

Geotechnical Considerations when Using Thermal Conduction Heating under Buildings and Sensitive Infrastructure

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What is Subsidence?

- Vertical downward movement of the ground
- Can occur when:
 - Groundwater table declines
 - Shrinking of clays
 - Natural consolidation of low-density soils
 - Dissolution of rock minerals
 - Sink holes
 - Mining
 - Thawing permafrost
 - Thermal remediation???

<https://www.usgs.gov/special-topics/water-science-school/science/land-subsidence>



Land subsidence in California



What Sites to Focus On?

What Sites?

- Below buildings
- Below utilities
- Below sensitive infrastructure
- When planning future construction in treatment area
- Generally 20-25% of thermal sites



Florida Site, Clays and Sands



Skuldelev, Denmark, Peat



Monthey, Switzerland, Near Railroad



Richmond, CA, Bay Mud



Geologies

What Geologies Are More Likely to Change?

Less likely to change

- Sedimentary geologies made up of quartz and clay minerals
 - Sands
 - Gravels
 - Silts and clays (types not affected by change in saturation)
- Bedrock

More likely to change

- Organic materials
 - Peat
 - High organic clays, meadow matts
- Clays known to swell/shrink with varying water contents.
- Smectite, montmorillonite and bentonite
- Soft limestones, where temps $>500^{\circ}\text{C}$ can impact the minerals



Factors to Consider

- Building foundations method and quality
- Depth of treatment
- Organic content
- Types of clays
- Target temperature
- Saturated vs. vadose zone
- Pile downdrag forces due to settlement
- Thermal boring locations





Technologies and Testing

ISTR Methods

SEE

- SEE most often utilized in high permeability material good grain-to-grain contact. Less likely to cause geotechnical changes.

ERH and TCH

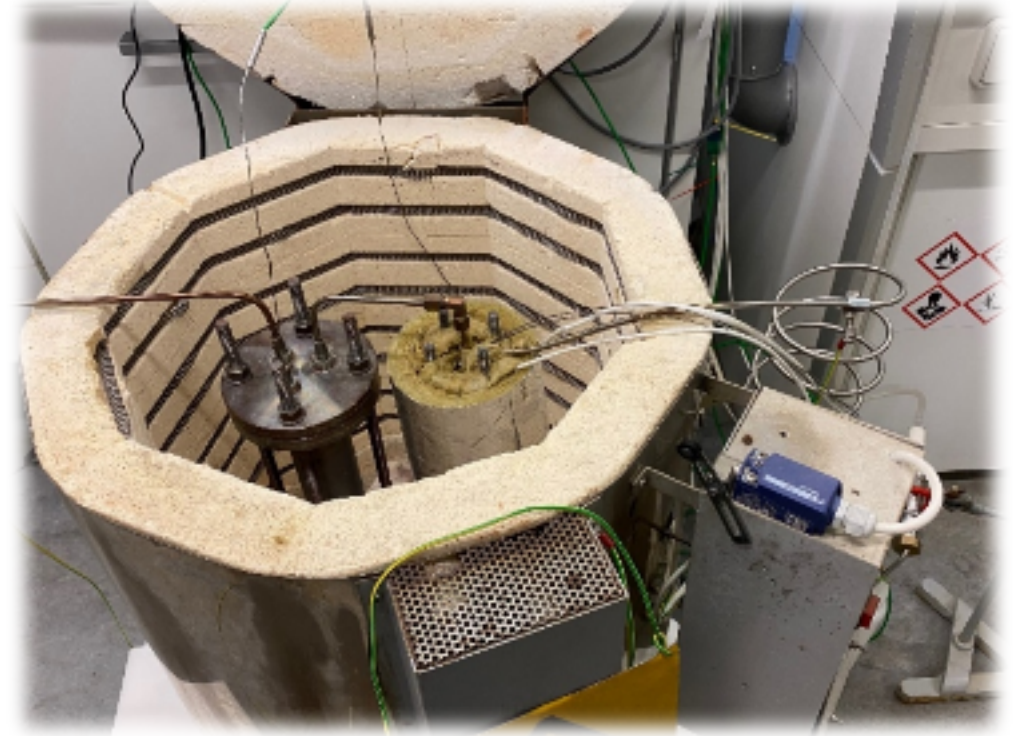
- Typically 15-50% of water is removed.
- ERH and TCH dewatering and vacuum extraction can enhance oxidation and shrinkage of organic layers.
- Small volume surrounding TCH borings may dry out in 100°C application. Typically <3%.

