

Eighth Semester B.E. Degree Examination, June/July 2019 Pavement Design

Max. Marks:100

Note: Answer any FIVE full questions, selecting atleast TWO questions from each part.

PART - A

- 1 a. Draw a neat sketch of flexible pavement section and show the components and their functions. (06 Marks)
 - b. Distinguish between highway and airport pavements.

(06 Marks)

- c. Mention the various factors to be considered in design of pavements. Explain any two of them.

 (08 Marks)
- 2 a. Explain frost action. What are the measures adopted to reduce its effects. (08 Marks)
 - b. A plate load test conducted with 0.3m diameter plate on subgrade and on a pavement of thickness 0.4m, sustained pressure of 0.1 MN/m² and 0.40MN/m² respectively at 5mm deflection. Design the pavement section for 50kN wheel load and contact pressure of 0.7MN/m² for an allowable deflection of 8mm using Burmister's approach. If you want to maintain the deflection of 6.5mm. What would be the required thinness? [Use the chart in Fig.Q2(b)].

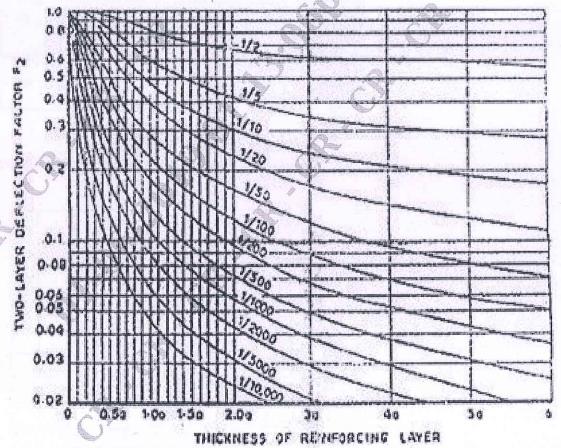


Fig.Q2(b) 1 of 3

3 a. What is ESWL? Calculate the ESWL of a dual wheel assembly carrying 2004 kg each for pavement thickness of 15, 20 and 25 cms, center to center of tyre spacing = 27cm and distance between the walls of tyres is 11 cms. Use graphical method. (08 Marks)

b. Calculate the design repetitions for 20 years period for various wheel loads equivalent to 22.68 kN wheel load using the following data on a four lane road. (08 Marks)

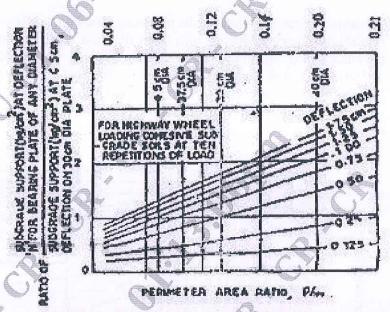
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Load, kN	22.68	27.22	31.75	40.82	45.36	49.90	54.43
Volume/day	30	25	20 🦠	15	10	5	1

c. Differentiate between tyre pressure and contact pressure.

(04 Marks)

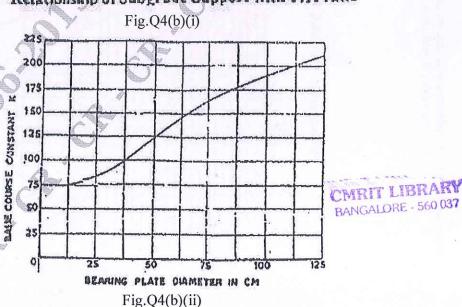
4 a. Briefly explain the procedure of CSA method for the flexible pavement design as per IRC: 37:2001 (10 Marks)

b. Design a highway pavement for a wheel load of 4100 kgs with a typre pressure of 5 kg/cm² by Mclead method. The plate bearing tests carried out on subgrade soil using 30cm diameter plate yielded a pressure of 2.5kg/cm² after 10 repetitions of load at 0.5 cm deflection. [Use Fig.Q4(b)(i) and Fig.Q4(b)(ii)]. (10 Marks)



Relationship of Subgrade Support with P/A ratio

2 of 3



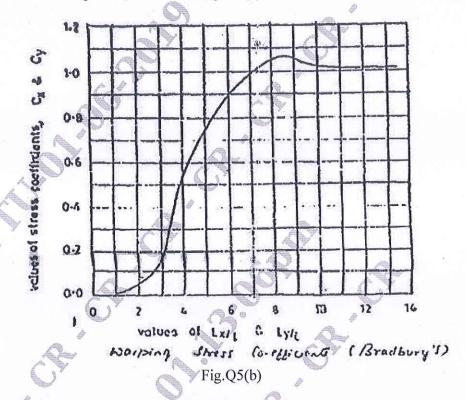
- 5 a. Define the terms:
 - i) Modulus of subgrade reaction
 - ii) Radius of relative stiffness
 - iii) Radius of resisting section.

(06 Marks)

b. Calculate the warping stresses at interior, edge and corner regions in a 25 cm thick concrete pavement with transverse joints at 11m interval and longitudinal joints at 3.6m intervals. The modulus of sugrade reaction is 6.9 kg/cm³. Assume temperature differential for day conditions to be 0.6°C per cm slab thickness. Assume radius of loaded area as 15cm for computing warping stress at corner. [Use Fig.Q5(b)].

Assume $e = 10 \times 10^{-6}$ per °C, $E = 3 \times 10^{5}$ kg/cm³, $\mu = 0.15$.

(14 Marks)



- 6 a. Write a brief note on spacing of expansion and contraction joints. (06 Marks)
 - b. Design the size and spacing of dowel bars at the expansion joints of a cement concrete pavement of thickness 25cm with radius of relative stiffness 80cm, for a design wheel load of 5000kg. Assume load capacity of the dowel system as 40% of the design wheel load. Joint width is 2cm, permissible shear and flexural stresses in dowel bar are 1000 and 1400 kg/cm² respectively and permissible bearing stress in CC is 100 kg/cm². (14 Marks)
- 7 a. Explain Benkelmen beam deflection method for structural evaluation of flexible pavement and subsequent determination of overlay thickness. (10 Marks)
 - b. Describe the types of failures in flexible pavements.

(10 Marks)

8 a. Explain the common type of failures in rigid pavements.

(10 Marks)

- b. Write a short note on:
 - i) Functional evaluation of pavement by visual inspection
 - ii) Measurement of pavement unevenness.

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(10 Marks)

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