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非饱和地基上多层矩形板稳态响应解析研究

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摘 要: 采用积分变换法和消元法求得了非饱和地基受任意竖向简谐荷载作用下的稳态响应积分变换解。同时对四边自由多层矩形薄板提出了带有补充项的双重余弦级数通解, 并与地表竖向位移的级数展开式相结合, 建立了地基和矩形板的协调方程, 再联合矩形板的控制方程和边界条件, 构成了非饱和地基上四边自由多层矩形薄板稳态振动的解析方程组。选取非饱和土体参数和矩形板参数, 利用该方程组, 求解了竖向稳态荷载作用下该地基板的接触压力幅值、板挠度幅值以及板弯矩幅值, 分析了非饱和地基参数对矩形板稳态响应的影响规律。

关键词: 非饱和地基; 积分变换; 多层矩形板; 稳态响应; 解析研究

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Analytical study on dynamic response of multi-layered plate in unsaturated half-space

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Abstract: The study on the dynamic interaction between plate and foundation is widely concerned. Especially, the dynamic response of plate on unsaturated foundation contains theoretical and practical values. The steady-state response of multi-layered rectangular plate on unsaturated half-space is investigated. Based on the governing equation proposed by the previous literatures, the integral solution for unsaturated half-space is derived by using the integral transformation and elimination method. Meanwhile, a double-cosine form function is proposed for the multi-layered rectangular plate so as to establish the compatibility equation between plate and foundation. Considering the governing equation, boundary conditions and compatibility equation of layered rectangular plate, the amplitudes of vertical displacement and bending moment are calculated. The parameters of foundation and multi-layered plate are selected, and some computed results for steady-state vibration of multi-layered plate are given. To further investigate how the factors of unsaturated soils influence the steady-state response of multi-layered plate, the specific numerical results of displacement of multi-layered plate are calculated, and the rules how the factors influence the deformation of plate are analyzed.

Key words: unsaturated half-space; integral transformation; multi-layered rectangular plate; steady state response; analytical study

0 引 言

地基与矩形板的相互作用问题倍受关注。在以往的研究中, 基于各向同性弹性地基模型, 李刚等^[1]提出一种弹性地基上矩形板的稳态振动的积分变换解。王春玲等^[2]则提出一种矩形板与各向同性地基接触问题的解析方法, 还深入研究了矩形板与成层横观各向同性地基的相互作用^[3]。此外, 艾智勇等^[4]采用解析层元法计算成层横观各向同性地基上矩形板的沉降。但这些研究均是基于单相介质地基展开的。

自从 Biot^[5]提出了饱和土波动方程后, 饱和土与

基础板系统的动力响应研究也逐渐展开。但相对于饱和土, 非饱和土在实际工程中更加常见, 而且非饱和地基与矩形板相互作用的研究至今未得到解决, 因此该问题具有一定的研究价值。

长期以来, 基于不同理论, 已经有多种非饱和土控制方程^[6-9]被提出。但徐明江在前人研究基础之上, 提出了更实用、更符合实际工程的控制方程^[10-14]。该方程能更好地符合广义 Darcy 定律, 而且各个参数意

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义明确, 便于实验获得, 具有推广价值。基于该方程, 展开本文的研究。

基于文献[10, 12]给出的非饱和土的控制方程, 利用积分变换法, 求解非饱和地基地面位移的稳态积分变换解。同时结合文献[15, 16]中多层矩形薄板理论, 构造了带有补充项的双重傅里叶级数通解来研究非饱和地基上四边自由多层矩形薄板的稳态振动, 分析非饱和土参数对矩形板稳态响应的影响规律。

1 非饱和地基稳态响应积分变换解

基于连续介质力学和 Bishop 有效应力公式, 文献[10, 12]提出了非饱和土的动力控制方程。在如图 1 所示的直角坐标系下, 非饱和土受任意竖向简谐荷载 $Fe^{i\omega t}$ 激励时, 其固体骨架位移和孔隙压力可以写为 $ue^{i\omega t}$, $ve^{i\omega t}$, $we^{i\omega t}$, $p^le^{i\omega t}$, $p^ge^{i\omega t}$, i 为虚数单位。此时, 去掉时间变量, 控制方程可简化为^[10, 12]

$$(\lambda_0 + \mu_0) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial x} + \mu_0 \nabla^2 u + b_1 \frac{\partial p^l}{\partial x} + b_2 \frac{\partial p^g}{\partial x} + b_3 u = 0, \quad (1)$$

$$(\lambda_0 + \mu_0) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial y} + \mu_0 \nabla^2 v + b_1 \frac{\partial p^l}{\partial y} + b_2 \frac{\partial p^g}{\partial y} + b_3 v = 0, \quad (2)$$

$$(\lambda_0 + \mu_0) \frac{\partial \varepsilon}{\partial z} + \mu_0 \nabla^2 w + b_1 \frac{\partial p^l}{\partial z} + b_2 \frac{\partial p^g}{\partial z} + b_3 w = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$\nabla^2 p^l - b_{11} p^l - b_{12} p^g - b_{13} \varepsilon = 0, \quad (4)$$

$$\nabla^2 p^g - b_{21} p^l - b_{22} p^g - b_{23} \varepsilon = 0, \quad (5)$$

式中, λ_0 和 μ_0 为非饱和土体的 Lamé 常数, $\varepsilon = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z}$ 为体积应变, $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$, 为 Laplace 算子。这里, 非饱和土的动剪切模量按照文献[10]给出的计算方法确定, 其表达式为 $\mu_0 = \mu_s + \frac{2050}{\alpha_s} \ln(\sqrt{S_e^{-2}} - 1 + S_e^{-1}) \tan \varphi$, φ 为黏土的内摩擦角, μ_s

为非饱和土在完全饱和时的动剪切模量, α_s 为 V-G 模型拟合参数。 S_e 为有效饱和度, 且 $S_e = \frac{S_r - S_{w0}}{1 - S_{w0}}$, S_{w0}

