

**Citation:**

**Farrell ER, O'Kelly BC and Osorio-Salas JP, 2012. VACUUM CONSOLIDATION IN PEAT. Invited Presentation (Continuing Professional Development Lecture), Geotechnical Society of Ireland, Institution of Engineers of Ireland (Engineers Ireland), Dublin, Ireland, 09th February 2012, Geotechnical Society of Engineers Ireland, 65 pp**



**VACUUM CONSOLIDATION IN PEAT**

**Eric R Farrell AGL Consulting and Trinity College**

**Brendan O'Kelly, Trinity College, Dublin  
and**

**Juan Pablo Osorio-Salas Universidad de  
Antioquia, Colombia, formerly Trinity College**

<http://www.engineersireland.ie/EngineersIreland/media/SiteMedia/groups/societies/geotechnical/Vacuum-Consolidation-in-Peat.pdf?ext=.pdf>

For webcast of presentation, go to Engineers Ireland website <http://www.engineersireland.ie/Communications/Webcast-Archive/2012/Vacuum-consolidation-in-peat.aspx>

# Structure of Presentation

- Background
- Principles of vacuum consolidation
- Current practical applications
- TCD/NRA test site
  - Geotechnical/geology/hydrogeology of test site
  - Construction of test area
  - Instrumentation
  - Benchmark ground movement readings.
- Results from vacuum consolidation test
  - Vacuum achieved
  - Settlement versus time
  - Practical difficulties
- Numerical modelling
  - Laboratory parameters
  - Soil model
  - Comparison of field performance with predictions
- Conclusions

## PRINCIPLES OF VACUUM CONSOLIDATION

- Vacuum consolidation is a construction method used to accelerate ground settlement by reducing the air pressure at the ground surface.
- Normally atmospheric pressure ( $p_{atm}$ ) is taken as the base line when computing  $\sigma' = \sigma - u$ .
- $p_{atm}$  is about 100kPa, and the pwp can reduced below atmospheric using vacuum pumps. This increases the effective stress without generally increasing the shear stresses.
- Vacuum consolidation was originally proposed by Kjellman in Sweden in the 1950s.

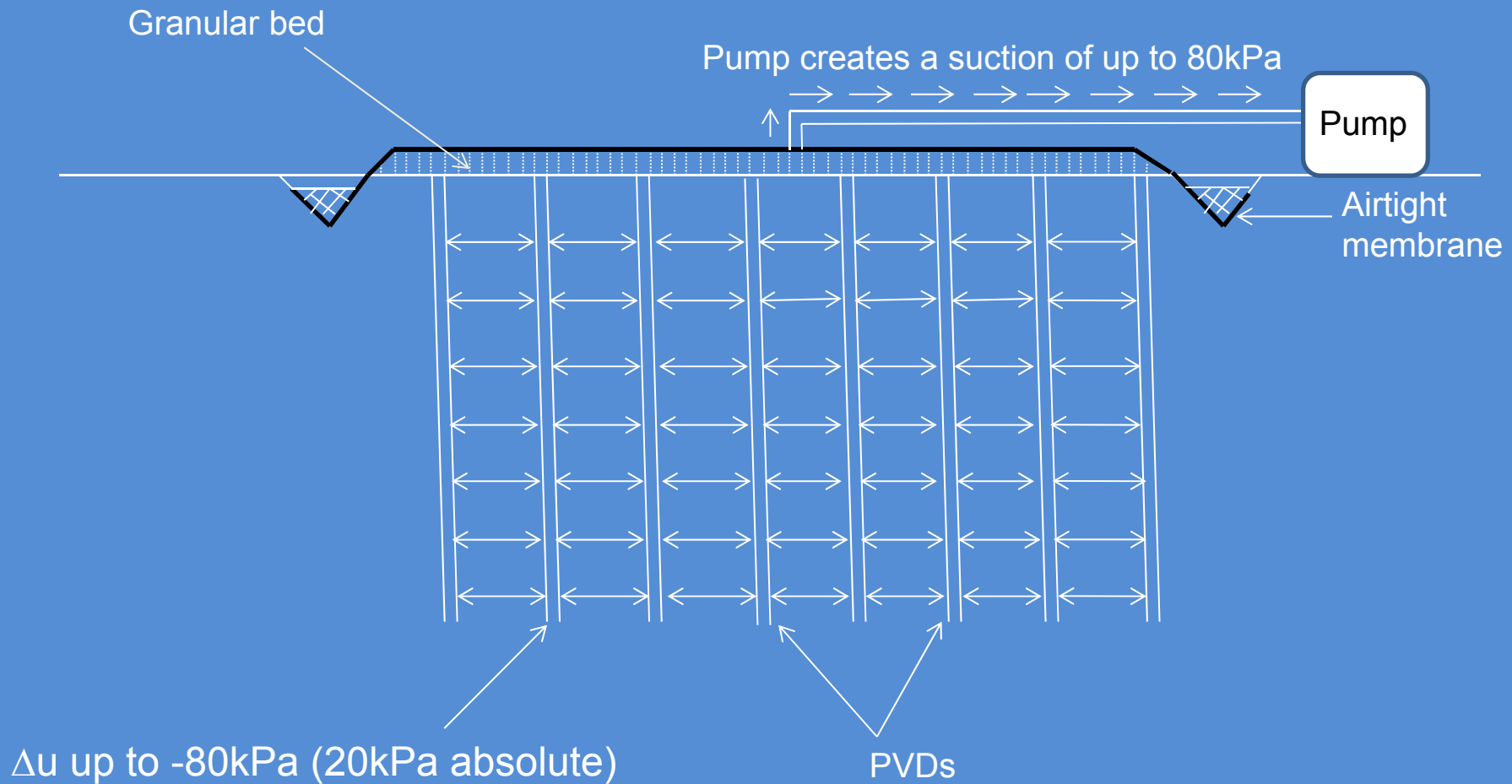
# Background - Rampart roads

- The construction of roads over peat bogs in the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> centuries opened up the bog for harvesting
- The easiest place to harvest was adjacent to the roads, roads ended up elevated above the adjacent ground. These are called Rampart Roads. Heights of 9m have been recorded.
- Many of these roads are used today, resulting in narrow and very dangerous roads.
- Vacuum consolidation may assist in overcoming some of the challenges in widening these roads.

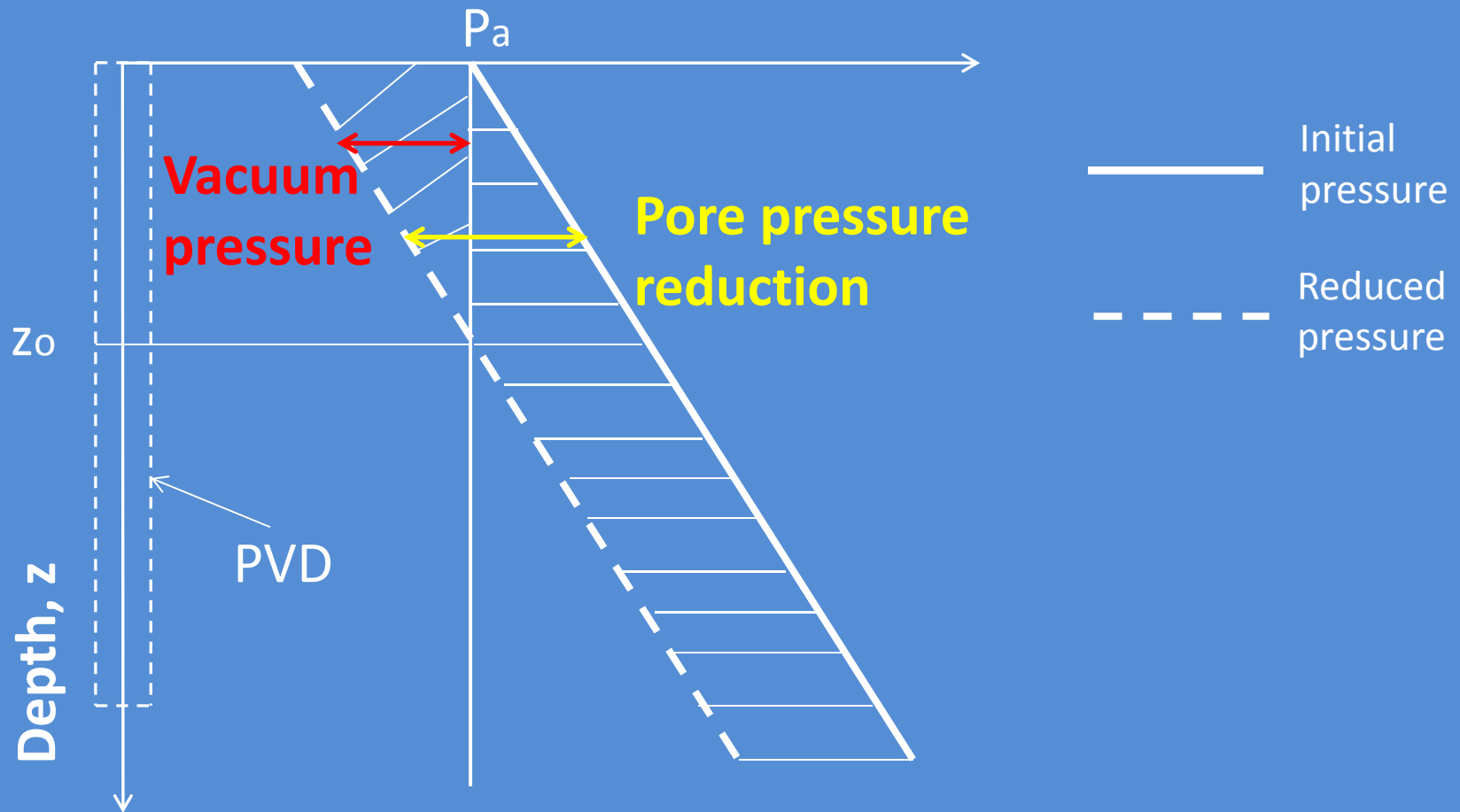


# VACUUM CONSOLIDATION

Atmospheric pressure = 100kPa

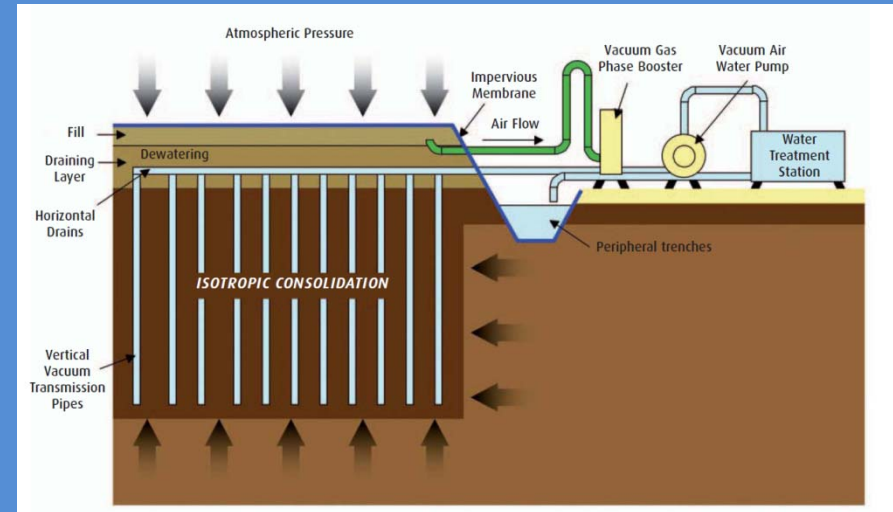


# VACUUM CONSOLIDATION



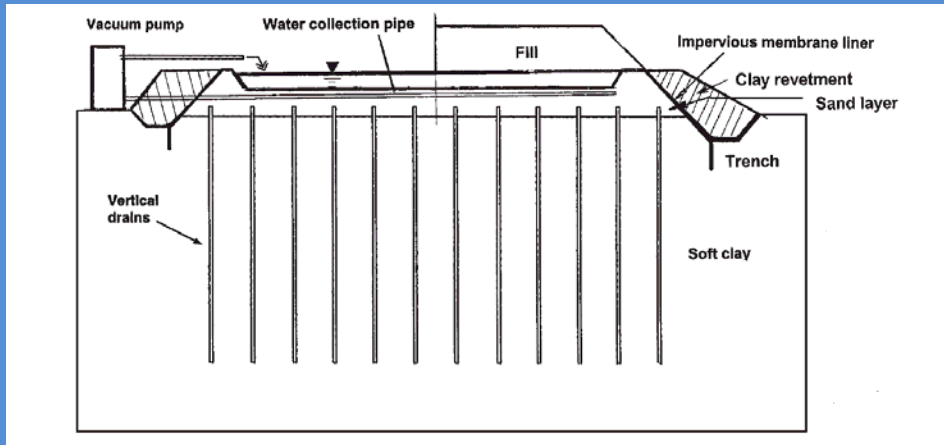
# Current applications

Menard vacuum



Baudrain – Cofra bv





Shang, Tang & Miao  
(1998)

Hayashi et al, 2003

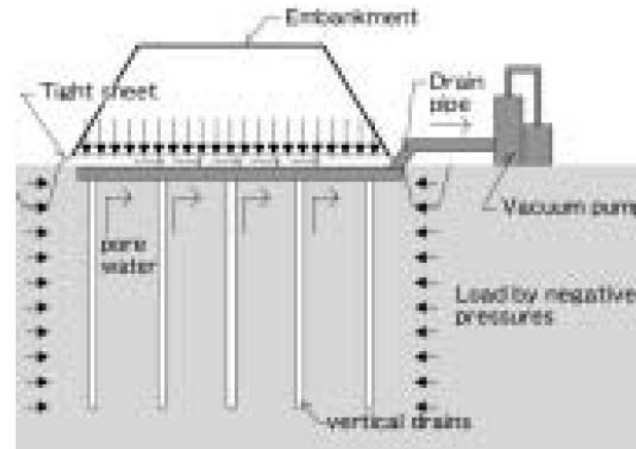


Figure 1. Typical setup of vacuum consolidation method



TCD/NRA TEST SITE

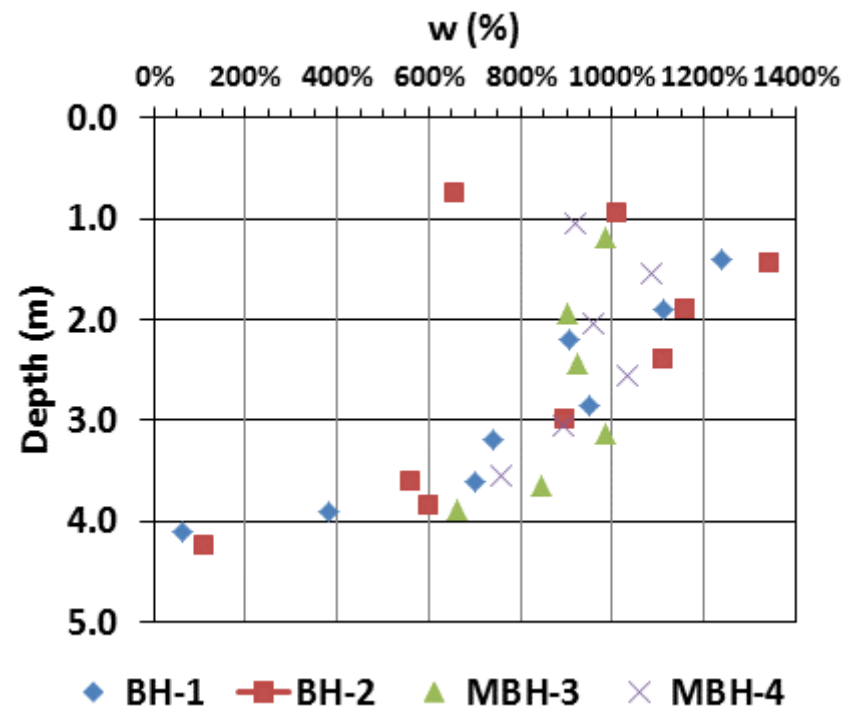
**Project Name: Vacuum Consolidation Field Trial, Ballydermot Hole ID: BH1**

Client: Trinity College  
 Location: Ballydermot  
 Start date: 10/03/2010 End date: 10/03/2010  
 Type of drilling: CP Hole diameter: 200 mm  
 Co-ordinates: - - -  
 Elevation: - - -  
 Project no. 2419-01-10  
 Drilled by: F. McNamara  
 Logged by: F. McNamara

Strata Description	Legend	Depth Level (mOD)	Samples / tests		Water Depth	Date
			Type	Result		
Peat FILL	[Cross-hatch pattern]	0.00 - 0.80				
PEAT	[Dotted pattern]	0.80 - 4.00	P			
Stiff grey-brown slightly sandy gravelly CLAY	[Stippled pattern]	4.00 - 8.00				
			SPT-G	N=41		
			SPT-C B	5.20 N=46		
			SPT-C B	5.80 N=13		
OBSTRUCTION broken rock fragments, possible bedrock	[Blocky pattern]	8.00 - 8.30				
End of Borehole at 6.30 m		6.30				

