

# GEOLOGY

## PG - Syllabus

Code	Papers	Credit	Marks
<b>Semester - I</b>			
GEO-PG-C101	Mineralogy and Igneous Petrology	4	100
GEO-PG-C102	Sedimentary Geology & Basin Analysis	4	100
GEO-PG-C103	Hydrology	4	100
GEO-PG-C104	Geochemistry	4	100
Total		<b>16</b>	
<b>Semester- II</b>			
GEO-PG-C201	Structural Geology	4	100
GEO-PG-C202	Metamorphic Geology	4	100
GEO-PG-C203	Stratigraphy of India and Palaeontology	4	100
GEO-PG-O204	Geospatial Analysis and applications	4	100
Total		<b>16</b>	
<b>Semester - III</b>			
GEO-PG-C301	Ore Geology and Mineral Economics	4	100
GEO-PG-C302	Geology of Fossil Fuels	4	100
GEO-PG-O303	Environmental Geology and Geo-statistics	4	100
GEO-PG-E304	Mineral Exploration, Mining and Surveying Techniques	4	100
GEO-PG-E305	Applied River Science	4	100
GEO-PG-E306	Isotope Geology	4	100
Total		<b>16</b>	
<b>Semester -IV</b>			
GEO-PG-C401	Geomechanics	4	100
GEO-PG-E402	Geodynamics and Tectonic Geomorphology	4	100
GEO-PG-E403	Geophysics	4	100
GEO-PG-E404	Cryospheric Science	4	100
GEO-PG-E405	Micropaleontology	4	100
GEO-PG-E406	Oceanography	4	100
GEO-PG-C407	Dissertation	4	100
Total		<b>16</b>	

### Semester I

<b>GEOL-PG-C101: Mineralogy and Igneous Petrology</b>
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#### **Unit I: Mineralogy**

Types of bonding in minerals

Chemical composition and unit cell content.

Isomorphism. Solid solution and

different types of polymorphic transformations. Silicate structure.

2 component diagrams. Solid Solution.

Development of intergrowths, zoning and twinning.

Structure, P-

Tstabilities, paragenesis and mode of occurrence of silicates, oxides, carbonates, phosphates, sulphides and halides.

Mineral Optics: Behavior of light in isotropic, uniaxial and biaxial crystals. Interference figures. Universal stage. Introduction to spectroscopic study of minerals. Application of X-ray Diffraction, EPMA and SEM-EDX. Calculation of mineral formula from chemical analysis.

### **Unit II: Igneous Processes**

Crystallization of magma and their representations in phase diagrams (binary system and ternary diagrams) Partial melting, fractional crystallization, contamination and assimilation fractional crystallization.

Geochemical characteristics of igneous rocks as Petrogenetic indicators. Geological controls and application of major, trace and Rare earth elements in petrogenesis. Quantitative approach to partial melting and fractional crystallization using different types of trace elements.

Concept of mantle metasomatism and role of fluids in magma generation.

Magmatism in Global Tectonic Scenario. Magmatism in:

Constructive Plate Margins, ii. Destructive Plate Margins, iii. Within Plate Magmatism.

Archaean & Proterozoic Crustal Evolution. TTG Suites.

### **Unit III: Igneous Rock Classification**

Granites and their origin I-, S-, A-type granites.

Pegmatites, their nature, occurrence and petrogenesis. Alkaline rocks and their origin.

Anorthosites and their petrogenesis. Lamprophyres and their petrography and

origin. Ultramafic and layered rocks, nature and origin. Carbonatites, petrography and

their petrogenesis. Kimberlites and their origin.

Lunar rocks.

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/Data collection and in-situ study. Study of igneous rocks and textures using polarizing microscope, Calculation of mineral formulas.

Exercises related to partial melting and fractional crystallization

Estimation of  $f_c$  values, model ages and plotting of isochrons of the various data suites. Plotting and interpretation of trace element and REE characteristics of igneous rocks.

Powder XRD analysis of minerals and determination of unit cell parameters, identification of unknown minerals by search-match methods.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Marjorie Wilson, 1989. Igneous petrogenesis

Cox, K.G., Bell, J.D. and Pankhurst, R.J., 1993. The Interpretation of Igneous Rocks. Chapman & Hall, London

Philpotts, A.R. and Ague, J.J., 2009. Principles of Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology, 2nd Edition Winter, J.D., 2001. An introduction to Igneous and

Metamorphic petrology, Prentice Hall Rollinson, H.R., 2007. Using geochemical data-

evaluation, presentation and interpretation, 2nd edition. Longman Scientific & Technical

Putnis, Andrew 1992. Introduction to Mineral Sciences, Cambridge Univ. Press.

Deer, W.A., Howie, R.A. & Zussman, J., 2002. Rock forming minerals. Vol. 1 to 5. Longmans, London.

**Unit I: Sedimentary Rocks: Structure and Classification**

Nature and origin of sedimentary rocks composition and classification Earth surface processes.

Texture & Classification of sediments. Sediment transport in different systems.

Sedimentary structures and their genetic significance and importance in rock record.

Biogenic structures. Diagenesis.

Palaeocurrent analysis: Vector properties and palaeocurrent, scalar properties and palaeocurrent, presentation and interpretation of palaeocurrent data.

**Unit II: Sedimentary Environment Concepts**

of sedimentary environment Environmental parameters and controls.

Classification of environments: Clastic and Chemical. Facies model and environmental reconstruction.

Glacial Environment.

Alluvial environment (Braided, Meandering). Marginal marine and Neritic environment.

Deltaic models (Fluvial, wave), coastal (interdeltaic) model – barrier islands and lagoons, tidal channels, tidal deltas and Estuaries.

Deep marine sedimentation: Slope and Basin-floor fans (Point and Line source).

Carbonate sedimentation model. Geometry of carbonate platforms; Ramp, Rimmed shelves, Isolated platform, Reefs.

Cyclic sediments: Allokinetic and

Autokinetic controls. Role of environmental analysis in petroleum exploration.

**Unit III: Basin Analysis**

Definition and scope of basin analysis Introduction to

Sequence Stratigraphy.

Basin mapping methods: structure and isopach contouring, lithofacies maps. Geohistory analysis. Thermal history, Porosity and Burial depth.

Regional and global stratigraphic cycles.

Tectonic classification and evolution of sedimentary basins.

Subsidence and Thermal history of divergent margin basins, convergent margin basins, transform and transcurrent fault basins, basins developed during continental collision and suturing and cratonic basins.

Review of Indian Sedimentary basins.

**Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study.

Identification and study of sedimentary and Diagenetic rocks in hand specimen and thin sections. Analysis of Sedimentary structures and determination of paleocurrent directions.

Preparation of Fence diagram, Panel diagram, Interpretation. Preparation of isopach and paleocurrent maps and basin analysis. Problems on porosity and burial depth determination.

**Suggested Readings:**

Principles of Sedimentology and Stratigraphy, 2006. Sam Boggs (Jr.), Prentice Hall

Sedimentary Environments: Processes, Facies and Stratigraphy: (1996) H.G. Reading. Blackwell Publishers

Carbonate Sedimentology: M.E. Tucker and V.P. Wright (1990),

Blackwell. Sedimentary Basins: Gerald Einsele (2000), Springer

Facies Models revisited: H.W. Posamentier and R.G. Walker (2006), SEPMP Principles

of sedimentary basin analysis: A.D. Miall (1999), Springer Sedimentology and Stratigraphy:

GaryNichols (2009),Wiley-Blackwell

**Unit I: Fundamentals of Hydrology**

Origin of Water & Hydrologic cycle and its components Surface water and groundwater interaction. Classification of aquifers. Hydrological properties of rocks - specific yield, specific retention, porosity, hydraulic conductivity, transmissivity, storage coefficient. Unconfined, confined, steady, unsteady and radial flow conditions. Pumping tests. Flow nets. Water table fluctuations - causative factors, concept of barometric and tide efficiencies. Evaluation of aquifer parameters using Thiem, Theis, Jacob and Walton methods. Theory of groundwater flow, Bernoulli's equation and its applications. Hydraulic head. Potentiometric surface and potential surface. Darcy's law.

