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简谐 SH 波作用下管桩的振动特性

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摘要:在一维波动模型的基础上得到了简谐 SH 波作用下桩周土和桩芯土的位移。在三维轴对称的情况下,运用势函数和分离变量法求解了简谐水平集中荷载和 SH 波引起的管桩桩周土和桩芯土的振动问题,得到了桩周土和桩芯土的径向位移和环向位移。考虑管桩-土动力相互作用和管桩-土的连续性边界条件对简谐水平集中荷载和 SH 波作用下管桩的振动进行了研究,得到了管桩桩顶的动力放大因子。通过数值算例分析可知,简谐 SH 波作用下管桩存在共振现象;管桩管壁过薄宜导致桩基失稳;相同外径情况下采用管桩要比实芯桩的抗震性能更好。

关键词:管桩;SH 波;振动特性;动力放大因子

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Dynamic properties of pipe pile under harmonic SH waves

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Abstract: The displacements of soil around pile and pile core soil under harmonic SH waves are obtained based on one-dimensional wave motion model. Under the three-dimensional axial symmetry case, the vibrations of soil around pile and pile core soil caused by horizontal harmonic concentrated load and SH waves are solved by potential functions and variable separation method, and the radial and ring displacements of soil around pile and pile core soil are also obtained. The vibration of pipe pile under harmonic concentrated load and SH waves is investigated by considering pipe pile-soil dynamic interaction and continuous conditions. And the dynamic magnification factor at pipe pile has got. The results of numeral example indicate that pipe pile has resonance phenomenon under harmonic SH waves, the pipe pile could lead to instability if the pipe pile wall too thin, and seismic performance of pipe pile is better than solid core pile under the same outside diameter.

Keywords: pipe pile; SH waves; dynamic properties; dynamic magnification factor

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桩基作为一种重要的基础形式通常要承受地震激励、海洋荷载、动力机器荷载等动态激励的作用,有关桩基振动特性的研究近几十年来受到了足够的重视并取得了一定的研究成果^[1-7],以往这些研究都是考察实芯桩的振动特性。管桩作为近年来才出现的一种桩基形式,由于具有抗弯抗拉性能好、强度和承载力高、耐久性好且造价较低等诸多优点而被广泛应用到众多工程领域。为了给桩基设计、施工、检测等提供理论依据,近几年来,针对管桩的振动特性的研究越来越受到关注,丁选明等^[8]给出了瞬态集中荷载作用下大直径管桩的时域解析解,郑长杰等^[9-10]针对粘弹性地基中现浇大直径管桩的纵向振动及扭转振动进行了研究,吴文兵等^[11]考虑土塞效运用附加质量法对成层地基中管桩的纵向振动进行了研究,刘林超等^[12]针对饱和土中管桩的水平振动运用多孔介质理论进行了研究。

汶川地震以来,针对地震激励下结构动态响应的研究越来越重要,特别是地震激励下桩基振动特性的研究将对桩基的抗震设计具有十分重大的意义,而目前针对地震波作用下桩基振动特性的研究相对较少,Kaynia 等^[13]、Makris 等^[14]对 Rayleigh 波作用下桩基的振动特性进行了研究,王海东等^[15]将 Novak 利用薄层法计算地基土动力阻抗的方法应用到单桩竖向动力响应的研究中,对瑞利波作用下考虑桩-土相互作用的单桩动力响应进行了研究,冯永正等^[16]采用文克勒地基梁模型建立了桩-土-桩相互作用的粘弹性模型给出了瑞利波作用下的双桩横向相互作用因子的计算公式。本文将针对简谐 SH 波作用下管桩的振动特性进行研究,分析相关参数对 SH 波作用下振动特性的影响规律。

