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考虑竖向波动效应的径向非均质黏性阻尼土中管桩纵向振动响应研究

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摘 要: 基于黏性阻尼土体三维轴对称模型, 考虑桩周土体竖向波动效应和施工扰动引起的径向非均质性, 将桩简化为等截面弹性体, 通过建立管桩-土体体系纵向耦合振动简化分析模型, 采用 Laplace 变换和复刚度传递方法, 递推得出桩周、桩芯土体与桩体界面处复刚度, 进而利用桩-土完全耦合条件推导出桩顶动力阻抗解析解答, 且将所得桩顶动力阻抗解答与已有相关解答进行退化验证其合理性, 在此基础上, 通过进一步参数化分析探讨了管桩桩长、桩内径、桩周土施工扰动程度和施工扰动范围对管桩纵向振动特性的影响规律, 可为具体工程实践提供理论指导和参考作用。
关键词: 三维轴对称; 管桩; 施工扰动; 复刚度传递模型; 黏性阻尼; 径向非均质

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Dynamic response of vertical vibration of pipe piles in soils with radial inhomogeneity and viscous damping considering vertical wave effect

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Abstract: Based on the three-dimensional axisymmetric model for the surrounding soils with viscous damping, a simplified mechanical model of vertical vibration for the dynamic interaction of pipe piles embedded in radially inhomogeneous viscoelastic soils is proposed accounting for the vertical wave effect of surrounding soils. The complex stiffness at the interfaces between soils and pipe piles is derived by using the Laplace transform and complex stiffness transfer method. And the analytical solutions for dynamic impedance at the pile head are obtained by using the pile-soil compatibility of piles and radially inhomogeneous surrounding soils. Furthermore, the obtained analytical solution for dynamic impedance at the pile head is also reduced to verify its validity by the comparison with the existing solutions. Finally, an extensive parametric analysis is also conducted to investigate the effects of the pile length, inner diameter, construction disturbance intensity and range on the dynamic impedance at the pile head, and it can provide reference for engineering practice.

Key words: three-dimensional axisymmetry; pipe pile; construction disturbance; complex stiffness transfer model; viscous damping; radial inhomogeneity

0 引 言

桩-土耦合振动特性研究是桩基抗震、防震设计及桩基动力检测等工程技术领域的理论基础, 一直以来亦是岩土工程和固体力学的热点问题^[1-2]。众所周知, 在桩基施工过程中, 由于挤土、松弛以及其它扰动因素的影响, 使得桩周土体沿桩基径向存在一定不均匀性, 即径向非均质效应^[3-4]。为考虑此种径向非均质效

应, 近些年来, 国内外诸多学者展开了较多的相关研究工作。首先, Novak 等^[5-6]基于滞回阻尼平面应变模型将桩周土体分为单层内部扰动区域和外部半无限大未扰动区域, 假设内部区域土体质量为零, 首次推导

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得出了能简化考虑单层内部区域土体软化效应的桩基纵向和扭转阻抗解析解答,初步分析了桩周土体内外区域非均质性对桩-土耦合振动特性的影响规律。在此基础上, Veletsos 等^[7-8]通过进一步考虑桩周土单层内部扰动区域土体质量惯性效应,发展得出了径向非均质性桩周土中桩基纵向阻抗解析解答,并分析了单层内部扰动区域土体软化程度对桩基振动特性的影响规律。Nogami 等^[9-10]基于平面应变模型计算得出远场区域土体复刚度对应的弹簧和阻尼系数,近场采用非线性 Winkler 模型,两者结合建立了桩-土耦合系统,在此基础上进行了考虑桩周土径向非均质性的桩基纵向振动特性分析。Doston 等^[11]通过单纯定义桩周土内部区域(单层)土体剪切模量呈指数变化函数,利用平面应变理论,给出了桩周径向非均质土体中桩基纵向和扭转阻抗的解析表达式。Vaziri 等^[12]通过定义内部区域土体剪切模量为随径向位移呈抛物线变化函数,且与外部区域剪切模量连续,进行了考虑桩周土径向非均质性的桩基纵向振动特性分析。Han 等^[13-14]基于土体剪切模量为随径向位移抛物线函数来描述土体软化和硬化,分析了桩周土体径向软化和硬化非均质性对桩土耦合振动特性的影响规律。Naggar 等^[15]基于平面应变模型求得远场区域复刚度(即看成弹簧和阻尼器组成),将近场区域简化为弹簧、阻尼器及滑移块体系,建立了能考虑桩周的非均匀性的桩土耦合振动模型。进一步地, Naggar^[16]将内部区域沿径向分为 N 个圈层,通过平面应变模型求得的每圈层复刚度串联建立内部区域复刚度体系再与外部区域采用平面应变模型得到的复刚度串联,来考虑桩周土的径向不均匀性,进行了考虑桩周土径向非均质性的桩土耦合纵向振动特性分析。王奎华等^[17]和杨冬英等^[18]指出 Naggar 模型受桩周土剪切模量影响很小,与实测曲线和已有理论结果不符,有必要对其进行修正。同时, Wang 等^[19]、Yang 等^[20]提出了基于滞回阻尼模型的径向复刚度传递多圈层平面应变模型,通过圈层间复刚度递推求得桩周土体对桩体作用的复刚度,在此基础上建立了能考虑桩周土径向非均质性的桩土耦合振动系统,进行了桩顶振动特性的频域和时域响应分析。进一步地,杨冬英等^[21]考虑竖向波动效应,基于三维轴对称模型,土体材料阻尼采用滞回阻尼模型,把桩周土体沿径向分为任意多圈层,利用圈层间复刚度传递以及桩-土完全耦合条件求解桩动力平衡方程,得到桩顶频域响应解析解和时域响应半解析解。在此基础上,杨冬英等^[22]同时考虑土体纵向和径向非均质,利用圈层间复刚度传递和阻抗函数递推法得到双向非均质土

中桩顶频域响应解析解和时域响应半解析解。

以上研究均是针对实心桩展开,而对于大直径管桩,由于桩芯土的存在,必然使得其与实心桩的振动特性存在差异。丁选明等^[23]和郑长杰等^[24]同时考虑桩周土和桩芯土,对径向均质土中管桩振动特性进行求解,并与实心桩结果进行对比,说明了在竖向荷载作用下管桩表现出与实心桩动力特性的不同。同样的管桩在施工过程中同样会引起土体扰动, Li 等^[25]同时考虑土层纵向和径向非均质,土体采用滞回阻尼模型,基于多圈层复刚度传递模型,对管桩-土耦合纵向振动响应特性进行求解分析。

不难看出,考虑径向非均质效应的成果大多集中于实体桩,且在考虑土体径向非均质效应时均假定土体材料阻尼为滞回阻尼模型。而对非谐和激振问题特别是瞬态激振条件下桩体时域振动响应问题,土阻尼力与振幅有关也与应变速率有关,采用滞回阻尼模型在概念上会引起矛盾,此时用黏性阻尼模型更为合适^[26-30]。因此,本文考虑桩周土体径向施工扰动效应,基于能考虑桩周土竖向波动效应的黏性阻尼土体三维轴对称模型,采用复刚度传递方法,对任意激振力作用下径向非均质的黏性阻尼土中管桩纵向振动动力阻抗特性和动力响应特性进行解析理论研究。

