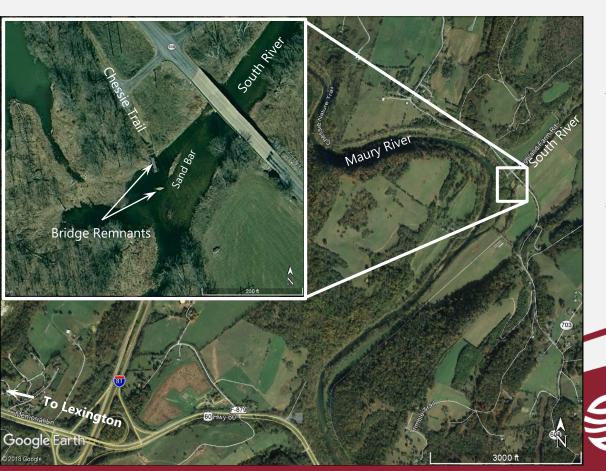
NCDOT Geo3T2, Cary, North Carolina, April 9, 2019

#### Geotechnical Evaluation of a Pedestrian Bridge Using Aquatic Resistivity Imaging to Supplement Drilling Data

Presented by: John Z. Ding, P.E. Warren T. "Ted" Dean, P.G.



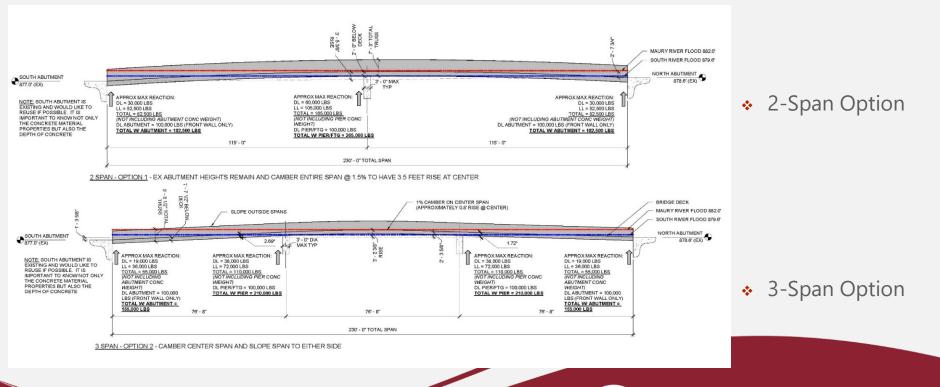
## **Project Overview**



- Pedestrian bridge over the South River destroyed by flooding in 2003.
- A Virginia Military Institute (VMI) project with USDOT grant to re-build.

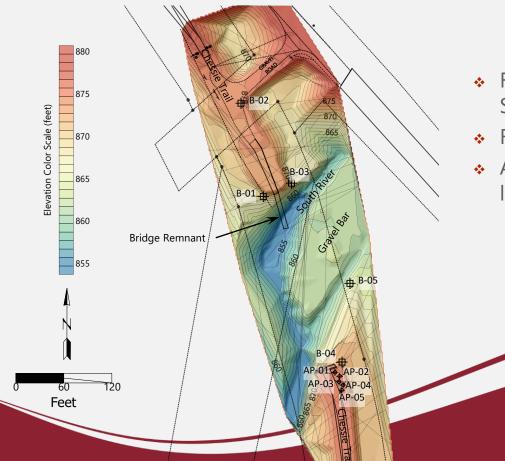
Draper Aden Associates <u>Engineering</u> • Surveying • Environmental Services

## **Project Overview**



Draper Aden Associates Engineering • Surveying • Environmental Services

## **Geotechnical Exploration**



- Four (4) exploratory soil borings, with Standard Penetration Testing (SPT).
- ✤ Five (5) auger probes.
- Alluvial sediments, highly variable AR likely due to cobbles.

