



Faculty of Engineering

**DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL SLOPE PIPE WITH DIFFERENT
OPENING SIZES OF GEOTEXTILE**

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DESIGN OF HORIZONTAL SLOPE PIPE WITH DIFFERENT
OPENING SIZES OF GEOTEXTILE

KHUZARINA BINTI MARZUKI

A dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment
of the requirement for the degree of
Bachelor of Engineering with Honours
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To my beloved family and friends

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ABSTRACT

This study evaluates the effectiveness of horizontal slope pipe wrapped with different apparent opening size (AOS) of double-layer geotextile installation in terms of increasing the water discharged and simultaneously reducing the sediment produced. Several studies have been accomplished so far by past researchers regarding the design of drain with various parameters including the use of geotextile as drain envelope in order to improve horizontal slope drainage system. Their studies result in having more water discharged with high sediment produced and vice versa. Four experiments were carried out in this study which are Experiment 1 (AOS Inner and Outer Geotextile = 0.26 mm), Experiment 2 (AOS Inner and Outer Geotextile = 0.19 mm), Experiment 3 (AOS Inner Geotextile = 0.19 mm, AOS Outer Geotextile = 0.26 mm) and Experiment 4 (AOS Inner Geotextile = 0.26 mm, AOS Outer Geotextile = 0.19 mm). It is distinguished by the used AOS of 0.19 mm or/and 0.26 mm in the double-layer system. The detailed of the double-layer system are; (i) wrapped around the High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) pipe with a diameter of 25 mm indicate as inner geotextile (ii) wrapped around the quarry gravel which act as filter material indicate as outer geotextile. A caging was used to ease the installation of pipe and quarry gravel. It was placed at the bottom of a model box with a dimension of 25 cm width, 25 cm height and 56 cm length. The model box was filled with sand which was compacted by application of hand pressure. The rainfall event was introduced with the aid of a rainfall simulator.

From the experiments performed, Experiment 1 has the highest percentage of water discharge and sediment which is due to the large AOS of 0.26 mm used on both inner and outer geotextile. The large AOS of 0.26 mm eases the flow of water but unable to retain the smaller particle of sand. Experiment 2 does not perform well in respect of having the lowest water discharged with high sediment produced. The design causes the water to trap in the sand which makes the sand quickly fully covered with water and takes time before it can pass through the geotextile to be discharged. Meanwhile, Experiment 3 has the lowest amount of sediment produced but the discharged flow is very inconsistent during the entire process which is believed to be due to AOS of 0.19 mm wrapped around the pipe causing difficulty for water movement into the pipe to be discharged. Experiment 4 is the most effective design because it has the second highest percentage of water discharged which is 19.95% against mass of water introduced and also second lowest

amount of sediment produced with a value of 0.094 g. Therefore, it can be concluded that the application of double-layer system with the used of two different AOS of geotextile on the design has significantly increased the filtration capacity and facilitate the water discharged.

ABSTRAK

Kajian ini menilai keberkesanan paip cerun mendatar dibalut dengan dua lapisan geotekstil yang mempunyai saiz pembukaan jelas (AOS) yang berbeza dari segi meningkatkan air yang dikeluarkan dan pada masa yang sama mengurangkan sedimen yang terhasil. Beberapa kajian telah dicapai setakat ini oleh penyelidik terdahulu mengenai reka bentuk saliran dengan pelbagai parameter termasuk penggunaan geotekstil sebagai penapis saliran untuk meningkatkan sistem saliran cerun mendatar. Kajian mereka menghasilkan lebih banyak air yang dikeluarkan dengan sedimen yang tinggi dan sebaliknya. Empat eksperimen telah dijalankan dalam kajian ini iaitu Eksperimen 1 (AOS Geotekstil Dalaman dan Luaran = 0.26 mm), Eksperimen 2 (AOS Geotekstil Dalaman dan Luaran = 0.19 mm), Eksperimen 3 (AOS Geotekstil Dalaman = 0.19 mm, AOS Geotekstil Luaran = 0.26 mm) dan Eksperimen 4 (AOS Geotekstil Dalaman = 0.26 mm, AOS Geotekstil Luaran = 0.19 mm). Ia dibezakan oleh AOS yang digunakan iaitu 0.19 mm atau / dan 0.26 mm dalam sistem dua lapisan. Perincian sistem dua lapisan adalah; (i) dibalut sekeliling paip ketumpatan tinggi polyethylene (HDPE) dengan diameter 25 mm sebagai geotekstil dalaman (ii) dibalut sekeliling batu kerikil yang bertindak sebagai geotekstil luar. Sangkar digunakan untuk memudahkan pemasangan paip dan batu kerikil. Ia diletakkan di bahagian bawah kotak model dengan dimensi 25 cm lebar, 25 cm tinggi dan 56 cm panjang. Kotak model diisi dengan pasir yang dipadatkan dengan menggunakan tekanan tangan. Kejadian hujan diperkenalkan dengan bantuan simulator hujan.

