



ROADEX
Implementing Accessibility

D5 Roads on Peat (in Ireland)

ROADEX Workshop in Ireland
Carrick-on-Shannon, 27 October 2011

Task D5: Roads on Peat

Lead persons: Haraldur Sigursteinsson & Ron Munro

Task description:

To demonstrate ROADEX technologies on planned road rehabilitation exercises on roads over peat.

To give practical support to local road improvement projects to use the new ROADEX road design methodology for low volume roads on their road networks.

NPP demonstration locations:

Ireland (2 projects)



Bog rampart, Ireland

D5 Roads on Peat

Demonstrating ROADEX methods

3 reports:

- ROADEX II Report, 2005
"Dealing with Bearing Capacity Problems on Low Volume Roads Constructed on Peat"
- ROADEX II Guidelines, 2005
"Guidelines for the Management of Peat Slips on the Construction of Low Volume/Low Cost Roads over Peat"
- ROADEX III Executive Summary, 2006
"Managing Peat Related Problems on Low Volume Roads"



D5 Roads on Peat

Demonstrating ROADEX methods

The three phases:

- Map the weak sections of road and **FOCUS** in on them
- Understand the processes causing the problems
- Innovate - find new ‘fit for purpose’ structures and treatments



D5 Roads on Peat

Method:

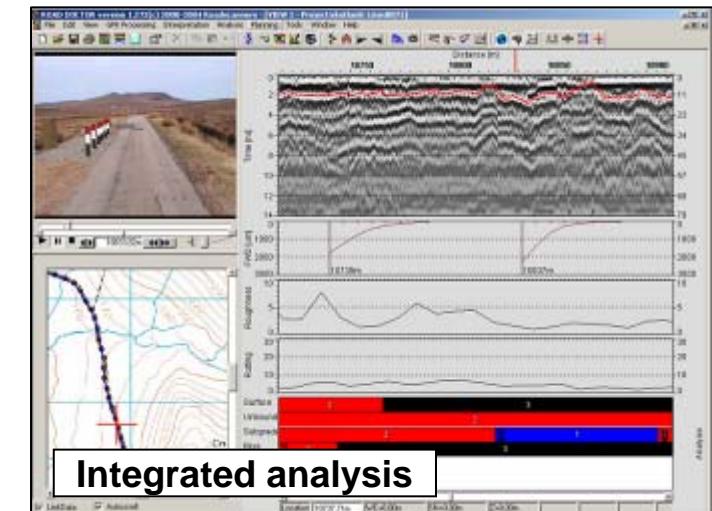
DATA COLLECTION:

- Falling Weight Deflectometer (FWD)
 - bearing capacity of the road
- Drill core data
 - road structure verification & quality
- Digital video
 - pavement condition documentation
- Scanner
- Ground Penetrating Radar
 - road structures
 - subgrade soil quality
 - reasons for road defects



DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS:

- 'Road Doctor' by Roadscanners Oy
- ArcView



D5 Roads on Peat (Ireland) - outline

Project plan:

- Initial visit by HS to make working contact and get an understanding of Irish conditions. Preparation of preliminary report on Irish best practice. Discuss how sharing could happen;
- Identify demonstration project locations, preferably one strengthening project and one widening project;
- Survey with ROADEX methods (FWD, GPR, GPS, video, scanning, etc) to identify the problem areas and formulate solutions. Surveys and interpretation paid by Partners;
- Strengthening & widening of road sections on peat. Settlement is a major issue in strengthening and widening roads over peat - to be addressed in ROADEX for the first time. ROADEX to assist in design.
- Carry out works by Contractor. Report by ROADEX.

Links with other Tasks:

- Input into eLearning task and road widening research for projects involving peat.

D5 Roads on Peat (Ireland) - delivery

November 2010	DoT & NRA agree roads sections to be surveyed: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• N56 Drumnaraw to Cashelmore, County Donegal• N59 Newport - Mulranny, County Mayo
March 2011	Survey of the road sections by PMS and Roadscanners
July 2011	Submission of the preliminary reports and "Road Doctor" project files:
August 2011	ROADEX workshop in Carrick-on-Shannon to discuss reports and give feedback
	Follow-up
March 2012	Report

ROADEX - demonstration projects in Ireland

- a) N56 Drumnaraw - Cashelmore, Co Donegal, (10km)
- b) N59 Newport - Mulranny, Co Mayo, (15km)

Surveys March 2011:

- standard GPR survey in both directions
- deep GPR survey for presence of peat in both directions
- GPR cross-sections at selected locations
- laser scanner survey in both directions
- FWD survey in one direction at 50m centres



GPR, GPS, laser scanner & video



FWD testing

Roads on peat demonstrations in Ireland

Reports delivered 25 July 2011

The cover features a landscape photograph of a road through a green, hilly area. Logos for ROADEX, Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013, and European Union are at the top. Below is the title and author information.

Petri Varin, Bruce Wiljanen

**RISK ASSESSMENT OF ROAD N56,
DRUMNARAW TO CASHELMORE,
COUNTY DONEGAL, IRELAND**

Demonstration project report

N56 Drumnaraw to Cashelmore

The cover features a landscape photograph of a road through a green, hilly area. Logos for ROADEX, Northern Periphery Programme 2007-2013, and European Union are at the top. Below is the title and author information.

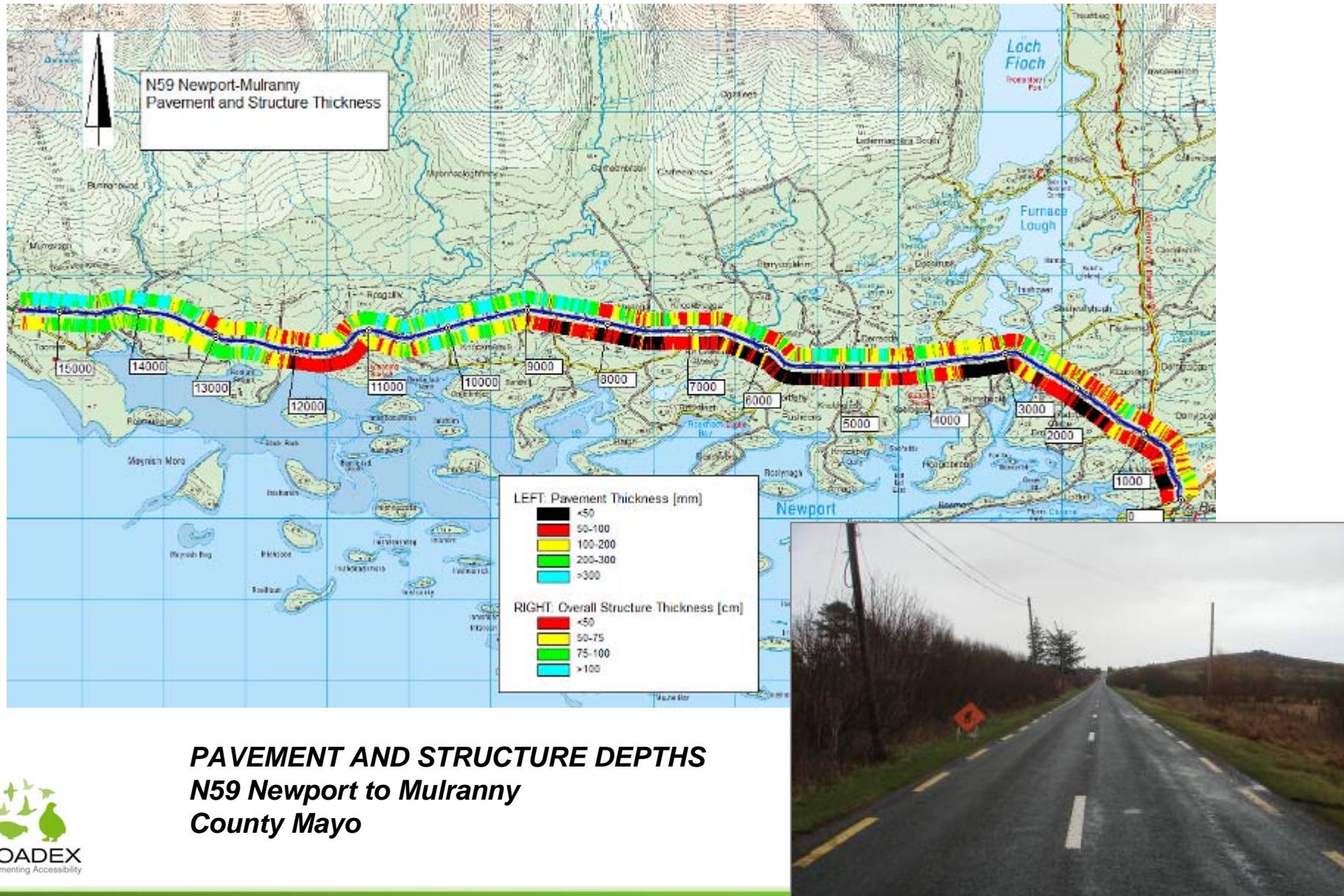
Petri Varin, Bruce Wiljanen

**RISK ASSESSMENT OF ROAD N59,
NEWPORT TO MULRANNY,
COUNTY MAYO, IRELAND**

Demonstration project report

N59 Newport to Mulranny

Example: N59 Newport - Mulranny

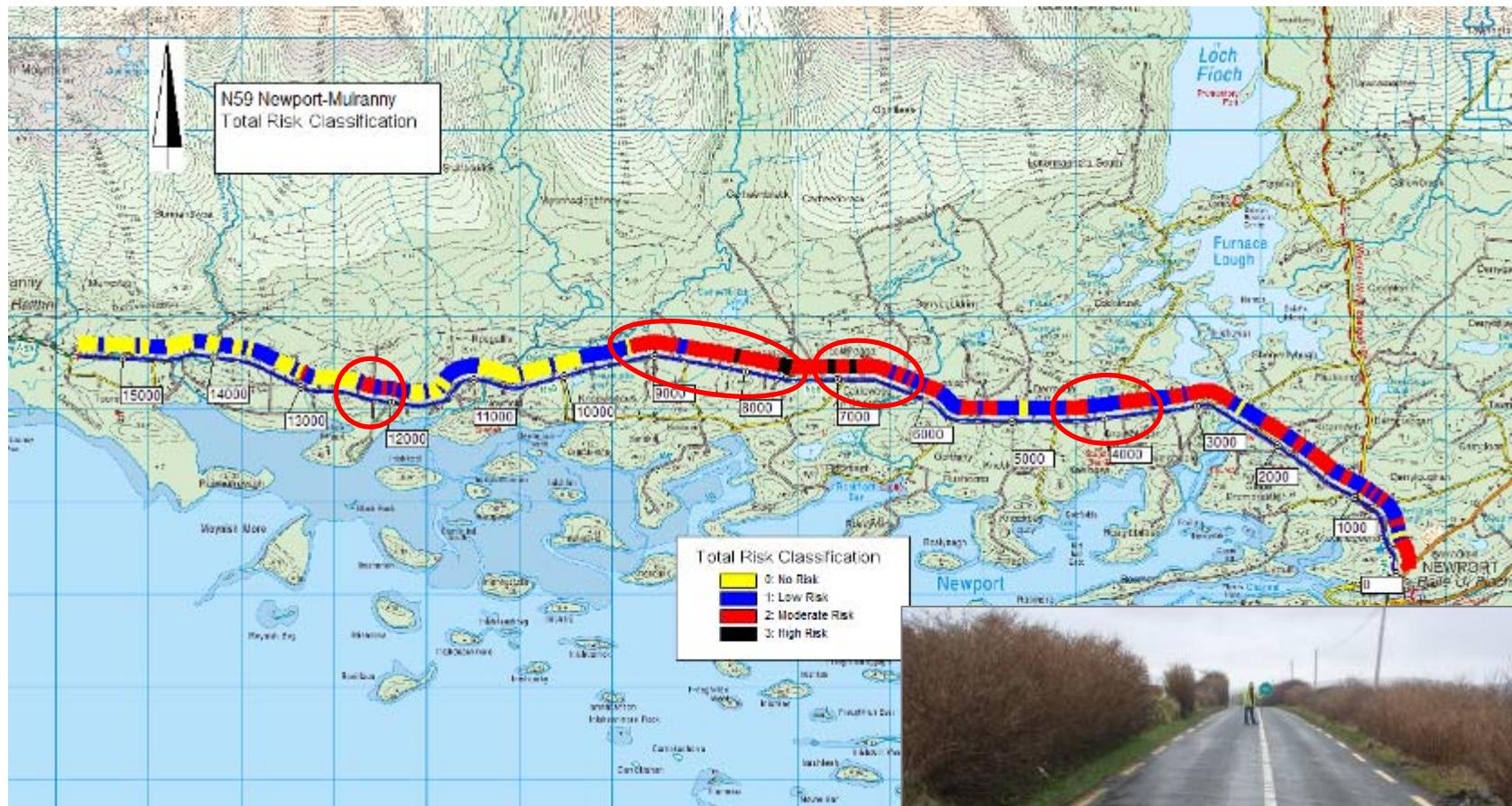


Example: N59 Newport - Mulranny



**GIS map of SOFT SUBGRADE areas
N59 Newport to Mulranny
County Mayo**

N59 Newport - Mulranny

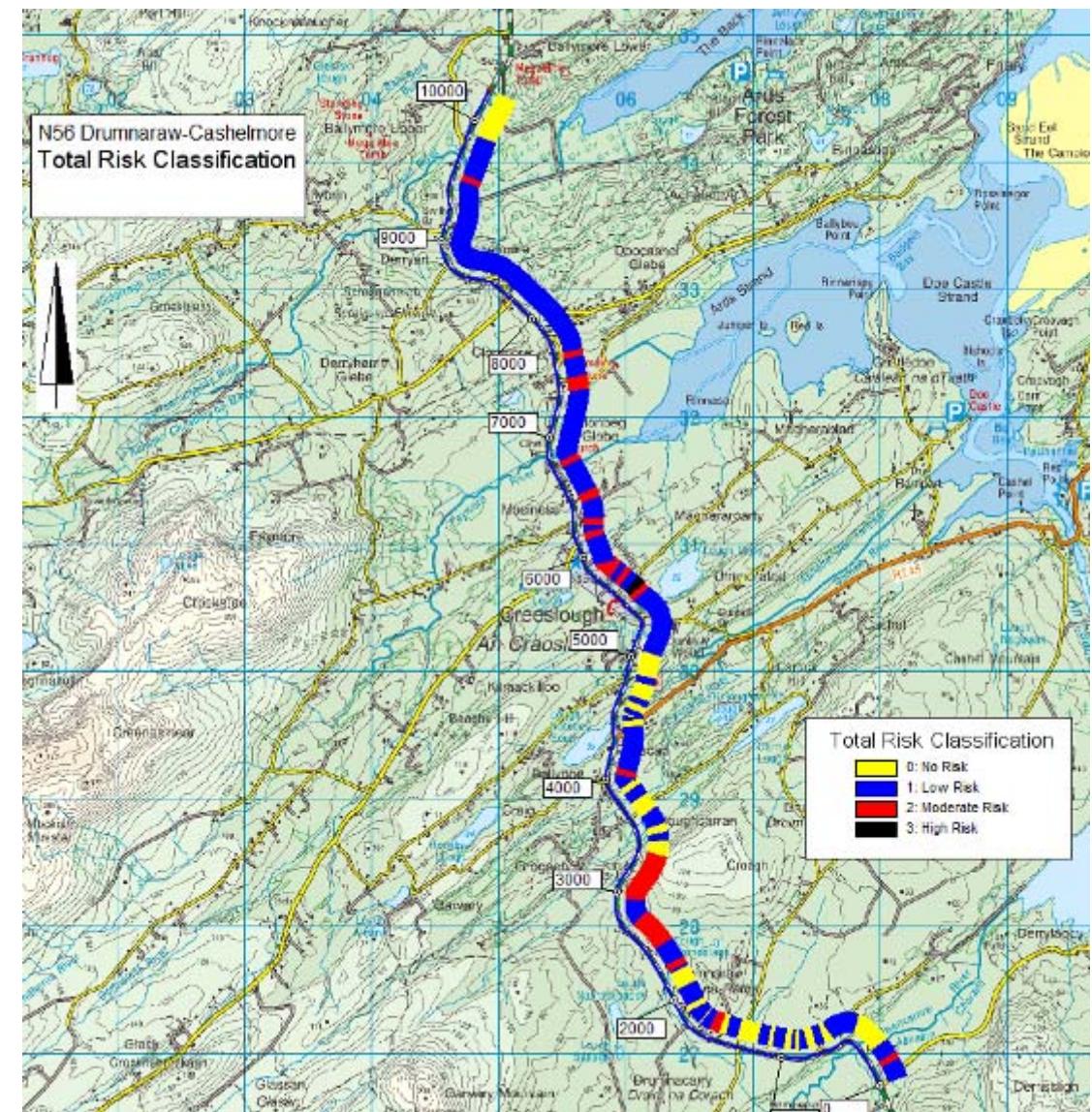


TOTAL RISK CLASSIFICATION
N59 Newport to Mulranny
County Mayo



N56 Drumnaraw to Cashelmore

TOTAL RISK CLASSIFICATION
N56 Drumnaraw to Cashelmore
County Donegal



Today:

ROADEX workshop 27 October 2011

- Presentation of survey results
- Discussion
- Agree a way forward
- Report

The slide features the ROADEX logo at the top left, followed by the Northern Periphery Programme logo and its funding details. Below this is a photograph of a two-lane asphalt road with white dashed lines, curving through a rural landscape with trees and power lines. At the bottom, the text reads 'Ron Munro, Haraldur Sigursteinsson' and 'DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS FOR ROADS ON PEAT IN IRELAND'. At the very bottom, it says 'ROADEX demonstration project report'.

