

1^{er} CURSO INTERNACIONAL DE GEOMEcÁNICA COMPUTACiONAL
Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso
Valparaíso, Chile, 15-18 mayo 2006

Análisis y diseño de túneles

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Santander, España*

05/06. Tún.

1

Contenido:

- **Tipos de túneles:**
 - En suelo y en roca
 - Excavación manual y mecanizada
- **Tensiones alrededor del túnel. Empujes y esfuerzos**
- **Deformaciones. Asientos**
 - Soluciones empíricas
 - Soluciones analíticas
- **Análisis por E.F.**
 - Contornos
 - Agua
 - Proceso constructivo
 - 3-D/2-D. Alivio

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2

Tipos de túneles

- Con tuneladora
 - Sin tuneladora
- } ←
- Longitud del túnel
 - Plazo
 - **Condiciones extremas**
 - Grandes presiones, Fluencia
 - Fallas, heterogeneidad
 - Suelos muy blandos

	Rocas	Suelos
Con tuneladora	T.B.M.	Escudo
Sin tuneladora	Explosivos, rozadora, NMA, Bernold, ...	Fases, NMA , prebóveda, ...

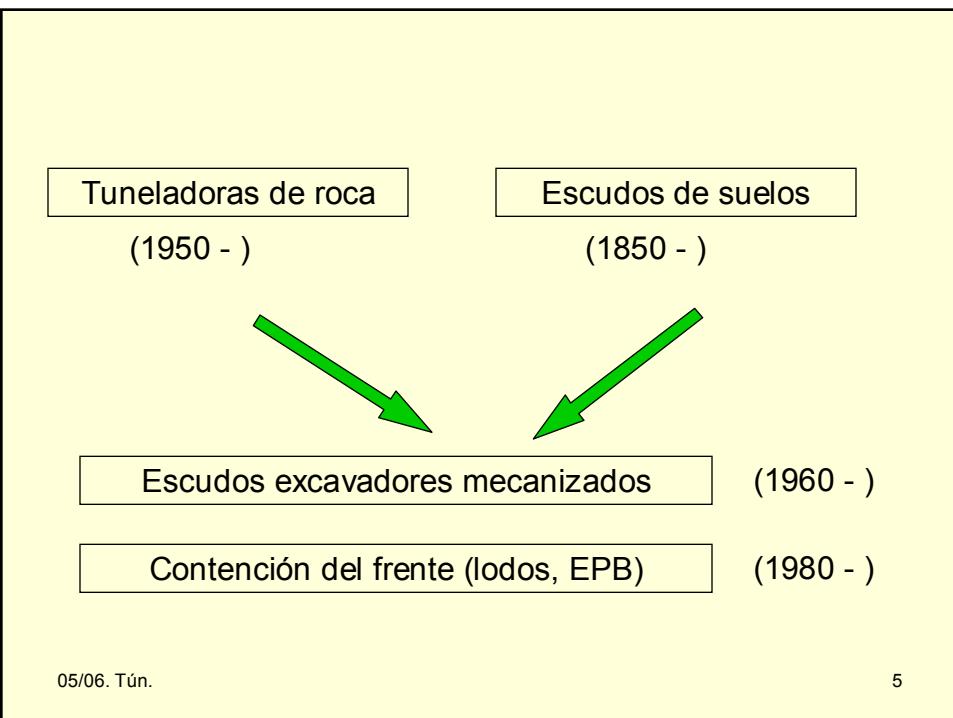
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3

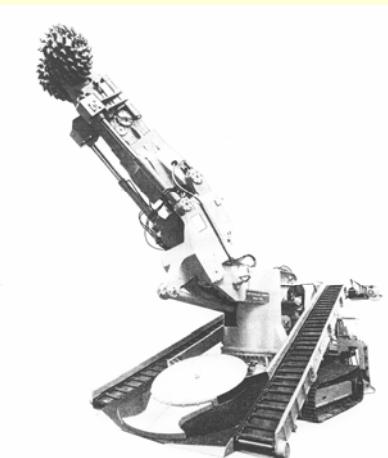


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4



Rocas: Excavación con rozadora



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7

Tuneladora de rocas (TBM)

- **Grippers**
- **Gatos de empuje**
- **Cortadores**
- **Guiado**
 - Manual
 - Automático
- **Arranque**



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8

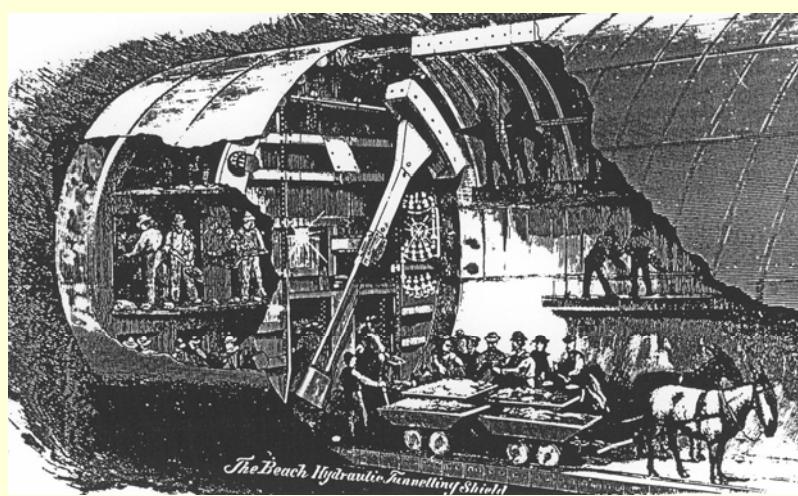
Suelos: Excavación por fases



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9

Escudos



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10

Escudo excavador

Metro Madrid. Línea VI
1973

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Vista frontal de la rueda
excavadora del escudo

