

Synthetic Water Repellent Soils and Slope Engineering

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Hong Kong, 15 Dec 2016

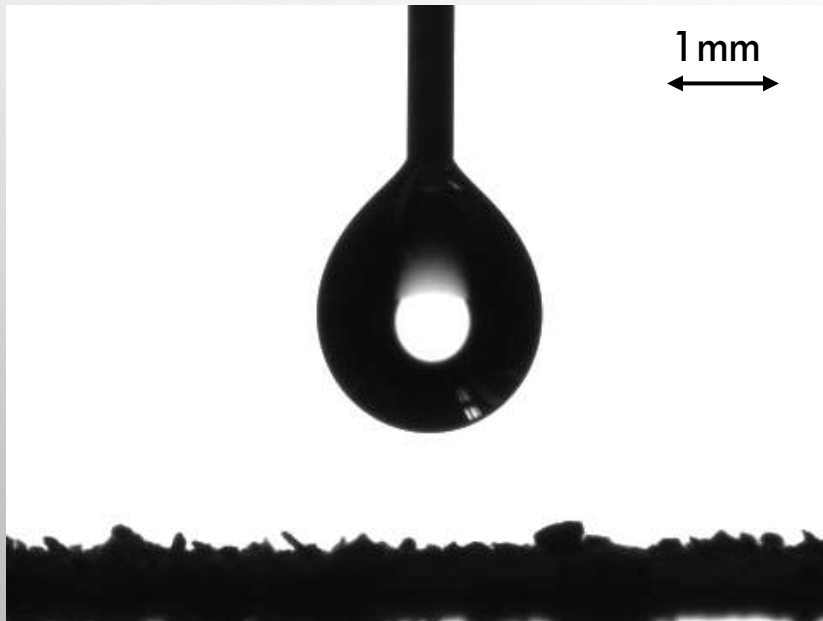


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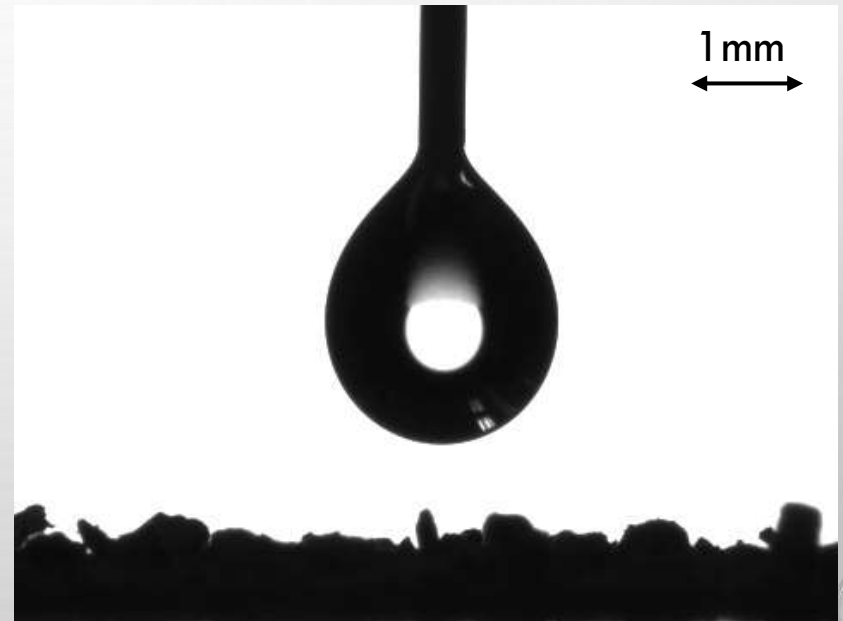
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What is water repellent soil?