1 定解问题的力学模型建立

1.1 计算简图及基本假定

本文基于能考虑桩周土竖向波动效应的三维轴对称模型,对任意圈层土中的黏弹性支承管桩的纵向振动特性进行研究。桩长、内径、外径、桩身密度、弹性模量和桩底黏弹性支承常数分别为 H , r_0 , r_1 , ρ^p , E^p 和 k^p , δ^p , 桩顶作用任意激振力 $p(t)$ 。将桩周土体沿径向划分为内部扰动区域和外部区域,桩周土体内部扰动区域径向厚度为 b ,并将内部扰动区域沿径向划分 m 个圈层,第 j 圈层土体拉梅常数、剪切模量、黏性阻尼系数、密度和土层底部黏弹性支承常数分别为 λ_j^s , G_j^s , c_j^s , ρ_j^s 和 k_j^s , δ_j^s , 桩周土对桩身的侧壁剪切应力(摩阻力)为 $f_1^s(z, t)$ 。第 $j-1$ 个圈层与第 j 圈层的界面处半径为 r_j 。特别地,内部区域和外部区域界面处的半径为 r_{m+1} ,外部区域则为径向半无限均匀黏弹性介质。桩芯土体拉梅常数、剪切模量、黏性阻尼系数、密度和土层底部黏弹性支承常数分别为 λ_0^s , G_0^s , c_0^s , ρ_0^s 和 k_0^s , δ_0^s , 桩芯土对桩身的侧壁剪切应力(摩阻力)为 $f_0^s(z, t)$ 。桩土耦合振动体系力学简化模型如图 1 所示。

基本假定如下:①桩身假定为均质等截面弹性体,

桩体底部为黏弹性支承。②桩周土体内部扰动区域沿径向所划分的 m 个圈层为均质、各向同性黏弹性体；外部区域为径向半无限均匀黏弹性介质。③桩-土耦合振动系统满足线弹性和小变形条件。④桩周土与桩壁界面上产生的剪应力，分别通过各自桩土界面剪切刚度传递给桩身，桩土之间完全接触。⑤多圈层模型土体划分见图 1，内部区域每个同心环圈层内土质均匀，土体剪切模量和黏性阻尼系数根据该圈层内边界半径，按下式确定：

$$G(r) = \begin{cases} G_1 & (r = r_1) \\ G_{n+1} f(r) & (r_1 < r < r_{n+1}) \\ G_{n+1} & (r \geq r_{n+1}) \end{cases}, \quad (1)$$

$$c(r) = \begin{cases} c_1 & (r = r_1) \\ c_{n+1} f(r) & (r_1 < r < r_{n+1}) \\ c_{n+1} & (r \geq r_{n+1}) \end{cases}。 \quad (2)$$

式中 G_1 , c_1 , G_{n+1} , c_{n+1} 分别为桩土界面处及桩周土体内、外部区域分界面处的剪切模量和黏性阻尼系数； $f(r)$ 为描述桩周土内部区域土体性质变化的函数，参照文献[18]采用二次函数进行分析计算。

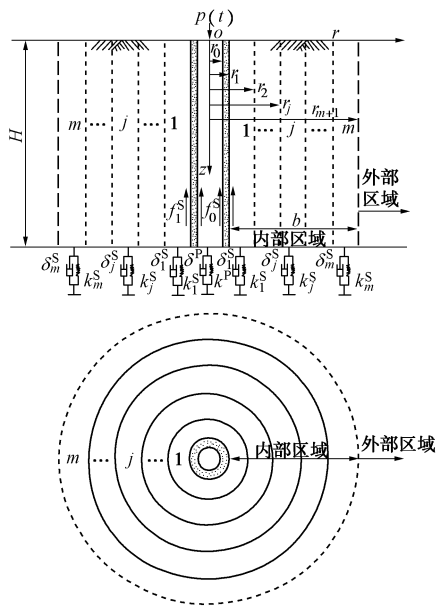


图 1 力学简化模型图

Fig. 1 Simplified mechanical model

1.2 定解问题

设桩芯土体位移为 $u_0^s(r, z, t)$ ，桩周第 j 圈层土体位移为 $u_j^s(r, z, t)$ ，根据弹性动力学基本理论，建立轴对称条件下桩芯土、桩周土的振动方程分别如下：

桩芯土体：

$$(\lambda_0^s + 2G_0^s) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} u_0^s(r, z, t) + G_0^s \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) u_0^s(r, z, t) + c_0^s \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) u_0^s(r, z, t) \right] = \rho_0^s \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} u_0^s(r, z, t)。 \quad (3)$$

桩周土体：

$$(\lambda_j^s + 2G_j^s) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} u_j^s(r, z, t) + G_j^s \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) u_j^s(r, z, t) + c_j^s \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left[\left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) u_j^s(r, z, t) \right] = \rho_j^s \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} u_j^s(r, z, t)。 \quad (4)$$

对于黏性阻尼土，桩芯土、桩周土对桩身单位面积侧壁切应力分别为

$$\tau_0^s(r, z, t) = G_0^s \frac{\partial u_0^s(r, z, t)}{\partial r} + c_0^s \frac{\partial^2 u_0^s(r, z, t)}{\partial t \partial r}, \quad (5)$$

$$\tau_1^s(r, z, t) = G_1^s \frac{\partial u_1^s(r, z, t)}{\partial r} + c_1^s \frac{\partial^2 u_1^s(r, z, t)}{\partial t \partial r}。 \quad (6)$$

令 $u^p(z, t)$ 为桩身质点纵向振动位移， m^p 为桩的单位长度质量，取桩身微元体作动力平衡分析，可得桩作纵向振动基本方程如下：

$$E^p A^p \frac{\partial^2 u^p(z, t)}{\partial z^2} - m^p \frac{\partial^2 u^p(z, t)}{\partial t^2} - 2\pi r_1 f_0^s(z, t) - 2\pi r_1 f_1^s(z, t) = 0。 \quad (7)$$

式中， $A^p = \pi r_1^2 - \pi r_0^2$ ， $m^p = \rho^p A^p$ 为单位长度桩的质量。式(3)、(4)、(7)即是桩土纵向耦合振动的控制方程。

边界条件如下：

(1) 桩周土

$$\frac{\partial u_j^s(r, z, t)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_j^s(r, z, t)}{\partial z} + \frac{k_j^s u_j^s(r, z, t)}{E_j^s} + \frac{\delta_j^s}{E_j^s} \frac{\partial u_j^s(r, z, t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{z=H} = 0。 \quad (9)$$

当 $r \rightarrow \infty$ 时，位移为零：

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} u_{m+1}^s(r, z, t) = 0, \quad (10)$$