Parque de dovelas



Nave fabricación dovelas

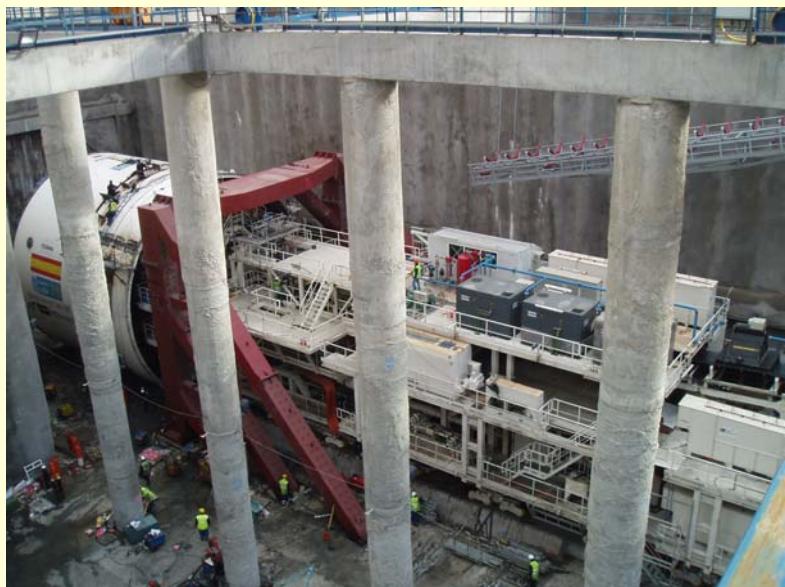
11





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13



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14

- **Tensiones alrededor del túnel. Empujes y esfuerzos**

- Caso básico: túnel circular, tensiones iniciales isótropas y uniformes, terreno elástico o elastoplástico perfecto

Soluciones analíticas

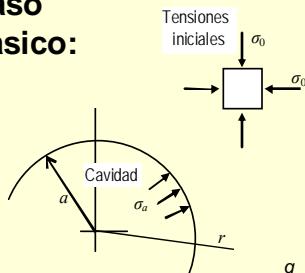
- Caso realista: túnel sección cualquiera, tensiones iniciales anisótropas y variables con la profundidad, terreno elástico o elastoplástico, proceso constructivo 2-D /3-D

Métodos numéricos

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15

Caso básico:



Factor de carga (overload factor). Peck (1969)

$$N = \frac{\sigma_0 - \sigma_a}{c_u}$$

$$p = qN_q + cN_c$$

si $\phi = 0 \rightarrow N_q = 1 \rightarrow N_c = \frac{p - q}{c}$

$$N_0 = (\text{sin revestir}, \sigma_a = 0) = \frac{\sigma_0}{c_u}$$

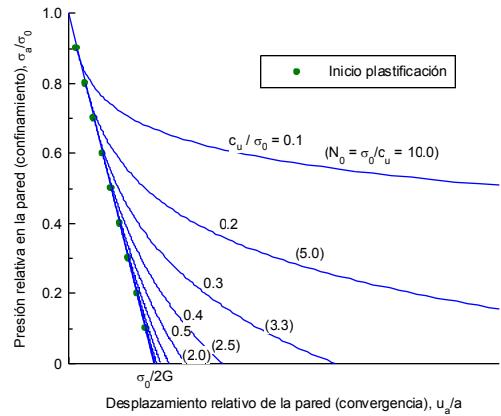
Máximo valor de N_0 ?

$$N = N_0 \left(1 - \frac{\sigma_a}{\sigma_0} \right)$$

$$N_0 = \frac{\sigma_0}{c_u} = \frac{\sigma_0 / \sigma'_0}{c_u / \sigma'_0} \leq \frac{\gamma_{sat} / \gamma_{sum}}{(0,2 - 0,4)} \cong \frac{2}{(0,2 - 0,4)} = (5-10)$$

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16

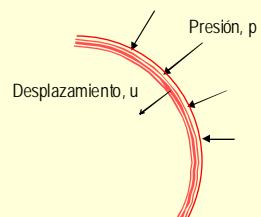
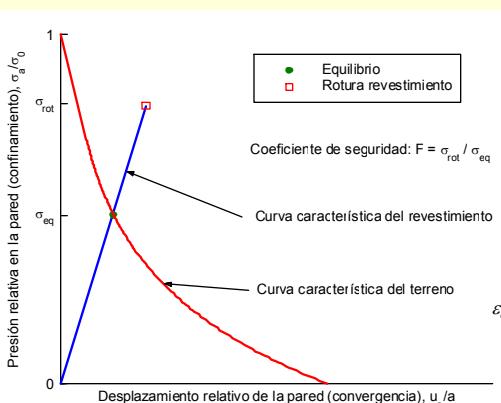


$$\varepsilon_a = \frac{u_a}{a} = \begin{cases} = \frac{1}{2G}(\sigma_0 - \sigma_a) = \frac{c_u}{2G}N & \text{para } N \leq 1 \\ = \frac{c_u}{2G}e^{N-1} & \text{para } N \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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17

Interacción terreno-revestimiento



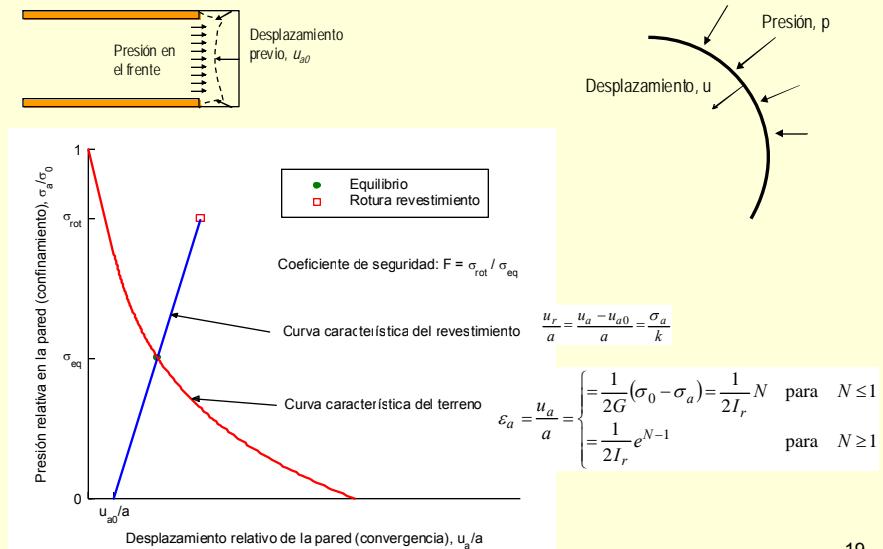
$$\frac{u_r}{a} = \frac{\sigma_a}{k_r}$$

$$\varepsilon_a = \frac{u_a}{a} = \begin{cases} = \frac{1}{2G}(\sigma_0 - \sigma_a) = \frac{1}{2I_r}N & \text{para } N \leq 1 \\ = \frac{1}{2I_r}e^{N-1} & \text{para } N \geq 1 \end{cases}$$

