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考虑应力时空效应及桩体固结变形的 复合地基固结解

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摘要:运用新的求解方法及解的表达形式,推导了考虑桩体固结变形、加载过程、附加应力非均布、扰动区土体渗透系数连续线性变换、地基径竖向渗流等复杂因素的一个较全面的散体材料桩复合地基固结解析解,并对解进行了分析、比较、验证.结果表明:本文解可以退化为瞬时加载条件下的解、不考虑应力随深度变换条件下的解以及 Terzaghi 一维固结解等已有解析解;地基底部附加应力越小,固结越快;不考虑桩体固结变形时地基固结比考虑桩体变形时快,桩径比越小,差异越明显.

关键词:散体材料桩复合地基;固结;变荷载;应力非均布;桩体固结变形;解析解

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Analytical Solution for Consolidation of Composite Ground Considering Consolidation Deformation of Pile and Time-space Effect of Stress

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Abstract: A comprehensive analytical solution for consolidation of composite foundation with dispersed material piles was deduced by using a new solution method and the expression of the solution, which was taken into account the complicated factors such as consolidation deformation of pile, loading process, non-uniform distribution of additional stress, continuous linear transformation of soil permeability coefficient in disturbed zone, vertical seepage of foundation diameter, etc. The solution was analyzed, compared and verified. The results show that the solution presented in the new method can be reduced to the solution under instantaneous loading, the solution without considering the stress-depth transformation and the Terzaghi's one-dimensional consolidation solution, etc. The smaller the additional stress at the bottom of the foundation, the faster the consolidation.

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Without considering the consolidation deformation of pile, the consolidation of foundation is faster than that of pile, and the smaller the pile diameter ratio, the more obvious the difference is.

Keywords: composite ground with granular columns; consolidation; progressive loading; non - uniform distribution of additional stress; column consolidation deformation; analytical solution

近年来,复合地基的固结问题越来越受到国内外学者的重视.Yoshikuni^[1]通过考虑应力集中效应,最早研究了复合地基固结理论.随后,Han and Ye^[2-3]、王瑞春^[4-5]、张玉国^[6]、卢萌盟^[7]、王双^[8]、陈侃^[9]、叶观宝^[10]、于春亮^[11]、杨涛^[12-13]、杨燕伟^[14]等学者进一步对考虑涂抹效应以及井阻作用、变荷载条件下、未打穿地基、双层地基、半透水边界、非线性、真空联合堆载预压、混凝土芯碎石桩、组合桩等各种条件下的复合地基固结理论进行了深入研究.Hawlder B C et al.^[15], Sharma J S et al.^[16], Hird C C et al.^[17]等都发现了桩周扰动土的渗透系数连续变化现象,在此基础上,Zhang Y G et al.^[18]给出了一种考虑土体水平渗透系数呈线性变化的复合地基固结解.

在以上的复合地基固结理论中,均假设在固结过程中桩体的体积不变.然而,在上部荷载作用下,尤其是在刚性基础下,散体材料桩同土体一样会产生压缩.于是卢萌盟^[19]、赵明华^[20]、Xie Kanghe et al.^[21]、张绍勇^[22]通过对桩土界面流量相等的假定进行改进,得到考虑桩体压缩变形的复合地基固结解.不过,在他们的研究中,均假定外部荷载瞬时施加,并且在地基中产生的附加应力沿地基深度均匀分布.郭彪^[23-24]考虑荷载单级施加、多级施加及桩体固结变形,得到了碎石桩复合地基的固结解,不过没有考虑附加应力沿地基深度的变化.而在实际工程中,荷载都是逐渐施加的,在地基中产生的附加应力也是变化的.这使得考虑桩体固结变形这一固结理论难以在工程中得到广泛应用,并且在赵明华的解中没有考虑涂抹区渗透系数的变化.

因此,本文考虑上部荷载逐渐施加,在地基中产生的附加应力既随时间变化也随深度变化,地基扰动区土体水平渗透系数呈线性变化等复杂因素,推导了考虑加载过程、桩体固结变形、附加应力非均布、施工扰动、径竖向渗流等因素的一个较全面的散体材料桩复合地基固结解析解,完善了复合地基固结理论.

