

考虑治理荷载作用时井壁严格轴对称变形分析

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摘 要: 为了研究约束内壁法治理井筒的力学效果, 对特殊地层中井壁内侧处于约束状态的立井建立了严格轴对称弹性分析方法。通过线性叠加原理将相应应力边界分解为对称及反对称部分, 利用两个子问题的对称性质, 选择适当的级数形式的 Love 应力函数, 应用双重级数展开法, 侧面采用 Fourier 级数展开, 端部采用 Fourier-Bessel 级数展开, 通过对比正交系数的方法建立待定系数的方程组, 联立求解方程组后获得了井壁满足所有侧面及端部边界条件的弹性解答。针对某井筒约束内壁治理给出算例, 并应用第四强度理论研究了井壁的安全性, 结果表明: 约束段井壁内缘附近在约束后相当应力减小, 安全性得到了有效的提高。

关键词: 立井井壁; 变形分析; 严格解; Love 通解; Fourier 级数; Fourier-Bessel 级数; 约束内壁

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Strict axisymmetric deformation analysis of shaft linings considering shaft-curing load

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Abstract: For the mechanical effect of restricting inside linings to cure shafts, the strict axisymmetric deformation analysis method was established for the shafts under restricted state in special strata. The problem was divided into symmetrical and antisymmetrical parts. Proper progressional form of Love stress function was selected by using the symmetric characters of each subproblem. The double series expansion method was applied. The lateral boundary was expanded in Fourier series while the end boundary was expanded in Fourier-Bessel series, and equations were established by comparing coefficients of the above series. Elastic solution of shaft linings under arbitrary axisymmetric lateral and end stress boundary was obtained by solving these equations. An example was presented for using restricting method to cure shaft linings, and the fourth strength theory was applied to study the security of the shafts. It was shown that the equivalent stress of the inner shaft part within the restricted area was decreased after restriction, and the shaft security was improved effectively.

Key word: shaft lining; deformation analysis; strict solution; Love solution; Fourier series; Fourier-Bessel series; restricting inside lining

0 引 言

研究表明,“附加力”是华东地区立井井壁出现破裂的根本原因^[1],针对这些地区井壁破裂的根源,已经研究了许多井壁破裂的治理技术,近年来,出现了处理井壁内侧的治理方法^[2-3]。由此,特殊地层条件下的立井井壁在考虑治理荷载时,外荷载包括有井筒外侧土压力、竖直附加力,内侧局部约束力及端部力。

特殊地层条件下的井壁受力可视为有限长空心圆柱的空间轴对称问题,文献[4]建立了求解空心圆柱空间轴对称问题的 Pickett 双重级数法,该方法随后得到

了广泛的应用。文献[5, 6]求解了无限长两层和三层圆柱体的空间轴对称变形问题;文献[7]求解了有限长空心圆柱在两端对称法向荷载作用下的应力解答,这些文献均未涉及外侧面的切向荷载;文献[8]建立了在任意轴对称的法向分布荷载和自平衡切向分布荷载作用下复合井壁的变形分析方法,但未涉及井筒的端部荷载;文献[9]获得了井壁在任意轴对称的法向分布荷载、

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切向分布荷载以及井筒端部荷载作用下的弹性解答,但并未考虑井壁治理时井筒内侧可能会受到的局部约束力,且端部的切向应力边界并未满足,所得解答仅是一组圣维南解,而非严格解。针对处于任意轴对称土压力、附加力、局部内压及端部力作用下的井筒,采用上述文献中的双重级数分析方法,首次获得了井壁完全满足所有边界条件的严格弹性解答,完整的解决了井壁一般应力边界下的轴对称变形分析问题。

1 基本方程及边界条件

所要求解的是一个空间轴对称变形问题,空间轴对称问题的Love通解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\mu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial r^2}), \\ \sigma_\theta &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\mu \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial r}), \\ \sigma_z &= \frac{\partial}{\partial z} [(2-\mu) \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}], \\ \tau_{rz} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial r} [(1-\mu) \nabla^2 \varphi - \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial z^2}]. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (1)$$

