Obstacles - Traversing – Plotting - applications.

UNIT II COMPASS SURVEYING AND PLANE TABLE SURVEYING 6+6

Compass – Basic principles - Types - Bearing - Systems and conversions- Sources of errors- Local attraction - Magnetic declination-Dip-Traversing - Plotting - Adjustment of closing error – applications - Plane table and its accessories - Merits and demerits - Radiation – Intersection - Resection – Traversing- sources of errors – applications.

UNIT III THEODOLITE SURVEYING 6+6

Theodolite - Types - Description - Horizontal and vertical angles - Temporary and permanent adjustments – Heights and distances– Tangential and Stadia Tacheometry – Subtense method - Stadia constants - Anallactic lens.

UNIT IV ROUTE SURVEYING 6+6

Reconnaissance - Route surveys for highways, railways and waterways - Simple curves – Compound and reverse curves - Setting out Methods – Transition curves - Functions and requirements - Setting out by offsets and angles - Vertical curves - Sight distances.

UNIT V HYDROGRAPHIC AND MINE SURVEYING 6+6

Tides - MSL - Sounding methods - Three-point problem - Strength of fix - Sextants and station pointer - River Surveys - Measurement of current and discharge – Mine Surveying Equipment - Weisbach triangle - Tunnel alignment and setting out - Transfer of azimuth - Gyro Theodolite - Shafts and Adits.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- the use of various surveying instruments in mapping
- the error and adjustments procedures associated with surveying and mapping
- the applications of surveying in Route, Mine and Hydrography

TEXTBOOKS :

1. A.M. Chandra, Plane Surveying, New Age International Publishers 2002.
2. Alak De, Plane Surveying, S. Chand & Company Ltd., 2000.

REFERENCES:

1. James M. Anderson and Edward M. Mikhail, Surveying, Theory and Practice, Seventh Edition, Mc Graw Hill 2001.
2. Bannister and S. Raymond, Surveying, Seventh Edition, Longman 2004.
3. S.K. Roy, Fundamentals of Surveying, Second Edition, Prentice' Hall of India 2004.
4. K.R. Arora, Surveying Vol I & II, Standard Book house , Tenth Edition 2008

GI8203 PRINCIPLES OF GEOINFORMATICS ENGINEERING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce Geomatic Engineering principles, fundamentals, applications. and design concepts pertinent to earth resource management for the welfare of the people while safeguarding the environmental quality and optimal spatial governance.

UNIT II GEOMATIC BASICS 9

Definition - major constituents of the subject - structure of learning - prerequisites - branches and their roles - dynamics of the subject - components of science and humanities - managerial skills - problem solving in Geoinformatics.

UNIT II GENERAL ENGINEERING BASICS 9

Basics of Mechanics - Mohr's Circle - Basics of Science, Engineering and Technology- Rhetoric Communications – epistemology - Labs and Orderliness - design tools –instrumentation - field work and log books – team work principles- rules, roles and code books, personal hygiene and safety – gender, age – group and social justice

UNIT III FUNCTIONAL CONSTITUENTS 9

Engineering life cycle - legality in g-governance planning - international conventions instandards - national standards - culture and community aspects - local needs and cost - EIA and public hearing - participatory planning - scale of operations

UNIT IV GEOMATIC PRODUCTS AND STANDARDS 9

Accuracy and reliability -sensor and data standards - maintainability - data security and restrictions - user rights and limitations - standardization of procedures and documents - user manuals - update of documents - inter operability - web standards

UNIT V ENGINEERING ETHICS 9

The engineer - engineering philosophy - obligation and whistle blowing - conduct of activities - professional equality - compassion and social cause - individual's freedom and choice - safety and protection

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

TEXT BOOKS :

1. Barry F. Kavanagh, Geoinformatics, Prentice Hall 2002.
2. Charles D. Ghilani, Paul R. Wolf, Elementary Surveying: An introduction to Geoinformatics 13th Edition 2011.

REFERENCE:

1. Global Navigation Satellite Systems Insights into GPS, GLONASS, Galileo Compass and others, B.S.Publication2010

GI8211 PLANE SURVEYING LABORATORY L T P C
0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE:

1. To familiarize with the various surveying instruments and methods.

I CHAIN SURVEYING

a) Ranging, chaining and pacing b) Chain traversing

II COMPASS SURVEYING a) Triangulation problem b) Compass traversing

III PLANE TABLE SURVEYING 20

a) Radiation and Intersection: Resection - Three point problem b) Mechanical and Graphical solution

c) Trial and error method

d) Resection - Two Point problem e) Plane table traversing

IV THEODOLITE SURVEYING 16

a) Measurement of horizontal angles and vertical angles

Heights and Distances by b) Triangulation problem c) Single plane method

d) Stadia and Tangential method

V SETTING OUT WORKS 8

a) Simple curve using chain and tape only b) Simple curve by Rankine's method

(P:60) TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Use various surveying instruments like chain, compass, plane table, theodolite for mapping
- Set the curves for highway or railway projects

REFERENCES:

1. James M. Anderson and Edward M. Mikhail, Surveying, Theory and Practice, Seventh Edition, Mc Graw Hill 2001.
2. Bannister and S. Raymond, Surveying, Seventh Edition, Longman 2004.
3. S.K. Roy, Fundamentals of Surveying, Second Edition, Prentice' Hall of India 2004.
4. K.R. Arora, Surveying Vol I & II, Standard Book house , Tenth Edition 2008

MA8357 TRANSFORM TECHNIQUES AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS L T P C
3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the effective mathematical tools for the solutions of partial differential equations that model physical processes;
- To introduce Fourier series analysis which is central to many applications in engineering apart from its use in solving boundary value problems;
- To acquaint the student with Fourier transform techniques used in wide variety of situations in which the functions used are not periodic;

- To develop Z- transform techniques which will perform the same task for discrete time systems as Laplace Transform, a valuable aid in analysis of continuous time systems.

UNIT I PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 9+3

Formation – Solutions of first order equations – Standard types and Equations reducible to standard types – Singular solutions – Lagrange's Linear equation – Integral surface passing through a given curve – Classification of Partial Differential Equations – Solution of linear equations of higher order with constant coefficients – Linear non-homogeneous PDE.

UNIT II FOURIER SERIES 9+3

Dirichlet's conditions – General Fourier series – Odd and even functions – Half-range Sine and Cosine series – Complex form of Fourier series – Parseval's identity – Harmonic Analysis.

UNIT III APPLICATIONS OF PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATION 9+3

Method of separation of Variables – Solutions of one dimensional wave equation and one-dimensional heat equation – Steady state solution of two-dimensional heat equation – Fourier series solutions in Cartesian coordinates.

UNIT IV FOURIER TRANSFORM 9+3

Fourier integral theorem – Fourier transform pair-Sine and Cosine transforms – Properties – Transform of elementary functions – Convolution theorem – Parseval's identity.

UNIT V Z – TRANSFORM AND DIFFERENCE EQUATIONS 9+3

Z-transform – Elementary properties – Inverse Z-transform – Convolution theorem – Initial and Final value theorems – Formation of difference equation – Solution of difference equation using Z-transform.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The understanding of the mathematical principles on transforms and partial differential equations would provide them the ability to formulate and solve some of the physical problems of engineering.

TEXTBOOK:

1. Grewal B.S., "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 40th Edition, 2007.

REFERENCES:

1. Glyn James, "Advanced Modern Engineering Mathematics", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2007.
2. Ramana, B.V. "Higher Engineering Mathematics", Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 11th Reprint , 2010.
3. Bali N., Goyal M. and Watkins C., "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Firewall Media (An imprint of Lakshmi Publications Pvt., Ltd.,), New Delhi, 7th Edition, 2009.
4. Peter V.O'Neil, "Advanced Engineering Mathematics", Cengage Learning India Pvt., Ltd, New Delhi, 2007.

GI8301 GEO DATABASE SYSTEM L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To introduce the students to the concepts of DBMS, Spatial Database Management System (SDBMS), Spatial Database design, basic application program development and user interfaces.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

Data – Information - File system vs DBMS – Database Management Systems – Database Architectures, users and administrators – Classification of Database Management Systems - Spatial Data- Points, Lines, Polygons- definition of SDBMS -user classes of SDBMS – Multi layer architecture of SDBMS - GIS and SDBMS

UNIT II SPATIAL CONCEPTS AND DATAMODELS 10

Field based model – object based model – spatial data types – operations on spatial objects - Entity Relationship Model (ER Model) – Relational Model – Constraints and Normal forms of Relational Model - mapping ER model to Relational model – ER model with spatial concepts – Object-oriented data modeling with Unified Modeling Language (UML)

UNIT III QUERY LANGUAGE 9

SQL – Data Definition – Data Manipulation - Basic structure of SQL – Set operations – Aggregate Functions –Simple queries –spatial vs non spatial- Nested sub queries – Complex queries – Views – Trigger - OGIS standard for extending SQL - example spatial SQL queries – Object relational SQL.

UNIT IV SPATIAL STORAGE AND INDEXING 9

Disk geometry – Buffer manager –Field-Record – File – File Structure – Clustering -Basic concepts of file organizations, indexing – Spatial Indexing – Grid files – R Tree - Concurrency support – Spatial Join index - Database recovery techniques – Database Security.

UNIT V SPATIAL DATABASE SYSTEMS AND APPLICATION DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENTS 8

Exploring Spatial Geometry, Organizing spatial data, spatial data relationships and functionalities of any one commercial and one FOSS DBMS each – Application program and user Interfaces.

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Concepts and architecture of SDBMS
- Concepts of SQL and generation of queries
- Concepts of spatial data storage and design of SDBMS

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Shashi Shekhar, Sanjay Chawla,"Spatial Databases a Tour" Prentice Hall, 2003.
2. Philippe Rigaux, Michel Scholl, Agnès Voisard "Spatial Databases" Morgan Kaufmann,ISBN13: 9781558605886, ISBN10: 1558605886,201

REFERENCES:

1. Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth and S.Sudharshan, "Database System Concepts", Sixth edition, McGraw Hill, 2011
2. Ravi Kothuri, Albert Godfrind, Euro Beinat "Pro Oracle Spatial for Oracle Database 11g", Apress , ISBN13 : 9788181288882, 2007
3. Regina, Leo Hsu "PostGIS in Action" , Oreilly & Associates Inc., ISBN-13: 9781935182269, ISBN-10: 1935182269, 2011

GI8302 GEODETIC SURVEYING L T P C
2 2 0 4

OBJECTIVES:

- This subject deals with geodetic measurements and Control Survey methodology.
- To introduce the basics of Astronomical Surveying and
- Practical Astronomy and its applications.

UNIT I LEVELLING 6+6

Level line - Horizontal line - Datum - Bench marks -Levels and staves - temporary and permanent adjustments – Methods of leveling - Fly levelling - Check levelling - Procedure in levelling - Booking -Reduction - Curvature and refraction - Reciprocal levelling - Precise levelling - Types of instruments - Adjustments - Field procedure- sources of errors.

UNIT II CONTOURING, AREA AND VOLUME COMPUTATION 6+6

Longitudinal and Cross-section-Plotting - Contouring - Methods - Characteristics and uses of contours – Plotting – Methods of interpolating contours The Planimeter - Areas enclosed by straight lines - Irregular figures - Volumes - Earthwork calculations - Capacity of reservoirs - Mass haul diagrams.

UNIT III CONTROL SURVEYING 6+6

Horizontal and vertical control- Methods- specifications - Triangulation- Base line - Instruments and accessories – Corrections - Satellite station - Reduction to centre – Trigonometric levelling - Single and reciprocal observations - Traversing - Gale's table.

UNIT IV ASTRONOMICAL SURVEYING 6+6

Celestial sphere - Astronomical terms and definitions - Motion of sun - horizon, hour angle, right ascension and ecliptic Celestial coordinate systems – Sidereal, universal, zone and atomic time systems - Nautical Almanac.

UNIT V PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY 6+6

Apparent altitude and corrections - Field observations and determination of time, longitude, Latitude and azimuth by altitude and hour angle method

(L: 30+T: 30)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Concept of leveling and various methods used determination of level
- The procedures involved in computation of area, volume and interpolation of contour
- The methods used for establishment of horizontal and vertical control networks
- Concepts of astronomical surveying and methods to determine time, longitude, latitude and azimuth

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Mansfield Merriman,"An Introduction of Geodetic Surveying ", Nabupress, 2010 ISBN-10 1144787998.
2. Edward Richard Cary, " Geodetic Surveying "Nabu Press, 2011.

REFERENCES:

1. James M. Anderson and Edward M. Mikhail, Surveying, Theory and Practice, Seventh Edition, Mc Graw Hill 2001.
2. Bannister and S. Raymond, Surveying, Seventh Edition, Longman 2004.

AG8303 GEOLOGY FOR GEOINFORMATICS L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To familiarize the students about the various geological and Geomorphological methods and the exploration techniques of various minerals, rocks, ores and natural hazards.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

Geology for natural resources inventory – Branches of geology – Scope. Interior of the Earth, Stratigraphic sequence, weathering, Introduction to geological structures, Plate Tectonics – Earth quake and volcanic belts in India.

UNIT II GEOMORPHOLOGY 9

Landforms and geomorphic processes – Classification and description of Structural, Denudational, Fluvial, Glacial, Aeolian, and Coastal landforms. Drainage pattern and morphometry.

UNIT III PETROLOGY 9

Classification and description of rocks – Forms and mode of occurrence of rocks – Physical properties of important rocks and ore forming minerals –distribution of economic minerals in India.

UNIT IV GEOPHYSICAL METHODS AND GEO- EXPLORATION 9

Geophysical methods – Seismic, Electrical, Gravity, Magnetic and aeromagnetic methods – their bearing on Natural Resources Inventory - Remote Sensing techniques for Groundwater Mineral Hydrocarbon and Geothermal energy exploration.

UNIT V NATURAL HAZARDS 9

Classification – Causes for natural hazards – Earthquakes – Landslides – Volcanism – Tsunami – Cyclones and Floods – Mitigation – Remote Sensing Applications in Natural Hazards.

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The structure of earth and geological structures
- The concepts of various geomorphic units and rock types
- The use of geophysical and remote sensing methods for natural resources inventory
- Various natural hazards and application of remote sensing

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Varghese, P.C., Engineering Geology for Civil Engineering PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2012.
2. Venkatareddy. D. Engineering Geology, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 2010.
3. N. Chenna Kesavulu. Textbook of Engineering Geology, Macmillan India Ltd., 2009.
4. Parbin Singh. A Text book of Engineering and General Geology, Katson publishing house, Ludhiana 2009.
5. Arnaud Gerkens, J.C. Foundation of exploration geophysics. Amsterdam; New York: Elsevier; New York, NY, USA., 2002.
6. S.N. Pandey, Principles and Applications of Photo geology: New Age International (P) Ltd., New Delhi. 1988.

REFERENCES:

1. Ravi P. Gupta, Remote Sensing Geology, Springer-Verlag New York, 2002.

2. Robert J.Twiss, Eldridge. M.Moores, Structural Geology W.H.Freeman and Co-New York 2007.
3. Bloom, A.L. Geomorphology: A systematic analysis of late Cenozoic landforms. Waveland press, INC. Long Grove, Illinois. 1998.
4. Sabins F.F. Remote Sensing, Principles and Interpretation 1996 W.H. Freeman and Co.

GI8303 PHOTOGRAMMETRY L T P C
3 0 2 4

OBJECTIVE

- To introduce basics and concepts of optics, Aerial photography acquisition and mapping from Aerial photographs.

UNIT I PRINCIPLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY & CO-ORDINATE MEASUREMENT 9

History of Photogrammetry - Definition, Applications - Types of Photographs, Classification - Photographic overlaps - contact printing - projection printing. Analog and Digital Aerial cameras, Linear array scanner – Construction - Camera accessories - Camera calibration - Terrestrial Metric cameras. Coordinate measurement using comparators - - refinement of photo coordinates- Photo Interpretation.

UNIT II STEREOSCOPIC CONCEPTS & VERTICAL AND TILTED PHOTOGRAPHS 9

Stereoscopic depth perception - Different types of stereoscopes vertical exaggeration – base lining and orientation - principle of floating mark - methods of parallax measurement –vertical photographs - geometry, scale, parallax equations, - Tilted photograph - Geometry, Coordinate system, Scale - Scheimpflug Condition , Rectification Geometry, Graphical and Analytical methods.

UNIT III PROJECT PLANNING 9

Flight Planning - Crab & Drift - Computation of flight plan - Specification for Aerial photography - Basic horizontal and vertical control - Pre pointing and Post pointing -Planning for Ground Control survey.

UNIT IV STEREO PLOTTERS AND TECHNIQUES OF ORIENTATION 9

Inner orientation- Relative orientation- Absolute orientation - Model deformation – Projection - Viewing - Measuring - Tracing system - Optical projection equipments - Mechanical projection equipments - Zeiss parallelogram - Map compilation.

