



Development of a methodology for the design of low-impact drainage systems along transportation infrastructure in permafrost environments



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ARQULUK SYMPOSIUM

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Introduction

Design of a drainage system is one of the most important stages to consider in the construction of roads, railways and airstrips

(Johnston, 1981)



EBA, 2013

Peel Plateau

Accumulation of water
and culvert degradation
at km 90, Yukon

Infrastructure damages related to water



Water ponding, Inukjuak



Thermokarst development



Thermal erosion



Culvert failures



Embankment subsidence

Research Objectives

Develop **new strategies and methodology**
for the design of drainage systems
to minimize permafrost degradation resulting from water
accumulation and flow

Part 1

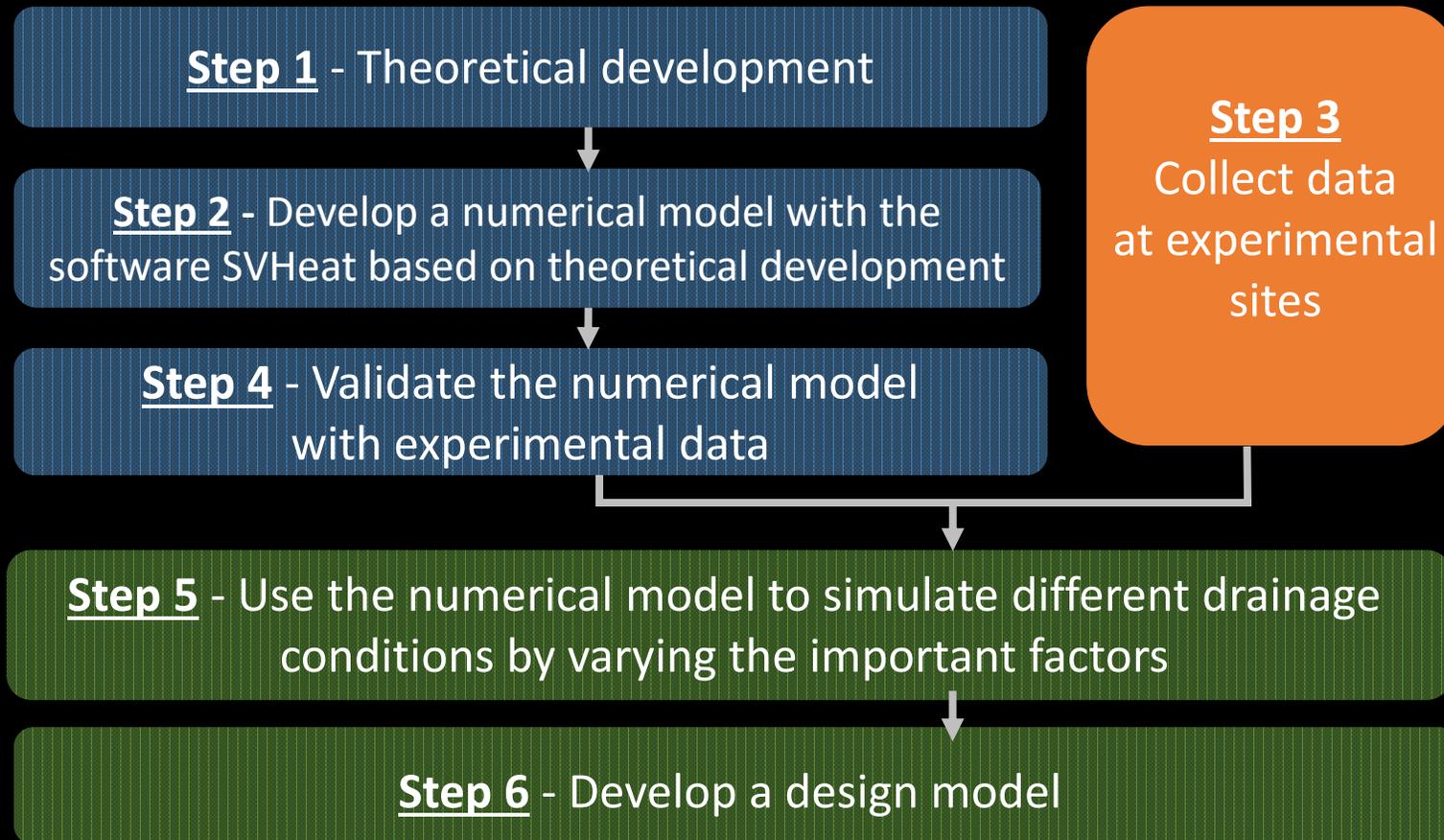
Develop a relationship for flow-convective heat transfer (adapted Peclet number)

