

# An Innovative Hard-rock TBM-mounted System for Geological Forward-prospecting

Presented by : Prof. Shucaï Li, **Dr. Yong Li**

Shandong University, China

# Stakeholders

Prof. Shucaï Li

Prof. Bin Liu

Dr. Lichao Nie

Dr. Yong Li

Dr. Xinji Xu

Dr. Zhengyu Liu

Lei Chen & Yuxiao Ren



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UNIVERSITY

# Contents

## 1. Background & Challenges

2. Main achievements

3. Applications & benefits

## More and more hard-rock TBMs are applied in engineering projects

- 18 hard-rock TBMs were applied in a water diversion project in Xinjiang Province, China.
- The Sichuan-Tibet Railway in China intends to use about 30 hard-rock TBMs.



The TBM for the Xikang Qinling Tunnel



Illustrations of TBM tunnelling



**Water and mud intrush**  
**Parbati Hydroelectric Project in India**



**Water intrush**  
**A TBM project in Switzerland**

TBM tunnelling has poor adaptability for adverse geology, which often causes serious disasters: water intrush and collapses.....



**TBM blockage**  
**A water diversion tunnel in China**

### **Serious Consequences**

- TBM blocked or damaged
- heavy economic loss
- casualties

Two main adverse geology: water body and fault fractured zone



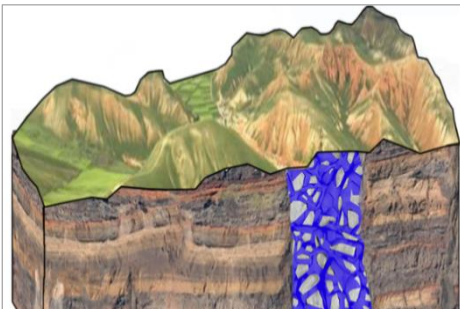
Water body-karst cave



Water body-karst cave



Water body-karst cave



Fault



Fault



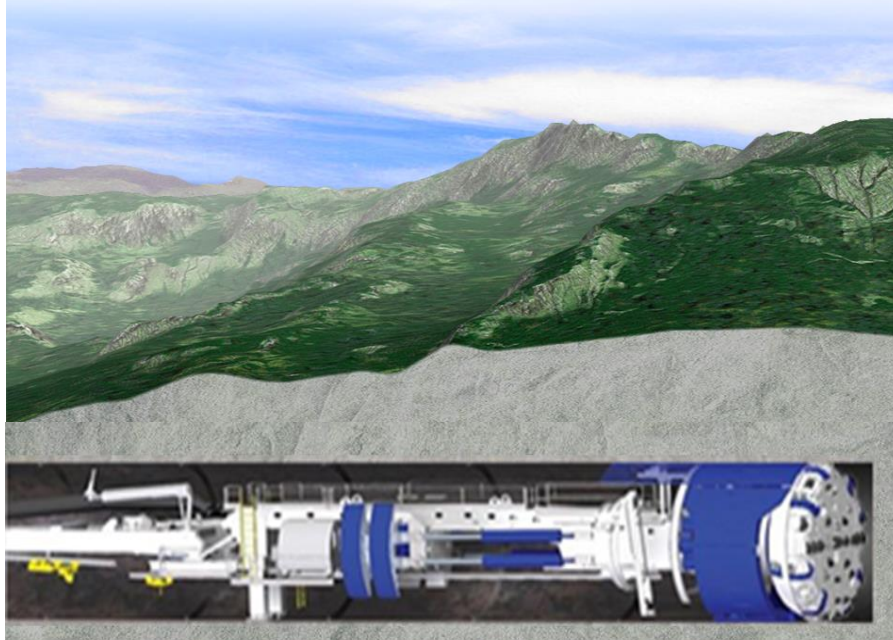
Fractured zone

**Prospecting geological conditions ahead of tunnel face is of crucial importance**

## Challenges of forward-prospecting in TBMs

- Severe electromagnetic interferences can overwhelm the effective signals.
- TBM occupies most of tunnel space, little room available for prospecting.

## Few effective forward-prospecting techniques suitable for TBM



### 3 Key Problems

- How to reduce interference ?
- How to observe effective signals ahead of tunnel face ?
- How to image adverse geology ?



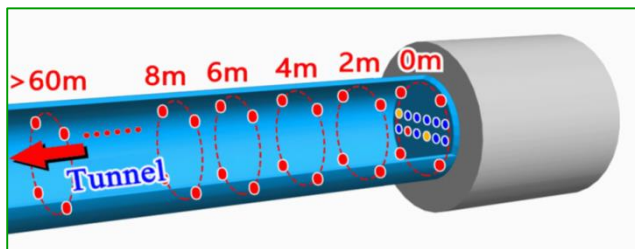
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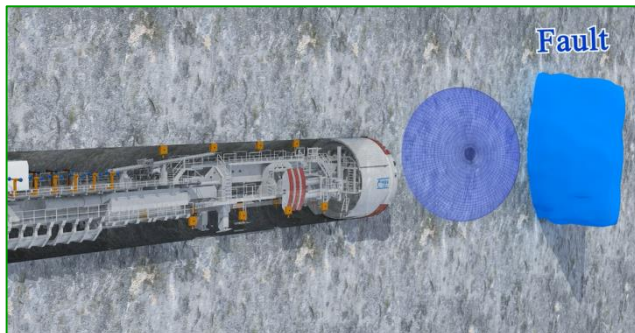
2. Main achievements

