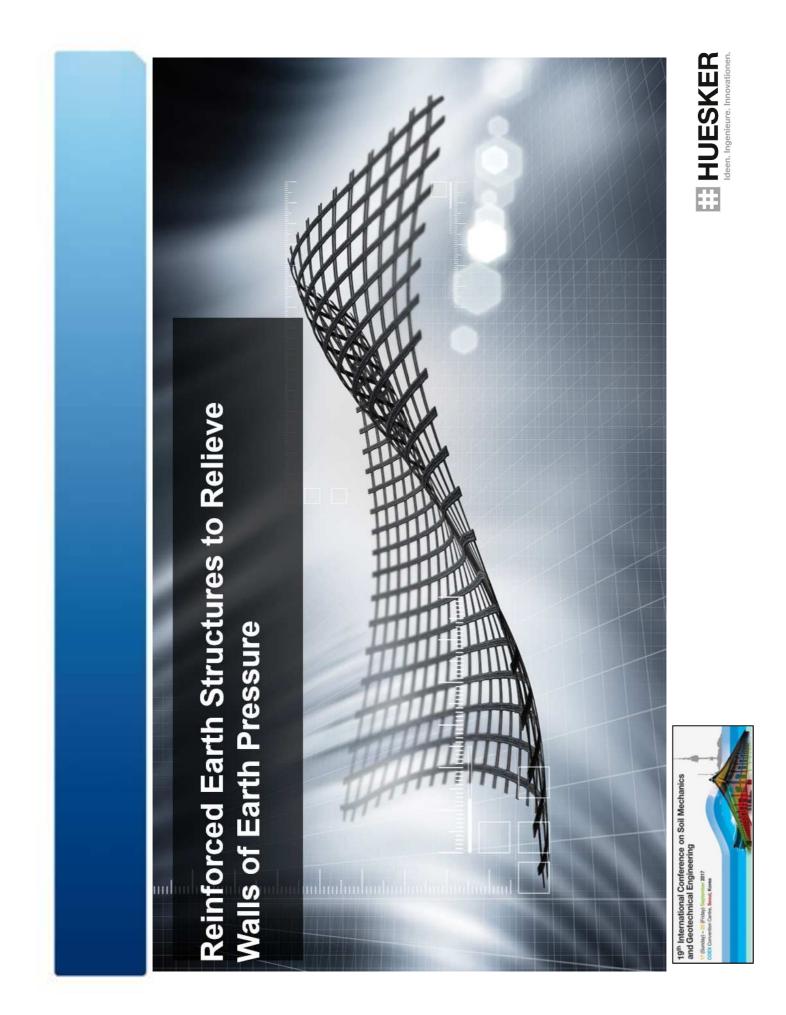


TC211-218 Workshop MSE Walls and Reinforced Fills

Special Solutions with Goesynthetic MSE Walls Dr.-Ing. O. Detert HUESKER Synthetic GmbH



Motivation

Earth pressure on walls or concrete structures can reach significantly high values

Reduction of earth pressure results more slender structures and therefore for cost savings

With GRE's the earth pressure can be reduced to zero by leaving a gap







90° steep GRE's in as "wrap around" wall



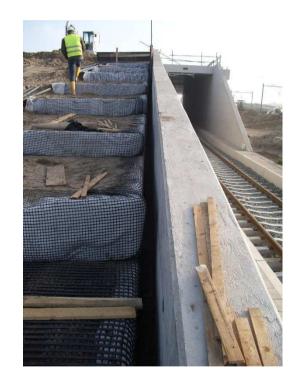






Executed projects











O. Detert

Parameter Study

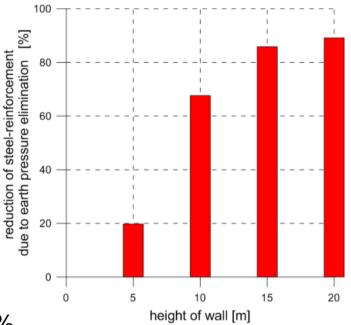
Study 1: Elimination (total reduction) of Earth Pressure

- ➢ Up to 5 m
 ⇒ savings about 20%
 (due to the necessary minimum reinforcement)
- ➢ Increasing height
 - \Rightarrow effect rising significantly up to 90%

Reinforced Earth Structures to Relieve Walls of Earth Pressure



U. Detert HUESKER Synthetic GmbH, Gescher, Germany 10th ICG, Berlin, 2104







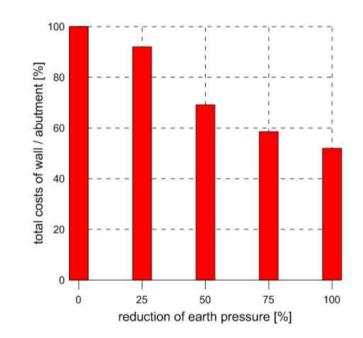
Parameter Study

Reinforced Earth Structures to Relieve Walls of Earth Pressure

M. Raithel Kempfert & Partner Geotechnik, Würzburg, Germany

O. Detert HUESKER Synthetic GmbH, Gescher, Germany

10th ICG, Berlin, 2104



Study 2: Percentage Reduction of Earth Pressure

- Retaining wallHeight: about 6 to 7 m
- Possible reduction of total costs up to 50%