Haraldur

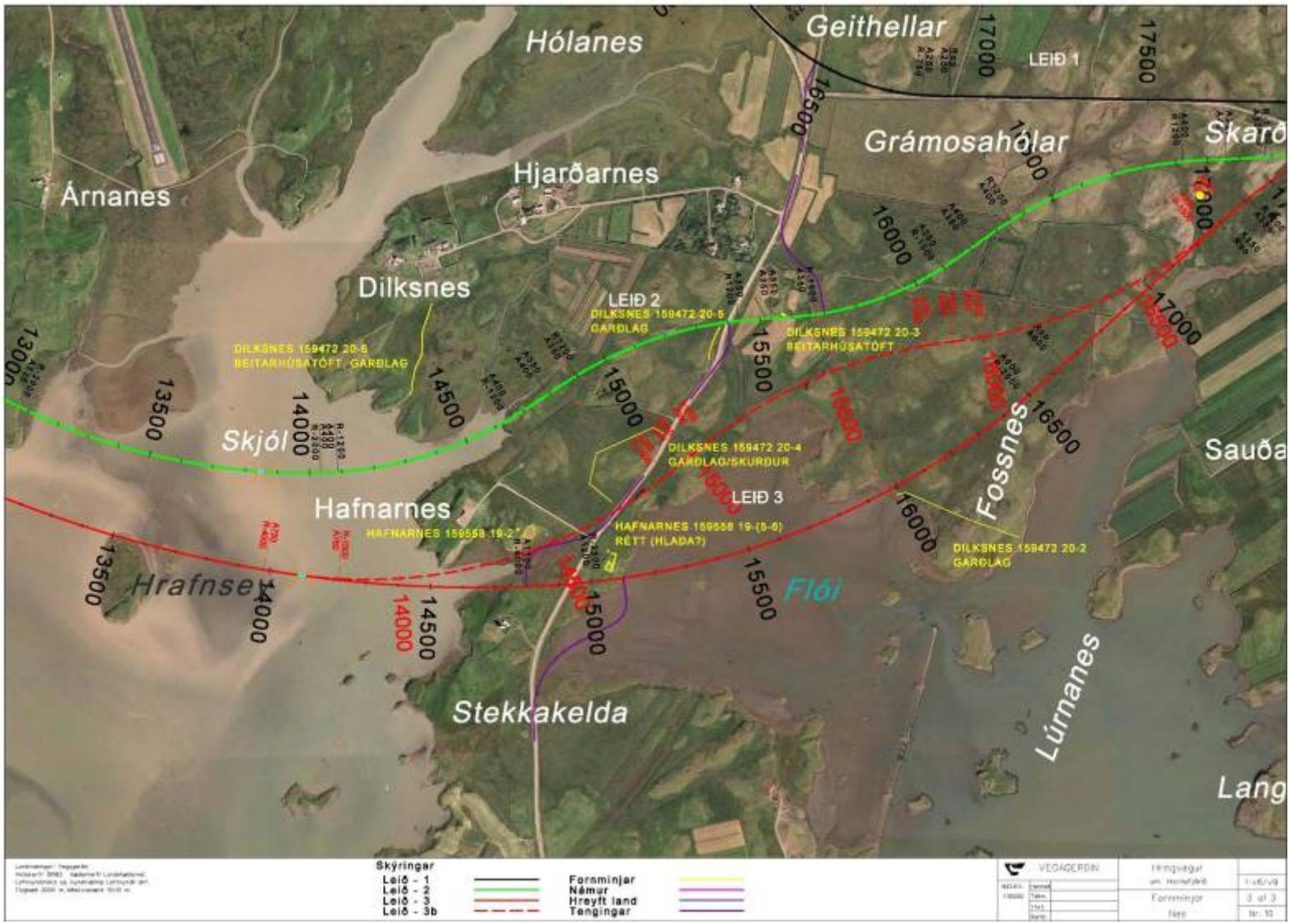
D5 Roads on Peat

**ROADEX workshop,
27 October 2011,
The Landmark Hotel, Carrick-on-Shannon**



ROADEX
Implementing Accessibility

Site investigation

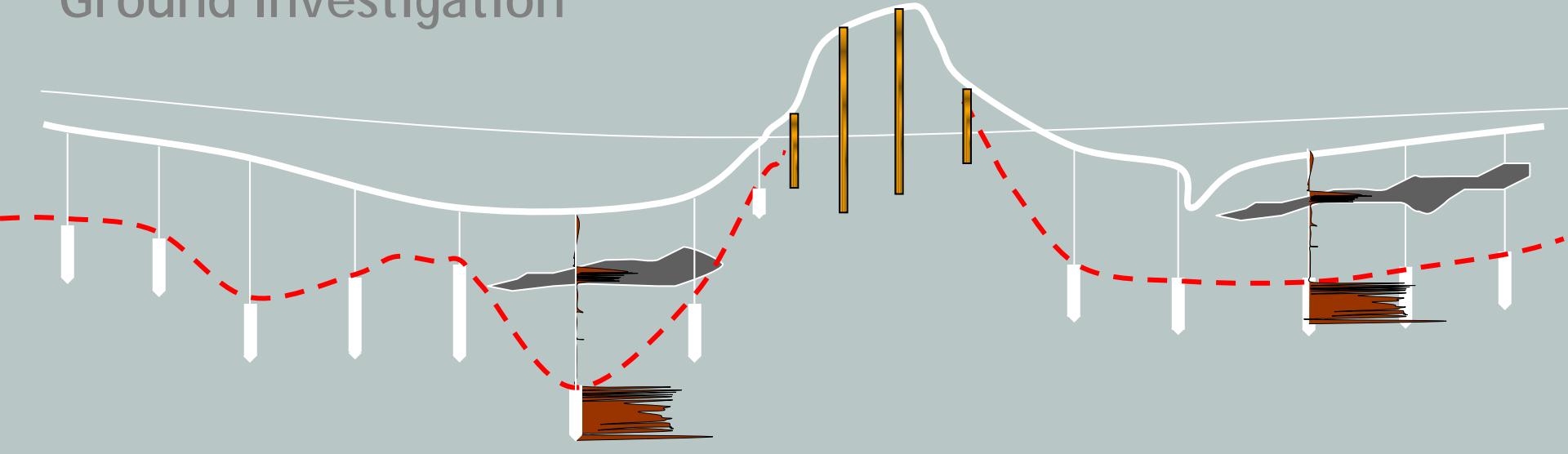


Site investigation



Roads on Peat:

Ground Investigation

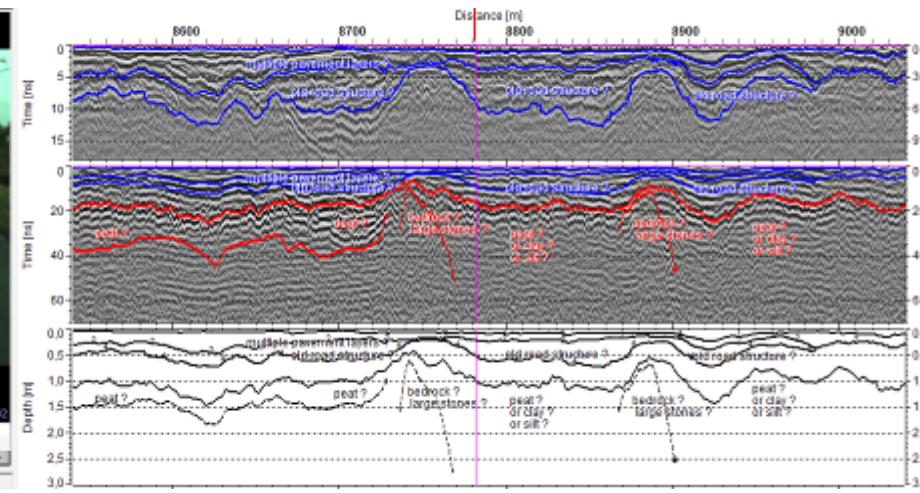
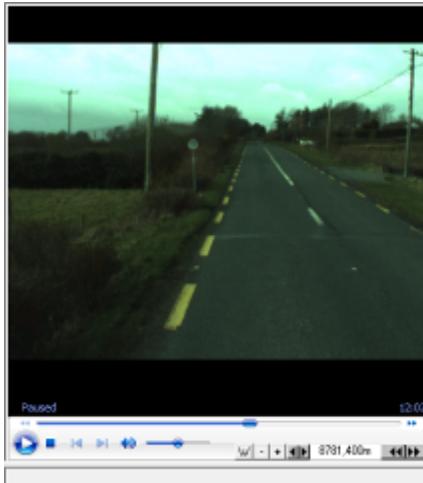
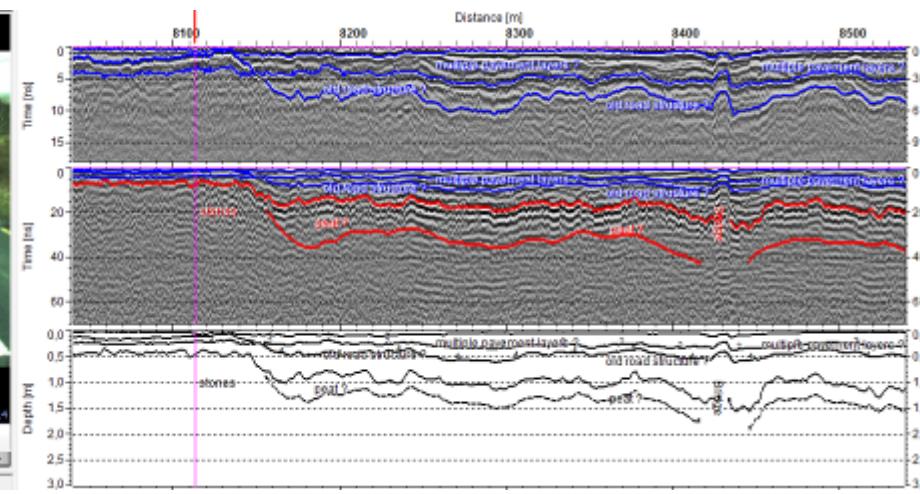
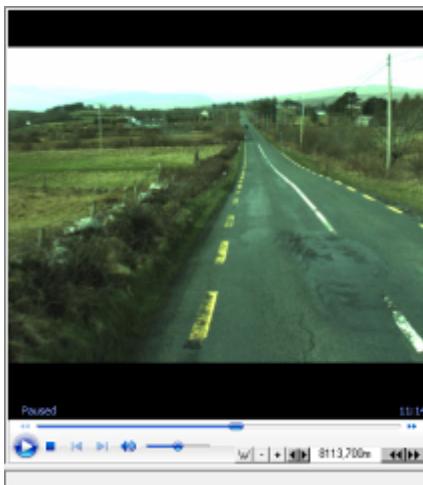


Boreholes are normally driven at 20 m intervals in peat areas

Drilling carried out using rotation and penetration at constant speed.

The force needed to push the probe down is logged.

