Created in COMSOL Multiphysics 5.6

Tunnel Excavation

Introduction

This example studies the behavior of soil during a tunnel excavation. The surface settlement and the width of the plastic region around the tunnel are important parameters required to predict the reinforcements that are required during the excavation. This verification example is adapted from Ref. 1 and Ref. 2.

In order to calculate in-situ stresses, use two studies. In the first study compute the stress state of the soil before the excavation of the tunnel. In the second study compute the elastoplastic behavior once the soil is removed. This requires incorporation of the stress response calculated in the first study. The soil removal is modeled using the activation feature in the linear elastic material model.

In order to speed up the calculation consider the soil in the first step as elastic, and in the second step, add the Drucker-Prager soil plasticity model. The example is solved in 2D plane strain.

Model Definition

The geometry consists of a soil layer that is 45 m deep and 90 m wide. A tunnel of 10 m in diameter is placed at the symmetry axis, 20 m below the surface. A bed rock, 45 m below the surface, constrains the displacement in the vertical direction, and a roller boundary is used to model the infinite extension of the soil in the lateral direction.

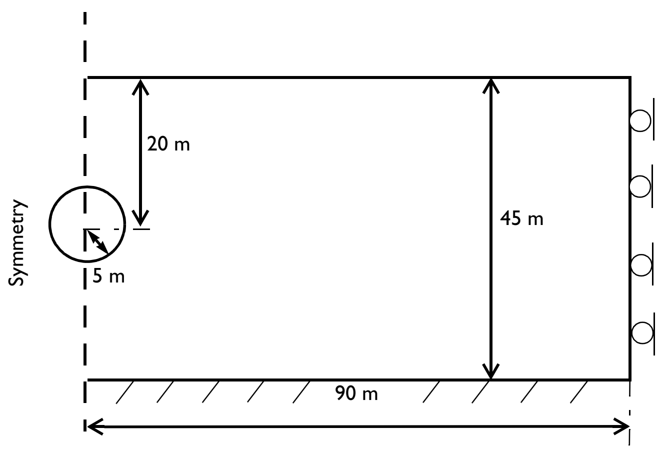


Figure 1: Dimensions and boundary conditions for the tunnel excavation example.

SOIL PROPERTIES

The soil properties are adapted from Ref. 2.

- Young's modulus, $E = 12$ MPa and Poisson's ratio $\nu = 0.495$.
- Cohesion c = 130 kPa and angle of internal friction $\phi = 30$ degrees.
- Use the Drucker-Prager criterion and match the material parameters to the Mohr-Coulomb criterion.

CONSTRAINTS AND LOADS

- At the lower boundary, fix the displacement with a fixed Constraint.
- Use symmetry condition at the left boundary, and roller condition at the right boundary.
- Add a **Gravity** node to account for gravity effects.

Results and Discussion

Figure 2 shows the stress distribution due to gravity. The roller and symmetry boundaries create a linear vertical variation of the stress.

