

Reviewing on blow-out in tunnelling and analyzing for a case in Hochiminh Metro Line 1

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Nội dung

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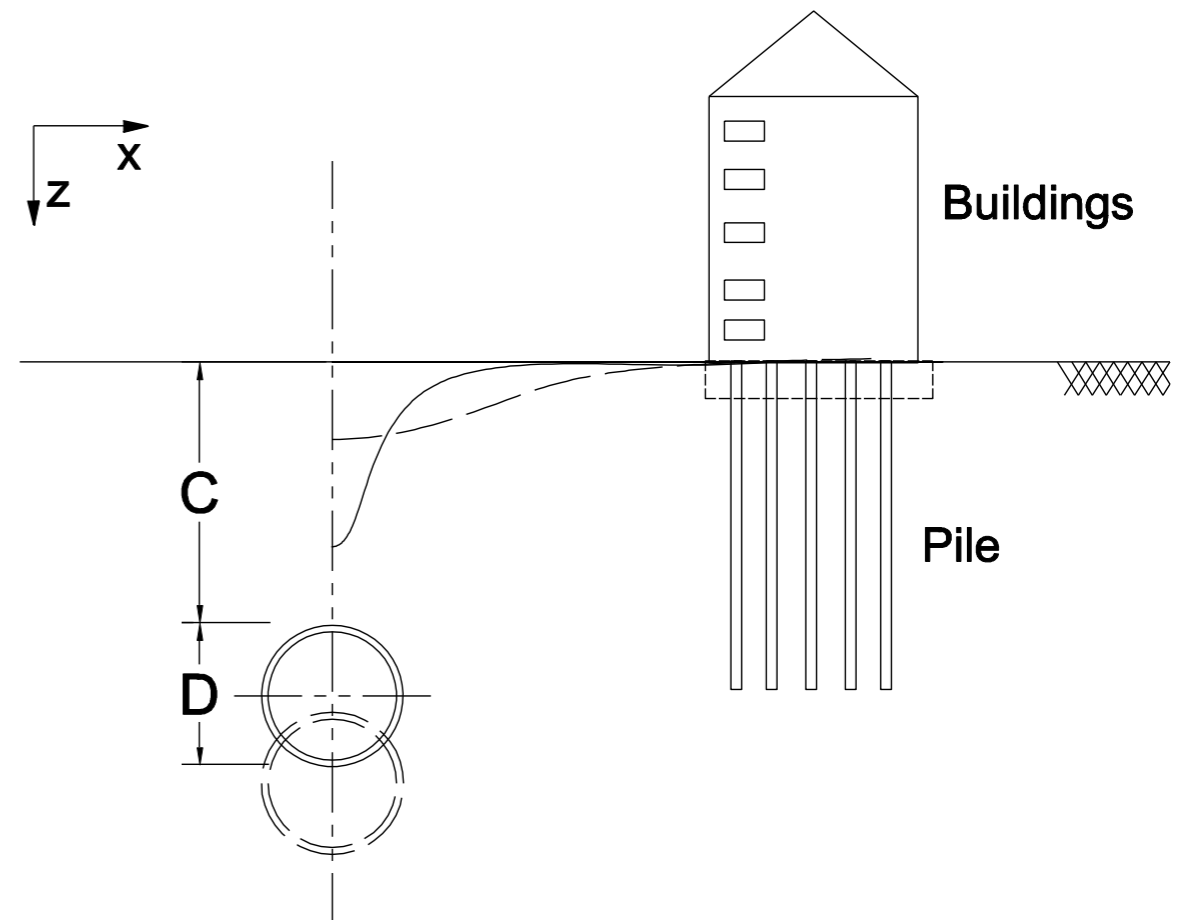
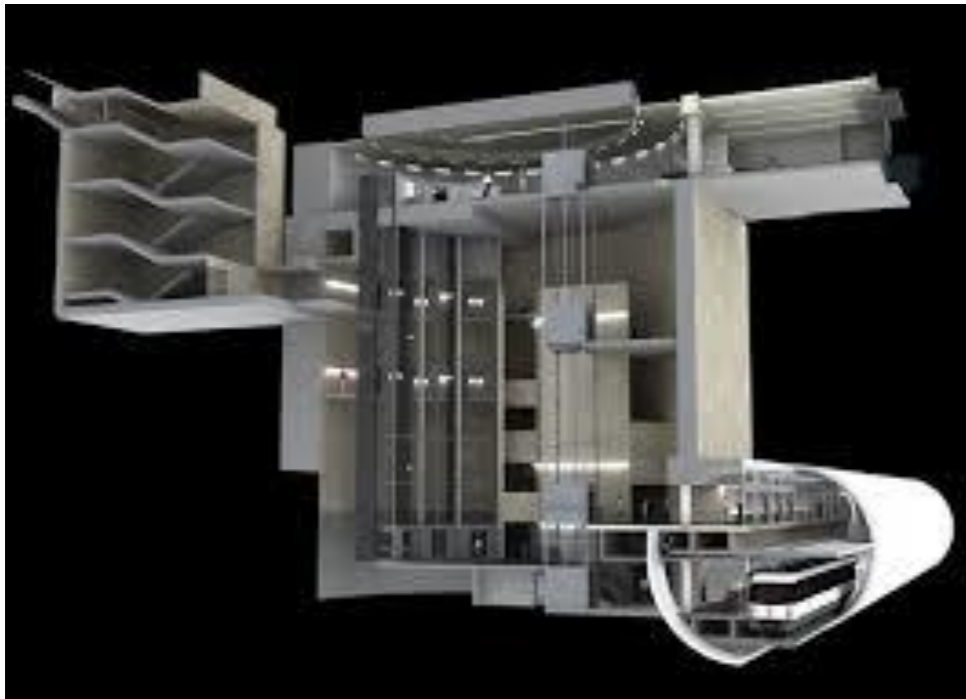
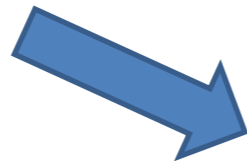


Introduction

- Deep, moderate and shallow tunnels

Deep tunnels

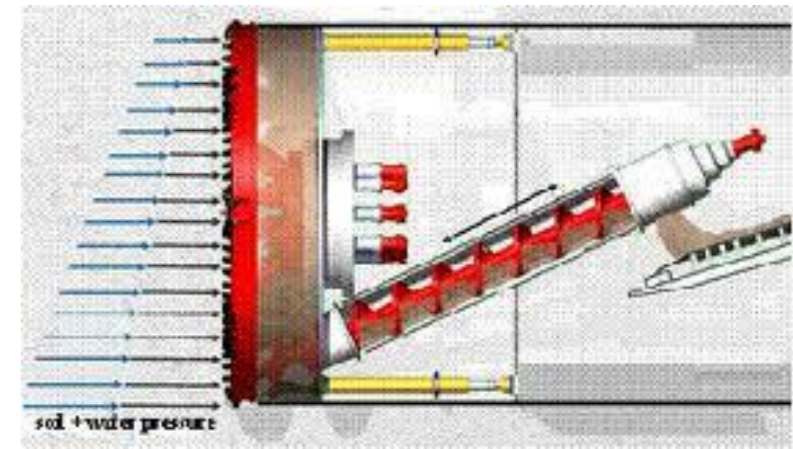
- High cost of construction
- High cost of operation



Shallow tunnels

- Reduction of construction cost;
- Low operational cost;
- Shorter travelling time;
- Minimal impact on foundation and existing buildings

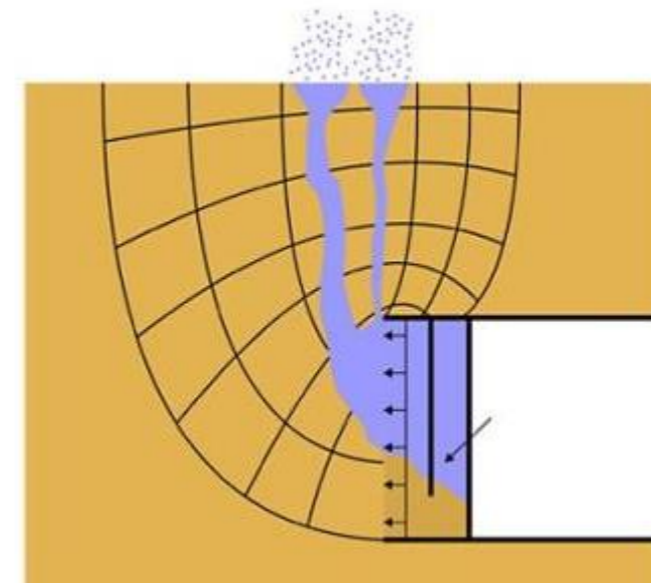
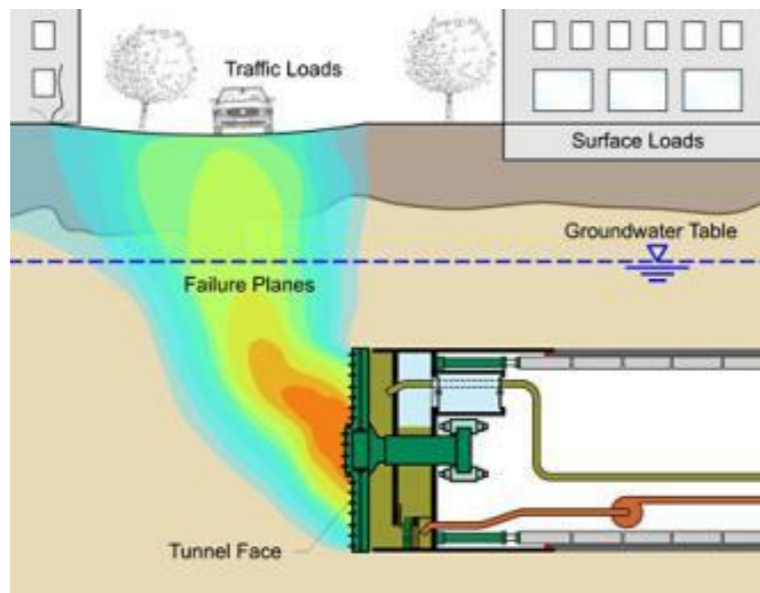
Stability in shallow tunnelling



