

基坑支护新技术锚管桩的计算

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[摘要] 本文扼要介绍基坑支护新技术——锚管桩。计算了锚管抗拉承载力、设计值及土体整体稳定性的验算。

[关键词] 基坑支护;锚管桩;抗拉;计算;稳定性;验算

CALCULATION OF ANCHORED TUBULAR PILE AS A NEW SHORING TECHNIQUE FOR FOUNDATION PIT

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[Abstract] This paper briefly introduces a new shoring technique for foundation pit-anchored tubular pile. The tension resisting capacity and its design value of the anchored tube and the overall stability of the soil body are calculated.

[Key words] Foundation pit shoring; Anchored tubular pile; Tension resist; Calculation; Stability; Checking computations

锚管桩是利用管壁穿孔的钢管,在一定压力下向管内注入掺有外加剂的水泥砂浆与纯水泥浆,迫使浆体从壁孔外渗至一定范围内的土体中,形成以钢管为核心(作为锚杆)外裹浆体的粗糙圆柱体,与土体间产生粘结摩擦阻力,从而使锚入土中的钢管拉住水平围楞(槽钢)与竖向排桩(槽钢),以平衡基坑边壁土产生的主动侧压力,即用注浆锚管拉住槽钢排桩的一种新型支护方案。其深度可达 9 m。下面是锚管抗拉承载力的计算。

1 计算条件

地面施工荷载 $q_0 = 15 \text{ kN/m}^2$

土层分为两层:

土粘聚力 $C_1 = 16 \text{ kN/m}^2$

内摩擦角 $\varphi_{k1} = \varphi_1 = 8.2^\circ$

土粘聚力 $C_2 = C_3 = C_4 = C_5 = 9 \text{ kN/m}^2$

内摩擦角 $\varphi_{k2} = \varphi_{k3} = \varphi_{k4} = \varphi_{k5} = \varphi_2 = \varphi_3 =$

$\varphi_4 = \varphi_5 = 7.4^\circ$

土体重度 $\gamma = 16 \text{ kN/m}^3$,挖土深度为 $H = 5.23 \text{ m}$

2 抗拉承载力计算

锚钢桩、锚管、联接件剖面如图 1 所示,锚管根数为 4 排。

2.1 锚管抗拉承载力计算

$1.25 \gamma_0 T_{jk} \leq T_{uj}$ (基坑侧壁重要性系数 γ_0 取 1) ①

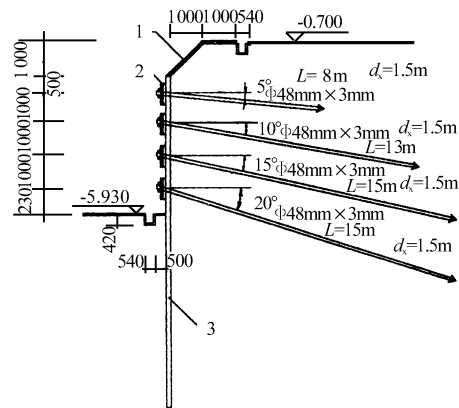


图 1 锚钢桩、锚管、联接件剖面

1—C20 细石混凝土; $h = 100$; 2— $[20^\#$;

3— $[24^\#$ $L = 11 \text{ m}$ 扣打

T_{jk} —第 j 根锚管受拉荷载标准值;

T_{uj} —第 j 根锚管抗拉荷载设计值。

(1) 单根锚管受拉荷载标准值计算

$$T_{jk} = \xi e_{ajk} S_{xj} S_{zj} / \cos \alpha_j \quad (2)$$

e_{ajk} —第 j 个锚管位置处的基坑水平荷载标准值;

S_{xj} 、 S_{zj} —第 j 根锚管与相邻锚管的平均水平、垂

直间距,现均取 1 m;

α_j —第 j 根锚管与水平面之间的夹角。

(2) 荷载折减系数

$$\xi = \text{tg} \frac{\beta - \varphi_k}{2} \left| \frac{1}{\text{tg} \frac{\beta + \varphi_k}{2}} - \frac{1}{\text{tg} \beta} \right| \left| \text{tg}^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{\varphi}{2} \right) \right| \quad (3)$$

