

Omgevingsbeïnvloeding

- zettingsschade aan
belendende panden -

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Problematiek omgevingsbeïnvloeding

Aanpak onderzoek

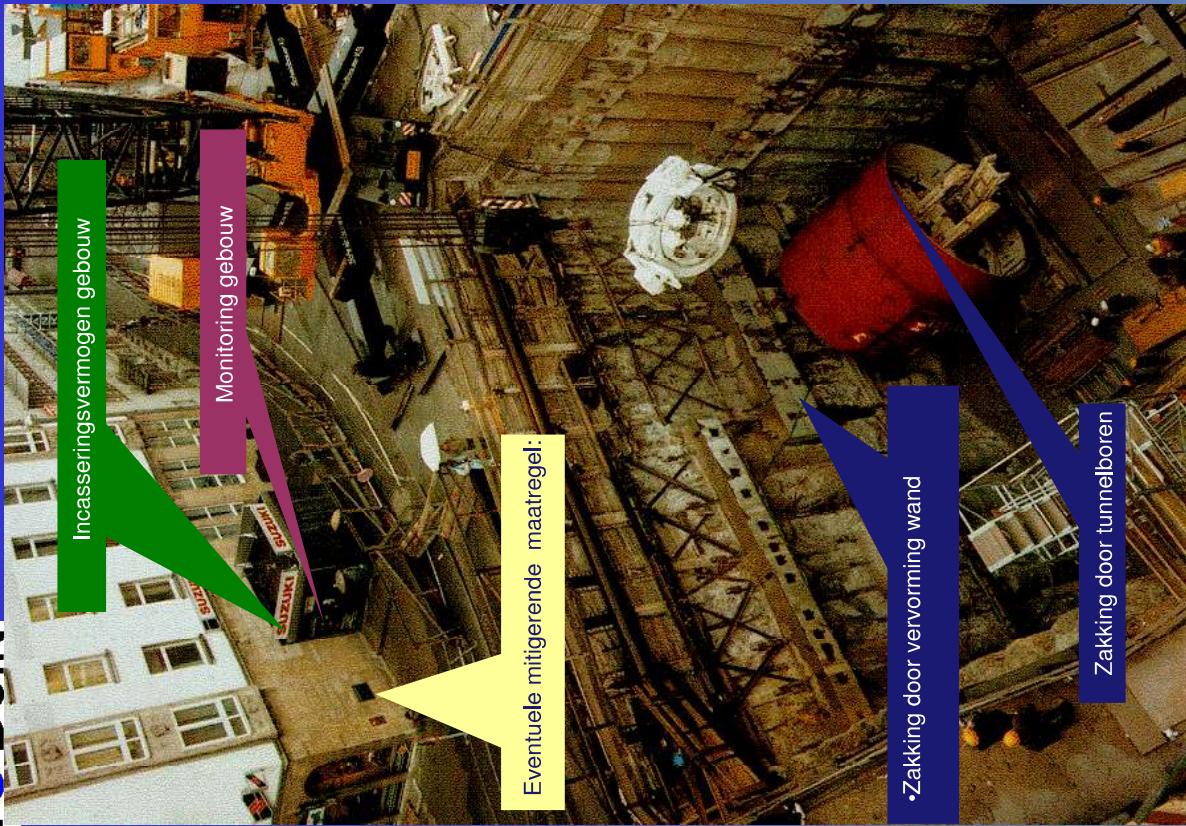
Empirisch, analytische rekenmethodieken

Geavanceerde numerieke rekenmethodieken

**en validatie met monitoring cases
COB-proef Sophiaspoortunnel Betuwe-Lijn
(invloed boortunnel op belendingen)**

Problematiek omgevingsbeïnvloeding

Omgevingsbeïnvloeding



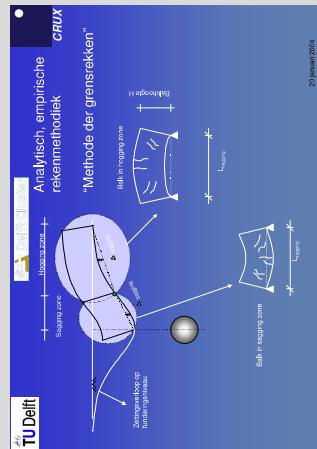
Bron voor grondvervormingen
t.g.v.:

- Inbrengen bouwputwanden
- vervorming bouwputwanden door ontgraving
- grondwaterstandsveranderingen door b.v. bemalingen
- tunnelboren

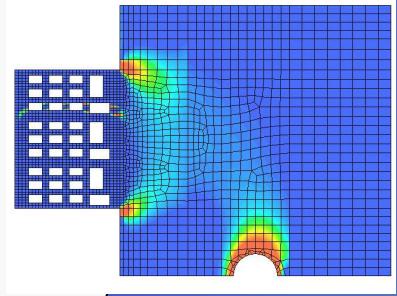
⇒ **Integrale benadering
grond en constructie
ter bepaling van schaderisico's
van belendende panden**

Aanpak onderzoek

A. Empirisch, analytische
predictiemethodiek

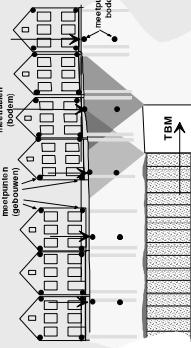
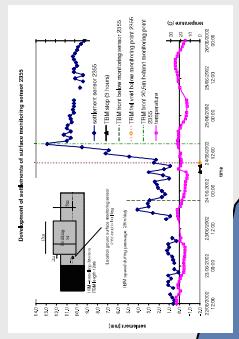


