



CLUB TRAVAUX SOUTERRAINS 19 septembre 2014

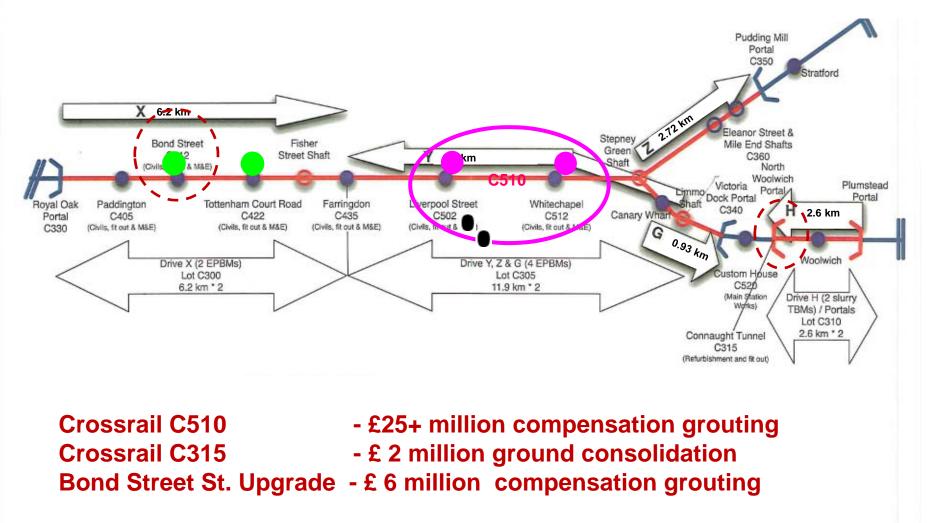
Crossrail C510 - Overview



Crossrail

£13 billion total value

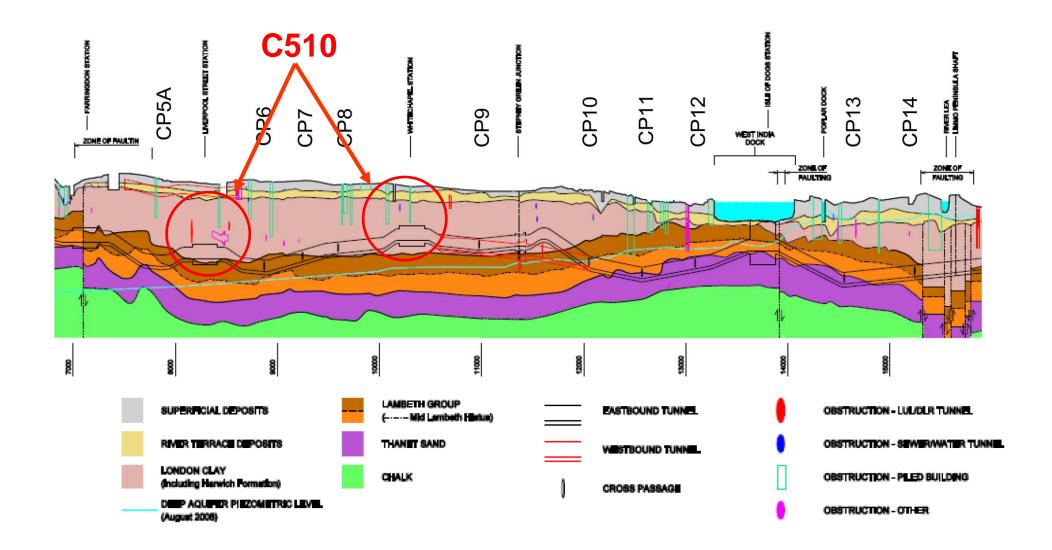
- > 200 buildings to protect by compensation grouting many historic and/or important
- Across the project > £100 million of compensation grouting, >£ 60 million in instrumentation & monitoring



Crossrail - Core Technical Challenges

- Settlement control for key structures and utilities
- Application of complex and detailed Crossrail specifications
- Structures with mixed foundations, diverse sensitivity, complex structural history
- Prestigious & historic structures, influential stakeholders
- Victorian era utilities and infrastructure 120-150 yrs
- Impact of compensation grouting on underground infrastructure and utilities
- Management of different specifications for buildings, LUL tunnels, utilities
- Assessment of potential settlement and damage
- Project scale and industry resource

Crossrail Project Geology



Scope of Full Works - Crossrail C510 - Value > £300m Scope of Settlement Mitigation Works - Value > £35m

- Liverpool Street Station Tunnels
- Temporary access shaft
- 750m Platform tunnels
- 830m Cross passages and adits
- 4 No. Grout Locations
- Extensive monitoring
- Depressurisation in most tunnels
- Compensation, permeation grouting, pipe arch
- Whitechapel Station Tunnels
- Temporary access shaft
- 640m Platform tunnels
- 355m Cross passages and adits
- 1 no Grout shaft
- Depressurisation in most tunnels
- Compensation grouting, Permeation grouting, pipe arch
- Crossover tunnels

Excavation Vol.= 134,000 m3

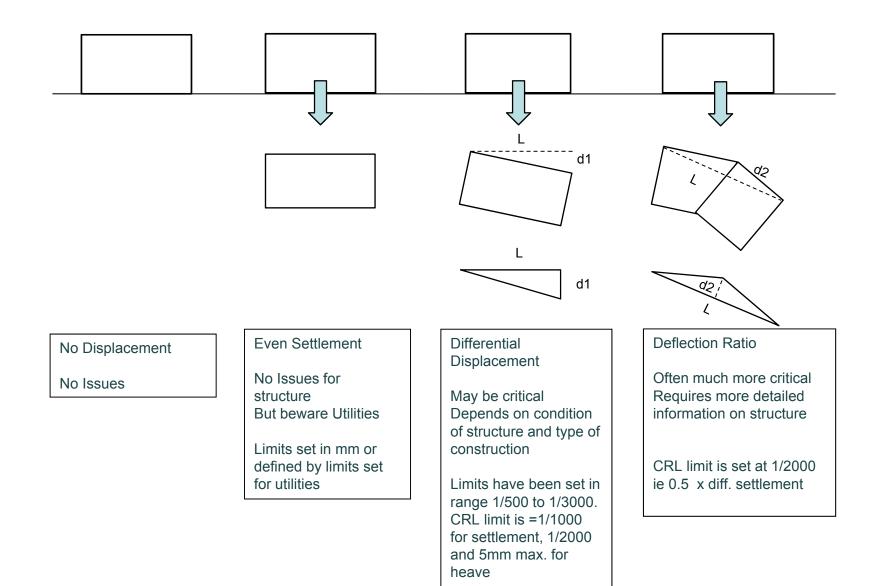
Concrete Vol. = 57,000 m3

Excavation Vol.= 130,000 m3

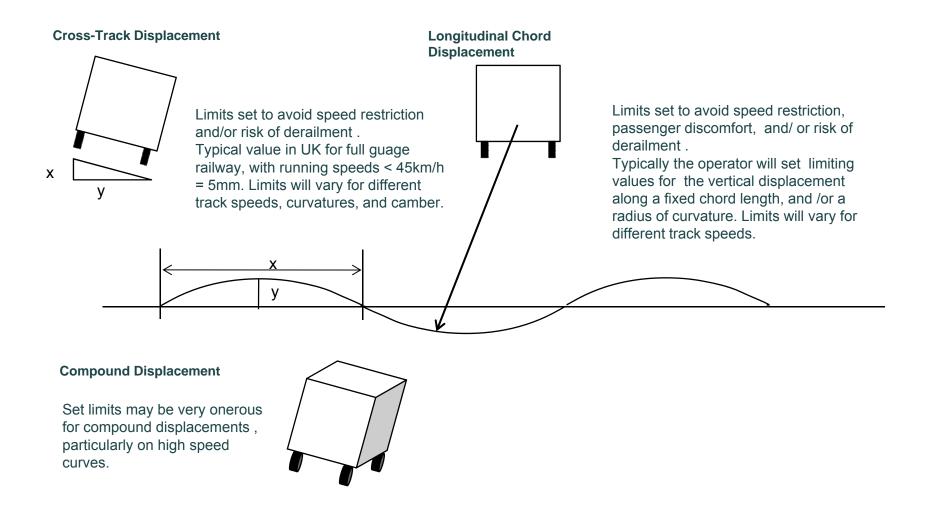
Concrete Vol. = 62,000 m3



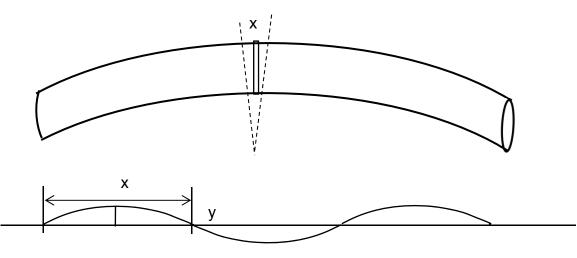
Compensation Grouting Design Considerations - Specified Performance Criteria Current UK approach (Crossrail)

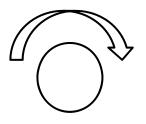


Crossrail - Settlement Control Criteria - Infrastructure



Crossrail - Settlement Control Criteria - Utilities





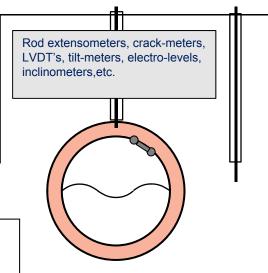
For flanged / jointed structures, consideration of joint rotation can have a significant impact in reducing the degree of predicted strain.

Displacement Limits may be defined in different ways eg

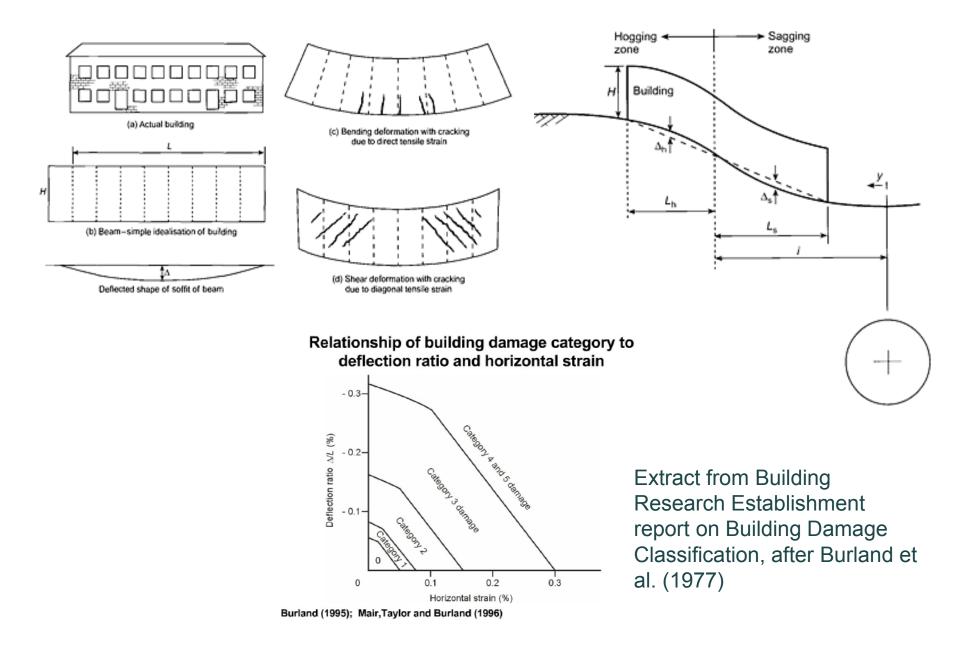
- as a physical chord displacement
- as a deflection
- increasingly, as a value of limiting strain, verified by physical displacement monitoring, in situ strain guages, or soil displacement monitoring, all to avoid physical damage of lining for brick or masonary structures
- to protect joints in the case of flanged cast iron pipes or jointed GRP conduits

New optic fibre strain monitoring systems may play and increasingly large role in future for asset monitoring and managing asset maintenance.

These are being considered for use by several infrastructure and utility companies on the basis of providing safe, remote access, and low maintenance

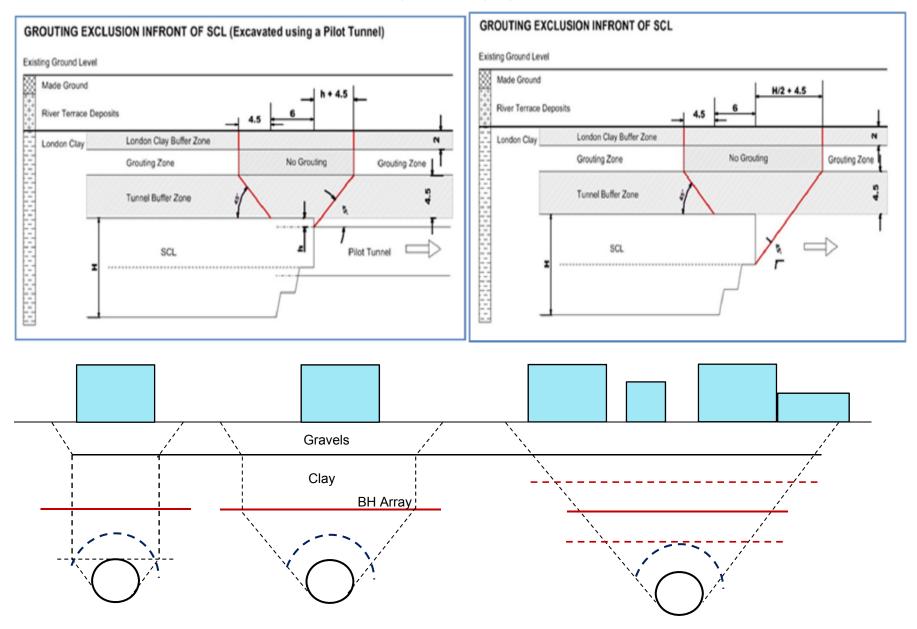


Crossrail - Settlement Control Criteria - Structural Damage

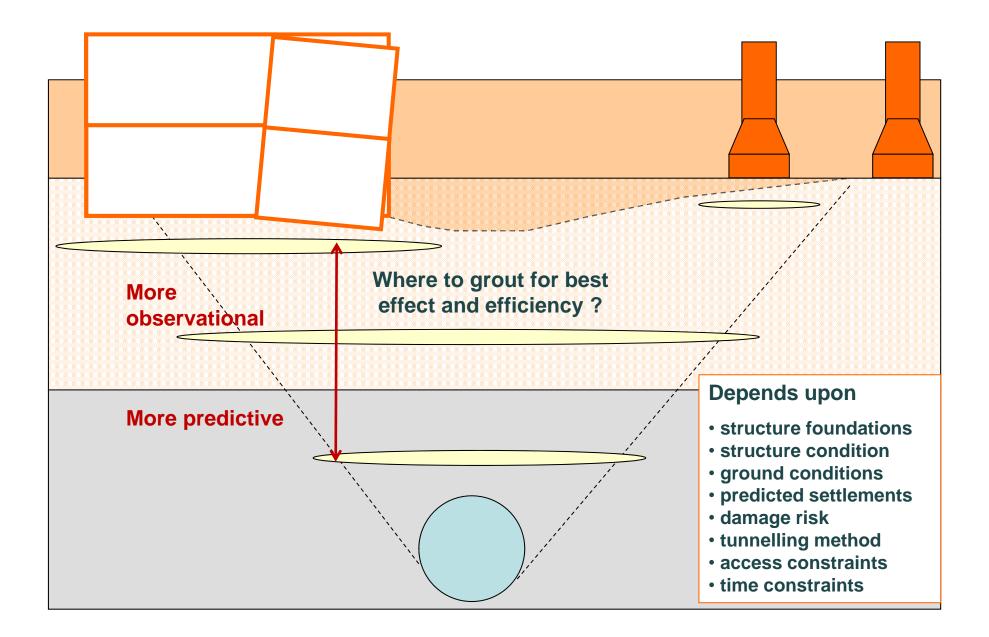


Compensation Grouting Design Considerations - Geometry

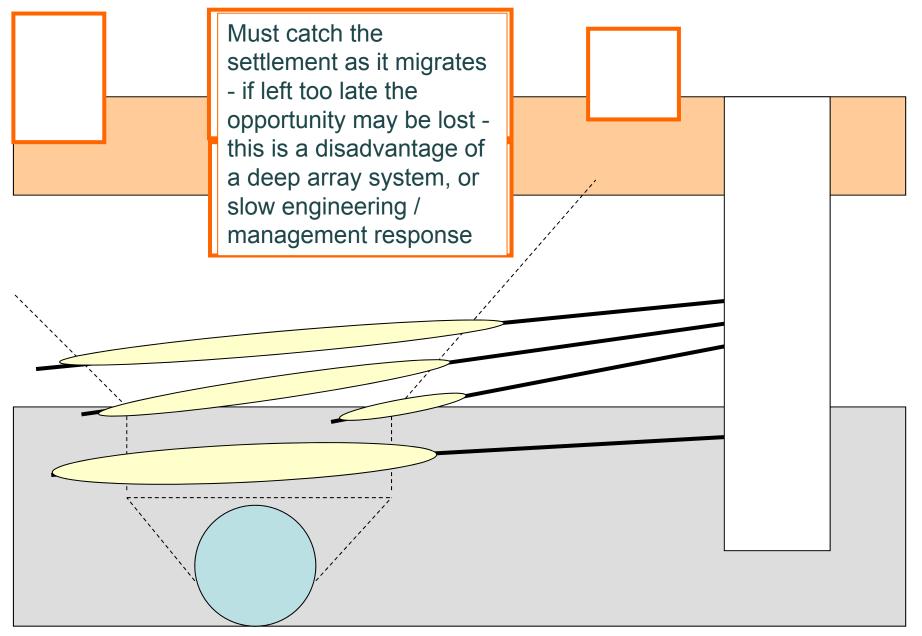
Crossrail C510 - Protection of SCL Linings - Managing Exclusion Zones



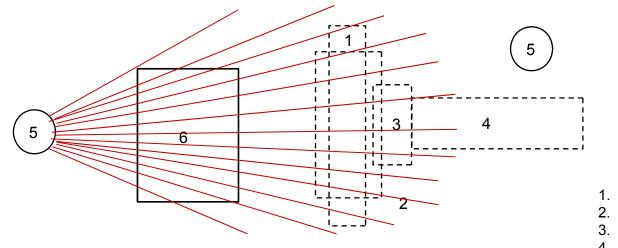
Compensation Grouting - Premise

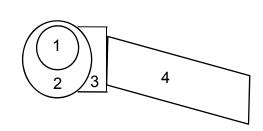


Compensation - the importance of location and timing

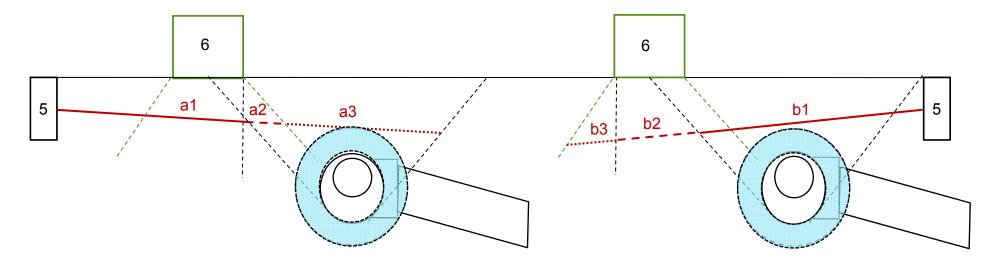


Compensation - selection of grouting zone

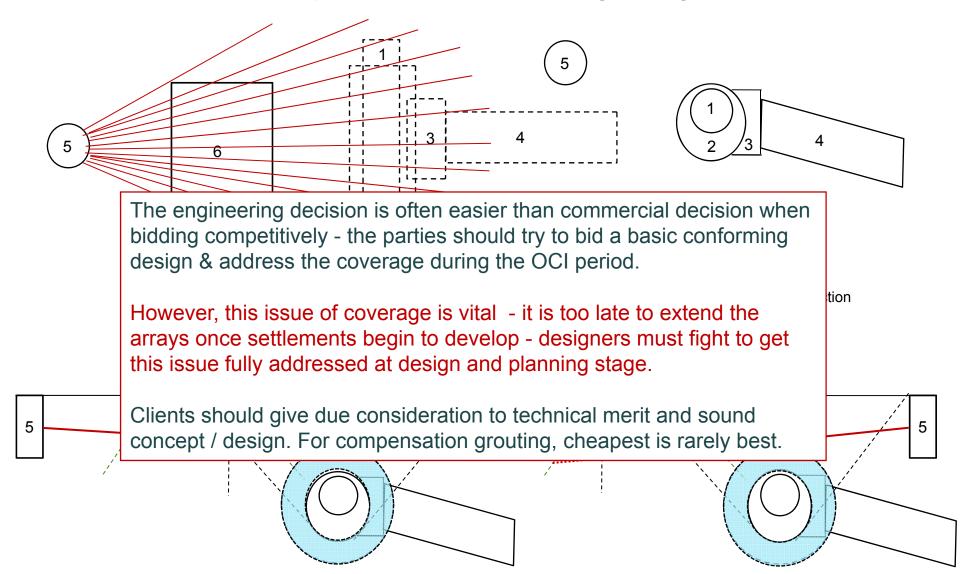




- 1. Pilot Tunnel
- 2. Enlargement
- 3. Break Out
- 4. Escalator
- 5. Possible grout shaft
- 6. Building requiring protection



Compensation - selection of grouting zone

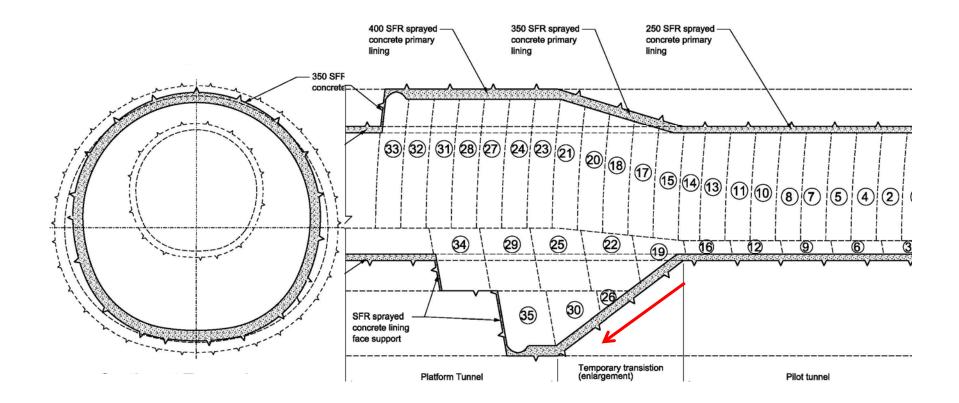




Crossrail C510 - Excavation Methods

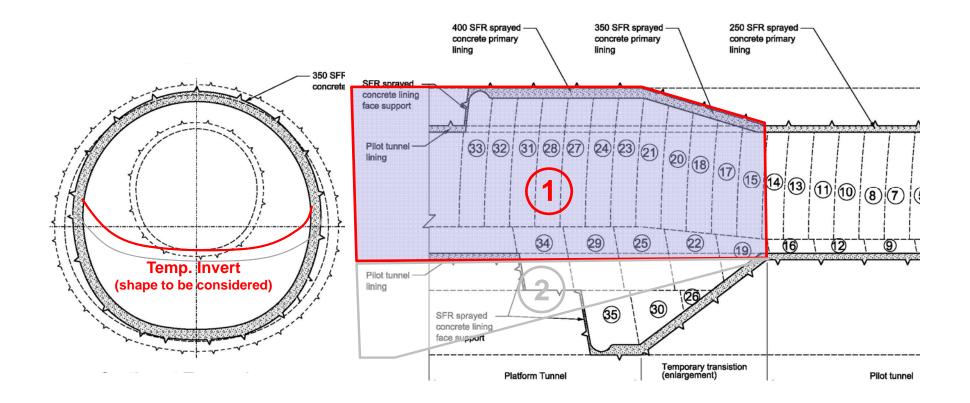
Excavation - Enlargement pilot to platform tunnel

- Safetey – ca. 58% Declined Tunnel (3,5 m in 6m)

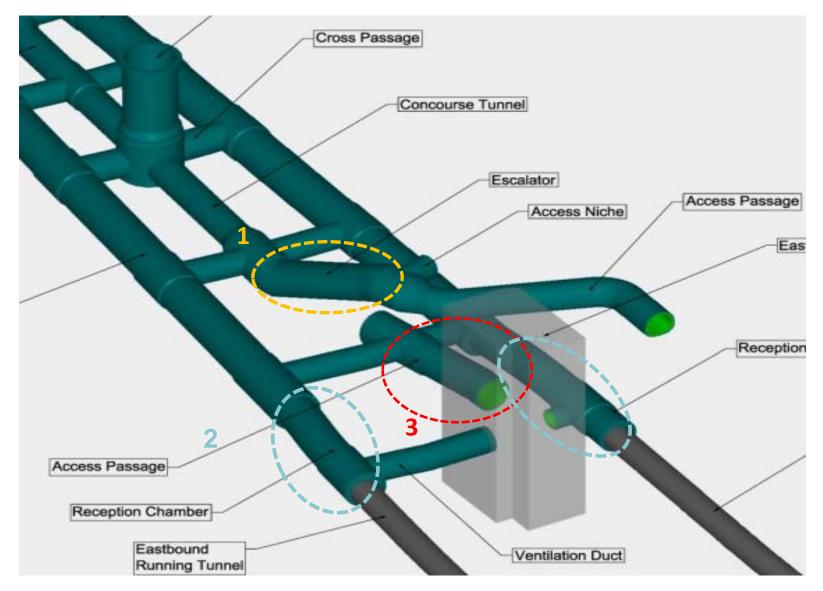


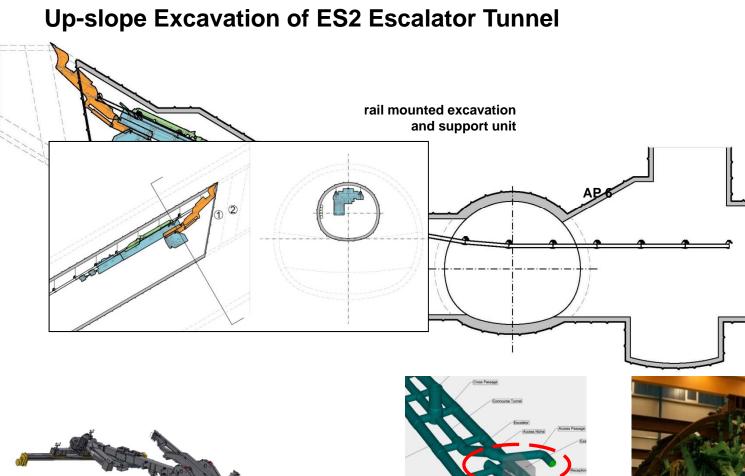
Excavation - Enlargement pilot to platform tunnel

