

# The effect of oxidation on shrinkage and water retention behavior of organic dredged sediments



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# Location: Wormer & Jisperveld, The Netherlands

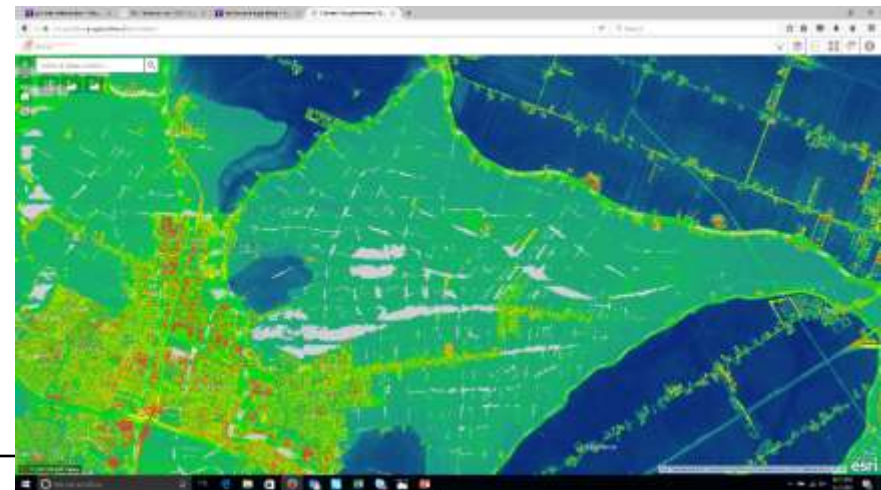
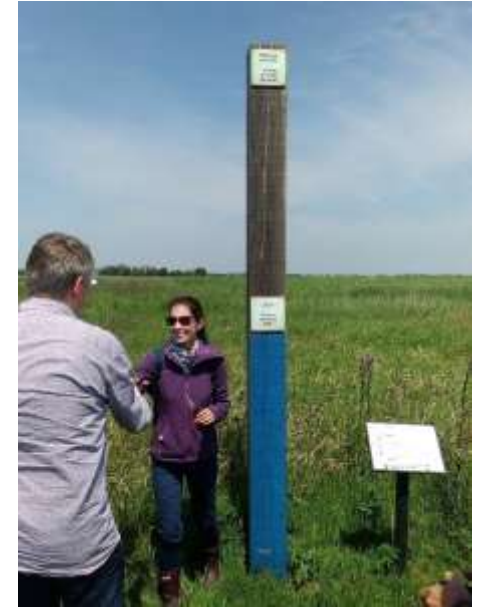


# Agriculture, recreation, natural habitat



# Ongoing Subsidence and oxidation

- 1000 BC:
  - thickness of peat: 6 m;
  - surface level at + 2 m AMS
- 1900 AD:
  - Peat thickness: 3 m
  - Surface level at -0.5 m AMS
- 2013 AD:
  - Peat thickness 2.5 m
  - Surface level at -1.2 m AMS



Sednet 2017

# Dredged sediments

- From 2009 – 2014: 2.3 million m<sup>3</sup> dredged sediments from ditches and lakes
- Maintaining water ways for navigation
- Improve Water quality
  - Remove nutrients
  - Remove suspended sediments



## November 2013: constructed pond for sediment storage

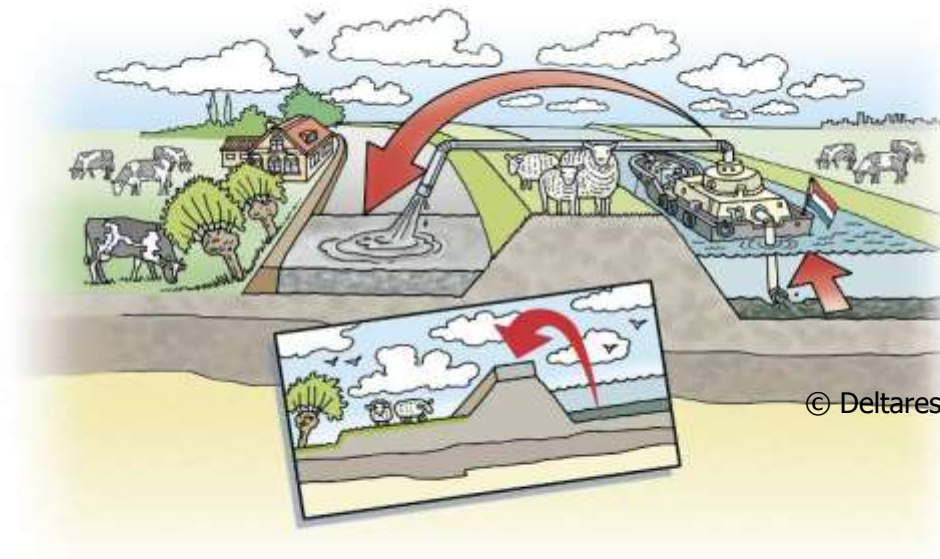


access platform

level gauge

# Solution- Lift up lowlands

Using dredged sediments to mitigate subsidence in low lying peatlands



# Research questions

- What is the best strategy to deal with dredged sediments?
- How does the volume and surface elevation change in time?
- How does oxidation of organic material affect the volume change and surface settlement?
- What is the best strategy for longterm peatland conservation?



