



地质灾害物理仿真实验发展现状及趋势分析

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摘要: 在近 20 a 中, 地质灾害物理仿真实验呈现出学科交叉、应用广泛、更新迅速的发展现状。开展地质灾害物理仿真实验发展现状及趋势分析, 有助于让相关研究人员掌握行业现状并根据发展趋势设计实验、研发设备、更新技术, 促进地质灾害关键理论的创新。调研大量的国内外地质灾害物理仿真实验相关文献, 总结了开展地质灾害物理仿真实验的 5 个意义, 并对 6 个物理仿真关键技术逐一进行了现状分析。其中模型箱和水槽是应用最广泛的仿真技术。底摩擦仿真技术在二维场景中实现了模型与重力场的耦合; 振动台和离心机技术可为仿真实验提供振动与重力环境, 在物理仿真实验中发挥着不可替代的作用。原位仿真技术在避免缩尺效应、边界效应、重力失真等方面具有显著优势。地质灾害物理仿真实验正朝着场景构建复杂化、实验规模大型化、材料选择科学化和数据采集智能化的方向发展, 这对实验技术与经济成本提出了更高的要求, 亟需营造良性发展环境, 让物理仿真技术在地质灾害研究中的发挥出更大作用。

关键词: 物理仿真实验; 地质灾害; 发展现状; 趋势分析

物理仿真实验是模拟地质体变形破坏过程、揭示地质灾害致灾机理的重要手段之一^[1-5]。实验基于相似性原则开展, 利用力学性质相似的仿真材料建立地质体的简易模型, 并利用模型箱、水槽等设备实现对地质体失稳与灾害演进过程进行模拟仿真^[6-7]。地质灾害物理仿真技术从物理学角度实现了地质灾害的情景再现, 降低了地质灾害数据采集和机制分析的难度, 为地质灾害机理研究提供了一个既安全又高效的研究方法。

本研究收集了近 350 篇与地质灾害物理仿真实验高度相关的文献, 从每年发文趋势可以发现, 1990 年之前全球每年地质灾害物理仿真实验相关发文数量较少, 且平稳增长。1990 年之后每年发文数量快

速增长, 尤其是 2010 年之后(图 1)。因此综合考虑文献发表数量以及文章主要研究内容, 将地质灾害物理仿真技术的发展划分为 3 个阶段。第一阶段为早期发展阶段(1980 年及之前), 这一阶段的地质灾害物理仿真实验以简单的原位实验、简易的水槽实验与底摩擦实验为主^[8-12], 这些简易实验给地质灾害物理仿真实验的发展提供了重要的理论和技术基础。第二阶段为快速发展阶段(1990—2010 年), 随着全球范围内关于自然灾害风险防范意识的逐渐提高^[13-14], 大量关于地质灾害机理研究的实验室及实验设备开始建设, 例如美国国家地震工程模拟网络(network for earthquake engineering simulation, 简称 NEES)系统^[15]、美国地质调查局(United States Geo-

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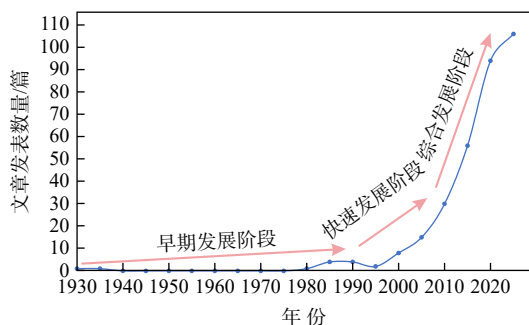


图1 全球地质灾害物理仿真实验相关文章年发表数量统计图
Fig. 1 Statistical chart of the annual publication quantity of articles related to physical simulation experiments of geological hazards

logical Survey, 简称 USGS)大型仿真水槽^[16]、日本三维原型地震实验设施(3D full scale earthquake testing facility, 简称 E-Defense)振动台^[17]、美国大型高性能户外振动台(large high performance outdoor shake table, 简称 LHPOST6)^[18]等大型物理仿真设备均在这一阶段建成并投入使用。基于此,地质灾害物理仿真实验进入快速发展的阶段。同时,得益于这一阶段材料科学与自动化工程的高速发展,地质灾害物理仿真实验相关技术开始快速迭代更新。第三阶段为综合发展阶段(2010 年至今),2010 年以来,全球自然灾害在频度、强度和复杂度等方面呈现出新的态势^[19-20],这对地质灾害物理仿真实验的设计提出了更高要求,大规模地质灾害野外实验基地^[21]、大型物理仿真设备^[22]、高精度监测设备^[23]纷纷被应用到物理仿真实验中,带来了地质灾害物理仿真实验的全面与综合性发展。值得注意的是,物理模拟设备的建设需要配套科研经费,与国民经济高度耦合。日本、美国、英国等发达国家的经济飞速发展时期也是大型科研设备投资建设的高峰期,得益于此,这些国家在地质灾害机理方取得了丰富的研究成果,奠定了其在地质灾害研究领域的国际领先地位。

在过去的 20 a 中,越来越多的新技术被应用到地质灾害的物理仿真实验中,使得地质灾害物理仿真实验已经成为一个学科交叉、应用广泛、更新迅速的研究热点。2008 年“5·12”汶川地震触发了广泛的地质灾害,造成了大量人员伤亡和经济损失,引发了我国学者对于地质灾害形成机理、演化过程、风险防控等方面的高度重视^[24]。各个科研院所加快了地质灾害相关实验室的组建并建设了大量地质灾害物理仿真设备,有关地质灾害机理分析的物理仿真实验呈现出快速增长趋势^[1, 25]。经过十几年的发展,我国已经成为地质灾害物理仿真实验领域的主力军。

本研究基于大量的文献调研而形成,旨在为地质灾害物理仿真实验研究领域的相关从业人员提供系统性认识的同时,并预测地质灾害物理仿真实验未来的发展方向,进而为我国地质灾害物理仿真实验设计、相关设备的研发、关键技术更新提供有价值的参考。本研究包括 3 个部分,第一部分论述地质灾害物理仿真实验的 5 个意义;第二部分分别论述地质灾害物理仿真实验中 6 项关键技术的发展现状;第三部分从 4 个方面预测地质灾害物理仿真实验未来的发展趋势。最后根据本研究的调研成果对地质灾害物理仿真实验的进一步发展提出一些建议。

