

基于桩土相互作用的管桩桩顶扭转复刚度研究

杨文领,刘世美,林滨滨

(浙江建设职业技术学院 建筑工程系, 浙江 杭州 311231)

摘 要:在轴对称的条件下,考虑管桩土相互作用,运用分离变量法求解土层扭转振动,借助土层和管桩桩端边界条件以及三角函数正交性求解管桩扭转振动问题,并通过数值算例讨论相关参数对管桩—土耦合扭转振动的影响。研究表明,管桩—土系统的耦合扭转振动存在共振现象,管桩内外半径比、桩和桩周土模量比对管桩桩顶扭转复刚度影响很大,桩芯土与桩周土模量比和桩芯土与桩周土密度比在低频时对管桩桩顶扭转复刚度几乎无影响,高频时有影响。

关键词:扭转振动;相互作用;复刚度;分离变量法;管桩

中图分类号: TU435

文献标志码: A

doi:10.3969/j.issn.1671-6833.2012.01.009

0 引言

桩基是常见深基础形式,如加固软土地基,多用实心预制桩、现场浇注桩及预制桩管桩^[1],桩基应用得当可提高地基承载力,减小地基沉降量^[2]。无论实心桩还是管桩,均承受如风、地震、波浪等动态激励作用,近期桩基振动的研究主要针对实心桩^[3-6],随着管桩在工程中大量应用,对管桩振动特性的研究尤其重要。已有学者研究管桩振动特性,如丁选明等^[6-7]对低应变下,变阻抗薄壁管桩动力响应问题和均匀黏弹性地基中现浇薄壁管桩纵向振动定解问题进行研究;骆文和等^[8]在考虑三维波动条件下,利用分离变量法求解管桩桩周和桩芯黏弹性土层竖向振动,对黏弹性土层中弹性端承摩擦管桩与土层耦合振动问题进行研究;刘林超等^[9]在经典平面应变假定和波的传播理论基础上对管桩水平动力阻抗进行研究;刘汉龙等^[10]研究低应变瞬态集中荷载作用下现浇薄壁管桩动态响应。笔者在考虑管桩—土动力相互作用基础上,研究管桩扭转耦合振动问题,分析相关参数对管桩耦合扭转振动的影响,为管桩设计、检测和施工提供理论依据。

1 土层扭转振动控制方程

假设土体中的管桩桩长 H ,外半径 r_1 ,内半径

r_2 ,桩身材料密度 ρ ,杨氏模量 G_p ,土层底部为刚性支承。将桩简化为等截面、竖直圆环截面,设桩周土体为均匀线黏弹性体,土体表面自由无正应力和剪应力,管桩在桩顶扭转简谐荷载 $T(t) = Te^{i\omega t}$ 作用下发生小变形稳态振动,且管桩与土体完全接触。设桩周土剪切模量、黏滞阻尼系数、体积密度分别为 G_1, ξ_1, ρ_1 ,桩芯土剪切模量、黏滞阻尼系数、体积密度分别为 G_2, ξ_2, ρ_2 ,并设 $e = \xi_2/\xi_1, \rho = \rho_2/\rho_1, g = G_2/G_1$ 。设桩周土和桩芯土的切向位移分别为 $\bar{u}_1(r, z, t) = u_1(r, z)e^{i\omega t}, \bar{u}_2(r, z, t) = u_2(r, z)e^{i\omega t}$ 。计算中忽略方程两端的 $e^{i\omega t}$ 项,由文献[11]给出的土体扭转振动微分方程可以得

$$\text{桩周土: } G_1(1 + 2i\xi_1) \frac{\partial^2 u_1(r, z)}{\partial z^2} + G_1(1 + 2i\xi_1) \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) u_1(r, z) = -\rho_1 \omega^2 u_1(r, z); \quad (1)$$

$$\text{桩芯土: } G_2(1 + 2i\xi_2) \frac{\partial^2 u_2(r, z)}{\partial z^2} + G_2(1 + 2i\xi_2) \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) u_2(r, z) = -\rho_2 \omega^2 u_2(r, z). \quad (2)$$

2 土层扭转振动求解

对式(1)、(2)进行无量纲运算

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1(\bar{r}, \bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \right) \bar{u}_1(\bar{r}, \bar{z}) =$$