- Wettable soil



- Water repellent soil

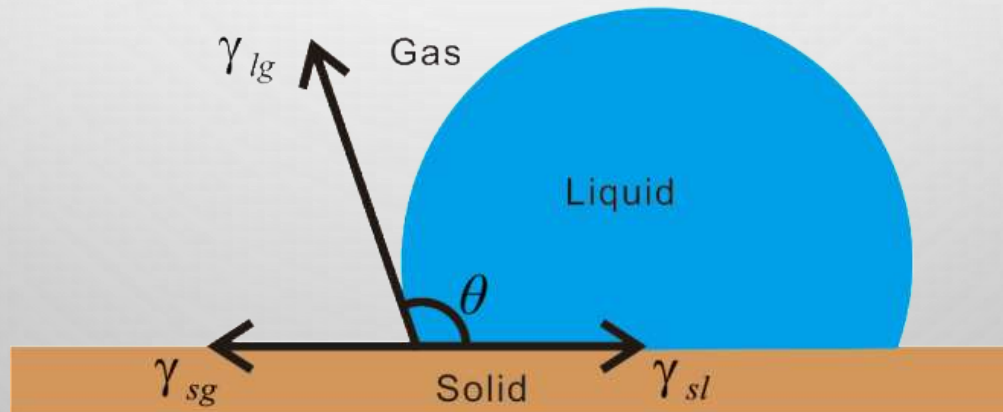


Contact angle

- Young's equation (Shaw, 1992)

- $\cos \theta = \frac{\gamma_{sg} - \gamma_{sl}}{\gamma_{lg}}$

- where θ denotes contact angle, γ denotes interfacial surface tensions



Origins of soil water repellency

- Natural water repellent soils (DeBano, 2000)
 - Plant oil & wax
 - Fungi species
 - Decomposed organic matter
 - Wildfire heating
- Influenced by environment
 - Temperature & Relative humidity
- Losses in agriculture



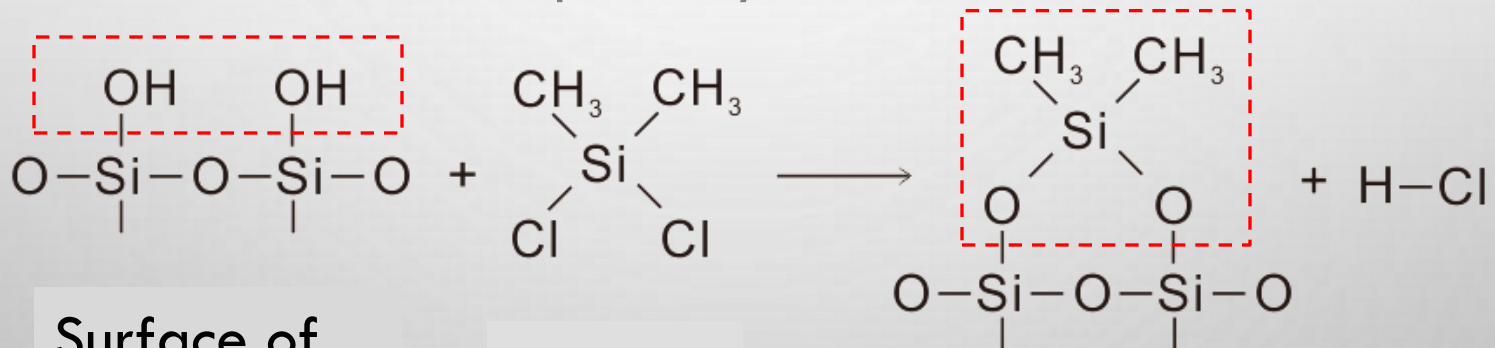
(www.permacultured.us)



Origins of soil water repellency

- Synthetic water repellent soils

- Hydrophobizing agents (e.g. Silane compounds)
- Simple sample preparation
- Persistent water repellency



Surface of
wettable soil

DMDCS

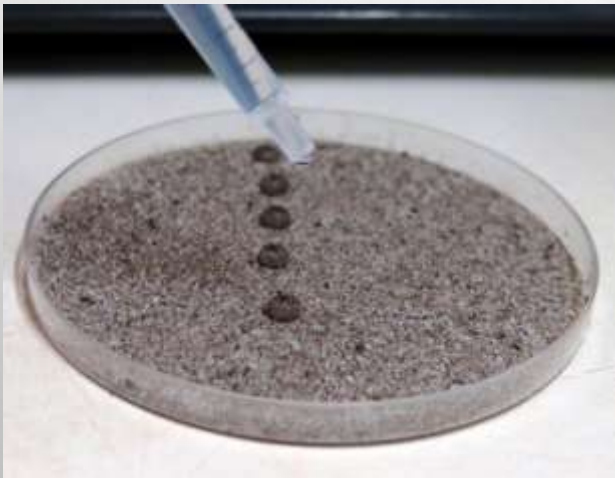
Surface of water
repellent soil



Quantification of water repellency

- Water drop penetration time (WDPT)
 - Index test
 - Simple operation

(www.bgpaa.wa.gov.au)



