考虑桩土非完全粘结及桩底土波动效应的浮承桩 纵向振动特性研究

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摘要:为合理考虑浮承桩纵向振动问题中桩端土作用及桩-土界面相对位移条件,同时引入动力Winkler模型和虚土 桩模型,建立了一种适用性更广的浮承桩纵向振动特性研究方法。引入分离变量法对三维土体位移控制方程进行 求解,结合土体表面及基岩处边界条件得到三维土体位移基本解;通过将动力Winkler模型相关参数考虑为桩-土界 面边界条件在频域内解析求解了桩纵向振动特性,并将所得频域解析解拓展到时域,采用离散傅里叶逆变换方法 (IFT)求解了桩顶速度时域响应;开展参数化分析探讨了桩-土界面非完全粘结条件及虚土桩参数对浮承桩动力响 应的影响,计算结果表明:桩-土界面完全耦合假定会过高估计桩侧土对桩的约束作用,无法合理评估桩基的抗振性 能,并会对桩基抗振防振设计及桩底反射信号识别产生不利影响;另外,针对浮承桩纵向振动问题,采用虚土桩模型 描述其桩底土作用具有合理性和必要性。

关键词: 桩底土; 虚土桩; 桩-土相对滑移; 动力阻抗; 解析解
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引 言

桩基础作为一种承载性好、沉降小的深基础,在 近几十年的众多重点工程建设中被广泛采用。实际 工程中,桩基础的受力情况一般较为复杂,不仅有静 荷载,还承受各类竖向动荷载作用,例如交通荷载; 而桩-土纵向振动理论方法作为研究竖向动荷载作 用下桩基础振动特性的基石,引起越来越多的关 注^[15]。已有针对该理论方法的研究主要从桩侧土 和桩底土模型两方面展开。对于桩侧土振动模型而 言,从Winkle模型^[6]到Novak平面应变模型^[7],再到 理论上更为严谨的三维连续介质模型^[810],发展已逐 渐完善。在桩底土模型方面,端承桩仅采用固端支 撑模拟桩底土作用即可满足桩基纵向振动特性的计 算精度^[11-13]。由于浮承桩振动效应受桩底土影响显 著,其采用的桩底土模型对于此类问题研究的合理 性与准确性显得尤为重要。

桩底黏弹性支撑模型因其物理概念清晰、简便 等优点,在浮承桩振动问题中得到广泛应用^[14-18],但 该模型作为一种离散的弹簧-阻尼器元件,相关系数 取值多依赖经验方法,主观性较强且无法合理考虑 桩底土体波动效应的影响。基于此点考虑,Muki 等^[19]最早提出了弹性半空间模型引入桩底土波动效应,并结合虚拟杆叠加法对浮承桩纵向振动特性进行求解。该方法虽可在一定程度上弥补桩底黏弹性支撑假设的不足,但其仅适用于桩底基岩埋深较大的情况。为解决这一问题,杨冬英等^[20]通过将桩底土体考虑为与实体桩等直径的虚拟土柱,提出了一种理论上更为严格的虚土桩模型,建立了桩侧土-桩-虚土桩-桩底土完全耦合动力相互作用体系,并对浮承桩纵向振动特性影响因素进行了系统分析。

上述针对桩-土纵向动力相互作用问题的研究 均基于界面完全耦合假定,即忽略桩-土间的相对滑 移。然而当桩顶激振作用较强时桩-土界面会产生 明显的相对位移,该现象对于浮承桩更加显著,此时 仍采用该假定将会引起不可避免的误差^[21]。因此, 如何合理考虑桩-土界面效应,对于桩-土纵向振动 问题而言尤为重要。Nogami等^[22-23]和EI Naggar 等^[24]最早提出了包括远场和近场两部分的动力 Winkler模型,其中远场模型模拟桩侧土作用,近场 模型则描述桩-土间的相对滑移,推导得出了桩-土 动力相互作用的时域解。栾茂田等^[25]则基于三维连 续介质模型考虑桩侧土波动效应,并采用动力Winkler模型模拟桩-土界面非完全粘结,不考虑桩底边 界条件,解析求解了桩纵向振动问题。在此基础上,

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李强等^[26-27]分别将桩底考虑为固定和黏弹性支撑, 对非完全粘结条件下桩的纵向振动特性进行了 求解。

综上所述,已有研究在考虑桩-土界面非完全粘 结条件对浮承桩纵向振动特性进行分析时,或未考 虑桩底边界条件的影响,或仅采用简化的固端支撑 或黏弹性支撑模拟桩底土作用,理论上均不够严格。 鉴于此,本文同时引入桩-土界面动力Winkler模型 和桩底虚土桩模型,建立三维轴对称连续介质中非 完全粘结浮承桩纵向振动体系,提出了一种适用性 更广的浮承桩纵向振动特性研究方法。

