



# Railroad Embankment Slope Stabilization with Tiebacks and Micropiles

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# Presentation Outline

- Background
- Existing Conditions
- Subsurface Investigation
- Global Slope Stability Analyses (Existing and Proposed)
- Structural Design of Stabilization System
- Load Testing
- Construction
- Conclusions



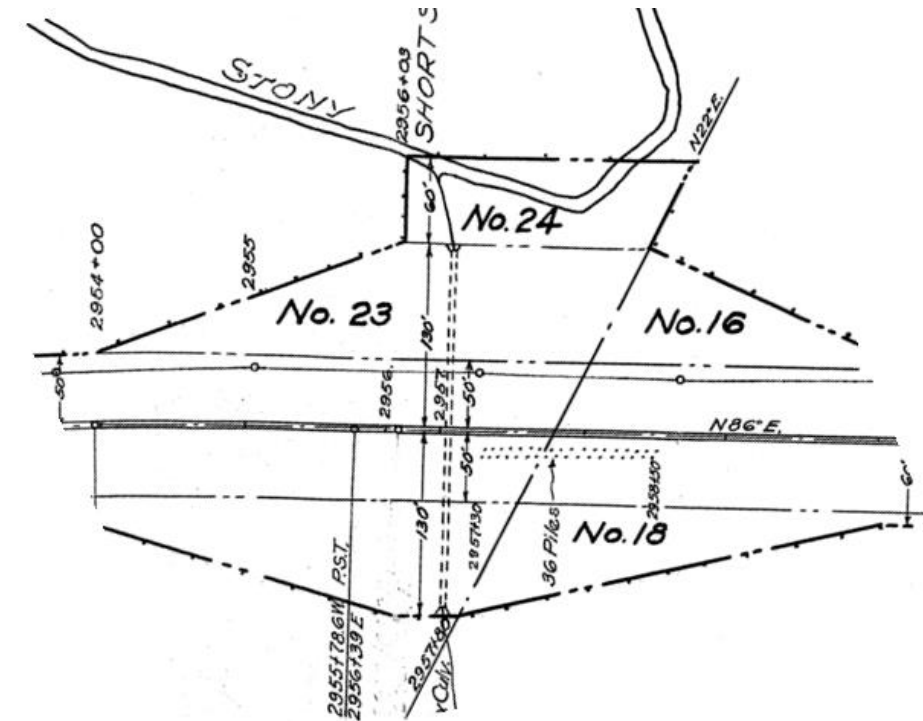
## Problem Statement and Challenges

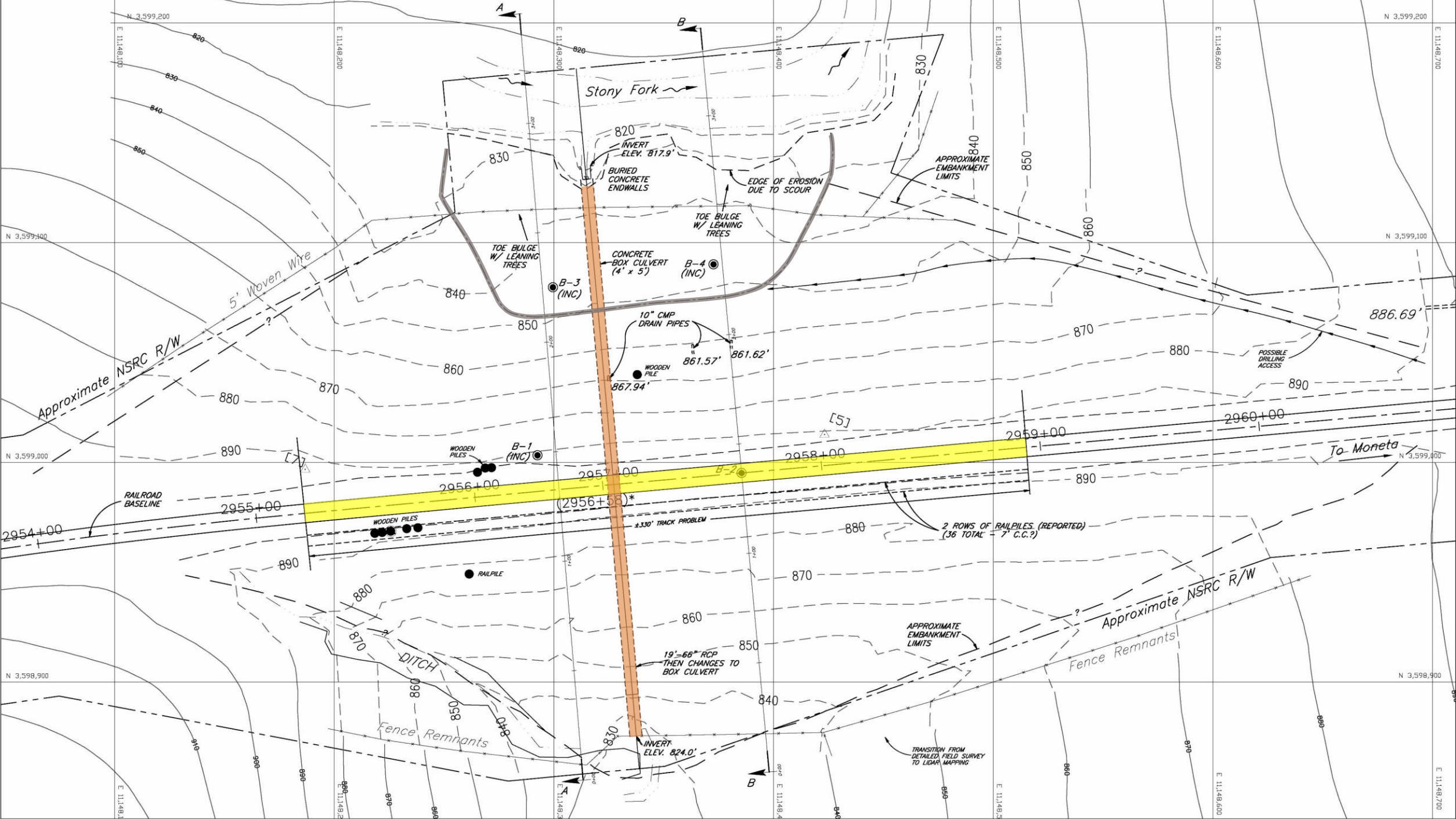
- **Problem Statement**

- Site has long history of ground movement and repair attempts.
- Ground movement has resulted in repetitive maintenance.
- Recent increase in track movements prompted further stabilization measures to avoid an unsafe situation for trains.

- **Challenges**

- Client desire to minimize railway disruptions.
- Limited available documentation on embankment construction