收稿日期:2011-09-01;修订日期:2011-11-15

作者简介:杨文领(1980-),男,汉族,河南扶沟人,浙江建设职业技术学院讲师,硕士,目前从事建筑工程施工研究,Email:yangwenling1980@163.com.

$$-\frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{1+2i\xi_1}\bar{u}_1(\bar{r},\bar{z}); \quad (3)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}^2} + \left(\frac{1}{\bar{r}} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \bar{r}^2} - \frac{1}{\bar{r}^2} \right) \bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z}) = -\frac{\rho^2 \bar{\omega}^2}{g(1+2i\xi_1)} \bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z}), \quad (4)$$

式中: $\bar{\omega} = \frac{r_1 \omega}{v_{s1}}$; $v_{s1} = \sqrt{\frac{G_1}{\rho_1}}$; $\bar{r} = \frac{r}{r_1}$; $\bar{u}_1 = \frac{u_1}{r_1}$; $\bar{u}_2 = \frac{u_2}{r_1}$; $e = \xi_2/\xi_1$; $\bar{e} = e_2/e_1$; $g = G_2/G_1$ 采用分离变量法对式(3)、(4)进行求解可得

$$\bar{u}_1(\bar{r},\bar{z}) = [AK_1(q\bar{r}) + BI_1(q\bar{r})][C\cos(\beta\bar{z}) + D\sin(\beta\bar{z})]; \quad (5)$$

$$\bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z}) = [EK_1(m\bar{r}) + FI_1(m\bar{r})][C\cos(\beta\bar{z}) + D\sin(\beta\bar{z})], \quad (6)$$

式中: $q^2 = \beta^2 - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{1+2i\xi_1}$; $m^2 = \beta^2 - \frac{\rho \bar{\omega}^2}{g(1+2i\xi_1)}$, β 为待定常数; q, m 为复常数; A, B, C, D, E, F 为待定系数. 考虑土体表面自由无正应力和剪应力及无穷远处土体位移和应力为零, $\bar{r}=0$ 时土体位移的有界性, 得 $\beta_n = \frac{2n-1}{2\delta}\pi$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots, +\infty$) δ

$= \frac{H}{r_1}$, $B=D=E=0$. 由此得无量纲化的桩周土和桩芯土体切向位移分别为

$$\bar{u}_1(\bar{r},\bar{z}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n K_1(q_n \bar{r}) \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}); \quad (7)$$

$$\bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n I_1(m_n \bar{r}) \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}). \quad (8)$$

由桩周和桩芯土体切应力和切向位移的关系

$$f_1(\bar{z}) = (1+2i\xi_1) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \bar{u}_1(\bar{r},\bar{z}) - \frac{\bar{u}_1(\bar{r},\bar{z})}{\bar{r}} \right]; \quad (9)$$

$$f_2(\bar{z}) = g(1+2i\xi_1) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{r}} \bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z}) - \frac{\bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z})}{\bar{r}} \right], \quad (10)$$

式中: $f_1(\bar{z}) = f_1(z)/G_1$; $f_2(\bar{z}) = f_2(z)/G_1$; $f_1(\bar{z})$ 为 $f_1(z)$ 的无量纲量; $f_2(\bar{z})$ 为 $f_2(z)$ 的无量纲量.

$$\bar{f}_1(\bar{z}) = (1+2i\xi_1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n [-q_n K_0(q_n \bar{r}) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} K_1(q_n \bar{r})] \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}); \quad (11)$$

$$\bar{f}_2(\bar{z}) = g(1+2i\xi_1) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n [m_n I_0(m_n \bar{r}) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} I_1(m_n \bar{r})] \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}). \quad (12)$$

3 管桩扭转振动求解

取管桩身微元体作动力平衡分析, 可得管桩

扭转振动微分方程为

$$G_p J_p \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} [\theta(z) e^{i\omega t}] - \rho_p J_p \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} [\theta(z) e^{i\omega t}] - 2\pi r^2 f_1(z) - 2\pi r^2 f_2(z) = 0. \quad (13)$$

式中: J_p 为管桩的截面极惯性矩, $J_p = \frac{\pi r_1^4 - \pi r_2^4}{2}$; θ

(z) 为桩身质点扭转振动转角的幅值.