β 为锚管坡面与水平面夹角；

根据已知条件,代入分别得

$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta_1 - \varphi_{k1}}{2} \left| \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta_1 + \varphi_{k1}}{2}} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \beta_1} \right| \left| \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{\varphi_1}{2} \right) \right| \\ &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{90^\circ - 8.2^\circ}{2} \left| \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{90^\circ + 8.2^\circ}{2}} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} 90^\circ} \right| \left| \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{8.2^\circ}{2} \right) \right| = 1\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}\xi &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta_2 - \varphi_{k2}}{2} \left| \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{\beta_2 + \varphi_{k2}}{2}} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \beta_2} \right| \left| \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{\varphi_2}{2} \right) \right| \\ &= \operatorname{tg} \frac{90^\circ - 7.4^\circ}{2} \left| \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} \frac{90^\circ + 7.4^\circ}{2}} - \frac{1}{\operatorname{tg} 90^\circ} \right| \left| \operatorname{tg}^2 \left(45^\circ - \frac{7.4^\circ}{2} \right) \right| = 1\end{aligned}$$

因 $\beta_1 = \beta_2 = \beta_3 = \beta_4 = 90^\circ$

$\varphi_2 = \varphi_3 = \varphi_4 = \varphi_{k2} = \varphi_{k3} = \varphi_{k4} = 7.4^\circ$

所以 $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi_3 = \xi_4 = 1$

(3) 第 j 根锚管位置处的基坑水平荷载标准值 e_{ajk} 及计算。根据朗金理论土压力公式: $K_{aj} = \operatorname{tg}^2 (45^\circ - \varphi/2)$

$$\text{有 } K_{a1} = \operatorname{tg}^2 (45^\circ - 8.2^\circ/2) = 0.750$$

$$K_{a2} = K_{a3} = K_{a4} = \operatorname{tg}^2 (45^\circ - 7.4^\circ/2) = 0.772$$

$$\text{而 } e_{ajk} = q_0 + K_{aj} \gamma h_j - 2c_j \sqrt{K_{aj}} \quad (4)$$

$$\begin{aligned}e_{a1k} &= q_0 + K_{a1} \gamma h_1 - 2c_1 \sqrt{K_{a1}} \\ &= 5 + 0.750 \times 16 \times 1.5 - 2 \times 16 \sqrt{0.750} \\ &= 5.29 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}e_{a2k} &= q_0 + K_{a2} \gamma h_2 - 2c_2 \sqrt{K_{a2}} \\ &= 15 + 0.772 \times 16 \times 2.5 - 2 \times 9 \sqrt{0.772} \\ &= 30.06 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}e_{a3k} &= q_0 + K_{a3} \gamma h_3 - 2c_3 \sqrt{K_{a3}} \\ &= 15 + 0.772 \times 16 \times 3.5 - 2 \times 9 \sqrt{0.772} \\ &= 42.42 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}e_{a4k} &= q_0 + K_{a4} \gamma h_4 - 2c_4 \sqrt{K_{a4}} \\ &= 15 + 0.772 \times 16 \times 4.5 - 2 \times 9 \sqrt{0.772} \\ &= 54.76 \text{ kN/m}^2\end{aligned}$$

(4) 根据剖面所示, $\alpha_1 = 5^\circ$, $\alpha_2 = 10^\circ$, $\alpha_3 = 15^\circ$, $\alpha_4 = 20^\circ$

$\cos \alpha_1 = 0.996$, $\cos \alpha_2 = 0.984$, $\cos \alpha_3 = 0.966$, $\cos \alpha_4 = 0.940$

(5) 单根受拉荷载标准值 (T_{jk}) 计算, 公式见 ②

$$\begin{aligned}T_{1k} &= \xi e_{a1k} S_{x1} S_{z1} / \cos \alpha_1 = 1 \times 5.29 \times 1 \times 1 / 0.996 \\ &= 5.31 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{2k} &= \xi e_{a2k} S_{x2} S_{z2} / \cos \alpha_2 = 1 \times 30.06 \times 1 \times 1 / 0.984 = 30.55 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{3k} &= \xi e_{a3k} S_{x3} S_{z3} / \cos \alpha_3 = 1 \times 42.42 \times 1 \times 1 / 0.966 = 45.91 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{4k} &= \xi e_{a4k} S_{x4} S_{z4} / \cos \alpha_4 = 1 \times 54.76 \times 1 \times 1 / 0.940 = 58.26 \text{ kN}\end{aligned}$$

2.2 锚管抗拉承载力设计值

$$(1) T_{uj} = \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \pi d_{nj} \sum q_{sik} l_{ni} \quad (5)$$