式中， $u_{m+1}^s(r, z, t)$ 代表外部区域土体位移。

(2) 桩芯土

$$\frac{\partial u_0^s(r, z, t)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$\frac{\partial u_0^s(r, z, t)}{\partial z} + \frac{k_0^s u_0^s(r, z, t)}{E_0^s} + \frac{\delta_0^s}{E_0^s} \frac{\partial u_0^s(r, z, t)}{\partial t} \Big|_{z=H} = 0。 \quad (12)$$

当 $r \rightarrow 0$ 时，位移为有限值：

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} u_0^s(r, z, t) = \text{有限值}。 \quad (13)$$

(3) 桩身

桩顶作用力为 $p(t)$ ：

$$E^p A^p \frac{\partial u^p(z, t)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -p(t)。 \quad (14)$$

桩端处边界条件：

$$\frac{\partial u^p(z, t)}{\partial z} + \frac{\delta^p}{E^p A^p} \frac{\partial u^p(z, t)}{\partial t} + \frac{k^p}{E^p A^p} u^p(z, t) \Big|_{z=H} = 0。 \quad (15)$$

(4) 桩土耦合条件

应力平衡条件（剪应力顺时针为正）：

$$f_0^s(z, t) = \tau_0^s(r, z, t) \Big|_{r=r_0}, \quad (16)$$

$$f_1^s(z, t) = -\tau_1^s(r, z, t) \Big|_{r=r_1}. \quad (17)$$

位移连续条件:

$$u_0^s(r, z, t) \Big|_{r=r_0} = u^p(z, t), \quad (18)$$

$$u_1^s(r, z, t) \Big|_{r=r_1} = u^p(z, t). \quad (19)$$

2 方程的求解

2.1 桩芯土体振动方程求解

对方程 (3) 进行 Laplace 变换得

$$(\lambda_0^s + 2G_0^s) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} U_0^s(r, z, s) + G_0^s \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) U_0^s(r, z, s) + c_0^s s \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) U_0^s(r, z, s) = \rho_0^s s^2 U_0^s(r, z, s). \quad (20)$$

式中, $U_0^s(r, z, s)$ 是 $u_0^s(r, z, t)$ 的 Laplace 变换。

令 $U_0^s(r, z, s) = R_0^s(r) Z_0^s(z)$, 式 (20) 可分解为两个常微分方程:

$$\frac{d^2 Z_0^s}{dz^2} + (h_0^s)^2 Z_0^s = 0, \quad (21)$$

$$\frac{d^2 R_0^s}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dR_0^s}{dr} - (q_0^s)^2 R_0^s = 0, \quad (22)$$

式中, h_0^s, q_0^s 为常数, 并满足

$$(q_0^s)^2 = \frac{(\lambda_0^s + 2G_0^s + c_0^s s)(h_0^s)^2 + \rho_0^s s^2}{(G_0^s + c_0^s s)}. \quad (23)$$

则式 (21)、(22) 的通解为

$$Z_0^s(z) = C_0^s \cos(h_0^s z) + D_0^s \sin(h_0^s z), \quad (24)$$

$$R_0^s(r) = A_0^s I_0(q_0^s r) + B_0^s K_0(q_0^s r). \quad (25)$$

式 (24)、(25) 中, $I_0(q_0^s r), K_0(q_0^s r)$ 为零阶第一类、第二类虚宗量贝塞尔函数。 $A_0^s, B_0^s, C_0^s, D_0^s$ 为由边界条件决定的积分常数, 对土层边界条件式 (11) ~ (13) 进行 Laplace 变换可得

$$\frac{\partial Z_0^s(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (26)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_0^s(z)}{\partial z} + \frac{k_0^s Z_0^s(z)}{E_0^s} + \frac{\delta_0^s s}{E_0^s} Z_0^s(z) \Big|_{z=H} = 0. \quad (27)$$

$$R_0^s(r) \Big|_{r \rightarrow 0} = \text{有限值}. \quad (28)$$

将式 (26) 代入式 (24) 可得 $D_0^s = 0$, 而将式 (27) 代入式 (24) 可得

$$\tan(h_0^s H) = \frac{\bar{K}_0^s}{h_0^s H}. \quad (29)$$

式中, $\bar{K}_0^s = K_0^s H / E_0^s$ 表示土层底部弹簧复刚度的无量纲参数, $K_0^s = k_0^s + \delta_0^s s$ 。

式 (29) 为一超越方程, 具体通过 MATLAB 编程求解得到无穷多个特征值 h_0^s , 记为 h_{0n}^s , 并将 h_{0n}^s 代入式 (23) 可得 q_{0n}^s 。

将式 (28) 代入式 (25), 则有 $B_0^s = 0$, 综合可得

$$U_0^s(r, z, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{0n}^s I_0(q_{0n}^s r) \cos(h_{0n}^s z). \quad (30)$$

2.2 桩周土体振动方程求解

对方程 (4) 进行 Laplace 变换得

$$(\lambda_j^s + 2G_j^s) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} U_j^s(r, z, s) + G_j^s \left(\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) U_j^s(r, z, s) + c_j^s s \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} \right) U_j^s(r, z, s) = \rho_j^s s^2 U_j^s(r, z, s), \quad (31)$$

式中, $U_j^s(r, z, s)$ 是 $u_j^s(r, z, t)$ 的 Laplace 变换。

令 $U_j^s(r, z, s) = R_j^s(r) Z_j^s(z)$, 式 (31) 可分解为两个常微分方程:

$$\frac{d^2 Z_j^s}{dz^2} + (h_j^s)^2 Z_j^s = 0, \quad (32)$$

$$\frac{d^2 R_j^s}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{dR_j^s}{dr} - (q_j^s)^2 R_j^s = 0, \quad (33)$$

式中, h_j^s, q_j^s 为常数, 且有

$$(q_j^s)^2 = \frac{(\lambda_j^s + 2G_j^s + c_j^s s)(h_j^s)^2 + \rho_j^s s^2}{(G_j^s + c_j^s s)}. \quad (34)$$

则式 (32)、(33) 的解为

$$Z_j^s(z) = C_j^s \cos(h_j^s z) + D_j^s \sin(h_j^s z), \quad (35)$$

$$R_j^s(r) = A_j^s I_0(q_j^s r) + B_j^s K_0(q_j^s r). \quad (36)$$

式中, $A_j^s, B_j^s, C_j^s, D_j^s$ 为由边界条件决定的积分常数, 对土层边界条件式 (8) ~ (10) 进行 Laplace 变换可得

$$\frac{\partial Z_j^s(z)}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \quad (37)$$

$$\frac{\partial Z_j^s(z)}{\partial z} + \frac{k_j^s Z_j^s(z)}{E_j^s} + \frac{\delta_j^s s}{E_j^s} Z_j^s(z) \Big|_{z=H} = 0, \quad (38)$$

$$R_{m+1}^s(r) \Big|_{r \rightarrow \infty} = 0. \quad (39)$$

将式 (37) 代入 (35) 则有 $D_j^s = 0$, 进一步将式 (38) 代入式 (35) 可得

$$\tan(h_j^s H) = \frac{\bar{K}_j^s}{h_j^s H}. \quad (40)$$

式中, $\bar{K}_j^s = K_j^s H / E_j^s$ 表示土层底部弹簧复刚度的无量纲参数, $K_j^s = k_j^s + \delta_j^s s$ 。

