

IGS

Channel Bank Protection with Making Use of  
Sand Filled Fabricated Geosystems

TenCate Geotube® Sand Filled Mattress

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Bank protection

Common systems used for revetment constructions

Common systems used for  
revetments construction

- \* Rock-filled gabion and mattress
- \* Riprap
- \* Concrete blocks



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# Bank protection

Geosystems used for revetment constructions

Alternative systems used for revetments construction

- ❖ Concrete mattress
- ❖ Sand filled mattress



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# What is a sand filled Mattrass

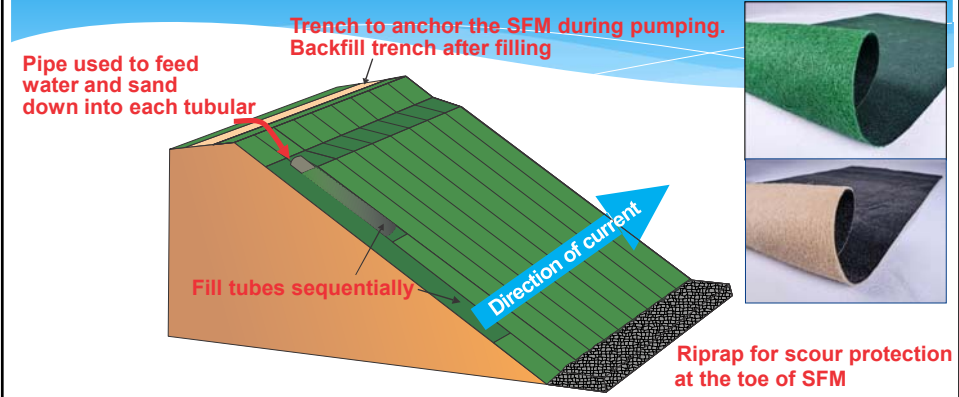
Trench to anchor the SFM during pumping.  
Backfill trench after filling

Pipe used to feed water and sand down into each tubular

Fill tubes sequentially

Direction of current

Riprap for scour protection at the toe of SFM



Double fabric layer product; the two layers of fabric are systematically linked with uniformly spaced parallel stitches in the machine direction

The top layer is an engineered composite fabric that provides **excellent abrasion resistance** and durability. It is capable of **trapping settling sediments** and particles.

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## Retention Pond protection



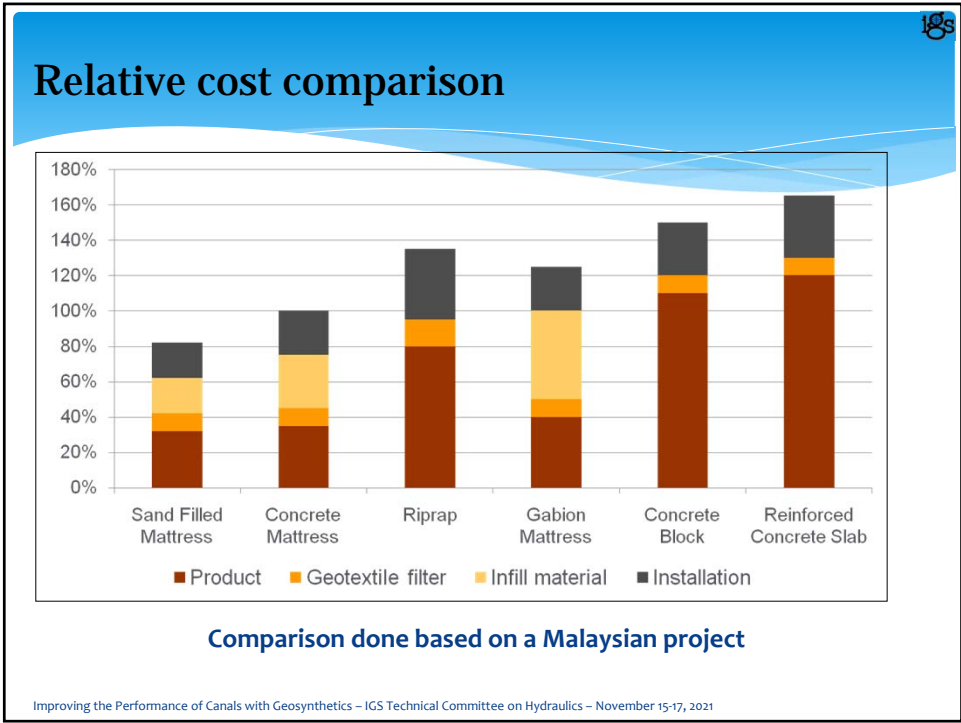
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## Advantages of Sand Filled Mattress