Water repellency level	WDPT (s)
Wettable	≤ 5 s
Slightly repellent	5-60 s
Strongly repellent	60-600 s
Severely repellent	600-3600 s
Extremely repellent	≥ 3600 s

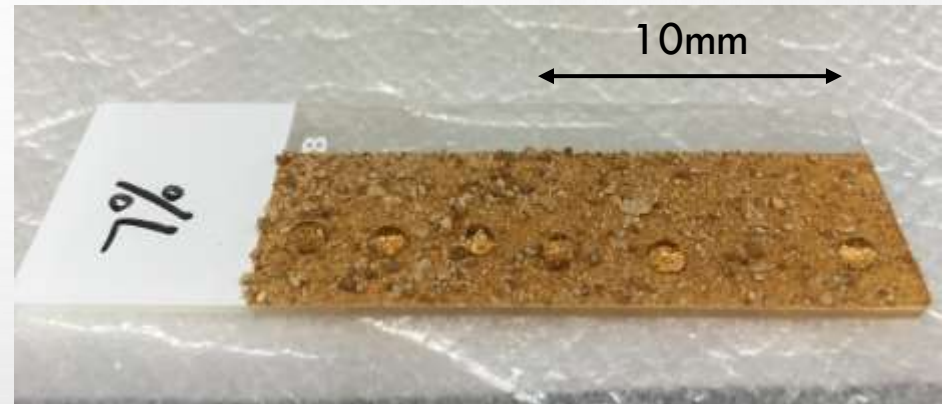
(Doerr, 1998)



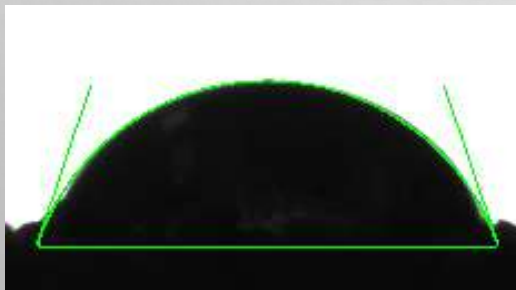
Quantification of water repellency

- Sessile drop method (SDM)

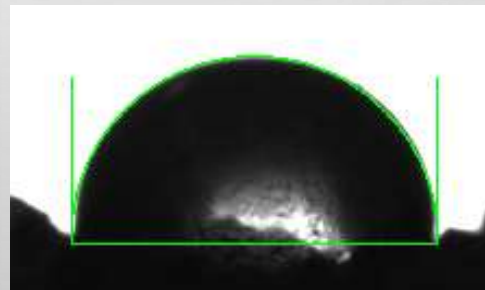
- Direct measurement
- Reproducible result
(Bachmann et al., 2000)



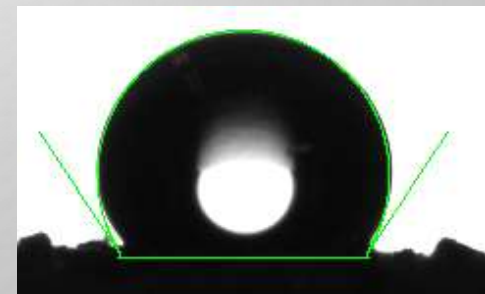
Soil sample for SDM



CA=70°



CA=90°, threshold



CA=120°

Rainfall-induced landslides



Sau Mau Ping Landslide, 1972



Po Shan Road Landslide, 1972

(hkss.cedd.gov.hk)

- “The slope failure was the result of infiltration during intense rainfall, in end-tipped, loose fill, followed by loss of strength...”



