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基于土体三维波动模型的饱和土中管桩竖向振动

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摘 要: 基于土体的三维波动模型研究了饱和土中单个管桩的竖向振动。将桩周土和桩芯土视为两相多孔介质, 管桩视为等截面的圆管杆单元。在考虑桩周饱和土和桩芯饱和土径向位移和竖向位移的情况下, 建立了基于土体三维波动模型的饱和土-管桩竖向耦合振动模型。借助势函数和分离变量法并考虑土体边界条件, 求解了考虑土体三维波动的桩周饱和土和桩芯饱和土的竖向振动。在此基础上, 考虑管桩桩端边界条件, 利用三角函数正交性求解了饱和土中单个管桩的竖向振动, 得到了管桩桩顶的竖向复刚度。通过数值算例, 对比分析了土体三维波动模型解和不考虑土体径向位移的简化模型解的计算结果, 分析了主要桩、土参数对饱和土中管桩竖向振动的影响。研究表明: 当管桩壁较薄时且低频时不应忽略土体径向位移的影响, 在动态刚度因子和等效阻尼随频率变化曲线峰值峰谷处不宜忽略土体液相的影响, 管桩壁不宜过薄。管桩壁厚、长径比、桩芯饱和土与桩周饱和土密度比、剪切模量比以及桩-土模量比对饱和土中管桩竖向振动有较大影响, 在进行管桩设计时需要综合考虑相关参数。

关 键 词: 三维波动模型; 饱和土; 管桩; 竖向振动; 复刚度

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Vertical vibration of a single pipe pile in saturated soil with 3D wave model

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Abstract: The vertical vibration of a single pipe pile in saturated soil is studied with 3D wave model. The soil around pile and in the pile core are regarded as two-phase porous medium, and the pipe pile is regarded as uniform circular tube unit. A dynamic model of saturated soil-pipe pile with coupled vertical vibration is developed with soil 3D wave effect model. Considering the boundary conditions of soil, the vertical vibrations of the saturated soil around the pile and inside pile core are solved by using potential functions and method of separated variables. The vertical vibration of a single pipe in saturated soil is solved and the vertical complex stiffness at pile head is obtained by using the orthogonality of trigonometric functions considering the boundary conditions at pile end. The results of soil 3D wave effect model and simplified model neglecting the radial displacement of soil are compared and analyzed by numerical examples. The influences of the main parameters of pile and soil on the vertical vibration of pipe pile in saturated soil are investigated. The results indicate that the radial displacement shouldn't be neglected when the pipe pile wall is thin and frequency is low. The liquid phase of the soil shouldn't be ignored at the peaks and valleys of the curves of dynamic stiffness factor and the equivalent damping varying with frequency. The pipe pile wall should not be too thin. The thickness of pipe pile wall, the ratio of length to diameter, density ratio and shear modulus ratio between the pile core saturated soil and saturated soil around pile, pile-soil modulus ratio have great effect on the vertical vibration of a single pipe pile in saturated soil. The relevant parameters should be considered synthetically in the design of pipe pile.

Keywords: 3D wave effect model; saturated soil; pipe pile; vertical vibration; complex stiffness

1 引 言

桩基在动态激励作用下力学行为研究的关键是

桩-土动力相互作用, 目前对于桩-土相互作用的处理主要采用 Winkler 地基模型和连续性介质力学模型。Winkler 地基模型对桩-土相互作用的模拟是通

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过分布在桩周的线性或非线性弹簧-阻尼器来实现的,在 Winkler 地基模型方面,Novak^[1]给出了黏弹性土体的弹簧和阻尼常数,Nogami 等^[2]提出了桩-土相互作用的非线性 Winkler 地基模型。随后,Myonakis^[3]、黄茂松^[4]、Li^[5]等采用 Winkler 地基模型对单桩和群桩的水平 and 竖向等振动特性进行了研究。然而, Winkler 地基模型的关键是确定模型参数,特别是弹簧刚度系数和阻尼系数,正因为此,其应用受到了一定的限制。连续介质力学模型是在一定简化假定的情况下,将桩周土视为三维连续体,利用连续介质力学和三维波动理论考虑桩-土体相互作用。利用连续性介质力学模型,Novak^[6]、Chau^[7]、Wu^[8]、Cui^[9]等对桩基的振动问题进行了较为系统的研究。

管桩作为一种新型桩基形式,以其造价低、强度高、抗弯拉性能好、耐久性好的优点得到了快速的发展和应用,其在动态荷载作用下振动特性的研究也得到了广泛关注。吴文兵等^[10]考虑管桩的土塞效应和黏性对桩侧土-管桩-土塞系统的纵向振动进行了研究,郑长杰等^[11]基于平面应变假定研究了 Biot 饱和土中现浇大直径管桩的水平振动特性,沈纪苹等^[12]运用传递矩阵法分析了层状土中管桩的水平动力阻抗,丁选明等^[13]基于 Winkler 地基模型研究了大直径管桩在瞬态集中荷载作用下的振响应问题。对于桩-土相互作用的研究,采用 Winkler 模型或 Novak 平面假定可以使模型较为简单,计算量大大减小,但通常会造成模型过于粗糙,假设不严谨,不能很好地考虑桩-土的相互作用和能量在土体中的传播以及模型不符合实际工况,计算结果不精确等问题。鉴于此,郑长杰等^[14]考虑三维波动效应对单相土中管桩的纵向振动进行了研究,Liu 等^[15]基于 Biot 饱和土理论和三维模型研究了饱和土中管桩的纵向振动。Edelman 等^[16]的研究表明, Biot 饱和土理论模型中的耦合惯性质量是非客观量,物相间相互作用力的本构假定不满足物质客观性公理。基于此,刘林超等^[17]利用多孔介质饱和土理论在 Novak 平面假定的基础上研究了管桩的竖向振动。本文将基于多孔介质理论,在考虑土体三维波动效应的情况下研究饱和土中管桩的竖向振动问题,并与简化模型进行对比分析。

2 数学模型与控制方程

研究图 1 所示饱和土中弹性端承管桩在竖向简谐集中荷载 $P(t) = Pe^{i\omega t}$ (i 为虚数单位, ω 为荷载频率) 作用下的竖向振动问题。管桩桩长和饱和土

土层厚度均为 H , 且管桩底部为基岩, 假设管桩与基岩完全接触。管桩内、外半径分别为 r_a 和 r_b , 将其简化为等截面弹性的圆管形杆单元, 且假定管桩-饱和土体系振动是小变形, 桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土均与管桩完全接触, 不发生相对滑移和脱落。这里在考虑土体三维波动效应的情况下来研究管桩的竖向振动, 也即考虑管桩的径向位移和纵向位移对管桩的影响, 根据多孔介质理论^[18], 可知以位移表示的桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的控制方程为

