

## TARGETS

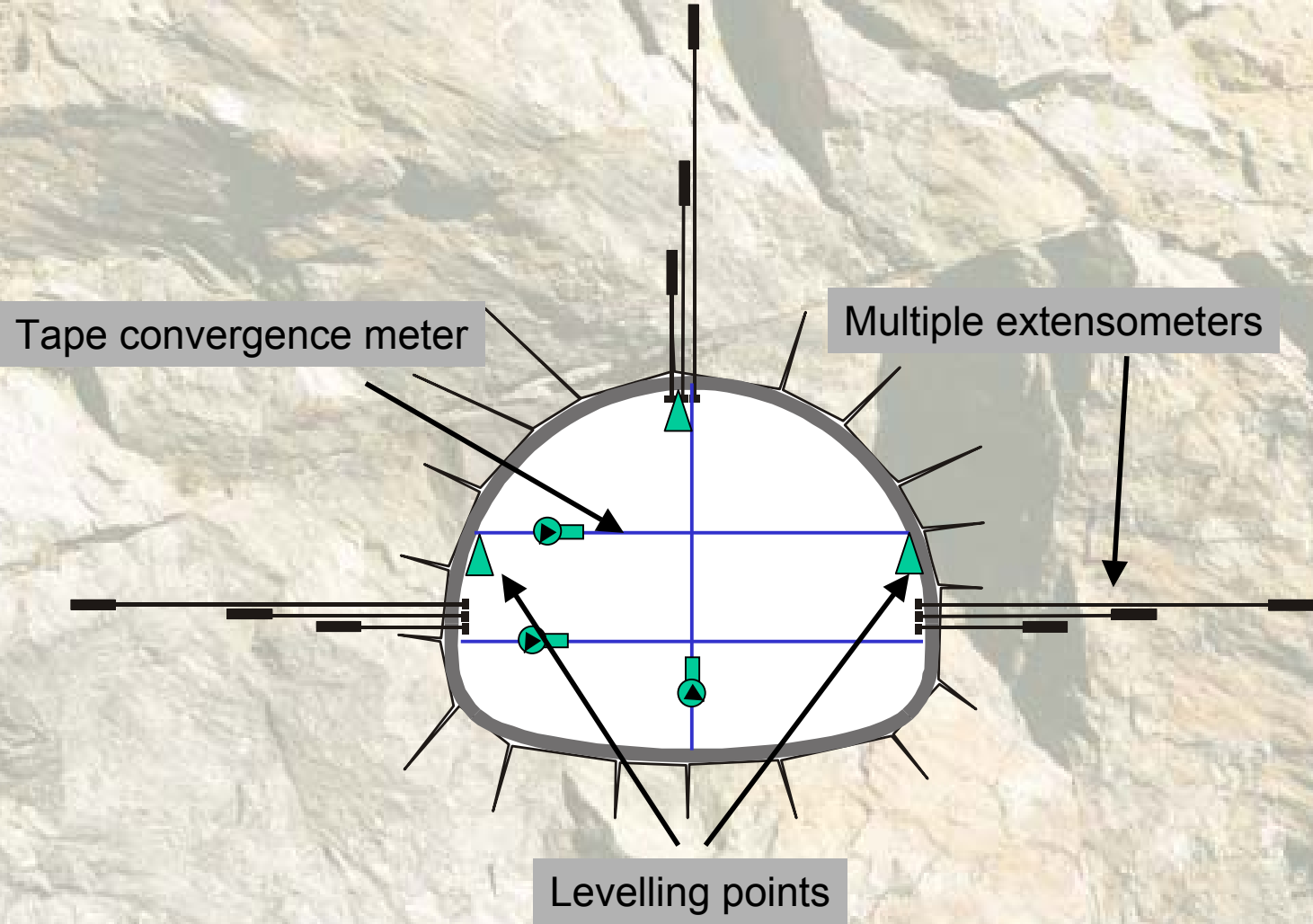
- Verify design assumptions
- Together with updated geotechnical model allow short term prediction
- Provide input for final design and optimization of excavation and support on site
- Prediction of final displacements
- Control stability
- Data collection for future developments (expert systems)

## METHODS

- Absolute displacements of tunnel wall with electronic total station
- Relative displacement measurements with precision measuring tape, extensometers, inclinometers
- strains

# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## METHODS



# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## *ABSOLUTE DISPLACEMENTS*



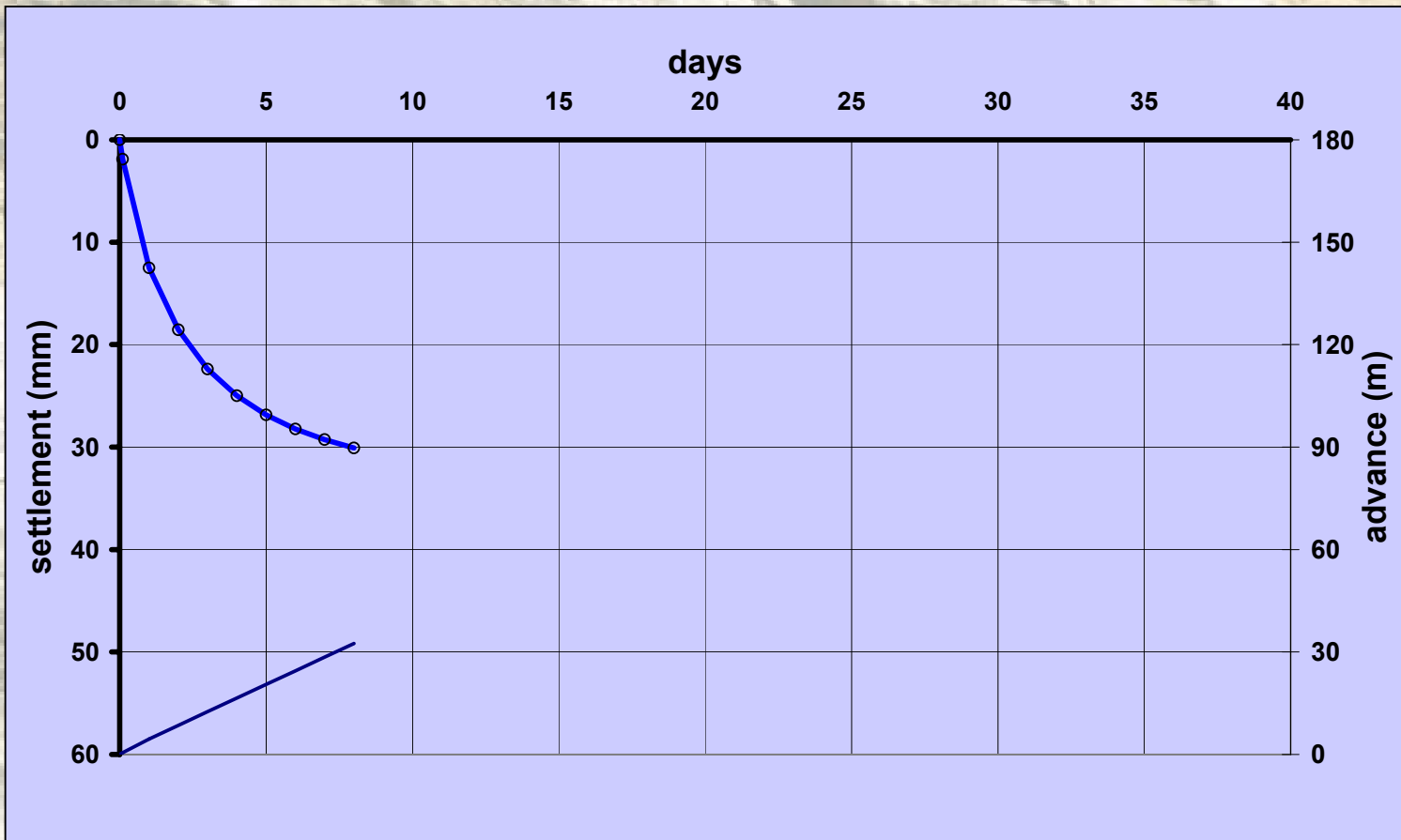
## *INFLUENCING FACTORS*

### ➤ **Displacements influenced by:**

- Rock mass properties
- Heterogeneity
- Tunnel size
- Primary stresses
- Excavation sequence
- Excavation rate
- Support

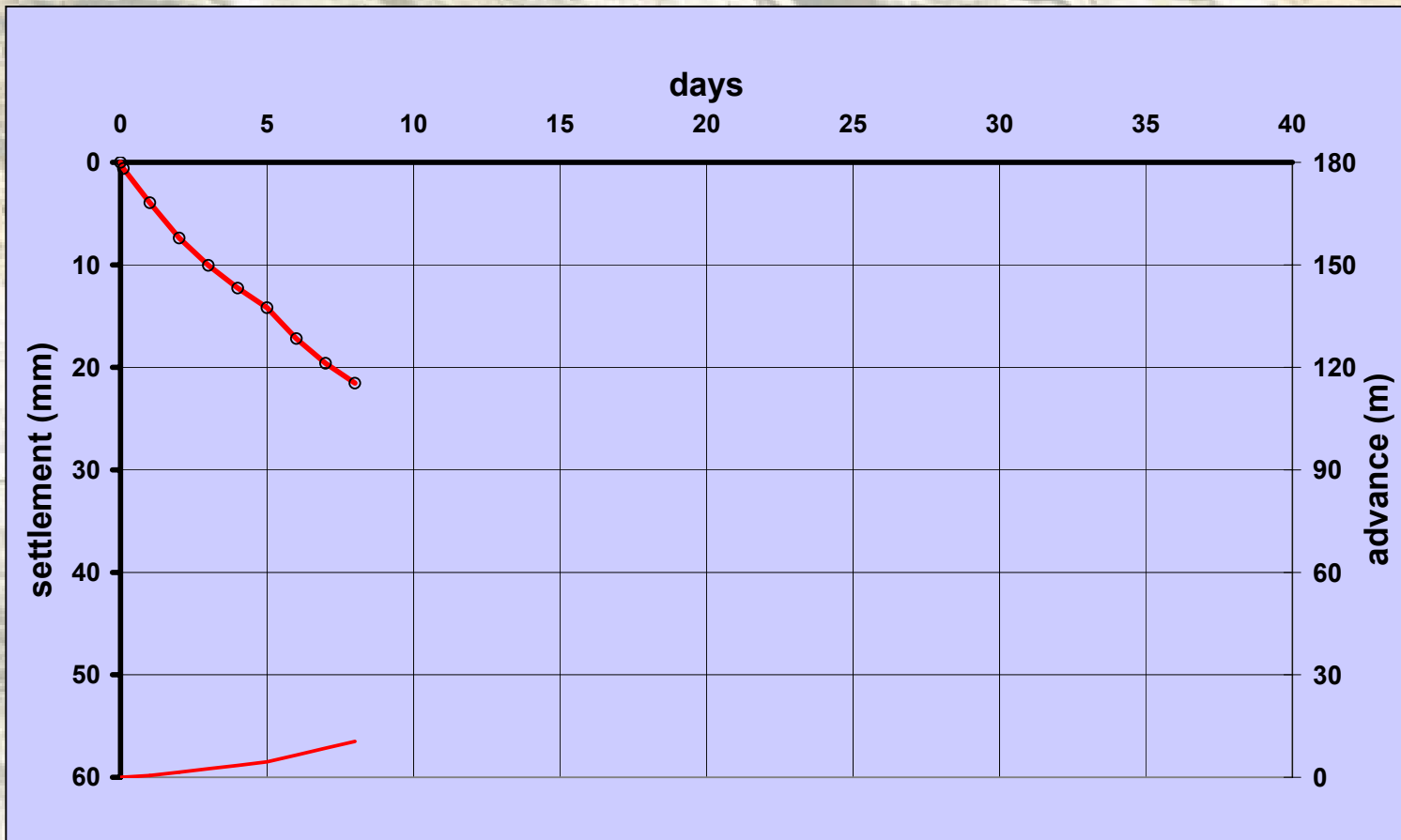
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

*TIME – DISPLACEMENT  
continuous advance*



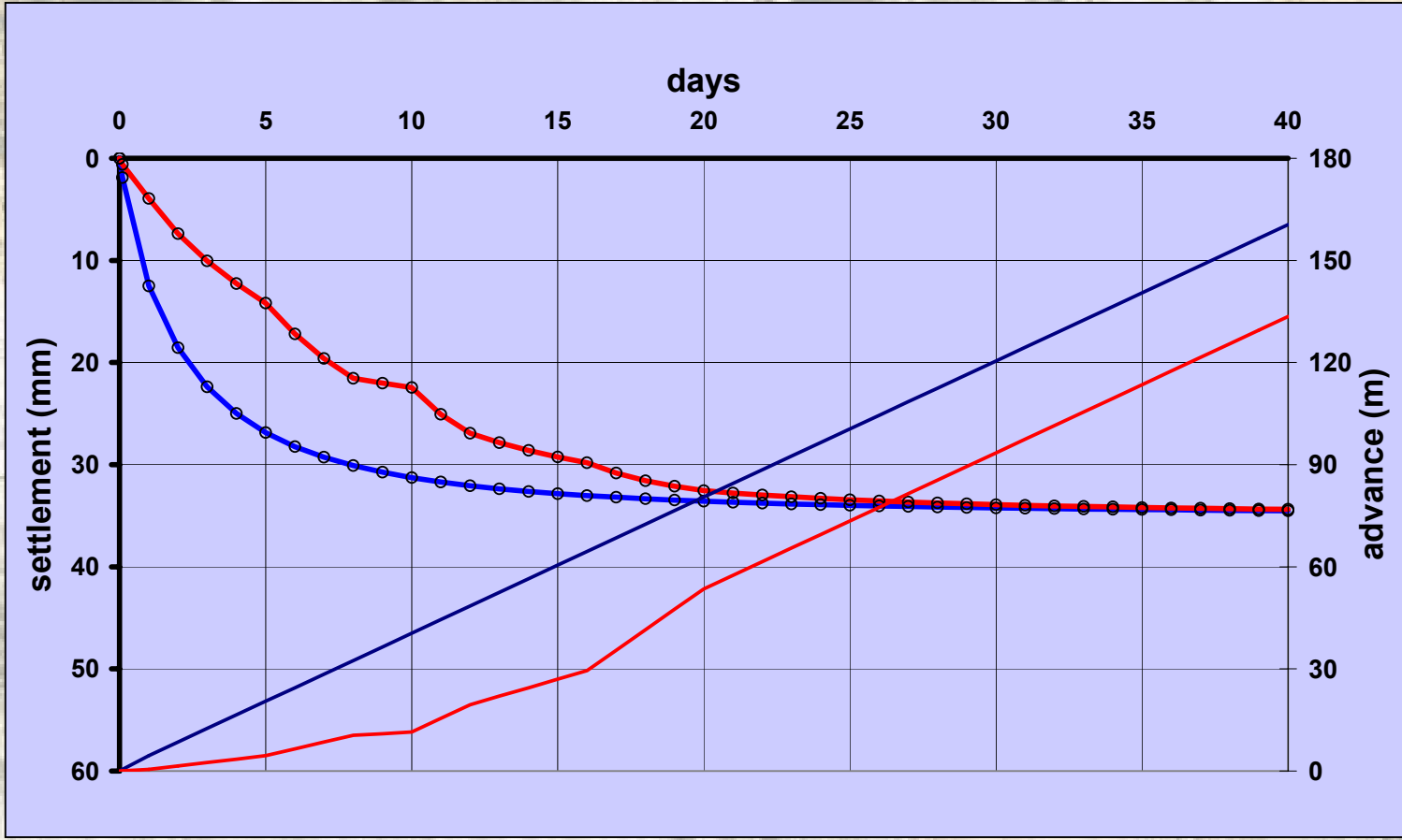
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

*TIME – DISPLACEMENT  
discontinuous advance*



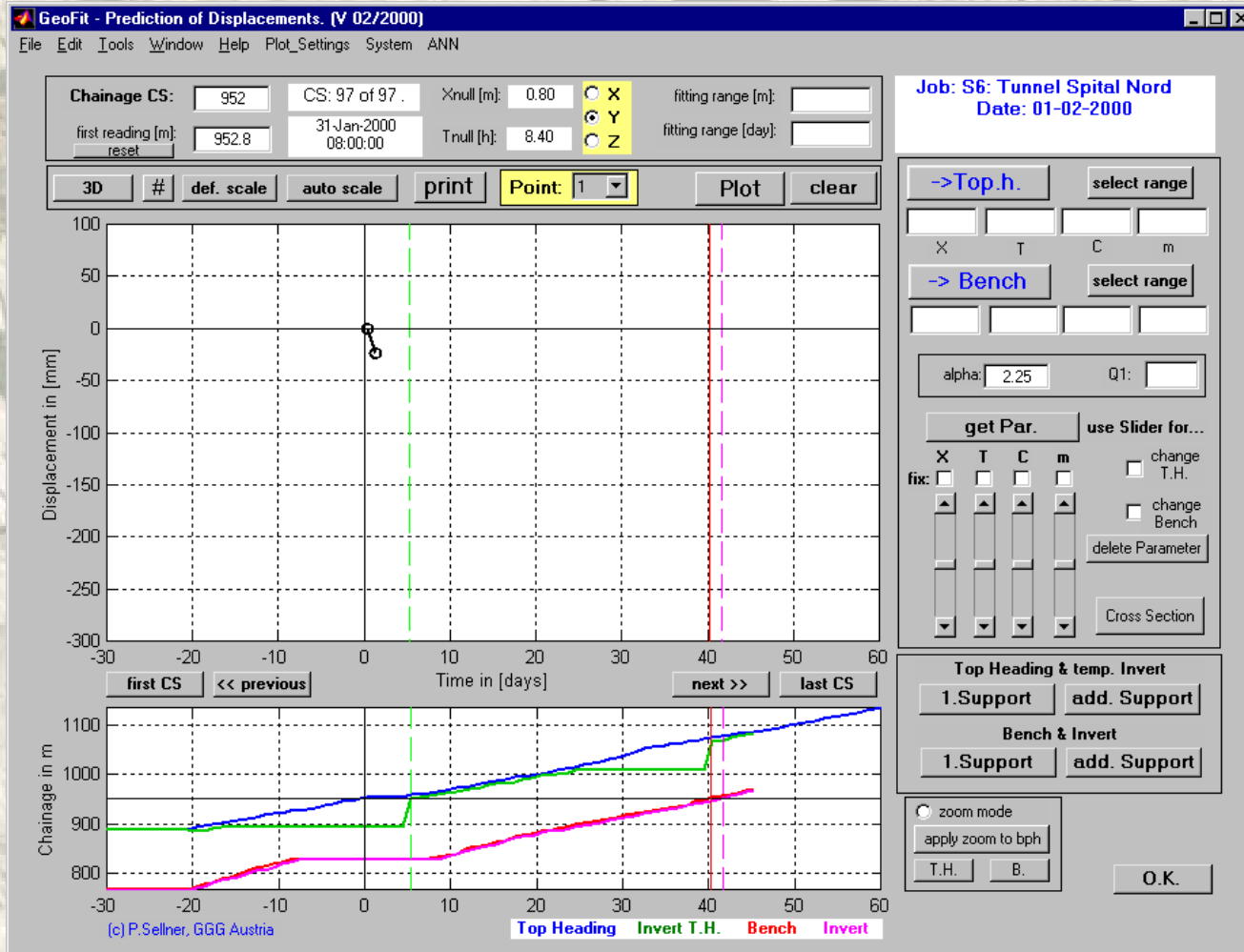
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

