# SET 1X 全站仪在隧道贯通测量中的应用

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摘 要:结合 SET 1X 全站仪在雅泸高速公路菩萨岗隧道贯通测量中的实际应用,阐述隧道贯通测量所采用的方法及各项技术措施,从而确保隧道精确贯通。

关键词:全站仪;菩萨岗隧道;贯通测量;控制测量中图分类号:P258 文献标志码:B

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# 1 工程概况

雅泸高速是北京至昆明高速公路中施工难度最大、桥隧比例和海拔最高的一段高速公路,线路全长 244 km。全线采用双向四车道高速公路标准,设计速度 80 km/h,路基宽 24.5 m,桥隧与路基同宽,桥涵设计荷载采用公路-级。

菩萨岗是四川省雅安市与凉山自治州的地理分界线,也是川西高原大渡河与安宁河流域的分水岭。菩萨岗隧道是目前世界上第一座高海拔(3 200 m)湿地特长隧道,全长6011 m。隧道左线进口端 R=680 m,L=433.44 m,直线段 L=1965.19 m,出口端 R=4000 m,L=607.37 m;右线进口端 R=640 m,L=355.36 m,直线段 L=2105.48 m,出口端 R=4000 m,L=544.16 m。它是雅沪高速公路最高点和控制性咽喉工程,地处川西高原横断山脉大渡河峡谷。

为加快施工进度、提高测量效率、确保工程如期 完工,我们经过测量仪器的对比分析,确定采用日本 索佳 SET 1X 型全站仪作为隧道施工测量的主要仪器。

下面针对隧道施工测量工作,结合 SET 1X 全站仪 在菩萨岗隧道贯通测量中的实际应用,阐述隧道贯通 测量的具体工作。

#### 2 平面控制测量

# 2.1 洞外平面控制测量

洞外平面控制网为 C 级 GPS 网,高程控制网为三等水准网。为保持与设计坐标系统一致,施工控制网平面坐标系统采用设计阶段布设的控制网系统一致的任意带 1954 年北京坐标系(102°15),边长投影至2300 m 高程面上。

图 1 中 E068、E069、E070、D033、D034 为设计院 提供的菩萨岗隧道平面控制点, C02-1、C05-1 为洞口



图 1 洞外平面、高程控制网示意图

附近的坐标传递点。

因菩萨岗隧道地处高海拔、高裂度地震带地区,线 路从峡谷中穿过。经过复测证明设计院布设的平面控 制网受 2008 年 5.12 汶川特大地震影响,其精度达不到 3 000 m ~ 6 000 m 特长隧道首级施工控制网的精度要 求。为确保隧道能顺利贯通,必须重新布设 C 级 GPS 网。充分考虑到隧道施工放样的特点,隧道进出口各 埋设 3 个钢筋砼强制对中墩标控制点,其编号为 C01、 C02、...、C05、C06;为方便水准联测,在墩标底座 平均埋设水准标志,其编号为C01G、C02G、...、C05G、 C06G。C级GPS网外业观测采用4台Trimble4700双 频 GPS 接收机进行静态定位观测,并与 E069、E070、 D033、D034 联测;数据处理软件采用 Trimble 随机软 件 TGO 和武汉大学的科傻 GPS 数据处理系统。GPS 网 平差后的精度:最大点位误差 4.8 mm,最大边长比例 误差 1:849000;精度满足规范要求,其控制网数据可 供隧道施工首级控制网使用。

#### 2.2 洞内洞外平面控制测量联测

由于受地形影响,为提高洞外控制网精度,GPS 控制点布设在离隧道口300m~400m的地方。为了隧道施工放样方便,又不至于使控制点精度受到影响,我们在隧道进出口洞口附近、隧道轴线切线方向上各布设一个进洞钢筋砼强制对中墩标控制点,按四等导线精度要求将坐标及方位传递到上述2个控制点上。当隧道二次衬砌施工到一定距离后,在洞内设置钢管砼强制对中墩标控制点,并采用洞外控制测量方法,按

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四等导线精度要求对洞内、洞外控制点进行联测。

## 2.3 洞内导线点的特点及布设

作为隧道内的控制导线,与通常地面测量的导线相比较有如下特点:

- 1) 洞内控制导线只能按隧道的形状进行布设,基本没有选择余地。导线在横洞未贯通时,只能布设成支导线的形式,因为洞内导线是随着掘进不断推进逐渐向前伸展,当隧道还没有贯通时不可能在洞内两端布设的导线联系起来。
- 2) 洞内导线可先布设边长较短的施工导线,当隧道横洞贯通后布设隧道内的控制导线,使左右线隧道洞内导线闭合成环。
- 3) 布设隧道内控制导线时,既要考虑贯通面处的 横向贯通误差不能超过允许的限值,又必须考虑到能 满足掘进放样精度及测设方便。如果从满足第一种目 的出发,隧道内的导线应布设成长边的形式,这样可 以明显减少导线的边数和转折角,对提高支导线端点 的点位精度有利。如果满足第二种要求出发,导线应 布设成较短的边才行,这样对指导掘进施工的放样有 利,但是这种布置形式将会使控制导线的边数急剧增 加,不利于支导线端点点位精度的提高。
- 4) 施工导线是隧道施工中为了方便进行放样和指导掘进施工而布设的支导线,是控制导线的向前伸展;它的边长一般仅 100 m ~ 150 m 左右,以准确地指导掘进方向,因此它的一部分点将作为以后布设的控制导线点;而控制导线是为准确指导掘进施工、保证隧道正确贯通而布设的边长为 300 m ~ 400 m 且精度要求高的导线。

为保证隧道的贯通精度,支导线测量中应采用往、返观测,而控制导线采用四等闭合导线观测。

#### 2.4 洞内四等导线测量

- 1) 以 C02、C05 两点为洞内导线的首级控制点, 分别引测至隧道进出洞口附近的 C02-1、C05-1 点, 水平角观测 6 测回。
- 2) 通过隧道洞内、外联系测量将洞外坐标和方位 传递到隧道内各控制点。
  - 3) 洞内导线按左、右角观测的各项限差见表 1。

表 1 四等导线水平角观测限差

二次读数较差	半测回归零差	一测回内 2C 互差	同一方向各测 回互差
1"	6"	9"	6"

4) 光电测距。SET 1X 全站仪测距标称精度为(1.5 ± 2 × 10°D) mm, 往返观测各测 4 测回,每一测回读数 4 次,一测回读数较差 5 mm,往返较差 2(1.5

 $\pm 2 \times 10^{-6} D$ ) mm

边长计算: $D=(S+K+C+D) \times cosZ$ 式中,S 为斜距; D 为测距仪气象改正数;K 为测距 仪加常数改正;C 为乘常数改正;Z 为垂直角。

# 3 高程控制测量

- 1) 隧道进出口附近,设计院布有多个已知高程三等水准点,作为本工程高程控制起始点。对隧道进出口三等水准点,我们采用 LeicaDNA03 型精密电子水准仪配合数码尺按三等水准要求进行往返联测、检测,各项指标均在限差内。
- 2) 从已知高程点出发,将高程往返联测至洞口附近地面水准点(Bm02PSG图1中BM02PSG、BM04PSG);然后用洞外高程传递的方法,按四等水准要求将高程引测至隧道内各高程控制点。

三等往返限差: H ± 12 R mm 四等往返限差: H ± 20 R mm 式中, R 为检测测段长度/km。

#### 4 贯通测量精度控制

隧道贯通测量平面误差主要来自以下 4 个测量工序: 地面控制测量误差  $m_1$ ; 洞内洞外平面控制测量联测误差  $m_2$ ; 洞内控制导线测量误差  $m_3$ ; 洞内支导线测量误差  $m_4$ 。

以上 4 个工序中 m4 为主要误差来源,根据经验, 我们取用各项中误差为: $m_1=m;\,m_2=2m;\,m_3=2m;\,m_4=3m$ 则隧道横向贯通中误差为: $M=-m_1^2+2m_2^2+2m_3^2+2\,m_4^2$ = 35 m=5.92m

据要求, $3\,000\,\mathrm{m}\sim6\,000\,\mathrm{m}$  特长隧道贯通横向和高程允许极限误差分别为  $\pm\,200\,\mathrm{mm}$  和  $\pm\,70\,\mathrm{mm}$ ,极限误差为中误差的  $2\,\mathrm{e}$  相应的横向中误差为  $\pm\,100\,\mathrm{mm}$ ,则  $m=\pm\,100/5.92\,\mathrm{mm}$ 。从而求出每道测量工序的允许误差(取  $2\,\mathrm{e}$  倍中误差),即地面控制测量允许极限误差为  $m_1$   $\pm\,33.8\,\mathrm{mm}$ ,洞内洞外平面控制测量联测误差  $m_2$   $\pm\,67.6\,\mathrm{mm}$ ,洞内控制导线测量允许的极限误差为  $m_3$   $\pm\,67.6\,\mathrm{mm}$ ,洞内支导线测量允许的极限误差为  $m_4$   $\pm\,101.4\,\mathrm{mm}$ 。

