

Case Studies

Preliminary Design

Project Data

Part of the Egnatia Motorway which will connect the towns Igoumenitsa at the Adriatic Sea and Thessaloniki at the Aegean Sea. Double tube two lane tunnel.
Length 2100 m, maximum overburden 230 m

Tasks

Geological alignment mapping. Assessment of rock mass behaviour and support for the preliminary and detail design.
Consulting service during construction

Geology

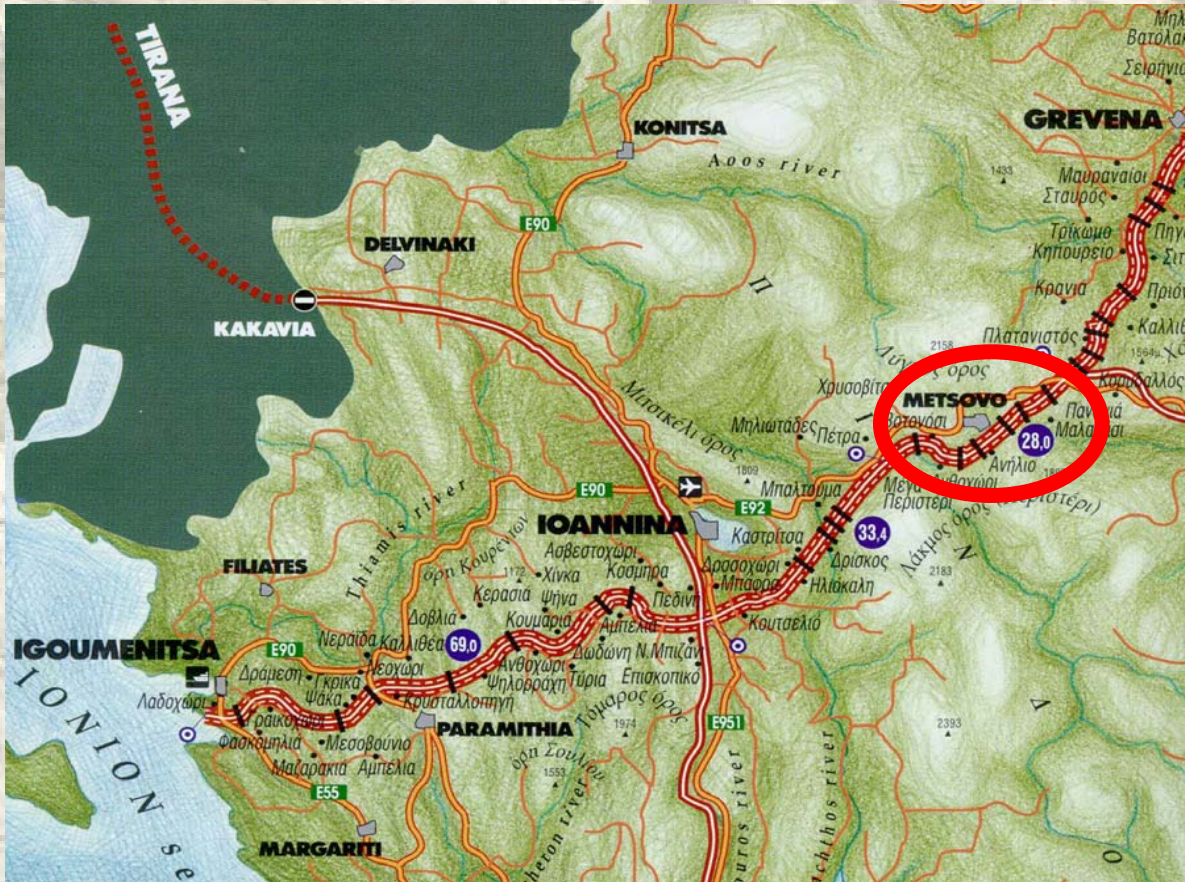
Complex fold-thrust belt in Tertiary flysch sequences.
Development of thick tectonic melanges with clayey gouges

FROM AEG SHORT COURSE "Tunnels Through Fault Rocks and Tectonic Melanges: A Short Course for Engineering Geologists and Geotechnical Engineers", Oakland, California; June 1, 2002; Instructors: Prof. Gunter Riedmueller and Prof. Wulf Schubert, Technical University of Graz, Austria and Gruppe Geotechnik Graz. COPYRIGHT OF 3G - Gruppe Geotechnik Graz www.3-g.at REPRODUCED AND PROVIDED WITH THE PERMISSION OF AEG and 3G CONTACT: Dr. Alfred Fasching, CEO and Managing Director: fasching@3-g.at

Egnatia Motorway, Anilio Tunnel (Greece)

Case Studies

Location

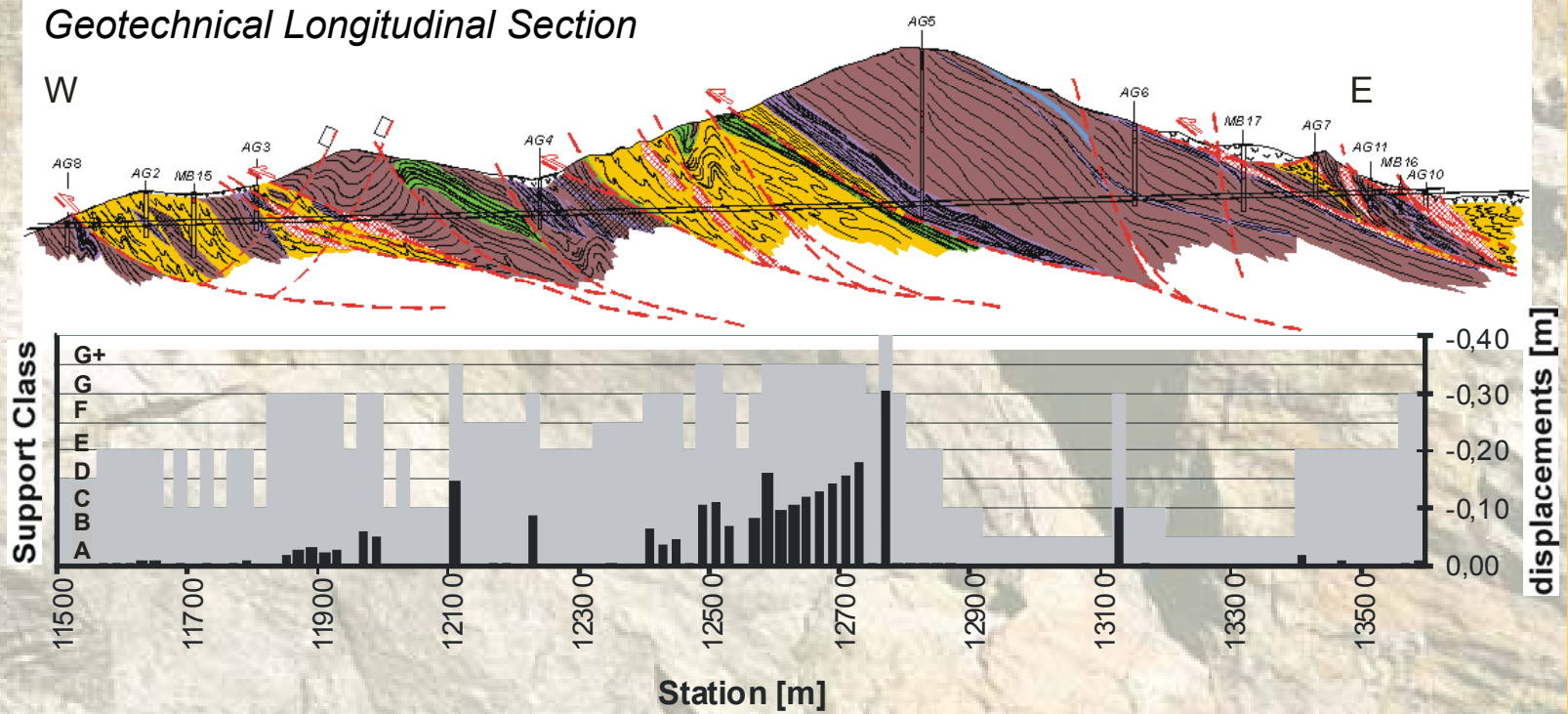


Egnatia Motorway, Anilio Tunnel (Greece)

Case Studies

Preliminary Design

Geotechnical Longitudinal Section



Egnatia Motorway, Anilio Tunnel (Greece)

Case Studies

Detail Design

Project Data

Core piece of Austrian's high speed railway project.
Length 22 km, maximum overburden 900 m

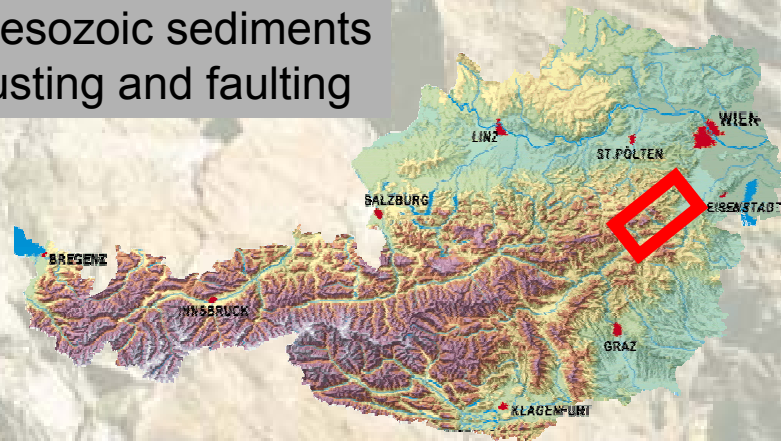
Tasks

Geological-geotechnical site investigations from the feasibility study to the detail design. Geotechnical risk assessment for TBM excavation.

Investigation of alternative systems (double track tube with emergency tunnel versus two single track tubes).