式中 μ 为泊松比; 应力函数 $\varphi(r, z)$ 满足

$$\nabla^2 \nabla^2 \varphi = 0, \quad (2)$$

其中 $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2}$ 。

考虑施工完成后的井筒,井壁采用约束内壁方法治理,图1为该应力边界下井壁受力示意图。井筒内半径为 r_1 , 外半径为 r_2 , 长为 $2L$, 图中 $f(z)$, $g(z)$, $p(z)$ 分别为内侧约束力、土压力、竖直附加力, $N(r)$ 为端部法向荷载, G 为井壁自重。边界条件可以表示为^[3, 9]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r=r_1: \sigma_r &= f(z), \tau_{rz} = 0, \\ r=r_2: \sigma_r &= g(z), \tau_{rz} = p(z), \\ z=L: \sigma_z &= 0, \tau_{rz} = 0, \\ z=-L: \sigma_z &= N(r), \tau_{rz} = 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

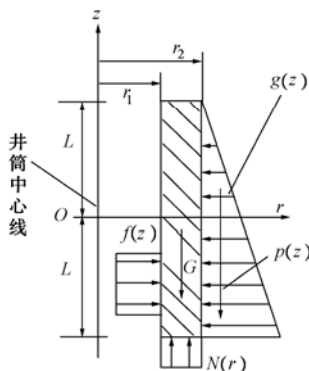


图1 井壁受力示意图

Fig. 1 Shaft linings under force

2 Love 应力函数的选择

对于有限长空心圆柱的轴对称变形问题, Love 通解是完备的^[10], 应用分离变量法可以求得如下两组应力函数

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{(1)} &= \sum_n [A_n^{(1)} I_0(\alpha_n r) + B_n^{(1)} r I_1(\alpha_n r) + C_n^{(1)} K_0(\alpha_n r) + \\ &D_n^{(1)} r K_1(\alpha_n r)] \sin(\alpha_n z) + \sum_m [E_m^{(1)} z \cosh(\beta_m z) + \\ &G_m^{(1)} \sinh(\beta_m z)] \Phi_0(\beta_m r) + (F_1 r^2 + F_2 \ln r) z + F_3 z^3, \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi^{(2)} &= \sum_n [A_n^{(2)} I_0(\alpha_n r) + B_n^{(2)} r I_1(\alpha_n r) + C_n^{(2)} K_0(\alpha_n r) + \\ &D_n^{(2)} r K_1(\alpha_n r)] \cos(\alpha_n z) + \sum_m [E_m^{(2)} z \sinh(\beta_m z) + \\ &G_m^{(2)} \cosh(\beta_m z)] \Phi_0(\beta_m r) + F_4 (r^2 + z^2)^{1/2} + F_5 z^2 \ln r + \\ &F_6 z^2 (3r^2 - 2z^2), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

式中, I_0 , I_1 , K_0 , K_1 分别为零阶、一阶第一、二类变形 Bessel 函数, $\sinh$, $\cosh$ 分别为双曲正弦与双曲余弦函数。 $A_n^{(i)}$, $B_n^{(i)}$, $C_n^{(i)}$, $D_n^{(i)}$, $E_m^{(i)}$, $G_m^{(i)}$, F_1 , F_2 , F_3 , F_4 , F_5 , F_6 ($n=1, 2, \dots$; $m=1, 2, \dots$; $i=1, 2$) 是待定系数, 通过边界条件来确定。

特征值序列 α_n 为

$$\alpha_n = n\pi / L \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots), \quad (6)$$

特征值序列 β_m 是如下特征方程的根序列

$$J_1(\beta_m r_1) Y_1(\beta_m r_2) - Y_1(\beta_m r_1) J_1(\beta_m r_2) = 0 \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots). \quad (7)$$

两类 Fourier-Bessel 级数序列为

$$\Phi_j(\beta_m r) = J_j(\beta_m r) + \varepsilon_m Y_j(\beta_m r) \quad (j=0, 1). \quad (8)$$

其中

$$\varepsilon_m = -J_1(\beta_m r_1) / Y_1(\beta_m r_1) = -J_1(\beta_m r_2) / Y_1(\beta_m r_2), \quad (9)$$

式中, J_0 , J_1 , Y_0 , Y_1 分别为零阶、一阶第一、二类 Bessel 函数。

由应力函数关于 z 的奇偶性可知, $\varphi^{(1)}$ 所得的应力场关于 $z=0$ 是对称的, $\varphi^{(2)}$ 所得的应力场关于 $z=0$ 是反对称的。文献[7]所选择的应力函数关于 z 是奇函数, 其所能满足的应力边界必关于 $z=0$ 对称。文献[9]中应力函数选择也并不完全, 因而不能使所有的应力边界得到满足。由于余弦级数 $\cos(\alpha_n z)$ 与 Fourier-Bessel 级数 $\Phi_0(\beta_m r)$ 的不完备性, 式(4)、(5)中非级数项的选取是必须的。以下首先将井壁应力边界分解为对称及反对称两部分, 分别取应力函数 $\varphi^{(1)}$, $\varphi^{(2)}$ 进行求解。