1 地质灾害物理仿真实验的意义

1.1 灾害场景重现

以实际地质灾害事件为基础,突出最显著地质特征的同时,尽可能地简化模型并以相似定律为准则,实现对真实地质灾害事件建模。然后依据灾害事件的驱动条件给物理模型施加相似的边界条件,对灾害场景进行复现。这是地质灾害物理仿真实验的一个重要意义。但是基于物理仿真技术开展的灾害场景重现很难实现对地质灾害全过程地完美复现^[26],其主要目的是弥补灾害现场监测数据的不足^[27]。因此灾害场景复现的内容更多的是地质体中变形开裂^[28-30]、失稳垮塌^[31-33]、侵蚀夹带^[34]、分选堆积^[35]等灾害演化过程中的关键特征。在获取这些关键演化特征的参数与模式以后,通过基于相似定律的反演分析,实现对实际地质灾害的危险性评估,进而为地质灾害复盘推演、现场防灾减灾等工作提供技术指导^[36]。

1.2 启动机理分析

地质灾害物理仿真实验可以通过控制内外 2 个方面的因素,揭示地质体变形破坏特征及其失稳机理。一方面是控制地质灾害外部驱动因素。主要利用仿真设备控制振动^[5, 37-42]、库岸水位^[43]、降雨^[44-46]、构造应力^[2]、河水流量^[47]等外部因素,研究分析地质体对不同外部因素的响应特征。另一方面是控制地质灾害内部地质因素。通过地质体物理建模手段,建立不同地质特征的地质体,例如不同岩层^[48-49]、不同岩土结构^[50]、不同坡度^[51]、不同初始含水率^[52-53]、不同节理特征^[54]等。然后基于单因素或多因素控制分析开展对照实验,揭示内部地质因素在地质体失稳过程中扮演的角色。

1.3 理论推导验证

地质灾害物理仿真实验的理论推导验证意义主要体现在 2 个方面。第一方面是通过物理仿真实验实

现对地质灾害理论模型进行验证。地质灾害物理仿真实验可以帮助研究者验证理论模型^[55-60]和推导关键参数的数学公式^[61-67],从而构建和完善地质灾害启动机制与演化过程的理论模型,有助于提高地质灾害预测的准确性和可靠性。第二个方面是通过物理仿真以及数值仿真的结果对照分析,实现对地质灾害数值模拟方法的验证。物理仿真实验可以看作是连接真实场景与数值模拟的一座桥梁^[68],复杂的数值模型往往需要大量数据进行校准和验证^[69],而物理仿真技术是在缩尺模型上研究地质体稳定性的一种高效的替代方案^[70-72],甚至有学者直接通过开展高成本的野外全尺度物理仿真实验来验证数值仿真模型^[73]。

1.4 关键参数标定

物理仿真实验对于地质灾害研究中的关键参数标定意义可以体现在2个方面。第一个方面是标定驱动地质灾害的关键参数,为地质灾害的早期预警提供阈值选择的依据。可以通过对典型地质灾害开展物理仿真,确定地质灾害的内外部驱动因素,如土壤初始含水率^[74]、库水位涨落速度^[3]、降雨强度^[75]等参数。通过建立关键参数的经验公式,为基于物理机制的地质灾害评估预警提供阈值确定的科学依据^[76-78]。第二个方面是为数值仿真中的关键环节提供参数的设定依据,协助构建普适性的地质灾害数值仿真方法^[72]。基于物理仿真实验建立数值仿真模型,通过对比二者的模拟结果,提出可以推广使用的地质灾害数值仿真方法^[79]。

1.5 演化模式构建

利用物理仿真技术开展地质灾害演进模式构建的意义主要体现在3个方面。第一方面是重点模拟地质体启动过程,分析地质体变形演化特征,构建地质灾害失稳过程的演化模式,以期为地质灾害的前兆识别和灾前预防提供理论依据。这方面的主要研究内容包括边坡失稳模式构建^[80-83]、堰塞坝溃决模式^[33, 84]、泥石流启动模式^[47, 85]等。第二方面重点模拟地质体失稳之后的运动过程,划分灾害演化阶段,从而构建地质灾害运动与演化模式。这方面的研究内容包括泥石流演进模式、高速远程滑坡运动与沉积模式^[86-88]、堰塞坝堵溃演进模式^[89-91]、地裂缝扩展模式^[92]等。第三方面是对链生灾害演化模式构建的研究意义,通过物理仿真手段弥补地质灾害链关键节点演化过程的研究不足,建立地质灾害灾害链式演进模式,例如地震-滑坡-堰塞坝灾害链演进模式构建^[93]、地震-泥石流-堰塞坝灾害链演