Geology

Polymetamorphic basement rocks and low-grade metamorphic Paleozoic as well as Mesozoic sediments were subjected to intense Alpine thrusting and faulting



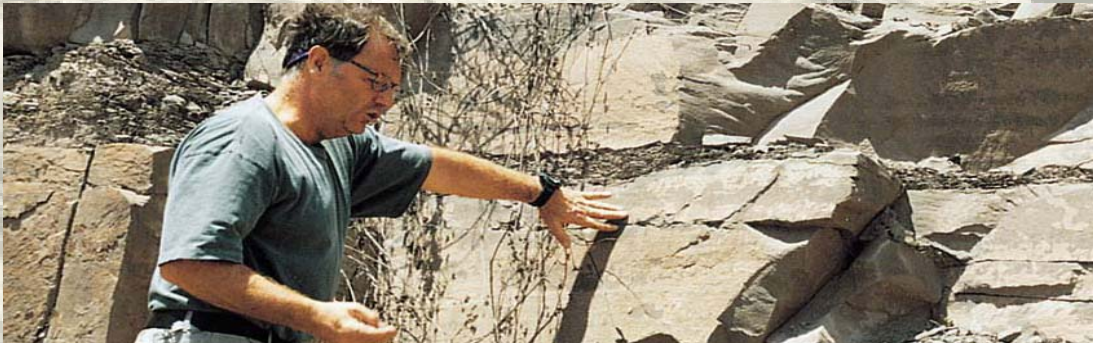
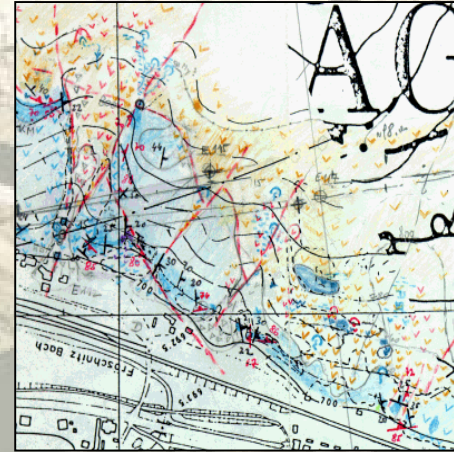
Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

Site Investigation

Engineering geological mapping

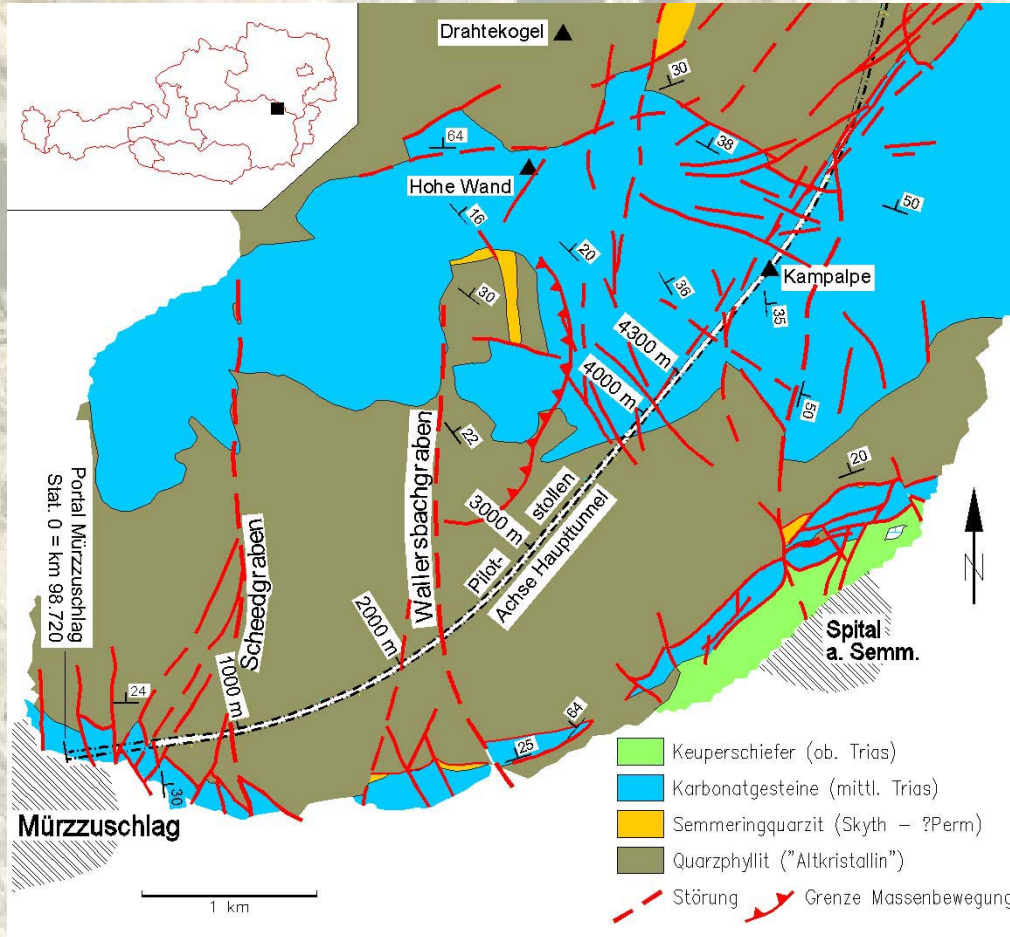
- Identification of relevant morphological features
- Outcrop Studies
- Identification and characterisation of fault zones
- Assessment of seeps and springs



Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

Site Investigation



Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

Site Investigation

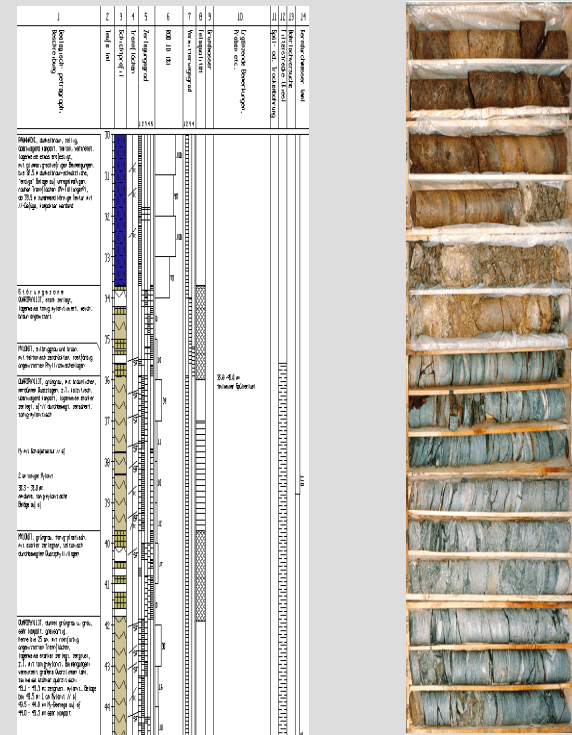
Subsurface Investigations

- Exploratory drilling
- Geophysical surveys
- Borehole in situ testing
- Pilot tunnel

Laboratory testing

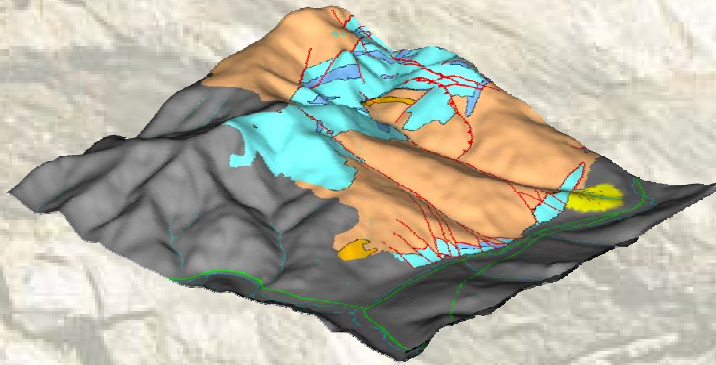
- Mineralogical analyses
- Mechanical analyses