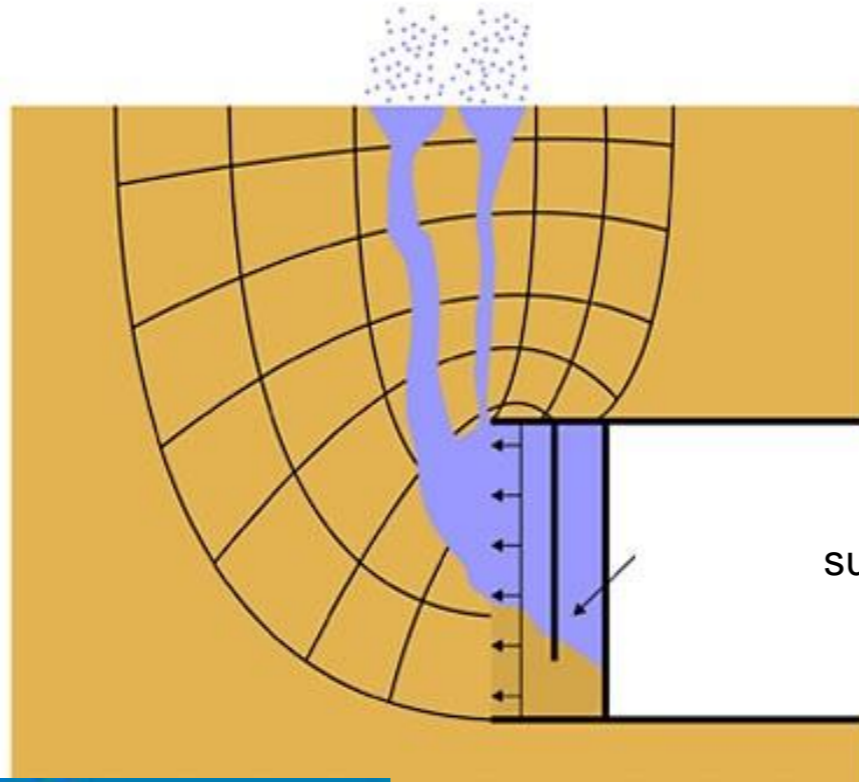
Support pressure estimate

Wedge model

Blow-out

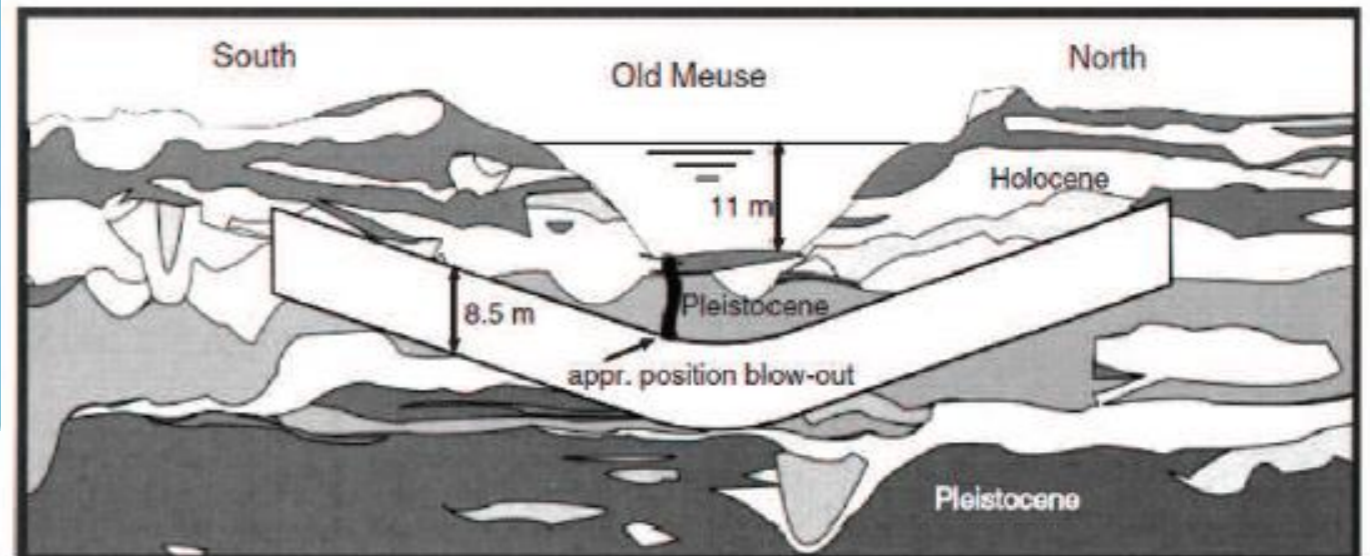
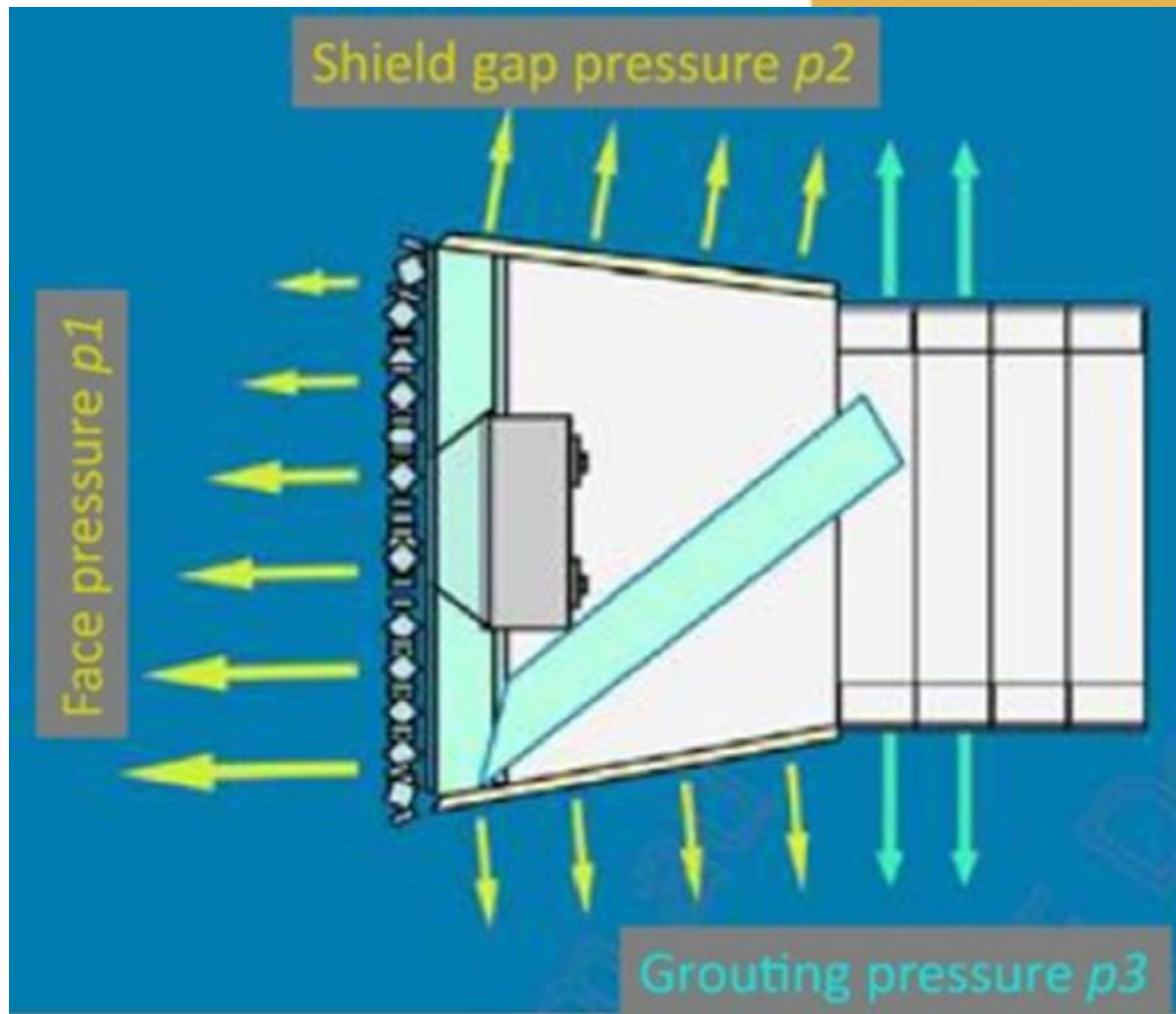


