DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

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ADITYA

Institute of Technology and Management

(An autonomous institution)

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ADITYA

Institute of Technology and Management

(An autonomous institution)

Department of Civil Engineering

Vision and Mission of the Institute

Vision

To evolve into a premier engineering institute in the country by continuously enhancing the range of our competencies, expanding the gamut of our activities and extending the frontiers of our operations.

Mission

Synergizing knowledge, technology and human resource, we impart the best quality education in Technology and Management. In the process, we make education more objective so that efficiency for employability increases on a continued basis.

Vision and Mission of the Department

Vision

To become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit professional ethics.

Mission

•Provide quality knowledge and advance skills to the students in order to expertise theoretically and practically in the areas of civil engineering.

•Improve the professional potentiality of the students and staff through educational programs to expand the knowledge in the field of civil engineering

•Inculcate healthy competitive spirit towards the higher education and successful career in the field of civil engineering to serve the nation ethically.

•Provide students and faculty with opportunities to create, disseminate and apply knowledge by maintaining a state of the art research.

Chairman's Message

At AITAM, we are committed to excellence in everything we do. We strive to mould the students in balancing intellectual and practical skills to become leaders in all the fields of Technical know-how and Management. We have created the finest facilities for the students to make the most of their scholastic pursuits. We are closely aligned with the corporate world which ensures exchange of ideas and experiences that keep our curricula focused on current developments and challenges in the field of engineering. We are firmly committed to research and consulting activities to contribute to the development of the discipline of engineering. Our vitality lies in our spirit of innovation. Our strength lies in our pragmatic approach. Our success lies in our will to do.

Dr. K. Someswara Rao
CHAIRMAN

Secretary's Message

Aditya Institute of Technology and Management is founded to meet the increasing demand for competent engineering graduates. Within a short span of its inception, AITAM has grown to be a premier engineering college of its kind and has won laurels and kudos from the industry. The faculty and staff in AITAM are dedicated to providing first-class education that instills strong and potent basic knowledge for sound practice in science and engineering for the well-being of the society. The Institute offers curricula that nurtures creative thinking and prepares students for productive and rewarding careers. The Institute offers programmes that deepen learning experiences of our students and prepare them for successful careers as engineers.

Sri L.L. Naidu
SECRETARY

Director's Message

Engineering education at AITAM is indeed a rewarding intellectual experience. The Institute prepares the engineering professionals of tomorrow imbued with insight, imagination and ingenuity to flourish as successful engineers. Our programs are attuned to the needs of the changing times. The classrooms are ultra-modern; the library and labs are cutting-edge; and all the members of the faculty are workaholic professionals and masters in their fields. Not surprisingly, our students are recruited by such renowned organizations as HCL, Satyam, WIPRO, INFOSYS, TCS, Visual Soft, Innova-Solutions and InfoTech. The exceptional dedication of our students, faculty and staff, and our collaborations with Industry and other institutions ensure that the Institute is well-poised to create a unique niche in the horizons of engineering education.

Prof. V.V. Nageswara Rao
DIRECTOR

Principal's Message

It is only through knowledge that man attains immortality. Knowledge has to expand or grow to remain as knowledge. The road to excellence is toughest, roughest and steepest in the Universe. The world requires and honors only excellence. Available information has to be directed by wisdom and intelligence to create new knowledge. Promotion of creativity is the new role of education. It is only through creative thinking that the present and future problems can be addressed to find dynamic solutions. Technology should be used to help remove poverty from the world. In fact forty per cent of the world's poor are in India. Confidence leads to capacity. It is faith in oneself that produces miracles. Education at AITAM helps build character, strengthen the mind, expand the intellect and establish a culture of looking at problems in a new perspective. The student is put through rigorous training so that he can stand on his own feet after leaving the portals of the Institute.

Dr. K.B. Madhu Sahu
PRINCIPAL

HOD's Message

Welcome to the Department of Civil Engineering at AITAM, Tekkali. Our journey started in the year 2011. Over the past 6 years we have grown our competency and expertise in core Civil Engineering curriculum and research. Vision of the department is to become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit and professional ethics.

The primary focus of our curriculum is to impart technical know-how to students, improve their problem skills combined with innovative thoughts. The department is well equipped with state of the art laboratories for academics and research purpose. With funding from Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) and AICTE, special purpose lab equipment and software have been procured to support the research activities. Faculty members have excellent academic credentials possessing Doctorates and experienced staff from academics, research and core industry.

Dr.G. Tirupathi Naidu

HOD CIVIL DEPARTMRNT

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ABSTRACTS OF SPONSORED RESEARCH PROJECTS

B.TECH PROJECT ABSTRACTS

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
1	KRUPASINDHU BISWAL	14a51a0137 14a51a0106 14a51a0117 14a51a0153 14a51a0138	G. PRASANTHI B. LOKESH B. KRANTHI KUMAR K. MOHANDAS G. LAKSHMUNAIDU	ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF WATER DISTRIBUTION NETWORK USING EPANET FOR SRIKAKULAM MUNICIPALITY IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Abstract: In order to ensure the availability of sufficient quantity of good quality of water to the various section of community in accordance with the demand. Many computer tools were developed, out of all the tools available EPANET become most popular and convenient for the effective design of complex pipe networks. This study on analysis and design of distribution network of pipes using EPANET tool.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
2	MR.S.RAMLAL	15A55A0107 14A51A0154 14A51A0157 14A51A0143	D. SWARNALATHA K. SANDEEP L. CHIRANJEEVI J.S.S. RAJESH SHARMA	AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE FEASIBILITY OF WASTE FERRO CHROME TO IMPROVE PROPERTIES OF BLACK COTTON SOIL

Abstract: The design foundation on black cotton soil (expansive soil) has always been a difficult task for the engineers as the structure resting on black cotton soil cracks without any warning. For any structure, the foundation is very important and it has to strong, to support the entire structure. Due to rapid growth of urbanization and industrialization, minimization of industrial waste is serious problem in present days. To encounter this innovative and on traditional research on waste utilization is gaining importance now days. Soil improvement using the waste material like slag's Rice husk ash, Ferro Chrome etc., in geotechnical engineering has been recommended from environmental point of view.

The main objective of this study is to evaluate the feasibility of Ferro Chrome using as soil stabilizing material.

Sl.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title

No.			
3	Dr. CH. VASUDEVA RAO	15A55A0103 B. SRINIVASA RAO 14A51A0119 CH. UDAY KUMAR 15A55A0101 A. SOMA SEKHAR 14A51A0142 J. SANJEEVA RAO 14A51A0149 K. SATISH	IDENTIFICATION OF AQUIFER ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY METHOD USING RS&GIS

Abstract: The importance of ground water is very more and we cannot overemphasize. So that the exploration and purification of ground water is a vital aspect of geophysics. From the geophysical surveys the aquifer zones are identified by Electrical Resistivity survey method. This method is useful to delineate the subsurface formations, weathered zones and facture pattern etc. An attempt made to identified the subsurface lithology, aquifer zones by electrical resistivity method in part of Peddagedda Watershed, Srikakulam district Andhra Pradesh in south India. Based on the hydro metrological and geological conditions of the studied area, the electrical soundings will be conduct. These Ves will quantitatively and qualitatively interpreted by using software packages (IPI 2 win ver 3.1). Geo electrical parameter, resistivity graphs and cross sections will prepare based on quantitative interpretation. Finally designate the aquifer zones as good, very good, poor and moderate based on aquifer resistivity values, thickness and depth of respective Ves.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
4	Mrs. Ch. MOUNICA	15A55A0102 A. VISWANATHAN 14A51A0114 B. PRAVEEN KUMAR 14A51A0110 B. GOWTHAM 14A51A0148 ANISH GIRI 14A51A0120 CHANDRAKANTHA SAHOO	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF ROTARY INTERSECTION FOR IMPROVEMENT OF TRAFFIC FLOW IN URBAN AREAS

Abstract: Unmanaged traffic flow has become a growing problem in unplanned and growing cities with every increase in population the use of vehicles for mode of transportation has given cities a very hostile look in terms of congestion. In order to direct every major traffic flow in the city, rotary intersections have become very important for management of traffic flow. The traffic signals control the traffic flow by synchronization and signal timing. Rotary intersection serves as an ideal method for traffic monitoring and control.

Sl.	Name of the	Name of the Student	Project Title

No.	guide			
5	B. GOVINDA RAJULU	14A51A0141 14A51A0124 14A51A0147 14A51A0103 14A51A0105	INJAD ANSARI D. NIKHILA K. SRI CHAITANYA A. PHANENDRA B. MANOJ	PLANNING, DESIGNING AND ESTIMATION OF HOSTEL BUILDING BY USING AUTO CAD AND STAAD PRO

Abstract: A hostel is a building provided residential accommodation with or without food facility for a selected group of people such as: Students, Unmarried employees,Tourists

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
6	MR. J. SEKHAR RAJU	14A51A0165 14A51A0113 14A51A0121 14A51A0108 14A51A0139	NAJIM MANSURI K. MOTHI BABU NAIDU CH. CHANDRA SEKHAR B. MOUNIKA G. RAJESH	STATIC, DYNAMIC AND POGRESSIVE COLLAPSE ANALYSIS OF MULTI STOREY (G+10) RESIDENTIAL BUILDING BY ETABS SOFTWARE

Abstract: This project presents an attempt to do static, dynamic and progressive collapse analysis of multistory (G+10) residential building by ETABS (Extended Three-Dimensional Analysis of Building Systems). ETABS is a software that help to analysis and design of low and high-rise buildings, and portal frame structures. In this project G+10 RC frame building is analysis statically (linear method) and dynamically (Response Spectrum method) along with Progressive Collapse analysis. All the members of the project are analyzed and designed as per Indian codes IS 456:2000, IS 800:2007, and IS 1893:2002 (part1) code using this software. Here the value for Story stiffness, Base shear, Story Shear, Overturning moments, Maximum displacement, and Story Drift is compared between static and dynamic results for Zone2-(case1), Zone3-(case2), Zone 4-(case3), Zone5-(case4) with medium soil type and for Progressive Collapse analysis GSA guidelines is followed.

As per GSA guidelines three column removal cases for each case1, case2, case3, and case4 one at a time has studied, namely Corner column removal, Exterior column removal and interior column removal all at ground floor. For all three cases linear analysis has done and DCR ratios are evaluated. Member having DCR ratio greater than 2 will going to fail for corresponding column removal case.