Testing options

Usefull tests

- Particle size with hygrometer
- Moisture Content
- Atterbergs Limits
- Shrinkage limits
- Moisture, ash and organic content
- Solid specific gravity
- Modified Protor Compaction Test

ASTM D422
ASTM D 2216
ASTM D 4318
ASTM 4943
ASTM D2974
ASTM D854
ASTM D1557



**If any indication of geotechnical risks:
Have geotechnical evaluation performed by a geotechnical company**

Field Monitoring Program

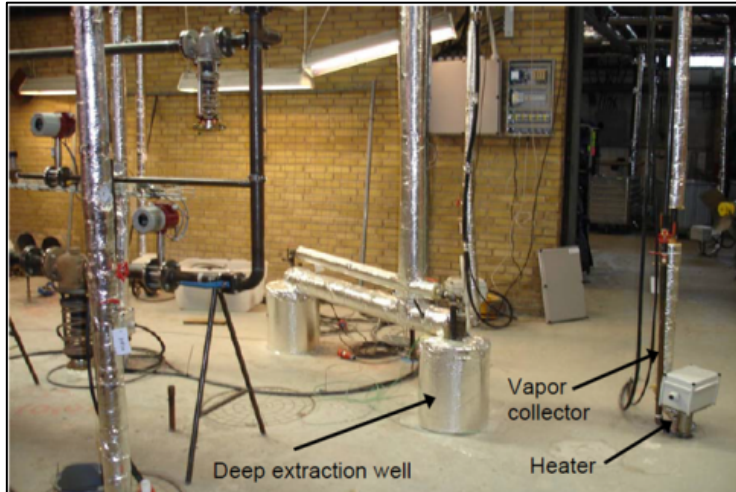
- Baseline photographic and video survey, register of existing cracks
- Precision surveying from multiple points (baseline, during, after)
- TCH heater temperature
- Monitor temperatures specifically near sensitive structures
- Plan circuiting to operate heating system near structures separately