进模式构建^[77]、地震-堰塞坝溃决灾害链演进模式构建^[94]。

2 地质灾害物理仿真实验关键技术的发展现状

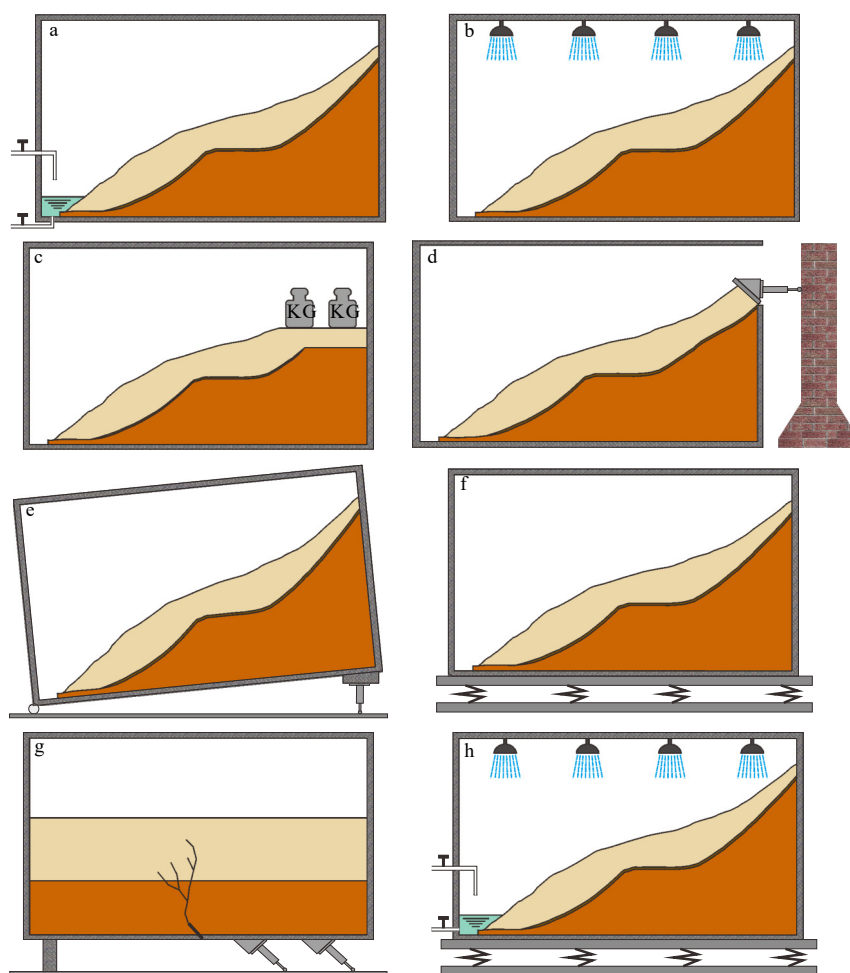
通过调研本研究总结出地质灾害物理仿真实验中被广泛使用的6个关键技术分别为模型箱仿真技术、水槽仿真技术、振动台仿真技术、底摩擦仿真技术、离心机仿真技术和原位仿真技术。下面分别分析这6个关键技术的发展现状,梳理地质灾害物理仿真实验的研究现状。

2.1 模型箱仿真技术

模型箱物理仿真技术是地质灾害物理仿真实验中采用最广泛的一种技术。它通过构建缩小尺度的地质模型,观察和研究地质模型的失稳过程,揭示实际地质体的灾变机制。大部分的模型箱采用钢架材料为框架,钢化玻璃^[95]、透明树脂板^[96]、亚克力^[53, 97]等透明材料为填充的设计方式。模型箱仿真实验是在箱体空间内开展实验,受箱体空间限制,这一类实验以天然斜坡与人工边坡的失稳灾变过程分析为主,且多选择在外力作用下易破坏的边坡,最简单的方式是在模型顶部放置砝码或者背部施加载荷为地质体提供失稳外动力条件,也有与降雨^[98-102]、水位升降^[30, 103]、造浪^[67]、振动台^[22, 104]、离心机^[105-106]等辅助设备联合使用,研究外动力对边坡稳定性的破坏机制^[107]。在研究岩土体侧向位移时可以选水平剪切模型箱^[108-110],研究地面沉降或地裂缝扩展时可以使用垂直剪切模型箱^[92, 111]。本研究将基于模型箱仿真技术的地质灾害物理实验划分为8种类型,各类型的示意图如图2所示。

可以看出,模型箱仿真技术可以独立开展实验,也可以和其他辅助设备协同开展多物理场耦合的地质灾害仿真实验,具有组合多样、价格低廉、安装简易、操作简单的特点。从仿真对象来看,模型箱仿真实验多针对包含有软弱面的边坡,例如顺层缓倾边坡、夹层边坡、陡倾边坡等。这一类边坡由于存在力学薄弱面,在外部载荷作用下易于破坏,破坏方式也较为可控,往往可以取得较为理想的仿真结果。此外,也有学者利用模型箱仿真技术模拟锁固段破坏特征,研究岩质滑坡的启动机制^[112-113]。

模型箱仿真技术也存在自身的缺点,其中以箱体边界与模型接触造成的边界效应^[114-115]、模型箱自重造成的输入效应^[116]、模型缩尺造成的地震动频率



a. 水位驱动式; b. 降雨驱动式; c. 顶部压力驱动式; d. 后缘推力驱动式; e. 坡度驱动式; f. 地振动驱动式; g. 断层驱动式; h. 混合驱动式

图 2 不同类型地质灾害物理仿真模型箱实验示意图 (据文献 [53, 102-103, 107, 111] 修改)

Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of different types of simulation model box for geological hazards

不匹配效应最为常见的。大部分情况下,可以通过优化模型尺寸^[117]、在箱体边界涂抹润滑材料、降低箱体重量等措施有效缓解。总体而言,模型箱模拟技术是一个较为成熟的地质灾害物理模拟方法,作为最基础的地质灾害物理仿真技术受到了许多高校和科研院所的青睐。

2.2 水槽仿真技术

水槽仿真技术系指通过设置一个或多个槽状设备,实现对灾害体启动、运动以及堆积过程的模拟。水槽仿真技术多应用在高位远程滑坡、泥石流、洪水、堰塞坝溃决等演进过程相对较长的地质灾害物理仿真实验中。与模型箱仿真技术类似,水槽仿真技术同样具备尺寸多样、安装简易的特点。小尺度水槽实验的实验成本低,实验可重复性强,可以开展多次对照实验,获得较为系统的实验数据。其中,以参考文献 [118-122] 代表,这些学者基于控制变量的研究思路,开展小型水槽的重复性实验,系统性地分析了地质体相对密度、坡度、土壤湿度等参数对滑

坡、泥石流、尾矿边坡等灾害运动过程以及堆积规模的影响。但是小尺度水槽仿真实验在实验过程遭受尺度效应的影响程度明显高于大尺度水槽。因此相比而言,大尺度水槽实验可以更好地模拟岩土体的运动过程以及展布形态^[123]。

早期的大型水槽实验以日本防灾所^[124-125]和美国 USGS^[126-127] 为代表。近几年我国大尺度水槽实验高速发展,成都理工大学^[128]、四川大学^[84]、天津大学^[129]、香港科技大学^[130]、南京水利科学研究院^[131] 等科研院所相继建成了长度在 20 m 以上的大型水槽实验设备并开展了泥石流、堰塞坝溃决、洪水演进等地质灾害仿真实验。也有学者既开展了小尺度实验又开展了大尺度实验,不同尺度的仿真实验组合分析,最大限度地减小了尺度效应的影响^[132-133]。

