

## 喀什场地土剪切波速与土层深度经验关系<sup>①</sup>

李 帅, 赵纯青, 葛 鸣

(新疆维吾尔自治区地震局, 新疆 乌鲁木齐 830011)

**摘要:**在喀什市城区地震小区划工作的基础上,通过对喀什城区地貌单元划分,描述了不同地貌单元内的地层岩性,将实测剪切波速钻孔资料统计分析,运用较为常用的三种统计回归分析方法给出喀什市城区不同地貌单元不同土类剪切波速与土层深度的经验关系。结果可为喀什市城区防震减灾规划土层地震反应分析提供依据。

**关键词:**喀什市;场地土;剪切波速;地貌单元;土层深度;统计回归

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## Empirical Relationship between Shear Wave Velocities and Soil Depths in Kashi City

LI Shuai, ZHAO Chun-qing, GE Ming

(Earthquake Administration of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, Urumqi, Xinjiang 830011, China)

**Abstract:** The shear wave velocity of soil is one of the most widely used parameters of geotechnical engineering investigation and seismic safety evaluation. It is indispensable for the determination of site classification and soil response calculation, and is also indispensable for calculating the predominant period of building site, judging liquefaction of sand foundation, test the result of foundation soil reinforcement treatment and elastic modulus. In this project, when there is no measured shear wave velocity according to the standard penetration value or the depth of soil layer using the statistical relationship for soil layer shear wave velocity, and with a large number of ongoing engineering constructions in the same city, the repetition of shear wave velocity testing not only affects the progress of the project, but also increases the project investment. Therefore, it is reasonable to assume that the empirical relationship between the soil shear wave velocity and the depth of soil, which will accelerate the construction of major projects in the process, has significant social and economic benefits. Since the 1970s, scholars at home and abroad (e. g., Hardin [Year]) that conduct research on the shear wave velocity of statistical relationships believe that the shear wave velocity and the depth of the soil layer have better statistical relationships, which can be mainly divided into three types of the power function, linear function and a polynomial.

Kashi is an ancient border city of the western motherland with a history of over two thousand years. Kashi city decided in 2008 to carry out the seismic microzonation. The working range was 105 km<sup>2</sup>, in which 105 drill holes were laid, and then more than 1600 test points of the shear wave velocity were obtained. This work laid the foundation for the study on empirical relationship between the soil shear wave velocity and soil depths in Kashgar city. In this paper, based on sta-

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作者简介: 李 帅(1982-), 男, 工程师, 主要从事工程地质和地震地质的研究. E-mail: peter825550@163.com

tistical studies of the empirical relationships between the soil shear wave velocity and soil depth, according to the unit division of Kashi city landform, we described the formation lithology of different geomorphic units, collected shear wave velocity data of the seismic microzonation in Kashi city and nearby seismic safety evaluation, analyzed the shear wave velocity data. Then we used three statistics regression analysis method most commonly used today to give respectively the empirical relationship between shear wave velocity and soil depths of conventional soils such as silt, silty clay, silt, sand and gravel in two geomorphic units of alluvial plains in the south of the Ake Tagg mountain area (I area) and alluvial plain of the Tuman River — Kyzyl River (II area). Through statistical study we find that the fitting relationship of II — 2's has a higher precision, and in fitting relationships, the power function model is primary, the polynomial is less important, and there is no linear statistical relationship. The analysis shows that the statistical formula of shear wave velocity and the depth of the recommendation is reliable, although there is no wave velocity test site for reference, providing the soil background information and analysis basis for the city of Kashi to implement earthquake disaster mitigation planning and soil seismic response analysis.

