



Slope Stabilization using Drilled Shafts: Design and Long-Term Monitoring

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&

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Huesker Synthetic GmbH

8/4/2010

Presentation Outlines

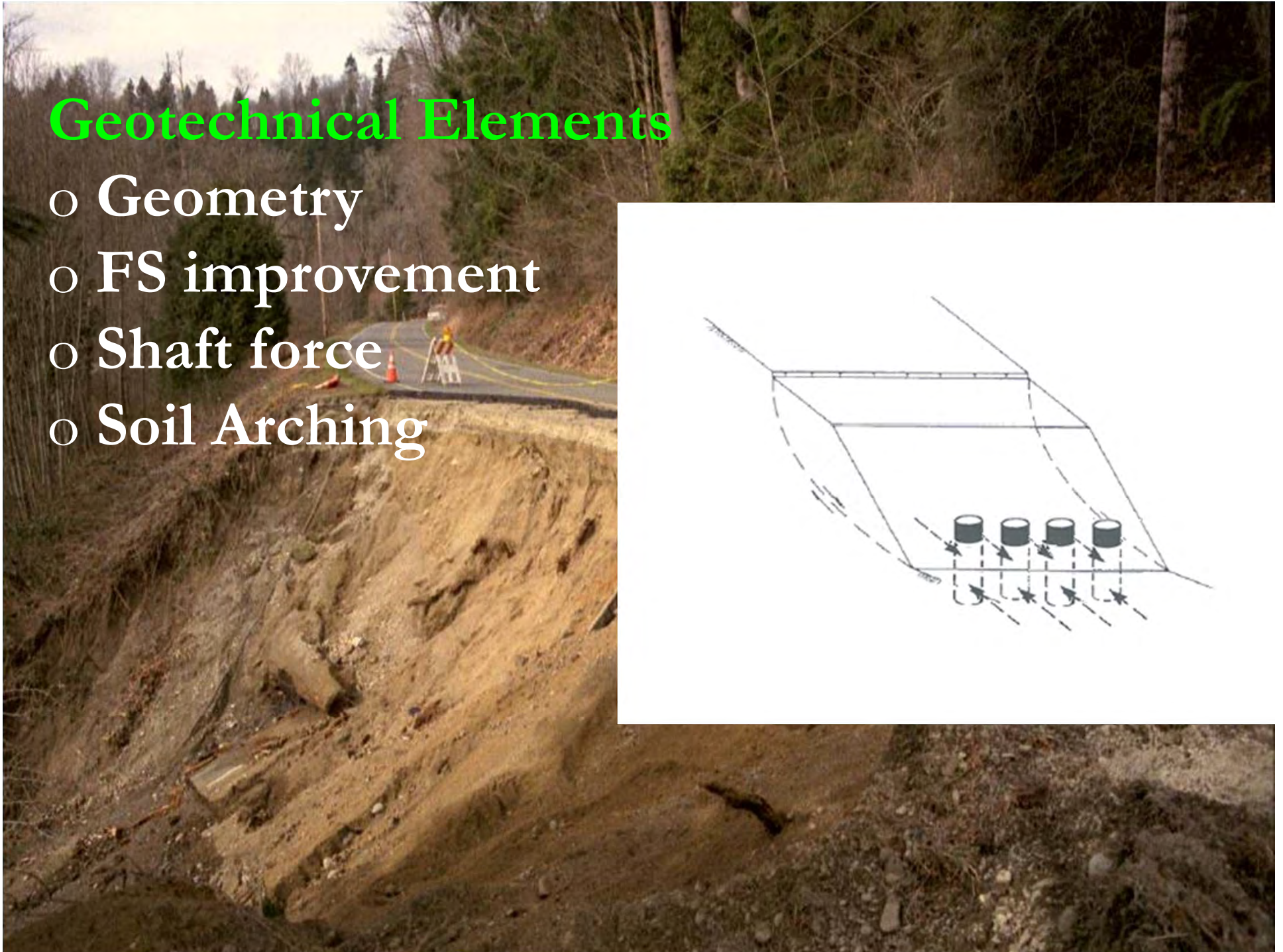
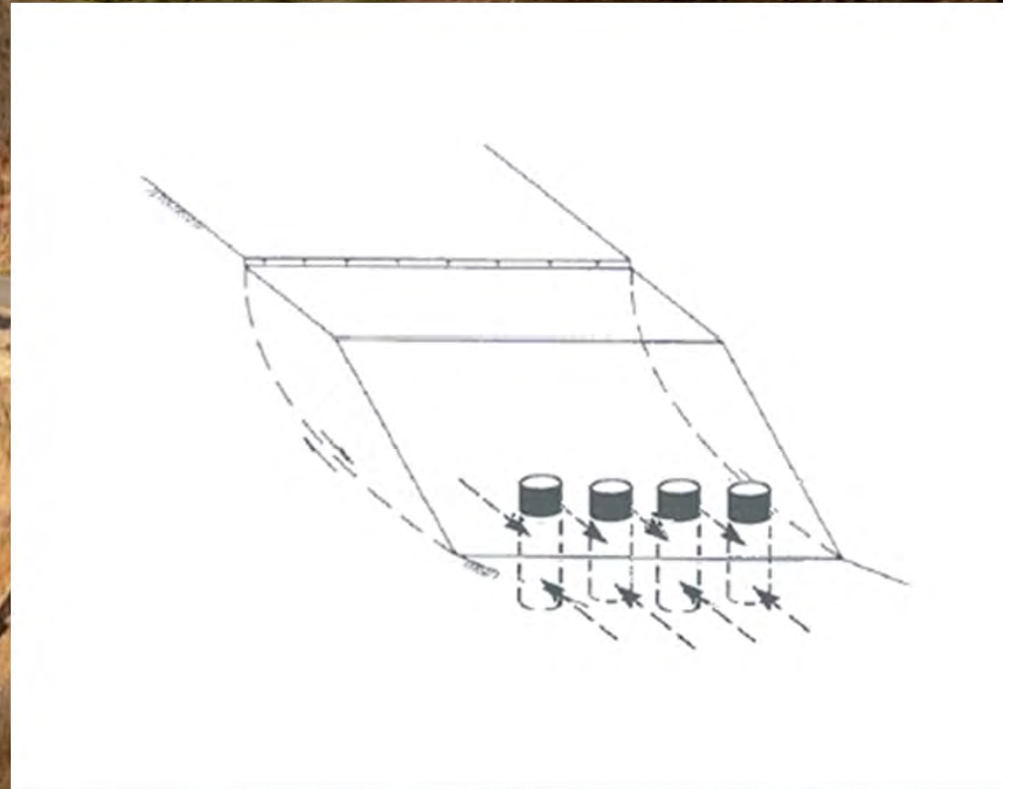
- Introduction
 - Geotechnical Analysis
 - Structural Design
 - Instrumentation & Long-Term Monitoring
 - Summary and Conclusions
- 

Introduction

1. Slope remediation using drilled shafts
 2. Single row of drilled shafts
 - Inexpensive
 - Various techniques and equipments
 - Has been successfully used
 - Simple to design
- 

Geotechnical Elements

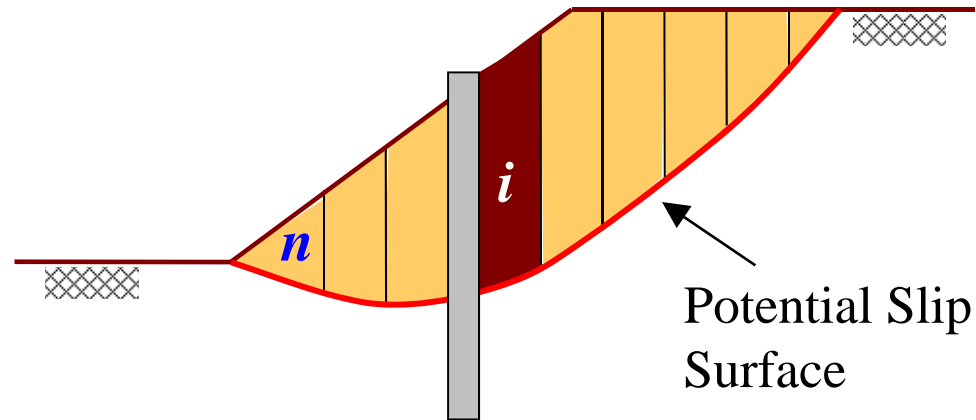
- Geometry
- FS improvement
- Shaft force
- Soil Arching



Analysis Methodology

- Define Geometry
- Define Stratigraphy and Material Properties
- Initial Slope Stability Analysis (no stabilization)
 - Determine the need and location of stabilization Elements
 - Assume Shafts diameter, length, and spacing
 - Verify/modify assumed shaft parameters
- Verify Shaft Structural adequacy (Lateral Analysis)

Stability Analysis: Limiting Equilibrium (Method of Slices)

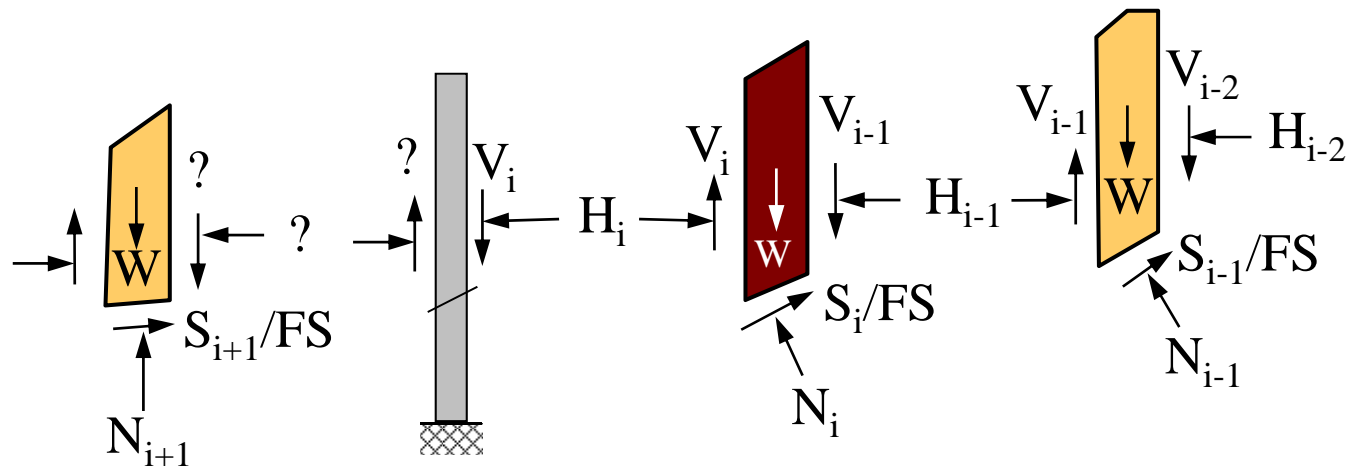


Slice $i + 1$

Pile

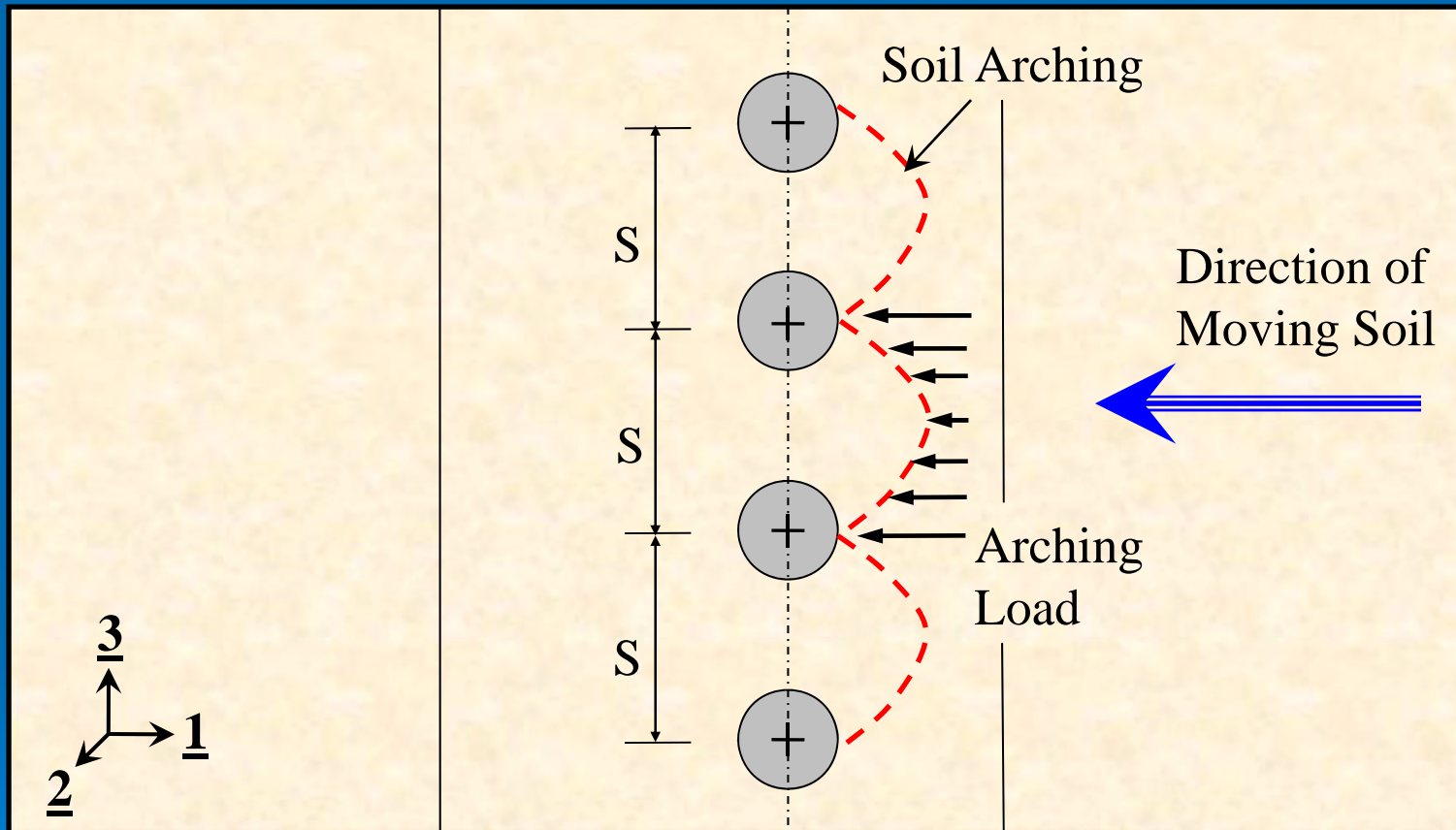
Slice i

Slice $i - 1$



Arching Mechanism

Liang and Zeng (2002)



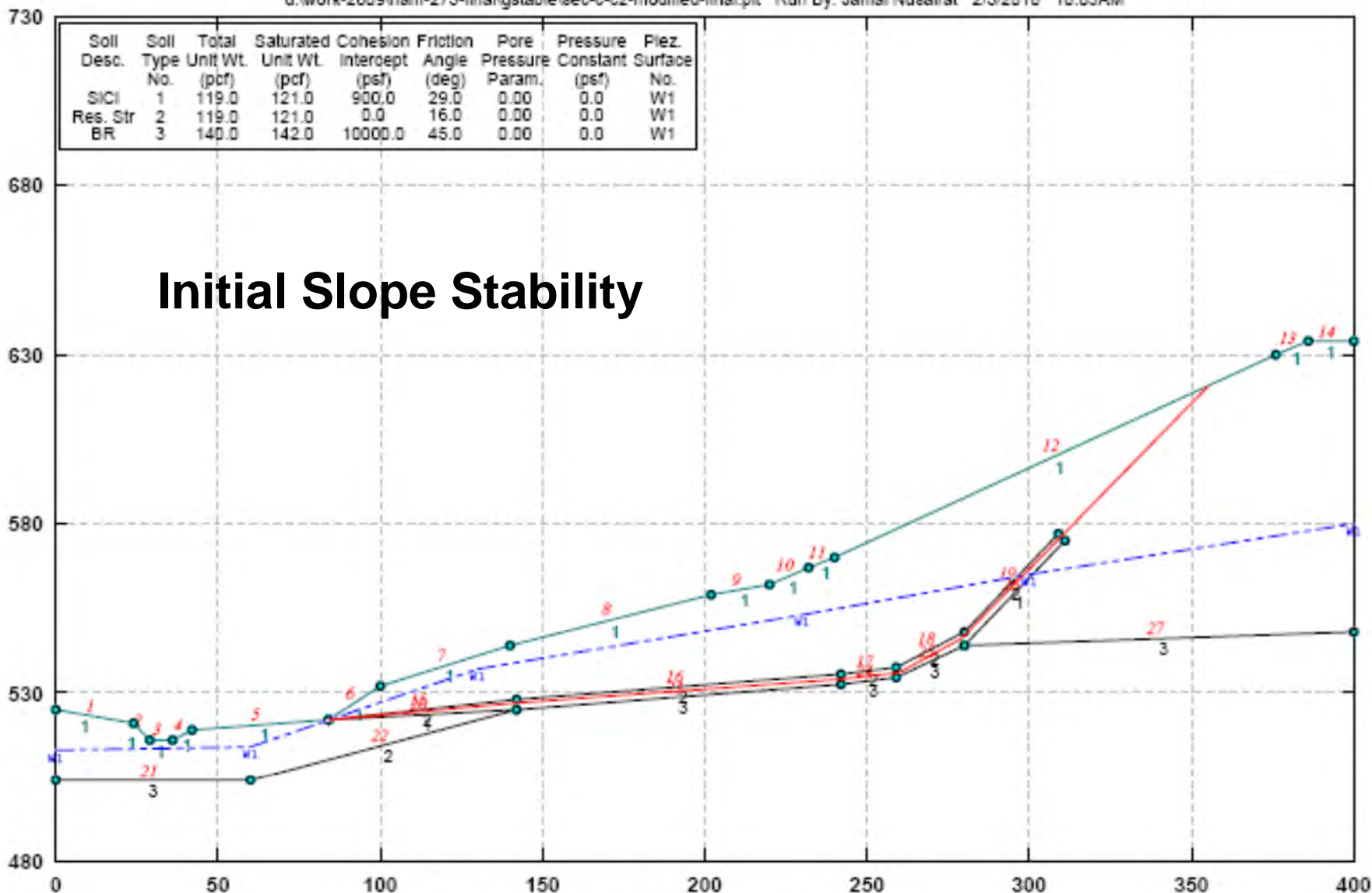
ODOT Research Report: Drilled Shaft Foundations for Noise Barrier Walls and Slope Stabilization (2002)

UA Slope Program
to
Design Landslides using Drilled Shafts



Sta. 373+45 Section C: Kokosing Survey: Slip plane from Incl. (2H:1V grading)

d:\work-2009\ham-275-final\gstabl7\sec-c-c2-modified-final.plt Run By: Jamal Nusairat 2/5/2010 10:05AM