# Material characterization

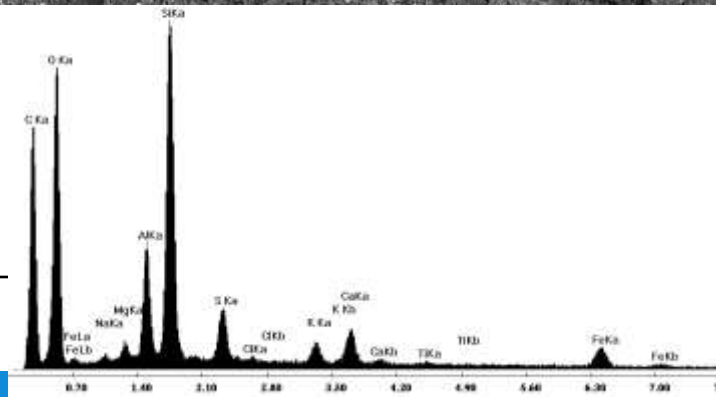
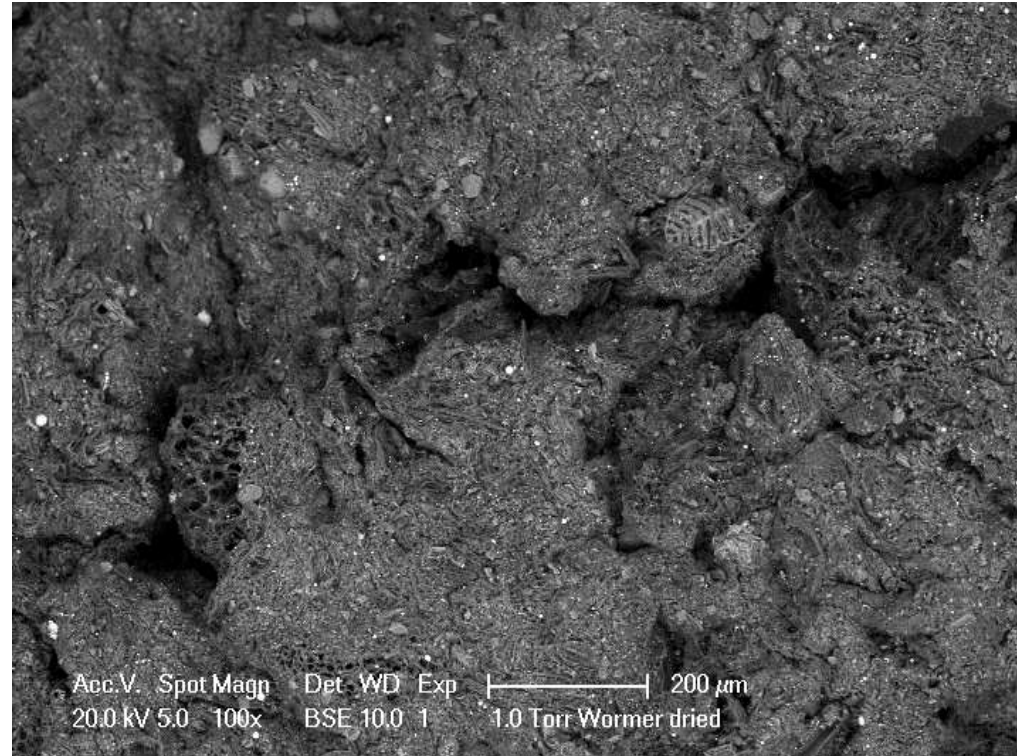


	<b>Peat</b>	<b>Dredged sediments</b>
• Organic content:	70- 98%	50%
• Fibre content:	50-60%	2%
• Moisture content:	1000-1500%	1000-1500%
• Specific gravity:	0.88	1.8
• Composition:	Reed, Sphagnum	

# ESEM and EDAX analysis

## Bulk composition

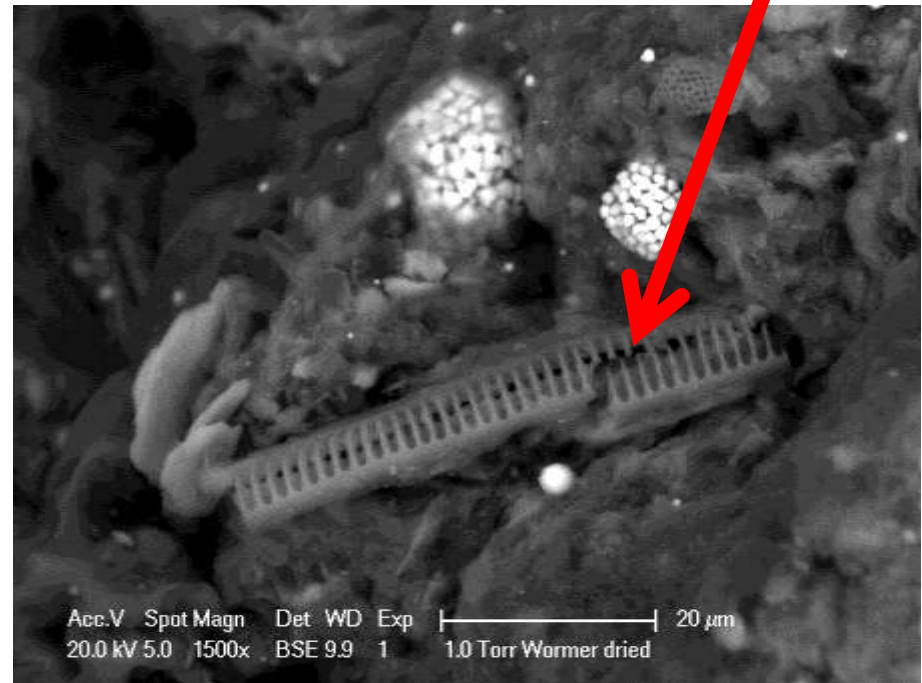
Elem	Wt%	At%
<b>C</b>	<b>46.38</b>	<b>58.84</b>
<b>O</b>	<b>32.32</b>	<b>30.78</b>
Si	9.4	5.1
Al	3.3	1.87
Fe	2.77	0.75
S	1.85	0.88
Ca	1.68	0.64
K	0.91	0.35
Mg	0.65	0.41
Na	0.34	0.22
Ti	0.21	0.07
Cl	0.2	0.09