γ_s —锚管抗拉抗力分项系数, 取 1.3;

d_{nj} —第 j 根锚管锚固体直径;

q_{sik} —锚管穿越第 i 层土土体与锚固体极限摩阻力标准值, 根据温州淤泥土抗拔试验定为 15 kN/m^2 ;

l_{ni} —第 j 根锚管在直线破裂面外穿越第 i 稳定土体内的长度, 破裂面与水平面的夹角为

$$\frac{\beta + \varphi}{2}$$

d_{nj} 注浆后, $d_{nj} = 0.15 \text{ m}$ 。

(2) l_{fj} 为非锚固段长度, 根据作图法:

$$L_{f1} = 3.9 \text{ m}, L_{f2} = 2.7 \text{ m}, L_{f3} = 1.6 \text{ m}, L_{f4} = 0.7 \text{ m}$$

现锚管总长设计为

$$L_{1\text{总}} = 6 \text{ m}, \text{则 } I_1 = 6 - 3.9 = 2.1 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{2\text{总}} = 10 \text{ m}, \text{则 } I_2 = 10 - 2.7 = 7.3 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{3\text{总}} = 12 \text{ m}, \text{则 } I_3 = 12 - 1.6 = 10.4 \text{ m}$$

$$L_{4\text{总}} = 15 \text{ m}, \text{则 } I_4 = 15 - 0.7 = 14.3 \text{ m}$$

(3) 锚管抗拉承载力的设计值 (T_{uj})

$$T_{uj} = \frac{1}{\gamma_s} \pi d_{nj} \sum q_{sik} l_{ni} \text{ 见公式 } (5)$$

计算 T_{uj} 和公式 ① 比较, 可得

$$\begin{aligned}T_{u1} &= \frac{1}{1.3} \times 3.14 \times 0.15 \times 15 \times 2.1 = 5.4 \times 2.1 \\ &= 11.43 \text{ kN} \geq 1.25 \times 1 \times 5.31 = 6.64 \text{ kN (安全)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{u2} &= \frac{1}{1.3} \times 3.14 \times 0.15 \times 15 \times 7.3 = 5.4 \times 7.3 \\ &= 39.67 \text{ kN} \geq 1.25 \times 1 \times 30.55 \\ &= 38.19 \text{ kN (安全)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{u3} &= \frac{1}{1.3} \times 3.14 \times 0.15 \times 15 \times 10.4 = 5.4 \times 10.4 \\ &= 56.52 \text{ kN} \geq 1.25 \times 1 \times 45.91 \\ &= 54.89 \text{ kN (安全)}\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}T_{u4} &= \frac{1}{1.3} \times 3.14 \times 0.15 \times 15 \times 14.3 = 5.4 \times 14.3 \\ &= 77.71 \text{ kN} \geq 1.25 \times 1 \times 58.26 \\ &= 72.83 \text{ kN (安全)}\end{aligned}$$

3 土钉墙整体稳定性验算(采用圆弧滑动简单条分法)

$$\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ik} L_{is} S + S \sum_{i=1}^n (W_i + q_0 b_i) \cos \theta_i \operatorname{tg} \varphi_{ik} + \sum_{j=1}^m T_{nj} \times [\cos(\alpha_j + \theta_j) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_j + \theta_j) \operatorname{tg} \varphi_{ik}] - S \gamma_k \gamma_0 \sum_{i=1}^n (W_i + q_0 b_i) \sin \theta_i \geq 0 \quad (6)$$

式中: n —滑动土体分条数;

m —滑动土体内锚管数;

γ_k —整体滑动分项系数,可取 1.3;

γ_0 —基坑侧壁重要性系数,取 1.0;

W_i —第 i 分条土体重度;

b_i —第 i 分条土体宽度;

C_{ik} —第 i 分条滑裂面处土体固结不排水(快)剪贴聚力标准值;

φ_{ik} —第 i 分条滑裂面处土体固结不排水(剪)内摩擦角标准值;

θ_i —第 i 分条滑裂面处中点切线与水平面夹角;

L_{is} —第 i 分条滑裂面处弧长;

S —计算滑动体单元厚度;

T_{nj} —第 j 根锚管在圆弧滑裂面外锚固体与土体的极限抗拉力 ($T_{nj} = r_k T_{uj}$)。

3.1 根据作图法

3.1.1 按比例绘出边坡的截面图(见图 2)

1)将边坡分为 5 条,取条宽 $b = 1.04 \text{ m}$,各条的编

号如图 2 所示;