Sl. No	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title

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7	MR.G. PRASANNA KUMAR	14A51A0113 B BHARAT KUMAR REDDY 14A51A0134 G DIVYA 14A51A0130 G UDEY KUMAR 14A51A0109 B VASUDEVA RAO 14A51A0111 B SURYA VANDANA	EFFECT OF PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF CEMENT WITH FLY ASH AND FINE AGGREGATE WITH STONE DUST ON CONCRETE

Abstract: The primary aim of this project was to compare the strength properties of M25 grade concrete by partial replacement of cement with fly ash and fine aggregate with stone dust. This research has shown that replacing some percentage of cement with fly ash and fine aggregate with stone dust to reduce the cost of construction and avoid the scarcity of fine aggregate. ingredients of concrete are cement, fine aggregate and coarse aggregate. cement acts as a binding material which hold fine and coarse aggregate , aggregate occupies 70-80% by volume and 70-85% by weight in concrete , where as fine aggregate doesn't impart on strength but increase volume and reduce the cost of construction and coarse aggregate imparts on strength. In order to find the strength of concrete following tests are conducted i.e destructive tests (compressive strength, flexural strength and split tensile strength) and non destructive tests(rebound hammer test and pulse velocity test).

Sl. No.	**Name of the guide**	**Name of the Student**	**Project Title**
8	MR.G. ANIL KUMAR	15A55A0112 K.UDAY KIRAN 14A51A0102 A.TIRUPATHI RAO 14A51A0116 B.PAVAN KUMAR 14A51A0126 D.VENKATARAMANA 14A51A0135 G.VENKAT MANI	MIXED VEHICLES FLOW BEHAVIOUR ALONG MID-BLOCK SECTIONS IN URBAN ROADS

Abstract: Now a days there is a major problem due to rapid increment in traffic flow in urban areas majorly located in developing countries like India .Due to this sudden increment of traffic flow already existing pavement carriage way width are not sufficient for traffic operations. Sudden increment traffic creates or generate many problems like environmental pollution ,operation cost , travelling time,congestion etc..

Recently srikakulam town was converted municipality to municipal corporation ,because living standards of people also automatically increased and upgradation in utility of vehicle operation, it is big challenge to maintain a proper traffic flow in existing roads within few years .so that we are taking this problem in our project.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
9	MS. P. PUSPALATHA	15A55A0108 14A51A0133 14A51A0125 14A51A0158 14A51A0146	G.MANIKANTA G.SAIJYOTHI D.SREENIVAS L.PREETHUM SAI K.HARISH	ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON OF SURFACE WATER QUALITY PARAMETERS IN URBAN AREAS

Abstract: The pollution in surface water bodies increasing day by day due to a rapid increase of pollution, urbanization, industrial growth and modern agriculture practices.In addition to all the above reasons water is getting contaminated because of climatic changes ,increasing runoff and deforestation . The present study was carried out for canals in Palasa and Srikakulam in Andhra Pradesh state ,we have identified water sampling locations by examining the topography of the water bodies .

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
10	MR.G. GOWRI SANKARA RAO	14A51A0145 14A51A0115 14A51A0151 15A55A0105 15A55A0110	K.RAMYA K.RAVI K.CHANDRABHUSHAN CH.PRAVEEN G.SIVAKUMAR	PARTIAL REPLACE OF FINE AGGREGATE WITH GRANITE POWDER IN CONCRETE

Abstract: In developing countries where concrete is widely used to high and steadily increasing cost of concrete has made constructions expansive(the coupled with deleterious effect of concrete production on the environment has lead) To studies on various material which could be used as partial replacement of fine aggregate with granite powder this project is experimented to reduce the cost of concrete

Now a days availability of sand becoming difficulty. Sand is being digged from river bed depth of river has been increasing due to which natural calamities are occurring. Granite powder is available in abundant quantity available in more over places in India nearly 85,00,000Kgs released Industries per year. Heaps of granite powder is dumped wastely. Huge amount of land is occupied by granite powder, due to the granite powder is replacement of fine aggregate decrease the cost of the concrete Both properties are same

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
11	MR.CH. CHANDRA MOULI	15A55A0106 14A51A0155 14A51A0152 14A51A0144 14A51A0118	D.ARUN KUMAR K. LEELA PRASAD K.PRATYUSH L.KALI DAS CH.BHANU PRATHAP	A STUDY ON COMPRESSIVE STRENGTHS OF CONVENTIONAL CONCRETE AND FLY ASH CONCRETE

Abstract: Concrete Occupies A Unique Position Among Modern Construction Materials . It Is The Only Material Manufactured At Construction Site . It Gives Considerable Freedom To Architect To Mould The Structural Element To Any Shape Or Form A Freedom That Is Not Possible With Other Materials . Of course ,Concrete Has Limitations It Cannot , On Its Own ,Flow Fast Obstruction Into Nooks And Crannies .Through Compaction ,Often Using Vibration Is Essential For Achieving Strength And Durability Of Concrete . As Concrete Is Produced And Placed At Construction Sites , Under Conditions Far From Ideal , We Do Often End Up With Pleasant Result Rock Pockets ,Sand Streaks And A Host Of Workmanship Related Problems . Fly Ash Blended Concrete As Evolved As An Innovative Technology ,Capable Of Achieving The Status Of Being Outstanding Advancement In The Speed Of Concrete Technology . As So Many Construction Companies Are Using The Fly Ash In Their Projects , This Boomed In Every Mind To What Extent The Fly Ash Can Be Used And So Research Is Going On This. The Utilization Of Fly Ash Will Reduce The Dumping Of Fly Ash As Well As Decrease The Construction Cost Also.

In Reality Many Of The Concrete Structures Exposed To Severe Environmental Condition Exposed To Sea Water In Case Of Marine Structures And Severe Aggressive Conditions In Case Of Fertilizer Industry Where The Durability Of Concrete Structure Is Important .In These Aspect Our Project Is Aimed To Test The Fly Ash Blended Concrete In Corrosion In Same The Concrete Cubes Were Tested For Compressive Strengths Cured Normal Water

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
12	MR. G. T. P. NAIDU	15A55A0111 14A51A0136 14A51A0164 14A51A0156 14A51A0161	J.SRINIVASARAO G.BHARGAV MOJAHID ALAM K.ESWARA RAO M.RANJITH KUMAR	PLAN, DESIGN AND ESTIMATION OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDING (G+2)

Abstract: The objective of this project is to plan, design & estimating a Multistoried residential building (G+2) at different areas such as village i.e. Panchayat, town i.e., Municipality & cities i.e. Corporation. The entire process of structural planning and designing requires not only imagination and thinking but also sound knowledge of science of structural engineering besides knowledge of practical aspects, such as relevant design codes and byelaws. For this purpose site has been selected in which the building consisting of three floors. Including a ground floor spared for parking and watchman room, and

remaining consists of bedroom, hall, living/dining, and kitchen and store room. AutoCAD is a software tool to design functional of any plan. It involves outer appearance of the plan. A Staad pro is a software tool to design a structural design of any plan and also it can give load of that structure and what is the strength of member by using this software. Plot size (50*80feet) A branch road of 33feet which is near is existing wbm road connected north to the plot. The total area of the site is about 360sq m. the residential building consists of three bed room. In this project work, an attempt is made according to Building Bye laws and design of residential building as per IS: 456-2000.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
13	MR.P. MANOJ KUMAR	14A51A0127 DOKALA MAHESH 14A51A0123 CHENCHALA VENKATESH 14A51A0104 MUDDA PRABHAKAR YASHASWI 14A51A0163 MENDA CHANIKYA	EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCH TO ATTAIN POROSITY IN CONCRETE WITHOUT EFFECTING THE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH

Abstract: With the increase in population and continuous urbanization there has been a rapid increase in the impervious surface across the globe which clogging the infiltration of rainfall and snowfall into ground. This increasing the surface runoff, which can lead to downstream flooding, bank erosion and possibly transport of pollutants into potable water supplies. For many years, Portland Cement Pervious Concrete (PCPC) has been making an important contribution, as Sustainable Urban Drainage System (SUDS), on improving environmental conditions. This type of porous concrete can help minimizing flooding risks, enables the ground water recharge, reducing run off and peak flows, alleviating the precipitation load on overstressed drainage systems and improving water quality by capturing pollutants. The benefits of using PCPC in order to attenuate storm water problems are quite essential mainly in urban areas where most surfaces typically consist of relatively impervious concrete or asphalt pavements, causing elevated levels of surface runoff. In addition, PCPC can reduce the absorption of solar radiation and urban heat storage potential which can lead to temperate urban conditions. However, PCPC requires regular maintenance to prevent any clogging of the pores by sediments and vegetation. This article provides an overview on pervious concrete mix design, key properties, durability and applications. Also, it touches on practical and scientific challenges of PCPC.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
14	MS.G. DURGA RAMA NAIDU	14A51A012 Ch. Rajyalakshmi 14A51A015 M. Srivani 14A51A014 I. Pavan kumar 15a55a0104 B. Jayanth Kumar	A STUDY ON M25 CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE WITH DEBRIS

Abstract: Demolition of unsafe building and structures requires extensive modification is more common in now day handling of demolition debris has became a challenging issue in a developes countries including Indian the demand for aggregate is increase day by day recycling of concrete debris can make a contribution to reduce the total environmental impact of building sector this experiment study aimed to

use concrete debris as alternative fine aggregate in concrete mixture. We are doing the project on the concrete mixtures with partially replacement of fine aggregate from concrete debris with this material concrete cubes are moulded as per mix design the concrete cubes are tested for compressive and flexural strength at the time of 7days and 14days and 28days after curing periods

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
15	MRS. CH. MOUNNICA	14A51A01A4 14A51A01B3 14A51A0175 14A51A01B7 14A51A0185	P. SANGEETHA SHAILENDRA YADAV N.KRISHNA MURTHY T.ROHITH RAMSREE P.AVINASH	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON IMPROVEMENT OF SUBGRADE STRENGTH USING LDPE

Abstract: Industrialisation becomes very significant for developing countries like India where Rapid increase in urbanisation and per capita income lead to high rate of solid waste generation. Solid waste collection efficiency in India is around 70% while 100% in Developed countries. If these wastes can suitably utilised in road constructions the disposal and pollution can be minimised to large extent. On the other hand Expansive soil due to its shrink-swell nature adversely affects the subgrade strength. Recycling LDPE (Low Density Polyethylene) in civil engineering as reinforcing material can be one of the methods to improve the soil strength. Reinforced soil construction is an efficient technique for improving strength and stability of soils. The design of pavement depends upon subgrade strength in terms of CBR (California Bearing Ratio) value. Weaker subgrade cause high amount of failures on surface of pavements like pot holes, cracks and ruts. Series of CBR tests, UCS (Unconfined compression test) and secant modulus are conducted and can demonstrate the strength of LDPE at different lengths and proportions. Therefore this project will focus on study of engineering properties - OMC, compaction including CBR at different % of LDPE strips.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
16	DR. CH.VASUDEVA RAO	15a55a0129 14a51a0192 1451a0172 14a51a0186 15a55a0126	T. NARESH P.SWETHA N. KRISHNA VAMSI P. GUNA SAGAR S. HARI PRASAD	LAND USE LAND COVER EVOLUTION BY USING GEO SPATIAL APPROACH: A CASE STUDY OF PEDDAGEDDA WATERSHED,SRIKAKULAM DIST