DRILL CORE LOGGING

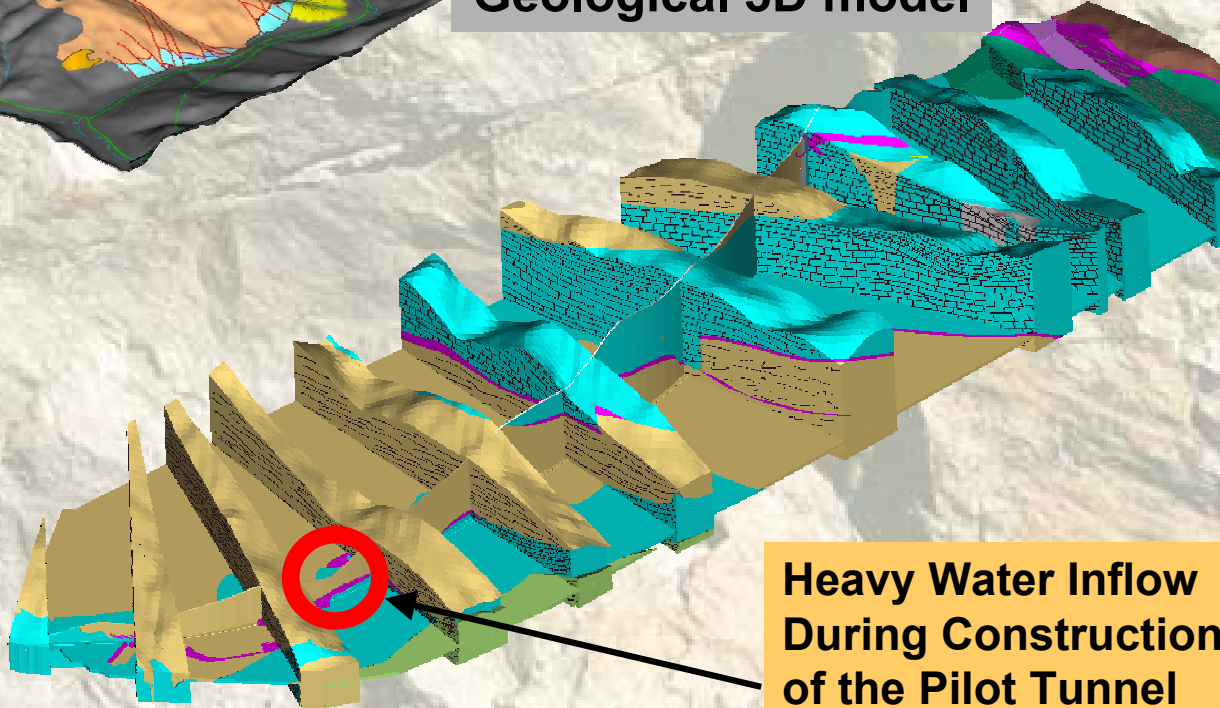


Case Studies

Site Investigation



Geological 3D model



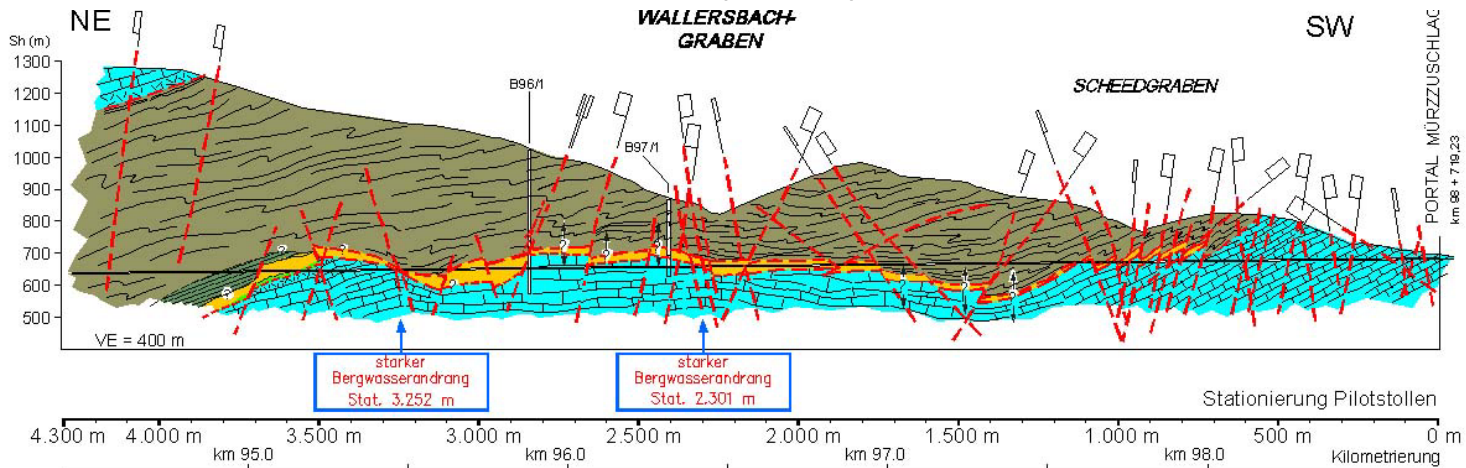
Heavy Water Inflow During Construction of the Pilot Tunnel

Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

Site Investigation

Pilot tunnel, water inflow (350 l/s) at station 2301 m



LEGENDE

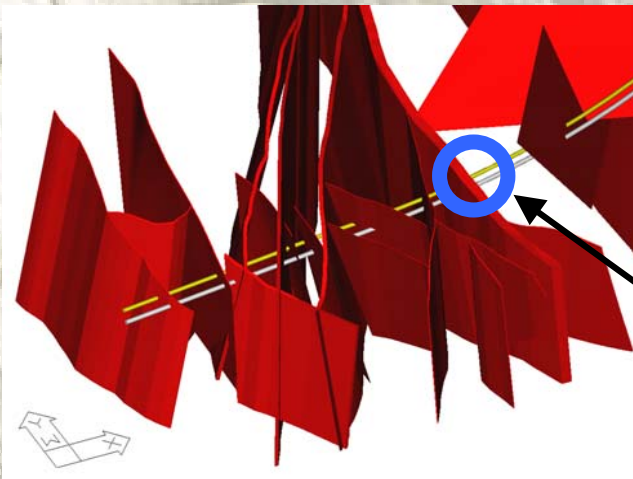
- | | | |
|--|---|---|
|  Karbonatgesteine (undifferenziert) |  Rötschiefer |  Alpiner Verrucano |
|  Rauhwacken |  Semmeringquarzit |  Quarzphyllit ("Altkristallin") |