B. Geavanceerde numerieke modellering gebouwresponsie



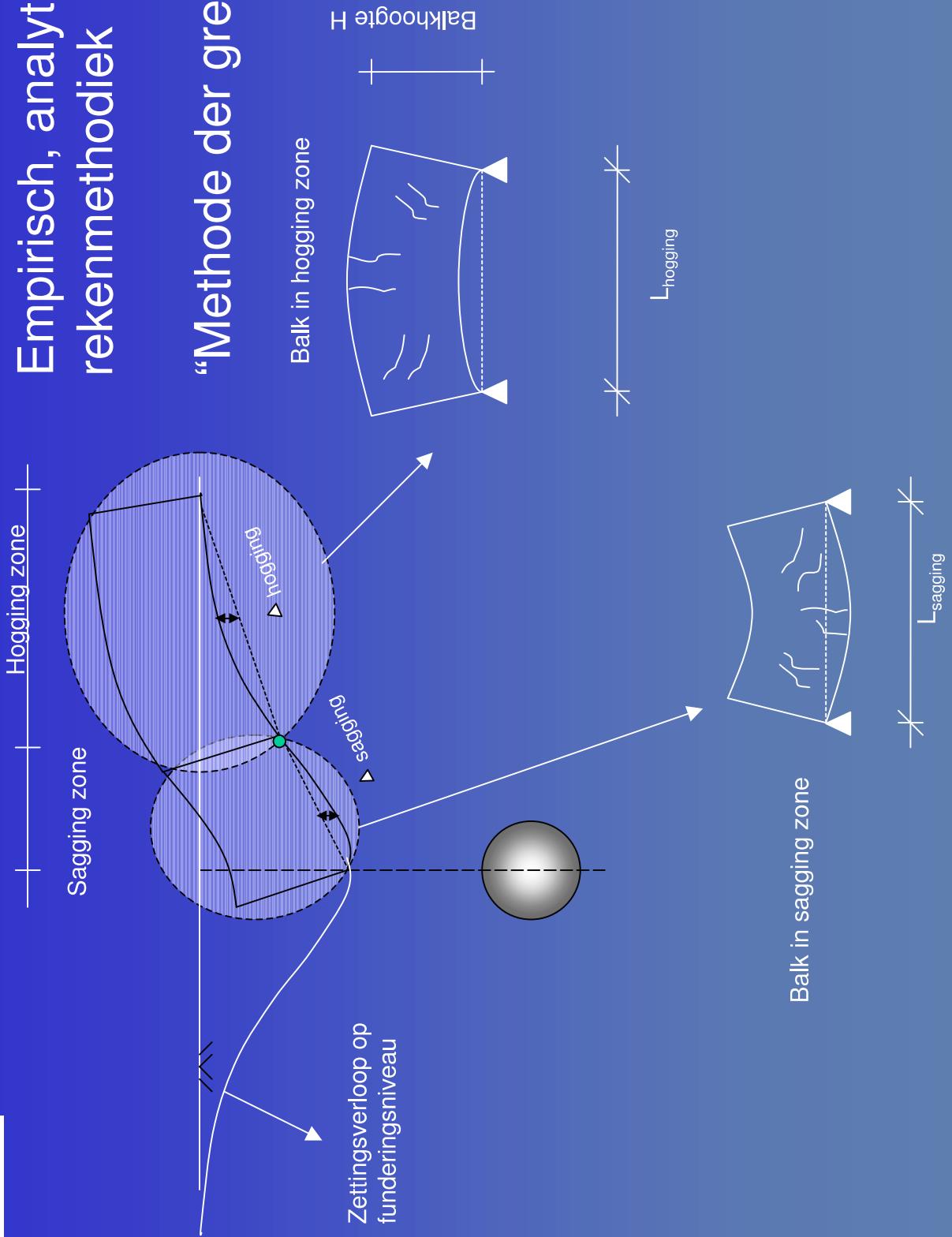
Onderzoeks- cyclicus

C. Validatie modellen met monitoringdata



Empirisch, analytische schadepredictie gebouw door grondvervormingen

“Methode der grensrekken”



Schade classificatiesysteem

Category of Damage	Degree of damage	Description of typical damage and ease of repair	Approximate of crack width (mm)
Aesthetic Schade	Negligible	Hairline cracks of less than about 0,1mm width	up to 0,1mm
	Very slight	Fine cracks which can easily be treated during normal decoration. Perhaps isolated slight fracturing in building. Cracks in external brickwork visible on close inspection.	Up to 1mm
	Slight	Cracks easily filled. Redecoration probably required. Several slight fractures showing inside of building. Cracks are visible externally and some repointing may be required externally to ensure watertightness.	Up to 5mm
Moderate		The cracks require some opening up and can be patched by a mason. Recurrent cracks can be masked by suitable linings. Repointing of external brickwork and possibly a small amount of brickwork to be replaced.	5 to 15mm or a number of cracks > 3 mm
Functional Damage, affecting Serviceability	Severe	Extensive repair work involving breaking out and replacing sections of walls, especially over doors and windows. Windows and door frames distorted, floors sloping noticeably.	15 to 25 , but also depends on number of cracks
Structural Damage affecting stability	Very severe	This requires a major repair involving partial or complete rebuilding. Beams loose bearing, walls lean badly and require shoring. Windows broken with distortion. Danger of instability.	Usually > 25mm, but depends on number of cracks

Beperkingen empirisch, analytische rekenmethodiek

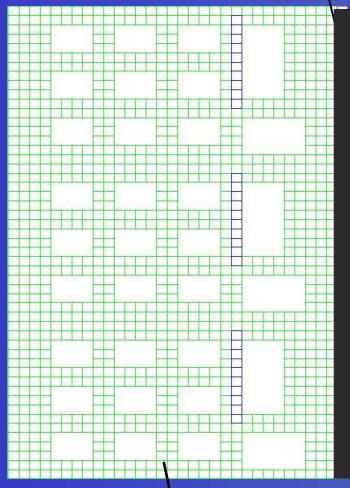
- Grondvervormingen worden volledig aan het gebouw opgelegd ongeacht grond-constructie interactie
- Veerenvoudigde modellering van de constructie als Timoshenko-balk houdt geen rekening met geometrische discontinuïteiten
- Initiële belasting van het pand wordt niet in rekening gebracht
 - ⇒ Meer realistische gebouwresponses door interactieeffecten in rekening te brengen door geavanceerde numerieke rekentechnieken

