

Value of Instrumentation Systems and Real-Time Monitoring: An Owner's Perspective

FHWA NATIONAL GEOTECHNICAL PROGRAM

www.fhwa.dot.gov/engineering/geotech

Why Geotechnical Instrumentation?

Provide warning of impending failure

Evaluate/verify critical design assumptions

Protection of adjacent structures

Control construction operations

Provide data for remediation solutions

Document geotechnical feature performance

Advance state of knowledge

Why Automated Real-Time Monitoring?

Immediate notification of potential issues and problems

Cost effective for remote or difficult to access locations

Allows for increased reading frequency

No overhead for labor to read and reduce data

Reduced data can be easily communicated to Stakeholders

Longwall Mining at I-79 and I-70 – Washington, PA



Geotechnical Issues

Longwall mining operations several hundred feet below I-70 and I-79

Far more costly to purchase coal supports (~\$40 million) than to repair highway damage (~\$2 million)

Primary focus is automated, real-time monitoring with alarms for protection of driving public

Significant surface subsidence affecting roads and structures

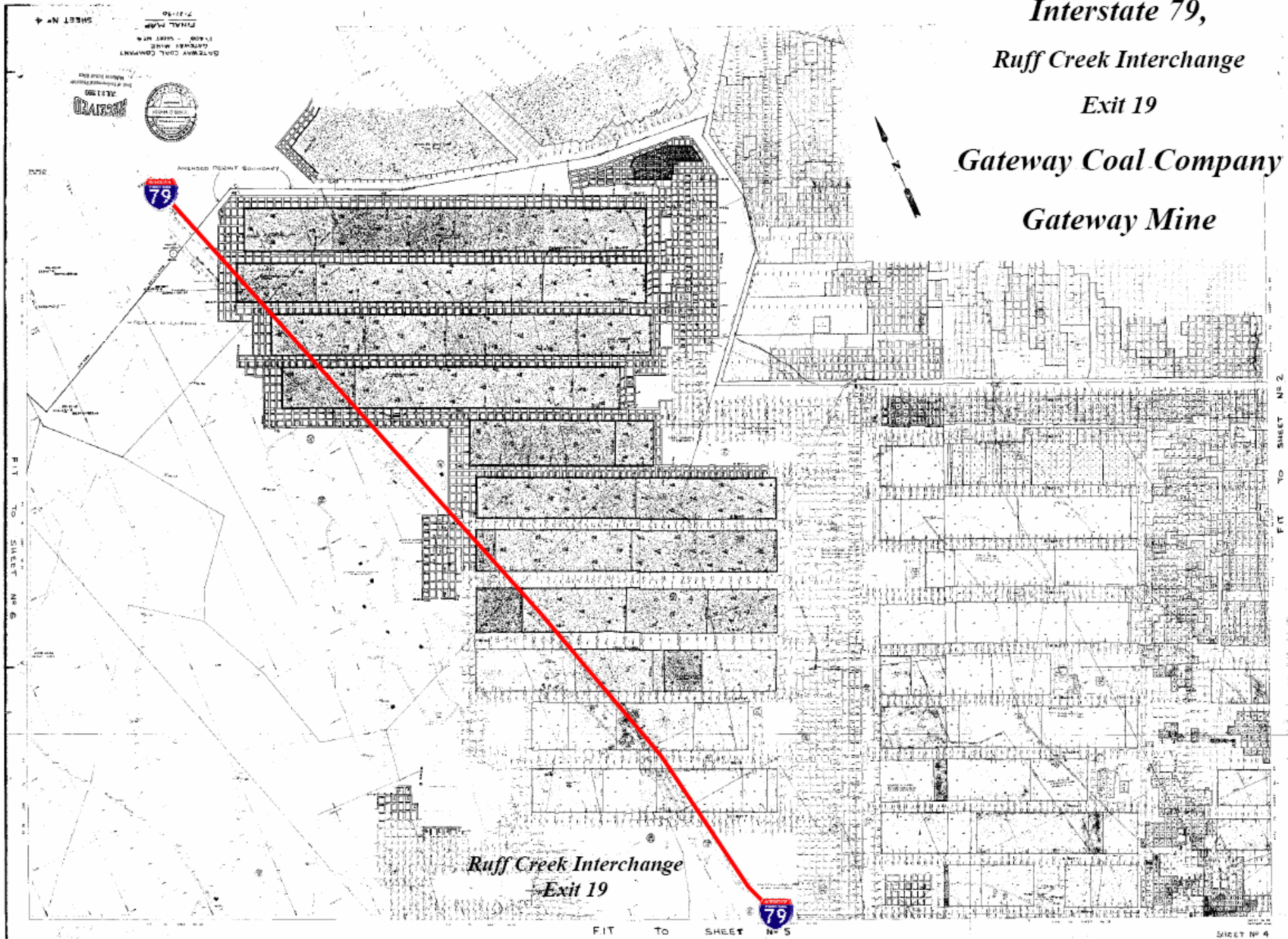
- Pavement subsidence and cracking
- Underpinning or abandonment of bridges
- Removal of overhead sign structures
- Monitor performance of box culverts

*Interstate 79,
Ruff Creek Interchange*

Exit 19

Gateway Coal Company

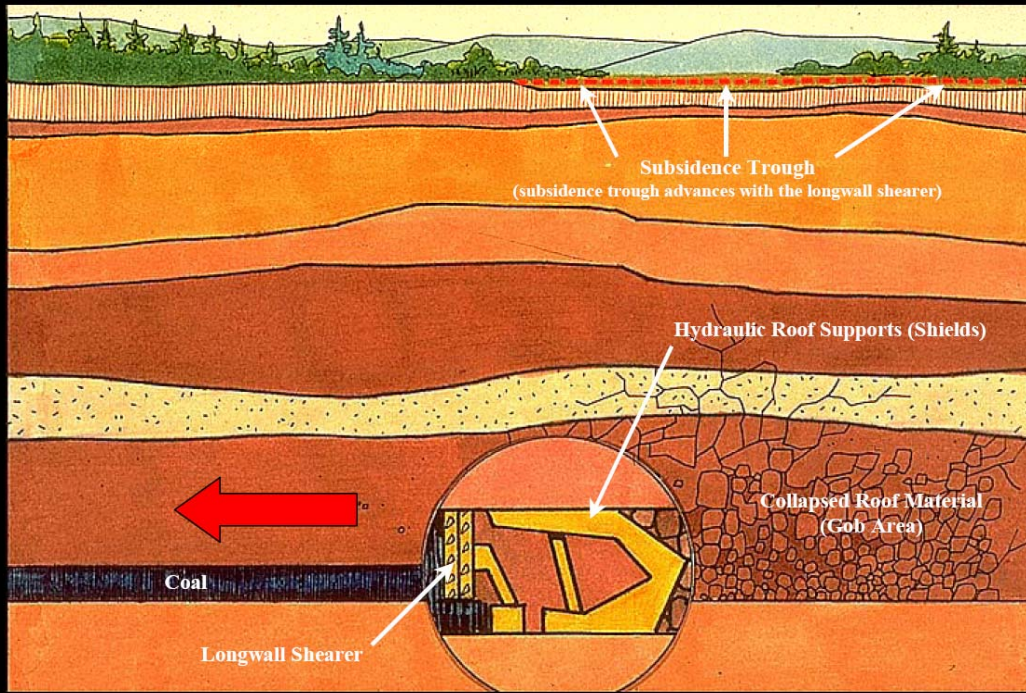
Gateway Mine



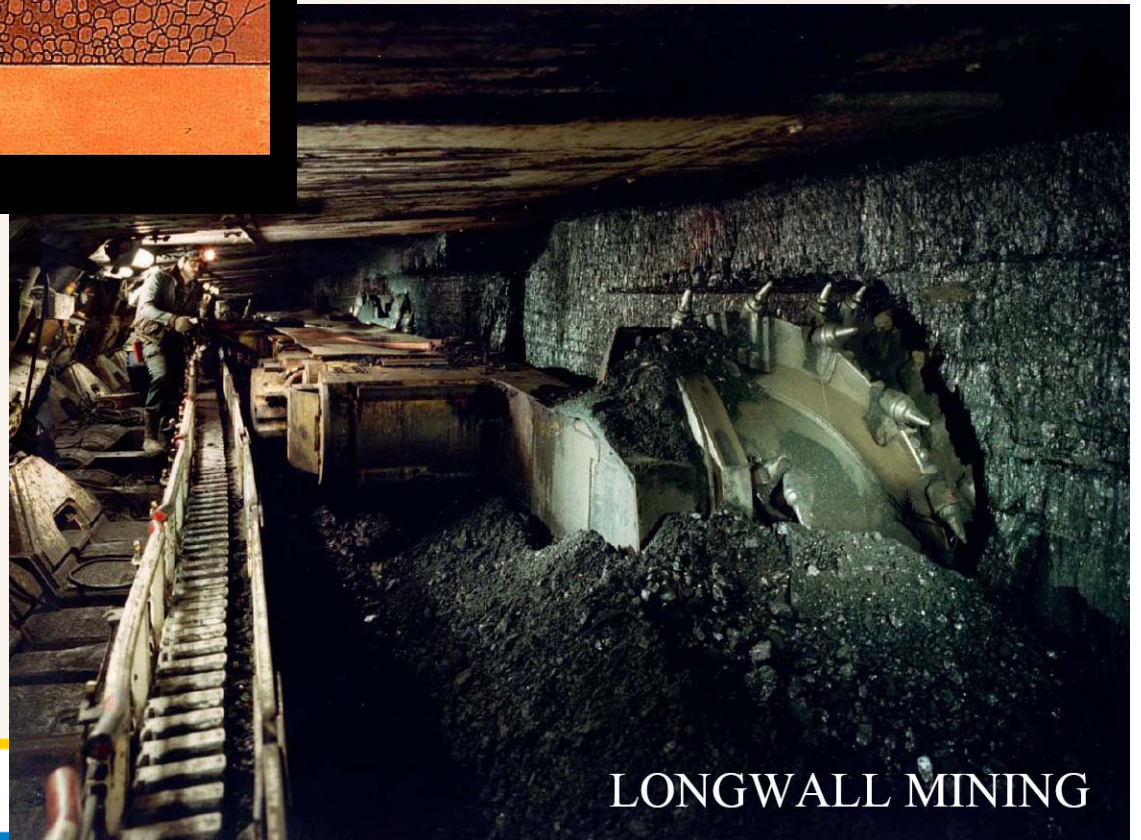
*Ruff Creek Interchange
- Exit 19*

FIT TO SHEET NO. 5

SHEET NO. 4



Longwall Mining



LONGWALL MINING

Longwall Subsidence



8/25/2000

Skid Loader with Milling Head
(high areas were milled down)



