行政院所屬各機關出國報告

(出國類別:研究)

# 土石壩基礎處理及坡面處理等壩工技術研習

服務機關:經濟部水利署

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土石壩基礎處理及坡面處理等壩工技術研習

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內容摘要:本次奉派赴美研習壩基礎處理、坡面處理及監測系統建置

等壩工技術,研習期程十天,經接洽安排拜訪美國華盛頓州政府生態部水資源局、華盛頓大學土木系、SINCO 監測儀器公司、加州公共工程局及 Contra Costa 自來水公司,並實地參觀 The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks、Snoqualmie falls水力發電廠及胡佛壩、Los Vaqueros 水庫等。除瞭解各參訪單位之業務性質及蒐集資料外,雙方亦針對壩基礎處理、坡面處理及監測儀器之建置等議題討論,彼此交換工作經驗及技術交流,對個人而言除提昇壩工設計理念及施工技術,對爾後參與本署水庫工程計畫甚有助益外,其研習成果亦可供本署從事水資源開發之壩工規劃、設計及施工之工程師參考。

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## 第一章 前言

#### 1.1 研習目的

經濟部水利署中區水資源局目前除寶山第二水庫土壩工程目前正在施工外,近期將有雲林縣湖山水庫及苗栗縣天花湖水庫等計畫待執行。本署遴派中區水資源局正工程司林金輝赴美研習,希藉由此次參訪以汲取美國先進國家於水資源工程上在土壩基礎處理、坡面處理及監測系統建置等壩工技術之實務經驗及瞭解未來可能發展,並實際應用在上述三個水庫工程計畫上,俾供本署從事水資源開發之壩工規劃、設計及施工之工程師參考,以提昇壩工設計理念及施工技術。

#### 1.2 研習行程

研習人員自 91 年 12 月 4 日搭機起程前往美國西雅圖(Seattle), 先拜訪華盛頓州政府生態部水資源工程部門、SINCO 監測儀器公司、 華盛頓大學土木系及實地參觀附近之 The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks 及 Snoqualmie falls 水力發電廠等水利設施。爾後再轉機至拉斯維 加斯(Las Vegas) 就近參訪胡佛壩(Hoover Dam)及舊金山(San Francisco) 參訪加州公共工程局、Contra Costa Water District 及 附近 Los Vaqueros 等水庫。於 91 年 12 月 14 日全程研習結束後搭機 返國。詳細研習行程表如下:

研習行程表

日 期	星期	出 發	到 達	行 程
12月4日	Ξ	台中	西雅圖	搭機起程
12月5日	四	西雅圖	Olympia	參訪華盛頓州政府 生態部水資源工程 單位
12月6日	12月6日 五		西雅圖	參訪 SINCO 監測儀 器公司及 The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks
12月7日	六	西雅圖	西雅圖	參訪華盛頓大學士 木系大地實驗室及 Snogualmie falls 水 力發電廠

12月8日	日	西雅圖	拉斯維加斯	資料收集整理及轉 機	
12月9日	_	拉斯維加斯	胡佛壩	參訪胡佛壩	
12月10日	=	拉斯維加斯	舊金山	資料收集整理及轉 機	
12月11日	Ξ	舊金山	舊金山	參觀金門大橋(Gold Gate Bridge)	
12月12日	四	舊金山	舊金山	參訪加州公共工程 局及 Los Vaqueros 水庫	
12月13日	五	舊金山	沙加緬度	參訪 Contra Costa Water District	
12月14日	六	舊金山		搭機	
12月15日	日		桃園中正機 場	返國	

#### 1.3 研習內容

本次赴美研習之主要內容係針對土石壩之壩基處理、坡面處理及 監測系統之建置等壩工技術,藉由與參訪單位觀摩研討及水庫實地參 訪,除汲取其實務經驗及蒐集相關資訊外,亦可瞭解壩工技術未來之 可能發展,茲就土石壩之壩基處理、坡面處理及監測系統建置等主題 之研習心得彙整以下各章節,俾供本署從事水資源開發人員於壩工規 劃階段、設計階段及施工階段之參考。

## 第二章 壩基處理

#### 2.1 概述

土石壩之基礎,須有足夠之承載力、抗剪強度、阻水性及抗管湧性。壩基礎開挖施工主要為開挖到符合設計要求之地盤,並針對岩盤、砂礫石或土壤等不同基礎狀況,以增加承載力、降低沉陷量及加速壓密沉陷等方式處理。基礎之施工方法係依據該區域之調查資料,包括鑽探、試坑、試溝開挖及物埋探查成果決定。但土石壩壩基開挖面積甚廣,俟現場實際開挖後方能全盤瞭解。

基礎地盤可分為岩盤、砂礫石、土壤等三類,岩盤即使有風化,但尚有足夠承載力,其阻水處理,除特殊情況以外,並不太困難;而砂礫石層基礎,如具有與壩體同等之剪力強度時,可考慮為壩本體之一部份,但對於地盤內之滲透水,應有符合經濟且安全之止水或減漏措施;如地盤屬鬆軟土質,層厚不大時,應採取適當之工法予以壓實,以防止不均勻沉陷;土壤基礎之阻水性尚可靠,惟承載力可能不夠,因此須對其壓密沉陷及滑動,作有效的防止措施。茲將基礎為岩盤、砂礫石或土壤等處理方法,略述如下各節。

#### 2.2 岩盤基礎

對土石壩而言,岩盤基礎之承載力大致上無問題,但應重視滲水經過岩盤節理或斷層(或剪裂帶)可能發生管湧;或由於基礎地盤之形狀及變形,產生不均勻沉陷所引起之壩體龜裂,同時應細心執行基礎開挖及表面處理工作。

### 2.2.1 基礎開挖及表面處理

基礎開挖之範圍、深度及坡度並無明確之規定。通常考慮壩之安全性(滑動或變形)及施工性,應參考地質調查資料作決定。壩體基礎所佔地區,覆蓋層之開挖,應剝除至足夠深度,移走一切不適當材料,包括殘碴、表土、草木、樹根及其他易腐爛物質及有機物等。所有大壩心層及緊臨垂直排水帶基礎,包括上、下游各3m之範圍應挖至新鮮岩盤,所有中、高度風化之岩石及懸岩、凸岩及分離岩塊等都應除去使開挖面平順。心層以外大壩殼層之基礎開挖,除消除表面之雜草、樹根外

,有機物、脫離之岩塊、不均勻之材料以及低於該區填方密度 之覆蓋土等均應挖除。

心層基礎則須符合平順無突變及無透水路徑之結實完整條件,凡不符合者應予以整修,可使用適當機具及人力,盡量依照規定之線及坡度實施。如採用重機械或開炸方式作近距離整修,則可能將良好岩盤鬆動或開裂,甚至產生超挖現象,應加以細心控制。

壩座部分之岩面坡度最陡規定為 1V:0.5H 或更緩,凡在心層基礎範圍內地表凹凸高差大於 0.3m 者都必須挖除或鑲補混凝土,使成為 1V:0.5H 或更緩之坡度。基礎之不規則岩面處理包括有表面灑漿、鑲補混凝土、噴凝土、回填混凝土、打底混凝土或特殊夯壓等。處理目的乃對於填築輾壓之施工有所裨益,進而能使壩與基礎岩盤緊密接合,並減少因基礎表面之突變而使壩體發生不均勻沉陷之開裂。

殼層包括下游漸變層及濾層下之基礎開挖坡度最陡為 1V:0.5H 或更緩,地表鬆土及凹凸高差大於1.5m 均必須挖除。 岩盤清理程度不比心層基礎之要求為高,基礎面如有缺陷時尚不必挖除及回填,但橫跨基礎之缺陷仍依照心層基礎處理方式辦理。

壩基範圍內所有地質鑽孔應予以回填水泥砂漿。壩基表面凹凸及坡度處理之目的乃對於壩體填築輾壓之施工有裨益,進而能使壩與基礎岩盤密接,並減少因基礎表面突變而使壩體發生不均勻沉陷之開裂。開挖應盡力依照規定之線及坡度實施。壩座基礎坡度最陡規定為 1V:0.5H 或更平坦,凡在心層基礎範圍內,地表凹凸高差大於 0.3m 或在殼層大於 1V:0.5H 者都必須挖除或鑲補混凝土使成為 1V:0.5 或更緩之坡度。

### 2.2.2 斷層或剪裂帶之處理

岩盤內之斷層或剪裂帶(或破碎帶),其本身承載力小, 會引起不均勻沉陷,甚至變成滲水路徑帶走細料而引起管湧之 可能。斷層或剪裂帶之存在是否影響壩之安定,完全視其規模 、位置、方向及特性而異,貫穿上下游之斷層或剪裂帶尤應特 別留意。

斷層或剪裂帶為阻水性質薄弱之介面,通常依其規模以混 凝土或灌漿處理,或其兩者合併處理。一般先將鬆碎料挖除, 再以混凝土鑲補或水泥砂漿回填,再以固結灌漿改善破碎帶以防止沉陷及滲水。破碎帶之處理深度規定至少為寬度之1.5倍惟不小於30cm且不大於3m。垂直於壩軸之上下游方向破碎帶,其處理更需要慎重。