## Boring B-2, Top of the Embankment





## Boring B-3, Top of Embankment



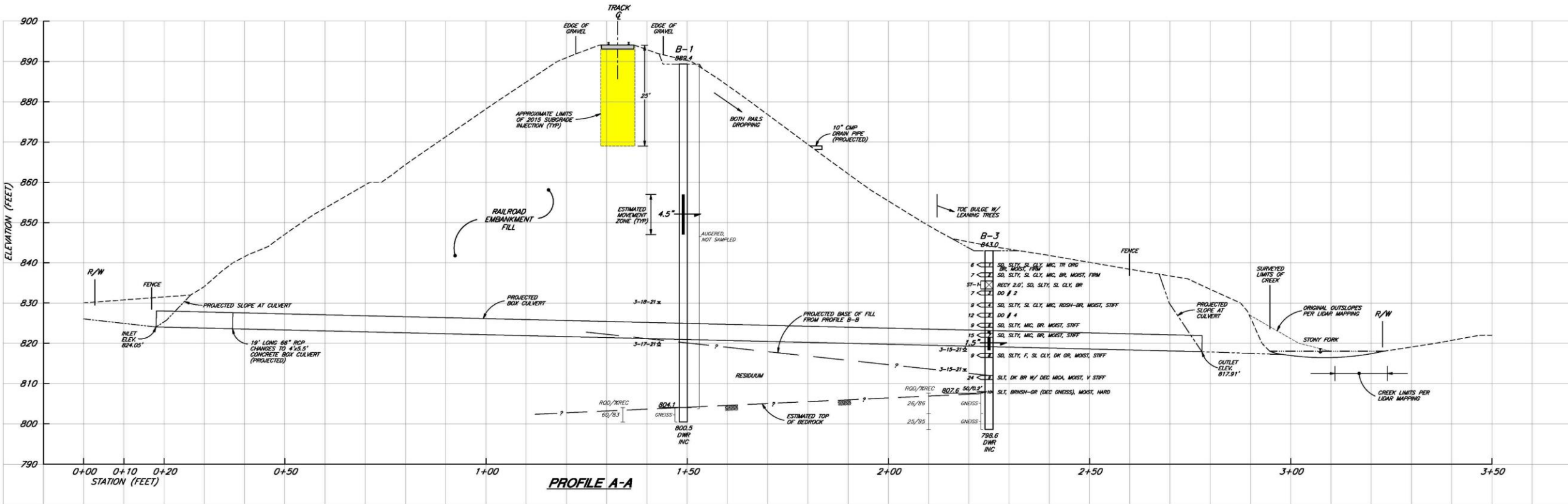


## Boring near Toe of Embankment



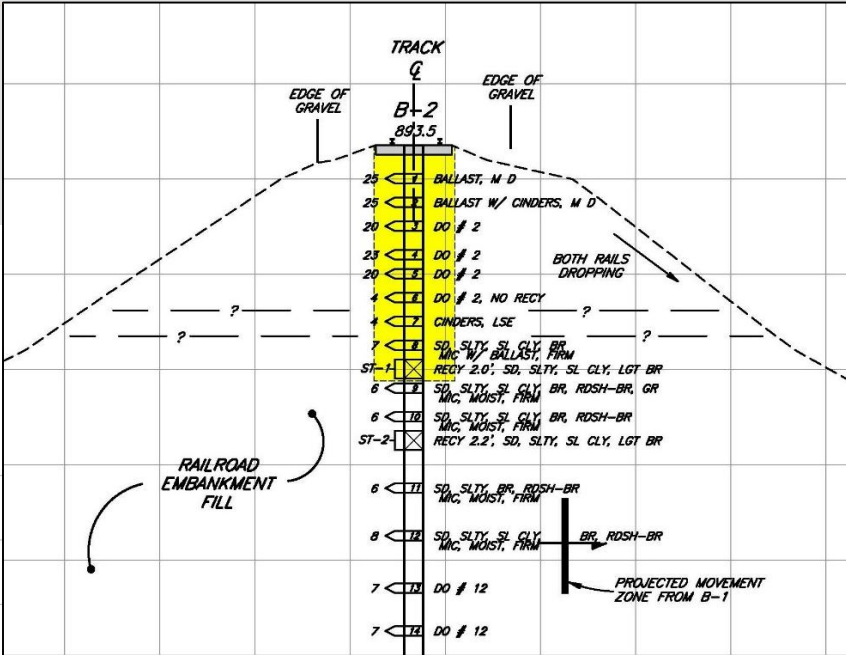