Top Heading with temp. invert
Enlargement of bench & invert

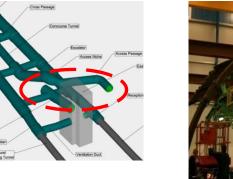


Liverpool Station Site - Up-slope Excavation of ES2 Escalator Tunnel







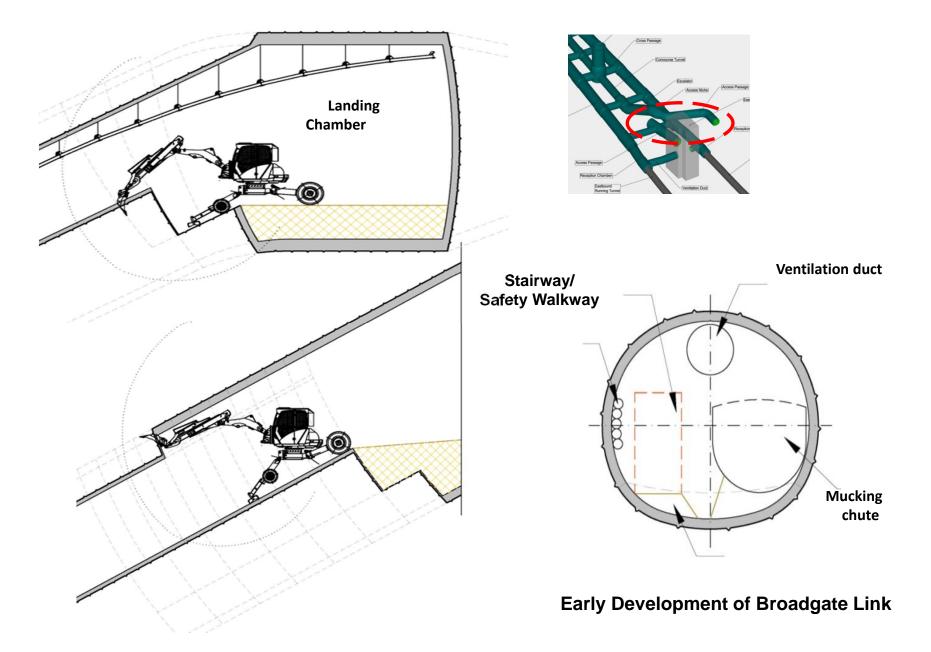


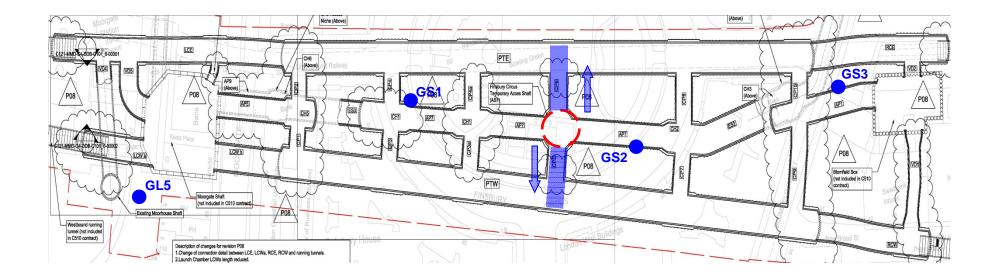


Up-slope Excavation of ES2 Escalator Tunnel

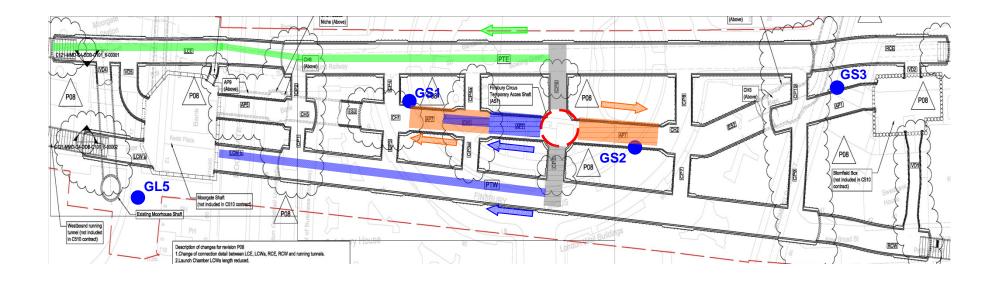


Alternative Down-slope Excavation of Escalator Tunnel

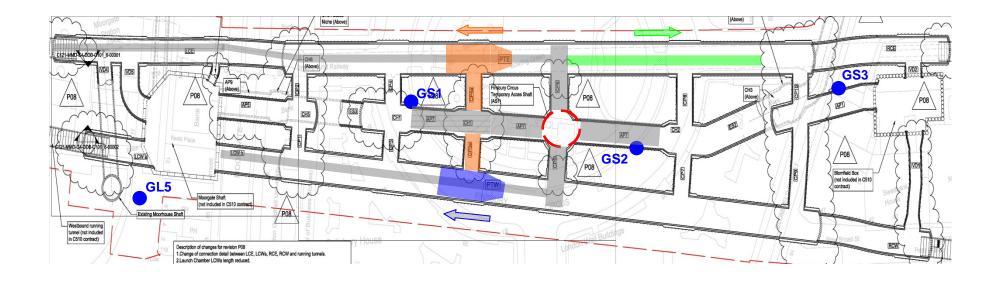




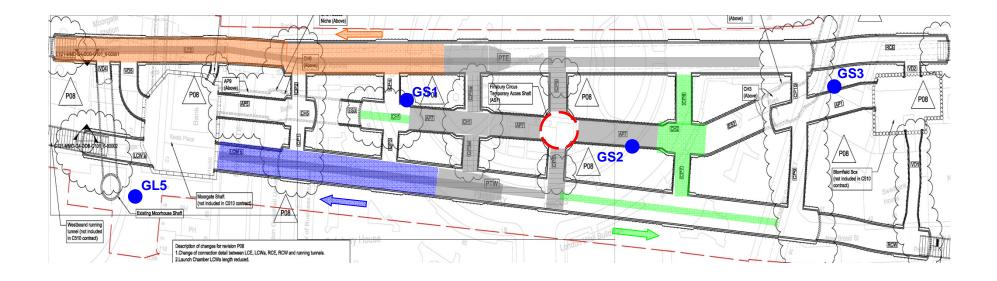
| Team 1 | |
|-----------|--|
| SCL Shaft | |
| CP5 / CP6 | |



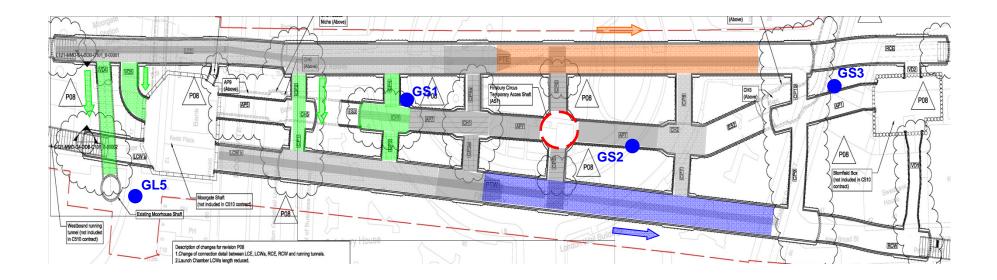
| Team 1 | Team 2 | Team 3 |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| AP7 West-1 | AP7 East | PTE pilot West incl |
| CH1-1 pilot | CH1-1 enlarge | depressurisation |
| PTW pilot West incl depressurisation | AP7 West-2 | |



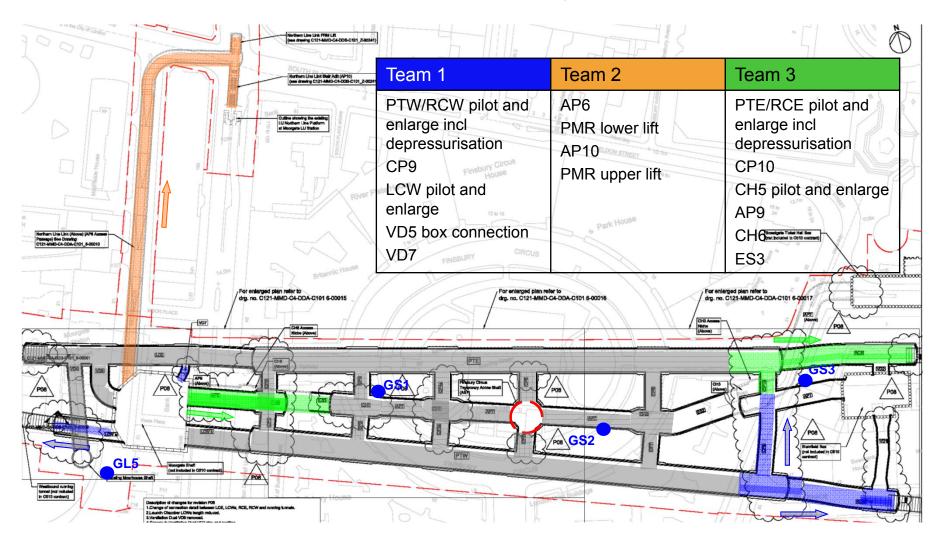
| Team 1 | Team 2 | Team 3 |
|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| PTW Transition | PTE Transition | PTE pilot East incl |
| | CP3a / CP3b | depressurisation |

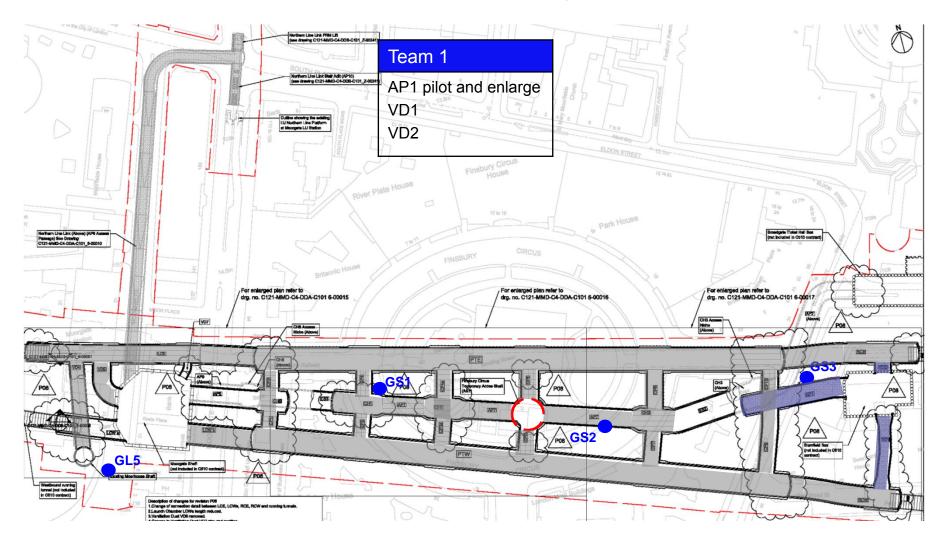


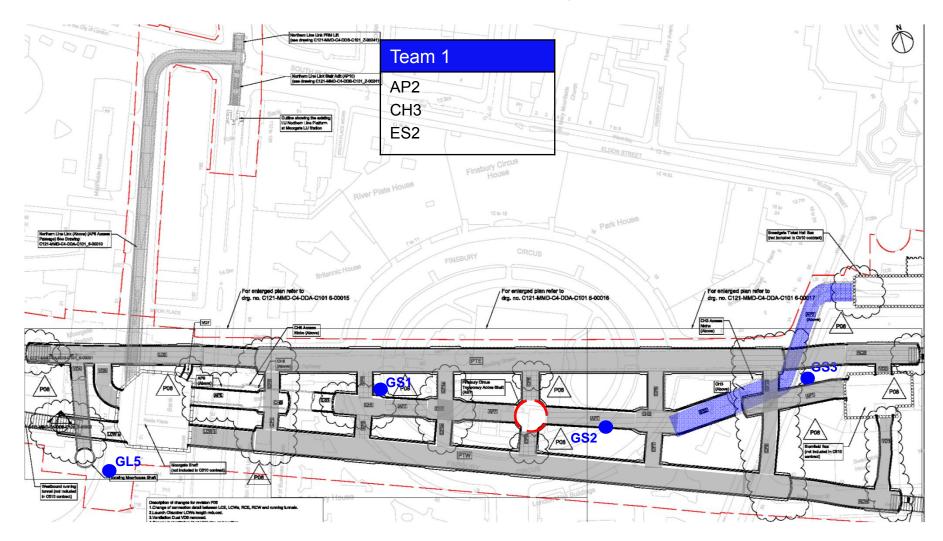
| Team 1 | Team 2 | Team 3 |
|------------------|------------------|--|
| PTW Enlarge West | PTE Enlarge West | PTW pilot East incl depressurisation CH1-2 pilot CH2 pilot and enlargement CP7 / CP8 |



| Team 1 | Team 2 | Team 3 |
|------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| PTW Enlarge East | PTE Enlarge East | Ch1-2 enlargement |
| | | CP 3 / 4 |
| | | CP 1 / 2 |
| | | VD5 |
| | | VD4 |







Compensation Grouting

Design Considerations - An example of an approach for predictive grouting using COGNAC

Objective

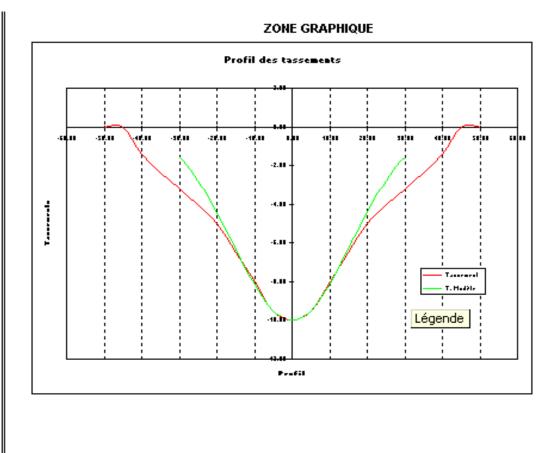
Try to re-compact ground as close as possible in both time and space to the source of relaxation, to try to prevent the majority of this relaxation migrating to the foundation level of the structures above.

Compensation Grouting - example of basis of predictive design

| Zone de saisie | | | |
|----------------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 66 | reff 👘 | × | Tassement |
| | | m | mm |
| | | | |
| | 0 | -50.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0 | -45.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0 | -40.00 | -1.40 |
| | 0 | -35.00 | -2.40 |
| | 0 | -30.00 | -3.20 |
| | 0 | -25.00 | -4.00 |
| | 0 | -20.00 | -5.00 |
| | 0 | -15.00 | -6.50 |
| | 0 | -10.00 | -8.00 |
| | 1 | -5.00 | -9.50 |
| | 30 | 0.00 | -10.00 |
| | 1 | 5.00 | -9.50 |
| | 0 | 10.00 | -8.00 |
| | 0 | 15.00 | -6.50 |
| | 0 | 20.00 | -5.00 |
| | 0 | 25.00 | -4.00 |
| | 0 | 30.00 | -3.20 |
| | 0 | 35.00 | -2.40 |
| | 0 | 40.00 | -1.40 |
| | 0 | 45.00 | 0.00 |
| | 0 | 50 | 0.00 |
| | Z0 | 32.1 | • |
| | RAYON | 7 | - |
| LONGUEUR | ANNEAU | 2 | - |
| | | | |

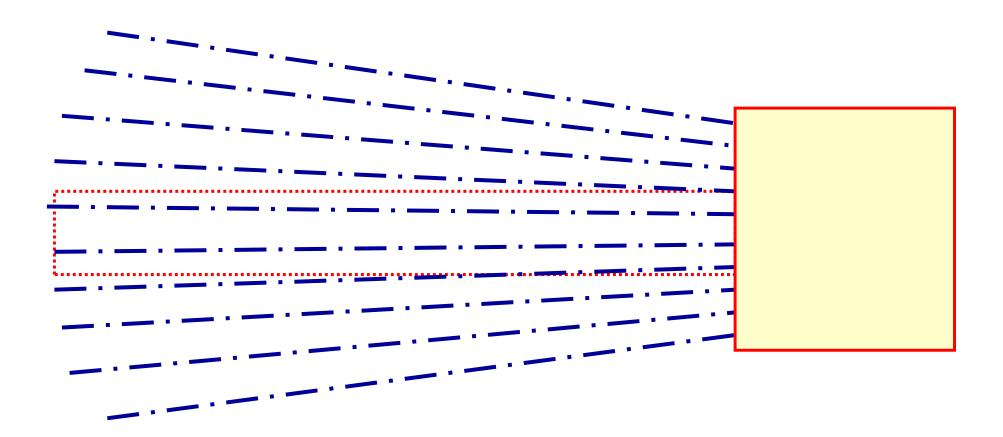
ZONE RESULTATS

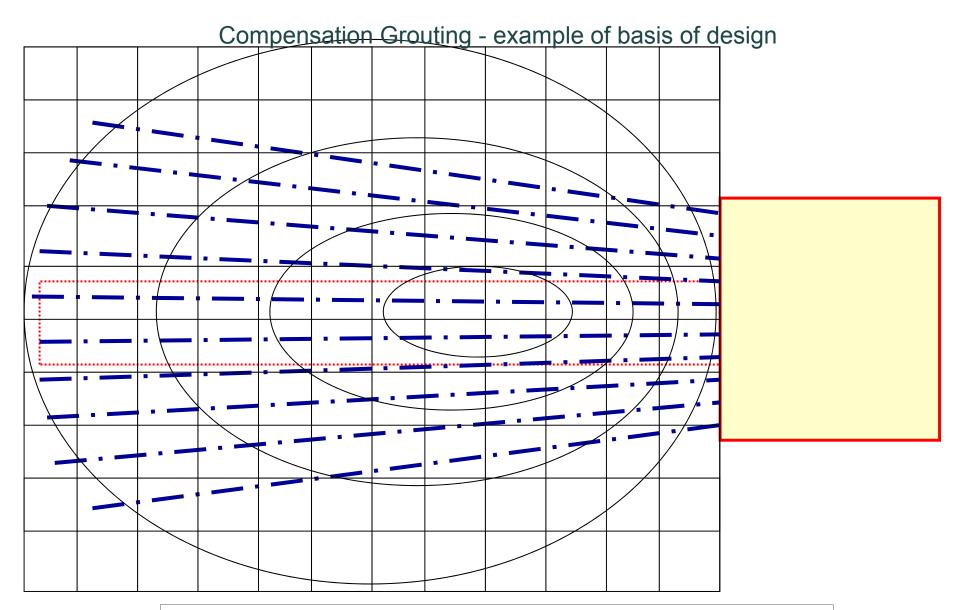
| Wmax | 10 | mm |
|---------|---------|----|
| ly ly | 15.6108 | m |
| Ky | 0.48632 | |
| VolLoss | 25% | % |
| Wu | 0.51111 | mm |



We must start with the same soil parameters and settlement trough monitoring as the tunnel designers

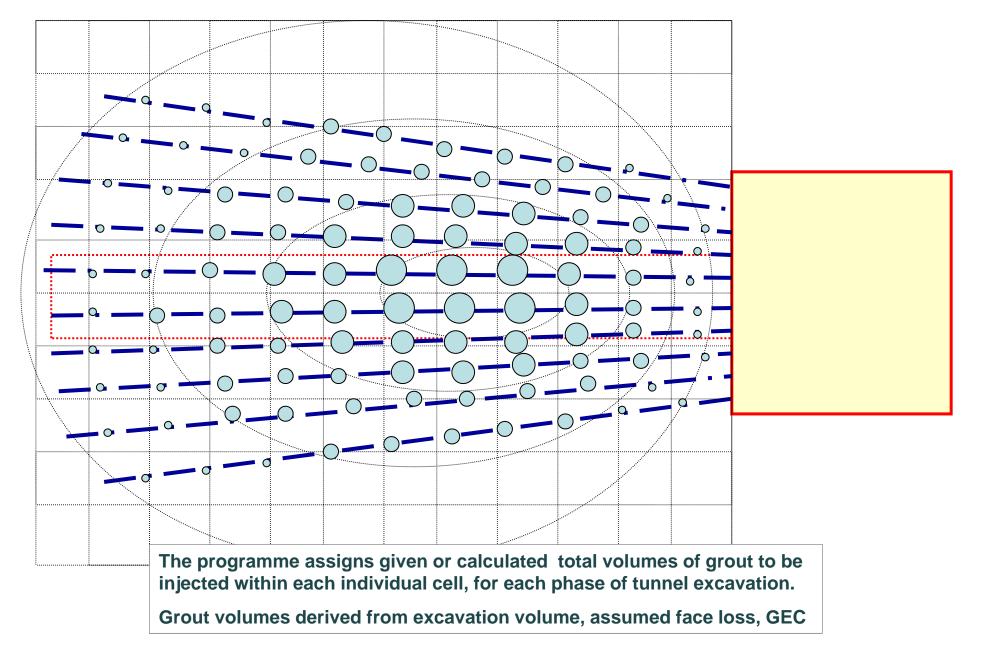
Compensation Grouting - example of basis of design

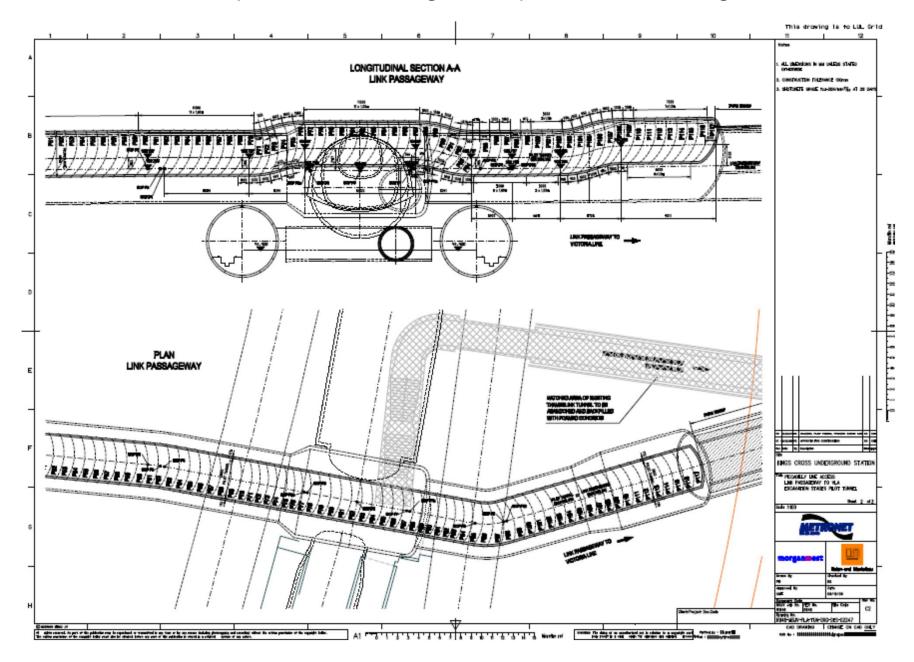


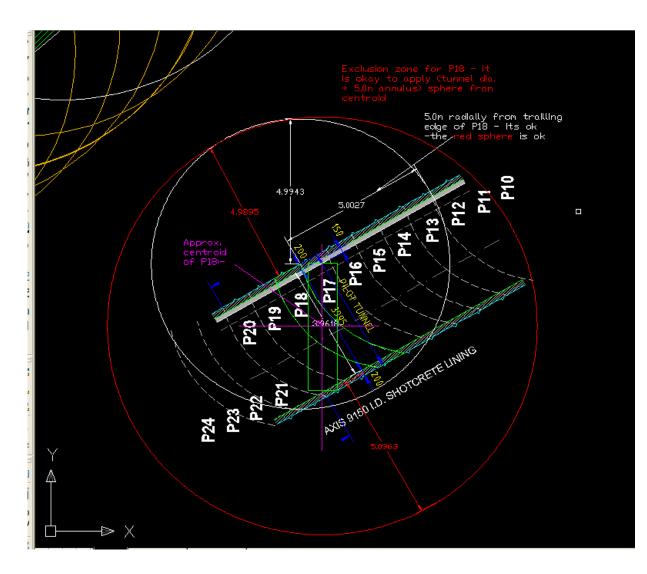


The programme takes the tunnel geometry, predicted settlement profile, and as-built borehole layout, and overlays a reference grid as a basis for design of injection programmes

Compensation Grouting - example of basis of design





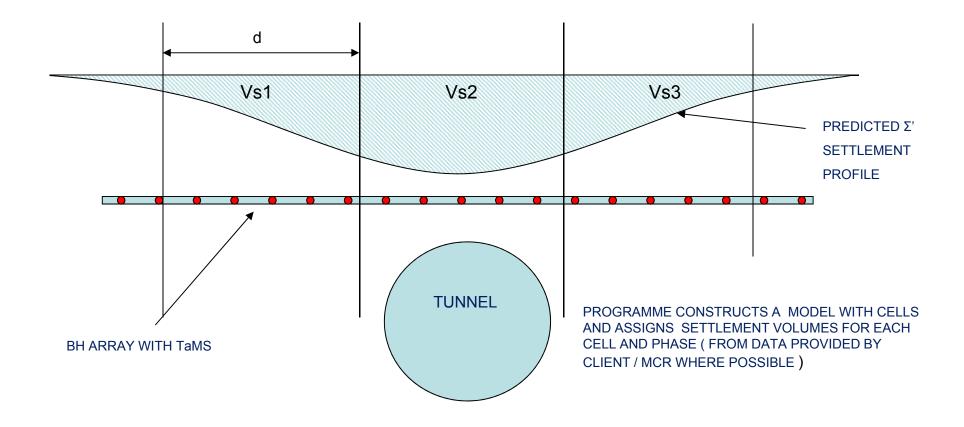


Creation of equivalent volume with common xyz location of centre of element

Application of same soil parameters, face loss assumptions, and settlement formulae as the client and the tunnelling designers

Automatic production of

- Surface volume loss for each 1m excavation element of each phase of tunnelling
- Application of GEC the grouting efficiency co-eff., to calculate grout volume for each 1m element
- Grouting programme with grout distribution based upon surface settlement profile

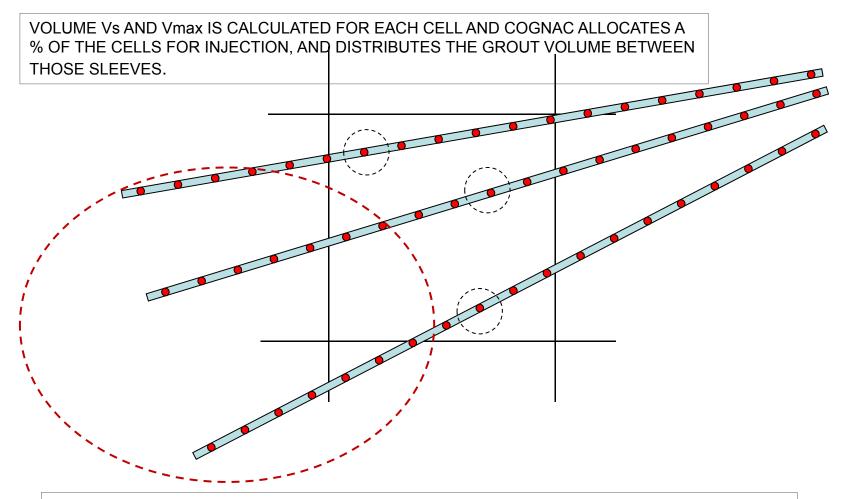


IF THE CLIENT CAN NOT PROVIDE SETTLEMENT VOLUME, THE PROGRAMME WILL CALCULATE A THEORETICAL VOLUME BASED ON THE TOTAL SETTLEMENT.