*TIME – DISPLACEMENT  
comparison*



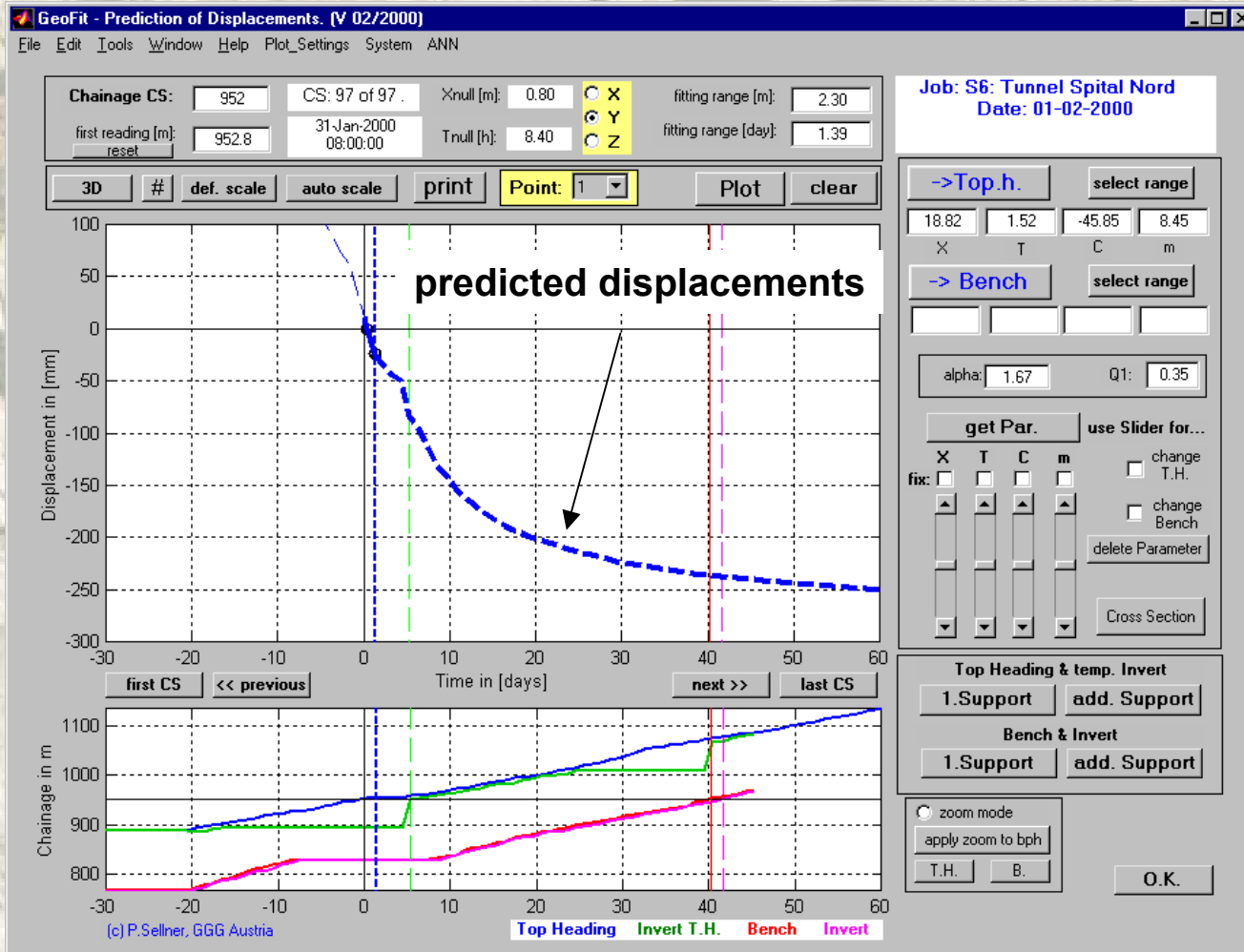
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## PREDICTION OF DISPLACEMENTS



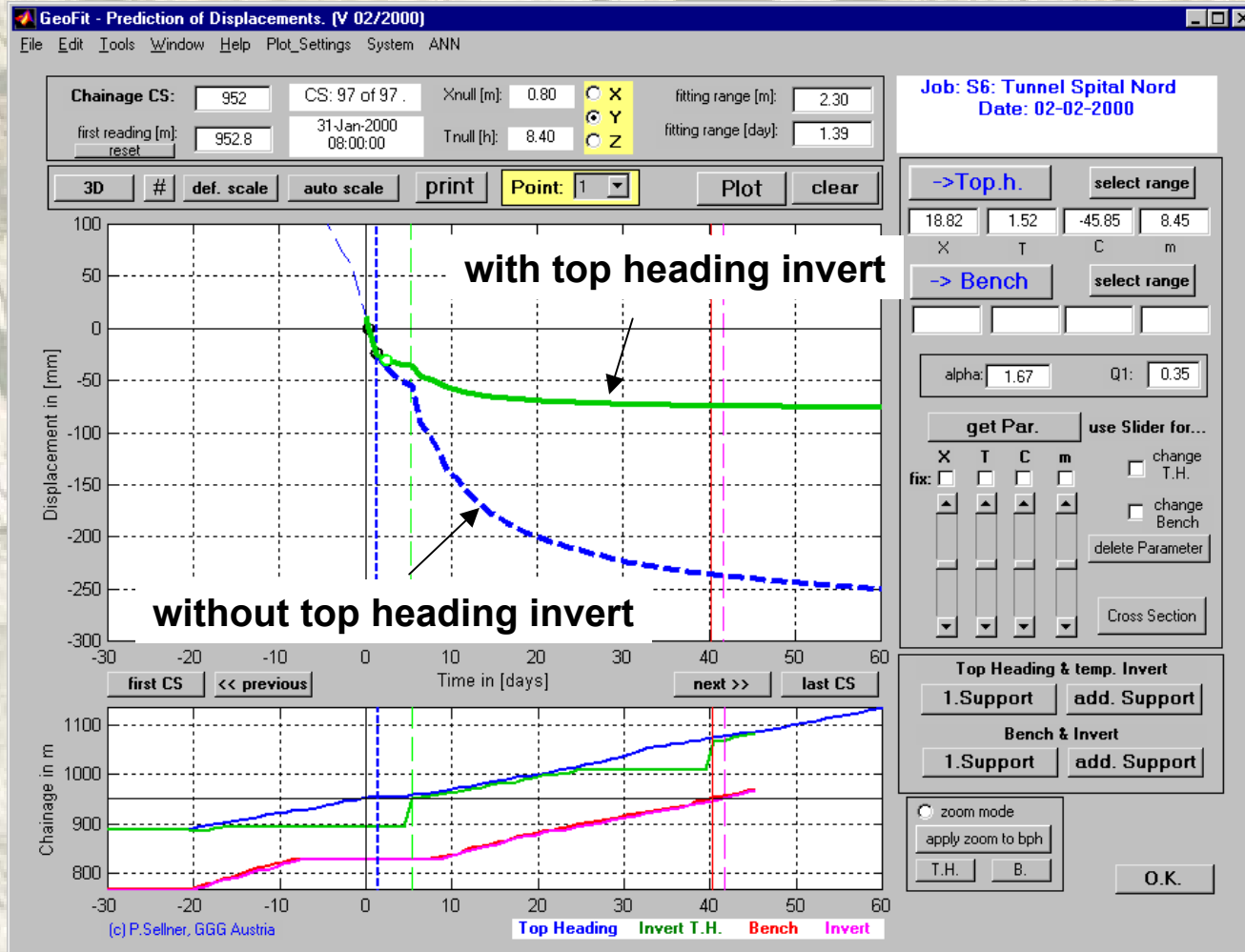
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## PREDICTION OF DISPLACEMENTS



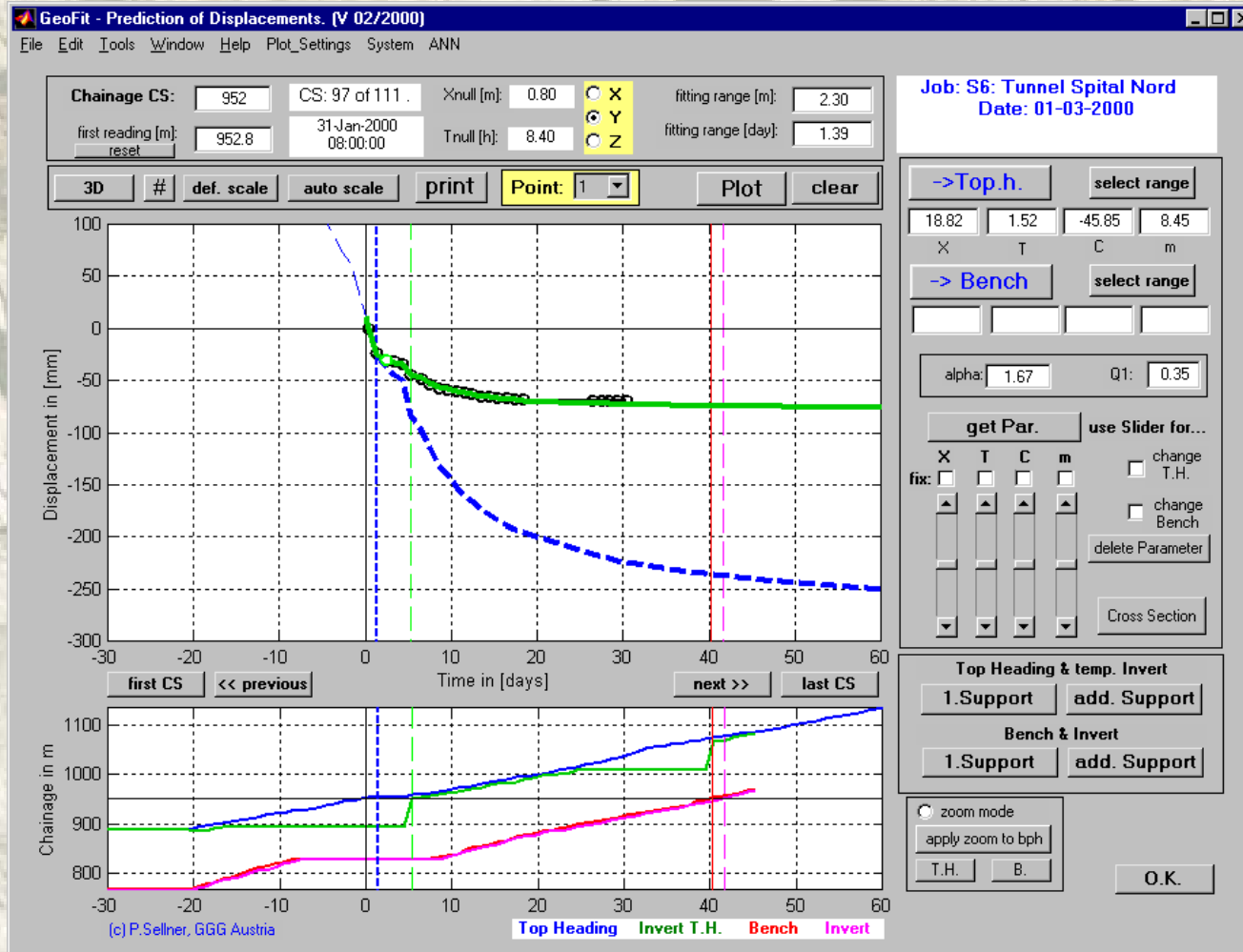
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## DIFFERENT SUPPORT



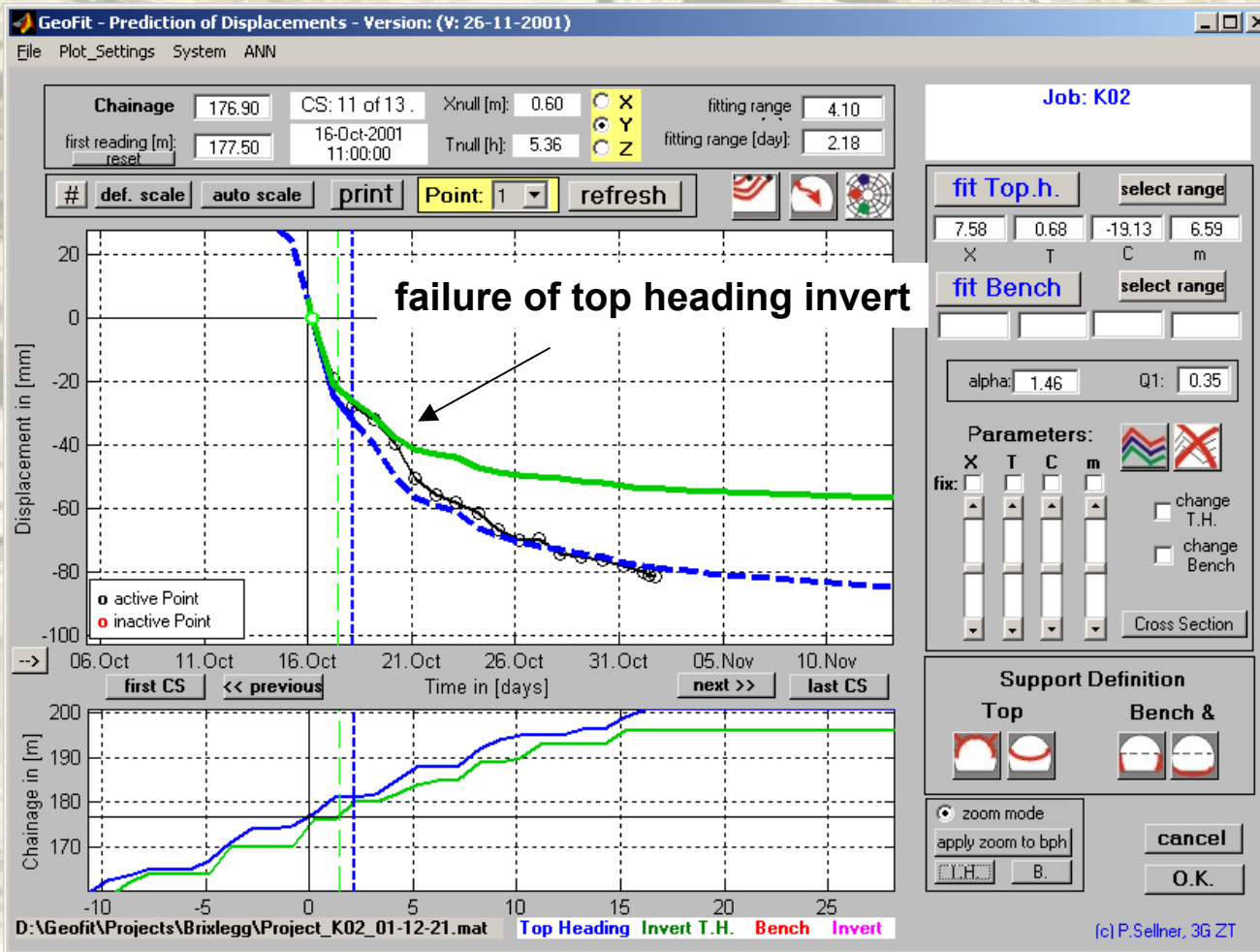
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## COMPARISON PREDICTION - REALITY



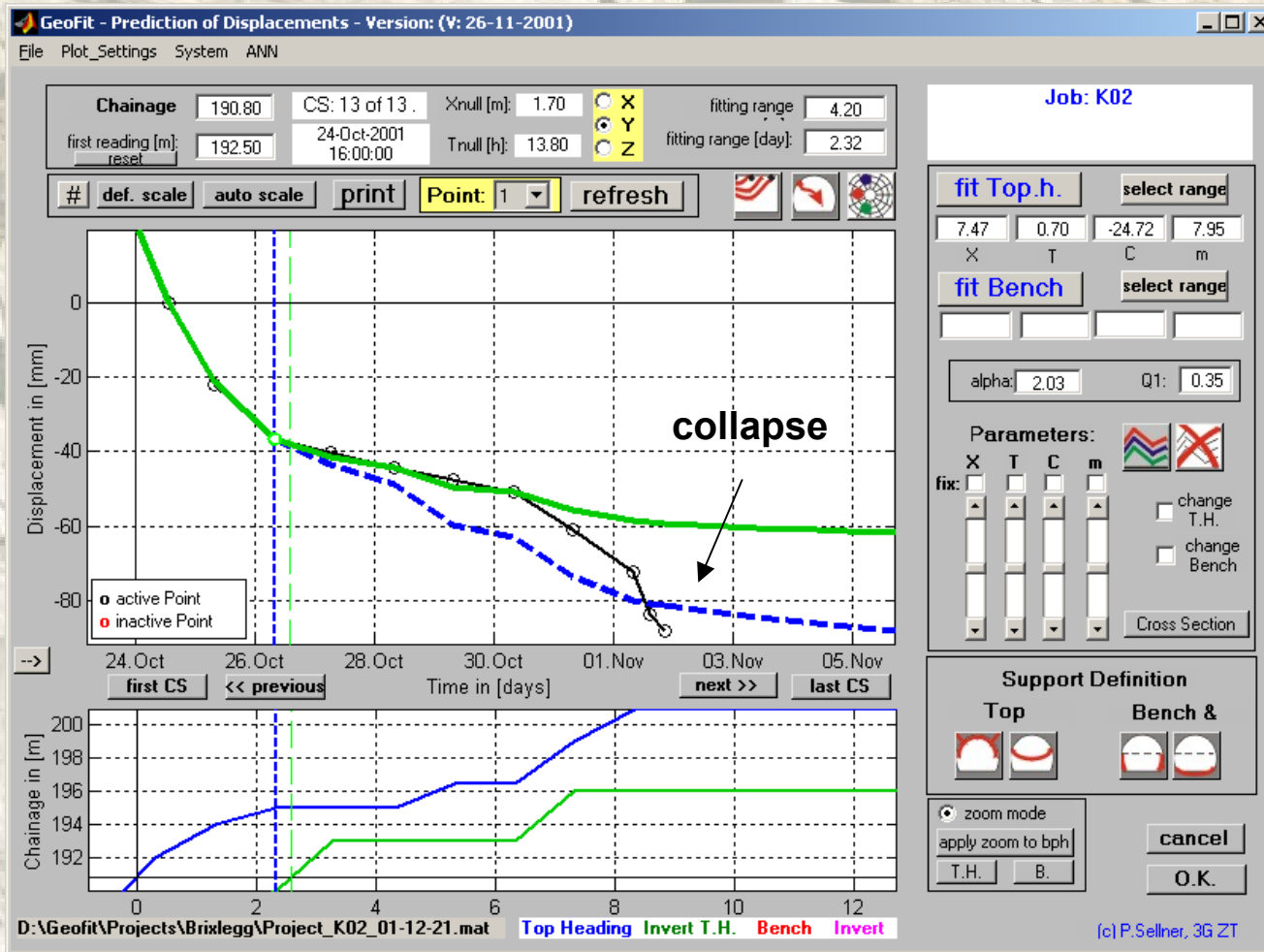
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## DEVIATIONS FROM PREDICTION



