

具有半封闭隧道的饱和粘弹性土动力特性

高华喜¹, 闻敏杰²

(1. 浙江海洋学院 船舶与建筑工程学院, 浙江 舟山 316004; 2. 上海大学 土木系, 上海 200072)

摘要:考虑介质和流体的压缩性, 根据 Biot 理论和弹性壳体理论, 在频率域内研究了饱和分数导数粘弹性土体-半封闭圆形隧道壳体衬砌系统耦合振动。将土体视为液固饱和和多孔介质, 选择反映介质流变特性的分数导数模型描述土骨架的应力-位移本构关系, 又引入部分透水的边界条件, 得到了饱和粘弹性土体中半封闭隧洞内边界分别在轴对称荷载和流体压力作用下位移、应力和孔压的表达式。进行了参数分析, 研究表明: 轴对称荷载条件下, 分数导数阶数对系统响应的影响远大于流体压力情形下的动力响应, 且存在明显的共振效应, 但流体压力条件下不产生共振现象。

关键词:饱和多孔介质; 分数导数模型; 半封闭隧道; 壳体衬砌; 耦合振动

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Coupled Vibration of Saturated Fractional Derivative Type Viscoelastic Soil of a Circular Tunnel with Partially Sealed Shell Lining

GAO Hua-xi¹, WEN Min-jie²

(1. School of Naval Architecture and Civil Engineering, Zhejiang Ocean University, Zhoushan 316004, Zhejiang, P. R. China;
2. Department of Civil Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200072, P. R. China)

Abstract: Considering the compression of medium and fluid, coupled vibration of saturated fractional derivative type viscoelastic soil and a circular tunnel with partially sealed shell lining in the frequency domain is investigated according to theories of Biot and elastic shell. The stress and displacement constitutive behavior of the soil skeleton is described by fractional derivative model which reflects the rheological properties of the medium while regarding soil as a liquid-solid saturated porous medium. The expressions of displacement, stress and pore water pressure are obtained while the inner boundary of circular tunnel is subjected to axially symmetric radial traction and axially symmetric fluid pressure respectively by introducing a partially permeable boundary condition. With the parameter analysis, it is revealed that the order of fractional derivative model on the responses for the system subjected to the symmetric radial traction is much greater than that of the system under the axially symmetric fluid pressure. And resonance phenomenon occurs obviously. Nevertheless the system responses do not have remarkable resonance phenomenon under axially symmetric fluid pressure.

Key words: saturated porous medium; fractional derivative model; partially sealed tunnel; shell lining; coupled vibration

众所周知, 土体具有粘弹性性质, 在长期条件下发生蠕变和应力松弛现象。许多研究者经常利用经典的 Maxwell 流体模型、Kelvin 固体模型及标准固

体粘弹性模型等来反映土体的流变特征^[1-2]。然而, 经典粘弹性模型难以精确描述土体流变全过程, 即在蠕变和应力松弛初期不能完全与试验数据吻

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作者简介: 高华喜(1976-), 男, 博士, 副教授, 主要从事岩土稳定性与岩土本构关系研究, (E-mail)ghx2001408@126.com。

合^[3-4]。另外,将土体视为弹性两相介质,Lu 和 Jeng^[5]得到简谐移动荷载下三维圆形隧洞的动力特性,分析了应力、位移和孔压幅值随轴向的变化规律。此后,黄晓吉等^[6]人研究了饱和土-弹性衬砌系统耦合振动特性,着重讨论了衬砌模量对响应幅值影响;高盟等^[7]研究了冲击荷载作用下饱和土-弹性衬砌相互作用的瞬态响应。Hasheminejad 和 Kazemirad^[8]得到了地震激励下偏心衬砌透水隧洞的动力响应,讨论了变形衬砌厚度、波入射角等参数的影响。考虑土体粘性影响,Xie 等^[9]、Xu 和 Wu^[10]、Liu 等^[11]等利用 Kelvin-Voigt 模型描述土骨架的应力-位移本构关系,研究深埋隧洞或球空腔的动力响应。为解决围岩压力理论计算衬砌承受荷载及成本高问题,Li 和 Chen^[12]、Xie 等^[13]、刘干斌等^[14]等研究饱和弹性或粘弹性土-圆形隧洞壳体衬砌系统的振动特性。考虑隧洞的弹塑性解,张黎明等^[15]得到了衬砌透水隧洞的应力和位移场。基于实际工程影响,汤雷和傅翔^[16]、吕玺琳和王浩然^[17]分别研究了水工隧洞施工缺陷对衬砌承载性能影响和软土盾构隧道开挖面的稳定性。

