



CONSTRUCTION AND FIRST FILLING OF PINHÃO CONCRETE FACE ROCKFILL DAM

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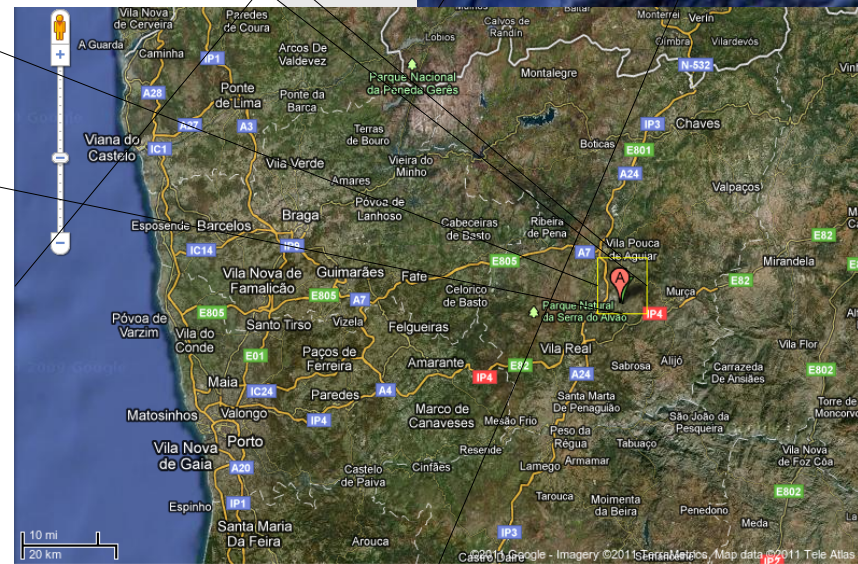
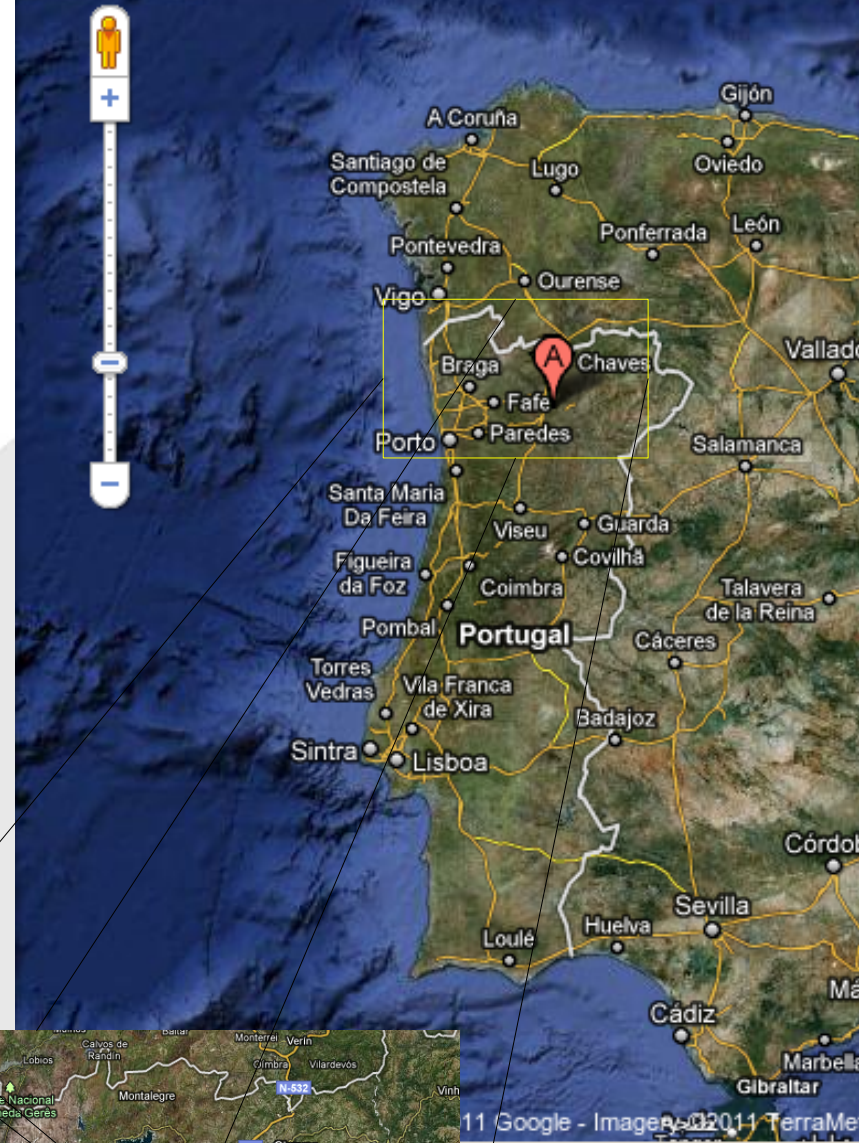
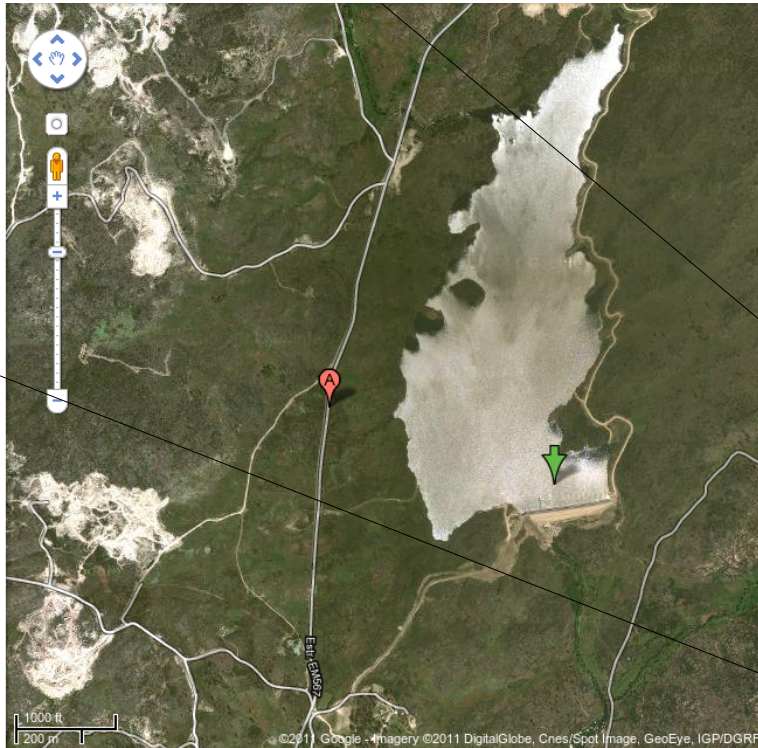
2- ATMAD web: <http://www.aguas-tmad.pt/>

Synopsis

- > Dam characteristics
- > Monitoring system
- > Results of the monitoring during the 1st filling
- > Final remarks

