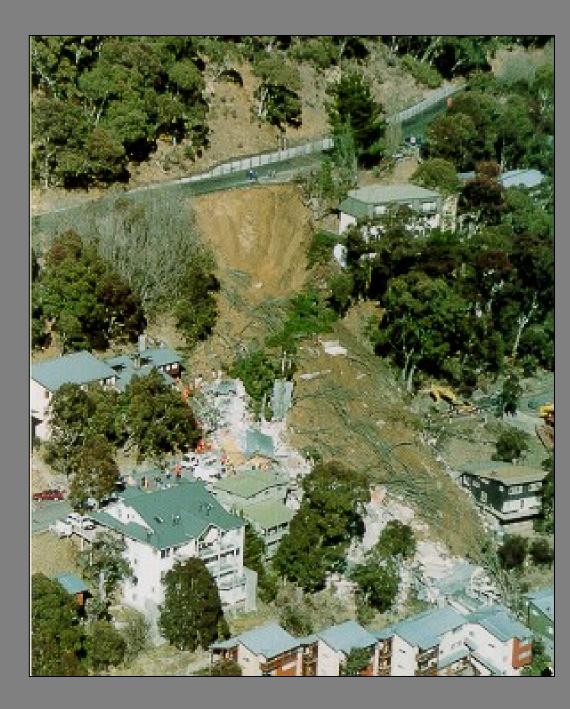
Geophysics Case Studies: Slope Investigations



Prof. Bob Whiteley
Senior Principal

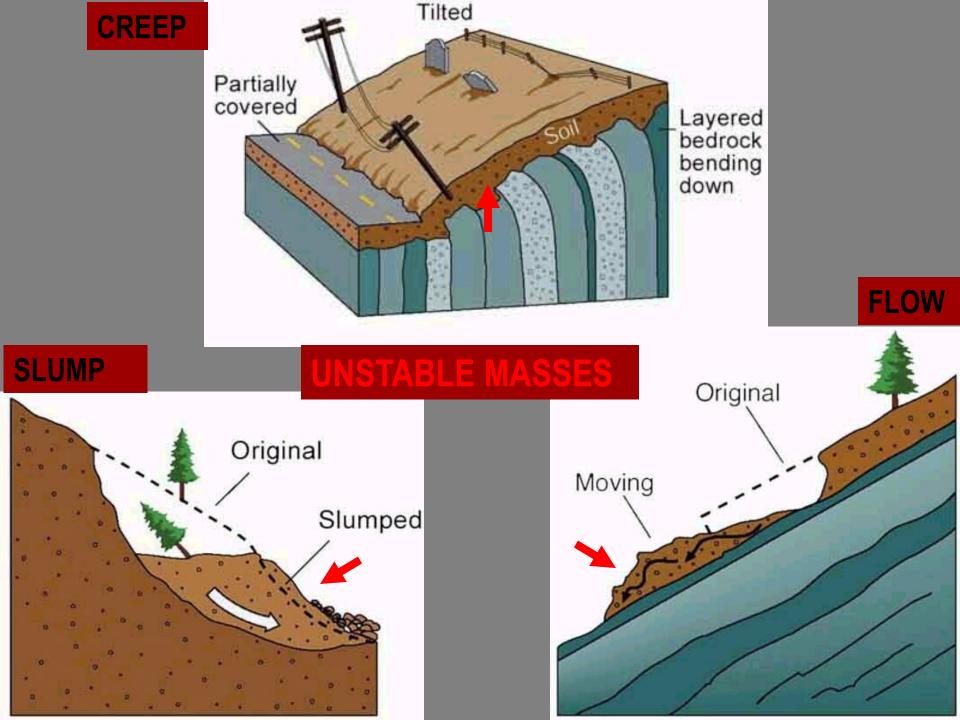
Unexpected slope & embankment collapses can have catastrophic consequences





- Deep road cut- New England Hwy.
- Slopes adjacent to rivers Thailand
- Buried boulder location Malaysia
- Mapping lithologies & buried hazards with ERI
- Seismic Imaging of hazardous slopes LHD
- Shear zone mapping for new road tunnel Malaysia

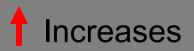


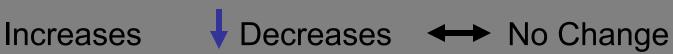


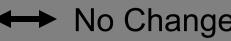
Key issues for geophysics

- Depth and lateral extent of unstable mass
- Location and shape of base
- Buried objects e.g. boulders
- Groundwater conditions
- Possible surrounding unstable material

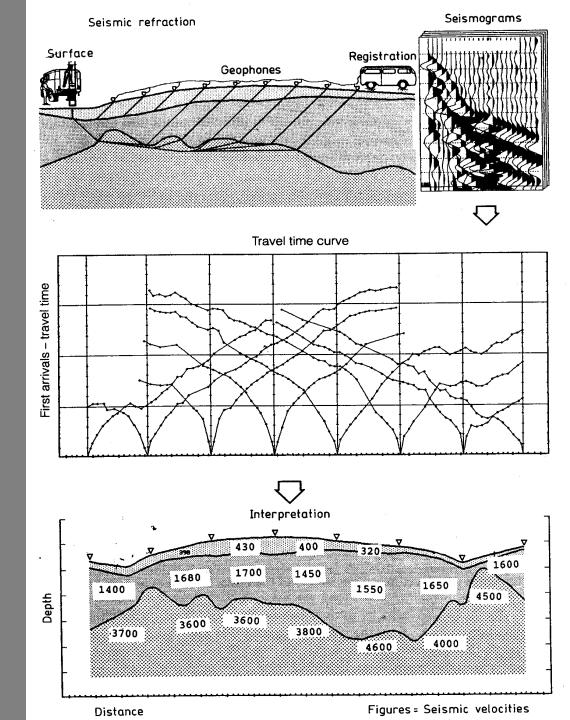
UNSTABLE MASS PARAMETER INCREASING	SEISMIC VELOCITY	ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY
Depth	†	↑
Weathering (clay content)	↓	↓
Discontinuity frequency	↓	↓
Strength	†	↑
Residual Stress	†	↑
Saturation	↑	↓
Groundwater salinity	←→	↓





