

XIII INTERNATIONAL WINTER ROAD CONGRESS

QUÉBEC, FEBRUARY 8 TO 11, 2010



Québec :::



CONTENTS

- General description of the Swedish conditions
- Problems/ challenges for road tunnels during winter conditions related to
 - a) Operation
 - b) Maintenance
- The Life Cycle Cost Approach
- Some Conclusions
- Open Questions



CLIMATE CONDITIONS

- The temperature variation is high from -40 °C in winter to +30 °C in summer
- The number of frost cycles is high, typically 7 to 15 per year
- The use of de-icing salt is high, typically 1.5 kg/m² a year on roads





THE SWEDISH ROAD NETWORK

- 98,400 km state owned public roads
- 41,000 km municipal streets
- 76,000 km of private roads receiving state subsidies and
- private roads
- On the road network:
- ~16,000 bridges
- 31 tunnels and

38 ferry routes



TYPICAL, ROCK TUNNEL





50 year old rock tunnel, good stability, no water leakage: No problems!

OLDER RURAL TUNNELS



NEW, URBAN TUNNEL SYSTEMS





SWEDISH GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

Presented in the document "Tunnel 2004" (SRA)

- Based on common European rules in
- essential requirements in The Construction Products Directive,
 CPD
- harmonized technical standards
- regulations on road tunnel safety, Directive 2004/54/EU



THE GROUNDWATER SITUATION

The protection of the groundwater levels and flow have been significantly strengthened in Sweden.

results in very harsh demands on the tunnelling activities.

For example, in the completed road tunnel project "Gotatunneln" in Gothenburg the amount of in-leaking water to the tunnel was partly restricted to a maximum of 0,5 litres/minute and 100 meter!



CONVENTIONAL DRILL- AND BLAST





SUPPORTED ROCK TUNNEL ROOF





WATER LEAKAGE DURING TUNNELING



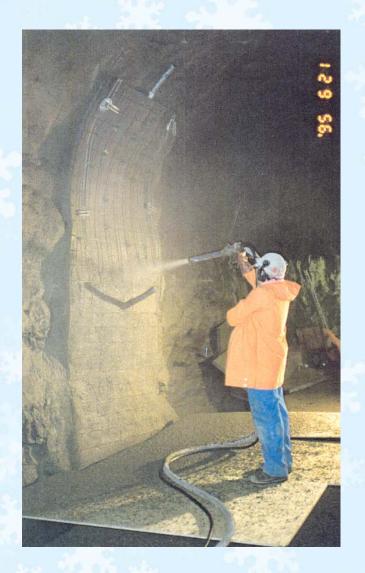






APPLIED DRAINS







OPERATION:
FREEZING OF
INLEAKING WATER





OPERATION: FREEZING OF INLEAKING WATER



OPERATION:
CLEANING OF
ROAD TUNNELS



Water-based solutions impossible to perform.

internal environmental problem inside the road tunnels with potential dust and particle problems

at worst, cause sight problems for the road users.

OPERATION: CLEANING OF ROAD TUNNELS





Traffic signs and safety devices are always cleaned – by hand if needed.

Mechanical wipers installed to clean the lenses on the CCTV-cameras.

OPERATION: CORROSION











MAINTENANCE: WATER LEAKAGE







MAINTENANCE: FREEZ-THAW EXPANSION



Rock falls and/or sliding



"Blasting" of drains

LIFE CYCLE COST APPROACH

Operation

Removal of ice/ cleaning

Maintenance

- → Ensure chosen standard/function
- Design/Construction

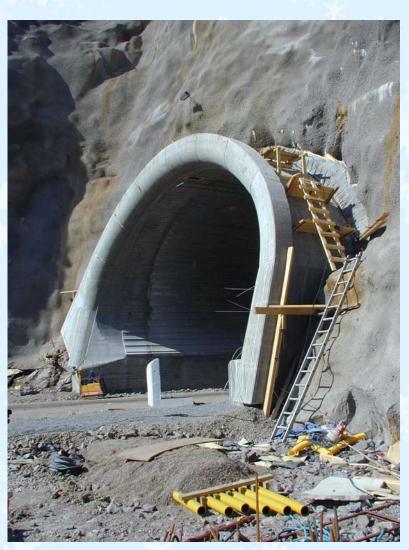
 Mitigate the water



DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION: NEW CONCEPTS

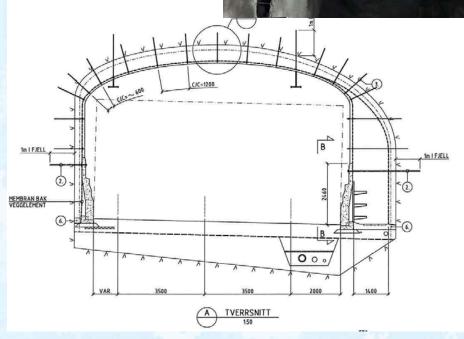


"Tunnel vid Grind" – secondary lining



DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION:
NEW CONCEPTS







"Norra Lanken" - stiff inner waterproof lining

SOME CONCLUSIONS

In cold areas even very small water leakages will cause problems, such as icicles

Water ingress strongly affects the durability of the structure and the installations

Due to the normally very high ground water pressure it is often very hard to repair leaking cracks

Extremely important that the initial philosophy is robust when building new or refurbishing old road tunnels.



QUESTIONS

What is an acceptable amount of water drops per minute?

Watertight yes, but is it really a need for frost insulation?

Is it possible to construct a watertight single lining of sprayed concrete?

What is the best procedure to construct a concrete tunnel or lining without getting any cracks? Also for the sprayed concrete!



THANK YOU, FOR YOUR ATTENTION!





