

Deep Underground Cavity Formation Due to Extra-Excavation in Shield Tunneling

砂地盤内の空洞の発達過程と陥没メカニズム

シールドトンネル掘削時の過剰掘削に伴って地表に変状が表れる事象について、模型実験によりそのメカニズムを検討した。飽和した砂質地盤中の掘削を想定し、細粒分含有率および密度と地盤変状の範囲の関係について考察した。従来から模型実験で確認されているような、土砂が継続的に流出して流出孔を中心として両側に扇形状に広がる空洞形状と異なり、土砂の亡失量が限定される場合は、土砂の変位が即時に上方に伝播して煙突状のゆるみが生成することが、水の動きが関与しない乾燥砂の実験で確認された。

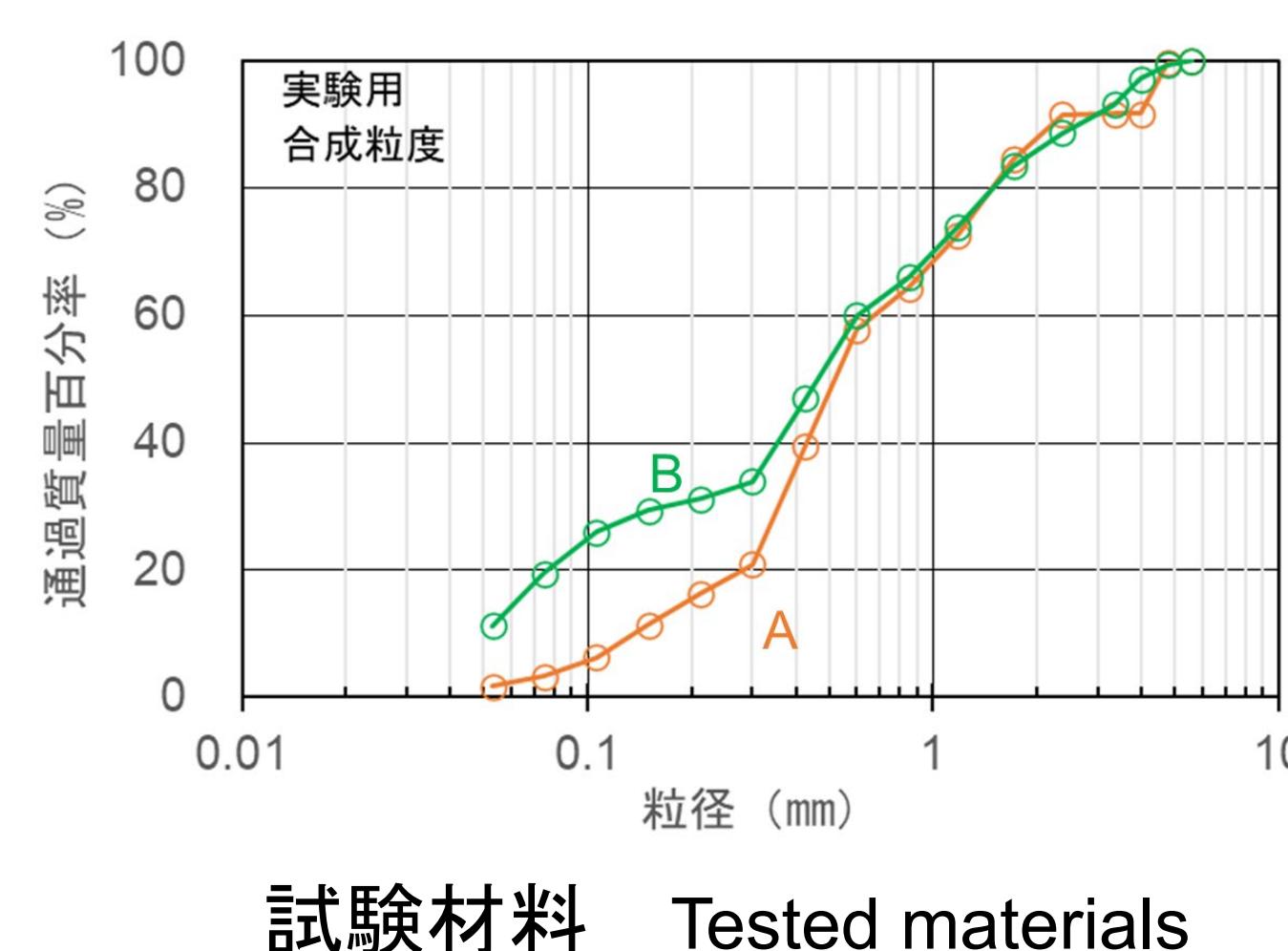
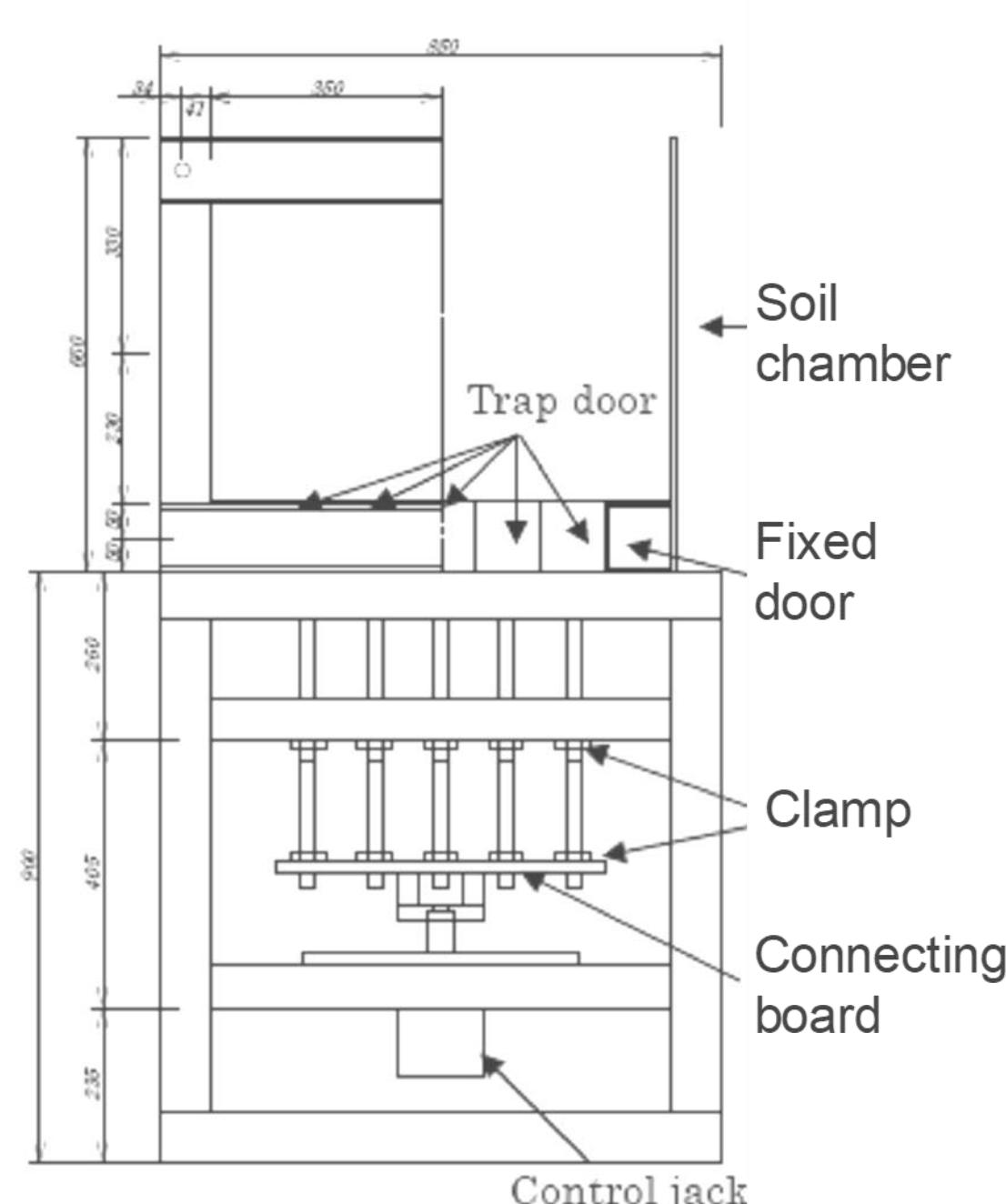
The mechanism of ground deformation that occurs during shield tunneling due to over-excavation was investigated by model experiments. The relationship between fine content and density and the extent of ground deformation were discussed, assuming excavation in saturated sandy ground. In contrast to the cavity shape that spreads out in a fan shape on both sides centering on the outlet hole due to continuous soil discharge, which has been conventionally confirmed in model experiments, the experiment with dry sand in which no water movement is involved confirmed that when the amount of soil loss is limited, ground displacement propagates upward immediately and chimney-like loosening is generated.

