Enrolment No._____

GUJARAT TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

ME - SEMESTER- II(Old course) • EXAMINATION (Remedial) - WINTER- 2015

Subject Code: 1722005	Date: 11/12/2015
Subject Name: Advanced Foundation Engineering	
Time:2:30 pm to 5:00 pm	Total Marks: 70
Instructions:	
1. Attempt all questions.	

- 2. Make suitable assumptions wherever necessary.
- 3. Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- Q.1 (a) With neat sketches, explain important location and depth criteria for the 07 foundations.
 - (b) State different types of well foundations mentioning their relative merits and 07 demerits.
- Q.2 (a) What are the different types of shallow and deep foundations? Explain 07 usefulness of each type.
 - (b) Write a short note on under reamed piles. How is it better than uniform section 07 pile?

OR

- (b) A 6.0 m diameter raft footing is placed at 2.0 m depth below the ground level 07 (GL). Soil properties are $_{t} = 18 \text{ kN/m}^{3}$; $_{sat} = 20 \text{ kN/m}^{3}$; C = 20.0 kPa & = 28.0• (Nc=25.80, Nq=14.72, Nr=16.72). Compute the safe bearing capacity values for the Ground Water Table (GWT) position at 2.0m below the GL. Use IS code method
- Q.3 (a) Why Standard Penetration Test (SPT) is useful in granular soils? For the SPT 07 i.e. N values observed in a 20.0 m thick sand deposit with $_{t} = 18 \text{ kN/m}^{3}$; $_{sat} = 20 \text{ kN/m}^{3}$ compute the corrected SPT values. The ground water table lies at 8.0 m depth.

Depth (m)	1.0	2.0	5.0	8.0	15.0
N / 30 cm	06	11	16	21	35

(b) Data given:

- 1. LHS column: 0.40m x 0.40m touching the property line on the left side. W1 = 1500 kN
- 2. RHS column: W2 = 1200 kN
- 3. c/c distance between column axes = 7.0 m
- 4. SBC = 220 kPa

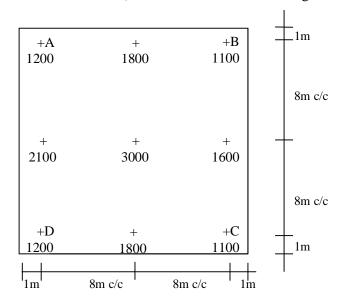
Find size of the STRAP footing and draw shear force diagram mentioning typical values.

OR

Q.3 (a) In the above Q.3 (b), consider SBC=120 kPa and find size of the 07 TRAPEZOIDAL COMBINED footing and draw only shear force diagram mentioning typical values.

07

(b) For a raft shown below, compute the contact pressure under the corner 07 columns A, B, C & D. (Note: Loads are in kN and Fig. is not to the scale).



- Q.4 (a) Briefly describe various methods of finding the lateral load carrying capacity of 07 a pile.
 - (b) A 3 x 3 = 9 pile group is embedded in uniform cohesive bed (Cu = 30 kPa, $u = 0.0^{\circ}$, $_{sat} = 20 \text{ kN/m}^3$, G = 2.70, d = 18.0 kN/m³, LL= 50 %). The piles diameter and length are 0.50 m and 12.0 m respectively. Calculate the settlement of the pile group under the applied load of 3000 kN.

OR

- Q.4 (a) How do you find out the ultimate load carrying capacity of a pile from pile load 07 test giving IS code recommendatios?
 - (b) The following data was obtained in a vertical pile load test on a 400 mm 07 diameter pile:-

Load(kN)	5.0	10.0	20.0	30.0	40.0	50.0	60.0
Settlement(mm)	2.5	4.0	9.5	16.5	27.0	40.5	61.0
Plot the load settlement ourse and determine the allowable load as per IS code							

Plot the load settlement curve and determine the allowable load as per IS code.

- Q.5 (a) What are different methods of finding dynamic soil properties? Describe any 07 one laboratory or field technique.
 - (b) The following data refers to a vertical resonance test carried out on a 1.5 m x 07 0.75 m x 0.70 m high (M15) concrete block.

f (cps)	15	18	20	22	23	24	26	27	29
Amp.(mm)	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.15	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.13

Make a frequency-amplitude plot and compute the coefficient of elastic uniform compression, Cu and damping coefficient of the soil at site.

OR

- Q.5 (a) Explain Frequency Ratioø Magnification Factorø and Damping Factorø 07 What do you mean by Under damped and Critically damped conditions?
 - (b) What are the problems for a foundation laid on expansive clayey soil? Explain a 07 suitable technique of stabilization.
