

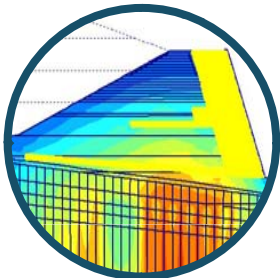
DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF A MSE BERM OVER VERY SOFT SOIL



Geosyntec[®]
consultants

Lucas de Melo, P.E., Ph.D.

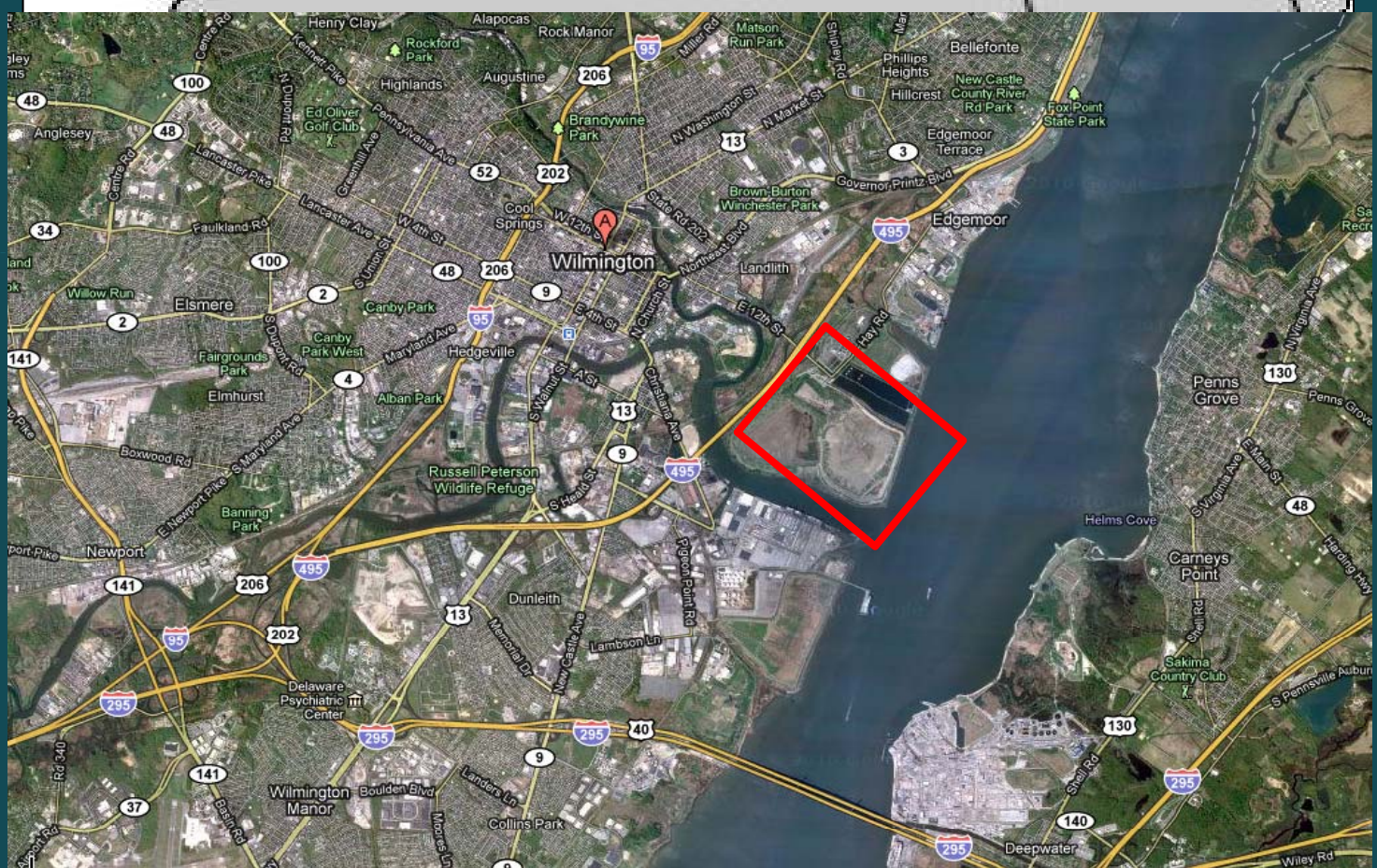
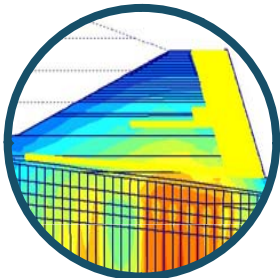


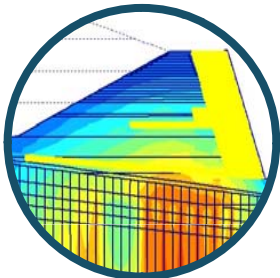


PROJECT OVERVIEW

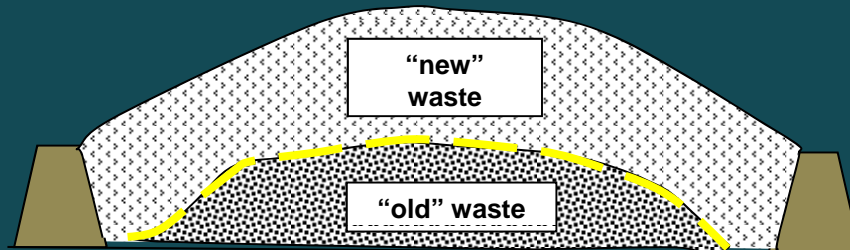
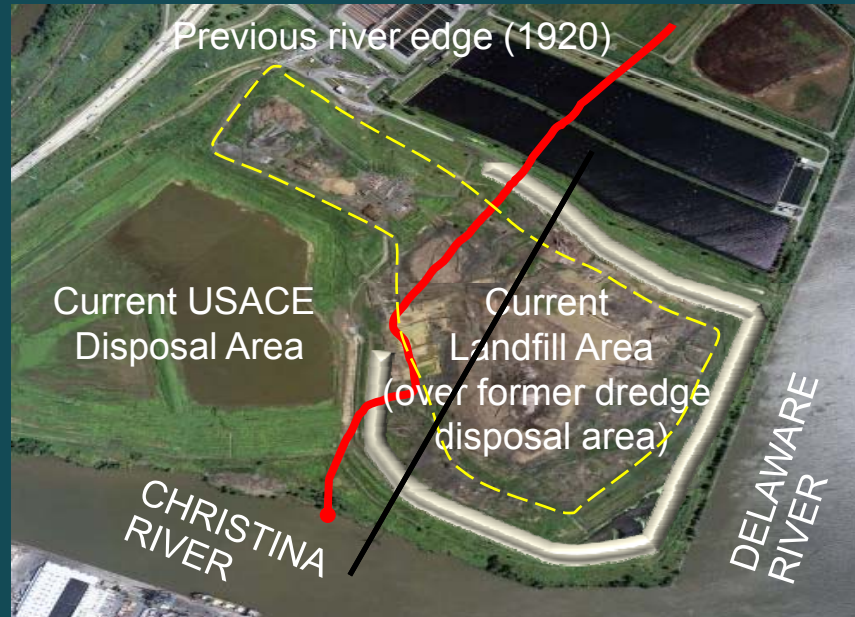
- Delaware Solid Waste Authority – DSWA
 - Disposal of waste from the Wilmington, Delaware area in the near future
 - Feasibility → ~20 million cubic yards
 - Approximately 20 years of life
 - Due to site location, Horizontal Expansion was not an option
 - Vertical Expansion

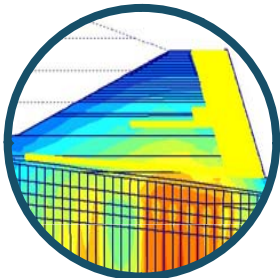
PROJECT OVERVIEW





PROJECT OVERVIEW

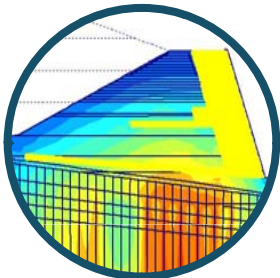




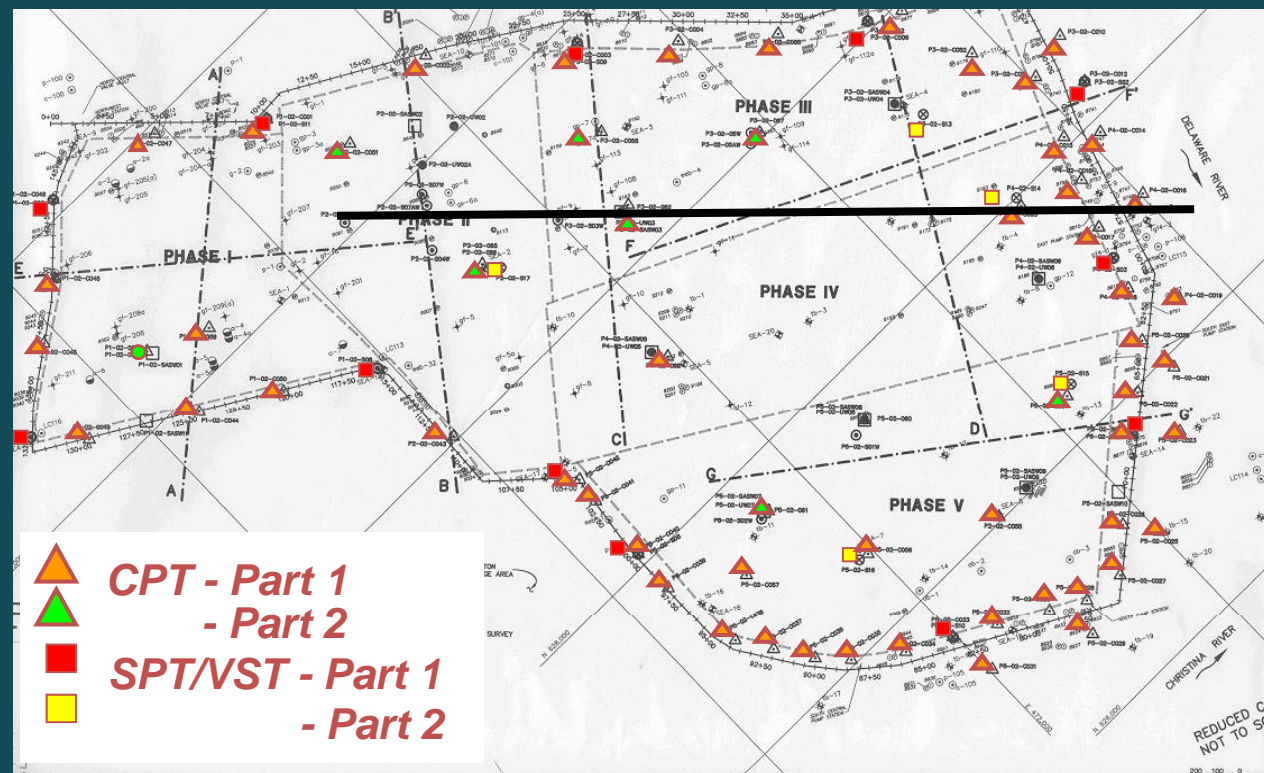
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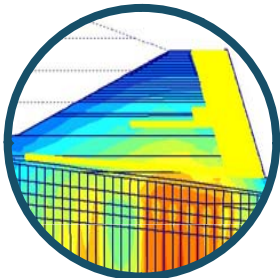


GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION



- Field tests
 - CPT
 - SPT
 - Vane Shear tests
- Laboratory tests
 - Triaxial Test
 - Direct Simple Shear tests
 - Direct Shear





IDEALIZED STRATIGRAPHY

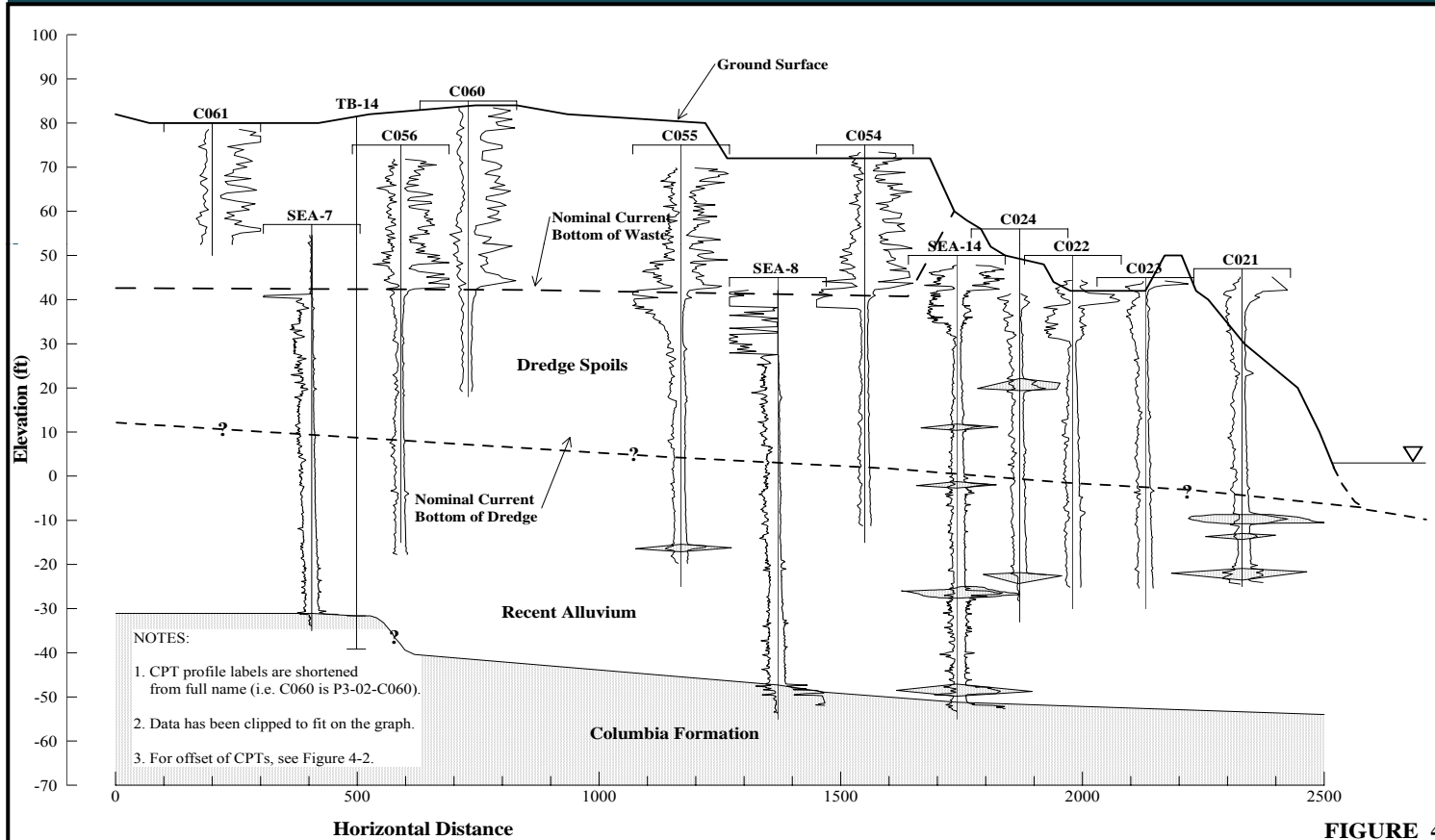
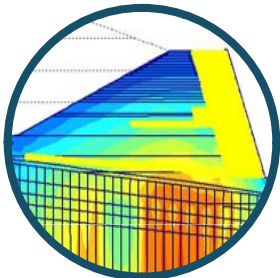
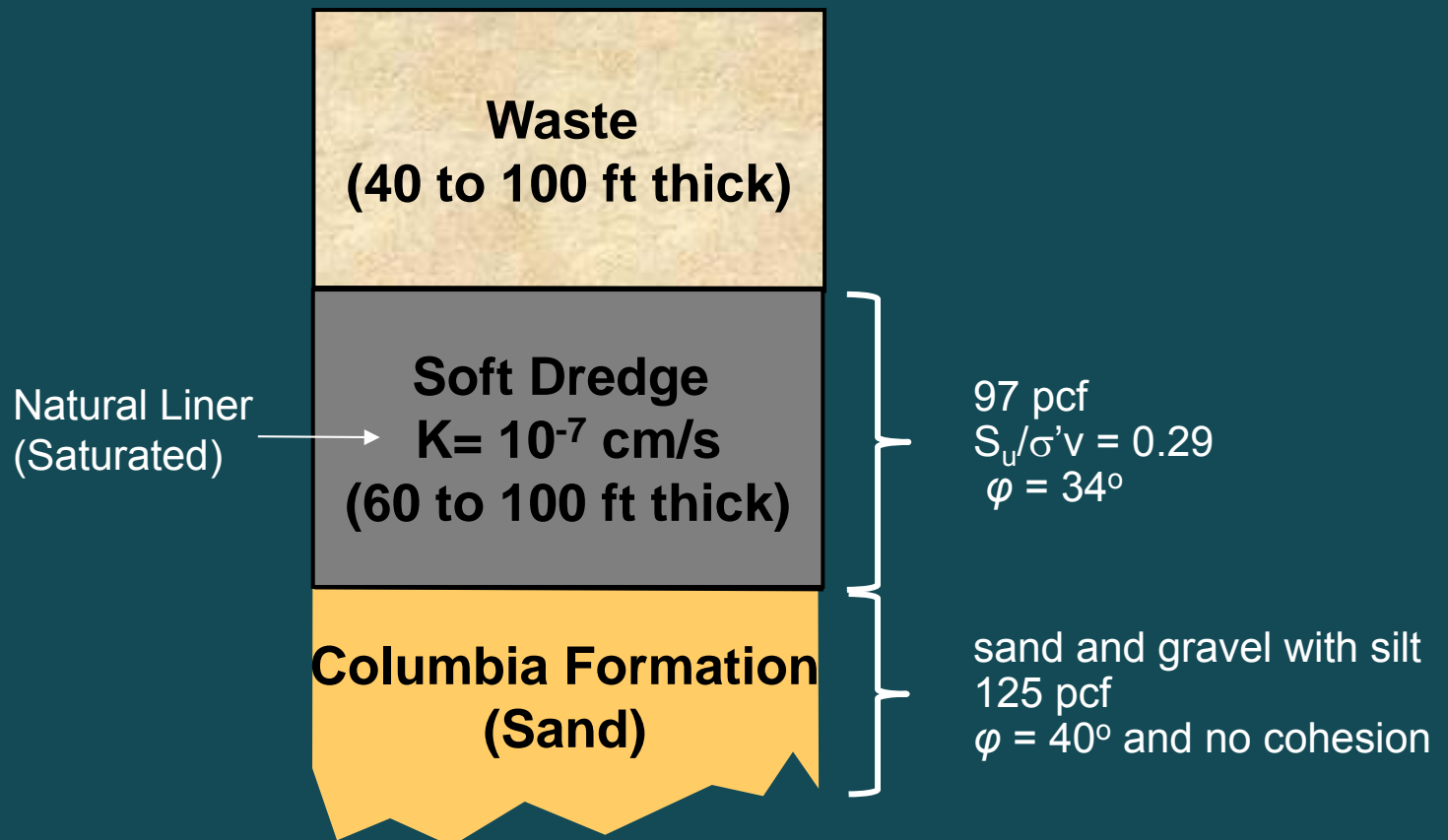
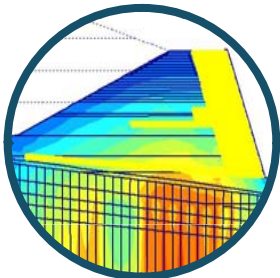