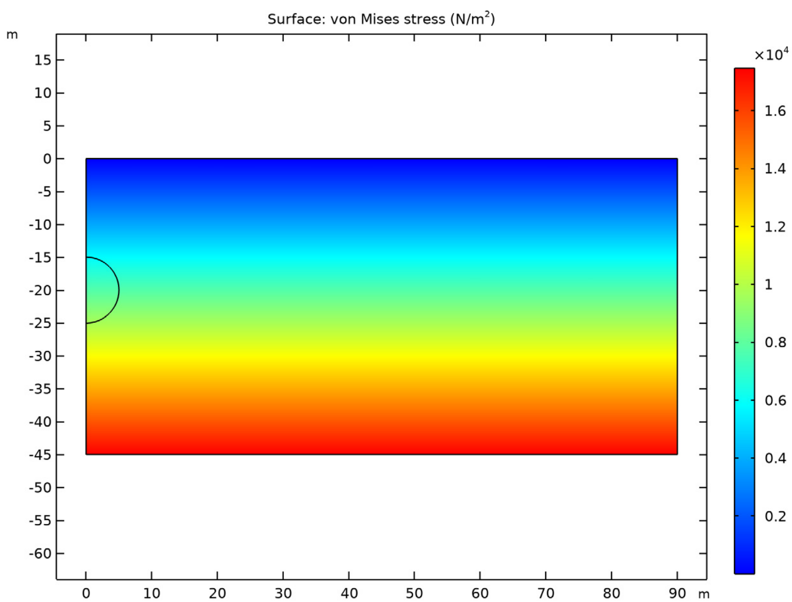


Figure 2: The von Mises stress in the soil layer before excavation of the tunnel.

Figure 3 shows the stress distribution after excavating the tunnel. Note the increase in the equivalent stress around the tunnel.

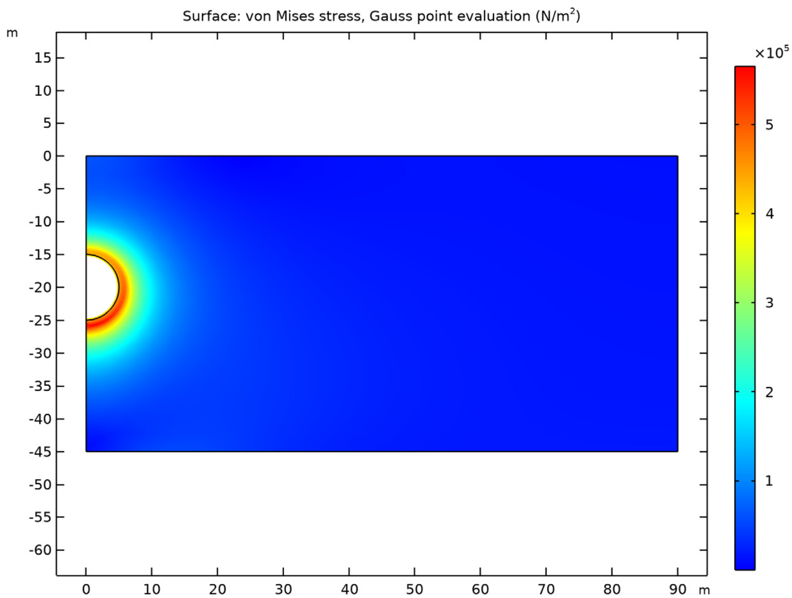


Figure 3: The von Mises stress in the soil layer after excavation of the tunnel.

In the second step, besides removing the tunnel domain, a soil plasticity feature is included. In Figure 4, the region that experience plastic deformation is shown.

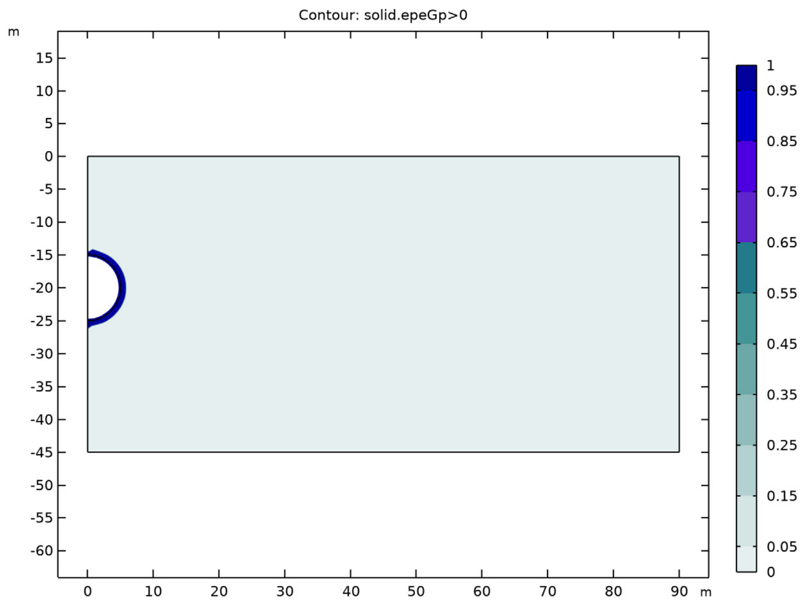


Figure 4: Plastic deformation in the zone near the tunnel after the excavation.