然而,自 Bagley 和 Torvik^[18]提出分数导数概念以来,其理论弥补了经典粘弹性模型的这一缺陷,可更好地拟合蠕变和松弛曲线^[19-20]。但是,利用分数阶导数本构关系在岩土工程领域中的应用研究较少。因此,本文在现有研究的基础上,基于 Biot 理论,利用分数导数模型来描述土骨架的应力-位移本构关系,引入更符合实际工程的部分透水边界条件,得到了在轴对称荷载和流体压力作用下饱和分数导数粘弹性土体中半封闭隧洞的位移、应力和孔压表达式。分析了分数导数阶数、材料参数和相对渗透系数对系统响应的影响。

1 数学模型和控制方程求解

如图 1,建立饱和粘弹性中圆形衬砌隧洞的数学模型。隧洞的内外半径分别为 c 和 b ,衬砌的厚度为 $h = b - c$; a 为衬砌中曲面半径。土体的剪切模量和孔隙率分别为 G 和 φ_0 ,其泊松比为 ν_s ,衬砌的杨氏模量和泊松比分别为 E_1 和 ν_1 ;衬砌内边界分别作用轴对称荷载 $q_0 e^{i\omega t}$ 和均布流体压力 $q_t e^{i\omega t}$ ($i^2 = -1$)。将该问题视为平面应变问题,根据 Biot 饱和土理论,不计体力时极坐标下饱和粘弹性土体动力方程为^[21]

$$\frac{\partial \sigma_r^{\text{ST}}}{\partial r} + \frac{\sigma_r^{\text{ST}} - \sigma_\theta^{\text{ST}}}{r} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\rho u_r^{\text{S}} + \rho_t w_r^{\text{F}}) \quad (1)$$

式中: u_r^{S} 、 w_r^{F} 分别表示土骨架的径向位移和流体相

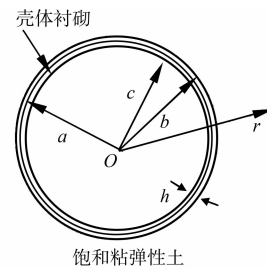


图 1 圆形隧洞模型

对于土骨架的径向位移; σ_r^{ST} 、 $\sigma_\theta^{\text{ST}}$ 代表土体的径向和环向总应力;土体的总密度为 $\rho = (1 - \varphi_0)\rho_s + \varphi_0\rho_t$, ρ_s 、 ρ_t 分别为土骨架和流体的密度。

显然,极坐标下分数导数模型描述的土骨架应力-应变本构关系为^[19]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (1 + \nu_\epsilon^\gamma D^\gamma) \sigma_r^{\text{SE}} &= (1 + \nu_\sigma^\gamma D^\gamma) \left[\lambda_0^{\text{S}} \left(\frac{\partial u_r^{\text{S}}}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^{\text{S}}}{r} \right) + 2G \frac{\partial u_r^{\text{S}}}{\partial r} \right] \\ (1 + \nu_\epsilon^\gamma D^\gamma) \sigma_\theta^{\text{SE}} &= (1 + \nu_\sigma^\gamma D^\gamma) \left[\lambda_0^{\text{S}} \left(\frac{\partial u_r^{\text{S}}}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^{\text{S}}}{r} \right) + 2G \frac{u_r^{\text{S}}}{r} \right] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

式中: λ_0^{S} 为拉梅常数; ν_ϵ^γ 和 ν_σ^γ 为材料参数, $\lambda_0^{\text{S}} = \frac{2\nu_s G}{(1 - 2\nu_s)}$; 且 $0 < \gamma < 1$, $D^\gamma = \frac{d^\gamma}{dt^\gamma}$ 为 γ 阶黎曼-刘维尔分数阶导数,可定义为

$$D^\gamma [x(t)] = \frac{1}{\Gamma(1 - \gamma)} \frac{d}{dt} \int_0^t \frac{x(\nu)}{(t - \nu)^\gamma} d\nu \quad (3)$$

$$\Gamma(u) = \int_0^\infty t^{u-1} e^{-t} dt \text{ 为 Gamma 函数。}$$

由有效应力原理,可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_r^{\text{ST}} &= \sigma_r^{\text{SE}} - \beta p \\ \sigma_\theta^{\text{ST}} &= \sigma_\theta^{\text{SE}} - \beta p \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (4)$$