3. Applications & benefits

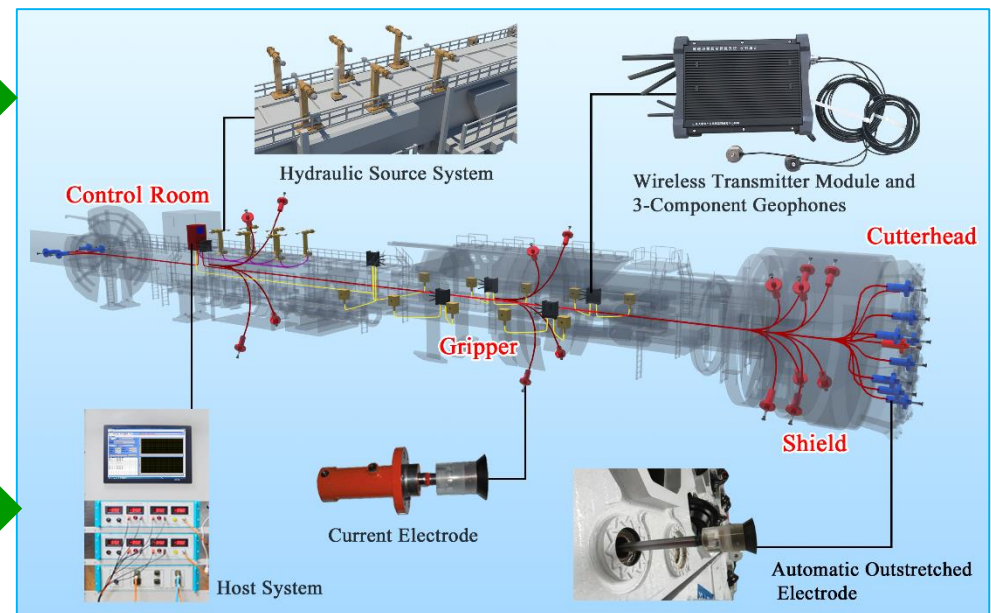
## **Solution:** TBM-mounted forward-prospecting instruments



**Water body → TIP**  
Tunnel Induced Polarization



**Fault fractured zone → SFP**  
Seismic Forward-prospecting

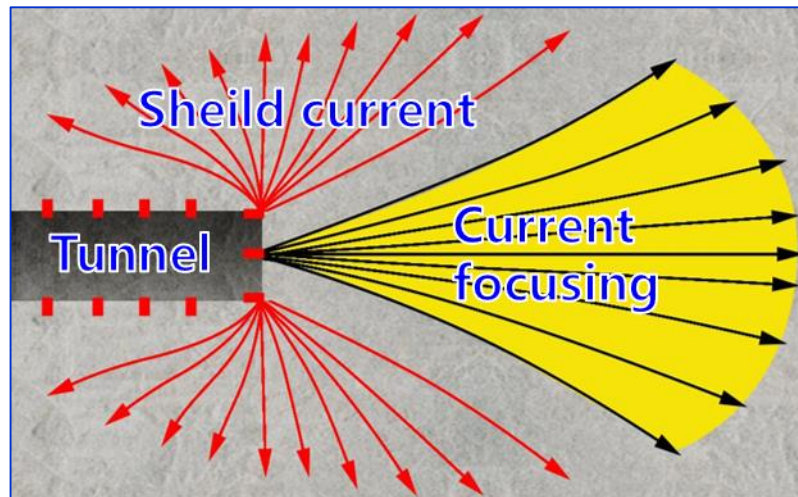


**TBM-mounted forward-prospecting instruments**

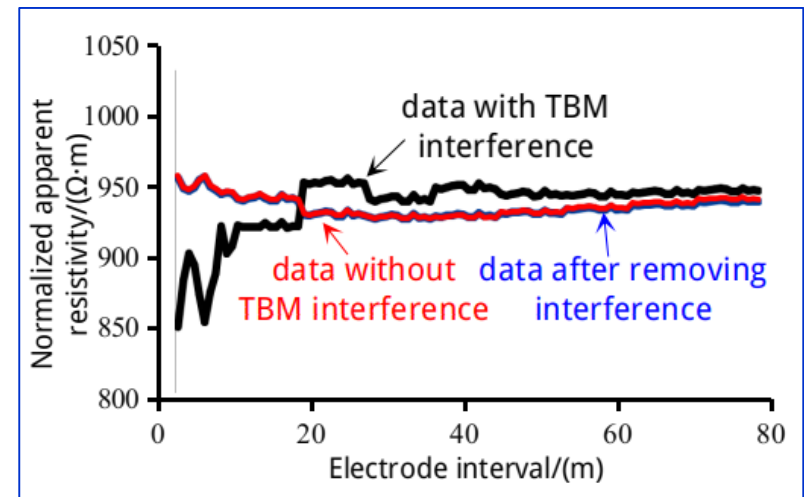
## **Three Innovations**

# Innovation1: Tunnel Induced Polarization technique for water bodies

- Interference removal method



Mutually exclusive of the same polarity current → Produce a focusing effect → Reduce TBM's interference



