Seat No.: _____ Enrolment No.

		GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY BE - SEMESTER- III(NEW) EXAMINATION – WINTER 2022			
Subject Code:3130606 Date:20-02-20					
		Name:Geotechnical Engineering	020		
Time:02:30 PM TO 05:00 PM Total Marks:70					
Instructions:					
		Attempt all questions.	7		
		Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary. Figures to the right indicate full marks.	7		
		Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.			
			Marks		
Q.1	(a)	Do as directed	03		
	1 ii	Define degree of saturation Draw phase diagram for dry soil			
	iii	State the equation for relative density.			
	(b)	Derive the relation between void ratio (e), water content (w), specific gravity (G), and degree of saturation.	04		
	(c)	An undisturbed sample of soil has a volume of 200 cm ³ and mass 395 g. On oven drying for 24 hour the mass reduced to 320 g. If the specific	07		
		gravity of the grains is 2.64, determine water content, void ratio, and degree of saturation.			
Q.2	(a)	A total of 2000 gm of soil is applied the sieve analysis. 1250 gm soil passes from 4.75 mm sieve, and 300 gm soil passes from 75 μ sieve. If D ₁₀ , D ₃₀ , and D ₆₀ values are 0.4, 1.3 and 2.5 respectively. Classify the soil.	03		
	(b)	Illustrate the process for determination of grain size by Hydrometer	04		
	(c)	Describe Atterberg limits with proper sketch. Define plasticity index, Consistency index and Liquidity index.	07		
	(a)	OR	07		
	(c)	Draw the textural classification chart and described the classification process.	07		
Q.3	(a)	Differentiate light weight and heavy weight compaction test.	03		
	(b)	Describe piston and spring analogy method of consolidation.	04		
	(c)	A horizontal stratified soil deposits consist of three uniform layer of thickness 6, 4, and 12 m respectively. The permeability of these layers are	07		
		8×10^{-4} cm/s, 52×10^{-4} cm/s, and 6×10^{-4} cm/s. Calculate effective average			
		permeability of the deposits if flow is in horizontal direction and vertical			
		direction.			
0.2	(5)	OR	0.2		
Q.3	(a) (b)	Enlist methods of compaction in field and describe any one in detail. Describe Square root of time fitting for consolidation.	03 04		
	(c)	In falling head permeameter test the initial head is 40 cm. The head drops	07		
	()	by 5 cm in 10 minutes. Calculate time required to run the test for the final			
		head to be at 20 cm. Take sample 6 cm in height, 50 cm ² in area and area			

(c) Two crane line A and B carries load of 60 kN/m and 80 kN/m respectively at a distance 4.0 m. Determine intensity of stress at 2 m below each line and at the center of both line.

of stand pipe 0.5 cm².

Q.4 (a) Describe the method to locate the center of critical circle.

(b) Draw the CULMANN's graphical method for active pressure

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04

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		OR	
Q.4	(a)	Enlist the types of slope failure and explain in detail.	03
	(b)	Describe Newmark's Influence chart.	04
	(c)	A cylindrical soil sample fails under an axial vertical stress of 160 kN/m ² ,	07
		when it is laterally unconfined. The failure plane makes an angle of 50°	
		with horizontal. Calculate the value of cohesion and angle of internal	
		friction of the soil.	
Q.5	(a)	Derive the equation for active, and passive pressure intensity at the base of	03
	()	retaining wall for cohesionless soil.	Y
	(b)	Enlist assumption made by Terzaghi to derive bearing capacity equation.	04
	(c)	A retaining wall 6 m in height supports cohesionless soil. The unit weight	07
		of the soil is 17 kN/m ³ , angle of internal friction 30°. The wall also support	
		surcharge 21 kN/m ² . Evaluate pressure intensity at base, horizontal thrust	
		and its point of application.	
		OR	
Q.5	(a)	Derive the equation for depth of tension crake and unsupported height of	03
	()	cohesive soil.	
	(b)	Suggest suitable pile foundations for following soil with reasons.	04
	()	1. Soft clay	
		2. Stiff clay	
	(c)	A new canal is excavated to a depth of 5 m, below ground level, through a	07
		soil having the following characteristics. $C = 14 \text{ kN/m}^2$, $\emptyset = 15^\circ$, void ratio	
		0.8, and G= 2.7. The slope of bank is 1:1. Calculate the factor of safety	
		with respect to cohesion, when canal is running full. If it is suddenly and	
		completely emptied, what will be the factor of safety?	
		No. of the contract of the con	
		CA	