UNIT V ANALYTICAL STEREO PLOTTERS & ORTHOPHOTOGRAPHY 9

Analytical plotters- Orientations - Two dimension coordinate transformation - Classification of Orthophoto systems- Online and Offline instruments - Automatic Contouring - Instruments for Orthophoto productions - Digital Orthophotos

(L:45+P:30)TOTAL: 75 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Photographic process and characteristics of tools used in photogrammetry
- Concepts of stereoscopy and geometry of various types of photographs
- The process of Planning photogrammetric operations
- The use of stereoplotters in map preparation and orthophoto generation

EXERCISES FOR PRACTICAL 30

1. Testing Stereovision with test card

2. Finding stereoscopic acuity
3. Determination of photo scale
4. Mirror Stereoscope - Base lining and Orientation of Aerial Photographs
5. Use of parallax bar to find the height of point
6. Determination slope using parallax point
7. Aerial photograph i) direct tracing of features for Urban planning and Highway planning ii)Radial line triangulation
8. Interior Orientation, Relative Orientation, Absolute Orientation and Mapping using Analog Stereo Plotter
9. Interior Orientation, Relative Orientation, Absolute Orientation and Mapping using Semi Analytical Stereo Plotter

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Paul. R Wolf., Bon A.DeWitt, Elements of Photogrammetry with Application in GIS-McGraw Hill International Book Co., 3rd Edition, 2000
2. E.M.Mikhail, J.S.Bethel, J.C.McGlone, Introduction to Modern Photogrammetry, Wiley Publisher, 2001

REFERENCE:

1. Gollfried Konecny, Geoinformation: Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry and Geographical Information Systems, CRC Press, 1st Edition, 2002

GI8351 CARTOGRAPHY L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce Cartography as science and technology of Map Making.
- The course also introduces its connections with Communication Science, Computer technology and IT.
- To outline the Cartography as a creative art.

UNIT I MAP – A SPECIAL GRAPHIC COMMUNICATOR 6

Maps, their functions and use – Definition of Cartography – Types of Maps – other cartographic products – map making steps – surveying and mapping – Role of IT and computers, RS, GIS and GPS– Map Scales and Contents –accuracy and errors- History of Cartography – Mapping organizations in India.

UNIT II ABSTRATION OF EARTH AND MAP PROJECTION 12

Concepts of sphere, ellpsoid and geoid - latitudes, longitudes and graticules –map projections– shape, distance, area and direction properties - role of aspect, development surface, secant and light source / view points – perspective and mathematical projections – Indian maps and projections – Map co-ordinate systems – UTM and UPS references – common projections and selections– projections for hemispheres and the world maps.

UNIT III MAP COMPILATION AND DESIGN 9

Base map concepts – scanning and digitization – planimetric, topographic and thematic information – sample and census surveys – attribute data tables – Elements of a map - Map Layout principles – Map Design fundamentals – symbols and conventional signs - graded and ungraded symbols - color theory - colours and patterns in symbolization – map lettering

UNIT IV MAP MAKING **9**

Definition of chropleth , daysimetric and isopleth maps – class interval selection and shading – isopleth maps and interpolation strategies – located symbol maps – flow maps – cadestral and engineering maps – demographic and statistical mapping –sequential maps – map production – map printing– colours and visualization – map reproduction – printing soft copies and standards.

UNIT V MAP TRANSFORMATIONS **9**

Map generalization – attribute conversions and transforms – reduction and enlargement - fusions - geometric transformations – bilinear and affine transformations - hardware and software in map making – conversion to multimedia, internet and web objects - mobile maps– cartometry.

(L:45)TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

At the end of the course, the student shall

- Be familiar with appropriate map projection and co-ordinate system for production of maps.
- Be able compile and design maps for the required purpose.
- Be familiar with co-ordinate and datum transformations.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. R.W. Anson and F.J. Ormeling, Basic Cartography for students and Technicians. Vol.I, II and III, Elsevier Applied Science Publishers, 3rd Edition, 2004.
2. Arthur, H. Robinson et al, Elements of Cartography, Seventh Edition, John Wiley and Sons, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. John Campbell, introductory Cartography, Wm.C. Brown Publishers, Third Edition, 2004.
2. Menno Jan Kraak & Ferjan Ormeling, Cartography Visualization of Geospatial Data, Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2004
3. Geographic Visualization, Martin Dodge, Marrs Mc derby & Martin Turner. John wiley & srena, west sin sex, England, 2008
4. Thematic Cartography and Geovisualisation 3rd edition by Terry A slocum, Robert B Mc Master, fritz C Kessler, Hugh H Howard, 2008 Pretice Hall

GI8311 CARTOGRAPHY LABORATORY **L T P C**

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVES :

- Hands on experience of basics of map drawing.
- Designing the map.

EXERCISES:

1. Appreciating the map: marginal and extra marginal information; map scale; map content
2. Scales and map errors / accuracy.
3. Derivations of latitudes and longitudes with reference to ellipsoid.
4. Derivation of UTM for small scale and large scale Indian maps.
5. Simple conical, cylindrical and planner projection for a reduced earth (2 to 4cm reduced earth) – aspect and secant demo.

6. Map layouts for square and elogated maps
7. Attribute data and class interval selection
8. Graded symbolization and isopleth / choropleth map
9. Selection of line or dot shades
10. Color, combinations and brightness scales
11. Select symbols for terrain, economic and demographic features
12. Located qualitative symbol map
13. Map digitizing and compilation
14. Large scale and small scale compilation
15. Affine transformation.

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- To design and produce thematic maps with suitable projection, symbols and color codes
- To compile and develop digital maps

REFERENCE:

1. Arthur, H. Robinson et al, Elements of Cartography, Seventh Edition, John Wiley and Sons, 2004.

GI8312 GEO DATABASE LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE :

- To get practical experience on the server – client setup on the database Management system and extending it to spatial data handling

EXERCISES:

1. Server / client operations
• Starting / Shutdown of server – Client user creation - client connection over network
2. Data Definition of Tables and Views
• Creation, Deletion and Modification of definition
3. Data Manipulation
• Insert, delete and modify rows
4. Queries on Tables and views
• Simple, complex, nested queries
5. Data Control of Tables and Views
• Defining different constraints
• Handling different permissions on tables and views
• Index, sequence functions
6. Database triggers
• Defining triggers
7. Spatial Data Creation and viewing
• Creation of simple geometries (point, Line Polygon)
• Indexing spatial data
• Viewing spatial data
8. Basic Geometrical functions
• Area and Length

- Buffering
- Union

9. Front end tool – applications

- Designing of database application with any front end tool

(P:60) TOTAL : 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Create database structure and populate database
- Apply geometric functions to derive spatial parameters
- Apply simple overlay and buffering tools on spatial database

REFERENCE:

- Abraham Silberschatz, Henry F. Korth and S.Sudharshan, "Database System Concepts", Sixth edition, McGraw Hill, 2011

GI8313 GEODETIC SURVEYING LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE :

- The objective of this course is to train the students to acquire skills in making precise measurements and obtaining accurate results.

EXCERCISES :

I. LEVELLING 32

a) Taking spot levels
b) Fly levelling using Dumpy level c) Fly levelling using Tilting level d) Check levelling
e) Permanent adjustment of levels f) Contouring
g) LS and CS
h) Computation of volume of earth work from contours

II. a) **FIELD ASTRONOMY**

c) d) Study of motion of the Sun
Determination of azimuth using known latitude
Determination of azimuth using hour angle Determinati
of watch error
Determination of latitude

III. ESTABLISHMENT OF BASELINE

IV. THEODOLITE TRAVERSING

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Observe level differences between stations using different types of leveling techniques
- Compute area, volume of earthwork from levels
- Determine azimuth, latitude and time from astronomical observations

REFERENCE:

1. James M. Anderson and Edward M. Mikhail, Surveying, Theory and Practice, Seventh Edition, Mc Graw Hill 2001.

MA8353 NUMERICAL METHODS L T P C

3 1 0 4

OBJECTIVES

- To provide the mathematical foundations of numerical techniques for solving linear system, eigen value problems, interpolation, numerical differentiation and integration and the errors associated with them;
- To demonstrate the utility of numerical techniques of ordinary and partial differential equations in solving engineering problems where analytical solutions are not readily available.

UNIT I SOLUTION OF EQUATIONS AND EIGENVALUE PROBLEMS 9+3

Solution of algebraic and transcendental equations - Fixed point iteration method – Newton-Raphson method- Solution of linear system of equations - Gauss Elimination method – Pivoting - Gauss-Jordan methods – Iterative methods of Gauss-Jacobi and Gauss-Seidel - Matrix Inversion by Gauss-Jordan method - Eigenvalues of a matrix by Power method and by Jacobi's method.

UNIT II INTERPOLATION AND APPROXIMATION 9+3

Interpolation with unequal intervals - Lagrange interpolation – Newton's divided difference interpolation – Cubic Splines - Interpolation with equal intervals - Newton's forward and backward difference formulae – Least square method - Linear curve fitting.

UNIT III NUMERICAL DIFFERENTATION AND INTEGRATION 9+3

Approximation of derivatives using interpolation polynomials - Numerical integration using Trapezoidal, Simpson's 1/3 and Simpson's 3/8 rules – Romberg's method – Two point and three point Gaussian quadrature formulae – Evaluation of double integrals by Trapezoidal and Simpson's rules.

UNIT IV INITIAL VALUE PROBLEMS FOR ORDINARY DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 9+3

Single step-methods - Taylor's series method - Euler's method - Modified Euler's method - Fourth order Runge-Kutta method for solving first and second order equations - Multi-step methods - Milne's and Adams-Bashforth predictor-corrector methods for solving first order equations.

UNIT V BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS IN ORDINARY AND PARTIAL DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS 9+3

Finite difference methods for solving two-point linear boundary value problems. Finite difference techniques for the solution of two dimensional Laplace's and Poisson's equations on rectangular domain – One dimensional heat-flow equation by explicit and implicit (Crank-Nicholson) methods - One dimensional wave equation by explicit method.

(L:45+T:15)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The students will have a clear perception of the power of numerical techniques, ideas and would be able to demonstrate the applications of these techniques to problems drawn from industry, management and other engineering fields.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Grewal, B.S. and Grewal,J.S., "Numerical methods in Engineering and Science", Khanna Publishers, New Delhi, 9th Edition, 2007.
2. Sankara Rao, K. "Numerical methods for Scientists and Engineers', Prentice Hall of India Private Ltd., New Delhi, 3rd Edition,2007.

REFERENCES:

1. Brian Bradie, "A Friendly Introduction to Numerical Analysis", Pearson Education Asia, New Delhi, 1st Edition, 2007.
2. Gerald, C.F. and Wheatley, P.O., "Applied Numerical Analysis", Pearson Education Asia, New Delhi, 6th Edition, 2006.
3. Laurene V. Fausett, "Applied Numerical Analysis using MATLAB", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 1st print, 2nd Edition, 2009.

GE8351 ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To the study of nature and the facts about environment.
- To finding and implementing scientific, technological, economic and political solutions to environmental problems.
- To study the interrelationship between living organism and environment.
- To appreciate the importance of environment by assessing its impact on the human world; envision the surrounding environment, its functions and its value.
- To study the dynamic processes and understand the features of the earth‟s interior and surface.
- To study the integrated themes and biodiversity, natural resources, pollution control and waste management.

UNIT I ENVIRONMENT, ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY 14

Definition, scope and importance of environment – need for public awareness – concept of an ecosystem – structure and function of an ecosystem – producers, consumers and decomposers – energy flow in the ecosystem – ecological succession – food chains, food webs and ecological pyramids – Introduction, types, characteristic features, structure and function of the (a) forest ecosystem (b) grassland ecosystem (c) desert ecosystem (d) aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries) – Introduction to biodiversity definition: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity – biogeographical classification of India – value of biodiversity: consumptive use, productive use, social, ethical, aesthetic and option values – Biodiversity at global, national and local levels – India as a mega-diversity nation – hot-spots of biodiversity – threats to biodiversity: habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts – endangered and endemic species of India – conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and ex-situ conservation of biodiversity. Field study of common plants, insects, birds Field study of simple ecosystems – pond, river, hill slopes, etc.

UNIT II ENVIRONMENTAL POLLUTION 8

Definition – causes, effects and control measures of: (a) Air pollution (b) Water pollution (c) Soil pollution (d) Marine pollution (e) Noise pollution (f) Thermal pollution (g) Nuclear hazards

– soil waste management: causes, effects and control measures of municipal solid wastes – role of an individual in prevention of pollution – pollution case studies – disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclone and landslides.
Field study of local polluted site – Urban / Rural / Industrial / Agricultural.

UNIT III NATURAL RESOURCES 10

Forest resources: Use and over-exploitation, deforestation, case studies- timber extraction, mining, dams and their effects on forests and tribal people – Water resources: Use and over-utilization of surface and ground water, floods, drought, conflicts over water, dams-benefits and problems – Mineral resources: Use and exploitation, environmental effects of extracting and using mineral resources, case studies – Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and overgrazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, water logging, salinity, case studies – Energy resources: Growing energy needs, renewable and non renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources. case studies – Land resources: Land as a resource, land degradation, man induced landslides, soil erosion and desertification – role of an individual in conservation of natural resources – Equitable use of resources for sustainable lifestyles.

Field study of local area to document environmental assets – river / forest / grassland / hill / mountain.

UNIT IV SOCIAL ISSUES AND THE ENVIRONMENT 7

From unsustainable to sustainable development – urban problems related to energy – water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management – resettlement and rehabilitation of people; its problems and concerns, case studies – role of non-governmental organization- environmental ethics: Issues and possible solutions – climate change, global warming, acid rain, ozone layer depletion, nuclear accidents and holocaust, case studies. – wasteland reclamation – consumerism and waste products – environment production act – Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) act – Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) act – Wildlife protection act – Forest conservation act – enforcement machinery involved in environmental legislation- central and state pollution control boards- Public awareness.

UNIT V HUMAN POPULATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT 6

Population growth, variation among nations – population explosion – family welfare programme – environment and human health – human rights – value education – HIV / AIDS – women and child welfare – role of information technology in environment and human health – Case studies.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

Environmental Pollution or problems cannot be solved by mere laws. Public participation is an important aspect which serves the environmental Protection. One will obtain knowledge on the following after completing the course.

- Public awareness of environmental is at infant stage.
- Ignorance and incomplete knowledge has lead to misconceptions
- Development and improvement in std. of living has lead to serious environmental disasters

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Gilbert M.Masters, ‘Introduction to Environmental Engineering and Science’, 2nd edition, Pearson Education (2004).
2. Benny Joseph, ‘Environmental Science and Engineering’, Tata McGraw-Hill, New Delhi, (2006).

REFERENCES :

1. R.K. Trivedi, ‘Handbook of Environmental Laws, Rules, Guidelines, Compliances and Standards’, Vol. I and II, Enviro Media.

2. Cunningham, W.P. Cooper, T.H. Gorhani, 'Environmental Encyclopedia',Jaico Publ., House, Mumbai, 2001.
3. Dharmendra S. Sengar, 'Environmental law', Prentice hall of India PVTLTD,New Delhi, 2007.
4. Rajagopalan, R, 'Environmental Studies-From Crisis to Cure', OxfordUniversity Press (2005)

GI8401 FUNDAMENTAL OF OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To facilitate the student to develop Object Oriented Programming
- To Familiarize GIS customisation programming using Java and AJAX.

UNIT I CONCEPTS OF OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING 9

Principles - Abstract Data types - Inheritance - Polymorphism - Object Identity - Object Modeling -Object Oriented Programming Languages - Object Oriented Databases - Object Oriented user Interfaces - Object Oriented GIS - Object Oriented Analysis - Object Oriented Design –Examples.

UNIT II C++ PROGRAMMING FUNDAMENTALS 9

Introduction to C++- Keywords, Identifiers- Data types- Variables – Operators`-Manipulators-Operator Overloading- Operator Precedence- Control Statements-Functions - Call by Reference - Arguments - Function Overloading – Exercises

UNIT III CLASSES AND OBJECTS 9

Classes and Objects - Member Functions - Nesting of Member Functions Constructors - Destructors -Type Conversions - Inheritance - Base class - Derived Class - Visibility modes - Single Inheritance - Multilevel Inheritance - Multiple Inheritance - Nesting – Polymorphism - File -Opening and Closing - Exercises

UNIT IV JAVA PROGRAMMING 9

Java – C++ comparison – Java and portability – Java beans and events – Servlet – applets – package – interface – implementation – class hierarchies in Java- Polymorphism and inheritance – data hiding concepts- Java client and server side pages - Customization in GIS.

UNIT V SCRIPTS AND OOP 9

AJAX - Introduction – history – libraries - Struts – JSF – Hibernate – Spring – AJAX Programming – Java scripts - Python and Perl- Customization in GIS.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- At the end of the course the student will be able to understand
- Concepts of Object Oriented programming techniques
- the tools and procedure involved in programming with C++, Java
- concepts of various scripting languages and their use in GIS customization

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Balagurusamy.E., Object Oriented Programming with C++, Tata Mc.Graw Hill Publications, Fourth edition, 2008
2. Daniel Liang, Introduction to Java Programming, Sixth Edition, 2010

REFERENCES:

1. Bjarne Stroustrup, Programming: Principles and Practice using C++, Addison Wesley Publications, First Edition, 2008.
2. Ponnambalam.P and Tiuley Alguindigue, “A C++ Primer for Engineers : An Object Oriented approach” , McGraw Hill, 1997
3. Kris Hadlock, Ajax for Web applications developers, Sams Publishing, First edition, 2006
4. Bhushan Trivedi : “ Programming with ANSI C ++ . A Step by step approach “ Oxford University Press,2010
5. http://docs.oracle.com/javaee/5/tutorial/doc
6. www.cplusplus.com/doc/tutorial/

GI8402 GEODESY L T P C
2 2 0 4

OBJECTIVE:

- To understand the geometry of the earth and its relationship with nature.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS 6+6

Definitions- Classifications, Problem of Geodesy and purpose of Geodesy Historical development and Organization of Geodesy. Reference Surfaces and their relationship. Applications, Engineering, Lunar, Planetary and interferometric Synthetic aperture radar Geodesy – Local and International Spheroid.