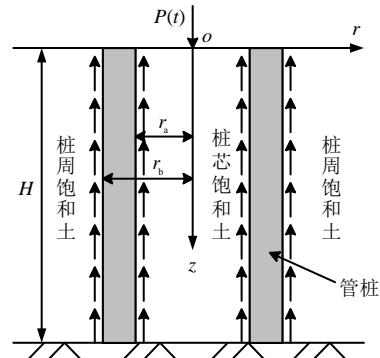


图 1 饱和土-管桩相互作用模型

Fig.1 Saturated soil-pipe pile interaction model

$$(\lambda_i^s + \mu_i^s) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u_{ri}^s}{\partial r} + \frac{u_{ri}^s}{r} + \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial z} \right) + \mu_i^s \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{ri}^s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{ri}^s}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^s}{\partial z^2} - \frac{u_{ri}^s}{r^2} \right) - n_i^s \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial r} - \rho_i^s \frac{\partial^2 u_{ri}^s}{\partial t^2} + S_{vi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{ri}^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_{ri}^s}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$(\lambda_i^s + \mu_i^s) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u_{ri}^s}{\partial r} + \frac{u_{ri}^s}{r} + \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial z} \right) + \mu_i^s \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_{ri}^s}{\partial z^2} \right) - n_i^s \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial z} - \rho_i^s \frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^s}{\partial t^2} + S_{vi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{zi}^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$-n_i^F \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial r} - \rho_i^F \frac{\partial^2 u_{ri}^F}{\partial t^2} - S_{vi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{ri}^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_{ri}^s}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (3)$$

$$-n_i^F \frac{\partial p_i}{\partial z} - \rho_i^F \frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^F}{\partial t^2} - S_{vi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{zi}^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r(n_i^s u_{ri}^s + n_i^F u_{ri}^F)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (n_i^s u_{zi}^s + n_i^F u_{zi}^F) \right\} = 0 \quad (5)$$

式中: 下标 $i = a$ 时代表桩芯饱和土, $i = b$ 时代表桩周饱和土; n_i^s 和 n_i^F 为饱和土固相和液相的体积分, 且有 $n_i^s + n_i^F = 1$; λ_i^s 、 μ_i^s 分别为饱和土固相的拉梅常数, 且有 $\lambda_i^s = \frac{2\nu_i}{1-2\nu_i} \mu_i^s$; ν_i 为饱和土泊松比;

ρ_i^s 和 ρ_i^F 分别为饱和土固相和液相的密度; u_{ri}^s 和

u_{zi}^S 分别为饱和土固相的径向和竖向位移; u_{ri}^F 和 u_{zi}^F 分别为饱和土液相的径向和竖向位移; p_i 为饱和土孔隙水压力; S_{vi} 为饱和土的液固耦合系数。

3 基于三维波动模型的桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土竖向振动求解

在桩顶简谐集中荷载 $P(t) = Pe^{i\omega t}$ 作用下, 饱和土的径向位移、竖向位移和孔隙水压力满足:

$$u_{ri}^S = \tilde{u}_{ri}^S e^{i\omega t}, u_{zi}^S = \tilde{u}_{zi}^S e^{i\omega t}, p_a = \tilde{p}_a e^{i\omega t}, p_b = \tilde{p}_b e^{i\omega t} \quad (6)$$

式中: \tilde{u}_{ri}^S 、 \tilde{u}_{zi}^S 、 \tilde{p}_a 、 \tilde{p}_b 分别为管桩的径向位移、竖向位移、桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土孔隙水压力的幅值。令

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{r} &= \frac{r}{r_a}, \bar{\omega} = \frac{r_a \omega}{v_{sa}}, v_{sa} = \sqrt{\mu_a^S / \rho_a^S}, \bar{u}_{ri}^S = \frac{\tilde{u}_{ri}^S}{r_a} \\ \bar{u}_{zi}^S &= \frac{\tilde{u}_{zi}^S}{r_a}, \bar{p}_a = \frac{\tilde{p}_a}{v_{sa}^2 \rho_a^S}, \bar{p}_b = \frac{\tilde{p}_b}{v_{sa}^2 \rho_a^S}, s_{va} = \frac{r_a S_{va}}{v_{sa} \rho_a^S} \\ \bar{\rho}_a &= \frac{\rho_a^S}{\rho_a^F}, \bar{\rho}_b = \frac{\rho_b^S}{\rho_b^F}, \rho = \frac{\rho_a^S}{\rho_b^S}, \mu = \frac{\mu_a^S}{\mu_b^S}, s_{ba} = \frac{S_{vb}}{S_{va}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

式中: \bar{p}_a 和 \bar{p}_b 分别为桩芯、桩周饱和土孔隙水压力的无量纲量; s_{va} 和 s_{vb} 分别为桩芯、桩周饱和土的液固耦合系数的无量纲量; s_{ba} 为桩周与桩芯饱和土液固耦合系数比; v_a 和 v_b 分别为桩芯、桩周饱和土泊松比; μ 为桩芯与桩周土剪切模量比; $\bar{\rho}_a$ 和 $\bar{\rho}_b$ 分别为桩芯、桩周饱和土固相和液相的密度比; ρ 为桩芯与桩周饱和土固相的密度比; n_a^S 和 n_a^F 、 n_b^S 和 n_b^F 分别为桩芯、桩周饱和土固相和液相的体积分。

对式(1)~(5)进行无量纲运算, 可得桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的无量纲控制方程。对于桩芯饱和土, 有

$$\frac{1}{1-2v_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_{ra}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{u}_{ra}^S}{\bar{r}} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{za}^S}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{ra}^S}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{ra}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{za}^S}{\partial \bar{z}^2} - \frac{\bar{u}_{za}^S}{\bar{r}^2} \right) - n_a^S \frac{\partial \bar{p}_a}{\partial \bar{r}} + \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{u}_{ra}^S + i \bar{\omega} s_{va} (\bar{u}_{ra}^F - \bar{u}_{ra}^S) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2v_a} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_{ra}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{u}_{ra}^S}{\bar{r}} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{za}^S}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{za}^S}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{za}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{za}^S}{\partial \bar{z}^2} \right) - n_a^S \frac{\partial \bar{p}_a}{\partial \bar{z}} + \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{u}_{za}^S + i \bar{\omega} s_{va} (\bar{u}_{za}^F - \bar{u}_{za}^S) = 0 \quad (9)$$

$$-n_a^F \frac{\partial \bar{p}_a}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_a} \bar{u}_{ra}^F - i \bar{\omega} s_{va} (\bar{u}_{ra}^F - \bar{u}_{ra}^S) = 0 \quad (10)$$

$$-n_a^F \frac{\partial \bar{p}_a}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_a} \bar{u}_{za}^F - i \bar{\omega} s_{va} (\bar{u}_{za}^F - \bar{u}_{za}^S) = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} [\bar{r} (n_a^S \bar{u}_{ra}^S + n_a^F \bar{u}_{ra}^F)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} (n_a^S \bar{u}_{za}^S + n_a^F \bar{u}_{za}^F) = 0 \quad (12)$$

式中: \bar{u}_{ra}^S 和 \bar{u}_{za}^S 分别为桩芯饱和土固相的径向和竖向位移的无量纲量; \bar{u}_{ra}^F 和 \bar{u}_{za}^F 分别为桩芯饱和土液相的径向和竖向位移的无量纲量。