Case – Clays and Sands

Elevation Survey Results

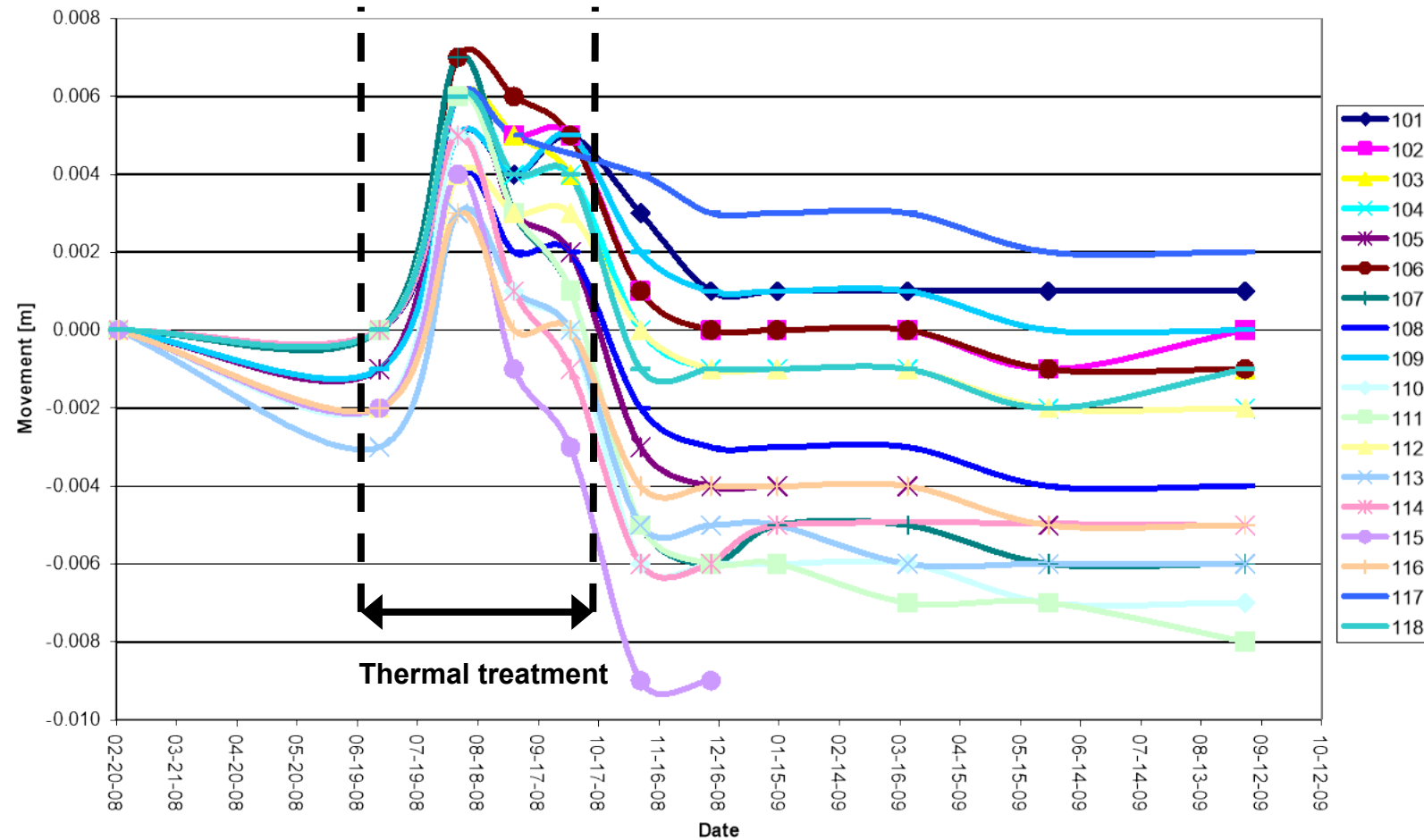


11 months after treatment

Average movement: < -3 mm (0.10 inch)

Maximum settlement: -9 mm (-0.35 inch)

Maximum lift: 2 mm (0.08 inch)