Asphalt Overlay
(low areas were built up with asphalt)



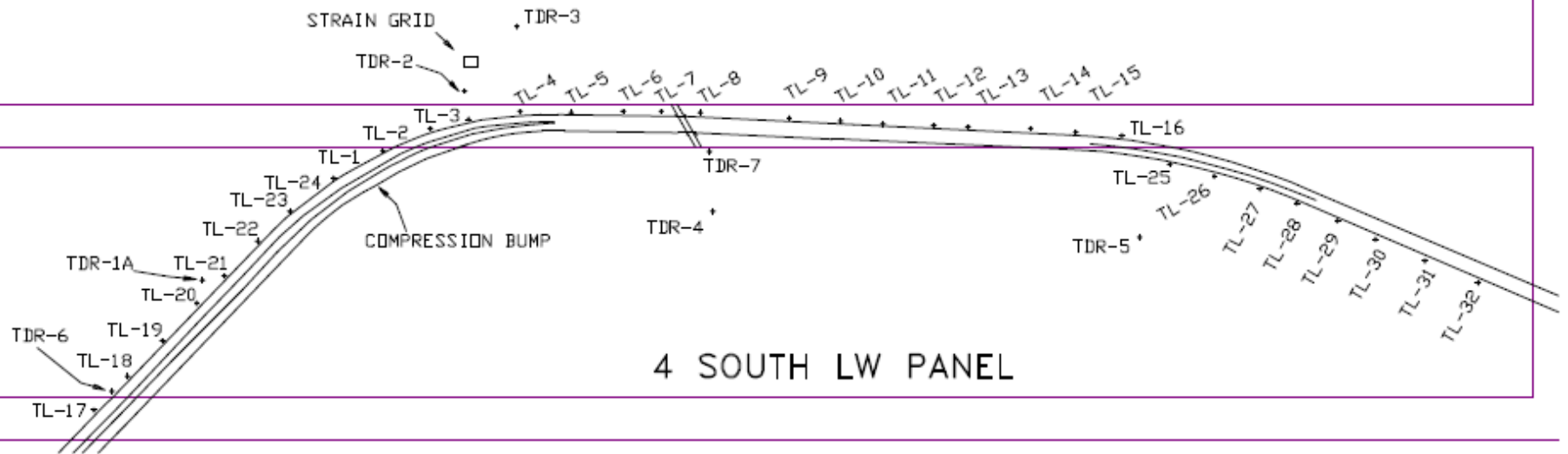


9/12/2000



A

3 SOUTH LW PANEL



A



I-70 Instrumentation Plan

8/25/2000

Owner Benefits

Monitoring of deformations and changes in highway conditions allowed PennDOT to make rational decisions on speed limits and temporary maintenance on I-70 and I-79

Alarms were triggered at when anticipated movements were exceeded

Alarms automatically notified PennDOT personnel to the problem

I-235 over University Avenue – Des Moines, IA



Geotechnical Issues

Two stage widening of I-235 over University Avenue

20 ft approach embankment constructed over a soft silty clay (~ 46 ft thick)

DOT wanted to eliminate bump at end of bridge and downdrag on piles from phase 1 construction

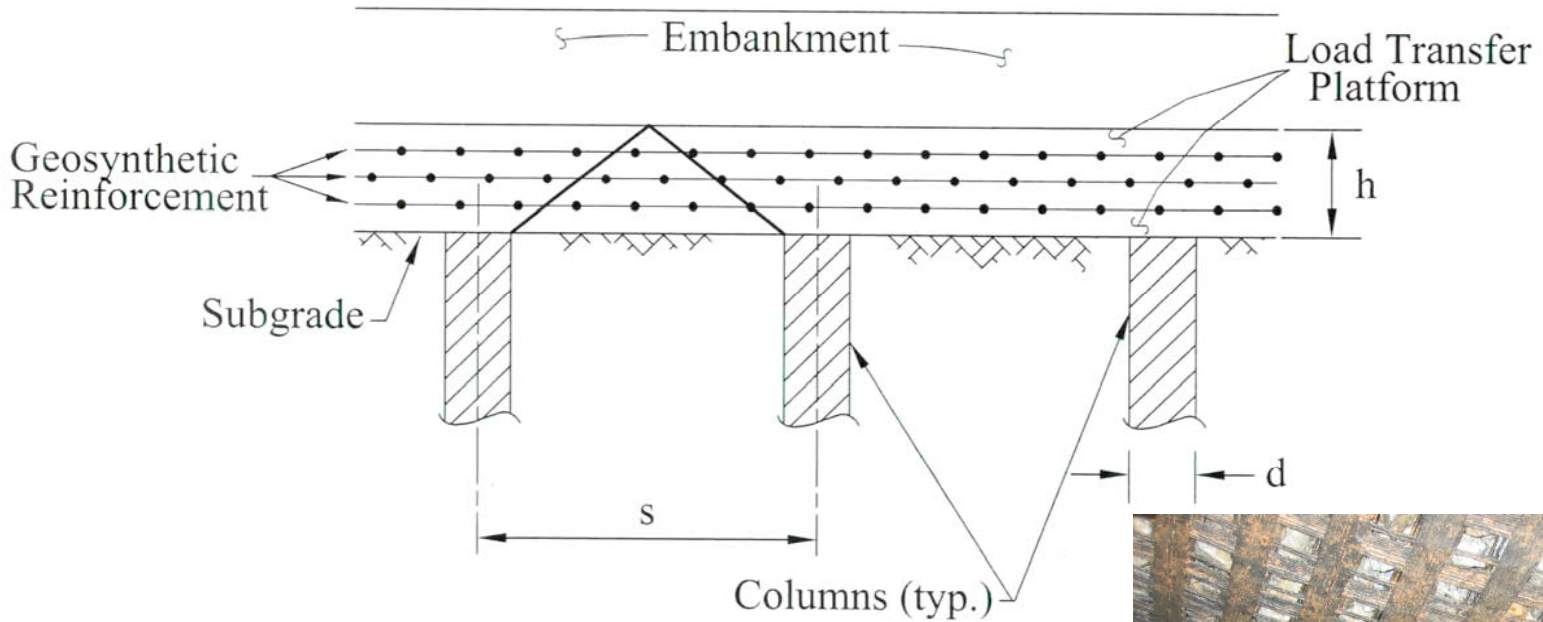
New Technologies and Development of Specifications