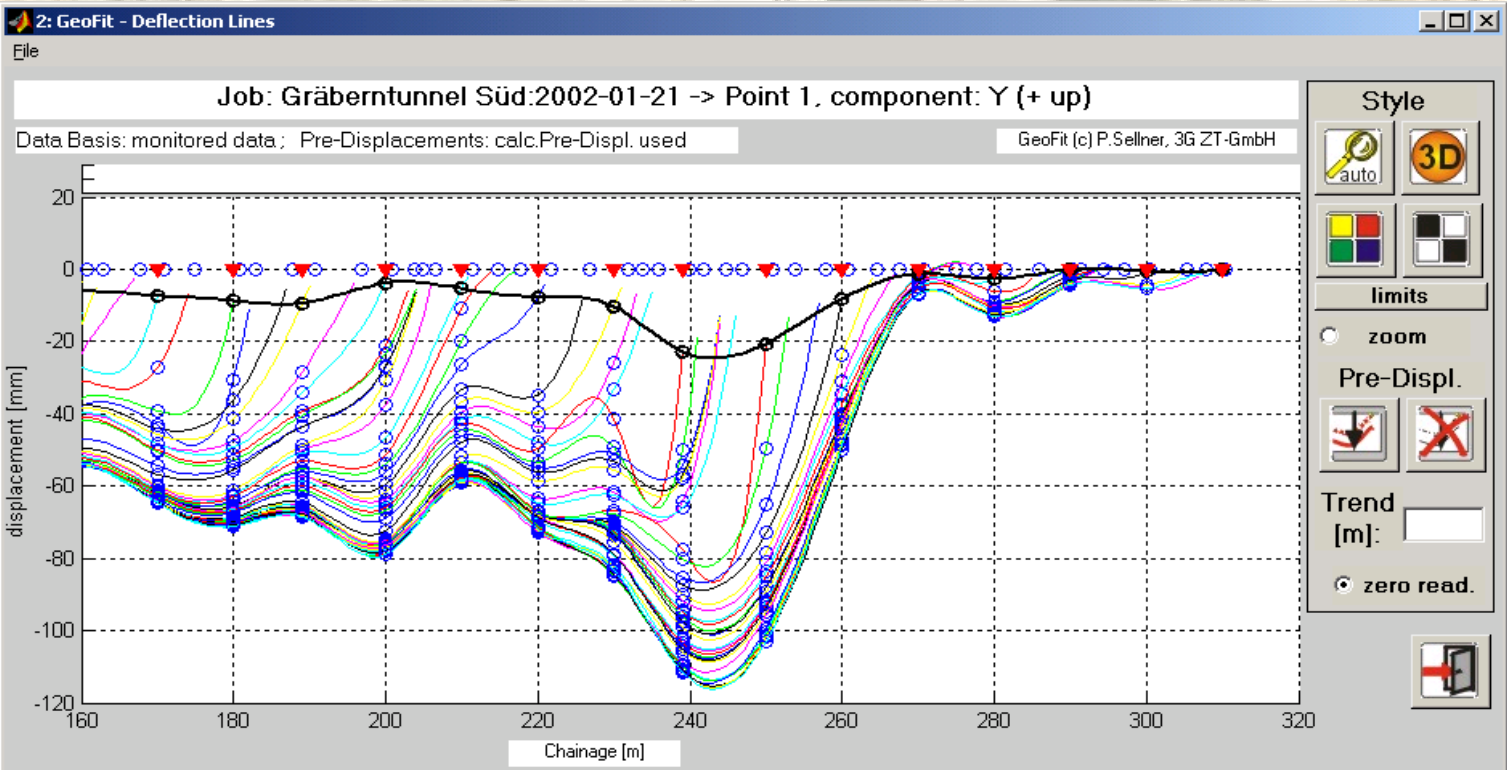
## MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

### DEVIATIONS FROM PREDICTION



# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

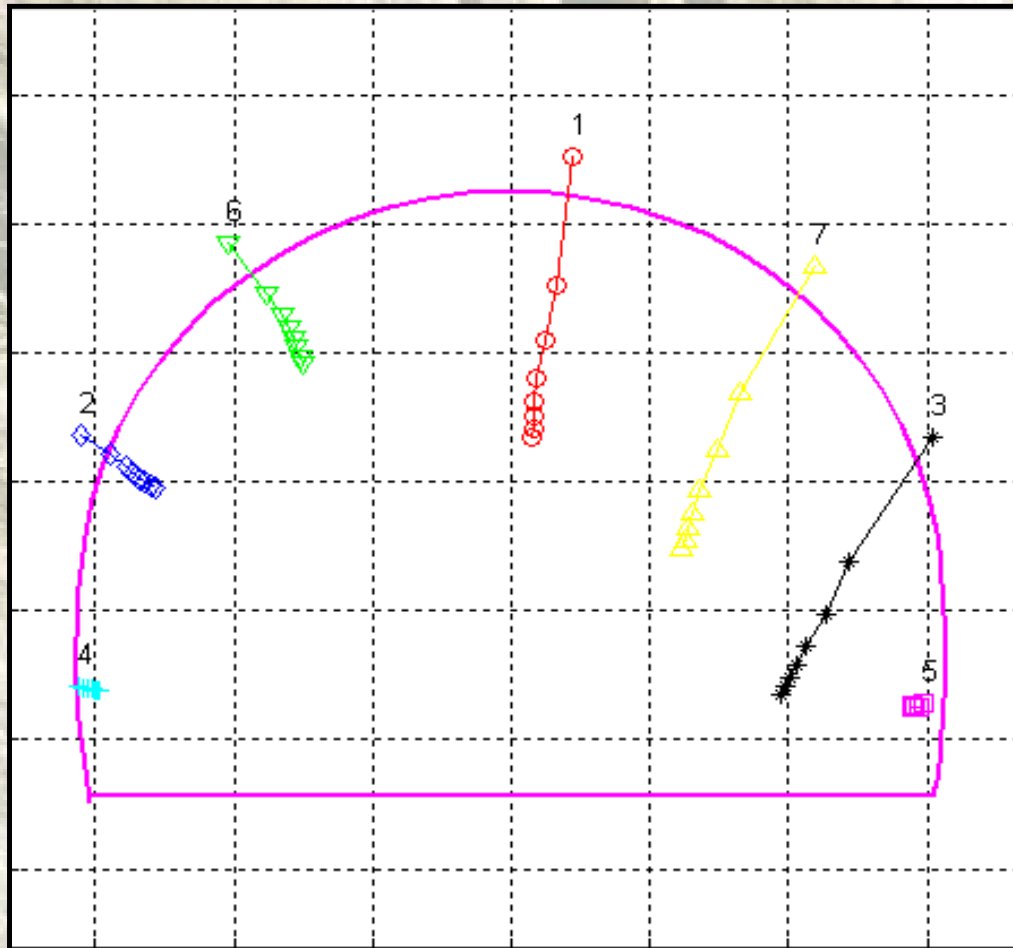
## ROOF SETTLEMENTS, DEFLECTION CURVES



Gräbern Tunnel, Austria

# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

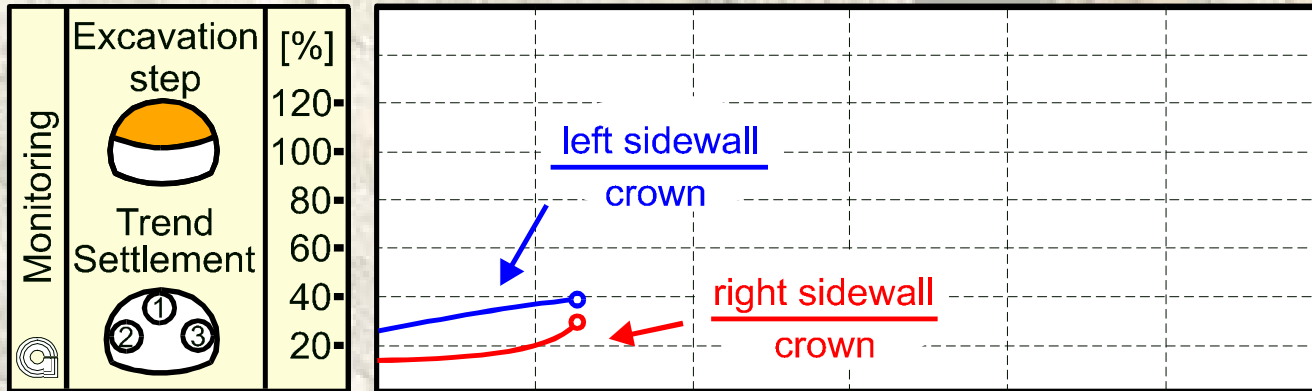
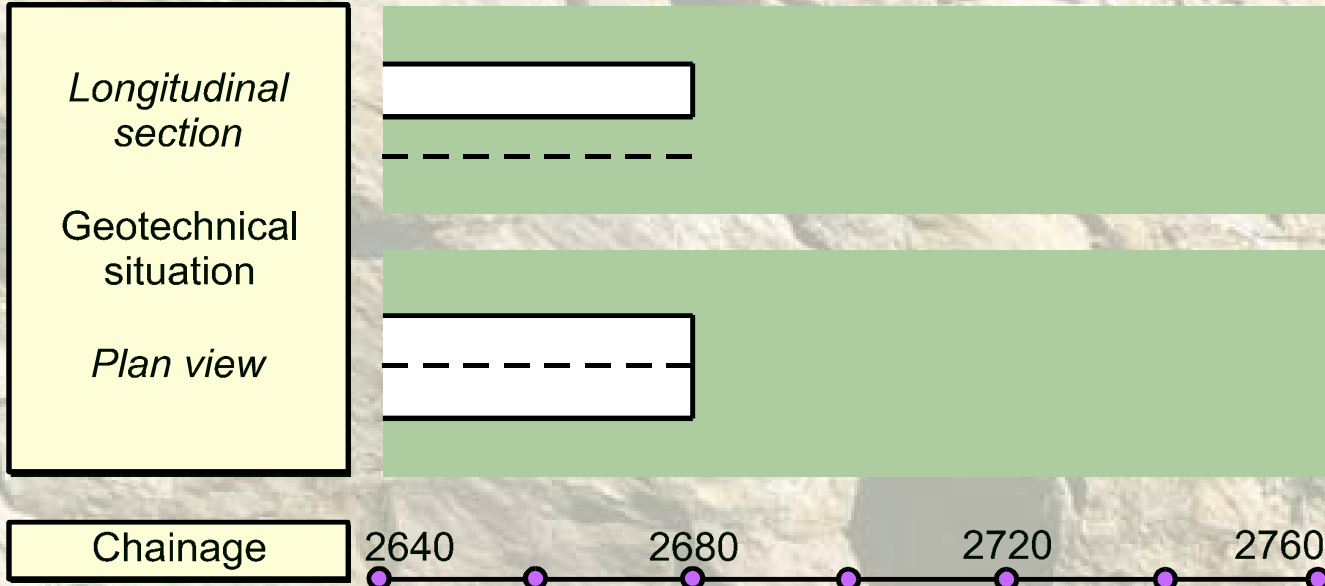
## DISPLACEMENT VECTORS



Gräbern Tunnel, Austria

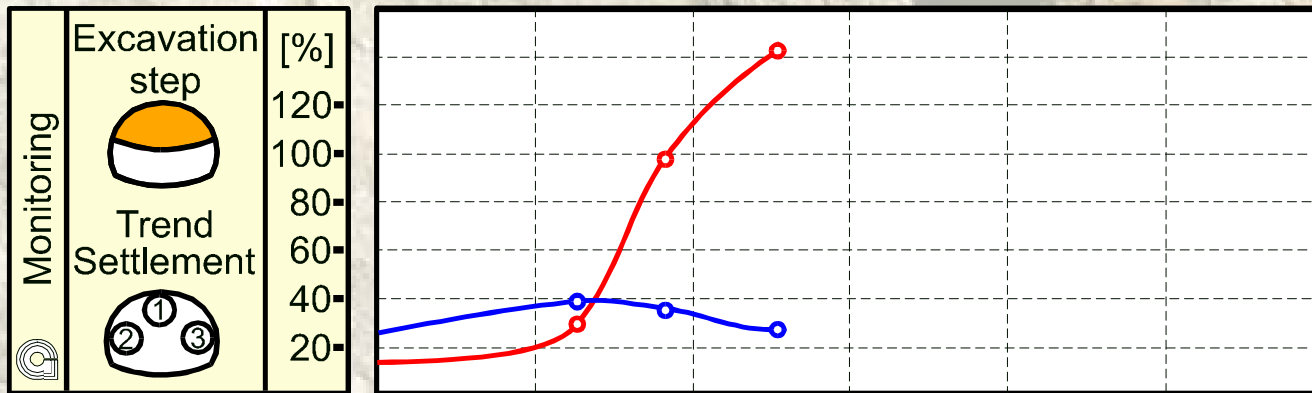
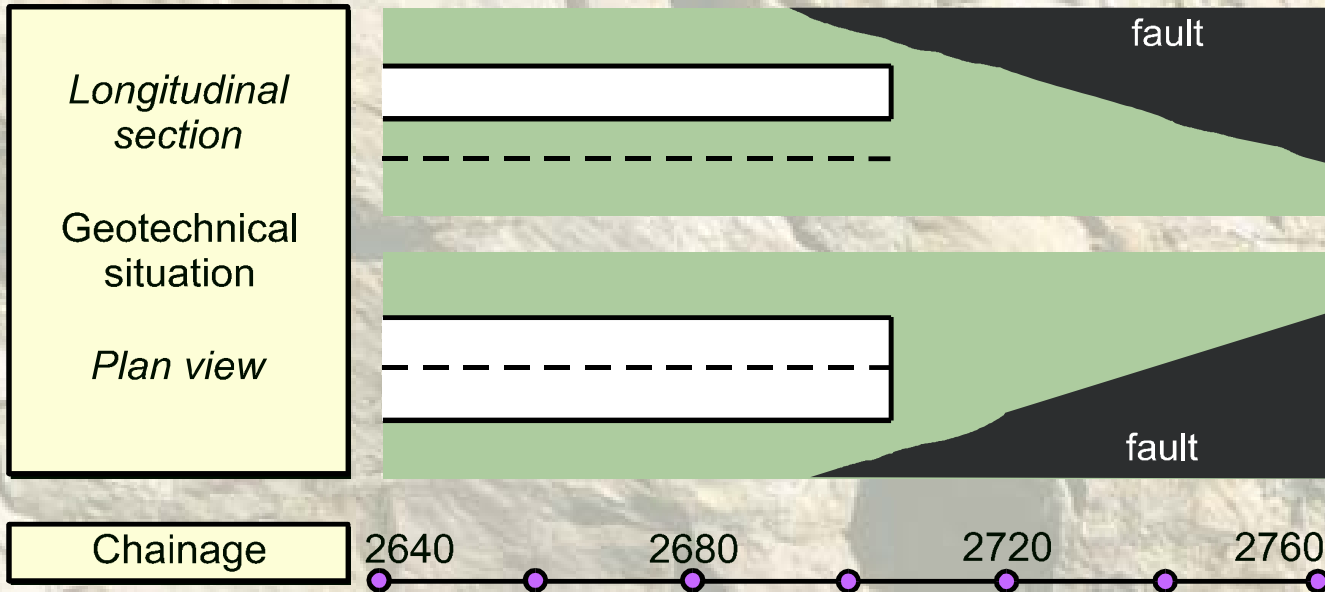
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## DISPLACEMENT RATIO



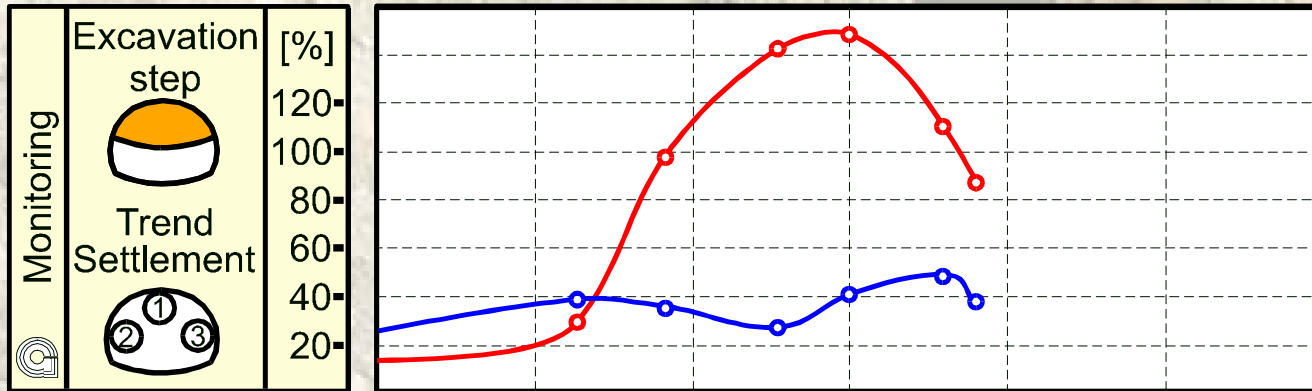
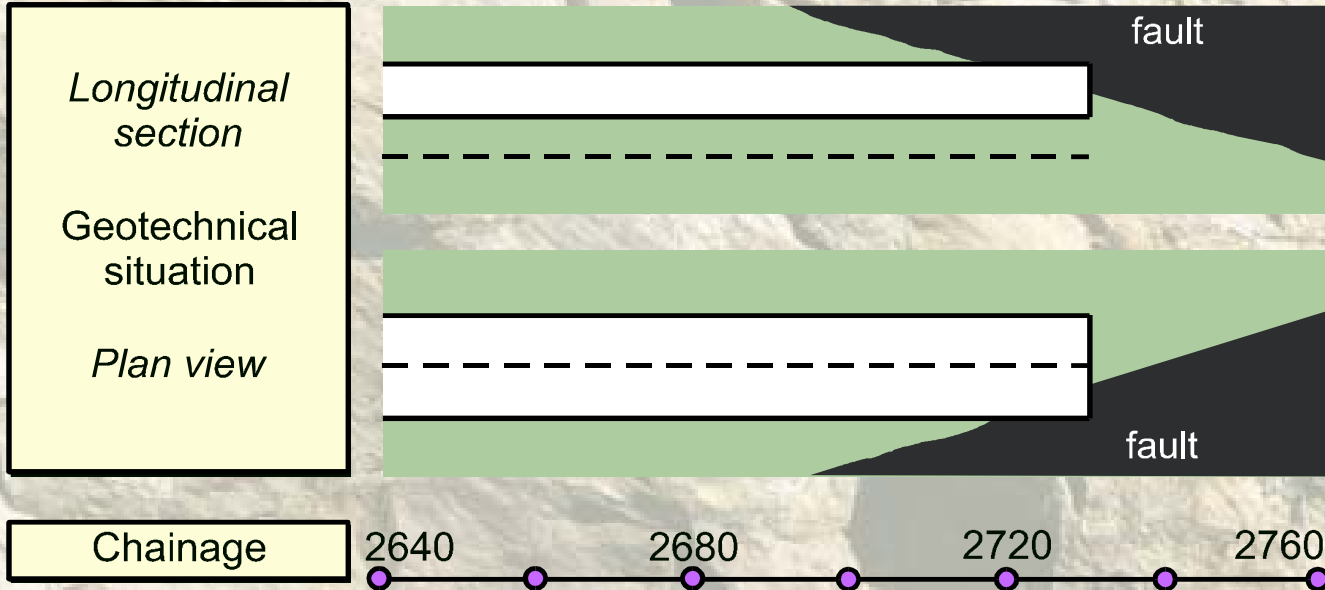
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## DISPLACEMENT RATIO



