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# 斜坡基桩水平动力响应解析解

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摘要:随着江河岸边斜坡地段的桩基础日益增多,斜坡基桩桩-土水平耦合振动问题也 日益受到重视.本文基于现有平地基桩水平动力响应理论,考虑斜坡效应,提出适用于斜坡基 桩水平动力响应解析解.首先借助微分变换、亥姆霍兹分解和分离变量法等手段解耦土体三 维波动方程,并引入桩-土边界连续条件,求解了平地基桩的桩周土体水平动抗力;在此基础 上,引入折减因子考虑斜坡对临空面一侧土体抗力的弱化效应,并忽略一定深度范围内的浅 层土体提供的水平动抗力,推导出斜坡段基桩的桩周土体水平动抗力解析解.此外,利用Euler 梁模型推导斜坡段基桩自由段、入土段的水平振动控制方程,获得了基于传递矩阵法的基桩水 平动力响应解析解,包括基桩动力阻抗以及桩身内力和变形解析表达式;然后通过与已有平地 动力阻抗解析解,斜坡段基桩静力内力变形数值解进行对比,验证了本文解析解的合理性.

关键词:斜坡桩;三维波动效应;水平振动;解析解 中图分类号:TU443.15 文献标志码:A

# Analytical Solution of Horizontal Dynamic Response of Pile in Sloped Ground

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**Abstract**: As the pile foundations in slope areas near rivers are increasingly adopted, the problem of pile-soil horizontal coupling vibration of piles in slope foundations has also received mounting attention. Based on the existing theory of horizontal dynamic response of foundation piles in level ground, this paper proposes an analytical solution for the horizontal vibration response of foundation piles in sloped ground considering the slope effect. Firstly, by means of differential transformation, Helmholtz decomposition and separation of variables method, the three-dimensional wave equation of soil is decoupled, and the continuous condition of the pile-soil boundary is introduced

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to solve the horizontal dynamic resistance of the surrounding soil of the foundation pile in the level ground. On this basis, the horizontal dynamic resistance of the soil around the foundation pile in the sloped ground can then be deduced by introducing a reduction factor to consider the weakening effect of the sloped ground on the soil resistance on the side of the free surface and ignore the horizontal dynamic resistance provided by the shallow soils within a certain depth; in addition, governing equations for the horizontal vibration of the free section and the submerged section of the foundation pile in the sloped ground is deduced based on Euler beam model; the analytical solutions of the horizontal vibration response of the foundation pile and the internal force and deformation of the pile shaft. The proposed solutions are verified by comparing with those existing analytical solutions of dynamic cases in the level ground and numerical simulations for static cases in the sloped ground in terms of internal force and deformation of the foundation of the foundation pile.

Key words: pile in sloped ground; 3D wave effect; horizontal vibration; analytical solution

随着跨江、跨沟谷等斜坡地形上的高速公路建 设的不断推进,斜坡桩基工程越来越多.斜坡基桩不 仅要承受上部结构自重等竖向荷载,还要承担车辆 制动等水平动荷载作用.与平地基桩相比,因斜坡岩 土体应力场分布不对称,斜坡基桩桩-土耦合振动问 题以及侧向承载能力设计计算更加复杂.因此,分析 水平动荷载作用下斜坡基桩的动力响应具有重要的 意义.

目前,国内外已有学者针对水平静载下斜坡基 桩的受力变形分析开展了一些研究.试验方面,赵明 华等门通过现场试验探究了陡坡段双桩基础承载特 性及荷载传递机理,为同类工程设计施工提供了有 效参考;尹平保等[2]通过室内模型试验研究了坡度 等因素对斜坡段基桩的斜坡空间效应的影响;杨明 辉等[3]基于室内模型试验指出了桩前土抗力折减效 应与坡角及临坡距紧密相关.数值模拟方面,Georgiadis 等<sup>[4]</sup>采用三维有限元软件研究了边坡桩基的 水平承载性能,并得到了考虑坡角的p-y曲线表达 式;Ng等<sup>[5]</sup>基于有限元软件,研究了水平荷载下斜坡 套筒桩的受力变形,得到了套管对斜坡桩性能影响 规律.理论计算方面,赵明华等<sup>[6]</sup>和杨超炜等<sup>[7]</sup>根据 m法假定,分别提出陡坡段双桩内力计算有限差分 解及有限杆单元解;尹平保等[8]假定桩后边坡趋于 稳定,产生的水平推力甚小,只考虑桩前土抗力作 用,提出了基于p-y曲线法的斜坡段基桩内力变形计 算方法:杨明辉等<sup>[9]</sup>基于斜坡基桩横向加载破坏试 验,提出考虑陡坡效应的应变楔计算方法,并研究了 陡坡效应的影响范围;Peng等[10-11]假定斜坡地基桩