#### 2.3 砂礫石基礎

級配適當亦緻密之砂礫石基礎,具有與壩體同等強度及支承力者,不必予以挖除,一般僅將影響沉陷甚至導致管湧問題之腐蝕土、樹木、有礙物、泥土、鬆砂等全面挖除。又砂礫石層有黏土夾層或鬆軟時應予置換。惟施工時,應事先在現地進行取樣試驗,求出強度與密度(孔隙比)關係,據此與現地密度對照研判表土之挖除與否及程度。級配適當亦緻密之砂礫石層,事實上其水理上之安全顧慮要比其他承載力或變形更為重要,需要以全面止水或消壓工法處理以免發生管湧(piping)或流砂(quicksand)現象,一般採用之處理工法包括有全面止水工法(截水槽、鋼板樁、泥溝、混凝土截水牆、灌漿幕)、延長滲透路徑、設置濾層、設置排水及消壓井等。

### 2.3.1 全面止水工法 (positive cutoff methods)

## (1)截水槽 (cutoff trench)

本工法適用於曝露的層厚較薄的透水層基礎。截水槽之開挖,以機械挖至不透水層或岩盤。於開挖期間,經常實施排水,降低地下水位,以利不透水心層之填築。必要時,於截水槽上下游之透水層實施隔幕灌漿作止水處理,或設置點井(wellpoints)以降低地下水位。如因現地缺乏不透水性土料,工期緊迫,氣候潮濕,排水費用昂貴等原因,認為本工法不適宜時,得考慮採用其他工法。

## (2)打設鋼板樁 (sheet piling cutoff)

鋼板樁工法係 由心牆榫壕基礎面中央,將鋼板樁直接打入不透水層,以減少壩基之滲流及防止管湧之有效工法。但打樁時如遭遇卵礫石層,則板樁之貫入不易,可能造成鋼板撕裂或接樁部位之扭斷。故鋼板樁之採用,最好事先進行錘打及拉拔試驗並檢討後決定。卵礫石層內打設鋼板樁,必要時可採用重型鋼板樁。又地下不透水層屬硬岩,又成不規則之岩盤面時,板樁之入岩時應注意其扭斷破壞之可能性。

## (3)泥溝工法(slurry trench methods)

由心牆或截水槽基礎面中央挖掘一道槽溝(寬約0.9 3.0m)貫穿不透水層。挖掘時使用白皂土安定液,使溝側壁地盤塑成直立不崩坍。溝內將填以不透水性材料作成一道止水壁,材料通常利用開挖之砂礫石與白皂土安定液混合使用。砂礫石使用含有15 20%細料(-#200)級配良好者。混合料之坍度(slump)與混凝土類同作成3 6 吋後,便用抓土機(clamshell)從溝之另一端施吊漸進施工,推土機從旁協助整平。另一法,將水泥與白皂土混合(cement-bentonite)後,以泵送至槽溝內作成一道不透水截水牆。土石-白皂土或水泥-白皂土混合料之回填以前,應確定溝底之狀況,包括石塊集中否,或溝壁坍落否,或沉砂分離否,或到達不透水層否等都須檢測評估。經處理或確定無誤後始能進行回填工作。

美國華盛頓州之 Wanapum 壩基礎之泥溝 (slurry trench cutoff), 3.28m 寬、26.55m 深(最大), 壩基透水係數由 1x100cm/sec(平均)改良為 1x10<sup>-7</sup>cm/sec。回填砂礫石料級配如下:

粒 徑	通過百	過百分率		
3 in	80	100		
3/4 in	40	100		
No.4	30	70		
No.30	20	50		
No.200	10	25		

#### 美國十石壩採用泥溝丁法之施丁案例列表如下:

壩名稱	泥溝		最高	摘要
	深	寬	水壓	
	( m )	(m)	( m )	
Wannapum Dam	24	3.28	27.8	k(平均)=1cm/sec 砂質礫
				石,礫質砂
West Point Dam	18	1.64	19.2	k=1.8x10 <sup>-2</sup> cm/sec 上部;
				黏土、沉泥質砂、砂、礫
				k=0.6×10⁻⁵cm/sec 下部;沉
				泥質砂
Saylorxille Dam	18	2.52	29.2	k (平均)=0.15cm/sec礫
				質砂表面:砂質黏土不透
				水層、砂、礫質砂
Wells DAM	24	2.52	21.3	砂、礫石

### (4)混凝土截水牆 (mixed-in-place concrete cutoff wall)

本工法大部分採用泥溝,施以吊放鋼筋籠並澆置混凝土,置換皂土安定液而成一截水牆。這種截水牆控制滲水甚為有效。惟由於傳統混凝上本性脆弱(brittleness),當受到水庫水位變動或地震引起之壩體變形影響,可能發生龜裂及漏水而失去截水之功能。為此,世界各國已採用與壩體土壤變形特性近似之塑性混凝土截水牆(plastic concrete cutoff wall),其使用材料包括有骨材、水泥、水及皂土(黏土),以高水灰比拌合而成,比傳統混凝土更具韌性。

泥溝之開挖,近年來由於多種不同開挖機械之開發而有多種工法,各工法之間除施工方法、配筋及牆之成形等有所不同之外,主要之共同點為不論有無地下水之存在,施工並不困難,無振動,亦不擾動周遭地盤,任何土質均可適用,止水效果良好。目前具代表性之工法有 ICOS,OWS,EARTHWALL,MIP,SMW等。在施工之皂土安定液應始終保持其安定性、比重、黏性及滾度(不致沉澱)等,並實施品管。

### (5)隔幕灌漿 (grout curtain)

砂礫石沖積層之灌漿,由於其他地盤條件及材料性質與岩盤灌漿顯然有不同,且較為複雜,通常經過漿液配合試驗及現地灌漿試驗結果,作使用材料之最後決定。灌漿材料通常依據基礎(地層)種類,透水性(空隙大小),灌漿目的(為透水性或強度), 地下水水質等選定。而漿液應具備下列性質:

- a.安定性-----材料不發生分離
- b.假凝性-----施工後具安定
- c.流動性-----施工性(灌漿設備,施工方法)
- d. 凝結時間適當性-----可灌入至需要灌之地方
- e.耐久性-----不受水質影響
- f.經濟性

為獲得這些性質,可利用以粘土為主體之材料組合,例如:

- a.粘土漿液
- b. 粘土、水泥灌液
- c. 粘土、化學劑漿液

惟為安定性及流動性,可考慮使用添加劑。粘土以礦物結晶構造分類為蒙脫土(montmorillonite),伊利土(illite)及高嶺土(kaolinite)等系列。一般砂礫石沖積層之灌漿使用

粘土(以蒙脫土為主成分之皂土)質材料。以粘土(皂土)為主體之漿液,其水泥漿液之凝結性及安定性等有相當之差異,應妥為利用粘土特性並理解皂土之質流(rheological)性質。

室內試驗應辦理項目包括粘塑性、剛性、假凝性、安定性、滲透性、灌入後透水性、強度及其他對地下水中之特殊離子之反應等。現地灌漿試驗主要係確認漿液配合、灌漿壓力、灌漿孔配置(排列間隔)、灌漿順序。灌漿孔之配置視漿液特性(包括粘性、安定性、凝結時間)及到達距離而定。施工範圍通常考慮水壓大小、心牆寬度、沖積層深度及地層性質等決定之。

#### 2.3.2 延長滲透路徑

延長滲水路徑可減少滲流量及降低下游之空隙水壓,並增加基礎之安定,其方法有部份截水及上游不透水護坦。

## (1)部份截水 (partial cut-off)

如基礎地盤材質及透水性均勻,本工法並不有效。依據 Creager etc.之試驗結果顯示,止水工插入50%深度只能減少 約25%之滲漏量,而為減少50%滲透量需要插入80%止水工 ,故均勻之基礎採用全面截水為宜。另一方面,基礎地盤之透 水係數隨著其深度而減小時,或中間夾層有不透水層能與截水 牆(壕)連結時,本工法極有效。截水牆深度可由水頭與滲流 徑路之比值(creep ratio)求得。

## (2)上游不透水護坦(horizontal upstream impervious blanket)

透水層渾厚,截水牆工法不經濟時,本工法尚屬有效。分為天然及人工護坦,前者係天然沉積於透水性基礎表層,壩施工時不予挖除留置於原地,設法與壩心牆連接。後者一般使用不透水性土堤,其鋪設厚度及長度範圍,依材料之透水性及砂礫石層之構造、厚度及水庫之水深決定。一般鋪設厚度為 0.6 3.0m。

### 2.3.3 設置濾層

設置慮層之目的並非直接控制滲流,而是防止周圍細料被帶走,讓水能安全排出。心牆下游之地盤可能發生管湧,需要濾層與否,完全依基礎地盤之特性而定。如地下滲流豐富,應 詳為調查,必要時設置濾層。又級配不良之粗礫料構成之基礎 ,也可能發生管湧,此種現象很可能在下游殼層之基礎發生。 因此,在下游殼層與基礎地盤之間設置水平濾層(壩底排水層)甚為必要。