**Unit II: Ground water exploration**

Geological, Meteorological and Geophysical methods. Application of Remote sensing in ground water exploration. Hydrogeomorphic mapping Types of wells. Well development and design. Groundwater quality - physical and chemical properties of water, Hill and Piper and Durov diagrams and Chebotareb sequence.

**Unit III: Application of Hydrology**

Rain water harvesting and Artificial recharge methods. Groundwater contamination and saline water intrusion in coastal and other aquifers and its prevention. Groundwater problems and management related to mining, foundation work of canals, tunnels. Problems of overexploitation. Conjunctive use of ground water and surface water. Hydrogeology of arid Zones of India. Ground water provinces of India - their aquifer characteristics.

**Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study. Deciphering of hydro-geological boundaries on water table contour maps. Analysis of Hydrographs. Determination of permeability. Groundwater quality study using Trilinear (Hill-Piper), C-S diagrams etc. Problems on radial flow to a well in confined and unconfined aquifers. Exercises on step drawdown test. Determination of aquifer parameters using Theis and Jacob's methods. Calculation of salt water encroachment in coastal aquifers. Electrical resistivity surveys for aquifer delineation. Application of Aquachem, Modflow, etc.

**Suggested Readings:**

Fetter, C.W., 2001, Applied Hydrogeology, Prentice Hall Inc., N.J. Fitts, C.R., 2006. Groundwater Science, Academic Press.  
Freeze, R.A. and Cherry, J.A., 1979. Groundwater, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.  
Raghunath, H.M., 2007, Third Edition, Ground Water, New Age International Publishers, New Delhi.  
Mansell, M.G., 2003. Rural and Urban Hydrogeology, Thomas and Telford

Bryirely, GandFryirs, K. 2005. Geomorphology and river management. Blackwell Pub. Vanoni, V. A., 2006. Sedimentation Engineering, ASCE, Manual.  
 Davie, T., 2008. Fundamentals of hydrology. Routledge Publications.  
 Knighton, D., 1998. Fluvial forms and processes: A new perspective. Arnold Pubs. Richards, K., 2004. Rivers: Forms and processes in alluvial channels. Blackburn Press. Julien, P. Y., 2002. River Mechanics. Cambridge University Press.

<b>GEOL-PG-C104: Geochemistry</b>
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**Unit I: Fundamentals of Geochemistry**

Origin and abundance of elements in the solar system and in the Earth. Geochemistry of atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere. Geochemical classification of elements. Properties of LILE, HFSE and Rare Earth Elements. Concept of free energy, activity, activity coefficient, fugacity and equilibrium constant, thermodynamics of ideal, non-ideal and dilute solutions. Principles of ionic substitution in minerals. Geochemical Cycle. Cycles of C-H-O-N and Sulfur.

**Unit II: Geochemical Reactions**

Concept of simple distribution coefficients and exchange reaction distribution coefficients. Element partitioning in mineral assemblages and its use in the pressure-temperature estimation. Chemistry of natural waters. Mineral stability in Eh-pH diagram. Elemental mobility in surface environment. Oceans and atmosphere: their compositions, evolution, steady state, and global mass balance. Rock-water interaction: congruent and incongruent dissolution, redox reactions, ionic strength of electrolyte solutions. Debye-Huckel theory.

**Unit III: Isotope Geochemistry**

Theory and mechanism of decay. Abundances of unstable nuclides in earth, core, mantle, crust, oceans and different rock types; Mass spectrometer: Instrumentation, chemical separation, isotope dilution and ratio analysis. Methods of dating: Isochron method, model/mineral ages, Fission track,  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$ , U and Th disequilibrium, concordia method,  $^{14}\text{C}$ , Be and Al. Interpretation and geological significance of ages. Isotopes systematic of K-Ar, Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, U-Th-Pb in igneous, metamorphic and sedimentary rocks. Stable isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen and sulphur. Fractionation of stable isotopes in lithosphere, hydrosphere and atmosphere. Stable isotope geothermometry and geobarometry. Application of isotopes in mineral exploration, petroleum exploration, paleo-climate evaluation, health and environmental aspects.

**Unit IV: Practical**

Introduction to geochemical analytical methods. Flame photometer, XPS, XRF, AAS, ICP-MS, XRD. Preparation of Solution A & Solution B. Plotting and interpretation of Geochemical Data of various rock suites. Calculations of Model ages,  $\epsilon$  values, and isochron for radioactive isotope pairs. Determination of fractionation using stable isotopes.

**Suggested Readings:**

Faure, G. (1986). Principles of Isotope Geology. John Wiley  
Dickin, A.P. (2005). Radiogenic Isotope Geology, Cambridge University Press  
Doe, B.R. (1970) Lead isotopes. Springer Verlag  
Faure, G. and Powell, J.L. (1972) Strontium Isotope Geology. Springer Verlag

**Semester II****GEOL-PG-C201: Structural Geology****Unit I: Introduction to Rock Mechanics**

Stress at a point in a solid body: 3-D Stress Tensor; Homogeneous and heterogeneous stress: stress functions. Concept of deformation: distortion, rotation, dilatation etc.  
Analysis of homogeneous deformation: strain ellipses of different types and their geological significance. Concept of stress-strain compatibility.  
Mohr diagrams for stress and strain and their use.  
Behaviour of rocks under stress: elastic, plastic, viscous and visco-elastic responses and their geological significance. Concept of continuous and discontinuous media.  
Mechanics of rock fracturing: fracture initiation and propagation. Coulomb's criterion and Griffith's theory; Crack linkage and their importance.  
Effect of strength anisotropy on fracturing; Role of fluid in rock fracturing.

**Unit II: Deformational Structures**

Folds, Fold interference and superposed folds.  
Strain distribution in a folded layer and its significance.  
Evolution of axial planar and transected cleavages with folds; fold-related lineations. Balanced cross sections and constructions of folds.  
Faults and Joints: Mechanics of faulting: Anderson's theory and its limitations. Complex geometry of normal, strike slip and thrust faults with natural examples. Palaeostress analysis using fault-slip data.  
Geometric analyses of joints – mesofracture analyses.

**Unit III: Structural Analysis**

Ductile Shear Zones & their significance in continental crustal evolution and metallogeny  
Shear/fault zone rocks: mylonite, cataclastite and pseudotachylite;  
Kinematics of flow in a shear zone. Microstructures associated with Shear zones.  
Dislocation and diffusion creep, strain hardening and softening mechanisms, lattice preferred orientation and superplasticity.  
Crustal deformation: Deformation behavior of quartz-feldspathic rocks. Brittle-plastic transition and seismic behavior of the upper crust.  
Plate convergence and continental deformation.  
Transpressional and Transtensional tectonics: Indian and overseas examples. Structural Analysis.  
Introduction to Experimental Structural Geology:  
High P-T experiments with rock samples: basic concepts and important examples.  
Analog modeling of deformational structures and its geological importance: concept of experimental scaling.

**Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study.  
Problems related to practical strain measurement (Rf- $\phi$  method, Fry method etc.)  
Construction of balanced cross-sections.

