

考虑波动效应的 SH 简谐地震波作用下 单桩水平振动研究

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摘 要: 借助于土体的一维波动模型求解了 SH 简谐地震波作用下土层的水平振动, 从三维轴对称模型出发考虑桩周土的水平波动效应, 通过引入势函数并运用分离变量法在考虑桩-土相互作用的情况下求解了 SH 简谐地震波作用下由于桩土相互作用引起的土层的径向位移、水平位移以及土体对桩基的水平作用力, 并在此基础上建立了 SH 简谐地震波作用下桩基的水平振动方程, 借助于三角函数的正交性和桩-土接触面处的连续条件求得了桩基的水平位移。借助于放大因子的概念研究了 SH 简谐地震波对桩顶水平位移的影响。研究表明: SH 简谐地震波作用下桩基的动力响应存在有共振现象; 放大因子随频率的变化曲线存在 3 个峰值, 前两个峰值相对较大; 当桩土模量比较大时桩土模量比对放大因子几乎没有影响。

关键词: 水平振动; 分离变量法; 波动效应; 放大因子; 地震波

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Lateral vibration of a single pile under SH harmonic seismic waves considering three-dimensional wave effect

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Abstract: The lateral vibration of the soil under SH harmonic seismic waves is solved by one-dimensional model of wave motion. On the basis of three-dimensional soil model and taking consideration of wave effect of soil, the radial displacement and horizontal displacement caused by pile-soil interaction and the lateral soil force on the pile are obtained by means of the potential functions and variable separation method, and the lateral dynamic equation of the pile is established by considering the orthogonality of trigonometric function and the continuous conditions at the soil-pile contact surfaces. The influence of the SH harmonic seismic waves on the horizontal displacement of the pile head is investigated by the concept of magnification factor. The results indicate that the dynamic response of the pile under SH harmonic seismic waves has resonance. There are three peaks of the curves of amplification factor versus frequency, and the first two peaks are relatively larger. The pile-soil modulus ration has little effect on the amplification factor when the pile-soil modulus ration is larger.

Key words: lateral vibration; variable separation method; wave effect; amplification factor; seismic wave

0 引 言

许多建筑物在地震中的破坏大多与桩基础的破坏有关^[1-3], 所以地震激励作用下桩基础动态特性的研究就显得十分重要, 近年来不少学者对地震波作用下桩基的动态特性进行了研究, Kaynia 等^[4]应用有限元法研究了瑞利波作用下黏弹性介质中群桩的动力响应; Makris^[5]借助 Winkler 地基梁模型研究了瑞利波作用下

桩顶固定和桩顶自由时桩基的动态响应; 王立忠等^[6]采用 Winkler 地基梁模型建立了成层地基中桩-土相互作用的黏弹性模型, 并给出了瑞利波作用下多层介质

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中桩体横向位移的计算公式;王海东等^[7-8]在单桩动力响应简化算法的基础上,提出了一种用于计算瑞利波激励下单桩竖向动力响应的简化解析方法。而针对 SH 波作用下的桩-土动力相互作用问题的研究相对较少,刘林超等^[9]利用波的传播理论和动力 Winkler 地基梁模型得到了 SH 简谐波作用下单桩的横向位移。以往这些研究大多基于数值方法或者 Winkler 地基梁模型来研究地震激励作用下桩基的振动特性。本文将桩周土视为连续介质,利用连续介质力学的方法并考虑土体的波动效应研究 SH 简谐地震波作用下单桩的水平振动问题,该模型能较好地考虑弹性波向外辐射产生的几何阻尼及材料阻尼,理论上也更严格,应用上也更实用,本问题的研究将为桩基的抗震设计、桩基动力检测以及机理性解释桩-土相互作用提供理论基础和参考依据。

1 SH 波作用下土层振动求解

如图 1 所示的基岩受到沿 y 方向的 SH 地震波作用,这里假定地震波为简谐的 SH 波,即

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

式中, $\bar{U}_g$ 为 SH 波沿 x 方向的位移, $\tilde{U}_g$ 为相应的幅值, ω 为 SH 地震激励的圆频率, H 为基岩上部土层的厚度,桩长与土层厚度相同, $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 为虚数常数。 $\bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}$ 分别代表土体沿 x, y, z 方向的位移,考虑对称性和波的输入方向,可知 $\bar{u} = \bar{w} = 0$, $\bar{v} = \bar{v}(z, t)$ 。由弹性理论可得土体的运动方程和边界条件为^[9]

$$\mu \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial z^2} = \rho \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial t^2}, \quad (2)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial z} &= 0 \quad (z = H), \\ \bar{v} &= \bar{U}_g \quad (z = 0), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