#### 2.3.4 設置排水及消壓井方法

本法之目的與濾層相同,所不同者係滲流水未到達地面以前即予以處理,使壩座或基礎深處之空隙水壓趨減,下游部份更趨穩定。但滲流路線變短,滲流量反而增加。這種強制性之排水設備,將使附近之滲透壓力降至該處之水位。但應留意消壓井間隔不適當時,井之間之空隙水壓增高。消壓井之間隔通常為 15 30m。首先作適當之消壓井配置並測定空隙水壓,如確定空隙水壓較高,其中間再加設消壓井。滲水量雖在容許範圍內,設置消壓井以防管湧發生亦屬必要。砂礫石層通常全層設置消壓井。地質構造複雜,流線網分析不易之基礎,本方法極為合適。這種排水設備必要時設置濾層。

#### 2.4 土壤基礎

一般含有黏土及泥土且含水量高之基礎稱為土壤基礎。標準貫入值(N值)在20以上之地盤通常歸屬於"一般土壤地盤",而N值在20以下之地盤屬於"軟弱地盤"。其若作為壩基,則應剝除基礎面所有地表土、殘碴、雜草、樹枝及其他腐爛有機物,整修不平坦地形及侵蝕溝至適當之線及坡度,並開挖至足夠強度(承載力)之深度。開挖邊坡應充分放緩,最陡為1V:1H或更緩。鬆土厚 I5cm 以下者,得以夯實處理,大於 I5cm以上者應予以挖除。如地盤承載力不足,挖除困難時,依軟弱地盤處理方式辦理。軟弱地盤上築壩,受基礎之變形及滑動限制,壩高大部份為30m以下。一般土壤地盤及軟弱地盤之處理及改良方法包括砂樁排水、擠壓砂樁、動力壓密、震實、置換及押坡填方等。

#### 2.4.1 一般土壤地盤

## (1)截水槽基礎面之壓實:

基礎面之壓實程度至少達到與心層填方相等之密度(壓實度)及強度。如果基礎材料屬細質材料,應加以壓實,必要時把面層耙鬆,以便與心層初期之填土有良好之結合。細粒料基

礎之基礎面可以羊腳滾輾壓 12 次;比較堅硬之地盤先予耙鬆 I5cm 深並調整含水量後輾壓。粗粒料基礎 (coarse-grained foundation)之基礎面以膠輪 (rubber-tired roller)或振動滾壓機 (vibratory roller)輾壓,每層壓實厚約 I5cm。膠結良好及過壓密土壤犁鬆及羊腳滾輾壓不易者,基礎表面之處理與岩盤基礎類同。濾層及殼層基礎面之壓實可使用膠輪滾壓機壓實6 I0 次。

#### (2)含水量調整:

細粒料土壤基礎面層 15cm 之含水量應在-2% +1%0MC 範圍內,以利夯實。粗粒料土壤基礎只要濕潤,但未必飽和,以獲得規定相對密度即可。整理就緒之基礎表面或任何輾壓面過份乾燥,則應在填築前灑水及犁鬆攪拌均勻,以調適含水量。基礎面過濕,應犁鬆曝晒或晾乾至規定施工含水量範圍。

### (3)防止管湧現象:

為避免填方料受侵蝕流入較粗土壤基礎內,在基礎面填以 濾料或經選高塑性土壤。又截水溝(cutoff trench)下游及下 游殼層底下,應設置漸變層(transition zone),可避免基礎 之細料被淘沖流入(eroded into)。如填方材料係屬擴散性土 壤(dispersive soil),設置濾層乃為最佳之保護措施選擇。

### 2.4.2 軟弱地盤

軟弱地盤作為堆填壩之基礎,為避免基礎受荷重後發生過份之沉陷,並防止承載力不足引起之滑動,須作地盤改良。一般改良工法略述如下:

## (1)砂樁排水工法 (sand drain method)

黏性土壤之壓縮性大,承載力小。由於其急速壓密功效,近年來砂樁排水工法已普遍被採用。即在壩基下游部分軟弱地盤上舖敷淨砂一層,打設砂樁,逐步填土加高,將軟弱黏土層之水經由砂樁脫水排出可以縮短壓密時間,達到地盤強化之工法。一般使用砂樁規格為直徑 30 50cm,深度一般在 30m 以下,間隔 I 3m。砂樁之打設工法包括震動式(vibro type),螺旋鑽式(auger type),水沖式(water jet type)及衝擊式(percussion type)。

## (2)擠壓砂樁工法(sand compaction pile method)

砂性土壤或鬆砂之改良,係利用振動、脫水、搗實等方法,以減小土壤孔隙、增加密度、承載力及抗剪強度,阻止沉陷及防止地震引起之液化等。黏性土壤之改良,可增進承載力、抗滑之剪力強度、土壤凝聚力並減低沉陷等。擠壓砂樁之原理係利用一鋼管打入土中,由振動及鋼管本身之體積將周圍土壤向外擠壓,再將砂料填入管內,管端有一類似逆止閥之裝置,鋼管往上拔起時,開閥門將砂料灌入孔底,再將鋼管往下震實,此時閥門又開閉將孔內之砂料往孔外擠壓,如此反覆擠壓拉拔使土層達到緊密效果。在鬆砂中,一般振實範圍為樁徑之3至4倍。砂樁之施工,要使土層在擠壓後能達到要求之相對密度,一般間距在2m左右,常用之砂樁樁徑為45cm至80cm。目前之施工紀錄顯示,擠壓砂樁之長度可達20m。擠壓砂樁施工有二法,衝擊式(percussion type)及振動式(vibro type)

## (3)動力壓密工法 (dynamic consolidation)

本工法以吊車將重錘由一固定高度重複地自由落下衝擊壓實地面,以改變深層飽和地層之工程性質,通常含蓋改良淺層未飽和土層之動力夯實工法 (dynamic compaction method)。影響壓實因素包括重錘重量、吊高及吊車伸展臂長等,重錘吊升高度一般為 15 45m,重錘重量一般為 8 40t,目前有使用至 200t 的紀錄。重錘一般採用鋼筋混凝土塊、鐵塊及填有混凝土或砂之厚鋼殼塊,形狀可為球體、圓柱體或立方體等。本工法適用於大面積之土質改良,碎岩、卵礫石、沉泥質砂、沉泥及廢棄物皆可適用。改良深度最大可達 20m,改良後土層之相對密度可達 70 至 90%。

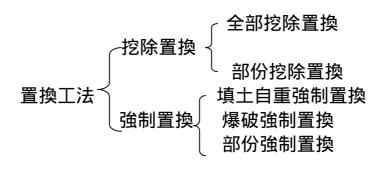
## (4)震實工法 (vibroflotation method)

震實工法係利用一個震實錐(vibroflot)在土層中藉著震實錐前端的高壓水與其水平震動使得距離震實錐壁 30 50cm的土壤達到飽和及液化,並隨著震實錐以自重往下沉,直至預定改良之深度,此後並須由孔口不斷以砂或礫石填充,同時並用震實錐將填充料逐步震實,直達地表面為止。本法之改良深度可達 20m 至 30m,但其震實位置須在於地下水位以下,對於細料少於 20%之乾淨砂土改良效果表佳。

## (5)置換工法 (displacement method)

軟弱地盤之本質條件非常差,任何地盤改良方式均無法達

成,且處理不經濟時,最後辨法乃採取將不良地層以良質土置換之工法。其置換方式分為:



## (6)押坡填方工法 (stabilizing fill method)

飽和沉泥及黏土質土壤基礎上之填方,主要為壩之邊坡穩定問題。壩體之安定,填方之材質影響不大,但與飽和基礎土壤性質與密度有關。為防止滑動並抑制壩體荷重引起之地盤側方擠動,施築押坡填方。其填築施工並不需要刻意地使用滾壓機壓實,但如為不透水護坦(blanket)設計,或需要壓碎軟岩塊施工以避免沉陷過大要求時,除利用羊腳滾輾壓以外,通常利用運土車輛輪胎及推土機履帶,使其儘可能均勻行走,以獲得所需之壓實度。

## 2.5 壓力灌漿處理

灌漿係改善地盤(岩石或土壤工程基礎)之施工方法。依據調查、分析、設計確定之處理方針和施工程序及鑽灌過程中所遭遇的地下狀況,將地下空隙及水流作適當之處理,以達到降低透水性(止水或止氣)及增加強度(強化土質),進而防止或矯正地盤適量變形所導致地下或地面結構物之損毀。

大壩基礎處理中之灌漿一般係以水泥壓力灌漿(pressure grouting)為之,即拌合稠度適當之水泥漿,以適當的壓力,經鑽孔灌入岩盤縫隙內。漿液經過一段時間水化作用後凝結為固體,對地表破碎的基礎岩盤有強化作用,對深層岩盤則有填堵縫隙達到止水的目的。

漿之灌入方法,有規範最高灌入壓力或規範灌入量者。前者方式,即灌漿時能在安全之最高壓力下,同時改換配合比予以灌入,如單位(時間)灌漿量在規定以下時,停止該階段(stage)之灌入工作。後者方式,不限制灌入壓力(但最高界限之壓力仍有必要設定),而限定單位灌入量,逐漸提升壓力至最後壓力,如單位灌入量在規定以下時結束該灌漿工作。

灌漿依其目的及效果,通常可分為隔幕灌漿(curtain grouting)護坦灌漿(blanket grouting)及特殊灌漿(special grouting),茲略述如下:

## (1)隔幕灌漿 (curtain grouting)

隔幕灌漿係在不透水心層之基礎岩盤灌入水泥漿等,封閉 裂縫及空隙,作成截水幕,以增長壩基滲流路徑,並有效地減 少基礎岩盤內之大部份滲流,以避免基礎岩盤因滲透水流淘蝕 軟弱地帶而引發管湧(piping),甚至危及壩基之穩定。

### (2)護坦灌漿(blanket grouting)

護坦灌漿通常在隔幕灌漿.實施以前先行施工,以不透水心層之岩盤接觸面層為對象。通常在灌漿幕兩側作淺層灌漿, 其施灌壓力以不擠動岩盤原有結構為原則。灌入岩盤內因自然 力或人為劈裂之細縫,以減少基礎岩盤之滲流,降低基岩表層 之滲流流速,防止心層材料流入基岩被帶走,防止隔幕灌漿時 之漏漿,有助提高灌漿幕之施灌壓力等。

## (3)特殊灌漿 (special grouting)

特殊灌漿用於不適當之基礎岩盤,例如承載力不足地盤, 湧水及漏水地點之處理,斷層、剪裂帶(shear zone)及破碎 帶(fracture zone)之處理等。

灌漿依其施工方法,一般可分為下列工法:

## (1)一段式灌漿(single stage grouting):

鑽孔至預定深度,一次完成鑽孔及灌漿,用於 10m 以下或 5 7m 深淺孔之固結灌漿及護坦灌漿。不適用於裂縫多之岩盤或深孔隔幕灌漿。

## (2)逆階灌漿 (upstage grouting):

一次鑽孔至設計深度,由底部逐段灌漿,用於龜裂較少之 岩盤,漿液不易漏入栓塞上側者。

## (3)順階灌漿 (downstage grouting):

此法係由地表分孔(階)逐段施鑽及灌漿,其由上至下可逐步穩固地盤,高壓灌漿及破碎帶之處理均不成問題,目前已成為極普遍之工法。每階段長度通常約為5m,接近地面或局部透水之部份,其長度可為較短。灌漿前通常作透水試驗。灌漿時應注意施灌壓力、灌漿量、水泥漿濃度等。灌漿壓力可由

岩盤狀況決定,岩盤變形或孔內水力破壞等現象發生為原則。

## (4)複合式灌漿 (multiple grouting):

裂縫或節理發達之岩盤漏漿顯著者,可採複合多段式灌 漿。第一段,先以濃漿灌入,封閉大縫隙,使漿液凝固後洗孔, 再以稀漿灌入。原已灌過之階段得重複施灌。

## 第三章 壩體坡面處理

#### 3.1 上游坡面保護

#### 3.1.1 概述

土石壩上游坡面必須加以保護以抵抗波浪之侵蝕破壞及 冰層和漂浮物的損害,並為避免庫內水位急速洩降時壩體材料 之流出或防止穴居動物挖掘等之破壞,其常用之上游邊坡表面 保護工型式有抛塊石(Dumped Rock Riprap)或土壤-水泥混合 料(soil cement),其他曾經使用過的保護工型式包括鋼鈑鋪 面、混凝土鋪面、瀝青混凝土鋪面、預鑄混凝土塊及木料或袋 裝混凝土(用於小型及較不重要結構物)。

上游坡面保護工之施設範圍主要從壩頂起向下延伸至呆水位以下一段安全距離(通常約5ft),有些例子中,更好的是在坡面保護工終點設置一個支撐平台。近年來,因經濟性考量,上游坡面保護工通常可考慮僅在水庫水位變動較頻繁的表面帶範圍與壩頂才設置抛石層加以保護,在此情況下,於未抛石區域必須設其他較經濟之保護工以抵抗逕流之沖刷。

#### 3.1.2 保護工型式之選擇

依據經驗顯示,在大部分的情況下,因石料具適當耐久之特性,以適當級配料鋪置之砌石,可以較低的成本提供上游坡面保護工之最佳型式。美國陸軍工兵團調查,在美國不同地區大約 100 座壩,各具有廣泛不同的氣候及激烈之波浪作用,將之當作基礎資料,以針對邊坡保護工建立更加實用且經濟之工法。這些水庫年齡從 5 至 50 年不等,且係由許多不同單位所建造的。由這項調查發現:

- (1)採用傾倒抛石的工法中有 5%失敗,主要歸咎於石料尺寸不適當。
- (2)採用以人工砌石中有 30%失敗,主要是因為係以單層堆砌。
- (3)採用混凝土鋪面工法中有 36%失敗,一般是因為不適當之設計或施工缺失所造成。

這項調查證實了傾倒抛石法為上游坡面保護最可靠之工

法。傾倒抛石法優越性之最佳例證是在墾務局所建造的 Cold Spring Dam,這座壩在使用了 50 年後,上游坡面抛石之情况仍非常良好,這段期間唯一之修護是在一場特別激烈的颱風後,壩中心位置之抛石被擾動脫節,才重新安置了一些抛石,爾後也曾發生一些破壞,但都未嚴重到需要進一步維修的程度。

傾倒抛石法保護上游坡面之優越性,與其他方式比較起來,維修成本也較低。為避免主要壩體使用其他方式之保護工法,而由運距較遠的地方載入塊石材料,仍是符合經濟效益的。例如,美國墾務局曾由距壩址超過200英哩(320公里)之火車運距及卡車運距24英哩(38公里)遠的地方輸入石料;美國工兵團也曾由170英哩遠的地方輸入石料。然而,美國墾務局本身也對土壤水泥漿的邊坡保護工深感信心,係因為運費已高漲,對長運距之石料可望以土壤水泥漿來代替,此項考量是基於認為成本因素對於水泥漿較有利的假設上。

在石料不易取得之處,傾倒抛石料除供施工需要外,於施工期間就必須儲存一些石料,以供應未來維修需要之預備量。在抛石法太貴的地區,土壤水泥漿坡面保護工值得加以審慎考慮。滾壓混凝土 (RCC, roller-compacted concrete)亦可使用於邊坡保護,而被視為土壤水泥漿工法同等適當,施工技術上,與土壤水泥漿工法很相似。

若在經濟考量下,其他型式之上游邊坡保護工,如預鑄混泥土塊、瀝青混凝土、鋼板以及混凝土鋪面等亦是可以考慮的。上游鋪膜式之壩型,也可將上游坡面保護工與止水工結合考量。上游鋪膜式壩,採用混凝土、瀝青混凝土或鋼材等,可使上游坡面變為更陡而得到更大的築壩經濟效益。在大部分的案例中,對於分區壩或均質壩而言,抛石和土壤水泥漿工法是最合適且最經濟的方式。

#### 3.1.3 抛石工法

抛石工法係將石頭或石渣抛置於上游坡面上來保護壩體 填方免遭受波浪作用之沖蝕破壞。抛石是放置在一層級配濾層 之上(鋪墊),或是一層特別的設置護坦或是填方分區中之上 游區。

美國美國墾務局發展出一套設計抛石設計護坡之方法,乃採用 PFARA(Probabilistic Freeboard and Riprap Analysis)

程式設計分析,利用現地風力資料去建立所需之有效波高,希望藉此得到一有效的結果。抛石設計步驟說明如下:

### (1) 風力資料的分析及設計波高計算

利用 PFARA 程式分析設計,利用現地風力資料去建立抛石設計所須之有效波高。設計風力資料可由附近測站歷年觀測所取得之風力紀錄中以機率統計方式選取,並由 PFARA 程式之路徑來確定名稱及數量,而選定的測站距水庫盡量相等,減少因距離不同產生不同的權重因子。有效波高 Hs 為波高中前三分之一高之平均值,其可用以設計土石壩所需之抛石護坡,其計算公式如下:

$$H_s = 0.0177 \times V^{1.23} \times F^{0.5}$$
  
式中:Hs= 有效波高 (ft)  
 $V = 設計風速 (mile/h)$   
 $F = 吹程(mile)$ 

#### (2)抛石設計

依據抛石設計標設計方式有兩種,其一是容許破壞另一是零破壞,各為下列兩式:

其中: W50 抛石中,中等尺寸岩塊重(lb)

, 岩塊之比單位重(Ib/ft3)

H。 有效波高(ft)

G。 岩塊之比重 由水平起算之坡度角度

抛石厚度
$$T = 20(\frac{W_{50}}{\gamma_r})^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
 (單位為 in)

## 3.1.4 土壤-水泥工法(soil cement)

傳統土石壩之壩面防護措施多以抛石料保護,惟當壩址附近無法取得良好的抛石料,或由於抛石料來源運距過長造成施工成本增加,或考量運輸過程可能對環境衝擊造成等情況下,

另一種上游坡面保護的替代材料便值得加以考慮。「土壤水泥」即為美國墾務局建議做為抛石護坡的一種替代方案。1951年美國墾務局在科羅拉多州東部興建 Bonny 水庫時, 首度以土壤水泥建置一試驗段護坡,經十年觀察成效良好後,土壤水泥始被應用於 Merritt 壩之上游坡面保護工,自 1962 年至 1989年,墾務局已有 13 座壩及許多政府與私人的壩均採用土壤水泥為護坡工。