Abstract: Land use/land cover has become crucial basis work to carry out the prediction to the dynamical change of land use, prevention to natural disaster, environment production, land management and planning. with rapid development of remote sensing technology, especially deeply studies in remote sensing, remote sensing land use/land cover classification has become the most credible. rapid and effective measure to monitor the condition and changing of land use/land cover in the global surface. Data land use/land cover is necessary for the environment policy as well as for other policies such as regional development and agriculture. At the same time it provides one of the basic input for the production of more complex information on other themes. The study is a step forward towards having a

better planning of environmental policy as well as a better land use and land resource management. An area of 430 sq.km located at peddagedda watershed was selected for this investigation. Two Software's (ARCGIS &Q GIS) were used for this investigation. The land uselland cover map several major units such as: built-up area, roads wastelands, crop land,forest have been recognized.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
17	MR. CH. CHANDRA MOULI	14A51A0184 15A55A0121 15A55A0130 14A51A0187 14A51A01C0	P.BHARGAV P.BABURAO V.RAGHU P.AJAY V.SAI CHANDU	A STUDY ON "COMPARISON OF COMPRESSIVE STRENGTHS OF FLYASH BLENDED CEMENT CONCRETES, GGBS BLENDED CEMENT CONCRETES AND CONVENTIONAL CONCRETES"

Abstract: Today's construction industry use of concrete is going on rapidly.Cement is major constituent material of the concrete which produced by natural raw material like lime and silica.In this study experimental investigation on GGBS has carried out which is byproduct of iron industry and also can be used as replacement with ordinary portland cement in concrete.Use of GGBS as cement replacement emerged simultaneously reduce the cost of concrete and help to reduce rate of cement consumption.This research work focuses on strength characteristics analysis of M25,M30 grade concrete with replacement of cement by GGBS upto 50% and compare with flyash and conventional concrete. Casting of concrete cubes has been done and compressive strength carried out in laboratory at different stages.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
18	MR. P. MANOJ KUMAR	**15A55A0118** **15A55A0127** **14A51A01A1** **14A51A0167** **14A51A0191**	**M.VENKATESH** **S.CHAKRADHAR** **S.PRAVEEN KUMAR** **M.RAMESH** **PRAVEEN MAHARANA**	EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATE WITH STEEL SLAG KEEPING FINE AGGREGATE REPLACEMENT CONSISTENT AND DURABILITY STUDY ON REPLACED FINE AND COARSE AGGREGATES

Abstract: In civil engineering construction, concrete plays a vital role and it is the largest production of all the materials. Now a days the increase in population increases the demand for concrete for construction purpose and the aggregates are the important constituents in concrete. This project aims to study experimentally, the effect of partial replacement of coarse and fine aggregates by steel slag (SS), on the various strength and durability properties of concrete by using the mix design of M25 grade. Compressive strength, tensile strength and durability tests such as acid resistance, using Hcl are experimentally investigated.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
19	MR G.DURGA RAMA NAIDU	14A51A01A0 15A55A0119 14A51A01A9 14A51A0199 14A51A0176	S.AMRUTA N.SARATH KUMAR S.SAIRAJU S.V.SAI KUMAR P.UDAY KUMAR	FULLY REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATES OF M35 CONCRETE WITH PEBBLES

Abstract: In the present scenario water penetrating surfacing materials and water penetrating pavement structures are developed to reduce climate change associated with increased rain intensities and amounts. These pervious structures can decrease flooding in the metropolitan cities and areas of impervious surfaces. By this the need of conventional drainage system can be reduced, it replenishes water tables and aquifers, prevents warm and polluted water from entering streams . The materials used in our concrete are pebbles of 4.75 – 6.3 mm, coarse aggregate, cement . In this we are using pebbles which are not being used in the building construction by that the utility and the cost also decreases. Water penetrating concrete pavements has nearly 15-20% void ratio.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
20	DR. B. VISWESWARA REDDY	14a51a0195 14a51a0174 15a55a0123 14a51a01a3	R.BHAVANI L.MOHANA RAO P.UPENDRA S.SHARMILA	AN INTEGRATED APPROACH OF GEOSPATIAL TECHNOLOGY FOR EXPLORATION OF GROUNDWATER POTENTIAL ZONES

Abstract: Water is an essential commodity to mankind. The largest available source of fresh water lies beneath the ground called groundwater or subsurface water. Groundwater is derived when the precipitation on the earth's surface gradually percolates into the subsoil through porous strata or openings through rock formations. It is a replenishable source of human water supply and approximately one third of the world's population use groundwater for drinking because of It's a strategic resource due to its usually high quality and perennial availability. From the past few decades the scarcity of it's rapidly increasing due to changes in hydrological cycle, over exploitation of population and subsequently the stress also increasing on this resource. These are the factors cause to create scarcity. Hence, there is necessitate to explore these resources where the potentiality of its high to minimize the scarcity. It's can be possible through the geospatial technology.

The present research reveals that with the integrated approach of Geospatial Technology to explore the groundwater potential Zones in and around of Kotturu mandal of Srikakulam district, Andhra Pradesh state. The remotely sensed data at the scale of 1:50,000 and SOI topographical maps are to be used for the preparation of ground water prospective map by integrating geology, geomorphology, soil slope, soil elevation, land use of the study area. The expected final result is to depicts the favorable prospective/potential zones in the study area

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
21	MR.G. GOWRISAN KARA RAO	15A55A0131 14A51A0179 14A51A01C1 14A51A0198 14A51A0180	V.PRASANTHI P.SINDHUJA V.VENKAT SAI R.NAVEEN P.VAMSI KUMAR	**EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF HIGH STRENTH BY PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE WITH GRANITE POWDER**

Abstract: The most commonly used fine aggregate across world is river sand. River sand is expensive due to excessive cost of transportation from natural sources. The use of sand in construction activities results in the excessive mining. Due to excessive mining, natural resources are getting exhausted; results in increase in scour depth and sometimes flood possibility. Thus becoming inevitable to use alternative material in concrete.

Granite is an igneous rock which is widely used as construction material in different forms. The wastes from the granite polishing units are being disposed to environment which cause health hazard. Granite fines are used as a filler material in the concrete, replacing the fine aggregate which will help in filling up the pores in the concrete. Filling up of the pores by granite fines to increase the strength of the concrete and also a material which is abundantly to investigate the strength behavior of concrete with use of granite fines as an additive.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
22	MR.KRUPA SINDHU BISWAL	14a51a0190 15A55A0117 15A55A0125 14A51A01B9 14A51A01C3	P. RANA M.KRANTHI R.ADITYA 15A55A0125 U.CHANDRA MOULI V.VARUN RAJU	DETERMINATION OF INFILTRATION RATE OF SOILS USING SINGLE AND DOUBLE RING INFILTROMETER AND TENSIOMETERS FOR SOIL MOISTURE MEASUREMENT

Abstract: Infiltration is a process that continuously affects the magnitude and distribution of surface runoff. The single and double ring infiltrometer is a simple instrument which is used to determine the infiltration rate of water into the soil. The infiltration rate is determinate as the amount of water per surface area and time unit, which penetrates the soil. Field measurement of infiltration is often a tedious task and the infiltration rates can be estimated from the proposed models. Single-ring and Double-rings are used to estimate the infiltration rate of different soils. The main aim of this study is the determination of infiltration rate of soil and soil characteristic of Palasa, AITAM college and srikakulam District using Single and Double ring infiltrometer and comparing it with the infiltration rates obtained by Horton's infiltration models. Various infiltration rates obtained during the experiment time are plotted. Results of various infiltration models are compared with the observed data and graphs are drawn for better presentation.

Tensiometer measures soil moisture. It is an instrument designed to measure the tension suction that plants roots must exert to extract water from the soil. This tension is a direct measure of the availability of water to a plant. Tensiometers are most useful when a crop's water requirements are high and when any stress due to water shortage is likely to damage crop potential. To improve the irrigation management by accurately determining when water should be applied to maintain optimum crop growth and how much water should be applied to avoid over- irrigating. Tensiometers measure how tightly water is held to the soil particles and not how much water is left in the soil.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
23	MR.G. PRASANNA KUMAR	**15A55A0114 K.Siva sankar** **14A51A01B0 S.Durgaprasad** **14A51A01A7 S.Sai charan** **14A51A01A8 S.Ramesh** **14A51A0168 M.Krishna rao**	PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF FINE AGGREGATE WITH QUARTZ SAND IN CONCRETE

Abstract: In civil engineering construction concrete plays a major role. Ingredients of concrete are cement , fine and coarse aggregates , water .Due to the scarcity of river sand which is used as fine aggregate in concrete ,we are replacing it by the product of metamorphic rocks such as quartz sand. It occurs in most igneous and practically all metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. It is highly resistant to both mechanical and chemical weathering. The primary aim of this project is to compare the strength properties of M25 grade concrete by partial replacement of fine aggregate with quartz sand . In order to find the strength of concrete , destructive tests (compressive strength and split tensile strength) and non destructive test (rebound hammer test) are conducted.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
24	MR.J. SEKHARRAJU	14A51A0173 14A51A01C4 14A51A0188 15A55A0124 14A51A0170	A PROJECT PRESENTATION ON "A CASE STUDY ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF COCONUT SHELL CONCRETE AS A PARTIAL REPLACEMENT OF COARSE AGGREGATE WITH COCONUT SHELLS IN M20 GRADE OF CONCRETE"

Abstract: Coconut shell is the natural materials which is abundantly available in tropical regions. Wastes generated by industrial and agricultural processes have created disposal and management problems which pose serious challenges to efforts towards environmental conservation. A considerable amount of coconut shells remain in the environment as waste, so utilization of these materials for construction will be an important step to improve sustainability and eco-friendly construction. In addition to that it will help to produce light weight and economically profitable materials in construction field.

