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Tunnel classifying in light of depth (i e thickness of overburden)

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Abstract With the number increase of extra-long tunnel with thickness of overburden, the existing tunnel classifying scheme according to thickness of overburden appear to be rough and it is necessary to classify tunnels in view of depth. One of the important factors taken into account in the tunnel classification is the style of deformation and failure which is related to initial stress state in wall rock. The geostress frame of most of mountain ranges looks alike that is, ${}^{Q}_{M \, min}$ and ${}^{Q}_{M \, min}$ are perpendicular and parallel to the run of the mountain range respectively and ${}^{Q}_{M \, min}$ changes with elevation. Considering most of long tunnels being perpendicular to mountain range in this paper tunnels are classified into the shallow—lying the deep—lying and the extra-deep—lying whose critical depths are $(2\sim2.5)$ h₁ and 500m respectively.

Key words tunnel classification; thickness of overburden; initial stress state; shallow-lying tunnel deep-lying tunnel extra-deep-lying tunnel

文章编号: 1003-8035 (2000) 04-0010-01

《第六届国际地面沉降会议》简讯

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中图分类号: P 642 26 文献标识码: D

第六届国际地面沉降会议于 2000年 9月 24~ 29日在意大利拉维那市 (Ravenna) 召开。与会代表共 145人,来自 20多个国家。会议出版的论文集分两卷,含 68篇。论文按内容分成地质问题、抽吸流体、提取固体、措施和决策制定、测量和监测、以及理论和模型等 6大部分。东道主意大利的代表 79人,论文篇数达 24篇。中国代表共 6人出席,其中包括 2名

台湾同胞,有 4篇论文刊登于论文集, 其中 1篇在大会发言, 3篇在展厅张贴(台湾 1篇)。会议期间还对意大利波河三角洲的地面沉降现象进行了实地考察。 闭幕式上会议主席宣布下一届国际地面沉降会议有可能在中国上海举行, 全场报以热烈掌声。

收稿日期: 2000-10-31

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