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挡土墙上被动土压力的变分求解方法

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摘 要:基于滑楔体整体极限平衡方程,根据变分法原理推导了被动土压力泛函极值的变分模型,并引入拉格朗日乘子,将等周变分模型转化为含有两个函数自变量的泛函极值模型。依据欧拉方程、边界条件和横截条件,得到了滑裂面函数和滑裂面上的应力函数,函数泛函极值模型转化为两个未知量的函数优化模型。算例表明,对于一般土体,在作用点位置系数下界限处,滑裂面呈现对数螺旋曲面,此时被动土压力最小;当作用点位置上移时,被动土压力呈非线性增长,在作用点位置系数上界限处,滑裂面为平面,被动土压力达到最大,与库仑土压力理论解完全一致,但作用点在墙体的相对位置并非在墙高的 1/3 处。结果表明,被动土压力大小和作用点位置受坡面的起伏和坡面超载的不均匀性影响比较明显。

关键词:刚性挡墙;被动土压力;变分极限平衡法;滑裂面

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Variational method for computation of passive earth on retaining wall

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Abstract: Considering an inclined rough retaining wall under the general conditions such as curvilinear fill, cohesive soil and uneven surface load, the functional extreme-value isoperimetric model about passive earth pressure is deduced based on the force equilibrium equations of the sliding mass. Then, the model can be transferred into a functional extreme-value problem with two undetermined functions by introducing Lagrange undetermined multiplier. According to Euler equations, Logarithmic spiral slip surface and normal stress distribution along the slip surface are obtained. Combined with the boundary conditions and transversality conditions, the conditional functional extremum problem of passive earth pressure involves searching the minimum of unconstrained optimizations of function with two unknown Lagrange multiplier. Results show that the passive earth pressure resultant force is minimal when the point of resultant force is on the lower bound and it increase nonlinearly as the point of resultant force moved up to the upper bound for general soil. Accordingly, the slip face evolves from logarithmic spiral face to plan. Although the magnitude of passive earth pressure reaches maximal that is the same with result calculated from Coulomb's theory, the application point of earth pressure is not at 1/3 height of the retaining wall. In addition,

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curvilinear fill and uneven surface load have significant effect on both the magnitude and location of application point of passive earth pressure.

Keywords: rigid retaining wall; passive earth pressure; variational limit equilibrium method; slip surface

被动土压力的计算是挡土墙上土压力理论研究 内容之一,除了对经典的朗肯土压力理论和库仑土 压力理论进行扩展、补充外,学者们在考虑其他诸如 土拱效应、强度理论、位移模式等方面也对被动土压 力的计算进行了深入探讨。李永刚[1]、王立国等[2] 考虑了土拱效应原理,按库仑理论得到土压力强度 的计算方法。侯键等[3]对平移模式下刚性挡土墙 和滑裂面间处于被动极限平衡状态的楔形土体进 行应力分析,推导了基于土拱原理的被动土压力系 数和滑裂面水平倾角,并提出被动土压力分布、土 压力合力及其作用位置公式。Chang^[4]、蒋波等^[5] 和杨泰华等[6-9]对不同变位模式下的非极限主动土 压力进行计算,提出考虑位移效应的被动土压力计 算理论。程康等[10]推导了平动模式下非饱和土填 土挡墙的被动土压力系数及被动土压力解析解。 赵均海等[11]考虑基质吸力等因素的影响,结合双 剪强度理论,建立了非饱和土库仑被动土压力的统 一解。

变分极限平衡法最早是由 Kopácsy 提出的^[12-14]。李兴高、刘维宁等^[15-17]基于墙后滑楔体整体极限平衡方程,建立了被动土压力计算的泛函极值模型,计算结果表明,挡墙背后土体存在两种被动临界状态,两种状态的计算结果就是被动土压力大小的一个区间估计。该方法所建模型为填土面水平、墙背垂直的情况,不能用于一般情况。对于承受被动土压力的挡土墙(如桥台),有必要研究合力作用点位置对被动土压力大小的影响,本文考虑在一般情况下(倾斜墙背,填土表面非均匀堆载,墙后为黏性土体,坡面为曲面),利用变分法原理,提出基于合力作用点位置的被动土压力计算方法,由此可以得到挡墙被动土压力的大小和作用点位置的范围。