Geavanceerde modellering gebouwresponsie

2D → 3D

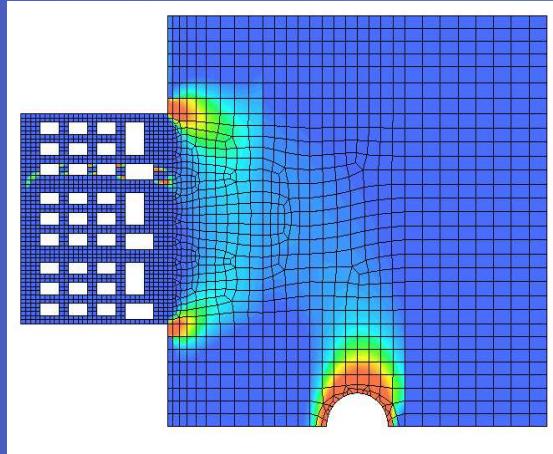
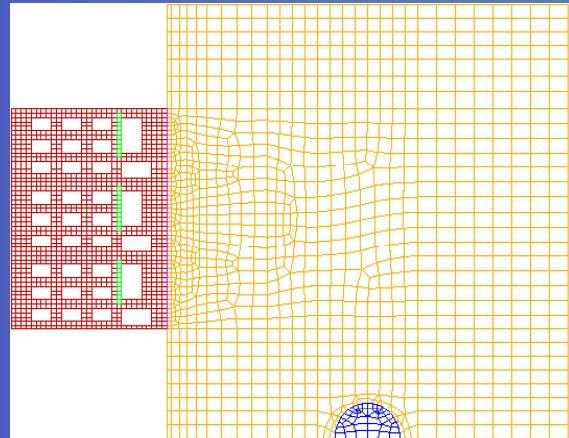
2D