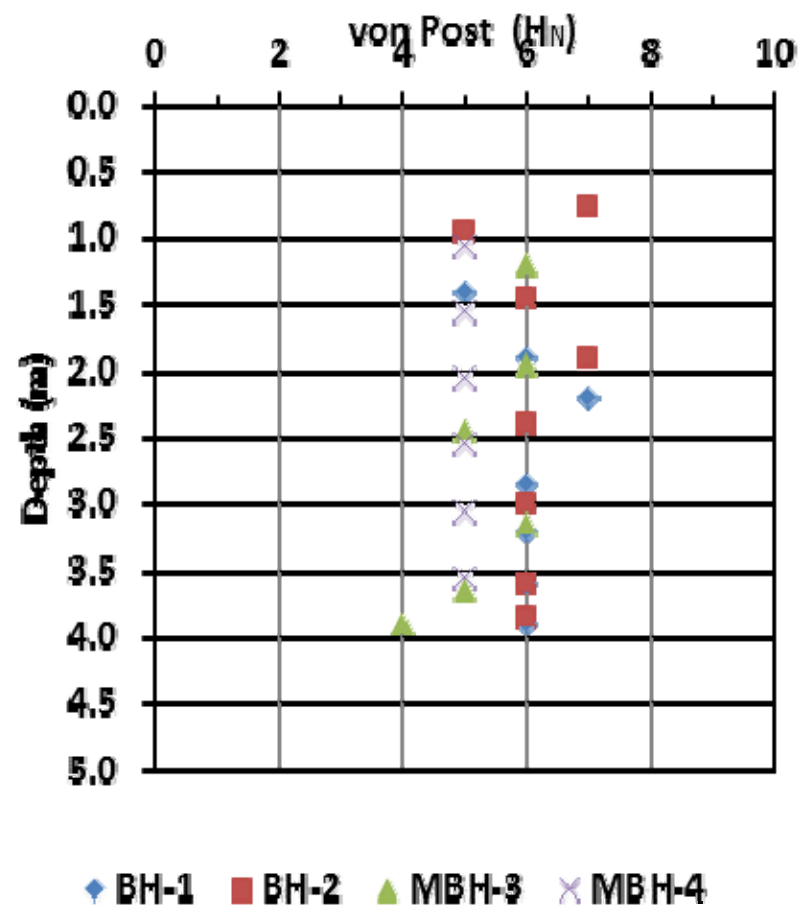
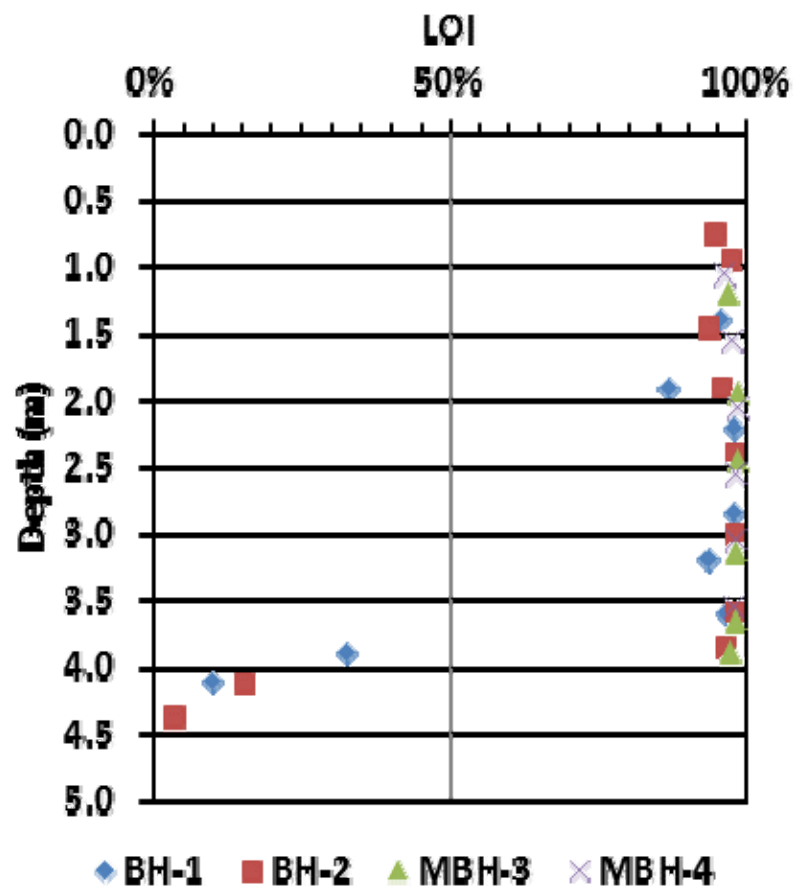
Remarks: All descriptions based on driller observations  
 Groundwater start day 10th March 4.90mBGL  
 Groundwater end day 10th March 5.60mBGL

KEY:  
 B Bulk disturbed sample  
 S Small disturbed sample  
 U Undisturbed sample  
 SPT-S Standard Penetration Test, split spoon  
 SPT-C Standard Penetration Test, solid cone  
 ⚡ Groundwater strike  
 📏 Water level 20mins after strike.

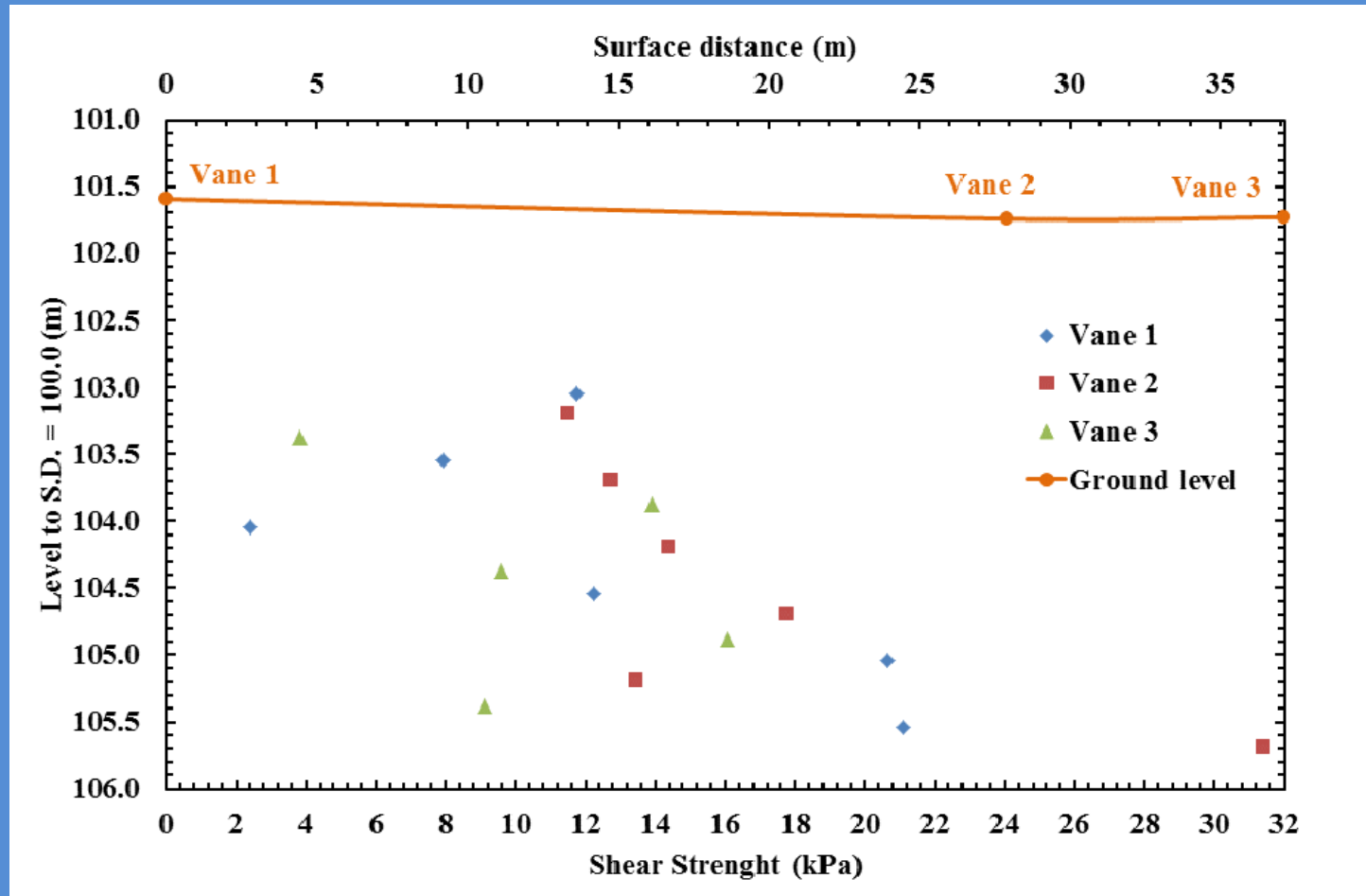


Raised Bog under milled peat production, therefore some peat has been removed. Site is at edge of bog.

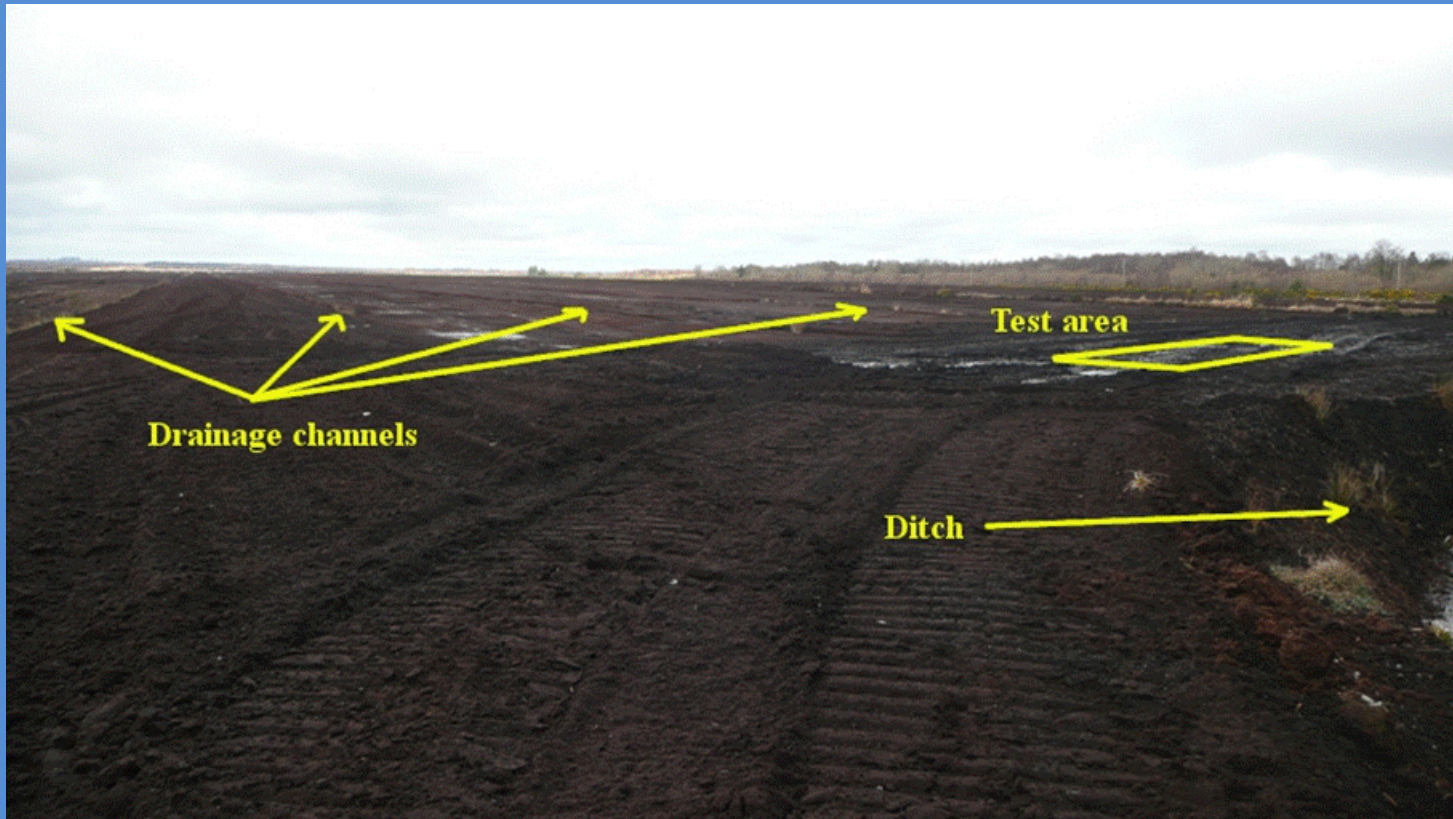
Top 1m - very clayey sandy Gravel f% ≈ 30%  
 Below – slightly clayey sandy Gravel f% ≈ 4-11%  
 K = 1.96x10<sup>-6</sup> to 1.15x10<sup>-5</sup> m/s



# In-situ vanes (55mm x 110mm)



# Hydrogeology



Drain within 8m of edge of test area.

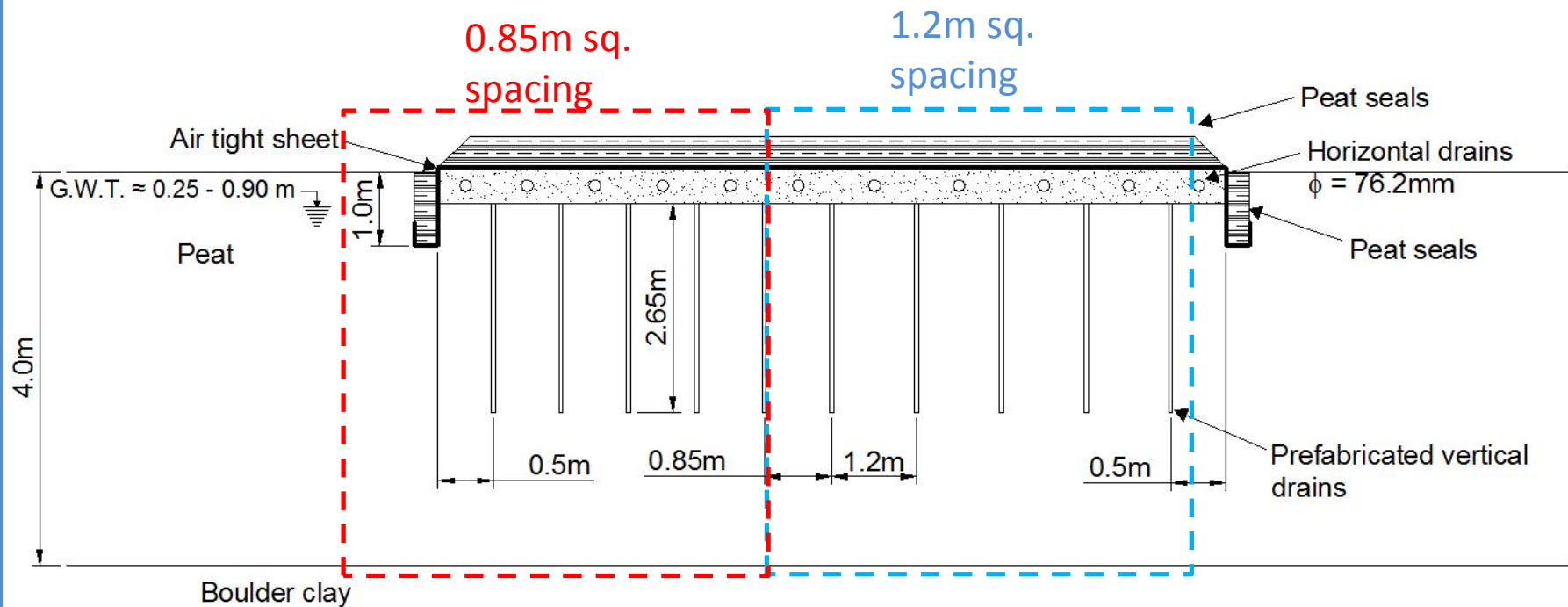


# TCD/NRA VACUUM CONSOLIDATION FIELD TRIAL

Table 1 – Simplified soil profile

Layer	Depth (m)	Description	Observations and properties
1	0 – 0.7	Man-made fill	Black peat; occasional plastic bags, gravel, pieces of geotextile, machine parts.
2	0.7 – 4.0	Pseudo-fibrous peat	$w = 561 - 1340\%$ $G_s = 1.38 - 1.59$ $LOI = 87 - 99\%$ $\gamma_h = 9.57 - 10.56 \text{ kN/m}^3$ $e_o = 6.78 - 14.83$ $S_r = 94 - 100\%$ $pH = 4.5 - 6.2$ Von Post = $H_4 - H_7$ $C_c = 2.2 - 6.4$
3	4.0 – 7.0	Glacial till	The clay fraction reduces with depth, about 30% fines in top metre, reducing to 4-11%.

