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### Seismic response of metro tunnel oriented parallel to ground fissures

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**Abstract:** Under the different magnitudes' synthetic earthquake waves, the acceleration, displacement and internal force were studied by the numerical simulation method for the metro tunnel oriented parallel to ground fissures in short distance, and the influence area of the ground fissures, dynamic earth pressure variation law of the surrounding rock and contacting dynamic earth pressure variation law between the tunnel and surrounding rock were calculated. Analysis result shows that there is an additional magnification area of the acceleration response within a horizontal distance of 25-50 m from the ground surface to the tunnel. When the magnitude of the synthetic earthquake wave is smaller (the 50-year exceedance probability is 63%), the relatively horizontal displacements at the top and bottom of the tunnel are smaller (about 0.39 mm), but increase with the increasing earthquake magnitude. The largest displacement is 1.53 mm when the 50-year exceedance probability is 2%. Under the earthquake, the axial forces at the right and left shoulders and foot are larger, and the largest force is 1 926 kN at the right arch foot. The moments and shear forces are larger at the right and left arch waists, and the largest moment and shear force are at the right arch waist and 78.54 kN·m and 1 830 kN, respectively. The internal force increases with the increasing earthquake magnitude. The dynamic earth pressure near the fissure is large and gradually decreases to both sides. Under the earthquake, at the top of the tunnel, the influenced widths of the hanging wall and foot wall are 25 and 20 m, respectively. At the bottom of the tunnel, the influenced widths of the hanging wall and foot wall are 26 and 22 m, respectively. The influence widths of the hanging wall and foot wall of ground fissure increase by about 35% under the large earthquake compared with the moderate earthquake. The dynamic earth pressure variation laws at the top and bottom of the tunnel are similar with and without the fissures, the pressures close to the tunnel are larger, and the largest pressure is 138 kPa. The contacting dynamic earth pressure increment is larger at the arch waist of the tunnel under the earthquake, the maximum increment is 45.27% at the right arch waist (close to the ground fissure), the second increment is 13.41% at the top, and the minimum increment is 6.86% at the bottom. 4 tabs, 10 figs, 30 refs. © 2018, Editorial Department of Journal of Traffic and Transportation Engineering. All right reserved.

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## 地铁隧道邻近地裂缝带的地震响应

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**摘要:**采用数值模拟方法,在不同震级人工地震波作用下,研究了具有近距离平行地裂缝的地铁隧道的加速度、位移和内力特征,计算了地裂缝的影响区域、围岩动土压力变化规律和隧道与围岩接触动土压力变化规律。研究表明:在地表距隧道水平距离约25~50 m范围内加速度响应存在一个附加放大区域;当输入地震动强度较小时(50年超越概率为63%),地铁隧道拱顶和拱底处相对水平位移都较小(约为0.39 mm),但随着输入地震动强度的增大(50年超越概率为2%),拱顶和拱底的相对水平位移均逐渐增大,最终增大至1.53 mm;在地震动作用下,隧道结构的左、右拱肩和拱脚处的轴力都较大,其中右拱脚处的轴力最大,为1 926 kN;隧道结构的左、右拱腰处的弯矩和剪力都较大,其中最大弯矩与最大剪力在右拱腰处,分别为78.54 kN·m与1 830 kN;随着地震动强度的增大,隧道结构的内力逐渐增强;地裂缝附近的动土压力较大,并向两侧逐渐减小;在中震作用下隧道拱顶处,地裂缝上盘影响宽度为25 m,下盘影响宽度为20 m,在拱底处,地裂缝上盘影响宽度为26 m,下盘影响宽度为22 m;在大震作用下,地裂缝上、下盘影响宽度较中震时增大约35%;地裂缝附近的隧道拱顶和拱底的动土压力变化规律与无地裂缝时基本一致,但隧道结构附近的动土压力较大,其最大值为138 kPa;在地震动作用下,隧道结构拱腰处的接触动土压力增量较大,右拱腰处即靠近地裂缝一侧最大,增量为45.27%,拱顶次之,增量为13.41%,拱底最小,增量为6.86%。

**关键词:**地铁隧道;地震荷载;活动地裂缝;地震响应;数值模拟;动土压力

**中图分类号:**U459.3 **文献标志码:**A

### Seismic response of metro tunnel oriented parallel to ground fissures

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**Abstract:** Under the different magnitudes' synthetic earthquake waves, the acceleration, displacement and internal force were studied by the numerical simulation method for the metro tunnel oriented parallel to ground fissures in short distance, and the influence area of the ground fissures, dynamic earth pressure variation law of the surrounding rock and contacting dynamic

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earth pressure variation law between the tunnel and surrounding rock were calculated. Analysis result shows that there is an additional magnification area of the acceleration response within a horizontal distance of 25-50 m from the ground surface to the tunnel. When the magnitude of the synthetic earthquake wave is smaller (the 50-year exceedance probability is 63%), the relatively horizontal displacements at the top and bottom of the tunnel are smaller (about 0.39 mm), but increase with the increasing earthquake magnitude. The largest displacement is 1.53 mm when the 50-year exceedance probability is 2%. Under the earthquake, the axial forces at the right and left shoulders and foot are larger, and the largest force is 1 926 kN at the right arch foot. The moments and shear forces are larger at the right and left arch waists, and the largest moment and shear force are at the right arch waist and 78.54 kN · m and 1 830 kN, respectively. The internal force increases with the increasing earthquake magnitude. The dynamic earth pressure near the fissure is large and gradually decreases to both sides. Under the earthquake, at the top of the tunnel, the influenced widths of the hanging wall and foot wall are 25 and 20 m, respectively. At the bottom of the tunnel, the influenced widths of the hanging wall and foot wall are 26 and 22 m, respectively. The influence widths of the hanging wall and foot wall of ground fissure increase by about 35% under the large earthquake compared with the moderate earthquake. The dynamic earth pressure variation laws at the top and bottom of the tunnel are similar with and without the fissures, the pressures close to the tunnel are larger, and the largest pressure is 138 kPa. The contacting dynamic earth pressure increment is larger at the arch waist of the tunnel under the earthquake, the maximum increment is 45.27% at the right arch waist (close to the ground fissure), the second increment is 13.41% at the top, and the minimum increment is 6.86% at the bottom. 4 tabs, 10 figs, 30 refs.