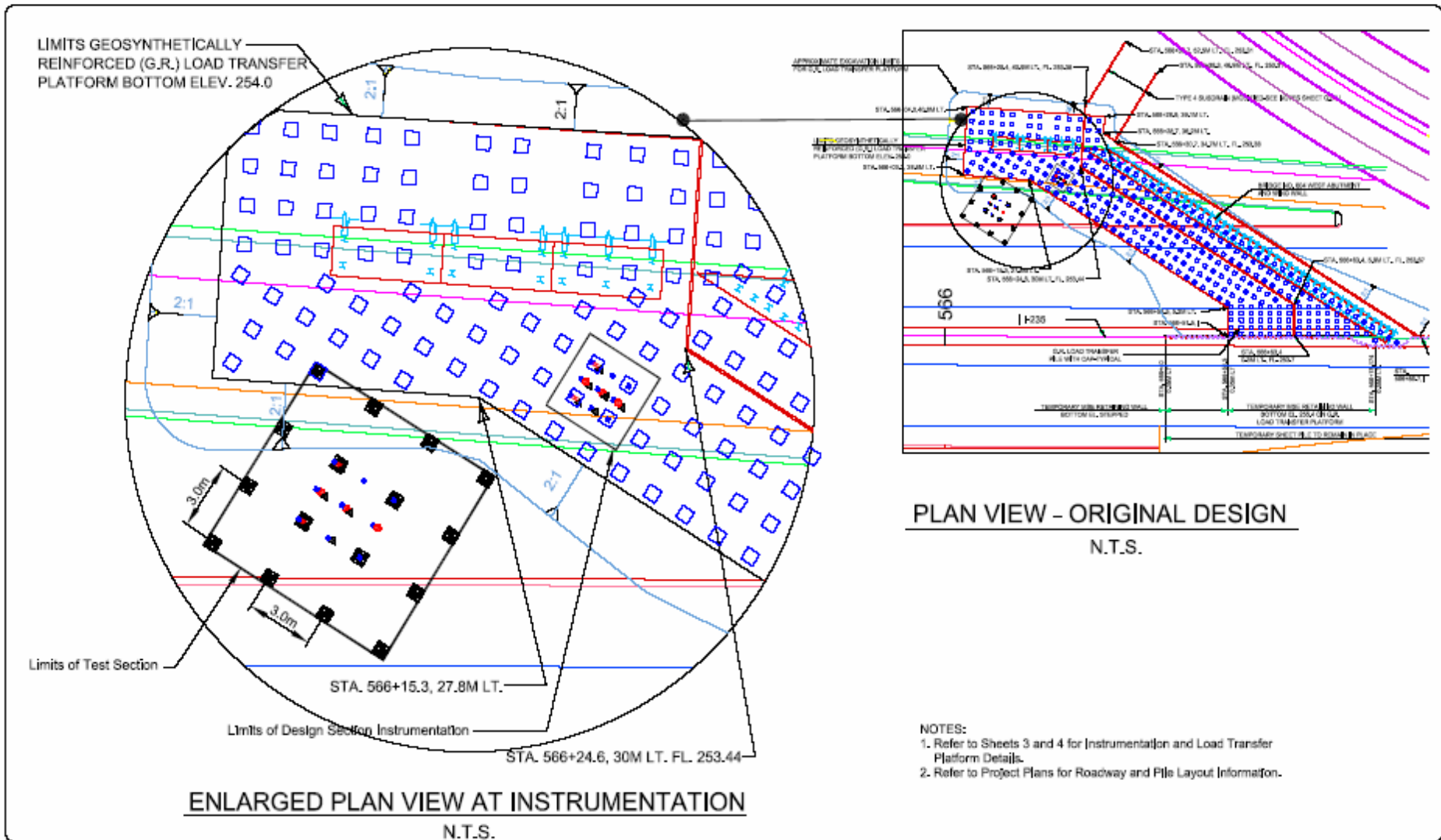
Objectives of Instrumentation Program

Evaluate/verify beam theory design methodology

Evaluate larger spacing between columns

- Column spacing 3.0 m
- LTP thickness 1.2 m
- Four (4) layers of geosynthetic reinforcement





LIMITS GEOSYNTHETICALLY REINFORCED (G.R.) LOAD TRANSFER PLATFORM BOTTOM ELEV. 254.0

Limits of Test Section

STA. 566+15.3, 27.8M LT.

Limits of Design Section Instrumentation

STA. 566+24.6, 30M LT. FL. 253.44

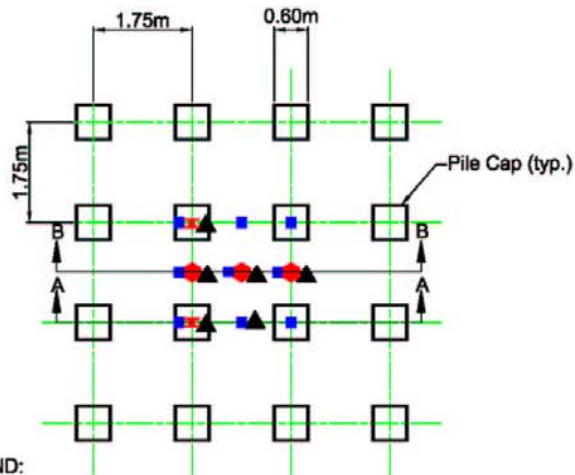
ENLARGED PLAN VIEW AT INSTRUMENTATION

N.T.S.

PLAN VIEW - ORIGINAL DESIGN

N.T.S.

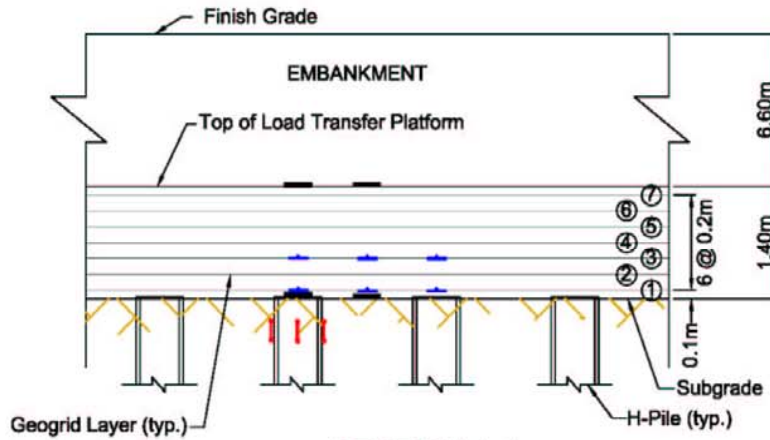
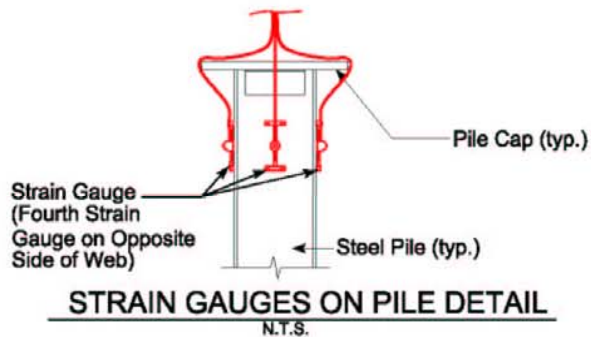
- NOTES:
 1. Refer to Sheets 3 and 4 for Instrumentation and Load Transfer Platform Details.
 2. Refer to Project Plans for Roadway and Pile Layout Information.



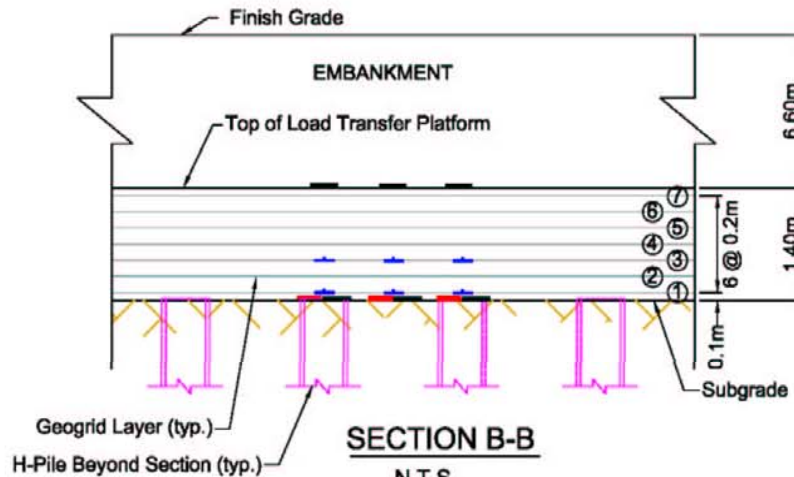
LEGEND:

- Pressure Cell
- ▲ Settlement Cell
- Strain Gauge On Geogrid
- ⊠ Four (4) Strain Gauges On (See Detail This Sheet)

PLAN VIEW
N.T.S.



SECTION A-A
N.T.S.



SECTION B-B
N.T.S.

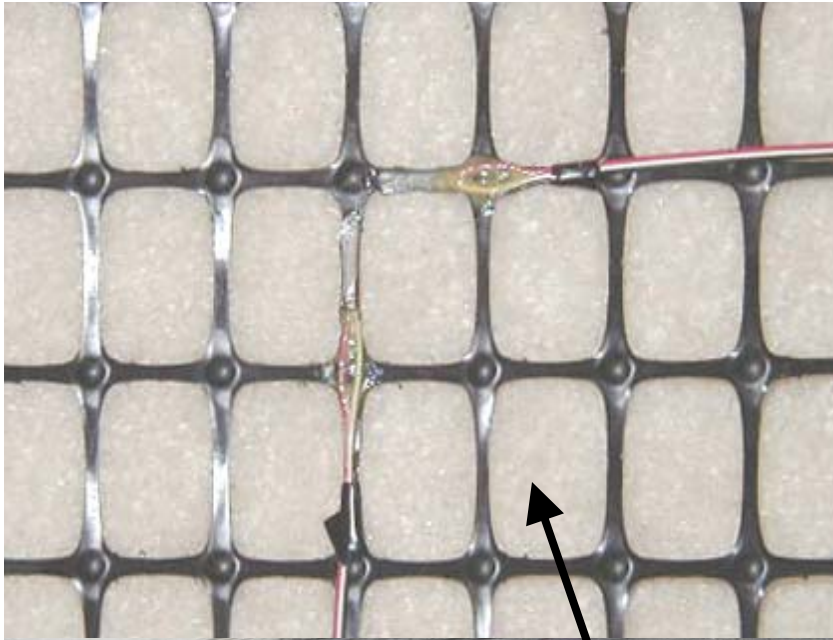
LEGEND:

- Pressure Cell
- Settlement Cell
- Strain Gauge On Geogrid
- ⊠ Strain Gauge On Geogrid
- ① Geogrid Layer Number