The horizontal displacement and the settlement of the top surface due to the excavation is shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6.

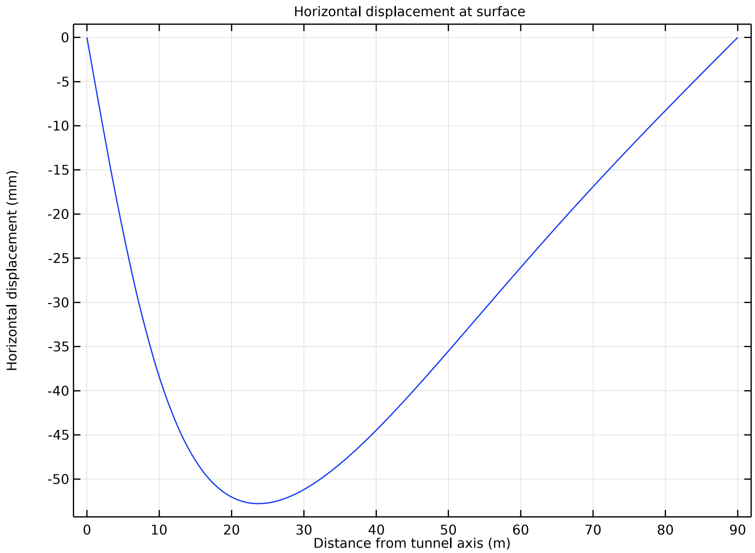


Figure 5: The horizontal displacement at the top surface.

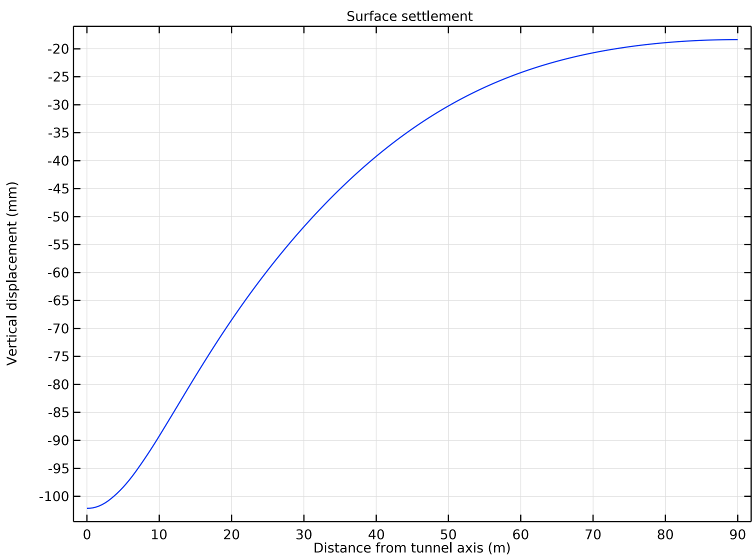


Figure 6: The surface settlement.

References

1. D. Potts and L. Zdravkovic, *Finite Element Analysis in Geotechnical Engineering*, Thomas Telford Publishing, 2001.

2. H. Schweiger, "Results from Numerical Benchmark Exercises in Geotechnics," *Proc. 5th European Conference on Numerical Methods in Geotechnical Engineering*, pp. 305–314, 2002.

Application Library path: `Geomechanics_Module/Soil/tunnel_excavation`

Modeling Instructions

From the **File** menu, choose **New**.