1 固结方程及求解条件

图1为变荷载下复合地基固结简化模型.图1中: H 为散体材料桩深度; $q(t)$ 为随时间变化的上部荷载; r_c, r_e, r_s 分别为散体材料桩半径、地基加固区半径及桩体扰动区半径; $u_s, E_s, k_r(r), k_v$ 分别为地基土体内的超静孔压力、压缩模量、水平渗透系数及竖向渗透系数; u_c, E_c, k_c 分别为散体材料桩体的超静孔压力、压缩模量及渗透系数.

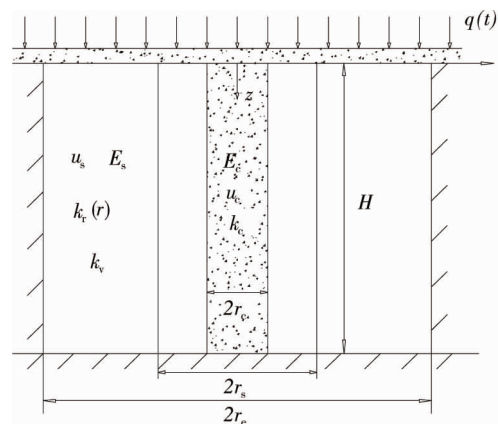


图1 复合地基固结模型

根据达西定律及桩周流量假设可得方程^[19]:

$$-\frac{k_c}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_c}{\partial z^2} - \frac{2}{r_c} \left[\frac{k_r(r)}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r} \right]_{r=r_c} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} \quad (1)$$

式中: γ_w 为水的重度; ε_v 为地基体积应变; $k_r(r)$ 为随地基径向变化的水平渗透系数,其表达式可写成:

$$k_r(r) = k_h f(r). \quad (2)$$

式中: k_h 为地基未扰动区的水平渗透系数; $f(r)$ 为描述扰动程度变化的函数.

由地基平衡条件和等应变假设可得关系式^[17]:

$$\varepsilon_v = \frac{n^2(\sigma - \bar{u})}{E_s(n^2 - 1 + Y)}. \quad (3)$$

式中: n 为桩径比, $n = r_e/r_c$; σ 为地基附加应力,是时间与深度的函数; $Y = E_c/E_s$; \bar{u} 为复合地基某一深度处的平均超静孔压,其表达式为

$$\bar{u} = \frac{(n^2 - 1) u_s + u_c}{n^2}. \quad (4)$$

式中: u_s 为复合地基土体某一深度处的平均超静孔压,其表达式为

$$\bar{u}_s = \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_c^2)} \int_{r_c}^{r_e} 2\pi r u_s(r, z, t) dr. \quad (5)$$

将式(3)对 t 求导可得

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} = \frac{n^2}{E_s(n^2 - 1 + Y)} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} \right). \quad (6)$$

复合地基土体的固结方程为^[1,19]

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left[\frac{k_r(r)}{\gamma_w} r \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} = - \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t}. \quad (7)$$

根据如图1所示的地基固结模型,可得到边界条件:

$$r = r_c, \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} = 0; \quad (8)$$

$$r = r_e, u_s = u_c. \quad (9)$$

对式(7)两边关于 r 积分并利用边界条件式(8)可得

$$\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} = \frac{\gamma_w}{2k_h} \left(\frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_s}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} \right) \left[\frac{r_e^2}{f(r)r} - \frac{r}{f(r)} \right]. \quad (10)$$

对式(10)两边再关于 r 积分并利用边界条件式(9)可得

$$u_s = \frac{\gamma_w}{2k_h} \left(\frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_s}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} \right) [r_e^2 A_0(r) - B_0(r)] + \bar{u}_c. \quad (11)$$

式中: $A_0(r) = \int_{r_c}^r \frac{dx}{f(x)x}$; $B_0(r) = \int_{r_c}^r \frac{x dx}{f(x)}$.