**Key words:** Kashi city; site soil; shear wave velocity; geomorphic unit; soil depth; statistical regression

## 0 引言

剪切波速是地震波在岩土介质中的传播速度,通常用  $V_s$  表示。剪切波速是工程中较为重要的物理参数,不但能够判定场地类别,而且还能初步判定砂土液化。在场地土层地震反应分析计算中,土层剪切波速也是不可缺少的。

当无法测得土层剪切波速时,我们可以根据土的类型及土层性质结合相关统计关系给出土层剪切波速,这是一项较有意义的研究工作。国内外在上世纪 70 年代就开始了相关研究工作<sup>[1-10]</sup>。已有研究表明,土层剪切波速与土层深度有着较为明显的统计关系。近两年,战吉艳等<sup>[6]</sup>研究了苏州城区深软场地土剪切波速与土层深度的经验关系,提出了苏州城区土层剪切波速与土层深度呈线性函数和幂函数,部分岩性根据不同深度则是呈线性函数与幂函数的分段函数;刘红帅<sup>[2]</sup>收集了大量的地震安全性评价中钻孔剪切波速实测数据,通过对数据分析,给出了分场地类别和不分场地类别的常规土类剪切波速与埋深间的统计公式,与《构筑物抗震设计规范》的经验公式进行了详细的对比分析,认为一元二次多项式模型的拟合精度最高;李平等<sup>[7]</sup>收集了西昌市的土层钻孔资料及有关报告,经分析后进行统计分析采用  $V_s = a + bH^c$  进行回归分析;齐鑫<sup>[8]</sup>对下辽河平原地区的土层剪切波速与土层深度关系进行了研究,提出了不同岩性的统计关系。此外,在同一城市同一地区开展大量的工程建设,重复多次的

剪切波速测试工作不但影响了工程进度,而且增加了工程的投资。如果能够通过收集已有剪切波速钻孔资料,结合当地的土层性质和成因,合理的给出土层剪切波速与土层深度的经验关系,将会加快工程进度,节约成本。

喀什市地震小区划工作范围包括老城区和新城区,面积约 105 km<sup>2</sup>,共布设钻孔 109 个,剪切波速测试点 1 是 600 个。钻孔的布设与测试均按照以地貌单元、工程地质分区不漏点的原则,用单孔检层法逐个测定了土层的剪切波速度。本文统计分析小区划工作的波速资料,对于不同地貌单元通过统计回归分析给出喀什市城区常见土类剪切波速度与土层深度之间的经验关系式。

## 1 喀什城区工程地质环境

### 1.1 地貌特征

喀什市位于昆仑山和南天山之间的塔里木盆地西北缘平原区。根据地貌成因类型和分布特点,将其划分为阿克塔格山南麓冲洪积平原区(I区)和吐曼河—克孜勒河冲积平原区(II区)2个主要地貌单元(图1)。

阿克塔格山南麓冲洪积平原区(I区)位于阿克塔格山以南、阿克洪依拉村—艾日克博依村—毛拉扎德村—恰尔巴格村一线以北地区,主要由恰卡马克河冲洪积作用而成,地形总体平坦开阔,地势由北向南倾斜,自然坡降在 1.26%~2.91%。恰卡马克

河几条辫状支流冲沟呈南北向穿过平原区,宽度 50~200 m,切割深度 3~10 m。

吐曼河—克孜勒河冲积平原区(Ⅱ区)位于阿克洪依拉村—艾日克博依村—毛拉扎德村—恰尔巴格

村一线以南地区,包括喀什市老城区,由吐曼河和克孜勒河冲积作用叠置而成。在此基础上,根据地层沉积时代和物质组成岩性等,可进一步划分出冲积阶地平原区、冲积河谷平原区和冲积沼泽平原区

