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MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES – INDISPENSIBLE PART OF SUSTAINABILITY IN TUNNELLING

by

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Why should we think on Maintenance strategies already in an early stage design?

Maintenance has a tremendous influence on Life Cycle Cost!

As a function over the life cycle, the cost of a project can be divided into the following main groups:

- Construction cost
- Cost during the operation
- Demolition cost
- Object follow-up costs





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Why should we think on Maintenance strategies already in an early stage design?

Cost during the operation shall be considered as early as possible

- Maintenance costs
 - Service (fault clearance)
 - Inspection
 - Repair
 - Refurbishment
- Energy costs





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Maintenance

Maintenance is the **combination of all technical, administrative and management measures** during the **life cycle** of an object that serves to maintain or restore its functional condition so that it can fulfil the required function.

Service

Service cost include, as **part of the maintenance** costs, **all operational measures** (including minor construction measures) **that serve to maintain the target condition** of the facility. For example, cleaning measures, flushing of drainage systems, removal of vegetation, etc. are included. Service measures also **include** the **personnel costs** incurred for this as well as the necessary **operating equipment** (e.g. lights).





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Inspection

Inspection is understood to be all measures for evaluating the actual condition of a structure (testing, checking, continuous monitoring). The necessary measures are to be considered according to the guidelines of the respective operators and include not only the operator's internal personnel costs but also costs for external parties.

Repair

Repair is understood to be a large-scale measure in which an aged object is restored to its original, functional target condition.





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Refurbishment

Refurbishment includes all structural and administrative measures to **increase the load-bearing capacity**, **safety** or **performance** of a structure that go beyond the original target condition.

Energy costs

Energy cost include all expenses for electrical or thermal energy (heating, cooling, ventilation, lighting, pumps, etc.) incurred for the safe operation of the building.

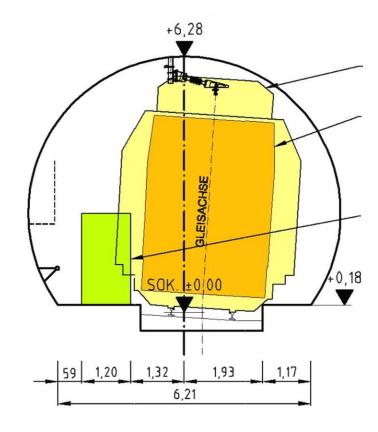


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Typical objectives

- Safe operation
- Proven constructions
- Service life of at least 100 years
- New requirements
- Cost pressure



Extended clearance profile

Clearance profile for stopped train

Escape and rescue route



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External effects

- Rock type, rock pressure
- Water chemistry, water pressure
- adjacent buildings
- position in the tunnel (near the portal)

Structure

- load-bearing effect (type of construction, vault)
- material aging (creep, carbonation)

Internal effects aerodynamics brake dust Emissions (diesel, steam) events (hot, cold)

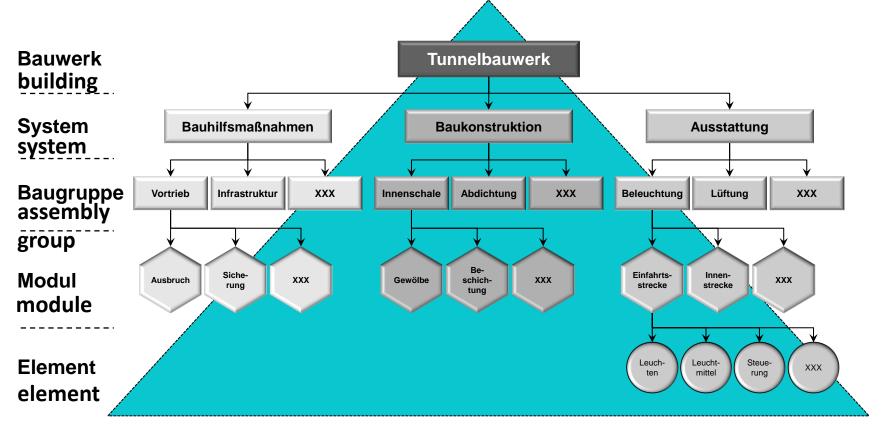
Drainage sintering



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Structuring of tunnels



[Engelhardt]





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Life cycle assessment of tunnels should be based on the List of components which are used in tunnels

Questions in this regards are ...

- average service life?
- acquisition costs?
- replacement cost?
- life cycle relevant? [Y/N]
- maintenance interval?
- synergies feasible?



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Example Sintering

Not considering Sinter can turn out in a real challenge!









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Challange: Cleaning of Sinter





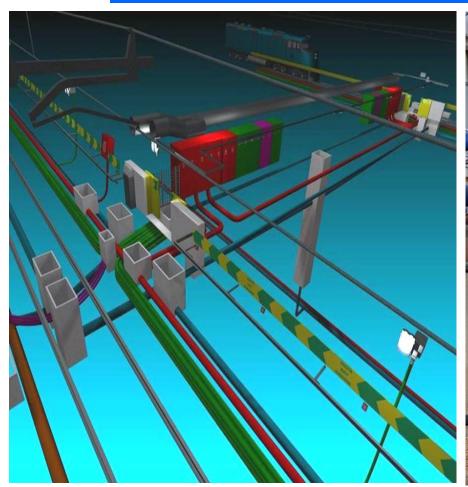




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A maintenance friendly design!