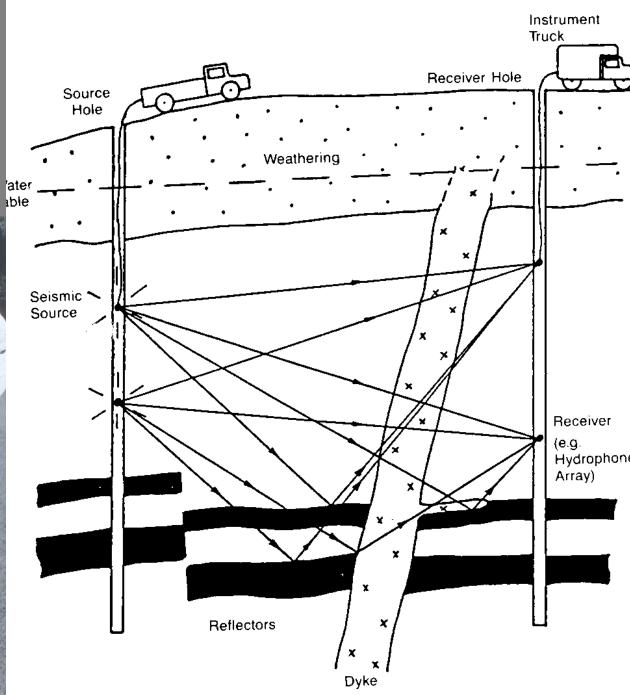


Seismic Refraction



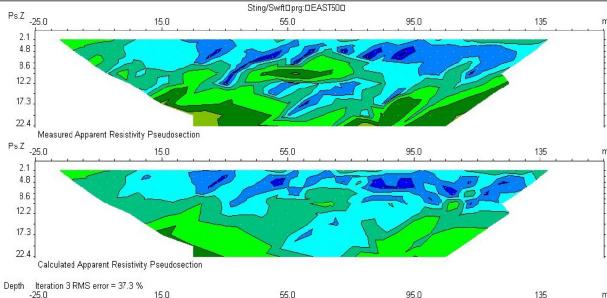
Borehole Seismic



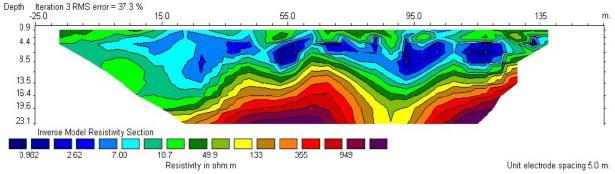




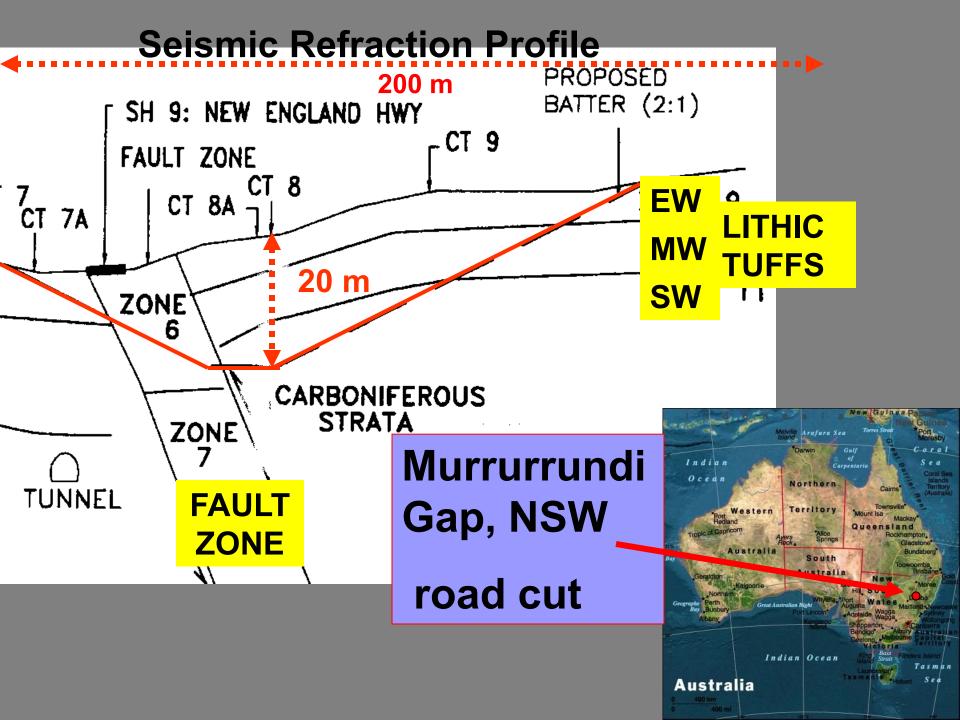
ELECTRICAL RESISTIVITY IMAGING

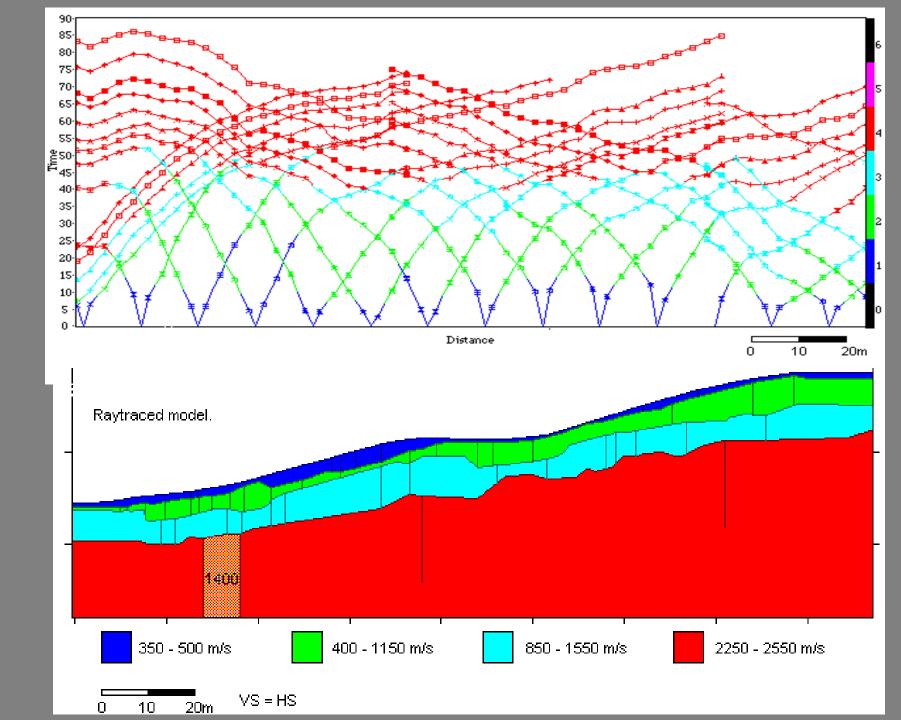


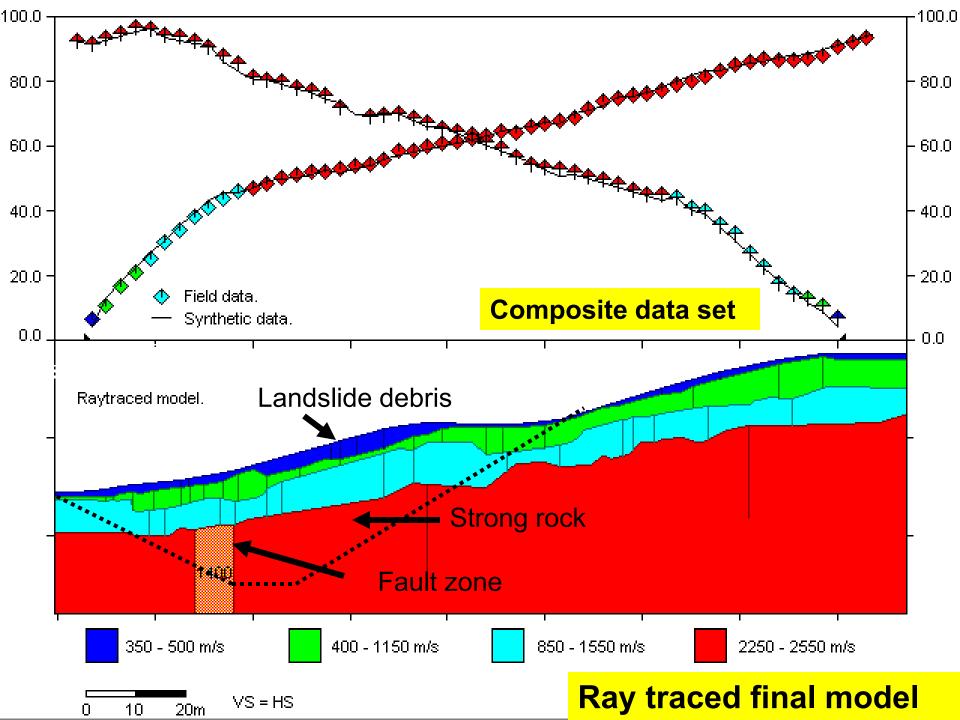