式中, μ 为土体的剪切模量, ρ 为土体的密度,设土层相对于基岩的相对位移为 $\bar{v}_f$, $\bar{v} = \bar{U}_g + \bar{v}_f$, 设 $\bar{v}_f$ 解的形式为 $\bar{v}_f = \tilde{v}_f e^{i\omega t}$, 代入式 (2)、(3) 并进行无量纲运算可得

$$\frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}_f}{\partial \bar{z}^2} + \bar{\omega}^2 \bar{v}_f = -\bar{\omega}^2 \bar{U}_g \frac{1}{2}, \quad (4)$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \bar{v}_f}{\partial \bar{z}} &= 0 \quad (\bar{z} = 1), \\ \bar{v}_f &= 0 \quad (\bar{z} = 0), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (5)$$

其中, $\bar{v}_f = \tilde{v}_f / H$, $\bar{U}_g = \tilde{U}_g / H$, $\bar{\omega} = \frac{H\omega}{v_s}$, $\bar{z} = z/H$,

$\bar{v} = \tilde{v} / H$, $v_s = \sqrt{\mu/\rho}$, $\tilde{v}$ 为 $\bar{v}$ 的幅值。考虑边界条件 (5), 设式 (4) 的解为

$$v_f = U_g \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n^f \sin(\alpha_n \bar{z}), \quad (6)$$

其中, $\alpha_n = \frac{(2n-1)\pi}{2}$ ($n=1, 2, 3, \dots$)。将式 (6) 代入式

$$(4) \text{ 并考虑正弦函数的正交性知 } a_n^f = \frac{2\bar{\omega}^2}{\alpha_n(\alpha_n^2 - \bar{\omega}^2)},$$

由此可得由于简谐 SH 地震波引起的土体的位移为

$$v = U_g (1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z}) \quad (7)$$

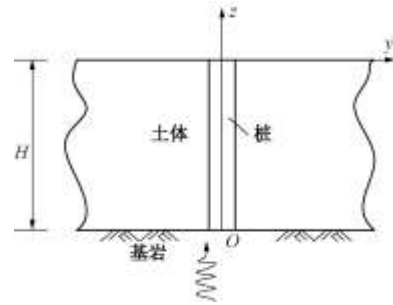


图 1 SH 简谐波作用下桩土相互作用模型

Fig. 1 Pile-soil interaction model under excitation of harmonic SH waves

2 考虑桩土相互作用的土层振动求解

简谐 SH 地震波将引起土体和桩基的振动,而桩基的振动又将引起土层的振动,为此要求出由于桩土相互作用引起的土层振动。在三维轴对称情况下以位移表示的土层水平振动微分方程为^[10]

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\Delta e^{i\omega t}) - \frac{2}{r} \mu \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} (\omega_z e^{i\omega t}) + \\ \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\tilde{u}_r e^{i\omega t}) = \rho \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\tilde{u}_r e^{i\omega t}) \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (\lambda + 2\mu) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\Delta e^{i\omega t}) + 2\mu \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (\omega_z e^{i\omega t}) + \\ \mu \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} (\tilde{u}_\theta e^{i\omega t}) = \rho \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t^2} (\tilde{u}_\theta e^{i\omega t}) \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

式中, $\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tilde{u}_r) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_\theta}{\partial \theta}$, $\omega_z = \frac{1}{2r} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} (r \tilde{u}_\theta) - \frac{\partial \tilde{u}_r}{\partial \theta} \right]$,

ρ 为土体密度, λ, μ 为土的两个 Lamé 常数, $\lambda = \frac{2\nu\mu}{1-2\nu}$ 。为了计算方便,以后的计算中忽略左右两边的 $e^{i\omega t}$ 项,对式 (8)、(9) 进行无量纲化,并引入如下势函数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \bar{u}_r &= \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \theta}, \\ \bar{u}_\theta &= \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial r}, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