1 简谐 SH 波作用下桩周土和桩芯土的水平位移

考察图 1 所示的管桩在沿 y 方向简谐水平剪切波(SH 波)作用下的振动问题,且简谐 SH 波满足

$$\bar{u}_g = \tilde{u}_g e^{i\omega t} \quad (1)$$

式(1)中 \bar{u}_g 为 SH 波沿 y 方向的位移, \tilde{u}_g 为位移幅值, ω 为简谐 SH 波的圆频率, i 为虚数常数,桩长与基岩上部土层厚度相等均为 H ,管桩外半径和内半径分别为 r_1 和 r_2 ,管桩桩身混凝土的弹性模量为 E_p ,密度为 ρ_p ,横截面惯性矩为 I_p ,桩周土和桩芯土的剪切模量和密度分别为 G_0, ρ_0, G_1, ρ_1 。考虑 SH 波的对称性和波的输入方向,仅需考虑 y 方向产生

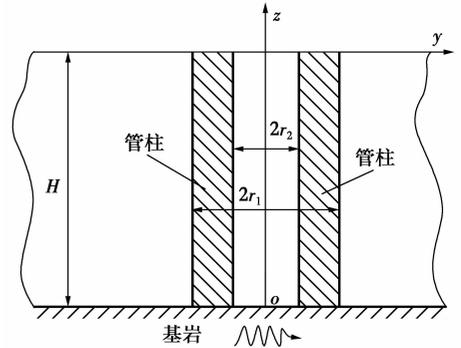


图 1 管桩-土相互作用模型

Fig. 1 The interaction model of pipe pile-soil

的土体水平位移。设桩周土和桩芯土沿 y 方向的水平位移分别为 $\bar{v}_0(z, t)$ 和 $\bar{v}_1(z, t)$, 由此可以建立简谐 SH 波作用下桩周土和桩芯土的运动方程和边界条件分别为^[17]

桩周土

$$G_0 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_0}{\partial z^2} = \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_0}{\partial t^2} \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}_0}{\partial z} = 0, z = H; \bar{v}_0 = \tilde{u}_g, z = 0 \quad (3)$$

桩芯土

$$G_1 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_1}{\partial z^2} = \rho_1 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_1}{\partial t^2} \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial \bar{v}_1}{\partial z} = 0, z = H; \bar{v}_1 = \tilde{u}_g, z = 0 \quad (5)$$

设桩周土相对于基岩的相对位移为 \bar{v}_{0f} , 且有 $\bar{v}_0 = \tilde{u}_g + \bar{v}_{0f}$, 桩芯土相对于基岩的相对位移为 \bar{v}_{1f} , $\bar{v}_1 = \tilde{u}_g + \bar{v}_{1f}$, 并设 $\bar{v}_{0f}, \bar{v}_{1f}$ 解的形式为 $\bar{v}_{0f} = \tilde{v}_{0f} e^{i\omega t}$, $\bar{v}_{1f} = \tilde{v}_{1f} e^{i\omega t}$, 将其分别代入式(2)、式(3)和式(4)、式(5), 并令 $v_{0f} = \tilde{v}_{0f}/H, v_{1f} = \tilde{v}_{1f}/H, U_g = \tilde{u}_g/H, \bar{\omega} = \frac{H\omega}{v_{0s}}, v_{0s} = \sqrt{G_0/\rho_0}, \bar{z} = z/H, \rho = \rho_1/\rho_0, G = G_1/G_0$, 可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 v_{0f}}{\partial \bar{z}^2} + \bar{\omega}^2 v_{0f} = -\bar{\omega}^2 U_g \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_{0f}}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0, \bar{z} = 1; v_{0f} = 0, \bar{z} = 0 \quad (7)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 v_{1f}}{\partial \bar{z}^2} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{G} v_{1f} = -\frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{G} U_g \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{\partial v_{1f}}{\partial \bar{z}} = 0, \bar{z} = 1; v_{1f} = 0, \bar{z} = 0 \quad (9)$$

考虑边界条件式(7)和式(9), 设式(6)和式(8)的解分别为

$$v_{0f} = U_g \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{0k}^f \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (10)$$

$$v_{1f} = U_g \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_{1k}^f \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (11)$$

式中: $\alpha_k = \frac{(2k-1)\pi}{2}$, 将式(10)代入式(6)、式(11)

