

Fire Protection of Tunnel Joints

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Motivation

- Conwy Tunnel in Wales, UK was constructed in 1986 – 1991
- The immersed tube tunnel did not have any fire protection between its joints
- This project was commissioned to rectify the deficiency



Agenda

- Conwy Tunnel and its joints
- Passive fire protection criteria
- Fire protection scheme
- Fire tests
- CFD calculations
- Installation



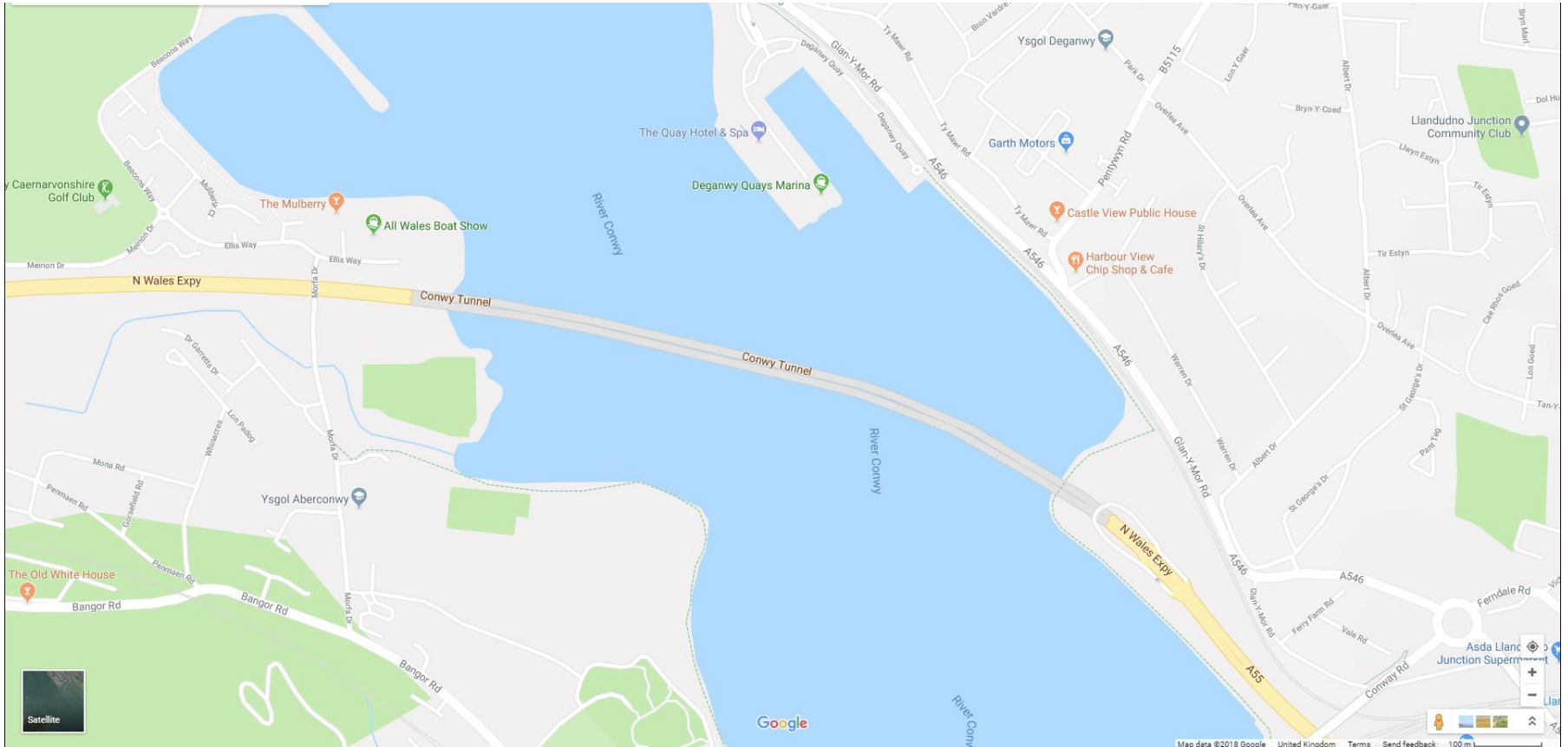
Conwy Tunnel and its joints



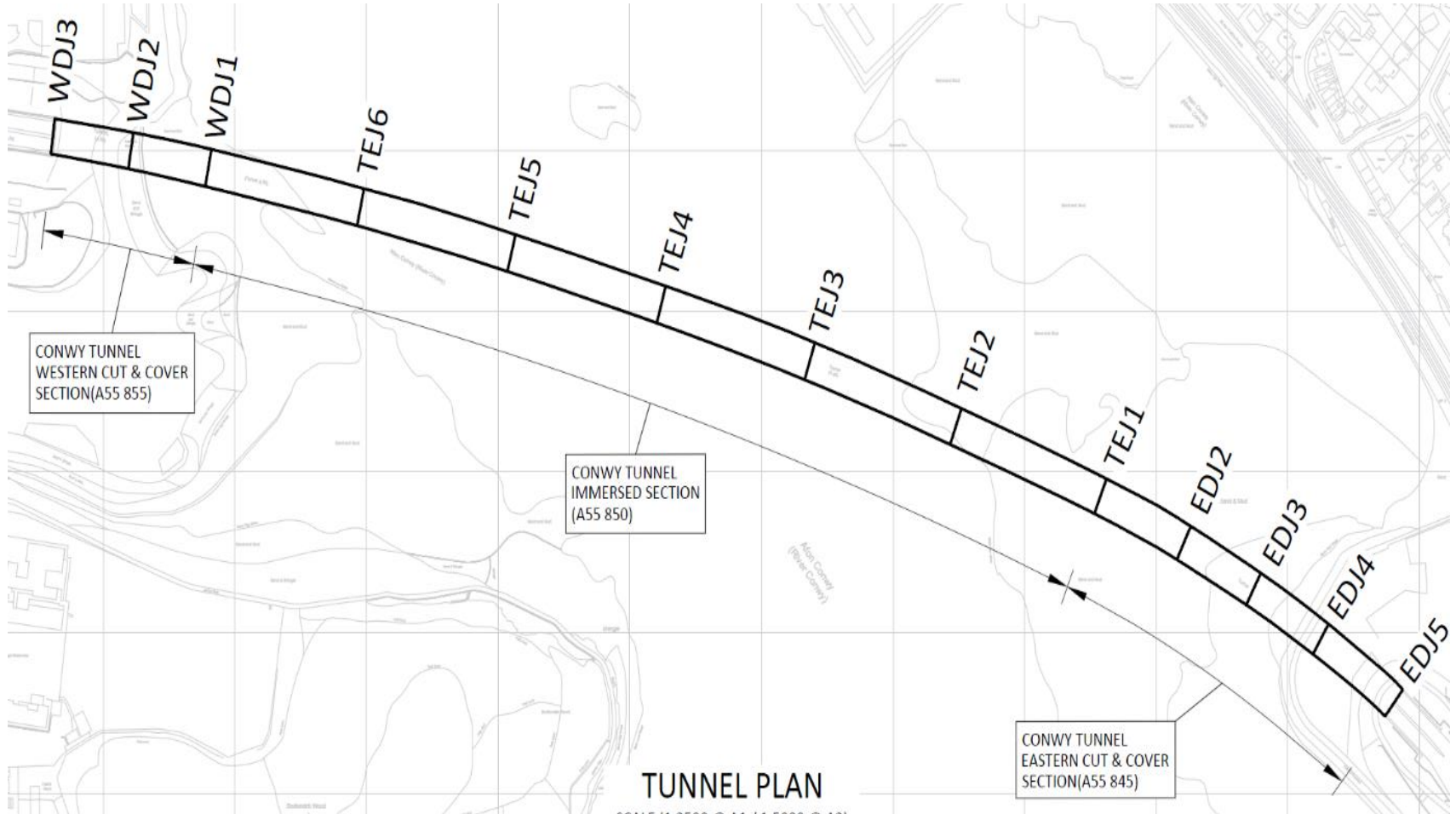
Conwy Tunnel

- Cut-and-cover portal sections:
 - East 260m
 - West 120m
- Immersed tube tunnel: 710m
- Overall length: 1090m