对于桩周饱和土, 有

$$\frac{1}{1-2v_b} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\bar{r}} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{zb}^S}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\partial \bar{z}^2} - \frac{\bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\bar{r}^2} \right) - n_b^S \mu \frac{\partial \bar{p}_b}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \mu}{\rho} \bar{u}_{rb}^S + i \bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} \mu (\bar{u}_{rb}^F - \bar{u}_{rb}^S) = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$\frac{1}{1-2v_b} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{u}_{rb}^S}{\bar{r}} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{zb}^S}{\partial \bar{z}} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{zb}^S}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{zb}^S}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{zb}^S}{\partial \bar{z}^2} \right) - n_b^S \mu \frac{\partial \bar{p}_b}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \mu}{\rho} \bar{u}_{zb}^S + i \bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} \mu (\bar{u}_{zb}^F - \bar{u}_{zb}^S) = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$-n_b^F \frac{\partial \bar{p}_b}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_b \rho} \bar{u}_{rb}^F - i \bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} (\bar{u}_{rb}^F - \bar{u}_{rb}^S) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$-n_b^F \frac{\partial \bar{p}_b}{\partial \bar{z}} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_b \rho} \bar{u}_{zb}^F - i \bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} (\bar{u}_{zb}^F - \bar{u}_{zb}^S) = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} [\bar{r} (n_b^S \bar{u}_{rb}^S + n_b^F \bar{u}_{rb}^F)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{z}} (n_b^S \bar{u}_{zb}^S + n_b^F \bar{u}_{zb}^F) = 0 \quad (17)$$

式中: \bar{u}_{rb}^S 和 \bar{u}_{zb}^S 分别为桩周饱和土固相的径向和竖向位移的无量纲量; \bar{u}_{rb}^F 和 \bar{u}_{zb}^F 分别为桩周饱和土液相的径向和竖向位移的无量纲量。

为了求解桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的径向位移和竖向位移, 需要引入位移势函数对桩芯饱和土控制方程式(8)~(12)和桩周饱和土控制方程式(13)~(17)进行解耦, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{ra}^S &= \frac{\partial \Phi_a}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 H_a}{\partial \bar{r} \partial \bar{z}}, \bar{u}_{za}^S = \frac{\partial \Phi_a}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{\partial^2 H_a}{\partial \bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial H_a}{\partial \bar{r}} \\ \bar{u}_{ra}^F &= \frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 G_a}{\partial \bar{r} \partial \bar{z}}, \bar{u}_{za}^F = \frac{\partial \Psi_a}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{\partial^2 G_a}{\partial \bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial G_a}{\partial \bar{r}} \\ \bar{u}_{rb}^S &= \frac{\partial \Phi_b}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 H_b}{\partial \bar{r} \partial \bar{z}}, \bar{u}_{zb}^S = \frac{\partial \Phi_b}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{\partial^2 H_b}{\partial \bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial H_b}{\partial \bar{r}} \\ \bar{u}_{rb}^F &= \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2 G_b}{\partial \bar{r} \partial \bar{z}}, \bar{u}_{zb}^F = \frac{\partial \Psi_b}{\partial \bar{z}} - \frac{\partial^2 G_b}{\partial \bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial G_b}{\partial \bar{r}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

式中: Φ_a 、 H_a 、 Ψ_a 、 G_a 、 Φ_b 、 H_b 、 Ψ_b 、 G_b 为势函数。将式(18)代入式(8)~(12)和式(13)~(17)解耦对于桩芯饱和土, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2-2\nu_a}{1-2\nu_a} \Delta \Phi_a - n_a^S \bar{\rho}_a + \bar{\omega}^2 \Phi_a + i\bar{\omega} s_{va} (\Psi_a - \Phi_a) &= 0 \\ n_a^F \bar{\rho}_a - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_a} \Psi_a + i\bar{\omega} s_{va} (\Psi_a - \Phi_a) &= 0 \\ n_a^S \Delta \Phi_a + n_a^F \Delta \Psi_a &= 0 \\ \Delta H_a + \bar{\omega}^2 H_a + i\bar{\omega} s_{va} (G_a - H_a) &= 0 \\ \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_a} G_a - i\bar{\omega} s_{va} (G_a - H_a) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

对于桩周饱和土, 有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2-2\nu_b}{1-2\nu_b} \Delta \Phi_b - n_b^S \mu \bar{\rho}_b + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \mu}{\rho} \Phi_b + \\ i\bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} \mu (\Psi_b - \Phi_b) &= 0 \\ n_b^F \bar{\rho}_b - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_b \rho} \Psi_b + i\bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} (\Psi_b - \Phi_b) &= 0 \\ n_b^S \Delta \Phi_b + n_b^F \Delta \Psi_b &= 0 \\ \Delta H_b + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \mu}{\rho} H_b + i\bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} \mu (G_b - H_b) &= 0 \\ \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho}_b \rho} G_b - i\bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} \mu (G_b - H_b) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

式中: $\Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{z}^2}$ 。由式(19)的第1式和第2式可得

$$\Delta \bar{\Phi}_a - a_{a1} \bar{\Psi}_a + a_{a2} \bar{\Phi}_a = 0 \quad (21)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{a1} &= \frac{1-2\nu_a}{2-2\nu_a} \frac{n_a^S \bar{\omega}^2 - i\bar{\omega} s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a}{n_a^F \bar{\rho}_a} \\ a_{a2} &= \frac{1-2\nu_a}{2-2\nu_a} \left(\bar{\omega}^2 - \frac{i\bar{\omega} s_{va}}{n_a^F} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

再由式(19)的第3式和式(21)可得

$$\Delta(\Delta + h_a^2) \bar{\Phi}_a = 0 \quad (23)$$

其中:

$$h_a^2 = \frac{n_a^S a_{a1}}{n_a^F} + a_{a2} \quad (24)$$

采用分离变量法求解式(23), 并考虑桩芯饱和土位移的有界性可得

$$\Delta \Phi_a = I_0(k_a \bar{r}) [A_{a1} \sin(q_a \bar{z}) + B_{a1} \cos(q_a \bar{z})] \quad (25)$$

式中: $k_a^2 = q_a^2 - h_a^2$, q_a^2 、 k_a^2 均为待定复常数, A_{a1} 、 B_{a1} 为待定系数, $I_0(\bullet)$ 为 0 阶第一类虚宗量贝塞尔函数。令

$$\Phi_a = E_a(\bar{r}) [A_{a1} \sin(q_a \bar{z}) + B_{a1} \cos(q_a \bar{z})] \quad (26)$$

代入式(25)得

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{d\bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{d}{d\bar{r}} - k_a^2 \right) E_a(\bar{r}) = I_0(k_a \bar{r}) \quad (27)$$

求解式(27), 有

$$E_a(r) = C_{a1} K_0(q_a r) + D_{a1} I_0(q_a r) - \frac{I_0(k_a r)}{h_a^2} \quad (28)$$

式中: C_{a1} 、 D_{a1} 为待定系数。考虑桩芯饱和土位移的有界性和贝塞尔函数的性质可知 $C_{a1} = 0$, 即

$$\Phi_a = \left[D_{a1} I_0(q_a r) - \frac{I_0(k_a r)}{h_a^2} \right] [A_{a1} \sin(q_a \bar{z}) + B_{a1} \cos(q_a \bar{z})] \quad (29)$$

由式(19)的第4式和第5式可得

$$\Delta H_a - g_a^2 H_a = 0 \quad (30)$$

其中:

$$g_a^2 = \frac{i\bar{\omega}^2 s_{va} (1 + \bar{\rho}_a) - \bar{\omega}^3}{\bar{\omega} - i s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a} \quad (31)$$