# ESEM and EDAX analysis

## Siliceous Diatoms

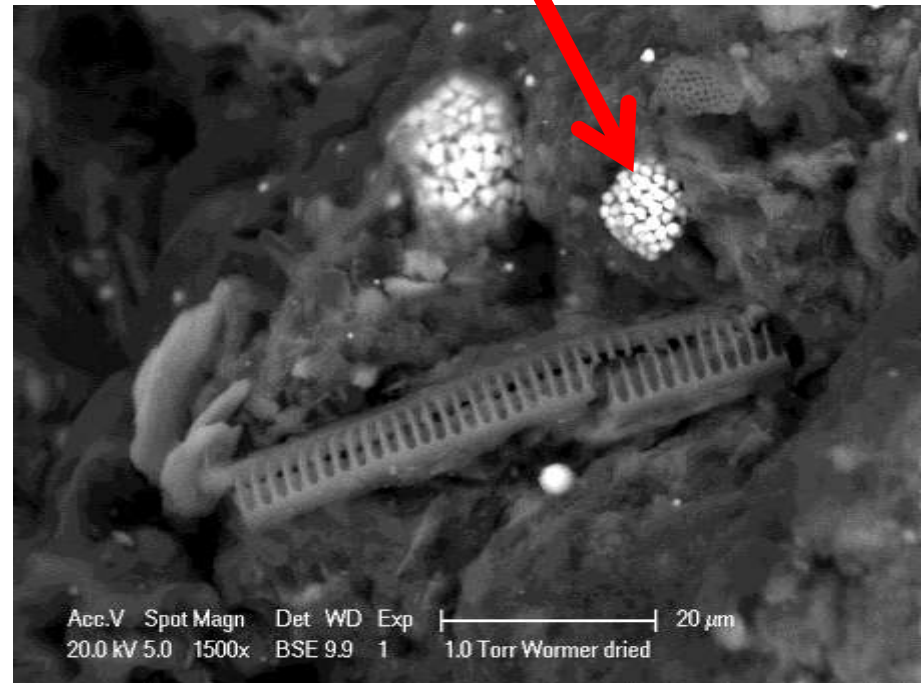
Elem	Wt%	At%
C	45.08	55.94
O	38.23	35.61
<b>Si</b>	<b>11.96</b>	<b>6.35</b>
Al	1.4	0.77
S	0.92	0.43
Ca	0.88	0.33
Fe	0.85	0.23
Mg	0.36	0.22
K	0.3	0.12



# ESEM and EDAX analysis

## Pyrite framboids

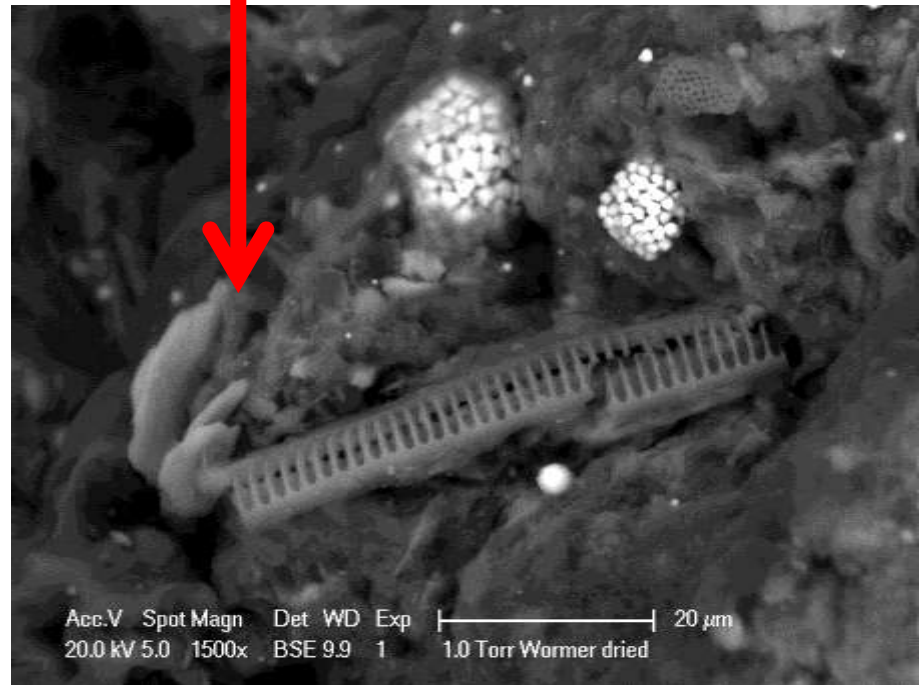
Elem	Wt%	At%
Fe	28.89	11.44
S	28.53	19.68
C	27.83	51.26
O	10.36	14.32
Si	2.54	2
Al	1.03	0.84
Ca	0.58	0.32
K	0.24	0.14



# ESEM and EDAX analysis

## Clay minerals

Elem	Wt%	At%
C	30.16	44.03
O	29.99	32.87
Si	<b>15.81</b>	<b>9.87</b>
Al	<b>11.21</b>	<b>7.28</b>
K	<b>5.83</b>	<b>2.62</b>
Fe	2.39	0.75
Ca	1.13	0.49