3 问题的求解

3.1 问题的分解

考虑井壁自重时的一组特解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r^{(0)} &= 0, \\ \sigma_\theta^{(0)} &= 0, \\ \sigma_z^{(0)} &= \gamma z - L\gamma, \\ \tau_{rz}^{(0)} &= 0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

式中, γ 为井壁材料重度, 结合式 (10) 对应的边界, 将井壁应力边界分解为关于 $z=0$ 对称与反对称的两个部分。

对称部分应力边界:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r=r_1: \sigma_r &= f^+(z), \tau_{rz}=0, \\ r=r_2: \sigma_r &= g^+(z), \tau_{rz}=p^-(z), \\ z=L: \sigma_z &= M(r), \tau_{zr}=0, \\ z=-L: \sigma_z &= M(r), \tau_{zr}=0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

反对称部分应力边界:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} r=r_1: \sigma_r &= f^-(z), \tau_{rz}=0, \\ r=r_2: \sigma_r &= g^-(z), \tau_{rz}=p^+(z), \\ z=L: \sigma_z &=-M(r), \tau_{zr}=0, \\ z=-L: \sigma_z &= M(r), \tau_{zr}=0. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

式 (11)、(12) 中 $M(r)=[N(r)+2L\gamma]/2$, 且对于任意函数 $h(x)$ 定义有:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h^+(x) &= [h(x) + h(-x)]/2, \\ h^-(x) &= [h(x) - h(-x)]/2. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

式 (11)、(12) 边界条件下的解叠加上特解式 (10) 就可以得到井壁在自重及应力边界条件式 (3) 作用下的严格弹性解答。

进一步定义下面计算过程中将用到的

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h_n^+ &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L h^+(t) \cos(\alpha_n t) dt \quad (n=1, 2, 3 \cdots), \\ h_0^+ &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L h^+(t) dt, \\ h_n^- &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L h^-(t) \sin(\alpha_n t) dt \quad (n=1, 2, 3 \cdots), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

即 h_n^+ 为 $h^+(x)$ 的第 n 项余弦系数, h_n^- 为 $h^-(x)$ 的第 n 项正弦系数。

3.2 对称边界下的解答

对于对称应力边界条件式 (11), 取应力函数 $\varphi^{(1)}$, 代入式 (1) 得到与建立方程相关的量为

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r^{(1)}(r, z) &= \sum_n \cos(\alpha_n z) [A_n^{(1)} a_{r1n}^{(1)}(r) + B_n^{(1)} a_{r2n}^{(1)}(r) + \\ &C_n^{(1)} a_{r3n}^{(1)}(r) + D_n^{(1)} a_{r4n}^{(1)}(r)] + \sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r) [E_m^{(1)} a_{r01m}^{(1)}(z) + \\ &G_m^{(1)} a_{r02m}^{(1)}(z)] + \sum_m \frac{\Phi(\beta_m r)}{r} [E_m^{(1)} a_{r11m}^{(1)}(z) + G_m^{(1)} a_{r12m}^{(1)}(z)] + \\ &(4\mu - 2)F_1 + \frac{1}{r^2} F_2 + 6\mu F_3, \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(1)}(r, z) &= \sum_n \cos(\alpha_n z) [A_n^{(1)} a_{z1n}^{(1)}(r) + B_n^{(1)} a_{z2n}^{(1)}(r) + \\ &C_n^{(1)} a_{z3n}^{(1)}(r) + D_n^{(1)} a_{z4n}^{(1)}(r)] + \sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r) [E_m^{(1)} a_{z01m}^{(1)}(z) + \\ &G_m^{(1)} a_{z02m}^{(1)}(z)] + 6(1 - \mu)F_3 + 4(2 - \mu)F_1, \end{aligned} \quad (16)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{rz}^{(1)}(r, z) &= \sum_n \sin(\alpha_n z) [A_n^{(1)} b_{1n}^{(1)}(r) + B_n^{(1)} b_{2n}^{(1)}(r) + \\ &C_n^{(1)} b_{3n}^{(1)}(r) + D_n^{(1)} b_{4n}^{(1)}(r)] + \sum_m \Phi_1(\beta_m r) [E_m^{(1)} b_{11m}^{(1)}(z) + \\ &G_m^{(1)} b_{12m}^{(1)}(z)], \end{aligned} \quad (17)$$