其中, $\bar{u}_r = \tilde{u}_r / H$, $\bar{u}_\theta = \tilde{u}_\theta / H$, $\bar{r} = \frac{r}{H}$, 对式 (8)、

(9) 解耦得

$$(\nabla^2 + \chi^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \beta^2)\phi = 0, \quad (11)$$

$$(\nabla^2 + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \eta^2)\psi = 0, \quad (12)$$

其中, $\chi = \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2-2\nu}}$, $\beta = \sqrt{\frac{1-2\nu}{2-2\nu}}\bar{\omega}$, $\eta = \bar{\omega}$ 。

运用分离变量法对式 (11)、(12) 进行求解并考虑贝塞尔方程的解^[11], 考虑无穷远处土体位移为零, u_r 为偶函数, u_θ 为奇函数, 以及边界条件 $\bar{z}=0$ 时, $\bar{u}_r=0$, $\bar{u}_\theta=0$; $\bar{z}=1$ 时, $\bar{\sigma}_{zr}=0$, $\bar{\sigma}_{z\theta}=0$, $\bar{u}_r, \bar{u}_\theta, \bar{\sigma}_{zr}, \bar{\sigma}_{z\theta}$ 分别为 $u_r, u_\theta, \sigma_{zr}, \sigma_{z\theta}$ 的无量纲形式, 可以求得势函数的表达式为

$$\phi = \cos\theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k K_1(q_k \bar{r}) \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \quad (13)$$

$$\psi = \sin\theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} B_k K_1(g_k \bar{r}) \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \quad (14)$$

式中, $q^2 = \alpha^2 \chi^2 - \beta^2$, $g^2 = \alpha^2 - \eta^2$, $\alpha = \alpha_k = \frac{2k-1}{2}\pi$,

A_k, B_k 为待定系数。由式 (10) 可得桩土相互作用引起的土层无量纲化后的径向和环向位移分别为

$$\bar{u}_r = \cos\theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_k}{\bar{r}} K_1(q_k \bar{r}) - A_k q_k K_0(q_k \bar{r}) + \frac{B_k K_1(g_k \bar{r})}{\bar{r}} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \quad (15)$$

$$\bar{u}_\theta = \sin\theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_k K_1(q_k \bar{r})}{\bar{r}} + \frac{B_k}{\bar{r}} K_1(g_k \bar{r}) + B_k g_k K_0(g_k \bar{r}) \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}). \quad (16)$$

3 SH 简谐地震波作用下桩基振动求解

考虑式 (7)、(15)、(16) 可以求得 SH 地震波作用下考虑桩土相互作用时土层的径向位移和环向位移分别为

$$u_r = u_g \cos\theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \cos\theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_k}{\bar{r}} K_1(q_k \bar{r}) - A_k q_k K_0(q_k \bar{r}) + \frac{B_k K_1(g_k \bar{r})}{\bar{r}} \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \quad (17)$$

$$u_\theta = -u_g \sin\theta \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \sin\theta \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left[-\frac{A_k K_1(q_k \bar{r})}{\bar{r}} + \frac{B_k}{\bar{r}} K_1(g_k \bar{r}) + B_k g_k K_0(g_k \bar{r}) \right] \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}). \quad (18)$$

设桩基和土体完全接触, 则桩-土接触面处满足

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_r(\bar{r}_0, 0, t) &= u_p, \\ u_\theta(\bar{r}_0, \pi/2, t) &= -u_p, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

式中, u_p 为无量纲化后的桩基水平位移。由接触条件

(19) 有

$$B_k = C_k A_k, \quad (20)$$

$$\text{其中, } C_k = \frac{2K_1(q_k \bar{r}_0) + q_k \bar{r}_0 K_0(q_k \bar{r}_0)}{2K_1(g_k \bar{r}_0) + g_k \bar{r}_0 K_0(g_k \bar{r}_0)}.$$