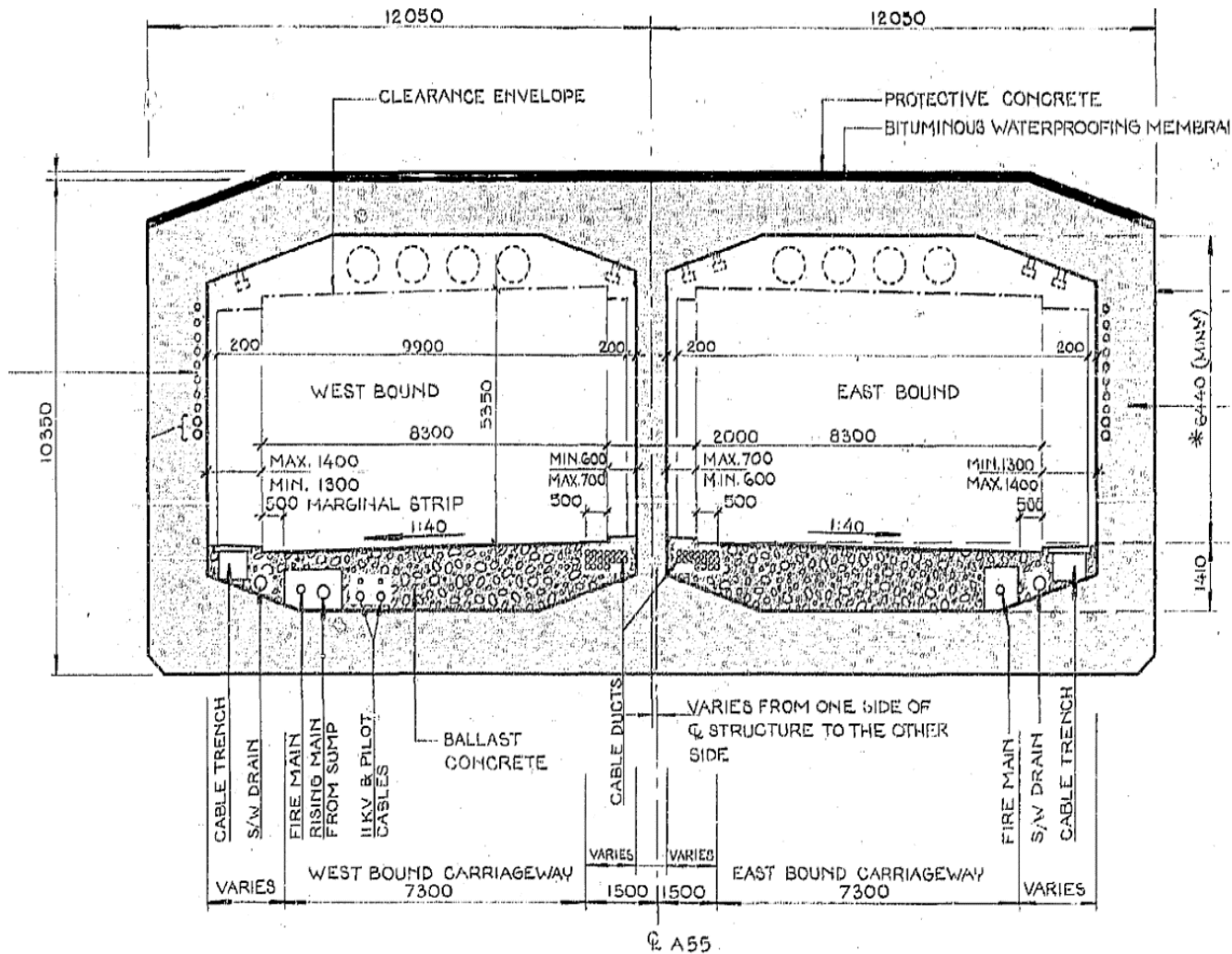
Tunnel location



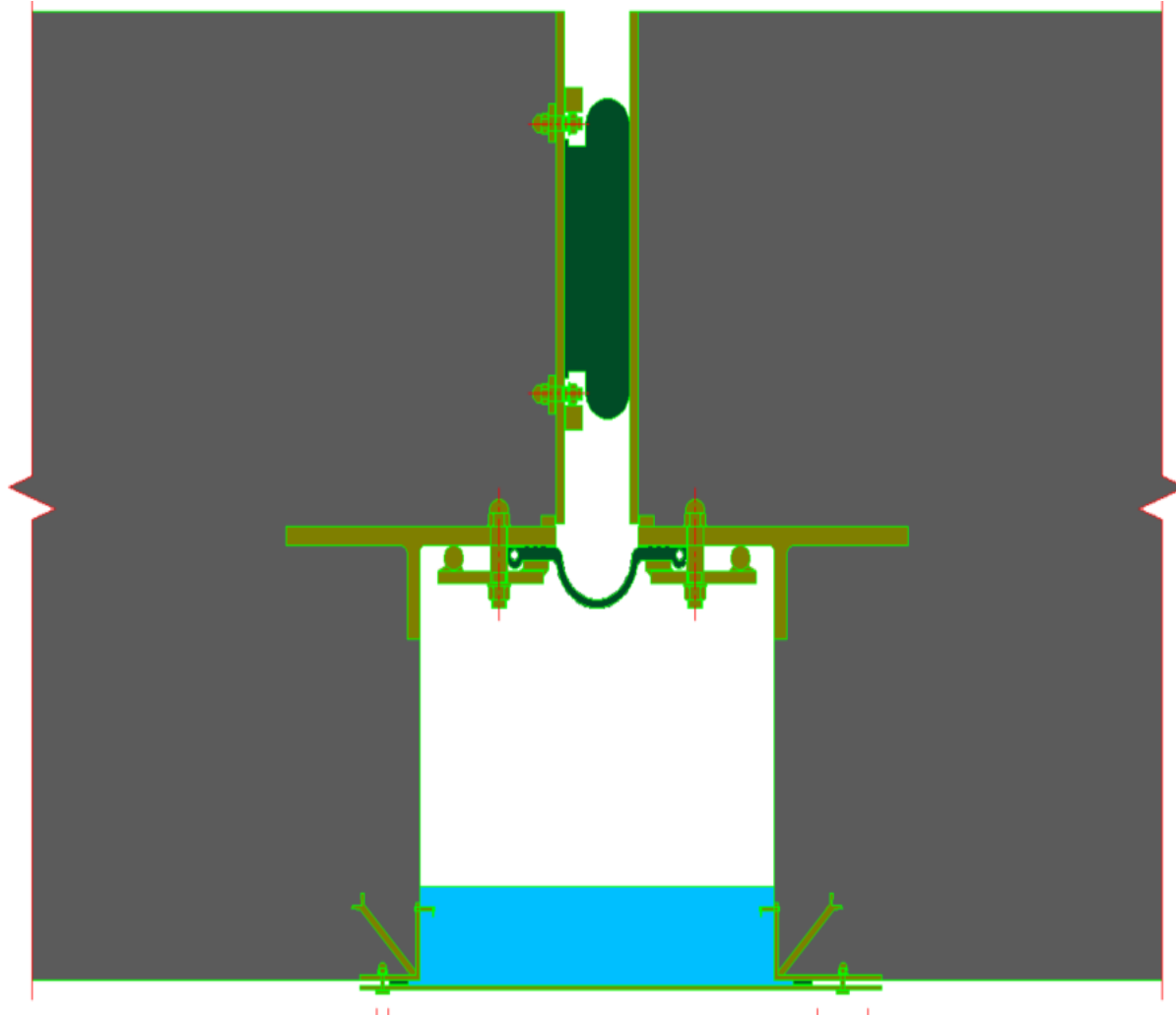
Locations of tunnel joints



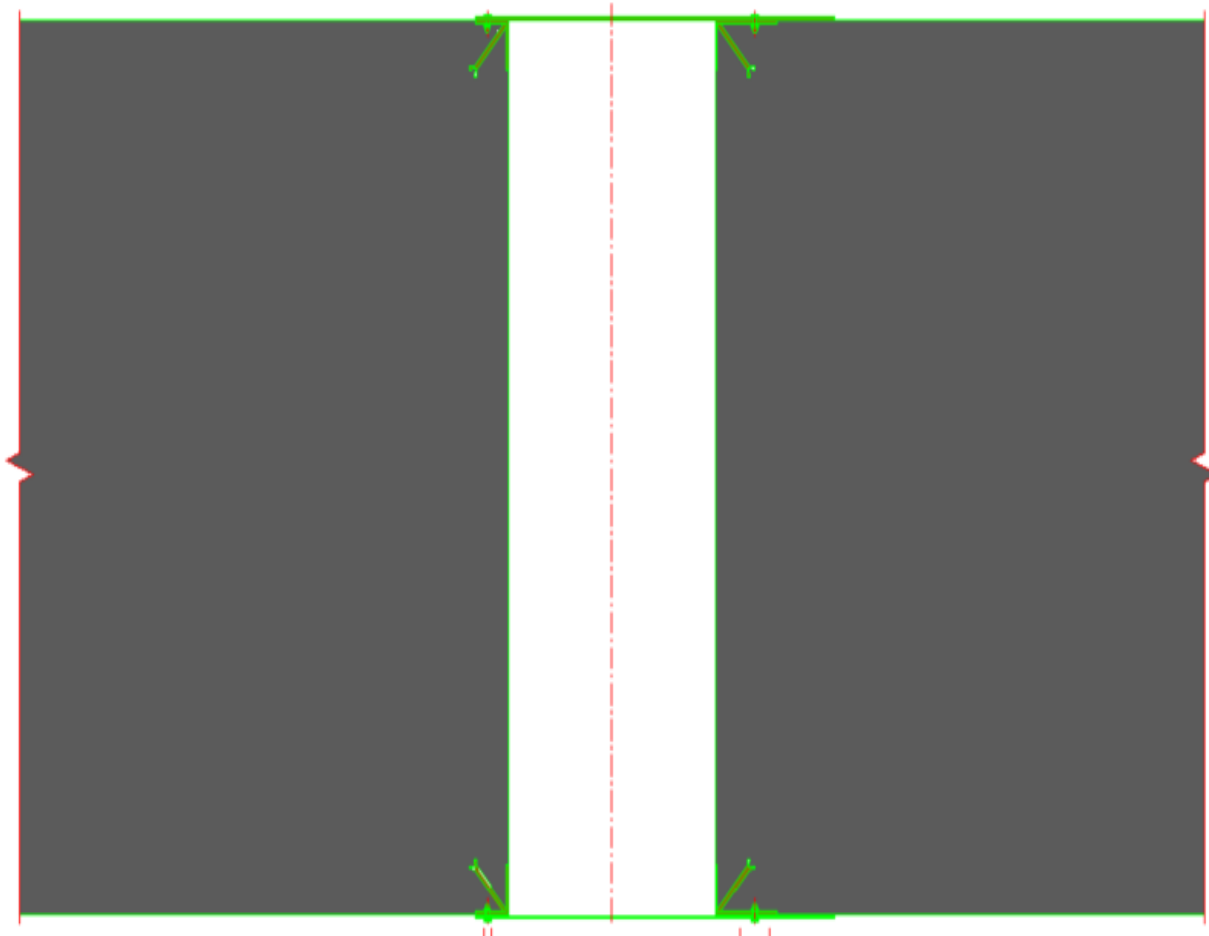
Typical as-built tunnel cross-section



Original element soffit joint



Original element internal wall joint





Passive fire protection criteria



Design criteria

- RWS time-temperature curve
- Up to 335mm from the joint: maximum interface temperature $<350^{\circ}\text{C}$ after 2 hours' fire exposure + no spalling
- Average temperature of 120°C or less at the gasket material (Omega seal)
- Fixing system should not fail during 2 hours of fire exposure



Challenges



Challenges

- Seasonal movements of the elements with respect to each other (up to 9.5 mm)
- Significant misalignments between the element edges vertically (up to 65mm) and rotationally