Part 2

Develop a flow-erosion relationship using a Cohesive Strength Meter

Assess the **allowable flow or volume of water** in a ditch to prevent excessive heat transfer to permafrost and soil erosion

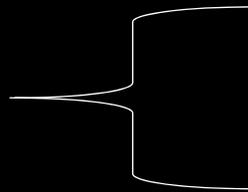
Methodology



Step 1 - Theoretical Development

Adaptation of the **Peclet number** to evaluate the importance of convective heat transfer

$$P_e = \frac{\rho c v_f l r}{k_m}$$



$P_e > 1$ Transfer by convection

$P_e < 1$ Transfer by conduction

(Kane et al., 2001)

Does not consider latent heat

Step 1 - Theoretical Development

Development of a **flow-erosion relationship**

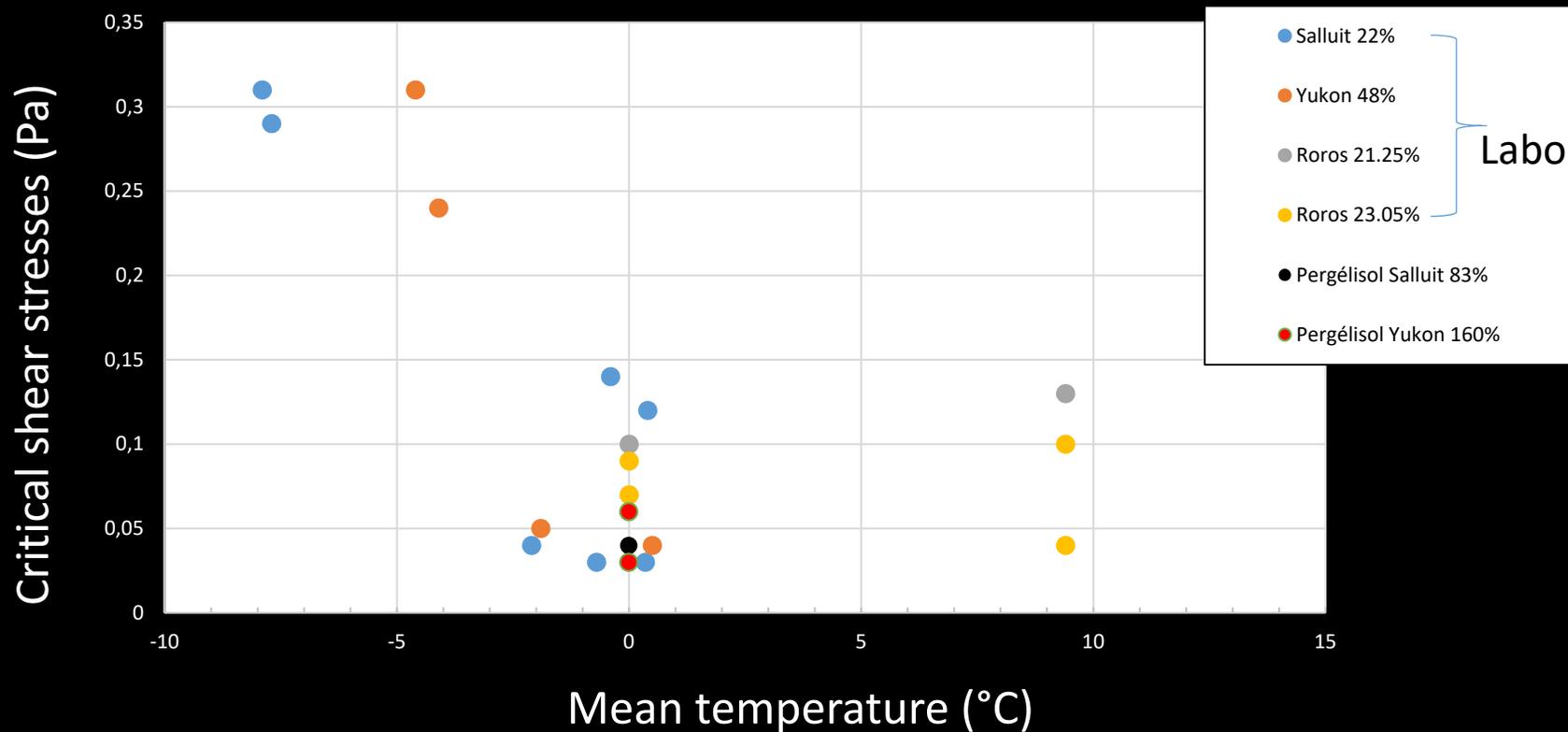


Cohesive Strength Meter (PARTRAC)

