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分数导数模型描述的饱和土桩纵向振动分析

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摘 要: 土体具有黏弹性性质, 为了更好地考虑饱和土体固相土骨架的黏弹性性质, 在分数导数理论和多孔介质理论的基础上, 将土体视为液固饱和和两相介质, 并利用分数导数模型来描述饱和土固相土骨架的应力-应变关系, 建立分数导数模型描述的饱和土的控制方程。在三维轴对称情况下, 利用势函数和分离变量法研究了分数导数模型描述的饱和土中桩的振动问题。分析了模型参数对饱和土中桩的竖向振动的影响。研究表明, 分数导数模型描述的饱和土的控制方程应用范围更广, 模型参数对桩的竖向振动有较大的影响。

关 键 词: 分数导数; 多孔介质; 饱和土; 纵向振动

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Analysis of vertical vibrations of a pile in saturated soil described by fractional derivative model

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Abstract: As we know, the soil has viscoelastic characteristic, the control equations of saturated soil described by fractional derivative model are established based on the theories of porous media and theories of fractional derivatives, in which the soil is regarded as porous medium filled with water; and the stress-strain relationship is described by fractional derivative viscoelastic model for considering the viscoelastic properties of soil skeleton. The vertical coupled vibration of a pile in a saturated soil described by fractional derivative model is investigated by introducing the potential functions and separation of variables method under the three-dimensional axisymmetric condition; and the influences of the model parameters on the vertical vibration of a pile in saturated soil is analyzed. The results indicate that the control equations of the saturated soil described by fractional derivative model has a wider application; and the model parameters has great influences on the vertical vibration of a pile in saturated soil.

Key words: fractional derivative; porous medium; saturated soil; vertical vibrations

1 引 言

研究桩-土动力相互作用对动力机器基础、跨海大桥基础、海洋平台基础等的设计和应用具有十分重要的意义。在动力荷载作用下桩-土的共同作用问题已有不少学者进行了大量地研究分析。Nogami 和 Novak^[1-3]较早地进行了桩纵向振动理论的研究。关于桩-土动力相互作用问题的研究往往是基于单相介质理论, 为了更好地考虑固相和液相的影响, 近年来对于饱和土-桩动力相互作用的研究开始受到关注。目前关于饱和土中桩的研究大都基于 Biot

饱和土理论, 如 Zeng 等^[4]运用虚拟桩理论和积分方程的方法, 研究了饱和土桩的纵向振动问题; Jin 等^[5]研究了饱和土中单桩的横向振动问题; Orlando Maeso 等^[6]基于边界元模型分析了饱和土中群桩的动态阻抗问题; 李强等^[7]研究了三维轴对称条件下饱和土中端承桩的纵向耦合振动问题; 陆建飞等^[8]利用积分方程的方法研究了饱和土中单桩的水平动力响应问题; 张玉红等^[9]借助于力平衡条件和位移协调条件, 研究了饱和土中群桩的动力阻抗问题。虽然, Biot 理论在许多工程领域得到了广泛的应用, 但研究成果表明该理论模型存在一定的缺

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陷^[10]，更加合理的理论是基于体积分数概念和连续介质混合物公理的多孔介质理论。

由于土体具有黏弹性性质，为了准确地预测土体的变形，需要建立较为精确的土体应力-应变关系模型。由于经典黏弹性本构关系的核函数一般为指数函数的组合，为了拟合实验的数据，常常需要取消高阶的微分项或者以降低本构模型的应用范围为代价^[11]。随着分数导数和分形理论的发展，分数导数的理论开始被科研人员和工程师们熟悉和接受。由于求解微分方程较为困难，分数导数黏弹性模型在岩土工程方面的应用很少，目前还没有关于利用分数导数模型来描述饱和土力学行为的报道。本文利用分数导数理论、饱和土力学和桩基动力学，研究分数导数模型描述的饱和土中单桩的纵向振动特性。

2 数学模型及假定

如图 1 所示，厚度为 H 的土层中有一半径为 d 的弹性端承摩擦桩，桩的弹性模量、体积密度、桩长分别为 E_p 、 ρ_b 、 H ，桩周土对桩身单位周长的侧壁摩擦力记为 $f(z)$ ，桩顶作用一竖直简谐力集中力 $P(t) = Pe^{i\omega t}$ 。为方便计算作如下假设：桩周土为均匀饱和黏弹性多孔介质，固相土骨架的应力-应变关系采用分数导数黏弹性模型；视桩为圆形等截面弹性杆；桩-土体系的振动满足小变形假定；桩-土之间完全接触，无相对滑移和脱落；在动态荷载作用下饱和土未发生液化现象；桩的底端与基岩完全固定。

