Seat No.:	Enrolment No.
-----------	---------------

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE - SEMESTER- VI (NEW) EXAMINATION - WINTER 2021

•		Code:3160616 Date:02/2	12/2021
•		Name:Foundation Engineering	
		:30 PM TO 05:00 PM Total Ma	rks: 70
Instru			
		Attempt all questions. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.	
		Figures to the right indicate full marks.	
		Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.	
			MARKS
Q.1	(a)	•	03
	(b)	<u> </u>	04
	(c)	Describe with a neat sketch wash boring method of sub soil exploration. What are its merits and demerits?	07
Q.2	(a)	Define following terms	03
		(i) Ultimate bearing capacity	
		(ii) Net safe bearing capacity	
	<i>a</i> >	(iii) Allowable bearing pressure	0.4
	(b)	<u>.</u>	04
	(c)	sample. Enlist the different geophysical method. Explain any one in detail with	07
	(C)	its limitations.	U1
		OR	
	(c)	Determine the ultimate bearing capacity of a strip footing 1.2 m wide resting on a saturated soil ($cu = 35 \text{ kN/m}^2$,	07
		Øu= 0, and γ sat=19 kN/m ³) at a depth of 1.5 m below ground level.	
		The water table is also at a depth of 1.5 m from ground level. (Use	
		terzaghi's theory). Also find net ultimate and net safe bearing capacity.	
		Take FOS= 3. (
		$Nc=5.70, Nq=1.0, N\gamma=0$	
Q.3	(a)	Explain various methods to reduce foundation settlement.	03
•	(b)	1	04
	(c)	•	07
0.2	(a)	OR Drow the sketch of Split speep sampler with all details	03
Q.3	(a) (b)		03 04
	(0)	footing on clay and sand.	V -
	(c)		07
	()	m located at a depth of 1.5 m below ground level in a soil of density 18 kN/m3 , $\emptyset = 38$, (Nc= 35.50, Nq=23.2, N γ = 22.0) if the water table	
0.4		rises to the ground level, what is reduction in SBC, Take FOS= 3.	0.2
Q.4	(a) (b)		03 04

efficiency of group of nine piles (3x3) by Feld's rule.

(c)

An RCC pile of 12 m overall length is driven into a deep stratum of soft

clay having an unconfined compressive strength of 40 kN/m2.The

07

diameter of pile is 35 cm. Determine the safe load that can be carried by the pile with a factor of safety = 3. α = 0.95.

OR

Q.4	(a)	Enlist various dynamic formulae for pile capacity with their limitations.	03
	(b)	Write short note on group action and efficiency of pile group.	04
	(c)	A square concrete pile of 30 cm x 30 cm is driven in to homogeneous sand layer, (\emptyset = 30, and γ =19 kN/m³) for a depth of 10 m . Calculate the ultimate load. Take k= 1.3, δ = 20° and Nq = 29 for \emptyset = 30)	07
Q.5	(a)		03
	(b)	Give basic difference between Cantilever retaining wall and Counterfort retaining wall.	04
	(c)	Describe various methods for treatment of collapsible soils.	07
	. ,	OR	
Q.5	(a)	What is sheet pile wall? Describe types of sheet pile wall.	03
C	(b)	Explain in detail various uses of geosynthetics.	04
	(c)	Write Short note on soldier piles and lagging with neat sketch.	07

Seat No.:	E 1 4 NI -
Sear NO:	Enrolment No.
scat 110	Linoinent 110.

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

BE - SEMESTER-VI (NEW) EXAMINATION - SUMMER 2022

Subject Code:3160616	Date:14/06/2022

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.
- 4. Simple and non-programmable scientific calculators are allowed.

			MARKS
Q.1	(a)	Enumerate the factors affecting bearing capacity.	03
	(b)	Define bearing capacity, gross bearing capacity and net bearing capacity.	04
	(c)	Classify the methods of sub-soil exploration and explain in detail Augur boring method.	07
Q.2	(a)	Differentiate between general shear failure and local shear failure.	03
	(b)	Explain about floating foundation with neat sketch	04
	(c)	Determine the safe bearing capacity of a strip footing 2 m wide and 1.5 m depth resting on a dry sand bed. Consider γ sand=17.5 kN/m3 and bearing capacity factors Nc= 35.5 Nq= 24.2 , N γ = 21.0 corresponding to ϕ =37 ⁰ and FOS=3.	07
	(c)	Describe plate load test with neat sketches.	07
Q.3	(a)	Discuss Various correction required in SPT test.	03
•	(b)	Explain Electrical resistivity method in details.	04
	(c)	Determine the area ratio, inside clearance and outside clearance for the following soil samplers and comment on the nature of the samples obtained. (i) Core edge: 77 mm outer & 70 mm inner diameter. (ii) Samping tube: 74 mm outer & 72 mm inner diameter	07
		OR	
Q.3	(a)	Enlist the various method of pile driving equipment.	03
	(b)	Define negative skin friction. What is its effect on the pile?	04
	(c)	Explain different function of geo-synthetics in detail with figures.	07
Q.4	(a)	Explain group action of pile	03
	(b)	Write Short note on Under reamed pile.	04
	(c)	A square concrete pile 40 cm x 40 cm is driven in to	07
		homogeneous sand layer, (ϕ =35, γ =17 kN/m3,) for a depth of 15m. calculate ultimate load . take K= 1.3 and δ = 18 ⁰ , Nq=51	
		OR	
Q.4	(a)	Explain concept of CNS layer.	03
	(b)	Describe Hiley's formula for calculating the ultimate bearing capacity of pile.	04
	(c)	Discuss the various types of anchors used for sheet pile wall.	07

Q.5	(a)	Explain seismic refraction method in details.	03
	(b)	Give basic difference between Cantilever and Counter fort retaining wall.	04
	(c)	A drop hammer weighing 60 kN and having an effective fall of 0.75m drives an RCC pile weighing 40 kN. The average settlement per blow is 1.6cm. The total temporary elastic compression is 2.0 cm. Determine ultimate bearing capacity and allowable load on pile assuming coefficient of restitution as 0.30 and factor of safety 2.5. Use Hiley's formula.	07
		OR	
Q.5	(a)	Discuss the Sheet pile? where it is used?	03
	(b)	Write short note on "Guide walls".	04
	(c)	What is the "active zone" in black cotton soil? Explain the properties of black cotton soil.	07