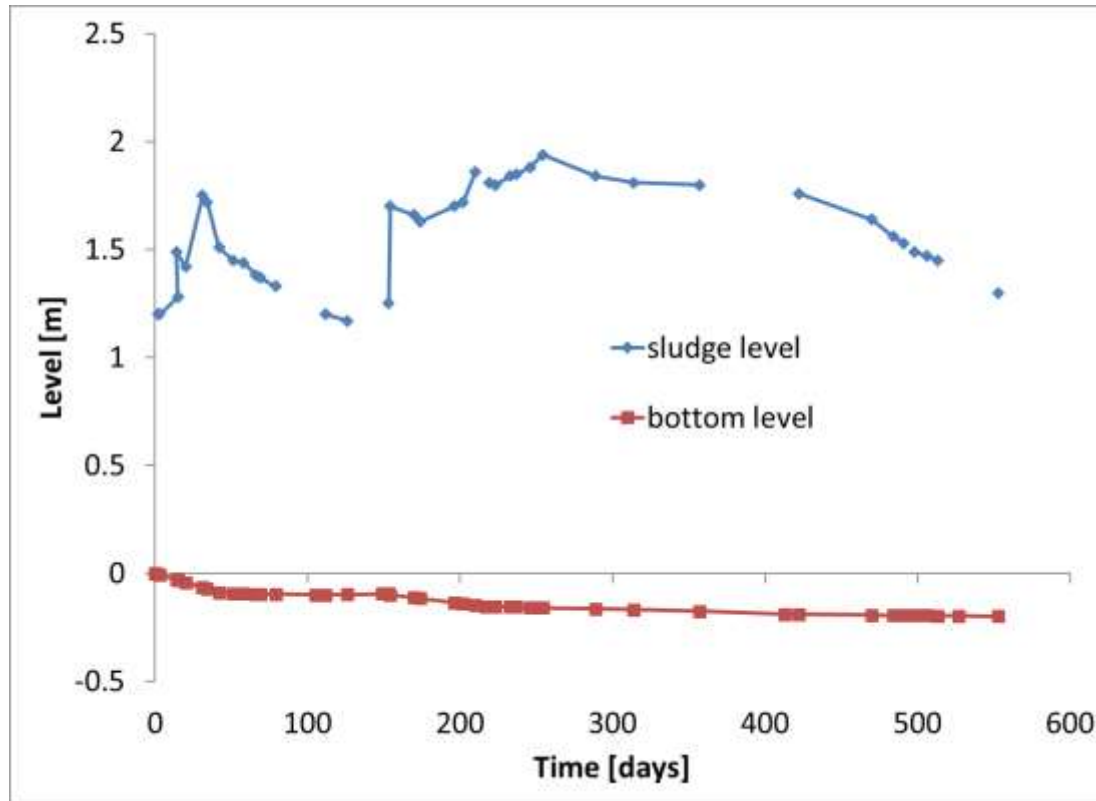
June 2014: first filling stage



September 2015, Reed growth needs recultivation

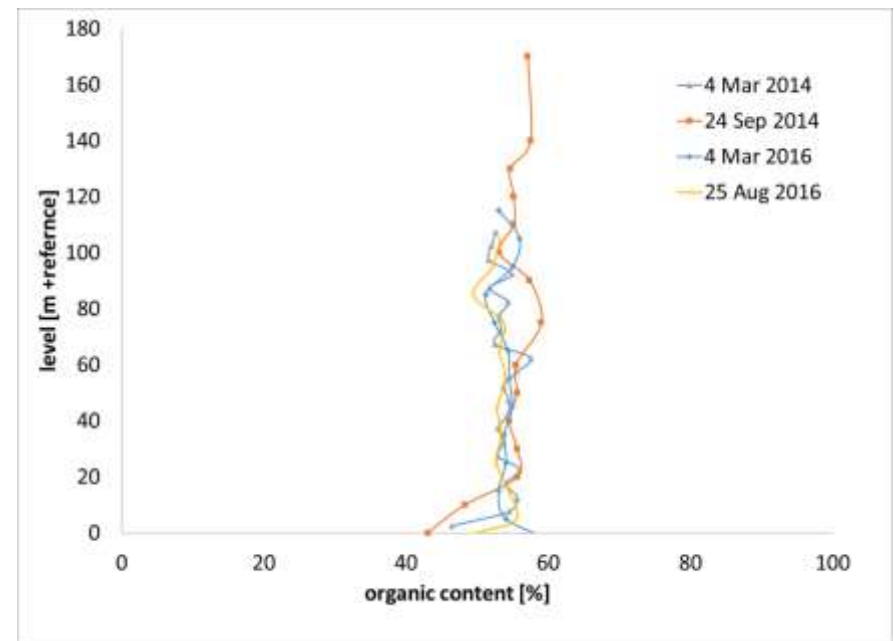
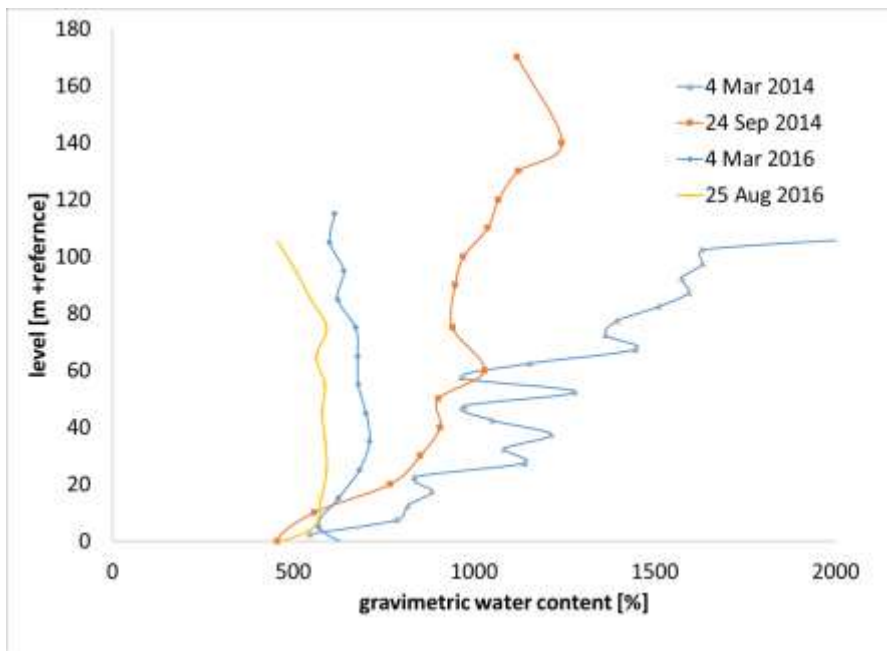


