



Marmaray Project: Marine Operations, the Bosphorus Crossing





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Immersed Tunnel Construction:

- 1 Marine environment of the Bosphorus
- 2 Marine construction activities
- 3 Hydrological survey and modeling
- 4 Model tests for immersion operations

1 Marine Environment of the Bosphorus

- Intensive

- Unpredic

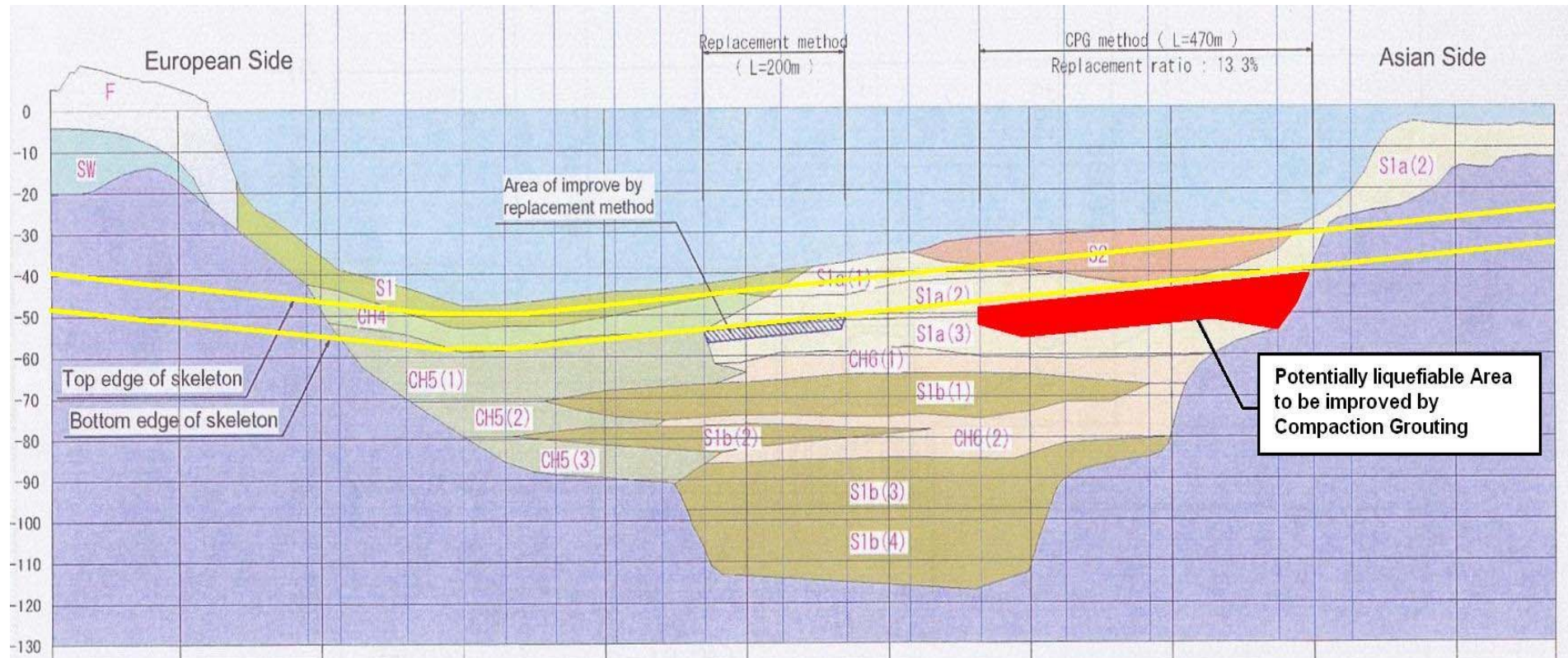
- An ecology



2 Marine Construction Activities

- 2.1 Ground improvement works**
- 2.2 Dredging and backfilling works**
- 2.3 Tube immersion operations**

