



UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER I SESSION 2010/2011

COURSE NAME : GEOTECHNICS
COURSE CODE : BFC 3033
PROGRAMME : 3 BFF
DATE : NOVEMBER/DECEMBER 2010
DURATION : 3 HOURS
INSTRUCTION : ANSWER FOUR (4) OUT OF SIX
(6) QUESTIONS

THIS PAPER CONSIST OF SIXTEEN (16) PAGES

- Q1**
- (a) Define the terms of liquid limit, plastic limit and plasticity index of the soil. (3 marks)
 - (b) List **FIVE (5)** soil classification systems which have been used to classify the soil. (5 marks)
 - (c) A soil sample has a bulk unit weight of 19.6 kN/m^3 and a dry unit weight of 17.7 kN/m^3 . If the specific gravity of the solids is 2.70, compute the soil:
 - (i) Void ratio (2 marks)
 - (ii) Porosity (2 marks)
 - (iii) Degree of saturation (2 marks)
 - (iv) Percentage of air. (2 marks)
 - (v) Moisture content (2 marks)
 - (d) **Table 1** shows the results of experiments conducted to classify a soil by the AASHTO classification system.

Table 1

Sieve No	Size (mm)	Percent Passing
Sieve No. 4	4.75	100
Sieve No. 10	2.00	100
Sieve No. 40	0.425	93
Sieve No. 200	0.075	77
	0.01	65
	0.002	60
Liquid limit	63	
Plastic limit	38	

Given: Group Index (GI) = $(F_{200}-35)(0.2 + 0.005(LL-40)) + 0.01(F_{200}-15)(PI-10)$

- (i) Classify the soil according to the AASHTO system. (4 marks)
- (ii) Comment on the suitability of the soil to be used as a subgrade material. (3 marks)

- Q2**
- (a) Briefly explain with labeled diagrams, the principal features and limitations of the constant head permeameter and the falling head permeameter tests. (5 marks)
- (b) Briefly define the term critical hydraulic gradient. (5 marks)
- (c) **Figure Q2(c)** illustrates the flow net and the necessary dimensions for the flow of water in an isotropic soil (permeability coefficient is 20×10^{-3} cm/sec) beneath a concrete dam. The dam is embedded 1 m into the ground surface. The figure further shows a 5 m deep sheet pile cut off wall located at the heel of the dam. The head water is 7 m deep but the tail water is at the ground surface.
- (i) Determine the rate of discharge of water to the downstream per meter width of the dam. (5 marks)
- (ii) Sketch the uplift water pressure distribution on the base of the dam. (5 marks)
- (iii) If the properties of the soil are $e = 0.6$ and $G_s = 2.70$, what is the factor of safety against piping (fluidizing). (5 marks)

- Q3** A consolidated undrained (CU) triaxial test with pore pressure measurements was performed on a soil sample. This material will be cut to form a slope on the side of a roadway. The values at failure are shown in **Table 2**.

Table 2

	Test 1	Test 2	Test 3
σ_3 (kPa)	40	60	90
σ_1 (kPa)	84	132	194
u (kPa)	22	34	40

- (a) Plot the effective stress failure envelope on a Mohr-Coulomb diagram and report the shear strength parameters. (8 marks)
- (b) What is the shear strength parameters would you apply in design? (2 marks)
- (c) Plot the results using any one of the Modified Mohr-Coulomb diagrams and compare results (6 marks)
- (d) Based on the values given above, do you think this is an over or normally consolidated clay? Why? (2 marks)
- (e) Do you think this test was the best method to obtain the shear strength parameters for this soil? Why? If not, recommend a better test (2 marks)
- (f) If a slope failed a shortly after it was constructed would you suppose that it was a normally or over consolidated clay? (2 marks)
- (g) Your supervisor would like to run unconfined compression tests to determine the shear strength parameters of a clay on your site. A shallow foundation will be built upon this clay. Do you have any other suggestions? Give at least **TWO (2)** reasons why you believe you should run a different type of shear strength test (3 marks)