NEW

In the **New** window, click **Model Wizard**.

MODEL WIZARD

1 In the **Model Wizard** window, click **2D**.

2 In the **Select Physics** tree, select **Structural Mechanics>Solid Mechanics (solid)**.

3 Click **Add**.

4 Click **Study**.

5 In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Stationary**.

6 Click **Done**.

GEOMETRY 1

Rectangle 1 (r1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Rectangle**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Rectangle**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Width** text field, type `90`.

4 In the **Height** text field, type `45`.

5 Locate the **Position** section. In the **y** text field, type `-45`.

6 Click **Build Selected**.

Circle 1 (c1)

1 In the **Geometry** toolbar, click **Circle**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Circle**, locate the **Size and Shape** section.

3 In the **Radius** text field, type 5.

4 In the **Sector angle** text field, type 180.

5 Locate the **Position** section. In the **y** text field, type -20.

6 Locate the **Rotation Angle** section. In the **Rotation** text field, type 270.

7 Click **Build Selected**.

Form Union (fin)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Form Union (fin)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Form Union/Assembly**, click **Build Selected**.

Use the full geometry and a linear elastic material in the first step.

SOLID MECHANICS (SOLID)

Linear Elastic Material 1

Since in this example, the Poisson's ratio is 0.495, use a mixed formulation to avoid locking effects.

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)>Solid Mechanics (solid)** click **Linear Elastic Material 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Linear Elastic Material**, locate the **Linear Elastic Material** section.

3 From the **Use mixed formulation** list, choose **Pressure formulation**.

Symmetry 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Symmetry**.

2 Select Boundaries 1 and 3–5 only.

Fixed Constraint 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Fixed Constraint**.

2 Select Boundary 2 only.

Roller 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Boundaries** and choose **Roller**.

2 Select Boundary 7 only.

Gravity 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Domains** and choose **Gravity**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Gravity**, locate the **Domain Selection** section.

3 From the **Selection** list, choose **All domains**.

Linear Elastic Material 1

In the **Model Builder** window, click **Linear Elastic Material 1**.

Soil Plasticity 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Soil Plasticity**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Soil Plasticity**, locate the **Soil Plasticity** section.

3 Select the **Match to Mohr-Coulomb criterion** check box.

Add an **Initial Stress and Strain** node and enable it only in the second study in order to get in-situ stresses due to gravity.

Linear Elastic Material 1

In the **Model Builder** window, click **Linear Elastic Material 1**.

Initial Stress and Strain 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Initial Stress and Strain**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Initial Stress and Strain**, locate the **Initial Stress and Strain** section.

3 In the S_0 table, enter the following settings:

`withsol('sol1', solid.sx)`	`withsol('sol1', solid.sxy)`	`withsol('sol1', solid.sxz)`
withsol(’sol1’, solid.sxy)	`withsol('sol1', solid.sy)`	`withsol('sol1', solid.syz)`
withsol(’sol1’, solid.sxz)	withsol(’sol1’, solid.syz)	`withsol('sol1', solid.sz)`

Add an **Activation** node to the linear elastic material in order to model the soil removal. The activation expression set to zero in order to deactivate the material. The elastic stiffness of the soil material is multiplied by activation scale factor.

Linear Elastic Material 1

In the **Model Builder** window, click **Linear Elastic Material 1**.

Activation 1

1 In the **Physics** toolbar, click **Attributes** and choose **Activation**.

2 Select Domain 2 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Activation**, locate the **Activation** section.

4 In the **Activation scale factor** text field, type `1e-9`.

MATERIALS

Material 1 (mat1)

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Component 1 (comp1)** right-click **Materials** and choose **Blank Material**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Material**, locate the **Material Contents** section.