**Key words:** metro tunnel; earthquake load; active ground fissure; seismic response; numerical simulation; dynamic earth pressure

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## 0 引言

目前,西安规划23条地铁线路,已经有3条投入运营。但是,西安地裂缝作为一种特殊的地质灾害,在城区已发现14条,覆盖面积为250 km<sup>2</sup>,延伸长度150 km,贯穿整个市区,多条线路与地裂缝相交或近距离平行<sup>[1-2]</sup>。

同时,西安位于Ⅷ度地震区,所在汾渭盆地新构造运动强烈,易受地震影响。如1998年1月5日泾阳4.8级地震、2008年5月12日汶川7.9级地震、2009年11月5日高陵4.4级地震,都对这一地区的建筑和工程建设带来影响,因此,抗震设防是该地区地铁工程建设中必须考虑的重要内容。地震动力荷载作用下地铁隧道的地震响应和受力变形问题是地铁设计中的重点和难点,国内外的专家学者在这一领域已经做了大量的研究工作。

国内相关研究主要侧重于地裂缝活动对地铁隧道的影响及防治措施方面,且大都集中在地铁隧道

与地裂缝相交的工况<sup>[3-5]</sup>。黄强兵等通过物理模型试验得出地裂缝作用下地铁隧道结构的破坏模式为拉张-挤压破坏和直接剪断破坏<sup>[6-7]</sup>;范文等通过物理模型试验得出通过地裂缝区域的地铁隧道相当于悬臂式弹性地基梁,处于拉、压的受力状态<sup>[8]</sup>;在前期研究的基础上,范文等还通过数值分析模拟了陕西咸阳市地裂缝在地震作用下的动力影响效应,得出地裂缝场地对地震有扩大效应,其影响范围也较静力荷载大<sup>[9]</sup>。

国外的相关研究则主要侧重于隧道及地下结构的地震响应和抗震措施。Hashash等研究了地震荷载作用下,隧道衬砌与地面土体之间的滑移,计算了隧道衬砌滑移过程中的推力<sup>[10]</sup>;Ghiasi等通过FLAC<sup>3D</sup>软件建模,研究了地震荷载作用下微型隧道管直径、长度、厚度以及埋深对周围土体位移的影响<sup>[11]</sup>;Avanaki等通过在钢筋混凝土中掺入微尺寸纤维来提高分段衬砌隧道的抗震性能<sup>[12]</sup>;Shahidi等通过对输水隧道的铰接设计来解决隧道穿越活动

断层破碎带的纵向抗震问题<sup>[13]</sup>。

随着西安地铁建设的不断进行,地铁线路与地裂缝出现了新的位置关系,即地铁隧道邻近地裂缝带延伸。已建的地铁三号线一期工程和西安市中长期规划的地铁线路中多条线路均次出现邻近地裂缝的情况<sup>[14-17]</sup>,吴明等的研究表明这一位置关系所产生的地铁隧道受力和地铁线路与地裂缝相交的情况存在较大差别<sup>[14]</sup>。然而,对于邻近地裂缝地铁隧道的相关研究资料却较少,在此基础上的地震响应研究更为欠缺。

在高烈度地震区,地震作用下邻近地裂缝地铁隧道的动力响应如何?隧道结构与围岩二者动力相互作用、围岩地层地震反应特征、隧道结构动力变形及其震害特征又如何?这些都是目前地裂缝发育区地铁隧道建设亟待解决的新问题,尚无研究成果可以参考。基于上述问题,本文紧密结合西安地铁三号线建设工程,研究了地震荷载作用下地裂缝场地

地铁隧道受力,采用FLAC<sup>3D</sup>有限差分软件,建立邻近地裂缝的地铁隧道数值模型,计算在不同地震波下隧道的内力、加速度等,计算结果可以为工程设计和后续研究提供科学依据。

## 1 工程背景

### 1.1 西安地裂缝特征

西安地裂缝是发育于临潼-长安断裂带上盘的正断层组,向东、西两侧延伸、扩展,分布面积约为250 km<sup>2</sup>,总长度约为150 km(地表出露70 km)。截止目前已经查明的14条地裂缝由北到南编号依次为 $f_1$ 至 $f_{14}$ 。由图1可见:14条地裂缝具有明显的定向性、成带性和似等间距性。定向性是指14条地裂缝在平面上总体走向基本一致,均为NEE向(70°NE~80°NE);成带性体现为14条地裂缝一般由各自的主、次级裂缝组成地裂缝带;似等间距性指各地裂缝之间的间距一般为0.4~2.1 km<sup>[18-20]</sup>。