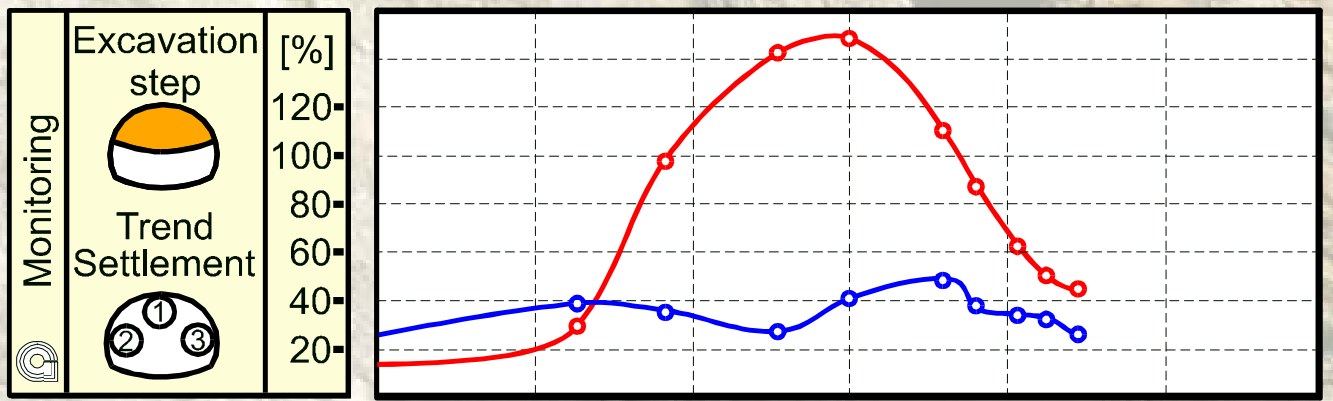
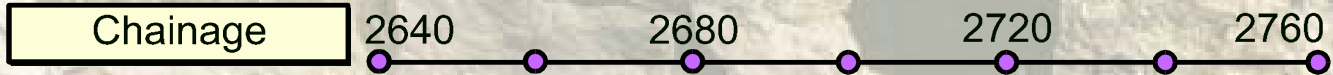
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## DISPLACEMENT RATIO



## MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

### DISPLACEMENT RATIO



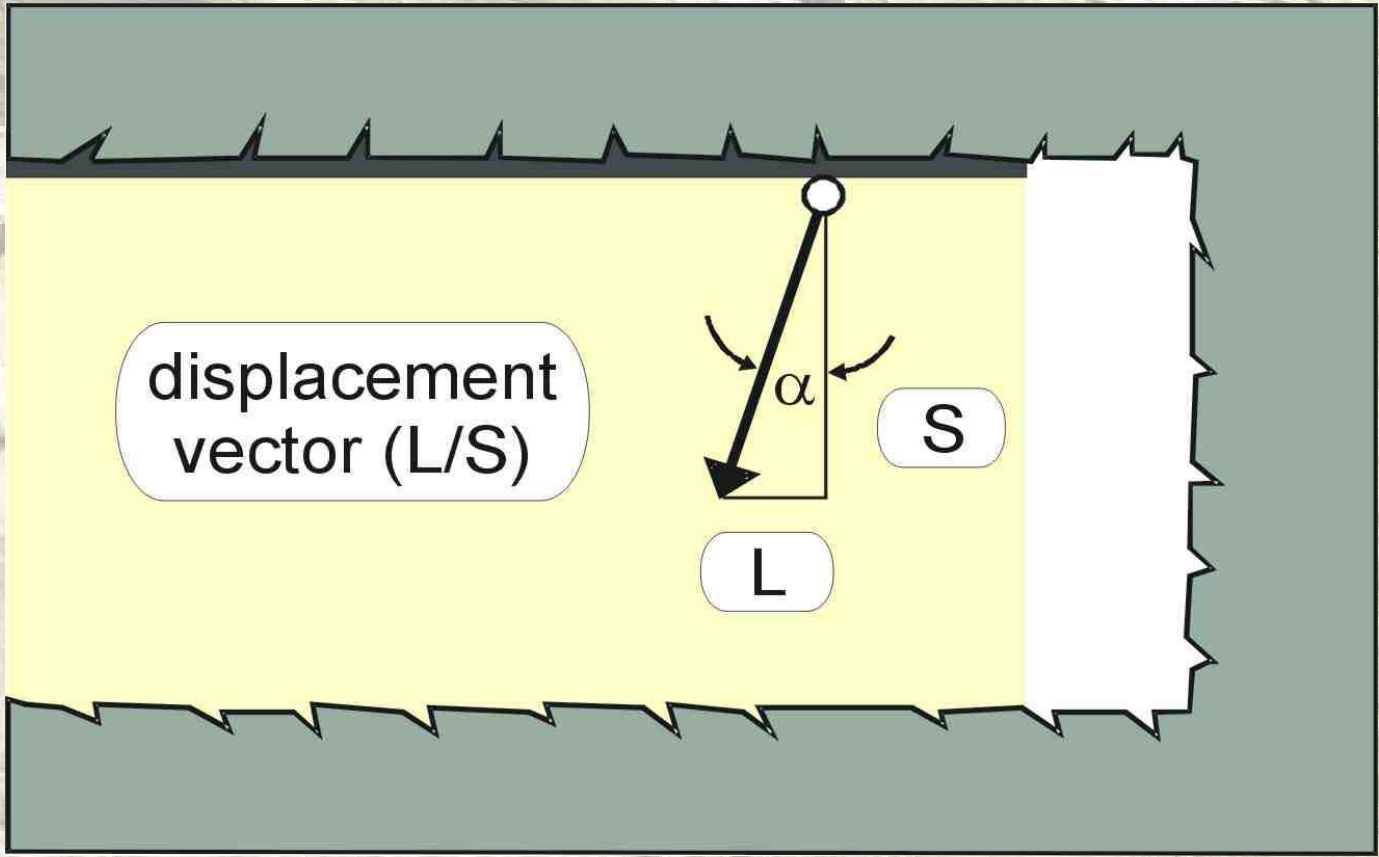
Monitoring

Excavation step [%]

Trend Settlement

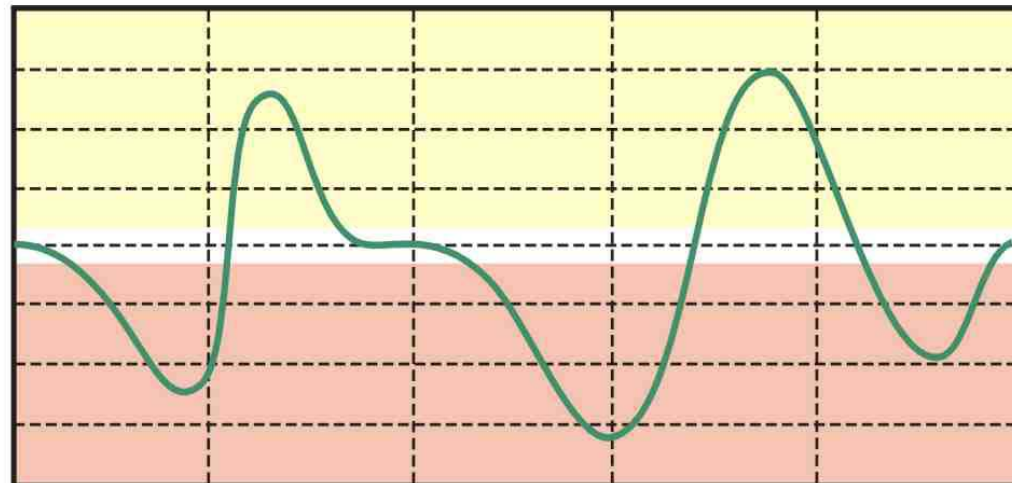
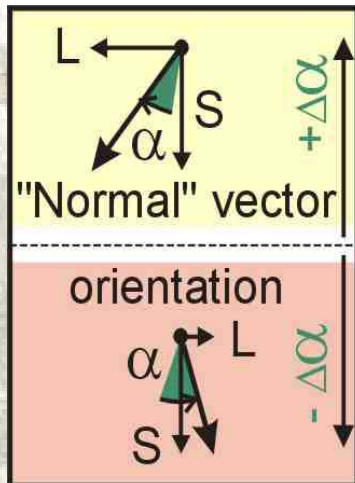
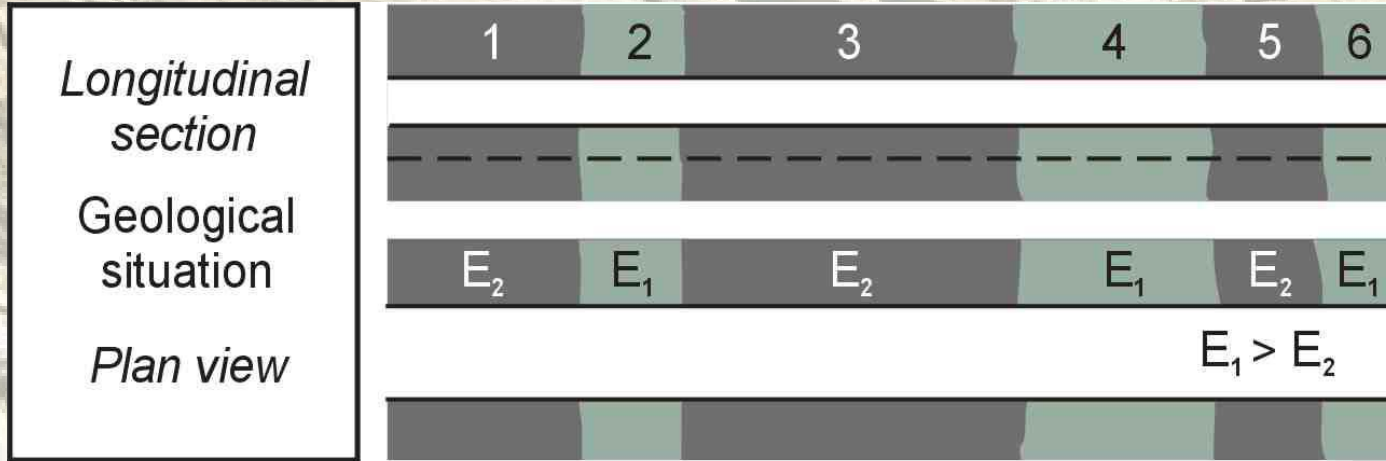
# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## DISPLACEMENT VECTOR ORIENTATION



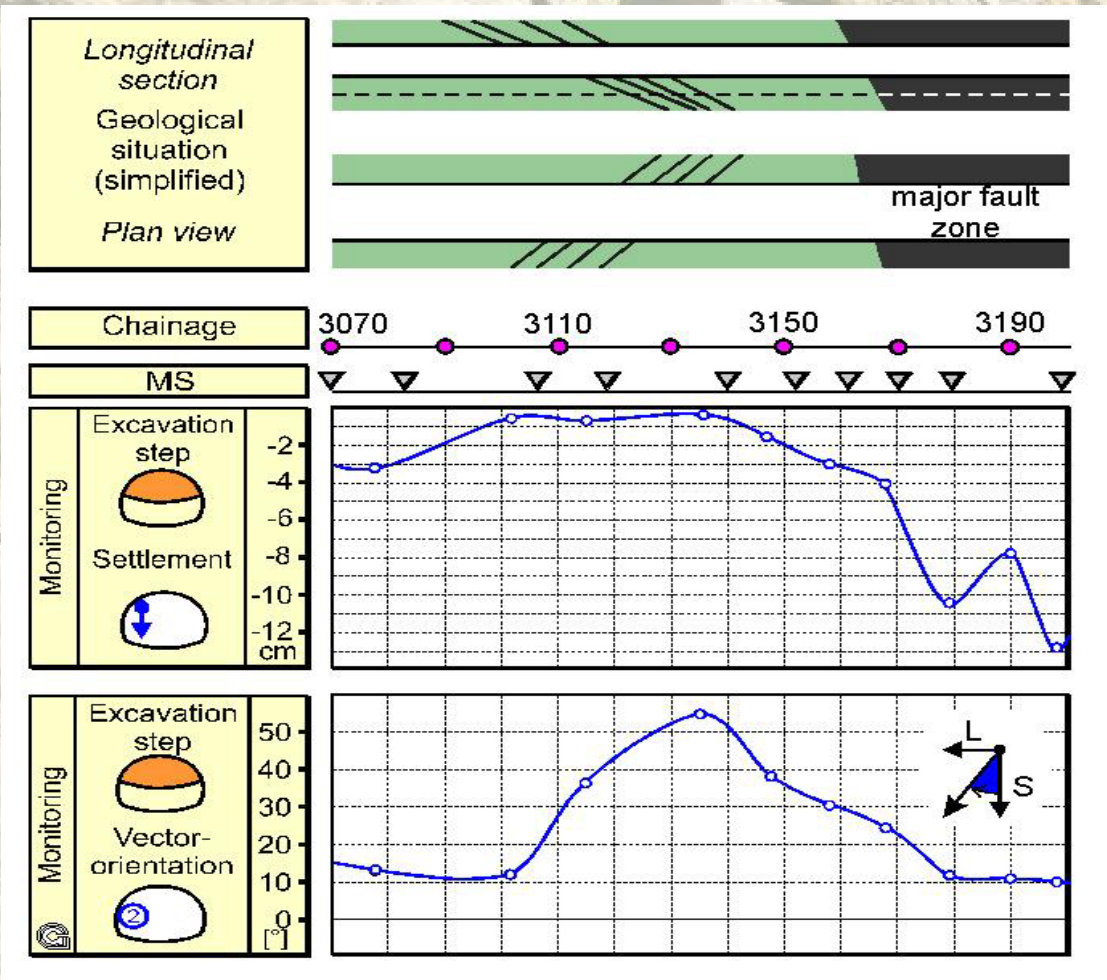
## MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

### HETEROGENEITY – VECTOR ORIENTATION



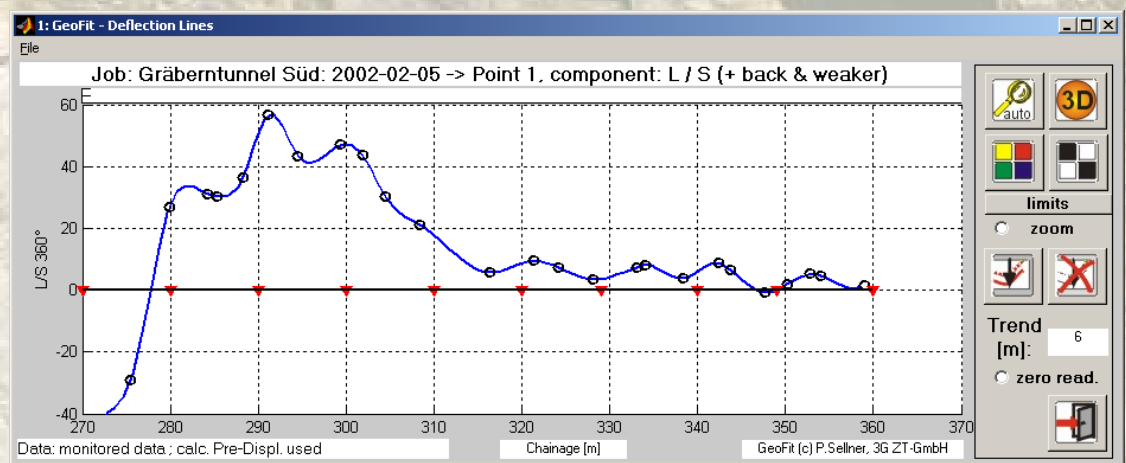
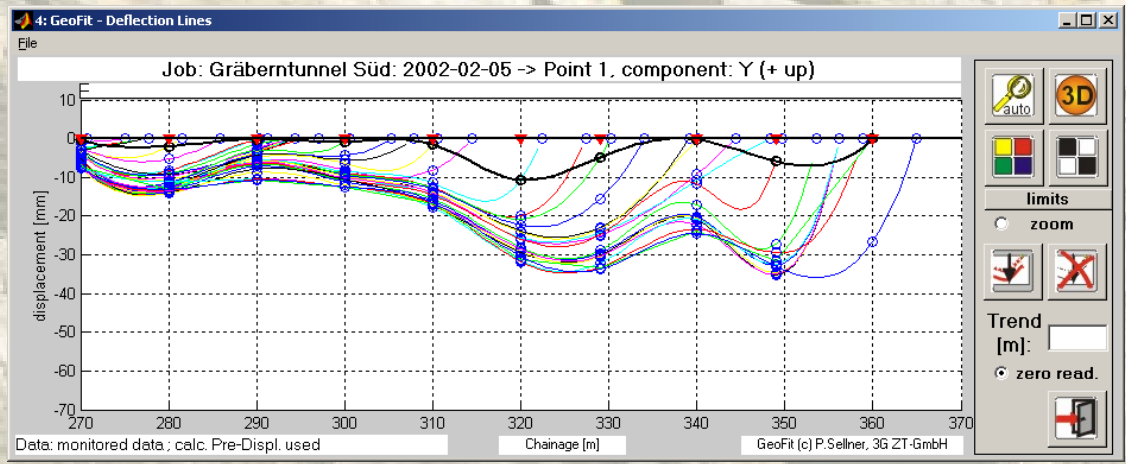
## MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