为剩余饱和度, S_r 为饱和度。 p^l 和 p^g 分别为孔隙流体压力和孔隙气体压力。另外,

$$b_{11} = a_{31}(i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l), \quad b_{12} = a_{32}(i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l),$$

$$b_{13} = a_{33}(i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l), \quad b_{21} = a_{41}(i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l),$$

$$b_{22} = a_{42}(i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l), \quad b_{23} = a_{43}(i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l),$$

$$b_1 = -a_0 \gamma - \frac{\omega^2 \bar{\rho}_l}{i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l}; \quad b_2 = -a_0(1 - \gamma) - \frac{\omega^2 \bar{\rho}_g}{i\omega b^g - \omega^2 \rho_g};$$

$$b_3 = \omega^2 \bar{\rho}_s + \frac{i\omega^3 b^l \bar{\rho}_l}{i\omega b^l - \omega^2 \rho_l} + \frac{i\omega^3 b^g \bar{\rho}_g}{i\omega b^g - \omega^2 \rho_g}$$

$$a_{31} = \frac{A_{25}A_{11} - A_{15}A_{21}}{A_{14}A_{25} - A_{15}A_{24}}, \quad a_{32} = \frac{A_{25}A_{12} - A_{15}A_{22}}{A_{14}A_{25} - A_{15}A_{24}},$$

$$a_{33} = \frac{A_{25}A_{13} - A_{15}A_{23}}{A_{14}A_{25} - A_{15}A_{24}}, \quad a_{41} = \frac{A_{14}A_{21} - A_{24}A_{11}}{A_{14}A_{25} - A_{15}A_{24}},$$

$$a_{42} = \frac{A_{14}A_{22} - A_{24}A_{12}}{A_{14}A_{25} - A_{15}A_{24}}, \quad a_{43} = \frac{A_{14}A_{23} - A_{24}A_{13}}{A_{14}A_{25} - A_{15}A_{24}},$$

$$A_{11} = \frac{\gamma}{K_s}(a_0 - n_s) + \frac{n}{K_l}, \quad A_{12} = \frac{1 - \gamma}{K_s}(a_0 - n_s),$$

$$A_{13} = A_{23} = a_0 - n_s, \quad A_{14} = n_s(2 - S_r), \quad A_{15} = -n_s(1 - S_r),$$

$$A_{21} = \frac{\gamma}{K_s}(a_0 - n_s), \quad A_{22} = \frac{\gamma}{K_s}(a_0 - n_s) + \frac{n_s}{K_a}, \quad A_{24} = -n_s S_r,$$

$$A_{25} = n_s(1 + S_r),$$

$\bar{\rho}_s = (1 - n_s)\rho_s$, $\bar{\rho}_l = n_s S_r \rho_l$, $\bar{\rho}_g = n_s(1 - S_r)\rho_g$ 分别为土骨架、孔隙流体和孔隙气体的相对密度, ρ_s , ρ_l , ρ_g 分别为土骨架、孔隙流体和孔隙气体的密度, n_s 为孔隙率, $a_0 = 1 - K_b/K_s$, $K_b = \lambda_0 + 2\mu_0/3$, K_s 为土颗粒的体积压缩模量, γ 为有效应力参数, 取值为 $\gamma = S_r$ 。
 $b^l = n_s S_r \rho_l g/k_l$, $b^g = n_s(1 - S_r)\rho_g g/k_g$, g 为重力加速度, k_l 和 k_g 分别为孔隙流体和孔隙气体的绝对渗透系数, 且有 $k_l = \rho_l g \kappa \sqrt{S_e} [1 - (1 - \sqrt[m_s]{S_e})^{m_s}]^2 / \eta_l$, $k_g = \rho_g g \kappa \sqrt{1 - S_e} (1 - \sqrt[m_s]{S_e})^{2m_s} / \eta_g$, m_s 为 V-G 模型拟合参数, κ 为非饱和土的固有渗透率, η_l 和 η_g 分别为孔隙流体和孔隙气体的黏滞系数, K_l 和 K_a 分别为孔隙流体和孔隙气体的体积压缩模量。

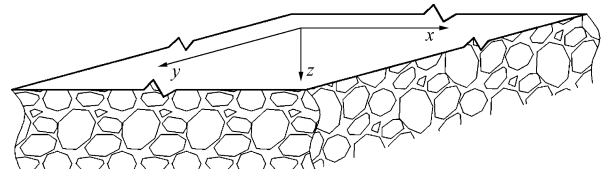


图 1 非饱和地基计算示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic graph of unsaturated foundation

将式 (1) ~ (3) 分别对 x , y , z 求一阶导数并相加得到

$$(\lambda_0 + 2\mu_0) \nabla^2 \varepsilon + b_1 \nabla^2 p^l + b_2 \nabla^2 p^g + b_3 \varepsilon = 0. \quad (6)$$

将式 (4) 和式 (5) 代入式 (6) 有

$$\nabla^2 \varepsilon - b_{31} p^l - b_{32} p^g - b_{33} \varepsilon = 0, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{其中, } b_{31} = -\frac{b_1 b_{11} + b_2 b_{21}}{\lambda_0 + 2\mu_0}, \quad b_{32} = -\frac{b_1 b_{12} + b_2 b_{22}}{\lambda_0 + 2\mu_0}, \quad b_{33} = -\frac{b_1 b_{13} + b_2 b_{23} + b_3}{\lambda_0 + 2\mu_0}.$$

引入双重傅里叶变换:

$$\bar{f}(\xi, \eta) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) e^{i(\xi x + \eta y)} dx dy. \quad (8)$$

相应的逆变换为

$$f(x, y) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \bar{f}(\xi, \eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta. \quad (9)$$

规定经傅里叶变换后的物理量均带有上标“—”。

对式 (4)、式 (5) 和式 (7) 作双重傅里叶变换得到

$$\left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{11} \right] \bar{p}^1 - b_{12} \bar{p}^8 - b_{13} \bar{\varepsilon} = 0, \quad (10)$$

$$-b_{21} \bar{p}^1 + \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{22} \right] \bar{p}^8 - b_{23} \bar{\varepsilon} = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$-b_{31} \bar{p}^1 - b_{32} \bar{p}^8 + \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{33} \right] \bar{\varepsilon} = 0, \quad (12)$$

