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Prediction of Initial Support Time of Soft Rock Tunnel Based on Convergence-Constraint Method

Yiwen Liang[1], Wenhua Zha[2]*, Zaobao Liu[2] and Xiaohu Liu[3]

[1] College of Civil and Architectural Engineering, East China University of Technology, Nanchang 330013, China; 549805731@qq.com (L.Y.)
[2] School of Resources and Civil Engineering, Northeastern University, Shenyang 110819, China; liuzaobao@mail.neu.edu.cn (L.Z.)
[3] School of Civil Engineering and Architecture, Anhui University of Science and Technology, Huainan 232001, China; 2020134@aust.edu.cn (L.X.)
* Correspondence: whzha@126.com; Tel.: +18-83-823-4491

Abstract: The longitudinal deformation curve of the surrounding rock can intuitively and effectively reflect that the deformation of the surrounding rock of the tunnel wall is affected by the "spatial effect" at the front end of the excavation face during the tunnel excavation process, and provides a theoretical basis for the best time for the construction of the supporting structure. Taking a large-section tunnel of soft rock as an example, the longitudinal deformation curve equation (displacement release coefficient) of the surrounding rock is derived based on Unlu T, and optimization and improvement are proposed by comprehensively considering Poisson's ratio and elastic modulus, as well as cohesion, internal friction angle, and blasting parameters. ; Using FLAC3D to analyze the rationality and validity of improving the longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock. The results show that: (1) The longitudinal deformation curve equation of the surrounding rock has a nonlinear proportional relationship with the elastic modulus, cohesion force and internal friction angle, and has a nonlinear inverse relationship with the blasting parameters;(2) Comparing the on-site monitoring data and theoretical calculation data, it is found that the deviation of the longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock derived by Unlu T is large in the x≥0 segment, and it is proposed to increase the "expanded convergence function" to improve its accuracy. to about R-square=0.95; (3) By comparing with the numerical simulation data, the improved longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock can better match it, which confirms that the improved longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock is more reasonable and practical; (4) It is proposed that the displacement release coefficient value is the best time to apply support when the displacement increment of the surrounding rock has a sharp increase point, and it is concluded that the distance from the tunnel face x = 2.24 m when the Class-III surrounding rock is constructed by The Long Step Method, it is best to start supporting at the left and right sides. When the Class-IV surrounding rock is constructed by The Reserved Core Soil Method, it is best to start supporting at about x=1.47 m from the face of the tunnel.

Keywords: Longitudinal deformation curve of surrounding rock; Displacement release coefficient; Spatial effect; Deformation of surrounding rock; Support timing

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1. Introduction

With the development of human society and the strengthening of environmental protection awareness and the increasing urgency of above-ground space, "requiring space and resources underground" has become an effective way for people to seek a good living environment and explore sustainable human development [1]. However, the development and utilization of underground space must first solve the relationship

Summary of Comments on Type of the Paper (Article

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improve in terms of academic English writing, grammar, and punctuation

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improve the title to represent content of the paper while remaining attractive

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reinforce the introduction part with existing literature available

between dynamic cooperative deformation of the surrounding rock-supporting structure system. The longitudinal deformation curve of the surrounding rock described by the Convergence-Constraint method [2,3] can intuitively and effectively reflect that the deformation of the surrounding rock of the tunnel wall is affected by the "spatial effect" at the front end of the excavation surface during the tunnel excavation process, and it is also a supporting factor. Provide theoretical basis for the best time to implement the protective structure.