Sieve analysis is carried out from various fine aggregate (FA) and coarse aggregate (CA) samples and sample which suits required is selected. Specific gravity test are carried out from fine and coarse aggregates. In this project coarse aggregate is partially replaced by the coconut shell. The coarse aggregate is replaced with 3.5%, 7% & 15% by coconut shell. The nominal mix used for the project is M20 grade (1:1.5:3.) with water cement ratio 0.5. The conventional concrete and coconut shell concrete specimens were casted and tested for the compressive strength and split tensile strength for 7 days and 28 days.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
25	MR. B. ESWARA RAO	14A51A01A5 14A51A0177 14A51A01A6 14A51A0193 14A51A01C2	SANTOSH ADHIKARI P. VARUMU S. ROHINI P. PRATHYUSHA V. KALYAN KUMAR	AN EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION ON EXPANSIVE SOIL STABILIZATION USING WASTE MARBLE DUST

Abstract: Black cotton soil have the tendency to swell or shrink depending on its moisture content. Due to such expansive characteristics of soil, the structures constructed over this may develop some cracks in due course of time. It is there for essential to stabilize such soils, prior to any construction work carried out on this to improve its engineering properties.

At present waste materials like stone dust from crushers, fly ash and marble dust from industry are in abundance at various parts of our country. These wastes not only create health problems but also its disposal is a great problem for our society. To encounter this innovative and on traditional research on waste utilization is gaining importance now a days. Soil improvement using the waste material like slags Rice husk ash, fly ash, marble dust etc., in geotechnical engineering has been recommended from environmental point of view. The main objective of this study is to evaluate the feasibility of waste marble dust using as soil stabilizing material.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student		Project Title
26	MR S.RAMLAL	15a55a0128 15a55a0132 14a51a0178 14a51a0197	T. Laxmana rao Y.Vasu P.Manoj Kumar R.Hareesh	PROGRESSIVE COLLAPSE ANALYSIS AND DESIGN OF ROOF TRUSS AND COMPARISION BETWEEN CONVENTIONAL AND STAAD PRO.SOFTWARE

Abstract: In this study of experimental investigation, we have under gone the use of structural optimization by considering some of the loads like dead load and wind load and live load. In this research we have considered the combination of dead load and live load. Based upon this combination, we have obtained forces in the members by using methods of joints manually. From these values obtained manually are enrolled into the software called STAAD PRO. By using this software we have analyzed parental truss optimized truss respectively. From the loads which are enrolled in the software, we have got the complete format of maximum compression and maximum tension caused in each member of parental structure and optimized structure individually. These combinations of dead load of parental and optimized elements are compared to find the variation and also live load of parent and optimized elements are compared to find the variation.

Sl. No.	Name of the guide	Name of the Student	Project Title
27	MR. B. GOVINDA RAJULU	15a55a0116 Kunchala Rambabu 14a51a0182 Pappala Sowjanya 14a51a0181 Pappala Praveen Kumar 15a55a0115 Korada Nirmal Akash	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY OF COIR AND JUTE FIBERS AS CEMENT CONCRETE REINFORCING MATERIAL COMPARISON WITH CONVENTIONAL CEMENT CONCRETE

Abstract: Today, concrete is the most widely used in human-made material. The concrete is normally recognized by its strength. As the natural fibers can be the effective material to reinforce strength which will not only explore a way to improve the properties of concrete. To achieve this goal, an experimental study of the compressive strength and flexural strength of concrete composition, Coir fiber reinforced concrete composites (CFRCC) and jute fiber reinforced concrete composites (JFRCC) will be conducted. As the coir and jute are the locally available natural fiber material. By the presence of coir and jute fiber with more cement content strengthens the concrete in great extent.

MALARIA RISK MAPPING: A STUDY OF VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT (Feb, 2017)

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ABSTRACT

The present study demonstrates the significance of geospatial mapping in identifying the risk zones of vector-borne diseases by taking a case study of malaria in Visakhapatnam district. Data on malaria incidence were collected from 72 Primary Health Centers spread over 43 mandals (1999- 2011) of the district. For the analysis we used statistical techniques and geospatial tools for malaria risk mapping in a study area. Final analysis revealed that malaria in Visakhapatam district is caused by *P.falciparum* and *P. vivax* parasites and the hilly region is at higher risk, especially to *P. falciparum* type of the disease indicating that 8 out of 11 mandals in the region are endemic to malaria. Although the *P. vivax* malaria cases are more in absolute numbers in the coastal region, its ratio to total population is high in the hilly region. Thus the study showed the advantage of weighted LQ analysis and geospatial mapping for highlighting the malaria risk zones.

Strength of Concrete By Replacement Of Coarse Aggregates With Waste Rubber And Demolished Waste Materials

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ABSTRACT

The use of recycled aggregates in concrete can be useful for environmental protection. The application of recycled aggregate has been started in a large number of construction projects of many European, American, Russian and Asian countries. But India is used demolished waste for embankment purpose only in bridges, roads etc. up to 3% to 4% of total production. At the same time, the disposal of waste tires is becoming a major waste management problem in the world. It is estimated that nearly 1.2 billion of waste tire rubber produced globally per year. It is estimated that nearly 11% of post consumer tires are exported and 27% are sent to land fill, stockpiled or dumped illegally and only 4% is used for civil engineering projects. The utilization of waste construction materials and waste tired rubber has to be related to the application of quality guarantee systems in order to achieve suitable product properties. In this context, our present aims to investigate the optimal use of recycled aggregates and waste tire rubber as coarse aggregate in concrete composite and the change in mechanical properties of concrete. It is found that the use of recycled waste tire rubber aggregates results in the formation of light weight, elasticity and energy absorption and heat insulation properties. The compressive, as well as tensile strength of concrete reduces with the introduction of waste tire rubber.

Minimum Footing Dimensions For A Given Settlement In Granular Deposits (Mar, 2017)

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ABSTRACT

The allowable pressure applied to the foundation in granular soils governed by the consideration of settlement rather than shear strength of soil except for very narrow, shallow footings on loose materials with high water table. Accurate prediction of the settlement of structures founded on granular material is of considerable importance. Several methods are available for predicting the settlement of footing on granular deposits. This paper presents the comparison of the three methods namely, DeBeers and Martens (1957) using 2:1 pressure distribution, DeBeers and Martens (1957) using Bousinessiq stress distribution charts and Schmertmann (1970) Method for proportioning three shapes of foundations namely circular, square and rectangular for equal settlement on granular deposits using field test results.

An Experimental Study On Nondestructive Tests And Stress Strain Curves Of M20 Grade Concrete With Nano-Silica Using M-Sand (Mar,2017)

G. Prasanna Kumar G. Durga Rama Naidu

P. Puspalatha and P. Manoj Kumar

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is the world's most widely used construction material because of its versatility, durability, sustainability, and economy. The term concrete refers to a mixture of aggregates, usually sand, and either gravel or crushed stone, held together by a binder of cementitious paste. In India, the conventional concrete is mostly produced by using natural sand obtained from the riverbeds as fine aggregate. One of the important ingredients of conventional concrete is natural sand or river sand. However, due to the increased use of concrete in almost all types of construction works, the demand of natural or river sand has been increased. Thus in order to meet these increased demands of construction industry, excessive quarrying of sand from river beds is taking place which results in the shortage of natural sand. This scarcity of natural sand has forced engineers to find a suitable substitute. One of the best ways of getting substitute for natural sand is by crushing natural stone to get artificial sand of desired size and grade .The use of artificial sand will conserve the natural resources for sustainable development of the concrete in construction industry. Hence the practice of replacing river sand with M-Sand is taking a tremendous growth.

In the present study the ordinary portland cement is partially replaced with nanosilica by 2% and natural sand is replaced with manufactured sand in different proportions of 0%,25%,50%,75%,100%.The non destructive tests were performed such as rebound hammer test and ultrasonic pulse velocity method.Here stress strain curves were also plotted along with the calculation of Youngs Modulus.

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES FOR REPLACEMENT OF RIVER SAND WITH SEA SAND AND ROBO-SAND IN CONCRETE (Mar, 2017)

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ABSTRACT

Now a day's urbanization requires lot of ingredients in infrastructure development. Smart cities are always be safe and economical either in construction or living. In view of urbanization concrete is used for all type of constructions. Concrete is having cement, fine aggregate, course aggregate. Sand plays vital role in concrete in all type of constructions. In this study gives the comparative experimental results in compressive and tensile strengths of concrete for M20 grade under curing periods about 7 days, 14days and 28 days replaced fine aggregate with sea sand and robosand. The objective of this paper is to give detailed study whether robo sand and sea sand are advisable to use or not. The removal of salt and impurities from sea sand and river sand is mandatory. Using different proportion of sea sand and robo-sand in the place of river sand has been taken for tests.

Studies on Mortars and Concretes with Pozzolonic Admixture

S. Ramlal
Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu, B Govinda Rajulu

Due to the steep increase in the cost of cement which is the main building material commonly used, the constructional costs are going up. In the present contest of housing the millions, various programmes are getting upset because of the increased cost of constructions. In these contexts, various alternatives are being tried to be used as full or partial replacement of cement to reduce its cost. Pozzolime is one such material manufactured locally using lime and clay. Its cost nearby 1/3rd of that of cement. Though pozzolime has been put use by builders to certain extent, its strength properties are not well understood to relies its full potential and use, it is necessary to carryout detailed experimental studies on the strength properties of pozzolime in combination with cement. In the present experimental investigation, pozzolime is used as been partial replacement to cement in various proportions; specimens of mortars and concretes are cost and tested for compressive strength at different ages. The results are compared with those of the fly ash. The results indicate that desirable strength properties can be achieved in mortars and concretes by using pozzolime as partial replacement to cement. It may be concluded that cost affective mortars and concretes can be prepared using pozzolime admixture. This would help substantially in reducing the cost of construction.

A Laboratory Study on the Strength Improve of Expansive Soil Treated with Calcium Carbide Residue and Fly Ash

(May, 2017)

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ABSTRACT

Locally available soils are readily available and relatively cheap, but they are often problematic and do not satisfy the required geotechnical properties. These require locally available soils with good bearing capacity and strength properties. Volume change behaviour and low bearing capacity are major problems that pose by black cotton soil to the geotechnical engineer. To improve these properties the common method followed is stabilization. Soil stabilization using industrial waste materials has been widely recommended for developing countries for the construction of various elements of pavements. Rapid industrialization also causes production of huge amount of solid waste materials whose disposal creating lot of environmental problems. Calcium carbide residue (CCR) and Fly Ash (FA) are recognized as waste products from acetylene gas and power plant production respectively. However, the application of CCR to civil engineering work is very limited, especially for soil stabilization. In order to obtain the optimum content of CCR and CCR:FA blender Standard Proctor compaction, unconfined compression test (UCC) and California bearing ratio (CBR) tests are conducted. The UCC samples are tested under different curing periods (7, 14, 21 and 28 days) and CBR tests are carried out for a curing period of 3 days. From this study, it is revealed that for mixes of BC Soil + 6% CCR and BC Soil + 8% CCR + 10% FA are considered as optimum to improve the black cotton soil for pavement construction.