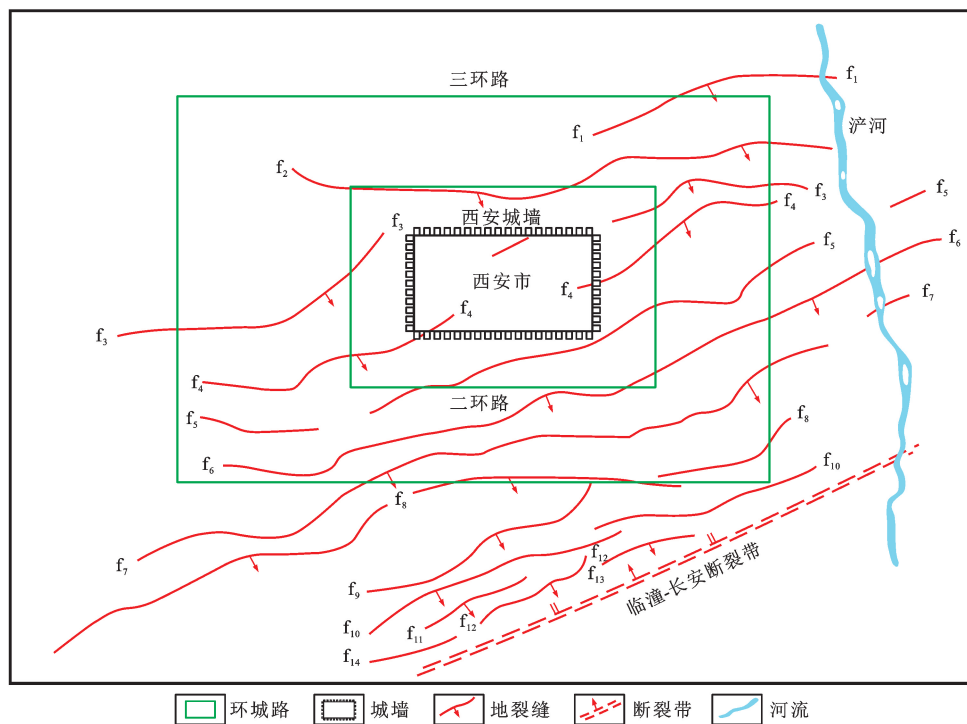


图1 西安地裂缝分布

Fig. 1 Layout of ground fissures in Xi'an

西安地裂缝(北倾次级裂缝除外)活动在地表的运动特征均表现为南盘相对北盘下降,地裂缝附近的地表变形可大体分为块体掀斜型、沉降台阶型、沉降凹槽型和剥蚀残积型<sup>[21]</sup>。

### 1.2 地震对隧道的破坏特征

自唐山大地震以来,人们逐渐意识到了地震对地下结构的破坏。在1976年唐山大地震中,天津市

的多数人防工程发生环向开裂,少数发生纵向开裂,当时建成不久的天津地铁隧道在沉降缝处发生裂缝。在1995年日本阪神地震中,地铁车站和区间隧道发生大规模破坏,破坏形式主要有中柱开裂、顶板开裂、侧墙开裂,部分区段甚至产生了坍塌<sup>[19]</sup>。在1999年台湾集集地震中,穿越断层带的隧道破坏严重,隧道衬砌产生了严重的错动<sup>[20]</sup>。在2008年汶

川地震中,灾区内的隧道发生洞口滑坡、洞门端墙开裂、支护衬砌变形开裂等<sup>[21-23]</sup>。通过对地震中隧道结构的震害调查和分析发现隧道各部位的破坏程度不同,拱顶、拱肩和拱脚所受地震影响较显著,破坏程度较大,拱底受地震影响相对较小,破坏程度较小。

### 1.3 地裂缝对隧道的破坏特征

地裂缝对地铁隧道的破坏较为复杂,当地铁隧道与地裂缝正交时,不同的隧道衬砌形式产生的破坏各不相同。若隧道为整体式衬砌,则主要产生环向开裂;若隧道为盾构管片,则地裂缝附近管环会被错开,纵向接头受损,底部管片也会产生挤压破坏。当隧道与地裂缝斜交时,若衬砌为整体式,则隧道主要产生拉张-扭剪破坏,处于地裂缝下盘的隧道变形破坏程度大于上盘;若衬砌为盾构管片,则隧道主要产生扭转-剪切破坏,地裂缝附近管环和接头处于偏压状态,变形破坏主要集中于拱顶和拱腰。

在地震荷载作用下,位于地裂缝上盘的地铁隧道结构各部分的应变均大于对应位置下盘的应变,且地铁隧道同一剖面左、右拱腰的应变最大,拱顶板的应变次之,底板处应变最小<sup>[24-25]</sup>。

## 2 数值模型

### 2.1 模型参数

西安地铁三号线区间隧道顶部埋深为10~15 m,区间隧道断面为马蹄形。区间隧道穿过地层岩性较为复杂,围岩为第四系新黄土、老黄土、古土壤、粉质黏土与砂层等,岩性变化较大,且上、下盘之间具有错断,有明显的正断层特点<sup>[26-28]</sup>。在动力计算模型建立中,根据地层特点与隧道受力的主要影响因素,结合工程现场勘察资料,将地层结构确定为黄土、古土壤和粉质黏土三层。根据西安地铁三号线岩土工程勘察报告和设计文件,地层和隧道结构的计算参数分别见表1、2。

表1 地层参数

Tab. 1 Parameters of strata

地层	重度/ ( $\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ )	弹性模量/ MPa	泊松比	内聚力/ kPa	内摩擦角/ ( $^{\circ}$ )
黄土层	17.5	12.2	0.35	30	22
古土壤层	19.2	13.5	0.30	35	22
粉质黏土层	19.8	20.0	0.32	40	25
地裂缝	16.0	2.4	0.35	12	18

