

THE NEW PAKYONG AIRPORT (SIKKIM, INDIA)

An impressive application of Maccaferri solutions

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MACCAFERRI



THE PROBLEM

- By virtue of its lush green topography, with a wide variety of flora-fauna and presence of Himalayas, Sikkim has always been a place of tourist attraction.
- Although, Sikkim has ample scope of tourism development, due to non availability of airport; the direct accessibility does not exist.
- For this reason, a new airport was proposed to be constructed at Pakyong, 33 km from the capital Gangtok.



CLIENT

Airport Authority of India

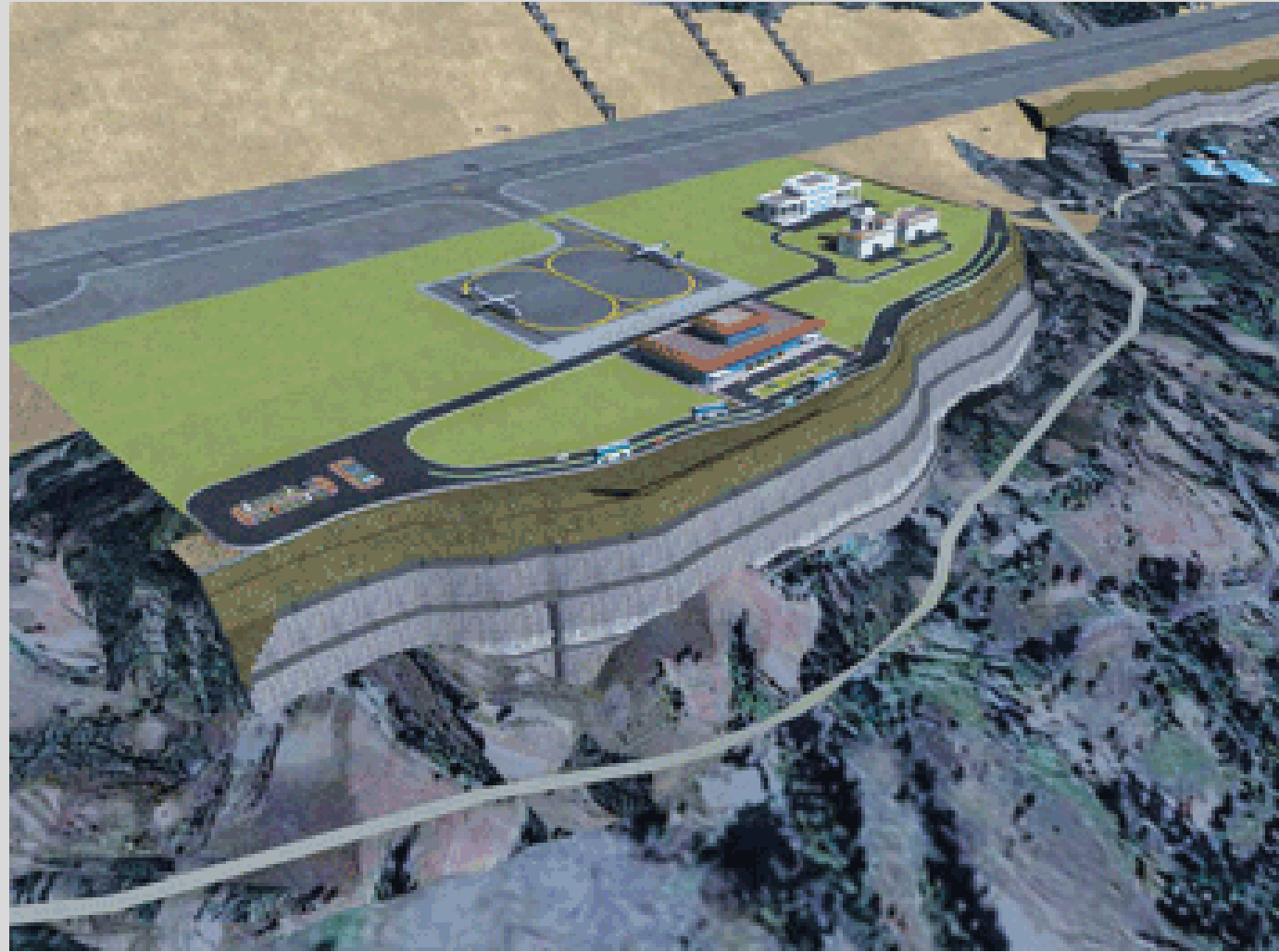