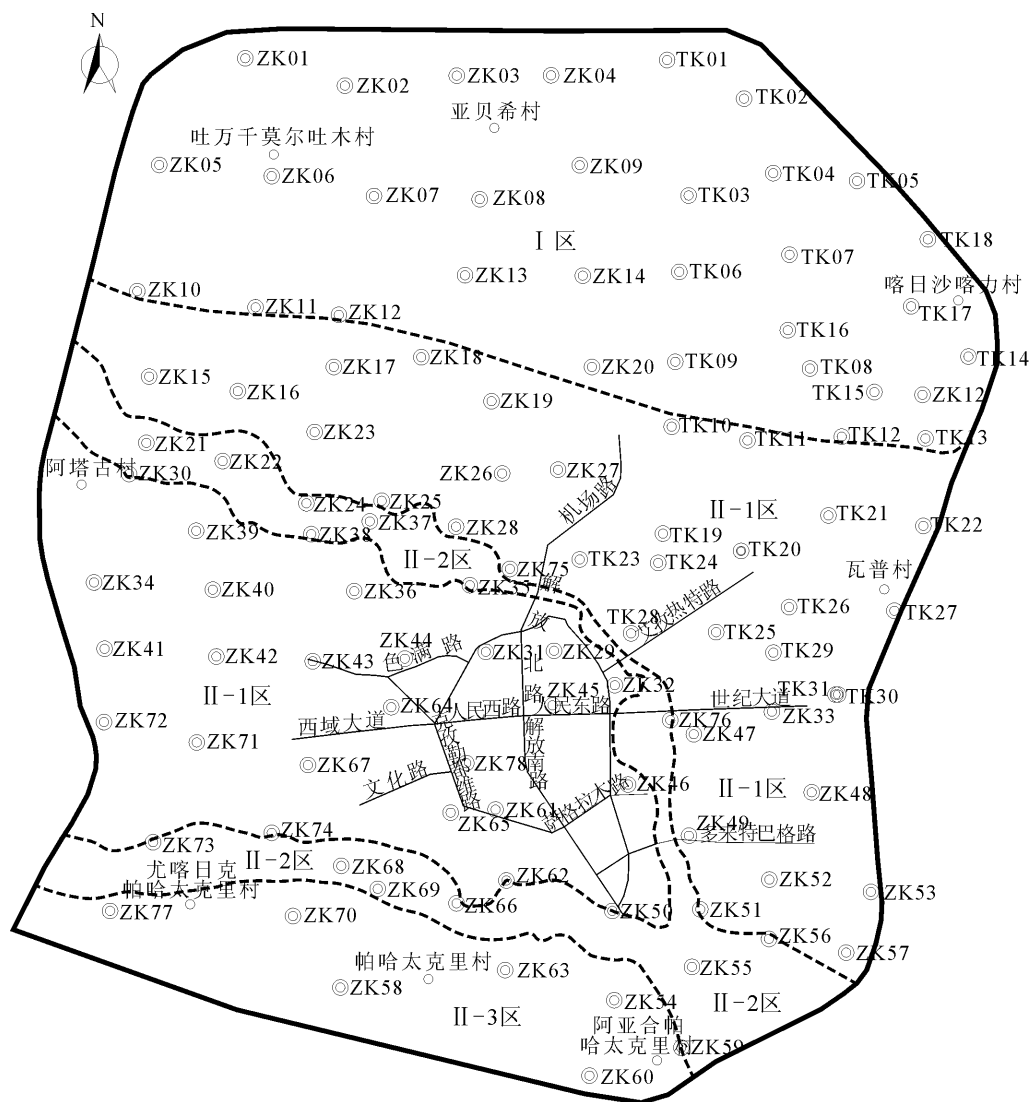


图1 喀什市地貌分区平面图

Fig.1 Sectional plan of landforms in Kashgar city

3 个次级地质地貌单元。

(1) 冲积阶地平原区(Ⅱ-1区)包括吐曼河以北、以东、以南与克孜勒河所夹城区,包括 2 级阶地,其中Ⅱ级阶地相对河水面高度 2~5 m,仅靠近河谷呈条带状分布;Ⅲ级阶地普遍发育,相对高度 10~15 m,阶地前缘陡立,阶地面较连续,总体地势由西北向东南倾斜,自然坡降在 0.37%~1.25%。市区经过多年人工改造,一些支流河道已被平整。