### 2.2 模型尺寸

由于地铁隧道邻近地裂缝带,可将其按照平面应变问题考虑。模型设计中地裂缝倾角根据场地勘

表2 隧道参数

Tab. 2 Parameters of tunnel

弹性模量/GPa	泊松比	厚度/m	重度/( $\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}^{-3}$ )
30	0.2	0.55	25

察报告确定为 $80^{\circ}$ 。为了减小边界效应的影响,计算模型尺寸为 $180 \text{ m} \times 80 \text{ m}$ ,即地层长度方向取180 m,地层埋深取80 m,隧道与地裂缝之间净距为15 m(图2)。模拟工况分别为50年超越概率为63%、10%和2%的西安人工地震波。为表述方便,称50年超越概率为63%、10%和2%的西安人工地震波分别为小震、中震和大震。

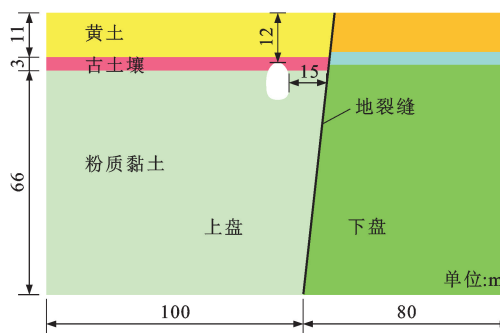


图2 分析模型

Fig. 2 Analysis model

### 2.3 边界条件

由于边界上波的反射将直接影响动力分析的结果,所以计算模型四周及底部边界条件的合理选取在动力数值分析中极为重要,本文将模型底部设置为黏性边界,模型四周设置为自由场边界。黏性边界通过在模型法向和切向设置自由阻尼器来达到吸收边界上入射波的效果。自由场边界是通过在模型四周生成与其边界节点对应的自由场网格来实现,主网格的侧边界与自由场网格通过黏性边界进行耦合。自由场网格的不平衡力会施加到主网格的侧边界上以满足侧边界的位移和应力条件。

### 2.4 地震波处理

根据《中国地震动参数区划图》(GB 18306—2001)划分,西安市的地震动峰值加速度为 $0.2g$ 。世界多数国家均采用50年超越概率为10%的地震动作为地震动加速度设计值<sup>[29]</sup>,50年超越概率为10%的西安人工地震波的峰值加速度为 $0.216g$ ,满足西安Ⅷ度地震区的要求<sup>[30]</sup>,因此,针对计算模型通过输入不同震级西安人工地震波开展数值模拟,并对比了计算结果,从而得到地铁隧道邻近地裂缝带的地震动力特征。

计算模型中输入的地震波要经过滤波和基线校正处理。滤波是保留地震波中的低频成分,过滤掉



高频部分。基线校正是对所输入的加速度或者速度时程进行处理。以50年超越概率为10%的西安人工地震波为例,其持续时间为33.28 s,对该波形进行滤波处理和基线校正后的峰值加速度为0.216g,满足西安Ⅷ度地震烈度的要求。50年超越概率为10%的西安人工地震波校正前后加速度时程与傅立叶频谱见图3,50年超越概率为63%和2%的西安人工地震波校正后加速度时程见图4。

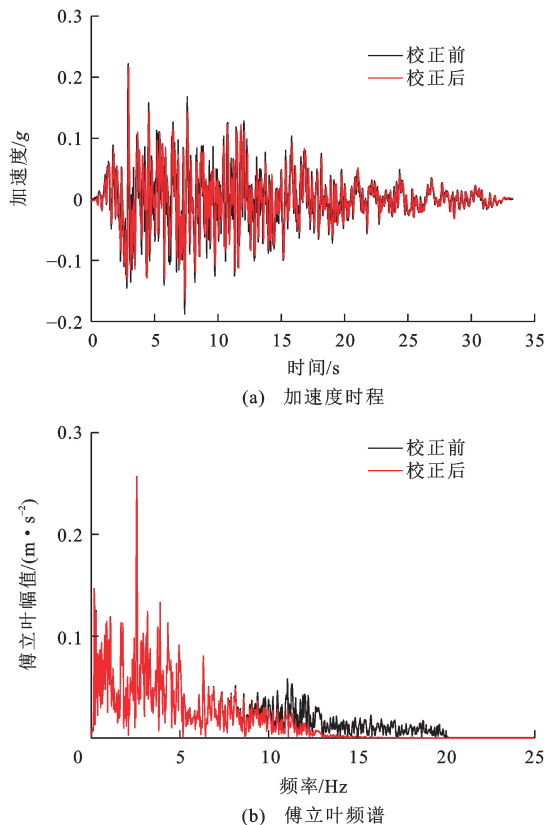


图3 校正前后的人工地震波

Fig. 3 Synthetic seismic waves before and after correction

## 2.5 阻尼设定

本文采用局部阻尼表征场地地层在 seismic wave 传播过程中的阻尼作用,局部阻尼系数通过下式得到,临界阻尼比  $d$  不随频率变化,且计算中不会减小时间步。参照经验,衬砌结构的局部阻尼系数取 0.100,土层的局部阻尼系数取 0.157。局部阻尼系数  $\alpha$  为

$$\alpha = \pi d$$

## 3 模拟结果分析

### 3.1 地表土体加速度特征

图5为不同地震动强度下隧道地裂缝场地的PGA放大系数变化曲线,可见:在地裂缝附近,地表PGA放大系数向两侧逐渐减小;在大、中和小3种地震波中,地裂缝处PGA放大系数分别为3.59、