Semi coupled soil-structure interaction model



→
Smeared crack model
metselwerk

→
Grond gemodelleerd als
no-tension bedding

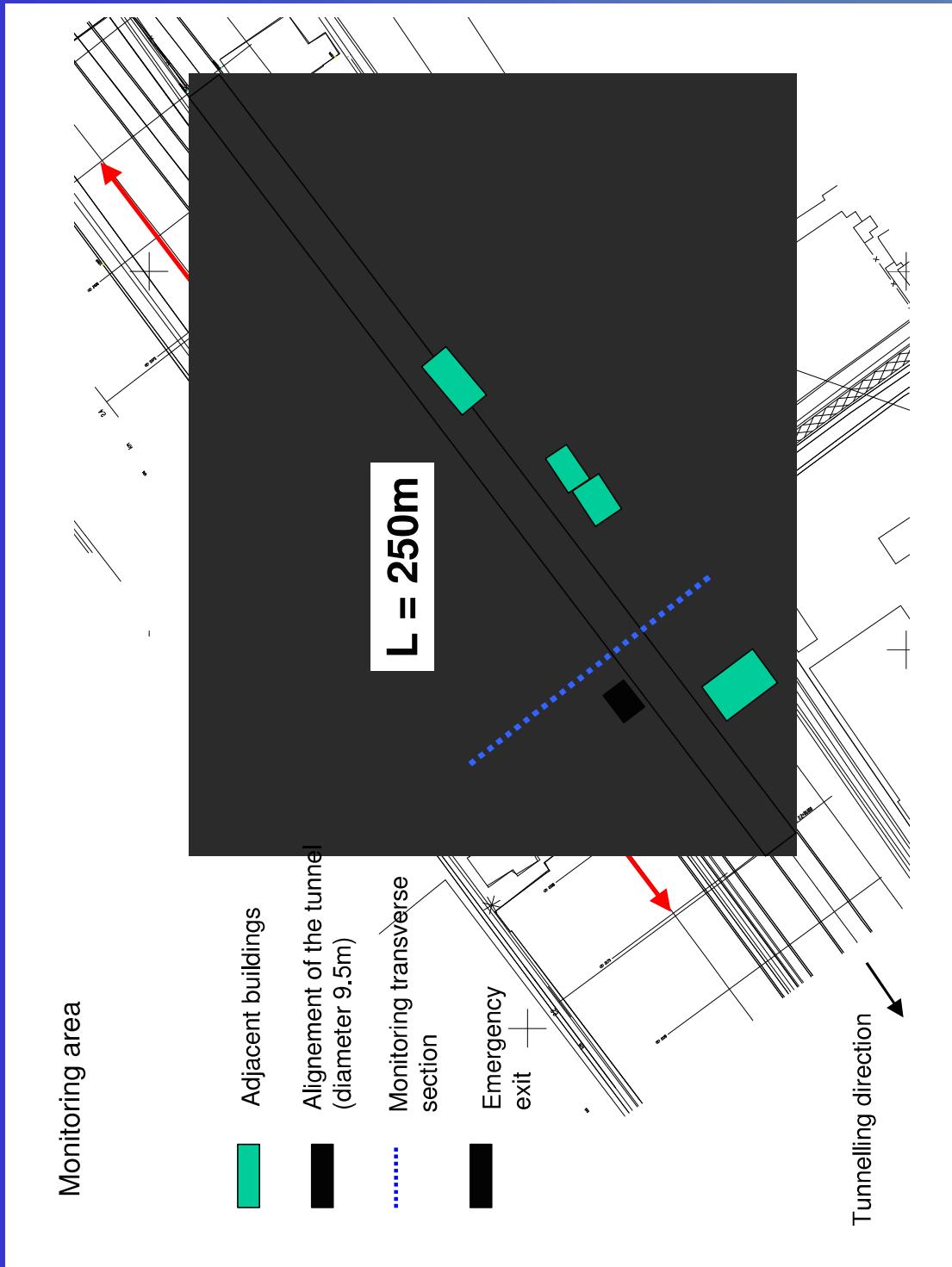


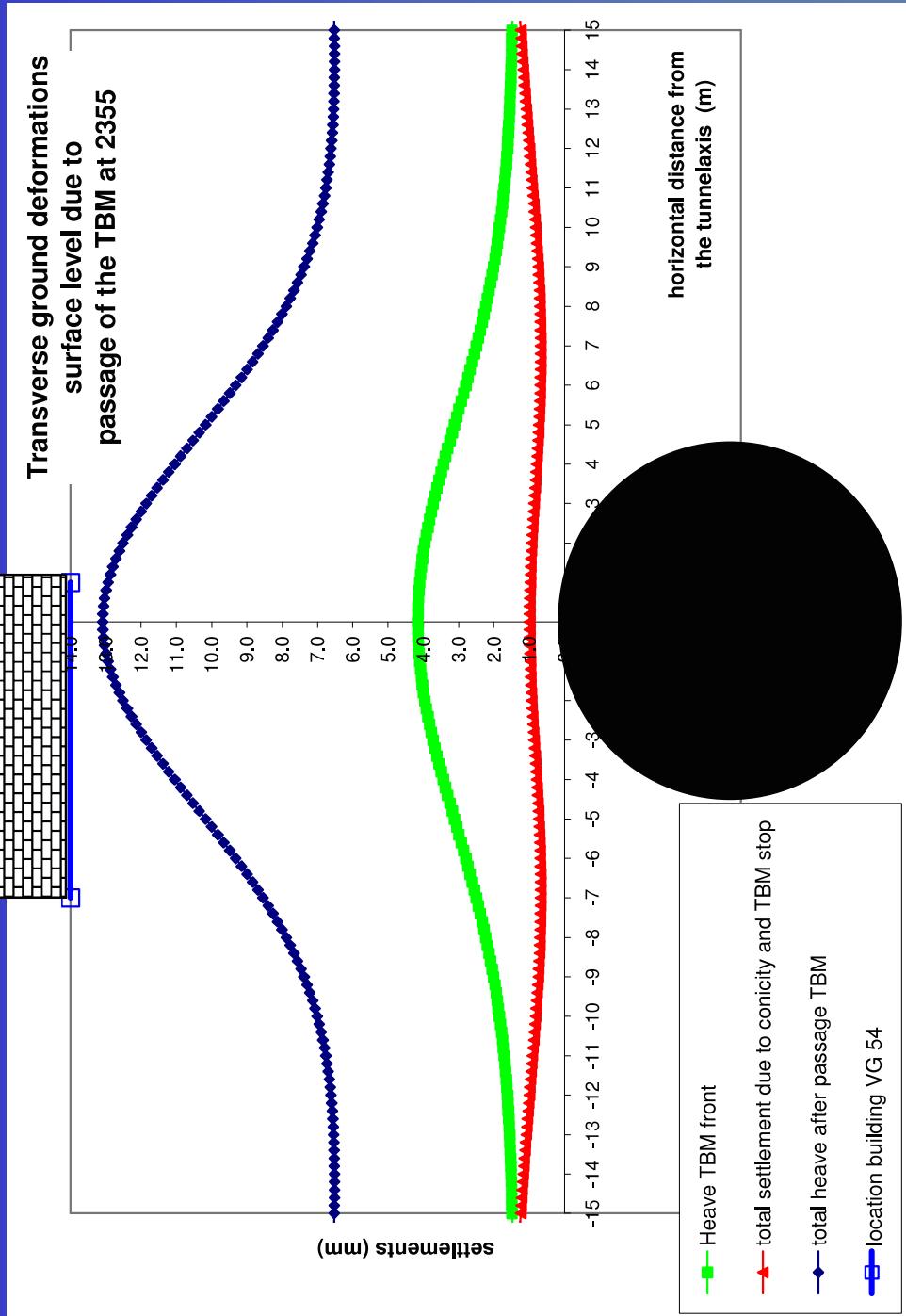
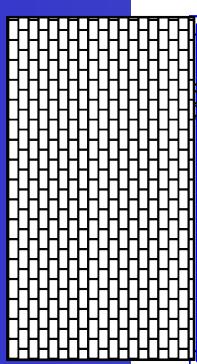
Fully coupled soil-structure interaction model