Initial Slope Stability

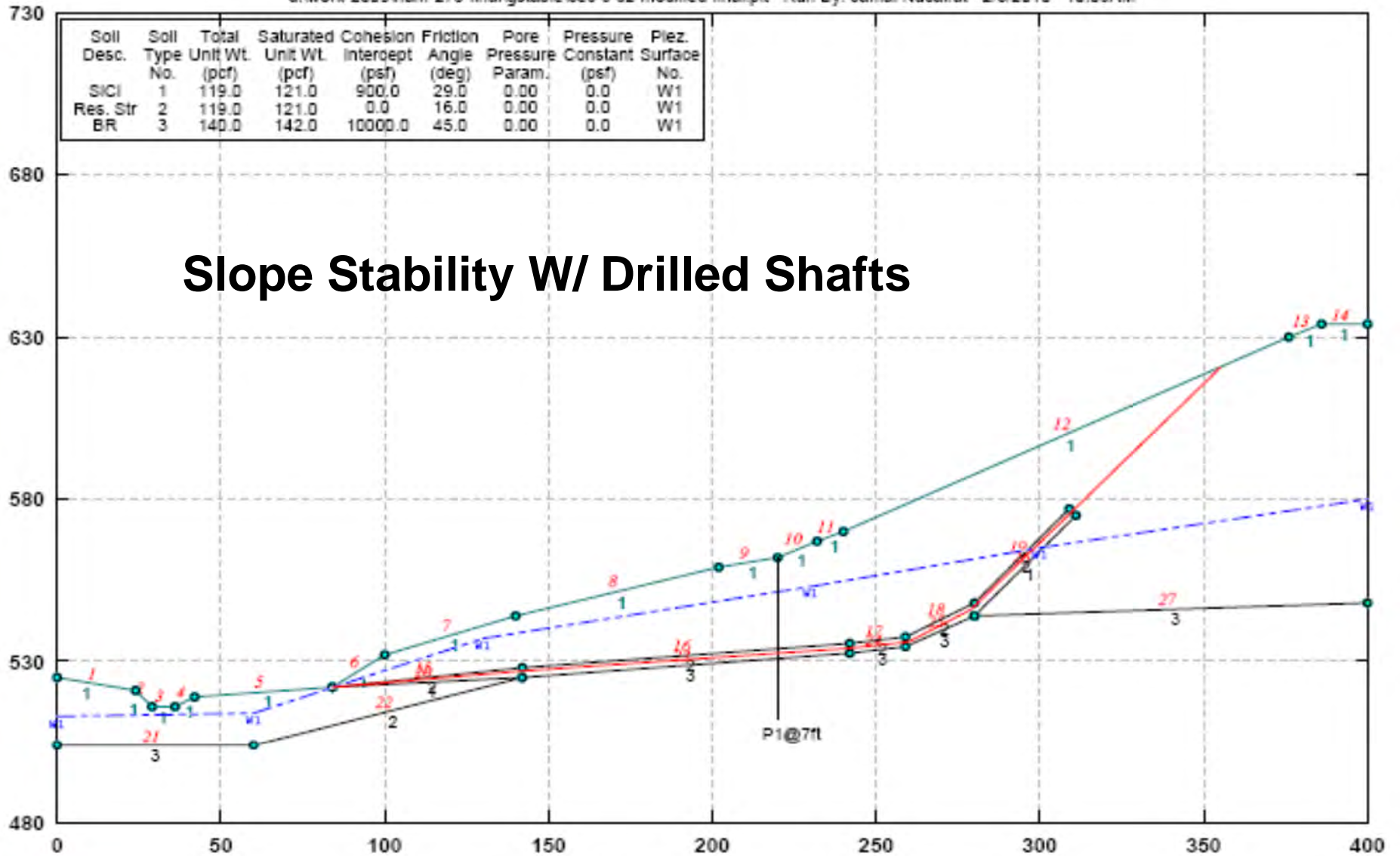
GSTABL7 v.2 FSmin=1.027

Factor Of Safety Is Calculated By The Simplified Janbu Method



Sta. 373+45 Section C: Kokosing Survey: Slip plane from Incl. (2H:1V grading)

d:\work-2009\ham-275-final\gstabl7-sec-c-2-modified-final.plt Run By: Jamal Nusairat 2/5/2010 10:06AM



Slope Stability W/ Drilled Shafts

GSTABL7 v.2 F_{Smin}=1.301

Factor Of Safety Is Calculated By The Simplified Janbu Method



Unit

- English
- Metric

Cross sections X and Y

Vertical Section numbers

18

Soil layer numbers

4

Slip surface

Number of points

5

Pore pressure options

- No pore pressure
- Constant pore pressure ratio
- Specified phreatic surface

Numbers of points

5

Analysis methods

- Effective stress method
- Total stress method

Pile information

Pile location X

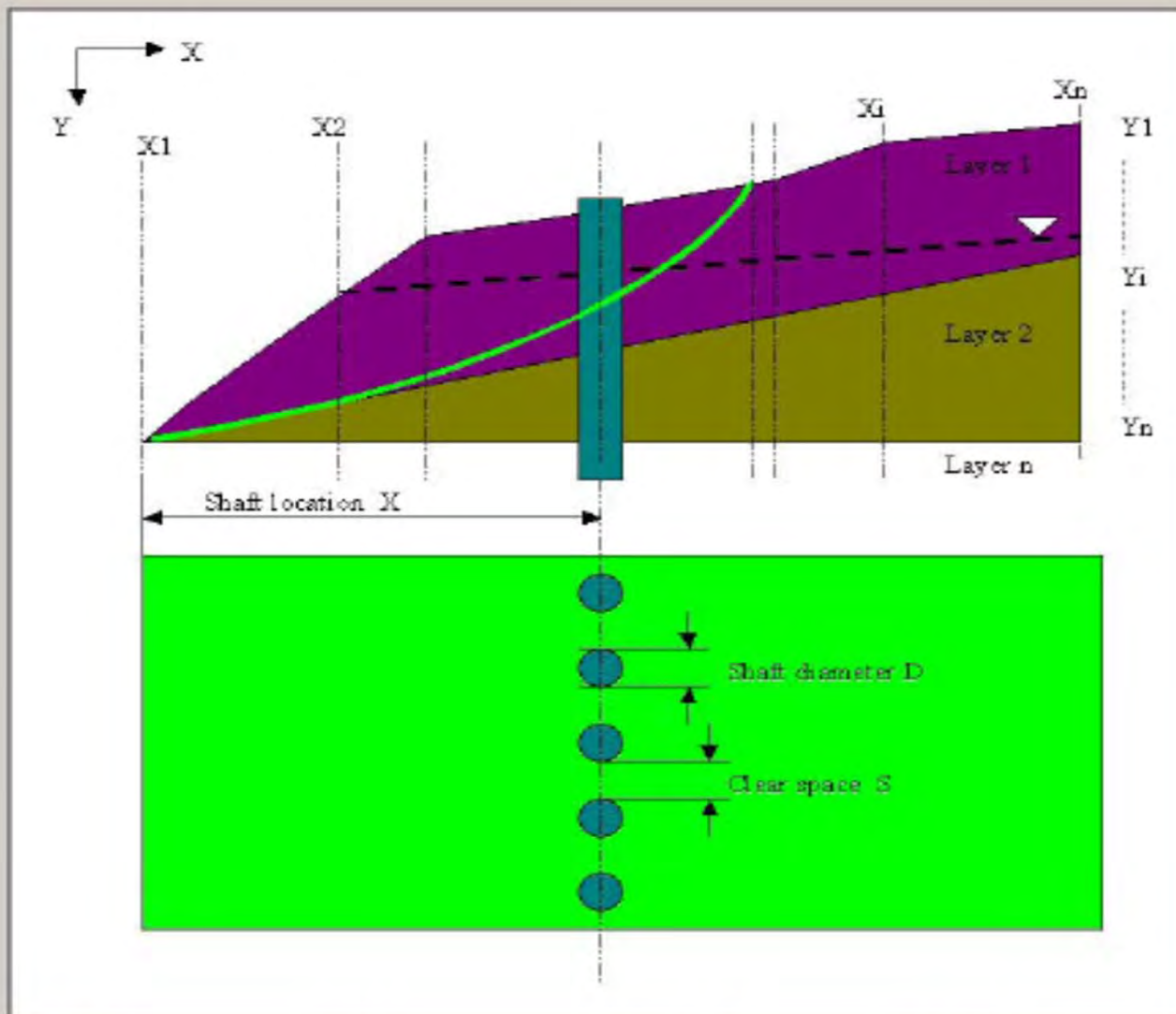
180

Pile diameter D

4

Clear space S

2



Length: ft

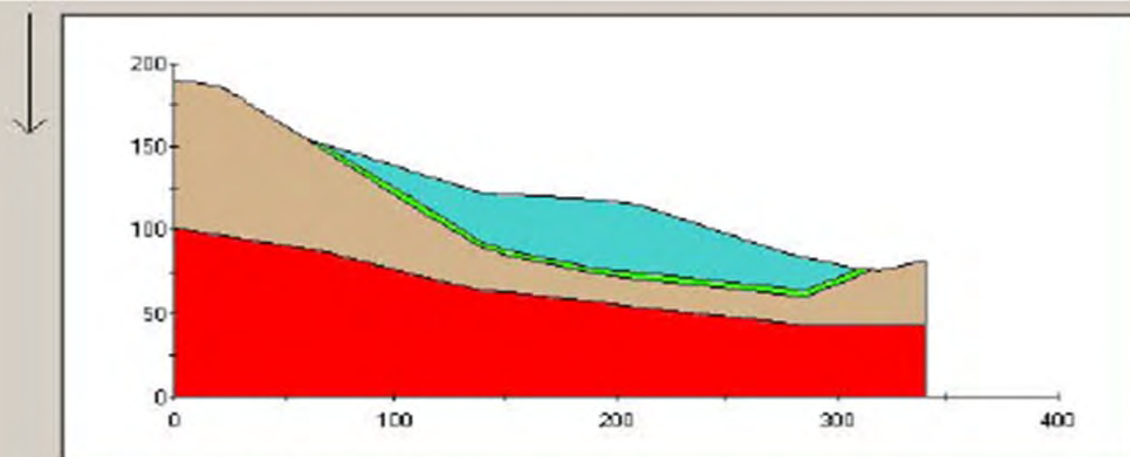
Force: lb

Pressure: psf

Unit weight: pcf

Cancel

OK



Calculated Result

Factor of Safety

Force per shaft

Acting point X

Acting point Y

Drill shaft effect

- Not considered
- Auto calculated
- Manual input

Reduction factor %

Slope profile specification

Vertical sections. (Y1 = top boundary position of each layer)

	YX	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5	X6	X7	X8	X9	X10	X11	X12	X13	X14
X	0	13.2	23	51.2	65.9	96.1	109	139.8	151.5	192.1	210	274.1	295.2	309.8	
Y1	10	11.7	14.7	45.7	47.6	60	64.9	78	78.9	81.8	84.8	112.9	116.1	123.3	
Y2	10	11.7	14.7	45.7	47.6	71.8	81	107	112	122.9	125.6	134.8	136.4	123.3	
Y3	10	11.7	14.7	45.7	51.1	75.5	85.1	110.8	115	126.2	128.9	138.4	140.1	127.1	
Y4	98.8	101.5	103.4	111.1	112	122	126	136	137	143.2	145.9	155.4	157.1	157.1	
Y5	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200	

Soil property

Cohesion: Friction angle: U:U:W

LSP	C	F	U
layer1	900	29	120
layer2	0	16	120
layer3	900	29	120
layer4	10000	45	140

Slip surface specification

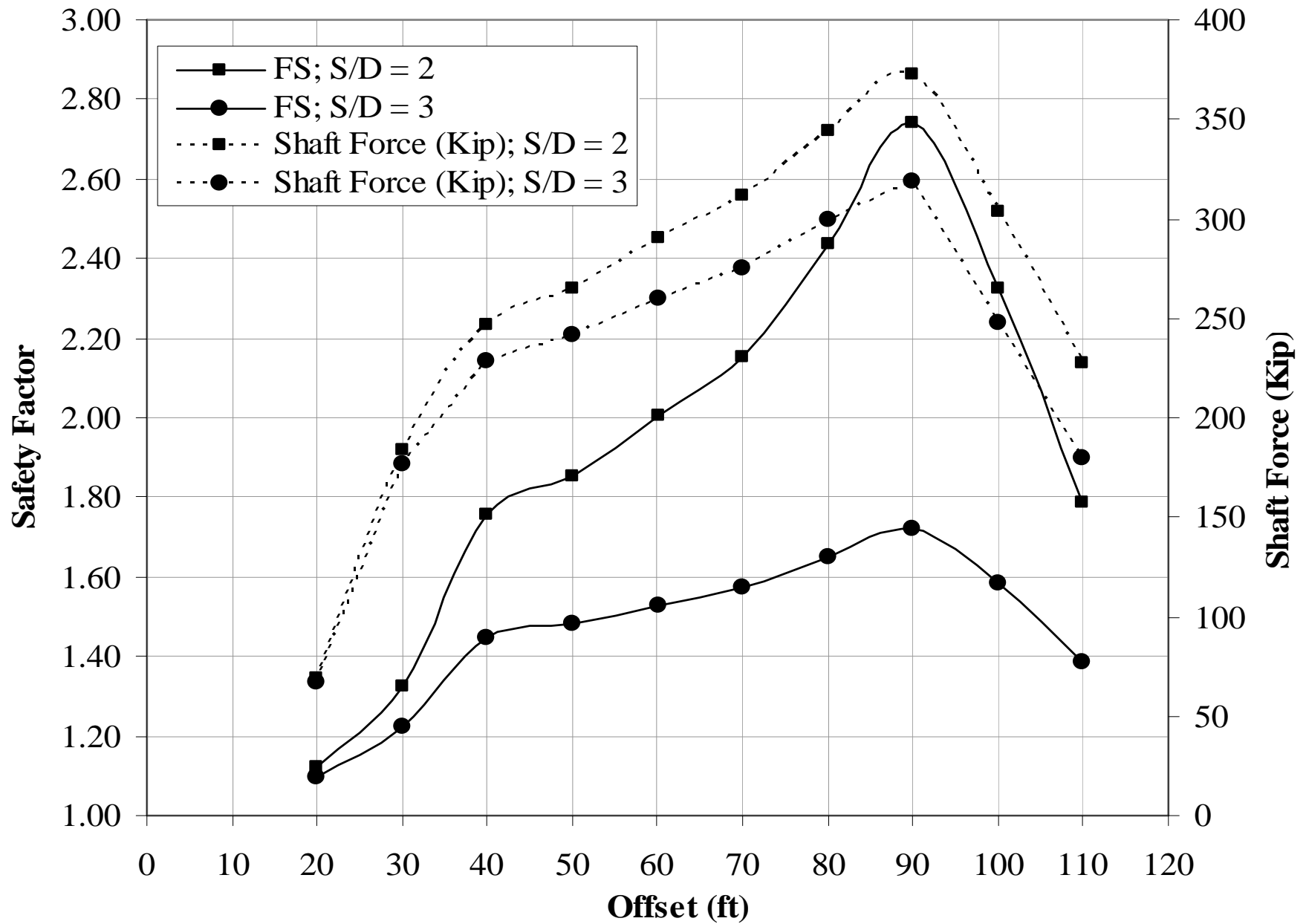
Number of points

YX	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
X	61	152.2	167.9	265.2	312
Y	45.7	117.2	120.9	137.9	124

Phreatic surface specification

Number of points

YX	X1	X2	X3	X4	X5
X	0	110.1	210	280.1	340
Y	80.5	81	95.9	126	127.7



Lateral Analysis Results

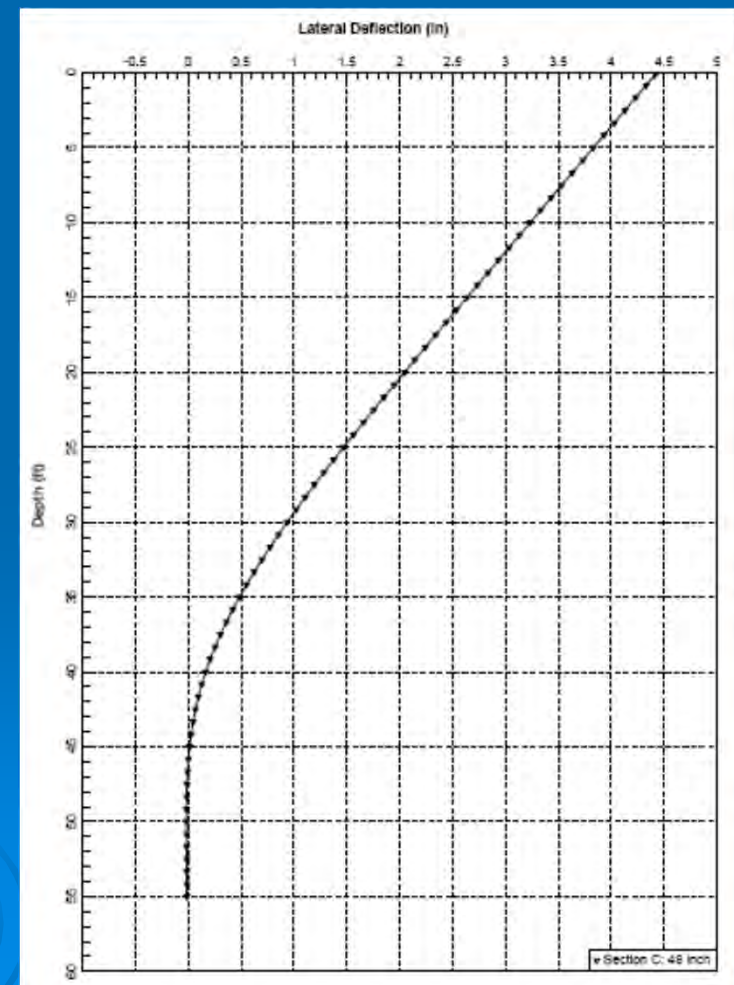
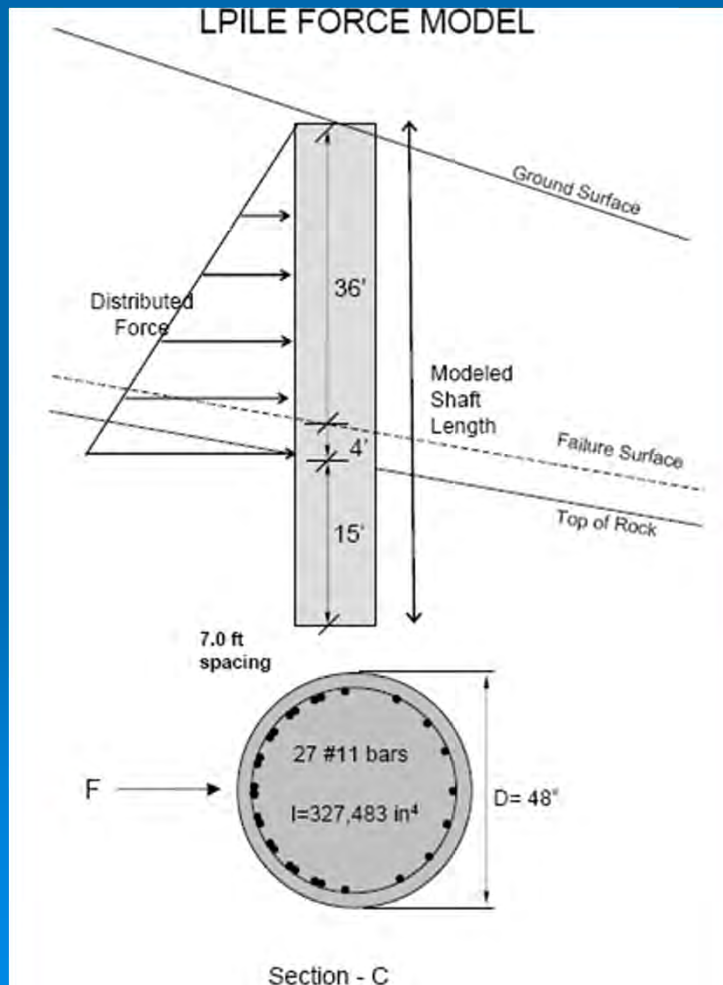
- Assumed Shaft diameter, Reinforcement, and concrete strength.
- Defined loads from Slope Stability Analysis (UA Slope, FEM...)
- Run Lateral Analysis (L-Pile, COM624, FB-Multi Pier, FEM...)