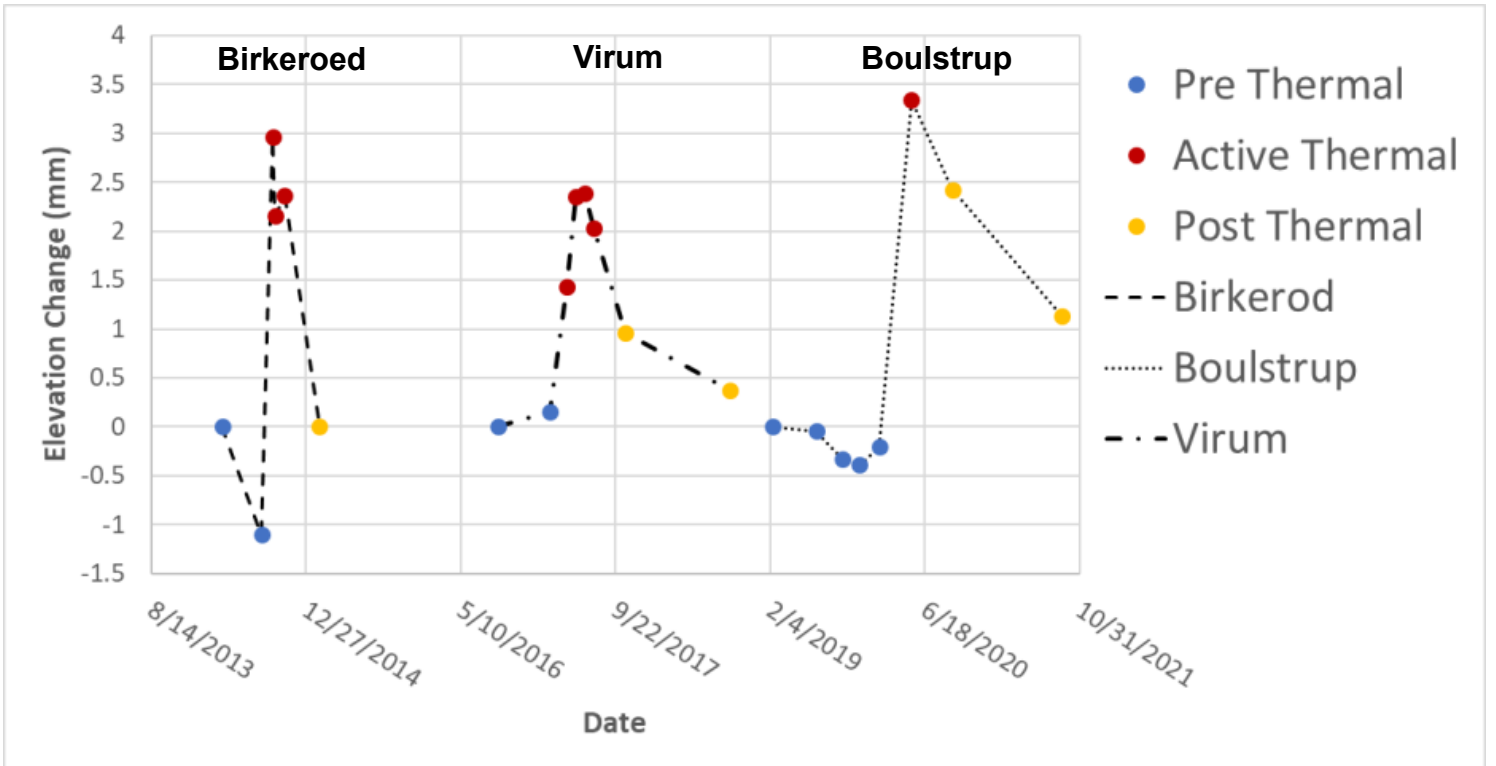
Additional Sites Below Buildings

Site Location	Year completed	Number of points	Number of rounds	COCs and temperature	Geology	During operation	Post Operation
						[mm (inches)]	[mm (inches)]
Birkerød, Denmark	2015	24	6	CVOCs at 100 °C	Clays	2.5 (0.10)	0.0 (0.00)