将式(11)代入式(5)可得

$$\bar{u}_s = \frac{\gamma_w r_e^2 F_c}{2k_h} \left(\frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_s}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} \right) + u_c. \quad (12)$$

式中: $F_c = \frac{2(r_e^2 A_1 - B_1)}{r_e^2(r_e^2 - r_c^2)}$ ($A_1 = \int_{r_c}^{r_e} r A_0(r) dr$; $B_1 = \int_{r_c}^{r_e} r B_0(r) dr$).

本文考虑涂抹区内水平渗透系数线性变化, F_c 的表达式为^[19]

$$F_c = \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 1} \left\{ \frac{s-1}{\delta s - 1} \ln(\delta s) - \frac{(s-1)^2}{n^2(1-\delta)} + \frac{2(s-1)(\delta s - 1)}{n^2(1-\delta)^2} \ln \frac{1}{\delta} - \frac{2(s-1)}{n^4(1-\delta)} \left(\frac{s^3 - 1}{3} - \frac{s^2 - 1}{2} \right) - \frac{(s-1)(\delta s - 1)}{n^4(1-\delta)^2} \left[\frac{s^2 - 1}{2} - \frac{(s-1)(\delta s - 1)}{1-\delta} + \frac{(\delta s - 1)^2}{(1-\delta)^2} \ln \frac{1}{\delta} \right] - \frac{(n^2 - s^2)(1-s)^2}{n^4(1-\delta)} + \right.$$

$$\ln \left\{ \frac{n}{s} - \frac{3}{4} + \frac{4n^2 s^2 - s^4}{4n^4} \right\}. \tag{13}$$

式中: δ 为土体径向最大渗透系数与最小渗透系数之比; $s = r_s/r_c$.

把式(4)和式(6)代入式(12)整理可得

$$\bar{u} - u_c = \frac{\gamma_w r_c^2 F_c}{2k_h} \left[\frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} - \frac{1}{n^2} \frac{\partial^2 u_c}{\partial z^2} \right) + \frac{n^2 - 1}{E_s(n^2 - 1 + Y)} \left(\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} \right) \right]. \tag{14}$$

将式(10)两边同乘以 $\frac{2k_r(r)}{\gamma_w}$ 并取 $r = r_c$ 可得

$$2 \left[\frac{k_r(r)}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right]_{r=r_c} = r_c \left(\frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_s}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} \right) (n^2 - 1). \tag{15}$$

由式(1)及式(15)可得

$$-n^2 \frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} = (n^2 - 1) \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_s}{\partial z^2} + \frac{k_c}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_c}{\partial z^2}. \tag{16}$$

将式(4)及式(6)代入式(16)可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_c}{\partial z^2} = A \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} - B \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} - A \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t}. \tag{17}$$

式中: $A = \frac{\gamma_w n^4}{E_s(n^2 - 1 + Y)(k_c - k_v)}$; $B = \frac{k_v n^2}{k_c - k_v}$.

将式(17)代入式(14)可得

$$u_c = \bar{u} - D \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} + C \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} - C \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t}. \tag{18}$$

式中: $D = \frac{r_c^2 F_c}{2k_h} \frac{k_v k_c}{k_c - k_v}$; $C = \frac{\gamma_w r_c^2 F_c}{2k_h E_s(n^2 - 1 + Y)} \left(\frac{k_c n^2}{k_c - k_v} - 1 \right)$.

再结合式(17)和式(18)可得

$$D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{u}}{\partial z^4} - C \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}}{\partial t \partial z^2} - (B + 1) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} + A \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} = -C \frac{\partial^3 \sigma}{\partial t \partial z^2} + A \frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial t}. \tag{19}$$

在本文中,考虑上部荷载线性施加,地基中的附加应力梯形分布,如图 2 和图 3 所示.图中 q_u 为加载稳定后荷载值, t_c 为加载历时, σ_T 和 σ_B 分别为加载稳定后地基顶面及地面的附加应力.

