



# 'The Use of Shape Accel Arrays (SAAs) for Measuring Retaining Wall Deflection'

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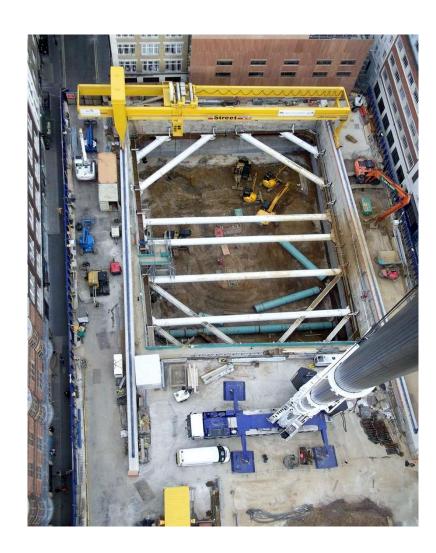
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#### **◀** Introduction

- Measurement of deflection of diaphragm walls is critical.
- Usual practice to use inclinometers.
- Inclinometers are sufficient but limited.
- Shape Arrays are relatively new to the UK construction industry.











# ■ Shape Accel Arrays – What Are They?

- Rope-like array of sensors and microprocessors.
- Can be used to measure deformation or vibration.
- Made up of segments, each segment contains three MEMS accelerometers.
- Joints between segments can move in any direction but can not twist.











# ■ Shape Accel Arrays – What Are They?

Resolution:	2 arc seconds
Accuracy:	±0.5mm/32m when casing grouted ±1.5mm/32m when casing not grouted
Pressure:	tested to 100m depth water
Vibration:	can measure ±2G











