



Geotechnics and Supplying Future Energy Needs:

Ground Modification Applications for Bio-Fuel Plants

Raymond J. Franz, P.E. Roselle, IL





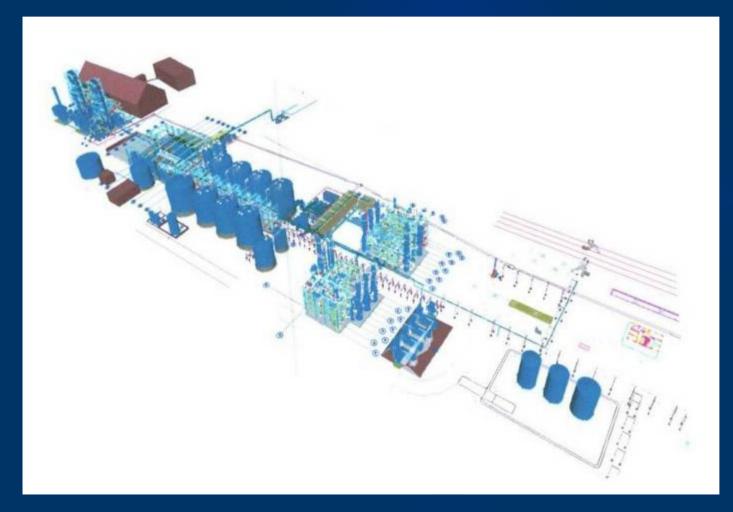
- Current and future energy needs demand consideration of alternate fuel options, which in the US, include "Bio-Fuels":
  - Bio-diesel
  - Ethanol
    - Corn
    - Grain
    - Cellulosic



- Geotechnical Engineers have a role in developing the processing facilities for such fuels.
- These roles include:
  - Mitigation of Geo-hazards
  - Facilitating cost-effective construction

#### Typical Plant Components

- Large Diameter Liquid Storage Tanks
- Storage Silos
- Energy Center
- Process Structures





### Typical Requirements

- Foundation Contact Pressures
  - 3,500 psf to 7,000 psf
- Allowable Settlements
  - <sup>3</sup>⁄<sub>4</sub>-inch to 2<sup>1</sup>⁄<sub>2</sub>-inches
- Seismic
  - Adequate FS against Liquefaction and Lateral Spreading
  - Dynamic Settlements 1-inch



#### Geotechnical Challenges

- f (location, location, location)
  - » Near Source of Raw Feedstock
  - » Near Existing Transportation Infrastructure (Rail and River)
  - » Source of Process Water

#### Not Selected for Ideal Geology







#### Geotechnical Challenges

- Compressible Soils
  - Glacial Lake Clays
  - Alluvium
  - Loess
  - Organics
  - Fills

#### Liquefiable / Spread Susceptible Soil

- Loose Granular
- Very Soft Cohesives



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#### Geotechnical Challenges

- **REAL** applied loads for tanks and silos
- Sustained load applications
- Large loaded areas/deep stress influence

These are <u>not</u> conventional building structures. Geotechnical exploration and testing programs must reflect the particular requirements for these facilities:

- » Deeper Borings?
- » Consolidation Testing ?
- » CPT?





## **Ground Improvement Objectives**

- Reduce total static settlement
- Reduce differential static settlement
- Increase allowable bearing pressure
- Improve site classification / Reduce risk of liquefaction/spreading
- Realize cost savings v. conventional alternatives:
  - Remove and Replace
  - Pile Foundations, Drilled Shafts/Caissons