UNIT II GEOMETRIC GEODESY 6+6

Geomentry of ellipsoid, fundamental mathematical relationship of ellipsoid, Geodetic, Geocentric and Reduced latitudes and their relationship. Ellipsoidal Co-ordinates in terms of Reduced, Geodetic and geocentric latitude. Radius of curvature in the meridian & prime vertical and their relationship. Mean Radius of curvature in any azimuth, Length of the meridian arcs and arcs of parallel and Area of trapezium on the ellipsoid. Curves on the ellipsoid, properties of Geodesic.

UNIT III CO-ORDINATE SYSTEMS 6+6

Natural or Astronomical Co-ordinate System, Geodetic or Geographical co-ordinate System, Rectangular or Cartesian Co-ordinate System and relationship between them. Curvilinear Co-ordinate System. Deflection of Vertical, Spherical excess. Astro-Geodetic method of determining the reference Spheroid.

UNIT IV PHYSICAL GEODESY 6+6

Basics - INGN -the significance of gravity measurements, Gravity field of earth, Concept of equipotential, Geo potential and Sphero potential Surface - Normal gravity and its computations, Methods of measuring Absolute and Relative gravity- Gravimeters-Reduction of gravity measurements, terrain and Isostasy corrections. Gravity networks. Gravity anomaly and Gravity disturbance-Fundamental equation of Physical Geodesy. Gravimetric determination of Geoid and Deflection of Vertical,

UNIT V GEODETIC ASTRONOMY 6+6

Celestial Sphere – Astronomical triangle – celestial coordinates systems and its relationship with Cartesian Co-ordinates and Transformation between them -Special star positions, Major

constellations- time systems (sidereal, Universal , atomic and standard) rising and setting of Stars with respect to Declination, hour angle and Azimuth, Culmination, Prime Vertical Crossing and Elongation.

(L:30+T:30)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Various fundamentals of Geodesy
- Concepts of geoid, ellipsoid and their interrelationship
- Various types of coordinate systems and relationship between them
- The methods for measurement of gravity and gravity network

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Wolfgang Torge, Geodesy, Walter De Gruyter Inc., Berlin, 2001.
2. Guy Bomford"Geodesy" Nabu Press,2010,ISBN 1172029091

REFERENCES:

1. Petr Vanicek and Edward J. Krakiwsky, Geodesy: The concepts, North-Holland Publications Co., Amsterdam, 1991.
2. Tom Herring, "Geodesy ' Elsevier,2009,ISBN : 0444534601
3. Schwarze, V.S. Geodesy: The challenge of the 3rd millennium, Springer verlag, and 2002.
4. James R.Smith, Introduction to Geodesy, John wiley&Sons Inc. 1997.

GI8451 TOTAL STATION AND GPS SURVEYING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To understand the working of Total Station equipment and solve the surveying problems.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF TOTAL STATION AND GPS 9

Methods of Measuring Distance, Basic Principles of Total Station, Historical Development, Classifications, applications and comparison with conventional surveying. Basic concepts of GPS - Historical perspective and development - applications - Geoid and Ellipsoid- satellite orbital motion - Keplerian motion – Kepler's Law - Perturbing forces - Geodetic satellite - Doppler effect - Positioning concept – GNSS

UNIT II ELECTROMAGNETIC WAVES 9

Classification - applications of Electromagnetic waves, Propagation properties, wave propagation at lower and higher frequencies- Refractive index (RI) - factors affecting RI- Computation of group for light and near infrared waves at standard and ambient conditions- Computation of RI for microwaves at ambient condition - Reference refractive index- Real time application of first velocity correction. Measurement of atmospheric parameters- Mean refractive index- Second velocity correction -Total atmospheric correction- Use of temperature - pressure transducers.

UNIT III ELECTRO OPTICAL AND MICRO WAVE SYSTEM 9

Electro-optical system: Measuring principle, Working principle, Sources of Error, Infrared and Laser Total Station instruments. Microwave system: Measuring principle, working principle, Sources of Error, Microwave Total Station instruments. Comparis on between Electro-optical and Microwave system. Care and maintenance of Total Station instruments. Modern

positioning systems – Traversing and Trilateration.

UNIT IV SATELLITE SYSTEM 9

GPS - Different segments - space, control and user segments - satellite configuration - GPS signal structure - Orbit determination and representation - Anti Spoofing and Selective Availability - Task of control segment - GPS receivers.

UNIT V GPS DATA PROCESSING 9

GPS observables - code and carrier phase observation - linear combination and derived observables - concept of parameter estimation – downloading the data -data processing – software modules -solutions of cycle slips, ambiguities, RINEX format. Concepts of rapid, static methods with GPS - semi Kinematic and pure Kinematic methods -basic constellation of satellite geometry & accuracy measures - applications- long baseline processing- use of different softwares available in the market.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Working principles of total station and GPS instruments
- Propagation of EMR through atmosphere and corrections for its effects
- The functioning various types total station and GPS equipments and their applications
- Various techniques available for surveying and mapping with total station and GPS.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Rueger, J.M. Electronic Distance Measurement, Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1990.
2. Satheesh Gopi, rasathishkumar, N.madhu, " Advanced Surveying , Total Station GPS and Remote Sensing " Pearson education , 2007 isbn: 978-81317 00679

REFERENCES :

1. Laurila, S.H. Electronic Surveying in Practice, John Wiley and Sons Inc, 1993.
2. Guocheng Xu, GPS Theory, Algorithms and Applications, Springer - Verlag, Berlin, 2003.
3. Alfred Leick, GPS satellite surveying, John Wiley & Sons Inc., 3rd Edition, 2004.
4. Seeber G, Satellite Geodesy, Walter De Gruyter, Berlin, 1998

GI8411 OBJECT ORIENTED PROGRAMMING LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVES :

- To implement different concepts of Object Oriented Programming using C++
- Hands on exercise on various OOPs concepts using C++.
- To Implement GIS customization using JAVA and AJAX

EXERCISES:

1. Arithmetic operations
2. Control structures
3. Graphic Libraries
4. Matrix manipulation and functions
5. Operator Overloading – binary and unary operators as friend and member functions
6. Uniary operator - Prefix and Postfix form
7. Nesting of member functions
8. Constructors, Destructors

9. Constructor Overloading
10. Inheritance and its forms
11. Visibility mode – public, private and protected
12. Runtime Polymorphism – Virtual functions
13. File opening and file closing
14. GIS customization using JAVA
15. GIS customization using AJAX

(P:60) TOTAL : 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to develop

- Programs using C++ language
- Codes implementing various Object oriented concepts
- Scripts using Java and AJAX

REFERENCE :

1. Bjarne Stroustrup, Programming: Principles and Practice using C++, Addison Wesley Publications, First Edition, 2008.

GI8412 TOTAL STATION AND GPS SURVEYING LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE :

- To train the students to acquire skill in making precise measurements and obtaining accurate results with Total Station and GPS.

EXERCISES:

a) Study of Total Station

b) Distance and Coordinate Measurement c) Missing Line Measurement

d) Remote Elevation Measurement e) Resection

f) Setting out : Point and Line g) Taking Offsets

h) Area Measurement

i) Total Station Traversing

j) Study of Hand held GPS

k) Study of Geodetic GPS

l) Static and semi kinematics survey m) Differential Positioning

n) Precise Positioning o) GPS Traversing

TOTAL : 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Work with Total Station and GPS instruments for measurement and mapping
- Use Total Station and GPS for alignment and setting out works

REFERENCE:

1. Satheesh Gopi, rasathishkumar, N.madhu, " Advanced Surveying , Total Station GPS and Remote Sensing " Pearson education , 2007 isbn: 978-81317 00679

GI8501 ADVANCED GEODESY L T P C
2 2 0 4

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart advanced knowledge in the field of Geodesy

UNIT I GEODETIC CONTROL 6+6

Horizontal control – characteristics – method and standards for triangulation, traversing, trilateration, inertial and space techniques (Doppler GPS, SLR and VLBI) – computation – problems on spherical coordinates. Vertical control - characteristics – method and standards for spirit levelling , trigonometrical levelling and space techniques- computations- national networks.

UNIT II GEODETIC COMPUTATIONS 6+6

Rectangular and Polar Co - ordinates - First and Second geodetic problem – Similarity and Helmert's transformation- methods of point determinations – problems on intersection, resection, arc section and also with over determinations, polar method and its extension.

UNIT III ASTRONOMICAL COMPUTATIONS 6+6

Variation in celestial co - ordinates, Determination of Astronomical Azimuth- stars altitude and hour angle methods, astronomical latitude and longitude determination – sources of errors and its eliminations- problems

UNIT IV HEIGHT SYSTEMS 6+6

Geo potential number - Orthometric height, Normal height, Dynamic height and their corrections – computation of orthometric height, Ellipsoidal height and its determination with a single and reciprocal observation of vertical angle - geoidal height – methods and computation..

UNIT V MISCELLANEOUS TOPICS 6+6

Crystal movements and plate motion – methods of determination of horizontal and vertical movements – dam deformation- earth tides – tidal forces, tidal response of the solid earth, tidal loading, analyzing and predicting earth tides, earth tide instrumentation – satellite altimetry – observations, computation and interpretation – Applications.

(L:30+T:30)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Techniques and tools involved in establishment of geodetic control
- Methods required for computation of geodetic and astronomical parameters
- Concepts of monitoring crustal movement, tide measurement and applications

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Wolfgang Torge, Geodesy, Walter De Gruyter Inc., Berlin, 2001.
2. Guy Bomford"Geodesy" Nabu Press,2010,ISBN 1172029091

REFERENCES:

1. Petr Vanicek and Edward J. Krakiwsky, Geodesy: The concepts, North-Holland Publications Co., Amsterdam, 1991.
2. Tom Herring, "Geodesy ' Elsevier,2009,ISBN : 0444534601
3. Schwarze, V.S. Geodesy: The challenge of the 3rd millennium, Springer verlag, and 2002.
4. James R.Smith, Introduction to Geodesy, John wiley&Sons Inc. 1997.

GI8502	DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING FOR GEOINFORMATICS ENGINEERS	L T P C 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE

- To make the undergraduate Engineering Students understand the concepts, principles, processing of Satellite data in order to extract useful information from them.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF IMAGE PROCESSING 9

Information Systems - Encoding and decoding - acquisition, storage and retrieval –data products-Digital Image Processing Systems - Hardware and software design consideration Scanner, digitizer - photo write systems.

UNIT II SENSORS MODEL AND PRE PROCESSING 9

Image Fundamentals – Sensor models – spectral response – Spatial response – IFOV,GIFOV& GSI – Simplified Sensor Models – Sampling & quantization concepts – Image Representation& geometry and Radiometry – Colour concepts – Sources of Image degradation and Correction procedures- Atmospheric Radiometric, Geometric Corrections- Image Geometry Restoration- Interpolation methods and resampling techniques.

UNIT III IMAGE ENHANCEMENT 9

Image Characteristics - Histograms - Scattergrams – Univariate and multi variate statistics- enhancement in spatial domain – global, local & colour Transformations – PC analysis,edge detections, merging- filters- convolution – LPF, HPF , HBF, directional box, cascade –Morphological and adaptive filters – Zero crossing filters – scale space transforms – powerspectrum – texture analysis - Fourier Transformations- inverse transformations wavelet &curvelet transformations.

UNIT IV IMAGE CLASSIFICATION 9

Spectral discrimination - pattern recognition concepts - Baye's approach - Signature and training sets – Separability test – parametric and non parametric classifiers – Segmentation (Spatial, Spectral)- Fuzzy set classification , member ship function and de-fuzzifications – sub-pixel classifier- hybrid classifiers - accuracy assessment – error matrix – Kappa statistics – ERGAS, RMS etc.,

UNIT V OBJECT RECOGNITION 9

Morphological operators - descriptors - representation schemes – Compressions- Image matching , template, correlation , texture based operators , Geometry operators- Artificial Neural nets - Expert system, types and examples - Knowledge systems- representation knowledge handling – decision making paradigms.

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Various components and characteristics of image processing systems
- The concepts of image geometry and radiometry and corrections
- Various types of image enhancement techniques used for satellite image processing
- The concepts of Image classification and use of various classifiers
- Various object recognisation techniques available for extraction of features

TEXTBOOKS :

1. John, R. Jensen, Introductory Digital Image Processing, Prentice Hall, New Jersey,2005 3rd edition.
2. Robert, A. Schowengergt, Techniques for Image Processing and classification in Remote Sensing, 1983.

REFERENCES:

1. Robert, G. Reeves,- Manual of Remote Sensing Vol. I & II - American Society of Photogrammetry, Falls, Church, USA, 1983.
2. Richards, Remote sensing digital Image Analysis - An Introduction Springer -Verlag 1993.
3. Digital Image Processing by Rafael C. Gonzalez,Richard Eugene Woods- Pearson/ Prentice Hall,2008
4. Fundamentals of Digital Image Processing by Annadurai Pearson Education (2007)

GI8503 GEOINFORMATICS FOR LAND RESOURCES MANAGEMENT L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To familiarize the students in Land Resource Analysis and planning for sustainable development. Policy issues and legal aspects or consider equally important for Land Resource Development.

UNIT I LAND RESOURCE SYSTEMS 9

Geodetic Networks and GPS Surveys – Topographic and Bathy Metric Surveys – Cadastral Information – Soil and Land Use Surveys - Land Capability Maps – Hierarchy of Land Records – Land Information System (LIS / LRS) Design – Record Update Limitations – Land Holdings and Revenue Records – Real Estate Information System

UNIT II LAND RESOURCE POTENTIALS 9

Geomorphologic Capabilities – Hydro-Geological Mapping – Land Erosivity and Erodability Analysis – Soil Capability and Loss Assessment – Locational and Climatic Advantages – Settlements and Demographic Pressure Estimation – Urban and Commercial Market Potentials on Land

UNIT III POLICIES AND ISSUES 9

Land Holdings – Reserved and Restricted Lands – Hazard and Disaster Prone Areas – Land Acquisition - Land Use Policies – Land and Noxious Facilities – Legality and Community Participation – Conflicts of Interests

UNIT IV LAND USE MANAGEMENT 9

Classification of Land Uses – Rural Land Use Analysis – Urban Land Use Analysis – Municipal Lands and Open Spaces in Cities and Towns - Urban Land Use Planning Strategies and DCR - Agriculture and Forest Land Management – Recreational Lands – Waste Land Management – Wetland Management

UNIT V SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 9

Concept of Sustainability – Models of Sustainability and Participatory Development Models – Economic Uses and Trade-Off Principles – Land and Waste Management – Issues of Land Protection

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts involved assessment of land resources
- The policies and issues involved in management of land resources
- The concept of sustainability and its implementation in land resources management.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Modeling In Resource Management And Environment Through Geoinformatics, By H.S. Sharma And P.R. Binda,2007
2. Genesis, termination and succession in the life cycle of organizations: the, By M. Paul Brown, Institute of Public Administration of Canada

REFERENCES:

1. Basics of Geoinformatics, By Mario A. Gomarasca edition 2009
2. The A to Z of careers in South Africa 2008

GI8504 MICROWAVE REMOTE SENSING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart the knowledge in Microwave Remote Sensing and its application.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS AND ACTIVE SYSTEM 9

Introduction-Plane waves-Interference, Radar remote sensing - Radar basics- Antenna Systems -Real aperture radar - Radar frequency bands - SLAR Imaging Geometry, Resolution Concepts - Geometric Distortions, SAR – Concepts - Doppler principle & Processing. RADAR Interaction with earth surface- RADAR equation.

UNIT II MEASUREMENT AND DISCRIMINATION 9

Measurement and discrimination – sensors and target parameters- Surface Scattering – Dependence on Roughness - dependence on dielectric constant, Simple physical scattering models, Volume Scattering- Penetration depth - Volume scattering behavior of earth features, Speckle reduction.

UNIT III SPECIAL TOPICS 9

SAR Interferometry-Basics- Differential SAR Interferometry-applications polarimetry-Introduction - Polarization Ellipse - Polarization types –- Synthesis and signatures – Polarimetric parameters- Information extraction – Polarimetric Image Interpretation and applications. Altimetry - Principle – Frequency bands – Location Systems- missions, Scatterometry-Scatterometer types and calibration.

UNIT IV SAR SENSORS & APPLICATIONS OF RADAR 9

Airborne, Space borne – different platforms and sensors- History- ENVISAT, ASAR, ALOS/ PALSAR- RADARSAT missions.- SAR Data products and selection procedure - Applications in Agriculture- Forestry - Geology –Hydrology - Ice Studies - Landuse- landcover mapping – Ocean related studies.

UNIT V PASSIVE SYSTEM 9

Radiometry- Passive microwave sensing components - Blackbody radiation and Greybody radiation – Emissivity, Radiometers – Components - Brightness temperature - Antenna temperature - Power-temperature correspondence, passive microwave interaction with atmospheric constituents - Emission characteristics of various earth features – Data products and Applications - Passive missions-DMSP, TRMM, Aqua missions, AMSR-E.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The fundamentals of microwave remote sensing systems like SLAR, SAR and RAR
- The concepts of Interferometry, Polarimetry, Altimetry and Scatterometer

- Different satellite systems and sensors used in microwave remote sensing with their applications
- Concepts of passive microwave systems and applications

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Ulaby, F.T., Moore, R.K, Fung, A.K, Microwave Remote Sensing; active and passive, Vol. 1,2 and 3, Addison - Wesley publication company 2001
2. Floyd, M., Handerson and Anthony J.Lewis, Principles and application of Imaging RADAR, Manual of Remote Sensing, Third edition, Vol.2, ASPRS, John Wiley and Sons Inc., 1998

REFERENCE:

1. Woodhouse lain.H, Introduction to Microwave Remote Sensing Taylor & Francis 2005.

GI8505 SURVEY ADJUSTMENT L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart skills in survey calculation and adjustment to suit field conditions

UNIT I MEASUREMENT AND ERROR 9

Concepts of measurement and Error - Types of errors - Elementary concepts in probability - Reliability of measurement - significant figures - Error Propagation- linearisation - Multivariate distribution - Error ellipse- Weights and cofactors - Non-linear stochastic variables.