- Q4**
- (a) Explain briefly with the diagram **FOUR (4)** types of retaining wall. (4 marks)
- (b) Soil with a unit weight of 16.97 kN/m^3 is loaded on the ground surface by a uniformly distributed load of 300 N/m^2 over a circular area 4 m in diameter as shown in **Figure Q4(b)**. Determine:
- (i) The vertical stress increment due to this uniform load at a depth of 5 m below the centre of the circular area. (4 marks)
 - (ii) The total vertical pressure at the same location. (4 marks)
- (c) An 8 m high retaining wall retains a soil comprised of two 4 m thick layers as shown in **Figure Q4 (c)** with the following properties:
- Upper layer: $c' = 10 \text{ kPa}$, $\phi = 18^\circ$, $\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$;
 Lower layer: $c' = 0$, $\phi = 35^\circ$, $\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$.
- For a surface load, $q = 50 \text{ kPa}$, determine the active thrust and its distance from the base of the wall. (13 marks)

- Q5** (a) Sketch and briefly explains the types of slopes failure. (8 marks)

(b) A cut slope was excavated in a homogenous soil is shown in Figure Q5(b).

Assumed there is no reduction on the pore water pressure during the construction phase and the pore water pressure can be predicted with r_b , where its average value is 0.30. From the laboratory works, the cohesion is 0 kPa and the frictional angle is 30°. Data for analysis purposes is shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3

Slices	W (kN/m)	α ($^{\circ}$)
1	147	- 13
2	477	- 4.5
3	917	6
4	1192	17
5	1338	28
6	1284	40.5
7	825	53.5

Determine the factor of safety of that slope.

(17 marks)

- Q6**
- (a) In general, structures built on soil especially soft soil are subject to settlement. It is important to identify the causes of settlement and predicting the settlement. List **FOUR (4)** possible causes of settlement. (4 marks)
- (b) Settlement generally occurs due to the reduction of void volume and accompanied by rearrangement of soil grains and compression of the material in the voids. This shows that settlement characteristics will depend on the type of the soil. The settlement of fine-grained soil is to be more concern in the analysis of the settlement due to the long-term uncertainty.
With the suitable diagram, draw the settlement characteristics and name all of the phases of settlement occur in the fine-grained soil. Give your explanation for each phase that has been listed. (8 marks)
- (c) The data in **Table 4** below were taken during an oedometer test on saturated clay when the applied pressure was increased from 220 kPa to 435 kPa.

Table 4

Time (min)	0	0.25	0.5	1	2.25	4	9	16	25
Gauge (mm)	5.00	4.67	4.62	4.53	4.41	4.28	4.01	3.75	3.49

Time (min)	36	49	64	81	100	200	400	1440
Gauge (mm)	3.28	3.15	3.06	3.00	2.96	2.84	2.76	2.61

Given:

Specific gravity, $G_s = 2.73$

Thickness of the specimen after 1440 min = 13.60 mm

Final moisture content = 35.9%

Based on the results:

- (i) Determine the coefficient of consolidation using Casagrande and Taylor methods. (7 marks)
- (ii) Determine also the value of coefficient of permeability. (6 marks)

- S1 (a) Takrifkan istilah had cecair, had plastik dan indeks keplastikan tanah. (3 markah)
- (b) Senaraikan **LIMA (5)** pengelasan tanah yang telah digunakan dalam mengkelaskan tanah. (5 markah)
- (c) Satu sanpel tanah mengandungi berat tanah gembur sejumlah 19.6 kN/m^3 dan unit berat kering tanah 17.7 kN/m^3 . Jika graviti berkesan pepejal tanah ialah 2.70, tentukan:
- (i) Nisbah lompang. (2 markah)
 - (ii) Keliangan. (2 markah)
 - (iii) Darjah ketepuan. (2 markah)
 - (iv) Kandungan udara. (2 markah)
 - (v) Kandungan udara. (2 markah)
- (d) **Jadual 1** menunjukkan keputusan ujikaji yang telah dijalankan untuk pengelasan yang menggunakan sistem pengelasan AASHTO.

