

饱和黏弹性土中端承桩扭转振动的对比分析

闻敏杰^{1,2}, 徐金明², 李 强³

(1. 嘉兴职业技术学院 生物与环境分院, 浙江 嘉兴 314036; 2. 上海大学 土木工程系, 上海 200072;
3. 浙江海洋学院 船舶与建筑工程学院, 浙江 舟山 316004)

摘 要: 采用 Kelvin 模型模拟饱和土体和桩的相对滑移, 在频率域内研究了饱和黏弹性土层中端承桩的扭转耦合振动. 饱和土体的力学行为利用 Biot 模型描述. 将土骨架视为具有分数阶导数本构的黏弹性体, 采用 Novak 薄层法, 得到了桩扭转振动时饱和黏弹性土层的动力阻抗. 利用 Euler-Bernoulli 杆模型模拟桩的力学行为, 给出了饱和分数阶导数黏弹性土层中端承桩扭转振动的分析方法和桩顶动力复刚度的解析表达式. 在此基础上, 分别对以下几个方面进行了对比分析: 经典弹性模型、分数阶导数黏弹性模型和标准线性固体模型的结果; 三维模型和薄层法的结果; 桩土界面有无相对滑移的结果. 考察了分数阶导数模型参数、饱和土和桩各参数对桩顶刚度因子和等效阻尼的影响. 结果表明: 在高频处完全接触条件下桩顶刚度因子和等效阻尼的振幅小于滑移条件下; 随着阶数和材料参数比的增加, 桩顶刚度因子和等效阻尼都有所减小.

关键词: 饱和黏弹性土; 端承桩; 扭转振动; 接触模型; 分数阶导数

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Comparative analysis for torsional vibration of an end-bearing pile in saturated viscoelastic soil

WEN Min-jie^{1,2}, XU Jin-ming², LI Qiang³

(1. *Biological and Environmental Branch, Jiaxing Vocational Technical College, Jiaxing 314036, China;*
2. *Department of Civil Engineering, Shanghai University, Shanghai 200072, China;* 3. *School of Naval Architecture and Civil Engineering, Zhejiang Ocean University, Zhoushan 316004, China*)

Abstract: The imperfect contact between saturated soil and pile was considered by the Kelvin model. The torsional coupled vibration of an end-bearing pile in saturated viscoelastic soil was investigated in frequency domain. Biot's theory was used to describe saturated soil. The soil skeleton was treated as a viscoelastic medium with fractional derivative constitutive relation. The dynamic impedance of the saturated viscoelastic soil to torsional vibration of the pile was obtained by the Novak's layer method. The mechanical behavior of the pile was simulated by the Euler-Bernoulli rod model. The analysis method for the torsional vibration of an end-bearing pile in saturated fractional derivative viscoelastic soil was presented, and the analytical expression of the dynamic complex stiffness at the pile top was obtained. On this basis, the results of classic elastic, fractional derivative viscoelastic and standard linear solid model, the results of three-dimensional model and Novak's layer method, the results of with or without the perfect contact between pile and soil were respectively compared and analyzed. The influences of the parameters of fractional derivative model, saturated soil and pile on the dynamic stiffness factor and

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作者简介: 闻敏杰(1986—), 男, 博士生, 从事土动力学方面的研究. E-mail: 7279026@163.com

通信联系人: 徐金明, 男, 教授. E-mail: xjming@163.com

equivalent damping of the pile top were analyzed. The results show that the amplitudes of stiffness factor and equivalent damping at the pile top for the perfect contact condition are less than those for the imperfect contact condition at high frequencies. The stiffness factor and equivalent damping at the pile top decrease as the order and the ratio of material parameter increase.