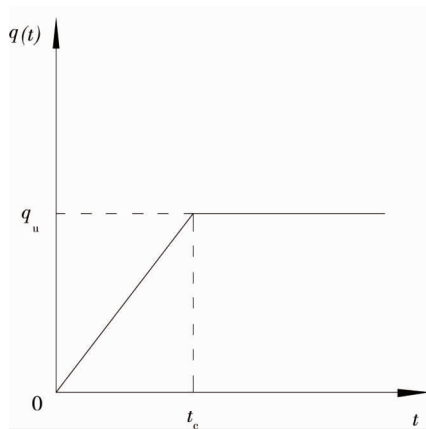


图 2 荷载随时间变化

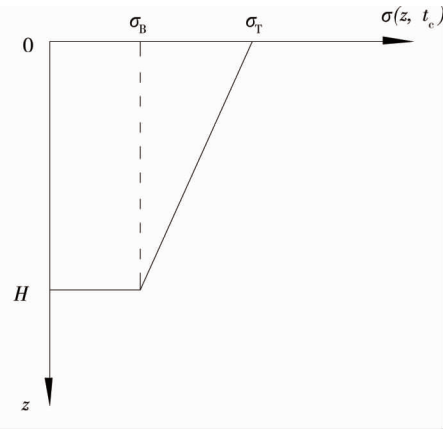


图 3 附加应力随深度变化

根据图 2 和图 3,可得到地基中附加应力表达式为

$$\sigma(z, t) = \begin{cases} \left[\sigma_T - (\sigma_T - \sigma_B) \frac{z}{H} \right] \frac{t}{t_c}, t < t_c; \\ \sigma_T - (\sigma_T - \sigma_B) \frac{z}{H}, t \geq t_c. \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

将式(20)代入式(18)可得

$t < t_c$ 时:

$$D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{u}}{\partial z^4} - C \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}}{\partial t \partial z^2} - (B+1) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} + A \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} = \left[\sigma_T - (\sigma_T - \sigma_B) \frac{z}{H} \right] \frac{A}{t_c}. \quad (21)$$

$t \geq t_c$ 时:

$$D \frac{\partial^4 \bar{u}}{\partial z^4} - C \frac{\partial^3 \bar{u}}{\partial t \partial z^2} - (B+1) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}}{\partial z^2} + A \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} = 0. \quad (22)$$

式(21)和式(22)即为本文复合地基固结问题的控制方程,其竖向边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} z=0, \bar{u}(z, t) = 0, u_c(z, t) = 0; \\ z=H, \frac{\partial \bar{u}(z, t)}{\partial z} = 0, \frac{\partial u_c(z, t)}{\partial z} = 0. \end{cases} \quad (23)$$

根据图2,初始条件为

$$t=0, \bar{u}(z, 0) = 0. \quad (24)$$

2 方程求解

首先求式(21)的解,由于已有解的形式不能满足本文边界条件式(23),本文提出一种新的形式的解为

$$\bar{u}(z, t) = az^3 + bz^2 + cz + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_m(t) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right). \quad (25)$$

式中: a, b, c 为常系数; $T_m(t)$ 为一个关于时间 t 的函数; $M = \frac{2m-1}{2}\pi (m=1, 2, 3, \dots)$.

根据边界条件式(23)可求得系数 a, b, c 分别为

$$a = \frac{C(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{6DHt_c}; b = -\frac{\sigma_T C}{2Dt_c}; c = \frac{HC(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)}{2Dt_c}.$$

代入式(25)可得

$$\bar{u}(z, t) = \frac{C(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{6DHt_c} z^3 - \frac{\sigma_T C}{2Dt_c} z^2 + \frac{HC(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)}{2Dt_c} z + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_m(t) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right). \quad (26)$$

将式(26)代入式(21)可得

$$\begin{aligned} D \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{M}{H}\right)^4 T_m(t) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) + C \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{M}{H}\right)^2 T_m'(t) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) + (B+1) \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{M}{H}\right)^2 T_m(t) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) + \\ A \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_m'(t) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) = \frac{(B+1)C}{DHt_c} [(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)z - H\sigma_T] + \left[\sigma_T - (\sigma_T - \sigma_B) \frac{z}{H} \right] \frac{A}{t_c}. \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