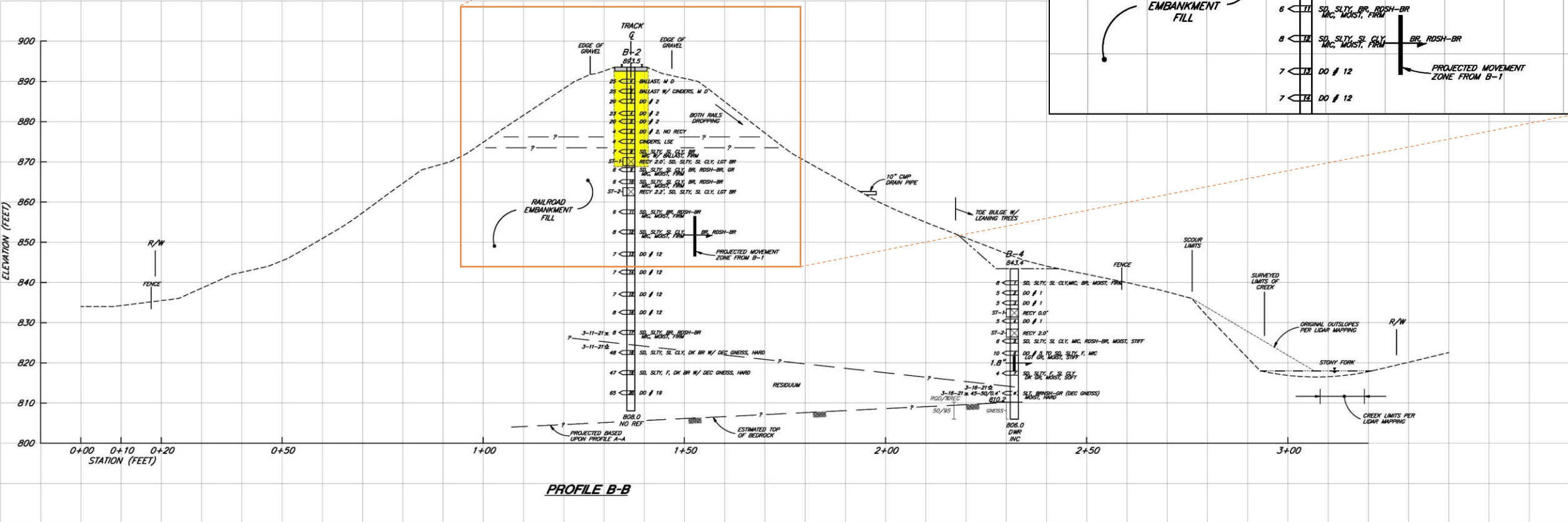


# Profile A-A



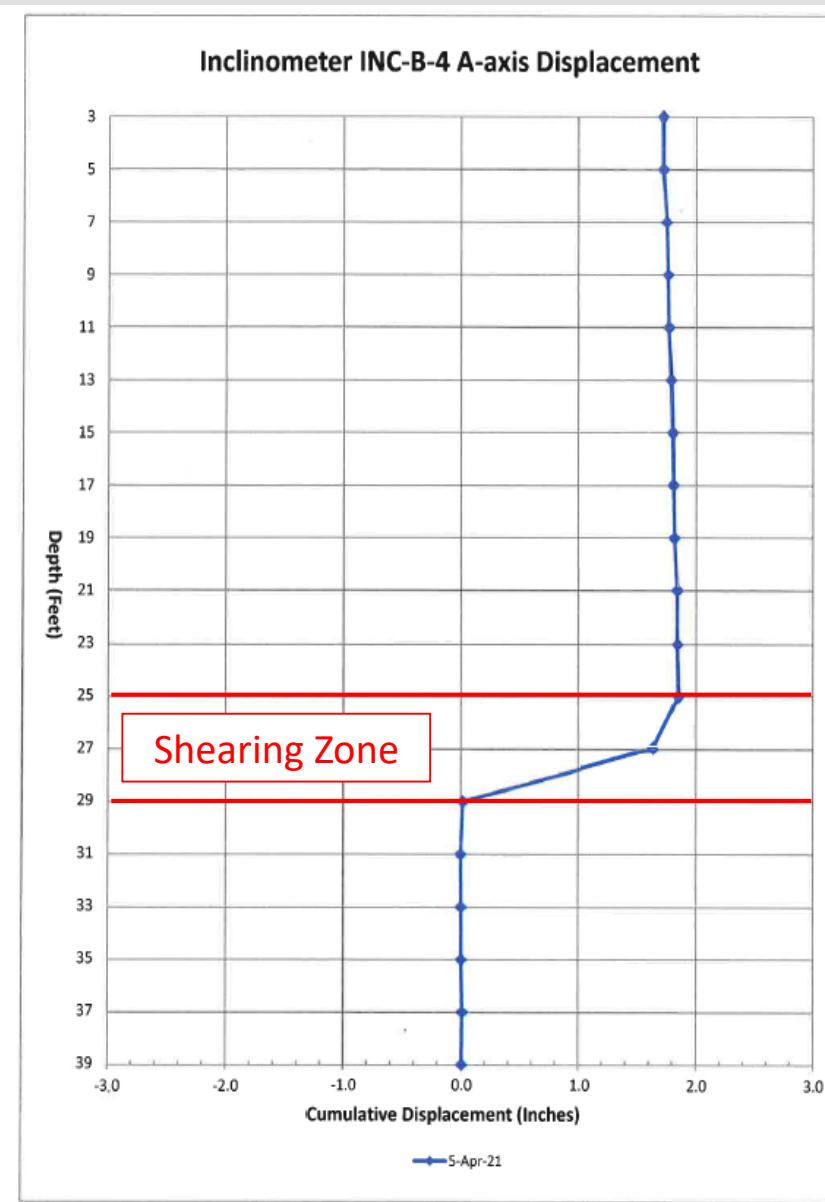
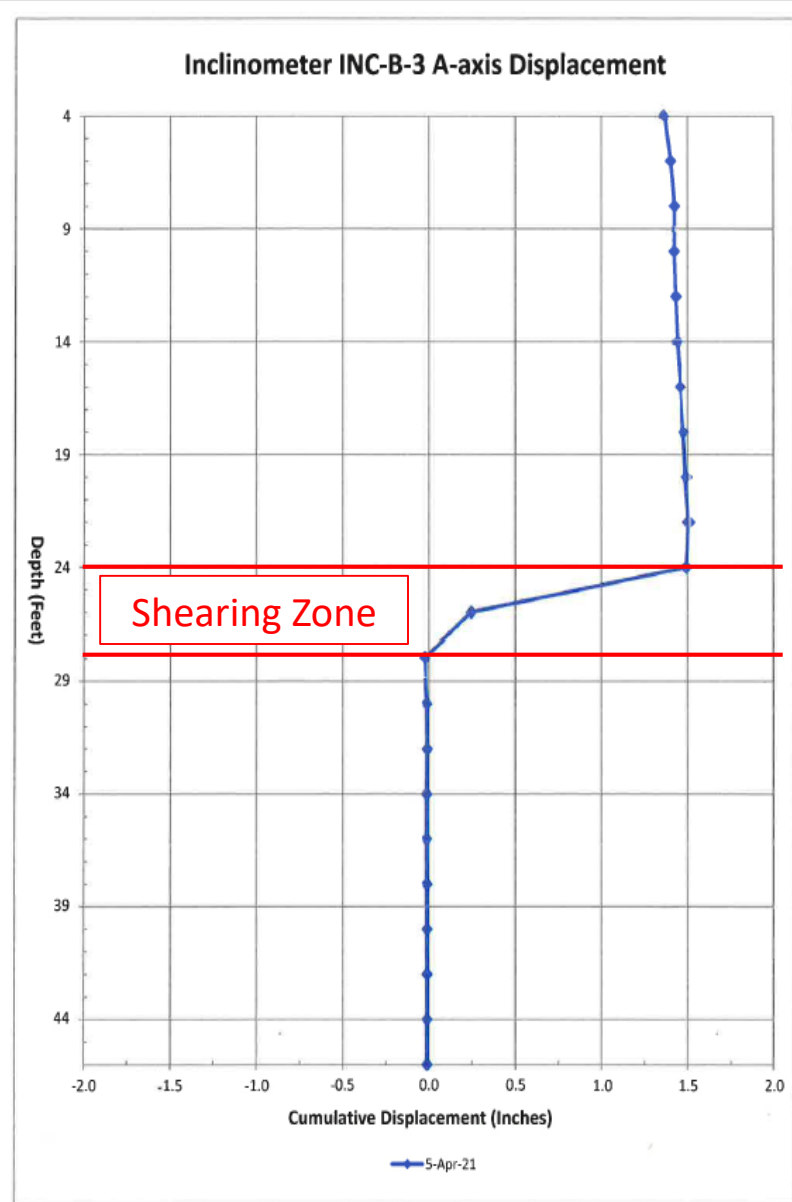
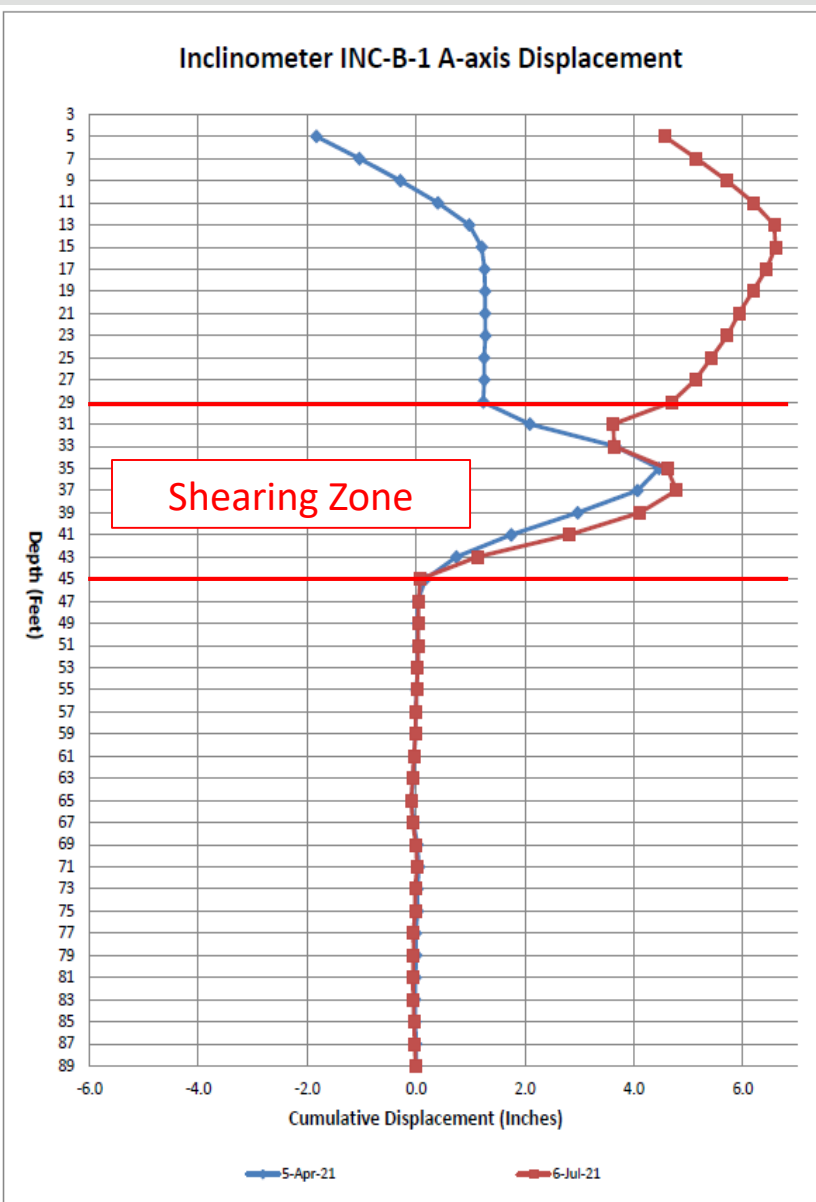