Remote Sensing, GIS and SCS Curve Number Techniques for Estimating the Runoff of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest,Tekkali, Srikakulam, AP

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ABSTRACT

The primary source of water is rainfall for the generation of runoff over the land surface. Runoff or overland flow is the flow of water that occurs when excess storm water flows over the earth's surface. Satellite remote sensing and GIS techniques coupled with conventional filed investigations were used for mapping of land use/land cover (LU/LC) features of the study area towards estimating the runoff of the area. The SCS-CN method (SCS, 1985) method involves the use of a simple empirical formula and readily available tables and curves. Determination of SCS curve number depends on the soil and land cover conditions, which the model represents as hydrologic soil group, cover type, treatment and hydrologic condition. Soils are classified into hydrologic soil groups (HSG) to indicate the minimum rate of infiltration obtained for bare soil after prolonged wetting.

Runoff computed from a given rainfall event was integrated with the data of land use treatment, curve numbers and hydrological soil groups by using SCS-CN method. The estimated runoff contributes more than 28% of total rainfall received in the study area. The suitable locations of rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge structures are suggested to increase the groundwater levels for sustainable development of water resources in the Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest.

A Study on Behaviour Of Structural Elements of Berthing Structure With Raker Pile And Anchored Wall

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ABSTRACT

The transportation system plays a vital role in the nation's economy. In transportation systems marine transportation system is very important and cheapest way of transportation. The transportation of men and material is increasing day by day. So to reduce the marine traffic there is a need to construct many new ports with a vision to ensure ecofriendly environment in spite of challenging conditions. In construction type of berthing structure there are two types they are Open type and Closed/Solid type of berthing structure. While designing the berthing structure there are different type of live loads they are stack load, crane load, BGML load, truck load, Mooring force etc.., are acting on the deck slab of berthing structure. To resist the all the load there is need to provide different structural elements they T-Shaped Diaphragm Wall, Main Cross head Beam, Vertical pile, Raker pile/ Anchored Wall/ Tie Rod. Especially to resist the horizontal force the structural elements like Raker Pile or Anchored Wall or Tie Rod are used. To know the best model of the berthing structure which can resist all type of loads there is a need to compare to the any two types of berthing structure they are Berthing structure with Raker Pile and Berthing structure with Anchored Wall. To know the behaviour the Bending Moment, Shear force and Axial Force of the Structural member and Deflection of the both the Berthing structure are studied and compared the results and shown the Percentage variation of each structural members. The STAAD Pro software is used for modelling and analysis of the Berthing structure.

Anti Corrosive Activity of Fly Ash Blended Cement Concretes

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ABSTRACT

Concrete occupies a unique position among modern construction materials. It is the only material manufactured at construction sites. It gives considerable freedom to the architect to mould the structural

element to any shape or form a freedom that is not possible with other materials. Of course, concrete has limitations it cannot on its own flow past obstructions into nooks and crannies. Though compaction, often using vibration, is essential for achieving strength and durability of concrete. As concrete is produced and placed at construction sites, under conditions far from ideal, we do often end up with pleasant results rock pockets, sand streaks and a host of workmanship related problems.

Fly ash blended concrete has evolved as an innovative technology, capable of achieving the status of being an outstanding advancement in the sphere of concrete technology. As so many construction companies are using the fly ash in their projects, this boomed in every mind to what extent the fly ash can be used and so research is going on this. The utilization of fly ash will reduce the dumping of fly ash as well as decrease the construction cost also.

In reality many of the concrete structures exposed to sever environmental condition exposed to sea water in case of marine structures and sever aggressive conditions in case of fertilizer industry where the durability of concrete structure is important. In this aspect our project is aimed to test the fly ash blended concrete in corrosion and the same concrete cubes were tested for compressive strengths cured in different chemicals and this is compared with normal curing.

Mechanical Properties Of Fiber Reinforced Concrete By Partial Replacement Of Fine Aggregate With Sea Shells

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ABSTRACT

Now a day's concrete is one of the richest material in all high raised structures. Increase in the demand of conversional concrete in day to day life for urbanization causes reduction in natural resources. The main constituents of concrete are sand, rock and cement. The present study evaluates the variation of mechanical properties of partially replaced concrete with conventional concrete. This paper presents the effects of replacement of natural fine aggregate with sea shell aggregate and addition of steel fiber on workability tests and mechanical tests. For this study different samples were prepared by partially replaced the fine aggregate by 0%, 10%,20%,30%,40% and 50% with sea shells and adding 0% and 1.5% of fibers as reinforcement. Total test samples were prepared by maintain the water-cement ratio of 0.45 and conducted workability test on fresh concrete and compressive strength test, spilt tensile strength test at curing ages of 7 days and 28 days. Finally, the strength results were obtained from seashell fiber reinforced concrete, compared with the conventional concrete.From this experimental investigation, possibility of ten percentage of fine aggregate can be replaced with sea shellsand 20% of fine aggregate can be replaced with sea shells with addition of 1.5% of polyester fiber as reinforcement

Breeding Success And Mortality Rates In The Spot-Billed Pelican (*Pelecanus Philippensis*), At Telineelapuram Bird Protected Area, (An Iba Site; In 229) Srikakulam District, Andhra Pradesh, India

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ABSTRACT

Breeding success and mortality rates of migratory birds are mainly depends on the available food resources, safe nesting sites and mortality of chicks. Present study revealed the breeding success and chick mortality in Spot-Billed Pelicans (*Pelecanus philippensis*), over a period of five years from 2008-2013, undertaken at a pelicanery of village Telineelapuram. The Spot-Billed Pelican (*Pelecanus philippensis*) is one of the important migratory birds visiting regularly for last 20 years. Overall breeding success during study period is considerable; however year wise statistics are differing. The recruitment percentage had ranged from a low of 24.44% in the year 2010 to a maximum of 47.11% in the year 2012 with an average success rate during five years study is 39.34%. At the same time, the rate of chick mortality was also high at Telineelapuram, due to the influence of different factors (namely Cyclones, Perching activity, Predations and Falling of chicks). The number of dead young birds during different years of the study period had ranged from 33 to 82. Highest mortality (82 individuals) was observed during the year 2010. The average mortality rate of chicks at Telineelapuram is 18.72% and detailed results were projected

Seismic Behaviour of Elevated Rc Circular Water Tank of Different Shaft Heights

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ABSTRACT

Water tanks are important public utility and industrial structures. Elevated water tanks should be competent of keeping the expected performance during and after earthquake. During the earthquake in India, R.C.C elevated water tanks are heavily damaged. This might be due to improper geometrical selection of staging in many cases. The main aim of this study is to understand the seismic behaviour of elevated RC circular water tank by considering five different shaft staging heights with consideration of impulsive and convective water masses inside the container. The analysis is carried out as per one mass model and two mass model by considering four seismic Zones from Zone –II to Zone –V. In this study hydrodynamic forces and sloshing wave heights are analysed for all the five different shaft staging heights.

A Study On The Properties Of Concrete On Partial Replacement Of Cement And Sand With Copper Slag

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ABSTRACT

This study is aimed to evaluate the effectiveness of copper by replacing cement in the range of 0% (without Copper slag), 5%, 10%, 15%, and 20% is one phase and sand has been replaced by Copper slag accordingly in the range of 0% (without Copper slag), 10%, 20%, 30%, 40% and 50% is second phase by weight of cement for M25 and M30 mix. Comparative study is carried out by compressive test, split tensile test. From the experimental investigation it is observed that replacement of 40% of fine aggregate by copper slag strength increased by 21% and replacement of 15% of fine aggregate by copper slag strength increased by 18%.

Retrofitting of Reinforced Concrete structural elements - Recent Technologies and Future Scope

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ABSTRACT

The retrofitting of concrete structures has become increasingly important in view aging and more deterioration of infrastructure. The problem is more severe due to optimized technologies for construction. Many expansive methods are available for retrofit ting structures and choice of suitable method/material is a challenge to a structural engineer. Retrofitting is the Science and Technology of strengthening the existing structures or structural elements to enhance their performance with new technology, features and components. Retrofitting of an existing reinforced concrete structure includes either repair, rehabilitation (or) strengthening terms. The term retrofit is used if the damaged structure performance was satisfying than before with some additional resistance then the term retrofit will be representative. Now a day's many researchers have proposed many materials, methods and techniques for strengthening flexure deficient RC beams. The studies performed on the flexure retrofitted RC beams using traditional method like stitching (Hook Method) are studied. Further it is required to study the relative effect of these techniques on flexure carrying capacity of flexure deficient beams by retrofitting.

Assessment of Coagulation Potential of Three Different Natural Coagulants in Water Treatment

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ABSTRACT

In addition to food, shelter and clothing, water is one of our basic human needs and lack of potable water is a major cause of death and disease in our world. Now a days due to rapid industrialization even in rural areas, water become contaminated. Suspended and colloidal matter such as clay, silt, finely divided organic and inorganic matter, plankton and other microscopic organisms are responsible for turbid water. Aluminum and iron salts are commonly used as chemical coagulants. There are a variety of purification methods of drinking water which are very costly and those methods cannot serve a common man effectively. The purpose of this study is to provide information on low cost household water treatment using *Moringa Oleifera*, *Arachis Hypogaea* (Peanuts), Zea mays (Corn). Natural coagulants show bright future and are concerned by many researchers because of their abundant source, low price, multifunction and biodegradation. In the present investigation, assessment of three different natural coagulants namely seeds of *Moringa Oleifera*, *Arachis Hypogaea (Peanut)*, Zea mays *(Corn)*has been carried out. After treatment the water samples were analyzed for different parameters like pH, Turbidity, TDS and Electrical conductivity. Turbidity removal efficiency was 86%, 83%, 21%, after the treatment at optimum dosage of 20mg/l and speed of mixing of 200rpm respectively for synthetic water of 100 NTU.Finally, it can be concluded that *Moringa Oleifera* and *Arachis Hypogaea* (Peanuts)are the most efficient natural coagulants.