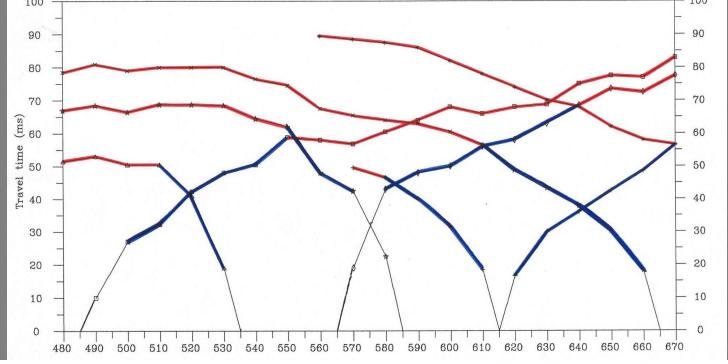


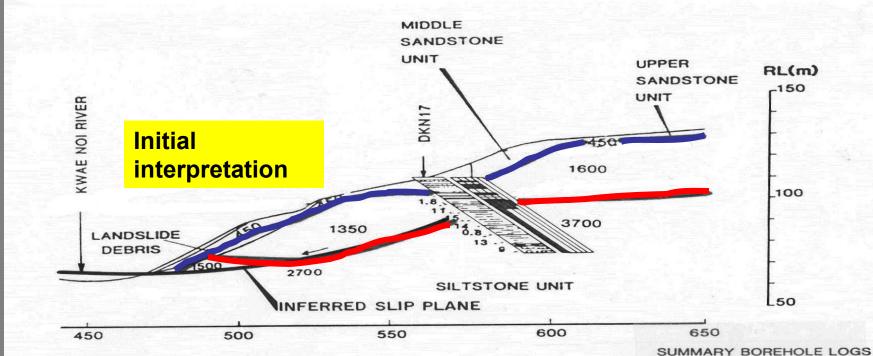


Project	Kwae Noi
	Dam Site
	Thailand
Nature of	Slump failure
Instability	right abutment
Task	Define unstable
	rock mass
Geophysical	Seismic
Technology	refraction



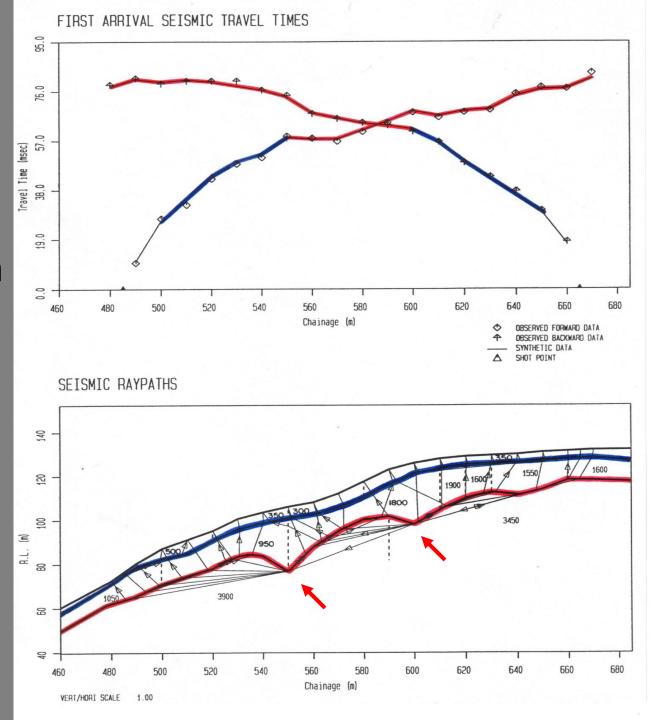
Seismic refraction data