# Profile B-B



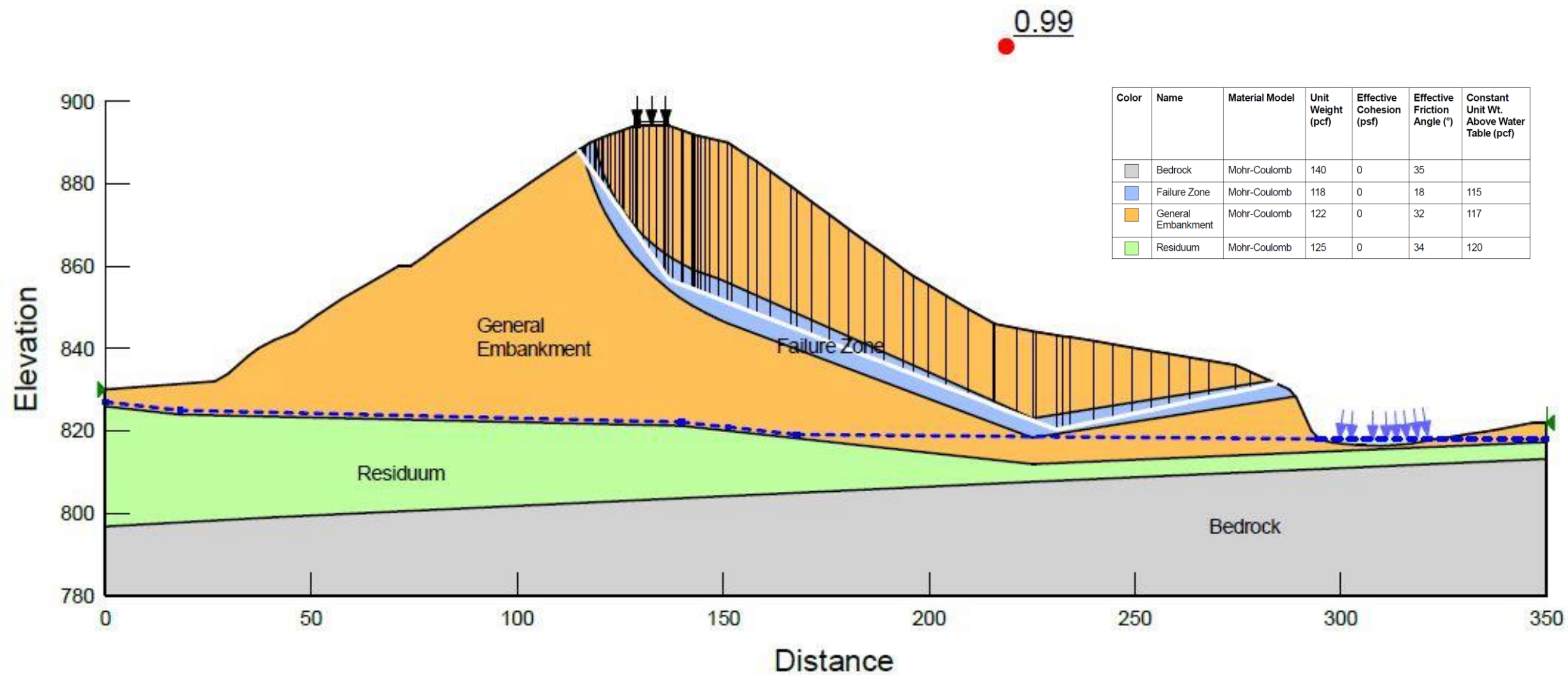


# Inclinometer Data, Cumulative Displacement vs Depth



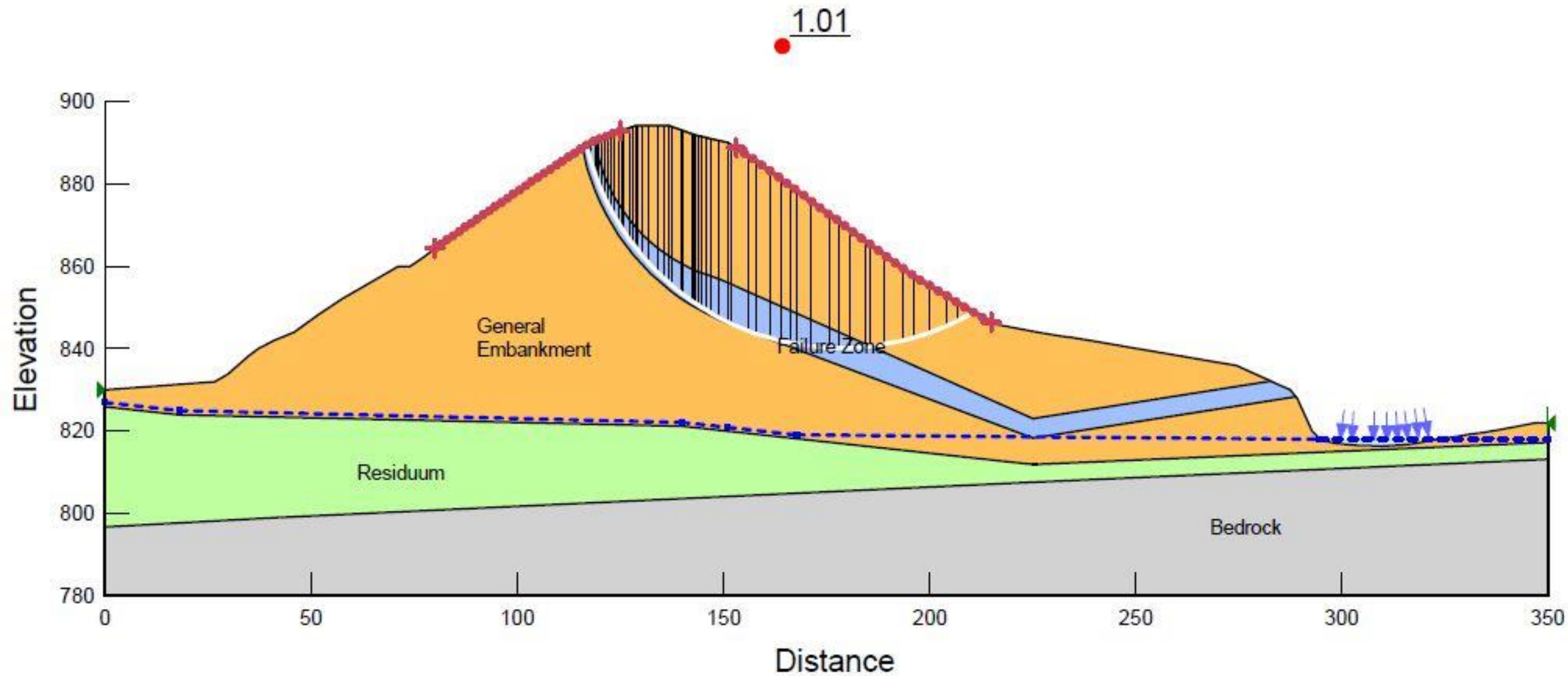


# Profile A-A, Existing Conditions



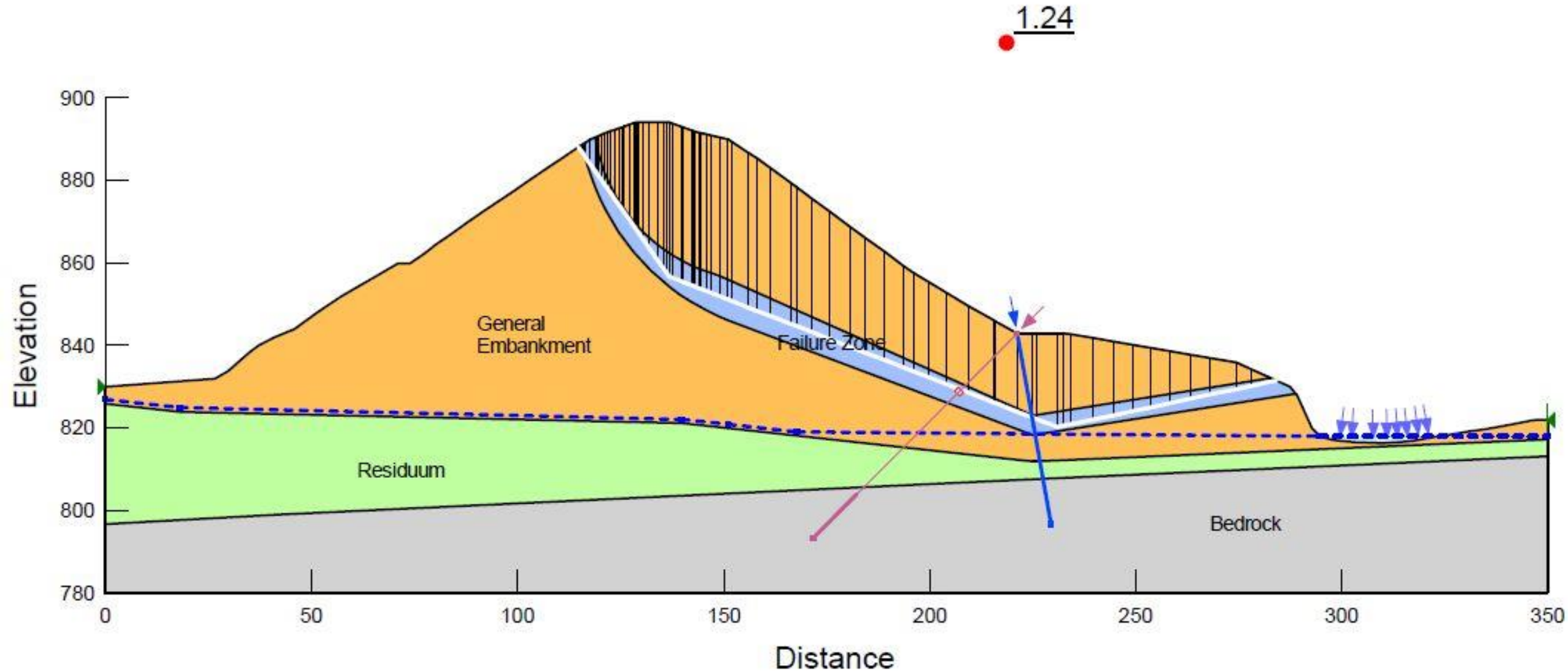


## Profile A-A, Existing Conditions, Intermediate Slip Plane



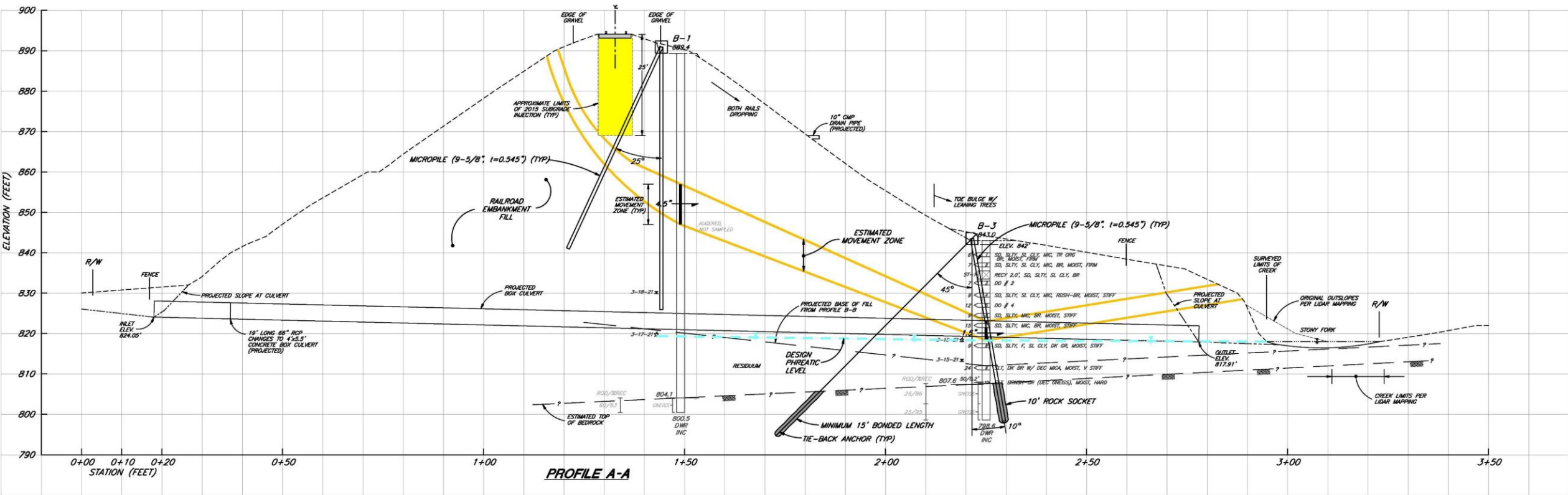


## Profile A-A, Bottom Stabilization System Installed



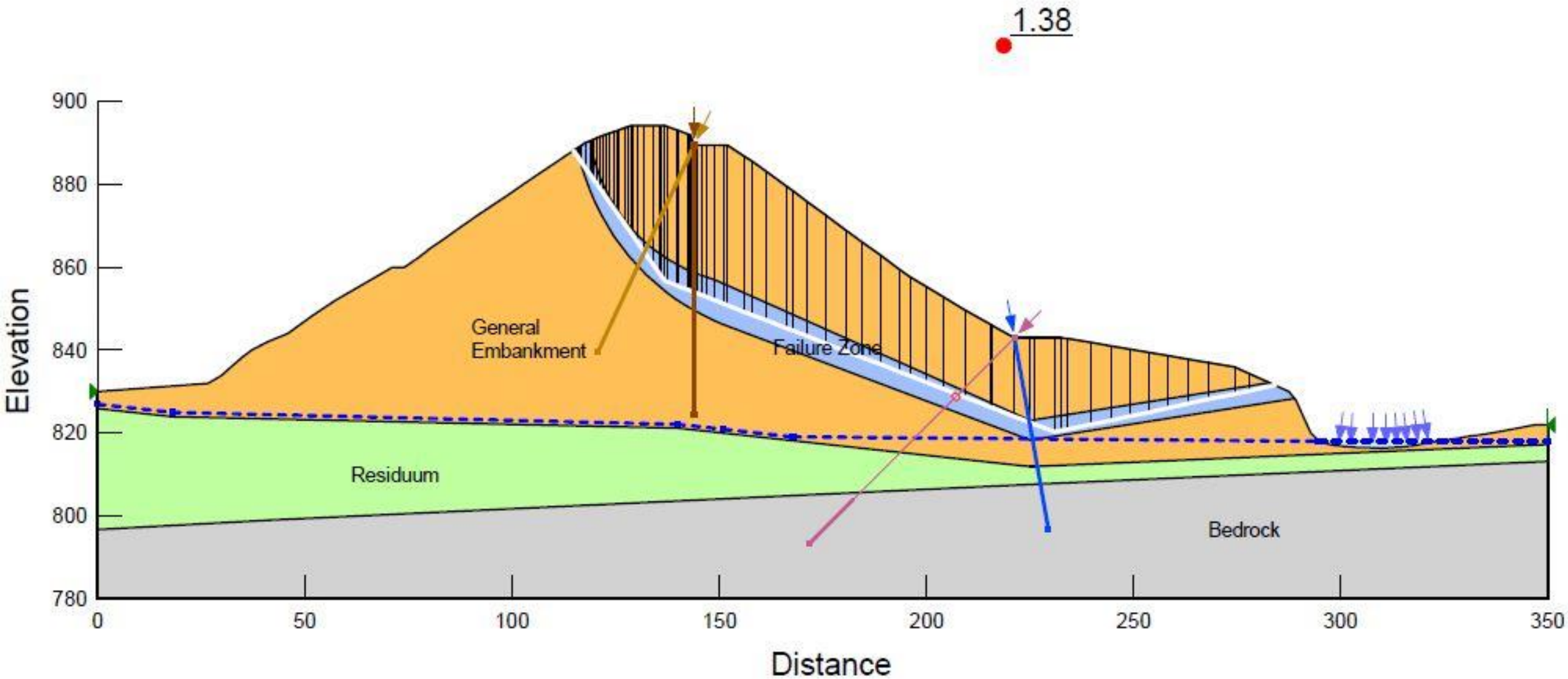


# Profile A-A, Design Section



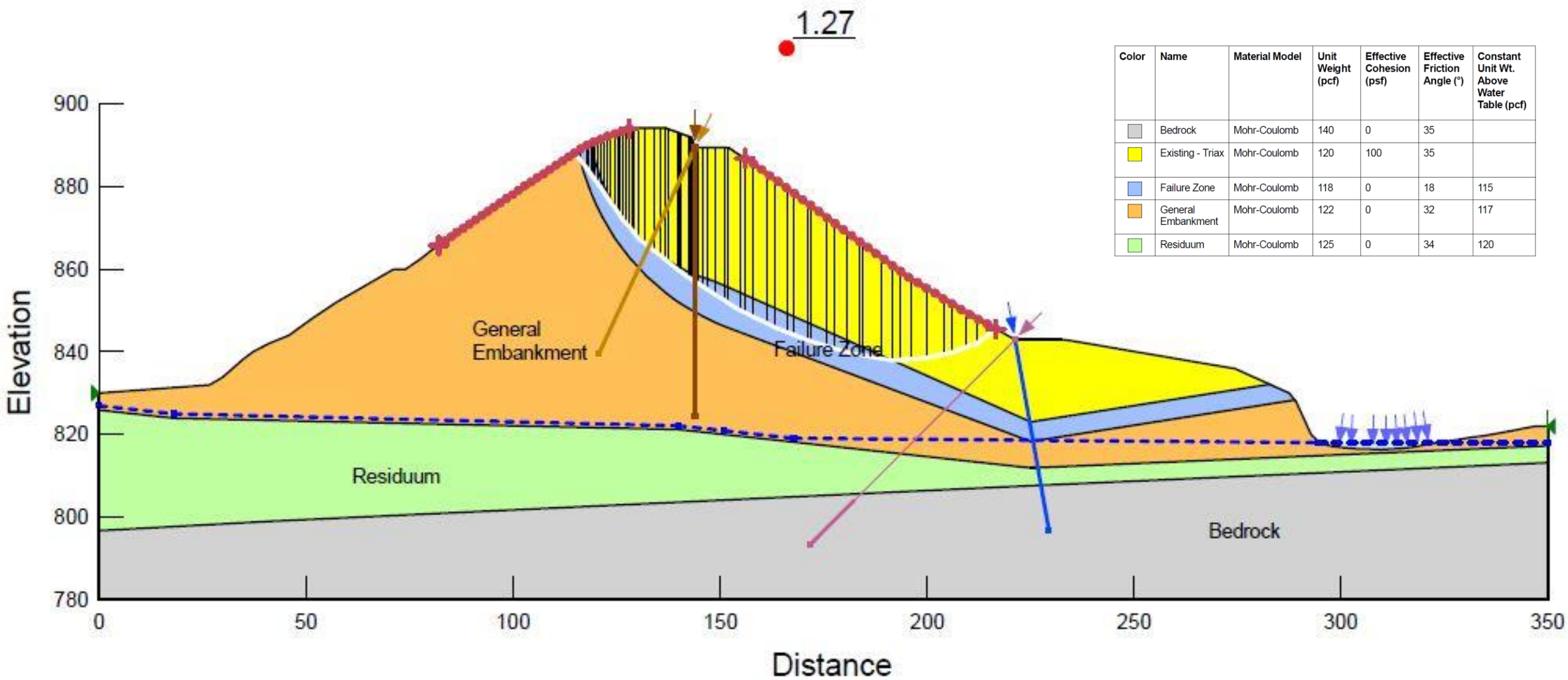


# Profile A-A, Top and Bottom Stabilization System Installed



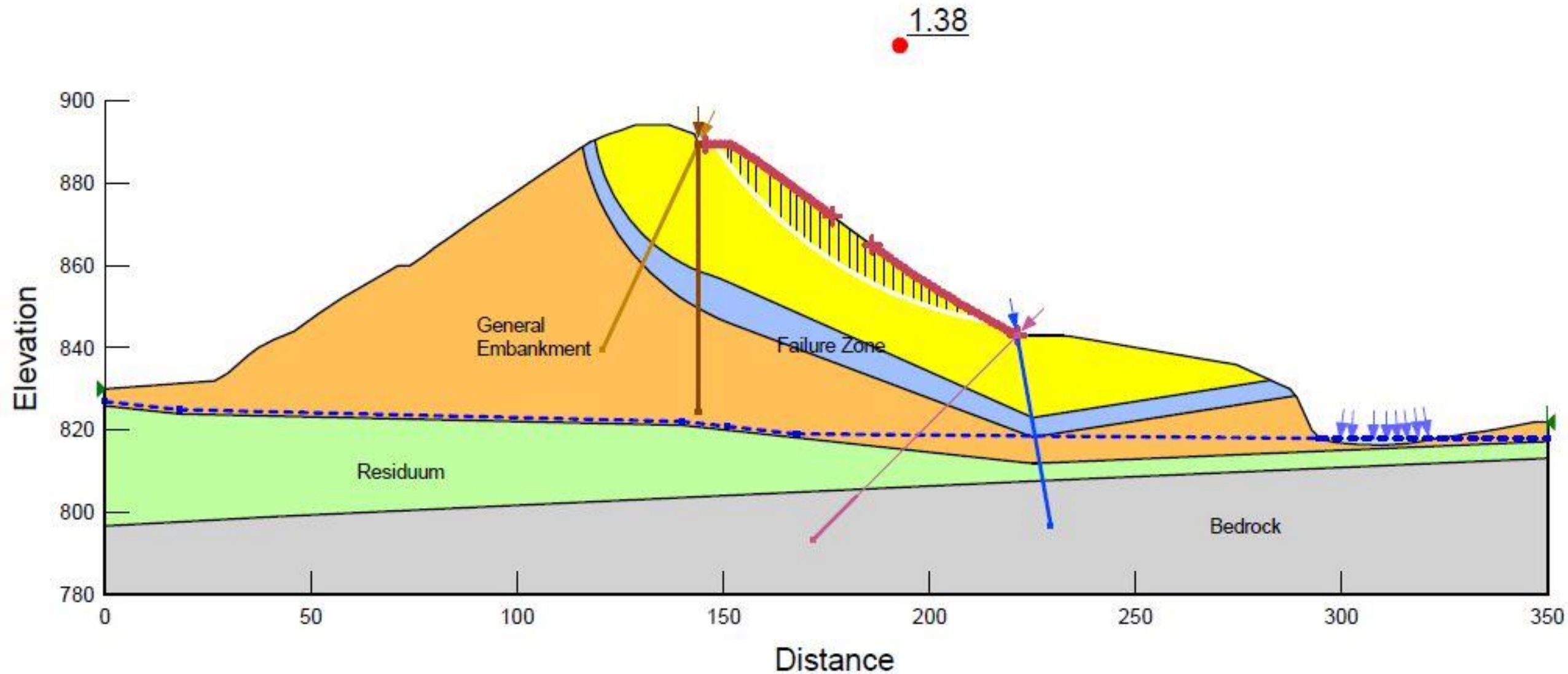