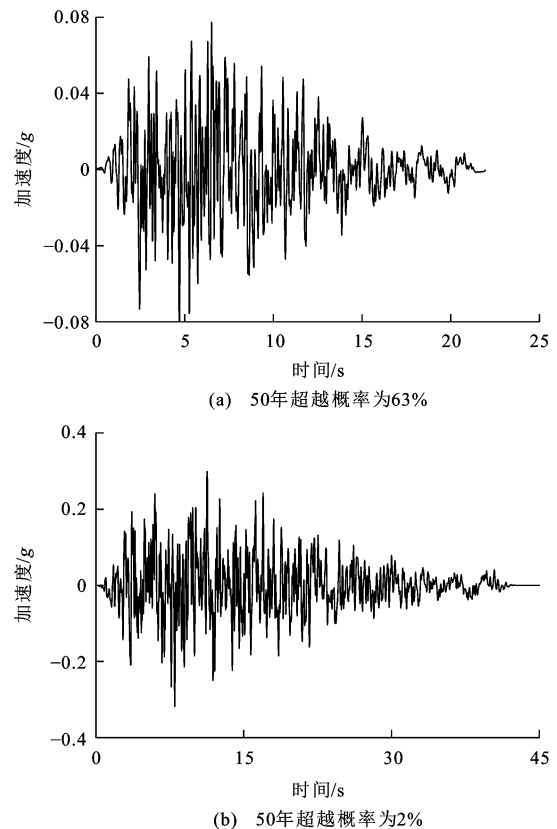


图4 人工地震波加速度时程

Fig. 4 Acceleration time histories of synthetic seismic waves

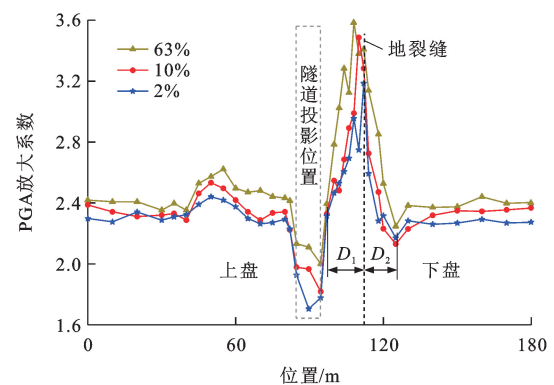


图5 土体PGA放大系数

Fig. 5 PGA amplification coefficients of soil

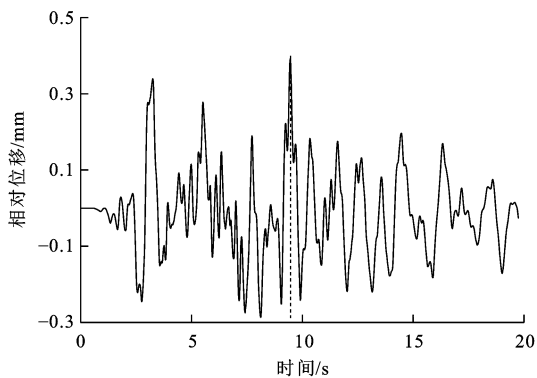
3.46和3.19;在地裂缝上盘PGA放大系数大于下盘,说明地表加速度响应具有地裂缝放大效应和上盘放大效应;从纵向变化范围来看,地震动作用下隧道地裂缝场地的地裂缝影响区宽度  $D = D_1 + D_2 = 28$  m,其中上盘影响区宽度  $D_1 = 15$  m,下盘影响区宽度  $D_2 = 13$  m,上盘影响区宽度大于下盘。

随着地震动强度增大,地表PGA放大系数逐渐减小,其峰值由3.59减小至3.19,且峰值点由上盘位置逐渐向地裂缝处靠拢,隧道投影位置的地表PGA放大系数相对较小;距隧道水平距离约25~

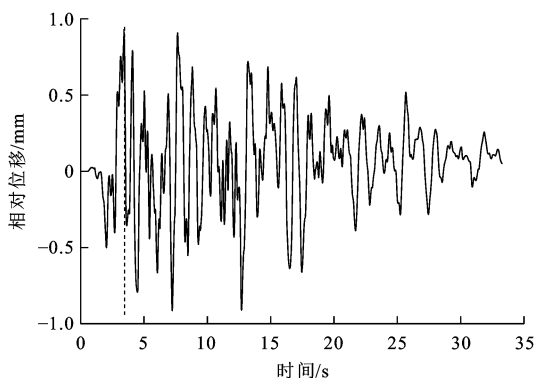
50 m 的地表 PGA 系数出现明显增大区域,加速度响应存在一个附加放大区域,且地震动强度越小放大效应越明显。初步认为地铁隧道等地下结构对地震波存在反射和散射作用,使得其上部地表的加速度响应减弱。