At present, many scholars have discussed the surrounding rock deformation, support pressure, support timing and other related issues in the process of tunnel excavation based on the principle of Convergence-Constraint method: Fang et al. [4] by establishing the longitudinal deformation model of the tunnel, the solutions of the stress field and displacement field of the infinite body caused by arbitrary load are obtained, which are replaced by the solutions of the tunnel wall displacement, thus confirming the LDP curve. Liang [5] by introducing the failure proximity index (FAI) of rock mass and considering the strain softening characteristics of rock mass, the method of optimal support timing of tunnel is established. Tang [6,7] by introducing the yield axial force of initial support and the reduction rate of surrounding rock deformation as the criterion of reasonable support opportunity, the reasonable support opportunity of deep buried tunnel is given under different surrounding rock quality, support type, initial stress, critical plastic softening coefficient and shear expansion angle. Wang et al. [8] by sorting out the field monitoring data, the research on the construction time of the second lining of carbonaceous slate tunnel is carried out from the perspective of facilitating the stress release and reducing the extrusion deformation pressure of the second lining. Zhou et al. [9] by considering "spatial effect", lining aging and supporting structure application timing, a tunnel mechanics model is constructed, and the analytical solutions for the displacement of the tunnel wall and the supporting pressure are derived. Su et al. [10,11] studied the optimal timing of initial support and the space effect of the excavation face by constructing the relationship between the load release rate and the tunnel face and the monitoring section. Zhang et al. [12] analyzed the deformation law of surrounding rock in the process of tunnel excavation based on the convergence-constraint method, and found that the convergence law of surrounding rock displacement is related to the quality of surrounding rock, and proposed a correction formula for the longitudinal deformation curve of the tunnel, and set a reasonable Estimated timing of initial payments. However, scholars have not given a good explanation for the longitudinal deformation curve of the surrounding rock and different supporting timing of the surrounding rock under the consideration of the "spatial effect" of the front end of the face.

Based on this, this paper takes a soft rock large-section tunnel as an example: (1) By comparing and analyzing on-site monitoring data and theoretical calculation data, the Poisson's ratio and elastic modulus, as well as cohesion, internal friction angle, blasting parameters, etc. are comprehensively considered , propose an improvement for the longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock derived by Unlu T; (2) The rationality and effectiveness of the improved longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock are analyzed by FLAC3D;(3) Propose the surrounding rock when the displacement increment appears abrupt increase point The rock displacement release coefficient value is the best time to apply support, and the control distance between the support and the face of different surrounding rocks is obtained.

2. Convergence-Constraint Method and Displacement Release Coefficient

2.1. Principles of Convergence-Constraint Method

In actual engineering, tunnel excavation is a complex process of dynamic changes in time and space. Especially near the excavation surface, the unexcavated rock mass in the front has a "semi dome" spatial Constraint effect on the surrounding rock at a certain

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distance behind. Moreover, the release of surrounding rock pressure is not completed instantaneously, but gradually released as the palm excavation surface is gradually moved away.

Therefore, whether it is possible to effectively grasp the early deformation of the surrounding rock and the interaction between the rock mass and the supporting structure after excavation, and to effectively estimate the various stresses and displacements of the rock mass and the supporting system, based on the on-site monitoring and measurement data, design Finding the best support timing and support system is the main purpose of the theoretical analysis of the Convergence-Constraint method. As shown in Figure 1, the relationship between longitudinal deformation curve and spatial effect during tunnel excavation is shown.

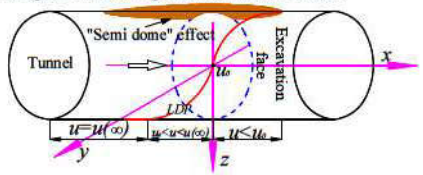

Figure 1. Schematic diagram of spatial effect of excavation face.

The basic principle of the Convergence-Constraint method is shown in Figure 2, including the Ground Reaction Curve (GRC), the Longitudinal Deformation Profile (LDP), and the Support Characteristic Curve (SCC)); u is the radial displacement of the surrounding rock; x is the distance to the tunnel face; P_i is the support resistance; u_0 is the early deformation of the monitoring section; point E is the boundary point of the elastic-plastic deformation of the surrounding rock; point D is the support The balance point between the characteristic curve and the surrounding rock characteristic curve.

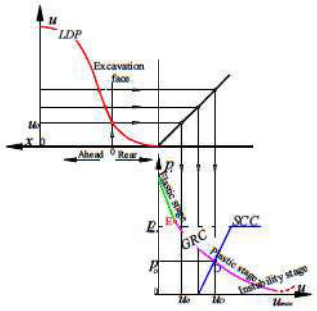

Figure 2. Schematic diagram of Convergence-Constrain method.

GRC: It expounds the relationship between radial displacement and radial pressure of tunnel surrounding rock. When the radial displacement is 0, the surrounding rock

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pressure is equal to the initial in-situ stress P_0. when the surrounding rock pressure is 0, the tunnel radial maximum u_{max}, which is the case without any support. The characteristic curve of surrounding rock can be roughly divided into three stages: the straight-line segment is the elastic deformation stage, the curve segment is the plastic deformation stage, and the imaginary segment is the instability failure stage.

LDP: It depicts x (generally 3–5 times the tunnel diameter) within a certain distance behind the front of the tunnel. The excavated surrounding rock has spatial Constraints on the excavated surrounding rock, and u_0 is the early deformation of the surrounding rock of the monitoring section.