UNIT II THE CONCEPT OF ADJUSTMENT 9

Introduction - simple adjustment methods - Least squares method - Examples of least squares problems.

UNIT III LEAST SQUARES ADJUSTMENT 9

Techniques of least squares- concept of weight - least squares adjustment of indirect Observations - least squared adjustment of observations only- adjustment of Trisection.

UNIT IV ELEMENTARY PROBABILITY THEORY 9

Random events and probability - Random variables - continuous probability distributions-normal distribution - Expectation - measures of precision and accuracy - covariance and correlation, covariance, cofactor and weight matrices - Introduction to sampling.

UNIT V VARIANCE COVARIANCE PROPAGATION 9

Introduction - Derivation of the propagation laws - Examples - stepwise propagation-propagation of least squares - adjustment of indirect observations.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts of error, error distribution and error adjustment procedures
- The procedure involved in error adjustment using least square adjustment, elementary
- probability theory and variance covariance propagation

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Mikhail, E.M. and Gracie G., Analysis and adjustment of Survey measurements, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 2005
2. Paul.R.Wolf and Charles. D.Ghilani, Adjustment Computations -Statistics and least squares in surveying and GIS, John Wiley and sons inc., 1996.

REFERENCE:

1. Dr.B.C Punmia, Ashok. K.Jain, Arun .K. Jain, Surveying Vol III 15th Edition 2005

GI8551 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To introduce the fundamentals and components of Geographic Information System
- To provide details of spatial data structures and input, management and output processes.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS OF GIS 9

Introduction to GIS - Basic spatial concepts - Coordinate Systems - GIS and Information Systems – Definitions – History of GIS - Components of a GIS – Hardware, Software, Data, People, Methods – Proprietary and open source Software - Types of data – Spatial, Attribute data- types of attributes – scales/ levels of measurements.

UNIT II SPATIAL DATA MODELS 9

Database Structures – Relational, Object Oriented – Entities – ER diagram - data models - conceptual, logical and physical models - spatial data models – Raster Data Structures – Raster Data Compression - Vector Data Structures - Raster vs Vector Models- TIN and GRID data models.

UNIT III DATA INPUT AND TOPOLOGY 9

Scanner - Raster Data Input – Raster Data File Formats – Georeferencing – Vector Data Input –Digitiser – Datum Projection and reprojection -Coordinate Transformation – Topology - Adjacency, connectivity and containment – Topological Consistency – Non topological file formats - Attribute Data linking – Linking External Databases – GPS Data Integration

UNIT IV DATA QUALITY AND STANDARDS 9

Data quality - Basic aspects - completeness, logical consistency, positional accuracy, temporal accuracy, thematic accuracy and lineage – Metadata – GIS Standards – Interoperability - OGC - Spatial Data Infrastructure

UNIT V DATA MANAGEMENT AND OUTPUT 9

Import/Export – Data Management functions- Raster to Vector and Vector to Raster Conversion - Data Output - Map Compilation – Chart/Graphs – Multimedia – Enterprise Vs. Desktop GIS- distributed GIS.

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The basic concepts and components of GIS

- The techniques used for storage of spatial data and data compression
- The practices used for input, management and output of spatial data
- Concepts of spatial data quality and data standards

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Kang-Tsung Chang, Introduction to Geographic Information Systems, Mc-Graw Hill Publishing, 2nd Edition, 2011.
2. Ian Heywood, Sarah Cornelius, Steve Carver, Srinivasa Raju, "An Introduction Geographical Information Systems, Pearson Education, 2nd Edition, 2007.

REFERENCE:

1. C.P. Lo Albert K.W. Yeung, Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems, Prentice-Hall India Publishers, 2006

GI8511 DIGITAL IMAGE PROCESSING LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE :

- To familiarize the undergraduate level students in the regular Image Processing Software with respect to basic processing required to generate thematic maps from Satellite data.

EXERCISES:

1. Study of image file formats and organization
2. Enhancement of image
3. Filters & edge enhancement
4. Band rationing and NDVI
5. Principle Component Analysis (PCA)
6. Mosaic & subset
7. Geo-reference : Image to map & Image to Image
8. Training Set Generation & Analysis
9. Reprojection to different co-ordinate systems
10. Classification : Supervised & unsupervised
11. Accuracy Assessment
12. Classification improprement / Sub –pixel classification
13. Vector conversion and layer manipulation
14. Creation of cartographic elements and presentation
15. Map Layout preparation

TOTAL : 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Enhance satellite imagery through filtering, band ratioing, PCA etc
- Georeference and project satellite imagery
- Classify and assess accuracy of classification.

REFERENCE:

1. Richards, Remote sensing digital Image Analysis - An Introduction Springer -Verlag 1993.

GI8512 GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEM LABORATORY L T P C
0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE :

- To provide practical and hands on experience on Data Input, Data Management and Data Presentation capabilities of GIS

EXERCISES :

1. Data Input – Onscreen Digitisation – Creation of Point, Line and Polygon layers
2. Defining Projection, Datum and Coordinate System
3. Reprojection of Maps.
4. Attribute data input.
5. Measurement of Distance, Area
6. Coordinate Transformation
7. Tabular Data Analysis using SQL commands
8. Generating Charts from Tabular data
9. Linking External Database
10. Data Conversion – Vector to Raster
11. Data Conversion – Raster to Vector
12. Data Interchange – Conversion to interchange formats
13. Map Compilation for Point, Line and Polygon data
14. Map Joining and Edge Matching
15. Map Layout Design.

(P:60)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Create spatial database and nonspatial databases in GIS environment
- Analyse spatial database and generate reports, maps

REFERENCE:

1. C.P. Lo Albert K.W. Yeung, Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems, Prentice-Hall India Publishers, 2006

MG8653 PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT L T P C
3 0 0 3

AIM :

- To learn the different principles and techniques of management in planning, organizing, directing and controlling.

OBJECTIVES :

- To study the Evolution of Management
- To study the functions and principles of management
- To learn the application of the principles in an organization

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT AND ORGANIZATIONS 9

Definition of Management –Science or Art – Manager Vs Entrepreneur- types of managers- managerial roles and skills – Evolution of Management –Scientific, human relations , system and contingency approaches– Types of Business organization- Sole proprietorship, partnership, company-public and private sector enterprises- Organization culture and Environment – Current trends and issues in Management.

UNIT II PLANNING 9

Nature and purpose of planning – planning process – types of planning – objectives – setting objectives – policies – Planning premises – Strategic Management – Planning Tools and Techniques – Decision making steps and process.

UNIT III ORGANISING 9

Nature and purpose – Formal and informal organization – organization chart–organization structure – types – Line and staff authority – departmentalization – delegation of authority – centralization and decentralization –Job Design - Human Resource Management –HR Planning, Recruitment, selection, Training and Development, Performance Management , Career planning and management.

UNIT IV DIRECTING 9

Foundations of individual and group behaviour– motivation – motivation theories – motivational techniques – job satisfaction – job enrichment – leadership – types and theories of leadership – communication – process of communication – barrier in communication – effective communication –communication and IT.

UNIT V CONTROLLING 9

System and process of controlling –budgetary and non-budgetary control techniques – use of computers and IT in Management control – Productivity problems and management – control and performance – direct and preventive control – reporting.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Upon completion of the course, students will be able to have clear understanding of managerial functions like planning, organizing, staffing, leading & controlling and have same basic knowledge on international aspect of management

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Stephen P. Robbins & Mary Coulter, " Management", Prentice Hall (India)Pvt. Ltd., 10th Edition, 2009.
2. JAF Stoner, Freeman R.E and Daniel R Gilbert "Management", Pearson Education, 6th Edition, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. Stephen A. Robbins & David A. Decenzo & Mary Coulter, "Fundamentals of Management" Pearson Education, 7th Edition, 2011.
2. Robert Kreitner & Mamata Mohapatra, " Management", Biztantra, 2008.
3. Harold Koontz & Heinz Weihrich "Essentials of management" Tata McGraw Hill,1998.
4. Tripathy PC & Reddy PN, "Principles of Management", Tata Mcgraw Hill, 1999

GI8601 ADVANCED PHOTOGRAMMETRY L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the principle and concepts of Interior, Relative and Absolute Orientation for mapping using Stereoplotters and basics of Digital and Non-topographic photogrammetry

UNIT I AERIAL TRIANGULATION PRINCIPLES AND ADJUSTMENTS 9

Basic concepts of strips and blocks photographic aerial triangulation - Analog triangulation- Independent Model Triangulation - Strip formation, graphical strip adjustment-polynomial strip adjustment - Analytical aerial triangulation, adjustment of blocks of aerial photographs- Three-dimensional coordinate transformation.

UNIT II NON TOPOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAMMETRY 9

Applications - terrestrial cameras - stereometric cameras - horizontal and vertical angles from terrestrial photographs - Camera azimuth - analytical determination of horizontal position of a point from Photographic measurement - graphical method– use of plotting equipments - control consideration for terrestrial Photogrammetry - X-ray Photogrammetry.

UNIT III DIGITAL CAMERAS, SCANNERS & WORKSTATIONS 9

Representation of Images- Cameras – Technology of CCD- types of scanners- typical photogrametric Scanner – image Geometry & Radiometry – stereo viewing – stereo W/S requirements – Photogrametric functionalities- quality checks.

UNIT IV DIGITAL IMAGE HANDLING 9

Image Generation – epipology geometry - data Compressions – formats – Image pyramids-sub-band coding – scaline functions image matching Techniques – template, correlation – statistical - Geometry, texture based – decision theoretic methods – string matching – trees image measurements – single library.

UNIT V PHOTOGRAMETRIC PRODUCTS AND APPLICATIONS 9

DEM, DTM, DSM- Representation of DEM Generation from visible images – point matching – quality factors and checking – DEM correction – DSM generation – DTM characteristic features-relief characteristics- orthophoto generation – feature extraction – satellite stereo missions and products.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts and procedure involved in aerial triangulation
- The methods and applications of terrestrial photogrammetry
- The components and characteristics of digital cameras, scanners
- The techniques used for handling digital data and generation of DEM,DTM, orthophoto

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Image Based Modeling : Advanced 3D Modelling from Panoramas with Greg downing by reg downing ,Alex Alvarez ,2005
2. Wilfried Linder, Digital Photogrammetry, A Practical Course 3rd edition, 2009.

REFERENCES :

1. Paul. R Wolf, Bon A.DeWitt, Elements of Photogrammetry with application in GIS- McGraw Hill International Book Co., 3rd Edition, 2000
2. E.M.Mikhail, J.S.Bethel, J.C.McGlone, Introduction to Modern Photogrammetry, Wiley Publisher, 2001

3. Gollfried Konecny, Geoinformation: Remote Sensing, Photogrammetry and Geographical Information Systems, CRC Press, 1st Edition, 2002
4. American Society of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, 4th Edition

GI8602 OPEN SOURCE GIS L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- The open source options are for research and development. It helps the candidate to think creatively and independently in Geoinformatics project implementation. It also gives complete freedom to modify the software to suit the needs. The course exposes to major avenues of open source opportunities.

UNIT I BASICS FOR OPEN SOURCE IMPLEMENTATION 9

Open Source Software and Free ware W3C, WWW and Protocols – Software standards and open source GIS -OGC , GDAL and OSGeo, FOSS4G - Open source software for Desktop GIS and WEB mapping - Proprietary vs Open source - OGC Standards.

UNIT II OPEN SOURCE DEVLOPMENT ENVIRONMENT 9

Linux and Windows – Post gresSQL and Oracle Engines - C,C++, OOP and Java streams - GNU, SUN Solaris, Mosix – WAP and Android stack –Scripts and Macros.

UNIT III DESKTOP GIS WITH OPEN SOURCE GIS 9

View Graphics – Data exchanges- portability and interoperability – Raster handling and Image analysis – vector data management –Rater and vector analysis - 2D/3D vectors with topology, 3D Voxel, 2D Raster.

UNIT IV DATA BASE MANAGEMENT AND USER INTERFACE 9

Files vs Database - Distributed operations and Architecture – ODBC - Open source Database management tools- Database: Spatial and Attribute queries Spatial functions and Analysis – Map Server, Application Server and Data Base server concepts.

UNIT V OPEN SOFTWARE AND WEB MAPPING 9

Open Source Software : GRASS, QGIS, OSSIM, PostopesSQL and (R) Environment – WEB Mapping Architecture and components – WEB mapping servers- Thin clients in WEB mapping - WMS,WFS, WCS,WPS and other web services- Open Server standards.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand.

- Concepts and protocols used in Open Source GIS .
- Functionalities of Open Source GIS software in Desktop and Web based environments.
- The availability of various Open Source GIS software and their architecture.

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Mitchell T (2005) 'Web mapping illustrated', O'Reilly Media Inc., Sebastopol, Canada
2. Neteler M, Helena M (2008) 'Open source GIS: A GRASS GIS approach', 3rd edn, Springer, New York
3. Bill Kropla(2005) Beginning Map Server: Open Source GIS Development, A press(Springer Verlog) New york.

REFERENCE:

1. Peng, Z.R. and Tsou, M.H. (2003). Internet GIS: distributed geographic information services for the Internet and wireless networks. New York: John Wiley and Sons, New york.

GI8603 SPATIAL AND NETWORK ANALYSIS L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To provide exposure to Raster, Vector, Network and Geo-statistical Analysis Capabilities of GIS.

UNIT I RASTER ANALYSIS 9

Raster Data Exploration: Query Analysis - Local operations: Reclassification, Logical and Arithmetic Overlay operations- Map Algebra –Neighbourhood operations: Aggregation, Filtering – Extended Neighbourhood operations- Zonal Operations - Statistical Analysis – Cost-Distance Analysis-Least Cost Path.

UNIT II VECTOR ANALYSIS 9

Non-topological analysis: Attribute database query, Structured Query Language, Co-ordinate transformation, Summary Statistics, Calculation of Area, Perimeter and distance – Topological Analysis: Reclassification, Aggregation, Overlay analysis: Point-in-polygon, Line-in-Polygon, Polygon-on-Polygon: Clip, Erase, Identity, Union, Intersection – Proximity Analysis: Buffering

UNIT III NETWORK ANALYSIS 9

Network – Introduction - Network Data Model – Elements of Network - Building a Network database - Geocoding – Address Matching - Shortest Path in a Network – Time and Distance Based shortest path analysis – Driving Directions – Closest Facility Analysis – Catchment / Service Area Analysis-Location-Allocation Analysis.

UNIT IV SURFACE AND GEOSTATISTICAL ANALYSIS 9

Surface Data – Sources of X,Y, Z data – DEM, TIN – Terrain Analysis – Slope, Aspect, Viewshed, Watershed Analysis: Watershed boundary, Flow Direction, Flow Accumulation, Drainage Network, Spatial Interpolation: IDW, Spline, Kriging, Variogram.

UNIT V CUSTOMISATION, WEB GIS, MOBILE MAPPING 9

Customisation of GIS: Need, Uses, Scripting Languages –Embedded scripts – Use of C++, Java and Python in GIS - Web GIS: Web GIS Architecture, Advantages of Web GIS, Web applications- Mobile Mapping - Location Based Services and Applications

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Different tools available in GIS for analysis Raster and Vector data
- GIS functionalities to analysis network and surface data set
- The possibilities of customization of GIS
- The architecture of WebGIS and its applications
- Concept of recent techniques like mobile mapping and LBS

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Kang – tsung Chang, Introduction to Geographical Information System, 4th Ed., Tata McGraw Hill Edition, 2008.
2. Lo, C.P. and Yeung, Albert K.W., Concepts and Techniques of Geographic Information Systems Prentice Hall, 2002.

REFERENCES:

1. Michael N. DeMers, Fundamentals of geographic information systems, Wiley,2009
2. John Peter Wilson, The handbook of geographic information science, Blackwell Pub.,2008

HS8561	EMPLOYABILITY SKILLS	L T P C
	(Lab / Practical Course)	0 0 2 1

(Common to all branches of Fifth or Sixth Semester B.E / B.Tech programmes)

OBJECTIVES

- To enhance the employability skills of students with a special focus on Presentation skills, Group discussion skills and Interview skills
- To help them improve their soft skills, including report writing, necessary for the workplace situations

1. Making presentations – introducing oneself – introducing a topic – answering questions – individual presentation practice
2. Creating effective PPTs – presenting the visuals effectively
3. Using body language with awareness – gestures, facial expressions, etc.
4. Preparing job applications - writing covering letter and résumé
5. Applying for jobs online - email etiquette
6. Participating in group discussions – understanding group dynamics - brainstorming the topic
7. Training in soft skills - persuasive skills – sociability skills - questioning and clarifying skills – mock GD
8. Writing reports – collecting, analyzing and interpreting data – drafting the report
9. Attending job interviews – answering questions confidently
10. Interview etiquette – dress code – body language – mock interview

TOTAL : 30 PERIODS

Requirements for a class of 30 students

1. A PC or a lap top with one or two speakers
2. A Collar mike and a speaker
3. An LCD projector and a screen
4. CD's and DVD's on relevant topics
5. Individual chairs for conducting group discussions

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course learners should be able to

- Participate in conversations both formal and informal, attend phone calls and interviews successfully.
- Read different types of texts.
- Listen to, and understand foreign accents.