由土体应力位移关系求得土体对桩的水平作用力为

$$\begin{aligned} P_S(\bar{z}) &= -\int_0^{2\pi} [\sigma_{rr}(\bar{r}_0, \theta, \bar{z}) \cos\theta - \tau_{r\theta}(\bar{r}_0, \theta, \bar{z}) \sin\theta] \bar{r}_0 d\theta \\ &= \pi \bar{r}_0 \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_k \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式中, $T_k = \frac{2\nu-2}{1-2\nu} q_k^2 K_1(q_k \bar{r}_0) - C_k g_k^2 K_1(g_k \bar{r}_0)$, $\bar{r}_0 = r_0/H$, r_0 为桩基半径。

考虑式 (19) 的第一个式子以及式 (20) 可得桩基水平位移的表达式为

$$u_p = U_g \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k D_k \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \quad (22)$$

式中, $D_k = -\frac{1}{\bar{r}_0} K_1(q_k \bar{r}_0) - q_k K_0(q_k \bar{r}_0) + \frac{C_k K_1(g_k \bar{r}_0)}{\bar{r}_0}$ 。

将桩简化为梁模型, 在稳态激励作用下, 其振动位移为 $\bar{u}_p(z, t) = \bar{u}_p(z) e^{i\omega t}$, 相应的运动方程为

$$E_p I_p \frac{\partial^4 \bar{u}_p}{\partial z^4} + m_p \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_p}{\partial t^2} = -p_s(z) e^{i\omega t}, \quad (23)$$

式中, E_p, I_p 为桩基的弹性模型和惯性矩, m_p 为单位桩长的质量, 且 $m_p = \pi r_0^2 \rho_p$, ρ_p 为桩基的密度。忽略方程两边 $e^{i\omega t}$ 项并对式 (23) 进行无量纲运算, 同时考虑式 (21) 可得

$$\frac{\partial^4 u_p}{\partial \bar{z}^4} - \lambda_p^4 u_p = -\frac{4}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_k \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}), \quad (24)$$

式中, $\lambda_p^4 = \frac{4\bar{\rho}_p \bar{\omega}^2}{\bar{r}_0^2 \bar{E}_p}$, $u_p = \frac{\bar{u}_p}{H}$ 。

求解方程 (4) 得

$$\begin{aligned} u_p &= A_{p1} \cosh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p2} \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p3} \cos \lambda_p \bar{z} + \\ &A_{p4} \sin \lambda_p \bar{z} - \frac{4}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_k \sin \alpha_k \bar{z}, \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

式中, $A_{p1}, A_{p2}, A_{p3}, A_{p4}$ 为待定系数。假设桩顶同时作用有一水平简谐集中力 $\bar{P}_0 = \bar{P}_0 e^{i\omega t}$, 桩底固定, 桩顶弯矩为零, 则相应的桩端无量纲边界条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u_p(\bar{z}) &= U_g, \quad \frac{\pi}{4} \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \frac{d^2}{d\bar{z}^2} u_p(\bar{z}) = 0 \quad (\bar{z}=0), \\ \frac{d}{d\bar{z}} u_p(\bar{z}) &= 0, \quad -\frac{\pi}{4} \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \frac{d^3}{d\bar{z}^3} u_p(\bar{z}) = P_0 \quad (\bar{z}=1), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

式中, $P_0 = \bar{P}_0/\mu H$ 。由桩端边界条件 (26) 可得

$$A_{p1} = A_{p3} = \frac{U_g}{2}, \quad A_{p2} = \frac{1}{2 \cosh \lambda_p} \left[-\frac{4P_0}{\pi \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \lambda_p^3} - U_g \sinh \lambda_p \right],$$

$$A_{p4} = \frac{1}{2 \cos \lambda_p} \left[\frac{4\bar{P}_0}{\pi \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \lambda_p^3} + U_g \sin \lambda_p \right]。$$

由式 (22)、(25) 得

$$\begin{aligned} & U_g \left(1 + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} a_k^f \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} D_k A_k \sin(\alpha_k \bar{z}) \\ &= A_{p1} \cosh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p2} \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} + A_{p3} \cos \lambda_p \bar{z} + \\ & A_{p4} \sin \lambda_p \bar{z} - \frac{4}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4)} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} T_k A_k \sin \alpha_k \bar{z}。 \quad (27) \end{aligned}$$