 Störung

B96/1 u. B97/1 Erkundungsbohrungen 1996 – 1997

Case Studies

Site Investigation

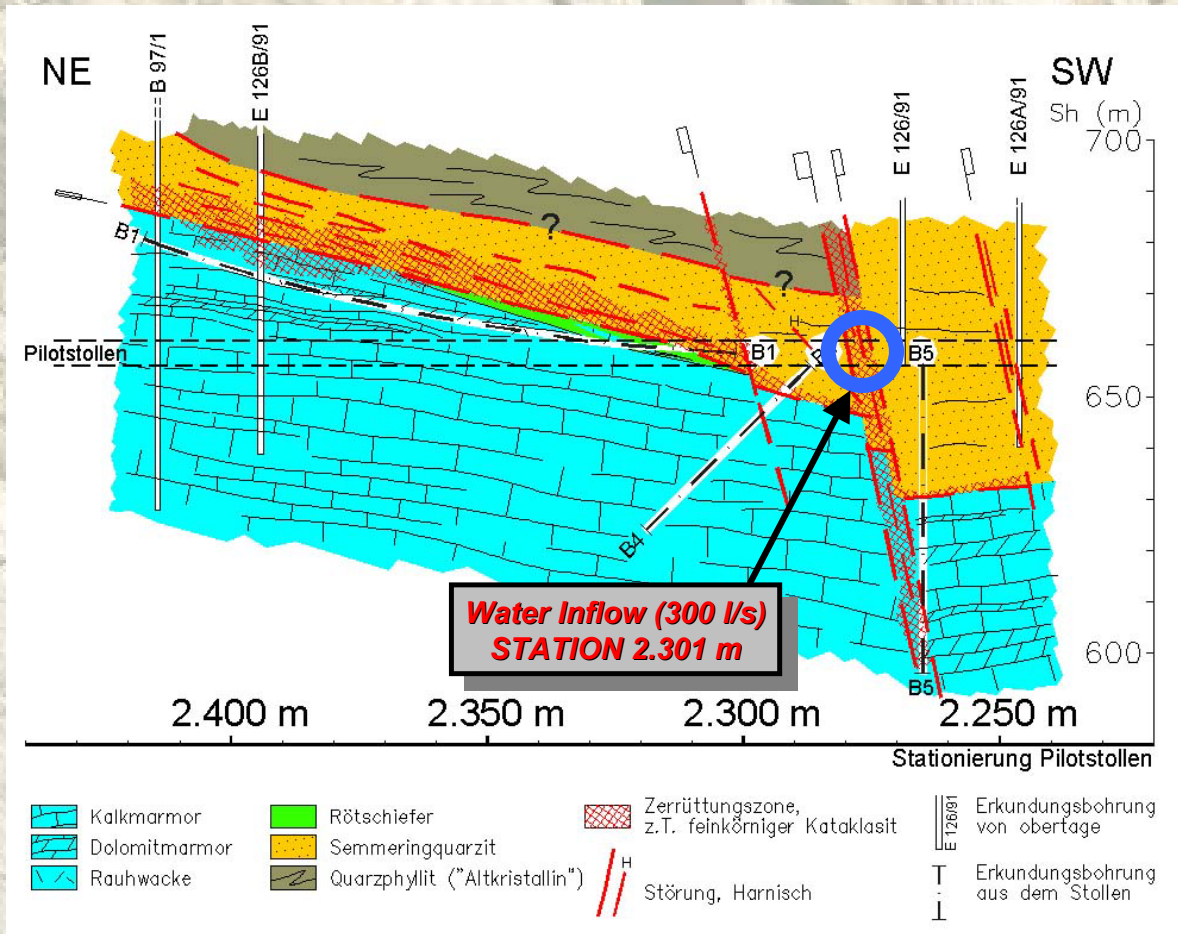


**Water Inflow
STATION 2.301 m**

Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

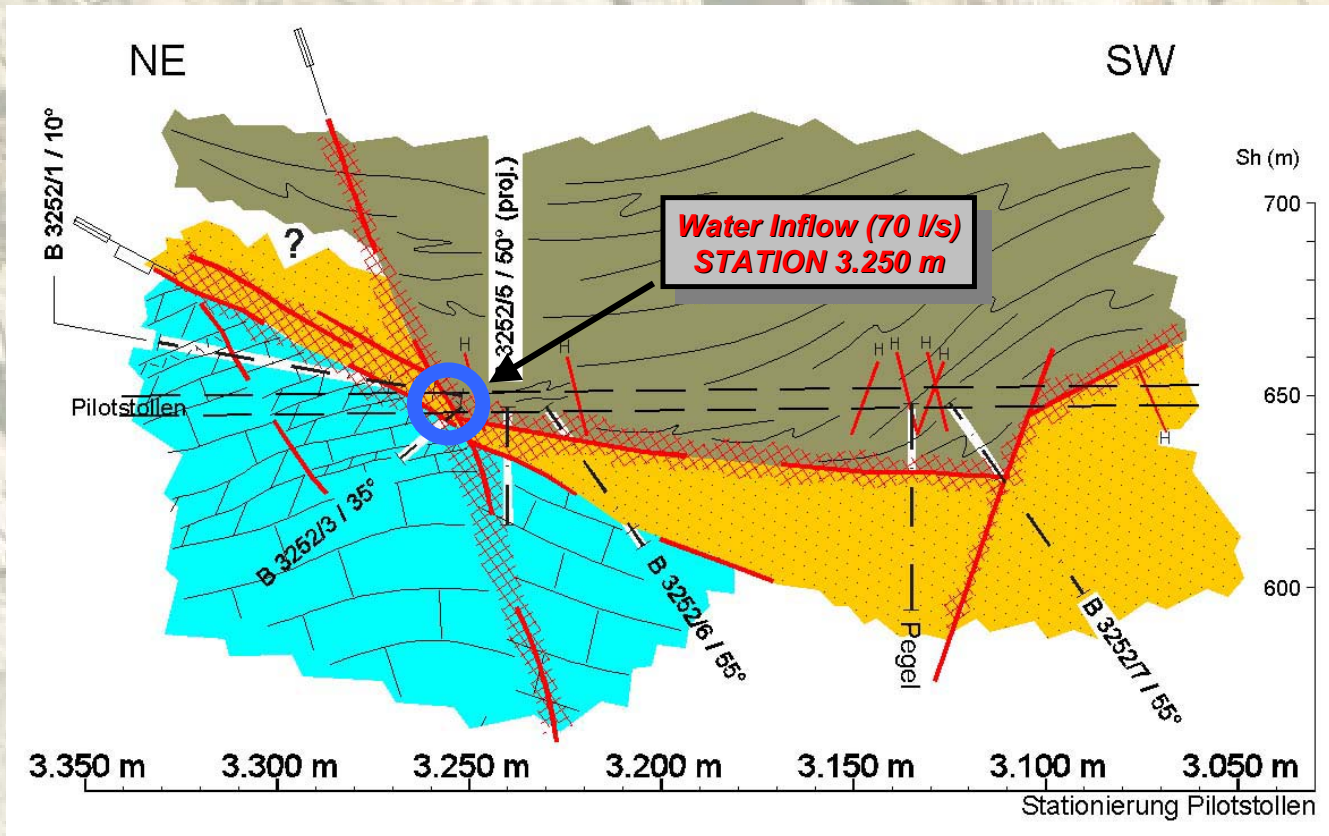
Site Investigation



Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

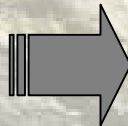
Site Investigation



Case Studies

Rock Mass Characterisation

Key Parameters



| Rock Mass Type 1 | |
|--|--|
| Lithology | Limestone / Dolomite |
| Foliation / Anisotropy | massive |
| Block size | > 20 cm |
| Joint properties | mainly rough |
| Persistence | low |
| Aperture | closed |
| Intact Rock | |
| Parameter | average / standard deviation / number of samples |
| UCS [MPa] | 102,6 / 29,0 / 26 |
| m_i Hoek Constant [] | 13,4 / 6,2 / 20 |
| c [MPa] | 24,2 / 8,2 / 20 |
| φ [°] | 40,7 / 4,9 / 20 |
| E [GPa] | 68,3 / 17,6 / 23 |
| ν [] | 0,19 / 0,05 / 23 |
| Cerchar Abrasivity Index | 1,4 / 0,4 / 18 |
| Rock Mass | |
| Parameter | average / standard deviation |
| GSI | 70 / 10 |
| UCS [MPa] | 33,2 / 12,1 |
| c [MPa] | 8,0 / 2,8 |
| φ [°] | 37,7 / 4,7 |
| E [GPa] | 35,0 / 19,4 |
| Joint properties | |
| Parameter | estimated values |
| Friction angle [°] | 35-45 |
| Residual friction angle [°] | 30-40 |



Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

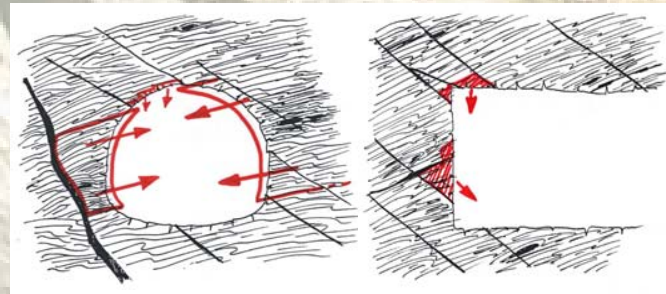
Case Studies

Definition of Rock Mass Behaviour Types

| Rock Mass Type 15 | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|----------|--------------|
| Rock type | Phyllite | | |
| Foliation | < 6 cm | | |
| Block Size | < 20 cm | | |
| Joint condition | coated with clay | | |
| Persistence | dominating low | | |
| Aperture | Dominating closed | | |
| Intact Rock Properties | μ | σ | No. of tests |
| UCS [MPa] | 28,2 | 13,6 | 19 |
| m_i [-] | 14,5 | 6,0 | 6 |
| c [MPa] | 10,8 | 3,1 | 6 |
| φ [°] | 31,7 | 1,5 | 6 |
| E [GPa] | 26,7 | 19,1 | 18 |
| ν [-] | 0,43 | 0,18 | 5 |
| CAI [-] | 2,5 bis 3 | | |
| Joint Properties | μ | σ | Anz. Vers. |
| Friction angle [°] | 33,7 | 6,3 | 15 |
| Res. Friction angle [°] | 28,5 | 5,6 | 23 |
| Rock Mass Properties | μ | σ | |
| GSI [-] | 40 | 5 | |
| UCS [MPa] | 3,9 | 2,0 | |
| c [MPa] | 1,1 | 0,5 | |
| φ [°] | 31,3 | 3,6 | |
| E [GPa] | 3,0 | 1,0 | |

... shaded => estimated values

Type of Rock Mass Behaviour 4/1



Symbolische Darstellung für Phyllit

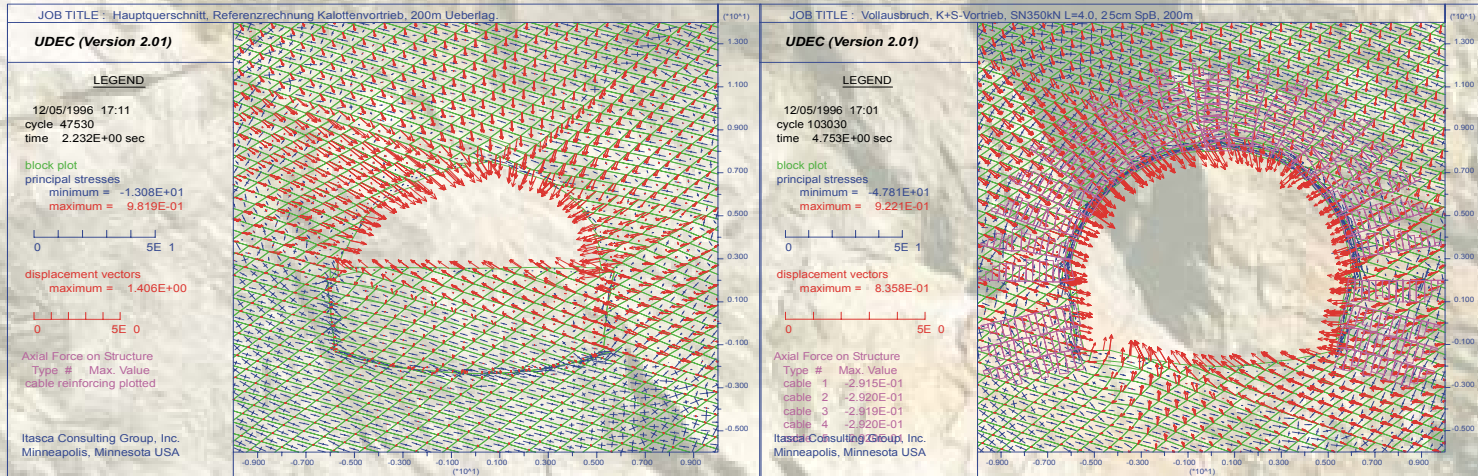
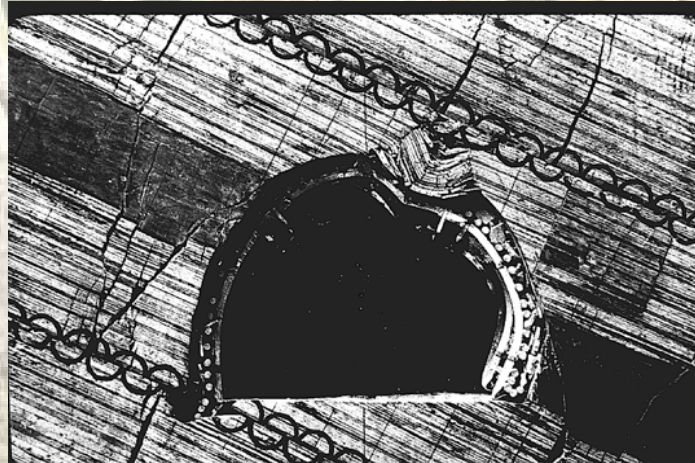
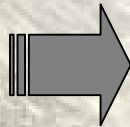
| | |
|---|--|
| Rock Mass Type | RMT15 |
| Orientation of main discontinuity set | Foliation, dipping moderately to flatly towards direction of drive |
| Stress Conditions | stress level equals rock mass strength |
| Groundwater | Dry, occasionally dripping |
| Rock Mass Behaviour (excavatability, failure mechanism) | Potential for overbreak. Highly anisotropic rock mass. Block failures controlled by shearing along foliation planes. Favourable face stability for foliation dipping into the face. Potential of small, local block sliding caused by unfavourably oriented discontinuities. Slickensides with high persistence may generate deep reaching shear failures. |
| Radial Deformation | Several centimetres, controlled by discontinuities. |

Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

Calculation of Failure Mechanisms (Phyllite)

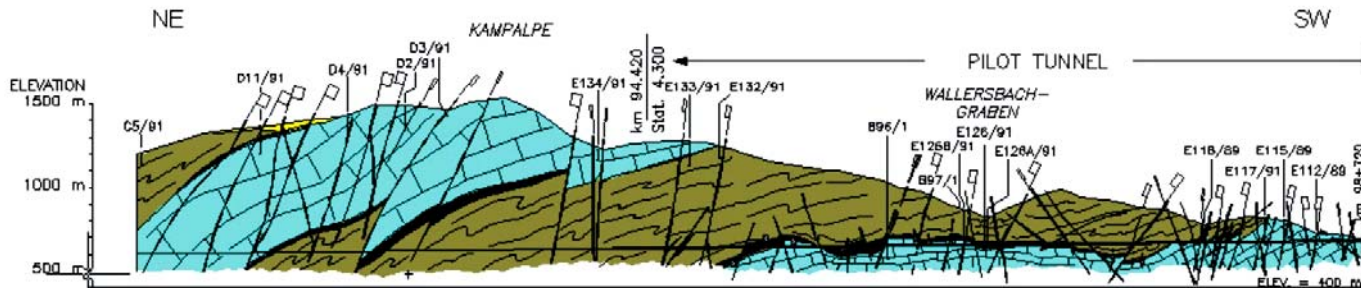
Failure mechanisms



Semmering Base Tunnel, Austria

Case Studies

Geotechnical Longitudinal Section



| CHAINAGE | km 92.0 | | km 93.0 | | km 94.0 | | km 95.0 | | km 96.0 | | km 97.0 | | km 98.0 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|--|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|---------|--|------------------------|--|----------------------|--|---------------|--|-----------------|--|---------------|--|------------------|--|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| TECTONIC UNIT | Permotriassic | | | | "Altkristallin" | | | | LOWER AUSTRALPINE UNIT | | | | Permotriassic | | "Altkristallin" | | Permotriassic | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STRUCTURAL DOMAINS | 6 | | | | 5 | | | | 4 | | | | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DISCONTINUITY STRUCTURE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GEOTECHNICAL SECTION | 13 | | 12 | | 11b | | 11a | | 10 | | 9 | | 8 | | 7 | | 6 | | 5 | | 4 | | 3 | | 2 | | 1 | |
| ROCK MASS TYPES | DOMINATING 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 | | 12 | | 12 | | 12 | | 8 9 | | 1 | | 12 | | 9 10 | | 1 2 | | 9 10 | | 9 | | 12 | | 3, 12 | | 11f, 2 | |
| ROCK MASS TYPES | OCCASIONAL 7, 9, 10, 11 | | 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 14 | | 14 | | 14 | | 10f, 2, 4, 9 | | 14 | | 8 | | 11f 3, 4 | | 8 | | 8, 10, 12, 14 | | 14 | | 4, 9, 10, 14 | | 1, 21f, 3, 31f, 14 | | | |
| TYPES OF ROCK MASS BEHAVIOR | DOMINATING 2/1, 2/2, 3/1, 3/3 | | 3/2, 4/2 | | 3/2, 4/2 | | 4/2 | | 2/2 3/1 | | 1 | | 4/2 | | 2/2 7/1 | | 1 2/1 | | 2/2 7/1 | | 2/2 | | 4/1 4/2 | | 2/2, 4/1 | | 2/1, 2/2 | |
| TYPES OF ROCK MASS BEHAVIOR | OCCASIONAL 1, 4/2, 5, 7/1, 7/2, 9/1 | | 3/3, 4/3, 7/1, 7/2 | | 4/3 | | 4/3 | | 7/1 9/1 | | 2/1, 2/2 3/1, 7/1 | | 3/1 4/3 | | 2/1 3/1 | | 2/2 3/1 | | 2/1 3/1 | | 2/1, 3/1, 4/2, 4/3, 7/1 | | 3/1 4/3 | | 3/1, 4/2, 4/3, 7/1 | | 1, 3/1, 6, 7/1 | |



Geotechnical Hazard Assessment

Project Data

Upgrading of the Seyhan river for energy production. Located in the Toros mountains north of Adana.