代入式(8)并考虑正弦函数的正交性可得

$$a_{0k}^f = \frac{2\bar{\omega}^2}{\alpha_k(\alpha_k^2 - \bar{\omega}^2)} \quad (12)$$

$$a_{1k}^f = \frac{2\bar{\omega}^2}{\alpha_k(G\alpha_k^2 - \bar{\omega}^2)} \quad (13)$$

进而可以得到简谐 SH 波作用下引起的桩周土和桩芯土体的水平位移分别为

$$v_0 = U_g \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{0k}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z}\right) \quad (14)$$

$$v_1 = U_g \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{1k}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z}\right) \quad (15)$$

2 水平简谐荷载作用下桩周土和桩芯土振动求解

设管桩桩顶作用有水平简谐集中荷载 $P = \bar{P}_0 e^{i\omega t}$, 在桩顶简谐荷载和简谐 SH 波的作用下, 土层和桩基会产生简谐振动, 设桩周土、桩芯土以及桩基的振动满足 $\bar{u}_{0r} = \tilde{u}_{0r} e^{i\omega t}$, $\bar{u}_{1r} = \tilde{u}_{1r} e^{i\omega t}$, $\bar{u}_p = \tilde{u}_p e^{i\omega t}$ 。可以建立桩周土和桩芯土的水平振动控制方程分别为^[18]

桩周土

$$\frac{2-2\nu_0}{1-2\nu_0} G_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\Delta_0 e^{i\omega t}) - \frac{2}{r} G_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\omega_{0z} e^{i\omega t}) + G_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\tilde{u}_{0r} e^{i\omega t}) = \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\tilde{u}_{0r} e^{i\omega t}) \quad (16)$$

$$\frac{2-2\nu_0}{1-2\nu_0} G_0 \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} (\Delta_0 e^{i\omega t}) + 2G_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\omega_{0z} e^{i\omega t}) + G_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\tilde{u}_{0\theta} e^{i\omega t}) = \rho_0 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\tilde{u}_{0\theta} e^{i\omega t}) \quad (17)$$

桩芯土

$$\frac{2-2\nu_1}{1-2\nu_1} G_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\Delta_1 e^{i\omega t}) - \frac{2}{r} G_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\omega_{1z} e^{i\omega t}) + G_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\tilde{u}_{1r} e^{i\omega t}) = \rho_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\tilde{u}_{1r} e^{i\omega t}) \quad (18)$$

$$\frac{2-2\nu_1}{1-2\nu_1} G_1 \frac{\partial}{r \partial \theta} (\Delta_1 e^{i\omega t}) + 2G_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\omega_{1z} e^{i\omega t}) + G_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\tilde{u}_{1\theta} e^{i\omega t}) = \rho_1 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\tilde{u}_{1\theta} e^{i\omega t}) \quad (19)$$

式中: $\Delta_0 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tilde{u}_{0r}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_{0\theta}}{\partial \theta}$, $\omega_{0z} =$

$$\frac{1}{2r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tilde{u}_{0\theta}) - \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_{0r}}{\partial \theta} \right], \Delta_1 = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tilde{u}_{1r}) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_{1\theta}}{\partial \theta},$$

$$\omega_{1z} = \frac{1}{2r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tilde{u}_{1\theta}) - \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_{1r}}{\partial \theta} \right].$$

令

$$\begin{cases} \hat{u}_{0r} = \frac{\tilde{u}_{0r}}{H} = \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial \theta}, \\ \hat{u}_{0\theta} = \frac{\tilde{u}_{0\theta}}{H} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi_0}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \psi_0}{\partial r}, \\ \hat{u}_{1r} = \frac{\tilde{u}_{1r}}{H} = \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial \theta}, \\ \hat{u}_{1\theta} = \frac{\tilde{u}_{1\theta}}{H} = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \varphi_1}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \psi_1}{\partial r} \end{cases} \quad (20)$$

对式(16)~(19)进行无量纲运算并整理可得

$$(\nabla^2 + \chi_0^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \beta_0^2) \varphi_0 = 0 \quad (21)$$

$$(\nabla^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \bar{\omega}^2) \psi_0 = 0 \quad (22)$$

$$(\nabla^2 + \chi_1^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \beta_1^2) \varphi_1 = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$(\nabla^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{G}) \psi_1 = 0 \quad (24)$$

