

软土盾构隧道开挖面支护压力极限上限解

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摘要:考虑到天然软黏土非均质性和各向异性特点,采用极限分析上限法在不排水条件下对盾构隧道开挖面稳定进行了研究,推导了极限支护压力的计算公式。土体非均质性和各向异性对极限支护压力的影响有相互放大作用,在当土体非均质性和各向异性较强时,极限支护压力与隧道埋深的关系存在一个极大值。分析结果表明,在分析软土盾构隧道开挖面稳定性时,土体的非均质性和各向异性影响较大,不能忽略。

关键词:非均质;各向异性;软土;盾构隧道;支护压力;上限解

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Upper Bound Solution of the Limit Support Pressure during Shield Tunneling in Soft Clay

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Abstract: Considering the nonhomogeneity and anisotropy of the undrained shear strength of soft clay, the face stability of shield tunnel was studied by upper-bound limit analysis, and the formula for calculating the limit support pressure was obtained. The influences of nonhomogeneity and anisotropy on the limit support pressure amplify with each other. The relationship between limit support pressure and tunnel depth also depends on the nonhomogeneity and anisotropy; the limit support pressure reaches maximum value at a certain tunnel depth when nonhomogeneity and anisotropy are strong enough. These results show the nonhomogeneity and anisotropy of clays cannot be neglected when analyzing the stability of tunnel face.

Key words: nonhomogeneity; anisotropy; soft clay; shield tunnel; support pressure; upper-bound solution

在盾构隧道施工中,施加合理的支护压力是保证开挖面稳定的关键,支护压力过小会引起开挖面土体坍塌,而过大又会导致土体隆起。早期对于开挖面稳定研究大多是建立在经验基础上的,如开挖面稳定系数法^[1-2],极限平衡分析法^[3-6]等。后来,理论基础更明确的极限分析理论也用于开挖面稳定分析,如 Davis 等^[7]在不排水条件下,结合极限分析法得到开挖面稳定性系数的解。Leca 和 Dormieux^[8]

根据极限分析上下限理论得到了维持盾构隧道开挖面稳定的极限支护压力。吕玺琳等^[9]对盾构隧道开挖面破坏模式和极限支护压力的主要影响因素进行了分析。近年来,为提高计算结果的准确性,一些学者提出了更精确的破坏模式进行极限分析,如 Soubra^[10]采用多块体破坏模式研究了开挖面坍塌与隆起破坏时的极限支护压力, Mollon 等^[11]在其基础上作了进一步改进,得到了更优的结果。

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$$P_{II} = \int_0^{\pi/4} dP_{II} = \frac{1}{2} \gamma v_1 r_0^2 \sin(\pi/4) \quad (9)$$

块体 III 重力所做的功率为:

$$P_{III} = \frac{\gamma}{4} D^2 \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) v_1 \quad (10)$$

地表超载所做的功率为:

$$P_q = q r_0 v_1 \quad (11)$$

支护压力所做的功率为:

$$P_t = \sigma_t D v_1 \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) \quad (12)$$

块体 I 在 OO' 和 BB' 间断面上耗损的功率:

$$\begin{aligned} E_I &= \int_0^C 2c_i v_1 dz \\ &= \int_0^C 2[k + (1-k)\cos^2\varphi](c_{v0} + \rho z) v_1 dz \\ &= (2c_{v0}C + \rho C^2) k v_1 \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

块体 III 在 AA' 间断面上耗损的功率:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{III} &= \int_0^{D/2} v_1 c_i \frac{dz}{\sin(\pi/4)} \\ &= \int_0^{D/2} v_1 [k + (1-k)\cos^2(\pi/4)] \cdot \\ &\quad [c_{v0} + \rho(C + D/2 + z)] \frac{dz}{\sin(\pi/4)} \\ &= \frac{v_1 D(1+k)}{4\sin(\pi/4)} [c_{v0} + \rho C + 3\rho D/4] \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