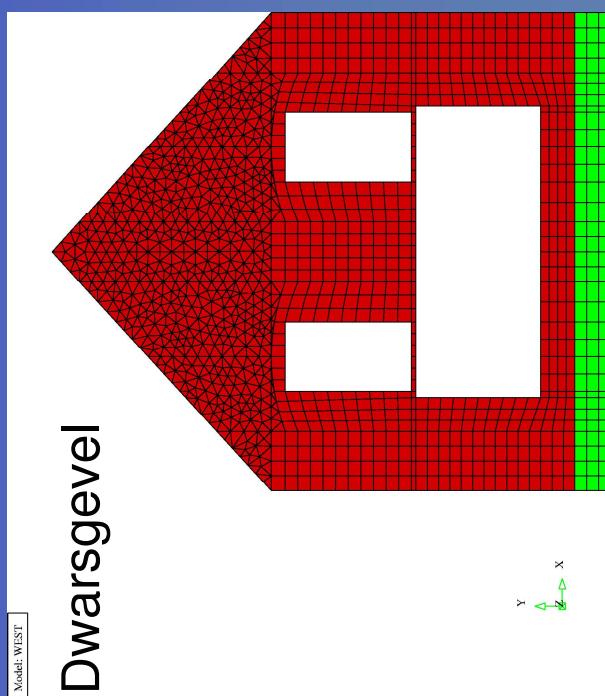
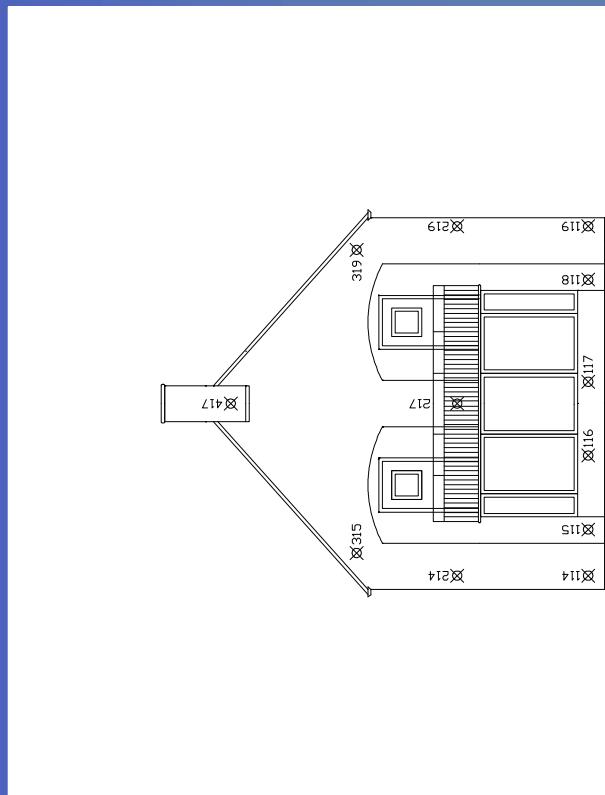
Validatie met monitoring