根據美國墾務局土壤手冊建議,當作為護坡之抛石材料運 距超過 32km 時,土壤水泥護坡可考慮為取代抛石護坡之方案 。惟由於各工程規模及料源分佈情形不同,各方案仍須作進一 步之可行性評估,以為經濟之考量。依據美國之經驗,在進行 經濟性評估時,一般考慮之項目可能包括:

- (1)比較質量適合之抛石料源與質量適合之土壤水泥料源取得難易及成本。
- (2)滿足設計需求下土壤水泥所需之水泥用量及處理成本。
- (3)天候對抛石及土壤水泥施工工期及工程成本之影響。
- (4)採用土壤水泥與抛石護坡是否因湧浪浪高之不同而需不同之出水高度。

土壤水泥係土壤中加入水泥及水,經徹底拌合並加以壓實而產生的物質。由於水泥之水化作用,土壤水泥之抗壓強度、承載力及抵抗惡劣氣候之能力較壓實土壤增強甚多,而成為一種良好的工程材料。土壤水泥因具有下列特性故被認為很適於土石壩坡面之保護材料。

- (1)土壤水泥之抗壓強度及承載力皆隨水泥含量之增加及齡期之增長而增大。
- (2) 塑性大的土壤中經加入水泥及水混拌,則塑性大為減低, 變為低塑性或無塑性土壤。
- (3)液性限度大的土壤,經水泥處理後,收縮率減小,因此體積變化減小甚多。
- (4)土壤水泥能抵禦各種惡劣氣候乾濕變動歷久不衰。

一般而言,土壤水泥填築時不需要加入任何特殊之設計,一般的築壩填方施工步驟即可,惟可能需要特別注意去確保填築後的填方能獲得最小壓密度,與基礎能得到最小沈陷量。土壤水泥為達到最好的填築與操作效率,需要以一層一層階段式水平放置與輾壓。填方典型的坡度在2:1至4:1,每一水平層之

寬度 8ft(2.4m), 從坡面之法線方向,可以大約有2到3.5ft(0.7-1.1m)之保護厚度。

### 3.2 下游坡面保護

如果下游填方以岩塊或卵石填方組成,則坡面不須特別處理。均質壩之下游坡面或是壩體外側是砂和礫石區的話,則坡面則必須以一層岩塊、卵石或草皮加以保護以防風及降雨逕流之沖蝕。因為在許多壩址,植生覆蓋的保護方式,其效果有許多不確定性存在,尤其是在乾旱區域。以卵石或岩塊保護較佳,如成本亦不昂貴,就應選擇此方式。每層 24 吋(600mm)厚較容易施工放置,但 12 吋(300mm)即可提供足夠之保護。通常這些材料可以從借土區或骨材處理場中,將超大尺寸材料分離出來之方式獲得。

如果,採用草皮或其他植生方式,則必須先選擇適合於本地條件的植生種類,並需要鋪設一層表土,此必須聽取農業專家的建議才能確保成功。若是植生有引起滲流或誘引動物鑽掘洞穴等隱憂時,則該植生工法不應採用。與內部排水層相連之表面出口不得被覆蓋住,任何植生覆蓋都應該維護,使不致引起有害的狀況,所以坡面必須夠平坦,讓維修所需之設備容易使用。通常,在植生區需要施肥與均勻的灑水以促進發芽與草皮生長。

## 3.3 表面排水

壩墩與谷床表面排水設施之重要性,在土壩設計時常常被忽視。在壩體填方與壩墩之間,尤其當壩墩很陡峭時,就會有未預期的不雅之坑溝化(gullying)產生。接近壩墩處植生於施工期間,被有目的的或不可避免的除去,此舉加劇沖刷問題之惡化。此沖刷狀況最有可能沿下游壩坡面與壩墩,或水庫水位變化甚鉅時,沿上游壩坡面與壩墩等之交接線發生,這種坑溝化情況之改善可沿著上游坡面與壩墩接觸線或下游坡面與壩墩接觸線設置集水溝來控制。

下游坡面邊溝則可採用卵石或岩塊的型式,如果下游坡面有植生,則必須設置混凝土、瀝青或乾砌塊石之邊溝。壩體坡面上之坑溝化或下游坡面因降雨所致逕流帶給下游各緩坡上之坑溝化均應考慮加以控制。需要設置沿地形之邊溝或開渠式排水來控制沖蝕。同時也必須注意施設出口排水或渠道,把下游填方趾部流量分流至壩址排水或壩址溝渠,使不致產生潮溼積水區域。表面排水設施之需求與特定地點最適當之型式,通常最好在施工前或施工期間藉現地調查確定。

## 第四章 監測系統

#### 4.1 概述

土石壩之設計及施工除由經驗之累積可供判斷外,更有必要藉監測系統掌握相關資訊,以冀求更合理、可靠及安全。監測系統建置之目的主要為填方施工管理,完工後之安全管理,回饋設計及研究資料收集等,茲略述如下:

#### (1)施工管理之監測:

築壩施工品質管理通常以現地及室內試驗為主,但僅以施工品管尚難予認定結果是否滿足設計值。因此有孔隙水壓及變形(壩基及壩體)之計測,例如計測孔隙水壓以控制填築施工速度及工程進度,或改進施工方法。

### (2)安全(維護)管理之監測:

計測大土石壩完工後其蓄水初期之行為包括水庫水位與浸潤線、滲漏量、水濁度及水質變化等,以確定壩之安全性。尤其當水庫水位經常變動,壩浸潤線及漏水量計測值應與設計值比較,滲漏及濁度尤應做長期之監測並檢討安全性,又大地震後之現地檢查及計測資料分析亦極為重要。

### (3)回饋設計及研究開發需要之監測:

可由施工中及完工後之實測,提供日後之設計資料及壩體與壩基動態耐震分析需要之資料。

### 4.2 監測項目與目的

一般之監測項目依其目的分類歸納如下表,並敘述如下。

目 的	頂	į			位		置
	孔	隙水	壓	不透水	心層、	壩基	
施工管理	變		形	壩基、	壩體		
	湧	水	量	壩基			
安全(維護)管理	浸	潤	線	壩體、	壩座		
女主(維護)昌垤	變		形	壩基、	壩體		
	漏	水	量	壩基、	壩體、	壩座、	結構物及其周邊
	滲	水	壓	壩基			
	地		震	壩基、	壩體		
	變		形	各填區	邊界、	壩體、	壩座接觸邊界
回饋設計及研究	土		壓	壩體、	結構物	J	
資料收集	地		震	壩基、	壩體、	壩座、	結構物

## (1) 孔隙水壓

水壓計(piezometer)之種類增多,近年來美國已不採用水力式(hydraulic type)系統而改用氣壓式(pneumatic type)或振弦式(Vibrating-wire type)。設置孔隙水壓觀測系統之目的為:

- A. 測定壩體施工期間之孔隙水壓發生狀況。
- B. 測定壩體完工後之孔隙水壓消散情況
- C. 測定蓄水初期之孔隙水壓大小及分佈
- D. 掌握浸潤線及透水性
- E.確認心層岩盤接觸面透水性
- F.確認基礎岩盤內之變形及灌漿效果
- G. 測定地震時壩體內孔隙水壓之行為

#### (2)變形

設置變形觀測系統之目的,在於測定施工中及完工蓄水後壩體之側向變位量、垂直變位量(沉陷量)及壩軸方向水平變位,用於施工管理及完工後之維護管理、監測儀器設備包括有十字臂沉陷計,壩體水平變位計、傾斜/沉陷儀及表面沉陷點(含固定測點)等。

### (3)土壓

設置土壓計之目的,係量測施工中及完工蓄水後之壩體應力狀況以確認剪力破壞及土壓分佈,或確認檢查(或灌漿)廊道上側之土壓等。

#### (4)漏水量

為掌握壩體、壩基、壩座及結構物周圍等之漏水量,分別在 檢查廊道或下游壩趾量水。通常利用管路集水導入量水堰(通常 採用三角堰),測定流速計算流量,同時測定水量及濁度。

### (5)滲水壓

水庫周邊之地下水或壩基之滲水特別有問題者,完工後應確 定漏水量及滲水之安全性等,通常設置開口式水壓計(openstandpipe type piezometer)監測。

### (6)地震觀測

主要目的為解析地震當時壩體之振動回應,通常在不透水心層之基礎岩盤面、壩中間標高、壩頂及壩座或壩坡面觀測。

#### 4.3 監測儀器種類

監測儀器種類項目不勝枚舉為達到上述目的,主要有水壓計、土壓計測傾儀、測沉鈑、水平變位計、滲漏量測系統及自動化測讀系統等,僅簡略介紹如下:並提供於 SICON 儀器公司參訪時所蒐集之監測儀器資料詳如附件,俾供土石壩監測儀器設計及施工之參考。

- (1)水壓計(piezometer)
  - a.水力式水壓計 (hydraulic piezometer)
  - b. 氣壓式水壓計(pneumatic piezometer)
  - c. 振弦式水壓計(Vibrating-wire piezometer)
  - d. 開口式水壓計 (open-standpipe type piezometer)
- (2) 土壓計(earth pressure cell):
- (3)測傾儀及測沉鈑(inclinometer and settlement plate)
- (4)電阻式水平變位計(soil extensometer)
- (5)表面沉陷點及固定測點(embankment measurement points and reference points)
- (6)滲漏量測系統(seepage measuring system)
- (7)自動化測讀系統(automatic monitoring systems )