# Profile A-A, Top and Bottom Stabilization System Installed, Intermediate Slip Plane,



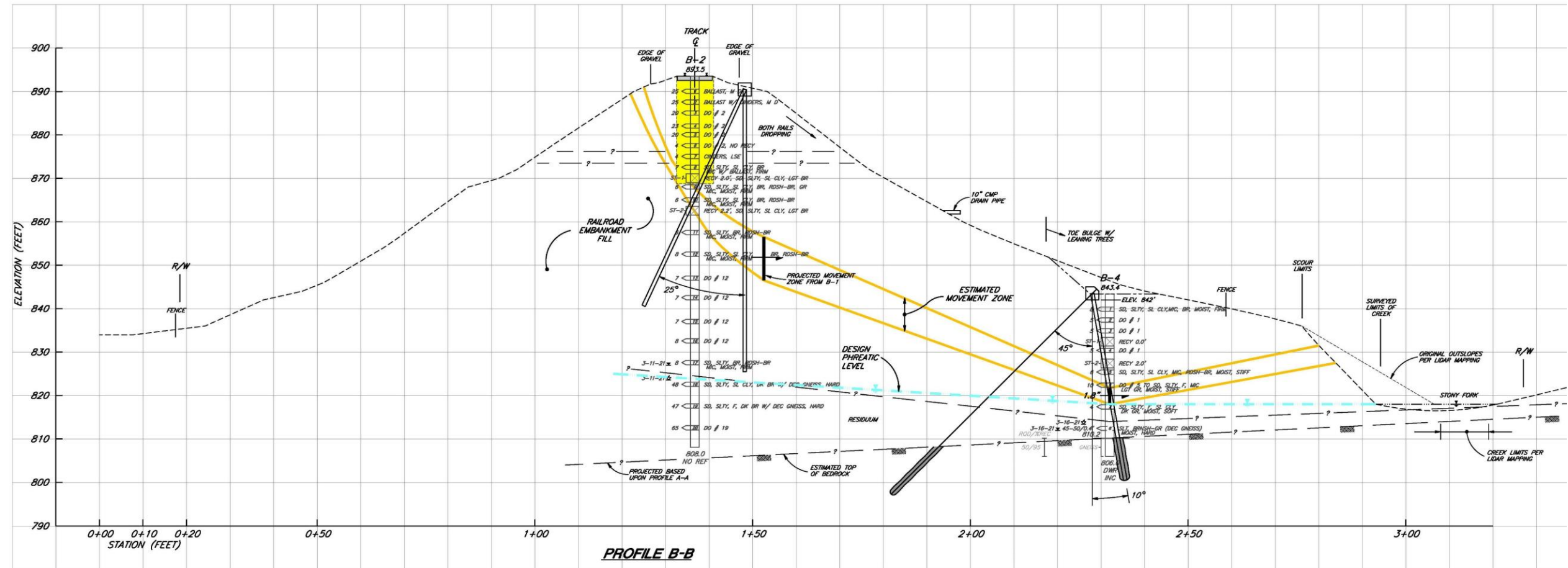


# Profile A-A, Top and Bottom Stabilization System Installed, Slip Between Systems





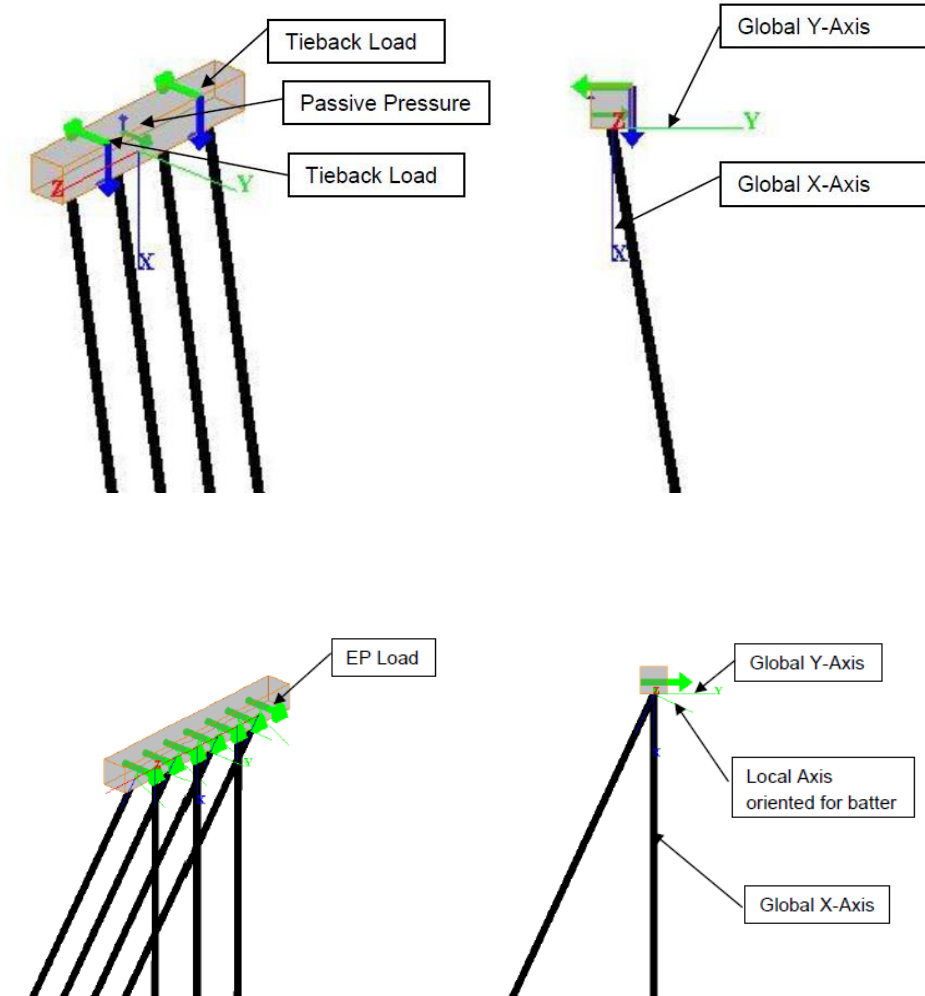
# Profile B-B, Design Section





# Stabilization Element Design Process

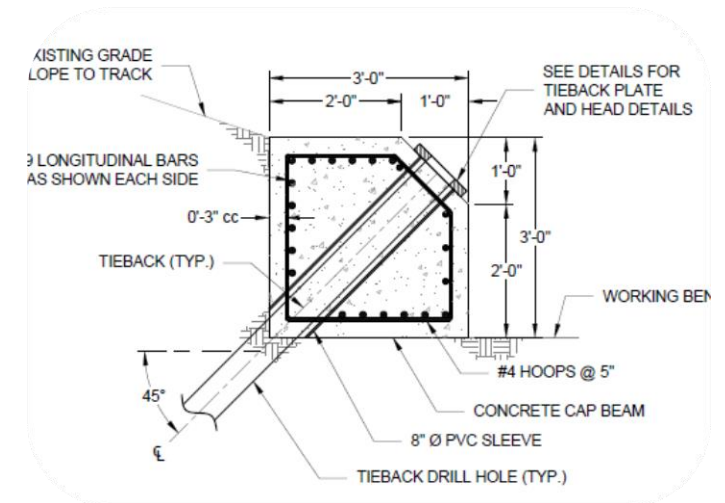
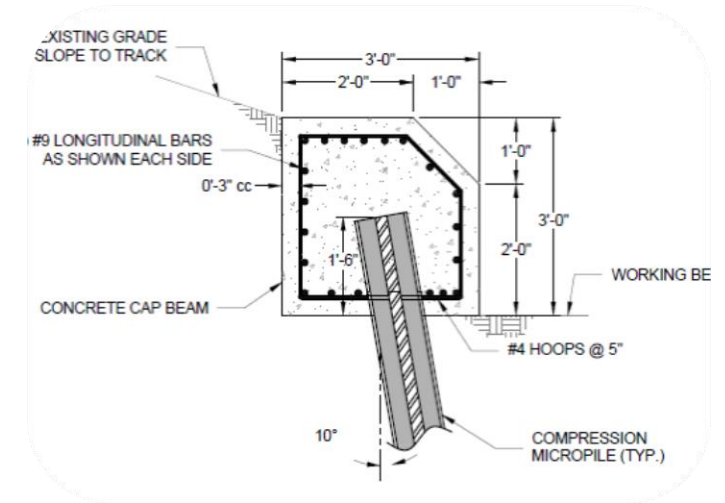
- Shear resistance from global slope stability analysis used to determine required shear resistance (per foot) of cap beams.
