

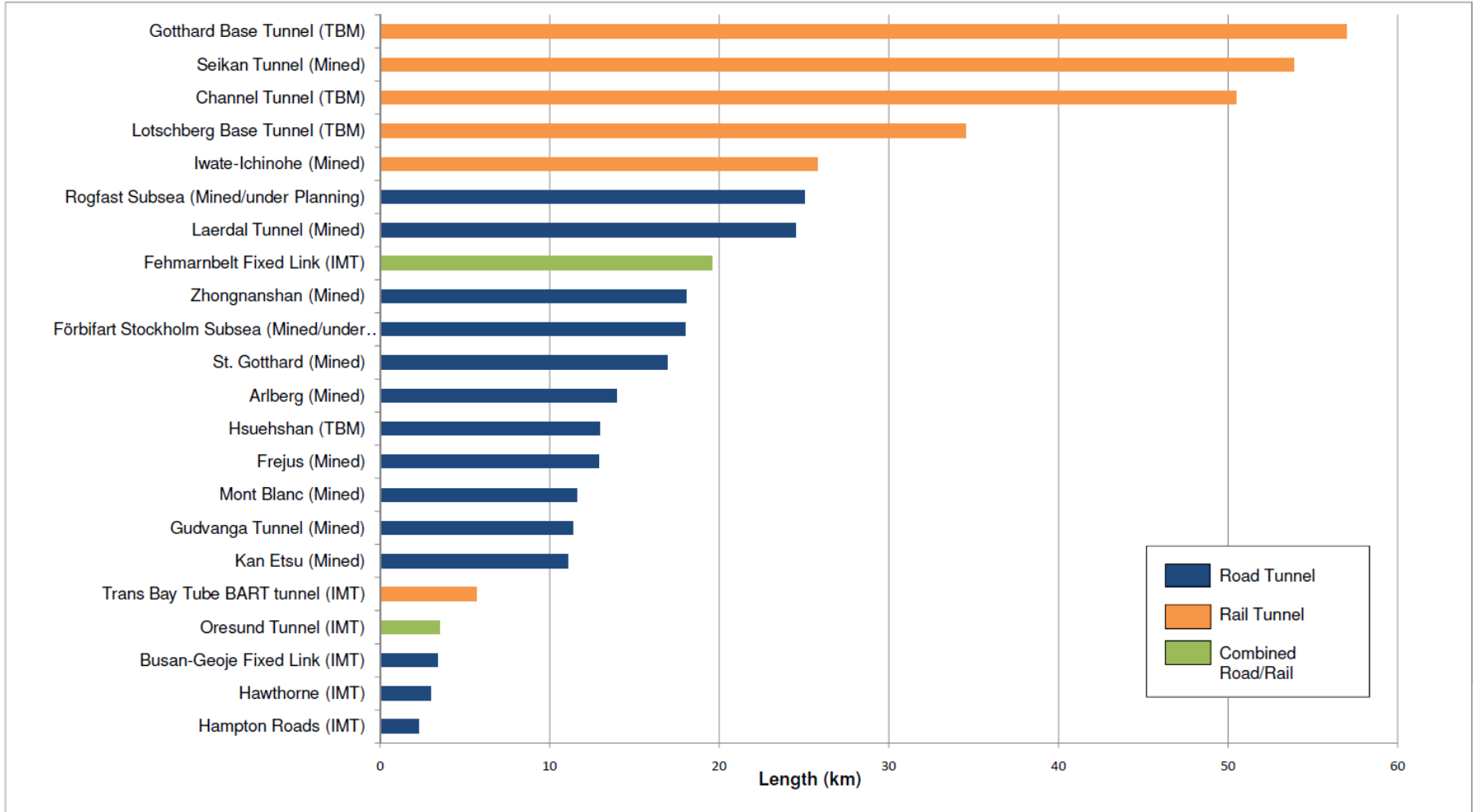
Steen Lykke, Project Director

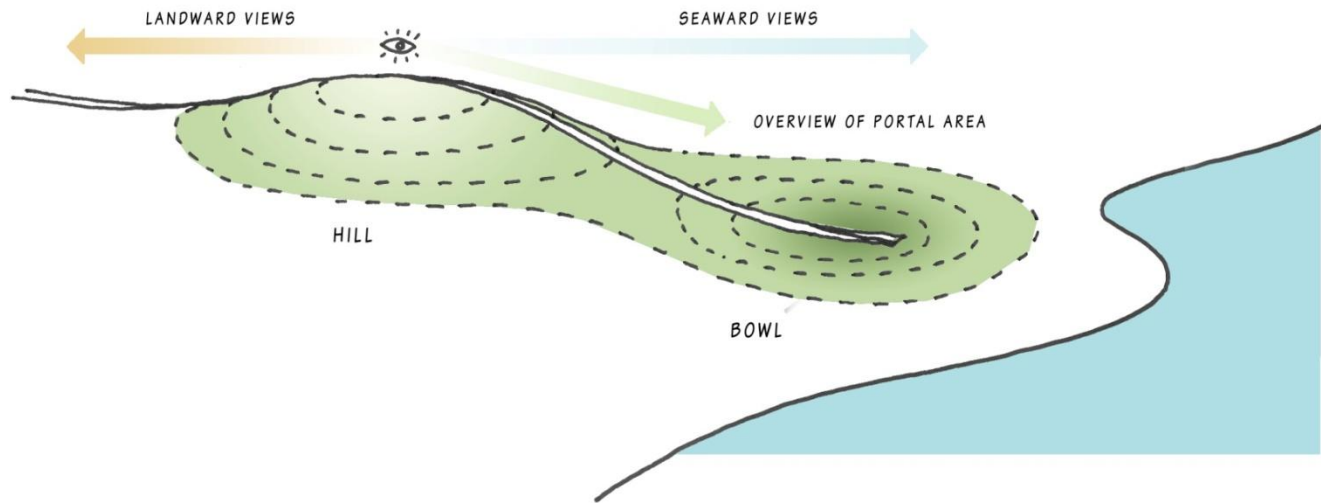
The Femern Tunnel Conceptual – Design



Femern
Sund ≈ Bælt

The longest Tunnels in the world





Femern



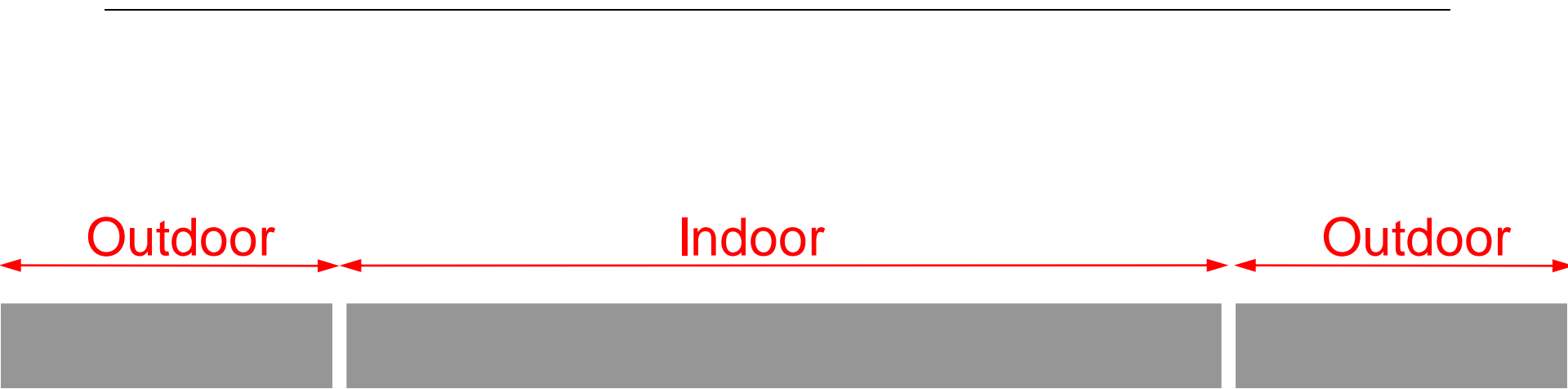
”En dyd af nødvendigheden”



25.5km



A red double-headed arrow spans the width of the slide, with the text '25.5km' centered above it.



Outdoor

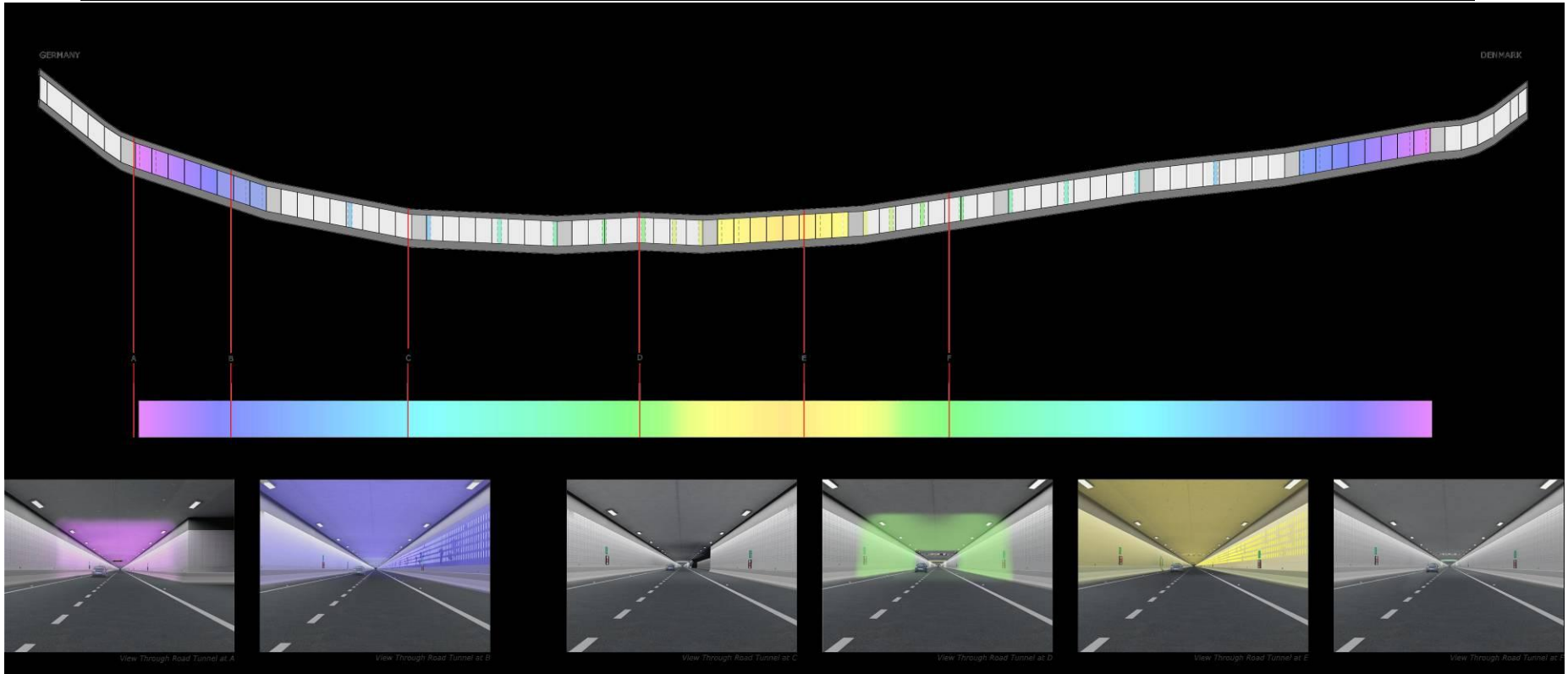
12 minutes

Outdoor









Fugleflugtslinien, lad os tage en tur fra Tyskland





Portalbygning, Lolland, Man – made, strickt contours

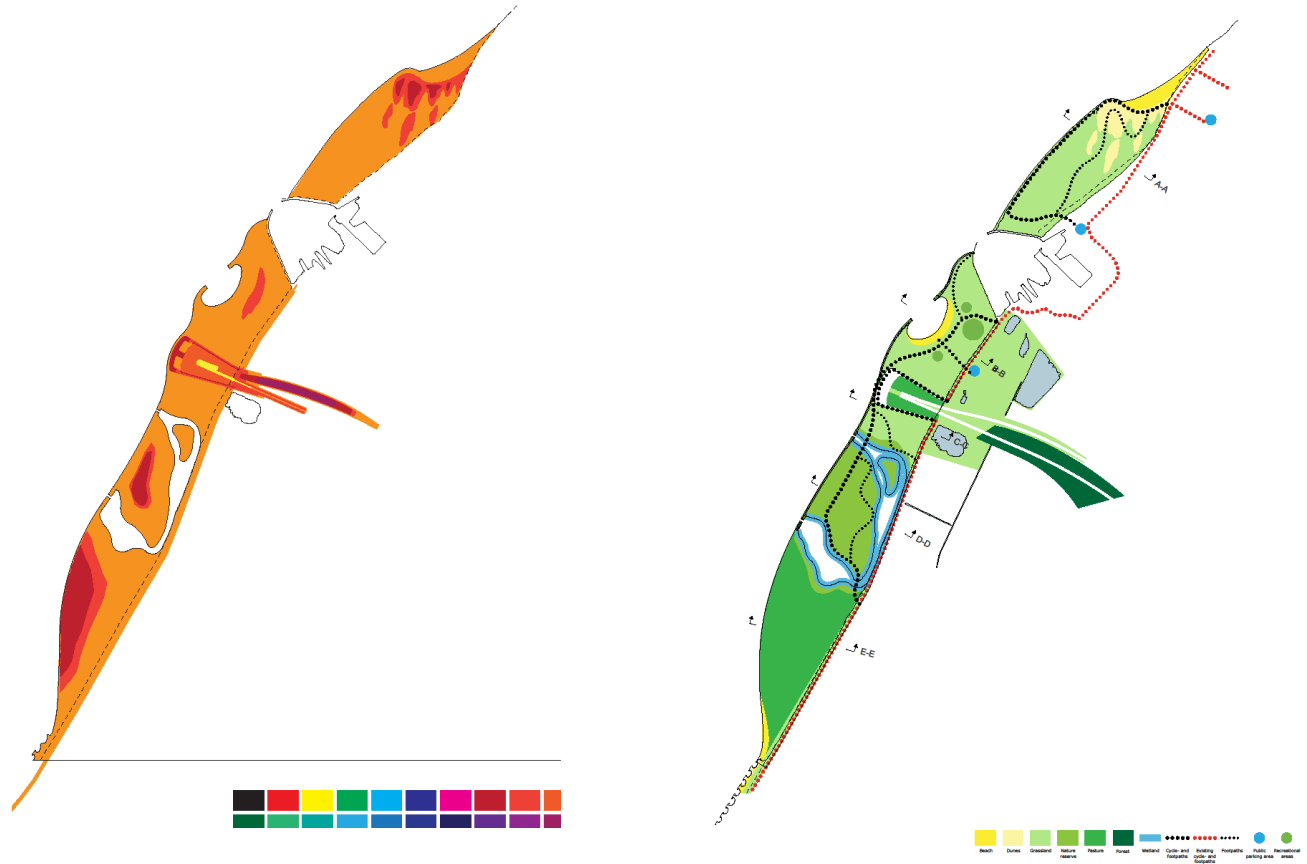


Femern
Sund ≈ Bælt

Aestetical Committee – Green and Soft solution



Reclamation on Danish Side - Lolland



”Stadig en dyd af nødvendigheden”

