

BACHELOR OF ENGINEERING (CIVIL ENGINEERING) FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2023

Design of Foundation

PART-I

Time : Three hours

[Answer All the Questions]

[Use code: IS: 6403 & IS: 8009]

Total = 100

[Assume any data reasonably wherever necessary]

This Part = 50

Use separate answer script for each Part

1.	Discuss briefly the 'Location and Depth Criteria' in the design of shallow foundation.	[10]
2.	<p>Column carrying a superimposed load of 700 kN is to be founded on a sandy deposit as shown in the Figure below. Design a suitable isolated footing for the same.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G. L.</p> <p>1.5m</p> <p>Loose whitish grey silty fine sand $\gamma = 1.8 \text{ t/m}^3$ $\gamma' = 0.8 \text{ t/m}^3, \phi' = 30, \text{Avg. } N = 10$</p> <p>3.0m</p> <p>Medium dense brownish grey silty fine sand with mica $\gamma = 1.87 \text{ t/m}^3, \phi' = 32, \text{Avg. } N = 16$</p> <p>10.0m</p> <p>Dense to very dense brownish grey silty fine sand $\gamma = 1.93 \text{ t/m}^3, \phi' = 34, \text{Avg. } N = 23$</p> <p>20.0m</p>	[20]
3.	<p>A raft foundation with dimensions 7m x 13m is to be constructed at a depth 1.5m below ground surface. The net foundation pressure can be taken as 40 kN/m². Calculate the total settlement of the foundation. The subsoil profile is given below. [Assume water table at 1m below ground surface]</p> <p style="text-align: center;">G. L.</p> <p>Silty Clay $\gamma = 1.8 \text{ t/m}^3$ $\gamma' = 0.9 \text{ t/m}^3, C_u = 32 \text{ kN/m}^2, \frac{C_c}{1+e_0} = 0.05$</p> <p>4.0m</p> <p>Silty Clay $\gamma = 1.8 \text{ t/m}^3$ $C_u = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2, \frac{C_c}{1+e_0} = 0.15$</p> <p>11.0m</p> <p>Silty Clay with Kankar $\gamma = 1.9 \text{ t/m}^3$ $C_u = 48 \text{ kN/m}^2, \frac{C_c}{1+e_0} = 0.09$</p> <p>20.0m</p>	[20]

B. E. (CIVIL ENGINEERING) FOURTH YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAM 2023

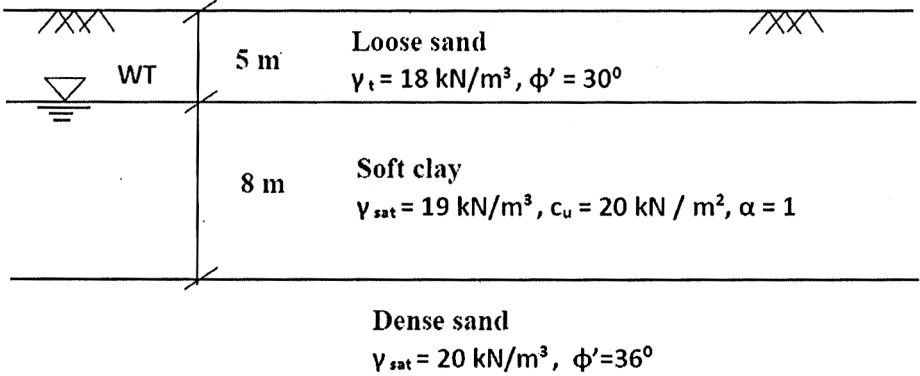
DESIGN OF FOUNDATION
PART-II

Time: Three Hours

Full Marks 100
(50 marks for each part)

Use a separate Answer-Script for each part

[No code or handbook is allowed, assume any suitable data]

No. of questions		Marks (50)
1.	<p>A group of nine piles arranged in a square pattern is used as a foundation in a soil deposit shown below. Each of the piles are 500 mm diameter and 15 m long, bored concrete pile and placed at 1250 mm in each direction. Determine allowable pile load capacity of a single pile. Further, calculate the ultimate pile load capacity of the pile group. Assume N_q value of dense sand as 30, and assume value of δ and K as per Brooms recommendation.</p>  <p>The diagram shows a vertical cross-section of soil layers. At the top is the ground surface with a water table (WT) indicated by a downward-pointing triangle. Below the surface is a 5 m thick layer of Loose sand with $\gamma_t = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$ and $\phi' = 30^\circ$. Below that is an 8 m thick layer of Soft clay with $\gamma_{sat} = 19 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $c_u = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$, and $\alpha = 1$. At the bottom is a layer of Dense sand with $\gamma_{sat} = 20 \text{ kN/m}^3$ and $\phi' = 36^\circ$.</p>	20
2)	<p>A group of four piles, each having diameter of 450 mm, length 10 m, and spacing 600 mm is driven in a clay soil deposit having depth 15 m, underlain by a dense sand. Calculate the settlement of the pile group. Vertical compressive load is 1200kN. Assume the properties of clay as $\gamma_{sat} = 20 \text{ kN/m}^2$, Liquid limit = 45 %, Plastic limit = 25 %, Void ratio = 1.03</p>	15
3)	<p>What are types of load tests on piles as per IS 2911 Part IV, describe in brief. What is allowable load on a single pile, in terms of pile load test data as per IS 2911 Part IV</p>	5

Ex/CE/5/T/408/2023

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PART-II**

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No. of questions		Marks (50)
4)	Write short note on any of the two:- (a) Group action of pile group (b) Negative skin friction (c) Classification of pile foundation based on installation techniques; advantages & disadvantages of each type (d) Concept of critical depth in cohesionless soil	5 X 2=10