Results

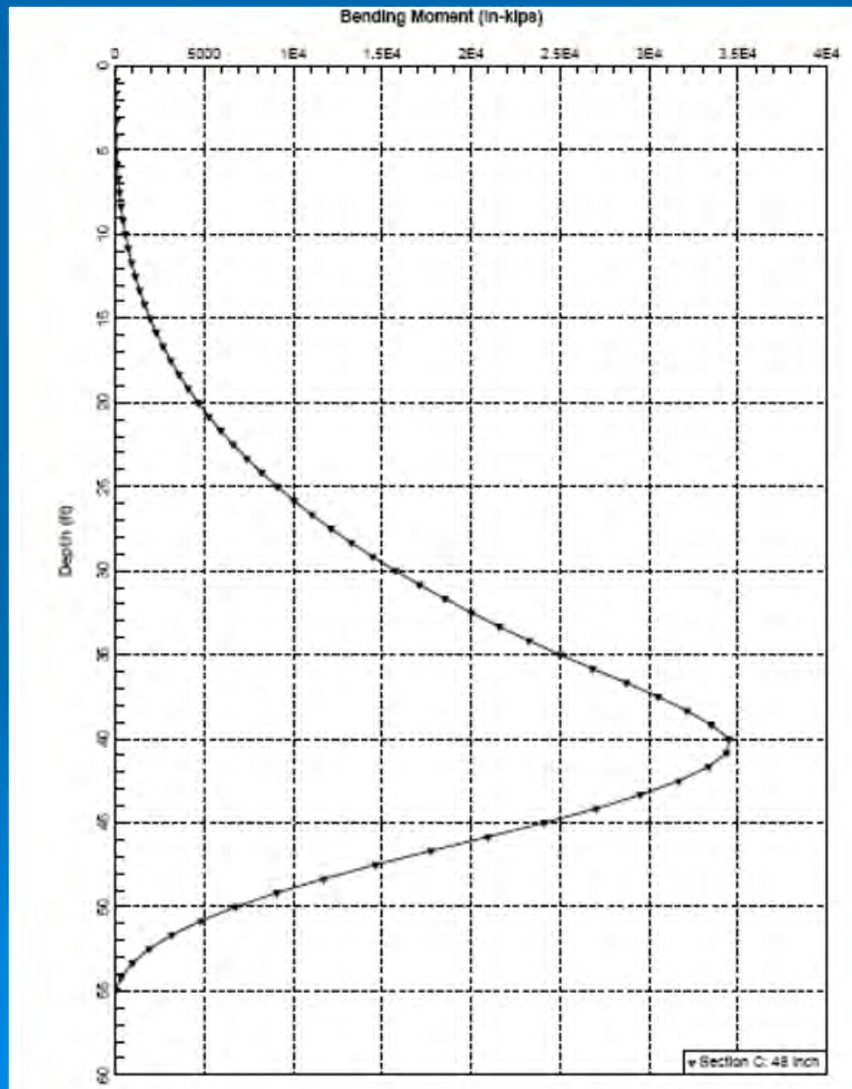
- Deflection
- Moment
- Shear → verify/modify section

Perform Lateral Analysis

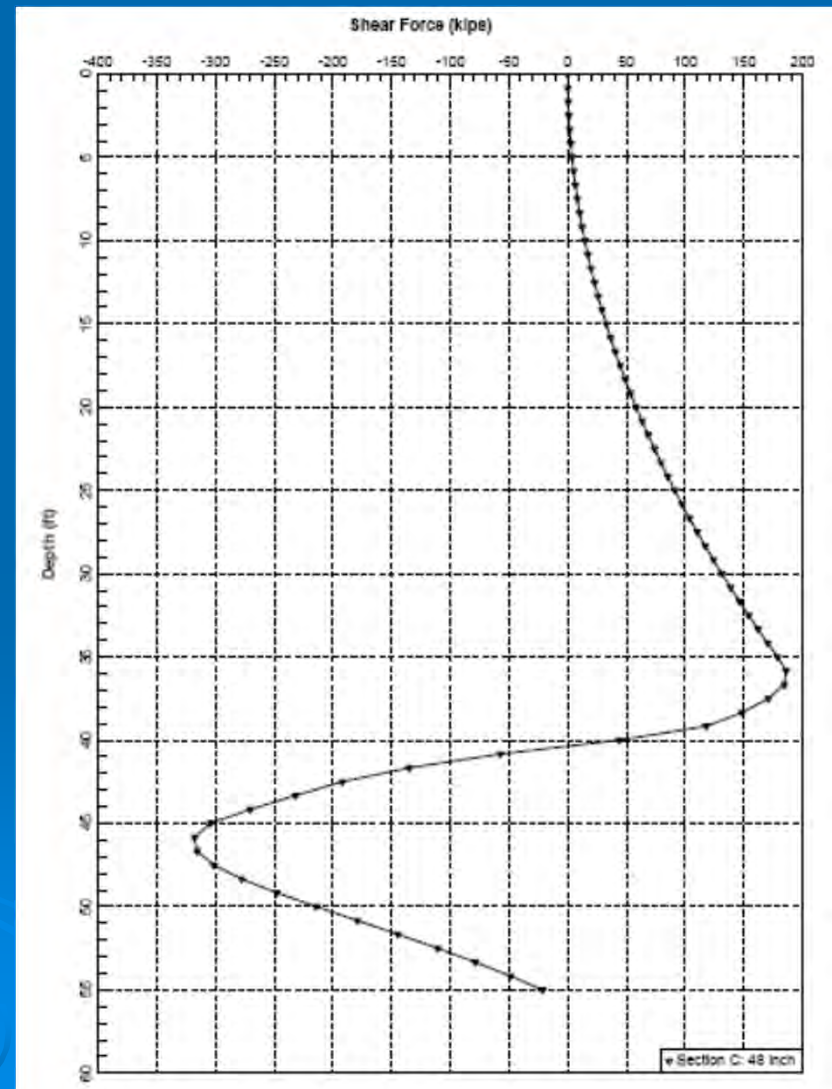
Verify assumed diameter, spacing, and length of shaft



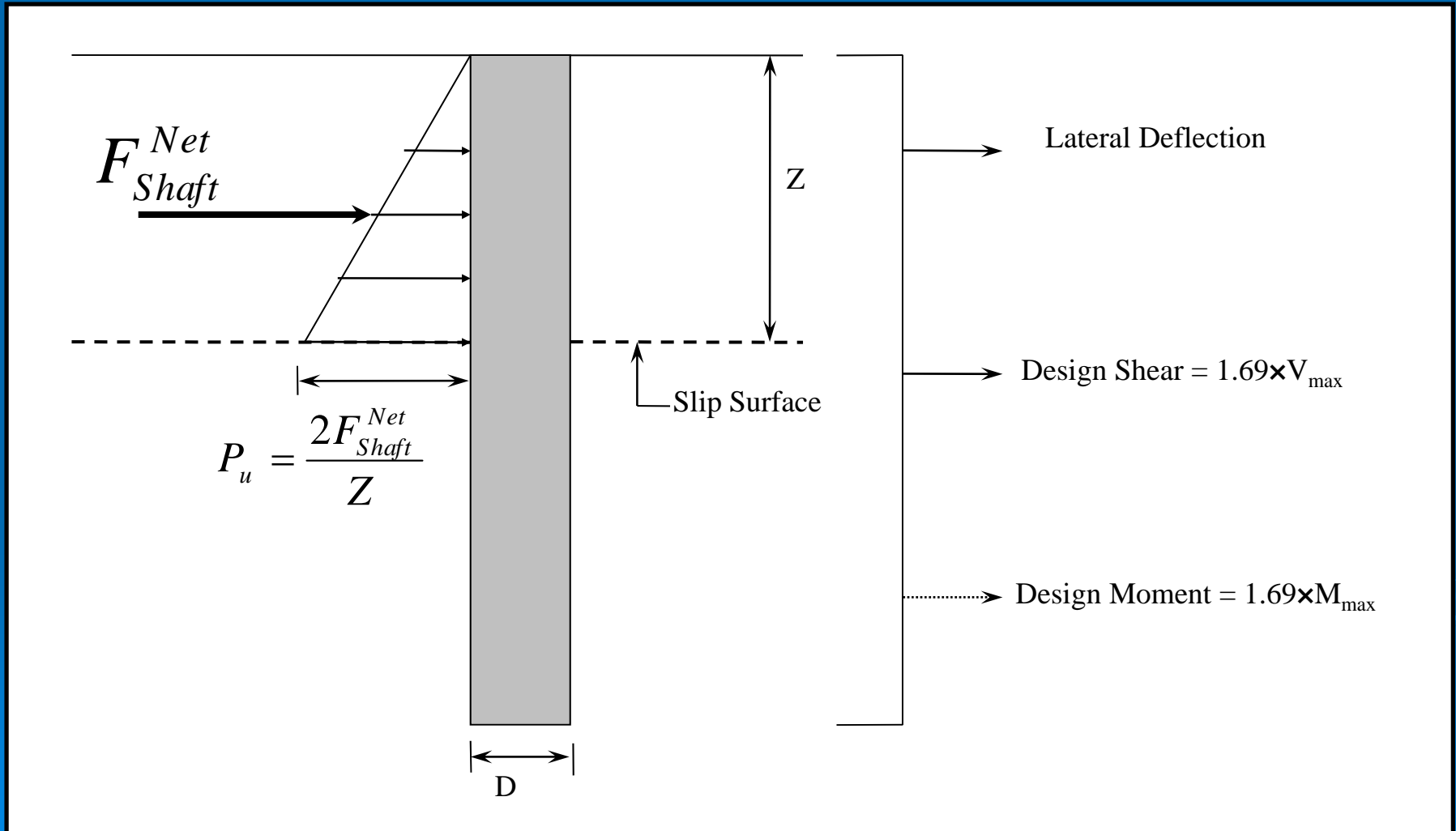
Moment

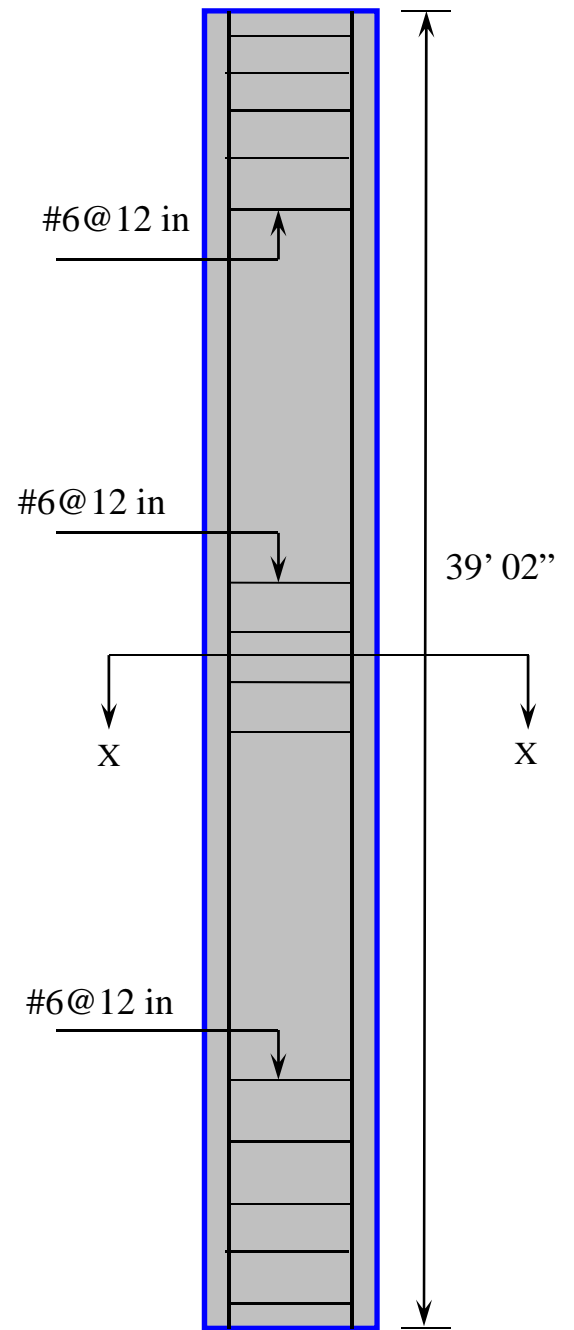
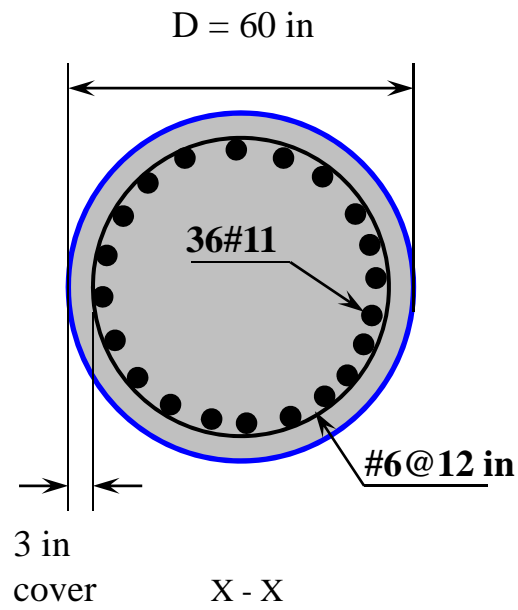
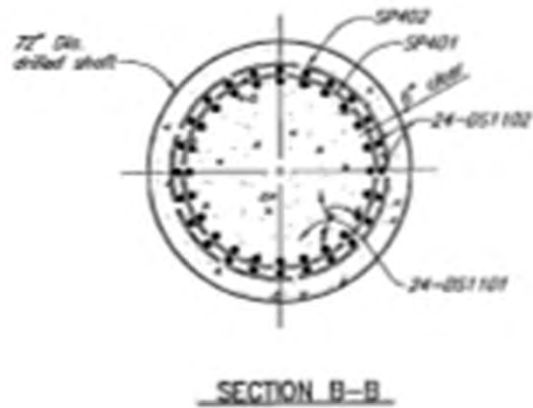
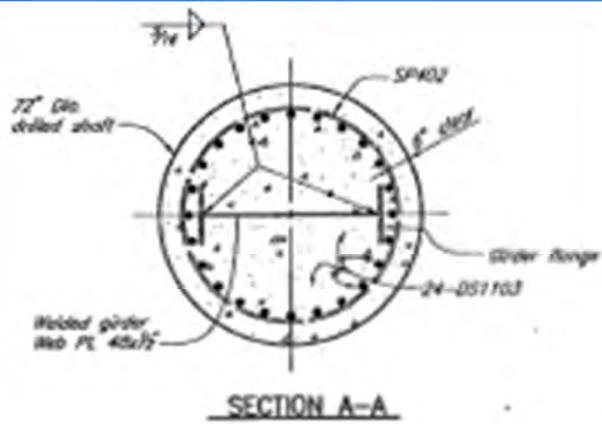
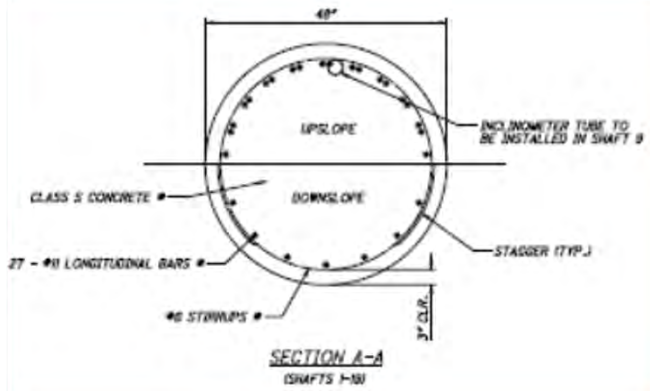