这里, $\chi_0 = \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu_0}{2-2\nu_0}}$, $\beta_0 = \chi_0 \bar{\omega}$, $\chi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu_1}{2-2\nu_1}}$,

$\beta_1 = \frac{\chi_1^2 \bar{\omega}^2}{G}$, 运用分离变量法对方程(21)~(24)进行求解, 同时考虑贝塞尔方程的解^[14]和桩周土、桩

芯土位移解的奇偶性, 以及无穷远处土体位移为零和土层上下边界条件, 可求得相应的势函数分别为

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_0 = \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{0k} K_1(q_{0k} r) \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \\ \psi_0 = \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_{0k} K_1(g_{0k} r) \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \end{cases} \quad (25)$$

$$\begin{cases} \varphi_1 = \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_{1k} I_1(q_{1k} r) \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \\ \psi_1 = \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_{1k} I_1(g_{1k} r) \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \end{cases} \quad (26)$$

式中: $q_{0k}^2 = \alpha_k^2 \chi_0^2 - \beta_0^2$, $g_{0k}^2 = \alpha_k^2 - \bar{\omega}^2$, $q_{1k}^2 = \alpha_k^2 \chi_1^2 - \beta_1^2$, $g_{1k}^2 = \alpha_k^2 - \frac{\bar{\omega}^2}{G}$, $\alpha_k = \frac{2k-1}{2} \pi$, A_{0k} 、 B_{0k} 、 A_{1k} 、 B_{1k} 、为待定系数。由式(20)、式(25)和式(26)可以得到

$$\hat{u}_{0r} = \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_{0k}}{r} K_1(q_{0k} r) - A_{0k} q_{0k} K_0(q_{0k} r) + \frac{B_{0k} K_1(g_{0k} r)}{r} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (27)$$

$$\hat{u}_{0\theta} = \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_{0k} K_1(q_{0k} r)}{r} + \frac{B_{0k} K_1(g_{0k} r)}{r} + B_{0k} g_{0k} K_0(g_{0k} r) \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (28)$$

$$\hat{u}_{1r} = \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[q_{1k} I_0(q_{1k} r) A_{1k} - \frac{1}{r} I_1(q_{1k} r) A_{1k} + \frac{1}{r} I_1(g_{1k} r) B_{1k} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (29)$$

$$\hat{u}_{10} = \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{r} I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}) A_{1k} - g_{1k} I_0(g_{1k} \bar{r}) B_{1k} + \frac{1}{r} I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}) B_{1k} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (30)$$

考虑式(14)、式(15)和式(27)~式(30)可以得到简谐 SH 波和桩顶水平集中荷载共同作用下产生的桩周土和桩芯土的水平位移分别为

$$u_{Or} = U_g \cos \theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{Ok}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_{Ok}}{r} K_1(q_{Ok} \bar{r}) - A_{Ok} q_{Ok} K_0(q_{Ok} \bar{r}) + \frac{B_{Ok} K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r})}{r} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (31)$$

$$u_{O0} = -U_g \sin \theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{Ok}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_{Ok} K_1(q_{Ok} \bar{r})}{r} + \frac{B_{Ok}}{r} K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r}) + B_{Ok} g_{Ok} K_0(g_{Ok} \bar{r}) \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (32)$$

$$u_{1r} = U_g \cos \theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{1k}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[q_{1k} I_0(q_{1k} \bar{r}) A_{1k} - \frac{1}{r} I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}) A_{1k} + \frac{1}{r} I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}) B_{1k} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (33)$$

$$u_{10} = -U_g \sin \theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{1k}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \sin \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{1}{r} I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}) A_{1k} - g_{1k} I_0(g_{1k} \bar{r}) B_{1k} + \frac{1}{r} I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}) B_{1k} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (34)$$

考虑管桩与桩周土和桩芯土接触面处的位移连续条件,可有如下连续性边界条件

$$\begin{cases} u_{Or}(r_1^-, \theta) = u_p, \theta = 0 \\ u_{O0}(r_1^-, \theta) = -u_p, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad (35)$$

$$\begin{cases} u_{1r}(r_2^-, \theta) = u_p, \theta = 0 \\ u_{10}(r_2^-, \theta) = -u_p, \theta = \frac{\pi}{2} \end{cases} \quad (36)$$

