

UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES End Semester Examination, May 2020 (ONLINE MODE)

Semester: VIII

Time 03 hrs.

Course: Design of Flexible and Rigid Pavements -IRC codes

Program: B Tech Civil Engineering

Course Code: CEEG 472 Max. Marks: 100

Instructions:

SECTION A

SECTION				
S. No.		Marks	CO	
Q 1	Flexible pavements will transmitload stresses to the layers byto transfer through the points of in the granular structure.	5	CO1	
Q 2	 a. Rigid pavements have sufficientstrength to transmit the load stresses to aarea below. (3 marks) b. In pavement, is distributed by the slab action. (2 marks) 	5	CO2	
Q 3	,, and are rigid pavement construction equipment.	5	CO3	
Q 4		5	CO4	
Q 5	Flexible pavement is designed with necessary information like,,, and	5	CO1	
Q 6	 a,, and are critical load positions in rigid pavement. b. The cement concrete slab is assumed to be and to have elastic properties. 	5	CO2	
SECTION B				
Q 7	An Engineer has designed flexible pavements at two different locations with the following thickness of layers, comment on their probable MSA, CBR value and location of the road. Location 1: SDBC is 25 mm, DBM is 50 mm, G. Base is 250 mm and GSB is 150 mm Location 2: DBC is 40 mm, DBM is 120 mm, G Base is 250 mm and GSB is 380 mm	10	CO1	

Q 8	Calculate the difference in the weight per square meter of two slabs of varying properties, Slab1: thickness 25 cm, density of concrete is 2400 kg per cubic meter, Slab2: thickness 20 cm, density of concrete is 2500 kg per cubic meter.	10	CO2
Q 9	Describe WBM road construction in 8 steps.	10	CO3
Q 10	List the types of cracking in Flexible pavement and explain the cause of any one failure.	10	CO4
Q 11	List the steps in cement concrete roads construction.	10	CO3
	SECTION-C		
Q 12	 a) Comment on the effect of terrain on vehicle damage factor with the following data: Rolling/ plain- 1.5, 3.5 and 4.5, Hilly – 0.5, 1.5 and 2.5. b) "Six different zones of the country play an important role in the design of rigid pavement" – Justify the statement. c) Compare the description, the possible cause and remedial measure of mud pumping and spalling in concrete pavements. 	5+5+1	CO1, CO2, CO4