- Cost effective
- Easy installation process
- Does not require heavy machinery for installation
- Flexible and can follow curves and bends easily
- Can be installed in water if required
- Can be filled with local available sand
- Low Carbon footprint.

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### Check for Design rules the booklet

- \*Geosystems Design rules and application
- \*[www.Taylorfrancis.com](http://www.Taylorfrancis.com)
- \*ISBN: 978-0-415-62148-9
- \*Contains example calculations.

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Design,  
input parameters

- \* Levels
  - \* Toe Level
  - \* Crest Level
  - \* Design SWL
- \* Revetment Slope ( $n$ )
- \* Design Flow ( $u_{cr}$ )
- \* Design Wave ( $H_s$  &  $T_p$ ), and/or

Revetment Design:

The diagram illustrates a cross-section of a revetment structure. From top to bottom, the layers are: GRASS, SPLASH APRON, ARMOR LAYER STONES (WEIGHT W), GEOTEXTILE/GRID, and UNDERLAYER (STONES OF WEIGHT W10). The structure slopes down to a TOE. Two water levels are shown: DESIGN STILL WATER LEVEL (indicated by a dashed line with a triangle) and NORMAL WATER LEVEL (indicated by a solid line). A wave is shown attacking the structure from the right. The diagram is labeled with '1' and '2' near the armor layer stones.

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Design  
Stability against flow

\* The stability criterion of Sand Filled Mattress under longitudinal flow attack is as follows (Pilarczyk, 1990; CUR 217, 2006, Geosystems booklet 2012):

Equation	Notations
$\Delta D_e \geq 0.035 \frac{\Phi}{\Psi} \frac{K_T K_h}{K_s} \frac{(u_{cr})^2}{2g}$	$\Delta$ = buoyant relative density of structural unit [-]; $D_e$ = effective thickness of revetment [m]; $\Phi$ = stability parameter [-];
	$\Psi$ = Shields parameter [-]; $K_T$ = turbulence factor [-]; $K_h$ = depth parameter [-];
	$K_s$ = slope parameter [-]; $u_{cr}$ = critical flow velocity along the structure [m/s]; $g$ = gravitational acceleration [m/s <sup>2</sup> ].

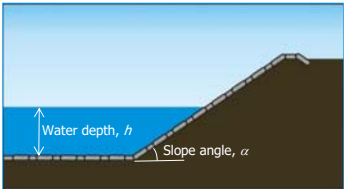
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### DESIGN

#### Stability against flow attack

- Design Chart may be used for design under following conditions:
  - Continuous top layer
  - Slope angle,  $\alpha$  up to 1:1.5 (33.7°)
  - $K_T = 1$  for normal turbulence in channels
  - $K_T = 1.5$  for higher turbulence: channel bends
  - $K_T = 2$  for strong turbulence: hydraulic jumps, sharp bends, local disruptions