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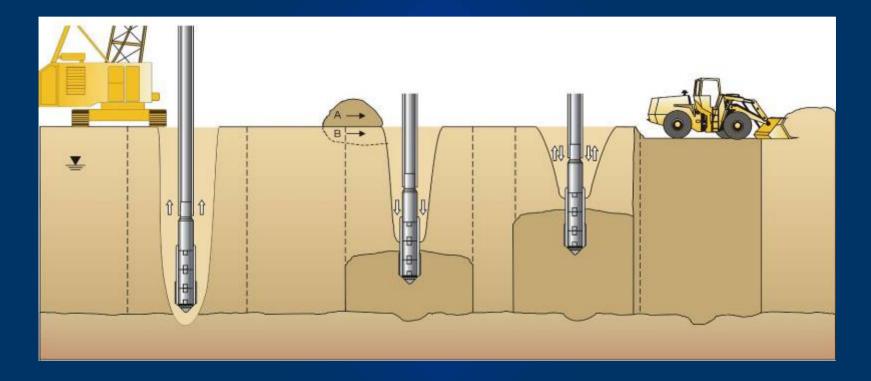
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- Vibro Compaction
- Vibro Replacement (Stone Columns / Aggregate Piers)
- Soil Mixing
- Jet Grouting
- Surcharge and Drains