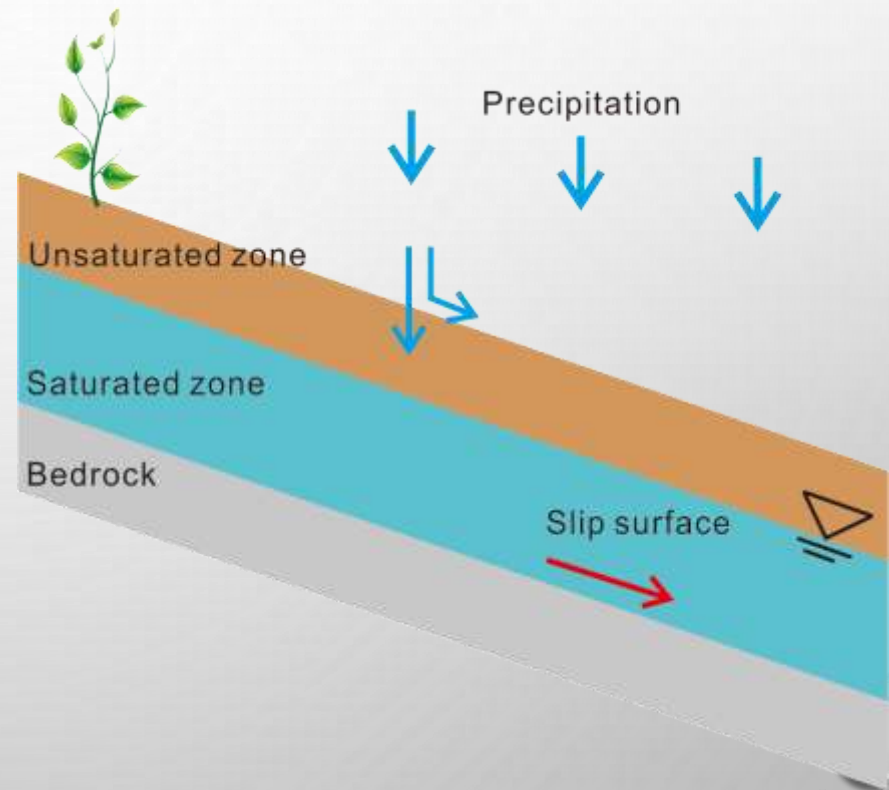
Rainfall-induced landslides

- Failure mechanism (Eckersley, 1986)