1 力学模型与定解问题

1.1 力学模型

基于桩侧土三维连续介质、桩底土虚土桩(Fictitious Soil Pile, FSP)模型和桩-土界面动力Winkler模型建立的简化力学模型如图1所示。图中*H* 为基岩上土层总厚度, H^{P} 和 H^{FSP} 分别为桩侧土(桩长)和桩底土(虚土桩桩长)厚度,桩顶作用激振力 $q(t), r_{0}$ 为桩径, $\tau_{1}(z, t)$ 和 $\tau_{2}(z, t)$ 分别为相应位置 处的剪应力。

本文建立的力学模型所采用的基本假定如下:

(1) 土体为均质黏弹性介质,桩侧土与桩底土 相互作用以弹簧和阻尼器并联元件模拟,其中弹簧 刚度系数为k^s,阻尼系数为c^s;

(2) 桩侧土表面无应力,桩底土底部固定;

(3)本文仅针对桩侧和桩底土层总体较均匀 情况;

(4)实体桩和虚土桩为均质等截面黏弹性Euler-Bernoulli杆,仅适用于长径比大于5的细长桩,实 体桩和虚土桩界面完全耦合;

(5)采用动力 Winkler 模型考虑桩-土界面效应, 其刚度和阻尼系数分别为 k^f和 c^f。



Fig. 1 Simplified mechanical model

1.2 定解问题

三维连续介质土体控制方程可写为:

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda_{j} + 2G_{j}) \frac{\partial^{2} w_{j}}{\partial z^{2}} + G_{j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w_{j}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2} w_{j}}{\partial r^{2}}\right) + \\ \eta_{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \frac{\partial^{2} w_{j}}{\partial z^{2}} + \eta_{j} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial w_{j}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^{2} w_{j}}{\partial r^{2}}\right) = \rho_{j} \frac{\partial^{2} w_{j}}{\partial t^{2}} (1) \\ \vec{x} \oplus w_{j} \end{pmatrix} \pm 4 \\ (1)$$

拉梅常数、剪切模量、黏性阻尼系数和密度,j=1, 2 (j=1时相应参数对应桩底土,j=2时相应参数对 应桩侧土)。

基于 Euler-Bernoulli一维波动理论建立的虚土 桩和实体桩控制方程为:

$$E^{\text{FSP}} \frac{\partial^2 u^{\text{FSP}}}{\partial z^2} + \eta^{\text{FSP}} \frac{\partial^3 u^{\text{FSP}}}{\partial t \partial z^2} - \rho^{\text{FSP}} \frac{\partial^2 u^{\text{FSP}}}{\partial t^2} - \frac{2\pi r_0}{A^{\text{P}}} \tau_1 = 0$$
(2)

$$E^{\mathrm{P}}\frac{\partial^{2}u^{\mathrm{P}}}{\partial z^{2}} + \eta^{\mathrm{P}}\frac{\partial^{3}u^{\mathrm{P}}}{\partial t\partial z^{2}} - \rho^{\mathrm{P}}\frac{\partial^{2}u^{\mathrm{P}}}{\partial t^{2}} - \frac{2\pi r_{0}}{A^{\mathrm{P}}}\tau_{2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

式中 $u^{\text{FSP}} \pi u^{\text{P}} \mathcal{O}$ 别为虚土桩和实体桩纵向位移; $E^{\text{FSP}} = E_1 = \lambda_1 [(1 + \mu_1)(1 - 2\mu_1)]/\mu_1$ 为桩底土弹 性模量; μ_1 为桩底土泊松比; $\eta^{\text{FSP}} = \eta_1$; $\rho^{\text{FSP}} = \rho_1$; E^{P} , η^{P} , $\rho^{\text{P}} \pi A^{\text{P}} \mathcal{O}$ 别为桩弹性模量、阻尼系数、密度和面 积; $A^{\text{P}} = \pi r_0^2$ 。

该定解问题的边界条件如下:

(1) 桩底土

$$E_{1}\frac{\partial w_{1}}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=H^{p}} = \left(k^{s}w_{1} + c^{s}\frac{\partial w_{1}}{\partial t}\right)\Big|_{z=H^{p}} \qquad (4)$$

$$w_1|_{z=H} = 0 \tag{5}$$

(2) 桩侧土

$$E_{2}\frac{\partial w_{2}}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=H^{p}} = -(k^{s}w_{2}+c^{s}\frac{\partial w_{2}}{\partial t})\Big|_{z=H^{p}} \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial w_2}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0} = 0 \tag{7}$$

式中 $E_2 = \lambda_2 [(1 + \mu_2)(1 - 2\mu_2)]/\mu_2$ 为桩侧土弹 性模量,其中 μ_2 为桩侧土泊松比。

(3) 实体桩与虚土桩

$$\left. \frac{\partial u^{\mathrm{P}}}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = -\frac{q(t)}{E^{\mathrm{P}}A^{\mathrm{P}}} \tag{8}$$

$$\left. u^{\rm FSP} \right|_{z=H} = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$u^{\mathrm{P}}\big|_{z=H^{\mathrm{P}}} = u^{\mathrm{FSP}}\big|_{z=H^{\mathrm{P}}} \tag{10}$$

$$E^{\mathrm{P}} \frac{\partial u^{\mathrm{P}}}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=H^{\mathrm{P}}} = E^{\mathrm{FSP}} \frac{\partial u^{\mathrm{FSP}}}{\partial z} \bigg|_{z=H^{\mathrm{P}}}$$
(11)