水槽实验的另一个特点为样式灵活多变,实验设计受空间限制较小,可以根据实验需求开发不同形状、不同模块组合的水槽。例如,关注坡度特征的直斜式水槽^[51, 85]、关注地形特征的多段式水

槽^[134-135]、关注多灾害体相互作用的交叉式水槽^[136]、关注灾害演进特征的弯曲式水槽^[129]。通过调研本研究将水槽仿真实验划分为6种类型,各类水槽的示意图如图3所示。

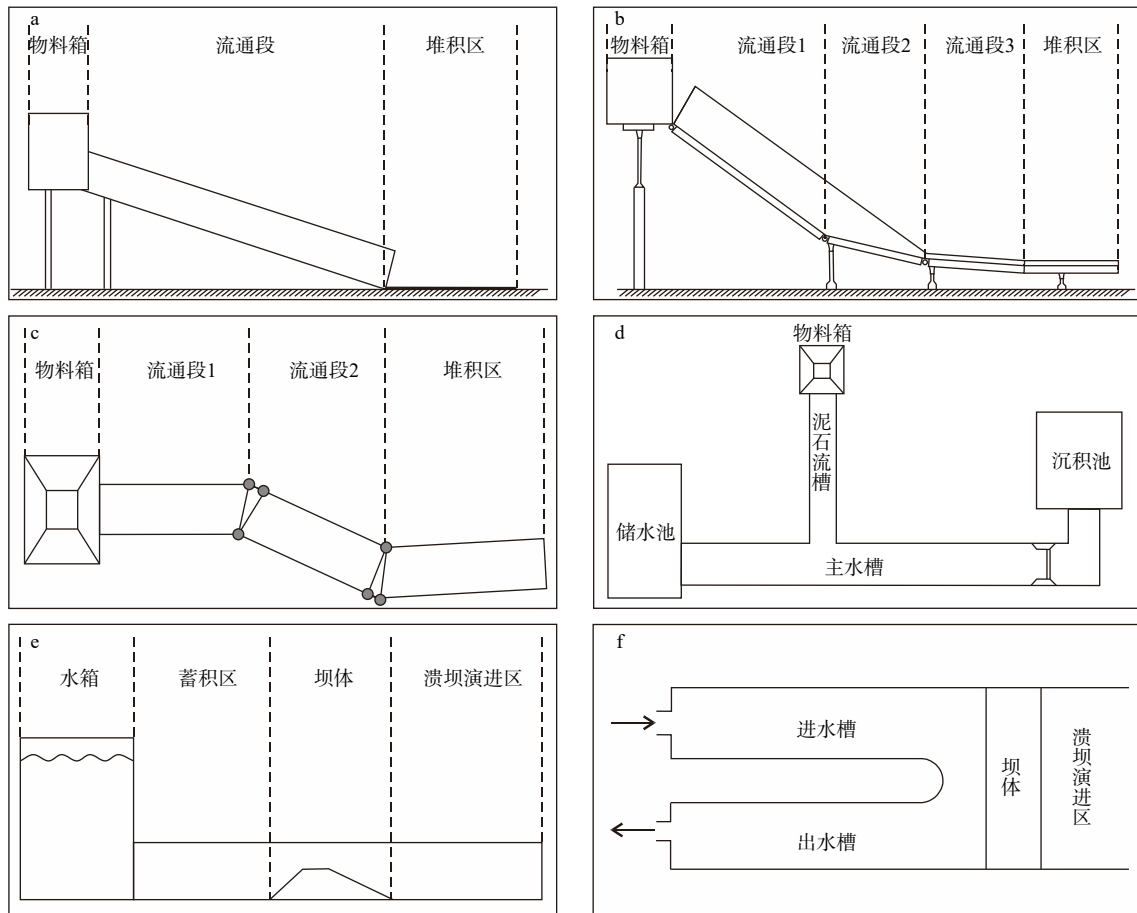
可以看出,水槽仿真技术被广泛地应用于具有显著运动特征的地质灾害物理仿真中。但是这一类地质灾害,实际的灾害特征是,在地质体快速运动过程中碎屑流体与下伏滑床之间会产生强大的振动力和空气压力,使得碎屑流体产生气垫效应^[138]。而在物理仿真中,多采用有机玻璃、塑料板、金属板等材料作为模型边界,难以重现碎屑流体与周围边界的摩擦、碰撞和激振作用^[35]。这是水槽仿真实验难以避免的一大误差,即便增大模型尺寸,甚至开展全尺寸的物理仿真,依然难以得到和现实情况完全一致的物理仿真结果。但是对于灾害的演化模式构建以及堆积特征分析等方面,水槽仿真技术依然具有较大优势。

2.3 振动台仿真技术

振动台作为模拟地震和其他振动现象的重要设

备,在实际操作中,振动台通过精确控制频率、振幅和持续时间等振动参数,为地质灾害物理仿真实验提供所需的振动环境,从而开展地质体动力响应方面的研究^[139]。

振动台的尺寸多样,小型振动台降低了实验成本,便于开展多次实验,但是增加了缩尺实验的尺度效应^[140-141]。大型振动台仿真实验除可以有效降低尺度效应,还可以同时开展多个模型的对比实验^[142-143],降低对照实验的系统误差。振动台仿真技术受台面形状限制,开展的地质灾害物理仿真实验以边坡的动力响应为主,包括土质边坡^[144-146]、岩质边坡^[26, 139, 147-151]、二元结构堆积体边坡^[152-155]、非均质边坡^[156-158]、路堤^[159-160]、坝体^[94]等。但是,振动台具有开放式设计结构,有学者发挥这一优势把水槽安装到振动台上,开展了地震对岩崩^[161]、滑坡体颗粒分选^[162]的影响分析。此外,已经有学者论证连续体模型箱在振动台阵上开展实验的可行性^[163-164],这为高速远程滑坡与泥石流灾害的物理仿真实验启发了思路,未来可能会见到利用振动台阵开展具有长距



a. 直斜式水槽; b. 变坡度式水槽; c. 变方向式水槽; d. 交叉式水槽; e. 水平式水槽; f. 环绕式水槽

图3 不同类型地质灾害物理仿真水槽示意图(据文献[51, 77, 90, 129, 134, 137]修改)

Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of different types of flume for geological hazards

离运动特征的地质灾害物理仿真实验。

振动台仿真为一个高度集成化、系统化的仿真技术,不可避免地存在一些缺陷。首先,不同于结构体的抗震实验,基于地质灾害的物理仿真实验往往需要借助模型箱、水槽等设备。实验过程中边界效应在振动实验中会进一步放大,并且如果模型箱重量过大,还会降低强震复现精度^[165]。此外,重力失真、地震波输入压缩时间比等因素也会对仿真实验的结果造成一定影响。最后,振动台仿真技术成本高昂,包括设备投入、运行维护经济成本以及实验准备和执行的时间成本。尤其是大尺寸物理仿真实验,虽然降低了物理仿真实验的尺寸效应,提高了实验结果的可信度,但是实验成本却是研究人员设计实验时不得不考虑的因素。

我国振动台仿真技术起步较晚,但发展迅猛^[166]。据不完全统计,目前我国建成的振动台超过 50 个,近半数开展过地质灾害物理仿真实验(表 1),这表明虽然振动台仿真技术具有一定的缺陷与不足,但是其在地质灾害物理仿真实验中依然发挥着不可替代的作用。

2.4 底摩擦仿真技术

底摩擦仿真技术是利用模型与传送带之间的摩擦力代替重力,模拟地质体变形失稳的物理仿真技术。20 世纪 30 年代,著名工程地质学家 CLOOS 教授^[168]利用底部抽拉装置模拟了地堑形成过程。这

一实验方式启发了 BRAY 等^[169]学者,他们基于此开发了底摩擦实验装置。图 4 为底摩擦实验的原理示意图,模型被平铺在 2 个传动轮支撑的传动皮带上,传动皮带在匀速运行时与模型的底部产生摩擦力,基于圣维南原理,可以用摩擦力代替重力,实现了仿真模型与重力场的耦合^[172]。

由于底摩擦仿真技术设备简易、建模过程简单,利用较小的成本便可以给仿真实验叠加重力场,因此这一项技术被广泛应用在边坡的失稳机制分析中^[12, 173]。但是摩擦实验装置难以耦合降雨、地振动等外力条件,大多用于自重作用下的边坡渐进破坏机制研究^[174]。因此大部分底摩擦实验重点关注地质体的结构特征,开展包含力学薄弱面的地质体在重力场中的失稳破坏机制分析。例如,顺倾边坡破坏机制^[170, 175]、反倾边坡破坏机制^[176-177]、节理岩体破坏机制^[178]的分析。底摩擦实验的另一个特色是可根据实验情况随时暂停,除了便于观测实验过程的各个细节之外,还可以在实验暂停期间改变模型的结构与形状,分析人工开挖对边坡稳定性的扰动作用^[172, 179-181]。底摩擦仿真技术的缺点也很明显,底摩擦实验大部分尺寸较小,并且在开展实验时,必须将仿真模型构造成二维平板模型平铺在实验台面上,这一实验方式直接限制了仿真模型的尺寸与空间维度,相比三维物理仿真实验而言实验结果存在一定程度的失真。

表 1 我国开展过基于振动台的地质灾害物理仿真实验的机构及实验类型

Table 1 Major Chinese institutions and corresponding types of table-based physical simulation experiments for geological hazard

机构	台面尺寸/(m×m)	实验类型	参考文献
西安建筑科技大学	4.1×4.1	加固边坡动力响应	文献[143]
成都理工大学	4.0×6.0	阶梯式顺层岩质动力响应	文献[40]
重庆交通科研设计院	3.0×6.0	不同岩性组合斜坡动力响应	文献[156]
兰州地震研究所	4.0×6.0	黄土边坡动力响应	文献[144]
中国水科院	5.0×5.0	台阶状岩质边坡动力响应	文献[148]
福州大学	4.0×4.0	二元结构边坡动力响应	文献[153]
武汉大学	2.0×2.0	加筋边坡动力响应	文献[160]
西南交通大学	3.0×2.0	不同含水率边坡动力响应	文献[145]
工程力学研究所	5.0×5.0	顺层岩质边坡动力响应	文献[26]
同济大学	4.0×4.0	堰塞坝动力响应	文献[94]
中南大学	4.0×4.0	层状岩质边坡动力响应	文献[149]
河南大学	3.0×3.0	岩质边坡动力响应	文献[147]
台湾大学	5.0×5.0	地震滑坡失稳机制	文献[104]
台湾交通大学	0.9×0.9	顺层倾斜边坡动力响应	文献[140]
中国核动力研究设计院	6.0×6.0	倾斜强风化层边坡动力响应	文献[142]
重庆大学	6.1×6.0	夹层型岩质边坡动力影响	文献[167]
信阳师范大学	3.0×3.0	顺层岩质边坡失稳机制	文献[38]
华北水利水电大学	3.0×3.0	顺层岩质边坡失稳机制	文献[157]

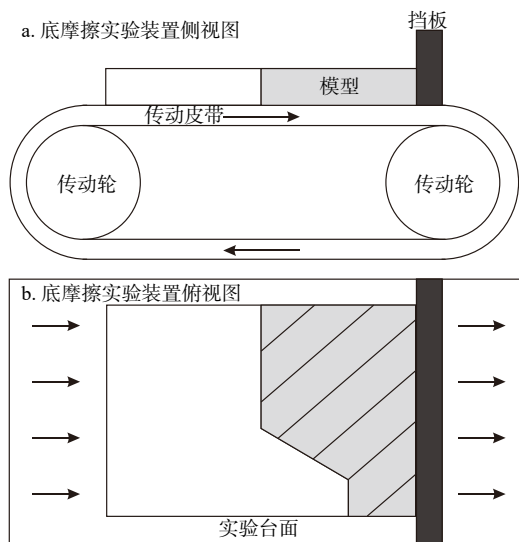


图4 底摩擦仿真实验原理示意图（据文献[170-171]修改）

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of the base friction simulation principle