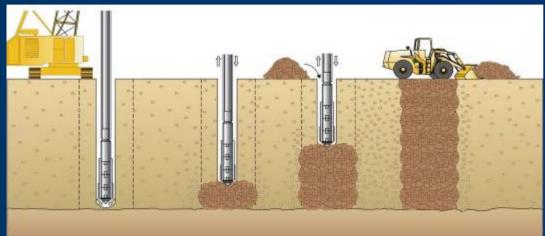
#### **The Vibro Compaction Process:**

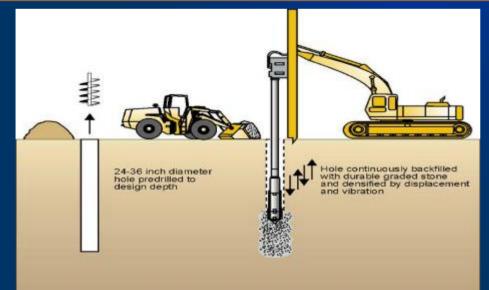


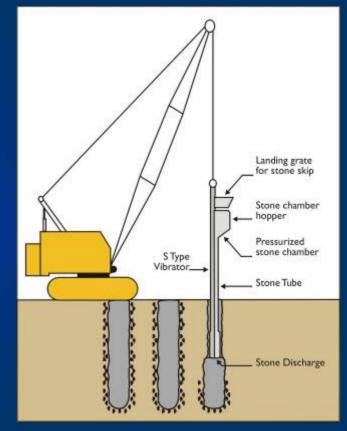




#### **Vibro Replacement Processes:**



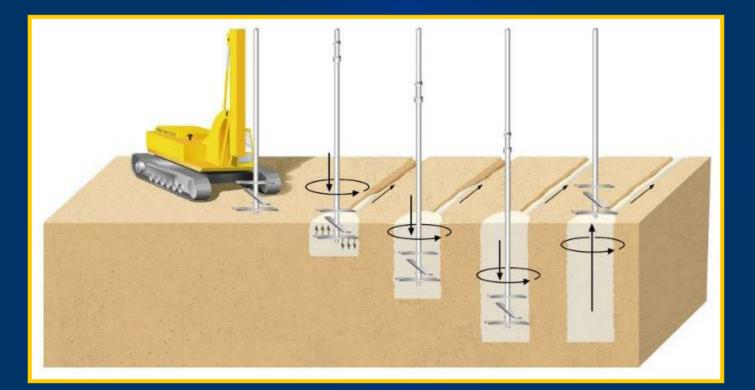




#### Reinforcement

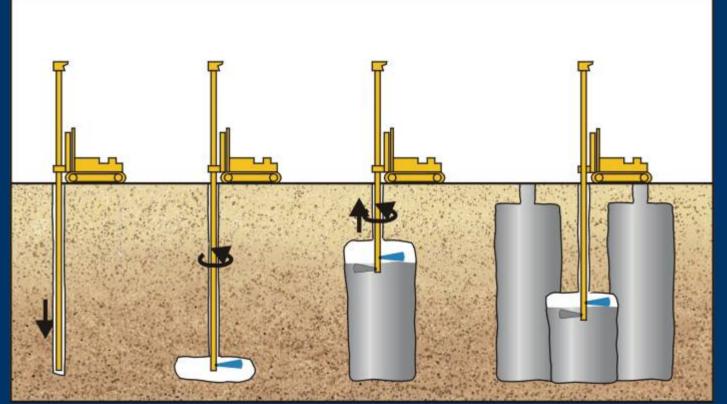


#### Wet Soil Mixing Process:



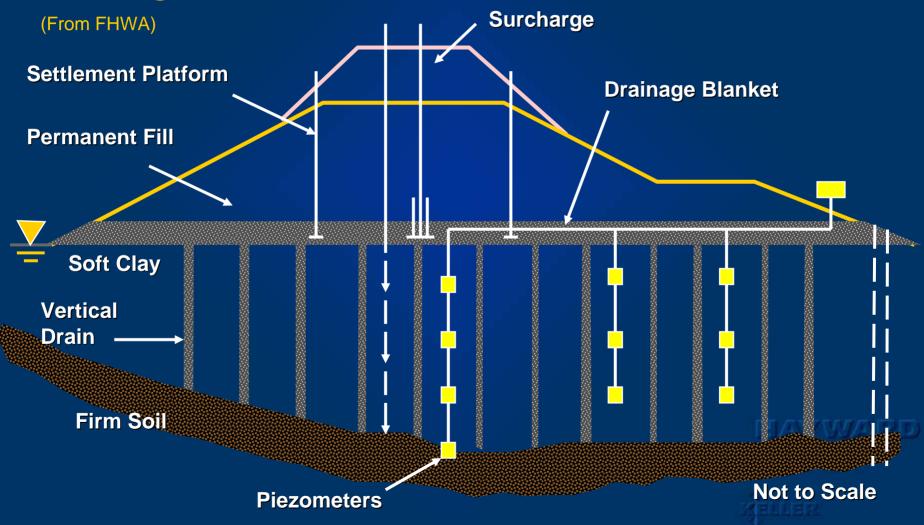
Stabilization with Binder – Mechanical Blending HAYWARD Balter