SCC: It refers to the action process of support structures with different stiffness. The ordinate of intersection D is the final surrounding rock pressure acting on the support structure by P_D, and the abscissa of intersection D is the final deformation of surrounding rock by u_D.

2.2. Displacement Release Coefficient Analysis

For complex elastic-plastic problems, the relationship between stress and strain no longer satisfies the simple Hooke Equation, but depends on the plastic constitutive relationship of the material; In order to more clearly and intuitively study the "spatial effect" of the tunnel face, the displacement release coefficient $\lambda(x)$ is defined to describe the "spatial effect" of the face. The displacement release coefficient $\lambda(x)$ is the ratio of the radial displacement $u(x)$ of the surrounding rock at a certain point at a certain distance x from the face to the radial displacement $u(\infty)$ at the same position and in the same direction where the face is far enough away (not affected by the spatial Constraint effect of the face):

$$\lambda(x) = u(x)/u(\infty) \quad (1)$$

The radial displacement $u(\infty)$ of surrounding rock is calculated by empirical Equation:

$$u(\infty) = P_0 R/2G \quad (2)$$

Where: P_0 is the initial in-situ stress, R is the tunnel excavation radius, and G is the shear modulus.

Whether the displacement release coefficient λ can be effectively applied to calculate the longitudinal deformation curve of surrounding rock is the focus of current scholars; At present, the calculation Equation of displacement release coefficient λ in representing the longitudinal deformation curve of surrounding rock is as follows:

Panet M [13] Obtained the relationship of displacement release coefficient when $x \geq 0$ by using three-dimensional finite element elastic analysis (Equation (3)):

$$\lambda(x) = 0.25 + 0.75\left[1 - \left(0.75/\left(0.75 + x/R\right)\right)^2\right] \quad (3)$$

Corbetta F [14] Used the elastic stress analysis method to put forward the relationship of displacement release coefficient when x = 0 as follows Equation:

$$\lambda(x) = 0.29 + 0.71\left\{1 - \exp\left[-1.5\left(x/R\right)^{0.7}\right]\right\} \quad (4)$$

The displacement release coefficients of the two Equations at the tunnel face are 0.25 and 0.29 respectively; It is only suitable for section $x \geq 0$, which is contrary to the actual project.

Plastic deformation often occurs in the surrounding rock in the actual underground engineering construction. It is more important to study the displacement release coefficient in the plastic deformation stage of surrounding rock. The relationship between the displacement release coefficient of surrounding rock under the condition of elastic-plastic deformation is as follows:

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Vlachopoulos N [15] Based on the elastic-plastic model and H-B strength criterion, uses FLAC3D for simulation calculation to construct V-D (09) displacement release coefficient based on plastic radius R (Equation (5)):

$$\lambda(x)=\begin{cases}0.34\exp\left(-0.15R^{*}\right), x=0\\ \lambda_0\exp\left(x^{*}\right), x\le 0\\ 1-\left(1-\lambda_0\right)\exp\left(-0.15x^{*}/R^{*}\right), x\ge 0\end{cases} \quad (5)$$

Where: relative radius $R^{*}=R/r$, relative positon $x^{*}=x/r$, λ_0 is the displacement release coefficient at x=0 from the tunnel face.

Lee Y [16] used normalization method to analyze tunnel monitoring data and proposed empirical displacement release coefficient Equation (Equation (6)): its λ_0=0.

$$\lambda(x)=\frac{1}{2}\left[1-\sinh\left(\frac{1}{3}\cdot\frac{x}{2R}\right)\right] \quad (6)$$

Hoek E [17] Established the empirical relationship between the radial displacement of tunnel wall and the distance of tunnel face by using the best fitting method, and the Equation is as follows Equation (7):

$$\lambda(x)=\left[1+\exp\left(\frac{-x}{1.1R}\right)\right]^{-1.7} \quad (7)$$

The displacement release rate of this Equation on the face of the tunnel is 0.31.

The displacement release coefficient Equation given above has achieved some results in describing the longitudinal deformation curve of surrounding rock, but it is mostly obtained by empirical speculation and numerical fitting, without considering the influence of the change of surrounding rock parameters during tunnel excavation, so it has certain limitations.