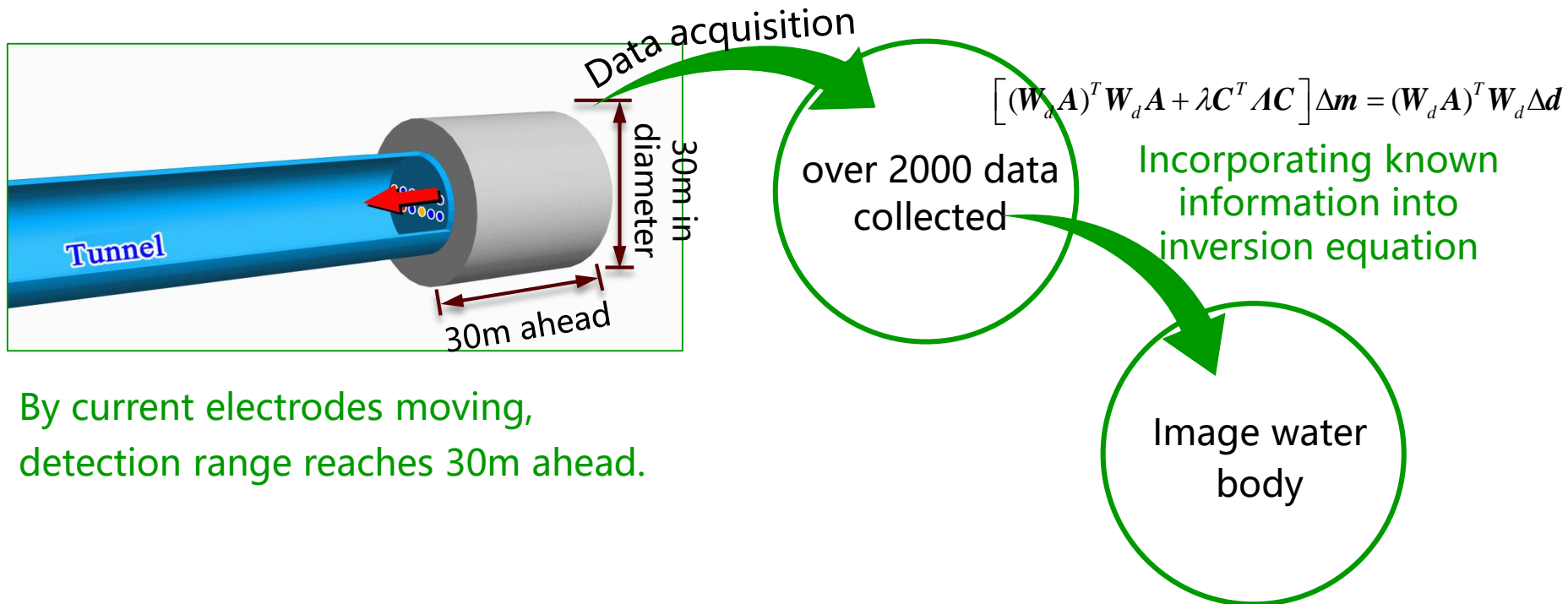
Proportional noise reducing algorithm

**Critical breakthrough**

TBM interference is reduced from over 30% to 1%

## Innovation1: Tunnel Induced Polarization technique for water bodies

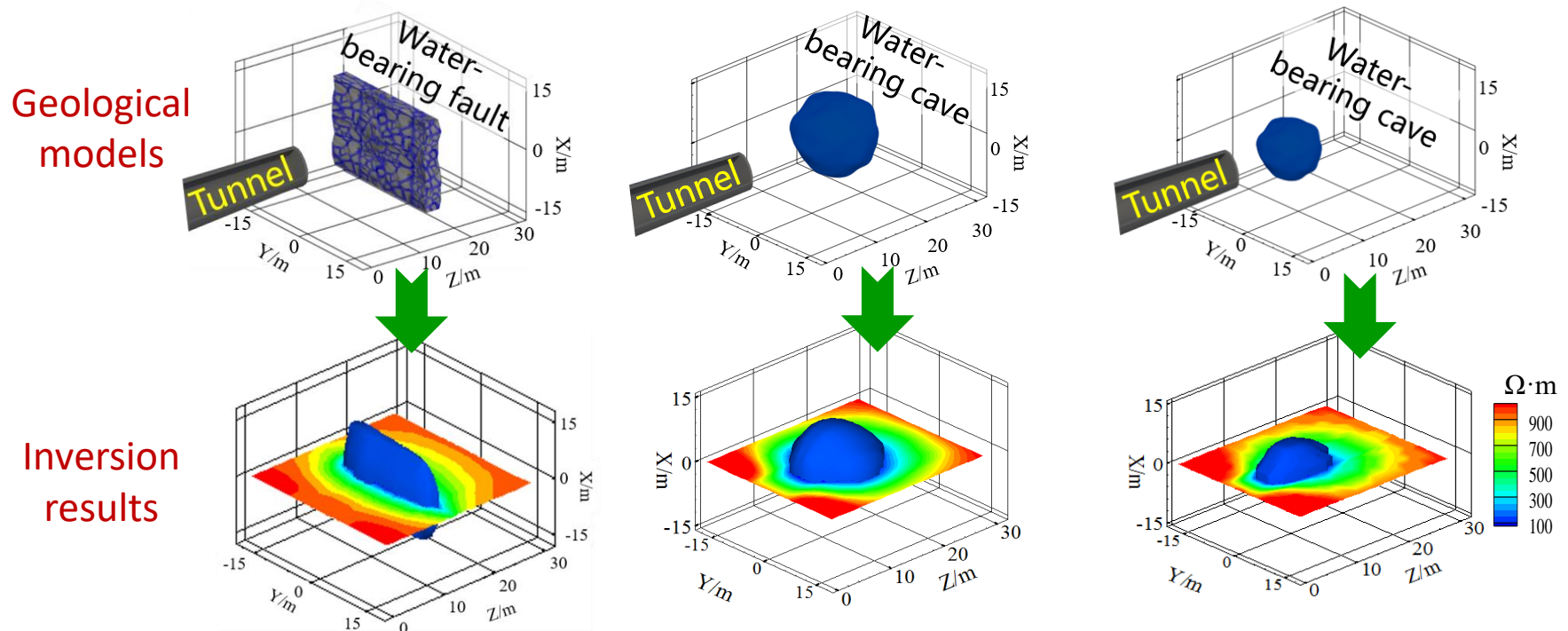
- New observation mode & Constrained inversion method



By current electrodes moving,  
detection range reaches 30m ahead.