式 (15) ~ (17) 中

$$a_{r1n}^{(1)} = \alpha_n^2 [I_1(\alpha_n r)/r - \alpha_n I_0(\alpha_n r)], \quad (18)$$

$$a_{r2n}^{(1)} = \alpha_n^2 [(2\mu - 1)I_0(\alpha_n r) - \alpha_n r I_1(\alpha_n r)], \quad (19)$$

$$a_{r3n}^{(1)} = \alpha_n^2 [-K_1(\alpha_n r)/r - \alpha_n K_0(\alpha_n r)], \quad (20)$$

$$a_{r4n}^{(1)} = \alpha_n^2 [-(2\mu - 1)K_0(\alpha_n r) - \alpha_n r K_1(\alpha_n r)], \quad (21)$$

$$a_{r01m}^{(1)}(z) = \beta_m^2 [(2\mu + 1)\cosh(\beta_m z) + \beta_m z \sinh(\beta_m z)], \quad (22)$$

$$a_{r02m}^{(1)}(z) = \beta_m^3 \cosh(\beta_m z), \quad (23)$$

$$a_{r11m}^{(1)}(z) = -\beta_m \cosh(\beta_m z) - \beta_m^2 z \sinh(\beta_m z), \quad (24)$$

$$a_{r12m}^{(1)}(z) = -\beta_m^2 \cosh(\beta_m z), \quad (25)$$

$$a_{z1n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^3 I_0(\alpha_n r), \quad (26)$$

$$a_{z2n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [(4 - 2\mu)I_0(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r I_1(\alpha_n r)], \quad (27)$$

$$a_{z3n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^3 K_0(\alpha_n r), \quad (28)$$

$$a_{z4n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [-(4 - 2\mu)K_0(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r K_1(\alpha_n r)], \quad (29)$$

$$a_{z01m}^{(1)}(z) = \beta_m^2 (1 - 2\mu) \cosh(\beta_m z) - \beta_m^3 z \sinh(\beta_m z), \quad (30)$$

$$a_{z02m}^{(1)}(z) = -\beta_m^3 \cosh(\beta_m z), \quad (31)$$

$$b_{1n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^3 I_1(\alpha_n r), \quad (32)$$

$$b_{2n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [(2 - 2\mu)I_1(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r I_0(\alpha_n r)], \quad (33)$$

$$b_{3n}^{(1)}(r) = -\alpha_n^3 K_1(\alpha_n r), \quad (34)$$

$$b_{4n}^{(1)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [(2 - 2\mu)K_1(\alpha_n r) - \alpha_n r K_0(\alpha_n r)], \quad (35)$$

$$b_{11m}^{(1)}(z) = \beta_m^2 [\beta_m z \cosh(\beta_m z) + 2\mu \sinh(\beta_m z)], \quad (36)$$

$$b_{12m}^{(1)}(z) = \beta_m^3 \sinh(\beta_m z). \quad (37)$$

下面利用边界条件式 (11) 建立方程组, 由内外侧面剪应力边界得

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^{(1)} b_{1n}^{(1)}(r_1) + B_n^{(1)} b_{2n}^{(1)}(r_1) + C_n^{(1)} b_{3n}^{(1)}(r_1) + D_n^{(1)} b_{4n}^{(1)}(r_1) &= 0 \\ (n=1, 2, 3, \cdots), \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} A_n^{(1)} b_{1n}^{(1)}(r_2) + B_n^{(1)} b_{2n}^{(1)}(r_2) + C_n^{(1)} b_{3n}^{(1)}(r_2) + D_n^{(1)} b_{4n}^{(1)}(r_2) &= p_n^- \\ (n=1, 2, 3, \cdots). \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

通过两个端面的剪应力条件均得

$$E_m^{(1)} b_{11m}^{(1)}(L) + G_m^{(1)} b_{12m}^{(1)}(L) = 0 \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \cdots). \quad (40)$$