DESIGNER

Mott Mac Donald

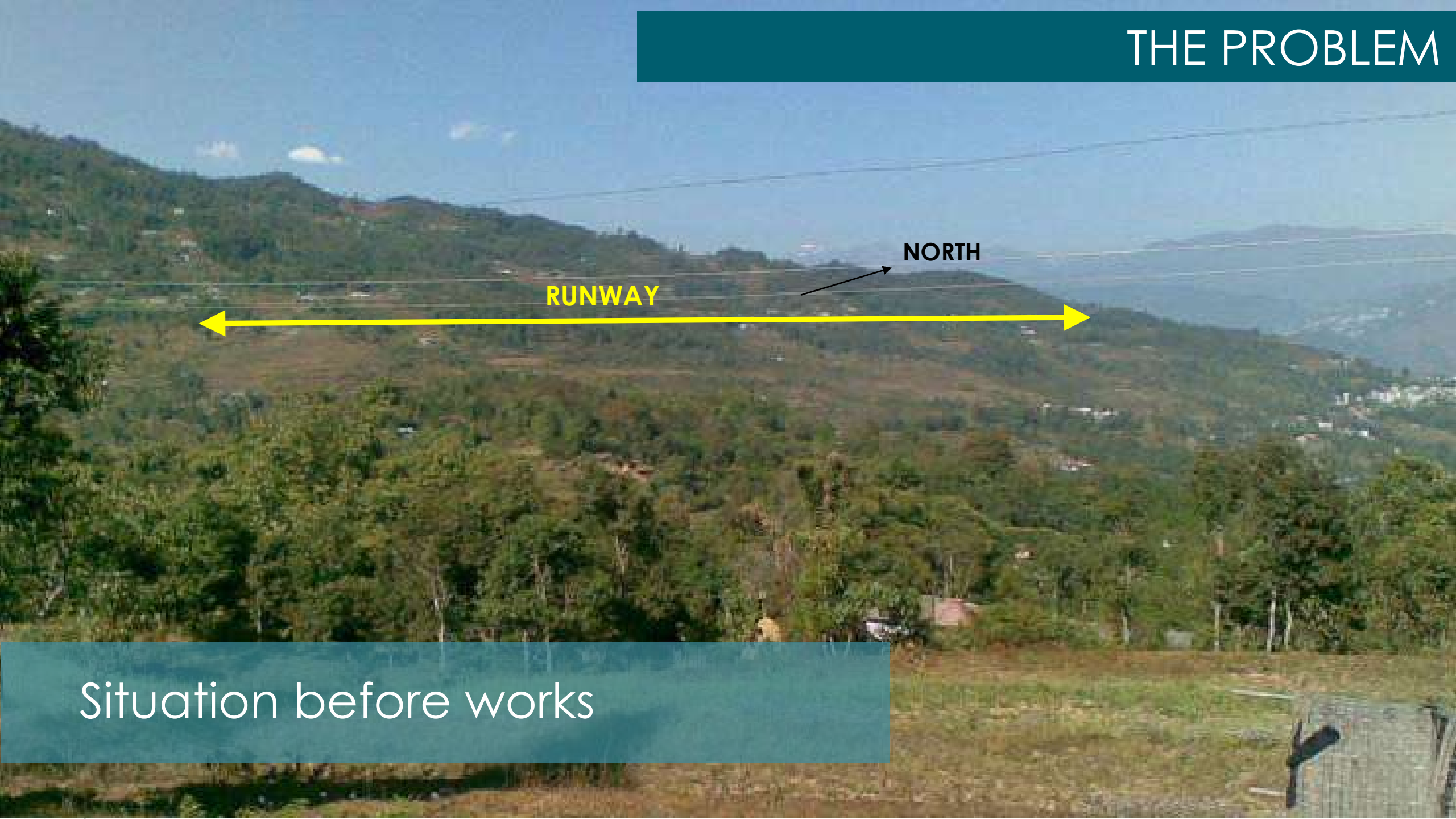
CONTRACTOR

Punj Lloyd

Max. Wall Height 80 m



THE PROBLEM



Situation before works

SIKKIM AIRPORT PLAN

THE PROBLEM

The steep mountainsides are covered with rice terraces where farming is possible.

Cutbacks to form the airfield platform are up to 111m high. A vegetated mat facing is used for erosion stabilisation

Pakyong town is close by. A new road is to be built 30km to the capital city.

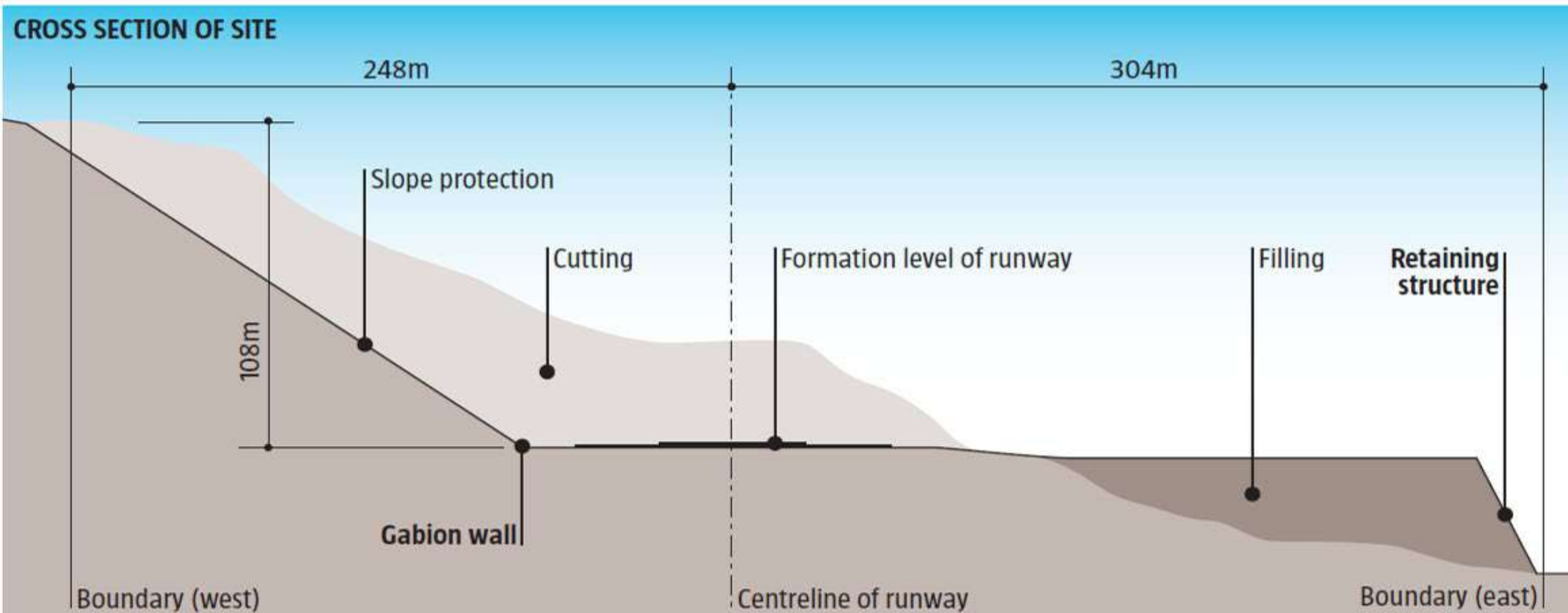
A major facility of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is situated in these hills which are rich in orchids and other plant species

