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	Question Paper Code:	50270
RF/RTook	DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEM	DED DEGENERAL SOLE
D.E./D. Fech.	Fourth Semester	BER/DECEMBER 2017
	Civil Engineering	002 and 00.1
	CE 6405 – SOIL MECHANIC (Regulations 2013)	CS WAR WAR AND THE REAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPER
Time: Three Hours		Maximum: 100 Mark
	PART – A	(10×2=20 Marks
1. Define Liquid li	imit.	
2. List out various	s factors influencing compaction.	
3. Define flow net.	. Draw a neat sketch.	
4. Write the vario	ous types of field permeability test.	
5. What is the use	e of consolidation test data?	
6. Find the compr	ression index of remoulded soil sample w	rith liquid limit of 40%.
7. What do you m	eant by Thixotropy?	
8. Write the advan	ntages of direct shear test.	
9. Define finite slo	ope.	To suit shore in the
10. Write the formu	ula for finding factor of safety with respe	ect to cohesion and friction.
	PART – B	(5×13=65 Marks
17.5 perc unit weig	as in its natural state is partially saturate that and void ratio of 0.87. Determine the other dry unit weight what is the weight of way of the control of	e degree of saturation,total
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b) 500 gms of dry soil was used for sieve analysis the masses of soil retained on each sieve is given below:

I.S sieve	Mass in gms		
2.00 mm	10		
1.40 mm	18		
1.00 mm	60		
500 μ	135		
250 μ	145		
125 μ	56		
75 μ	45		

Plot the grain size distribution curve and compute the following:

- a) Percentage of gravel, coarse sand, medium sand, fine sand and silt as per I.S 1498.
- b) Uniformity coefficient
- c) Coefficient of curvature, classify the soil.

(13)

(13)

12. a) A sand stratum 10m thick. The water table is 2m below ground level. The unit weight of sand layers above and below water table are 17 kN/m³ and 21 kN/m³ respectively. The capillary rise above water table is 1 m. Draw the effective stress pore pressure and total stress diagram for the sand stratum. (13)

(OR)

- b) Briefly explain about the Laboratory methods of permeability test with neat sketch.
- a) Derive the equation for Terzaghi's theory of one dimensional consolidation with a neat sketch.

(OR

- b) Discuss in detail about the Boussineq's analysis to find vertical stress and horizontal shear stress for point load.
- a) Briefly discuss about the various types of triaxial shear test based in drainage condition. (13)

(OR)

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b) The following table gives data obtained from triaxial compression test conducted under undrained condition on two specimens of same soil sample. The diameter and height are 40mm and 80mm respectively for both samples.

Specimen no	1	2	
Cell pressure (KN/m ³)	100	200	
Deviator load at failure (N)	637	881	
Increase in volume at failure (ml)	1.1	1.5	
Axial compression (mm)	5	7	
Find Cu and ou by graphical method.	All onto 188		(13)

15. a) Explain the stability analysis of finite slope by friction circle method with suitable sketch.

(13)

(OR)

b) A canal with a depth of 5m has banks with slope 1:1 the properties of soil are $C = 20 \text{ kN/M}^2$, $\emptyset = 15^\circ$, e = 0.7, G = 2.6. Calculate the factor of safety with respect to cohesion i) when cancel runs full and ii) it is suddenly and completely emptied. (13)

PART - C (1×15=15 Marks)

16. a) A 5 m thick saturated soil stratum has a compression index of 0.25 and coefficient of permeability 3.2 × 10⁻³ mm/sec. If the void ratio is 1.9m at vertical stress of 0.15 N/mm². Compute the void ratio when the vertical stress is increases to 0.2N/mm² also calculate settlement due to above stress increase and time required for 50% consolidation and 90% consolidation. (15)

(OR)

b) In vane shear test conducted in a soft clay deposit failure occurred at torque of 42 Nm afterwards. The vane was allowed to rotate rapidly and test was repeated in the remoulded soil. The torque at failure in the remoulded soil was 17 Nm. Calculate the sensitivity of soil. In both cases the vane was pushed completely inside soil. The height of vane and diameter across blades are 100 mm an 80 mm respectively. What will be the change in the above results if top of the vane is not in contact with soil?