孔隙水压力满足如下本构关系

$$p = -M \left(\frac{\partial w_r^{\text{F}}}{\partial r} + \frac{w_r^{\text{F}}}{r} \right) - \beta M \left(\frac{\partial u_r^{\text{S}}}{\partial r} + \frac{u_r^{\text{S}}}{r} \right) \quad (5)$$

式中: β 、 M 为有关 Biot 参数,反映流体压缩性。

流体运动方程

$$-\frac{\partial p}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} \left(\rho_t u_r^{\text{S}} + \frac{\rho_t}{\varphi_0} w_r^{\text{F}} \right) + \frac{\eta_0}{k_s} \frac{\partial w_r^{\text{F}}}{\partial t} \quad (6)$$

对于角频率为 ω 的稳态振动,记

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r^{\text{S}} &= a U_r^{\text{S}} e^{i\omega t}, w_r^{\text{F}} = a W_r^{\text{F}} e^{i\omega t}, p = G P e^{i\omega t} \\ \varphi^{\text{S}} &= a^2 \bar{\varphi}^{\text{S}} e^{i\omega t}, \psi^{\text{F}} = a^2 \bar{\psi}^{\text{F}} e^{i\omega t} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

为求解用位移表示的控制方程,利用位移势函数 $u_r^{\text{S}} = \partial \varphi^{\text{S}} / \partial r$ 和 $w_r^{\text{F}} = \partial \psi^{\text{F}} / \partial r$ 再引入如下无量纲量和常量

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta &= \frac{r}{a}, \bar{M} = \frac{M}{G}, \bar{\rho} = \frac{\rho_f}{\rho}, \bar{\eta}_0 = \frac{\eta_0}{a \sqrt{G\rho}} \\ \bar{k}_s &= \frac{k_s}{a^2}, b = \frac{\bar{\eta}_0}{k_s}, \lambda = \frac{\omega a}{V^s}, V_\sigma = \frac{\nu_\sigma V^s}{a} \\ V_\varepsilon &= \frac{\nu_\varepsilon V^s}{a}, \bar{m} = \frac{\bar{\rho}}{\varphi_0}, Q_1 = \frac{q_0}{G}, Q_2 = \frac{q_f}{G} \\ \eta_1 &= 1 + \frac{h}{2a} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

$$\sigma_r^{ST} = e^{i\omega t} \frac{[1 + V_\sigma^\gamma (i\lambda)^\gamma]}{[1 + V_\varepsilon^\gamma (i\lambda)^\gamma]} G \left[\frac{2(1 - \nu_s)}{1 - 2\nu_s} \frac{dU_\eta^S}{d\eta} + \frac{2\nu_s}{1 - 2\nu_s} \frac{U_\eta^S}{\eta} - \beta P \right] \quad (17)$$

2 饱和粘弹性土-隧洞壳体衬砌耦合振动

2.1 衬砌控制方程

稳态振动下衬砌的径向净荷载可表示为 $Q = G\bar{Q}e^{i\omega t}$, 其径向位移为 $u_r^L = aU_\eta^L e^{i\omega t}$ 。将衬砌视为壳体, 根据无扭矩薄壁壳理论计算, 得到衬砌无量纲后的控制方程为^[14]

$$\frac{\delta \bar{h}}{(1 - \nu_1^2)} U_\eta^L - \bar{\rho}_1 \bar{h} \lambda^2 U_\eta^L = \bar{Q} \quad (18)$$

式中: 定义 $\delta = E_l/G$ 为相对刚度; $\bar{h} = h/a$ 为无量纲厚度; $\bar{\rho}_1 = \rho^L/\rho, \rho^L$ 为衬砌密度。