对式 (27) 两边进行正交运算可得

$$\begin{aligned} A_k &= \frac{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4)}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) D_k + 2 T_k \alpha_k^2} \\ & \left[(f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p f_{4k} - \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_k^f) U_g + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{4 P_0}{\pi \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \lambda_p^3} \left(\frac{f_{4k}}{\cos \lambda_p} - \frac{f_{2k}}{\cosh \lambda_p} \right) \right]， \quad (28) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{式中, } f_{1k} &= \frac{\alpha_k - (-1)^k \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 + \alpha_k^2}, \quad f_{2k} = \frac{(-1)^{k+1} \lambda_p \cosh \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 + \alpha_k^2}, \\ f_{3k} &= -\frac{\alpha_k + (-1)^k \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 - \alpha_k^2}, \quad f_{4k} = \frac{(-1)^k \lambda_p \cos \lambda_p}{\lambda_p^2 - \alpha_k^2}。 \end{aligned}$$

由此可得 SH 地震波作用下, 考虑桩土相互作用时桩基的水平位移为

$$\begin{aligned} u_p(\bar{z}) &= \left[\frac{1}{2 \cos \lambda_p} \sin \lambda_p \bar{z} - \frac{1}{2 \cosh \lambda_p} \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} - \right. \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 T_k}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) D_k + 4 T_k} \left(\frac{f_{4k}}{\cos \lambda_p} - \frac{f_{2k}}{\cosh \lambda_p} \right) \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \left] \frac{4 P_0}{\pi \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \lambda_p^3} + \right. \\ & \left[\frac{1}{2} (\cosh \lambda_p \bar{z} + \cos \lambda_p \bar{z} - \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p \bar{z} + \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p \bar{z}) - \right. \\ & \left. \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 T_k}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) D_k + 4 T_k} \left(f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + f_{4k} \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p - \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_k^f \right) \sin \alpha_k \bar{z} \right] U_g。 \quad (29) \end{aligned}$$

当 $z=1$ 时, 可得 SH 地震波作用下桩顶水平位移为

$$u_p(1) = \frac{4 P_0}{\pi \bar{r}_0^4 \bar{E}_p \lambda_p^3} S_p + S_g U_g， \quad (30)$$

式中,

$$\begin{aligned} S_p &= \frac{1}{2 \cos \lambda_p} \sin \lambda_p - \frac{1}{2 \cosh \lambda_p} \sinh \lambda_p - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 T_k (-1)^{k+1}}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) D_k + 4 T_k} \left(\frac{f_{4k}}{\cos \lambda_p} - \frac{f_{2k}}{\cosh \lambda_p} \right), \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_g &= \frac{1}{2} (\cosh \lambda_p + \cos \lambda_p - \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p + \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p) - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 T_k (-1)^{k+1}}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) D_k + 4 T_k} (f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + f_{4k} \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p - \\ & \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_k^f)。 \quad (32) \end{aligned}$$

由式 (30) 可以看出, 式 (30) 第一项为外部荷

载引起的桩基水平位移, 第二项为 SH 简谐地震波作用引起的桩基水平位移。

4 数值算例与讨论

仅分析简谐 SH 地震波作用对桩基振动的影响不考虑外部荷载的影响, 令 $P_0 = 0$, 引入放大系数 β , 由式 (30) 可得

$$\begin{aligned} \beta &= \frac{u_p(1)}{U_g} = \frac{1}{2} (\cosh \lambda_p + \cos \lambda_p - \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p \sinh \lambda_p + \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p \sin \lambda_p) - \\ & \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{4 T_k (-1)^{k+1}}{\bar{E}_p \bar{r}_0^3 (\alpha_k^4 - \lambda_p^4) D_k + 4 T_k} (f_{1k} - f_{2k} \operatorname{tgh} \lambda_p + f_{3k} + f_{4k} \operatorname{tg} \lambda_p - \\ & \frac{2}{\alpha_k} - a_k^f)。 \quad (33) \end{aligned}$$