Unlu T [18] Considering the influence of Poisson's ratio, a displacement release coefficient Equation is proposed, which is more suitable for practical engineering application (Equation (8)); However, the relationship only considers the influence of Poisson's ratio on displacement release coefficient, and does not explain other parameters of rock mass. The influence of other parameters needs to be further studied.

$$\lambda(x)=\begin{cases}(0.22\nu+0.19)\exp\left[-(0.73\nu+0.81)\left|\frac{x}{R}\right|\right]\cdots x<0\\ (0.22\nu+0.19)+(0.81-0.22\nu)\left\{1-\left[\frac{0.39\nu+0.65}{0.39\nu+0.65+x/R}\right]^{2}\right\}\cdots x\ge 0\end{cases} \quad (8)$$

3. Solution and analysis of longitudinal deformation curve of surrounding rock

3.1. Project Overview

The tunnel is a twin tunnel. The entrance and exit are located near hills, slopes and valleys. The vegetation is developed, the natural slope is 20~45°, and the design section radius is 7m.

The surrounding rock is mostly strongly weathered to moderately weathered rock mass, which is cyan gray and green gray. The rock mass is in fragment mosaic structure, with developed fissures and relatively broken; According to the survey report and tunnel design and construction drawings, the surrounding rock at sections YK30+960 and YK30+911 is Class-III, the buried depth is about 100-160 m, and the average density of the overlying stratum is about 2300 kg · m^{-3}; The surrounding rock at sections YK31+645 and YK31+422 is Class-IV, the buried depth is about 60-120 m, and the average density of the overlying stratum is about 2000 kg·m^{-3}.

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define the terms used in these equations

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how this is relevant?

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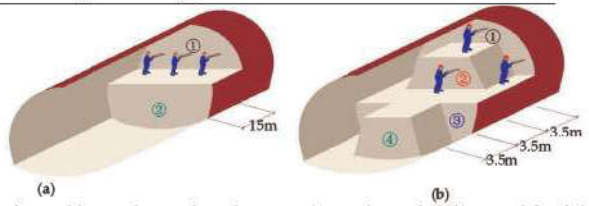
add data of rock mass classification as well

In the actual construction process, The Long Step Method is used for excavation and support of Class-III surrounding rock, and The Reserved Core Soil Method is used for excavation and support of Class-IV surrounding rock. The excavation step distance of the tunnel is about 3.5m, and the arch crown monitoring points are arranged at 0.2m away from the tunnel face. The schematic diagram of tunnel excavation and support is shown in Figure 3, and the parameters of surrounding rock and support structure are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Physical and mechanical parameters of surrounding rock and support.

Rock grade	Mechanical parameters					
	Density ρ (kg/m3)	Young's modulus E (Gpa)	Poisson's ratio ν	Internal friction angle φ (0)	Cohesion c (Mpa)	Tensile strength σ_f (Mpa)
III	2300	6	0.3	30	0.3	0.3
IV	2000	2	0.35	25	0.2	0.2
Support	2400	21	0.2			



(a) (b)

Figure 3. Schematic diagram of tunnel excavation:(a) Long Step Method; (b) Reserved Core Soil Method

3.2. Data Comparison and Equation Optimization Analysis

3.2.1. Comparative Analysis of Practice and Theory

Many characteristics of surrounding rock and supporting structure in NATM construction can be reflected macroscopically through deformation, that is, obtaining the convergence displacement of surrounding rock through monitoring and measurement is the most intuitive and effective information element to evaluate the bearing capacity of surrounding rock.

According to the field monitoring data, the monitoring data of Class-III surrounding rock sections YK30+960 and YK30+911 and Class-IV surrounding rock sections YK31+645 and YK31+422 are compared and analyzed with the calculation data of theoretical Equation (8), as shown in Figure 4.

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add support system used and discuss some ground failure events

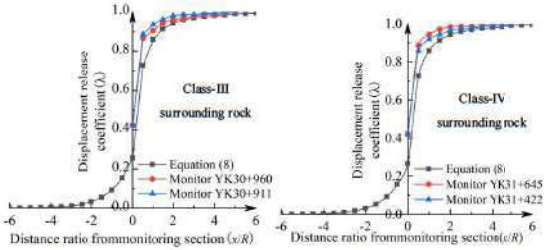

Figure 4. Monitoring and Theoretical fitting diagram of vault displacement release coefficient.