利用内侧面的正应力条件, 建立方程为

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r_1) [E_m^{(1)} a_{r01m}^{(1)}[0] + G_m^{(1)} a_{r02m}^{(1)}[0]] + (4\mu - 2)F_1 + \\ \frac{1}{r_1^2} F_2 + 6\mu F_3 = f_0^+, \end{aligned} \quad (41)$$

$$\sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r_1) [E_m^{(1)} a_{r01m}^{(1)}[n] + G_m^{(1)} a_{r02m}^{(1)}[n]] + A_n^{(1)} a_{r1n}^{(1)}(r_1) + B_n^{(1)} a_{r2n}^{(1)}(r_1) + C_n^{(1)} a_{r3n}^{(1)}(r_1) + D_n^{(1)} a_{r4n}^{(1)}(r_1) = f_n^+ \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (42)$$

同样, 利用外侧面的正应力建立方程:

$$\sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r_2) [E_m^{(1)} a_{r01m}^{(1)}[0] + G_m^{(1)} a_{r02m}^{(1)}[0]] + (4\mu - 2)F_1 + \frac{1}{r_2^2} F_2 + 6\mu F_3 = g_0^+ \quad (43)$$

$$\sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r_2) [E_m^{(1)} a_{r01m}^{(1)}[n] + G_m^{(1)} a_{r02m}^{(1)}[n]] + A_n^{(1)} a_{r1n}^{(1)}(r_2) + B_n^{(1)} a_{r2n}^{(1)}(r_2) + C_n^{(1)} a_{r3n}^{(1)}(r_2) + D_n^{(1)} a_{r4n}^{(1)}(r_2) = g_n^+ \quad (n=1, 2, 3, \dots) \quad (44)$$

式中, 记号 $h[n]$ 仅对于奇函数或偶函数有定义如下; 当 $h(x)$ 是偶函数时,

$$\left. \begin{aligned} h[n] &= \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L h(t) \cos(\alpha_n t) dt \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \\ h[0] &= \frac{1}{L} \int_0^L h(t) dt; \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (45)$$

当 $h(x)$ 是奇函数时,

$$h[n] = \frac{2}{L} \int_0^L h(t) \sin(\alpha_n t) dt \quad (n=1, 2, \dots) \quad (46)$$

由于利用了问题的对称性, 端面的法向应力边界条件只需在一端如 $z=L$ 处建立, 另一端自然满足。

由文献[5]可知, 当函数 $h(r)$ 满足 $\int_{r_1}^{r_2} rh(r)dr = 0$ 时, 可以将 $h(r)$ 进行 Fourier-Bessel 级数展开, 即

$$h(r) = \sum_m h_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r) \quad (47)$$

由恒等式

$$\int_{r_1}^{r_2} r[h(r) - h_0]dr \equiv 0 \quad (48)$$

式中, $h_0 = 2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} rh(r)dr / (r_2^2 - r_1^2)$, 以及 1 与 $\Phi_0(\beta_m r)$ 关于权 r 的正交性知, Fourier-Bessel 级数 $\Phi_0(\beta_m r)$ 补充常数 1 后构成完备的正交系。令

$$\phi^{(1)}(r) = M(r) - \sum_n (-1)^n [A_n^{(1)} a_{z1n}^{(1)}(r) + B_n a_{z2n}^{(1)}(r) + C_n a_{z3n}^{(1)}(r) + D_n a_{z4n}^{(1)}(r)] - 6(1 - \mu)F_3 - 4(2 - \mu)F_1 \quad (49)$$

于是 $\phi^{(1)}(r)$ 可以展开为

$$\phi^{(1)}(r) = \phi_0^{(1)} + \sum_m \phi_m^{(1)} \Phi_0(\beta_m r) \quad (50)$$

式中

$$\phi_0^{(1)} = \frac{2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r \phi^{(1)}(r) dr}{r_2^2 - r_1^2} \quad (51)$$

$$\phi_m^{(1)} = \frac{2 \int_{r_1}^{r_2} r \phi^{(1)}(r) \Phi_0(\beta_m r) dr}{r_2^2 \Phi_0(\beta_m r_2)^2 - r_1^2 \Phi_0(\beta_m r_1)^2} \quad (m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (52)$$

$z=L$ 处的正应力条件可以对比 Fourier-Bessel 系数建立如下:

$$\phi_0^{(1)} = 0 \quad (53)$$

$$\phi_m^{(1)} = E_m^{(1)} a_{z01m}^{(1)}(L) + G_m^{(1)} a_{z02m}^{(1)}(L) \quad (m=1, 2, \dots) \quad (54)$$