FIGURE 4-X



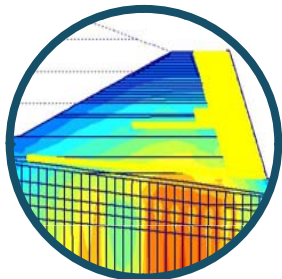
IDEALIZED STRATIGRAPHY (CONTINUED)





ANALYSIS OF INITIAL SOLUTION

- Best option to obtain the required airspace with the available footprint
 - 60-ft high mechanically stabilized earth (MSE) berm
- Foundation improvement was required
- Deep soil mixing initially considered
- Advantage: Strong foundation (i.e., reduced settlements)
- Disadvantage: COST! (\$170 million at the time of construction)

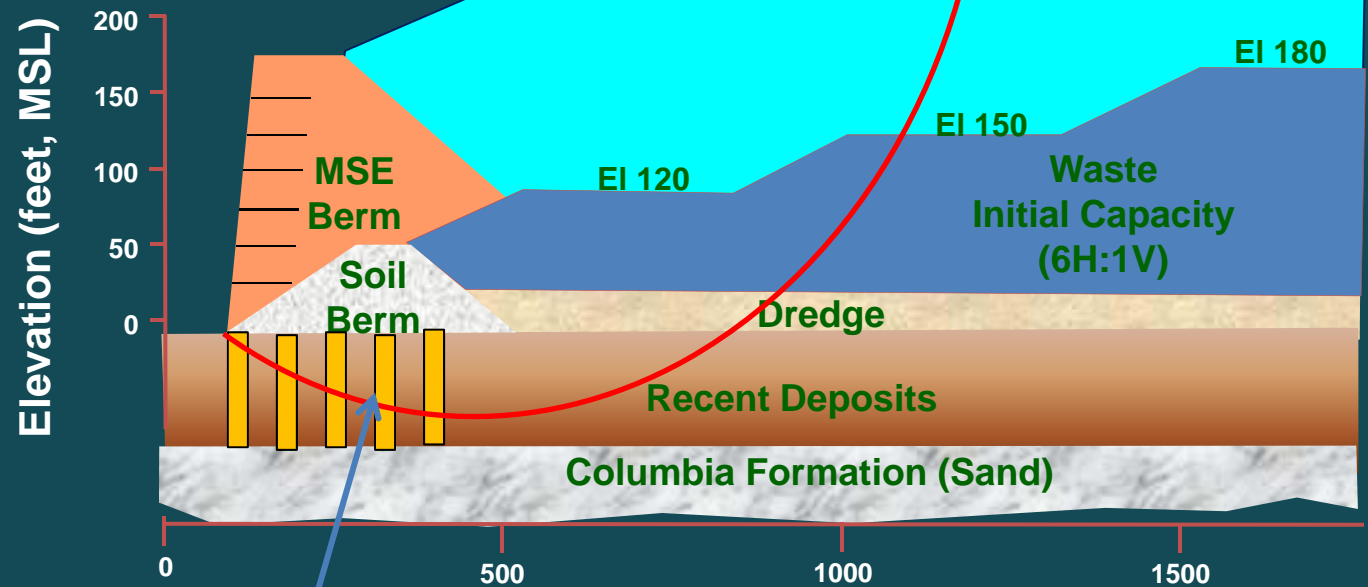


60-FT HIGH MSE BERM

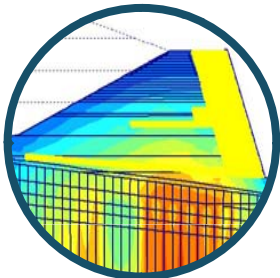
Initial Solution: Deep Soil Mixing to improve foundation

Target strength: 3,200 psf

Cost: \$170 million for DSM only

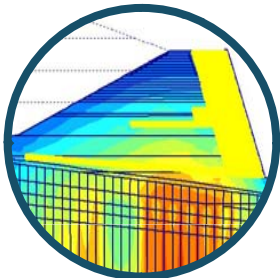


Deep soil mixing

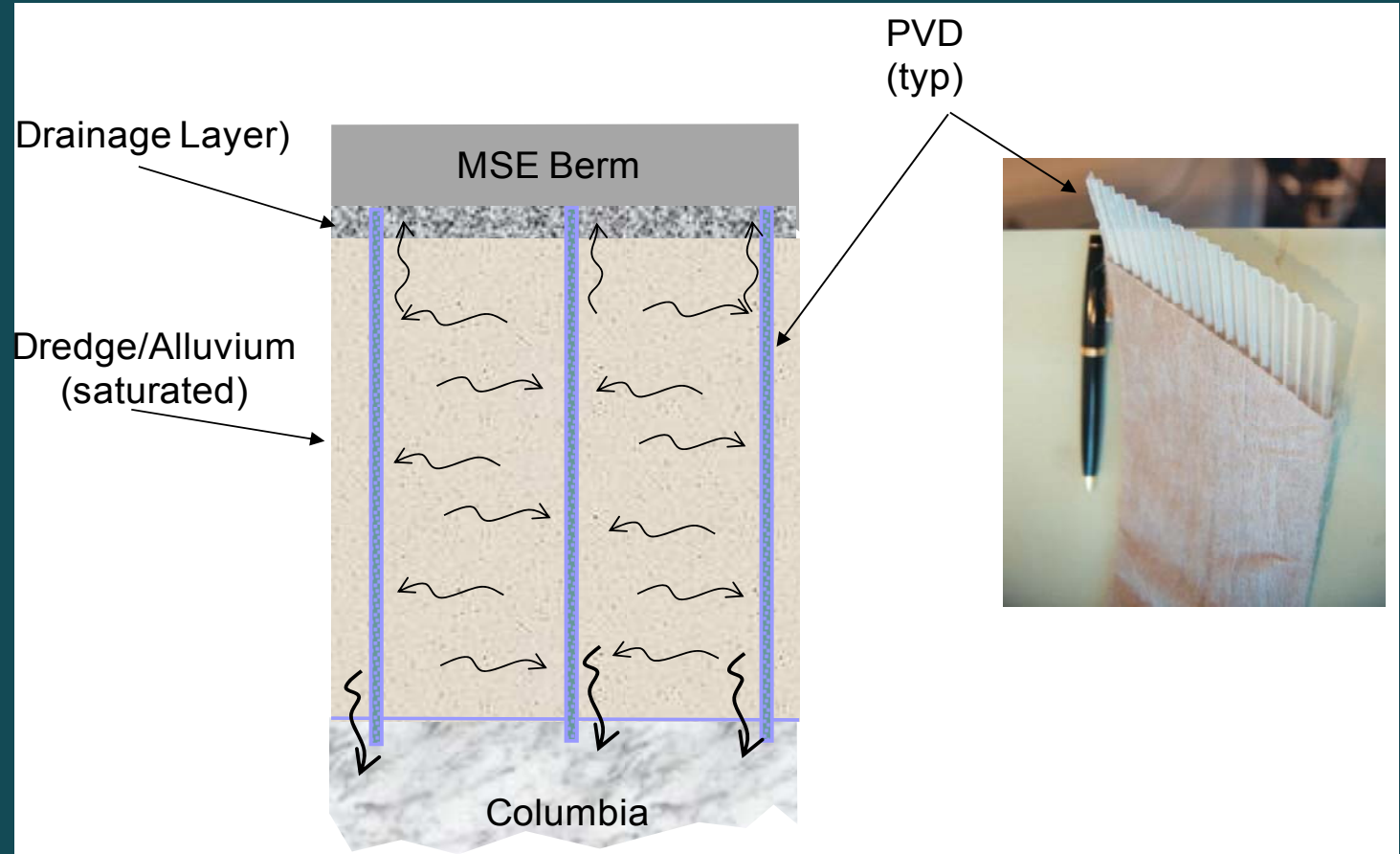


ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION

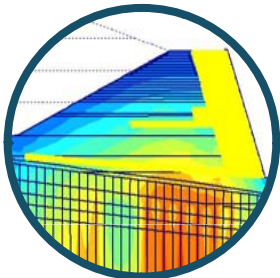
- Use the weight of the MSE berm to improve the foundation strength
- Build MSE berm using well known Stage Construction techniques
- Use prefabricated vertical drains (PVDs)
 - PVDs – Wick Drains
 - PVDs installed beneath the MSE Berm
 - Drains excess pore pressures from the soils
 - Accelerates the consolidation of the dredge/alluvium
 - Increases material strength
- Use High strength geotextile at the base of the berm
- So far so good.....