### SETTLEMENT & VECTOR ORIENTATION TRENDS



# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

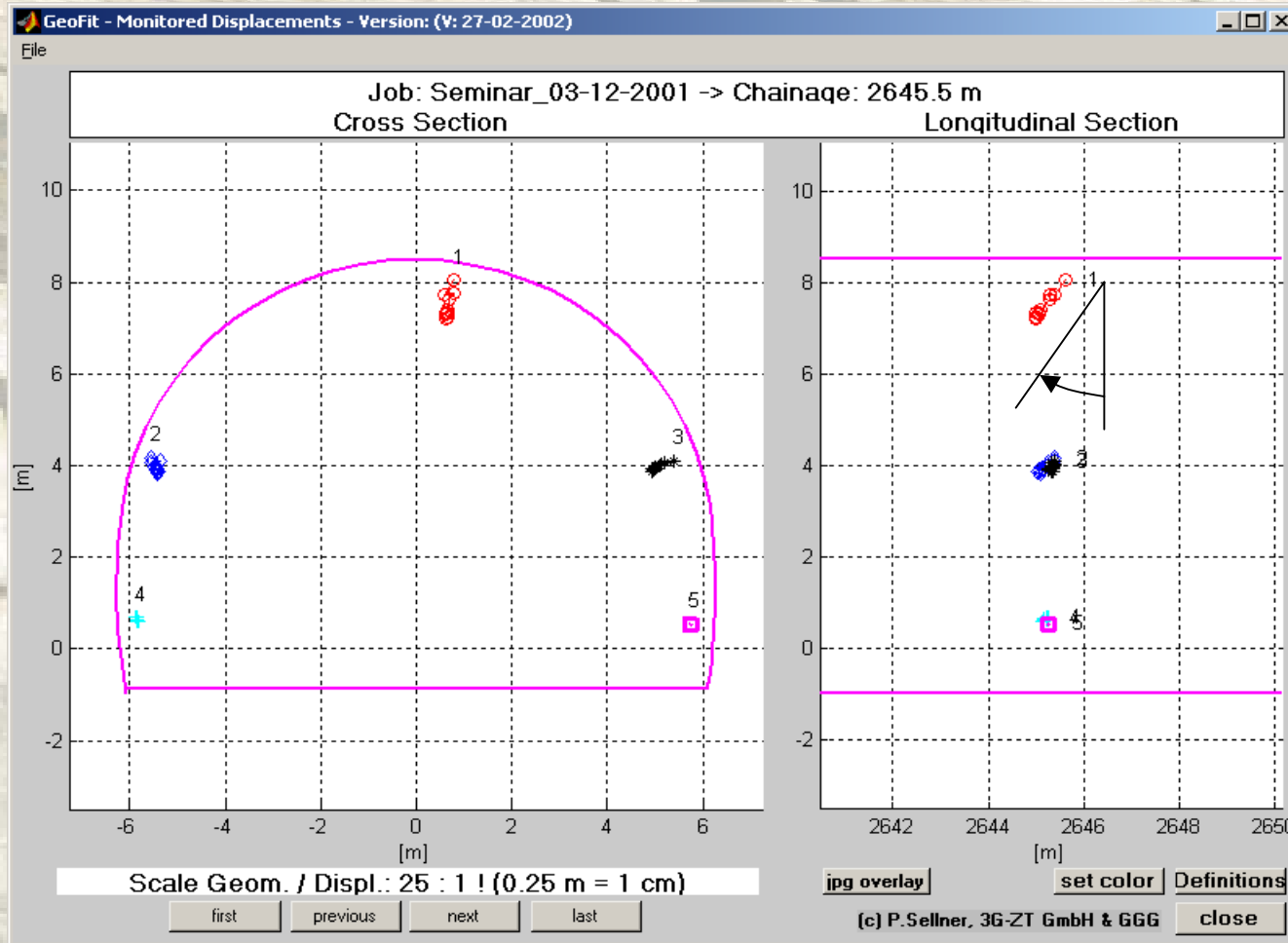
## DEFLECTION CURVE & VECTOR ORIENTATION TRENDS



Gräbern Tunnel, Austria

# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

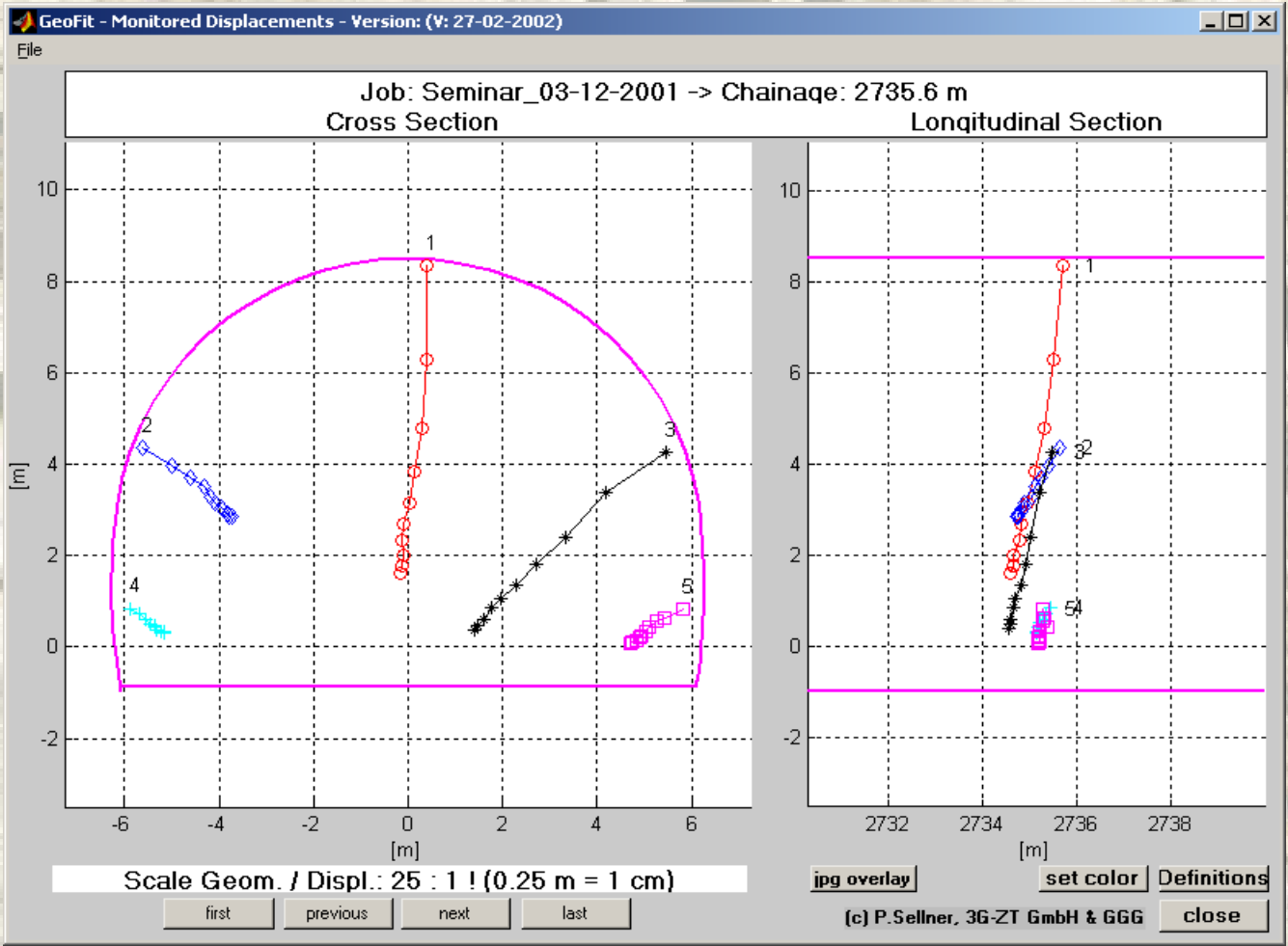
## DISPLACEMENT VECTORS



Inntal Tunnel, Austria

# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

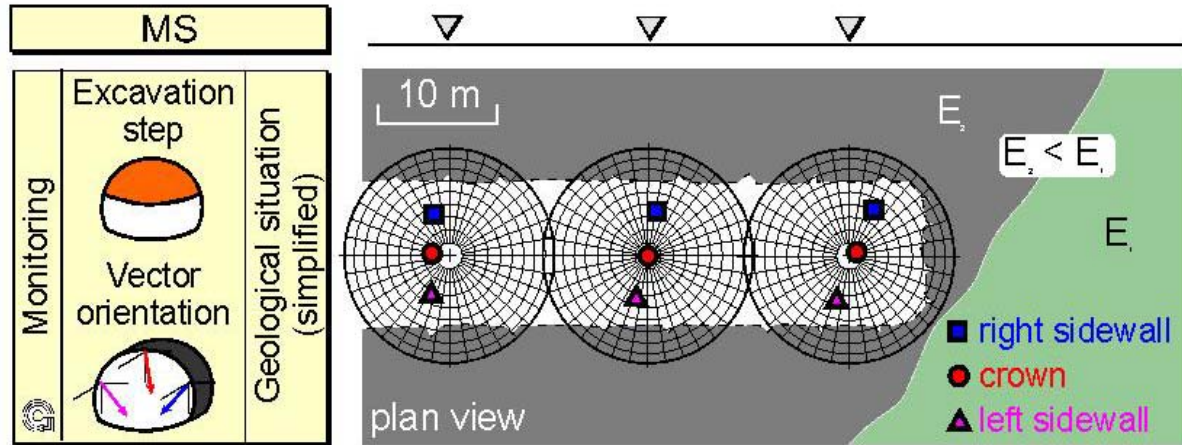
## DISPLACEMENT VECTORS



Inntal Tunnel, Austria

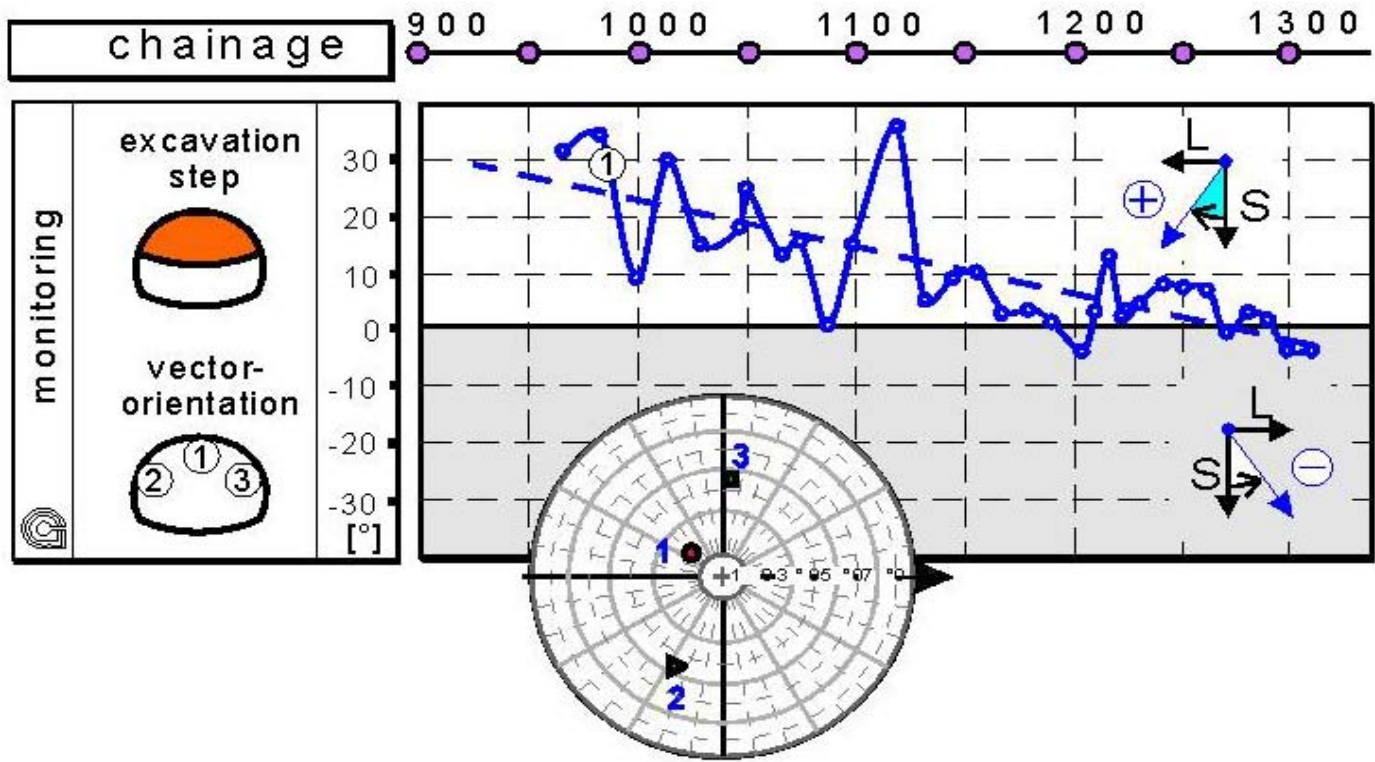
## MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

### SPATIAL DISPLACEMENT VECTOR



## MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

### VECTOR ORIENTATION - TREND

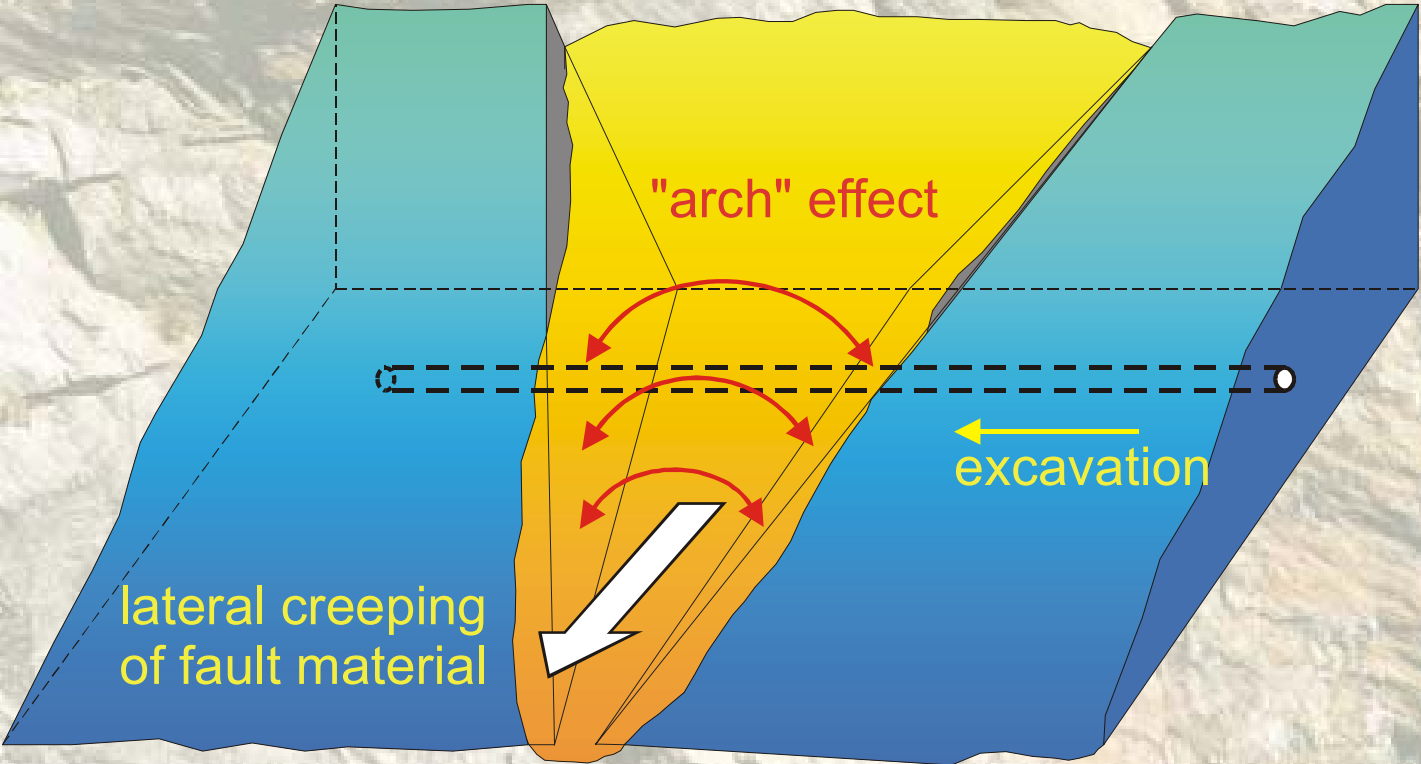


Hinterberg Fault Zone, Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

ARCH EFFECT

Fault Zone



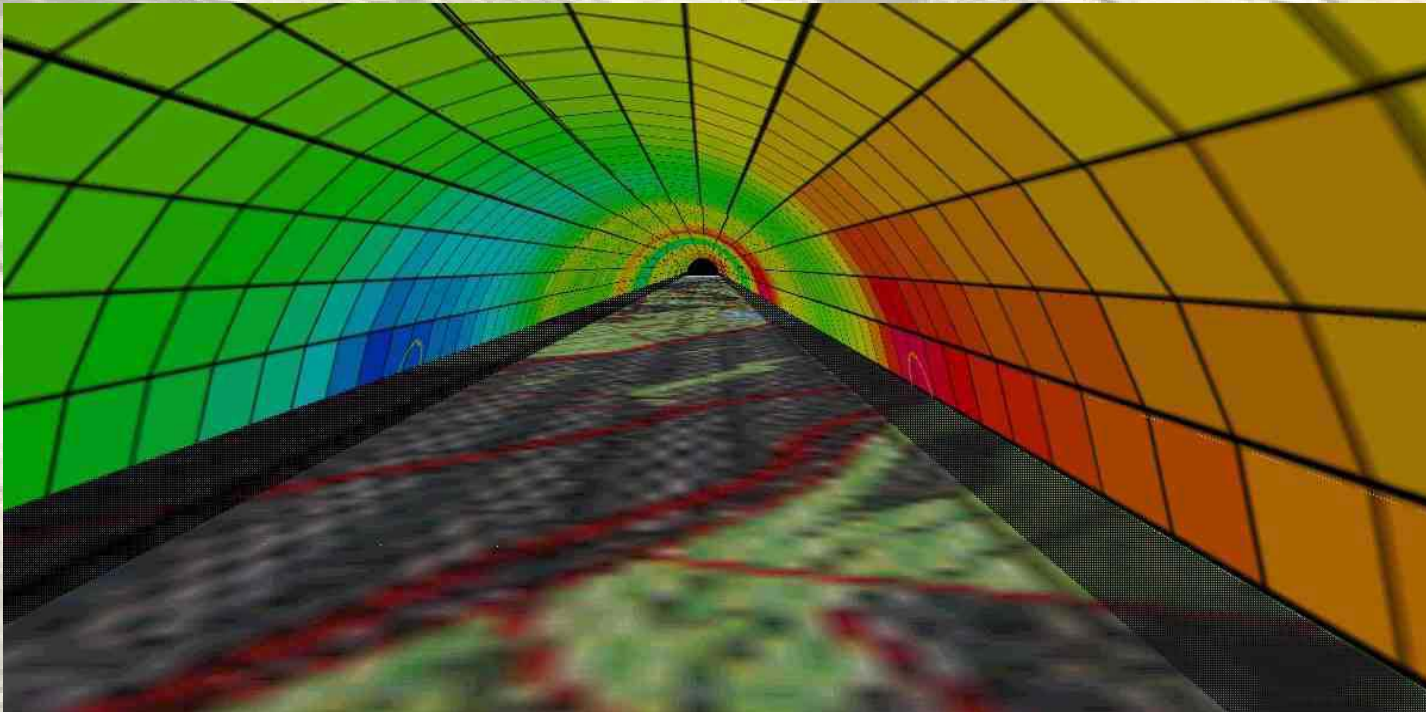
lateral creeping of fault material

excavation

Hinterberg Fault Zone, Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# MONITORING / SHORT-TERM PREDICTION