(4) 桩-土界面

$$w_1(r_0, z, t) = u^{\text{FSP}}(z, t) \qquad (12)$$

$$\tau_2 = -(k^{\rm f} \Delta u + c^{\rm f} \Delta \dot{u}) \tag{13}$$

式中 $\Delta u = u^{P} - w_{2}$ 为桩-土相对位移。

2 定解问题求解

2.1 土体振动问题求解

对式(1)进行Laplace变换后可得:

$$(\lambda_j + G_j) \frac{\partial^2 W_j}{\partial z^2} + (G_j + \eta_j \cdot s) \nabla^2 W_j = \rho_j s^2 W_j \quad (14)$$

式中 W_i 为 w_i 的拉普拉斯变换; $s = i\omega, i = \sqrt{-1}$ 为虚数单位; ω 为激振圆频率。

令
$$W_j = R_j(r)Z_j(z)$$
,并将其代人式(14)可得:

$$\frac{d^2 R_j(r)}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{d R_j(r)}{dr} - \xi_j^2 R_j(r) = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{d^2 Z_j(z)}{dz^2} + \beta_j^2 Z_j(z) = 0$$
(16)

式中 $\xi_i 和 \beta_i 满足如下关系:$

$$\boldsymbol{\xi}_{j}^{2} = \frac{\left[\left(\lambda_{j} + 2G_{j} + \eta_{j} \boldsymbol{\cdot} s\right)\beta_{j}^{2} + \rho_{j} s^{2}\right]}{G_{i} + \eta_{i} \boldsymbol{\cdot} s} \qquad (17)$$

求解方程(15)和(16)后可得到:

$$R_{j}(r) = A_{j}K_{0}(\xi_{j}r) + B_{j}I_{0}(\xi_{j}r)$$
(18)

$$Z_j(z) = C_j \sin(\beta_j z) + D_j \cos(\beta_j z) \qquad (19)$$

式中 $A_j, B_j, C_j \oplus D_j$ 为待定系数; $I_0 \oplus K_0$ 分别为第 一类和第二类贝塞尔函数。鉴于土体位移在径向无 限远处为有限值,则可得 $B_j = 0$ 。

对式(4)和式(5)进行 Laplace 变换,并令 $z' = z - H^{p}$ 进行坐标变换后可得:

$$E_1 \frac{\partial W_1}{\partial z} \Big|_{z'=0} = (k^{\mathrm{s}} + s \cdot c^{\mathrm{s}}) W_1 \Big|_{z'=0}$$
(20)

$$W_1\Big|_{z'=H^{\rm FSP}}=0\tag{21}$$

当j=1时,把式(19)代入式(20)和(21)可得:

$$\tan\left(\beta_1 H^{\rm FSP}\right) = -\frac{E_1 \beta_1}{k^{\rm S} + s \cdot c^{\rm S}} \tag{22}$$

对式(22)进行求解可得 β_1 的n个特征值 β_{1n} (n = 1, 2, 3, ...),进一步将 β_{1n} 代入式(17)可得 ξ_{1n} ,则桩底土纵向振动位移可写为:

$$W_{1}(r, z', s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} K_{0}(\xi_{1n}r) \sin(\beta_{1n}z' + \varphi_{1n})$$
(23)
式中 A_{1n} 为一系列待定系数, $\varphi_{1n} = \arctan(\frac{E_{1}\beta_{1n}}{k^{8} + s \cdot c^{8}})_{\circ}$

由此可得桩底土剪应力为:

$$\tau_1 = (G_1 + \eta_1 \cdot s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \xi_{1n} K_1(\xi_{1n} r_0) \sin(\beta_{1n} z' + \phi_{1n})$$
(24)

$$E_{2} \frac{\partial W_{2}}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=H^{p}} = -(k^{s} + s \cdot c^{s}) W_{2} \Big|_{z=H^{p}} \quad (25)$$

$$\frac{\partial W_2}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=0} = 0 \tag{26}$$

当 j = 2 时,把式(19)代入式(25)和(26)可得:

$$\tan\left(\beta_2 H^{\mathrm{p}}\right) = \frac{k^{\mathrm{s}} + s \cdot c^{\mathrm{s}}}{E_2 \beta_2} \tag{27}$$

对式(27)进行求解可得 β_2 的n个特征值 β_{2n} ($n = 1, 2, 3, \cdots$),进一步将 β_{2n} 代入式(17)可得 ξ_{2n} ,则桩侧土纵向振动位移可写为:

$$W_{2} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} K_{0}(\xi_{2n}r) \cos(\beta_{2n}z) \qquad (28)$$