式 (40) 为超越方程, 通过 MATLAB 编程可得无穷多个特征值记为 h_{jn}^s , 并将 h_{jn}^s 代入式 (34) 可得 q_{jn}^s , 则

$$U_j^s(r, z, s) = \begin{cases} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_{jn}^s K_0(q_{jn}^s r) \cos(h_{jn}^s z) & (j = m+1) \\ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [B_{jn}^s I_0(q_{jn}^s r) + C_{jn}^s K_0(q_{jn}^s r)] \cos(h_{jn}^s z) & (j = m, \dots, 2, 1) \end{cases} \quad (41)$$

式中, A_{jn}^S , B_{jn}^S , C_{jn}^S 为一系列待定常数。

则圈层 j 与圈层 $j-1$ 之间侧壁剪切应力为

$$\tau_j^S = \begin{cases} (G_j^S + c_j^S s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [A_{jn}^S q_{jn}^S K_1(q_{jn}^S r) \cos(h_{jn}^S z)] & (j = m+1) \\ (G_j^S + c_j^S s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} q_{jn}^S \{ [-B_{jn}^S I_1(q_{jn}^S r) + C_{jn}^S K_1(q_{jn}^S r)] \cos(h_{jn}^S z) \} & \\ (j = m, m-1, \dots, 2, 1) \end{cases} \quad (42)$$

据各圈层位移连续条件、应力平衡条件及固有函数正交性化简计算可得常数 B_{jn}^S 与 C_{jn}^S 比值 p_{jn}^S 为

$$p_{mn}^S = \left\{ (G_m^S + c_m^S s) q_{mn}^S K_1(q_{mn}^S r_m) K_0(q_{(m+1)n}^S r_m) - (G_{m+1}^S + c_{m+1}^S s) K_0(q_{mn}^S r_m) K_1(q_{(m+1)n}^S r_m) \right\} / \left\{ (G_m^S + c_m^S s) q_{mn}^S I_1(q_{mn}^S r_m) K_0(q_{(m+1)n}^S r_m) + (G_{m+1}^S + c_{m+1}^S s) q_{(m+1)n}^S I_0(q_{mn}^S r_m) K_1(q_{(m+1)n}^S r_m) \right\} \quad (j = m) \quad (43)$$

当 $j = m-1, m-2, \dots, 2, 1$ 时,

$$p_{jn}^S = \left\{ (G_j^S + c_j^S s) q_{jn}^S K_1(q_{jn}^S r_j) [p_{(j+1)n}^S I_0(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j) + K_0(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j)] - (G_{j+1}^S + c_{j+1}^S s) q_{(j+1)n}^S K_0(q_{jn}^S r_j) \cdot [p_{(j+1)n}^S I_1(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j) - K_1(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j)] \right\} / \left\{ (G_j^S + c_j^S s) q_{jn}^S I_1(q_{jn}^S r_j) [p_{(j+1)n}^S I_0(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j) + K_0(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j)] - (G_{j+1}^S + c_{j+1}^S s) q_{(j+1)n}^S I_0(q_{jn}^S r_j) \cdot [p_{(j+1)n}^S I_1(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j) - K_1(q_{(j+1)n}^S r_j)] \right\} \quad (j = m-1, m-2, \dots, 2, 1) \quad (44)$$

由此可得

$$U_1^S(r, z, s) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{1n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \cos(h_{1n}^S z) \quad (45)$$

2.3 管桩振动方程求解

对式 (5)、(6)、(16)、(17) 进行 Laplace 变化并将式 (30)、(45) 代入可得

$$F_0^S(z, s) = L[f_0^S(z, t)] = (G_0^S + c_0^S s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{0n}^S q_{0n}^S I_1(q_{0n}^S r_0) \cos(h_{0n}^S z) \quad (46)$$

$$F_1^S(z, s) = L[f_1^S(z, t)] = (G_1^S + c_1^S s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{1n}^S q_{1n}^S [-p_{1n}^S I_1(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_1(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \cos(h_{1n}^S z) \quad (47)$$

对式 (7) 进行 Laplace 变换并将式 (46)、(47) 代入得

$$(V^P)^2 \frac{\partial^2 U^P(z, s)}{\partial z^2} - s^2 U^P(z, s) - \frac{2\pi r_0}{\rho^P A^P} (G_0^S + c_0^S s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{0n}^S q_{0n}^S I_1(q_{0n}^S r_0) \cos(h_{0n}^S z) + \frac{2\pi r_1}{\rho_p A_p} (G_1^S + c_1^S s) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{1n}^S q_{1n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_1(q_{1n}^S r_1) - K_1(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \cos(h_{1n}^S z) = 0 \quad (48)$$

式中, $U^P(z, s)$ 为 $u^P(z, t)$ 的 Laplace 变换。取 $s = i\omega$, 则 $\omega^2 = -s^2$, 则方程 (48) 对应的齐次方程的通解为

$$U^P = D_1^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + D_1^P \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) \quad (49)$$

式中, D_1^P , D_2^P 为可由边界条件得到的常系数。

方程 (48) 的特解形式可写为

$$U^{P*} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [M_{0n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S z) + M_{1n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S z)] \quad (50)$$

式中, $M_{0n}^S = \beta_{0n}^S N_{0n}^S$, $M_{1n}^S = \beta_{1n}^S N_{1n}^S$,

$$\beta_{0n}^S = -\frac{2\pi r_0 q_{0n}^S}{\rho^P A^P ((V^P h_{0n}^S)^2 + s^2)} (G_0^S + c_0^S s) I_1(q_{0n}^S r_0),$$

$$\beta_{0n}^S = \frac{2\pi r_1 q_{1n}^S}{\rho^P A^P ((V^P h_{0n}^S)^2 + s^2)} (G_1^S + c_1^S s) [p_{1n}^S I_1(q_{0n}^S r_0) - K_1(q_{1n}^S r_1)]$$

则式 (48) 的定解为

$$U^P(z, s) = D_1^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + D_2^P \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S N_{0n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S N_{1n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S z) \quad (51)$$

