

# UNIVERSITI TUN HUSSEIN ONN MALAYSIA

# **FINAL EXAMINATION SEMESTER II SESSION 2015/2016**

COURSE NAME

: ENGINEERING GEOLOGY

COURSE CODE

: BFC 21303/BFC 3013

PROGRAMME CODE : BFF

EXAMINATION DATE : JUNE/JULY 2016

**DURATION** 

: 3 HOURS

INSTRUCTION

: ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

THIS QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF SEVEN (7) PAGES

Q1	(a)	Explain	n the major concepts of earth physical features.	(4 marks)
	(b)	Explain	n the terms engineering geology and rock mechanics.	(5 marks)
	(c)	Illustra	ate and explain the physical properties of streak and hardness in mineral	(6 marks)
	(d)		fy and explain the igneous rock classification based on mineralocal composition.	gical and 10 marks)
Q2	(a)	List Tl	HREE (3) agents of metamorphism.	(3 marks)
	(b)	Descril	be the metamorphism types with particular reference to:	
		(i) (ii) (iii)	Contact metamorphism Regional metamorphism Dynamic metamorphism	(3 marks)
	(c)	Explain	n the characteristics of sedimentary rocks with particular reference to:	
		(i) (ii) (iii)	Texture Fossils Ripple marks	(6 marks)
	(d)	Descril	be the digenesis of sedimentary rock specifically on lithification process	(6 marks)
	(e)	Explain	n and illustrate the physical weathering with particular reference to:	
		(i)	Frost action	(3 marks)
		(ii)	Unloading	(2 marks)
		(iii)	Organic activities	(2 marks)

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- Q3 (a) The configurations of the land surface are the outcome of the geological structure and geological agents.
  - (i) Sketch and explain the movement of bed load in a stream.

(3 marks)

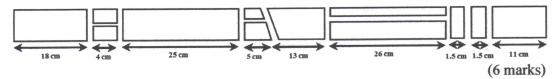
(ii) Classify, sketch and explain all categories of fault.

(4 marks)

(b) Discuss the seismic refraction method related to its concepts, applications, advantages and disadvantages.

(6 marks)

(c) The standard length of the rock core was 1.5 m for each sequence of the rock drilling work. Calculate the Rock Quality Designation (RQD), Total Core Recovery (TCR) and Solid Core Recovery (SCR) for the rock sample below.



- (d) Explain the rock testing with particular reference to:
  - (i) Point load test
  - (ii) Rebound hammer test
  - (iii) Shear test

(6 marks)

- The parameters of rock cut slope were investigated and tabulated in **Table 1**. A discontinuity survey was conducted along the cut slope and results for the discontinuity sets orientations are given in **Table 2**. A study of the joint sets showed that all joint surfaces had a friction angle of 30°. The upper slope of rock slope is flatted.
  - (a) Calculate the factor of safety for wedge failure mode using the formula in **Figure Q4(a)** when the tension crack is completely filled with water.

(10 marks)

(b) Calculate the factor of safety for planar failure mode using the formula in **Figure Q4(b)** when the tension crack is completely filled with water.

(4 marks)

(c) Calculate the tensional anchor force required to increase the factor of safety to 1.5 using similar condition in **Q4(b)**. The inclined anchor is 20°.

(3 marks)

(d) Via maintains the slope angle, interpret a suitable new rock slope dip direction in order to avoid any potential of rock slope failure mode using the equatorial equal-area stereonet in **Figure Q4(d)**.

(8 marks)

-END OF QUESTIONS-

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### TABLE 1

Slope dip direction	= 270°
Slope angle	=70°
Height of rock slope	= 100  m
Depth of tension cracks	= 3  m
Unit weight of the rock	$= 25 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Unit weight of water	$= 9.81 \text{ kN/m}^3$
Cohesion of the discontinuity	= 150  kPa
Friction angle for the discontinuity	= 35°

## TABLE 2

Joint set 1	Joint set 2	Joint set 3
252°/50°	330°/60°	85°/60°

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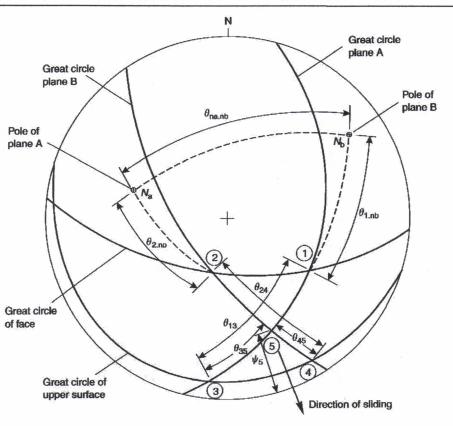
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## Given:

$$Fos = \frac{3}{\gamma H} (C_a.X + C_b.Y) + (A - \frac{\gamma_w}{2\gamma}.X) Tan\phi_a + (B - \frac{\gamma_w}{2\gamma}.Y) Tan\phi_b$$