# Volume change and subsidence





# Change in water and organic content



# Laboatory concolidation experiments

- **1-Dimensional Consolidation Test**

- Loading = 2, 5, 10, 20, 40, 80, 160 kPa
- Unloading = 40, 10, 2 kPa

- **Test scenarios**

1. No oxidation
2. In-situ chemical oxidation at 5 kPa ->10% Hydrogen Peroxide
3. Ex-situ oxidation prior to loading (fully oxidised)

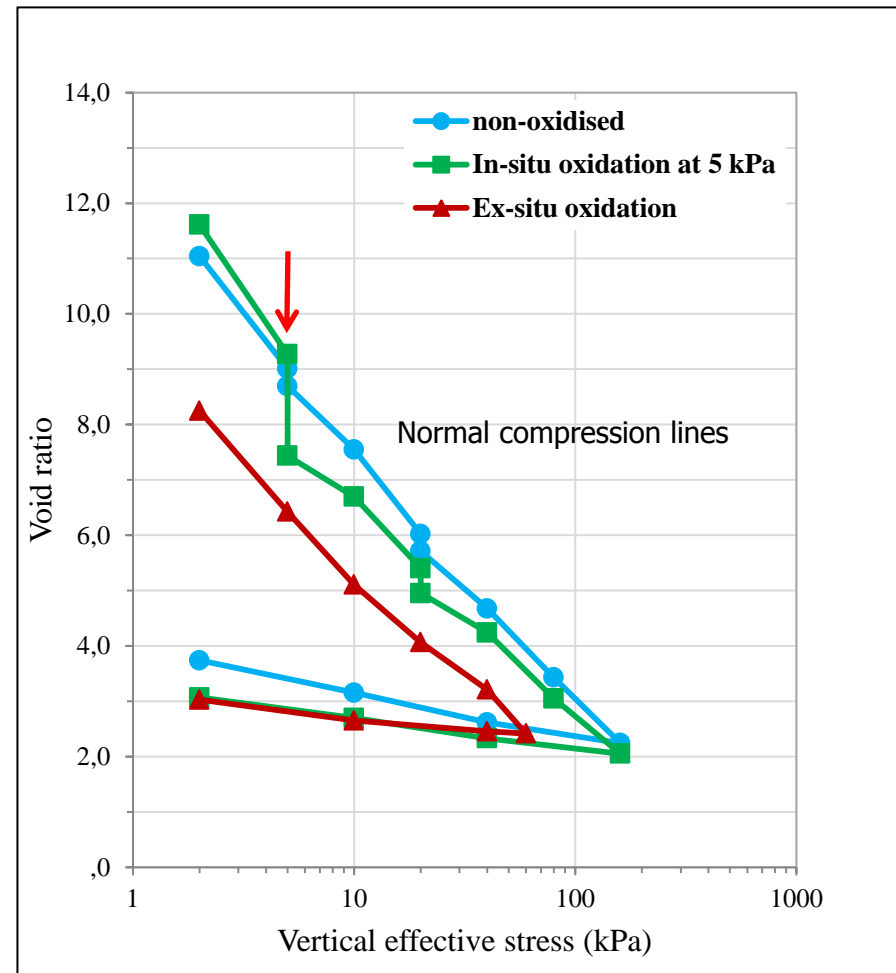
- **Results**

- Volumetric strain with time >> Final height for each pressure



# Laboratory consolidation experiments

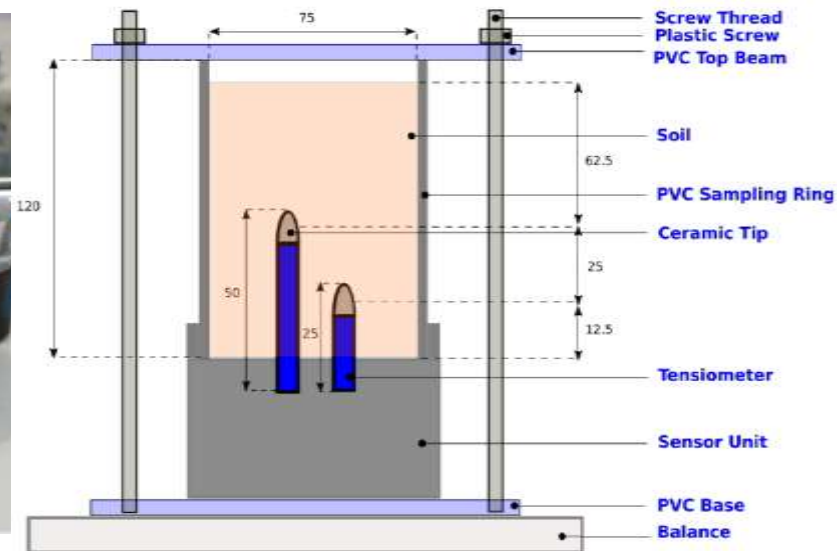
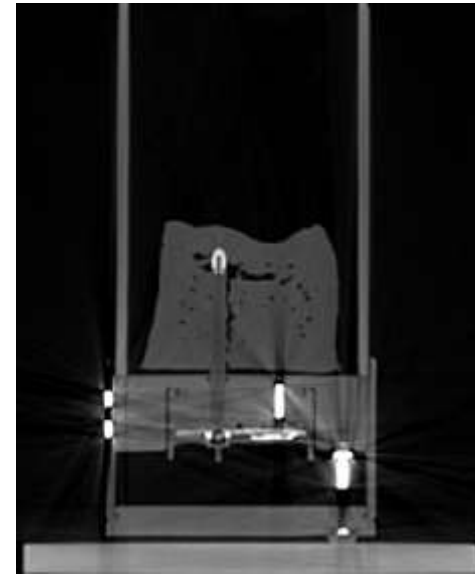
- During oxidation void ratio decreases but **does not reach** the normal compression line (NCL) of ex-situ oxidised sample
- Once oxidised, sample shows a relatively **stiff** response upon further loading, approaching the NCL of the non-oxidised sample.
- Upon unloading, the oxidised samples show much **lower swelling capacity**



# Laboratory Shrinkage tests

Using modified HYPROP set-up and CT-scanning to measure:

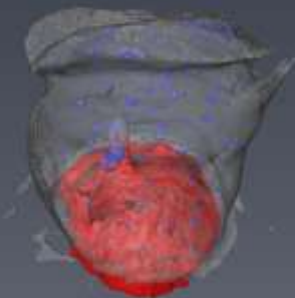
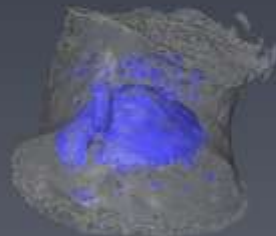
- Total volume
- Suction
- Water content
- Gas content
- Non-oxidized
- Oxidised (with  $H_2O_2$ )



# Laboratory Shrinkage tests

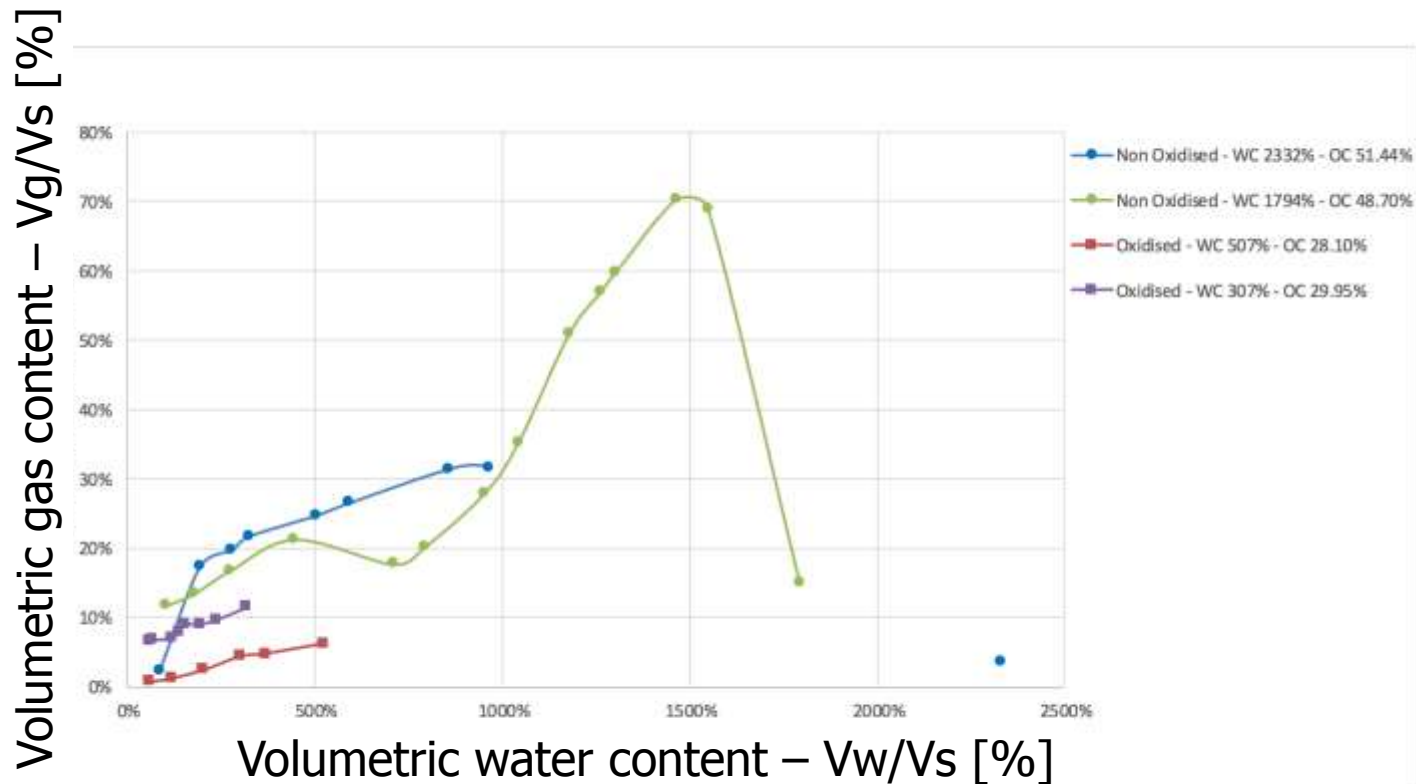
Non-oxidised  $t = 49$ ; WC = 58%

Oxidised  $t = 19$ ; WC = 31%

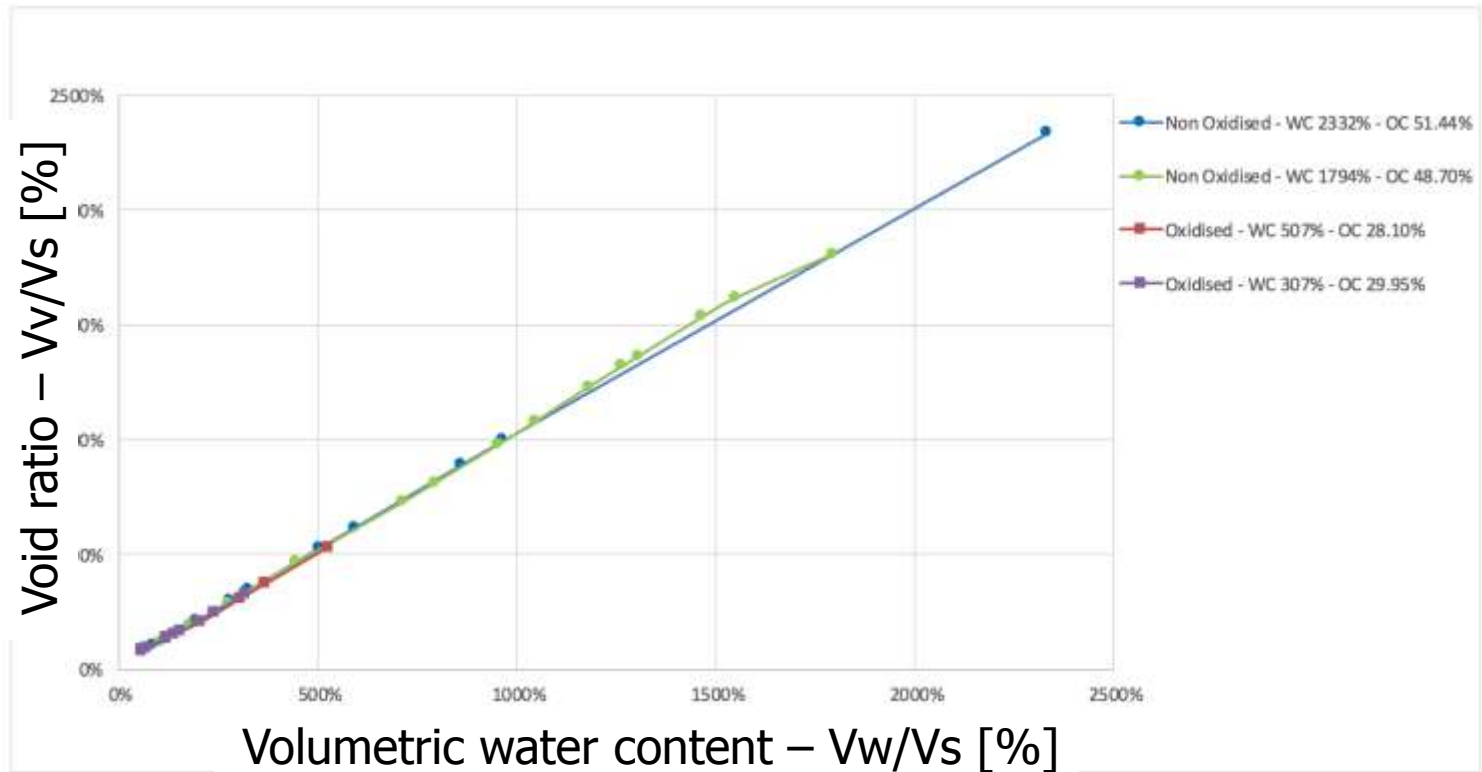