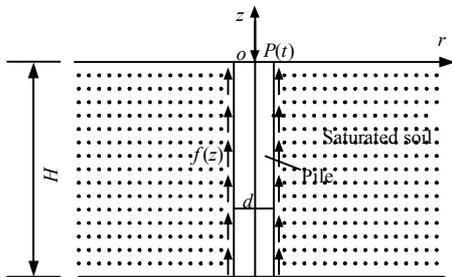


图 1 饱和土-桩相互作用模型

Fig.1 Pile-saturated soil interaction model

3 分数导数模型描述的饱和土体的控制方程

桩周土视为均匀饱和黏弹性多孔介质，饱和土的力学行为用多孔介质理论描述，由多孔介质理论可知饱和土的控制方程^[12]为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \operatorname{div} \mathbf{T}^S + \rho^S (\mathbf{b}^S - \ddot{\mathbf{u}}^S) + \mathbf{p}^S &= 0 \\ \operatorname{div} \mathbf{T}^F + \rho^F (\mathbf{b}^F - \ddot{\mathbf{u}}^F) + \mathbf{p}^F &= 0 \\ \operatorname{div} (n^S \dot{\mathbf{u}}^S + n^F \dot{\mathbf{u}}^F) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中： $\dot{\mathbf{u}}^\zeta$ 、 $\ddot{\mathbf{u}}^\zeta$ ($\zeta = S, F$) 分别为土骨架和液相的速度、加速度； ρ^S 、 ρ^F 分别为土骨架和液相的体积密度； \mathbf{b}^S 、 \mathbf{b}^F 分别为与土骨架和液相相应的外部加速度；应力张量 \mathbf{T}^S 和 \mathbf{T}^F 与 \mathbf{p}^S 和 \mathbf{p}^F 的关系可以借助于体积分数理论和不可压条件表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mathbf{T}^S &= -n^S p \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{T}^{\text{SE}} \\ \mathbf{T}^F &= -n^F p \mathbf{I} + \mathbf{T}^{\text{LE}} \\ \mathbf{p}^F &= -p^S = p \operatorname{grad} n^F + \mathbf{p}^{\text{LE}} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中： \mathbf{T}^{SE} 、 \mathbf{T}^{LE} 、 \mathbf{p}^{LE} 、 p 分别为土骨架和液相的有效应力张量、额外数量、有效孔隙水压力。一般假设 $\mathbf{T}^{\text{LE}} = 0$ ，体积分数 n^S 和 n^F 满足如下平衡方程：

$$n^S + n^F = 1 \quad (3)$$

考察如图 1 所示的轴对称情况，此时变量仅与 z 、 r 、 t 有关，且应力 $\mathbf{T}_{r\theta}^{\text{SE}} = 0$ ，环向位移 $u_\theta^S = u_\theta^F = 0$ ，则饱和土的控制方程 (1) 轴对称情况下可表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial T_{rr}^{\text{SE}}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial T_{rz}^{\text{SE}}}{\partial z} + \frac{T_{rr}^{\text{SE}} - T_{\theta\theta}^{\text{SE}}}{r} - n^S \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \\ \rho^S \left(b_r^S - \frac{\partial^2 u_r^S}{\partial t^2} \right) - p_r^{\text{LE}} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial T_{zz}^{\text{SE}}}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial T_{rz}^{\text{SE}}}{\partial r} + \frac{T_{rz}^{\text{SE}}}{r} - n^S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \\ \rho^S \left(b_z^S - \frac{\partial^2 u_z^S}{\partial t^2} \right) - p_z^{\text{LE}} &= 0 \\ -n^F \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \rho^F \left(b_r^F - \frac{\partial^2 u_r^F}{\partial t^2} \right) + p_r^{\text{LE}} &= 0 \\ -n^F \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho^F \left(b_z^F - \frac{\partial^2 u_z^F}{\partial t^2} \right) + p_z^{\text{LE}} &= 0 \\ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[r \left(n^S \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial t} + n^F \frac{\partial u_r^F}{\partial t} \right) \right] + \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(n^S \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial t} + n^F \frac{\partial u_z^F}{\partial t} \right) &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