Roads on Peat

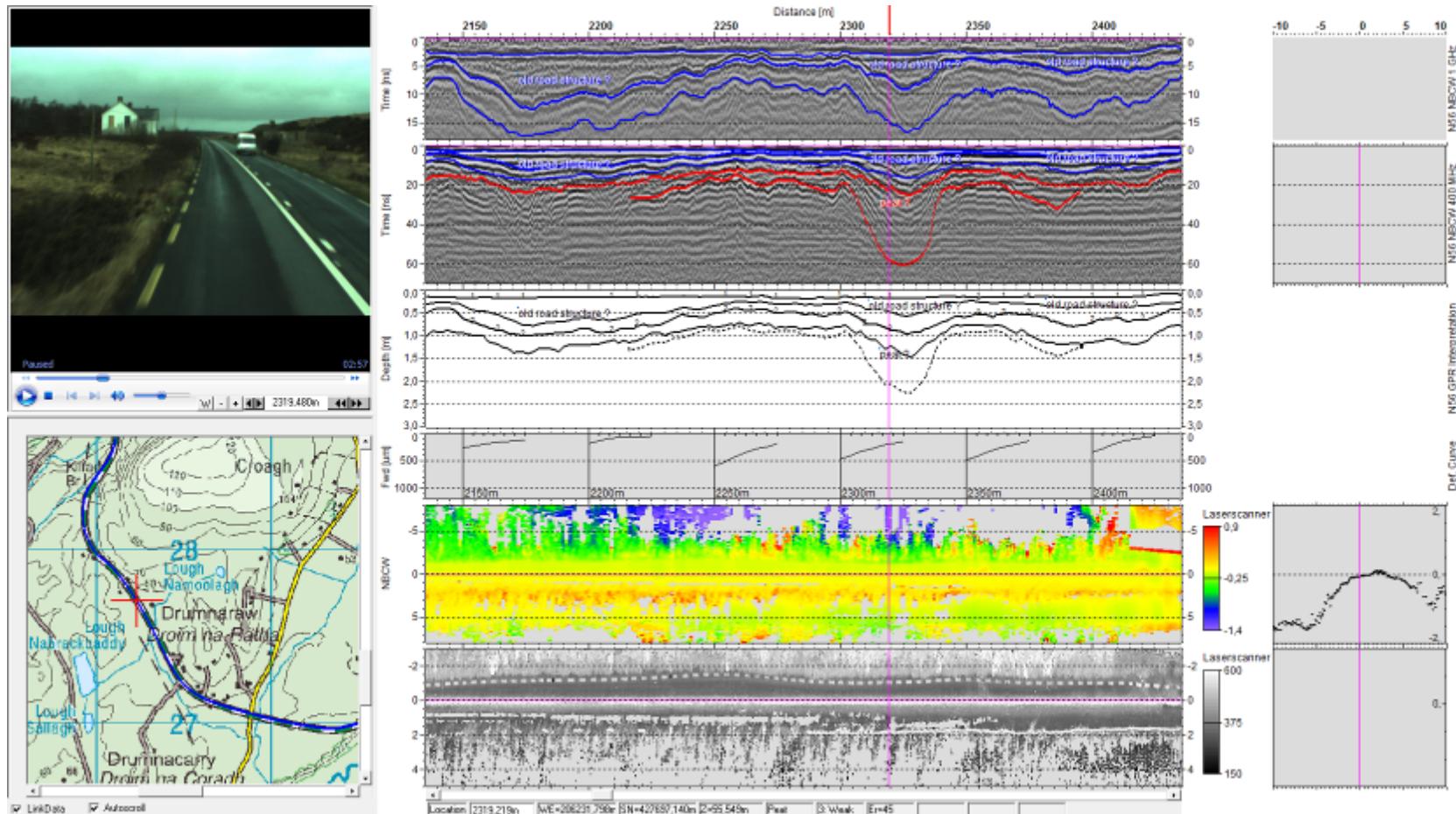


N59 Mayo, 700m section of road on peat from 8150 to 8730

in the field



Roads on Peat

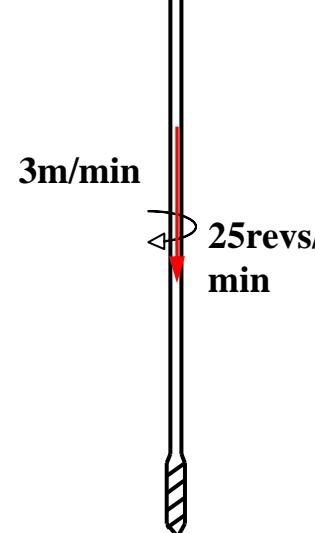
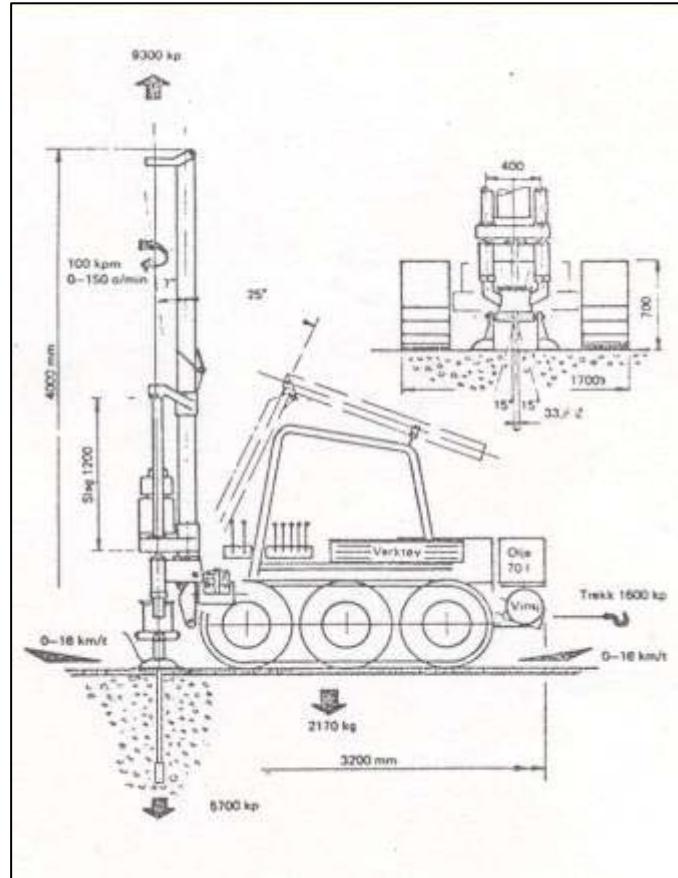


N56 Donegal, pocket of peat at Drumnaraw

and more, much more of something



Roads on Peat: Ground Investigation - survey vehicle



New Geothnical drillrig



New Geothnical drillrig



New Geothnical drillrig

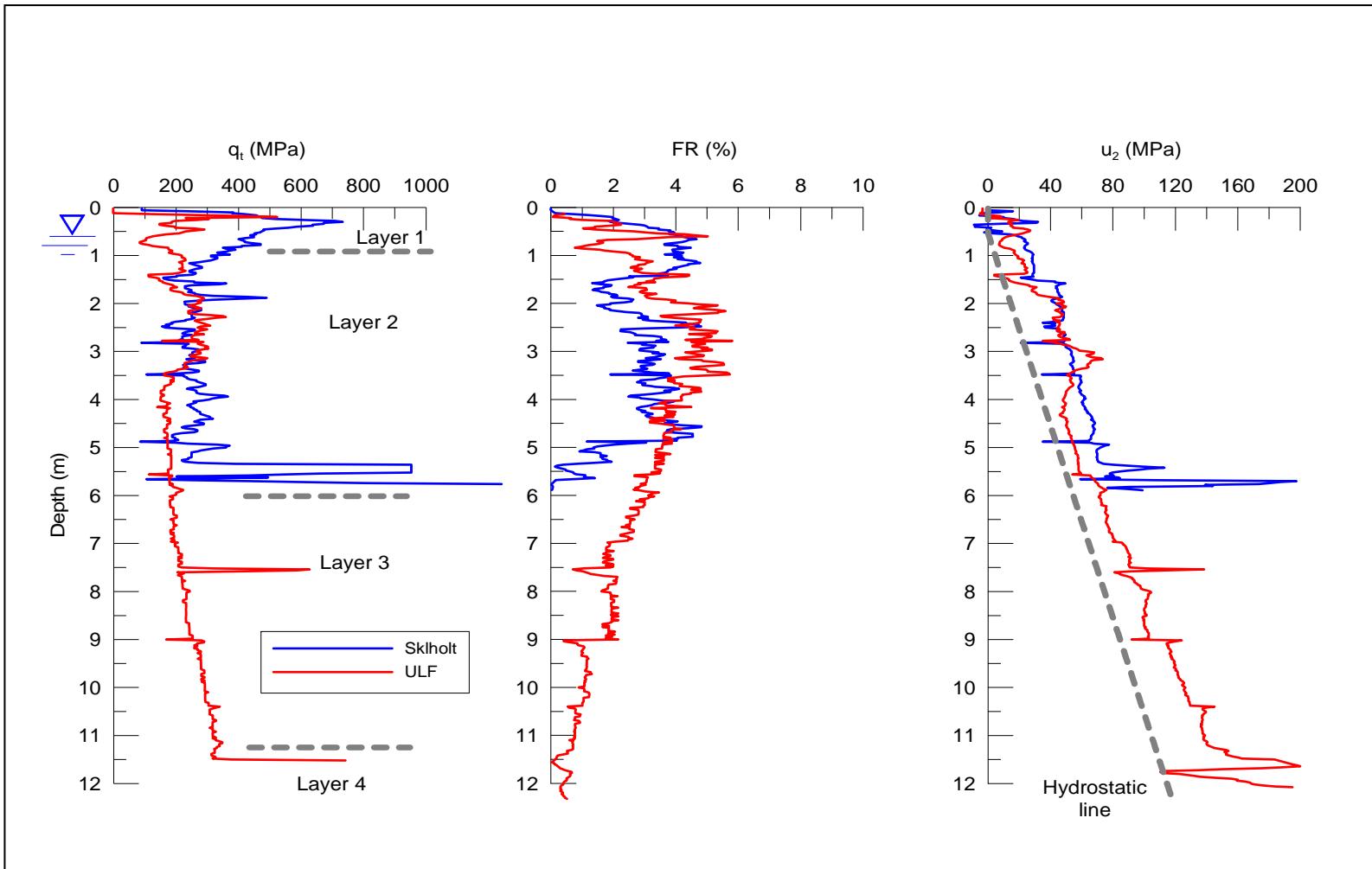
The drillrig shall have at least 3 tons capacity with maximum weight 6 tons. The following researchs and drilling methods shall be performable by the drillrig:

- Rotary/pressure drilling in soft soil (n. Dreietrykksondring).
- Cone Penetration Testing CPT
- Sampling with 54 og 76 mm Piston samplers
- Dynamik sounding (Swedish standard)
- Georock drilling, (n. Geosondring)
- Total soil/rock drilling, (n. Totalsondering), combinations drilling in soft soil and hard rock.

CPT drilling

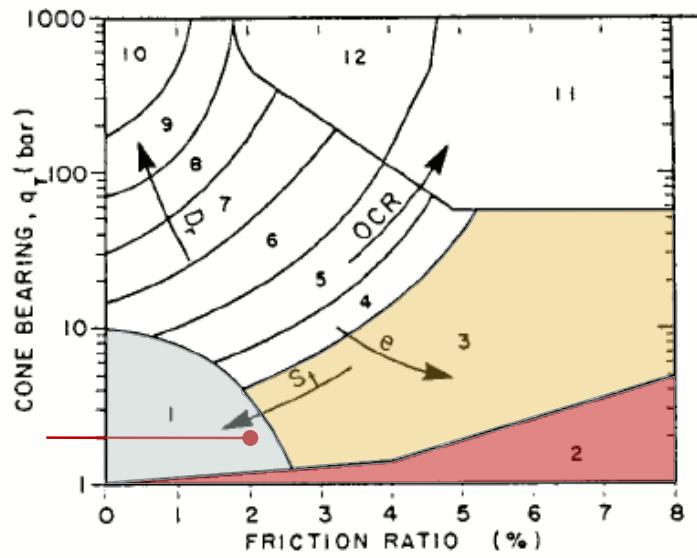


CPT in Peat- result



CPT - soil classification

$$q_t = q_c + u_2(1-a)$$

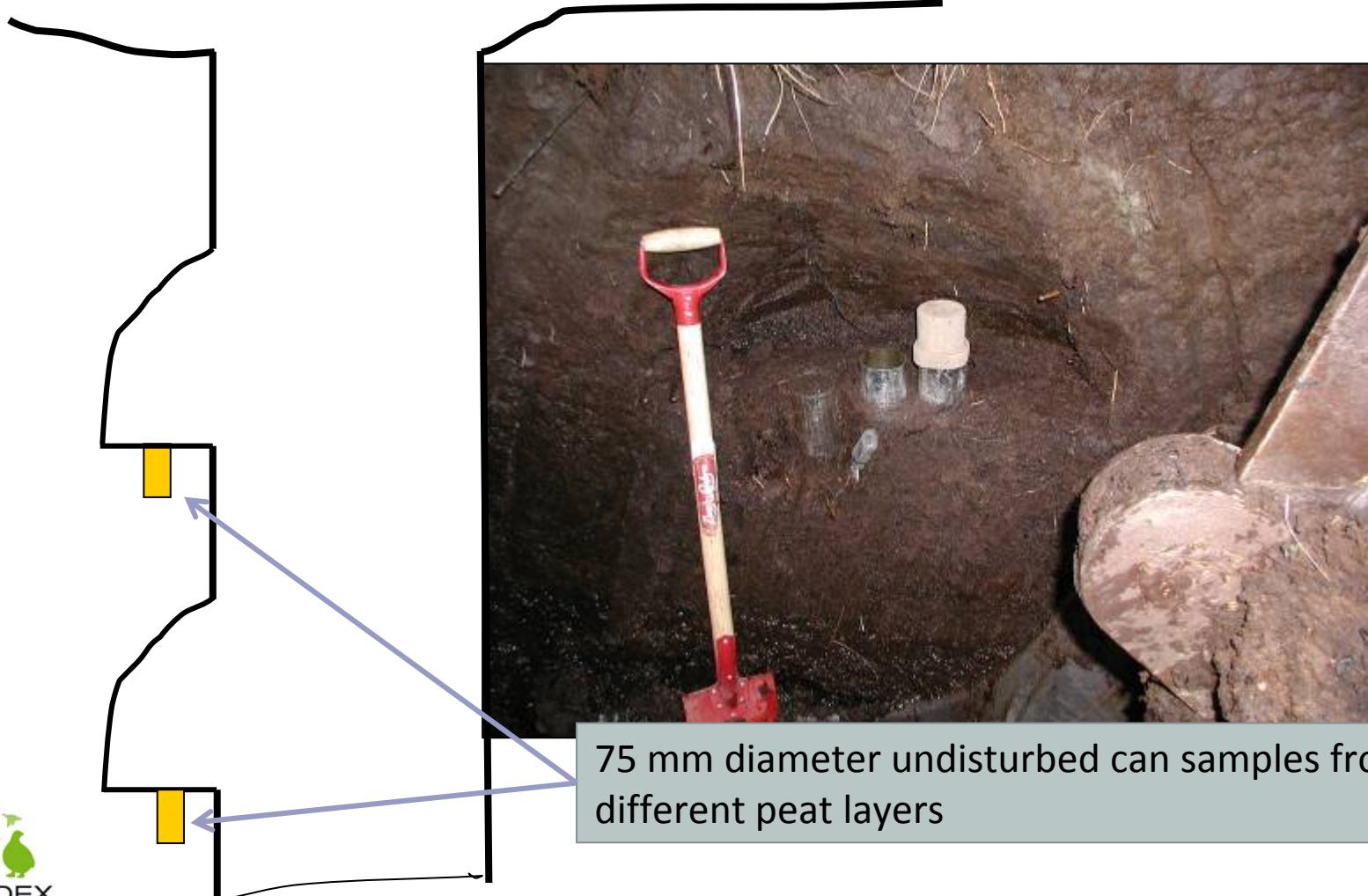


Flokkad út
frá friction
við borhulsu.

- 1. Sensitive fine-grained soil
- 2. Organic soil
- 3. Clay
- 4. Silty clay to clay
- 5. Clayey silt to silty clay
- 6. Sandy silt to clayey silt
- 7. Silty sand to sandy silt
- 8. Sand to silty sand
- 9. Sand
- 10. Sand to gravelly sand
- 11. Very stiff fine-grained soil
- 12. Overconsolidated or cemented sand to clayey sand

Roads on Peat:

Ground Investigation - Undisturbed peat sampling





Roads on peat:

Estimation of settlement - Janbu method

Settlement calculated as an elastic material, during the preconsolidation stage , P_c , as following:

$$\delta c = \int_0^H \varepsilon dz \quad \varepsilon = \int_{P_0}^{P_0 + \Delta P} \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{M} = \frac{\Delta P}{M}$$

When dealing with a virgin area:

$$\delta c \int_0^H \varepsilon dz \quad \varepsilon = \int_{P_0}^{P_0 + \Delta P} \frac{\bar{\sigma}}{m * \bar{\sigma}} = \frac{1}{m} * \ln \frac{P_0 + \Delta P}{P_0}$$