落とし戸試験による過剰掘削の模擬

Simulation of extra excavation with a trap door test



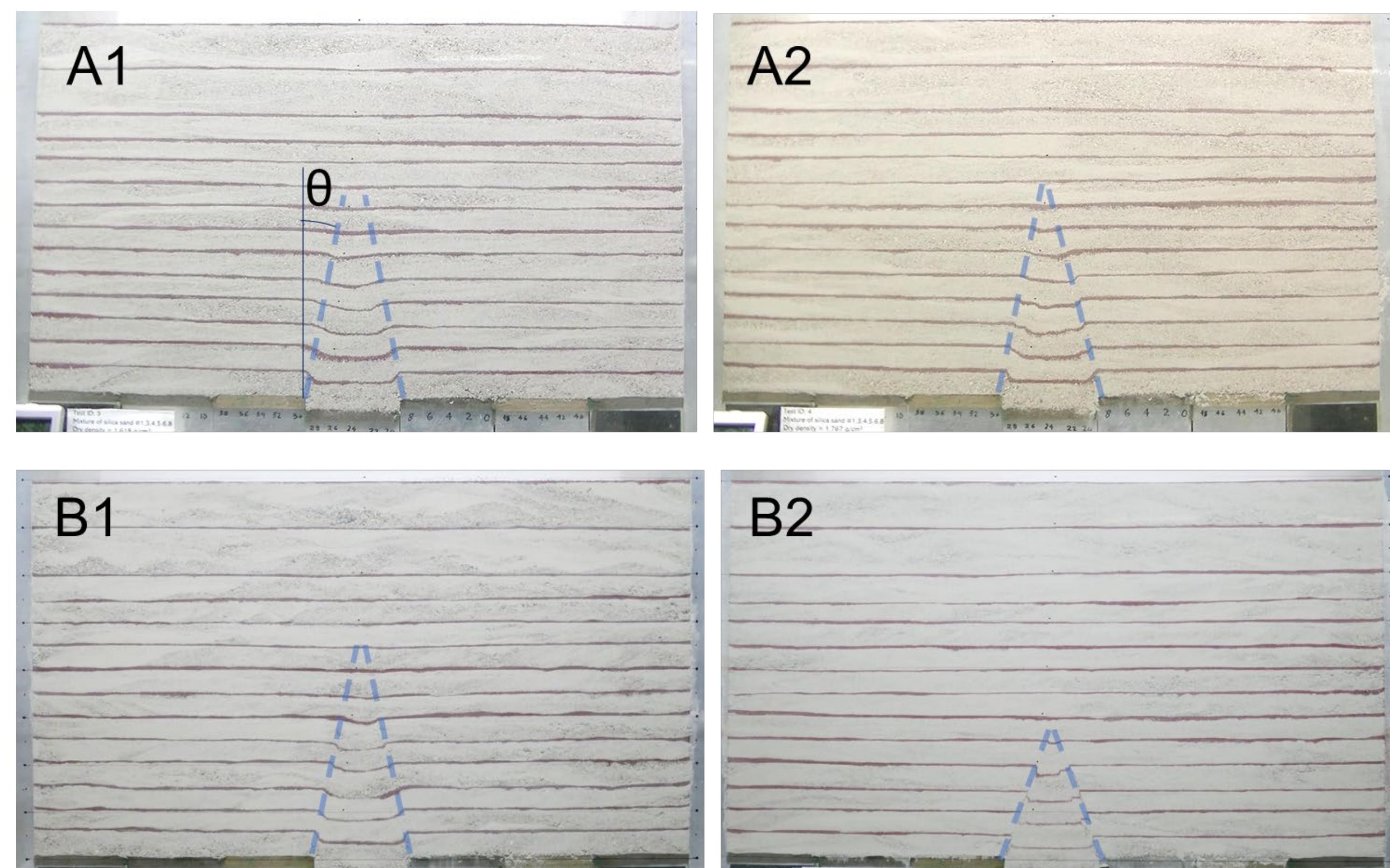
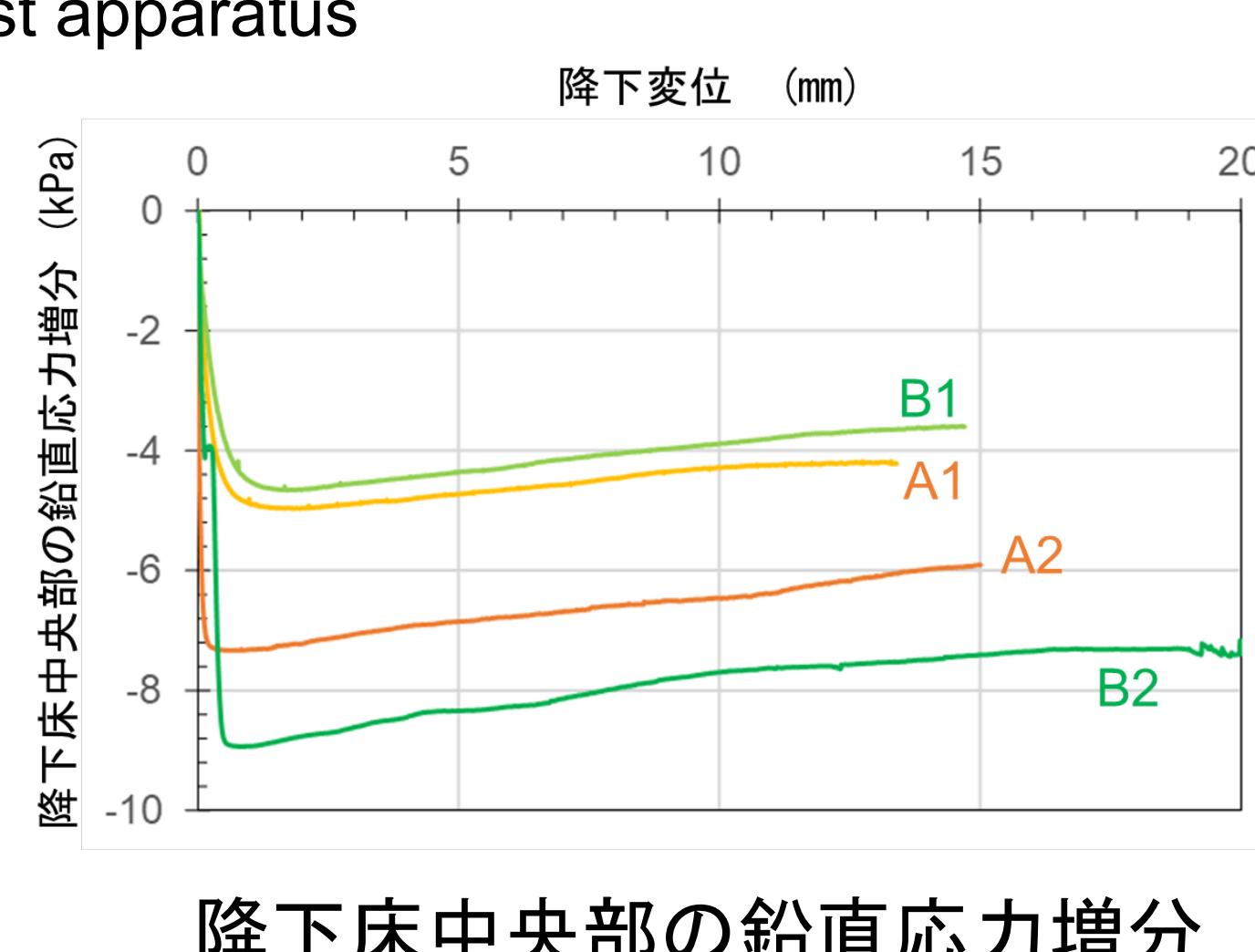