前浅层土难以提供土抗力,提出修正应变楔理论;我国《公路桥涵地基与基础设计规范》(JTG 3363—2019)<sup>[12]</sup>建议采用m法计算平地桩身内力变形,对于 斜坡地形可将地基反力系数比例系数m值折减一半 简化计算.上述研究采用不同方式均对桩前土抗力 进行折减以考虑斜坡效应,且取得较好的效果,但均 属于静力学范畴,斜坡段基桩的动力响应计算方法 鲜有报道,尚缺乏系统深入的研究.

现有水平动力响应方面的研究主要是针对平地 基桩开展的.早期有学者采用动力Winkler地基梁模 型[13-15]将桩周土模拟为弹簧和阻尼器,该模型虽简 单直观,但不能很好地反映桩土相互作用,忽略了桩 周土的连续性;Nogami等<sup>[16]</sup>和Novak等<sup>[17]</sup>考虑土体 应力的梯度变化,将土体视为三维连续介质,通过构 造势函数解耦土体三维波动方程,求得桩周土水平 振动阻力,根据桩土相互作用得到桩基水平振动响 应解析解;Zheng等<sup>[18]</sup>将此扩展到大直径管桩,推导 了黏弹性土层中大直径管桩水平动力响应的解析 解;栾鲁宝等[19]考虑了竖向应力梯度变化和轴向荷 载二阶效应的影响,研究了黏弹性土层中桩-土横向 耦合振动问题;Hu等<sup>[20]</sup>建立了径向非均质黏弹性土 体的水平动力阻抗解析解;赵密等[21]考虑水-桩-土 之间的耦合作用,建立了水中高桩水平振动响应解 析解.以上研究对斜坡基桩振动响应有着一定的参 考价值.

鉴于此,本文将在现有平地基桩水平动力响应 理论的基础上,考虑斜坡效应,提出适用于斜坡段基 桩的水平动力响应解析解,以期为斜坡基桩水平振 动研究提供一定的理论参考.

## 1 计算模型建立及基本假定

### 1.1 计算模型

如图1所示,斜坡段基桩桩顶同时受到水平简 谐荷载Q<sub>0</sub>e<sup>iwt</sup>和摇摆简谐荷载M<sub>0</sub>e<sup>iwt</sup>作用;桩长为L,其 中自由段长为L<sub>1</sub>,嵌入段深度为L<sub>2</sub>;桩径为D<sub>p</sub>=2r<sub>0</sub>.假 定桩前一定深度H<sub>0</sub>范围内的浅层土体难以提供水平 抗力<sup>[10-11]</sup>.实际计算土层厚度为H<sub>1</sub>,并设实际计算土 层对应的桩轴中心处为坐标原点O,沿深度方向为z 轴,水平方向为x轴.



Fig.1 Calculation model of pile in sloping ground

#### 1.2 基本假定

为便于分析,根据图1所示的简化计算模型,进 一步做出如下假设:

1)桥梁基桩成桩后斜坡基本上趋于稳定,桩后 岩土体产生的水平推力甚小,故可假定桩位处斜坡 是稳定的,即不考虑斜坡的失稳破坏,也不考虑桩侧 摩阻力及桩后土体水平推力的作用<sup>[8]</sup>.

2)基桩视为线弹性 Euler 杆件,忽略剪切变形及转动惯性,桩周土为各向同性黏弹性体<sup>[19,21]</sup>.

3)桩土体系为小变形振动,桩-土体系接触良 好,接触面不发生相对滑移,且只考虑水平方向位 移,忽略竖向位移<sup>[19,21]</sup>.