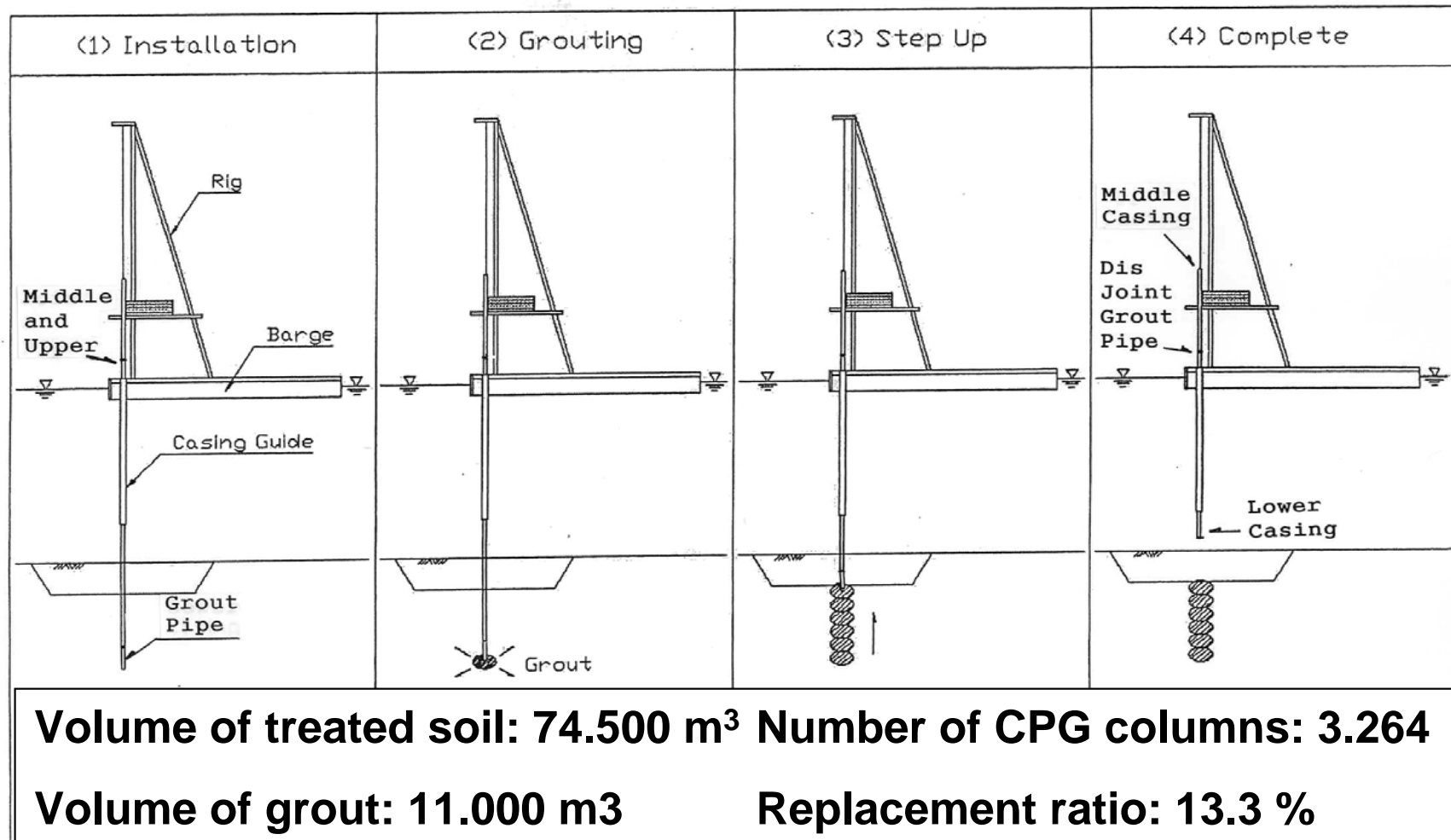
2.1 Ground Improvement Works



Treated area: 471 x 20.5 m¹

Depth: 4 – 10 m under tunnel

2.1 Ground Improvement Works

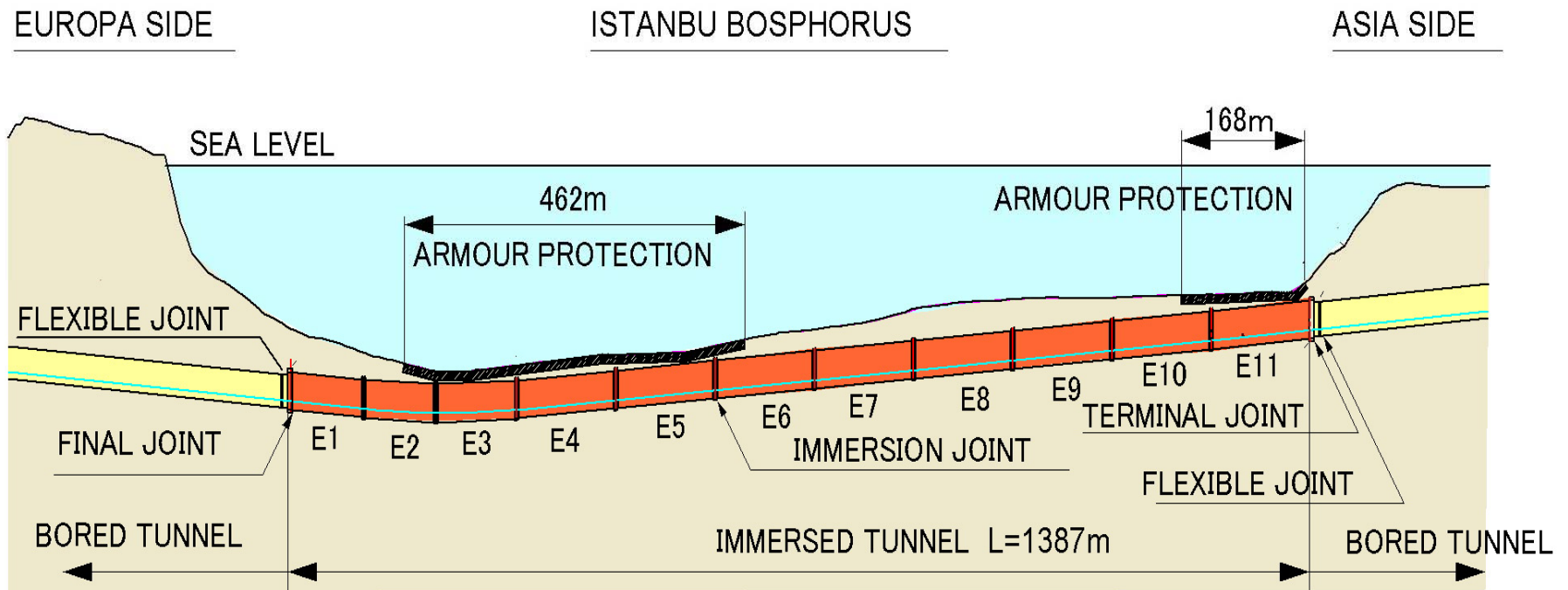


2.1 Ground Improvement Works



Compaction Grouting barge “SAR III”: 86 x 24 m

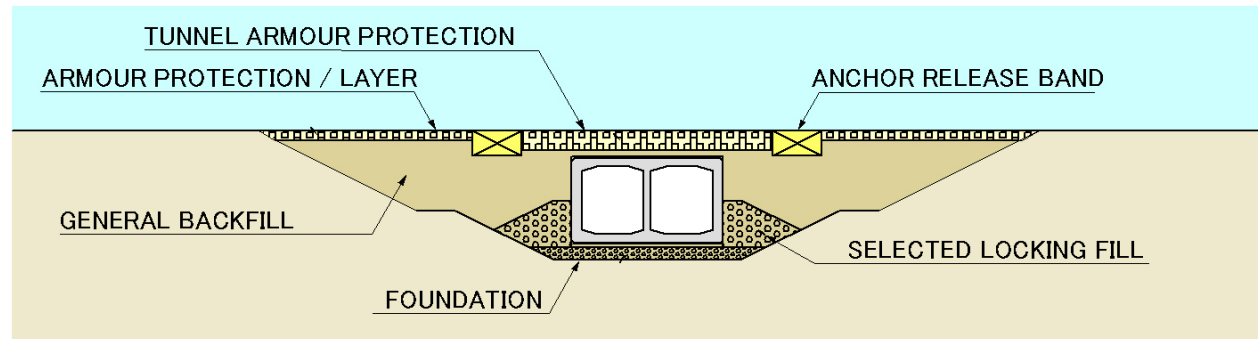
2.2 Dredging and Backfilling Works



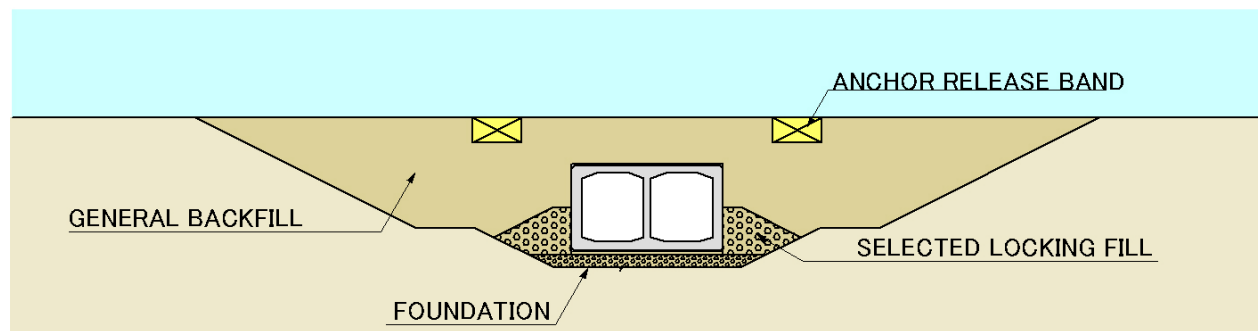
Deepest point: 61 m under Mean Sea Level