Fit the curve in Figure 4 to obtain the variance and correlation coefficient of each fitting curve, as shown in Table 2:

Table 2. Fitting parameters of surrounding rock

Fitting parameters	III		IV	
	YK30+960	YK30+911	YK31+645	YK31+422
RMSE	0.0678	0.0706	0.0708	0.0601
SSE	0.0456	0.0647	0.0653	0.0470
R-square	0.7920	0.7920	0.7794	0.8415

The results show that the overall effect is good, but there are some errors. Especially between the distance ratio from the monitoring surface 0–2, the displacement of Equation (8) is steep, the growth rate is relatively slow, and there is a lag time difference with the actual construction monitoring data (the monitoring data shows that the displacement release coefficient of this section increases sharply, and the existence of "spatial effect" of the tunnel face is identified), and it is also inconsistent with the law of gradually increasing section after the steep increase. Taking this as the starting point, in order to improve the fitting accuracy, the $x \geq 0$ segment function is optimized and improved on the basis of Equation (8).

3.2.2. Equation Optimization and Improvement

The comparison between the monitoring data and theoretical calculation shows that the deformation of surrounding rock during the actual construction of the tunnel is earlier than the theoretical derivation: it shows that the displacement release coefficient of surrounding rock is not only related to Poisson's ratio, but also related to elastic-plastic modulus E, internal friction angle φ, cohesion c and blasting parameters.

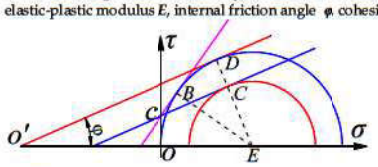

Figure 5. M-C yield strength criterion of surrounding rock.

(1) The relationship between shear strength and Mohr circle is shown in Figure 5: under the same internal friction angle φ, the greater the cohesion c and the wider the

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strength envelope range of surrounding rock, the better the bearing capacity of surrounding rock; Similarly, under the same cohesion c, the larger the internal friction angle φ is, the wider the strength envelope range of surrounding rock is, the better the bearing capacity of surrounding rock is; The results show that the displacement release coefficient is no linearly proportional to the internal friction angle φ and cohesion c.

(2) According to the compressive strength test of rock mass, the bearing capacity of surrounding rock is related to bulk modulus K and shear modulus K; When Poisson's ratio is constant, the bulk modulus K and shear modulus G are directly proportional to the elastic modulus E; It shows that the displacement release coefficient is nonlinear proportional to the elastic modulus E.

(3) Blasting causes great damage to the integrity of rock mass and greatly reduces the elastic modulus E and cohesion c of rock mass; The results show that the displacement release coefficient is nonlinear and inversely proportional to the blasting parameters.

The following rules exist near the excavation face: the rock mass is damaged by construction blasting, resulting in cracks in the rock mass, and the bearing capacity of surrounding rock is reduced, which is the main reason for the deviation between the monitoring data and the theoretical calculation; Therefore, for the theoretical Equation (8), it is proposed to add "expanding convergence function" in the section $x \geq 0$ to improve the practicability of the theoretical Equation; Another exponential function ($y = e^{-x}$) is a convergent subtractive function with a maximum value of ($y_0 = 0$) when $x \geq 0$, and its deformation law meets the requirements of "expanding convergent function"; The Equation (9) of "expanded convergence function" is obtained as follows Equation (9):

$$k(x) = \xi + \exp(-\eta x / R) \tag{9}$$

Where:, ξ 、 η are the fitting parameters related to elastic modulus E, internal friction angle φ, cohesion c and blasting parameters.

The relationship between expanded convergence function, shear strength and Mohr circle is shown in Figure 6.

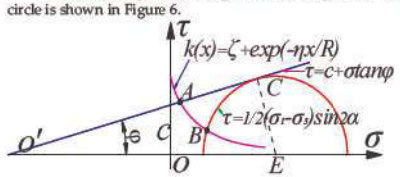

Figure 6. Relationship between expanded convergence function, shear strength and Mohr circle.