式中: $r_1^- = r_1/H$, $r_2^- = r_2/H$, $u_p = \tilde{u}_p/H$, \tilde{u}_p 为管桩水平位移幅值。由连续性边界条件式(35)和式(36)以及桩周土和桩芯土的水平位移式(31)~(34)可以确定待定系数 A_{Ok} 、 B_{Ok} 、 A_{1k} 、 B_{1k} 之间的关系为

$$B_{Ok} = C_{Ok} A_{Ok}, A_{1k} = D_k A_{Ok}, B_{1k} = C_{1k} D_k A_{Ok} \quad (37)$$

$$\text{式中: } C_{Ok} = \frac{2K_1(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) + q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1 K_0(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1)}{2K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) + g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1 K_0(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1)},$$

$$C_{1k} = \frac{q_{1k} \bar{r}_2 I_0(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2) - 2I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2)}{-2I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2) + g_{1k} \bar{r}_2 I_0(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2)},$$

$$D_k = -\frac{[g_{1k} \bar{r}_2 I_0(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2) - 2I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2)] D_{1k}}{[g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1 K_0(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) + 2K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1)] D_{2k}},$$

$$D_{1k} = q_{Ok} K_0(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) + g_{Ok} K_1(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) K_0(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) + q_{Ok} g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1 K_0(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) K_0(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) D_{2k} =$$

$$q_{1k} I_0(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2) I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2) + g_{1k} I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2) I_0(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2) - q_{1k} g_{1k} \bar{r}_2 I_0(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2) I_0(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2)。$$

3 简谐 SH 波和水平集中荷载作用下管桩振动求解

由桩周土和桩芯土径向位移和环向位移,可以求得桩周土和桩芯土无量纲化的径向应力和环向应力 σ_{Or} 、 $\tau_{Or\theta}$ 、 σ_{1r} 、 $\tau_{1r\theta}$, 进而可以得到桩周土和桩芯土对管桩的水平作用力。单位厚度桩周土对管桩的无量纲化水平作用力幅值为

$$F_1 = \int_0^{2\pi} [-\sigma_{Or} \cos \theta + \tau_{Or\theta} \sin \theta] |_{r=r_1^-} r_0 d\theta = \pi r_1^- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2-2\nu_{O0}}{1-2\nu_{O0}} q_{Ok}^2 K_1(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) A_{Ok} - g_{Ok}^2 K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) B_{Ok} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (38)$$

单位厚度桩芯土对管桩的无量纲化水平作用力幅值为

$$F_2 = \int_0^{2\pi} [-\sigma_{1r} \cos \theta + \tau_{1r\theta} \sin \theta] |_{r=r_2^-} d\theta = \pi r_2^- \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[\frac{2-2\nu_{10}}{1-2\nu_{10}} q_{1k}^2 I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2) A_{1k} - g_{1k}^2 I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2) B_{1k} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (39)$$

由式(37)知桩周土和桩芯土对管桩的共同作用力为

$$P_S(\bar{z}) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_{Ok} \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (40)$$

$$\text{式中: } T_k = \pi r_1^- \left[\frac{2-2\nu_{O0}}{1-2\nu_{O0}} q_{Ok}^2 K_1(q_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) - g_{Ok}^2 K_1(g_{Ok} \bar{r}_1) C_{Ok} \right] - \pi r_2^- \left[\frac{2-2\nu_{10}}{1-2\nu_{10}} q_{1k}^2 I_1(q_{1k} \bar{r}_2) D_k - g_{1k}^2 I_1(g_{1k} \bar{r}_2) C_{1k} D_k \right]。$$

由于管桩同样作简谐振动,以单位桩长为研究对象,考虑式(40)可以建立无量纲化的管桩的水平振动方程为

$$\frac{\partial^4 u_p}{\partial \bar{z}^4} - \lambda_p^4 u_p = -\frac{64}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_{Ok} \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (41)$$

