

การสัมมนา  
กรณีศึกษาในวิศวกรรมการเปิดอุโมงค์  
ความเสี่ยงในการวิบัติ  
และการปฏิบัติงานที่ปลอดภัยในการเปิด  
อุโมงค์ในหิน

โดย นายณัฐ สุขสงวน  
อนุกรรมการสาขาวิศวกรรมเหมืองแร่  
วันที่ **10** ธันวาคม พ.ศ. **2567**  
เวลา **9.00-12.00** น.

# งานอุโมงค์วันนี้และอนาคต

- นับวันจะทวีความสำคัญสำหรับการคมนาคมผ่านเทือกเขา และยังใช้เป็นเส้นทางสัญจรในเมืองสำหรับรถเมล์ รถไฟฟ้า การชลประทาน และอื่นๆ
- การก่อสร้างอุโมงค์เป็นความเสี่ยง ที่เกี่ยวข้องกับธรรมชาติที่หลากหลายของพฤติกรรมของหิน (**Rock Mass Behavior**) และความรู้ด้านธรณีวิทยา ธรณีเทคนิค วิศวกรรมเหมืองแร่ และวิศวกรรมโยธา

## ภัยพิบัติงานอุโมงค์

- เกิดจากการเปลี่ยนแปลงน้ำหนักของความแข็งแรงหิน(Rock Mass Strength), การเปลี่ยนแปลงของชั้นหิน (Strata), การระเบิด(Blasting), น้ำใต้ดิน(Ground Water) และการล่าช้าในการค้ำยัน
- จึงต้องพิจารณาข้อมูลให้เพียงพอต่อการเดินอุโมงค์(Geological and Geotechnical investigation) และให้ความสำคัญของความปลอดภัยยิ่งกว่าความประหยัดและเวลา

# ภัยพิบัติงานอุโมงค์

Factors causing tunnel failure during construction (Liping, et al., 2014).

| S.No | Factors                                        |
|------|------------------------------------------------|
| 1    | Changes in the strength of rock mass           |
| 2    | Deformation behaviour of surrounding rock mass |
| 3    | Blasting                                       |
| 4    | Groundwater condition                          |
| 5    | Tunnel Lining                                  |
| 6    | Delay in support system installation           |

จากสถิติ 82 อุโมงค์

- 12.2% จาก Deformation
- 61% จากน้ำใต้ดิน
- 25.6% จาก Lining อุโมงค์พัง

## ภัยพิบัติงานอุโมงค์

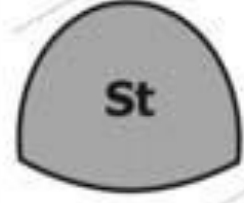
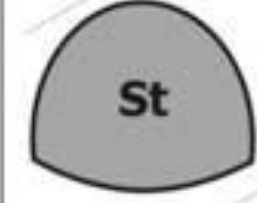
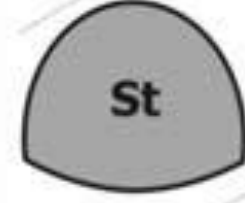
- รูปแบบการพังอาจเกิดขึ้นแบบพังโดยสิ้นเชิง(Completely collapse), พังลงมาแบบยุบตัว (Cave in with cavity) หรือแบบหินร่วง (Rock fall)
- การพิจารณาการแก้ไข(Rehabilitation) ให้พิจารณาแรงที่กระทำ (Stress) โดยสังเกตดูชั้นส่วนหินที่พังลงมาว่าเป็นหินแข็ง(Hard rock) หรือหินถูกบีบจนละเอียด(Crushed rock) จนคล้ายกับหินอ่อน(Soft rock) หรือดิน(Soil) หรือไม่ ให้พิจารณาความลึกที่ถล่มด้วย(Overburden)

# ภัยพิบัติงานอุโมงค์

Characterization of Tunnel Failure and Collapse (Tun and Signal, 2016; (Sejnoha et. al., 2009).

| S. No. | Types of Failure based on nature and consequences                 | Types of Failure based on Extent | Types of Failure based on occur: location |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| 1      | Cave in                                                           | Complete collapse                | At or around the tunnel portal            |
| 2      | Significant exceeding of expected deformation of the tunnel tube. | cave in with a cavity            | along the finished length of the tunnel   |
| 3      | Exceeding of acceptable progress of subsidence trough and         | rockfall                         | at the tunnel face or crown portion       |
| 4      | Disturbance of water regime in the surrounding.                   | -                                | -                                         |

# รูปแบบการพังในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน (TBC : Tunnel Behavioral Chart, Marino)

| TUNNEL BEHAVIOUR CHART (TBC)                                                                                                                                                                                              | OVERBURDEN                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | Low thickness ( $H \ll$ )                                                                                                 |                                                                                                                           | High thickness ( $H \gg$ )                                                                                                |                                                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                           | INTACT ROCK STRENGTH ( $\sigma_{ci}$ )                                                                                    |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |                                                                                                                           |
| ROCK MASS STRUCTURE (BASED TO GSI)                                                                                                                                                                                        | $\sigma_{ci} \ll$                                                                                                         | $\sigma_{ci} \gg$                                                                                                         | $\sigma_{ci} \ll$                                                                                                         | $\sigma_{ci} \gg$                                                                                                         |
| <div></div> <div><b>INTACT OR MASSIVE</b><br/>Intact rock specimens or massive in situ rock with few widely spaced discontinuities</div> | <div>1</div> <div></div> <div>St</div> | <div>2</div> <div></div> <div>St</div> | <div>3</div> <div></div> <div>Sh</div> | <div>4</div> <div></div> <div>St</div> |

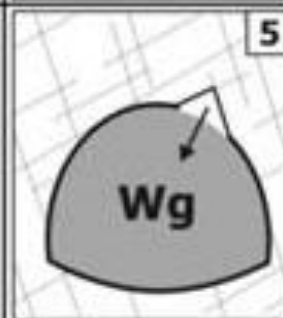
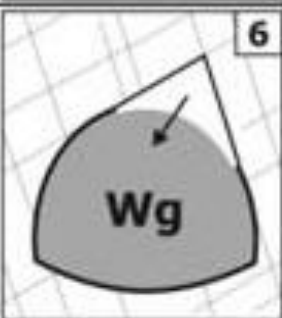
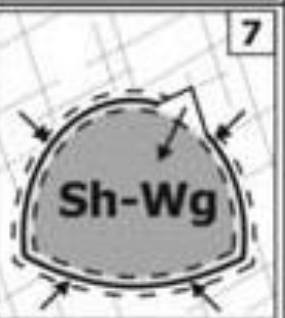
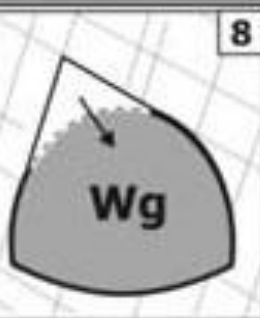
## Tunnel rock mass behaviour types without any support

|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>St (Stable):</b> Stable tunnel section with local gravity failures                                                                                    | <b>Ch (Chimney failure):</b> "Chimney" type failure                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Wg (Wedge failure):</b> Wedge sliding or gravity driven failures                                                                                      | <b>Rv (Ravelling ground):</b> Raveling ground                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Sq (Squeezing ground):</b> Large deformations, due to overstressing with the development of shear failures in an extended perimeter around the tunnel | <b>Sh (Shearing failures in shallow zone around the tunnel perimeter):</b> Minor to medium deformations, with the development of shear failures in a close perimeter around the tunnel |
| <b>The engineering geological behaviour may be also controlled by two or three different mechanisms (e.g. Sh-Ch)</b>                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |

### Notes:

- There are no quantified limits-ranges of the uniaxial compressive strength ( $\sigma_{ci}$ ) of the intact rock and overburden thickness ( $H$ ), but only qualitative high and low values. This is done to avoid standardization from a non experience user. The scope of this diagram is to provide the logic and failure mechanism of several rock mass types often met in nature. However a indicative initial value of  $\sigma_{ci}$  can be 15Mpa
- The overburden limits, where deformations develop are not the same for every rock mass type and changes according to the structure. These limits are 150m for the "good" structures ("Intact" and "Blocky"), 100m for the medium ("Very Blocky") and around 70m for the poor to very poor structures ("Blocky Disturbed", "Disintegrated" and "Sheared")
- The discontinuity surface conditions, the second composite of GSI system, mainly affect the intensity of the failure phenomenon
- High clay presence along the discontinuities or as zone in the rock mass may shift the gravity driven behaviour types to the vertical axis of the chart (e.g. from Wg[9] to Ch [13])
- Groundwater presence mainly affects the factor of safety and not the behaviour type. Though, in some cases, like in "Blocky-Disturbed" & "Disintegrated" rockmass, the groundwater presence may "shift" a Chimney (Ch) or Raveling (Rv) behaviour type to Flowing ground (FI)
- The chart is not referred to very large  $H$  (e.g. lot of hundreds or  $> 1000m$ )

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| TUNNEL BEHAVIOUR CHART (TBC)                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  | OVERBURDEN                                                                                      |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                  |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  | Low thickness ( $H \ll$ )                                                                       |                                                                                                  | High thickness ( $H \gg$ )                                                                       |                                                                                                  |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  | INTACT ROCK STRENGTH ( $\sigma_d$ )                                                             |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                  |                                                                                                  |
| ROCK MASS STRUCTURE (BASED TO GSI)                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                                  | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                   | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                                   | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                   |
| <div></div> <b>BLOCKY</b><br>Very well interlocked undisturbed rock mass consisting of cubical blocks formed by three orthogonal intersecting discontinuity sets |  | <div></div> 5 | <div></div> 6 | <div></div> 7 | <div></div> 8 |

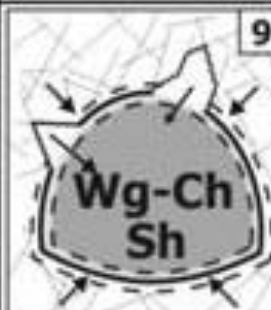
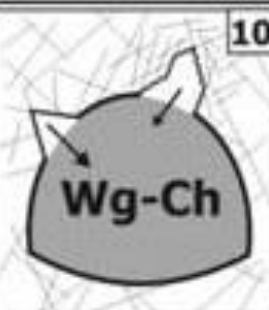
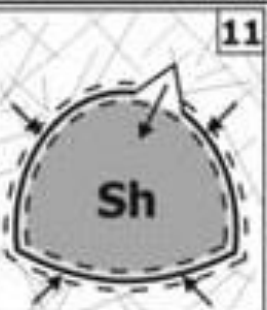
## Tunnel rock mass behaviour types without any support

|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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| <b>St (Stable):</b> Stable tunnel section with local gravity failures                                                                                    | <b>Ch (Chimney failure):</b> "Chimney" type failure                                                                                                                                    |
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| TUNNEL BEHAVIOUR CHART (TBC)                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  | OVERBURDEN                                                                                   |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  | Low thickness ( $H \ll$ )                                                                    |                                                                                               | High thickness ( $H \gg$ )                                                                    |                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  | INTACT ROCK STRENGTH ( $\sigma_d$ )                                                          |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |
| ROCK MASS STRUCTURE (BASED TO GSI)                                                                                                                                                                                              |  | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                               | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                                | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                |
|  <b>VERY BLOCKY</b><br>Interlocked, partially disturbed rock mass with multi-faceted angular blocks formed by four or more discontinuity sets. |  |  <b>9</b> |  <b>10</b> |  <b>11</b> |  <b>12</b> |