Near vertical faced reinforced soil embankments help minimise land take

North-South runway 1.7km long will operate only in one direction due to adjacent high hills on the flight path

An apron with space for two planes may be widened for four later. The airport platform must also find space for a terminal, carpark, control tower and emergency facilities to international standards.

THE PROBLEM



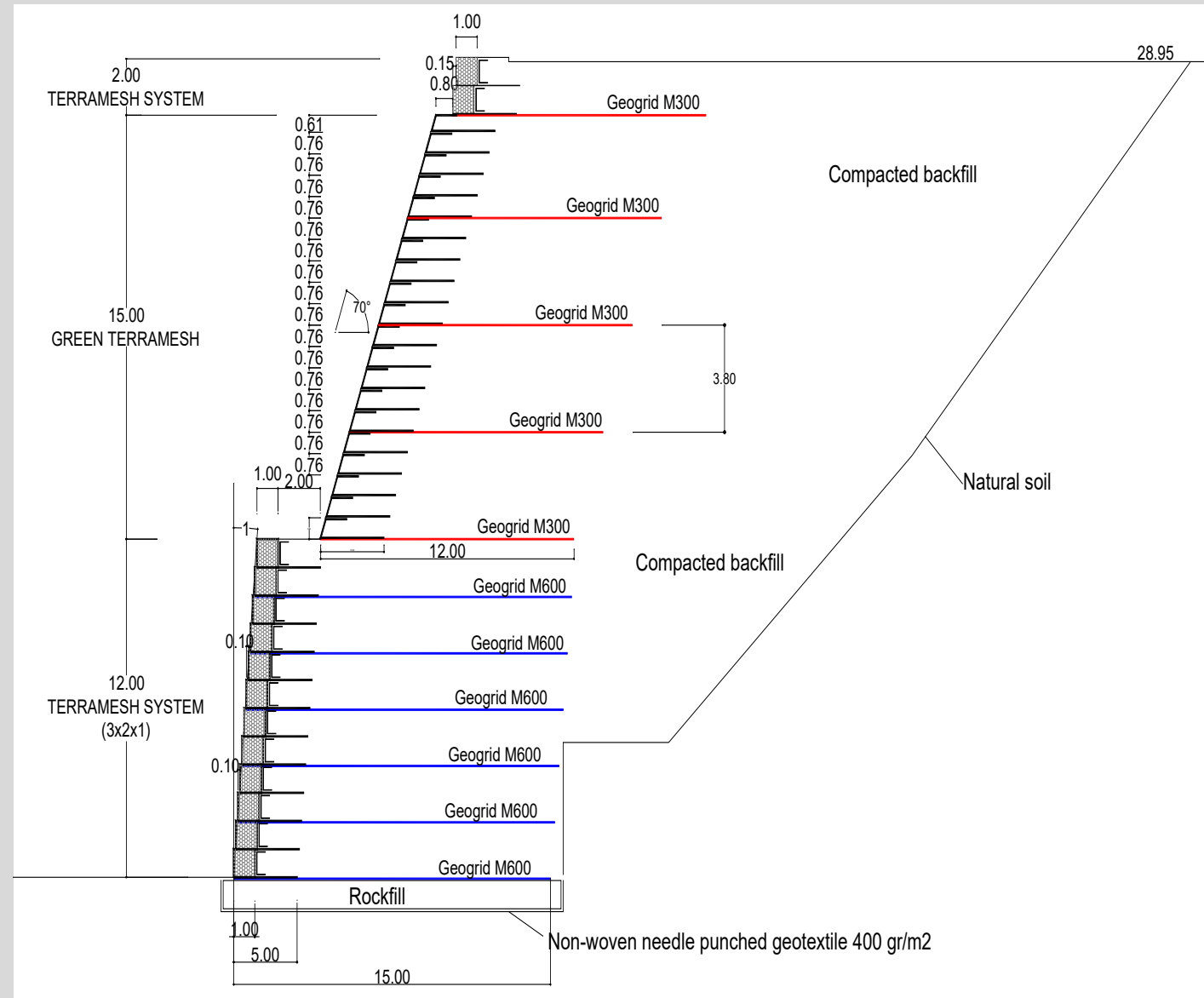


AUDIT ON 29 m WALL (PORTUGAL)