式中: $\lambda_p^4 = \frac{64\bar{\rho}_p\bar{\omega}^2(r_1^2 - r_2^2)}{E_p(r_1^4 - r_2^4)}$ 。求解式(41)可得

$$u_p = A_{p1} \cosh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p2} \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p3} \cos \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p4} \sin \lambda_p \bar{z} - \frac{64}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_{Ok} \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \quad (42)$$

A_{p1} 、 A_{p2} 、 A_{p3} 、 A_{p4} 为待定系数。由于管桩桩底为基岩,可建立管桩桩顶和桩底的边界条件为

$$\begin{cases} u_p(\bar{z}) = U_g, \frac{\pi \bar{E}_p (r_1^4 - r_2^4)}{64} \frac{d^2}{d\bar{z}^2} u_p(\bar{z}) = 0, \bar{z} = 0 \\ \frac{d}{d\bar{z}} u_p(\bar{z}) = 0, -\frac{\pi \bar{E}_p (r_1^4 - r_2^4)}{64} \frac{d^3}{d\bar{z}^3} u_p(\bar{z}) = P_0, \\ \bar{z} = 1 \end{cases} \quad (43)$$

P_0 为无量纲化的桩顶简谐水平集中荷载幅值。由管桩桩顶和桩底的边界条件可以确定待定系数

$$\begin{cases} A_{p1} = A_{p3} = \frac{U_g}{2} \\ A_{p2} = \frac{1}{2 \cosh \lambda_p} \left[-\frac{64 P_0}{\lambda_p^3 \pi \bar{E}_p (r_1^4 - r_2^4)} - U_g \sinh \lambda_p \right] \\ A_{p4} = \frac{1}{2 \cos \lambda_p} \left[\frac{64 P_0}{\lambda_p^3 \pi \bar{E}_p (r_1^4 - r_2^4)} + U_g \sin \lambda_p \right] \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

由式(31)可知,

$$u_{Or} = U_g \cos \theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{Ok}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \cos \theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (45)$$

式中: $F_k = -\frac{1}{r_1} K_1(q_{Ok} r_1^-) - q_{Ok} K_0(q_{Ok} r_1^-) + \frac{C_{Ok} K_1(g_{Ok} r_1^-)}{r_1}$ 。

考虑管桩与桩周土的连续性条件可得

$$\begin{aligned} U_g \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_{Ok}^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} F_k A_{Ok} \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) = \\ A_{p1} \cosh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p2} \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p3} \cos \lambda_p \bar{z} + \\ A_{p4} \sin \lambda_p \bar{z} - \frac{64}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_{Ok} \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \end{aligned} \quad (46)$$

对式(46)两端运用三角函数的正交性可得

$$\begin{aligned} A_{Ok} = \frac{\bar{E}_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4)}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) F_k + 64 T_k} \\ \left[(f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p f_{4k} - \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_{Ok}^f) U_g \right] \end{aligned} \quad (47)$$

式(47)中

$$\begin{cases} f_{1k} = \frac{\alpha_k - (-1)^k \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 + \alpha_k^2}, \\ f_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \lambda_p \cosh \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 + \alpha_k^2}, \\ f_{3k} = -\frac{\alpha_k + (-1)^k \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 - \alpha_k^2}, \\ f_{4k} = \frac{(-1)^k \lambda_p \cos \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 - \alpha_k^2} \end{cases} \quad (48)$$

由此可得 SH 简谐地震波和桩基水平集中荷载作用下管桩的水平位移为

$$\begin{aligned} u_p(\bar{z}) = \left[\frac{1}{2 \cos \lambda_p} \sin \lambda_p \bar{z} - \frac{1}{2 \cosh \lambda_p} \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{64 T_k}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) F_k + 64 T_k} \right. \\ \left. \left(\frac{f_{4k}}{\cos \lambda_p} - \frac{f_{2k}}{\cosh \lambda_p} \right) \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right] \frac{64 P_0}{\lambda_p^3 \pi \bar{E}_p (r_1^4 - r_2^4)} + \\ \left[\frac{1}{2} (\cosh \lambda_p \bar{z} + \cos \lambda_p \bar{z} - \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} + \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p \bar{z}) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{64 T_k}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) F_k + 64 T_k} \right. \\ \left. (f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + f_{4k} \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p - \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_{Ok}^f) \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right] U_g \end{aligned} \quad (49)$$