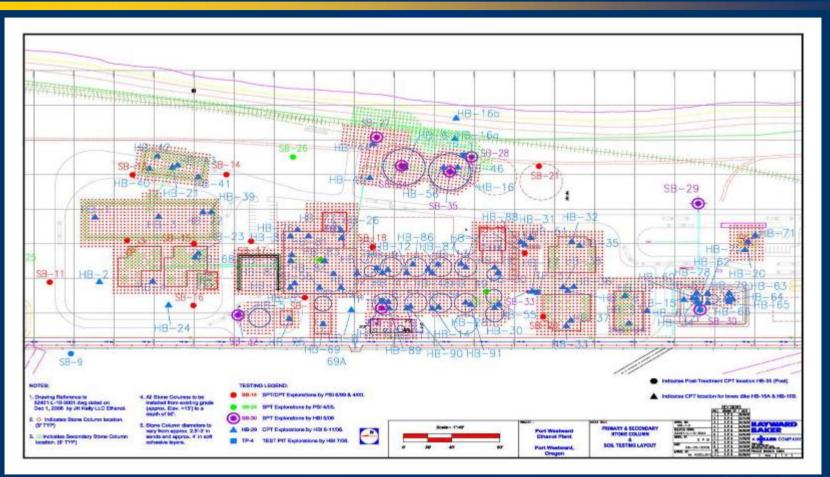
#### **The Jet Grouting Process:**



#### Stabilization with Binder – Hydraulic Blending

#### **Surcharge and Vertical Drains:**

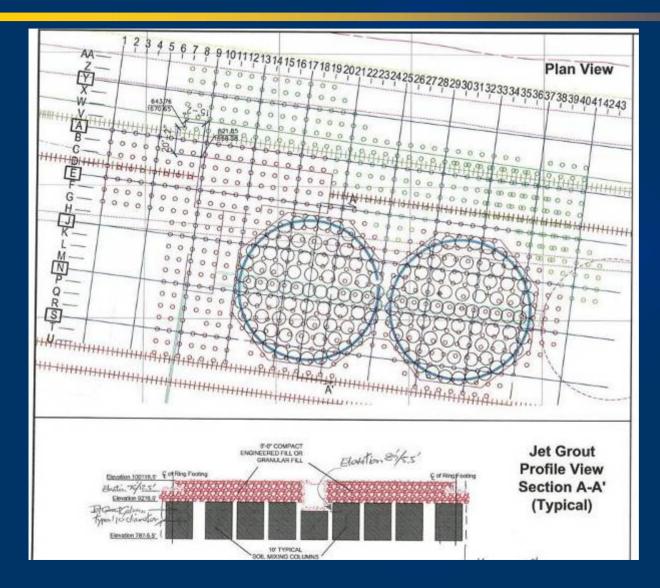




Example Treatment Program including Seismic Mitigation

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Soil Mixing/ Jet Grouting in Silo Area



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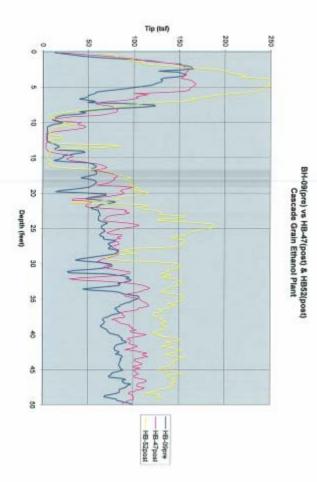


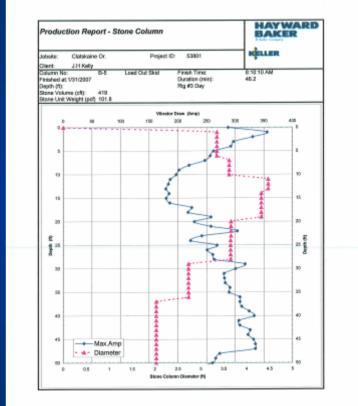


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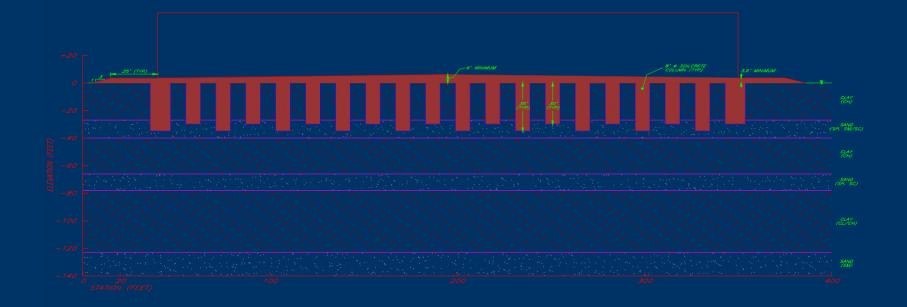






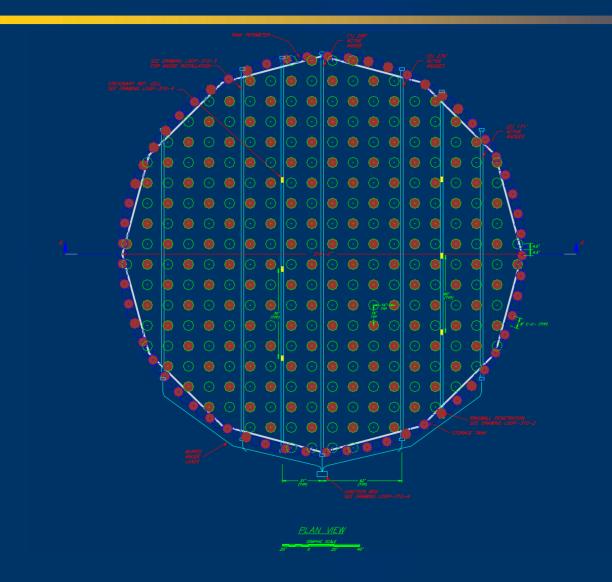








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## Conclusions

- Frequently, Bio-Fuel facilities are constructed in less than ideal geologic settings.
- Sound Geotechnical Engineering for Bio-Fuel projects requires more attention to project elements.
- Appropriate Ground Modification techniques can mitigate seismic risks.
- Appropriate Ground Modification techniques can economize construction and control foundation performance.