# Innovation1: Tunnel Induced Polarization technique for water bodies

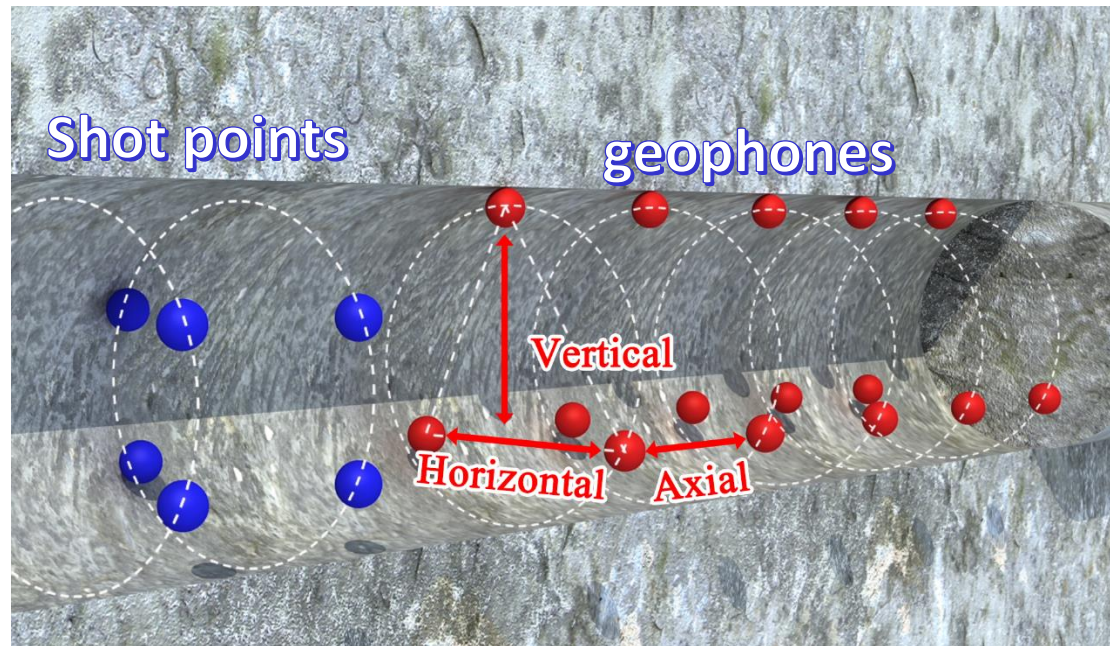
- Typical water-body imaging cases



**Low-resistivity area represents water body**

## Innovation2: Seismic Forward-Prospecting technique for faults

- New observation mode with three directional offsets



Collect a wealth of seismic wavefield information



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## Innovation2: Seismic Forward-Prospecting technique for faults

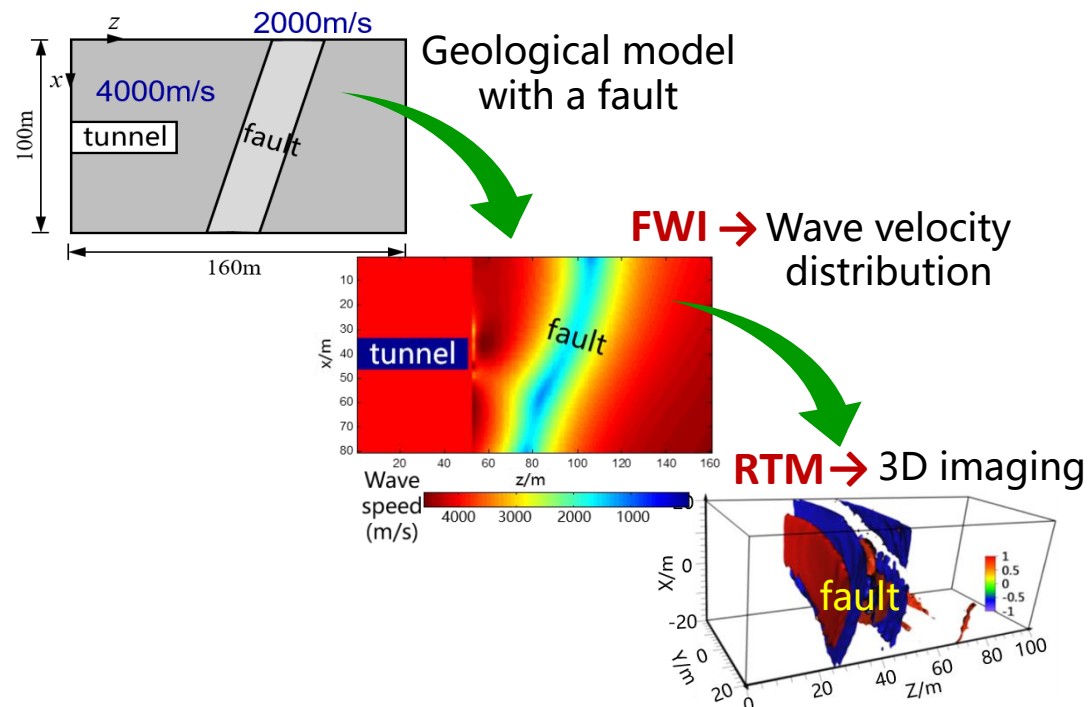
### ● Full waveform inversion(FWI) & migration

#### Innovation

- Inversion of all information including geological constraints, time, amplitude, phase.
- Accurate velocity distribution
- By reverse time migration (RTM), positioning error <5%