By solving the relationship between the expanded convergence function, shear strength and the intersection $A(a_1, b_1)$ and $B(a_2, b_2)$ of Mohr's circle Equation (Equation 9-1), the fitting parameter expression Equation with parameters can be obtained (Equation 9-2):

$$\begin{cases} \xi = c + a_1 \tan\phi - \exp(-\eta a_1 / R) \\ \left[\xi + \exp(-\eta a_2 / R)\right]^2 \\ = 1/4(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)^2 - \left[a_2 - 1/2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)\right]^2 \end{cases} \tag{9-1}$$

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it may be computed through plate bearing test and not UCS

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define parameters

$$\begin{cases} k(x) = \xi + \exp(-\eta x / R) \\ \tau = c + \sigma \tan\phi \\ \tau^2 + \left[\sigma - 1/2(\sigma_1 + \sigma_3)\right]^2 = 1/4(\sigma_1 - \sigma_3)^2 \end{cases} \quad (9\text{-}2)$$

Where: σ_1 and σ_2 are the maximum and minimum principal stress of rock mass, and their values can be obtained through test; Elastic modulus E, internal friction angle φ, cohesion c and blasting parameters can be obtained through geological survey; Parameters a_1 and a_2 are fitting parameters.

Through the above analysis, the proposed Equation (9) of "expanded convergence function" is combined with the theoretical Equation (8) given by Unlu T to obtain the modified Equation (10):

$$\lambda(x) = \begin{cases} (0.22\nu + 0.19)\exp\left[-(0.73\nu + 0.81)\left|\frac{x}{R}\right|\right] \cdots x < 0 \\ [\xi + \exp(-\eta x / R)]\left\{(0.22\nu + 0.19) + (0.81 - 0.22\nu)\left[1 - \left(\frac{0.39\nu + 0.65}{0.39\nu + 0.65 + x/R}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}\right]\right\} \cdots x \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (10)$$

The relevant parameters contained in the "expanded convergence function" can be obtained by test and fitting, and it is reasonable to take ξ=1.001 and η=2.8 here.

3.2.2. Analysis of Optimization Results of Theoretical Equation

Compare and analyze the monitoring data of Class-III surrounding rock sections YK30+960 and YK30+911 and Class-IV surrounding rock sections YK31+645 and YK31+422 with the calculation data of Equation (8) and modified Equation (10), as shown in Figure 7.

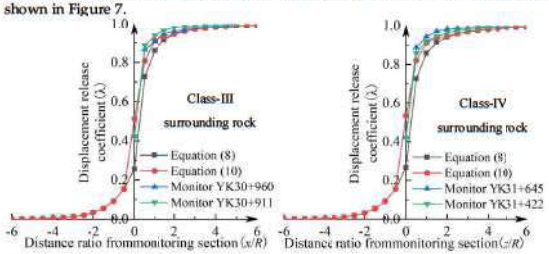

Figure 7. Monitoring and Theoretical fitting diagram of vault displacement release coefficient.

Fit the curve in Figure 8 to obtain the variance and correlation coefficient of each fitting curve, as shown in Table 3:

Table 3. Fitting parameters of surrounding rock.

Fitting	III		IV	
parameters	YK30+960	YK30+911	YK31+645	YK31+422
RMSE	0.0310	0.0322	0.0375	0.0361
SSE	0.0122	0.0134	0.0183	0.0170
R-square	0.9650	0.9549	0.9386	0.9428

The results show that the fitting effect of the theoretical Equation is effectively improved by adding the "expanded convergence function" (the correlation coefficient is increased from about 0.8 to about 0.95); The fitting results show that the deformation

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law of surrounding rock is not only related to Poisson's ratio, but also related to elastic-plastic modulus, internal friction angle, cohesion and blasting parameters; At the same time, it is also verified that the worse the quality of surrounding rock, the more cracks, the lower the bearing capacity, the less significant the spatial Constraint effect, the earlier the radial displacement of surrounding rock in the excavation process, the greater the final deformation of surrounding rock, and the later the final convergence is achieved.

3.3. Numerical Simulation and Verification Analysis

FLAC3D is used to establish the numerical model. The specific dimensions of the model: the width of the model is 42 m, the height is 35 m and the length is 84 M. according to the in-situ stress at the location of the section, different initial stresses are applied in the direction at the beginning of the simulation to simulate the initial in-situ stress balance before excavation, as shown in Figure 8.

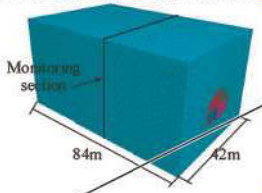

Figure 8. Schematic diagram of tunnel model and monitoring section.

FLAC3D is used to simulate the whole excavation process of Class-III and IV surrounding rocks. The footage of each excavation is 3.5m. The whole process is excavated 24 times in a cycle, and the radial displacement of the vault at the section is monitored. The displacement and deformation process of the monitored section is shown in Figure 9.