这里借助于桩顶水平位移的放大因子 β 来反映由于 SH 地震波的作用引起的桩顶地震响应。图 2 为桩顶水平位移放大因子 β 随无量纲频率 $H\omega/v_s$ 的变化曲线, 图中有关参数的取值为: $E_p/\mu = 2000$, $\rho_p/\rho = 1.5$, $\nu = 0.35$, $r_0/H = 1/20$ 。由图 2 可以看出, 当 $H\omega/v_s \rightarrow 0$ 时, 放大因子趋于 1, 此时桩-土系统处于静止状态。随频率的增大, 放大因子 β 随频率的变化曲线在 $H\omega/v_s = 1.6$ 、 $H\omega/v_s = 4.7$ 和 $H\omega/v_s = 7.8$ 处出现峰值, 说明桩-土系统存在有共振现象, 但前两个峰值较大, 而第 3 个峰值相对较小。

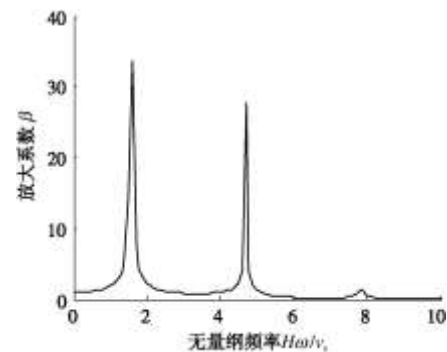


图 2 放大因子随频率变化曲线

Fig. 2 Curves of amplification factor versus frequency

图 3、4 为 $H\omega/v_s = 2, 4, 6, 8$ 时, 桩顶水平位移放大因子 β 随桩的径长比 r_0/H 和桩土模量比 E_p/μ 的变化曲线。放大因子 β 随桩的径长比 r_0/H 的增大大致呈先减小后增大并趋于稳定的趋势 (图 3), 在低频时, 在 r_0/H 较小的一段范围内, 放大因子 β 随桩的径长比的变化曲线近乎为一水平线, 当 $H\omega/v_s = 2$ 时可以很明显的看出来, 而在实际工程中, 大多数桩基都满足 $r_0/H \leq 0.1$; 另外在径长比较小 ($r_0/H \leq 0.1$) 时, 频率对放大因子的大小较为明显影响。在桩土模量比较小 ($E_p/\mu \leq 1000$) 时 (图 3), 放大因子随桩土模量比的增

大在高频($H\omega/v_s=8$)时迅速减小, 但当 $E_p/\mu > 1000$ 时, 放大因子随桩土模量比的增大减小的非常缓慢, 此时桩土模量比对放大因子几乎没有影响, 可见, 在软土地基中, 桩的刚度越大水平位移放大因子越小, 相应的抗震性能越好, 但桩土模量比较大时其对抗震性能几乎没有影响。与文献[9]采用 Winkler 地基梁模型模拟桩-土之间的动力相互作用相比, 本文采用的连续介质力学的方法显得概念更为清楚, 理论性更强, 且分析相对较为严谨, 同时在本文的分析中考虑了场地土在 SH 地震波作用下的波动效应。

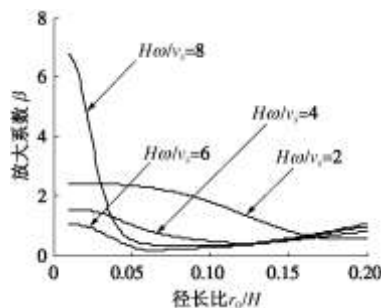


图3 不同频率时放大因子随径长比的变化曲线

Fig. 3 Curves of amplification factor versus ratio of radius to length under different frequencies

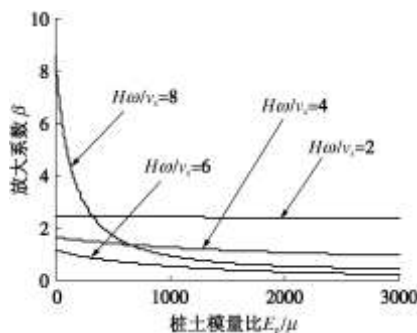


图4 不同频率时放大因子随桩土模量比变化曲线

Fig. 4 Curves of amplification factor versus ratio of pile-soil modulus under different frequencies

5 结 论

(1) 桩顶水平位移放大因子随频率的变化曲线存在幅值, 桩-土系统存在有共振现象。

(2) 在软土地基中, 桩的刚度越大, 桩基的抗震性能越好。

(3) 在径长比较小时, 频率对桩顶水平位移放大因子的大小有较大的影响。

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