NOTE: All Geogrid to be TENSAR BX1200

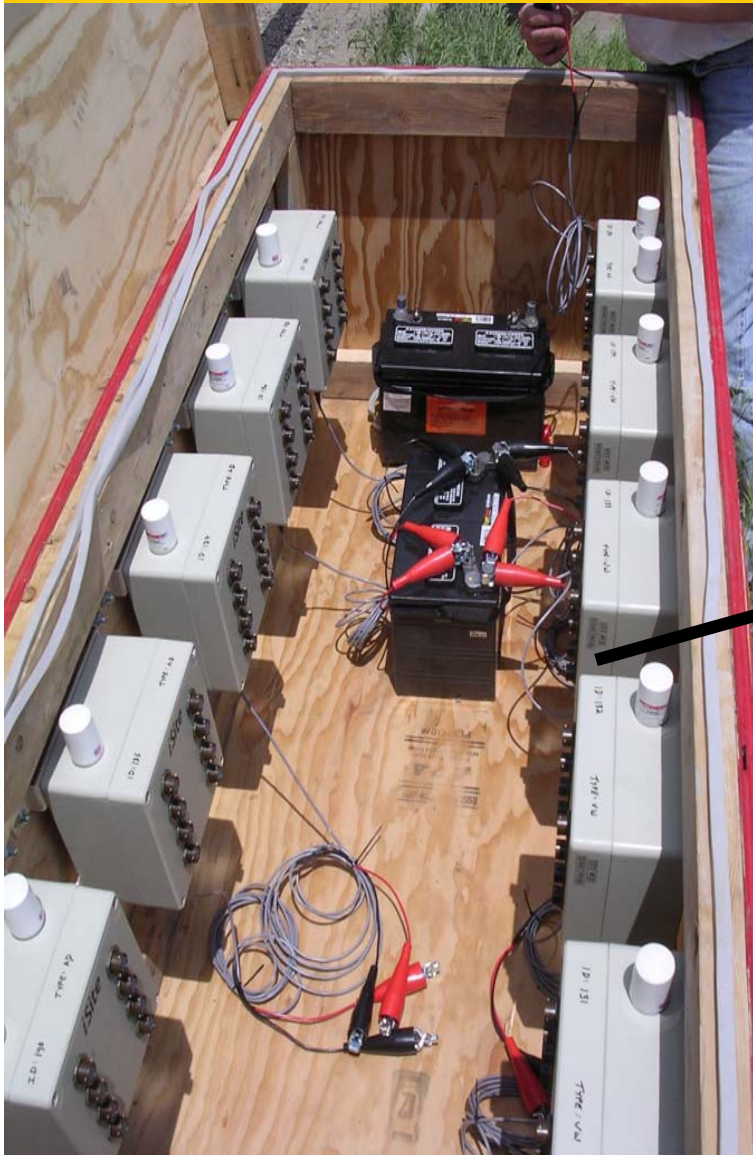


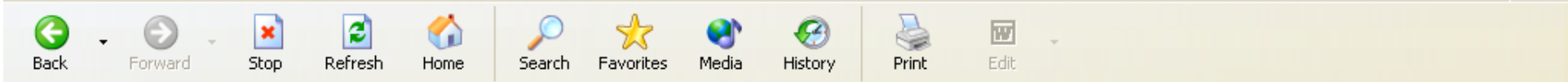












Alarm Report
Status Report

Log Out

- Ok Reading
- Threshold Low
- Threshold High
- Limit Value
- OK & Old
- Low Threshold & Old
- High Threshold & Old
- Limit & Old

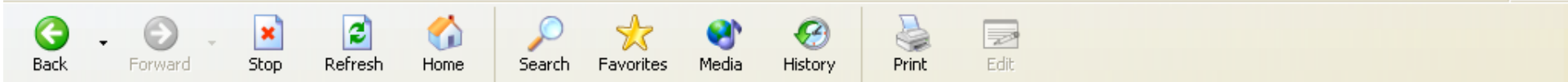
powered by
iSite Central

S1-8V 120 Ohm Strain Gage --- Sensor is not active

Sensor Group : S3_GAGES

Sensor Name	Description	Low Alarm	High Alarm	Status	Date/Time	Temperature (C)	Reading	Units
S3-1H	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.6	-20.6		7/29/2004 2:00:00 AM	(NA)	-0.107	%Strain
S3-1V	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.1	-20.1		7/29/2004 2:00:00 AM	(NA)	0.164	%Strain
S3-2H	120 Ohm Strain Gage	---		Sensor is not active				
S3-2V	120 Ohm Strain Gage	---		Sensor is not active				
S3-3H	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.8	-20.8		7/29/2004 2:00:00 AM	(NA)	0.188	%Strain
S3-3V	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.9	-20.9		7/29/2004 2:00:00 AM	(NA)	0.498	%Strain
S3-4H	120 Ohm Strain Gage	---		Sensor is not active				
S3-4V	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.7	-20.7		7/29/2004 1:00:00 AM	(NA)	0.115	%Strain
S3-5H	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.4	-20.4		7/29/2004 1:00:00 AM	(NA)	-0.026	%Strain
S3-5V	120 Ohm Strain Gage	---		Sensor is not active				
S3-6H	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.6	-20.6		7/29/2004 1:00:00 AM	(NA)	0.216	%Strain
S3-6V	120 Ohm Strain Gage	-20.4	-20.4		7/29/2004 1:00:00 AM	(NA)	-0.111	%Strain

Sensor Group : SP_Gages



Report Settings

Prior Day
Next Day
Prior Week
Next Week

Start Date: 6/1/2004
End Date: 6/23/2004
Refresh

Print
Down Load
Close Window

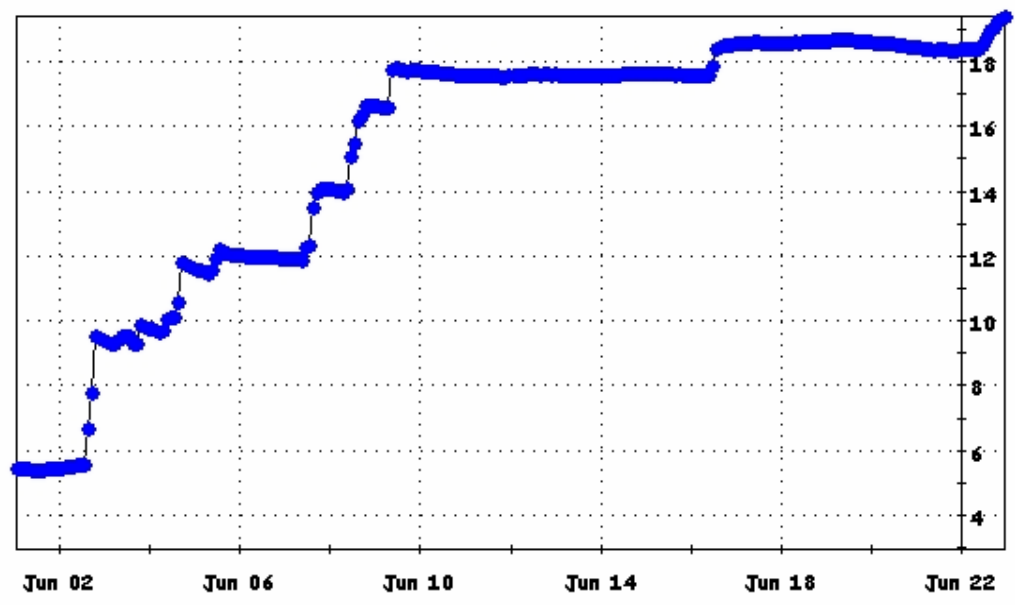
powered by
iSite Central

SUMMARY OF DATA FROM 6/1/2004 TO 6/23/2004

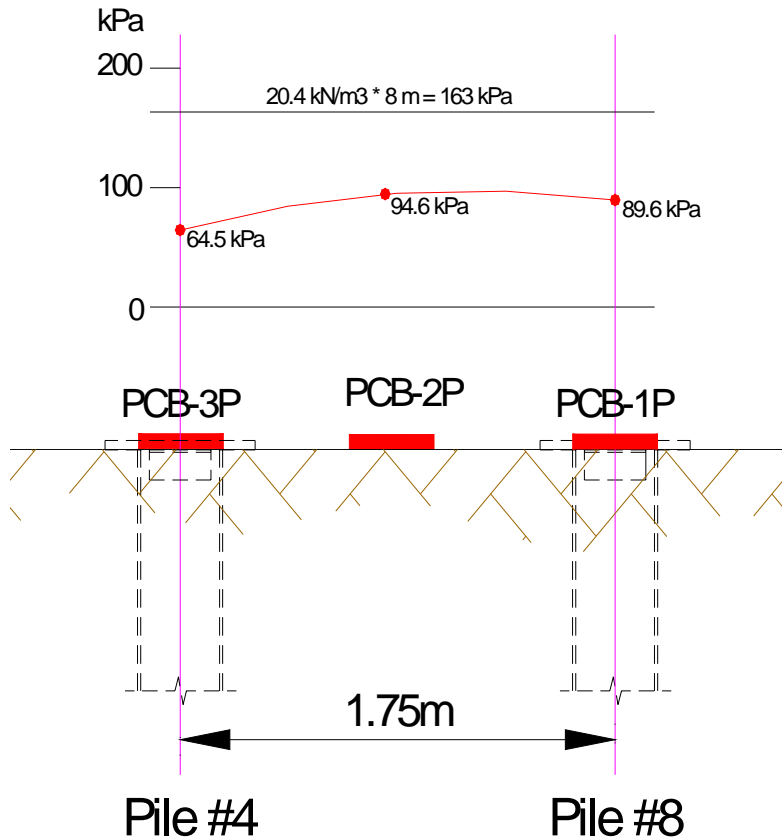
Project Name : I-295

Project Description : [Column supported embankment](#)