2.5 离心机仿真技术

20 世纪 30 年代,地质力学离心机建模之父 PHILIP^[182] 首次利用离心机开展了矿山顶板结构的完整性研究。经过了近一百年的发展,离心机模拟技术已经成为岩土工程领域一项重要的物理仿真技术^[183-187](表 2)。

离心机模拟技术的原理是利用离心加速度场补偿模型缩尺引起的自重应力损失,还原模型与原型之间应力-应变状态^[25, 196, 201-203]。其优点在于,通过离心机的高速运转实现了模型应力水平与原型完全

一致的相似性要求,原型土体和结构的受力变形特性包括破坏性状在理论上都可以在模型中得到逼真再现^[105, 193]。目前,离心机模拟技术已在地质灾害物理仿真实验中得到了广泛应用^[1]。尤其在地下水雍高^[199, 204-206]、降雨入渗^[52, 207-208]、灌溉入渗^[209]、库区水位变化^[210-216] 导致边坡变形破坏的研究中,离心机模拟技术更可以发挥其长处^[200]。

离心机模拟技术同样存在缺陷。首先,离心机模拟技术利用高速转动提供的离心力来补偿由缩小模型尺度造成的重力缺失,在这一过程中无疑会放大模型与箱体之间的边界效应^[217-218]。其次,离心机在高速旋转时,地质体垮塌和水流运动还会受到由旋转惯性产生的科里奥利力影响,因此有必要根据离心机的工程参数对实验结果进行误差矫正^[68, 79, 219-221]。此外,离心机启动与制动时的加速和减速会引起切向加速度的变化,对实验结果造成一定影响^[222]。最后,离心机模型实验成本较高、实验过程复杂,给这一类技术的大量推广造成了一定困难^[223]。

2.6 原位仿真技术

地质灾害原位仿真技术是指在真实的地质环境中进行的仿真实验,旨在模拟地质灾害的发生过程以及对环境和人类造成的影响。这种实验通过搭建模拟场景或者使用数据采集装置对地质灾害的关键因素进行模拟和监测,以便更好地理解 and 预测地质灾害的发生和演化^[224-230]。

地质灾害的室内物理仿真实验容易受到尺寸效

表 2 开展过基于离心机的地质灾害物理仿真实验的主要机构及实验类型

Table 2 Major institutions and experiment types for centrifuge-based physical simulation of geological hazards in China

机构	运行能力/(g·t)	实验类型	参考文献
成都理工大学	500	楔形体滑坡启动机制	文献[188]
南京水利科学研究	400	填石路堤振动响应	文献[83]
同济大学	150	降雨型沙土质滑坡失稳机制	文献[189]
清华大学	50	开挖过程中的边坡变形机制	文献[190]
西南交通大学	100	砂性土边坡失稳机制	文献[191]
浙江大学	400	堆积型滑坡振动响应	文献[105]
长江科学院	450	硬土软岩滑坡失稳机制	文献[192]
香港科技大学	400	库岸古滑坡复活机制	文献[193]
英国剑桥大学	112.5	软黏土滑坡地振动响应	文献[194]
中国地震局工力所	300	降雨型滑坡启动机制	文献[25]
苏黎世联邦理工学院	500	泥石流的侵蚀和夹带行为	文献[195]
台湾中央大学	100	多场耦合下的滑坡失稳机制	文献[196]
英国诺丁汉大学	50	降雨型砂质边坡失稳机制	文献[75]
巴西UENF	100	海底滑坡滑水效应仿真	文献[197]
加拿大C-CORE	200	近海斜坡地振动影响	文献[198]
日本JNIOHSH	50	水位变动下的滑坡失稳机制	文献[199]
美国UC Davis	240	不同土壤级配路堤振动响应	文献[200]

应、边界效应、仿真材料等因素的影响,对复杂受力和复杂边界等情况很难真实呈现。与室内物理仿真不同的,原位实验可以保持地质灾害的尺度和复杂性,还可以避免取样过程中对岩土体原状结构的破坏以及水分损失,因此原位仿真实验所取得的结果也更加符合真实情况^[231-232]。

受限控制工程、材料工程等学科发展,在地质灾害物理仿真实验的早期发展阶段,在地质灾害实际发育位置开展物理仿真实验是最简单有效的研究手段。这一阶段的原位仿真实验通常选择一个潜在的滑坡、泥石流隐患点,在隐患点上及其周围布置降雨量、含水量、位移等监测仪器,在自然降雨环境中实现对数据的采集与分析^[8-9, 224-226, 233-234]。我国的地质灾害原位实验起步相对较早,1961 年中国科学院就在云南蒋家沟建立了野外观测站,采集了大量泥石流和滑坡野外观测资料^[235-236],并于 20 世纪末就利用消防车模拟降雨环境开展了滑坡启动机制研究^[237]。随着大型人工降雨设备的引入,原位仿真实验不再局限于天气情况,降雨环境中的大型天然斜坡^[238]失稳实验、工程边坡失稳实验^[239-240]以及地面沉降实验^[241]等相继开展。此外,原位仿真技术较多应用在受地形控制较为明显的地质灾害物理仿真中,泥石流^[242]、浅层滑坡^[243]、坝体溃决与洪水演进^[244-248]等灾害的原位仿真实验往往可以取得较为理想的研究成果。

相比模型箱仿真、水槽仿真等缩尺实验,地质灾害原位仿真技术存在实验周期长、模型制作较难、人员投入较多、自动化程度较低、可重复性较差的问题。但是对于大型工程项目和国家级实验基地,建立地质灾害原位仿真实验场,不仅可以开展地质灾害原位运动学研究,还可以开展地质灾害力学实验和综合监测示范,可获取宝贵的第一手实验、测试和监测资料,进一步检验理论和数值分析的结果,有利于促进复杂条件下灾害体长期演化评价等方面的研究^[21, 249]。这也代表了原位仿真实验在地质灾害研究中的发展方向。此外,大型地质灾害原位仿真实验场是极佳的科普教育基地,这对于促进地质灾害防灾减灾知识的普及与传播、加强公众安全教育、增强地质灾害风险防范意识、推动防灾减灾知识在社会中的传播与落地具有重要的现实意义。