Blow-out



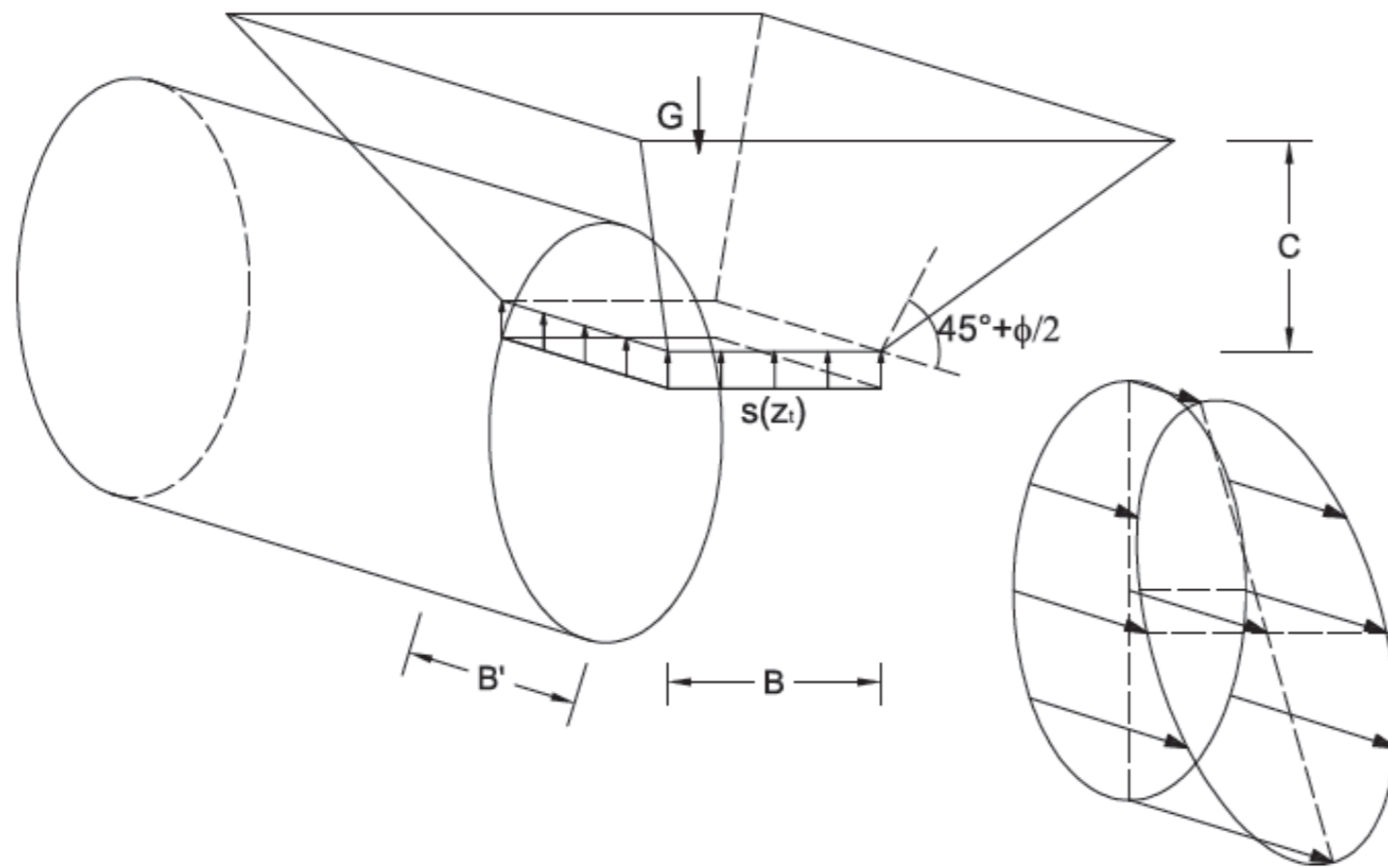
(Source: facesupport.org)

support pressure



(a) Scheme of the Second Heinenoord Tunnel and the blow-out position

Blow-out models

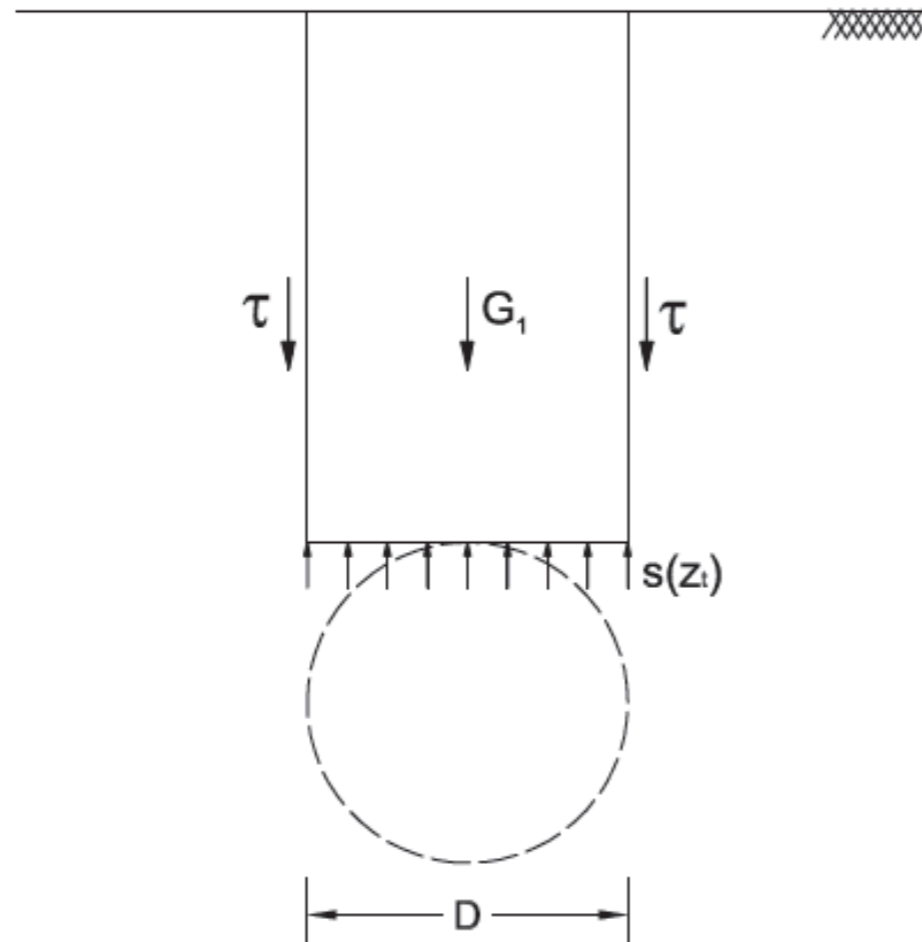


Calculation model of
Balhaus for the safety
against blow-out (Balhaus,
1991)

Safety indexes against the blow out :

$$\eta = \frac{G}{S} > \eta_1 = \frac{\gamma C (B' + C \cot(45^\circ + \phi/2))}{B' s(z_t)} > \eta_2 = \frac{\gamma C}{s(z_t)}$$

Blow-out models

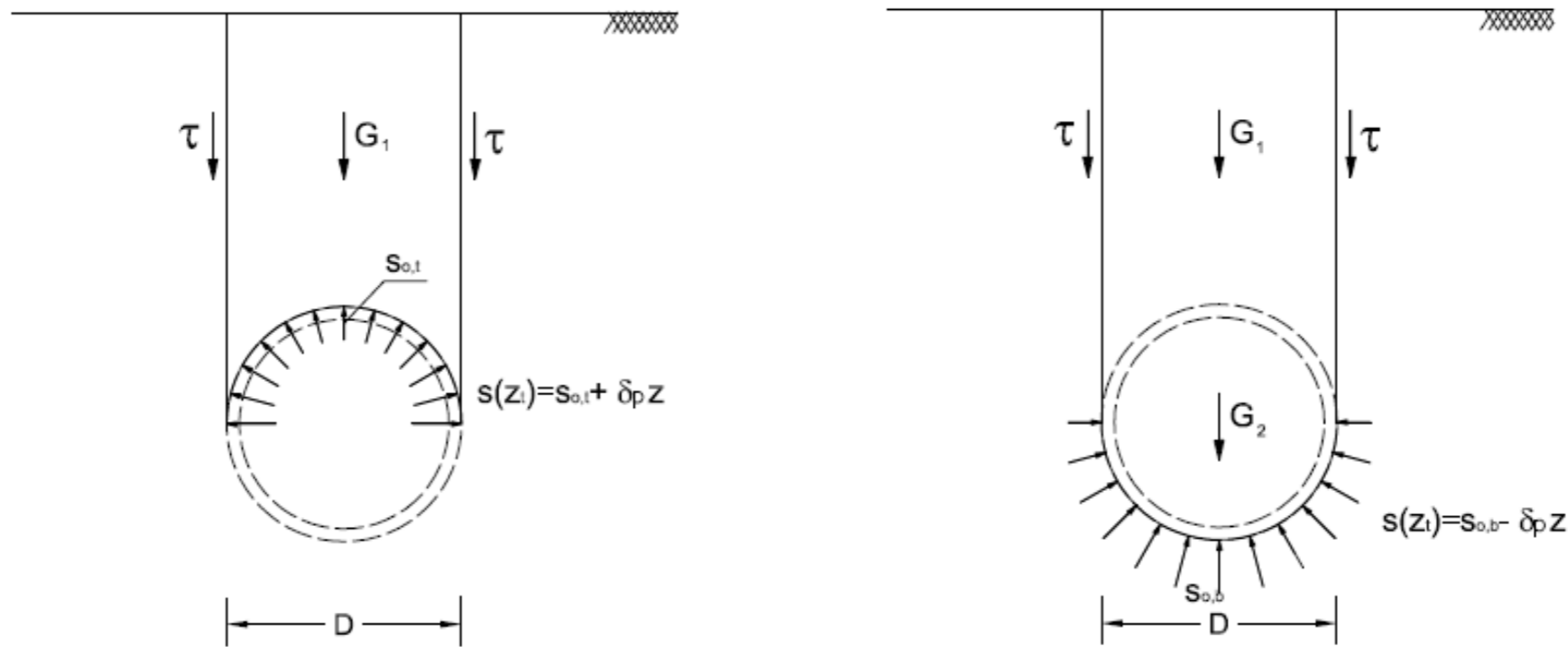


$$s_{max} = C \left(\gamma + \frac{2c + CK_y \gamma' \tan \varphi}{D} \right)$$

Blow-out model including friction at boundaries (Broere, 2001)

Blow-out models

Model model including the supporting pressure changes (VU et al., 2015)