根据桩的边界条件以及桩-土位移连续条件确定待定系数 D_1^P , D_2^P , N_{0n}^S , N_{1n}^S 。

对式 (14) 进行 Laplace 变换并将式 (49) 代入可得

$$D_2^P = -\frac{V^P P(s)}{E^P A^P w} \quad (52)$$

式中, $P(s)$ 为 $p(t)$ 的 Laplace 变换。

对式 (15) 进行 Laplace 变换并将式 (51) 代入可得

$$-\frac{\omega}{V^P} D_1^P \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) + \frac{\omega}{V^P} D_1^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S N_{0n}^S h_{0n}^S \sin(h_{0n}^S H) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S N_{1n}^S h_{1n}^S \sin(h_{1n}^S H) + \frac{k^P + \delta^P s}{E^P A^P} \left[D_1^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) + D_1^P \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S N_{0n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S H) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S N_{1n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S H) \right] = 0 \quad (53)$$

同样地, 对式 (18)、(19) 进行 Laplace 变换, 并将式 (30)、(45) 和 (51) 代入可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{0n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) \cos(h_{0n}^S z) = D_1^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + D_1^P \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) +$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S N_{0n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S N_{1n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S z) \quad (54)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{1n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \cos(h_{1n}^S z)$$

$$= D_1^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + D_1^P \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) +$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S N_{1n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S N_{1n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S z) \quad (55)$$

联立式 (52)、(53) 可得

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{1n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \cos(h_{1n}^S z) \\ = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} N_{0n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) \cos(h_{0n}^S z) \quad (56)$$

可认为 $\bar{K}_0^S = \bar{K}_1^S$, 即 $h_{0n}^S = h_{1n}^S$, 令 $h_n^S = h_{0n}^S = h_{1n}^S$, 由式 (56) 可得

$$N_{1n}^S = \frac{I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0)}{p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)} N_{0n}^S \quad (57)$$

利用 $\cos(h_n^S z)$ 在区间 $[0, H]$ 上的正交性, 对式 (54) 两边同乘以 $\cos(h_n^S z)$, 并对其进行积分, 可得

$$N_{1n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) - \beta_{1n}^S] L_{1n}^S = \beta_{0n}^S N_{0n}^S L_{1n}^S + \\ \int_0^H \left[D_1 \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + D_2 \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) \right] \cos(h_n^S z) dz \quad (58)$$

式中, $L_{1n}^S = \int_0^H \cos^2(h_n^S z) dz$ 。

将式 (57) 代入式 (58) 中, 可得

$$N_{0n}^S = [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] (\xi_{1n}^S D_1^P + \xi_{1n}^S D_2^P) \quad (59)$$

$$\xi_{1n}^S = \int_0^H \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) \cos(h_n^S z) dz / \{L_{1n}^S [I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + \\ K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) - \beta_{1n}^S] - \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)]]\}^{-1}, \quad (60)$$

$$\xi_{2n}^S = \int_0^H \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) \cos(h_n^S z) dz / \{L_{1n}^S [I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + \\ K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) - \beta_{1n}^S] - \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)]]\}^{-1} \quad (61)$$

由此可解出:

$$N_{1n}^S = I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) (\xi_{1n}^S D_1^P + \xi_{1n}^S D_2^P) \quad (62)$$

令

$$\xi^P = \frac{D_1^P}{D_2^P} = \left\{ \left[\frac{\omega}{V^P} \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) \xi_{2n}^S h_{1n}^S \sin(h_{1n}^S H) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \xi_{2n}^S h_{0n}^S \sin(h_{0n}^S H) + \frac{k^P + \delta^P s}{E^P A^P} \left[\sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) \xi_{2n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S H) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \xi_{2n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S H) \right] \right] / \left[\frac{\omega}{V^P} \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) \xi_{1n}^S h_{1n}^S \sin(h_{1n}^S H) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \xi_{1n}^S h_{0n}^S \sin(h_{0n}^S H) - \frac{k^P + \delta^P s}{E^P A^P} \left[\cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} H\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) \xi_{1n}^S \cos(h_{1n}^S H) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] \xi_{1n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S H) \right] \right] \right\}^{-1}$$

则桩身位移为

$$U^P(z, s) = -\frac{V^P P(s)}{\omega E^P A^P} \left[\xi^P \cos\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + \sin\left(\frac{\omega}{V^P} z\right) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_0) (\xi_{1n}^S \xi^P + \xi_{2n}^S) \cos(h_{1n}^S z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{1n}^S r_1) + K_0(q_{1n}^S r_1)] (\xi_{1n}^S \xi^P + \xi_{2n}^S) \cos(h_{0n}^S z) \right] \quad (63)$$

令 $s=i\omega$, 则 Laplace 变换相当于单边的 Fourier 变换, 可得到管桩桩顶复刚度表达式为

$$K_d = \frac{P(i\omega)}{U^P(0, i\omega)} = -\frac{\omega E^P A^P}{V^P} \left/ \left[\xi^P + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) (\xi_{1n}^S \xi^P + \xi_{2n}^S) \cos(h_{1n}^S z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) + K_0(q_{0n}^S r_1)] (\xi_{1n}^S \xi^P + \xi_{2n}^S) \cos(h_{0n}^S z) \right] \right. \\ \left. \xi_{2n}^S \cos(h_{0n}^S z) \right] = \frac{E^P A^P}{H} K_d' \quad (64)$$

式中, K_d' 为量纲为 1 的复刚度, 令 $T_c = H/V^P$,

$$\theta = \omega T_c, \quad \kappa = \xi^P + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) (\xi_{1n}^S \xi^P + \xi_{2n}^S) \cos(h_{1n}^S z) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \beta_{0n}^S [p_{1n}^S I_0(q_{0n}^S r_0) + K_0(q_{0n}^S r_1)] (\xi_{1n}^S \xi^P + \xi_{2n}^S) \cos(h_{0n}^S z), \quad \text{则}$$

$K_d' = -\theta/\kappa$ 。令 $K_d' = K_r + iK_i$, 其中 K_r 代表桩顶动刚度, K_i 代表桩顶动阻尼。

3 算例分析

本文算例基于图 1 所示能考虑桩周土竖向波动效应的管桩-土体系耦合纵向振动力学模型, 采用前述推导求解所得的基于黏性阻尼模型的径向非均质三维轴对称土体中桩顶纵向振动动力阻抗解析解答。

已有研究表明, 当桩周土体径向圈层数量 $m=20$ 以上时, 可以忽略划分圈层数对计算结果的影响^[17]。这样, 在后续分析中将桩周土体内部区域统一沿径向划分为 20 个圈层。如无特殊说明, 具体参数取值如下: 第 j 圈层桩周土密度为 $\rho_j^S = 2000 \text{ kg/m}^3$, 泊松比 $\mu_j = 0.4$, 假定外部区域剪切波速 V_{m+1}^S ($V_{m+1}^S = \sqrt{G_{m+1}^S/\rho_{m+1}^S}$) 至内部扰动区域第 1 圈层剪切波速 V_1^S 呈现线性变化, 即剪切模量呈现二次函数变化规律。同时, 定义施工扰动系数 $\beta = V_1^S/V_{m+1}^S$ 以描述桩周土体施工扰动程度, 具体取 $V_{m+1}^S = 50 \text{ m/s}$, $\beta = 0.6$ ($\beta > 1$ 代表施工硬化, $\beta < 1$ 代表施工软化, 如图 2 所示), 取施工扰动范围 $b = r_1$ 。桩周土体黏性阻尼系数从外部区域至内部区域第 1 圈层亦呈现二次函数变化, 且有 $\beta = \sqrt{c_{m+1}^S/c_{m+1}^S}$, 取 $c_{m+1}^S = 5 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{s/m}^2$ 。土层底部支承刚度系数 $K_j^S = 0.1E_j^S$, 桩芯土与第 1 圈层桩周土各参数取值相同。桩长、内半径、外半径、密度、波速、桩底弹性系数和阻尼系数分别为 $H=5 \text{ m}$, $r_0 = 0.38 \text{ m}$, $r_1 = 0.5 \text{ m}$, $\rho^P = 2500 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $V^P = 3200 \text{ m/s}$ ($V^P =$

