多级加载作用下竖井地基固结分析

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摘 要:利用 Laplace 变换的方法,给出了在任意多级加载作用下,并综合考虑了竖井地基的井阻和 涂抹作用下频域内固结解。通过 Laplace 逆变换,结合具体算例对影响竖井地基固结的主要影响因素 进行了详细分析,并与已有结果进行了比较。结果表明,利用本文方法对任意多级加载的情况可以方 便求解,而且计算过程简单,计算速度快,精度高。

关键词: 竖井地基; 固结; Laplace 变换; 变荷载

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排水固结预压法广泛应用于机场、港口、码头、高速公路等工程软土地基处理中,竖井(包括排水板、袋装砂井)常被用来加速土体的固结.其本质思想是利用动或静荷载产生超静孔压,同时缩短排水路径,加速软土中的孔隙水的排出,从而使土体快速固结.此时软土中的孔隙减小,含水量降低,强度和承载力得到提高.

由于在土体中增设砂井或塑料板加速排水,使得其变形分析复杂程度大大增加.从现有的设计计算方法来看,一种是以轴对称固结理论为基础的解析解,如 Barron^[1]不考虑井阻和涂抹作用的理想井的计算方法;日本 Yoshikuni^[2]等建立了严密自由应变条件下考虑井阻和涂抹作用的竖井理论;Hansbo^[3]得到了等应变条件下考虑井阻和涂抹作用的竖井固结理论;谢康和^[4]提出的等应变条件下同时考虑井阻和涂抹作用的非理想井的计算方法;一种是以 Terzaghi 或 Biot 固结理论为基础的数值解,如有限元、边界元和差分法等,在建模过程中将竖向排水井(塑料板或砂井)简化成垂直于计算断面的排水砂墙,同时对砂井间距及其渗透系数进行调整,且计算过程中砂墙间距与实际竖向排水体的间距不等,以此达到简化的目的.但这些方法仍较为繁琐,不能为实际工程所用.

此外,考虑到路基的稳定性及路堤施工要求,预压荷载一般是逐渐施加的. Basak^[5]较早展开 了对变荷载作用下竖井地基固结问题的研究;之后许多学者^[6-12]研究了变荷载作用下不考虑井阻 作用的竖井地基固结情况; Tang^[11]发展了这些理论,证明了 Carrillo 定理不再适用于变荷载作用 下竖井地基的固结问题,提出了变荷载作用下考虑井阻作用的径向和竖向组合渗流理论解. 但上 述计算过程仍然较为复杂,难以在实际工程中得以应用.

对于一维固结问题,在诸多计算方法中,已有文献^[13,14]充分证明 Laplace 变换是一种有效的 计算方法,能够处理复杂情况下的一维固结问题,而且其计算过程简单,计算速度快,精度高.因 此,本文针对以上几点不足,利用 Laplace 变换和逆变换,对变荷载作用下竖井地基考虑井阻和 涂抹作用下情况进行了求解.最后,结合工程算例,研究了分级加载作用下竖井地基固结度,并

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与瞬时加载作用下的情况进行了对比.

1 数学模型

1.1 计算简图

图 1 为本文所考虑的竖井地基简图.图中 H 为地基软土层厚度; r_w为砂井半径; r_s为涂抹区 半径; r_e为砂井影响区半径; k_w为砂井的渗透系数; k_v为地基原状土竖向渗透系数; k_s、k_h、m_v 分别为涂抹区土体渗透系数、原状土水平向渗透系数和体积压缩系数; u_w、u_s、u_n分别为上层土

中砂井内任一深度的超静孔压(以下简称为孔压)、涂抹 区内和未扰动区(即原状土)内任一点的孔压; q(t)为所 施加的外部均布变荷载; r、z 为径向及竖向坐标.地基 排水条件为单面排水.

1.2 基本假定

等应变条件成立,即假定在砂井影响范围内圆柱体 土中同一水平面上各点的竖向变形是相等的.

(1) 土中水的渗流服从 Darcy 定律.

(2)任一深度处流入砂井的水量等于从砂井中向上 流出的水流的增量.

