HOME CONTACT My eBook



FULLTEXT SEARCH

GO!

NEW: Advanced Search

Periodicals:

- > Materials Science Forum
- > Key Engineering Materials
- > Solid State Phenomena
 DDF
- > Defect and Diffusion Forum
- > Applied Mechanics and AMR

- > Advanced Materials Research
- > Advances in Science and Technology

 JNanoR

1.400.000 PAGES OF RESEARCH

MONTHLY 1.200.000 **PAGE VIEWS**

OVER 300.000 VISTORS PER MONTH



Journal	Advanced Materials Research (Volumes 150 - 151)
Volume	Advances in Composites
Edited by	Jinglong Bu, Zhengyi Jiang and Sihai Jiao
Pages	719-722
DOI	10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMR.150-151.719
Citation	Qiong Wang et al., 2010, Advanced Materials Research, 150-151, 719
Online since	October, 2010
Authors	Qiong Wang, En Dong Guo, Zai Rong Wang, Dan Yang
Keywords	Fault, Lining, Seismic Decrease Layer, Stiffness
Abstract	Seismic damage, such as falling, fissure and dislocation of the lining may happen at location of fault movement. The model of enhancing stiffness and that of adding seismic decrease layer are built by the finite element software MIDAS to compare the two earthquake-resistant methods. Some useful results are obtained: a)The displacement is decreased, but the peak acceleration and first principle stress of the lining are increased in the model of enhancing the lining materials stiffness. b) The displacement, peak acceleration and first principle stress are all decreased in the model of adding seismic decrease layer. c) The max-displacement when using c20 as lining material or adding seismic decrease layer is in the area of fault, but that of the model when using c40 as lining material is in the area of entrance.
Full Paper	Get the full paper by clicking here

First page example

> Journal of Nano Research

JBBTE
> Journal of Biomimetics,
Biomaterials, and Tissue
Engineering

JMNM
> Journal of Metastable and
Nanocrystalline Materials

JERA
> International Journal of
Engineering Research in Africa

> Advanced Engineering Forum

0

> @scientific.net

> Nano Hybrids



Advanced Materials Research Vols. 150-151 (2011) pp 719-722 Online available since 2010/Oct/27 at www.scientific.net © (2011) Trans Tech Publications, Switzerland doi: 10.4028/www.scientific.net/AMR.150-151.719

Research on Earthquake Resistant Materials in Mountain Tunnels crossing Fault

Qiong Wang 1,2,a, Endong Guo1,b, Zairong Wang1,c and Dan Yang 1,d

¹Institute of Engineering Mechanics, China Earthquake Administration, Harbin 150080, China

²Harbin University, Harbin 150086,china

^awangqiong1127@163.com, ^biemged@263.net, ^c731012500@qq.com, ^d47345779@qq.com

Keywords: fault, stiffness, seismic decrease layer, lining

Abstract: Seismic damage, such as falling, fissure and dislocation of the lining may happen at location of fault movement. The model of enhancing stiffness and that of adding seismic decrease layer are built by the finite element software MIDAS to compare the two earthquake-resistant methods. Some useful results are obtained: a)The displacement is decreased, but the peak acceleration and first principle stress of the lining are increased in the model of enhancing the lining materials stiffness. b) The displacement, peak acceleration and first principle stress are all decreased in the model of adding seismic decrease layer. c) The max-displacement when using c20 as lining material or adding seismic decrease layer is in the area of fault, but that of the model when using c40 as lining material is in the area of entrance.

Introduction

In the past, the influence of earthquake to tunnel is thought very small, but in recent years, seismic damage to tunnel shows that the influence at the site of fault is great^[1]. Earthquake of ChiChi in Taiwan proves that the tunnel in the area of fault almost can not avoid to be damaged in earthquakes ^[2]. In Wenchuan earthquake, F8 fault(LK22+115) is near the left entrance of Longxi tunnel, such seismic damage as fall, fissure and movement of concrete lining occurred at the site of nearby and in the fault (LK22+011~LK22+220)^{[3],[4]}. In Zipingpu tunnel, some fissures occurred at bottom in the area of LK770~LK14+85 and at roof and wall in the area of LK835~LK14+850, geological survey that F11-2 fault is just across these damage area^[5].

How to design anti seismic material in lining of crossing fault mountain tunnel is worth studying. The measures to resist influence of earthquake to tunnel in meizoseismal area in existing railway and road codes are adding the thickness of lining or reinforcing full section [6],[7],8]. In allusion to the prescription of these codes, three models of original material, enhancing stiffness and that of adding seismic decrease layer are built. The finite element software MIDAS is used to compare these anti seismic material models. The stress, displacement and acceleration of the lining in different materials are got. The research has reference value to the anti seismic design of tunnel lining.

1 establishment of models

The finite element models of crossing fault tunnel are built on the basis of dynamic principle and actual geologic design. The size of the model is 55 meters in length, 30 meters in width, 20 meters in height. There is a 5-meter-wide fault across tunnel in the middle of model. The three models have same rock and fault material, but the lining materials are different. The lining material of original model is c20, that of enhancing stiffness model is c40, that of the last model is c20 and adding rubber as seismic decrease layer. The material parameters and elements are shown in table1, and finite element model is shown as Fig.1.

All rights reserved. No part of contents of this paper may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means without the written permission of TTP, www.ltp.net. (ID: 122.70.132.162-04/01/12.21.37.51)