假设桩周土为各向同性黏弹性饱和和多孔介质且满足小变形假定，对于土骨架的有效应力 \mathbf{T}^{SE} 采用分数导数黏弹性本构关系^[13]：

$$\left[1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d}{dt^\alpha} \right] \mathbf{T}^{\text{SE}} = \left[1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d}{dt^\alpha} \right] [\lambda^S (\varepsilon^S \mathbf{I}) + 2\mu^S \varepsilon^S] \quad (5)$$

式中: τ_ε 、 τ_σ 为材料参数; λ^S 、 μ^S 为土骨架的宏观拉梅常数, $\lambda^S = \frac{2\nu}{1-2\nu}\mu^S$, $D^\alpha = \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha}$ 为 α ($0 < \alpha < 1$) 阶 Riemann-Liouville 分数导数, 表达式为

$$D^\alpha[x(t)] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1-\alpha)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t \frac{x(\tau)}{(t-\tau)^\alpha} d\tau \quad (6)$$

式中: $\Gamma(u) = \int_0^\infty t^{u-1} e^{-t} dt$ 为 Gamma 函数; $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^S$ 为土骨架的应变张量:

$$\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}^S = \frac{1}{2} (\text{grad} \boldsymbol{u}^S + \text{grad}^T \boldsymbol{u}^S) \quad (7)$$

轴对称情况下的位移-应变关系为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \varepsilon_{rr}^S &= \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r}; \quad \varepsilon_{\theta\theta}^S = \frac{u_r^S}{r}; \quad \varepsilon_{zz}^S = \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial z} \\ \varepsilon_{rz}^S &= \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial r} \right]; \quad \varepsilon_{r\theta}^S = 0; \quad \varepsilon_{\theta z}^S = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

由方程 (7)、(8), 方程 (5) 可以用位移表示:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \left[1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] T_{rr}^{SE} &= \left[1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \left[\lambda^S \left(\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^S}{r} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial r} \right) + 2\mu^S \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} \right] \\ \left[1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] T_{\theta\theta}^{SE} &= \left[1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \left[\lambda^S \left(\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^S}{r} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu^S \frac{u_r^S}{r} \right] \\ \left[1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] T_{zz}^{SE} &= \left[1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] \cdot \\ &\quad \left[\lambda^S \left(\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^S}{r} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial z} \right) + 2\mu^S \frac{u_z^S}{\partial z} \right] \\ \left[1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] T_{rz}^{SE} &= \left[1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right] \left[\mu^S \left(\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial r} \right) \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

同时, \boldsymbol{p}^{LE} 满足如下表达式:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} p_r^{LE} &= -s_v \left(\frac{\partial u_r^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial t} \right) \\ p_z^{LE} &= -s_v \left(\frac{\partial u_z^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial t} \right) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

式中: s_v 为液固耦合系数, 可由 Darcy 渗透系数 k^L 表示:

$$s_v = \frac{(n^F)^2 \gamma^{LR}}{k^L} \quad (11)$$

式中: γ^{LR} 、 k^L 分别为流体的真实比重和渗透系数。

由式 (4) 可得到分数导数描述的饱和土体的控制方程:

$$\left(1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \left[(\lambda^S + \mu^S) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^S}{r} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial z} \right) + \mu^S \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_r^S}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_r^S}{\partial z^2} - \frac{u_r^S}{r^2} \right) \right] - \left(1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \cdot \left[n^S \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} - \rho^S \left(b_r^S - \frac{\partial^2 u_r^S}{\partial t^2} \right) - s_v \left(\frac{\partial u_r^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial t} \right) \right] = 0 \quad (12)$$

$$\left(1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \left[(\lambda^S + \mu^S) \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \left(\frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^S}{r} + \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial z} \right) + \mu^S \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_z^S}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_z^S}{\partial z^2} \right) \right] - \left(1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \cdot \left[n^S \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} - \rho^S \left(b_z^S - \frac{\partial^2 u_z^S}{\partial t^2} \right) - s_v \left(\frac{\partial u_z^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial t} \right) \right] = 0 \quad (13)$$

$$-n^F \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} + \rho^F \left(b_r^F - \frac{\partial^2 u_r^F}{\partial t^2} \right) - s_v \left(\frac{\partial u_r^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_r^S}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$-n^F \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} + \rho^F \left(b_z^F - \frac{\partial^2 u_z^F}{\partial t^2} \right) - s_v \left(\frac{\partial u_z^F}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial u_z^S}{\partial t} \right) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [r(n^S u_r^S + n^F u_r^F)] + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (n^S u_z^S + n^F u_z^F) \right\} = 0 \quad (16)$$