其中, $k^2 = \xi^2 + \eta^2$ 。

联立式 (10)~(12), 采用消元法求解 $\bar{\varepsilon}$, \bar{p}^1 , \bar{p}^8 。

先消去 \bar{p}^1 , \bar{p}^8 有

$$\begin{aligned} & (b_{31}b_{32}b_{11} - b_{31}b_{32}b_{22} + b_{32}b_{32}b_{21} - b_{31}b_{31}b_{12}) \left\{ b_{21} \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{33} \right] + b_{23}b_{31} \right\} \bar{\varepsilon} = \\ & \left\{ b_{32} \left\{ b_{21} \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{33} \right] + b_{23}b_{31} \right\} - b_{31} \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{11} \right] \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{33} \right] - b_{31}b_{13} \right\} \right\} \cdot \\ & \left\{ b_{31} \left[\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 \right) - b_{22} \right] + b_{32}b_{21} \right\} \bar{\varepsilon} = 0. \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

式 (13) 为关于 $\bar{\varepsilon}$ 的常微分方程, 整理后为

$$c_1 \frac{d^6 \bar{\varepsilon}}{dz^6} + c_2 \frac{d^4 \bar{\varepsilon}}{dz^4} + c_3 \frac{d^2 \bar{\varepsilon}}{dz^2} + c_4 = 0.$$

相应的特征方程为

$$c_1 \lambda^6 + c_2 \lambda^4 + c_3 \lambda^2 + c_4 = 0. \quad (14)$$

c_1 , c_2 , c_3 , c_4 的具体形式可由式 (13) 整理得到。显然, 式 (14) 存在 6 个特征根 $\pm \lambda_i$ ($i=1, 2, 3$), 则 $\bar{\varepsilon}$ 的通解为

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^3 (C_i e^{\lambda_i z} + D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}). \quad (15)$$

对于非饱和和半空间而言, 由地基无穷深的辐射条件可知, 当 $z \rightarrow \infty$, 存在 $\bar{\varepsilon} = 0$, 则有 $C_i = 0$ ($i=1, 2, 3$)。因此式 (15) 可简化为

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \sum_{i=1}^3 D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}. \quad (16)$$

继而可以求得

$$\bar{p}^8 = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{li} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}, \quad (17)$$

其中, $f_{li} = \frac{\Delta_1 - \Delta_2}{\Delta}$,

$$\Delta = b_{31}b_{32}b_{11} - b_{31}b_{32}b_{22} - b_{31}b_{31}b_{12} + b_{32}b_{32}b_{21},$$

$$\Delta_1 = b_{32}[b_{21}(\lambda_i^2 - k^2 - b_{33}) + b_{23}b_{31}],$$

$$\Delta_2 = b_{31}[(\lambda_i^2 - k^2 - b_{11})(\lambda_i^2 - k^2 - b_{33}) - b_{31}b_{13}],$$

以及

$$\bar{p}^1 = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{2i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}, \quad (18)$$

其中, $f_{2i} = \frac{-b_{32}f_{li}}{b_{31}} + \frac{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 - b_{33}}{b_{31}}$ 。

对式 (1)~(3) 进行双重傅里叶变换, 并将式 (16)~(18) 代入, 得到

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 + \frac{b_3}{\mu} \right) \bar{u} + i\xi \sum_{i=1}^3 g_i D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} = 0, \quad (19)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 + \frac{b_3}{\mu} \right) \bar{v} + i\eta \sum_{i=1}^3 g_i D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} = 0, \quad (20)$$

$$\left(\frac{d^2}{dz^2} - k^2 + \frac{b_3}{\mu} \right) \bar{w} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \lambda_i g_i D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} = 0, \quad (21)$$

其中 $g_i = \frac{(\lambda_0 + \mu_0) + b_1 f_{2i} + b_2 f_{li}}{\mu_0}$ 。

分别求解式 (19)~(21), 并根据无限深非饱和和半空间地基的辐射条件可得, 当 $z \rightarrow \infty$, $\bar{u} = \bar{v} = \bar{w} = 0$, 即存在 $C_i = 0$ ($i=4, 5, 6$), 则可得

$$\bar{u} = D_4 e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{i\xi g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3/\mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}, \quad (22)$$

$$\bar{v} = D_5 e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{i\eta g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3/\mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}, \quad (23)$$

$$\bar{w} = D_6 e^{-\lambda_4 z} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3/\mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}. \quad (24)$$

将式 (22)~(24) 代入式 (16), 并利用式 (6) 得到

$$i\xi D_4 + i\eta D_5 - \lambda_4 D_6 = 0. \quad (25)$$

于是有

$$D_6 = \frac{i\xi D_4 + i\eta D_5}{\lambda_4}. \quad (26)$$

则式 (24) 改写为

$$\bar{w} = \frac{i\xi D_4 + i\eta D_5}{\lambda_4} e^{-\lambda_4 z} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3/\mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z}. \quad (27)$$

根据 Bishop 有效应力公式, 非饱和土的应力表达式为^[10]

$$\sigma_z = \lambda_0 \varepsilon + 2\mu_0 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - a_0 \gamma p^1 - a_0(1-\gamma)p^8,$$

$$\tau_{xz} = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right), \quad \tau_{yz} = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right).$$

其傅里叶变换为

$$\bar{\sigma}_z = \lambda_0 \bar{\varepsilon} + 2\mu_0 \frac{\partial \bar{w}}{\partial z} - a_0 \gamma \bar{p}^1 - a_0(1-\gamma)\bar{p}^8, \quad (28)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{xz} = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial z} + \bar{w} i \xi \right), \quad (29)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{yz} = \mu_0 \left(\frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} + \bar{w} i \eta \right). \quad (30)$$

将式 (16)~(18)、式 (22), (23) 和式 (27)