## 2 桩周土层水平振动

在水平简谐荷载作用下,桩-土体系处于简谐振动状态,相应的状态项均包含时间因子 e<sup>iwt</sup>.为书写方便,在以下推导过程中均省略 e<sup>iwt</sup>项.在对斜坡桩周

土水平动反力推导时,先推导出平地基桩周土水平 动反力,再进一步考虑斜坡的土抗力折减效应,最终 得出斜坡基桩周土抗力表达式.

### 2.1 桩周土振动方程建立

当桩周土系统做水平振动时,根据黏弹性动力 学理论,建立柱坐标系下桩周土运动方程如下:

$$(\lambda_s + 2\mu_s)\frac{\partial\Delta}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r}\mu_s\frac{\partial e}{\partial \theta} + \mu_s\frac{\partial^2 u_r}{\partial z^2} = -\rho_s\omega^2 u_r \quad (1)$$

$$(\lambda_{s} + 2\mu_{s})\frac{\partial\Delta}{r\partial\theta} + \mu_{s}\frac{\partial e}{\partial r} + \mu_{s}\frac{\partial^{2}u_{\theta}}{\partial z^{2}} = -\rho_{s}\omega^{2}u_{\theta} \quad (2)$$

$$\Delta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r u_r \right) + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial \theta}$$
(3)

$$e = \frac{1}{r} \left[ \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( r u_{\theta} \right) - \frac{\partial u_{r}}{\partial \theta} \right]$$
(4)

式中: $u_r, u_{\theta}$ 分别为桩周土的径向和环向位移; $\lambda_s$ 和 $\mu_s$ 为复拉梅常数, $\lambda_s=2\mu_s\nu_s/(1-2\nu_s), \mu_s=G_s(1+2i\xi_s), G_s$ 为 桩周土剪切模量, $G_s=E_s/(2(1+\nu_s)), \nu_s, E_s, \xi_s$ 分别为 桩周土泊松比、弹性模量以及滞回阻尼比; $\rho_s$ 为桩周 土密度.

## 2.2 桩周土边界及连续性条件

桩周土边界条件:

$$\left. \frac{\partial u_r}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = \left. \frac{\partial u_{\theta}}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = 0 \tag{5}$$

$$u_{r}\Big|_{z=H_{1}} = u_{\theta}\Big|_{z=H_{1}} = 0$$
 (6)

$$u_{r}\Big|_{r \to \infty} = u_{\theta}\Big|_{r \to \infty} = 0 \tag{7}$$

桩周土接触边界条件:

$$u_{\rm r}\Big|_{r=r_0} = u_{\rm p}\cos\theta \tag{8}$$

$$u_{\theta}\Big|_{r=r} = -u_{p}\sin\theta \tag{9}$$

式中:u<sub>n</sub>为桩身沿 θ=0 方向水平位移.

#### 2.3 桩周土振动方程求解

引入势函数对土体振动控制方程进行解耦:

$$u_{r}(r,\theta,z) = \frac{\partial \phi(r,\theta,z)}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \psi(r,\theta,z)}{\partial \theta}$$
(10)

$$u_{\theta}(r,\theta,z) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \phi(r,\theta,z)}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \psi(r,\theta,z)}{\partial r}$$
(11)

式中: $\phi(r, \theta, z)$ 、 $\psi(r, \theta, z)$ 为土体的位移势函数. 由式(10)(11)容易得到:

$$\Delta = \nabla^2 \phi, e = -\nabla^2 \psi \tag{12}$$

式中: 
$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \theta^2}.$$
  
将式(10)~(12)代人方程(1)(2),化简得:  
 $\left(\lambda_s + 2\mu_s\right)\nabla^2\phi + \left(\mu_s \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \rho_s \omega^2\right)\phi = 0$  (13)

$$\mu_{s}\nabla^{2}\psi + \left(\mu_{s}\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \rho_{s}\omega^{2}\right)\psi = 0$$
 (14)

令 $\phi = R(r)\Theta(\theta)Z(z)$ ,将 $\phi$ 代人式(13)中,两边 同时除以 $R(r)\Theta(\theta)Z(z)$ 可得:

$$\left(\lambda_{s}+2\mu_{s}\right)\left[\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^{2}R}{\partial r^{2}}+\frac{1}{r}\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial R}{\partial r}+\frac{1}{r^{2}}\frac{1}{\varTheta(\theta)}\frac{\partial \Theta^{2}}{\partial \theta^{2}}\right]+\mu_{s}\frac{1}{Z}\frac{\partial^{2}Z}{\partial z^{2}}+\rho_{s}\omega^{2}=0$$
(15)

