



Environmental Conditions to be considered in Design and Choice of Geosynthetics

IGS Nordic Annual Meeting

Thursday 6th, March – Catrin Tarnowski



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Environmental Conditions

Applications with geomembranes

Any external factor – whether natural or human induced – that effects a specific system



Environmental Conditions

Exposure Conditions affecting Geomembranes



Secondary Containment

Traffic, Construction induced Stress,
Chemicals



Mining

UV radiation, temperature ,
overburden, chemicals



Evaporation Ponds

UV radiation; Chemicals

Environmental Conditions

Exposure Conditions affecting Geomembranes



Industry

Wind load, temperature changes, chemicals



Oil & Gas

Design details- requirements



Biogas Containment

Gas Pressure, UV, temperature

Environmental Conditions

Exposure Conditions affecting Geomembranes



Canals

Induced strain from water and/or wind, temperature

Source: Huesker



Landfill

Waste water, chemicals, (UV), temperature



Heat Storage- PTES

Hot Water, Cold Water, UV

Source: WIMeG

Environmental Conditions: from Design to Operation

What is to be considered – Installation & Operation

- UV Exposure or not
- Installation – weather conditions, exposure, construction impact
- Underlying and overlaying materials with regard to impact on function
- Operational conditions :

Filling: Exposure to UV; Wind; Chemicals; Fluid or Solids, Hot or cold temperature

Operation: Exposure to UV; Wind, Chemical, Fluids or Solids, Hot or cold temperature



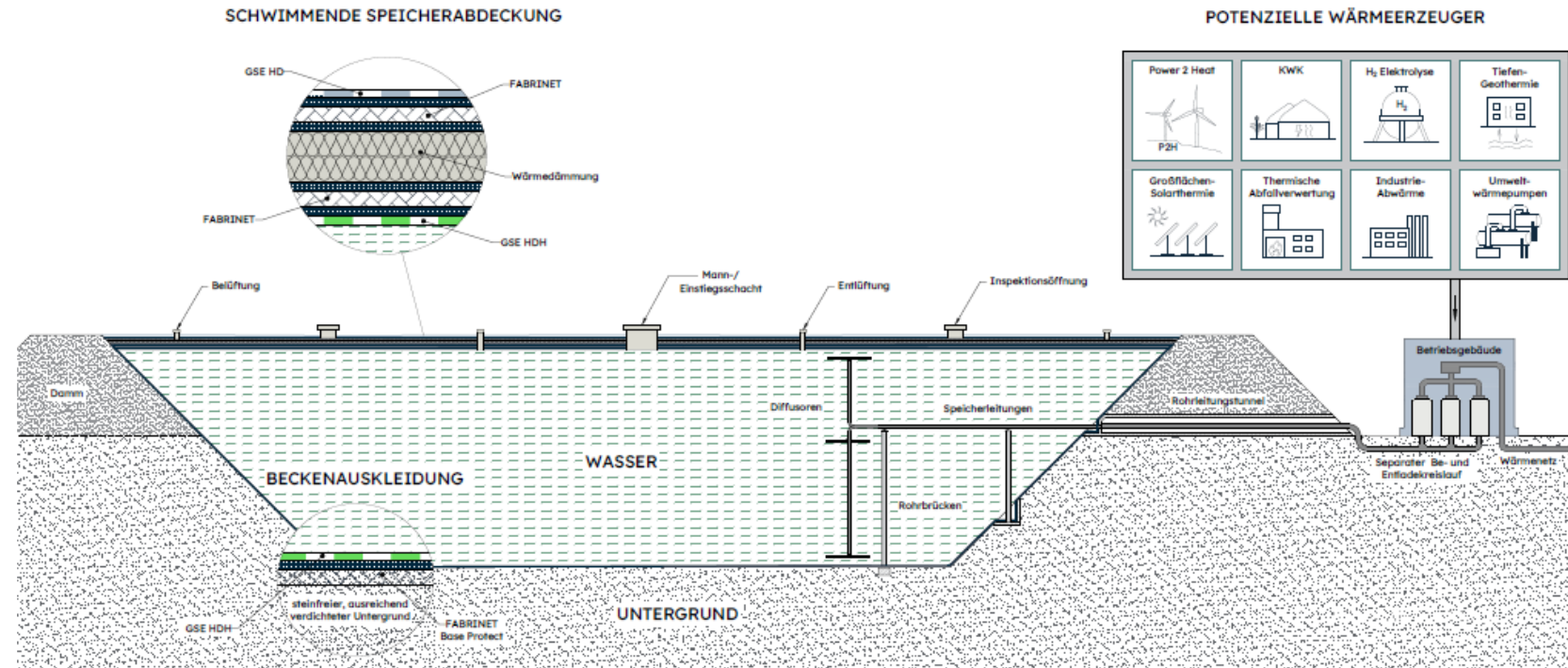
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS IN PIT THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE

PTES

Design Scheme

Pit Thermal Energy Storages (PTES) are seasonal/ multifunctional heat storages in which typically water serves as a storage medium

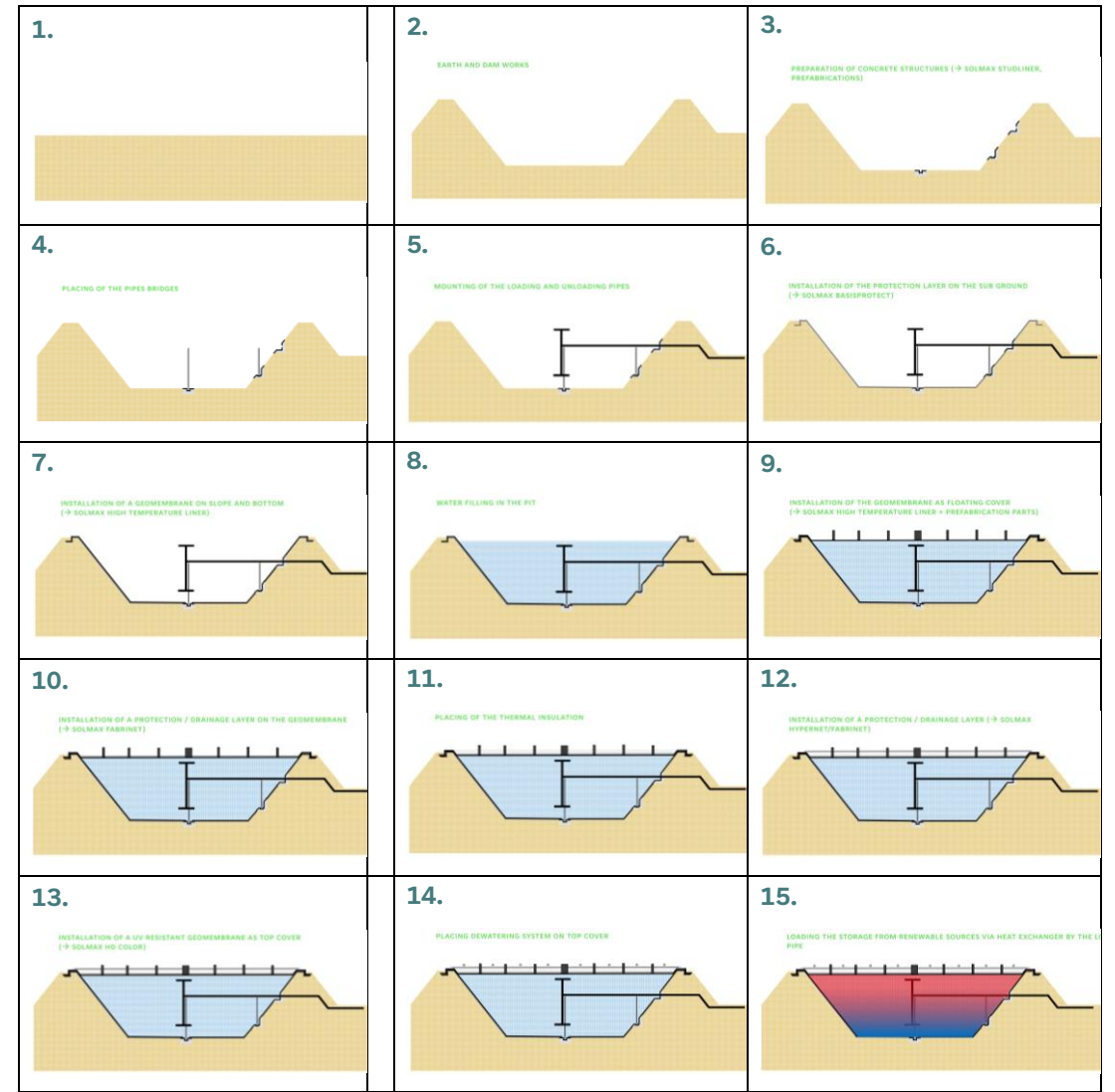
Construction with geosynthetics



PTES

FROM DESIGN TO OPERATION

1. Site selection
2. Excavation and dam construction
3. Concrete structures
4. Pipe bridges
5. Loading- and unloading pipes
6. Protection Layer
7. Temperature resistant geomembrane
8. Water filling, - treatment
9. Temperature resistant geomembrane floating cover
10. Protection and drainage layer
11. Insulation
12. Protection and drainage layer
13. Cover layer – e.g. geomembrane
14. Surface water drainage
15. Energy loading / offloading- operation



PTES

Installation



Pond structure: Protection layer + heat resistant geomembrane, possible leak detection
UV exposure + warm and cold temperatures during construction, thus elongation and shrinkage



Concrete constructions
Connections, possible strain, mechanical attachment

PTES

FILLING OF PIT STRUCTURE

STARTS TYPICALLY IN AUTUUM

ENDS TYPICALLY IN COLD SEASON



PTES

FLOATING COVER



Lower geomembrane

Exposure to water, cold during filling, hot during operation



Connection to structures /Load

Possible strain during service life

PTES

Floating Cover



Upper Geomembrane: exposed , non exposed , ballasted , multifunctional ?

Picture: Arcon-Sunmark Large-scale Solar Systems Integration Co., Ltd

Quelle: Marcus Brandt / dpa aus DER SPIEGEL 17/2024



WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GEOEMBRANE?

A unique answer

WHAT ARE THE GEOMEMBRANE CHARACTERISTICS?



Longest service life at project conditions : long-term barrier function and long-term protection of the environment

A unique answer

WHAT ARE THE GEOMEMBRANE CHARACTERISTICS?

ROBUSTNESS & LONG TERM SERVICE LIFE

- Oxidative Resistance (Thermal /UV)
- Leaching Resistance
- Stress Crack Resistance
- Chemical Stability
- Flexibility to overcome stress/strain
- Resistance to hot and cold temperatures

Not a unique answer

WHAT ARE THE GEOMEMBRANE CHARACTERISTICS?

- Is high/higher values in a data sheet giving information?
- Are all characteristics in a data sheet?
- Index properties or performance properties
- Accelerated lab testing
- Practical experience
- Index test results
- Performance test results
- Research results

Standard products/solutions (e.g. GM 13 / 17) vs challenging conditions :service/consulting & adopted products



**If you define the problem
correctly, you almost have the
solution.**

Steve Jobs

Conclusion

1

Evaluate Environmental Conditions for Installation and Operation – define the problem

2

Multiple applications can be served with standard products/solutions (e.g. GM 13 / 17)

3

Do not use standard for challenging conditions, use expertise which is not only laboratory research, but also practical/field experience

Thank you

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