III B. TECH I SEMESTER REGULAR EXAMINATIONS, FEB - 2022 SOIL MECHANICS (Civil Engineering)

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 60

R19

Note: Answer ONE question from each unit (5 × 12 = 60 Marks)

UNIT-I

- 1. a) Define water content of soil? How will you determine this in the [6M] given soil sample with the help of pycnometer?
 - b) A sample of saturated soil had a volume 100cm³ and mass of [6M] 210gm.When the soil was completely dried out, the volume of the sample was 90cm³ and its mass was 174gm. Compute
 - i) the initial moisture contents
 - ii) shrinkage limit
 - iii) specific gravity of soil

(OR)

- 2. a) Define and explain Atterberg's Limits? Discuss in detail as to [6M] how you will determine the shrinkage limit of a soil?
 - b) The mass of moist sample of spoil is 35gm when measured on a [6M] tin lid of mass 16gm. After drying in an oven for 24hr at 105°C, the mass of the tin and sample is 23gm. Determine the moisture content of the soil?

UNIT-II

- 3. a) Explain with a neat diagram of a constant head method for [6M] determining coefficient of permeability of medium sand in laboratory?
 - b) The specific gravity of the particles of a sand is 2.65. The [6M] porosity of the sand in a loose state is 0.52 and in a dense state is 0.37. Find out the values of critical hydraulic gradient in these two sates?

(OR)

- 4. a) Explain with a neat sketch a method for determining K for [6M] clayey soils in laboratory?
 - b) A block of soil is 12cm long and 6cm² in cross section. The [6M] water at one end of the block is 20cm above a fixed plane and at the other end it is 3cm above the same plane. The flow rate is 2cc per 1.5min. Compute the soil permeability.

UNIT-III

5. a) Explain the difference between Boussinesq's and Westergads [6M] methods of calculating stresses in a soil mass due an external loading. Discuss which method you would prefer and why?

- b) A concentrated load on 30KN acts on the surface of a [6M] homogeneous soil mass of large extent. Find the stress intensity at a depth of 8m and
 - i) directly under the load
 - ii) at a horizontal distance of 6m

(OR)

- 6. a) Write short note on Boussinesq's 2 : 1 stress distribution [6M] method of calculating vertical normal stress in soils for rectangular areas?
 - b) Determine the stress intensity 3m below a point 0.5m inside [6M] each of two adjacent sides of a $1.8 \times 1.8m$ footing transmitting $100 \text{KN}/\text{m}^2$ at the surface. Use Boussinesq's point load formula

UNIT-IV

- 7. a) Explain and differentiate between compaction and consolidation [6M] in reference to soil strata?
 - b) An earth embankment is compacted at water content of 17% to [6M] a bulk density of 1.90g/cc if the specific gravity of soil grains is 2.65. Calculate the void ratio and degree of saturation of the compacted embankment?

(OR)

- 8. a) Lis the assumptions made in deriving Terzaghi's one [6M] dimensional consolidation theory.
 - b) A 1cm thick laboratory soil sample reaches 60% consolidation [6M] in 32.5 seconds under double drainage condition. Find how much time will be required for a 10 meters thick layer in the field to reach same degree of consolidation if it has the drainage face on one side only.

UNIT-V

- 9. a) Define critical void ratio for sand and explain its significance? [6M] How would you determine with a direct shear machine
 - b) In an Unconfined compression apparatus, a cylindrical sample [6M] of sandy clay, 8cm long and 4cm in diameter, fails under a load of 80N. Evaluate the shearing resistance of the soil?

(OR)

- 10. a) What is meant by direct shear test, triaxial test and unconfined [6M] compression test? What are the special features and uses of each?
 - b) An unconfined compression test was done on a saturated clay [6M] specimen 4m in diameter and 8cm in height. The specimen failed under an axial load of 400N, when axial deformation was 7mm. Find the unconfined compressive strength of the soil?

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