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Question Paper Code: U4105

B.E./B.Tech. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOV 2023

Fourth Semester

Civil Engineering

21UCE405 HIGHWAY ENGINEERING

(Regulations 2021)

Duration: Three hours

Maximum: 100 Marks

Answer All Questions

PART A - (10 x 1 = 10 Marks)

1. The Width of the three lane road is CO1 -U
(a) 10.5m (b) 15 m (c) 11.5m (d) 9m
2. Nagpur plan is also known as CO1-U
(a) CE's conference (b) First 20 year plan
(c) Second 20 year plan (d) Third 20 year plan
3. The ruling design speed on a NH as per IRC is CO1- U
(a) 80 Kmph (b) 100 Kmph (c) 120 Kmph (d) 140 Kmph
4. Head light distance is influenced by CO1- U
(a) OSD (b) SSD (c) ISD (d) Vehicle speed
5. Construction joints are used in CO1- U
(a) Flexible pavements (b) Rigid pavements (c) Overlays (d) Fillings
6. Natural sand, gravel, laterite, brick metal, crushed stone are used for CO1-U
(a) Sub-base (b) base course (c) surface course (c)finishing
7. Camber provided in water bound macadam road is CO1-U
(a) 1 in 33 (b) 1 in 40 (c) 1 in 25 (d) 1 in 13
8. Impact test values are used forcourse CO1-U
(a) Base course (b) Surface course (c) sub base (d) wearing course

9. Most common failures in flexible pavement are CO1- U
 (a) Diagonal cracks (b) Potholes, gullys (c) sinking of pavement (d) grouting effect
10. Pavement serviceability Index denotes CO1-U
 (a) strength of pavement (b) maintenance frequency of pavement
 (c) skid resistance (d) weakness of pavement

PART – B (5 x 2= 10 Marks)

11. Identify the factors influencing the ideal alignment for a NH CO1- U
12. Differentiate between Road and pavement CO1- U
13. Name the factors influencing the design of flexible pavements. CO1- U
14. Infer the merits of concrete roads over bituminous pavements CO1 -U
15. Explain the methods of strengthening damaged pavements. CO1- U

PART – C (5 x 16= 80 Marks)

16. (a) Describe the conventional and modern methods of engineering surveys to be carried out for highway location fixing. CO1- U (16)
 Or
 (b) Justify the need for considering various factors which influencing the ideal alignment of a highway, with a case study of Madurai-Melur Highway. CO1 -U (16)
17. (a) Justify the relevance of the PIEV theory (reaction time, breaking and lag distance) in Passing and Non-passing sight distance estimation on horizontal curves. CO2 -App (16)
 Or
 (b) Justify the role of various gradient based configurations of the Valley curves and Summit curves. Calculate the length of summit curve formed when +1/150 and -1/200 are met, with the height of the drivers eye above road is 1.5m, height of the object on the road is 1.2m. with a stopping sight distance of 25m. CO2 -App (16)
18. (a) Compare warping stress and frictional stress in rigid pavement. Explain the structural requirement of a rigid pavement. CO3 -App (16)
 Or

- (b) A CC pavement 20 cm thick and 7.5 m width has a longitudinal joint along the centre line. Design the diameter, length and spacing of the tie bars, if the allowable stress in steel is 1400 Kg/cm² in tension, allowable bond strength of deformed bars in concrete is 24.6 kg /cm² CO3 -App (16)
19. (a) Describe the step by step procedure in construction of bituminous road. CO1- U (16)
- Or
- (b) Describe the step by step procedure in construction of water bound macadam road. CO1 -U (16)
20. (a) Elaborate the common failures that occur in concrete pavements, suggest suitable remedial measures. CO1- U (16)
- Or
- (b) Classify the pavements based on PSI and serviceability? CO1- U (16)

