

Effects of Unsaturated Soil Properties in Piping Susceptibility in Water Retaining Structures

Introduction

The Herbet Hoover Dike (HHD) is a 143-mile earthen dam that surrounds Lake Okeechobee in South Central Florida. This dike was built in the 1920s by the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) after a deadly flood struct the area. Since 2001 there have been numerous repairs performed and planned that total around 1.4 billion dollars. The investment has gone towards creating seepage barriers and water control structures around the dike. The original dike was built on highly erodible, coarse-grain material that is subject to change and settle.

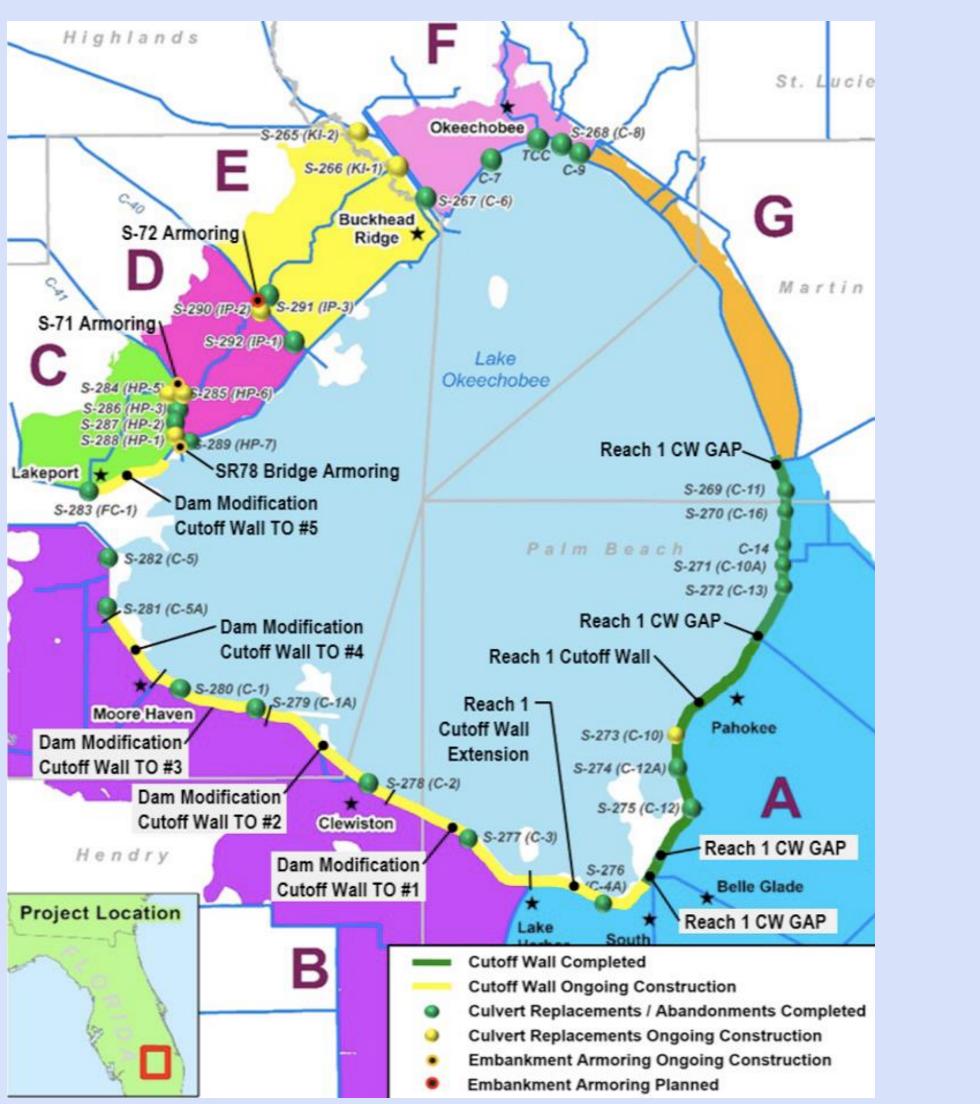