式(49)中第 1 项是由水平简谐集中荷载引起的管桩位移,第 2 项为简谐 SH 波引起的管桩水平位移,这里仅考虑 SH 简谐波引起的管桩振动问题,令 $P_0=0$,当 $\bar{z}=1$ 时,并考虑动力放大因子的概念,可得

$$u_p(1) = S_g U_g \quad (50)$$

式(50)中,

$$\begin{aligned} S_g = \left[\frac{1}{2} (\cosh \lambda_p + \cos \lambda_p - \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p + \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p) - \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{64 T_k (-1)^{k+1}}{E_p \pi (r_1^4 - r_2^4) (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) F_k + 64 T_k} \right. \\ \left. (f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + f_{4k} \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p - \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_{Ok}^f) \sin \alpha_k \right] \end{aligned} \quad (51)$$

这里, S_g 即为简谐 SH 波作用下管桩桩顶的动力放大因子。

4 数值算例与分析

对于管桩在简谐 SH 波作用下的振动特性这里借助动力放大因子 S_g 来分析,图 2~5 给出了简谐 SH 波作用下管桩桩顶动力放大因子随频率的变化曲线,图中相关参数的取值为: $r_1/H=1/20$, $r_2/H=1/40$, $E_p/G_0=1\ 000$, $\rho_p=2.5$, $v_0=v_1=0.35$, $\rho=1.5$, $G=1.5$ 。由于缺少实验与实测数据的验证,为

了保证计算结果的合理性和正确性,图 2 给出了管桩内半径分别为 $r_2/H=1/40$ 、 $r_2/H=1/60$ 时与实芯桩计算结果的对比。可见,当管桩外半径一定时,随着管桩内半的减小,管桩桩顶的动力放大因子可以逐步退化到实芯桩的情形,低频时管桩与实芯桩动力放大因子随频率变化曲线的差异主要在曲线峰值对应的频率,实芯桩动力放大因子随频率变化曲线峰值对应的频率要小。在低频时管桩与实芯桩的动力放大因子相差不大,高频时管桩的动力放大因子要比实芯桩的小,这可能是因为管桩外半径与实芯桩桩径一样时,实芯桩的刚度大而柔性小抗震性能较差的缘故。从图 2~5 可以看出,管桩桩顶动力放大因子随频率变化曲线存在较明显的波峰,说明管桩-土系统存在有共振现象,在设计中要避免系统结构周期与场地的卓越周期频率接近;当无量纲频率接近零时,动力放大系数 $S_g \rightarrow 1$,而当频率趋于无穷大时,动力放大因子趋于零,这是因为频率较大时,系统还没来得及反应,SH 剪切波就往相反方向运动。管桩壁厚对管桩桩顶动态放大因子有较大的影响,当管桩内半径一定时,管桩外半径 (r_1/H) 越小,管桩壁厚越薄,此时动力放大因子随频率变化曲线的峰值越大,将会出现较大的波峰(如图 3),且曲线波动的越厉害,这是因为随着管桩壁厚的减小,管桩由于过薄导致稳定性变差;这里以动力放大因子明显增大作为恒定管桩稳定性的一个标准,从图 3 中可以看出,当管桩内半径一定时,管桩外半径为 $1/35$ 时动力放大因子随频率变化曲线的峰值有明显的增大,基于本文中的参数,此时管桩的外半径与桩长的比不宜小于 $1/35$ 。桩-土剪切模量比 E_p/G_0 对管桩桩顶动力放大因子的影响见图 4,桩土剪切模量比对管桩动力放大因子数值大小的影响较大,桩土剪切模量比越大,动力放大因子随频率变化曲线的峰值越大,且峰值对应的频率越大,这是由于桩土剪切模量比增大,相当于桩基剪切模量不变时,桩周土和桩芯土的剪切模量减小,土体对管桩的约束作用减小造成的。管桩桩芯土和桩周土模量比对管桩桩顶动力放大因子的影响主要在峰值处(如图 5),管桩桩芯土和桩周土模量比越大,动力放大因子越小,可见,当桩芯土剪切模量一定时,桩周土的剪切模量越小,动力放大因子越小,由于在桩基施工中会造成桩周土的弱化作用,造成桩周土刚度降低,所以在实际工程中采用管桩要比实芯桩的抗震性能更好。

