# TEL-AVIV LIGHT RAIL RED LINE HVAC & TVS SYSTEMS

SEEEI/SACEEI Conference – Eilat 2018

WAM8 07.11.18

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#### Red Line - HVAC & TVS Systems

#### Tel-Aviv Light Rail Red-Line - design principles for:

- HVAC: Heating Ventilation and Air-Conditioning of under ground stations
- TVS: Tunnel Ventilation Systems

#### Project team:

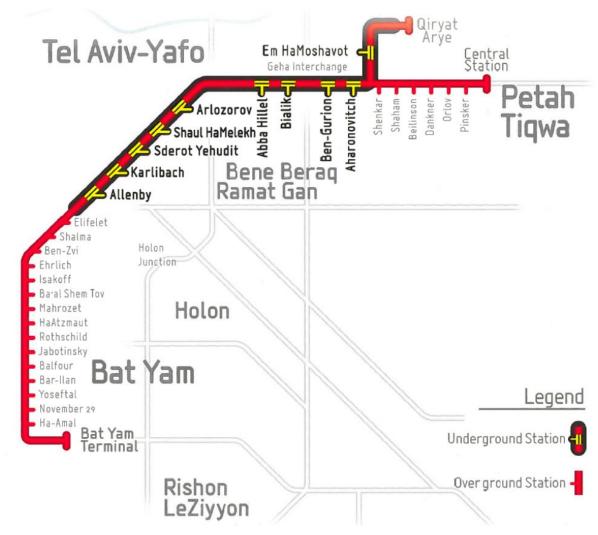
- Client: NTA
- Main designer and architects: IBI/DHV
- Sub-designer: HRVAC
- CFD & SES analysis: Jensen Hughes (US)

#### Schedule:

- Start of preliminary design: 2011
- HVAC & TVS contract awarded: 2018
- Permit to operate: 2021

## Red Line Configuration

- Total tracks length 24 km
- 23 at grade stops
- 10 underground stations
- 11 km twin bore tunnels

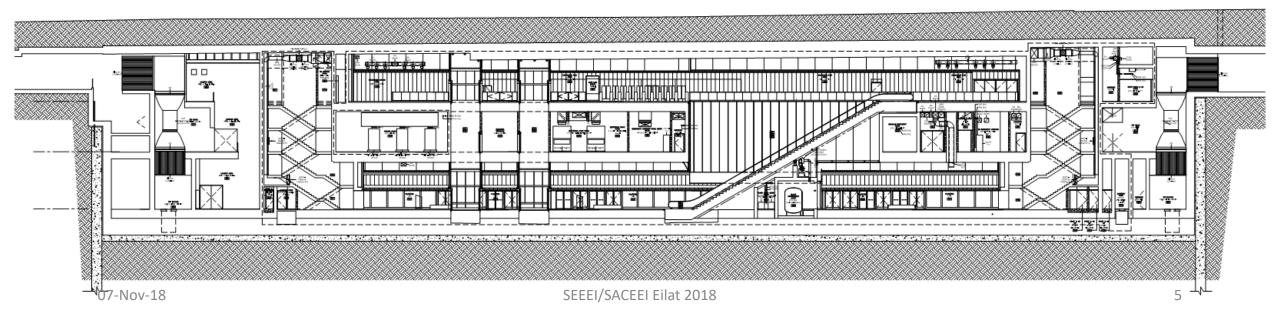


## Typical UG Station: Cross-section

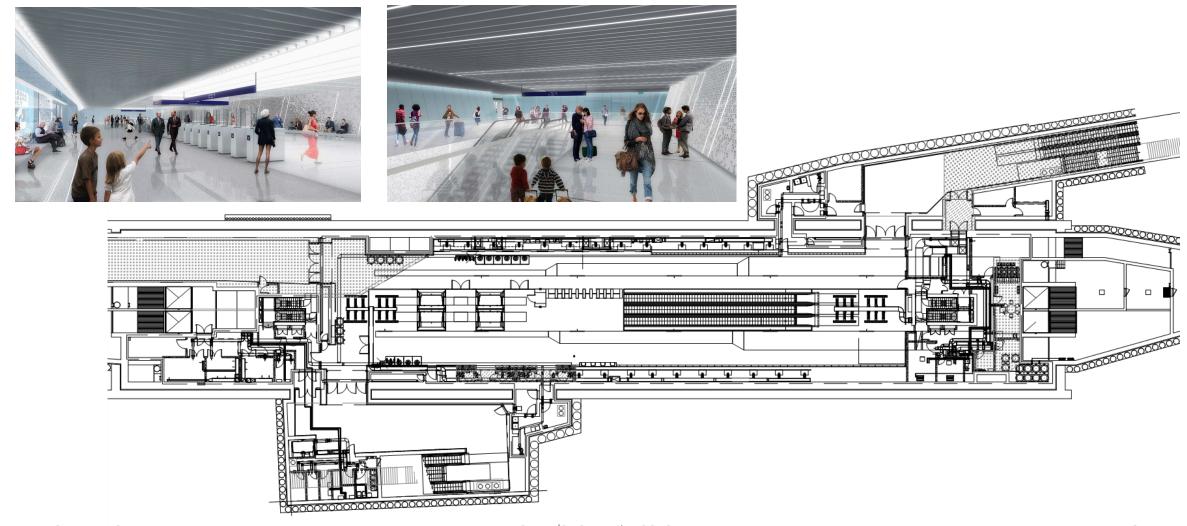


## Typical UG Station: Cross-section

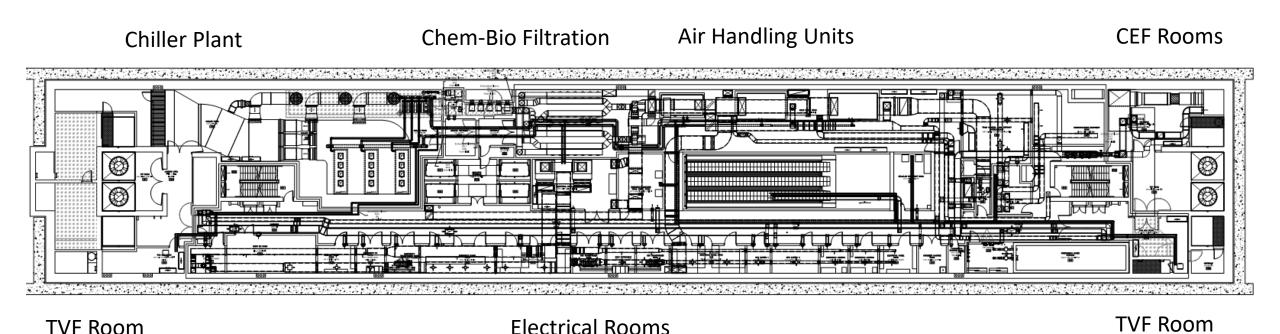




#### Typical UG Station: Concourse level

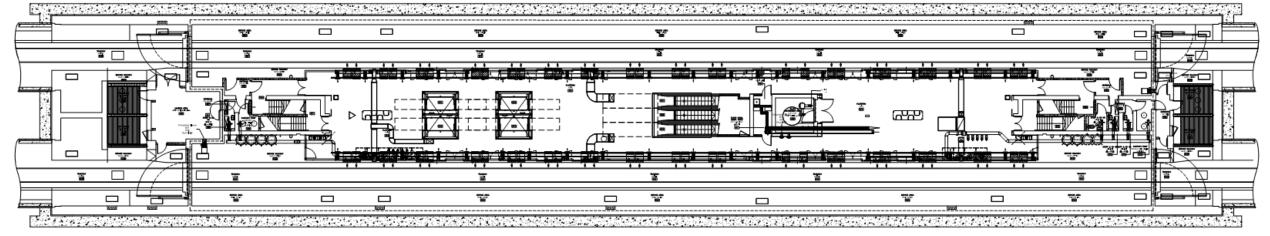


#### Typical UG Station: Technical level



## Typical UG Station: Platform level

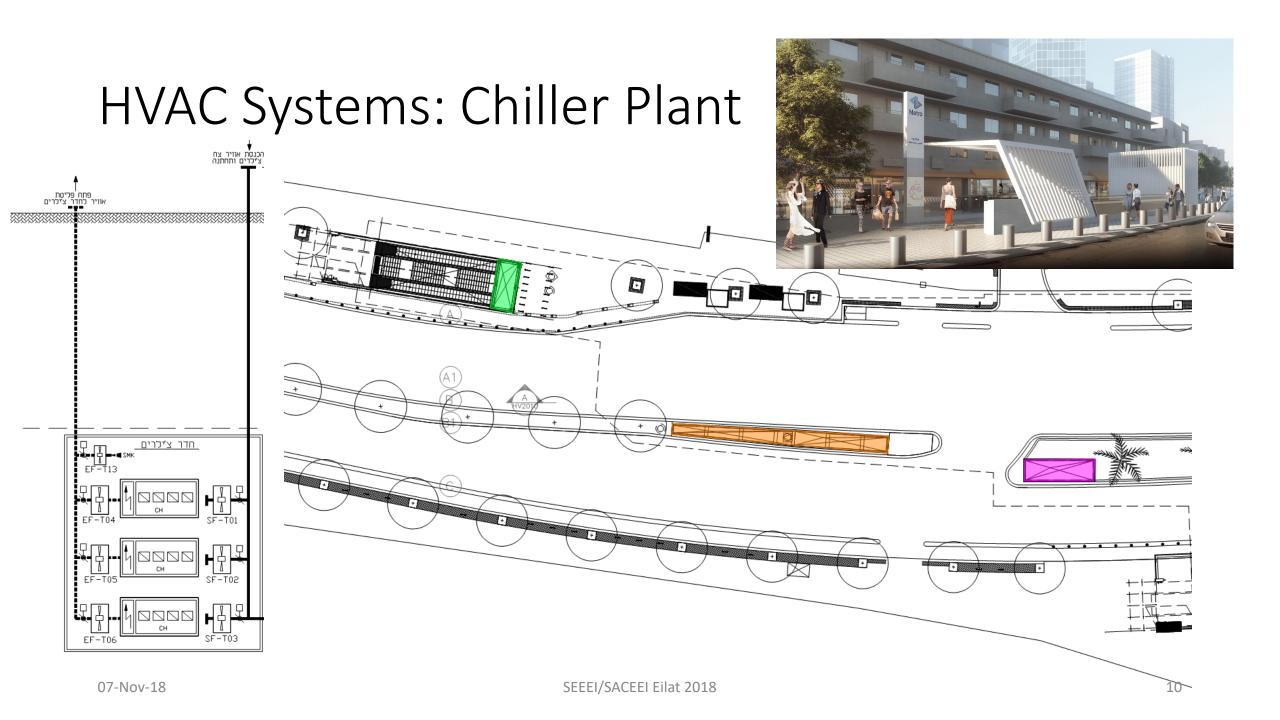




#### HVAC Systems: Chiller Plant

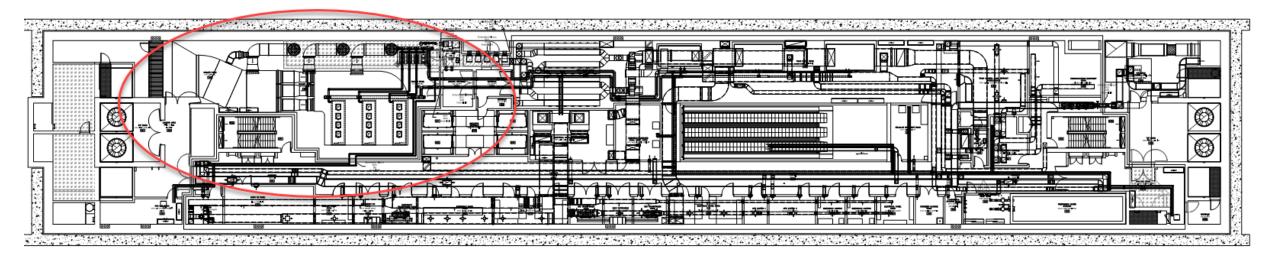
#### **UG Station Chiller Plant:**

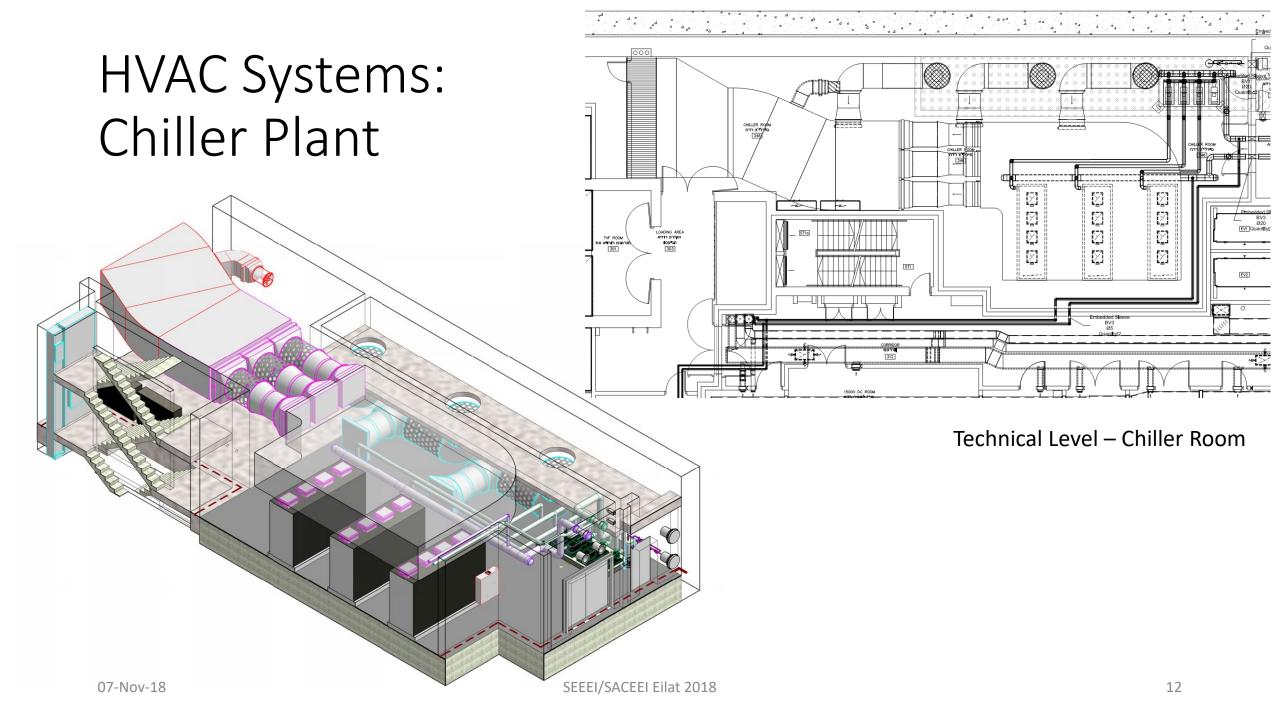
- Cooling loads based on installation of Platform Edge Doors (PED's) and automatic doors at station entrances
- Air-conditioning systems cooled by independent air-cooled chillers installed inside each UG station box for production of chilled water
- Installed capacity: 3 x 80TR
- Ventilation shafts and openings at grade for chiller cooling



## HVAC Systems: Chiller Plant

Technical Level – Chiller Room





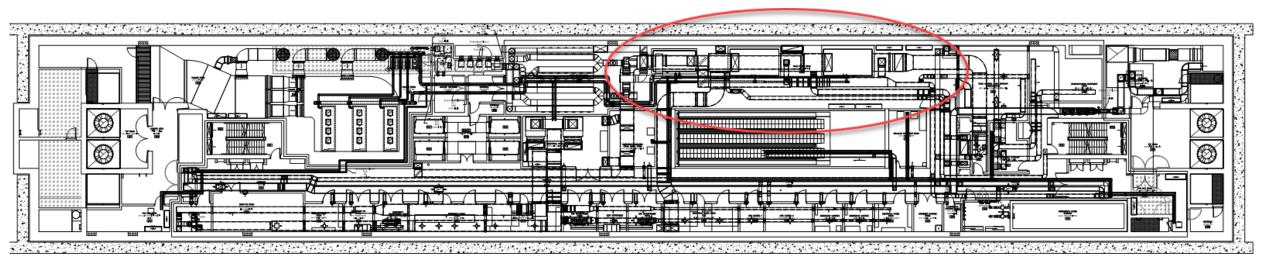
#### HVAC Systems: Air-Handling Systems

#### **UG Station Air-Conditioning:**

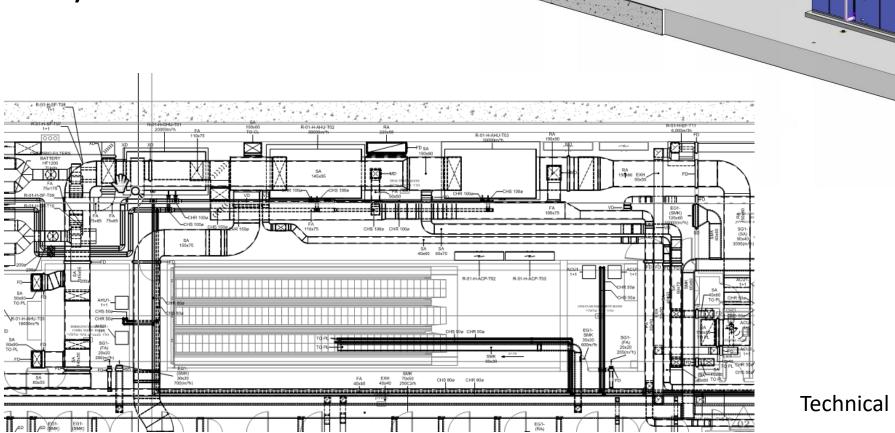
- Concourse and platform levels served by 2 Air Handling Units (AHU's): 2 x 30,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Staff rooms equipped with Fan Coil Units (FCU)
- Pre-treated Outside air Handling Unit (OHU) with activated carbon filter: 1 x 20,000 m<sup>3</sup>/h
- Transformers and Electrical rooms served by 2 central AHU's
- Controls and communications rooms served by individual FCU's & ACU's with N+1 back-up
- General exhaust for toilets and technical rooms
- Mechanical smoke exhaust systems from technical rooms

## HVAC Systems: Air-Handling Systems

Technical Level – AHU Room



## HVAC Systems: Air-Handling Systems

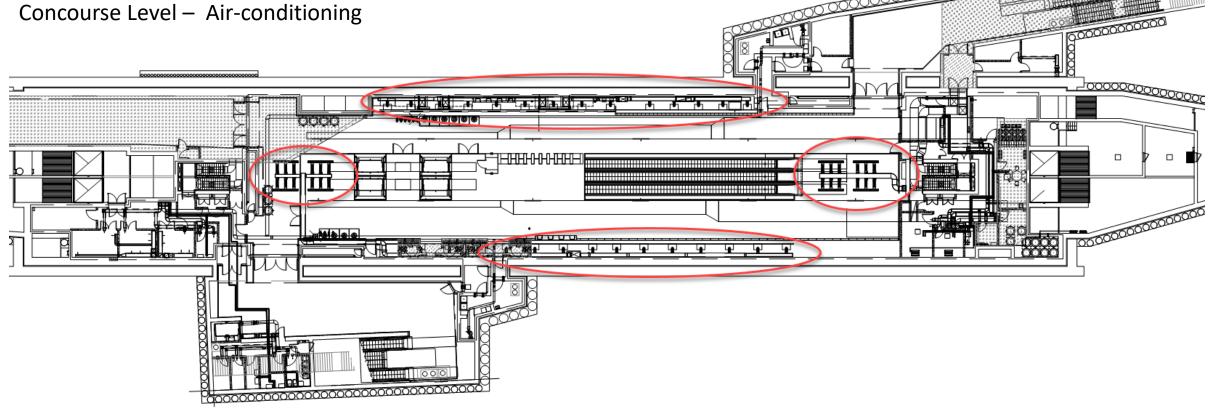


Technical Level – AHU Room

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## HVAC Systems: Air-Handling Systems

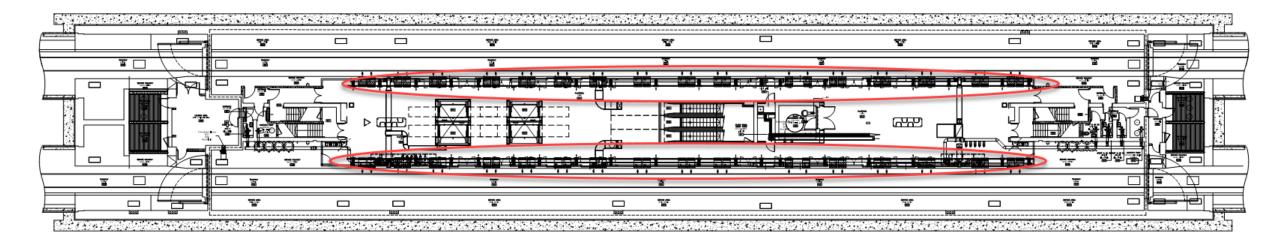




## HVAC Systems: Air-Handling Systems



Platform Level – Air-conditioning

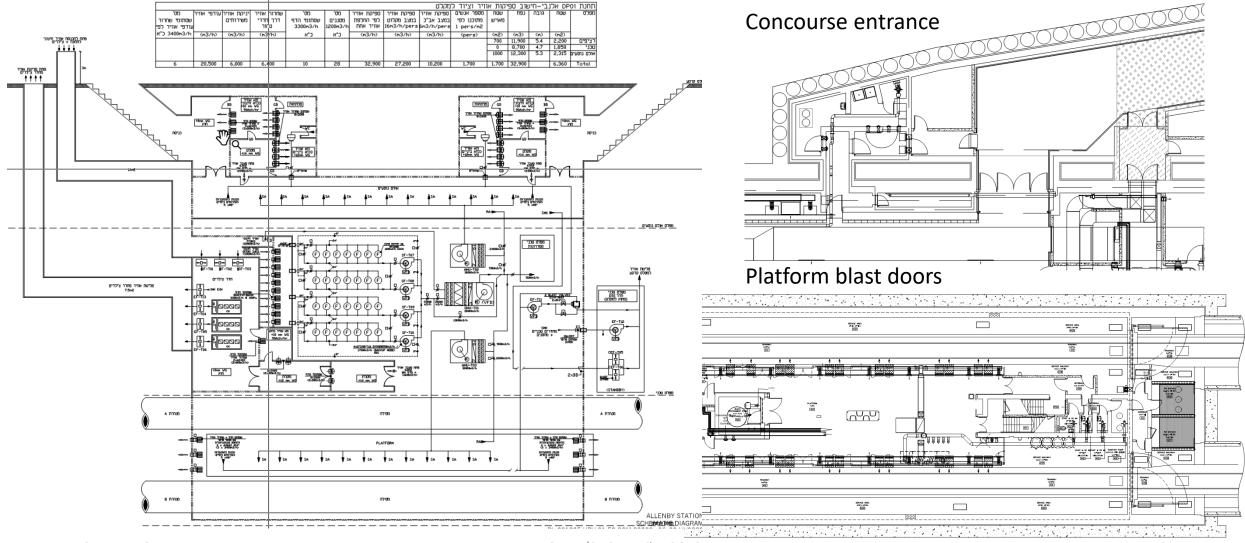


#### HVAC Systems: Chem-Bio Filtration System

UG Station Civil Defense (CD) Ventilation and Filtration Systems:

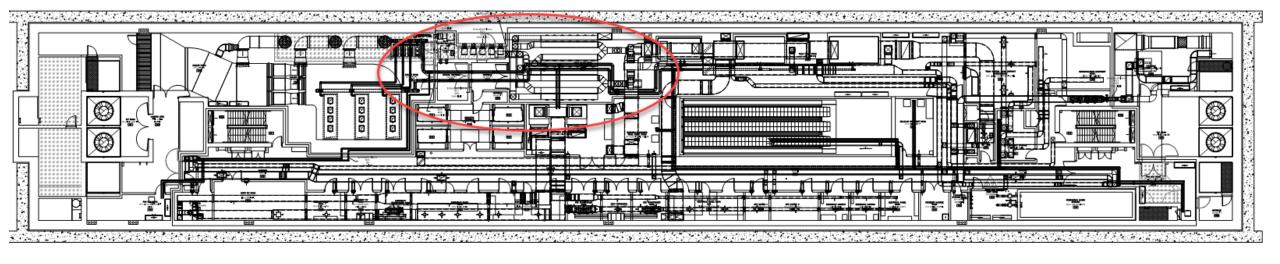
- Fresh air intake protected by blast valves
- Chem/bio filters and auxiliary fans for 2,000 persons
- Decontamination air-lock pressurization equipped with over-pressure blast valves
- Chillers located outside shelter boundary (not blast protected) however provided with full back-up power from central generator plant

## HVAC Systems: Chem-Bio Filtration System



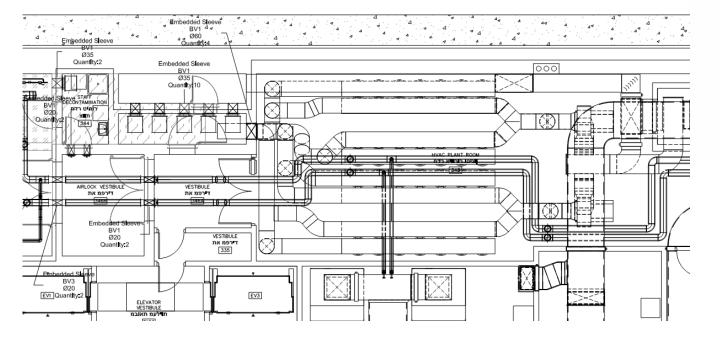
## HVAC Systems: Chem-Bio Filtration System

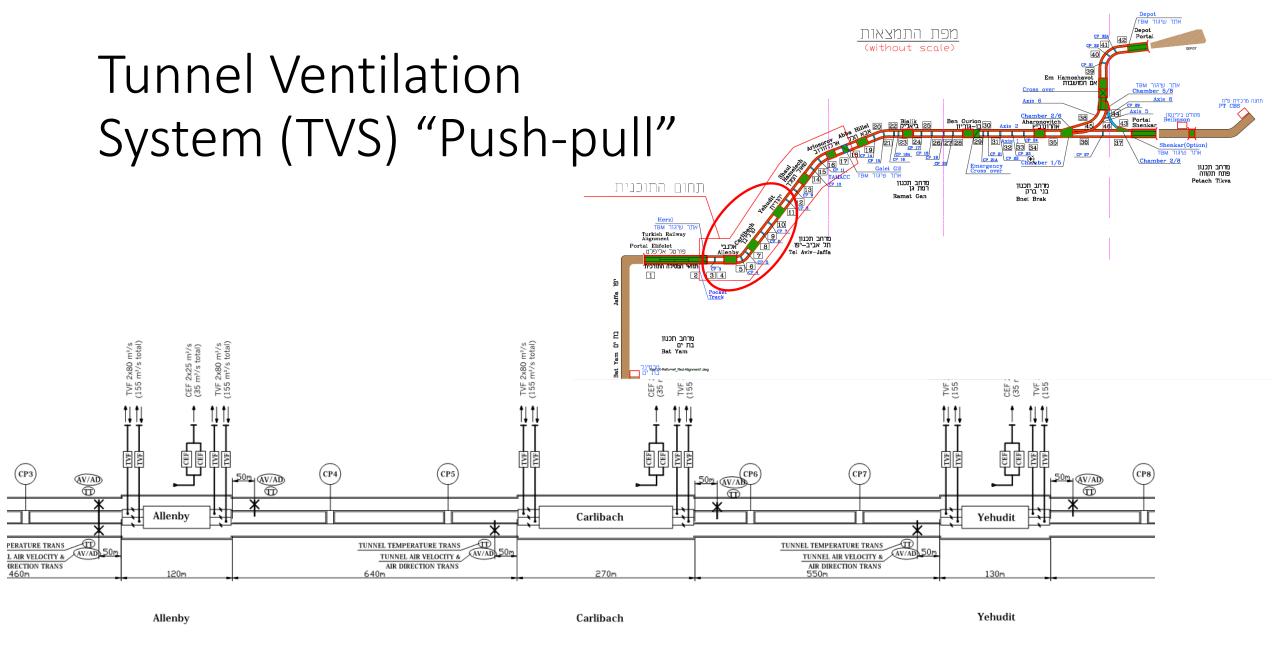
Technical Level – Chem-Bio Filters Room



## HVAC Systems: Chem-Bio Filtration System

Technical Level – Chem-Bio Filters Room





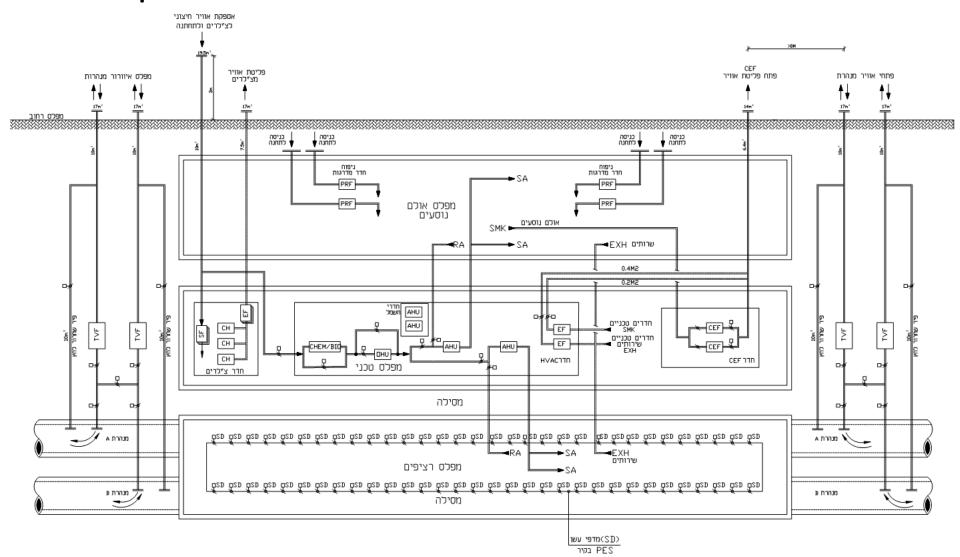
## Tunnel Ventilation System (TVS)

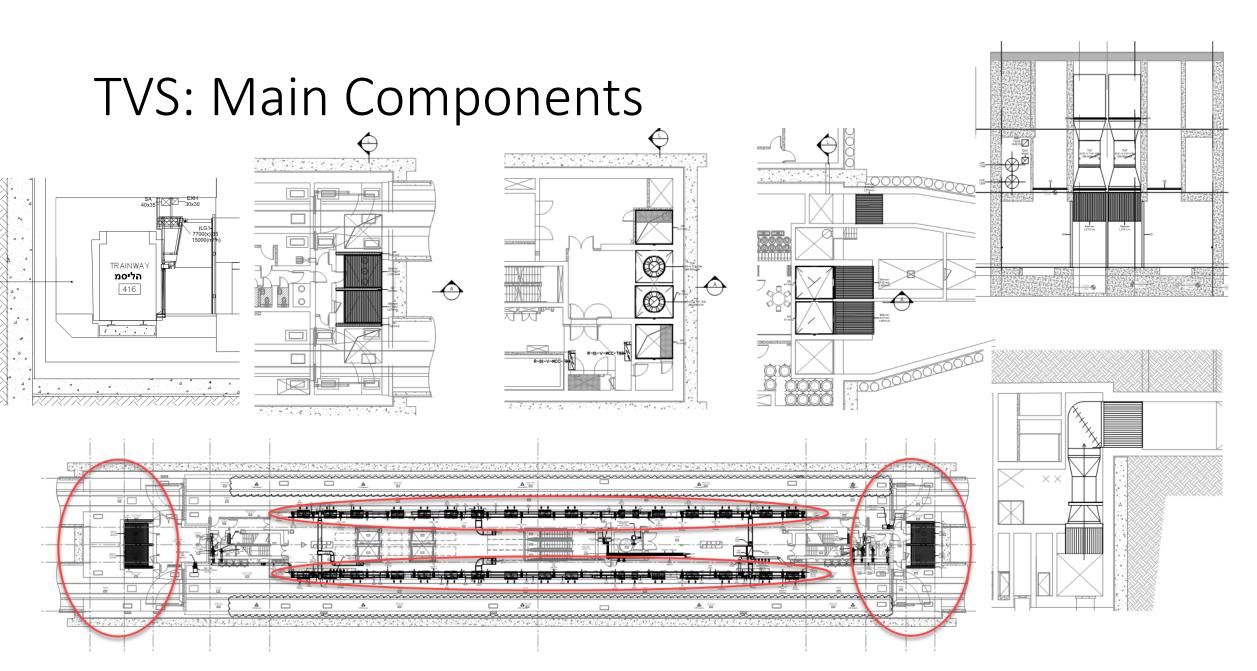
#### TVS functions:

- Natural ventilation during normal operation induced by train "piston effect" to limit the temperature rise inside the tunnels due to heat dissipation from trains operation: less than 40°C (with 45°C max. peeks)
- Forced ventilation in case of congested operation where trains are stopped inside the tunnels between stations.
- Mechanical smoke control in the event of a train fire in the tunnels which ensures smoke exhaust from incident tunnel and pressurization of non-incident tunnel to allow safe egress via tunnel cross-passages.

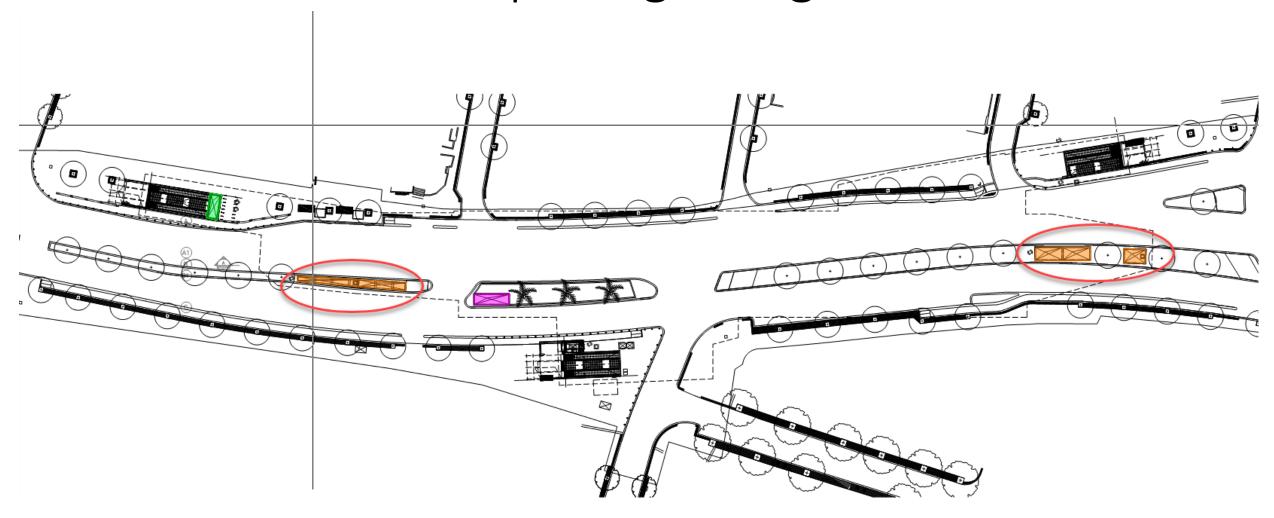
#### TVS: Main Components

- Tunnel Ventilation Fan (TVF): 4 x 80 m³/s
- Draft relief (DR): 4 x 10m<sup>2</sup> each with dampers
- Platform smoke vents above PES
- Concourse smoke exhaust
- Emergency Stairs pressurization fans (PRF)





## TVS: Ventilation openings "at grade"

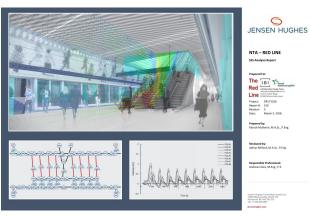


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#### TVS: Design

TVS design is based on "1D" & "3D" computational analyses performed by specialist US consultant Jensen **Hughes:** 

- SES (Subway Environmental Simulation) "1D" analysis:
  - Tunnel climate analysis: short term and long term
  - To define boundary conditions for CFD "3D" analysis
- CFD (Computational Fluid Dynamics) "3D" analysis:
  - Smoke control simulation in UG station: track fire (17.6MW), platform and concourse fires (1MW)
  - Special tunnel sections



#### SES analysis criteria:

- Tunnels geometry and characteristics (ground thermal properties)
- Climate: annual temperature fluctuation
- Train configuration, heat rejection and route scheduling

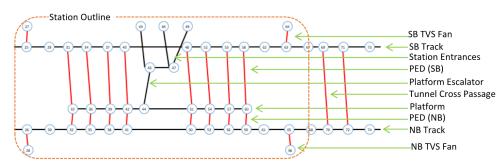


Figure 4-1: Example node diagram for a three-entrance station with station TVS fan shafts and Platform Edge

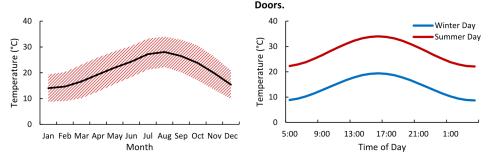


Figure 3-2: Annual temperature fluctuation (left) and daily temperature fluctuation (right).

Table 3-2: Tunnel and ground thermal properties.

Parameter	Value
Tunnel wall concrete thickness	0.65 m
Concrete thermal conductivity	0.8 W/m K
Concrete thermal diffusivity	4.167(10 <sup>-7</sup> ) m <sup>2</sup> /s
Rock thermal conductivity	2.26 W/m K
Rock thermal diffusivity	1.223(10 <sup>-6</sup> ) m <sup>2</sup> /s
Temperature of ground water	25.4 °C
Percent of tunnel wetted wall surface	0%

Table 3-7: Modelled headways for underground portion.

Period		Elifelet → Shenkar	Elifelet → Depot	Shared Underground Section		
		Frequency: (t/hr)	Frequency: (t/hr)	Frequency: (t/hr)	Headway: (min.)	
5:30 -	6:00	3	3	6	10.0	
6:00 -	7:00	8	4	12	5.0	
7:00 -	9:00	16*	8*	24	2.5	
9:00 -	15:00	8	8	16	3.8	
15:00 -	19:00	10	10	20	3.0	
19:00 -	22:00	5	5	10	6.0	
22:00 -	1:00	3	3	6	10.0	
Daily Average		8	7	15	4.0	

#### SES results:

- Long term: tunnel wall average temperature after 30 years less than 30°C
- Normal operation: air temperature throughout the tunnel system only exceeds 40°C at 2 locations during dwell for less than 12 seconds (peak of 43.8°C)

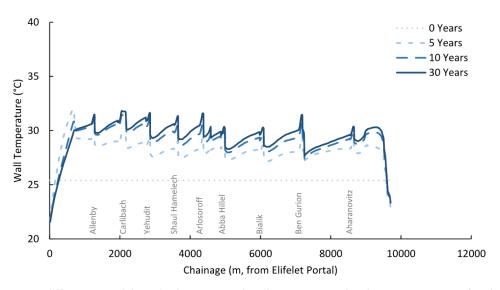


Figure 5-3: Finite difference model results for NB tunnel wall temperature development over time (Without OTE).

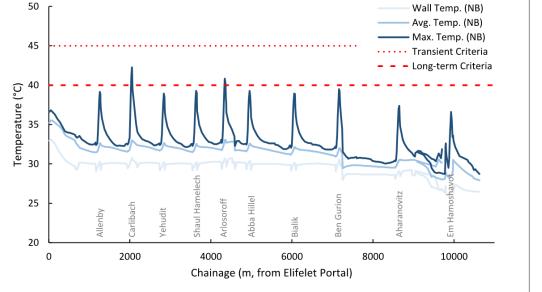


Figure 5-6: SES model results for NB tunnel air temperature during summer peak hours (34 °C ambient temperature – without OTE).

#### SES results:

 Congested operation: TVF can be operated at reduced capacity to maintain design temperature criteria of 40°C, but must be operated within 2 minutes of train stopping

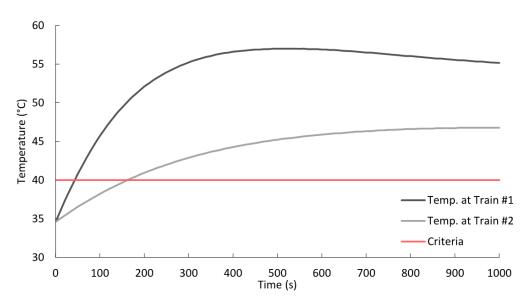


Figure 5-21: Example SES results for temperature in tunnel section between Shaul Hamelech and Arlosoroff Stations during congested operations without fan operation.

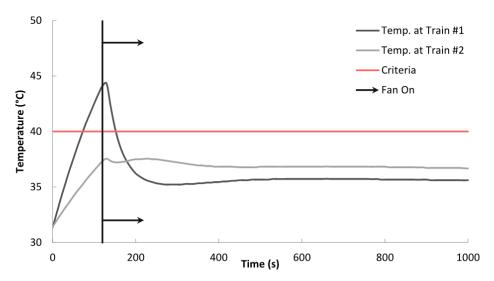


Figure 5-22: Example SES results for temperature in tunnel section between Shaul Hamelech and Arlosoroff Stations during congested operations with fan operation.

#### Congested operation modes for TVF:

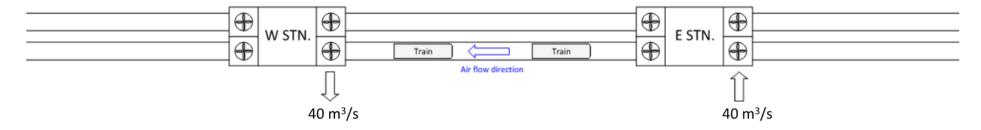


Figure 4-3: Operation mode for typical congested operation between stations.



Figure 4-4: Schematic of extended congested mode operation SES model setup.

#### SES results: Emergency mode of operation

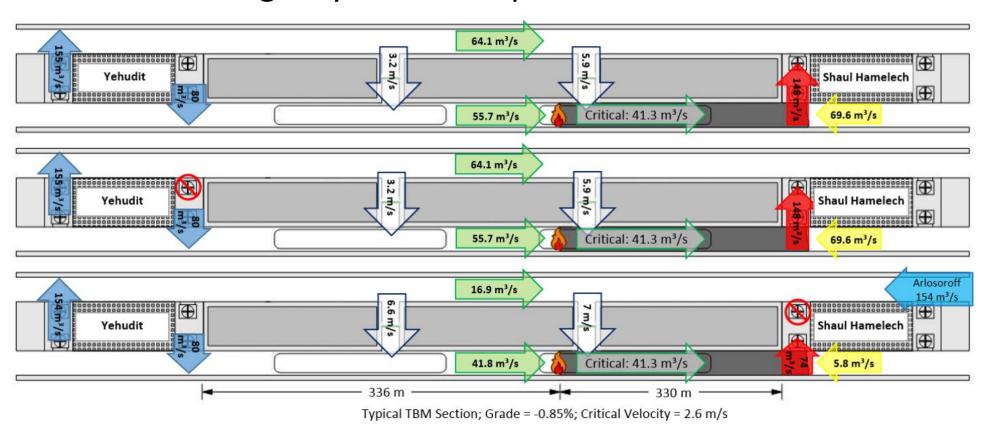
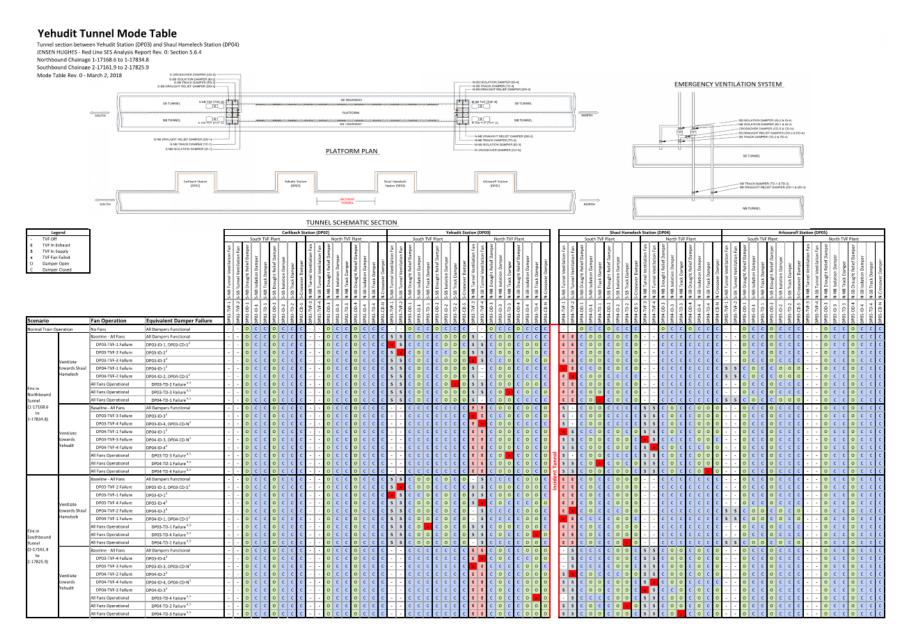


Figure 5-45: SES model results schematic for Yehudit Tunnel with supply from Yehudit Station.

#### TVS: SES

SES results: Emergency "mode tables"



#### TVS: CFD Analysis

 CFD analysis: Fire-Dynamics Simulator (FDS)

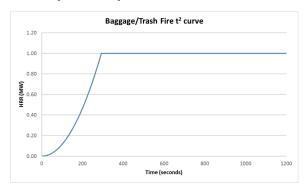
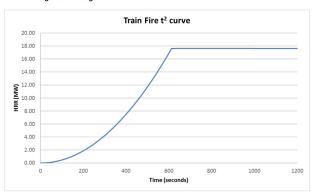


Figure 3-2: Design Fire Curve for the Platform and Concourse Public Areas



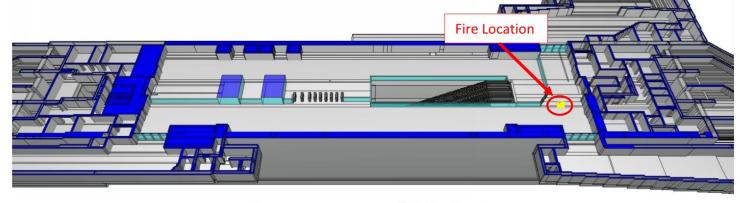


Figure 3-8: Concourse public fire location

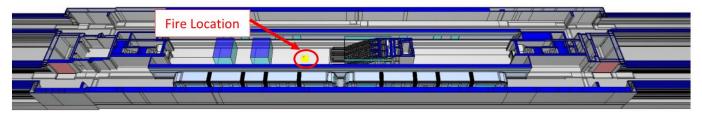


Figure 3-7: Platform public fire location



Figure 3-6: Train Fire Locations

TVS: CFD Analysis

 Train fire at platform: platform smoke vents and TVF response

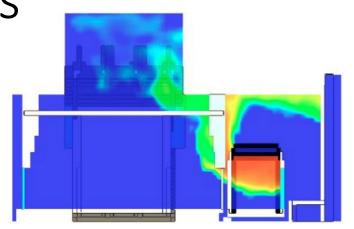


Figure 3-5: Section view through the open platform edge door showing visibility prior to fan activation

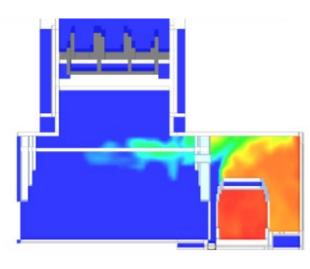


Figure 5-46: S3-Typical cross-section of the platform showing visibility at 4 minutes

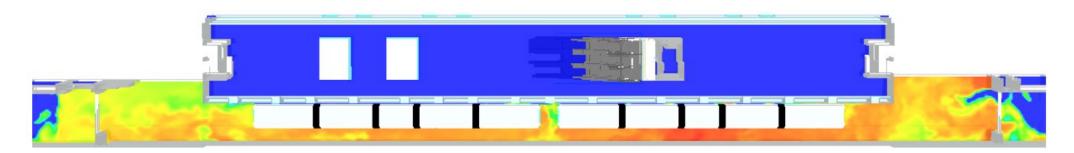


Figure 5-44: S3-Platform visibility at 4 minutes