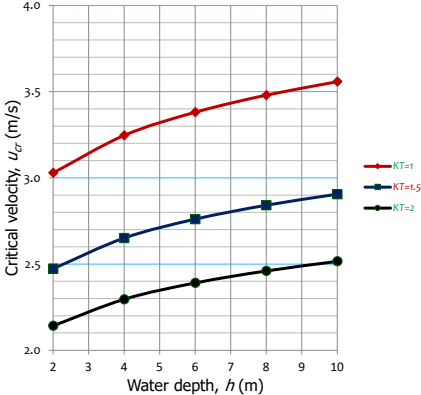


Water depth,  $h$

Slope angle,  $\alpha$

#### Design Chart

(Stability under flow attack,  $\Phi = 1$ )



Water depth, $h$ (m)	$u_{cr}$ (m/s) for $K_T=1$	$u_{cr}$ (m/s) for $K_T=1.5$	$u_{cr}$ (m/s) for $K_T=2$
2	3.0	2.5	2.2
4	3.3	2.7	2.4
6	3.4	2.8	2.5
8	3.5	2.9	2.6
10	3.6	3.0	2.7

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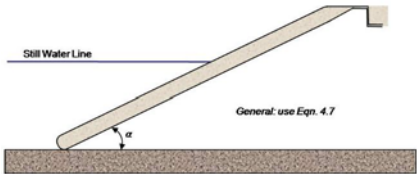
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### DESIGN

#### Stability against wave attack

- The stability criterion of Sand Filled Mattress under wave attack is as follows (Pilarczyk et al, 1998; CUR 217, 2006; Geosystems 2012):
- It should be pointed out that Sand Filled Mattress is not suitable for strong waves (generally  $H_s < 0.5$  m)

Apply	$S_m$
$\frac{H_s}{\Delta D_e} \leq \frac{S_m}{\xi^{2/3}}$	For SFM, $S_m = 4$ to 5



Still Water Line

General: use Eqn. 4.7

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DESIGN

Filtration

- \* Opening size of geotextile related to base soil
  - \*  $AOS \leq f(d_n)$
- \* A minimum permeability is often required based on one of the following
  - \* Water flow rate
  - \* Darcy's permeability
  - \* Permittivity



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DESIGN

Sand Tightness Criteria

Hydraulic load	Requirement 1	Requirement 2
Stationary load (current)	$O_{90} < 5D_{10}\sqrt{C_u}$	$O_{90} < 2D_{90}$
Dynamic load (wave)	$O_{90} < 1.5D_{10}\sqrt{C_u}$	$O_{90} < D_{90}$

$O_{90}$  =

pore size of the Sand Filled Mattress;

$D_{10}$  =

sieve size through which 10% fraction of the sand material passes;

$D_{60}$  =

sieve size through which 60% fraction of the sand material passes;

$D_{90}$  =

sieve size through which 90% fraction of the sand material passes;

$C_u$  =

uniformity coefficient (=  $D_{60}/D_{10}$ )

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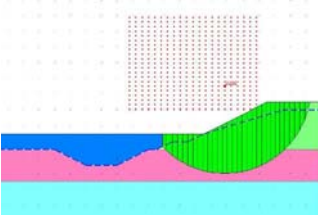

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DESIGN

Geotechnical stability

- \* Assessment of risk of geotechnical failure
  - \* Risk during construction
  - \* Stability of completed structure
  - \* Risk during intermittent scour events
  - \* Risk during seismic events

Slip failure causing collapse of portion of revetment protected river bank



Slip failure analysis using SLOPE-W

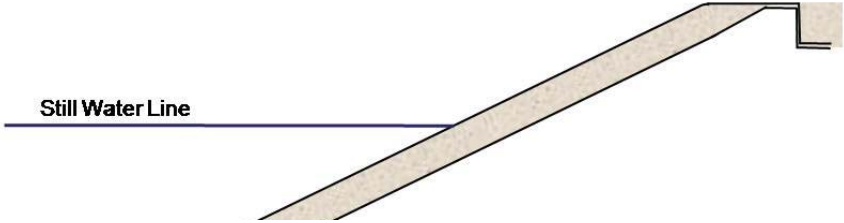
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Sand Filled Mattress