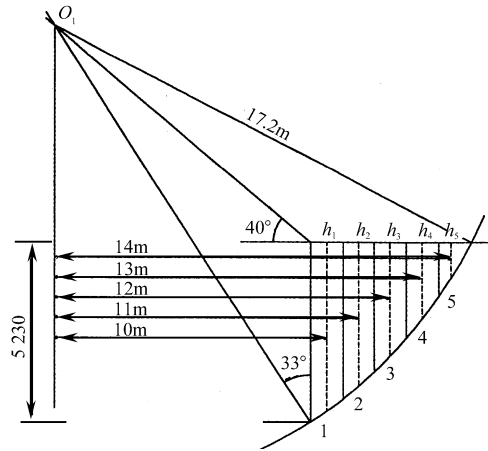


图 2 分条法划分边坡的截面

2)量出各条的中心高度 h_i 和弧度 l_i ,计算 $\sin \theta_i =$

$\frac{d_i}{R}$ (如图 2 所示)。

$$h_1 = 5 \text{ m} \quad h_2 = 4.2 \text{ m} \quad h_3 = 3.3 \text{ m} \quad h_4 = 2.3 \text{ m}$$

$$h_5 = 1.1 \text{ m}$$

$$l_1 = 1.3 \text{ m} \quad l_2 = 1.4 \text{ m} \quad l_3 = 1.5 \text{ m} \quad l_4 = 1.6 \text{ m}$$

$$l_5 = 2.1 \text{ m}$$

$$d_1 = 10 \text{ m} \quad d_2 = 11 \text{ m} \quad d_3 = 12 \text{ m} \quad d_4 = 13 \text{ m} \quad d_5 = 14 \text{ m}$$

3)列表计算 (O_1 点)(见表 1)

表 1

分条编号	h_i (m)	$\sin \theta_i = d_i / R$	$\cos \theta_i = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_i}$	$h_i \sin \theta_i$ (m)	$h_i \cos \theta_i$ (m)	l_i (m)
1	5	0.581	0.814	2.905	4.07	1.3
2	4.2	0.640	0.768	2.688	3.226	1.4
3	3.3	0.698	0.716	2.303	2.363	1.5
4	2.3	0.756	0.655	1.739	1.507	1.6
5	1.1	0.814	0.581	0.895	0.639	2.1
				$\sum 10.53$	$\sum 11.805$	$\sum 7.9$

4)将各已知值代入下式计算相应于滑动圆心 O_1 时的稳定安全系数

$$K_{O_1} = \frac{\gamma b \operatorname{tg} \varphi \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \cos \theta_i + c l_i}{\gamma b \sum_{i=1}^n h_i \sin \theta_i} = \frac{16 \times 1.04 \times \operatorname{tg} 8.2^\circ \times 11.805 + 9 \times 7.9}{16 \times 1.04 \times 10.53} = 0.56$$

3.1.2 1)找出更危险的滑动圆心 O_2 ,根据作图法;

2)将边坡分为 5 条,条宽取 $b = 0.9 \text{ m}$,各条编号如

图 3 所示

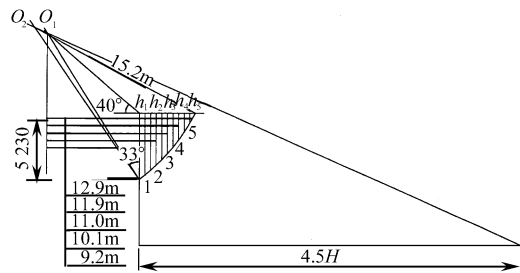


图 3 找出危险滑动面

$$\begin{aligned}
 h_1 &= 5.1 \text{ m} & h_2 &= 4.4 \text{ m} & h_3 &= 3.4 \text{ m} & h_4 &= 2.4 \text{ m} \\
 h_5 &= 1 \text{ m} \\
 l_1 &= 1.25 \text{ m} & l_2 &= 1.35 \text{ m} & l_3 &= 1.45 \text{ m} & l_4 &= 1.6 \text{ m} \\
 l_5 &= 2.2 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 d_1 &= 9.2 \text{ m} & d_2 &= 10.1 \text{ m} & d_3 &= 11 \text{ m} & d_4 &= 11.9 \text{ m} \\
 d_5 &= 12.9 \text{ m}
 \end{aligned}$$

3) 列表计算 (O₂ 点) (见表 2)