- Micropiles modeled in Ensoft's p-y analysis programs LPILE and GROUP. Soil movement from inclinometers as inputs for driving force on piles.
- Design checks
  - Pull out resistance
  - Shear capacity of micropiles (no shear capacity contribution from tiebacks)
  - Plastic soil flow between piles
- Assumed Ultimate Bond Strengths:
  - 12 psi in soil
  - 118 psi in rock



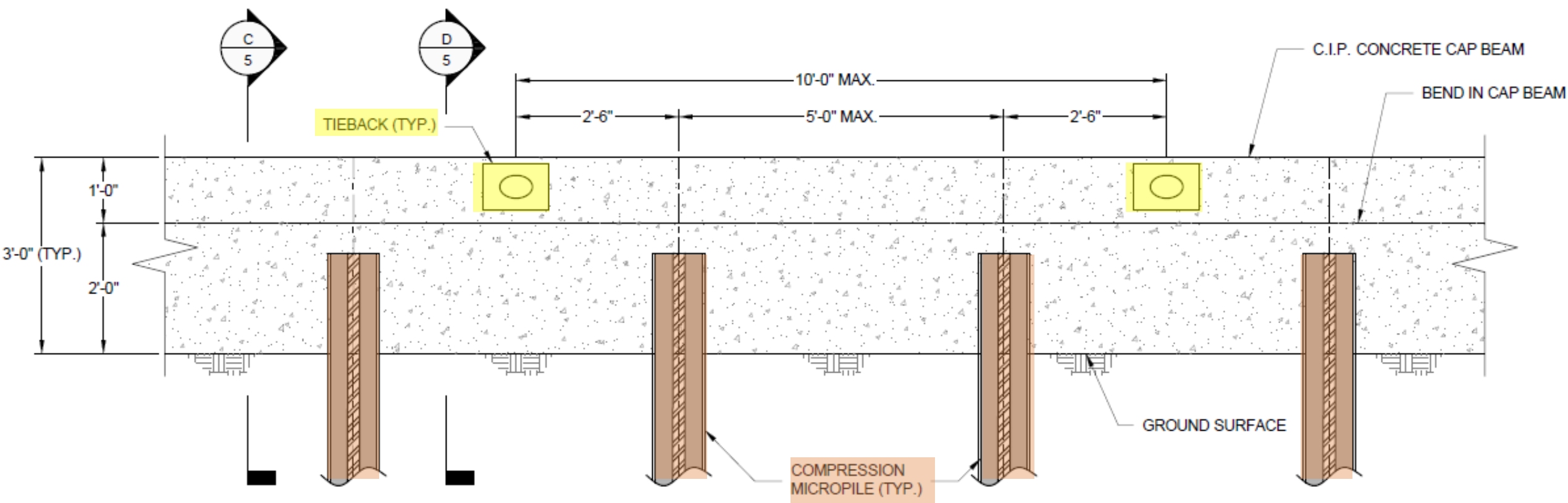


# Lower System - Design Loads

- Micropiles (Compression):
  - Compression Force: 56 kip
  - Bending Moment: 175 kip-ft
  - Lateral Shear Force: 72 kip
- Tieback Anchors
  - Tension: 176 kip
  - No shear capacity from tiebacks