(a) upper part

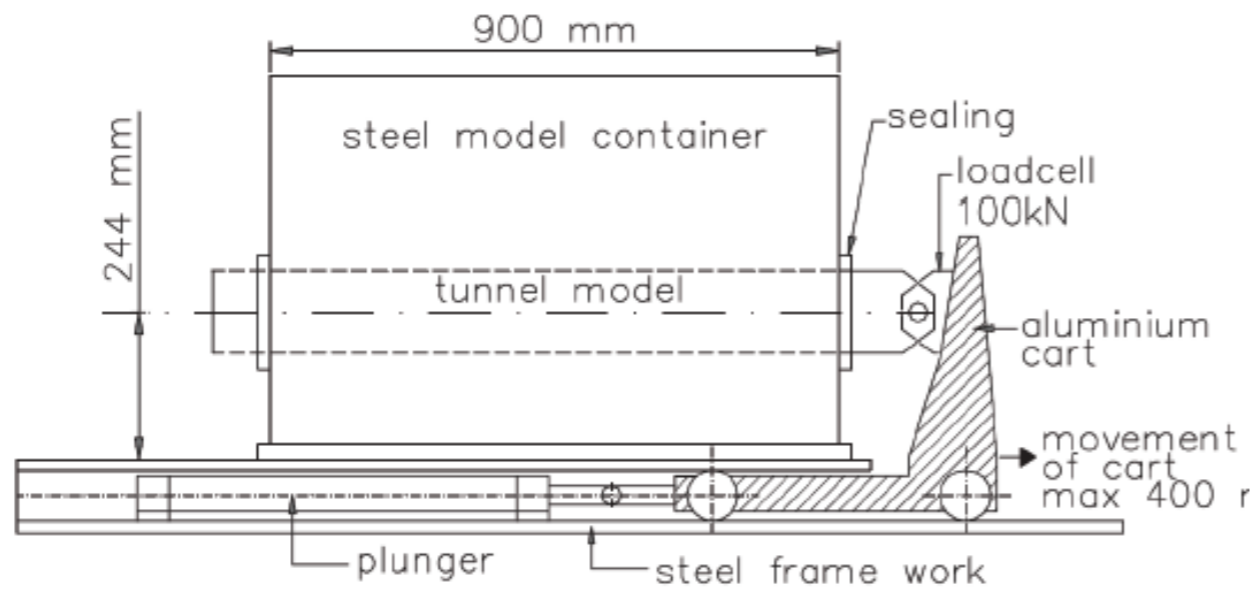
(b) lower part

Linear support pressure with vertical support pressure gradient δp

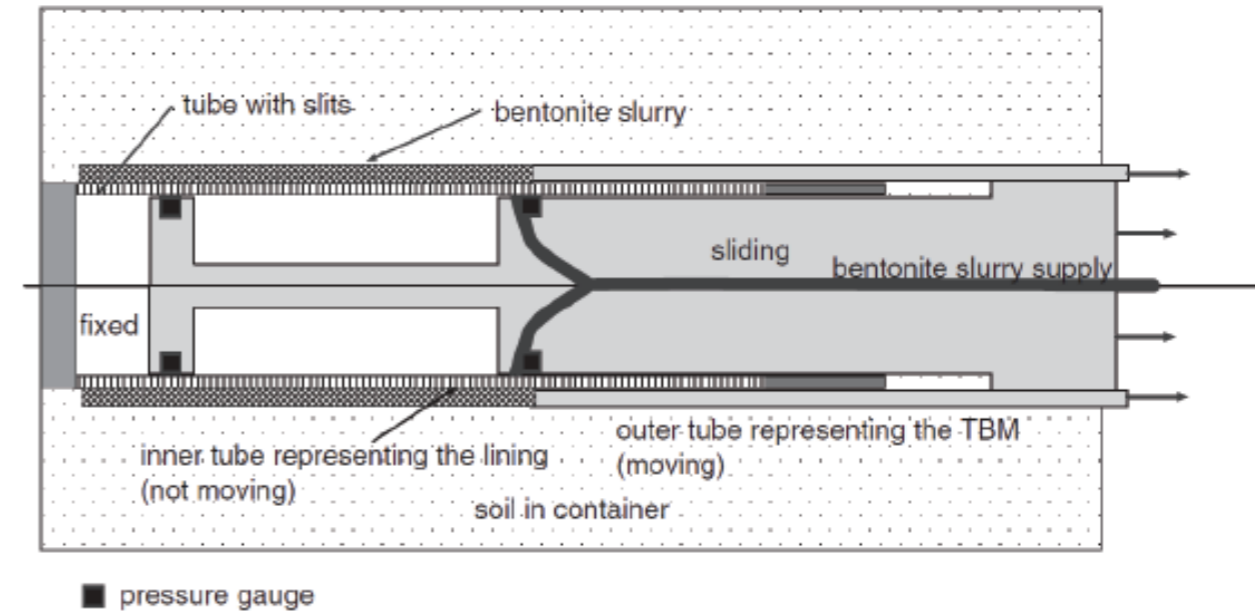
$$s_{t,max} = \left(\frac{C}{D} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 2DK_y \gamma' \tan \varphi + \left(\frac{C}{D} + \frac{1}{2} \right) (\gamma D + 2c) - \frac{\pi}{8} \gamma D$$

$$s_{b,max} = \left(\frac{C}{D} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 2DK_y \gamma' \tan \varphi + \left(\frac{C}{D} + \frac{1}{2} \right) (\gamma D + 2c) + \gamma_T \pi d - \frac{\pi}{8} \gamma D$$

Validation with experiments



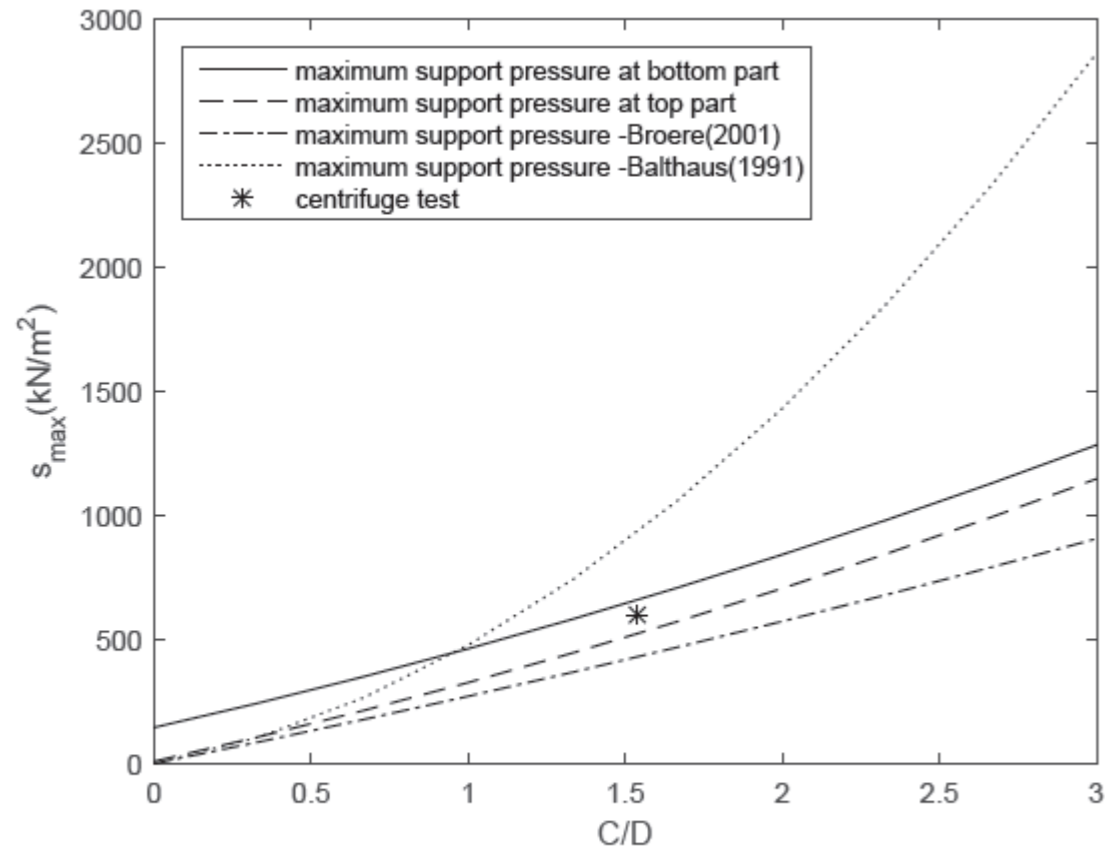
(a) Side view



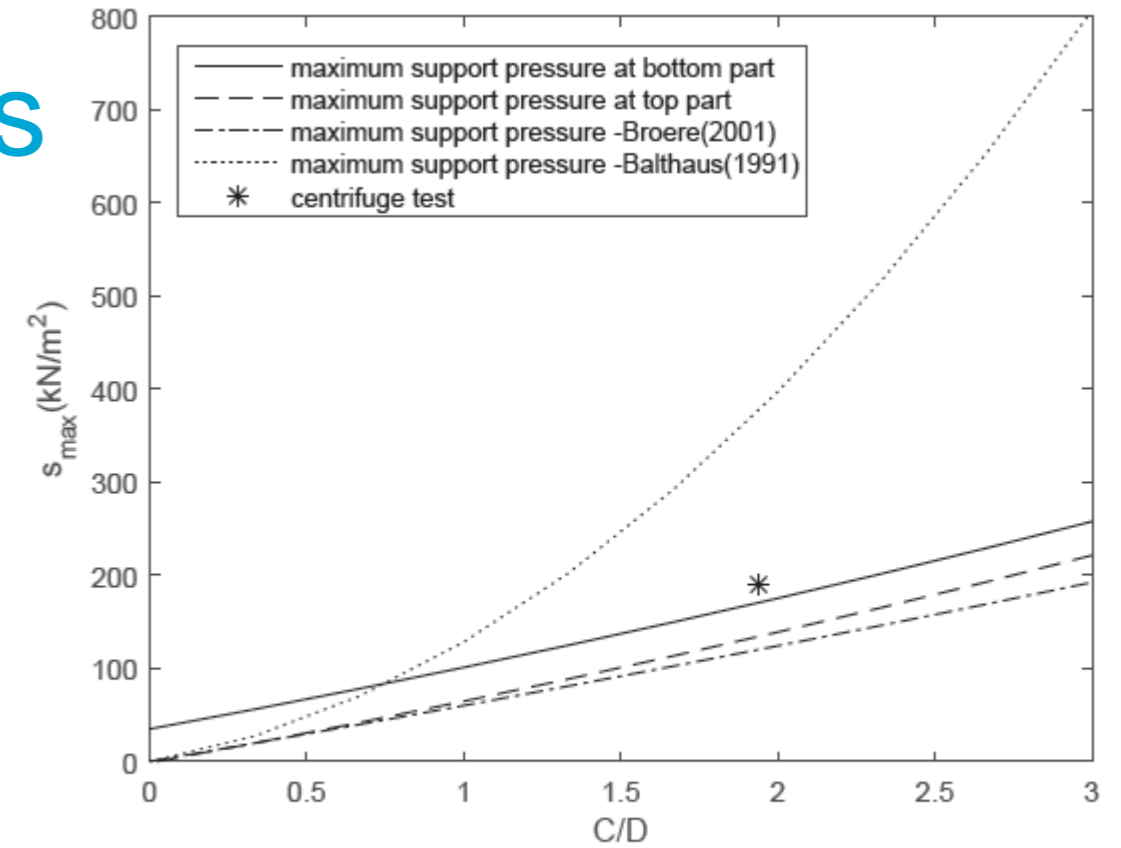
(b) Sketch of the module made to simulate the grouting process