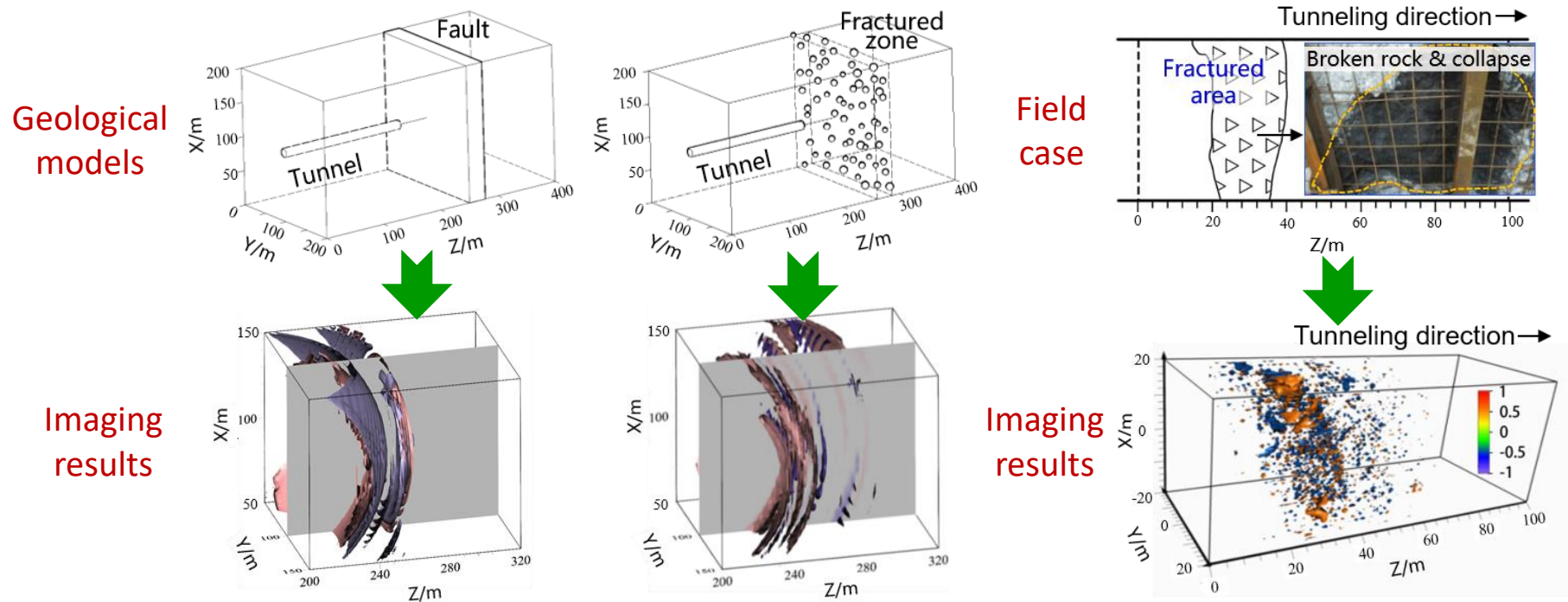
$$S'(\lambda, \mu) = \left( \frac{1}{2} \sum_s \sum_d \sum_\tau [V(\lambda, \mu) - V_{obs}]_{d,\tau}^T \cdot [V(\lambda, \mu) - V_{obs}]_{d,\tau} \right) \cdot \left( 1 + \alpha_1 \sum_x [\max(\lambda - \lambda_{max}, 0) - \min(\lambda - \lambda_{min}, 0)] + \alpha_2 \sum_x [\max(\mu - \mu_{max}, 0) - \min(\mu - \mu_{min}, 0)] \right)$$

Equation of FWI



## Innovation2: Seismic Forward-Prospecting technique for faults

- Imaging cases of typical adverse geology

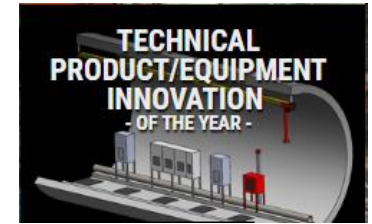


**Strong reflection represents geological interface**



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Based on the above  
theoretical achievements



## Innovation3: TBM-mounted prospecting instruments

**Video**



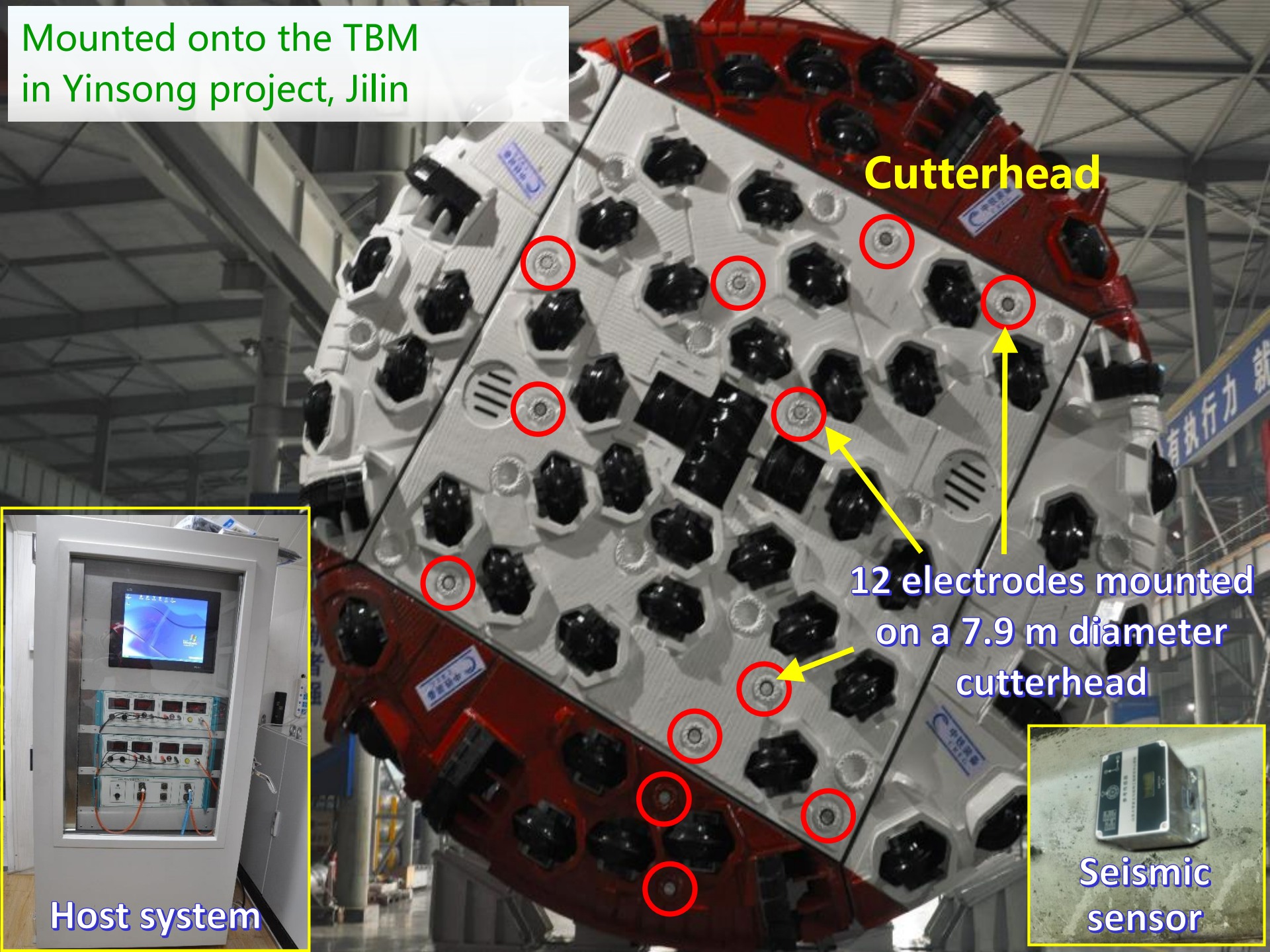
Mounted onto the TBM  
in Yinsong project, Jilin