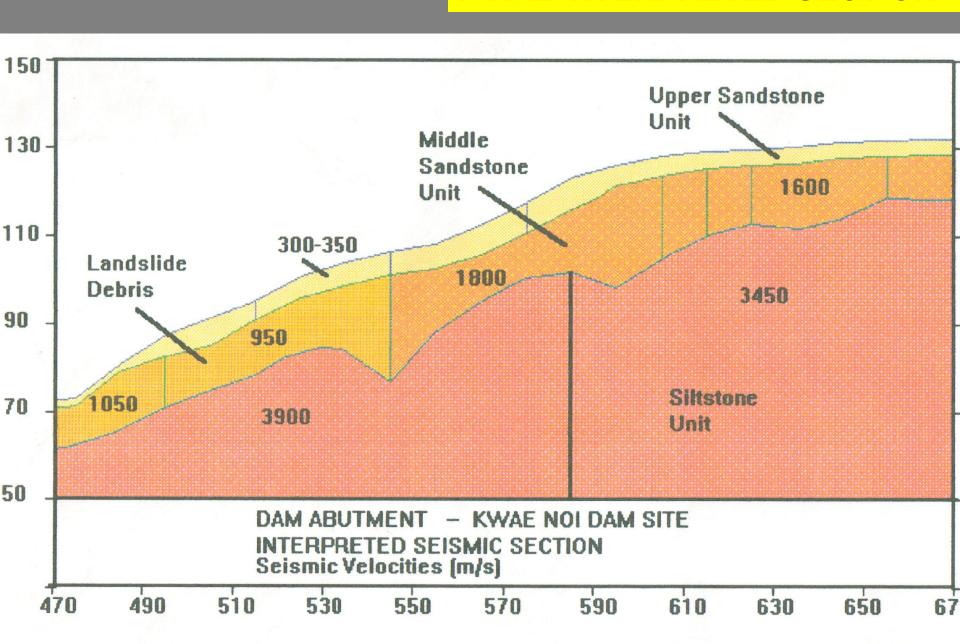


Re-interpretation

Visual Interactive Ray Tracing



FINAL INTERPRETED SECTION

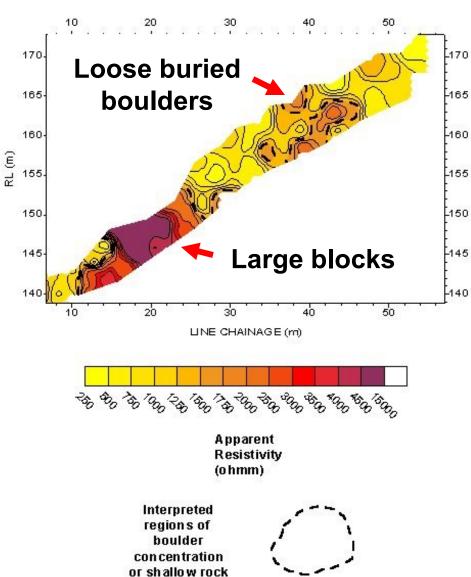


Project	Road cutting Penang
Nature of Instability	Landslip in weathered granite
Task	Locate buried boulders
Geophysical Technology	Electrical resistivity