Soil properties

Stress in soil

$$\gamma' = \gamma$$

Groundwater tabel



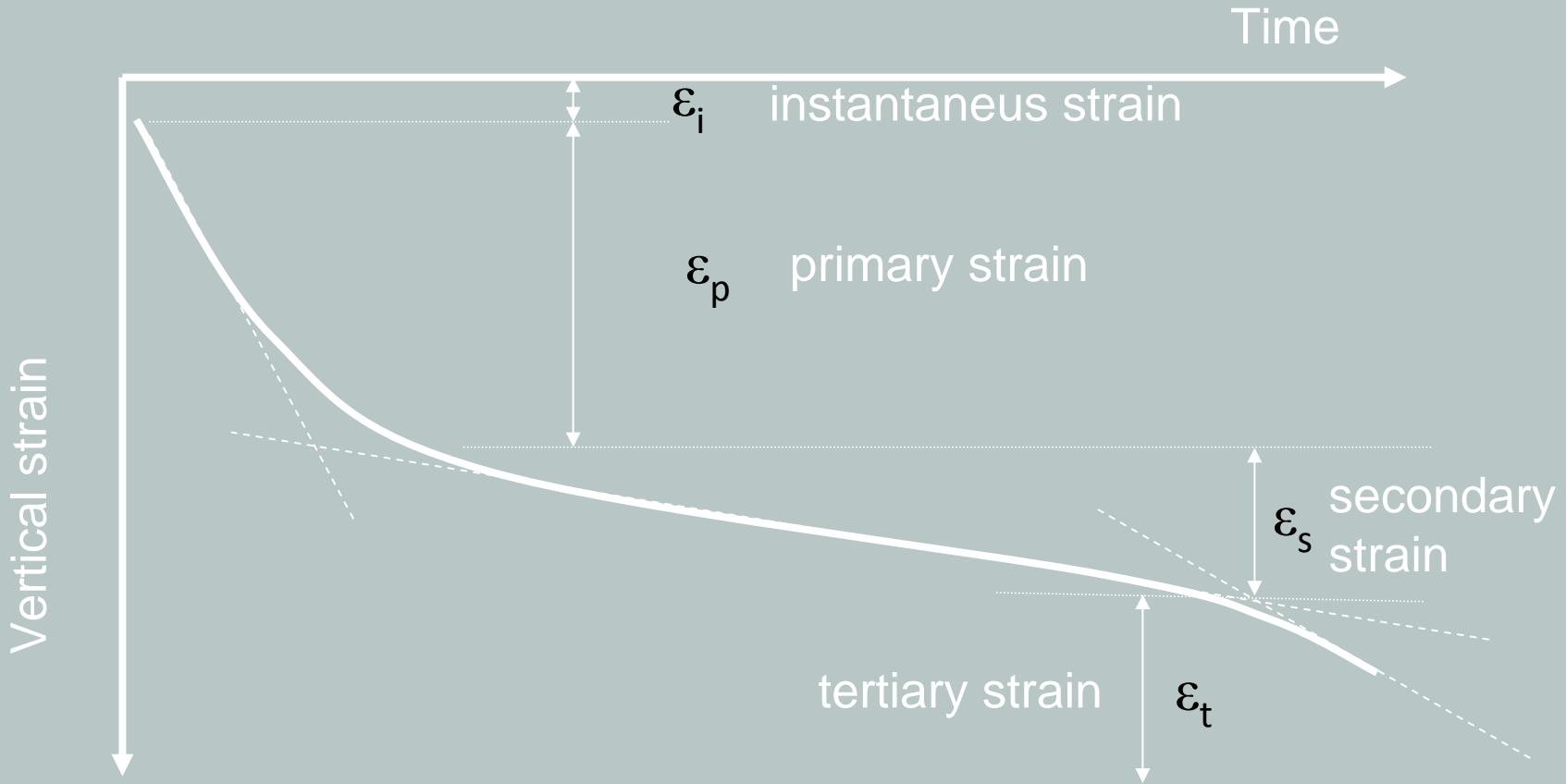
$$\gamma' = \gamma - 1,0$$



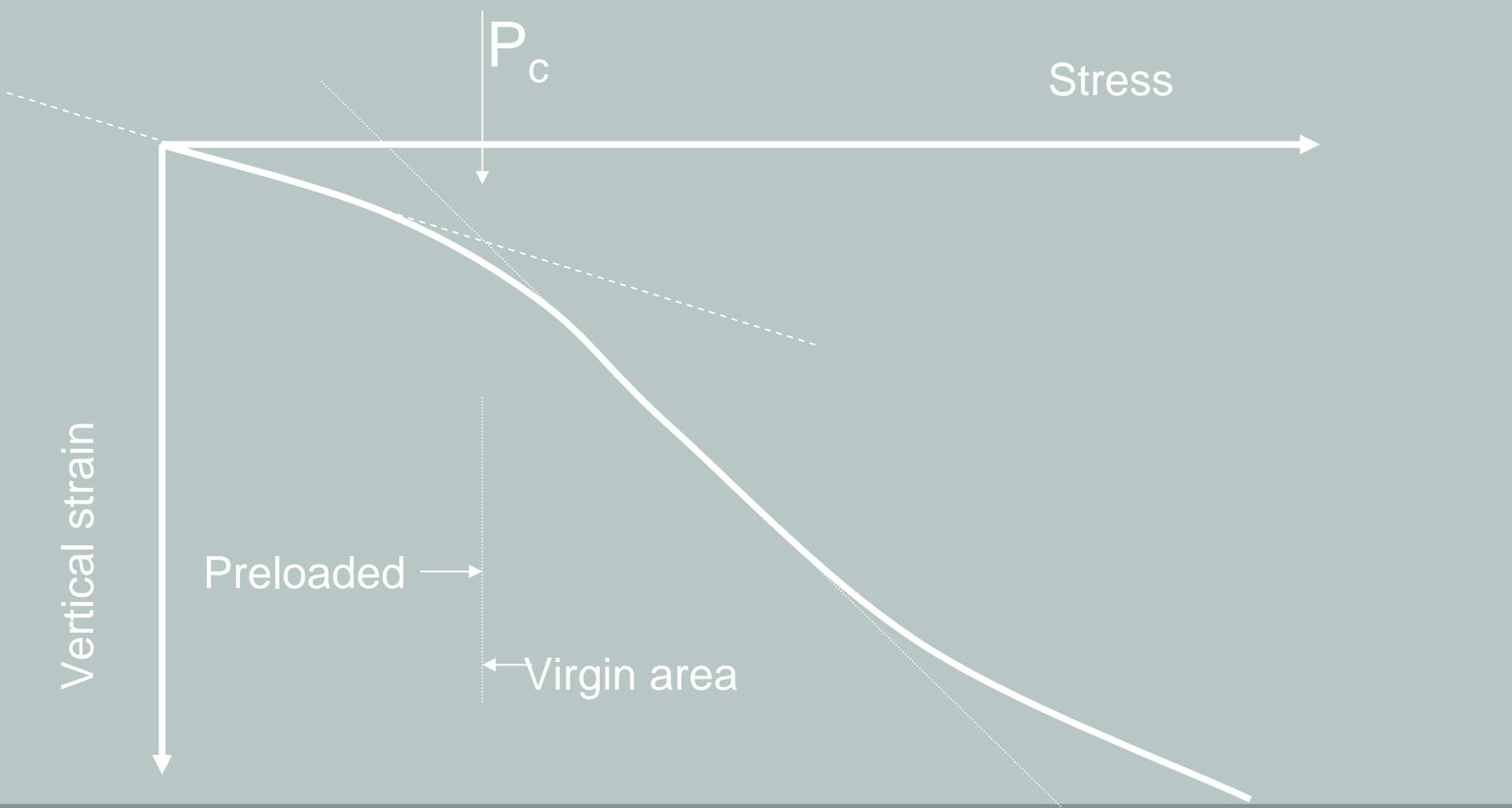
P_0

$$P_c = P_0 + 4 \text{ t/m}^2$$

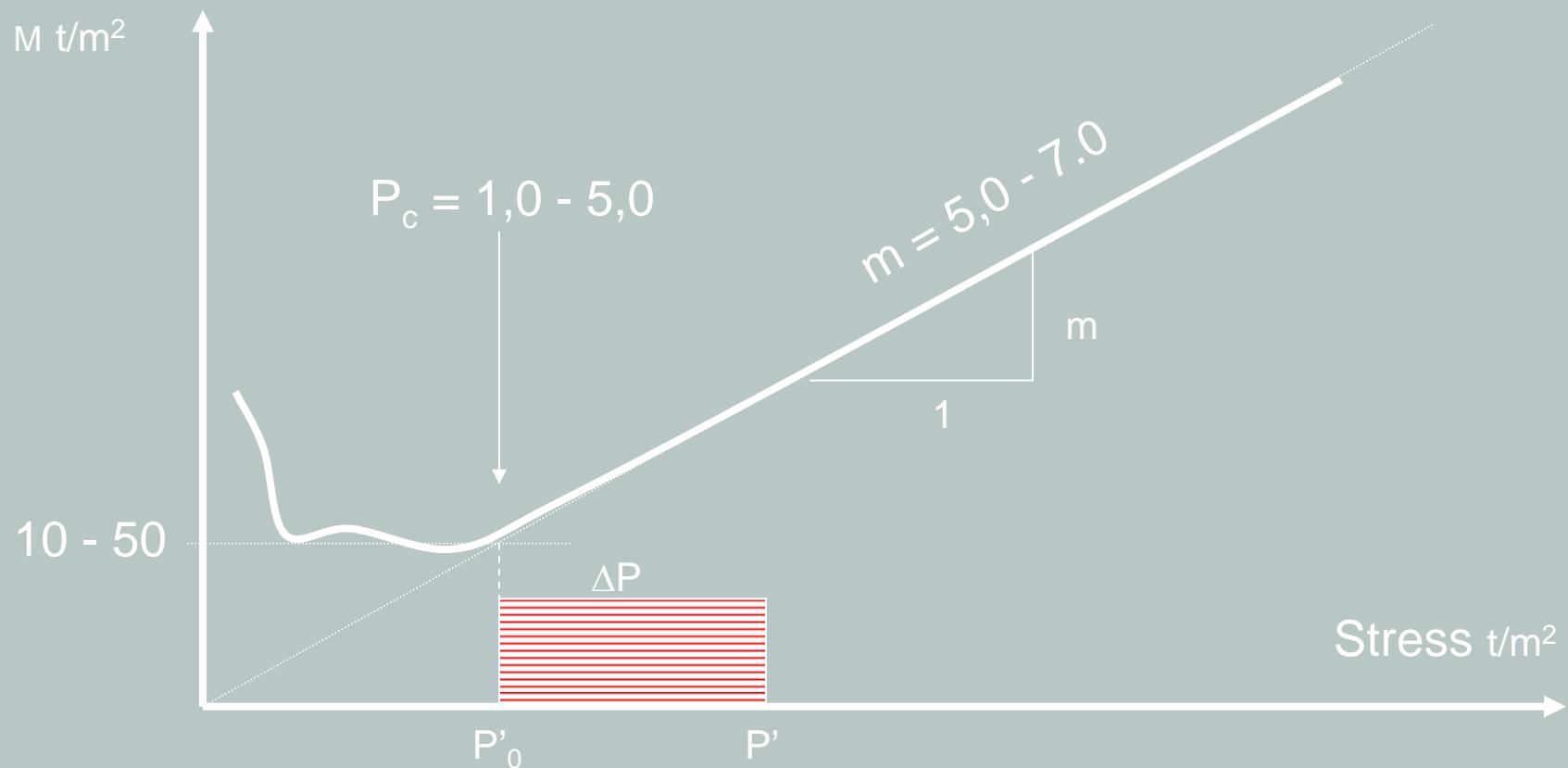
Consolidation Behavior of Peat



Stress - strain path



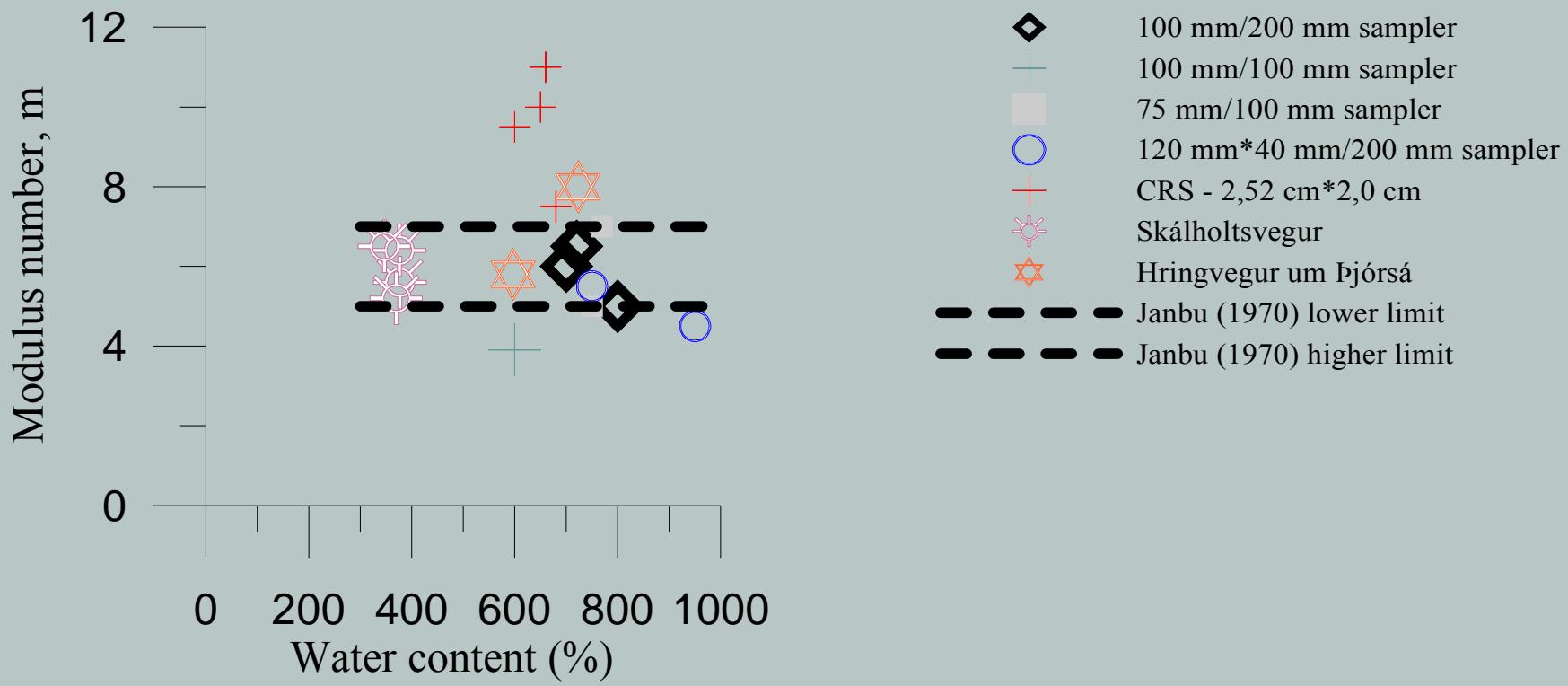
Roads on Peat: Estimation of settlement - Janbu method



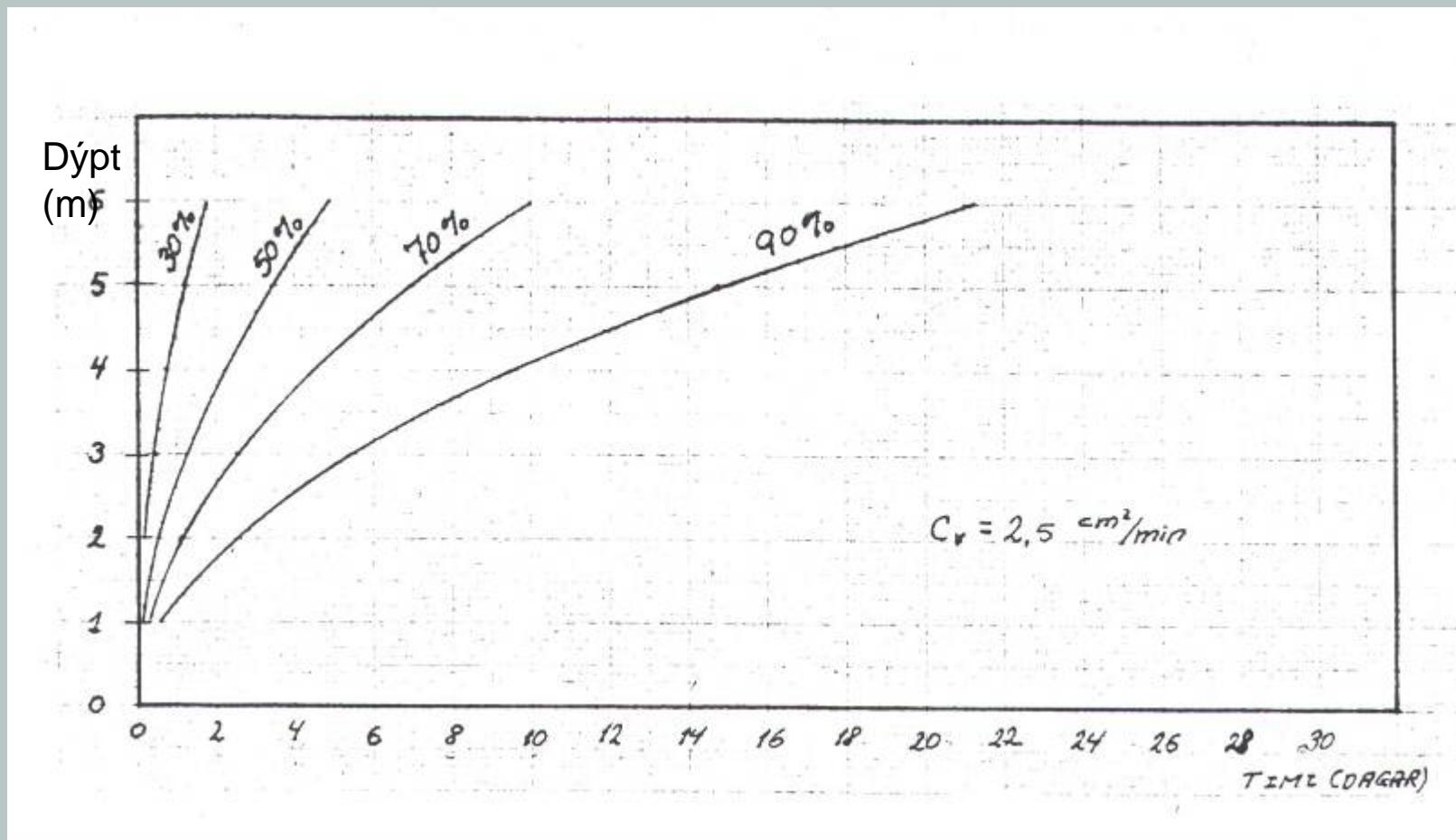
$M = d_\sigma / d_\varepsilon = \text{Constrained modulus}$