# Laboratory Shrinkage tests

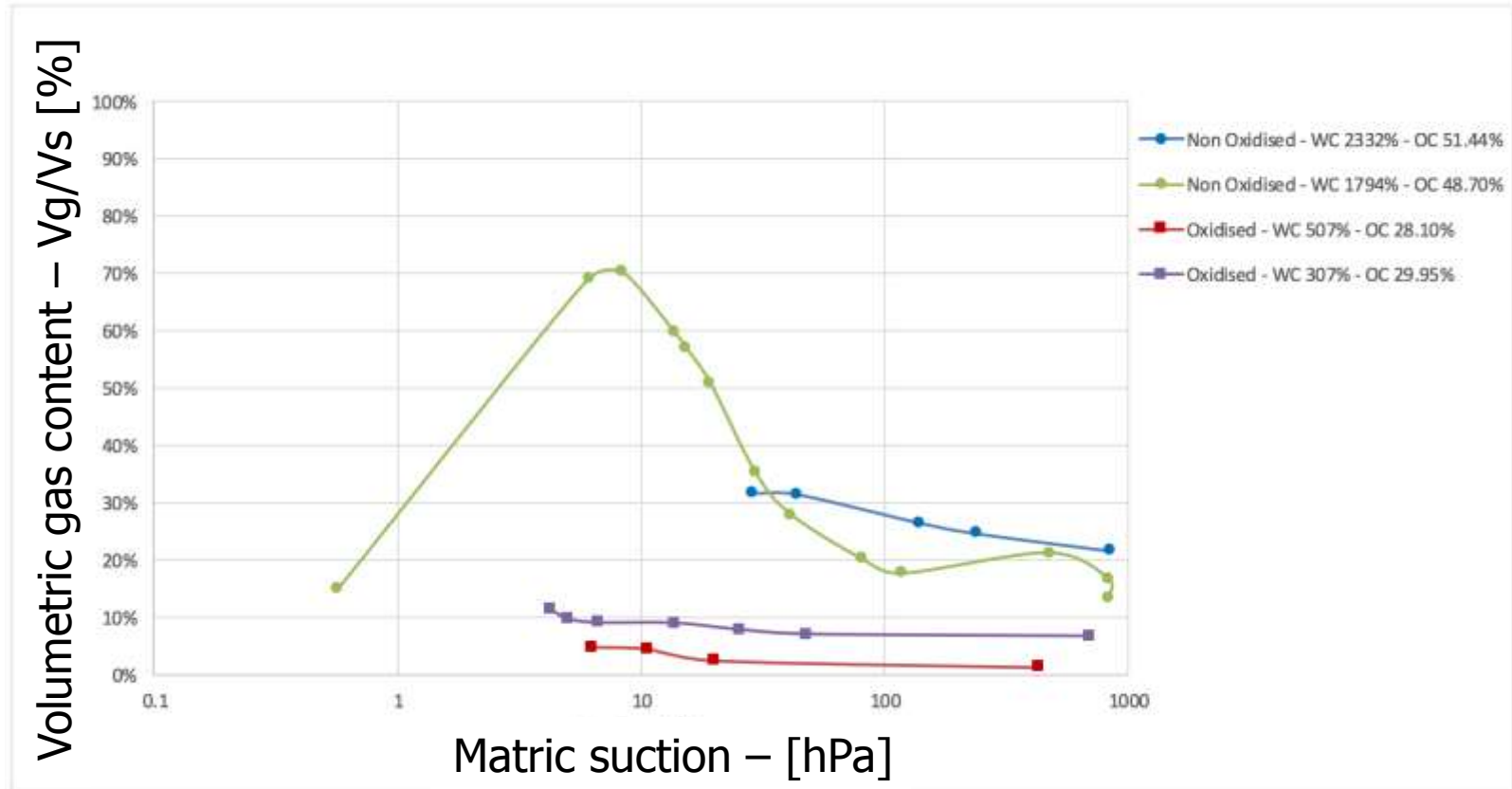


# Laboratory Shrinkage tests

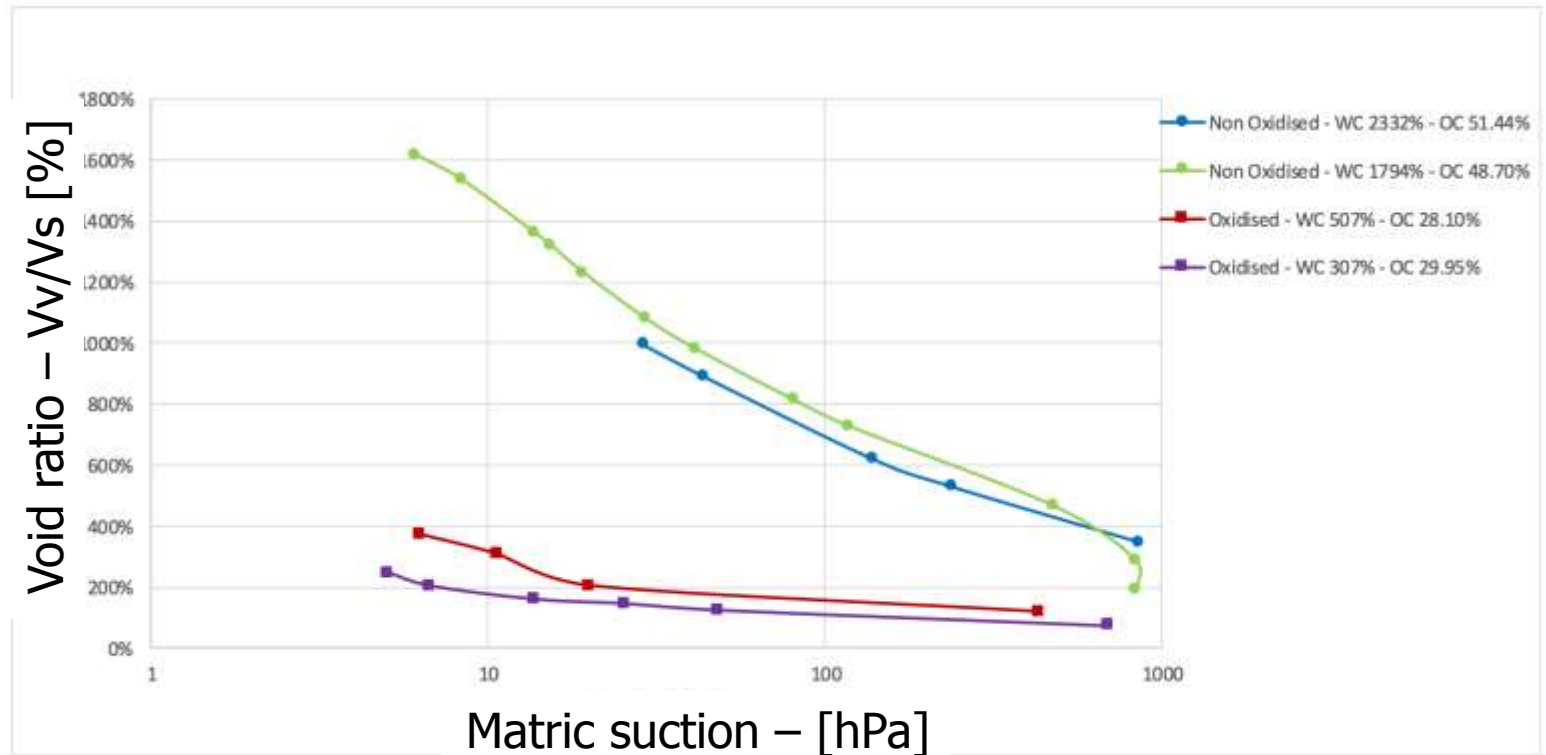




# Laboratory Shrinkage tests



# Laboratory Shrinkage tests



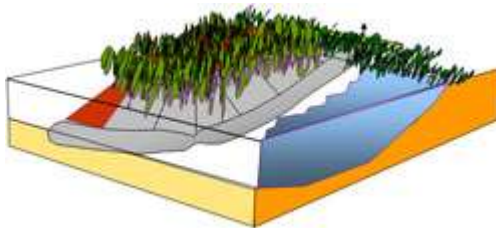
# Conclusions

- Subsidence is mainly due to:
  - Shrinkage by downward drainage and evaporation
  - Oxidation in dredged sediments is negligible
- Subsidence is not directly correlated to oxidation of organic matter, but mostly a result of dewatering
- On land storage leads to compaction of underlying strata
- Oxidation weakens soil structure, reduces water retention capacity and swelling capacity

# Alternative developments

- Underwater storage of dredged sediments using

## **sediment storer**



**Tauw**



# Acknowledgments

- Stephen Chin a Moei
- Cristina Jommi
- Arjan Wijdeveld
- Roderick Tollenaar
- Claire Chassagne
- Nor Hazwani Md Zain
- Bruna Oliveira
- Tim Grotenhuis



Enabling new technology