Vs = PREDICTED SETTLEMENT VOLUME PER CELL

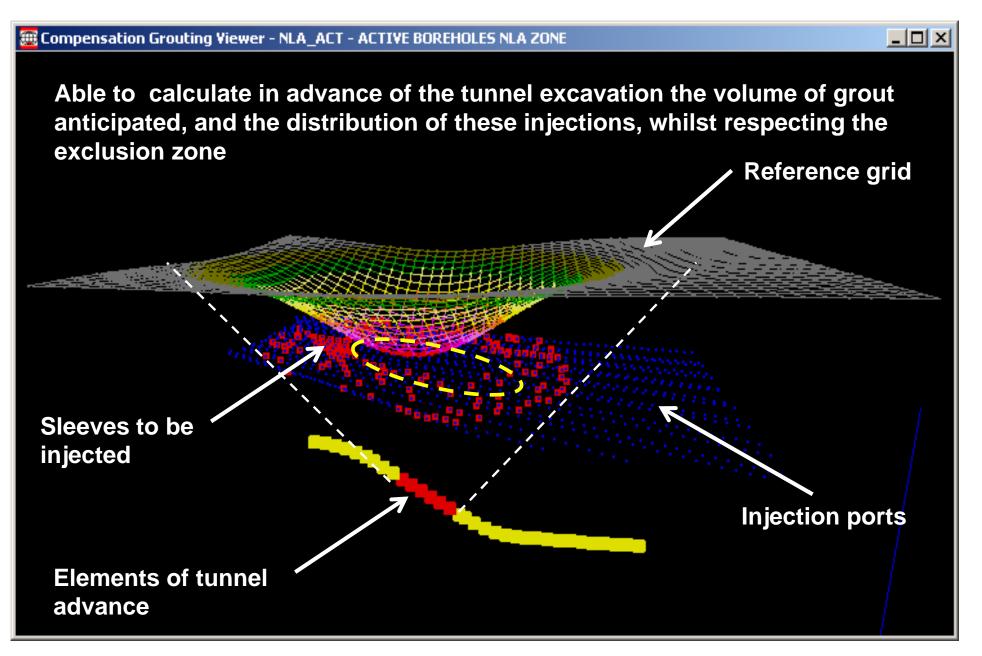
d = AN ARBITRARY VALUE FOR THE 'CELL' DIMENSIONS APPROPRIATE TO THE WORKS

THE GROUT INJECTION VOLUME Vmax = Vs x EFFICIENCY CO-EFFICIENT (generally 3 - 5 for London Clay)

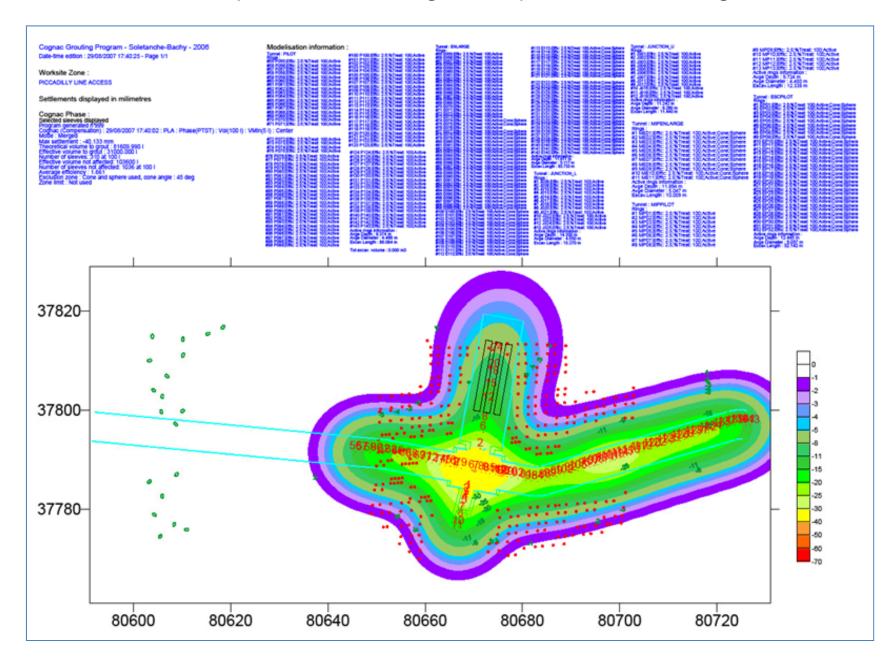


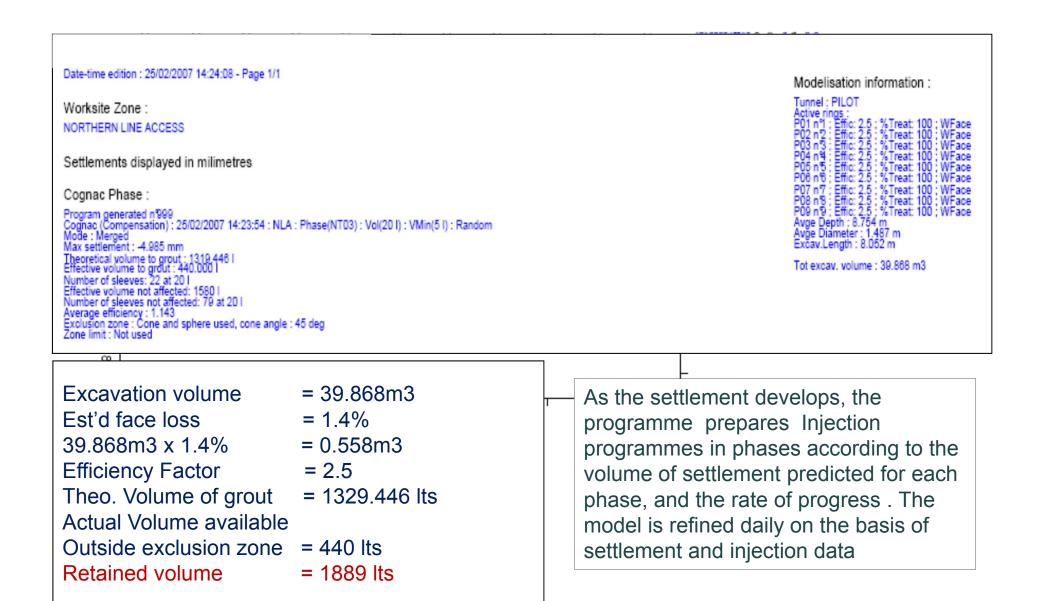
A PRACTICAL MINIMUM FIGURE Vmin IS SET FOR EACH INJECTION (e.g. 20-25*lts*) AND A Vmax IS SET FOR EACH INJECTION, GENERALLY ≤ 50*lts*.

INJECTION RANGE WOULD THEREFORE BE 25-50*lts*, AND THE PROGRAMME SELECTS A NUMBER OF BOREHOLES NECESSARY FOR VOLUME TO BE INJECTED.



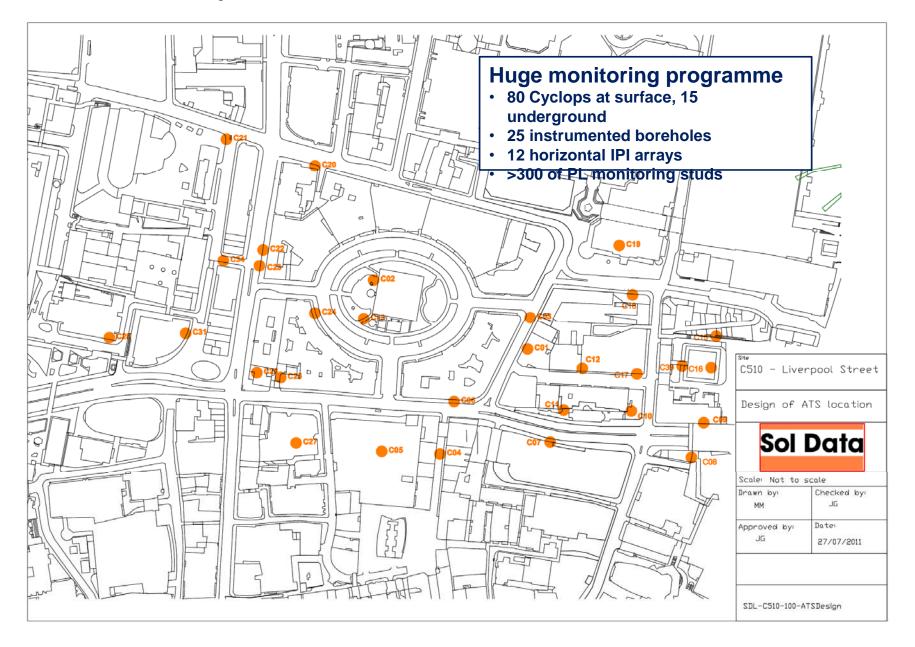
| - | | ◄ | ► | M | - | \$\langle\$ | 8 | G |
|------|-----|--------|------------|---------|--------------|---------------|---------|----------|
| SITE | Row | Column | Efficiency | ThVLoss | ThSettlement | ThGroutVolume | XCenter | YCenter |
| NATM | 8 | 12 | 5 | 37.017 | -5.923 | 185.087 | -14.326 | -275.505 |
| NATM | 8 | 13 | 5 | 39.721 | -6.355 | 198.607 | -13.655 | -273.097 |
| NATM | 9 | 1 | 5 | 48.3 | -7.728 | 241.501 | -24.116 | -301.325 |
| NATM | 9 | 2 | 5 | 41.81 | -6.69 | 209.049 | -23.445 | -298.917 |
| NATM | 9 | 3 | 5 | 35.961 | -5.754 | 179.803 | -22.774 | -296.508 |
| NATM | 9 | 4 | 5 | 31.185 | -4.99 | 155.925 | -22.102 | -294.1 |
| NATM | 9 | 5 | 5 | 27.842 | -4.455 | 139.209 | -21.431 | -291.692 |
| NATM | 9 | 6 | 5 | 26.162 | -4.186 | 130.81 | -20.76 | -289.284 |
| NATM | 9 | 7 | 5 | 26.209 | -4.193 | 131.045 | -20.089 | -286.875 |
| NATM | 9 | 8 | 5 | 27.863 | -4.458 | 139.315 | -19.418 | -284.467 |
| NATM | 9 | 9 | 5 | 30.83 | -4.933 | 154.15 | -18.747 | -282.059 |
| NATM | 9 | 10 | 5 | 34.676 | -5.548 | 173.378 | -18.076 | -279.651 |
| NATM | 9 | 11 | 5 | 38.877 | -6.22 | 194.385 | -17.405 | -277.242 |
| NATM | 9 | 12 | 5 | 42.885 | -6.862 | 214.424 | -16.734 | -274.834 |







Crossrail C510 - Liverpool Street Station



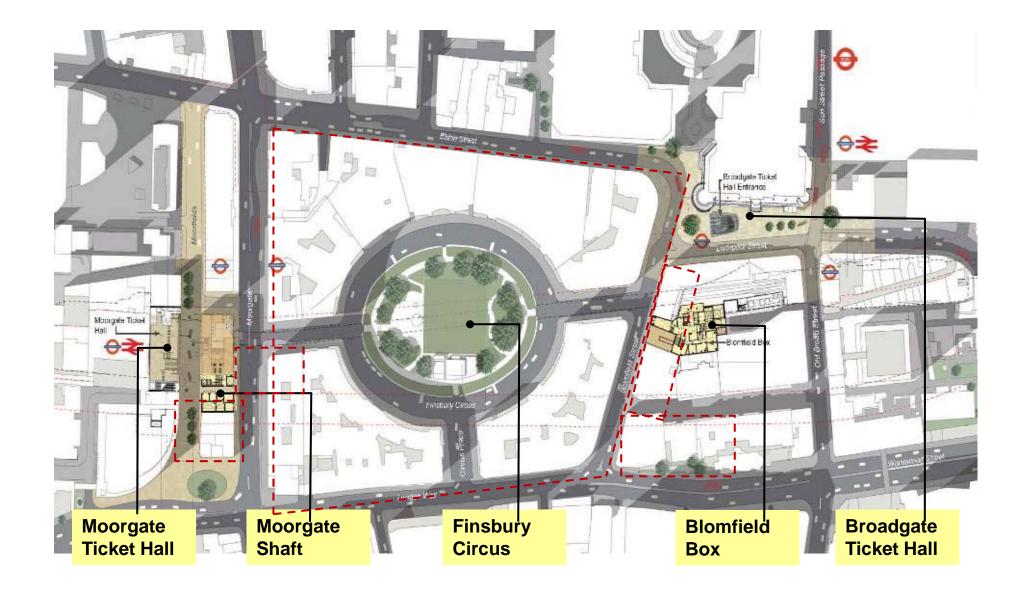
Very large listed structures, mixed foundations, high loads, limited access, influential owners - example : Finsbury Circus

