# COMPRESSIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IN MEETHOTAMULLA WASTE FILL SITE

Galhenage Dona Wathsala Nayomi Galhena

168957H

Degree of Master of Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

May 2021

# COMPRESSIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS OF MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE IN MEETHOTAMULLA WASTE FILL SITE

Galhenage Dona Wathsala Nayomi Galhena

168957H

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Engineering

Department of Civil Engineering

University of Moratuwa Sri Lanka

May 2021

### DECLARATION

I declare that this is my own work and this thesis does not incorporate without acknowledgement any material previously submitted for a Degree or Diploma in any other University or institute of higher learning and to the best of my knowledge and belief it does not contain any material previously published or written by another person except where the acknowledgement is made in the text.

Also, I hereby grant to University of Moratuwa the non-exclusive right to reproduce and distribute my thesis, in whole or in part in print, electronic or other medium. I retain the right to use this content in whole or part in future works (such as articles or books).

.....

Date:

G.D.W.N.Galhena

The above candidate has carried out research for the Master's thesis under my supervision.

Date:

Prof. S.A.S. Kulathilaka

#### ABSTRACT

Municipal solid waste (MSW) is defined as solid waste generated from community, commercial and agricultural operations and it includes wastes from households, offices, stores, industries and other non-manufacturing activities. Management of municipal solid waste is a major problem all over the world. Recently, Municipal Solid Waste Management became a growing concern in Sri Lanka with the catastrophic landfill failures occurred at Meethotamulla. The need to ensure the stability of existing landfills which are mostly uncontrolled through appropriate engineering designs is a major task at present.

MSW forms the largest portion of the landfill and its strength and stiffness (compressibility) characteristics controls all aspects of landfill designs. In this research compressibility characteristics of MSW at different stages of decomposition were evaluated under both saturated and unsaturated conditions.

Considering the highly heterogeneous state of MSW, larger samples were tested using a Rowe Cell of diameter 150mm with loading, unloading and reloading increments. Characteristics such as; Coefficient of volume compressibility, coefficient of consolidation, coefficient of secondary consolidation, compression index, recompression index were determined to assess the applicability of conventional Terzaghi consolidation theory in modelling the MSW behavior. Results were compared with the behavior of residual soil and organic soils. The test results revealed that MSW experienced high primary and secondary consolidation settlements. These could be significantly reduced by preloading. The coefficient of consolidation values were quite high.

**Keywords:** Municipal solid waste (MSW), Consolidation characteristics, Meethotamulla, Rowe cell

ii

### ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I wish to express my deepest gratitude to Prof. S.A.S. Kulathilake, Senior Professor of the Department of Civil Engineering for his guidance and enormous support extended for the success of the research. I wish to thank Prof. U.P.Nawagamuwa, Professor, University of Moratuwa for sharing his knowledge and experience.

My sincere gratitude is also extended to Eng. (Dr) W.A. Karunawardena, Director General of National Building Research Organization (NBRO), for his guidance, encouragement and continuous support throughout the masters. I appreciate the enormous support given by Mr. K.N. Bandara, Director, Geotechnical Engineering Division of National Building Research Organization and all the other staff members of Geotechnical Engineering division.

I wish to thank staff members who serve in the Soil Mechanics Laboratory in Department of Civil Engineering, University of Moratuwa for being so supportive in the experimental work.

Last but not least, I would like to personally thank my colleagues and family members for helping me all the possible ways they could.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

СНАРТ	TER 1 INTRODUCTION1
1.1	BACKGROUND1
1.2	PROBLEM STATEMENT
1.3	SCOPE AND OBJECTIVES OF THE THESIS
1.4	OUTLINE OF THESIS
СНАРТ	TER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW
2.1	INTRODUCTION
2.2	SETTLEMENT IN MSW LANDFILLS
2.2.1	Mechanisms of Settlement
2.2.2	Primary Settlement
2.2.3	Secondary Settlement
2.2.4	Total Compression
2.2.5	Factors influencing landfill settlement9
2.3	SETTLEMENT ESTIMATION METHODS FOR MSW LANDFILLS10
2.3.1	Rheological Model10
2.3.2	Sowers method10
2.3.3	Power creep Model
2.3.4	Hyperbolic function Model
2.4	LABORATORY TESTING
2.4.1	Rowe Cell
2.5	SELECTION OF TEST METHOD
2.6	SAMPLING TECHNIQUES OF MSW
2.6.1	Sampling Devices
2.6.2	Recompacted samples
2.7	COMPRESSIBILITY CHARACTERISTICS FROM PUBLISHED STUDIES21
2.8	PARAMETERS TO CHARACTERIZE A STIFFNESS OF SOIL /MSW28
2.9	ANALYTICAL METHODS FOR DETERMINATION OF COMPRESSIBILITY
INDICES	28
2.9.1	Coefficient of Volume Compressibility (m <sub>v</sub> )28
2.9.2	Compression Index (C <sub>c</sub> ) and Recompression (C <sub>r</sub> )28
2.9.3	Coefficient of Secondary compression ( $C_{\alpha}$ )