REFERENCES :

1. Dhanavel, S.P. 2010. English and Soft Skills. Hyderabad: Orient BlackSwan Ltd.
2. Corneilssen, Joep. How to Prepare for Group Discussion and Interview. New Delhi: Tata-McGraw-Hill, 2009.
3. D'Abreo, Desmond A. Group Discussion and Team Building. Mumbai: Better Yourself Books, 2004.
4. Ramesh, Gopalswamy, and Mahadevan Ramesh. The ACE of Soft Skills. New Delhi: Pearson, 2010.
5. Gulati, Sarvesh. Corporate Soft Skills. New Delhi: Rupa and Co. 2006.
6. Van Emden, Joan, and Lucinda Becker. Presentation Skills for Students. New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2004.

EXTENSIVE READERS :

1. Covey, Stephen R. The 7 Habits of Highly Effective People. New York: Free Press, 1989.
2. Bagchi, Subroto. The Professional. New Delhi: Penguin Books India, 2009.

WEB RESOURCES :

1. www.humanresources.about.com
2. www.careerride.com

GI8611 ADVANCED PHOTOGRAMMETRY LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE :

- To acquire knowledge about Interior, Relative and Absolute Orientation using Analog and Analytical Stereo plotters.

EXERCISES:

1. Digital Photogrammetric Workstation - Data input and Creation of Project
2. Image import - Image Enhancement
3. Control point editing
4. Camera Calibration - Automatic and Manual Interior Orientation
5. Orientation Management - Camera Calibration - Editing the Scheme point file
6. Imagery import - Relative Orientation - Absolute Orientation
7. ATM Adjustment - Automatic Point Measurement
8. DEM,DTM generation - Correction and Analysis, Mosaic & Feature extraction. Automatic Terrain Extraction
9. Editing the DTM
10. DTM Terrain analysis
11. Mosaic - Generating Orthophoto - Mosaic sheet cutting
12. Planimetric Mapping

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Produce Orthophoto, DTM from digital photographs using DPW
- Produce planimetric maps from stereomodels using DPW

REFERENCE :

1. Paul. R Wolf, Bon A.DeWitt, Elements of Photogrammetry with application in GIS- McGraw Hill International Book Co., 3rd Edition, 2000

GI8612 SAPATIAL AND NETWORK ANALYSIS LABORATORY L T P C

0 0 4 2

OBJECTIVE

- To experience the students in various Spatial and Network analysis of Spatial Data and develop problem-solving skills using GIS

EXERCISES:

I. Raster Analysis

- Classification and Reclassification
- Surface analysis
  - Slope ,Aspect, Hill Shade, Viewshed, Cut and Fill
- Distance
  - Straight-line, cost weighted, shortest path
- Map Algebra- Local, Neighbourhood and zonal functions.
- Raster Statistics

II. Vector Analysis

- Data Extraction
  - Split, Clip, Attribute Selection, Dissolve
- Overlay
  - Union, Intersection, Erase, Identity
- Proximity
  - Buffering
- Basic Statistics
  - Frequency and summary statistics- attribute analysis

III. Network Analysis

- Geocoding
  - Data preparation
  - Indexing
  - Address location searching
  - Address matching
- Networking
  - Data preparation
  - Short route analysis
  - Complex short route with turn data
  - Service area analysis
  - Closest facility

IV. Interpolation

- IDW, Spline, Kriging
- Watershed Deliniation

V. Customization

- Scripting/ embedded scripts
- Batch Processing
- Process Modeling

VI. Web GIS

- Demo on Mapserver / WMS, WFS, WCS and WEB server with spatial data viewing at the client in a network environment

TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to

- Analyse Raster and Vector data using various tools available in GIS
- Customize GIS environment writing simple scripts
- Appreciate use of WEB GIS in dissemination of spatial data sets.

REFERENCE:

1. Michael N. DeMers, Fundamentals of geographic information systems, Wiley, 2009

GI8613	SURVEY CAMP	L T P C
	(During V Semester Winter) (2 Weeks)	**- - - 2**

Two weeks Survey Camp will be conducted during winter in the following activities:

1. Triangulation
2. Trilateration and
3. Rectangulation

OUTCOMES:

- At the end of the course the student will be able to apply the surveying techniques in field to establish horizontal and vertical control network using modern surveying equipments.

GI8701 DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR RESOURCE MANAGEMENT L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To impart the knowledge of Expert Systems, fuzzy logic and operation research techniques for Geoinformatics Engineering.

UNIT I STRUCTURE 9

Definition – Features, needs, components – characteristics – players - Structure and phases of building ES – Types – Rule based, Frame based & Hybrid – Design, Planning, monitoring.

UNIT II KNOWLEDGE ACQUISITION 9

Knowledge Acquisition stages – Representation schemes, Rule, Semantic network, frames and logic – Inference Techniques – Types of Reasoning deductive, inductive, adductive, analogical and non-monotonic – conflict resolution - types of inference: forward and backward chaining - search techniques

UNIT III RULE BASED EXPERT SYSTEMS 9

Evolution – Architecture – Examples – backward and forward chaining - rules and meta rules – rule based systems – Case studies: MYCIN, PROSPECTOR

UNIT IV INEXACT REASONING 9

Bayesian theory, examples – Certainty theory: overview, uncertain evidence, rule inferencing - certainty factors – Fuzzy sets – Representation, hedges inference & fuzzy logic – Rule base for interpretation of RS data.

UNIT V OPERATION RESEARCH 9

Origin - Nature and significance - Models and Modeling – Applications and Scope - Problem formulation – structure and assumptions - standard form – Graphical solution – solution by simplex method – Sensitivity Analysis Duality – Formulations of Dual problem – Geoinformatics problems & solutions- use of AHP.

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The structure of knowledge based system and its implementation
- The concepts of rule based expert system and fuzzy based systems
- The scope and applications of operation research techniques in geoinformatics

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Peter Jackson, “Introduction to Expert systems”, Pearson Education, 2004.
2. Turban E., “Expert Systems and Applied Artificial Intelligence”, Macmillan, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. Donald A.Waterman., “A Guide to Expert systems”, Pearson Education, 2001.
2. Durkin.J., “Expert Systems Design and Development”, Prentice Hall, 1994
2. Dan.W.Patterson, “Introduction to Artificial Intelligence and Expert systems”, PrenticeHall, 2003.
3. Ermine.J.I, “Expert Systems: Theory and Practice”, Prentice Hall, 2003.

GI8702	DISASTER MITIGATION AND MANAGEMENT FOR GEOINFORMATICS ENGINEERS	L T P C 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To understand various technological options especially Remote Sensing and GIS in Disaster management.

UNIT I DISASTER PRINCIPLES 9

Basic concepts and principles - Hydrological and geological disasters, characteristics crisis and consequences - Role of Government administration, University research organization and NGO’s - International disaster assistance - Sharing technology and technical expertise.

UNIT II LONG TERM MITIGATION MEASURES 9

Needs and approach towards prevention - Principles and components of mitigation Disaster legislation and policy - Insurance - Cost effective analysis - Utilisation of resources -Training - Education - Public awareness - Roles of media.

UNIT III SAFETY RATING OF STRUCTURES 9

Slope stability of Ghat roads -Structural safety of Dams, Bridges, Hospitals, Industrial structures, - Disaster resistant structures - Low cost housing for disaster prone areas - Cyclone shelter projects and their implications - Reconstruction after disasters: Issues of practices.

UNIT IV SPACE SCIENCE INPUT IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT 9

Remote sensing in Hazard evaluation - Zonation - Risk assessment - Damage assessment- Land use planning and regulation for sustainable development –Communication satellite application- Network- Use of Internet - Warning system - Post disaster review - Case studies.

UNIT V EMERGENCY PLANNING USING SPATIAL AND NON-SPATIAL DATA 9

Information systems management - Spatial and non-spatial data bank creation - Operational emergency management - Vulnerability analysis of infrastructure and settlements - Predisaster and post disaster planning for relief operations - Potential of GIS application in development planning - Disaster management plan - Case studies.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts of disaster and disaster management
- Different techniques for analysis of disaster proneness and mitigation measures
- The use of spatial science in four folds of disaster management

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Bell, F.G. Geological Hazards: Their assessment, avoidance and mitigation. E & FN SPON Routledge, London. 1999.
2. David Alexander, Natural Disasters, UCL Press, London, Research Press, New Delhi, 1993.

REFERENCES :

1. Nick Carter. W. Disaster Management- A Disaster Manager's Handbook. Asian Development Bank, Philippines. 1991.
2. Mitigating Natural Disasters, Phenomena, Effects and options, A Manual for policy makers and planners, United Nations. New York,1991.
3. George G. Penelis and Andreas J. Kappos - Earthquake Resistant concrete Structures. E & FN SPAN, London, 1997.

GI8703 GEOINFORMATICS PROJECT DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To provide insights into the design aspects of geomatic Engineering projects. The candidate shall be exposed to geomatic project formulation, selection of design tools, input of assessment methods and critical information and management. The candidate also familiarize with styles of reporting.

UNIT I PROJECT FORMULATION 9

Geoinformatics Project Identification - Formulation - Reconnaissance Projects – Problem Solving Projects - Testing and Evaluation Projects - Integrated Management Projects – Project Components : Data. Resources, Hardware Software, Presentation and Communication

UNIT II GRAPHICAL DESIGN TOOLS 9

Flowcharts - Data Flow Diagrams (DFD) - ER Diagrams - Hierarchical Input, Output Charts - CPM and PERT Charts - Gnatt Charts - UML Coding and CASE Tools

UNIT III ASSESSMENT METHODS 9

Rapid Assessment Reports - Leopold and Ross Matrix - Overlay Analysis - Cost Benefit Analysis and Alternatives - Evaluation and Monitoring Formats - Accuracy and Safety Assessments

UNIT IV GEOMATIC INFORMATION MANAGEMENT 9

General Principles of Information Management (INFOSYS) - Information System Types – MIS, TPS. DSS - Geomatic Information Structure - Transaction Management - DSS in Geoinformatics

UNIT V DESIGNING REPORTS 9

Formats and Content of Geomatic Reports - Standards in Reporting - Picture File Formats and Standards - Compression Standards and Files - Web Reporting Standards - WFS and WCS - Functions and Standards - Scripts in Web Reporting (PHP, Jscript. Python , AJAX, Ruby RAIL etc..)

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Methods used for geomatics project formulation and implementation
- Principles associated with assessment of geomatics projects and information management
- Different ways to design and present geomatics project reports

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Clement Ogaja, Geoinformatics Engineering: A practical guide to project design, CRCPress 2010.
2. Barry F. Kavanagh, Geoinformatics, Prentice Hall 2002

REFERENCES:

1. Michael Plecta Garry Gray, Engineering Mechanics: Statistics Francesco Custanbo 2009.
2. Charles D Ghirani; Paul P.Woef (2011) Elementary Surveying : An Introduction to Geoinformatics 13th Ediction , Prentice Hall

GI8751 DIGITAL CADASTRE L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the students to the cadastral survey Methods and its applications in generation of Land information system. Cadastral surveys are those classes of land surveys which are executed for the purpose of systematically recording the land rights, producing register of land holdings or an inventory of land areas, land use and determine land tax.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

History of cadastral survey - Types of survey - Tax - Real Property – Legal cadastre -Graphical and Numerical Cadastre, Legal Characteristics of Records, Torrens System.

UNIT II METHODS OF SURVEYING 9

Cadastral Survey Methods - Steps in survey of a village - Instruments used for cadastral survey & mapping - Orthogonal, Polar survey methods - Boundary survey - Rectangulation - Calculation of area of Land- GPS and Total Station in Cadastral survey.

UNIT III MAINTENANCE AND MEASUREMENTS 9

Cadastral survey maintenance - Resurveys - Measurement of sub-division - Measurement of obstructed lines - Survey of urban areas - Control requirement for Urban survey use of Satellite Imagery in boundary fixing.

UNIT IV PHOTOGRAMMETRIC METHODS 9

Photogrammetry for cadastral surveying and mapping - Orthophoto map – Quality control measures - Organisation of cadastral offices – international scenario.

UNIT V MAPPING PROCEDURES AND LIS 9

Cadastral map reproduction - Map projection for cadastral maps – Conventional symbols -map - reproduction processes - Automated cadastral map, Management of Digital Cadastral. Creation of Land Information System. Integrating LIS –Land administration.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- The courses give the knowledge about Land Record System and computational procedure for modernization of the same.
- The students will be in position to understand the Government procedure in Land Record Management.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. James, M. Anderson and Edward N. Mikhail, Introduction to Surveying, McGraw Hill Book Co, 1985
2. Survey of India, Hand book of Topography 1971

REFERENCES:

1. Chain Survey and Land records Manuals I & II of Government of Tamil Nadu.
2. Alias Abdul Rahman, Siyka Zlatanova,Volker Coors, Innovations in 3D geo information systems
3. Kahmen & Faig, Surveying, Walter de Gruyter, Berlin, 1993.
4. Peter F. Dall, John D. MeLauglin, Land information management, Oxford Press.1988

GI8711 CREATIVE AND INNOVATIVE PROJECT L T P C
0 0 3 2

OBJECTIVES

- To acquire knowledge about the various tasks involved in a real time project and to train the students to complete the project in comprehensive manner in the area of Geoinformatics Engineering.
- To familiarize the graduate with project design principles so as to inculcate confidence and to provide skills in undertaking Geomatic projects.

STRATEGY:

The students shall be divided into groups with not more than 4 persons in each group. All the groups will be monitored by the assigned guide. The students instructor will identify a project related to Geoinformatics Engineering and will divide the project into 12 to 15 tasks. In each class of 4 hours duration, students shall have to complete one task in the laboratory itself under the supervision of the guide/instructor.

For continuous assessment, 75% weightage may be given(i.e., for report submission and model oral test) and 25% weightage may be given for the end semester evaluation. The end semester evaluation by presentation only and done by a panel of three faculty members including the course co-ordinator and guide.

(P:60)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

GI8712	INDUSTRIAL TRAINING (During VI Semester Summer) (4 Weeks)	L T P C 0 0 0 2

OBJECTIVES:

- To train the Geoinformatics Students for the Industry so as tt-.e Students shall gain confidence in handling Practical Problems in Geoinformatics Engineering Task.
- The Student can gain skills in the related training institute both by observation and involving Practical work experience.

THE STRATEGY:

a) The Student individually contact the organizations involved in Geoinformatics Activities with the help of the Coordinator and fix the training period and Type of Training.

b) The Students shall be evaluated on the basis of 1) Dairy 2) Training Report 3) Viva-Voce Examination.

The evaluation committee consists of (1) Coordinator (2) Staff Member (3) Expert Member

c) The Student maintain the day wise work diary while undergoing the training and get it endorsed by the supervising officer : it shall be submitted as part of evaluation

THE REPORT:

a) The Student prepares the document for the individual training following the principles of documentation standards with necessary flowcharts, diagrams, photographs and other details as the case may be. The document will be part of evaluation

b) The Student shall enclose a certificate duly signed from the Supervising Officer of the Place of Training and Coordinating Faculty

c) The Viva-Voce Examination shall be part of evaluation

(P:60)TOTAL: 60 PERIODS

GI8811	PROJECT WORK	L T P C 0 0 12 6

OBJECTIVES:

- The focus on project work is to enable the students to work individually or as a group of not more than four members on a project involving comprehension of their skills either on experimental or application studies related to Geoinformatics implementation. If more than one student is involved, the project shall be divided into part I, Part II etc, and each student has to concentrate in one of the parts. The group project may be on (i) one problem and segments of results or (ii) one problem solution (methodology) and different applications.

- Every project work shall have a guide who is a member of the faculty of the University. Twelve periods per week shall be allotted in the Time Table and the time shall be utilized by the students to receive directions from the guide, library reading, laboratory work, computer analysis or field work and to present the progress made in the project. The student shall maintain a weekly progress chart and attach the same in the report along with the signature of the guide.

Each student shall finally produce a comprehensive report covering background information, literature survey, problem statement, methodology, project work details, results and conclusions. This final report shall be typewritten form as specified in the guidelines. The report shall follow the guidelines for format, structure, text size, number of pages and other style manual standards prescribe by the University.

The continuous assessment and semester evaluation may be carried out as specified in the guidelines to be issued from time to time.

GI8001 2D AND 3D SURFACE MODELLING L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To provide exposure to Surface Data in 2D and 3D and the analytical capabilities.

UNIT I TOPOGRAPHIC SURFACE DATA FORMAT AND SOURCES 9

Sources of Topographic Data - X.Y.Z data - Ground Survey Methods, Airborne Laser Scanner Data. GPS Data, Photogrammetry, Stereo Satellite Images, Space based Altimeters: Radar and LiDAR, Interferrometric Sources, SRTM, Topographic Maps - Comparison of various sources of Topographic Data - Methods of Representing Topographic Data - Digital Elevation Models, TIN Model, Contours.

UNIT II 2D - LAND SURFACE MODELLING 9

Geomorphometry - Conceptual and Digital Models of Land Surface - Various Methods of OEM Production - Land Surface Parameters: Local and Regional Parameters, Error analysis: Reducing errors in OEM, Reduction of errors in parameters and objects. Uncertainity in OEM, Geostatistical Analysis of errors in DEM. error Propagation

UNIT III APPLICATIONS OF 2D LAND SURFACES 9

Applications of OEM, TIN and other surface Data - Hydrological Applications: Flow Algorithm and Flow Direction. Topo-Climatological Applications. Landform elements Applications. Meterological Applications. Landslide susceptibility applications - Landscape Mapping and Modelling Application - case studies

UNIT IV 3D SURFACE ANALYSIS 9

3D Array - Octree and 3D TIN - constructive solid geometry (CSG) - 3d TIN tessellations - 3D distance transformation and voronoi tessellation - 3D visualization and editing - 3D web GIS - 3D application in Flood modeling, urban engineering and climatic system analysis - shading and illumination - 3D and animation.