# TCD/NRA VACUUM CONSOLIDATION FIELD TRIAL











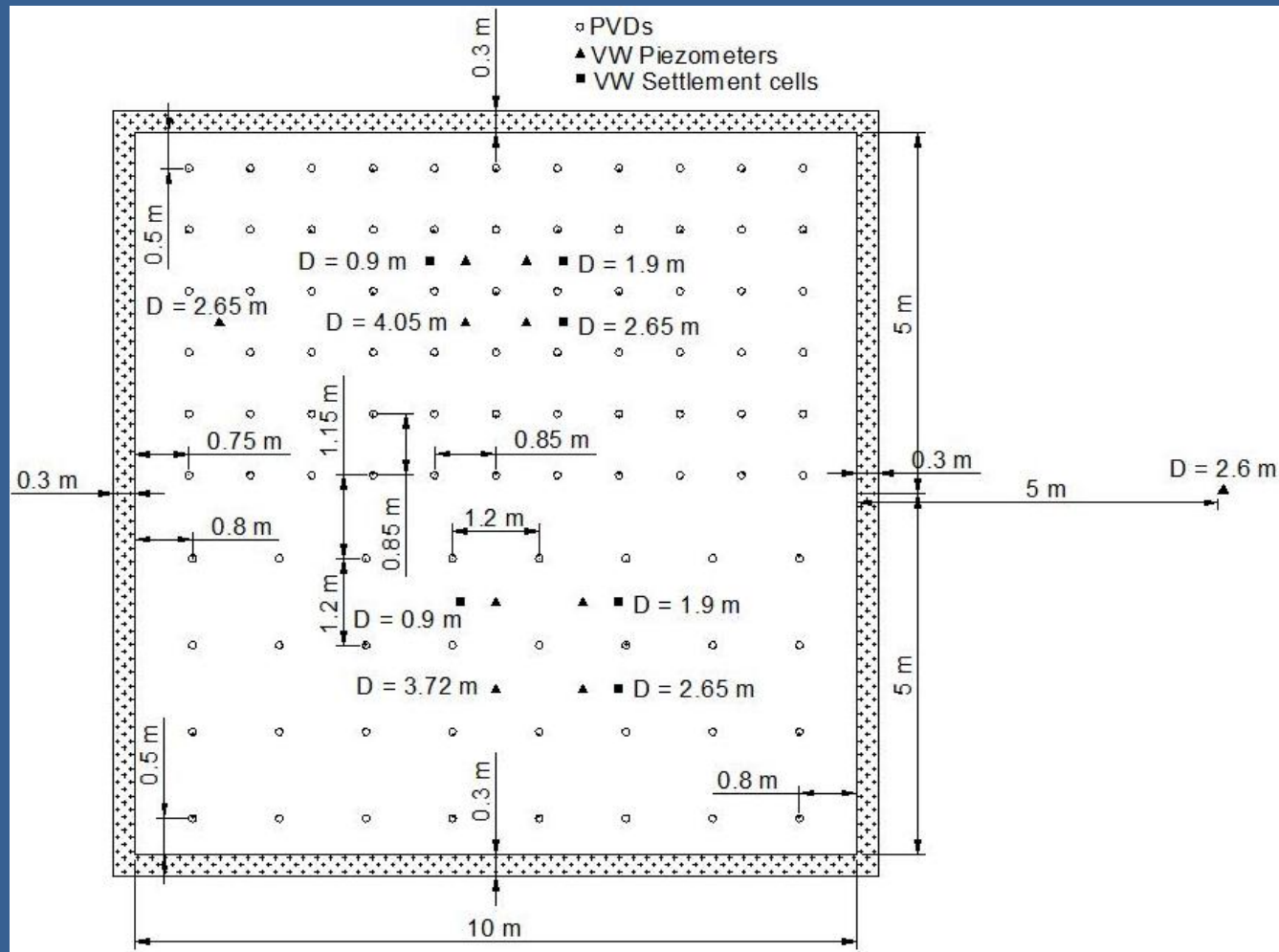


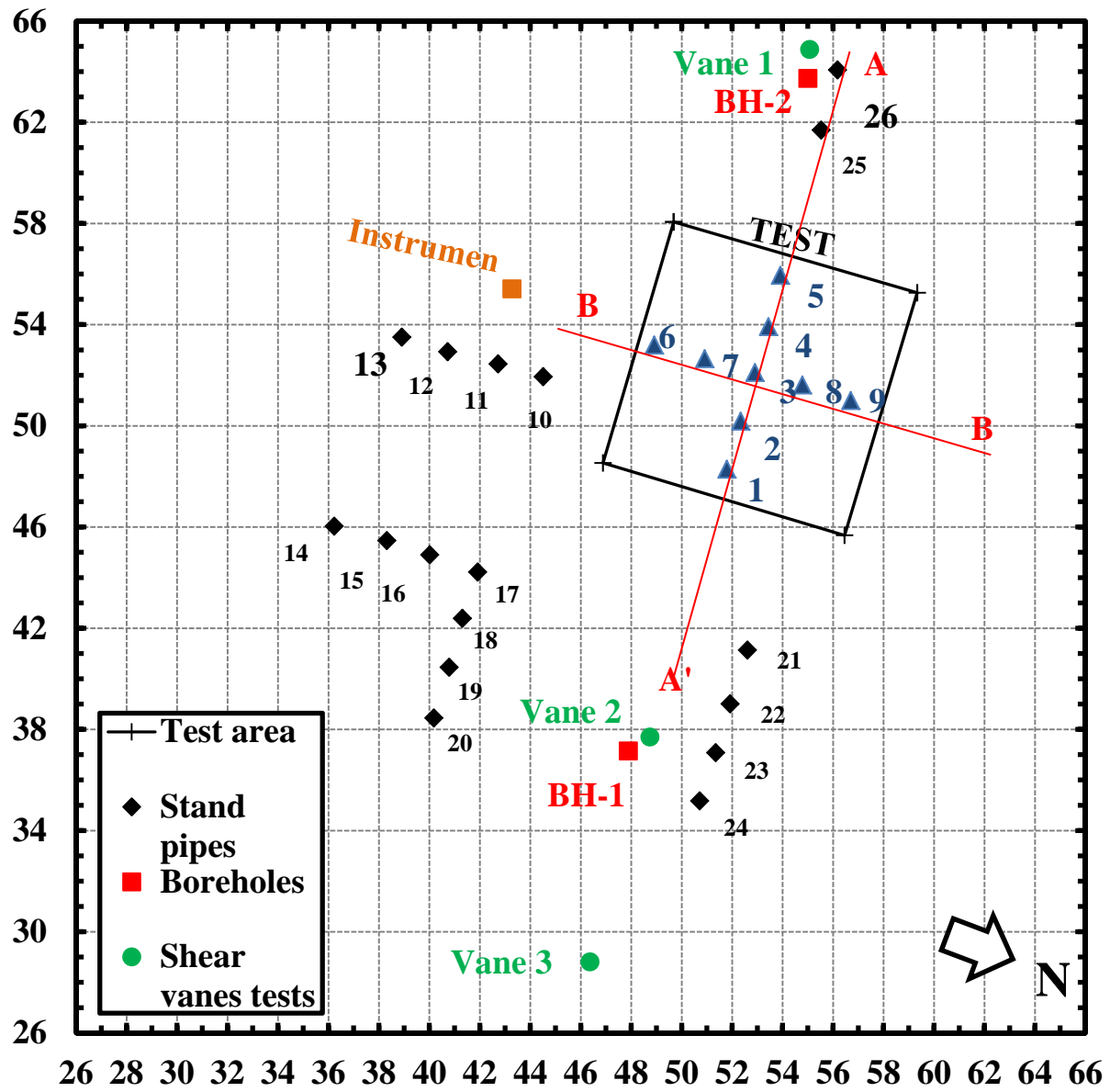
# Instrumentation

- 10 No. Vibrating wire (VW) piezometers (also calibrated for suction)
- 6 No. push-in VW settlement cells 0.9m, 1.5m & 2.65m
- Settlement plates
- Standpipes
- Barometric pressure/temp.
- Rain gauge
- Water meter
- Air pressure gauges

Acknowledge assistance  
of NVM Ireland Ltd.

# TCD/NRA VACUUM CONSOLIDATION FIELD TRIAL







**Pumping system: 30<sup>th</sup> Nov 2009 – 23<sup>rd</sup> Jun 2010**

- **1.5kW Centrifugal pump**
- **38mm diameter jet pump**





**Pumping system: 29<sup>th</sup> Jul 2010 – 29<sup>th</sup> Oct 2010**

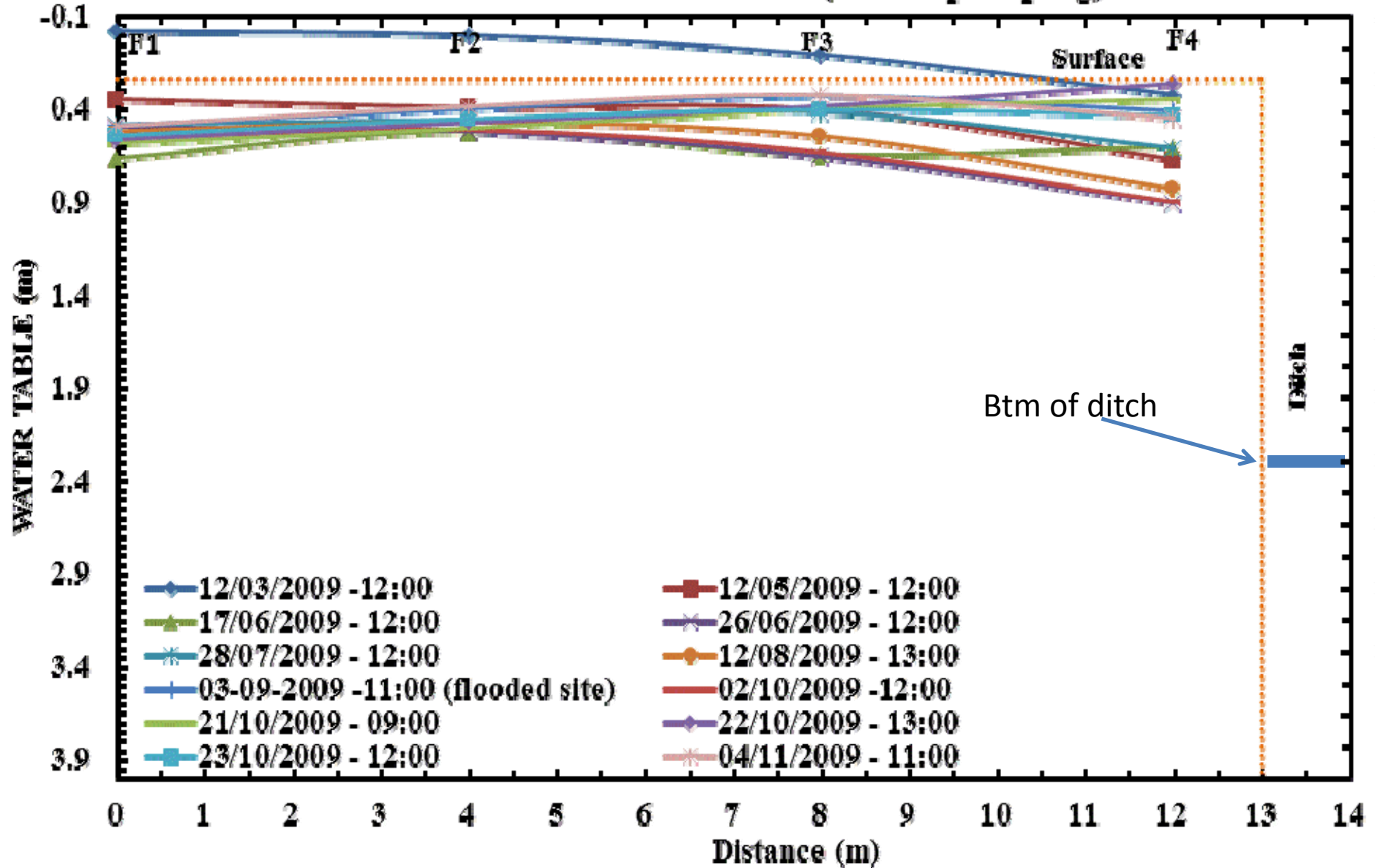
- **2.2kW Liquid ring pump**
- **1.5kW Centrifugal pump**
- **38mm diameter jet pump**

# MONITORING BEFORE PUMPING

- Prior to starting the TCD/NRA vacuum consolidation field trial, four months of baseline monitoring were conducted.
- The vacuum consolidation trial was run from 30<sup>th</sup> November 2009 and was terminated on 29<sup>th</sup> October 2010