2.2 Dredging and Backfilling Works

BACK FILL THICKNESS IS UNDER 4m



BACK FILL THICKNESS IS OVER 4m



Contaminated soil: 120.000 m3

Clean soil: 1.000.000 m3

Stone backfill: 130.000 m3

Soil backfill: 800.000 m3

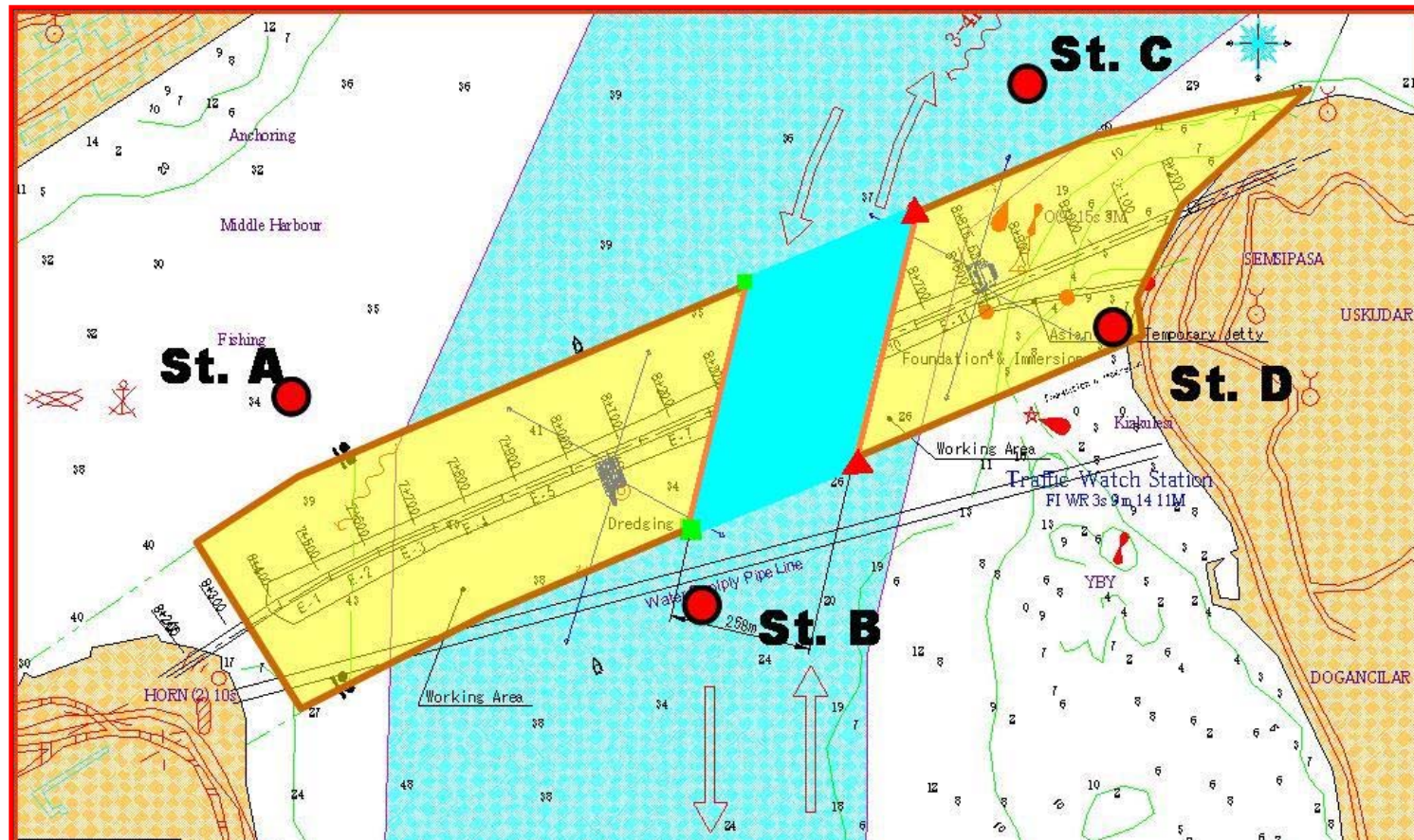
2.2 Dredging and Backfilling Works



Grab dredger “*Kanyu*”: 4.000 hps

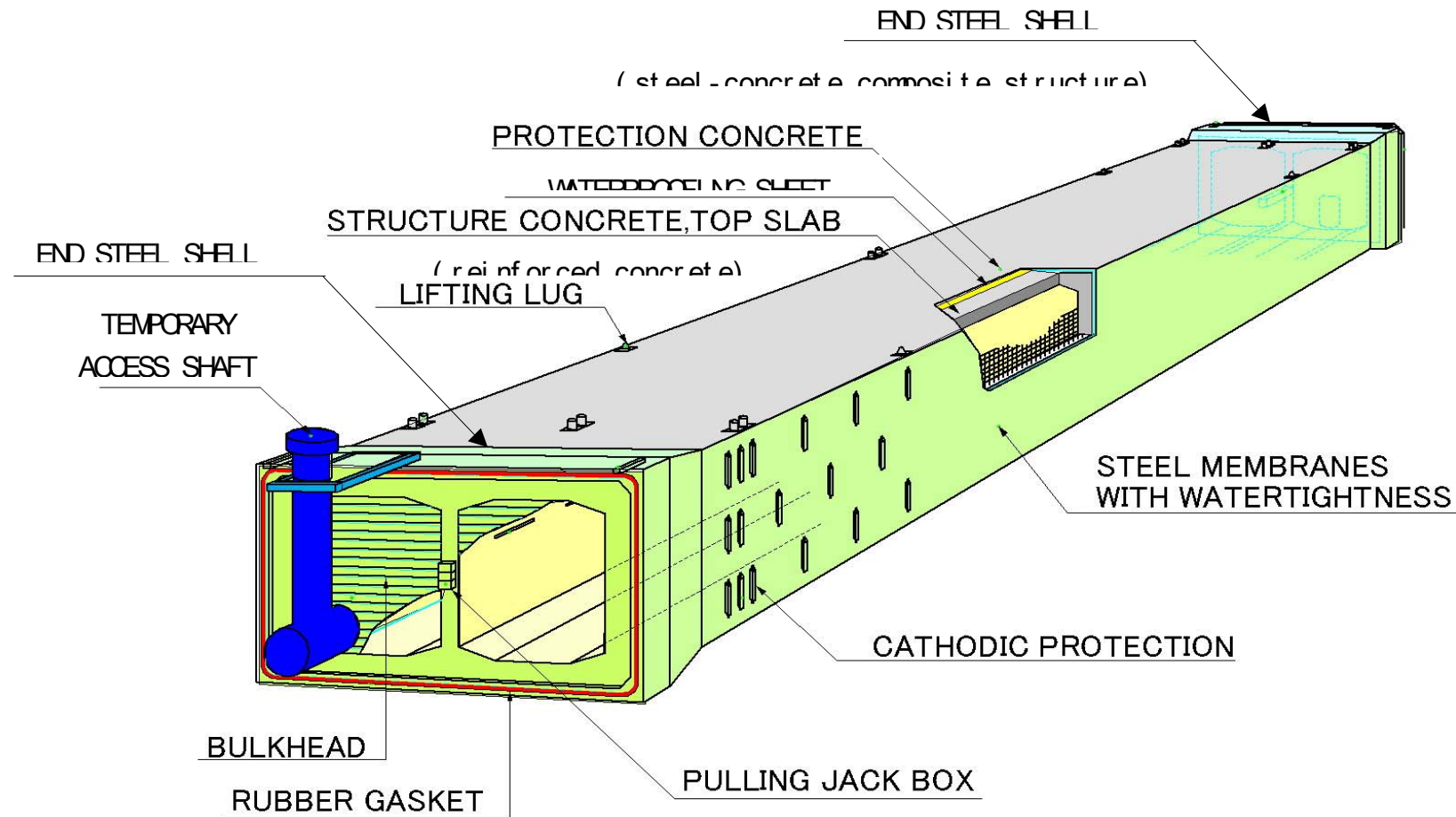
Grab: 27 m³, 3.9 ton

2.2 Dredging and Backfilling Works

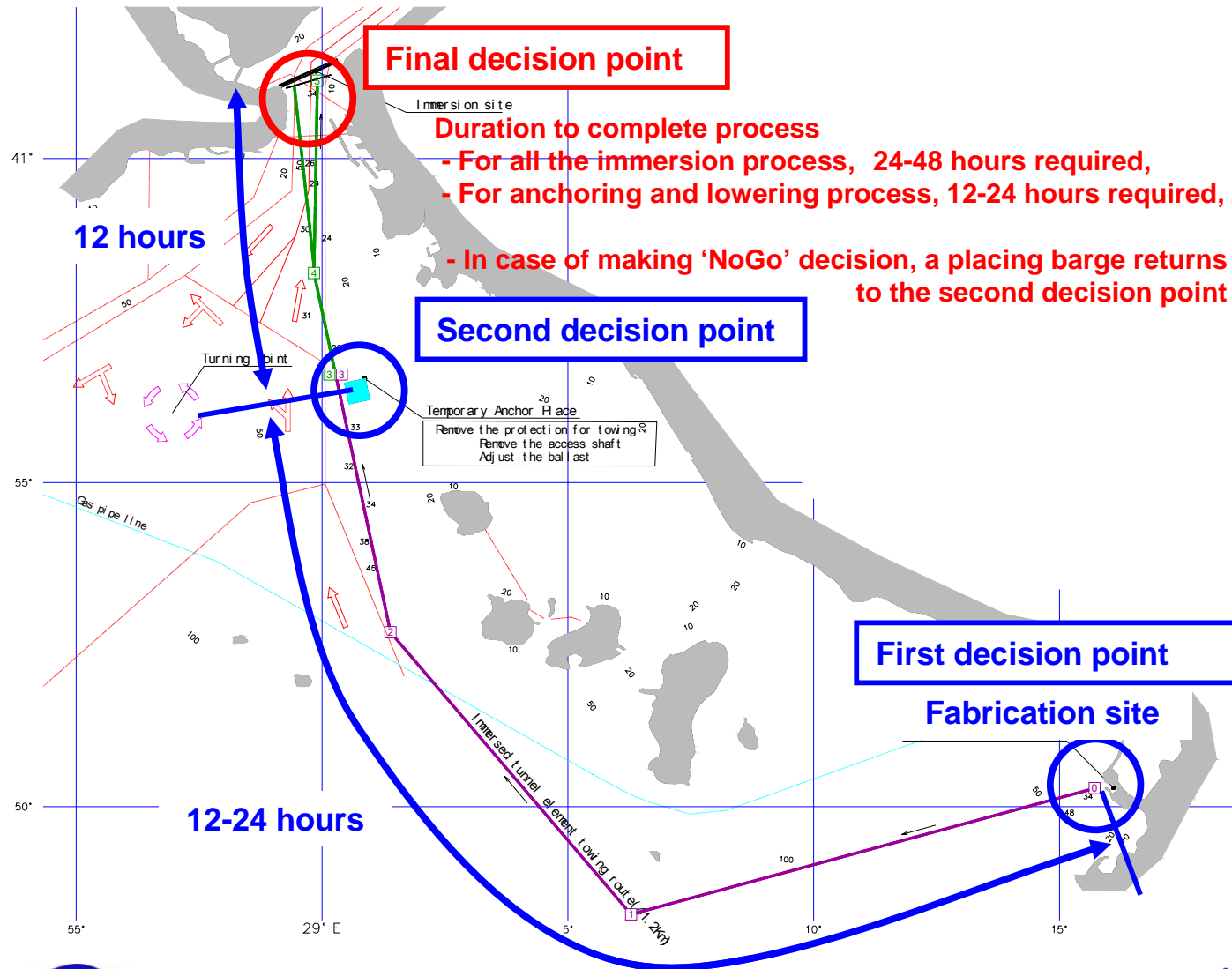


The project's marine operations have a serious impact on navigation

2.3 Tube Immersion Operations



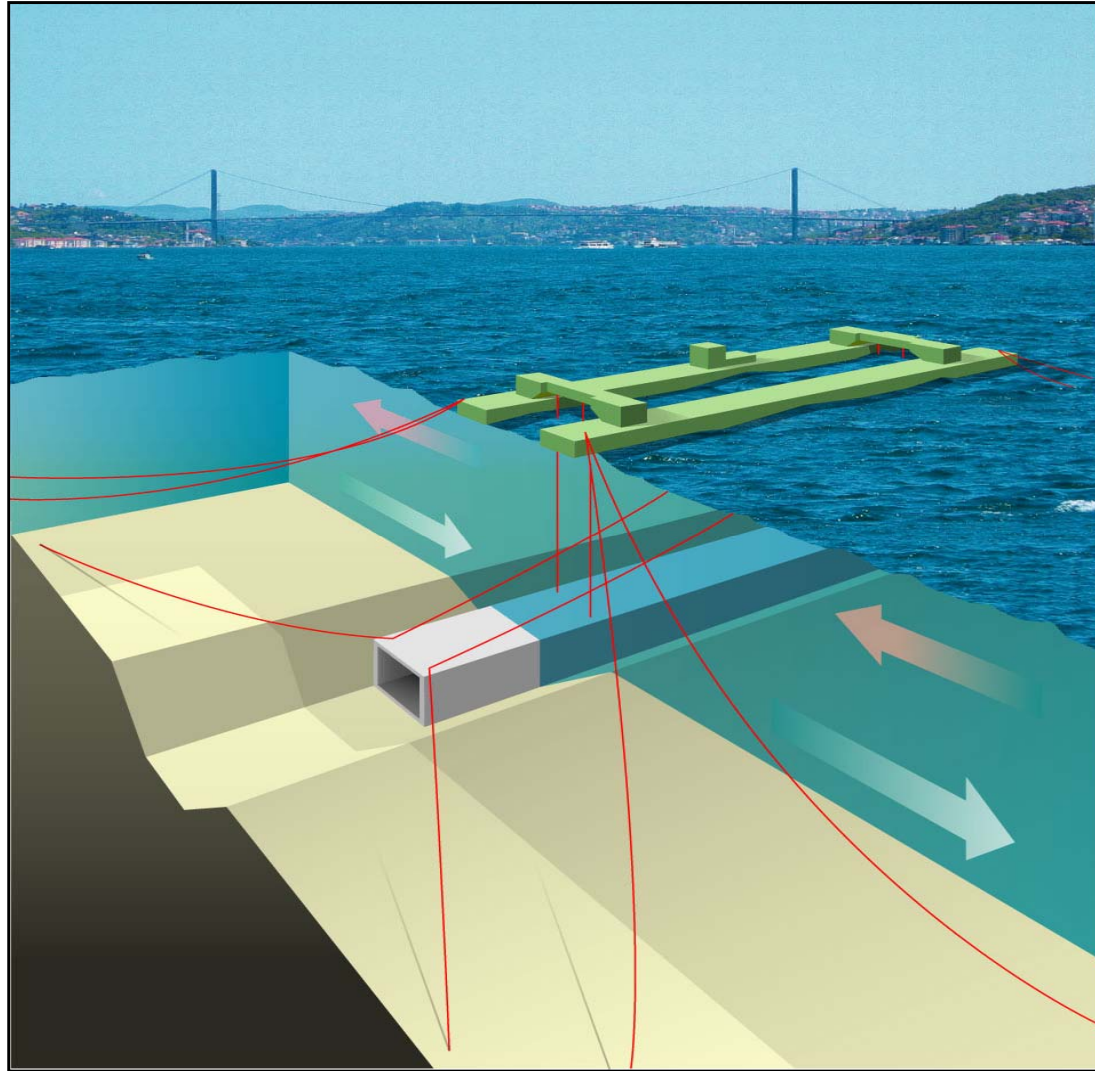