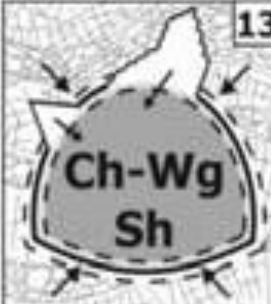
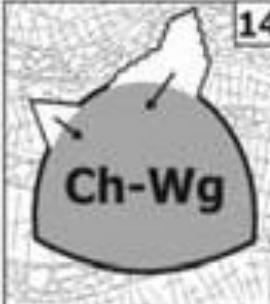
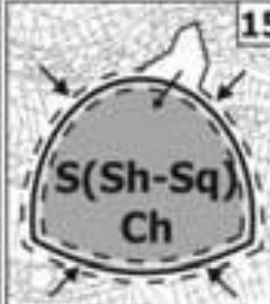
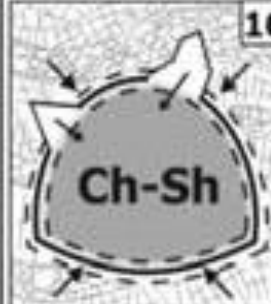
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|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  | Low thickness ( $H \ll$ )                                                                     |                                                                                               | High thickness ( $H \gg$ )                                                                    |                                                                                               |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |  | INTACT ROCK STRENGTH ( $\sigma_d$ )                                                           |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |
| ROCK MASS STRUCTURE (BASED TO GSI)                                                                                                                                                                                                                 |  | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                                | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                                | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                |
|  <p><b>BLOCKY/DISTURBED/SEAMY</b><br/>Folded with angular blocks formed by many intersecting discontinuity sets. Persistence of bedding planes or schistosity</p> |  |  <p>13</p> |  <p>14</p> |  <p>15</p> |  <p>16</p> |

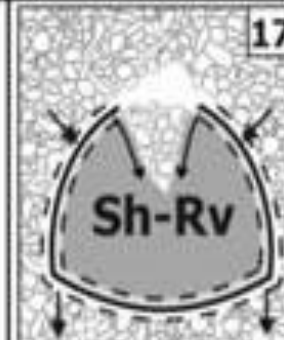
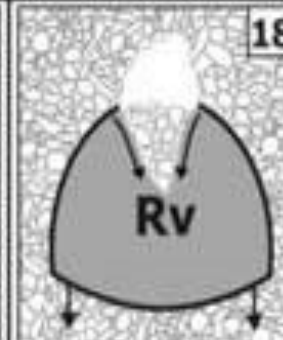
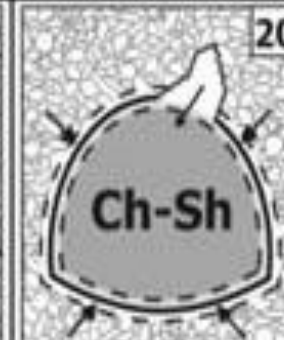
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|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
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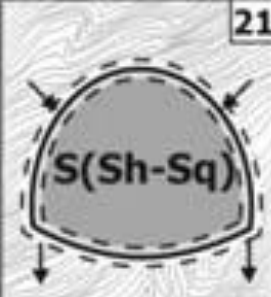
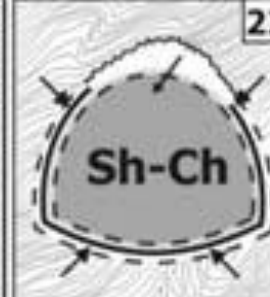
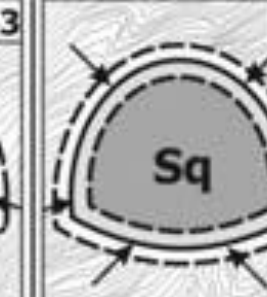
# รูปแบบการพังในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน (TBC : Tunnel Behavioral Chart, Marino)

| TUNNEL BEHAVIOUR CHART (TBC)                                                                                                                                                                              |  | OVERBURDEN                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  | Low thickness ( $H \ll$ )                                                                 |                                                                                                                                                                                        | High thickness ( $H \gg$ )                                                                |                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                           |  | INTACT ROCK STRENGTH ( $\sigma_d$ )                                                       |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| ROCK MASS STRUCTURE (BASED TO GSI)                                                                                                                                                                        |  | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                            | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                                                                                                                         | $\sigma_d \ll$                                                                            | $\sigma_d \gg$                                                                            |
| <br><b>DISINTEGRATED</b><br>Poorly interlocked, heavily broken rock mass with mixture of angular and rounded rock pieces |  | <br>17 | <br>18                                                                                              | <br>19 | <br>20 |
| <b>Tunnel rock mass behaviour types without any support</b>                                                                                                                                               |  |                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| <b>St (Stable):</b> Stable tunnel section with local gravity failures                                                                                                                                     |  |                                                                                           | <b>Ch (Chimney failure):</b> “Chimney” type failure                                                                                                                                    |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| <b>Wg (Wedge failure):</b> Wedge sliding or gravity driven failures                                                                                                                                       |  |                                                                                           | <b>Rv (Ravelling ground):</b> Raveling ground                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| <b>Sq (Squeezing ground):</b> Large deformations, due to overstressing with the development of shear failures in an extended perimeter around the tunnel                                                  |  |                                                                                           | <b>Sh (Shearing failures in shallow zone around the tunnel perimeter):</b> Minor to medium deformations, with the development of shear failures in a close perimeter around the tunnel |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| <b>The engineering geological behaviour may be also controlled by two or three different mechanisms (e.g. Sh-Ch)</b>                                                                                      |  |                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |

## Notes:

- There are no quantified limits-ranges of the uniaxial compressive strength ( $\sigma_{ci}$ ) of the intact rock and overburden thickness ( $H$ ), but only qualitative high and low values. This is done to avoid standardization from a non experience user. The scope of this diagram is to provide the logic and failure mechanism of several rock mass types often met in nature. However a indicative initial value of  $\sigma_{ci}$  can be 15Mpa
- The overburden limits, where deformations develop are not the same for every rock mass type and changes according to the structure. These limits are 150m for the "good" structures ("Intact" and "Blocky"), 100m for the medium ("Very Blocky") and around 70m for the poor to very poor structures ("Blocky Disturbed", "Disintegrated" and "Sheared")
- The discontinuity surface conditions, the second composite of GSI system, mainly affect the intensity of the failure phenomenon
- High clay presence along the discontinuities or as zone in the rock mass may shift the gravity driven behaviour types to the vertical axis of the chart (e.g. from Wg[9] to Ch [13])
- Groundwater presence mainly affects the factor of safety and not the behaviour type. Though, in some cases, like in "Blocky-Disturbed" & "Disintegrated" rockmass, the groundwater presence may "shift" a Chimney (Ch) or Raveling (Rv) behaviour type to Flowing ground (FI)
- The chart is not referred to very large  $H$  (e.g. lot of hundreds or  $>1000m$ )

# รูปแบบการพังในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน (TBC : Tunnel Behavioral Chart, Marino)

| TUNNEL BEHAVIOUR CHART (TBC)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |  | OVERBURDEN                                                                                |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  | Low thickness ( $H \ll$ )                                                                 |                                                                                           | High thickness ( $H \gg$ )                                                                |                                                                                           |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             |  | INTACT ROCK STRENGTH ( $\sigma_c$ )                                                       |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |                                                                                           |
| ROCK MASS STRUCTURE (BASED TO GSI)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |  | $\sigma_c \ll$                                                                            | $\sigma_c \gg$                                                                            | $\sigma_c \ll$                                                                            | $\sigma_c \gg$                                                                            |
| <br><b>LAMINATED/FOLIATED/SHEARED</b><br>Laminated or foliated and tectonically sheared weak rock mass. Foliation prevails over any other discontinuity set, resulting in complete lack of blockiness (this drawing scale is not compared with the other's drawing scales) |  | <br>21 | <br>22 | <br>23 | <br>24 |

## Tunnel rock mass behaviour types without any support

|                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>St (Stable):</b> Stable tunnel section with local gravity failures                                                                                    | <b>Ch (Chimney failure):</b> "Chimney" type failure                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Wg (Wedge failure):</b> Wedge sliding or gravity driven failures                                                                                      | <b>Rv (Ravelling ground):</b> Raveling ground                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Sq (Squeezing ground):</b> Large deformations, due to overstressing with the development of shear failures in an extended perimeter around the tunnel | <b>Sh (Shearing failures in shallow zone around the tunnel perimeter):</b> Minor to medium deformations, with the development of shear failures in a close perimeter around the tunnel |
| <b>The engineering geological behaviour may be also controlled by two or three different mechanisms (e.g. Sh-Ch)</b>                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |

### Notes:

- There are no quantified limits-ranges of the uniaxial compressive strength ( $\sigma_{ci}$ ) of the intact rock and overburden thickness ( $H$ ), but only qualitative high and low values. This is done to avoid standardization from a non experience user. The scope of this diagram is to provide the logic and failure mechanism of several rock mass types often met in nature. However a indicative initial value of  $\sigma_{ci}$  can be 15Mpa
- The overburden limits, where deformations develop are not the same for every rock mass type and changes according to the structure. These limits are 150m for the "good" structures ("Intact" and "Blocky"), 100m for the medium ("Very Blocky") and around 70m for the poor to very poor structures ("Blocky Disturbed", "Disintegrated" and "Sheared")
- The discontinuity surface conditions, the second composite of GSI system, mainly affect the intensity of the failure phenomenon
- High clay presence along the discontinuities or as zone in the rock mass may shift the gravity driven behaviour types to the vertical axis of the chart (e.g. from Wg[9] to Ch [13])
- Groundwater presence mainly affects the factor of safety and not the behaviour type. Though, in some cases, like in "Blocky-Disturbed" & "Disintegrated" rockmass, the groundwater presence may "shift" a Chimney (Ch) or Raveling (Rv) behaviour type to Flowing ground (FI)
- The chart is not referred to very large  $H$  (e.g. lot of hundreds or  $> 1000m$ )

# รูปแบบการพังในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน (TBC : Tunnel Behavioral Chart, Marino)

| Tunnel rock mass behaviour types without any support                                                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                        |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>St (Stable):</b> Stable tunnel section with local gravity failures                                                                                    | <b>Ch (Chimney failure):</b> "Chimney" type failure                                                                                                                                    |
| <b>Wg (Wedge failure):</b> Wedge sliding or gravity driven failures                                                                                      | <b>Rv (Ravelling ground):</b> Raveling ground                                                                                                                                          |
| <b>Sq (Squeezing ground):</b> Large deformations, due to overstressing with the development of shear failures in an extended perimeter around the tunnel | <b>Sh (Shearing failures in shallow zone around the tunnel perimeter):</b> Minor to medium deformations, with the development of shear failures in a close perimeter around the tunnel |
| The engineering geological behaviour may be also controlled by two or three different mechanisms (e.g. Sh-Ch)                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                        |

## Notes:

- There are no quantified limits-ranges of the uniaxial compressive strength ( $\sigma_{ci}$ ) of the intact rock and overburden thickness (H), but only qualitative high and low values. This is done to avoid standardization from a non experience user. The scope of this diagram is to provide the logic and failure mechanism of several rock mass types often met in nature. However a indicative initial value of  $\sigma_{ci}$  can be 15Mpa
- The overburden limits, where deformations develop are not the same for every rock mass type and changes according to the structure. These limits are 150m for the "good" structures ("Intact" and "Blocky"), 100m for the medium ("Very Blocky") and around 70m for the poor to very poor structures ("Blocky Disturbed", "Disintegrated" and "Sheared")
- The discontinuity surface conditions, the second composite of GSI system, mainly affect the intensity of the failure phenomenon
- High clay presence along the discontinuities or as zone in the rock mass may shift the gravity driven behaviour types to the vertical axis of the chart (e.g. from Wg[9] to Ch [13])
- Groundwater presence mainly affects the factor of safety and not the behaviour type. Though, in some cases, like in "Blocky-Disturbed" & "Disintegrated" rockmass, the groundwater presence may "shift" a Chimney (Ch) or Raveling (Rv) behaviour type to Flowing ground (FI)
- The chart is not referred to very large H (e.g. lot of hundreds or >1000m)

# รูปแบบการพังในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน (TBC : Tunnel Behavioral Chart, Marino)

1

2

3

4

5

6

|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p><b>III: Stable ground</b><br/>Gravity induced failures: Wg/Wedge failure, Ch/Chimney type failure, Rv/Ravelling ground<br/>Stress induced failures: Sh/Shear failure, Sq/Spreading ground</p> <p><b>Notes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* The data used in the TBC were obtained from tunnels excavated by the conventional method with top heading and bench in a non-urban area's consent with the overburden cover up to several hundred metres (generally not exceeding 300m) with a tunnel diameter <math>\approx 1.2</math> m.</li> <li>** The chart does not refer to very high overburden (e.g. many hundreds of m or <math>&gt; 1000</math> m), where the scale and the mechanism of failure may differ.</li> <li>† The limit ranges of the uniaxial compressive strength (<math>\sigma_c</math>) of the intact rock and the overburden thickness (H) are indicative. This is done to avoid overstatement by an inexperienced user. The purpose of this diagram is to predict the failure mechanism of several common rock mass types.</li> <li>‡ Groundwater presence mainly affects the factor of safety and not the behavior type. Though, in some cases, such as "blocky-disturbed" &amp; "disintegrated" rock mass, the groundwater presence may "shift" a Chimney (Ch) or Ravelling (Rv) behavior type to flowing ground (Rf).</li> <li>§ Cases number 4, 9 and 12 may develop brittle failures (Br) when overburden increases considerably (e.g. <math>&gt; 800</math> m) depending on the intact rock strength.</li> <li>¶ The illustrations of the tunnel are sketches; this shape corresponds to the usual top heading.</li> </ul> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

1 = Intact or Massive

2 = Blocky

3 = Very blocky

4 = Blocky, Disseminated, Seamy

5 = Disintegrated

6 = Laminated, Foliate, Sheared

# รูปแบบการพังในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน(TBC :Tunnel Behavioral Chart, Marino)

| <i>TBC Case</i> | <i>GSI value range</i> | <i>GSI Structure</i>       | <i><math>\sigma_{ci}</math> (MPa)</i> | <i>Overburden thickness<br/>H (m) limit</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| 1, 3            | 70–80                  | Intact                     | <15                                   | 150                                         |
| 2, 4            | 70–90                  |                            | >15                                   |                                             |
| 5               | 50–60                  | Blocky                     | 10–15                                 | 20–150                                      |
| 6               | 50–80                  |                            | >15                                   | <150                                        |
| 7               | 50–60                  |                            | <15                                   | >150                                        |
| 8               | 50–80                  |                            | >15                                   | >150                                        |
| 9, 11           | 35–55                  | Very Blocky                | 10–15                                 | 100                                         |
| 10 – 12         | 40–60                  |                            | >15                                   |                                             |
| 13, 15          | 25–45                  | Blocky – Disturbed/Seamy   | <15                                   | 70                                          |
| 14, 16          | 30–50                  |                            | >15                                   |                                             |
| 17 – 19         | 15–35                  | Disintegrated              | <15                                   | 70                                          |
| 18 – 20         | 35–45                  |                            | >15                                   |                                             |
| 21, 23          | 15–25                  | Disintegrated              | <10                                   | 70                                          |
| 22, 24          | 15–35                  | Laminated/Foliated/Sheared | >10                                   |                                             |

# Rock Mass Classification

## Rock Mass Classifications

The main rock mass classifications used for tunnel design are:

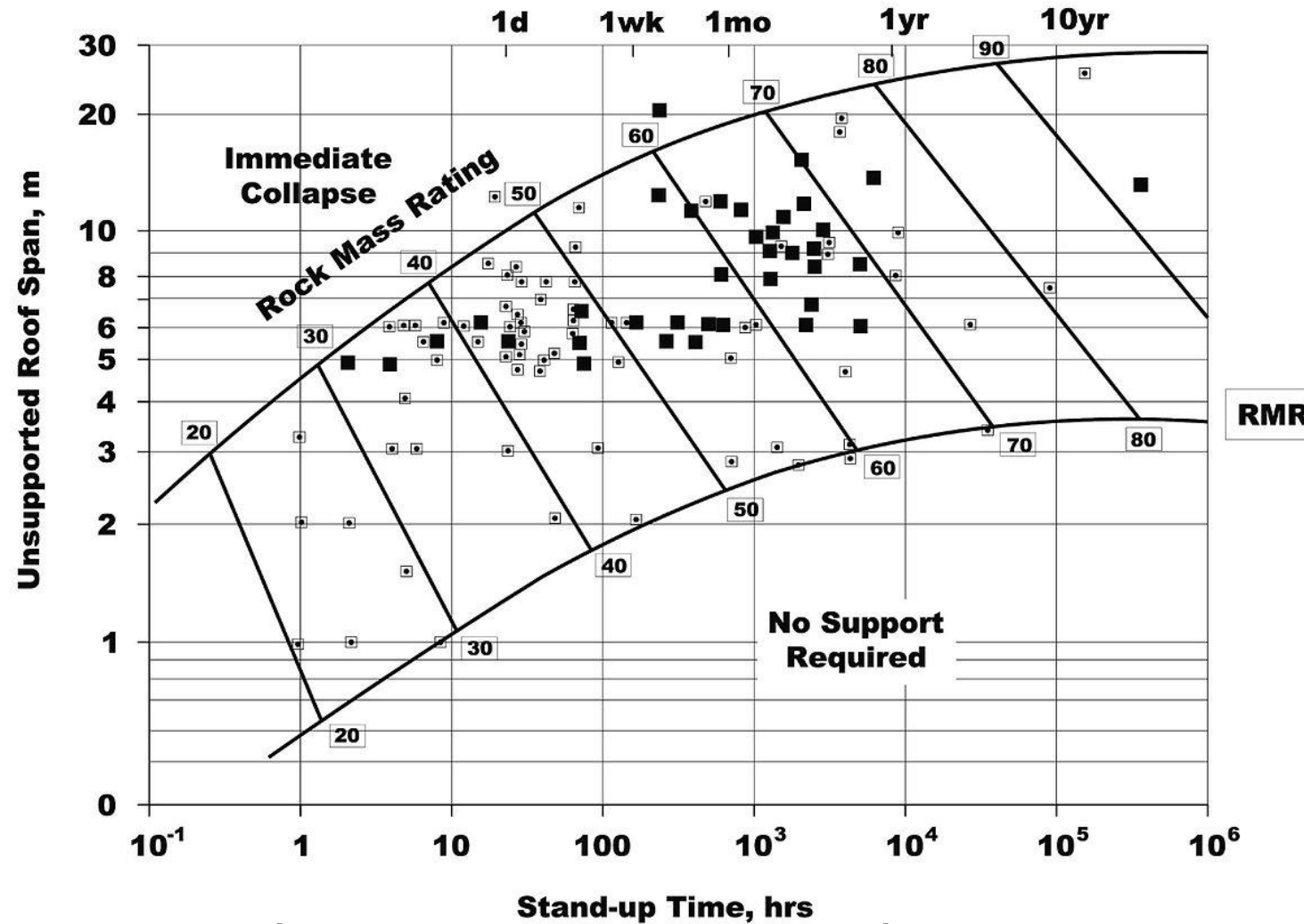
- AFTES classification (AFTES 2003).
- Rock Mass Rating (RMR) of Bieniawski (Bieniawski 1993).
- Q index of Nick Barton (Barton 2013).
- Geological Strength Index (GSI) of Evert Hoek (Hoek 1994).

Each classification has its own features, its advantages and drawbacks.