对式(13)两端无量纲运算并考虑式(11)、式(12)可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \theta(\bar{z})}{\partial \bar{z}^2} - \lambda^2 \theta(\bar{z}) - \frac{4(1+2i\xi_1)}{\bar{G}_p(1-\tau^4)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n [-q_n K_0(q_n) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} K_1(q_n)] \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}) - \frac{4\tau^2 g(1+2i\xi_1)}{\bar{G}_p(1-\tau^4)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n [m_n I_0(m_n \tau) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} I_1(m_n \tau)] \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}) = 0. \quad (14)$$

$\lambda^2 = -\frac{\bar{\rho}_p \bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{G}_p}$, $\frac{r_2}{r_1} = \tau$. 沿同一半径方向管桩内、外侧壁转角相等,

$$\theta(\bar{z}) = \bar{u}(\bar{r},\bar{z})|_{\bar{r}=1} = \frac{\bar{u}_2(\bar{r},\bar{z})}{\tau} \Big|_{\bar{r}=\tau}, \quad (15)$$

由式(15)可得

$$F_n = \tau A_n, \quad (16)$$

考虑式(16)求解方程(14)可得

$$\theta(\bar{z}) = M e^{\lambda \bar{z}} + N e^{-\lambda \bar{z}} - \frac{4(1+2i\xi_1)}{\bar{G}_p(1-\tau^4)(\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n [-q_n K_0(q_n) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} K_1(q_n)] \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}) - \frac{4\tau^3 g(1+2i\xi_1)}{\bar{G}_p(1-\tau^4)(\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n [m_n I_0(m_n \tau) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} I_1(m_n \tau)] \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}), \quad (17)$$

M, N 为待定系数, 考虑管桩桩端的边界条件

$$\bar{G}_p \frac{d\theta(\bar{z})}{d\bar{z}} \Big|_{\bar{z}=0} = -\bar{T}, \theta \Big|_{\bar{z}=\delta} = 0, \quad (18)$$

式中: $\bar{T} = \frac{2T}{G_1 \pi (r_1^3 - \tau r_2^3)}$, 可以确定待定系数 M, N , 进而可以得到管桩的转角为

$$\theta(\bar{z}) = -\frac{T}{\lambda \bar{G}_p(1+e^{2\lambda\delta})} e^{\lambda \bar{z}} + \frac{e^{2\lambda\delta} \bar{T}}{\lambda \bar{G}_p(1+e^{2\lambda\delta})} e^{-\lambda \bar{z}} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n \chi_n \cos(\beta_n \bar{z}), \quad (19)$$

式中: $\chi_n = -\frac{4(1+2i\xi_1)}{\bar{G}_p(1-\tau^4)(\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2)} [-q_n K_0(q_n) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} K_1(q_n)] - \frac{4\tau^3 g(1+2i\xi_1)}{\bar{G}_p(1-\tau^4)(\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2)} [m_n I_0(m_n \tau) - \frac{2}{\bar{r}} I_1(m_n \tau)]$.

考虑边界条件式(15)得

$$-\frac{\bar{T}}{\lambda \bar{G}_p (1 + e^{2\lambda\delta})} e^{\lambda z} + \frac{e^{2\lambda\delta} \bar{T}}{\lambda \bar{G}_p (1 + e^{2\lambda\delta})} e^{-\lambda z} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n \chi_n \cos(\beta_n z) = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} A_n K_1(q_n) \cos(\beta_n z). \quad (20)$$

对式(20)两端运用三角函数的正交性

$$\int_0^\delta \cos \beta_m x \cos \beta_n x dx = \begin{cases} \frac{\delta}{2}, & \beta_m = \beta_n \\ 0, & \beta_m \neq \beta_n \end{cases} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{可得 } A_n = \frac{2 \bar{T}}{\bar{G}_p (\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2) \delta [K_1(q_n) - \chi_n]}. \quad (22)$$

将式(22)代入式(19)得

$$\bar{\theta}(z) = -\frac{\bar{T}}{\lambda \bar{G}_p (1 + e^{2\lambda\delta})} e^{\lambda z} + \frac{e^{2\lambda\delta} \bar{T}}{\lambda \bar{G}_p (1 + e^{2\lambda\delta})} e^{-\lambda z} + \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \bar{T} \chi_n}{\bar{G}_p (\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2) \delta [K_1(q_n) - \chi_n]} \cos(\beta_n z). \quad (23)$$

