Applying 3D Geological Modeling to Infrastructure Design

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SUMMARY

- 3D Geological Modeling at BGS
- Two Recent United Kingdom Infrastucture Applications
- Geotech-BIM Concepts

BGS Model Applications at Many Scales

National 3D UK Model



Regional 3D Model (London)



Site 3D Model (Farringdon Station)



Two Recent UK Infrastucture Applications

- 1. Farringdon Station for London CrossRail Project (2009-2015)
- 2. Planning for Electrification of Railway between Leeds and York (2015)

Farringdon Station



Architect's Impression of Farringdon Platform



- Two 300 m (985 ft) platform tunnels plus multiple access tunnels
- 30 m (100 ft) below the surface

PRIOR INVESTIGATIONS IDENTIFIED ADVERSE GROUND CONDITIONS:

- Multiple faults,
- Buried valley of Fleet River
- Water-bearing sands within the tunneling medium (Lambeth Group)
- Potential surface settlement on old buildings and surface railway

Existing 3D Subsurface Information BGS Regional 3D London Model





Oblique View of Completed London Model



Initial 3D Geological Model of Farringdon Station Site

- By 2008 Crossrail had completed initial ground investigations, at least on fault has been identified but little confidence in the ground model.
- In 2009 Crossrail commissioned BGS to develop a 3D geological site model to guide future investigations
- Model constructed using existing London regional model, historical & third-party data, and available Crossrail data



Farringdon Station Design Modeling (2009-2013)

Initial 2009 BGS 3D geological model of Farringdon station was progressively updated as new Crossrail exploration data received



Farringdon Station 3D Model

3D model display of sand and gravel (water-bearing) units and faults



(Aldiss et al., 2012)

Farringdon Station 3D Model Integrated into Site Supervision Workflow (2013-2015)

In 2013, this model was handed over to the contractor and integrated into the site supervision workflow



(Modified from Cabrero & Gakis, 2014)

Farringdon Station Predicted vs Observed locations of sand lenses and faults



(Gakis, 2014)

Farringdon Station Success in Predicting Geological Conditions

Geological predictions at one section of Farringdon station



(Gakis, 2014)

Farringdon Station Comparison of Estimated Risks to SCL Tunneling from Water-Charged Sand Units



(Gakis et al., 2014)

Consequences of Employing Farringdon Station 3D Model

Because the Ground Model was updated daily as station excavated:

- Enabled geological predictions ahead of excavation
- Provided a geological database to collate and store all acquired data
- Confidence increased as tunneling progressed
- Key Element in reducing Geotechnical Risk
- 70% reduction of in-tunnel probing compared to original plan
- Efficient SCL design and installation
- Station excavation completed 3 months early!

Planning for Electrification of Railway between Leeds and York (2015)

- 28 km (17.5 miles) existing railway line is planned for electrification.
- Concern for foundations of support masts
 - Depth to bedrock, type of rock, weathering
 - Old mine workings, karst features, fault structures
- Long narrow 3D model created along railway
 - 28 km long; 80 m wide, 30 m deep
 - Outputs transferrable to Bentley Microstation
- BGS completed/delivered model in 1 month

Planning for Electrification of Railway between Leeds and York (2015)

• A 4 km long section of central portion of route



- Model consists of 3 parallel sections, and numerous short "rung" sections (25 shown in this portion of route)
- Model based on 1:10,000 BGS maps and 102 borehole logs
- Model contains 57 geological units, 11 coal seams, 29 faults

Planning for Electrification of Railway between Leeds and York (2015)

Isometric view of 3D model (central 4 km section)



How Did Client Use the Model?

Combined geological model information with CAD infrastructure design files



This illustrates the future of 3D model applications

Building Information Modeling (BIM)

But Where is the Geology?



- Process involving the generation and management of digital representations of physical and functional characteristics of places
- BIM files can be exchanged or networked to support decision-making about a place.
- Used by individuals, businesses and government agencies who plan, design, construct, operate and maintain diverse physical infrastructures.

"Geotech-BIM" BIM and the Subsurface



 Extend/Integrate 3D Geological Modeling techniques to the BIM environment

Potential Geotech-BIM Workflow



CH2M

Current Capability: City of London on 3D Geology Model



City model courtesy of ARUP

Available Now –

Direct access to BGS geological maps and boreholes through web map services

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Current Research –

Integrating Digital Field Information with 3D Models

Working with the AGS (equivalent too DIGGS in North America)

A new initiative to include interpreted data and the concept of layers in the next phase of the AGS data transfer format (AGSi)



Geological cross-section transmitted via xml and visualised in Excel



In The Future –

Ability to edit sections and surfaces and submit them back to the BGS to be incorporated in the national geological model