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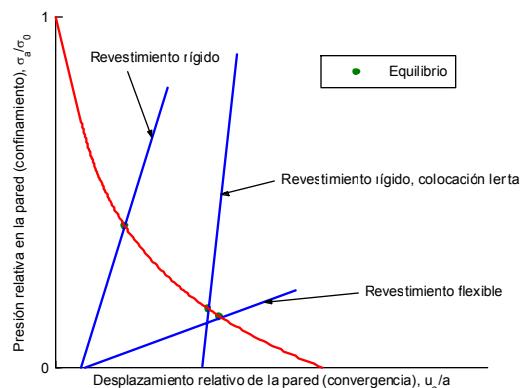
18

Interacción terreno-revestimiento



19

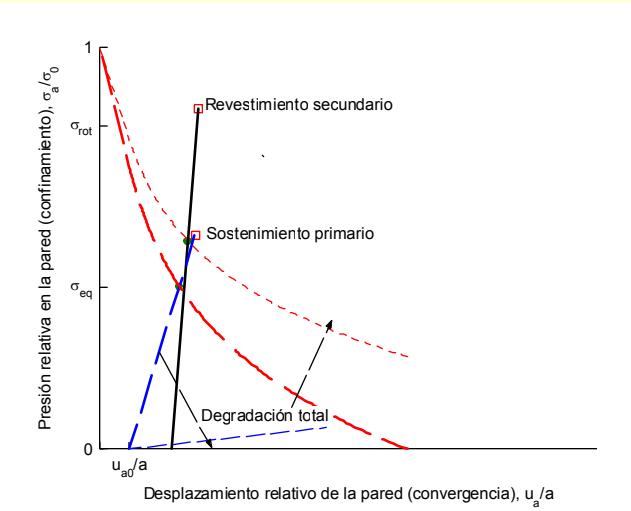
Rigidez del revestimiento



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20

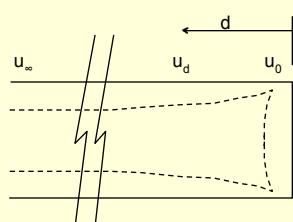
Sostenimiento primario y revestimiento secundario. NMA.



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21

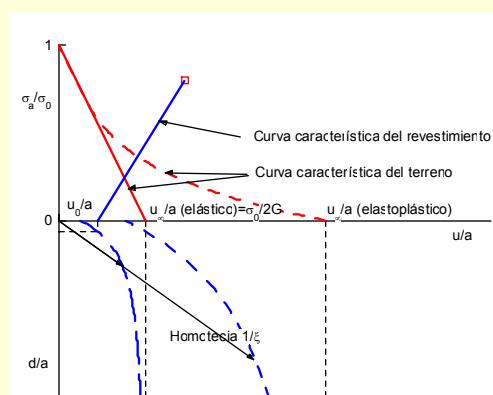
Método de Panet (AFTES, 2001)



$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_d &= u_0 + a_d(u_\infty - u_0) \\ u_0 &= \alpha_0 u_\infty \\ \alpha_0 &= 0,25 \end{aligned} \right\}$$

$$a_d = 1 - \left(\frac{ma}{ma + \xi d} \right)^2$$

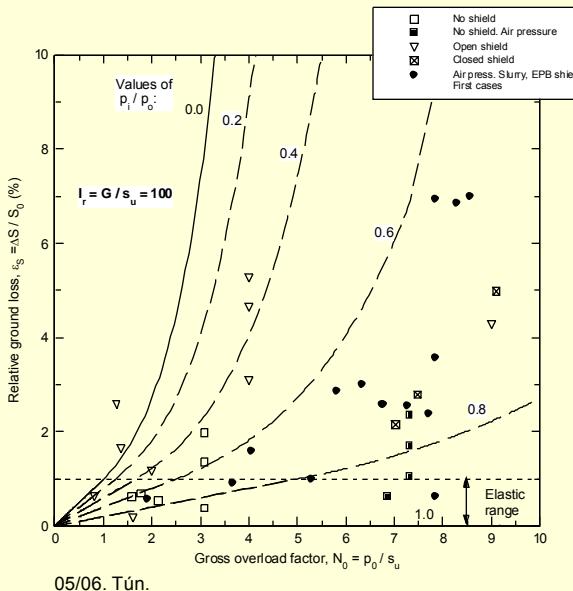
Elástico : $m = 0,75$; $\xi = 1$



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22

Comparación con casos reales



23

- **Deformaciones. Asientos**
 - Soluciones empíricas
 - Soluciones analíticas

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24

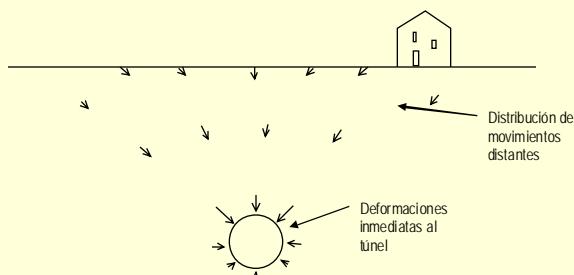
- Descomponer el problema en dos de naturaleza distinta:

- Entorno inmediato al túnel

- Características mecánicas del terreno
- Proceso constructivo

- Zonas alejadas

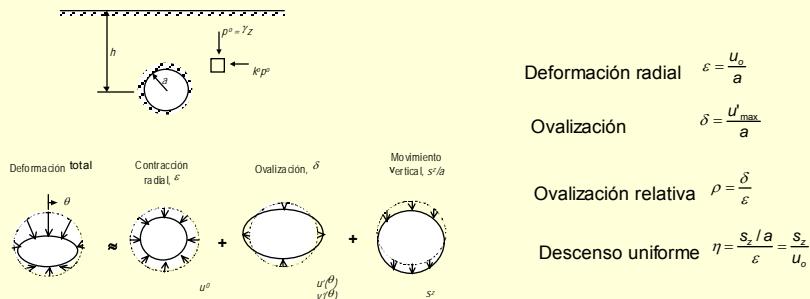
- Las deformaciones se atenúan con la distancia
- Escaso número de factores, la profundidad variable de primer orden



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25

Movimientos en el entorno inmediato del túnel

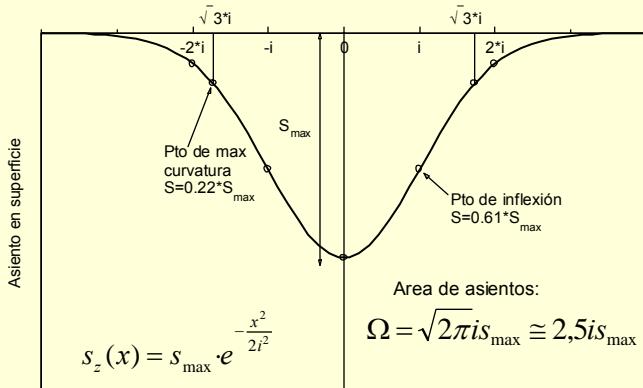


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26

Movimientos en zonas alejadas al túnel

Métodos empíricos: Empleo de la curva de Gauss (Peck, 1969; Schmidt, 1969)



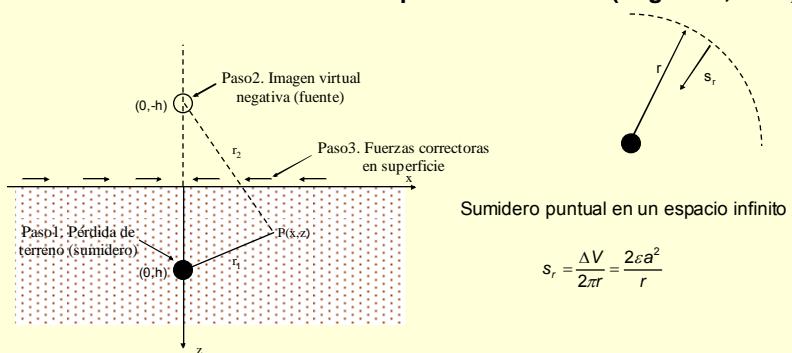
- Movimientos horizontales en la superficie
- Movimientos en el interior del terreno
- Movimientos longitudinales

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27

Movimientos en zonas alejadas al túnel

Métodos teóricos: Pérdida de terreno a profundidad finita (Sagasteta, 1987)



Movimientos en cualquier punto

$$s_x = -\varepsilon a^2 \left(\frac{x}{r_1^2} + \frac{x}{r_2^2} - \frac{4xz z_2}{r_2^4} \right)$$

$$s_z = -\varepsilon a^2 \left(\frac{z_1}{r_1^2} - \frac{z_2}{r_2^2} + \frac{2z(x^2 - z^2)}{r_2^4} \right)$$

Movimientos en la superficie ($z=0$)

$$s_x(x) = 2\varepsilon a^2 \frac{x}{x^2 + h^2}$$

$$s_z(x) = 2\varepsilon a^2 \frac{h}{x^2 + h^2}$$

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28

Movimientos en zonas alejadas al túnel

Métodos teóricos

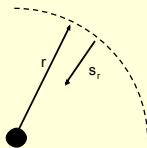
- Deformación volumétrica, efecto de la dilatancia (Sagasteta, 1987, 1988)

Caso básico. Material incompresible

$$\varepsilon_{vol} = \frac{\partial s_r}{\partial r} + s_r = 0 \rightarrow s_r = \frac{k}{r}$$

Material comprimible

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{vol} &= -\operatorname{sen} \nu \cdot |\gamma_{max}| \\ \varepsilon_{vol} &= \frac{\partial s_r}{\partial r} + s_r \\ \gamma_{max} &= \frac{\partial s_r}{\partial r} - s_r \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow s_r = \frac{k}{r^m} \quad (m = \frac{1 + \operatorname{sen} \nu}{1 - \operatorname{sen} \nu})$$



Para los movimientos en la superficie se propone:

$$s_x(x) = s_{max} \frac{x}{(x^2 + 1)^{\alpha}}$$

$$s_z(x) = s_{max} \frac{1}{(x^2 + 1)^{\alpha}}$$

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29

Formulation (1)

- Pure radial contraction** (Sagasteta, 1987)

$$\begin{aligned} s_x &= -\varepsilon a \frac{a}{h} \left[x' \left(\frac{1}{r_1'^2} + \frac{1}{r_2'^2} \right) - 4x' z' z'_2 \frac{1}{r_2'^4} \right] & s_{x(z=0)} &= 2\varepsilon a \frac{a}{h} \frac{x'}{1+x'^2} \\ s_z &= -\varepsilon a \frac{a}{h} \left[z'_1 \left(\frac{1}{r_1'^2} + \frac{1}{r_2'^2} \right) - 4x'^2 z' \frac{1}{r_2'^4} \right] & s_{z(z=0)} &= 2\varepsilon a \frac{a}{h} \frac{1}{1+x'^2} \\ && & \left(x_i' = \frac{x_i}{h} \right) \end{aligned}$$

- Ovalization** (Verruijt and Booker, 1996)