式中 A2n为一系列待定系数。

由此可得桩侧土剪应力为:

$$\tau_2 = (G_2 + \eta_2 \cdot s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n} \xi_{2n} K_1(\xi_{2n} r_0) \cos(\beta_{2n} z)$$
(29)

2.2 桩振动问题求解

对虚土桩振动方程式(2)进行 Laplace 变换,然 后将式(24)代入,式(2)可写为:

$$(V^{\text{FSP}})^{2} (1 + \frac{\eta^{\text{FSP}}}{E^{\text{FSP}}} \cdot s) \frac{\partial^{2} U^{\text{FSP}}}{\partial z^{2}} - s^{2} U^{\text{FSP}} - \frac{2\pi r_{0}}{\rho^{\text{FSP}} A^{\text{P}}} (G^{\text{FSP}} + \eta^{\text{FSP}} \cdot s) \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \xi_{1n} K_{1}(\xi_{1n} r) \sin(\beta_{1n} z' + \phi_{1n}) = 0 \quad (30)$$

式中 $V^{\text{FSP}} = \sqrt{E^{\text{FSP}}/\rho^{\text{FSP}}}$ 为虚土桩压缩波波速。 方程(30)的通解和特解分别为:

$$U^{\text{FSP}\#} = M^{\text{FSP}} \cos\left(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} z'\right) + N^{\text{FSP}} \sin\left(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} z'\right) \quad (31)$$

$$U^{\text{FSP}*} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{1n} \sin\left(\beta_{1n} z' + \varphi_{1n}\right)$$
(32)

式中 M^{FSP} 和 N^{FSP} 为待定系数,

$$\zeta^{\text{FSP}} = \sqrt{-s^2 / \{(V^{\text{FSP}})^2 [1 + (\eta^{\text{FSP}} \cdot s) / E^{\text{FSP}}]\}},$$

$$\gamma_{1n} = -\frac{2\pi r_0 (G^{\text{FSP}} + \eta^{\text{FSP}} \cdot s) A_{1n} \xi_{1n} K_1 (\xi_{1n} r_0)}{\rho^{\text{FSP}} A^{\text{P}} [(\beta_{1n} V^{\text{FSP}})^2 (1 + \frac{\eta^{\text{FSP}}}{E^{\text{FSP}}} \cdot s) + s^2]}^{\circ}$$

则方程(30)的解可写为:

$$U^{\text{FSP}} = M^{\text{FSP}} \cos \left(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} z' \right) + N^{\text{FSP}} \sin \left(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} z' \right) + \sum_{\infty}^{\infty}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{1n} \sin(\beta_{1n} z' + \phi_{1n})$$
 (33)

令 $z' = z - H^{P}$,对边界条件式(12)进行 Laplace 变换,并将式(23)和式(33)代入可得如下关系式: $M^{\rm FSP}\cos(\zeta^{\rm FSP}z') + N^{\rm FSP}\sin(\zeta^{\rm FSP}z') =$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{1n} \varphi_{1n} \sin(\beta_{1n} z' + \phi_{1n})$$
(34)

$$\vec{x} \oplus \varphi_{1n} = K_0(\xi_{1n}r_0) + 2\pi r_0(G_1^{S} + \eta_1^{S} \cdot s)\xi_{1n}K_1(\xi_{1n}r_0) / \{\rho_1^{S}A^{P}[(\beta_{1n}V^{SP})^{2}(1 + \frac{\eta_1^{S}}{E_1^{S}} \cdot s) + s^{2}]\}_{\circ} \\ \frac{1}{2}M^{FSP} \left[\frac{\cos\phi_{1n} - \cos[(\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{FSP})H^{FSP} + \phi_{1n}]}{\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{FSP}} + \frac{\cos\phi_{1n} - \cos[(\beta_{1n} - \zeta^{FSP})H^{FSP} + \phi_{1n}]}{\beta_{1n} - \zeta^{FSP}}\right] - \frac{1}{2}N^{FSP} \left[\frac{\sin[(\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{FSP})H^{FSP} + \phi_{1n}] - \sin\phi_{1n}}{\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{FSP}} - \frac{\sin[(\zeta^{FSP} - \beta_{1n})H^{FSP} - \phi_{1n}] + \sin\phi_{1n}}{\zeta^{FSP} - \beta_{1n}}\right] = A_{1n}\varphi_{1n}L_{1n}$$
(35)

式中
$$L_{1n} = \int_{0}^{H^{\text{ESP}}} \sin^2(\beta_{1n} z' + \varphi_{1n}) dz'_{\circ}$$

至此,虚土桩的位移可写为:

$$U^{\text{FSP}} = M^{\text{FSP}} [\cos(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} z') + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi'_{1n} \sin(\beta_{1n} z' + \varphi_{1n})] + N^{\text{FSP}} [\sin(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} z') + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi''_{1n} \sin(\beta_{1n} z' + \phi_{1n})]$$
(36)