Jadual 1

<i>Nombor ayakan</i>	<i>Saiz (mm)</i>	<i>Peratusan lepas</i>
Ayakan No. 4	4.75	100
Ayakan No. 10	2.00	100
Ayakan No. 40	0.425	93
Ayakan No. 200	0.075	77
	0.01	65
	0.002	60
Had cecair	63	
Had plastik	38	

Diberikan: Indeks Kumpulan (GI) = $(F_{200}-35)(0.2 + 0.005(LL-40)) + 0.01(F_{200}-15)(PI-10)$

- (ii) Kelaskan tanah tersebut berdasarkan kepada sistem AASHTO. (4 markah)
- (ii) Komen kesesuaian tanah tersebut samada ia boleh digunakan sebagai bahan subgred. (3 markah)

- S2 (a) Terangkan dengan ringkas berbantukan rajah-rajah, prinsip dan limitasi bagi ujikaji kebolehtelapan turus tetap dan kebolehtelapan turus menurun. (5 markah)
- (b) Terangkan dengan ringkas bagi istilah kecerunan hidraulik kritikal. (5 markah)
- (c) **Rajah S2(c)** menggambarkan jejaring aliran dan dimensi yang perlu bagi aliran air di dalam tanah isotropik (pekali kebolehtelapan ialah 20×10^{-3} cm/saat) di bawah empangan konkrit. Empangan dibina sedalam 1 m di bawah permukaan tanah. Rajah tersebut juga menunjukkan cerucuk keping dalam 7 m terletak di bahagian hulu empangan tersebut. Aras air di bahagian hulu ialah 7 m dan hilir di permukaan tanah.
- (i) Tentukan kadar discas air pada bahagian hilir per meter lebar bagi empangan tersebut. (5 markah)
- (ii) Lakarkan taburan tekanan air apungan di bawah dasar empangan tersebut. (5 markah)
- (iii) Jika ciri-ciri tanah terdiri daripada $e = 0.6$ dan $G_s = 2.70$, apakah factor keselamatan terhadap perpaipan (pencecairan). (5 markah)

- S3** Satu ujikaji tiga paksi terkukuh tersalir (CU) dengan pengukuran tekanan air liang telah dijalankan ke atas satu sampel tanah. Sampel tanah ini telah dipotong dan akan digunakan dalam binaan cerun di jalan raya. Nilai-nilai kegagalan telah ditunjukkan dalam **Jadual 2**.

Jadual 2

	Ujikaji 1	Ujikaji 2	Ujikaji 3
σ_3 (kPa)	40	60	90
σ_1 (kPa)	84	132	194
u (kPa)	22	34	40

- (a) Plotkan liputan kegagalan tegasan berkesan kegagalan Mohr-Coulomb dan laporan parameter-parameter kekuatan tanah. (8 markah)
- (b) Nilai parameter kekuatan tanah yang manakah yang akan anda gunakan dalam rekabentuk? (2 markah)
- (c) Plotkan keputusan di atas menggunakan salah satu daripada daripada Mohr-Coulomb Terubahsuai dan bandingkan keputusan yang diperolehi. (6 markah)
- (d) Berdasarkan kepada nilai yang diberikan di atas, adakah nilai tersebut adalah tanah liat terkukuh lebih atau terkukuh normal? Mengapa? (2 markah)
- (e) Adakah ujikaji yang telah dijalankan ini merupakan ujikaji yang terbaik untuk mendapatkan parameter kekuatan ricih bagi tanah ini? Mengapa? Jika tidak, cadangkan ujikaji yang lebih baik (2 markah)
- (f) Jika cerun gagal sebaik sahaja ia dibina, adakah ia gagal dalam keadaan tanah liat terkukuh normal atau terkukuh lebih? (2 markah)
- (g) Penyelia anda mengkehendaki anda menjalankan ujikaji mampatan tak terkurung untuk menentukan parameter kekuatan ricih tanah di tapak bina anda. Asas cetek akan dibina di atas tapak bina ini yang bertaburan dengan tanah liat. Adakah anda mempunyai cadangan yang lain? Berikan **DUA (2)** alasan mengapa anda perlu menjalankan ujikaji kekuatan ricih tanah yang berlainan? (3 markah)