2.2 轴对称荷载下的边界条件

刘干斌等^[14]认为因衬砌厚度远小于中曲面半径 $r = a$, 将衬砌的中曲面等效为衬砌和土体的接触面, 得到了忽略 $h/2$ 厚度的计算结果。本文在图2中证明了这一结果。首先, 假设衬砌和土体完全接触, 利用接触面位移和应力协调以及考虑土体和衬砌的相对渗透特性, 给出轴对称荷载作用下的边界条件^[14]:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r^L &= u_r^S, & r &= b \\ Q &= q_0 - \sigma_r^{ST} & r &= b \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} &= \frac{\kappa p}{b} & r &= b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

其中: $\kappa = \frac{k_1}{k_s \ln(b/c)}$ 为衬砌和土体相对渗透系数; k_1 为衬砌渗透系数; 当 $\kappa \rightarrow 0$ 时, 隧洞边界不渗透, $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$ 时边界自由渗透。

2.3 流体压力下的边界条件

流体压力条件下接触面位移和应力协调以及隧洞边界部分透水的边界条件为:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r^L &= u_r^S, & r &= b \\ Q &= \sigma_r^{ST} & r &= b \\ \frac{\partial p}{\partial r} &= \frac{\kappa}{b} (p - q_f) & r &= b \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (20)$$

将式(15)~(17)分别代入边界条件式(19)、(20), 可得到待定系数 A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 表达式, 进而得到轴对称荷载或流体压力作用下饱和分数导数粘弹性土体-半封闭圆形隧道壳体衬砌系统耦合振动的频域响应。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} [\chi_1 \bar{\Delta} + \beta^2 \bar{M} \bar{\Delta} + \lambda^2] \bar{\varphi}^S + [\beta \bar{M} \bar{\Delta} + \bar{\rho} \lambda^2] \bar{\varphi}^F &= 0 \\ [\beta \bar{M} \bar{\Delta} + \bar{\rho} \lambda^2] \bar{\varphi}^S + \begin{pmatrix} \bar{M} \bar{\Delta} + \bar{m} \lambda^2 \\ -bi\lambda \end{pmatrix} \bar{\varphi}^F &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{式中: } \chi_1 = \frac{[1 + V_\sigma^\gamma (i\lambda)^\gamma]}{[1 + V_\varepsilon^\gamma (i\lambda)^\gamma]} \frac{2(1 - \nu_s)}{1 - 2\nu_s}$$

再由控制方程式(9), 解得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} (\bar{\Delta}^2 - m_1 \bar{\Delta} + m_2) \bar{\varphi}^S &= 0 \\ (\bar{\Delta}^2 - m_1 \bar{\Delta} + m_2) \bar{\varphi}^F &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

式中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} m_1 &= \gamma_1 / \chi_1 \bar{M} \\ m_2 &= \lambda (\bar{m} \lambda^2 - bi\lambda) - \bar{\rho}^2 \lambda^4 / \chi_1 \bar{M} \\ \gamma_1 &= (\chi_1 + \beta^2 \bar{M}) (bi\lambda - \bar{m} \lambda^2) - \bar{M} \lambda^2 + 2\beta \bar{M} \bar{\rho} \lambda^2 \\ \bar{\Delta} &= d^2/d\eta^2 - \partial/\eta \partial \eta \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

利用贝塞尔函数渐近性质和 $\lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^S = 0, \lim_{r \rightarrow \infty} \varphi^F = 0$, 可易解得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{\varphi}^S &= A_1 K_0(\beta_1 \eta) + A_2 K_0(\beta_2 \eta) \\ \bar{\varphi}^F &= B_1 K_0(\beta_1 \eta) + B_2 K_0(\beta_2 \eta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

式中:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \beta_1^2 &= \frac{m_1 - \sqrt{m_1^2 - 4m_2}}{2} \\ \beta_2^2 &= \frac{m_1 + \sqrt{m_1^2 - 4m_2}}{2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

A_1, A_2, B_1, B_2 为待定系数, $K_n(\cdot)$ 为 n 阶第2类 Bessel 函数。将式(10)代入(9), 可得到:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_1 &= e_1 A_1 = - \frac{\beta \bar{M} \beta_1^2 + \bar{\rho} \lambda^2}{M \beta_1^2 + \bar{m} \lambda^2 - bi\lambda} A_1 \\ B_2 &= e_2 A_2 = - \frac{\beta \bar{M} \beta_2^2 + \bar{\rho} \lambda^2}{M \beta_2^2 + \bar{m} \lambda^2 - bi\lambda} A_2 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (14)$$