1 被动土压力变分计算模型

设挡土墙高 为 H,坡面形状为 y = g(x),倾斜角为 α ,墙后土体容重为 γ ,墙土间的摩擦角为 δ ,黏聚力为 c、内摩擦角为 φ ,q(x) 为作用在坡面上的竖向压力集度。考虑极限平衡条件下墙后土体形成滑动楔体,假定其滑裂面通过挡墙墙踵,用曲线 y = s(x) 表示,P。为挡土墙对滑动土体的作用合力,其

值等于被动土压力合力。 $\sigma(x)$ 、 $\tau(x)$ 为滑裂面上的法向和切向应力,点 B 为滑裂面的上端的点,其 X 坐标为 x_1 ,A 为墙背的上端点,其 X 坐标为 x_2 点, $x_2 = -\tan\alpha$,被动土压力作用点位置至墙踵的垂直 距离与挡土墙高度的比值称为作用点位置系数 ξ ,见图 1。滑楔体 OAB 的静力平衡方程为

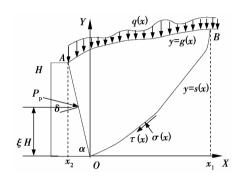


图 1 计算模型示意图

Fig. 1 Sketch map of computation model

由
$$\sum X = 0$$
 得
$$P_{p} \sin(\delta + \alpha) - \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \tau dx - \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \sigma s' dx = 0 \qquad (1)$$
由 $\sum Y = 0$ 得
$$P_{p} \cos(\delta + \alpha) - \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \tau s' dx + \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \sigma dx - \int_{0}^{x_{1}} q dx - \int_{x_{2}}^{x_{1}} [\gamma(g - kx) + q] dx - \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \gamma(g - s) dx = 0 (2)$$
由 $\sum M_{0} = 0$ 得
$$P_{p} \cos \delta \frac{\xi H}{\sin \alpha} + \int_{x_{2}}^{0} [\gamma(g - kx) + q] x dx + \int_{0}^{x_{1}} [(xs' - s)\tau - (x + ss')\sigma + qx + (g - s)\gamma x] dx = 0 \qquad (3)$$

式中: s' = ds/dx; $k = \tan \alpha$, 滑裂面上的应力遵循 Mohr-Coulomb 破坏准则,即

$$\tau = n_1 \sigma + c \tag{4}$$

式中: $n_1 = \tan \varphi$ 。

由式(1)~式(3),可建立相应的泛函极值模型。 由式(3)得泛函

$$J = M_{\rm p} + z_0 = \int_0^{x_1} F_0 \, \mathrm{d}x \tag{5}$$

式申:

$$M_{\rm p} = P_{\rm p} \frac{\xi H \cos \delta}{\sin \alpha};$$

$$F_0 = (x + ss' + n_1 s - n_1 s'x)\sigma - (g - s)\gamma x - s'xc + sc - qx;$$

$$z_0 = \int_{x_2}^0 [\gamma(g-kx) + q] x dx = \text{const}_0$$

由式(1)得约束条件

$$\int_{0}^{x_{1}} (z_{1}F_{0} + F_{1}) dx = z_{2}$$
 (6)

式中:

$$F_1 = (-n_1 - s')\sigma - c;$$
 $z_1 = \frac{\sin \alpha \sin(\alpha + \delta)}{\xi H \cos \delta} = \text{const};$

$$z_2 = z_0 z_1 = \text{const}$$

由式(2)得约束条件

$$\int_{0}^{x_{1}} (z_{3}F_{0} + F_{2}) dx = z_{4}$$
 (7)