Shear



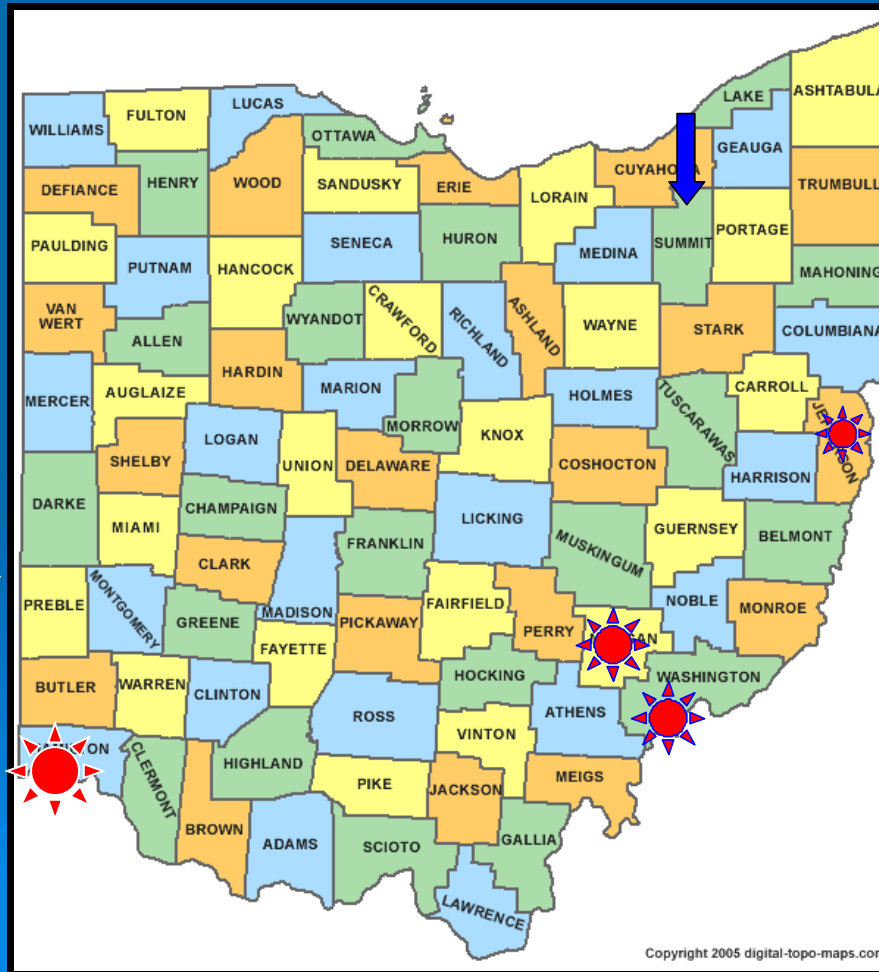
Structural Design of Drilled Shaft





Field Instrumentation and Monitoring

- JEF-152-1.3
- WAS-7-47.9
- MRG-376-1.1
- HAM-275-7.02



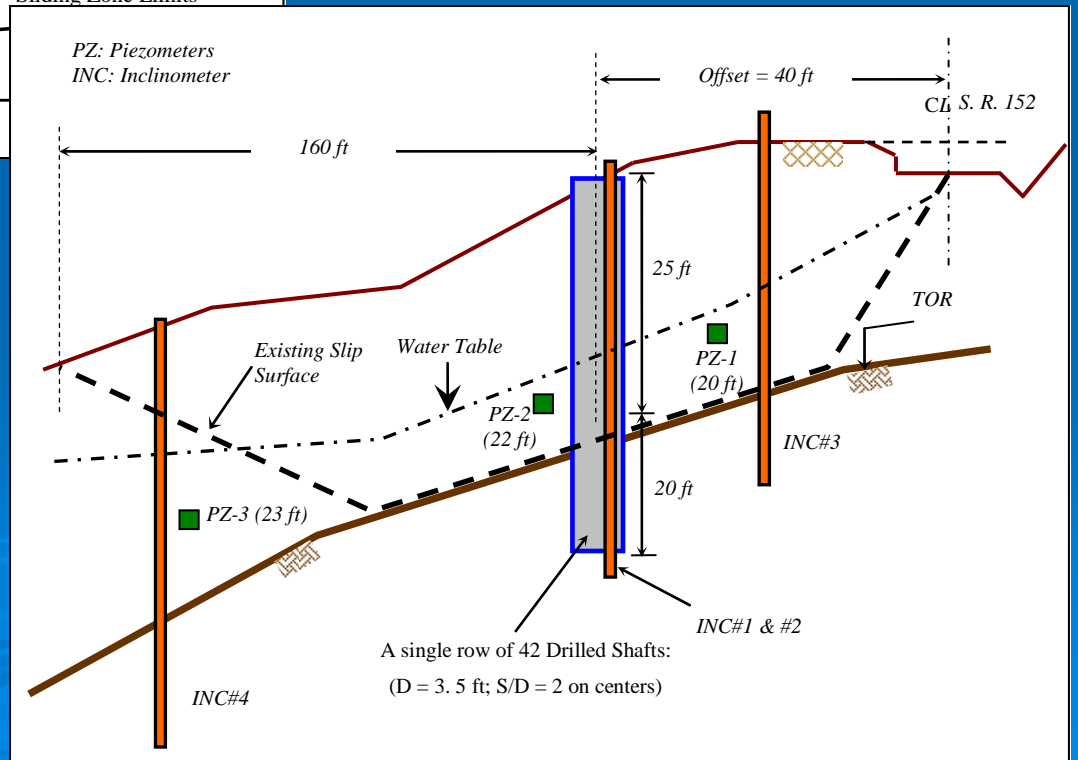
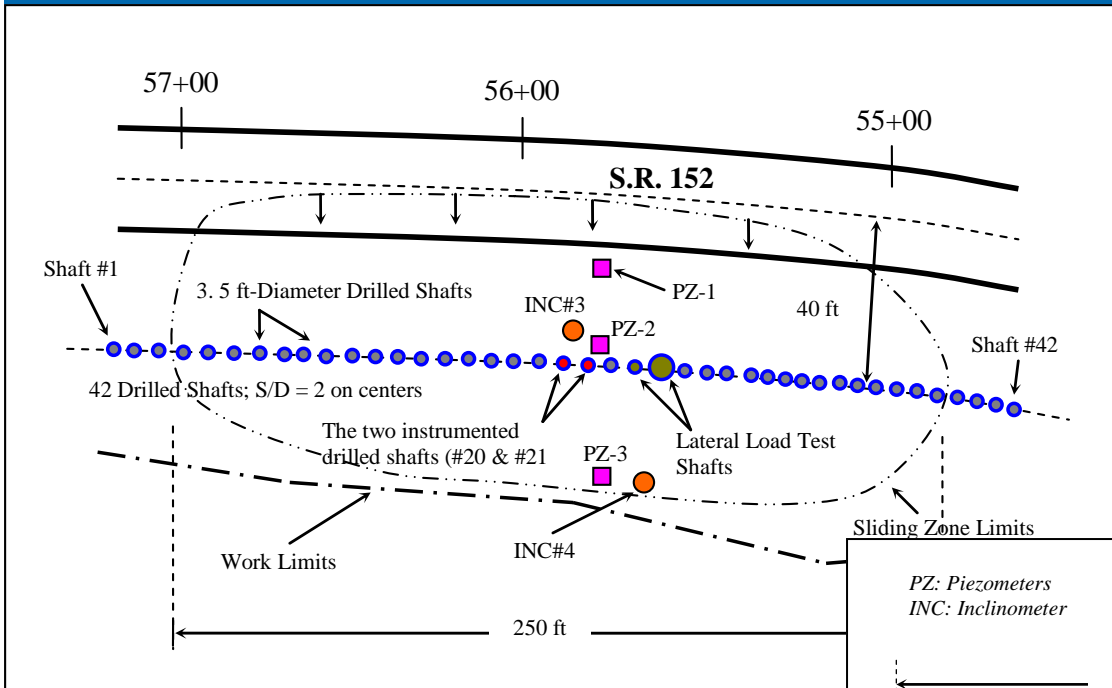
Projects Design Summary

Site	D (ft)	S/D (ft/ft)	Lp (ft)	Lr (ft)	Fshaft (kips)	# of Shafts	Offset (ft)
JEF-152-1.30	3.5	2	45	20	100	42	40
WAS-7-47.90	4	2, 3	40	10	200	128	90
MRG-376-1.1	4	2	40	18	165	23	20
HAM-275-7.02	4	2	55	15	165	54	180

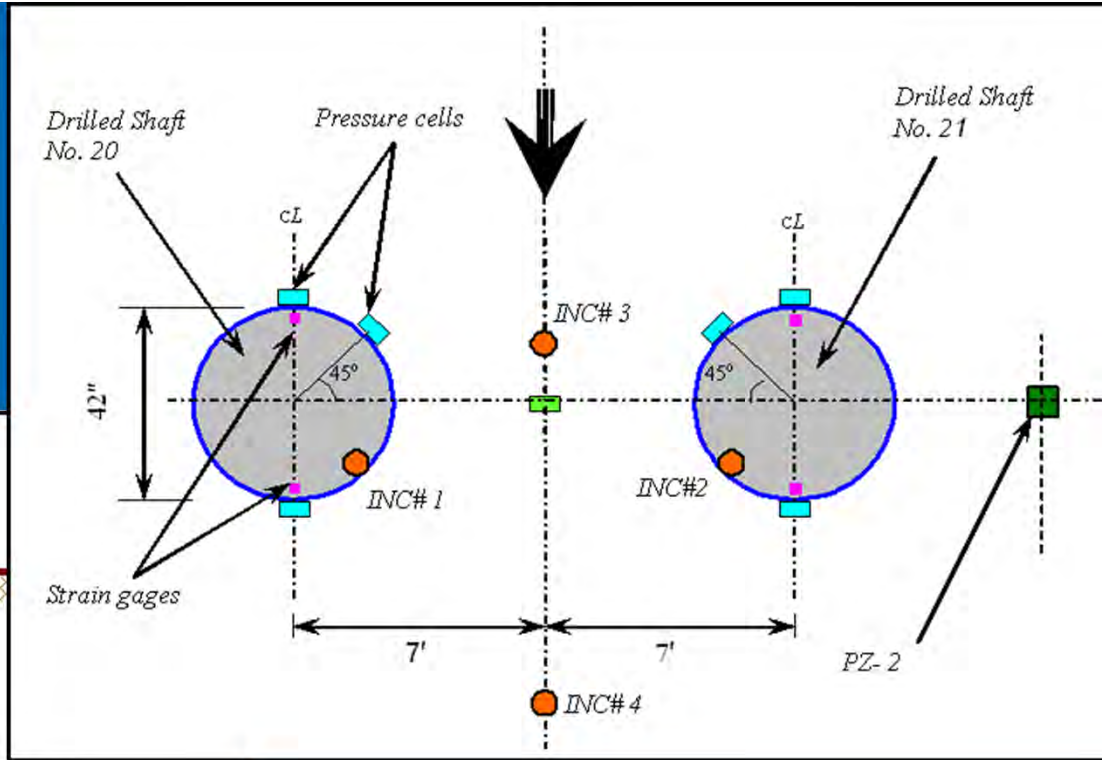
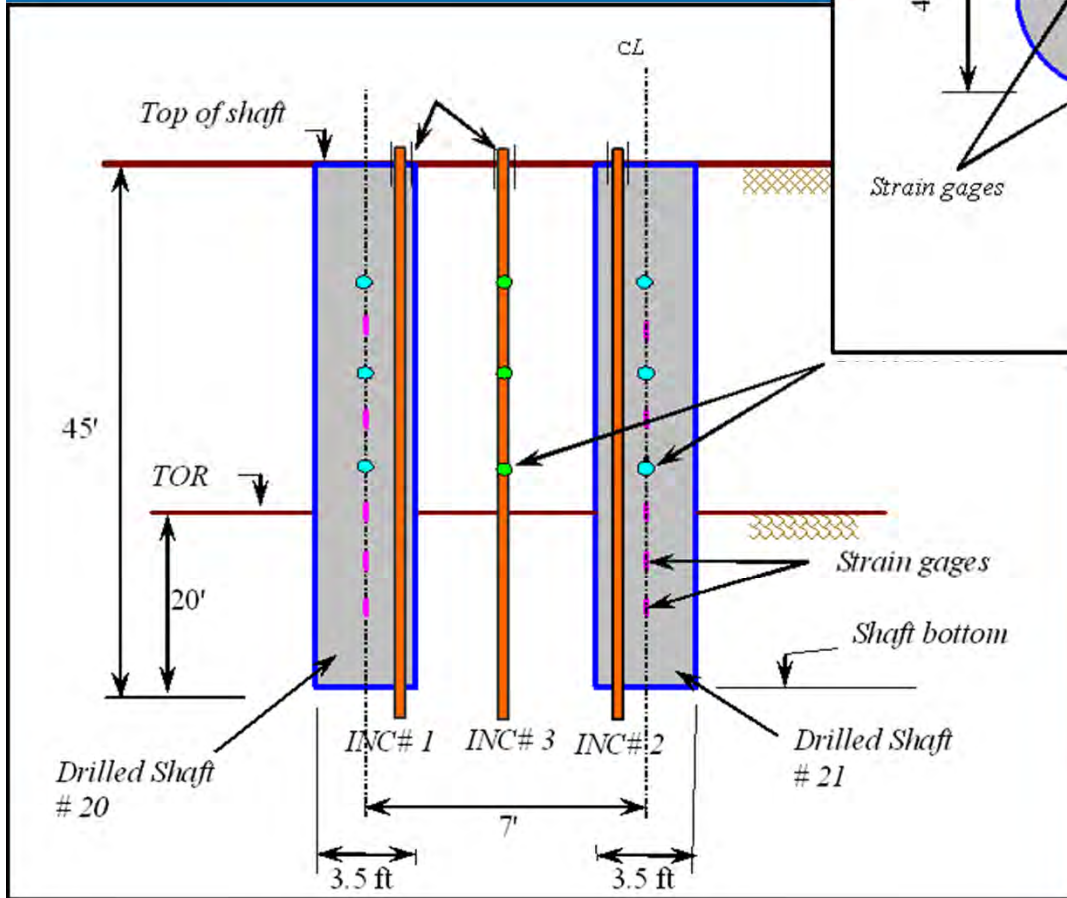


JEFF – 152-1.3

Instrumentation Plans/Slope Section



Instrumentation/Shafts



JEF-152-1.30

Shaft Properties

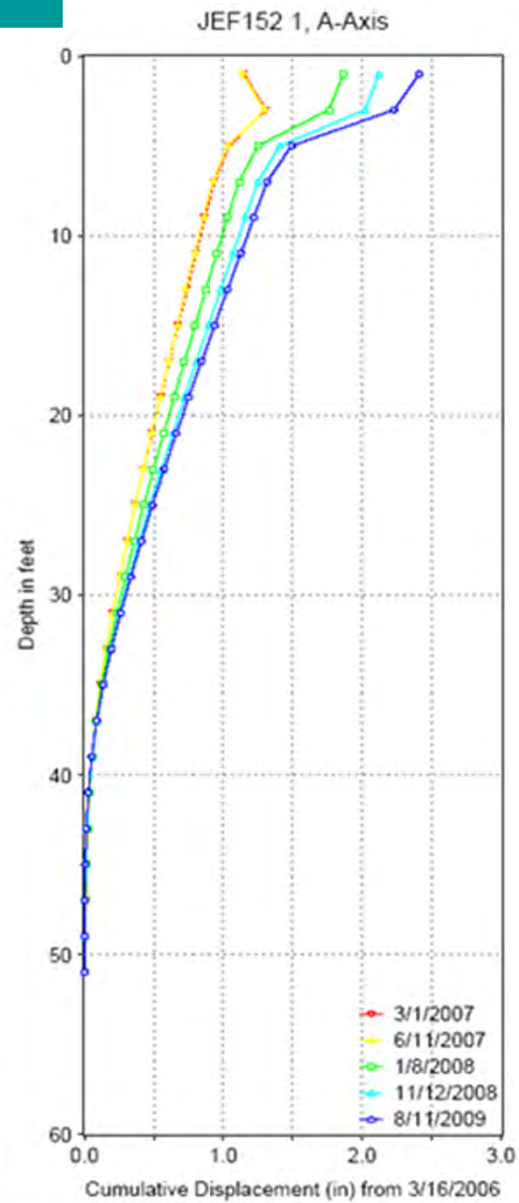
D (ft)	Reinforc.	Moment capacity (k-f)	Load kips	Max Deflection (in)
3.5	26 #11	2,824	102	3.2