4 分数导数模型描述的饱和土层纵向振动问题的解

忽略体积力 b^S 、 b^L 的影响, 为了求解方程, 对固相土骨架和液相分别引入位移势函数:

$$u_r^S = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial r \partial z}; \quad u_z^S = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial H}{\partial r} \quad (17)$$

$$u_r^F = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r \partial z}; \quad u_z^F = \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial z} - \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial G}{\partial r} \quad (18)$$

把位移势函数代入式 (12)~(16), 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\lambda^S + 2\mu^S) \left(1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \Delta \Phi - \left(1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \cdot \\ \left[n^S p + \rho^S \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial t^2} - s_v \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Psi - \Phi) \right] = 0 \\ n^T p + \rho^F \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial t^2} + s_v \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\Psi - \Phi) = 0 \\ n^S \Delta \Phi + n^F \Delta \Psi = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu^S \left(1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \Delta H - \left(1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha \frac{d^\alpha}{dt^\alpha} \right) \cdot \\ \left[\rho^S \frac{\partial^2 H}{\partial t^2} - s_v \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (G - H) \right] = 0 \\ \rho^F \frac{\partial^2 G}{\partial t^2} + s_v \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (G - H) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

$$\text{式中: } \Delta = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}.$$

对于作稳态响应的系统, 各参量具有 $f = \tilde{f}e^{i\omega t}$ 的形式, 将其代入式 (19)、(20), 并忽略 $e^{i\omega t}$ 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\lambda^S + 2\mu^S)(1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha) \Delta \Phi - (1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha) \cdot \\ [n^S p - \rho^S \omega^2 \Phi - i\omega s_v (\Psi - \Phi)] = 0 \\ n^F p - \rho^F \omega^2 \psi + i\omega s_v (\Psi - \Phi) = 0 \\ n^S \Delta \Phi + n^F \Delta \Psi = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (21)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu^S (1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha) \Delta H - (1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha) \cdot \\ [-\rho^S \omega^2 H - i\omega s_v (G - H)] = 0 \\ -\rho^F \omega^2 G + i\omega s_v (G - H) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (22)$$

对式 (21)、(22) 进行无量纲化, 无量纲化后的量记为 \bar{f} , 则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{2-2\nu}{1-2\nu} (1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha) \Delta \bar{\Phi} - (1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha) \cdot \\ [n^S \bar{p} - \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{\Phi} - i\bar{\omega} S_v (\bar{\Psi} - \bar{\Phi})] = 0 \\ n^F \bar{p} - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\rho} \bar{\psi} + i\bar{\omega} S_v (\bar{\Psi} - \bar{\Phi}) = 0 \\ n^S \Delta \bar{\Phi} + n^F \Delta \bar{\Psi} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (23)$$

和

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha) \Delta \bar{H} - (1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha) \cdot \\ [-\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{H} - i\bar{\omega} S_v (\bar{G} - \bar{H})] = 0 \\ -\frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{\rho} \bar{G} + i\bar{\omega} S_v (\bar{G} - \bar{H}) = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (24)$$

$$\text{式中: } \bar{r} = \frac{d}{H}; \quad \bar{p} = \frac{p}{v_s^2 \rho^S}; \quad S_v = \frac{ds_v}{v_s \rho^S}; \quad \bar{\omega} = \frac{d\omega}{v_s};$$

$$\bar{\rho} = \frac{\rho^S}{\rho^F}; \quad T_\sigma = \tau_\sigma v_s / d; \quad T_\varepsilon = \tau_\varepsilon v_s / d; \quad v_s = \sqrt{\mu^S / \rho^S}.$$

由式 (23) 的第 1 和第 2 式整理可得

$$\Delta \bar{\Phi} - a_1 \bar{\Psi} + a_2 \bar{\Phi} = 0 \quad (25)$$

式中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} a_1 = \left(\frac{n^S \bar{\omega}^2 - i\bar{\omega} \bar{\rho} S_v}{n^F \bar{\rho}} \right) \frac{1-2\nu}{2-2\nu} \frac{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha}{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha} \\ a_2 = \left(\bar{\omega}^2 - \frac{i\bar{\omega} \bar{\rho} S_v}{n^F} \right) \frac{1-2\nu}{2-2\nu} \frac{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha}{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