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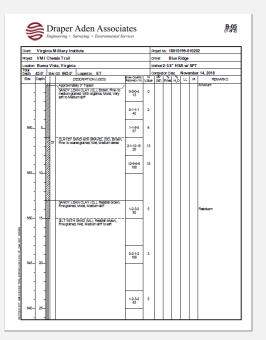
## **Geotechnical Challenges**



- One planned boring in the river can't be performed
  - Barge Drilling is not applicable
  - ATV/Truck mounted drill rig is not able to access



#### **Observed Strata**



Clert:	Project VMI Chessie Trail					Project No.: 18010199-010202 Driller: Blue Ridge							
Project													
Location Total Depth	tion: Buena Vista, Virginia h 45.0° Bev GS 865.0° Looped by: ET						Method:2-1/4" HSA w/ SPT Completion Date November 14, 2018						
Depth Elev.	45.0 Depth		GS: 865.0' Logged by: ET DESCRIPTION (USCS)	Blow Counts/ Recovery (%)	Value	TPP	Enge	1 %	LUL	inne R	REMARK:		
	<u>     </u>	1		Hervey (%)	vaue	(24)	1116	njo					
	1 1												
	+ +												
	4 4	33		0-0-2-2	2		9.5%	80.0%	43	15			
835-	30			100									
	11												
	11												
	1 1												
	1 1			2-2-4-6 100	6								
830-	35_												
	4 4												
	11		- Very soft		0								
	11			0-0-0-0 67									
825-	40-												
	+												
	4 4												
						1							
				0000	0								
820	4			0		1							
020-	1 1		Bottom of borehole at 45.0 feet. Target depth										
820-													
		1	1			1		1		1	1		

#### Stratum S1: Fill Material:

Lean CLAY (CL) and Fat CLAY (CH)

#### Stratum S2:

Alluvial Deposits @6' below surface- Lean CLAY (CL)/SILT (ML)/Silty SAND (SM) /Silty Gravel (GM), SPT >50

#### Stratum S3:

Alluvial Deposit - Fat CLAY (CH), Extended to boring termination at 45 feet below grade in B-5

#### Refusal:

From 4 to 18.5 feet below existing grade.



- Unknown nature of the soil in the riverbed
- Local experiences indicated that the soil stratum could change significantly over a short distance