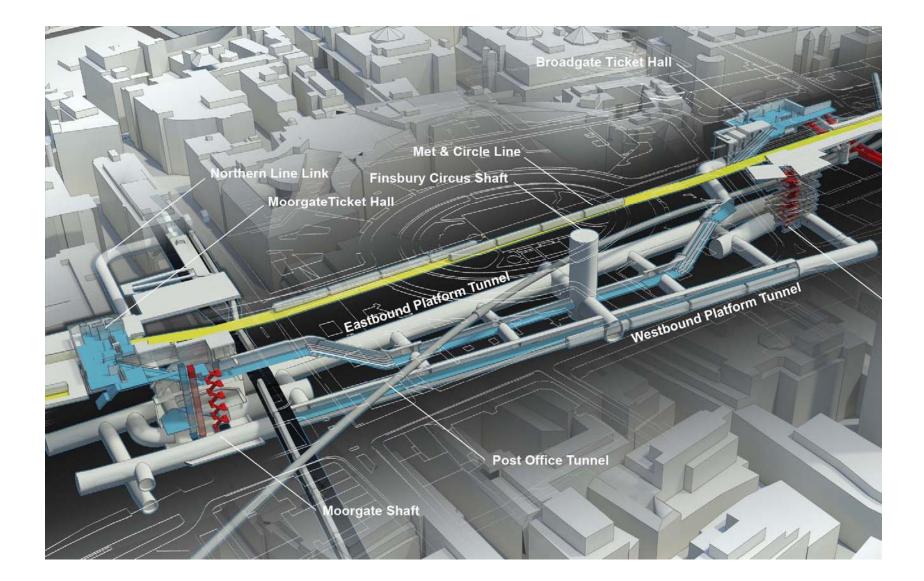


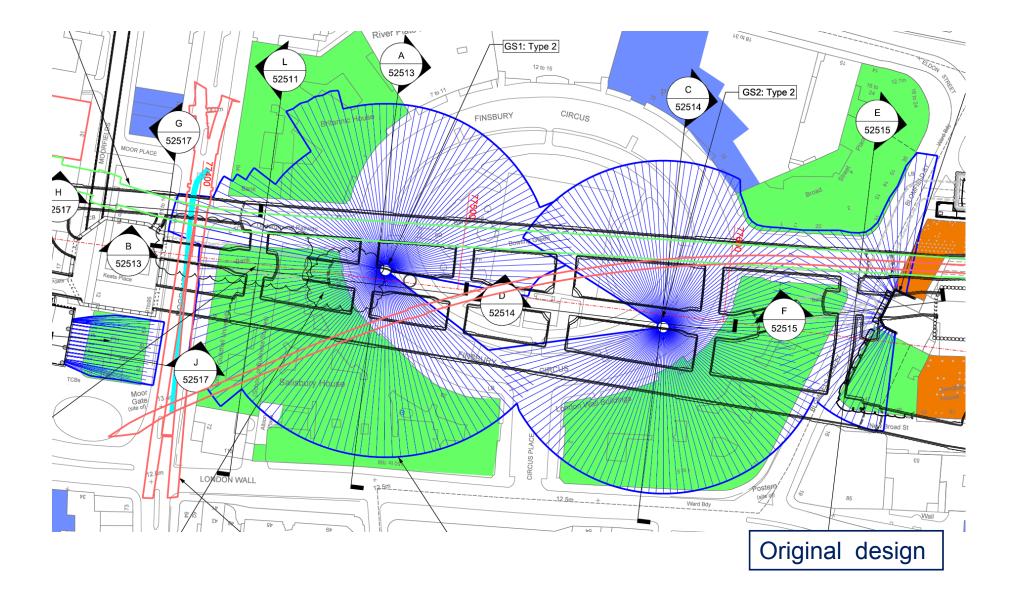


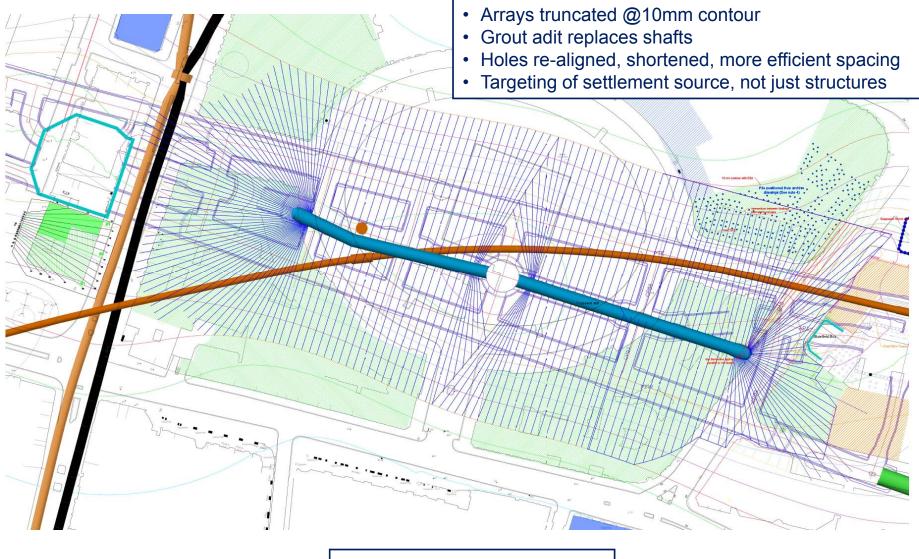


Liverpool Street Station



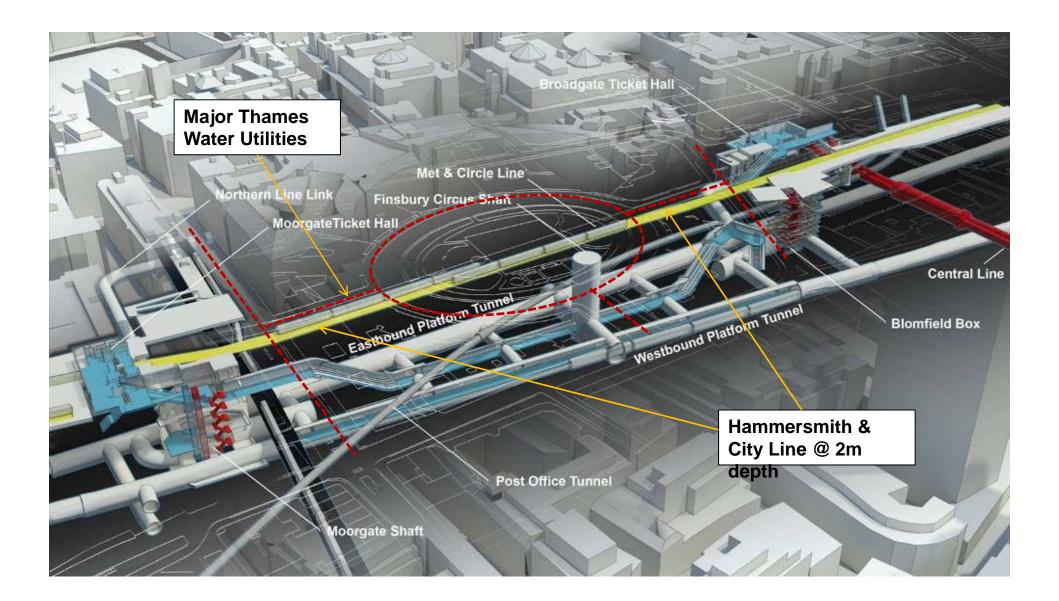


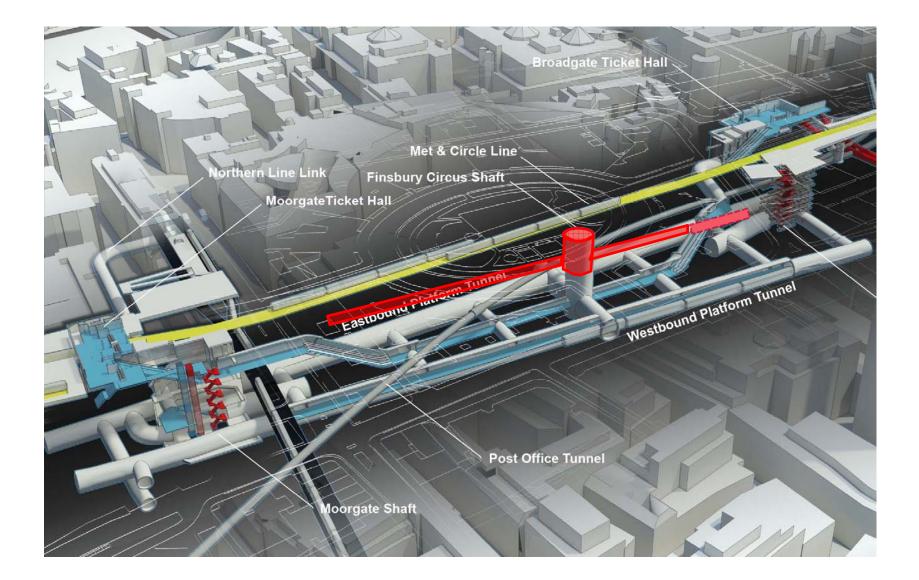




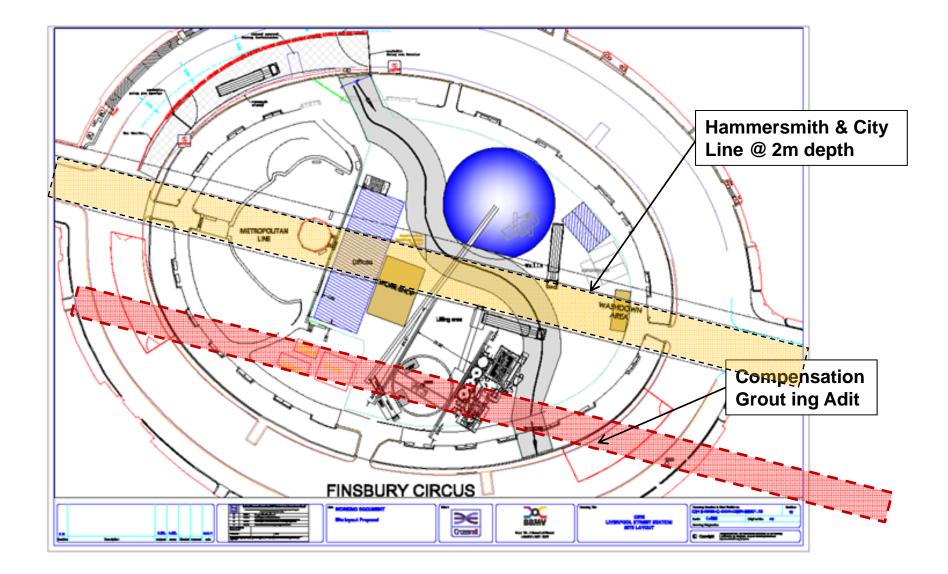
Optimised design

Liverpool St Station



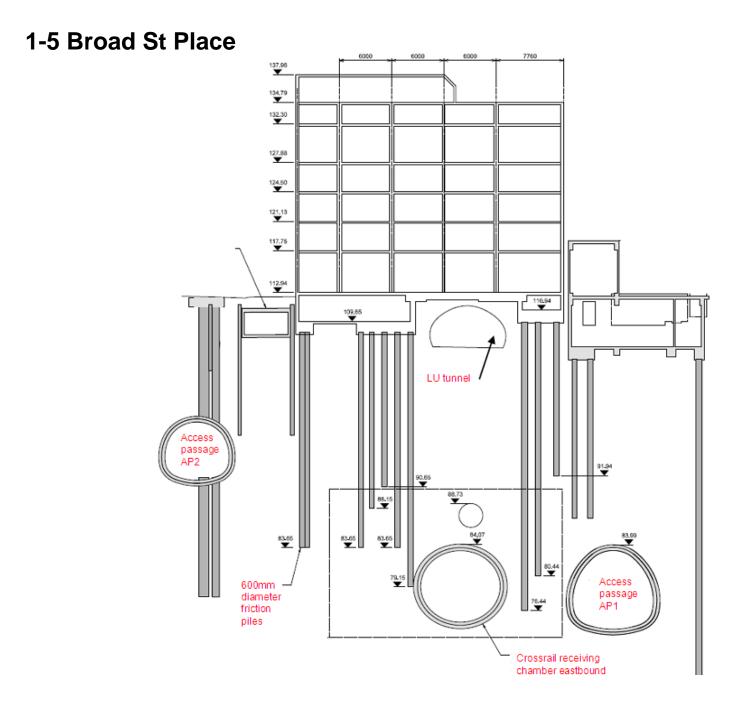


Finsbury Circus Site Layout

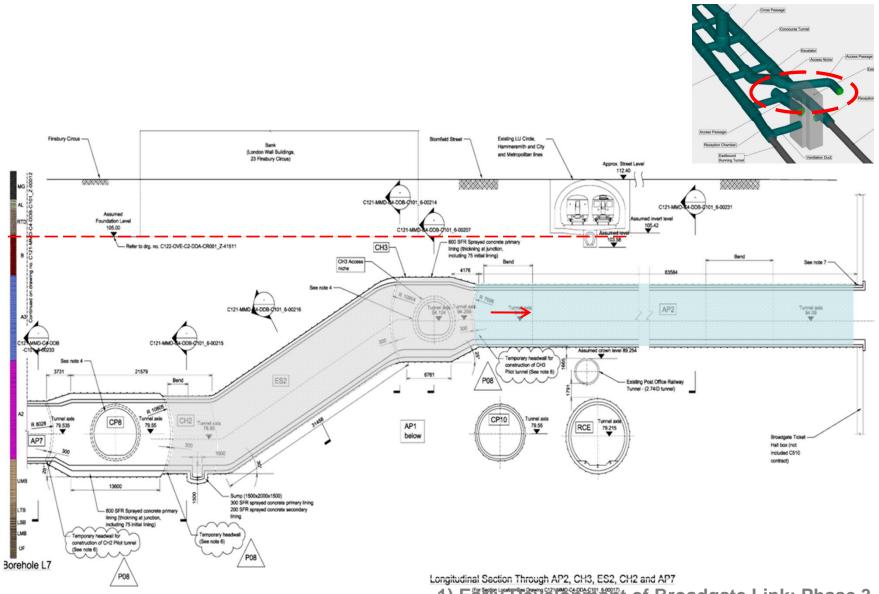




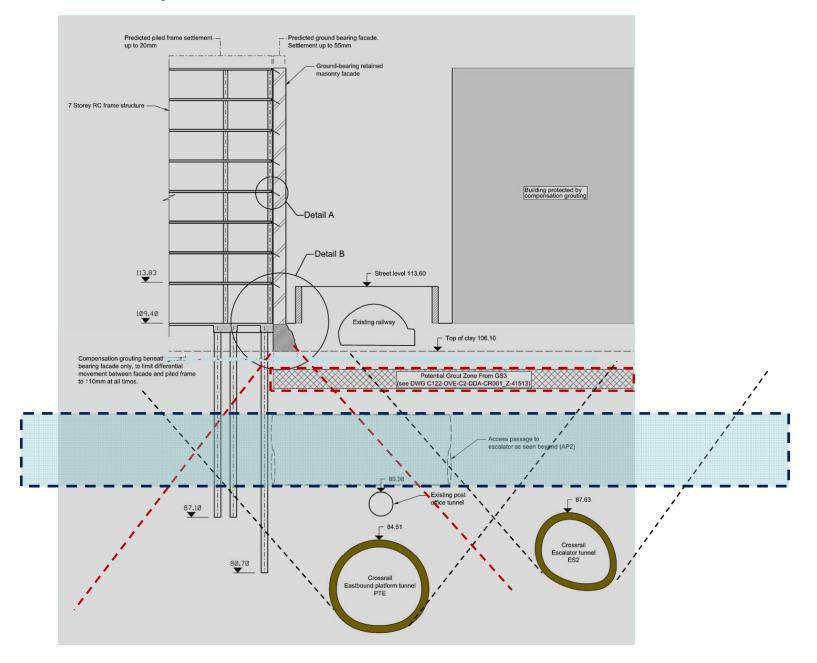
Crossrail C510 - 1 to 5 Broad St. Place



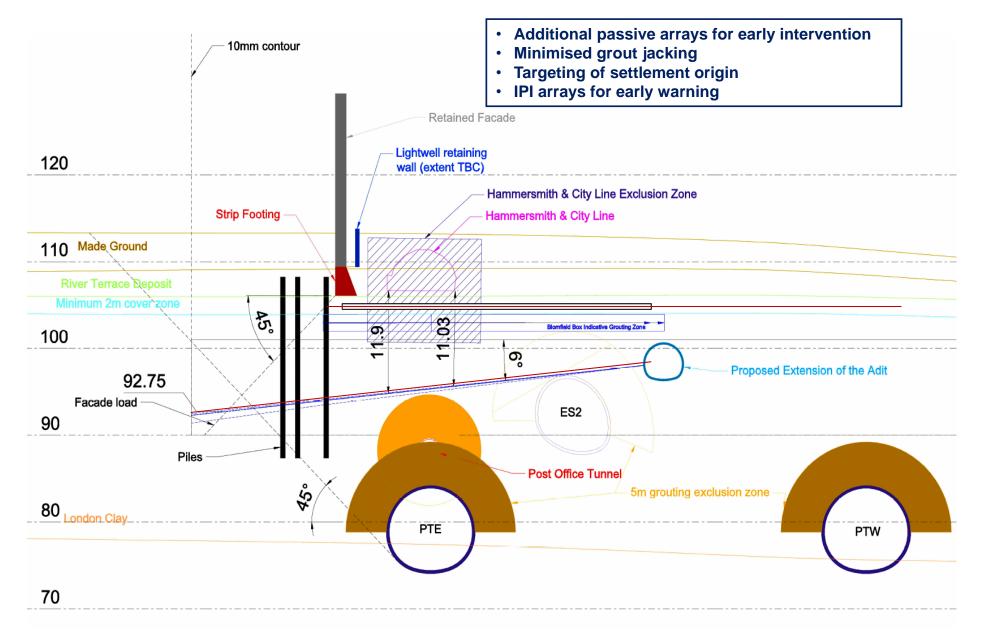
1-5 Broad St Place



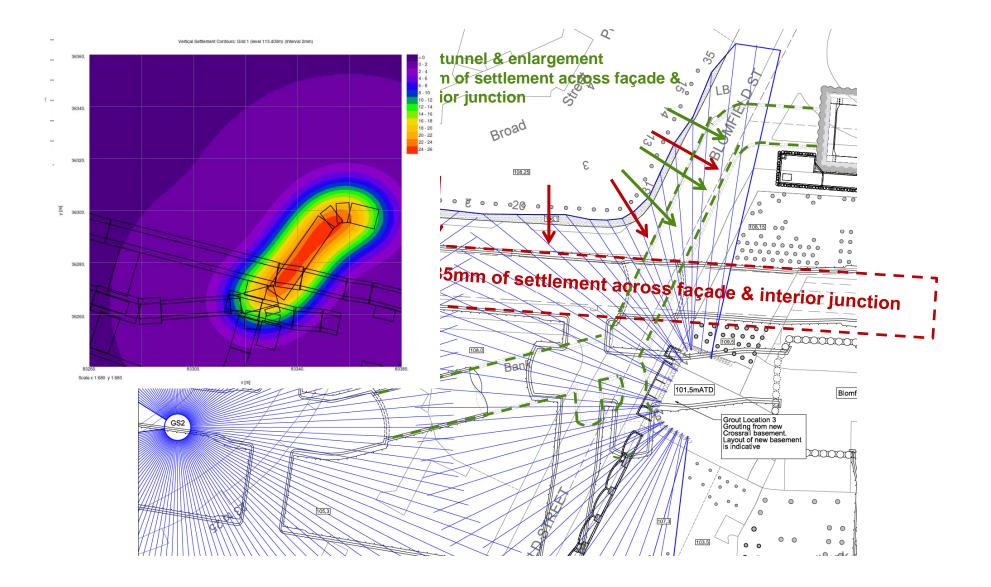
1) Early Development of Broadgate Link: Phase 3



