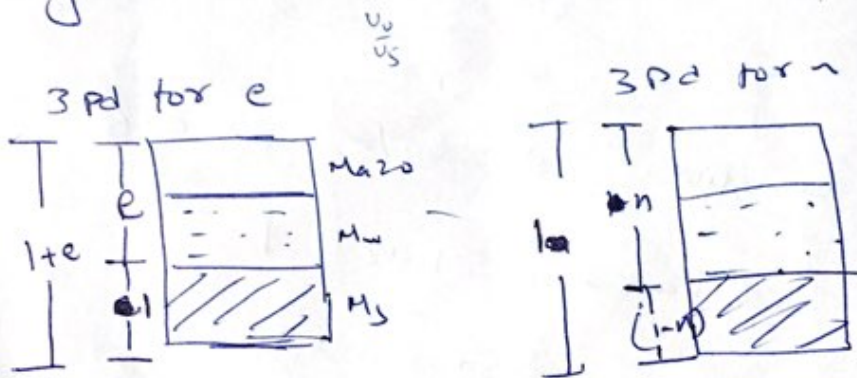


Geotech
Section 4

a) Dispersive Clay are a particular type of clay which erodes in presence of water by process of deflocculation.

Caliche is a sedimentary rock, a hardened natural cement of calcium carbonate that binds other materials such as gravels, sand, clay & silt.

b)



now for both dia let side indicates volume

$$\therefore \text{void ratio} = \frac{\text{volume of voids}}{\text{volume of solids}} = \frac{e}{1} \quad \text{from 3Pd from } e.$$

$$\text{void ratio} = \frac{\text{volume of voids}}{\text{volume of solids}} = \frac{n}{1-n} \quad \text{from 3Pd of } n$$

also we know $n = \frac{V_v}{V}$
 $n = \frac{V_v}{V_v + V_s}$

taking reciprocal

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{V_u + V_s}{V_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{V_u}{V_0} + \frac{V_s}{V_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = 1 + \frac{1}{e}$$

$$\frac{1}{n} = \frac{e+1}{e}$$

$$n = \frac{e}{1+e}$$
$$\text{or } e = \frac{n}{1-n}$$

c) now given $a_c = 60\%$ or 0.6

we know $S + a_c = 1$

$$S + 0.6 = 1$$

$$S = 0.4$$
$$\text{or } S = 40\%$$

d) Bulky particles

when length, width & thickness are of same order of magnitude it called bulky shape

Elongated

when length is greater than width.
($E = L/B$) elongation

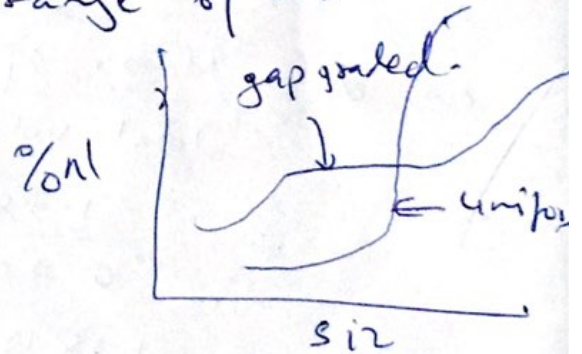
Flatness:

when thickness is less than both length and width.

$$\text{Flatness} = S/H$$

e) Gap graded: when in PSDC certain sized particles are missing. Flat curve.

Uniform graded: when all ~~sharp~~ particles lie in a very short range of size. generally steep curve.



Section B

b) Stoke law & limitations
as per notes.

11%) c) Definitions as per notes

$$V_{\text{natural}} = 1000 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_{\text{max}} = 1370 \text{ ml}$$

$$V_{\text{min}} = 840 \text{ ml}$$

$$\Delta x = \frac{V_{\text{max}} - V}{V_{\text{max}} - V_{\text{min}}} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{1370 - 1000}{1370 - 840} \times 100$$
$$= \frac{370}{530} \times 100 = 69.81\%$$

d) Procedure of Hydrometer test

as per notes

Section C

Q3) a) i) as per notes

ii) as per notes.

b) as per notes.

$$a) M = 2.035 \text{ kg}$$
$$w = 0.19$$
$$U = 0.995 \text{ kg}$$

$$P = \frac{M}{V} = \frac{2.035}{0.995} = 2.037$$

$$P_s = \frac{P}{1+w} = \frac{2.037}{1+0.19} = 1.71$$

$$e = \frac{G \gamma_w}{P_s} - 1 = \frac{2.8}{1.71} - 1 = 0.64$$

$$s = G \gamma_w / e = \frac{2.8 \times 10}{0.63} = 0.8$$

$$P_s = \frac{(1 - \eta_a) G \rho_w}{1 + w} \Rightarrow \eta_a = 0$$

05 > a)

$$\text{Mass of wax} = 700 - 700 = 210 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{Vol of wax} = \frac{10}{0.91 \times 1} = 10.98 \text{ ml}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Vol of soil} &= 360 - 10.98 \text{ ml} \\ &= 349.01 \text{ ml} \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Bulk density} = \frac{700}{349.01} = 2.00 \text{ gm/ml}$$

$$\text{dry density} = \frac{2.00}{1+w} = \frac{2.00}{1+0.24} = 1.65 \text{ gm/ml}$$

$$1+e = \frac{G \gamma_w}{\rho_d} = \frac{2.7}{1.65} = 1.62$$

$$\Rightarrow e = 0.62 \text{ (62\%)}$$

$$S = \frac{G \omega}{e}$$

$$S = \frac{2.7 \times 0.24}{0.62}$$

$$= 0.9145 \text{ (91.45\%)}$$

b > methods of water content
as per notes.