利用分离变量法并考虑桩芯饱和土位移的有界性和贝塞尔函数的性质可得

$$H_a = I_0(\beta_a \bar{r}) [A_{a2} \sin(m_a \bar{z}) + B_{a2} \cos(m_a \bar{z})] \quad (32)$$

式中: $\beta_a^2 = g_a^2 + m_a^2$, β_a 、 m_a 为待定复常数; A_{a2} 、 B_{a2} 为待定系数。由于桩芯饱和土体表面自由和桩底饱和土竖向位移为 0, 则有边界条件 $\bar{\sigma}_{zz}^S(\bar{r}, 0) = 0$, $\bar{u}_{za}^S(\bar{r}, \theta) = 0$, $\bar{\sigma}_{zz}^S$ 和 \bar{u}_{za}^S 分别为应力 σ_{zz}^S 和位移 u_{za}^S 的无量纲量, $\theta = \frac{H}{r_a}$ 为管桩长径比。由式(29)、

式(32)可知:

$$B_{a1} = 0, A_{a2} = 0, q_a = m_a = \alpha_n = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2\theta} \quad (33)$$

式中: $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty$ 。由此可以将桩芯饱和土势函数写成级数求和的形式, 即

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_a &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[I_0(q_a r) E_{a1} - \frac{I_0(k_a r)}{h_a^2} A_{a1} \right] \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ \bar{\Psi}_a &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{h_a^2 - a_{a2}}{a_{a1} h_a^2} I_0(k_a \bar{r}) A_{a1} + \frac{a_{a2}}{a_{a1}} I_0(q_a r) E_{a1} \right] \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ H_a &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_0(\beta_a \bar{r}) B_{a2} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ G_a &= \frac{s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a}{i\bar{\omega} + s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} I_0(\beta_a \bar{r}) B_{a2} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (34)$$

式中: $E_{a1} = D_{a1} B_{a1}$, 为待定系数。同理, 根据管桩桩周饱和土无穷远处位移为 0, 以及桩周饱和土体表面自由和桩底饱和土竖向位移为 0, 并考虑贝塞尔函数的性质, 由式(20)可得桩周饱和土势函数为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Phi_b &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[K_0(q_b \bar{r}) F_{b1} - \frac{K_0(k_b \bar{r})}{h_b^2} A_{b1} \right] \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ \Psi_b &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{h_b^2 - a_{b2}}{a_{b1} h_b^2} K_0(k_b \bar{r}) A_{b1} + \frac{a_{b2}}{a_{b1}} K_0(q_b \bar{r}) F_{b1} \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ H_b &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K_0(\beta_b \bar{r}) B_{b2} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ G_b &= \frac{s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho}{i \bar{\omega} + s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} K_0(\beta_b \bar{r}) B_{b2} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (35)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_b^2 &= \frac{n_b^2 a_{b1}}{n_b^2} + a_{b2} \\ a_{b1} &= \frac{1 - 2\nu_b}{2 - 2\nu_b} \frac{n_b^2 \mu \bar{\omega}^2 - i \bar{\omega} \mu s_{ba} s_{va} \bar{\rho}_b \rho}{n_b^2 \bar{\rho}_b \rho} \\ a_{b2} &= \frac{1 - 2\nu_b}{2 - 2\nu_b} \left(\frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \mu}{\rho} - \frac{\mu}{n_b^2} i \bar{\omega} s_{ba} s_{va} \right) \\ g_b^2 &= \frac{i \bar{\omega}^2 s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \rho (1 + \mu \bar{\rho}_b) - \bar{\omega}^3 \mu}{\bar{\omega} \rho - i s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho^2} \\ k_b^2 &= q_b^2 - h_b^2 \\ \beta_b^2 &= g_b^2 + m_b^2 \\ q_b &= m_b = \alpha_n = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2\theta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (36)$$

式中: F_{b1} 、 B_{b1} 、 B_{b2} 为待定系数, $K_0(\bullet)$ 为 0 阶第二类虚宗量贝塞尔函数。由式 (34) 和式 (35) 可求得桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的径向位移, 并考虑桩芯饱和土与管桩接触面径向位移为 0, 即 $\bar{u}_{ra}^S|_{\bar{r}=1} = 0$ 和 $\bar{u}_{rb}^F|_{\bar{r}=1} = 0$, 可得

$$E_{a1} q_a I_1(q_a \bar{r}) - \frac{k_a I_1(k_a \bar{r})}{h_a^2} A_{a1} - \alpha_n \beta_a I_1(\beta_a \bar{r}) B_{a2} = 0 \quad (37)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{h_a^2 - a_{a2}}{a_{a1} h_a^2} k_a I_1(k_a) A_{a1} + \frac{a_{a2}}{a_{a1}} q_a I_1(q_a) E_{a1} - \\ \frac{s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a}{i \bar{\omega} + s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a} \alpha_n \beta_a I_1(\beta_a) B_{a2} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (38)$$

由式 (37)、(38) 可得

$$B_{a2} = a_{a11} A_{a1}, E_{a1} = a_{a22} A_{a1} \quad (39)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_{a11} &= \frac{(i \bar{\omega} + s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a) k_a I_1(k_a)}{[a_{a1} s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a - (i \bar{\omega} + s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a) a_{a2}] \alpha_n \beta_a I_1(\beta_a)} \\ a_{a22} &= \frac{k_a I_1(k_a)}{q_a I_1(q_a) h_a^2} + \frac{\alpha_n \beta_a I_1(\beta_a)}{q_a I_1(q_a)} a_{a11} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (40)$$

同样地, 考虑桩周饱和土与管桩接触面径向位移为 0, 即 $\bar{u}_{rb}^S|_{\bar{r}=\bar{r}_b} = 0$ 和 $\bar{u}_{rb}^F|_{\bar{r}=\bar{r}_b} = 0$, 可得

$$\begin{aligned} -q_b K_1(q_b \bar{r}_b) F_{b1} + \frac{k_b K_1(k_b \bar{r}_b)}{h_b^2} A_{b1} + \\ \alpha_n \beta_b K_1(\beta_b \bar{r}_b) B_{b2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{h_b^2 - a_{b2}}{a_{b1} h_b^2} k_b K_1(k_b \bar{r}_b) A_{b1} + \frac{a_{b2}}{a_{b1}} q_b K_1(q_b \bar{r}_b) F_{b1} - \\ \frac{s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho}{i \bar{\omega} + s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho} \alpha_n \beta_b K_1(\beta_b \bar{r}_b) B_{b2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (42)$$

由此可得

$$B_{b2} = b_{b11} A_{b1}, F_{b1} = b_{b22} A_{b1} \quad (43)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} b_{b11} &= \frac{(i \bar{\omega} + s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho) k_b K_1(k_b \bar{r}_b)}{\alpha_n \beta_b K_1(\beta_b \bar{r}_b) [a_{b1} s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho - (i \bar{\omega} + s_{ba} s_{va} \mu \bar{\rho}_b \rho) a_{b2}]} \\ b_{b22} &= \frac{k_b K_1(k_b \bar{r}_b) + \alpha_n h_b^2 \beta_b K_1(\beta_b \bar{r}_b) b_{b11}}{h_b^2 q_b K_1(q_b \bar{r}_b)} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44)$$