Sketch of centrifuge tests in Bezuijen and Brassinga (2006)

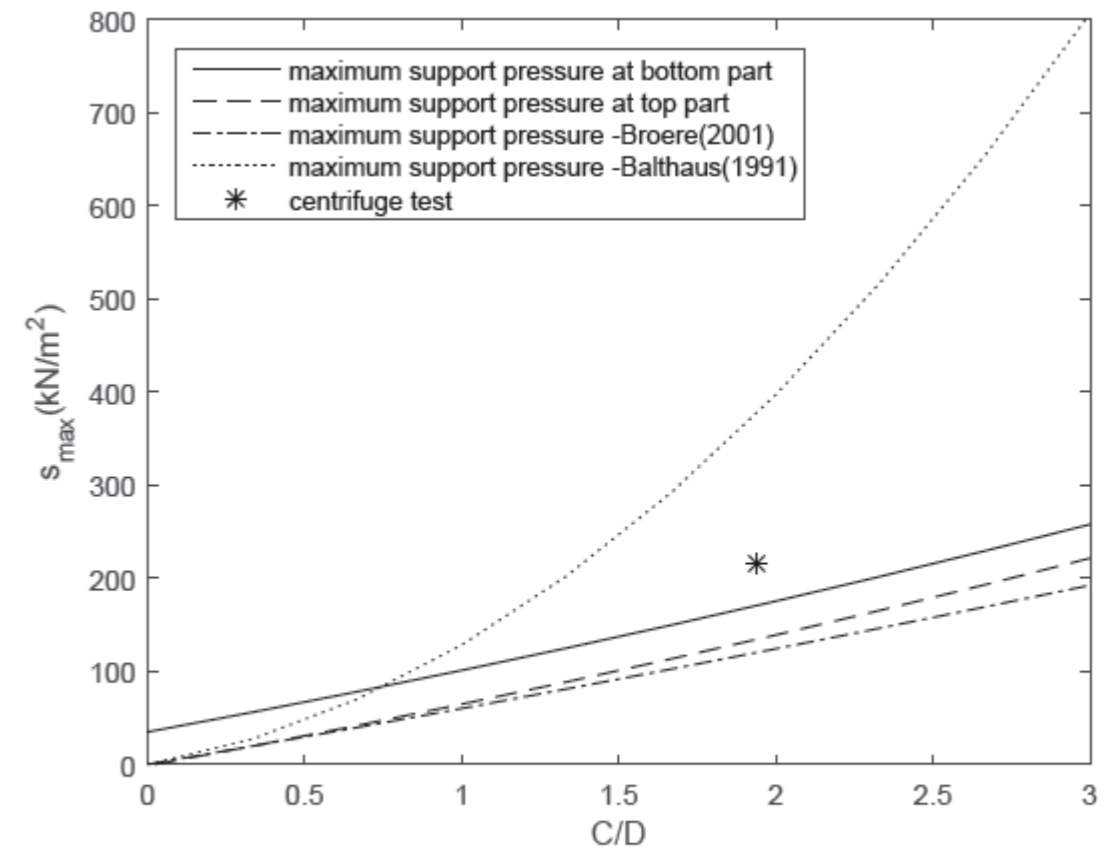
Validation with experiments



(a) with the 1st centrifuge test

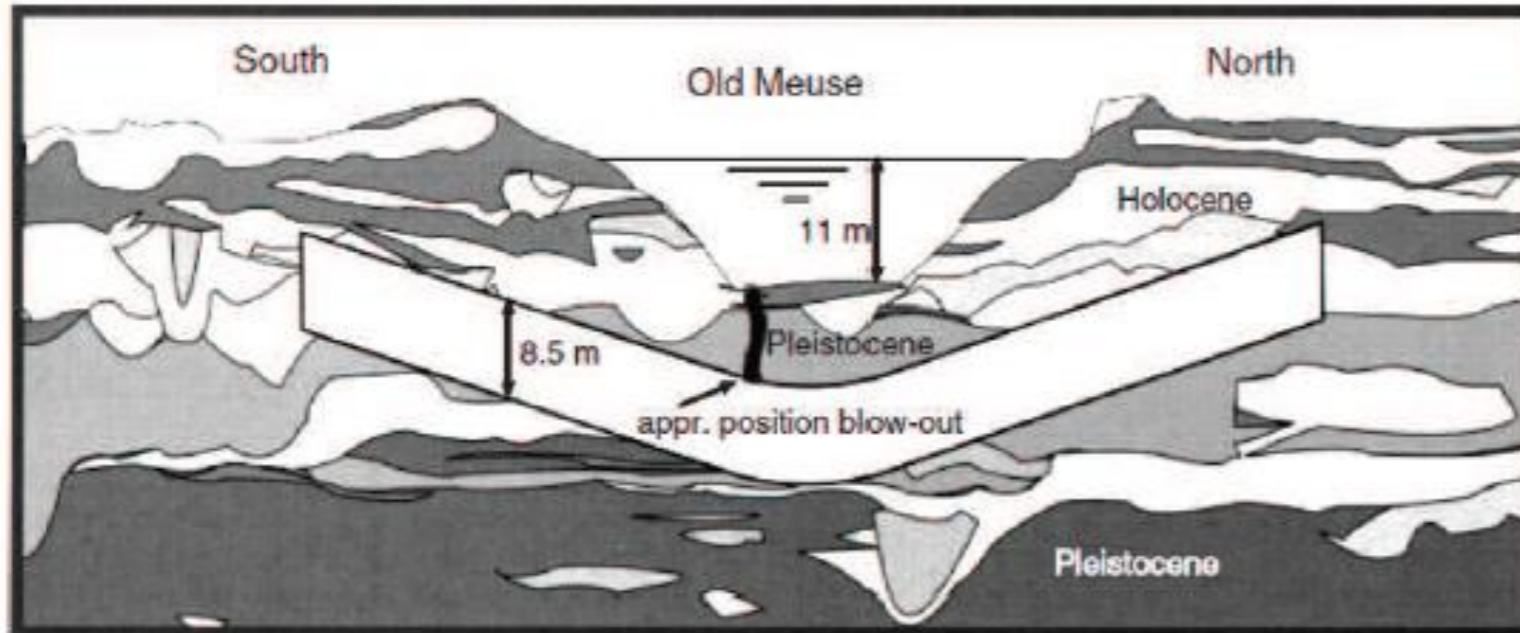


(b) with the 2nd centrifuge test



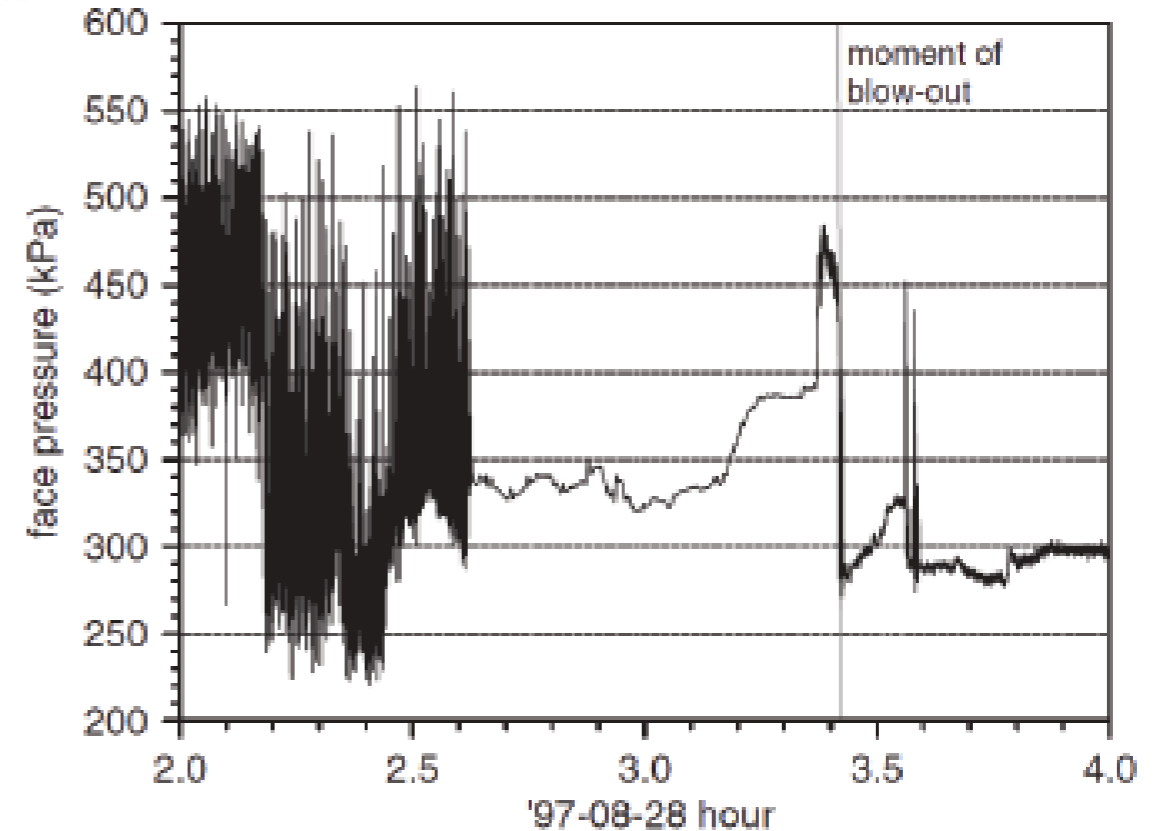
(c) with the 3rd centrifuge test

Validation with case studies

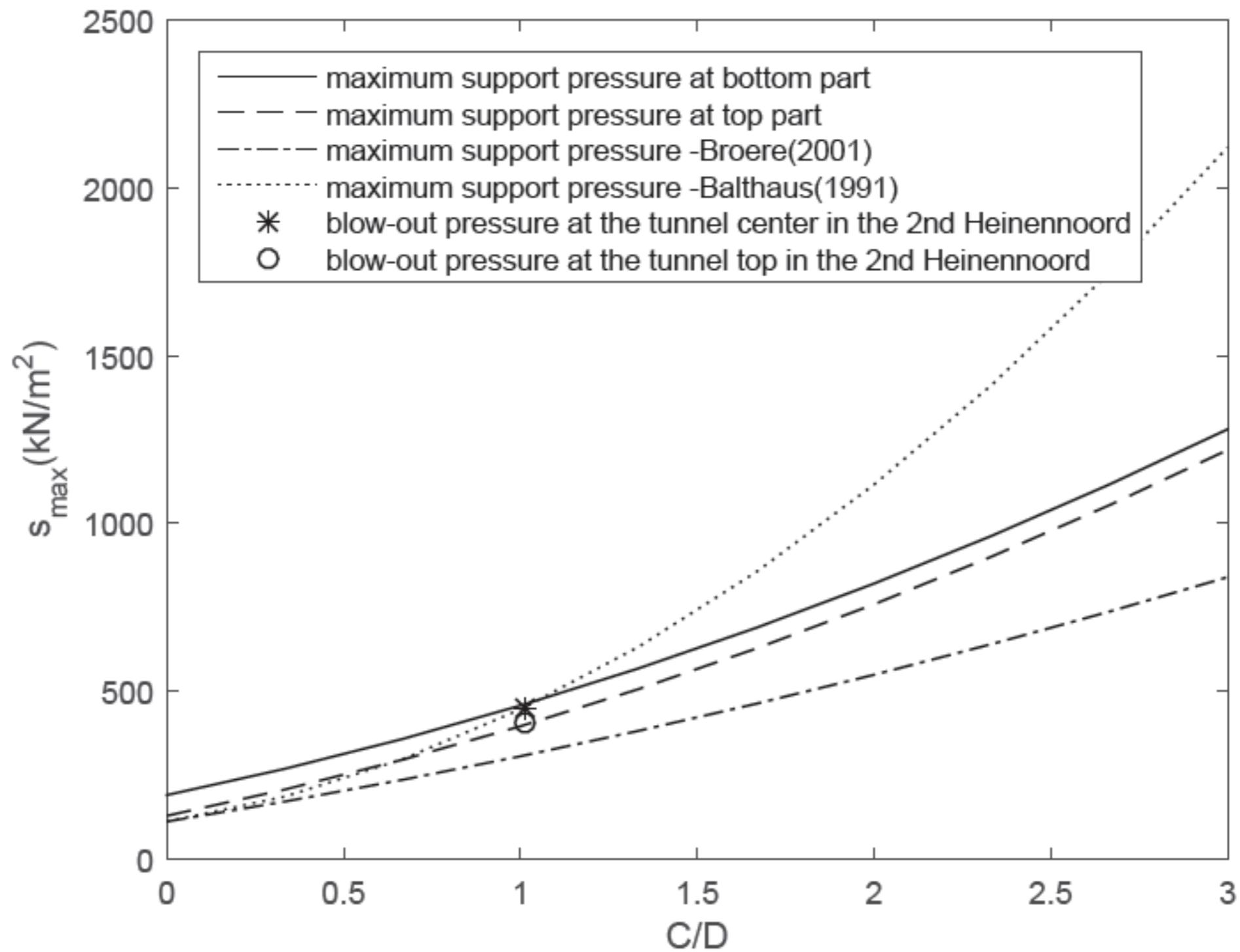


(a) Scheme of the Second Heineoord Tunnel and the blow-out position

Blow-out at the Second Heineoord Tunnel (Bezuijen and Brassinga, 2006)