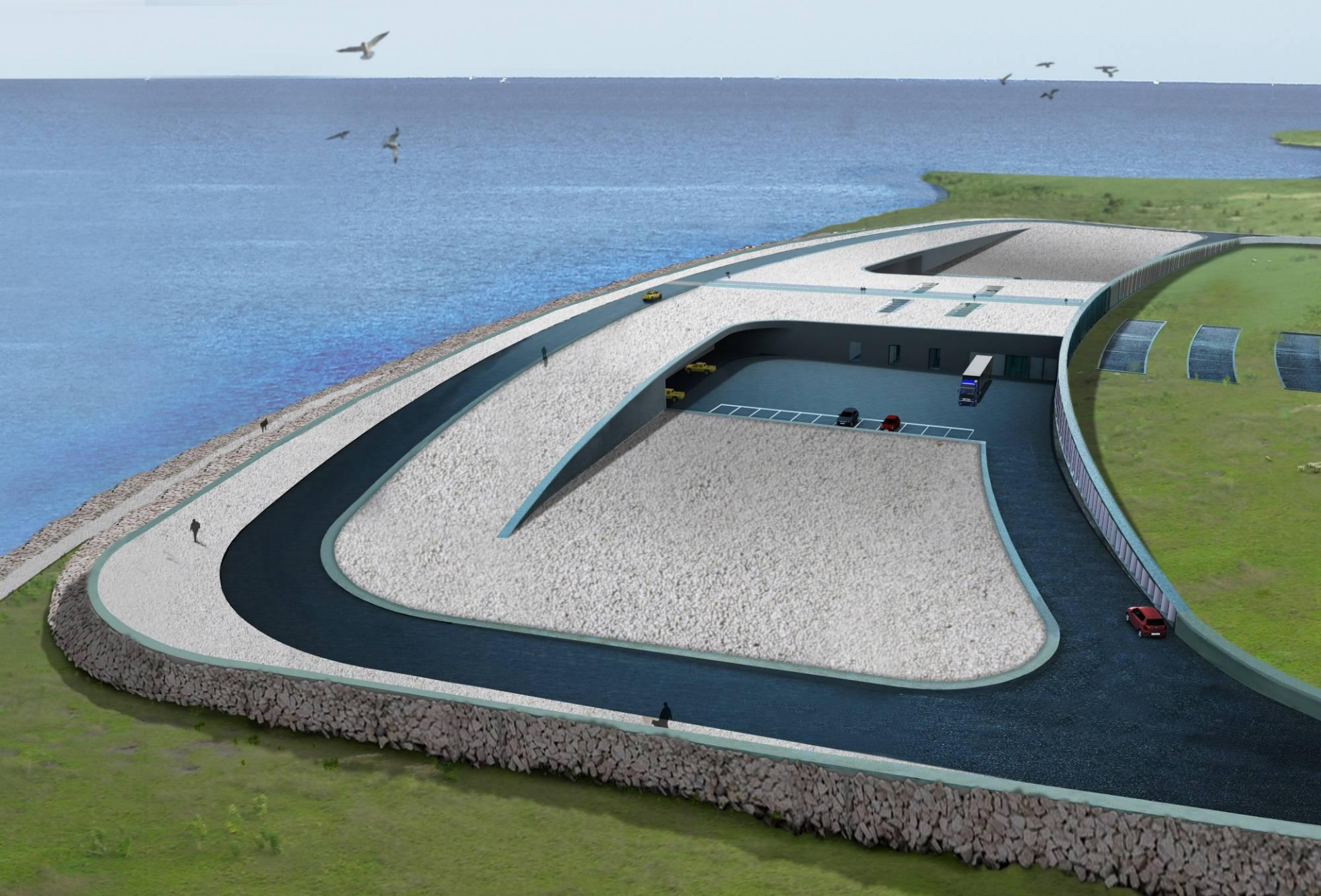


”Kvalitet” – forstyr så lidt som muligt



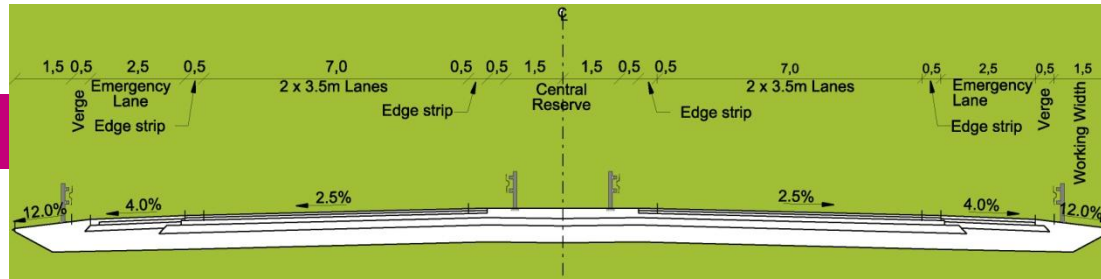






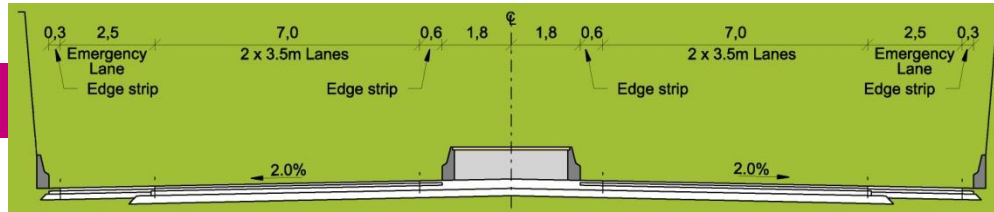
Vejprofiler i Tyskland og Danmark

Fehmarn

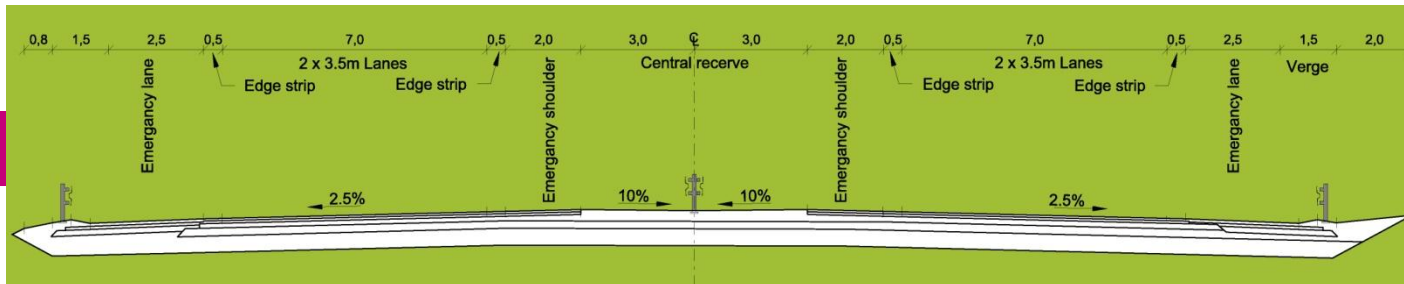


RQ 28

Ramps



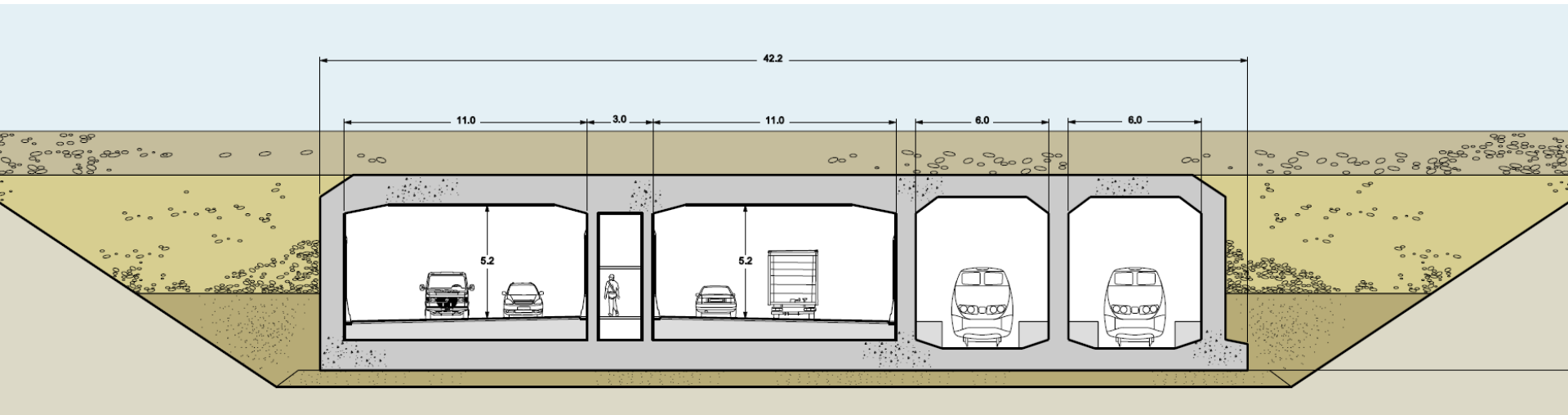
Lolland



4H

SÆNKETUNNEL

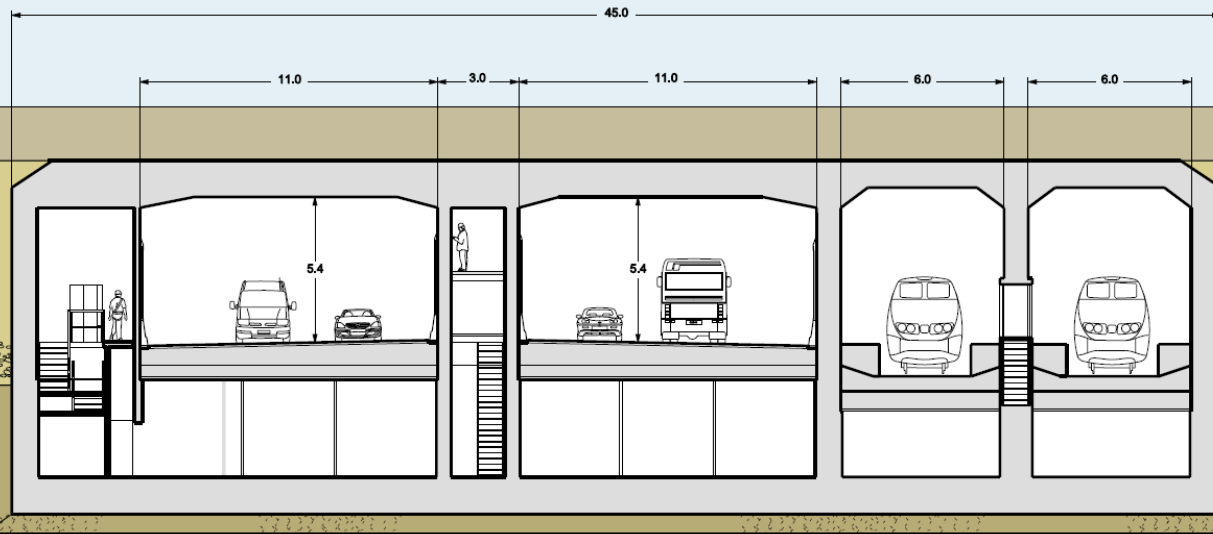
Standardelement



SÆNKETUNNEL

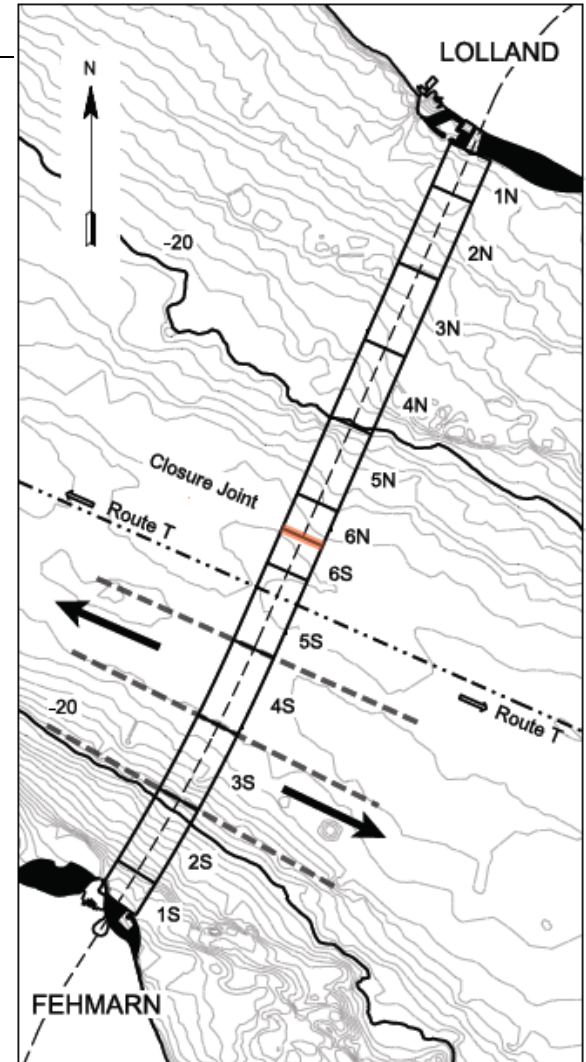
Specialelement per ca. 1,8 km

- Indeholder tekniske rum og pumpesumpe
- Giver mulighed for adgang til alle rør
- Eget parkeringsområde for driftspersonalet i det vestlige rør.



Transport and Immersion

Working Area & Navigational Control





Risici og statistikker

Ulykkesscenarier i en tunnel?

Gotthard Tunnel Fire on October 24, 2001



I-5 Tunnel Fire
California 2007



Sikkerheds strategi

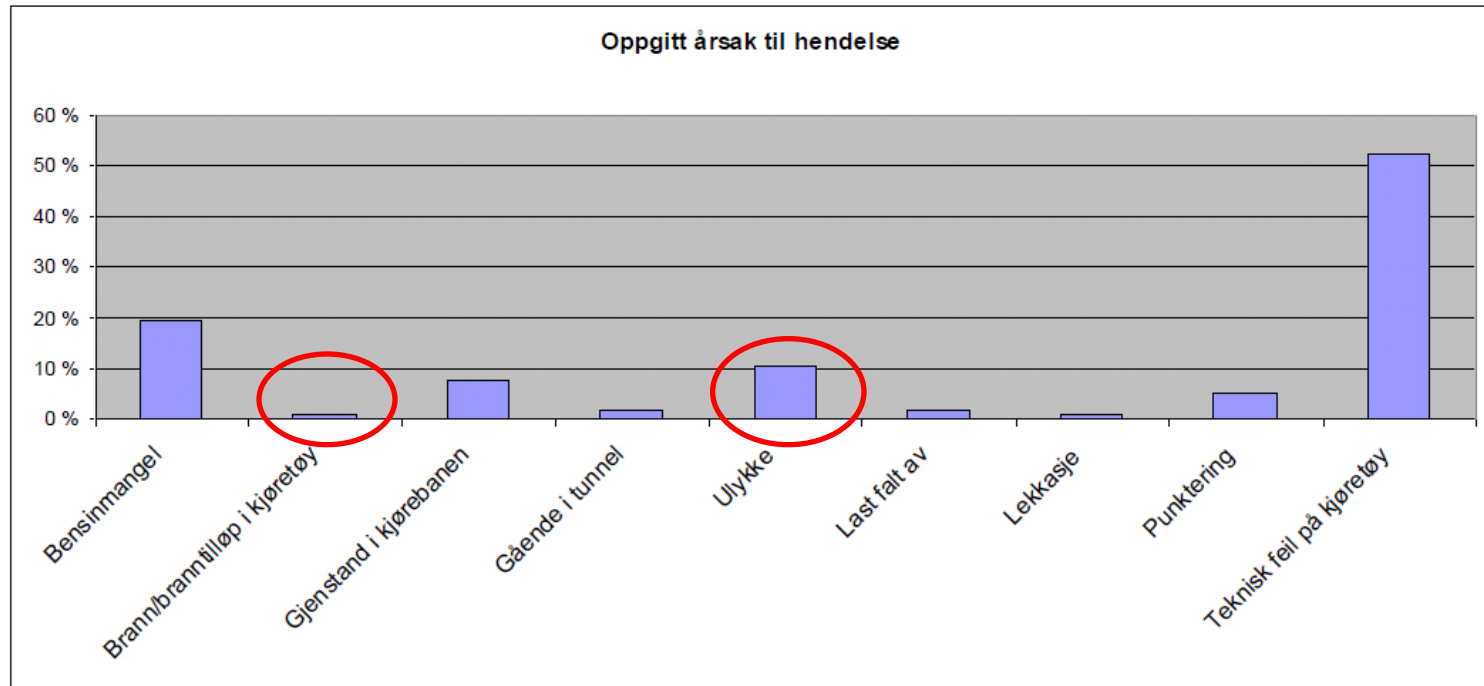


- Niveau 1:
Forebyggelse
- Niveau 2:
Selvredning, kontrol
af situation
- Niveau 3:
Rednings-
Rydningsindsats