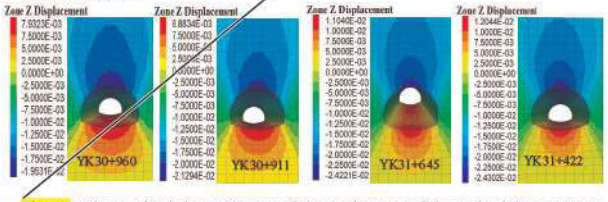

Figure 9. The simulated change diagram of the displacement of the vault of the monitoring section.

The monitoring results show that when the tunnel face is 5 times the tunnel radius from the monitoring face, the monitoring points on the monitoring section begin to have radial displacement, but the displacement value is very small; With the advance of the tunnel face, the surrounding rock displacement of the measuring points on the monitoring section increases rapidly, and then tends to be stable gradually; According to the analysis, when the Class-III surrounding rock is excavated by the long bench method, the final settlement of the vault of sections YK30+960 and YK30+911 are 15.8mm and 17.2mm respectively.

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define modeling parameters used like size of mesh, constitutive model used, boundary conditions, failure conditions, stresses applied or initiated etc. with rationale

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how did you define models size? is it too small?

How you selected tetrahederal mesh?

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this is calculation section not monitoring section as monitoring must be done on site

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relate your results with existing literature

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keep the scale of all drawings to be the same for comparison

Also add shear stress, shear strain, yielding and displacements to understand failure

When the reserved core soil method is adopted for excavation of Class-IV surrounding rock, the final settlement of arch crown of sections YK31+645 and YK31+422 are 18.3mm and 20.2mm respectively; The above simulation results are close to the actual monitoring data, which proves the effectiveness of the on-site tunnel excavation process.

By comparing and analyzing the simulation data with the monitoring data and theoretical calculation data, the displacement release coefficient deformation curves at different sections are obtained, as shown in Figure 10.

It is not difficult to see from the analysis that the modified Equation (10) can be better consistent with the actual monitoring data and simulation data, and its curve change form has also been improved, which can be more truly applied to practical engineering; It is further confirmed that the variation law of displacement release coefficient of surrounding rock is not only related to Poisson's ratio, but also related to elastic-plastic modulus, internal friction angle, cohesion and blasting parameters.

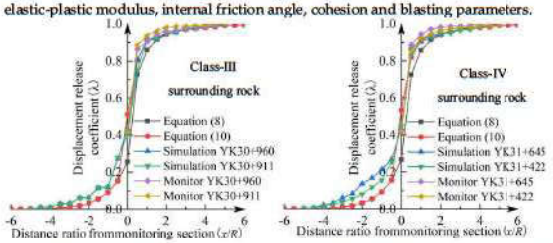

Figure 10. Simulation, Theory, Monitoring fitting diagram of vault displacement release coefficient.

4. Prediction of initial expenditure opportunity

4.1. Theoretical Analysis

The "space-time effect" of the excavation face can be divided into two stages: "spatial effect" and "time effect" [19,20], (as shown in Figure 11) "spatial effect" mainly acts on the S_1 section; "time effect" It corresponds to the rheology of the surrounding rock, which is mainly reflected in the S_2 section. However, the initial support of the tunnel is generally completed in the BC section, and the CD section is mainly the equilibrium and stable stage of the interaction between the surrounding rock and the supporting structure.

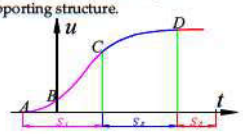

Figure 11. The whole process curve of surrounding rock deformation.

Since the constitutive relationship adopted in the support design of soft rock tunnels is quite different from that adopted in the support design of hard rock tunnels, the support timing of hard rock tunnel design is not to allow plastic deformation of surrounding rock (once the surrounding rock enters the plastic state, it will lose its bearing capacity), while soft rock tunnel has the opposite uniqueness: because the soft rock itself has huge plastic properties (such as expansion deformation energy, high

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stress deformation energy, etc.), If it is effectively released through plastic deformation, it can well ensure the self-stable bearing capacity of soft rock.

Based on the unique elastic-plastic characteristics of soft rock, considering the "spatial effect", the construction timing of the supporting structure can be judged by the surrounding rock displacement release coefficient and displacement increment change: Here, it is proposed that the surrounding rock near the tunnel face When the displacement increment has a sharp increase point, the corresponding displacement release coefficient value is the best time for the support structure to be applied.

