Southeastern Transportation Geotechnical Engineering Conference



Delineation of a Landfill Affecting Highway Performance

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS









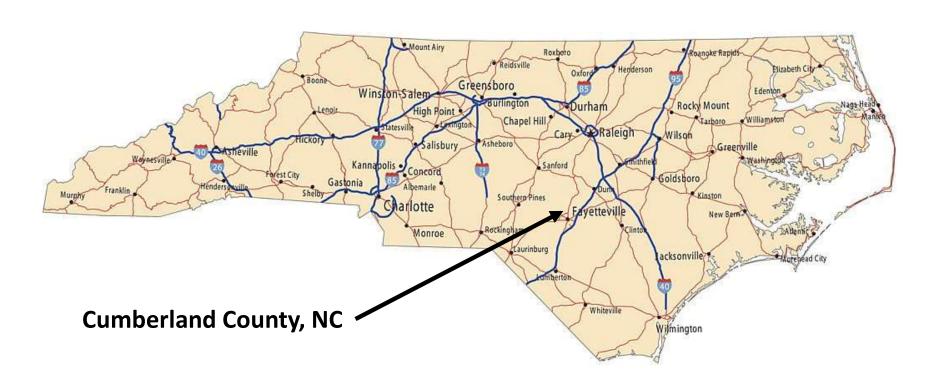
OUTLINE

- Background
- Goals
- Data Collection and Results
- Discussion



SITE LOCATION







HISTORY

- Municipal landfill operated 1970 1975
- Freeway constructed 1975 1978
- Differential settlement
- Periodic milling and paving



SITE CONDITIONS









GOALS

- Determine approximate thickness of the asphalt using ground-penetrating radar (GPR)
- Determine approximate lateral and vertical extents of the buried waste using electromagnetic induction (EM) and electrical resistivity imaging/induced potential (ERI/IP),



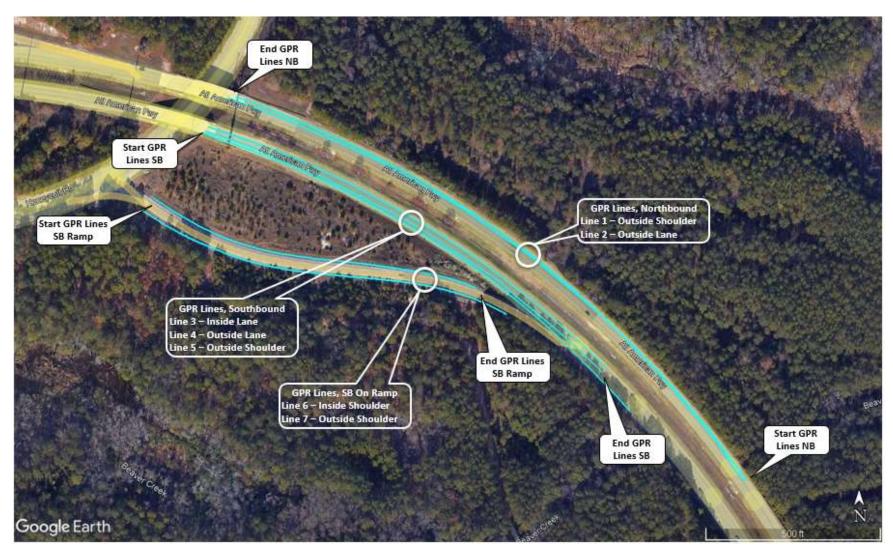
GPR DATA COLLECTION



- Sensors and Software Noggin Cart with 250 MHz antenna
- Towed behind field vehicle
- Real-time DGPS
- Approx. 10,000 linear feet of production data