3 地质灾害物理实验的发展趋势

3.1 场景构建复杂化

近几年地震前降雨^[250-253]、地震后降雨^[252, 254-255]、

地震降雨复合^[142, 256-259]、级联式堰塞坝溃决^[132]、溃坝洪水演进^[72]、滑坡涌浪^[260]、地震冻融^[261]等复合灾害和链生灾害的物理仿真实验逐渐增多。这也对地质灾害物理仿真实验的设备更新以及实验设计提出了更高要求。比如在离心机模拟箱中安装加热灯泡的方法,实现了在原始重力场下边坡干湿循环实验^[262];通过在离心机中增加振动模块,实现了重力场与振动场的叠加耦合^[233, 263-266];通过在离心机中增加湿干冻融模块,实现了渗流场、重力场、振动场、温度场的多场叠加^[188, 267];通过把滑槽安装在振动台上,实现了振动环境中的高速远程滑坡运动过程分析^[161];在离心机上加装边坡开挖装置,模拟边坡开挖过程的变形破坏过程^[190]。此外,由应急管理部国家自然灾害防治研究院建设的“灾害链物理仿真实验平台”预计将于 2027 年建成,该平台为复合链生地质灾害物理仿真实验平台,以“地震-滑坡-堵江-溃坝洪水”与“地震与降雨综合-崩塌、滑坡、洪涝、泥石流”等灾害链为研究对象,将有力推动我国在复合链生灾害物理仿真实验领域的研究水平。

在模型构建方面,由于实验技术手段所限制,目前大部分仿真实验对岩土体的结构面和形态进行简化处理,这种建模方法对地质灾害的机制研究具有重要的意义,但同时忽视了地质体的真实三维特征,如微地貌特征、非均质结构等,在进行地质灾害的全过程推演时可能出现失准。随着大型地质灾害物理仿真技术迭代以及考虑地质结构不确定性的地质体建模理论更新,针对三维边坡、三维结构面和复杂离散结构面的地质灾害物理仿真技术会逐渐成熟。

总体而言,地质灾害是一个多物理场耦合下的岩土体运动过程,随着地质灾害复合链生理论的逐渐完善,单一灾种的仿真已经难以满足现阶段的研究需求,多物理场耦合、多灾种复合的精细化地质灾害物理仿真实验将逐渐成为趋势。

3.2 实验规模大型化

虽然大规模物理仿真实验的成本很高,但是大尺寸的物理仿真模型可以显著降低模型缩尺带来的尺寸效应。此外,在大型地质灾害物理仿真实验中仿真材料更容易选择、模型边界条件更容易设置、监测设备更容易安装。因此大型物理仿真实验对于研究岩土体损伤机制以及灾害启动机理具有较大优势^[123, 137, 268-269]。20 世纪末到 21 世纪初,美国和日本相继投资建设了多个大型物理仿真实验平台,例如日本 E-Defense 超大型振动台^[17]、美国 USGS 泥石流仿真水槽^[16],这些设施在地质灾害物理仿真实验

中得到了充分的应用,并快速提升了日本和美国在地质灾害演化机理方面的研究水平。近些年,我国科研机构成为大型地质灾害仿真设备研发的主力军,除了前文提到的成都理工大学、四川大学、天津大学、香港科技大学等机构建立的大型水槽设备以外,天津大学研发建设的国家大型地震工程模拟设施(national facility for earthquake engineering simulation,简称 NFEES)于 2022 年建成,台面尺寸达到了 20 m×16 m,超越日本 E-Defense 成为世界上最大的地震工程模拟研究设施^[270];中国科学院、香港科技大学、中国电建集团联合研发的山地灾害大尺度动力学模拟实验平台(large-scale experimental platform for dynamic simulation of mountain hazards,简称 LEADS)于 2023 年底投入使用,该装置高差 71.1 m,泄槽长约 150 m、宽 6 m、深 4~5 m,能够模拟单次方量 500 m³ 的泥石流灾害,成为全球最大的山地灾害物理模拟实验平台^[271]。当前,越来越多的大型物理仿真设备建成并投用,随着可完成大规模地质灾害仿真实验的机构与平台增多,未来地质灾害物理仿真实验的大型化将成为一大趋势。

3.3 材料选择科学化

物理模拟实验的基础是相似理论,要求模型能够反映原型的主要特征和实际情况,确保模型中的物理力学过程与原型中物理力学过程的相似性,其中相似材料的选择及其配比对模拟实验的成功与否起着关键性作用^[272-276]。传统的仿真材料多以河沙、石英砂、重晶石粉、石膏粉等廉价、天然存在的模拟材料为主^[4, 7, 277],近年来,随着研究人员对物理实验精细度的不断追求以及材料科学的不断进步,铁粉、玻璃砂、硅粉等对于岩石力学性质(黏聚力、内摩擦角、密度等)更加敏感的材料逐渐被使用。在相似材料的设计方面,研究人员不仅仅考虑材料的力学属性,水稳性^[278]、水敏性^[279]等性质也成为了相似材料配置中被考虑到的物理属性。在脆性岩石的物理仿真实验中,已有学者利用聚甲基丙烯酸甲酯(PMMA)、丙烯酸共聚物(SR20)、树脂(Accura[®]60)等化学合成材料结合 3D 打印技术直接生成目标仿真材料^[280-282]。此外,依托熔融石英砂、无定形硅胶粉和有机混合溶液等原材料配置的透明岩土或合成透明岩石等相似材料被应用在岩土体物理仿真实验中^[283-291],这极大地提高了地质灾害物理仿真实验的直观性与数据可获取性。在材料配比方案的确定方面,正交实验法^[292-298]、均匀实验设计法^[299-301]、控制变量法^[302-305]、响应曲面设计方法^[306]、模糊综合评判法^[307-308]等方