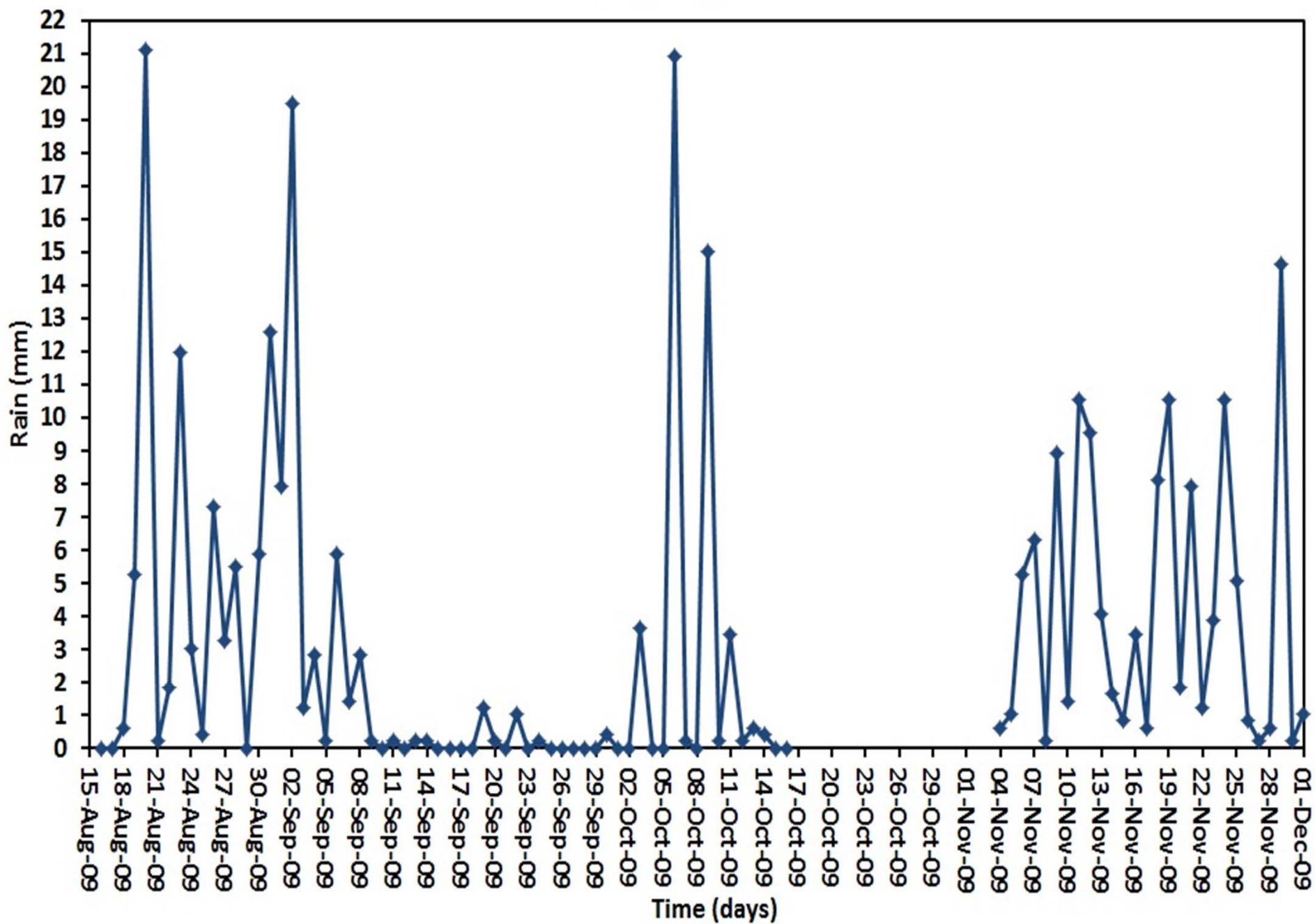


## WATER TABLE COLUMN F (Before pumping)

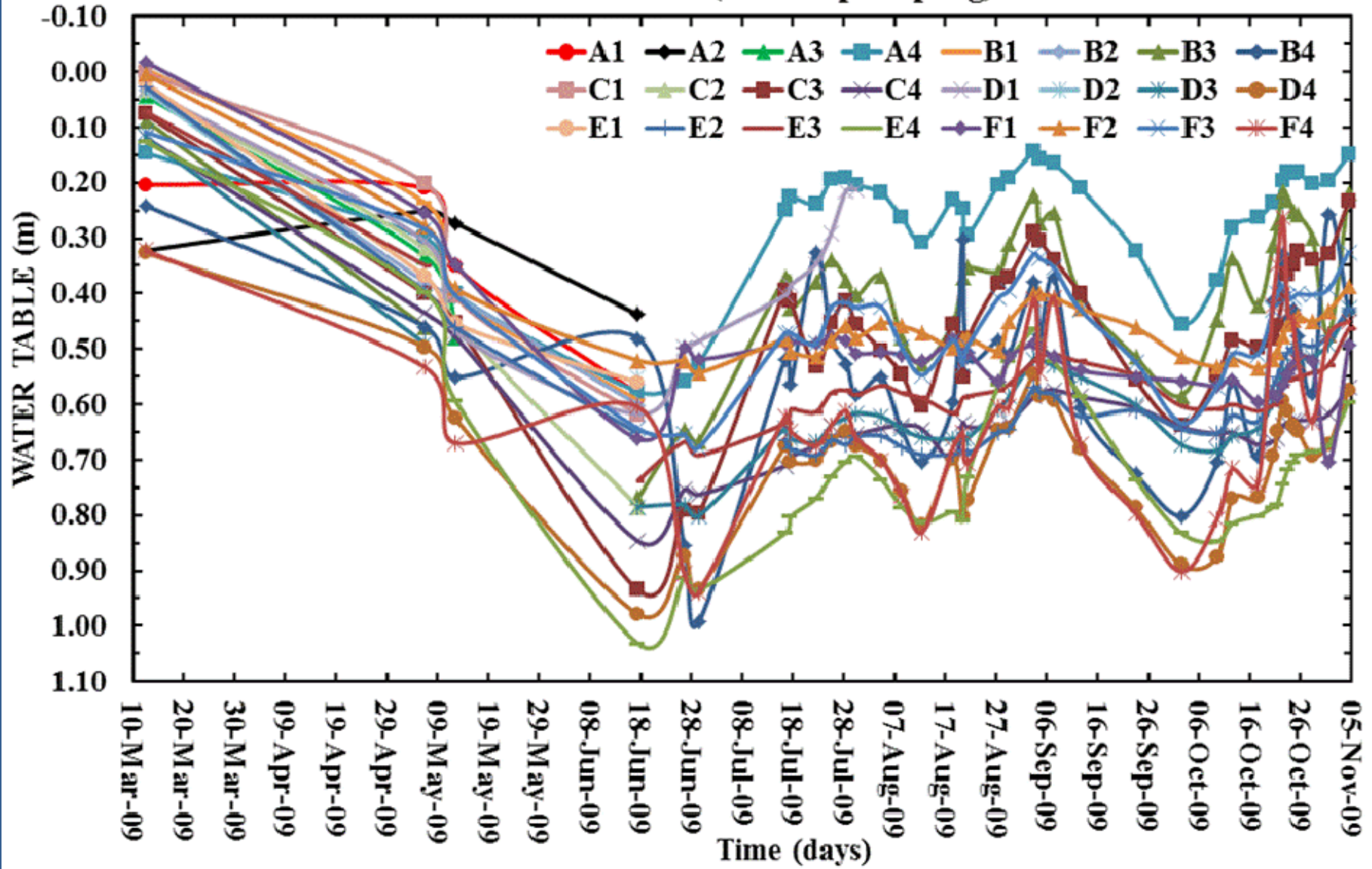




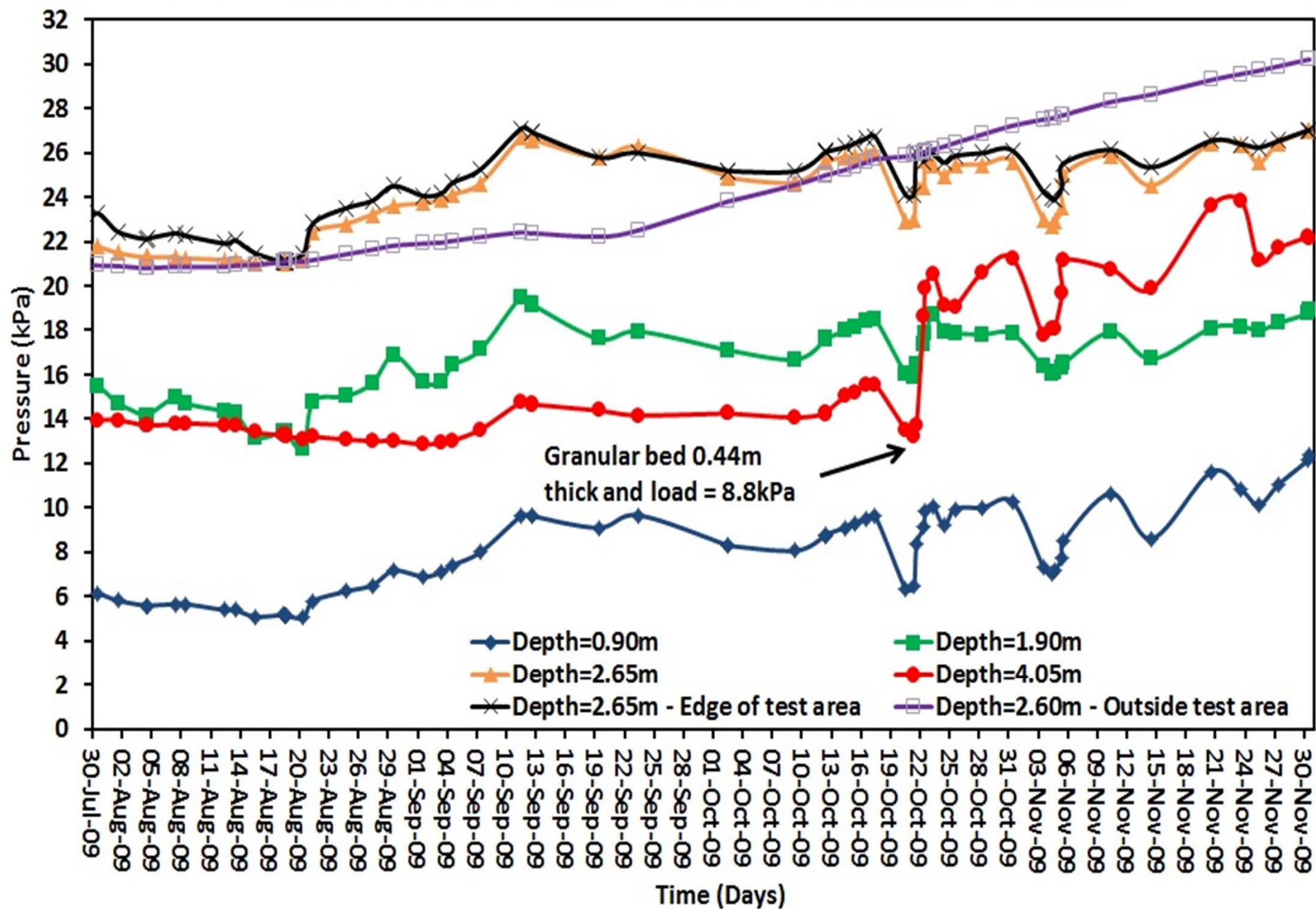
# DAILY RAIN



### WATER TABLE (Before pumping)



PORE WATER PRESSURE vs TIME - SPACING=0.85m (Before pumping)

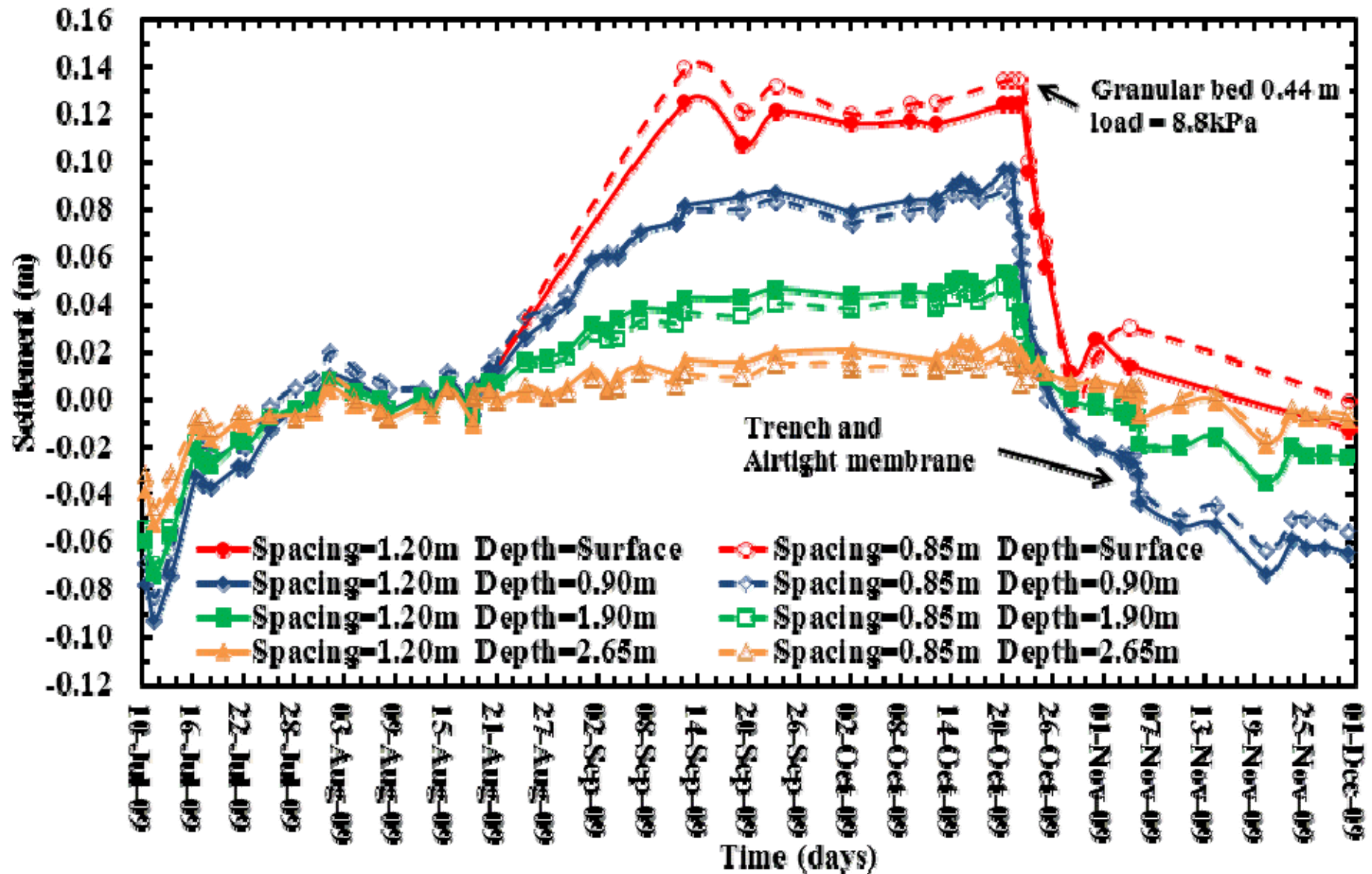




# Flooding in August 2009



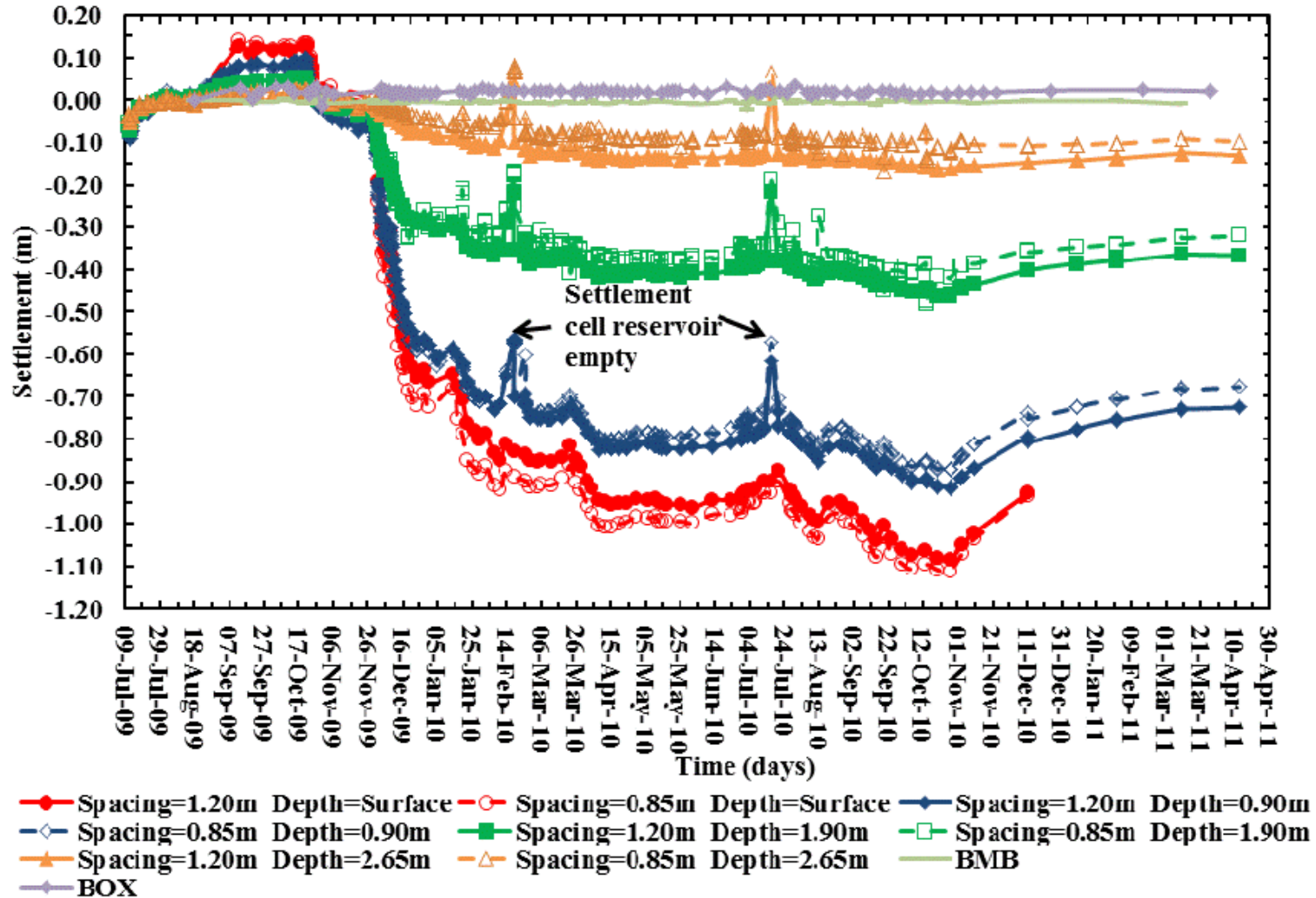
## SETTLEMENT vs TIME (Before pumping)



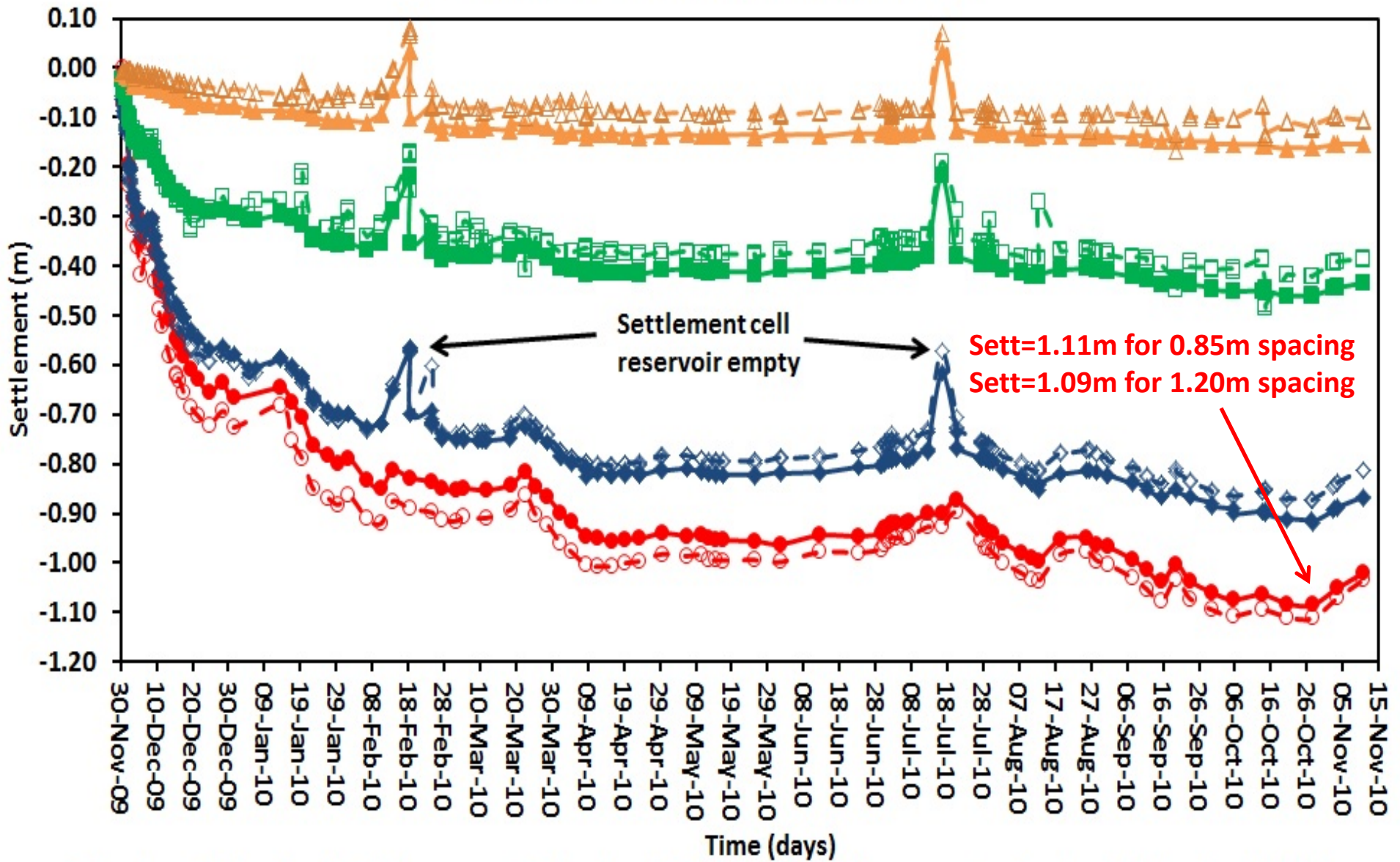
# MONITORING DURING PUMPING

- The TCD/NRA vacuum preloading field trial commenced on the 30th November 2009.
- The results for the eleven months of pumping presented here.
- Rain, water table, vacuum, settlement and pore water pressure are presented.

### SETTLEMENT vs TIME



### SETTLEMENT vs TIME (During pumping)



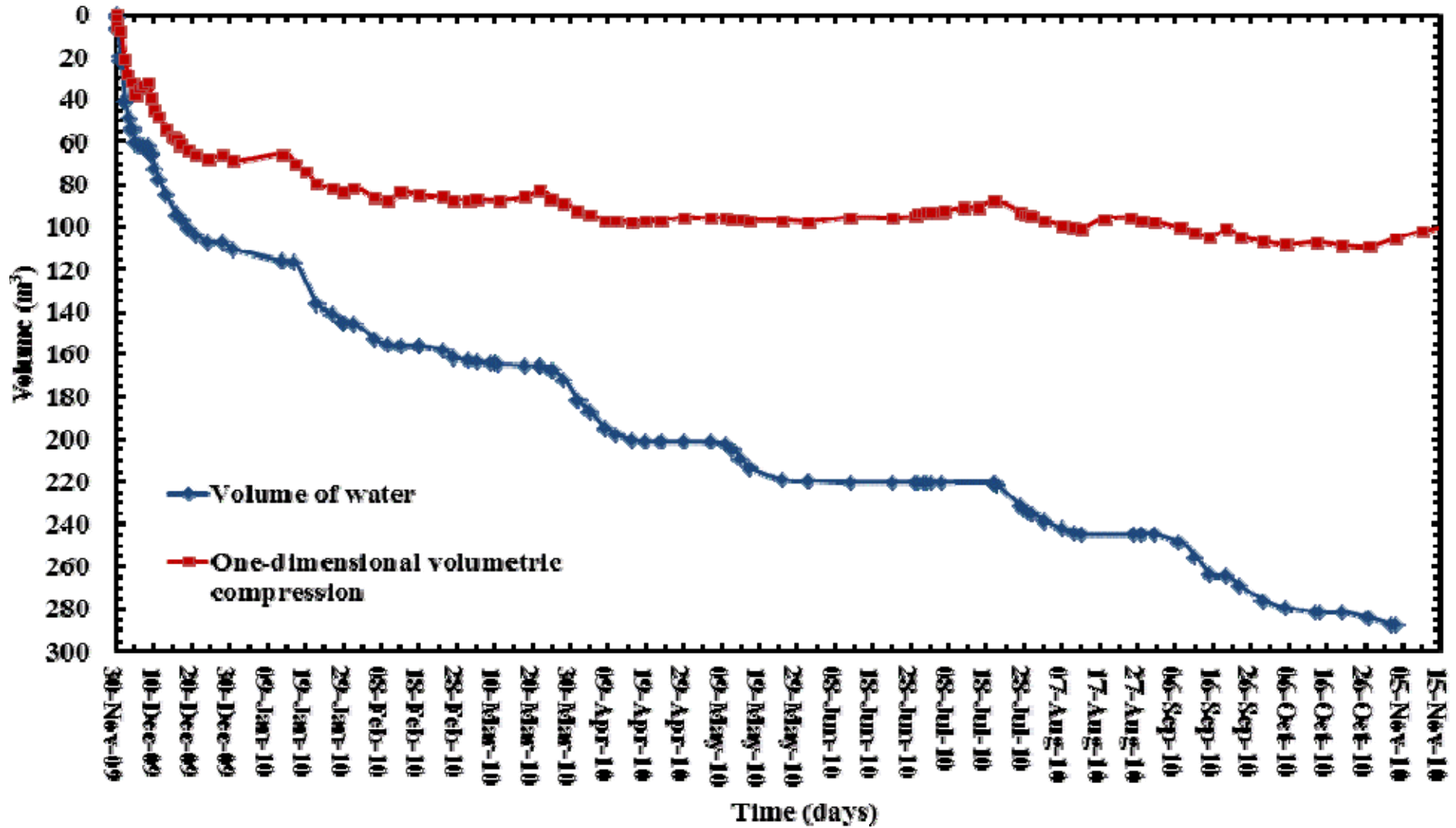
● Spacing=1.20m Depth=Surface  
 ◆ Spacing=0.85m Depth=0.90m  
 ▲ Spacing=1.20m Depth=2.65m