块体 II 内的能量耗损率与在 $A'B$ 间断面上耗损的功率相同^[15], $A'B$ 间断面上耗损功率的微分为:

$$dE_{II} = dE_{BA'} = v_1 c_i r_0 d\theta \quad (15)$$

积分式(15),得 $A'B$ 间断面上耗损的功率为:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{II} &= E_{A'B} = \int_0^{\pi/4} dE_{A'B} = \int_0^{\pi/4} v_1 c_i r_0 d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{\pi/4} v_1 [k + (1-k)\cos^2\theta] [c_{v0} + \rho(C + \\ &\quad r_0 \sin\theta)] r_0 d\theta \\ &= \frac{v_1 r_0}{2} \left\{ (c_{v0} + \rho C) \left[\frac{(1+k)\pi}{4} + \frac{(1-k)}{2} \right] \right. \\ &\quad \left. + \frac{\rho r_0}{3} \left[(2+4k) - (1+5k)\cos\frac{\pi}{4} \right] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

根据极限分析上限定理,令外功率与能量耗损率相等,则有:

$$P_I + P_{II} + P_{III} + P_q - P_t = E_I + E_{II} + E_{III} + E_{A'B} \quad (17)$$

将式(7)及(9)~(14)和(16)代入式(17),即可得到支护压力的表达式。并将支护压力表示为:

$$\sigma_t = c_{v0} N_c + q N_q + \gamma D N_\gamma \quad (18)$$

式中: N_c 、 N_q 、 N_γ 分别为粘聚力、地表超载和土体重度对支护压力的影响系数,分别为:

$$\begin{aligned} N_c &= - \left[\frac{2kC}{D\sin(\pi/4)} + \frac{(1+k)\pi}{4} + 1 \right] - \\ &\quad \frac{\rho}{c_{v0} D \sin(\pi/4)} + \left\{ \frac{D}{2\sin(\pi/4)} \left[\left(\frac{(1+k)\pi}{4} + 1 \right) C + \frac{3}{8} D \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. kC^2 + \frac{D^2}{6} [2(1+2k) - (1+5k)\cos(\pi/4)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

$$N_q = 1 \quad (20)$$

$$N_\gamma = \frac{C}{D} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (21)$$

2 非均质和各向异性对极限支护压力的影响

在不排水条件下,根据上一节所建立的极限上限分析模型对非均质各向异性软土盾构隧道开挖面稳定进行研究。计算中隧道直径为 10 m,地表土体不排水抗剪强度为 2 kPa,土体重度为 17 kN/m³,无地表超载。计算得到的极限支护压力与非均质系数 ρ 的关系如图 3 所示,极限压力随非均质系数增大而线性减小,且当各向异性系数越大时,线性减小得越快。极限支护压力与各向异性系数 k 的关系如图 4 所示,极限压力随各向异性系数的增大而线性减小,且当非均质系数越大时,线性减小得越快。这表明土体非均质性与各向异性 2 种特性间具有互相放大作用。