# Rock Mass Rating (RMR)

- **RMR** สัมพันธ์กับธรณีวิทยาของหิน ในการให้ค่าความแข็งแรง ตามชนิดหินและ โครงสร้างของหิน ซึ่งความไม่ต่อเนื่องของชั้นหิน ลักษณะของรอยแตก น้ำในรอยแตก เป็นปัจจัยสำคัญ
- **RMR** นำมาใช้กำหนดความแข็งแรงของหิน ตัวเลข **RMR** จากมากไปน้อย บ่งชี้ความแข็งแรงของหินจากแข็งแรงมากไปหาแข็งแรงน้อย
- **RMR** ถูกนำมาใช้ออกแบบการค้ำยัน

# Stand up time



Stand up time คือเวลาที่หินจะดำรงอยู่ได้ก่อนจะพัง เมื่อถูกเปิดออกเป็นช่อง  
ขนาดต่างๆกัน ถ้าจะเดินอุโมงค์ต่อไปจะต้องคำนึงให้ทันเวลาก่อนพัง

## กรณีศึกษาอุโมงค์รถไฟความเร็วสูง

- เกิดเหตุอุบัติเหตุที่อุโมงค์ช่วงคลองไผ่
- เดินอุโมงค์จากทางลำตะคองเข้ากรุงเทพ
- ระยะเมตรที่ DK 189+434- 189+405
- วันที่ 24 สิงหาคม 2567

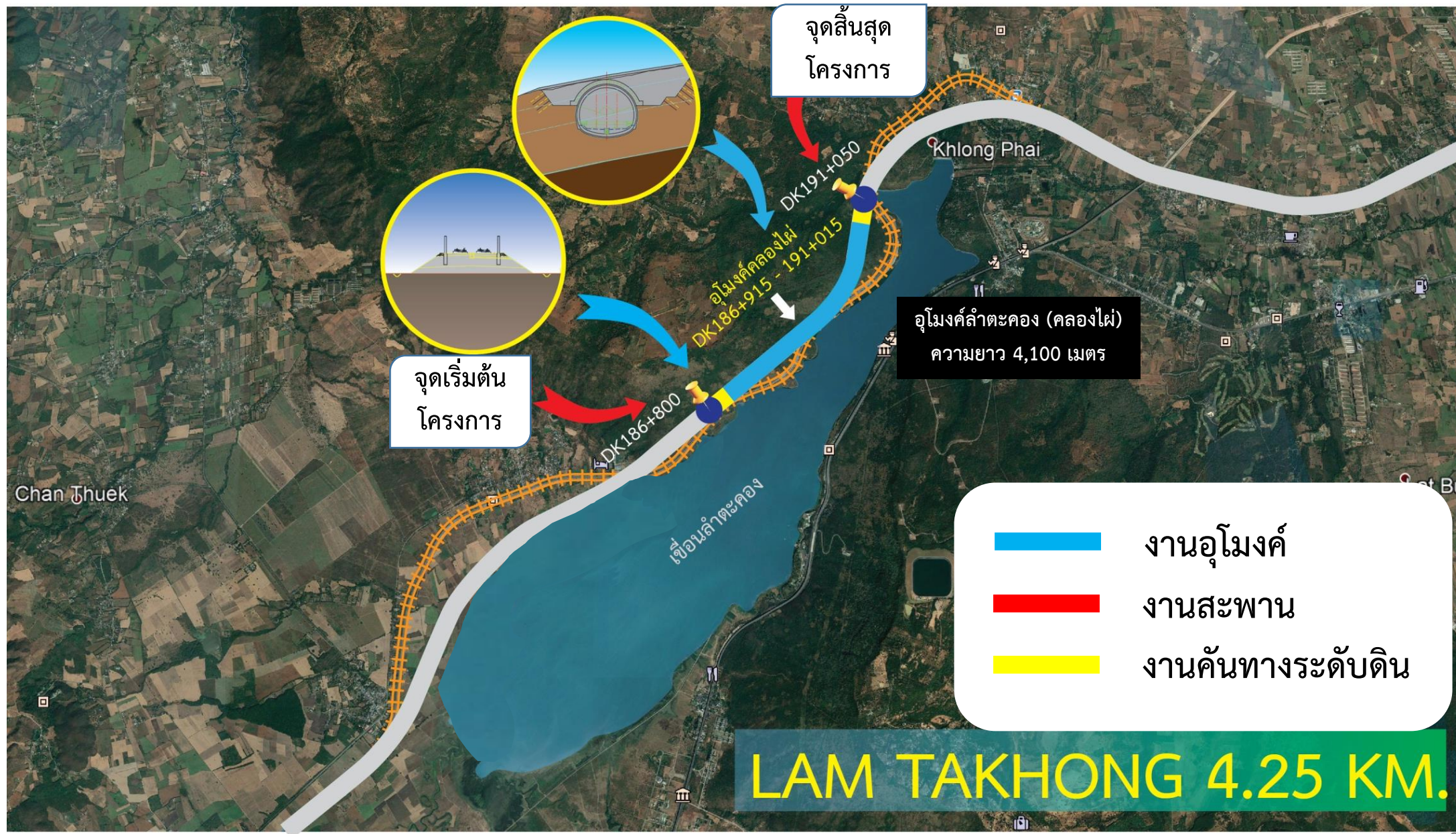
ข้อมูลคัดจากการประชุมสืบสวนอุบัติเหตุอุโมงค์คลองไผ่ถล่ม  
ที่ DK 189+405- 189+434

# อุโมงค์รถไฟความเร็วสูง : Project Location

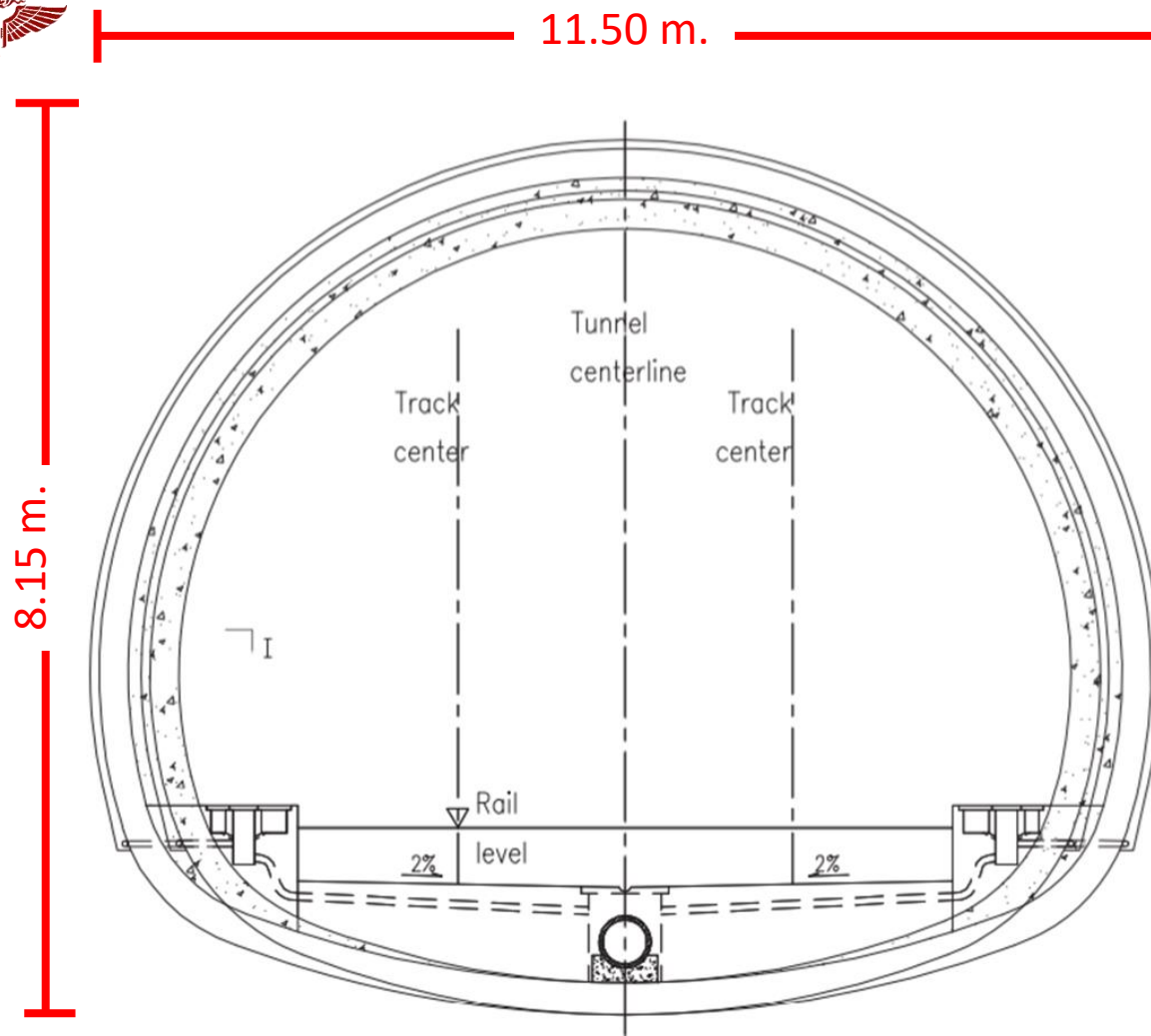




# Project Location : Lam Takhong ( 1 อุโมงค์ )



LAM TAKHONG 4.25 KM.



Double Track Single Tunnel

## 1.1 โครงสร้างอุโมงค์ 8.00 กิโลเมตร

งานโครงสร้างอุโมงค์ 8 กิโลเมตร แบ่งออกเป็น

### 1. มวกเหล็ก 3 ช่วง

- 1.1 DK.130+841 – DK.131+115 ความยาว 274 เมตร
- 1.2 DK.131+300 – DK.134+765 ความยาว 3,465 เมตร
- 1.3 DK.138+031 – DK.138+175 ความยาว 164 เมตร

### 2. ลำตะคอง 1 ช่วง

- 2.1 DK.186+915 – DK.191+015 ความยาว 4,100 เมตร



## สภาพทางธรณีวิทยา

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| อุโมงค์ผาเสด็จ  | งานก่อสร้างอุโมงค์อยู่ในบริเวณชั้นหินปูนซึ่งปรากฏมีโพรงและถ้ำอยู่ทั่วไป ทำให้มีโอกาสที่น้ำใต้ดินจะไหลเข้ามาในระหว่างการก่อสร้าง จนอาจเกิดโคลนถล่มหรืออุโมงค์พังถล่มได้โดยง่าย จึงจำเป็นต้องสำรวจสภาพทางธรณีวิทยาล่วงหน้าและตรวจสอบการไหลของน้ำในระหว่างการขุดเจาะ เพื่อกำหนดลักษณะการค้ำยันในการเสริมความแข็งแรงให้กับสภาพหินโดยรอบให้มีความสัมพันธ์กัน |
| อุโมงค์มวกเหล็ก | งานก่อสร้างอุโมงค์อยู่ในบริเวณที่มีโพรงและรอยแตกแทรกระหว่างชั้นหินที่มีการผุพังอย่างมาก ซึ่งบางส่วนสลายตัวเป็นดินปนกรวดและดินเหนียว พบรอยแยกและการละลายที่พัฒนาขึ้นจากการกัดกร่อนหินปูนของน้ำใต้ดิน ทำให้มีโอกาสที่น้ำใต้ดินและโคลนจะไหลทะลักเข้ามาในระหว่างการก่อสร้าง จนอาจทำให้หลังคาและพื้นอุโมงค์พังถล่มลงมาได้                                    |
| อุโมงค์หินลับ   | งานก่อสร้างอุโมงค์อยู่ในบริเวณที่มีการแตกหักของหินค่อนข้างสูง ทำให้มีโอกาสที่น้ำใต้ดินและโคลนจะไหลเข้ามาในระหว่างการก่อสร้าง จนอาจทำให้หลังคาและพื้นอุโมงค์พังถล่ม จึงจำเป็นต้องสำรวจสภาพทางธรณีวิทยาล่วงหน้าและตรวจสอบการไหลของน้ำในระหว่างการขุดเจาะ เพื่อกำหนดลักษณะของการค้ำยันให้สัมพันธ์กับการเสริมความแข็งแรงให้กับสภาพหินโดยรอบ                 |
| อุโมงค์คลองไผ่  | งานก่อสร้างอุโมงค์อยู่ในบริเวณสภาพการผุกร่อนที่รุนแรงในชั้นหิน บางส่วนสลายตัวเป็นดินปนกรวดและดินเหนียว ทำให้มีโอกาสที่น้ำใต้ดินและโคลนจะไหลเข้ามาในระหว่างการก่อสร้างจนอาจทำให้หลังคาและพื้นอุโมงค์พังถล่มลงมาได้                                                                                                                                       |