Forskkel mellem tunnel og åben vej



Sandsynligheten for forskjellige typer hendelser

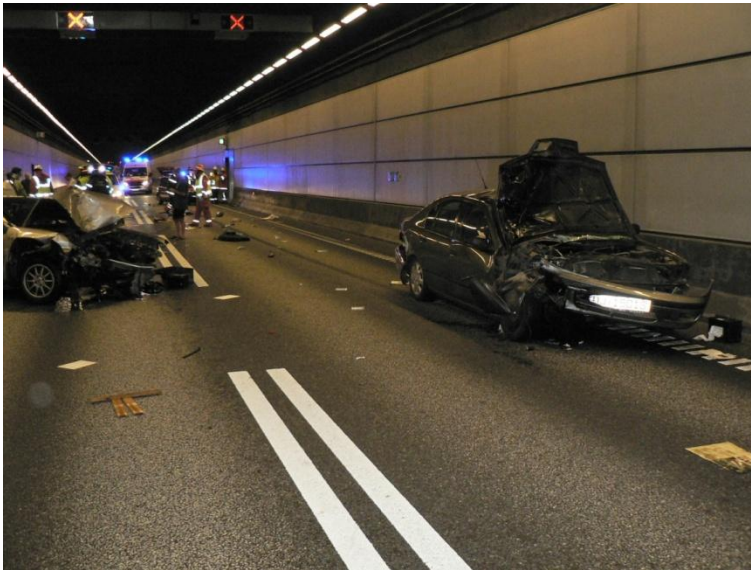


Amundsen/Engbretsen - Rapport 05/2005 Veg og trafikkavdelingen

statistik fra Øresunds tunnel

- Efter 10 års drift

- Vejdel – Ialt > 50.000.000 køretøjspassager :
1 brand slukket med håndslukker
- Banedel: Ingen ulykker



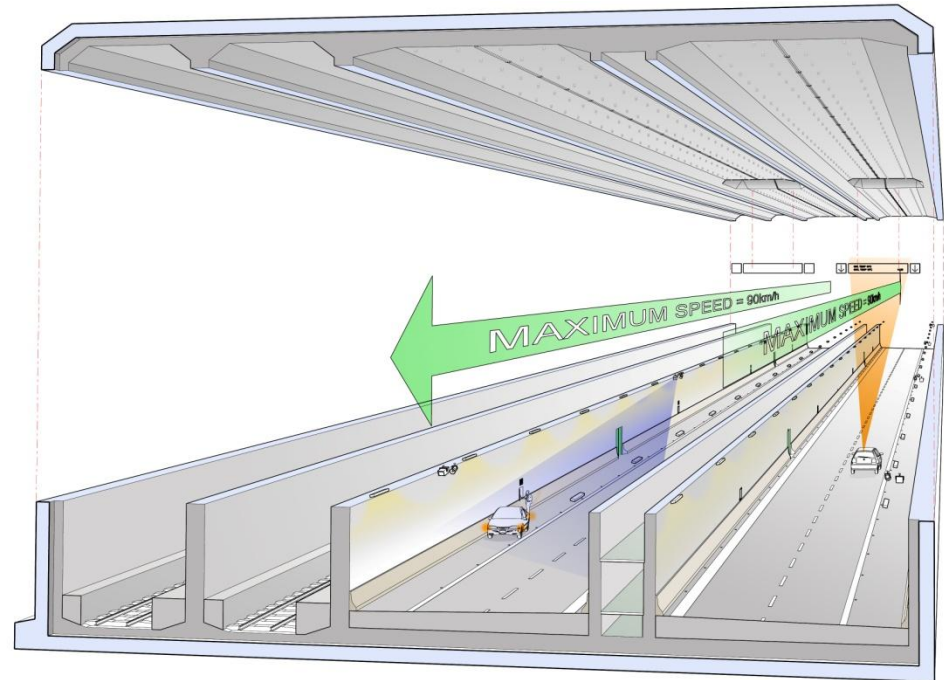
An aerial photograph showing a coastal landscape. In the foreground, there are agricultural fields in various shades of brown and green, with some buildings and a road. The land meets a dark blue body of water. In the distance, a long, thin landmass or island is visible across the water. The sky is clear and blue. The text 'Forebyggelse af ulykker' is overlaid in white on the water.

Forebyggelse af ulykker

Niveau 1 – forebyggelse

Sikkerhedsforanstaltninger i designet

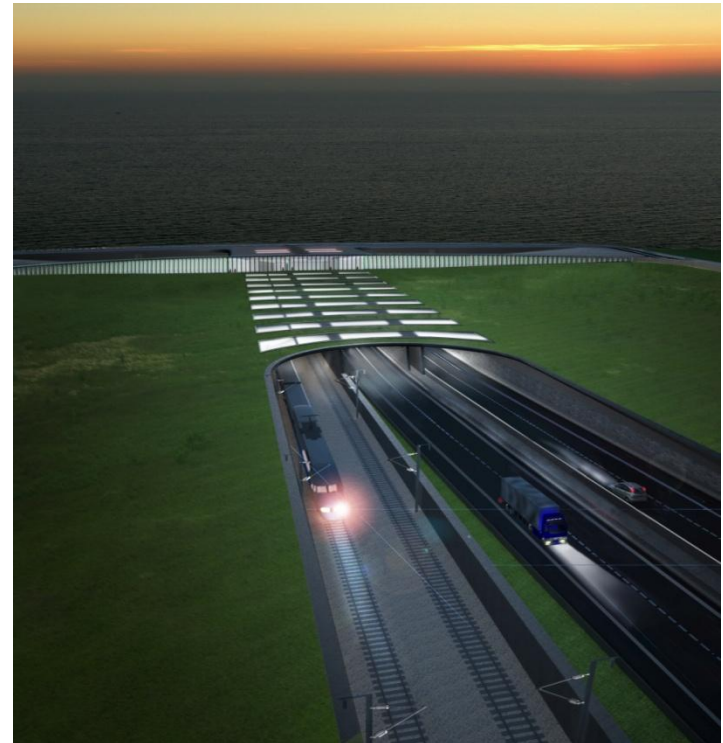
- Ensrettet trafik i tunnelrør (vej og bane) – ingen frontale kollisioner
- Landtunnel – ingen kødannelser
- Center galleri som tilflugtssted
- Intelligent trafikstyring
- Tætsiddende nøddøre
- Flere tunnelrør (4) for flugt, redning og brandslukning
- 2 kørebaner + nødspor i hver retning
- Lille fald/stigning på vej
- Døgnbemannede kontrolrum for vej og bane



Niveau 1 – forebyggelse

Sikkerhedsforanstaltninger i VEJ rør

- Elforsyning (Redundancy, short break og no break (UPS))
- SCADA
- Tunnelbelysning (normal-, sikkerheds- og flugtvejsbelysning)
- Afvanding/pumpeinstallationer
- Simpel, langsgående tunnelventilation
- Brandhaner samt brandbekæmpelse
- Kommunikation
- Branddetektering



Vejassistance køretøj

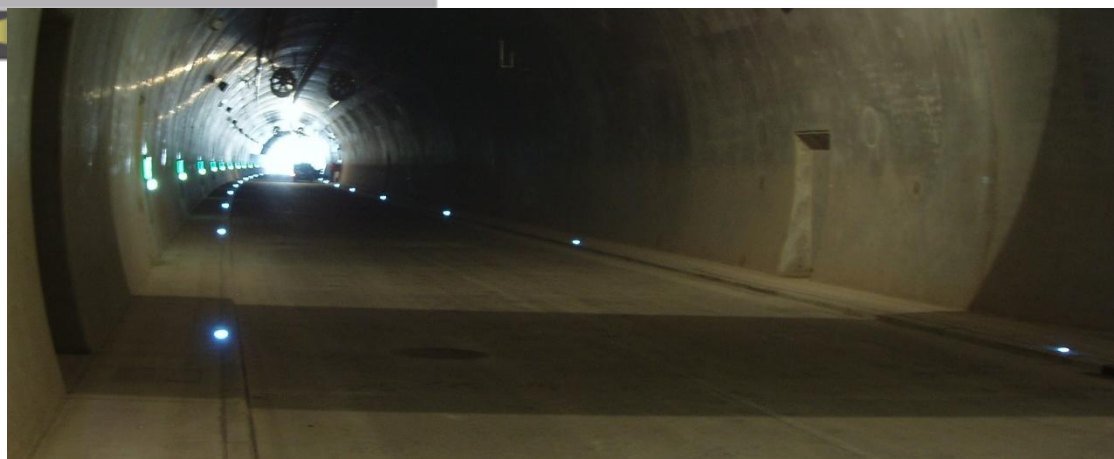
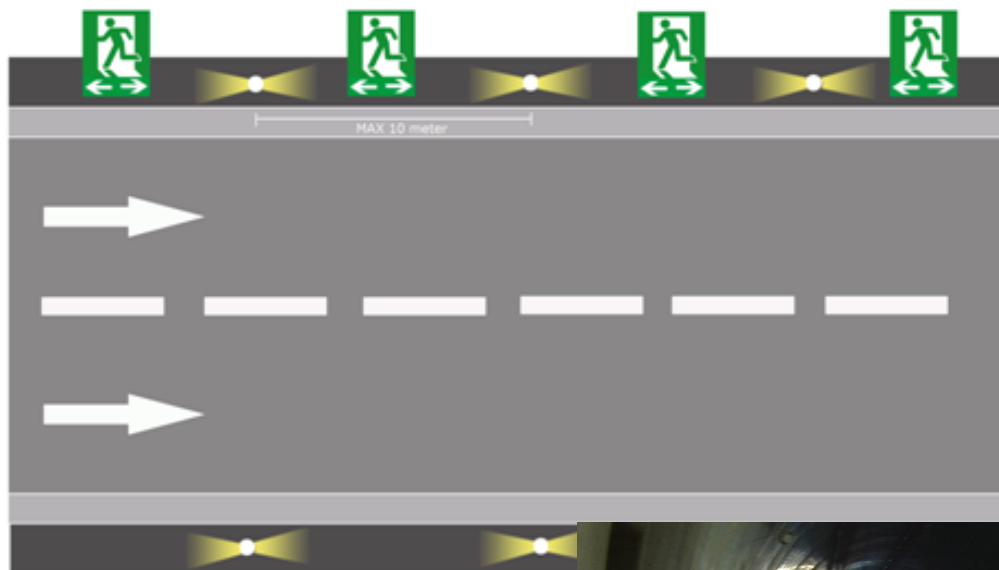
- Inspektion
- Opsamling af tabte genstande
- Vejassistance
- Først på stedet ved ulykker





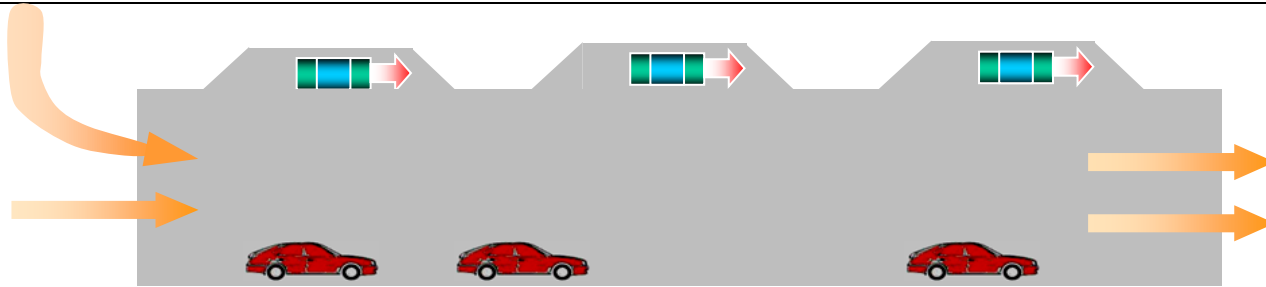
- Normalbelysning
- Sikkerhedsbelysning (no break forsynet)
- Nødbelysning (flugtvejsbelysning)

Nød-/flugtvejsbelysning



Femern
Sund ≈ Bælt

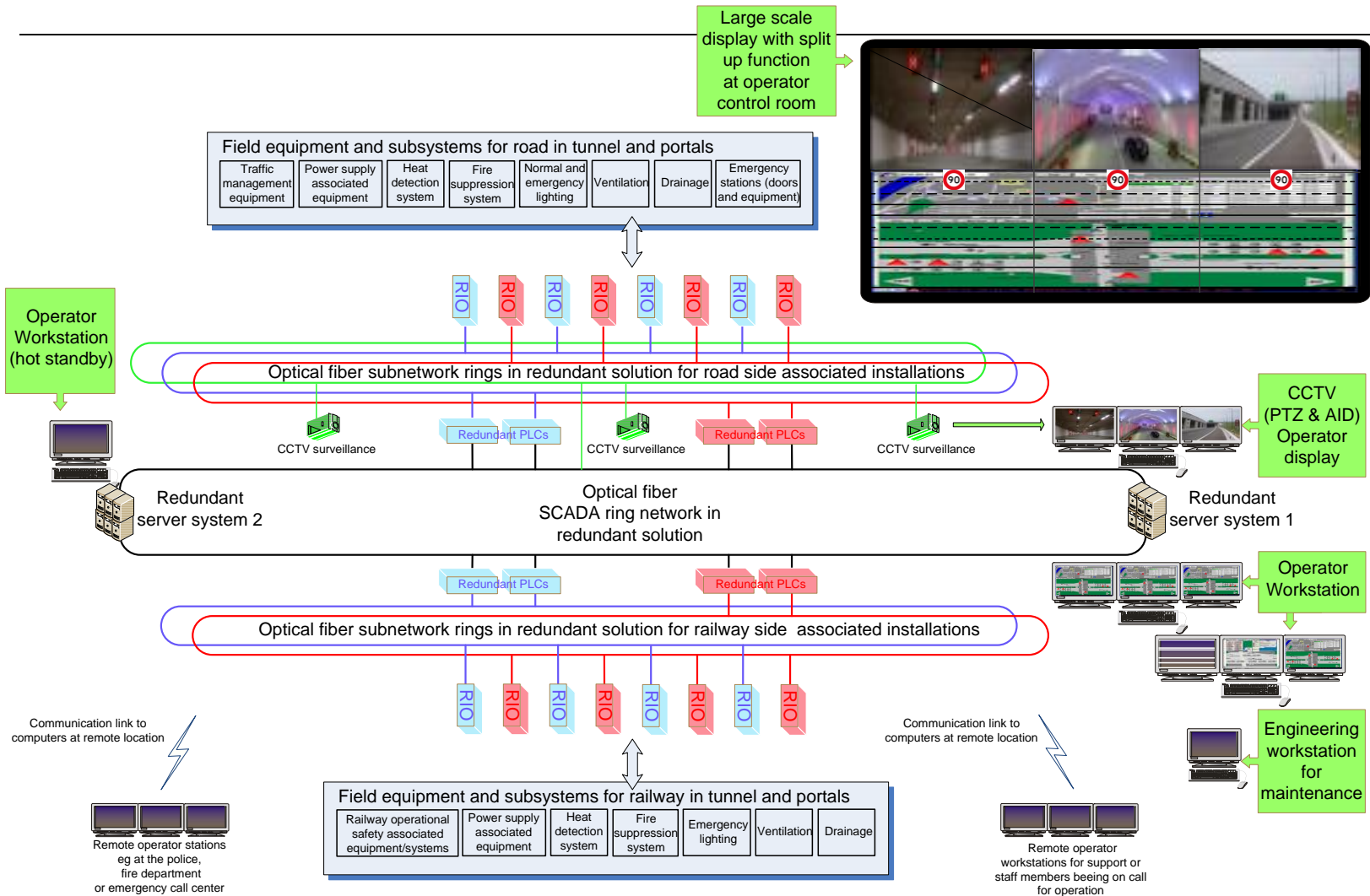
VENTILATION – Normal drift



- Langsgående ventilation – fra portal til portal
- Selvventilerende i normalsituation