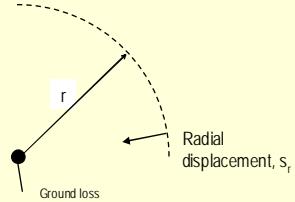
$$\text{Additional: } \begin{cases} s_x = \delta a \frac{a}{h} \left[x' \left(\frac{x'^2 - z_1'^2}{r_1'^4} + \frac{x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^4} \right) - 4x' z' \frac{x'^2 - 3z_2'^2}{r_2'^6} \right] \\ s_z = \delta a \frac{a}{h} \left[z'_1 \left(\frac{x'^2 - z_1'^2}{r_1'^4} + \frac{x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^4} \right) - 4z' z'_2 \frac{3x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^6} \right] \end{cases}$$

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30

Formulation (2)

- Soil volumetric strains



a) Basic case (incompressible):

$$\varepsilon_{vol} = \frac{\partial s_r}{\partial r} + \frac{s_r}{r} = 0 \rightarrow s_r = \frac{k}{r}$$

b) Compressibility (dilatancy):

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{vol} &= -\sin \nu \cdot \gamma_{max} \\ \varepsilon_{vol} &= \frac{\partial s_r}{\partial r} + \frac{s_r}{r} \\ \gamma_{max} &= \frac{\partial s_r}{\partial r} - \frac{s_r}{r} \end{aligned} \right\} \rightarrow s_r = \frac{k}{r^m} \quad \left(m = \frac{1 + \sin \nu}{1 - \sin \nu} \right)$$

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31

Formulation (3)

- Combined effect (González & Sagaseta, 2001)

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{s_x}{2\varepsilon a \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2\alpha-1}} &= -\frac{x'}{2r_1^{2\alpha}} \left(1 - \rho \frac{x'^2 - z_1'^2}{r_1'^2}\right) - \frac{x'}{2r_2^{2\alpha}} \left(1 - \rho \frac{x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^2}\right) + \\ &+ \frac{4x'z'}{2r_2^{2\alpha}} \left(\frac{z'_2}{r_2'^2} - \rho \frac{x'^2 - 3z_2'^2}{r_2'^4}\right) \\ \frac{s_z}{2\varepsilon a \left(\frac{a}{h}\right)^{2\alpha-1}} &= -\frac{z'_1}{2r_1^{2\alpha}} \left(1 - \rho \frac{x'^2 - z_1'^2}{r_1'^2}\right) + \frac{z'_2}{2r_2^{2\alpha}} \left(1 + \rho \frac{x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^2}\right) - \\ &- \frac{1}{2r_2^{2\alpha}} \left(2(z' + \rho) \frac{x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^2} + 4\rho z' z'_2 \frac{3x'^2 - z_2'^2}{r_2'^4}\right) \end{aligned} \quad (\dots \text{cont.})$$

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32

Formulation (4)

- Combined effect (cont.)

At the surface ($z = 0$):

$$s_x = -2\epsilon a \left(\frac{a}{h} \right)^{2\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{x'}{(1+x'^2)^\alpha} \left(1 + \rho \frac{1-x'^2}{1+x'^2} \right)$$

$$s_z = 2\epsilon a \left(\frac{a}{h} \right)^{2\alpha-1} \cdot \frac{1}{(1+x'^2)^\alpha} \left(1 + \rho \frac{1-x'^2}{1+x'^2} \right)$$

Exponent α : Elastic: 1 Fully plastic: 2
 Average: 1-2, depending on h/a

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33

Applications to actual tunnels

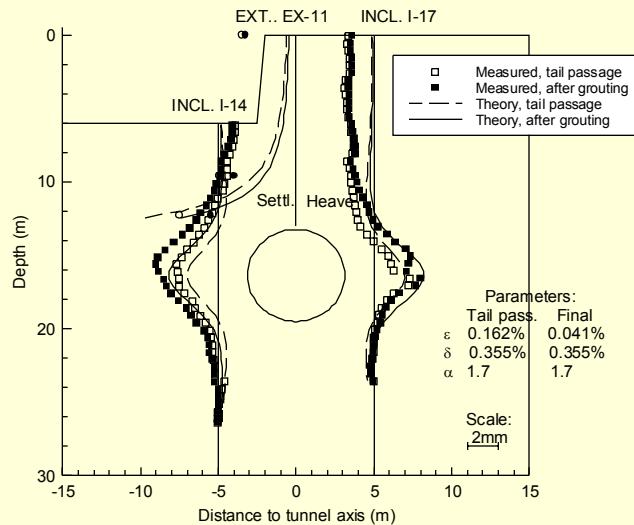
Case	Ground	Tunnel data			Surface settlements		Parameters of the solution			Reference	
		h (m)	a (m)	Method	V_s (%)	s_{max} (mm)	ϵ (%)	δ (%)	ρ		
Green Park. London	Stiff clay	29.4	2.07	Open shield	1.6	6.5	1.2	0.84	0.7	1.0	Attewell & Farmer, 1974
Thunder Bay	Soft clay	10.7	1.24	Open shield	8.3	50	7.5	7.5	1.0	1.0	Palmer & Belshaw, 1978
Heathrow express	Stiff clay	19	4.25	Open face	1.5	40	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	Deane & Bassett, 1995
Sewer. Bangkok	Clay	18.5	1.33	Open face	3.8	12	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	Phienwej, 1997
Baixa Station. Lisbon	Sand	25	5.6	Open face	0.8	30	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.5	Sagaseta et al., 1999
Sewer. Cairo	Clay	14	2.6	Air pr. shield	1.2	15	0.75	0.6	0.8	1.0	El Nahas et al., 1997
N-2. San Francisco	Soft clay	10	1.8	EPB shield	3.1	30	0.95	3.34	3.5	1.0	Clough et al., 1983
Sewer. Mexico City	Soft clay	12.75	2.0	EPB shield	3.6	30	0.4	1.8	4.5	1.0	Romo, 1997
Lyon Metro. P1-S1	Silt, sand	16	3.13	Slurry shield			0.162	0.355	2.2	1.7	Kastner et al., 1996
				(†)			-0.121	0.000	0.0		
							0.041	0.355	8.7		
Lyon Metro. P2-S	Silt, sand	13	3.13	Slurry shield			0.015	0.076	5.1	1.7	Kastner et al., 1996
				(†)			-0.191	0.020	-0.1		
							-0.176	0.096	-0.6		

(†): The first row of values is for the passage of the tunnel face, the second one for the incremental movements due to the tail grout and third one the final (accumulated) displacements

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34

Lyon Metro (Kastner et al., 1996)



05/06. Tún.