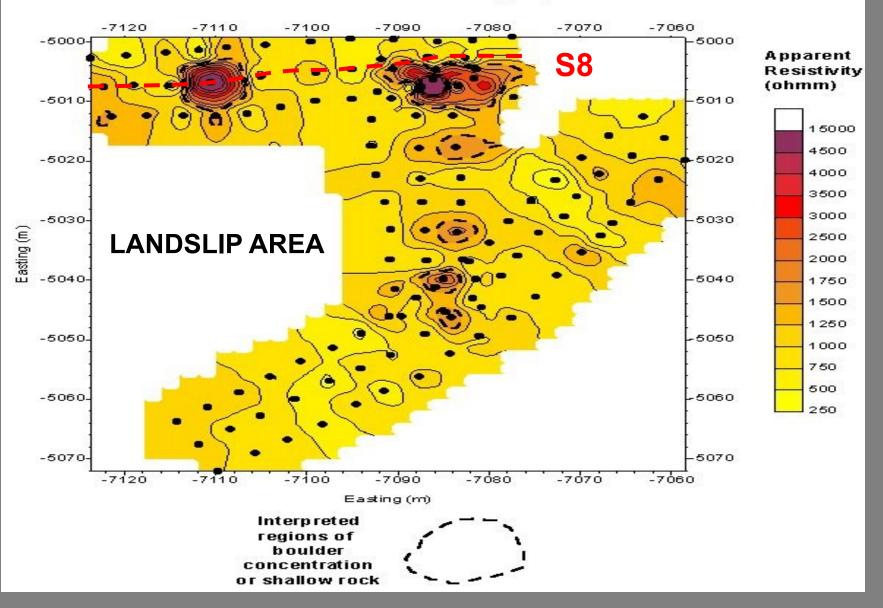


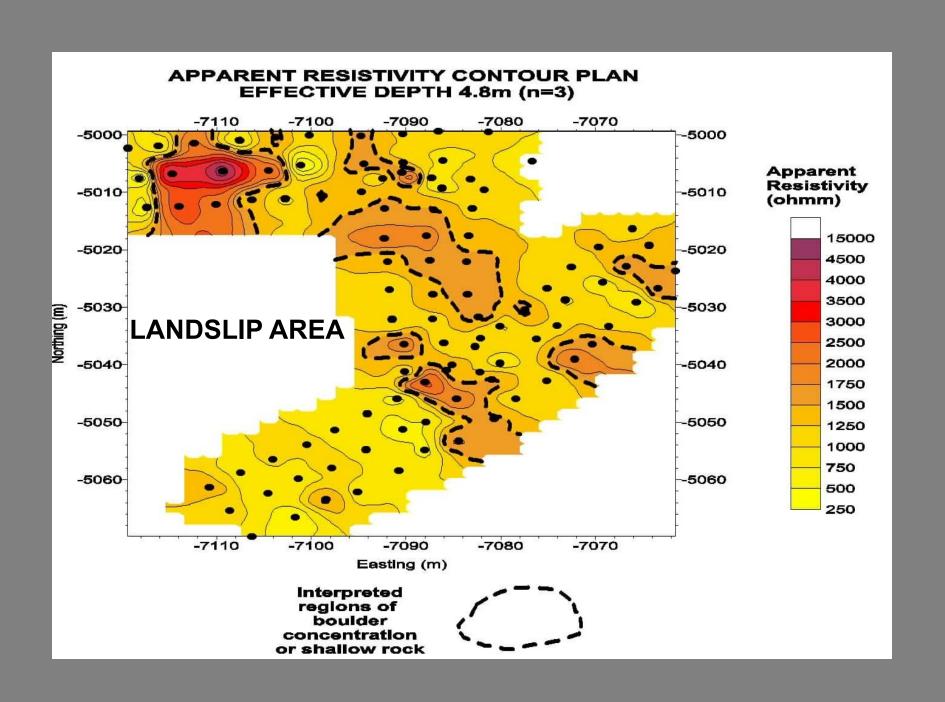


APPARENT RESISTIVITY PSEUDOSECTION LINE S8

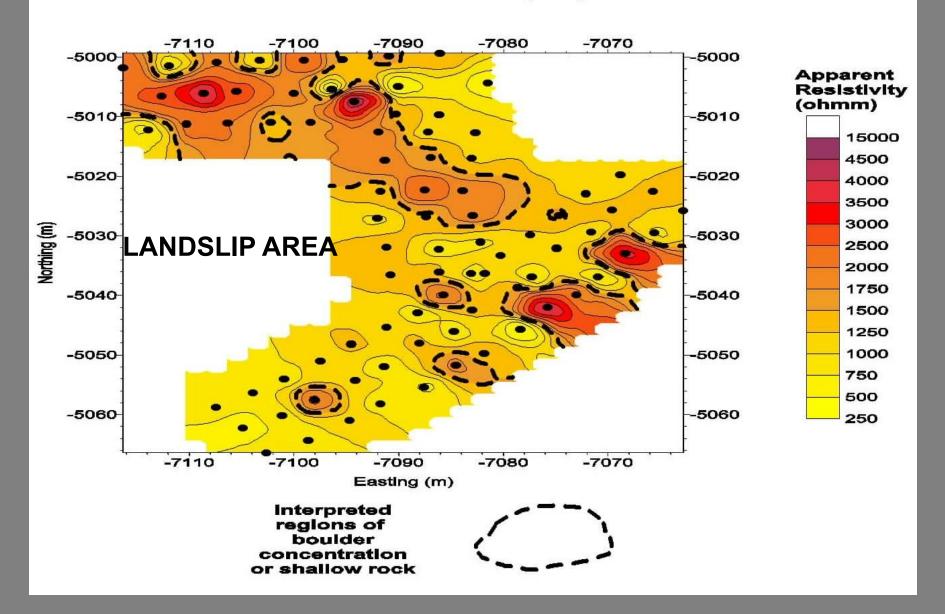


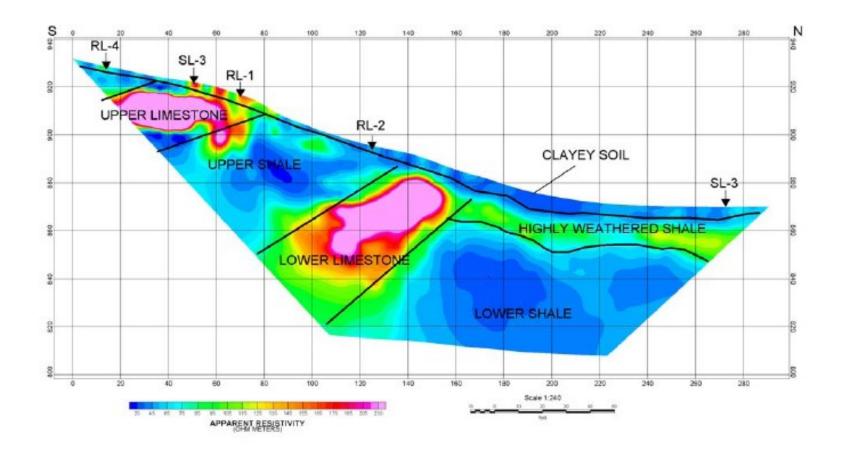
APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR PLAN EFFECTIVE DEPTH 2.1m (n=1)





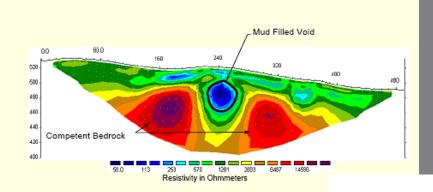
APPARENT RESISTIVITY CONTOUR PLAN EFFECTIVE DEPTH 7.4m (n=5)





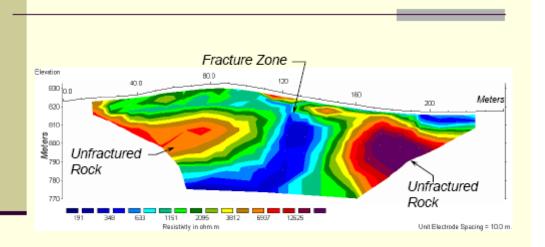
Lithological & soils mapping with Electrical Resistivity Imaging