(b) Face support pressure measurement at the tunnel centre during blow-out



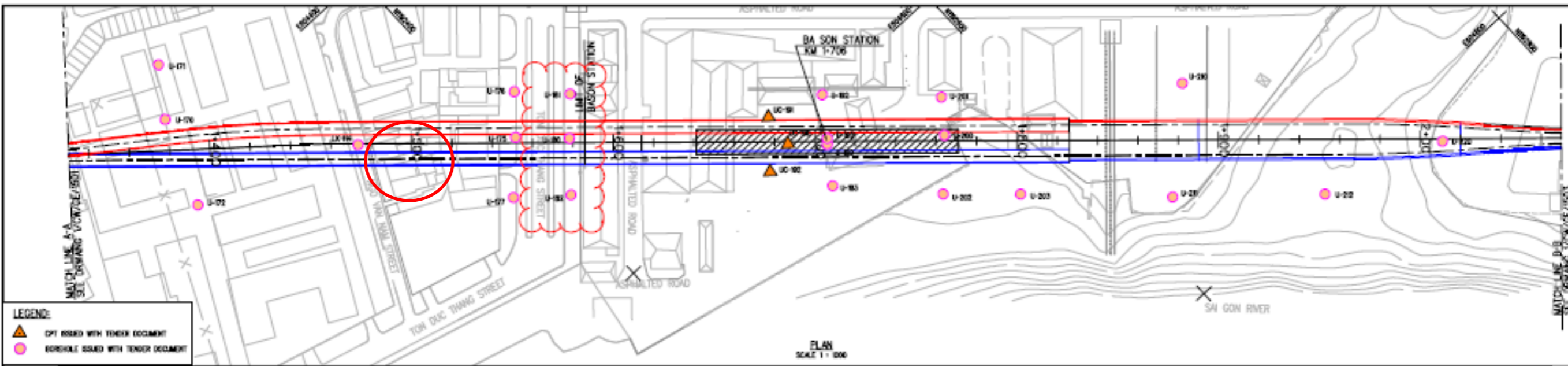
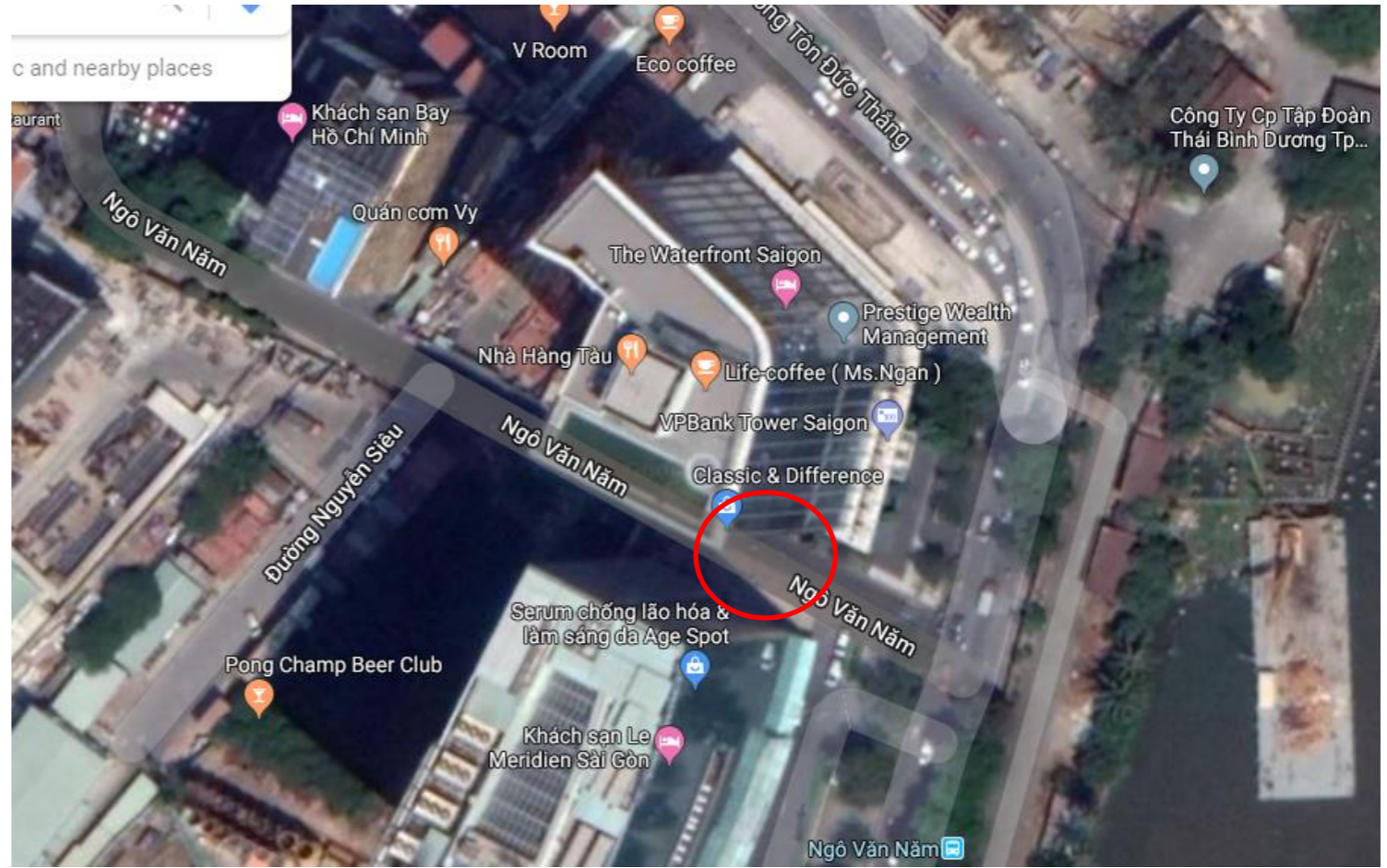
A comparison of maximum support pressures calculated from new blow-out models, Broere's model, Balthaus's model and in the Second Heinennoord Tunnel case



Blow-out in HCM MRT Line 1



Blow-out in HCM MRT Line 1



Blow-out in HCM MRT Line 1



Blow-out in HCM MRT Line 1



354 Ring Boring

Mode Change Mode Sgmt.