Max. Deflection: LPILE Analysis

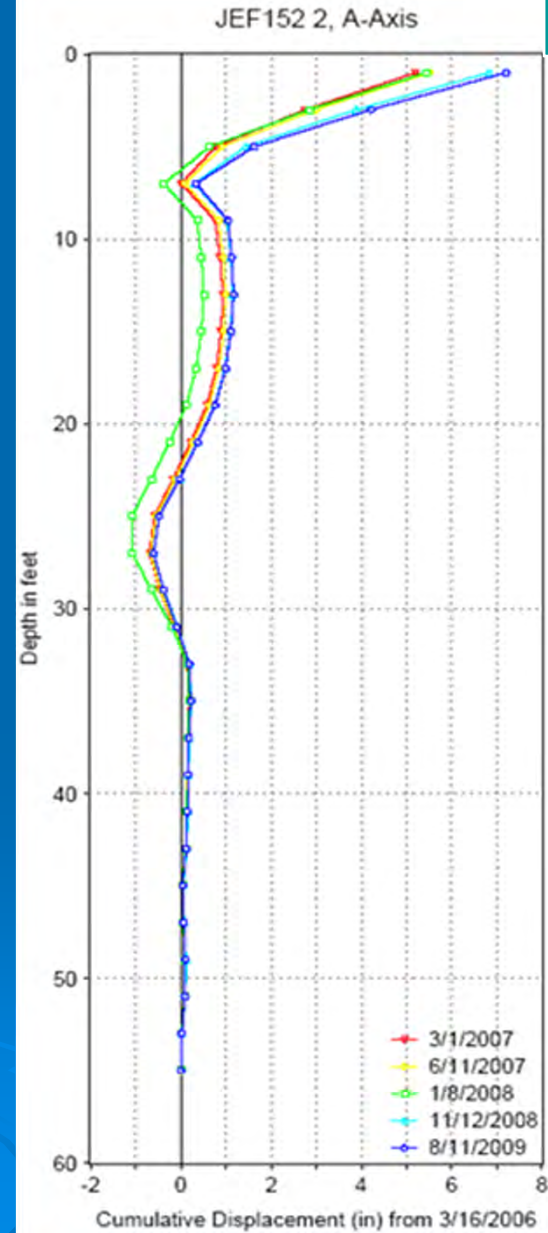
Load : UA Slope Analysis

Drilled Shafts Deflection

SH#20

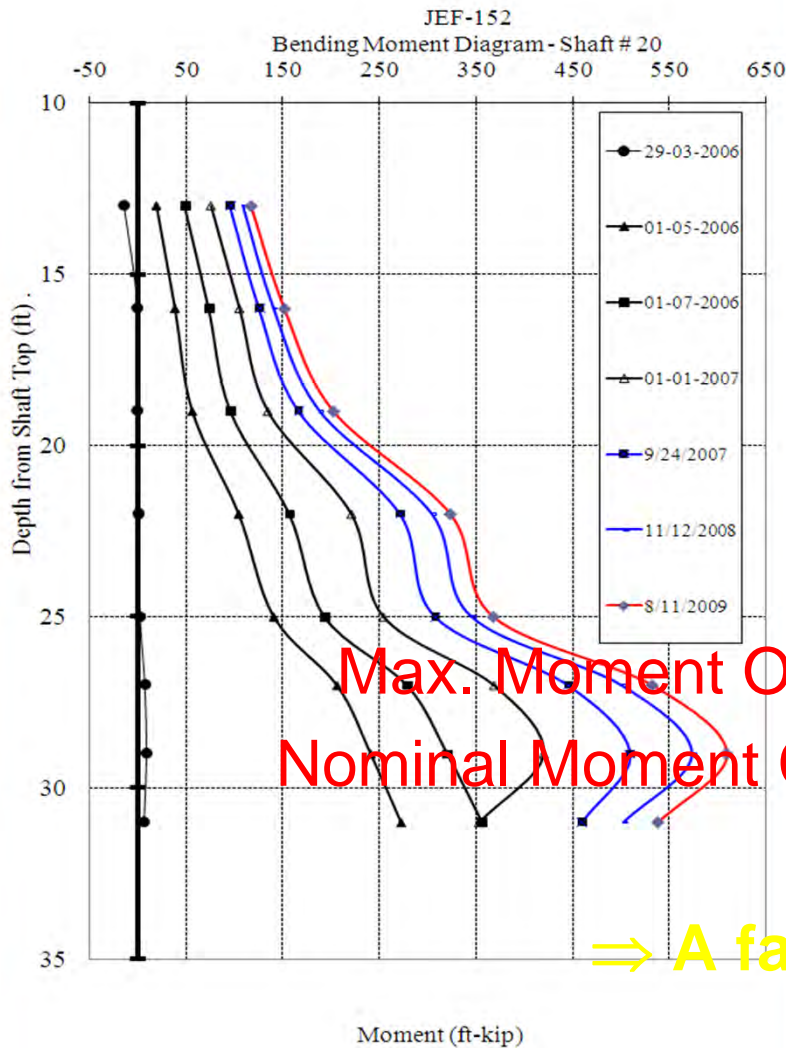


SH#21



Moments in Shaft #20 and Shaft #21

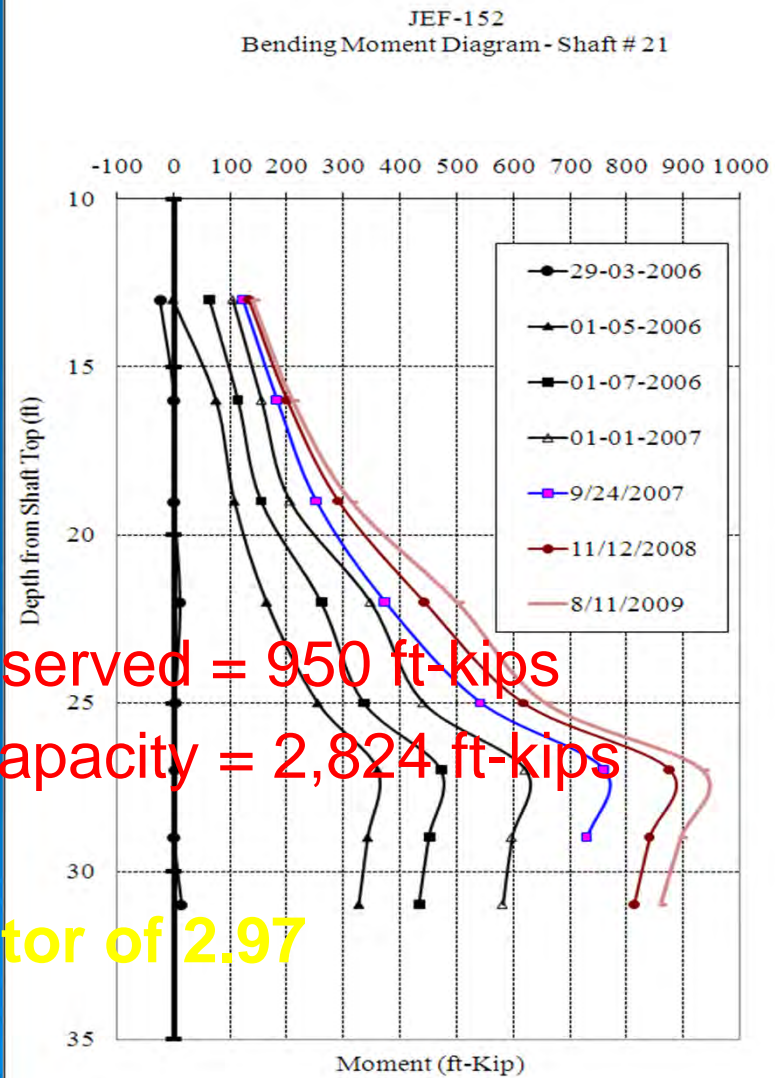
Moment in SH#20



Max. Moment Observed = 950 ft-kips
Nominal Moment Capacity = 2,824 ft-kips

⇒ A factor of 2.97

Moment in SH#21





WAS – 7-47.9



Shaft Properties

D (ft)	Reinforc.	Moment capacity (k-f)	Load kips	Max Deflection (in)
4.0	32 #14	4,918	63	2.6

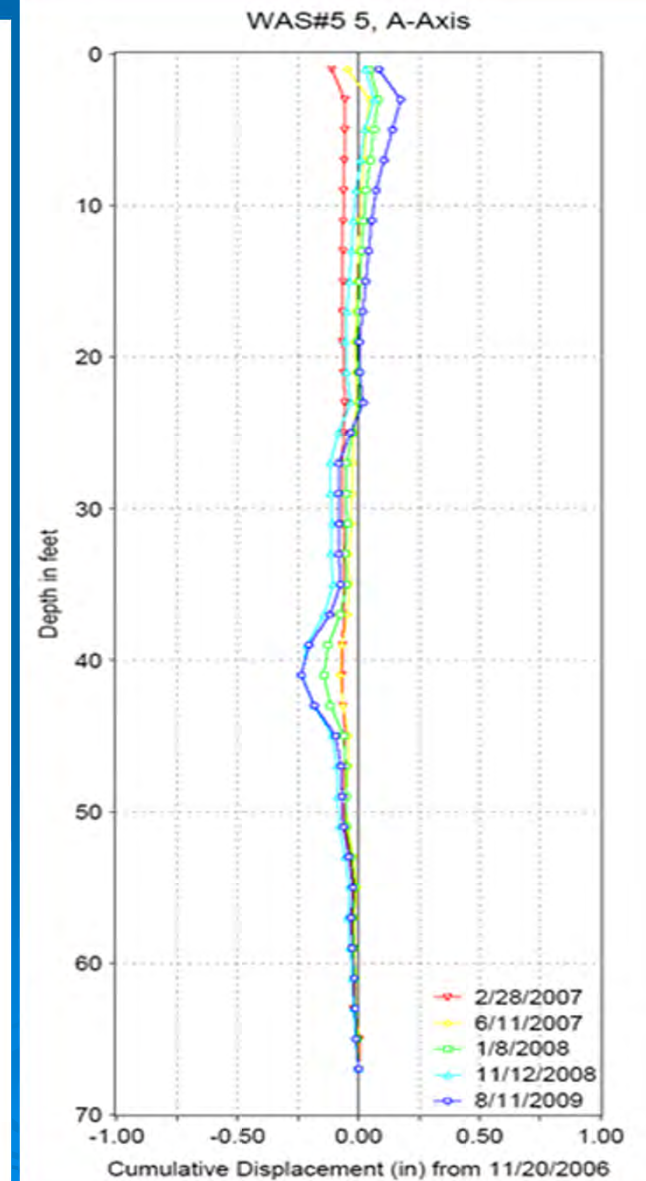
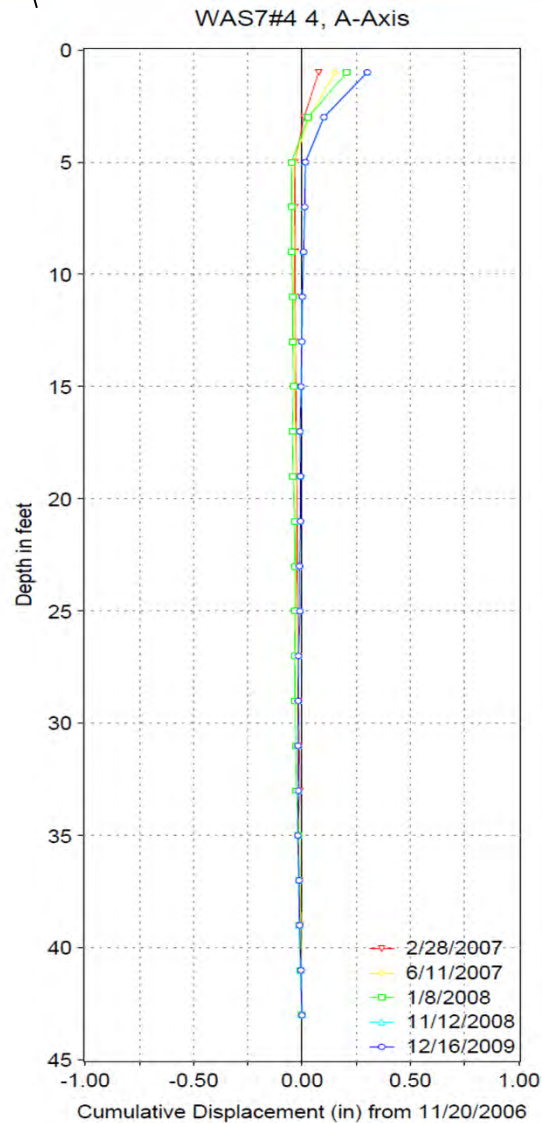
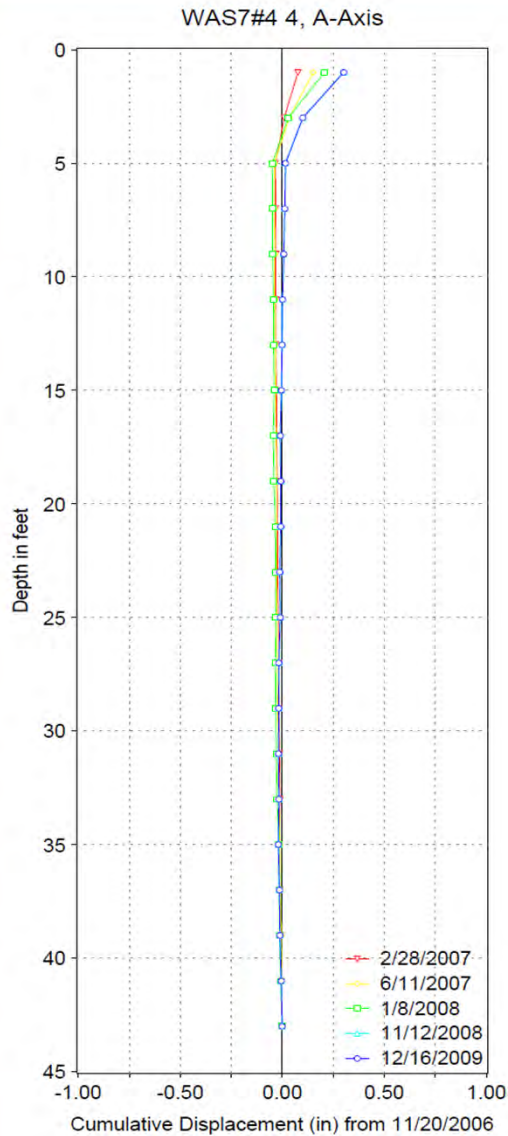
Max. Deflection: LPILE Analysis
Load : UA Slope Analysis