1-5 Broad St Place



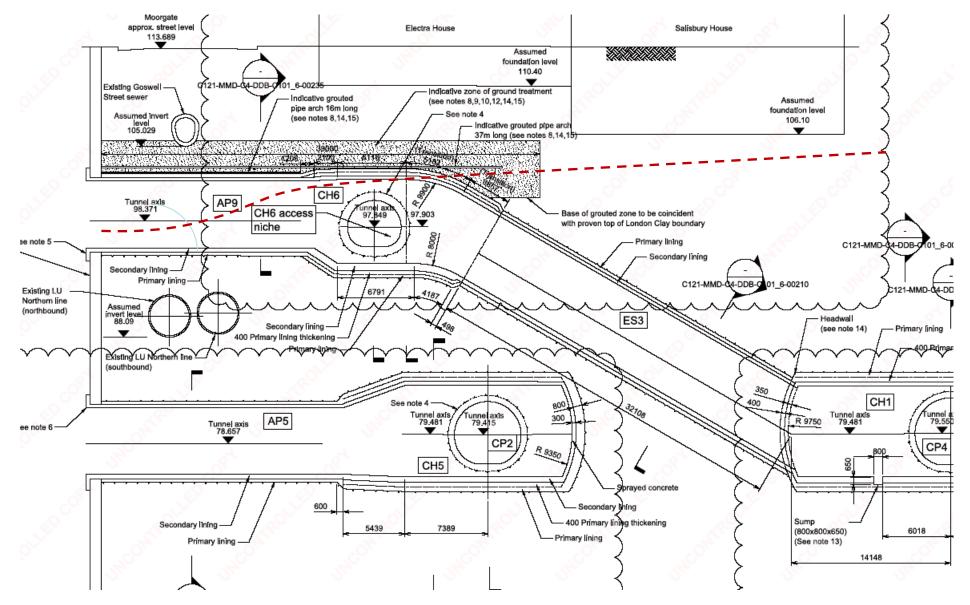
1-5 Broad St Place



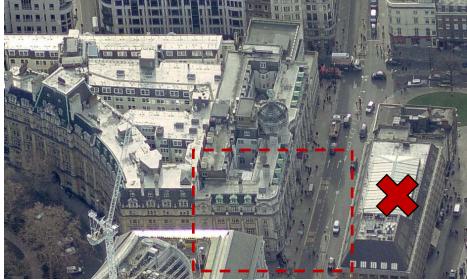


Crossrail C510 - Electra House

Electra House

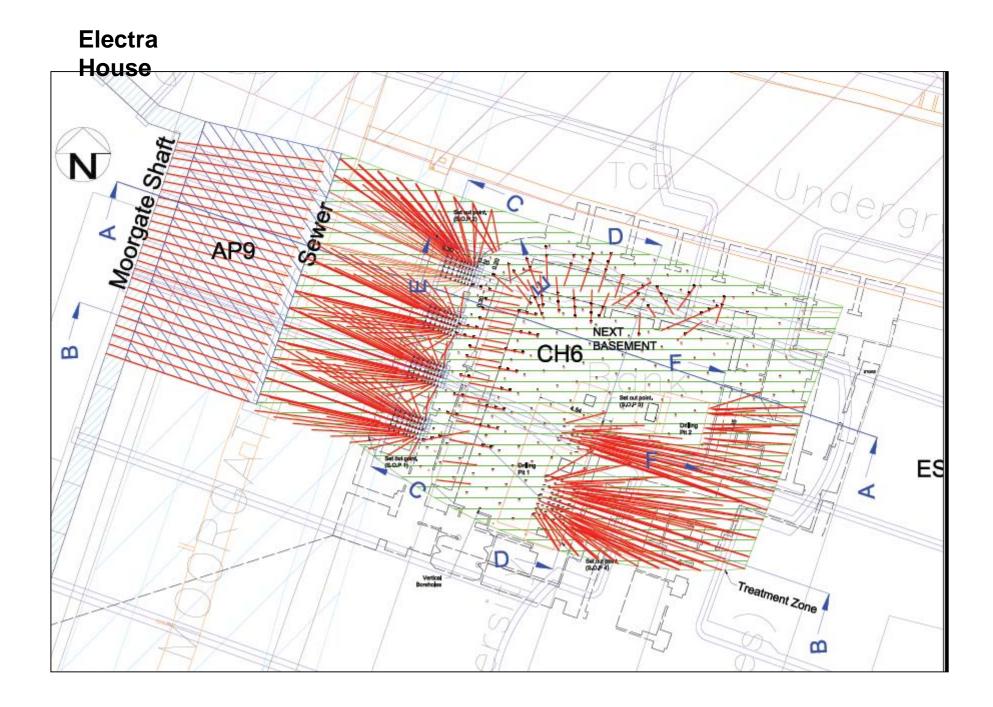


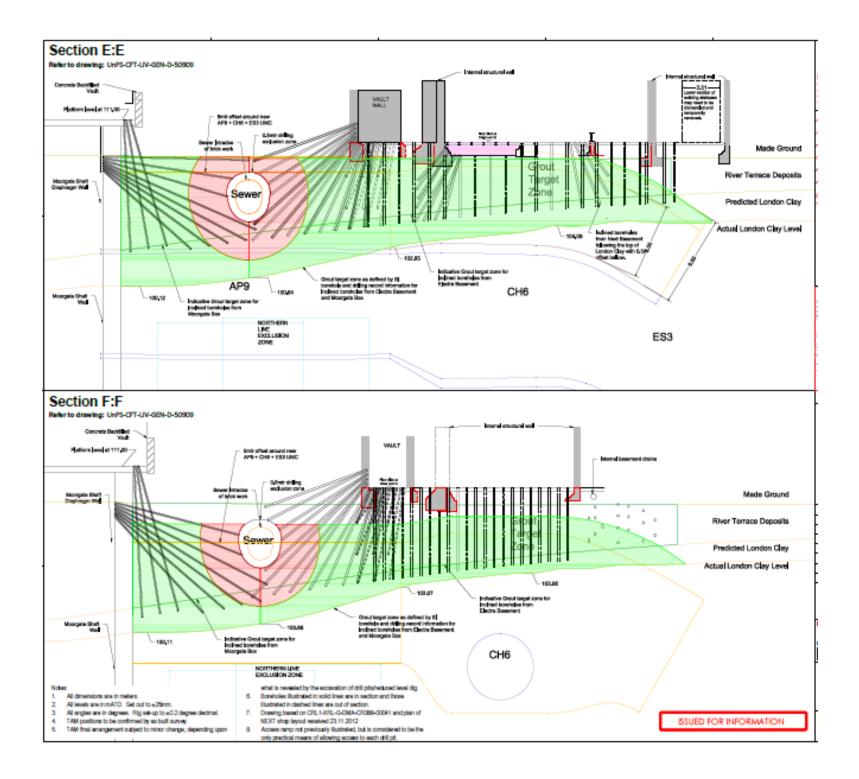


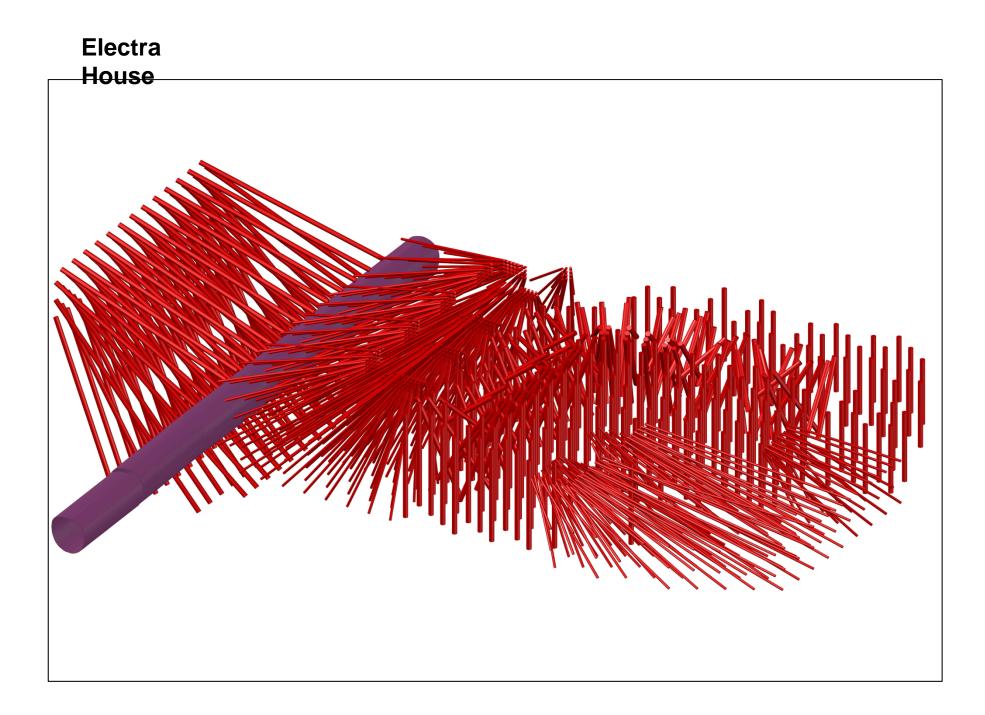


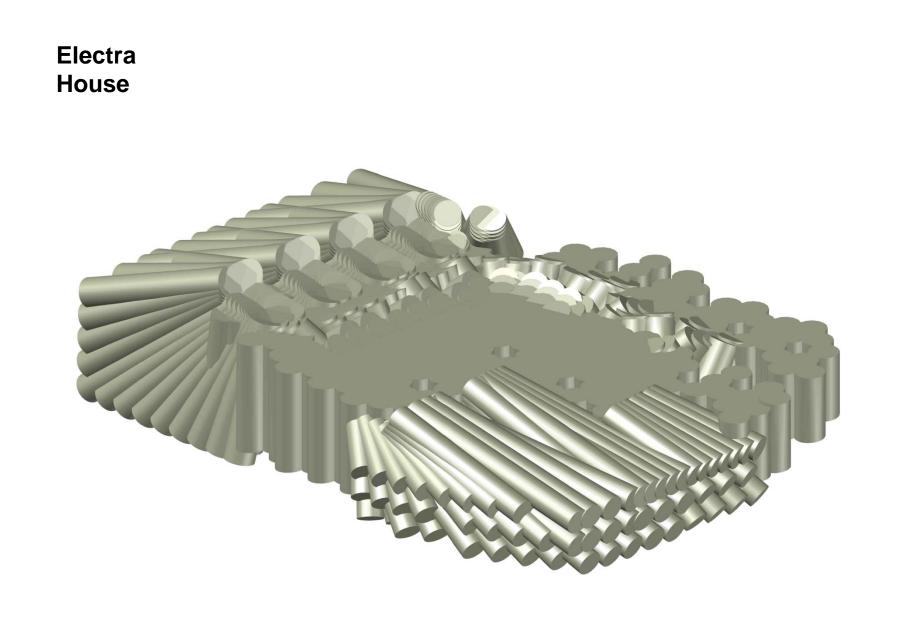


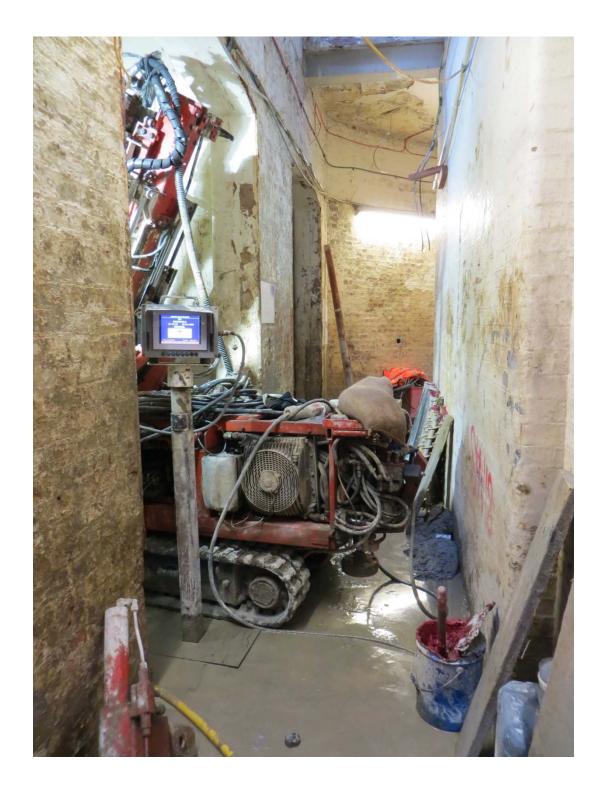


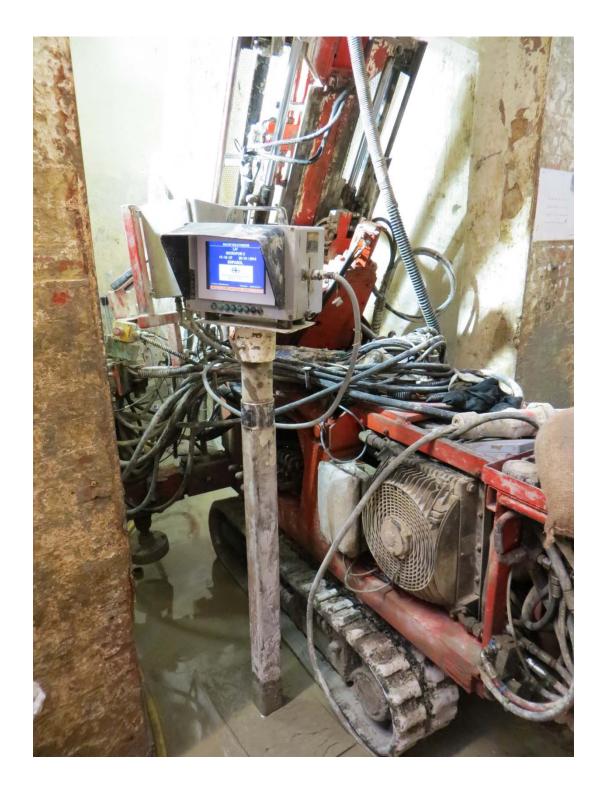


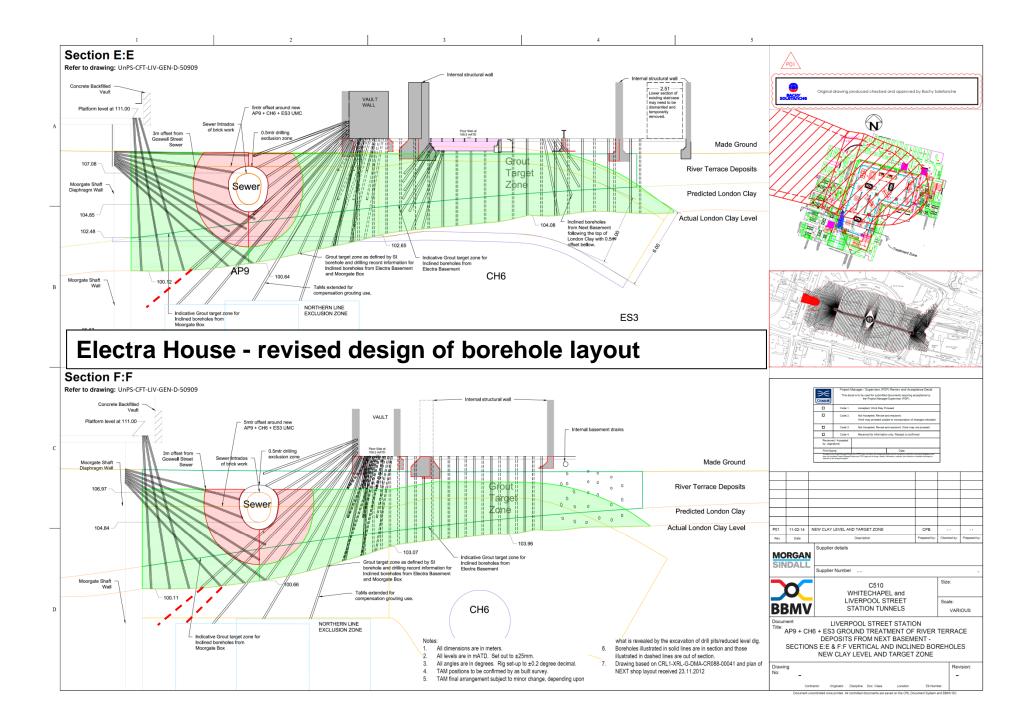


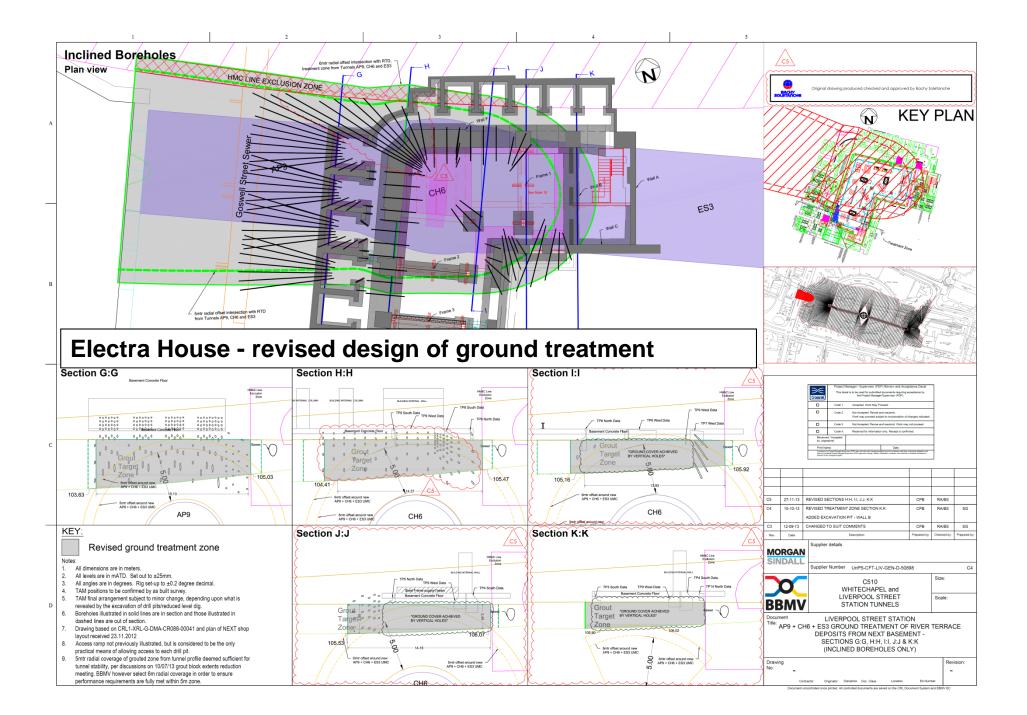






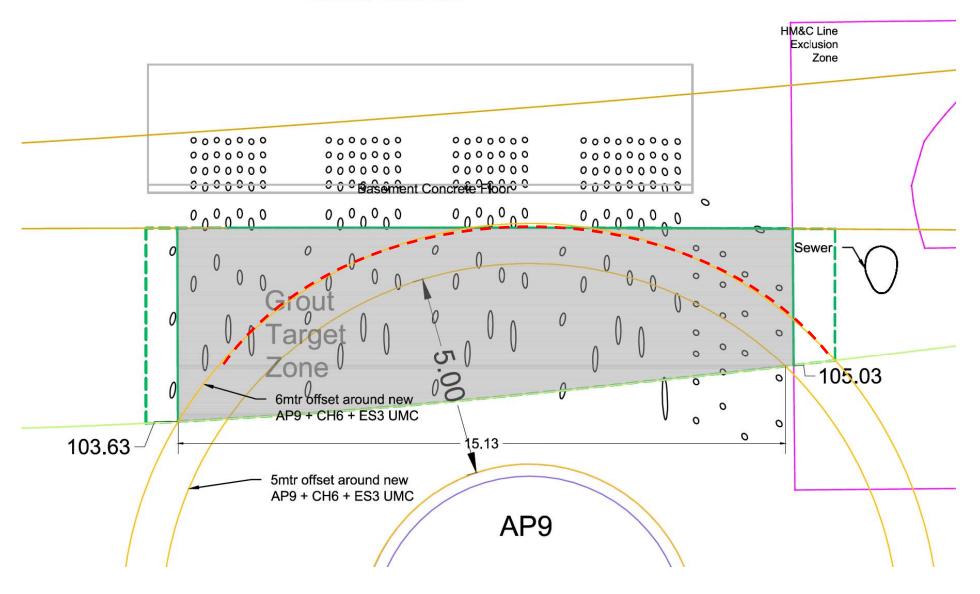


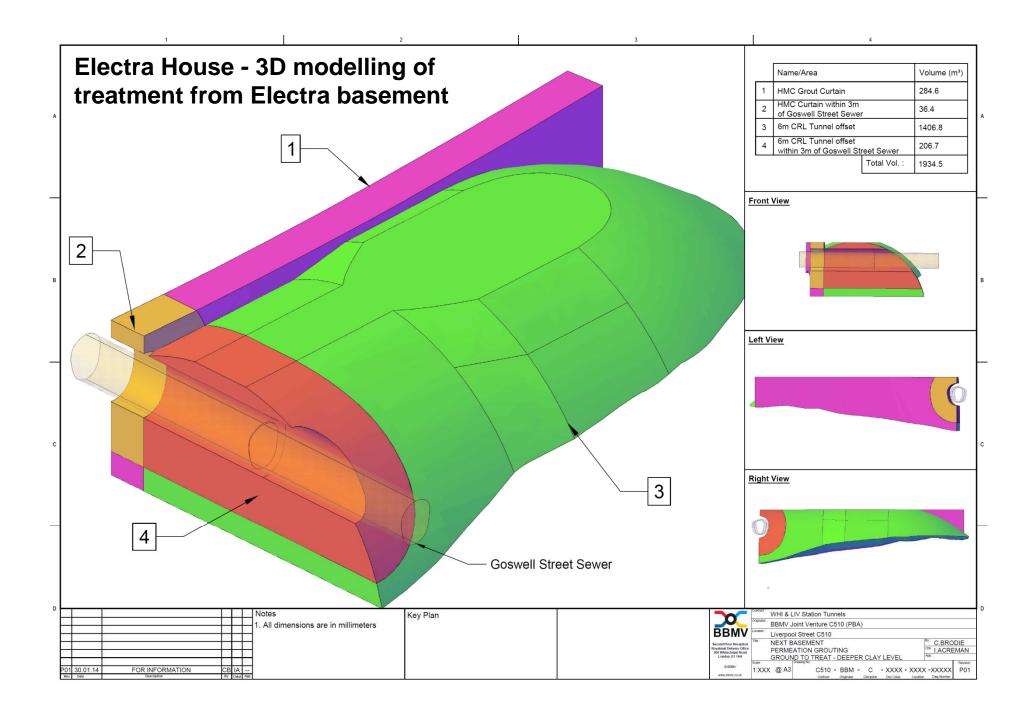


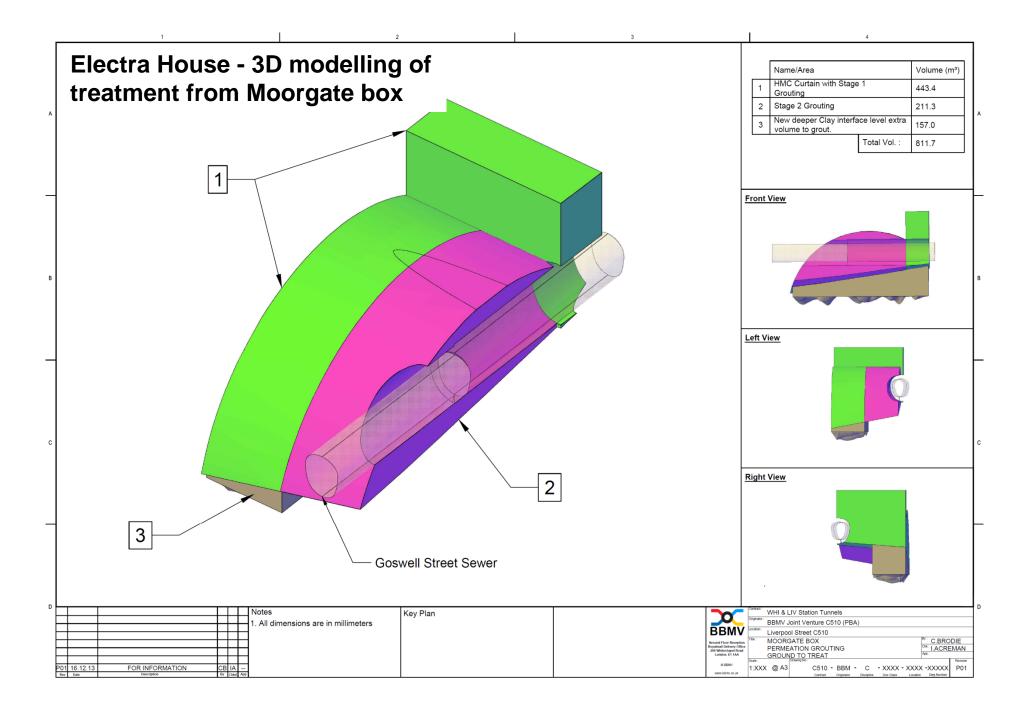


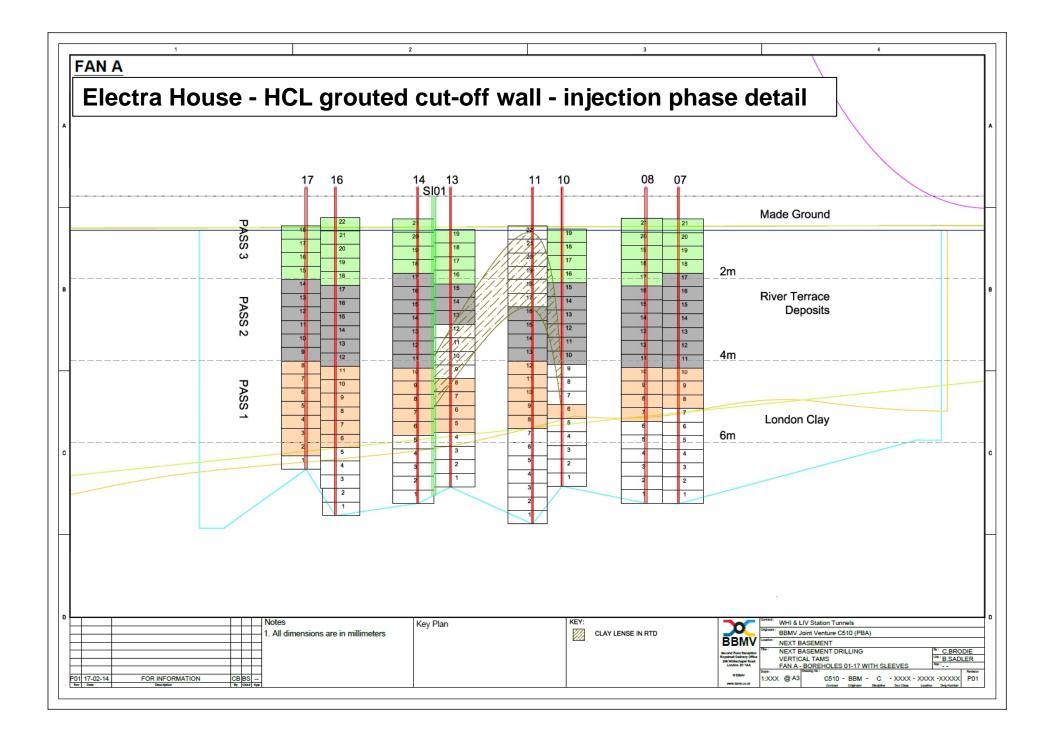
Electra House - Transverse section detail at Moorgate headwall

Basement Concrete Floor









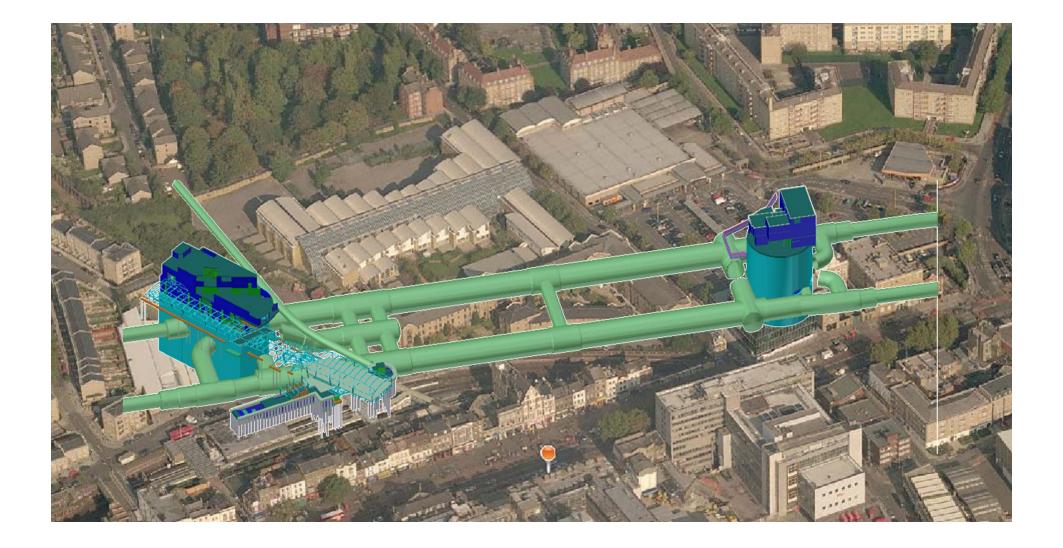


Crossrail C510 - Whitechapel Station

Whitechapel Station Site



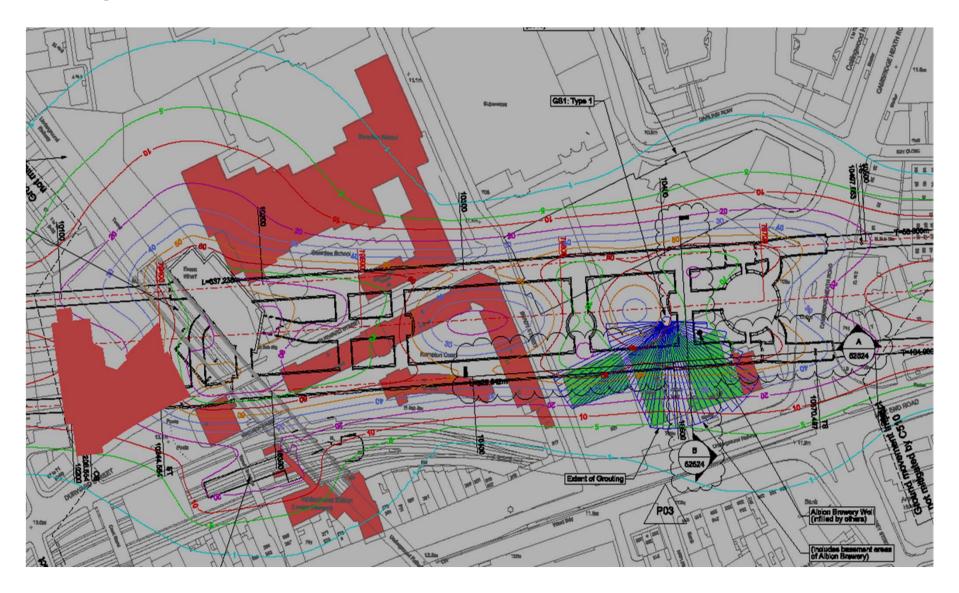
Whitechapel Station Site



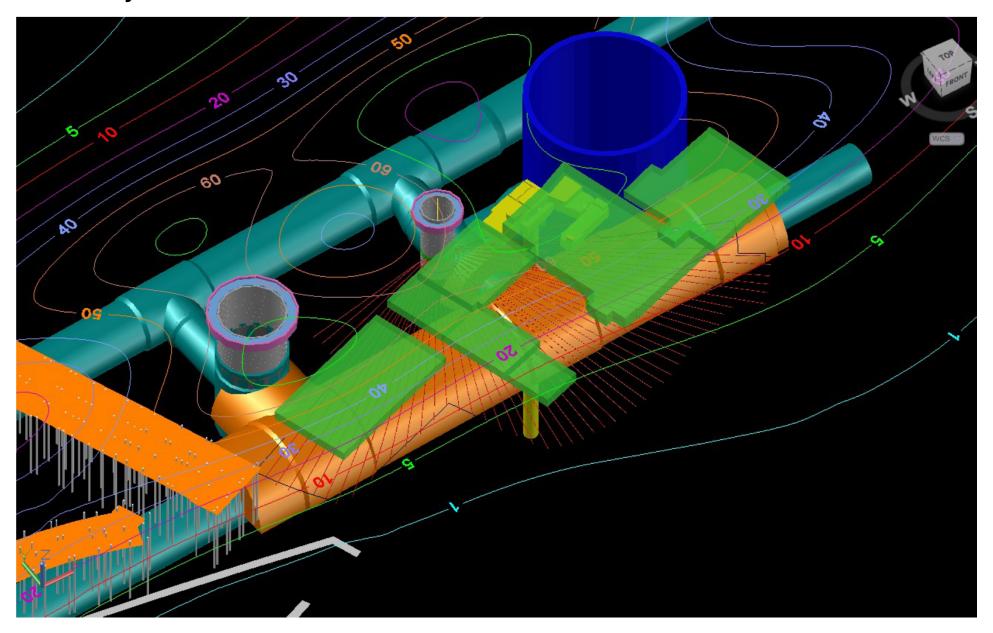
Whitechapel Station - Key Buildings



Whitechapel Station Settlement Mitigation

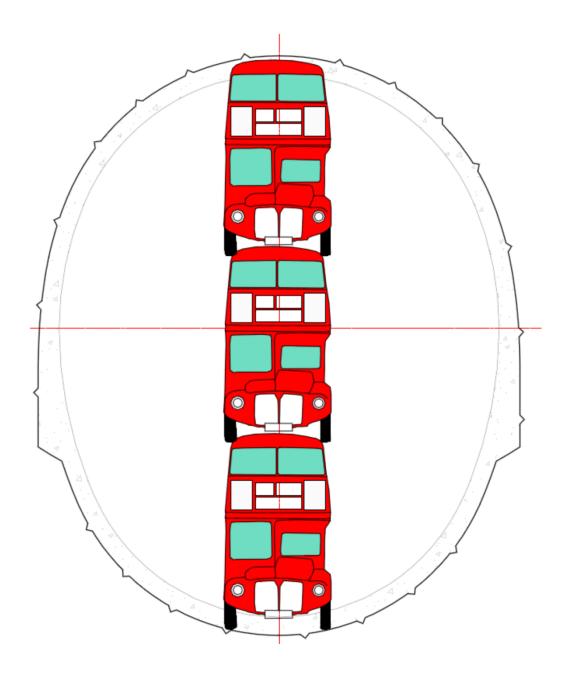


Whitechapel Station - Compensation Grouting Array





Whitechapel Station - Break-out chamber







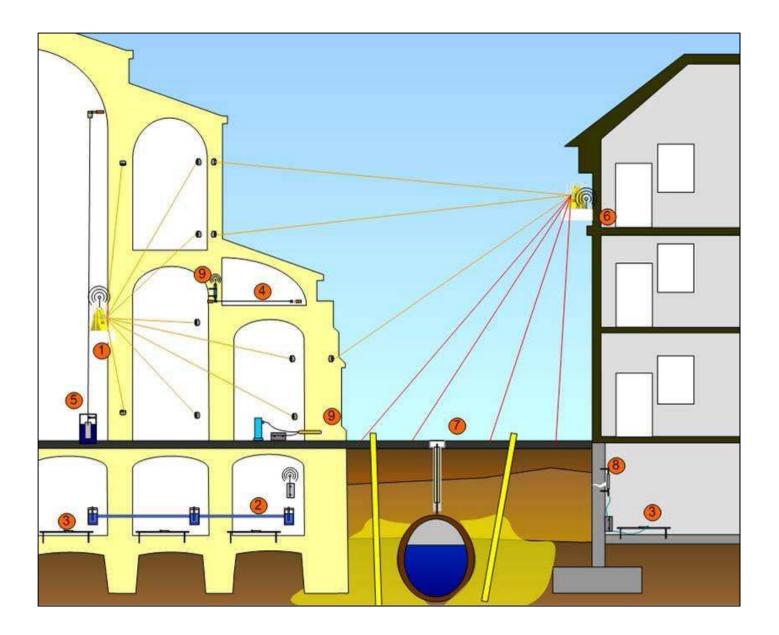
Process control

Settlement monitoring for key structures

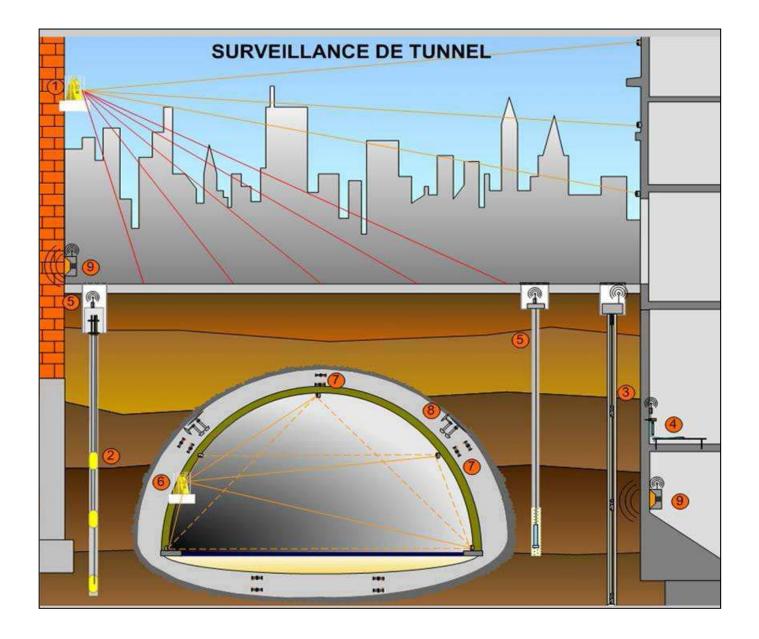
Challenges

- Provide adequate frequency of monitoring to allow for active compensation grouting
- Integrate data from several sources, including grouting
- Display data in a format compliant with specified criteria differential settlement, deflection
- Display/analyse historic project-wide data
- Provide remote and multi-user access to data

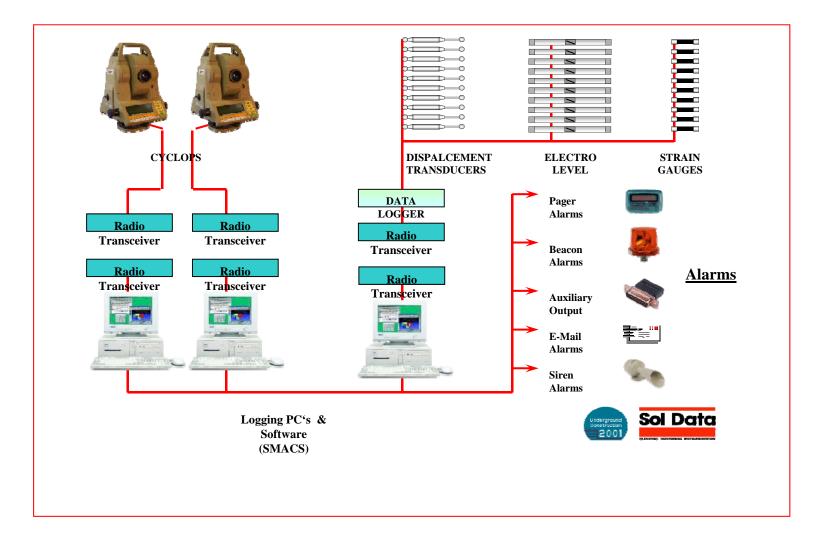
Compensation Grouting - settlement control for key structures & utilities



Compensation Grouting - settlement control for key structures & utilities



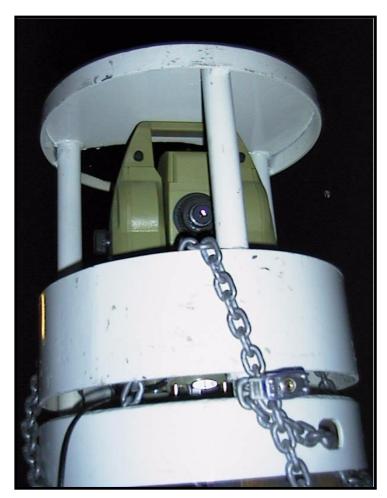
THE CENTRAL ROLE OF REAL TIME DATA ACQUISITION & PRESENTATION FOR STRUCTURAL / GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING

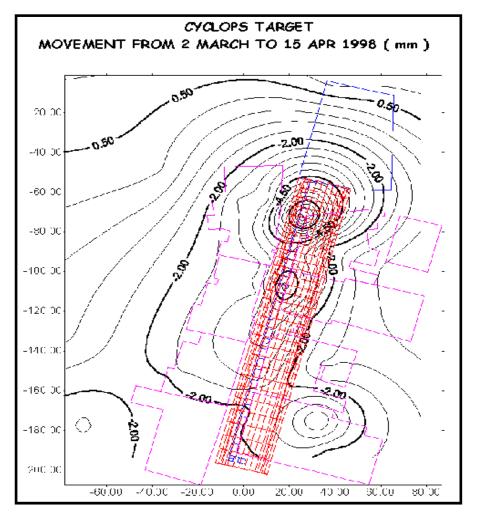


Automatic survey of displacements in semi-real time

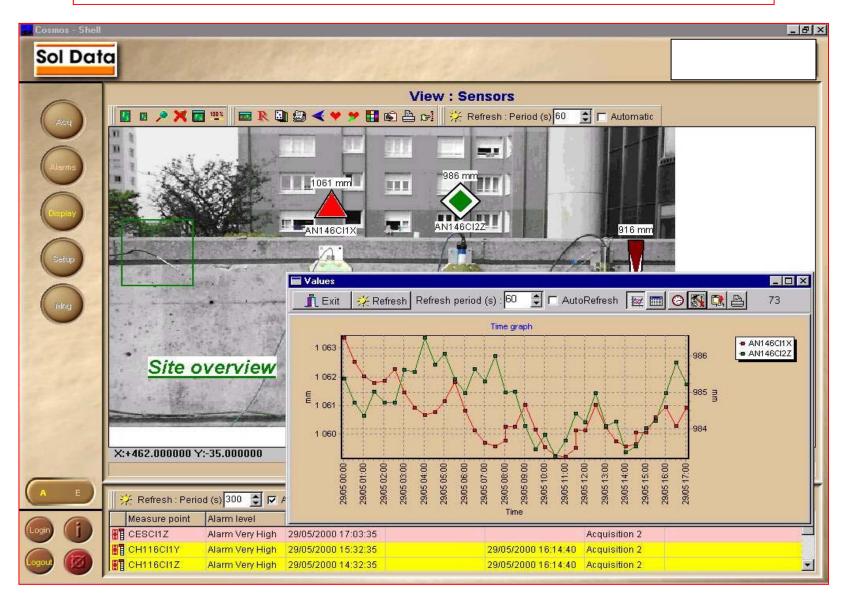
Motorised Total Station





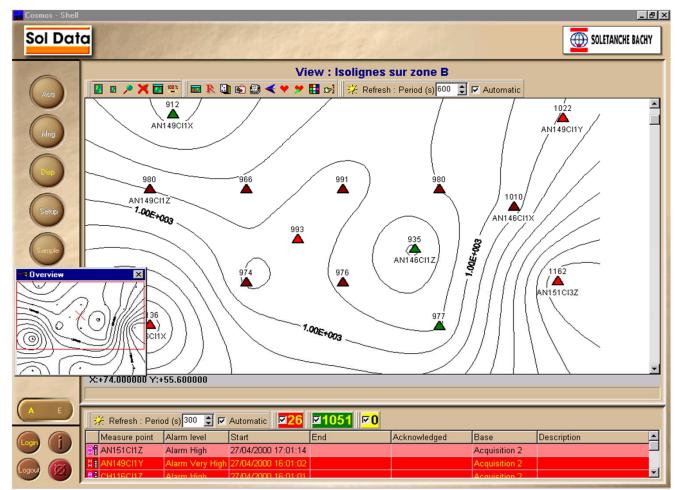


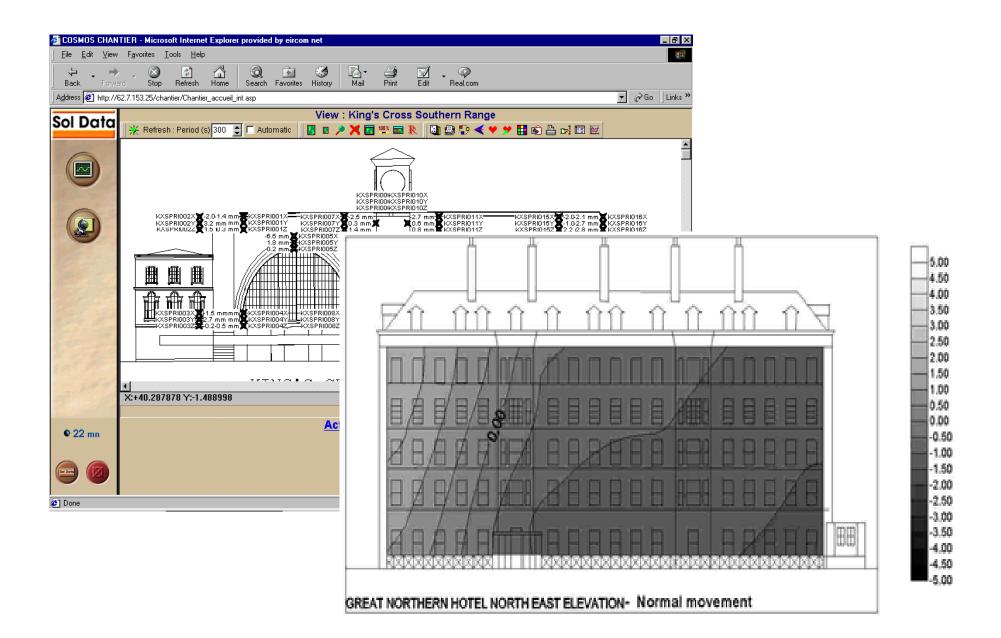
GEOSCOPE WEB - Example of remote monitoring via Internet