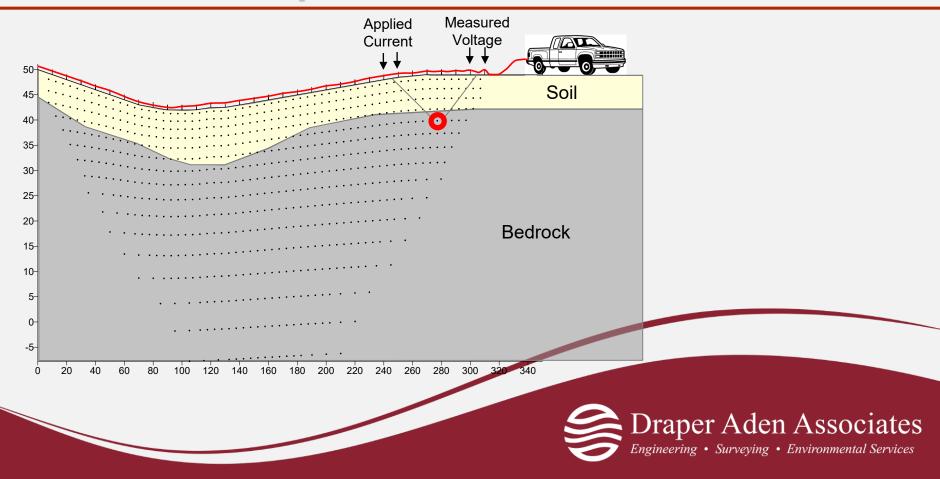


## **Resistivity Imaging**

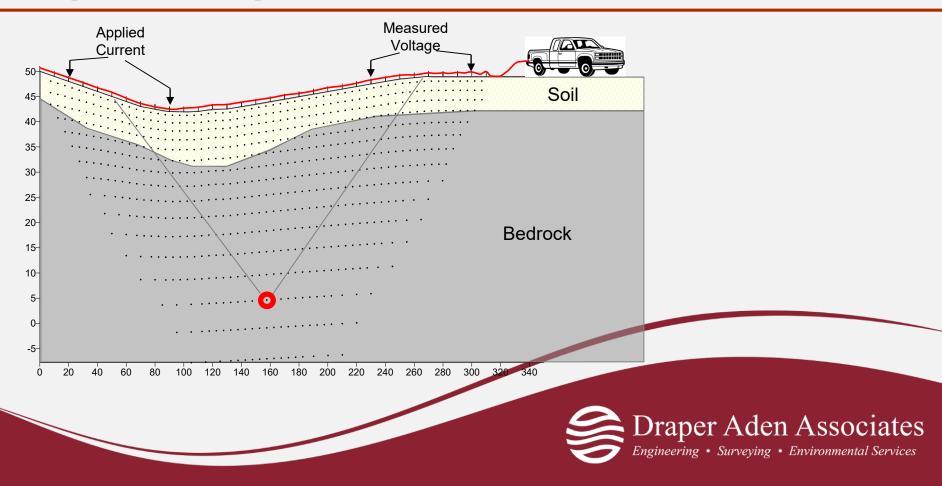




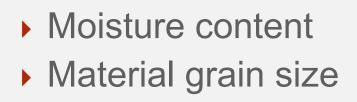
## **Shallow Data Acquisition**

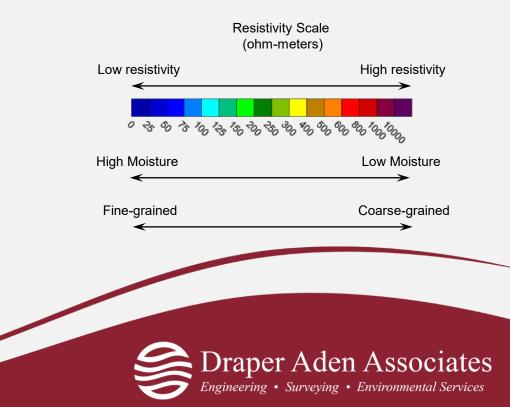