- S5 (a) Lakar dan terangkan secara ringkas jenis-jenis kegagalan cerun. (8 markah)
- (b) Satu potongan cerun telah dikorek dalam tanah sejenis yang ditunjukkan dalam **Rajah S5(b)**.

Menganggapkan tiada pengurangan ke atas tekanan air liang ketika fasa pembinaan dan tekanan air liang boleh diramalkan dengan r_u di mana nilai puratanya ialah 0.30. Daripada ujikaji makmal, nilai kejeleketan ialah 0 kPa dan sudut geseran tanah ialah 30° . Data bagi tujuan analisis ditunjukkan dalam **Jadual 3** di bawah

Jadual 3

Hirisan	W (kN/m)	α ($^\circ$)
1	147	- 13
2	477	- 4.5
3	917	6
4	1192	17
5	1338	28
6	1284	40.5
7	825	53.5

Tentukan faktor keselamatan cerun tersebut.

(17 markah)

- S6**
- (a) Umumnya, satu struktur yang dibina di atas tanah terutamanya tanah lembut akan mengalami enapan. Adalah penting untuk mengenalpasti faktor penyebab kepada enapan dan ramalan terhadap enapan. Senaraikan **EMPAT (4)** faktor kemungkinan terhadap penyebab enapan tersebut.
- (4 markah)
- (b) Enapan umumnya berlaku disebabkan oleh pengurangan dalam isipadu lompang dan seterusnya dengan penyusunan semula oleh tanah berbutir dan mampatan bagi bahan-bahan tersebut dalam lompang. Ini menunjukkan yang cirri-ciri enapan akan bergantung kepada jenis tanah tersebut. Enapan bagi tanah berbutir halus adalah lebih penting dalam analisis enapan bagi keadaan tak terjangka dalam jangka panjang.
Dengan bantuan rajah yang sesuai, lakarkan ciri-ciri enapan dan namakan kesemua fasa enapan yang berlaku dalam tanah berbutir halus. Berikan penjelasan bagi setiap fasa yang telah disenaraikan tersebut.
- (8 markah)
- (c) Jadual di dalam **Jadual 4** di bawah telah diambil ketika ujikaji oedometer yang dijalankan ke atas tanah liat tepsu ketika pertambahan tekanan dikenakan daripada 220 kPa ke 435 kPa.

Jadual 4

Masa (min)	0	0.25	0.5	1	2.25	4	9	16	25
Tolok (mm)	5.00	4.67	4.62	4.53	4.41	4.28	4.01	3.75	3.49
Masa (min)	36	49	64	81	100	200	400	1440	
Tolok (mm)	3.28	3.15	3.06	3.00	2.96	2.84	2.76	2.61	

Diberikan:

Graviti tekanan, $G_s = 2.73$

Ketebalan specimen selepas 1440 min = 13.60 mm

Kandungan air akhir = 35.9%

Berdasarkan keputusan tersebut:

- (iii) Tentukan pekali pengukuran menggunakan kaedah Casagrande dan Taylor.