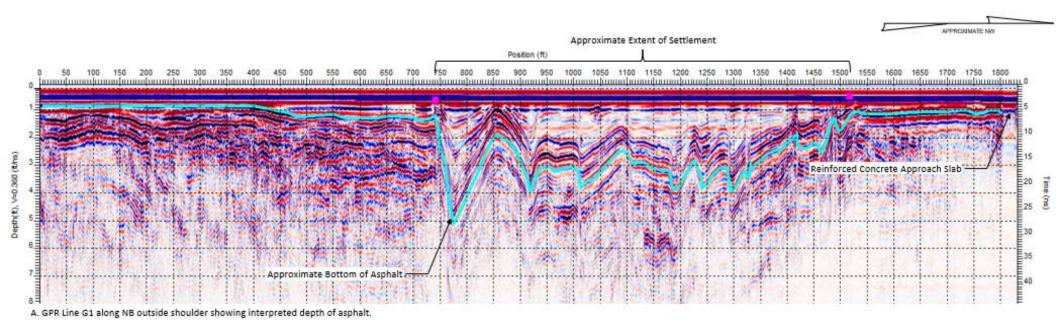






EXAMPLE GPR IMAGE, NORTHBOUND

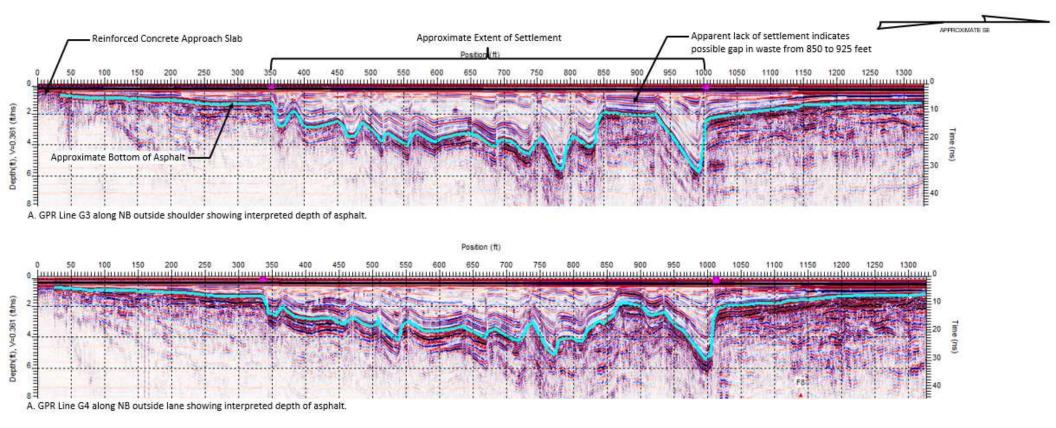






EXAMPLE GPR IMAGE, SOUTHBOUND







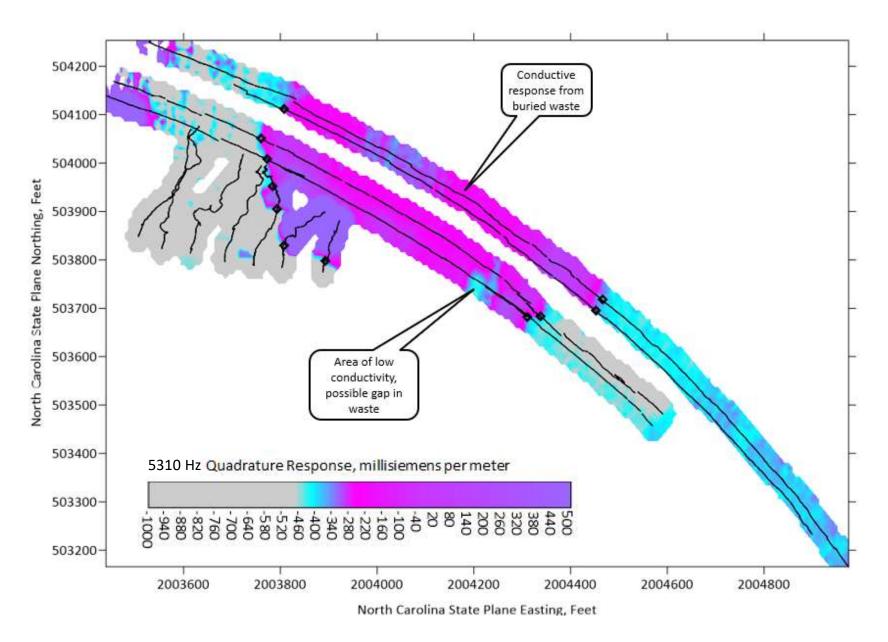
EM DATA COLLECTION



- Geophex GEM2 multifrequency conductivity meter
- Carried by field person
- Real-time DGPS
- Approx. 10,000 linear feet of production data









ERI/IP DATA COLLECTION



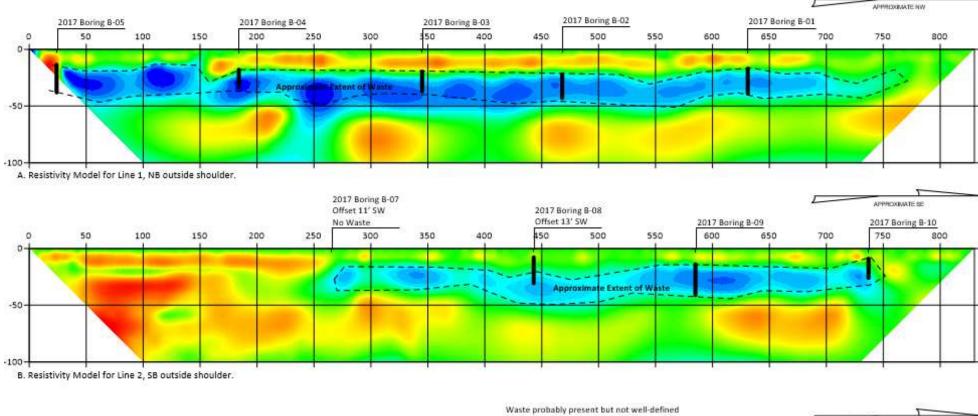
- AGI Supersting R8 with 56 electrodes spaced 10 feet apart
- DGPS of start and end of arrays
- Approx. 2300 linear feet of production data