Cutterhead

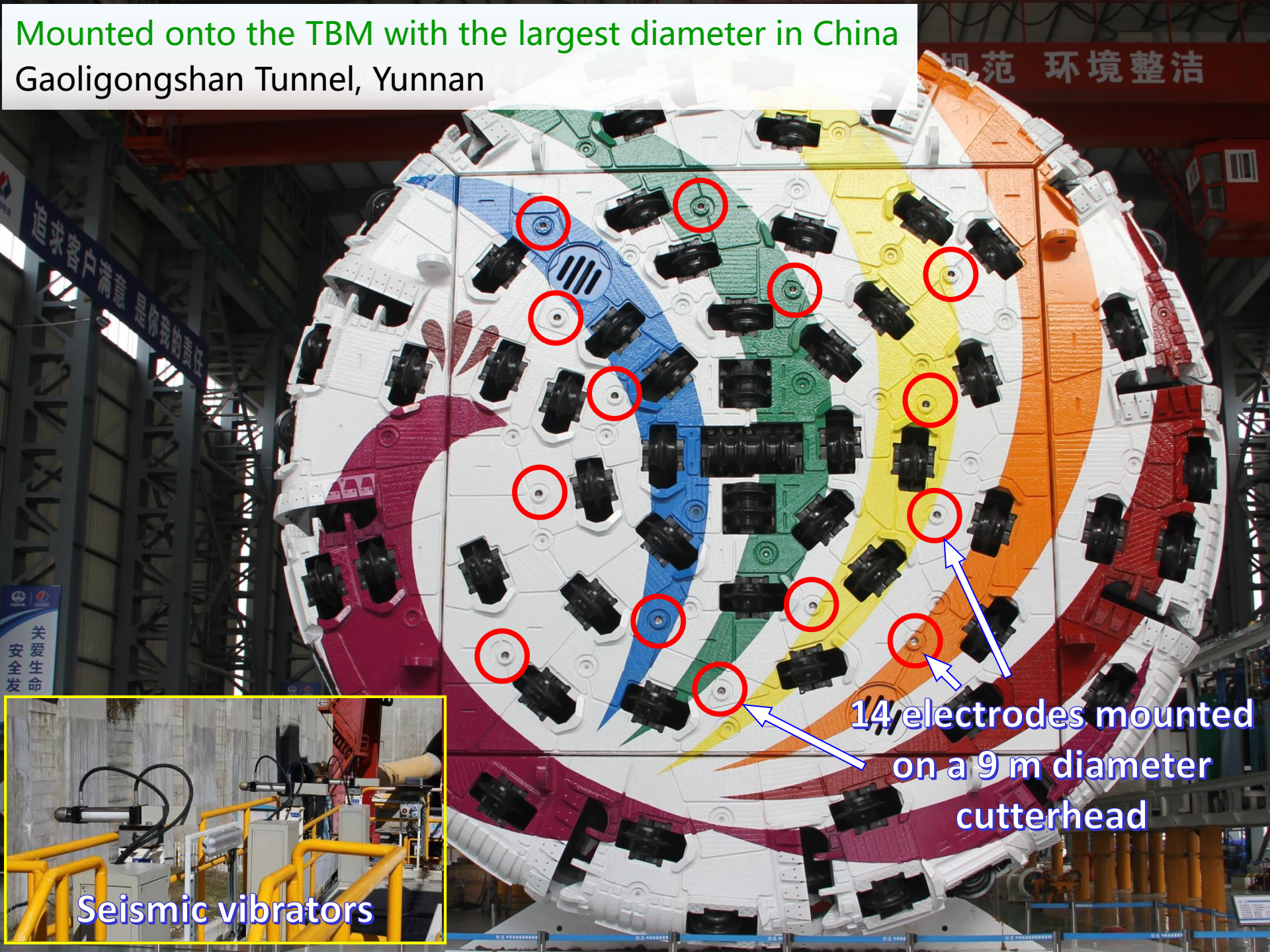
12 electrodes mounted  
on a 7.9 m diameter  
cutterhead

Host system

Seismic  
sensor



Mounted onto the TBM with the largest diameter in China  
Gaoligongshan Tunnel, Yunnan