由式 (34) 和式 (35) 可求得桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的径向位移和竖向位移 \bar{u}_{ra}^S 、 \bar{u}_{rb}^S 、 \bar{u}_{za}^S 、 \bar{u}_{zb}^S 以及固相土骨架的剪切应力 $\bar{\sigma}_{ra}^S$ 、 $\bar{\sigma}_{rb}^S$ 。经整理可以得到桩芯饱和土与管桩接触面处饱和土的竖向位移和剪切应力分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{za}^S|_{\bar{r}=1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{an} B_{a1} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ \bar{\sigma}_{ra}^S|_{\bar{r}=1} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{an} B_{a1} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (45)$$

桩周饱和土与管桩接触面处饱和土的竖向位移和剪切应力分别为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_{zb}^S|_{\bar{r}=\bar{r}_b} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{bn} B_{b1} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \\ \bar{\sigma}_{rb}^S|_{\bar{r}=\bar{r}_b} &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{bn} B_{b1} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (46)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{r}_b &= \frac{r_b}{r_a}, \eta_{an} = \alpha_n a_{a22} I_0(q_a) - \frac{\alpha_n I_0(k_a)}{h_a^2} - \beta_a^2 I_0(\beta_a) a_{a11} \\ \eta_{bn} &= \alpha_n K_0(q_b \bar{r}_b) b_{b22} - \frac{\alpha_n K_0(k_b \bar{r}_b)}{h_b^2} - \beta_b^2 K_0(\beta_b \bar{r}_b) b_{b11} \\ \chi_{an} &= 2 \alpha_n a_{a22} q_a I_1(q_a) - \frac{2 \alpha_n k_a I_1(k_a)}{h_a^2} - \\ &\quad (\alpha_n^2 + \beta_a^2) \beta_a I_1(\beta_a) a_{a11} \\ \chi_{bn} &= -2 \alpha_n q_b b_{b22} K_1(q_b \bar{r}_b) + \frac{2 \alpha_n k_b K_1(k_b \bar{r}_b)}{h_b^2} + \\ &\quad (\alpha_n^2 + \beta_b^2) \beta_b b_{b11} K_1(\beta_b \bar{r}_b) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (47)$$

4 管桩竖向振动求解

设桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土对管桩的摩阻力分别为 $f_a(z, t)$ 、 $f_b(z, t)$ ，且满足边界条件：

$$f_a(z, t) = \sigma_{r_{za}}|_{r=r_a}, f_b(z, t) = -\sigma_{r_{zb}}|_{r=r_b} \quad (48)$$

$\sigma_{r_{za}}$ 和 $\sigma_{r_{zb}}$ 分别为桩芯和桩周饱和土的剪切应力。设管桩的竖向位移为 $u_p(z, t) = \tilde{u}_p(z)e^{i\omega t}$ ， $\tilde{u}_p(z)$ 为桩身竖向位移的幅值，代入管桩的竖向振动方程：

$$E_p A \frac{\partial^2 u_p(z, t)}{\partial z^2} - 2\pi r_a f_a(z, t) - 2\pi r_b f_b(z, t) = \rho_p A \frac{\partial^2 u_p(z, t)}{\partial t^2} \quad (49)$$

E_p 、 A 和 ρ_p 分别为管桩桩身的弹性模量、截面面积和密度。考虑式 (48)，消去方程两端的 $e^{i\omega t}$ ，并进行无量纲运算，再考虑式 (45) 和式 (46) 得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_p(\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}^2} - \lambda^2 \bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) = \frac{2}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{an} A_{a1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) - \frac{2\bar{r}_b \mu}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{bn} A_{b1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (50)$$

其中：

$$\bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) = \frac{\tilde{u}_p(z)}{r_a}, \lambda^2 = -\frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\rho}_p}{E_p}, E = \frac{E_p}{\mu_a^s}, \bar{\rho}_p = \frac{\rho_p}{\rho_a^s} \quad (51)$$

端承管桩的桩顶和桩底的无量纲边界条件为

$$\left. \frac{\partial \bar{u}_p(\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}} \right|_{\bar{z}=0} = -\frac{\bar{P}_0}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)}, \bar{u}_p(\bar{z})|_{\bar{z}=1} = 0 \quad (52)$$

$$\bar{P}_0 = \frac{P_0}{\mu_a^s \pi r_b^2} \quad (53)$$

求解式 (50)，并考虑边界条件式 (52) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) = & E_1 e^{\lambda \bar{z}} + E_2 e^{-\lambda \bar{z}} - \frac{2}{E(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{an} A_{a1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) + \frac{2\bar{r}_b \mu}{E(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{bn} A_{b1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \quad (54)$$

E_1 和 E_2 为待定系数。考虑桩芯、桩周饱和土与管桩接触面处的位移连续性条件，则有

$$\bar{u}_{sa}^s(\bar{z}) = \bar{u}_{sb}^s(\bar{z}) = \bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) \quad (55)$$

由式 (45)、(46)、(54)、(55) 可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{an} A_{a1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{bn} A_{b1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (56)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{an} A_{a1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) = & -\frac{\bar{P}_0}{\lambda E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)(e^{2\lambda\theta} + 1)} e^{\lambda \bar{z}} + \\ & \frac{e^{2\lambda\theta} \bar{P}_0}{\lambda E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)(e^{2\lambda\theta} + 1)} e^{-\lambda \bar{z}} - \frac{2}{E(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{an} A_{a1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) + \frac{2\bar{r}_b \mu}{E(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{bn} A_{b1} \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

对式 (56) 和式 (57) 两端进行三角函数的正交运算可以确定待定系数 A_{a1} 、 A_{b1} 分别为

$$A_{a1} = \zeta_n \bar{P}_0, A_{b1} = \frac{\eta_{an} \zeta_n}{\eta_{bn}} \bar{P}_0 \quad (58)$$

其中：

$$\zeta_n = \frac{2\eta_{bn}}{\theta[\eta_{an}\eta_{bn}E(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1) + 2\chi_{an}\eta_{bn} - 2\bar{r}_b\mu\chi_{bn}\eta_{an}]} \quad (59)$$

将式 (58) 代入式 (54)，可得管桩的竖向位移为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) = & \frac{(e^{2\lambda\theta} e^{-\lambda \bar{z}} - e^{\lambda \bar{z}}) \bar{P}_0}{\lambda E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)(e^{2\lambda\theta} + 1)} - \frac{2\bar{P}_0}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{an} \zeta_n \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z})}{(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)} + \frac{2\bar{r}_b \mu \bar{P}_0}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{bn} \eta_{an} \zeta_n \cos(\alpha_n \bar{z})}{\eta_{bn}(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)} \end{aligned} \quad (60)$$

根据管桩桩顶位移频率响应函数、复刚度和导纳的定义^[19]，可得管桩桩顶位移频率响应函数为

$$\begin{aligned} H_u = \frac{\bar{u}_p(\theta)}{\bar{N}(\theta)} = & \frac{(e^{2\lambda\theta} - 1)}{\lambda E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)(e^{2\lambda\theta} + 1)} - \frac{2}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \cdot \\ & \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{an} \zeta_n}{(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)} + \frac{2\bar{r}_b \mu}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\chi_{bn} \eta_{an} \zeta_n}{\eta_{bn}(\alpha_n^2 + \lambda^2)} \end{aligned} \quad (61)$$