由式 (23) 的第 3 式和式 (25) 整理可得

$$\Delta (\Delta + h^2) \bar{\Phi} = 0 \quad (27)$$

$$\text{式中: } h^2 = a_1 \frac{n^S}{n^F} + a_2.$$

采用分离变量的方法对方程 (27) 进行求解, 令 $\Delta \bar{\Phi} = R_1(\bar{r}) Z_1(\bar{z})$, 由式 (27) 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} R_1'' + \frac{1}{\bar{r}} R_1' - k^2 R_1 = 0 \\ \ddot{Z}_1 + q^2 Z_1 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (28)$$

式中: $k^2 = q^2 - h^2$, q^2 为待定的复常数。考虑无穷远处应力和位移趋于 0 的边界条件可得

$$\Delta \Phi = K_0(kr) [A_1 \sin(qz) + B_1 \cos(qz)] \quad (29)$$

令

$$\Phi = E(r) [A_1 \sin(qz) + B_1 \cos(qz)] \quad (30)$$

代入式 (29) 可得

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} - q^2 \right) E(r) = K_0(kr) \quad (31)$$

求解方程 (31) 可得

$$E(r) = C_1 K_0(qr) + D_1 I_0(qr) - \frac{K_0(kr)}{h^2} \quad (32)$$

考虑无穷远处位移和应力为 0 可得 $D_1 = 0$ 。即

$$\Phi = \left[C_1 K_0(qr) - \frac{K_0(kr)}{h^2} \right] [A_1 \sin(qz) + B_1 \cos(qz)] \quad (33)$$

由式 (25)、(29) 和式 (33) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi = \frac{1}{a_1} K_0(kr) [A_1 \sin(qz) + B_1 \cos(qz)] + \\ \frac{a_2}{a_1} \left[C_1 K_0(qr) - \frac{K_0(kr)}{h^2} \right] [A_1 \sin(qz) + B_1 \cos(qz)] \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

对于方程 (24) 采取相同的方法进行求解, 将其简化为

$$\Delta H - g^2 H = 0 \quad (35)$$

$$\text{式中: } g^2 = \frac{i\bar{\rho} S_v \bar{\omega}^2 + iS_v \bar{\omega}^2 - \bar{\omega}^3}{\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho} S_v} \frac{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha}{(1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \bar{\omega}^\alpha)}.$$

引入复常数 m^2 , $\beta^2 = g^2 + m^2$, 考虑无穷远处应力位移为 0 的边界条件, 由分离变量法得

$$\bar{H} = K_0(\beta r) [A_2 \sin(mz) + B_2 \cos(mz)] \quad (36)$$

由式 (24) 的第 2 式可得

$$\bar{G} = \frac{i\bar{\rho} S_v}{i\bar{\rho} S_v - \bar{\omega}^2} K_0(\beta r) [A_2 \sin(mz) + B_2 \cos(mz)] \quad (37)$$

式中：孔隙水压力 p 可由式 (23) 求得。

由边界条件可以确定待定系数 B_1 、 A_2 、 C_1 。由于假设端承桩端为基岩，可知

$$\bar{u}_z^S(r, 0) = 0 \quad (38)$$

可以确定 $A_1 = B_2 = 0$ 。由饱和土体表面自由，则

$$\bar{T}_{zz}^S(r, \theta) = 0 \quad (39)$$

可得 $q = m = \alpha_n = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2\theta}$ ， $\theta = H/d$ 称为桩的长径比， $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots, \infty$ 。由于前面假设桩土完全接触，则接触面液相和土骨架位移为 0，

$$\bar{u}_r^S(1/2, \bar{z}) = 0; \bar{u}_r^F(1/2, \bar{z}) = 0 \quad (40)$$

式中： $\bar{z} = z/H$ 。可以确定待定系数 B_1 、 A_2 、 C_1 之间的关系为

$$\left[qC_1K_1(q/2) - \frac{kK_1(k/2)}{h^2} \right] B_1 + \beta K_1\left(\frac{\beta}{2}\right) mA_2 = 0 \quad (41)$$

$$kK_1(k/2)B_1 + a_2 \left[C_1qK_1(q/2) - \frac{k}{h^2} K_1(k/2) \right] B_1 - \frac{i\bar{\rho}S_v\beta ma_1}{\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v} K_1(\beta/2)A_2 = 0 \quad (42)$$