2.9.4	Coefficient of Consolidation (Cv)	30	
2.10	SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF MSW	43	
2.11	WASTE CHARACTERIZATION	46	
2.11.1	Existing waste classification systems	47	
2.11.2	General Waste Composition in Sri Lanka	50	
CHAP	TER 3 LABORATORY TESTING PROGRAM	52	
3.1	COLLECTION OF INTACT MSW SAMPLES	52	
3.2	PREPARATION OF RECOMPACTED SAMPLES	54	
3.3	DESCRIPTION OF THE ROWE CELL AND PRE-TEST CHECKS	54	
3.4	Test Method	54	
3.5	Experimental Procedure	55	
3.6	DETERMINATION OF BASIC PROPERTIES OF MSW	56	
3.6.1	In-situ Density	56	
3.6.2	Moisture Content	57	
3.6.3	Specific Gravity	57	
3.7	DETERMINATION OF WASTE COMPOSITION	58	
CHAP	FER 4 RESULT OF COMPRESSIBILTY TEST AND DISCUSSIO	N 60	
4.1	<b>R</b> ESULT OF THE TESTS	61	
4.1.1	Variation of Compression Index ( $C_c$ ) and Recompression Index ( $C_r$ )	69	
4.1.2	Variation of Coefficient of Volume Compressibility (mv)	69	
4.1.3	Variation of Coefficient of Secondary Consolidation (Ca)	71	
4.1.4	Variation of Coefficient of Consolidation (Cv)	75	
4.1.5	Improved Velocity Method	78	
4.2	COMPARISON OF COMPRESSIBILITY BEHAVIOR OF MUNICIPAL S	Solid	
WASTE	WITH CONVENTIONAL SOILS	83	
4.2.1	Amount of settlement	83	
4.2.2	Compression Index	84	
4.2.3	Coefficient of Secondary Consolidation	85	
CHAP	FER 5     - SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS	89	
REFERENCES			

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1-1: Aerial image of failure at Meethotamulla waste dump site2
Figure 2-1: Occurrence of settlement mechanisms adopted by several researchers
(McDougall J, 2008)7
Figure 2-2: Landfill settlement vs log time from field case histories (Bjarngard and
Edgers, 1990)
Figure 2-3: Factors influencing the landfill settlement (McDougall J, 2008)9
Figure 2-4: Main Features of the Rowe Cell Apparatus (Source: Rowe Cell Manual)
Figure 2-5: Graphical illustration of free strain loading condition (Head, 1994)18
Figure 2-6: Graphical illustration of equal strain loading condition (Head, 1994)18
Figure 2-7: Large scale laboratory compression data from Kavasanjian et al. (1999)
Figure 2-8: Compression curves for three samples with degradation phase of 1, 2, and
3 in semi-logarithmic plot (after Imre et al., 2014)22
Figure 2-9: Time-vertical strain curves of fresh waste (after Castelli et al.,2008)23
Figure 2-10: Time-vertical strain curves of 5 years old waste (after Castelli et al.,
2008)23
Figure 2-11: Compressibility diagram for loading level 50 and 150kPa - Sample Series
A (after Rakic et al., 2015)24
Figure 2-12: Compressibility diagram for loading level 50 and 150kPa - Sample Series
B (after Rakic et al., 2015)
Figure 2-13: Comparison of Modified primary compression index (after Rakic et al.,
2015)25
Figure 2-14: Comparison of Modified secondary compression index (after Rakic et
al., 2015)25
Figure 2-15: Compressibility indices of MSW from published studies (Singh, 2008)
Figure 2-16: Schematic diagram for determination of compression index (Head, 1994)
Figure 2-17: Schematic diagram for determination of $C_{\alpha}$ (Head, 1994)29
Figure 2-18: Graphical construction of Logarithm of time method
Figure 2-19: Graphical construction of square root time method