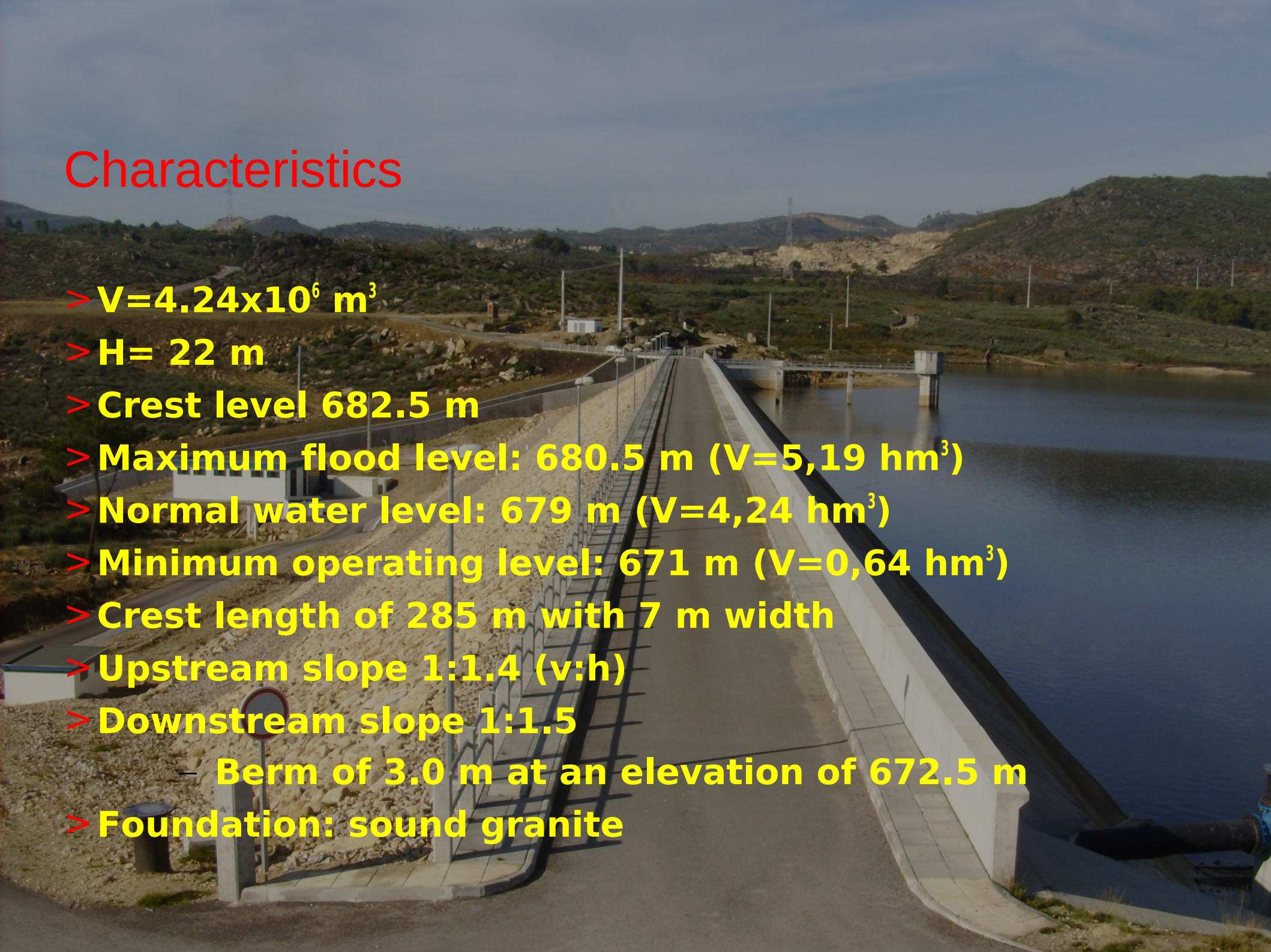


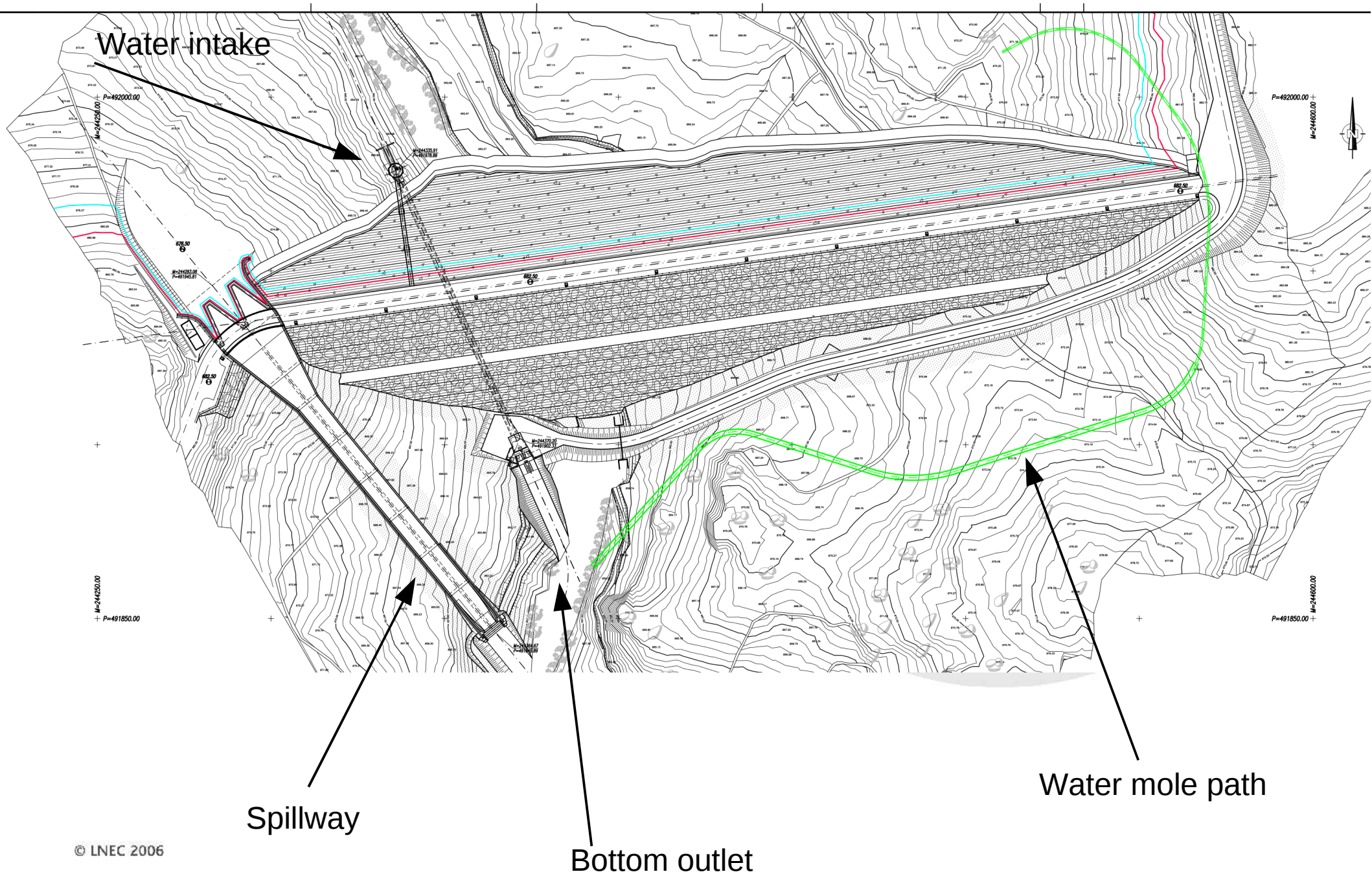
General data - location

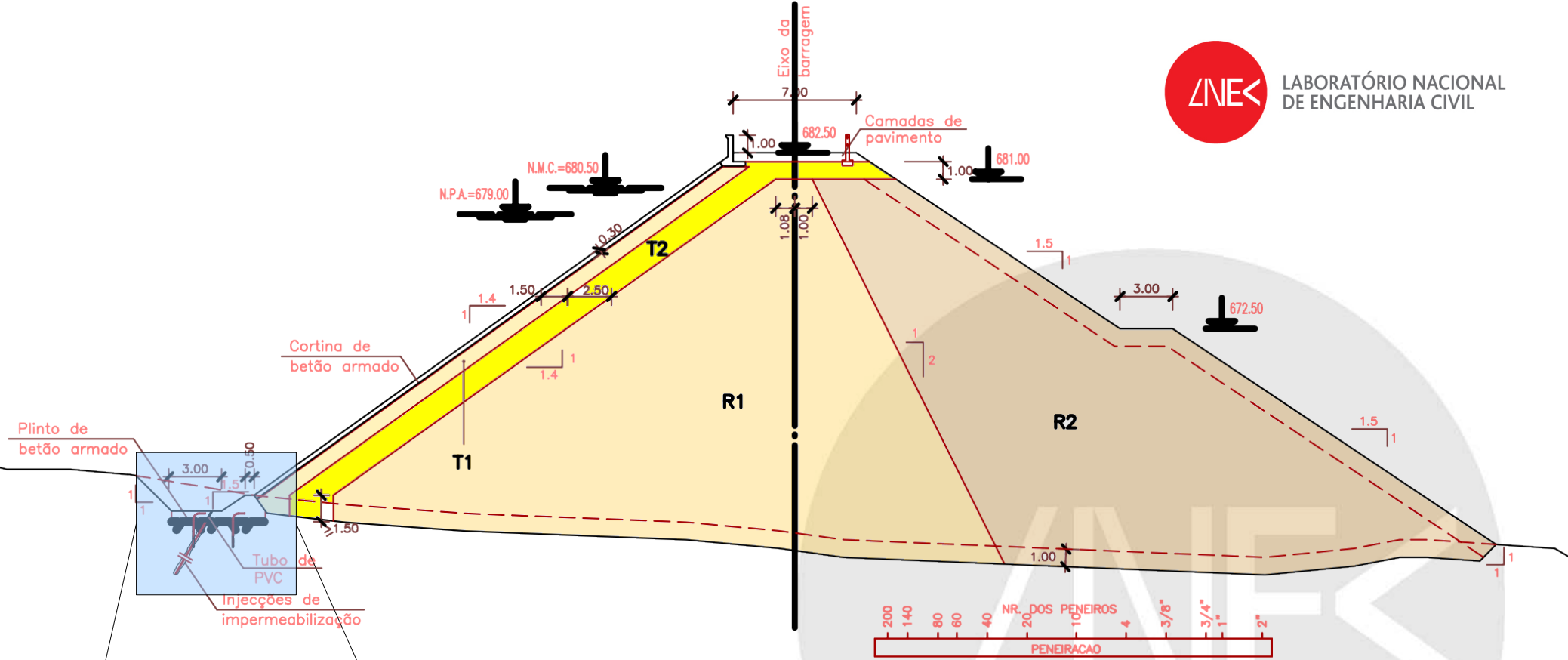


Characteristics

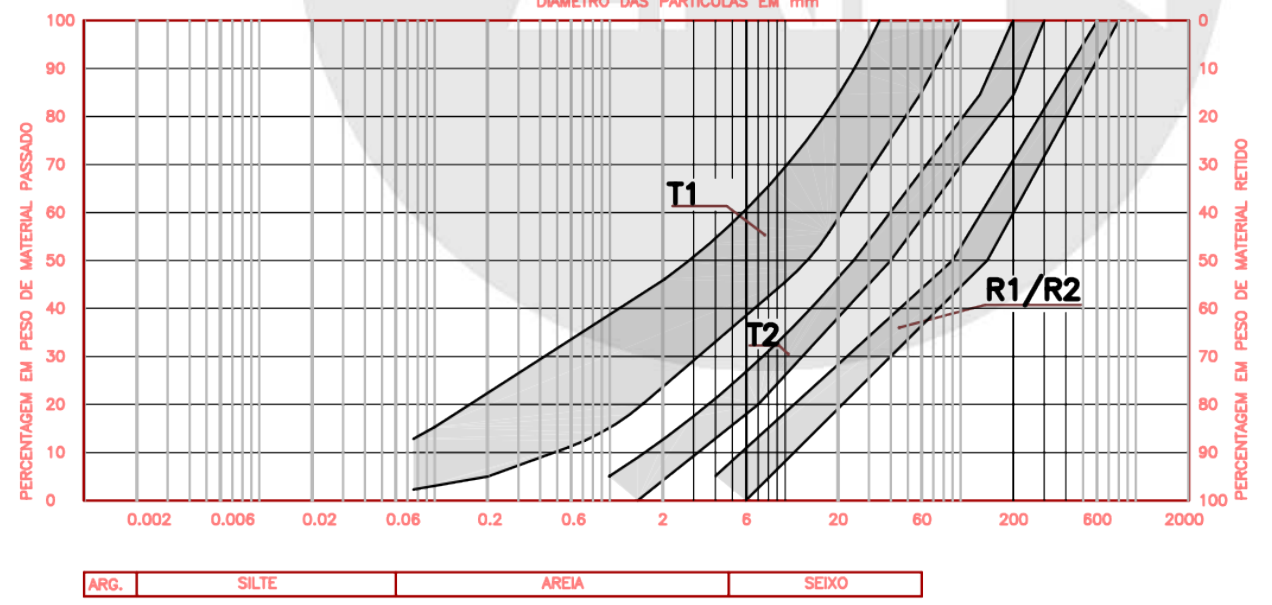
- > $V=4.24 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$
- > $H= 22 \text{ m}$
- > Crest level 682.5 m
- > Maximum flood level: 680.5 m ($V=5,19 \text{ hm}^3$)
- > Normal water level: 679 m ($V=4,24 \text{ hm}^3$)