# Lower System – Design Results



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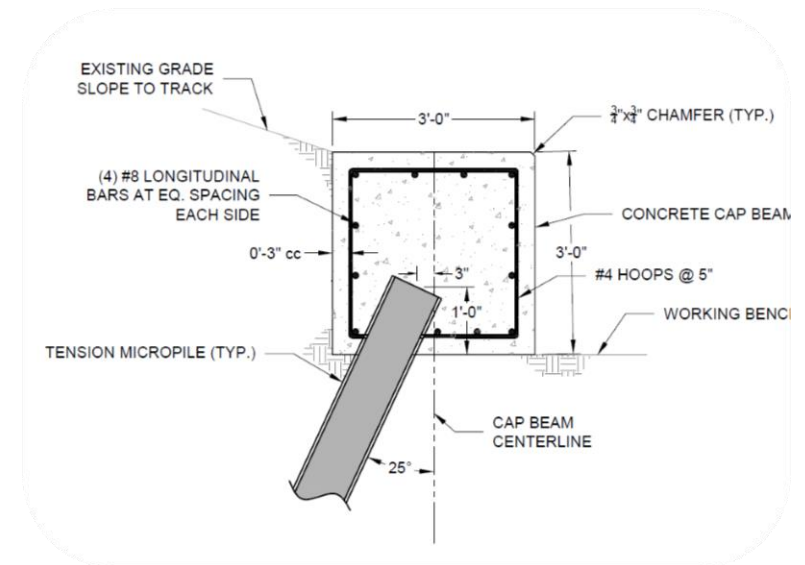
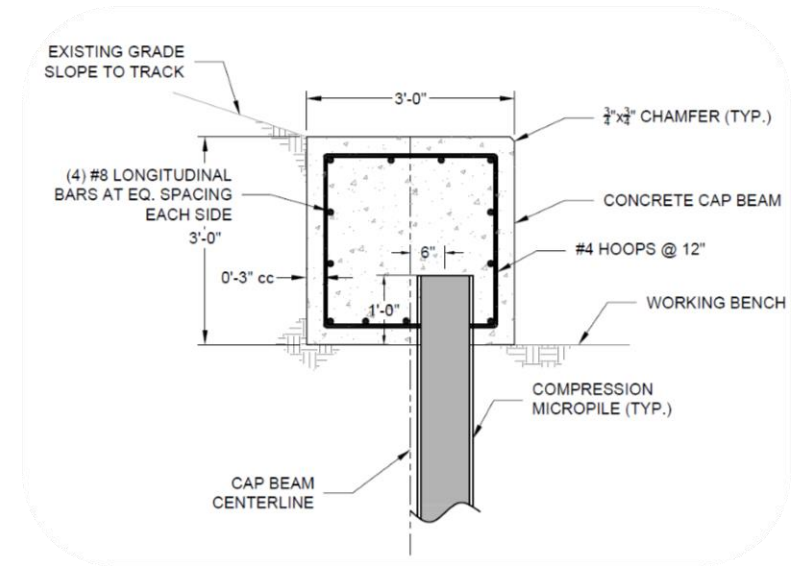
BOTTOM CAP BEAM DETAIL - PROFILE VIEW

N.T.S.

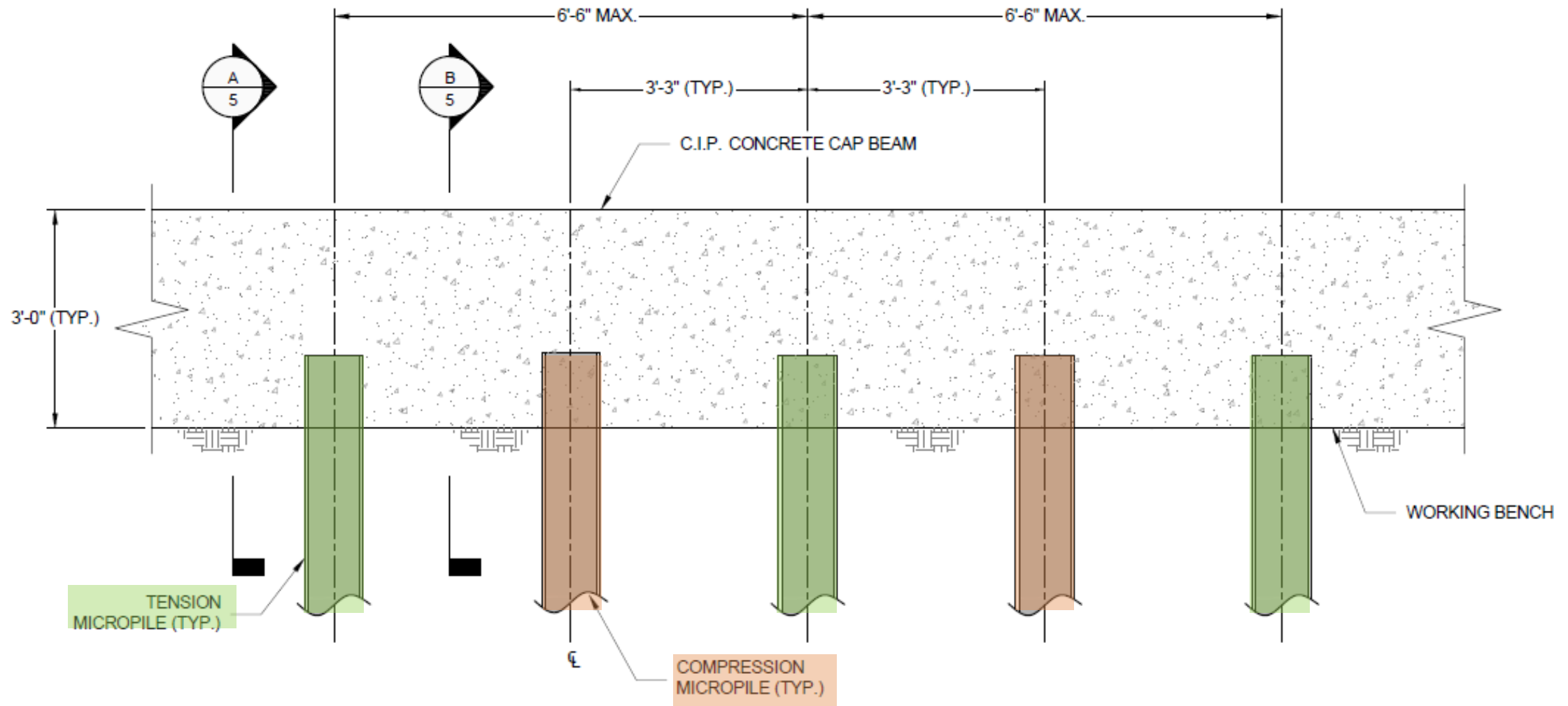


# Upper System – Design Loads

- Micropiles (Compression):
  - Compression Force: 53 kip
  - Bending Moment: 118 kip-ft
  - Lateral Shear Force : 42 kip
- Micropiles (Tension)
  - Tension Force: 40 kip
  - Bending Moment : 106 kip-ft
  - Lateral Shear Force : 37 kip