大壩自動化測讀系統總共可分為

- a. 氣壓式水壓計、氣壓式土壓計、電阻式水平變位計自動化測 讀系統
- b. 滲漏量測系統水位計之自動化測讀系統
- c. 壩體數位式強震儀觀測系統等

## 第五章 建議事項

- 1.土石壩係由天然土石料材輾壓而成之塑性體,首先在規劃設計階段應有充分之調查及試驗,以確定壩基情況。惟在設計階段可能所獲得之資訊有所不足,倘施工中遭遇到未如預期之狀況時,除應參酌國內外之施工實務經驗及資料之外,還需要由經驗豐富之專家研判並作有效處置。施工時設計工程師及地質師應常赴工地查察施工實際情況,評估原設計理念是否被執行及假設條件是否改變;而施工工程師也應充分瞭解設計理念,經常在施工過程中收集並整理資料以提供研判等,均有助於施工問題之立即處理。
- 2.基礎處理之實施,應以能夠改善基礎岩盤之強度、變形性、止水性、 和穩定性等四點要求為基本條件。尤其壩基出露之地層屬軟弱岩層 時,此種岩石普遍具有固結差和膠結不良特性,經開挖暴露或受解 壓後,易於風化,另因岩石材料軟弱強度不高,易於形成解壓節理。 故在低壓試水時,節理極易受水沖刷,弱面易於連通,形成水流通 道;另因節理無明顯開口,灌漿不易。此類軟岩基礎之透水性高、 可灌性低,故於研擬壩基處理方案時係一棘手關鍵問題。經濟部水 利署中區水資源局目前正執行之湖山水庫工程計畫,其壩基亦有軟 弱岩盤問題,基礎之處理在設計時及施工中有必要予以正視。
- 3. 灌漿試驗計畫僅是一「試驗計畫」, 其所得經驗與成果通常並不能代 表或界定為整個壩基狀況。我們不能也不應該採用從一小範圍而有 限數量的試驗計畫,所獲得的資料作成結論予以當作事實,而作為 整體灌漿計畫的依據。灌漿是一必須變動的程序,其步驟與灌漿方 法逐孔逐日在變動,尤其壩基礎岩石甚為軟弱時,在各壩墩內,基 礎底內,甚至孔與孔之間,岩石劈裂壓力之變化很大。為訂定出在 此基礎在所有情況下均安全的灌漿壓力,在灌漿進行中所用壓力之 改變是必須的。在任何情況下不容許發生基礎的水力劈裂,因此在 試水或灌漿中必須密切注意從灌漿孔產生的「反壓力及/或回流」。 湖山水庫工程計畫中為確定軟弱壩基及薄山脊弱面於水庫蓄水後不 致有管湧現象發生,建議於露天和坑道弱面出露處實施【現地弱面 管湧試驗】, 進一步瞭解及求出臨界出口水力波降 (Critical exit gradient), 做為基礎處理設計之檢討及施工之參考。現地弱面管湧試 驗方法,可參考美國墾務局 Gregg A. Scott( Geotechnical Engineer, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation ), "Piping Potential of Weak Zone under Concrete Dam

- 4.雖然土壤水泥在國外之發展與研究已有相當久的時間且績效良好,但國內目前土石壩之壩面防護措施都以抛石料保護,似乎未見此方面之積極推展。面對國內砂石材料逐漸缺乏,同時為減少砂石運輸過程造成路面之損壞及環境的衝擊,土壤水泥之經濟性與優越性,值得應用於其它水庫工程計畫上。惟國內並未有土壤水泥應用於水庫工程之經驗與實例,有必要針對一般水庫工程之土石壩坡面保護工、蓄水坡面或堤防工程之坡面等,若採用土壤水泥為保護工材料時,所需辦理的相關試驗與分析、評估工作進行探討,以確定土壤水泥之適用性、功能性與經濟性;另就土壤水泥之施工性亦應作進一步研究,並研擬相關施工程序、品質控制與施工規範,俾供爾後工程實務之參考。
- 5.近年來各種型式的監測系統發展很快,尤其電子感應器、無線通訊、自動化資料擷取系統等電子科技之快速發展已逐漸改變水庫安全監測之實務。雖然電子化監測技術使得監測之工作更為快速與便利,但常缺乏大壩長期監測所需要之穩定性與可靠度。電子傳感器常需埋入土體中或於惡劣的環境中運作,而電子感應器對於水、濕氣、雷擊等不具抵抗性且常有溫度效應,因此電子感應器常在現地監測一段時日後發生故障或出現不合理之讀數,而管理單位又常無法自行解決電子設備之問題,造成管理單位之困擾並對於自動監測缺乏信心,使得寄望利用電子感應器達到自動化之美意大打折扣。因此,有必要改進監測技術,使其能兼具機械式之穩定性與電子式之便利性。

#### 附件

### **Piezometers**

#### **Applications**

Typical applications for piezometers are:

- Monitoring pore water pressures to determine safe rates of fill or excavation.
- Monitoring pore water pressures to evaluate slope stability.
- Monitoring dewatering systems used for excavations.
- Monitoring ground improvement systems, such as vertical drains and sand drains.
- Monitoring pore pressures to check the performance of earthfill dams and embankments.
- Monitoring pore pressures to check containment systems at landfills and tailings dams.

### Types of Piezometers

#### **Standpipe Piezometers**

The standpipe piezometer, which is installed in a borehole, consists of a filter tip joined to a riser pipe. Readings are obtained with a water level indicator.

**Advantages:** Simple, reliable inexpensive, not electrical, no calibrated components.

**Limitations:** Accuracy depends on skill of operator; reading requires a man on site; remote reading not possible; slower to show changes in pore-water pressure.

#### **Pneumatic Piezometers**

The pneumatic piezometer consists of a pneumatic pressure transducer and pneumatic tubing. It can be installed in a borehole, embedded in fill, or suspended in a standpipe. Readings are obtained with a pneumatic indicator.



**Advantages:** Reliable, remote reading possible, not electrical, indicator can be calibrated at any time.

**Limitations:** Accuracy depends on skill of operator; difficult and expensive to automate, so reading requires man on site; reading time increases with length of tubing; pneumatic tubing can be blocked by condensation if not frequently charged with dry nitrogen gas.

#### **Vibrating Wire Piezometers**

The vibrating wire piezometer consists of a vibrating wire pressure transducer and signal cable. It can be installed in a borehole, embedded in fill, or suspended in a standpipe. Readings are obtained with a portable readout or a data logger.

**Advantages:** Easy to read, very accurate; good response time in all soils; easy to automate; reliable remote readings.

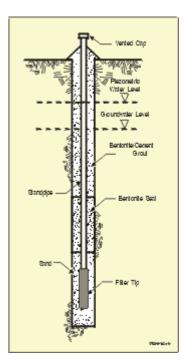
**Limitations:** Must be protected from electrical transients; must compensate for barometric pressure when used in wells that are open to atmosphere.

## Standpipe Piezometers

## **Applications**

Standpipe piezometers are used to monitor piezometric water levels. Observation wells are used to monitor ground water levels. Typical applications include:

- Monitoring pore-water pressure to determine the stability of slopes, embankments, and landfill dikes.
- Monitoring ground improvement techniques such as vertical drains, sand drains, and dynamic compaction.
- Monitoring dewatering schemes for excavations and underground openings.
- Monitoring seepage and ground water movement



in embankments, landfill dikes, and dams.

Monitoring water drawdown during pumping tests.

#### Installation

The standpipe piezometer, which is installed in a borehole, consists of a filter tip joined to a riser pipe. The filter tip is placed in a sand zone and a bentonite seal is placed above the sand to isolate the pore water pressure at the tip. The annular space between the riser pipe and the borehole is backfilled to the surface with a bentonite grout to prevent unwanted vertical migration of water. The riser pipe is terminated above ground level with a vented cap.

The observation well uses the same components as the standpipe piezometer, but is installed differently. No bentonite seals are placed and the borehole is backfilled with gravel or sand rather than a bentonite grout. The top of the borehole is sealed to prevent the entry of surface runoff, and the riser pipe is terminated above ground level.

#### Operation

Water levels in either the standpipe piezometer or the observation well are measured with a water level indicator. The water level indicator consists of a probe, a graduated cable or tape, and a cable reel with built-in electronics. The probe is lowered down the standpipe until it makes contact with water. This is signaled by a light and a buzzer built into the cable reel. The depth-to-water reading is taken from the cable or tape. The Water Level Indicator features a sensitivity adjustment which helps the user obtain consistent measurements and eliminates false triggering in different well and water conditions.

### Advantages

- Economical components.
- · Simple to read.
- Very good long-term reliability.

## Pneumatic piezometers

#### **Applications**

Pneumatic piezometers are used to measure pore water pressure in saturated soils. Applications include:

- Monitoring pore pressures to determine safe rates of fill or excavation.
- Monitoring pore water pressures to determine slope stability.