UNIT V VISUALISATION OF2D AND 3D SURFACES 9

Visualisation of 2D and 3D surfaces - Software used for Visualisation: Proprietary GIS s/w, SAGA. Landserf, MicroDEM. VRML and Java for interactive 3D visualization - 3D City Models WEB 3D GIS

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The intricacies of implementation textbook knowledge into practice
- The concepts of developments and implementation of new techniques in geomatics

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Tomislav Hengl, Hannes L Reuter, Geomorphometry-Concepts, Software and Applications. Developments in Soil Science, Volume 33, Elsevier, 2009
2. Rudiger Mach. Peter Petschek, Visualization of Digital Terrain and Landscape Data: A Manual. springer 2007.

GI8002 ADVANCED SURVEY ADJUSTMENT L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To impart advanced skills in survey adjustment to suit field conditions

UNIT I PRE ANALYSIS OF SURVEY MEASUREMENTS 9

Pre analysis procedure- Horizontal angle measurement with theodolite- Distance measurement by EDM - elevation difference by Direct leveling - Survey tolerances.

UNIT II STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF SURVEY MEASUREMENTS 9

Samples and statistics - The Chi-square distribution - the t-student distribution – common sample statistics - estimation of mean and varianc - Confident interval for the mean and variance - statistical testing-Test or the mean of probability distribution - Test of the variance of a probability distribution. Bivariate normal distribution.

UNIT III GENERAL LEAST SQUARES ADJUSTMENT 9

Introduction - Derivation - Precision estimation of special cases - Application of least squares adjustment in GIS and GPS.

UNIT IV APPLICATION IN PLANE COORDINATE SURVEYS 9

Introduction- the distance condition and its linearization- azimuth condition and its linearization - angle condition and its linearization - position fixing by Distance - Two parameter similarity transformation - Four parameter similarity Transformation.

UNIT V SPECIAL SUBJECTS OF STATISTICS 9

Theory of prediction and filtering - sequential adjustment (static and Kinematic Kalman-filter) Application of Kalman-filter in Geodesy; Goodness of fit - Test of any distribution.

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Advancements in adjustments survey measurements using statistics analysis and least square adjustment procedure
- Concepts for adjustment and prediction of geodetic variables

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Mikhail, E.M. and Gracie.G. Analysis and adjustment of Survey measurements, Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York., 2005.
2. Paul.R.Wolf and Charles. D.Ghilani Adjustment Computations -Statistics and least squares in surveying and GIS, Jhon Wiley and sons inc., 2004.

REFERENCE :

1. Surveying Vol III Dr.B.C.Punmia, Ashok K Jain, Arun K Jain 15th edition 2005

GI8003 AIRBORNE LASER TERRAIN MAPPING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To introduce the concepts of Space Borne, Air Borne, Terrestrial and Bathymetric LASER Scanners for Topographic and Bathymetric Mapping

UNIT I SPACE BORNE RADAR AND LIDAR ALTIMETER 9

Principle and Properties of LASER- Range Finder, DIAL and Doppler LiDAR - Platforms: Terrestrial, Airborne and Space borne LiDAR – Space Borne LiDAR Missions – Space Borne Radar Altimeter for mapping Sea Surface Topography – Space Borne Laser Altimeter and Applications

UNIT II AIRBORNE LASER SCANNERS 9

Airborne Topographic Laser Scanner – Ranging Principle – Pulse Laser and Continuous Wave Laser – First Return and Last Return – Ellipsoidal and Geoidal Height - Typical parameters of a Airborne Laser Scanner (ALS) – Specifications of Commercial ALS – Various Application Domains of ALS - Merits of ALS in comparison to Levelling, GPS leveling, Photogrammetry and Interferrometry - Components of ALS - GPS, IMU, LASER Scanner, Imaging Device, Hardware and Software

UNIT III DATA ACQUISITION AND PRE PROCESSING 9

Various Scanning Mechanism – Synchronization of GPS, IMU and ALS Data - Reflectivity of terrain objects – Laser Classification – Class I to Class IV Laser – Eye Safety - Flight Planning – Determination of various data acquisition parameters – Swath Width, Point Density, No. of Strips, Area Covered, Point Spacing - Data Processing – Determination of flight trajectory - LIDAR data formats.

UNIT IV POST PROCESSING AND APPLICATIONS 9

Post Processing – Geo location of Laser Foot Prints – Various Co-ordinate Transformations involved - Strip Adjustment - Filtering - Ground Point filtering – Digital Elevation Model - Error Sources - Overview of LIDAR Applications in various domains - 3D city models – Corridor Mapping Applications – Forestry Applications - Feature extraction, Ortho images.

UNIT V TERRESTRIAL AND BATHYMETRIC LASER SCANNERS 9

Terrestrial Laser Scanners(TLS) – Working Principle – Commercial TLS Specifications – Bathymetric Laser Scanners (BLS) – Working Principle of BLS – Depth of Penetration of BLS – Applications of TLS and BLS

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Concepts of ALTM and working principle
- Available types of ATLM sensors and components of ALTM system
- Process of data acquisition, data processing and possible applications
- The fundamentals of terrestrial and bathymetric scanners and their applications

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Jie Shan and Charles K. Toth, Topographic Laser Ranging and Scanning - Principles And Processing, CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2009
2. George Vosselman, Airborne and Terrestrial Laser Scanning, Taylor & Francis, 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Zhilin Li, Qing Zhu, Chris Gold, Digital terrain modeling: principles and methodology, CRC Press, 2005
2. ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, Special Issue on Airborne Laser Scanning and Mapping, Volume 54, Issue 2-3, July 1999
3. Roger Read and Ron Graham, Manual of Aerial Survey: Primary Data Acquisition, Whittles Publishing, 2002.

GI8004 CLOSE RANGE PHOTOGRAMMETRY L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE:

- To focuss how the terrestrial objects can be mapped by taking photographs.
- To study not only in engineering aspects but also in the Medicine, Forensic applications.

UNIT I NON-TOPOGRAPHIC PHOTOGRAMMETRY 9

Introduction - Origin - basic Geometric concepts - Data acquisition - Camera systems – Metric - Non metric cameras - Analytic data reduction - Collinearity adjustment - Direct linear transformation - coordinate transformation - acquisition of digital imagery and processing - software modules for processing the data

UNIT II STRUCTURAL STUDIES 9

Structural research: Deformation studies of deflection, buckling, - Advantages and disadvantages, Dam deformation, structural movement, Pavement yield. Hydraulic studies: Pipe surface roughness, shifting sand-bank, shoreline feature and coastal currents, experimental fluid mechanics.

UNIT III MEDICINE 9

Monocular and binocular health studies, X-ray Photogrammetry, surface area and volume patients by Photogrammetry - merits over usual methods. Postural analysis - historical use of Photogrammetric methods - Study of body alignment and rate of body mechanics, remedial measures, advantages - Bio stereometrics.

UNIT IV INDUSTRIAL PHOTOGRAMMETRY 9

Data acquisition systems - data reduction - deformation of engineering structures - pipe systems - measuring communication antennas - tunnel surveys - cooling towers and other applications - Applications in automobile industry - Architecture application: Drawing of details, monuments preservation and archaeological applications.

UNIT V CRIMINOLOGY 9

Single and stereo photographs for forensic studies, investigation of criminal cases by black&white, ultra-violet, infrared and colour Photogrammetry, examples. Use of stereometric camera for crime detection, accident investigations. Mono or stereo camera for investigation. Anthropometry - Under water Photogrammetry - Electron microscopy, Hologrammetry - Moire topography - systems and applications - emerging trend.

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The principles of terrestrial and close range photogrammetry
- The possible application of terrestrial and close range photogrammetry in medicine, structural analysis, criminology and industries

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Atkinson, Development in Close Range Photogrammetry-I, Development series 1988
2. Bandekar, J.,Photogrammetric surveys of monuments and sites, North Holland Publishing Co., American Elsevier Publishing Co., 1975

REFERENCE:

1. Karara, H.M., Non topographic Photogrammetry, Second Edition 1989, American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing.

GI8005 DIGITAL CARTOGRAPHY L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To gain knowledge and practice the art, science and technology of digital cartography for designing, visualization and communication of Maps and other Cartographic products using computing and information technology.
- To gain skills in the use of cartographic and GIS software, algorithms and hardware.

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

Cartographic Products and Map automation – logics in digital map design – infra-structures, tools and functions in automated mapping – map layout, multiple maps, color and patterns in digital mapping – human perception of static, multi-media and animated maps.

UNIT II DATA CAPTURE AND REPRESENTATION 9

Spatial data capture in raster and vector formats – texture data capture / creation – non-spatial data loggers and attributes – metadata design - data classes and graphics for metadata – graphics and maps – storage, warehousing and mining for automated mapping – graphic formats for visualization, communication and printing – compressions and standards.

UNIT III DIGITAL MAP DESIGN 9

Selection of point, line and pattern symbols – simple and multivariate maps – information abstraction and maps –scientific and artistic design principles – designing dynamics – time representation and animation – animated and multimedia maps – representing processes – 3D graphical designs and maps.

UNIT IV GEOVISUALIZATION 9

Flat maps and raised maps – terrain visualization – visualization of uncertainty – flow maps – virtual maps – simulated maps – mobile information and mobile maps – web mapping – widgets/dashboard

UNIT V DIGITAL MAP MODELING 9

Map generalization – geo-statistics in generalization, and quantitative mapping – digital classification – contiguity and hierarchy in mapping – map models

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concept of digital mapping and automated mapping
- Theprinciples involved in data collection and cartographic design of digital maps
- The concepts of geovisulisation and map modelling

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Robert G Cromley, Principles of Digital Cartography, Prentice hall, 1992
2. Word, Clifford H and C peter kerer (Edr) 1996 Cartigraphic Designs-theoretical and practical perspective, John wiley & sones, chichester.

REFERENCES:

1. Menno Jan Kraak & Ferjan Ormeling, Cartography Visualization of Geospatial Data, Second Edition, Pearson Education, 2004
2. Jobst, Markus, "Presentation in Digital Cartography 2010.
3. Ruas, dnme," Advances in Cartography and GI Science," Vol 1,2011
4. Lindur,Wilfried," Digital Photogrammetry "2009 Springer

GI8006 ENVIRONMENTAL GEOINFORMATICS L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- The objective of this course is to expose the students to the applications of Remote Sensing and GIS for water quality assessment, soil degradation assessment and monitoring pollution.

UNIT I WATER AND THE ENVIRONMENT 9

Sources and demands of water - Characteristics of water- Point and non-point sources of ater pollution - Spectral responses of clear and contaminated water - chlorophyll- Remote Sensing of Water quality assessment - Classification of water quality for various purposes, Sampling procedure, quality analysis, Data base creation and quality modeling using GIS. Database Creation and designing water supply network, sewerage network using GIS. Runoff estimation- flood prediction modeling.

UNIT II SOIL CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT 9

Taxonomical classification of soils, sampling, soil survey interpretation and mapping, impact of agricultural and industrial activity on soil properties. Formation of Soils- land forms- soil erosion-factors influencing soil erosion, soil contamination- distribution and accumulation of contaminants such as toxic metals, synthetic chemicals in soil- mining pollution- methods of conservation- afforestation- EMR responses with contaminated soil - modeling soil characteristics using satellite data-soil degradation assessment using Remote Sensing and GIS- Land reclamation.

UNIT III ECOLOGY AND ECOSYSTEM 9

Conservation and resource management - spectral reflectance from vegetated surface - Stress monitoring - Land cover and Land use mapping - forest conservation - Biodiversity-biomonitoring of the environment and Remote Sensing - wild life studies - Revenue management-environment and ecological concerns- Resource development in remote areas- Impacts of anthropogenic activity- Solid Waste management, Design of collection network using GIS.

UNIT IV SENSORS AND DATA FOR ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING 9

Sensors for environmental monitoring - sensors - LIDARS- LASER Remote Sensing -visible and outside visible wave length -absorption spectrometers - selection of ground truthsites-sea truth observation - Radar techniques for sensing ocean surface - thermal measurements- application of remote sensing for oil slicks mapping - Chlorophyll detection - Fisheries resources - Coastal marine studies - determination of temperature and sea state.

UNIT V AIR POLLUTION AND GLOBAL CLIMATOLOGY 9

Air Pollutants- Dispersion modeling -Air quality monitoring - case studies -climatology - emissivity characteristics- measurements of atmospheric temperature – composition - constituent distribution and concentration- wind flows and air circulation – Hurricane tracking - meteorological satellite systems.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to appreciate

- The possible applications of Remote Sensing and GIS in water quality, soil conservation and ecology
- The availability various remote sensing sensors for acquiring environmental datasets
- The use of satellite remote sensing in climatology and air pollution studies

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Andrew N. Rencz, Manual of Remote Sensing: Remote Sensing for Natural Resource Management and Environmental Monitoring, John Wiley & Sons Inc, April 2004.
2. Baretl, E.C. and Culis I.F. Introduction to Environmental Remote Sensing, Second edition, Chapman and Hall, New York, 1993.

REFERENCE :

1. Lintz, J.and Simonent,D.S.Remote sensing of environment Addision Wesley,Rading mars, 1976.

GI8007 ERROR ANALYSIS AND DATA SECURITY L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To provide knowledge of uncertainity in handling geospatial data. Uncertainity exists in terms of data capture, positional accuracy, surface modeling and spatial modeling.
- To familiarize errors due to uncertainity and also mathematical foundations of errors including quality control

UNIT I UNCERTIANITY 9

Concept of uncertainty – concept of error – dimension of global data- Spatial data quality- Measurement of uncertainty – Spatial data capture uncertainity- uncertainty in Spatial Analysis

UNIT II MATHEMATICAL FOUNDATIONS 9

Geo Statistical Data and Lattice – Probability and Distribution function- shafer themes of evidence for spatial data – fuzzy logic – rough sets- information theory and entrophy

UNIT III POSITIONAL AND ATTRIBUTE UNCERTAINTY 9

Existing, positional error models – Distribution Model for line - curves and Polygons uncertainty – attribute uncertainties and models – Sensitivity Analysis – integrated positional and attribute modeling.

UNIT IV UNCERTANITIES N SPATIAL MODELLING AND SPATIAL ANLAYSIS 9

Topology – topological relations – surface modeling and errors- TIN and Grid DEM- overlay Analysis and polygons – Buffer Analysis – simplification of objects and errors.

UNIT V QUALITY CONTROL AND SECURITY 9

Quality control for Cadastral data - quality and object – based data – quality and field based data – DEM and interpolation – Meta data- Quality – data security.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts of error, uncertainty and their measurement
- Mathematics basics required for quantification of uncertainty in mapping and modeling
- Concept of quality control procedures for spatial data quality and security

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Wenzhong Shi, (2010), Principles of Modeling Uncertainties in Spatial Data and Spatial Analysis, CRC Press, Coca Rat
2. Abdul-Rahman. A and M.Pilouk, (2008),Spatial Data Modelling for 3D GIS, Springer-Verlag, Berlin

REFERENCES:

1. An Introduction to Error analysis ; the study of uncertainty in physical measurements by John Robert Taylor, 2nd edition
2. Error Correcting coding and security for data networks- Analysis of super channel concept G, Kabatiansky, EKrouke, S.Semenov-John Wiley & sons.

GI8008 GEOINFORMATICS FOR CLIMATIC CHANGE STUDIES L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To address the climate as dynamical systems is the main objective of the course.
- To focuss both historical, archaeological and anthropogenic evidences of climatic change.
- Special emphasis is given for hazard assessment and climatic change models

UNIT I BASICS OF CLIMATIC CHANGE 9

Concepts of climatic cycles and long term changes – earth orbital variations – solar flares and outputs – magnetic and force fields – earth movements and energy release – ocean variability and periodic cycles –impacts of earthquakes and volcanoes.

UNIT II THROPOGENIC IMPACTS 9

Anthropogenic impacts- agriculture and impacts - industries and pollutions – urbanization – vehicles, transport and fossil fuels - chemicals, synthetics, solid wastes and gas outputs – municipal wastes

UNIT III CHANGE ASSESSMENT 9

Historical evidences – archeological evidences – indicators of vegetation: species limits, pollens, tree rings and fossils – temperature and precipitation trends – evidences from terrain evaluation – ice and glacier changes – sea- level assessments – under water assessments – sediment analysis

UNIT IV CHANGE HAZARDS 9

Global warming and impacts – carbon gas build up – possible land use changes – land productivity and livelihood changes – forest fires and wild life – impacts on water bodies – floods and droughts – human health impacts-Change Management: Use of renewable energy– land use adaptation - planning disaster mitigation

UNIT V CLIMATE CHANGE MODELS 9

Climate change Models – RCM –GCM-Ozone depletion – greenhouse gas carbon-sequestration-IPCC and Indian scenario

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts of climate change and effects of anthropogenic impacts
- The methods for analysis of climate change and corresponding hazards
- The methods and models available for prediction of future scenarios

TEXTBOOKS:

1. William James Burroughs , Climate change : A multi disciplinary Approach 2007
2. Jane Mc Adam ," Climate change and Displacement Multi disciplinary Perspectines"2010

REFERENCES:

1. Richard Somerville'" the forgiving Air: understanding Environmental change, II Edition.
2. Heidi cullen, The weather of the future; heat waves, extreme storms, and other scenes from a climate changed planet.
3. Stephen H Schneider, "Science as a contact sport inside the battle to save earth's climate.
4. James Hoggan Climate cover up; the crusate to Deny global warming.