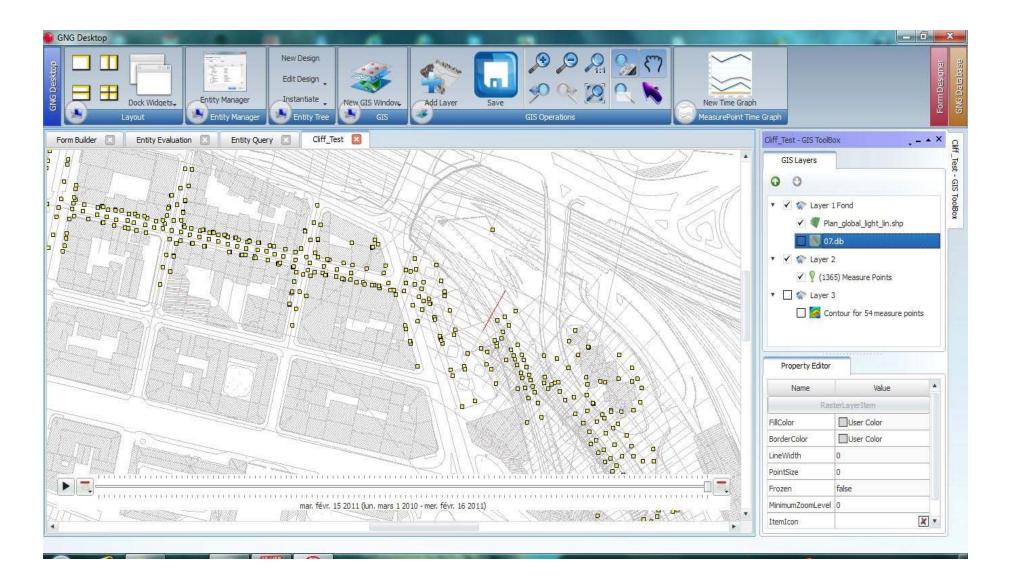


GEOSCOPE WEB - Settlement contours

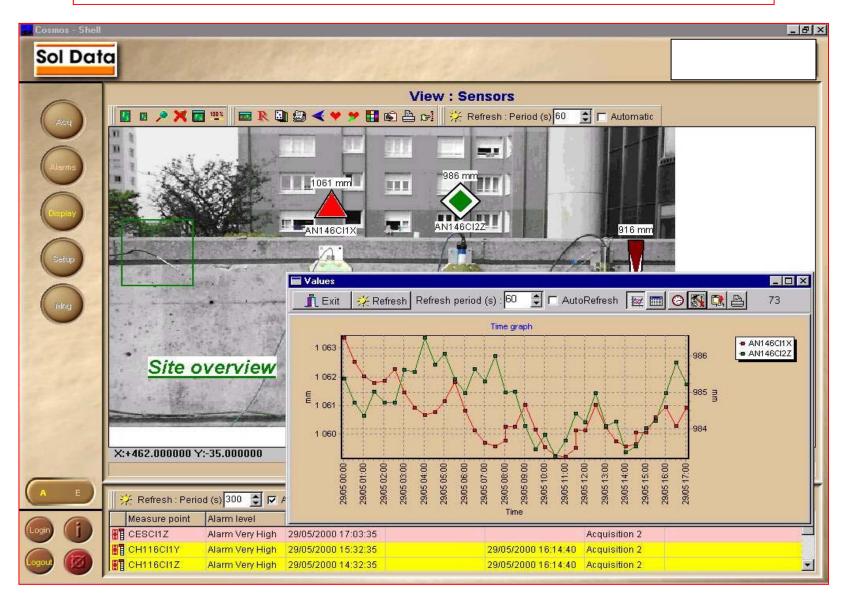
THE CENTRAL ROLE OF REAL TIME DATA ACQUISITION & PRESENTATION FOR STRUCTURAL / GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING





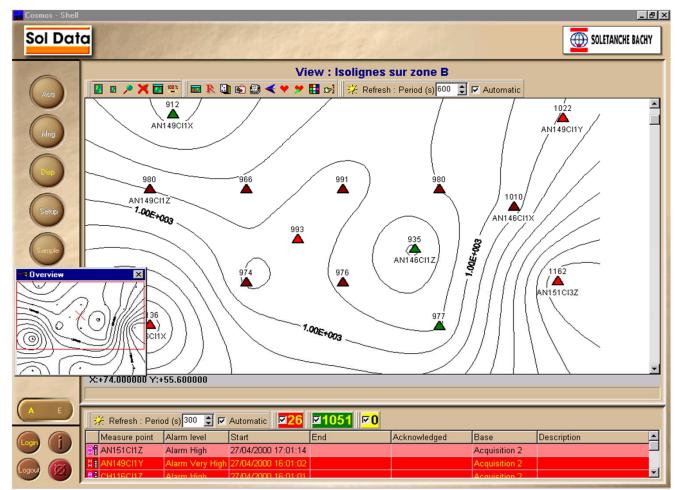


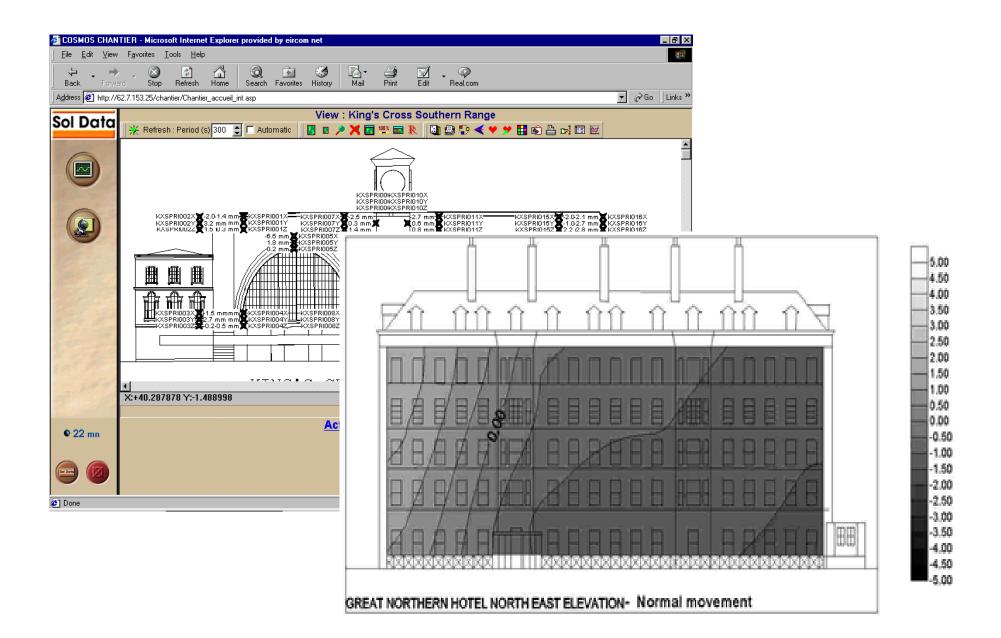
GEOSCOPE WEB - Example of remote monitoring via Internet

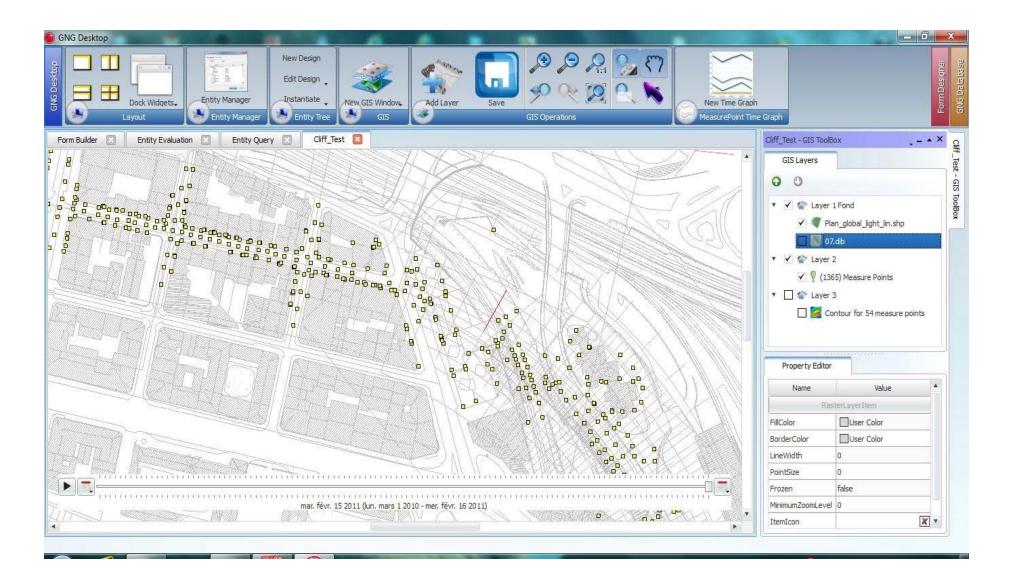


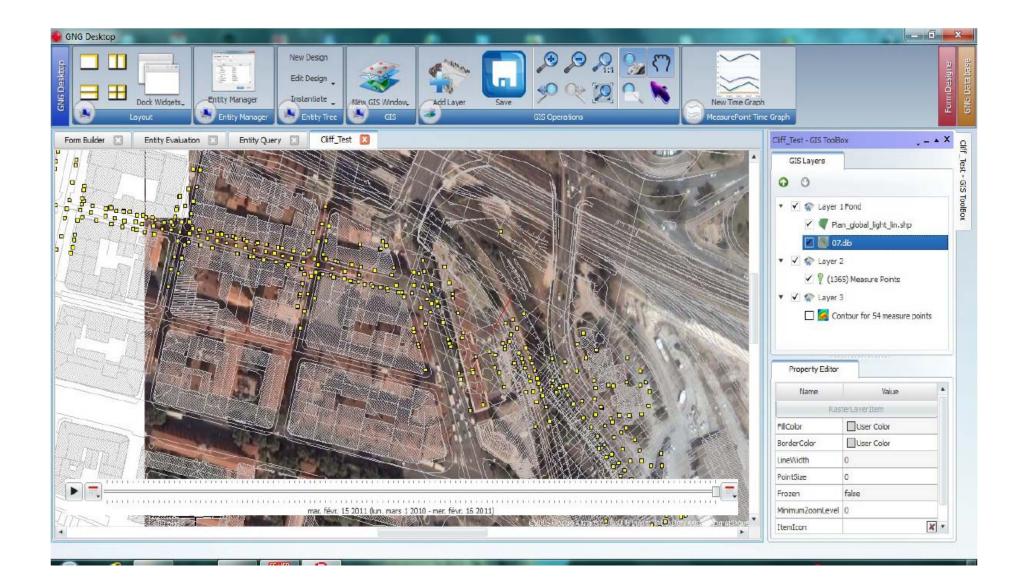
GEOSCOPE WEB - Settlement contours

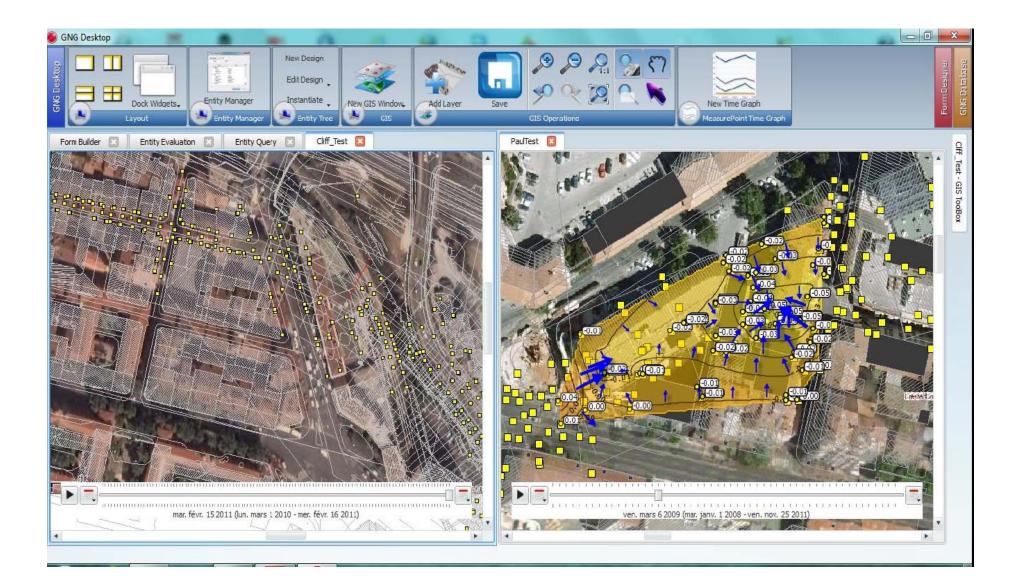
THE CENTRAL ROLE OF REAL TIME DATA ACQUISITION & PRESENTATION FOR STRUCTURAL / GEOTECHNICAL MONITORING

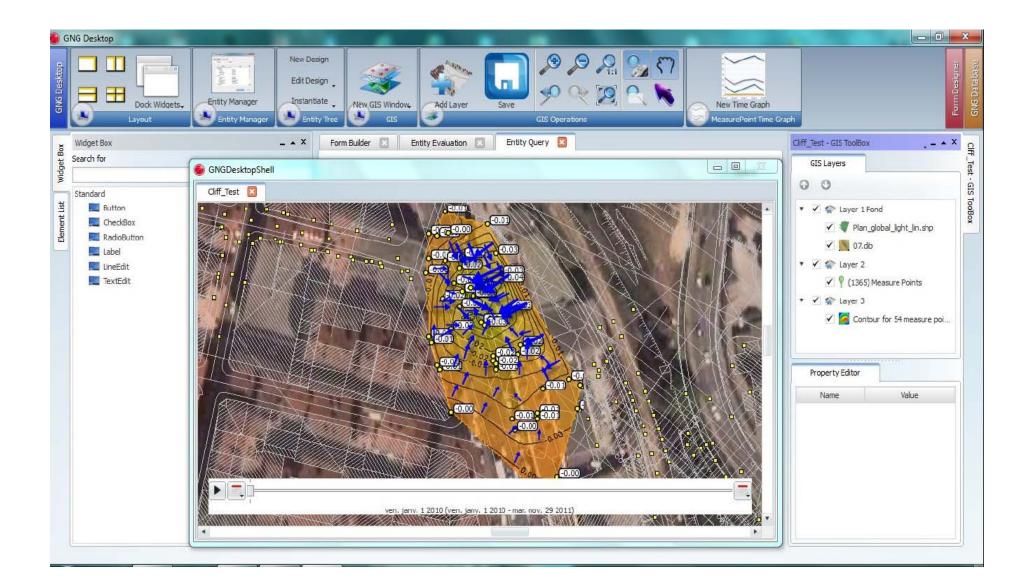


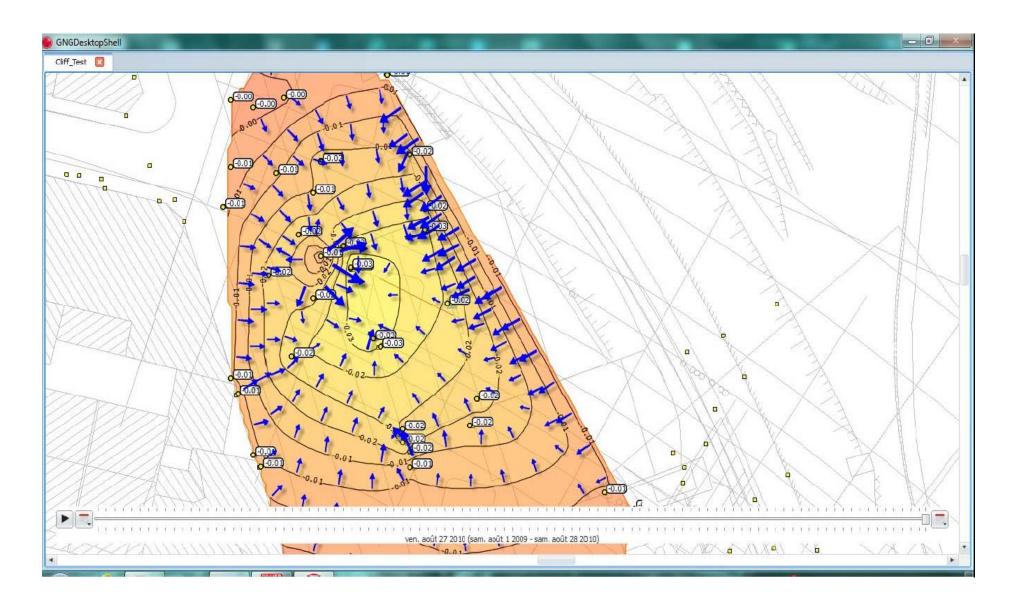


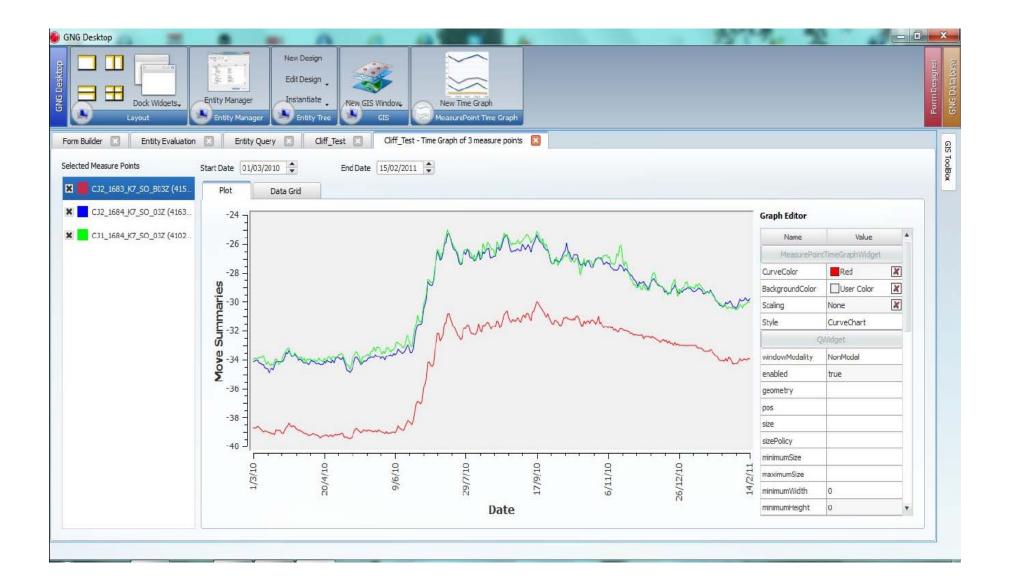


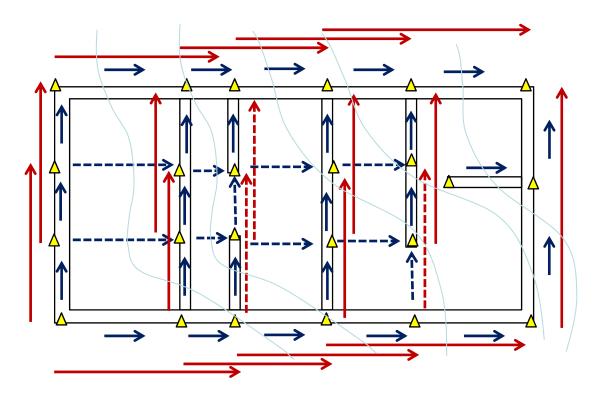






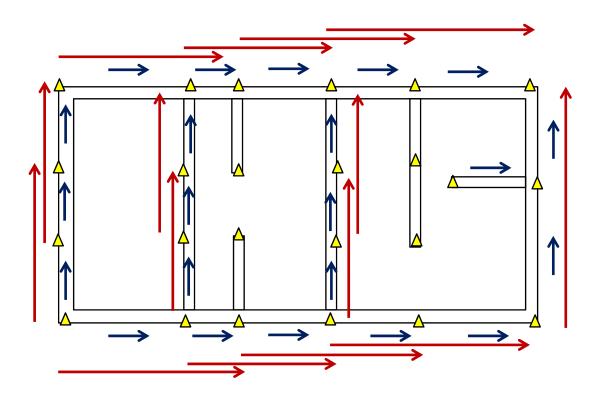




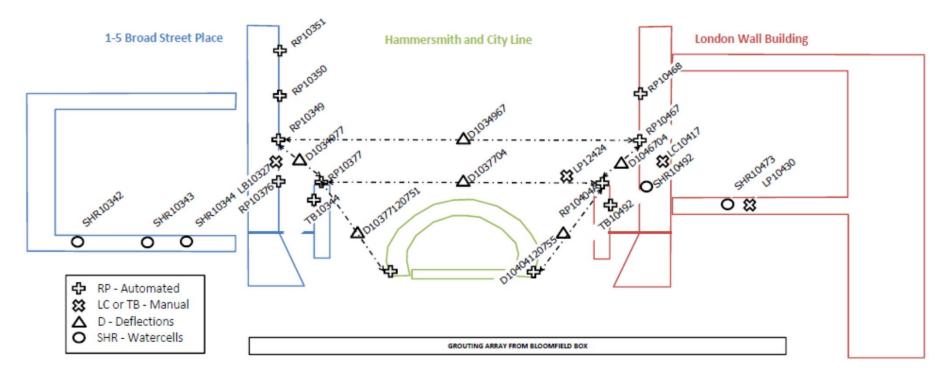


Be sure of what you are monitoring- significant elements only

- Specification requires monitoring of differential settlement between any 2 adjacent points, & deflection across any 3
- If taken literally this is too much information, and can be misleading, The specification must be applied sensibly
- · We must select and agree key structural elements to be monitored
- We must advise the client what we need in order to manage the works, and ensure provision is made for this
- To achieve all this properly requires
 - a) a measured survey, b) a structural survey, c) a settlement prediction, and d) a building damage assessment



- We must pare back the instrumentation, eliminating unnecessary detail It is necessary
- to identify the key structural elements,
- to install appropriate survey points and instruments
- to define whether data needs to be real-time, semi real-time, or periodic,
- · to decide how to present and distribute the data

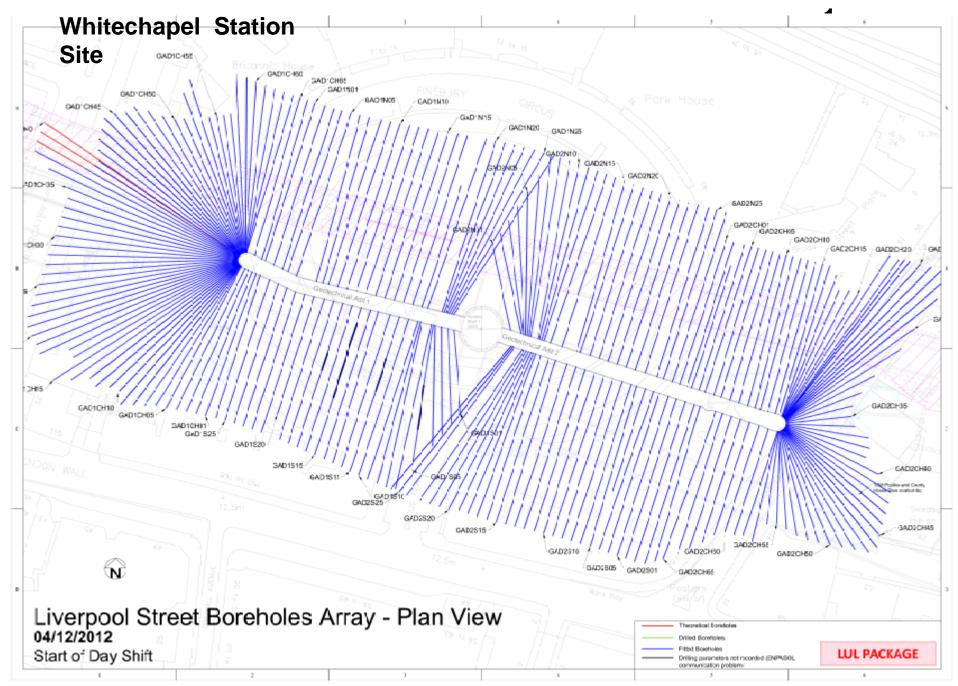






Daily Report Pack for all-party SRG Meeting

CTC Pack



BBMV

VOLUME:

19226 L

305530 L

CUT:

FILL:



CROSSRAIL C510 - WHITECHAPEL & LIVERPOOL STREET STATION TUNNELS

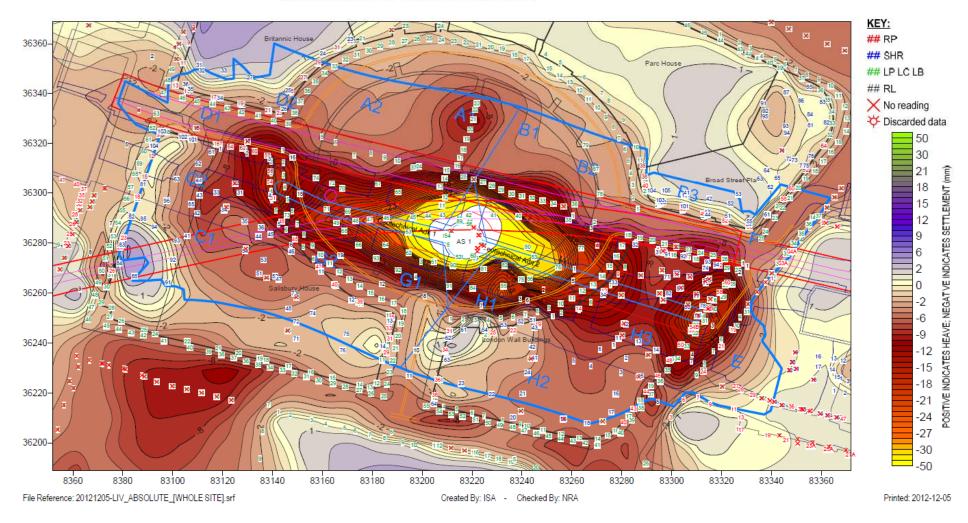
LIVERPOOL STREET - Geotechnical Adits

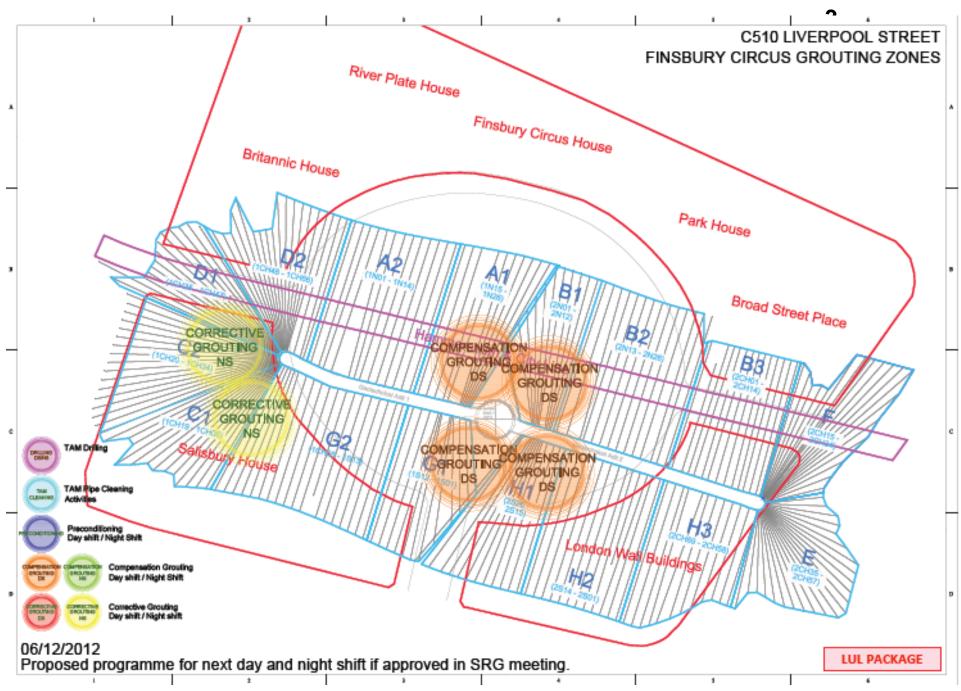
ABSOLUTE REPORT SURFACE & BASEMENT MONITORING INSTRUMENTATION.