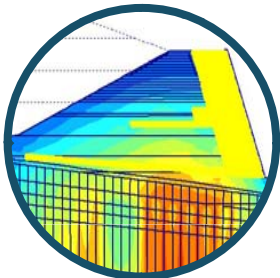


PRE-FABRICATED VERTICAL DRAINS

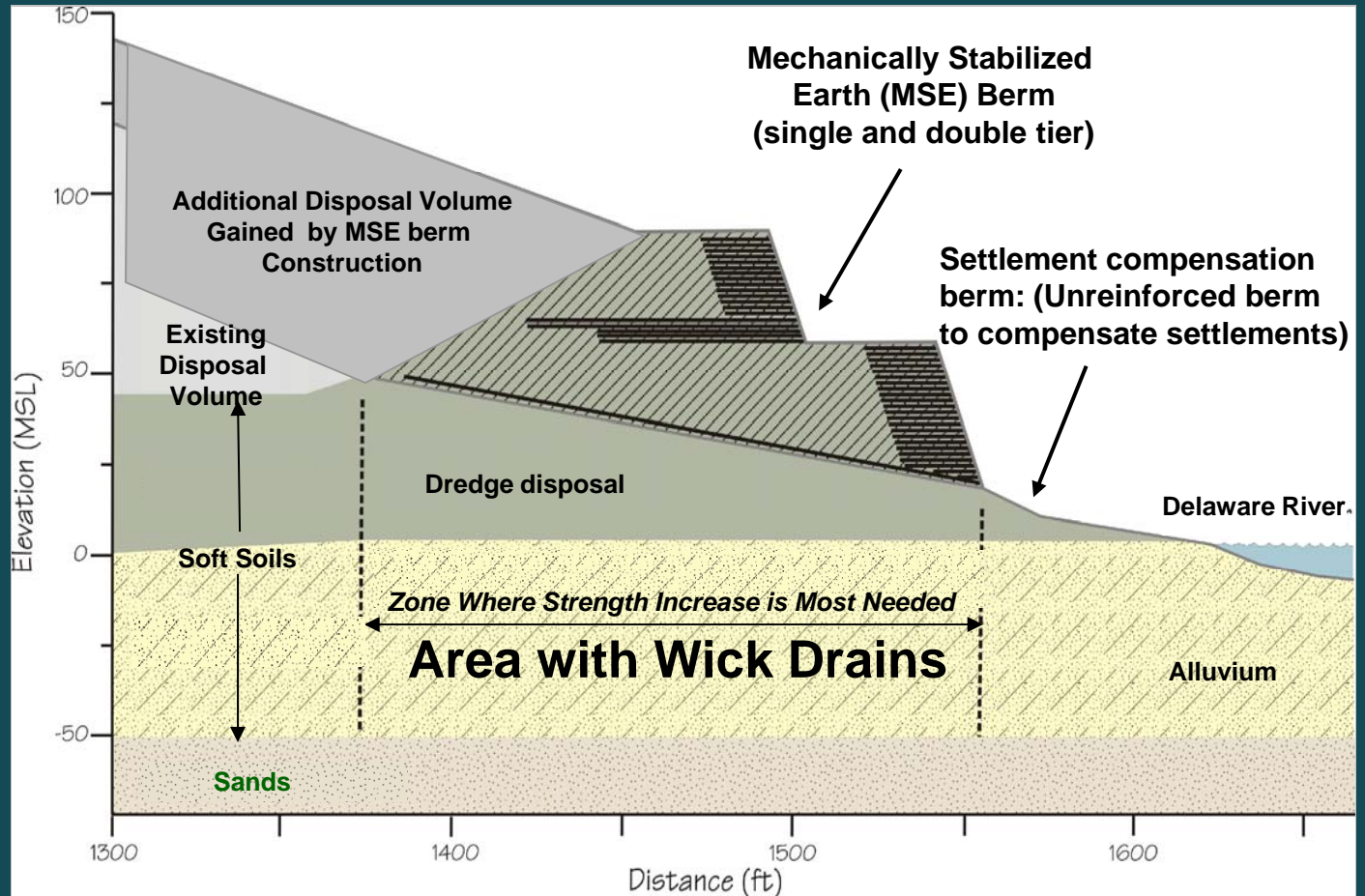


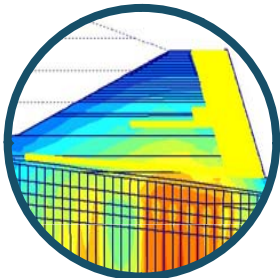
PVD INSTALLATION





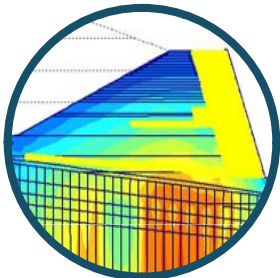
ALTERNATIVE SOLUTION (CONTINUED)



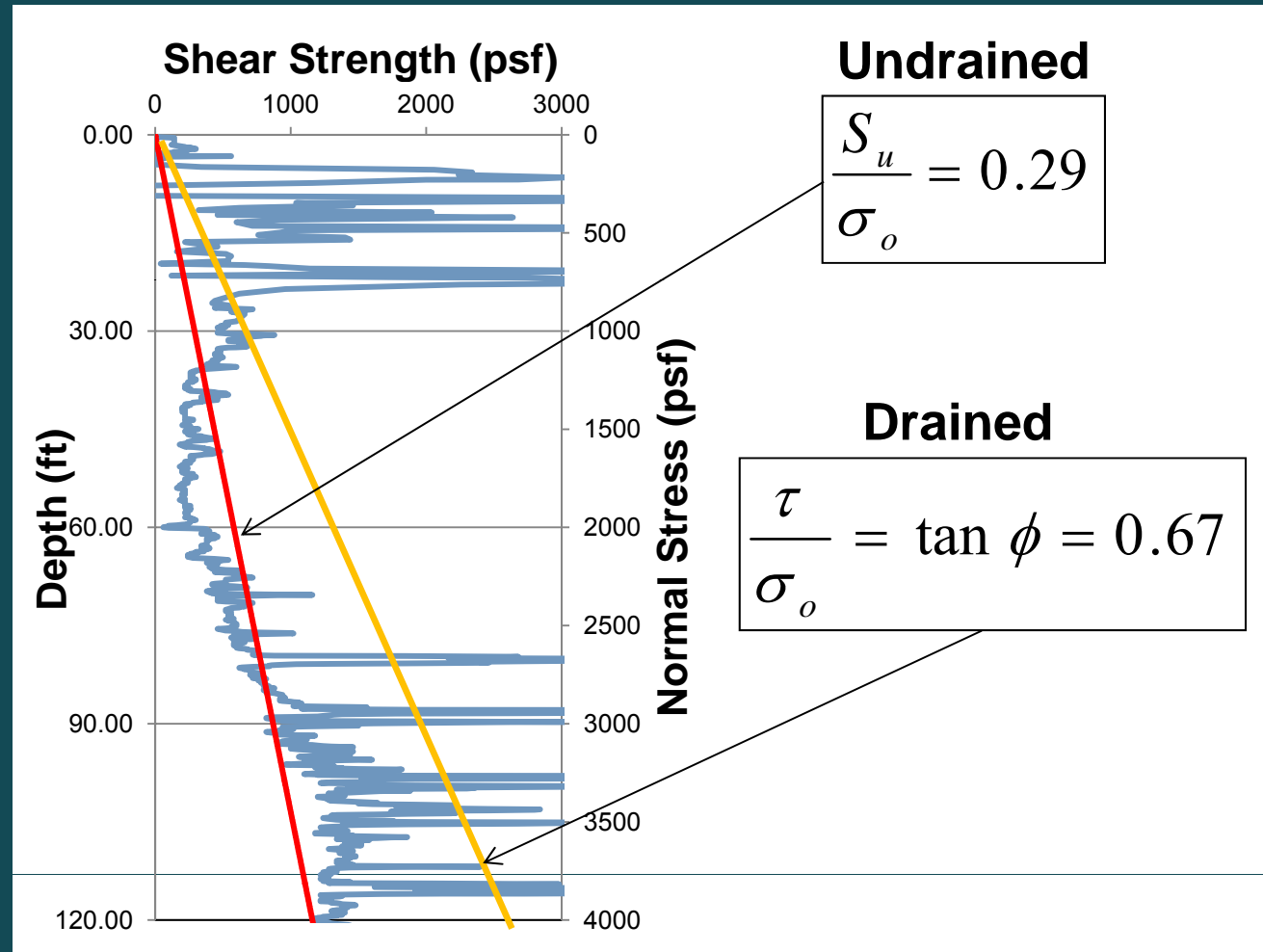


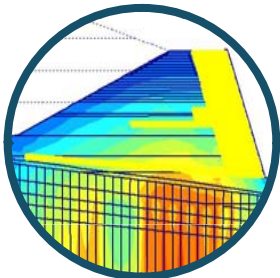
ARE PVDs FEASIBLE?

- Remember: a 60-ft high MSE berm is needed to obtain a ~20 mcy increase in airspace
- PVDs are typically installed to accelerate consolidation (i.e., undrained)
- Is the undrained strength of the dredge/alluvium enough?
- Preliminary analysis indicated 3,200 psf

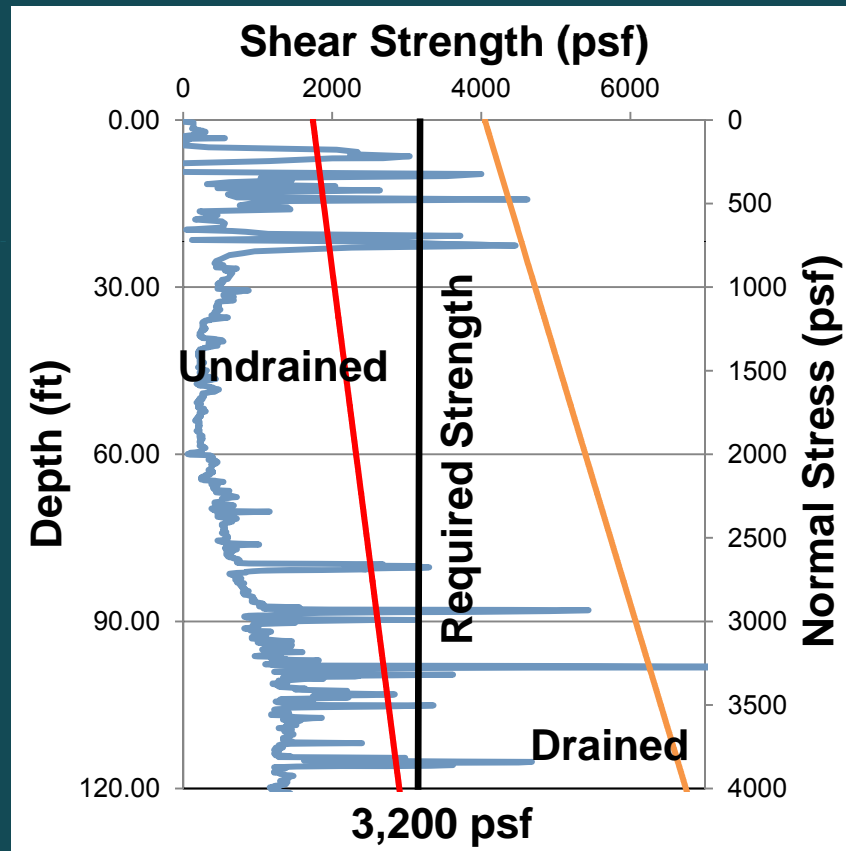


SHEAR STRENGTH

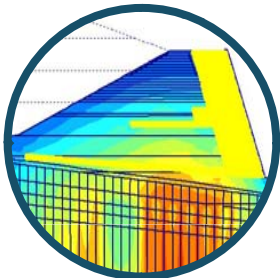




SHEAR STRENGTH (WITH MSE BERM)