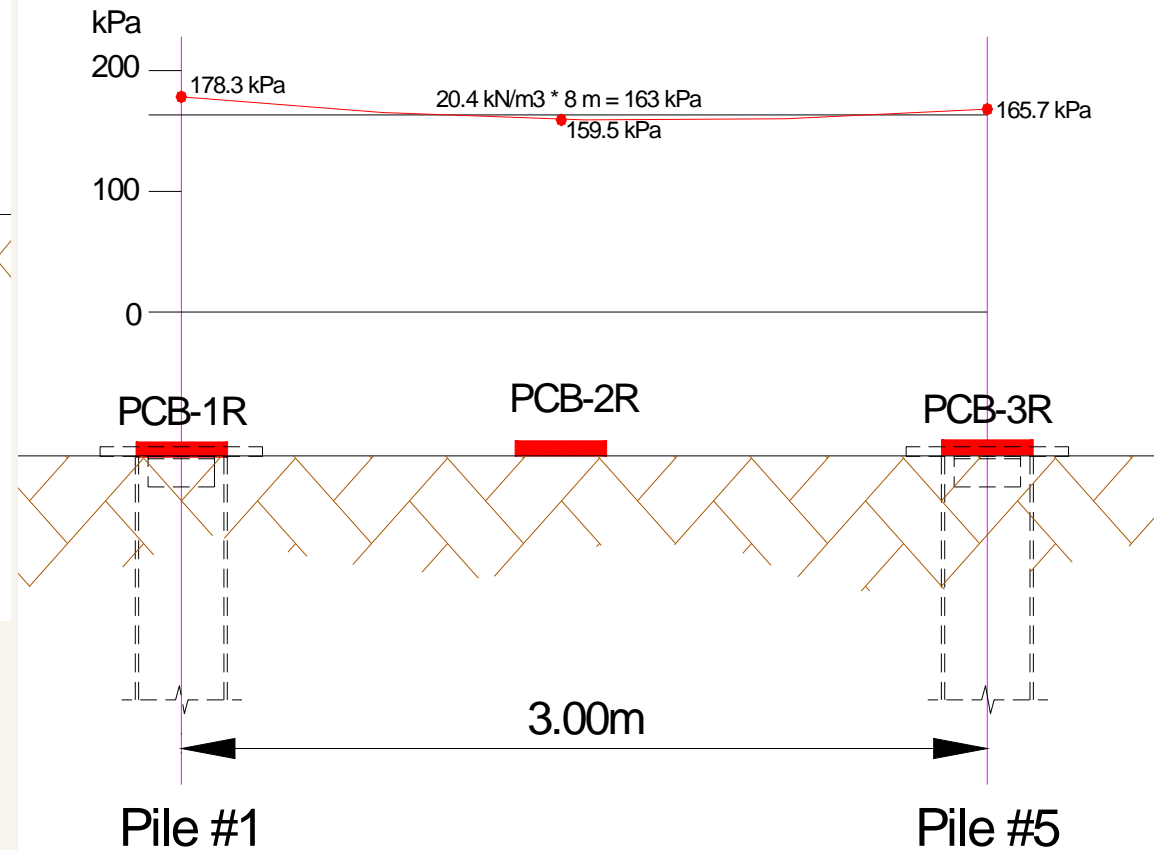
PCB-1R VW Pressure Cell (s/n 04-1376) - June 2004

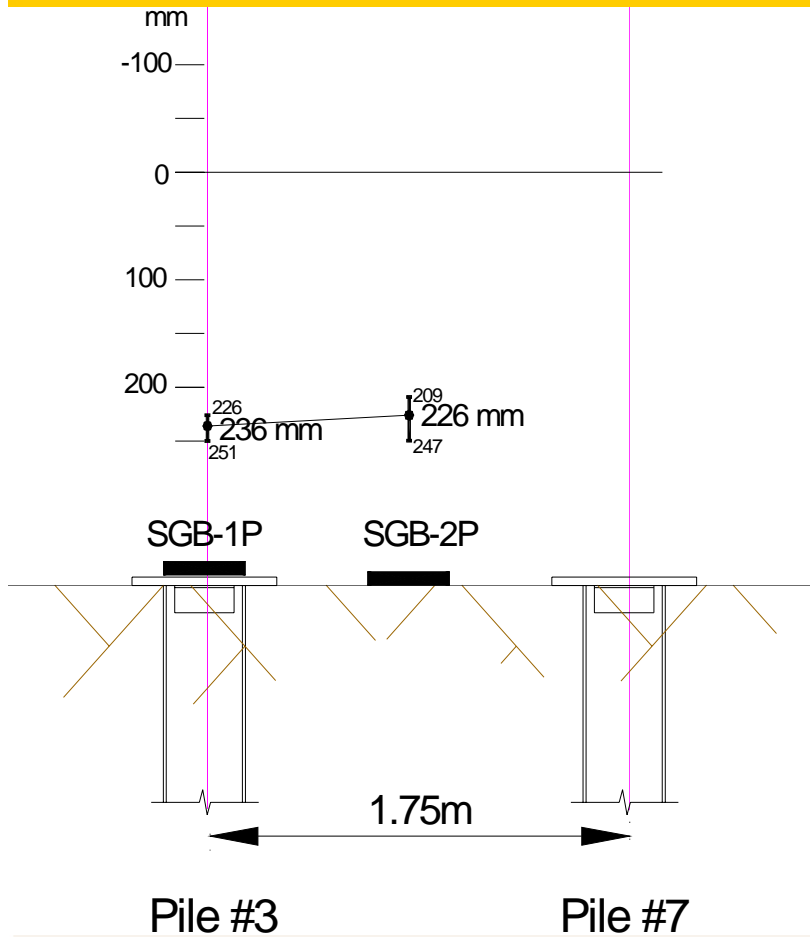


Pressure Cell Results Research Section



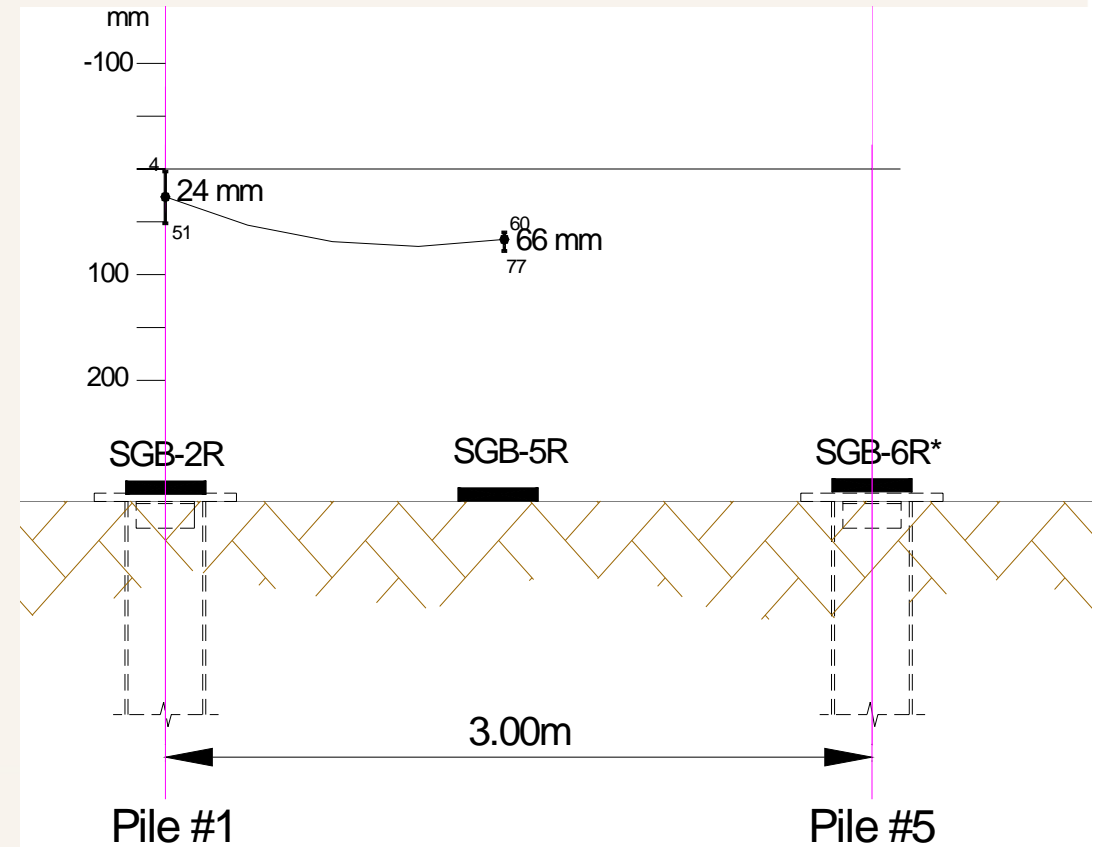
Pressure Cell Results Production Section