Analysis and interpretation of geological maps of various complexities.  
Stereographic techniques: contour diagrams and orientation analyses of foliation and lineation data for regional structural geometry.  
Laboratory demonstrations of analog modeling experiments.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Bayly, B., 1992. Mechanics in Structural Geology, Springer.  
Davis, G.H. and Reynolds, S.J., 1996. Structural Geology of rocks and regions, John Wiley and Sons.  
Ghosh, S.K., 1993. Structural Geology: Fundamentals and modern developments, Pergamon Press.  
Leyson, P.R. and Lisle, R.J., 1996. Stereographic projection techniques in structural Geology, Cambridge University Press.  
Passchier, C. and Trouw, R.A.J., 2005. Microtectonics. Springer, Berlin.  
Pollard, D.D. and Fletcher, R.C., 2005. Fundamentals of structural geology, Cambridge University Press.  
Ramsay, J.G. and Huber, M.I., 1983. Techniques of Modern Structural Geology: Vol. I & II. Academic Press  
Ramsay, J. G., 1967. Folding and Fracturing of Rocks, McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York.  
Rowland, S.M., Duebendorfer, E. and Schiefelbein, I.M., 2007. Structural analysis and synthesis: a laboratory course in structural geology, Blackwell Pub.  
Suppe, J., The Principles of Structural Geology, Prentice-Hall, Inc., New Jersey, 1985.  
Twiss, R.J. and Moores, E.M., 2007. Structural Geology. Freeman.  
VanderPluijm, B.A. and Marshak, S., 2004. Earth structure: an introduction to structural geology and tectonics, W.W. Norton & Company Ltd.

## **GEOL-PG-C202: Metamorphic Geology**

### **Unit I: Fundamentals of Metamorphic Processes**

Nature and scope of metamorphism  
Types of metamorphism. Metamorphic textures.  
Fundamentals of thermodynamics of homogeneous and heterogeneous systems. Nucleation and crystal growth in metamorphism.  
Metamorphic paragenesis.  
Advantages and limitations of Metamorphic facies classification.  
Mineralogical changes during progressive metamorphism of pelitic, calcareous and mafic rocks and control of bulk composition on metamorphic assemblages.

### **Unit II: Compositional Plots and Projective analysis**

Construction and interpretation of ACF, AKF and AFM diagrams. Schriener's rule and construction of petrogenetic grid.  
P-T diagrams, Pseudo-sections. Orogenic processes and metamorphism. Relationship between deformation and metamorphism.  
Metamorphic differentiation, geothermobarometry, compositional zoning and P-T-  
t paths, and their tectonic significance.

### **Unit III: Tectonics and**

**Metamorphism** Global Tectonic Context of  
Metamorphism Role of fluids in metamorphism.



Metasomatism, Granitization, Migmatites, Paired Metamorphic zones, Ultra-high temperature and Ultra-high pressure metamorphism. Inverted Metamorphic sequences.  
Time-scales of metamorphism and implications on thermal history of the crust.

#### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study.

Introduction to interpretation of metamorphic assemblage textures in relation to fabric elements. Introduction to relevant softwares.

Cation calculation using excel spreadsheet,

Use of petrogenetic grid and compositional plots,

Construction of schreinemaker bundles in non-degenerate and degenerate 3-components systems. Geothermobarometric calculations.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

Philpotts, A.R. & Ague, J.J. 2009. Principles of igneous and metamorphic petrology. Cambridge University Press.

Bucher K. and Martin F. 2002. Petrogenesis of Metamorphic rocks. Springer-Verlag Publication. Vernon R.

H. and Clarke G.L. 2008. Principles of metamorphic Petrology. Cambridge Publication.

Spears F. 1993. Metamorphic Phase Equilibria and Pressure-Temperature-Time Paths. AGU Publication

John D. Winter 2001. An Introduction to Igneous and Metamorphic Petrology. Prentice Hall Inc

### **GEOL-PG-C203: Stratigraphy of India and Palaeontology**

#### **Unit I: Stratigraphic Codes and of Indian Stratigraphy**

Code of stratigraphic nomenclature

Concept of stratotype, types of stratotype. Global stratotype section and point (GSSP). Geomagnetic Polarity Time Scale (GPTS).

1. Stratigraphy of Gondwanan sedimentary units. 2. Traps: Deccan, Rajmahal, Sylhet and Rajahmundry Traps and their correlations. 3. Marine Mesozoic of coastal India viz Cretaceous of Trichinapalli and Jurassic of Kutch. 4. Stratigraphic Boundary Status: Precambrian-Cambrian, Permo-Triassic, Cretaceous-Tertiary, Neogene-Quaternary. 5. Phanerozoic of Extra Peninsula: Spiti, Kashmir and Salt Range. 6. Lithostratigraphy of different sedimentary cycles vis-à-

vismajor geological and tectonic events of the Himalayas. 7. Lithostratigraphy of Siwalik Sediments.

8. Tertiary formations of Kutch and Assam-Arakan

geological provinces. 9. Precambrian belts of India (South India, Central India, Rajasthan, Eastern Ghat, Singhbhum-Orissa): Age correlations, metamorphism, tectonics and evolution. 10. Archean-

Proterozoic boundary problem in India. 11. Concept of Precambrian supercontinents 12. Important Proterozoic basins of Peninsular India: Sedimentation, correlation and evolution.

#### **Unit II: Introduction to Micro-Palaeontology**

Introduction to various groups of microfossils

Techniques of separation of microfossils from different types of sedimentary rocks. Foraminifera and Ostracoda-

their morphology, orientations, growth, reproduction, ecology and palaeoecology, classification, evolutionary trends and stratigraphic distribution. Conodonts-

Morphology, classification, biological affinity and stratigraphic distribution. Application of micropaleontology in fossil fuel exploration, and paleoclimate.

Introduction to palynology and Palaeobotany.

### **Unit III: Vertebrate and Invertebrate Palaeontology**

Significance and distribution of Mollusca, trilobites, brachiopods, graptolites, foraminifera and ammonoids. Vertebrate Palaeontology: Characteristic features of vertebrates - Skeletal elements of their fossils, remarks. Origin of vertebrates and their general evolutionary patterns; outline classification of vertebrates. Classificatory characters and divisions of the vertebrate; Agnathans, Fishes, Amphibia, Reptilia, Aves and Mammalia. Evolution of mammalian dentition. Phylogeny of Equids, Proboscids and Hominids. Origin, evolution and extinction of life. Dinosaurs and their extinction.

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practicals for sample/data collection and in-situ study. Techniques of separation of microfossils from matrix. Study of Morphology of important foraminifera, Ostracoda, Vertebrate and Invertebrate fossils.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Bignot, G., 1985. Elements of micropalaeontology; Microfossils, their geological and palaeobiological applications, Graham & Trotman, London, United Kingdom.  
Braisner, M.D., 1980. Microfossils, George Allen and Unwin Publisher.  
Haslett, S.K., 2002. Quaternary Environmental Micropalaeontology, Oxford University Press, New York.  
Jones, R.W., 1996. Micropaleontology in Petroleum exploration, Clarendon Press Oxford.  
Kennett and Srinivasan, 1983. Neogene Planktonic Foraminifera: A phylogenetic Atlas, Hutchinson Ross, USA.  
Sinha, D.K., 2007. Micropaleontology: Application in Stratigraphy and Paleooceanography, Alpha Science International, Oxford & Narosa Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.  
Naqvi, S.M. Geology and Evolution of Indian Plate Geology of India. Geol Soc of India  
Krishna M.S. Geology of India and Burma

## **GEOL-PG-O204: Geospatial Analysis and applications**

### **Unit I: Concept of Geospatial analysis**

Principles of remote sensing. The nature and generation of electromagnetic radiation. Spectral bands, resolution and reflectance curves, interaction of EMR with atmosphere, rocks, minerals and soil, vegetation and water. Sensor systems and platforms. Aerial remote sensing, aerial photography, properties of aerial photographs, elements of photo interpretation. Interpretation of geographical, geomorphological, structural and lithological features from aerial photographs. Radar remote sensing. Satellite remote sensing: LANDSAT, SPOT and IRS systems. Introduction to digital image processing. Applications: Remote sensing in Geological mapping, Mineral Exploration, Groundwater Exploration, Petroleum Exploration, Engineering Geology and Environmental studies.