Up-Slope

Soil Movement

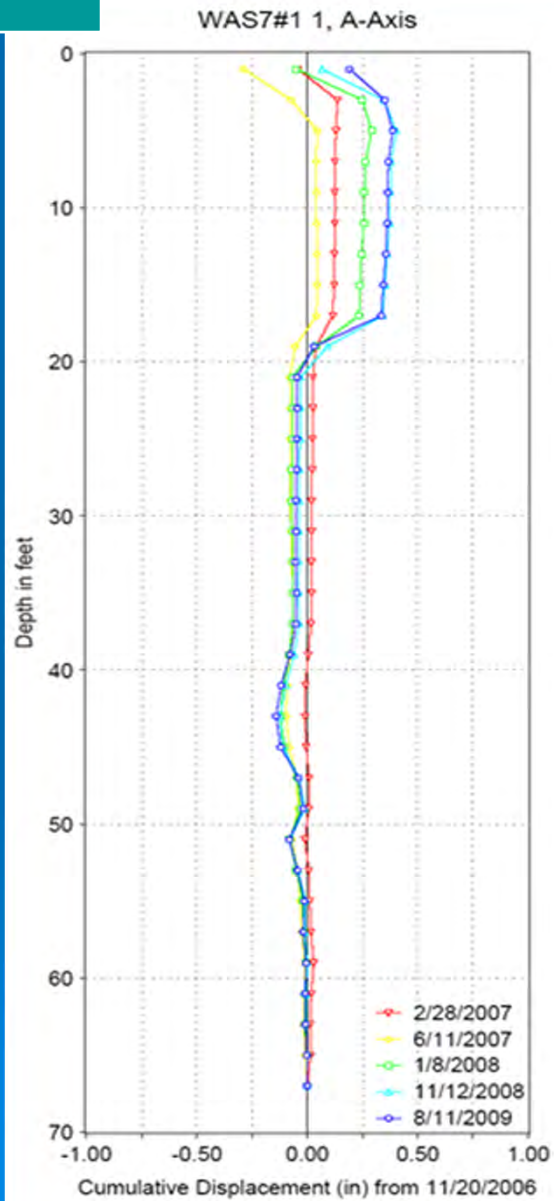
Down-Slope

In-between

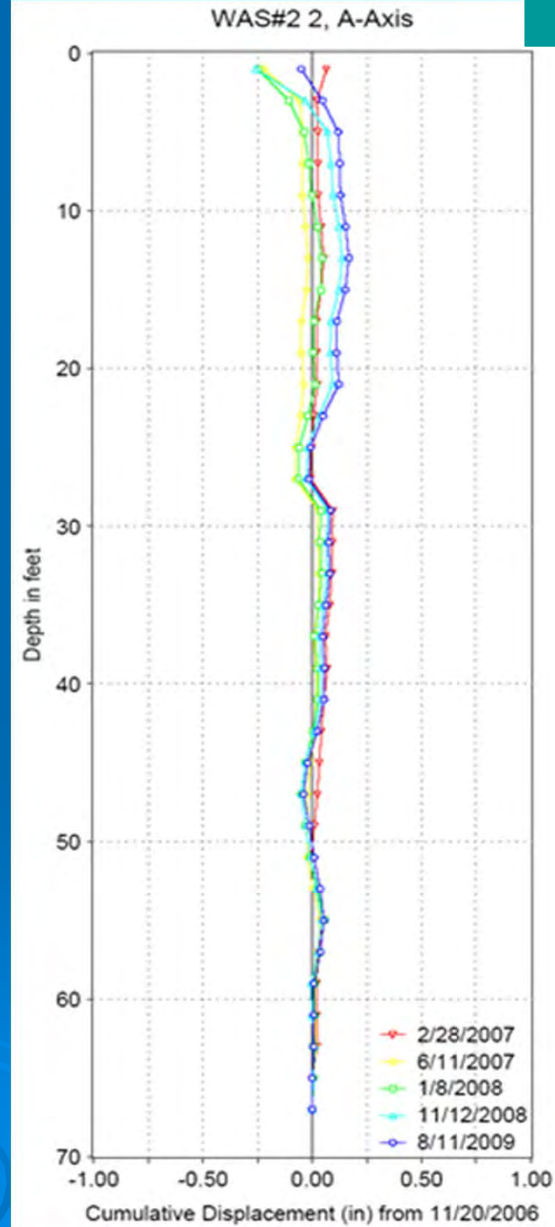


Drilled Shafts Deflection

SH#53

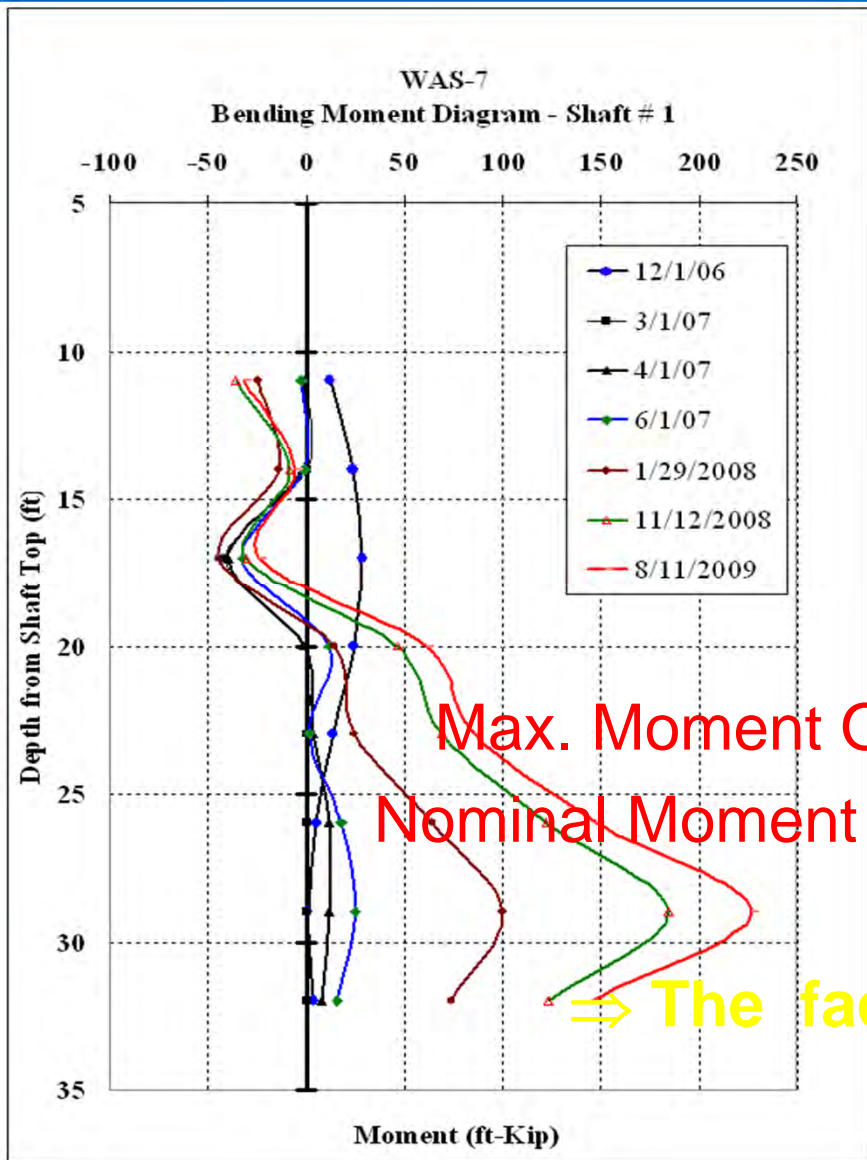


SH#54

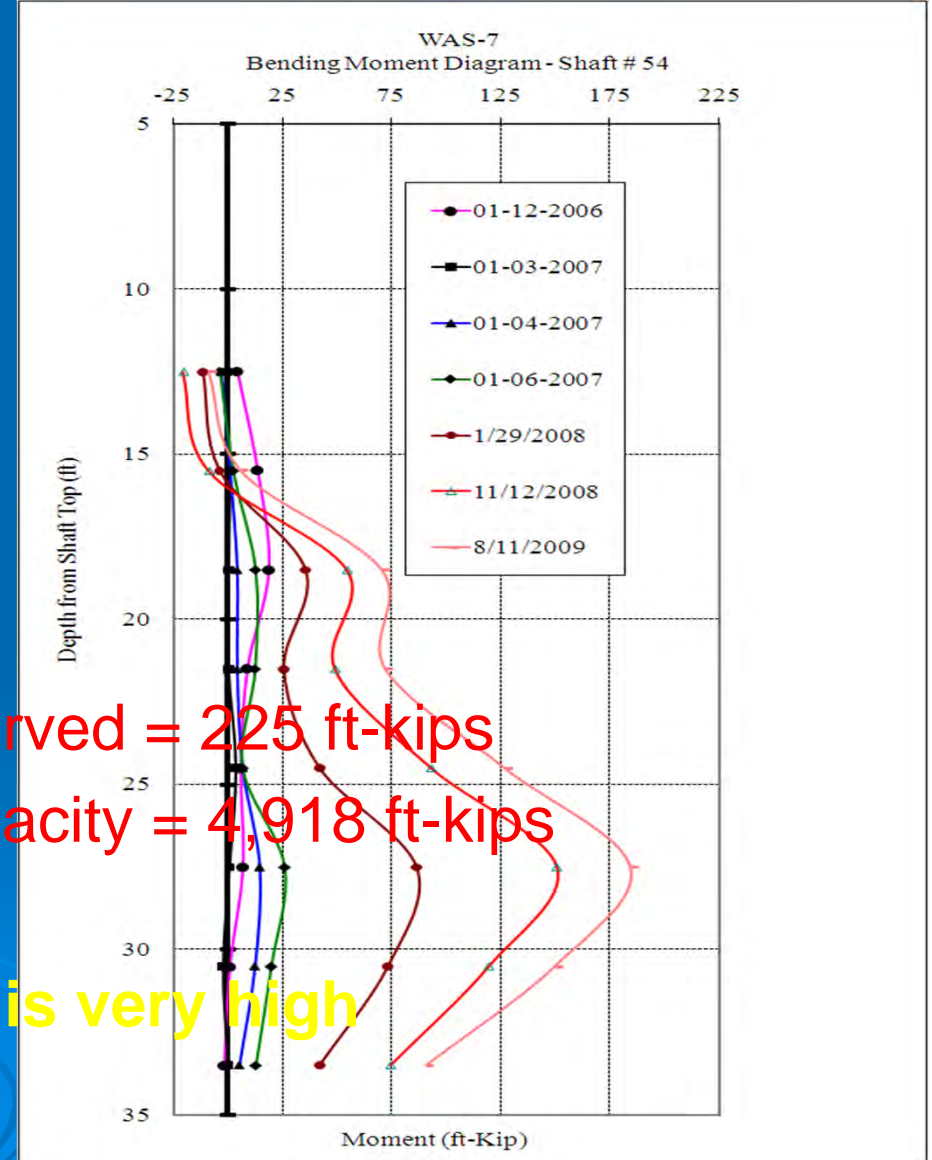


Moments in Shaft #20 and Shaft #21

Moment in SH#53



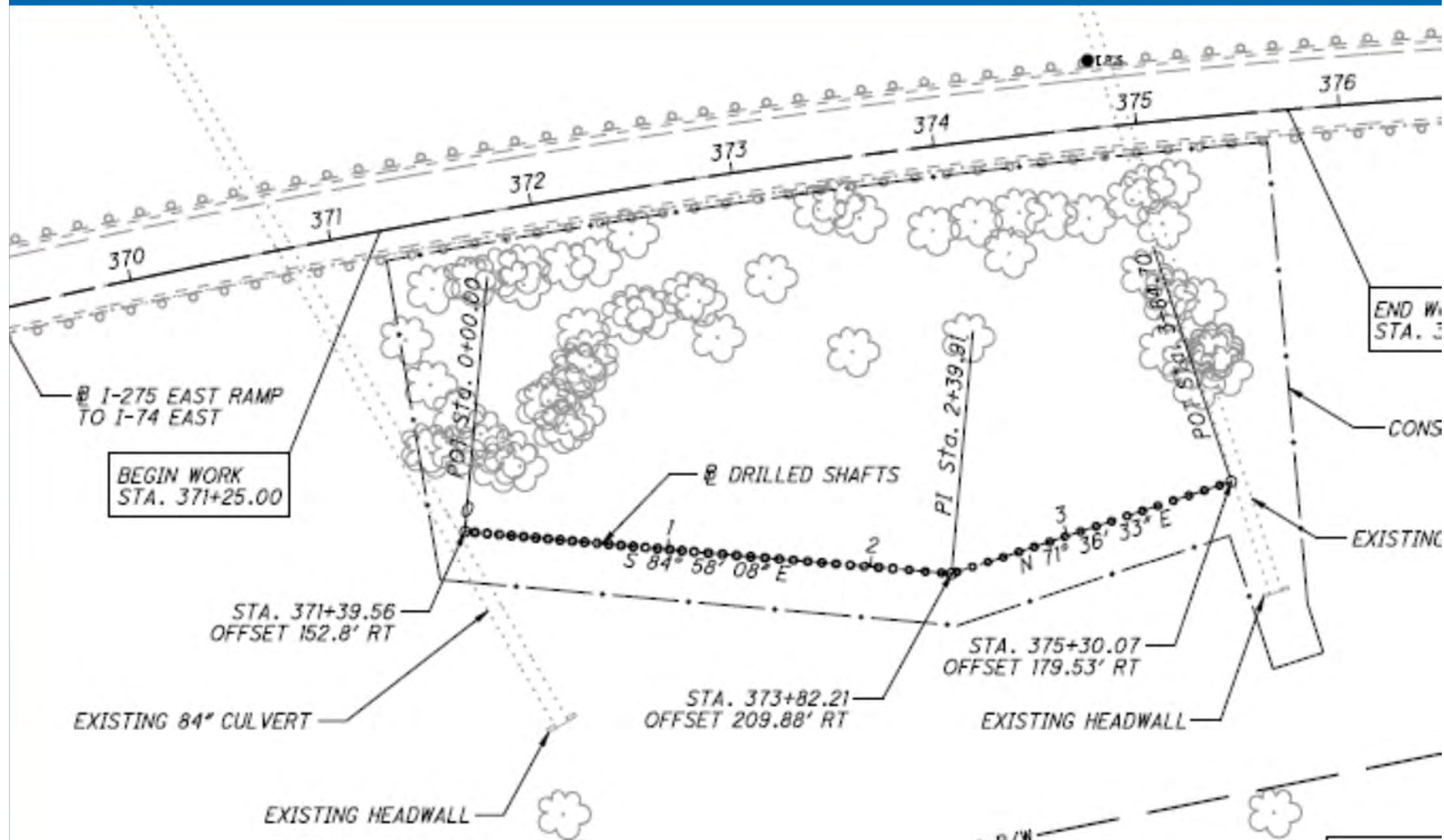
Moment in SH#54



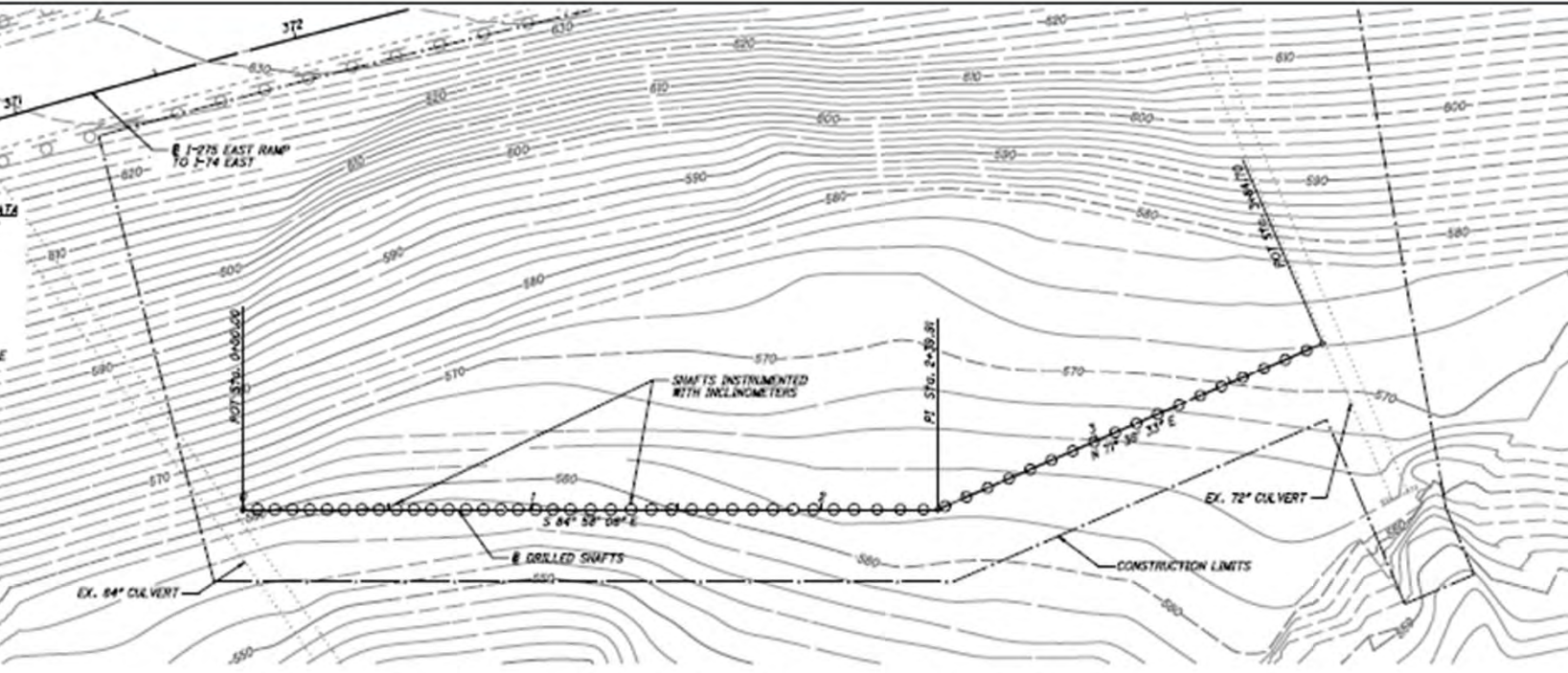
HAM-275-7.02



HAM-275-7.02

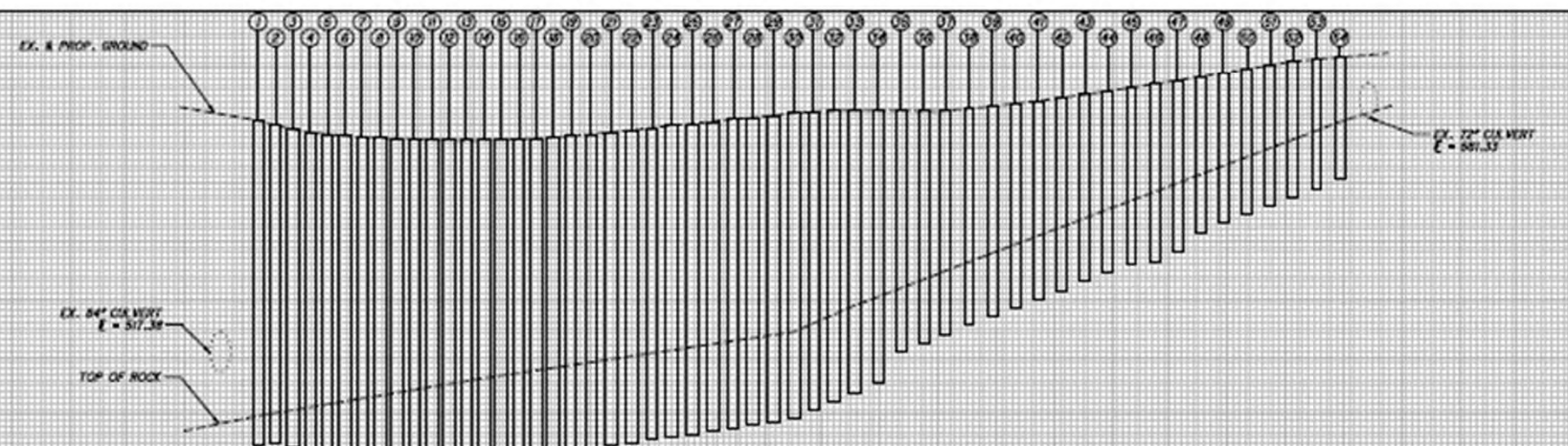


HAM-275-7.02



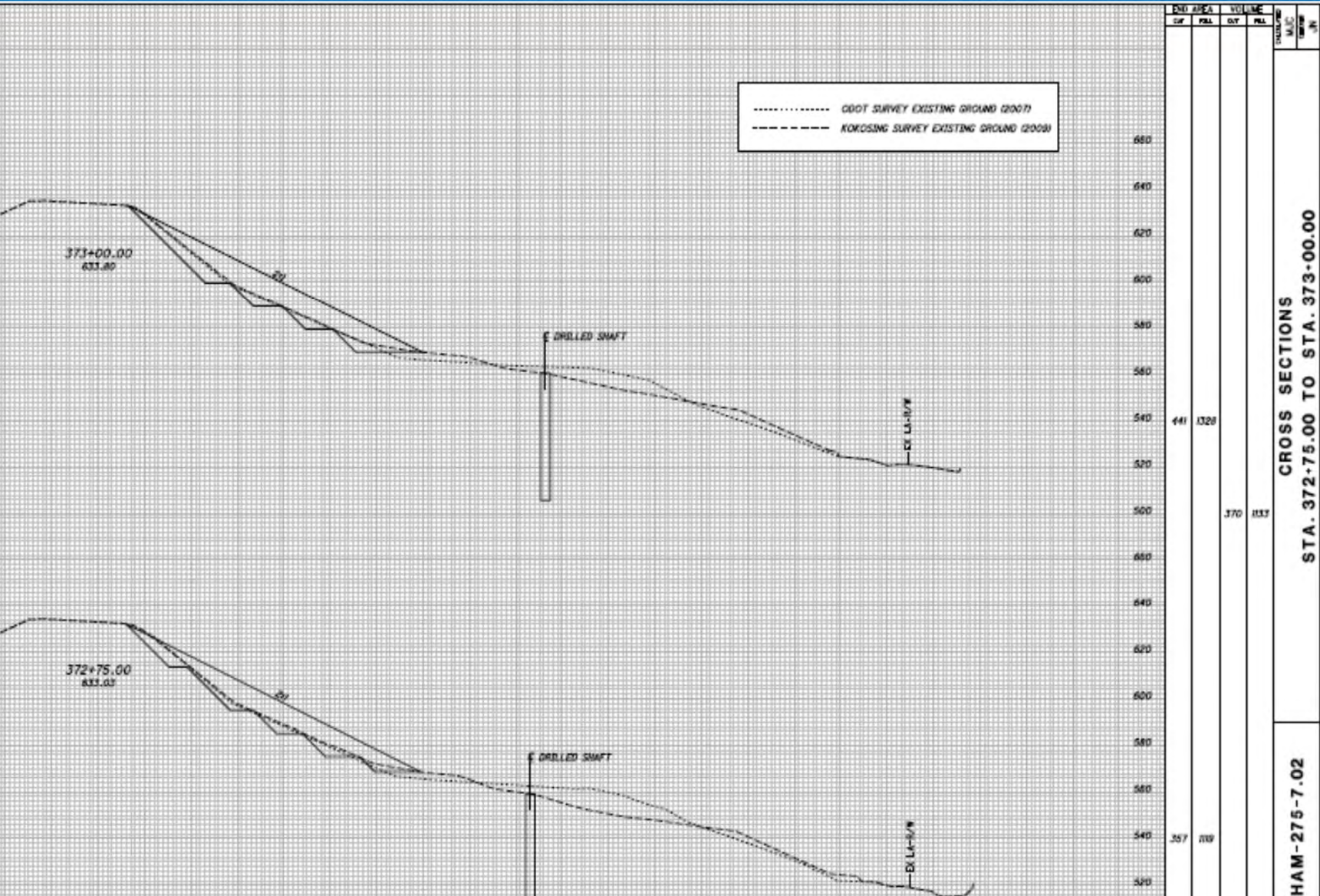
COUNTY
 M.C.
 MAP
 SHEET
 NO.

DRILLED SHAFTS - PLAN AND PROFILE
STA. 0+00 TO STA. 3+84.70



HAM-275-7.02

HAM-275-7.02

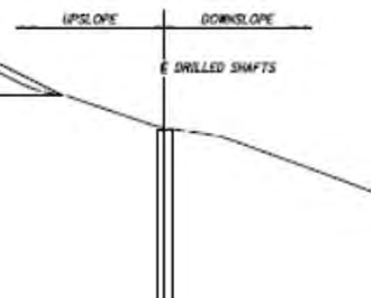
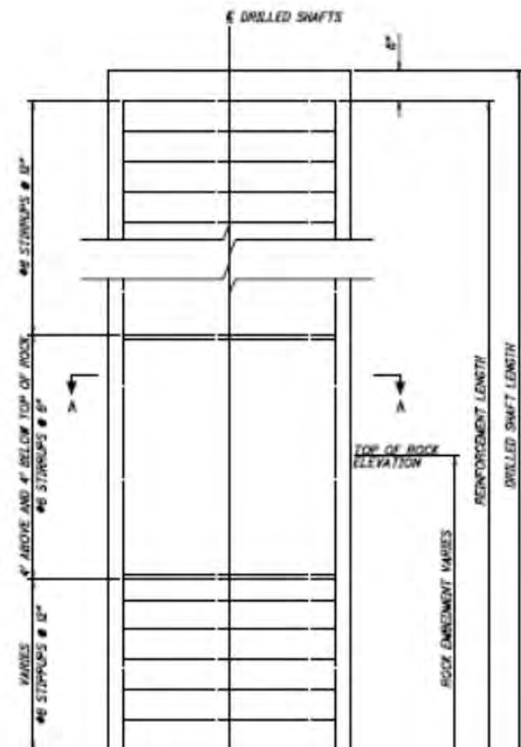
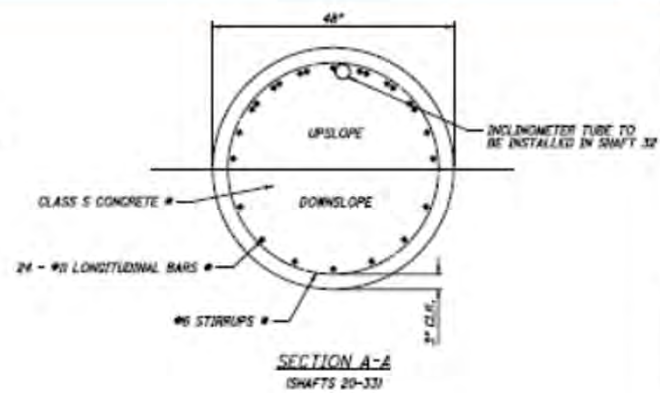
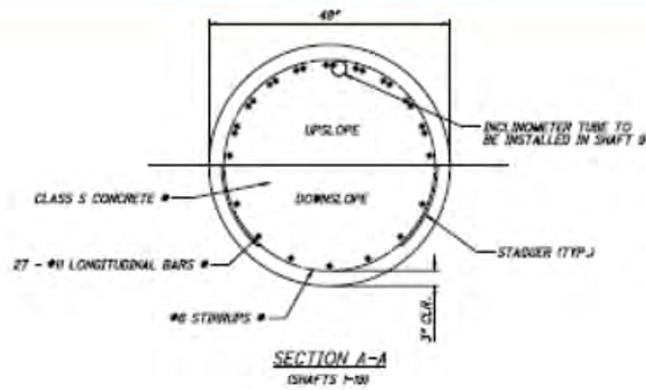


STA	CROSS AREA		VOLUME		CROSSING	M.C.	DATE	BY
	CUT	FILL	CUT	FILL				
373+00.00	141	1328						
372+75.00	357	119	370	1133				

CROSS SECTIONS
STA. 372+75.00 TO STA. 373+00.00

HAM-275-7.02

HAM-275-7.02



SCALE
DATE
DRAWN
BY

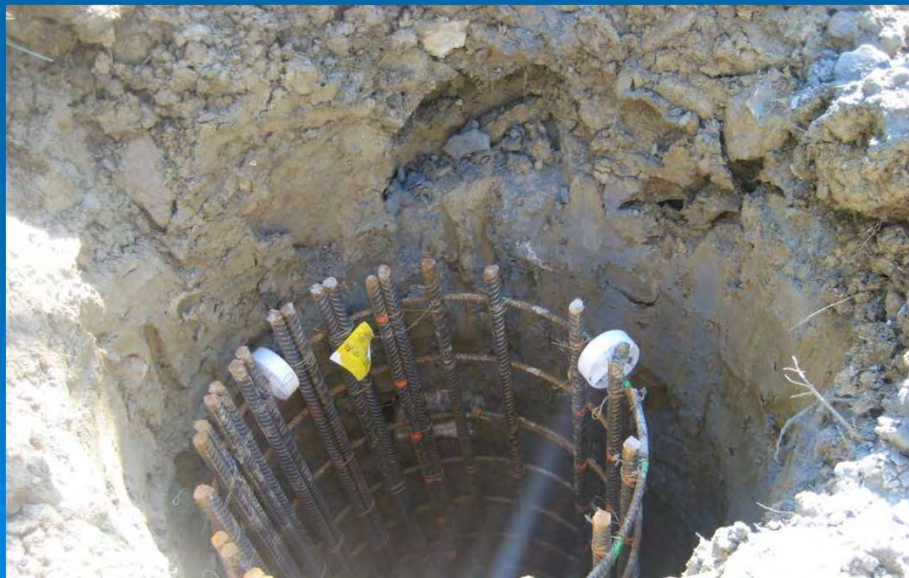
48" DRILLED SHAFT DETAILS

HAM-275-7.02

1/2" FOR CENTER TO CENTER SPACING OF BAR BUNDLES.