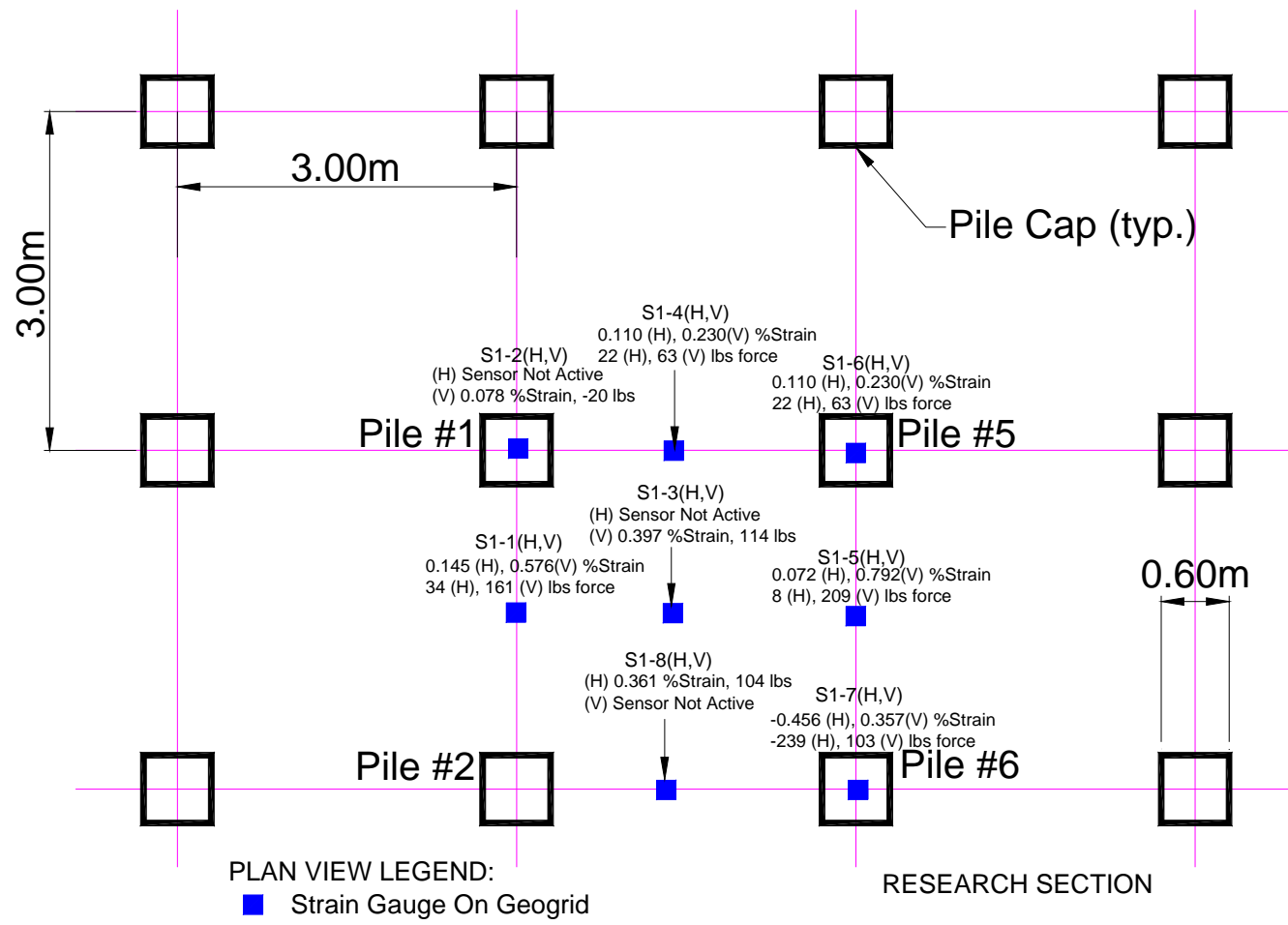


Settlement Results Production Section

Settlement Results Research Section



* SENSOR NOT WORKING



Strain Gage Layout

Owner Benefits:

IA DOT able to increase pile spacing for second phase of work (reduced number of piles by factor of 3)

Total project savings of approximately \$500,000

Allowed for evaluation of real-time data acquisition application

Data for verification of numerical codes for design of CSE

Better understanding of load transfer in beam system

I-15 Reconstruction Project - Salt Lake City, UT



Geotechnical Issues

Large Primary Consolidation Settlement (3 to 5 ft)

Time Rate of Consolidation (2 years to end of primary)

Creep Settlement (Bump at Bridge)

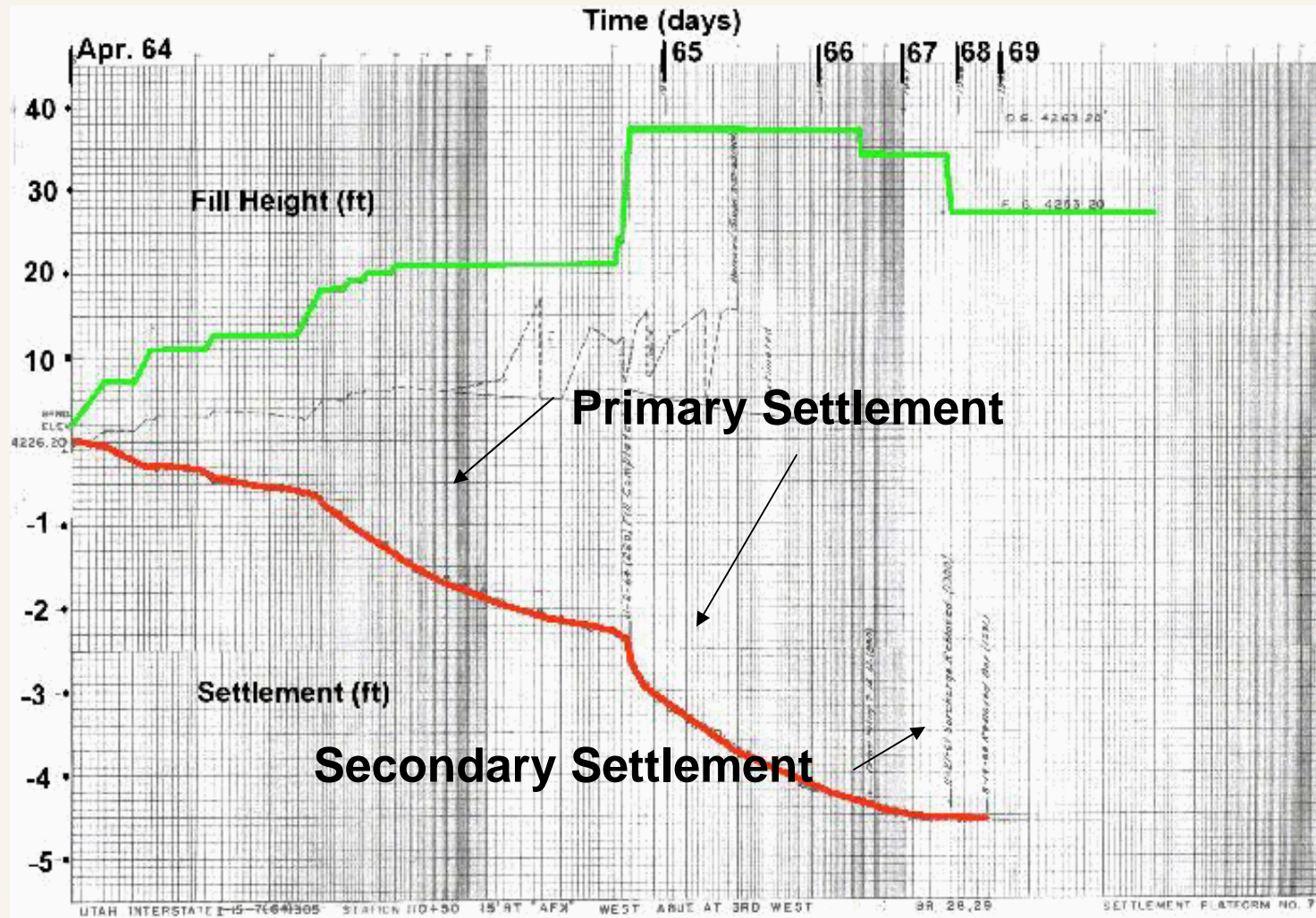
Foundation Stability (Large Embankments on Soft Soils)

Schedule Constraints (two 2-year projects)

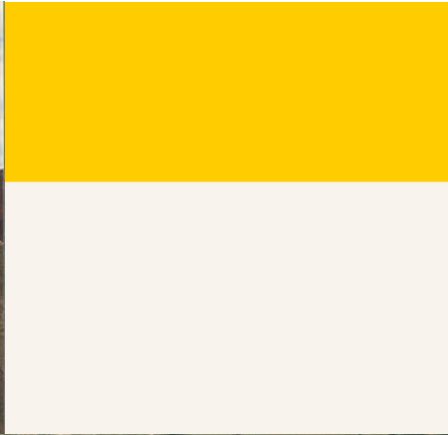
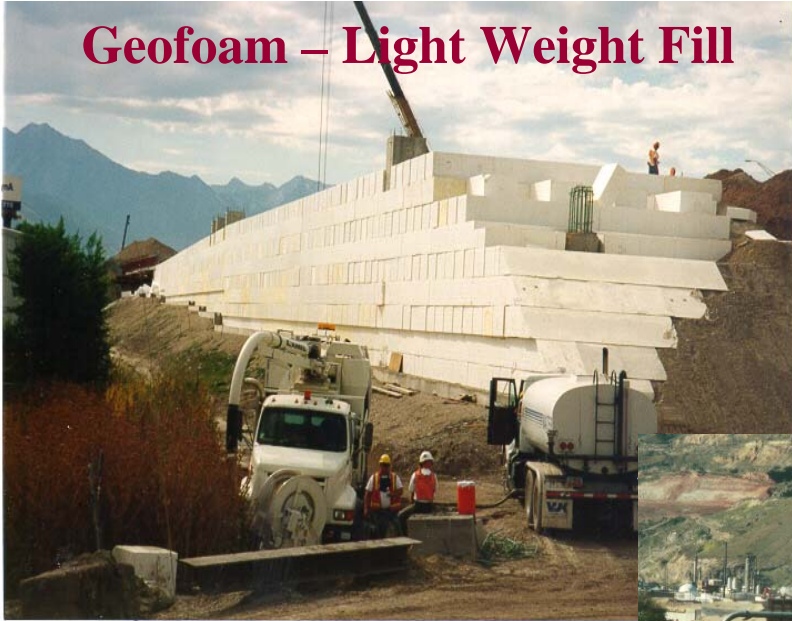
Maintenance of Traffic (Had to be maintained)