GI8009	GEOINFORMATICS FOR HYDROLOGY AND WATER RESOURCES ENGINEERING	L T P C 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To impart knowledge in various applications of hydrology and water resources using Geomatic technology.

UNIT I HYDROLOGIC COMPONENTS 9

Hydrologic cycle - estimation of various components – clouds - rainfall – runoff – evaporation – transpiration – evapo-transpiration – interception – depression storage - Spectral properties of water.

UNIT II SURFACE WATER MODELLING 9

Drainage basin – Delineation and codification of watershed - Morphometric analysis – Hydrological Modelling – Rainfall – runoff modelling – USDA-SCS-CN Method – Urban Hydrology – LiDAR Mapping for Urban area – Impact of Climate change on Hydrological modeling - Water quality mapping and monitoring – Correlation model for pollution detection.

UNIT III RISK AND DAMAGE ASSESSMENT 9

Mapping of snow covered area – Snow melt runoff – glacier runoff modelling – flood forecasting – Flood Risk Zoning - Flood damage assessment – Flood Modelling - Early warning system for flood mitigation – drought – types – assessment of droughts and mitigation - water harvesting structures

UNIT IV GROUND WATER MODELLING 9

Origin – classification and properties of aquifer – ground water potential identification – surface indicators – aquifer parameters – hydrologic budgeting – different types of ground water models – mathematical modelling of ground water system - seawater intrusion – interfacing GIS with ground water model - artificial recharge of ground water

UNIT V IRRIGATION AND WATERSHED MANAGEMENT 9

Project investigation, implementation, maintenance stage – location of storage/diversion works – capacity curve generation – hydro-economic conjunctive use model – impact of climate and land use change on drainage basin – sediment yield - modelling of reservoir siltation – prioritization of watersheds – watershed modelling for sustainable development.

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The components of hydrologic system and their measurement through remote sensing systems
- The techniques useful for assessment of Risk and Damage due to water related disasters using remote sensing and GIS
- The modeling tools for ground water flow modeling .Assess the irrigation water requirement and watershed management through intervention of remote sensing and GIS tools

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Dr.David Maidment and Dr.Dean Djokic, Hydologic and hydraulic modeling support with GIS, ESRI press New York - 2000.
2. Gert A.Schulitz . Edwin T. Engman, Remote Sensing in hydrology and Water Management,Springer-verlay Barlin Heilelberg Germany - 2000.

REFERENCES :

1. Hopkinson C, Pietroniro A, Poneroy J 2008 hydrosan Aiborne Laser Mapping of hydrological features and Resources Environment.
2. Michael Good child, Bradley O parks, Louis T Steyart 1993 " Environmental modeling with GIS
3. Baxter Enieux," Distributed hydrologic modeling using GIS, 2004

GI8010	GEOINFORMATICS FOR OCEAN ENGINEERING AND COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT	L T P C 3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE

- To familiarize the students about the basics and Geomatic applications in the field of ocean Engineering and Coastal Management

UNIT I OCEAN ENGINEERING 9

Coastal processes – Oceanic circulation – Upwelling and sinking – Waves – Wave Characteristics – Wave generated currents – Catastrophic waves – Wave-current interactions – Tides – Tidal forces – Littoral drift – Numerical models of hydro dynamics and sediment transport – Bathymetry – Navigational Charts.

UNIT II OCEANOGRAPHY AND NUMERICAL MODELLING 9

Physical properties of sea water – chemistry of sea water – Biological parameters – Oceanographic instruments – collection of water samples – current measuring devices – deep sea coring devices – Numerical modelling of ocean – Navier stokes equation – Tsunami propagation and run up.

UNIT III COASTAL DYNAMICS 9

Coastal Hydrodynamics - Estuarian dynamics – Hydrodynamics of pollution dispersion – Modelling of suspended sediments – Coastal erosion – Shore line change dynamics – Coastal protection works – Design of Breakwater

UNIT IV GEOMATIC OCEANOGRAPHY 9

Satellite sensors for Ocean and coastal applications – Chlorophyll and suspended sediment estimation – Satellite altimetry – Physical – Biological interactions – Eddy kinetic energy – Retrieval of physical parameters – sea surface roughness – sea surface temperature – significant wave height – wind speed and direction – Ocean circulation – Tidal variations – sea level rise – coastal bathymetry.

UNIT V COSTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT 9

Introduction – major issues/ problems – Thematic maps on coastal resources – wetland classification – mapping of shore line changes – coastal interactions -coastal regulation zone mapping – creation of CZIS – ICZM model concepts and case studies – resolving conflict onresources utilization – coastal aquifer modelling.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The basics of Ocean processes and characteristics of Ocean parameters
- The concepts of ocean dynamics and design of appropriate structures
- The use of remote sensing sensors for mapping and modeling oceanic processes and Coastal Zone management

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Vasilis D. Valavanis, GIS in oceanography & Fisheries, Taylor & Francis London & New York, 2002
2. Alasdair J.Edward, Remote Sensing Handbook for Tropical Coastal Management, UNESCO publishing, 2000.

REFERENCES :

1. Grant Gross,M., Oceangraphy, Merrill Publishing company, Columbus, U.S.A., 2002.
2. Karsten Manager, Shoreline Management Guidelines, DHI Water & Environment, Denmark, 2004.
3. Dean, R.G. nd Dalrymple, R.A., Coastal Process with Engineering Application, Cambridge University press, Cambridge, 2006.
4. Paul D.Kumar, Beach process and sedimentation. Prentice - Hall Inc., New Jersey, 2002.

GI8011 GEOINFORMATICS FOR RISK MANAGEMENT L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To introduce the concept of Risk Management and to analyse the role of Geoinformatics in risk management.

UNIT I NATURAL HAZARDS 9

Introduction – Definition: Risk and Vulnerability, Hazard, Disaster - Natural Hazards – Cyclones, Floods, Droughts, Earthquakes, Tsunami, Landslides, Volcanoes, Forest Fire – Global and Regional Distribution of Natural Hazards – Single and Multi Hazard.

UNIT II GEOMATIC DATA SOURCES 9

Need for Geographic Information – Multi-Scale Requirements for hazard analysis - Temporal data: Temporal Resolution Requirement – Off-nadir capability of various sensors – Spatial Resolution Requirement: Optical and Mircorwave spectrum suitability for various hazards – Global Mapping Agencies of hazards

UNIT III HAZARD MODELLING 9

Hazard Profiles: Type of Hazard, Frequency, Magnitude, Seasonal Pattern, Location and Spatial Extent, Duration, Speed of onset - Hazard Models – Types : Dynamic, Combination, Deterministic and Probabilistic Models – HAZUS-MH Model – Assessing Hazard Models: Quality, Timeliness, Accuracy and Completeness- Case Studies.

UNIT IV RISK ANALYSIS 9

Risk – Quantitative analysis of risk – Qualitative representation of consequence – Use of Historical data in risk assessment – Issues in Risk Analysis: Changes in Disaster frequency, data availability and depth of analysis – Uncertainty: Relative ranking of risk – Acceptability of Risk: Personal, Social/Political and Economic – Vulnerability: Social, Economic and Ecological Vulnerability – Indicators for Measuring Vulnerability

UNIT V RISK MANAGEMENT 9

Hazard Risk Management (HRM) – Framework for HRM – Components of HRM Process : Establishing Context, Identification of Hazards, Assessment of Hazard Risk, Hazard Risk Sorting, Analysis of Hazard Risk and Prioritization of Hazard Risk- Disaster Resilient Communities

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Concepts of Risk, Hazard and various types of hazards
- Characteristics of remote sensing tools for hazard mapping and modeling
- Applications of remote sensing in Risk Analysis and Management

TEXTBOOKS:

1. John C. Pine, Natural Hazards Analysis, CRC Press, 2005
2. Peter van Oosterom, Sisi Zlatanova, Elfriede Fendel, Geo-information for Disaster Management, 2005, ISBN 3-540-24988-5, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, New York

REFERENCE:

1. Gerard Brugnot, Spatial Management of Risks, ISTE Ltd and John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 2008

GI8012 HEALTH GIS L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- The course is on geospatial analysis methods in health and to the kinds of problems for which these methods are appropriate. The course is appropriate as an elective for those who may have no background in human sciences but who have fair knowledge in RS and GIS and interested in questions of the health of populations in geographic context.

UNIT I MAPPING DISEASE ECOLOGY 9

Disease types and causes — environmental and social factors — genetic and chronic aspects — gender and occupational bias — time and space factors in disease distribution — life cycle, statistical curves and modelling — hazards, disasters, accidents and health.

UNIT II GEOSPATIAL DATA FRAMEWORK 9

Disease records and georeferencing — birth, movements and permanency — individuals, families and communities - problems of address coding and digitization — the privacy of records — risk and vulnerability — short term and long term trends — resurgence — historical records and reliability.

UNIT III DISEASE MAPPING 9

Spatial patterns of disease — mapping causal factors - endemic and epidemic zonation - tests for spatial clustering and fragmentation - applications of RS and GIS in disease mapping — deterministic stochastic and uncertainty models -vulnerability and comforts.

UNIT IV LOCATION AND ALLOCATION STRATEGIES 9

Location of health centres and service areas — P-median scenarios — Network analysis and services — emergency services and alternative locations - the allocation of health resources — allocation of service areas and optimality — services and marginal people - improving access to socioeconomic and geographical contexts.

UNIT V HEALTH AND WEB-GIS 9

Sharing disease data and web — ontology requirements and applications - open source service environments - methods of XML aid OGC services — web map context, services and processing (WMS. WMC and VVPS) — web service quality and SDI

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Techniques used for disease ecology mapping and disease mapping
- The usefulness of GIS for location allocation of health resources
- The tools for development of Health GIS systems

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Phillips, D.R. 1990: Health and Health Care in the Third World, London: Longmans Scientific.
2. Levine, A.J 1992: Viruses, New York: Scientific American.

REFERENCES:

1. Health Care and Delivery Systems: Health Care Systems and Delivery in India and Tamil Nadu; Medical Services and Facilities, Health Information and Planning; Issues and Prospects – Ecosystem Approach, The issue, The Approaches, Lessons and Successes – Future Directions
2. GIS in Public Health Practice
3. GIS for Health and the environments: Development in Asia Pacific Region-Pom C Lai, Ann S.H Mak.
4. GIS and Health – Anthony C Gatrell- European Science Foundation

GI8013 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- The course introduces concepts and basics of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and its application in front line areas like education, agriculture, public health and disaster management.

UNIT I OVERVIEW OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS 9

Definition of terms - Elements and Components – Basics of Information theory – Objectives of communications – components and methods of communications - Hardware subsystem (PC, Network, Enterprise, Grid and Cloud Computing) – Internet, Intranet, WEB technology in communication – Programming, scripting and Tools in ICT.

UNIT II INFORMATION MANAGEMENT 9

Data types, its collection and Database construction – Formats and standardization of information – classification and cataloging in information management – Concepts Knowledge base and Artificial Intelligent – Depositories and repositories - Concepts of retrieval, mining and warehousing – Data Transfer protocol (FTP and TCP/IP) – ISO and Open Standards.

UNIT III INFORMATION PROCESS AND DOCUMENTATION 9

Scientific reasoning and data analysis – interpretation and structuring – Tools and techniques in Text, Tabular and Graphic documentation - Tools and techniques in Maps, pictures and images – Internet and web tools and standards for documentation – Compression and transfer management.

UNIT IV VISUALIZATION AND OUTPUT 9

Videos and Computer visualization - WAP and Mobile tools and limits – Projection systems and visualization – output formats, printing, plotting and soft copies – constraints and limits of media

UNIT V ICT IN PROBLEM SOLVING AND DECISION MAKING 9

Application in School and higher Education – Social Networking – Use of UML, ER and other charting methods in Problem analysis and process designs – ICT in Utility services, WEB GIS agriculture, public health and disaster management.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- The student will have adequate knowledge on various communication systems so as to apply the knowledge for various fields such as Education, Agriculture, Public health and disaster management for dissemination of information to the public for management and preparedness.

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Melanie J. Norton, Introductory Concepts in Information Science, American Society of Information Science (ASIS), 2008
2. V. Rajaraman, Introduction To Information Technology, PHI, 2003.
3. Tim Shortis, The Language of ICT: Information and Communication Technology (Intertext), Routledge ,2001.

REFERENCES:

1. Roger Lee, Ed, Computer and Information Science, Springer-Verlog, 2011
2. Fabrice Pany, Information Sciences, John Wiley & Sons, 2010

GI8014 LOCATION BASED SERVICES L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- To impart knowledge to design and develop next generation Location based information systems involving mobile devices

UNIT I INTRODUCTION 9

Introduction - Evolution of Location Based Services - Application Areas of Location Based Services - Application Taxonomy – LBS Privacy – LBS Markets and Customer Segments

UNIT II PLATFORM AND ARCHITECTURE 9

LBS Components - Data Capture and Collection – LBS Middleware Standards (Open ,GML,KML) – Mobile Platform Technologies for LBS

UNIT III DATA AND VISUALIZATION TOOLS 9

LBS Data – Crowd Sourcing and Openstreet Maps ,Google Earth, Google Maps, Bing Maps – Content Distribution formats – GeoJSON, GeoRSS, KML - Generating KML's Dynamically

UNIT IV CASE STUDY 18

Develop a real time case study on Location Based Services using the above concepts learned and submit a working application along with the presentation

(L:45) TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The concepts of Location Based Services and their architecture
- The tools available for data and visualization of LBS
- The methodology involved in developing a LBS in real time case study.

TEXTBOOKS :

1. Location-Based Services – Jochen Schiller & Agnes Voisard – Morgan Kaufmann Publishers-
2. Location-Aware Applications - Richard Ferraro & Murat Aktihanoglu
3. Location-Based Services Handbook: Applications, Technologies, and Security - Syed A. Ahson& Mohammad Ilyas – CRC Press.

REFERENCES :

Next Generation Location Based Services for Mobile - Sidney Shek CSC – http://assets1. csc.com/lef/downloads/CSC_Grant_2010_Next_Generation_Location_Based_Services_for_ Mobile_Devices.pdf

GI8015 PLANETARY REMOTE SENSING L T P C

3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To provide an insight to the field of planetary science
- To enlighten the student on modern techniques available for remote sensing of planetary surfaces.

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS AND EXPLORATION OF PLANETARY SURFACES 9

Introductory physics - interplanetary fluids, plasmas, and solid bodies-Thermodynamics- kinetic theory,-fluid dynamics- transport theory-rotational and solid response theory – orbital mechanics- planetary motions, planetary parameter-atmospheric characteristics-meteorites-History of planetary exploration missions.

UNIT II ATMOSPHERIC RADIATION AND OBSERVATIONAL PLANETARY ASTRONOMY AND REMOTE SENSING 9

Theory of atmospheric radiative transfer processes - methods of solving the atmospheric equations - applications to problems in radiative transfer - remote sensing from the ground and from space - solutions to the "inverse" problem. Techniques and instrumentation used in observational astronomy-design of modern telescopes- optical configurations – detectors – statistics - spectrometers - spacecraft instrumentation-UV, optical, infrared, sub-millimeter and radar techniques;

UNIT III PLANETARY GEOLOGY AND CLIMATE 9

Comparative geology of the terrestrial planets (Moon, Mars, Mercury, Venus, and Earth)- impact cratering, volcanism, tectonism, geomorphology, weathering- manned and unmanned space exploration. Physical and chemical processes governing the climate - Climate feedbacks and stability -greenhouse effect, ice-albedo feedback, cloud feedbacks - Effect of atmospheric circulation on climate. Milankovitch cycles and ice ages – runaway greenhouse – Snowball Earth, Interaction of climate with geology/biology. Application to Earth, Mars, Venus, Titan, and habitability of extra solar planets

UNIT IV SPECTROSCOPY OF PLANETARY SURFACES (VISIBLE/IR) 9

Introduction-Reflectance and absorption processes-Spectral reflectance characteristics-spectra of minerals and materials-absorption band sensitivity-Surface roughness model-Remote sensing based exploration - compositional, geologic, and geophysical interpretations via remote sensing throughout the electromagnetic spectrum. Spectroscopic Instruments and missions, Gamma-Ray Spectroscopy-chemical mapping of planetary surfaces, Spectral albedo optics model of lunar surface-Mars and Mercury surface composition by thermal emission spectroscopy-ignesious rock type mapping.

UNIT V RADAR REMOTE SENSING OF PLANETARY SURFACES 9

Introduction- terminologies and Properties- Roughness and Dielectric Constant-Data Collection and Analysis, Planetary RADAR Studies-Moon, Mercury, Asteroids, Mars, Venus- RADAR Data-Surface properties-Scattering Models.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME:

- At the end of course the students have
- Exposure to fundamentals of planetary surface and orbital mechanics.
- Understanding of principles and methods for planetary observations.
- Knowledge on Geology and Climate of various planets.
- Knowledge of remote sensing methods for mapping of planetary surfaces

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Lecture notes on the formation and early evolution of planetary systems by Philip J. Armitage - arXiv , 2010
2. Principles of Planetary Climate by Raymond T.Pierrehumbert, University of Chicago, Publication date: December 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Radar Remote sensing of Planetary surfaces Bruce A.Campbell, Cambridge University Press, Publisher Date: 19 May 2011
2. Planetary Geology (Nicholas M. Short), 1975, Prentice-Hall Publ., New Jersey,1975
3. Introduction to planetary science ‘Gunter Faur.Teresa.M.Mensing, Springler 2007-05-18

GI8016 **SATELLITE METEOROLOGY** **L T P C**
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

1. To introduce the basic concepts of Remote Sensing of atmosphere and satellite meteorology.
2. To gain the knowledge on meteorological applications in weather forecasting aviation and trade applications.
3. To familiarize the Indian Meteorological satellites and sensors.