## **Deep Data Acquisition**

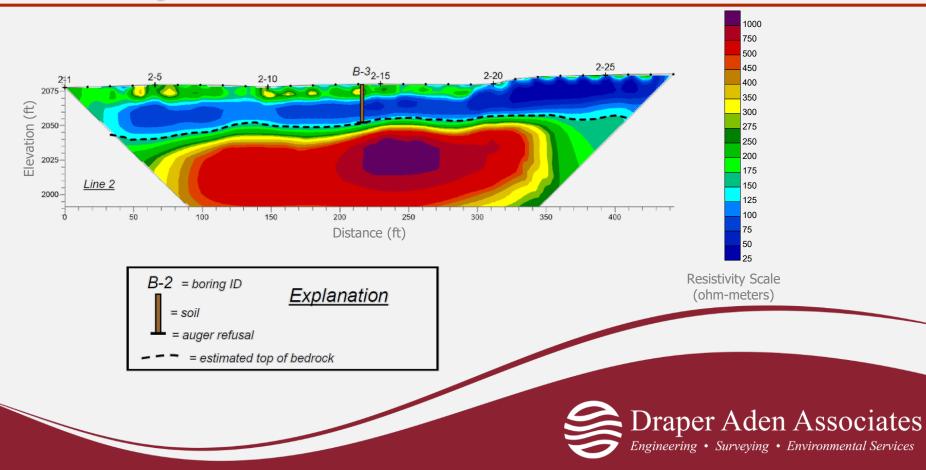


### **Factors that Affect Resistivity**

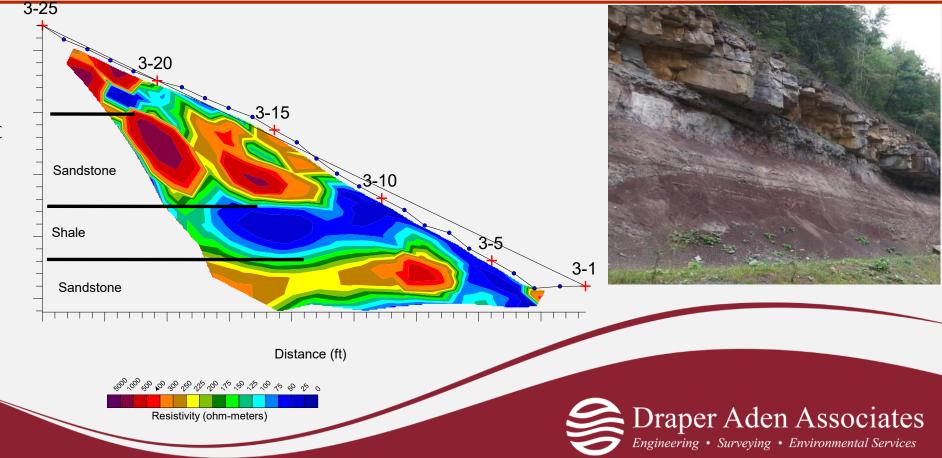




## **Resistivity Model**



### **Material Grain Size**



Elevation (ft)