Key words: saturated viscoelastic soil; end-bearing pile; torsional vibration; contact model; fractional derivative

目前,桩基在港口工程、海洋平台、高层建筑及大型动力机器基础等工程领域得到了广泛应用,这些重大工程的抗震设计及基桩动力检测均与桩的振动理论有着十分密切的关系.近年来,单相介质中桩的扭转振动^[1-3]及饱和两相介质中桩纵向和水平振动^[4-6]的研究已基本成熟,但对于饱和介质中桩的扭转振动研究较少.张智卿等^[7]研究了在三维轴对称条件下饱和土中端承桩的扭转耦合振动问题,得到了桩顶转角和切向速度频域响应解析解以及时域响应的半解析解.陈刚等^[8]采用虚拟桩方法研究了横观各向同性饱和土体中弹性桩的扭转振动响应问题.勒建明等^[9]采用 Laplace 变换技术,得到了任意荷载作用下饱和土中桩顶转角时域的数值解. Wang 等^[10]利用分离变量法求解了均匀饱和土中端承桩扭转耦合振动特性. Cai 等^[11]基于 Muki 模型研究了半空间均匀饱和土中单桩的扭转振动. Chen 等^[12]研究了横观各向同性饱和土中单桩的扭转瞬态动力响应.然而,由于严密的三维数学模型在控制方程求解上较为繁琐,难以被工程设计人员所接受;连续介质模型和桩土系统动力振动机制同样也存在很大的复杂性,为此,Novak 等^[13-14]采用薄层法对桩各种振动进行了系统分析.之后,许多学者将其推广到饱和土中桩的纵向和水平振动分析中^[15-16].另外,土体具有典型的黏弹性性质,以往常采用 Kelvin-Voigt 标准线性固体模型^[17-19],由于基于分数导数模型建立的动力学方程为奇异性积分-偏微分方程,其理论分析和数值计算存在诸多困难^[20],且在土体动力学行为方面的研究不多见^[21-22].

以上所述的解都是在桩土完全紧密接触条件下得出的,这会夸大土体的约束作用,而低估了桩顶扭转振动幅值.最近,已有研究表明,桩在土体中振动时桩土界面处不可避免会产生相对滑移^[23].本文基于 Biot 波动原理,考虑饱和土体和桩的相对滑移,在频率域内采用 Novak 薄层法研究了饱和分数导数黏弹性土层中端承桩的扭转耦合振动.与以往解析结果进行了对比,考察了分数导数模型参数、饱和土和桩各参数对桩顶刚度因子和等效阻尼的影响.

1 饱和黏弹性土层的扭转振动

如图 1 所示,有一半径为 R 的弹性端承桩嵌入在厚度为 H 的各向同性均匀饱和黏弹性土层中.将圆柱等截面桩等效为 Euler-Bernoulli 杆模型,桩顶作用有环向谐波激励力 $T(t) = T \exp(i\omega t)$, ω 为圆频率, $i = \sqrt{-1}$ 为虚数单位.假定桩土间不是完全黏结,而是存在相对滑移,桩周土对桩身有单位面积的环向摩擦阻力 $f(z)$.桩底为刚性基础,桩土系统振动为小变形.

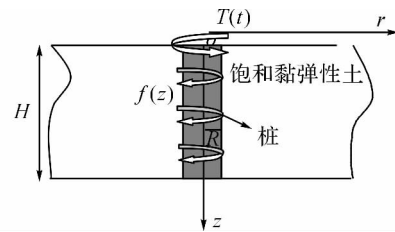


图 1 饱和黏弹性土中端承桩

Fig. 1 End-bearing pile in saturated viscoelastic soil

根据 Biot 波动原理^[24-25],将土骨架视为具有分数阶导数本构的黏弹性体,桩在动力载荷作用下土体扭转振动方程和流体环向平衡方程分别为^[10]

$$G_s \frac{1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha D^\alpha}{1 + \tau_\epsilon^\alpha D^\alpha} \left(\nabla^2 - \frac{1}{r^2} \right) u_\theta = \rho^T \frac{\partial^2 u_\theta}{\partial t^2} + \rho^F \frac{\partial^2 w_\theta}{\partial t^2}, \quad (1)$$

$$b \frac{\partial w_\theta}{\partial t} + \rho^F \frac{\partial^2 u_\theta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\rho^F}{n} \frac{\partial^2 w_\theta}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (2)$$

式中: $\nabla^2 = \partial^2 / \partial r^2 + \partial / (r \partial r) + \partial^2 / \partial z^2$ 为 Laplace 算子; G_s 、 τ_σ 和 τ_ϵ 为土骨架的材料参数; u_θ 、 w_θ 分别为土骨架的环向位移和流体相对于土骨架的环向位移; $\rho^T = (1-n)\rho^S + n\rho^F$ 为土体的总密度,其中 ρ^S 、 ρ^F 分别为土颗粒和流体的密度, n 为孔隙率; $b = \eta_0 / k_d$ 为流固相互作用系数,其中 η_0 、 k_d 分别表示流体黏滞系数和动力渗透系数; $D^\alpha = d^\alpha / dt^\alpha$ 为 α ($0 < \alpha < 1$) 阶黎曼-刘维尔分数阶导数,定义为^[25]

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

其中, $\Gamma(u) = \int_0^\infty t^{u-1} \exp(-t) dt$ 为 Gamma 函数.