- Monitoring the effects of ground improvement systems such as vertical drains and sand drains.
- Monitoring pore water pressures to check the performance of earth fill dams and embankments.
- Monitoring pore water pressures to check containment systems at land fills and tailings dams.

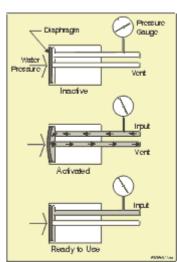
### Advantages

Slope Indicator's pneumatic piezometers employ a simple and reliable

transducer that is free from zero drift. Long term performance is enhanced by corrosion-resistant plastic construction, polyethylene tubing, and in-line filters in all connectors. Compatible with both flow and no-flow reading techniques.

## **Operating Principle**

In a typical installation, the piezometer is sealed in a borehole, embedded in fill, or suspended in a standpipe. Twin pneumatic tubes run from the piezometer to a terminal at the surface. Readings are obtained with a pneumatic indicator.



The piezometer contains a flexible diaphragm. Water pressure acts on one side of the diaphragm and gas pressure acts on the other. When a reading is required, a pneumatic indicator is connected to the terminal or directly to the tubing. Compressed nitrogen gas from the indicator flows down the input tube to increase gas pressure on the diaphragm.

When gas pressure exceeds water pressure, the diaphragm is forced away from the vent tube, allowing excess gas to escape via the vent tube. When the return flow of gas is detected at the surface, the gas supply is shut off.

Gas pressure in the piezometer decreases until water pressure forces the diaphragm to its original position, preventing further escape of gas through the vent tube. At this point, gas pressure equals water pressure, and the <u>pneumatic indicator</u> shows the reading on its pressure gauge.

#### **VW Piezometers**

### **Applications**

Typical applications for the VW piezometer are:

- Monitoring pore water pressures to determine safe rates of fill or excavation.
- Monitoring pore water pressures to determine slope stability.
- Monitoring the effects of dewatering systems used for excavations.
- Monitoring the effects of ground improvement systems such as vertical drains and sand drains.
- Monitoring pore pressures to check the performance of earth fill dams and embankments.
- Monitoring pore pressures to check containment systems at land fills and tailings dams.

## Operation

The VW piezometer converts water pressure to a frequency signal via a diaphragm, a tensioned steel wire, and an electromagnetic coil. The piezometer



is designed so that a change in pressure on the diaphragm causes a change in tension of the wire. When excited by the electromagnetic coil, the wire vibrates at its natural frequency. The vibration of the wire in the proximity of the coil generates a frequency signal that is transmitted to the readout device. The readout device processes the signal, applies calibration factors, and displays a reading in the required engineering unit.

#### Installation Overview

**Grout-In Method:** The piezometer is lowered, filter-end up, to the specified depth in the borehole. Then the borehole is filled with a bentonite-cement grout. More information about this installation method can be found in the VW piezometer manual (see link at bottom of the page) and in a technical note.

**Sand Filter Method:** The borehole is flushed with water or biodegradable drilling mud. A sand filter is placed around the piezometer which is positioned at the specified depth. A bentonite plug is formed at the top of the sand filter. Then the remainder of the borehole is filled with a bentonite-cement grout.

**Push-In:** The special-body, push-in piezometer is pushed into soft, cohesive soil at the bottom of a borehole. The piezometer must be monitored to ensure that it is not overpressured as it is pushed in. The borehole is then filled with a bentonite-cement grout.

**Embankments:** The piezometer is embedded in sand and then covered with hand-compacted select fill. Signal cables are routed though trenches and covered with compacted fill. Bentonite water stops are placed at appropriate locations. Readings become available when the surrounding soil becomes saturated.

## Advantages

**High Resolution:** VW piezometers provide a resolution of 0.025% of full scale.

**High Accuracy:** Slope Indicator's automated, precision calibration system ensures that all VW piezometers meet or exceed their accuracy specifications.

**Groutable:** The VW piezometer can be installed without a sand filter or a bentonite seal. This greatly simplifies same-hole installation of multiple piezometers or piezometers with inclinometer casing.

**Rapid Response:** VW piezometers offer rapid response to changes in pore water pressure, whether they are grouted in, pushed into cohesive soils, or embedded in a sand filter zone.

**Reliable Signal Transmission:** With properly shielded cable, signals from the VW piezometer can be transmitted long distances.

**Temperature Measurement:** All VW piezometers are equipped with a temperature sensor.

## Inclinometers

Applications for Vertical Inclinometers

- Monitoring slopes and landslides to detect zones of movement and establish whether movement is constant, accelerating, or responding to remedial measures.
- Monitoring diaphragm walls and sheet piles
  to check that deflections are within design
  limits, that struts and anchors are performing
  as expected, and that adjacent buildings are
  not affected by ground movements.



- Monitoring dams, dam abutments, and upstream slopes for movement during and after impoundment.
- Monitoring the effects of tunneling operations to ensure that adjacent structures are not damaged by ground movements.

## Applications for horizontal inclinometers

- Providing settlement profiles of embankments, foundations, and other structures.
- Monitoring deformation of the concrete face of a dam.

System Components

- Inclinometer casing is installed in a borehole that passes through suspected zones of movement. Inclinometer casing can also be embedded in fill, buried in a trench, cast into concrete, or attached to a structure. Important features include the diameter of the casing, the coupling mechanism, groove precision and straightness, and the strength of the casing.
- A portable inclinometer probe or a fixed string of in-place sensors, used to survey the casing. The first survey establishes the initial profile of the casing. Subsequent surveys reveal changes in the profile of the casing if movement has occurred.

The portable inclinometer probe is the standard device for surveying the casing. It obtains a complete profile because it is drawn from the bottom to the top of the casing. It is also economical, since it can be carried from site to site.

In-place inclinometer sensors are ideal for data logging and real-time, remote monitoring for critical applications such as construction control and safety monitoring. The costs for an in-place system are greater because the sensors are dedicated to a particular installation.

A spiral sensor provides readings that can be used to correct inclinometer data obtained from spiraled casing. Spiral surveys are recommended when the installation is very deep, when inclinometer readings indicate movement in unlikely directions, or when difficulties were experienced during installation.

3. A portable readout or a data logger, used to record the surveys. The portable readout is used with the portable probe. Advance readouts store readings in solid-state memory, eliminating pencil, paper, and transcription errors, and transfer the data to a computer for processing.

A data logger is used with in-place sensors. It monitors continuously and can trigger an alarm when it detects a change or rate of change that exceeds a preset value.

4. Computer software for data reduction and graphing. Inclinometers generate more data than do other types of sensors. A single survey may

generate several hundred data points. Over time, tens of thousands of data points are manipulated, reduced, graphed, and archived. Slope Indicator's <a href="DigiPro">DigiPro</a> software for Windows 95/98/NT and above is designed to speed this process. You can download a trial version of the program.

In-place inclinometer systems connected to data loggers generate even more data. With such systems, near-real time processing is usually a requirement. Slope Indicator can provide customized software, such as <u>Multimon</u>, that shows location, reading, alarm status, and trend plots.

## **Total Pressure Cells**

## **Applications**

Total pressure cells measure the combined pressure of effective stress and pore-water pressure. In general, pressure cells are used to verify design assumptions and to warn of soil pressures in excess of those a structure is designed to withstand. Typical applications include:



- Determining the distribution, magnitude, and directions of total stresses in an embankment or in the clay core of a dam.
- Confirm that tailings material is densifying at design rate.
- Estimate overburden pressure acting on foundation.
- Measure contact pressures in abutments and foundations.
- Measure stress fields in shotcrete.

# Types of Pressure Cells

#### **Total Pressure Cell**

This general purpose cell has a thickness to diameter ratio of 1:20 which helps minimize inclusion effects. A pneumatic version of the cell is also available.

### Jackout Pressure Cell

This cell is designed for installation in cast-in-place structures, such as diaphragm walls. Its name is derived from the use of a hydraulic jack that is activated to keep the cell in contact with the soil during concreting.

#### VW Pressure Cells for Tunnels

These cells are designed to monitor radial and tangential stress in tunnel linings. They are installed prior to shotcreting and pressurized after the shotcrete cures.

#### VW Stress Station

The stress station is designed for boreholes in soil or soft rock. Stress stations are available with pressure cells oriented in one, two, or three axes.

## **Settlement Cells**

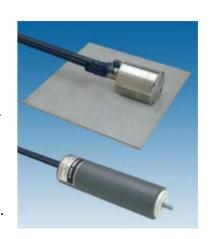
## **Applications**

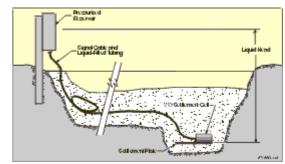
Settlement cells are used to monitor settlement and heave in soils. Typical applications include:

- Monitoring settlement or heave in embankments and embankment foundations.
- Monitoring subsidence due to tunneling and mining.
- Monitoring consolidation under storage tanks.
- Monitoring settlement due to dewatering or preloading.
- Monitoring settlement in marine fills.

# Operation

A settlement cell consists of a liquid reservoir, liquid-filled tubing, and the settlement cell, which contains a pressure transducer. One end of the tubing is connected to the settlement cell, which is embedded in fill or installed in a borehole. The other end of the





tubing is connected to the reservoir, which is located away from the construction area.