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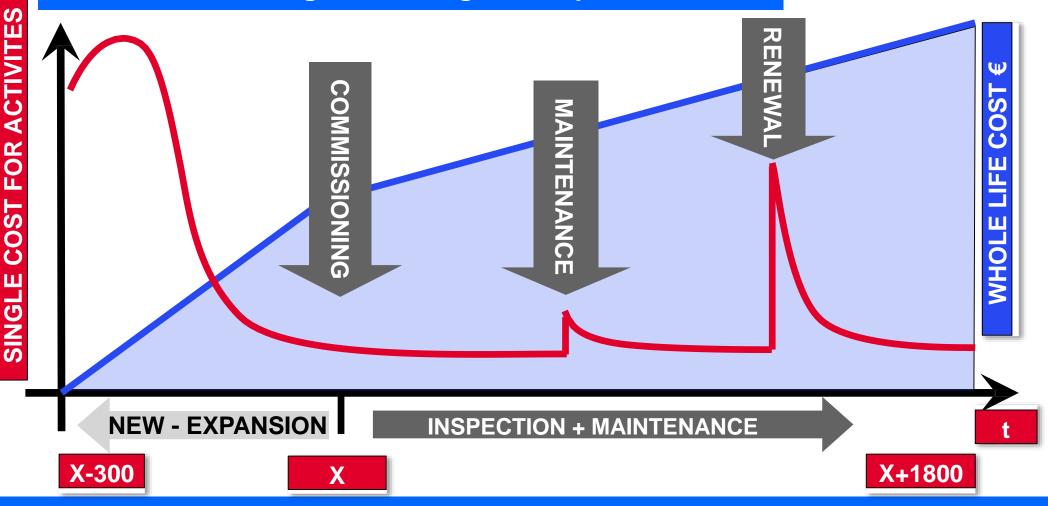
The following further reasons may cause intensive maintenance & repair works

- Imminent loss of stability
- Imminent loss of serviceability
- Necessary safety upgrades
- Clearance profile restrictions or changed requirements
- Maintenance significantly restricts the availability of the underground system



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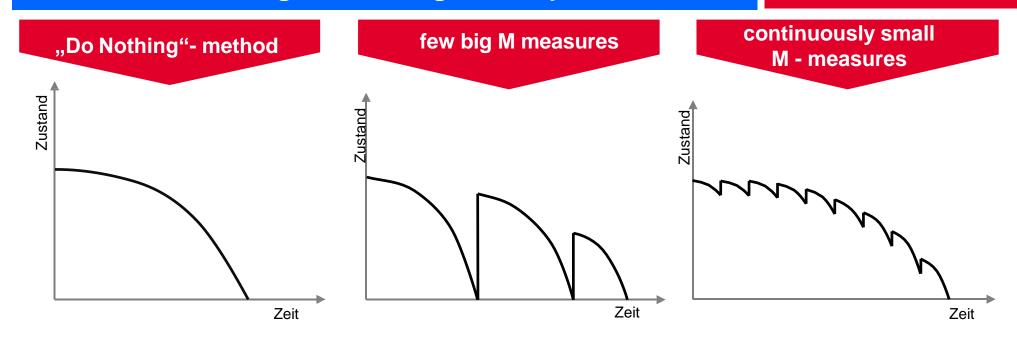
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Maintenance Strategies



no track closure	few long locks	several short locks
new construction, demolition	few large M measures	several small M measures





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Maintenance strategy

From an operational point of view, the main tasks in maintenance are to ensure structural and equipment functionality through

- Forecast of the development of the portfolio
- Verification of future system states through control and testing
- Maintenance and servicing so that life cycles are achieved
- Timely initiation of renovations











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Life time of constructions

Civil structures: 50 years

Bridges: 80-100 years

Tunnels: 100-200 years

Service life according to EN 1990 (Eurocode 0)

- Buildings and ordinary structures: 50 years
- Monumental buildings, bridges and other engineering structures: 100 years

Maintenance cycles:

- e.g., coating system, 10-15 years
- e.g., roadway: 15-20 years



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Damage Mechanisms of aging

- Concrete corrosion
- steel corrosion
- geomechanical processes
- hydrochemical processes
- fatigue
- fire
- wear



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Tests and inspections

Ongoing monitoring

interval: <u>every 4 months</u>

implementation: roadside service

scope: inspection from the vehicle for defects and damage

results: written obligation to report damage

Inspection

interval: every 2 years

implementation: internal experts (trained assistants, HTL)

scope: visit and inspections without scaffolding, device

results: written documentation of changes to the last inspection; immediate measures

Test

interval: <u>every 12 years</u>

implementation: internal and external experts (HTL, university)

scope: Hand inspection of all building elements with equipment (HUB)

results: written documentation of all damages and defects, request for repair,

measures with time schedule



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y in



Scope of inspection or testing:

- inner shell (reinforced and unreinforced blocks)
- coating
- roadway and border path
- escape routes, cross cuts
- niches with covers
- intermediate ceiling
- ventilation structures (shafts, towers)
- drainage (sidewall drainage)
- plant components (radio masts, traffic signs, foundations)
- special structures (GSA and pump shafts)
- ground marking, extinguishing system



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