利用傅里叶级数的正交性,由式(27)可得^[12]

$$T_m'(t) + \beta_m T_m(t) = Q_m. \quad (28)$$

式中:

$$\beta_m = \frac{\left[D\left(\frac{M}{H}\right)^4 + (B+1)\left(\frac{M}{H}\right)^2 \right]}{\left[C\left(\frac{M}{H}\right)^2 + A \right]}; \quad (29)$$

$$Q_m = \frac{\left[(-1)^{m+1} \frac{2}{M^2} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{t_c} - \frac{2\sigma_T}{Mt_c} \right] \left[\frac{(B+1)C}{D} - A \right]}{\left[C \left(\frac{M}{H} \right)^2 + A \right]}. \quad (30)$$

利用初始条件式(24)有

$$\frac{C(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{6DHt_c} z^3 - \frac{\sigma_T C}{2Dt_c} z^2 + \frac{HC(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)}{2Dt_c} z + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} T_m(0) \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) = 0. \quad (31)$$

利用傅里叶级数的正交性,由式(31)可得

$$T_m(0) = \left[(-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} - \sigma_T \right] \frac{2C}{Dt_c} \frac{H^2}{M^3}. \quad (32)$$

式(28)和式(32)分别为关于 $T_m(t)$ 的常微分方程以及初始条件,其解可写为

$$T_m(t) = e^{-\beta_m t} \left\{ Q_m \frac{1}{\beta_m} (e^{\beta_m t} - 1) + \left[(-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} - \sigma_T \right] \frac{2C}{Dt_c} \frac{H^2}{M^3} \right\}. \quad (33)$$

将式(33)代入(26)可得式(21)的解为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(z,t) = & \frac{C(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{6DHt_c} z^3 - \frac{\sigma_T C}{2Dt_c} z^2 + \frac{HC(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)}{2Dt_c} z + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} e^{-\beta_m t} \left\{ Q_m \frac{1}{\beta_m} (e^{\beta_m t} - 1) + \right. \\ & \left. \left[(-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} - \sigma_T \right] \frac{2C}{Dt_c} \frac{H^2}{M^3} \right\} \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right). \end{aligned} \quad (34)$$

下面再对式(22)进行求解,设其解的形式为

$$\bar{u}(z,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) e^{-\beta_m t}. \quad (35)$$

式中: A_m 为系数.

由于在 $t \geq t_c$ 时,荷载是恒定的,式(18)中 $\partial\sigma/\partial t$ 项为0,因此式(35)已满足边界条件式(23).

由于地基中孔压是随时间连续变化的,因此在 $t = t_c$ 时刻,式(22)的解应与式(21)的解相等,因此有

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) e^{-\beta_m t_c} = & \frac{C(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{6DHt_c} z^3 - \frac{\sigma_T C}{2Dt_c} z^2 + \frac{HC(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)}{2Dt_c} z + \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left\{ Q_m \frac{1}{\beta_m} (e^{\beta_m t_c} - 1) + \right. \\ & \left. \left[(-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} - \sigma_T \right] \frac{2C}{Dt_c} \frac{H^2}{M^3} \right\} e^{-\beta_m t_c} \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right). \end{aligned} \quad (36)$$

利用傅里叶级数的正交性,由式(36)可得

$$A_m = \left\{ \left[\sigma_T - (-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} \right] \frac{2C}{Dt_c} \frac{H^2}{M^3} + \frac{Q_m}{\beta_m} \right\} (e^{\beta_m t_c} - 1). \quad (37)$$

将(37)代入式(35)并整理可得到式(22)的解为

$$\bar{u}(z,t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{M\beta_m} e^{-\beta_m t} \sin\left(\frac{M}{H}z\right) \left[\sigma_T - (-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} \right] \frac{(e^{\beta_m t_c} - 1)}{t_1}. \quad (38)$$

求得了 $\bar{u}(z,t)$ 后,地基固结度可表示为

$$U = \frac{\int_0^H (\sigma - \bar{u}) dz}{\int_0^H \sigma_u dz} = \frac{\int_0^H \sigma dz}{\int_0^H \sigma_u dz} - \frac{1}{\int_0^H \sigma_u dz} \int_0^H \bar{u} dz. \quad (39)$$

式中: σ_u 为地基的最终附加应力.

