BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING IN CIVIL ENGINEERING EXAMINATION, 2017 (3RD YEAR 2ND SEMESTER)

(‡st-/2nd Semester/Repeat/Supplementary/Spl. Supplementary/Old/Annual/Biannual)
SUBJECT: SOIL MECHANICS II
(Name in full)

Full Marks 30/100

Time: Two hours/Three hours/Four hours/ Six hours

No. of Questions		Marks
	Answer all questions (IS codes not allowed)	
0.1		
Q1	The results of two UU triaxial tests on a typical silty clay soil are as follows: Specimen 1: $\sigma_3 = 100$ kPa; $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) = 247$ kPa	
	Specimen 2: $\sigma_3 = 150 \text{kPa}$; $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) = 247 \text{kPa}$ Specimen 2: $\sigma_3 = 150 \text{kPa}$; $(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3) = 335 \text{kPa}$	
	a. Determine the shear strength parameters.	
•	b. Determine the shear stress on the failure plane and indicate theoretical angle of the	8
	failure plane	6
	c. Determine the maximum shear stress at failure and inclination of the plane on which it	
	acts. What is the available shear strength on this plane?	6
, Q2	A 6m retaining wall with a vertical back face retains a homogeneous saturated soft clay. Unit	
	weight of the clay is 18.4 kN/m ² and undrained shear strength, c _u , of the clay is 35 kPa.	
	a. Draw the variation of Rankine's active pressure on the wall with depth.	5
	b. Find the depth up to which a tensile crack can occur.	3
	c. Determine the total active force per unit length of the wall before and after tensile	7
	crack occurs. Also find the location of resultant.	
	d. What will be the magnitude of active force per unit length if effective shear	_
	strength parameters are mobilized. Take $e = 0$, $\varphi = 27^{\circ}$.	5
Q3	A shallow foundation of size 3m x 3m is to be constructed at a depth of 1.5m below existing ground level.	•
	Properties of subsoil down to 10m below G.L. are as follows:	
	Bulk density, $\gamma = 18.4 \text{kN/m}^3$; Angle of shearing resistance, $\phi = 30^\circ$; Cohesion, $c = 0.0$. Bearing capacity factors:	
	Φ N_c N_q N_y	
	10 9.61 2.69 0.56	
	15 12.86 4.45 1.52	13+7
	20 17.69 7.44 3.64	
	25 25.13 12.72 8.3 4	
	30 37.16 22.46 19.13	
1	35 57.75 41.44 45.41	
	Assume ground water table at a depth of 2.0m below G.L. Determine the ultimate and allowable bearing conscience of the foundation.	
	Determine the ultimate and allowable bearing capacity of the foundation using generalized bearing capacity equation. What will be the increase / decrease in factor of safety if water table	
	rises to the G.L. and if it goes down to 5.0m below G.L.?	
	Give detail calculation indicating how the effect of local shear and variation of water table is	
	considered in the analysis.	

Ref No.-Ex/CE/T/326/2017

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No. of Questions		Marks
Q4	A 5m high embankment is to be constructed over a deep soft clay deposit. Properties of embankment and foundation soil are as follows: Embankment soil: $c = 30$ kpa, $\phi = 15^0$, $\gamma = 19.5$ kN/m³ Foundation soil: $c = 35$ kpa, $\phi = 0^0$, $\gamma = 17.5$ kN/m³ Inclination of the slope: 1.5H:1V. Surcharge over the embankment is 20kPa. Determine the factor of safety of the slope for a typical slip circle passing through the toe of the embankment using method of slices. Give detail calculation. Discuss whether there will be any change in factor of safety if tension cracks are developed on the top of the embankment	17+3
Q5	Write short note on: a. Modified proctor compaction test b. Standard penetration test and the related corrections c. Vane shear test d. Local and punching shear failure	5 x 4