式中:

$$F_{2} = (-n_{1}s' + 1)\sigma - cs' - q - \gamma(g - s);$$

$$z_{3} = \frac{\sin\alpha\cos(\alpha + \delta)}{\xi H\cos\delta} = \text{const};$$

$$z_{4} = z_{0}z_{3} - \int_{0}^{0} [\gamma(g - kx) + q] dx.$$

上述模型是变分学中的等周模型,可转化为无 约束泛函极值模型,构造泛函 J^* 。

$$J^* = \int_0^{x_1} F dx$$

$$F = F_0 + \lambda_1 F_1 + \lambda_2 F_2$$
(8)

式中: λ1、λ2 为拉格朗日乘子。变分模型的欧拉微分 方程、边界条件及可动边界处的横截条件为

1)Euler 微分方程

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} (\frac{\partial F}{\partial \sigma'}) = 0 \tag{9}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial s} - \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} (\frac{\partial F}{\partial s'}) = 0 \tag{10}$$

2)约束方程

同式(6)、式(7)。

3)边界条件

$$s(0) = 0 \tag{11}$$

$$s(x_1) = g(x_1) \tag{12}$$

4)横截条件

$$(F - s' \frac{\partial F}{\partial s'} + g' \frac{\partial F}{\partial s'}) \big|_{x = x_1} = 0$$
 (13)

被动土压力变分计算模型的求解 2

由式(9),可得到

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}s}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{x + n_1 s - \lambda_1 n_1 + \lambda_2}{n_1 x - s + \lambda_1 + \lambda_2 n_1} \tag{14}$$

进行坐标平移,引入新坐标

$$u = x + \lambda_2, v = s - \lambda_1 \tag{15}$$

坐标平移后的模型见图 2。

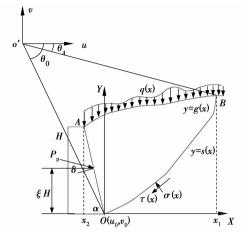


图 2 坐标变换后的计算模型

Fig. 2 Computation model after coordinate transformation

令 w = v/u, 则微分方程式(14)变为

$$w + u \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u} = \frac{n_1 w + 1}{n_1 - w} \tag{16}$$

分离变量得通解为

$$\ln \left[u^2 \left(1 + w^2 \right) \right] = 2n_1 \arctan w + z_5 \qquad (17)$$

平移后的坐标换成极坐标

$$u = r\cos\theta, v = r\sin\theta$$
 (18)

式(17)变为

$$r = z_6 e^{n_1 \theta} \tag{19}$$

式中: 25、26 为任意积分常数。

由 s(0) = 0 得原坐标原点 O 在新坐标中为 $u_0 = \lambda_2, v_0 = -\lambda_1$,新坐标中 O 点的极坐标为 (r_0, r_0) θ_{o}),则滑裂面方程为

$$r = r_0 e^{-n_1(\theta_0 - \theta)} \tag{20}$$

式中: $r_0 = \sqrt{\lambda_1^2 + \lambda_2^2}$,

$$\begin{cases} \theta_0 = -\arctan(\lambda_1/\lambda_2) & \lambda_2 > 0 \\ \theta_0 = -\pi -\arctan(\lambda_1/\lambda_2) & \lambda_2 \leqslant 0 \end{cases}$$

滑裂面为对数螺旋面。

由式(10)得

$$-2n_1\sigma + (-n_1x + s - \lambda_1 - n_1\lambda_2)\sigma' - \gamma x - \lambda_2\gamma - 2c = 0$$
(21)

式(21)在新坐标下的极坐标形式为

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\sigma}{\mathrm{d}\theta} + 2n_1\sigma = -2c - \gamma r_0 e^{-n_1(\theta_0 - \theta)} \cos\theta \quad (22)$$

式(22)的通解为

$$\sigma = e^{\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta} -2n_1 d\theta} \left(z_7 + \int_{\theta_1}^{\theta} (2c - \frac{1}{2}c - \frac{1}{2}c$$

$$\gamma r_0 e^{-n_1(\theta_0-\theta)} \cos \theta e^{\int_{\theta_1}^{\theta} 2n_1 d\theta} d\theta$$