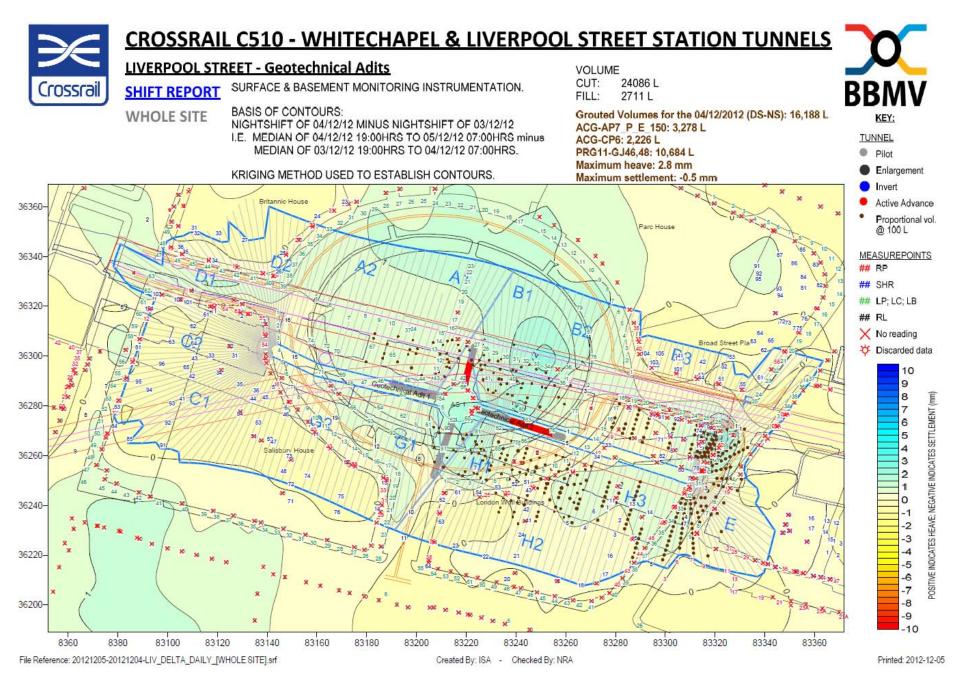
WHOLE SITE

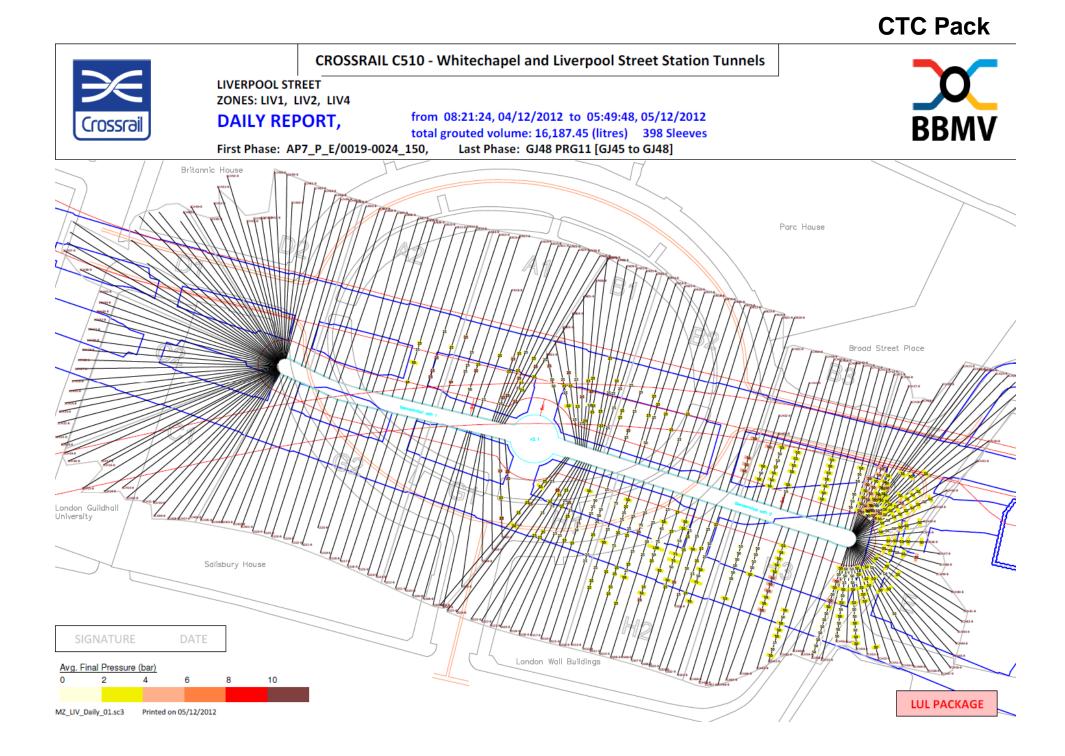
BASIS OF CONTOURS:

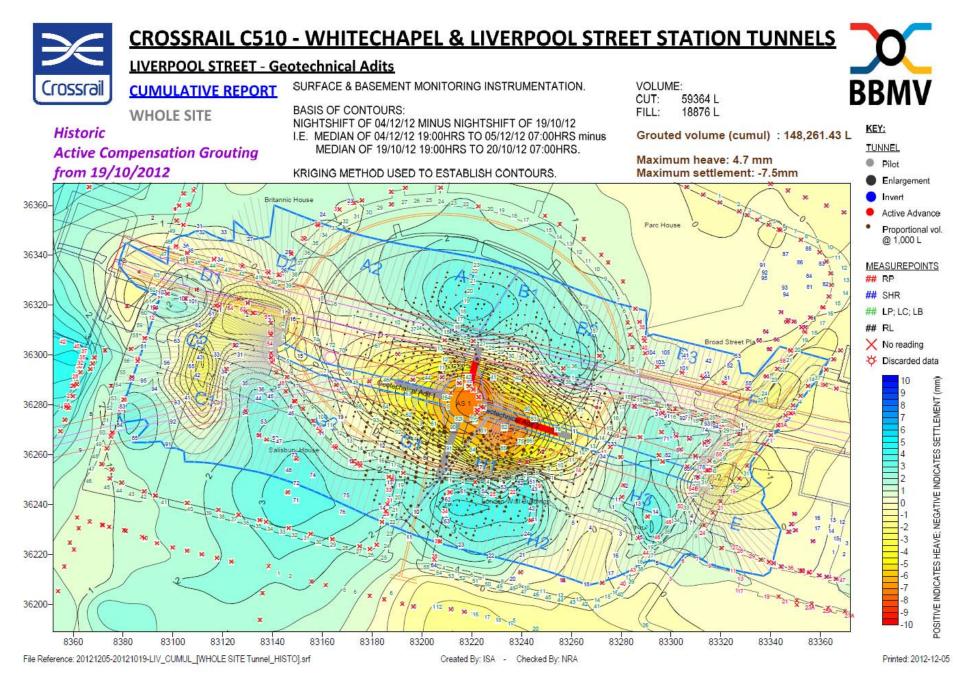
For Automatic monitoring: NIGHTSHIFT OF 04/12/12 (19:00 to 07:00 HRS ending next day) For Manual monitoring: DAYSHIFT OF 04/12/12 ending at 19:00 HRS KRIGING METHOD USED TO ESTABLISH CONTOURS.

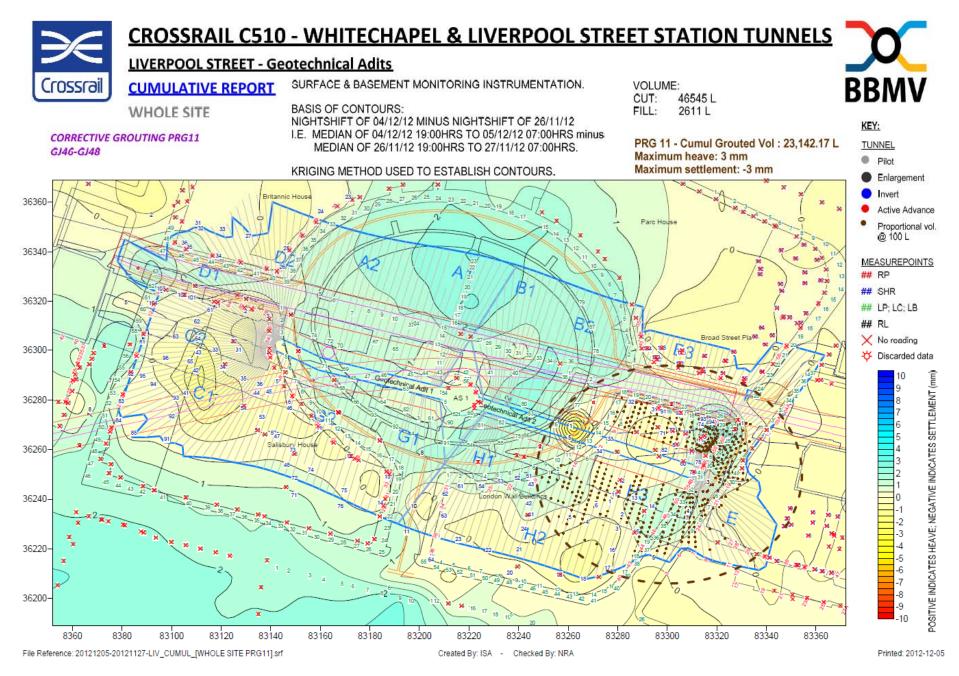


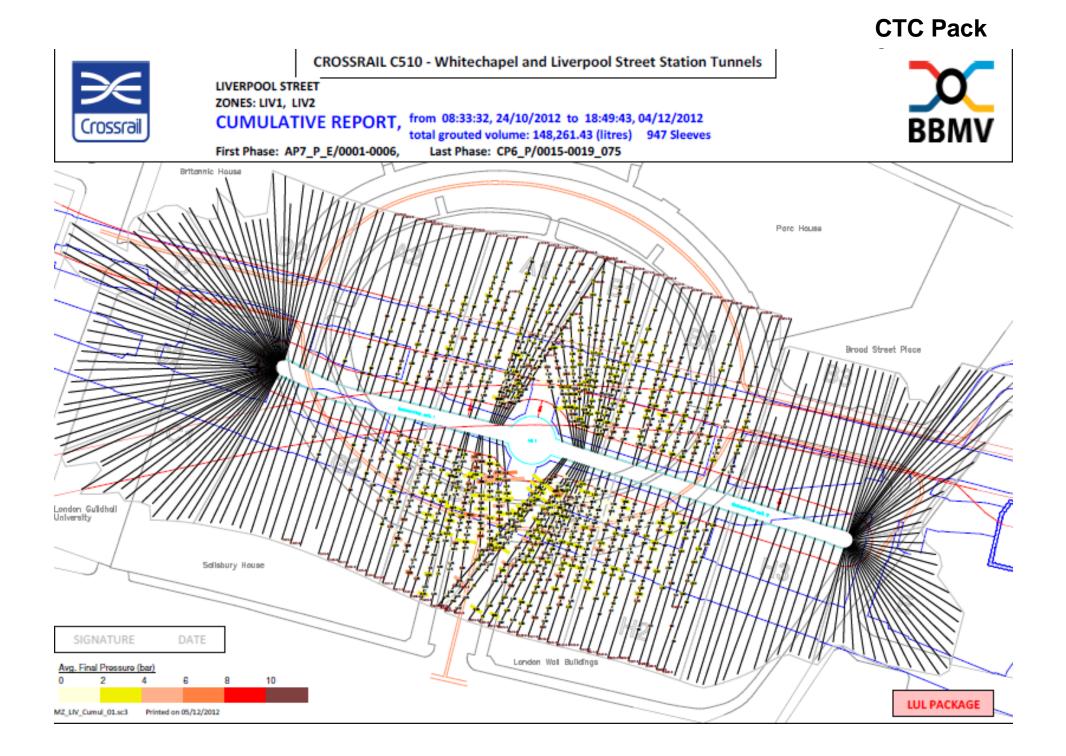






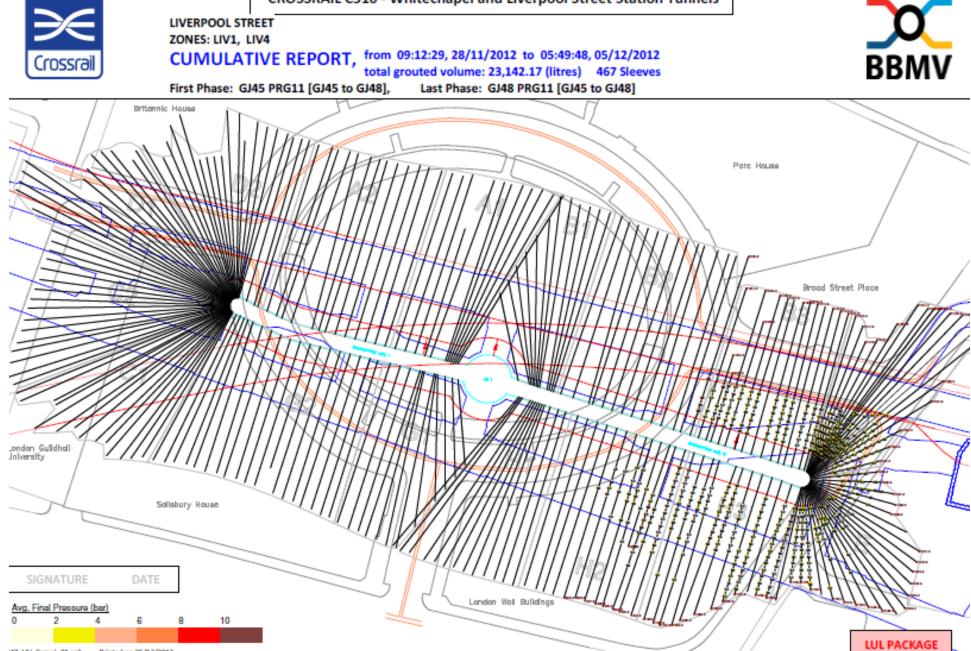






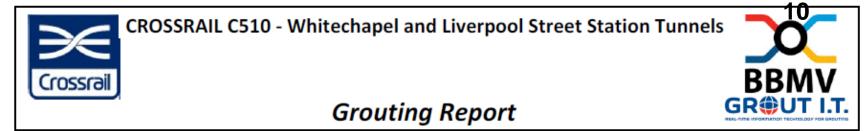
CROSSRAIL C510 - Whitechapel and Liverpool Street Station Tunnels

CTC Pack



Printed on 05/12/2012 MZ_LIV_Cumul_01.sc3





Site : LIVERPOOL STREET Zones: LIV1_H2, LIV2_B1, LIV4_E

Page: 1 / 30

Printed on: 05/12/2012

From: 08:21:24, 04/12/2012 To: 05:47:49, 05/12/2012

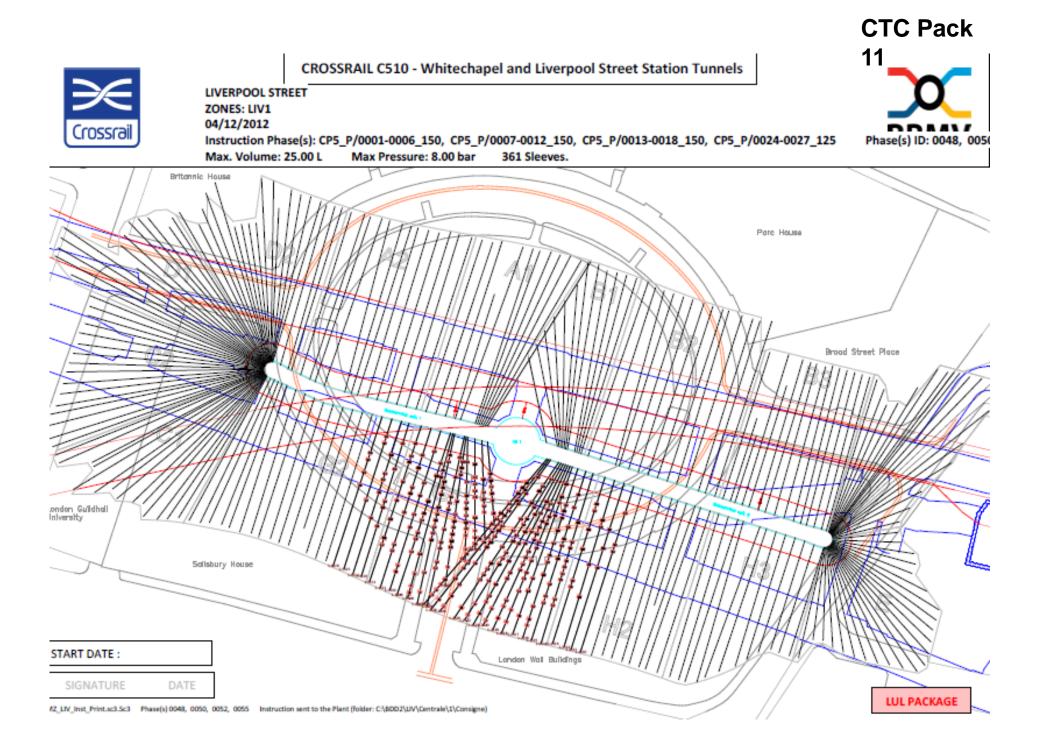
Zone: LIV1

Area: G1

| Area | Hole | Sleeve | Phase | Start Time | End Time | Grouted Volume (litre) | Final Pres. (bar) | Av. Final Pres. (bar) | Av. Flow (l/h) | Stop Comment |
|------|------|--------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| G1 | 1S01 | 14 | AP7_P_E/0019-0024_150 | 04/12/2012 08:21 | 08:24 | 25.0 | 4.9 | 4.5 | 96 | Maximum Volume |
| G1 | 1S01 | 16 | AP7_P_E/0025-0030_150 | 04/12/2012 08:32 | 08:37 | 25.0 | 6.9 | 7.0 | 102 | Maximum Volume |
| G1 | 1S02 | 6 | AP7_P_E/0019-0024_150 | 04/12/2012 08:54 | 09:11 | 25.0 | 4.4 | 6.3 | 48 | Maximum Volume |
| G1 | 1S02 | 12 | AP7_P_E/0019-0024_150 | 04/12/2012 09:29 | 09:31 | 25.0 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 72 | Maximum Volume |
| G1 | 1S02 | 20 | AP7_P_E/0019-0024_150 | 04/12/2012 09:43 | 09:46 | 25.0 | 5.4 | 5.6 | 101 | Maximum Volume |

Total Grouted Volume for Area: G1

0.125 m3



Design – selection of zones for Corrective Grouting



CROSSRAIL C510 - WHITECHAPEL & LIVERPOOL STREET STATION TUNNELS

Proposed Programme for Corrective Grouting

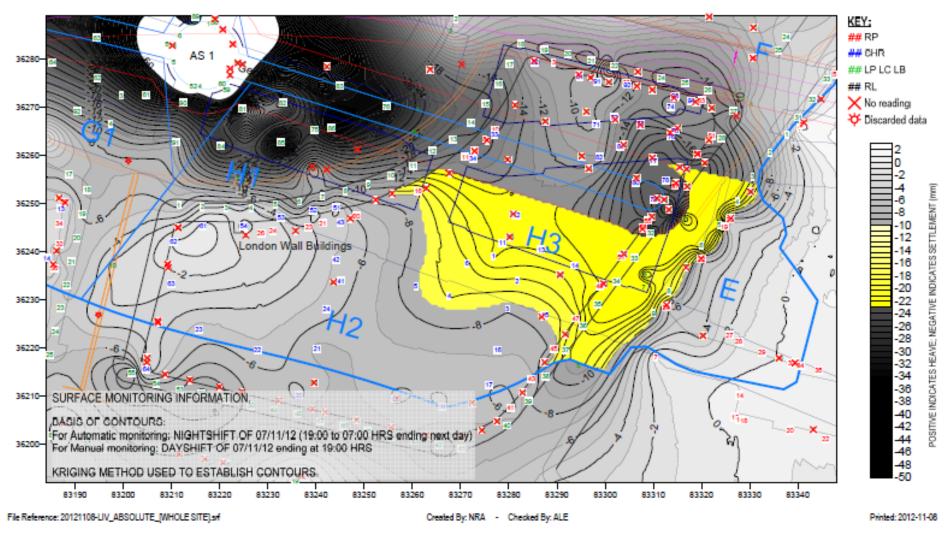


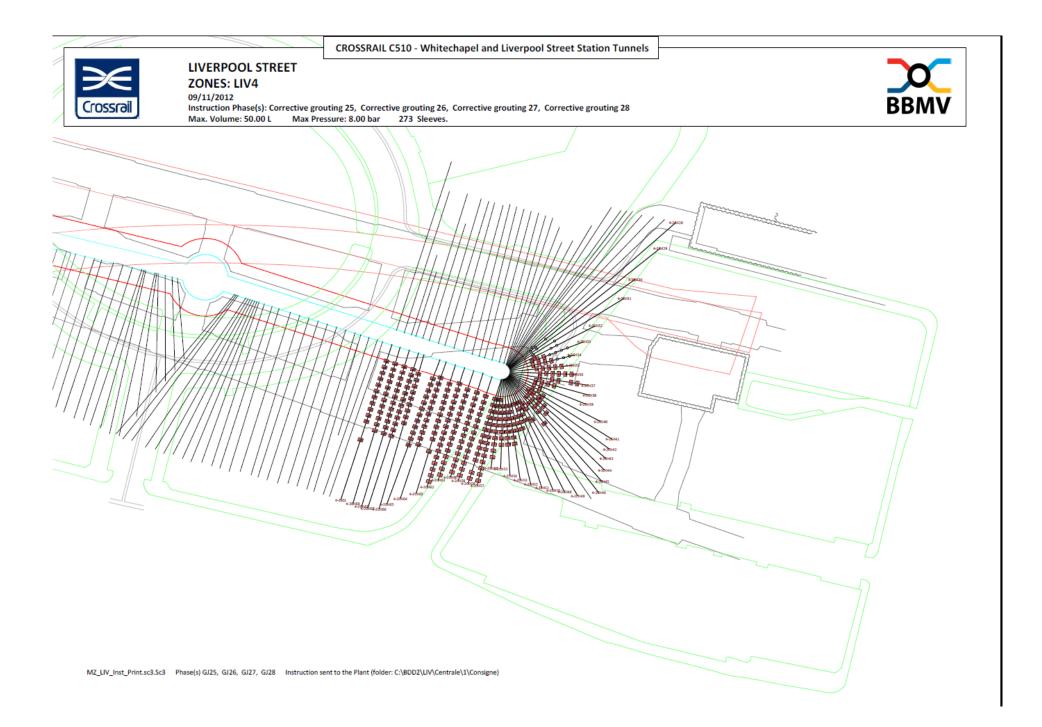
LONDON WALL

LIVERPOOL STREET

Programme 06 to give absolute settlement an incremental heave of +5mm in highlighted region PHASES GJ25, GJ26, GJ27, GJ28

Programme 06 to start 08/11/2012 Night Shift.