(2) 冲积河谷平原区(Ⅱ-2区)包括市区北侧和南侧有吐曼河和克孜勒河通过的地段,河谷区宽 200~1 000 m,切割深度 3~10 m。现代河床从谷

区中央流过,属顺直微曲性河道,克孜勒河流纵坡降比为 2.71‰,吐曼河流纵坡降比为 1.72‰。两侧分别发育有河漫滩和Ⅰ级阶地,河漫滩相对河水面高度 0.5~1 m,Ⅰ级阶地相对高度 1~3 m。

(3) 冲积沼泽平原区(Ⅱ-3区)位于市区南部、克孜勒河与台勒外其克河河间地区,属克孜勒河Ⅰ级阶地,相对河水面高度 3~5 m,地形平坦开阔,地势由西北向东南微微倾斜,自然坡降仅 0.37%。

## 1.2 地层岩性

喀什城区地层主要形成于全新世—晚更新世,成因类型以冲积、洪积、冲洪积作用为主,具备典型

的二元结构。其上部地层岩性主要由粉土、粉质粘土、粉砂、细砂、中粗砂和淤泥质土等细颗粒物构成,下部由圆砾组成。大体岩性描述如下:

#### (1) 阿克塔格山南麓冲洪积平原区(I区)

粉质粘土:冲洪积河漫滩相( $Q_{3-4}^{apl}$ ),黄褐色,干燥~稍湿,孔隙发育,韧性一般,切面光滑,硬塑~可塑。广泛分布于该平原区中部和南部,埋深0~5.3 m,厚度1.3~16.2 m,平均厚度6.3 m。

粉砂:冲洪积河漫滩相( $Q_{3-4}^{apl}$ ),黄褐色,稍湿~湿,成分以石英、长石为主,砂质细腻、不纯,松散~中密。埋深0~12.0 m,厚度1.3~10.2 m,平均厚度3.1 m。

粉土:冲洪积河漫滩相( $Q_{3-4}^{apl}$ ),仅分布于平原区南部。黄褐色,稍湿~湿,孔隙发育,干强度一般,稍密。埋深1~14.6 m,厚度1.7~9.5 m。

圆砾:冲洪积河床相( $Q_3^{apl}$ ),灰褐色~青灰色,粒径大于60 mm含量约占5%,20~60 mm含量为30%~50%;砾粒含量30%~40%,最大粒径15 cm,中粗砂充填,含少量泥质,岩性以石英岩、花岗岩和砂岩为主,磨圆度一般,10 m以上稍密~中密,10 m以下中密~密实。

#### (2) 吐曼河—克孜勒河冲积平原区(II区)

粉质黏土:冲积河漫滩相,灰黄~黄褐色,稍湿~湿,孔隙发育,韧性一般,切面光滑,土质不均匀,硬塑~可塑。该区域均有发育,局部夹极薄层粉土和粉砂。

粉土:冲积河漫滩相( $Q_{3-4}^{al}$ ),灰黄~黄褐色,湿~饱和,孔隙发育,干强度一般,砂质含量不均匀,粘粒含量较低,松散~中密,密实度随深度有逐渐增强的趋势。

粉砂:冲积河漫滩相( $Q_{3-4}^{al}$ ),灰黄色,饱和,成份以石英、长石和云母为主,砂质细腻、多不纯,松散~中密,密实度随深度有逐渐增强的趋势。

细砂:冲洪积河漫滩相( $Q_{3-4}^{al}$ ),呈薄层分布。灰色~灰黄色,湿~饱和,成分以石英、长石和云母为主,砂质较纯净,颗粒较均匀,稍密~密实。

中粗砂:冲洪积河床相( $Q_{3-4}^{al}$ ),呈零星透镜体状分布,灰褐~黄褐色,饱和,砂质纯净,成分以石英、长石和云母为主,局部含少量细小圆砾,稍密~中密。