### 3.2 隧道结构位移特征

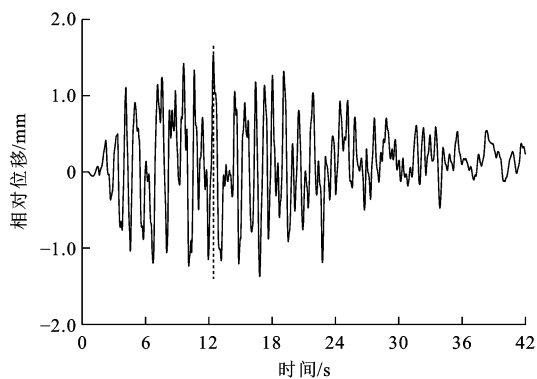
图 6 为隧道地裂缝场地在不同地震动强度下拱顶和拱底的相对水平位移时程曲线,可见:在不同地震动强度下,隧道地裂缝场地拱顶和拱底的相对水平位移最大值发生时间有一定差异,小震作用下隧道拱顶和拱底的最大相对水平位移出现时间约在 9.46 s 处,中震作用下出现时间约在 3.42 s 处,大震作用下



(a) 超越概率为63%



(b) 超越概率为10%



(c) 超越概率为2%

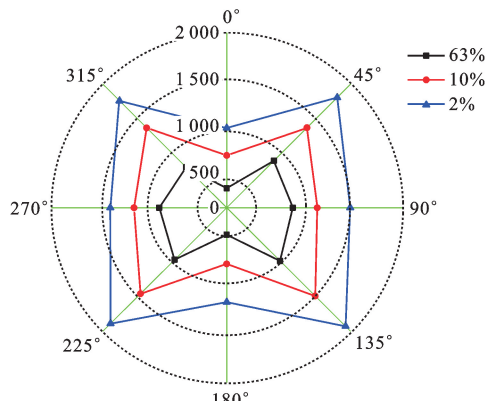
图 6 水平位移时程曲线

Fig. 6 Time history curves of horizontal displacement

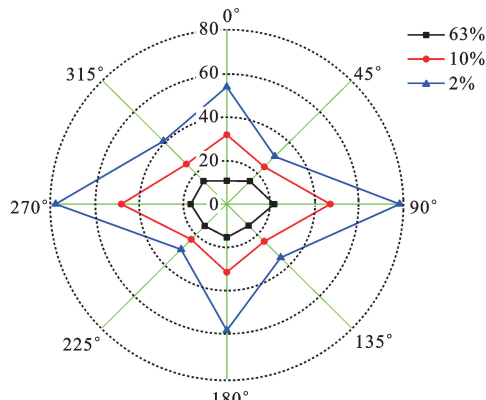
出现时间约在 12.42 s 处;小震、中震、大震作用下隧道地裂缝场地拱顶和拱底的相对水平位移最大值都较小,分别为 0.39、0.93、1.53 mm,说明隧道与土体相互作用时的隧道结构位移响应是偏于安全的。

### 3.3 隧道结构内力特征

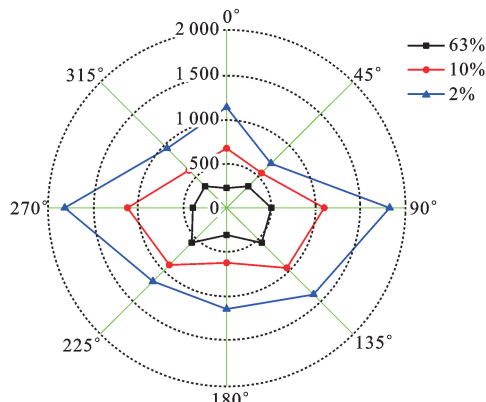
图 7 为不同地震动强度下隧道结构内力响应雷达图,隧道右侧为靠近地裂缝一侧,315°、270°、225°、135°、90°和 45°对应的隧道位置分别为左拱肩、左拱腰、左拱脚、右拱脚、右拱腰和右拱肩。由图 7 分析



(a) 轴力/kN



(b) 弯矩/(kN·m)



(c) 剪力/kN

图 7 隧道内力

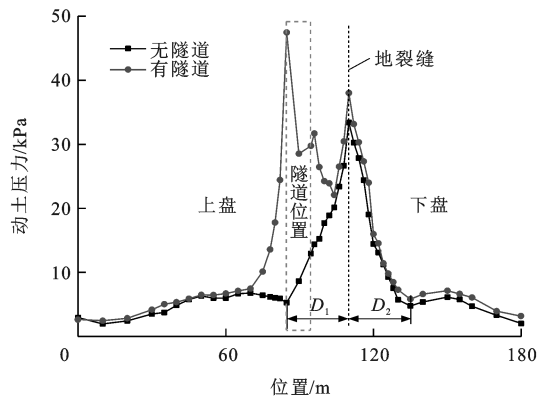
Fig. 7 Tunnel internal forces

可得:在地震作用下,隧道结构各位置内力随着地震强度的增大而逐渐增强,隧道结构左、右拱肩和左、右拱脚处的轴力较大,分别为 1 756、1 805、1 887、1 926 kN,其中右拱脚处的轴力最大;隧道结构左、右拱腰处的弯矩较大,分别为 77.75、78.54 kN·m;隧道结构左、右拱腰处的剪力较大,分别为 1 817、1 830 kN;比较隧道结构各内力量值得,靠近地裂缝的右侧部位的内力量值均较大。

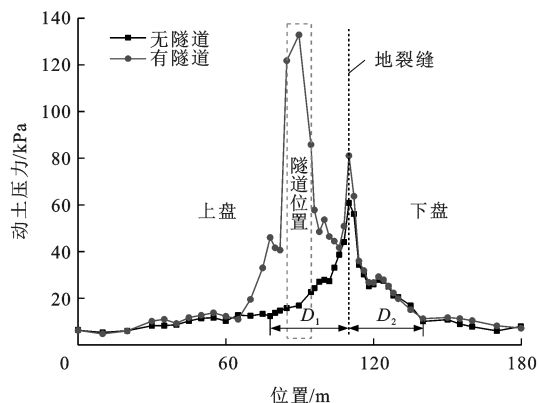
### 3.4 竖向土压力特征

为了反映地震动作用下土压力的变化规律,将地震动荷载施加过程中土压力的最大值减去动荷载施加前的静止土压力,所得增量的绝对值记为土压力。由于小震作用下土压力变化较小,所以只讨论西安人工地震波中震和大震作用下的土压力变化。