代入式 (28) ~ (30) 中得到

$$\bar{\sigma}_z = \lambda_0 \sum_{i=1}^3 D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} - 2\mu_0 (i\xi D_4 + i\eta D_5) e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{2\mu_0 \lambda_i^2 g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} - a_0 \gamma \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{2i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} - a_0 (1 - \gamma) \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{1i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} \quad (31)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{xz} = \mu_0 \left(-\lambda_4 D_4 e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \frac{\xi^2 D_4 + \xi \eta D_5}{\lambda_4} e^{-\lambda_4 z} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i i \xi g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} \right) \quad (32)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{yz} = \mu_0 \left(-\lambda_4 D_5 e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \frac{\xi \eta D_4 + \eta^2 D_5}{\lambda_4} e^{-\lambda_4 z} + 2 \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i i \eta g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} \right) \quad (33)$$

受任意竖向简谐荷载 $F_z(x, y) e^{i\omega t}$ 激励, 并考虑地表排气、排水条件时, 非饱和半空间的应力边界条件可写成

$$\begin{cases} \sigma_z(x, y, 0) = -F_z(x, y), \\ \tau_{xz}(x, y, 0) = 0, \\ \tau_{yz}(x, y, 0) = 0. \end{cases} \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty, -\infty < y < +\infty) \quad (34)$$

当地表完全排水、排气, 存在

$$p^l(x, y, 0) = 0, p^g(x, y, 0) = 0 \quad (35)$$

对式 (34), (35) 进行傅里叶变换有

$$\bar{\sigma}_z(\xi, \eta, 0) = -\bar{F}_z(\xi, \eta), \quad \bar{\tau}_{xz}(\xi, \eta, 0) = 0, \quad \bar{\tau}_{yz}(\xi, \eta, 0) = 0, \quad (36)$$

$$\bar{p}^l(\xi, \eta, 0) = 0, \quad \bar{p}^g(\xi, \eta, 0) = 0 \quad (37)$$

将式 (31) ~ (33) 代入式 (36) 得到

$$\bar{\sigma}_z = \lambda_0 \sum_{i=1}^3 D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} - 2\mu_0 (i\xi D_4 + i\eta D_5) e^{-\lambda_4 z} - 2\mu_0 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i^2 g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} - a_0 \gamma \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{2i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} - a_0 (1 - \gamma) \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{1i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} = -\bar{F}_z(\xi, \eta) \quad (38)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{xz} = \mu_0 \left[-\lambda_4 D_4 e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \frac{\xi^2 D_4 + \xi \eta D_5}{\lambda_4} e^{-\lambda_4 z} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{2\lambda_i i \xi g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} \right] = 0 \quad (39)$$

$$\bar{\tau}_{yz} = \mu_0 \left[-\lambda_4 D_5 e^{-\lambda_4 z} - \frac{\xi \eta D_4 + \eta^2 D_5}{\lambda_4} e^{-\lambda_4 z} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{2\lambda_i i \eta g_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} \right] = 0 \quad (40)$$

再将式 (17) 和 (18) 代入式 (37) 中, 当地表排水、排气时得

$$\bar{p}^g = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{1i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} = 0, \quad \bar{p}^l = \sum_{i=1}^3 f_{2i} D_i e^{-\lambda_i z} = 0 \quad (41)$$

当地表排水、排气时, 联立式 (37) 有

$$\begin{pmatrix} d_{11} & d_{12} & d_{13} & d_{14} & d_{15} \\ d_{21} & d_{22} & d_{23} & d_{24} & d_{25} \\ d_{31} & d_{32} & d_{33} & d_{34} & d_{35} \\ f_{11} & f_{12} & f_{13} & 0 & 0 \\ f_{21} & f_{22} & f_{23} & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} D_1 \\ D_2 \\ D_3 \\ D_4 \\ D_5 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -\bar{F}_z \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (42)$$

其中, $d_{11} \sim d_{35}$ 的表达式见附录。求解线性方程组式 (42), 求出待定常数 $D_1 \sim D_5$ 。假设式 (42) 的解为

$$[D_1 \ D_2 \ D_3 \ D_4 \ D_5]^T = [t_1 \ t_2 \ t_3 \ t_4 \ t_5]^T \bar{F}_z \quad (43)$$

此时, 将式 (43) 代入式 (27) 中, 当地表排水、排气时, 存在

$$\bar{w}(\xi, \eta, 0) = Q \bar{F}_z(\xi, \eta) \quad (44)$$

$$\text{其中, } Q = \frac{i\xi t_4 + i\eta t_5}{\lambda_4} + \sum_{i=1}^3 \frac{\lambda_i g_i t_i}{\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0} \quad (45)$$

对式 (44) 进行双重傅里叶逆变换, 得到完全排水、排气时, 地表的竖向位移为

$$w(x, y, 0) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} Q \bar{F}_z e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta \quad (45)$$

类似可以得到完全不排水、不排气条件下的地表竖向位移解。

2 非饱和半空间上多层矩形板的稳态振动通解

2.1 多层矩形地基板的控制方程、内力及边界条件

由文献[15, 16]可知, 如图 2 所示的多层矩形板, 其稳态振动的控制方程为

$$D \left(\frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial y^4} \right) + 2(D_{xy} + 2D_k) \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} - \left(\sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j h_j \right) \omega^2 W = q(x, y) - F(x, y) \quad (46)$$

其中, W 为振型函数, ρ_j 为第 j 层板的密度, $h_j (j=1, 2, 3, \dots, J)$ 为第 j 层板的厚度, $q(x, y)$ 为简谐外荷载幅值, $F(x, y)$ 为地基反力幅值, J 为总层数。