3 In the table, enter the following settings:

Property	Variable	Value	Unit	Property group
Young'smodulus	E	12e6	Pa	Basic
Poisson's ratio	nu	0.495	1	Basic
Density	rho	2000	kg/m^3	Basic
Cohesion	cohesion	130e3	Pa	Mohr-Coulomb
Angle of internal friction	internalphi	30[deg]	rad	Mohr-Coulomb

MESH 1

Free Triangular 1

In the **Mesh** toolbar, click **Free Triangular**.

Size

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Size**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Size**, locate the **Element Size** section.

3 From the **Predefined** list, choose **Finer**.

Distribution 1

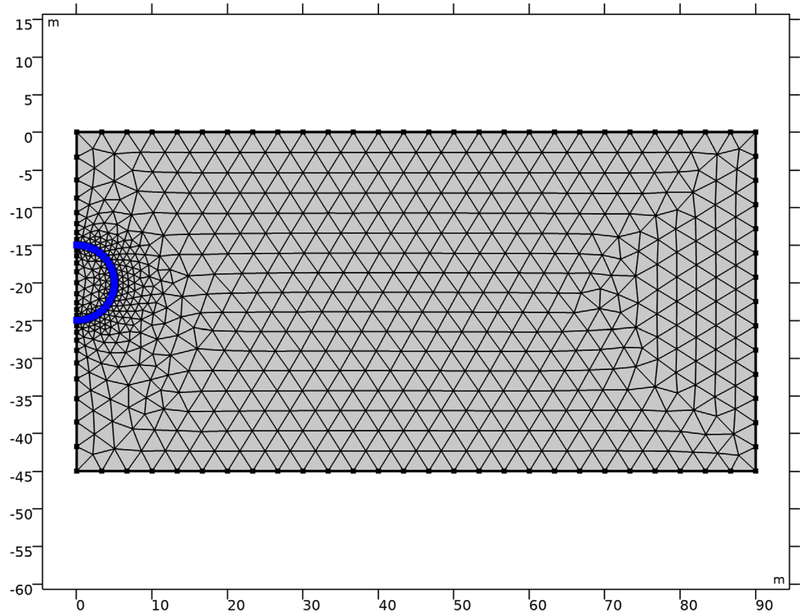
1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Free Triangular 1** and choose **Distribution**.

2 Select Boundaries 8 and 9 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Distribution**, locate the **Distribution** section.

4 In the **Number of elements** text field, type `12`.

5 Click **Build All**.



Use two stationary studies. The first one is used to compute the in-situ stresses. The second study is used to compute the elastoplastic deformation due to the excavation of the tunnel.

STUDY: BEFORE EXCAVATION

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, type `Study: Before Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

Step 1: Stationary

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Study: Before Excavation** click **Step 1: Stationary**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Stationary**, locate the **Physics and Variables Selection** section.

3 Select the **Modify model configuration for study step** check box.

4 In the **Physics and variables selection** tree, select **Component 1 (comp1)>Solid Mechanics (solid)>Linear Elastic Material 1>Soil Plasticity 1**, **Component 1 (comp1)>Solid Mechanics (solid)>Linear Elastic Material 1>Initial Stress and Strain 1**, and **Component 1 (comp1)>Solid Mechanics (solid)>Linear Elastic Material 1>Activation 1**.

5 Click **Disable**.

ADD STUDY

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Study** to open the **Add Study** window.

2 Go to the **Add Study** window.

3 Find the **Studies** subsection. In the **Select Study** tree, select **General Studies>Stationary**.

4 Click **Add Study** in the window toolbar.

5 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Study** to close the **Add Study** window.

STUDY: AFTER EXCAVATION

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Study 2**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Study**, type `Study: After Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

STUDY: BEFORE EXCAVATION

In the **Home** toolbar, click **Compute**.

STUDY: AFTER EXCAVATION

Click **Compute**.

RESULTS

Stress: Before Excavation

1 In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Stress (solid)**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, type `Stress: Before Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

Surface 1

In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Stress: Before Excavation** node.

Deformation

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Surface 1** node, then click **Deformation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Deformation**, locate the **Scale** section.