若饱和黏弹性土层的变形满足 Novak 薄层法的假定,即物理量 u_θ, ω_θ 与纵向坐标 z 无关,有

$$\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial \omega_\theta}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (4)$$

则式(1)和式(2)可化简为

$$G_s \frac{1 + \tau_\sigma^\alpha D^\alpha}{1 + \tau_\varepsilon^\alpha D^\alpha} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(\frac{\partial u_\theta}{\partial r} + \frac{u_\theta}{r} \right) = \rho^T \frac{\partial^2 u_\theta}{\partial t^2} + \rho^F \frac{\partial^2 \omega_\theta}{\partial t^2}, \quad (5)$$

$$b \frac{\partial \omega_\theta}{\partial t} + \rho^F \frac{\partial^2 u_\theta}{\partial t^2} + \frac{\rho^F}{n} \frac{\partial^2 \omega_\theta}{\partial t^2} = 0. \quad (6)$$

令 $u_\theta = RU_\theta \exp(i\omega t)$, $\omega_\theta = RW_\theta \exp(i\omega t)$, 且引入无量纲量和常数:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \eta = \frac{r}{R}, \lambda = \frac{R\omega}{V^S}, V^S = \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{\rho^T}}, \bar{b} = \frac{Rb}{\sqrt{\rho^T G_s}}, \\ T_\sigma = \frac{\tau_\sigma V^S}{R}, T_\varepsilon = \frac{\tau_\varepsilon V^S}{R}, \rho^{FT} = \frac{\rho^F}{\rho^T}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

将式(7)代入式(5)和(6)得

$$\frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} \frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\frac{dU_\theta}{d\eta} + \frac{U_\theta}{\eta} \right) + \lambda^2 U_\theta + \rho^{FT} \lambda^2 W_\theta = 0, \quad (8)$$

$$\bar{b} i\lambda W_\theta - \rho^{FT} \lambda^2 U_\theta - \frac{\rho^{FT}}{n} \lambda^2 W_\theta = 0. \quad (9)$$

将式(9)代入式(8),得

$$\frac{d}{d\eta} \left(\frac{dU_\theta}{d\eta} + \frac{U_\theta}{\eta} \right) - q^2 U_\theta = 0. \quad (10)$$

式中:

$$q^2 = -\frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} \left[\lambda^2 + \frac{(\rho^{FT} \lambda^2)^2}{\bar{b} i\lambda - \rho^{FT} \lambda^2 / n} \right].$$

式(10)易解得:

$$U_\theta = AK_1(q\eta) + BI_1(q\eta). \quad (11)$$

式中: A 为待定系数, $I_1(x)$ 和 $K_1(x)$ 分别为 1 阶第一和第二类变形 Bessel 函数.

根据贝塞尔函数的性质,有 $B=0$, 则

$$U_\theta = AK_1(q\eta). \quad (12)$$

在桩土接触面处($\eta=1$)土体的剪应力为

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{r\theta} = G_s \frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} \left(\frac{dU_\theta}{d\eta} - \frac{U_\theta}{\eta} \right) \exp(i\omega t) \Big|_{\eta=1} = \\ -G_s \frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} q K_0(q) A. \end{aligned} \quad (13)$$

式中: K_0 为第二类变形 Bessel 函数.

2 端承桩扭转振动及桩土相对滑移

2.1 端承桩的控制方程

将桩视为一维弹性杆件,令 $\varphi(z)$ 为桩身任一质点扭转振动转角振幅,取桩身微元体作动力平衡分析,得到桩扭转振动方程为

$$G_p J_p \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(z)}{\partial z^2} + 2\pi R^2 f(z) = \rho^p J_p \frac{\partial^2 \varphi(z)}{\partial t^2}. \quad (14)$$

式中: G_p, ρ^p 分别为桩剪切模量和材料密度, $J_p = \pi R^4/2$ 为转动惯量, $\tau_{r\theta} = f(z)$.