$m = \text{Coefficient of volume change}$

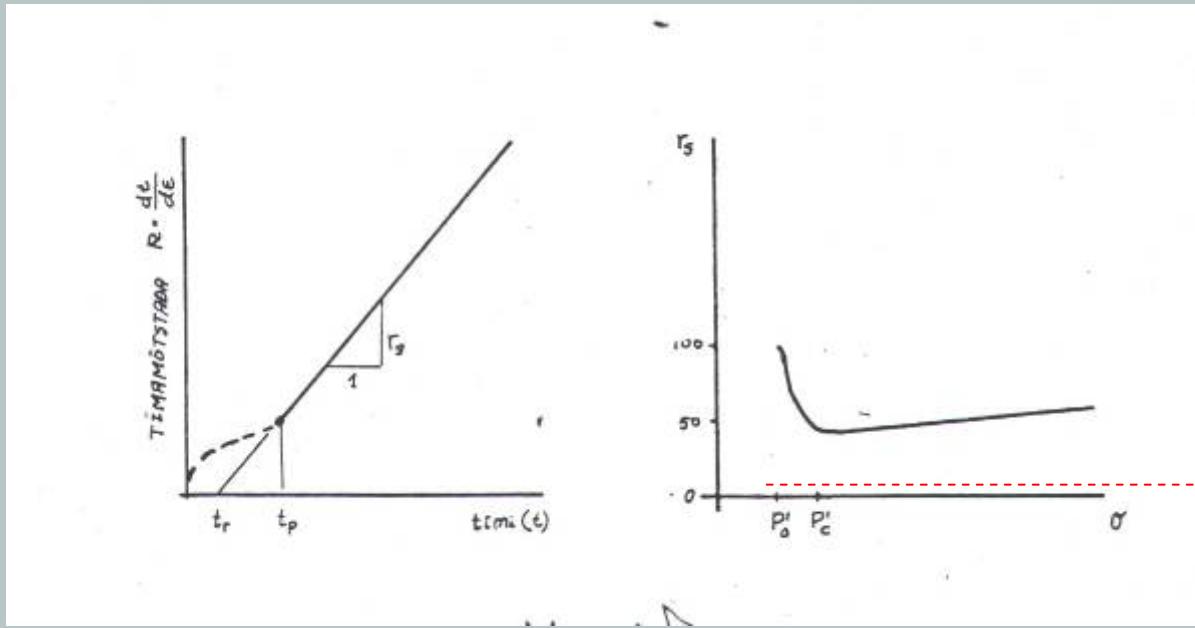
Comparison of Icelandic and Irish peat



Calculation of settlement time



Settelment - time resistant



Forsenda reikninganna er tímamótsstaðan R , sem fall af tíma.

Tímamótstöðutalan r_s breytist línulega en lítið eftir að álagið er komið yfir á jómfrúarsvæðið og því er valin ein tala fyrir langtímasigið.

Calculation of settlement time

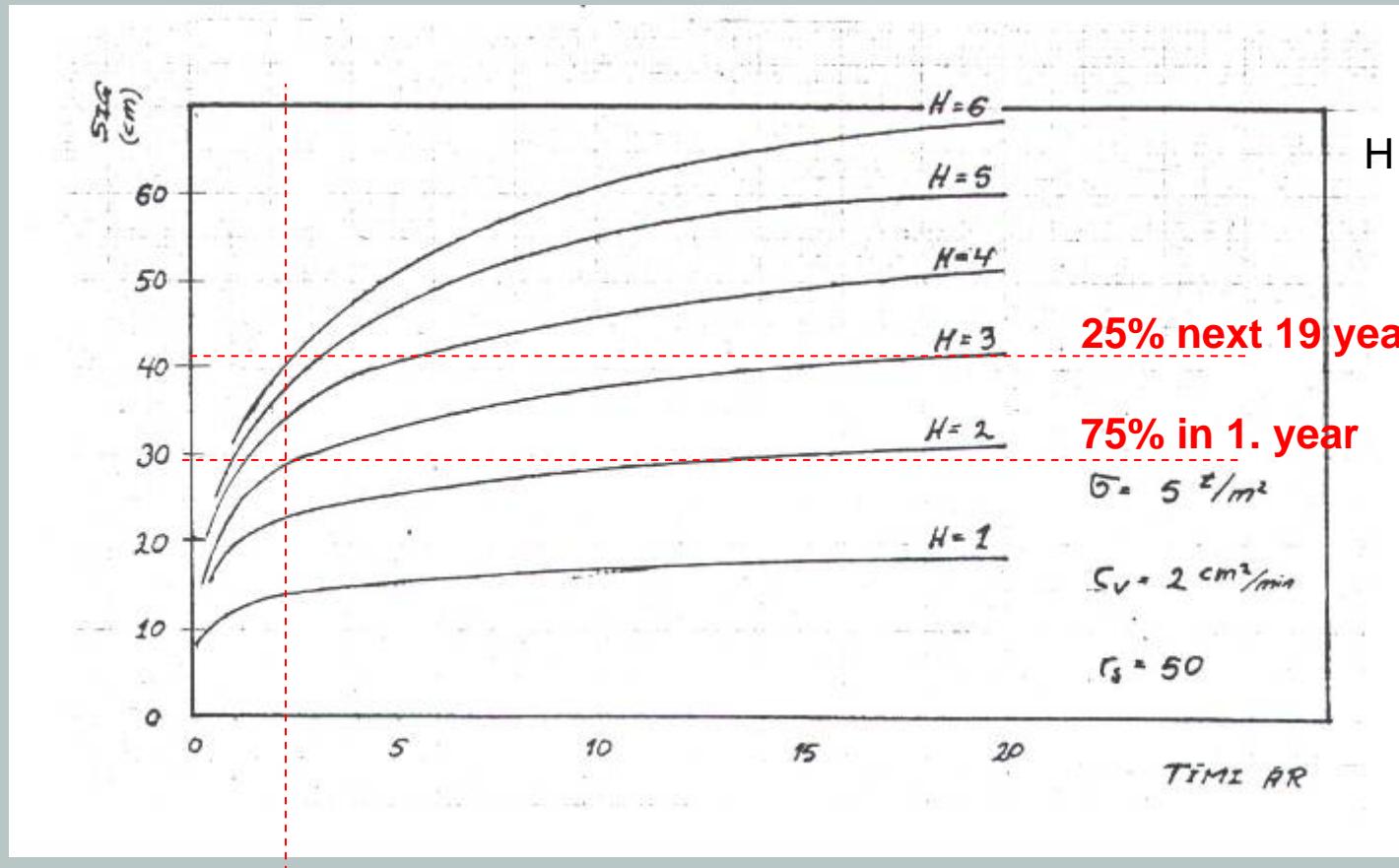
Sigtíminn ákvarðast af lekt, lektarleið og spennuástandi mýrarinnar. Lekt mýrarinnar er ákveðin með mælingum í ödometer og konsolideringstíminn, t_k , síðan reiknaður þannig:

$$t_k = T_p * \frac{D^2}{C_v} \quad U_p = \frac{\delta_t}{\delta_{t100}}$$

U_p = konsolideringsgráðan gefur sigið á einhverjum ákveðnum tíma, t , í hlutfalli við sigið fyrir tímaminn t_{100}

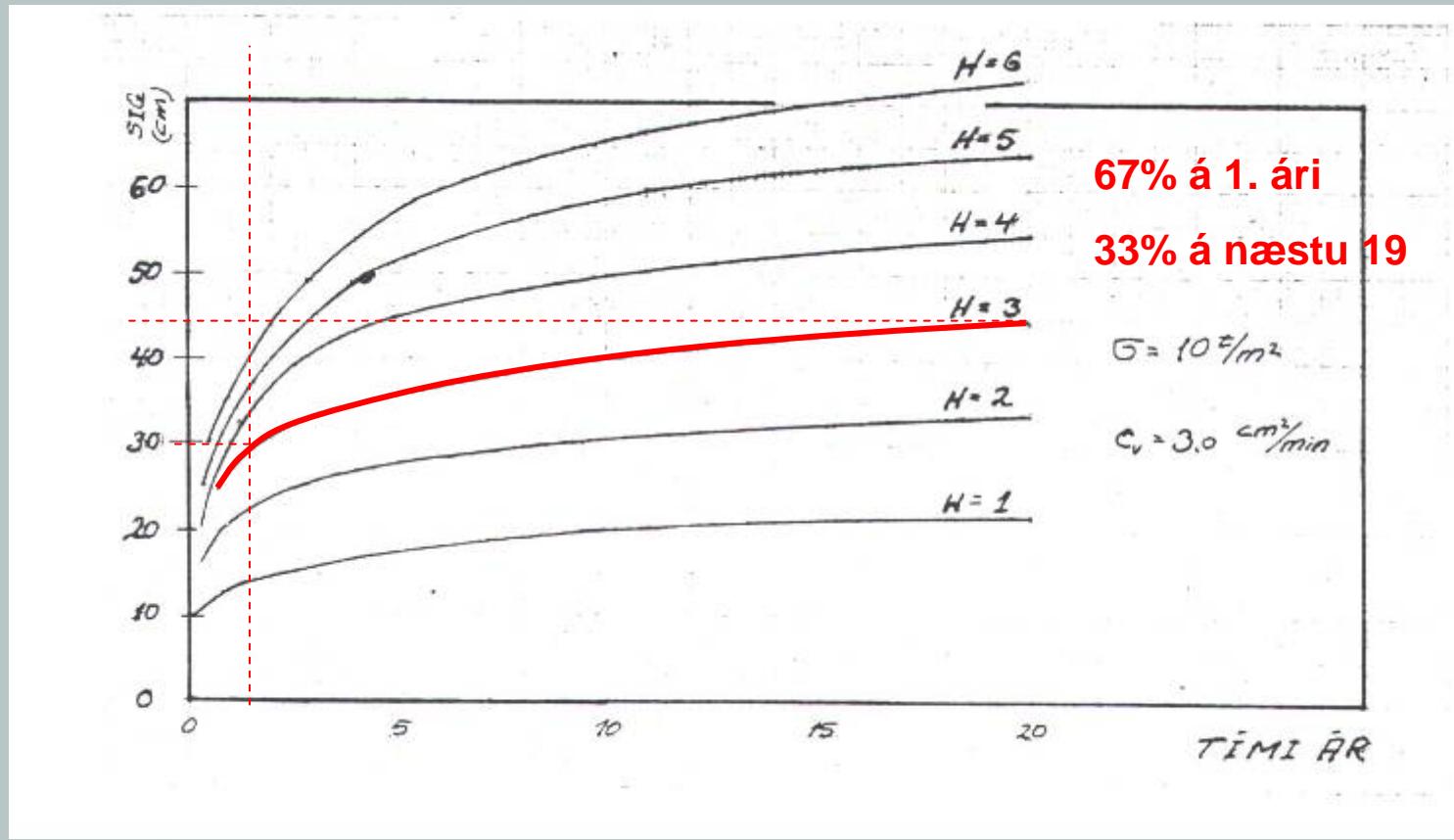
Í sigrekningum er yfirleitt reiknaður tíminn fyrir 30 - 50 - 70 og 90% af skammtímasiginu.

Secondary settlement



H = myrardýpt

Secondary settlement



Sig vegfyllingar - tími



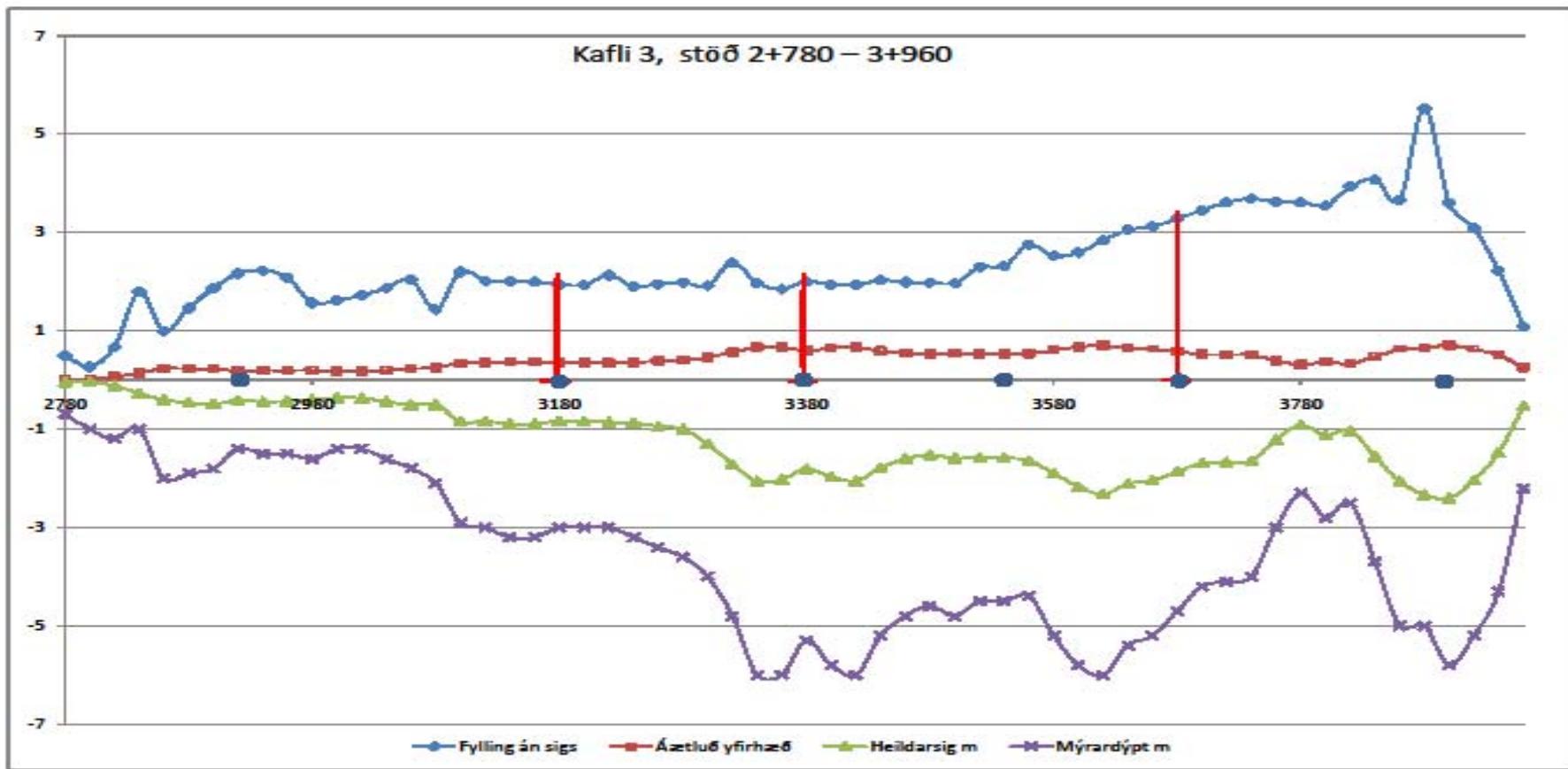
Roads on Peat:

Predicted settlement summary table

Road section																
Section	Fill	Peat depth	Primary	Secondary	Total	Preload	Area	Volume	Consolidation time in days				width	Length		
	depth	m	m	consolid	compress	settlement	m	m ²	m ³	30%	50%	70%	90%	m	increase of hose	
	M	m	m	m	m	m	m ²	m ³						m		
9100	0.98	0.80	0.11	0.11	0.22	0.11	1.87	37.49	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.08	9.4		
9120	2.32	1.40	0.40	0.15	0.55	0.20	6.02	120.41	0.1	0.3	0.5	1.2	0.30	13.5		
9140	3.27	1.70	0.59	0.16	0.74	0.25	9.56	191.16	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.44	16.3		
9160	2.77	1.50	0.47	0.15	0.62	0.21	7.40	148.06	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.35	14.8		
9180	2.02	1.50	0.40	0.16	0.56	0.21	5.82	116.36	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.30	12.6		
9200	2.02	1.20	0.31	0.13	0.45	0.17	4.67	93.37	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.23	12.6		
9220	1.64	1.60	0.37	0.17	0.55	0.21	5.32	106.38	0.1	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.28	11.4		
9240	1.69	2.90	0.77	0.26	1.03	0.36	10.12	202.35	0.4	1.2	2.3	5.0	0.58	11.6		
9260	1.75	1.70	0.42	0.18	0.60	0.23	5.90	117.99	0.1	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.32	11.7		
9280	1.05	0.50	0.07	0.08	0.15	0.08	1.26	25.17	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.05	9.7		
9300	2.68	2.50	0.82	0.21	1.03	0.33	12.12	242.33	0.3	0.9	1.7	3.7	0.62	14.5		
9320	1.42	2.90	0.70	0.27	0.97	0.36	9.00	180.00	0.4	1.2	2.3	5.0	0.53	10.8		
9340	1.52	2.60	0.64	0.25	0.89	0.33	8.39	167.82	0.3	0.9	1.9	4.0	0.48	11.1		
9360	1.43	2.90	0.70	0.27	0.97	0.36	9.04	180.85	0.4	1.2	2.3	5.0	0.53	10.8		
9380	1.33	2.40	0.54	0.24	0.78	0.30	7.05	141.01	0.3	0.8	1.6	3.4	0.41	10.5		
9400	1.56	2.40	0.59	0.23	0.82	0.30	7.88	157.52	0.3	0.8	1.6	3.4	0.44	11.2		
					0.66			6450.98								

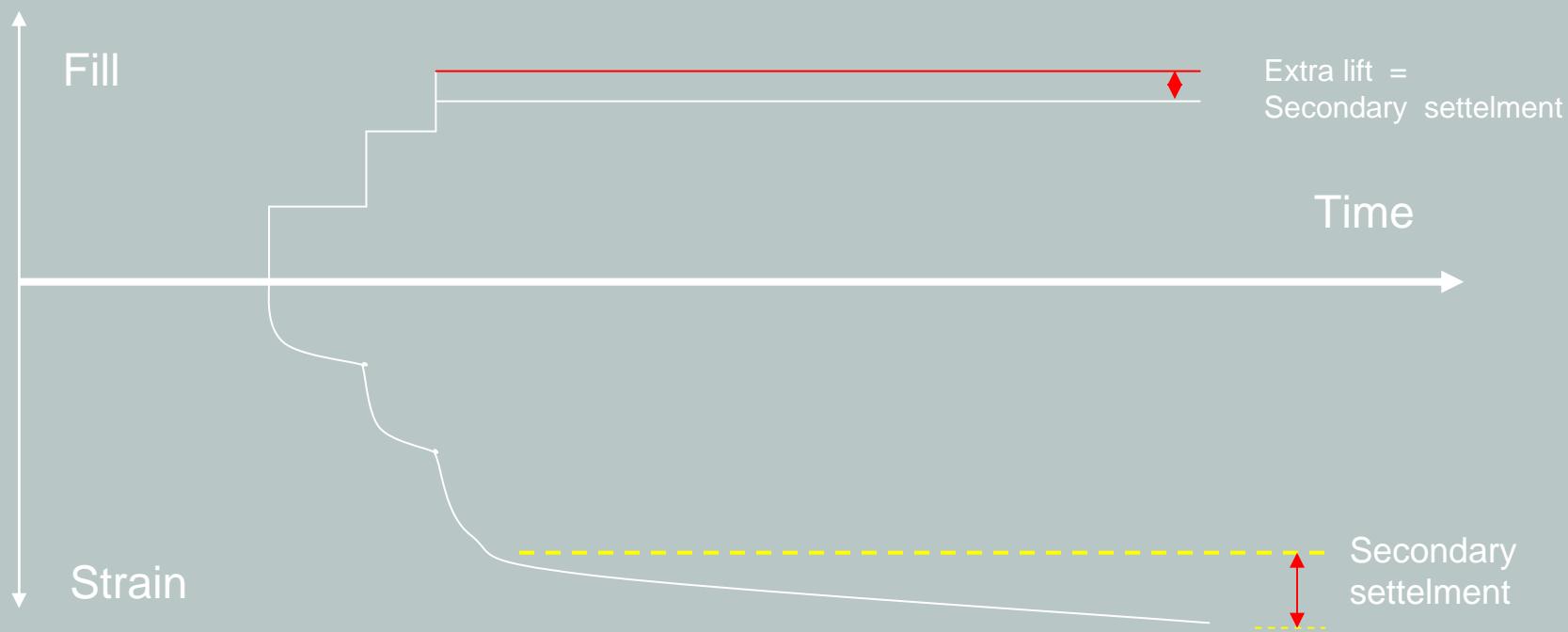
Roads on Peat:

Predicted settlement

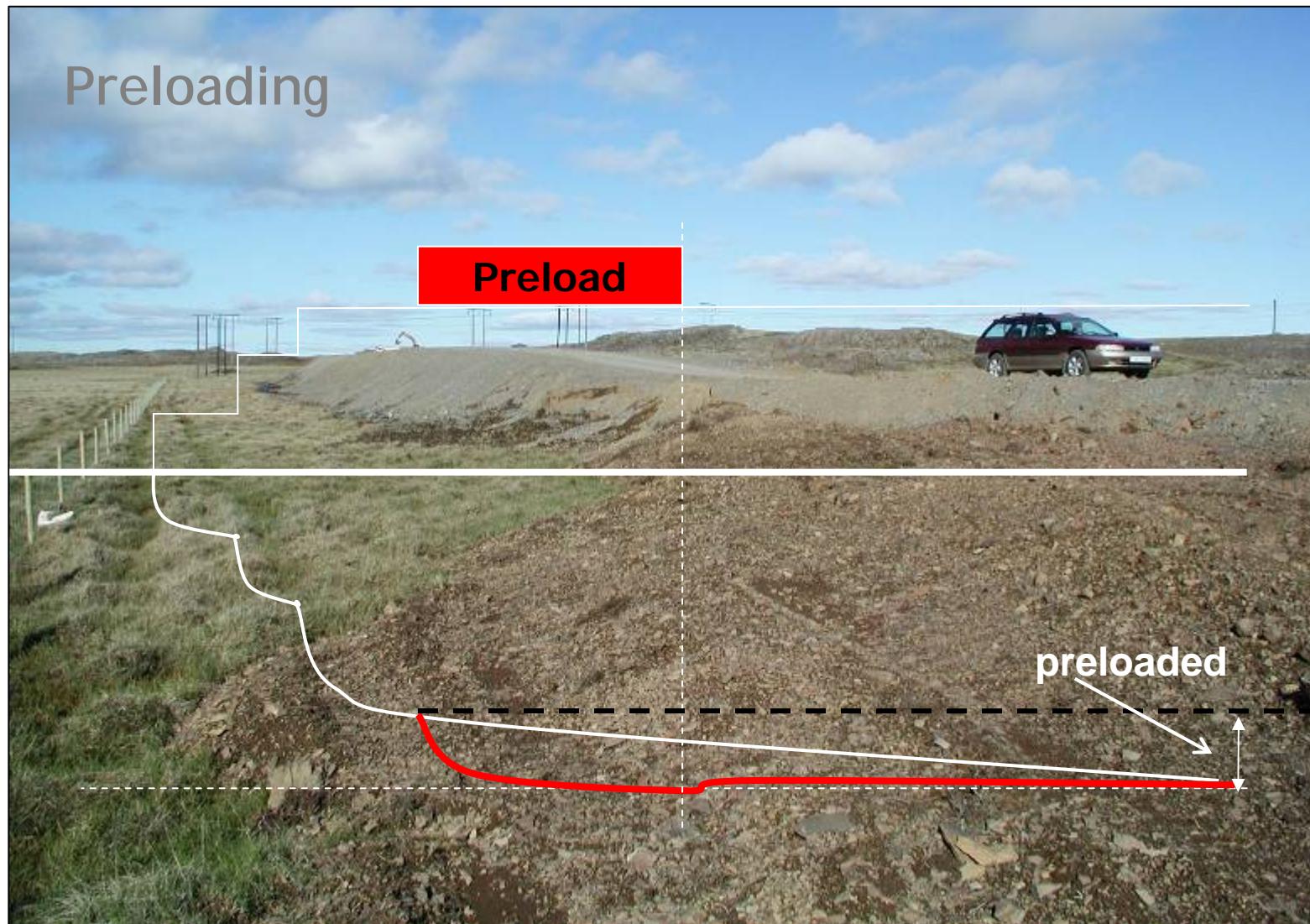


Extra lift of fill material

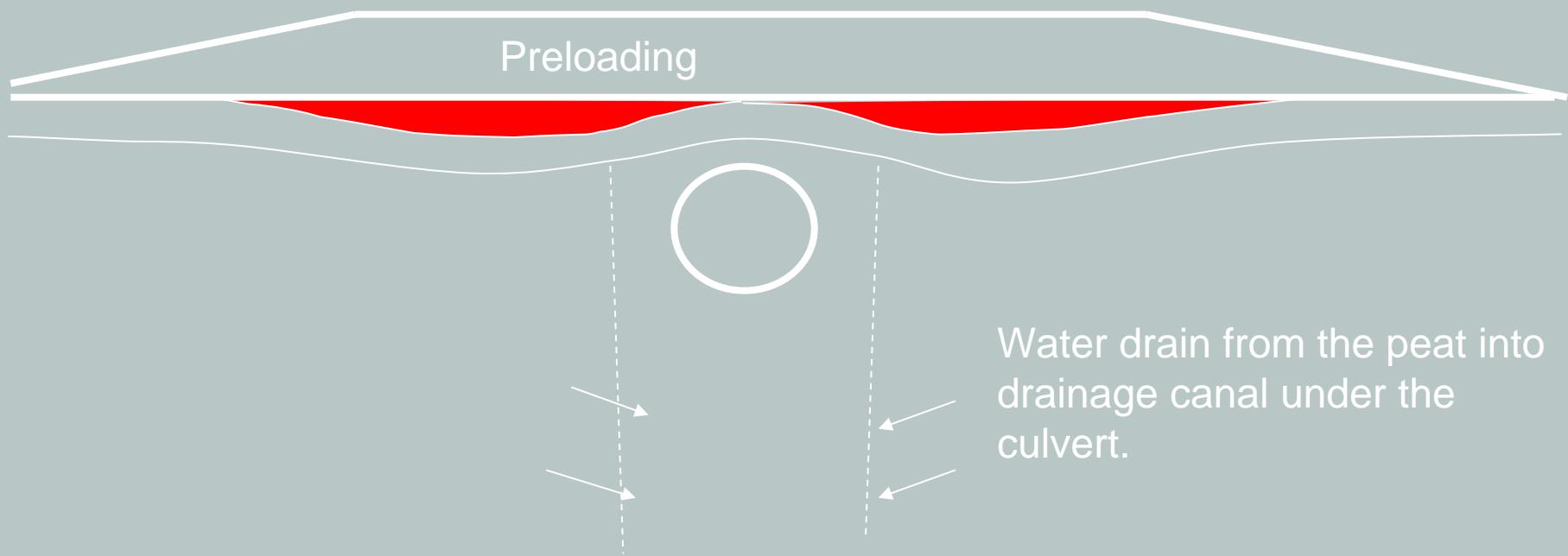
Due to settlement expected after the constructions period the height of fill material should be higher than designed level. This can be equal to the secondary settlement and even also partly from the consolidations settlement.