Trenching

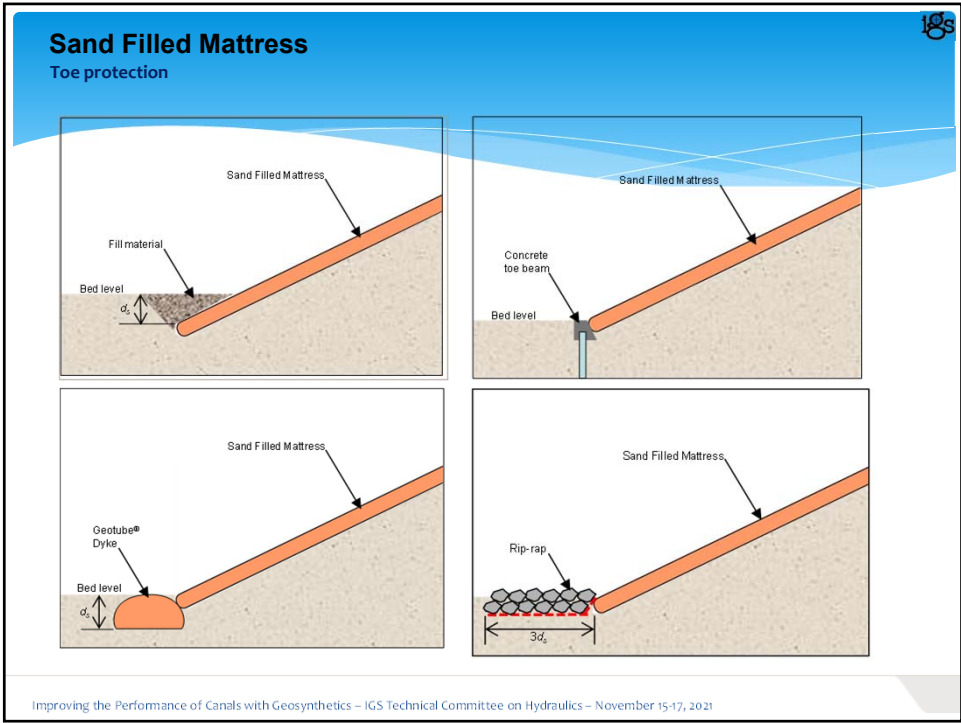


The Sand Filled Mattress should be terminated at a bench or crest, buried in a trench.

The trenching should be located above SWL and wave run-up limit

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**Model Specifications**  
Sand Filled Mattress



The specification for Sand Filled Mattress is dependent on the design and the selection of product grade; but typically includes the following:

Wide width tensile strength & extension	(ISO 10319)
CBR puncture strength	(ISO 12236)
Drop cone perforation diameter	(ISO 13433)
Abrasion resistance	(BAW RPG 3.11)
UV resistance	(ASTM D4355)
Pore size	(ISO 12956)
Permeability	(ISO 11058)
ISO 9001 certified QA/QC tested at laboratories with certified accreditations	

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**Semenyih Water Dam 2, Dengkil, Malaysia**  
Non-woven geotextile filter stitched to the bottom of the sand filled mattress





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### INSTALLATION

- \* Some pre-installation planning is usually necessary; this may include estimation of panel sizes, as well as cutting and seaming of panels to suit a site situation
- \* Slope preparation, trenching and other profiling may be needed before the Sand Filled Mattress is laid out according to the Engineer's instructions

Trenching at top of slope

Preparing slope surface

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### INSTALLATION

- \* Panels of Sand Filled Mattress are placed over prepared slope



Laying out of SFM panels

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INSTALLATION



Flexible enough to follow to smooth curvatures

Shaping edges to handle sharp angular changes

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INSTALLATION

- \* When the Sand Filled Mattress is laid out in position, sand is pumped into the internal space created in-between the two fabric layers
- \* This is typically done using a hopper system and water is used to wash down the sand;
- \* The sand fill meet the specifications provided by the Engineer.



Sand introduced through hopper

Lifting top layer to allow easy flow of sand

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