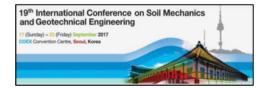


Case Study 1

Earth pressure relief for explosion protection wall



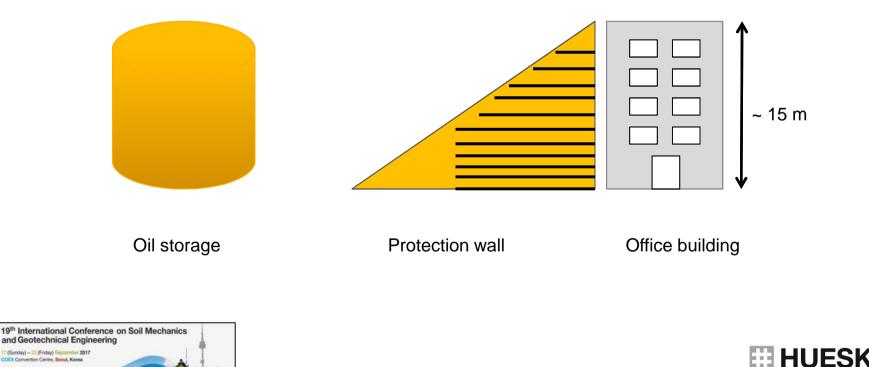
Office building





Case Study 1

Earth pressure relief for explosion protection wall

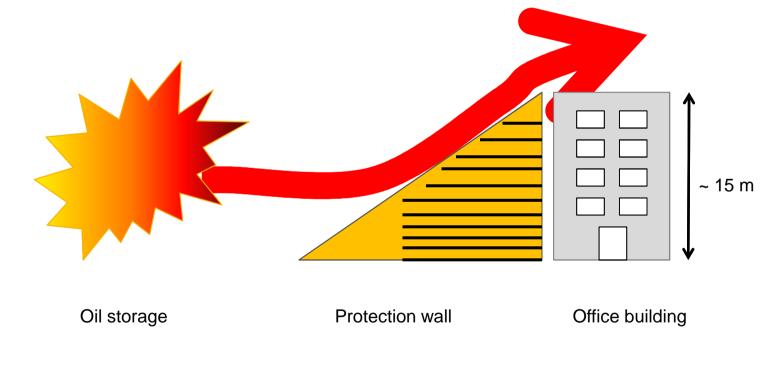


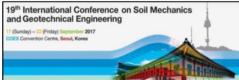
ER

Ideen. Ingenieure. Innovationer

Case Study 1

Earth pressure relief for explosion protection wall





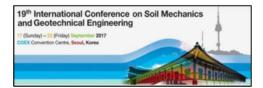


Case Study 1

Earth pressure relief for explosion protection wall







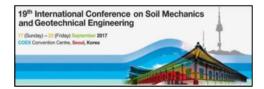


Case Study 2

Bridge with slender side walls



Concrete side walls are not designed for earth pressure



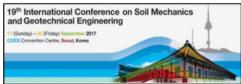


Case Study 2

Construction of oversteep 110° geogrid reinforced soil wall





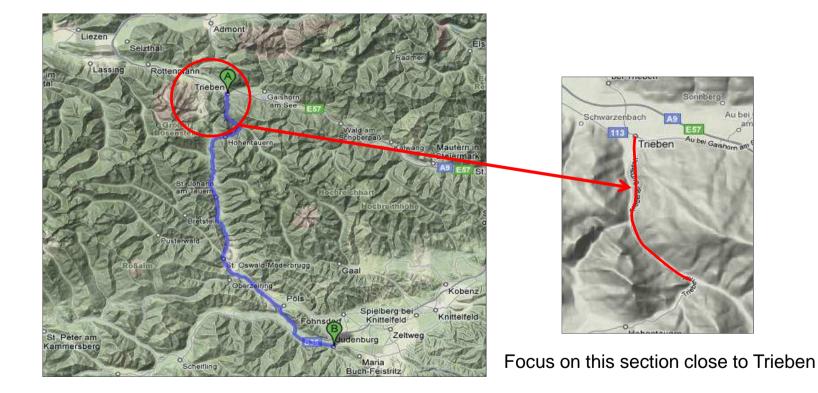


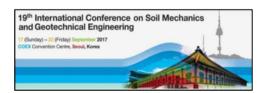






B114: Important connection between Trieben and Judenburg in Austria





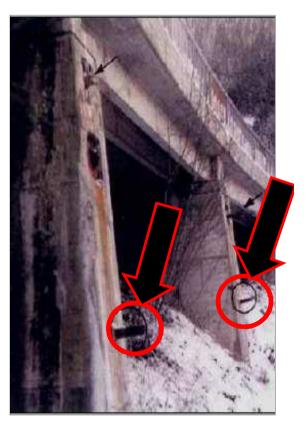


Permanent slope movement

- Damage on retaining structures
- Rupture of anchors to back-anchor bridges
- Complex and cost-intensive maintenance works
- 2 m asphalt layer due to compensation of settlements