29 m high wall built in 2001

Both Terramesh System and Green Terramesh were used

Geogrid reinforcement lengths up to 15 m



Previous experiences



Leiria, Portugal



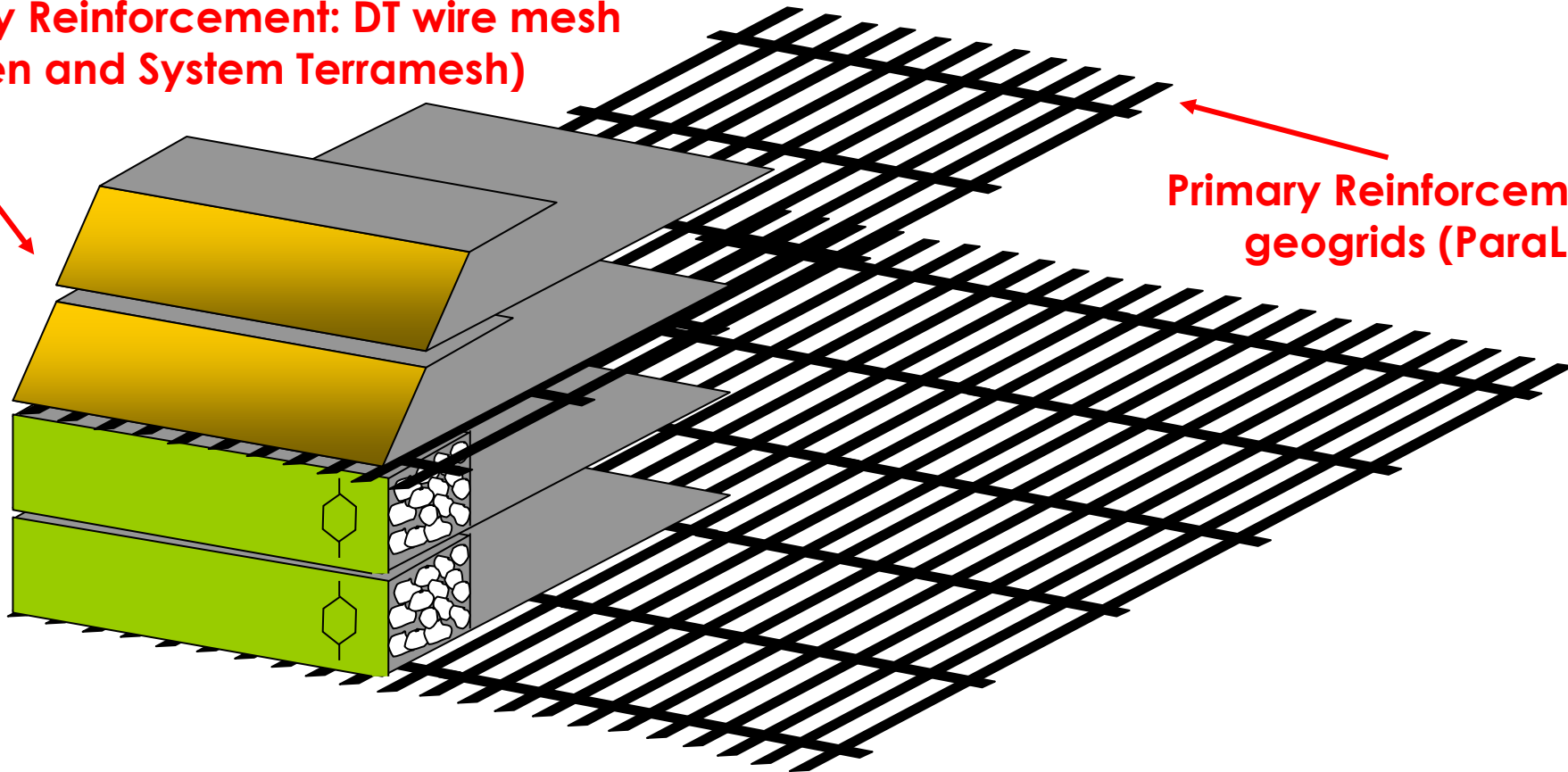
Previous experiences

The Leiria wall in 2009 (8 years after construction)

COMPOSITE REINFORCEMENT SYSTEM COMBINATION OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY REINFORCEMENTS

Secondary Reinforcement: DT wire mesh
(Green and System Terramesh)

Primary Reinforcement: PET
geogrids (ParaLink)