管桩桩顶竖向复刚度为

$$K = \frac{1}{H_u} \quad (62)$$

5 基于 Novak 平面假定的简化模型解

为了对比分析和验证，这里根据 Novak 平面假定，将桩芯饱和土划分为无穷多个半径为 r_a 的薄土层，桩周饱和土划分为无穷多带一半径为 r_b 圆孔的半无限大薄土层，忽略桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的径向位移和环向位移，仅考虑饱和土竖向位移，并认为各参量与 z 无关，则由式 (1) ~ (5) 可得简化后的桩芯饱和土和桩周饱和土的控制方程为

$$\mu_i^s \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial r} \right) - \rho_i^s \frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^s}{\partial t^2} + S_{vi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{zi}^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (63)$$

$$\rho_i^F \frac{\partial^2 u_{zi}^F}{\partial t^2} + S_{vi} \left(\frac{\partial u_{zi}^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_{zi}^s}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (64)$$

在桩顶简谐集中荷载作用下, 饱和土的竖向位移满足 $u_{zi}^s = \tilde{u}_{zi}^s e^{i\omega t}$, 将其代入式 (63)、(64) 消去方程两边的 $e^{i\omega t}$ 项, 并进行无量纲运算整理后可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{za}^s}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{za}^s}{\partial \bar{r}} - q_{aa}^2 \bar{u}_{za}^s = 0 \quad (65)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_{zb}^s}{\partial \bar{r}^2} + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_{zb}^s}{\partial \bar{r}} - q_{bb}^2 \bar{u}_{zb}^s = 0 \quad (66)$$

其中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} q_{aa}^2 &= -\bar{\omega}^2 + \frac{i\bar{\omega}^2 s_{va}}{\bar{\omega} - i s_{va} \bar{\rho}_a} \\ q_{bb}^2 &= -\frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \mu}{\rho} - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2 s_{ba} s_{va} \mu}{i\bar{\omega} + s_{ba} s_{va} \bar{\rho}_b \rho} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (67)$$

考虑桩周饱和土无穷远处位移为 0 和桩芯饱和土位移的有界性可得

$$\bar{u}_{za}^s = A_1 I_0(s_a \bar{r}), \bar{u}_{zb}^s = A_2 K_0(s_b \bar{r}) \quad (68)$$

式中: A_1 、 A_2 为待定系数, 当管桩产生单位纵向位移时, 根据管桩与桩周饱和土和桩芯饱和土的位移连续性条件可以确定待定系数 A_1 、 A_2 , 进而可得到管桩产生单位纵向位移时单位厚度桩周饱和土和桩芯饱和土的合力分别为

$$F_1 = -\frac{2\pi \bar{r}_b \mu q_b K_0(q_{bb} \bar{r}_b)}{K_0(q_{bb} \bar{r}_b)}, F_2 = \frac{2\pi q_{aa} I_0(q_{aa})}{I_0(q_{aa})} \quad (69)$$

以单位厚度的管桩为研究对象, 并考虑式 (69) 可以建立基于简化模型的无量纲化的管桩竖向振动方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_p(\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}^2} - \lambda_p^2 \bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) = 0 \quad (70)$$

其中:

$$\lambda_p^2 = \frac{2}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \frac{q_{aa} I_1(q_{aa})}{I_0(q_{aa})} + \frac{2}{E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)} \cdot \frac{\bar{r}_b \mu q_{bb} K_1(q_{bb} \bar{r}_b)}{K_0(q_{bb} \bar{r}_b)} - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\rho}_b}{E} \quad (71)$$

求解式 (70) 并考虑管桩桩顶和桩底边界条件, 可得

$$\bar{u}_p(\bar{z}) = \frac{(e^{2\lambda_p \theta} e^{-\lambda_p \bar{z}} - e^{\lambda_p \bar{z}}) \bar{P}_0}{\lambda_p E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)(e^{2\lambda_p \theta} + 1)} e^{-\lambda_p \bar{z}} \quad (72)$$

进而可得管桩轴力, 再根据桩顶复刚度的定义可得基于简化模型的管桩桩顶竖向复刚度:

$$K = \frac{\lambda_p E(\bar{r}_b^2 - 1)(e^{2\lambda_p \theta} + 1)}{(e^{2\lambda_p \theta} - 1)} \quad (73)$$

6 数值算例与讨论

6.1 对比分析与验证

这里通过数值算例的形式对基于土体三维波动模型的饱和土中管桩竖向振动的解与采用基于 Novak 平面假定的简化模型解进行对比分析, 未作说明相关参数取值为 $\nu_a = \nu_b = 0.3$, $\bar{r}_b = 3.0$, $n_a^s = n_b^s = 0.67$, $n_a^F = n_b^F = 0.33$, $\bar{\rho}_a = \bar{\rho}_b = 2.0$, $s_{va} = 0.5$, $s_{ba} = 1.0$, $E = 1\,000$, $\bar{\rho}_p = 2.0$, $\theta = 20$, $\mu = 2.0$ 。图 2 ($r_b/r_a = 1.5$) 和图 3 ($r_b/r_a = 3.0$) 分别为本文采用三维波动模型的解和简化模型的解的对比, 很明显采用三维波动模型和简化模型是得到的饱和土中管桩桩顶复刚度存在一定的差距, 两种模型解的差距主要在动态刚度因子 ($k = \text{Re} K / k_0$, k_0 为静刚度) 和等效阻尼 ($c = \text{Im} K$) 随频率变化曲线的峰值和峰谷处, 且在低频时两种模型的解的差异越大, 采用三维波动模型得到的结果较简化模型要小, 这是因为采用简化模型时忽略了饱和土的径向位移, 相当于增加了约束, 导致桩-土体系刚度增大, 这一规律与文献[21]针对单相土中管桩竖向振动分析的结果一致。另外, 从图 2 和图 3 可以看出, 当管桩内径一定时, 管桩外半径越小, 即管桩壁厚较薄时在低频时 ($\omega r_a / v_{sa} < 3.0$) 两者模型得到的动态刚度因子和等效阻尼随频率变化曲线的变化规律存在着明显的差异, 此时曲线凸凹方向相反, 可见当管桩壁较薄时且低频时采用简化模型得到的结果与三维精确模型解存在较大差异, 此时不应采用简化模型来进行相关的设计, 而在管桩壁较厚且高频时模型的影响相对较小。

6.2 饱和土中管桩竖向振动桩顶复刚度分析

图 4~9 给出了几个主要桩、土参数对饱和土中管桩竖向振动的桩顶复刚度的影响规律。很明显, 在简谐集中竖向荷载作用下, 动态刚度因子和等效阻尼随频率变化曲线为波动曲线, 曲线存在峰值和峰谷, 且动态刚度因子随着频率的增大而增大, 而等效阻尼随频率的变化不大。从图 4 可以看出, 管桩外半径 (壁厚) 越大, 动态刚度因子和等效阻尼越大, 这是因为当管桩内半径一定时, 管桩外半径增大相当于增大了管桩与桩周饱和土的接触面, 饱和土对管桩的约束作用增大而管桩竖向位移较小的缘故; 同时结合图 2~4 可以发现, 管桩外半径越小, 即管桩壁厚越薄, 动态刚度因子和等效阻尼随