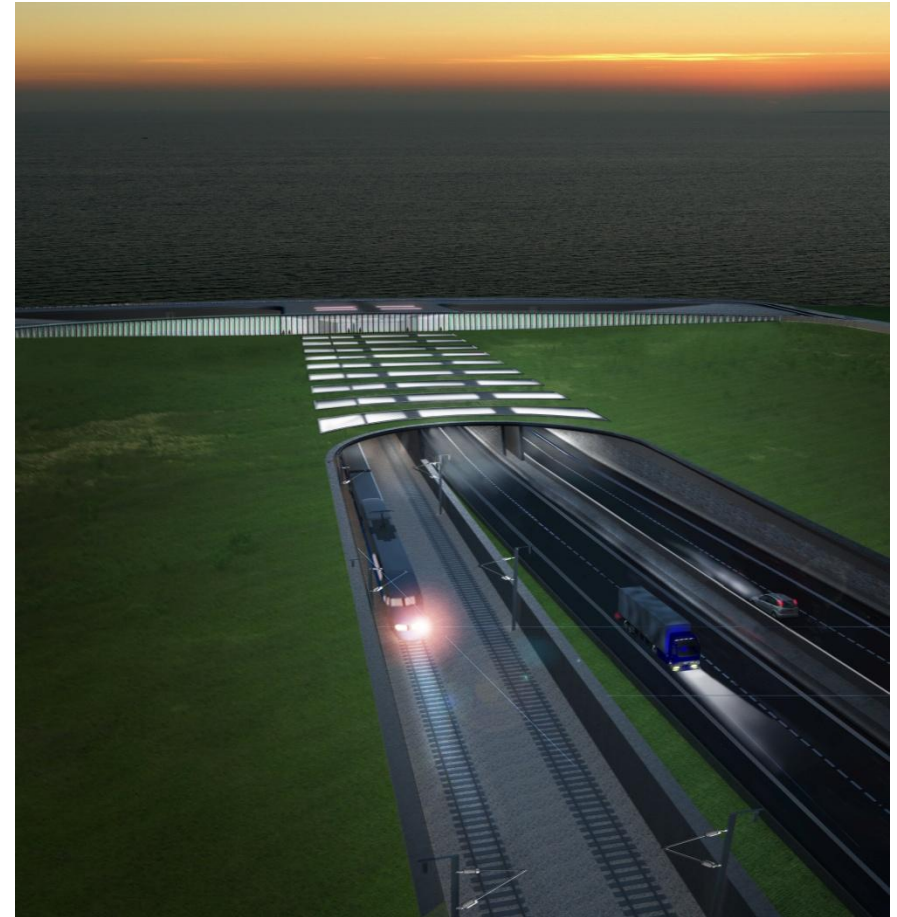
SCADA = SRO



Niveau 1 – forebyggelse

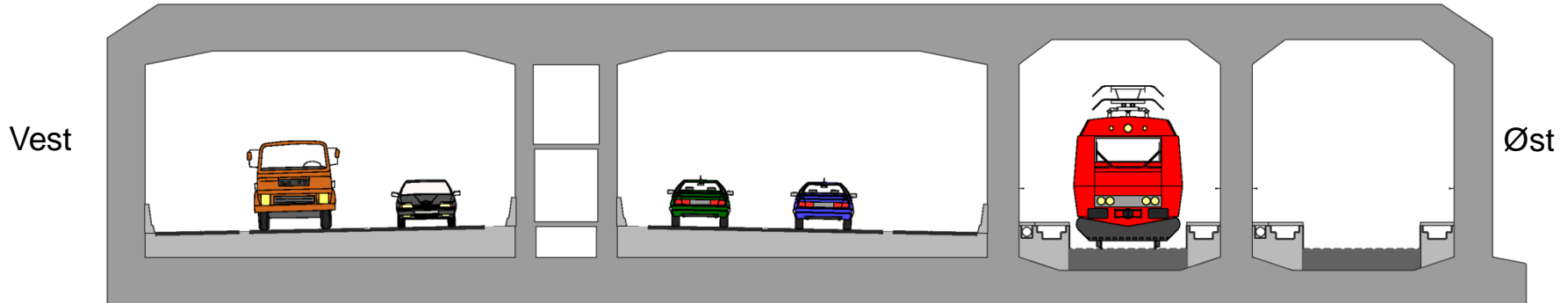
Sikkerhedsforanstaltninger i JERNbane rør

- Ingen skiftespor eller transversaler i tunnelrør eller nær portaler
- Hot box detection ved portals
- Afsporings sikring og detektering
- Detektering af stoppede tog
- ERTMS-Level 2 tog styrings system



Niveau 2 – selvredning og kontrol sikkerhedsforanstaltninger

- Nøddøre med 100m intervaller – meget synlige
- Flugtmulighed fra vejrør ind i det centrale galleri – sikkert område
- Fortove og nøddøre i banerør
- Høttaleranlæg, radio re-broadcast
- Skiltning af nøddøre, med afstand til nærmeste dør
- Anvisninger på skilte med variabel tekst
- Sikkerheds- og flugtvejsbelysning
- Nød stationer – hver 50m

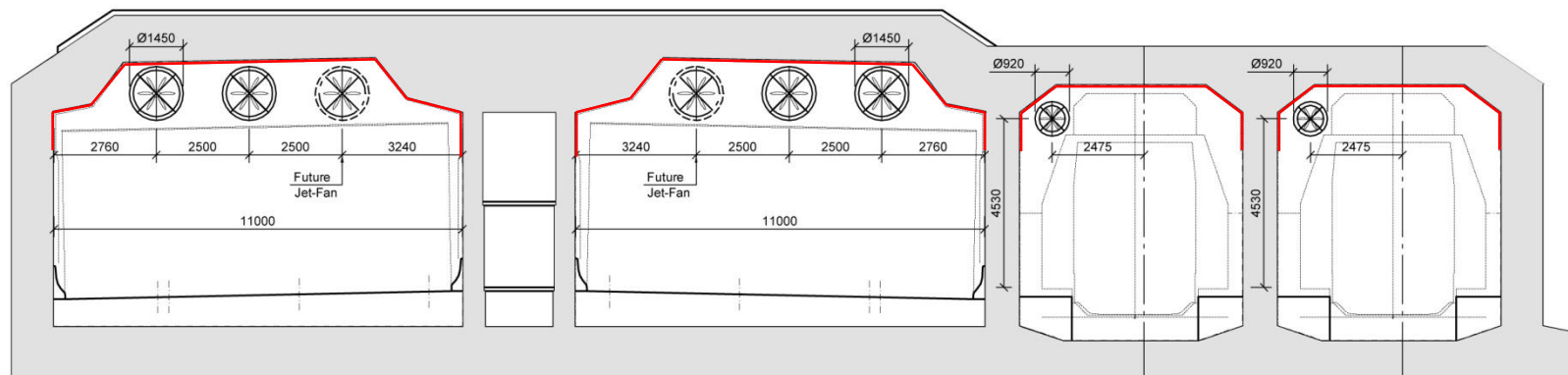


Niveau 2 – selvredning og kontrol sikkerhedsforanstaltninger

- Brandmodstandsevne af konstruktioner – RWS hydrocarbon kurve for alle kritiske elementer (stor benzinbrand)
- Brandslukningsanlæg – deluge system
- Langsgående ventilations system
- Nødstationer med håndildslukkere
- Overtryk i det centrale galleri



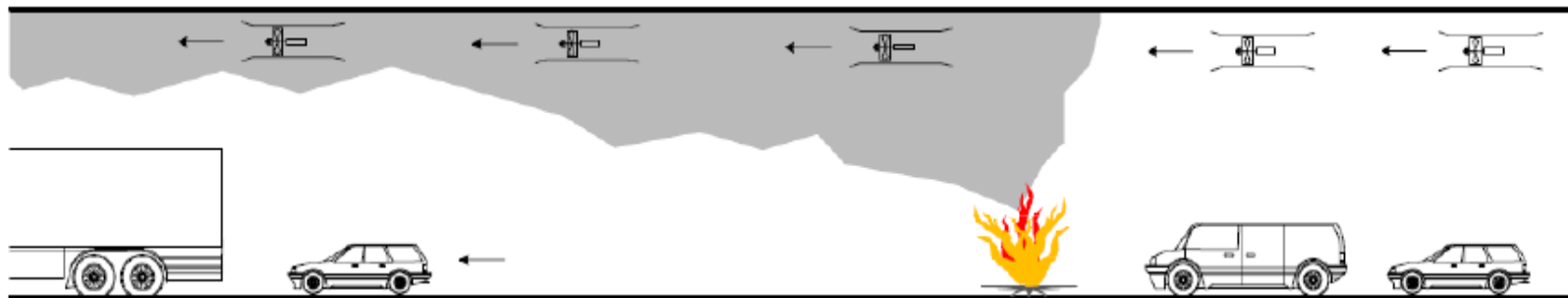
Brandisolering af konstruktioner (passivt system)



Ventilation – Brandsituation

- Impulsventilatorer (jet fans) hver 400m
- Sikrer røgudbredelse i én retning

- Simpelt og pålideligt system
- Kødannelse kan undgås



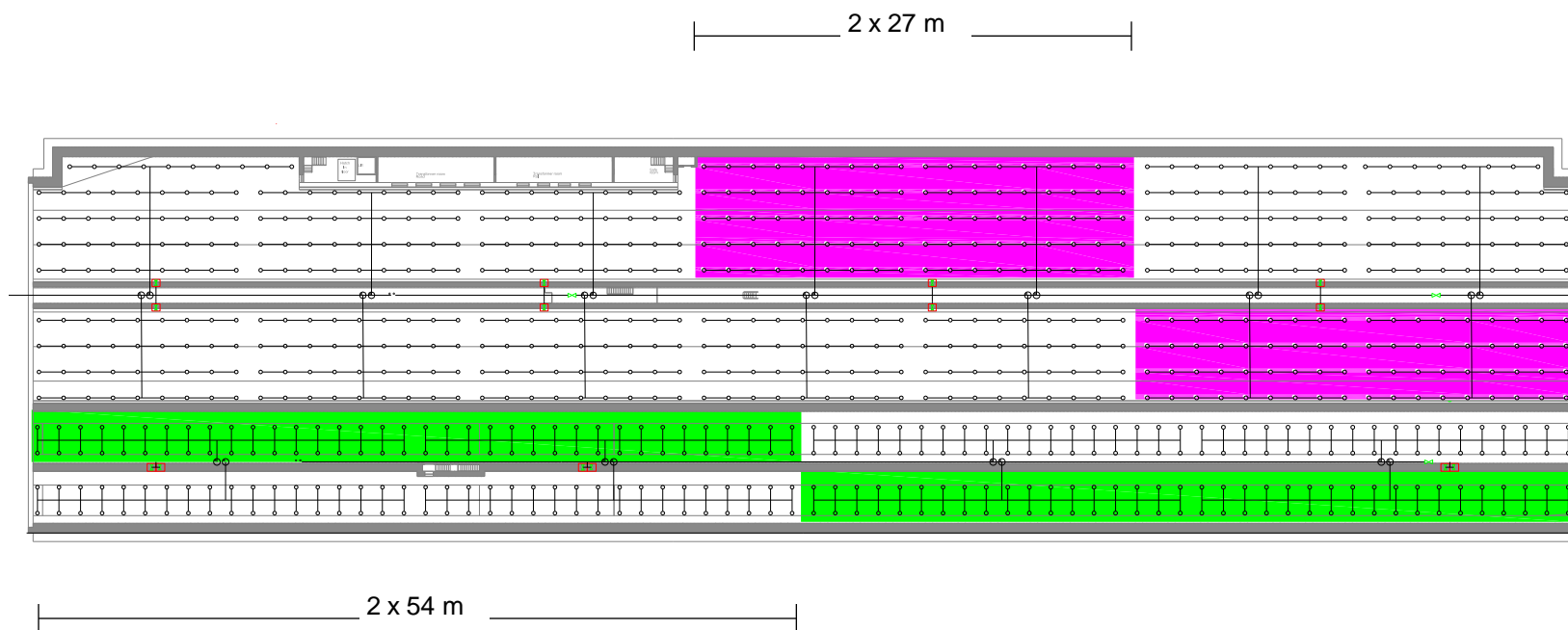
Brandslukningssystem – deluge (aktivt system)

- Forbedring af sikkerheden for personer i tunnelen
- Begrænsning af skader på tunnel installationer og beklædninger
- Bedre muligheder for slukningsindsats
- Kortere afbrydelser af de normale drift
- Formindskelse af reparationsomkostninger og driftstab



Deluge + længdeventilation – simpelt, pålideligt, robust!

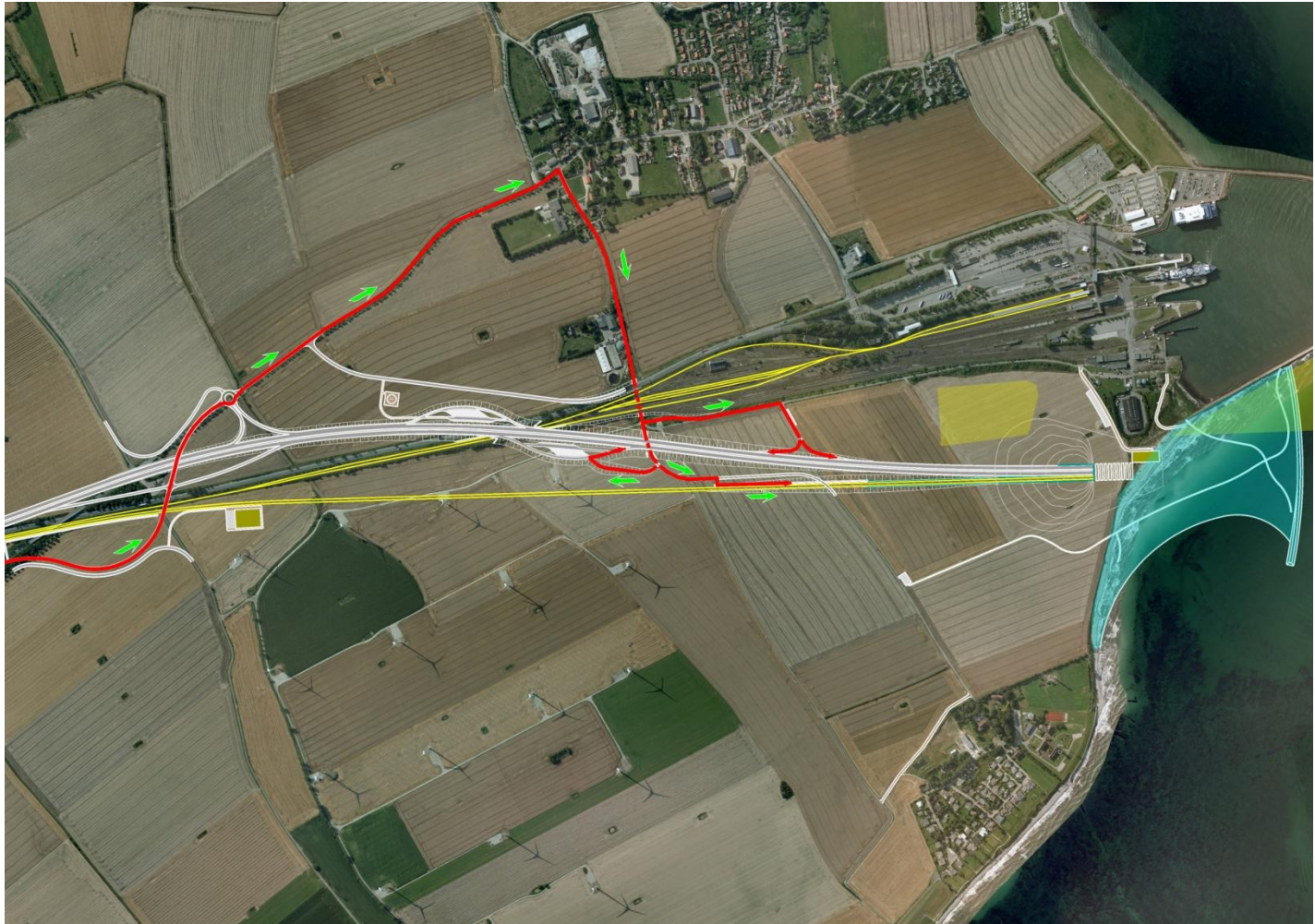
Brandlukningssystem – zoneopdelt deluge



An aerial photograph showing a coastal region. In the foreground, there are agricultural fields in various shades of brown and green, with some buildings and a road. The land meets a dark blue body of water. In the distance, a long, thin landmass or island is visible across the water. The sky is clear and blue.