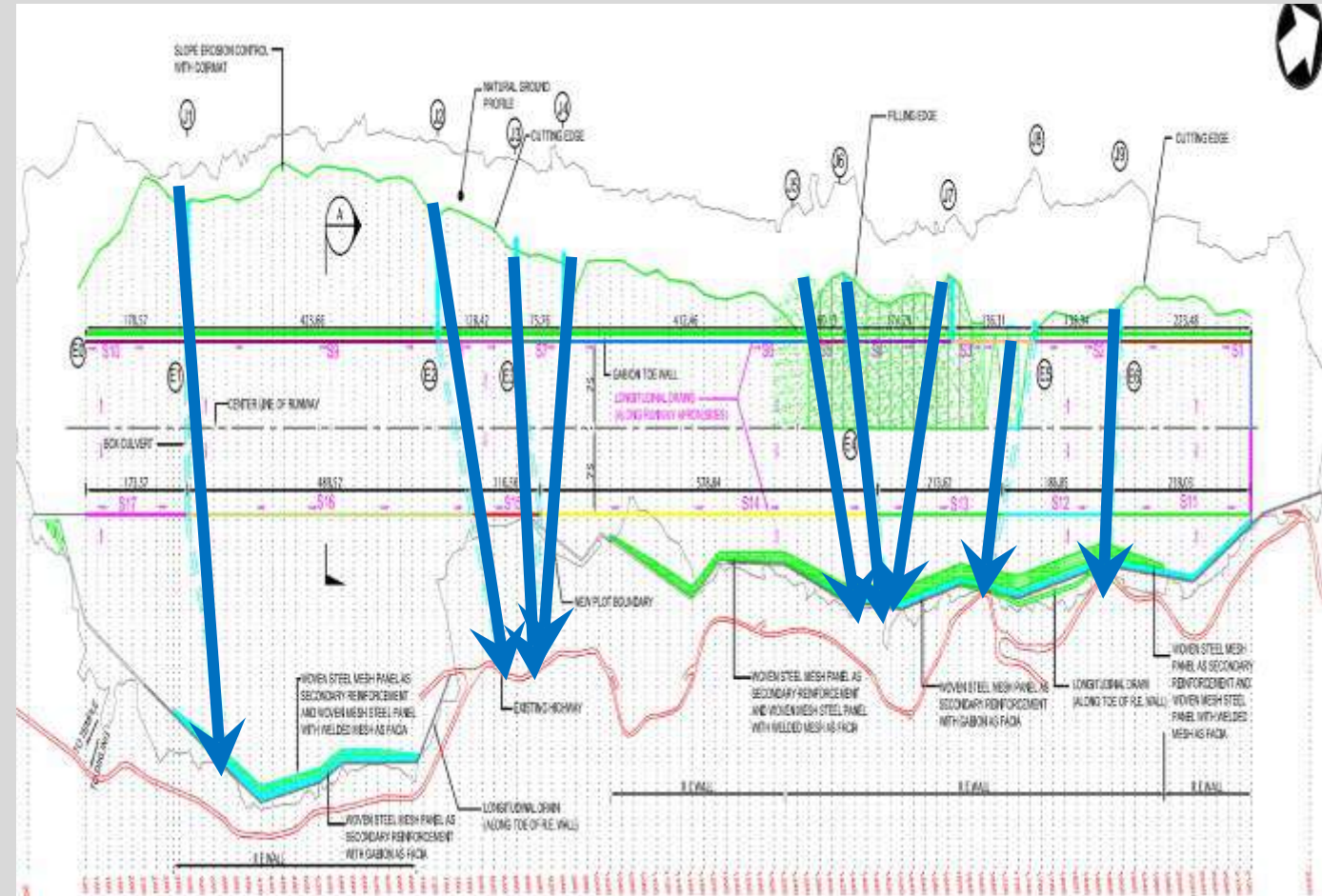


DRAINAGE SYSTEMS

9 Jhoras (Streams) are crossing the runway strip.

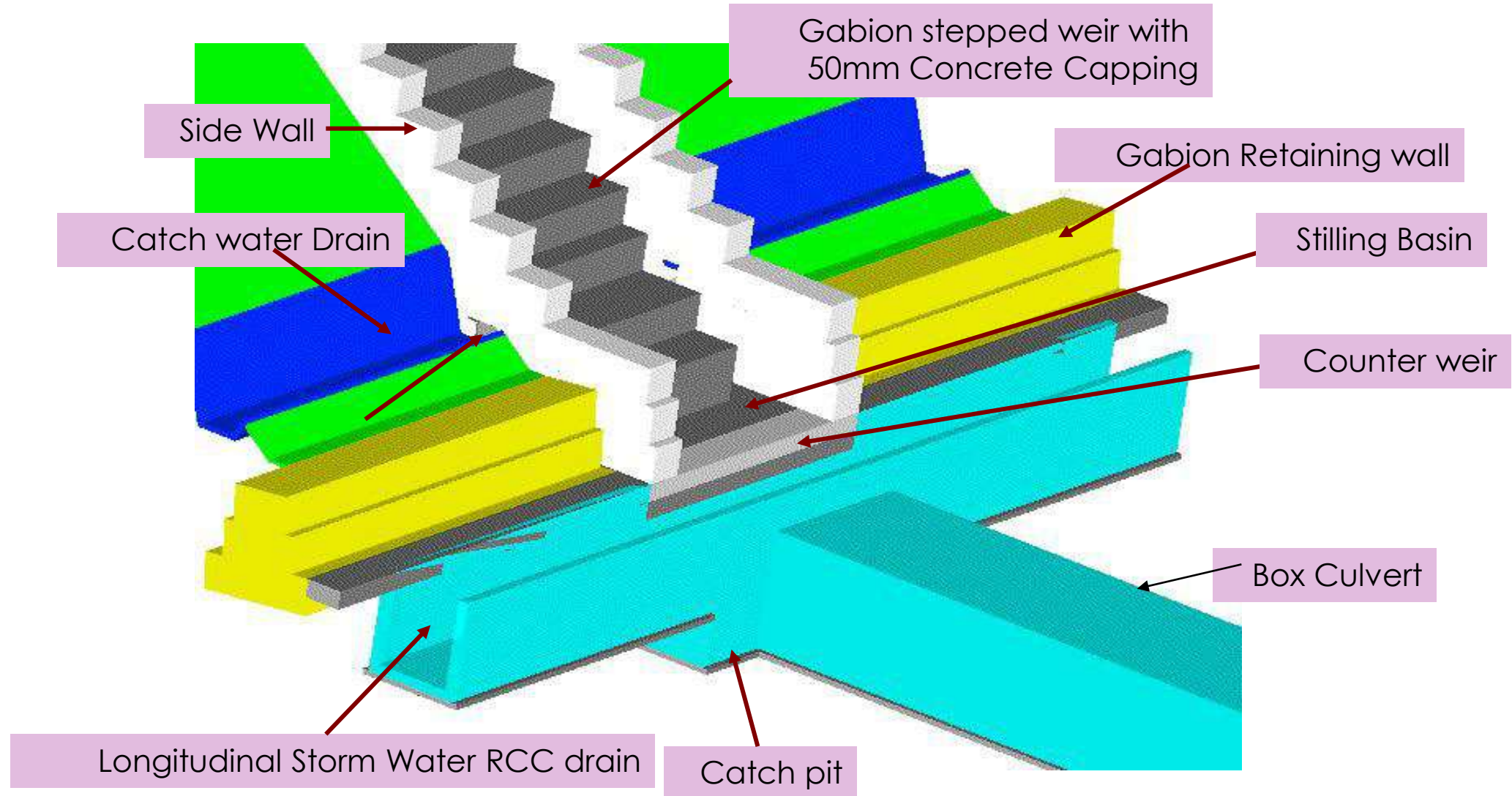
Local people are using the water from the Jhoras to meet their day to day water requirement.

Due to heavy rainfall intensity Storm Water Drain design is one of the important aspect of this project