由式 (41)、(42) 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_1 &= \frac{k[a_2(\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v) + i\bar{\rho}S_v a_1] - h^2k(\omega - i\bar{\rho}S_v)}{qh^2[a_2(\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v) + i\bar{\rho}S_v a_1]} \\ A_2 &= \frac{K_1(k/2)}{K_1(q/2)} \frac{(\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v)k}{\beta m[a_2(\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v) + i\bar{\rho}S_v a_1]} \frac{K_1(k/2)}{K_1(\beta/2)} B_1 = \varepsilon_1 B_1 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (43)$$

式中： $\varepsilon_1 = \frac{(\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v)k}{\beta m[a_2(\bar{\omega} - i\bar{\rho}S_v) + i\bar{\rho}S_v a_1]} \frac{K_1(k/2)}{K_1(\beta/2)}$ 。

设桩土接触面不透水、饱和土体下表面与基岩接触面不透水、饱和土体上表面透水，则有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial r} \Big|_{r=1/2} &= 0; \frac{\partial \bar{p}}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0; \bar{p} \Big|_{z=\theta} = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (44)$$

方程式 (44) 自动满足。由桩土接触面土骨架作用力与桩身的摩擦力大小完全相等，可知

$$T_{rz}^S \Big|_{r=a} = f(z) \quad (45)$$

设桩-土之间满足完全接触条件，即桩基和土体骨架竖向位移相等，则

$$u_z^S(a, z) = w_b(z) \quad (46)$$

式中： w_b 为桩的竖向位移。由此可以将桩土接触面上的土层剪应力表示成为级数的形式：

$$\bar{T}_{rz}^S \Big|_{r=1/2} = \frac{(1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha)}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}_r^S}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial \bar{u}_z^S}{\partial r} \right) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{1n} B_{1n} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (47)$$

式中：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta_{1n} &= \frac{(1 + T_\sigma^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha)}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha i^\alpha \omega^\alpha} \left[2C_{1n} q^2 K_1(q_n/2) - \frac{2q_n k_n K_1(k_n/2)}{h_n^2} + (\beta_n m_n^2 + \beta_n^3) \varepsilon_{1n} K_1(\beta_n/2) \right] \\ \bar{T}_{rz}^S &= T_{rz}^S / \mu^S \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (48)$$

可将土层振动位移用级数表示为

$$\bar{u}_z^S \Big|_{r=1/2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{2n} B_{1n} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (49)$$

式中：

$$\eta_{2n} = q_n \left[-C_1 K_0(q_n/2) + \frac{K_0(k_n/2)}{h_n^2} \right] - \beta_n^2 K_0(\beta_n/2) \varepsilon_{1n} \quad (50)$$

可以通过桩土接触条件结合桩的振动方程求解未知系数 B_{1n} 。

5 桩的纵向振动的解

取单位长度桩身为研究对象，借助平衡条件很容易得到桩的纵向振动控制方程，对控制方程进行无量纲化并考虑土层剪力式 (47)，可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{w}_b}{\partial z^2} - \lambda^2 \bar{w}_b = -\frac{4}{\bar{E}_p} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{1n} B_{1n} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (51)$$

相应的边界条件为

$$\bar{w}_b \Big|_{z=0} = 0; \frac{\partial \bar{w}_b}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=\theta} = \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})}{\bar{E}_p} \quad (52)$$

式中： $\lambda^2 = -\frac{\bar{\rho}_b \bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{\rho} \bar{E}_p}$ ， $\bar{E}_p = E_p / \mu^S$ ， $\bar{\rho}_b = \rho_b / \rho^F$ ； $\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega}) = 4P / \mu^S \pi d^2$ 。

考虑边界条件 (52)，求解非齐次 2 阶微分方程式 (51) 可得其通解为

$$\bar{w}_b = \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega}) e^{\lambda \theta}}{\bar{E}_p \lambda (e^{2\lambda \theta} + 1)} e^{\lambda \bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega}) e^{\lambda \theta}}{\bar{E}_p \lambda (e^{2\lambda \theta} + 1)} e^{-\lambda \bar{z}} + \frac{4}{\bar{E}_p (\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \eta_{1n} B_{1n} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (53)$$

对桩土完全接触条件式 (47) 进行无量纲化, 并把式 (53)、(49) 代入可得

$$\varphi(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} D_n \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \quad (54)$$