- Wettable soils
- Infiltration
- Excess pore pressure
- Decreased strength

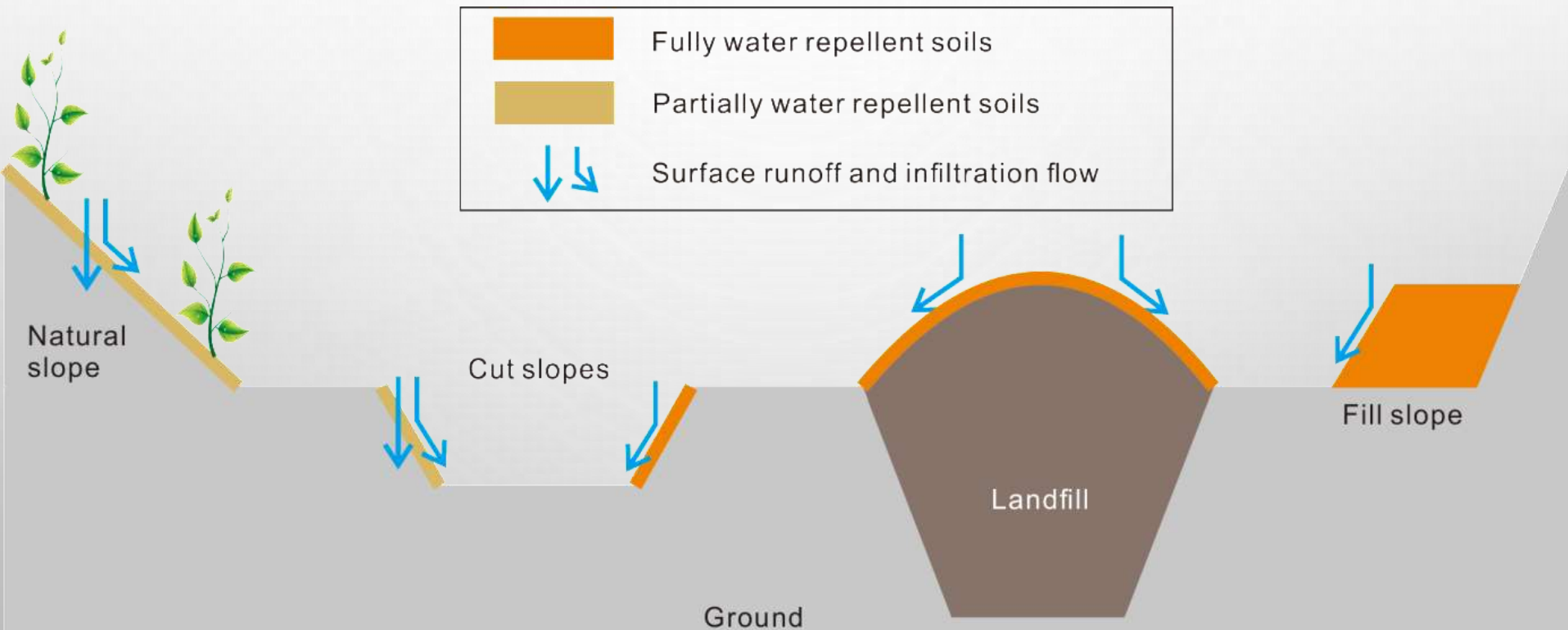
- Stabilizing method

- Reinforcement element
- Prevention of infiltration



Potential applications

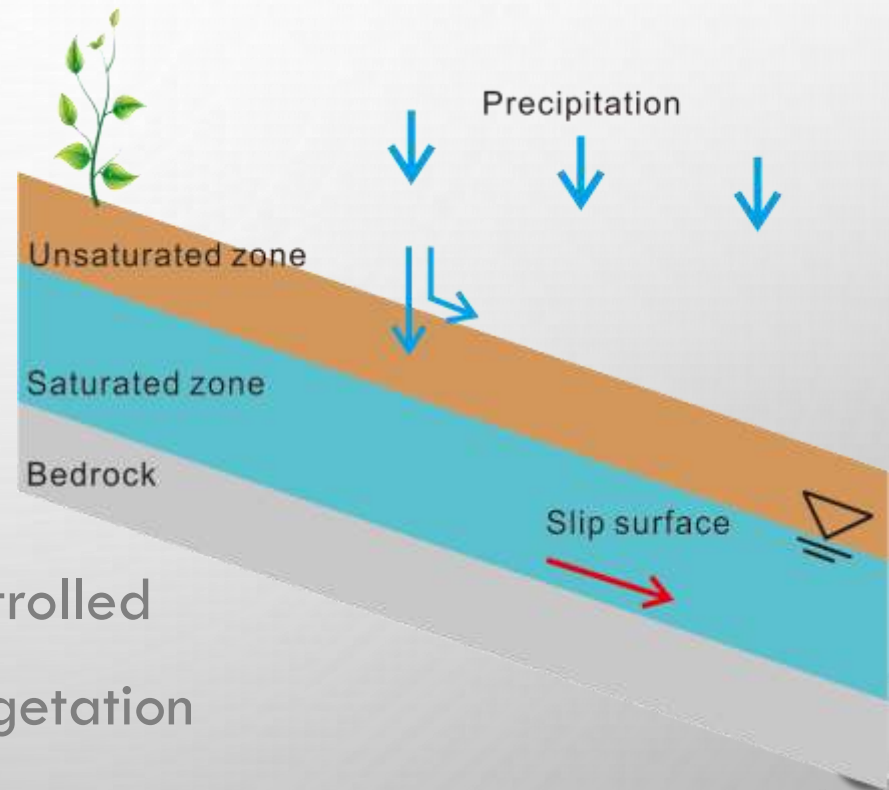
- Slope engineering



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Slope stabilization

- Natural and man-made slopes
 - Water repellent soils as impermeable barrier
 - Infiltration is delayed and reduced
- Advantages
 - Infiltration rate can be controlled
 - Can be integrated with vegetation