对式 (46) 中的 D , D_{xy} , D_k 有如下的定义:

$$D = \int_{h_0-h_1}^{h_0} \frac{E_1}{1-\nu_1^2} z^2 dz + \int_{h_0-h_1-h_2}^{h_0-h_1} \frac{E_2}{1-\nu_2^2} z^2 dz + \dots + \int_{h_0-h_1-h_2-\dots-h_{J-1}-h_J}^{h_0-h_1-h_2-\dots-h_{J-1}} \frac{E_J}{1-\nu_J^2} z^2 dz \quad ,$$

$$D_{xy} = \int_{h_0-h_1}^{h_0} \frac{E_1 \nu_1}{1-\nu_1^2} z^2 dz + \int_{h_0-h_1-h_2}^{h_0-h_1} \frac{E_2 \nu_2}{1-\nu_2^2} z^2 dz + \dots +$$

$$\int_{h_0-h_1-h_2-\dots-h_{j-1}}^{E_J \nu_J} z^2 dz$$

$$D_k = \int_{h_0-h_1}^{E_1} z^2 dz \int_{h_0-h_1-h_2}^{E_2} z^2 dz \dots +$$

$$\int_{h_0-h_1-h_2-\dots-h_{j-1}}^{E_J} z^2 dz。$$

其中, E_j , ν_j 为第 j 层板的弹性模量和泊松比。 h_0 为矩形板的中性面距上表面的距离, 其值为

$$h_0 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^J E_j h_j^2 + \sum_{j=2}^J \sum_{i=1}^{j-1} E_j h_j h_i \right) / \left(2 \sum_{j=1}^J E_j h_j^2 \right)。$$

多层板的内力(弯矩 M_x, M_y ; 总剪力 V_x, V_y ; 扭矩 M_{xy}) 表达式见文献[16]。对于四边自由矩形板而言, 边界条件为(以 $x=0$ 边为例)

$$M_x = 0, V_x = 0, \quad (47)$$

在自由角点处有(该点既不受外力也不受约束)

$$\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} = 0。 \quad (48)$$

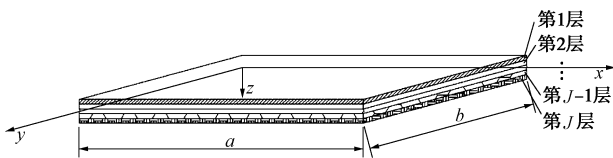


图2 多层矩形板示意图

Fig. 2 Sketch of multi-layered rectangular plate

2.2 非饱和地基上多层矩形板通解及解析方程组

受文献[17]启发, 构造出如下带有补充项的双重傅里叶级数通解:

$$W = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\Gamma \frac{m^2 \pi^2 b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{4by^3 - 4b^2 y^2 - y^4}{24b^4} + \frac{2by - y^2}{2b^2} \right] C_m + \right.$$

$$\left. \left[\Gamma \frac{m^2 \pi^2 b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{y^4 - 2b^2 y^2}{24b^4} + \frac{y^2}{2b^2} \right] D_m \right\} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} +$$

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\Gamma \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{4ax^3 - 4a^2 x^2 - x^4}{24a^4} + \frac{2ax - x^2}{2a^2} \right] G_n + \right.$$

$$\left. \left[\Gamma \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{x^4 - 2a^2 x^2}{24a^4} + \frac{x^2}{2a^2} \right] H_n \right\} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b},$$

$$(m=0,1,2,3,\dots; n=0,1,2,3,\dots)。 \quad (49)$$

其中, $\Gamma = (D_{xy} + 4D_k) / D$ 。另外, w_{mn} , C_m , D_m , G_n , H_n 均为待定常数。

将荷载及地基反力都展为双重余弦级数:

$$q(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}, \quad (50)$$

$$F(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} F_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b}。 \quad (51)$$

$$\text{其中: } \lambda_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1/4 & m=n=0 \\ 1/2 & m=0, n>0 \text{ 或 } m>0, n=0; \\ 1 & m>0, n>0 \end{cases}$$

$$q_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^b \int_0^a q(x, y) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy;$$

$$F_{mn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^b \int_0^a F(x, y) \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy。$$

将式(49)代入式(46), 再按余弦级数展开其中的多项式, 对比方程两边的系数得到

$$\left[D(\alpha_m^4 + \beta_n^4) + 2H\alpha_m^2 \beta_n^2 \right] w_{mn} + \left\{ 2D\Gamma \alpha_m^6 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - 2D\alpha_m^4 \left[\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] + 2H\alpha_m^4 \frac{2\Gamma}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + D_{xy} \frac{\alpha_m^2}{b^2} \bar{h}_n \right\} \cdot$$

$$C_m + \left\{ 2D\Gamma \alpha_m^6 b^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - 2D\alpha_m^4 \left[\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] + \right.$$

$$\left. 2H\alpha_m^4 \frac{2\Gamma}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{D_{xy} \alpha_m^2}{b^2} \bar{h}_n \right\} (-1)^{n+1} D_m +$$

$$\left\{ 2D\Gamma \beta_n^6 a^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - 2D\beta_n^4 \left[\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] + \right.$$

$$\left. 2H\beta_n^4 \frac{2\Gamma}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{D_{xy} \beta_n^2}{a^2} \bar{h}_m \right\} G_n + \left\{ 2D\Gamma \beta_n^6 a^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - 2D\beta_n^4 \left[\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] + \right.$$

$$\left. 2H\beta_n^4 \frac{2\Gamma}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{D_{xy} \beta_n^2}{a^2} \bar{h}_m \right\} (-1)^{m+1} H_n - \bar{m} \omega^2 w_{mn} -$$

$$2\bar{m} \omega^2 \left[\Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] C_m -$$

$$2\bar{m} \omega^2 \left[\Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] (-1)^{n+1} D_m -$$

$$2\bar{m} \omega^2 \left[\Gamma a^2 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] G_n -$$

$$2\bar{m} \omega^2 \left[\Gamma a^2 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] (-1)^{m+1} H_n -$$

$$= \lambda_{mn} (q_{mn} - F_{mn}) \quad (m=0,1,2,3,\dots; n=0,1,2,3,\dots)。 \quad (52)$$

$H = D_{xy} + 2D_k$, $\alpha_m = m\pi / a$, $\beta_n = n\pi / b$, $\bar{m} = \sum_{j=1}^J \rho_j h_j$ 。当 $l=0$ 时, $h_l=0$, $\bar{h}_l=1$; 当 $l \neq 0$ 时, $h_l=1$, $\bar{h}_l=0$ 。

