Reg. No. :

Question Paper Code: 34102

B.E. / B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2019

Fourth Semester

Civil Engineering

01UCE402 - SOIL MECHANICS

(Regulation 2013)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

(Nessam chart and data may be permitted)

Answer ALL Questions.

PART A - $(10 \times 2 = 20 \text{ Marks})$

- 1. What is shrinkage ratio?
- 2. Classify the soil with following properties as per BIS

Passing 75 μ sieve =10%

Passing 4.75mm sieve = 70%

Uniform Co-efficient = 8

Co-efficient of curvature = 2.8

Plasticity index = 4

- 3. Mention the two field methods for determining the permeability of soils.
- 4. Express the relation between discharge velocity and seepage velocity.
- 5. Differentiate compaction and consolidation.
- 6. Find the intensity of vertical stress at a point 6m below the vertical load of 30 kN.
- 7. How liquefaction of sands can be prevented?
- 8. State Mohr's coulomb theory.
- 9. Distinguish finite and infinite slopes.
- 10. Sketch the different types of slope failures.

PART - B ($5 \times 16 = 80$ Marks)

- 11. (a) (i) Prove the relation Se = wG, where S=degree of saturation, e=void ratio, w=water content, G= specific gravity. (8)
 - (ii) The following properties were determined for two soils A and B:

	Soil A	Soil B
Water content	37%	25%
Liquid limit	61%	35%
Plastic limit	25%	20%
Specific gravity of soil solids	2.72	2.68
Degree of saturation	100%	100%

Which of these soils:

- 1. contain more clay particles
- 2. has a greater saturated unit weight
- 3. has a greater dry unit weight
- 4. has a greater void ratio

Answers should be supported by computations.

Or

(b) Explain the factors affecting compaction of soils. (16)

- 12. (a) (i) A saturated sand layer over a clay stratum is 5m in depth. The water is 1.5m below ground level. If the bulk density of saturated sand is 19.66 kN/m³, calculate the effective and neutral pressure on the top of the clay layer. (8)
 - (ii) Derive the equation to determine the value co efficient of permeability 'K' from a falling Head permeability test in detail.
 (8)

Or

- (b) (i) What are the different field methods to determine the permeability of soil? Discuss briefly their merits and demerits and special applications? (8)
 (ii) Circu the applications of flow not.
 - (ii) Give the applications of flow net.

(8)

(8)

- 13. (a) (i) A reinforced concrete water tank of size 6m x 6m and resting on ground surface carries a uniformly distributed load of 200kN/m². Estimate the maximum pressure at a depth of 12 meters vertically below the centre of the base. (8)
 - (ii) Explain Terzaghi's theory of one dimensional consolidation. (8)

Or

- (b) (i) A clay layer, whose total settlement under a given load is expected to be 250mm, settles by 50mm in 15 days after the application of a load increment. How many days will be required for it to reach a settlement of 125mm. How much settlement will occur in 300 days? The layer has double drainage.
 - (ii) A 10m thick clay layer settles by 80mm in 2 years under single drainage condition. The coefficient of consolidation is 5 x 10⁻³ cm²/s. Calculate the ultimate consolidated settlement and find how long it will take to undergo 90% of this settlement.
- 14. (a) (i) A sample of cohesionless soil in a direct shear test fails under a shear stress of 170 kN/m² when the normal stress is 200 kN/m². Find the angle of shearing resistance and the major principal stress at failure. (8)
 - (ii) Describe triaxial compression test. (8)

Or

(b) Explain the procedure involved in the tri-axial compression test with neat sketch.

(16)

15. (a) Indicate how the stability of a slope is affected by seepage of water. (16)

Or

- (b) (i) A canal with a depth of 5m has banks with slope 1:1. The properties of soil are: Cohesion =20kN/m², Angle of internal friction (Φ) =15°, e =0.7, G=2.6. Calculate factor of safety with respect to cohesion when (a) canal runs full (b) it is suddenly and completely emptied.
 - (ii) Write a note on slope protection measures? (8)