基于分离变量原理,式(15)可分解为三个常微 分方程:

$$\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial^2 R}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{1}{R}\frac{\partial R}{\partial r} - \frac{1}{r^2}m^2 = q^2$$
(16)

$$\frac{1}{\Theta(\theta)}\frac{\partial\Theta^2}{\partial\theta^2} = -m^2 \tag{17}$$

$$\frac{1}{Z}\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial z^2} = -g^2 \tag{18}$$

式中: $q^2 = \frac{\mu_s g^2 - \rho_s \omega^2}{\lambda_s + 2\mu_s}$ . 式(16)~(18)的通解为:

$$R(r) = AK_{n_1}(qr) + BI_{n_1}(qr)$$
(19)

$$\Theta(\theta) = C\sin(n_1\theta) + D\cos(n_1\theta)$$
(20)

$$Z(z) = E\sin(gz) + F\cos(gz)$$
(21)

式中: $A \ B \ C \ D \ E \ n_F$ 为待定系数; $K_{n_1}(\cdot) \ n_{I_{n_1}}(\cdot)$ 分别为 $n_1$ 阶第一类和第二类修正 Bessel 函数.

势函数φ的解为:

$$\phi = \left[ AK_{n_1}(qr) + BI_{n_1}(qr) \right] \left[ C\sin(n_1\theta) + D\cos(n_1\theta) \right] \times \left[ E\sin(gz) + F\cos(gz) \right]$$

(22)

同理,可得到势函数ψ的解:

$$\psi = \left[ A_0 K_{n_1}(sr) + B_0 I_{n_1}(sr) \right] \left[ C_0 \sin\left(n_1\theta\right) + D_0 \cos\left(n_1\theta\right) \right]$$
$$\left[ E_0 \sin\left(gz\right) + F_0 \cos\left(gz\right) \right]$$
(23)

式中: $A_0$ 、 $B_0$ 、 $C_0$ 、 $D_0$ 、 $E_0$ 和 $F_0$ 为待定系数; $s^2 = \mu_s g^2 - \rho_s \omega^2$ .

$$\mu_{
m s}$$

根据式(7)并考虑修正 Bessel 函数的性质,可得  $B=B_0=0, n_1=1.$ 由式(8)(9)可知 $u_r$ 是 $\theta$ 的偶函数, $u_{\theta}$ 是  $\theta$ 的奇函数,可得 $C=D_0=0.$ 由式(5)(6)可得 $E=E_0=0, g_n$ =(2n-1) $\pi/(2H_1); n=1,2,3,\cdots$ .

因此可得:

$$\phi = \cos\theta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} A_n K_1(q_n r) \cos(g_n z)$$
(24)

$$\psi = \sin \theta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} B_n K_1(s_n r) \cos(g_n z)$$
(25)

将式(24)(25)代人式(10)(11)得:  

$$u_{r} = \cos\theta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(g_{n}z) \{-A_{n}[\frac{1}{r}K_{1}(q_{n}r) + q_{n}K_{0}(q_{n}r)] + B_{n}\frac{1}{r}K_{1}(s_{n}r)\}$$
(26)

$$u_{\theta} = \sin \theta \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(g_{n}z) \{-A_{n}\frac{1}{r}K_{1}(q_{n}r) + B_{n}[\frac{1}{r}K_{1}(s_{n}r) + s_{n}K_{0}(s_{n}r)]\}$$
(27)

式中:
$$A_n$$
、 $B_n$ 为待定系数.  
将式(26)(27)代入方程(8)(9)化简得:  
 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(g_n z) \{-A_n[\frac{1}{r_0}K_1(q_n r_0) + q_n K_0(q_n r_0)] +$ 

$$B_{n}\frac{1}{r_{0}}K_{1}(s_{n}r_{0}) \} = u_{p}$$
(28)

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos\left(g_{n}z\right) \left\{-A_{n}\frac{1}{r_{0}}K_{1}\left(q_{n}r_{0}\right) + B_{n}\left[\frac{1}{r_{0}}K_{1}\left(s_{n}r_{0}\right) + s_{n}K_{0}\left(s_{n}r_{0}\right)\right]\right\} = -u_{p}$$
(29)