Table 4.3.1 Classification of surrounding rock of railway tunnel  
(TB 10003-2016 : Code for Design of Railway Tunnel)  
The Chinese System For Rock Mass Classification

| Surrounding<br>Rock Grade | Main geological conditions of surrounding rock                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |                                                       | Stable state of surrounding rock after<br>excavation<br>(small span)                                                                                            |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | Main engineering geological characteristics                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     | Structural features and integrity                     |                                                                                                                                                                 |
| III                       | Hard rock ( $R_c > 30$ MPa): it is seriously affected by geological structure, with developed joints and layered weak surface (or interlayer), but its occurrence and combination relationship are not yet subject to sliding; The layered rock stratum is thin or middle, and the interlayer combination is poor, and there are many separation phenomena; Interbedding of hard and soft rocks | In block (stone) fragment<br>(stone) mosaic structure | When the arch is not supported, small collapse can occur, the side wall is basically stable, and the blasting vibration is too large, which is easy to collapse |
|                           | Relatively soft rock ( $R_c = 15$ MPa~30 MPa): slightly affected by geological structure, joints are not developed; layered rock layers are thick layers, extremely thick layers, and interlayer bonding is good or general                                                                                                                                                                     | Large block structure                                 |                                                                                                                                                                 |

Table 4.3.1 Classification of surrounding rock of railway tunnel  
(TB 10003-2016 : Code for Design of Railway Tunnel)  
The Chinese System For Rock Mass Classification

| Surrounding<br>Rock Grade | Main geological conditions of surrounding rock                                                                                                                                              |                                                                                                              | Stable state of surrounding rock after<br>excavation<br>(small span)                                                                                                                      |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                           | Main engineering geological characteristics                                                                                                                                                 | Structural features and integrity                                                                            |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| IV                        | Hard rock ( $R_c > 30$ MPa): extremely affected by geological structure, joints are very developed; The layered weak surface (or interlayer) has been basically destroyed                   | In crushed stone structure                                                                                   | When there is no support at the arch, large collapse may occur, and the side wall sometimes loses stability                                                                               |
|                           | Soft rock ( $R_c \approx 5$ MPa~30 MPa): heavily or seriously affected by geological structure, joints are relatively developed                                                             | In block (stone) fragment (stone) mosaic structure                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                           | Soil mass:<br>1. Cohesive soil, silt and sand with compaction or diagenesis<br>2. Loess (Q1, Q2)<br>3. General calcareous and iron cemented gravelly soil, pebble soil and large stone soil | 1 and 2 are in massive compact structure, and 3 is in massive overall structure                              | When there is no support at the arch, large collapse may occur, and the side wall sometimes loses stability                                                                               |
| V                         | Rock mass: water rich fault zone in the form of gravel, breccia, powder and clay, water rich broken chlorite or carbonaceous phyllite seriously affected by structure                       | Cohesive soil presents a soft structure that is easy to creep, and sandy soil presents a wet loose structure | The surrounding rock is easy to deform and collapse, and when there is water, soil and sand often gush out together with water; It is easy to collapse to the surface when buried shallow |
|                           | Soil mass: soft plastic cohesive soil, saturated silt, sandy soil, etc., aeolian sand, severely collapsible loess                                                                           |                                                                                                              |                                                                                                                                                                                           |

# กรณีศึกษาอุโมงค์รถไฟความเร็วสูง

## วิธีการก่อสร้าง (Tunnel Excavation and Support Construction)

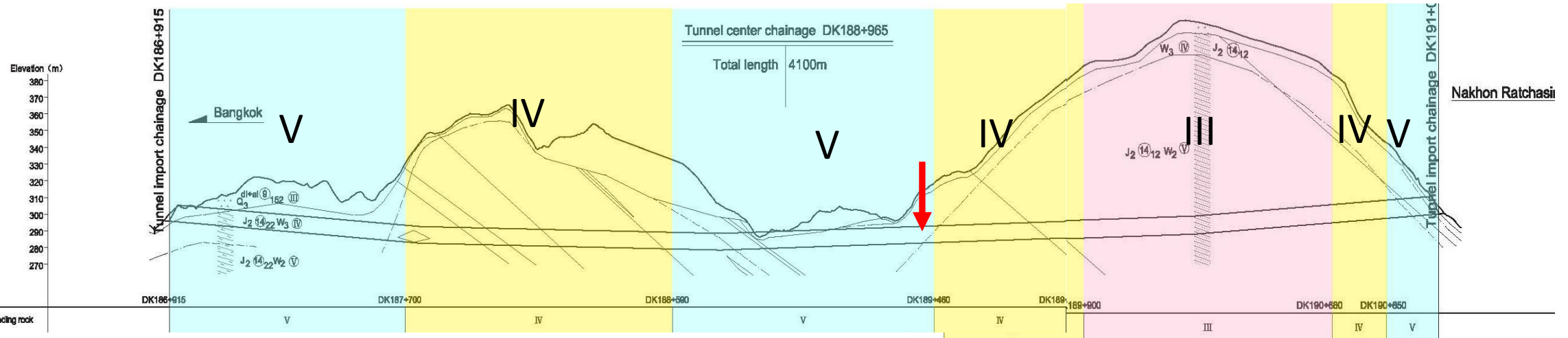
ใช้เทคนิคในการก่อสร้าง New Austrian Tunneling Method (NATM)

ตามประเภทชั้นหินที่แตกต่างกัน โดยมีวิธีการก่อสร้างทั้งหมด 4 วิธี

- (1) ประเภทหินที่ III ใช้ The step method
- (2) ประเภทหินที่ IV ใช้ Three steps construction method
- (3) ประเภทหินที่ Va ใช้ Three steps seven steps excavation method
- (4) ประเภทหินที่ Vb และ ประเภทหินที่ Vc ใช้ Three steps temporary arch working method



# Klong Phai Tunnel 4,100 m



## Team 1 : Klong Phai Tunnel Entrance

- Rock Grade IV 590 m
- Rock Grade V 692 m

## Team 2 : Klong Phai Tunnel Exit

- Rock Grade III 780 m
- Rock Grade IV 610 m
- Rock Grade V 575 m

## Team 3 : Klong Phai Tunnel Middle

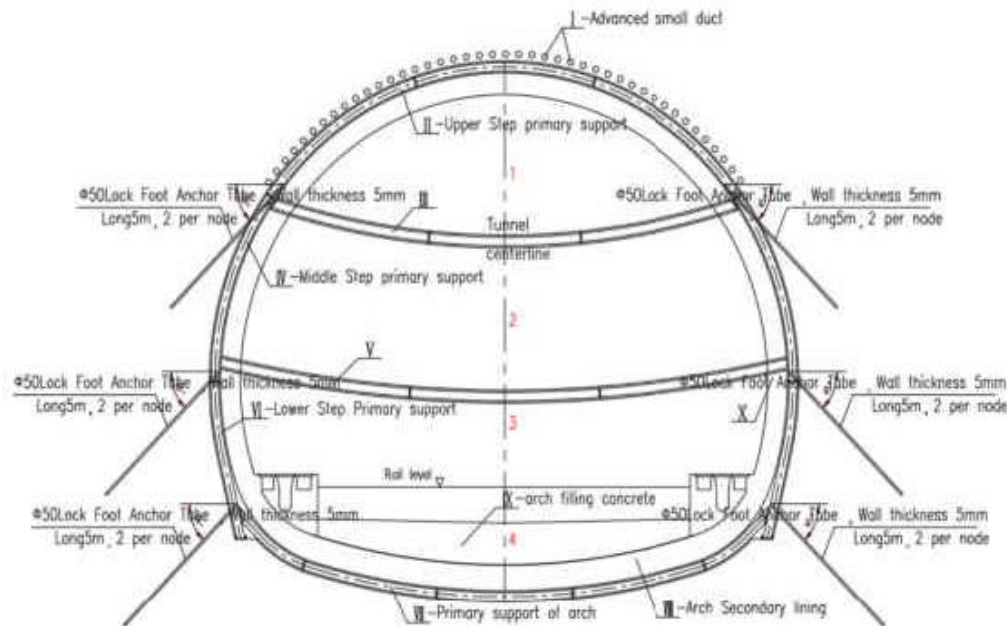
- Rock Grade IV 300 m
- Rock Grade V 410 m

# รูปแบบการค้ำยันที่ DK 189+405-DK 189+434

## วิธีการก่อสร้าง (Tunnel Excavation and Support Construction)

ขั้นตอนการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method ประเภทหินที่ Vb /Vc

การก่อสร้าง The three - step temporary arch working method ประเภทหินที่ Vb /Vc จะแสดงรูปภาพวิธีก่อสร้างทั้งหมด ดังนี้ 1. Upper step excavation, 2. Middle step excavation, 3. Lower step และ 4. excavation Arch excavation