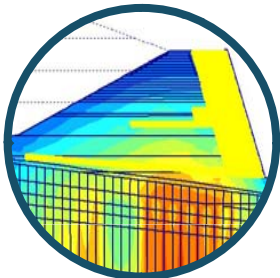


- MSE berm applied load: **6,000 psf**
- Undrained contribution
 $6,000 \times 0.29 = \mathbf{1,740 \text{ psf}}$
- Drained contribution
 $6,000 \times 0.67 = \mathbf{4,047 \text{ psf}}$



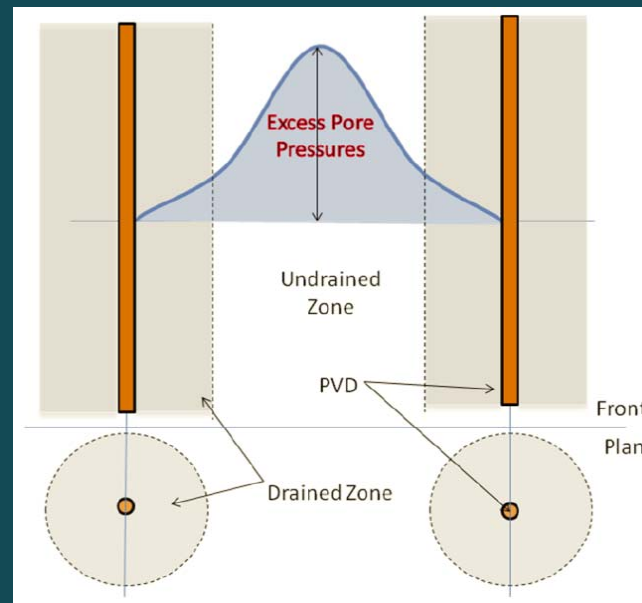
ARE PVDs FEASIBLE?

- Standard design procedures
 - Accelerate consolidation → increase shear strength
 - Use of PVDs is not a feasible solution
- If dredge/alluvium assumed undrained
 - Shorter MSE berm height → lower volume

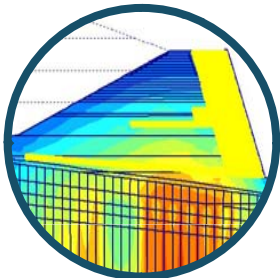


HOW TO MAKE PVDs FEASIBLE

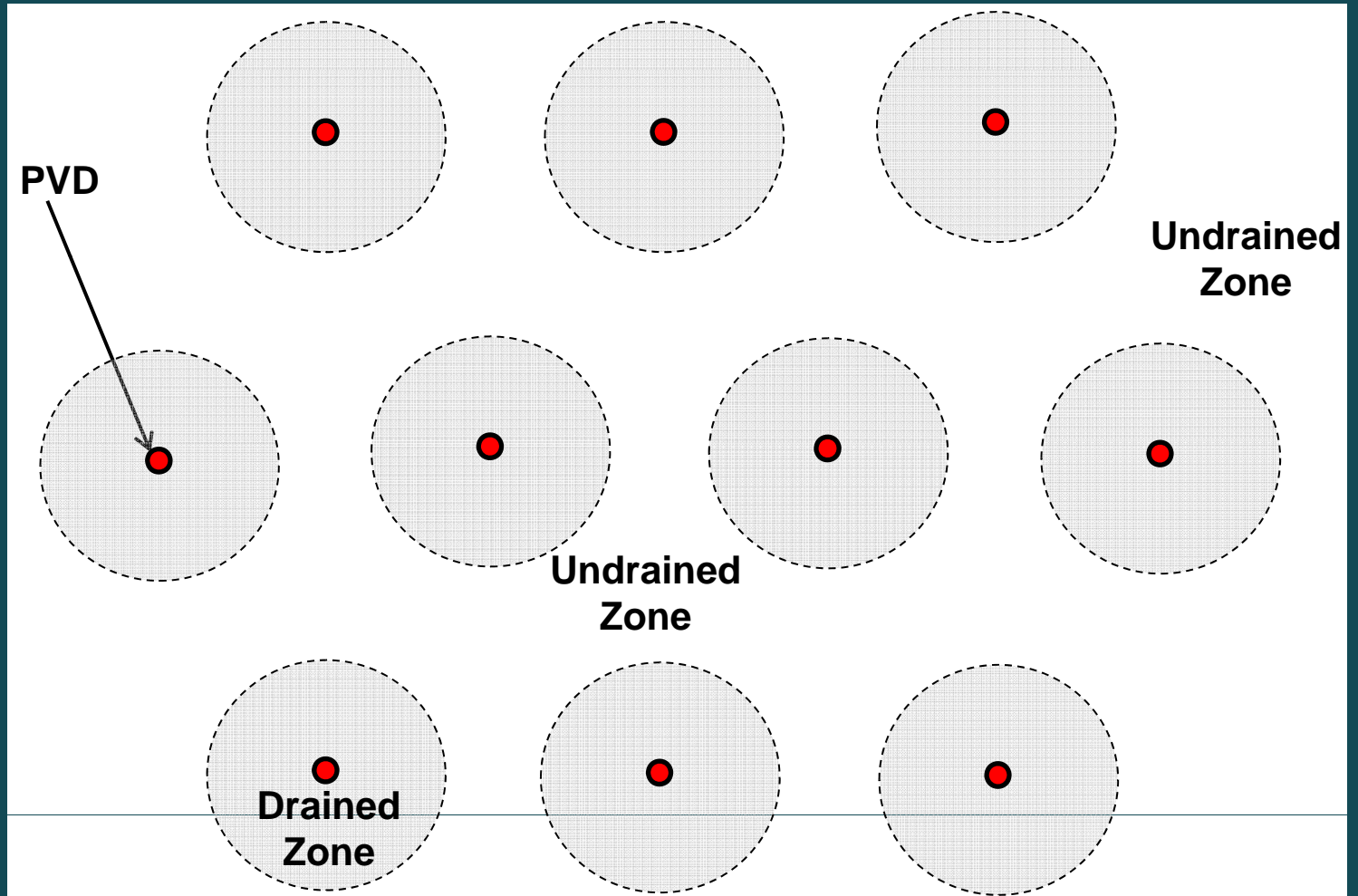
Hybrid Drained-Undrained (HDU) Model

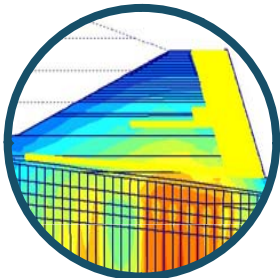


- Paradigm shift
- Drained zone, near the PVDs
- Undrained zone farther from the PVDs
- “Drained radius” calculated based on rate of loading and site-specific soils
- Drained $\rightarrow \phi = 34^\circ$
- Undrained $\rightarrow Su/\sigma' = 0.29$



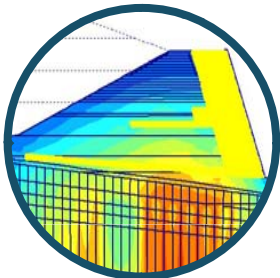
HDU MODEL (CONTINUED)





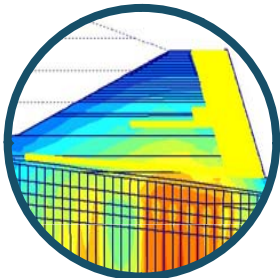
HDU MODEL (CONTINUED)





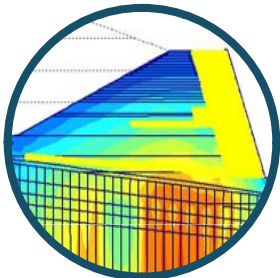
ASSESSMENT OF DRAINED CONDITIONS

- Virtual Sand Piles
 - Pore Pressure generation model for the expected loading conditions
 - MSE Berm Construction
 - Waste Placement
 - Consider both shear and compression
 - Used lab data to estimate pp parameters
 - Pore pressure dissipation model
 - Definition of virtual sand piles diameter



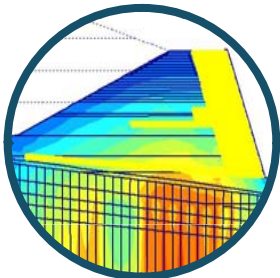
ASSESSMENT OF DRAINED CONDITIONS...