### **Unit II: 3D Analysis**

Displaying & Exploring the data, converting the data, using an analysis mask, coordinate system and creating 3D model, surface analysis - creating contours, slope datasets, aspect datasets,

hillshaded datasets & view datasets, calculation of straight line distance and cost weight distance, performing shortest path etc.

Introduction to Decision Support Systems, Multicriteria analysis using GIS.

Application for Environmental Impact assessment, Land Use Planning and

Hazard mitigation. Quantitative models in Remote Sensing

Canopy reflectance modelling and estimation of biophysical variables. Soil and Snow

reflectance modelling, Topographic correction methods Change detection analysis.

### **Unit III: Introduction to GIS**

Geographical Information System: Introduction and Definitions Technology and

concepts; Components of GIS; Developments in GIS. GIS data

modelling, data analysis – Overlay, DEM and DTM.

Topological modelling; Spatial operations, Map integration, Multi-criteria evaluation.

Steps in a GIS project: Identification of project objectives, Creation of project database, Analysis of data, and Data integration, and Presentation of map output.

Overview of GIS softwares, viz. ArcGIS, ILWIS, ENVIS, Geomatica and MapINFO.

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Testing of Stereo vision and examination of stereo aerial photograph under mirror stereoscope. Spectral signature and analysis of the given set of Spectral reflectance curves for Water, Soil and Vegetation within visible and near infrared wavelength.

Study and identification of major Geomorphologic features on stereo aerial photograph under Mirror stereoscope.

Study of given False Color Composite (FCC) and interpreting various Geomorphologic terrain/features.

Digital Enhancement of Images as aid

for geological interpretation. Handling of RS and GIS softwares.

### **Suggested Reading:**

Rajiv Gupta & Mukesh Kumar Rohil, 'Computing Aspects of Geographical Information Systems'

Thomas M Lillesand, and R. Ralph W Kiefer, 'Remote Sensing and Image Interpretation', John Wiley & Sons, 1994, 3rd ed.

Michael F. Worboys, 'GIS: A Computing Perspective', Taylor & Francis Ltd; 1995, 1st ed.

## **Semester III**

### **GEOL-PG-C301: Ore Geology and Mineral Economics**

#### **Unit I: Fundamentals of Ore Geology**

Ore Minerals

Ore texture and structure.

Development of ore minerals in

open space and polycrystalline aggregates. Endogenous, Exogenous processes

and Transformation Processes of Ore formation. Crustal evolution and metallogenesis.

Fluid inclusions and their applications.

#### **Unit II: Petrological Ore Association**

Petrological ore association - consideration with reference to distinct ore types

Ore associated with ultramafic and related mafic plutonic rocks: Sudbury type Fe-Ni-Cu sulphides, apatite rich and Ti-V bearing magnetites. Fe-Ti oxides and anorthosites

Ore associated with felsic plutonic rock: porphyry deposit of Cu, Mo. Greisen & Skarn deposit of W and Sn. Various Pegmatoid deposit.

Ore associated with acid/mafic volcanic rocks, including those in greenstone belts: Kambalda type, Kuroko type and Cyprus types of ores.

Strata bound ore deposit associated with nonvolcanic, meta sedimentary rocks, Kupferschiefer, Rhodesia-Katanga, Broken Hill.

McArthur, Mississippi valley type, Witwatersrand type, Bogiron manganese ores ironstone, Banded iron formation.

Manganese ores. Orthoquartzite-clay association, Jaspilite and volcanic association, metamorphosed manganese ores. Colorado Plateau type U-V ores, Surficial deposits.

Lateritoid and Karst deposit of Fe, Mn, Al, and Ni.

Placer deposit of Gold, Tin, Tungsten, monazite. oxidation and supergene enrichment sulphide enrichment.

Ocean floor deposit of Mn, Ni-Cu-Co.

### **Unit III: Mineral Economics**

Importance of Minerals in National Economy Current National Mineral Policy.

Classification of mineral resources – IMM, JORC, SAMERC, ISP and UNFC schemes. Basic pattern of Mineral economy and changing mineral requirements.

Concepts of strategic Minerals

World resources of minerals and production of important mineral.

Developing substitute to cover internal shortage, production cost & its relation to mineral in short supply.

Internal controls (monopolies and cartel), trade restriction and production incentives. Importance of steel & Fuels in Modern Economy.

Impact of atomic Energy over conventional fuels.

Conservation of non renewable & associated Renewable resources.

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study.

Introduction to ore microscopy: Concept of reflected light microscopy and description of optical properties of ore minerals.

Ore microscopic study of important oxide minerals and complex minerals. Ore microscopic study of important sulfide minerals.

Textural and micro-structural features of ore mineral assemblages. Determination of Paragenetic order of the ore minerals.

Characterization of Fluid Inclusions.

Applied Ore microscopy: Particle size measurement and applications in the liberation characteristics of complex mineral assemblages for mineral beneficiation and in other areas.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Barnes, H.L., 1979. Geochemistry of Hydrothermal Ore Deposits, John Wiley.

Evans, A.M., 1993. Ore Geology and Industrial Minerals, Blackwell.

Guilbert, J.M. and Park, Jr. C.F., 1986. The Geology of Ore Deposits. Freeman.

Klemm, D.D. and Schneider, H.J., 1977. Time and Strata Bound Ore Deposits. Springer Verlag.

Stanton, R.L., 1972. Ore Petrology, McGraw Hill.

Mookherjee, A., 2000. Ore Genesis – A Holistic Approach. Allied Publisher.

Craig, J.R. and Vaughan, D.J. 1994. Ore Microscopy and Ore Petrography

McKinstry, H.E. 1962. Mining Geology (2nd Ed.) Asia Publishing House. Clark, G.B. 1967. Elements of Mining. 3rd Ed. John Wiley & Sons.  
Arogyaswami, R.P.N. 1996 Courses in Mining Geology. 4th Ed. Oxford-IBH. Chatterjee, K.K. 2008 An Introduction To Mineral Economics

## GEOL-PG-C302: Geology of Fossil Fuels

### **Unit I: Coal Geology**

Coal and its properties

Different varieties and ranks of coal. Origin of coal.

Type of depositional processes. Coalification process and its

causes. Introduction to Organic Petrology and Organic Geochemistry.

Sediments closely associated with coal (coal balls, tonsteins, seat-earth, under-clays, fire-clays and soils).

Coal Petrography: Lithotypes, microlithotypes and macerals: their physical, chemical and optical properties. Applications of coal petrography

Maceral analysis of coal: Mineral and organic matter in coal. Proximate and ultimate analyses.

Industrial evaluation of coal characteristics with reference to coal classification. Methods of coal prospecting and estimation of coal reserves

Geology and coal petrography of different coal fields of India.

Uses of coal for various industries e.g. carbonization, liquefaction, power generation, gasification and coal-bed methane production.

### **Unit II: Petroleum Geology**

Origin of petroleum

Petroleum: its different states

of natural occurrence. Basic concepts of petroleum geochemistry.

Maturation of kerogen; Biogenic and Thermal effect. Distribution of Petroleum in space and time.

Introduction to migration of oil and gas: geologic framework of migration; short and long distance migration, primary and secondary migration; geologic factors controlling hydrocarbon migration; forces responsible for migration, migration routes and barriers.

Oilfield water - characters and classifications.

Reservoir rocks: general attributes and petrophysical properties.

