

# 双层散体材料桩复合地基固结解析理论

## Analytical theory for consolidation of double-layered composite ground with granular columns

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**摘要:** 研究了考虑应力集中效应的双层散体材料桩复合地基固结问题, 在得到此类双层地基系统正交公式的基础上, 给出了解析解答, 并通过编程计算, 分析了此类地基固结基本性状。研究表明, 根据本文提出的计算模型, 桩径比和桩体刚度对地基的固结速率有较大影响; 分别按孔压和沉降定义的总平均固结度有一定程度差别; 采用竖井固结理论计算得到的平均固结度较本文理论的计算结果偏小。

**关键词:** 散体材料桩; 复合地基; 双层地基; 应力集中效应; 固结; 解析解

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**Abstract:** An analytical theory for consolidation of double-layered composite ground with granular columns considering the stress concentration effects is presented, and the orthogonal relation of double-layered system of such ground is obtained. A lot of calculations are performed based on the solutions and the corresponding results are introduced diagrammatically, from which the consolidation characteristics of composite ground are investigated and discussed. The geometric parameters and modulus of compressibility of granular column have great influence on the consolidation process. The average consolidation degrees defined by excess pore water pressure and settlement respectively are different to some extent. The consolidation degree calculated by the existent theory is smaller than that calculated by the proposed theory in this paper.

**Key words:** granular column; composite ground; double-layered ground; stress concentration effects; consolidation; analytical solution

## 1 前言\*

散体材料桩(如砂桩、碎石桩等)地基处理技术已得到广泛的应用, 此类复合地基固结理论的研究也日趋深入<sup>[1~3]</sup>。但现有理论都是建立在单层地基的基础之上, 而在实际工程中, 常遇到成层复合地基固结计算问题。因此, 发展多层复合地基固结理论具有理论和实践意义。

在传统的竖井地基固结理论中<sup>[3~7]</sup>, 作用于地基上的外部荷载假定为全部由地基土承担, 即不考虑竖井的刚度。与竖井地基相比较, 散体材料桩复合地基具有一些不同的特点, 如由于桩体具有较大刚度, 应分担部分外部荷载, 由于施工等一些原因, 其涂抹区的扰动程度要大于竖井地基, 因此仍假定涂抹区土体的压缩模量和竖向渗透系数与未扰动区相同是不恰当的。这些特点又称为复合地基的应力集中效应<sup>[2,3]</sup>, 研究复合地基固结时应予以充分考虑。

关于双层天然地基、竖向排水井地基固结问题, 谢康和<sup>[5,8]</sup>、X. W. Tang<sup>[6]</sup>等学者曾进行过深入的研究。本文以有关理论为基础, 研究了双层散体材料桩复合地基固结问题, 在证明此类双层地基系统正交公式的

基础上, 给出了相应的解析理论; 通过计算分析, 研究了此类地基的固结基本性状, 并与竖井固结理论进行了比较, 得出了一些有意义的结论。

## 2 计算模型

### 2.1 计算简图

图 1 中,  $H$  为双层地基总厚度,  $h_1$ ,  $h_2$  分别为上下土层的厚度;  $k_{hni}$ ,  $k_{vni}$ ,  $E_{ni}$ ,  $u_{ni}$  和  $k_{hsi}$ ,  $k_{vsi}$ ,  $E_{si}$ ,  $u_{si}$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 分别为上下层天然地基未扰动区、涂抹区水平向及竖向渗透系数、压缩模量和超静孔压;  $E_w$  为桩体的压缩模量;  $r_w$  为散体材料桩半径;  $r_s$  为涂抹区半径;  $r_e$  为排水影响区半径;  $q_0$  为瞬时施加的均布荷载;  $r$ ,  $z$  分别为径向及竖向坐标。地基顶面透水, 底面透水或不透水(PTIB 或 PTPB)。

### 2.2 固结方程

除了以下四点外, 其余基本假定同文献[7]:

(1) 同一深度处桩体和地基土体的竖向变形相等。

(2) 不考虑桩料对水的渗透阻力, 即桩体中超静孔压为零。

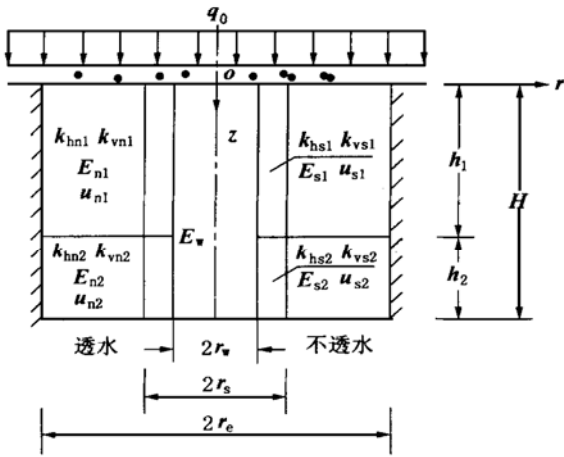


图1 双层散体材料桩复合地基计算简图

Fig. 1 Analysis scheme

(3) 上下土层交界处平均超静孔压和孔隙水流速相等。

(4) 考虑未扰动区和涂抹区土体径向、竖向渗透系数和压缩模量的区别。

对于单层复合地基, 由平衡条件及基本假定, 有

$$\pi(r_e^2 - r_w^2) \cdot \bar{\sigma}_s + \pi r_w^2 \cdot \bar{\sigma}_w = \pi r_e^2 \cdot q_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\bar{\sigma}_s - \bar{u}}{E_c} = \frac{\bar{\sigma}_w}{E_w} = \varepsilon_v \quad (2)$$

由式(1), (2)可得

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t} = - \frac{n^2 - 1}{(n^2 - 1 + Y) E_c} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} \quad (3)$$

式中  $\bar{\sigma}_w$ ,  $\bar{\sigma}_s$  和  $\bar{u}$  分别为桩体、地基土中任一深度的平均总应力和平均超静孔压;  $\varepsilon_v$  为复合地基任一深度的体积应变;  $n = \frac{r_e}{r_w}$ , 称为桩径比;  $E_c$  为土体复合压缩模量,  $Y = \frac{E_w}{E_c}$ 。

$$\bar{u} = \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_w^2)} \left| \int_{r_w}^{r_s} 2\pi r u_s dr + \int_{r_s}^{r_e} 2\pi r u_n dr \right| \quad (4)$$

$$E_c = \frac{n^2 - s^2}{n^2 - 1} E_n + \frac{s^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1} E_s \quad (5)$$

双层散体材料桩复合地基基本固结方程为:

对于上层,  $0 \leq z \leq h_1$

$$- \frac{k_{hs1}}{\gamma_w} \left| \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{s1}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_{s1}}{\partial r^2} \right| - \frac{k_{v1}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v1}}{\partial t}, \quad r_w \leq r \leq r_s \quad (6a)$$

$$- \frac{k_{hs1}}{\gamma_w} \left| \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{n1}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_{n1}}{\partial r^2} \right| - \frac{k_{v1}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_1}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v1}}{\partial t}, \quad r_s \leq r \leq r_e \quad (6b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v1}}{\partial t} = - \frac{n^2 - 1}{(n^2 - 1 + Y_1) E_{c1}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_1}{\partial t} \quad (6c)$$

$$\bar{u}_1 = \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_w^2)} \left| \int_{r_w}^{r_s} 2\pi r u_{s1} dr + \int_{r_s}^{r_e} 2\pi r u_{n1} dr \right| \quad (6d)$$

对于下层,  $h_1 \leq z \leq H$

$$- \frac{k_{hs2}}{\gamma_w} \left| \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{s2}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_{s2}}{\partial r^2} \right| - \frac{k_{v2}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v2}}{\partial t}, \quad r_w \leq r \leq r_s \quad (7a)$$

$$- \frac{k_{hs2}}{\gamma_w} \left| \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{n2}}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_{n2}}{\partial r^2} \right| - \frac{k_{v2}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_2}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v2}}{\partial t}, \quad r_s \leq r \leq r_e \quad (7b)$$

$$\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{v2}}{\partial t} = - \frac{n^2 - 1}{(n^2 - 1 + Y_2) E_{c2}} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial t} \quad (7c)$$

$$\bar{u}_2 = \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_w^2)} \left| \int_{r_w}^{r_s} 2\pi r u_{s2} dr + \int_{r_s}^{r_e} 2\pi r u_{n2} dr \right| \quad (7d)$$