New Technologies and Development of Specifications

Settlement of Soft Clays in Salt Lake Valley



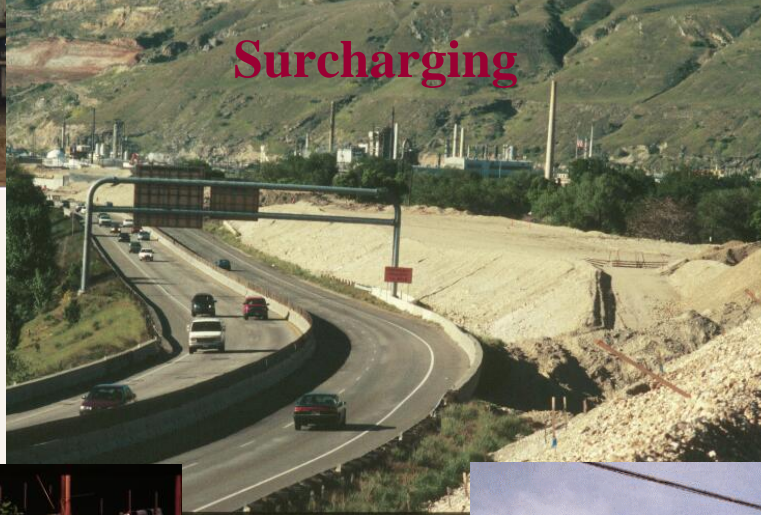
Geofoam – Light Weight Fill



Lime Cement Columns



Surcharging



PV Drains



2-Stage MSE Walls



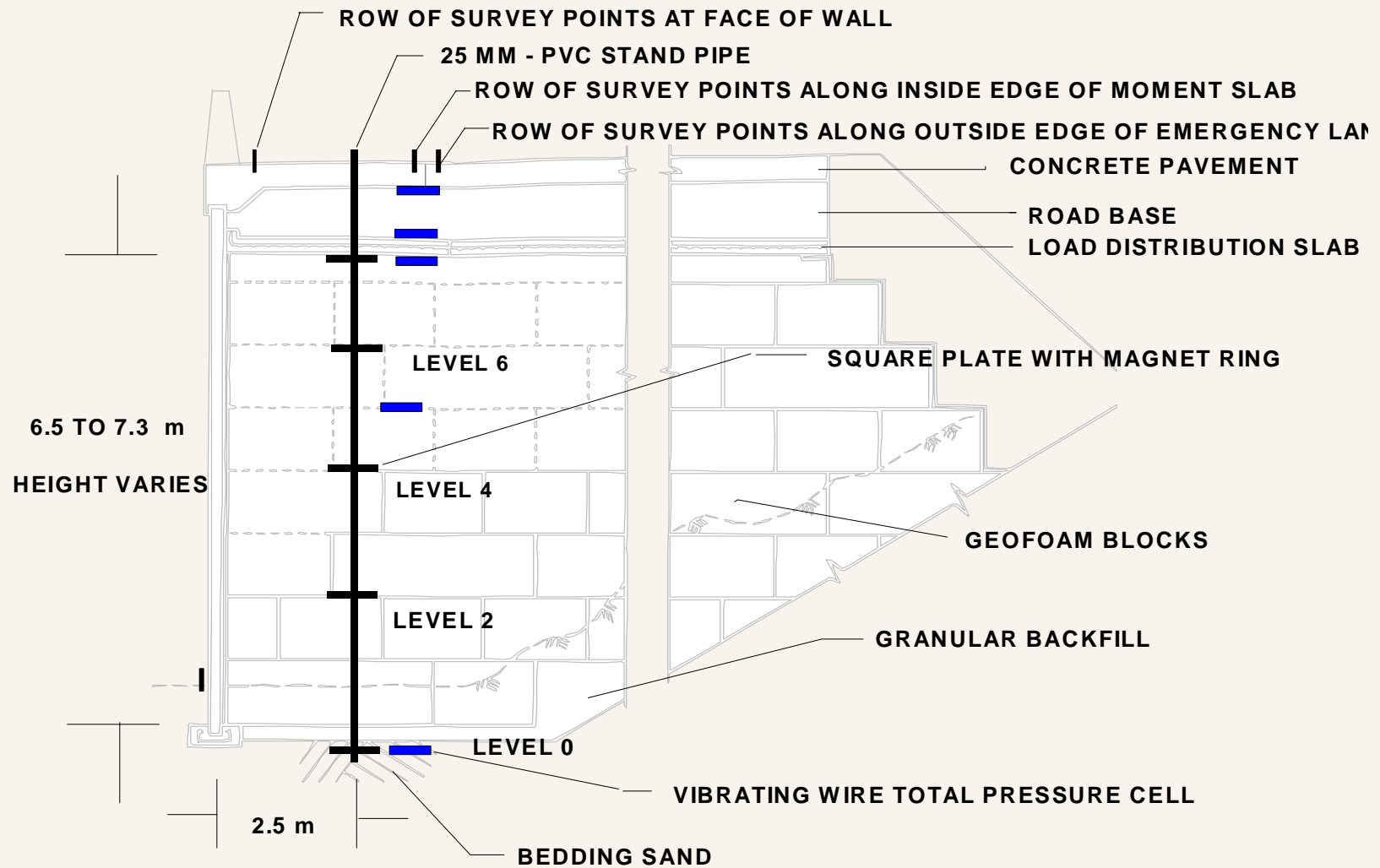
Geofoam Embankment

**Buried
Utilities**



**Geofoam Embankment from State St. to 200 W. Along
Interstate I-80, Salt Lake City, Utah**

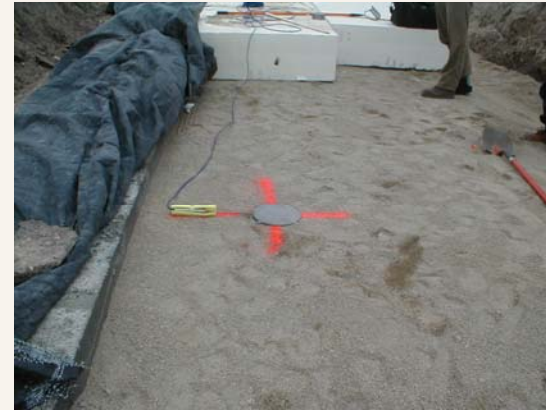
Geofoam Array



Geofoam Array Installation



**Magnet Extensometer and
Pressure Cell Installation**

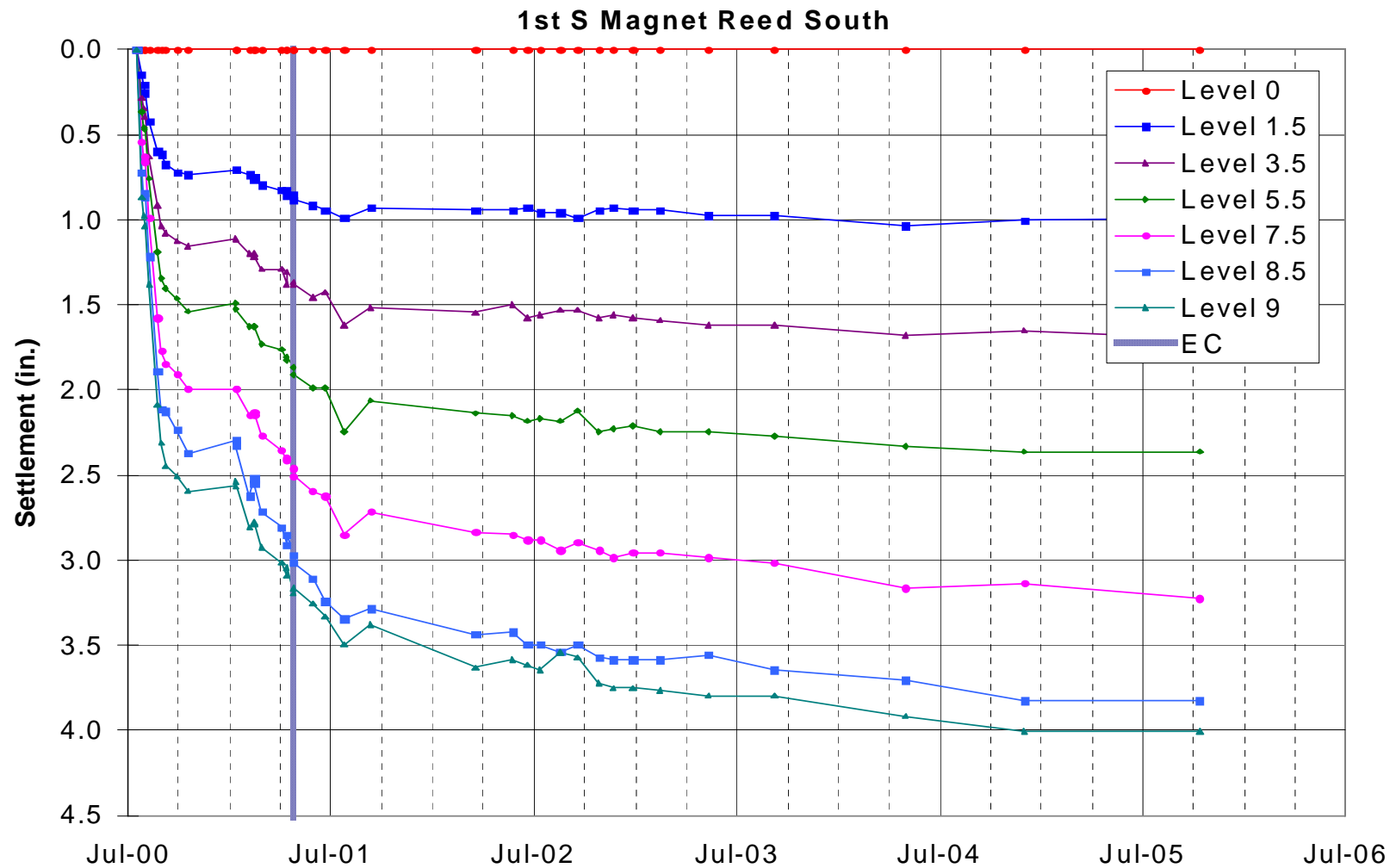


Pressure Cell in Base Sand

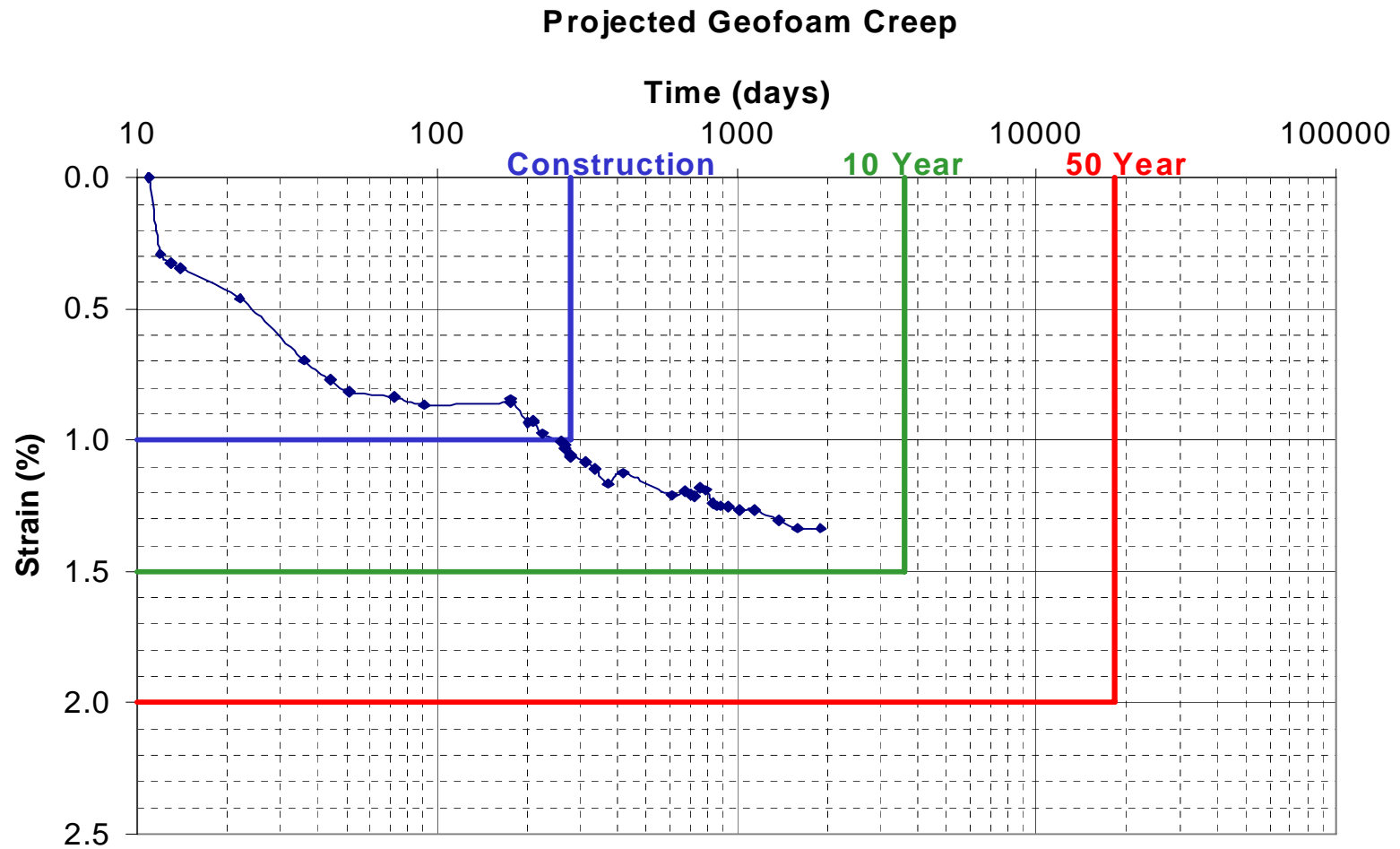


Pressure Cell Cast in Bridge Abutment

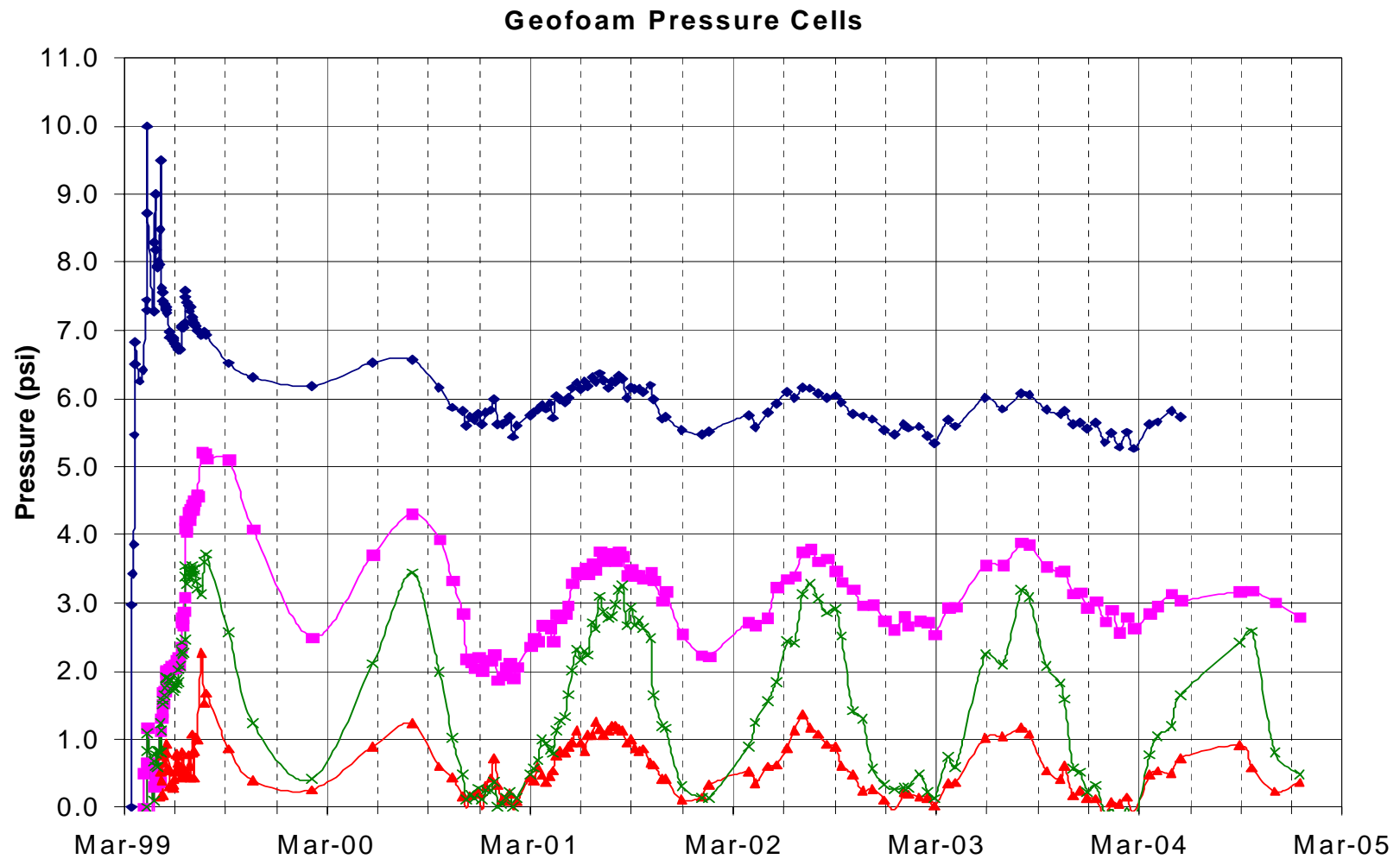
Geofoam Magnet Extensometer Data



Geofoam Magnet Extensometer Data



Geofoam Pressure Cell Measurements



Owner Benefits

Geofoam fills are performing as expected with no major issues

Performance monitoring led to the following conclusions:

- Approximately 1 percent vertical strain occurred during construction
- Approximately 0.3 percent creep strain (1.3 inches) has occurred in a 4-year post construction period
- Creep strain in a 10 year post-construction period is expected to be about .4 percent (about 1.7 inches)

Instrumentation allowed for additional evaluation of the complex vertical stress distribution that develops in a geofoam wedge fill

Thank you!

Contact Information:

Silas Nichols, Senior Geotechnical Engineer
Federal Highway Administration - Resource Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Suite 17T26
Atlanta, GA 30313

Phone: 404-562-3930

Email: Silas.Nichols@dot.gov

Website: www.fhwa.dot.gov/engineering/geotech
www.fhwa.dot.gov/resourcecenter/