2.3 Tube Immersion Operations



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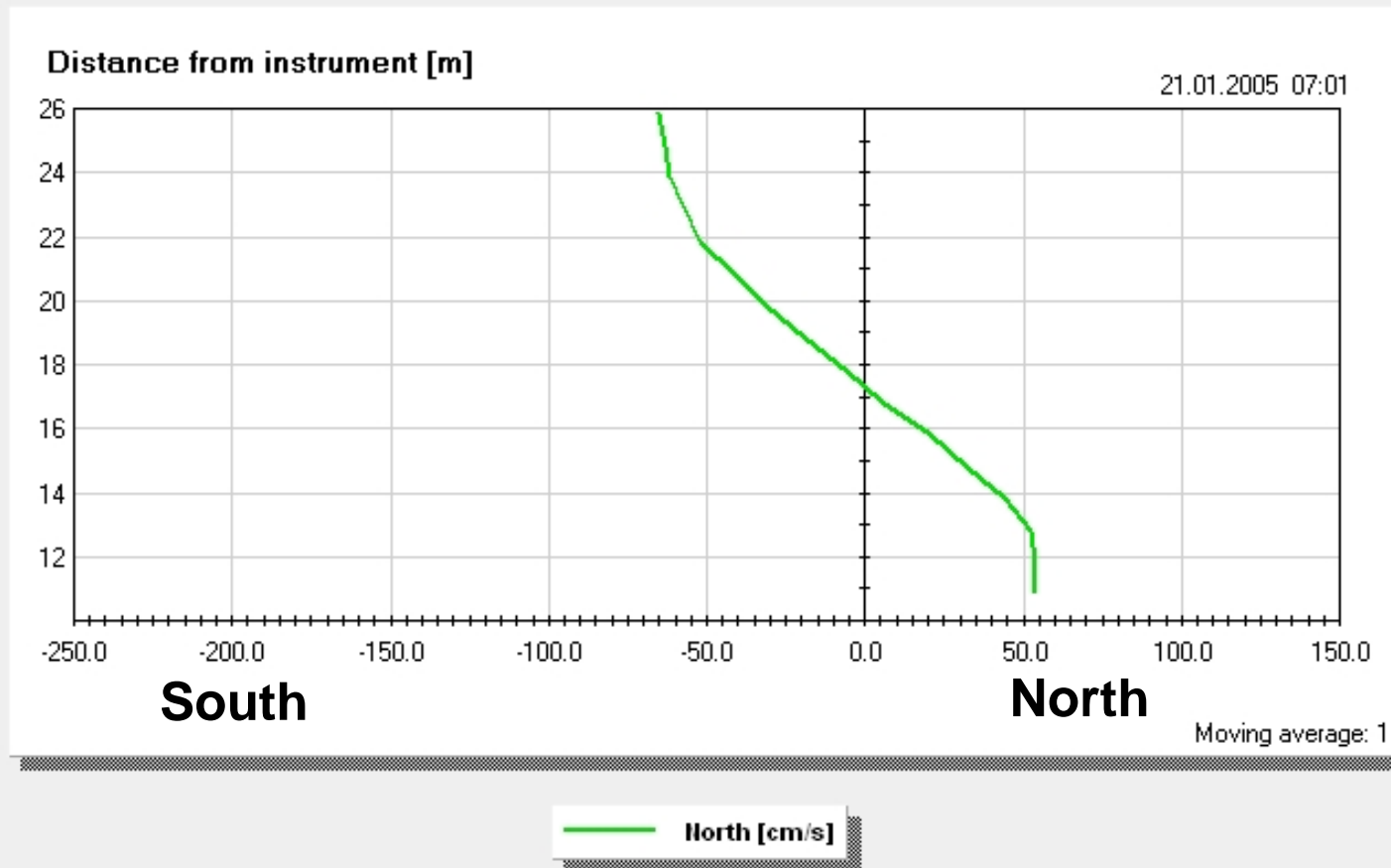


3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

- Limited knowledge of the Bosphorus' hydrology at tender stage
- Very little tidal movement (10-20 cm)
- Rapid changes in current velocity
- Surface currents up to 3.5 m/s (7 knots) South
- Stratification: bottom current in North direction

3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

Current Profile - Column1



3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

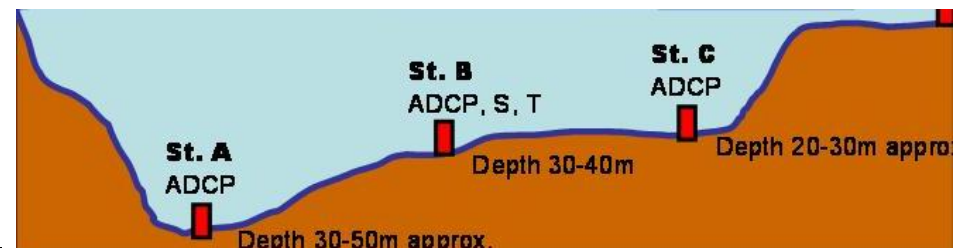
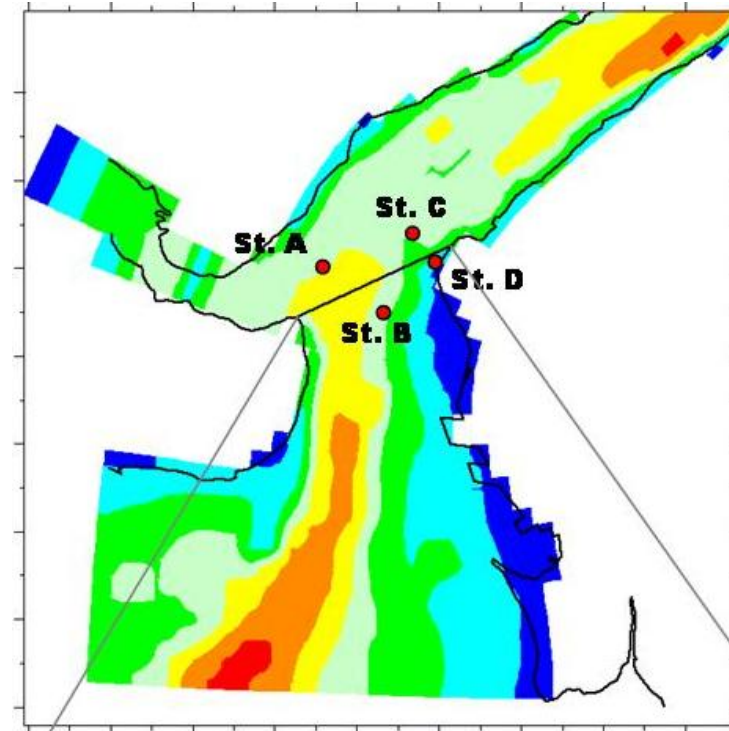