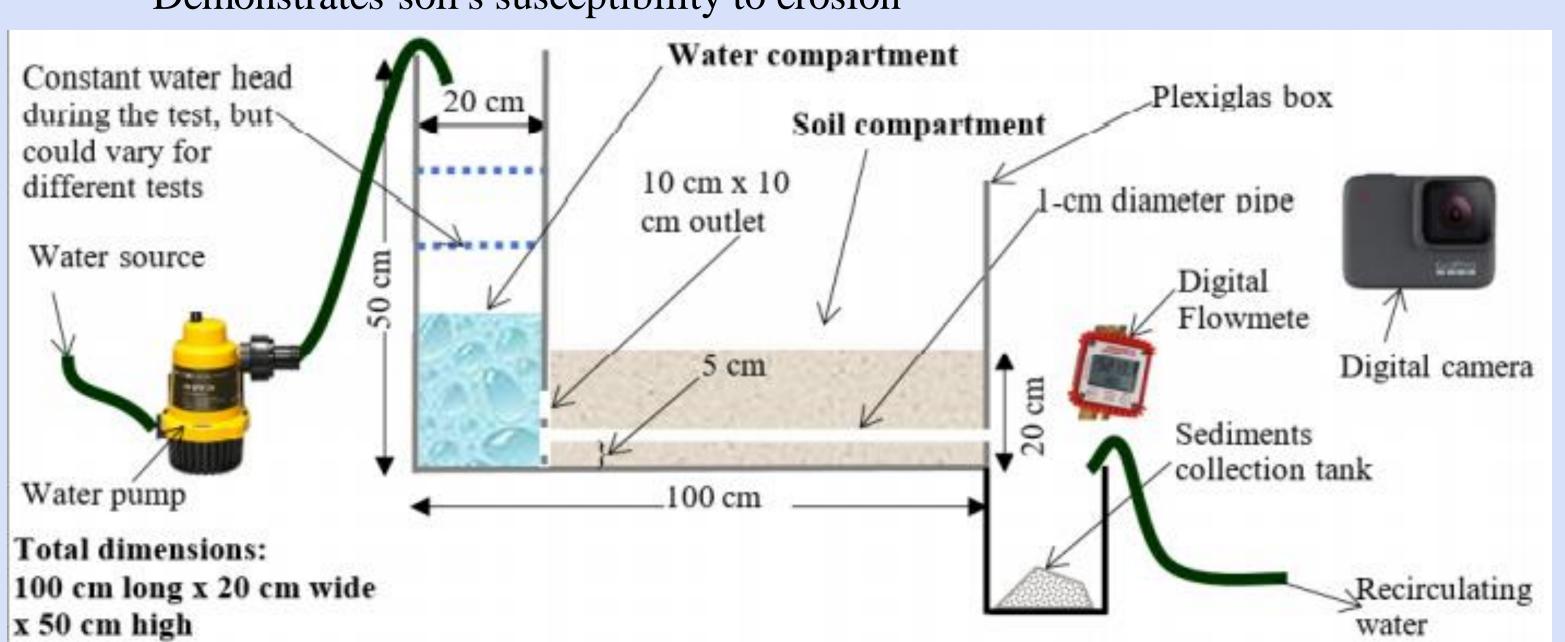
Figure 1: HHD Common Inundation Zones



- 50 % of dam failures are due to piping
- Tests will expose potential failures and vulnerabilities in the samples \bullet
- Research will provide more knowledge about unsaturated soil properties of sand with shell material
- Tell us more about the susceptibility of these material types to piping and erodibility
- Changing lake levels due to climate change exposes more weaknesses

Test Being Conducted

- Index testing \bullet
- Sieve analysis, specific gravity, hydraulic conductivity, compaction, direct shear Filter Paper test \bullet
- Measures SWCC of a soil
- Small-scale piping model
- Demonstrates soil's susceptibility to erosion