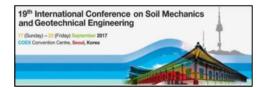






- \blacksquare Up to 20% road inclination \rightarrow dangerous, especially in the winter time
- 1991 bad bus accident with several dead people







- Acute danger of large-scale landslide
 - GPS monitoring of the road \rightarrow Blocking possible at anytime
- Due to the situation at that time different options have been investigated
 - Continuation of maintenance works on existing road
 - Construction of new road
 - 🗉 tunnel
 - supported on embankments on the other side of the valley





Problematic area

- Steep terrain
- Avalanches and landslides
- Creep-prone slopes

Estimated Traffic (2008)

- 2000 vehicles/24h
- 9% heavy-goods vehicles



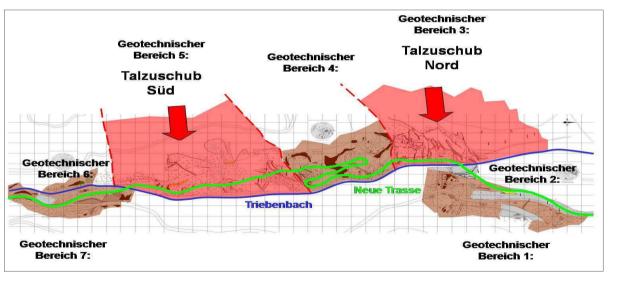


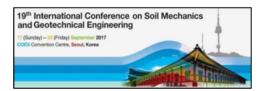




- New road to be built
- Construction on opposite hillside (slopes are also prone to creep)
- Reduction of inclination by serpentines
- Direct crossing of creep prone areas
- Traffic can run during construction on old road









Cut areas

- Rock areas
 - Shotcrete plus anchors in a "2 m x 2 m" pattern

Loss rock areas

- Temporary securement by shotcrete
- Permanent back-anchored by up to 28 m long anchors for working loads of 400 kN







Geogrid reinforced embankments in fill areas

- Due to previous experience a flexible solution was preferred
 - Geotextile reinforced embankments
 - Able to compensate deformation to a certain extent without damage
- Highest Embankments at that time in Austria with this technology (max. 28 m)

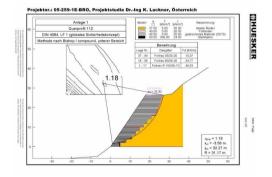


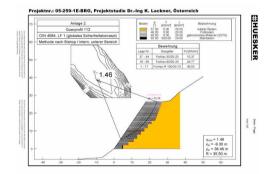


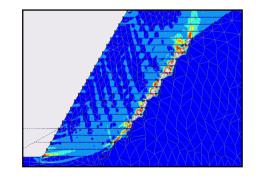


Comprehensive and complex Design

- Calculation with Bishop/Janbu (GGU-Stability)
- Numerical analysis (Plaxis V8)
- Analysis of three scenarios
 - Current stability
 - Construction stages (cut and temporary safeguard)
 - Final stage





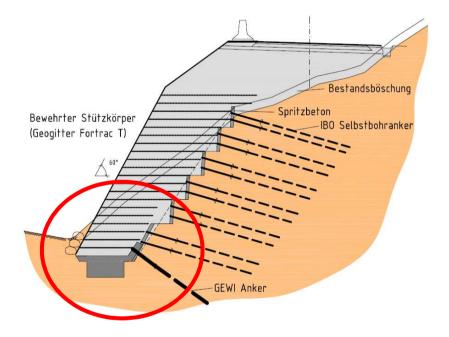


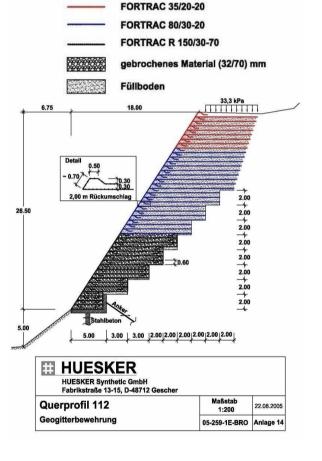




Comprehensive and complex Design

Stable base construction to secure global stability



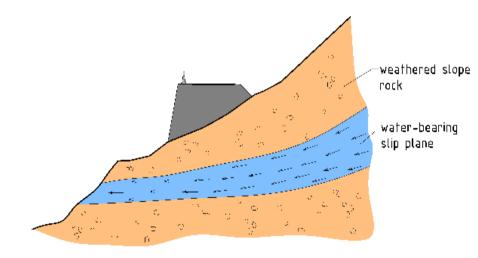






Comprehensive and complex Design

Drainage of water-bearing potential slip plane









Construction sequence



Preparation of stable base by means of back anchored concrete blocks







Construction sequence



Preparation of reinforcement at central place. Easy and spacesaving transportation of folded reinforcements.







Construction sequence



reinforcement and erosion protection in the front.





Construction sequence



Use of local material for wall construction.





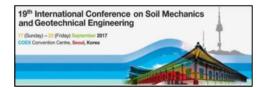


Construction sequence











Construction sequence













Questions



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