 $C_a =$ Cohesion

 $\phi_b$  = Friction angle

 $H_t = \text{height of wedge}$ 

 $\psi_a = \text{dip angle for plane a}$ 

 $\psi_b = \text{dip angle for plane b}$ 

 $\psi_5$ = dip angle for wedge intersection

 $\gamma$  = unit weight of rock

 $\gamma_{\rm w}$  = unit weight of water

X, Y, A, B is factor which depend upon the geometry of wedge

$$X = \frac{Sin\theta_{24}}{Sin\theta_{45}Cos\theta_{2.na}} \quad Y = \frac{Sin\theta_{13}}{Sin\theta_{35}Cos\theta_{1.nb}} \quad A = \frac{Cos\psi_a - Cos\psi_bCos\theta_{na.nb}}{Sin\psi_5.Sin^2\theta_{na.nb}}$$

 $B = \frac{\cos \psi_b - \cos \psi_a \cos \theta_{na.nb}}{\cos \psi_b - \cos \psi_a \cos \theta_{na.nb}}$ Sin w 5. Sin 2 Ona.nb

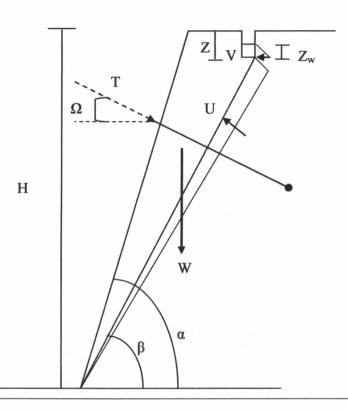
#### FIGURE Q4(a)

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Given:

 $FOS = \underline{cA} + (W \cos \beta - U - V \sin \beta + T \sin (\Omega + \beta)) \tan \phi$  $W \sin \beta + V \cos \beta - T \cos (\Omega + \beta)$ 

A =failure plane area

 $\phi$  = friction angle

c = cohesionU = vertical water pressure W = weight of failure block V = horizontal water pressure

 $\beta$  = failure plane angle  $\alpha$  = slope angle

H = height of planeZ = tensional cracks

T = tension of anchor $\Omega$  = inclined angle of anchor

 $\gamma_r$  = unit weight of rock  $\gamma_{\rm w}$  = unit weight of water  $A = (H-Z).cosec \beta$ 

 $W = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_r H^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \left( \frac{Z}{H} \right)^2 \right) \cot \beta - \cot \alpha \right]$ 

 $U = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_w.Z_w.(H-Z).cosec \beta$ 

 $V = \frac{1}{2} \gamma_w . Z_w^2$ 

 $\cos ec\beta = \frac{1}{\sin\beta}$  $\sec \beta = \frac{1}{\cos \beta}$  $\cot \beta = \frac{1}{\tan \beta}$ 

FIGURE Q4(b)

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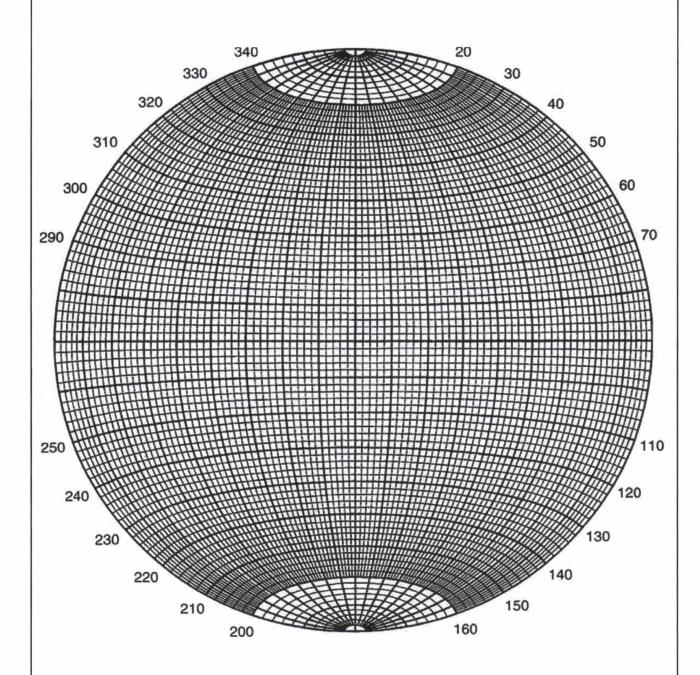


FIGURE Q4(d): Equatorial equal-area stereo-net marked in 2° intervals