由式(28)(29)得到:

$$B_n = \gamma_n A_n \tag{30}$$

式中:
$$\gamma_n = \frac{(2/r_0)K_1(q_nr_0) + q_nK_0(q_nr_0)}{(2/r_0)K_1(s_nr_0) + s_nK_0(s_nr_0)}.$$
  
土层对桩的水平阻力p可表示为:  
$$p = \int_0^{2\pi} (-\sigma_r \cos\theta + \tau_{r\theta}\sin\theta)\Big|_{r=r_0}r_0 d\theta =$$
$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n A_n \cos(g_n z)$$
(31)

 $\mathbb{R} \oplus : b_n = -\pi r_0 \Big[ q_n^2 \big( \lambda_s + 2\mu_s \big) K_1 \big( q_n r_0 \big) + \gamma_n s_n^2 \mu_s K_1 \big( s_n r_0 \big) \Big].$ 

以上即得平地水平动反力p的表达式,但对于斜坡而言将会存在折减效应<sup>[8-9]</sup>,《公路桥涵地基与基础设计规范》(JTG 3363—2019)<sup>[12]</sup>建议当桩基础侧面设有斜坡或台阶,且其坡度(横:竖)或台阶总宽与深度之比大于1:20时,地基抗力比例系数m值应减小50%取用.即通过考虑土体强度折减来计算水平荷载下斜坡桩的受力变形,本文采用类似处理,对反力系数b<sub>s</sub>进行折减,引入折减因子ζ,ζ数值大小与边坡角度等紧密相关<sup>[2-4]</sup>,例如:尹平保等<sup>[2]</sup>基于室内模型试验,提出不同坡度θ<sub>s</sub>下基桩水平极限承载力的

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折减系数拟合式 $(1-\theta_s/90^\circ)$ .

综上即得斜坡土层水平动反力ps:

$$p_{s} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \zeta b_{n} A_{n} \cos\left(g_{n} z\right)$$
(32)

## 3 单桩水平振动

根据假设1),可将图1土层深度H<sub>0</sub>对应桩体划 入自由段,并在下文求解中将自由段与土层深度H<sub>0</sub> 对应桩体统称为自由段,相应的入土段则仅表示埋 入土中实际计算土层对应桩体.

#### 3.1 单桩振动方程建立

由动力平衡条件建立柱坐标系中桩运动方程. 自由段:

$$E_{\rm p}I_{\rm p}\frac{\partial^4 u_{\rm p0}}{\partial z^4} - m_{\rm p}\omega^2 u_{\rm p0} = 0$$
(33)

入土段:

$$E_{p}I_{p}\frac{\partial^{4}u_{p1}}{\partial z^{4}} - m_{p}\omega^{2}u_{p1} = -\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\zeta b_{n}A_{n}\cos\left(g_{n}z\right) \quad (34)$$

式中: $E_p$ 为桩弹性模量; $I_p$ 为桩截面惯性矩; $u_{p0}$ 、 $u_{p1}$ 分 别为自由段、人土段的桩身水平位移; $m_p$ 为桩单位长 度质量, $m_p = \rho_p \pi r_0^2$ , $\rho_p$ 为桩体密度.

#### 3.2 单桩振动方程求解

3.2.1 自由段

令 
$$\lambda^4 = m_p \omega^2 / (E_p I_p)$$
,可得式(33)的解为:  
 $u_{p0}(z) = C_1 \cosh(\lambda z) + C_2 \sinh(\lambda z) +$   
 $C_3 \sin(\lambda z) + C_4 \cos(\lambda z)$  (35)

式中:C1、C2、C3、C4为待定常数.

由材料力学位移、转角、弯矩和剪力之间的关系 可知:

$$\begin{cases}
 u_{p0}(z) \\
 \varphi_{p0}(z) \\
 M_{p0}(z) \\
 Q_{p0}(z)
\end{cases} = \chi_0(z) \begin{cases}
 C_1 \\
 C_2 \\
 C_3 \\
 C_4
\end{cases}$$
(36)

式中: $\varphi_{p0}$ 、 $M_{p0}$ 、 $Q_{p0}$ 分别为桩身自由段转角、弯矩和剪力: $\chi_0$ 为自由段系数矩阵.

