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Question Paper Code: U5102

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024

Fifth Semester

Civil Engineering

21UCE502 – FOUNDATION ENGINEERING

(Regulation 2021)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

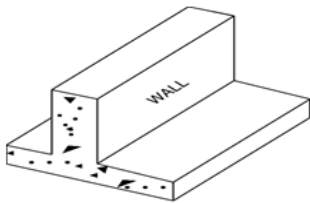
Answer ALL Questions

PART A - (5 x 1 = 5Marks)

1. For the construction of bus stand in your city, as a civil engineer method adopted for soil Exploration is CO1- U

(a) Seismic Refraction (b) Excavation (c) SPT Test (d) Resistivity method

2. Identify the footing shown in figure CO1- U



(a) Isolated footing (b) Strip footing (c) Strap footing (d) None

3. The settlement of a group of friction piles can be computed on the assumption that CO1- U

(a) Clay is incompressible (b) Pile below the lower level is ignored

(c) Bearing resistance is zero (d) None of the mentioned

4. The expression for K_0 as given by Jacky is CO1- U

(a) $K_0 = 1 - \sin \phi$ (b) $K_0 = \sin \phi$ (c) $K_0 = 1 - \cos \phi$ (d) $K_0 = 1 + \sin \phi$

5. Magnification factor (M) is very high if the value of frequency ratio (r) is CO1- U

(a) less than 0.4 (b) 0.4 to 1.50 (c) greater than 1.50 (d) unity

PART – B (5 x 3= 15 Marks)

6. Differentiate disturbed and undisturbed sample. CO1-U
7. Describe the limitations of Terzaghi's Analysis CO1-U
8. Interpret the group efficiency of pile with its advantages. CO1-U
9. Enumerate the assumptions made in Rankine's theory. CO1-U
10. Differentiate box caisson and pneumatic caisson. CO1-U

PART – C (5 x 16= 80 Marks)

11. (a) Describe various methods of boring for sub surface investigations with neat sketch? CO1-U (16)

Or

- (b) Explain in detail about direct and indirect methods of exploration in soil. CO1-U (16)

12. (a) A square footing 3 m by 3 m is built in a homogeneous bed of sand of unit weight $20 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$ and having an angle of shearing resistance of 36° . The depth of base of footing is 1.5 m below the ground surface. Analyze the safe load that can be carried by footing with a factor of safety of 3 against complete shear failure use Terzaghi's analysis. CO3-Ana (16)

Or

- (b) A strip footing, 1 m wide at its base located at a depth of 0.6 m below the ground surface. The properties of the foundation soil are : $\gamma = 19 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$, $C' = 35 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$, $\phi = 20^\circ$, $N_c = 11.8$, $N_q = 3.9$, $N_\gamma = 1.7$, Analyze the safe bearing capacity, using a factor of safety of 3. Use Terzaghi's analysis. Assume that the soil fails by local shear. CO3- Ana (16)

If the water table is located at the base of the footing, determine the bearing capacity of soil, Assume unit weight of soil as equal to $20.5 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^3$, Compare both the results.

13. (a) Determine the group efficiency of a pile group consists of 16 piles of each 20m long and 1m diameter with center to center distance on both directions equal to 1.0m which are embedded on a clay deposit having cohesive strength of $35 \text{ kN} / \text{m}^2$ by static method , feld's rule and converse Labarre formula , Take adhesion factor as 0.6 CO3- Ana (16)

Or

- (b) Determine the load capacity of the group consists of 9 piles arranged in a square pattern with diameter and 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 center to center,. Assume the bearing capacity factor $N_c=9$ and adhesion factor=0.60. A factor safety of 2.5 may be taken. CO3- Ana (16)
14. (a) Explain Rankine's theory for the cases of cohesion less backfill. CO1-U (16)
- Or
- (b) Explain with neat sketch the Culmann's method of calculating active earth pressure. CO1-U (16)
15. (a) Define mat foundation. What are the various types of raft foundations? CO1-U (16)
- Or
- (b) State the design requirement of a foundation? Explain the conventional method of design of raft foundation. CO1-U (16)