(3)涂抹区与未扰动区土体除径向渗透系数不同 外,其他性质相同.

(4) 砂井内的径向渗流可以忽略.

(5) 荷载随时间变化.

根据以上基本假定,可得到固结基本方程如下:

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v}}{\partial t} = -m_{v} \frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial t} + \frac{dq}{dt}$$
(1)

$$-\frac{k_s}{\gamma_w}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2}\right)-\frac{k_v}{\gamma_w}\frac{\partial^2 \overline{u}}{\partial z^2}=\frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} \qquad r_w \leq r \leq r_s$$

$$-\frac{k_{h}}{\gamma_{w}}\left(\frac{1}{r}\frac{\partial u_{n}}{\partial r}+\frac{\partial^{2} u_{n}}{\partial r^{2}}\right)-\frac{k_{v}}{\gamma_{w}}\frac{\partial^{2} \overline{u}}{\partial z^{2}}=\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v}}{\partial t} \qquad r_{s}\leq r\leq r_{e}$$
(3)

以及井周的流量连续方程:

$$2\pi r_w dz \frac{k_s}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \bigg|_{r=r_w} = -\pi r_w^2 dz \frac{k_w}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_w}{\partial z^2}$$
(4)

式中亚为上层土中任一深度平均孔压,即:

$$\overline{u} = \frac{1}{\pi (r_e^2 - r_w^2)} (\int_{r_w}^{r_s} 2\pi r u_s dr + \int_{r_s}^{r_e} 2\pi r u_n dr)$$
(5)

1.3 求解条件





Fig.1 Scheme of ground with penetrated drains

(2)

[**简图** [为本文所:

边界条件为: (1)
$$r = r_e$$
: $\frac{\partial u_n}{\partial r} = 0$; (2) $r = r_s$: $k_s \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} = k_h \frac{\partial u_n}{\partial r}$; (3) $r = r_s$: $u_s = u_n$;

(4) $r = r_w$: $u_s = u_w$; (5) z = 0: $u_w = 0$, $\overline{u} = 0$; (6) z = H: $\frac{\partial u_w}{\partial z} = 0$, $\frac{\partial \overline{u}}{\partial z} = 0$ (单面 排水),

初始条件为: t=0, $\overline{u}=u_0(z)=q_0$

根据已有研究^[15],由上述方程联立,可得竖井中孔压*u*_w的控制方程:

$$c_{v}\frac{\partial^{4}u_{w}}{\partial z^{4}} - \frac{\partial^{3}u_{w}}{\partial z^{2}\partial t} - c_{h}\frac{2}{r_{e}^{2}F_{a}}\left[1 + \frac{k_{v}}{k_{w}}(n^{2}-1)\right]\frac{\partial^{2}u_{w}}{\partial z^{2}} + (n^{2}-1)\frac{2}{r_{e}^{2}F_{a}}\frac{k_{h}}{k_{w}}\frac{\partial u_{w}}{\partial t} = 0$$
(6)

 u_w 与 \overline{u} 的关系式为:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u_w}{\partial z^2} = -(n^2 - 1) \frac{2}{r_e^2 F_a} \frac{k_h}{k_w} (\overline{u} - u_w)$$
(7)

其中, $F_a = (\ln \frac{n}{m} + \frac{k_h}{k_s} \ln m - \frac{3}{4}) \frac{n^2}{n^2 - 1} + \frac{m^2}{n^2 - 1} (1 - \frac{k_h}{k_s}) (1 - \frac{m^2}{4n^2}) + \frac{k_h}{k_s} \frac{1}{n^2 - 1} (1 - \frac{1}{4n^2})$