IF HAVE A 96" LAP LENGTH, THE LAP SHALL BE STAGGERED ON THE DOWNSLOPE

HAM-275-7.02

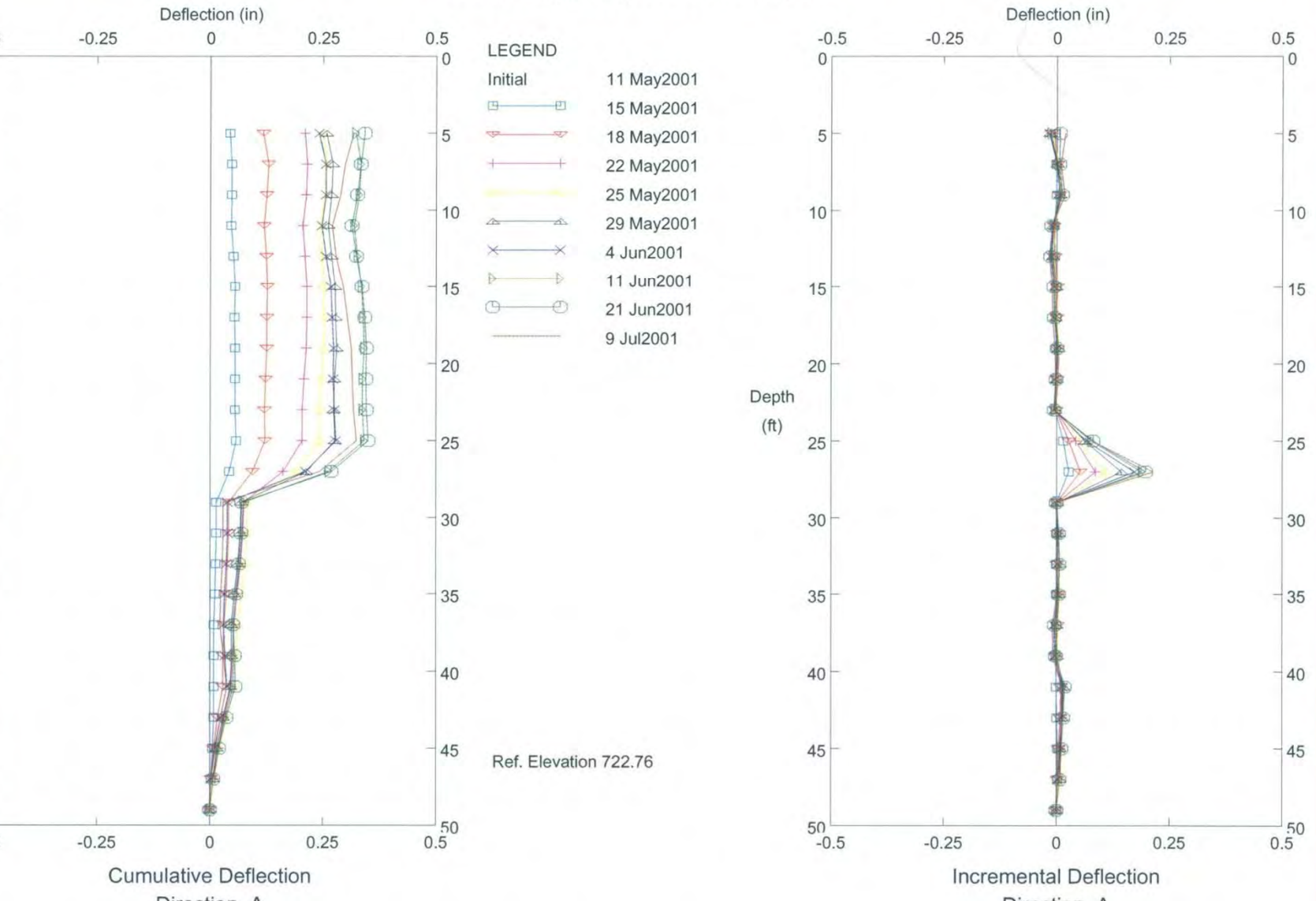


ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River

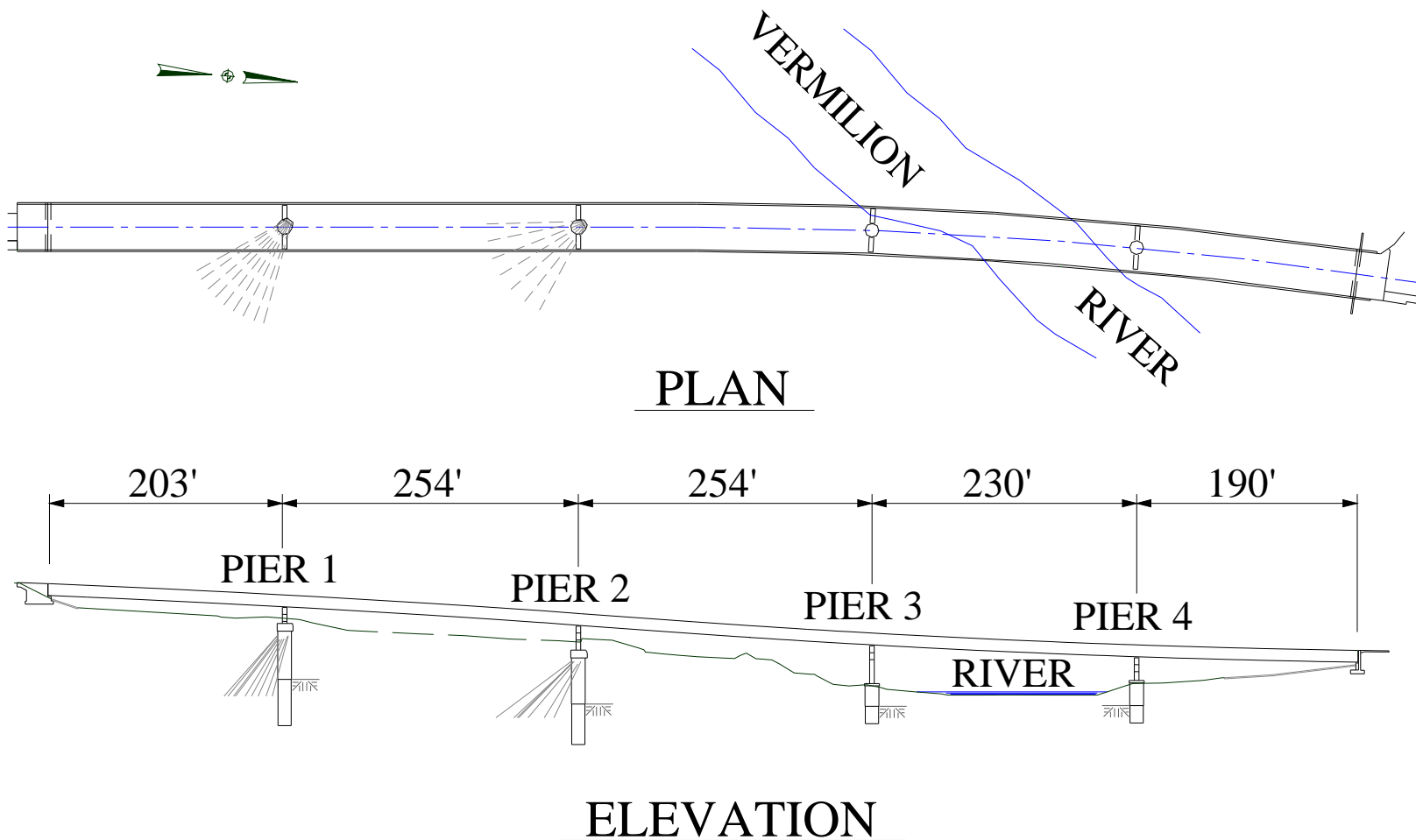


ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River

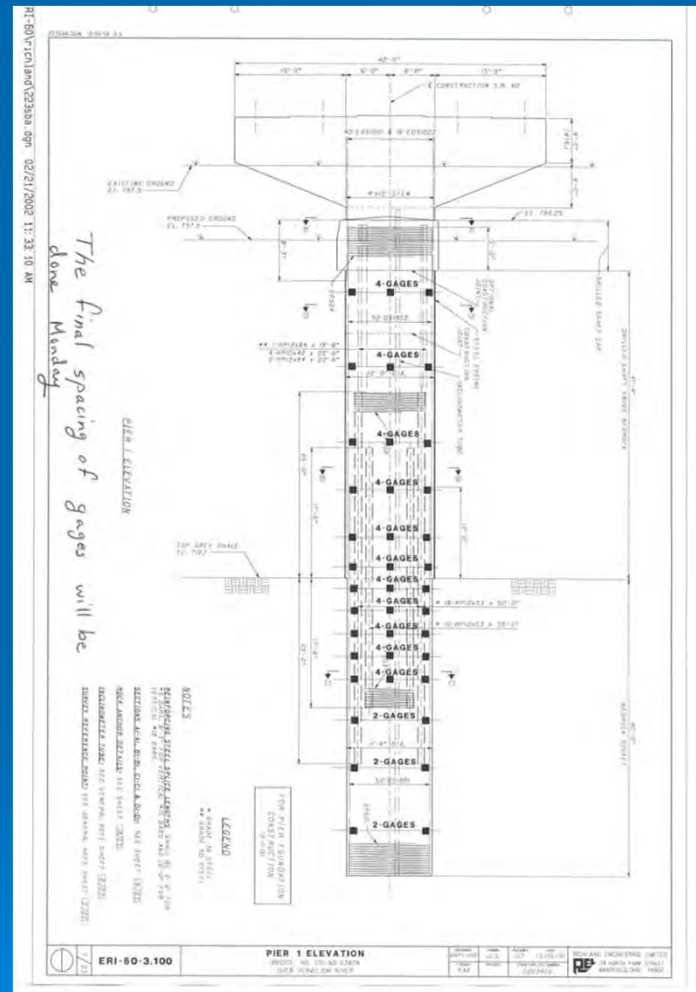
BBC&M Engineering Inc. - Columbus, OH



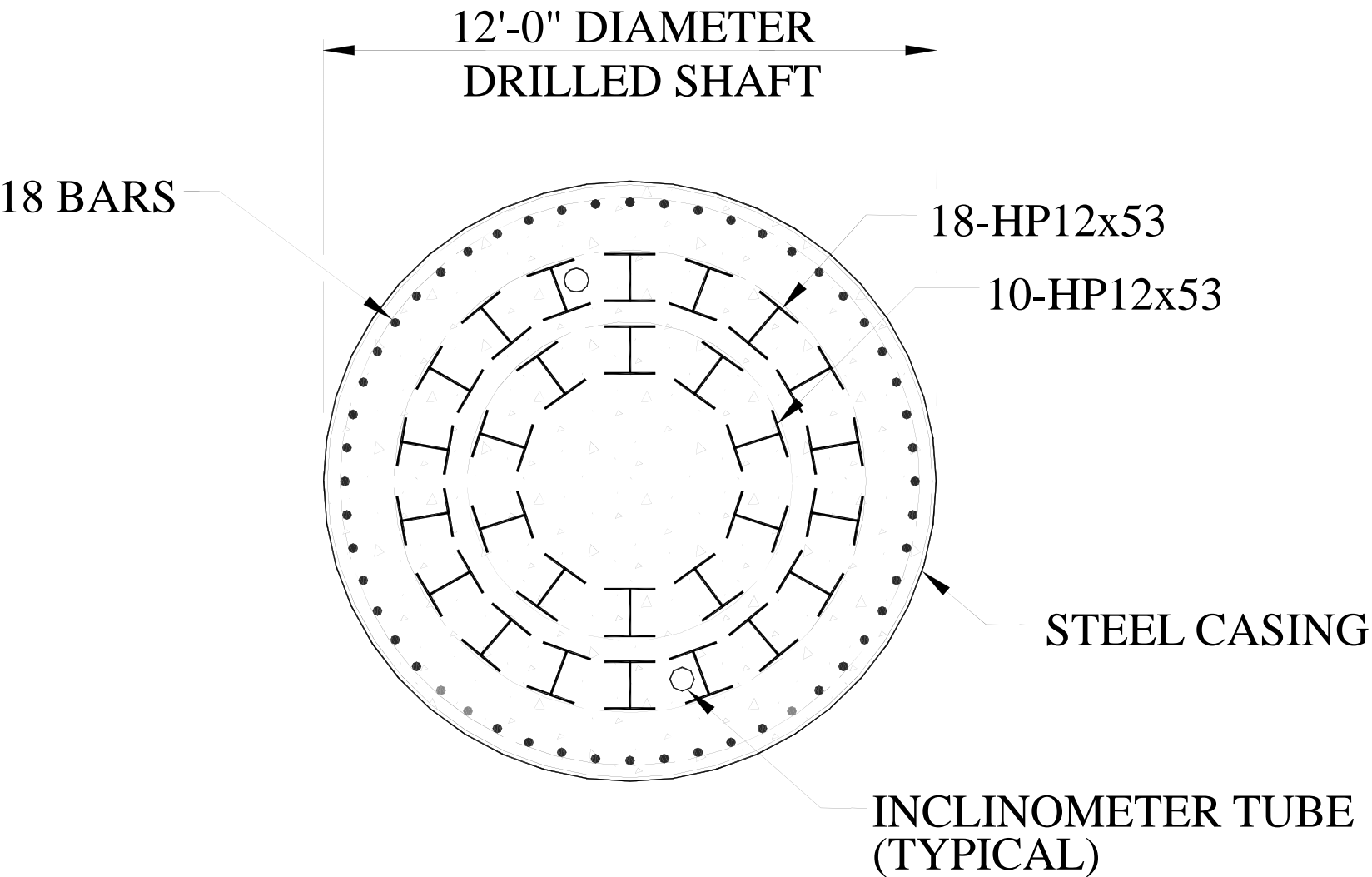
ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River





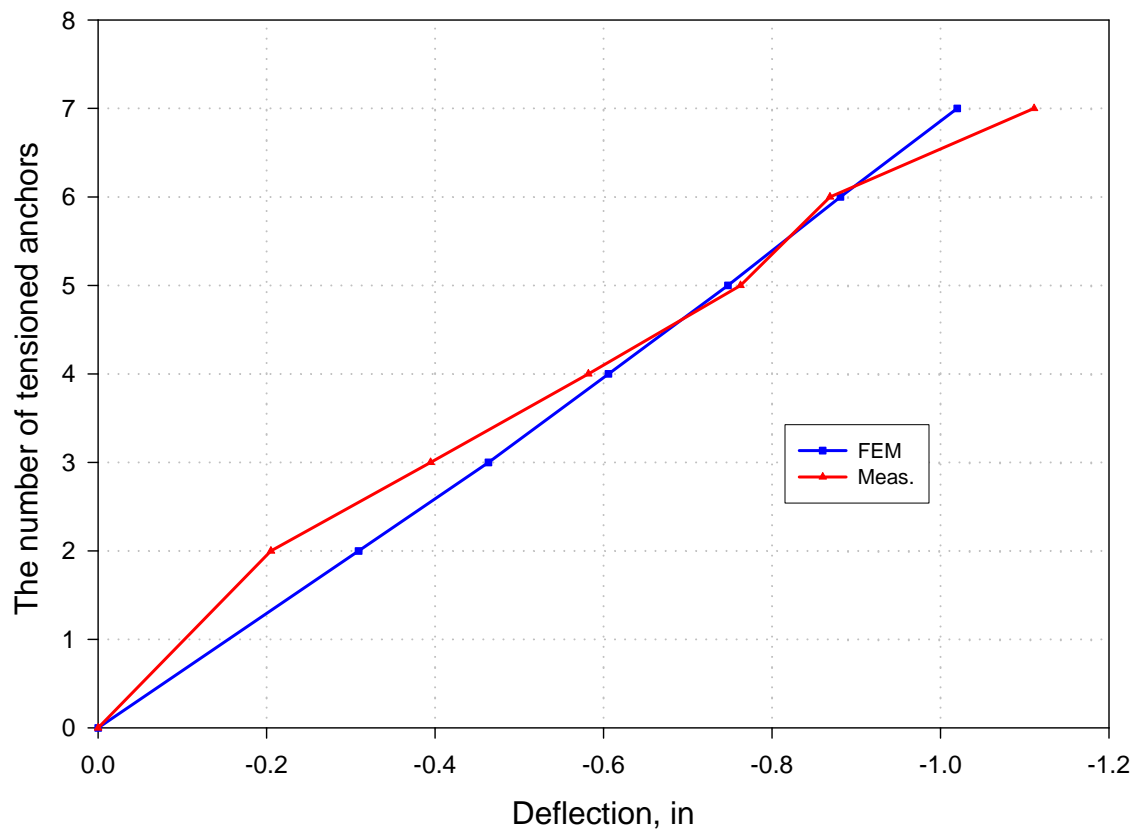
ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River