将式(14)无量纲化后得

$$\frac{G_{ps}}{2} \frac{d^2 \bar{\varphi}}{d\delta^2} - 2 \frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} A q K_0(q) = -\frac{\rho^{pT} \lambda^2}{2} \bar{\varphi}. \quad (15)$$

式中: $G_{ps} = G_p/G_s, \delta = z/R, \rho^{pT} = \rho^p/\rho^T$.

2.2 桩土相对滑移界面分析

当桩土发生扭转振动时,桩土间不是完全黏结,而是存在相对滑移,笔者采用线性弹簧和线性阻尼器组成的 Kelvin 模型来模拟桩土之间的相对滑移^[26],相应的桩土接触条件可表示为

$$\tau_{r\theta} = f(z); r=R, \quad (16)$$

$$f(z) = k_f \Delta w + c_f \frac{\partial \Delta w}{\partial t}; r=R. \quad (17)$$

式中: $\Delta w = (R\varphi - u_\theta)$ 表示桩土相对滑移位移; k_f, c_f 分别表示桩土接触面的动刚度和动阻尼系数,可通过动力试验来确定.

对于稳态振动,有

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \Delta w = R\Delta W \exp(i\omega t), \varphi(z) = \bar{\varphi}(\delta) \exp(i\omega t), \\ u_\theta = RU_\theta \exp(i\omega t). \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

于是,将式(13)代入式(16)和(17)得

$$A = \frac{(\bar{k}_f + \bar{c}_f i\lambda) \bar{\varphi}}{(\bar{k}_f + \bar{c}_f i\lambda) K_1(q) - \frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} q K_0(q)}. \quad (19)$$

式中:

$$\bar{k}_f = \frac{k_f}{G_s}, \bar{c}_f = \frac{c_f}{R} \sqrt{\frac{G_s}{\rho^T}}.$$

采用已有的桩土完全接触连续条件,可得

$$u_\theta \Big|_{r=R} = R\varphi, \quad (20)$$

式(20)无量纲化后,将式(12)代入得

$$A = \frac{\bar{\varphi}}{K_1(q)}. \quad (21)$$

由式(19)和(21)可看出,桩土接触条件对桩顶扭转动力复刚度有显著影响.

2.3 控制方程求解

利用式(19),式(15)可化简为

$$\frac{d^2 \bar{\varphi}(\delta)}{d\delta^2} - \beta^2 \bar{\varphi}(\delta) = 0. \quad (22)$$

式中:

$$\beta^2 = \left(2 \frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} \chi - \frac{1}{2} \rho^{pT} \lambda^2 \right) / (G_{ps}/2),$$

其中

$$\chi = \frac{(\bar{c}_f i\lambda + \bar{k}_f) q K_0(q)}{(\bar{c}_f i\lambda + \bar{k}_f) K_1(q) - \frac{1 + T_\sigma^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha}{1 + T_\varepsilon^\alpha (i\lambda)^\alpha} q K_0(q)}.$$

式(22)易解得无量纲扭转角振幅为

$$\bar{\varphi}(\delta) = C_5 \exp(\beta\delta) + C_6 \exp(-\beta\delta). \quad (23)$$

桩顶和桩底满足边界条件:

$$\varphi \Big|_{z=H} = 0, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial z} \Big|_{z=0} = -\frac{T(t)}{G_p J_p}. \quad (24)$$

式(24)无量纲化后,将式(23)代入其中,得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_5 \exp(\beta\theta) + C_6 \exp(-\beta\theta) &= 0, \\ \beta C_5 - \beta C_6 &= -T^*/G_{ps}. \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (25)$$

式中: $T^* = 2T(t)/(\pi R^3 G_s)$, $\theta = H/R$ 为桩的长径比.