2 固结方程的求解

$$\mathcal{W}: \ n = \frac{r_e}{r_w}, \ m = \frac{r_s}{r_w}, \ K_1 = \frac{k_h}{k_v}, \ K_2 = \frac{k_h}{k_s}, \ K_3 = \frac{k_w}{k_h}, \ h_1 = \frac{L_w}{H}, \ h_2 = \frac{H}{d_w}, \ T_v = \frac{c_v \cdot t}{H^2},$$

$$c_{v} = \frac{k_{v}}{m_{v} \cdot \gamma_{w}}, c_{h} = \frac{k_{h}}{m_{v} \cdot \gamma_{w}}, Z = \frac{z}{H}, B_{1} = c_{h} \frac{2}{r_{e}^{2}F_{a}} \frac{H^{2}}{c_{v}} = \frac{2K_{1}h_{2}}{F_{a}}, B_{2} = \frac{k_{v}}{k_{w}} \frac{2(n^{2}-1)c_{h}}{r_{e}^{2}F_{a}} \frac{H^{2}}{c_{v}} = \frac{8h_{2}^{2}(n^{2}-1)}{F_{a}K_{3}n^{2}}$$

则式(6)和(7)简化后经 Laplace 变换得:

$$\frac{\partial^4 \hat{\bar{u}}_w}{\partial Z^4} - (S + B_1 + B_2) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\bar{u}}_w}{\partial Z^2} - B_2 S \hat{\bar{u}}_w + \frac{\partial^2 \hat{\bar{u}}_w(Z, 0)}{\partial Z^2} - B_2 \hat{\bar{u}}_w(Z, 0) - B_2 S \hat{\bar{Q}}(S) + B_2 \hat{\bar{Q}}_0(0) = 0 \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \hat{\overline{u}}_w}{\partial Z^2} = -B_2(\hat{\overline{u}} - \hat{\overline{u}}_w) \tag{9}$$

将式 (9) 带入式 (8) 得:

$$\frac{\partial^4 \hat{u}_w}{\partial Z^4} - (S + B_1 + B_2) \frac{\partial^2 \hat{u}_w}{\partial Z^2} - B_2 S \hat{u}_w - B_2 S \hat{\overline{Q}}(S) = 0$$
⁽¹⁰⁾

其中, $\hat{\overline{u}}_w(Z,S)$, $\hat{\overline{u}}(Z,S)$, $\hat{\overline{Q}}(S)$, S分别为 $u_w(Z,T_v)$, $\overline{u}(Z,T_v)$, $q(T_v)$, T_v 的 Laplace 变

换式.

方程(10)的解为:

$$\hat{\bar{u}}_{w}(Z,S) = X_{1}e^{a_{1}Z} + X_{2}e^{-a_{1}Z} + X_{3}e^{a_{2}Z} + X_{4}e^{-a_{2}Z} + \hat{\bar{Q}}(S)$$
(11)

其中,
$$a_{1,2} = \sqrt{\frac{(S+B_1+B_2) \pm \sqrt{(S-B_2)^2 + B_1^2 + 2SB_1 + 2SB_1B_2}}{2}}$$

将边界条件带入式(11)解方程得:

$$X_{1} = \frac{-q_{0}a_{2}^{2}}{S(a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2})(1 + e^{2a_{1}})}; \quad X_{2} = \frac{-q_{0}a_{2}^{2}}{S(a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2})(1 + e^{-2a_{1}})}; \quad X_{3} = \frac{q_{0}a_{1}^{2}}{S(a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2})(1 + e^{2a_{2}})}; \quad X_{4} = \frac{q_{0}a_{1}^{2}}{S(a_{2}^{2} - a_{1}^{2})(1 + e^{-2a_{2}})};$$

由式 (9) 即可得 \hat{u} . 再对 \hat{u}_w 和 \hat{u} 进行Laplace逆变换即可得 $u_w(Z,T_v)$ 和 \overline{u} .

$$u_w(Z,S) = \frac{1}{2\pi I} \int_{a-I\infty}^{a+I\infty} \hat{u}_w(Z,S) e^{ST} dS$$
(12)

式中, $I = \sqrt{-1}$. 当 $\hat{u}_w(Z,S)$ 的表达式比较复杂时,解析解往往很难求得,对于数值 Laplace 逆变换问题,Durbin^[15]进行了深入而细致的研究.在以下的叙述中,因为 $\hat{u}_w(Z,S)$ 的解析式难以求出,所以采用 Durbin 所提出的数值 Laplace 逆变换方法,利用自编的程序,结合算例,对所得结果进行了讨论.