## VISUALIZATION OF MONITORED DATA



Hinterberg Fault Zone, Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

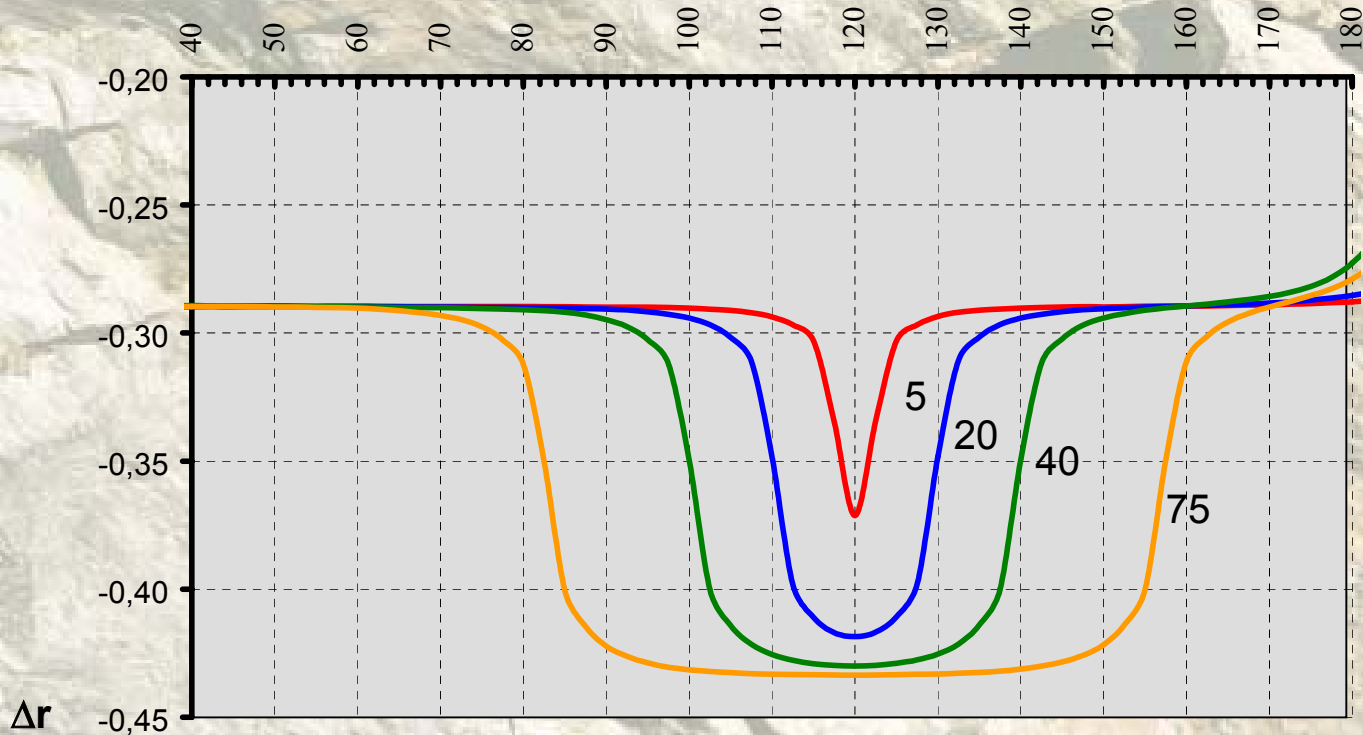
# BIMROCK EFFECTS

- Mixed face conditions require different excavation methods on the same section
- Strong variation of rock mass quality
- Stress redistribution and deformations extremely influenced by arrangement of blocks and matrix
- Prediction of displacements and lining utilization extremely difficult
- Danger of brittle failures in blocks
- Difficulty to determine proper support

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## DISPLACEMENTS IN MATRIX IN RELATION TO BLOCK DISTANCE PROBLEMS

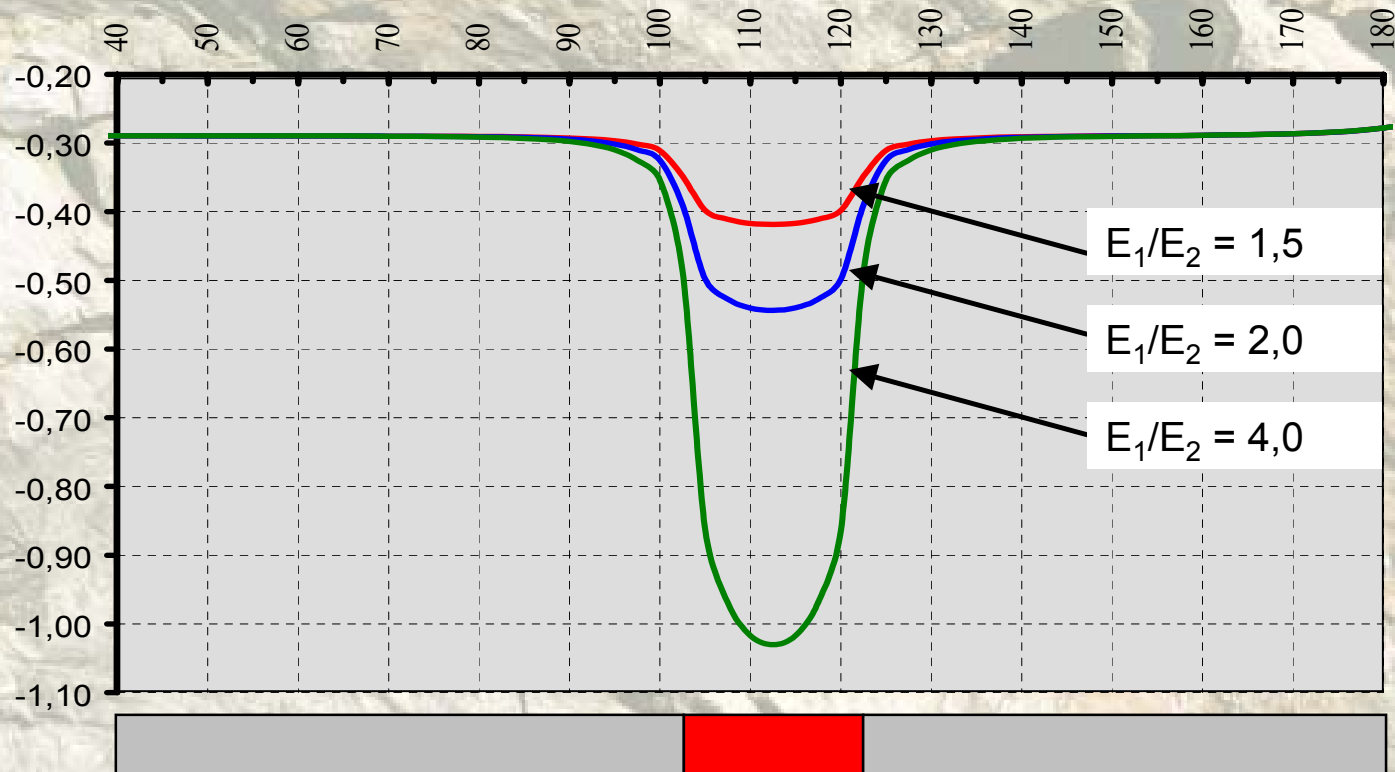
- Displacements depend on the length of the weak zone between two stiff blocks



# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## DISPLACEMENTS

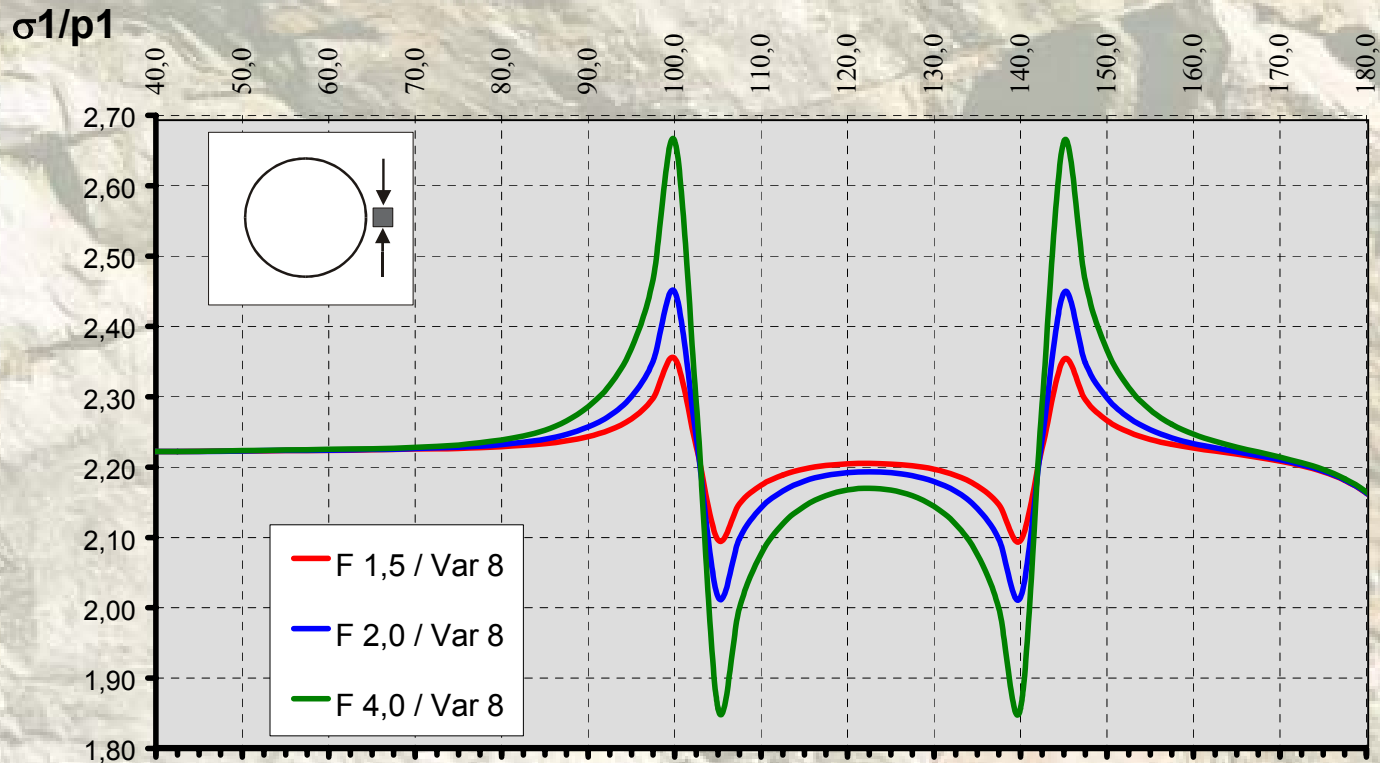
- Final displacements influenced by zone length and stiffness contrast



# BIMROCK EFFECTS

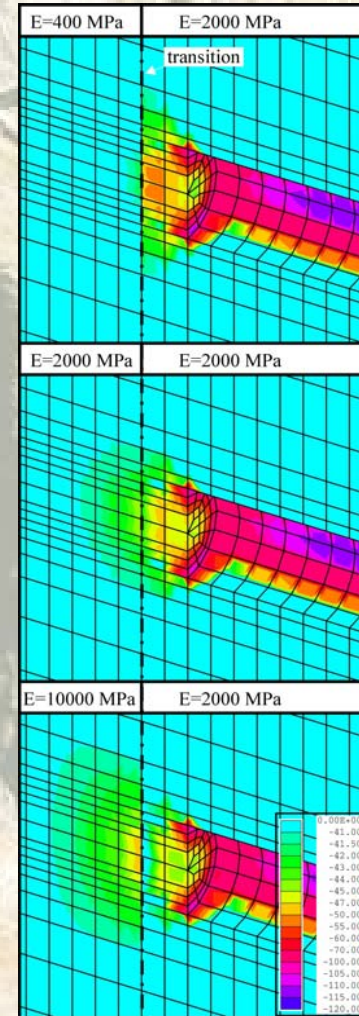
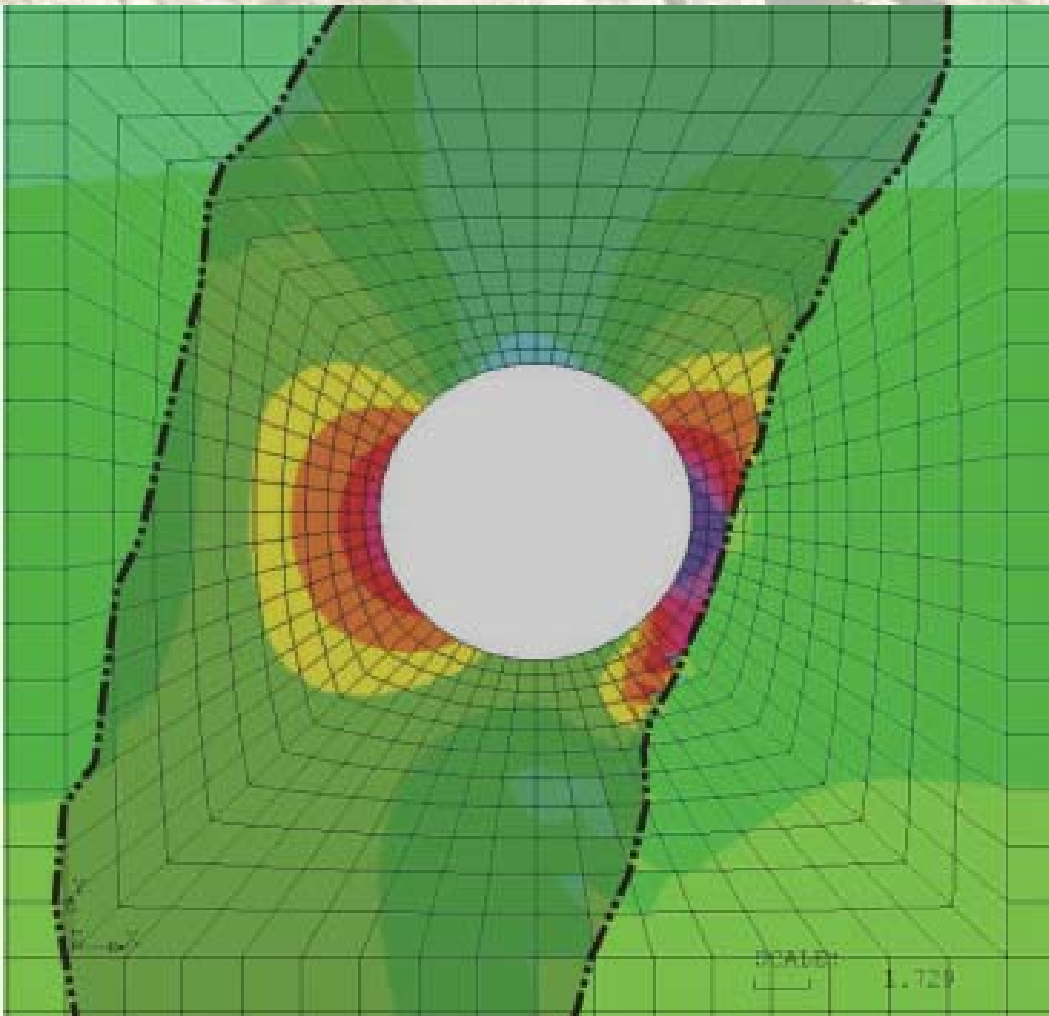
## STRESS DISTRIBUTION

- Stress concentration in blocks depend on stiffness contrast and distance between blocks