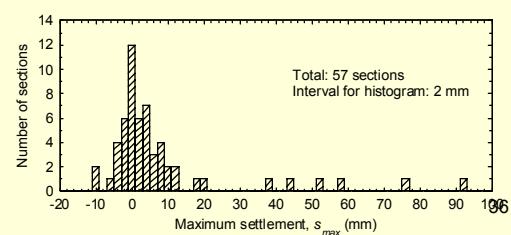
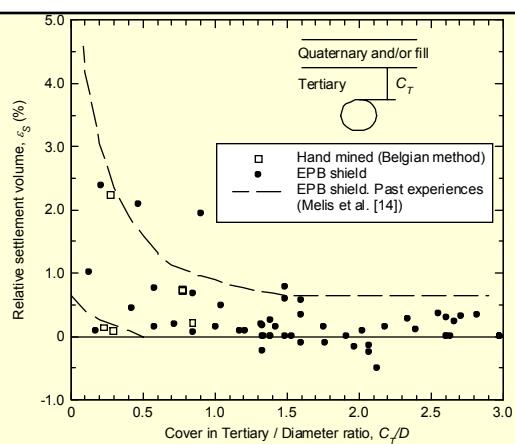
35

Extension of Madrid Metro 1995-99

Summary of measured movements



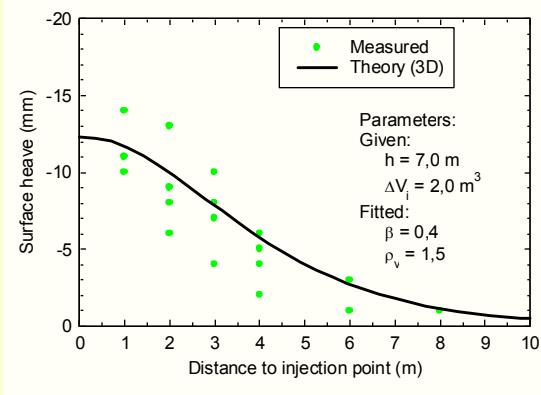
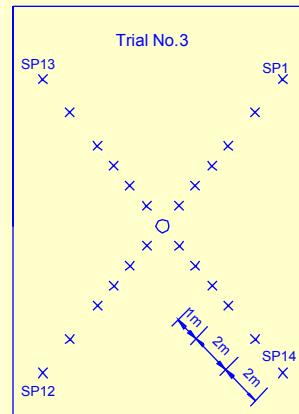
05/06. Tún.



Aplicación a casos reales (3D)

Singapur (Shirlaw, Dazhi, Ganeshan y Hoe, 2000)

Arcilla NC

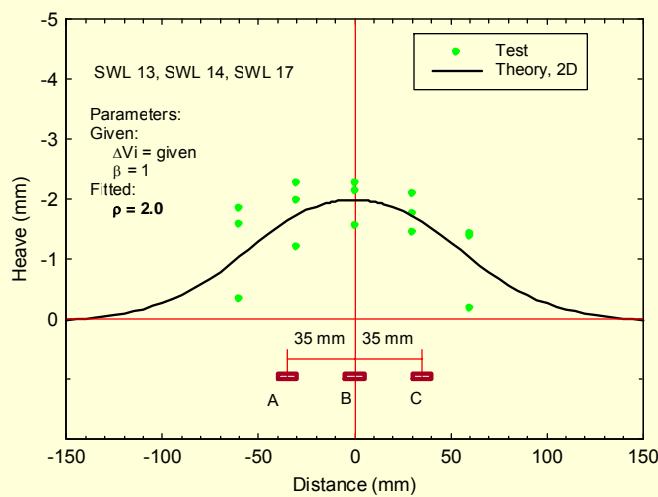


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37

Aplicación a ensayos en centrífuga (2D)

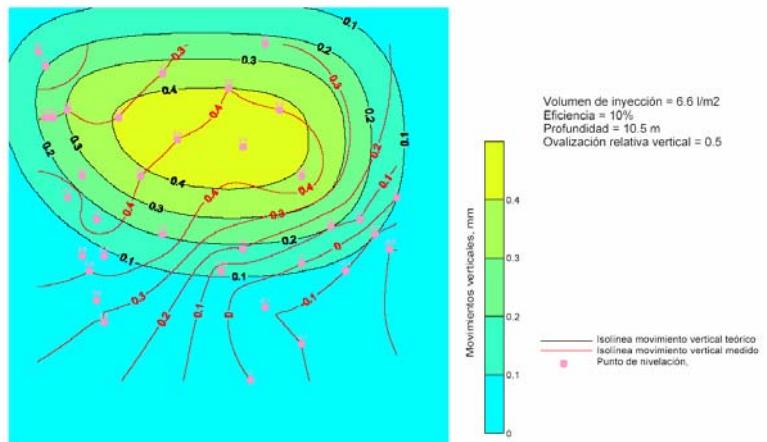
(Lee, 2001)



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38

METRO DE BARCELONA. FASE OBSERVACIONAL DESDE POZO A



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39

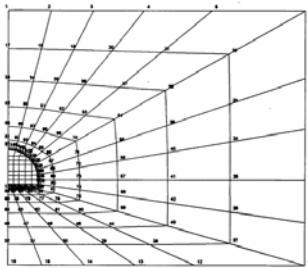
- **Análisis por E.F.**
 - Contornos
 - Agua
 - Proceso constructivo
 - 3-D/2-D. Alivio

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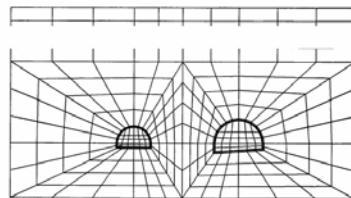
40

Contornos:

- Simetrías
- Lateral
- Fondo



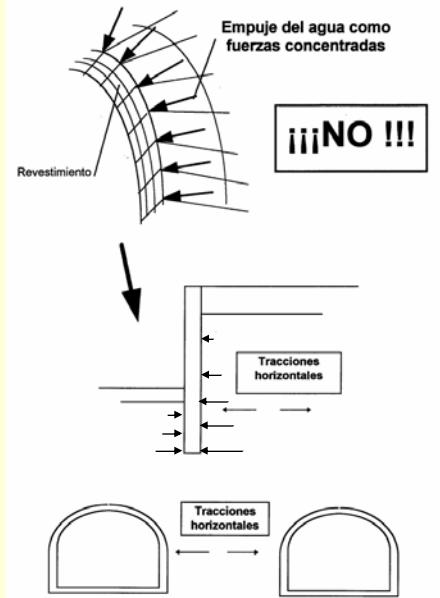
Túnel único. Simetría lateral. Malla de elementos finitos.



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41

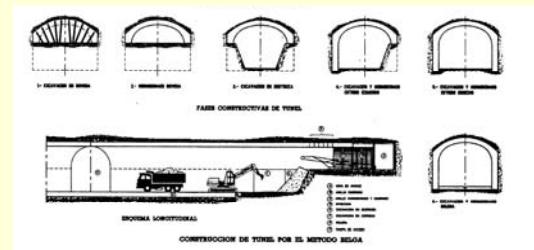
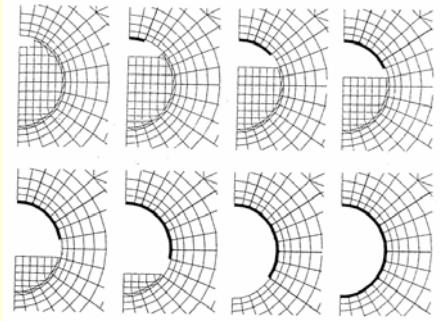
Agua:



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42

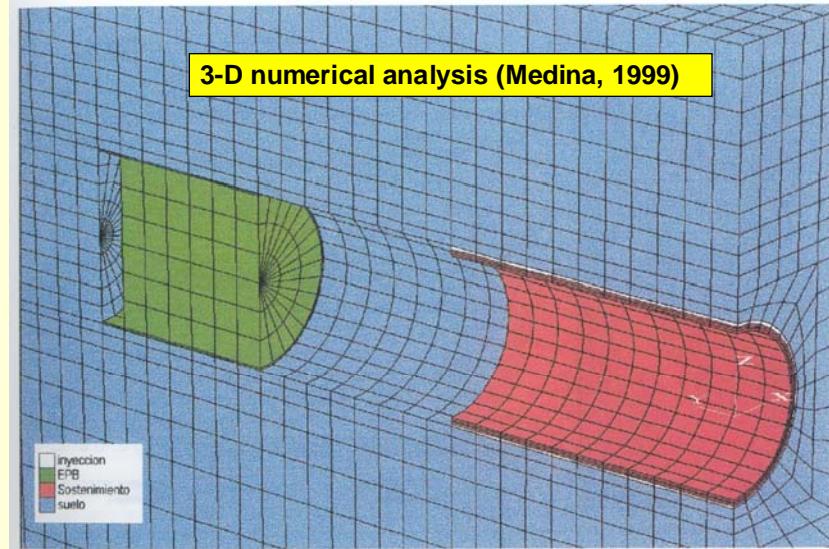
Proceso constructivo:



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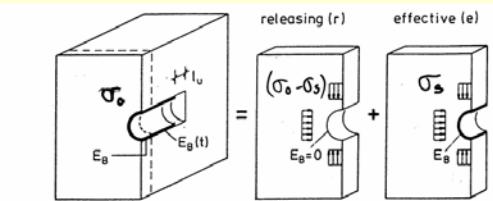
43

3-D numerical analysis (Medina, 1999)

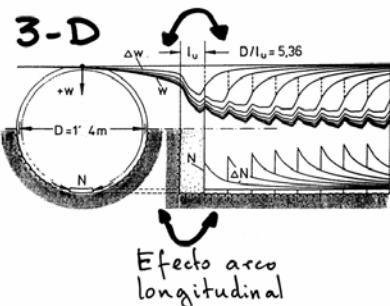


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44



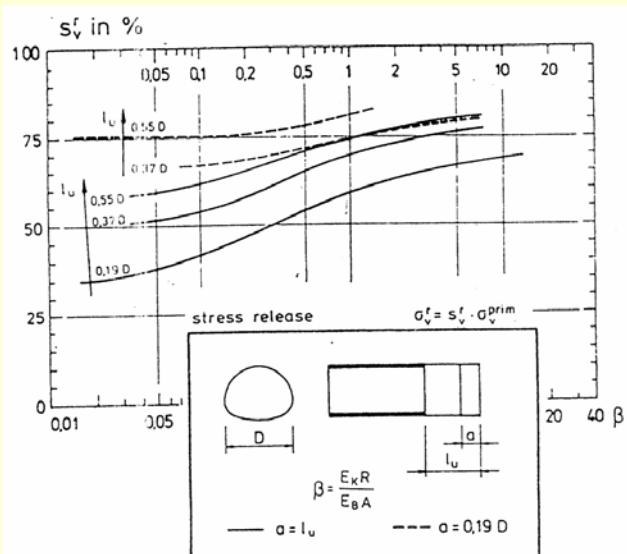
Valor de α ?
Cómo reproducirlo?



Kielbassa y
Duddeck, 1991
(IJRMMS)

05/06. Tún.