## **Aquatic Resistivity**





## **Aquatic Resistivity**

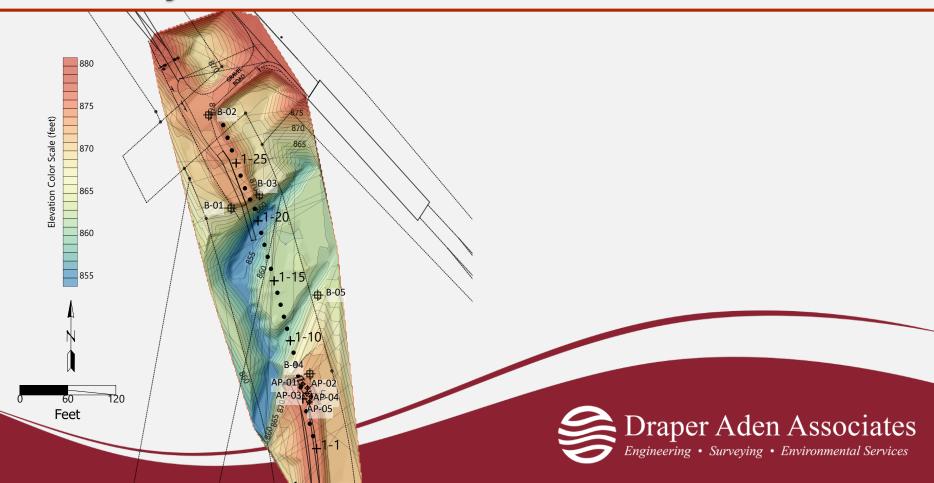




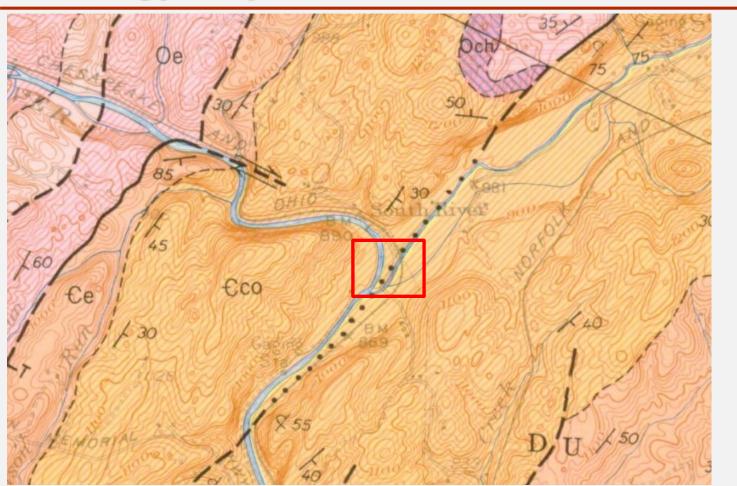
## **Aquatic Resistivity**



#### **Resistivity Line Location**

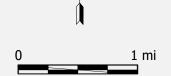


# **Geology Map**



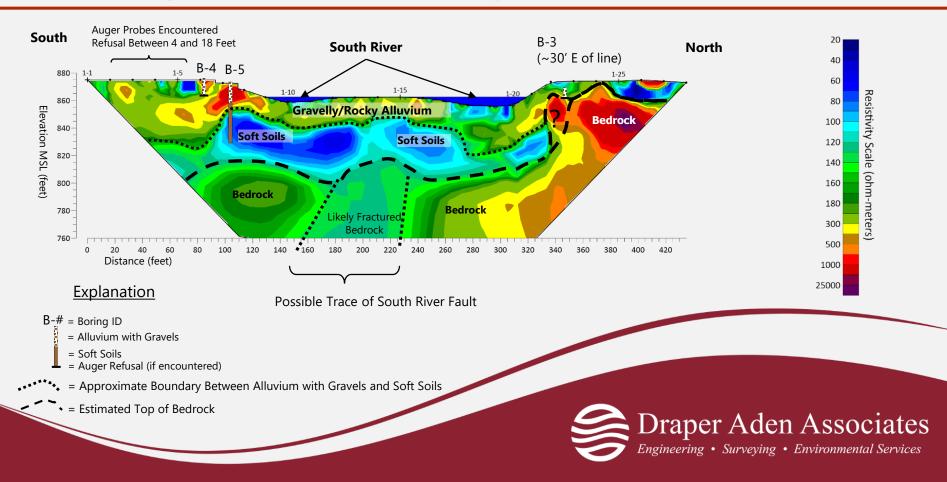


**Conococheague Formation** Limestone and dolomite

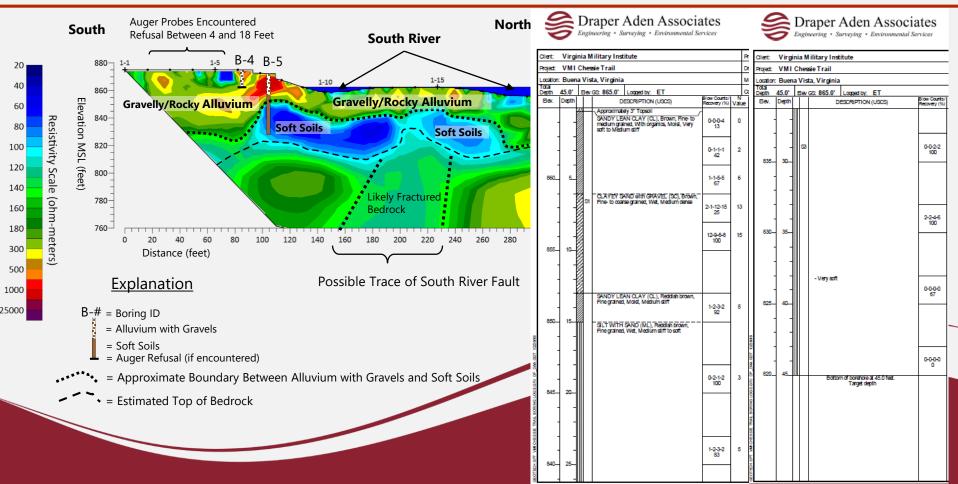


From Bick, K.F., 1960

## **Resistivity Results and Interpretations**



## **Boring Correlation**



### **Project Geotechnical Recommendations**

- 1. Shallow foundations for the bridge abutments.
- 2. Drilled shaft supporting on bedrock for the center pier.



- 1. Geophysical studies assist in geotechnical exploration not only in a broader geologic setting but also in discrete areas.
- 2. Geophysical studies in geotechnical exploration can potentially save significant project costs.



#### **Thanks and Questions !**

A LAND

**Great Lake Winter, OH** 