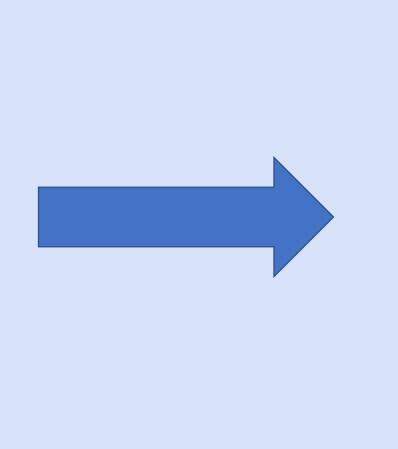


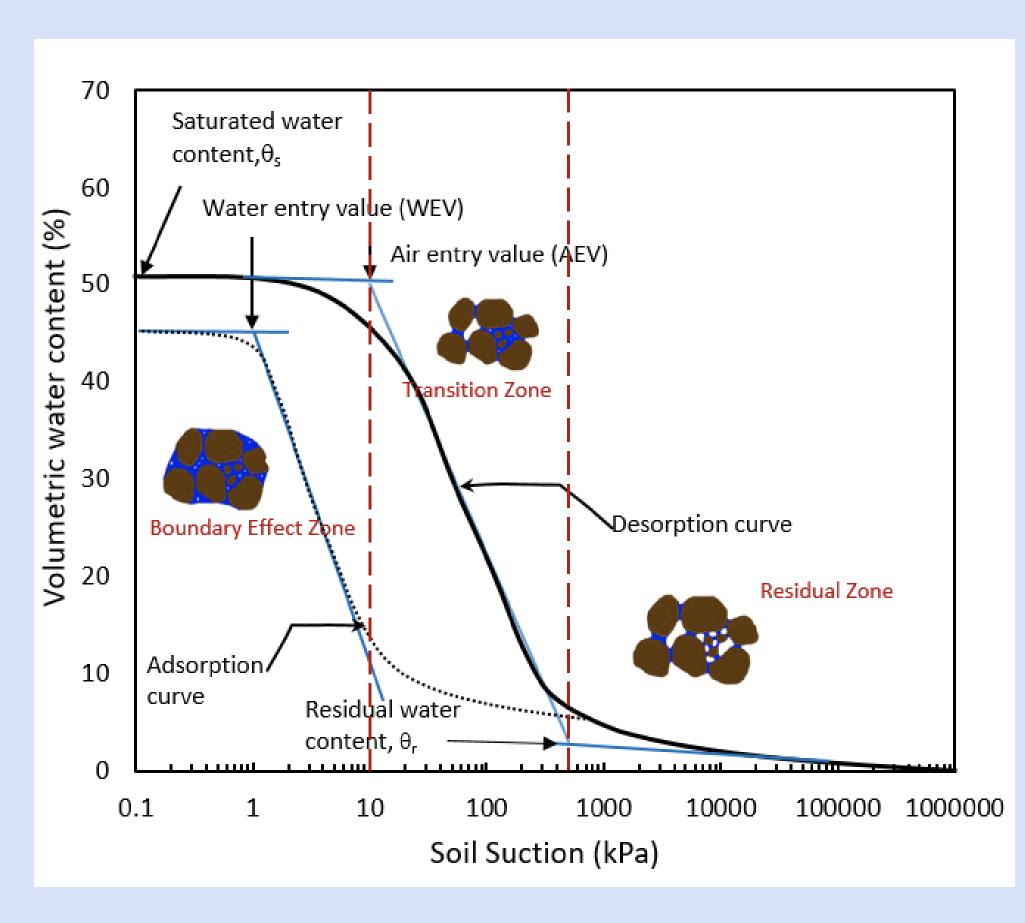
Small-scale Piping Model

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Image 1: Current conditions at HHD