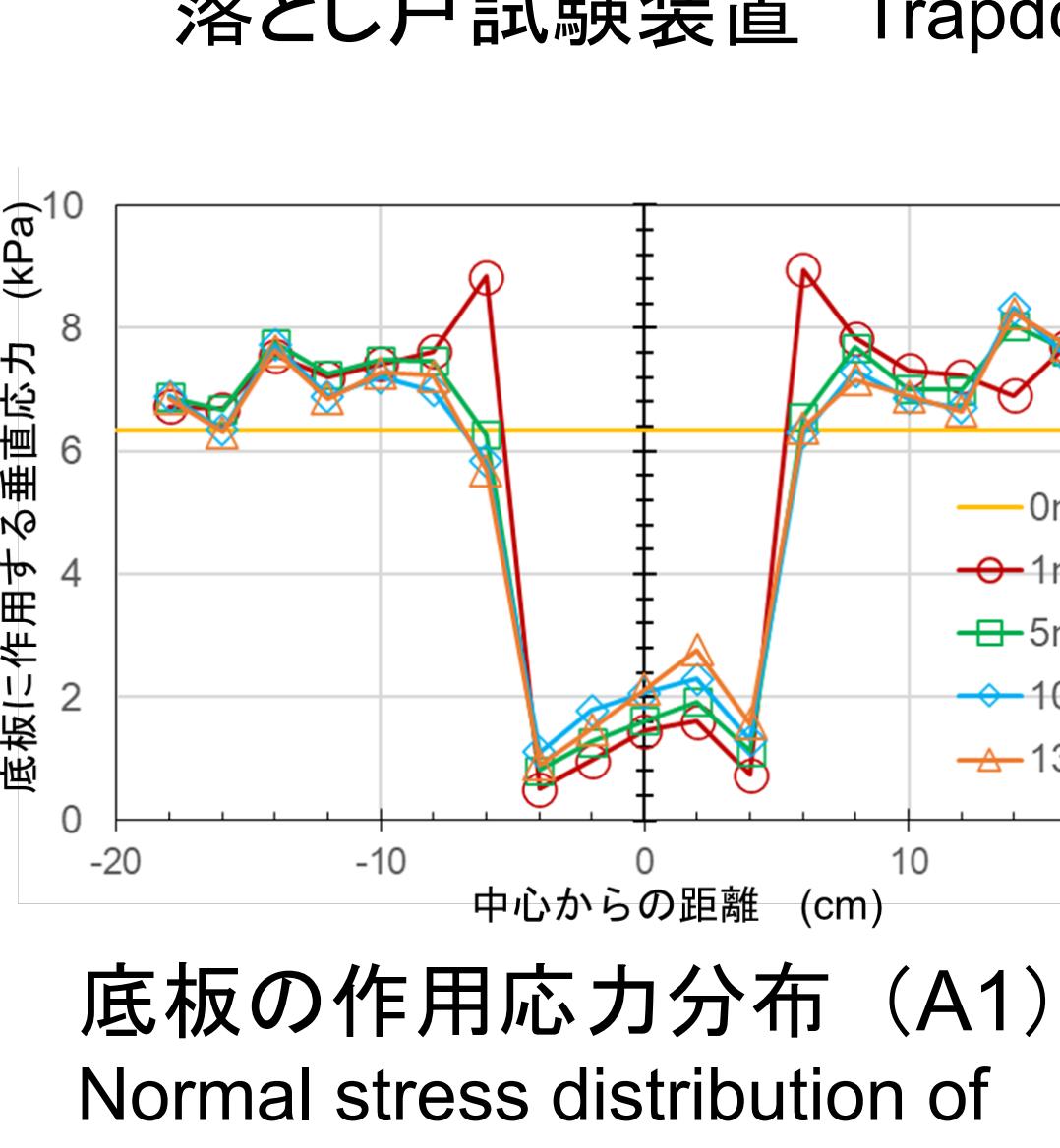
落とし戸試験装置 Trapdoor test apparatus