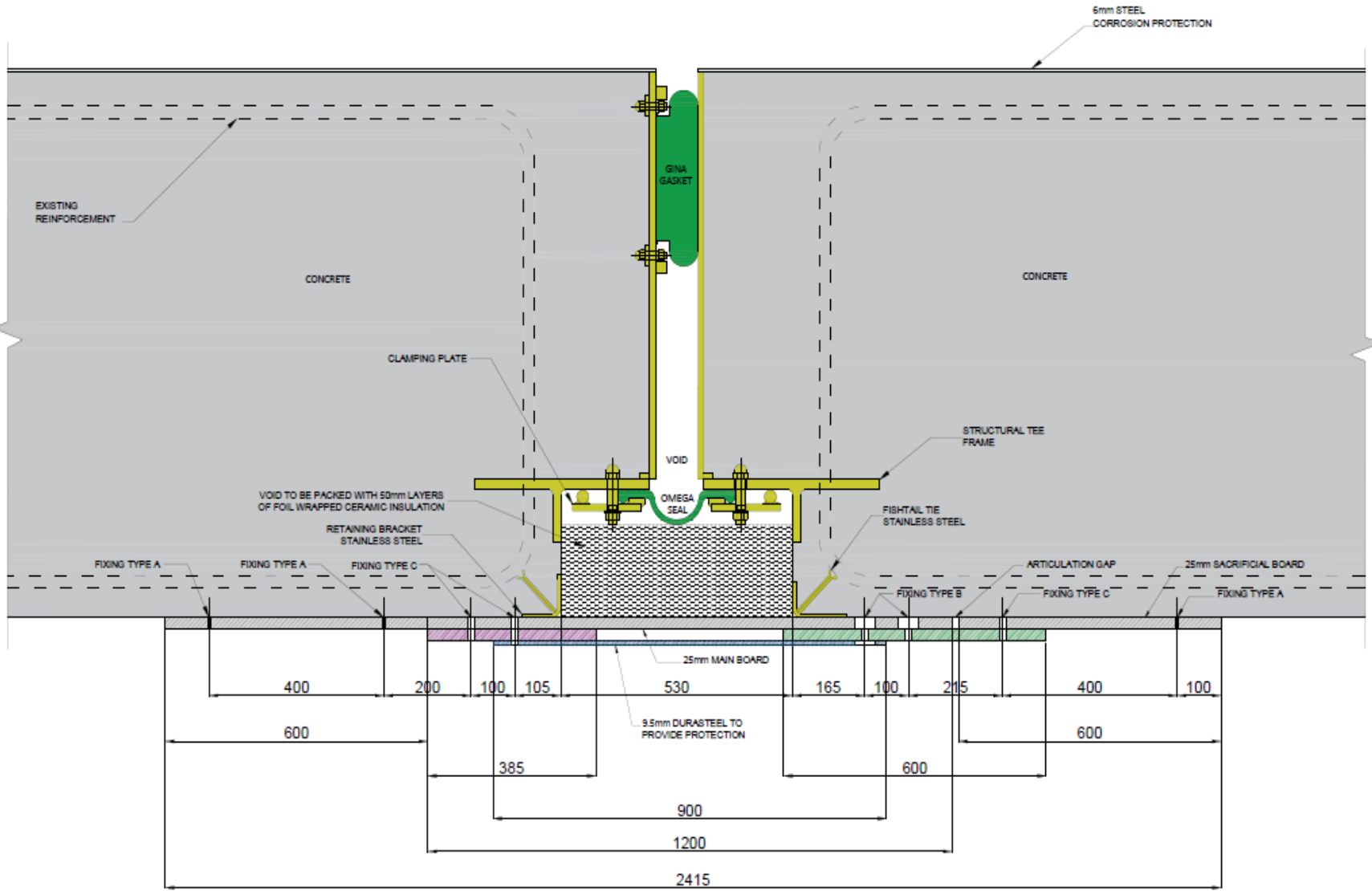


Fire protection scheme



Key Design Aspects

- Passive fire protection calcium silicate fibre boards (trade name "Promatect-T")
- Bagged layers of insulation in element voids
- Paint (trade name "Ceramicoat C") to protect boards from water ingress
- Slotted holes to allow for seasonal movement
- Machined packing boards to allow for misalignments
- Composite steel/cement impact protection sheets (trade name 'Durasteel')