方程组式(25)联立求解得到待定系数 C_5 、 C_6 的表达式为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} C_5 &= \frac{-T^* \exp(-2\beta\theta)}{(1 + \exp(-2\beta\theta))G_s \beta}, \\ C_6 &= \frac{T^*}{(1 + \exp(-2\beta\theta))G_s \beta} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

于是,无量纲扭转角振幅为

$$\bar{\varphi}(\delta) = -\frac{T^* \exp(-2\beta\theta)}{(1 + \exp(-2\beta\theta))G_{ps} \beta} \exp(\beta\delta) + \frac{T^*}{(1 + \exp(-2\beta\theta))G_{ps} \beta} \exp(-\beta\delta), \quad (27)$$

因此,桩顶动力复刚度为

$$K_d = \frac{T \exp(i\omega t)}{\varphi(0)} = \frac{\pi R^3 G_s T^*}{2\varphi(0)}; \quad (28)$$

无量纲动力复刚度为

$$\bar{K}_d = \frac{2}{\pi R^3 G_s} K_d = \frac{G_{ps} \beta (1 + \exp(-2\beta\theta))}{1 - \exp(-2\beta\theta)}. \quad (29)$$

3 对比分析

为了验证计算结果的正确性,本文将对以下 3 个方面的结果进行对比分析:界面有无相对滑移的结果;经典弹性、分数导数黏弹性和标准线性固体模型的结果;三维模型和薄层法的结果. 讨论桩顶动态刚度因子 $\text{Re } K_d/K_0$ (K_0 为静刚度)和等效阻尼 $\text{Im } K_d/\lambda$ 随无量纲频率 λ 的变化曲线. 参数取值^[21,23]: $\theta=10, b=10, \rho^{\text{PT}}=1.5, \alpha=0.5, T_o/T_e=3, T_e=10, v^p=0.25, n=0.4, \rho^{\text{FT}}=0.5, G_{ps}=500, \bar{k}_f=0.1, \bar{k}_i=100$.

图 2 反映了 2 种不同桩土接触条件下桩顶复刚度随频率的变化. 可见,在低频时完全黏结接触条件下桩顶刚度因子和等效阻尼与桩土相对滑移条件时差异较小,而在高频处前者的动刚度和动阻尼在共振时的振幅远小于滑移条件下,该结果与纵向振动的结果^[23]一致,这充分表明桩土完全接触条件时土体对桩约束作用较大,在高频时不安全,因此,采用

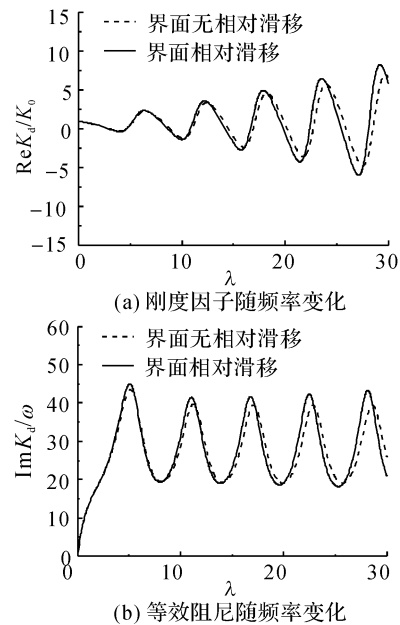
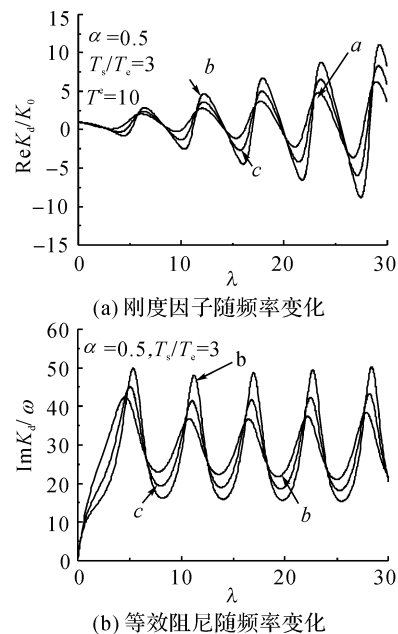


图 2 桩土有无相对滑移时桩顶复刚度的对比

Fig. 2 Contrast of complex stiffness at pile top with or without perfect contact between pile and soil

相对滑移条件更贴近实际.