Virum, Denmark	2018	88	8	CVOCs at 100 °C	Till clay	2.0 (0.08)	0.7 (0.03)
Boulstrup, Denmark	2020	20	7	CVOCs at 100 °C	Clays and sands	3.3 (0.13)	1.9 (0.07)



Virum, Denmark

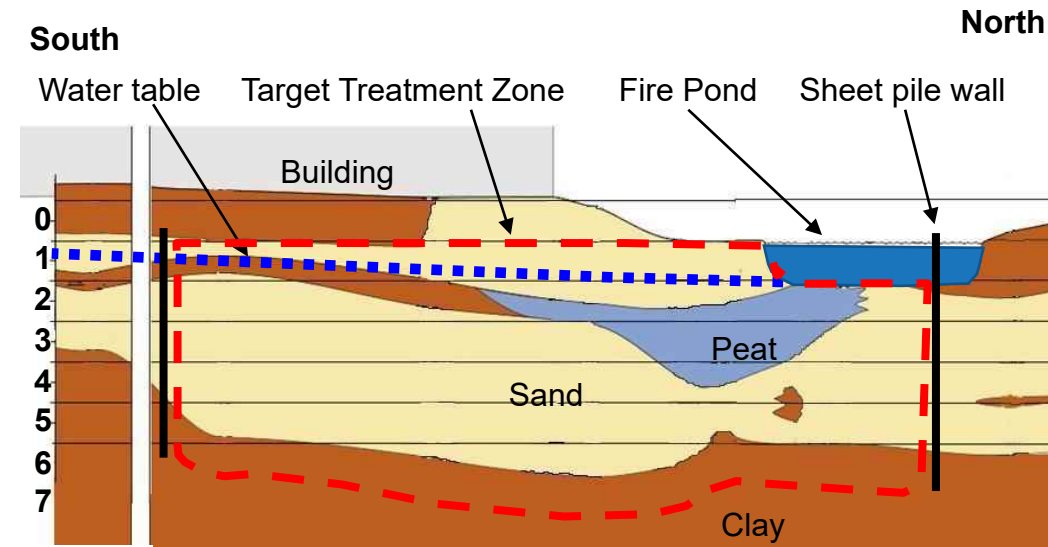
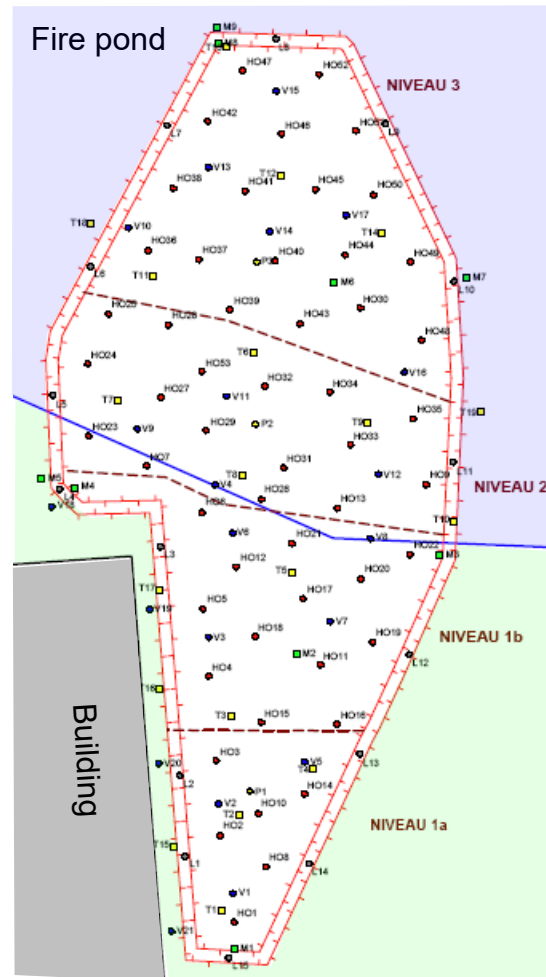
-> Generally, no net movement or a small net lift of the buildings were observed