- > Minimum operating level: 671 m ($V=0,64 \text{ hm}^3$)
- > Crest length of 285 m with 7 m width
- > Upstream slope 1:1.4 (v:h)
- > Downstream slope 1:1.5
 - Berm of 3.0 m at an elevation of 672.5 m
- > Foundation: sound granite



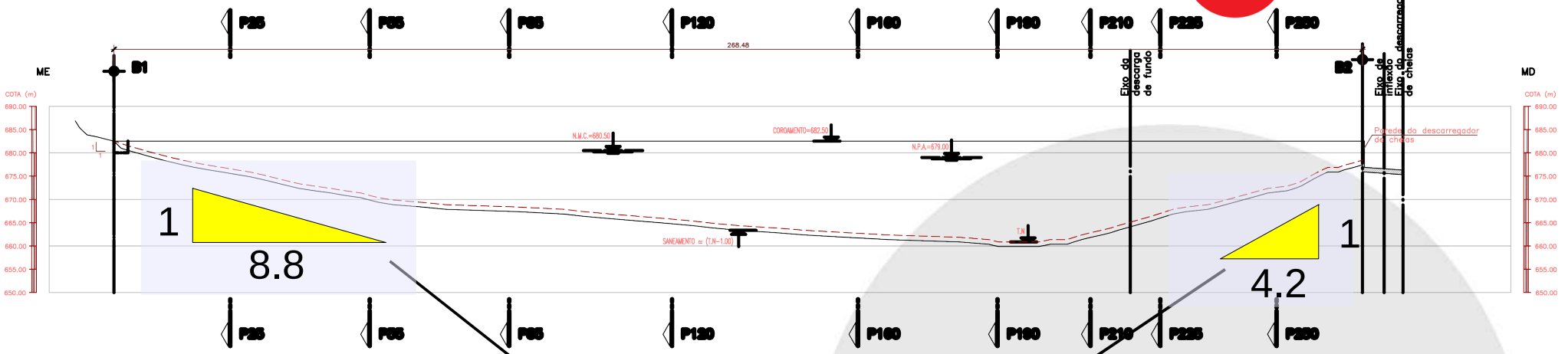




PERFIL P100



ARG.	SILTE	AREIA	SEIXO
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PERFIL LONGITUDINAL PELO ENDO DA BARRAGEM
Esc. 1:500