Classification & Characterization of reservoir rocks -

Clastic and Carbonate reservoirs. Hydrocarbon traps: definition; classification of hydrocarbon traps - structural, stratigraphic and combination; time of trap formation and time of hydrocarbon accumulation.

Cap rocks - definition and general properties.

Petroleum Geology of important Indian basins (offshore and onshore). Introduction to oil and gas exploration.

### **Unit III: Coal Bed Methane and Gas Hydrates**

Coal bed methane: Coal bed methane generation and accumulation.

Geological and petrographic influences on

coal, Pore geometry, Micropore, Mesopore and macropore, cleat system.

Sorption - principles, sorption isotherms - types and interpretation.

CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub> adsorption -

desorption, hysteresis, Langmuir isotherm, Swelling of coal matrix isotherm construction.

CH<sub>4</sub> content determination in coal seams.

Potential coal bed basins and production, hydraulic fracturing of coal seams, CBM exploration. In-situ gasification. Introduction to shale gas. Carbon dioxide sequestration.  
Gas Hydrate: Gas hydrate, occurrence and origin; structure of gas hydrate. Types of gas hydrate. Geological setting of Hydrate. Stability of gas hydrates. Gas hydrate reservoir. Volume of gas in hydrate. Inhibitors.  
Geological exploration of gas hydrate. Prospect and potentialities of gas hydrate in India.

#### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study. Macroscopic identification of different varieties of coal.  
Identification of macerals and minerals under transmitted light and reflected light. Reflectance measurements and rank determination of coal.  
Location of coal fields on geographical maps with comments about quality of coal, seam formation curve.  
Estimation of coal reserve.  
Interpretation of geological structures from surface geological maps and borehole data;  
Preparation of structure contour and isopach maps of reservoir facies and drawing oil/water contact from borehole data.  
Calculation of oil reserves in defined structure.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

Coal Geology: Larry Thomas, 2002, Wiley and Sons.  
Coal: its composition, analysis, utilisation and valuation: E.E. Somermier 2008, McGraw Hill Petroleum Geology: F.K. North, 1986, Allen and Unwin  
Petroleum Formation and Occurrence: B.P. Tissot and D.H. Welte 1978, Publisher: Springer-Verlag  
Elements of petroleum Geology: R.C. Shelley 1998, Academic press  
Petroleum Development Geology: P.A. Dickie, 1986, Publisher: Pennwell Publishing, Tulsa, Oklahoma  
Petroliferous basins of India: Publisher: KDMIPE, ONGC, 1986

<b>GEOL-PG-O303: Environmental Geology and Geo-statistics</b>
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#### **Unit I: Introduction to Environmental Geology**

Changes in the environment caused by geological activities of man. Inorganic and organic contaminants. Drinking water standards.  
Surface and groundwater pollution. Geochemistry of toxic elements in natural waters.  
Environmental problems connected with exploitation of minerals and energy resources. Acid mine drainage.  
Land use and land degradation due to mining.  
Study of surface geological processes, earthquakes and volcanism with reference to their impact on environment.  
Soils, erosion and conservation. Introduction to Medical Geology.  
Geological solutions to environmental problems.  
Role of geology in nuclear waste disposal, Global warming, Climate change and Mitigation. Environmental planning, management and economics (EMP and EIA).

### **Unit II: Introduction to Geostatistics**

Classical Statistics: Universe, Population and Sample; Concept of Random variable; Probability distributions, viz. Normal (Gaussian) and Lognormal distribution.

Concepts of Geostatistics: Support, Autocorrelation, Random Function, Regionalized variable. Exploratory Data Analysis.

Semi-variogram: definition, properties, calculation of experimental semi-variograms in 1-, 2-, and 3-dimensions.

Mathematical model of semi-variogram; Techniques of model fitting, Practical difficulties associated with semi-variography.

Extension and Estimation Variance: definition, formulation, and methods of calculation, viz. method of discretization and use of auxiliary functions.

Dispersion variance – definition, formulation and its calculation.

### **Unit III: Geostatistical Analysis**

Kriging: Introduction and definition; Linear kriging –

Ordinary kriging and Simple kriging; Solving kriging system of equations for Point and Block Kriged Estimate and Kriging Variance – case with two samples, general case with many samples.

Nugget effect. Influence of Nugget effect on kriging weights; Properties of kriging, viz. Screen effect and Shadow effect.

Practice of Kriging: Geostatistical evaluation of mineral deposit, extent of pollution, ore body modelling, calculation of mineral inventory, establishment of grade-tonnage relationships.

Role of kriging variance in optimization

of exploration drilling and misclassified tonnages. A brief introduction to

Geostatistical Conditional Simulation.

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study.

Histogram plotting and estimation of mean, median, mode, skewness and kurtosis;

Fitting of Probability distribution to sampled distribution, viz. Normal and Lognormal; Chi-squared goodness of fit;

Computation of Semi-variograms in 1-, and 2-dimensions; Semi-

variogram modeling; Computation of estimation variance; Exercises on kriging.

Use of Statistical Softwares.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Webster Richard & Oliver Margaret A. Geostatistics for Environmental Scientists Second Edition 2007, John Wiley & Sons PP 333.

Trosset, Michael W. An Introduction to Statistical Inference and Data Analysis

Essentials of Medical Geology Impact of the Natural Environment on Public Health: Editor Olle Selinus, 2005, Elsevier Academic Press. PP: 826

Clark, Isobel., Practical Geostatistics 1979

Elsevier Applied Science Sahu, B.K. Statistical Models in Earth Sciences, BS Publications

Sharma, D.D.. Geostatistics with Applications in Earth Sciences. Springer, 2005

Clark, Isobel and Harper, Bill. Practical Geostatistics 2000/2010. Geostokos (Ecosse) Limited

<b>GEOL-PG-S304: Mineral Exploration, Mining and Surveying Tech</b>
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### **Unit I: Geological Prospecting and Exploration**

Definitions and Principles.

Methods of Prospecting. Methods of Exploration. Radiometrics survey.

Sampling: theory and methods; Geological plans and sections for ore body evaluation; Exploration drilling, drill core logging and sampling. Cut-off grade concepts and applications; Resources and Reserves. Estimation of reserves – methods and practice.

### **Unit II: Geochemical Exploration**

Introduction, Geochemical cycle, geochemical mobility and association of elements. Pathfinder and target elements for geochemical exploration. Primary and secondary dispersion of elements. Determination of background, and geochemical anomalies. Geochemical methods of mineral exploration: Procedures for geochemical sampling; Interpretation of geochemical surveys. Indian case studies. Collection of data along Geological (G), Feasibility (F) and Economic (E) axes during various stages of exploration.

### **Unit III: Introduction to mining**

Elements of mining, definitions and explanation of different mining terms. Introduction to surface mining. Deposits amenable to surface mining. Classification of surface mining systems. Rippling, drilling and blasting. Introduction to underground coal mining. Underground coal mining terms and their explanations. Classification of underground coal mining methods. Bord and Pillar method – general description. Panel system of mining and its advantages and disadvantages, Longwall method. Introduction to PSLW technology with shearer. Introduction to underground metal mining; Deposits amenable to underground metal mining; modes of entry to underground mineral deposits; Mine development: drifting, raising and winzing; Classification of underground metal mining methods: general description, applicability and operations involved. Introduction to Mineral Beneficiation.