Actual Stroke (mm) 792 Excav Start Time 08:37 Date 18/04/23

Net Stroke(mm) 142 Excav Fin Time 00:00 Time 08:45

Excav Start Condition Grs Ex Time (min) 8 CH(m) 1155.481

Excav Finish Condition Net Ex Time (min) 8 TD(m) 444.519

ALARM

Robotec Alarm

TBM PLC Comm. Error

SHAFT PLC Comm. Error

Logger Comm. Error

Main#1 Main#2 JUMP CHART REALTIME



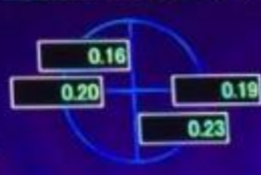
| THRUST JACK | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| STROKE (mm) | SPEED(mm/min) |
| 789 | 19 |
| 793 | 18 |
| 793 | 18 |
| 787 | 18 |
| L-R DIFFERENCE (mm) | 0 |
| T-B DIFFERENCE (mm) | 2 |
| PRESSURE (MPa) | 24.0 |
| FORCE (kN) | 18542 |
| WORKING | EXT |
| Mesure | ALL |

| CUTTER | |
|---------------------|--------|
| SPEED (rpm) | 0.9 |
| TORQUE (%) | 32 |
| TORQUE (kNm) | 1383.5 |
| LOCATION (deg) | 192.0 |
| COPY CHD STROKE(mm) | -20 |
| ROTATION (CCW) | 35028 |
| ROTATION (CW) | 29635 |
| WORKING | CW |

| Screw | |
|----------------|--------|
| SPEED (rpm) | 10.8 |
| TORQUE (kNm) | 3.8 |
| PRESSURE (MPa) | 3.8 |
| ROTATION (rev) | 184610 |
| GATE OPEN (%) | 30 |
| WORKING | FWD |

| Excavation Soil | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Flowmeter MUCK VOL (m3) | 4.742 |
| SCREW MUCK VOL (m3) | 8.43 |

Earth Pressure(MPa)



| Environment | TBM | Backup Car | SHAFT |
|-------------|------|------------|-------|
| O2 (VOL%) | 21.0 | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| CH4 (%LEL) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CO (ppm) | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| H2S (ppm) | 0 | 0 | 0 |



| Grout | | A | B |
|-------------------|--|-------|-------|
| FLOW (L/min) | | 58 | 2.8 |
| VOL (m3) | | 0.410 | 0.019 |
| #1 PRESSURE (MPa) | | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| #2 PRESSURE (MPa) | | 0.21 | 0.31 |

| Additive | | No.1 | No.2 |
|----------------|--|-------|-------|
| FLOW (L/min) | | 65 | 2.9 |
| PRESSURE (MPa) | | 0.31 | 0.36 |
| VOL (m3) | | 0.508 | 0.511 |
| | | | 1.019 |

| High Viscosity Clay | | | |
|---------------------|--|-------|-------|
| FLOW (L/min) | | 0 | 0.0 |
| PRESSURE (MPa) | | | 0.21 |
| VOL (m3) | | 0.001 | 0.000 |
| | | | 0.001 |

| Grout Earth Press | |
|-------------------|------|
| | 0.07 |
| | 0.12 |

| POSITION | |
|-----------------|--------|
| PITCHING (%) | 0.9 |
| PITCHING (deg) | 0.05 |
| ROLLING (deg) | 0.00 |
| DIRECTION (deg) | 222.70 |

| PUMPING | | P0 | P1 | PE |
|----------------|------------|-------|-------|-------|
| | | ON | ON | ON |
| Hopper EP | (kPa) | 184 | 8 | 7 |
| Oil Press P | Working | ON | ON | ON |
| | Press(MPa) | 1.9 | 2.6 | 8.0 |
| | Current(A) | 99.5 | 3.2 | 120.0 |
| Water Inject P | Working | ON | ON | ON |
| | Rotate | 46.6 | 83.2 | 83.1 |
| | Volume (L) | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Pumping Volume | (m3) | 5.344 | 5.172 | 5.862 |