同文献[7], 取 m 为 M 项, n 为 N 项, 则式 (38) ~ (54) 构成 $4N+2M+3$ 个待定系数的 $4N+2M+3$ 个方程, 联立求解系数后即可获得对称应力边界条件式 (11) 下的解答。

3.3 反对称边界下的解答

对于反对称边界条件式 (12), 取应力函数为 $\varphi^{(2)}$, 代入式 (1) 得

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_r^{(2)}(r, z) &= \sum_n \sin(\alpha_n z) [A_n^{(2)} a_{r1n}^{(2)}(r) + B_n^{(2)} a_{r2n}^{(2)}(r) + C_n^{(2)} a_{r3n}^{(2)}(r) + D_n^{(2)} a_{r4n}^{(2)}(r)] + \sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r) [E_m^{(2)} a_{r01m}^{(2)}(z) + G_m^{(2)} a_{r02m}^{(2)}(z)] + \sum_m \frac{\Phi_1(\beta_m r)}{r} [E_m^{(2)} a_{r11m}^{(2)}(z) + G_m^{(2)} a_{r12m}^{(2)}(z)] + F_4 H_r(r, z) + 2F_5 z / r^2 - 12F_6(1 + 2\mu)z \quad (55) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_z^{(2)}(r, z) &= \sum_n \sin(\alpha_n z) [A_n^{(2)} a_{z1n}^{(2)}(r) + B_n^{(2)} a_{z2n}^{(2)}(r) + C_n^{(2)} a_{z3n}^{(2)}(r) + D_n^{(2)} a_{z4n}^{(2)}(r)] + \sum_m \Phi_0(\beta_m r) [E_m^{(2)} a_{z01m}^{(2)}(z) + G_m^{(2)} a_{z02m}^{(2)}(z)] + F_4 H_z(r, z) + 24F_6 \mu z \quad (56) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{rz}^{(2)}(r, z) &= \sum_n \cos(\alpha_n z) [A_n^{(2)} b_{1n}^{(2)}(r) + B_n^{(2)} b_{2n}^{(2)}(r) + C_n^{(2)} b_{3n}^{(2)}(r) + D_n^{(2)} b_{4n}^{(2)}(r)] + \sum_m \Phi_1(\beta_m r) [E_m^{(2)} b_{11m}^{(2)}(z) + G_m^{(2)} b_{12m}^{(2)}(z)] + F_4 H_{rz}(r, z) - 2F_5 \mu / r - 12F_6 \mu r \quad (57) \end{aligned}$$

式 (55) ~ (57) 中

$$a_{r1n}^{(2)} = \alpha_n^2 [-I_1(\alpha_n r) / r + \alpha_n I_0(\alpha_n r)] \quad (58)$$

$$a_{r2n}^{(2)} = \alpha_n^2 [-(2\mu - 1)I_0(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r I_1(\alpha_n r)] \quad (59)$$

$$a_{r3n}^{(2)} = \alpha_n^2 [K_1(\alpha_n r) / r + \alpha_n K_0(\alpha_n r)] \quad (60)$$

$$a_{r4n}^{(2)} = \alpha_n^2 [(2\mu - 1)K_0(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r K_1(\alpha_n r)] \quad (61)$$

$$a_{r01m}^{(2)}(z) = \beta_m^2 [(2\mu + 1)\text{sh}(\beta_m z) + \beta_m z \text{csh}(\beta_m z)] \quad (62)$$

$$a_{r02m}^{(2)}(z) = \beta_m^3 \text{sh}(\beta_m z) \quad (63)$$

$$a_{r11m}^{(2)}(z) = -\beta_m \text{sh}(\beta_m z) - \beta_m^2 z \text{csh}(\beta_m z) \quad (64)$$

$$a_{r12m}^{(2)}(z) = -\beta_m^2 \text{sh}(\beta_m z) \quad (65)$$

$$a_{z1n}^{(2)}(r) = -\alpha_n^3 I_0(\alpha_n r) \quad (66)$$

$$a_{z2n}^{(2)}(r) = -\alpha_n^2 [(4 - 2\mu)I_0(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r I_1(\alpha_n r)] \quad (67)$$