由桩顶复刚度定义^[12]得管桩桩顶扭转复刚度

$$K_\theta(\omega) = \frac{\bar{T}(0)}{\theta(0)} = \frac{1}{\frac{(1 - e^{2\lambda\delta})}{\lambda \bar{G}_p (1 + e^{2\lambda\delta})} - \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} \frac{2 \chi_n}{\bar{G}_p (\lambda^2 + \beta_n^2) \delta [K_1(q_n) - \chi_n]}} \quad (24)$$

式中:实部 $\text{Re}K_\theta/k_0$ (k_0 为管桩桩顶静刚度) 为动态扭转刚度;虚部 $\text{Im}K_\theta/\omega$ 为等效扭转阻尼。

4 数值算例与讨论

为分析管桩扭转振动特性,分析管桩内外半径比 τ 、桩芯土与桩周土模量比 g 、桩芯土与桩周土密度比 ρ 、桩和桩周土模量比 G_p/G_1 对管桩桩顶扭转复刚度的影响。

图1~4给出桩土主要力学参量对管桩桩顶扭转复刚度影响曲线,可看出无论动态扭转刚度还是等效扭转阻尼随无量纲频率 $r_1 \omega/v_{s1}$ 的变化曲线都存在峰值,即在桩顶扭转简谐荷载作用下管桩—土系统耦合扭转振动存在共振现象。

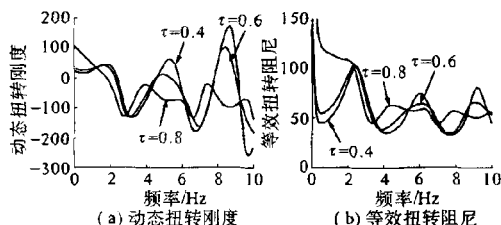


图1 τ 对扭转复刚度的影响

Fig.1 Influence of τ on torsional complex stiffness

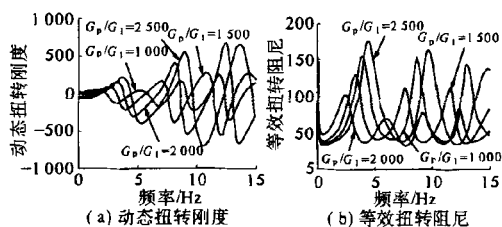


图2 G_p/G_1 对扭转复刚度的影响

Fig.2 Influence of G_p/G_1 on torsional complex stiffness

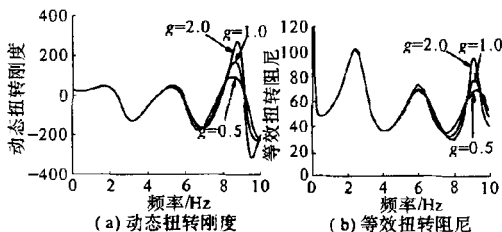


图3 g 对扭转复刚度的影响

Fig.3 Influence of g on torsional complex stiffness

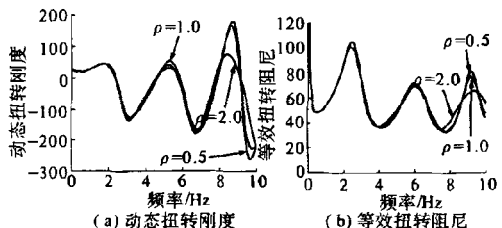


图4 ρ 对扭转复刚度的影响

Fig.4 Influence of ρ on torsional complex stiffness

管桩的内外半径比 τ (如图1)、桩和桩周土模量比 G_p/G_1 (图2) 对管桩桩顶扭转复刚度影响很大,在管桩内外半径 $\tau \leq 0.6$ 时动态扭转刚度随频率增大逐渐增大,而等效扭转阻尼随频率增大除第一个峰之外其他峰值大小变化不大,且动态扭转刚度和等效扭转阻尼随频率变化相对较为规律,管桩内外半径比越大,扭转刚度和等效阻尼越小,这是因为此时外半径相对较小,桩周土提供的摩擦剪力相对较小的缘故。当管桩内外半径较大时,动态扭转刚度和等效扭转阻尼随频率的增大波动较为厉害。管桩桩顶扭转刚度和等效阻尼随桩和桩周土模量比 G_p/G_1 (如图2) 的增大而增大,且峰值对应的频率越大,桩和桩周土模量比较大时,在频率较小时动态扭转刚度可能出现负值,这是由于此时桩周土较软造成的。