Geo conditions

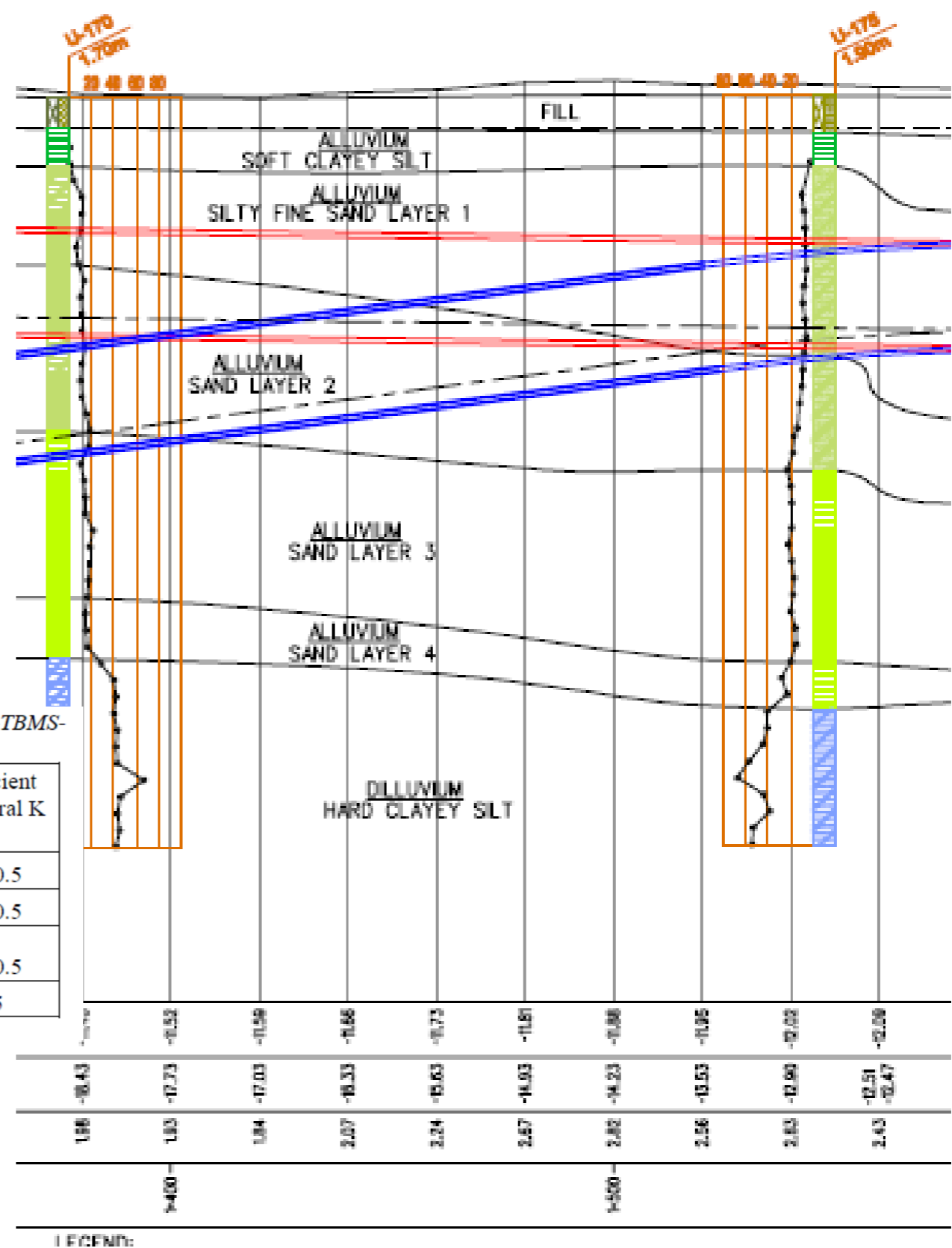


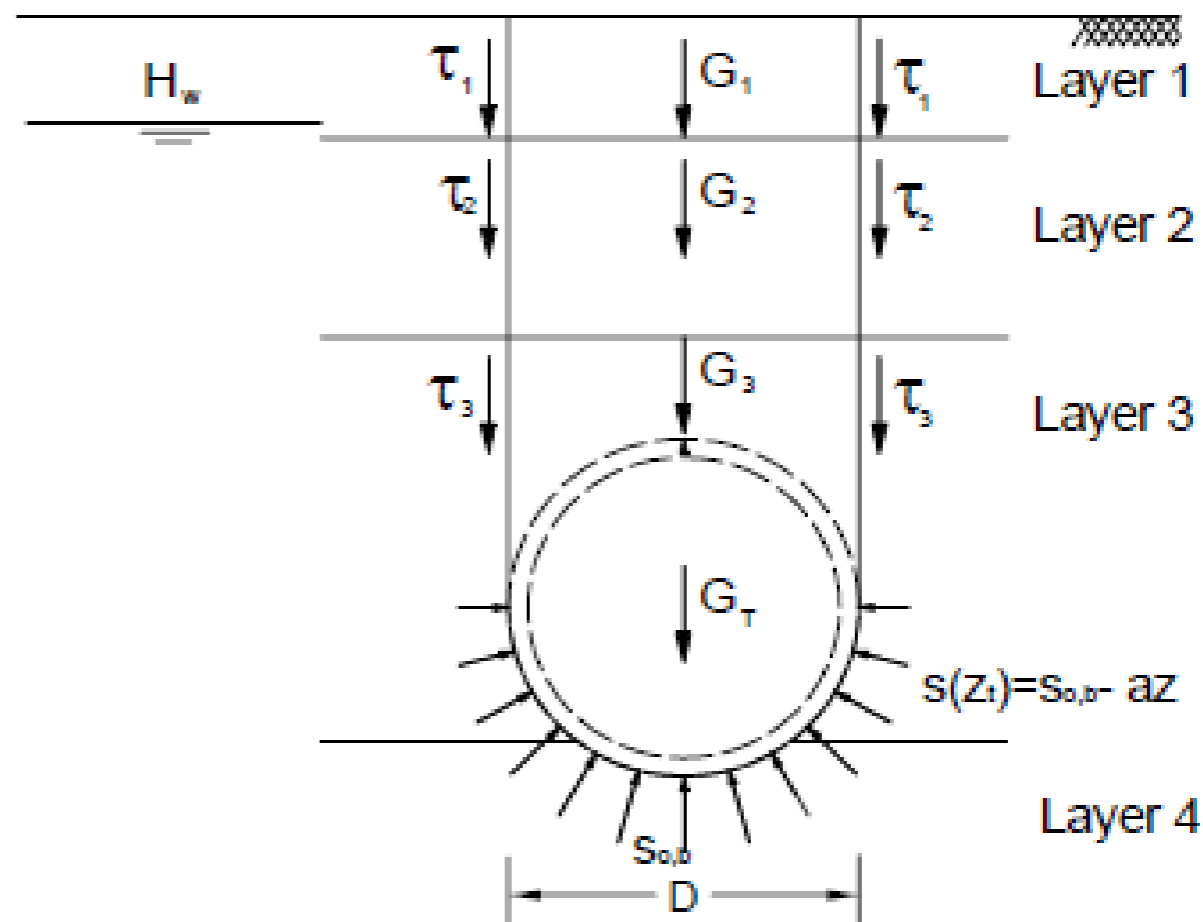
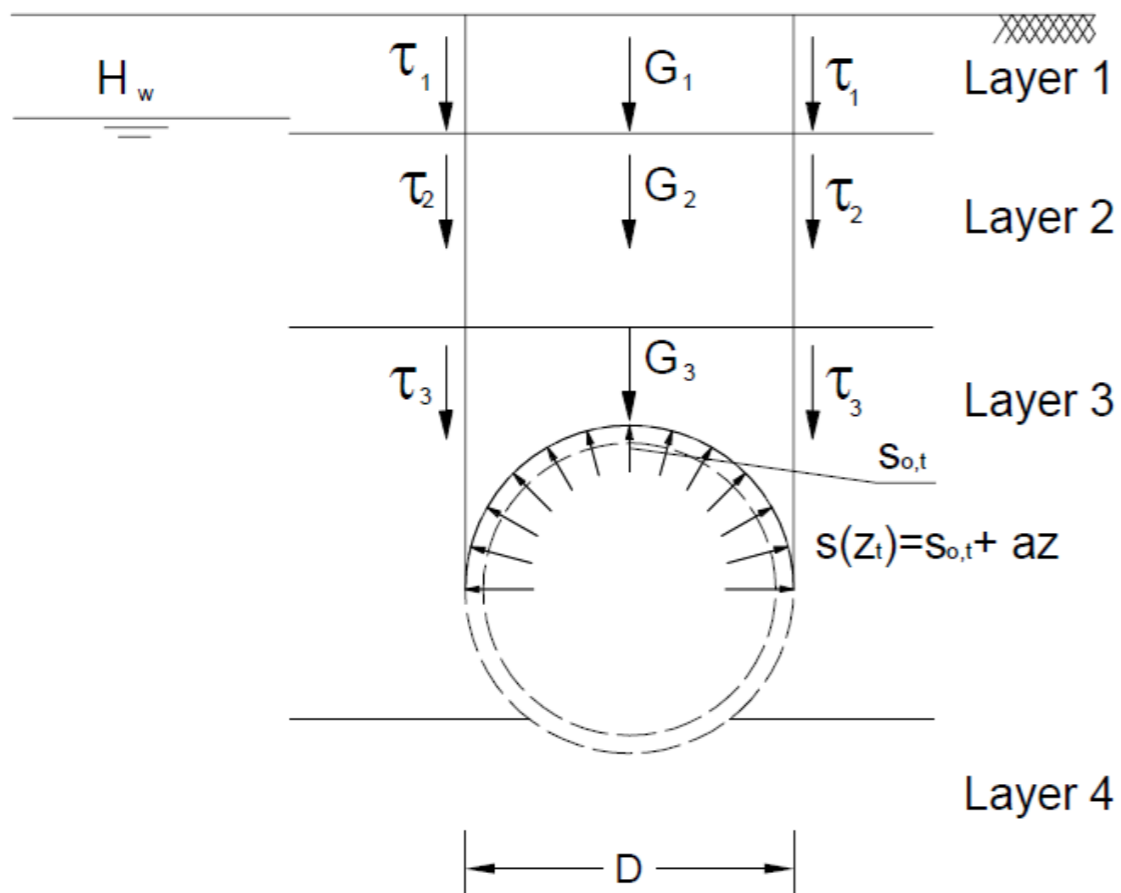
Table 1. Soil parameters applied in Hochiminh Metro Line 1 Project based on UMRTL1-CP1b-TBMS-CGE-RPT-00073-C report

| Layer | Description | Level | | Weight unit γ (kN/m ³) | Cohesion c (kPa) | Friction angle ϕ (deg.) | Coefficient of Lateral K |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|---|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | From | To | | | | |
| 1 | Fill layer | 2.58 | 0.23 | 19 | 10 | 25 | 0.6-0.5 |
| 2 | Alluvium Clay Layer 2 | 0.23 | -1.77 | 16.5 | 0 | 24 | 0.6-0.5 |
| 3 | Alluvium Silty Fine Sand Layer 1 | -1.77 | -13.2 | 20.5 | 0 | 30 | 0.6-0.5 |
| 4 | Alluvium Sand Layer 2 | -13.2 | -17.4 | 20.5 | 0 | 33 | 0.5 |

| Layer | Description | Level | | Weight unit g (kN/m ³) | Cohesion c (kPa) | Friction angle j (deg.) | Coefficient of Lateral K |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------|-------|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| | | From | To | | | | |
| 1 | Fill layer | 2.58 | 0.23 | 19 | 10 | 25 | 0.6-0.5 |
| 2 | Alluvium Clay Layer 2 | 0.23 | -1.77 | 16.5 | 0 | 24 | 0.6-0.5 |
| 3 | Alluvium Silty Fine Sand Layer 1 | -1.77 | -13.2 | 20.5 | 0 | 30 | 0.6-0.5 |
| 4 | Alluvium Sand Layer 2 | -13.2 | -17.4 | 20.5 | 0 | 33 | 0.5 |

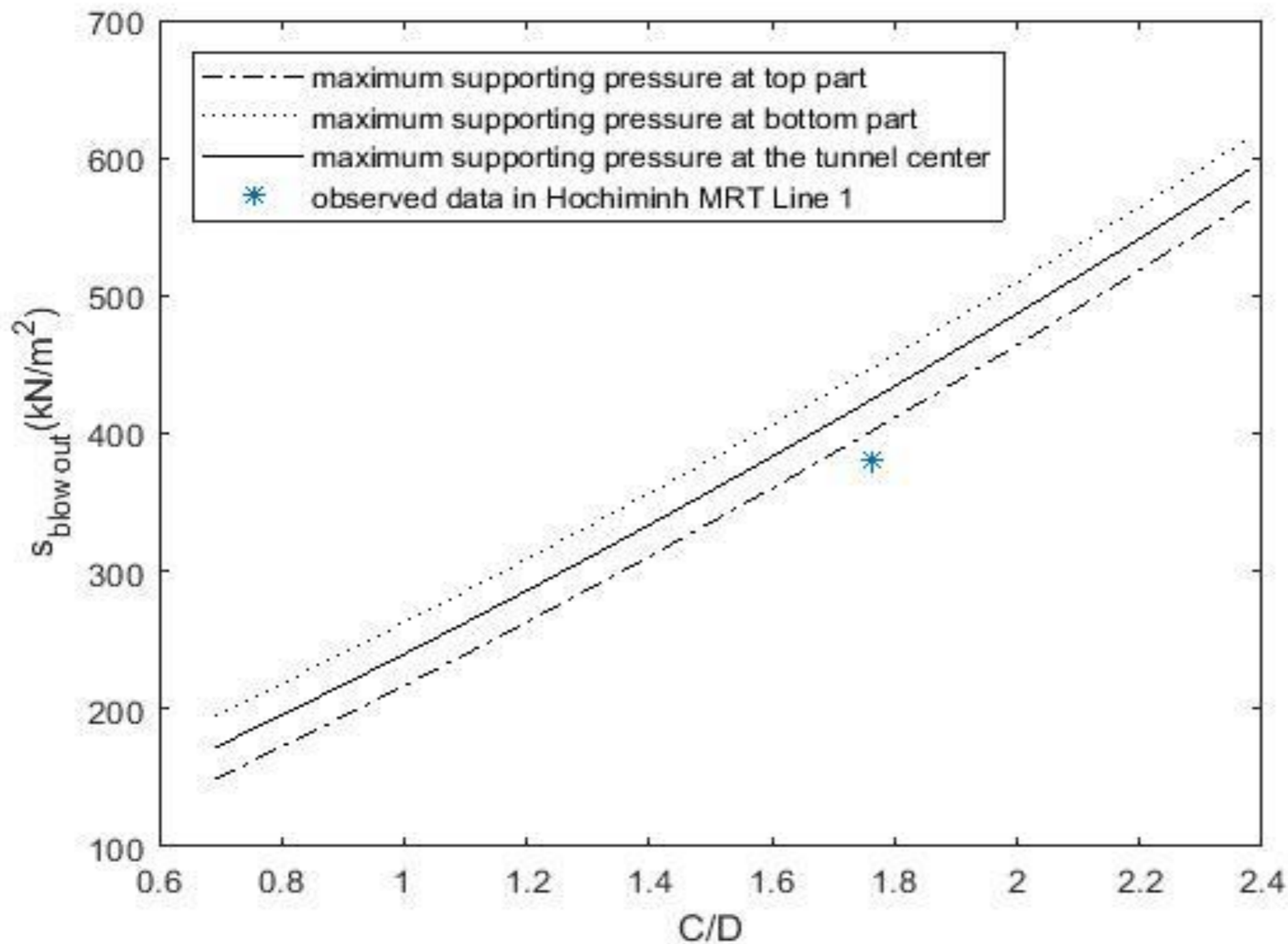


Calculation



Hình 6. Mô hình phân tích hiện tượng đẩy trời tại Dự án Hochiminh Metro Line 1
 (a) Phần trên (b) Phần dưới

Result:



Conclusions

- Blow-out condition is an essential stability calculation in tunnelling design, especially when shallow tunnelling in soft soils in order to prevent damage on the tunnelling process and existing buildings.
- Blow-out models have been reviewed and compared.
- Validation with the blow-out case study of Hochiminh Metro Line 1 shows a good agreement with the blow-out pressures derived from the linear support pressure blow-out models proposed by Vu et al. (2015).
- The solutions used in the real project of Hochiminh Metro Line 1 show that a careful preparation for risk in tunnelling is very important to have a success tunnelling project.



Thank you very much!