- Weir at the confluence of Yenice and Göksu river
- Headrace tunnel (length 9km, diameter 9,0m)
- Power house

Tasks

Geotechnical hazard assessment and optimization of design prior to construction

Case Studies

Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



Hepp Kavsak, Turkey

Case Studies

Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



Hepp Kavsak, Turkey

Case Studies

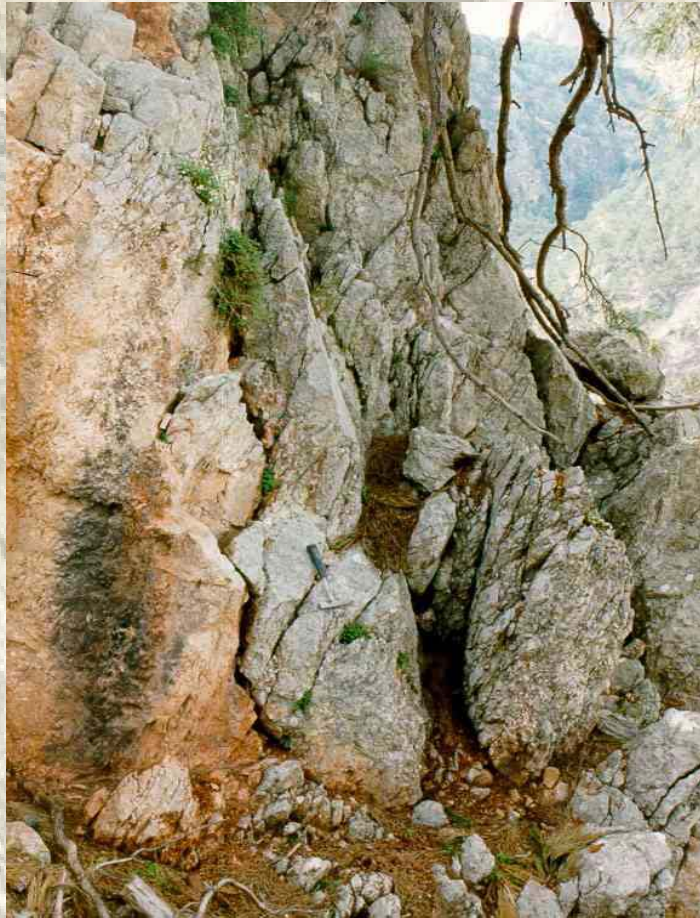
Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



Hepp Kavsak, Turkey

Case Studies

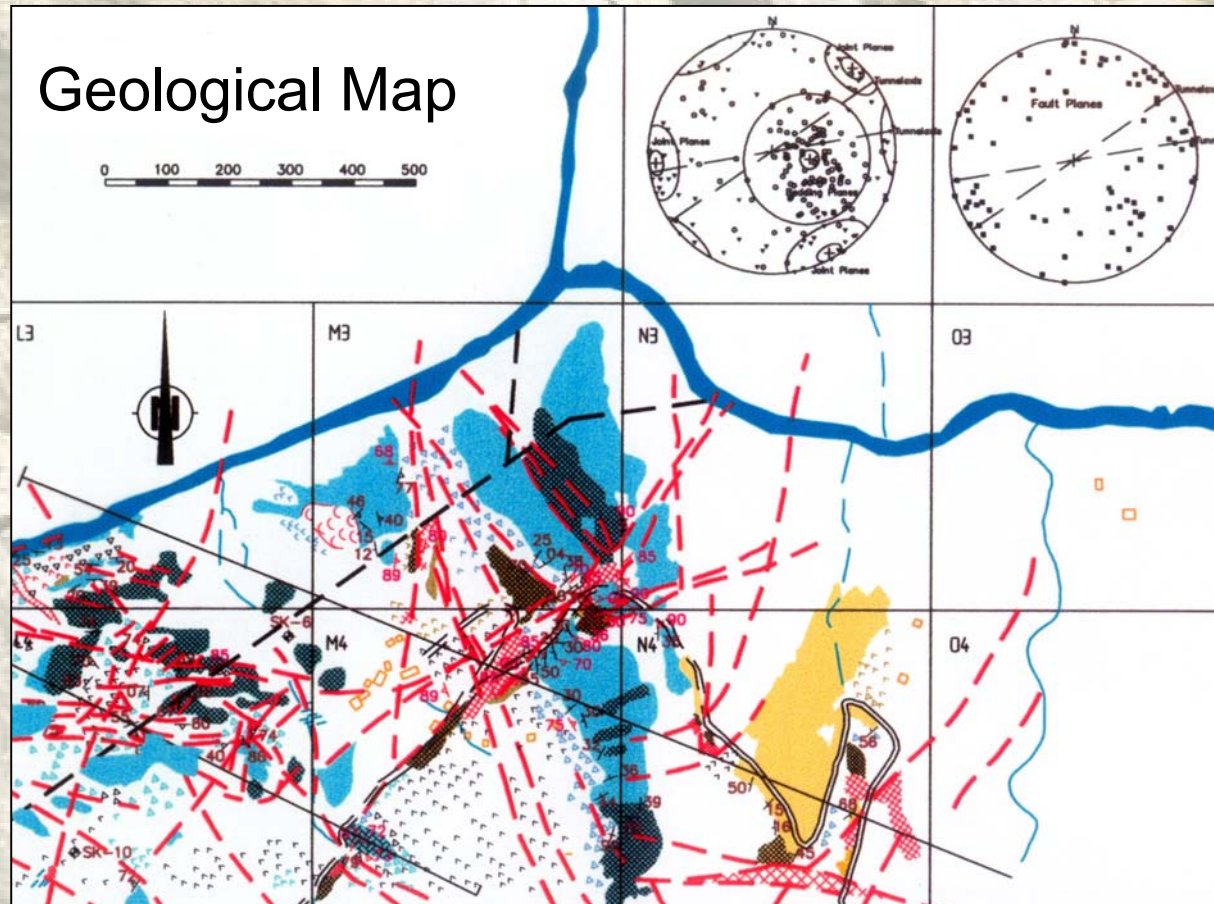
Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



Hepp Kavsak, Turkey

Case Studies

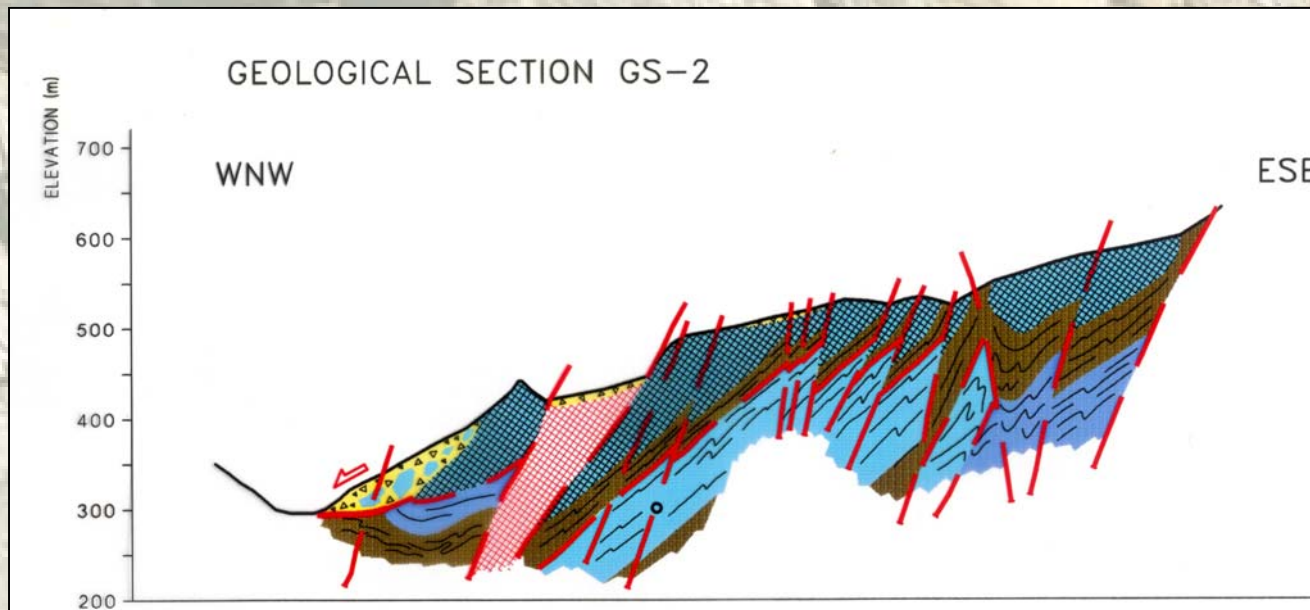
Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