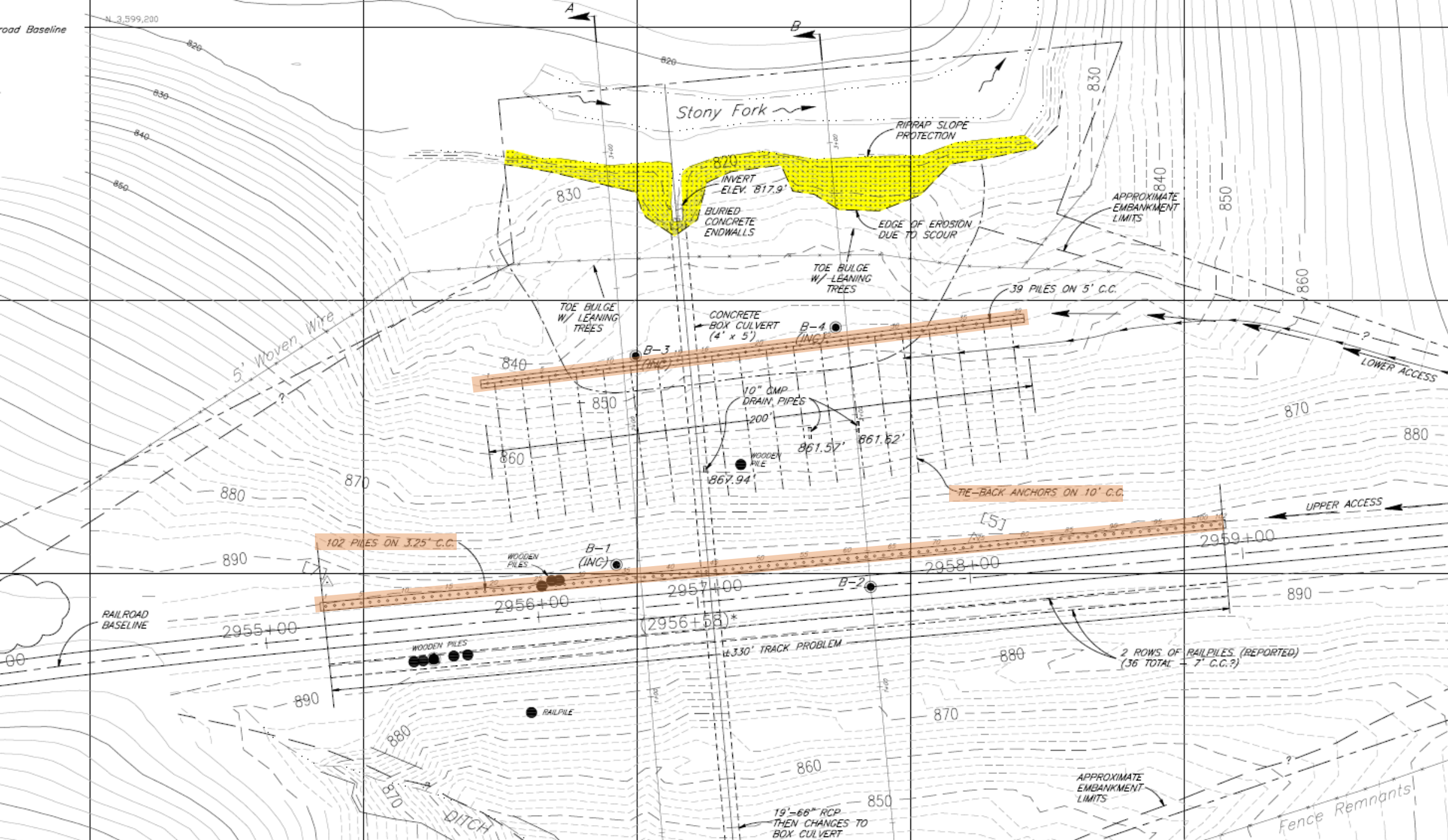


# Upper System – Design Results



1 TOP CAP BEAM DETAIL - PROFILE VIEW  
N.T.S.





# Load Testing Requirements

- Tieback Anchors:
  - 1 Pre-production Verification Test on a Sacrificial Anchor
  - Performance Test 5 percent of Anchors
  - Proof Test all other Anchors
  - Evaluation of rock-grout bond strength also applicable to micropiles bonded in rock (Lower System)
- Micropiles Bonded in Soil
  - 1 Pre-production Verification Test on a Sacrificial Pile
  - Applicable to Upper System only



## Micropile Load Testing – Verification Test





This topographic map illustrates a bridge area with various engineering features and terrain details. Key elements include:

- Topography:** Contour lines are drawn at 10-foot intervals, ranging from 820 to 890 feet.
- Bridge Structure:** A bridge is shown with two main spans. The left span is labeled "102 PILES ON 3.25' C.C." and the right span is labeled "39 PILES ON 5' C.C.".
- Embankment and Erosion:** The right side of the map shows an "APPROXIMATE EMBANKMENT LIMITS" and "EDGE OF EROSION DUE TO SCOUR". A yellow shaded area at the top is labeled "RIPRAP SLOPE PROTECTION".
- Infrastructure:** A "5' Woven Wire" fence runs along the left side. A "CONCRETE BOX CULVERT (4' x 5') B-4 (INC)" is located near the center. A "10" CMP DRAIN PIPES" are shown running parallel to the bridge.
- Access and Drilling:** "LOWER ACCESS" and "UPPER ACCESS" are indicated on the right side. A "POSSIBLE DRILLING ACCESS" is also marked.
- Other Features:** "TOE BULGE W/ LEANING TREES" are noted on both sides of the bridge. "WOODEN PILES" and "RAILPILES" are shown at the bottom left. "TIE-BACK ANCHORS ON 10' C.C." are indicated near the right span. A "330' TRACK PROBLEM" is noted near the bottom center.
- Stationing:** Stationing markers are present along the bottom, including 2955+00, 2956+00, 2957+00, 2958+00, 2959+00, and 2960+00.
- Other Labels:** "STORY FORK" is at the top center. "BURIED CONCRETE ENDWALLS" are noted near the top left. "WOODEN PILE" is labeled near the bottom left. "RAILPILE" is labeled near the bottom left. "Approximate" is written at the bottom right.

## Total Construction Duration – 28 Weeks



Lower Cap



Upper Cap









## Lower System - Micropile Install and Cap Forming





## Lower System – Cap Beam and Tieback Install





## Lower Cap Finished Product





## Upper System – Tension Piles





## Upper System – Compression Piles





## Upper System – Cap Beam and Micropile Install



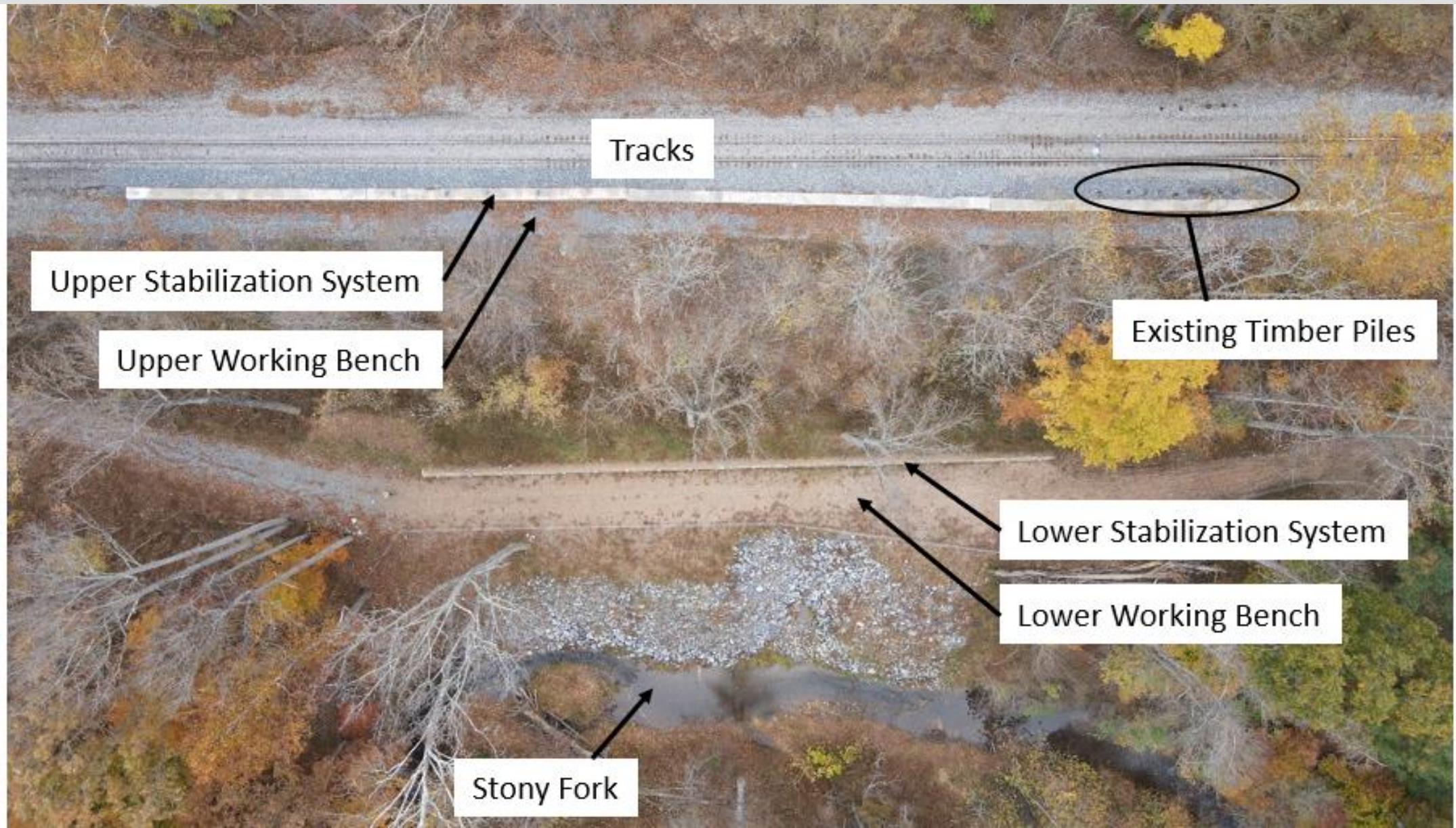


## Upper System Final Product





## Final Site Condition





## Final Site Condition





# Conclusions

- LIDAR data can be a useful in understanding site conditions and planning a subsurface investigation.
- Slope inclinometers were critical to identifying slip plane and formulating repair methods.
- The selected type of stabilization elements allowed for relatively small installation equipment which was more conducive to the site conditions and limited access.
- Communication and coordination were key to fulfilling the client's desire to keep the railroad active throughout construction and limit impacts to railroad operations.
- The A-frame stabilization system was completed in June 2022 and no signs of slope or rail movement have been reported since.