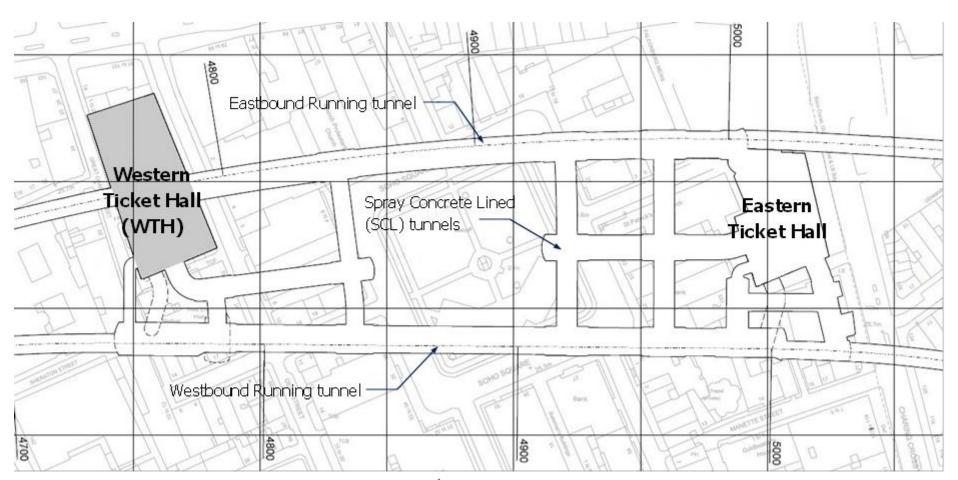


- Shape Accel Arrays What Are They?
  - TO ADD SAA DEMONSTRATION VIDEO





#### **◀** The New Tottenham Court Road Station







#### **◀** The New Western Ticket Hall

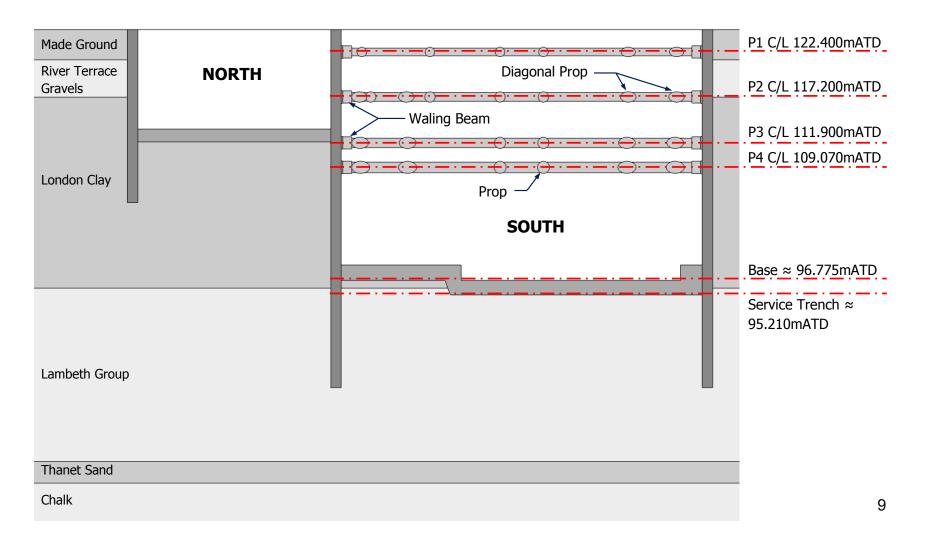






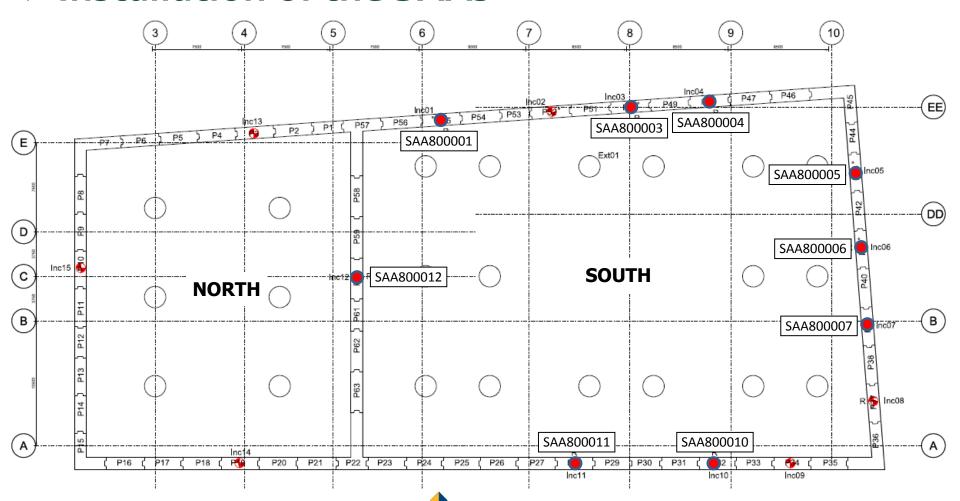


# A Cross-Section Through The WTH



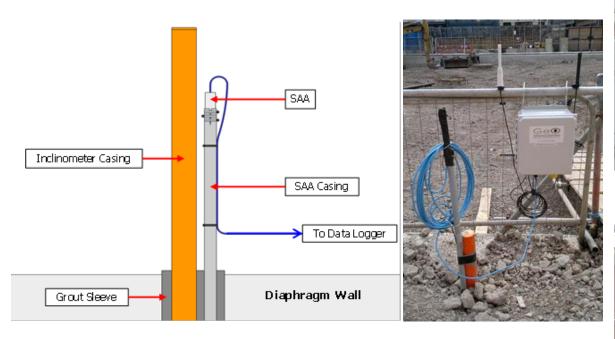


#### **◆** Installation of the SAAs





#### **■** Installation of the SAAs











# **◀** The Site Settlement Management Plan

- AMBER and RED triggers of displacement of the D-Wall were provided by Crossrail.
- These were calculated by the designer, Arup Atkins.
- A BLACK trigger is reserved for when the stability of the excavation is deemed at risk.
- Dbserved displacement compared directly with trigger values.
- Set procedures to follow in case of a trigger breach.