式中

$$\chi_{1n}^{\prime} = \chi_{1n} \Biggl[rac{\cos\left[\left(\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{\text{FSP}}
ight)H^{\text{FSP}} + \phi_{1n}
ight] - \cos\phi_{1n}}{\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{\text{FSP}}} + rac{\cos\left[\left(\beta_{1n} - \zeta^{\text{FSP}}
ight)H^{\text{FSP}} + \phi_{1n}
ight] - \cos\phi_{1n}}{\beta_{1n} - \zeta^{\text{FSP}}}\Biggr],$$

$$\chi_{1n}^{"} = \chi_{1n} \left[\frac{\sin \left[(\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{\text{FSP}}) H^{\text{FSP}} + \phi_{1n} \right] - \sin \phi_{1n}}{\beta_{1n} + \zeta^{\text{FSP}}} - \frac{\sin \left[(\zeta^{\text{FSP}} - \beta_{1n}) H^{\text{FSP}} - \phi_{1n} \right] + \sin \phi_{1n}}{\zeta^{\text{FSP}} - \beta_{1n}} \right],$$
$$\chi_{1n} = \frac{(G_1 + \eta_1 \cdot s) \xi_{1n} K_1(\xi_{1n} r_0)}{\rho_1 r_0 [(\beta_{1n} V^{\text{FSP}})^2 (1 + \frac{\eta_1}{E_1} \cdot s) + s^2] \varphi_{1n} L_{1n}}^{\circ}$$

引入局部坐标系,然后对边界条件式(9)进行 Laplace变换,将式(36)代入后可得:

 $M^{\scriptscriptstyle{\mathrm{FSP}}}$ $\frac{1}{N^{\text{FSP}}} =$

$$-\frac{\sin\left(\zeta^{\text{FSP}}H^{\text{FSP}}\right)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\chi_{1n}''\sin\left(\beta_{1n}H^{\text{FSP}}+\phi_{1n}\right)}{\cos\left(\zeta^{\text{FSP}}H^{\text{FSP}}\right)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\chi_{1n}'\sin\left(\beta_{1n}H^{\text{FSP}}+\phi_{1n}\right)}$$
(37)

由此可得虚土桩桩顶处的阻抗函数为:

$$\frac{Z^{\text{FSP}}}{E^{\text{FSP}}A^{\text{P}}} = -\frac{\frac{M^{\text{FSP}}}{N^{\text{FSP}}}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{1n}' \beta_{1n} \cos \phi_{1n} + \zeta^{\text{FSP}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{1n}'' \beta_{1n} \cos \phi_{1n}}{\frac{M^{\text{FSP}}}{N^{\text{FSP}}} \left[1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{1n}' \sin \phi_{1n}\right] + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{1n}'' \sin \phi_{1n}}$$
(38)

对桩振动方程式(3)进行Laplace变换,并把桩 侧土剪应力式(29)代入后可得:

$$(V^{\rm p})^{2}(1+\frac{\eta^{\rm p} \cdot s}{E^{\rm p}})\frac{\partial^{2}U^{\rm p}}{\partial z^{2}}-s^{2}U^{\rm p}-\frac{2\pi r_{0}(G^{\rm s}+\eta^{\rm s} \cdot s)}{\pi r_{0}\rho^{\rm p}}\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}A_{2n}\xi_{2n}K_{1}(\xi_{2n}r_{0})\cos(\beta_{2n}z)=0$$
(39)

式中
$$V^{P} = \sqrt{E^{P}/\rho^{P}}$$
为实体桩一维压缩波波速。
方程(39)的通解和特解分别为:

$$U^{\mathsf{P}\#} = M^{\mathsf{P}} \cos\left(\zeta^{\mathsf{P}} z\right) + N^{\mathsf{P}} \sin\left(\zeta^{\mathsf{P}} z\right) \qquad (40)$$

$$U^{\mathbf{P}_{\ast}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \gamma_{2n} \cos\left(\beta_{2n} z\right) \tag{41}$$

式中
$$M^{P}$$
和 N^{P} 为待定系数,

$$\zeta^{P} = \sqrt{-s^{2}/\{(V^{P})^{2}[1 + (\eta^{P} \cdot s)/E^{P}]\}},$$

$$\gamma_{2n} = -\frac{2\pi r_{0}(G^{S} + \eta^{S} \cdot s)A_{2n}\xi_{2n}K_{1}(\xi_{2n}r_{0})}{\rho^{P}A^{P}[(\beta_{2n}V^{P})^{2}(1 + \frac{\eta^{P}}{E^{P}}s) + s^{2}]},$$

则方程(39)的解为:
 $U^{P} = M^{P}\cos(\zeta^{P}z) + N^{P}\sin(\zeta^{P}z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\gamma_{2n}\cos(\beta_{2n}z)$
(42)