07 06 2007



Placing in "cord"

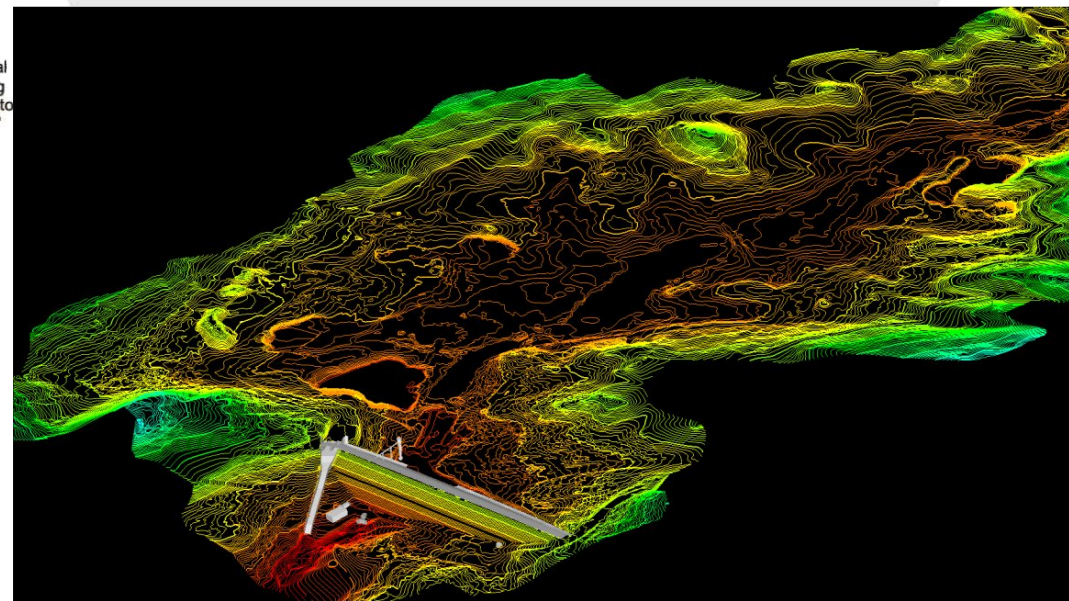
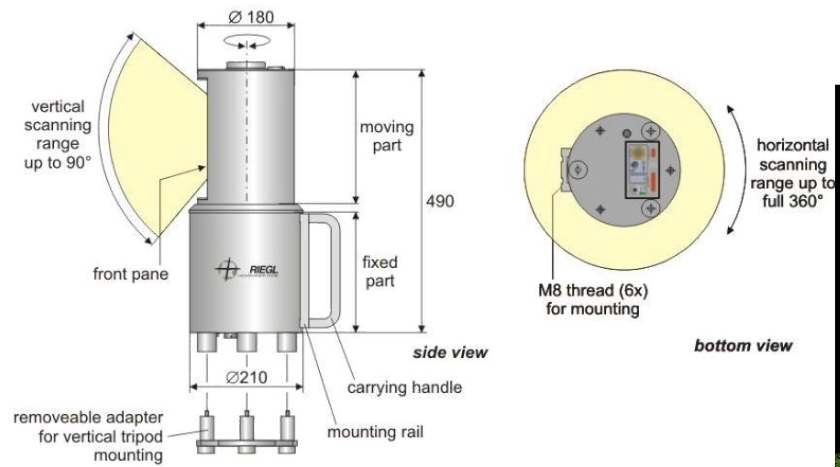
Abundant watering



Monitoring system

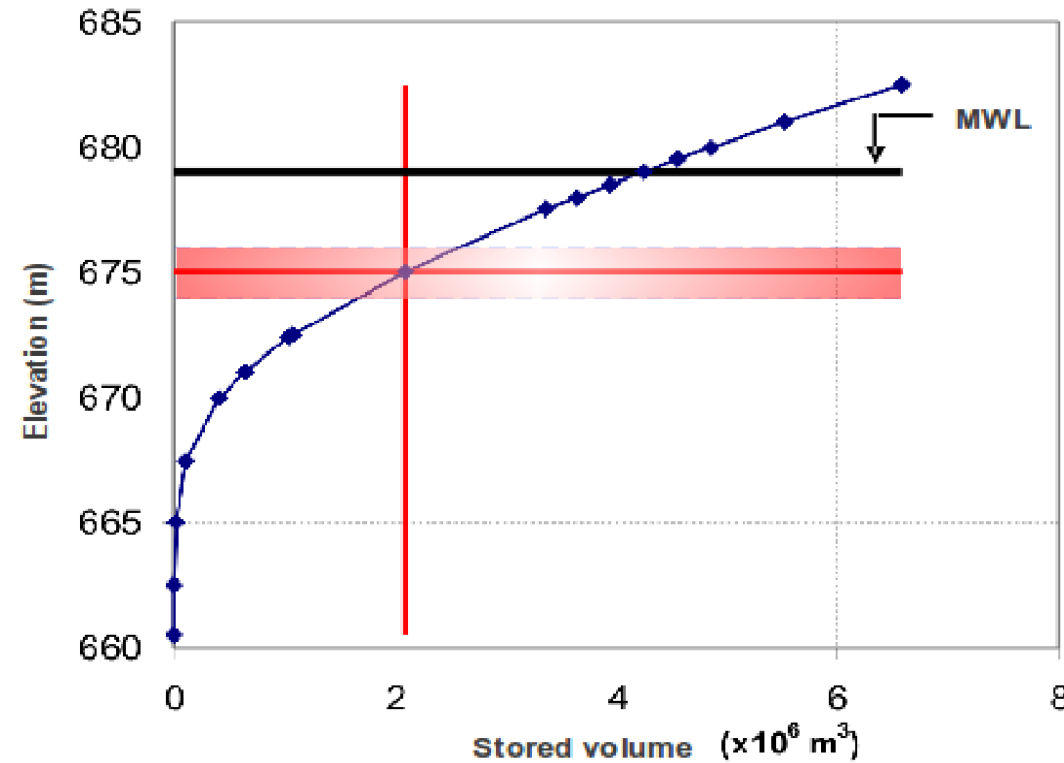
- ➔ Reservoir water level
- ➔ Meteorological data
 - Rainfall & temperature
- ➔ Surface and internal displacements
 - 12 surface benchmarks
 - 8 inclinometers in 4 cross-sections
- ➔ Water pressure in the foundation
 - 2 standpipe piezometers in 4 cross sections
- ➔ Total flow discharge
 - two V shaped weirs
- ➔ Visual inspection