**◆ TIME LAPSE....** 



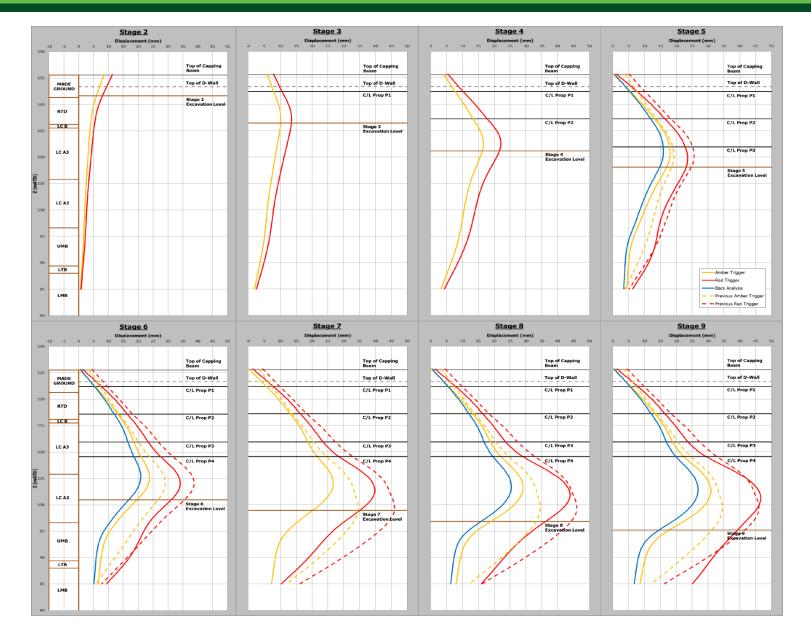
# **▲** A Value Engineering Proposal

- Based upon the observational method.
- Designer undertook a back analysis of observed movement to P3 and P4 level.
- Calculations refined, and new triggers defined for remaining excavation.
- AMBER trigger now based upon a run with softened parameters.
- RED trigger assessed using the original parameters and design methods, but also included a berm and bay construction sequence.











# Movement of the Base of the Diaphragm Wall

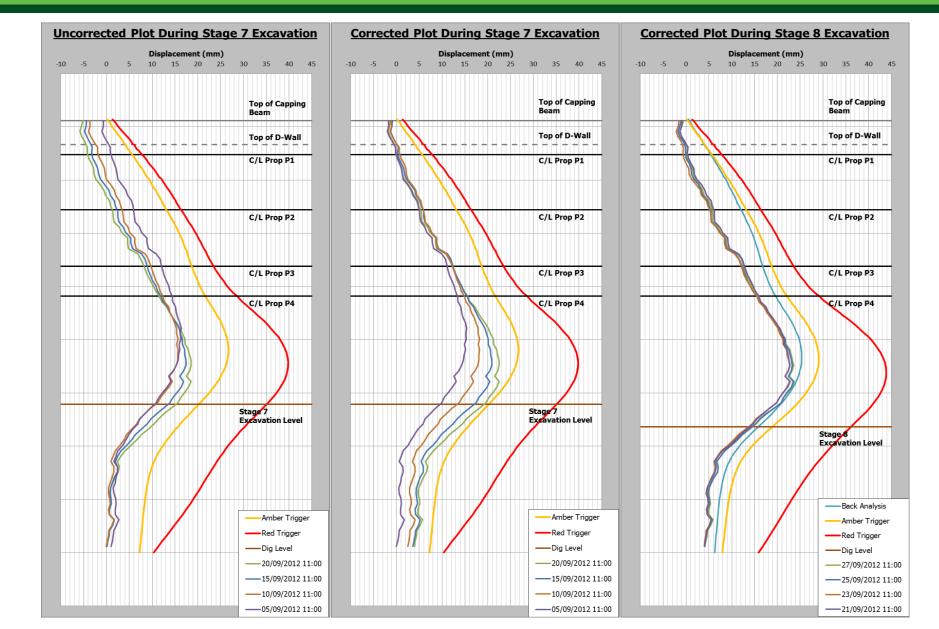
- Base of the SAA was taken as fixed.
- In reality the base is moving into the excavation and the top is not moving as much.
- Manual surveys of 3D Geodetic Prisms at the top of the D-Wall in line with the SAAs took place.
- From this a correction factor was calculated that was applied to the SAA readings.











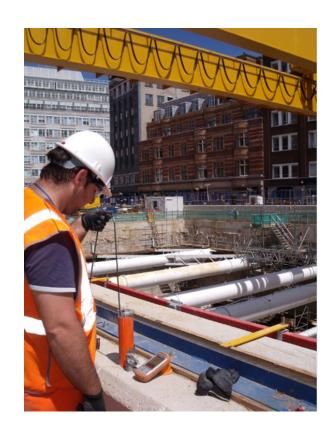


# **◆** Comparison to the Manual Inclinometers

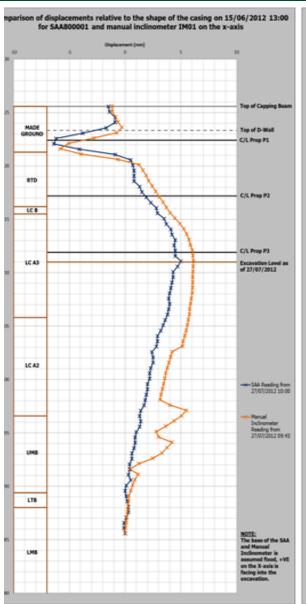
- Each manual inclinometer took around thirty minutes to read.
- Manual inclinometers require a trained technician to read.
- Some of the inclinometer casing was within the gantry crane beam, which had to be stationary whilst readings were taken.

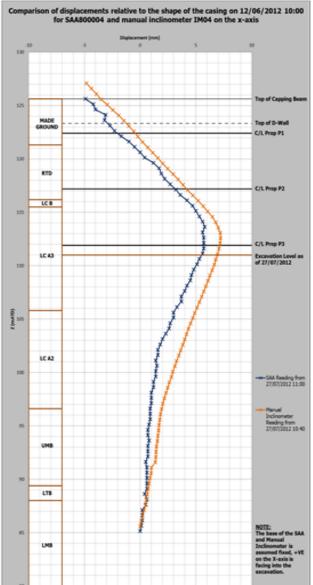


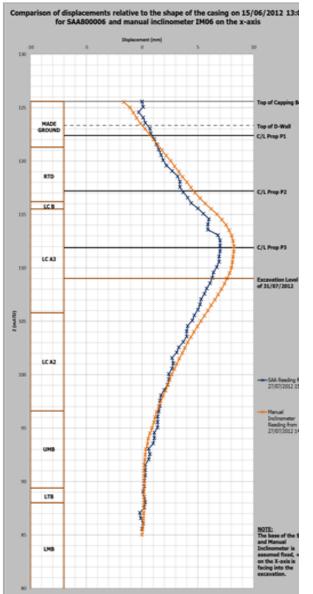














#### **◆** To Summarise

- ▶ Shape Arrays have shown advantages in terms of :
  - Cost
  - **♦** Time
  - Quality of data
  - Frequency of readings.
- Their use has enabled level P5 Props to be omitted.
- This has provided significant cost savings, and a reduction in the program of 26 days.
- Corrections to the data were calculated from manual surveying, ensuring no triggers were breached.





# ◆ The Western Ticket Hall – January 2013







# Thank you for listening, any questions?

# MOVING LONDON FORWARD