式中

式中 $L_{2n} = \int_{0}^{H^{p}} \cos^{2}(\beta_{2n}z) dz_{0}$

进一步地,实体桩位移可写为如下形式:

 $U^{\mathrm{P}} = M^{\mathrm{P}} \left[\cos\left(\zeta^{\mathrm{P}} z\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi'_{2n} \cos\left(\beta_{2n} z\right) \right] +$

 $\chi_{2n}'' = \chi_{2n} \left\{ \frac{\cos \left[\left(\beta_{2n} + \zeta^{\mathrm{P}} \right) H^{\mathrm{P}} \right] - 1}{\beta_{2n} + \zeta^{\mathrm{P}}} + \right.$

 $\cos\left[\left(\zeta^{\mathrm{P}}-\beta_{2n}\right)H^{\mathrm{P}}\right]-1$

 $N^{\mathrm{P}}[\sin(\zeta^{\mathrm{P}}z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{2n}'' \cos(\beta_{2n}z)]$

 $\chi_{2n}^{\prime} = \chi_{2n} \left\{ \frac{\sin \left[\left(\beta_{2n} + \zeta^{\mathrm{P}} \right) H^{\mathrm{P}} \right]}{\beta_{2n} + \zeta^{\mathrm{P}}} + \frac{\sin \left[\left(\zeta^{\mathrm{P}} - \beta_{2n} \right) H^{\mathrm{P}} \right]}{\zeta^{\mathrm{P}} - \beta_{2n}} \right\},$

(45)

对桩-土界面条件式(13)进行 Laplace 变换,并 将式(28),(29)和(42)代入可得:

$$M^{\mathrm{P}}\cos(\zeta^{\mathrm{P}}z) + N^{\mathrm{P}}\sin(\zeta^{\mathrm{P}}z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{2n}\varphi_{2n}\cos(\beta_{2n}z)$$
(43)

式中

$$\varphi_{2n} = K_0(\xi_{2n}r_0) + \frac{2\pi r_0(G_2^{\rm S} + \eta_2^{\rm S} \cdot s)\xi_{2n}K_1(\xi_{2n}r_0)}{\rho^{\rm P}A^{\rm P}[(\beta_{2n}V^{\rm P})^2(1 + \frac{\eta^{\rm P}}{E^{\rm P}} \cdot s) + s^2]} + \frac{1}{\rho^{\rm P}} \left[\frac{1}{\rho^{\rm P}} A^{\rm P}[(\beta_{2n}V^{\rm P})^2(1 + \frac{\eta^{\rm P}}{E^{\rm P}} \cdot s) + s^2] \right]$$

 $\frac{(G_2^{\rm S} + \eta_2^{\rm S} \cdot s)\xi_{2n}K_1(\xi_{2n}r_0)}{k^{\rm f}(1 + D^{\rm f} \cdot s)}, D^{\rm f} = c^{\rm f}/k^{\rm f}_{\circ}$

在式(34)两边同时乘以 $\cos(\beta_{2n}z)$,并在 [0, H^{P}]上积分后可得:

$$\frac{\frac{1}{2}M^{P}\left\{\frac{\sin\left[(\beta_{2n}+\zeta^{P})H^{P}\right]}{\beta_{2n}+\zeta^{P}}+\frac{\sin\left[(\zeta^{P}-\beta_{2n})H^{P}\right]}{\zeta^{P}-\beta_{2n}}\right\}}{\frac{1}{2}N^{P}\left\{\frac{\cos\left[(\beta_{2n}+\zeta^{P})H^{P}\right]-1}{\beta_{2n}+\zeta^{P}}-\frac{\pi r_{0}(G_{2}+\eta_{2}\cdot s)\xi_{2n}K_{1}(\xi_{2n}r_{0})}{\rho^{P}A^{P}\varphi_{2n}L_{2n}[(\beta_{2n}V^{P})^{2}(1+\frac{\eta^{P}}{E^{P}}\cdot s)+s^{2}]}\right\}}{\frac{\pi r_{0}(G_{2}+\eta_{2}\cdot s)\xi_{2n}K_{1}(\xi_{2n}r_{0})}{\rho^{P}A^{P}\varphi_{2n}L_{2n}[(\beta_{2n}V^{P})^{2}(1+\frac{\eta^{P}}{E^{P}}\cdot s)+s^{2}]}$$

$$\frac{M^{\rm P}}{N^{\rm P}} = -\frac{\zeta^{\rm P}\cos(\zeta^{\rm P}H^{\rm P}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{2n}'' \beta_{2n}\sin(\beta_{2n}H^{\rm P}) + \frac{Z^{\rm FSP}}{E^{\rm P}A^{\rm P}} \left[\sin(\zeta^{\rm P}H^{\rm P}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{2n}''\cos(\beta_{2n}H^{\rm P})\right]}{-\zeta^{\rm P}\sin(\zeta^{\rm P}H^{\rm P}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{2n}' \beta_{2n}\sin(\beta_{2n}H^{\rm P}) + \frac{Z^{\rm FSP}}{E^{\rm P}A^{\rm P}} \left[\cos(\zeta^{\rm P}H^{\rm P}) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi_{2n}'\cos(\beta_{2n}H^{\rm P})\right]}$$
(46)