淤泥质土:冲积沼泽相( $Q_3^h$ )。淤泥质土呈夹层状分布,主要发育于吐曼河北岸至艾孜热特路以南市区。以粘土、粉质黏土和粉土居多,部分为淤泥质粉砂,青灰~灰黑色,富含腐殖质和泥炭,有臭味,钻

孔普遍缩径。粘性土为软塑~可塑;粉土和砂土为松散~稍密。除零星靠近现代河床分布在表层属全新世土层,其余绝大多数淤泥土均属于晚更新世。

圆砾:冲洪积河床相( $Q_3^{apl}$ ),灰褐色~青灰色,卵粒含量约占15%~30%,砾粒含量30%~60%,最大粒径10 cm,中粗砂充填,局部含少量泥质,岩性以石英岩、花岗岩和砂岩为主,中密~密实。埋深11.0~49.0 m,平均埋深为29.3 m,最大揭露厚度12.5 m。

## 2 剪切波速测定

剪切波速测试方法分为单孔检层法、跨孔法和瑞雷波法。一般工程中由于单孔检层法既简单易行,又能节省工程投资和人力、物力,因此多选用此法进行土层剪切波速测试。土层剪切波速测量的精度主要取决于测振仪器的可靠性,以及测试过程中的钻孔土层岩性、土层深度以及仪器的抗干扰能力。此次工作采用的是由吉林大学工程技术研究所研制的Miniseis24型综合工程探测仪,采用地面激发,孔中接收的方式,跨距为1~2 m。

## 3 剪切波速统计分析

本文将土层剪切波速与埋深之间的关系用线性函数(式(1))、幂函数(式(2))及二次函数(式(3))分别表示,利用Excel软件绘制散点图,通过添加趋势线拟合出回归曲线,给出拟合系数和拟合优度 $R^2$ ,以拟合优度的大小来表示统计关系的拟合程度的好坏:

$$V_s = a + bH; \quad (1)$$

$$V_s = cH^d; \quad (2)$$

$$V_s = e + fH + gH^2 \quad (3)$$

式中, $V_s$ 代表土层剪切波速(m/s); $H$ 代表土层深度(m); $a \sim f$ 代表拟合参数。

在进行了地貌单元分区后,将不同地貌单元内的不同土层剪切波速与土层深度的关系分别按照上述三个统计关系进行统计,然后分别绘制了散点图,最终通过回归分析方法得到的剪切波速度与土层深度之间的关系式和其对应的拟合优度 $R^2$ (图2~5,表1)。

## 4 结论

在运用大量的数据进行统计回归分析后,得到了阿克塔格山南麓冲洪积平原区(I区)和吐曼河—克孜勒河冲积平原区(II区)内不同土层剪切波速与土层埋深的统计关系。发现统计关系中幂函数模型