Keputusan daripada eksperimen yang dilakukan mendapati Eksperimen 1 mempunyai peratusan air dan sedimen yang tertinggi disebabkan oleh AOS yang besar iaitu 0.26 mm yang digunakan pada kedua-dua geotekstil dalaman dan luaran. AOS yang besar ini memudahkan aliran air tetapi tidak dapat menapis zarah pasir yang lebih kecil. Eksperimen 2 mempunyai pencapaian yang kurang baik kerana mempunyai air terendah yang dikeluarkan dengan sedimen yang banyak. Reka bentuk ini menyebabkan air terperangkap di pasir yang membuat pasir dengan cepat dipenuhi dengan air dan mengambil masa untuk melalui geotekstil dan dikeluarkan. Sementara itu, Eksperimen 3 mempunyai jumlah sedimen yang paling rendah tetapi aliran yang dikeluarkan adalah tidak konsisten sepanjang proses dijalankan yang dipercayai disebabkan oleh AOS 0.19 mm yang dililit di sekitar paip menyebabkan kesukaran pergerakan air ke dalam paip untuk dikeluarkan. Eksperimen 4 adalah reka bentuk yang paling berkesan kerana ia

mempunyai peratusan kedua tertinggi air iaitu 19.95% daripada jumlah air yang diperkenalkan dan juga jumlah sedimen kedua terendah dengan nilai 0.094 g. Oleh itu, dapat disimpulkan bahawa penggunaan sistem dua lapisan dengan penggunaan dua AOS geotekstil yang berbeza pada reka bentuk telah dapat meningkatkan keupayaan penapisan dan memudahkan air untuk dikeluarkan.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Acknowledgement	i
Abstract	ii
<i>Abstrak</i>	iv
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	xii
List of Figures	xiv
List of Symbols	xx
List of Abbreviations	xxii
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Research Background	1
1.2 Problem Statement	2
1.3 Project Aims and Objectives	3
1.4 Scope of Study	3
1.5 Significance of Study	4
1.6 Structure of Thesis	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	6
2.1 General	6
2.2 Horizontal Slope Drain	6

2.3	Groundwater Lowering	8
2.4	Effectiveness of Horizontal Slope Drain	11
2.4.1	Size and Drain Location	11
2.4.2	Length and Spacing of Drain	15
2.4.3	Direction Angle of Drain	16
2.4.4	Pipe Perforation	18
2.5	Granular Drain Filter	23
2.5.1	Granular Filter Design Criteria	24
2.6	Geotextile Drain Envelope	26
2.6.1	Geotextile Design Configuration	29
2.6.2	Geotextile Design Criteria	31
2.7	Rainfall Simulation	34
2.7.1	Types of Rainfall Simulator	35
2.7.2	Rainfall Intensity Based on Past Studies	36
2.7.3	Rainfall Intensity Value	39
2.7.4	Uniform Rainfall Drop Distribution	40
2.8	Summary	41
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY		42
3.1	Introduction	42
3.2	Experiment Set Up	44
3.3	Design Considerations for Slope Pipe	45

3.3.1	Soil Sample	45
3.3.1.1	Moisture Content Test	46
3.3.1.2	Sieve Analysis	47
3.3.1.3	Standard Proctor Test	48
3.3.1.4	Permeability Test	50
3.3.1.5	Specific Gravity	51
3.3.1.6	Infiltrometer Test	52
3.3.2	Pipe Specification	54
3.3.3	Pipe Perforation	54
3.3.4	Drain Envelope	56
3.3.5	Filter Material	60
3.3.6	Caging	60
3.3.7	Angle Direction and Placement	62
3.3.8	Model Box	63
3.3.9	Rainfall Simulator	65
3.3.10	Bucket	66
3.3.11	Stopwatch	67
3.4	Data Analysis	67
3.5	Summary	68
CHAPTER 4 RESULTS ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION		69
4.1	Introduction	69