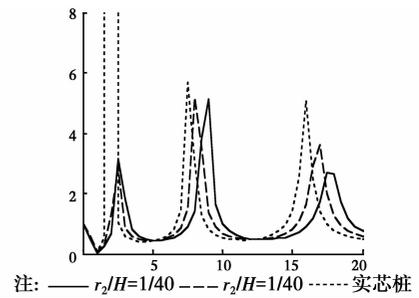


图 2 动力放大因子随频率变化曲线

Fig. 2 Curves of dynamic amplification factor versus frequency

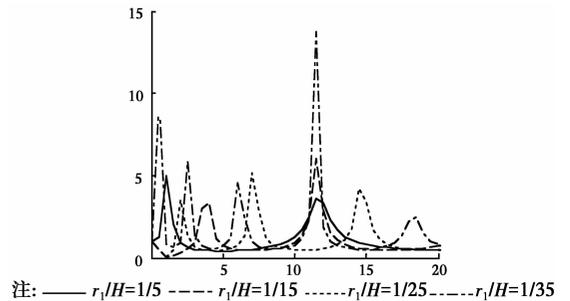


图 3 管桩壁厚不同时放大因子随频率变化曲线

Fig. 3 Curves of dynamic amplification factor versus frequency for different pipe pile wall thickness

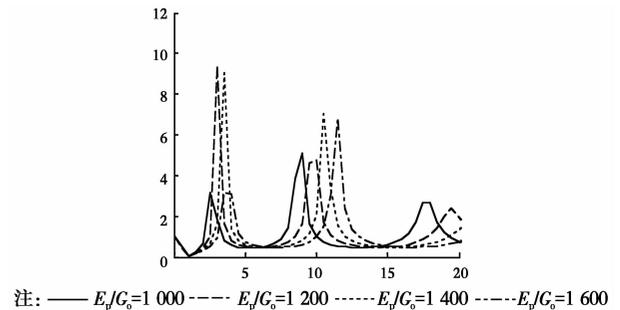


图 4 桩土模量比不同时放大因子随频率变化曲线

Fig. 4 Curves of dynamic amplification factor versus frequency for different pile-soil modulus ratio

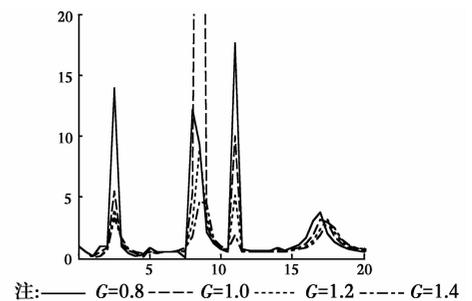


图 5 桩芯土和桩周土模量比不同时放大因子随频率变化曲线

Fig. 5 Curves of dynamic amplification factor versus frequency for different modulus ratio of pile core soil and soil around pile

5 结论

以简谐 SH 波和水平集中荷载作用下管桩的振动特性为研究对象,运用波的传播理论、桩基动力学、数学物理方法等得到了管桩桩顶的动力放大因子,以数值算例的形式通过分析管桩壁厚、桩土模量比和桩芯土与桩周土模量比对管桩动力放大因子的影响,研究了管桩的振动特性。

1)管桩桩顶动力放大因子随频率变化曲线存在较明显的峰值,系统存在有共振现象。

2)当管桩壁厚过薄时动力放大因子随频率变化曲线将会出现急剧增大,桩基此时宜发生稳定性破坏,所以管桩不能过薄。

3)由于桩基在施工中通常会造造成桩周土刚度的弱化,所以采用管桩的抗震性能有时要比实芯桩好。

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