$\sqrt{E^p/\rho^p}$), $k^p = 10^6 \text{ N/m}$, $\delta^p = 10^6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{s/m}^2$ 。

3.1 解答合理性验证

为验证本文所推导能考虑桩周土竖向波动效应的三维轴对称径向非均质黏性阻尼土体中管桩桩顶纵向振动动力阻抗解析解答合理性, 将径向非均质桩周土退化成均质土与文献[31]已有均质土中桩纵向动力阻抗解析解进行对比验证, 如图 3 所示。进一步地, 将管桩退化到实体桩(黏性阻尼系数取为 0), 与文献[21]

已有径向非均质滞回阻尼土(滞回阻尼比取为 0)中实体桩纵向动力阻抗解析解进行对比验证, 如图 4 所示。从图 4 中不难看出, 本文所推导径向非均质土体中管桩纵向振动动力阻抗退化解答曲线与文献[31]和文献[21]中结果吻合。

3.2 桩顶动力阻抗影响因素分析

图 5 所示为管桩桩长对桩顶动力阻抗的影响情况。由图可见, 管桩桩长对桩顶动力阻抗变化的影响

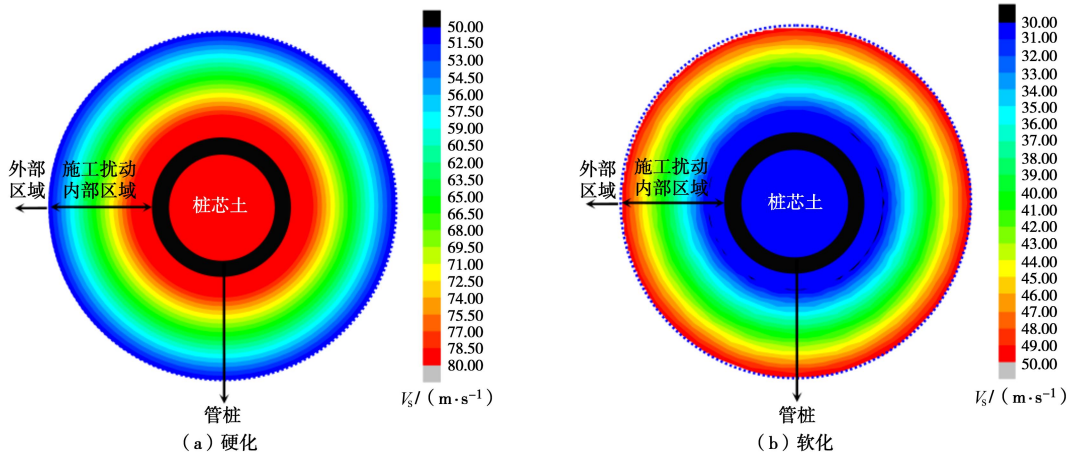


图 2 桩周土软化、硬化示意图

Fig. 2 Diagram of softening and hardening of soils around a pile

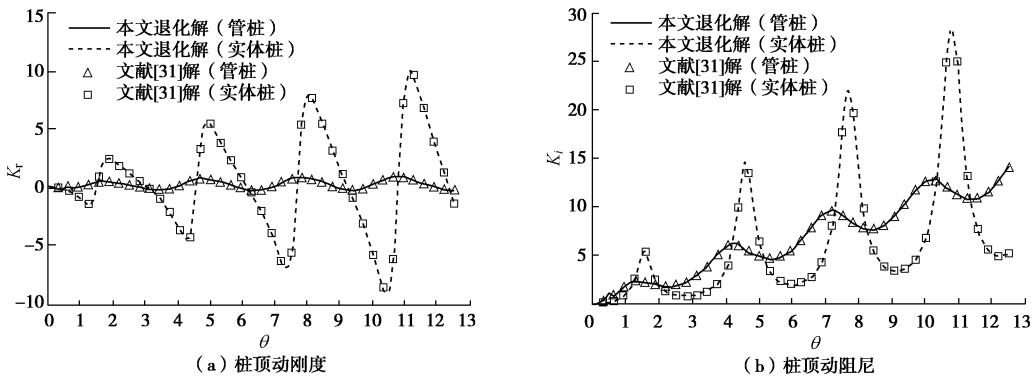


图 3 管桩桩顶动力阻抗本文退化解与文献[31]解对比情况

Fig. 3 Comparisons of proposed solution of dynamic impedance at pile head with Ding's solution in Ref. [31]

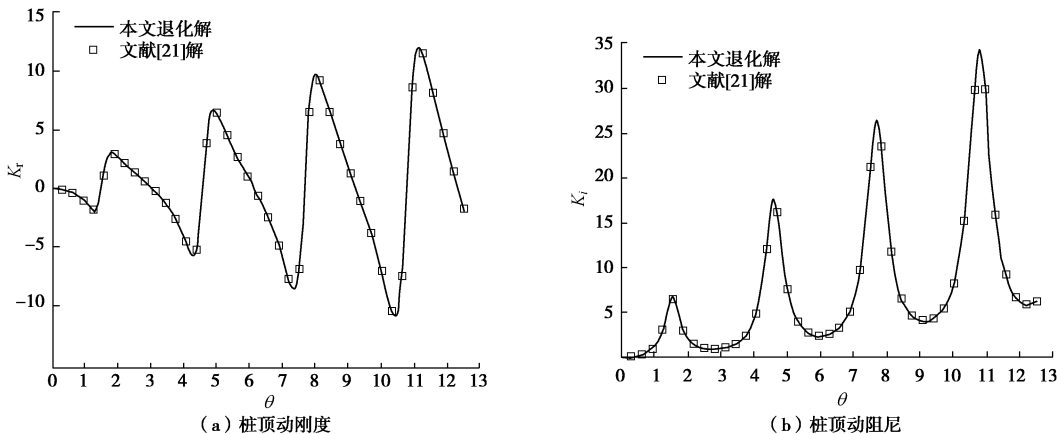


图 4 管桩桩顶动力阻抗本文退化解与文献[21]解对比情况

Fig. 4 Comparisons of proposed solution of dynamic impedance at pile head with Ding's solution in Ref. [21]