○ Spacing=0.85m Depth=Surface  
 ■ Spacing=1.20m Depth=1.90m  
 △ Spacing=0.85m Depth=2.65m

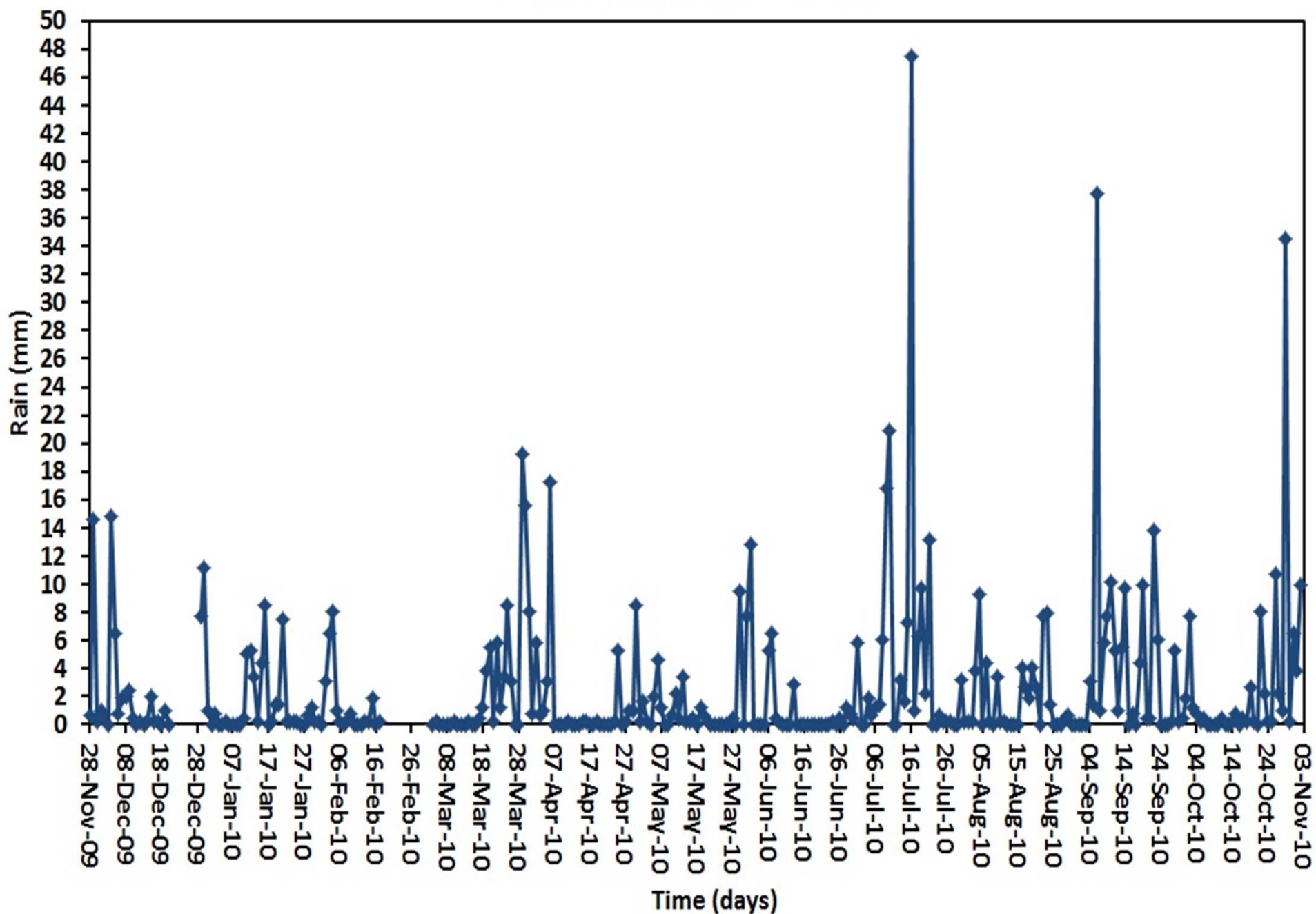
◆ Spacing=1.20m Depth=0.90m  
 □ Spacing=0.85m Depth=1.90m