构造级数解时, 已使用了总剪力为零的条件, 且该级数解能自动满足自由角点条件。还需满足的边界条件仅剩弯矩为零的条件。

当 $x=0$, 有 $M_x=0$, 即

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_m^2 + \chi \beta_n^2) w_{mn} + 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - \right.$$

$$\alpha_m^2 \left[\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \left\{ C_m + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} H_n = 0 \quad (n=0,1,2,3,\dots) \quad (56)$$

$$2(-1)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \alpha_m^2 \left[\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \right\} D_m + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{3} \beta_n^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) G_n + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{6} \beta_n^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) H_n = 0 \quad (m=0,1,2,3,\dots) \quad (53)$$

其中 $\chi = D_{xy} / D$ 。

当 $x=a$ 时, 有 $M_x=0$, 即

$$\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m (\alpha_m^2 + \chi \beta_n^2) w_{mn} + 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left\{ \Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - \alpha_m^2 \left[\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \right\} C_m + 2(-1)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \left\{ \Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \alpha_m^2 \left[\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \right\} D_m + \left[-\frac{\Gamma \chi}{24} a^2 \beta_n^4 + \left(\frac{\chi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{6} \right) \beta_n^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right] G_n + \left(-\frac{\Gamma \chi}{24} a^2 \beta_n^4 + \left(\frac{\chi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{3} \right) \beta_n^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) H_n = 0 \quad (m=0,1,2,3,\dots) \quad (54)$$

当 $y=0$ 时, 有 $M_y=0$, 即

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\beta_n^2 + \chi \alpha_m^2) w_{mn} + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{3} \alpha_m^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) C_m + \left(\frac{\Gamma}{6} \alpha_m^2 - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) D_m + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \Gamma a^2 \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - \beta_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] + \beta_n^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} G_n + 2(-1)^{m+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \Gamma a^2 \beta_n^4 \cdot \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \beta_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] + \beta_n^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} H_n = 0, \quad (n=0,1,2,3,\dots) \quad (55)$$

当 $y=b$ 时, 有 $M_y=0$, 即

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\beta_n^2 + \chi \alpha_m^2) w_{mn} + \left[-\frac{\Gamma \chi}{24} b^2 \alpha_m^4 + \left(\frac{\chi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{6} \right) \alpha_m^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} \right] C_m + \left(-\frac{\Gamma \chi}{24} b^2 \alpha_m^4 + \left(\frac{\chi}{2} - \frac{\Gamma}{3} \right) \alpha_m^2 - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) D_m + 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left\{ \Gamma a^2 \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - \beta_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] + \beta_n^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} G_n + 2(-1)^{m+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \left\{ \Gamma a^2 \cdot \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \beta_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] + \beta_n^2 \Gamma \chi \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\chi \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} H_n = 0$$

对式 (51) 的地基反力展开式进行双重傅里叶变换得到

$$\bar{F}(\xi, \eta) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} F_{mn} \frac{[e^{i\xi a} (-1)^m - 1][(-1)^n e^{i\eta b} - 1]}{\xi \eta \left[1 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a\xi} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b\eta} \right)^2 \right]} \quad (57)$$

将地表位移 $w(x, y, 0)$ 按双重余弦级数展开得到

$$w(x, y, 0) = \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{pq} w_{zpq} \cos \frac{p\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{q\pi y}{b} \quad (58)$$

由于

$$w_{zpq} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b w(x, y, 0) \cos \frac{p\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{q\pi y}{b} dx dy, \quad (58)$$

此时, 将式 (57) 依次代入式 (45) 和式 (58), 可以得到地表位移的展开式为

$$w(x, y, 0) = \frac{1}{\pi^2 ab} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{pq} \lambda_{mn} \eta_{pqmn} F_{mn} \cos \frac{p\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{q\pi y}{b} \quad (59)$$

其中, $\eta_{pqmn} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} Q \Theta d\xi d\eta$,

$$\Theta = \frac{[(-1)^p e^{i\xi a} - 1][(-1)^q e^{i\eta b} - 1][(-1)^m e^{-i\xi a} - 1][(-1)^n e^{-i\eta b} - 1]}{\xi^2 \eta^2 \left[1 - \left(\frac{m\pi}{a\xi} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 - \left(\frac{n\pi}{b\eta} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 - \left(\frac{p\pi}{a\xi} \right)^2 \right] \left[1 - \left(\frac{q\pi}{b\eta} \right)^2 \right]}$$

该式为包含奇异性和振荡性的积分, 本文采用数值积分对其进行求解。假设地基与板之间光滑接触, 此时, 将多层板振型函数式 (49) 中多项式按余弦级数展开后, 令地基表面位移展开式与矩形板振型函数展开式相等, 并对比等号两边级数项系数得到

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2 ab} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} \lambda_{pq} F_{mn} \eta_{pqmn} = w_{mn} + 2 \left[\Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] C_m + 2 \left[\Gamma b^2 \alpha_m^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] \cdot (-1)^{n+1} D_m + 2 \left[\Gamma a^2 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] G_n + 2 \left[\Gamma a^2 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] (-1)^{m+1} H_n, \quad (m=0,1,2,3,\dots; n=0,1,2,3,\dots) \quad (60)$$

式 (52) ~ (56) 和式 (60) 这 6 组方程构成了非饱和半空间上多层矩形板稳态振动解析方程组。可以用来求解 6 组待定常数 w_{mn} , C_m , D_m , G_n , H_n , F_{mn} 。

3 对比验证

取一非饱和半空间地基, 表面作用有一幅值为 1 kN 的集中稳态荷载, 圆频率 $\omega=1$ rad/s。非饱和土参数见表 1, 计算地表完全排水、排气条件下非饱和和半

空间地基表面稳态响应。图 3 给出了地基表面稳态振动幅值沿 x 方向的变化,从图中可以看出本文计算的地表位移幅值与文献[10]计算结果吻合,证明本文地基推导是完全正确的。