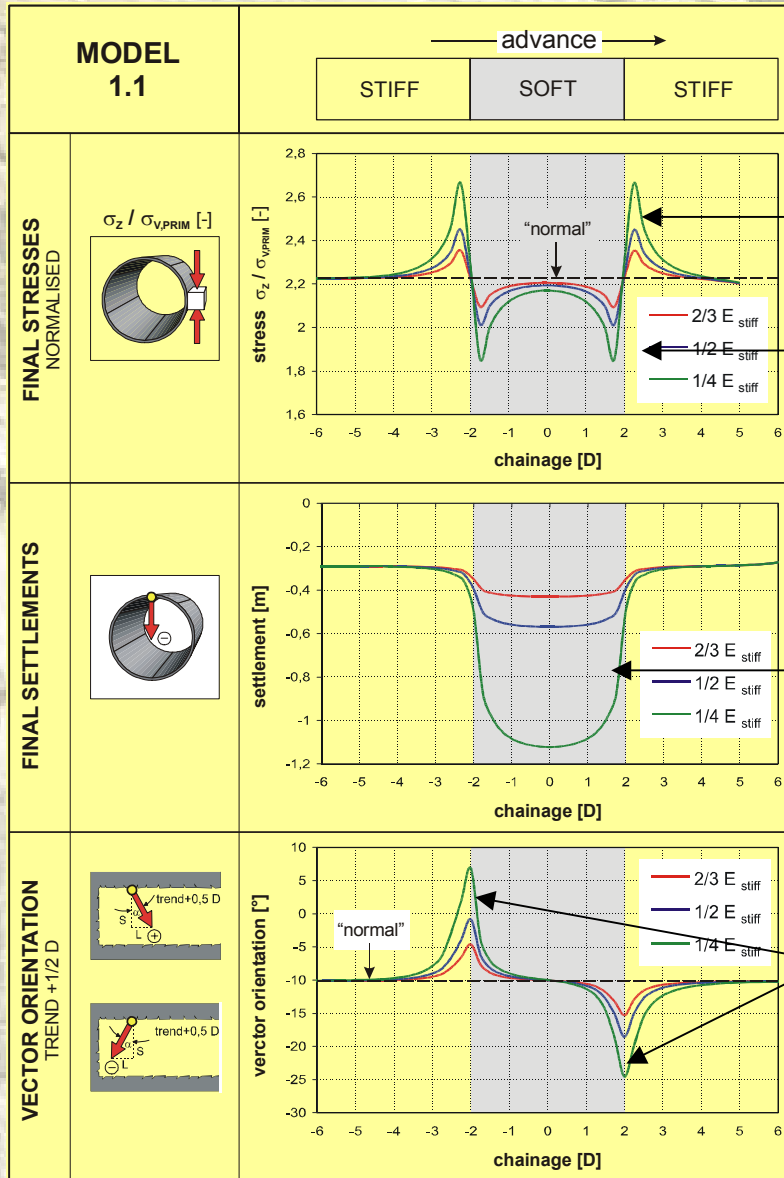


# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## STRESS CONCENTRATIONS



# BIMROCK EFFECTS



## STIFF-SOFT-STIFF

Relative stress increase in stiff material

Relative stress decrease in soft material

Trough shaped displacement

Change of displacement vector orientation near transition

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

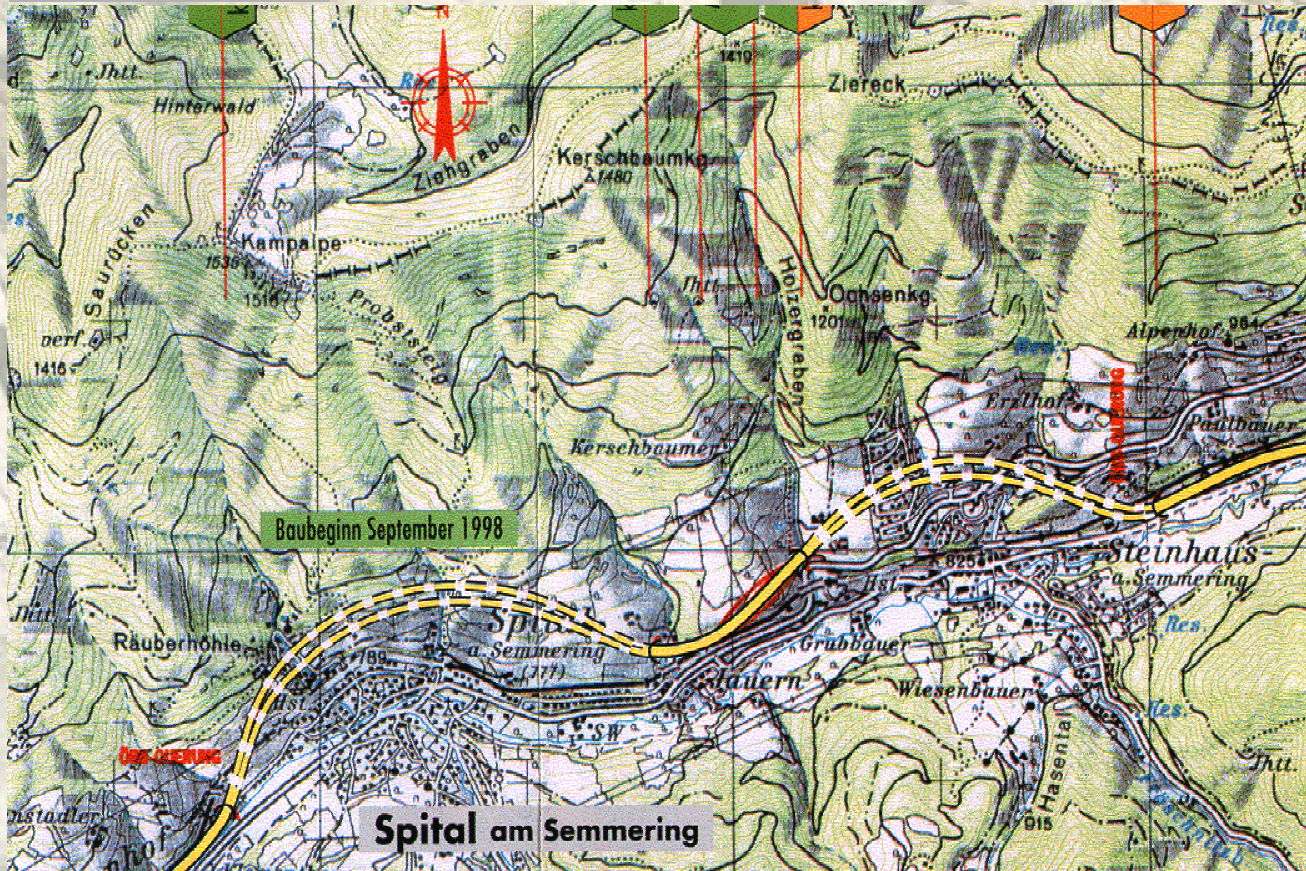
## *BLOCK REINFORCEMENT*

- Stress concentrations can cause brittle failure in stiff blocks
- Resulting stress redistribution leads to additional displacements in the matrix material
- Knowledge of the spatial distribution of blocks and matrix essential to properly estimate stress situation
- Short term prediction and prediction of displacements extremely important
- Support / reinforcement of blocks necessary to avoid brittle failure and long term stress redistribution, frequently mistaken for creeping

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Location Map



Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Project data

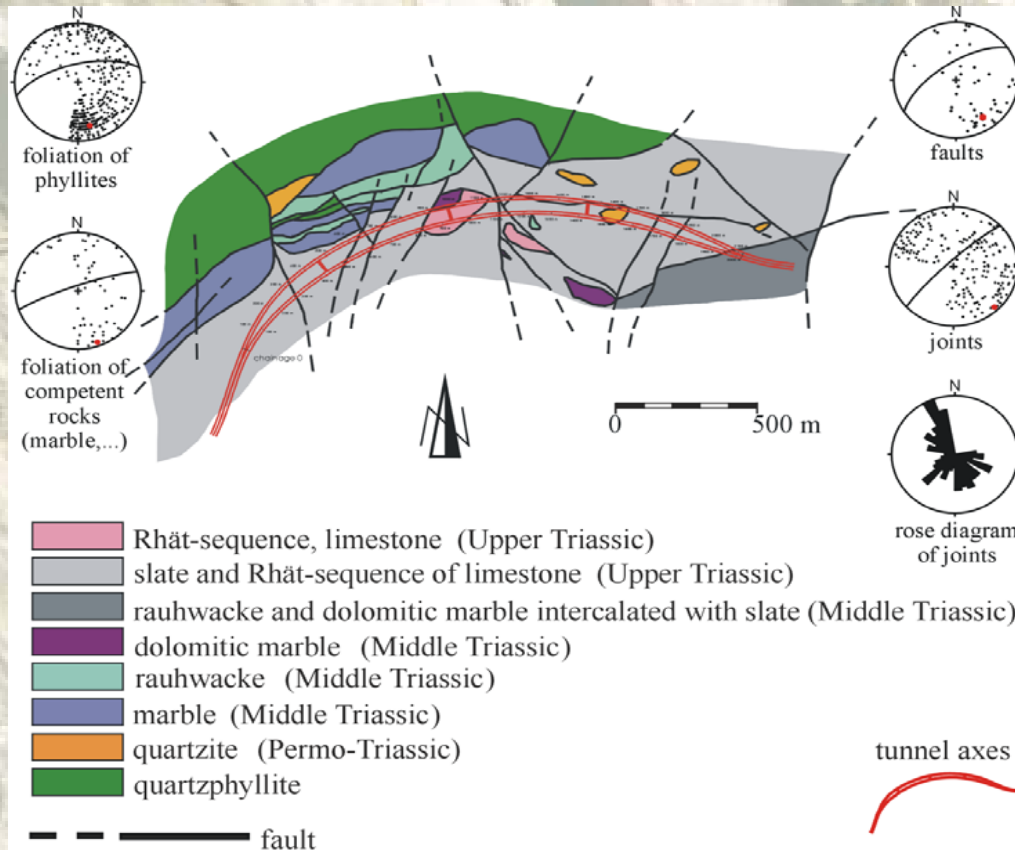
- Twin 2,2 km long freeway tunnels in the Semmering region, eastern Austria
- Alignment along a major fault zone
- Excavation area 70 – 90 m<sup>2</sup>
- Underpassing of a railway line and built up area
- Maximum overburden 80 m

Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Geological overview

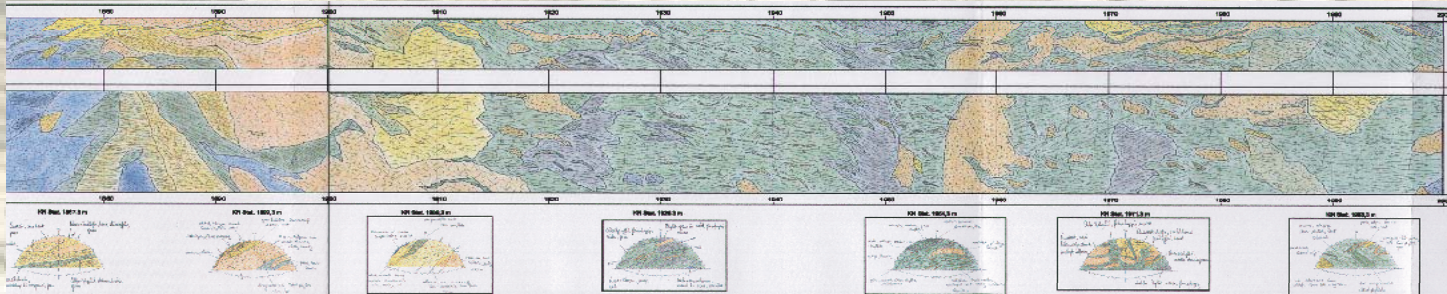


Tunnel Spital, Austria

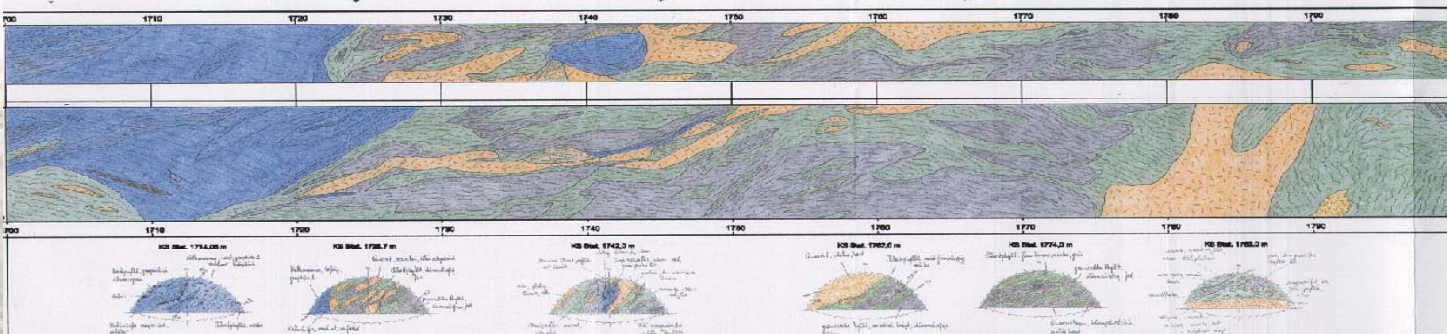
# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Geological overview



Nord tube: 1870-2000m



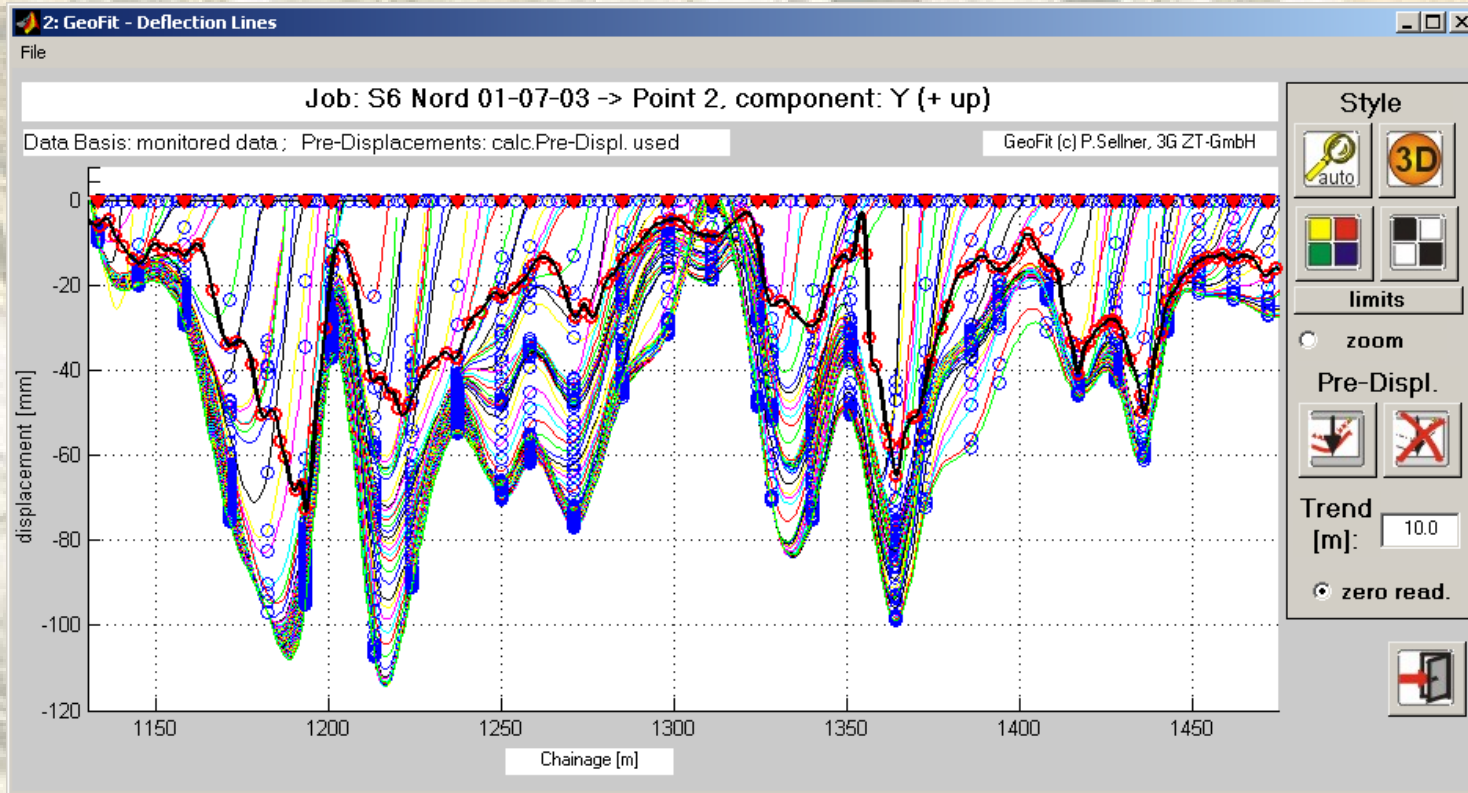
South tube: 1700-1800m

Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Heterogeneity - Displacements



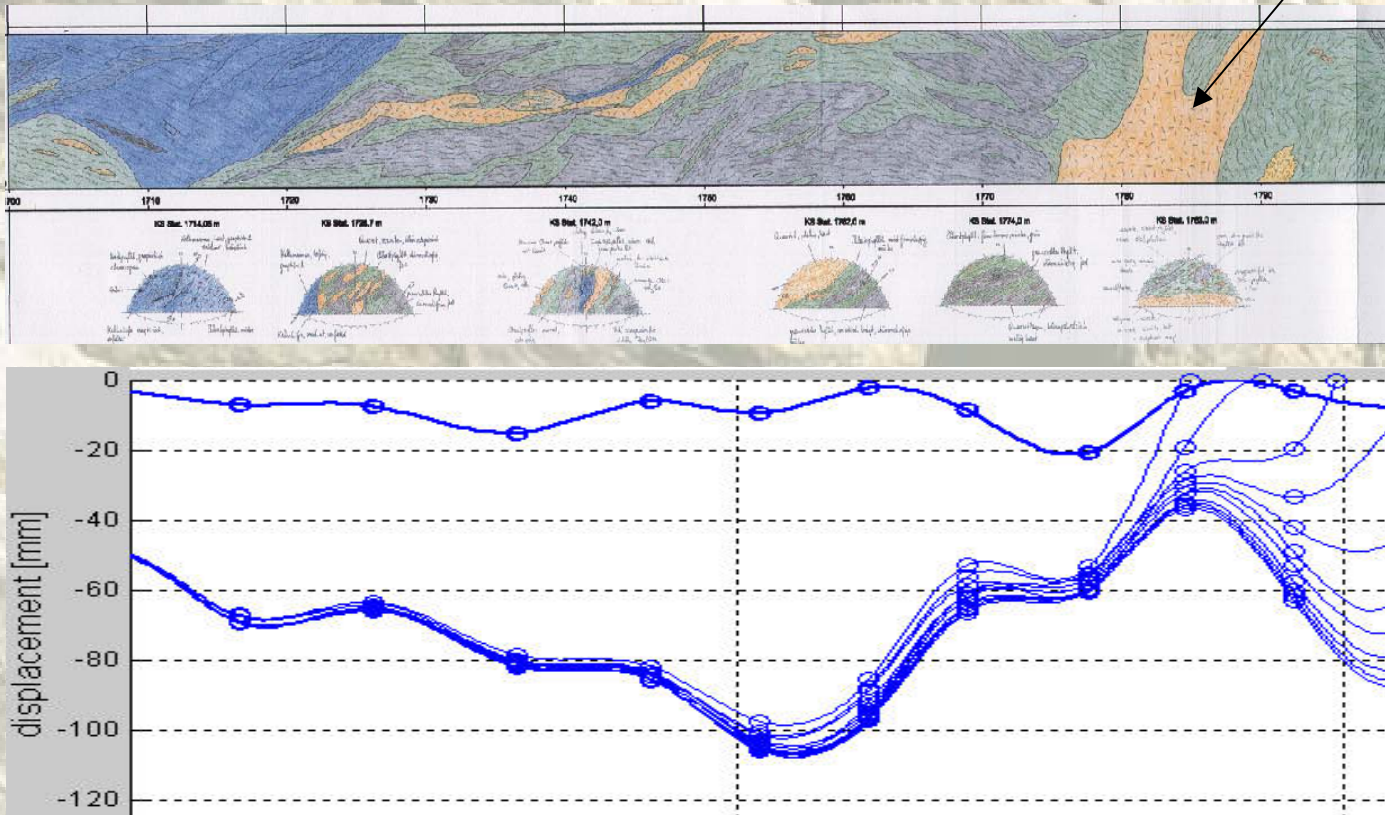
Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