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Case Studies

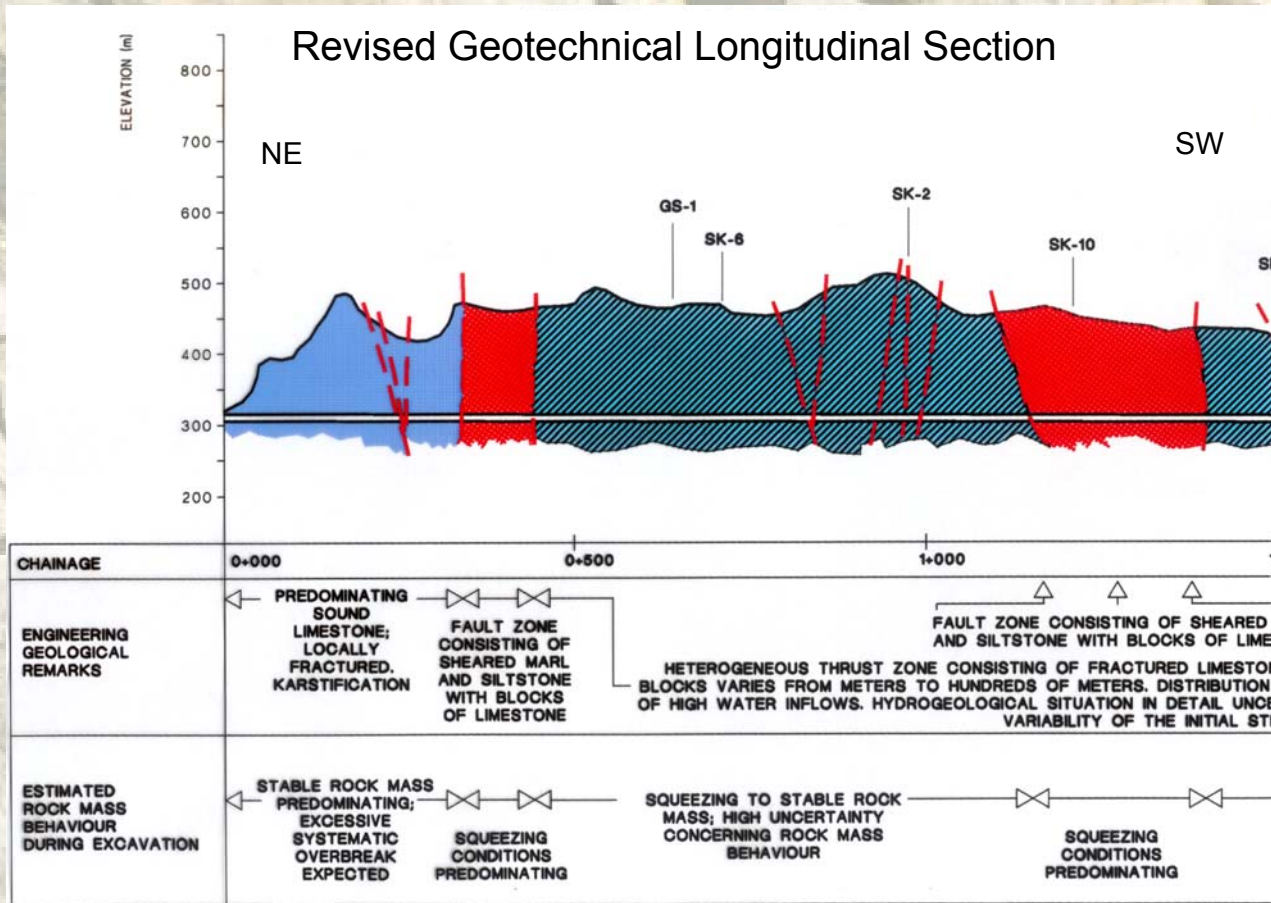
Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



Hepp Kavsak, Turkey

Case Studies

Geotechnical Hazard Assessment



Hepp Kavsak, Turkey

Final Design / Construction

■
Final Determination of Support and Excavation (Type and Sequence)

■
Update of Construction Schedule and Costs

Geological Face Mapping and Geotechnical Monitoring

■
Specific Laboratory and in situ Testing

■
Probing ahead of the Face

- **Statistical and Probabilistic Evaluation of Data from Rock Mass Characteristics, Excavation, Support and Displacements**
- **Short - term Prediction**
- **Mechanical Analyses and Numerical Simulations**
stress redistribution, displacements
- **Refinement of Mechanical and Hydraulic Models** by extrapolating data from face mapping, monitoring and short-term prediction

Tunnel Construction

Geotechnical Tasks

- Geological Face Mapping
- Geotechnical Monitoring

Final Design / Construction

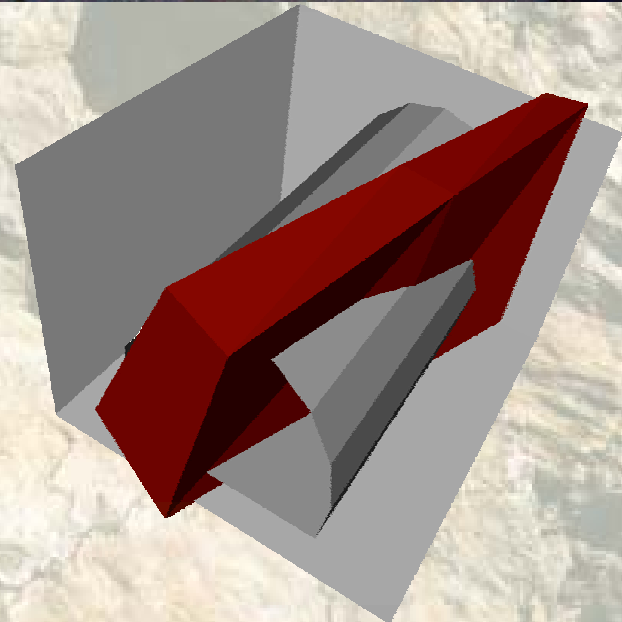
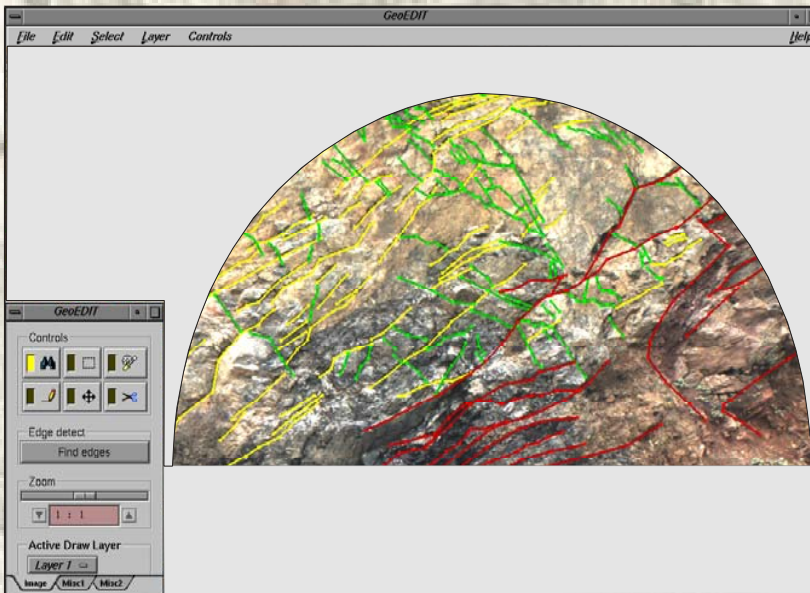
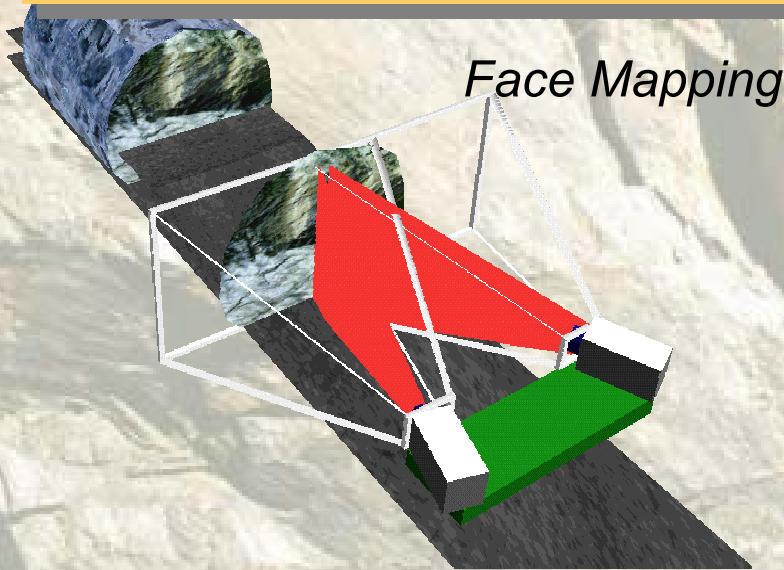
Objective of Geological Face Mapping

- Updating of predicted geological models
- Assessment of rock mass types
- Continuous short-term prediction
- Support with the interpretation of geotechnical measurements
- Documentation

Tasks

- **Mapping of tunnel faces and tunnel walls**
 - Continuous collection of relevant data
- **Continuous evaluation and interpretation of data**
 - Statistical Analyses
 - Continuous updating of predicted models
 - Continuous short-term prediction ahead of the face