Fire tests



Fire tests undertaken

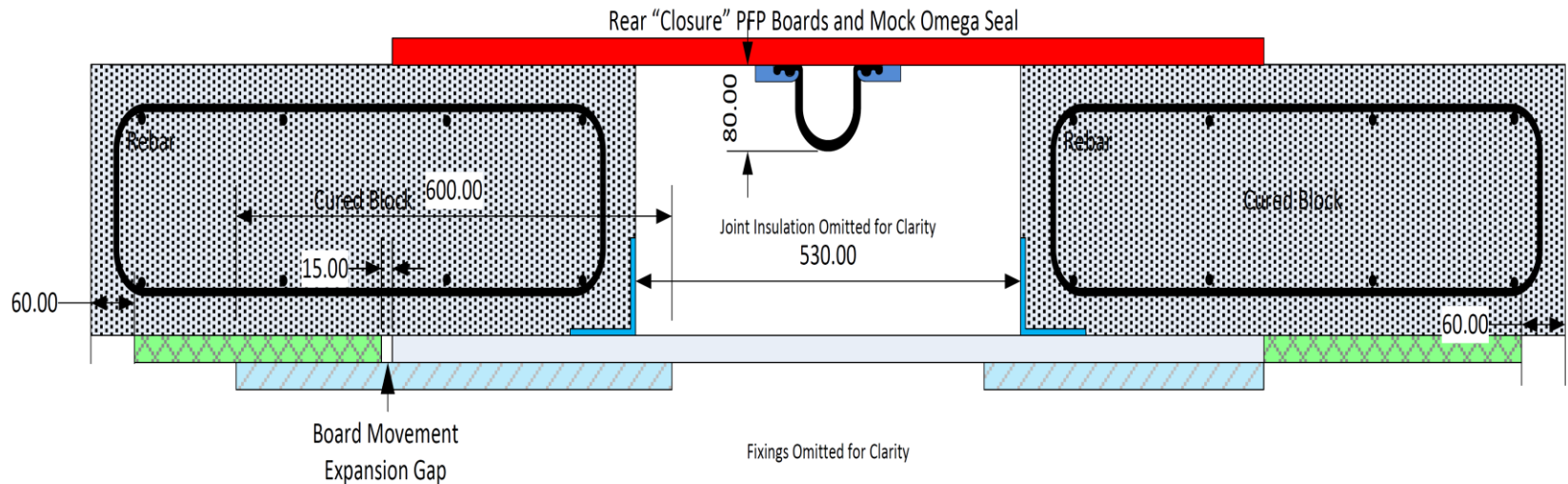
CSTB, France:

- Vertical (wall) element joint
- Horizontal (soffit) element joint
- Vertical (wall) dilation joint

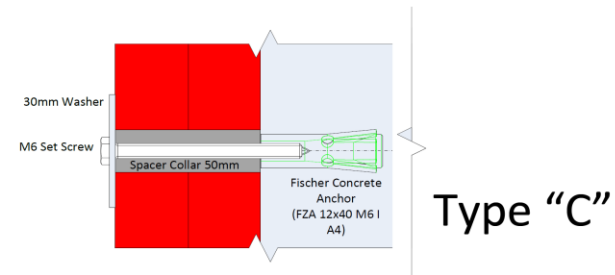
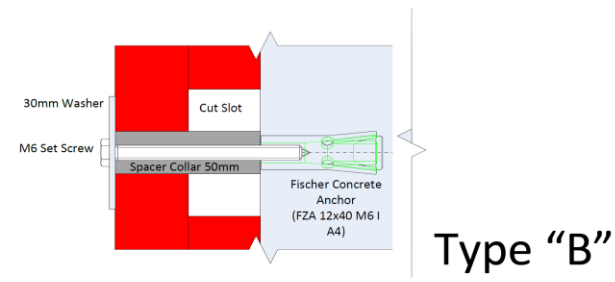
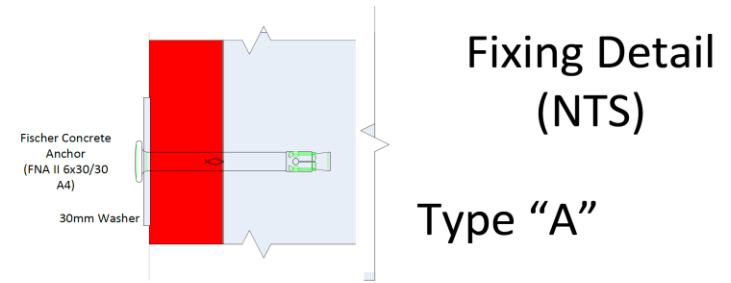
Vertical (wall) element joint - 2



Horizontal (soffit) element joint - 1



Horizontal (soffit) element joint - 2



Vertical (wall) dilation joint - 2



Compressive Stress

- Load of 1750kN applied centrally to the slab provided a uniform compressive stress of 9.3N/mm^2 across the section
- The load was displaced to give an eccentricity of 14mm, which gave a combined (axial + bending) compressive stress of 12.5N/mm^2 on the front face of the unprotected test slabs



Measured Results

- The three fire tests confirmed that all the passive fire protection criteria had been satisfied



CFD calculations



Purpose of CFD calculations

- To verify the CFD calculations by comparison to experimental results
- To account for the various types of joints and their particular layouts