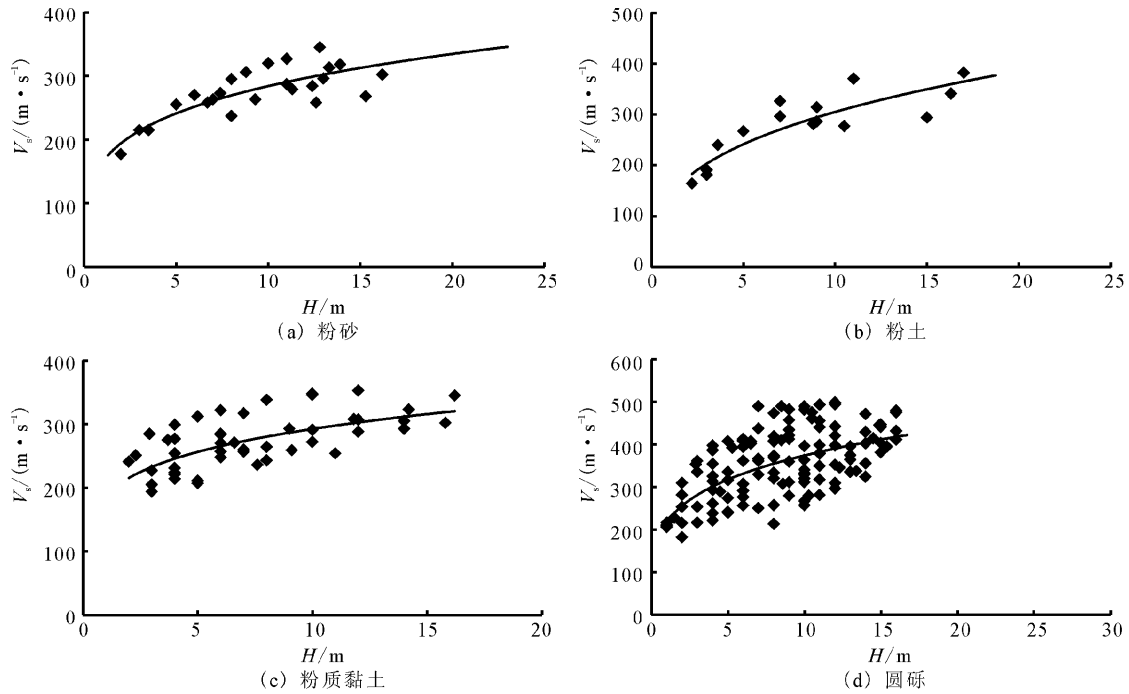


图2 I区各土层剪切波速与土层深度散点及回归曲线图

Fig. 2 Scatter of shear wave velocities with depths of different soil layers and their regression relationship curves in area I