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Introduction to Surveying principles and methods  
Preparation of base maps using Prismatic Compass & Tape, Chain, Plain Table, Theodolite and Total Station.  
Measurement of slope heights, aspects and gradients. Use of a bubble level  
Field Survey by using: Compass and Tape Survey, Plain Table Survey, and Total Station

### **Suggested Readings:**

Evans, A.M. 1993. Ore Geology and Industrial Minerals. Blackwell ScI Publ. Guilbert, J.M. and Park Jr., C.F. 1986. The Geology of Ore Deposits. Freeman & Co. Bateman, A.M. and Jensen, M.L. 1990. Economic Mineral Deposits. John Wiley  
Gokhale, K. V. G. K. and Rao, T. C. 1978. Ore deposits of India their distribution and processing, Tata-McGraw Hill, New Delhi.  
Deb, S. 1980. Industrial minerals and rocks of India. Allied Publishers  
Singh, R. D. Principles and Practices of Modern Coal Mining. 1997 New Age International  
Hartmann H. L., Introductory Mining Engineering, 2nd Ed Wiley  
Punmia, B., Jain, A. K. & Jain, A. K., Surveying (Volume- 1), 2005, Laxmi Publication Ltd.  
Basak N. N., Surveying and Levelling, 2001 (1st Edition) Tata McGraw Hill Education Private Limited  
Bannister, A., Raymond, S. & Baker, R. Surveying 7th Edition, 2006, Pearson Education Singapore Pte Ltd.



## **GEOL-PG-S305: Applied River Science**

### **Unit I: Basic stream hydrology**

Physical properties of water, sediment and channel flow, River discharge, River hydrographs (UH, IUH, SUH, GIUH) and its application in hydrological analysis, Flood frequency analysis;

### **Unit II: River Basin Analysis**

River basin

Sediment source and catchment erosion processes, Sediment load and sediment yield, Sediment transport processes in rivers, Erosion and sedimentation processes in channel. Drainage network, Quantitative analysis of network organization—

Slope analysis, morphometry, Random Topology (RT) model and fractal analysis, Role of drainage network in flux transfer, Evolution of drainage network in geological timescale.

### **Unit III: River Diversity**

River diversity in space

Patterns of alluvial rivers—

braided, meandering and branching channels, Dynamics of alluvial rivers, Channel patterns in stratigraphic sequences, Different classification approaches in fluvial geomorphology and its applications.

### **Unit IV: Neotectonics and Stream Flow**

Bedrock channels, Bedrock incision process, River response to climate, tectonics and human disturbance, Bedrock channel processes and evolution of fluvial landscapes; Fluvial hazards, Integrated approach to stream management, Introduction to river ecology; Techniques of artificial stream modification for the control of water flow, mitigation of floods and erosion.

### **Suggested Readings:**

Davie, T., 2008. Fundamentals of hydrology. Routledge Publications.

Knighton, D., 1998. Fluvial forms and processes: A new perspective. Arnold Pubs. Richards, K.,

2004. Rivers: Forms and processes in alluvial channels. Balckburn Press. Bryrely and Fryirs,

2005. Geomorphology and river management. Blackwell Pub., Julien, P. Y., 2002.

River Mechanics. Cambridge University Press.

Robert, A.,

2003. River Processes: An introduction to fluvial dynamics. Arnold Publications. Vanoni, V. A., 2006. Sedimentation Engineering. ASCE Manual, Published by American Society of Civil Engineering.

Tinkler, K. J., Wohl, E. E. (eds.) 1998. Rivers over rock. American Geophysical Union Monograph, Washington, DC.

## **GEOL-PG-S306: Isotope Geology**

### **Unit I: Fundamentals of Isotope Geology**

Fundamentals

of radioactivity Stable and radiogenic isotopes.

Nuclear structure, atomic weights, nuclear stability and abundance.

Theory and mechanism of decay, particles emitted, positron, negatron and alpha decay, effect of mineral/crystal structures, growth and retention of daughter isotopes in earth systems.

Abundances of unstable nuclides in earth, core, mantle, crust, oceans and different rock types; their decay schemes, radioactive elements as major elements, minor elements and trace elements and their geochemical behaviour.

### **Unit II: Isotopic Analysis**

Mass spectrometer  
Instrumentation, chemical separation, isotope dilution and ratio analysis.  
Methods of dating: Isochron method, model/mineral ages, Fission track,  $^{40}\text{Ar}$ - $^{39}\text{Ar}$ , U and Th disequilibrium, concordia method,  $^{14}\text{C}$ , Be and Al.  
Interpretation and geological significance  
of ages. Isotopes systematics of K-Ar, Rb-Sr, Sm-Nd, U-Th-Pb.

### **Unit III: Stable Isotopes**

Stable isotopes of oxygen and hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen and sulphur  
Fractionation of stable isotopes in lithosphere, hydrosphere  
and atmosphere. Stable isotope geothermometry and geobarometry.  
Environmental and sedimentological studies using stable isotopes.

### **Unit IV: Applied Isotope Geology**

Isotopes in mineral exploration  
Petroleum exploration, paleo-climate evaluation, health and environmental aspects. Case studies  
and data analysis and interpretation.

### **Suggested Readings**

Faure, G. (1986). Principles of Isotope Geology. John Wiley, 589p.  
Dickin, A.P. (2005). Radiogenic Isotope Geology, Cambridge University Press, 512p.  
Doe, B.R. (1970) Lead isotopes. Springer Verlag, 137p.  
Faure, G. and Powell, J.L. (1972) Strontium Isotope Geology. Springer Verlag, 188p.

## **Semester IV**

### **GEOL-PG-S401: Geomechanics**

#### **Unit I: Fundamentals of Geomechanics**

Definition of geomechanics and classification of geological materials  
Relationship between stress and strain and their measurement in rock mass and Mohr circles. Rock  
Properties – density, hardness, abrasion, slake durability, permeability.  
Strength of rocks – tensile, compressive and shear strength, Determination of elastic moduli. Rock mass  
classification systems – RQD, Q system, RMR and SMR classification.  
Laboratory measurements of rock strength, Uniaxial and triaxial tests, Stress-strain  
relationships. Determination of principal stresses.  
Rockbursts and bumps; Subsidence-causes, prediction, monitoring and prevention. Techniques in  
Bore logging, Core logging and drift logging.

#### **Unit II: Geomechanical Characteristics**

Size analysis  
Atterberg limits (plastic and liquid limits).  
BIS classification system, Consolidation parameters, Swelling/Shrinking Index, Void Ratio, Effective stress  
concepts in soil –  
Total, neutral and effective stress distribution in soil, Permeability, Darcy's Law, Permeability measurement in  
laboratory – quicksand condition, Seepage, Laplace Equation, Liquifaction and Condensation.  
Measurement of shear strength, direct shear, Triaxial compression, UCC and Vaneshear tests. Types  
of shear tests, Drained and undrained behaviour of clay and sand.  
Stress path  
for conventional triaxial test, cyclic shear test. Techniques in  
slope stability analysis

#### **Unit III: Geotechnical Investigations**

Physicomechanical properties of building stones and aggregate, alkali aggregate reaction

Geotechnical investigation for dam site, reservoir site; geotechnical study for road alignment, geotechnical evaluation of tunnel alignment, methods of tunneling, classification of ground for tunneling purposes.

Types of support system.

Geotechnical investigations for bridge foundation and building foundation.

Mass movements, slope stability problems, their predictions and optimum design of slope (natural slope, benches in mines, mined dumps).

Earthquakes and seismicity, seismic zones of India, soil liquefaction, earthquake resistance design of building. Influence of geological condition of foundation and design of buildings. Shoreline engineering geology.

#### **Unit IV: Practical**

Field based practical for sample/data collection and in-situ study. Grain Size Analysis

Density Determination

Atterberg's Limit Tests

Compaction Test

Consolidation Test

Direct

and Triaxial Shear Test

Compressive Strength Test

Abrasion and

slake durability test

Permeability Test

Selection of sites using topographic maps for dams, tunnels, bridges, highways and similar civil

structures.

Computation of reservoir area, catchment area, reservoir capacity and reservoir life, discharges and

sedimentation rates.