Purpose of Research





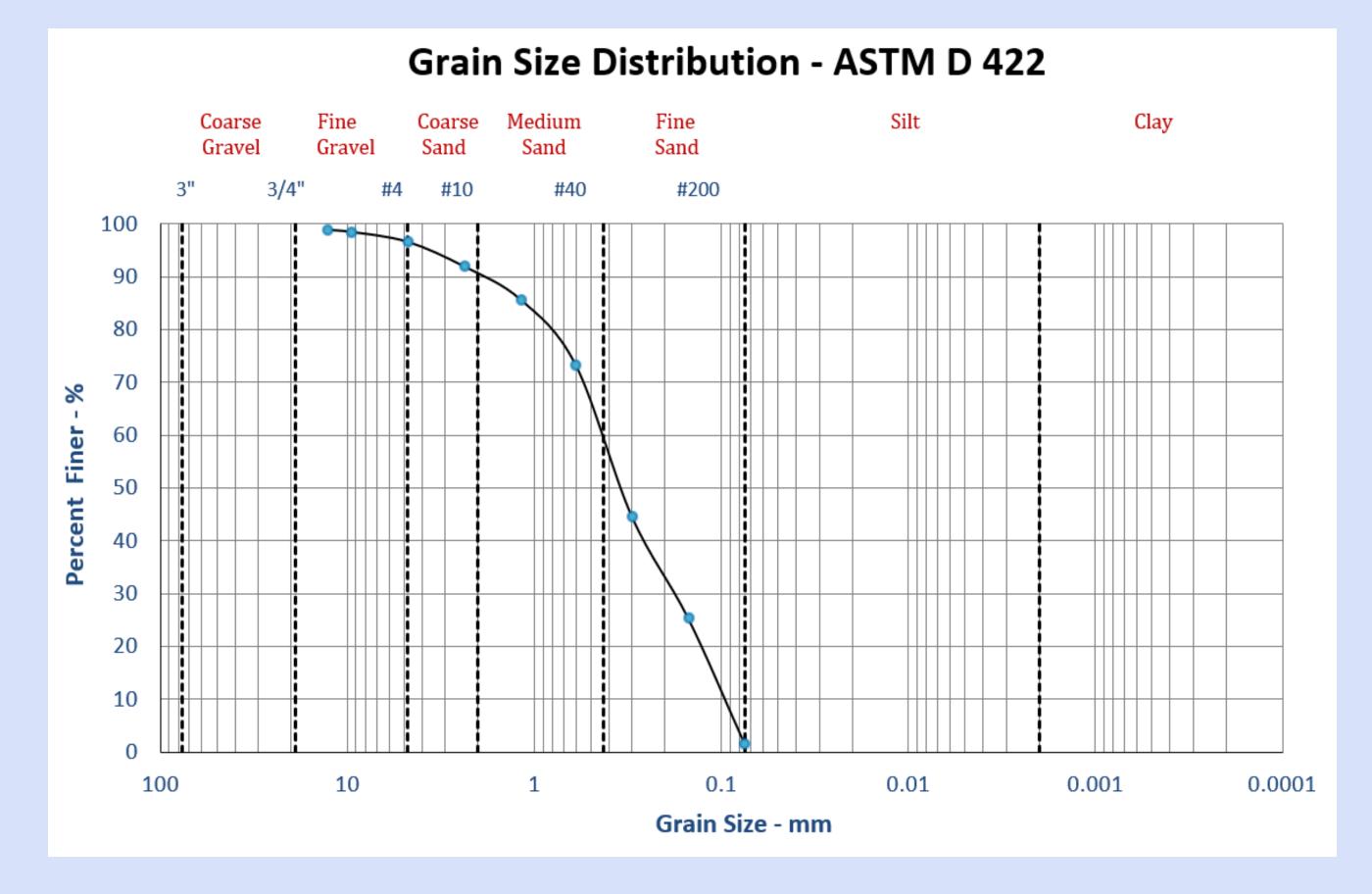




Initial Soil Testing

Figure 2: Soil Water Characteristic Curve

Image 2: Soil Sample Drying



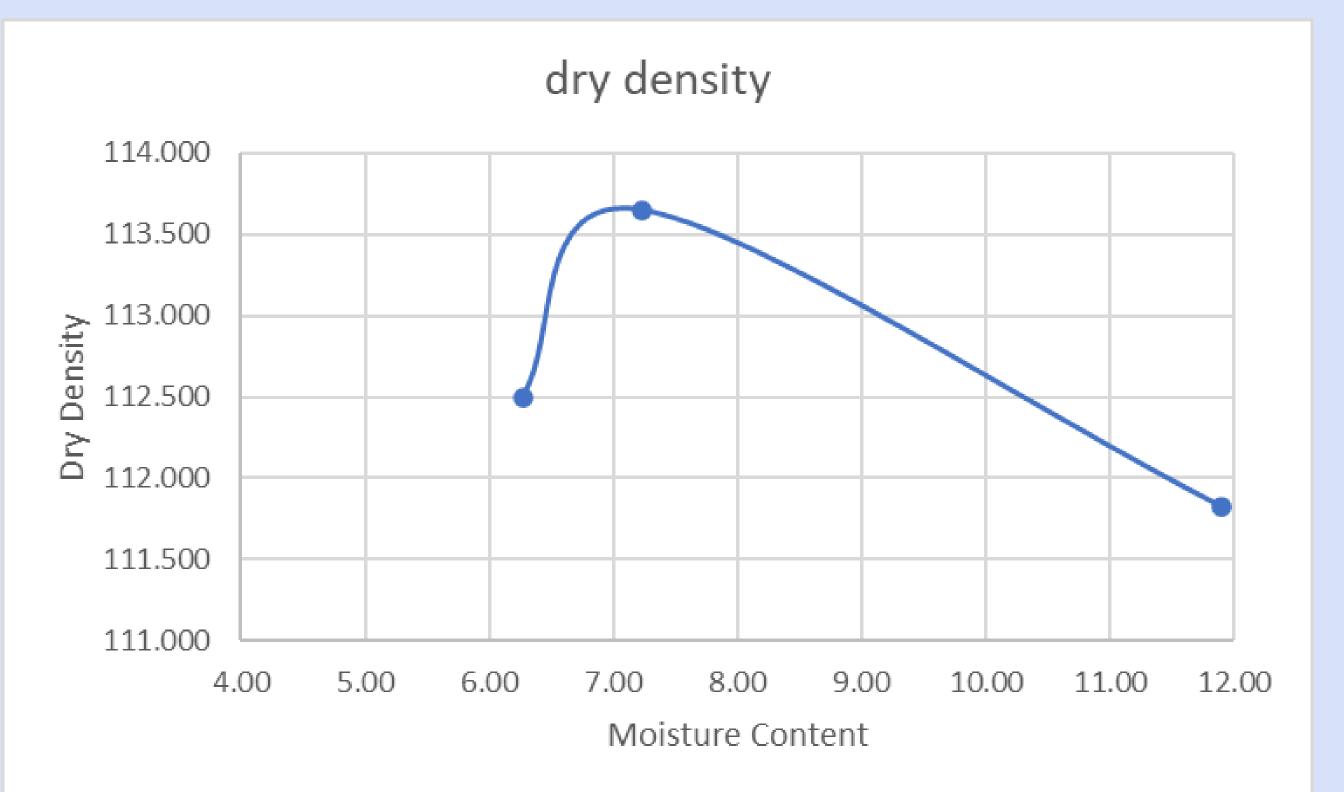






Figure 3: Example of SWCC (after Fredlung and Xing, 1994)

Figure 4: Compaction Test Results

Summary and Conclusion

Results from this research effort will provide a helpful tool to evaluate internal erosion susceptibility of a water retaining structures. Results from compaction test gave us the optimum moisture content to use for our small-scale piping experiment