式中  $Y_1 = \frac{E_w}{E_{c1}}$ ,  $Y_2 = \frac{E_w}{E_{c2}}$ ,  $s = \frac{r_s}{r_w}$ ;  $E_{c1} = \alpha_{e1} E_{n1}$ ,  $E_{c2} = \alpha_{e2} E_{n2}$ ,  $k_{v1} = \alpha_{k1} k_{vn1}$ ,  $k_{v2} = \alpha_{k2} k_{vn2}$ ;  $\alpha_{e1} = \frac{n^2 - s^2}{n^2 - 1} + \frac{s^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1} \frac{E_{s1}}{E_{n1}}$ ,  $\alpha_{e2} = \frac{n^2 - s^2}{n^2 - 1} + \frac{s^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1} \frac{E_{s2}}{E_{n2}}$ ;  $\alpha_{k1} = \frac{n^2 - s^2}{n^2 - 1} + \frac{s^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1} \frac{k_{vs1}}{k_{vn1}}$ ,  $\alpha_{k2} = \frac{n^2 - s^2}{n^2 - 1} + \frac{s^2 - 1}{n^2 - 1} \frac{k_{vs2}}{k_{vn2}}$ 。

2.3 求解条件  
边界条件及连续条件:

$$r = r_e, \quad \frac{\partial u_{n1}}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial u_{n2}}{\partial r} = 0 \quad (8a)$$

$$r = r_s, \quad u_{s1} = u_{n1}, u_{s2} = u_{n2} \quad (8b)$$

$$r = r_s, \quad k_{hs1} \frac{\partial u_{s1}}{\partial r} = k_{hs1} \frac{\partial u_{n1}}{\partial r} \quad (8c)$$

$$r = r_s, \quad k_{hs2} \frac{\partial u_{s2}}{\partial r} = k_{hs2} \frac{\partial u_{n2}}{\partial r} \quad (8d)$$

$$r = r_w, \quad u_{s1} = u_{s2} = 0 \quad (8e)$$

$$z = 0, \quad \bar{u}_1 = 0 \quad (8f)$$

$$z = H, \quad \frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial z} = 0 \quad (\text{PTIB}) \quad (8g)$$

$$z = H, \quad \bar{u}_2 = 0 \quad (\text{PTPB}) \quad (8h)$$

$$z = h_1, \quad \bar{u}_1 = \bar{u}_2, k_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_1}{\partial z} = k_{v2} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_2}{\partial z} \quad (8i)$$

初始条件:

$$t = 0, \quad \bar{u}_1(z) = \bar{u}_2(z) = u_0 = q_0 \quad (8j)$$

以上方程式中,  $\bar{u}_i$ ,  $\varepsilon_{vi}$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 分别为上下土层中任一深度的平均超静孔压和竖向体积应变;  $E_{ci}$ ,  $k_{vi}$  ( $i = 1, 2$ ) 分别为上下土层的复合压缩模量和平均竖向渗透系数。

### 3 方程求解

#### 3.1 顶面透水底面不透水(PTIB) 条件下的解

参照文献[4, 6] 的解法, 有

$$\bar{u}_1(z, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \sin \left| \lambda_{m1} \frac{z}{H} \right| e^{-\Gamma_m T} \quad (9)$$

$$\bar{u}_2(z, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \frac{\sin(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\cos[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]} \cos\left[\lambda_{m2}\left(1-\frac{z}{H}\right)\right] e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (10)$$

$$\lambda_{m1}^2 = \frac{Y_w H^2}{E_{c1} k_{v1}} \left| \frac{n^2-1}{n^2-1+Y_1} \beta_m - \frac{2}{r_c^2 F_1} \frac{E_{c1} k_{hm1}}{Y_w} \right| \quad (11)$$

$$\lambda_{m2}^2 = \frac{Y_w H^2}{E_{c2} k_{v2}} \left| \frac{n^2-1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \beta_m - \frac{2}{r_c^2 F_2} \frac{E_{c2} k_{hm2}}{Y_w} \right| \quad (12)$$

其中,  $\Gamma_m = \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1} \left| \frac{8}{F_1} + \lambda_{m1}^2 n^2 \alpha_{k1} \frac{d_w^2}{H^2} \frac{k_{vm1}}{k_{hm1}} \right| \alpha_{c1}$ ,

$T_h = \frac{c_{h1} t}{d_e^2}$ ,  $c_{h1} = \frac{E_{c1} k_{hm1}}{Y_w}$ ,  $d_e = 2r_c$ ,  $d_w = 2r_w$ ,  $\rho = \frac{h_1}{H}$ ,