Use of software for solving various geotechnical problems.

#### **Suggested Readings:**

Rock Mechanics for Underground Mining by Brady and Brown; Chapman and Hall, 1993. Engineering Rock

Mass Classifications by Bieniawski; Wiley, 1989.

Rock Mechanics by Fairhurst

Punmia P. C., "Soil Mechanics and Foundations", Laxmi Publications Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 1995.

Gopal Ranjan and Rao A. S. R., "Basic and applied soil mechanics", New Age International Publishers, New Delhi, 2000.

Krynin, D. P. and Judd W. R. 1957. Principles of Engineering Geology and Geotechnique, McGraw Hill (CBS Publ).

Johnson, R. B. and DeGraf, J. V. 1988. Principles of Engineering Geology, John Wiley & Sons, N. Y.

Goodman, R. E., 1993. Engineering Geology: Rock in Engineering constructions. John Wiley & Sons, N. Y.

Waltham, T., 2009. Foundations of Engineering Geology (3rd Edn.) Taylor & Francis.

### **GEOL-PG-S402: Geodynamics and Tectonic Geomorphology**

#### **Unit I: Geodynamics**

Internal structure of the earth

Variation of physical properties in the earth.

Detailed structures of core, mantle and crust, including their geophysical properties and composition.

Main features of ocean basins and deep ocean floor and continental Crust. Characters of oceanic ridges. Stages in the evolution of ocean basins. Different types of continental margins and their characters. Historical background of plate tectonics. Earlier hypotheses of orogenesis, continental drift, palaeomagnetic study, sea-floor spreading, and Isostasy. Distribution of tectonically active zones.

### **Unit II: Plate Tectonic**

Plate geometry and plate boundaries. Triple junctions. Plates in velocity space. Spherical coordinates and reference frame. Cartesian coordinates. Finding Euler's pole. Velocity due to rotation about an Euler's pole. Angular velocity vectors. Mechanisms of plate motion: mantle plume model, convection model, viscous drag and buoyancy model. Tectonics of different plate boundaries. Different types of tectonic settings: extensional, compressional and transformal. Petro-tectonic assemblages at different plate boundaries. Activation model and collision model of orogeny. Pacific and Andean type orogeny. Configuration of the Indian plate and origin of the Himalayas. Mountain building process. Thrust and fold belts; Active faults: concepts and methods.

### **Unit III: Introduction to Neotectonics**

Introduction to Neotectonics and active tectonics. Geomorphic markers of tectonic deformation. Active tectonics and alluvial rivers. Tectonics and erosion. Tectonic-climate interaction. Landscape response to active tectonics. GPS geodesy and its applications to lithospheric deformation. Rate of deformation and seismicity; Introduction to paleoseismology. Tectonic geomorphology of mountains. Application of isotopic and fission-track data for uplift-erosion-incision relationships.

### **Unit IV: Introduction to Earth Surface Processes**

Introduction to earth surface processes & terrestrial relief. Scaling geomorphology, energy flow and relative energy of surface processes. Morphometric analysis of drainage basin and geomorphology-hydrology relationship. Rates and changes in surface processes. Techniques for process measurement - sediment budgeting, rock magnetism, Isotope geochemical tracers, cosmogenic nuclides, OSL & C-14 dating. Introduction to Anthropocene. Geomorphic concepts in cause-effect relationship - Spatial & temporal scales, geomorphic system, connectivity, buffering, magnitude-frequency concept, time-lag, sensitivity, equilibrium, threshold, non-linearity & complexities. Mega-geomorphology and process interrelationship, Applied aspects of geomorphology. Introduction to planetary geomorphology.

### **Suggested Reading:**

Geodynamics: 2nd Ed, Turcotte, D.L. and Schubert, G., John Wiley & Sons, NY, 2002.  
Mantle Convection in the Earth and Planets, Schubert, G., Turcotte, D.L. and P. Olson, Cambridge University Press, 2001.

Burbank, W.B., and Anderson, R.S., 2001. Tectonic Geomorphology, Blackwell Science.

Bull, W.B., 1991. Geomorphic Response to Climate Change, Oxford University Press.

Bull, W.B., 2007. Tectonic Geomorphology of Mountains, Blackwell Publishing.

Keller, E.A. and Pinter, N., 2001. Active Tectonics: Earthquakes, Uplift, and Landscape, Prentice Hall.

McCalpin, J., 1998. Paleoseismology, Academic Press.

Schumm, S.A. and Holbrook, 2000. Active Tectonic and Alluvial Rivers, Cambridge University Press.

Allen, P.A., 1997. Earth Surface Processes, Blackwell Publishing.

Bloom, A.L., 1998. Geomorphology: A Systematic Analysis of Late Cenozoic Landforms, Pearson Education.

Bridge, J.S. and Demicco, R. V., 2008. Earth Surface Processes, Landforms and Sediment Deposits, Cambridge University Press.

Easterbrook, D.J., 1992. Surface Processes and Landforms, MacMillan Publ.

Kale, V.S. and Gupta, A., 2001. Introduction to Geomorphology, Orient Longman Ltd.

Wilcock, P.R., Iverson, R.M. (2003) Prediction in geomorphology, AGU Publication

## GEOL-PG-S403: Geophysics

### Unit I: Introduction to Geophysics

Introduction to methods of Geophysical Investigation  
 Gravity method: Basis for gravity exploration, concept of geoid, international gravity formula, unit of gravity.  
 Gravimeters: Spring-mass system as basic gravimeters, principles of working of unstable gravimeters, zero length spring, La-Coste-Romberg and Worden gravimeters. Drift correction. Gravity effect due to buried sphere. Densities of common rocks and minerals.

### Unit II: Magnetic and Resistivity Methods

Magnetic method  
 Magnetic susceptibility of rocks and their ranges, elements of earth magnetic field; Magnetometers: Flux gate and Proton Precession Magnetometers Diurnal Correction; Magnetic effect due to isolated pole.  
 Resistivity Method: Resistivities of common rocks and minerals, True and apparent resistivity, Electrode configurations - Schlumberger and Wenner, Electrical profiling Vertical Electrical Sounding. Interpretation of two layered VES curves.

### Unit III: Seismic Method

Principles of Geometrical Optics, generation and propagation of seismic waves, seismic energy sources, geometry of refraction and reflection, interpretation of travel time curves for two layered earth: horizontal and dipping interface, field procedure - profile and broadside shooting, fan shooting, end on and split spread arrangements. Seismic Stratigraphy and its applications.  
 Principles of Seismometry. Seismograms and signals. Earthquakes and source theory: Green's function and the moment tensor, Earthquake faults, radiation pattern and beach balls, Stress drop, earthquake b-value, Finite slip model, the heat flow paradox. Seismology and Tectonics. Continental tectonics and intraplate earthquakes.

### Unit IV: Geophysical Well Logging

Introduction to geophysical well logging  
 Introduction to techniques of Mud Logging.  
 Borehole environment, surface logging setup. Archie's law and Darcy's law. Principles and instrumentation. SP log, Natural Gamma Ray log, Formation Water resistivity Logs, Porosity

Log, Neutron Log, Lithology-Porosity Logs, resistivity Logs, Induction Logging, Electromagnetic Propagation Logs and Well bore Seismic Logging.

### **Suggested Readings:**

The Solid Earth: An Introduction to Global Geophysics (2nd ed. 2005)  
by C.M.R. Fowler, Cambridge University Press.  
Applied Geophysics by Telford W.M., Geldart L.P. and Sheriff R.E., Cambridge University Press.  
Lowrie Richard. Geophysics. 2007 Cambridge University Press  
Schlumberger Log: Interpretations, Principles/Applications 1989,  
Schlumberger. Introduction to Seismology (2nd Ed)  
by Peter Shearer, Cambridge University Press. Modern Global Seismology by Thorn Lay and  
Terry Wallace by Academic Press.