$$\boldsymbol{\chi}_{0}(z) = \begin{bmatrix} \cosh(\lambda z) & \sinh(\lambda z) \\ \lambda \sinh(\lambda z) & \lambda \cosh(\lambda z) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{split} \lambda \sinh(\lambda z) & \lambda \cosh(\lambda z) & \lambda \cos(\lambda z) & -\lambda \sin(\lambda z) \\ E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{2}\cosh(\lambda z) & E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{2}\sinh(\lambda z) & -E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{2}\sin(\lambda z) & -E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{2}\cos(\lambda z) \\ E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{3}\sinh(\lambda z) & E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{3}\cosh(\lambda z) & -E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{3}\cos(\lambda z) & E_{p}I_{p}\lambda^{3}\sin(\lambda z) \end{split}$$

$$(37)$$

 $\sin(\lambda z)$ 

则桩身自由段上、下两端的水平位移、转角、弯 矩、剪力的关系可表示为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{p0}(0) \\ \varphi_{p0}(0) \\ M_{p0}(0) \\ Q_{p0}(0) \end{cases} = \left[ \chi_{0}(0) \right] \left[ \chi_{0} \left( -L_{1} - H_{0} \right) \right]^{-1} \begin{cases} u_{p0} \left( -L_{1} - H_{0} \right) \\ \varphi_{p0} \left( -L_{1} - H_{0} \right) \\ M_{p0} \left( -L_{1} - H_{0} \right) \\ Q_{p0} \left( -L_{1} - H_{0} \right) \end{cases}$$

$$(38)$$

3.2.2 入土段

式(34)由通解与特解两部分组成,容易得到 式(34)的解为:

$$u_{p1}(z) = C_5 \cosh(\lambda z) + C_6 \sinh(\lambda z) + C_7 \sin(\lambda z) + C_8 \cos(\lambda z) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta b_n A_n}{E_p I_p (g_n^4 - \lambda^4)} \cos(g_n z)$$
(39)

由桩周土接触边界条件式(8)(9)可得:

$$C_{5} \cosh(\lambda z) + C_{6} \sinh(\lambda z) + C_{7} \sin(\lambda z) + C_{8} \cos(\lambda z) - \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{\zeta b_{n} A_{n}}{E_{p} I_{p} (g_{n}^{4} - \lambda^{4})} \cos(g_{n} z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \cos(g_{n} z) \left\{ -A_{n} \left[ \frac{1}{r_{0}} K_{1} (q_{n} r_{0}) + q_{n} K_{0} (q_{n} r_{0}) \right] + \gamma_{n} A_{n} \frac{1}{r_{0}} K_{1} (s_{n} r_{0}) \right\}$$

$$(40)$$

利用三角函数 $\cos(g_z)$ 正交性,式(40)两端同乘 $\cos(g_z)$ ,在区间[0,L]上积分可得:

$$\frac{2}{L} \int_{0}^{L} [C_{5} \cosh(\lambda z) + C_{6} \sinh(\lambda z) + C_{7} \sin(\lambda z) + C_{8} \cos(\lambda z)] \cos(g_{n}z) dz = \frac{\zeta b_{n} A_{n}}{E_{p} I_{p} (g_{n}^{4} - \lambda^{4})} - A_{n} \left[ \frac{1}{r_{0}} K_{1} (q_{n} r_{0}) + q_{n} K_{0} (q_{n} r_{0}) \right] + \gamma_{n} A_{n} \frac{1}{r_{0}} K_{1} (s_{n} r_{0})$$

$$(41)$$

由式(41)可得:

$$A_{n} = \frac{C_{5}F_{1n} + C_{6}F_{2n} + C_{7}F_{3n} + C_{8}F_{4n}}{\frac{\zeta b_{n}}{E_{p}I_{p}(g_{n}^{4} - \lambda^{4})} + \eta_{n}}$$
(42)

$$\vec{x} \ \ \vec{r}: F_{1n} = \frac{2}{L} \int_{0}^{L} \cosh(\lambda z) \cos(g_{n}z) dz,$$
$$F_{2n} = \frac{2}{L} \int_{0}^{L} \sinh(\lambda z) \cos(g_{n}z) dz,$$
$$F_{3n} = \frac{2}{L} \int_{0}^{L} \sin(\lambda z) \cos(g_{n}z) dz,$$