Case – Peaty Soils

Mass: 400 kg (900 lbs) of PCE



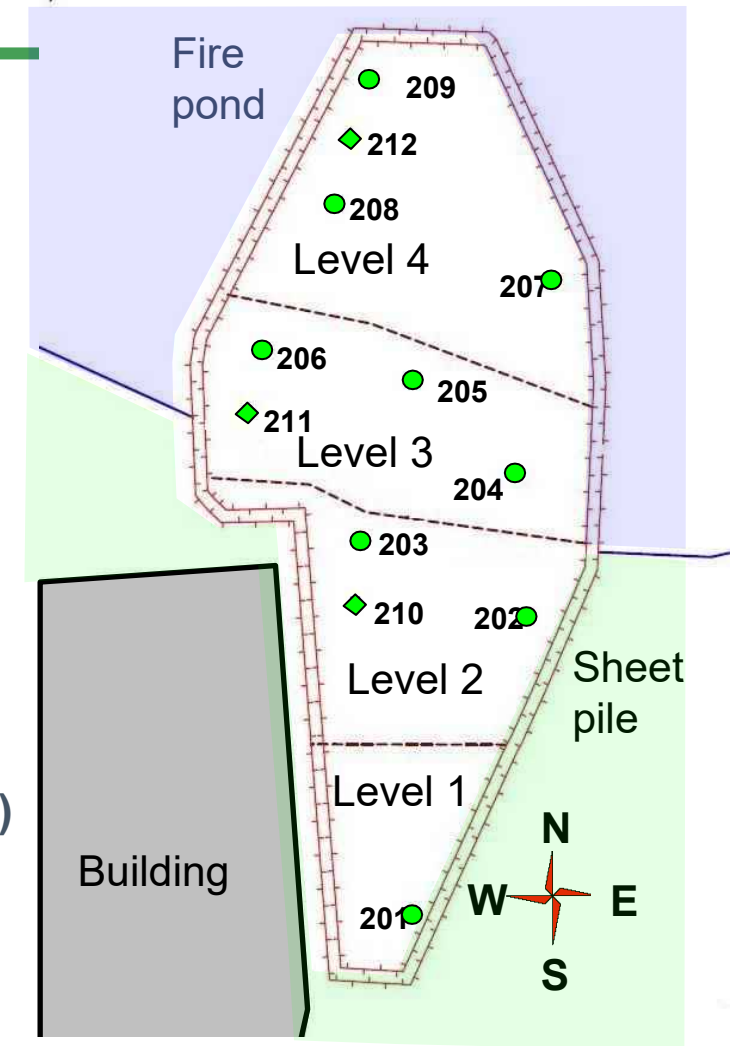
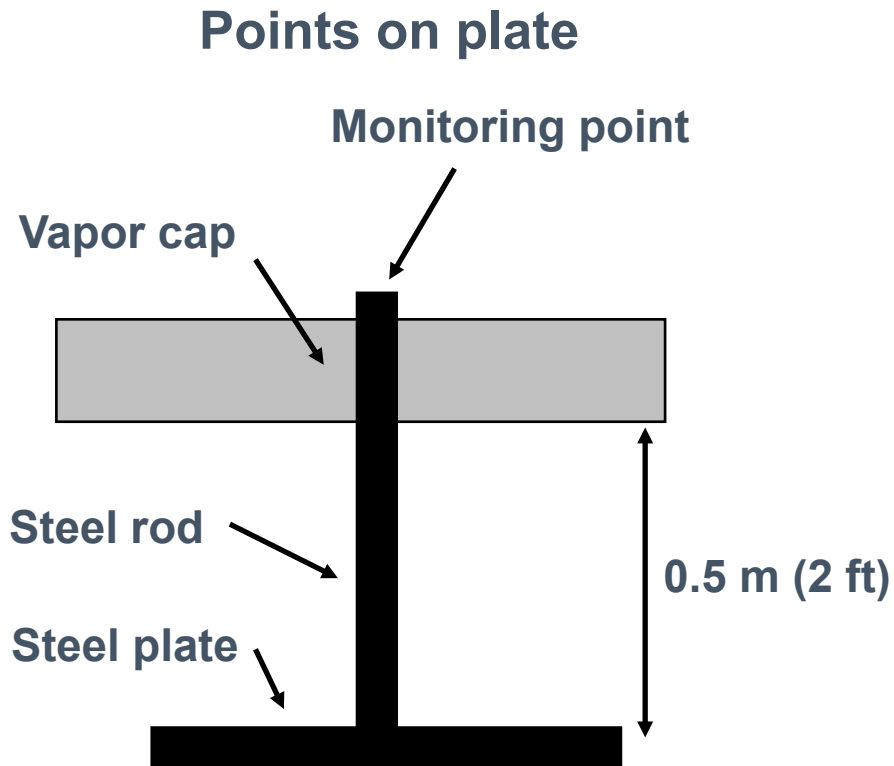
Site treated to 7 m bgs (23 ft bgs)