图 3 针对饱和弹性土、饱和分数导数黏弹性土及饱和标准线性固体黏弹性土 3 种情况,给出了桩顶复刚度随频率的变化规律. 由图可见,当土体为弹性模型时桩顶动刚度和动阻尼的振动幅度最大;当土体为标准线性固体模型时桩顶动刚度和动阻尼的振动幅度最小,而土体为分数导数模型时振动幅值



a-标准线性固体模型; b-经典弹性模型; c-分数导数模型

图 3 3 种模型比较分析

Fig. 3 Comparative analysis of three models

在两者之间.

针对已有成果建立的三维数学模型,图 4 反映了三维模型和薄层法 2 种方法下桩顶复刚度的对比分析.可见,采用薄层法分析饱和土中桩扭转振动与三维模型时的结果吻合较好,而且该方法计算简单便于设计人员应用.

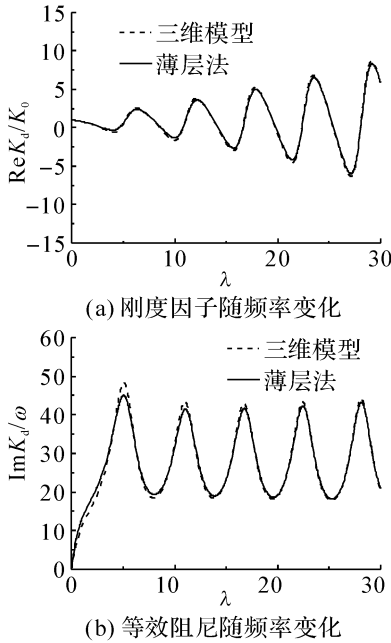


图 4 三维模型、薄层法桩顶复刚度的对比

Fig. 4 Contrast of complex stiffness at pile top between 3D model and thin layer method

4 计算结果与图形分析

考察了分数导数阶数 α 、材料参数比 T_σ/T_ϵ 、桩的长径比 H/R 和桩土模量比 G_{ps} 对桩顶复刚度的影响.

图 5 反映了不同阶数 α 时桩顶复刚度随频率的变化规律.由图可见,随着阶数 α 的增加,桩顶动态刚度因子和等效阻尼都有所减小,表明分数导数本构参数 α 可改变土体的动力学行为和桩扭转振动的动力特性.随着阶数增大,土体的阻抗就越大.图 6 给出了不同材料参数比 T_σ/T_ϵ 时桩顶复刚度与无量纲频率的关系.可见,随着材料参数比 T_σ/T_ϵ 的增加,土体的阻尼逐渐增大,导致桩顶动刚度和动阻尼都明显减小.图 7 反映了不同桩的长径比 H/R 条件下桩顶复刚度随频率的变化规律.由图可见,随着长径比的增加,振幅和波长明显减小,当 $H/R=40$ 时振幅接近直线,这表明对于细长桩而言,桩顶复刚度

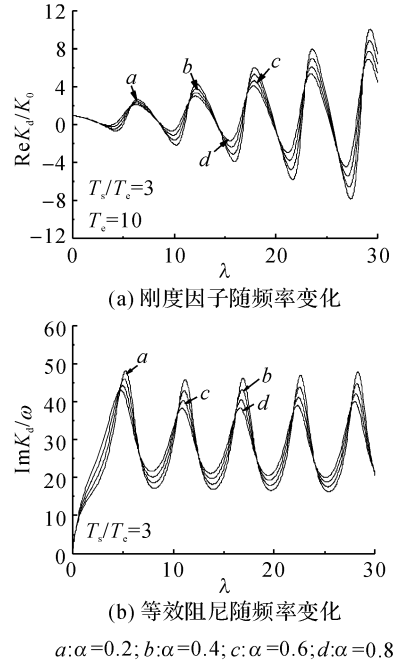


图 5 阶数 α 对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of order α on complex stiffness at pile top