THE MACCAFERRI SOLUTION

DRAINAGE SYSTEM: DETAIL



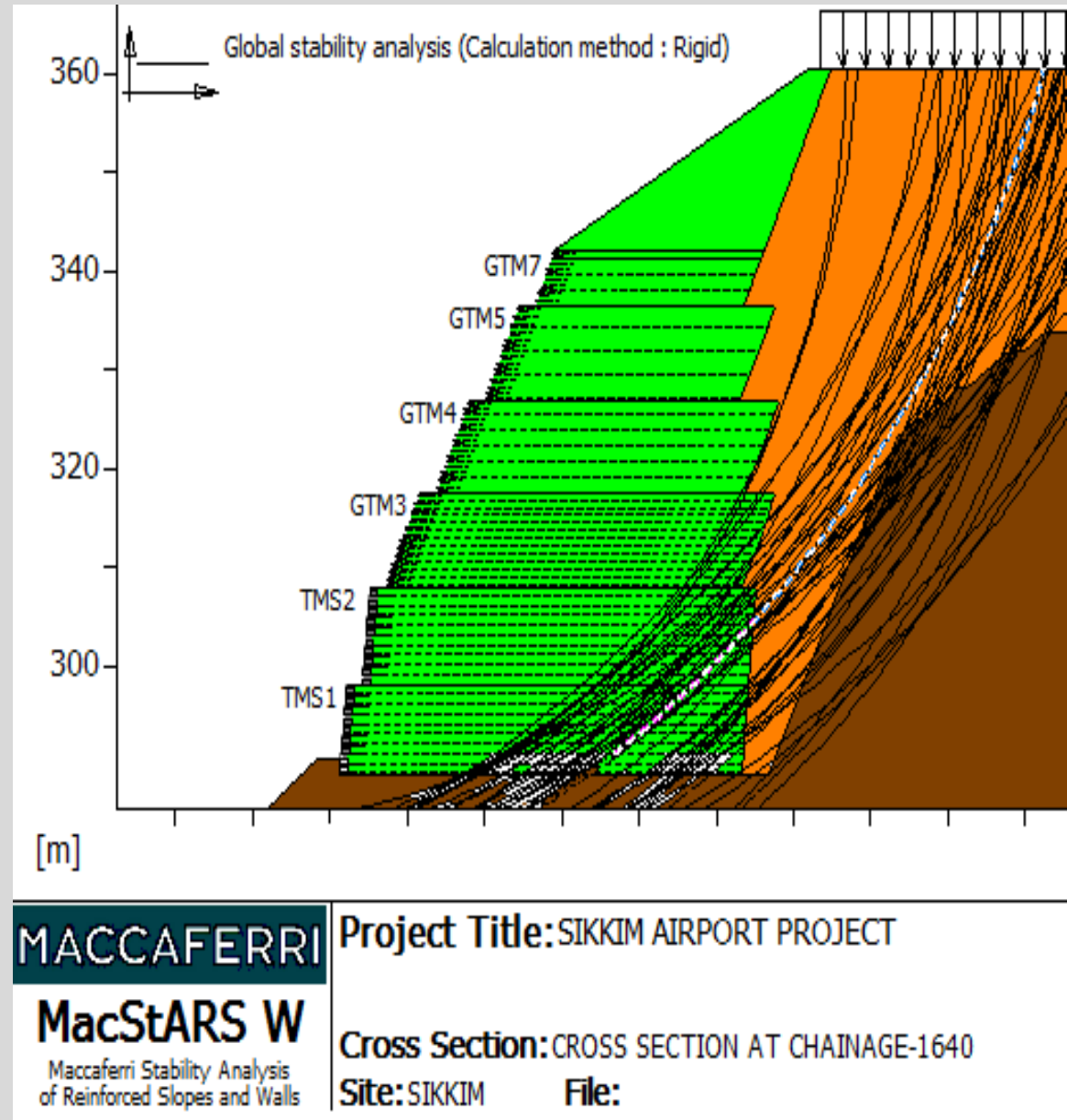
THE MACCAFERRI SOLUTION

WALLS DESIGN

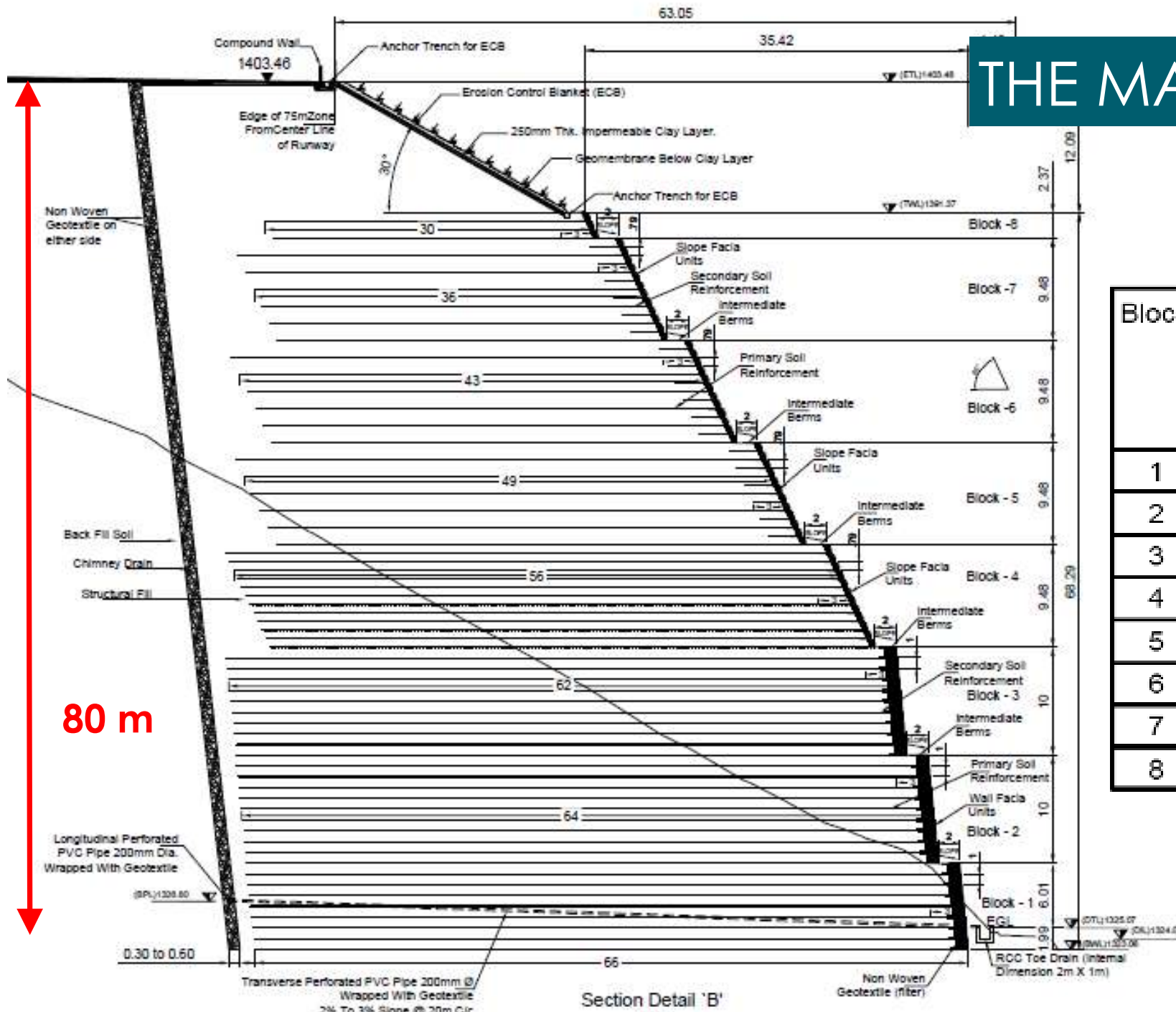
Main design was to BS 8006 for the static design of slopes and walls

Seismic design was complying with the American Federal Highways Administration (FHWA) standards as it is not covered in the British standard.