Aim & Objectives

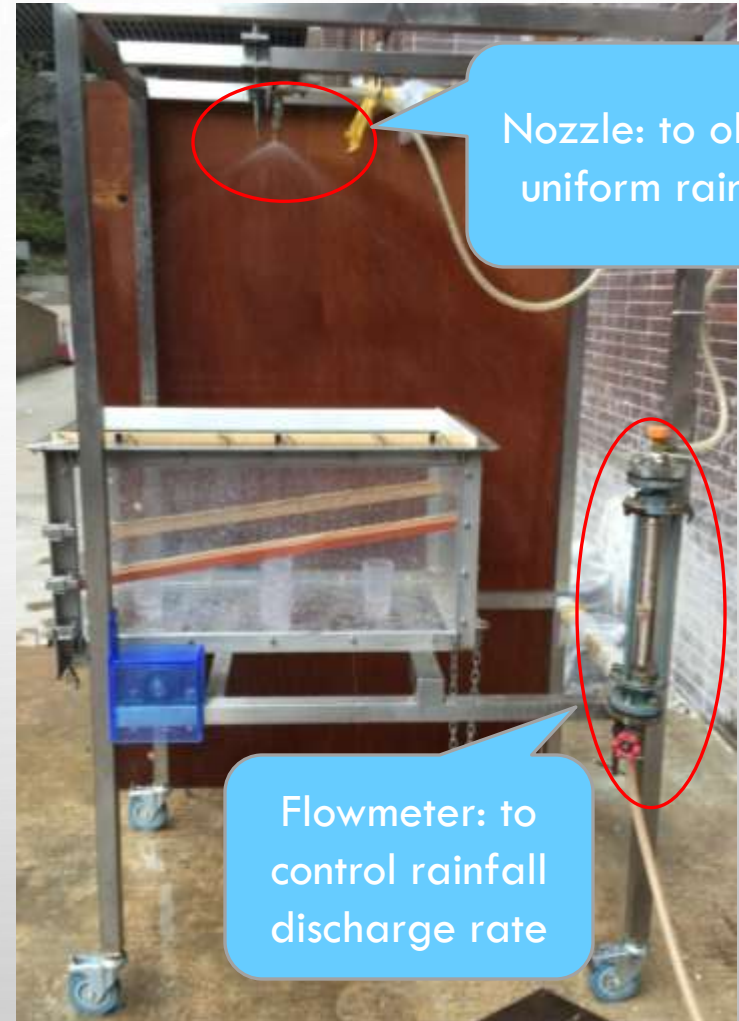
- To model slopes under rainfall condition, and identify the optimum condition for water repellent soils in sloping ground
- Objectives
 - To establish the relation between **infiltration/surface runoff discharge** and **soil water repellency**
 - To investigate how the effectiveness of water repellent soil is influenced by various factors (e.g. **slope angle**, **relative compaction** and **rainfall intensity**)