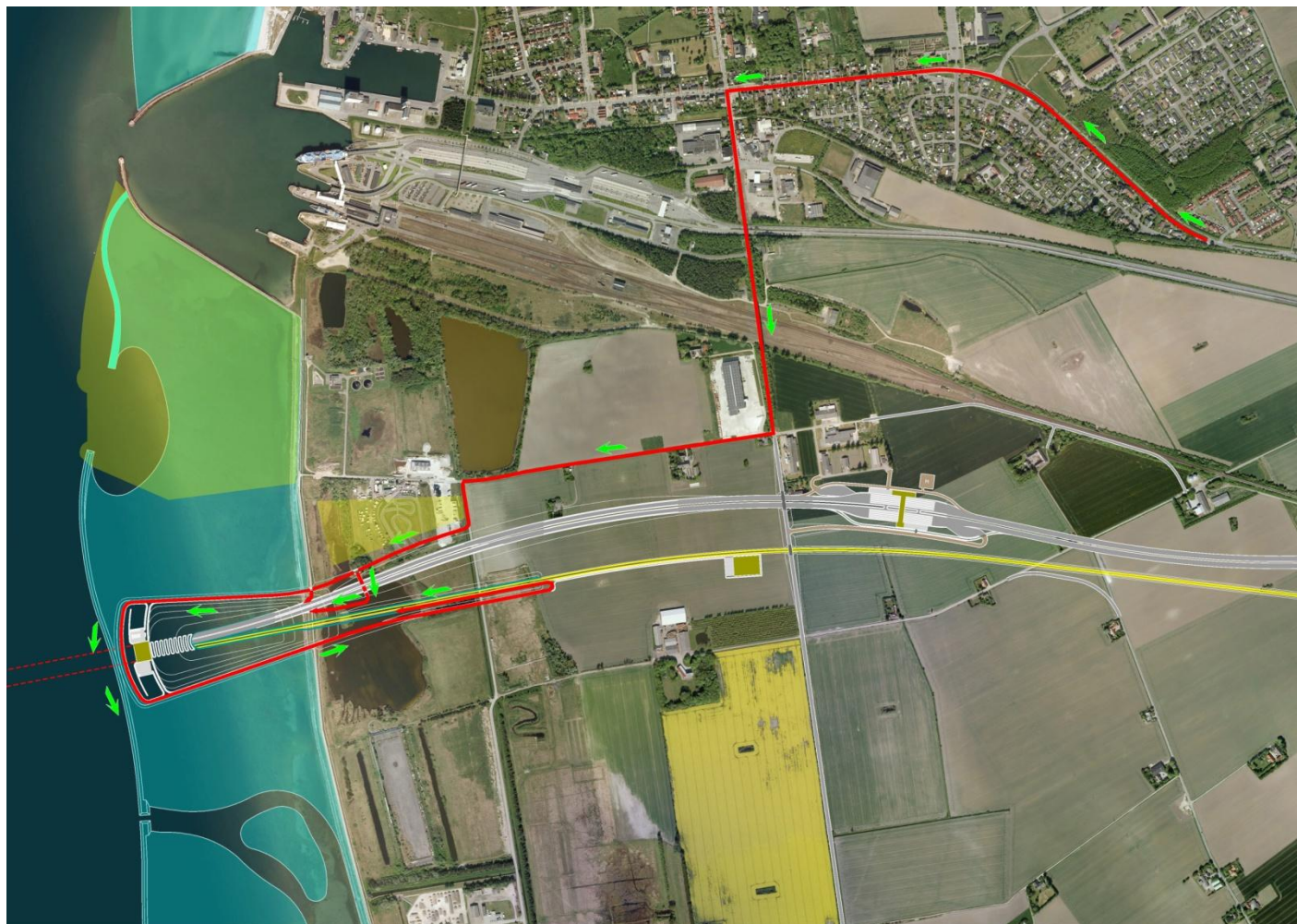
Understøttelse af redningsindsatsen

Adgangsveje, Femern



Femern
Sund ≈ Bælt

Adgangsveje, Lolland



Femern
Sund og Bælt

Niveau 3 – understøttelse af redningsindsatsen

- En række kommunikations systemer– FM radio, mobil telefoni, nødtelefoner, TETRA radio system
- Hydrant system 1200l/min
- Adgang til tunnelrør ved portaler for redningskøretøjer
- Mulighed for manuel indgriben i kontrol af sikkerheds systemer
- Konstant bemandedt kontrolrum
- Detailleret indsatsplan for brand, redning og rydning
- Adgang via sikkert rør pr ca 100 meter

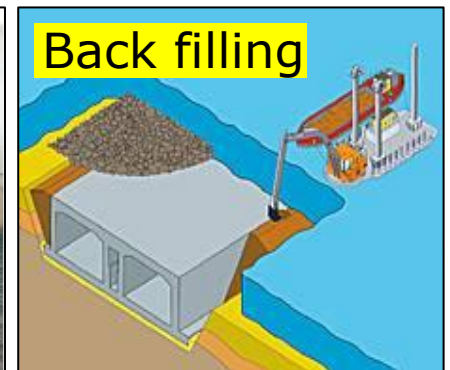
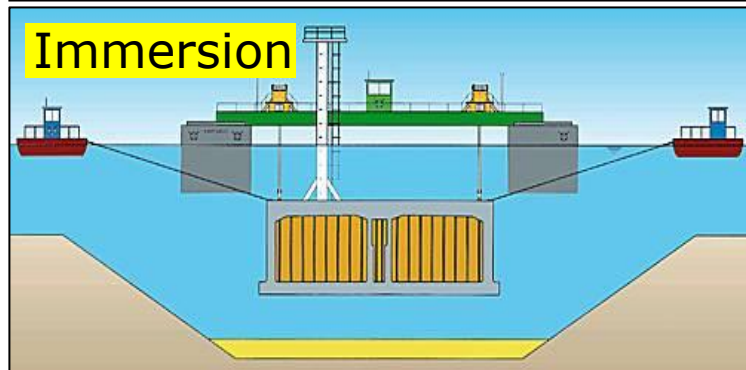




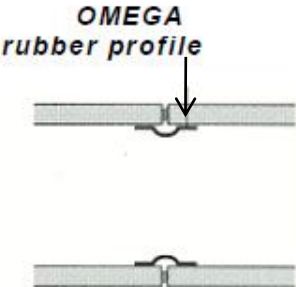
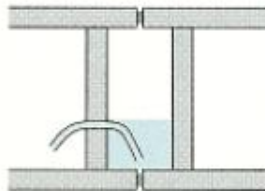
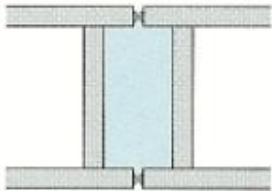
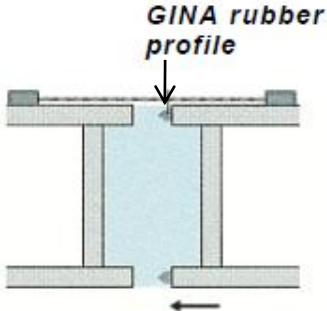
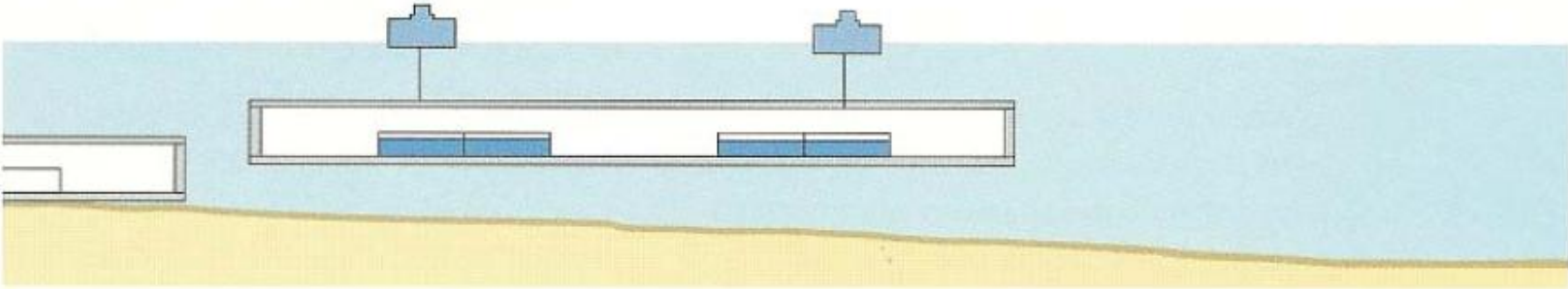
IMMERSED TUNNEL

O. P. Jensen

MAIN PHASES FOR INSTALLATION OF IMMERSED TUNNEL ELEMENTS

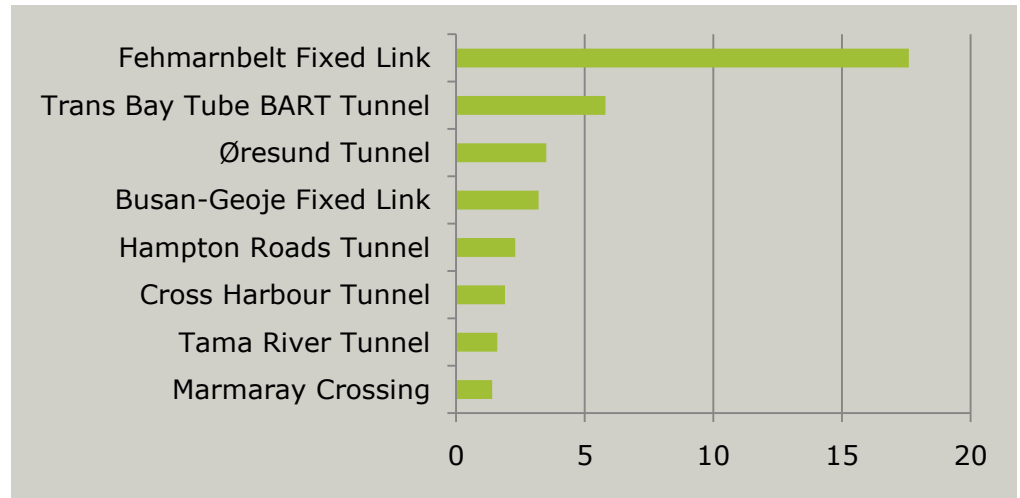


PHASES IN CONNECTION TUNNEL ELEMENTS



IMMERSED TUNNEL TUNNEL LENGTH AND DEPTH

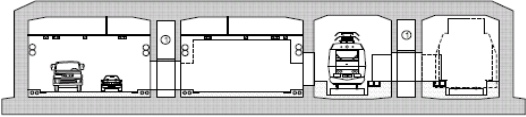
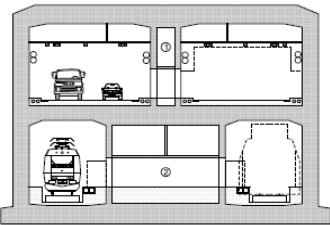
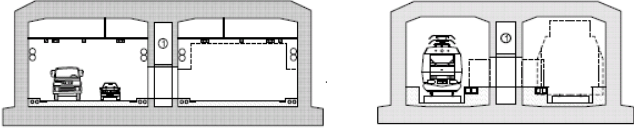
Tunnel Length	18.1km
Immersed Tunnel Length	17.6km
Tunnel Depth	40m



IMMERSED TUNNEL SELECTION OF CROSS SECTIONS

Cross section types

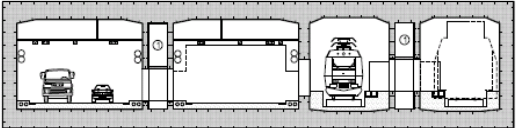
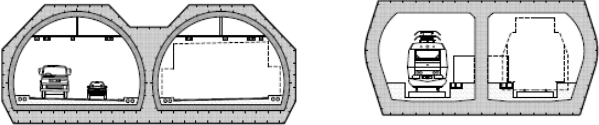
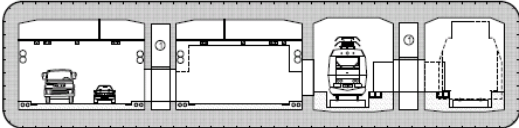
Type A - C

A		One level concrete tunnel with combined road and rail.
B		Two level concrete tunnel with combined road and rail.
C		Concrete tunnels, separate road and rail tunnel.

IMMERSED TUNNEL SELECTION OF CROSS SECTIONS

Cross section types

Type D - F

D		Steel/concrete sandwich tunnel. Japanese type
E		E2 Composite steel/concrete tunnels American type
F		Single shell composite steel/concrete tunnel.

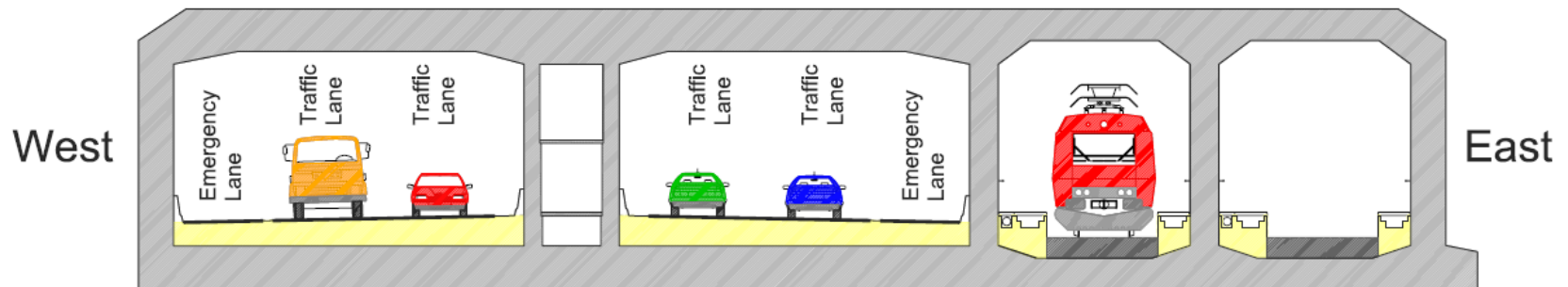
IMMERSED TUNNEL CROSS SECTION

Construction

- Element production method
- Transport, immersion and foundation
 - Construction cost
 - Construction time

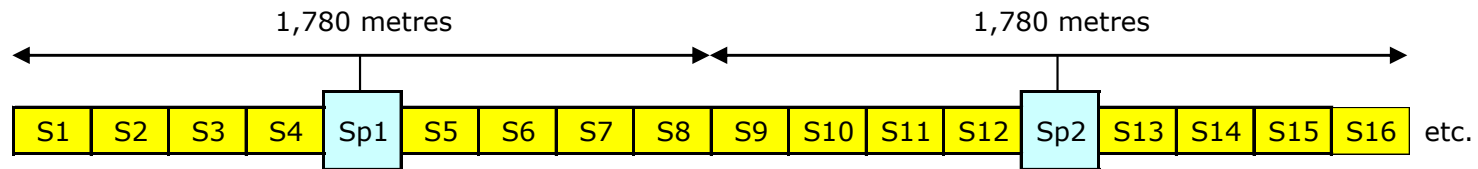
Other aspects

- Ventilation
- Mechanical / electrical installations
- Fire safety and emergency escape
- Railway safety