只要以上各项工序将误差控制好,最终特长隧道贯通测量平面误差一定能控制在±100 mm 以内。

5 SET 1X 全站仪在隧道测量中的功能发挥

# 5.1 隧道贯通误差

隧道贯通误差包括纵向误差、横向误差、高程误差。其中纵向及高程误差一般不大,也容易达到设计

要求;横向误差超过一定的限差,就会引起隧道几何形状的改变,甚至洞内建筑物侵入规定的限度而使已砌筑部分拆除重建,给工程造成损失。横向误差的大小取决于洞内控制测量的水平测角观测精度。SET 1X全站仪角度其最小显示 0.5",一测回水平方向标准偏差 0.6",同时具备双轴倾斜及水平垂直倾角自动补偿功能,共轴相位比较测量系统,具有独特的独立角度校正系统(IACS),能承受各种恶劣的作业环境,确保空前稳定的角度测量。由于 SET 1X 全站仪精度高,性能稳定,为雅泸高速公路菩萨岗隧道贯通测量发挥了非常重要的作用。经检测菩萨岗隧道左洞贯通测量精度为:横向贯通误差:14 mm;纵向贯通误差为:19 mm;方向角贯通误差:2.7"。

## 5.2 全站仪直接传递坐标和方位

由于 SET 1X 全站仪设有双轴补偿仪,用来补偿竖轴倾斜引起的竖盘和水平度盘读数误差。在二衬台车定位测量中高度角很大的情况下,我们采用了 SET 1X 全站仪直接传递坐标和方位。

在隧道中适当位置浇筑固定观测墩。这个方法必须解决仪器纵轴倾斜误差和短边上的对中误差影响。

洞内导线点与二次衬砌放样点的高差约为 8 m ~  $11\,m$ ,而其水平距离只有  $10\,m$  ~  $20\,m$ ,即在该边上的高度角为 300 ~  $40\,^\circ$ 。在如此大的高度角情况下,进行水平角观测,仪器的纵轴必须严格垂直,否则将按  $\beta$  =  $Vta\alpha$ 影响水平角,式中,V 为仪器纵轴倾斜量; $\alpha$  为该边的高度角;  $\beta$  是对水平角的影响。当高度角 $\alpha$  =  $35\,^\circ$ ,边长 S =  $15\,m$  时,如果照准气泡偏离  $0.5\,^\circ$  格( $10^\circ$ ),则给水平角带来误差  $\beta_i$  =  $10^\circ$  \*tga =  $7^\circ$ 。如果目标对中误差为  $0.1\,mm$ ,,则对水平角影响为  $\beta_2$  =  $0.1/s^*\rho$  =  $1.4^\circ$ 。这 2 项误差是属于系统误差,不能通过盘左盘右或多个测回取平均数来消除,只有通过改正或

观测时严格气泡居中来克服。这种传递方法,由于高差大,对仪器结构完善要求高。经过实践证明 SET 1X 全站仪的这种补偿功能的作用是有效的。在短边上对中误差一般要求不大于 0.1 mm (当边长 10 m ~ 20m时,则对水平角影响为 β= 2-1")。对中误差的产生往往是由于在仪器转站时或在同一测站上, 觇牌中心与仪器旋转中心、 觇牌中心与自身旋转轴不一致, 以及基座连接装置的偏心等都会对方位角的传递产生较大的误差。这些误差大多是由于觇牌变形所致,因此, 对觇牌必须事先进行检验。

我们采用 SET 1X 全站仪,洞内各 6 测回,在测量过程中,我们注意了仪器气泡居中和觇牌的偏心问题,试验证明这个方法传递方位角可达到 2"精度。

## 6 结 语

雅泸高速公路菩萨岗隧道左线于 2011 年 1 月中旬 贯通,右线于 2011 年 3 月贯通;经验收,其左线横向 贯通和高程贯通误差均在 2 cm 以内,完成达到预期 10 cm 以内的要求。其中, SET 1X 全站仪为我们工程的顺 利完成提供了十分重要的保证。

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# 下期论文导读

谷胜涛 李景文 田丽亚:面向实体的三维空间数据模型组织方法

三维空间数据模型是对现实世界模型化的基础,是空间数据组织的概念和方法,反映了现实世界空间实体及实体间的关系。传统的三维数据模型大多从几何特征表达的角度出发,割裂了空间对象个体之间的逻辑联系,不能完整表达地理实体。采用面向对象的思想将地理实体抽象为能独立反映完整空间和逻辑关系的空间对象,提出了面向实体的三维空间数据模型的组织方法;重点探讨了面向实体的三维空间数据模型的描述方法、数据结构、存储方法及其相应的三维模型库与纹理库组织管理。

Abstract Urgent monitoring of earthquake disasters need thematic mapps of remote sensing. According to the distribution of the earthquake and the secondary disasters, classifications and coding of disaster information were analyzed. With the national basic scale topographic maps and thematic map symbols of the type, size, color etc separately defined at different scales, it was produced that thematic symbol library of the corresponding earthquake and secondary disasters. Meanwhile, standard for thematic maps of the disaster and the secondary disasters was formed. The templates met the cartography requirements of GIS applications, which can provide accurate disaster information and affected body quickly, and improved the mapping efficiency. It is useful to save time for the rescue and assure the earthquake relief work can be undertaken smoothly.