1st filling

Filling step	Elevation (m)	% height	Storage $\times 10^6$ m ³	% of maximum volume
Ideal value	675	65.9	2.09	49.3
Mínimum value	674	61.4	1.69	39.8
Maximum value	676	70.5	2.6	61.3

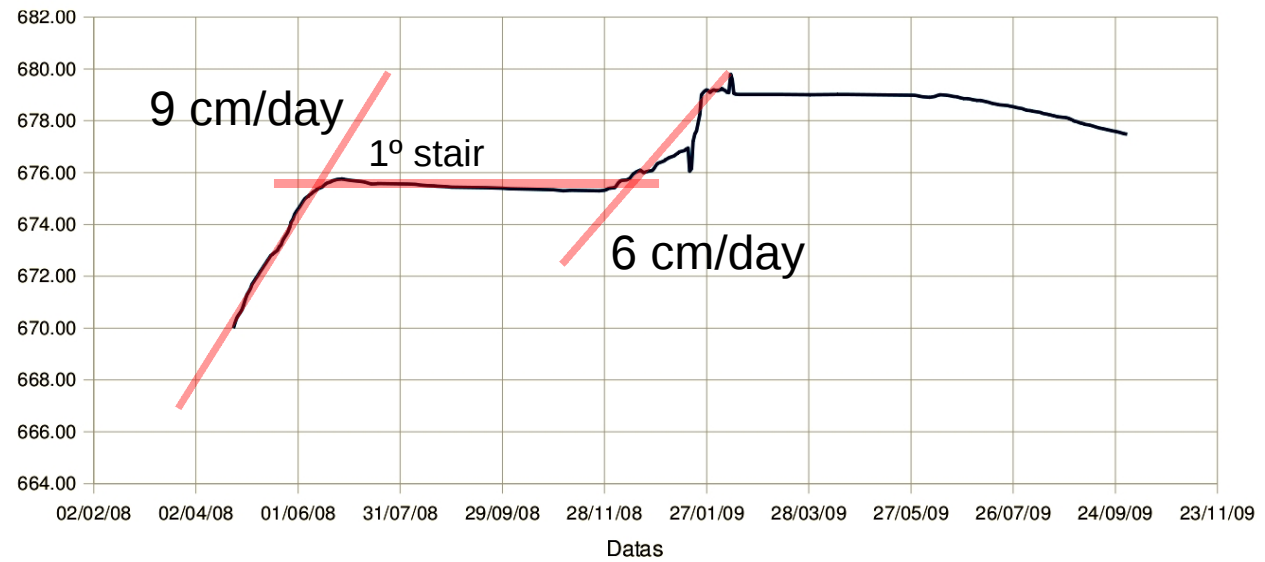


Variable	Minimum frequency	Mandatory measurements
Reservoir level	Daily	Not applicable
Surface displacements	Annual	a)
Internal displacements		
Flow	Biweekly	a)
Piezometric levels	Monthly	a)
Rain fall	Daily	Not applicable
Routine visual inspection	Monthly	a)
Special visual inspection	Annual	a)
Exceptional visual inspection	After event	Not applicable

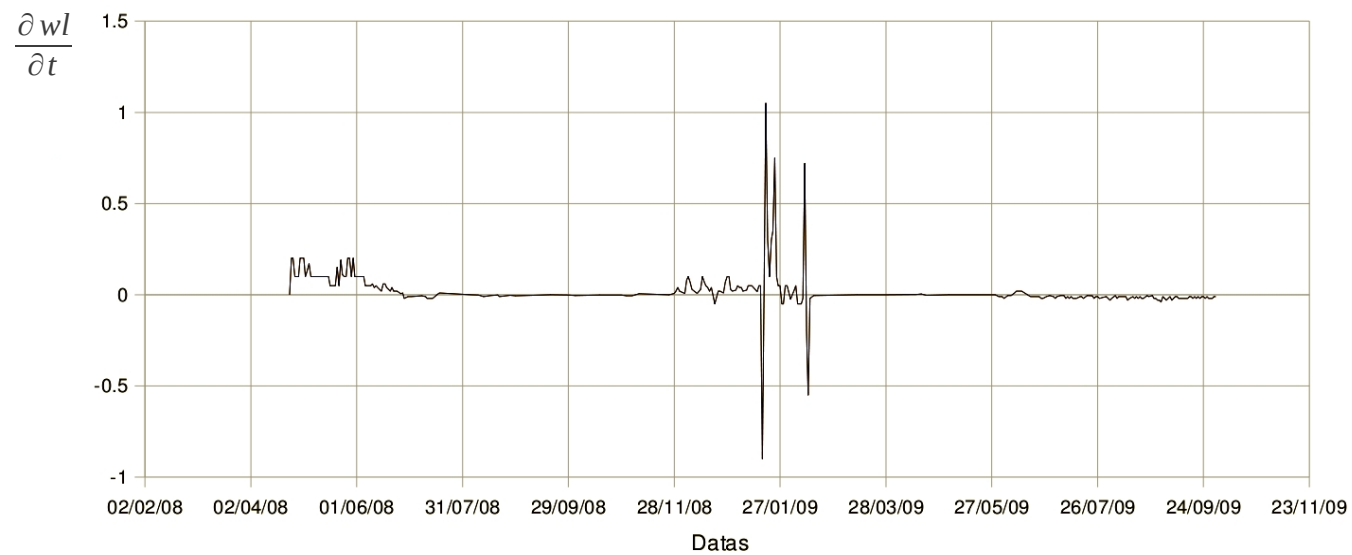
a) Beginning, end of stairs, and end of first filling or rapid drawdown

1st Filling

Water level (m)

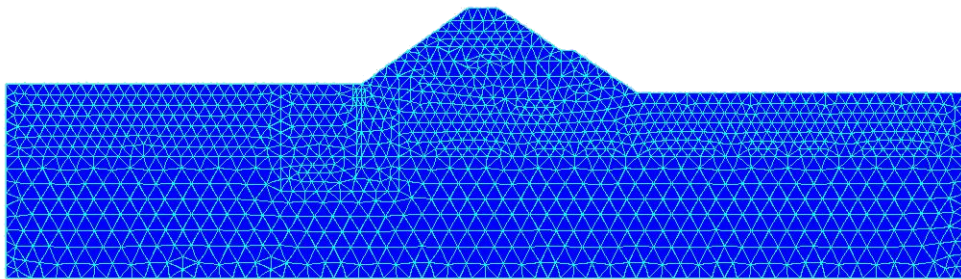


Máximo=	679.8	em	10/02/09	Média=	676.61
Mínimo=	670	em	24/04/08	Desvio Padrão=	2.26