式中: z_7 为积分常数; θ_1 为任意角度,可取 $\theta_1=0$ 。

$$\sigma = z_7 e^{-2n_1 \theta} - \frac{\gamma r_0 e^{-n_1 \theta_0 - \theta} (\sin \theta + 3n_1 \cos \theta) - 3n_1 \gamma r_0 e^{-n_1 \theta_0 + 2\theta}}{1 + 9n_1^2} - \frac{\gamma r_0 e^{-n_1 \theta_0 - \theta} (\sin \theta + 3n_1 \cos \theta) - 3n_1 \gamma r_0 e^{-n_1 \theta_0 - \theta}}{1 + 9n_1^2}$$

$$\frac{c}{n_1}$$
 (23)

由式(13)可得 A 点处正应力为

$$\sigma(x_{1}) = \sigma(\theta_{1}) = \frac{\cos \theta_{1} (q(x_{1}) + cg'(x_{1})) - c\sin \theta_{1}}{\sin \theta_{1} (g'(x_{1}) - n_{1}) + \cos \theta_{1} (1 - n_{1}g'(x_{1}))}$$
(24)

将式(24)代入式(23),得

$$\frac{\left[\frac{c}{n_{1}} + \frac{\cos\theta_{1}(q(x_{1}) + cg'(x_{1})) - c\sin\theta_{1}}{\sin\theta_{1}(g'(x_{1}) + n_{1}) + \cos\theta_{1}(1 - n_{1}g'(x_{1}))} + \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} + 2\theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} + 2\theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - \frac{\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})}(\sin\theta_{1} + 3n_{1}\cos\theta_{1}) - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_{1}(\theta_{0} - \theta_{1})} - 3n_{1}\gamma_{0}e^{-n_$$

上述变分问题只包含两个未知的拉格朗日常数 λ_1 、 λ_2 ,可由式(6)和式(7)联立求出,相当于求式(25)函数 Φ 的零值问题。

$$\Phi(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \left[\int_0^{x_1} (z_1 F_0 + F_1) dx - z_2 \right]^2 + \left[\int_0^{x_1} (z_3 F_0 + F_2) dx - z_4 \right]^2 = 0$$
 (25)

式(25)的解可通过求解函数 Φ的极小值且极小值为 0 得到,可采用 Matlab 提供的 Fminsearch 函数进行求解。

3 算例分析

设挡土墙墙高 6 m,墙后为砂土,重度 $\gamma = 18 \text{ kN/m}^3$,内聚力 c = 0,内摩擦角 $\varphi = 30^\circ$,挡土墙倾角 $\alpha = 70^\circ$,挡墙与土体的摩擦角 $\delta = 10^\circ$,坡面倾角 $\beta = 20^\circ$,上部堆载 q = 10 kPa。

计算结果见图 3,图中 ϕ 曲线存在一 ϕ = 0 的水平直线段,此直线段的 ξ 系数变化范围就是被动土压力合力作用点的位置系数范围,存在上下界限值(此例中下限值 ξ_a = 0.336 9,上限值 ξ_a = 0.535 5),在此范围内, ϕ = 0,也即是说,当土压力的合力作用点位于距墙锺 2.02~3.21 m 范围内时,墙后土体可以达到极限平衡状态。图 4 为被动土压力合力随作用点位置系数 ξ 的变化曲线,图 5 为滑裂面随作用点位置系数 ξ 的变化情况。随着作用点位置系数的增大,被动土压力呈非线性增长,在作用点位置下限处,被动土压力量非人强强面为对数螺旋曲面,但随着作用点位置的上移,曲率半径逐渐增大,到上限处变为平面,此时,被动土压力值达到最大。