試験ケース Tested cases

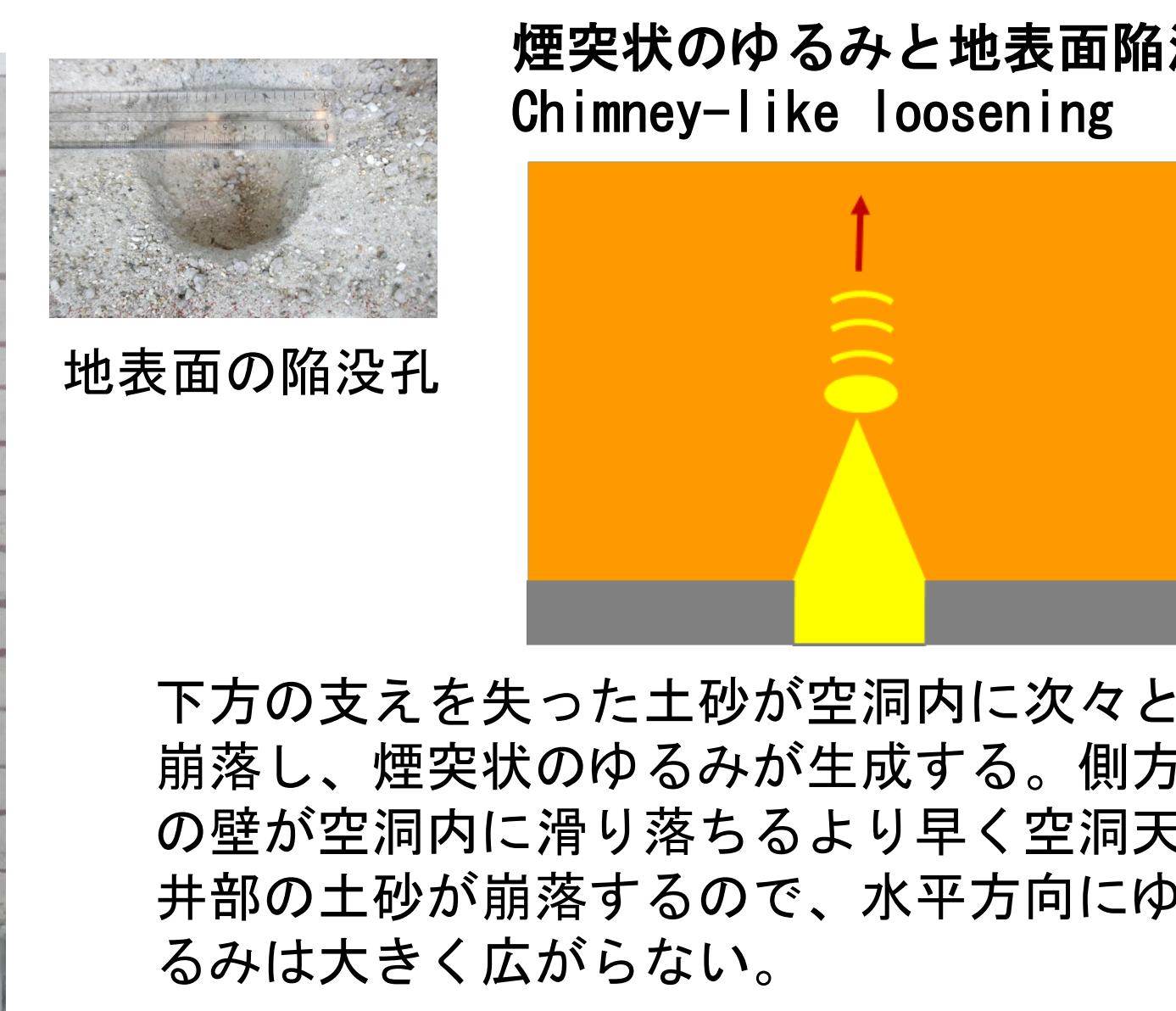
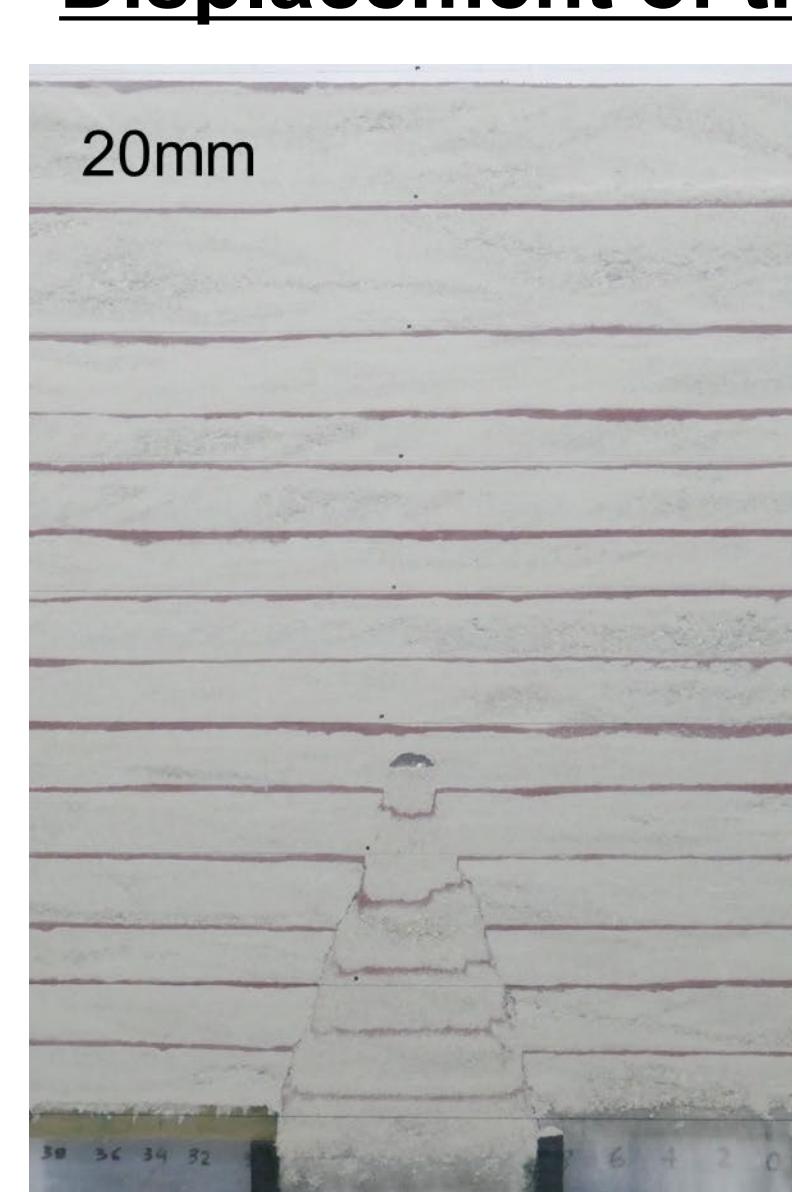
Test case	Material	Dry density (g/cm³)	Maximum displacement (mm)
A1	A	1.62	13
A2	A	1.77	15
B1	B	1.68	15
B2	B	1.86	42

細粒分含有率を変えた2種の砂質土を用いて、密詰めとゆる詰め地盤を作製



降下床の変位と空洞の生成・地表面陥没

Displacement of trapdoor and cavity formation / ground cave-in



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