The transducer measures the pressure created by the column of liquid in the tubing. As the transducer settles with the surrounding ground, the height of the column is increased and the settlement cell measures higher pressure. Settlement is calculated by converting the change in pressure to millimeters or inches of liquid head.

Settlement cells are available with vibrating wire or pneumatic pressure transducers. The vibrating wire version is easier to read, can be automated, and provides a wider range. The pneumatic version is less expensive.

### **Advantages**

The reservoir and readout station can be located away from the construction area. The cell and tubing are buried and do not interfere with construction activities.

The vibrating wire version can be automated.

#### Limitations

The system must be corrected for changes in temperature and barometric pressure. Careful installation can minimize these effects.

# **Borehole Extensometers**

# **Applications**

Borehole extensometers are used to measure movements of soil and rock along the the axis of a borehole. A wide range of extensometers is available, each designed for a particular application. In general, typical applications include:

 Monitoring settlement or heave in excavations, foundations, dams, and embankments.



- Monitoring subsidence above mines, tunnels, and other underground openings.
- Monitoring convergence in tunnel walls and other underground openings.
- Monitoring movements in rock slides, walls, and abutments.
- Monitoring consolidation of soil under embankments and surcharges.
- Monitoring compression of pile and soil under pile.

### Types of Extensometers

### **Borros Anchor Settlement Point**

The settlement point is used to monitor settlement of soil under an embankment. It consists of an anchor and and two concentric riser pipes that are extended up through the embankment. Measurements are made with a graduated tape and optical survey.

**Advantages:** Simple to install and inexpensive.

**Limitations:** Provides only measure of total settlement; requires a man on site; extensions to pipe must be recorded carefully; top of pipe must be surveyed; anchor works best in soft clays, vertical installation only.

#### **Increx Mobile Extensometer**

The Increx mobile extensometer is used in rock or stiff soils for high-resolution measurements of deformation along the axis of the borehole. It consists of a number of brass rings that are positioned at one-meter intervals along inclinometer casing, and a probe and readout that are used to measure the distance between rings.

**Advantages**: Provides high-resolution measurements at one meter intervals, can be operated in any orientation, supplements inclinometer measurements.

**Limitations:** Requires a skilled man on site; cannot be monitored remotely.

#### **Magnet Extensometer**

The magnet extensometer consists of a series of magnets that are installed with an access pipe. The magnets are anchored at specified depths. Measurements are taken by lowering a probe through the access pipe to detect the depth of the magnets.

**Advantages:** Can monitor large settlements; works with inclinometer casing and can supplement inclinometer data, relatively easy to operate, indicates incremental settlements.

**Limitations:** Requires a skilled man on site; not easily automated, difficult to install more than 15 or 20 magnets, vertical installation only.

#### **Settlement Hook**

The Settlement hook is used to monitor settlement in telescoping inclinometer casing. Measurements are taken by lowering the hook device through the casing. The hook is catches on the telescoping joints and a depth reading is obtained from a steel tape.

**Advantages:** Works with inclinometer casing, nothing extra to install. The USBR-type settlement hook is easy to use and delivers reliable readings.

**Limitations:** Works only with telescoping casing. The inexpensive settlement hook requires a skilled operator.

#### **Sondex**

The Sondex system consists of a series of rings attached to a flexible corrugated pipe. Measurements are lowering a probe through an inner access pipe to detect the position of the rings.

**Advantages**: Can monitor large settlements; works with inclinometer casing and can supplement inclinometer data, indicates incremental settlements, no limitation on number of measured rings.

**Limitations:** Requires a skilled man on site; cannot be automated, vertical installation only.

#### **Rod Extensometer**

The rod extensometer consists of anchors set at specified depths, rods inside protective tubing, and a reference head. Measurements are taken at the reference head by micrometer or by an electric sensor.

**Advantages:** Can be automated, can be read remotely, works in any orientation.

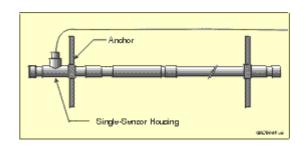
**Limitations:** Limited measurement range (50 to 100 mm).

# Soil Strainmeter

## **Applications**

Typical applications include:

- Monitoring horizontal strain in embankment dams.
- Monitoring tension cracks in earth structures.



### Operation

The soil strainmeter employs a potentiometer and a rod mounted between two anchors to monitor horizontal movements of the surrounding soil. These components are linked together so that movement of one anchor relative to the other causes a change in the output of the potentiometer. The initial reading of the strainmeter is used as a datum. Subsequent readings are compared to the datum to calculate the magnitude, rate, and acceleration of movement.

Strainmeters are usually installed in series along the axis of anticipated deformation. Strainmeters may also be arranged in arrays or in groups with different alignments. A gauge length of 3 to 6 meters is typical, but will vary according to the expected magnitude of movement and the type of structure being monitored.

The strainmeter is available in two versions. The double-sensor version is equipped with two potentiometers mounted back-to-back to provide cable savings. The single-sensor version is used with odd number series or when only one gauge length is required.

# **Advantages**

**Easy Installation:** The strainmeter is designed for easy assembly, easy extension of gauge lengths, and easy adjustment.

**Reduced Cable Costs:** The double-sensor version provides cable economies since a single length of cable can serve two sensors and two gauge lengths.

**Manual or Automatic Readout:** Strainmeters can be read manually with a portable indicator or can be connected to a data logger for unattended readings.

# **Jointmeters**

Introduction | VW Jointmeter for Mass Concrete | VW Crackmeter | VW 1-D and 3-D Submersible Jointmeter

## **Applications**

Jointmeters are used to monitor movement at joints and cracks in concrete and rock.

- Monitoring joints for unexpected movement to provide early warning of performance problems
- Monitor joints and cracks in structures that may be affected by nearby construction activities.
- Monitor cracks in structures that have experienced seismic activity.



### Types of Jointmeters

### **VW Jointmeter for Mass Concrete**

The mass-concrete jointmeter is used to monitor movement at joints in mass-concrete structures such as abutments, foundations, and dams.

#### **VW Crackmeter**

The VW crackmeter is used to monitor movement at joints and cracks in concrete structures or rock.

### VW 1-D and 3-D Submersible Jointmeter

The submersible jointmeter is used to monitor movement at joints and cracks and is designed to withstand harsh environments and extended submersion.

# **Water Level Indicators**

# **Applications**

The water level indicator is used to measure water levels in standpipes and wells.

# Operation

The water level indicator consists of a probe, a graduated cable or tape, and a cable reel with built-in electronics. The probe is lowered down the standpipe until a light and buzzer indicate contact with water. Depth-to-water measurement is read from cable or tape.



#### WLI with Cable

- 1/100' cable markings on polyurethane cable jacket provide convenience and accuracy.
- Small diameter, round cable minimizes friction on casing walls.
- 3/8" probe fits small diameter pipes. When not in use, probe clips to cable reel.
- Bright LED and piezo-electric beeper signal contact with water.
- Low power circuits provide long battery life. Indicator shuts off power automatically after 10 minutes.
- Durable reel features 1/8" aluminum walls and bronze bearings. Compact six-inch reel has a handle. Larger reels have stand.

### WLI with Tape

- Easy-to-read tape is available with either 1/100' or 1 mm graduations.
- Tefzel tape jacket is impervious to contaminants.
- 5/8" stainless steel probe fits easily in standard 2-inch monitoring wells. When not in use, probe is secured in built-in holder.
- Sensitivity adjustment provides consistent results and eliminates false triggering in different well and water conditions.
- Low power circuits provide long battery life. Indicator uses power only when probe is in contact with water. A battery test button is provided.
- Heavy-duty reel is constructed of 1/8" aluminum plate for years of hard use. Nine and eleven-inch reels are available. Both are mounted on stands.



美國西雅圖(Seattle)



The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks(由下游往上游攝)



The Hiram M. Chittenden Locks(由上游往下游攝)



Snoqualmie Falls Hydro Plants



Hoover Dam (由下游往上游攝)



Hoover Dam 下方 (由上游往下游攝)



Hoover Dam 之壩體(由左岸往右岸攝)



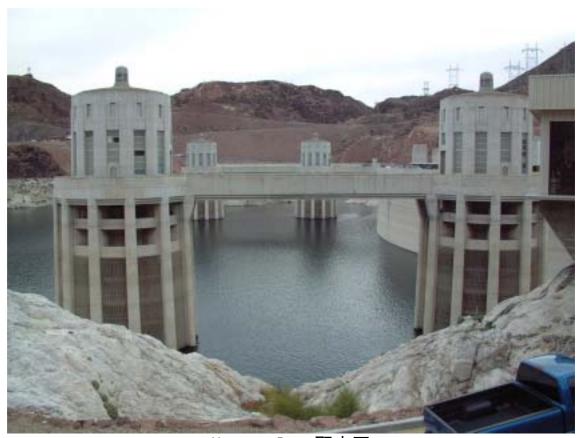
Hoover Dam 之壩體(由右岸往左岸攝)



Hoover Dam 右岸溢流堰



Hoover Dam 左岸溢流堰



Hoover Dam 取水工



Hoover Dam 水力電廠內



Gold Gate Bridge



Los Vaqueros Watershed