# Volume of water extracted

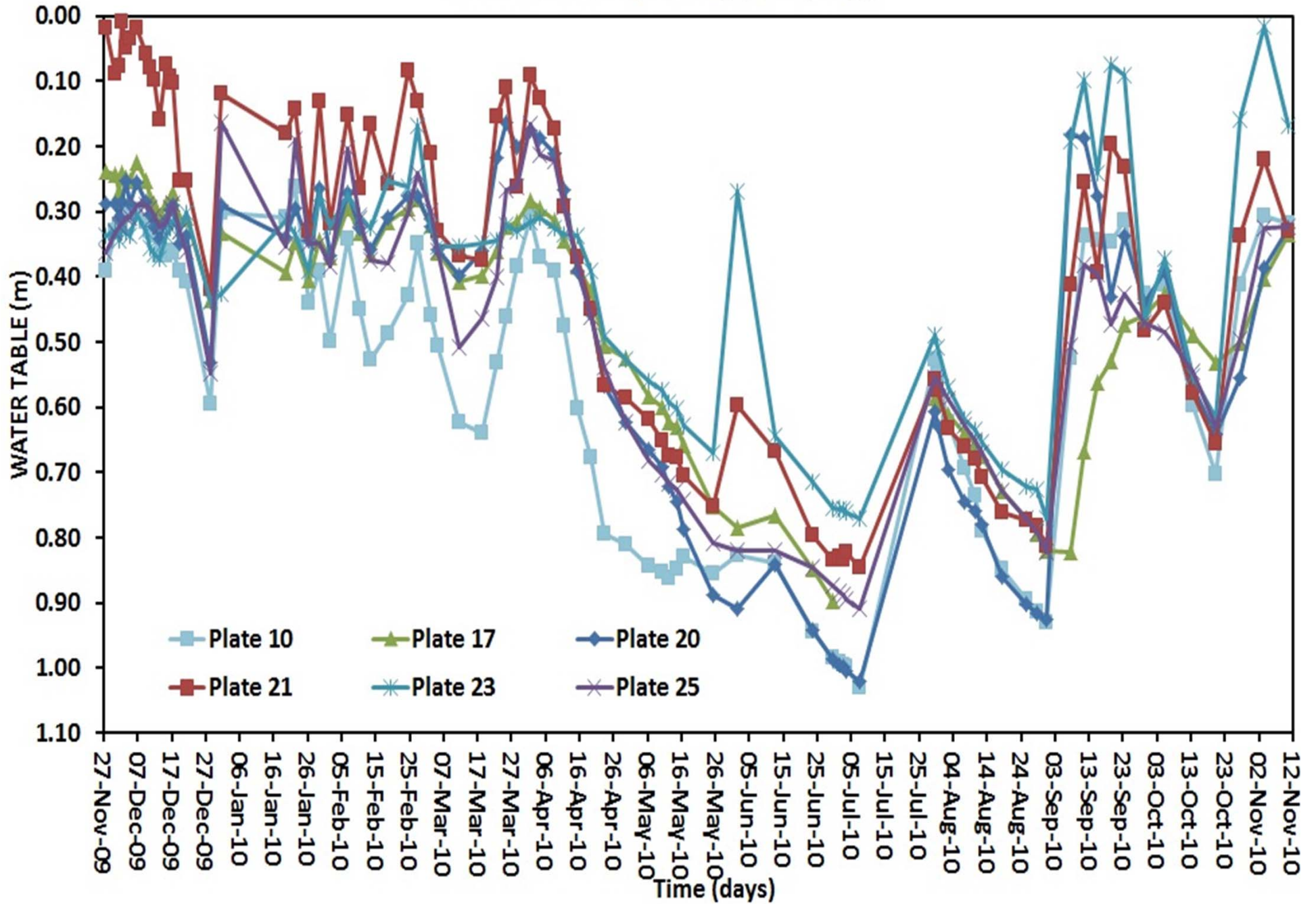
TOTAL WATER



### DAILY RAIN (During pumping)

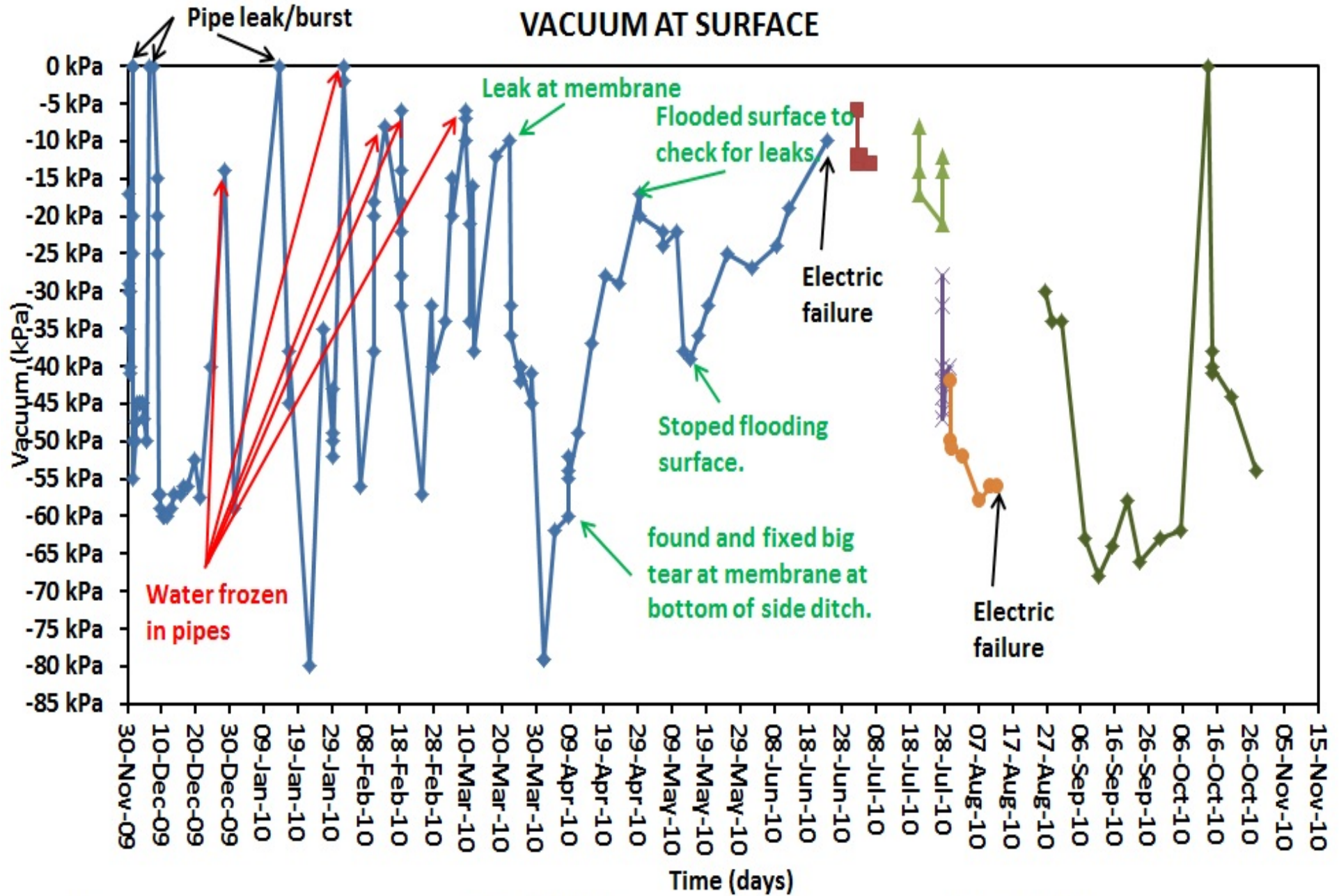


### WATER TABLE (During pumping)





# VACUUM AT SURFACE



◆ Jetpump

■ 0.75kW LR pump

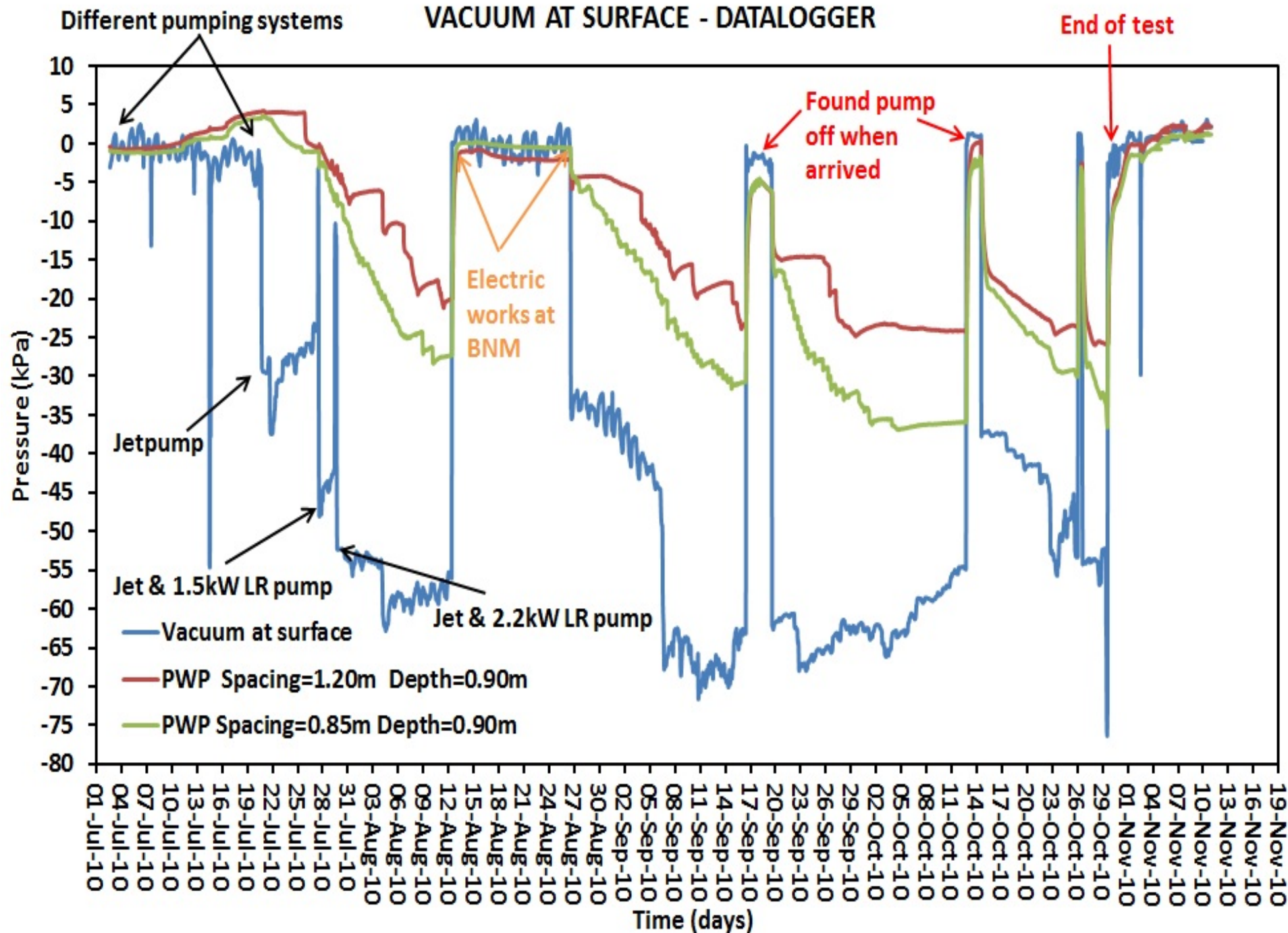
◆ Reinstalled Jetpump

✕ Jet and 1.5kW LR pumps

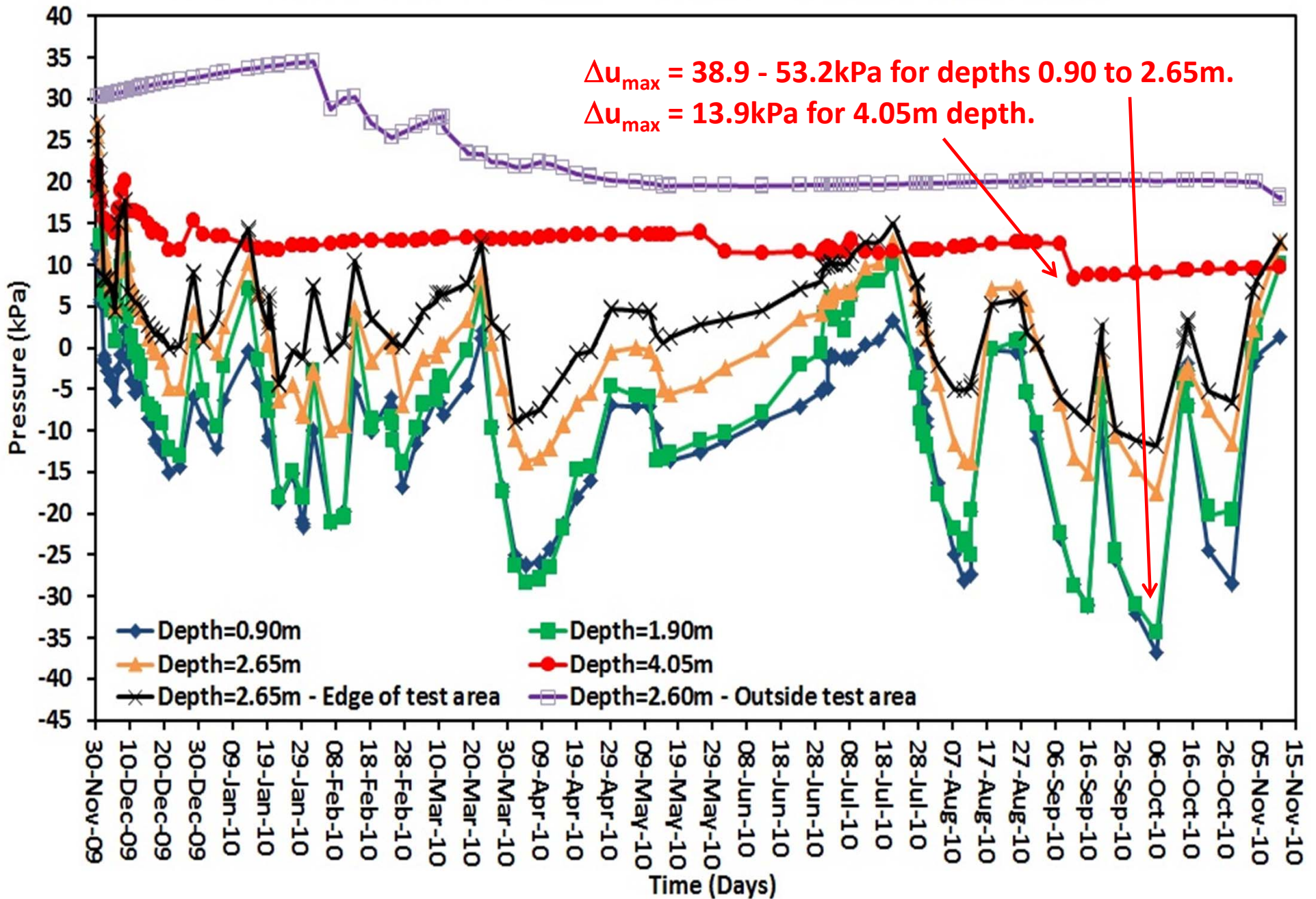
● Jet and 2.2kW LR up to 12 Aug 2010

◆ Jet and 2.2 kW LR from 26 Aug 2010

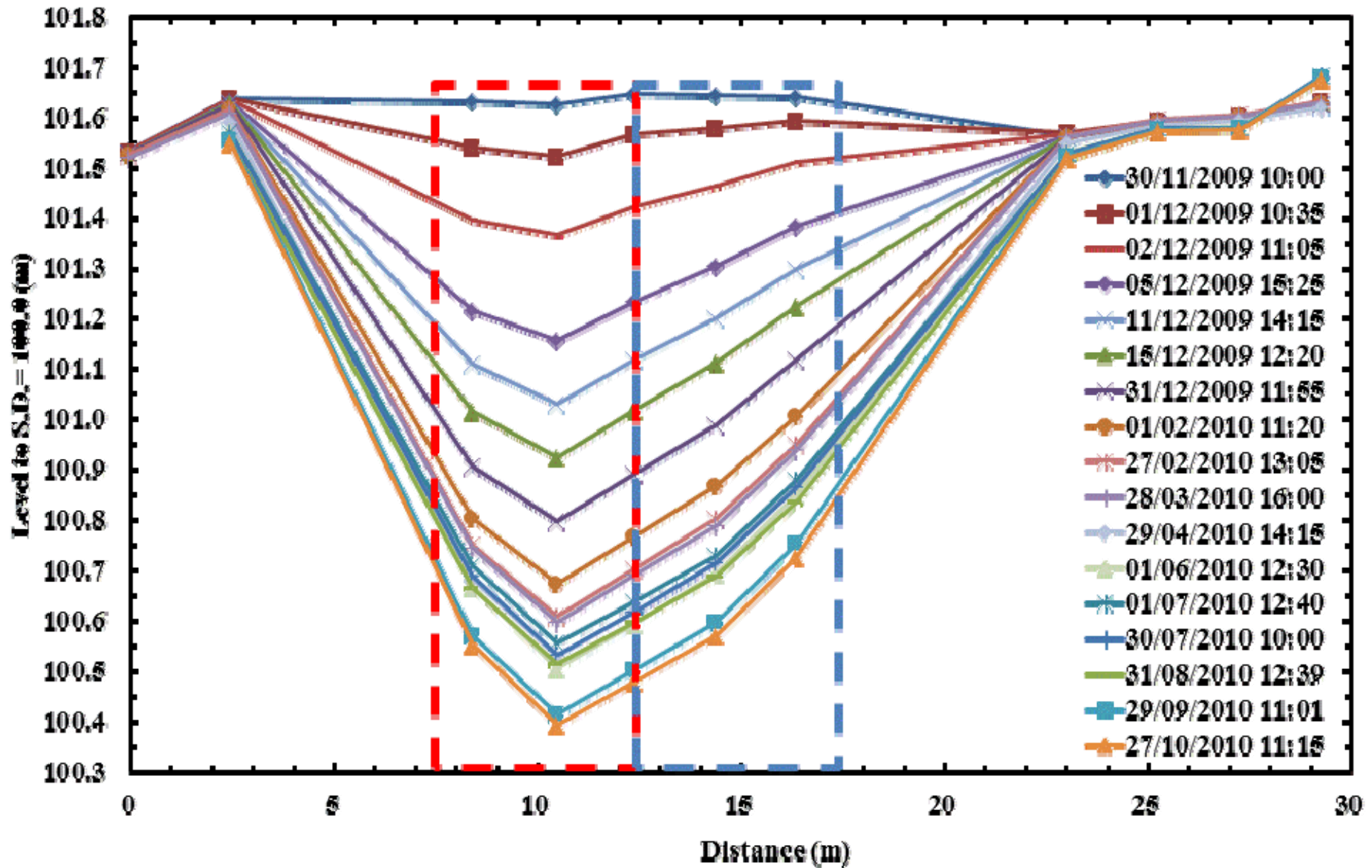
# VACUUM AT SURFACE - DATALOGGER



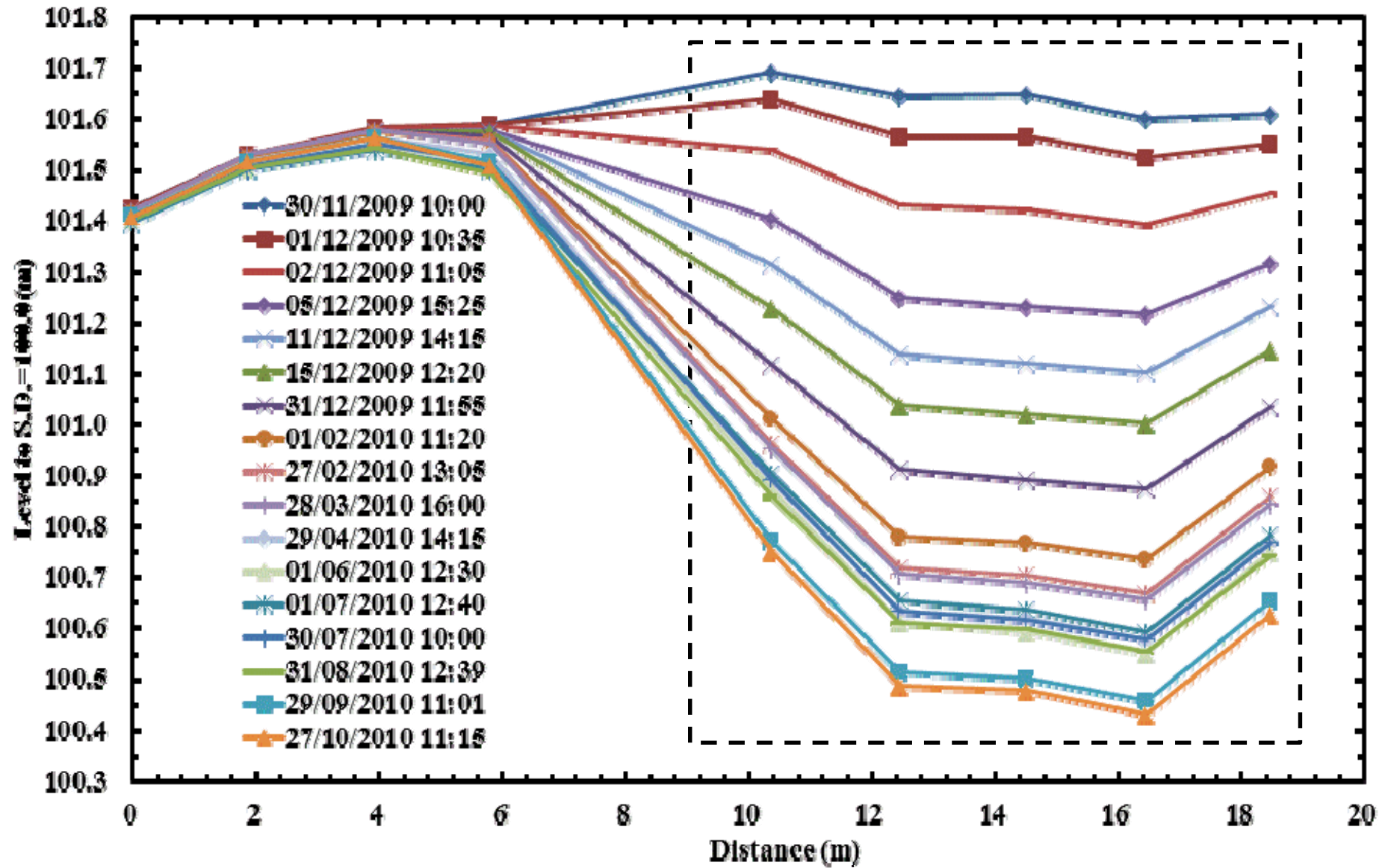
# PORE WATER PRESSURE vs TIME - SPACING=0.85m (During pumping)



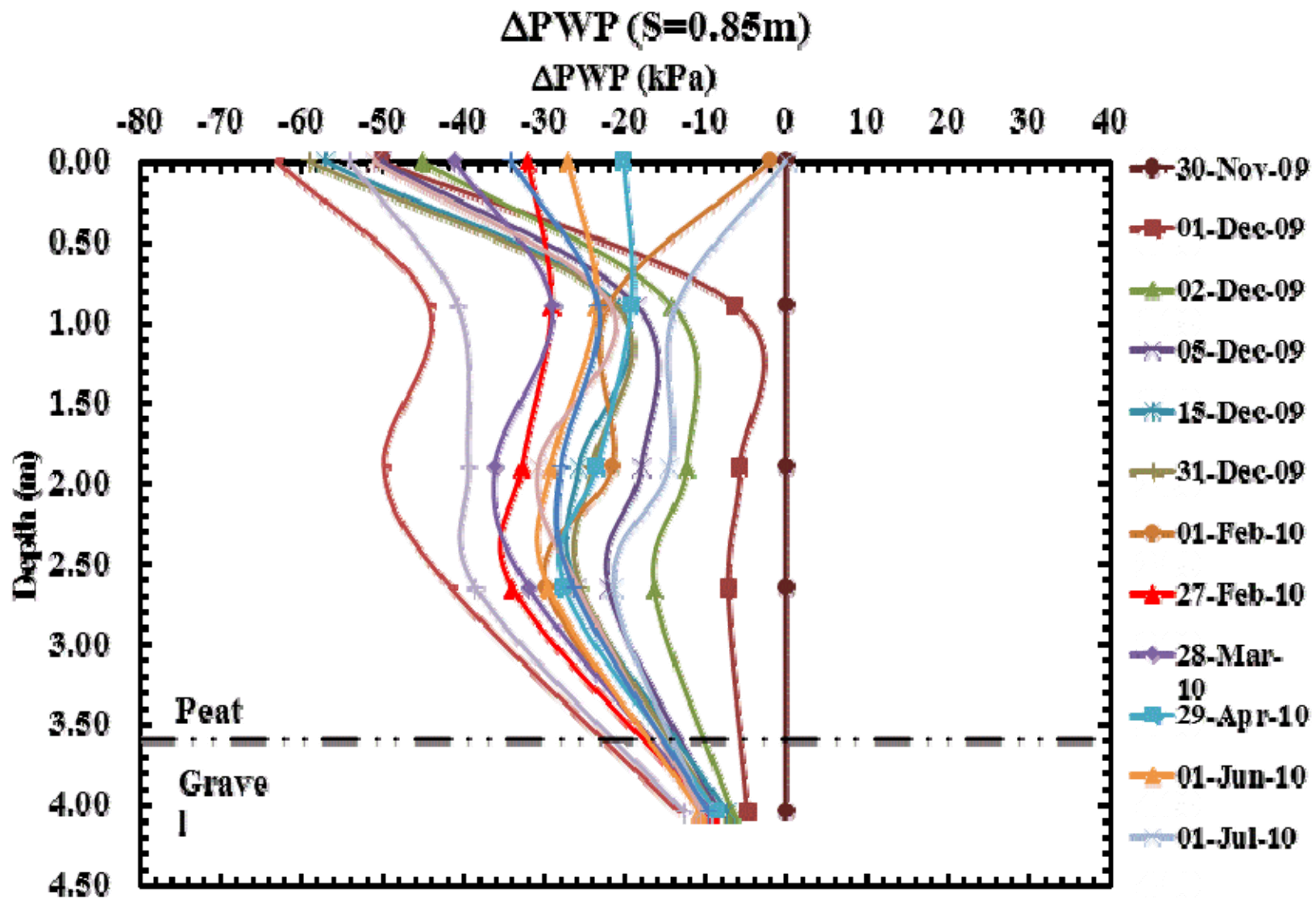
Profile A - A'



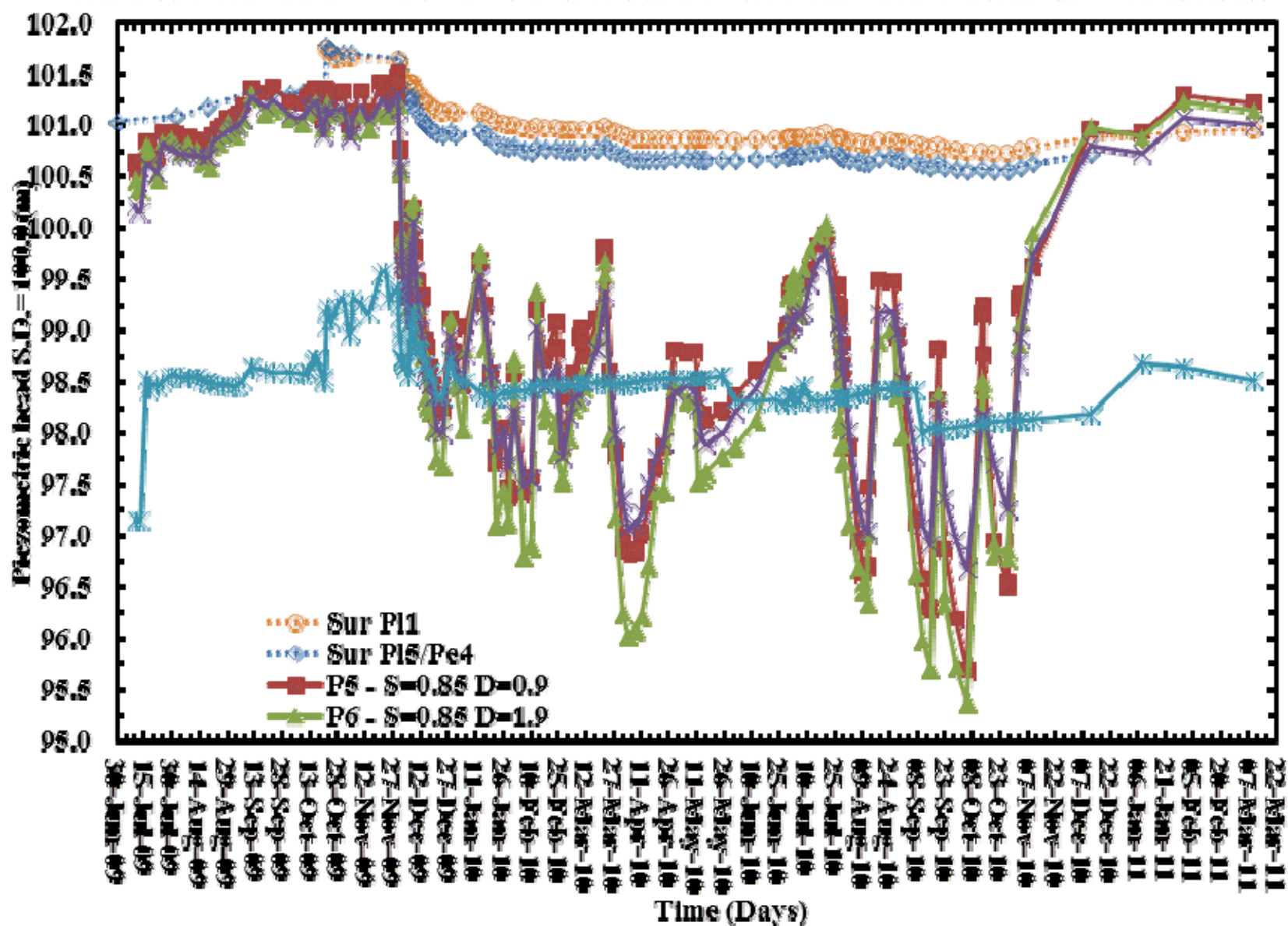
Profile B - B'