地基的平均固结度为:

$$\overline{U} = 1 - \frac{\int_0^1 L^{-1}\left(\hat{\overline{u}}\right) dZ}{q_u} \tag{13}$$

其中, L^{-1} 为 Laplace 逆变换算子, q_u 为所加外载的最大值.

3 常见荷载及其 Laplace 变换式

3.1 骤加恒载

所加荷载如图 2 (a) 所示.

$$q(t) = q_{\mu} \qquad t > 0 \tag{14}$$

其 Laplace 变换式为:

$$\tilde{Q}(S) = q_u / S \tag{15}$$

3.2 缓加荷载

所加荷载如图2(b)所示.

$$q_{k}(t) = \begin{cases} \frac{\left(\theta_{j} - \theta_{j-1}\right)\left(t - T_{c_{k-1}}\right)q_{u}}{T_{c_{k}} - T_{c_{k-1}}} + \theta_{j-1}q_{u} & T_{c_{k-1}} \leq t \leq T_{c_{k}} \\ \theta_{j}q_{u} & T_{c_{k}} \leq t \leq T_{c_{k+1}} \end{cases} \quad k = 2j-1; j = 1, 2, \dots \infty \quad (16)$$

$$k = 1 \ {\rm lt} \ \theta_{_0} = 0, T_{_{c_0}} = 0 \ , \ \ \theta_{_{j-1}} \leq \theta_{_j} \ , \ \ T_{_{c_{k-1}}} \leq T_{_{c_k}} \ .$$

其 Laplace 变换式为:



4 算例分析

图 3 和图 4 分别为骤加恒载作用下本文方法与解析解所得结果对比曲线图.由图可见,本文 结果与解析解所得结果十分吻合,从而证明本文方法的正确性与准确性.由图 3 可得,竖井地基 的固结度随 K_3 的增大(即井阻的减小)而增大.图 4 为当井径比 n 取不同值时的竖井地基平均 固结度曲线.从中可见,随着井径比的增大, $\overline{U} - T_v$ 曲线向右方移动,表明固结速率随井径比的 增大而减慢.



图 3 恒载作用下 K3 值不同时的平均固结度曲线

Fig.3 \overline{U} - T_v relationships with different K_3 under constant loading cases



图 4 恒载作用下 n 值不同时的平均固结度曲线



图 5 和图 6 为多级缓加荷载作用下平均固结度随时间变化曲线.由图可见,前期每级所加外载越大,加载速率越大,竖井打设区固结就越快,随着时间的延长,这种差别逐渐变小.(其中, $T_h = c_h t / de^2$, $T_{hc} = c_h T_c / de^2$, $T_{hc_k} = c_h T_{c_k} / de^2$).



图 5 多级加载作用下 $heta_i$ 不同时平均固结度曲线

Fig. 5 The influence of θ_i on overall average degree of consolidation under multi-ramp loading

5 结论

本文利用利用 Laplace 变换和逆变换的方法,对变荷载作用下竖井地基考虑井阻和涂抹作用 下情况进行了求解.由数值算例可以看出,本文所得结果与解析解所得结果十分吻合.并且,利 用本文方法对任意多级加载的情况可以轻易求解,而且计算过程简单,计算速度快,精度高.



图 6 多级荷载作用下 T_{hck} 不同时平均固结度曲线

Fig. 6 The influence of T_{hck} on overall average degree of consolidation under multi-ramp loading

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Soil Consolidation with Partially Penetrated Vertical Drains under Multi-ramp Loadings

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Abstract: The general solution in the Laplace transform field for the consolidation of soil with vertical drains considering well resistance and the smear action under multi-ramp time-dependent loadings was derived. Then by the Laplace inversion the average degree of consolidation of the vertical drain under multi-ramp time-dependent loadings could be calculated. According to numerical examples, the influences of parameters of vertical drains were investigated; and it seems that the method of this paper is particularly efficient and convenient for solving engineering practice

Key words: Ground with vertical drain; Consolidation; Laplace transform; Time-dependent loading

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