4.2	Properties of Soil Sample	69
4.2.1	Moisture Content Test	70
4.2.2	Sieve Analysis	71
4.2.3	Standard Proctor Test	72
4.3.3.1	Soil Density Preparation	73
4.2.4	Permeability Test	74
4.2.5	Specific Gravity	75
4.2.6	Infiltrometer Test	75
4.3	Rainfall Simulator	76
4.4	Analysis of Experiments Data	82
4.4.1	Similar AOS of Geotextile on Both Inner and Outer Geotextile	82
4.4.2	Different AOS of Geotextile on Both Inner and Outer Geotextile	85
4.4.3	Comparison between Similar AOS of 0.26 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile and Different AOS on Inner and Outer Geotextile	89
4.4.3.1	Similar AOS of 0.26 mm on Inner Geotextile	89
4.4.3.2	Similar AOS of 0.26 mm on Outer Geotextile	93
4.4.3.3	Discussion	96

4.4.4	Comparison between Similar AOS of 0.19 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile and Different AOS on Inner and Outer Geotextile	97
4.4.4.1	Similar AOS of 0.19 mm on Inner Geotextile	97
4.4.4.2	Similar AOS of 0.19 mm on Outer Geotextile	100
4.4.4.3	Discussion	103
4.5	Summary	104
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS		105
5.1	Conclusion	105
5.2	Recommendations for Future Works	108
REFERENCES		110
APPENDIX A: Geotextile Technical Data		118
APPENDIX B: Moisture Content (Before, During and After Experiments)		119
APPENDIX C: Standard Proctor Test		128
APPENDIX D: Permeability Test		129
APPENDIX E: Specific Gravity		132
APPENDIX F: Infiltration Test		133
APPENDIX G: Rainfall Simulator Test		141

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
2.1	Hydraulic Properties of Soils (Cai et al., 1998)	11
2.2	Pipe Drain Gradients (DID, 2009)	12
2.3	Comparison between Full Circumference Pipe and Partial Circumference Pipe (Edwin, 2017)	23
2.4	Requirements for Well Graded Filter Material (DID, 2009)	26
2.5	Drain Filter and Envelop Recommendations (DID, 2009)	28
3.1	Proposed Partial Drainage Pipe	56
3.2	Scale Factor between Pipes in Experiments and Nanyang	63
4.1	Natural Moisture Content for Sand	70
4.2	Moisture Content of Before, During and After the Experiment	70
4.3	Sieve Analysis of Sand	71
4.4	Amount of Water Needed to be Added into Soil	74
4.5	Summary of Volume of Water Infiltrate into the Soil and Infiltration	75
4.6	Summary of Hydraulic Conductivity for All Experiments	75
4.7	Summarized Data for Experiment 1 and Experiment 2	83
4.8	Summarized Data for Experiment 3 and Experiment 4	86
4.9	Summarized Data for Experiment 1 and Experiment 4	90
4.10	Summarized Data for Experiment 1 and Experiment 3	94

4.11	Summarized Data for Experiment 2 and Experiment 3	98
4.12	Summarized Data for Experiment 2 and Experiment 4	101

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1.1	Slope Failure in Bukit Setiawangsa, Kuala Lumpur (Starproperty.my, 2013)	2
2.1	Horizontal Drainage System in the Slope (Highland & Bobrowsky, 2008)	7
2.2	(a) 3D Finite Element Mesh, (b) 2D Finite Element Mesh on Horizontal Plane for Selected Model (Cai et al., 1998)	10
2.3	(a) Profile 1, (b) Profile 2 of Selected Slopes (Rahardjo et al., 2003)	13
2.4	Drain Locations on Slope (Rahardjo et al., 2003)	14
2.5	Safety Factor Increase versus Direction Angle (Cai et al., 1998)	17
2.6	Class 1 Perforation (Partially Perforated Pipe) (AASHTO, M252/M294)	20
2.7	Class 2 Perforation (Fully Perforated Pipe) (AASHTO, M252/M294)	20
2.8	(a) Cross Section View of Pipe (mm) (b) Angle of Pipe of Perforation (Yong et al., 2017)	21
2.9	Cross Section View of Pipe for Full Circumference (Edwin, 2017)	22
2.10	Cross Section View of Pipe for Partial Circumference (Edwin, 2017)	22
2.11	Example Filter Sand Design (Bergerman, 2011)	25

2.12	Geotextile Wrapped around a Gravel Aggregate Drain (U. S. Department of Interior & Bureau of Reclamation, 2014)	30
2.13	Geotextile Wrapped around a Perforated Drainpipe (U. S. Department of Interior & Bureau of Reclamation, 2014)	30
2.14	Illustration the Concepts of Soil Internal Erosion and Excessive Clogging (U. S. Department of Interior & Bureau of Reclamation, 2014)	32
2.15	Schematic Representation of the Laboratory Set-Up (de Lima & Singh, 2003)	37
2.16	Schematic Diagram of the Laboratory Test Apparatus (Liu et al., 2016)	38
3.1	Flowchart of this Study	43
3.2	Schematic Diagram of the Experiment	45
3.3	Sand	46
3.4	Oven-Drying Method of Soil Sample	47
3.5	Standard Test Sieves	48
3.6	Compacted Soil in a Mould	49
3.7	Apparatus needed to Conduct Standard Proctor Test	49
3.8	Constant Head Test of Sand	50
3.9	Constant Head Test of Quarry Gravel	51
3.10	Vacuum Desiccator	52
3.11	Pyknometer	52
3.12	Infiltrometer Test on Surface of Compacted Soil	53
3.13	HDPE Pipe	54