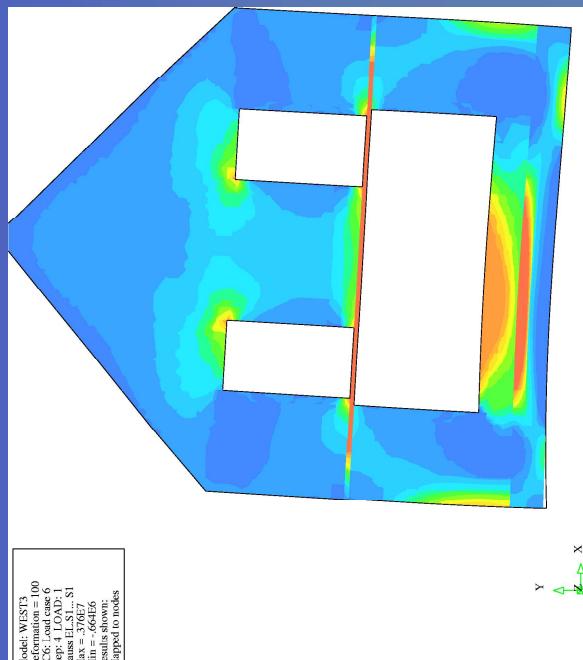
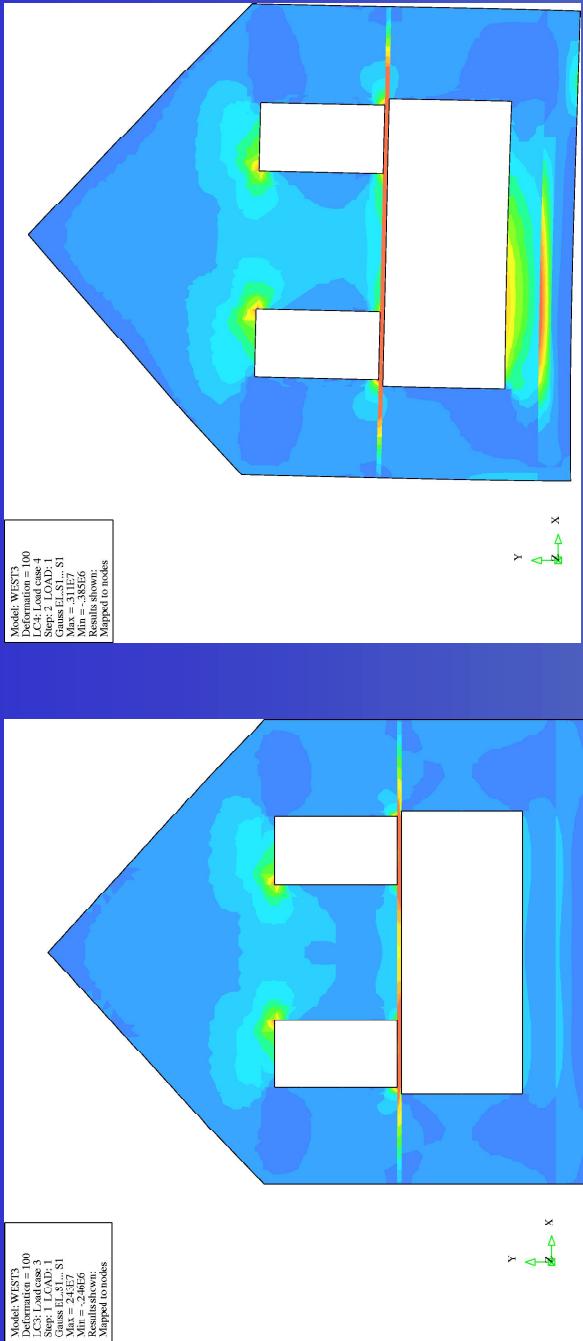
COB - Full Scale Test