Effect of Crusher Dust as Partial and Fully Replacement of Fine Aggregate on Strength Properties of M25 Grade Concrete

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ABSTRACT

Concrete is a building material made from a mixture of broken stone or gravel, sand, cement, and water. The natural sand deposits across the world are over drying up, there is an acute need for a product that matches the properties of natural sand in concrete. In the last 15 years, it has become clear that the availability of good quality natural sand is decreasing. Existing natural sand deposits are being emptied at

the same rate as urbanization and new deposits are located either underground, too close to already built-up areas or too far away from the areas where it is needed, that is the towns and cities where the manufacturers of concrete are located. Crushed aggregate, bottom ash, foundry sand and various by-products are replacing natural sand and gravel in most countries. This paper emphasizes on the use of material to be replaced by natural sand which will give new dimension in concrete mix design and if applied on large scale would revolutionize the construction industry by economizing the construction cost and enable us to conserve natural resources. In this project an attempt is made to compare the strength properties on concrete by the replacement of natural sand with by-products and recyclable materials like crusher dust.

Assessment of the efficiency of sewage treatment plants: a comparative study between One Town and Mudasarlova sewage treatment plants

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Department of Civil engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Visakhapatnam city has two Urban Wastewater Treatment Plants (UWTPs) in the city, located at 1 town and Mudasarlova (Arilova) village, Andhra Pradesh, India. These plants are planned and built with an intend to oversee wastewater in order to minimize and/or expel organic matter, solids, nutrients, disease-causing organisms, pollutants and different toxins, before it re-enters a water body. The concentrations were assessed from two sewage treatment units; the largest STP situated at 1 Town with handling capacity of 38 MLD took after by Arilova STP of 13MLD capacity. It was uncovered from the execution, examine that effectiveness of the two treatment plants was poor concerning expulsion of total dissolved solids as rather than the evacuation in different parameters like total suspended solids, BOD and COD. In 1 Town STP,TDS, TSS, BOD and COD removal efficiency was 2.6, 97.71, 95.18, 80.54 % and respectively, while in Mudasarlova STP,TDS, TSS, BOD and COD removal efficiency was 1.0, 90.89, 89.5, 75.18 % and respectively. The order of decrease efficiency was TDS < COD < BOD< TSS and TDS < COD < BOD < TSS respectively in 1Town STP and Mudasarlova STP. Furthermore, the issues connected with the operation and support of wastewater treatment plants is examined.

Intra-Similarity And Inter-Similarity Analysis of Steel Structure MTO's

S. Ramlal, B. Govinda Rajulu

Department of Civil engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

In this research investigation, the real world MTO's (Material Take Off)'s of two different Steel Structures, namely LQUM's (Leaving Quarter Utility Member)'s were considered. For each one, the

Intra-Similarity and Intra- Dissimilarity were computed using the definitions given in [1]. Also, Inter-Similarity between the two aforementioned respective entities were computed using standard Cosine Similarity Measure. Such Intra-Similarity and Intra- Dissimilarity describe how strongly units in the same group resemble each other. Such a study is useful in our context for assessing the Structural Steel Grade homogeneity or non-homogeneity throughout a structure. Furthermore, the advantage of such an Intra measure is that using this measure we can clearly distinguish the contribution of Intra aspect variation and Inter aspect variation when both are bound to occur in a given phenomenon of concern.

GIS for analyzing Pumping Tests and Wells Data for Assessing Groundwater Prospects of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest, Srikakulam, AP

Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu, S. Ramlal
Dr. Ch. Vasudeva Rao

Department of Civil engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Groundwater resources of an area depend on aquifer hydraulic parameters such as storage coefficient, transmissivity permeability and meteorological conditions. The Remote Sensing, GIS and GPS techniques were used to prepare various thematic maps which include Land use/Land cover, Lineaments, Well locations, Storage coefficient (S), Permeability (K), Transmissivity (T), Groundwater level and Integration Map of S, T and K. Water levels were measured in pre-monsoon for three consecutive three years from 23 dug wells which are spatially distributed in entire study area of the pedda kedari. The Groundwater level (GWL) map was generated by using mean depth of water columns in dug wells. The 12 dug wells are selected, which are spatially distributed in the entire study area of the pedda kedari reserve forest, for conducting pumping tests. The hydraulic parameters which include Transmissivity, Permeability and Storage coefficient were found through pumping test analysis there by thematic maps were generated for each hydraulic parameter. By integrating the three layers Groundwater Prospects (GWP) map was generated. The Integrated map was validated with GWL map so that 75% of common area is got in the regions of moderate to good prospect zones. The suitable locations for artificial recharge structures are suggested by using Lineaments map, existing wells and a map which was generated by integrating both the Integrated and GWL maps.

Costing of Total Biomass, C-Stock and CO2 Sequestered by the Trees out of Forest (TOF) at Telineelapuram Bird Protected Area, an IBA Site; IN 229 India

Dr. H. RamaMohan

Department of Civil engineering, Aditya Institute of Technology and Management (AITAM) Andhra Pradesh, India

ABSTRACT

Changing climatic conditions, loss of agricultural production and biodiversity are the brain storming and much debated fields in recent past. The major root causes for the above issues are growing carbon levels at an upsetting rate in the atmosphere and on the other hand qualitative and quantitative loss of vegetation every year. To combat apart from other carbon sources, evaluation of standing biomass (AGB and BGB) of Trees out of Forest (TOF) area and C-stock will give a feasible solution for our present and future obstacles. The current study intended to bring out the total biomass and C-stock of nesting trees both Above Ground Biomass (AGB) and Below Ground Biomass (BGB) with the help of non-destructive allometric method. Since it is a bird protected area and recording total biomass and C-stock change over time is vital for the protection. This study is aimed to estimate the total CO2 sequestered by the nesting trees at Telineelapuram. Since, the two important Near-threatened category migratory bird species (Pelicanus philippensis and Mycteria leucephala) are using different tree species for their nesting, breeding and roosting purposes.

STAFF:

SRI. G. GOWRI SANKARA RAO

DR. B. VISWESWARA REDDY

STUDENTS:

DWARAPU LIKHITHA

SIMHADRI CHANDRA KIRAN

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

A HALF-YEARLY NEWSLETTER

AY: 2017-18	July-Dec	Vol. 6	Issue - 2

ADITYA

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ADITYA

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Department of Civil Engineering

Vision and Mission of the Institute

Vision

To evolve into a premier engineering institute in the country by continuously enhancing the range of our competencies, expanding the gamut of our activities and extending the frontiers of our operations.

Mission

Synergizing knowledge, technology and human resource, we impart the best quality education in Technology and Management. In the process, we make education more objective so that efficiency for employability increases on a continued basis.

Vision and Mission of the Department

Vision

To become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit professional ethics.

Mission

•Provide quality knowledge and advance skills to the students in order to expertise theoretically and practically in the areas of civil engineering.

•Improve the professional potentiality of the students and staff through educational programs to expand the knowledge in the field of civil engineering

•Inculcate healthy competitive spirit towards the higher education and successful career in the field of civil engineering to serve the nation ethically.

•Provide students and faculty with opportunities to create, disseminate and apply knowledge by maintaining a state of the art research.

Chairman's Message

At AITAM, we are committed to excellence in everything we do. We strive to mould the students in balancing intellectual and practical skills to become leaders in all the fields of Technical know-how and Management. We have created the finest facilities for the students to make the most of their scholastic pursuits. We are closely aligned with the corporate world which ensures exchange of ideas and experiences that keep our curricula focused on current developments and challenges in the field of engineering. We are firmly committed to research and consulting activities to contribute to the development of the discipline of engineering. Our vitality lies in our spirit of innovation. Our strength lies in our pragmatic approach. Our success lies in our will to do.

Dr. K. Someswara Rao
CHAIRMAN

Secretary's Message

Aditya Institute of Technology and Management is founded to meet the increasing demand for competent engineering graduates. Within a short span of its inception, AITAM has grown to be a premier engineering college of its kind and has won laurels and kudos from the industry. The faculty and staff in AITAM are dedicated to providing first-class education that instills strong and potent basic knowledge for sound practice in science and engineering for the well-being of the society. The Institute offers curricula that nurtures creative thinking and prepares students for productive and rewarding careers. The Institute offers programmes that deepen learning experiences of our students and prepare them for successful careers as engineers.

Sri L.L. Naidu
SECRETARY

Director's Message

Engineering education at AITAM is indeed a rewarding intellectual experience. The Institute prepares the engineering professionals of tomorrow imbued with insight, imagination and ingenuity to flourish as successful engineers. Our programs are attuned to the needs of the changing times. The classrooms are ultra-modern; the library and labs are cutting-edge; and all the members of the faculty are workaholic professionals and masters in their fields. Not surprisingly, our students are recruited by such renowned organizations as HCL, Satyam, WIPRO, INFOSYS, TCS, Visual Soft, Innova-Solutions and InfoTech. The exceptional dedication of our students, faculty and staff, and our collaborations with Industry and other institutions ensure that the Institute is well-poised to create a unique niche in the horizons of engineering education.

Prof. V.V. Nageswara Rao
DIRECTOR

Principal's Message

It is only through knowledge that man attains immortality. Knowledge has to expand or grow to remain as knowledge. The road to excellence is toughest, roughest and steepest in the Universe. The world requires and honors only excellence. Available information has to be directed by wisdom and intelligence to create new knowledge. Promotion of creativity is the new role of education. It is only through creative thinking that the present and future problems can be addressed to find dynamic solutions. Technology should be used to help remove poverty from the world. In fact forty per cent of the world's poor are in India. Confidence leads to capacity. It is faith in oneself that produces miracles. Education at AITAM helps build character, strengthen the mind, expand the intellect and establish a culture of looking at problems in a new perspective. The student is put through rigorous training so that he can stand on his own feet after leaving the portals of the Institute.

Dr. K.B. Madhu Sahu
PRINCIPAL

HOD's Message

Welcome to the Department of Civil Engineering at AITAM, Tekkali. Our journey started in the year 2011. Over the past 4 years we have grown our competency and expertise in core Civil Engineering curriculum and research. Vision of the department is to become a pioneer in the field of civil engineering by providing high quality education and research to serve the public consistently with competitive spirit and professional ethics.

The primary focus of our curriculum is to impart technical know-how to students, improve their problem skills combined with innovative thoughts. The department is well equipped with state of the art laboratories for academics and research purpose. With funding from Technical Education Quality Improvement Program (TEQIP) and AICTE, special purpose lab equipment and software have been procured to support the research activities. Faculty members have excellent academic credentials possessing Doctorates and experienced staff from academics, research and core industry.