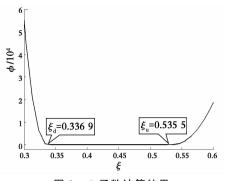


图 3 Φ函数计算结果

Fig. 3 Calculated result of function Φ

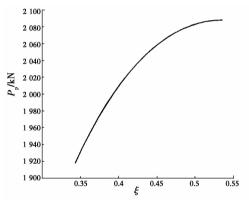


图 4 被动土压力随系数 ξ 的变化曲线

Fig. 4 The curves of varied passive pressure according the coefficient ξ

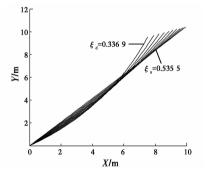


图 5 不同 ξ 对应的不同滑裂面曲线

Fig. 5 The different curves of slip face according to different values of ξ

4 与库仑土压力理论结果对比

按变分法的计算结果与按库仑公式的计算结果 见表 1。可以看出,当作用点位置在上界限时,即滑 裂面为平面时,被动土压力值与按库仑公式得到的 土压力值是一致的,但合力作用点位置却不一致,这 主要是因为库仑理论假定土压力线性分布,且不考 虑土楔体力矩平衡条件。按变分法的计算结果,当 滑裂面为平面时,滑裂面上的应力分布呈非线性,相 应的土压力分布也应是非线性的。

耒 1	变分法与库仑土压力理论的计算结果比较
1X I	文 刀 広 引 序 匕 工 止 刀 垤 化 酌 川 昇 知 木 儿 刊

Table 1	Result comparing of	passive earth	pressure using variational	method and using Coulomb theory

变分解			库仑理论解			
$P_{\rm p}/({\rm kN \cdot m})$	倾覆力矩/kN	作用点位置 ξ	安全系数	$P_{\rm p}/({\rm kN \cdot m})$	倾覆力矩/kN	作用点位置 ξ
1 918.0~2 087.9	3 877.0~6 708.4	0.336 9~0.535 5	1.76~1.02	2 087.9	4 560.5	0.364 2

图 6 所示为库仑理论的挡土墙模型,取墙后部分三角形滑动土楔体 ABD 作为研究对象,如图 7 所示。 $P_{P}(y)$ 为墙背对滑楔体的支撑反力合力,也即被动土压力合力;R(y) 为不动土体对滑楔体的反力合力;G(y) 为土体 ABD 的重量; Q(y) 为作用在 AD 面上竖向压力。

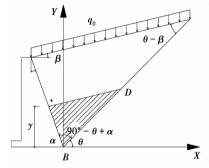


图 6 库仑刚性挡土墙模型图

Fig. 6 COULOMB's Model of retaining wall

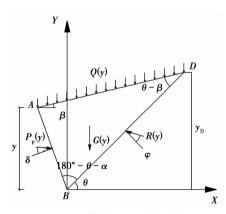


图 7 土楔体 ABD 受力分析

Fig. 7 mechanical analysis on sliding wedge ABD

土楔体 ABD 的力平衡条件见图 8,由三角形正弦定理可得

$$\frac{P_{p}(y)}{\sin(\theta+\varphi)} = \frac{R(y)}{\sin(\alpha+\delta)}$$
 (26)

令 $p_p(y)$ 为墙背对滑楔体的支撑反力强度,也即被动土压力强度,r(y) 为不动土体对滑楔体的反力强度,即

$$\begin{cases} P_{p}(y) = \int_{0}^{y} p_{p}(y) dy \\ R(y) = \int_{0}^{y_{D}} r(y) dy \end{cases}$$
 (27)

将式(27)代式(26),得

$$\int_{0}^{y} p_{P}(y) dy = \frac{\sin(\theta + \varphi)}{\cos(\alpha + \delta)} \int_{0}^{y_{D}} r(y) dy \quad (28)$$

考虑几何关系

$$y_{\rm D} = \frac{y}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\theta - \beta)} \cdot \sin \theta$$
 (29)

式(28)两边对 y 求导,得

$$p_{P}(y) = \frac{\sin(\theta + \varphi)}{\cos(\alpha + \delta)} \frac{\sin \theta}{\sin \alpha} \cdot \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)}{\sin(\theta - \beta)} \cdot r(y_{D})$$
(30)