Employer's Requirement: a comprehensive hydrological monitoring and modeling program

With 2 objectives:

- 1. Develop a reliable forecasting model as a tool to avoid risks during the immersion operations**
- 2. Establish data that can be used in a risk sharing mechanism for “unforeseen current conditions”**

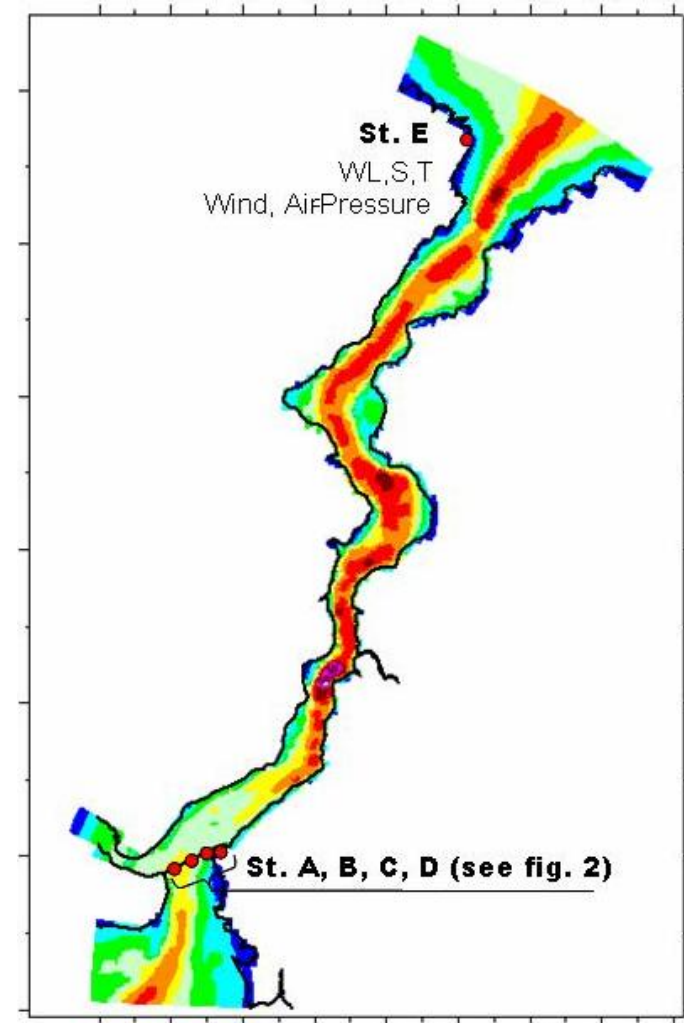
3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

- 3 permanent Acoustic Doppler Current Profilers were placed directly outside the construction area
- Continuous current measurements during the first 10 minutes of every hour
- Wind, air pressure etc.