$F_1 = \left| \ln \frac{n}{s} + \frac{k_{hm1}}{k_{hs1}} \ln s - \frac{3}{4} \left| \frac{n^2}{n^2-1} + \frac{s^2}{n^2-1} \right| \left| 1 - \frac{k_{hm1}}{k_{hs1}} \right| \right.$

$\left. \left| 1 - \frac{s^2}{4n^2} + \frac{k_{hm1}}{k_{hs1}} \frac{1}{n^2-1} \right| \left| 1 - \frac{1}{4n^2} \right| \right.$ ,  $F_2 = \left| \ln \frac{n}{s} + \right.$

$\left. \frac{k_{hm2}}{k_{hs2}} \ln s - \frac{3}{4} \left| \frac{n^2}{n^2-1} + \frac{s^2}{n^2-1} \right| \left| 1 - \frac{k_{hm2}}{k_{hs2}} \right| \left| 1 - \frac{s^2}{4n^2} \right| \right.$

$\left. \frac{k_{hm2}}{k_{hs2}} \frac{1}{n^2-1} \right| \left| 1 - \frac{1}{4n^2} \right|$ .

由条件式(8i), 还可得到

$$\tan(\lambda_{m1}\rho) \tan[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J] = \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} \frac{\lambda_{m1}}{\lambda_{m2}} \quad (13)$$

由式(11), (12), (13) 可求出  $\beta_m$ ,  $\lambda_{m1}$ ,  $\lambda_{m2}$  ( $m = 1, 2, \dots$ ).  $\beta_m > 0$ , 为系统时间因子。

利用初始条件式(8j) 和双层散体材料桩复合地基系统的正交关系(证明略):

$$\frac{n^2-1}{n^2-1+Y_1} \frac{1}{E_{c1}} \int_0^{h_1} Z_{m1} Z_{m'1} dz + \frac{n^2-1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \cdot$$

$$\frac{1}{E_{c2}} \int_{h_1}^H Z_{m2} Z_{m'2} dz = 0 \quad (14)$$

可得到

$$A_m = u_0 \frac{W_{m1}}{W_{m2}} \quad (15)$$

其中,  $W_{m1} = 2 \left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{m1}} + \left| \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} \frac{\lambda_{m1}}{\lambda_{m2}} - \frac{1}{\lambda_{m1}} \right| \right.$

$\left. \cos(\lambda_{m1}\rho) \right|$ ,  $W_{m2} = \rho + \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{\sin^2(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\cos^2[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]}$ .

$(1-\rho) + \left| \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} \frac{\lambda_{m1}}{2\lambda_{m2}^2} - \frac{1}{2\lambda_{m1}} \right| \sin(2\lambda_{m1}\rho)$ .

最后, 可求得各个土层固结度及平均固结度如下:

$$U_1(z, t) = 1 - \frac{\bar{u}_1}{u_0} = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{W_{m1}}{W_{m2}} \sin\left[\lambda_{m1} \frac{z}{H}\right] e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (16)$$

$$U_2(z, t) = 1 - \frac{\bar{u}_2}{u_0} = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{W_{m1}}{W_{m2}} \frac{\sin(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\cos[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]} \cdot$$

$$\cos\left[\lambda_{m2}\left(1-\frac{z}{H}\right)\right] e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (17)$$

$$\bar{U}_1(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{h_1} \int_0^{h_1} \frac{\bar{u}_1}{u_0} dz = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{W_{m1}}{W_{m2}} \frac{1}{\lambda_{m1}\rho} \int_0^{h_1} \cos(\lambda_{m1}\rho) J e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (18)$$

$$\bar{U}_2(t) = 1 - \frac{1}{h_2} \int_{h_1}^H \frac{\bar{u}_2}{u_0} dz = 1 - \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \frac{W_{m1}}{W_{m2}} \frac{1}{\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)} \frac{\sin(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\cos[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]} \sin[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J] e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (19)$$

按平均孔压定义的整个地基的平均固结度为

$$U_p = \frac{1}{H} (h_1 \bar{U}_1 + h_2 \bar{U}_2) = \rho \bar{U}_1 + (1-\rho) \bar{U}_2 \quad (20)$$