14 electrodes mounted  
on a 9 m diameter  
cutterhead



Seismic vibrators

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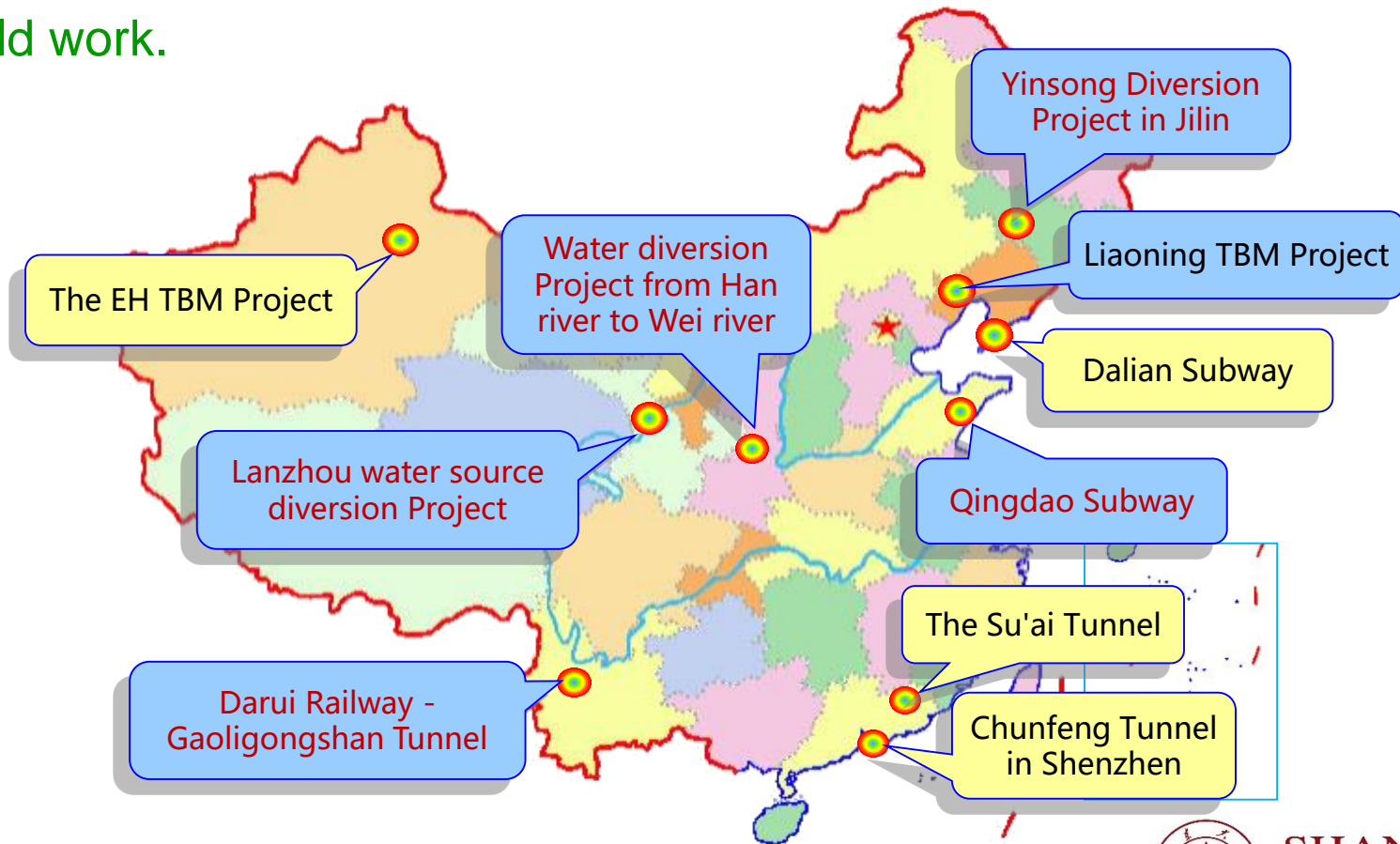
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**18 projects, 638 times**

No significant geo-hazard-causing geological bodies were missed in our field work.



## Case1: 4<sup>th</sup> section of Yinsong water supply project in Jilin Province

- TBM tunnelling through a 7 km limestone stratum
- High risk of water inrush
- 138 detections
- 61 major water inrush sources

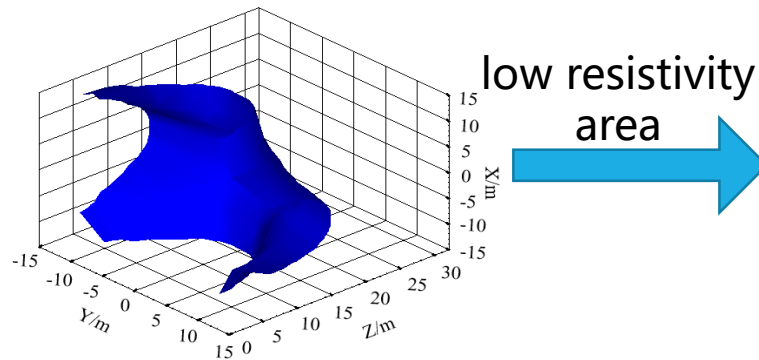


**Safeguarded this project to be completed 9 months ahead of schedule.**

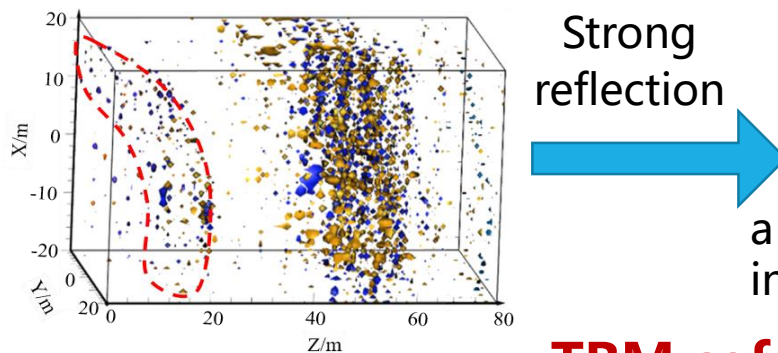


# Case1: 4<sup>th</sup> section of Yinsong water supply project in Jilin Province

## Typical detection case



## Tunnel Induced Polarization result



## Seismic result



a large-scale water body with a 2500m<sup>3</sup>/h water  
inrush was accurately detected

**TBM safely pass through this high risk region**

## Case2: 3<sup>rd</sup> section of Yinsong water supply project in Jilin Province

In the beginning, forward-prospecting technique was not employed, resulting in TBM blockage for 135 days.



