

Sixth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2016

Geotechnical Engineering – II

Max. Marks: 100



Note: 1. Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast two questions from each part. 2. Assume missing data, if any, suitably.

Describe standard penetration test as per IS:2131 guidelines. How to apply corrections to 1 observed SPT-values?

Estimate the grand water table, given the following data. Depth upto which water is boiled out 18 meters. Water rise on Ist day = 0.95m, IIday = 0.86m and III day = 0.78m. Use Hvorselev's method.

Explain equivalent point load method of determining σ_2 – at any point with in loaded area. 2

Point loads 64kN, 15kN and 21kN, 1.5m apart in a straight line at the surface of soil mass. Calculate the resultant stress produced by these loads on a horizontal plane one meter below the surface at points vertically below the loads and also half way (mid point) between them.

The vertical pressure σ_z du to point load Q is given by Boussinesq's equation $\sigma_2 = \frac{Q}{\sigma^2} \cdot I_B$.

The value of IB are as follows:

1	YOUR I				
1/2	0	0.75	1.5	2.25	3.0
To	0.4775	0.1565	0.0251	0.053	0.0015
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Sketch the curve showing distribution of these resultant stresses at that level.

(12 Marks)

- Explain with a neat sketch a method of locating the phreatic line in a homogeneous earth 3 (10 Marks) dam with horizontal filter.
 - List the applications of flow net. Discuss about the validate of Darcy's law in determining quantity of seepage.
 - An earthen dam is built on a impervious foundation with a horizontal filter under the downstream slope. The horizontal and vertical permeability of the soil material in the dam are respectively 4×10^{-5} m/sec and 1×10^{-5} m/sec. Full reservoir level is 20 meters above downstream filter. Flow net consists of 4 flow channels and 15 equipotential drops. Estimate (02 Marks) seepage loss per meter length of the dam.
- Distinguish between Coulomb's earth pressure theory and Rankine's earth pressure theory. (04 Marks)
 - Describe Rebhann's graphical method of finding active earth pressure on a retaining wall. (16 Marks)

PART - B

- a. Obtain an expression for factor against sliding in C-φ soil by the method of slices. Explain determination of factor of safety by method of slices method.
 (14 Marks)
 - b. An embankment is inclined at an angle 38° and its height is 20 meters. The angle of shearing resistance is 15° and the cohesion intercept is 50 kN/m². The unit weight of soil is 16.5 kN/m³. Find the factor of safety with respect to cohesion. Consider Taylor's stability number = 0.08.
- 6 a. List the assumptions of Terzaghi's bearing capacity equation. (08 Marks)
 - b. Calculate the ultimate bearing capacity of a 2 meter wide square footing resting on a ground surface of a sand deposit with the following properties: i) Unit weight is 18.6 kN/m^3 ; ii) Angle of internal friction = 38° . Also calculate ultimate bearing capacity of same footing when the footing is placed at depth of 1m below the ground surface. Take $N_q = 41.4$, $N_r = 42.2$ for $\phi = 38^\circ$. Adopt Terzaghi's equation. Also calculate percentage increase in bearing capacity with increase in depth from surface to 1 meter from natural ground level. (12 Marks)
- 7 a. Discuss about the components of settlement. (08 Marks)
 - b. The soft normally consolidated clay layer is 18 meter thick. The natural water content is 45%. The saturated unit weight is 18 kN/m³. The grain specific gravity is 2.70 and the liquid limit = 63%. The vertical stress increment at the centre of the layer due to the foundation load is 9kN/m². The ground water level is at the surface of the clay layer. Determine the consolidation settlement of the foundation. (12 Marks)
- 8 a. List and explain the classification of pile foundation base on function and material.

(14 Marks)

b. Discuss about the factors governing minimum depth of foundation as per IS:1904 guidelines. (06 Marks)

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