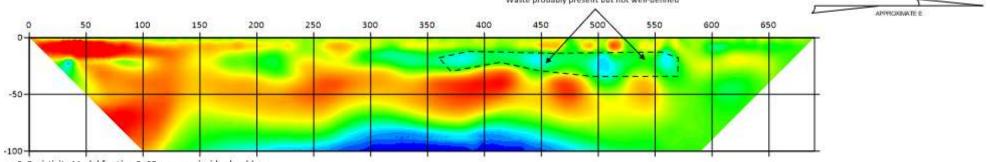




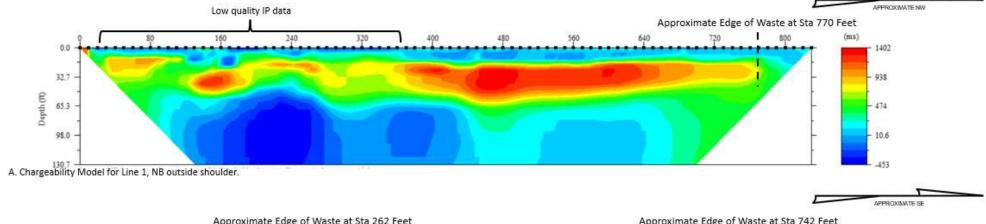


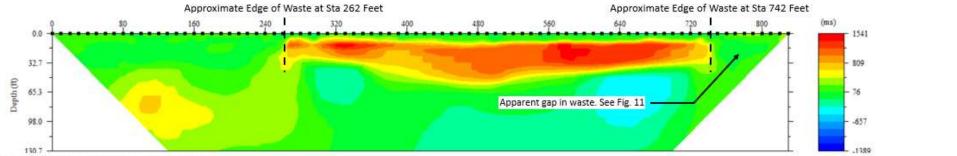




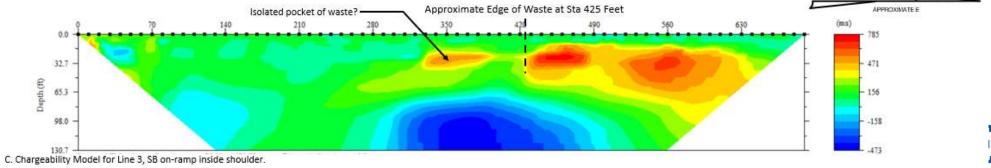


C. Resistivity Model for Line 3, SB on-ramp inside shoulder.

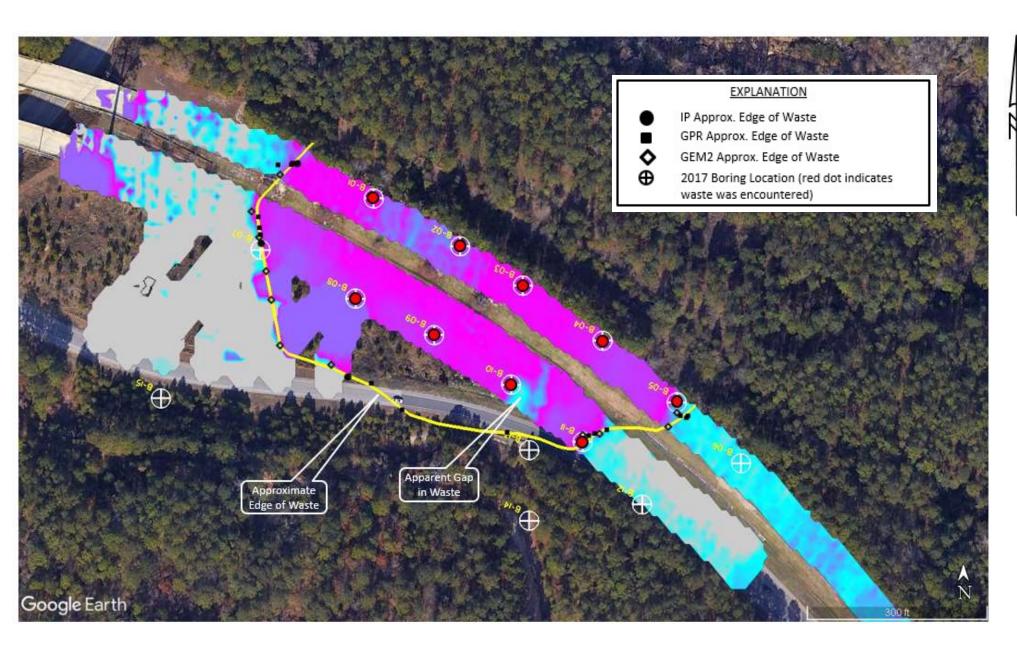




B. Chargeability Model for Line 2, SB outside shoulder.







WASTE REMOVAL OPTION



- Approximate area of waste below combined footprint of travel lanes and on ramp: 4.4 acres
- Approximate average waste thickness: * 21 feet
- Estimated volume of waste beneath freeway embankment = 92 acre-feet
- Convert to cubic yards by multiplying by 1613 = 148,396 cy



WHAT ELSE COULD BE DONE?



- Collect 2D surface wave seismic data and develop shear wave velocity models for subsurface stiffness
- Predict areas where additional settlement likely to occur or use information to help design a dynamic compaction program.