Zettingsbeïnvloeding
door tunnelboren

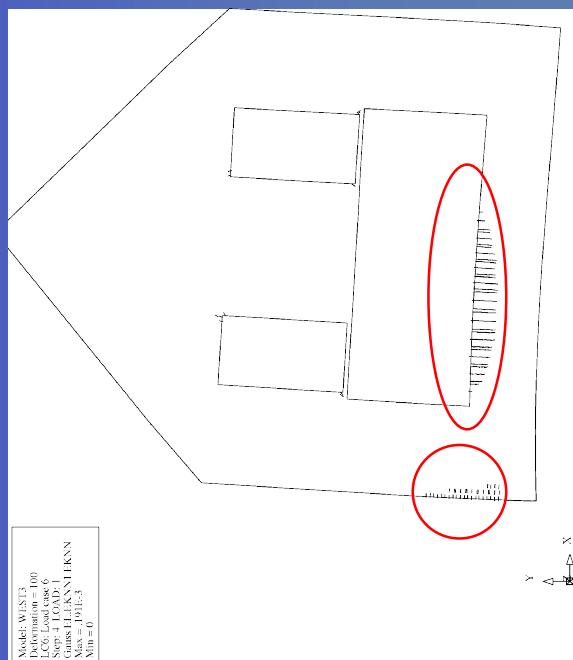
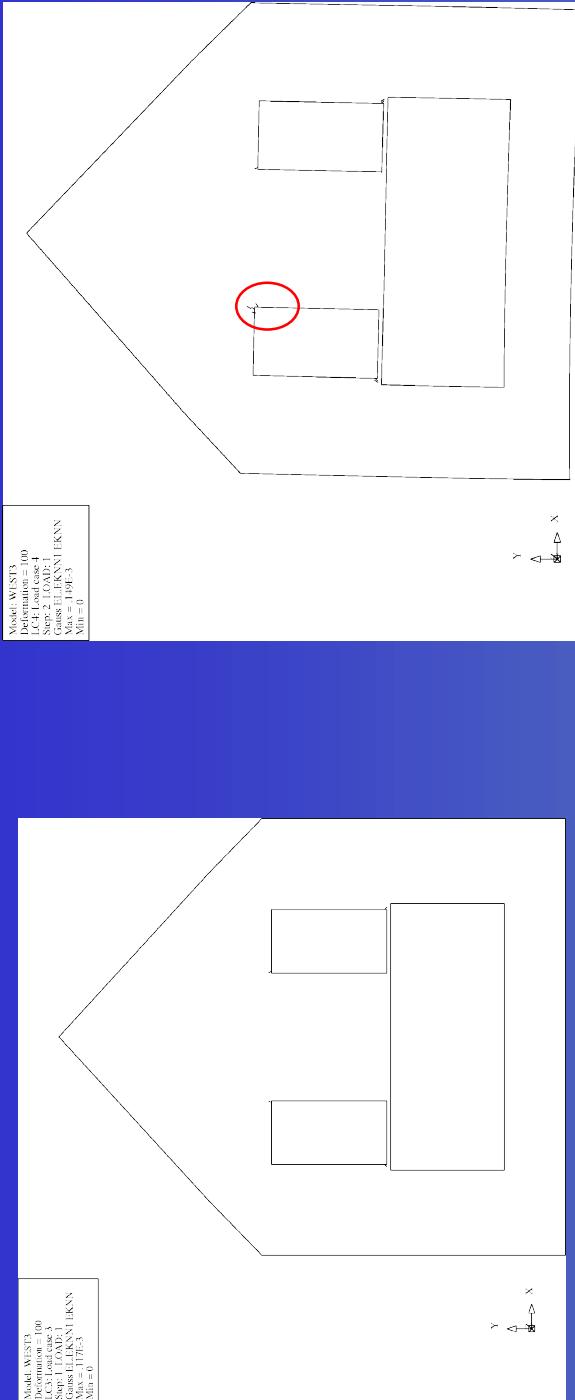








Rekveranderingen



Scheurvorming

D
3