$$\mathfrak{K} \quad \mathfrak{P} \quad : \quad \kappa_{1n} = \frac{\zeta b_n F_{1n}}{\zeta b_n + \eta_n E_p I_p \left(g_n^4 - \lambda^4\right)}, \quad \kappa_{2n} =$$

$$\frac{\zeta o_n F_{2n}}{\zeta b_n + \eta_n E_p I_p (g_n^4 - \lambda^4)}, \quad \kappa_{3n} = \frac{\zeta o_n F_{3n}}{\zeta b_n + \eta_n E_p I_p (g_n^4 - \lambda^4)},$$
$$\kappa_{4n} = \frac{\zeta b_n F_{4n}}{\zeta b_n + \eta_n E_p I_p (g_n^4 - \lambda^4)}.$$

角、弯矩和剪力之间的关系

桩身入土段转角、弯矩和剪

3.3 边界条件

 $\begin{cases} u_{p1}(H_1) \\ \varphi_{p1}(H_1) \\ M_{p1}(H_1) \\ Q_{p1}(H_1) \end{cases} = \left[ \chi_1(H_1) \right] \left[ \chi_1(0) \right]^{-1} \begin{cases} u_{p1}(0) \\ \varphi_{p1}(0) \\ M_{p1}(0) \end{cases}$ (46)  $Q_{p1}(H_1)$  $Q_{\rm n1}(0)$ 

结合式(38)和式(46),考虑桩身连续条件,可得 桩底和桩顶的水平位移、转角、弯矩、剪力的关系为:

$$\begin{cases} u_{p1}(H_{1}) \\ \varphi_{p1}(H_{1}) \\ M_{p1}(H_{1}) \\ Q_{p1}(H_{1}) \end{cases} = f_{p} \begin{cases} u_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \\ \varphi_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \\ M_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \\ Q_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \end{cases}$$
(47)

Novak 等<sup>[17]</sup>给出了平地单桩桩端固定与铰接时 的桩动力阻抗的解答,对于斜坡基桩而言,桩端一般 嵌入基岩中,故本文给出式(48)桩端固定时的详细 解答,铰接可类似得出.

$$u_{p}\Big|_{z=H_{1}} = \frac{\partial u_{p}}{\partial z}\Big|_{z=H_{1}} = 0$$
(48)

桩顶已知边界条件:

$$\begin{cases} M_{\rm p} \Big|_{z = -L_1 - H_0} = M_0 \\ Q_{\rm p} \Big|_{z = -L_1 - H_0} = Q_0 \end{cases}$$
(49)

限于篇幅,下文仅给出桩顶自由、桩端固定时的

详细解答,其他边界条件可类似得出.

## 3.4 动力阻抗解答

结合边界条件式(48),由式(47)可得桩顶弯矩、 剪力和桩顶水平位移、转角的关系:

$$\begin{cases} M_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \\ Q_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \end{cases} = K_{p} \begin{cases} u_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \\ \varphi_{p0}(-L_{1} - H_{0}) \end{cases}$$
(50)

式中:K。为动力阻抗矩阵,其表达式为:

$$K_{p} = -\begin{bmatrix} f_{p}(1,3) & f_{p}(1,4) \\ f_{p}(2,3) & f_{p}(2,4) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} f_{p}(1,1) & f_{p}(1,2) \\ f_{p}(2,1) & f_{p}(2,2) \end{bmatrix}$$
(51)

桩端铰接时的动力阻抗矩阵为:

$$K_{p} = -\begin{bmatrix} f_{p}(1,3) & f_{p}(1,4) \\ f_{p}(3,3) & f_{p}(3,4) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} f_{p}(1,1) & f_{p}(1,2) \\ f_{p}(3,1) & f_{p}(3,2) \end{bmatrix}$$
(52)

根据动力阻抗的定义[15],可得单桩水平动力阻 抗K<sub>6</sub>、摇摆动力阻抗K<sub>6</sub>以及水平-摇摆耦合动力阻抗 *K*<sub>w</sub>如下:

$$K_{\rm h} = \frac{Q_{\rm p0} \left( -L_1 - H_0 \right)}{u_{\rm p0} \left( -L_1 - H_0 \right)} = K_{\rm p}(2, 1)$$
(53)

$$K_{\rm r} = \frac{M_{\rm p0} \left(-L_1 - H_0\right)}{\varphi_{\rm p0} \left(-L_1 - H_0\right)} = K_{\rm p}(1,2)$$
(54)

$$K_{\rm hr} = \frac{Q_{\rm p0}(-L_1 - H_0)}{\varphi_{\rm p0}(-L_1 - H_0)} = K_{\rm p}(2, 2)$$
(55)