图 8、9 分别为拱顶和拱底的竖向土压力变化曲线,可见:无隧道时拱顶和拱底处的土压力变化曲线均出现明显的波峰现象,即地裂缝附近较大,而两侧逐渐减小,也就是说地震动荷载的施加使得土压力在地裂缝处明显增大,地裂缝附近土压力波动性增强,因而上、下盘靠近地裂缝处的土压力均增大;靠



(a) 超越概率为10%

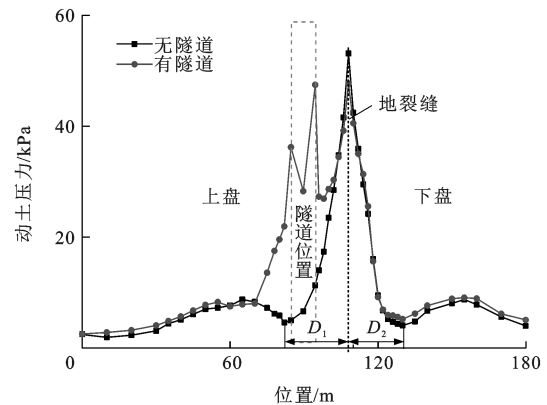


(b) 超越概率为2%

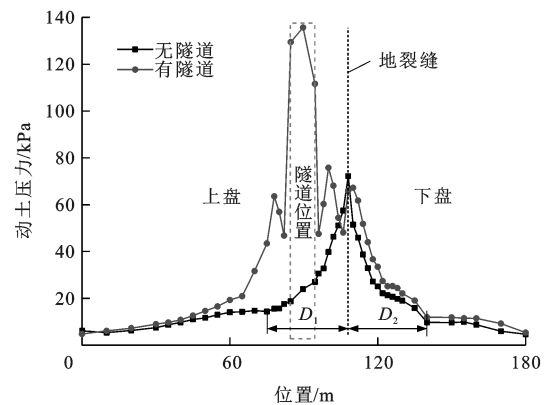
图8 拱顶土压力

Fig. 8 Earth pressures of crown

近地裂缝处下盘的土压力比上盘增值大,这是由于地裂缝上盘下降使得上盘靠近裂缝处产生负向附加应力,下盘靠近地裂缝处产生正向附加应力,因而在地裂缝附近下盘土压力较上盘增加更为明显。



(a) 超越概率为10%



(b) 超越概率为2%

图9 拱底土压力

Fig. 9 Earth pressures at bottom of tunnel

有隧道时拱顶和拱底的土压力变化曲线在地裂缝附近与无隧道时变化规律基本一致,也表现出明显波峰,但拱顶土压力峰值比无隧道时有所增大,拱底则有所减小;隧道结构附近土压力较无隧道时波动较大,这是由于地震动荷载作用下地铁隧道和土体之间挤压和相互作用,改变了隧道附近的土压力分布情况。

此外,地震动作用下地裂缝对场地土层的动土压力在一定区域影响较大,即地裂缝场地土压力影响区。地裂缝上盘动土压力影响区宽度和下盘动土压力影响区宽度见表 3,可知:在中震作用下,隧道埋深拱顶位置处的地裂缝上、下盘影响区宽度分别为 25、20 m,拱底位置处的地裂缝上、下盘影响区宽度分别为 26、22 m;在大震作用下,隧道埋深拱顶位置处的地裂缝上、下盘影响区宽度分别为 32、30 m,拱底位置处的地裂缝上、下盘影响区宽度分别为 33、32 m;输入地震动增至大震时,地裂缝对拱顶和

拱底土层的动土压力影响区宽度约增大 35%;相同地震动强度下地裂缝对拱底土层的土压力影响区宽度大于拱顶土层。

表 3 土压力影响区宽度

Tab. 3 Area widths influenced by earth pressure

位置	西安人工地震波	土压力影响区宽度/m	
		上盘	下盘
拱顶	中震(10%)	25	20
	大震(2%)	32	30
拱底	中震(10%)	26	22
	大震(2%)	33	32

3.5 隧道与土体接触土压力响应

图 10 为 50 年超越概率为 10%的西安人工地震波作用下隧道结构不同特征部位的接触动土压力时程曲线,其中拱顶、拱底为竖向土压力,而左、右拱

腰为侧向土压力。在地震动作用下,隧道结构与围岩间的接触土压力均随地震荷载的施加呈现动态变化的特征;拱顶和拱底的土压力峰值点出现在 3~4 s 之间,分别为 28.52、28.28 kPa,也就是说在地震荷载施加过程中,拱顶和拱底的土压力峰值较为相近,在地震荷载加载结束后,拱顶和拱底处的土压力分别增加 20.24、18.46 kPa,可见地震动作用使得隧道拱顶和拱底的土压力增大,且拱顶的土压力增量较拱底大;左拱腰和右拱腰的土压力峰值点分别出现在约 4.05、7.97 s 处,分别为 46.76、51.50 kPa,右拱腰的土压力峰值大于左拱腰处;在地震加载结束后,隧道结构左、右拱腰的土压力均没有回到初始状态,表明地震荷载的施加改变了土体中的应力状态,且在震后会改变隧道结构与土体原有接触土压力和状态。