Block effect on displacement  
settlement crown / top heading

Block

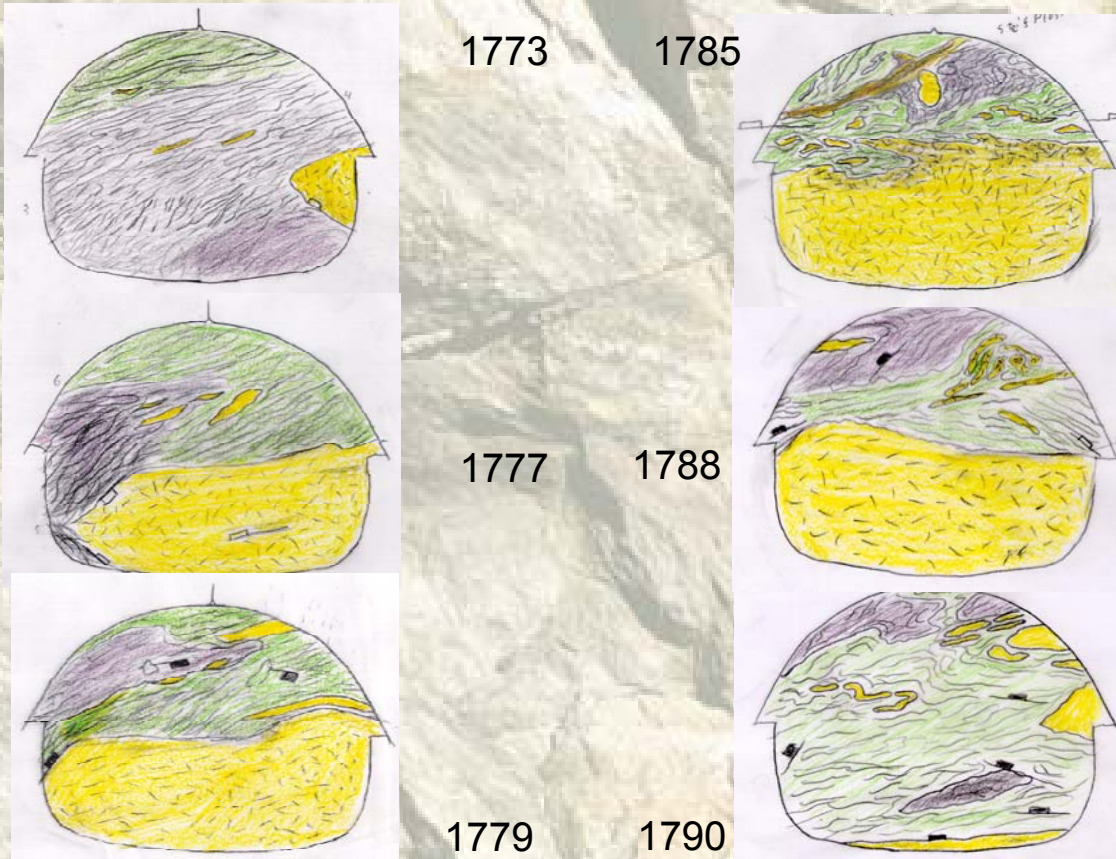


Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Cross sections



Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Bench excavation



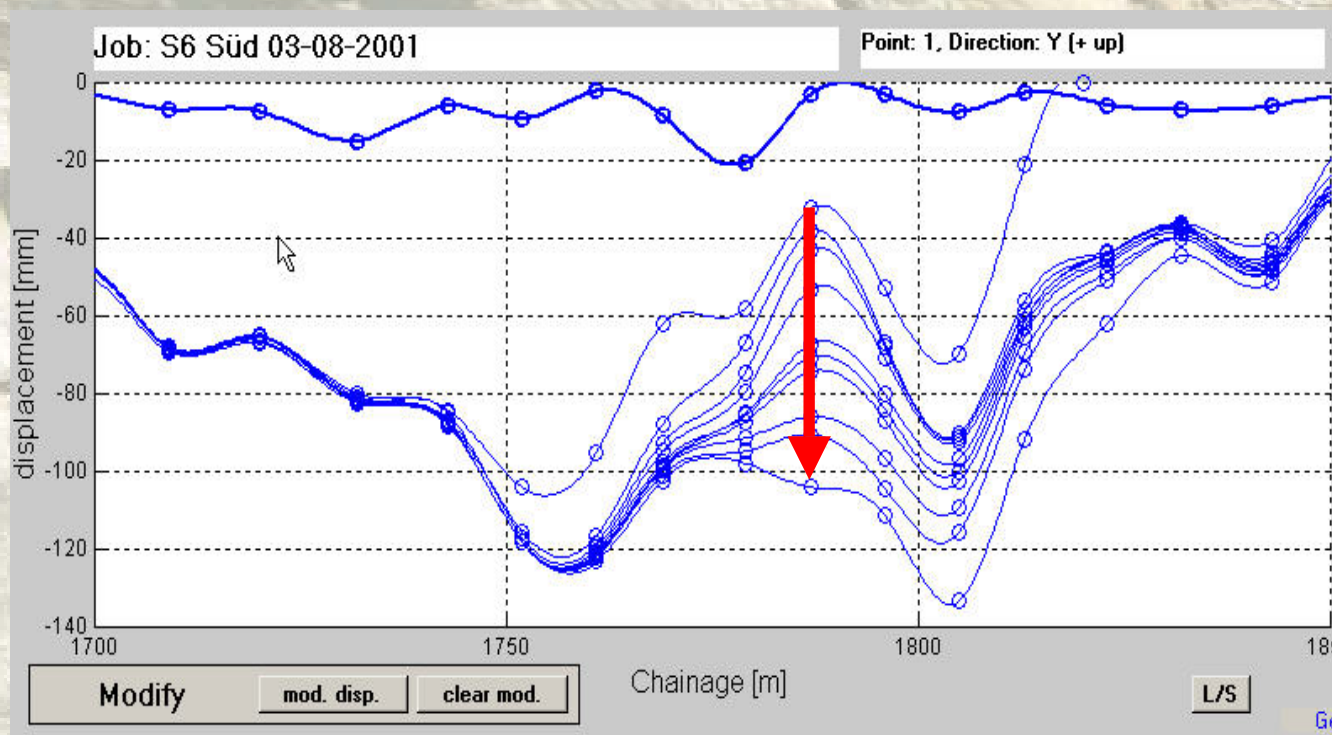
Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Failure of block

- During bench excavation the block fails, leading to additional 60 mm of settlement

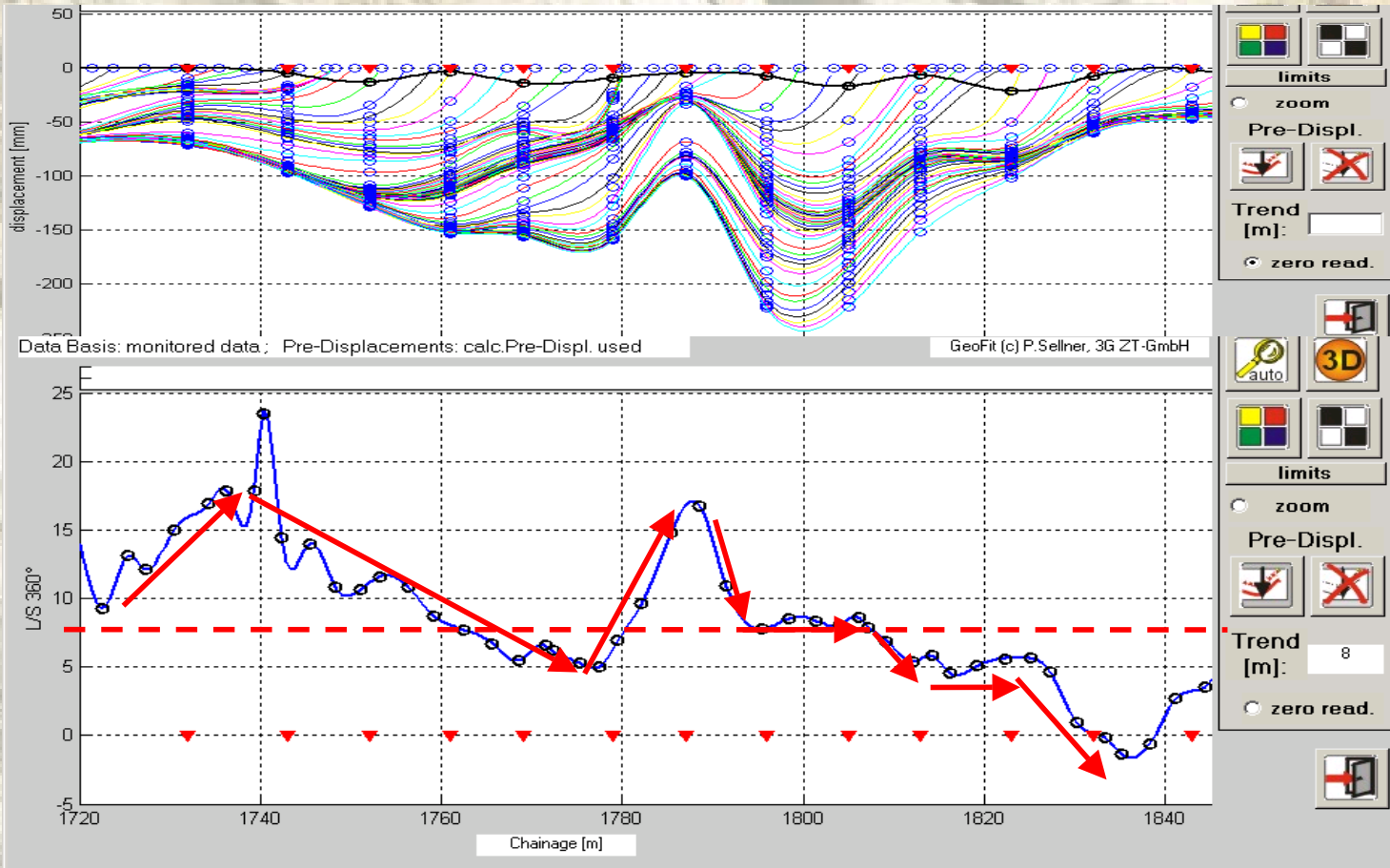


Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Final displacements & displacement vector orientation trend



Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### DAMAGES

cracks in the shotcrete on  
the southern sidewall



Tunnel Spital, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### **Project Data**

Single tube double track railway tunnel, length 5142 m, maximum overburden 260 m. Design from 1990 to 1992. The construction (three headings) started in June 1993 and was completed in April 1996.

### **Tasks**

Geological – geotechnical site investigation from the feasibility study to the tender design. Consultant services during construction

### **Geology**

Paleozoic graphitic phyllite, greenschist and marble as well as Permo-Triassic quartzite, quartzphyllite and agglomerate were subjected to intense Alpine thrusting and Tertiary strike-slip faulting

Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Collapse

A collapse with fatal accident happened on July 1994 at station 1330 m. Eight meters of heavily supported tunnel section collapsed at the face. A miner, including excavation equipment, was buried under the collapsed rock mass. Redesign and maintenance work lasted for two months. The excavation was resumed in October 1994.

Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### Collapse



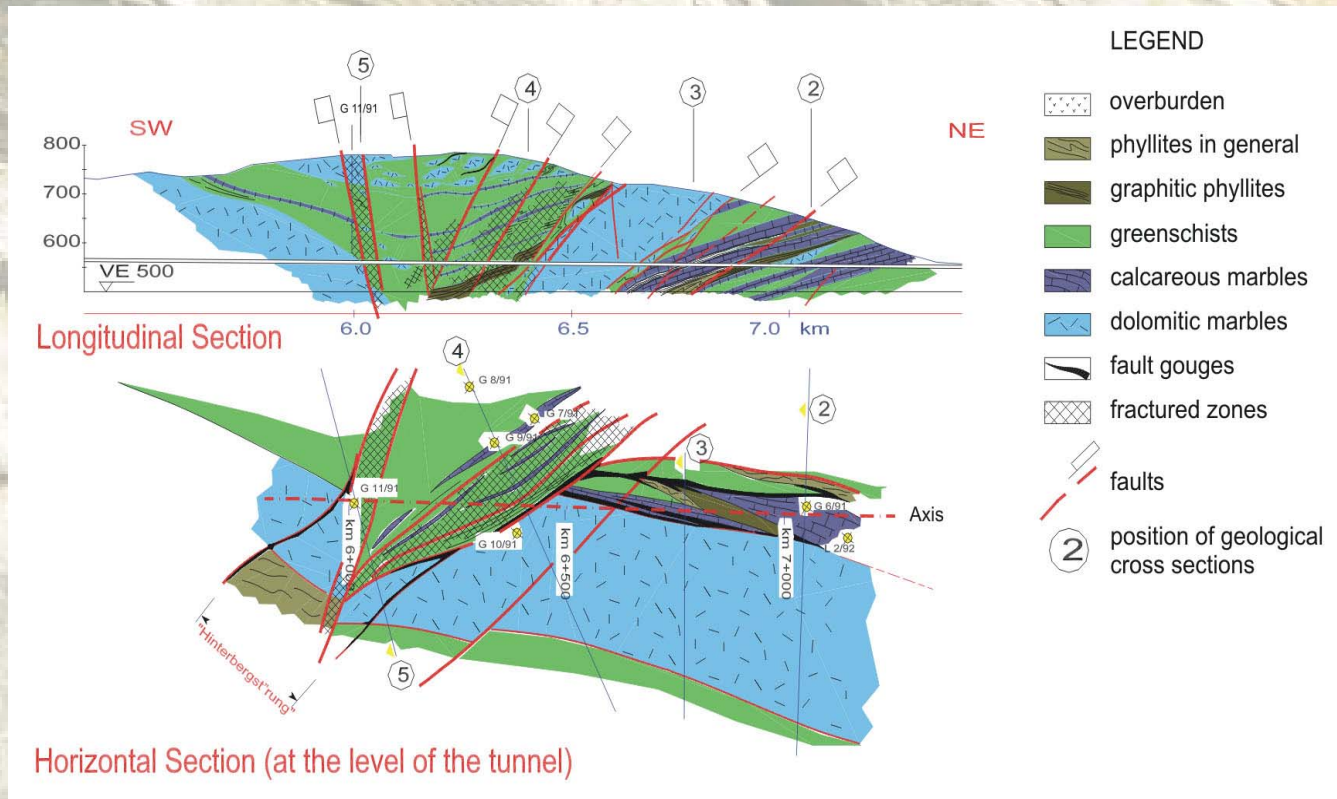
Collapse caused by brittle failure of stiff rock outside of excavation

Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### HINTERBERG FAULT ZONE Prediction

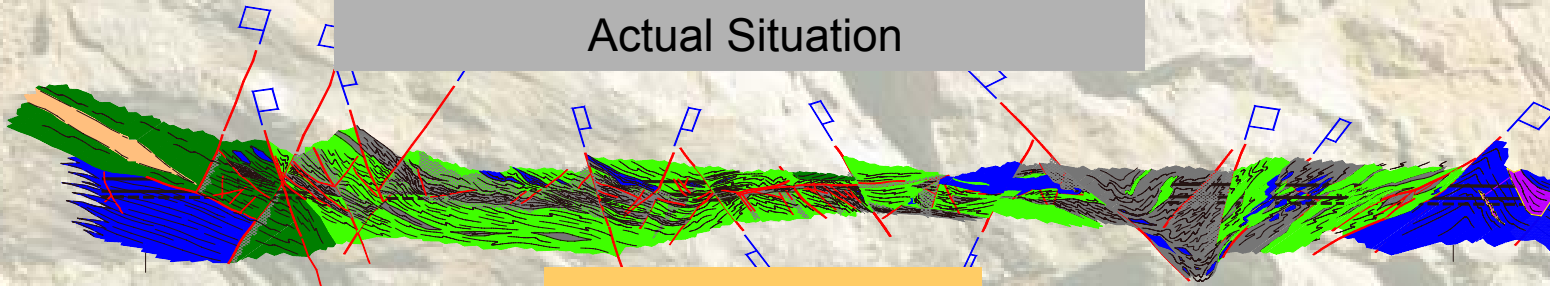


Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

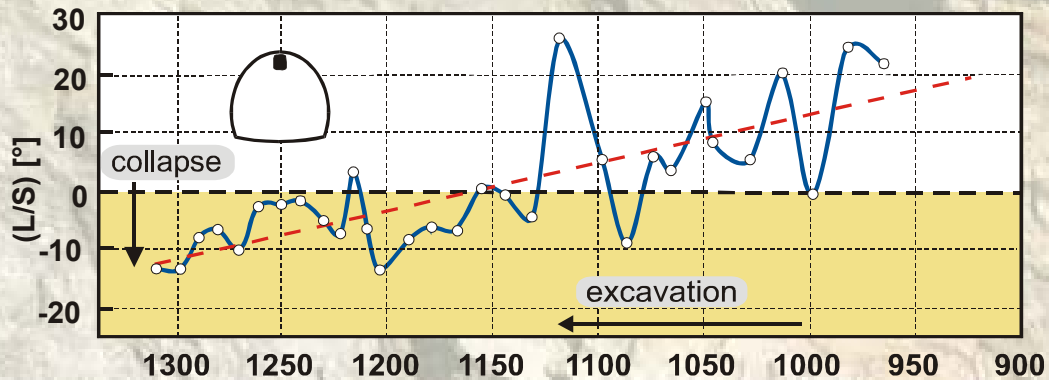
### HINTERBERG FAULT ZONE Actual Situation



Longitudinal section



Plan view



Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### HABERL FAULT - IMPROVED PROCEDURE



Modification of excavation and support – reduction of top heading height, yielding elements, regrowable rock bolts

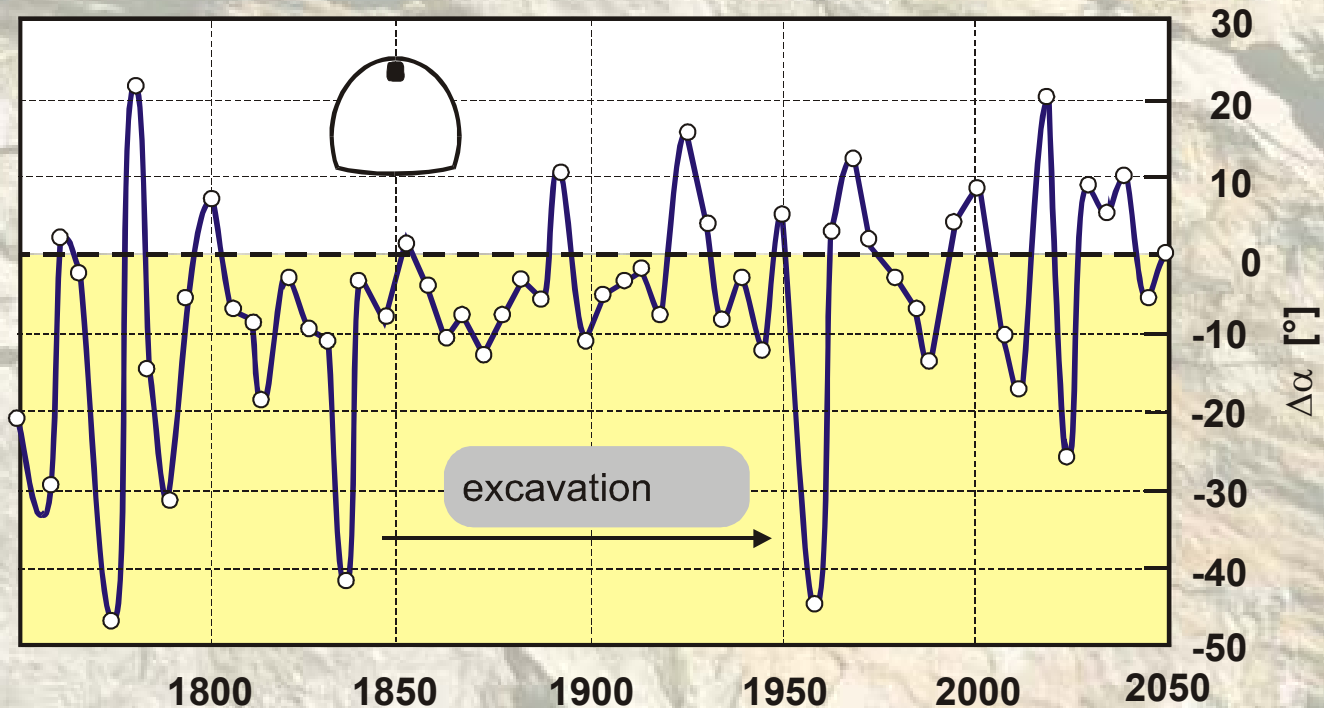
Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

# BIMROCK EFFECTS

## CASE STUDIES

### HABERL FAULT ZONE

Heterogeneity showing in strong variation of the vector orientation trend



Galgenberg Tunnel, Austria

## CONCLUSION

- The complex spatial distribution of rock masses with different stiffness and strength makes prediction of behaviour difficult
- High displacements as well as differences in displacements can lead to severe damage of the (stiff) lining; thus flexible linings are required where bigger displacements are expected, and preferable even in shallow tunnels
- The analysis of the displacement vector orientations can support the prediction of the location and distribution of blocks