**Critical shear stress τ_c
of frozen and thawing soils**

Project in collaboration with the NTNU
Norwegian University of Science
and Technology

Step 1 - Preliminary results

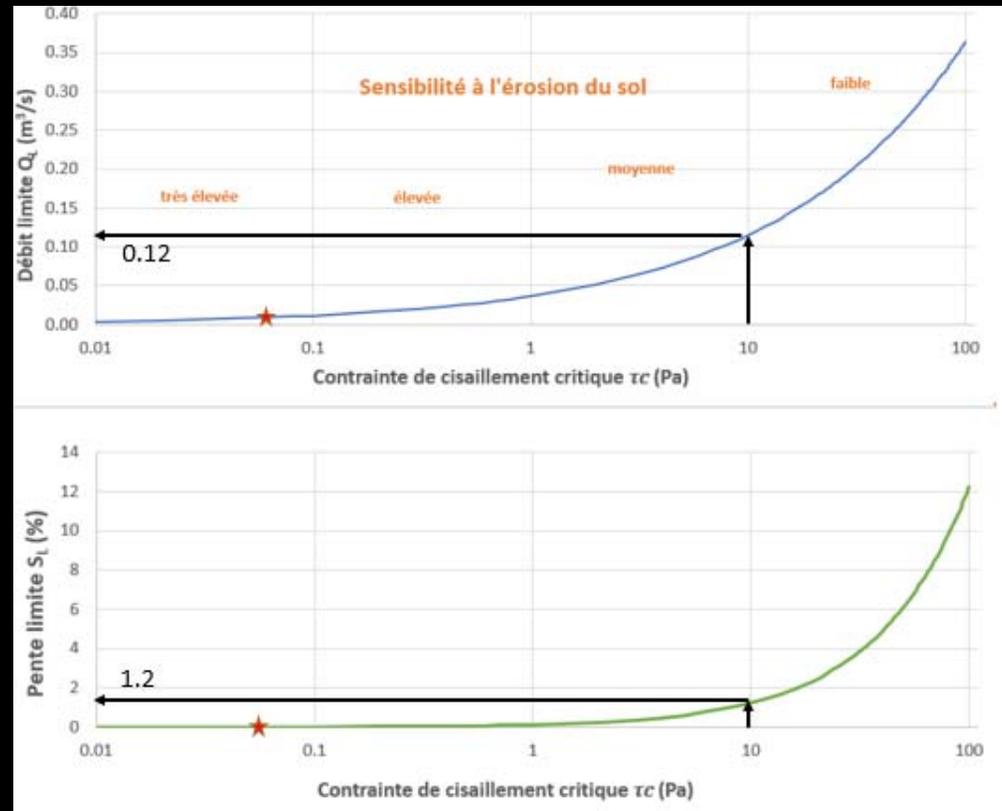


Step 1 - Preliminary results

Flow limit Q_L a function of critical shear stress

$$Q_L = \frac{1}{n} \sqrt{\frac{\tau}{\rho g}} \frac{A^{1.1}}{(W + 2D)^{0.2}}$$

Only for $W = 1$ m
 $D = 0.1$ m
 $A = 0.1$ m²



Preliminary results – from Yukon test site

Step 3 - Data acquisition at experimental sites

ILULISSAT TEST SITE, GREENLAND



Study of the degradation of permafrost under a small stream in a natural environment (2014)