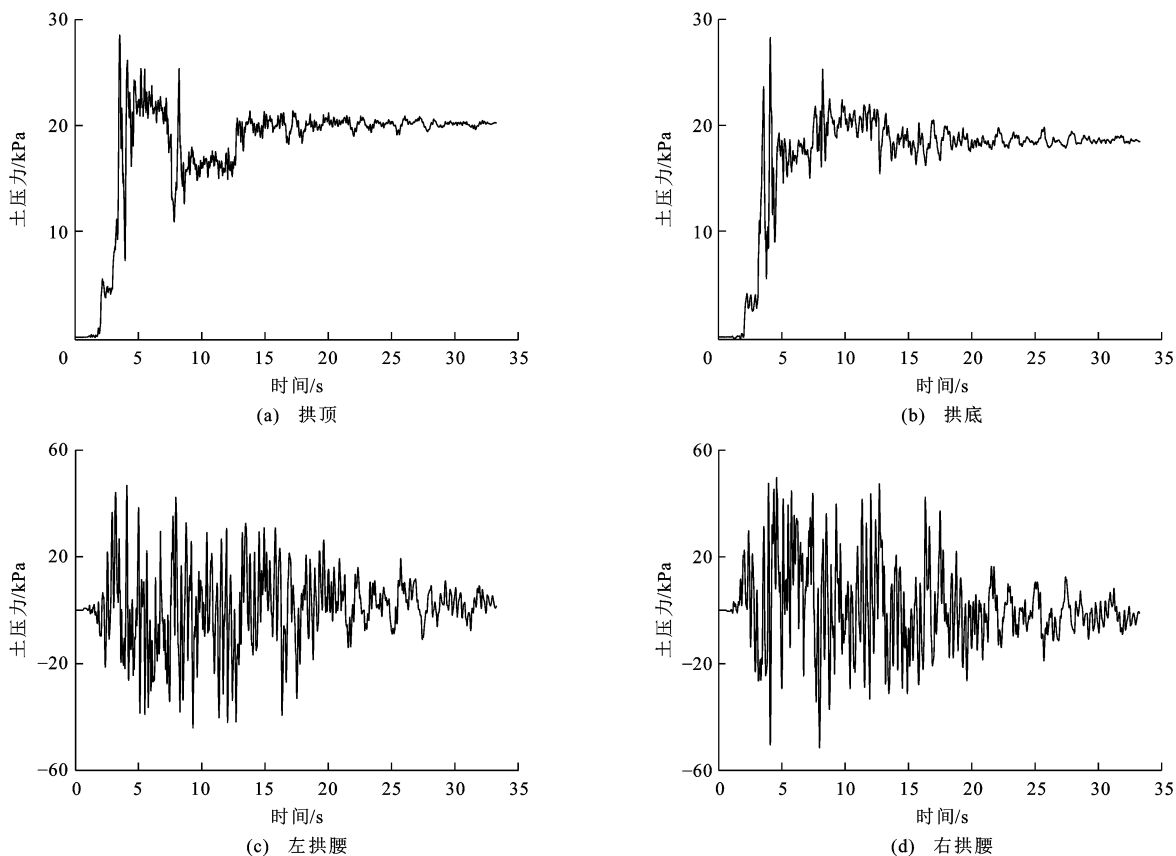


图 10 土压力时程曲线

Fig. 10 Time history curves of earth pressures

表 4 为隧道不同部位土压力增量对比结果,可知:在 50 年超越概率为 10%的西安人工地震波作用下,隧道结构拱顶和拱底的接触土压力增量是静止土压力的 13.41%和 6.86%,左、右拱腰分别为 41.10%和 45.27%,拱腰处增量较大,拱顶处增量次之,拱底处增量最小。

表 4 土压力增量

Tab. 4 Earth pressure increments

土压力位置	拱顶	拱底	左拱腰	右拱腰
静止土压力/kPa	212.74	412.16	113.70	113.75
土压力绝对增量/kPa	28.52	28.28	46.76	51.50
土压力相对增量/%	13.41	6.86	41.10	45.27

## 4 结 语

(1)随着西安人工地震波 50 年超越概率由 63%变化至 2%,地裂缝场地的 PGA 放大系数峰值由 3.59 减小至 3.19,且峰值点由上盘位置逐渐向地裂缝处靠拢。

(2)不同地震动强度下地裂缝场地中隧道拱顶和左、右拱底处相对水平位移最大值都较小,分别为 0.39、0.93 和 1.53 mm,说明隧道与土体相互作用时的隧道结构位移响应是偏于安全的。

(3)在地震动作用下,隧道结构在左、右拱肩和左、右拱脚处的轴力较大,在左、右拱腰处的弯矩和剪力较大,且随着地震动强度的增大,隧道结构各部位内力也逐渐增大。

(4)地裂缝场地的土压力在地裂缝附近较大,向两侧逐渐减小;大震作用下隧道埋深拱顶位置处地裂缝上、下盘影响宽度较中震作用下增大约 35%;有隧道地裂缝场地拱顶和拱底的土压力在地裂缝附近与无隧道地裂缝场地基本一致,但隧道结构附近的土压力则显著增大;地震作用下隧道结构的动土压力增量在左拱腰处较大,其中靠近地裂缝一侧的右拱腰处增量最大,拱顶处增量次之,拱底处增量最小。

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