Karst Features/Voids



ERI in highly variable conditions

Fracture Zones







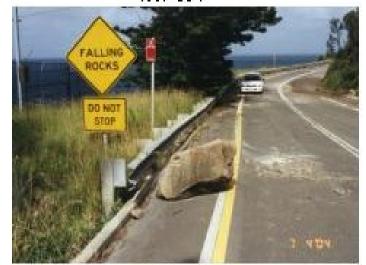




Some Historical - rock falls



1987-GD1



2004-GD4



2001-GD3



2004-GD2

Some Historical - Debris Flows





Circa 1880-GD3

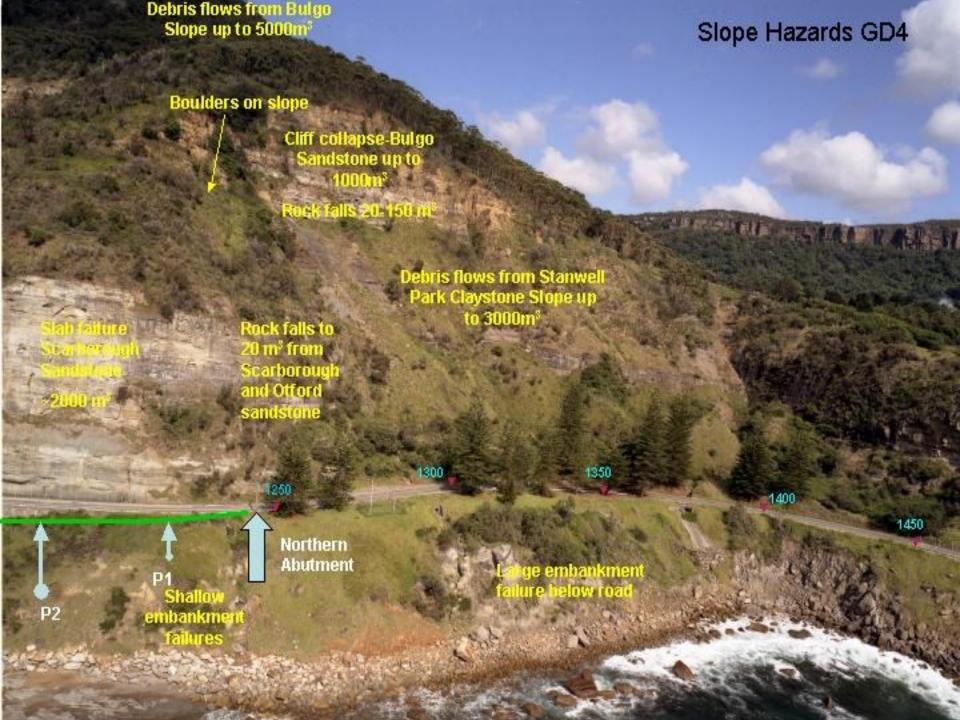
1950-GD1-looking south

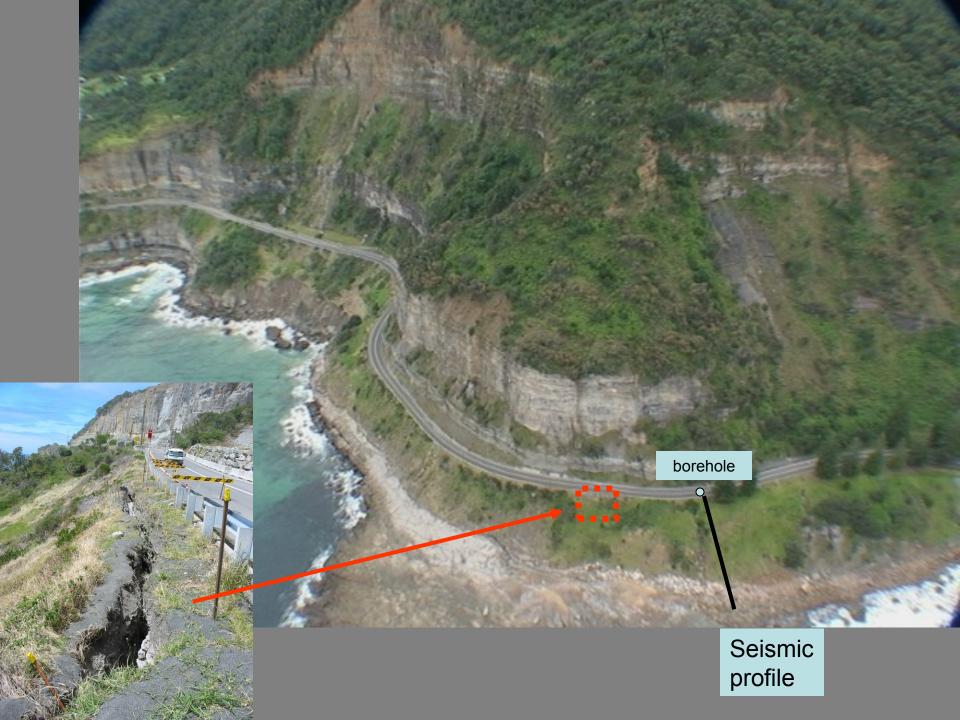


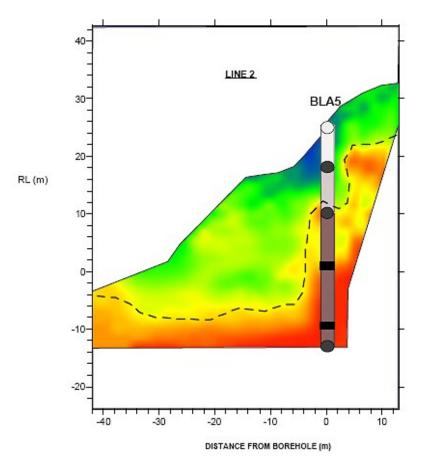


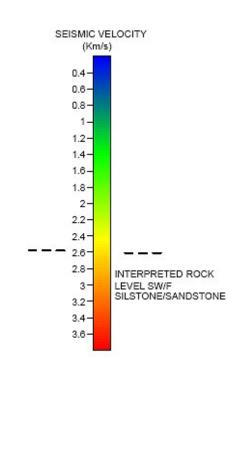


1988-GD1

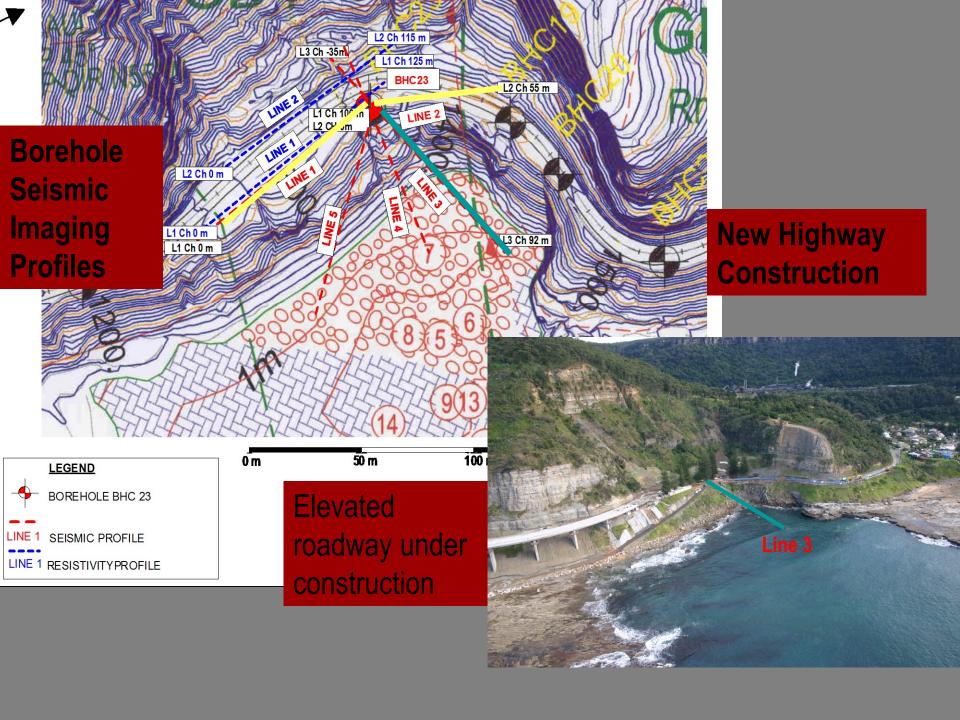


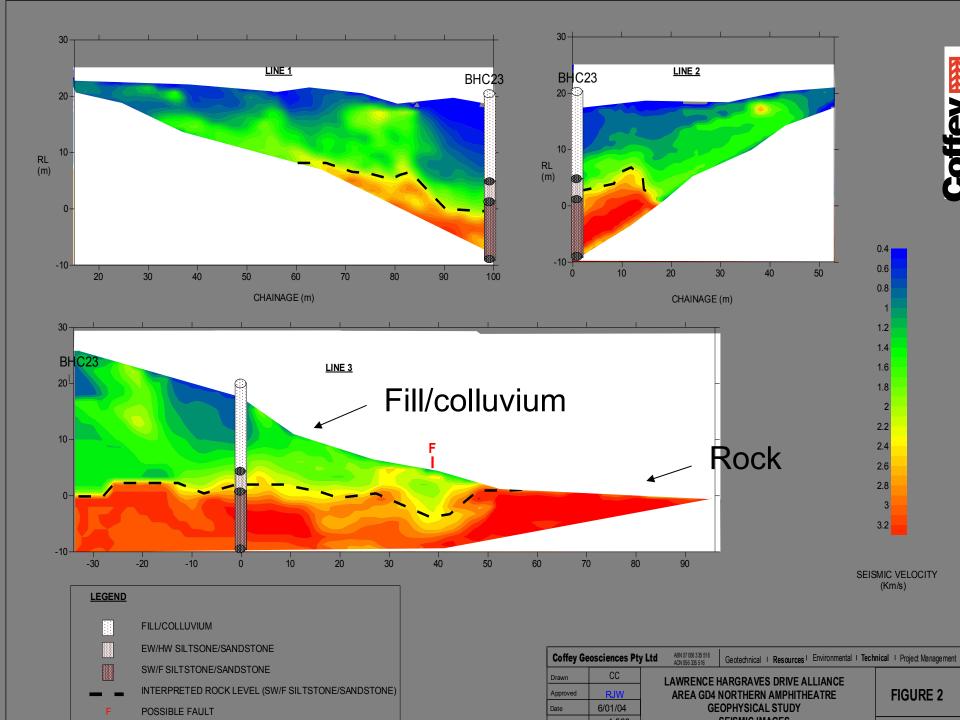