Key words earthquake, the secondary disasters, symbol database, mapping templates (Page:153)

Preliminary Understanding and Simple Analysis of Numerical Calculation Errors by LIU Ping

Abstract This paper introduced the classification of numerical calculation errors, and used math expressions as examples to illustrate truncation error. According to IEEE754 criterion, this paper used math expressions to explain rounding error. Then this paper simply analyzed the truncation error and rounding error. At last, this paper pointed out attentions in the numerical calculation.

Key words numerical calculation , calculation errors , preliminary understanding , simple analysis (Page:156)

Application of the Second Land Investigation's Result to Daily Land and Resources Management by XU Yong

Abstract This paper introduced the basal informations, technical route, investigating methodology and investigation's result of the WUHAN Second Time Land Investigation, and discussed the applicating of the Second Time Land Investigation's result based on the daily Land and Resources Management's requirement.

Key words land investigation land management, cadastral management (Page:159)

Method for Prediction of Landslide by Phase Space Reconstruction
by XIONG Tianan

Abstract In view of the nonlinear characteristics of landslide displacement time sequence, this paper introduced the prediction method based on phase space reconstruction and least squares support vector machine (LSSVM). Used Cao's method to determine the embedding dimension, according to mutual information method to compute the best delay time; Then in the phase space, used least squares support vector machine (LSSVM) to establish the forecast model to compared with LSSVM and the neural network predicting mode. The test result show that the model has the high precision, is scientific and feasible. Key words predictable mode; landslide prediction; phase space reconstruction; least squares; neural network (Page:162)

Application of SET 1X Total Station Device to Tunnel Through Survey by CHEN Sansheng

Abstracts Combined with the application in Pusagang tunnel through survey of Yalu Highway of SET 1X total station device, elaborated the adoptive ways and technical measurements of tunnel through survey so as to make sure the accurate perforation of the tunnel.

Key words total station device, Pusagang tunnel, perforation survey, control survey (Page:165)

Evaluation of Uncertainty of GPS Receiver Calibration and Calibration Results by HE Hao

Abstract Based on the actual calibration GPS receiver's experience, through the GPS receiver calibration method of in-depth research, with

practical examples, the calibration process problems encountered were analyzed and investigated

Key words GPS receiver Calibration, measuring error, uncertainty (Page:168)

Establishment of Monitoring Data Processing and Analysis System with Excel VBA Programming by ZHU Xingang

Abstract Excel is popular office software which we often use at work. Excel itself provides a strong secondary development function, VBA, which has powerful programming capabilities. This article described how to use Excel VBA to create a complete deformation monitoring system to realize simple, rapid, accurate and automated monitoring iob.

Key words Excel ,VBA , deformation monitoring data processing and analysis system (Page:170)

Application of Robotic Total Station in Volume of Vertical Metal Cans by ZHU Lianghua

Abstract The application of robotic total station in volume surveying of vertical metal cans was introduced in this paper. The surveying preparation work, fieldwork, data processing and key technology were discussed detailed combining an example.

Key words total station , vertical metal cans , volume surveying (Page:173)

Matlab and Visual C\*\* Mixing Programming to Process the Data of the South Total Station by HU Jiaxing

Abstract During the indoor work data checking, we often compared the point's field work coordinate with its indoor work coordinate. So we could find if there be some points were artificial, or some points had been moved. At the same time, the processed data could direct provide the three dimension coordinate, it was helpful for the next measure work. This article took the South total station instrument for example, based on matlab and Visual C++ mixing programming to generate the directly executable file, which could separate from the MTALAB environment, then gave the code and the images of the result.

Key words MTALAB, hybrid programming, data processing

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Research of Teaching Content in Digital Surveying & Mapping
by MENG Fanchao

Abstract Based on the production units of the engineering survey mapping and technical personnel needs, and for "Digital Mapping" characteristics of the course to a topographic mapping of the main line to explore the teaching content and practice, through the constant adjustment and reform to improve Higher engineering professional teaching quality measurement techniques, enhanced their ability and employability and competitiveness.

Key words Digital Surveying & Mapping , teaching ,research (Page:178)

Strengthening the teaching of surveying error theory for GIS

by ZHAO Dongbao

Abstract Surveying error analysis and treatment is the basic theory which lay a solid foundation for students majored in GIS studying surveying courses, and is also the key to understand surveying principle of various surveying courses. Aiming at the problem that many colleges lacked the uniform plan for surveying error theory course teaching for GIS major students, teaching contents of surveying error theory course for GIS major students were discussed, and teaching schedule was arranged based on characteristic of surveying error theory teaching, and teaching methods of surveying error theory course for GIS major students were listed according to related teaching experience.

Key words GIS major surveying error theory ,teaching contents ,teaching method (Page:180)