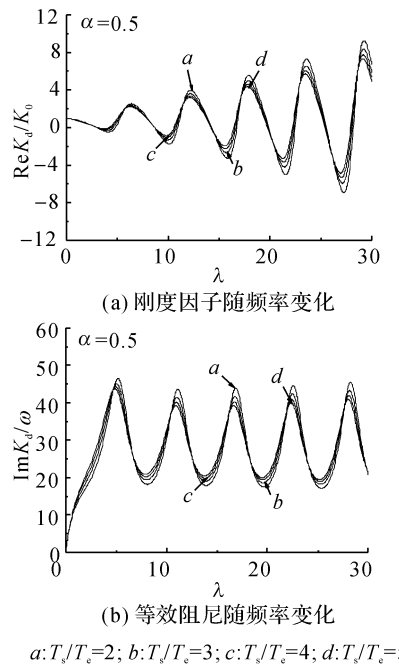


图 6 材料参数比 T_σ/T_ϵ 对桩顶复刚度的影响

Fig. 6 Influence of material parameter T_σ/T_ϵ on complex stiffness at pile top

的振动幅值远小于大直径桩的振动幅值.图 8 为不同模量比 G_{ps} 时桩顶复刚度和无量纲频率的关系.随着模量比的增加,振动幅值明显增大,共振效应明显增强,基频也相应增大,这是因为当模量比增加时,桩的硬度提高,土体相对变软引起的.

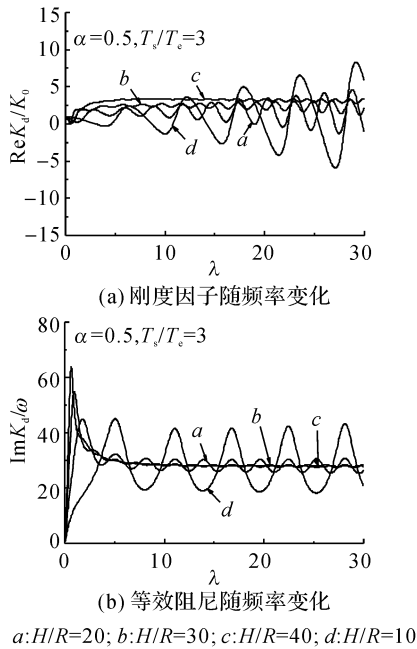


图 7 长径比 H/R 对桩顶复刚度的影响
Fig. 7 Influence of length-diameter H/R on complex stiffness at pile top

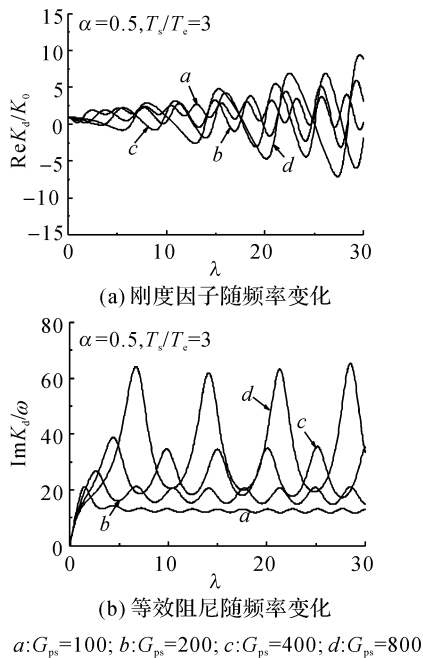


图 8 模量比 G_{ps} 对桩顶复刚度的影响
Fig. 8 Influence of modulus ratio G_{ps} on complex stiffness at pile top

5 结 论

本文基于 Biot 动力方程,采用 Novak 薄层法在频率域内研究了分数导数型饱和黏弹性土层中桩的扭转耦合振动,给出了饱和黏弹性土层对扭转振动

桩的动力阻抗和桩顶动力复刚度的解析表达式,得到如下结论:

(1) 桩土接触面条件对桩顶动力复刚度有显著影响,高频处完全接触条件下桩顶的动刚度和动阻尼在共振时的振幅远小于滑移条件下,完全接触条件高估了土体对桩身的约束作用。

(2) 随着阶数的增加,饱和黏弹性土层中桩扭转振动时桩顶刚度因子和等效阻尼都有所减小,随着材料参数比增加,桩顶复刚度有所减小。

(3) 对于细长桩而言,桩顶复刚度的振动幅值远小于大直径桩($H/R=10$)的振动幅值;对于大直径桩,系统的共振效应明显要强,波长也要长。

(4) 随着模量比的增加,桩顶复刚度的振动幅值明显增大,共振效应明显增强,基频也相应增大。

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