$$a_{z3n}^{(2)}(r) = -\alpha_n^3 K_0(\alpha_n r) \quad (68)$$

$$a_{z4n}^{(2)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [(4 - 2\mu)K_0(\alpha_n r) - \alpha_n r K_1(\alpha_n r)] \quad (69)$$

$$a_{z01m}^{(2)}(z) = \beta_m^2 (1 - 2\mu) \text{sh}(\beta_m z) - \beta_m^3 z \text{csh}(\beta_m z) \quad (70)$$

$$a_{z02m}^{(2)}(z) = -\beta_m^3 \text{sh}(\beta_m z) \quad (71)$$

$$b_{1n}^{(2)}(r) = \alpha_n^3 I_1(\alpha_n r) \quad (72)$$

$$b_{2n}^{(2)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [(2-2\mu)I_1(\alpha_n r) + \alpha_n r I_0(\alpha_n r)], \quad (73)$$

$$b_{3n}^{(2)}(r) = -\alpha_n^3 K_1(\alpha_n r), \quad (74)$$

$$b_{4n}^{(2)}(r) = \alpha_n^2 [(2-2\mu)K_1(\alpha_n r) - \alpha_n r K_0(\alpha_n r)], \quad (75)$$

$$b_{11m}^{(2)}(z) = \beta_m^2 [\beta_m z \operatorname{sh}(\beta_m z) + 2\mu \operatorname{csh}(\beta_m z)], \quad (76)$$

$$b_{12m}^{(2)}(z) = \beta_m^3 \operatorname{csh}(\beta_m z), \quad (77)$$

$$H_r(r, z) = -z(2\mu r^2 + 2\mu z^2 + 2r^2 - z^2)(z^2 + r^2)^{-5/2}, \quad (78)$$

$$H_z(r, z) = z(-r^2 - 4z^2 + 2\mu r^2 + 2\mu z^2)(z^2 + r^2)^{-5/2}, \quad (79)$$

$$H_{rz}(r, z) = r(-r^2 - 4z^2 + 2\mu r^2 + 2\mu z^2)(z^2 + r^2)^{-5/2}. \quad (80)$$

建立方程的基本思路与对称边界条件时相同,即侧面边界利用 Fourier 级数(正弦或余弦)展开,端部边界利用 Fourier-Bessel 级数($\Phi_0(\beta_m r)$ 或 $\Phi_1(\beta_m r)$)展开,对比系数建立并求解方程组就可以获得反对称边界条件式(12)下的应力解答,限于篇幅,不再赘述。

4 算例分析

现以华东地区某矿井及文献[11]对该井附加力模拟试验研究的结果为依据,针对该井筒的约束内壁治理,应用前述弹性解获得治理前后的应力解答,并分析井壁安全性的变化。

4.1 井筒概况及外荷载

井筒内半径 $r_1=3.25$ m, 外半径 $r_2=4.45$ m, 表土段长 240 m; 井壁材料为#350 钢筋混凝土, 材料重度 0.024 MN/m³, 弹性模量 30000 MPa, 泊松比 0.21 。

文献[12]对于井壁所受水平地压的计算公式进行了评述,指出目前对于深部土的地压认识较少,只有应用经验公式(81),尚能够服务于一定的工程。

$$P_h = KH, \quad (81)$$

式中, P_h 为水平地压 (MPa); K 为侧压力系数,一般取 $0.011 \sim 0.013$ MPa/m; H 为深度 (m)。

该井田被厚约 240 m 的第四系表土层所覆盖,整个表土段中各类黏土约占 70%,文献[11]对其竖直附加力进行了模型试验研究,指出随时间变化的附加力其竖向的分布可近似用分段的线性函数来描述。在浅部,单位侧面积附加力随深度的增加而直线增加,在中深部,则随深度增加而逐渐减小^[13],表示为

$$f_v = \begin{cases} \beta H / H_c & (0 \leq H \leq H_c) \\ \alpha(H - H_c) + \beta & (H_c \leq H \leq 240) \end{cases}, \quad (82)$$

式中, f_v 为竖直附加力大小; H_c 为附加力拐点参数,文献[13]给出 $H_c=6 \times 2r_2=53.4$ m, α, β 为附加力线性分布系数,随时间变化,取文献[11]模拟试验中该矿井壁破坏时刻的试验数据^[13] $\alpha=-2.45 \times 10^{-4}$ MPa/m, $\beta=0.064$ MPa,此时侧压力系数 K 为 0.0118 。