(7 markah)

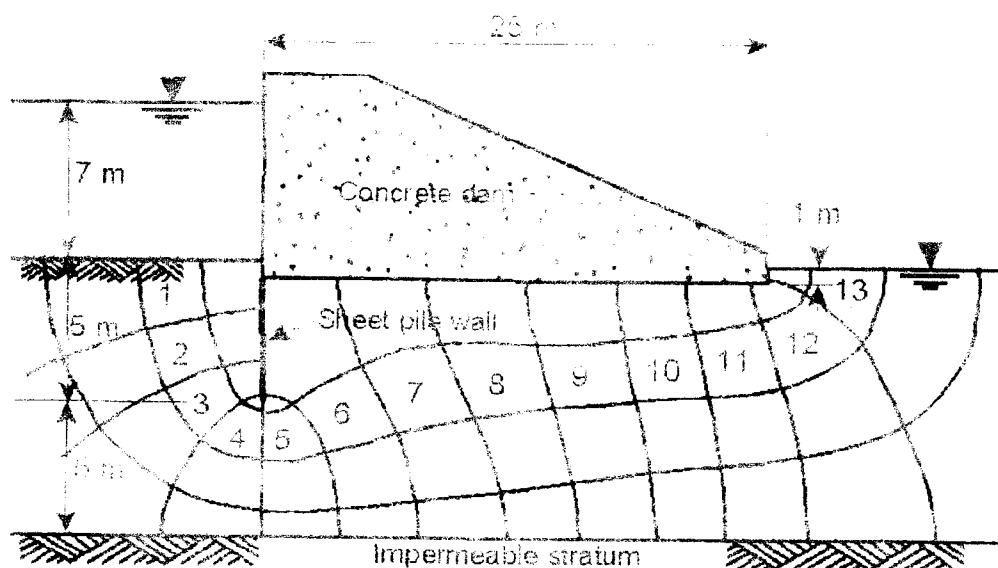
- (iv) Tentukan juga pekali kebolehtelapan tanah.

(6 markah)

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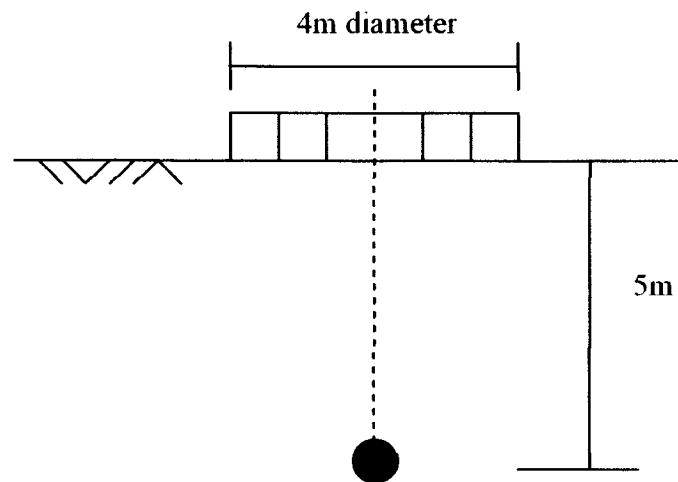
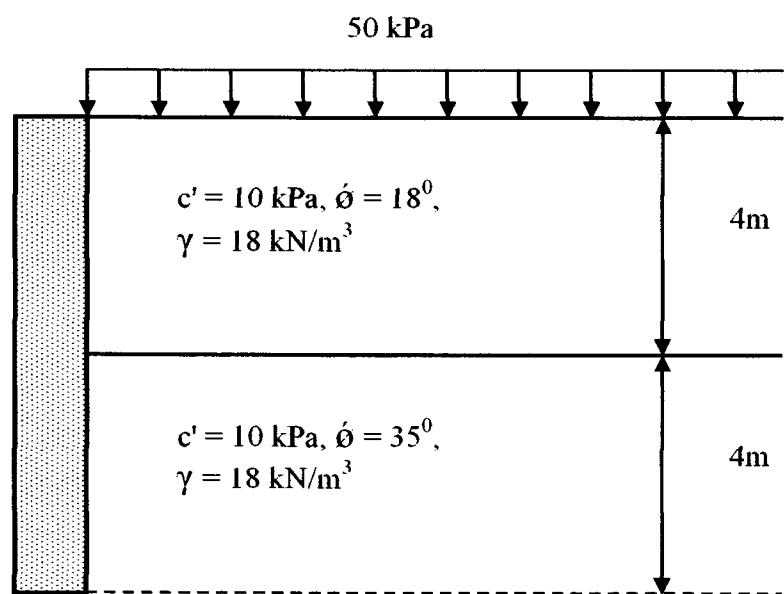
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Figure Q2(c): Flow net beneath a 25 m long concrete dam with a partial sheet pile cut off wall at the heel.