将式(12)和式(14)代入位移势函数, 可得:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r^S &= -A_1 \beta_1 K_1(\beta_1 \eta) - A_2 \beta_2 K_1(\beta_2 \eta) \\ w_r^F &= -e_1 A_1 \beta_1 K_1(\beta_1 \eta) - e_2 A_2 \beta_2 K_1(\beta_2 \eta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (15)$$

由本构关系式(5), 可得孔隙水压力为:

$$P = -(e_1 + \beta) \bar{M} \beta_1^2 K_0(\beta_1 \eta) A_1 - (e_2 + \beta) \bar{M} \beta_2^2 K_0(\beta_2 \eta) A_2 \quad (16)$$

由式(2)和式(5), 解得径向总应力为:

3 算例与图形分析

为了考察分数导数阶数、材料参数、相对刚度和衬砌渗透参数对径向位移幅值 $|U| = \sqrt{[Re(U_\gamma^s)]^2 + [Im(U_\gamma^s)]^2}$ 、孔隙水压力幅值 $|P| = \sqrt{[Re(P)]^2 + [Im(P)]^2}$ 的影响。依据刘干斌等^[14]进行参数取值：

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta &= 1.5, \bar{M} = 20, \beta = 0.95, \bar{\rho} = 0.5 \\ \bar{\rho}_1 &= 1.5, \bar{b} = 10, v_s = 0.35, \delta = 100 \\ \bar{m} &= 1.25, v_1 = 0.25, \bar{h} = 0.05, V_\varepsilon = 10 \\ V_\sigma/V_\varepsilon &= 3, \gamma = 0.5, \kappa = 0.1 \end{aligned} \right\} (21)$$

如图 2 表示在 $\eta = 1.5$ 处经典粘弹性饱和土 ($\gamma = 1$) 情形下有无 $h/2$ 衬砌厚度对无量纲径向位移幅值的影响。可见,考虑 $h/2$ 衬砌厚度下,隧洞边界轴对称荷载时位移幅值的峰值略大于忽略 $h/2$ 衬砌厚度情形下位移幅值的峰值,但是差异并不明显,且随着频率 λ 的增加,2 种情形下的结果几乎相同。而在流体压力作用下 2 种情形的位移幅值完全一样,与刘干斌等^[14]的结论一致。图 3 为 $\eta = 1.5$ 处分数导数阶数 γ 对位移幅值 $|U|$ 的影响。轴对称荷载作用下,当频率 $\lambda < 1.5$ 时,随着阶数 γ 的增加,位移幅值 $|U|$ 逐渐减小,共振效应随之减弱。而当频率 $\lambda > 1.5$ 时径向位移幅值随着阶数 γ 的增加反而增大。图 4 表示相对渗透系数 κ 改变时,径向位移幅值 $|U|$ 随无量纲半径 η 的影响。轴对称荷载下,随着相对渗透系数的增加,位移幅值 $|U|$ 逐渐减小,并指出 senjuntichai^[22] 中边界透水 $\kappa \rightarrow \infty$ 和不透水 $\kappa = 0$ 两种极限状态只是本文的特例。而材料参数比 V_σ/V_ε 对径向位移幅值 $|U|$ 的影响与分数导数阶数 γ 对位移幅值的影响有类似之处(图 5)。可见,隧洞边界轴对称荷载情形下位移幅值 $|U|$ 远大于流体压力情形下的位移幅值 $|U|$ 。图 6 和图 7 分别表示阶数 γ 和材料参数比 V_σ/V_ε 对孔压幅值 $|P|$ 的影响。轴对称荷载情形下,当频率 $\lambda = 0$ 时孔压幅值 $|P|$ 为零,并且随着阶数 γ 的增加而减小,经典