276"

ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



RI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



The deflection at the top of drilled shaft pier #2

ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



ERI-60-0227 over Vermillion River



CUY-90-15.24

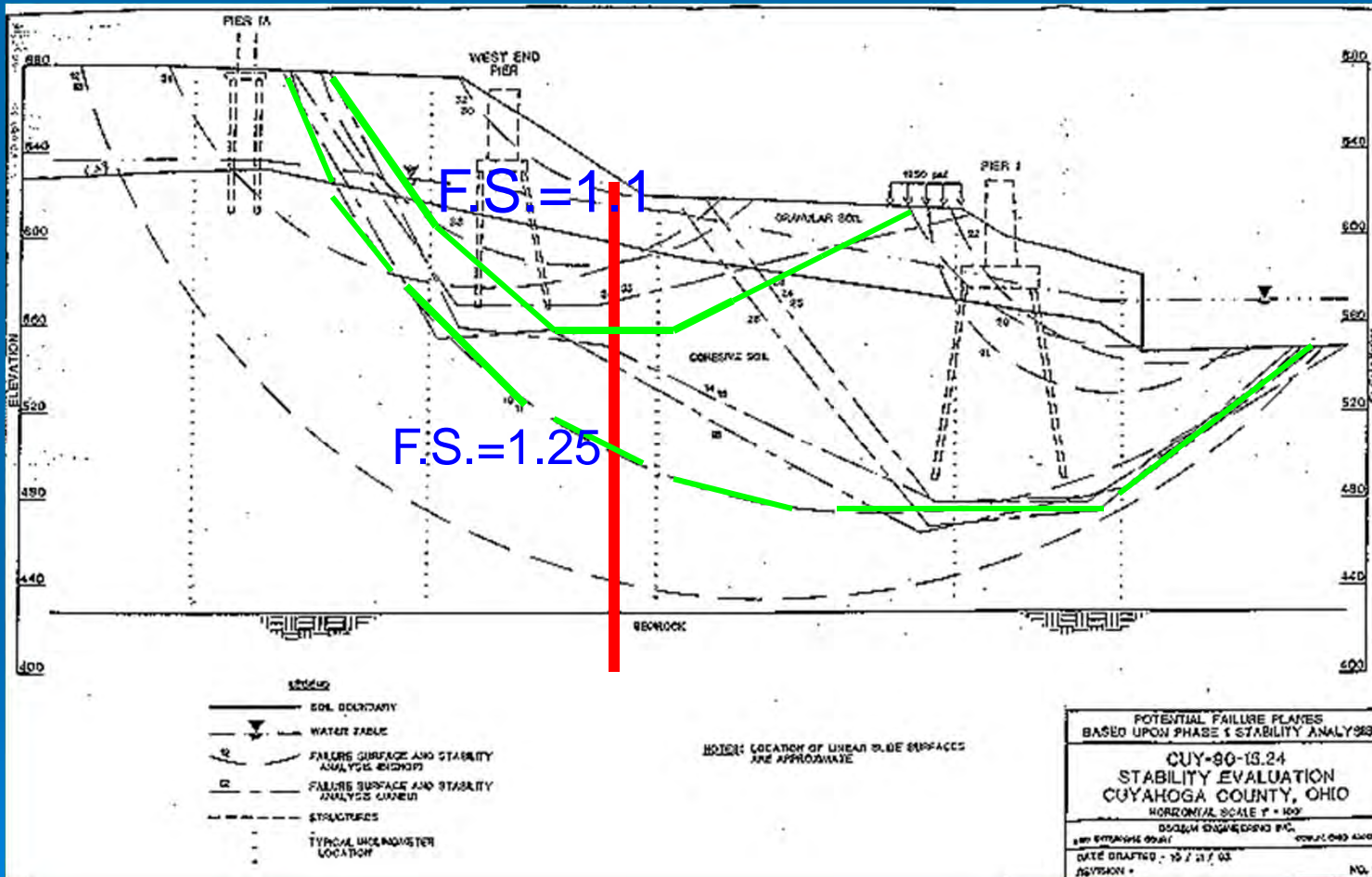


CUY-90-15.24

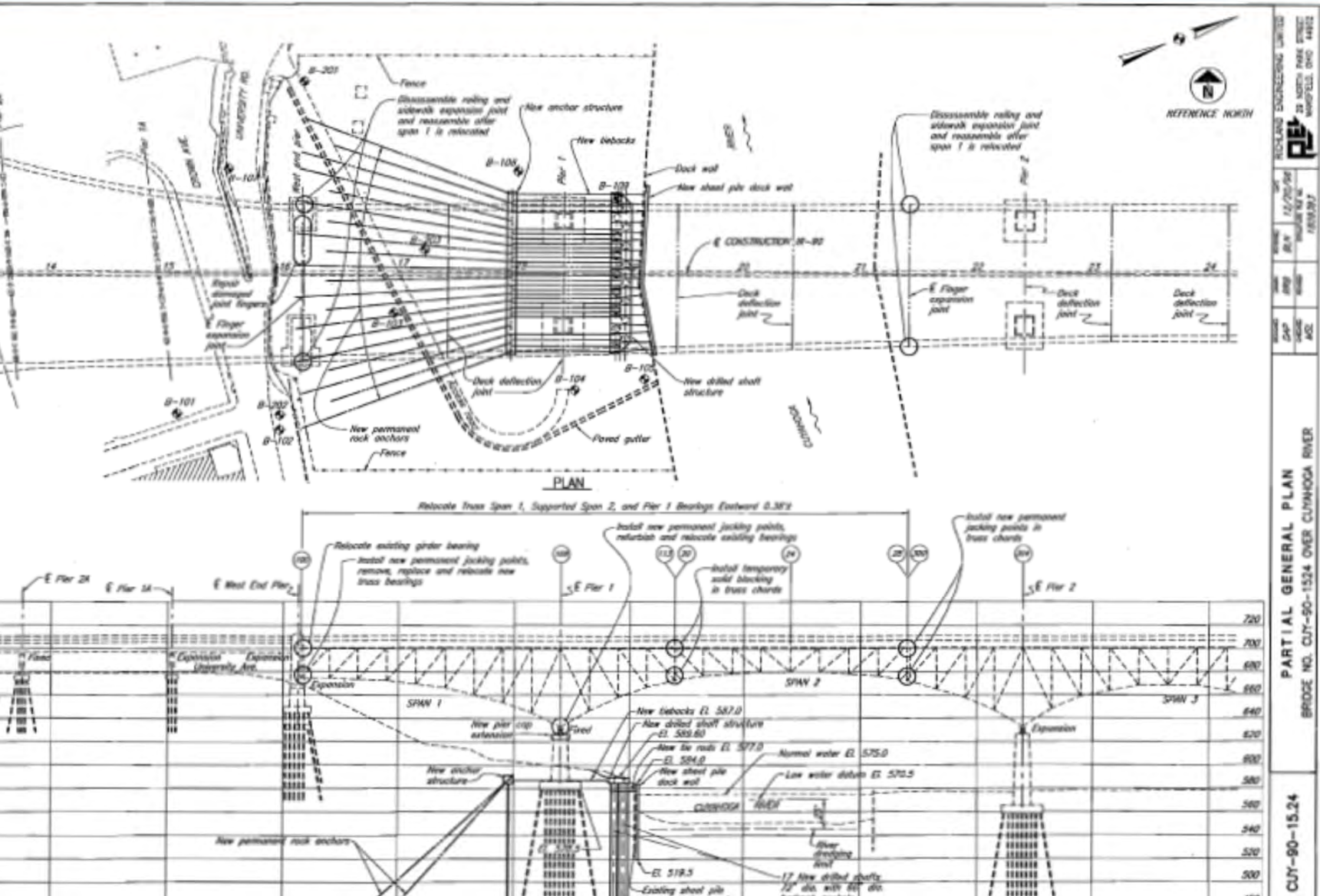


Site Condition Prior to Construction

CUY-90-15.24



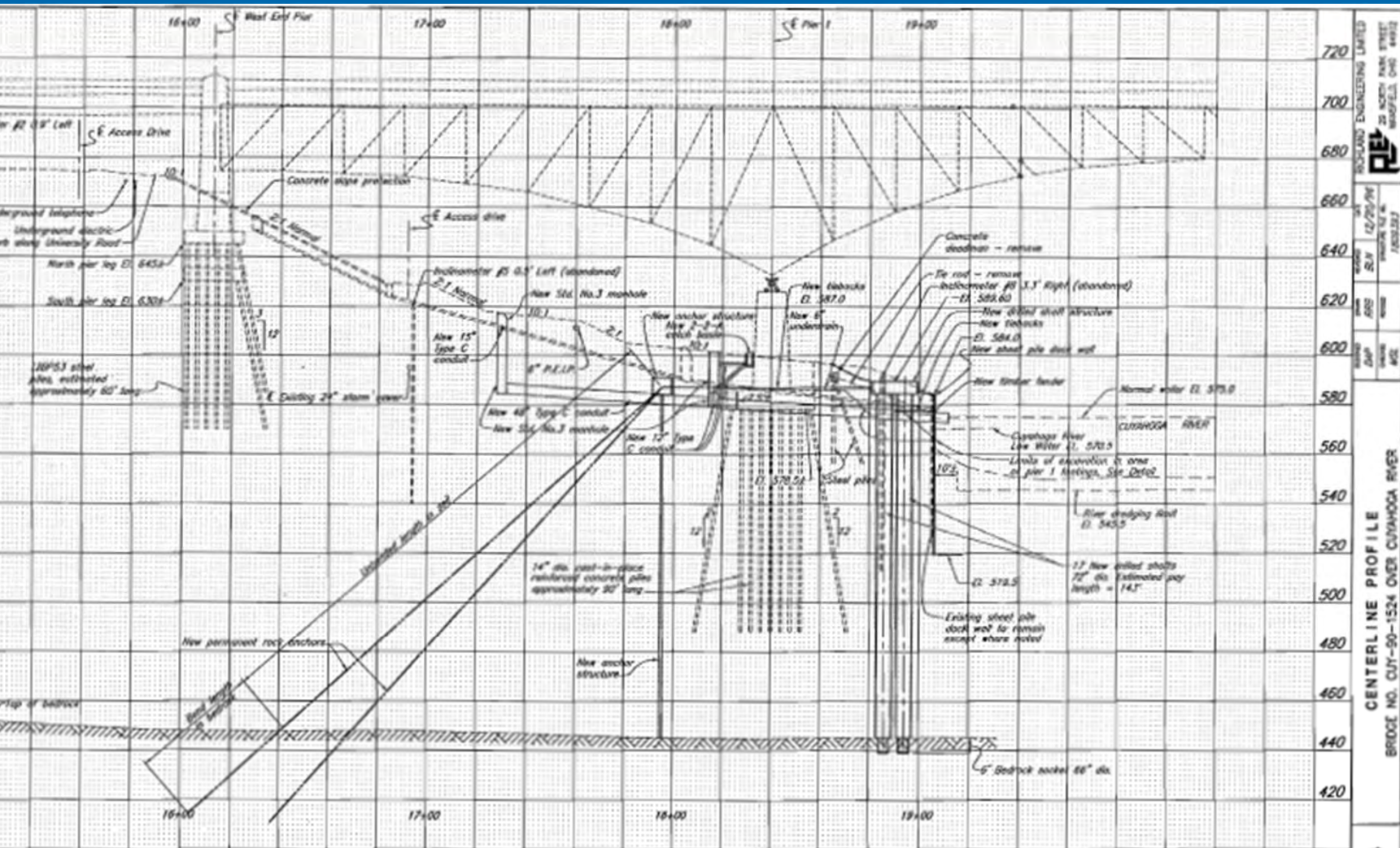
CUY-90-15.24



RECLARD ENGINEERING LIMITED
 15/05/04
 23 NORTH PARK STREET
 WINDFALL, ONT. M9P 2Z2
 (416) 291-1977
 PARTIAL GENERAL PLAN
 BRIDGE NO. CUY-90-1524 OVER CUYAHOGA RIVER

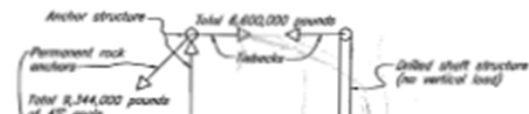
CUY-90-15.24

CUY-90-15.24



CENTERLINE PROFILE
 BRIDGE NO. CUY-90-1524 OVER CUYAHOGA RIVER

CUY-90-15.24

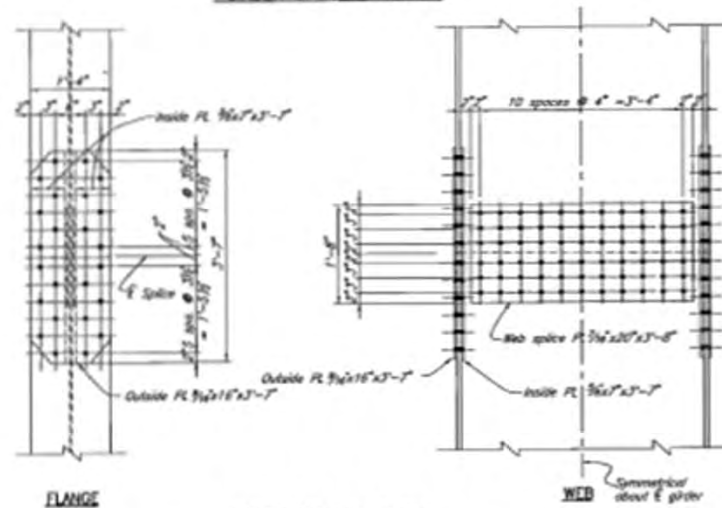
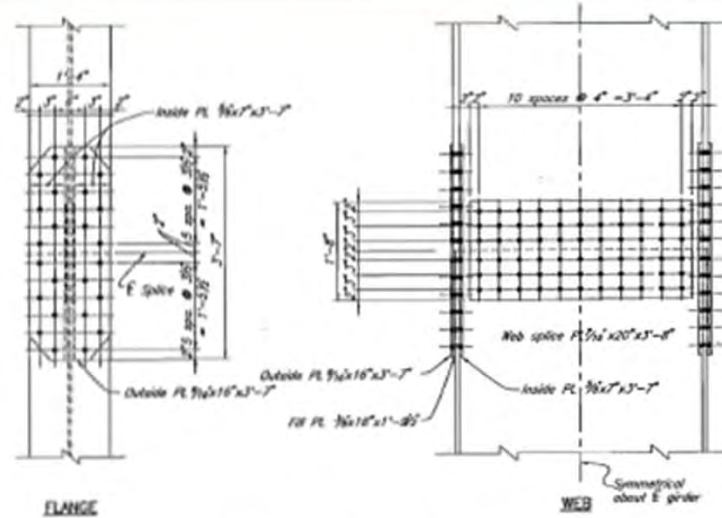
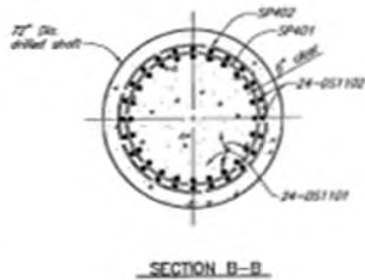
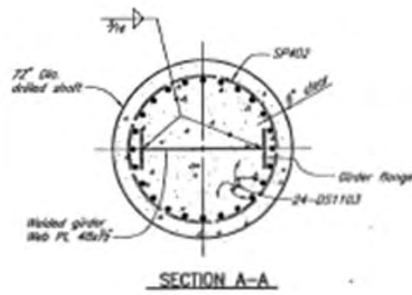


NOTES
 LIMITS OF CONTRACT: See Section C-C on sheet 27/49
 MINIFICATION OF PIER TOP OF FIGURING:
 The Contractor shall excavate to the top of

RICHARD ENGINEERING LIMITED
 25 NORTH PARK STREET
 WINDSOR, ONT. L9C 9B2

DATE: 12/29/90
 DRAWING NO.: 7403.037

CUY-90-15.24



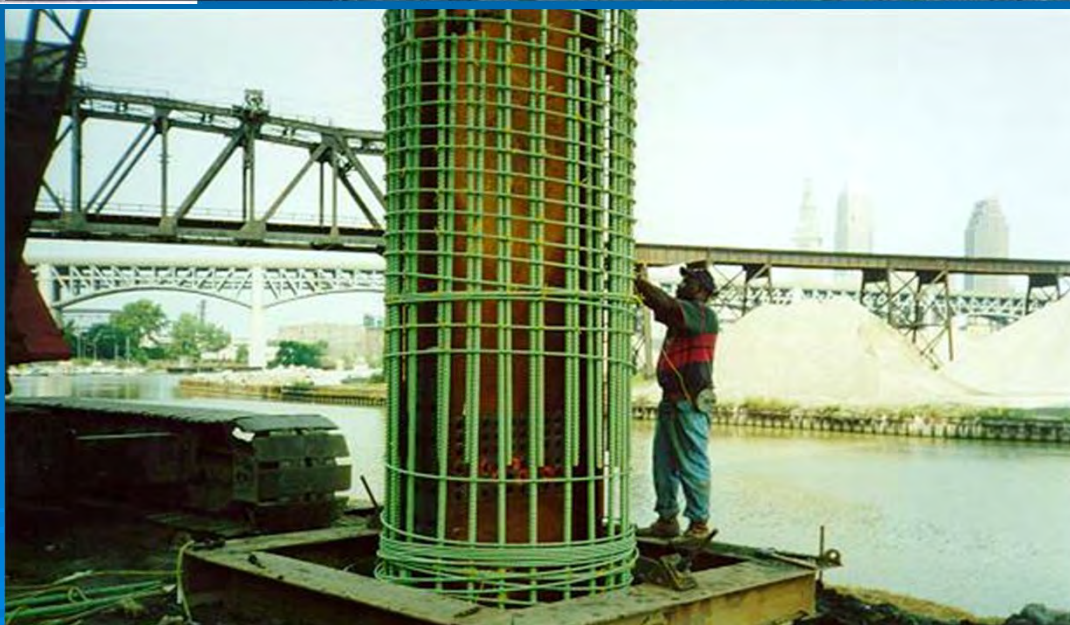
NOTES:
CONNECTION BOLDS: Shall be 3/8 dia A307
BOLT LEGEND: See sheet [35748]

ROCKLAND ENGINEERING LIMITED
23 SOUTH PARK STREET
MANCHESTER, OHS 43033

DATE: 12/20/90
DRAWN BY: JLS
CHECKED BY: JLS
SCALE: AS SHOWN

DRILLED SHAFT STRUCTURE
SHAFT DETAILS
BRIDGE NO. CUY-90-1524 OVER CUYAHOCA RIVER

CUY-90-15.24



Summary and Conclusions

- ✓ The use of drilled shafts to stabilize slopes demonstrated to be an effective method
- ✓ The design process is an optimization of the drilled shaft size, spacing, location along the slip plane, and length
- ✓ The factor of safety was enhanced in all the cases
- ✓ The calculated shaft deflection is always more than the field measured deflection

Thank You

QUESTIONS?