按沉降定义的整个地基的平均固结度为

$$U_s = \frac{\frac{1}{E_{c1}} \int_0^{h_1} (u_0 - \bar{u}_1) dz + \frac{1}{E_{c2}} \int_{h_1}^H (u_0 - \bar{u}_2) dz}{\left| \frac{1}{E_{c1}} h_1 + \frac{1}{E_{c2}} h_2 \right| u_0} = \frac{\rho \bar{U}_1 + (1-\rho) \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \bar{U}_2}{\rho + \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} (1-\rho)} \quad (21)$$

从式(20), (21) 可看出, 只有当  $E_{c1} = E_{c2}$ , 即上下土层的复合压缩模量相等时, 才有  $U_p = U_s$ , 这与双层天然地基一维固结理论<sup>[8]</sup> 一致。

### 3.2 顶面底面均透水(PTPB) 条件下的解

与3.1节的求解过程类似, 可求得双面透水条件下的解为

$$\bar{u}_1(z, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \sin\left[\lambda_{m1} \frac{z}{H}\right] e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (22)$$

$$\bar{u}_2(z, t) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} A_m \frac{\sin(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\sin[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]} \sin\left[\lambda_{m2}\left(1-\frac{z}{H}\right)\right] e^{-\Gamma_m T_h} \quad (23)$$

$\lambda_{m1}$  和  $\lambda_{m2}$  满足式(11), (12) 和下式:

$$\tan(\lambda_{m1}\rho) \cot[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J] = - \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} \frac{\lambda_{m1}}{\lambda_{m2}} \quad (24)$$

$$A_m = u_0 \frac{W_{m1}}{W_{m2}} \quad (25)$$

其中,  $W_{m1} = 2 \left| \frac{1}{\lambda_{m1}} + \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{\sin(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\sin[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]} \right.$

$\left. \frac{1}{\lambda_{m2}} + \left| \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} \frac{\lambda_{m1}}{\lambda_{m2}^2} - \frac{1}{\lambda_{m1}} \right| \cos(\lambda_{m1}\rho) \right|$ ,

$W_{m2} = \rho + \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{\sin^2(\lambda_{m1}\rho)}{\sin^2[\lambda_{m2}(1-\rho)J]} (1-\rho) +$

$\left| \frac{n^2-1+Y_1}{n^2-1+Y_2} \frac{E_{c1}}{E_{c2}} \frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}} \frac{\lambda_{m1}}{2\lambda_{m2}^2} - \frac{1}{2\lambda_{m1}} \right| \sin(2\lambda_{m1}\rho)$ .

## 4 计算与固结特性分析

从前面的求解结果可以看到, 双层散体材料桩复合地基固结计算主要取决于排水条件和以下无量纲参

数:  $k_{h1}/k_{v1}, k_{v1}/k_{vs1}, k_{h1}/k_{hs1}, k_{h2}/k_{v2}, k_{v2}/k_{vs2}, k_{h2}/k_{hs2}, E_{s1}/E_{n1}, E_{s2}/E_{n2}, E_{n1}/E_w, E_{n2}/E_w, k_{v1}/k_{v2}, n, s, H/d_w$  和  $T_h$  等。本文主要就三个参数  $n, E_{n1}/E_w$  和  $E_{n2}/E_w$  进行讨论。此外, 还将分别按孔压和沉降定义的固结度曲线、不同排水条件下的固结度曲线、以及本文解和不考虑井阻作用的双层竖井地基固结解进行了比较。通过编程计算, 探讨了此类复合地基固结的一般规律。

图2~7计算参数的取值见表1。

表1 各图计算参数取值一览表

Table 1 Calculation parameters

图序	$\frac{k_{h1}}{k_{v1}}$	$\frac{k_{v1}}{k_{vs1}}$	$\frac{k_{h1}}{k_{hs1}}$	$\frac{k_{h2}}{k_{v2}}$	$\frac{k_{v2}}{k_{vs2}}$	$\frac{k_{h2}}{k_{hs2}}$	$\frac{E_{s1}}{E_{n1}}$	$\frac{E_{s2}}{E_{n2}}$
2	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
3	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
4	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
5	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
6(1)	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
6(2)	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5
7(1)	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.5
7(2)	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.0	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.5