法的使用让相似材料的选择更具科学性。可以预见,随着材料科学的快速发展,地质灾害物理仿真实验相似材料的选择将不仅仅依靠经验判断与资料查阅,根据所模拟地质体的力学特征、结构特征以及敏感性特征,以丰富的岩土替代材料搭配科学的配比方法定制物理仿真实材料是未来地质灾害物理仿真实材料的发展趋势。

3.4 数据采集智能化

在地质灾害物理仿真实验中,渗压计、土压力计、裂缝计、加速度传感器等接触式数据采集仪器是必不可少的设备。除此之外,电阻率层析成像(electrical resistivity tomography,简称 ERT)^[309]、自然电位法^[310]、光纤^[311-312]、探地雷达^[313]等数据采集技术实现了对仿真对象地质结构与位移的精细化探测。近些年随着高速摄像、数字图像相关技术(digital image correlation,简称 DIC)^[314]、粒子图像测速技术^[315]、三维激光扫描^[295, 316]、热红外^[107]等技术的逐渐成熟,非接触式监测技术被越来越多地应用到地质灾害的物理仿真实验中^[23]。这些技术的应用不仅减少了监测设备对实验过程的干扰,同时还提高了应力、应变、速度、加速度等参数的采集精度。尤其是在大尺度的地质灾害物理仿真实验中,非接触的数据采集设备可以避免设备损耗并且降低实验人员的安全风险。随着地质灾害物理仿真实验设计越来越复杂、规模越来越大,地质灾害物理仿真实验中的数据采集将更加智能化,先进的传感器、三维激光扫描技术和自动化控制系统的应用将会更加频繁,实现实验数据的远程、实时、快速、高精度收集与分析。

4 结 论

(1)地质灾害物理仿真实验的发展历史可以划分为 3 个阶段,分别是为以实地观察、简易原位实验、简易水槽实验和底摩擦实验等为主要手段的早期发展阶段(1980 年及之前);全球范围内关于自然灾害风险防范意识的提高以及相关学科发展带来的地质灾害物理仿真实验快速发展阶段(1990—2010 年);地质灾害理论、仿真实验设备、高性能数控软件以及高精度监测设备等领域全面更新带来的地质灾害物理仿真实验的综合发展阶段(2010 年至今)。开展地质灾害物理仿真实验对于地质灾害机制机理研究以及防灾减灾工作具有重要的理论意义,具体包括 5 个方面,分别是灾害场景重建、启动机理分析、理论推导验证、关键参数标定和演化模式构建。

(2)模型箱仿真技术、水槽仿真技术、振动台仿真技术、底摩擦仿真技术、离心机仿真技术和原位仿真技术是地质灾害物理仿真实验中应用最多的 6 个关键技术。模型箱仿真技术和水槽仿真技术具有组合多样、价格低廉、操作简单特点,可以独立开展实验,也可以和其他辅助设备协同使用,是目前应用最广泛的地质灾害物理仿真技术;底摩擦仿真技术设备简易、建模过程简单,利用较小的成本便可实现仿真模型与重力场的耦合,但只具备开展二维边坡模型仿真实验的能力;振动台仿真技术和离心机仿真技术的设备建设与使用成本高,但由于这 2 个技术可以为实验提供振动与重力环境,这 2 个技术在地质灾害物理仿真实验中依然是不可替代的,并且在近几年得到了大量建设与快速发展。相比其他技术,原位仿真技术具有实验周期长、模型制作难、人员投入多、自动化程度低、可重复性差的问题,但是在避免缩尺效应、边界效应、重力失真等方面则具有显著优势。

(3)未来地质灾害物理仿真实验将向着 4 个方面发展,分别是场景构建复杂化、实验规模大型化、材料选择科学化和数据采集智能化。目前我国的地质灾害物理仿真实验的相关理论与技术研究正在飞速发展,各大科研院所纷纷组建地质灾害物理仿真实验室,多个大型地质灾害仿真设备以及原位仿真实验场正在建设或已经投入使用,基本符合地质灾害物理仿真实验发展的 4 个方向。但是,随着地质灾害物理仿真实验场景构建的复杂化与实验规模的大型化,对物理仿真实验技术与经济成本提出了更高的要求,亟需加大对地质灾害物理仿真技术理论的研发资助以及相关人才的培养力度,营造涵盖理论体系建设、关键技术研发、实验设备制造、先进技术转化、专业人才培养、防灾科普教育的良性发展环境,为我国地质灾害关键理论创新提供丰富可靠的实验与数据基础。

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Summary for “地质灾害物理仿真实验发展现状及趋势分析”

Development status and trend analysis of physical simulation experiments for geological hazards

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Abstract: [Significance] Over the past 20 years, physical simulation experiments for geological hazards have rapidly developed, evolving into an interdisciplinary field with widespread applications and continuous technological advancements. Analyzing the current status and trends of physical simulation experiments for geological hazards helps researchers gain a comprehensive understanding of the field, design experiments, develop equipment, and update technologies aligned with future directions, thereby promoting innovation in key theories related to geological hazards. [Progress] This paper reviews a significant body of domestic and international literature on physical simulation experiments of geological hazards, summarizes five key significances of conducting such experiments, and analyzes the current status of six core physical simulation technologies. Model box and flume are the most widely used simulation technologies due to their versatile combinations, low cost, ease of installation, and simple operation. Base friction simulation technology enables coupling between the model and the gravitational field in two-dimensional settings. Shaking table and centrifuge technologies, while expensive to build and operate, provide controlled vibrational and gravitational conditions, playing an indispensable role in physical simulation experiments. In-situ simulation technology, while facing challenges such as long experimental cycles, difficult model fabrication, high personnel input, low automation, and poor repeatability, offers distinct advantages by mitigating issues such as scaling effects, boundary constraints, and gravitational distortion. [Conclusions and Prospects] Physical simulation experiments for geological hazards are evolving toward greater scenario complexity, larger-scale testing, more scientific material selection, and intelligent data collection. These advancements impose higher demands on experimental technologies and economic costs, highlighting the urgent need to foster a conducive development environment. Doing so will enable physical simulation technology to play an even greater role in geohazard research.

Key words: physical simulation experiment; geological hazard; development status; trend analysis

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