Since then, we have been entrusted to perform prospecting (151 detections).



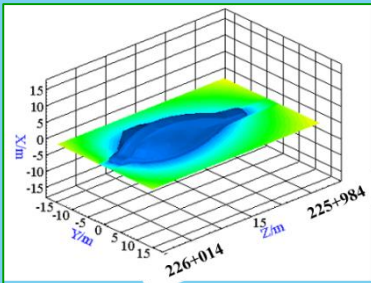
16.7 km tunnel safely breakthrough without any accident .

**This formed a sharp contrast !**

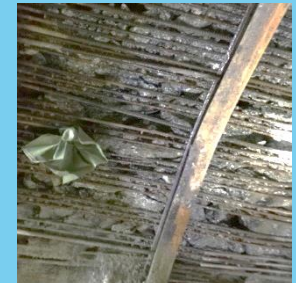
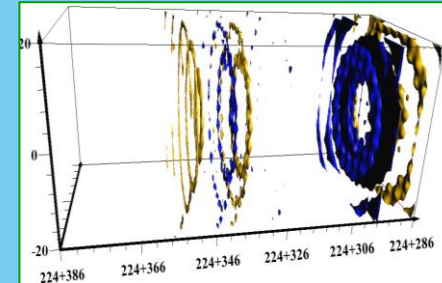


## Case3: the Gaoligongshan tunnel in Yunan Province, China

- The most difficult tunnel in China
- A total of 25 detections so far
- Identifying a water intrush area and a severely fractured zone

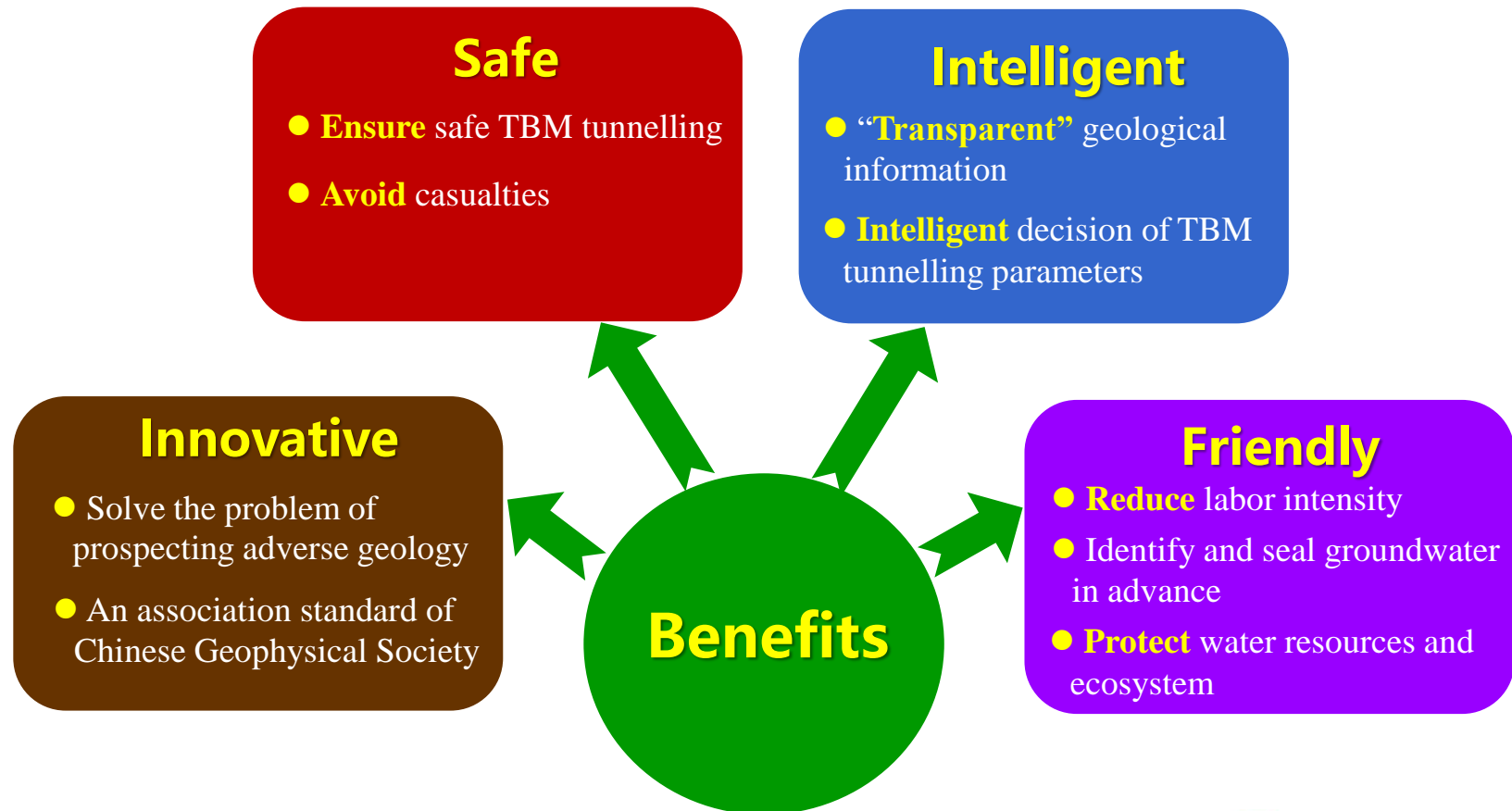


Detected a water intrush area  
(about 240m<sup>3</sup>/h)



Detected a severely fractured zone

## Benefits



## Summary

- This system has been proven to be an effective equipment for detecting water bodies and faults in TBM.
- There is no significant geo-hazard-causing geological bodies were missed.
- We hope it can be employed worldwide to safeguard TBM tunnelling in the future.

# Thank You!