Figure 2-20: Theoretical plot of T/U vs T relationship from Terzaghi's consolidation
equation (after Sridharan et al., 1987)
Figure 2-21: Theoretical plot for velocity method (After Parkin, 1978)
Figure 2-22: General characteristics of and experimental velocity curve (Patrick et al.,
1985)
Figure 2-23: Comparison of value of $C_v$ obtained from the Taylor and Rectangular
Hyperbola method (Sridharan et al., 1978)
Figure 2-24: Comparison of value of $C_v$ obtained from the Casagrande and
Rectangular Hyperbola method (Sridharan et al., 1978)
Figure 2-25: Comparison of value of $C_v$ obtained from the Taylor and Improved
velocity method (Pandian et al. ,1994)40
Figure 2-26 : Comparison of value of $C_v$ obtained from the Casagrande and Improved
velocity method (Pandian et al. ,1994)41
Figure 2-27: Comparison of value of $C_v$ obtained from the Rectangular Hyperbola
method and Improved velocity method (Pandian et al. ,1994)41
Figure 2-28 : Void ratio vs pressure graph (after Naveen et al., 2018)42
Figure 2-29: Waste classification (after Landva and Clark, 1990)47
Figure 2-30: Procedure of proposed waste classification framework (after Dixon and
Langer 2006)
Figure 2-31: Composition of MSW collected by Local Authorities in Sri Lanka
(Basnayake & Visvanathan, 2014)
Figure 3-1: Location selected for sample collection
Figure 3-2: Cross section showing the sampling locations
Figure 3-3: Sample 1 obtained from the bottom of the waste fill53
Figure 3-4 : Sample 2 obtained from the middle of the waste fill53
Figure 3-5: Typical arrangement of Rowe cell test apparatus
Figure 3-6: Rowe cell apparatus used for the study (a) Rowe cell with diameter of
151.2 mm (b) Rowe cell with diameter of 75.7mm56
Figure 3-7: Determination of in-situ density
Figure 3-8: Pycnometer with waste sample and water
Figure 3-9: Waste materials after sorting into major groups
Figure 4-1: Void ratio and pore pressure variation with time for load increment of 25-
50 kPa (Sample 1)60

Figure 4-2: Void ratio and pore pressure variation with time for load increment of 50-
100 kPa (Sample 1)61
Figure 4-3: Settlement vs log (time) for Loading stage of Sample 1 (Saturated and
Unsaturated condition)
Figure 4-4: Settlement vs log (time) for Re-loading stage of Sample 1 (Saturated and
Unsaturated condition)
Figure 4-5: Settlement vs log (time) for Loading stage of Sample 2 (Saturated and
Unsaturated condition)63
Figure 4-6: Settlement vs log (time) for Re-loading stage of Sample 2 (Saturated and
Unsaturated condition)
Figure 4-7: Compression curve for sample 1 under saturated and unsaturated
conditions64
Figure 4-8: Compression curve for sample 2 under saturated and unsaturated
conditions65
Figure 4-9: Comparison of compression curves of sample 1 and 265
Figure 4-10: e vs log ( $\sigma$ ) curve for sample 1 under saturated and unsaturated conditions
Figure 4-11: e vs log ( $\sigma$ ) curve for sample 2 under saturated and unsaturated conditions
Figure 4-12: e vs log (o) and (H- $\Delta h$ /H) vs log (o) plots for sample 1_saturated
condition67
Figure 4-13: e vs $log(\sigma)$ plot for MSW(after Naveen et al,2018)68
Figure 4-14: e vs log ( $\sigma$ ) plot for MSW (after Powrie et al, 1999))68
Figure 4-15: Variation of $m_{\nu}$ for Sample 1 and Sample 2 (under saturated and
unsaturated condition)70
Figure 4-16: Variation of $C_{\alpha}$ for Sample 1 and Sample 2 for loading and reloading
stages
Figure 4-17: Variation of $C_{\alpha}$ ' / $C_{\alpha}$ with over consolidation ratio74
Figure 4-18: Graph representing Taylor's Square root of time method76
Figure 4-19: Experimental graph for Rectangular Hyperbola method77
Figure 4-20: Experimental graphs for improved velocity method
Figure 4-21: Variation of Coefficient of Consolidation for different analysis methods
of analysis

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1-1: Provincial waste generation in Sri Lanka (Source: Central Environmental
Authority, Sri Lanka)1
Table 1-2: Per capita daily generation of MSW in Sri Lanka (Source: Central
Environmental Authority, Sri Lanka)2
Table 2-1: Mechanisms of settlement in MSW landfills
Table 2-2: Secondary compression parameters for MSW material (After Oweis and
Khera 1998)11
Table 2-3: Summary of $C_{ce}$ and $C_{\alpha}$ values from literature (collected by Sharma 2007)
Table 2-4: Relevant dimensions of cell and sample  17
Table 2-5: Comparison of Cv from various method (after Naveen et al, 2018)43
Table 2-6: Specific Gravity values of MSW from literature (Yesiller et al., 2014)44
Table 2-7 : Specific gravity test results (Yesiller et al, 2014)45
Table 2-8 : Summary of Specific gravity values obtained from researchers for MSW
in Sri Lanka
Table 2-9: Overview of Existing Classification system (Dixon et al., 2008)
Table 3-1: Details of sampling locations and size of specimen
Table 3-2: Basic Properties of test specimens (MSW)
Table 3-3: Waste composition for sampling location 1 and 2
Table 4-1: Compression index and Recompression index values  69
Table 4-2: Coefficient of volume compressibility values  70
Table 4-3: Coefficient of Secondary Consolidation values
Table 4-4: Variation of $C_{\alpha}/C_{C}$ with stress levels
Table 4-5: Summarized C <sub>v</sub> values obtained from different methods79