将式(34)及式(38)代入式(39)可得

$0 \leq t < t_c$ 时:

$$U = \frac{t}{t_c} - \frac{CH^2}{12Dt_c} \frac{(3\sigma_T + 5\sigma_B)}{(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)} - \frac{2}{(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M} e^{-\beta_m t} \left\{ Q_m \frac{1}{\beta_m} (e^{\beta_m t} - 1) + \right.$$

$$\left[(-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} - \sigma_T \right] \frac{2C}{Dt_c} \frac{H^2}{M^3} \}. \quad (40)$$

$t \geq t_c$ 时:

$$U = 1 - \frac{4}{(\sigma_T + \sigma_B)} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M^2 \beta_m} \left[\sigma_T - (-1)^{m+1} \frac{(\sigma_T - \sigma_B)}{M} \right] \frac{(e^{\beta_m t_c} - 1)}{t_c} e^{-\beta_m t}. \quad (41)$$

将系数 A, B, C, D 代入式(29)可得 β_m 的表达式为

$$\beta_m = \frac{\frac{r_e^2 F_c k_v k_c}{2k_h} \left(\frac{M}{H} \right)^2 + [(n^2 - 1) k_v + k_c]}{\frac{\gamma_w}{E_s (n^2 - 1 + Y)} \left\{ n^4 \left(\frac{M}{H} \right)^2 + \frac{r_e^2 F_c [(n^2 - 1) k_c + k_v]}{2k_h} \right\}}. \quad (42)$$

式(40)~式(42)即为本文复合地基固结问题的解.

3 解的验证及比较

如考虑地基中附加应力随深度不变,及 $\sigma_T = \sigma_B = q_u$, 地基固结度表达式可退化为

$0 \leq t < t_c$ 时:

$$U = - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{M} \left[\frac{Q_m}{\beta_m q_u} (e^{\beta_m t} - 1) - \frac{2CH^2}{DM^3 t_c} \right] e^{-\beta_m t} + \frac{t}{t_c} - \frac{H^2 C}{3Dt_c}. \quad (43)$$

$t \geq t_c$ 时:

$$U = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{M^2 \beta_m} \frac{(e^{\beta_m t_c} - 1)}{t_c} e^{-\beta_m t}. \quad (44)$$

进一步地,如荷载瞬时施加,即 $t_c \rightarrow 0$, 上式可进一步退化为

$$U = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{2}{M^2} e^{-\beta_m t}. \quad (45)$$

式(42)和式(45)即为卢萌盟(2009)解^[19].

更进一步地,如 $n \rightarrow \infty$, 即桩的半径趋于0时,也就是在天然地基的情况下,式(42)可退化为

$$\beta_m = \frac{M^2 k_v E_s}{H^2 \gamma_w} = \left(\frac{M}{H} \right)^2 c_v. \quad (46)$$

式中: $c_v = \frac{k_v E_s}{\gamma_w}$.

式(45)和式(46)即为 Terzaghi 一维固结解.

上述分析表明,本文解可以退化为卢萌盟解及 Terzaghi 一维固结解,这验证了本文解的正确性.

图4是本文解与假设荷载瞬时施加,附加应力不变的条件下与卢萌盟(2009)的解的比较,图中 T_v 为地基的竖向固结因子, T_c 为地基加载完成时刻的竖向固结因子.计算参数: $n = 4, s = 2, H/r_c = 20, Y = 5, k_h/k_v = 2, k_c/k_h = 500, \delta = 0.4$. 从图可以看出:加载历时越长,地基固结越慢.而在实际工程中,荷载都是逐渐施加的,因此本文解更加符合工程实际.另外,地基地部附加应力越大,固结越慢,这是因为地基深部竖向渗流路径较长,孔隙水压消散较慢.