Mr. G. Tirupathi Naidu

HOD CIVIL DEPARTMRNT

Contents of Newsletter

News Letter (**JANUARY -JUNE)**

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

1. Ch. Chandra Mouli, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Anti Corrosive Activity of Fly Ashblended Cementconcretes*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-8, Aug, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

2. S. Ramlal, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Anti Corrosive Activity of Fly Ashblended Cementconcretes*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-8, Aug, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

3. B. Govinda Rajulu, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Anti Corrosive Activity of Fly Ashblended Cementconcretes*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-8, Aug, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES ATTENDED/ORGANIZED

S. No.	Name of The Faculty	Dates	Name of The Programme	Host Institution
1	Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu	17-07-2017	One Day Workshop on Geospatial Technologies: Present and Future Trends	Andhra University
2	Dr. Ch. Vasudeva Rao	17-07-2017	One Day Workshop on Geospatial Technologies: Present and Future Trends	Andhra University
3	S. Ramlal	17-07-2017	One Day Workshop on Geospatial Technologies: Present and Future Trends	Andhra University
4	Sri. G. Tirupathi Naidu	04-08-2017 to 05-08-2017	Two Day national Level Seminar on Repair, Rehabilitation And Retrofitting of Reinforced Concrete Elements	MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram
5	Ch. Chandra Mouli	04-08-2017 to 05-08-2017	Two Day national Level Seminar on Repair, Rehabilitation And Retrofitting of Reinforced Concrete Elements	MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram
6	Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu	04-08-2017 to 05-08-2017	Two Day national Level Seminar on Repair, Rehabilitation And Retrofitting of Reinforced Concrete Elements	MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram

7	S. Ramlal	04-08-2017 to 05-08-2017	Two Day national Level Seminar on Repair, Rehabilitation And Retrofitting of Reinforced Concrete Elements	MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram
8	Sri J. Sekhar Raju	08 to 09-09-2017	International Conference on Innovative Trends & Technologies in Engineering Sciences & Education	Columbia Institute of Engineering and Technology, Raipur
9	Sri P. Ram Prasad	08 to 09-09-2017	International Conference on Innovative Trends & Technologies in Engineering Sciences & Education	Columbia Institute of Engineering and Technology, Raipur
10	Sri. G. Tirupathi Naidu	7th & 8th Dec, 2017	Organized a National Seminar on Recent Innovations in Civil Engineering	AITAM
11	Mr. G.DurgaRamaNaidu	16th & 17th Dec,2017	Introductory Faculty Development Workshop Phase-I, IIT, Hyyderabad	AITAM
12	Smt. V. Divyasri	16th & 17th Dec,2017	Introductory Faculty Development Workshop Phase-I, IIT, Hyyderabad	AITAM

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

Events Organized under ISTE student chapter and Leadership Student Chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator	Achievements
2017-18					
1					

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

S. No	Name of activity	Student name & Reg.no	Class	Name of event and venue	Date(s)	Awards
Academic Year 2017-18						
1	Training Sustainbility Principles to Rural	U. Venkata Ramana 16A51A0188	II	UcDavis Energy Efficiency Center	7.07.2017	1st

	Development					

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) Events Organized under ISTE student chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator
1	Engineers Day	15.09.2017	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao Sr. G. Gowri Sankara Rao	V. Hema Santhoshi and V. Maheswara Rao

(b) Events Organozed By Iste Chapter Aitam

S. No	EVENT	Dates	Faculty coordinators
01	Engineers Day Celebrations	15.09.2017	Mr. G. Gowri Sankara Rao
02	National Education Day	11.11.2017	Dr. G. Nageswara Rao Dr. KB Madhu Sahu Dr. D. Vishnu Murthy

STUDENTS PLACEMENTS

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Branch	Name of the Company/Organization	Package
1	13A51A0101	ADDALA POOJA	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
2	13A51A0109	ARAJANGI TEJASWINI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
3	13A51A0115	BARATAM MADHURI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
4	13A51A0130	CHINTALAPUDI NANDINI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
5	13A51A0140	GEDALA MEENA	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
6	13A51A0170	MANDIP GAULI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
7	13A51A0181	PALLE BHARGAVI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96

8	13A51A0182	PATTA RATNA KUMARI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
9	13A51A0183	PEDADA DHANA LAKSHMI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
10	13A51A0199	ROHIT KUMAR JHA	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
11	13A51A01A0	RONANKI POORNACHANDRARAO	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
12	13A51A01B6	SRUTHI SMITHA PANDA	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
13	13A51A01B9	TELUKULA JAGADEESH	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
14	13A51A01C6	VOODHA SANYASI RAO	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
15	13A51A01C7	YALLA SRAVAN KUMAR	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
16	14A55A0103	BODDANA ANIL	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
17	14A55A0107	DEVARASETTI INDUSEKHAR	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
18	14A55A0111	INALA SRIKANT	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96
19	14A55A0119	PALLA JHANSI	CE	Golbal Engineers & Developers	0.96

STUDENTS INDUSTRIAL VISITS

S.no	Date of visit	Batch	Year-seM, section	Industry visited

GUEST LECTURES

S. No.	delivered a guest lecture	Action taken	Date-Month-Year	Resource Person with designation
1	Groundwater Improvement Techniques	Guest lecture	30-08-2017	Dr K. Ramu, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering,

				JNTUK
2	Road Safety like Accident Studies, Conflicts	Guest lecture	22-09-2017	Dr D. Mukunda Rao, Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, GITAM

S. No.	**Resource Person with designation**	IMAGE IDENTITY
1		
2		

Editorial Board

STAFF:

SRI. G. GOWRI SANKARA RAO

DR. B. VISWESWARA REDDY

STUDENTS:

DWARAPU LIKHITHA

SIMHADRI CHANDRA KIRAN

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DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

A HALF-YEARLY NEWSLETTER

AY: 2017-18	Jan-June	Vol. 6	Issue - 1

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Dr. K. Someswara Rao
CHAIRMAN

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Mr. G. Tirupathi Naidu

HOD CIVIL DEPARTMRNT

Contents of Newsletter

News Letter (**JANUARY -JUNE)**

FACULTY PUBLICATIONS

1. Dr. B. Visweswara Reddy, Assistant Professor Published a paper titled ***Malaria Risk Mapping: A Study of Visakhapatnam District*** in ***Current Science***, Volume- 112, Issue-3, Feb, 2017, ISSN 0011-3891

2. B. Eswara Rao, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Minimum Footing Dimensions For A Given Settlement In Granular Deposits*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

3. G. Gowri Sankara Rao, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Minimum Footing Dimensions For A Given Settlement In GranularDeposits*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

4. K. Rajasekharam, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Minimum Footing Dimensions For A Given Settlement In GranularDeposits*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

5. G. Prasanna Kumar, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study On Nondestructive Tests And Stress Strain Curves of M20 Grade Concrete with Nano-Silica Using M-Sand*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

6. G. Durga Rama Naidu, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study On Nondestructive Tests And Stress Strain Curves of M20 Grade Concrete with Nano-Silica Using M-Sand*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

7. P. Puspalatha, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study On Nondestructive Tests And Stress Strain Curves of M20 Grade Concrete with Nano-Silica Using M-Sand*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

8. P. Manoj Kumar, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study On Nondestructive Tests And Stress Strain Curves of M20 Grade Concrete with Nano-Silica Using M-Sand*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, March, 2017, e- ISSN 0976-6316

9. J. Sekhar Raju, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study on Mechanical Properties for Replacement of River Sand with Sea Sand and Robo-Sand in Concrete*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

10. D. Durga Rama Naidu, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study on MechanicalProperties for Replacement of River Sand with Sea Sand and Robo-Sand in Concrete*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

11. G. Gowri Sankara Rao, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***An Experimental Study on MechanicalProperties for Replacement of River Sand with Sea Sand and Robo-Sand in Concrete*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

12. B. Govinda Rajulu, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Strength of Concrete by Replacement of Coarse Aggregates with Waste Rubber and Demolished Waste Materials*** in IJMET, Volume-8, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6359

13. B. Govinda Rajulu, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***Studies on Mortars and Concretes with Pozzolonic Admixture*** in IJESI, Volume-6, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 2319 – 6734

14. Dr.Ch. Kannam Naidu, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Strength of Concrete by Replacement of Coarse Aggregates with Waste Rubber and Demolished Waste Materials*** in IJMET, Volume-8, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6359

15. Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu, Professor, Published a paper titled ***Studies on Mortars and Concretes with Pozzolonic Admixture*** in IJESI, Volume-6, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 2319 – 6734

16. S. Ramlal, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Strength of Concrete by Replacement of Coarse Aggregates with Waste Rubber and Demolished Waste Materials*** in IJMET, Volume-8, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6359

17. S. Ramlal, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Studies on Mortars and Concretes with Pozzolonic Admixture*** in IJESI, Volume-6, Issue-3, Mar, 2017, Online ISSN 2319 – 6734

18. B. Eswara Rao, Assistant Professor, Published a paper titled ***A Laboratory Study On The Strength Improve Of Expansive Soil Treated With Calcium Carbide Residue And Fly Ash*** in IJIRT, Volume-3, Issue-12, May, 2017, ISSN 2349-6002

19. Dr.Ch. Kannam Naidu, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Remote Sensing, GIS and SCS Curve Number Techniques For Estimating The Runoff of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest,Tekkali, Srikakulam, AP*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-5, May, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

20. Dr.Ch. Vasudeva Rao, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Remote Sensing, GIS and SCS Curve Number Techniques For Estimating The Runoff of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest,Tekkali, Srikakulam, AP*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-5, May, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

21. S. Ramlal, Associate Professor, Published a paper titled ***Remote Sensing, GIS and SCS Curve Number Techniques For Estimating The Runoff of Pedda Kedari Reserve Forest,Tekkali, Srikakulam, AP*** in IJCIET, Volume-8, Issue-5, May, 2017, Online ISSN 0976-6316

