[ENG23]

UNIVERSITY OF BOLTON

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

BENG (HONS) CIVIL ENGINEERING

SEMESTER TWO EXAMINATION 2022/2023

SOIL MECHANICS AND HYDRAULICS

MODULE NO: CIE4020

Date: Wednesday 10th May 2023

Time: 14:00 – 16:00

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

This is an Open- Book Exam.

This exam paper contains two sections: section 'A' and section 'B'

<u>Section A</u> contains <u>TWO</u> questions: you should answer <u>both</u> questions. Each of these questions is worth 25 marks.

<u>Section B</u> contains TWO questions: you should answer <u>both</u> questions. Each of these questions is worth 25 marks.

Marks for parts of questions are shown in brackets.

This assessment carries 100 marks.

All working must be shown.

Section A – Soil Mechanics (Answer Both Questions in this Section)

Question 1

(a) An undisturbed sample of clayey soil is found to have a wet weight of 285 N, a dry weight of 250 N, and a total volume of 14x10³ cm³, if the specific gravity of soil solids is 2.70. Determine:

(i) The water content	(3 marks)
(ii) Void ratio	(3 marks)
(iii) Porosity	(3 marks)
(iv)Degree of saturation	(3 marks)
(v) The air content	(3 marks)
	(15 marks)

(b) Use the percentages of minerals given in the table below to determine the missing values and the name of the soil texture using the soil texture triangle shown in **Figure Q1** (shown on page 6).

	Percentage (%)				
 No	Gravel	Sand	Silt	Clay	
1	0	55		15	
2	15	25	30		
3	0		45	20	
4	10	50	10		
5	0		75	10	

(10 marks)

Total 25 marks

Question 2

- (a) Define the term soil compaction and explain three of its applications in civil engineering.
- (b) The results of a standard compaction test for a soil having a value of (Gs = 2.5) are shown in the table below.

Water Content (%)	6.2	8.1	9.81	11.5	12.3	13.2
Bulk Unit Weight (kN/m ³)	16.9	18.7	19.5	20.5	20.4	20.1

(i) Plot the compaction curve and obtain the maximum dry unit weight (γ_d in kN/m³) and the optimum water content.

(7 marks)

(4 marks)

(ii) On the same axes, draw the γ_{σ} vs *w* curves for 0%, 5% and 10% air content and determine the air content for the maximum dry unit weight.

(7 marks)

(iii) Determine the corresponding void ratio and degree of saturation reached for the maximum dry unit weight.

(7 marks)

Total 25 marks

END OF SECTION A

Section B – Hydraulics (Answer Both Questions in this Section)

Question 3

(a) A rectangular channel is 4 m wide; slope of the channel is 1 in 1500, roughness coefficient (n) is 0.025 and discharge equals 6.0 m³/s. Use Manning's equation to determine the depth of flow.

Note: Use the trial-and-error method

(12.5 marks)

(b) A trapezoidal channel with a bed width of 3.8 m and a side slope of 1 vertical to 1.5 horizontal. Assume the C in Chezy's equation is 50 (SI units). Compute the discharge (Q) and the velocity of flow (V) if the depth of water is 1.4 m and the slope of the channel is 1 in 1800.

(12.5 marks)

[Total 25 marks]

Question 4

(c) Briefly explain the terms involve in Bernoulli's equation. Describe what is meant by 'head losses' in pipelines and give two typical examples.

(7 marks)

(d) Two tanks in a water treatment plant are connected by a pipeline which is 100mm in diameter for 11m and then changes abruptly to 225mm in diameter for the remaining 17m of its length. There are two 45° bends (each of $K_L = 0.5$) on the 100 mm diameter pipeline and a three-quarter closed gate valve ($K_L = 24$) on the 225mm diameter pipeline. The flowrate between the tanks is 15 l/sec. The friction factor *f i*s 0.022 for the 225mm pipeline and 0.025 for the 100mm pipeline. Taking account of all energy losses, determine the difference between the water levels in the tanks.