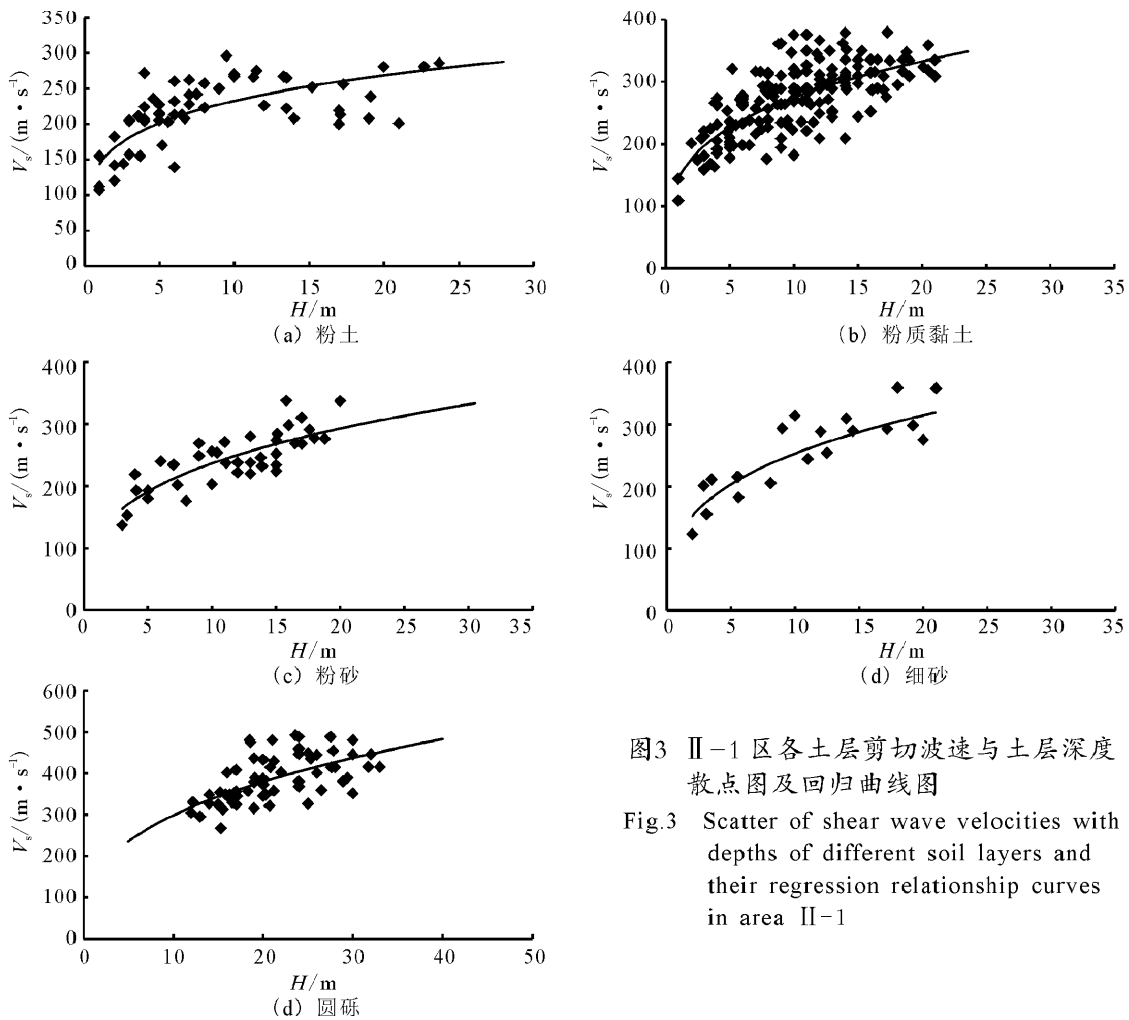


图3 II-1区各土层剪切波速与土层深度散点图及回归曲线图

Fig. 3 Scatter of shear wave velocities with depths of different soil layers and their regression relationship curves in area II-1

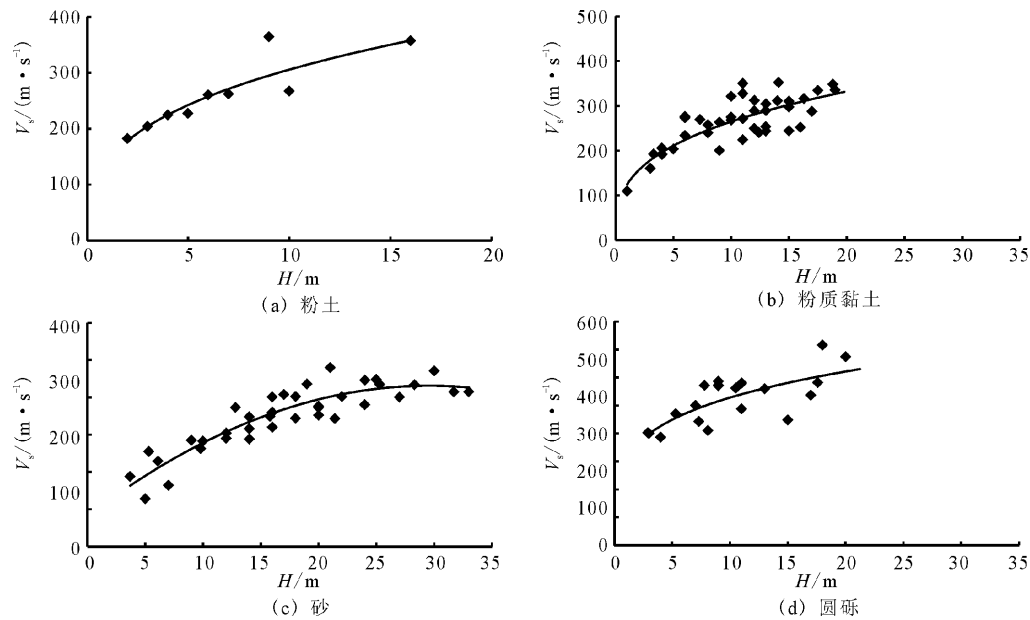


图 4 II-2 区各土层剪切波速与土层深度散点图及回归曲线图

Fig. 4 Scatter of shear wave velocities with depths of different soil layers and their regression relationship curves in area II-2