Peat layers up to 2.3 m thick (7.5 ft)

Elevation Survey Points

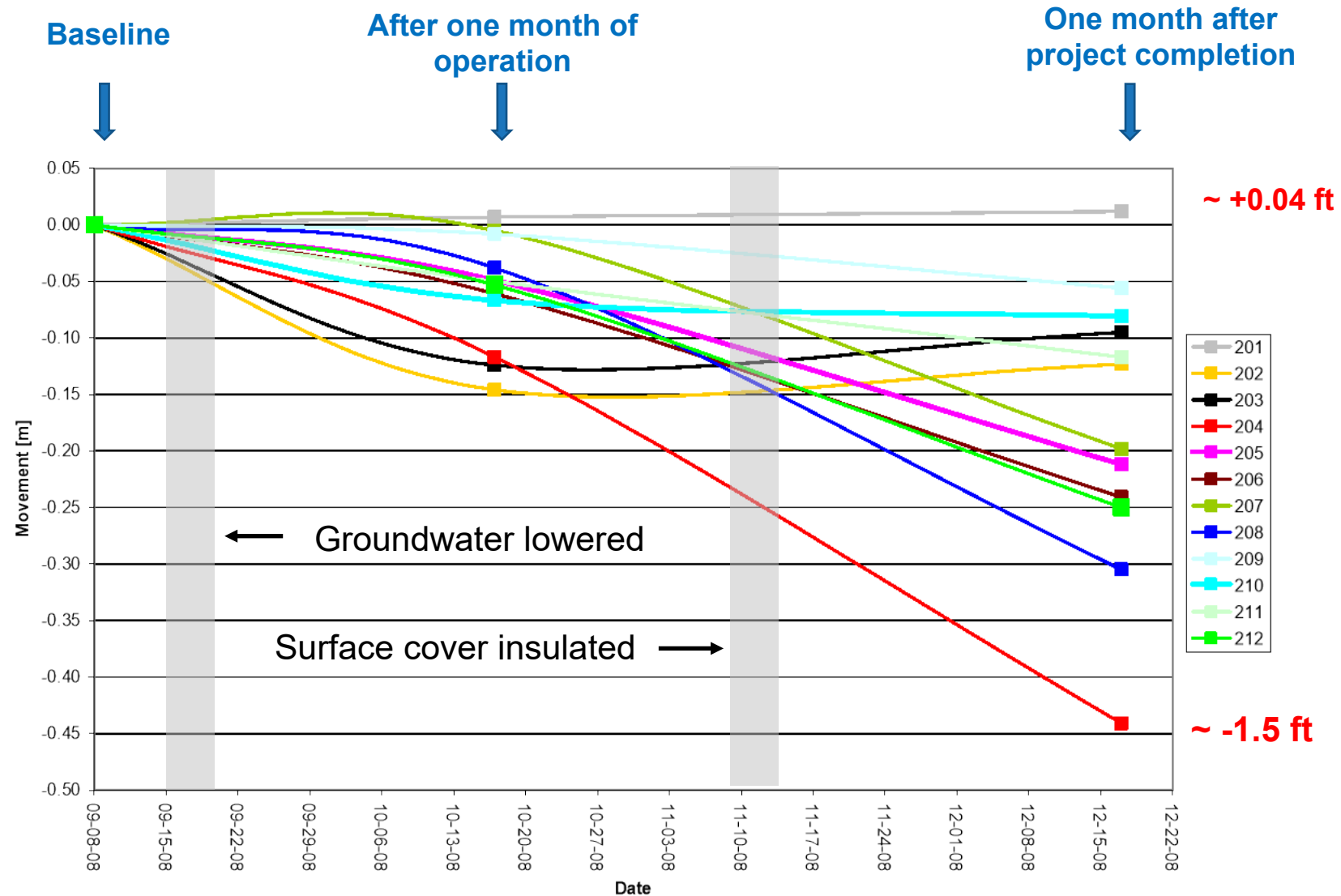
Movements were observed from 12 monitoring points