PRIMARY SUPPORT OF LINING PARAMETER TABLE

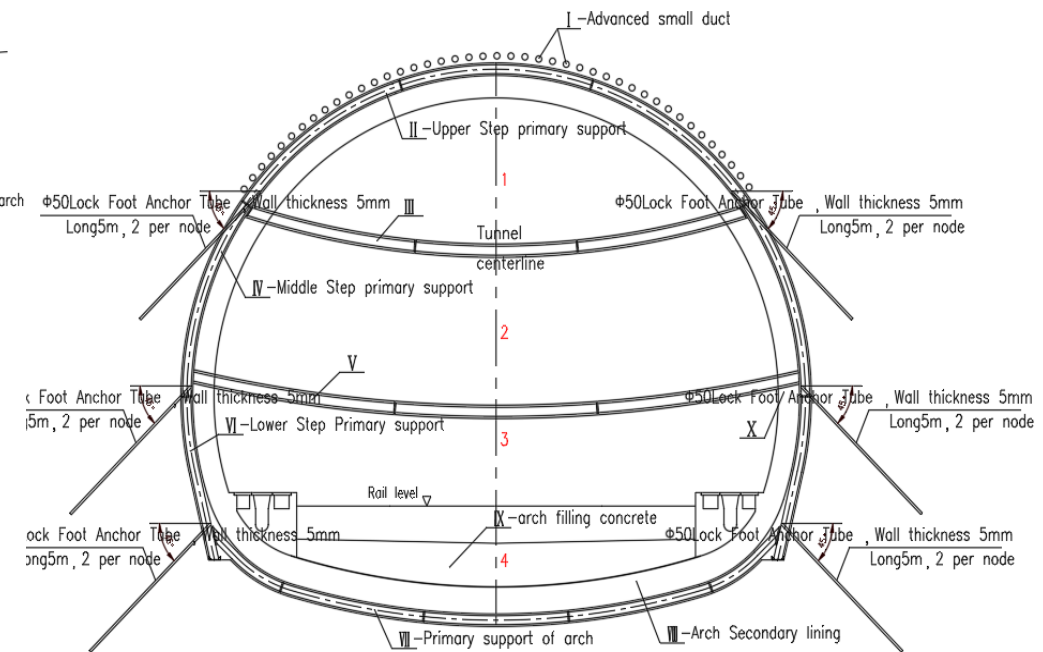
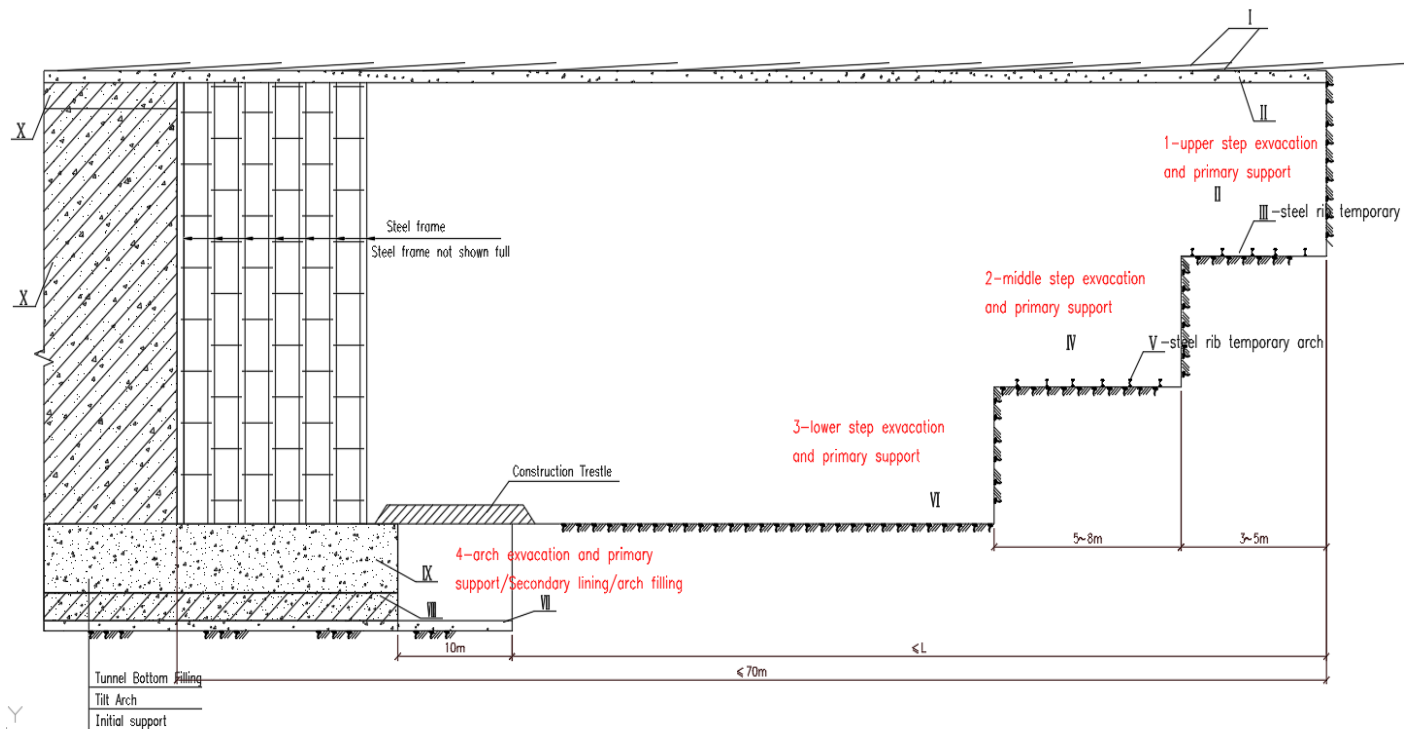
| C25 SHOTCRETE |                | ROCK BOLT |            |                            | REINFORCEMENT MESH |                         |           | STEEL RIB |                    |             |
|---------------|----------------|-----------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|
| POSITION      | THICKNESS (mm) | POSITION  | LENGTH (m) | RINGS/VERTICAL SPACING (m) | POSITION           | STEEL BAR DIAMETER (mm) | SIZE (mm) | POSITION  | TYPE               | SPACING (m) |
| ARCH WALL     | 270            | ARCH WALL | 4.0        | 1.2x1.0                    | FULL RING          | Φ9                      | 200x200   | ARCH WALL | SHAPED STEEL I-20a | 0.6         |
| INVERT        | 250            |           |            |                            |                    |                         |           |           |                    |             |



# วิธีการก่อสร้าง (Tunnel Excavation and Support Construction)

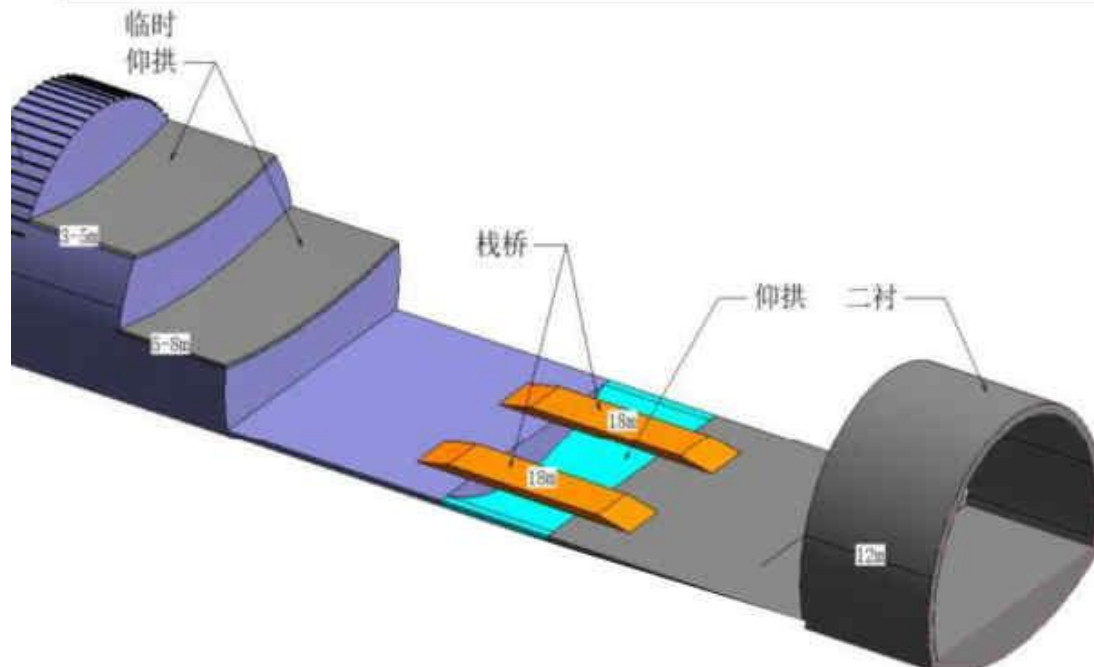
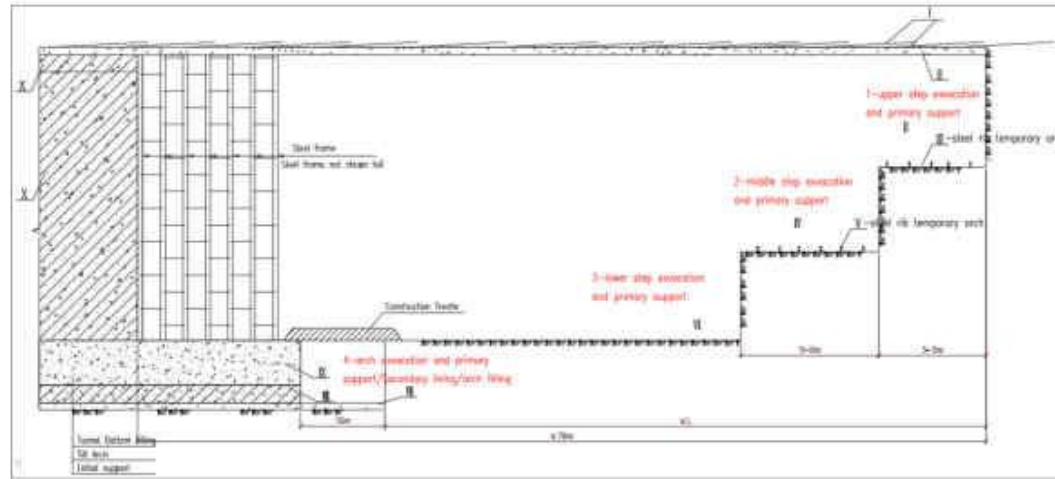
## ขั้นตอนการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method ประเภทหินที่ Vb /Vc

การก่อสร้าง The three - step temporary arch working method ประเภทหินที่ Vb /Vc จะแสดงรูปภาพวิธีก่อสร้างทั้งหมด ดังนี้ 1. Upper step excavation, 2. Middle step excavation, 3. Lower step และ 4. excavation Arch excavation