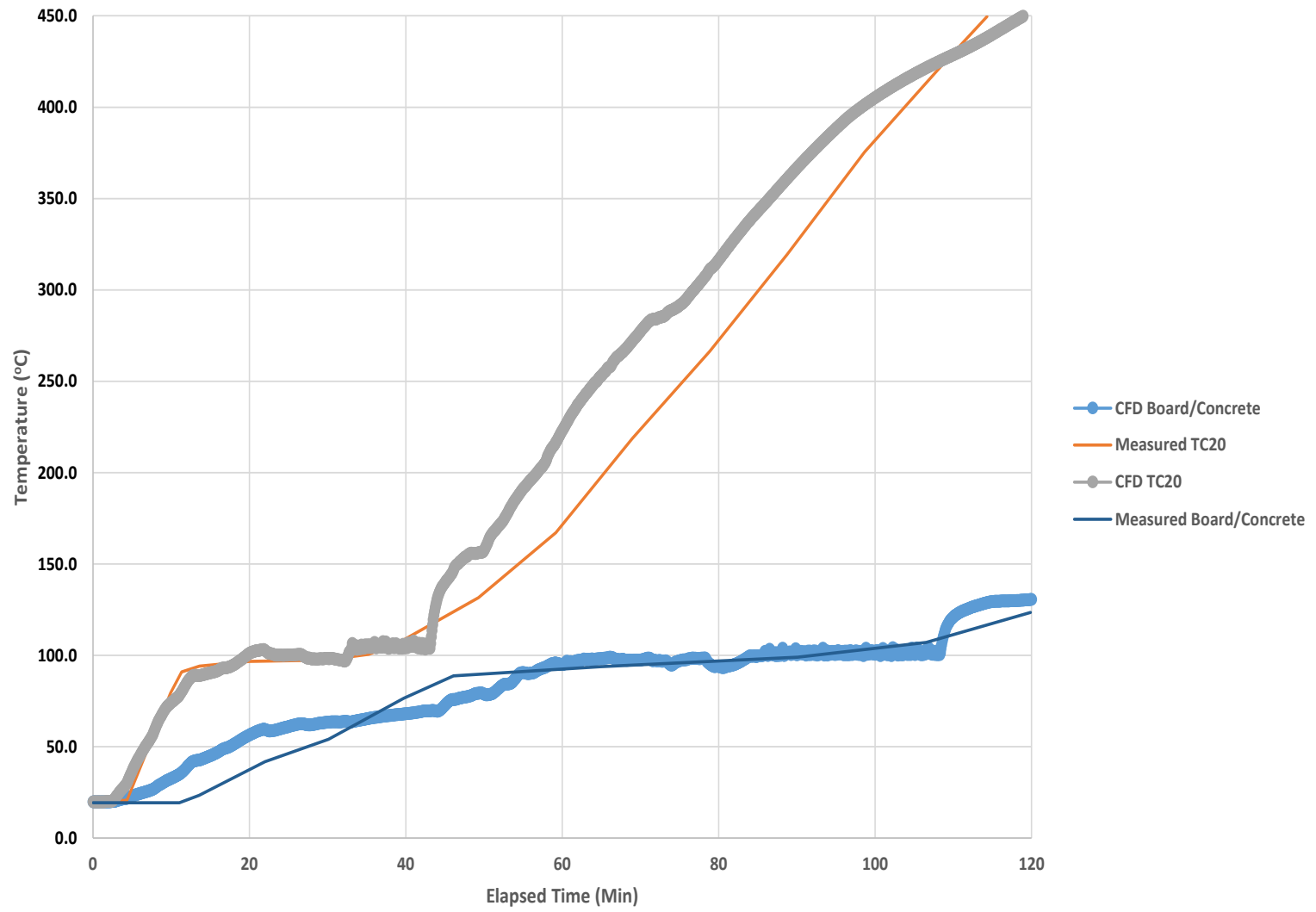


Movement of Liquid Water and Vapour

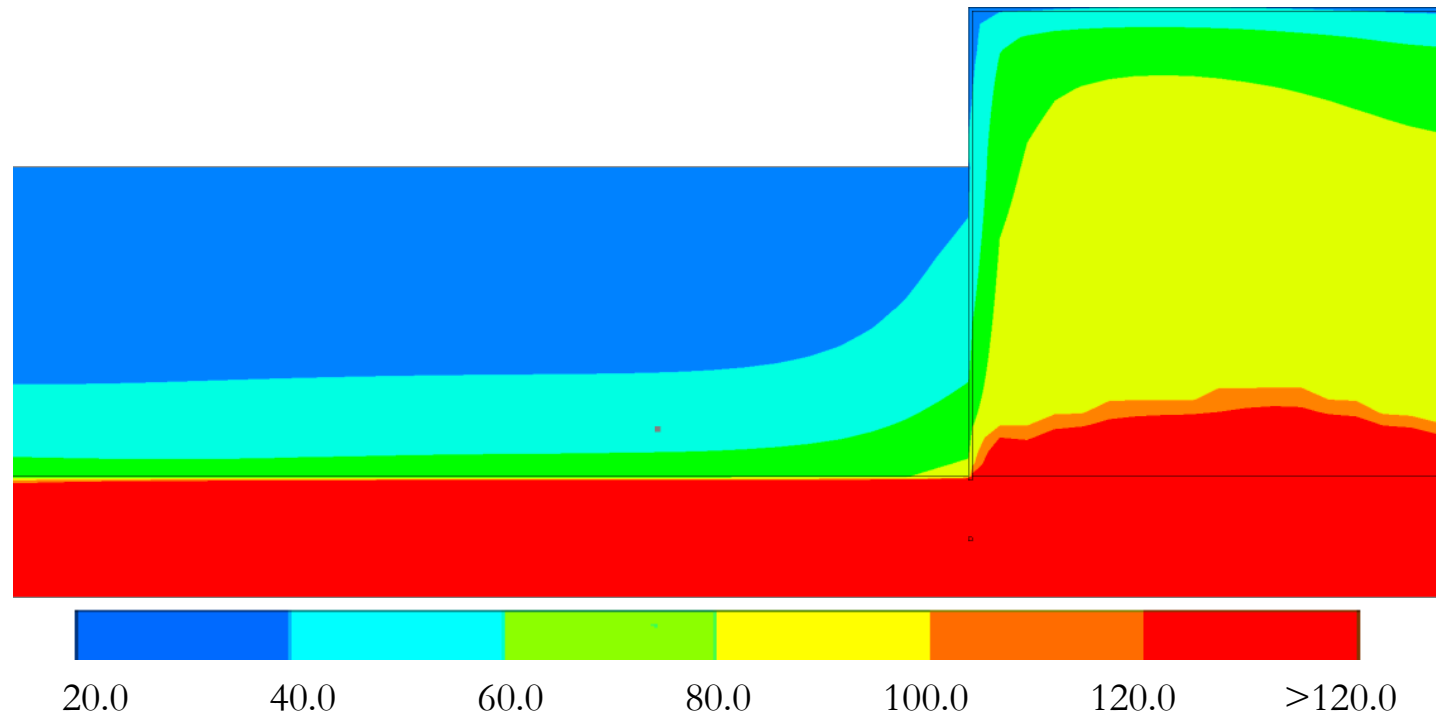
- Calculated through the passive fire protection board & concrete
- Essential for obtaining good predictions with experimental results