4.2. Support Timing

According to the above theoretical analysis, the value of displacement release coefficient corresponding to the sudden increase point of displacement increment curve in the process of tunnel excavation is the best support time; According to numerical simulation and field monitoring, the displacement increment change curve of arch crown is displayed (as shown in Figures 12 and 13):

Under the construction process of The Long Step Method, the distance ratio between Class-III surrounding rock and the monitoring surface is between 0~0.5, and the displacement increment reaches the maximum; By using the linear interpolation method, the corresponding displacement release coefficient at this time can be obtained as λ=0.8 . by bringing the obtained displacement release coefficient into the modified Equation (10): $x/R = 0.32$, that is, after tunnel excavation, due to the "space effect" of the tunnel face, the safety of supporting can be ensured at the place around the tunnel face $x = 2.24m$.

Similarly, it can be obtained that the distance ratio between Class-IV surrounding rock and the monitoring surface is between 0~0.5 when The Reserved Core Soil Method is adopted for excavation, and the displacement increment reaches the maximum value. By using the linear interpolation method, the corresponding displacement release coefficient is λ=0.75 , and $x/R = 0.21$ can be obtained by introducing the modified Equation (10), that is, it is safe to start supporting at about $x = 1.47m$ from the tunnel face.

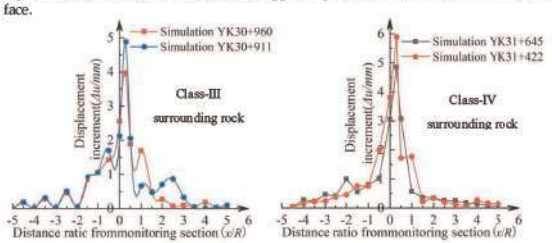

Figure 12. Displacement increment curve of simulated section.

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use standard terminologies like stand-up time

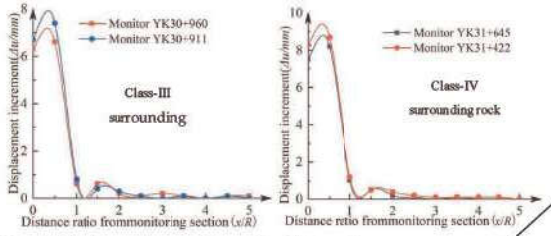

Figure 13. Displacement increment curve of monitoring section.

In the actual construction process, considering the mobilization of the self-bearing capacity of surrounding rock, the staggered excavation is carried out between the support structure and the tunnel face; When the Class-III surrounding rock is constructed by The Long Step Method, the support structure is measured to be about 2.5m away from the upper guide face.

When The Reserved Core Soil Method is adopted for the construction of Class-IV surrounding rock, it is measured that the support structure is about 1.5m away from the upper guide face, and it is observed that there are no obvious cracks and looseness in the surrounding rock; The results are in good agreement with the setting distance of the support structure obtained by the theoretical correction Equation, which proves the rationality of the optimal support timing deduced by the theoretical Equation; The distance between the on-site support structure and the tunnel face is shown in Figure 14.

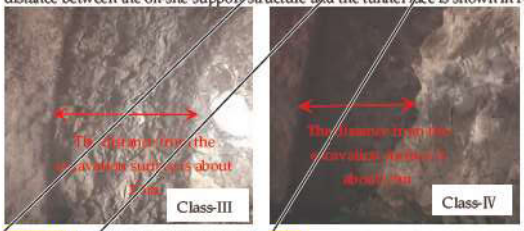

Figure 14. Site surrounding rock-support spacing map.

5. Conclusions

(1) By comparing the section monitoring data with the theoretical calculation data, it is found that the deviation of the longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock deduced by Unlu T is large in the section $x \geq 0$. Considering the influence of elastic-plastic modulus, Poisson's ratio, cohesion, internal friction angle, blasting parameters and other factors, it is proposed to add "expanded convergence function" for optimization and improvement.

(2) Then FLAC3D is used for numerical simulation, which proves that the improved longitudinal deformation curve equation of surrounding rock is more reasonable and practical.

(3) According to the deformation characteristics of soft rock, it is proposed that the displacement release coefficient value when the displacement increment occurs at the steep point is the best time to apply support. It is concluded that when the Class-III

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concise the conclusions

surrounding rock is constructed by The Long Step Method, it is the best to start supporting at about $x = 2.24m$ from the tunnel face, When The Reserved Core Soil Method is adopted for the construction of Class-IV surrounding rock, it is the best to start the support at about $x = 1.47m$ from the tunnel face.

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