显著。具体地,随着管桩桩长增加,管桩内外壁的桩侧摩阻力增大,动力阻抗曲线振幅水平降低,共振频率减小。桩长变化对桩顶动力阻抗的影响随其增加而逐步衰减趋于稳定。

图6所示为管桩内径对桩顶动力阻抗的影响情况。不难看出,随着管桩内径的减小,动力阻抗曲线的振幅水平和共振频率均显著增加。特别地,当 $r_0=0$ (即 $r_0 \rightarrow 0$ 退化为实体桩)时,桩顶动力阻抗曲线振幅水平最高,由此可见管桩桩芯土体的存在对管桩桩体具有一定的减振效应,且管桩内径变化对桩顶动刚度和动阻尼的影响呈现逐步衰减的趋势。

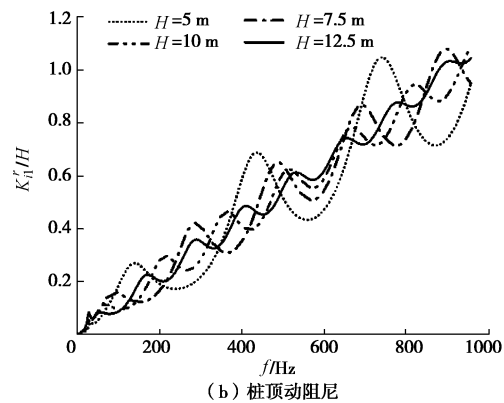
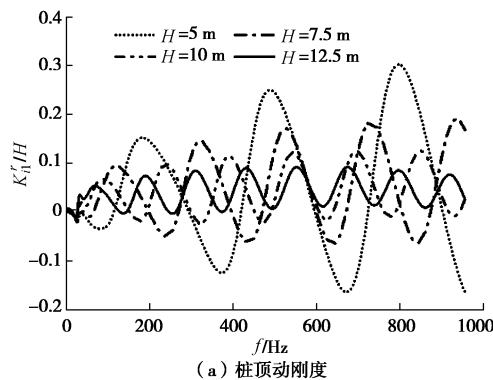


图5 管桩桩长对桩顶动力阻抗的影响

Fig. 5 Effects of length of pipe piles on dynamic impedance at pile head

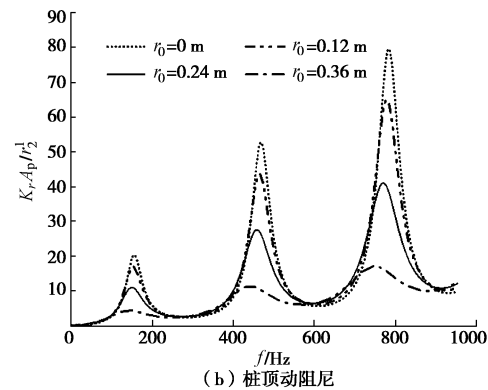
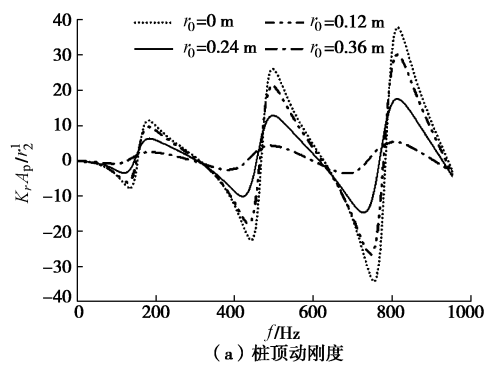


图6 管桩内径对桩顶动力阻抗的影响

Fig. 6 Effects of inner diameter on dynamic impedance at pile head

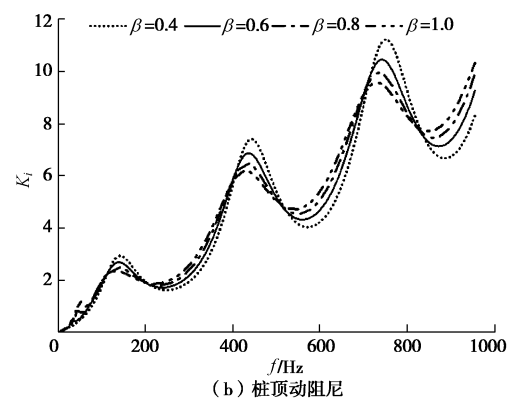
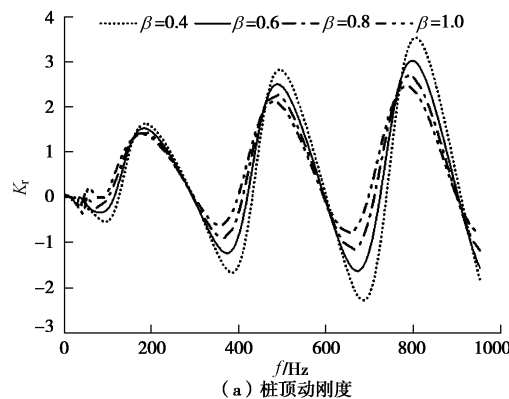


图7 施工扰动引起桩周土软化程度对桩顶动力阻抗的影响

Fig. 7 Effects of soil softening due to construction disturbance on dynamic impedance at pile head

图7所示为管桩桩顶动力阻抗曲线随施工扰动引起桩周土软化程度变化情况。由图7可见,桩周土软化程度对桩顶动力阻抗振幅影响显著。具体地,桩周土体软化程度越高,桩顶动刚度和动阻尼曲线振幅越大。相对振幅而言,桩周土软化程度对桩顶动力阻抗共振频率影响较小,随软化程度增大仅有小幅增加。

图8所示为管桩桩顶动力阻抗曲线随桩周土体硬化程度的变化情况。由图8可见,施工扰动引起桩周土硬化程度对桩顶动力阻抗曲线振幅影响显著。具体地,桩周土体硬化程度越高,桩顶动刚度和动阻尼曲线振幅越小。与桩周土软化程度影响类似,桩周土硬

化程度对桩顶动力阻抗共振频率影响相对较小, 随硬化程度增大仅有小幅降低。

图9所示为施工扰动土体软化范围对桩顶动力阻抗的影响情况。由图9可见, 桩顶动力阻抗振幅随桩周土软化范围增加而显著增大。与实体桩不同的是, 由于存在桩芯土, 管桩仅有近桩小范围内桩周土施工扰动对其动力阻抗产生实质影响。这样, 桩周土软化范围变化对桩顶动刚度振幅的影响程度随其增加而大幅衰减, 且当其达到一定幅值后 (本文当 $b=0.5r_1$ 时) 此种影响效应趋于稳定。不同地, 桩周土软化范围的