则桩顶位移阻抗函数可写为:

$$Z^{\rm p} = -\frac{E^{\rm p}A^{\rm p}\zeta^{\rm p}}{\frac{M^{\rm p}}{N^{\rm p}}\left(1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\chi'_{2n}\right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\chi''_{2n}} \qquad (47)$$

桩顶复刚度可写为:

$$K_{\rm d} = Z^{\rm P} = K_{\rm r} + \mathrm{i}K_{\rm i} \tag{48}$$

式中 K_r和K_i分别为桩顶动刚度和等效阻尼。

桩顶位移频响函数可进一步写为:

$$H_{u}(i\omega) = \frac{1}{Z^{P}} = -\frac{\frac{M^{P}}{N^{P}} (1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi'_{2n}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi''_{2n}}{E^{P} A^{P} \lambda^{P}}$$
(49)

则桩顶速度频响函数可表示为:

$$H_{v}(\mathrm{i}\omega) = -\mathrm{i}\omega \cdot \frac{\frac{M^{\mathrm{P}}}{N^{\mathrm{P}}} (1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi'_{2n}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi''_{2n}}{E^{\mathrm{P}} A^{\mathrm{P}} \lambda^{\mathrm{P}}} \quad (50)$$

最终,结合卷积定理和IFT方法可得半正弦脉 冲激励下桩顶速度:

$$V(t) = IFT \left[i\omega \frac{\pi T (1 + e^{-i\omega T})}{\pi^2 - T^2 \omega^2} \cdot \frac{\frac{M^P}{N^P} (1 + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi'_{2n}) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \chi''_{2n}}{E^P A^P \lambda^P} \right]$$
(51)

式中 V(t)为桩顶速度;T为脉冲宽度。

3 算例分析

后续算例分析基于三维连续介质和虚土桩模型 建立的考虑桩-土界面非完全粘结的浮承桩纵向振 动简化力学模型,采用上述推导所得相关解析和半 解析解答。如无特殊说明,桩-土参数按如下取 值^[26]: H^{P} =15m, r_{0} =0.5m, H^{FSP} = r_{0} =0.5m, ρ^{P} =2500 kg/m³, V^{P} =3800 m/s, ρ_{j} =2000 kg/m³, μ_{j} =0.4, V_{j} = $\sqrt{G_{j}/\rho_{j}}$ =100 m/s, $E_{j}(k^{S}+s\cdot c^{S})$ = 1.0, k^{f} =1×10⁷N/m³, c^{f} =1×10⁵N·s/m³。

3.1 合理性验证

李强^[26]考虑桩-土界面滑移解析求解了饱和土 中桩端固定时桩顶动力阻抗解析解;王奎华等^[28]基 于桩-土完全耦合假定,利用虚土桩模型考虑桩底土 作用推导得出桩纵向振动特性解析解。将基于本文 所建力学模型解析求解的桩顶动力阻抗解答退化到 端承情况($H^{FSP} \rightarrow 0$)和桩-土界面完全耦合情况 ($k^{f} \rightarrow \infty$),分别与文献[26]和文献[28]已有解对比 如图 2和3所示。由图可见,本文退化解与已有解答 吻合情况良好。



图 2 本文端承退化解 $(H^{FSP} \rightarrow 0)$ 与李强单相退化解对比 Fig. 2 Comparison of present solution with Li's solution





3.2 桩-土界面非完全粘结条件对桩动力响应的 影响分析

图4和5所示分别为桩-土界面动力 Winkle 模



图4 桩振动特性随 Winkler 模型刚度系数的变化规律

Fig. 4 Variation of vibration characteristics of pile with stiffness of Winkler model



图5 桩振动特性随 Winkler 模型阻尼系数的变化规律

Fig. 5 Variation of vibration characteristics of pile with damping of Winkler model

型的刚度和阻尼系数对桩顶动力阻抗的影响。综合图4和5可见,桩-土界面动力Winkle模型的刚度

和阻尼系数的增大,会使得动刚度和等效阻尼曲线 的共振幅值减小,即桩的抗振性能会随桩侧土约束 的增强而增强。这就说明,针对存在明显桩-土相 对滑移的浮承桩纵向振动问题,若采用桩-土界面 耦合假定则会高估桩侧土的约束效应,无法合理评 估桩基的抗振性能,并会对桩基抗振防振设计产生 不利影响。此外,相对于桩-土界面阻尼系数而言, 桩-土界面刚度系数对桩顶动力阻抗影响更显著。