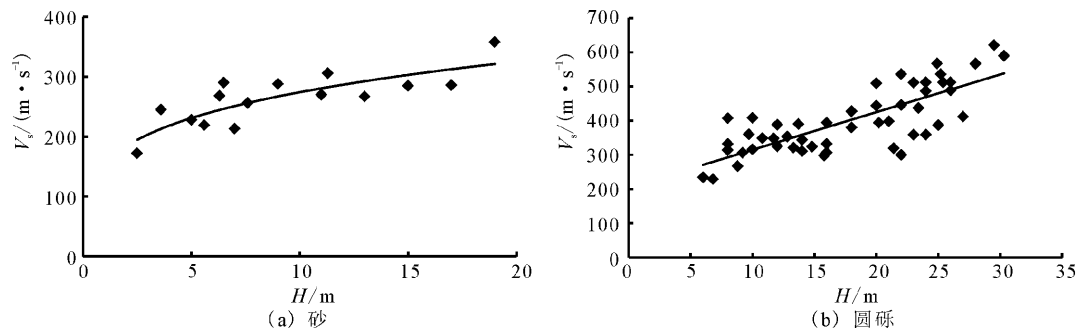


图 5 II-3 区各土层剪切波速与土层深度散点图及回归曲线图

Fig. 5 Scatter of shear wave velocities with depths of different soil layers and their regression relationship curves in area II-3

表 1 各区不同场地土的剪切波速与土层埋深

Table 1 The statistical relations between shear wave velocities and depths of soil in different areas with different soils

分区	土类	关系式	$R^2$
I 区	粉土	$V_s = 140.36H^{0.336\ 9}$	0.835
	粉质粘土	$V_s = 188.93\ H^{0.189\ 7}$	0.426 2
	粉砂	$V_s = 164.79H^{0.236\ 4}$	0.693 6
	圆砾	$V_s = 217.48H^{0.235\ 6}$	0.449 8
II-1 区	粉土	$V_s = 144.25H^{0.207\ 6}$	0.512 6
	粉质粘土	$V_s = 144.83H^{0.278\ 4}$	0.559 6
	粉砂	$V_s = 116.65H^{0.307\ 1}$	0.654 1
	细砂	$V_s = 122.59H^{0.314\ 7}$	0.781 1
	圆砾	$V_s = 134.4H^{0.346\ 4}$	0.371 5
II-2 区	粉土	$V_s = 141.3H^{0.335}$	0.843 5
	粉质粘土	$V_s = 124.55H^{0.327\ 5}$	0.739 3
	砂	$V_s = 154.02H^{0.234\ 1}$	0.620 9
	圆砾	$V_s = -0.4H^2 + 23.659H + 81.401$	0.821 2
II-3 区	砂	$V_s = 155.04H^{0.2474}$	0.656 3
	圆砾	$V_s = 0.421\ 9H^2 - 4.015\ 9H + 319.23$	0.642 1

的拟合精度较高,所推荐的土层剪切波速与埋深间的统计公式是较可靠的,可供无波速测试场地参考使用。

此次统计是在划分地貌单元的基础上进行的统计。但是土的剪切波速受土层密实度、埋深、覆盖土层厚度及土的状态等因素影响,本文只考虑了土的种类、覆盖土层厚度和埋深的影响,未考虑土的状态等因素的影响。在以后的研究中,应全面考虑土层的各种状态,有必要深入研究,以便得到更为可靠详实的资料,更好的为防震减灾工程服务。

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