The idea of introducing special elements

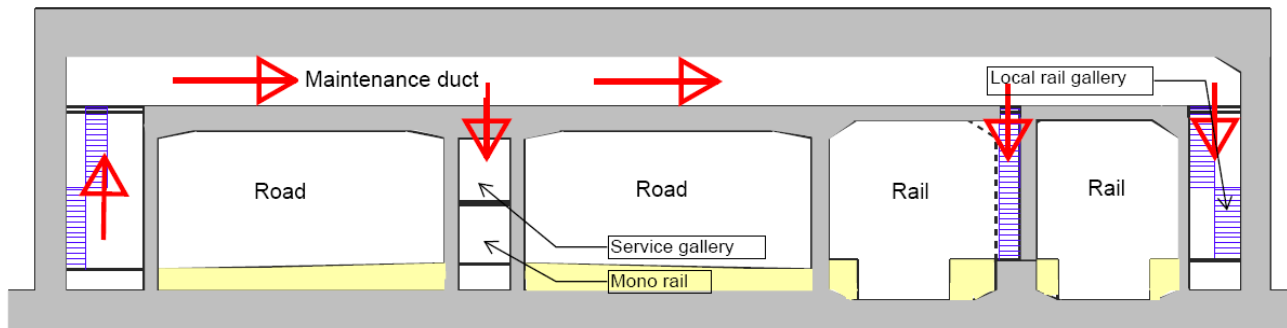
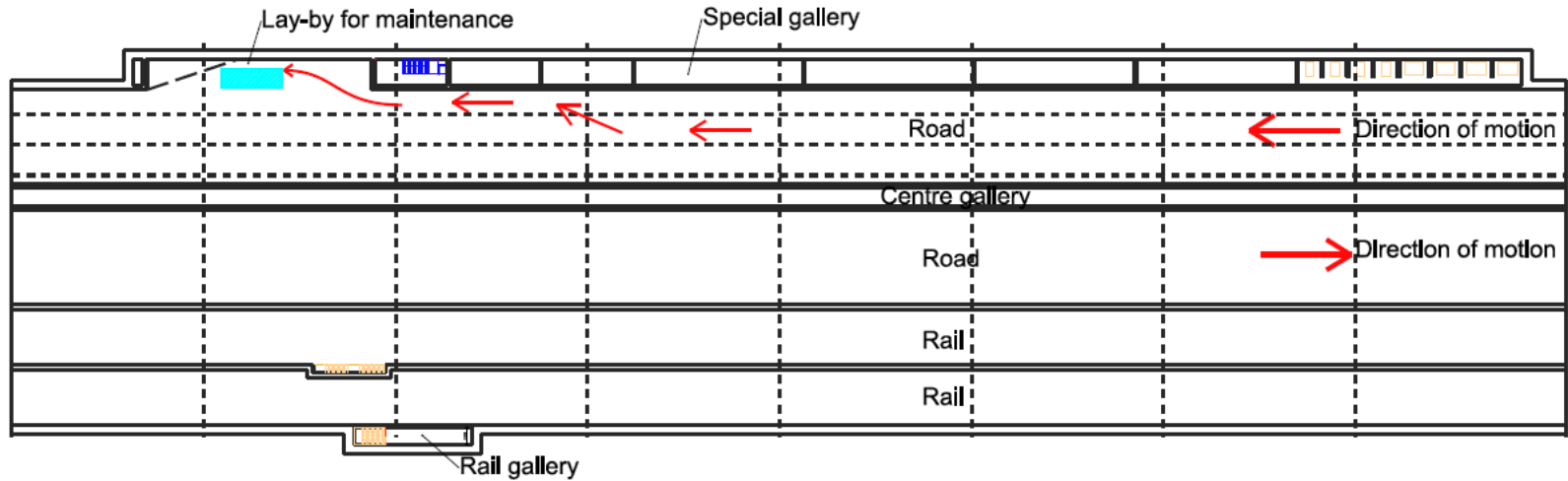
- Need for transformers and other equipment in the tunnel
- Standard elements do not have sufficient space.
- Special elements to cluster mechanical and electrical equipment



- Maintenance staff better working conditions and higher safety
 - Installations and system divided into units
 - Concentrate extra space in the tunnel at special elements

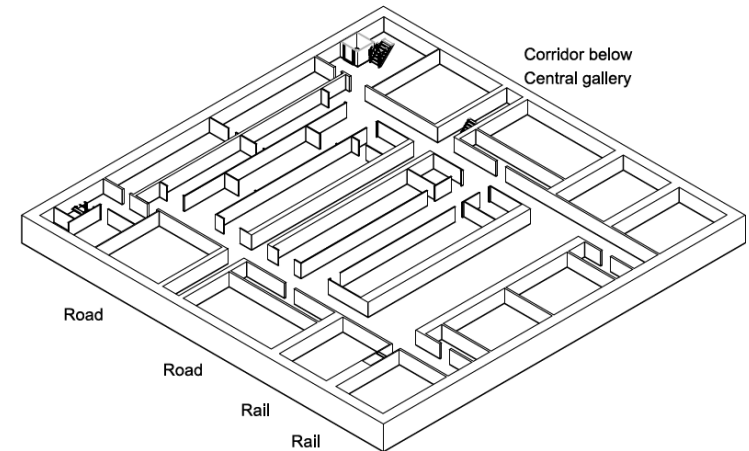
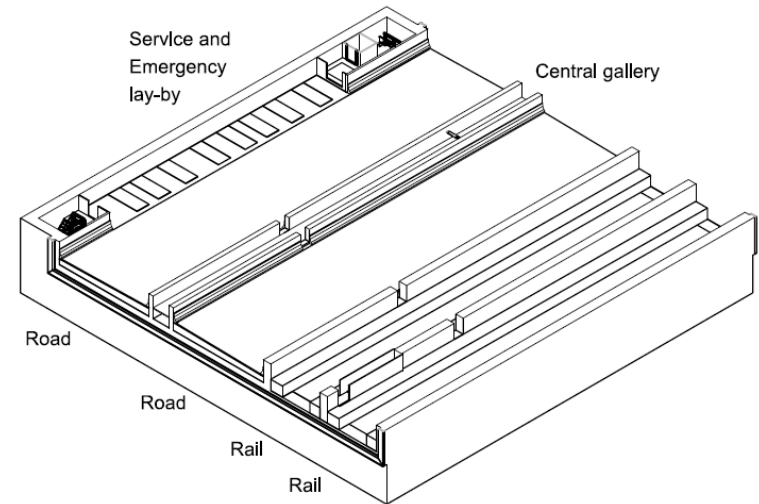
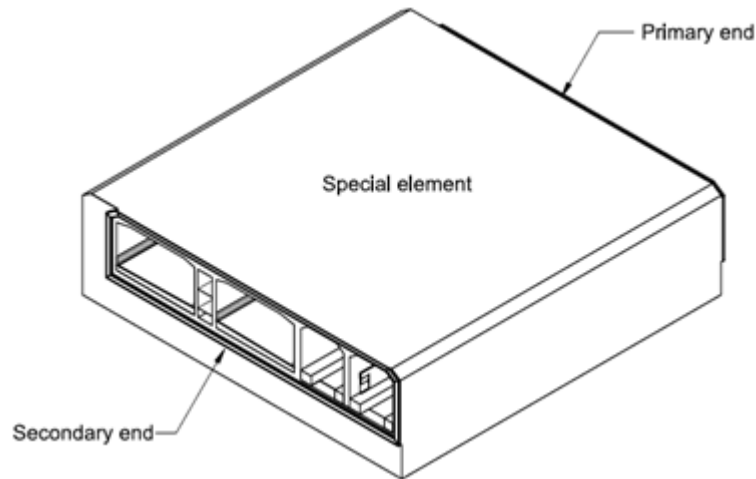
IMMERSED TUNNEL CROSS SECTION DEVELOPMENT

Installations and maintenance access

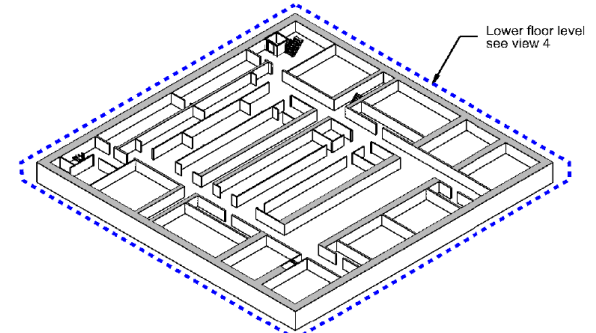
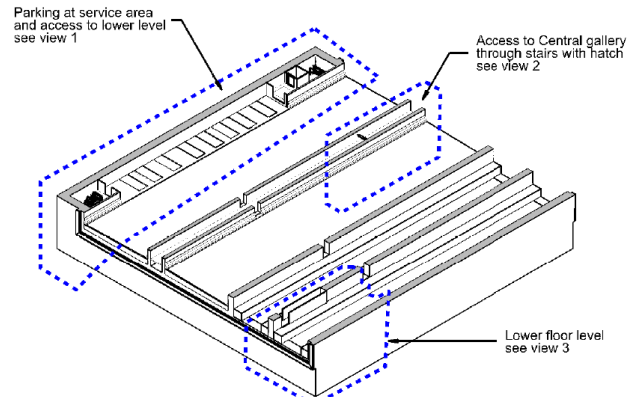
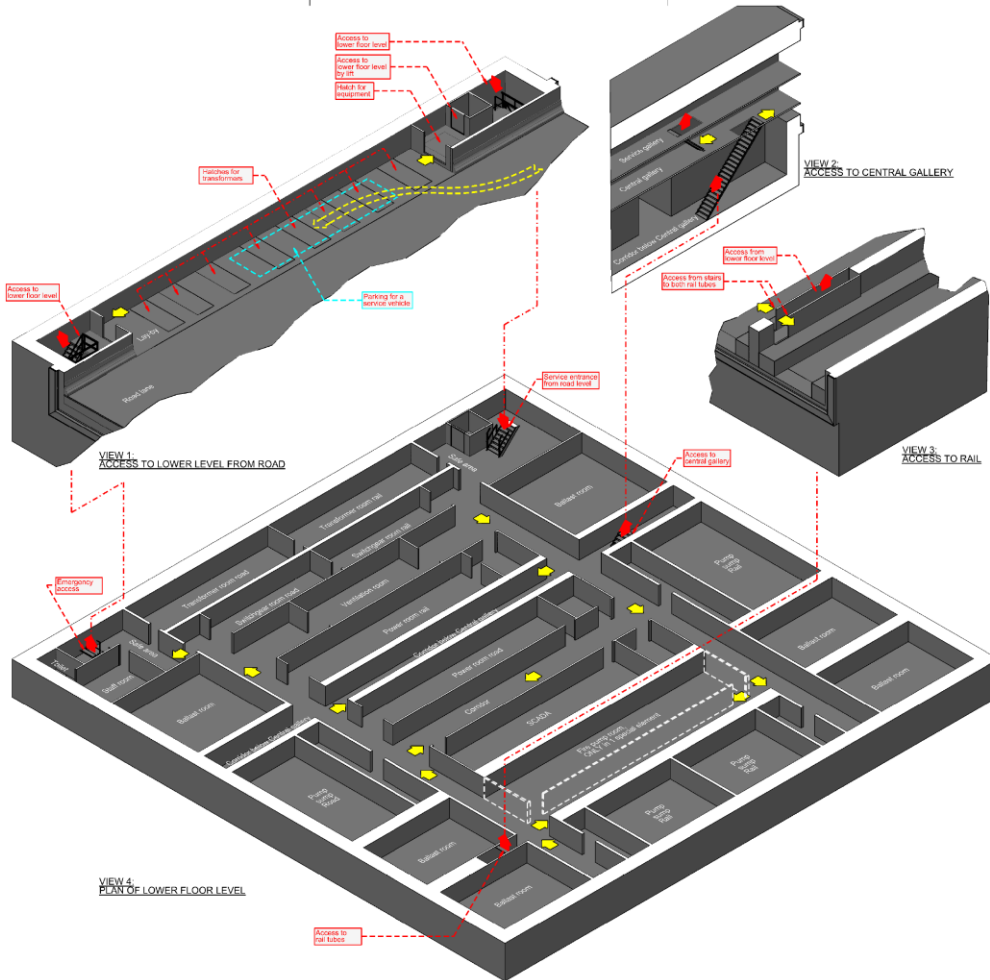


IMMERSED TUNNEL SPECIAL ELEMENT

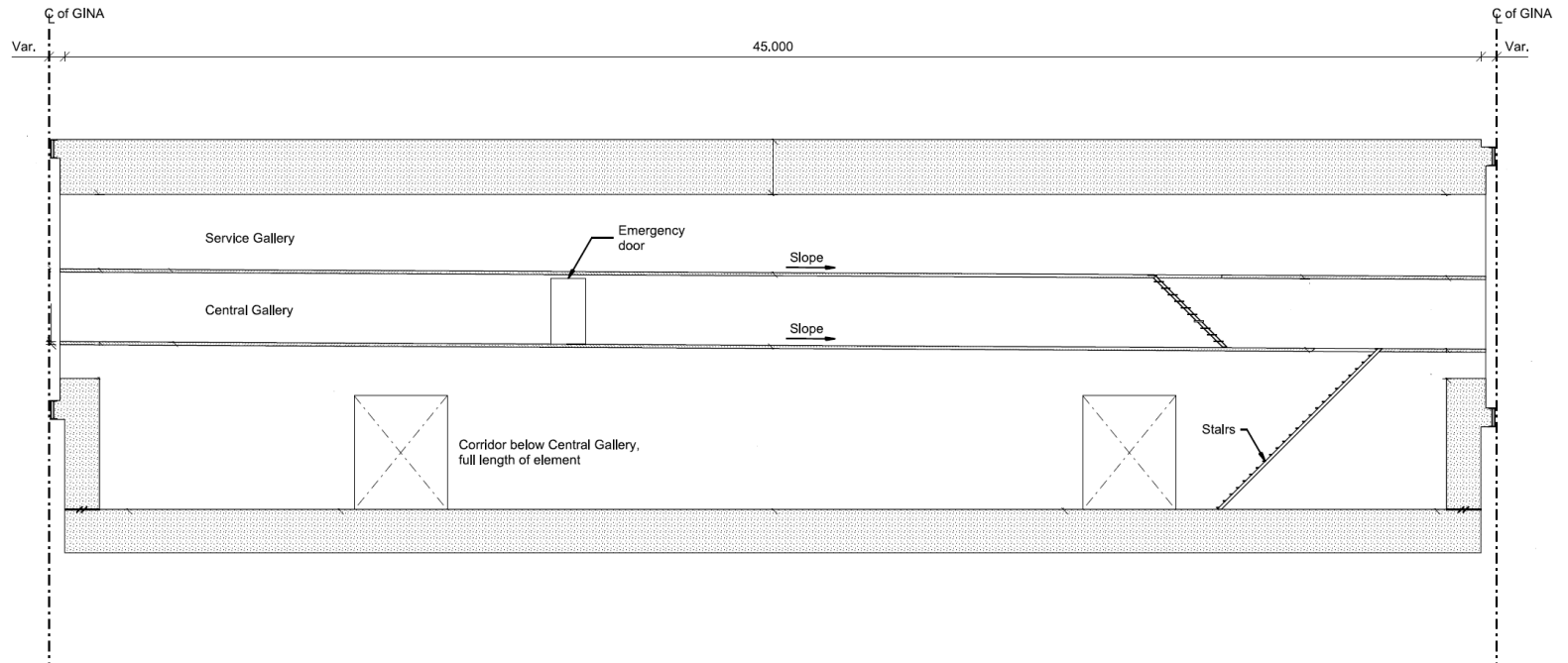
- 10 special elements, length 46 m, width 45 m and height 13.14 m
- All changes of vertical alignment are made at special elements