频率变化曲线波动越大, 峰值间隔越小, 这可能是由于管桩过薄时稳定性较差的缘故。管桩桩芯饱和土与桩周饱和土剪切模量比对管桩桩顶复刚度的影响见图 5, 桩芯饱和土与桩周饱和土剪切模量比越大, 即当桩芯饱和土剪切模量一定时, 桩周饱和土剪切模量越小, 桩周饱和土对管桩的剪切应力越小, 此时管桩竖向位移越大, 从而导致管桩桩顶复刚度越小。桩芯饱和土与桩周饱和土密度比对管桩竖向振动也有较大的影响(见图 6), 桩芯饱和土与桩周饱和土密度比越大, 管桩动态刚度因子和等效阻尼也越大。桩周饱和土和桩芯饱和土液固耦合系

数比对动态刚度因子和等效阻尼的影响主要集中在峰值和峰谷处(图 7), 且桩周饱和土的液固耦合系数越大, 动态刚度因子和等效阻尼随频率变化曲线的峰值和峰谷越小, 可见, 将桩周土和桩芯土视为饱和土并考虑液相的影响是合理的, 特别是在峰值和峰谷处。由图 8 和图 9 可知, 管桩长径比和桩-土模量比对管桩竖向振动的影响较大, 管桩长径比越小, 管桩长径比较小时峰值对应的频率越大, 且管桩桩长超过一定值时桩长对管桩竖向振动的影响较小; 桩-土剪切模量比越大, 则桩顶复刚度越大, 而桩-土剪切模量比越小时峰值对应的频率越小。

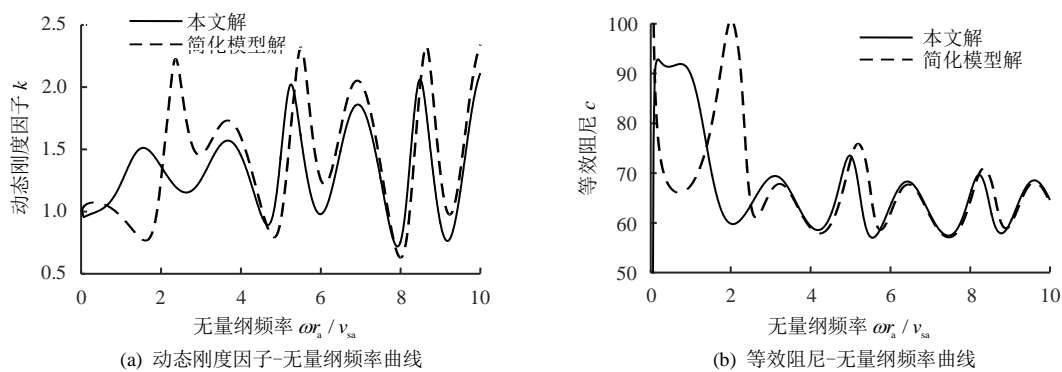


图 2 本文解与简化模型解 ($r_b / r_a = 1.5$)

Fig.2 Comparisons between solution by this study and solution by simplified model ($r_b / r_a = 1.5$)

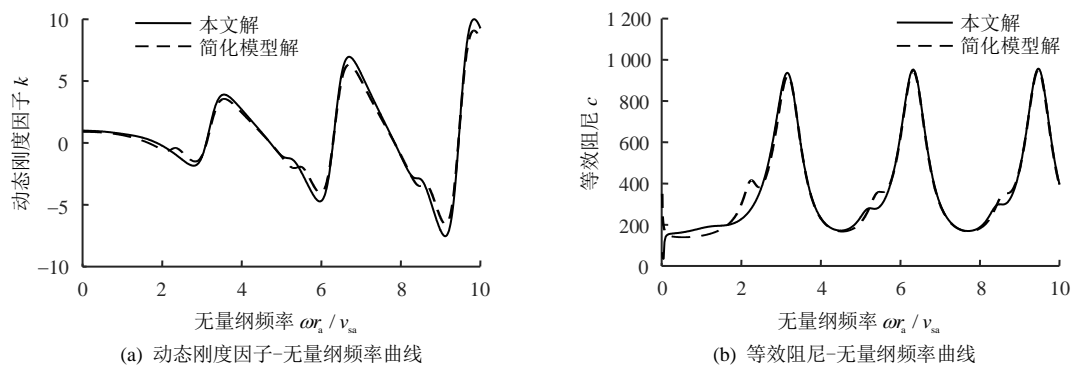


图 3 本文解与简化模型解 ($r_b / r_a = 3.0$)

Fig.3 Comparisons between this study and simplified model ($r_b / r_a = 3.0$)

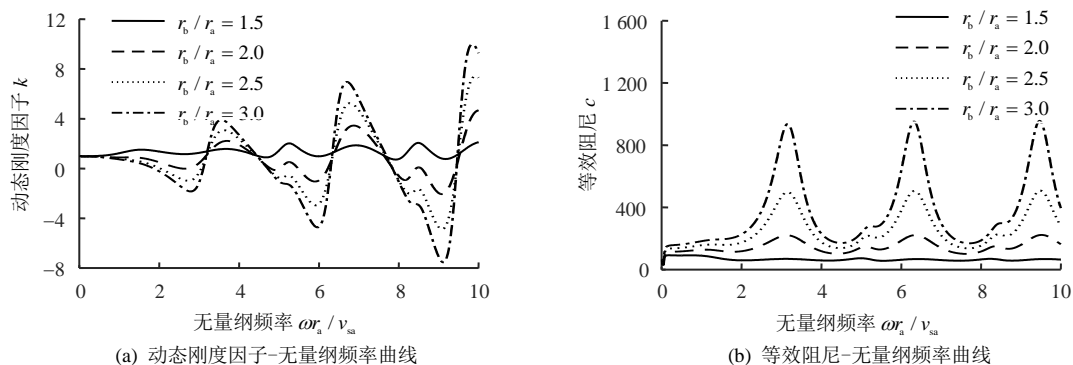


图 4 管桩壁厚对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig.4 Influences of wall thickness of pipe pile on dynamic stiffness at pile head

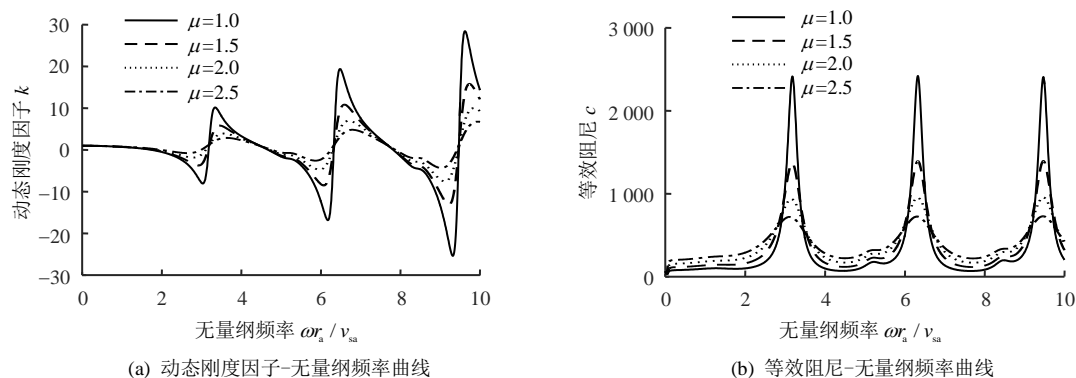


图5 桩芯与桩周土剪切模量比对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig.5 Influences of shear modulus ratio of pile core soil and soil around pile on dynamic stiffness at pile head