3.14	Perforation Patterns on HDPE pipe (mm)	55
3.15	Perforation on 220° Degree Pattern	55
3.16	Template of Perforation on Pipe	55
3.17	Non-Woven Geotextile	57
3.18	Double-layer System of Geotextile Wrapping	57
3.19	Experiment 1: AOS of 0.26 mm on both Inner Geotextile and Outer Geotextile	58
3.20	Experiment 2: AOS of 0.19 mm on both Inner Geotextile and Outer Geotextile	58
3.21	Experiment 3: AOS of 0.19 mm and 0.26 mm on Inner Geotextile and Outer Geotextile respectively.	59
3.22	Experiment 4: AOS of 0.26 mm and 0.19 mm on Inner Geotextile and Outer Geotextile respectively.	59
3.23	Quarry Gravel	60
3.24	Full View of Caging	61
3.25	Front View of Caging	61
3.26	Plan View of Caging	62
3.27	Inclinable Board	62
3.28	Placement of Inclinable Board Producing Angle	63
3.29	Side View of Model Box	64
3.30	Front View of Model Box	64
3.31	Rainfall Simulator	65
3.32	Containers Arranged on Soil Tray according to the Model Box	66

3.33	Collecting Water Discharged	67
4.1	Particle Size Distribution for Sand	72
4.2	Moisture Density Curve	73
4.3	Coefficient of Permeability (m/s) (British Standards 1377,1990)	74
4.4	Metal Plate	77
4.5	Closer View of the Metal Plate	77
4.6	Rainfall Simulator Set-up with Metal Plate	78
4.7	Rainfall Intensity Indicated in Each Cup Applied with Metal Plate	79
4.8	Nozzle Attached on the Rainfall Simulator	80
4.9	Rainfall Simulator Set-up with Nozzle	80
4.10	Rainfall Intensity Indicated in Each Cup	81
4.11	AOS of 0.26 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile	82
4.12	AOS of 0.19 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile	82
4.13	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 1 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	84
4.14	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 2 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	84
4.15	Comparison of Discharge Rate between Experiment 1 and Experiment 2	85
4.16	AOS of 0.19 mm and 0.26 mm on Inner and Outer Geotextile respectively	86
4.17	AOS of 0.26 mm and 0.19 mm on Inner and Outer Geotextile respectively	86

4.18	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 3 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	87
4.19	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 4 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	87
4.20	Comparison of Discharge Rate between Experiment 3 and Experiment 4	88
4.21	AOS of 0.26 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile	89
4.22	AOS of 0.26 mm and 0.19 mm on Inner and Outer Geotextile respectively	89
4.23	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 1 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	91
4.24	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 4 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	91
4.25	Graph of Discharge Rate for Experiment 1	92
4.26	Graph of Discharge Rate for Experiment 4	92
4.27	AOS of 0.26 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile	93
4.28	AOS of 0.19 mm and 0.26 mm on Inner and Outer Geotextile respectively	93
4.29	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 1 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	94
4.30	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 3 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	94
4.31	Graph of Discharge Rate for Experiment 1	95
4.32	Graph of Discharge Rate for Experiment 3	96
4.33	AOS of 0.19 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile	97

4.34	AOS of 0.19 mm and 0.26 mm on Inner and Outer Geotextile respectively	97
4.35	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 2 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	99
4.36	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 3 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	99
4.37	Comparison of Discharge Rate between Experiment 2 and Experiment 3	100
4.38	AOS of 0.19 mm on both Inner and Outer Geotextile	100
4.39	AOS of 0.26 mm and 0.19 mm on Inner and Outer Geotextile respectively	100
4.40	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 2 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	102
4.41	Physical Condition of Geotextile for Experiment 4 (a) Around the Pipe (b) Around the Quarry Gravel	102
4.42	Comparison of Discharge Rate between Experiment 2 and Experiment 4	103
5.1	Overall Comparison on Mass of Water Discharged	106
5.2	Overall Comparison on Sediment Produced	106
5.3	Small Holes Around Pipe being Covered Up with Sellotape	109