Roads on Peat:

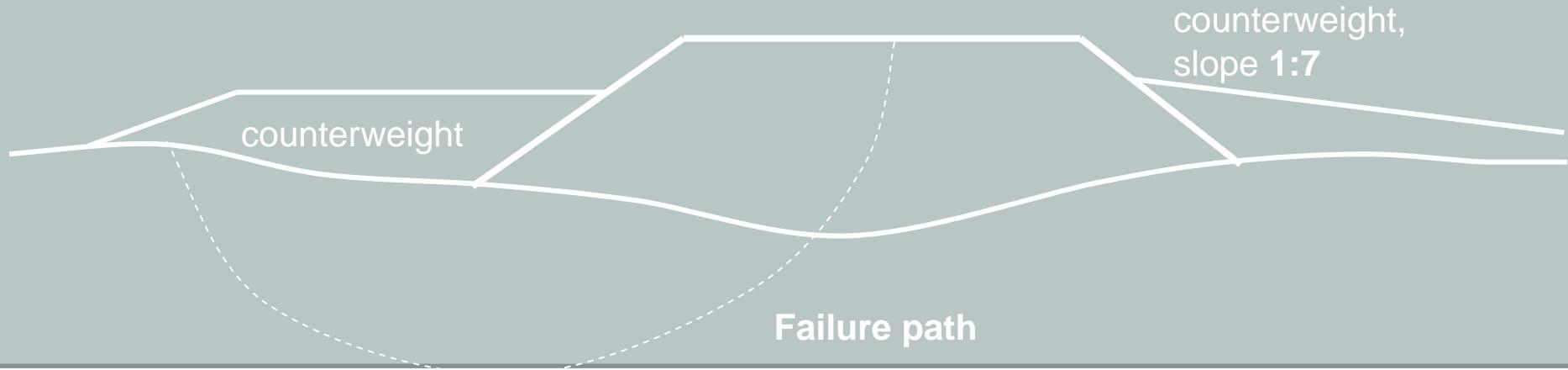


Preloading - culvert - avoid bumbing



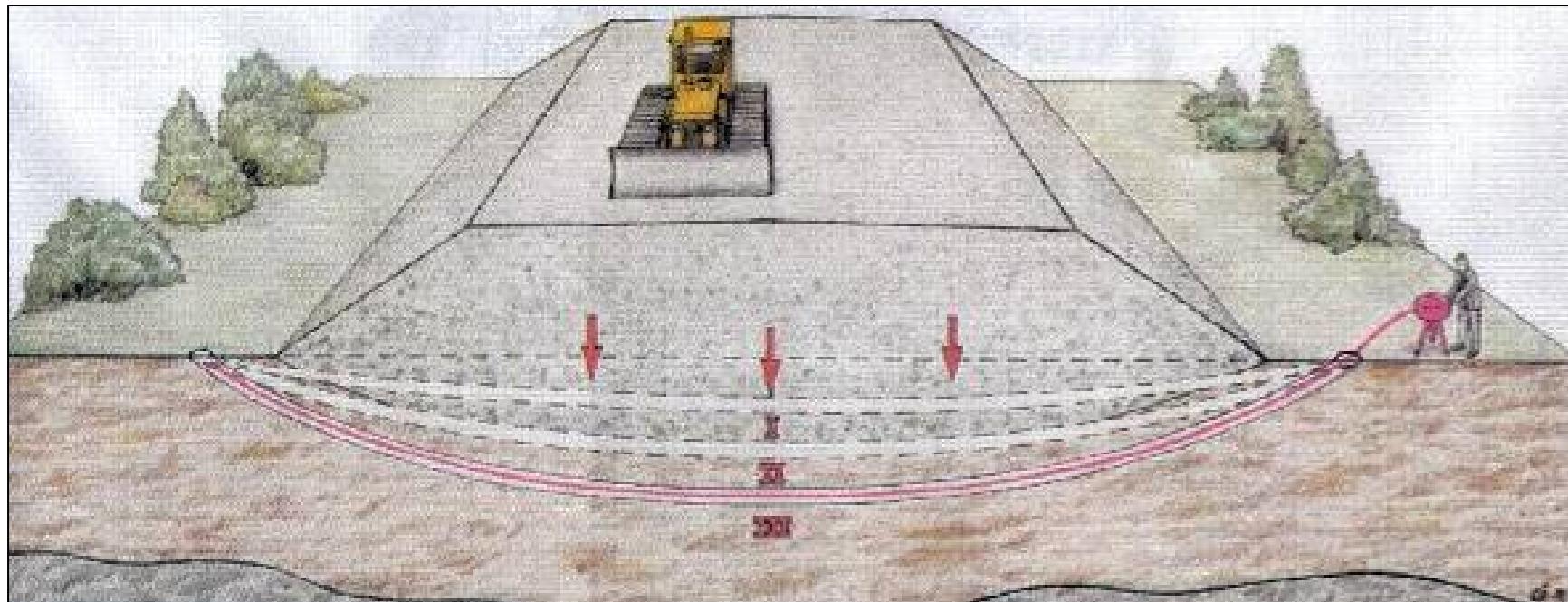
Fill on peat- counterweight

It is common that counterweight is needed to avoid failure crack in the peat.



on Peat:

Measurement of settlement by pressure sensor



CONSOIL Hydrostatic Profiler
- polyethylene tube with a portable pull-through sensor

on Peat: Tube installation



on Peat: Referencing tube on peat surface



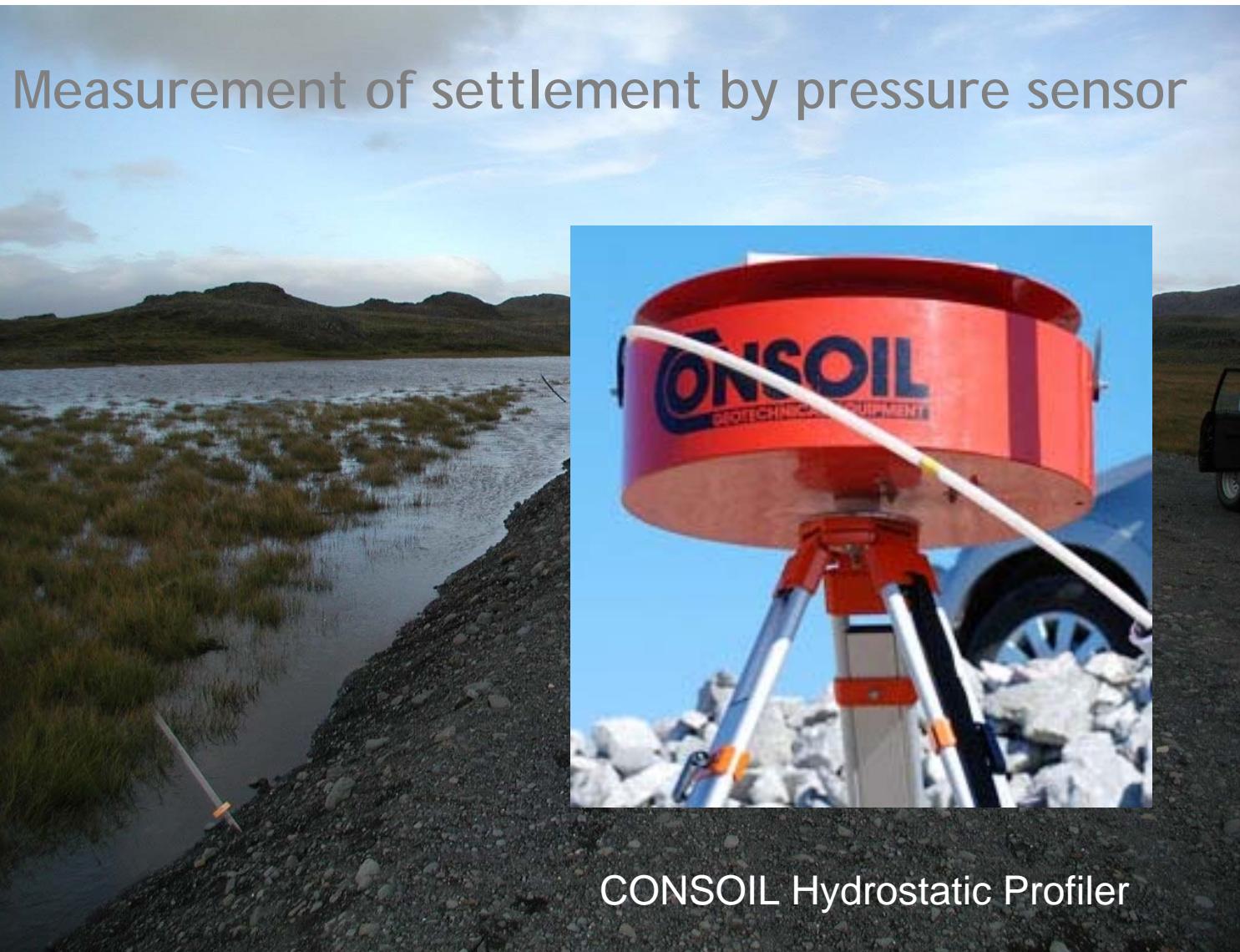
on Peat: Referencing settlement rod



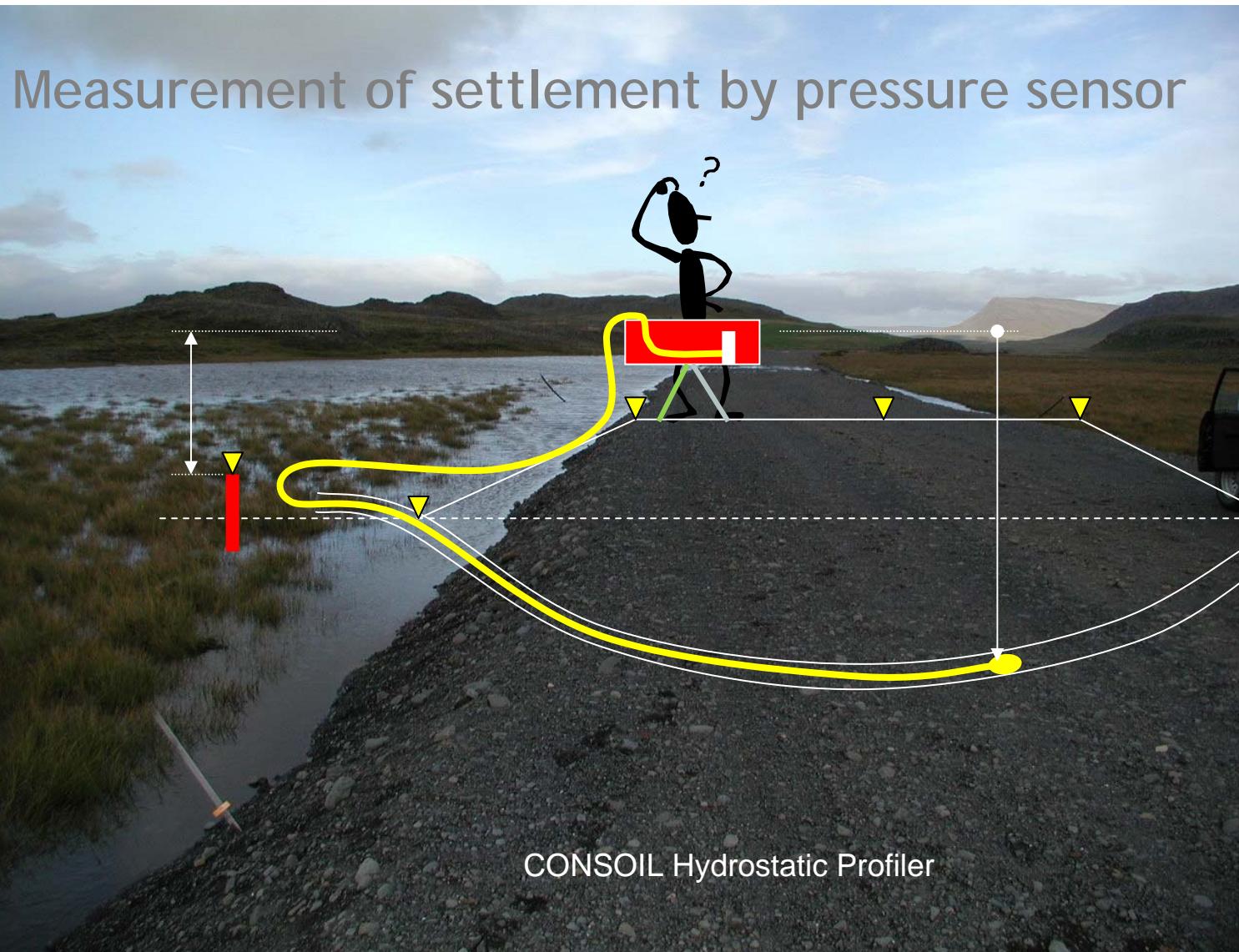
on Peat: settlement tube, no crushed rock around the tube



on Peat:

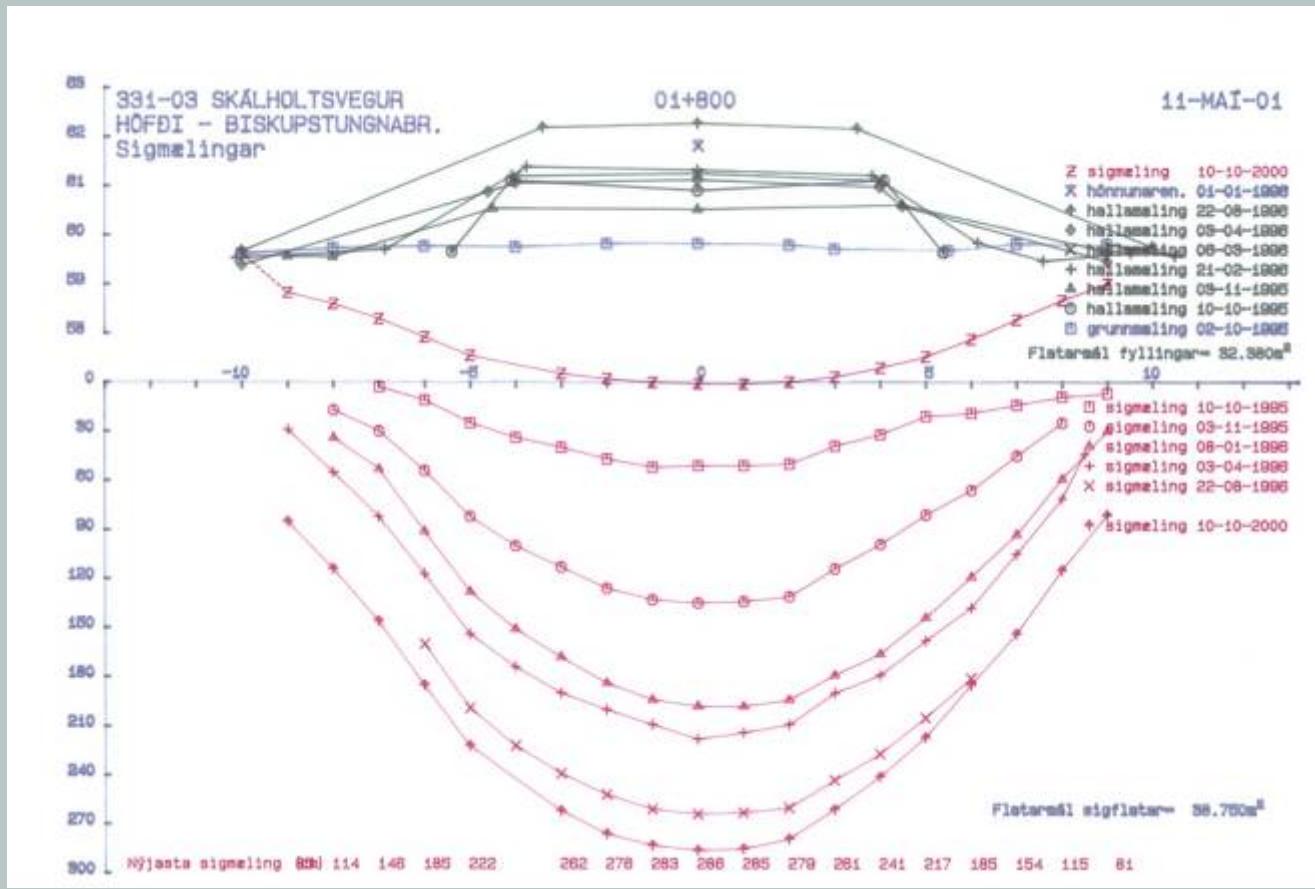


on Peat:



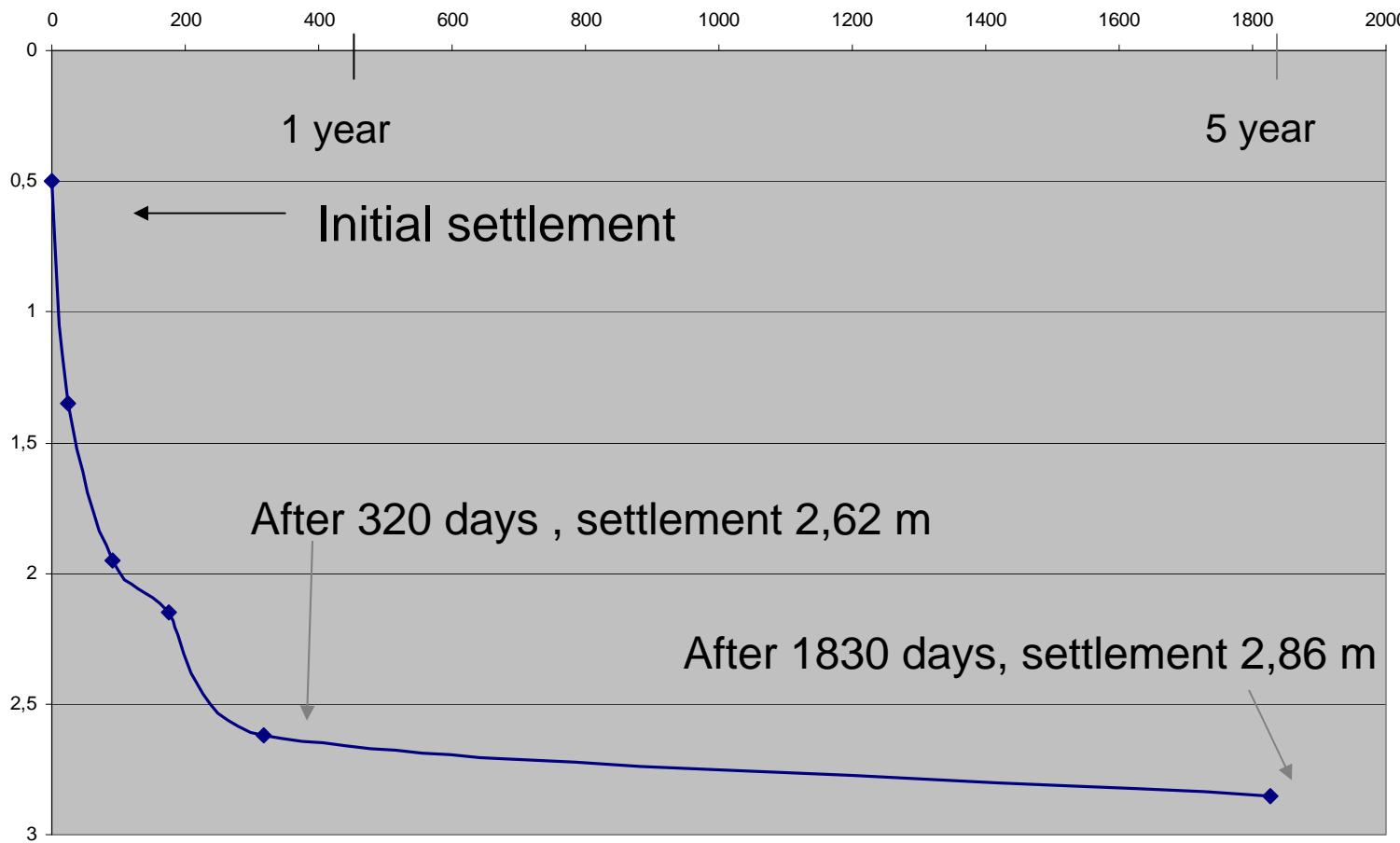
on Peat:

Time - settlement records

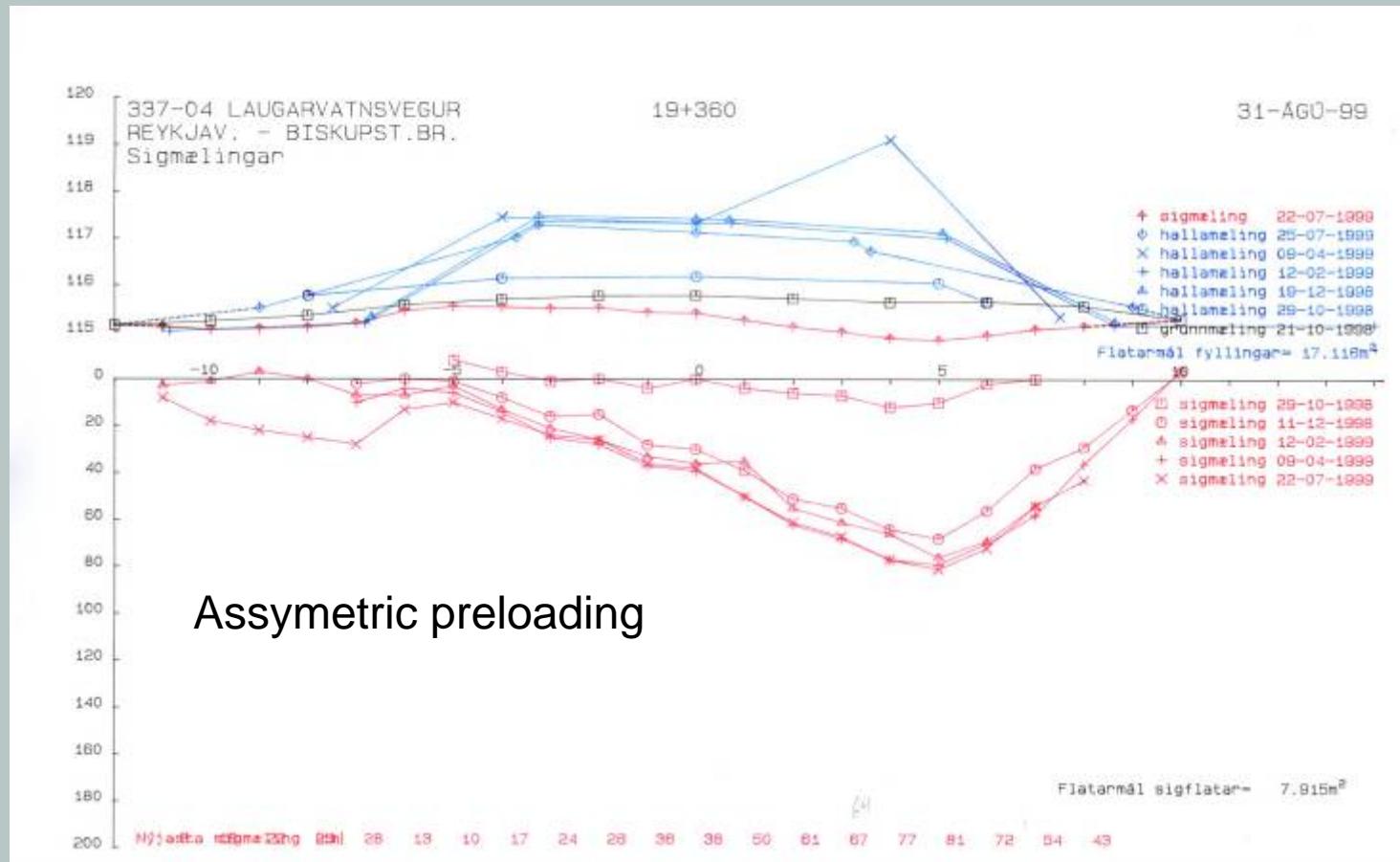


on Peat:

Time - settlement records

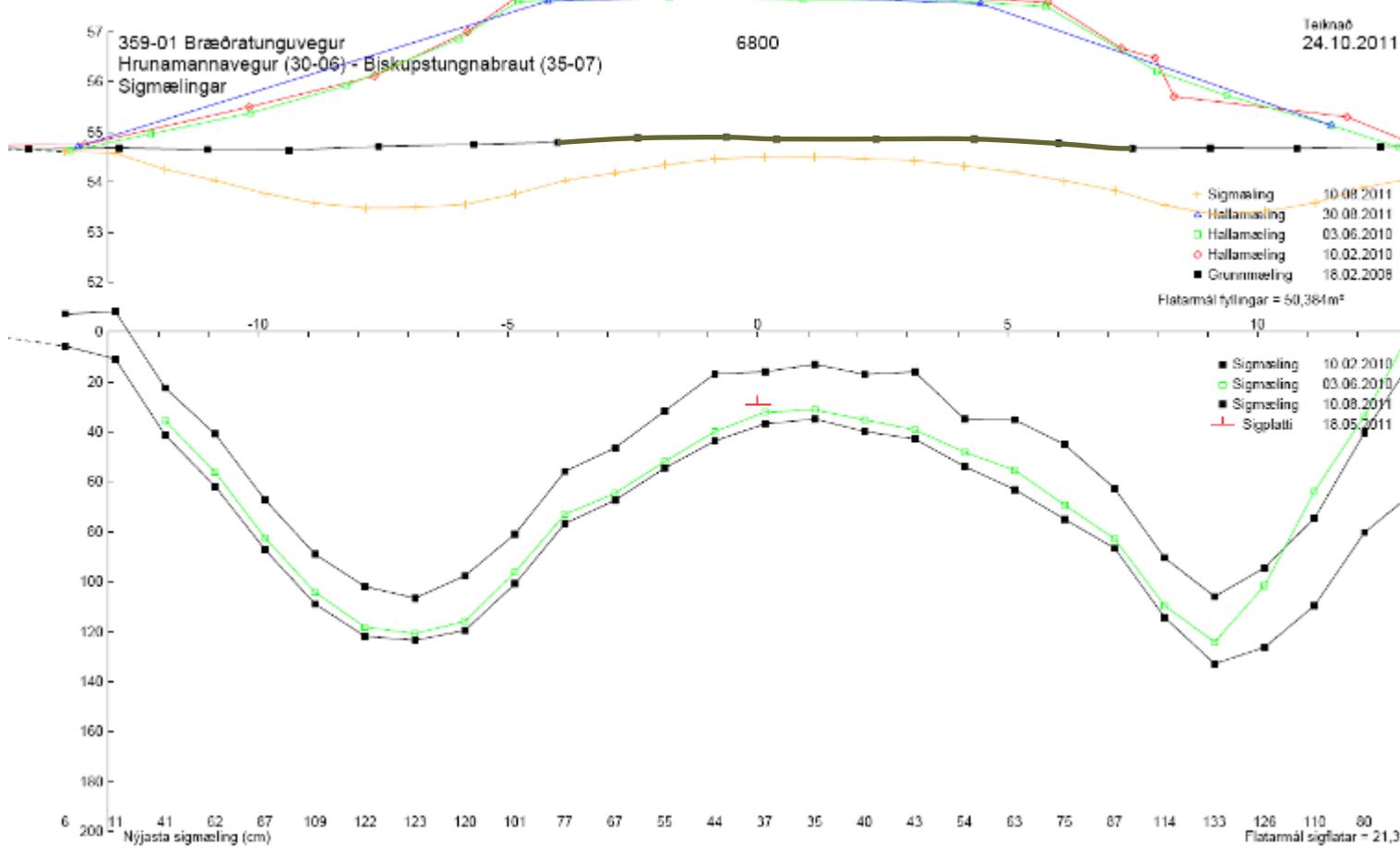


on Peat: Settlement records



on Peat:

Settlement records



on Peat:

First the material are placed on the widening part



Get the unloaded area
into same settlement
sequence as the
preloaded area.

07/10/2009



on Peat:

Ready for base and pavement, waiting period



on Peat in Ireland: excavation and refill with crushed material



on Peat:

widening of existing road, waiting period



on Peat:

widening of existing road, waiting period



on Peat:



Geotextile on Peat

Unwoven fabric 150 gr/m²
Overlap í length 0,5 m

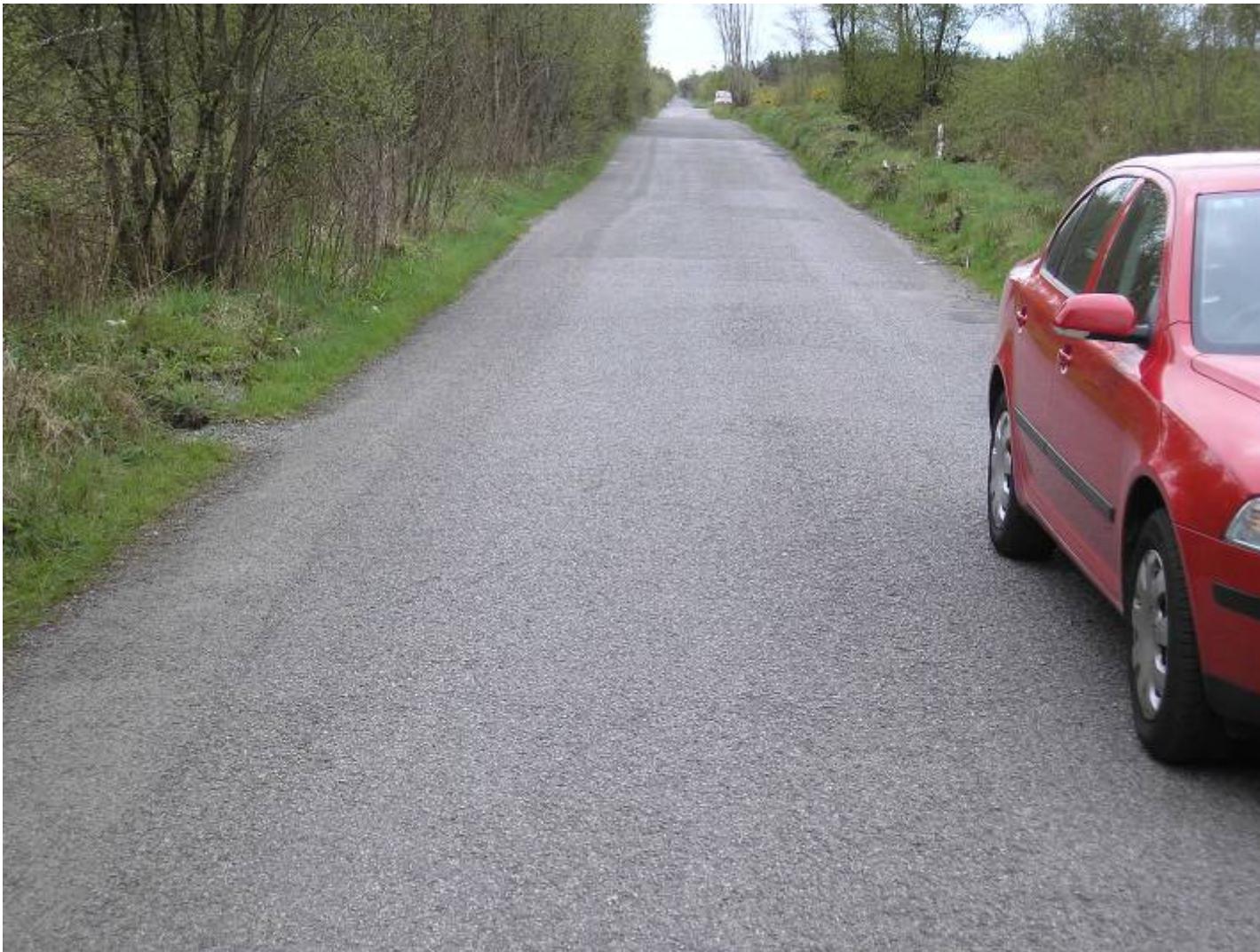
On Peat, thin layer on geotextile, failure



Supporting layer from trees



on Peat:



on Peat:



on Peat:



and some cracks which we don't have



in our work we meet lot of people





D5 Roads on Peat

ROADEX workshop,
Roadbuilding on Peat
practice in Iceland



ROADEX
Implementing Accessibility



Dreietrykksondering **TOTALSONDERING**

DREIETRYKK-
SONDERING

- Identifiserer jord-arter og lagdeling
- God nedtrenings-
evne
- Automatisk opp-
tegning av ned-
pressingskraft mot
dybde i ved konstant
nedpressnings- og
rotasjonshastighet

TOTALSONDERING
(Videreutvikling av dreietrykk-
sondering)

- En boretgg GEONOR -ABA
- Ett sett med borer
- Borkrone med tilbakelagsgiventil
- Automatisk registrering av
boreparametere
- Kan sondere i alle typer jordarter
og i berg
- Gi dybder til fjell
- Sprøyting og slag benyttes kun der
det er nødvendig
- Gi optimal informasjon fra en
sondering

Dreietrykksondering

Totalsondering

ROADEX
Implementing Accessibility

N56 Creeslough, Donegal (John McLaughlin, Director)

Local contact Brian Burke



- Typical structures outside towns:
 - - 40mm SMA to Clause 942, 60mm of 20mm dbm
 - - 3-10cm surface dressing, 10-30cm clause 804 crushed rock, subbase
- Typical structure inside towns is 20mm DBM
- Road structure is likely to change along the road from HRA, SD, SMA, DBM, etc
- Water cannot escape from the carriageway due to the verges. If there is water sensitive material under the road this will lead to a loss in bearing capacity