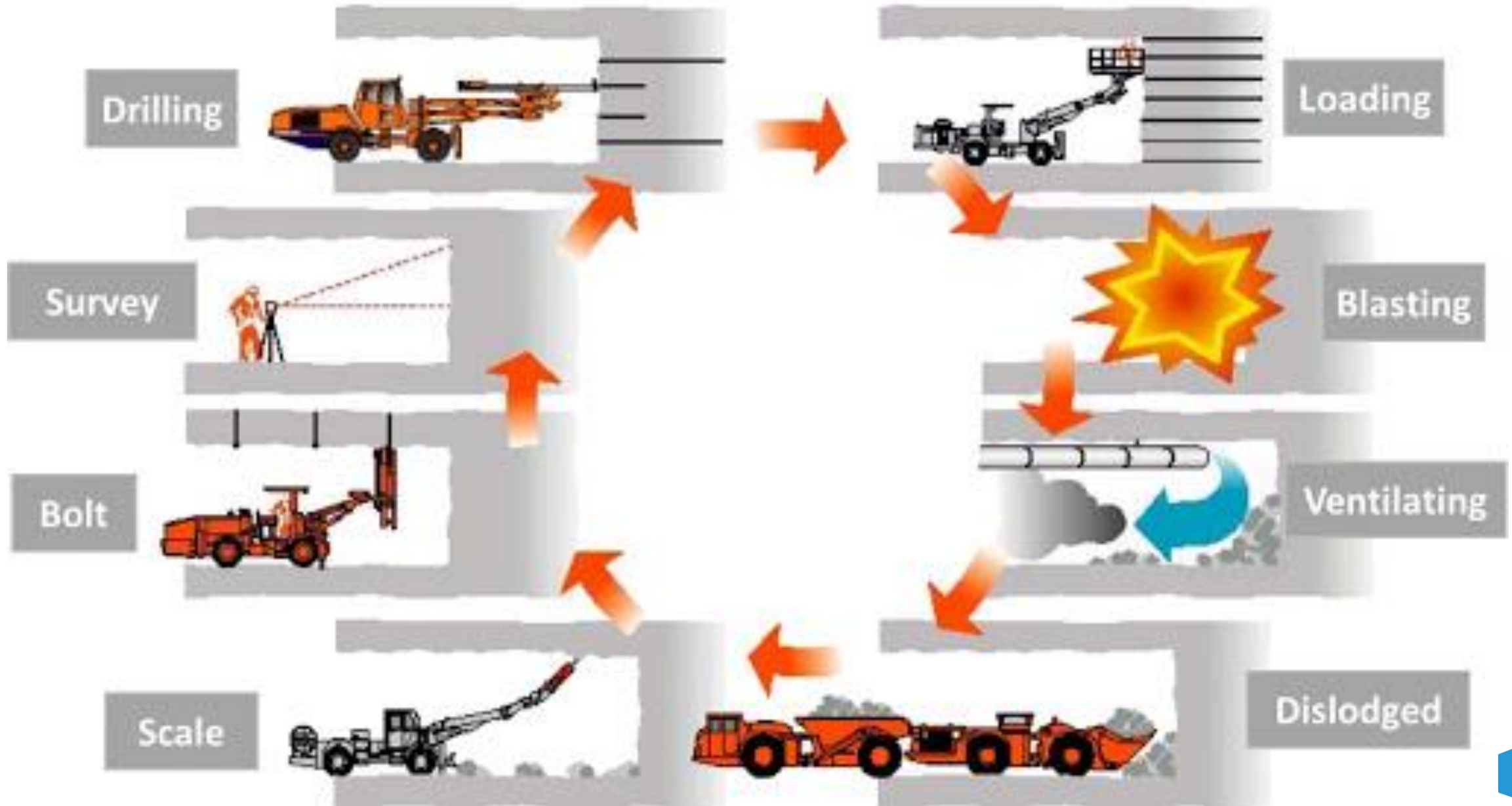


# วิธีการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method (ต่อ)





# TUNNELLING CONSTRUCTION CYCLE



## วิธีการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method (ต่อ)



(1) ทำการ Survey ให้พิกัดตำแหน่งอุโมงค์



## วิธีการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method (ต่อ)



(2) เจาะรูระเบิด, บรรจувัตถุระเบิดและระเบิด



## วิธีการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method (ต่อ)



ต่อวงจรระเบิด และทำการระเบิด





## วิธีการก่อสร้าง The Three step temporary Arch working method



(3) ระบายฝุ่นควันออกจากอุโมงค์และ  
ตรวจสอบความปลอดภัย



(4) ใช้รถบรรทุกขนดินและหินออกจาก  
อุโมงค์ Upper Step และ Middle



# วิธีการก่อสร้าง The Three step temporary Arch working method



(5) ติดตั้ง Steel Rib, ติดตั้ง Rock Bolt, ติดตะแกรง  
เหล็กเส้นบริเวณ Upper Step และ Middle และติดตั้ง  
Advanced Small Pipe เฉพาะบริเวณ Upper Step



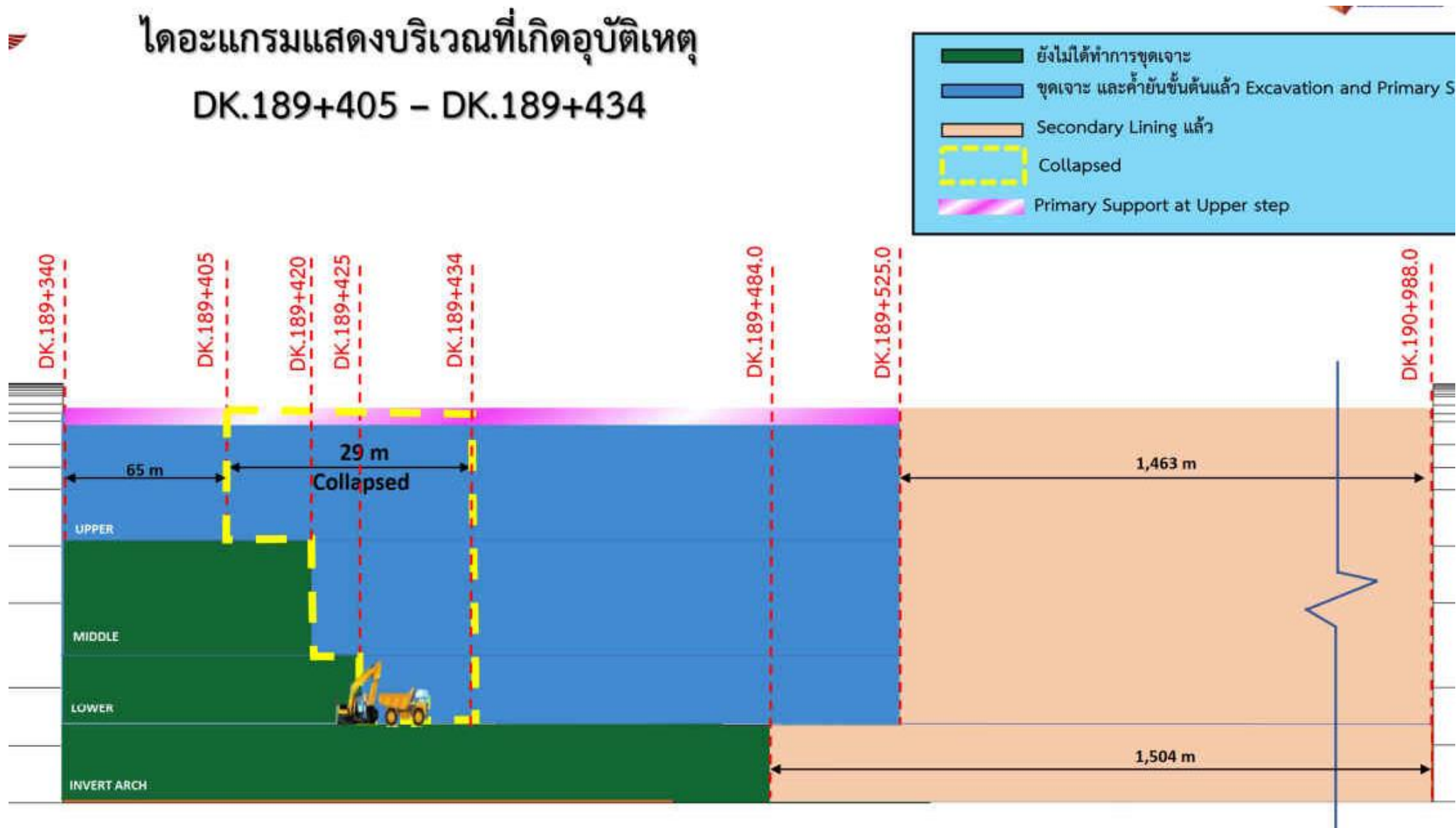
(6) ฟันคอนกรีตความหนาตามแบบ



# วิธีการก่อสร้าง The three - steps temporary arch working method

ไดอะแกรมแสดงบริเวณที่เกิดอุบัติเหตุ

DK.189+405 – DK.189+434



# ลำดับเวลาอุบัติเหตุ



## Timeline การทำงานก่อสร้างอุโมงค์คลองไผ่ทางออก วันที่ 24 สิงหาคม 2567



ภาพแสดงภูมิประเทศบนหลังกาอุโมงค์บริเวณที่เกิดอุบัติเหตุ  
DK.189+405 – DK.189+434



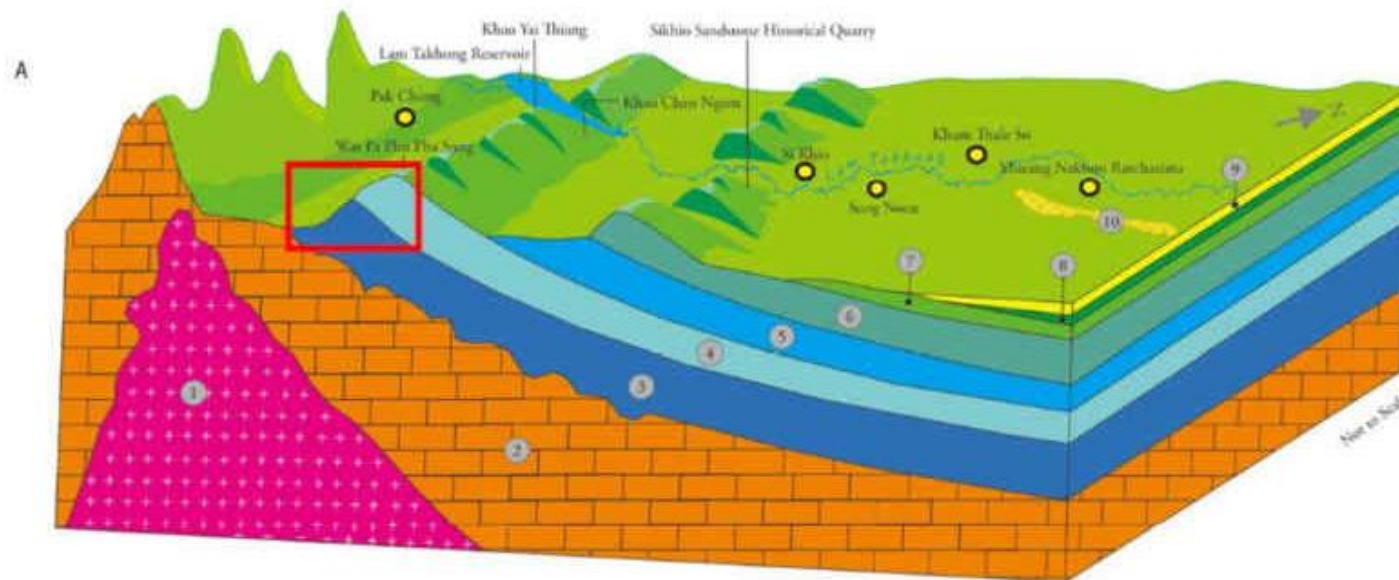
ภาพแสดงภูมิประเทศบนหลังกาอูโมงค์หลังเกิดอุบัติเหตุ  
DK.189+405 – DK.189+434