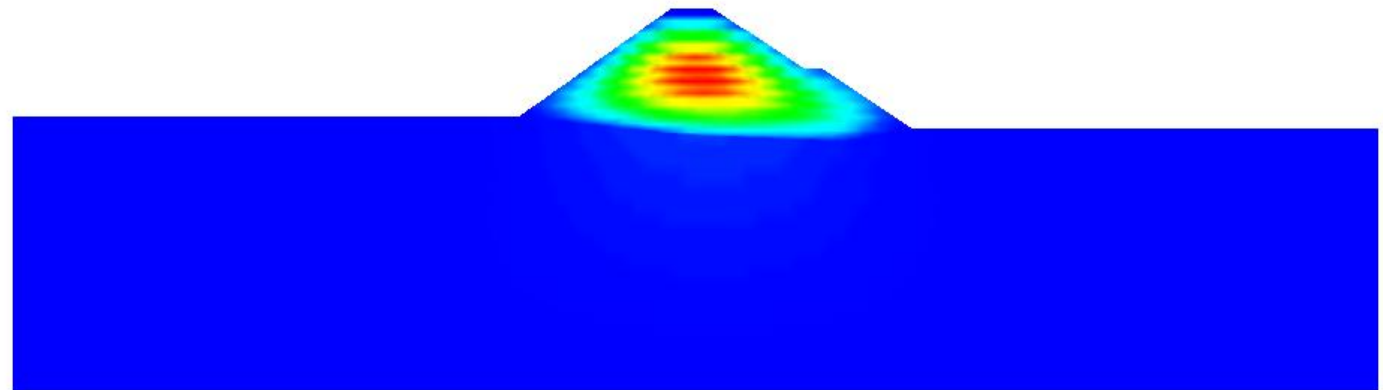
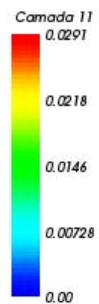


Mechanical Model

Code Aster (EDF)



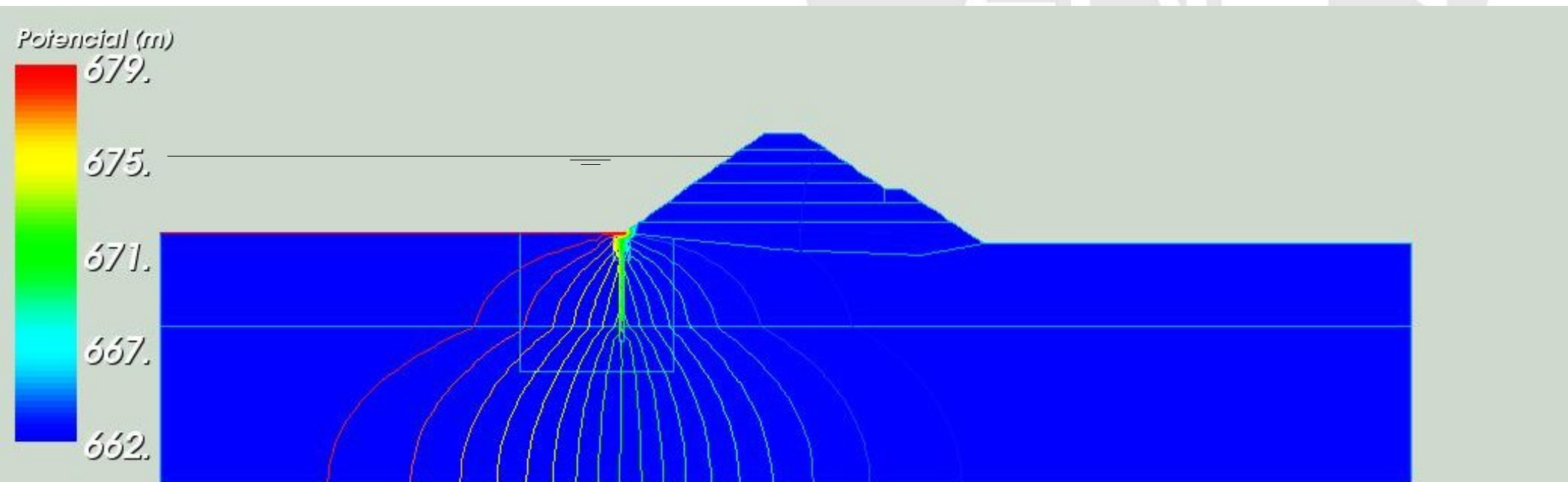
*Finite element mesh (2383 triangular elements
w/ 4875 nodal points)*



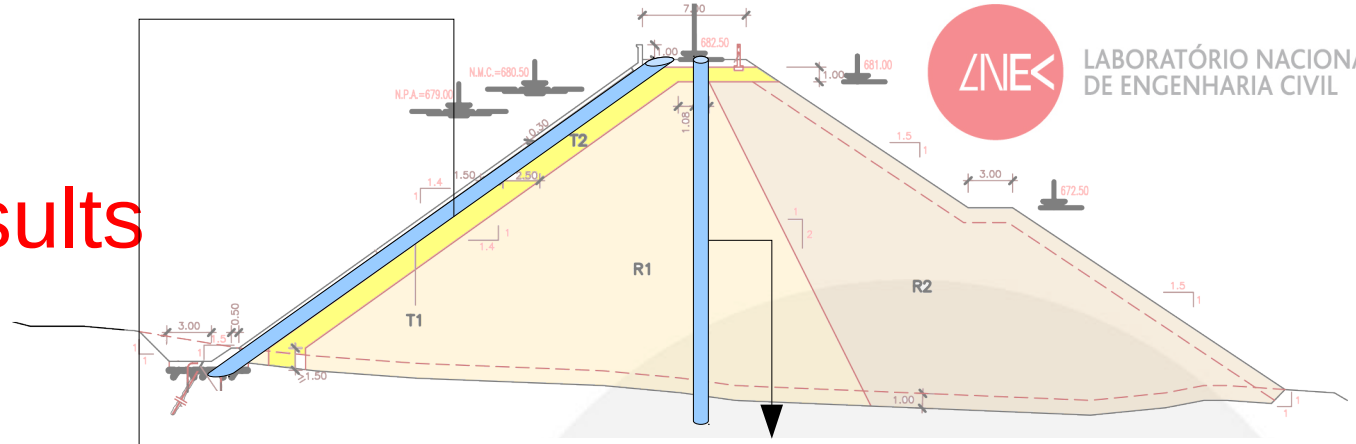
*Settlements due to the construction less than 3
cm*