式中: $r(y_D) = \frac{\sigma(x_D)}{\cos \varphi}$, $\sigma(x_D)$ 为滑裂面上 D 点的正应力,可由式(23)计算得到。通过变分法计算滑面上的正应力及滑面倾角,就可通过式(30)得到被动土压力强度的非线性分布。图 9 即为算例中当滑裂面为平面时的被动土压力强度分布图。

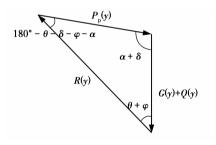


图 8 土楔体 ABD 的力平衡条件

Fig. 8 Force equilibrium of sliding wedge ABD

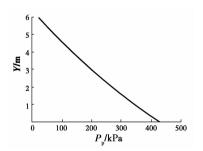


图 9 土压力强度分布图

Fig. 9 Distribution of earth pressure

表1中的安全系数一栏是指按库仑公式进行挡墙的抗倾覆设计,取1.5的安全系数时所对应的按本文方法计算的抗倾覆安全系数范围。若按库仑理论进行设计,实际的被动土压力合力作用点位置比库仑理论设定的要高,其安全系数达不到1.5的要求,所以,应优化挡墙的结构,控制挡墙的变位模式,

使合力作用点降低,提高抗倾覆安全系数。

5 坡面起伏和非均匀超载对被动土压 力的影响

设挡墙高 6 m,墙后土重度 γ =18 kN/m³,内聚

力 c=10 kPa,内摩擦角 $\varphi=20^{\circ}$,挡土墙倾角 $\alpha=70^{\circ}$,坡面形状函数 g(x)和非均匀超载 q(x)均用三角函数模拟坡面的起伏和非均匀超载。表 2 为计算结果,可以看出,被动土压力合力和作用点受坡面的起伏以及坡面超载的不均匀性影响不能忽视。

表 2 考虑坡面起伏及非均匀超载的计算结果

Table 2 Computed results considering surface undulation of earth filling and uneven surface load

算例	坡面与堆载方程	被动土压力大小范围/kPa	合力作用点系数范围
坡面无起伏, 堆载均布	q(x) = 10 $g(x) = 6 + \tan 20^{\circ} (x - 6 \cot 70^{\circ})$	1 474.4~1 625.2	0.3477~0.5337
坡面有起伏, 堆载均布	q(x) = 10 $g(x) = 6 + \tan 20^{\circ} (x - 6 \cot 70^{\circ}) + \sin(2\pi x/5)/5$	1 477.4~1 625.4	0.353 2~0.530 9
坡面无起伏, 堆载非均布	$q(x) = 10 + 5\sin(2\pi x/5)$ $g(x) = 6 + \tan 20^{\circ} (x - 6\cot 70^{\circ})$	1 473.3~1 625.8	0.354 4~0.529 8
坡面有起伏, 堆载非均布	$q(x) = 10 + 5\sin(2\pi x/5)$ $g(x) = 6 + \tan 20^{\circ} (x - 6\cot 70^{\circ}) + \sin(2\pi x/5)/5$	1 476. 4~1 625. 3	0.360 4~0.526 2

6 结论

基于墙后滑楔体整体极限平衡方程,利用变分法原理推导了被动土压力泛函极值的变分模型,提出了相应的计算方法,当作用点位置已知时,可有效确定被动土压力大小和滑裂面形状位置。算例分析表明,墙后土体的极限平衡状态对应于作用点位置系数范围,随着作用点位置系数的增大,被动土压力呈非线性增长,在作用点位置下限处,被动土压力最小,滑裂面曲率半径逐渐增大,到上限处变为平面。此时,被动土压力值达到最大,且与按库仑理论计算的被动土压力一致,但作用点位置按库仑理论计算的被动土压力一致,但作用点位置位于墙背中点以上,与库仑理论所假定的合力作用点位置不一致。

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