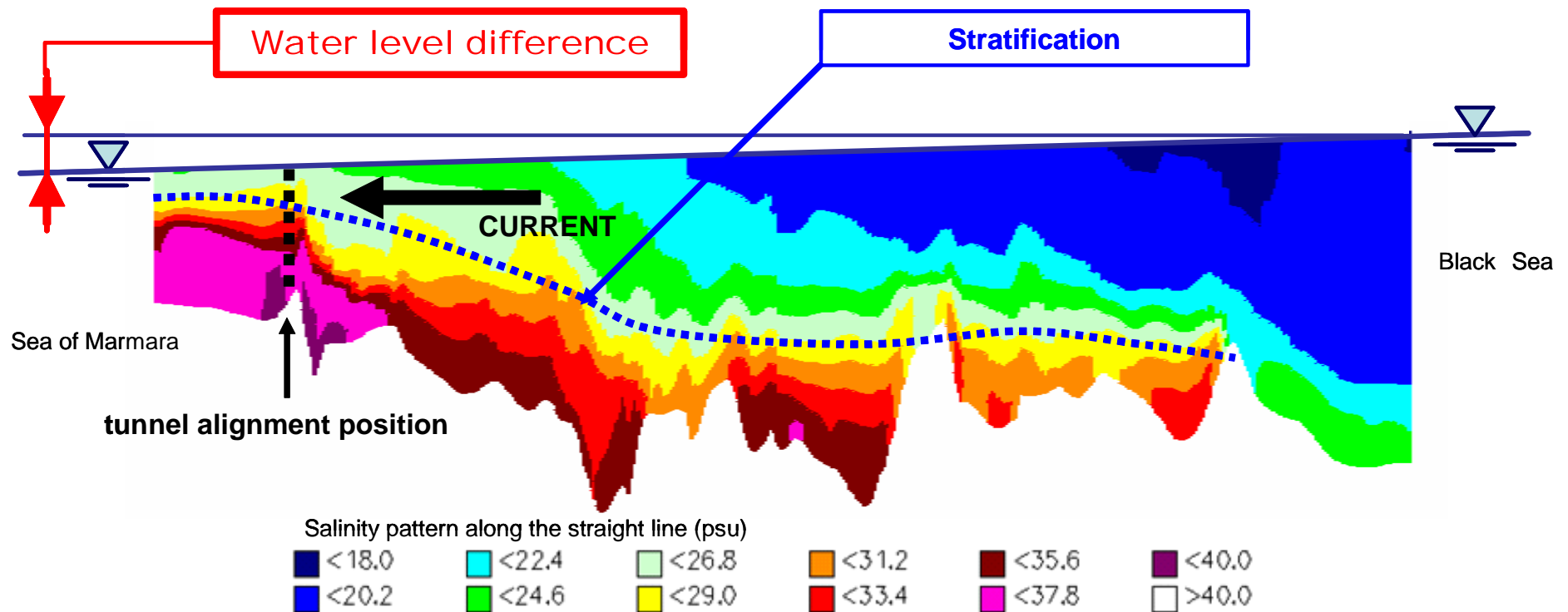


3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

- Modeling of the Bosphorus in a hydrodynamic numerical simulation model (Delft3D-Flow)
- Additional current profile measurements in the tunnel alignment
- Validation of the models with measured data



3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling



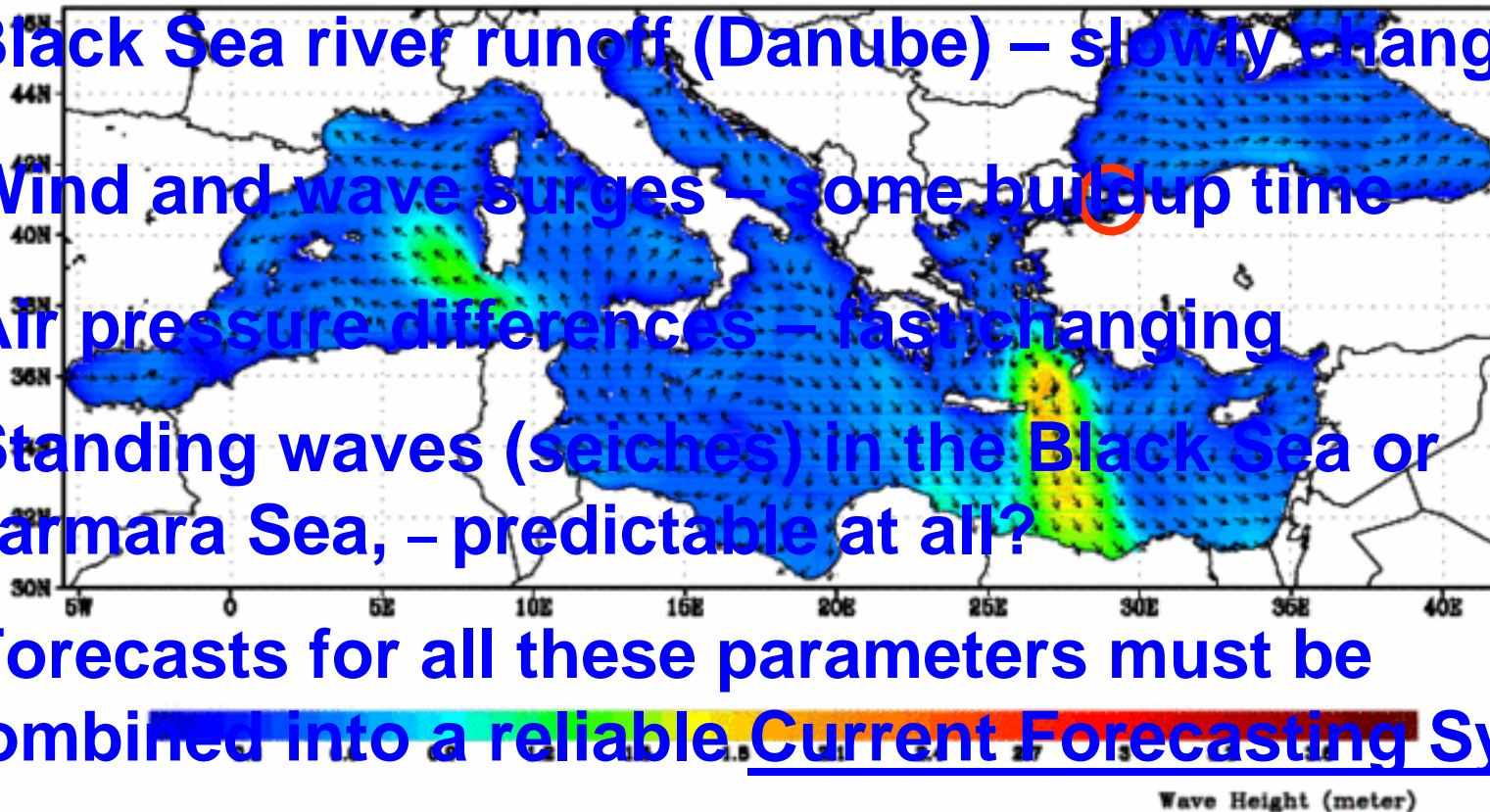
3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