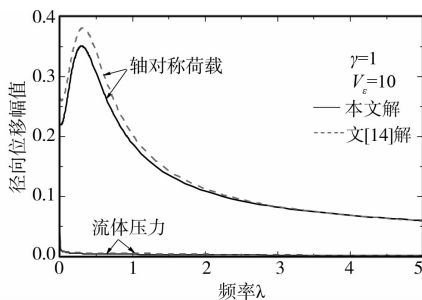


图 2 有无 $h/2$ 衬砌厚度对径向位移幅值的影响

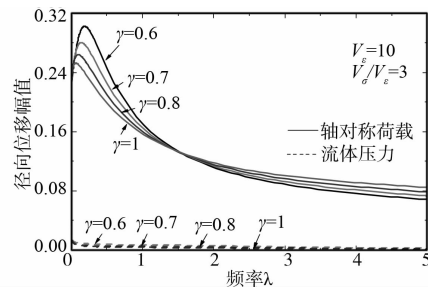


图 3 阶数 γ 对径向位移幅值的影响

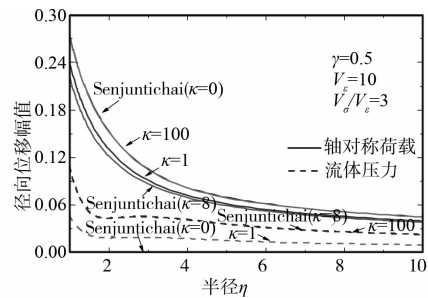


图 4 相对渗透系数 κ 对径向位移幅值的影响

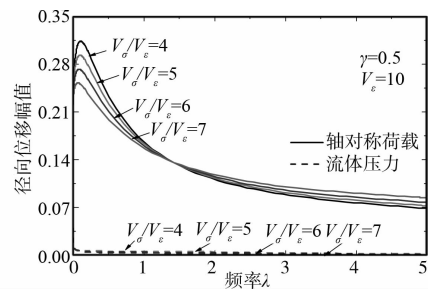


图 5 材料参数 V_σ/V_ε 对径向位移幅值的影响

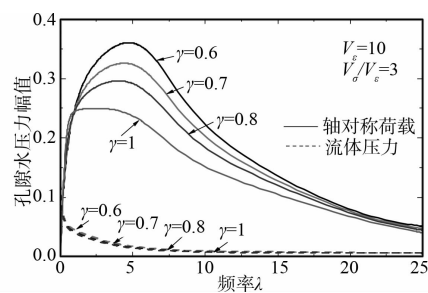


图 6 阶数 γ 对孔隙水压力幅值的影响

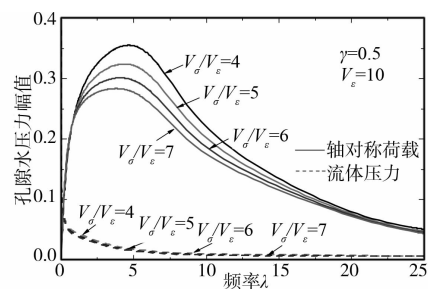


图 7 材料参数 V_σ/V_ε 对孔隙水压力幅值的影响

粘弹性饱和土($\gamma = 1$)时,孔压幅值达到最小值。流体压力作用下,当频率 $\lambda = 0$ 时孔压幅值最大,而阶数 γ 对孔压幅值 $|P|$ 的影响很小(图6)。而材料参数比 V_o/V_e 对孔压幅值 $|P|$ 的影响与阶数 γ 对孔压幅值 $|P|$ 有相似之处。

4 结 论

利用分数导数模型描述土骨架的应力-位移本构关系,在频率域内得到了饱和分数导数粘弹性土体中半封闭隧道内边界分别在轴对称荷载和流体压力作用下位移、应力和孔压的表达式。考察了分数导数阶数、材料参数和相对渗透参数对饱和粘弹性土体-弹性壳体衬砌系统响应的影响。得到以下结论:

1)轴对称荷载情形下,分数导数阶数 γ 对饱和粘弹性土-半封闭圆形隧道壳体衬砌系统动力响应的影响远大于流体压力条件下系统动力响应的影响。

2)通过图形对比分析,有效地证明了将衬砌的中曲面等效为衬砌和土体的接触面,得到忽略 $h/2$ 厚度的计算结果是正确的,验证了将衬砌视为薄壁壳体是可行的。

3)轴对称荷载情形下土体和衬砌渗透系数对系统动力响应的影响与流体压力情形下对系统响应的影响有明显差异。当渗透系数 $\kappa = 100$ 时,边界接近透水状态。

4)轴对称荷载下,系统响应存在明显的共振效应。而流体压力条件下不产生共振现象。

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