表 1 非饱和土体参数^[10]

Table 1 Parameters of unsaturated soils

参数	值	参数	值
μ_s /MPa	19.4	η_1 /(m·s ⁻¹)	0.015
ν	0.2	S_r	0.8
K_s /GPa	36	κ /m ²	1.0×10^{-6}
K_1 /GPa	2.1	S_{w0}	0.05
K_a /kPa	100	n_s	0.6
ρ_s /(kg·m ⁻³)	2700	ϕ	27°
ρ_l /(kg·m ⁻³)	1000	α_s	10^{-4}
ρ_g /(kg·m ⁻³)	1.29	m_s	0.5
η_l /(m·s ⁻¹)	1.0		

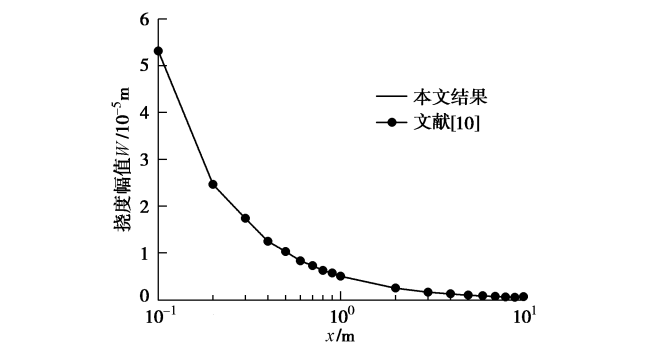


图 3 非饱和半空间地基表面稳态振动挠度幅值

Fig. 3 Amplitude displacements of unsaturated half-space surface

用本文的方法处理文献[18]中的算例,只是将板换成两层,且每层厚为 0.1 m,其余参数相同,图 4 给出本文计算结果,显然该结果与文献[18]计算结果完全一致,证明本文中对多层矩形板的给出解及推导是正确的。同时,说明本文中对板与地基之间接触条件的处理也是合理的。其实,这样的接触条件处理方式曾在笔者之前的工作(文献[2, 3]和[18])中有应用,且文献[2]的计算结果与有限元对比,证明了该方法的

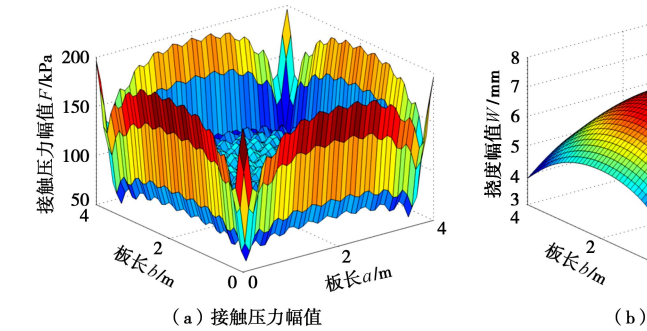


图 5 非饱和半空间上双层矩形板稳态响应

Fig. 5 Steady-state response of double-layered plate on unsaturated half-space

有效性。

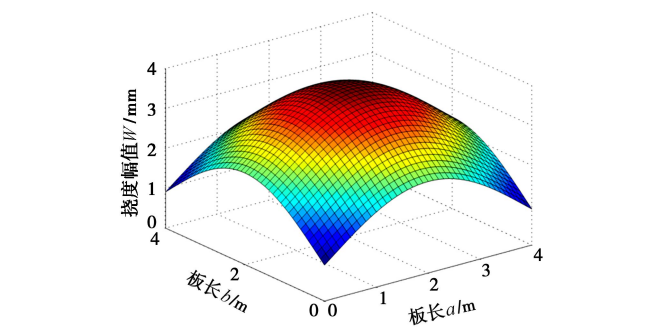


图 4 弹性半空间地基上矩形板稳态振动挠度幅值

Fig. 4 Amplitude displacements of single-layered plate in elastic half-space

4 算例分析

取表 1 的非饱和土体参数,同时考虑地基表面放置一双层板,尺寸为 4 m×4 m,其参数如表 2 所示,在板面作用幅值为 100 kPa 的均布荷载,荷载频率 $\omega=1$ rad/s,计算接触压力幅值、挠度幅值和弯矩幅值,结果如图 5 所示。计算中 m 和 n 均取到 20 时,结果已收敛。

表 2 双层板参数^[15]

Table 2 Parameters of double-layered plate

板	弹性模量 /MPa	泊松比	密度 /(kg·m ⁻³)	层厚/m
第一层	1600	0.25	2500	0.1
第二层	700	0.25	2200	0.2

图 6 给出了排水、排气与不排水、不排气两种边界条件下,双层矩形板中心线($y=b/2$)的稳态响应幅值。可以看出,不排水不排气条件下矩形板的挠度幅值比排水排气条件下的挠度幅值小,这是因为,不排水不排气条件下,地表孔隙压力难以消散,约束了土骨架的变形,使得地基刚度变大,上覆板的挠度幅值随之减小。

两种边界条件下的挠度幅值虽有不同,但是规律类似,所以在接下来的分析当中,仅考虑排水排气的

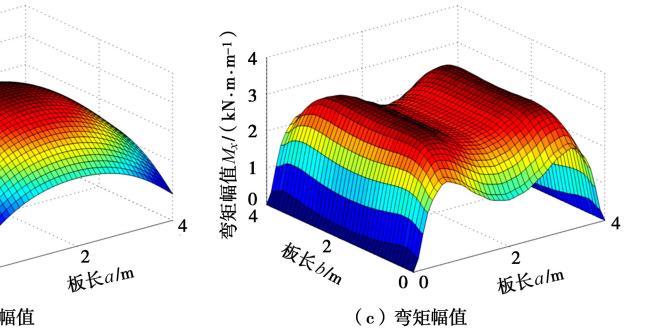


图 5 非饱和半空间上双层矩形板稳态响应

Fig. 5 Steady-state response of double-layered plate on unsaturated half-space

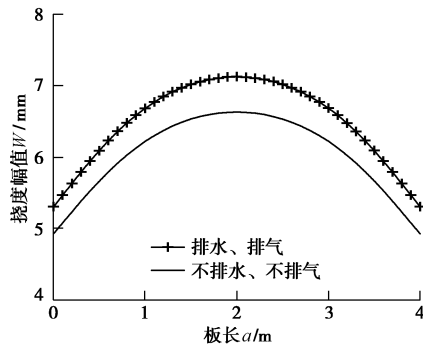


图 6 表面条件对板稳态响应的影响

Fig. 6 Influences of boundary condition of unsaturated half-space boundary condition.