Models

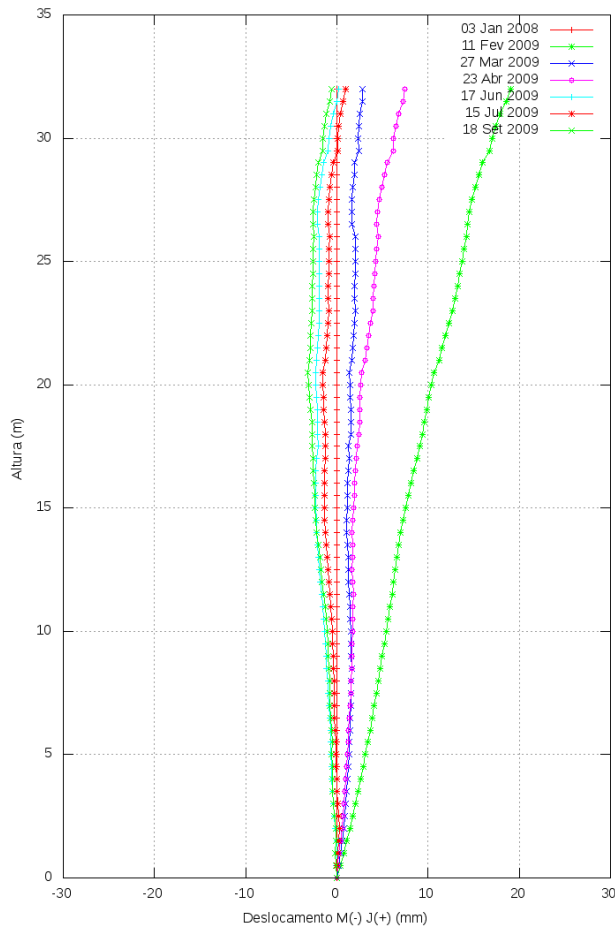
Seepage analysis



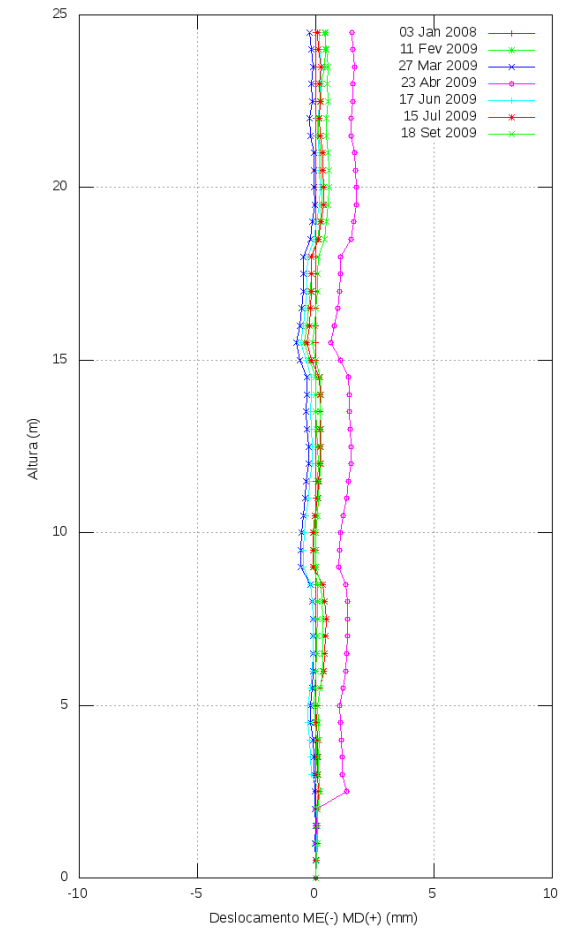
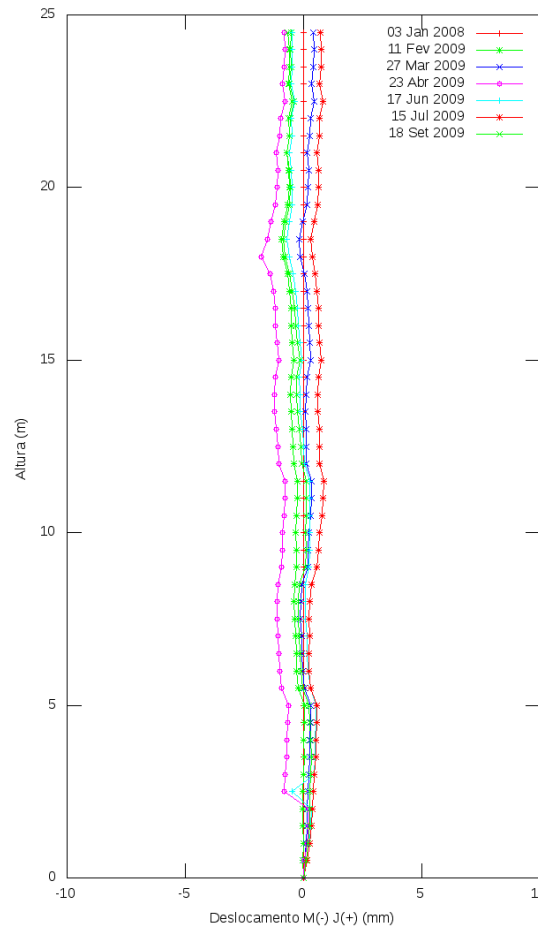
Monitoring results

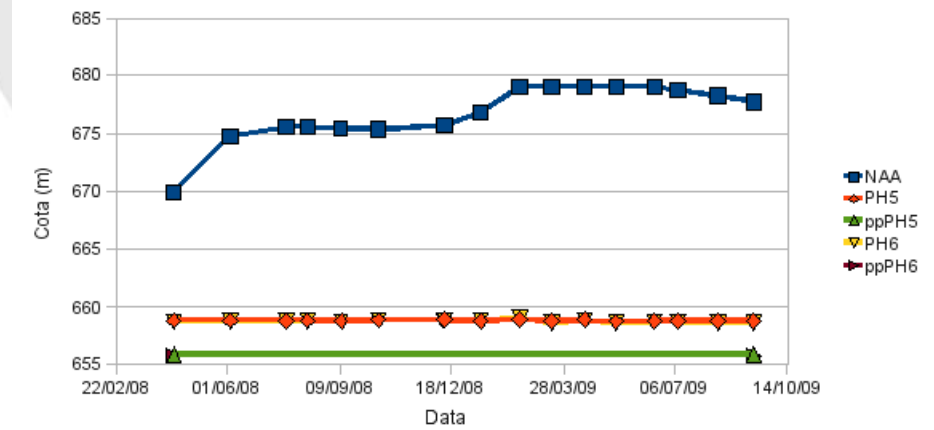
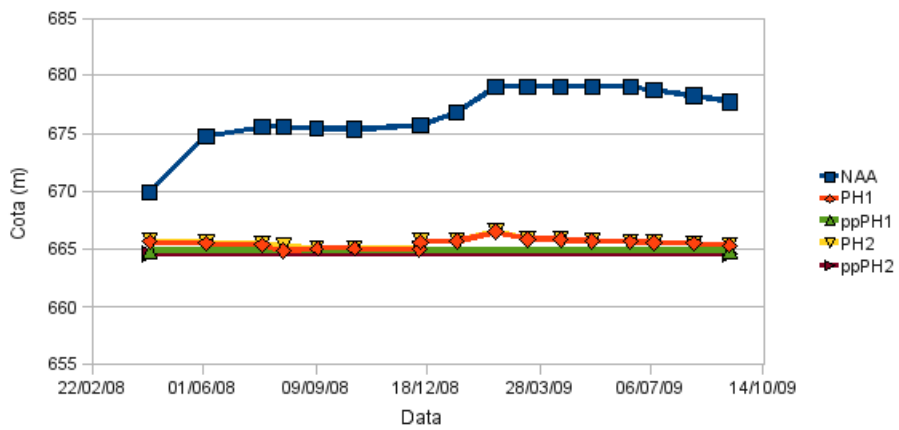
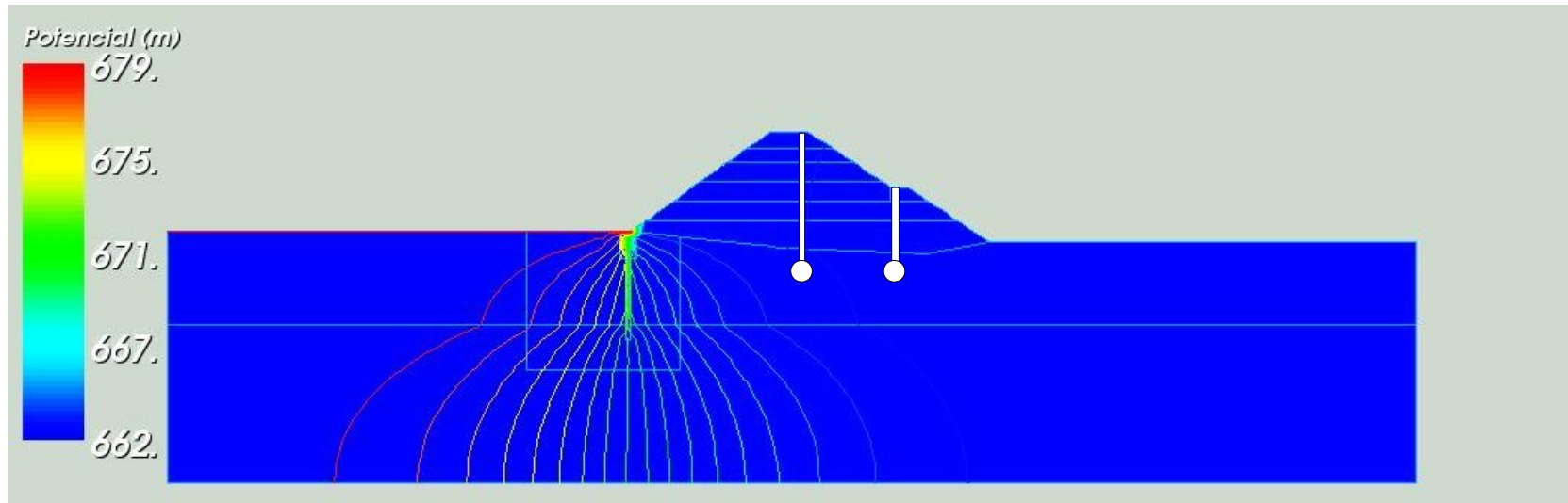