3 Select the **Scale factor** check box.

4 In the associated text field, type `1`.

5 In the **Stress: Before Excavation** toolbar, click **Plot**.

6 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

The second default plot shows the von Mises stress in the soil after the tunnel excavation.

Stress: After Excavation

1. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Stress (solid) 1** node, then click **Stress (solid) 1**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, type `Stress: After Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

Deformation

1. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Results>Stress: After Excavation>Surface 1** node, then click **Deformation**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Deformation**, locate the **Scale** section.
3. Select the **Scale factor** check box.
4. In the associated text field, type `1`.

Filter 1

1. In the **Model Builder** window, click **Filter 1**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Filter**, locate the **Element Selection** section.
3. From the **Element nodes to fulfill expression** list, choose **All**.
4. In the **Stress: After Excavation** toolbar, click **Plot**.
5. Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Plastic Region: After Excavation

Use this plot group to show the plastic zone after excavation of the tunnel.

1. In the **Model Builder** window, under **Results** click **Equivalent Plastic Strain (solid)**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, type `Plastic Region: After Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

Contour 1

1. In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Plastic Region: After Excavation** node, then click **Contour 1**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Contour**, locate the **Expression** section.
3. In the **Expression** text field, type `solid.epeGp>0`.

   This is a boolean expression which is 1 in the plastic region and 0 elsewhere.
4. Clear the **Description** check box.

Deformation 1

1. Right-click **Contour 1** and choose **Deformation**.
2. In the **Settings** window for **Deformation**, locate the **Scale** section.

3 Select the **Scale factor** check box.

4 In the associated text field, type `1`.

5 In the **Plastic Region: After Excavation** toolbar, click **Plot**.

6 Click the **Zoom Extents** button in the **Graphics** toolbar.

Plastic Region: After Excavation

1 In the **Model Builder** window, click **Plastic Region: After Excavation**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **2D Plot Group**, click to expand the **Selection** section.

3 From the **Geometric entity level** list, choose **Domain**.

4 Select Domain 1 only.

5 In the **Plastic Region: After Excavation** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Horizontal Displacement: After Excavation

1 In the **Home** toolbar, click **Add Plot Group** and choose **1D Plot Group**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Horizontal Displacement: After Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Data** section. From the **Dataset** list, choose **Study: After Excavation/ Solution 2 (sol2)**.

4 Click to expand the **Title** section. From the **Title type** list, choose **Manual**.

5 In the **Title** text area, type `Horizontal displacement at surface`.

6 Locate the **Plot Settings** section. Select the **x-axis label** check box.

7 In the associated text field, type `Distance from tunnel axis (m)`.

8 Select the **y-axis label** check box.

9 In the associated text field, type `Horizontal displacement (mm)`.

Line Graph 1

1 Right-click **Horizontal Displacement: After Excavation** and choose **Line Graph**.

2 Select Boundary 6 only.

3 In the **Settings** window for **Line Graph**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

4 In the **Expression** text field, type `u`.

5 From the **Unit** list, choose **mm**.

6 In the **Horizontal Displacement: After Excavation** toolbar, click **Plot**.

Vertical Displacement: After Excavation

1 In the **Model Builder** window, right-click **Horizontal Displacement: After Excavation** and choose **Duplicate**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **1D Plot Group**, type `Vertical Displacement: After Excavation` in the **Label** text field.

3 Locate the **Title** section. In the **Title** text area, type `Surface settlement`.

4 Locate the **Plot Settings** section. In the **y-axis label** text field, type `Vertical displacement (mm)`.

Line Graph 1

1 In the **Model Builder** window, expand the **Vertical Displacement: After Excavation** node, then click **Line Graph 1**.

2 In the **Settings** window for **Line Graph**, locate the **y-Axis Data** section.

3 In the **Expression** text field, type `v`.

4 In the **Vertical Displacement: After Excavation** toolbar, click **Plot**.