Final Design / Construction



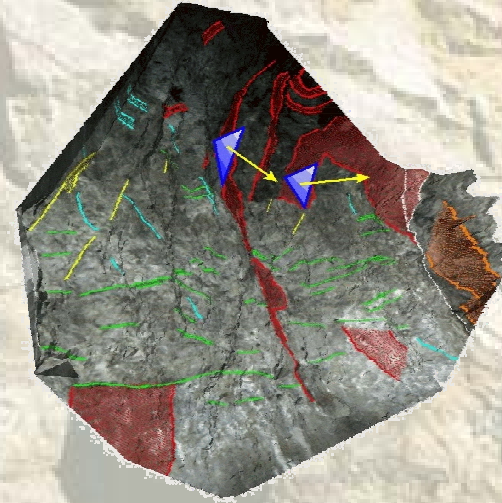
Face Mapping / Monitoring

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Graz ZT GMBH

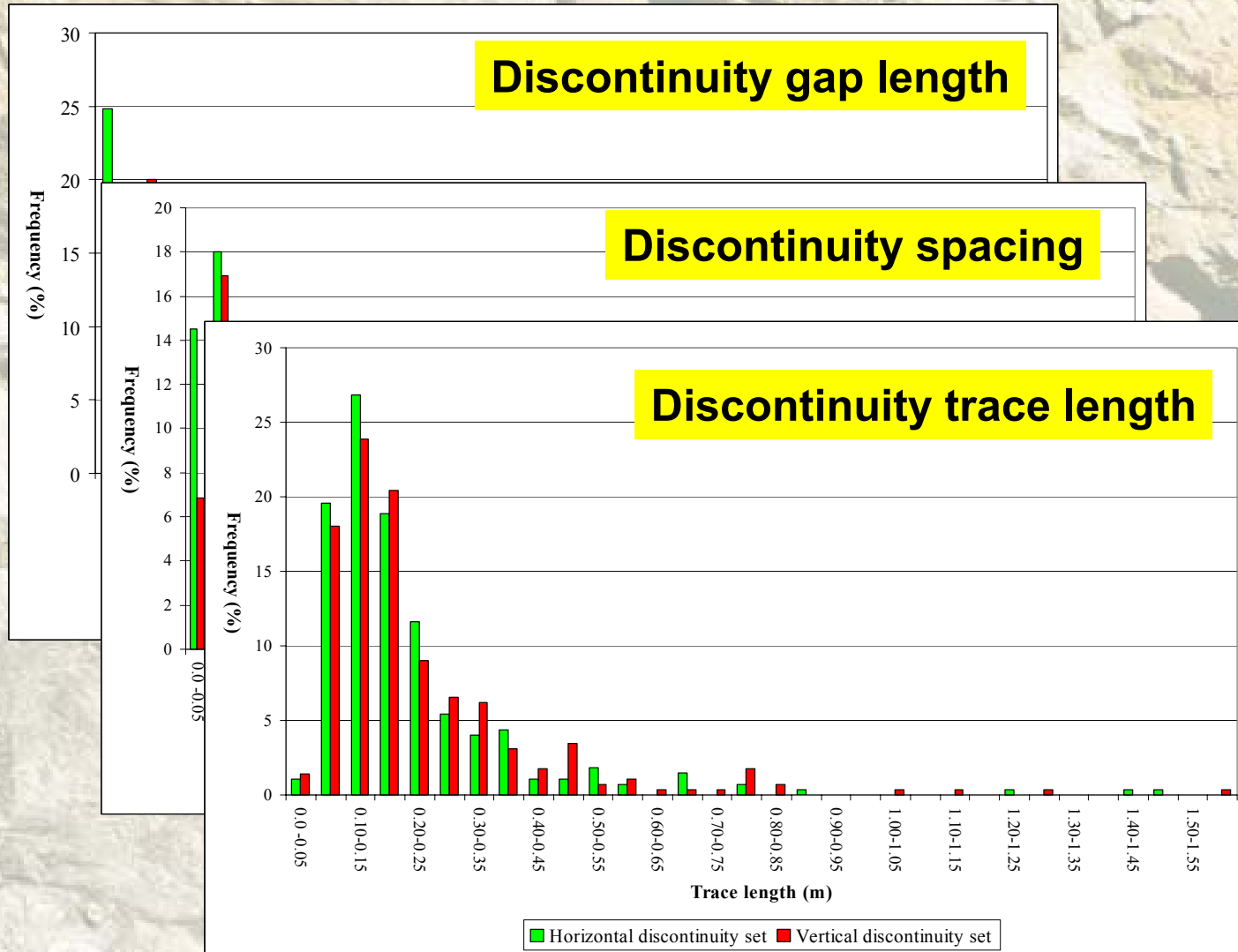
Final Design / Construction

Photo – Image Analyses



Final Design / Construction

Parameters of Discontinuities



Final Design / Construction

DEST

Data Evaluation System for Tunnelling

Face Mapping / Monitoring

3G

Gruppe
Geotechnik
Graz ZT GMBH

Final Design / Construction

DEST

Geology

Face Mapping

rock: lithology, colour, strength, general description

rock mass: joint block shape, joint block interlocking, weathering, loosening

ground water: amount / time, position of inflow, type of inflow

Joints

type, position, orientation, spacing, opening, infilling, trace length, termination, surface conditions

Laboratory

particle size distribution, clay minerals, mineralogical composition

Support Timing

shotcrete, welded mesh, ribs, rock bolts, total

Rock Bolt Pattern

Temporary Rock Bolts

type, position, length, number

Additional Rock Bolts

Support

Ribs / Welded Mesh / Shotcrete

rib type, rib spacing, lattice type, shotcrete thickness, shotcrete consumption

Face Support

thickness of shotcrete / reinforced shotcrete, rock bolts

Invert

type, thickness, reinforcement, rock bolts

Injection / Drainage

type, position, pressure, type of grout

Forepoling

type, length, number

Monitoring

Convergence

Geodesic Measurement

Extensometer

Strain Gauge

overburden, date, value, position

Excavation

Site of Excavation

main excavation, cavern, shaft, niche, cross cut, etc.

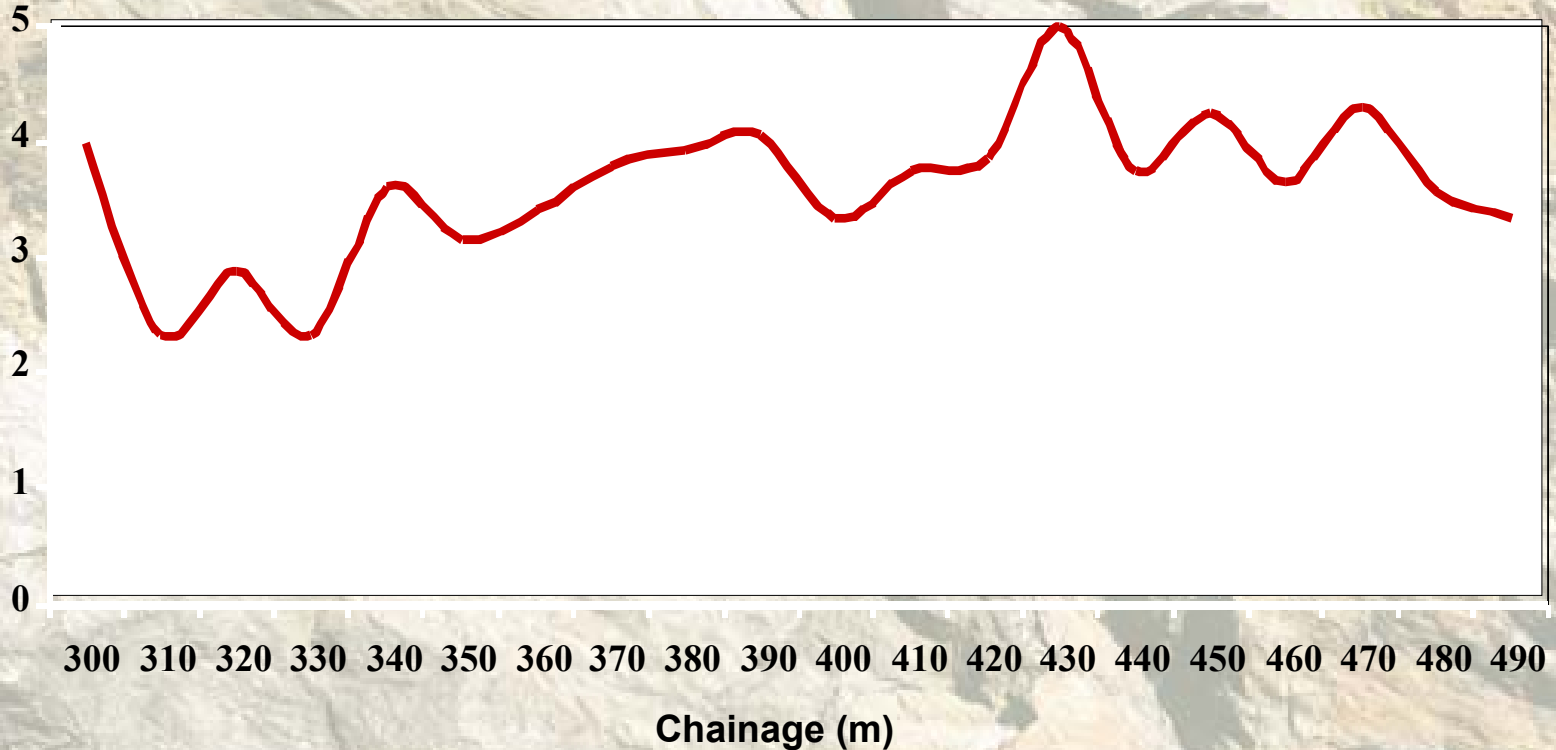
Part of Excavation

top heading, bench, etc., date, type of excavation, round length, overbreak, shape of section, consumption of explosives / detonators, excavation class

Final Design / Construction

DEST

*Trend Curve of
Discontinuity Orientation Ratings*



very favourable (=1), favourable (=2), fair (=3), unfavourable (=4), very unfavourable (=5)

Pilot Tunnel, Semmering Base Tunnel Project, Austria

Final Design / Construction

DEST

*Matrix of Zonation Based on Rock Mass Type
and Normalized Support Quantity Value*

Zonierungsmatrix nach Gebirgstyp und Stützmittelzahl (ÖNORM)

| Anzahl der Zonen | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|--------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Reduktion der Variation (%) | 46.31 | 63.94 | 72.02 | 75.82 | 78.22 | 81.72 | 83.92 | 86.97 | 88.16 | 89.12 |
| Zonengrenzen (m) | 560 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 330 | 290 | 290 |
| | 990 | 560 | 560 | 560 | 530 | 490 | 490 | 490 | 320 | 320 |
| | | 990 | 950 | 950 | 570 | 520 | 520 | 520 | 490 | 490 |
| | | | 990 | 970 | 950 | 570 | 570 | 560 | 520 | 520 |
| | | | | 990 | 970 | 950 | 830 | 660 | 560 | 560 |
| | | | | | 990 | 970 | 950 | 830 | 660 | 660 |
| | | | | | | 990 | 970 | 950 | 830 | 830 |
| | | | | | | | 990 | 970 | 950 | 950 |
| | | | | | | | | 990 | 970 | 960 |
| | | | | | | | | | 990 | 970 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 990 |