- For the expected MSE construction rates:
 - Analysis showed that 50% of the dredge/alluvium could be considered drained during berm construction
 - Used pilot test to verify dissipation model

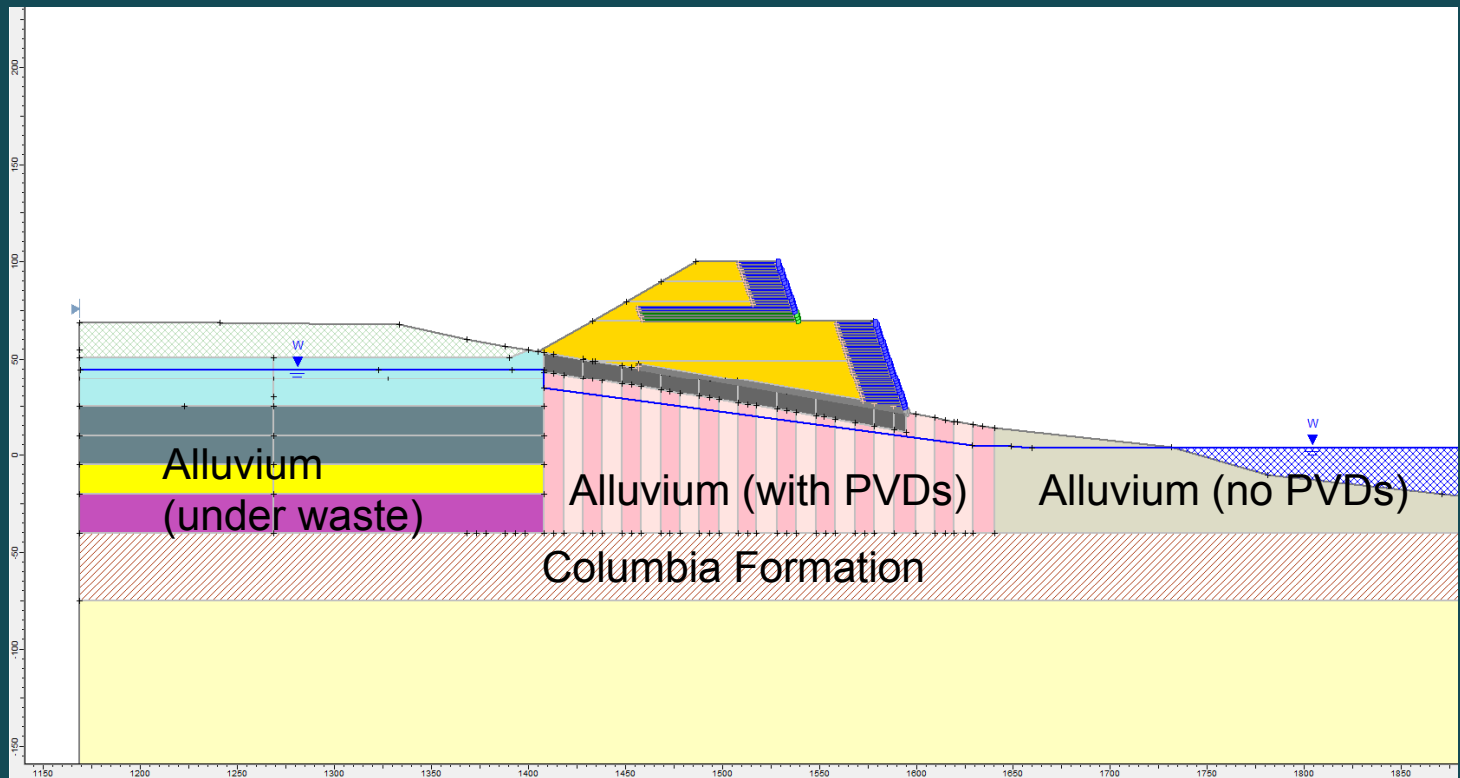


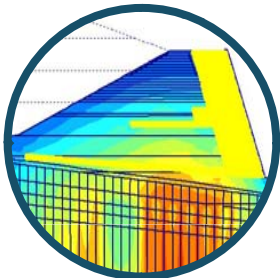
MSE BERM DESIGN

- Short Term Conditions ($FS > 1.3$)
- Dredge/alluvium with PVDs modeled as hybrid drained-undrained soil (i.e., 50% drained, 50% undrained)
- Calculate pore pressure
- Geometry and Reinforcement calculated using SLIDE

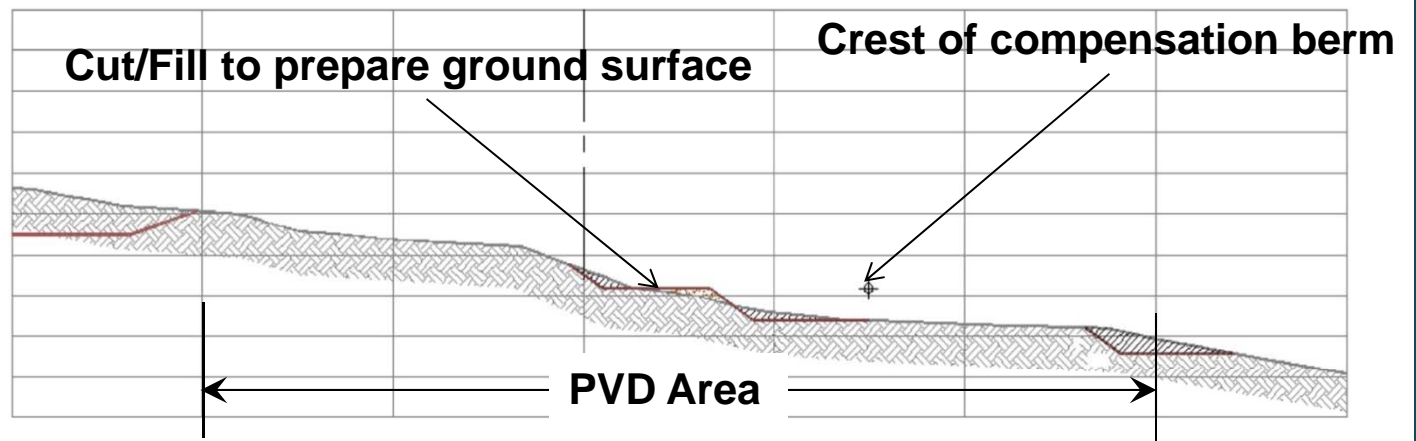


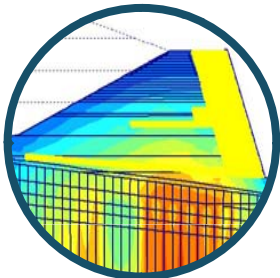
MODEL IMPLEMENTATION IN SLIDE



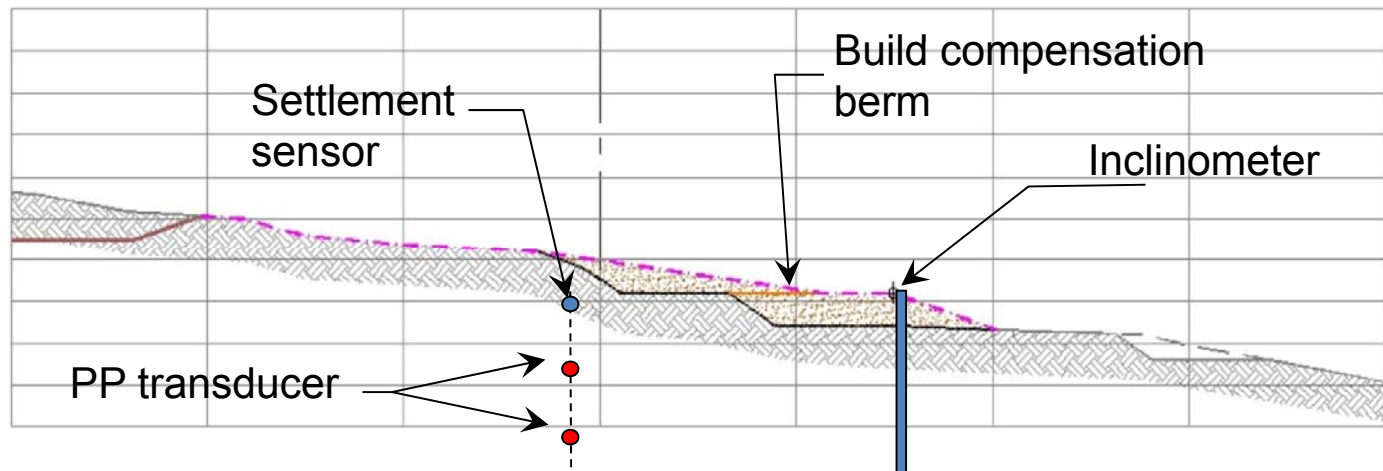


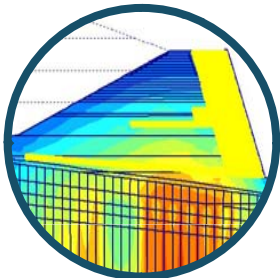
PREP SUBGRADE FOR PVD INSTALLATION





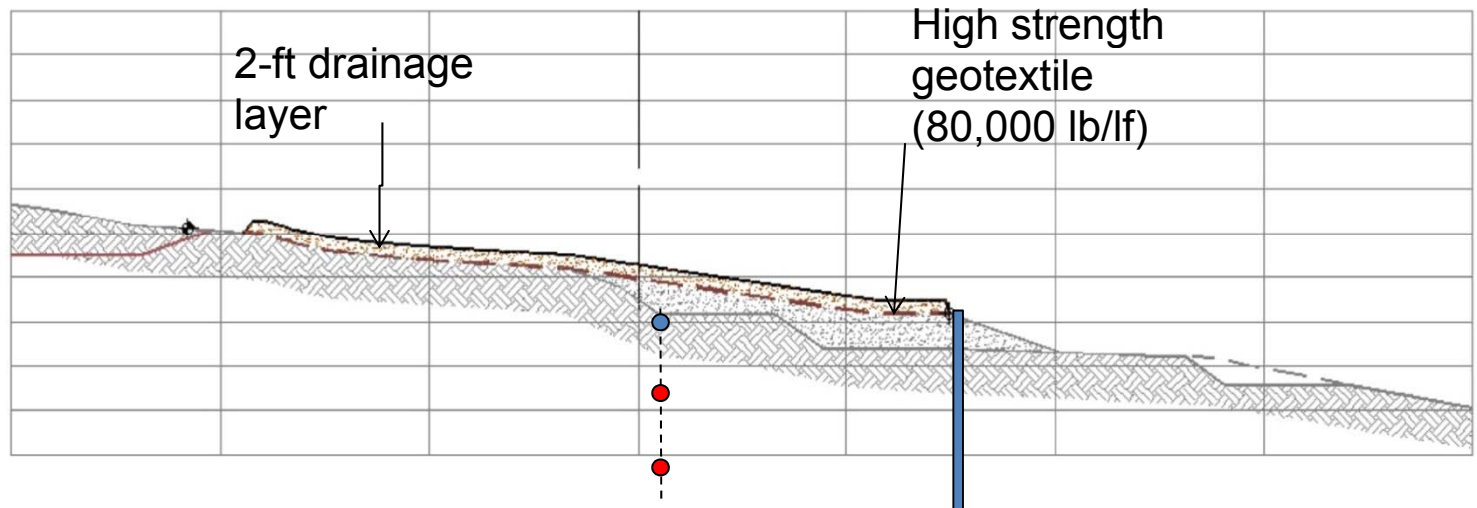
BUILD SETTLEMENT COMPENSATION BERM

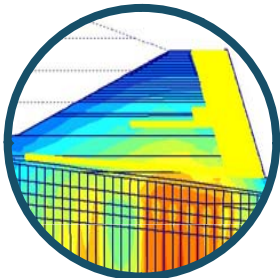




BUILD BASE OF MSE BERM

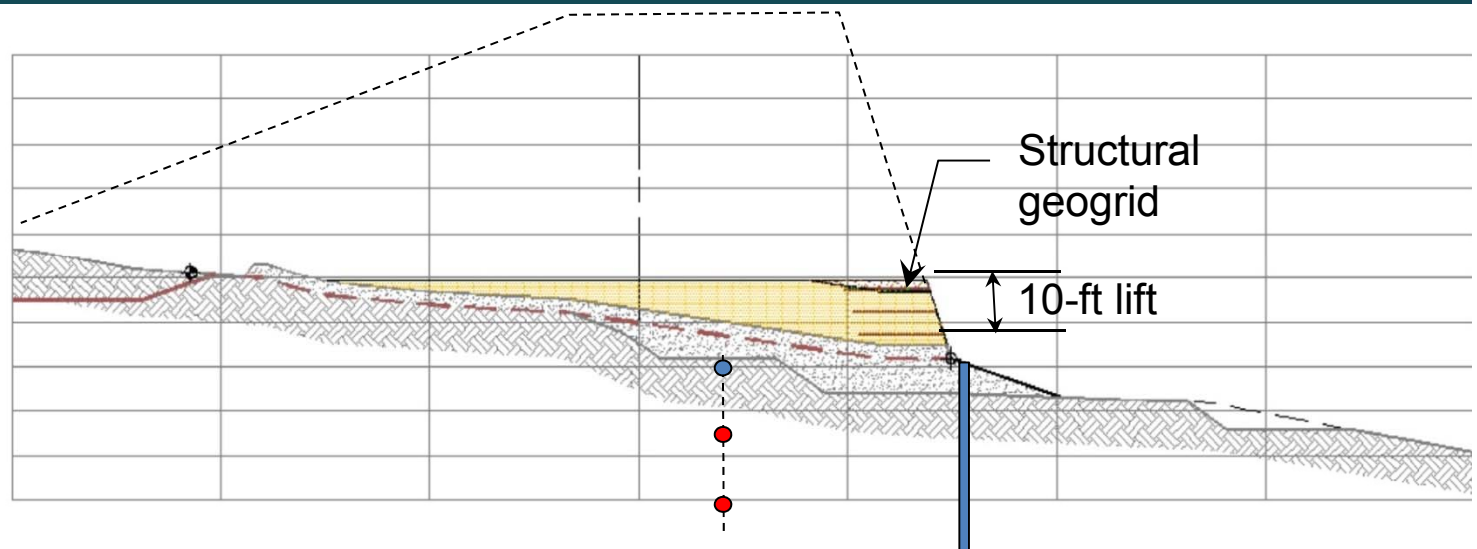
- Install high strength geotextile (140-ft long) followed by a drainage layer

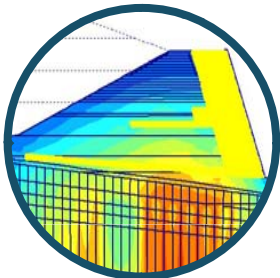




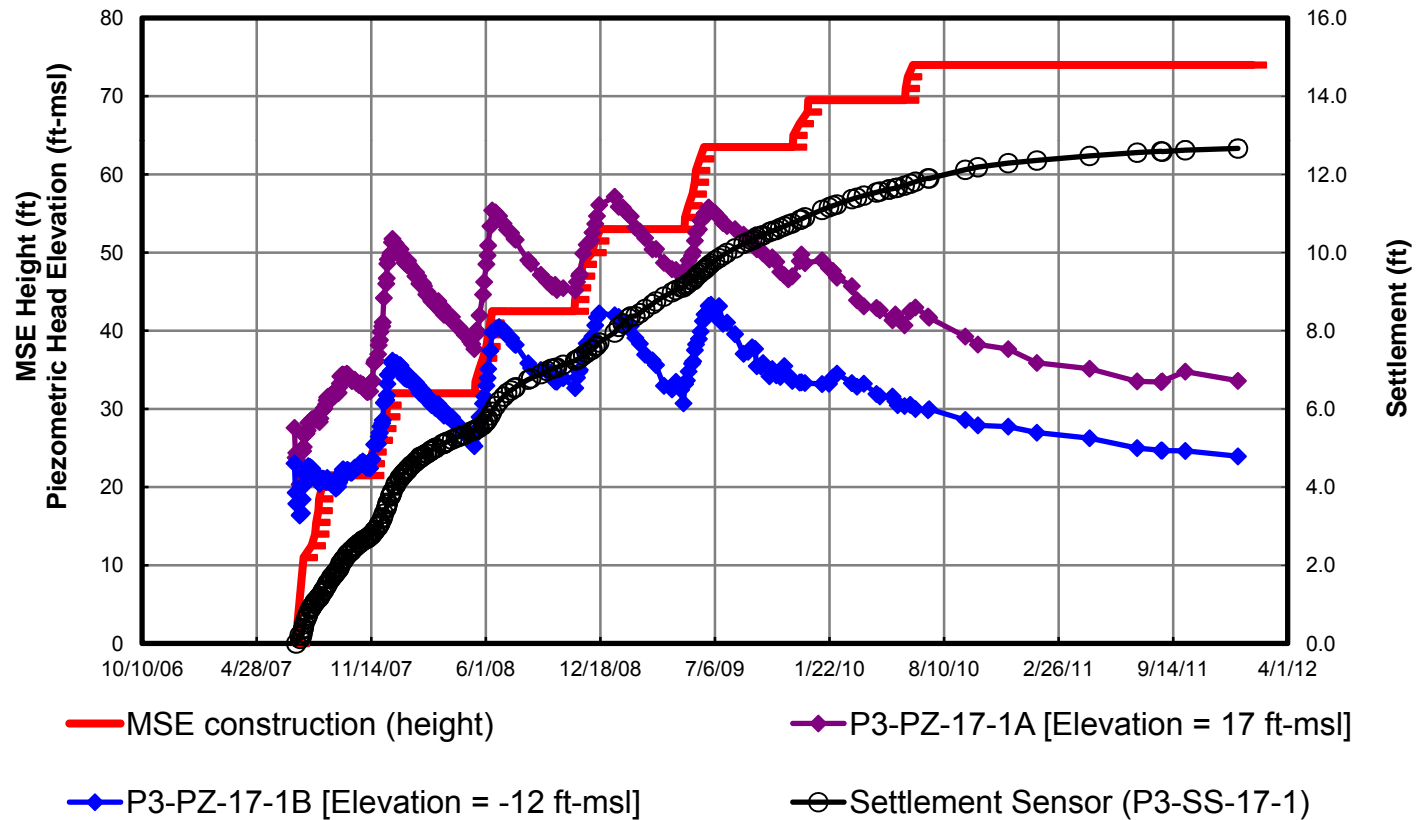
STAGED CONSTRUCTION OF MSE BERM

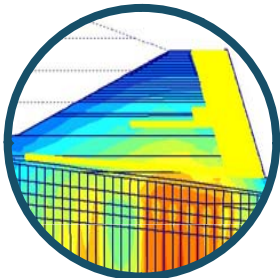
- Build MSE berm in 10-ft high lifts
- Monitor geotechnical instruments



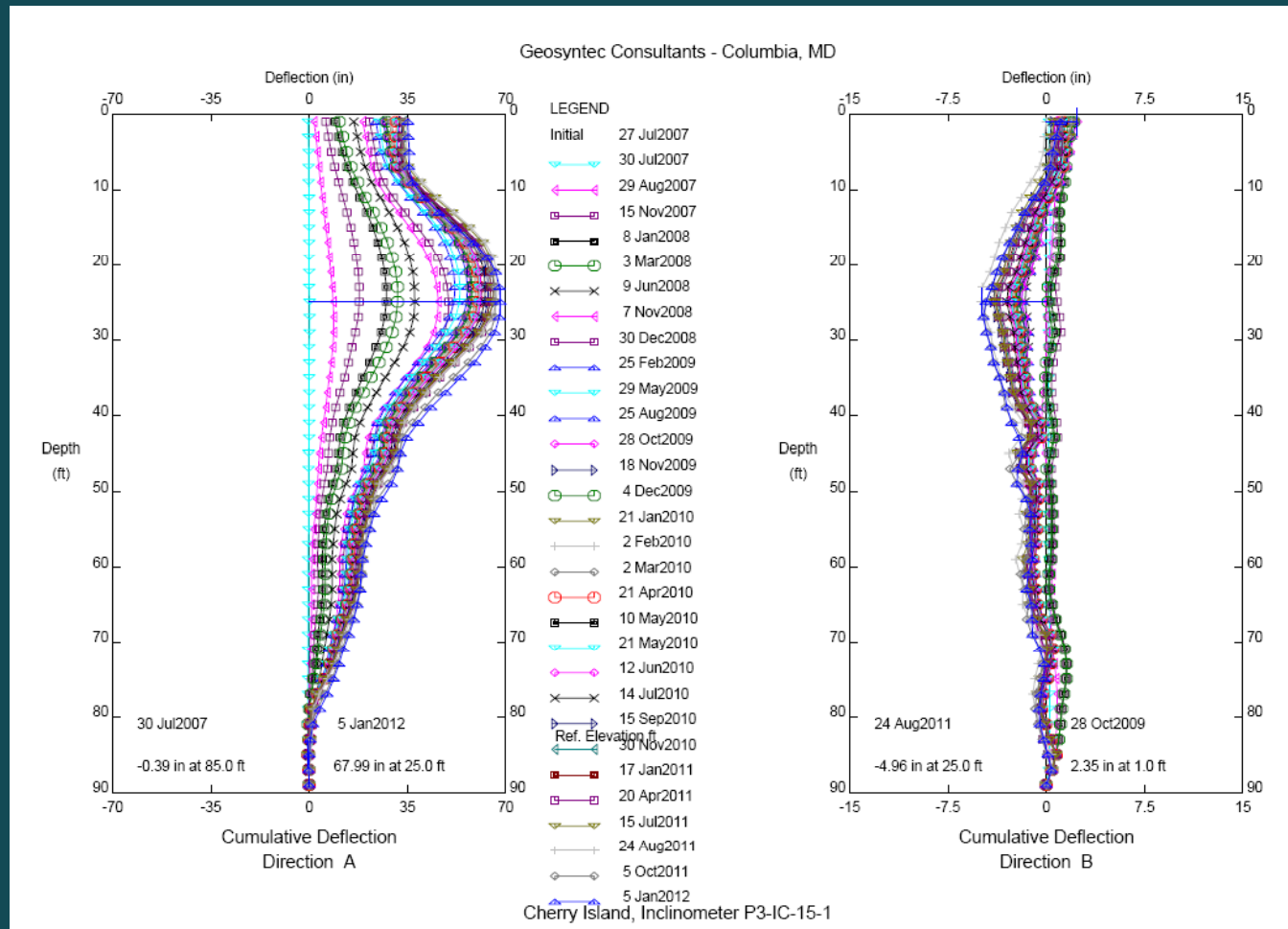


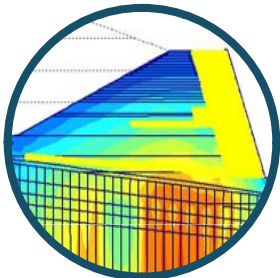
MONITORING DURING CONSTRUCTION





FEM & MONITORING DURING CONSTRUCTION

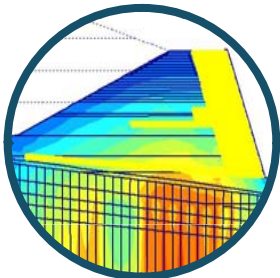




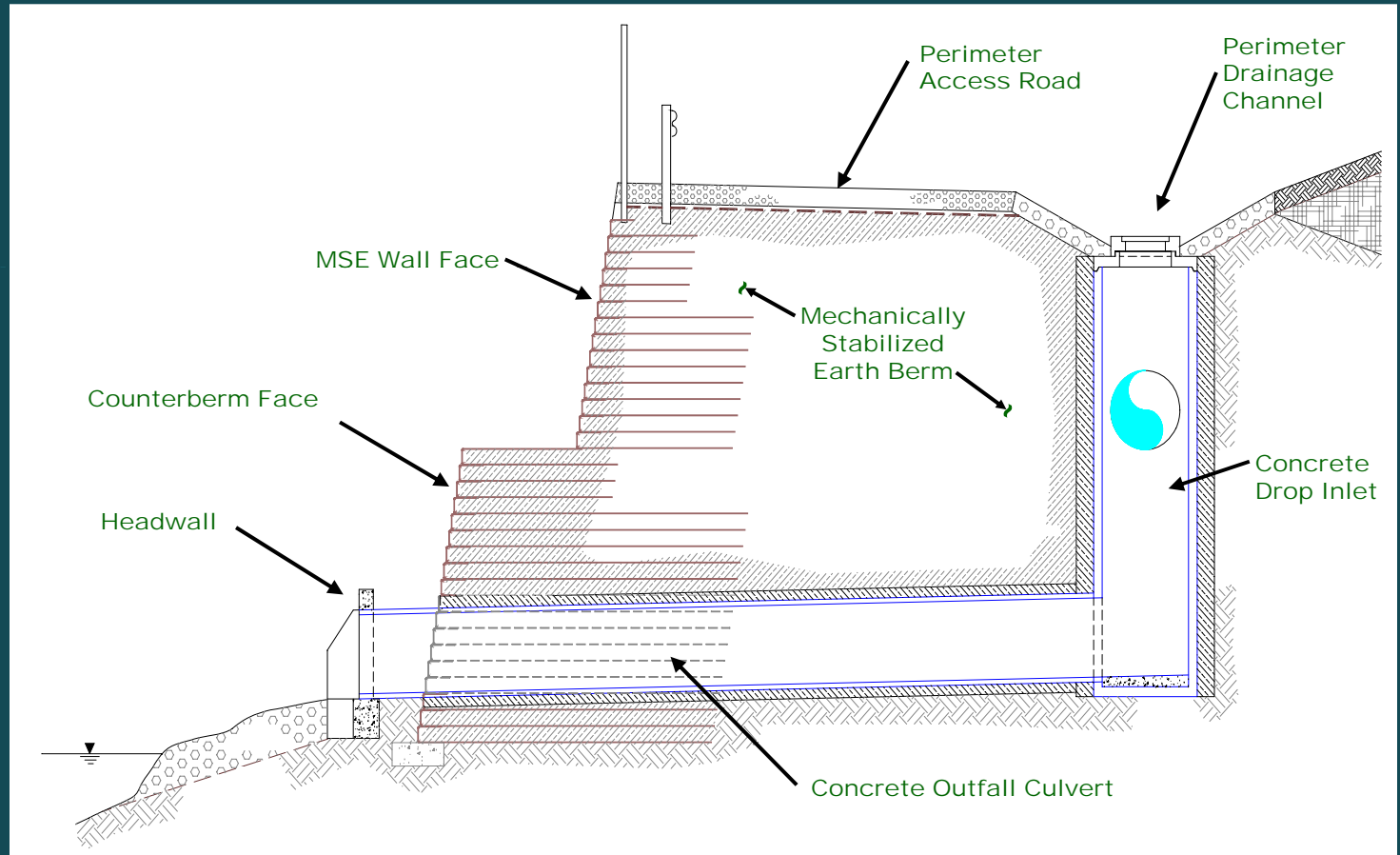
MSE BERM CONSTRUCTION

Other topics of concern:

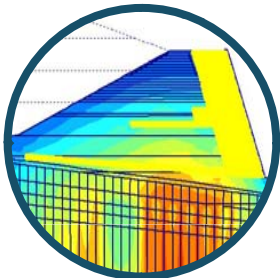
- Coordinating geotechnical review with construction
- Helping the contractor understand the implications of settlement on construction and measurements
- Stormwater control
 - MSE berm fill is very erodible
- Concrete pipe supply

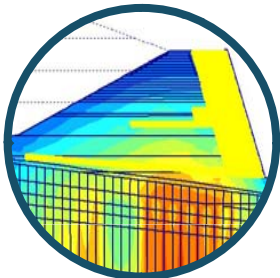


MSE BERM CONSTRUCTION PERMANENT STORMWATER



MSE BERM CONSTRUCTION CONCRETE PIPE INSTALLATION





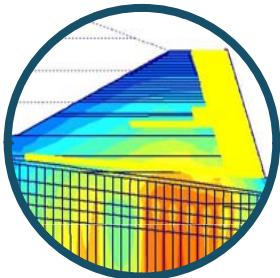
MSE BERM CONSTRUCTION

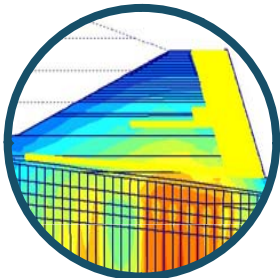
Mirafi 20 XT geogrid



Mirafi Mesh facing

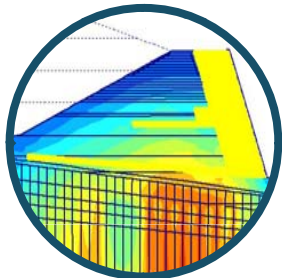
MSE BERM CONSTRUCTION





CONCLUSIONS

- Basics
- Subsurface Information
 - Key to project success
- Understanding of analytical tools strengths/shortcomings
- FEM model and Field Monitoring
 - Predictions allowed faster construction
 - Response guided decisions
- Communication
 - Client, contractor, engineer
- Engineering and Onsite CQA - \$10 million
- Construction - \$96 million

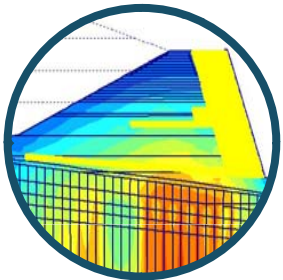


CONCLUSIONS

- \$ 11 million foundation improvement



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QUESTIONS ?