式中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \phi(z) &= \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})e^{\lambda\theta}}{\bar{E}_p\lambda(e^{2\lambda\theta}+1)}e^{\lambda\bar{z}} - \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})e^{\lambda\theta}}{\bar{E}_p\lambda(e^{2\lambda\theta}+1)}e^{-\lambda\bar{z}} \\ D_n &= \left\{ \eta_{2n} - \frac{4}{\bar{E}_p(\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)}\eta_{1n} \right\} B_{1n} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (55)$$

利用正弦函数在区间 $[0, \theta]$ 上的正交性对式 (54) 进行正交化运算, 可得

$$B_{1n} = \frac{2\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})(-1)^{n+1}}{\theta[-4\eta_{1n} + E_p(\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)\eta_{2n}]} \quad (56)$$

则非齐次方程 (51) 的解为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{w}_b &= \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})e^{\lambda\theta}}{\bar{E}_p\lambda(e^{2\lambda\theta}+1)}e^{\lambda\bar{z}} + \frac{\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})e^{\lambda\theta}}{\bar{E}_p\lambda(e^{2\lambda\theta}+1)}e^{-\lambda\bar{z}} + \\ &\frac{8\bar{P}(i\bar{\omega})(-1)^{n+1}\eta_{1n}}{\theta\bar{E}_p(\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)[\bar{E}_p(\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)\eta_{2n} - 4\eta_{1n}]} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}) \end{aligned} \quad (57)$$

由桩基竖向位移可以得到桩身任一点的分布力, 进而可以得到桩顶位移频率响应函数为

$$\begin{aligned} H_u(i\bar{\omega}) &= \frac{\bar{w}_b(\theta)}{\bar{F}(\theta)} = \frac{e^{2\lambda\theta} - 1}{\bar{E}_p\lambda(e^{2\lambda\theta} + 1)} + \\ &\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{8\eta_{1n}}{\theta E_b(\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)[\bar{E}_p(\lambda^2 + \alpha_n^2)\eta_{2n} - 4\eta_{1n}]} \end{aligned} \quad (58)$$

由复刚度的定义可以得桩顶的复刚度为

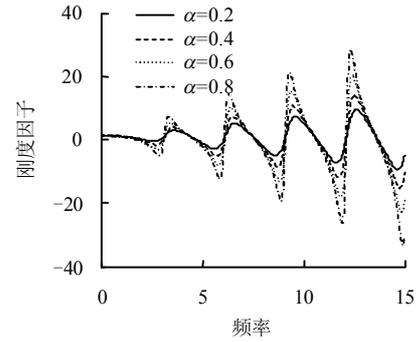
$$K(i\bar{\omega}) = \frac{\bar{F}(\theta)}{\bar{w}_b(\theta)} = \frac{1}{H_u(i\bar{\omega})} \quad (59)$$

相应的桩顶导纳为

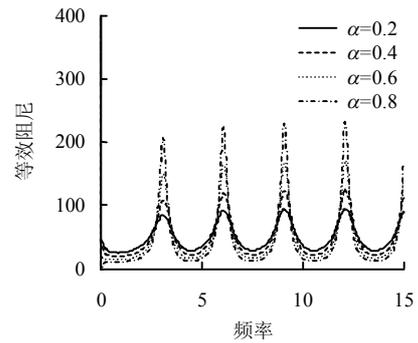
$$|H_v(i\bar{\omega})| = |i\bar{\omega}H_u(i\bar{\omega})| \quad (60)$$

6 算 例

这里研究分数导数的阶数 α 和模型参数 T_σ 、 T_ε 对桩顶复刚度和桩顶导纳的影响。桩顶复刚度采用动态刚度因子 $\text{Real}(K)/K_0$ (K_0 为静刚度) 和等效阻尼 $\text{Imag}(K)/\bar{\omega}$ 来反映, $\bar{\omega} = d\omega/v_s$ 为无量纲频率, 各无量纲参数取值为: $n^s = 0.67$, $n^f = 0.33$, $\theta = 20$, $\nu = 0.35$, $\xi = 0.05$, $S_v = 0.003$, $\bar{\rho} = 2.7$, $\bar{\rho}_b = 2.5$, $\bar{E}_p = 1000$ 。图 2~5 为分数导数的阶数和模型参数 T_σ 、 T_ε 对桩顶复刚度和桩顶阻尼的影响曲线。