MEDITERRANEAN, MARMARA and BLACK SEA

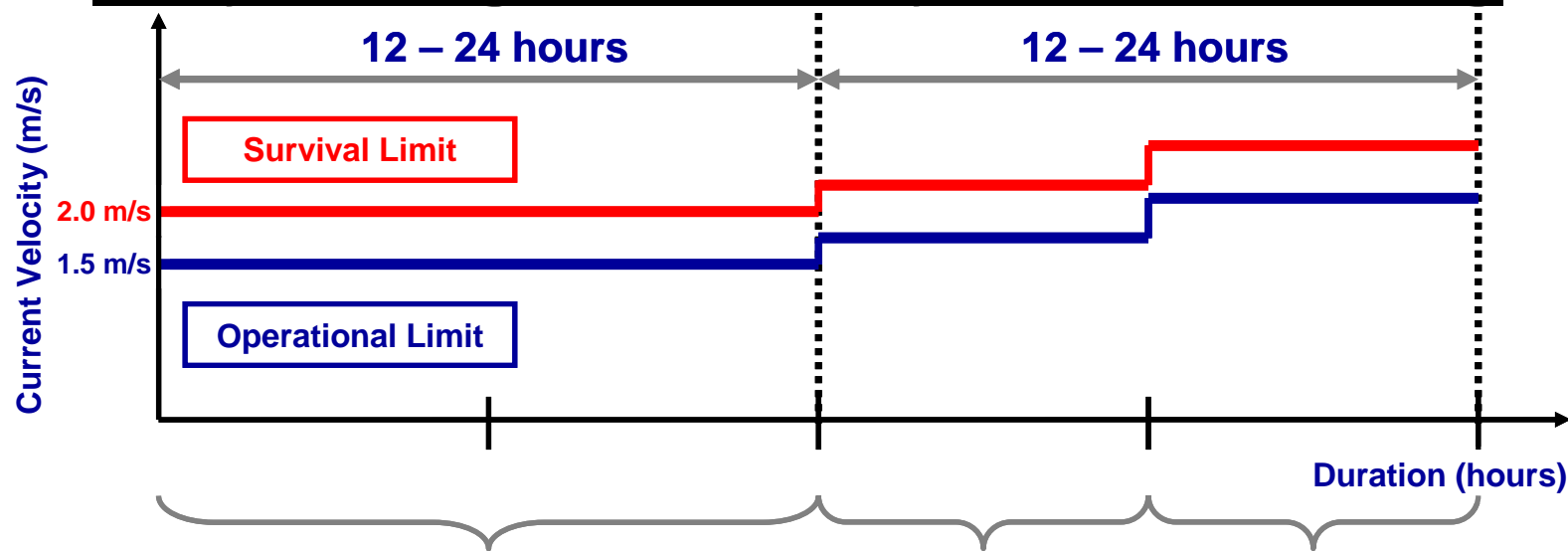
Water level difference ΔH is a function of:

W.Height(m) Run:020505 0000GMT T+12H Valid:020505 1200GMT

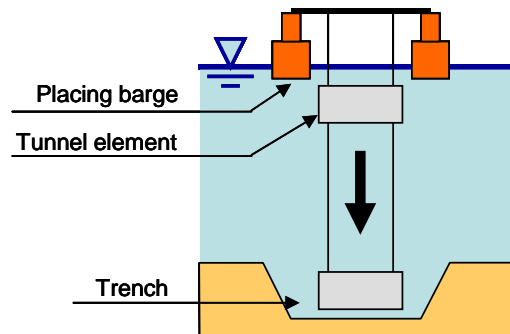
- Black Sea river runoff (Danube) – slowly changing
- Wind and wave surges – some buildup time
- Air pressure differences – fast changing
- Standing waves (seiches) in the Black Sea or Marmara Sea, – predictable at all?
- Forecasts for all these parameters must be combined into a reliable Current Forecasting System



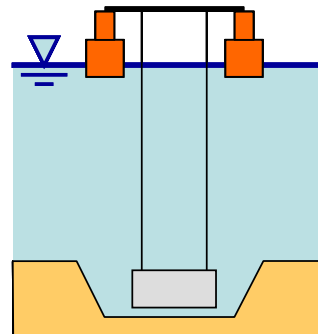
3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling



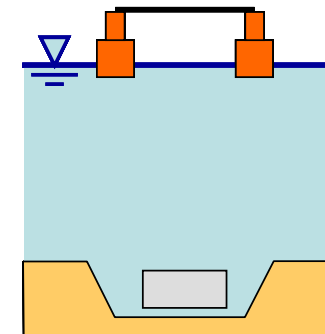
- Anchoring a placing barge
- Lowering a tunnel element



