



CALIFORNIA
High-Speed Rail Authority

A TRANSFORMATIVE INVESTMENT IN CALIFORNIA'S FUTURE

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PEER Annual Meeting – Berkeley California



CONNECTING CALIFORNIA: PROJECT SCOPE



- **Phase I:**
 - » 520 Miles
 - » San Francisco to Los Angeles/Anaheim
- **Phase II:**
 - » Extends 300 Miles
 - » Connections to Sacramento & San Diego
- **Proposition 1A**
 - » At Least 200 mph
 - » San Francisco-Los Angeles Union Station: Under 3 hours
 - » 24 total stations

PROGRAM DELIVERY STATUS: DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION

- **Construction Package 1**
 - » 29 miles between Madera and Fresno
 - » Construction underway
- **Construction Package 2-3**
 - » 65 miles between Fresno and Tulare-Kern County line
 - » Executed in July 2015
 - » Baseline schedules due for ROW, design and construction.
- **Construction Package 4**
 - » 22 miles between Tulare-Kern County line and North of Bakersfield
 - » Design-Build Award Early 2016
 - » SOQ for Project and Construction Management (PCM), awarded to HNTB Corporation



PROGRAM DELIVERY STATUS: STATION COMMUNITIES

- **Up to 24 Stations**
 - » Some built from ground-up (Palmdale, Burbank)
 - » Some intergraded into existing stations (San Jose, LA Union Station, ARTIC)
- **Stations Communities will Enhance Surrounding Areas Through:**
 - » Active Transportation Opportunities (Bikes, Walking, etc.)
 - » Creating Vibrant, Urban Centers and Livable Spaces
 - » Access to the Heart of Downtown Areas
 - » Designed to Integrate with Existing Transportation Systems and Economies





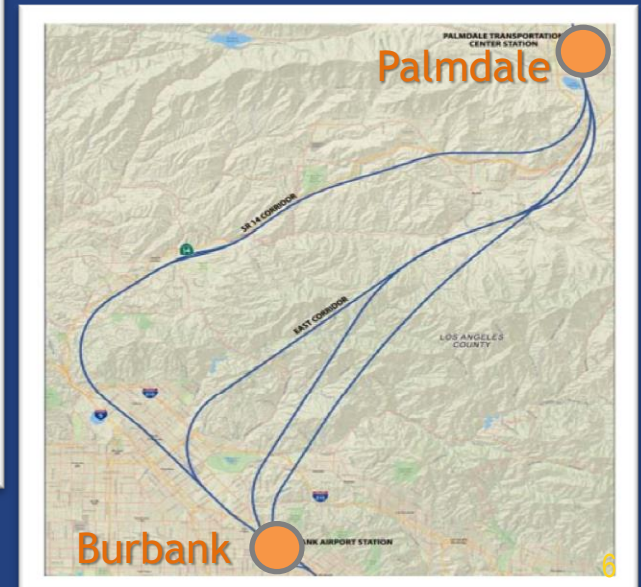
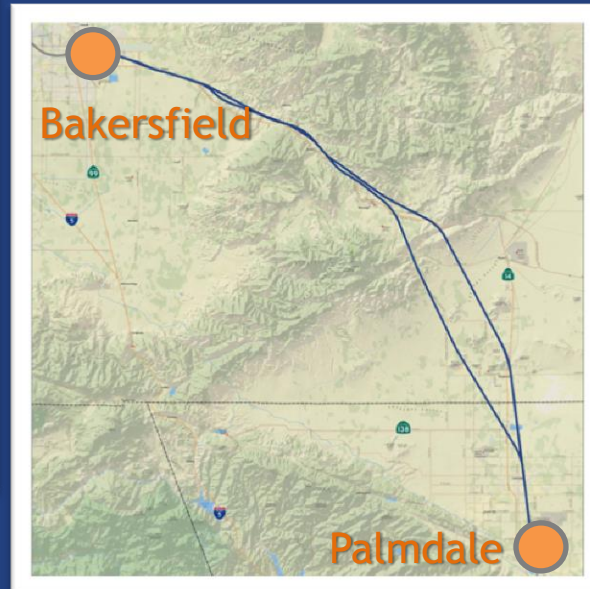
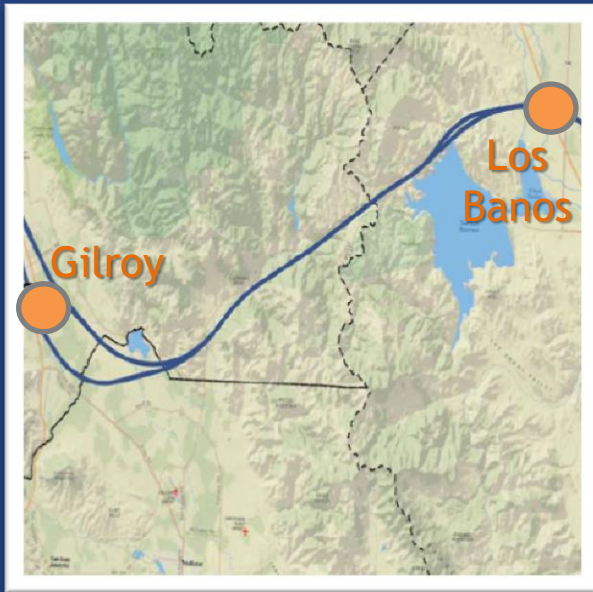
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ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

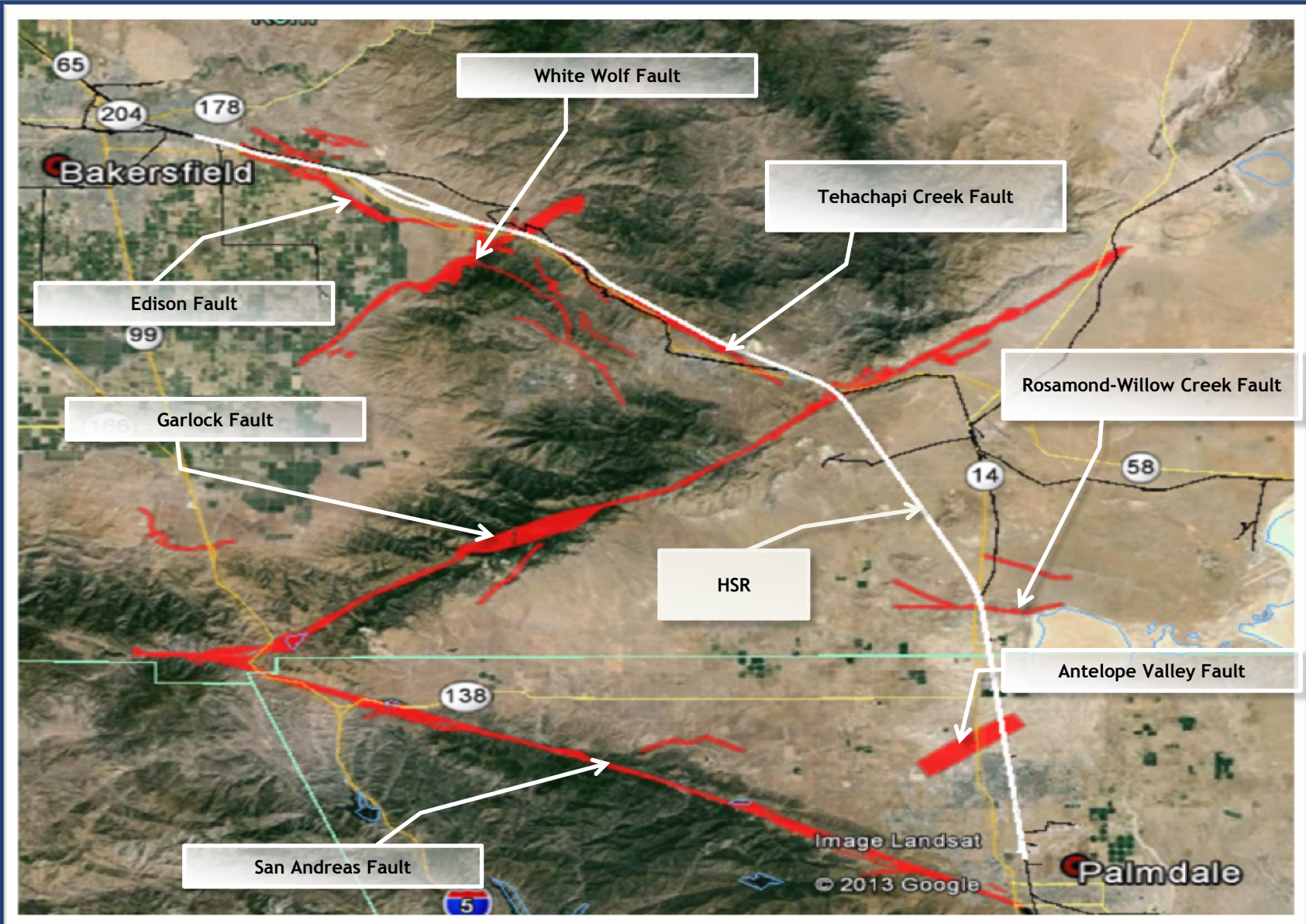


ENGINEERING CHALLENGES: MAJOR INVESTIGATION SEGMENTS

- Three segments for investigation.
 - » Gilroy to Los Banos (Pacheco Pass)
 - » Bakersfield to Palmdale
 - » Palmdale to Burbank

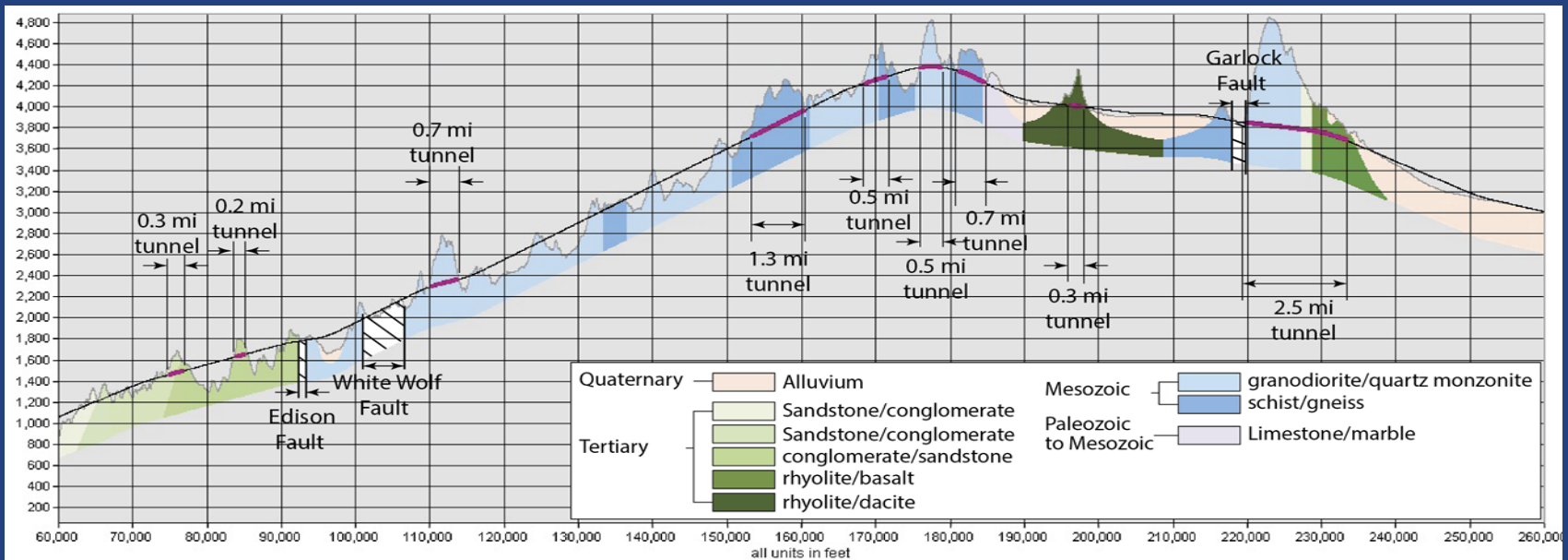


ENGINEERING CHALLENGES: SEISMIC FAULTS BAKERSFIELD TO PALMDALE



ENGINEERING CHALLENGES

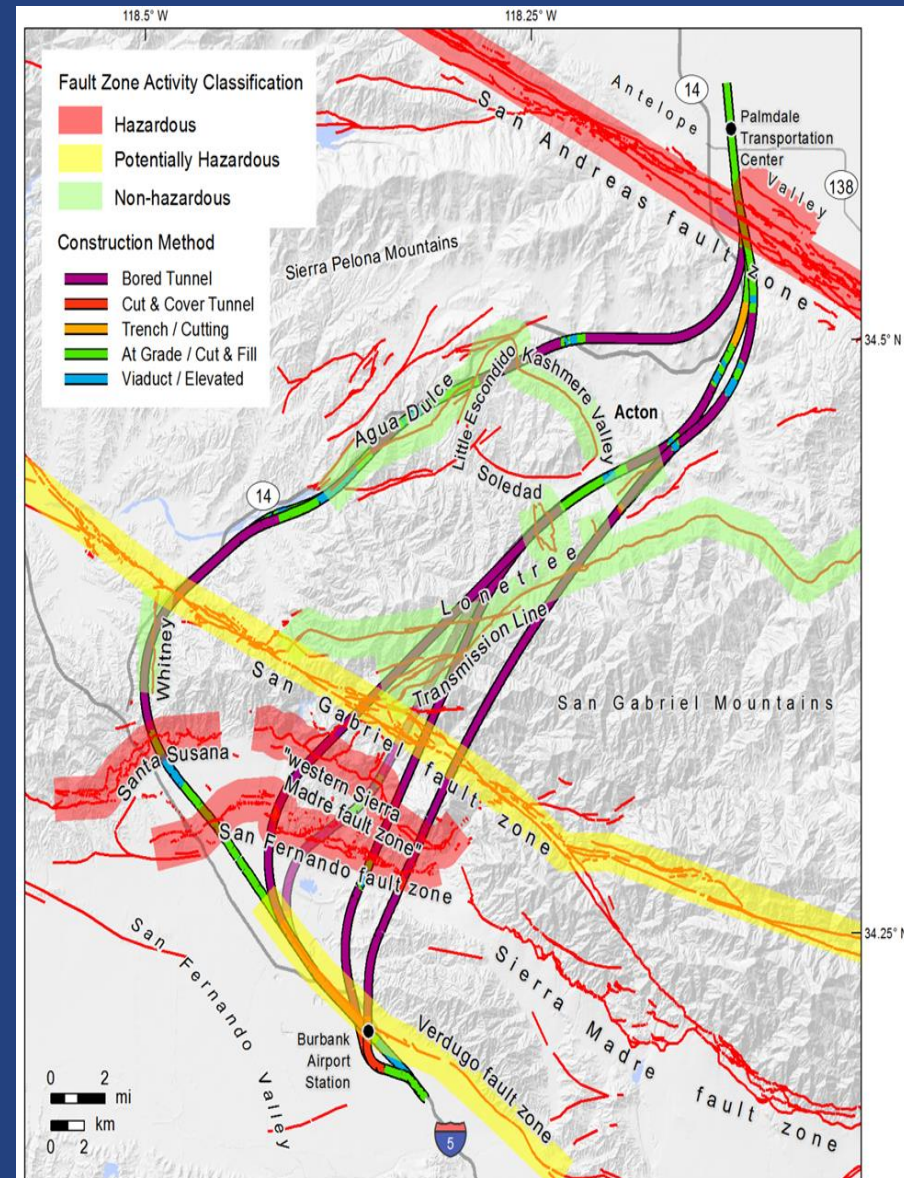
- Overall tunneling in variable geology
- Seismically active areas with multiple fault crossings
- Investigation on ground water impacts
- Permitting, investigations and tunneling in environmentally sensitive areas
- Expanded geotechnical investigations



ENGINEERING CHALLENGES: PALMDALE TO BURBANK – FAULTS AND CROSSINGS BY HIGH-SPEED RAIL ELEMENTS

- 4 Major Fault Zones
- 6 Significant Secondary (Sympathetic) Fault Splays
- Fault Zone Crossing Details:

Fault Zone	Designation (TM 2.10.6)	Average width (ft)	No. of strands	Mean Displ (D) (ft)	Sense of Slip
San Gabriel Fault Zone	Potentially Hazardous	5,000	4 +	4.8	Strike-slip
Sierra Madre Fault Zone (West)	Hazardous	2,500	2 +/-	4.4	Reverse
Sierra Madre Fault Zone (San Fernando Fault)	Hazardous	3,000	2 +/-	2.0	Reverse
Verdugo Fault	Potentially Hazardous	3,600	2 +/-	2.6	Reverse



SEISMIC PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

- **No Collapse Performance Level Objectives**

- » Limit structural damage and prevent collapse during and after a Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE)
 - No collapse
 - Safe evacuation of passengers and personnel
 - No flooding or mud inflow for underground structures

- **Operability Performance Level Objectives**

- » Protect track structure so that disruption of service is minimal following a Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE).
 - No derailment. Trains can safely brake to stop
 - Rail deformation and stresses limited
 - No concrete spalling or measurable deformations
 - No rocking of bridge foundations
 - Resumption of normal service in a few hours
 - Safe performance during aftershocks



PROPOSED LIDAR BASED STUDY AND MODEL

Proposed LiDAR Study – Assess Potential Geohazards

- 10 KM swath of airborne LiDAR flown
- Develop digital elevation model to serve as top of 3D geological and structural model
- LiDAR model to be incorporated into Fledermaus interactive 4D geospatial model for processing & analysis
- End product – better intel for planned geotechnical exploration
- Note subsidence areas



HSR vs. Highway Structures

- Deformation and displacement control
 - HSR - Heavier superstructure
 - Higher inertial force demand
 - Larger stiffness of substructure
 - Larger plastic hinge moment for foundation
- Stress on tracks control
 - Track-Structure-Interaction (TSI)
- Train stability (derailment) control
 - Dynamic Vehicle-Track-Structure Interaction (DVTSI)

Seismic Performance Criteria

Caltrans Bridges

Bridge Category	Seismic Hazard Evaluation Level	Post Earthquake Damage Level	Post Earthquake Service Level
Important	Functional	Minimal	Immediate
	Safety	Repairable	Limited
Ordinary	Safety	Significant	No Collapse

CHSR Type1 Structures

Two levels of seismic performance criteria		
Performance Level & Design Earthquake	Performance Objectives	Acceptable Damage
Operability Performance Level (OPL) & Operating Basis Earthquake (OBE)	-Elastic structural response -No derailment - Structure and track designed to comply with Track-Structure Interaction	- Minor inelastic behavior, no spalling. - No damage to HST track, track support, and rail fasteners
No Collapse Performance Level (NCL) & MCE	-No collapse -Occupants safely evacuate	Significant yielding with no collapse

■ Challenges (Very Tall Bridges at High Seismic Zone):

- Continue to operate at OBE without derailment.
- OBE combined with Track-Structure-Interaction without damaging tracks.

Challenge Looking Ahead

- Operating Basis Earthquake(OBE)
 - Stringent deformation and displacement
 - Combination with Track-Structure-Interaction
 - Results in Heavier and stiffer structure
- Maximum Considered Earthquake(MCE)
 - Displacement-based seismic design criteria
 - Result in flexible structure with high ductility
 - Result in large residue deformation and displacement

Area of Interest for research

- Address OBE & MCE events
 - Energy dissipation, Base Isolation
- Stop train operation during OBE & MCE
 - Earthquake Early Warning and Detection Systems (EEWDS)

Area of Interest for research

- Tunnel
 - Ground motion effect on tunnel
 - Fault directly crossing tunnels
- New Technologies
 - LiDAR to identify new fault
 - Aerogravity/Aeromagnetic technologies on geotechnical and tunnel design

THANK YOU

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