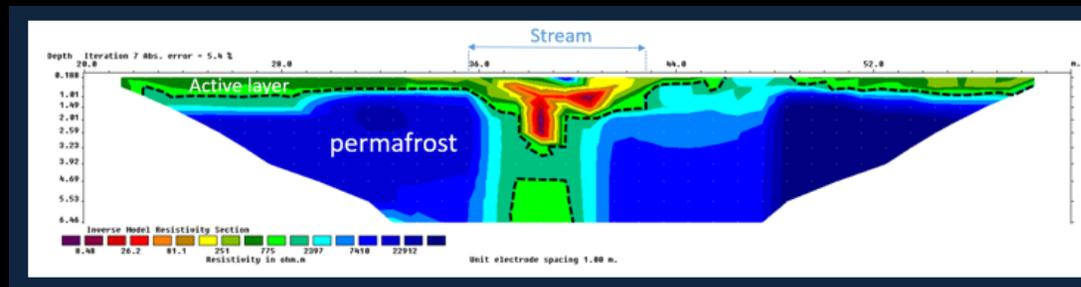
In collaboration with the DTU Technical University of Denmark

Step 3 - Preliminary results

ILULISSAT TEST SITE, GREENLAND

Electrical Resistivity Tomography (ERT)

- Degradation of permafrost due to water flow is easily observed (low resistivity values in **orange** and **red**)
- An increase in thaw depth is observed from upstream to downstream
- Electrical resistivity has the potential to become a useful and cost-effective tool for the design of any permafrost drainage system



Ilulissat

Step 3 - Data acquisition at experimental sites

KM 1894 ALASKA HIGHWAY, YUKON (2014-2017)



Study of permafrost degradation following the construction of an interceptor ditch (2014-2017)

Step 3 - Data acquisition at experimental sites

KM 1894 ALASKA HIGHWAY, YUKON



Topography and active
layer thickness
measurements



Electrical Resistivity
Survey



Flow rate
measurements

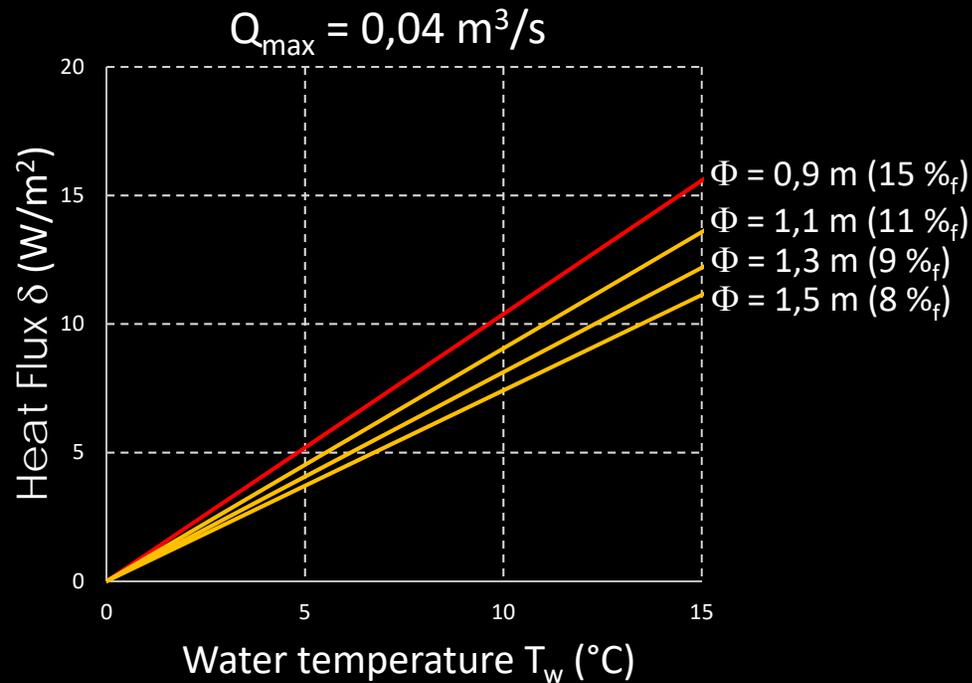


Cohesive Strength Meter

In collaboration with Yukon Research Center

Step 3 - Results

Thermal regime around culvert – Loriane Périer M.Sc. project



Heat flux is smaller
for larger diameter



Several figures for various flow

Step 3 - Data acquisition at experimental sites

SALLUIT, NUNAVIK (northern Québec)



Study of the impacts on permafrost
of the construction of a new drainage ditch



Watershed study

In collaboration with the climate change adaptation monitoring project
of the Salluit access road, MTMDET (Loriane Périer and Vincent Lamontagne)

THANK YOU!



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Transport Canada

