

Stability of sandy and silty under water slopes

The assessment of the stability of under water slopes in unprotected sandy or silty material is often an important issue for dredging in harbours and fairways, trenching and sand mining. It is also important for natural river- and estuary or lake banks near eroding flows, often related with dike safety.

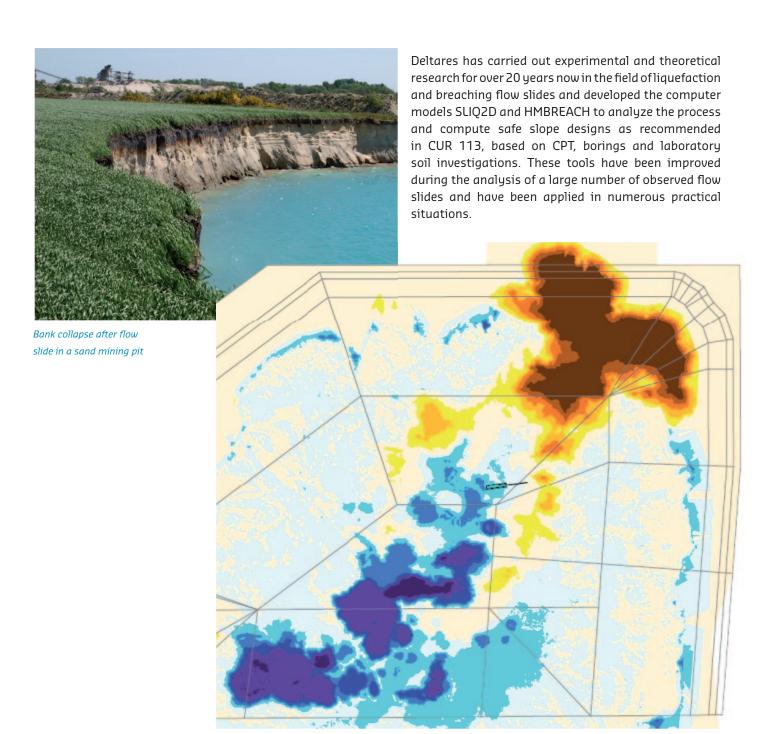
A generally applied approach to define slope stability in geotechnics is a shear failure analysis according to Bishop/Spencer. Deltares has developed the program MSTAB to assess the stability for this failure mechanism.

Another type of under water slope failure that is known to occur at much gentler slopes is a flow slide. The soil material is eroded and suspended at the surface and flows down the slope as a turbidity current, initiated by a gradually retrograding breach, eventually resulting in a total degradation of the under water slope. In the case loosely packed sand layers are present, the process will be enhanced or initiated by local liquefaction.

Recently, Deltares has evaluated field surveys of a large number of observed slope instabilities resulting in bank collapse in sandy and silty material in the Netherlands. In most of the observed field cases, a flow slide was responsible for the instability. Only the very top of the slope above water usually collapses by shear failure at the end of the flow slide process.



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Measured soil transport after slope failure by a flow slide in a sand mining pit

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PO Box 177 2600 MH Delft, The Netherlands T +31 (0)88 335 82 73 info@deltares.nl www.deltares.nl Deltares is a leading, independent, Dutch-based research institute and specialist consultancy for matters relating to water, soil and the subsurface. We apply our advanced expertise worldwide, to help people live safely and sustainably in delta areas, coastal zones and river basins.