- 9 points on surface cover
- 3 points on plate 0.5 m (2 ft) below cover



- Monitoring point in vapor cap (9)
- ◆ Monitoring point below vapor cap (3)

Elevation Survey Results



Elevation Survey Results

Location	Monitoring points	Max peat layer depth [mm (ft)]	Minimum movement [mm (ft)]	Maximum movement [mm (ft)]	Average movement [mm (ft)]
Level 1	Point 201	No peat	12 (0.04)		12 (0.04)
Level 2	Points 202-203 and 210	600 (2.0)	-81 (-0.27)	-121 (-0.40)	-100 (-0.33)
Level 3	Points 204-206 and 211	2300 (7.5)	-117 (-0.38)	-441 (-1.45)	-253 (-0.83)
Level 4	Points 207-209 and 212	1900 (6.2)	-56 (-0.18)	-305 (-1.00)	-202 (-0.66)

Vertical Elevation Change

In areas **without** the presence of peat:

12 mm (+ 0.04 ft)



Before



After

In area **with** up to 7.5 ft of peat:

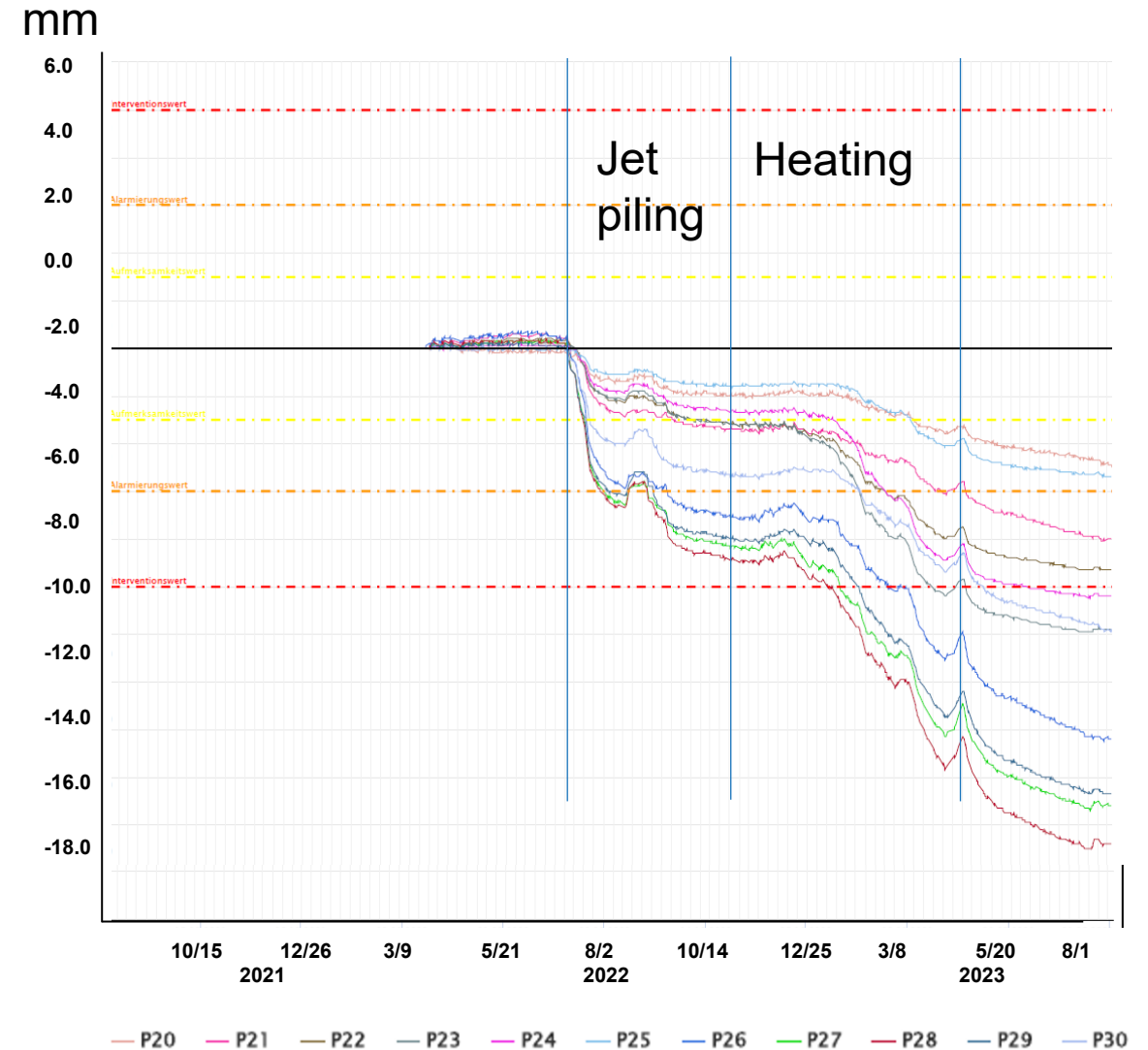
-441 mm (- 1.45 ft)



Is Heating Always the Cause?

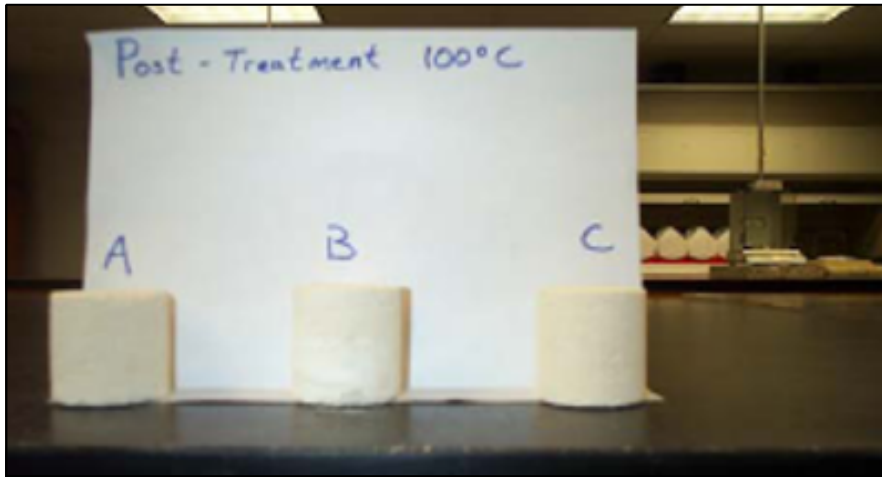
Marina Horn, Switzerland

- Geology: silt and sands, high organic content from 7 m and down
- Jet piling: 0.5 to 6.5 mm subsidence (0.02 to 0.26 inches)
- Thermal treatment: 2.0 to 9.0 mm subsidence (0.08 to 0.35 inches)
- Initial vertical movements unrelated to heat-up



Summary

- Clays, sands and silts typically experience limited vertical movement. A net lift has been observed on several sites
- Thick, organic rich layers shrink and lead to subsidence during thermal
- If in doubt – complete a geotechnical assessment



Marl, treatability testing



Organic Clay

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