		Reg. No. :			
Question Paper Code: 95102					
B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024					
Fifth Semester					
Civil Engineering					
19UCE502 – FOUNDATION ENGINEERING					
(Regulation 2019)					
Dura	ation: Three hours	ALL Questions	Maximum: 100 Marks L Questions		
PART A - $(5 \times 1 = 5 \text{ Marks})$					
1.	For Sampling Saturated sands and other soft and wet soils satisfactorily, the CO1- U most suitable soil sampler is (a) Open drive sampler (b) Rotary sampler				
	(c) Piston Sampler		(d) Split Spoon sampler		
2.	The ultimate bearing ca	apacity of a soil, is	· / I	-r - r	CO2- U
	(a) total load on bearing area		(b) safe lo	(b) safe load on the bearing area	
	(c) load at which soil fails (d) loa			at which soil consolidates	
3.	Based on the function,	ased on the function, piles can be classified into types.		CO1- U	
	(a) 4	(b) 6	(c) 8	(d) 1	3
4.	Gravity type retaining wall type is suitable for retaining backfill up to CO4-				CO4- U
	(a) 3-5 m	(b) 3-5 m	(c) 4 - 7 m	(d) .	5-8 m
5.	For most soils, the limi	ting amplitude for	low speed machin	es is usually	CO5- U
	(a) 0.1 mm	(b) 0.2 mm	(c) 0.5 mm	(d) 1.	.0 mm
		PART – B (	(5 x 3= 15Marks)		
6.	Express the Objectives Of Site Exploration.				CO1- U
7.	What are the types of shallow foundation with diagram?			CO2- U	
8.	A timber pile was driven by a drop hammer weighing 30 kN with a free fall CO2- App of 1.2 m. The average penetration of the last few blows was 5 mm. Examine the capacity of the pile according to Engineering News Formula				

- 9. If a retaining wall of 5 m high is restrained from yielding, what will be the CO2- App total earth pressure at rest per meter length of wall? Given: the back fill is cohesion less soil having  $\varphi = 30^{\circ}$  and  $\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$ .
- 10. On construction of well foundation what are all the safety measures CO3- App ,precaution considered to prevent shifting and tilting

$$PART - C (5 \times 16 = 80 \text{ Marks})$$

11. (a) Execute the Foundation Engineering knowledge to choose the CO2-App (16) foundation based on exploration?[

Or

- (b) Explain in detail about Electrical resistivity method of exploration CO1-U (16) in soil
- 12. (a) Define shallow foundation. Explain its types with neat sketch. CO2-U (16) Or
  - (b) A strip footing 1.5m wide carries a load intensity of 500kN/m<sup>2</sup> at CO3-Ana (16) a depth of 1.5 m in sand. The saturated unit weight of sand is 18 KN/m<sup>3</sup> and unit weight above water table is 16.8 KN/m<sup>3</sup>. The shear strength parameters C=30 and angle of shearing resistance  $\oint$  = 35°. Nc = 57.8,Nq = 41.4 and N  $\gamma$  = 42.4. Analyse the factor of safety with respect to shear failure for the following
    - 1. water table is 3 m below ground level
    - 2. water table is at ground level
    - 3. water table is 2.5 m below ground level

water table is 1 m below ground level

13. (a) Explain in detail about various types of pile foundation with neat CO1-U (16) sketches

Or

- (b) A group of 9 piles arranged in a square pattern with dia and CO2-App (16) length of each pile as 30cm &12m respectively, is used as a foundation in soft clay deposit. Cohesion  $60kN/m^2$ & the pile spacing as 100cm centre to centre, find the load capacity of the group. Assume the bearing capacity factor N<sub>c</sub>=9 and adhesion factor=0.60. A factor safety of 2.5 may be taken.
- 14. (a) Derive Rankine's Active Earth Pressure Theory for passive earth CO1-U (16) pressure

Or

(b) A smooth backed vertical wall is 6.3 m high and retains a soil CO3- Ana (16)with a bulk unit weight of 18 kN/m<sup>3</sup> and  $\varphi = 18^{\circ}$ . The top of the soil is level with the top of the wall and is horizontal. If the soil surface carries a uniformly distributed load of 45 kN/m<sup>2</sup>, determine the total active thrust on the wall per metre of the wall and its point of application.

## Explain about the Principles of Machine Foundation. 15. (a) CO1- U (16)

Or

(b) On the construction of Brooklyn bridge in1870 at New York's CO3- Ana (16)East river a unique and labor intensive method of construction is adopted but many lives were lost before the caisson foundation was excavated down to the bedrock layer due to compression sickness .What are your alternate method of construction of caisson that can be implemented under such situation. Justify your answer.