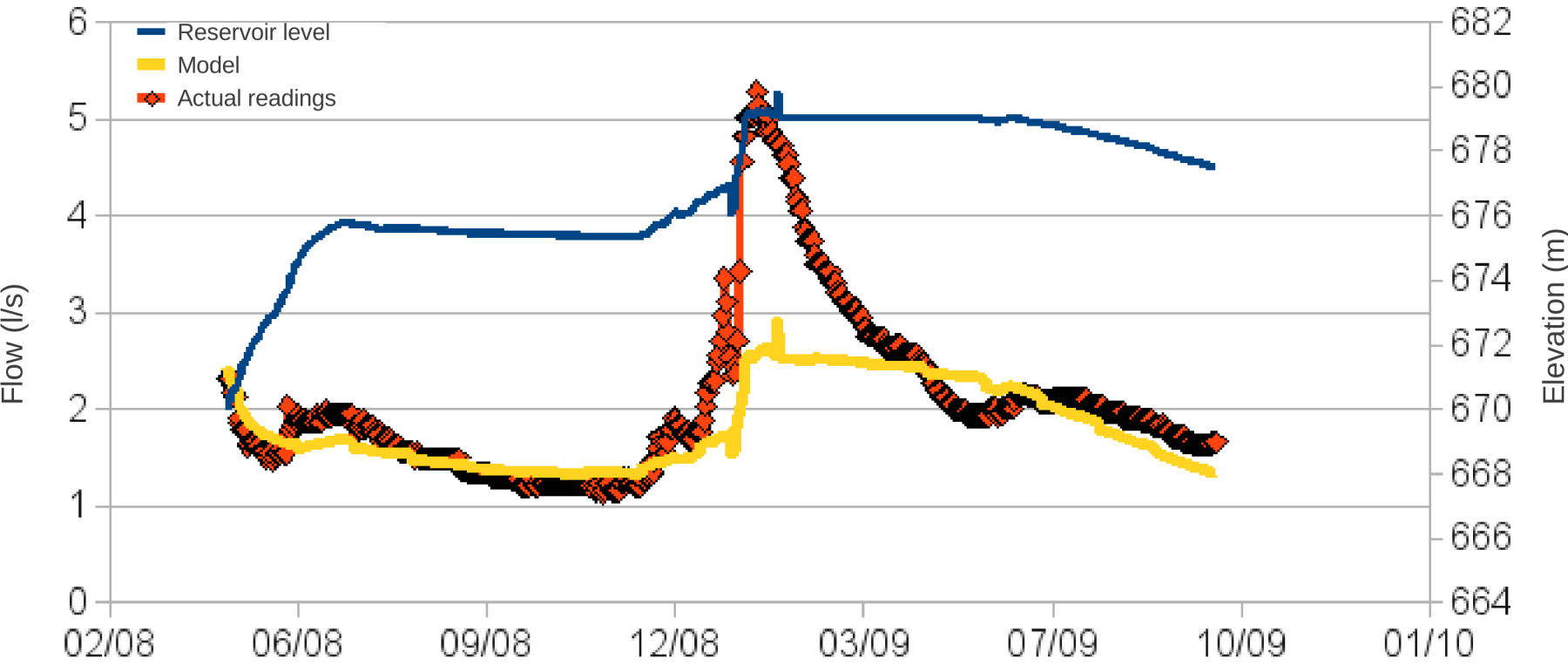
Concrete face



Dam Axis

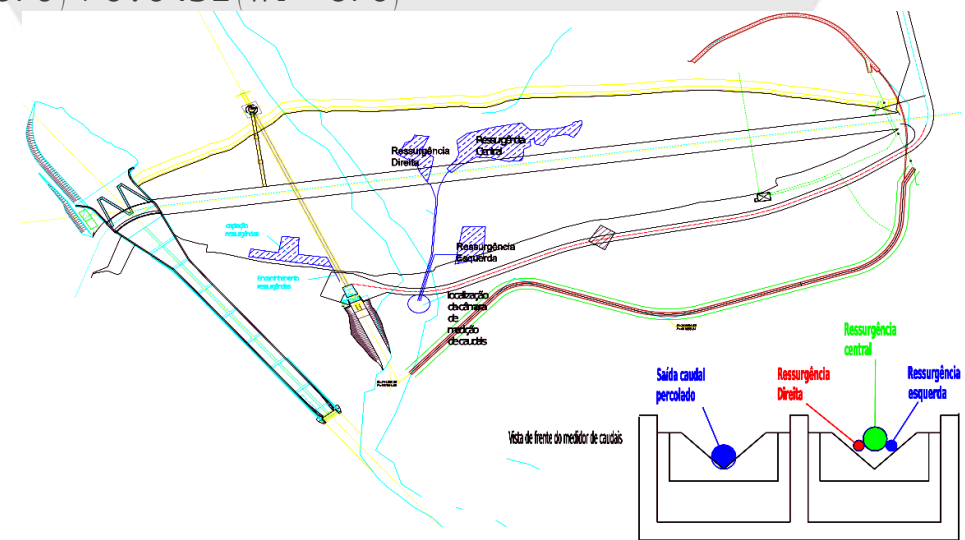






$$Flow(l/s) = 2,149 - 0.00133 N + 0.3046 f(M) - 0,3537 (wl - 670) + 0.0451 (wl - 670)^2$$

Model → 98 m³/day
Actual measurements → 118 m³/day



Final remarks

The dam presents a behaviour that can be classified as good, within the forecasts made prior to construction, both for the hydraulic behaviour of its foundations and for the stress-strain behaviour.

Continuation of the monitoring activities will soon allow the preparation of models for the validation of the monitoring results and its integration into safety control systems.

A photograph of a winter landscape. In the foreground, a concrete dam structure is partially covered in snow. A large black pipe with a blue valve assembly is visible, extending from the dam towards the right. To the right of the dam is a body of water, possibly a reservoir or lake, reflecting the sky. The background shows a snow-covered hillside with some trees and a utility tower. The sky is filled with heavy, grey clouds, suggesting an overcast day.

Thank you!