井筒的上端为自由边界,下端应力分布形式的影响仅局限于端部,于是按文献[9]将井筒下端法向应力边界设为均匀分布,均布法向力大小通过井筒整体竖

向平衡得到。现采用约束内壁法治理该井筒 180~220 m 段,下面作力学分析,治理前,井筒内侧不受力,治理后内侧约束段受约束力,参考文献[3]中的方案,设压板对约束治理段压力为均布 0.4 MPa。

4.2 约束治理前后对比

4.1 节给出了井壁治理前后的外荷载,对坐标系及弹性力学符号作转换后,可以分别得到治理前后的应力边界条件式(3)。将式(3)分解为对称边界式(11)与反对称边界式(12),对于对称边界,通过求解方程组(38)~(44)、(53)、(54)获得系数,回代入式(15)~(17)即可获得对称边界应力解答,反对称边界式(12)下的解答同样可以获得,两组解答叠加后并叠加重力特解式(10)便获得井壁治理前后的应力分布。

图 2, 3 为 $r=3.4$ m 处约束前后环向、轴向及径向正应力大小(均为受压)在井筒中深部随深度 H 的变化曲线,其中下标 1 表示约束前,下标 2 表示约束后。

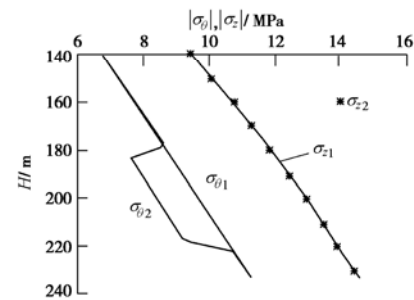


图 2 约束前后环向、轴向正应力

Fig. 2 Tangential and Axial stresses before and after restriction

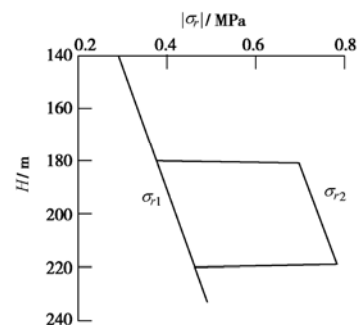


图 3 约束前后径向正应力

Fig. 3 Radial stresses before and after restriction

对比图 2, 3 可知,约束前后该处三个方向正应力大小均有 $|\sigma_z| > |\sigma_\theta| > |\sigma_r|$,约束后在约束段范围内环向受压减小,径向受压增大,而轴向变化不显著;在约束段外,应力变化均不显著。

应用第四强度理论校核井壁约束前后的安全性变化,图 4 为该半径处约束前后相当应力的变化曲线。

从图中可以看出,井壁内缘附近约束段治理后相当应力减小了约 0.6 MPa,安全性得到了有效的提高。

处于深厚表土层中的立井,其井壁内侧是较易破

坏的^[3],从图3可知,井壁内缘附近所受径向正应力较小(内侧面完全不受),近似处于两向受压状态,这对井壁的安全是不利的。约束内壁治理方法其机理在于对易破坏的井壁内缘施加一定的约束力,使该处由原来的两向受压状态转变为三向受压状态,相当应力减小,与井壁材料许用应力之间的差距增大,从而有效的增强了井壁自身的抗破坏能力。

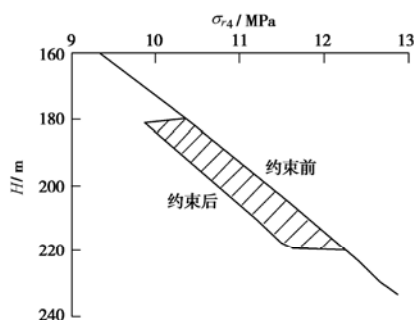


图4 约束前后第四相当应力

Fig. 4 Fourth equivalent stresses before and after restriction

5 结 论

(1) 针对处于约束内壁治理条件下的深厚表土层中的竖井,应用双重级数展开法给出了满足所有侧面及端部应力边界条件的严格弹性解答。

(2) 计算了某矿井约束内壁治理前后的应力分布,结果表明,治理后约束段井壁内缘附近环向受压减小,径向受压增大,而轴向变化不显著,易产生破坏的井壁内侧由原来的两向受压状态转变为三向受压状态,相当应力减小,有效的提高了井壁的安全性,为井筒约束内壁治理方案的进一步优化设计打下了基础。

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