Seismic Layer	P-wave velocity (km/s)	Thickness range (m)	Simplified borehole log
1	0.4-0.7	1-12	Silty sand (fill & colluvium)
2	0.8-2.5	6-23	EW to HW sandstone, conglomerate, sandy clay, some boulders
3	2.6-3.7	-	SW to F siltstone/sandstone with coal seams

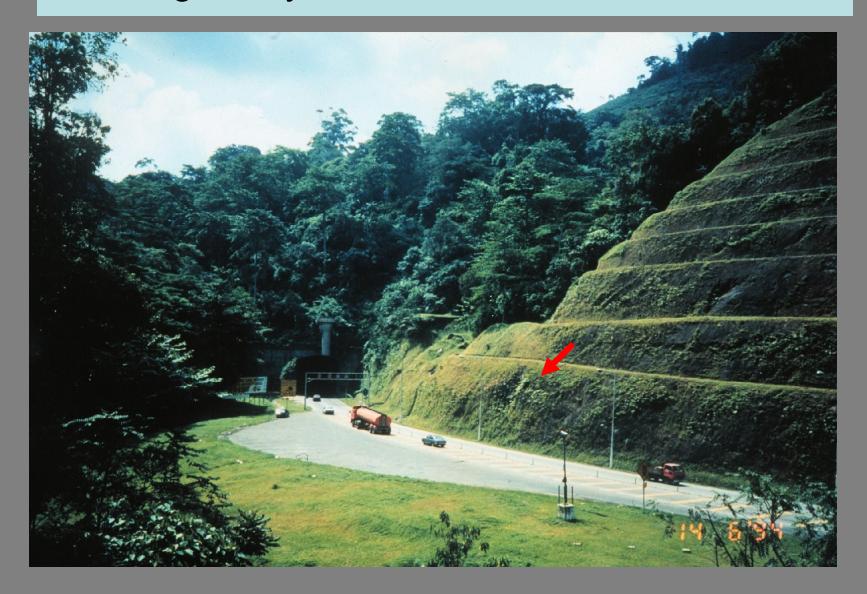






Lawrence Hargrave Drive

Genting Malaysia: The Old Karak Road Tunnel



New Karak Road Tunnel

 790 m of 8.4 m high & 11.4 m wide tunnel, 20 shafts in granite at 20 to 70 m depth

 Geotechnical and seismic investigations 1994 from limited drilling sites

Construction by roadheaders 1995 97