- Aligning a tunnel element
- Connecting tunnel elements

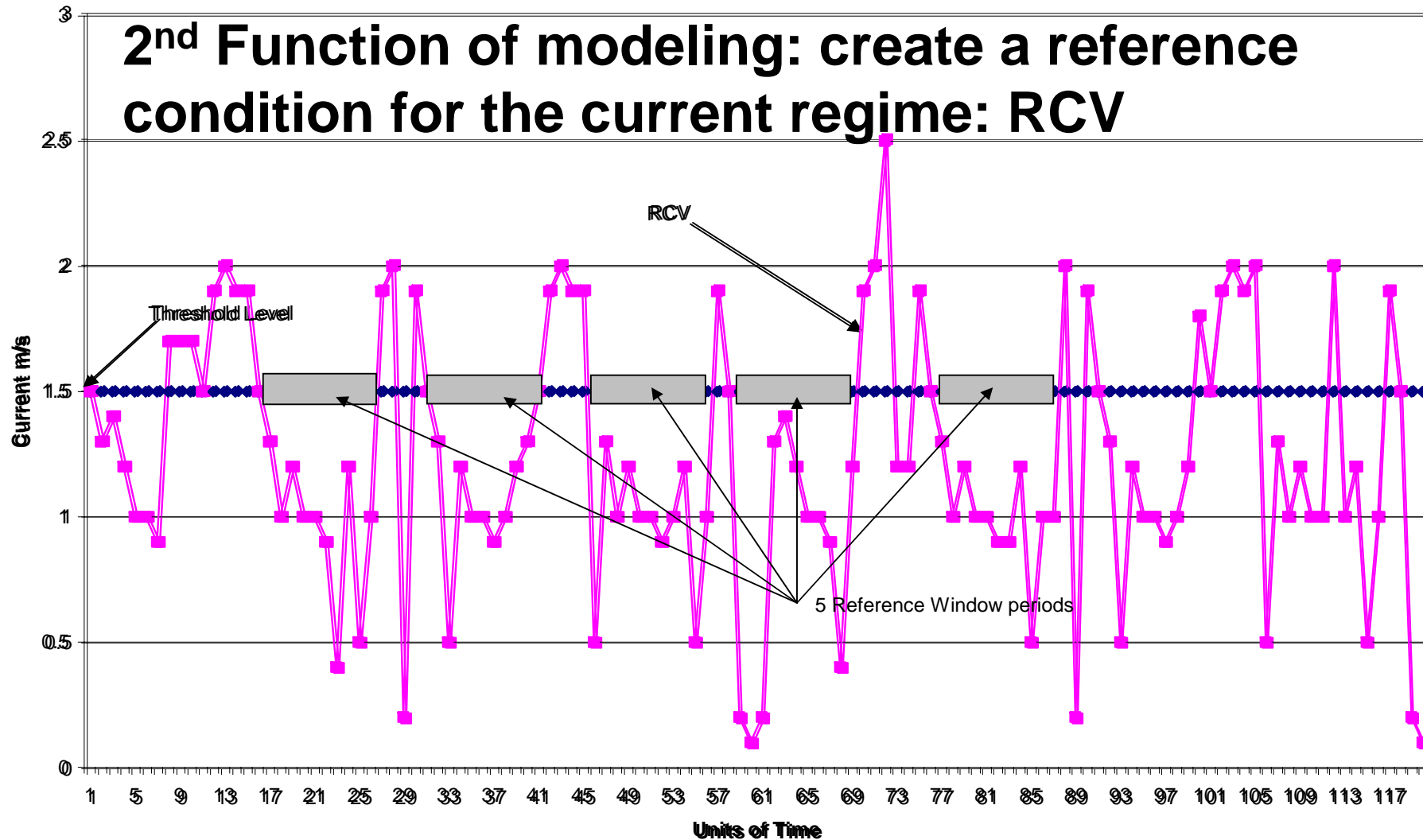


- Detaching a tunnel element
- Releasing anchor lines



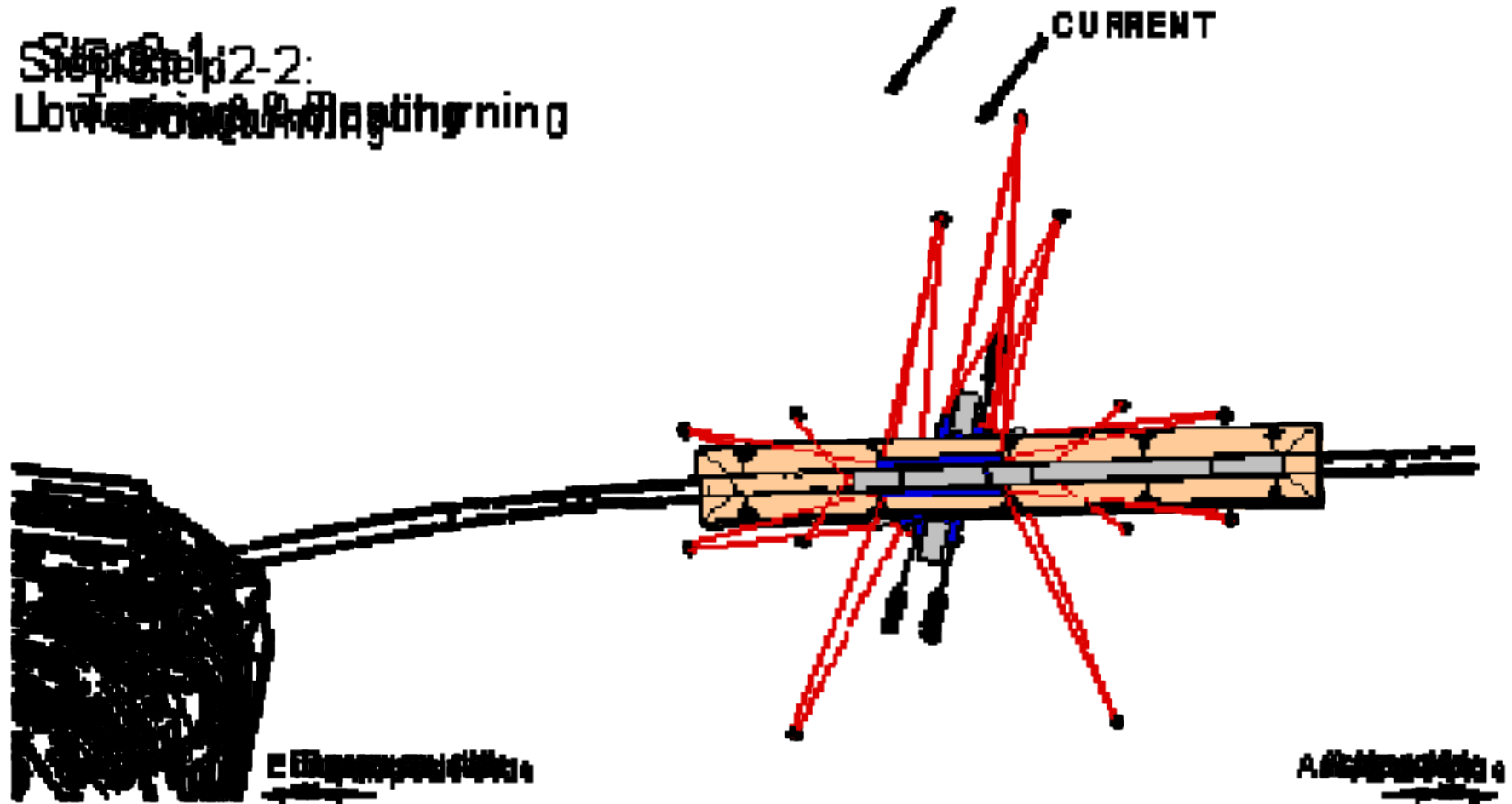
3 Hydrological Survey and Modeling

2nd Function of modeling: create a reference condition for the current regime: RCV

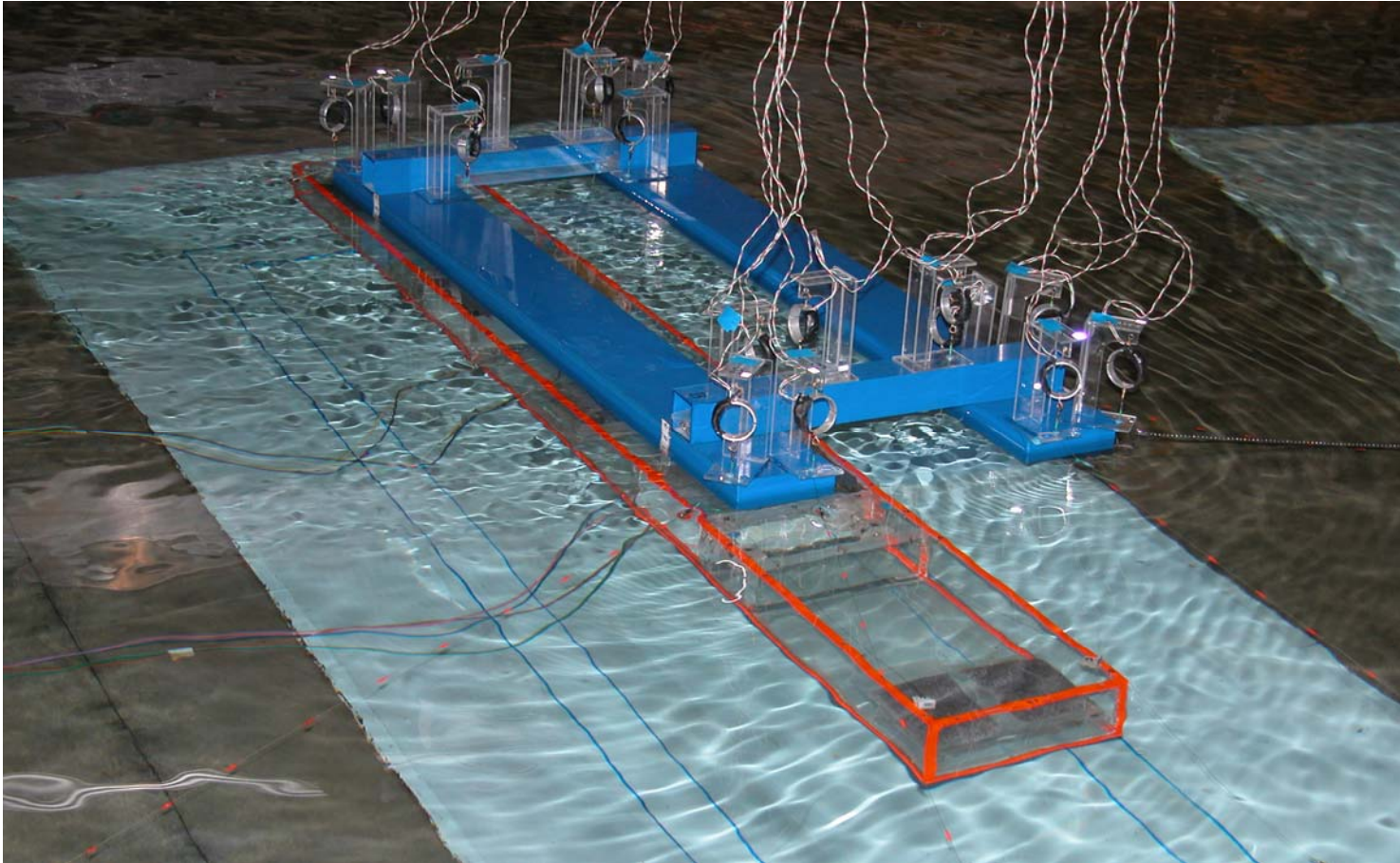


4 Model Tests for Immersion Operations

Step 1-2-2:
Lowering and Raising



4 Model Tests for Immersion Operations



Scale 1:120

Water depth: 48 m

Flow: 1.0 - 1.5 - 2.0 m/s

4 Model Tests for Immersion Operations

During immersion:

- **Down force ± 800 ton**
- **Number of holding and adjusting wires: 13**
- **Maximum wire force: ± 140 ton**
- **Adjusting wire force: ± 50 ton**



Thank you for your attention

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