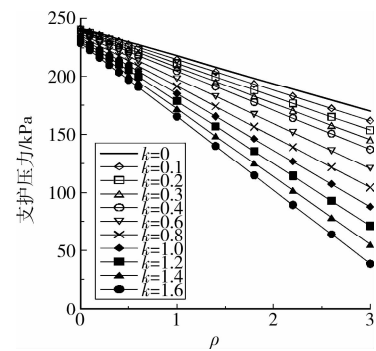


图3 非均质系数 ρ 值对极限支护压力的影响

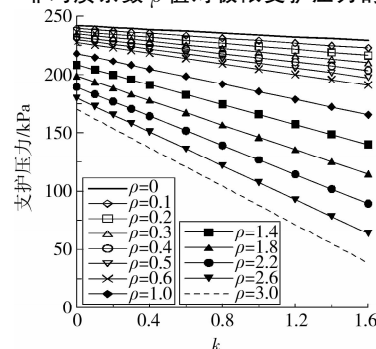
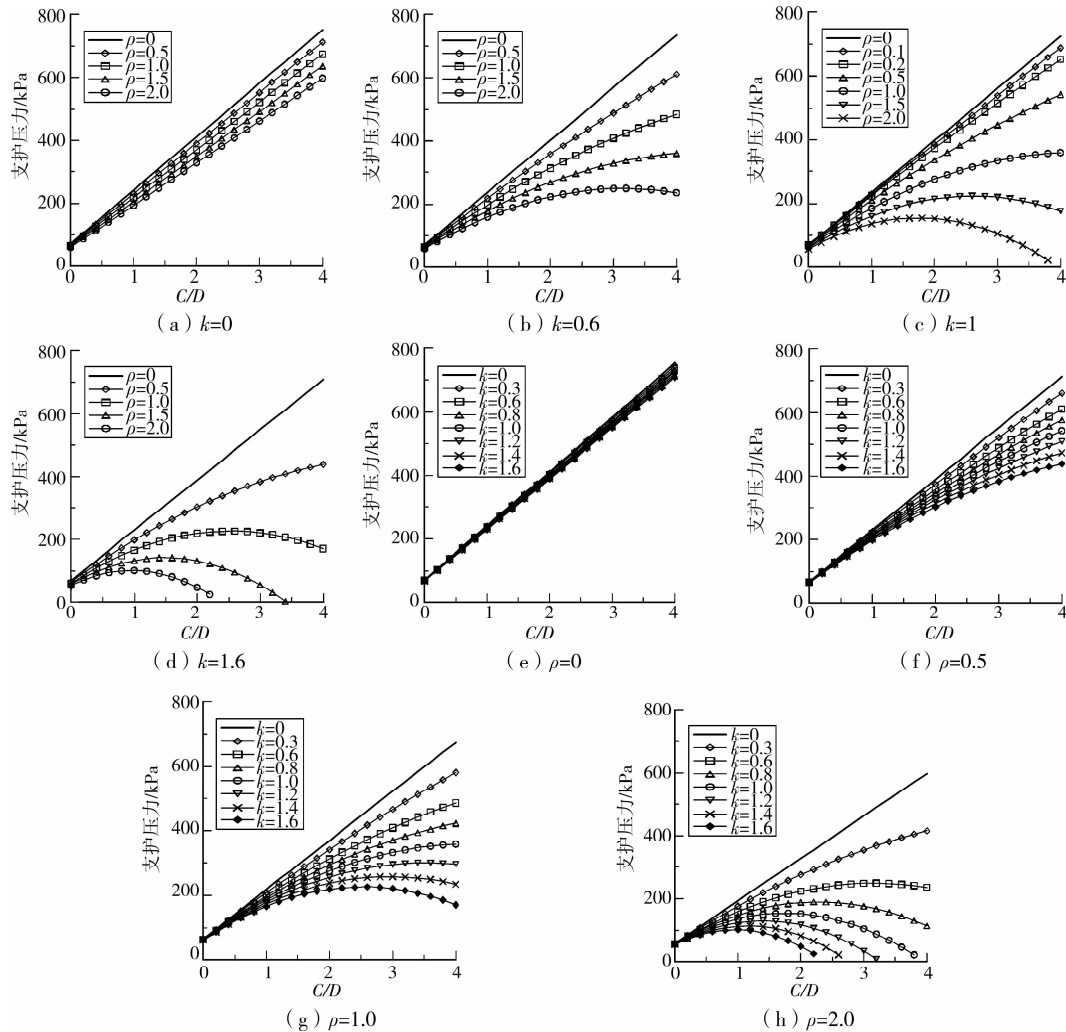


图4 各向异性系数 k 值对极限支护压力的影响

图 5 隧道埋深比 C/D 值对极限支护压力的影响

隧道埋深对支护压力的影响如图 5 所示,当 k 值或 ρ 值较小时,支护压力随着隧道埋深比 (C/D) 增加而增大,且近似呈线性关系;但当 k 值和 ρ 值较大时,极限支护压力先随 C/D 值增加而增大,当 C/D 达到一定值时达到最大值,此后极限支护压力随 C/D 的增加而减小。经分析表明,这是由于随着埋深增加,土体自重对支护压力的影响逐渐小于土体抗剪强度对支护压力的影响引起的。

3 结 语

通过极限分析上限法对非均质各向异性黏土盾构隧道开挖面稳定进行了研究,推导了维持开挖面稳定极限支护压力的具体计算公式。结果表明:

1) 极限支护压力随非均质系数 ρ 和各向异性系数 k 增大而线性减小,但随 ρ 的变化幅度更大。土体非均质和各向异性间具有互相放大作用。

2) 当非均质性和各向异性较弱时,支护压力随隧道埋深增加而线性增大。当土体非均质性和各向

异性较强时,支护压力在随隧道埋深达到一定值时达到最大值,此后随隧道埋深增加反而减小。

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