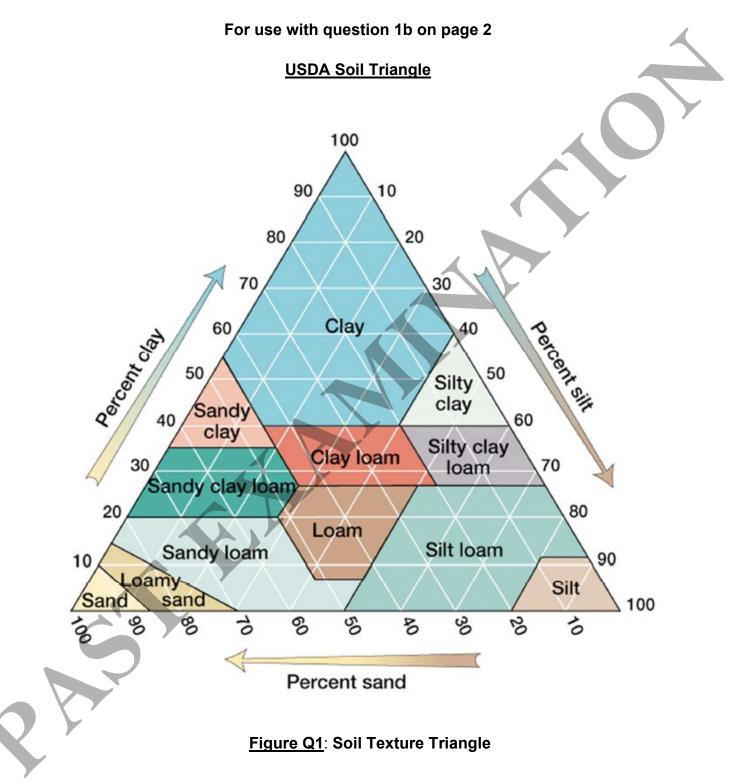
(18 marks)

[Total 25 marks]

END OF SECTION B

END OF QUESTIONS

Formula sheets follow over the page



Useful Formulae Handout

TERMINOLOGY, SYMBOLS AND UNITS

	:		
	<u>Term</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Units</u>
	Volume		m ³
	Mass		kg
	Gravity	g	9.81 m/sec ²
	Weight		kN = (kg x 9.81)/1000
	Total volume	V	m ³
	Volume of air	VA	m ³
	Volume of water	Vw	m ³
	Volume of voids	Vv	m ³
	Volume of Solids	Vs	m ³
	Mass of water	Mw	kg
	Mass of solids	Ms	kg
	Total mass	М	kN
	Specific gravity	Gs	None
	Density of water	$ ho_{ m W}$	1000kg/m ³
	Unit weight of water	γw	9.81 kN/m ³
	Void ratio	е	None
	Degree of saturation	Sr	None
	Moisture content	W	None
	Porosity	n	None
	Soil Bulk density	$ ho_{ extsf{b}}$	kg/m ³
\checkmark	Dry density	$ ho_{ m d}$	kg/m ³
	Saturated density	$ ho_{ m sat}$	kg/m ³
	Soil Bulk unit weight	γb	kN/m ³
	Dry unit weight	γd	kN/m ³
	Saturated unit weight	γsat	kN/m ³
	Coefficient of Permeability	k	m/s
	Soil Layer Thickness	Н	m
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R

DEFINITIONS

	Term	Expression		
	Density of water, ρ_w Unit weight of water, γ_w			
	Specific gravity, Gs	<u>density of solids</u> density of water	ρs ρw	
	Water content, w	<u>mass of water</u> mass of solids	<u>M</u> w Ms	
	Void ratio, e	volume of voids volume of solids	$\frac{V_v}{V_s}$	
	Degree of saturation, S _r	volume of water volume of voids	$\frac{V_w}{V_v}$	
	Porosity, n	<u>volume of voids</u> total volume	$\frac{V_v}{V}$	
	Bulk density, $ ho_{ m b}$	<u>total mass</u> total volume	M V	
	Dry density, $\rho_{\rm d}$	mass of solids total volume	<u>Ms</u> V	
	Saturated density, $ ho_{sat}$	<u>total saturated mas</u> total volume	<u>s</u>	M V
	Bulk unit weight, $\gamma_{\mathbf{b}}$	<u>total weight</u> total volume	W V	
	Dry unit weight, γd	<u>weight of solids</u> total volume	<u>W</u> s V	
R	Saturated unit weight, γ_{sat}	total saturated weig total volume	<u>iht</u>	W V
7	Air voids, A _v	<u>volume of air</u> total volume	<u>V</u> a V	

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BASIC PROPERTIES Formulae:

Void space relationship from soil model w $G_s = S_r e$

Bulk Density

$$\begin{aligned}
& \int_{p_{0}}^{p_{0}} = \frac{\rho_{N} G_{s}(1+w)}{(G_{s} + S_{r} + B_{r})/N} \\
& \rho_{0} = \frac{\rho_{N} G_{s}}{(1+w)} \\
& \rho_{0} = \frac{\rho_{N} G_{s}}{1+e} \\
& \rho_{0} = \frac{\rho_{N} G_{s}}{1+w} \\
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