## **GEOL-PG-S404: Cryospheric Science**

### **Unit I: Fundamentals of Cryospheric Sciences**

Quaternary glaciations in India  
Climate change in Quaternary –  
case studies from Himalaya (Ladakh, Uttarakhand, western UP, Sikkim), Rajasthan and Ganga Plains, correlation with Guliya and Greenland ice core, glacier types, dry and wet based glaciers and factors responsible, sediment transport and deposition by glaciers, techniques employed for the dating of glaciogenic deposits and their limitations, physics of glacier ice and snow.

### **Unit II: Glaciology**

Movement of glacier, surface and subsurface features of glacier  
Meteorological parameters vis-à-vis glacier, effect of debris/aerosols on glacier surface, energy balance, mass balance study of glaciers, various methods of mass balance study, isotope study of glacier ice and snow vis-à-vis climate change, chemistry of snow/ice, sediment discharge by melt water and chemistry of melt water, snow monitoring techniques, remote sensing and GIS application in the study of glaciers.

### **Unit III: Mass Movements in Permafrost Regions**

Characteristics of permafrost areas, rock and soil characters in cryosphere  
Mass movement in permafrost areas – causes and mitigation  
Snow avalanches –  
snow packages and density, avalanche types, characteristics of avalanche, avalanche prone areas and their mitigation.

### **Unit IV: Case Studies**

Brief history of glaciological studies on  
Indian Himalayan glaciers  
Case study of Himalayan glaciers.  
Case study of Glaciers in Sikkim. Rathong, Talong, Chamgme-Khangpu and Zemuglaciers.

### **Suggested Readings**

Maher and Thompson 2000 Quaternary climates, environments and magnetism. Cambridge Univ. Press  
Williams, D. et al. 1998 Quaternary Environments. Wiley & Sons.  
Raina, V.K., Glaciers The Rivers of Ice 2005. Geological Society of India ISBN 10:  
8185867739 Raina, V.K. and Srivastava, D. "Glacier Atlas of India, 2008, Geological Society of India.

## GEOL-PG-S405: Micropalaeontology

### **Unit I: Calcareous Microfossils**

Foraminifera: Planktic Foraminifera, their modern biogeography, coiling, surface ultrastructure, outline of morphology. Benthic foraminifera, their brief morphology. Larger Foraminifera, their outline of morphology, application in oceanography.

Calcareous nannofossils: Outline of morphology, modern biogeography, application in Oceanography; outline of morphology and wall structure of foraminifera, significance of foraminifera in Quaternary paleoceanography and paleoclimatic studies.

### **Unit II: Siliceous and Phosphatic Microfossils**

Outline of morphology, modern biogeography of radiolarian, diatoms and Silicoflagellates, their application in interpreting SST and palaeo-climates

Phosphatic Microfossils- Outline of morphology, paleo-ecology and environmental significance of foraminifera.

### **Unit III: Applied Micropalaeontology**

Organic Walled Microfossils

Environmental significance of Acritarchs and Dinoflagellates.

Palynology: Outline of morphology of Pollens and Spores. Pollens and Spores in marine realm. Environmental application of Pollen and Spores.

Application of Micropalaeontology and palynology in Petroleum Exploration

### **Unit IV: Practical**

Techniques of separation of microfossils from matrix

Types of microfossils: Calcareous, Siliceous, Phosphatic and organic walled microfossils

Study of important planktic foraminifera useful in surface water paleoceanography and biostratigraphy

Study of larger benthic foraminifera useful in

Indian stratigraphy with special reference to Cenozoic petroliferous basins of India

Study of modern surface water mass assemblages of planktic foraminifera from Indian, Atlantic and Pacific Ocean

Depth biotopes and estimation of paleodepth of the ocean using benthic foraminiferal assemblages

Identification of benthic foraminifera characteristic of various deep

sea environment Identification of planktic foraminifera characteristic of Warm Mixed Layer, Thermocline and deep surface waters of the modern oceans

Identification of modern and ancient surface water mass with the help of planktic foraminifera

### **Suggested Readings:**

Bignot, G., 1985. Elements of micropalaeontology; Microfossils, their geological and palaeobiological applications, Graham & Trotman, London, United Kingdom.

Braiser, M.D., 1980. Microfossils, George Allen and Unwin Publisher.

Haslett, S.K., 2002. Quaternary Environmental Micropalaeontology, Oxford University Press, New York.

Jones, R.W., 1996. Micropalaeontology in Petroleum exploration, Clarendon Press

Oxford. Kennett and Srinivasan, 1983. Neogene Planktonic Foraminifera: A phylogenetic Atlas, Hutchinson Ross.

Sinha, D.K., 2007. Micropalaeontology: Application in Stratigraphy

and Paleoclimatology, Alpha Science International, Oxford & Narosa Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.



## GEOL-PG-S406: Oceanography

### Unit I: Physical Oceanography

Methods of measuring properties of seawater. Molecular structure of water. Temperature and salinity distribution in surface of the ocean. Salt composition and residence time. Dissolved gases in seawater. Carbon dioxide and carbonate cycle.

Ocean circulation: The Ocean Conveyor belt and its role in controlling world's climate. Surface circulation; concept of mixed layer, thermocline and pycnocline, Coriolis Force and Ekman Spiral, Upwelling, El Niño. Processes affecting biological productivity of ocean margin waters. Deep Ocean Circulation, concept of thermohaline circulation, formation of bottom waters; water masses of the world oceans. Oxygen minimum layer in the ocean. Major currents of the world's ocean.

### Unit II: Deep-Sea Sediments and Processes

Deep-

sea sediments and their relation to oceanic processes such as solution, productivity, and dilution. Sediment distributions in time and space as related to tectonic models. Deep Sea hiatuses and their causes. Calcite and Aragonite Compensation depth and significance.

Ocean Resources: Mineral resources of the ocean including polymetallic nodules. Marine Gas Hydrates and their economic potential.

### Unit III: Marine Pollution

Marine Pollution emphasizing geochemical aspects of the sources, transport, and fate of pollutants in the coastal marine environment. Interpreting marine pollution with the help of microfossils during Quaternary.

Paleoceanography: Ocean Floor Morphology, Oceanic Crust and Ocean Margins. Approaches to Paleocceanographic reconstructions. Paleocceanographic changes in relation to earth system history including impact of the ocean on climate change. Deep Sea Drilling Project (DSDP); Ocean Drilling Program (ODP) and Joint Global Ocean Flux Studies (JGOFS) and their major accomplishments. Integrated Ocean Drilling Program (IODP) and its aims and objectives.

### Unit IV: Evolution of Oceans in the Cenozoic

Ocean Gateways of the Cenozoic and their role in controlling global climates. Sea level changes during Quaternary with special reference to India. Application of stable isotopes (Oxygen and Carbon) in Paleocceanography and Paleoclimatology. Paleoclimatic reconstructions from ice cores. Marine Stratigraphy, correlation and chronology.

### Suggested Readings:

Fischer, G. and Wefer, G., 1999. Use of Proxies in Paleocceanography: Examples from the South Atlantic, Springer.

Gross, M.G., 1977. Oceanography: A view of the Earth, Prentice Hall.

Haq and Boersma, 1978. Introduction to Marine Micropaleontology, Elsevier. Tolmazin, D., 1985. Elements of Dynamic Oceanography, Allen and Unwin.

## GEOL-PG-S407: Dissertation

The students are expected to submit their dissertation by the end of the tenth semester.

The dissertation will be evaluated by an external examiner and internal examiner (supervisor). There will be an open presentation and viva-voce.