图5是本文解与考虑加载过程以及涂抹区水平渗透系数线性变化而忽略桩体的固结变形情况下 Xie K H (2009)的解的比较.计算参数: $T_c = 0.001, s = 1.6, H/r_c = 40, Y = 5, k_h/k_v = 2, k_c/k_h = 500, \delta = 0.4$. 从图可以看出:如不考虑桩体变形会高估地基的固结度,并且桩径比越小,差异越大,也就是说桩体置换率越高,忽略桩体变形的影响也越大.

图6是本文解与考虑了加载过程,但没有考虑土体水平渗透系数的变化以及桩体的固结变形的王瑞春(2002)的解的比较.计算参数: $T_c = 0.01, s = 2, H/r_c = 20, Y = 10, k_h/k_v = 2, k_c/k_h = 500, \delta = 0.4$. 从图可以

看出:考虑涂抹区水平渗透系数呈线性变化比认为涂抹区水平渗透系数不变要快。

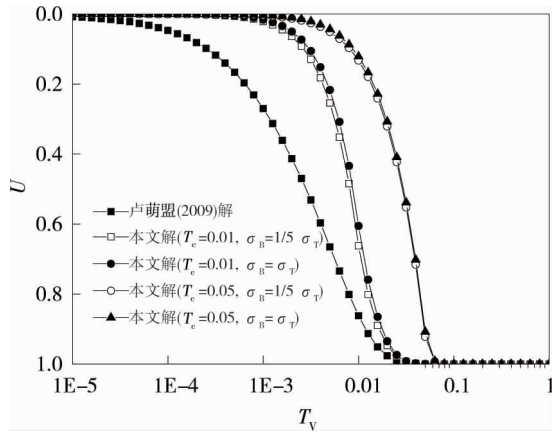


图4 本文解与卢萌盟(2009)的解的比较

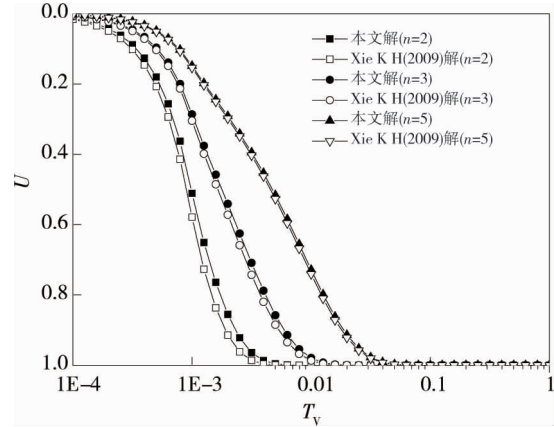


图5 本文解与Xie K H(2009)的解的比较

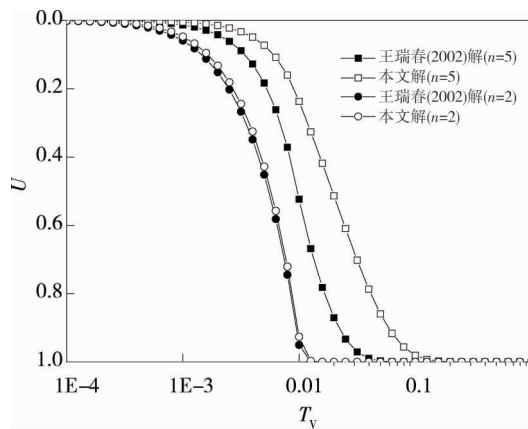


图6 本文解与王瑞春(2002)的解的比较

4 结论

1) 取 $\sigma_T = \sigma_B = q_u, T_c \rightarrow 0$ 时, 本文解可退化到卢萌盟(2009)瞬时荷载下的解, 进一步取 $n \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 本文解并可退化为 Terzaghi 解, 这说明了本文解的正确性。

2) 加载历时越长, 固结越慢; 地基底部附加应力越小, 固结越快; 不考虑桩体变形时地基固结比考虑桩体变形时快, 桩径比越小, 两者的差异越大; 考虑涂抹区水平渗透系数呈线性变化比不考虑要快。

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