改变对管桩桩顶动力阻抗共振频率影响较小, 桩顶动力阻抗共振频率随桩周土软化范围增加仅有小幅增大。

施工扰动硬化范围对桩顶动力阻抗的影响情况如图10所示。由图10可见, 桩顶动力阻抗振幅随施工扰动引起桩周土硬化范围增加而显著减小。与施工扰动软化范围变化相同, 由于管桩仅是桩周土近桩小范围内施工扰动对其桩顶动力阻抗产生实质影响, 桩周土硬化范围变化对桩顶动刚度振幅影响程度随其增加而大幅衰减, 当其达到一定幅值 (本文中当 $b=0.5r_1$)

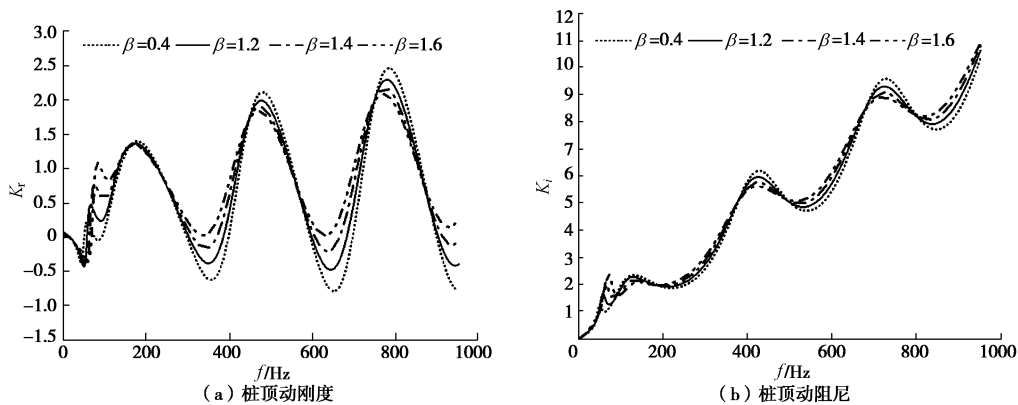


图8 施工扰动引起桩周土硬化程度对桩顶动力阻抗的影响

Fig. 8 Effects of soil hardening due to construction disturbance on dynamic impedance at pile head

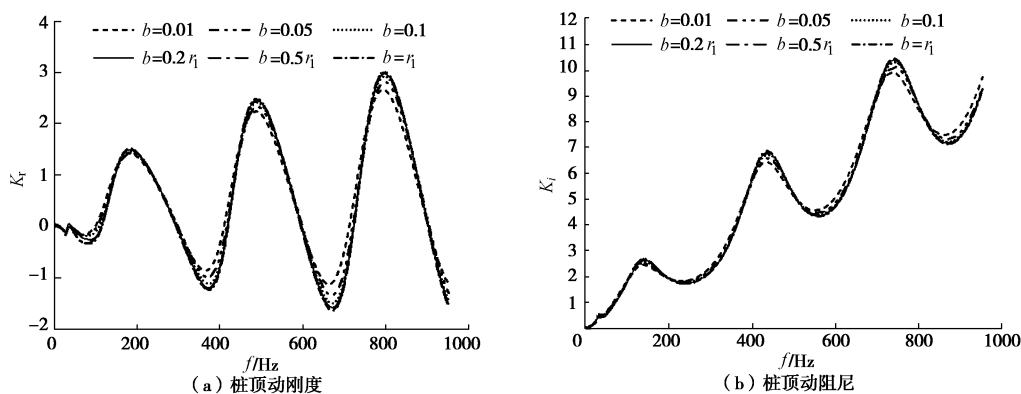


图9 施工扰动土体软化范围对桩顶动力阻抗的影响 ($\beta=0.6$)

Fig. 9 Effects of softening range due to construction on dynamic impedance at pile head

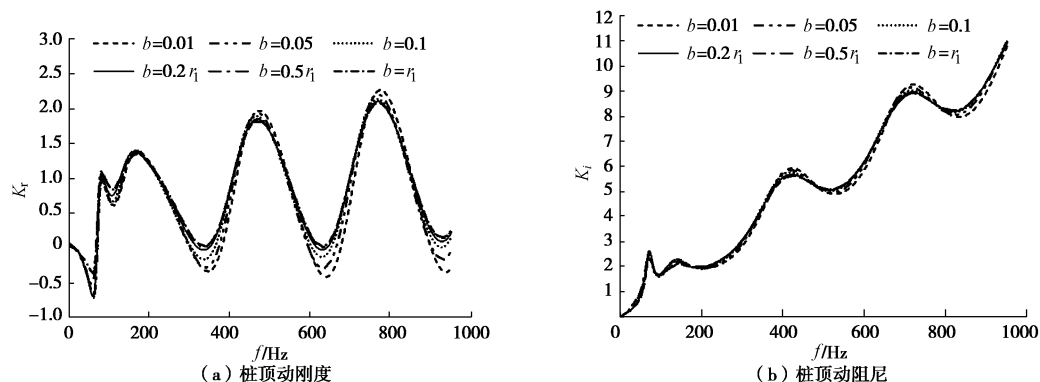


图10 施工扰动土体硬化范围对桩顶动力阻抗的影响 ($\beta=1.6$)

Fig. 10 Effects of hardening range due to construction on dynamic impedance at pile head

后此种影响趋于稳定。不同地, 桩周土硬化范围改变对管桩桩顶动力阻抗共振频率影响较小, 桩顶动力阻抗共振频率随桩周土硬化范围增加仅有小幅减小。

4 结 论

本文考虑桩周土体径向施工扰动效应, 基于能考虑桩周土竖向波动效应的黏性阻尼土体三维轴对称模型, 推导得出了径向非均质黏性阻尼土中管桩纵向振动动力阻抗频域解析解答。在此基础上探讨了管桩桩长、桩内径、桩周土施工扰动程度和扰动范围对桩顶纵向振动特性的影响规律, 得到以下4点结论。

(1) 随着管桩桩长增加, 动力阻抗曲线振幅水平降低, 共振频率减小。桩长变化对桩顶动力阻抗影响随其增加而逐步衰减至趋于稳定。当桩长增大到有效桩长时, 管桩桩长对减振效应的影响趋于稳定。

(2) 桩顶动力阻抗曲线振幅水平、共振频率随着管桩内径减小均显著增大, 可见管桩桩芯土体的存在对管桩桩体具有一定的减振效应。

(3) 施工引起桩周土软(硬)化程度越高(低), 桩顶动刚度曲线振幅越大(小)。相对于振幅而言桩周土软(硬)化程度对桩顶动力阻抗曲线影响程度较小。桩顶动力阻抗曲线振幅随桩周土软(硬)化范围增加而增大(减小)。由于桩芯土的存在, 此种影响在近桩小范围内即可大幅衰减至稳定。

(4) 施工扰动范围及扰动程度对管桩桩顶振动特性有显著影响, 在进行桩基振动分析时考虑桩周土施工扰动效应十分必要。本文推导所得径向非均质黏性阻尼土中管桩动力阻抗频域解析解答, 可为管桩减振相关工程设计与桩基动力检测提供理论与实践参考。

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