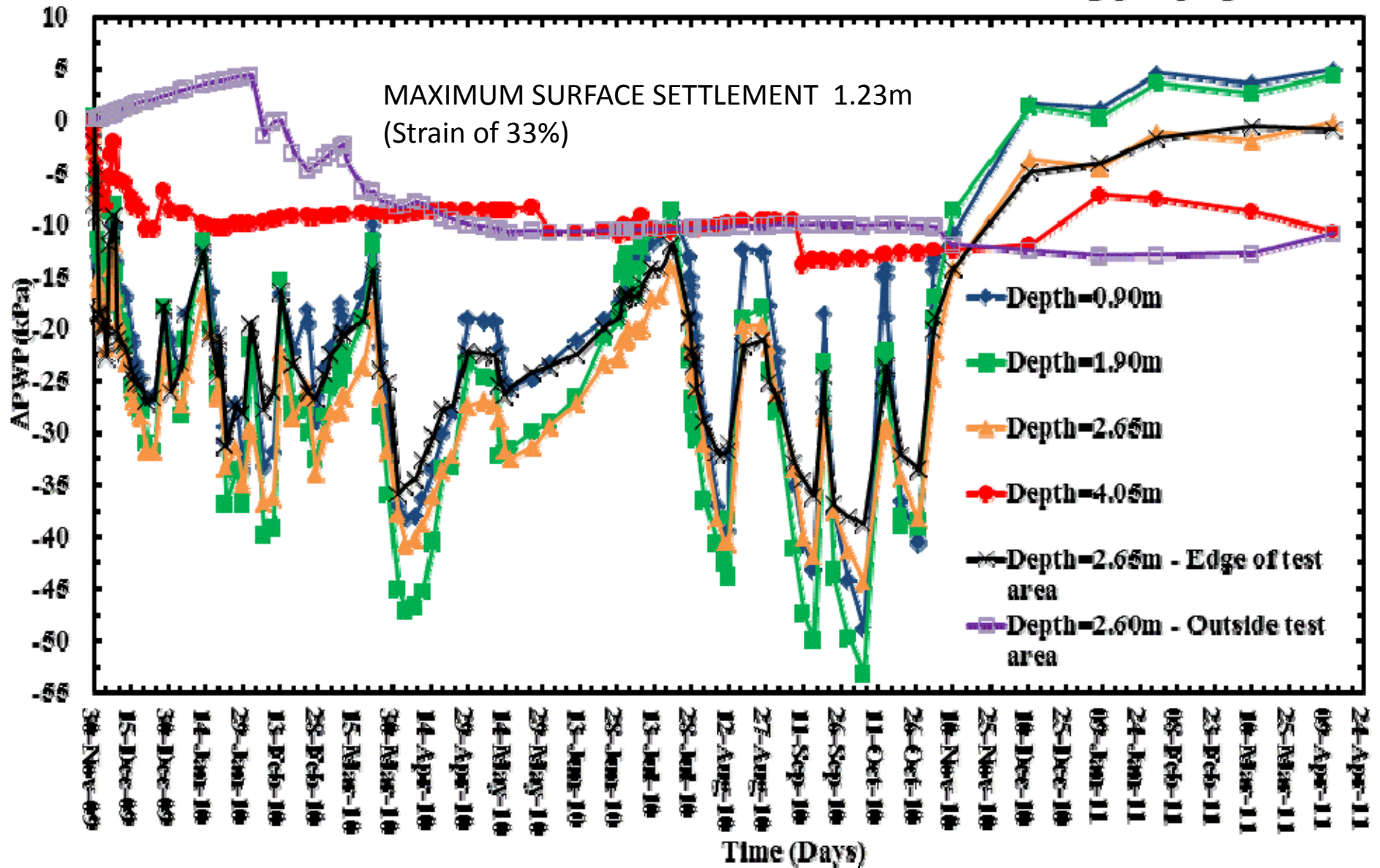


### SURFACE AND PIEZOMETRIC LEVELS S=0.85m





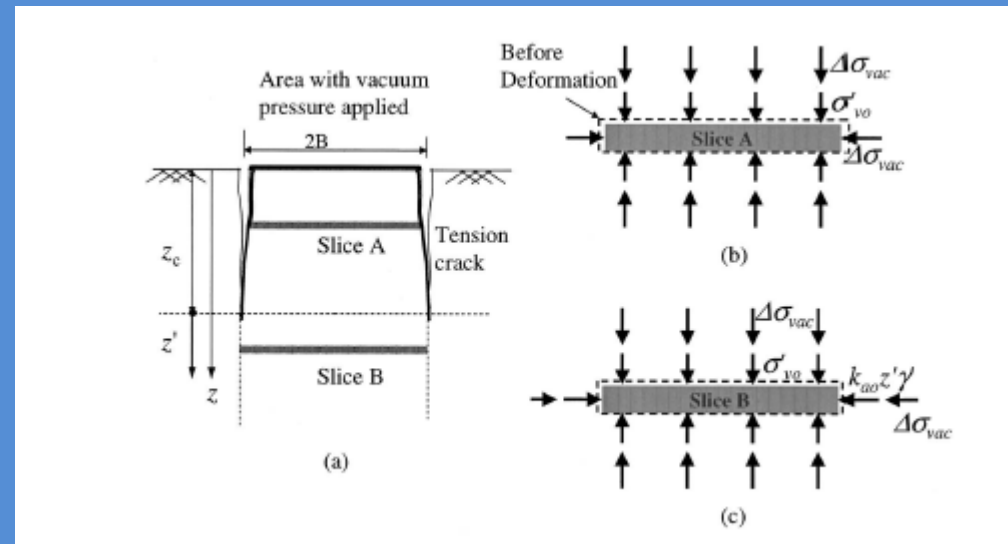
# PORE WATER PRESSURE vs TIME - SPACING=0.85m (During pumping)



# Visual 1<sup>st</sup> June 2010

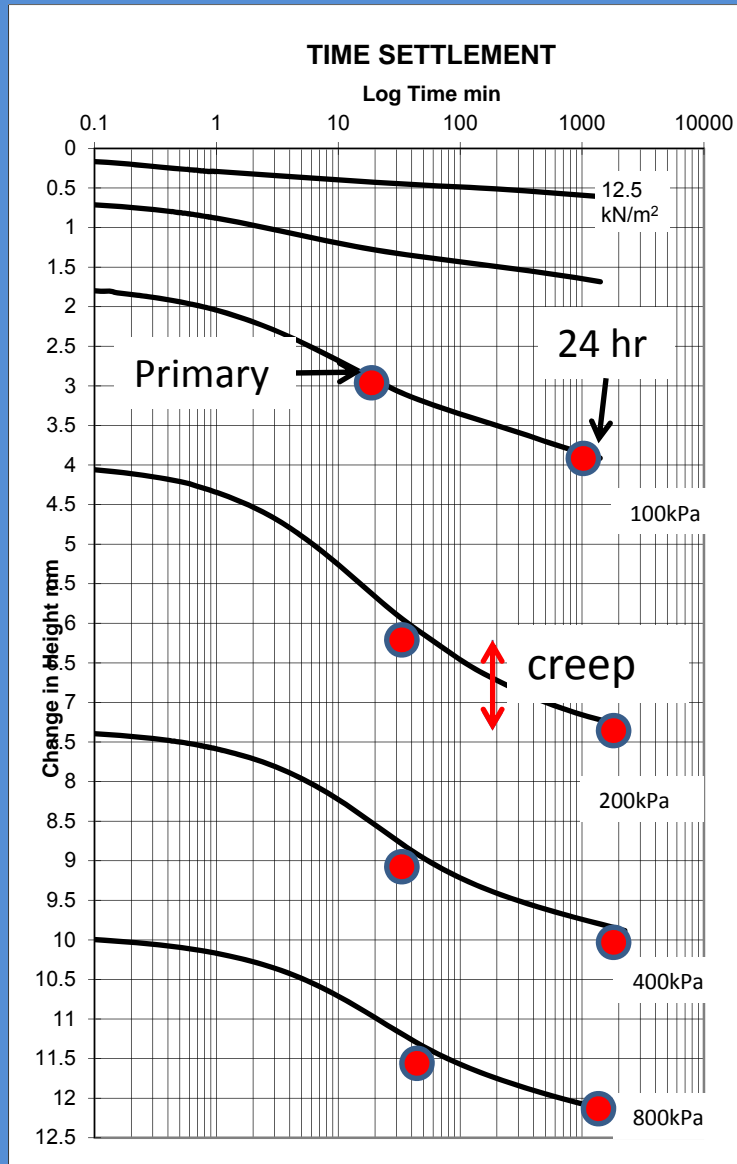


# CRACKS AT EDGE



Chai et al. (2005)

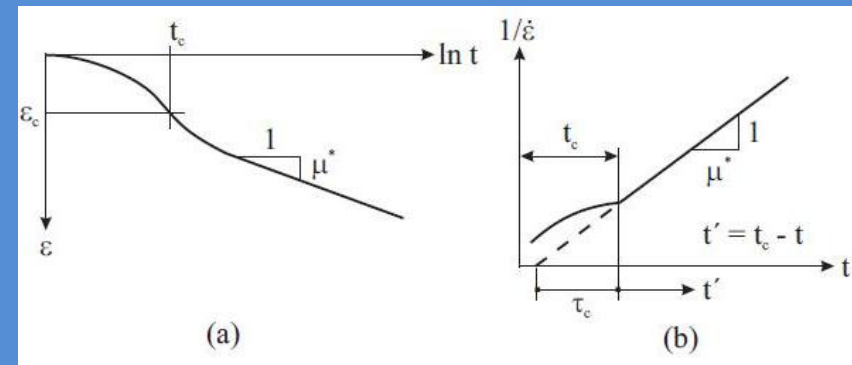
# SETTLEMENT OF PEAT



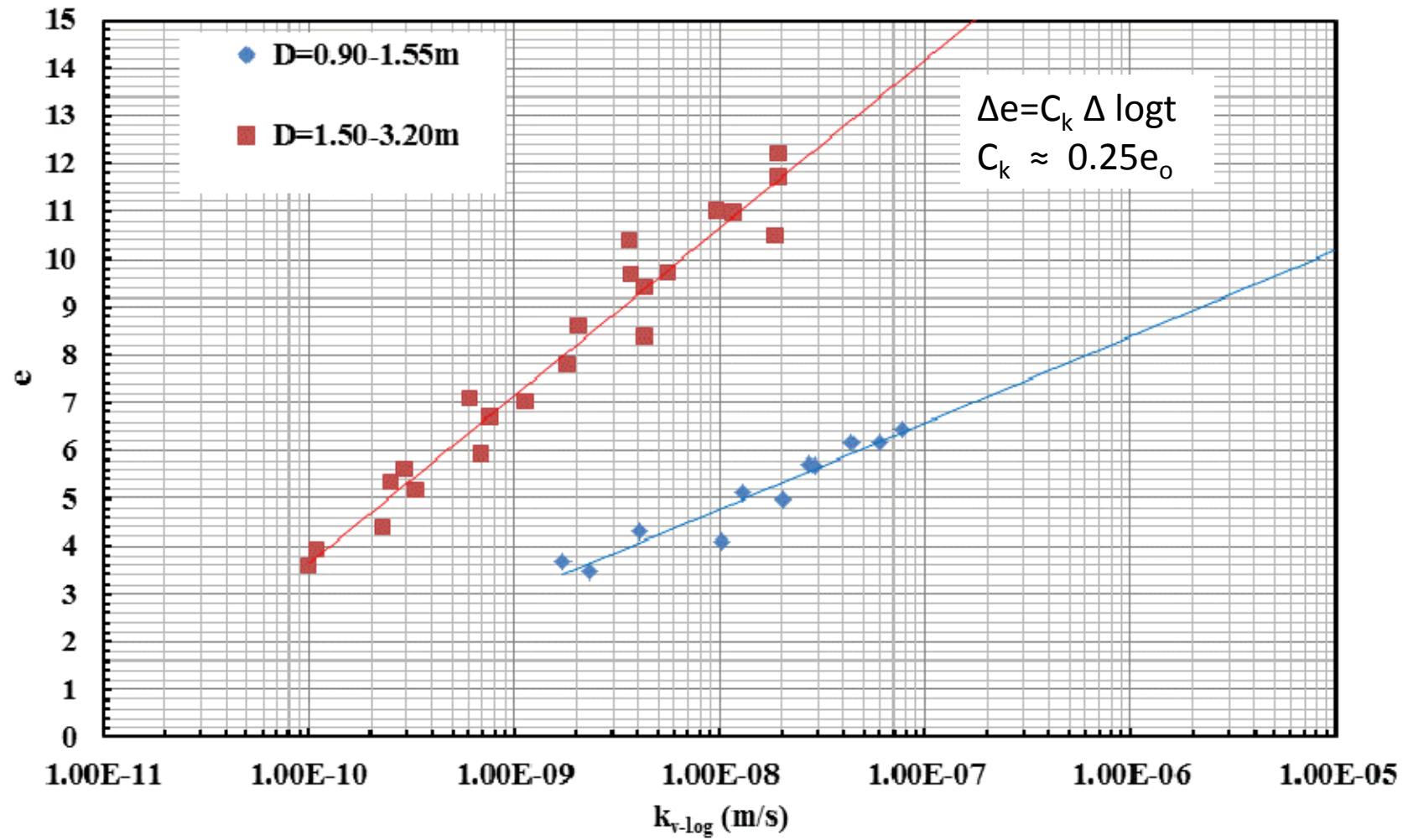
Rate of settlement

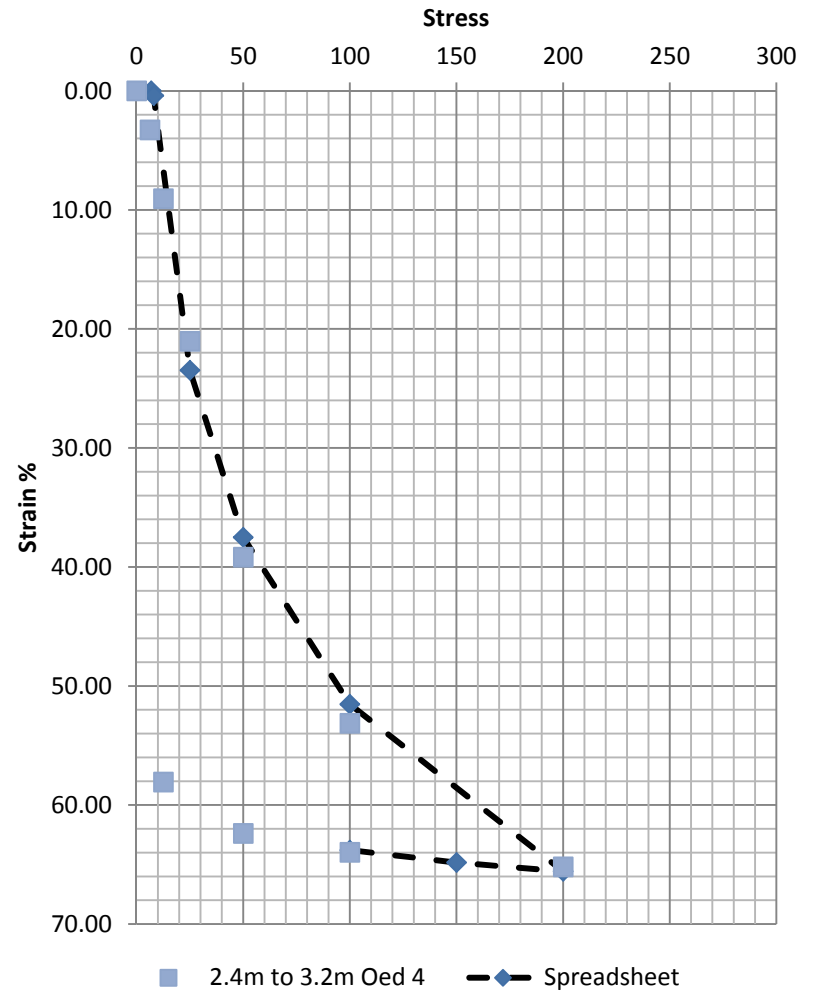
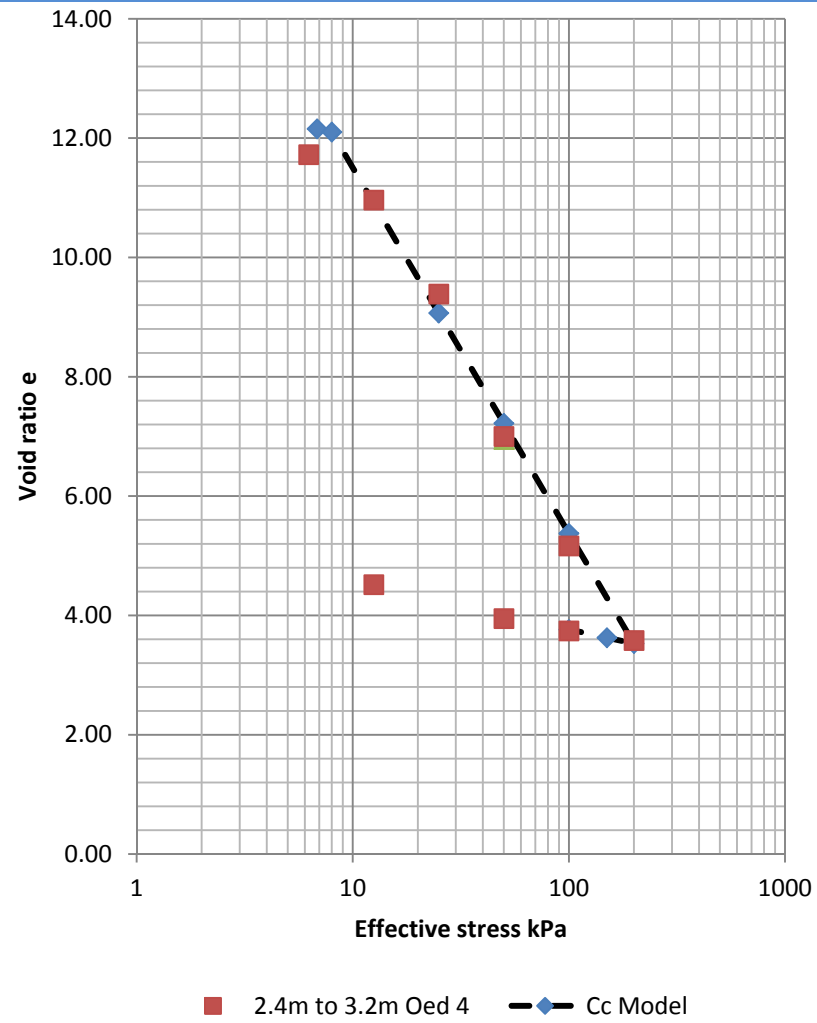
$C_v$ ;  $C_{vh}$ ;  $C_{hh}$