IMMERSED TUNNEL SPECIAL ELEMENT

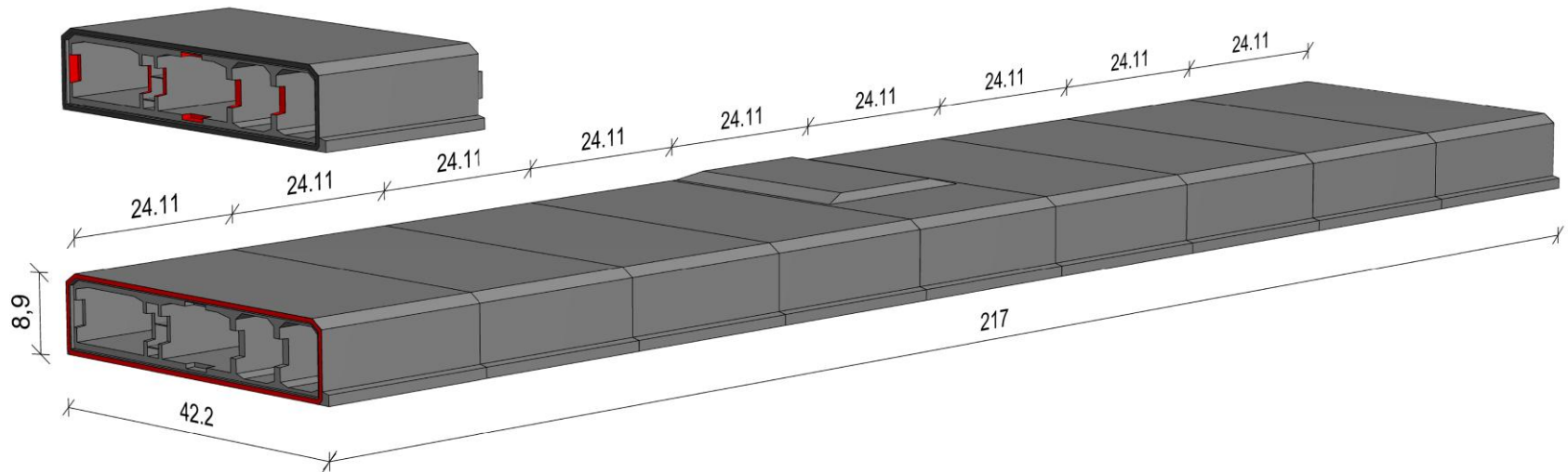


IMMERSED TUNNEL SPECIAL ELEMENT



STANDARD TUNNEL ELEMENTS

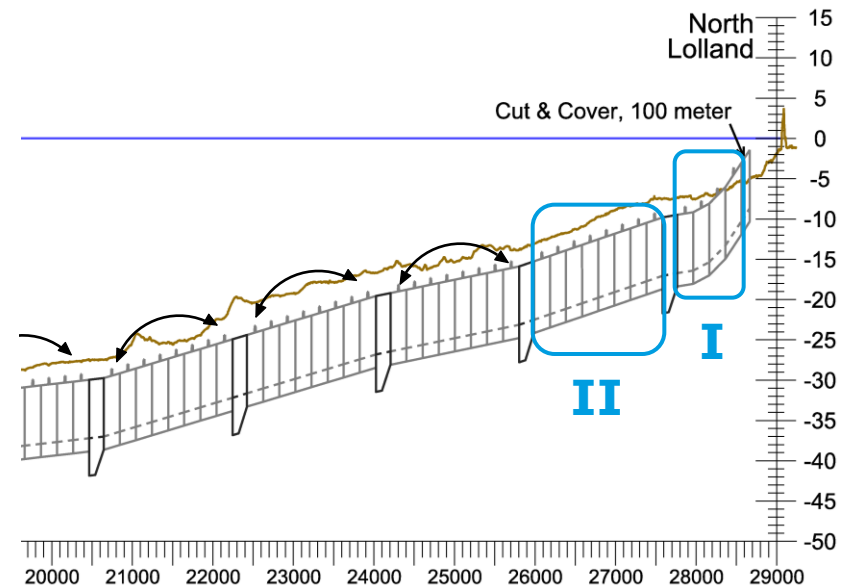
- 79 Standard elements divided into 9 segments of 24.11 m, total length 217 m
- Niche at centre of the element for ventilation or traffic information signs
- Same layout for all standard element e.g. Box-outs, cast-in items, cable ducts, etc.



STANDARD ELEMENT

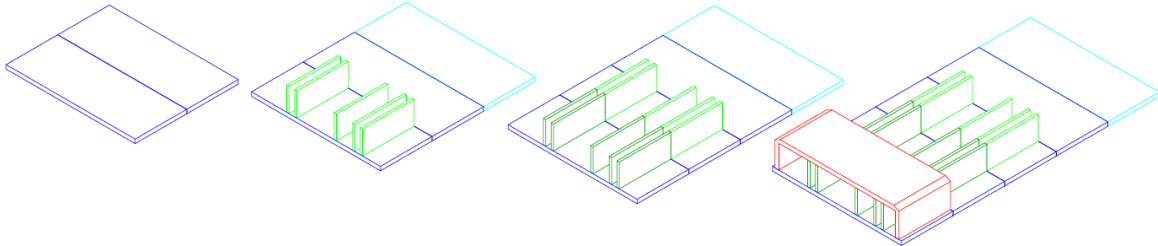
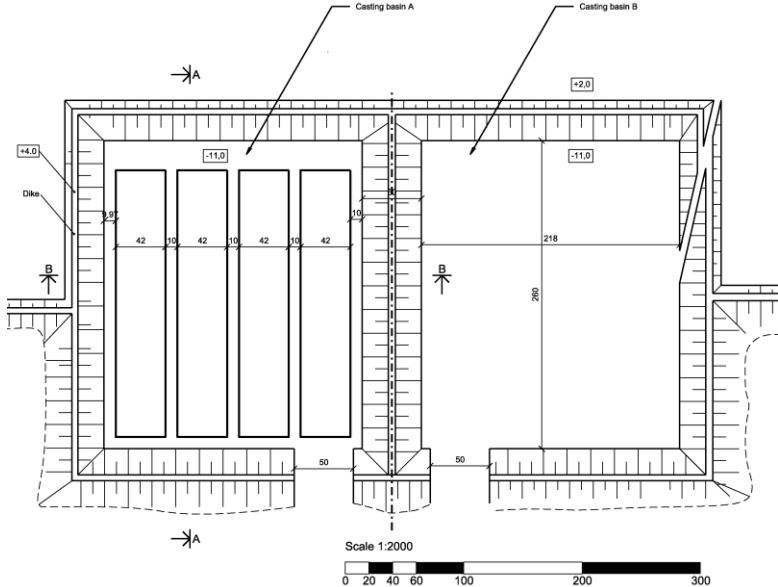
- Section I – Standard elements with angled end frames must be immersed in correct order.
- Section II – Standard elements with perpendicular end frames and variation in amount of reinforcement – elements are not interchangeable.

- All remaining standard elements have perpendicular end frames and in between two special elements same amount of reinforcement and are therefore interchangeable



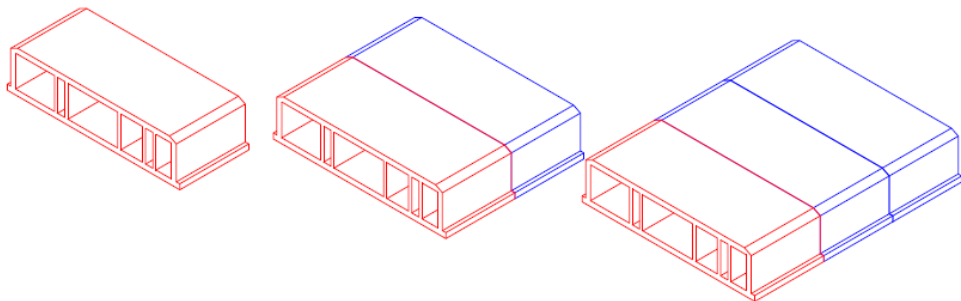
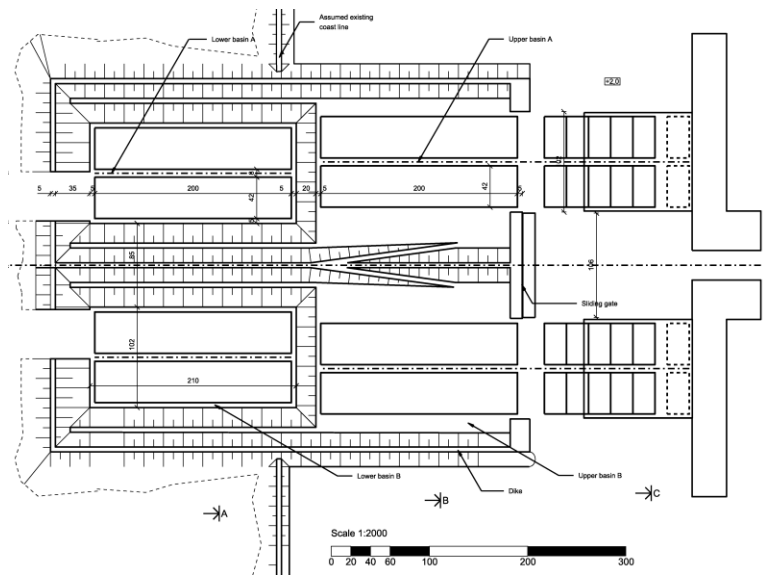
IMMERSED TUNNEL PRODUCTION PLANNING

Production methods

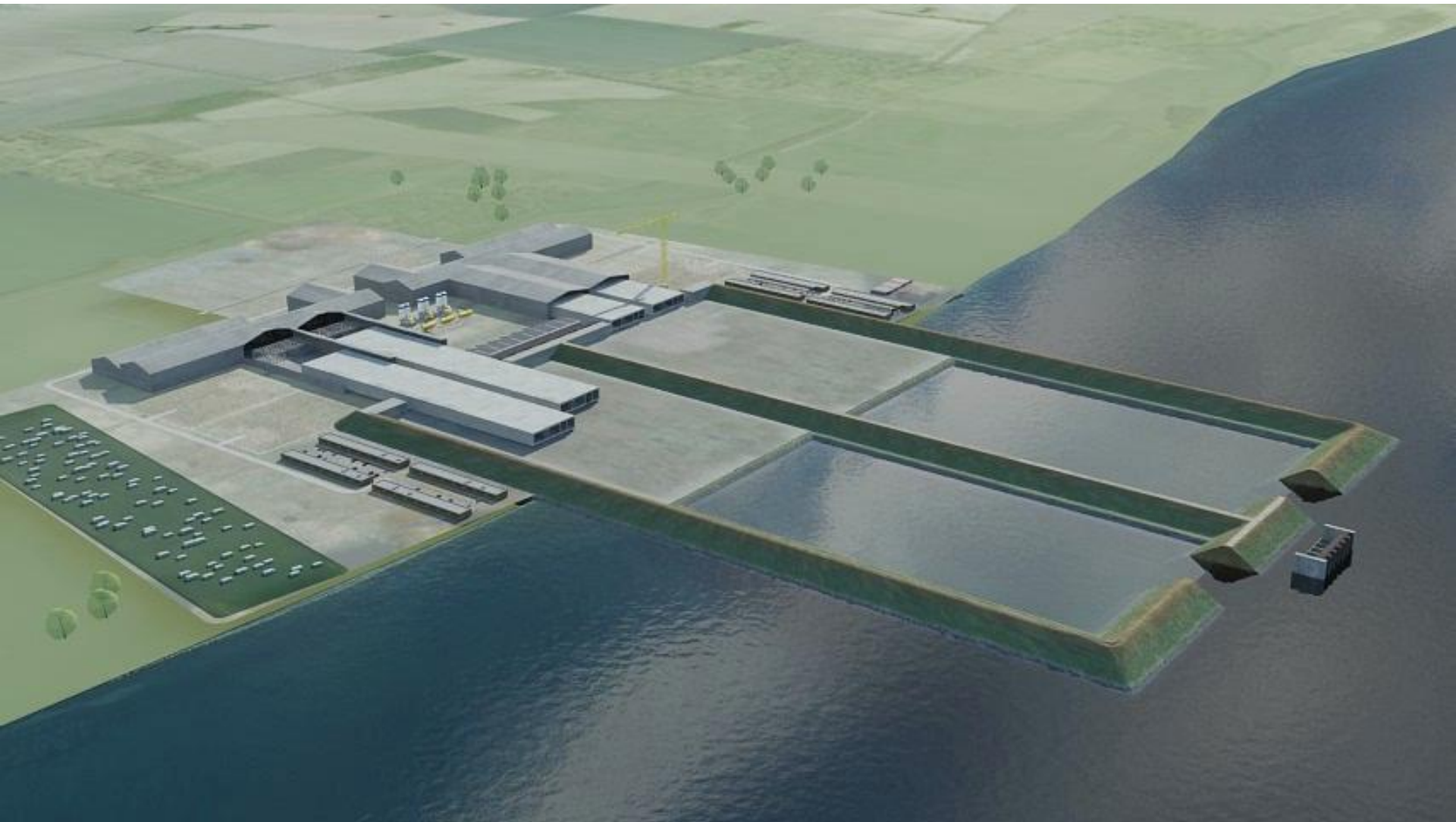


IMMERSED TUNNEL PRODUCTION PLANNING

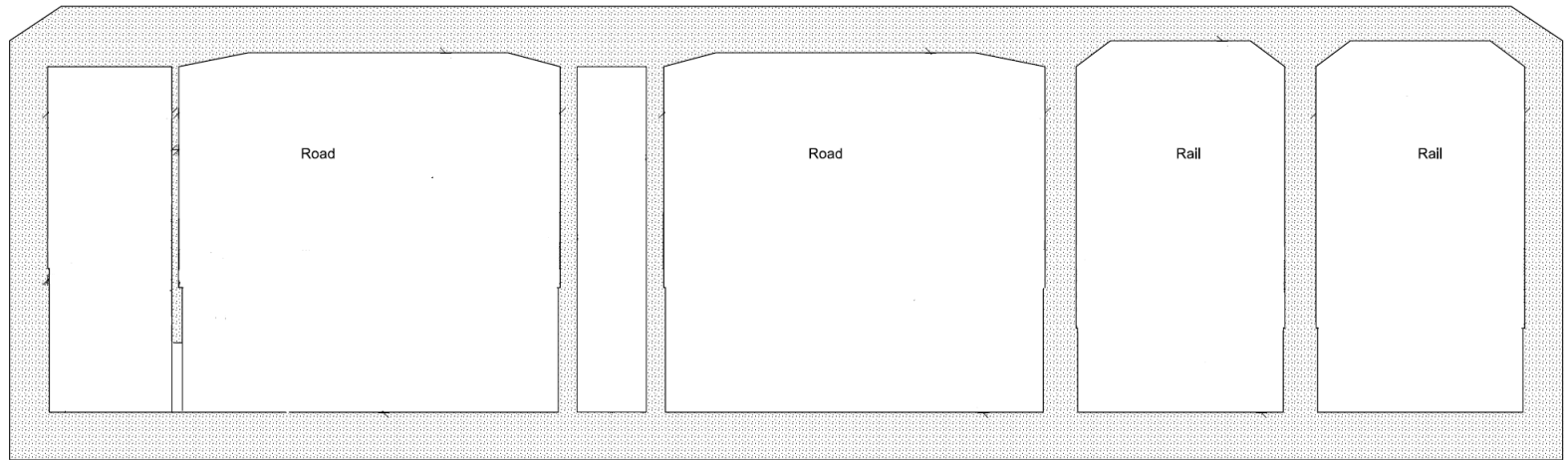
Production methods



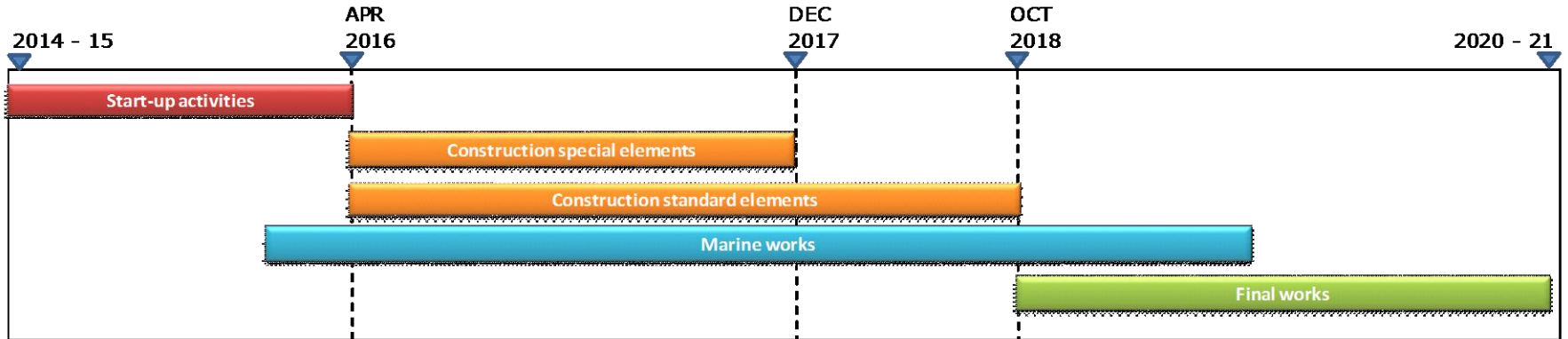
CONSTRUCTION PHASES



SPECIAL ELEMENT CONSTRUCTION



TIME SCHEDULE



Construction of 10 special elements \approx 21 months

Construction of 79 standard elements \approx 31 months

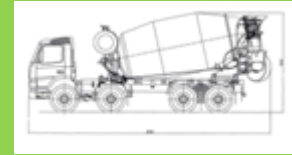
QUANTITIES FOR STANDARD ELEMENTS

Required amount of materials per week

Concrete	24,000 m ³
Reinforcement	3,200 tons
Water	4,400 m ³
Cement	8,000 tons
Sand	16,800 tons
Gravel	28,800 tons