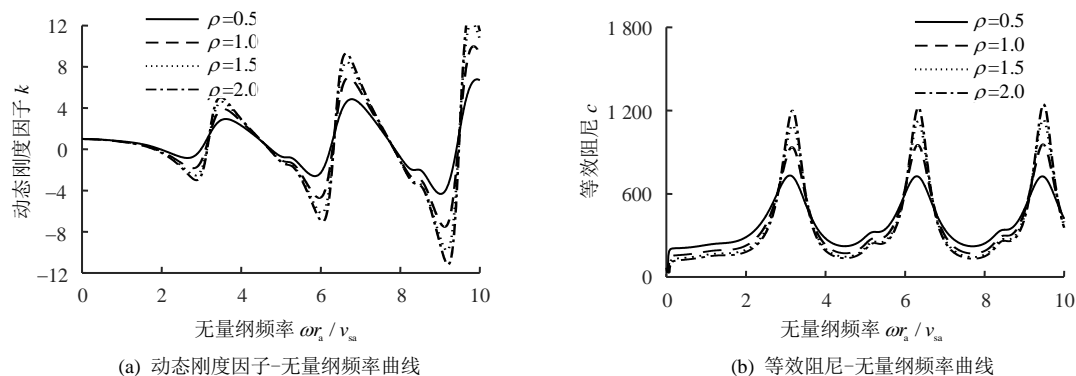


图6 桩芯与桩周土密度比对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig.6 Influences of density ratio of pile core soil and soil around pile on dynamic stiffness at pile head

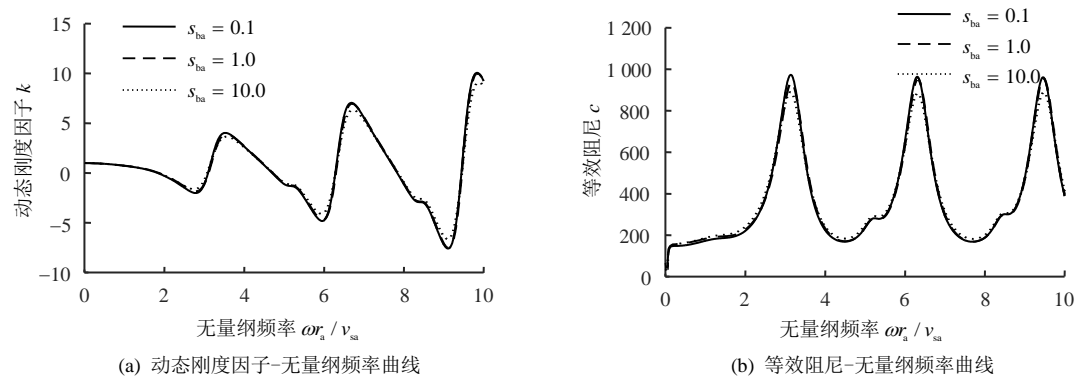


图7 桩周与桩芯土液固耦合系数比对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig.7 Influences of liquid solid coupling coefficient ratio of soil around pile and pile core soil on dynamic stiffness at pile head

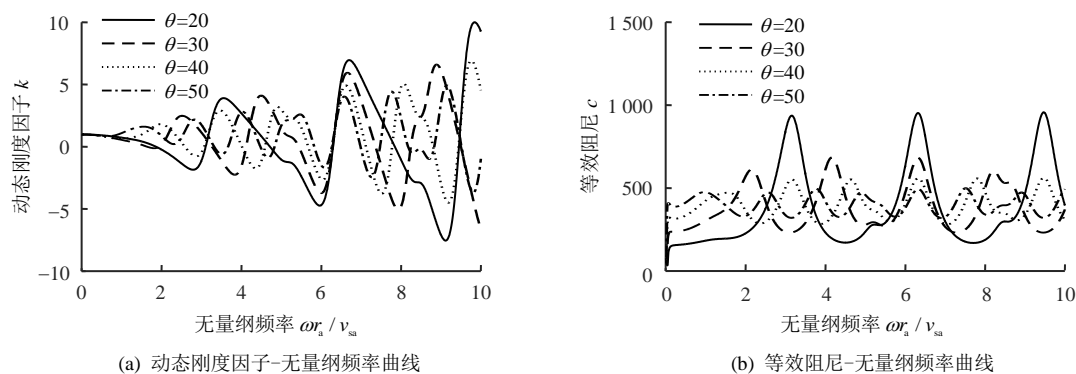


图8 管桩长径比对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig.8 Influences of length to diameter ratio of pipe pile on dynamic stiffness at pile head

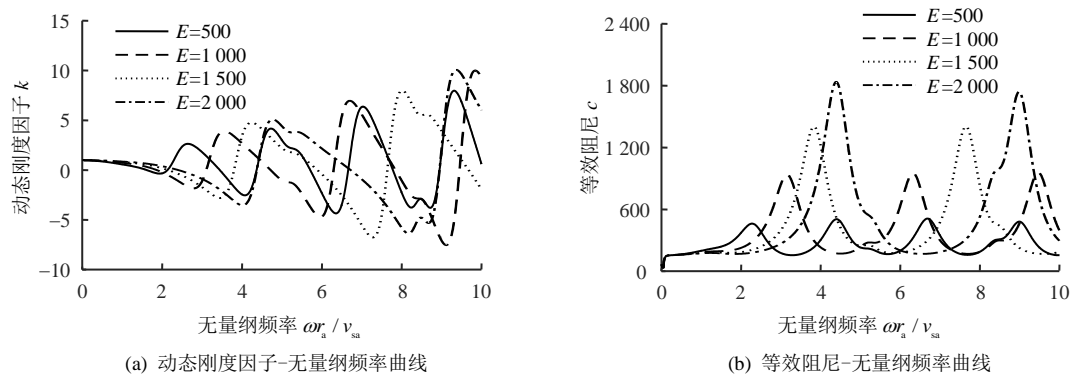


图9 桩-土模量比对桩顶复刚度的影响
Fig.9 Influences of modulus ratio between pipe pile and soil on dynamic stiffness at pile head

7 结 论

管桩振动特性的研究对于管桩的设计、检测、施工等具有十分重要的工程应用价值,然而由于桩芯土的存在,使得管桩的振动特性与实芯桩存在差异。本文基于三维波动模型,考虑土体液相和径向位移的影响进行了饱和土中管桩竖向振动的研究,较采用忽略径向位移的简化模型要精确,模型更符合工程实际。得到的结论主要有:

(1) 当管桩壁较薄且低频时,由于简化模型与基于三维效应模型的解差异较大,在进行桩基设计时如遇此种工况时不应忽略饱和土径向位移。

(2) 管桩壁厚过薄对管桩稳定性不利,管桩长径比对管桩振动影响较大,而当桩长超过一定值时对管桩振动特性影响则较小,所以管桩桩身尺寸的优化设计十分重要。

(3) 管桩外半径(壁厚)越大,动态刚度因子和等效阻尼越大。

(4) 对于动态刚度因子和等效阻尼随频率变化曲线的峰值和峰谷处需要考虑液相的影响。

(5) 桩饱和芯土与桩周饱和土的密度比和剪切模量比、桩-土剪切模量比对管桩振动的影响很大,可见地质条件和桩身物理特性也是设计中需要重点关注的参数。

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