$k$ ;  $k_v$ ;  $k_h$



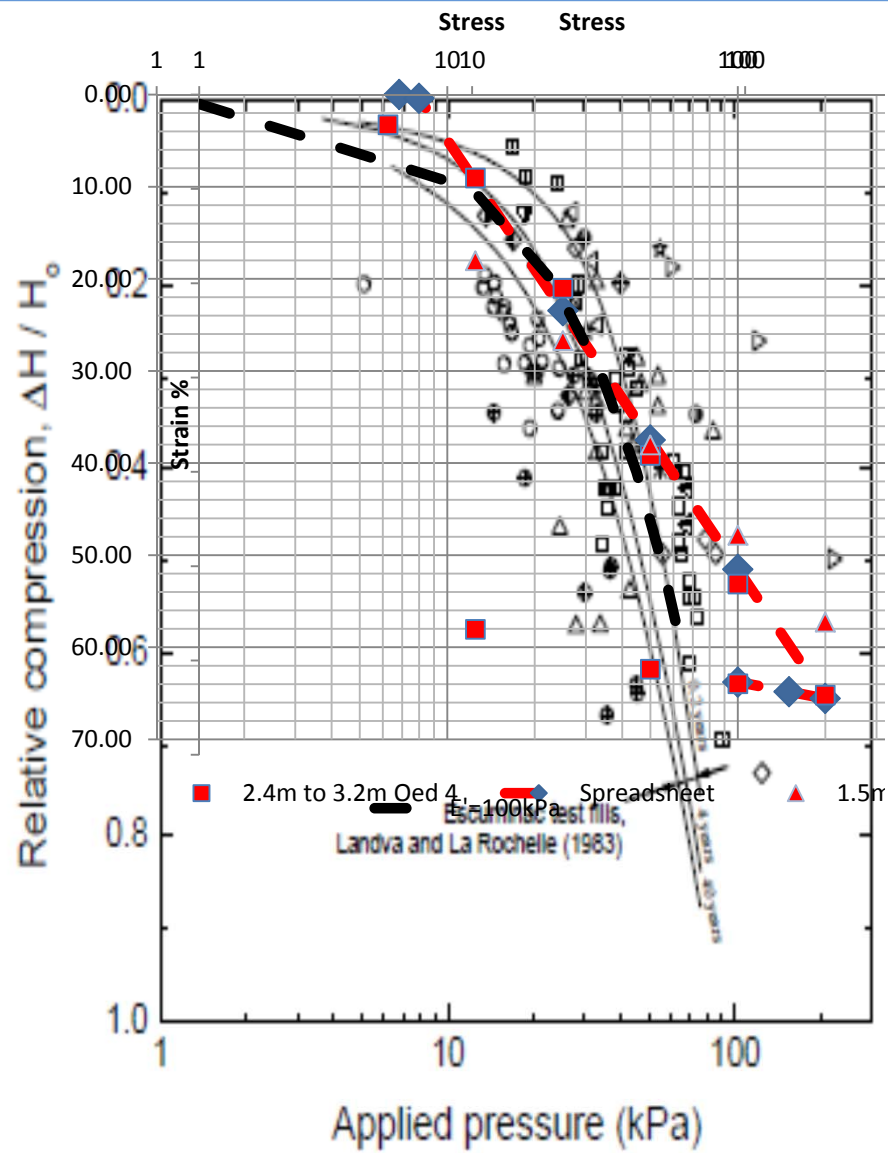
## BALLYDERMOT BOG - BOREHOLE 1





# Soil models investigated

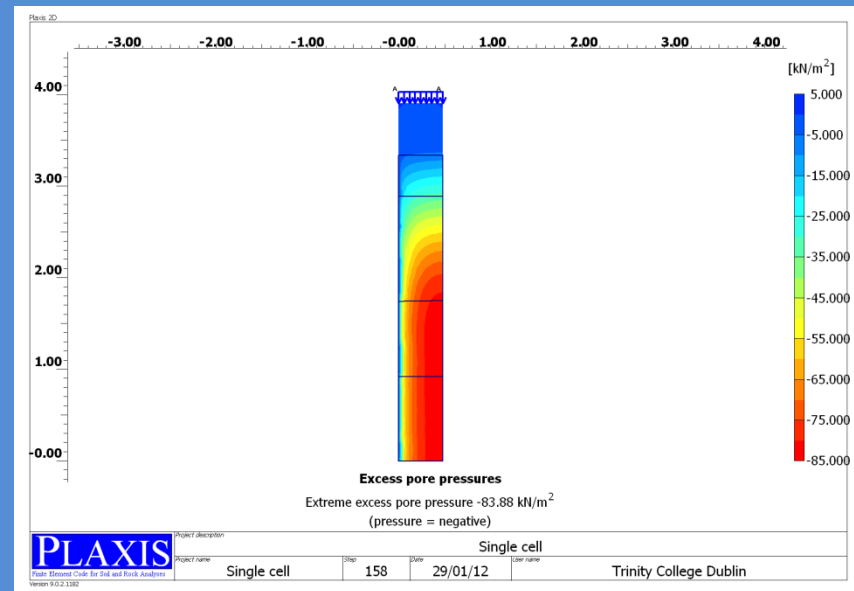
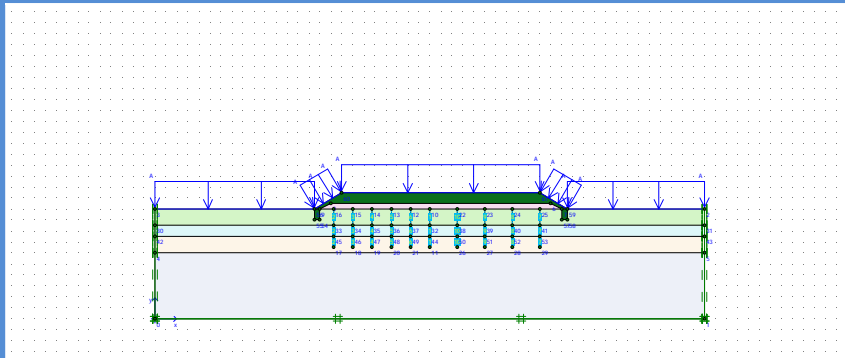
- Simple EOP  $C_s$  &  $C_c$  ( $C_R = C_c / \{(1+e_o)\}$  &  $R_R$ ) and  $\sigma_{vc}'$
- Soft Soil model (SS) Plaxis ( $\lambda^* = C_c / \{2.3(1+e_o)\}$ ,  $\kappa^*$ )
- Soft Soil Creep model Plaxis ( $\lambda^* = C_c / \{2.3(1+e_o)\}$ ,  $\kappa^*$ ,  $\mu^*$ )
-



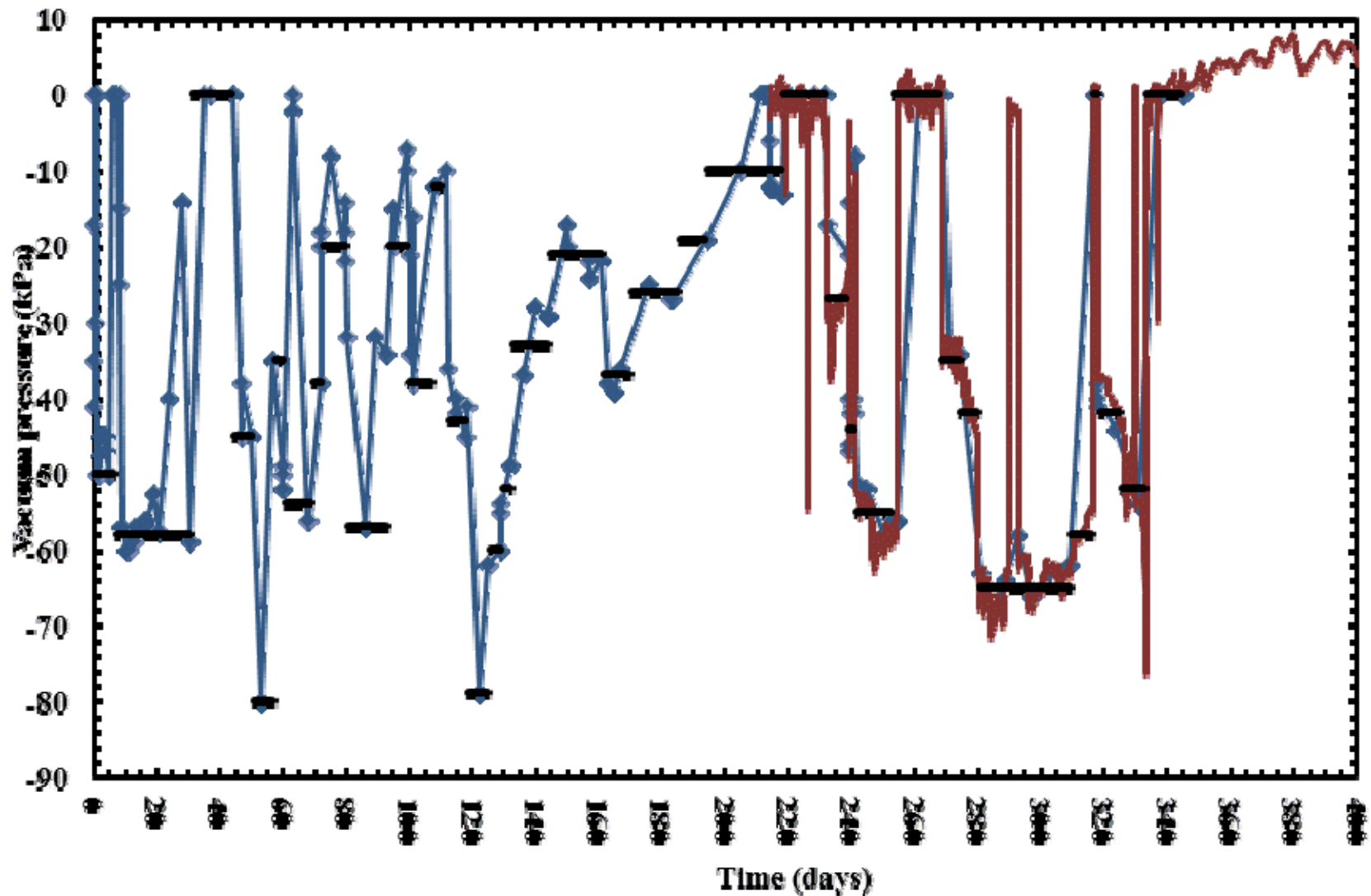
$E' = 100 \text{ kPa}$



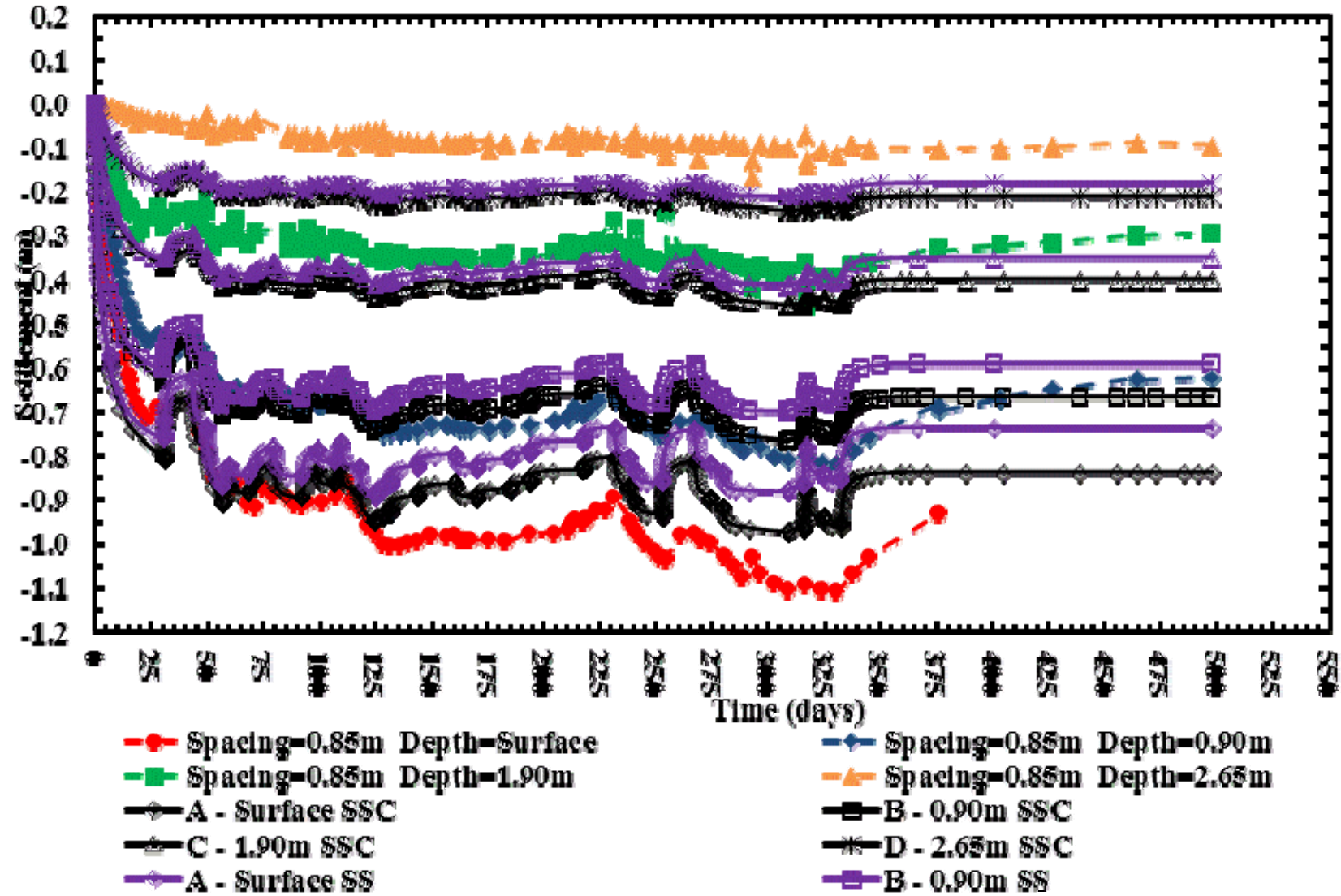
# Modelling vacuum consolidation



### VACUUM AT SURFACE



### SPACING 0.85m

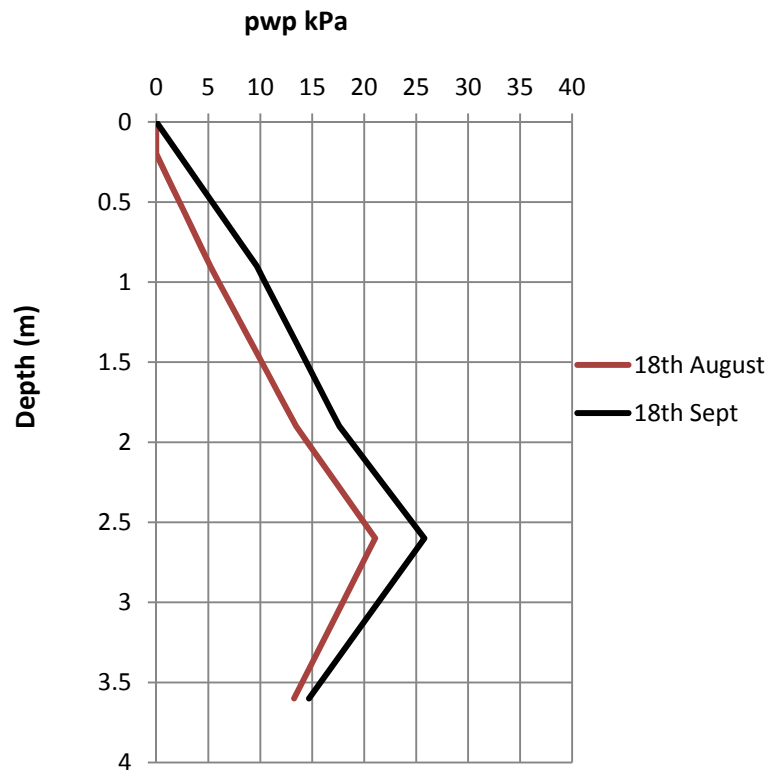


	Upper peat	Middle peat	Lower peat
POP	10	5	11
I*	0.125	0.16	0.16
k*	0.05	0.055	0.04
m*	0.0065	0.0078	0.009
g	10.45	10.1	10.06
e <sub>o</sub>	7.42	13.81	12.05
k <sub>v</sub> =k <sub>H</sub> (m/day)	0.3	0.2	0.01
c <sub>k</sub>	1.8	3.44	3.44

VALUES USED ON BACK  
ANALYSIS WITH SSC MODEL

	Upper peat	Middle peat	Lower peat
POP	10	5	11
I*	0.11 to 0.125	0.14 to 0.16	0.16 to 0.2
k*	0.022 to 0.05	0.03 to 0.055	0.033 to 0.04
m*	0.0065 to 0.008	0.0078 to 0.01	0.0065 to 0.009
g	10.45	10.1	10.06
e <sub>o</sub>	6.78 – 8.69	13.43 – 14.5	11.5 – 12.5
k <sub>v</sub> =k <sub>H</sub> (m/day)	0.011 to 0.128	0.0053 to 0.011	0.0015 to 0.0029
c <sub>k</sub>	1.8	3.44	3.44

PARAMETERS INTERPRETED FROM  
LABORATORY OEDOMETER TESTS



- Swell using simple soil model = 0.161m
- Swell measured = 0.13m
- Equivalent  $E' \approx 100\text{kPa}$  at this very low effective stress.

# CONCLUSIONS

- The TCD/NRA vacuum preloading field trial was implemented and showed that this technique can be successfully used in peat soils.
- The drainage system comprising PVDs, horizontal drains and a granular bed, was effective in distributing the applied vacuum pressure and collecting the drained water.

# Practical difficulties/Observations

- Summer conditions general water table was lower than side barrier.
- Higher suctions achieved with vacuum pump but more stable values with liquid ring pump
- Pore pressure reduction at edges was slightly lower (2kPa to 8.5kPa) than at centre.
- $\Delta PWP$  roughly uniform with depth
- Vacuum pressure adequately transmitted in 0.85m and 1.2m spacings.

continued

- Calcification of pumps a significant issue
- Freezing, tears, bursts electrical cuts affected the performance.
- Airtight cover could be improved, use of water seal should be considered.
- Vacuum consolidation had little effect on the water table outside the test area.
- Behaviour can be simulated using standard soil models.



# ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS



- National Road Authority.
- Trinity College Dublin.
- Geotechnical Trust Fund Award (Engineers Ireland).
- Universidad de Antioquia
- Bord na Móna