(1 day = 24 hours)

Delivery of concrete



16 trucks every hour

Or

Delivery of materials

1 coaster every day

WEIGHT OF **ONE** STANDARD ELEMENT

During transport 766 x



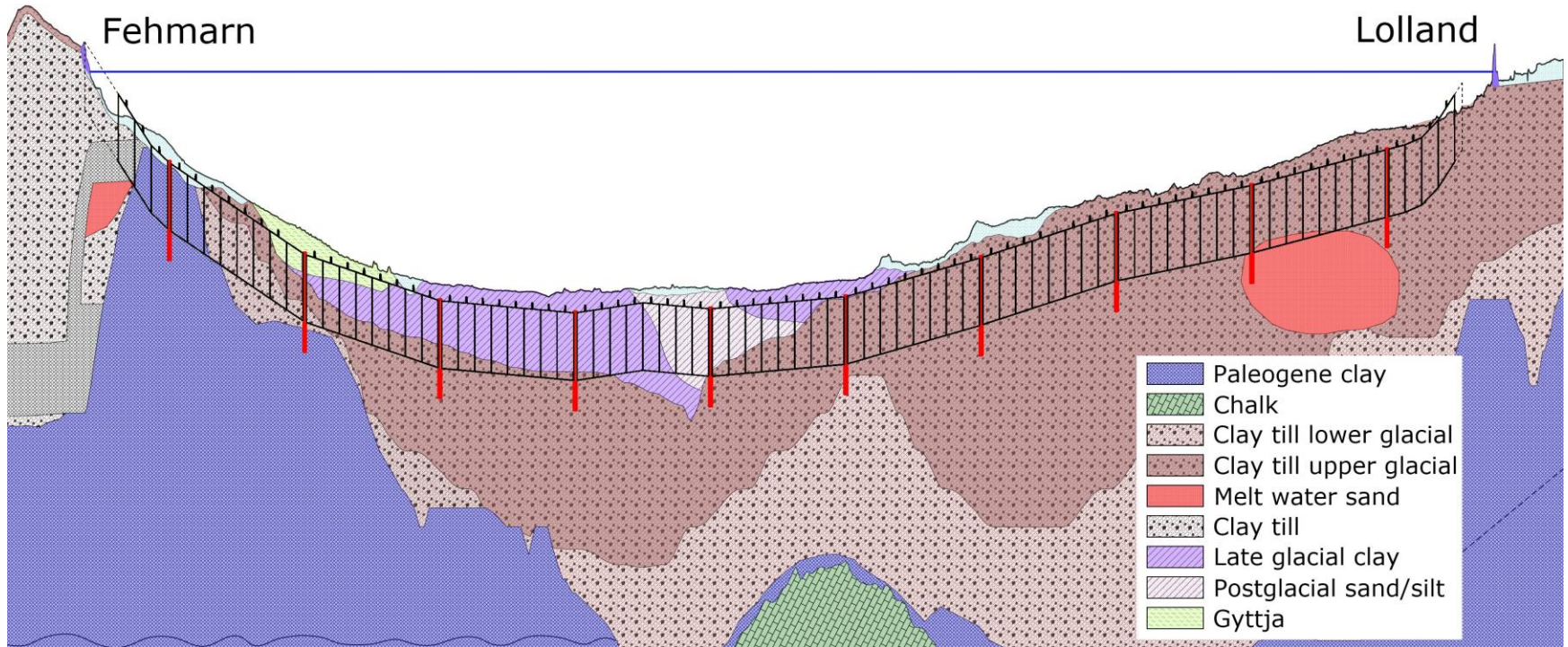
≈ 76,600 tons

Final position 835 x



≈ 83,500 tons

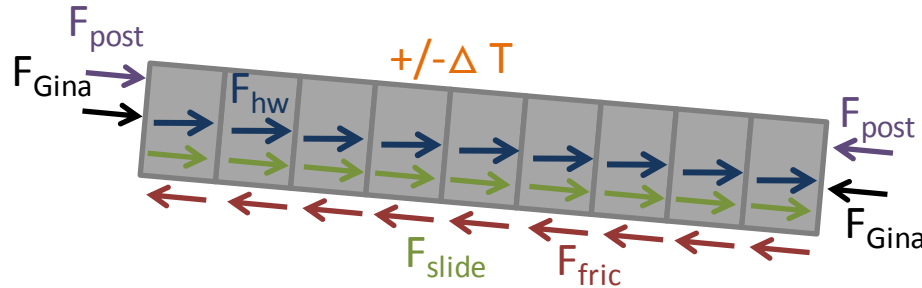
TUNNEL FOUNDATION



- Foundation pressure $\approx 2.2 \text{ kN/m}^2$
- Axial force in tunnel elements $\approx 3,600 - 12,800 \text{ tons}$

LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT

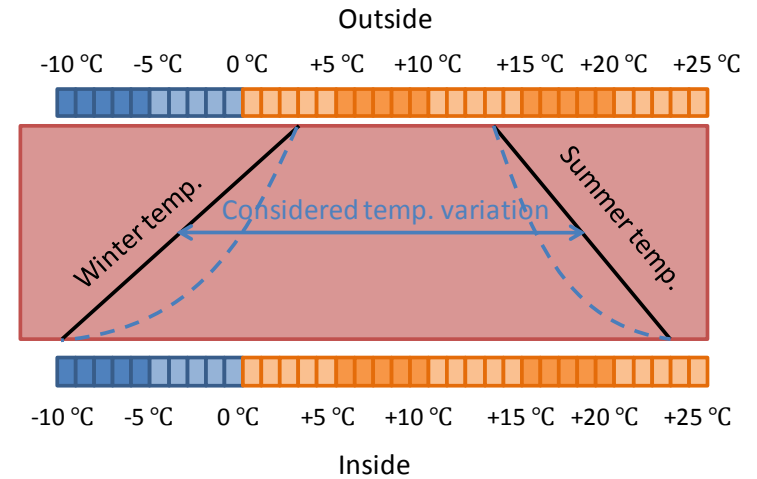
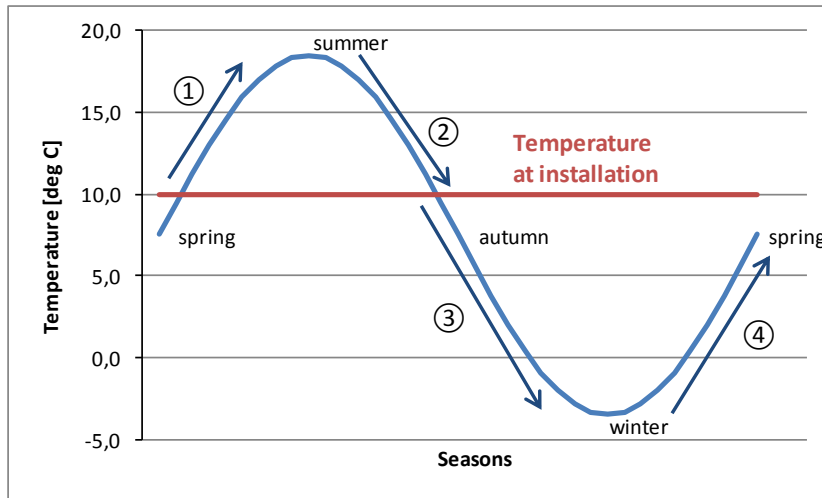
Movement due to yearly variation in temperature



- Temperature variation
- Friction
- Horizontal water pressure
- Gravity force
- Post tensioning
- Gina gasket force
- Creep and shrinkage

LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT

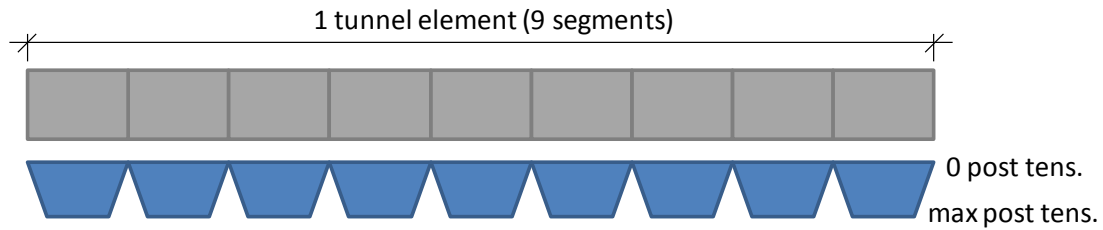
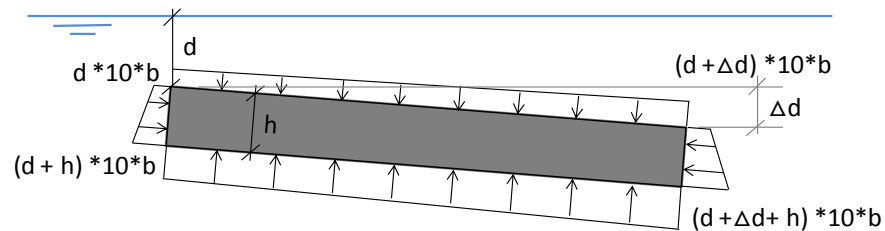
Temperature variation



$$\Delta L = \alpha * \Delta T * L + \frac{\Delta N * L}{A * E}$$

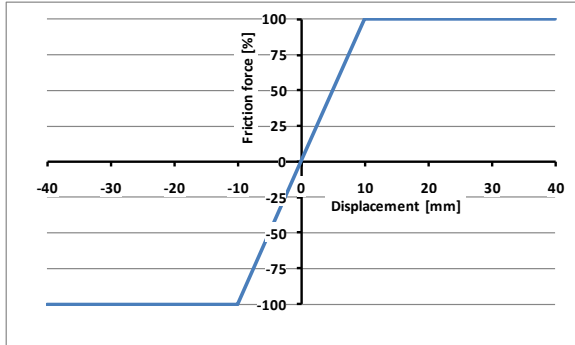
LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT

Variation in water depth and release of post tensioning



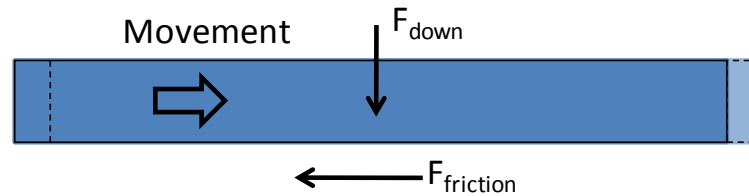
LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT

Friction and gravity force



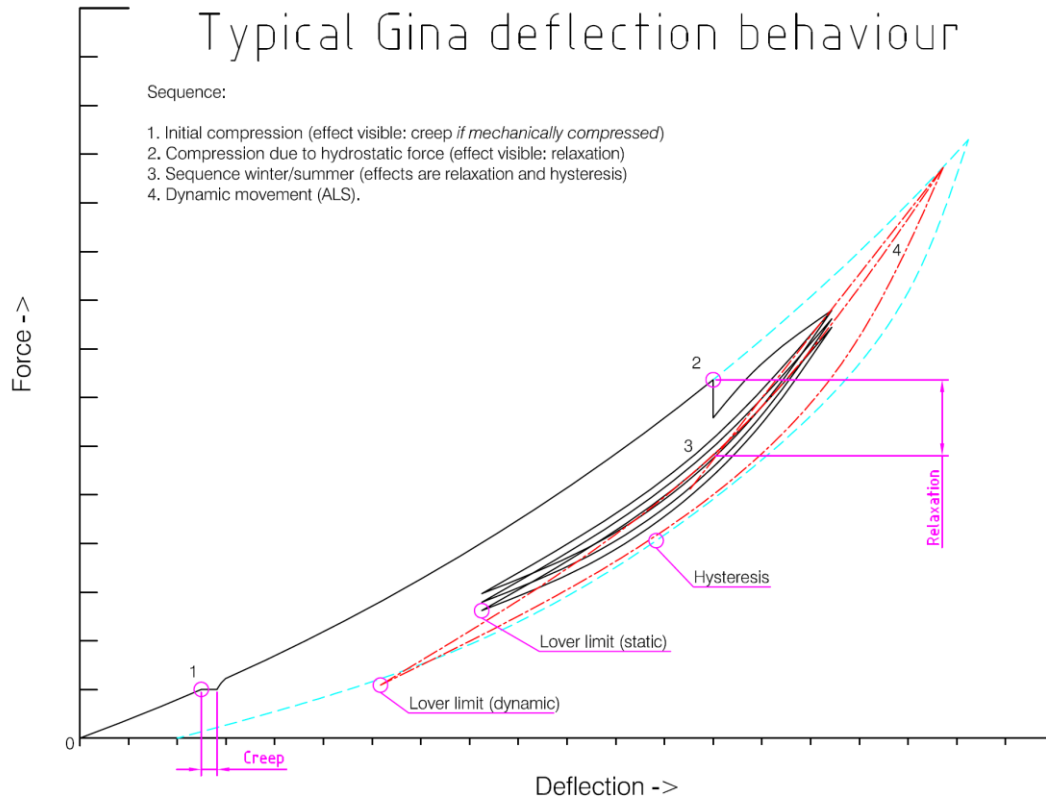
Friction coefficient: μ	$\phi = 30^\circ$	$\phi = 40^\circ$
$m = 0.8$	$\mu = 0.46$	$\mu = 0.67$
$m = 1.0$	$\mu = 0.58$	$\mu = 0.84$

$$\mu = m * \tan\phi$$



LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT

GINA force / deflection



Time after immersion [min]	Time [year]	Relaxation [%]	% of original force
1	0	0	100
10	0	6	94
100	0	12	88
1,000	0	18	82
10,000	0.02	24	76
100,000	0.19	30	70
1,000,000	1.9	36	64
10,000,000	19	42	58
100,000,000	190	48	52

LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT

Creep and shrinkage

Creep due post tension

$$\epsilon_{cc}(\infty, t_0) = \varphi(\infty, t_0) * \frac{\sigma_c}{E_c} \quad (\sim 2 \text{ mm})$$

Shrinkage

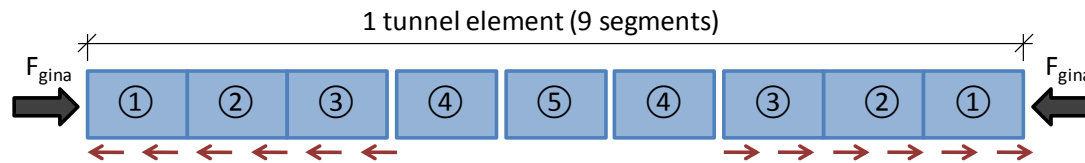
Concrete C40/50

Before immersion 80-90% humidity $\sim 0.1 - 0.17 \text{ ‰}$

After immersion 80-100% humidity $\sim 0.05 \text{ ‰}$

(Total $\sim 1.2 \text{ mm}$)

LONGITUDINAL MOVEMENT



Immersion joint (GINA) ± 2 cm

Segment joint maximum 0.5 cm

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR
ATTENTION**