Test B Board Interface Temperatures

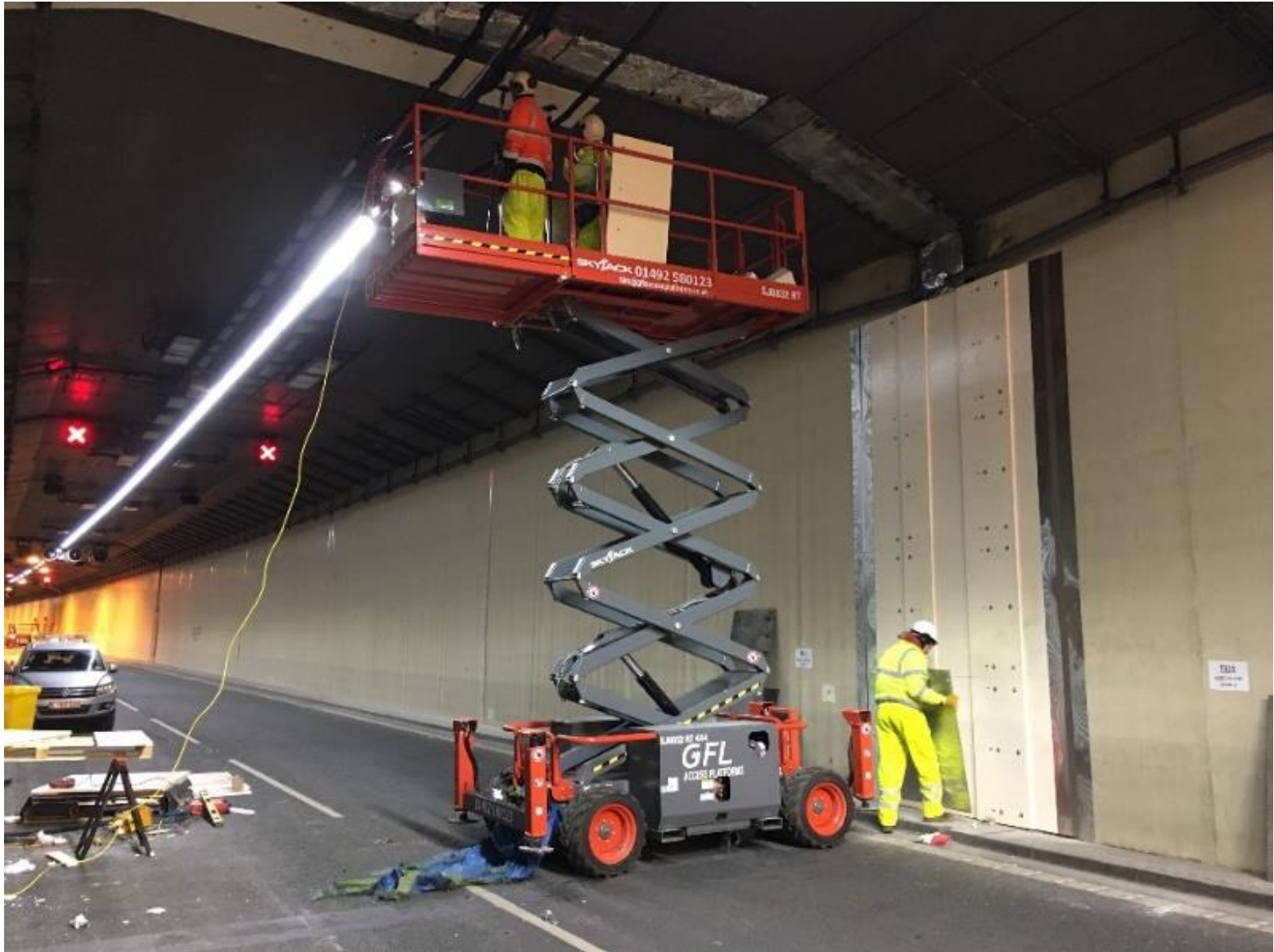


Test 2 Predicted Temperature through Test Sample at 2 hours





Installation







Review

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