The MACSTARS Maccaferri software for reinforced soil structures was used for all stability checks



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Block	Facia Unit Type	Grade of GG (kN/m)	Block width (m)	Block Height (m)	Vertical Spacing of GG (m)
1	Wall	800	66	8	1.00
2	Wall	800	64	10	1.00
3	Wall	700	62	10	1.00
4	Slope	500	56	9.48	0.79
5	Slope	500	49	9.48	1.58
6	Slope	300	43	9.48	1.58
7	Slope	200	36	9.48	1.58
8	Slope	200	30	2.37	1.58

Works at start: 11/2009



May 2010

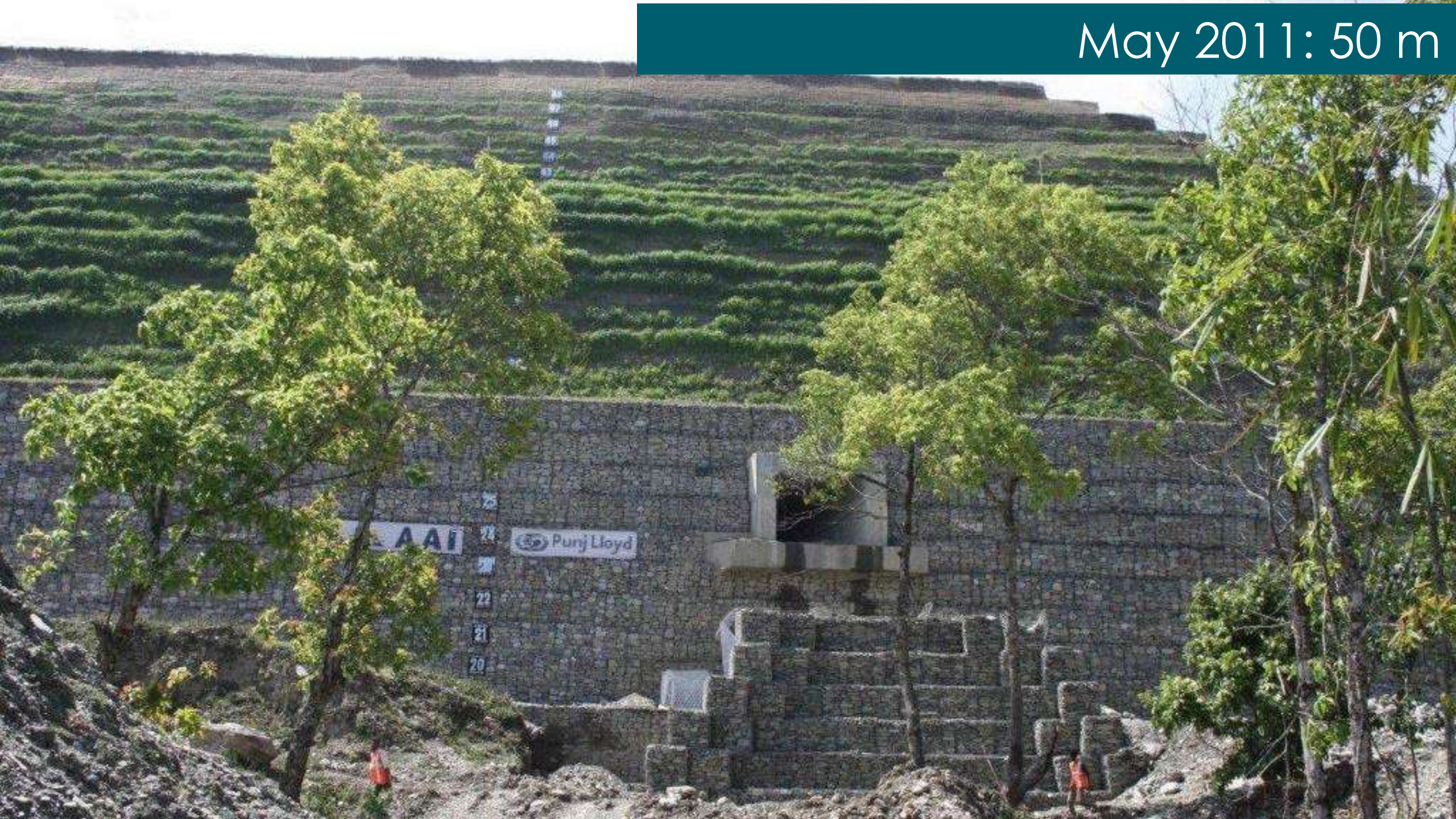


15/05/2010

July 2010



May 2011: 50 m



February 2015: 60 m



Today: 80 m



The drainage system



Question

**Was there any problem
during construction?
YES!**

During works the following problems had to be solved:

- **Incorrect compaction of the structural fill**
- Incorrect installation of the gabion stones
- Scour protection of the culvert outlets



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The airport today

CNN travel DESTINATIONS FOOD & DRINK PLAY

India's new Pakyong Airport opens in incredible Himalayan surroundings

Maggie Hiu Wong, CNN • Updated 26th September 2018



ParaMesh construction, cutting & filling slope and drainage activities are finished.

ParaMesh structures successfully withstood the catastrophic seismic event that happened in Sikkim in September 2011 (Magnitude 6.9), right after the monsoon period which enhances the criticality further.

While most of the other infrastructure failed in Sikkim, ParaMesh structures performed excellent owing to their flexible nature, though the seismic event happened ($kh > 0.3$) was higher than the magnitude for which these structures were designed ($kh = 0.12$).