45



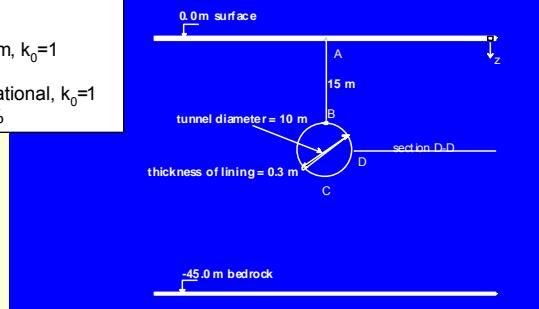
Kielbassa y
Duddeck, 1991
(IJRMMS)

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46

COST ACTION C7 – Working Group A
ADVANCED NUMERICAL ANALYSIS
Benchmark Example: Shield Tunnel 1
prepared by H.F. Schweiger and C. Sagaseta

Analyses:
A: elastic, unlined
initial stresses: uniform, $k_0=1$
B: elastic-perfect plastic
initial stresses: gravitational, $k_0=1$
C: lining, ground loss 2%

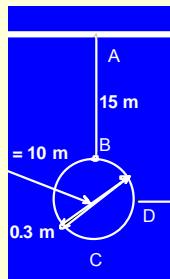


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47

ANALYSIS A

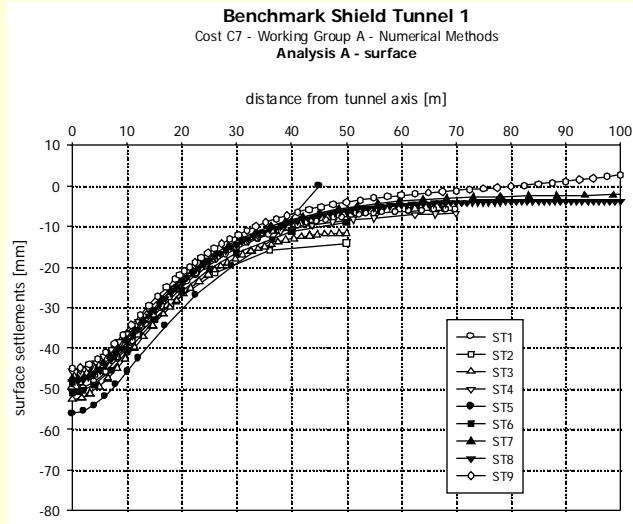
Calculated displacements of point A, B, C, D [mm]



	A	B	C	D _{vert.}	D _{horiz.}
ST1	-50	-115	62	-24	-80
ST2	-48	-110	64	-21	-79
ST3	-53	-116	62	-25	-79
ST4	-46	-111	67	-20	-82
ST5	-56	-118	60	-27	-79
ST6	-51	-115	62	-26	-81
ST7	-48	-114	63	-24	-83
ST8	-48	-114	63	-24	-83
ST9	-45	-111	62	-22	-82
ST10	-44	-110	68	-19	-83
ST11	-50	-115	62	-24	-80
ST12	-47	-114	63	-24	-83

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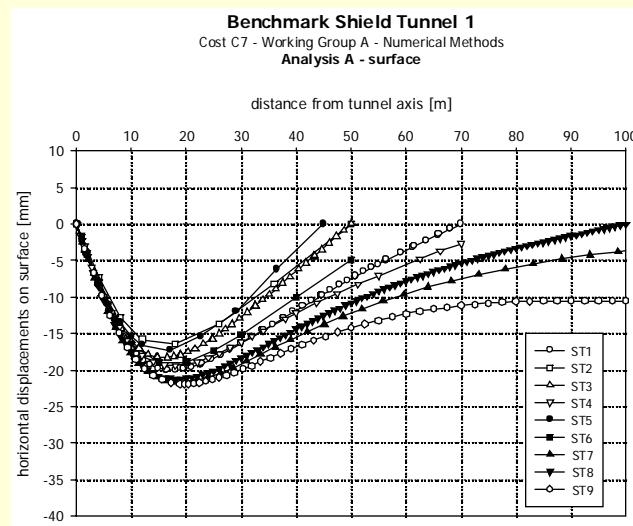
48



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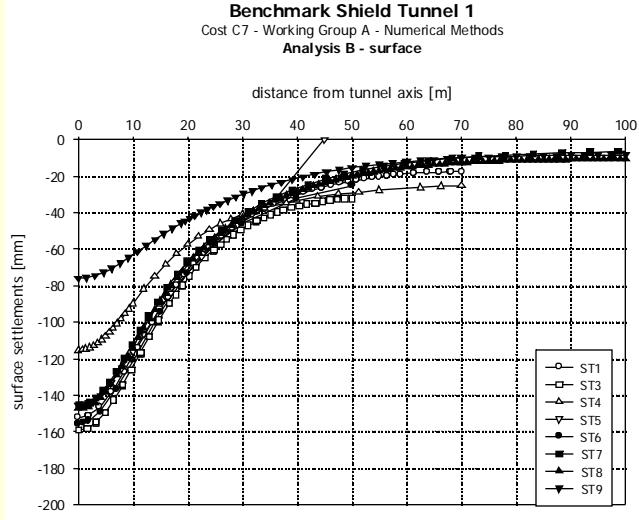
49



Schweiger (2002)

05/06. Tún.

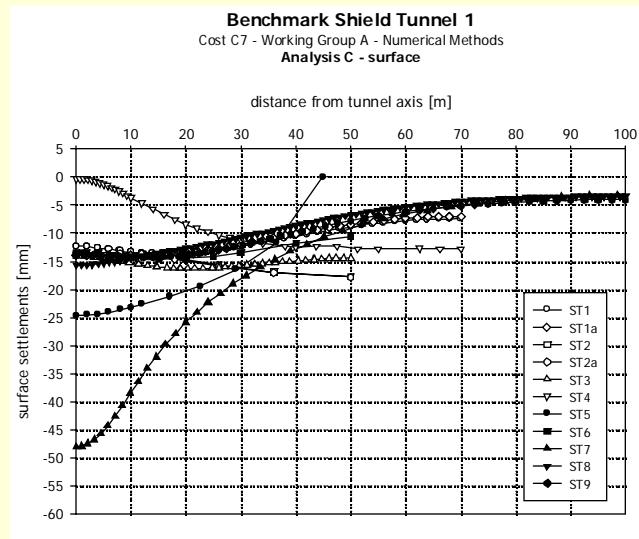
50



Schweiger (2002)

05/06. Tún.

51



Schweiger (2002)

05/06. Tún.

52