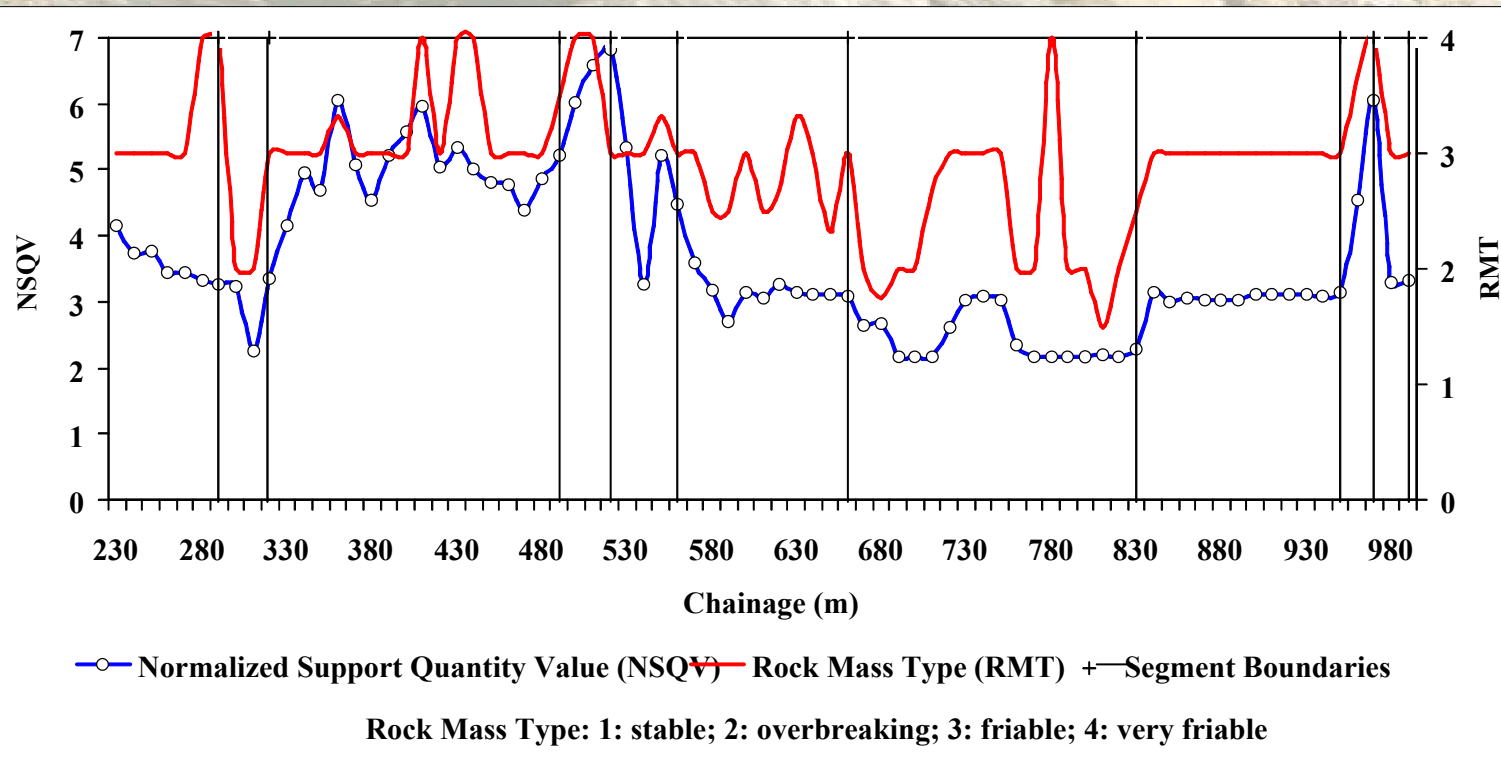
Stations 230 m – 1000 m

Pilot Tunnel, Semmering Base Tunnel Project, Austria

Final Design / Construction

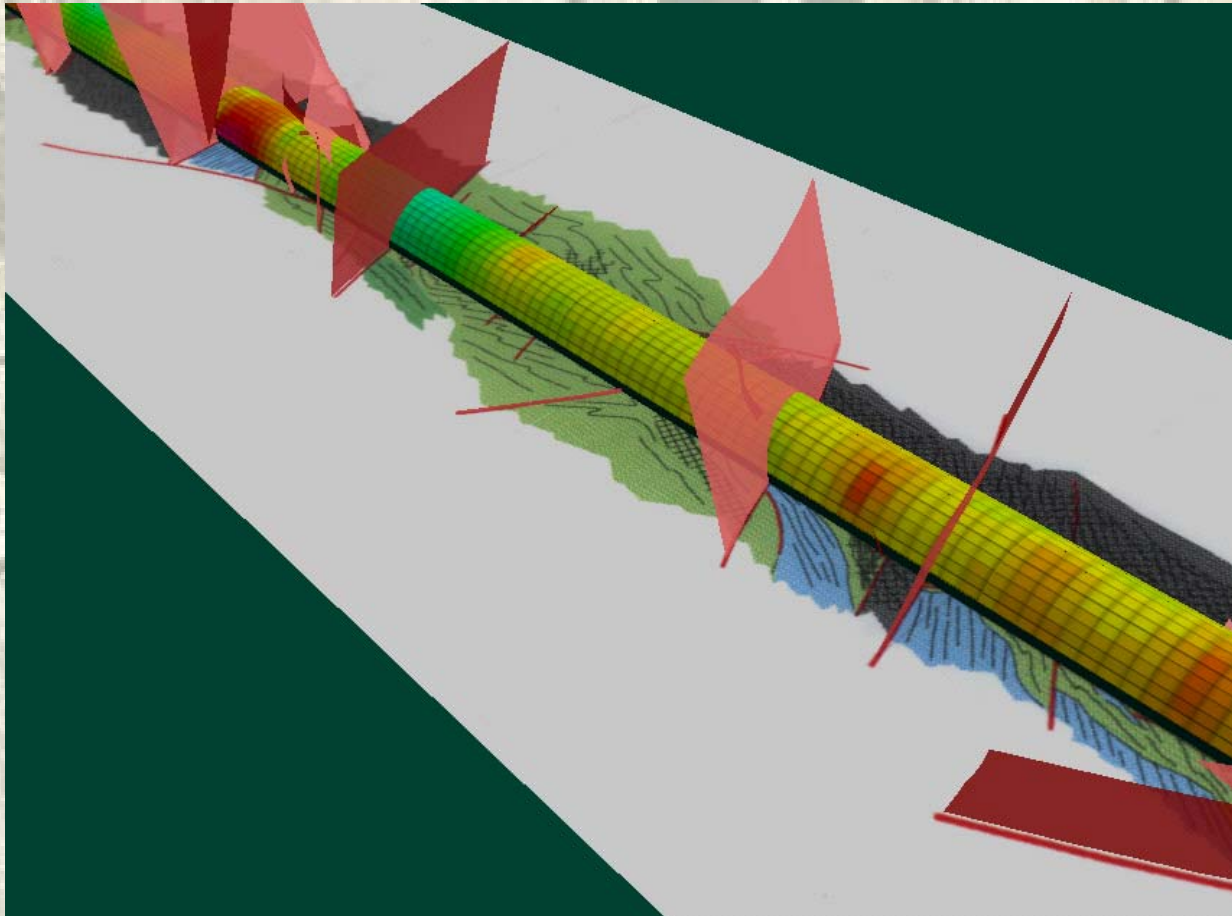
Zonation based on Rock Mass Type (RMT) and Normalized Support Quantity Value (NSQV)

Zonierungsmatrix nach Gebirgstyp und Stützmittelzahl (ÖNORM)



Final Design / Construction

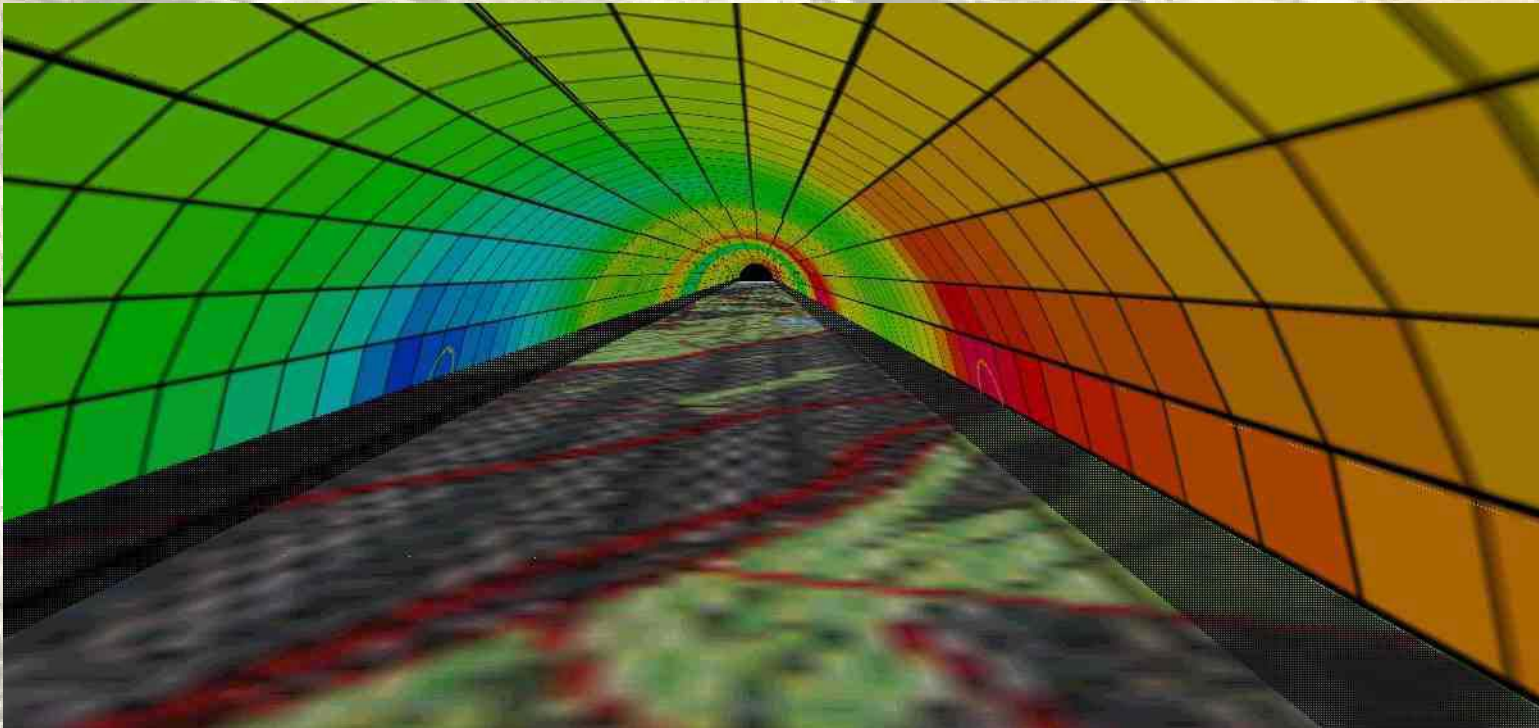
Geotechnical Model



Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

Final Design / Construction

Geotechnical Model



Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria