

Development of design tools for convective mitigation techniques to preserve permafrost under northern transportation infrastructure



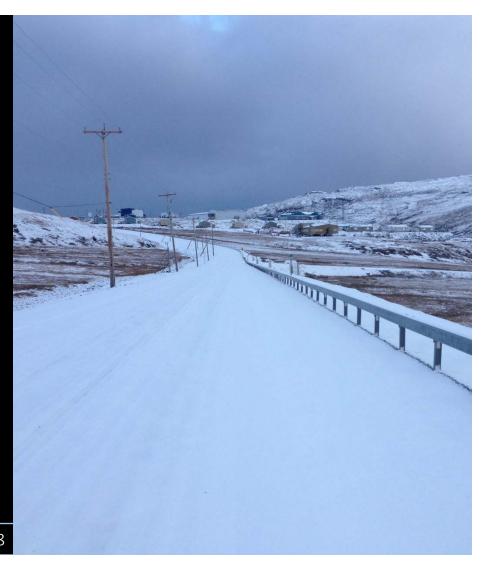
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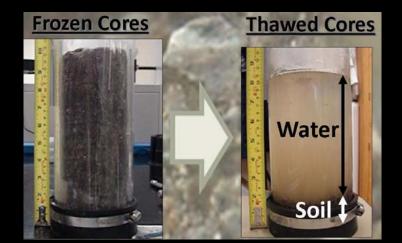
Whitehorse, February 21st, 2018







Source: Fabrice Calmels, Yukon Research Centre





## **Differential Settlement**





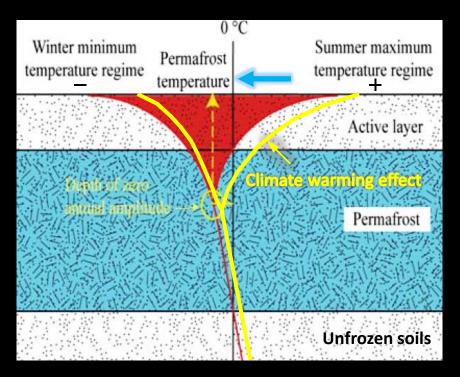






**Embankment Spreading** 





#### To protect permafrost:

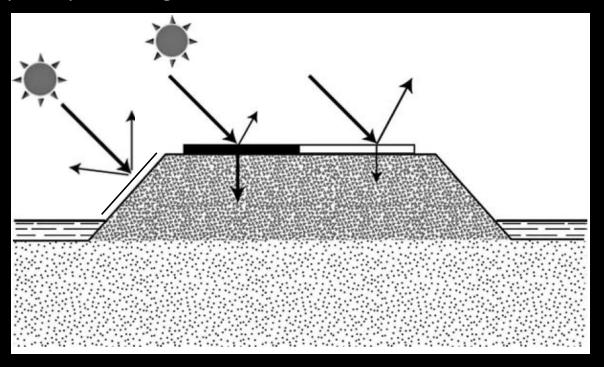
- Prevent heat intake
- > Extract heat from the ground

It is essential to keep permafrost frozen under transportation infrastructure

# Introduction -> Heat Transfer



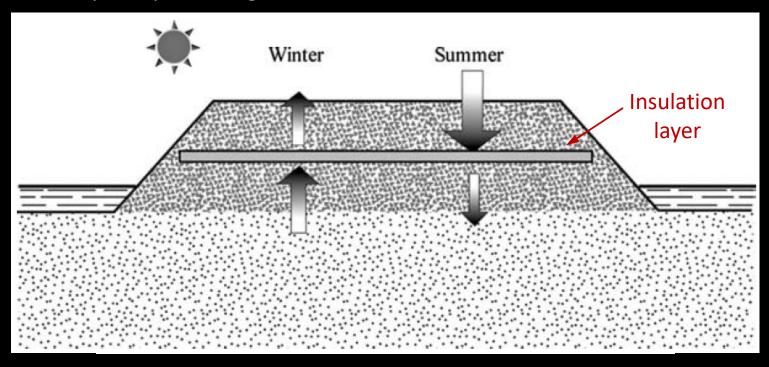
Principle of preventing heat intake



# Introduction -> Heat Transfer



Principle of preventing heat intake



# Introduction -> Heat Transfer



Heat extraction – Heat Drain technique





## Introduction -> Mitigation Techniques





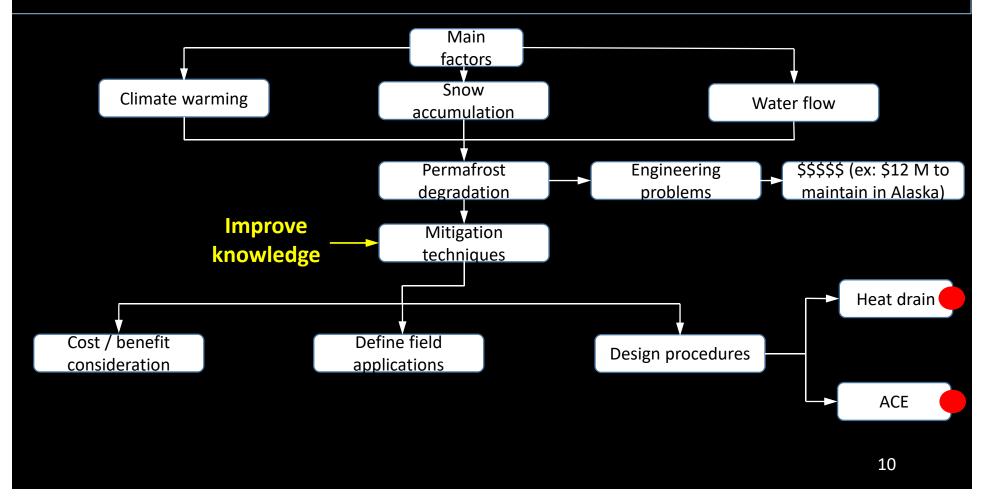
Thermosyphons
 Air Duct System
 Heat Drain
 Air Convection Embankment
 Snow / Sun shed

Prevent heat
 Insulation & High Albedo Surface

Source: Modified from Ferell, 2010

# Research Project -> Improve Knowledge on Mitigation Techniques





## Research Project -> Develop Engineering Tools





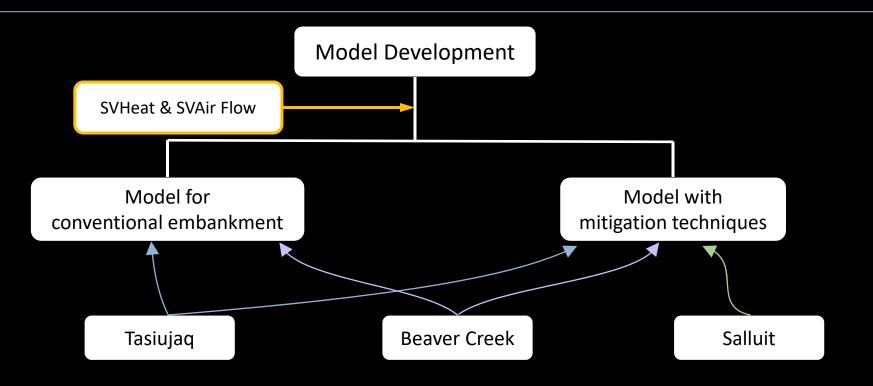
## **Project Goal**

Develop optimized engineering tools to design air convective protection systems

- > Create a decision tool from existing techniques for the selection of an appropriate mitigation method that considers the local context and need
- Develop design procedures for convective mitigation techniques: heat drain and air convection embankment

## Research Project -> Methodology

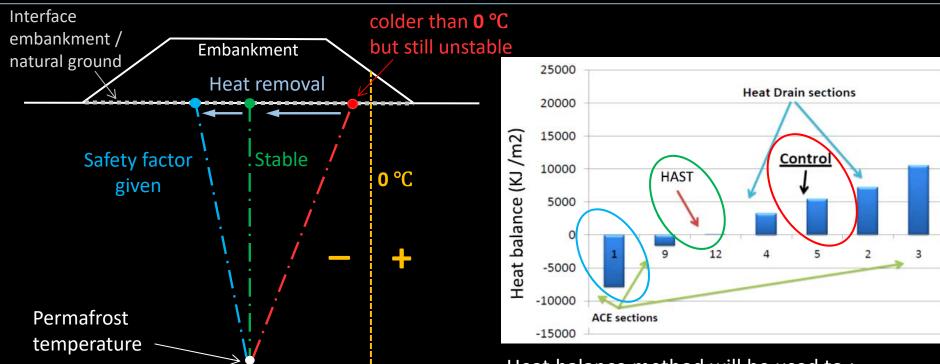




- One model examines permafrost degradation, the other examines the effectiveness of the mitigation methods
- 3 field sites available to validate models

#### Research Project -> Methodology





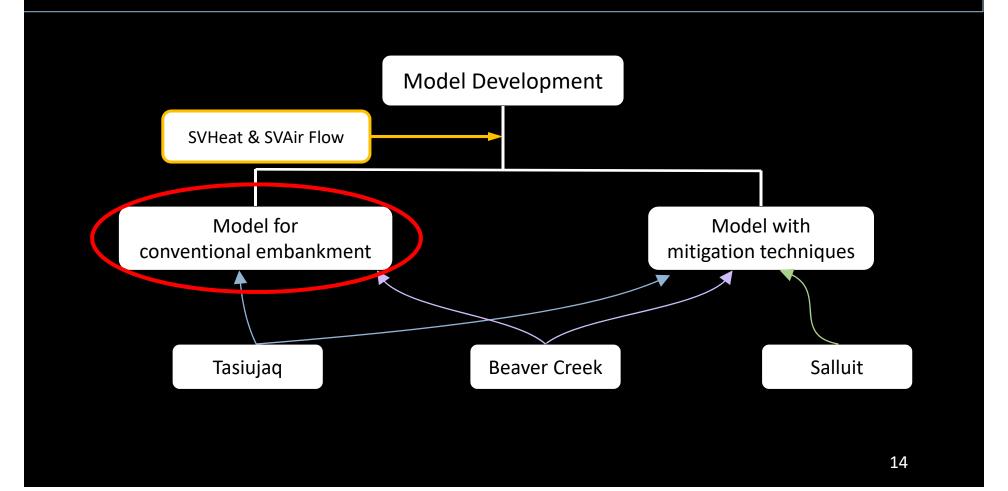
Difference between temperature of permafrost and temperature at 'embankment / natural ground' interface

Heat balance method will be used to:

- validate models (field data)
- test heat extraction ability of mitigation techniques

## Research Project -> Methodology

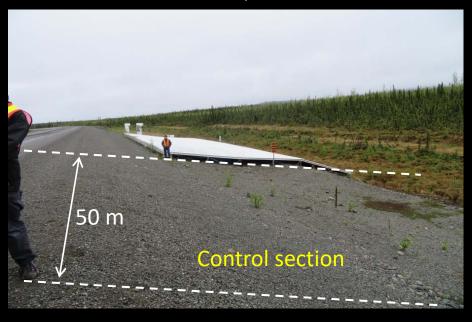


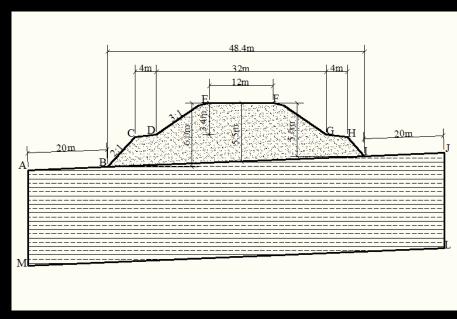


## Preliminary Outcomes -> Model development



#### Beaver Creek test site, Yukon





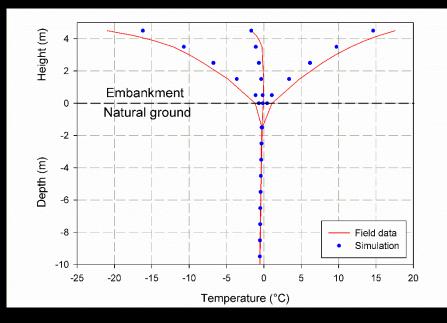
- A 2D thermal model was developed based on the control section at Beaver Creek, Yukon
- The thermal model was well calibrated by the field data along the centerline

## Preliminary Outcomes -> Model development



#### Beaver Creek test site, Yukon

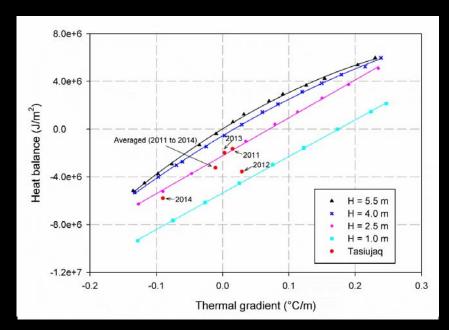




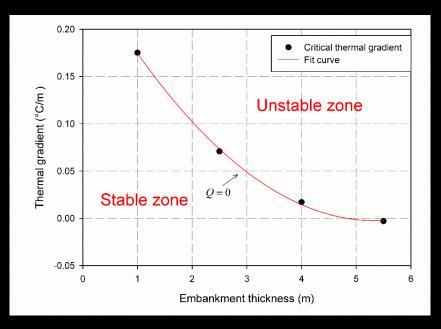
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### Preliminary Outcomes -> Heat balance



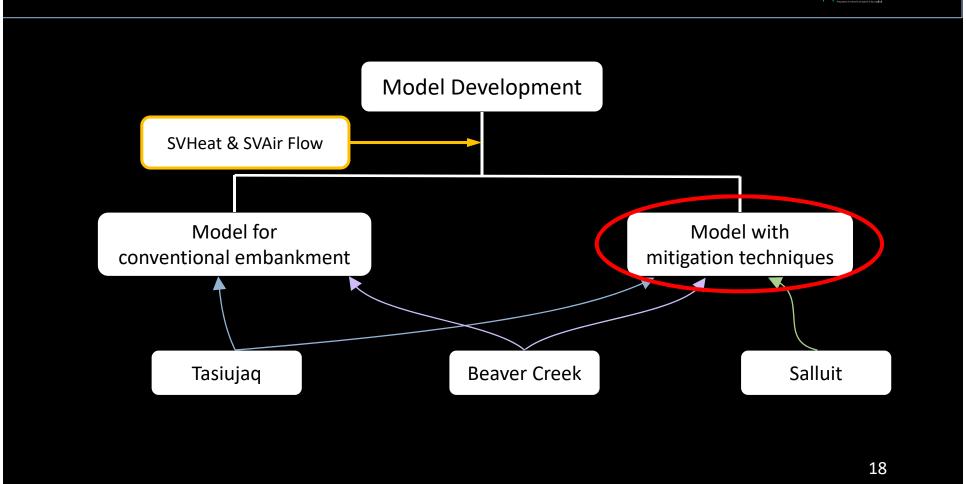


The chart of heat balance was obtained by sensitivity analysis and validated with data from Tasiujaq site (embankment thickness: 2.4 m)



The 2nd chart allows engineers to estimate the thermal stability of the infrastructure





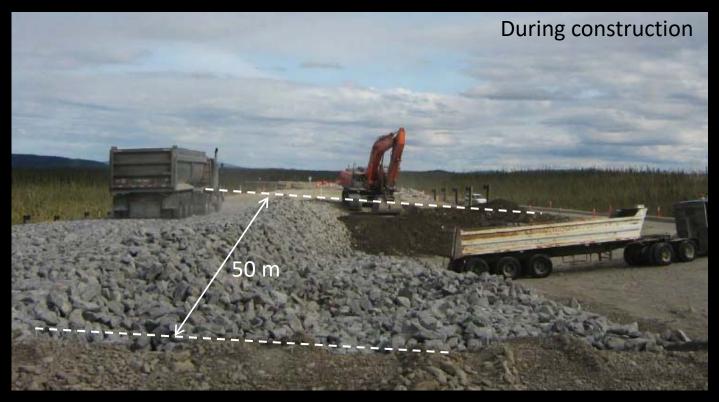


## Beaver Creek test site, Yukon

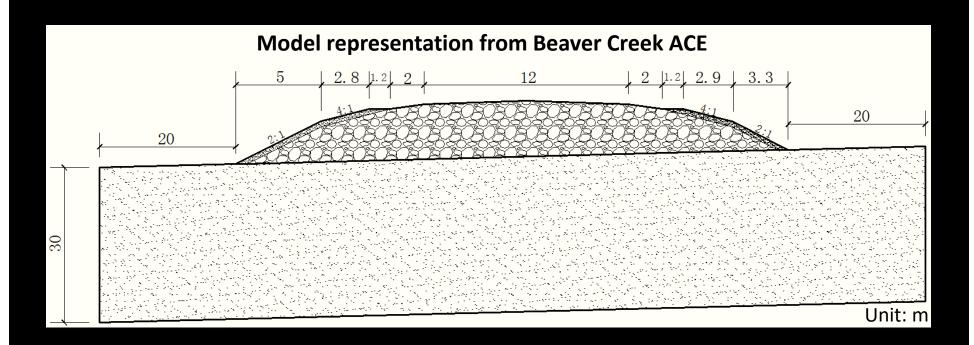




#### Beaver Creek test site, Yukon

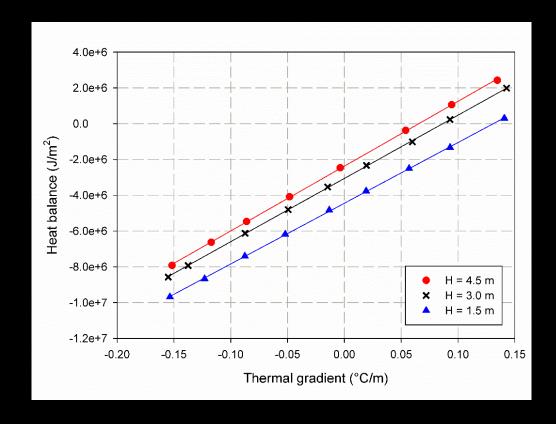


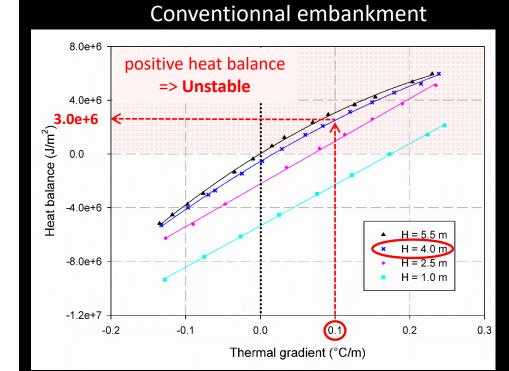


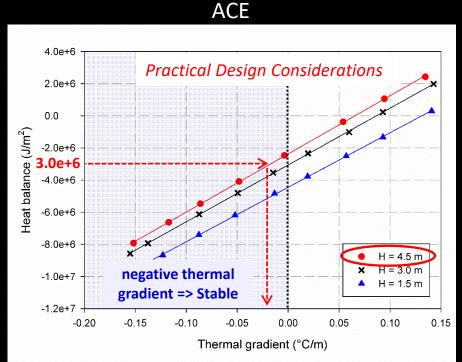


The thermal model was well calibrated









Heat extraction ability = f (controlling parameters)

## Conclusion





#### Important to:

- Define field of application of mitigation techniques
- Develop a method to select the appropriate mitigation techniques
- Propose design procedures for Heat Drain and Air Convection Embankment

#### Project schedule

- Modeling on going
- Analysis of field data on going
- Development of design criteria starting soon





# THANK YOU TO OUR PARTNERS AND COLLABORATORS



