如图 7 所示, 随着饱和度的增大, 矩形板的稳态响应幅值随之增大。分析其原因, 主要有以下几点: ①饱和度增大时, 土体的动剪切模量减小; ②饱和度增大时, 渗透率增大, 造成孔隙压力更容易消散; ③饱和度增大时, 有效应力增大。这 3 个参数的变化, 显然使得土体对上覆矩形板的抵抗能力减弱。

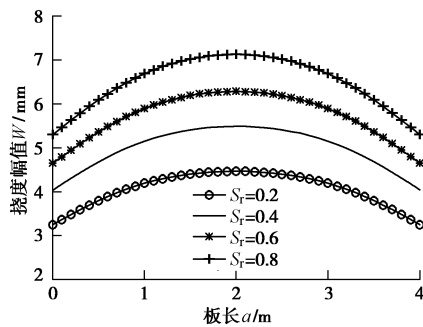


图 7 饱和度对板稳态响应的影响

Fig. 7 Influences of saturation of unsaturated soils

图 8 给出了矩形板挠度幅值随流体渗透率的变化, 可以看出, 随着渗透率的减小, 矩形板的挠度幅值减小不明显。由文献[10]得知, 这是因为渗透率仅在饱和度很高 ($S_r \geq 0.95$) 时才对地基刚度有明显的影响, 而本文地基土的饱和度是 0.8, 因此渗透率对地基刚度影响不大, 导致渗透率对矩形板变形的影响也比较小。

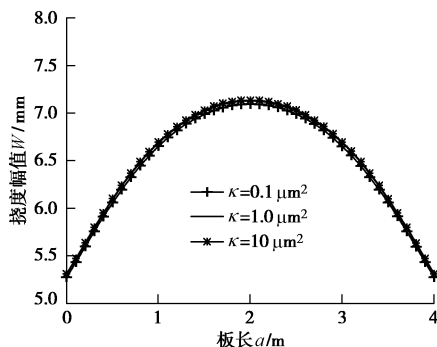


图 8 渗透率对板稳态响应的影响

Fig. 8 Influences of permeability

图 9 给出了矩形板挠度幅值随荷载频率的变化情况, 可以看出, 随着外荷载频率的增大, 矩形板的

变形减小。这是由于随着荷载频率的增大, 孔隙中的流体压力更加难以消散, 使得地基的刚度随着外荷载频率的增大而增大。当然外荷载频率的增大要远离板-地基系统的固有频率。

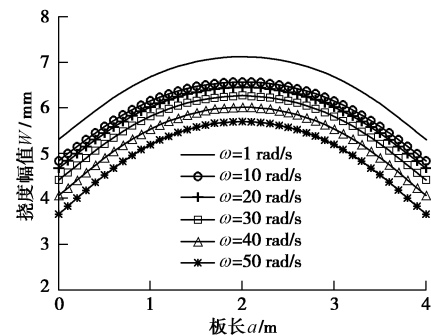


图 9 荷载频率对矩形板稳态响应的影响

Fig. 9 Influences of frequency

5 结 语

基于文献[10, 12]给出的非饱和土控制方程组, 采用积分变换法和消元法求得了任意竖向简谐荷载作用下, 非饱和地基的积分变换解, 结合非饱和半空间地表边界条件, 得到地基表面竖向位移积分形式解, 同时构造了多层矩形薄板带有补充项的双重余弦级数通解; 考虑板下地基竖向位移幅值与矩形板挠度幅值完全相等, 建立了两者之间的协调方程, 再联合多层矩形板边界条件和控制方程一起组成非饱和地基上多层矩形薄板稳态响应的解析方程组。求解了均布荷载作用下, 矩形板与地基之间的接触压力幅值、板的挠度幅值和弯矩幅值。分析了排水、排气和不排水、不排气两种边界条件, 以及地基参数对矩形板变形的影响规律。

基于本文推导的地基积分变换解, 使用传递矩阵法或刚度矩阵法可研究成层非饱和地基的相关问题。同时本文针对四边自由多层矩形薄板, 构造的带有补充项的双重余弦级数通解, 能用于解决受任意支撑的四边自由多层矩形薄板的弯曲、振动和稳定问题。

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附录:

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_{11} &= \lambda_0 - 2\mu_0\lambda_1s_1 - a_0\gamma f_{21} - a_0(1-\gamma)f_{11}; \\
 d_{12} &= \lambda_0 - 2\mu_0\lambda_2s_2 - a_0\gamma f_{22} - a_0(1-\gamma)f_{12}; \\
 d_{13} &= \lambda_0 - 2\mu_0\lambda_3s_3 - a_0\gamma f_{23} - a_0(1-\gamma)f_{13}; \\
 d_{14} &= -2\mu_0i\xi, d_{15} = -2\mu_0i\eta; d_{21} = 2i\xi s_1; \\
 d_{22} &= 2i\xi s_2; d_{23} = 2i\xi s_3; d_{24} = -(\xi^2 + \lambda_4^2)/\lambda_4; \\
 d_{25} &= -\xi\eta/\lambda_4; d_{31} = 2i\eta s_1; d_{32} = 2i\eta s_2; \\
 d_{33} &= 2i\eta s_3; d_{34} = -\xi\eta/\lambda_4; d_{35} = -(\eta^2 + \lambda_4^2)/\lambda_4; \\
 s_i &= \lambda_i g_i / (\lambda_i^2 - k^2 + b_3 / \mu_0) \quad i = 1, 2, 3.
 \end{aligned}$$