图序	$\frac{E_{n1}}{E_w}$	$\frac{E_{n2}}{E_w}$	$\frac{k_{v1}}{k_{v2}}$	$n$	$s$	$\frac{H}{d_w}$	$\rho$
2	0.4	0.2	2.0	5.0	1.5	50	0.6
3	0.2	0.4	0.8	8.0	1.5	50	0.6
4	0.4	0.2	2.0	变值	1.2	50	0.6
5	变值	变值	2.0	5.0	1.5	50	0.6
6(1)	0.4	0.2	2.0	3.0	1.5	30	0.6
6(2)	0.4	0.2	2.0	7.0	1.5	50	0.6
7(1)	0.2	0.1	2.0	3.0	1.2	50	0.6
7(2)	0.2	0.1	2.0	5.0	1.5	50	0.6

图2, 3分别为PTIB和PTPB两种排水条件下的平均固结度沿深度分布曲线。从中可看出, 上下土层的固结快慢与各自的渗透系数和压缩模量有关。土层渗透性越好、刚度越大, 则固结越快。这与双层天然地基的一维固结特性是一致的<sup>[8]</sup>。

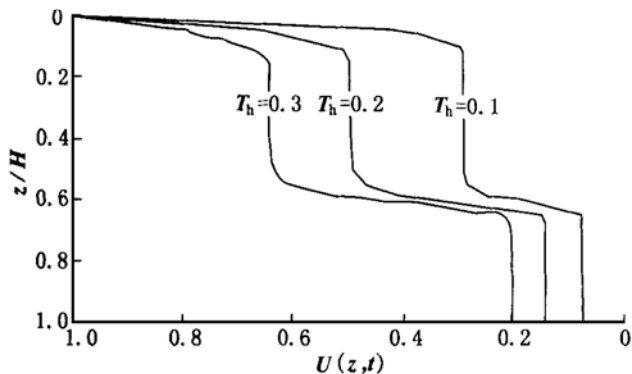


图2 PTIB条件下平均固结度沿深度分布曲线

Fig. 2 U- z/H curves under condition of PTIB

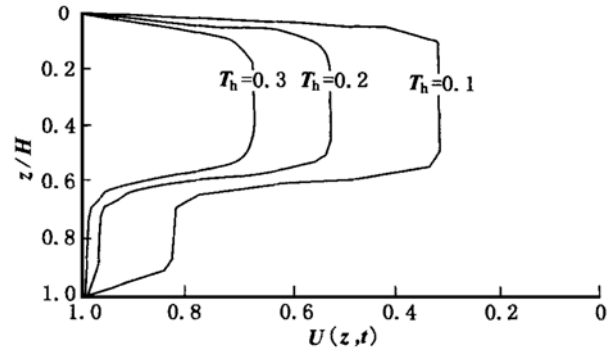


图3 PTPB条件下平均固结度沿深度分布曲线

Fig. 3 U- z/H curves under condition of PTPB

图4, 5分别反映了在PTIB条件下桩径比( $n$ )和桩体刚度( $E_{n1}/E_w, E_{n2}/E_w$ )对固结过程的影响, 总平均固结度按平均孔压定义。可以知道, 根据本文给出的计算模型, 在复合地基设计参数取值范围内(通常  $n \leq 7, H/d_w \leq 100$ ), 桩径比越小, 桩体刚度越大, 则固结越快, 但随着桩体刚度趋近于土体刚度, 其影响逐渐减少。涂抹区影响较大时, 桩径比的这一规律不甚明显。

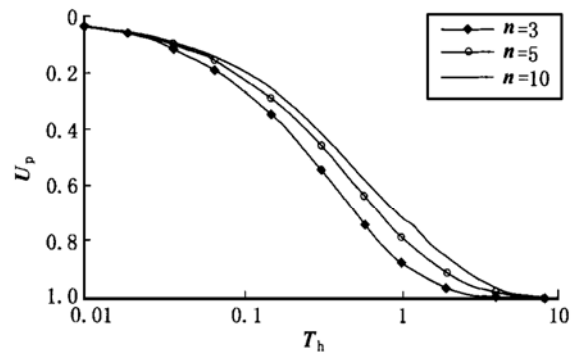


图4 桩径比对固结过程的影响

Fig. 4 Influence of  $n$  on consolidation

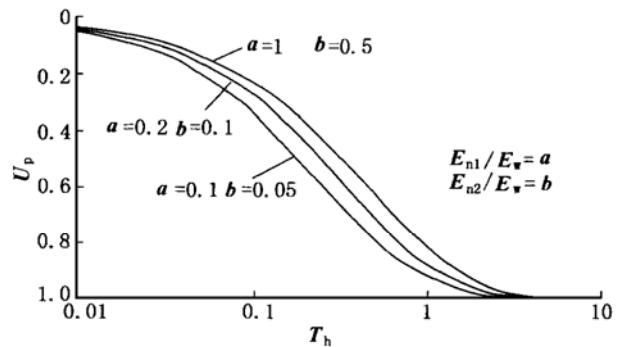


图5 桩体刚度对固结过程的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of  $E_{n1}/E_w$  and  $E_{n2}/E_w$  on consolidation