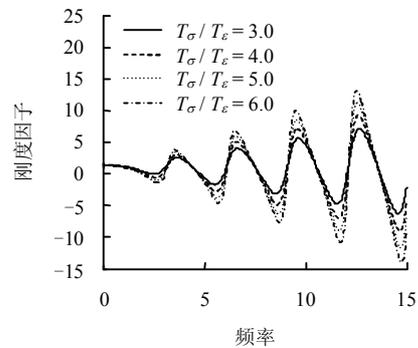


(a) 动态刚度因子随频率变化曲线

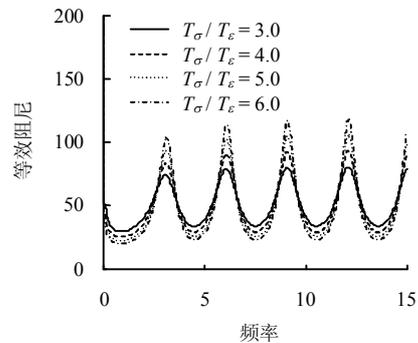


(b) 等效阻尼随频率变化曲线

图 2 分数导数的阶数对桩顶复刚度的影响
Fig.2 Influence of order of fractional derivative on complex stiffness of pile top



(a) 动态刚度因子随频率变化曲线



(b) 等效阻尼随频率变化曲线

图 3 参数 τ_σ 、 τ_ε 对桩顶复刚度的影响
Fig.3 Influence of τ_σ 、 τ_ε on complex stiffness of pile top

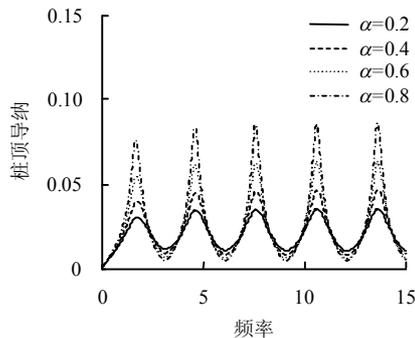


图4 分数导数的阶数对桩顶导纳的影响
Fig.4 Influence of order of fractional derivative on pile admittance

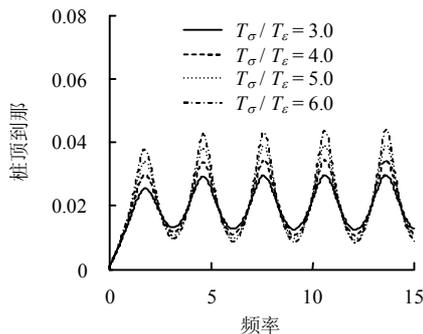


图5 参数 τ_σ 、 τ_ϵ 对桩顶导纳的影响
Fig.5 Influence of τ_σ 、 τ_ϵ on pile admittance

由图可以看出, 分数导数模型描述的饱和土中桩的桩顶复刚度和桩顶导纳随频率变化规律与弹性或黏弹性饱和土中桩的复刚度和导纳随频率变化曲线相似, 当 $T_\sigma = T_\epsilon = 0$ 时即可退化为弹性饱和土的情况。随着频率的增大, 刚度因子随频率变化曲线的峰值越来越大, 而等效阻尼和导纳随频率变化曲线得峰值基本不变, 相邻两峰值间得间隔相等。分数导数的阶数越大, 动态刚度因子、等效阻尼和桩顶导纳随频率变化曲线的峰值就越大, 可见我们可以通过改变分数导数阶数 α 的值, 可以在较大的范围内描述饱和土的力学行为。 T_σ / T_ϵ 的比值越大, 动态刚度因子、等效阻尼和桩顶导纳随频率变化曲线的峰值就越大, 这是由于 T_σ / T_ϵ 较大时, 饱和土的阻尼越大。

7 结 语

在分数导数理论、饱和多孔介质理论和桩基动力学的基础上, 建立了分数导数模型描述的饱和土的振动控制方程, 可以在此基础上研究饱和土一基础在各种形式荷载作用下的耦合振动问题。采用分离变量法, 在三维轴对称情况下, 研究了分数导数算子描述的饱和土中端承桩的纵向耦合振动。由于土体的力学行为受环境的影响较大, 在描述其应力应变关系方面提出了较高的要求, 由于分数导数黏

弹性模型可以在较大的范围内描述饱和土的力学行为, 所以我们通过改变分数导数阶数 α 的值来满足各种环境下的应力应变关系。

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