表 2

分条编号	h_i (m)	$\sin \theta_i = d_i / R$	$\cos \theta_i = \sqrt{1 - \sin^2 \theta_i}$	$h_i \sin \theta_i$ (m)	$h_i \cos \theta_i$ (m)	l_i (m)
1	5.1	0.605	0.796	3.086	4.060	1.25
2	4.4	0.664	0.748	2.922	3.291	1.35
3	3.4	0.724	0.690	2.462	2.346	1.45
4	2.4	0.738	0.674	1.771	1.618	1.6
5	1	0.849	0.528	0.849	0.528	2.2
				$\sum 11.90$	$\sum 11.843$	$\sum 7.85$

4) 将已知值代入下式, 计算相应于滑动圆心 O₂ 时的稳定安全系数 K_{O2}

$$K_{O_2} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i \cos \theta_i + c l_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i \sin \theta_i}$$

$$= \frac{16 \times 0.9 \times \text{tg} 8.2^\circ + 11.843 + 9 \times 7.85}{16 \times 0.9 \times 11.090} = 0.596$$

K_{O1} ≤ K_{O2}, 选取 K 值小的 K_{O1} 作为最危险滑动面。

3.2 代入公式 (6), 计算公式 (6) 各分项的值

a 项: $\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ik} L_{is} S = (C_{1k} L_1 + C_{2k} L_2 + C_{3k} L_3 + C_{4k} L_4 + C_{5k} L_5) S$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= (16 \times 1.3 + 9 \times 1.4 + 9 \times 1.5 \\
 &\quad + 9 \times 1.6 + 9 \times 2.1) \times 1 \\
 &= 80.2 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

b 项: $S \sum_{i=1}^n (W_i + q_0 b_i) \cos \theta_i \text{tg} \varphi_{ik}$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 \times (16 + 15 \times 1.04) [(0.814 \times \text{tg} 8.2^\circ) \\
 &\quad + (0.768 + 0.716 + 0.655 + 0.581) \text{tg} 7.4^\circ] \\
 &= 14.85 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

c 项: $\sum_{j=1}^m T_{nj} \times [\cos(\alpha_j + \theta_j) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_j + \theta_j) \text{tg} \varphi_{jk}]$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &T_{n1} \times [\cos(\alpha_1 + \theta_1) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_1 + \theta_1) \text{tg} \varphi_{1k}] \\
 &= 14.83 \times [\cos(5 + 31)^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin(5 + 31)^\circ \\
 &\quad \text{tg} 8.2^\circ] \\
 &= 12.6 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &T_{n2} \times [\cos(\alpha_2 + \theta_2) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_2 + \theta_2) \text{tg} \varphi_{2k}] \\
 &= 51.57 \times [\cos(10 + 40)^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin(10 + 40)^\circ \text{tg} 7.4^\circ] \\
 &= 35.74 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &T_{n3} \times [\cos(\alpha_3 + \theta_3) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_3 + \theta_3) \text{tg} \varphi_{3k}] \\
 &= 73.4 \times [\cos(15 + 44.3)^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin(15 + 44.3)^\circ \\
 &\quad \text{tg} 7.4^\circ] \\
 &= 41.53 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &T_{n4} \times [\cos(\alpha_4 + \theta_4) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_4 + \theta_4) \text{tg} \varphi_{4k}] \\
 &= 101.0 \times [\cos(20 + 49.1)^\circ + \frac{1}{2} \sin(20 + 49.1)^\circ \\
 &\quad \text{tg} 7.4^\circ] \\
 &= 42.16 \text{ kN}
 \end{aligned}$$

d 项: $S \gamma_k \gamma_0 \sum_{i=1}^n (W_i + q_0 b_i) \sin \theta_i$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 1 \times 1.3 \times 1 \times (16 + 15 \times 1.04) \times (0.581 + \\
 &\quad 0.640 + 0.698 + 0.750 + 0.814) \\
 &= 143.1
 \end{aligned}$$

将各项合并, 计算 (6) 式:

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\sum_{i=1}^n C_{ik} L_{is} S + S \sum_{i=1}^n (W_i + q_0 b_i) \cos \theta_i \text{tg} \varphi_{ik} + \sum_{j=1}^m T_{nj} \times \\
 &[\cos(\alpha_j + \theta_j) + \frac{1}{2} \sin(\alpha_j + \theta_j) \text{tg} \varphi_{jk}] - s \gamma_k \gamma_0 \sum_{i=1}^n (W_i + \\
 &\quad q_0 b_i) \sin \theta_i \\
 &= 80.2 + 14.85 + (12.62 + 35.74 + 41.53 + 42.16) - \\
 &\quad 143.1 = 84 > 0 \quad (\text{整体稳定性符合要求})
 \end{aligned}$$

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