Seat No.:	Enrolment No.

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE - SEMESTER-VIII (NEW) - EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2017

Subject Code: 2180609 Date: 29/04/2017

Subject Name: Foundation Engineering

Time: 10:30 AM to 01:00 PM Total Marks: 70

Instructions:

- 1. Attempt all questions.
- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.

MARKS

		MARKS
	Short Questions: Fill in the blanks	14
	The standard penetration test is used to measure the shear	
,	strength of (clay, sands) In standard penetration test the weight of kg. and cm free fall is Considered. (75 & 65, 65 & 75).	
	Likelihood of general shear failure for an isolated footing in sand	
4	decrees with increase in footing width(True, false) The two criteria for the determination of allowable bearing capacity of foundation are & (Shear failure & settlement, bond failure & shear failure)	
5	In a plate load test, the ultimate load is estimated from the load settlement log-log graph. (directly, by the secant method)	
6	The negative skin friction on a pile is developed when (The soil surrounding pile settles more, The ground water table rises)	
7	According to Field's rule, the efficiency of group of three piles in a triangular pattern is (87.5%, 82%)	
3	The main function of geo-membrane is as (liquid barrier, reinforcement)	
)	The swelling behavior of black cotton soil is attributed to presence of (Kaolin, Montmorillonite)	
0	In a counterfort retaining wall, the counterfort acts as a (tension member, compression member)	
1	piles are used to resist large horizontal forces (anchor piles, batter piles)	
2	piles are not suitable for the region subjected to earthquakes. (Sand pile, timber pile)	
13 14	General shear failure occurs in (stiff clay, Soft clay) According to Terzaghi's bearing Capacity theory, the base of the footing is assumed to be (rough, smooth)	
(a)	Write the purpose of foundation.	03
(b)	Enlist methods of sub-soil exploration & explain any one method in detail.	04
(c)	Discuss various types of soil samplers with neat sketch. OR	07
(c)	Explain penetration tests and their outcomes	07

Q.3	(a)	Calculate using Skemption's equation, the ultimate bearing capacity of a square footing on the surface of standard having unconfined compressive strength of 60 kN/m ²	03
	(b)	Give the comparison between disturbed and un disturbed	04
	(c)	samples. Discuss various types of shallow foundation with neat figures.	07
	(C)	OR	07
Q.3	(a)	Calculate the ultimate point resistance of a pile, if the pile is embedded in a deep clay stratum. Take cohesion C=3.0 t/m ² .	03
	(b)	Define: (1) Gross bearing capacity, (2) Ultimate bearing capacity (3) Safe bearing capacity, (4) Allowable bearing capacity.	04
((c)	Writs of short note on: (a) Raft foundation (b) Grillage foundation.	07
Q.4	(a)	What is group efficiency of piles? Enlist various methods for determining group efficiency of plies.	03
	(b)	Explain Prandtal & Rankine's theories for the determination of bearing capacity. Also state their limitations.	04
	(c)	Explain plate load test & its significance. OR	07
,	(a)	Enlist various factors affecting bearing capacity.	03
	(b)	Calculate the minimum depth a foundation required to transmit a load of 50kN/m^2 in a cohesion less soil having $\gamma = 17 \text{ kN/m}^2$ and $\phi = 20^\circ$. Also calculate the bearing capacity if the depth adopted is 1.5m using Rankine's formula.	04
	(c)	Explain the pile load test to determine the ultimate load carrying capacity of pile.	07
(b	(a)	Enlist various pile driving hammers & explain any one in detail.	03
	(b)	What is 'active zone' in black cotton soil? State properties of black cotton soil.	04
	(c)	Discuss stability criteria of cantilever retaining wall.	07
		OR	
Q.5	(a)	Determine the efficiency of group of nine piles (3x3) by Field's rule.	03
	(b)	Discuss drainage of back fill in retaining walls.	04
	(c)	Classify geotextile materials. What are the basic functions performed by geotextiles?	07