CROSSRAIL C510 - Whitechapel and Liverpool Street Station Tunnels

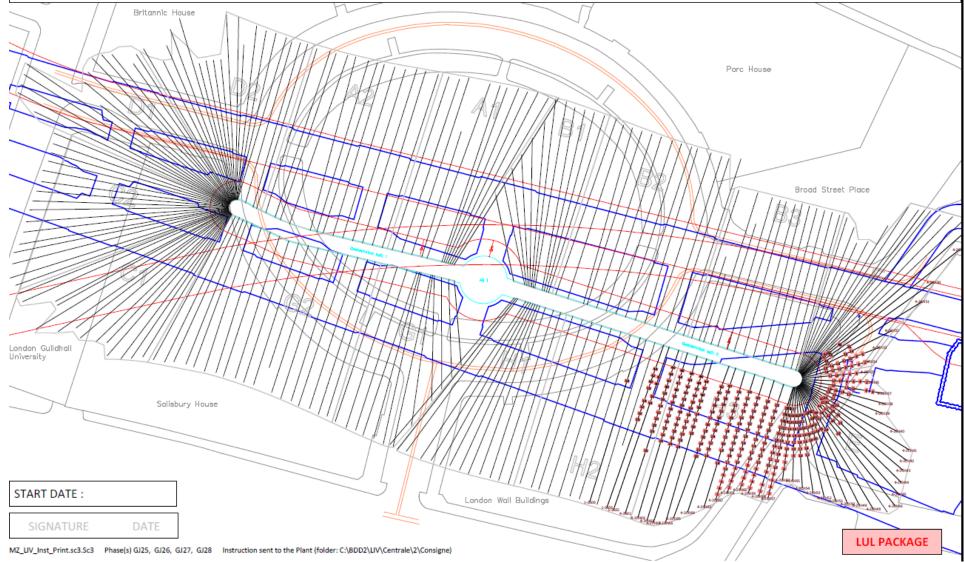


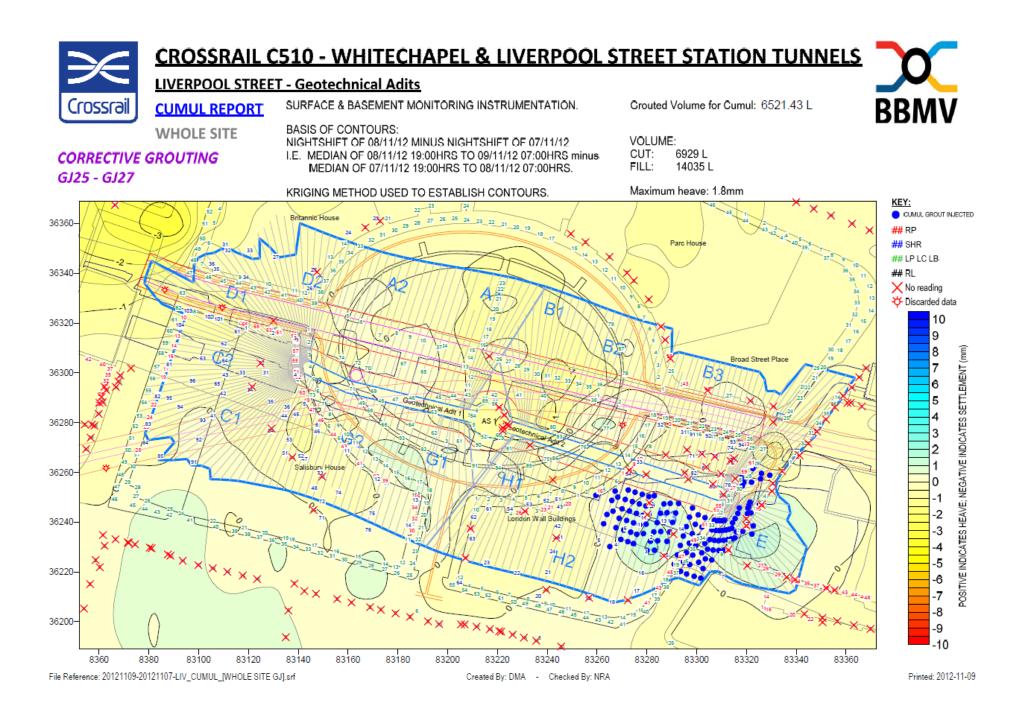
LIVERPOOL STREET

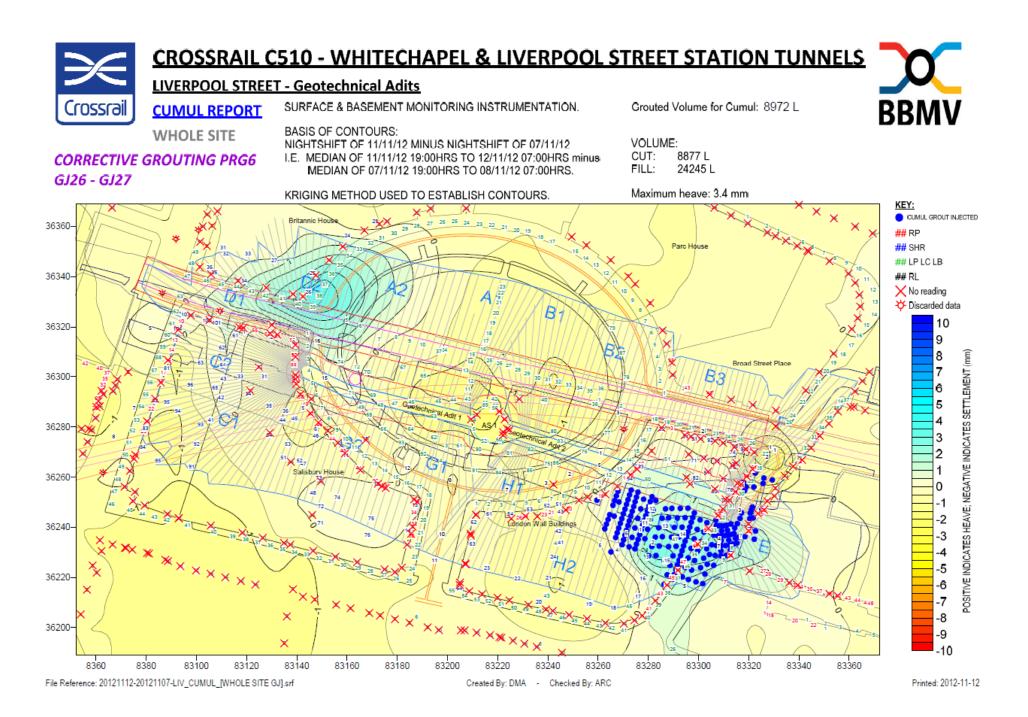
ZONES: LIV1, LIV4

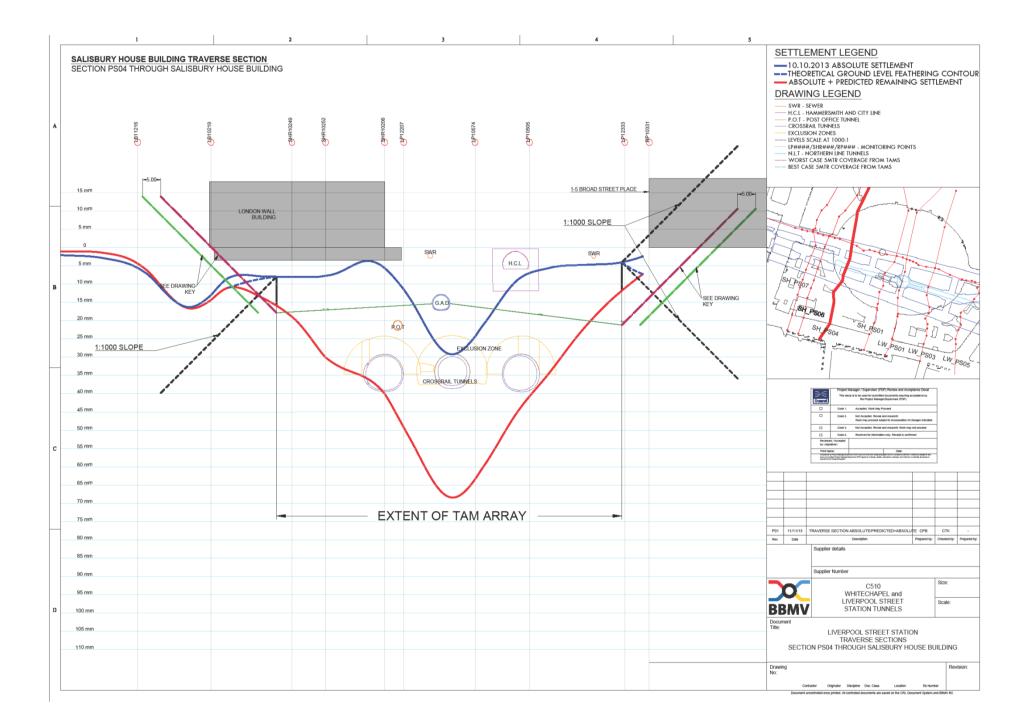
05/12/2012

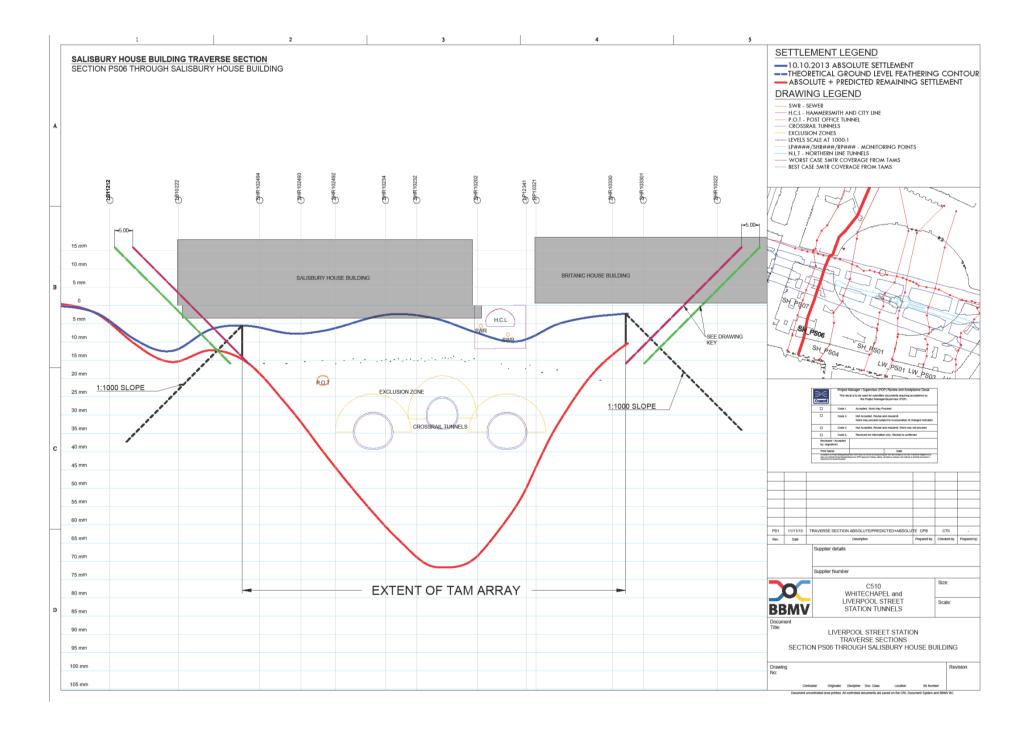


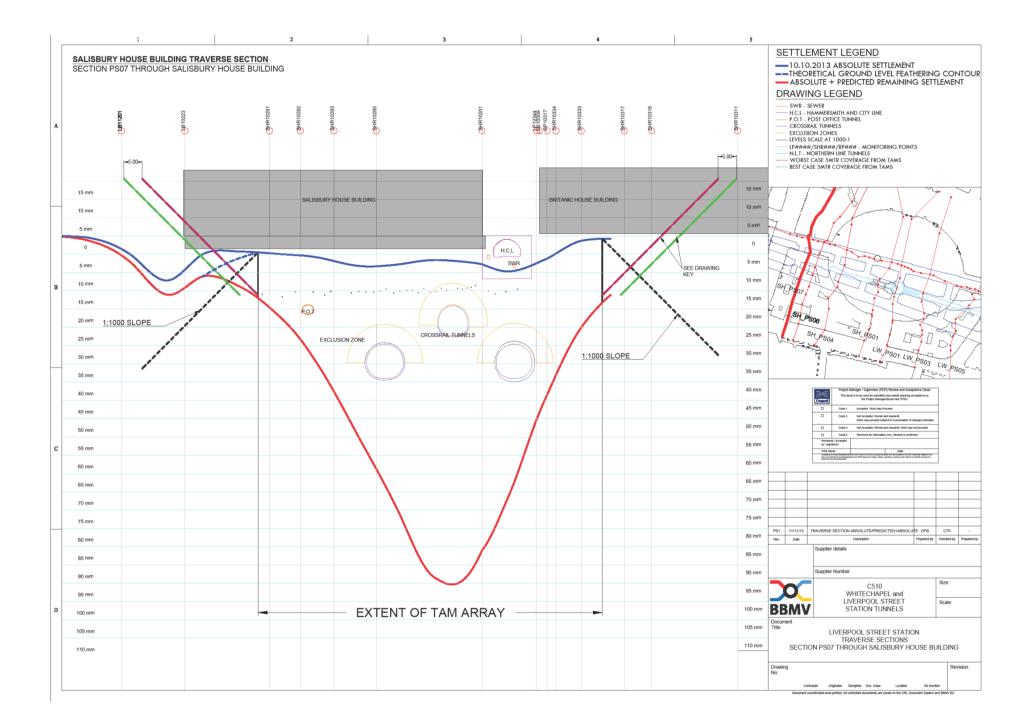












| Contract C510 Dril | ling Task | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------------|---------|------|---------------|---|-----|
| Liverpool St | • | | | | | |
| Location | No of holes | Drill m | Avge | Grouting Type | Installation | |
| Liv St Adit E | 121 | 5632 | 46.5 | Compensation | 88.9mm dia steel TaM x 4mm wall | |
| Liv St Adit W | 118 | 6210 | 52.6 | Compensation | 88.9mm dia steel TaM x 4mm wall | |
| Moorgate box | 168 | 1559 | 9.3 | Permeation | 50mm PVC TaM for permeation | |
| | | | | Pipe roofing | 114mm, 7mm wall Heavy Duty TaM | |
| Blomfield box | 48 | 1823 | | Compensation | 88.9mm dia steel TaM x 4mm wall, 114mm, | 7mm |
| | | | 38.0 | | wall Heavy Duty TaM below Metro | |
| Electra House | 695 | 4930 | 7.1 | Permeation | 50mm PVC TaM | |
| Sub total Liv St | 1150 | 20154 | 17.5 | | | |
| Contract C510 Dril | ling Task | | | | | |
| Whitechapel | | | | | | |
| Location | No of holes | Drill m | Avge | Grouting Type | Installation | |
| W'chapel shaft | 64 | 2149 | 33.6 | Compensation | 88.9mm dia steel TaM x 4mm wall | |
| Total @ 15Sep14 | 1214 | 22303 | 18.4 | | | |

C510 Injection Quantities

A. Compensation grouting

| GROUT QUANTITIES (r | m3) |
|---------------------|-----|
|---------------------|-----|

| | PRE- CON | ACG | CORRECTIVE | GRAND TOTAL |
|-----|-------------|------|------------|----------------|
| LIV | 286 | 2322 | 3380 | 5988 |
| WHI | 66 | 162 | 225 | 452 |

Quantity still to inject - Approx 1000m3 for escalators - Approx 2000m3 for long-term settlement

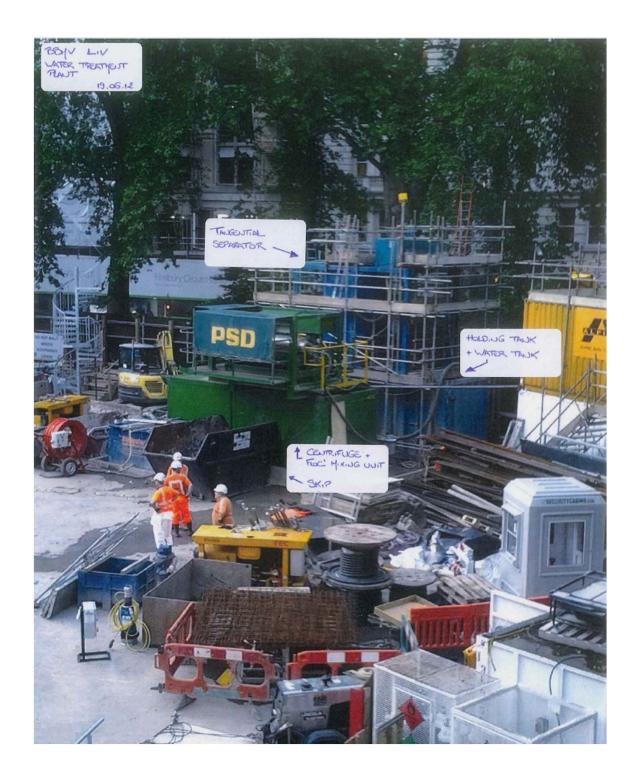
B. Permeation Grouting

Volume injected to date - Approx. 1000m3 Microsol

Quantity still to inject - Approx 400m3 for escalators

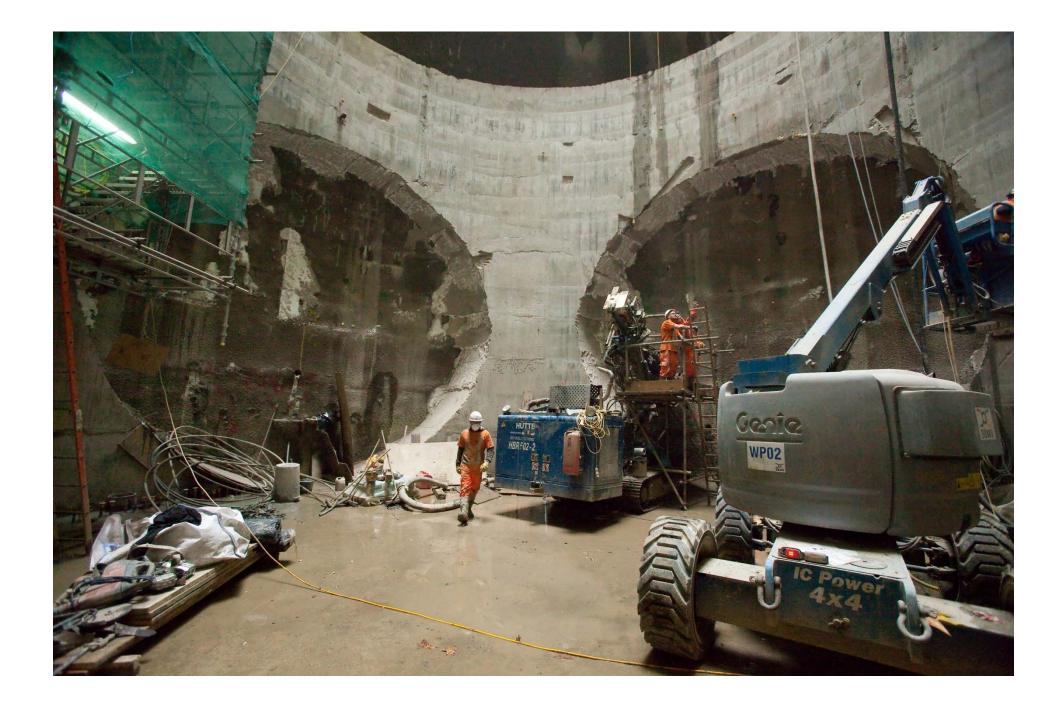


Crossrail C510 - Liverpool St. - Photos







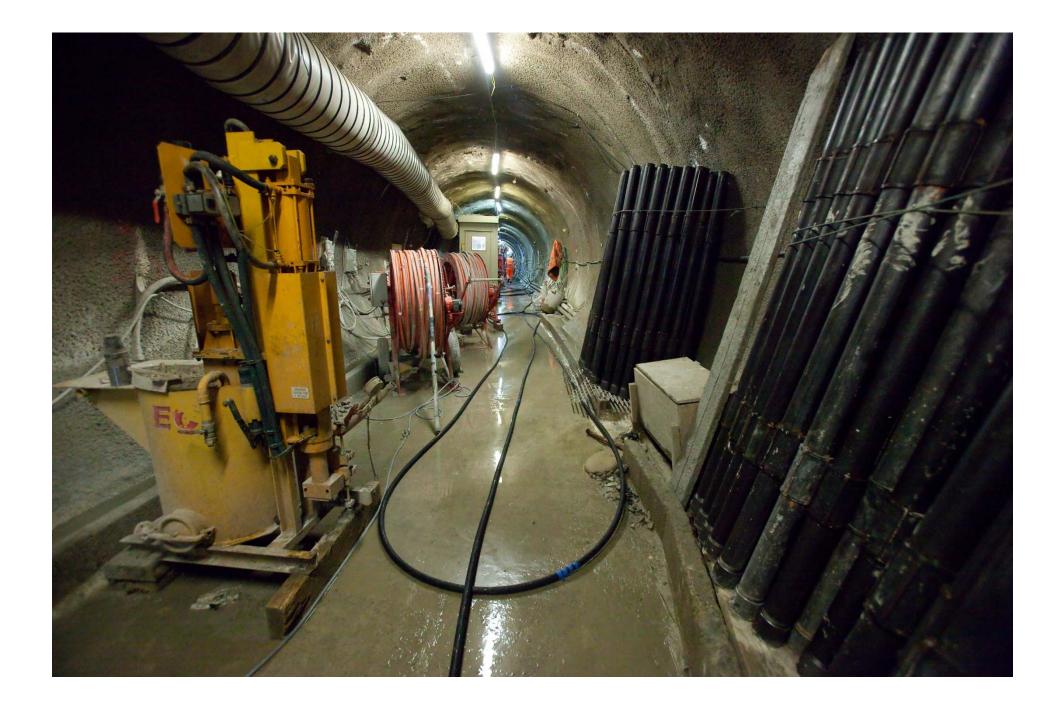






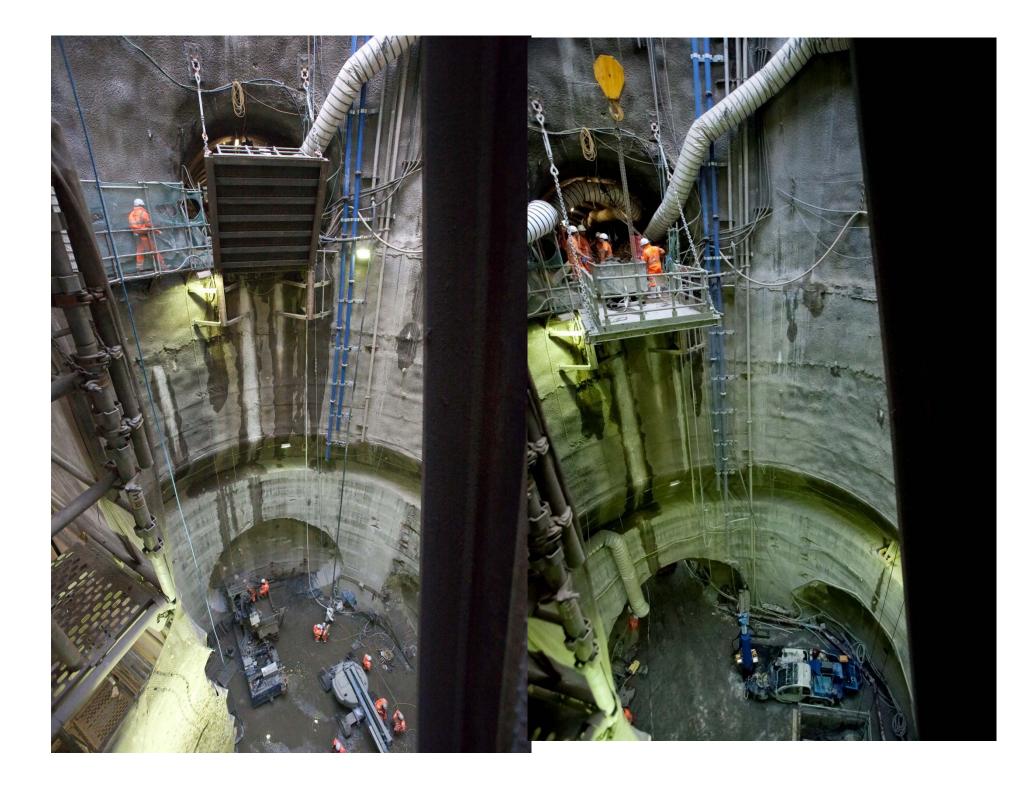












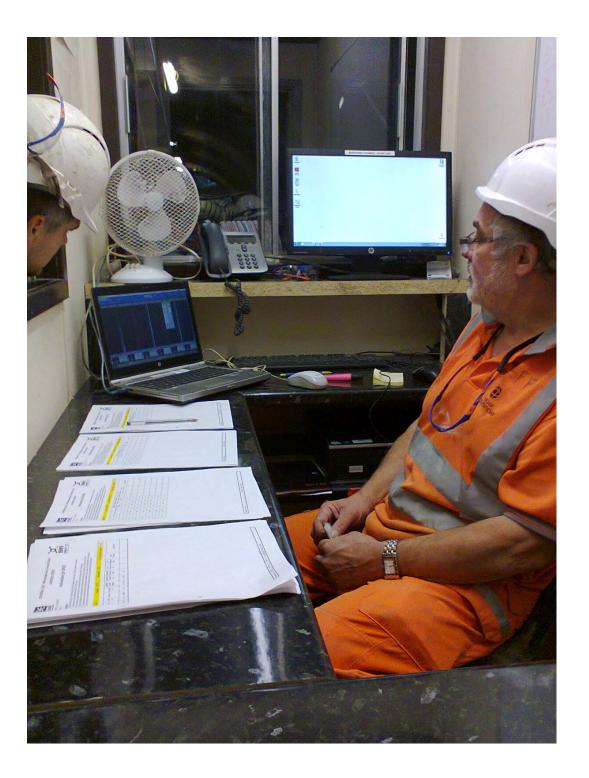


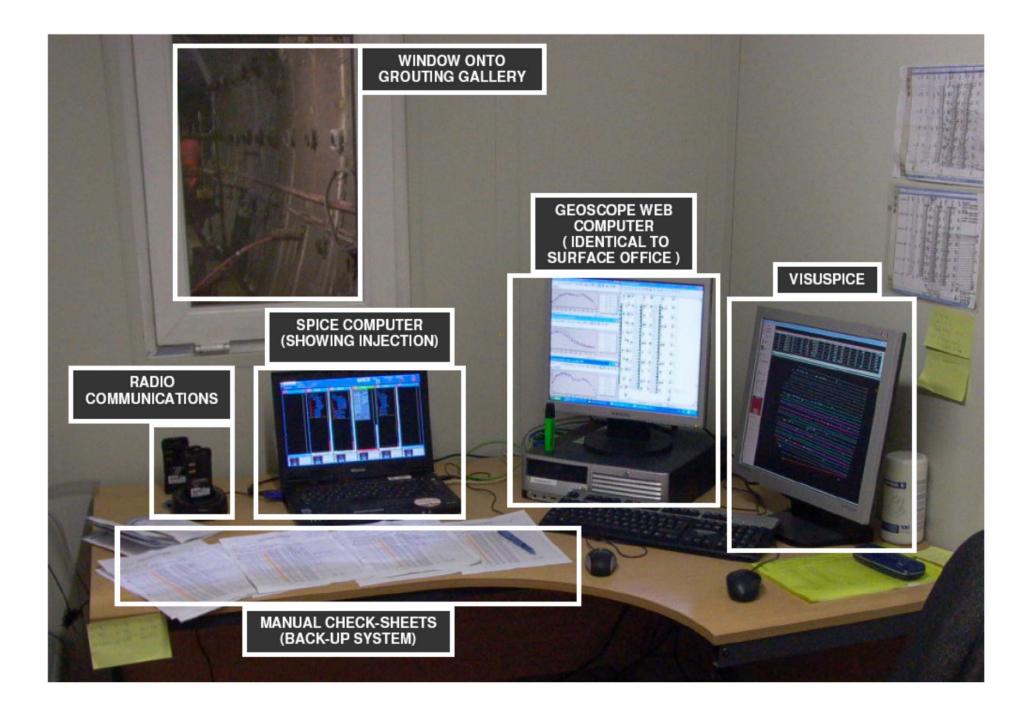




Steel TAMs









Bond Street Station - Overview



FIGURE 1 - DRILLING ARRAYS GS5