图6对在PTIB条件下分别按平均孔压和沉降定义的固结度曲线进行了比较。此图表明, 对于所给计算参数, 两种不同定义的固结度有一定程度的差别, 差别的大小与所给参数有关。

图7将根据本文解与不考虑井阻作用的双层竖井地基固结解绘制的按平均孔压定义的固结曲线进行了

比较,排水条件为PTIB。后者计算得到的平均固结度较本文理论的计算结果偏小。但随着桩径比的增大和桩体刚度的减小,两者之间的差别逐渐消失。可见考虑应力集中效应与否对计算结果有较大影响。

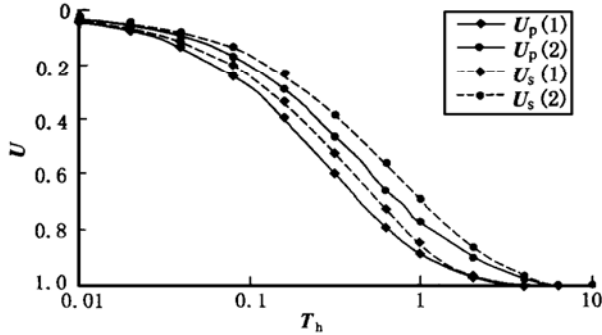


图6 分别按孔压和沉降定义的固结曲线的比较

Fig. 6 Comparison between  $U_p - T_h$  and  $U_s - T_h$  curves

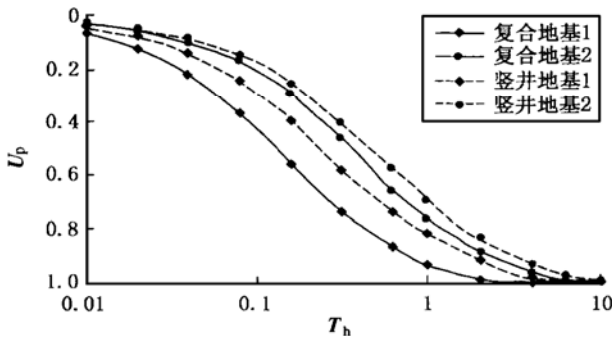


图7 本文解与双层竖井地基固结解的比较

Fig. 7 Comparison between present and existing solutions

## 5 结 论

(1) 给出了考虑应力集中效应的双层散体材料桩复合地基固结解析解,并得到了此类双层地基系统的

正交公式,发展了复合地基固结理论。

(2) 提出的计算模型能综合考虑桩体刚度和涂抹区影响,更能体现散体材料桩复合地基固结特点。

(3) 减小桩径比,增大桩体刚度,可加快地基固结过程。但在涂抹影响较大时,桩径比影响规律不明显。

(4) 按平均孔压定义和按沉降定义的平均固结度计算结果有一定程度差别。

(5) 沿用双层竖井地基固结理论计算得到的平均固结度较本文理论的计算结果偏小。但随着桩径比的增大和桩体刚度的减小,两者渐趋一致。

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## 《岩土注浆理论与工程实例》一书已出版

邝健政、杜嘉鸿等主编的《岩土注浆理论与工程实例》一书,2001年4月由科学出版社出版。全书共39万1千字,售价35元/本。该书内容分为注浆理论和注浆工程实践两部分,主要论述注浆理论基础、渗透注浆理论、土体压密注浆理论、劈裂注浆理论、裂隙岩体注浆理论等等内容。注浆工程实践部分,主要通过各

种类型的注浆工程典型实例证实上述各种注浆理论在国民经济建设中的应用。本书可作为从事岩土工程专业的工程技术人员、科研人员和大专院校师生的参考书。邮购发行单位地址:北京市东黄城根北街16号科学出版社第七编辑室,邮编:100717,电话:(010) 64034601。

(阮文军 供稿)