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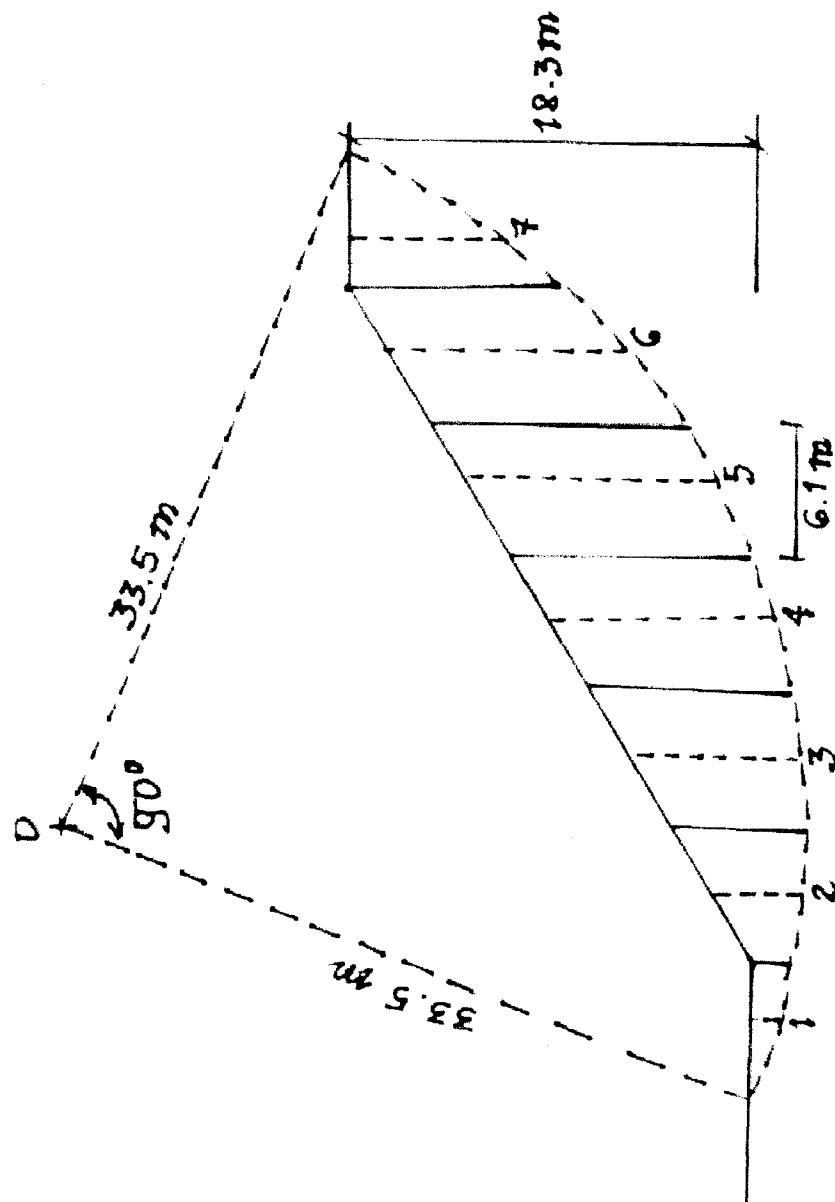
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**Figure Q4(b)****Figure Q4(c)**

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Not to scale.

Figure Q5(b)