在低频时桩芯土与桩周土模量比 g (如图3) 和桩芯土与桩周土密度比 ρ (如图4) 对管桩桩顶扭转复刚度几乎没有影响。在高频时,桩芯土与桩周土模量比越大动态扭转刚度和等效扭转阻尼越

大,桩芯土与桩周土密度比越大时,动态扭转刚度和等效扭转阻尼越小。

5 结论

在考虑管桩和土相互作用基础上,研究管桩扭转振动问题,以数值算例形式讨论有关参量对管桩桩顶复刚度影响:①在简谐扭转荷载作用下管桩—土作稳态扭转振动,且存在共振现象;②管桩内外半径比越大,扭转刚度和等效阻尼越小;③桩和桩周土模量比较大时在频率较小时动态扭转刚度可能出现负值。

参考文献:

- [1] 刘汉龙,费康,马晓辉,等. 振动沉模大直径现浇薄壁管桩技术及其应用(1):开发研制与设计[J]. 岩土力学,2003,24(2):164-168.
- [2] 周云东,曹巢捷,刘汉龙,等. 现浇薄壁管桩成桩振动影响研究[J]. 河海大学学报:自然科学版,2005,33(6):692-695.
- [3] NOVAK M. Dynamic stiffness and damping of piles[J]. Canadian Geotechnical Journal, 1974(11):574-598.
- [4] NOGAMI T, NOVAK M. Soil-pile interaction in vertical vibration[J]. Earthquake Engineering & Structural Dynamics, 1976(4):277-293.
- [5] 李强,王奎华,谢康和. 饱和土中端承桩纵向振动特性研究[J]. 力学学报, 2004,36(4):435-442.
- [6] 丁选明,刘汉龙. 轴对称均匀黏弹性地基中现浇薄壁管桩竖向动力响应简化解析方法[J]. 岩土力学, 2008, 29(12):3353-3359.
- [7] 丁选明,刘汉龙. 低应变下变阻抗薄壁管桩动力响应频域解析解[J]. 岩土力学, 2009,30(6):1793-1798.
- [8] 骆文和,闫启方. 考虑桩—土相互作用的黏弹性土中管桩的纵向动力阻抗分析[J]. 昆明理工大学学报:理工版, 2010,35(5):28-32.
- [9] 刘林超. 考虑桩—土相互作用的管桩水平动力阻抗研究[J]河南大学学报:自然科学版, 2011, 41(1):1-5.
- [10] 刘汉龙,丁选明. 现浇薄壁管桩在低应变瞬态集中荷载作用下的动力响应解析解[J]. 岩土工程学报, 2007,29(11):1611-1617.
- [11] 周铁桥,王奎华,谢康和,等. 轴对称径向非均质土中桩的纵向振动特性分析[J]. 岩土工程学报, 2005,27(6):720-725.
- [12] 王国才,王哲,陈龙珠,等. 均质弹性地基中单桩的扭转振动特性研究[J]. 岩土力学, 2008,29(11):3027-3036.

Coupling Complex Stiffness of Pipe Pile Based on Pile-soil Interaction

YANG Wen-ling, LIU Shi-mei, LIN Bin-bin

(Zhejiang College of Construction, Department of Architectural Engineering, Zhejiang, Hangzhou 311231, China)

Abstract: The torsional vibration of soil is solved by separation variable method by considering interaction between pipe pile and soil under axisymmetric condition, and the torsional vibration of pipe pile in soil is investigated with the orthogonality of trigonometric functions by considering the boundary conditions of soil and pipe pile, and the influence of related parameters on the coupling torsional vibration of pipe pile. The research indicate that the resonance phenomenon is existed, and the radius ration between inside and outside of pipe pile and modulus ratio between and pile around soil have great effect on the complex stiffness of pipe pile at head, but the influence of modulus ratio and density ratio between inner soil and pile around soil is very little at lower frequency, but the influence is larger at higher frequency.

Key words: torsional vibrations; interaction; complex stiffness; separation variable method; pipe pile