UNIT I BASICS **9**

Basics — Concepts in Satellite Meteorology — Conventional Direct Measurements — Indirect Methods and Remote Sensing

UNIT II WEATHER SATELLITES AND SENSING SYSTEMS **9**

Weather Satellites and Sensing Systems — Orbit Types and Altitudes — View Angle and Implications — INSAT and KALPANA — TRMM and GPM — American and European Missions

UNIT III DATA RECORDS AND APPLICATIONS **9**

Data Records and Applications — Active and Passive Sensor Data — Microwave Sensors and Applications — Altitude. Wind.. Temperature and Wave Measurements and Sensors — AWS Global Network in Measurements

UNIT IV METEOROLOGICAL APPLICATIONS **9**

Meteorological Applications — Oceanographic Applications — Weather Forecasting — Aviation Meteorology — Agriculture and Irrigation Management — Meteorology in Transportation Industry — Business and Trade Application

UNIT V MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING **9**

Satellite Meteorology in Welfare Management — Cyclone Warning Systems — World Precipitation and Warming — Sealevel Monitoring — Ice and Snow — Flood and Storm Surge Warning Systems — Storms — Wild Fires and Volcanic Ash

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Concepts of satellite meteorology and satellite sensors useful for the same
- The applications of meteorological studies in resource management, disaster management

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Kidder and VonderHarr, “Satellite Meteorology: An introduction”, Academic Press, San Diego, CA, 1995
2. Cracknell, “The Advanced Very High Resolution Radiometer (AVHRR)”, Taylor and Francis Int. Ltd., Great Britain, 1997

REFERENCES:

1. Asnani, G.C “Tropical Meteorology”, Vol.I and II, 1993
2. Doviak and Zrnic, “Doppler Radar and Weather observations”, Academic press, London,1992.
3. Sauvageot, “Radar Meteorology”, Artech House Publishers, Norwood, MA, 1992
4. S.R.Kalsi, “Use of Satellite Image in Tropical Cyclone Intensity Analysis and Forecasting”, India Meteorological Department, New Delhi, Meteorological Monograph, Cyclone warning Division No.1/2002.

GI8017 TRANSPORTATION GEOINFORMATICS L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To develop an understanding of the issues and challenges in the field of transportation engineering.
- To understand the utility of Remote sensing and GIS for solving transportation engineering problems.

UNIT I ENGINEERING SURVEYS AND GEOMETRIC DESIGN 9

Road ways and railways – development - necessity for planning – classification of roadsand railways – Alignment surveys and investigations using conventional and remote sensing techniques (preliminary, reconnaissance and final location surveys) – Design principles of highway geometric elements

UNIT II URBAN TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS AND PLANNING 9

Urban transportation: policy alternatives - Transportation and the environment -Urban transport planning processes - Socio-demographic data and travel surveys - Transportation modeling - Traffic congestion - Plan evaluation and implementation - Planning and financing – Critiques of transportation modeling and forecasting

UNIT III REMOTE SENSING IN TRANSPORTATION 9

Study of geographic pattern of urban development using remote sensing data products – urban sprawl – parking studies using aerial photos – traffic analysis - accident analysis - sitesuitability analysis for transport infrastructure – population distribution studies – improvisationof rural road network – regional road network connectivity- vehicle tracking – incidentidentification and management.

UNIT IV GIS AND TRANSPORTATION ANALYSIS 9

Transportation analysis in GIS: Introduction - network flows - shortest path algorithms - transportation databases: creation and maintenance - facility location - vehicle routing – highway and railway alignment – highway maintenance

UNIT V MODELLING AND INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS (ITS) 9

Modelling land use transport interaction - ITS development – architecture – integration with GIS – applications – case studies.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Applications of remote sensing in alignment planning and geometric analysis
- The applications of remote sensing in transportation systems analysis and planning
- Tools for modeling of landuse transport interaction, ITS architecture

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Harvey J. Miller, Shih-Lung Shah, Geographic Information Systems for Transportation – Principles and Applications, Oxford University Press, 2001.
2. John Stillwell, Graham Clarke, Applied GIS and Spatial Analysis, John Wiley & Sons Ltd, 2004.

REFERENCES:

1. C.S. Papacostas, P.D. Prevedouros, Transportation Engineering and Planning, Prentice-Hall India, 2002.
2. Barry Boots, Atsuyuki Okabe and Richard Thomas, Modelling Geographical Systems – Statistical and computational applications, Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2002.

GI8018 **URBAN GEOINFORMATICS** **L T P C**
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To impart knowledge to the students to understand role of Geoinformatics Technology for Urban planning and Management

UNIT I FUNDAMENTALS **9**

Relevance of Geoinformatics for Urban Planning - Scope and Limitations - Resolution - Characteristics of Settlements - Interpretation from Aerial and Satellite images - Digital Image Processing Techniques - Texture based analysis - Automated Feature extraction.

UNIT II URBAN MAPPING **9**

Urban Area - Physical Structure and Composition - Delimitation of Urban Agglomeration - Urban Pattern Characterisation – Urban Morphology - Land Cover Classification - Urban Head Island - Housing Typology - Use of High-resolution, Hyperspectral Remote Sensing – Radar Remote Sensing for Urban Areas

UNIT III URBAN PLANNING **9**

Classification of Plans - Master and Detailed Development - Objectives and Contents – Census Estimation - Water Demand Analysis - Use of remote sensing and GIS in plan preparation - Urban Information System- and data base management - Urban Solid Waste Management Planning - Utility Planning - case studies.

UNIT IV URBAN ANALYSIS **9**

Urban Growth and Sprawl- Physical Patterns and Forms - Causes and Consequences - Monitoring Urban Growth through Remote Sensing - Analysis of Urban Growth - Geo-demographic Analysis – Property Market Analysis Urban Renewal - Land Suitability Analysis - case studies.

UNIT V URBAN MODELLING **9**

Urban Growth Modelling - Planning Support Systems - Urban Environmental Monitoring and Modelling - 3D city Modelling – Case Studies

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- The basics Urban mapping and Plan preparation
- The application of remote sensing in urban mapping
- The role of remote sensing in preparation of urban plans .
- The modeling techniques for modeling and prediction of future land use scenarios

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Netzband, Maik; Stefanov, William L.; Redman, Charles (Eds.)¸ Applied Remote Sensing for Urban Planning, Governance and Sustainability, Springer, 1st Edition, 2007
2. Rashed, Tarek; Jürgens, Carsten (Eds.), Remote Sensing of Urban and Suburban Areas, Springer, 1st Edition. 2010

REFERENCES :

1. Jean-Paul Donnay, Michael John Barnsley, Remote sensing and urban analysis, 1st Edition, Taylor & Francis, 2001
2. Qihao Weng, Dale A. Quattrochi (Eds), Urban Remote Sensing, 1st edition, CRC Press, 2006
3. Soergel, Uwe (Eds.), Radar Remote Sensing of Urban Areas, Remote Sensing and Digital Image Processing, Vol. 15, 1st Edition, Springer, 2010
4. Basudeb Bhatta, Analysis of Urban Growth and Sprawl from Remote Sensing Data, 1st Edition, Springer-Verlag, 2010

GI8071 GEOINFORMATICS FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVE :

- This course enables the students to understand and apply remote sensing and GIS techniques in various fields of agriculture, soil, land and forest resources.

UNIT I CROPS 9

Introduction - leaf optical properties - identification of crops and crop inventorying – crop acreage estimation - vegetation indices - yield estimation - crop production forecasting through digital analysis - microwave and hyper spectral sensing for crop inventory - crop monitoring and condition assessment in command areas - case studies.

UNIT II SOILS 9

Introduction - soil survey, types of soil surveys - soil genesis and soil classification -soil taxonomy - soil reflectance properties - soil mapping using remote sensing – problem soils -saline, alkali soil characteristics - mapping of saline alkaline soils - soil erosion and sedimentation - assessment of soil erosion - estimation of reservoir capacity.

UNIT III LAND EVALUATION AND MANAGEMENT 9

Introduction - land use / land cover definition - land use / land cover classification-concepts and approaches of land evaluation - parametric methods - change detection in land uses - decision support system for land use planning - optimum land use planning for sustainable agriculture.

UNIT IV DAMAGE ASSESSMENT 9

Introduction - damage by pests and diseases - crop loss assessment by floods - flood hazard zone mapping - remote sensing capabilities and contributions for drought management - land degradation due to water logging and salinity - crop stress - reflectance properties of stressed crops - identification of crop stress.

UNIT V FORESTRY 9

Introduction - forest taxonomy - inventory of forests - forest type and density mapping-biomass assessment - timber volume estimation - factors for forest degradation-mapping degraded forests - deforestation and aforestation - forest fire mapping and damage assessment - sustainable development of forests.

(L:45) TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES: At the end of the course the student will be able to understand

- Characterization of crops using Remote Sensing tools
- The concepts of soil mapping through remote sensing
- The evaluation of land capability for better land use planning

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Srinivas, M.G., Remote Sensing Applications, Narosa Publishing House, New Delhi, 2001.
2. Andrew Rencz, Manual of Remote Sensing. Vol.3. Edn.3. Remote Sensing for the Earth Sciences, American Society for Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1999

REFERENCES :

1. Jensen, J.R., Remote Sensing of the Environment - An Earth Resource Perspective. DorlingKindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2001
2. Agarwal, C.S. and P.K.Garg, Textbook on Remote Sensing in Natural Resources Monitoring and Management. Wheeler Publishing, New Delhi, 2000
3. Narayan, L.R.A., Remote Sensing and its Applications. Universities Press (India) Ltd.,Hyderabad, 2001.

GE8751 ENGINEERING ETHICS AND HUMAN VALUES L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To enable the students to create an awareness on Engineering Ethics and Human Values, to instill Moral and Social Values and Loyalty and to appreciate the rights of others.

UNIT I HUMAN VALUES 10

Morals, values and Ethics – Integrity – Work ethic – Service learning – Civic virtue – Respect for others – Living peacefully – Caring – Sharing – Honesty – Courage – Valuing time – Cooperation – Commitment – Empathy – Self confidence – Character – Spirituality.

UNIT II ENGINEERING ETHICS 9

Senses of 'Engineering Ethics' – Variety of moral issues – Types of inquiry – Moral dilemmas – Moral Autonomy – Kohlberg's theory – Gilligan's theory – Consensus and Controversy – Models of professional roles - Theories about right action – Self-interest – Customs and Religion – Uses of Ethical Theories

UNIT III ENGINEERING AS SOCIAL EXPERIMENTATION 9

Engineering as Experimentation – Engineers as responsible Experimenters – Codes of Ethics – A Balanced Outlook on Law – The Challenger Case Study

UNIT IV SAFETY, RESPONSIBILITIES AND RIGHTS 9

Safety and Risk – Assessment of Safety and Risk – Risk Benefit Analysis and Reducing Risk – The Three Mile Island and Chernobyl Case StudiesCollegiality and Loyalty – Respect for Authority – Collective Bargaining – Confidentiality – Conflicts of Interest – Occupational Crime – Professional Rights – Employee Rights – Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) – Discrimination

UNIT V GLOBAL ISSUES 8

Multinational Corporations – Environmental Ethics – Computer Ethics – Weapons Development – Engineers as Managers – Consulting Engineers – Engineers as Expert Witnesses and Advisors – Moral Leadership – Sample Code of Conduct

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

- Upon completion of the course, the student should be able to apply ethics in society, discuss the ethical issues related to engineering and realize the responsibilities and rights in the society

TEXTBOOK :

1. Mike W. Martin and Roland Schinzinger, "Ethics in Engineering", Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi, 2003.

REFERENCES:

1. Charles B. Fleddermann, "Engineering Ethics", Pearson Prentice Hall, New Jersey, 2004.
2. Charles E. Harris, Michael S. Pritchard and Michael J. Rabins, "Engineering Ethics – Concepts and Cases", Thompson Wadsworth, A Division of Thomson Learning Inc., United States, 2000
3. John R Boatright, "Ethics and the Conduct of Business", Pearson Education, New Delhi, 2003
4. Edmund G Seebauer and Robert L Barry, "Fundamentals of Ethics for Scientists and Engineers", Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2001

WEB SOURCES:

1. www.onlineethics.org
2. www.nspe.org
3. www.globalethics.org
4. www.ethics.org

GE 8072 DISASTER MANAGEMENT L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES:

- To provide students an exposure to disasters, their significance and types.
- To ensure that students begin to understand the relationship between vulnerability, disasters, disaster prevention and risk reduction
- To gain a preliminary understanding of approaches of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)
- To enhance awareness of institutional processes in the country and
- To develop rudimentary ability to respond to their surroundings with potential disaster response in areas where they live, with due sensitivity

UNIT I INTRODUCTION TO DISASTERS 9

Definition: Disaster, Hazard, Vulnerability, Resilience, Risks – Disasters: Types of disasters – Earthquake, Landslide, Flood, Drought, Fire etc - Classification, Causes, Impacts including social, economic, political, environmental, health, psychosocial, etc.- Differential impacts- in terms of caste, class, gender, age, location, disability - Global trends in disasters: urban disasters, pandemics, complex emergencies, Climate change- Dos and Don'ts during various types of Disasters.

UNIT II APPROACHES TO DISASTER RISK REDUCTION (DRR) 9

Disaster cycle - Phases, Culture of safety, prevention, mitigation and preparedness community based DRR, Structural- nonstructural measures, Roles and responsibilities of- community, Panchayati Raj Institutions/Urban Local Bodies (PRIs/ULBs), States, Centre, and other stake-holders- Institutional Processess and Framework at State and Central Level- State Disaster Management Authority(SDMA) – Early Warning System – Advisories from Appropriate Agencies.

UNIT III INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISASTERS AND DEVELOPMENT 9

Factors affecting Vulnerabilities, differential impacts, impact of Development projects such as dams, embankments, changes in Land-use etc.- Climate Change Adaptation- IPCC Scenario and Scenarios in the context of India - Relevance of indigenous knowledge, appropriate technology and local resources.

UNIT IV DISASTER RISK MANAGEMENT IN INDIA 9

Hazard and Vulnerability profile of India, Components of Disaster Relief: Water, Food, Sanitation, Shelter, Health, Waste Management, Institutional arrangements (Mitigation, Response and Preparedness, Disaster Management Act and Policy - Other related policies, plans, programmes and legislation – Role of GIS and Information Technology Components in Preparedness, Risk Assessment, Response and Recovery Phases of Disaster – Disaster Damage Assessment.

UNIT V DISASTER MANAGEMENT: APPLICATIONS AND CASE STUDIES AND FIELD WORKS **9**

Landslide Hazard Zonation: Case Studies, Earthquake Vulnerability Assessment of Buildings and Infrastructure: Case Studies, Drought Assessment: Case Studies, Coastal Flooding: Storm Surge Assessment, Floods: Fluvial and Pluvial Flooding: Case Studies; Forest Fire: Case Studies, Man Made disasters: Case Studies, Space Based Inputs for Disaster Mitigation and Management and field works related to disaster management.

TOTAL: 45 PERIODS

OUTCOMES:

The students will be able to

- Differentiate the types of disasters, causes and their impact on environment and society
- Assess vulnerability and various methods of risk reduction measures as well as mitigation.
- Draw the hazard and vulnerability profile of India, Scenarious in the Indian context, Disaster damage assessment and management.

TEXTBOOKS:

1. Singhal J.P. "Disaster Management", Laxmi Publications, 2010. ISBN-10: 9380386427 ISBN-13: 978-9380386423
2. Tushar Bhattacharya, "Disaster Science and Management", McGraw Hill India Education Pvt. Ltd., 2012. **ISBN-10:** 1259007367, **ISBN-13:** 978-1259007361]
3. Gupta Anil K, Sreeja S. Nair. Environmental Knowledge for Disaster Risk Management, NIDM, New Delhi, 2011
4. Kapur Anu Vulnerable India: A Geographical Study of Disasters, IIAS and Sage Publishers, New Delhi, 2010.

REFERENCES:

1. Govt. of India: Disaster Management Act , Government of India, New Delhi, 2005
2. Government of India, National Disaster Management Policy,2009.

GE 8073 HUMAN RIGHTS L T P C
3 0 0 3

OBJECTIVES :

- To sensitize the Engineering students to various aspects of Human Rights.

UNIT I **9**

Human Rights – Meaning, origin and Development. Notion and classification of Rights – Natural, Moral and Legal Rights. Civil and Political Rights, Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; collective / Solidarity Rights.

UNIT II **9**

Evolution of the concept of Human Rights Magana carta – Geneva convention of 1864. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. Theories of Human Rights.

UNIT III **9**

Theories and perspectives of UN Laws – UN Agencies to monitor and compliance.

UNIT IV **9**

Human Rights in India – Constitutional Provisions / Guarantees.

UNIT V **9**

Human Rights of Disadvantaged People – Women, Children, Displaced persons and Disabled persons, including Aged and HIV Infected People. Implementation of Human Rights – National and State Human Rights Commission – Judiciary – Role of NGO's, Media, Educational Institutions, Social Movements.

TOTAL : 45 PERIODS

OUTCOME :

- Engineering students will acquire the basic knowledge of human rights.

REFERENCES:

1. Kapoor S.K., "Human Rights under International law and Indian Laws", Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014.
2. Chandra U., "Human Rights", Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014.
3. Upendra Baxi, The Future of Human Rights, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.