桩顶动力响应曲线随桩-土界面刚度系数和阻 尼系数的变化情况分别如图6和7所示。由图6可 见,桩-土界面约束越强,波在传播过程中的耗能也 就越多,这种规律在桩顶动力响应上表现为:桩顶速 度频响振幅及桩底速度反射信号幅值均随着桩-土 界面动力Winkle模型的刚度和阻尼系数的增加而 减小。该现象表明,在对桩顶动力响应进行分析时, 采用桩-土界面完全耦合假定会使得桩底反射信号 幅值降低,这对于识别桩底反射信号是不利的。对 比图6和7可知,相对于桩-土界面刚度系数而言,桩-土界面阻尼系数对桩顶动力响应的影响则可忽略。

3.3 虚土桩参数对桩动力响应的影响分析

图 8 和 9 所示分别为桩底土层厚度,即虚土桩长 度对桩纵向振动特性及速度响应的影响。由图 9(b)



图 6 桩速度频域和时域响应随 Winkler 模型刚度系数的 变化规律

Fig. 6 Variation of velocity response of pile in frequency and time domin with stiffness of Winkler model



图 7 桩速度频域和时域响应随 Winkler 模型阻尼系数的 变化规律

Fig. 7 Variation of velocity response of pile in frequency and time domin with damping of Winkler model





可见,H^{FSP}→0时桩底反射信号与入射信号反相,这 与端承桩反射信号特征相符,而采用虚土桩模型



图 9 桩速度响应随虚土桩模型 H^{FSP} 的变化规律 Fig. 9 Variation of velocity response of pile with H^{FSP}

 $(H^{FSP} = r_0)$ 计算所得桩底反射信号与入射信号同 相,符合浮承桩反射信号特征。此外,由图8和9(a) 可见, $H^{FSP} \rightarrow 0$ 的桩动力阻抗和速度导纳(频域)曲 线上波峰与 $H^{FSP} = r_0$ 时对应曲线上波谷频率相同, 这是典型的端承桩与浮承桩振动特性的差异,而 $H^{FSP} \rightarrow 0$ 代表端承桩,也就是说采用虚土桩模型可 以很好地反映浮承桩的振动特性。综上所述,可以 说明虚土桩模型在应用到浮承桩纵向振动问题时的 合理性,且其可退化到端承桩情况($H^{FSP} \rightarrow 0$),即虚 土桩模型对于桩土纵向振动问题具有更广泛的适 用性。

4 结 论

本文通过建立浮承桩理论模型并求解其解析 解,探讨了桩-土界面非完全粘结条件和虚土桩参数 对桩振动特性和速度响应的影响规律,计算结果 表明:

(1)针对存在明显桩-土相对滑移的浮承桩纵向振动问题,若采用桩-土界面耦合假定会高估桩侧 土的约束效应,无法合理评估桩基的抗振性能,并会 对桩基抗振防振设计产生不利影响。

(2) 桩-土界面约束越强,波在传播过程中的耗 能也就越多,这种规律在桩顶动力响应上就表现为: 桩顶速度频响振幅及桩底速度反射信号幅值均随着 桩-土界面动力 Winkle 模型的刚度和阻尼系数的增加而减小。该现象表明,在对桩顶动力响应进行分析时,采用桩-土界面完全耦合假定会对桩底反射信号的识别产生不利影响。

(3)基于桩端固定模型与虚土桩模型所得桩动力响应解均呈现出典型的端承桩与浮承桩振动特性的差异,说明了采用虚土桩模型描述浮承桩桩底土体的合理性与必要性。此外,桩底土层厚度达到一倍桩径后再继续增加,其对桩纵向振动特性的影响则可忽略。

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Vertical vibration characteristics for floating pile considering the incomplete bonding condition of pile-soil and the wave propagation effect of soil beneath pile

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Abstract: Based on dynamic Winkler model and fictitious soil pile model to consider the relative sliding at pile-soil interface and the propagation effect of soil beneath pile toe, respectively, the dynamic interaction system for a floating pile with incomplete bonding condition embedded in three-dimensional continuum is established. The separation variable method is introduced to solve the three-dimensional soil displacement control equation. Combined with the boundary conditions of soil surface and bedrock, the general solution of soil displacement is obtained. Considering the relevant parameters of the dynamic Winkler model as the boundary condition of the pile-soil interface, the longitudinal vibration characteristics of the pile are solved analytically in the frequency domain, and the obtained frequency domain analytical solution is extended to the time domain. The time domain response of the velocity is solved by using the inverse Fourier transform (IFT). Extensive parametric analyses are performed to investigate the effects of incomplete bonding condition at pile-soil interface and parameters of fictitious soil pile. The results show that the assumption of complete coupling of pile-soil interface may overestimate the restraint effect of pile surrounding soil on pile, which has an adverse impact on the anti-vibration design of pile foundation and the identification for reflected signal of pile toe. In addition, for the longitudinal vibration of floating bearing pile, it is reasonable and necessary to use the fictitious soil pile model to describe the soil action under the pile.

Key words: soil beneath pile toe; fictitious soil pile; relative sliding at the pile-soil interface; dynamic impedance; analytical solution

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