FACULTY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME/WORKSHOPS/CONFERENCES ATTENDED

S. No.	Name of The Faculty	Dates	Name of The Programme	Host Institution
1	Dr. B. Visweswara Reddy	23-01-2017 to 25-01-2017	Geospatial Word Forum -2017	HICC, Hyderabad
2	Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu	27-02-2017 to 28-02-2017	National Workshop on Recent Trends in GIS with Special Reference to Mobile GIS and Crowd Sourcing	Andhra University
3	Dr. Ch. Vasudeva Rao	27-02-2017 to 28-02-2017	National Workshop on Recent Trends in GIS with Special Reference to Mobile GIS and Crowd Sourcing	Andhra University
4	Dr. B. Visweswara Reddy	30-03-2017 to 01-04-2017	International Conference on Emerging Trends In Water Resources And Environmental Engineering	MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram
5	Ch. Chandra Mouli	30-03-2017 to 01-04-2017	International Conference on Emerging Trends In Water Resources And Environmental Engineering	MVGR College of Engg., Vizianagaram
6	Dr. Ch. Kannam Naidu	31-03-2017 to 01-04-2017	Two-Day National Workshop on Advanced Construction Techniques and Practices in Civil Engineering	GMR Institute of Technology, Rajam
7	S. Ramlal	31-03-2017 to 01-04-2017	Two-Day National Workshop on Advanced Construction Techniques and Practices in Civil Engineering	GMR Institute of Technology, Rajam
8	Ch. Chandra Mouli	31-03-2017 to 01-04-2017	Two-Day National Workshop on Advanced Construction Techniques and Practices in Civil Engineering	GMR Institute of Technology, Rajam

STUDENT ACHIEVEMENTS

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

Events Organized under ISTE student chapter and Leadership Student Chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator	Achievements
2017-18					
1	Aspire2k15	26th to 27th Feb,2015	Dr.Dvijaykumar Dr.G.Nageswara Rao Sri V Ashok Sri SaiVijay	Avinash	• Enrich technical skills
2	City champion school students	23rd June 2015	Sri Saivijay Sri suresh	Leadership Team	•

Publications and awards in inter-institute events by students of the programme of study

S. No	Name of activity	Student name & Reg.no	Class	Name of event and venue	Date(s)	Awards
Academic Year 2017-18						
1	Debate	K. Ramya 14A51A0145	III	KSHITIJ-2017 IIT, Khargpur	27th to 29th .01.2017	Participation
2	PPT	Injad ansari 14A51A0141	III	STEPCONE-2017, GMRIT, Rajam	27th to 29th .01.2017	2nd
3	PPT	D. Nikhila 14A51A0124	III	STEPCONE-2017, GMRIT, Rajam	27th to 29th .01.2017	1st
4	PPT	K. UdayKiran 15A55A0112	III	COLLOQUIA-17 IIT, Bhubaneswar	3rd to 5th .02.2017	Participation
5	PPT	Rabin Sharma 13A51A0192	IV	COLLOQUIA-17 IIT, Bhubaneswar	3rd to 5th .02.2017	Participation
6	PPT	G. Divya 14A51A0134	III	SARABOTSAV-2017 Sarada Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	14th to 15th .03.2017	2nd

7	PPT	G. Sai Jyothi 14A51A0133	III	SARABOTSAV-2017 Sarada Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	14th to 15th .03.2017	1st
8	Project Expo	Chandrakantha Sahoo 14A51A0133	III	SARABOTSAV-2017 Sarada Institute of Technology and Management, Srikakulam	14th to 15th .03.2017	1st
9	Memory Challenge	P. Sai Charan 15A51A0184	III	Wissenaire 18 Annual Techno-Management Fest. IIT, Bhubaneswar	14th to 15th .03.2017	Participation
10	Model Presentation	C. Uday Kumar 14A51A0119	III	SIEGER Innovations, Aditya College of Engg. & Tech. Surampalem	21st – 25th .03.2017	1st

PROFESSIONAL ACTIVITIES

(a) Events Organized under ISTE student chapter

S. No	Event	Date	Faculty Coordinator	Student coordinator
1	ASPIRE-2K18	23rd& 24th Feb 2018	Dr. N Hari Babu Dr. B. Rama Rao Dr. U. D. Prasan Dr. G. Nageswara Rao G. Gowri Sankar Rao	M. Anupamam. Marupu Abhishek Pondala Ajay Kumar Savara Rohini
2	Engineers' Day Celebrations	15th Sep,2017	Dr.G. Nageswara Rao G. Gowri Sankar Rao	Varanasi Hemasantoshi Varanasi Maheswara Rao

(b) Events Organozed By Iste Chapter Aitam

S. No	EVENT	Dates	Faculty coordinators
1	National Education Day Celebrations	11th Nov, 2017	Dr.Gnageswara Rao Dr.K.B.Madhu Sahu Dr.D.Vishnumurthy
2	Engineers' Day Celebrations	15th Sept,2017	Dr.G Nageswara Rao Sri P. Sai Vijay Dr.B.Ramarao Sri T.Prabhakar Sri D.Lokanadham Sri G.Gowrisankar Rao Sri M.Chaitanya Kumar

STUDENTS PLACEMENTS

S. No	Roll No.	Name of the Student	Branch	Name of the Company/Organization	Package (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	13A51A0195	Rajasekhar Naidu Chukka	CE	Amazomn	2.9
2	13A51A01A3	Saketi Chakrapani	CE	Amazomn	2.9
3	13A51A01A6	Sanjeevi Prasanth	CE	Amazomn	2.9
4	14A55A0104	Chenchela Sireesha	CE	Amazomn	2.9
5	14A55A0106	Davaleswarapu Sneha	CE	Amazomn	2.9
6	13A51A0102	Ajay Kumar Panjiyar	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
7	13A51A0105	Allu Manikanta	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
8	13A51A0112	Attada Chinnababu	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
9	13A51A0119	Binod Khatri	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
10	13A51A0145	Gudla Pavan Kumar	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
11	13A51A0149	Jalli Chanikya	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
12	13A51A0154	Karanam Upendra	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2

13	13A51A0156	Kaviti Santosh Kumar	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
14	13A51A0167	Majji Lokesh	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
15	13A51A0178	Nirmal Adhikari	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
16	13A51A0198	Reddi Rajkumar	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
17	13A51A01B4	Simma Devagiri	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
18	13A51A01C3	Valluri Chandu	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
19	14A55A0101	Andavarapu Eswara Rao	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
20	14A55A0117	Mookalla Vasudeva Rao	CE	Geoinfosys Technologies	1.2
21	13A51A0103	Akkalapotu Jagadeeswara Rao	CE	Ramtech	1.2
22	13A51A0111	Attada Bharat Kumar	CE	Ramtech	1.2
23	13A51A0120	Binod Kumar Sah	CE	Ramtech	1.2
24	13A51A0121	Bishal Thebe	CE	Ramtech	1.2
25	13A51A0133	Degala Kiran Kumar	CE	Ramtech	1.2
26	13A51A0135	Dundu Bharathi	CE	Ramtech	1.2
27	13A51A0139	Gara Manikanta	CE	Ramtech	1.2
28	13A51A0159	Korada Manmadharao	CE	Ramtech	1.2
29	13A51A0161	Kothakota Sarath Kumar	CE	Ramtech	1.2
30	13A51A0169	Mandala Khageswara Rao	CE	Ramtech	1.2
31	13A51A0174	Mojjada Karthikeswar Babu	CE	Ramtech	1.2
32	13A51A0176	Nadupuru Satish Kumar	CE	Ramtech	1.2
33	13A51A0186	Polaki Hemantha Kumar	CE	Ramtech	1.2
34	13A51A01A4	Salina Sundara Rao	CE	Ramtech	1.2
35	13A51A01A7	Sankar Nepak	CE	Ramtech	1.2
36	13A51A01C0	Thurala Vamsi Krishna	CE	Ramtech	1.2
37	13A51A01D3	Majji Durga Prasad	CE	Ramtech	1.2
38	14A55A0108	Dharmana Kavya	CE	Ramtech	1.2
39	14A55A0115	Koyyana Manikanta	CE	Ramtech	1.2
40	14A55A0121	Samanthuladurga Prasad	CE	Ramtech	1.2
41	14A55A0122	Sanchana Nikhil	CE	Ramtech	1.2
42	13A51A0117	Bevara Siva Yamini	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
43	13A51A0124	Bontupalli Kamaldev	CE	New Arch Design	1.8

44	13A51A0126	Bypothu Niranjan Kumar	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
45	13A51A0131	Damuluri Manikanta	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
46	13A51A0132	Darlapudi Bhargava Rama Sharma	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
47	13A51A0147	Gurugubelli Ravi Teja	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
48	13A51A0150	Jami Goutam	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
49	13A51A0164	Maddi Saiprakash	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
50	13A51A0172	Maturi Swaroop Kumar	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
51	13A51A0187	Pondari Tarun Bhaskar	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
52	13A51A01B8	Suru Yamini	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
53	14A55A0112	Korada Bharath Kumar	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
54	14A55A0113	Korada Dhanunjaya	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
55	14A55A0124	Yernena Aditya Kumar	CE	New Arch Design	1.8
56	13A51A0102	Ajay Kumar Panjiyar	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
57	13A51A0108	Annepu Bhujanga Rao	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
58	13A51A0141	Gedala Vinod Kumar	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
59	13A51A0146	Gudla Tarun Kumar	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
60	13A51A0155	Karri Madhan Mohan	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
61	13A51A0165	Mothikavalasa Mahesh	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
62	13A51A0177	Nalla Venkata Satya Madhuri Devi	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
63	13A51A0179	Pachipenta Purnima	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
64	13A51A01A5	Samantho Rahul Roy	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
65	13A51A01B0	Sasanapuri Srilekha	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
66	13A51A01B3	Shambhu Kumar Yadav	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
67	14A55A0102	Badabadla Lakshmana	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
68	14A55A0105	Sankara Rao Chigulla	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
69	14A55A0118	Palavalasa Gnananand	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
70	14A55A0120	Peddini Praveen	CE	Divine Homes	1.44
71	14A55A0123	Sunkari Yugandhar	CE	Divine Homes	1.44

STUDENTS INDUSRIAL VISITS

S.no	Date of visit	Batch	Year-seM, section	Industry visited
1	03/02/2017	2015-2019	II-II-A	Cormandal,Vishakapatnam
2	10/02/2017	2015-2019	II-II-B	Vishakapatnam Port Trust

Year-seM, section	Industry visited	

2-2A	Cormandal,Vishakapatnam	
2-2B	Vishakapatnam Port Trust	

GUEST LECTURES

S. No.	Delivered a guest lecture	Action taken	Date-Month-Year	Resource Person with designation
1	Rainfall-Runoff Modelling	Guest lecture	10-02-2017	Dr. T. V. Praveen, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, AU
2	Analysis of Rigid Pavement	Guest lecture	11-02-2017	Dr. D. Mukunda Rao Associate Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, GITAM
3	Sub-surface	Guest lecture	06-03-2017	Dr B. Surya Prakasa Rao

	Exploration through Resistivity Method			Emeritus Professor Andhra University

S. No.	**Resource Person with designation**	IMAGE IDENTITY
1	Dr. T. V. Praveen, Professor, Department of Civil Engineering, AU	
2	Dr B. Surya Prakasa Rao Emeritus Professor Andhra University	

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