Set-up of flume



An ongoing flume test

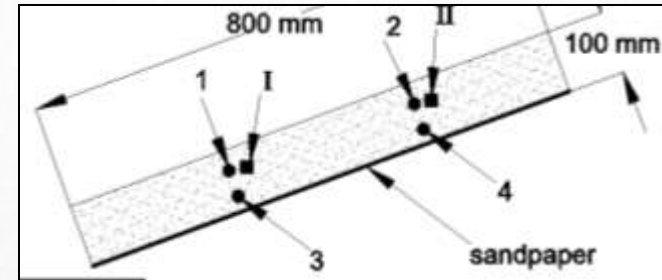


Rainfall simulator calibration

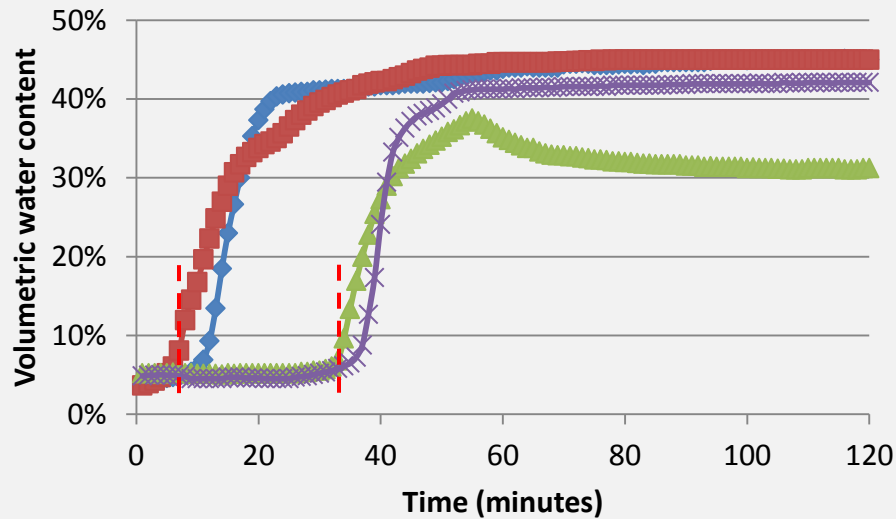
Effect of soil water repellency

- Contact angle

55° , 120°

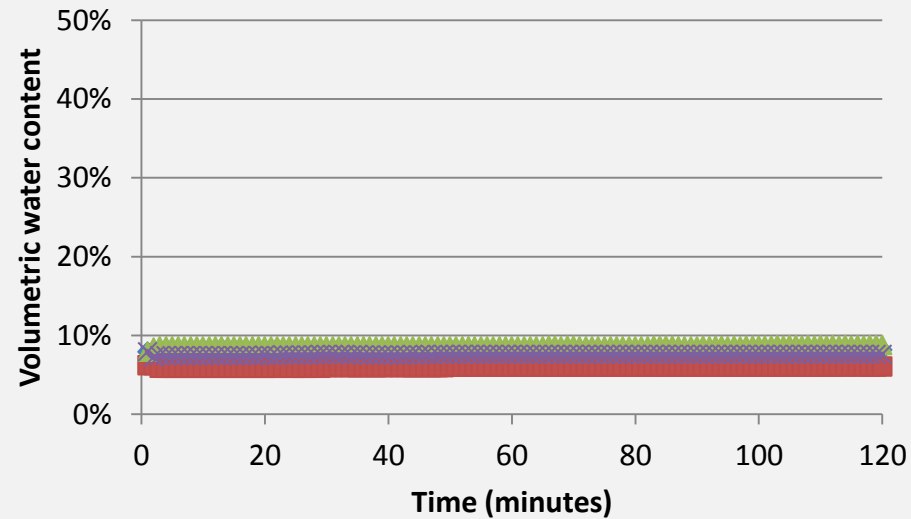


Water content vs. Time (CA=55°)



—◆— Sensor 1 —■— Sensor 2 —▲— Sensor 3 —×— Sensor 4

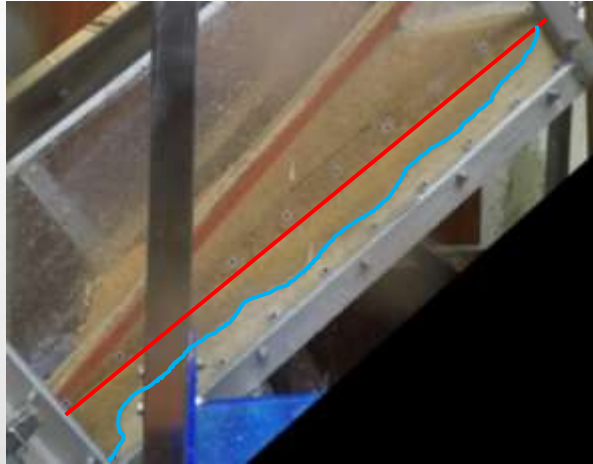
Water content vs. Time (CA=120°)



—◆— Sensor 1 —■— Sensor 2 —▲— Sensor 3 —×— Sensor 4

- Effect on infiltration pattern

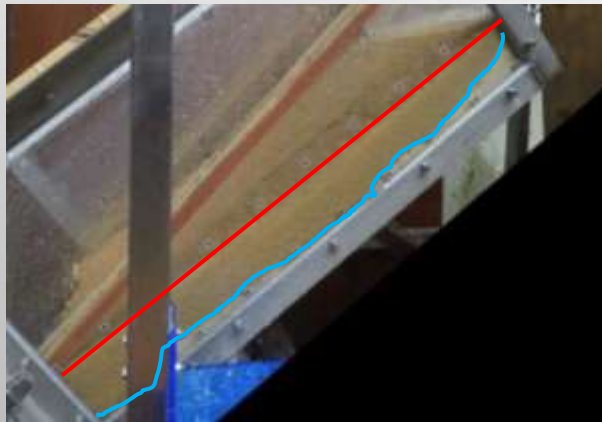
- Advancing of wetting front



CA=55°, 10 minutes



CA=120°, 10 minutes



CA=55°, 20 minutes



CA=120°, 120 minutes

Conclusions

- Increase in soil water repellency leads to a reduction of infiltration rate, which can be further controlled by manipulating the level of water repellency (contact angle).
- Increase in soil water repellency leads to a reduction of amount of water retained in the slope.
- Water repellent soils are promising materials for slope stabilization, improve slope safety by reducing both the infiltration and generation rate of surface runoff.



THANK YOU!

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