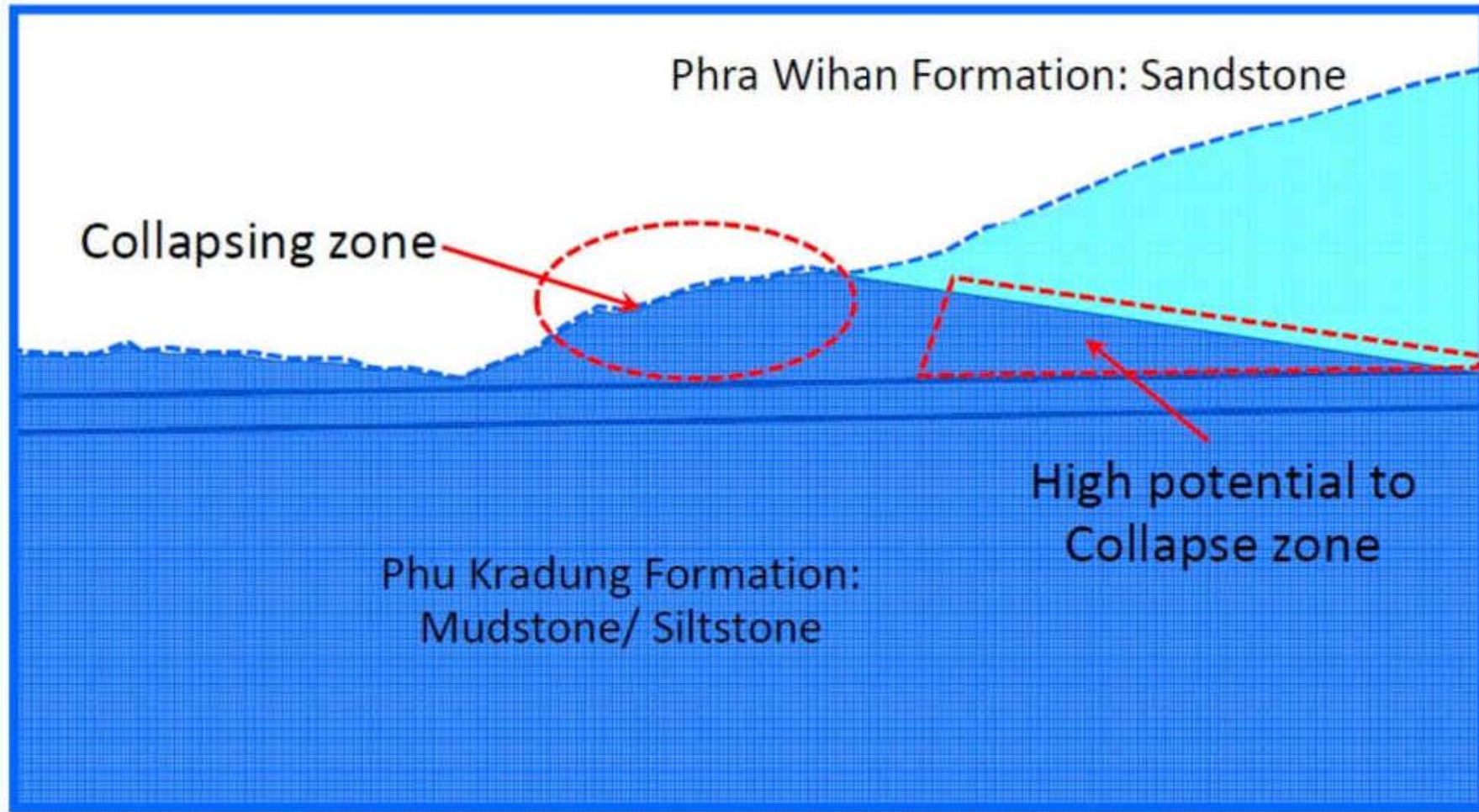
Q&A

# รูป Schematic แสดงชั้นหินที่จุดอุบัติเหตุ



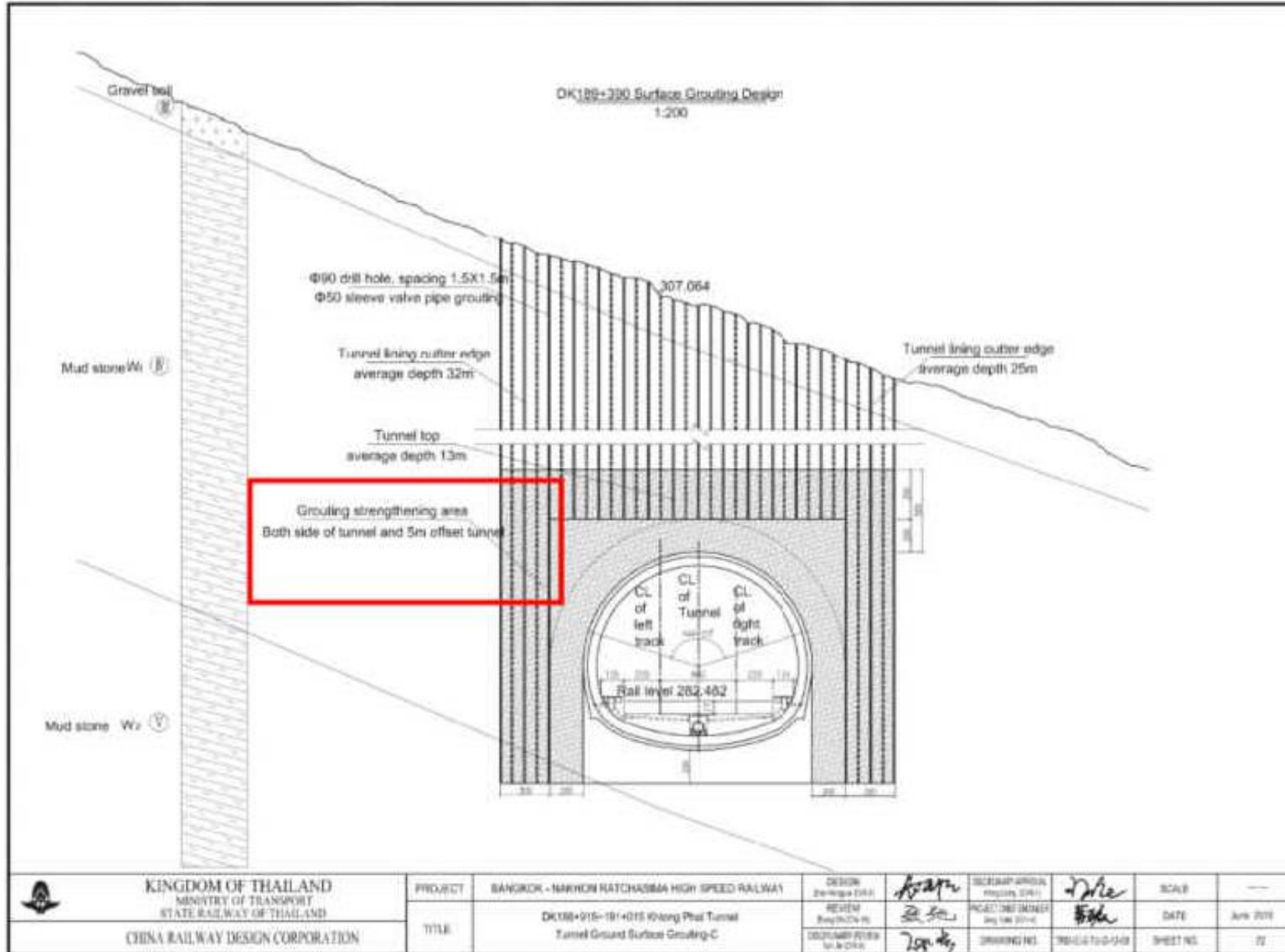


# น้ำฝนสามารถซึมผ่านชั้นหินทรายมาสะสมตรงรอยต่อชั้นหินได้



น้ำฝนอาจซึมผ่าน Joint ในหินภูกระดึง (Mudstone) ทำให้เสียความแข็งแรงและถล่มลงได้

# เสนอทางแก้ปัญหาโดย Grouting จากข้างบน



ทางแก้ปัญหา

- Grouting จากข้างบนให้แข็งแรงแล้วเดินอุโมงค์ต่อ
- ตักหินดินที่ถล่มออกให้ว่าง แล้วทำอุโมงค์ให้เสร็จและถมกลับ

# หลักการป้องกันภัยพิบัติในงานอุโมงค์ในหิน



Safe tunnelling  
through difficult  
ground conditions

- 1 = advance geological and geotechnical investigation (ศึกษาข้อมูลหน้างานปัจจุบัน)
- 2 = advance probing geological and hydrological ahead of face (เจาะนำ probing 30m เพื่อทราบชั้นหินและสภาพน้ำล้นหน้า)
- 3 = continuous monitoring and inspection (เช็คสภาพความบีบตัวของอุโมงค์ online เช่น extensometer)
- 4 = pre excavation support (ทำค้ำยันล่วงหน้า fore-polling , Pressure Grouting Support)
- 5 = identification and mitigation of risk (พิจารณาปัจจัยเสี่ยงต่างๆ)
- 6 = optimization of design strategy (มาตรการให้มากกว่าแบบ เช่นการค้ำยัน)
- 7 = safety and engineering (เช็คหิน ตรวจสอบสม่ำเสมอ)

A photograph of a balcony railing with a dark brown metal frame and a green mesh screen. Several pink and orange flowers are growing along the railing, with green foliage in the background. The text "Thank You" is overlaid in the center.

Thank You