3.5 内力变形解答

结合边界条件式(48)(49),由式(47)可得桩顶 水平位移、转角和桩顶弯矩、剪力的关系:

$$\begin{cases} u_{p0} \left( -L_1 - H_0 \right) \\ \varphi_{p0} \left( -L_1 - H_0 \right) \end{cases} = K_0 \begin{cases} M_0 \\ Q_0 \end{cases}$$
(56)

式中:K。为系数矩阵,其表达式为:

$$\boldsymbol{K}_{0} = -\begin{bmatrix} f_{p}(1,1) & f_{p}(1,2) \\ f_{p}(2,1) & f_{p}(2,2) \end{bmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} f_{p}(1,3) & f_{p}(1,4) \\ f_{p}(2,3) & f_{p}(2,4) \end{bmatrix}$$
(57)

综上结合式(36)(44)即可得桩身内力变形解.

## 4 算例验证分析

因现有文献鲜有斜坡基桩水平动力试验或数值 模拟报道,难以直接用对应试验结果验证本文解答

正确性,故下文将分两步进行验证,其一是不考虑斜 坡效应,将解答退化为平地基桩动力问题,并与已有 平地动力解析解对比,验证桩周土振动方程以及基 桩动力阻抗方程解答正确性:其二是不考虑水平动 荷载的影响,将解答退化为斜坡基桩静力问题,与已 有斜坡基桩静力数值试验对比,验证斜坡基桩水平 振动响应解答的正确性.

为使得到的结论具有普遍适用性,采用无量纲 方法进行验证,其中: $z^* = z/L$ ; $u_p^* = u_p/r_0$ ; $a_0^* = L/(V_s\omega)$ ;  $\lambda^* = L_1^4 / m\omega^2 / E_{\rm p} I_{\rm p}$ . 土中的纵波速度  $V_1$ 和横波速度  $V_{\rm s}$ 及其比值 $\eta_s$ 为: $V_1 = \sqrt{(\lambda_s + 2\mu_s)/\rho_s}$ , $V_s = \sqrt{\mu_s/\rho_s}$ ,  $η_s = V_1/V_s = \sqrt{(\lambda_s + 2\mu_s)/\mu_s}$ . 桩体剪切波速为:  $V_p =$  $\sqrt{E_{\rm p}/\rho_{\rm p}}$ ,桩土波速比 $\eta'$ 为: $\eta' = \frac{V_{\rm s}}{V_{\rm p}} = \sqrt{\frac{\mu_{\rm s}\rho_{\rm p}}{E_{\rm s}\rho_{\rm s}}}$ 

## 4.1 算例1

为验证本文桩周土振动方程的正确性,本文与 Nogami等<sup>[16]</sup>理论解进行对比验证,基本参数为:r<sub>o</sub>/H<sub>1</sub> =100, ν=0.4, ξ=0.01, ζ=1, H<sub>0</sub>=0, L<sub>1</sub>=0, 计算结果如图 2所示.图2中土体第n振动模态阻抗因子 $\beta_{\mu}=b_{\mu}/\eta_{s}$ (第n模态下桩在发生单位水平位移时,对应土体在r = $r_0$ 产生的水平阻力); $a_n$ 为土体第n阶固有频率, $a_n$ = π(2n-1)/2,n=1,2,3,···.图2中横纵坐标分别为:无 量纲土体频率 $a^*=a_0^*/a_1(a_1=\pi/2)$ ;无量纲土体阻抗因 子 $\beta_n^* = \beta_n / (\pi \mu_s), \beta_n^*$ 通常为复数,根据定义<sup>[16]</sup>,  $\beta_n^*$ 实部 为土体刚度,β.\*虚部为阻尼.

由图2可知,本文解与Nogami理论解<sup>[16]</sup>吻合较 好,表明本文桩周土振动方程是正确的.







#### 4.2 算例2

为验证本文斜坡段基桩动力阻抗方程的正确 性,令 $H_0=0, L_1=0, \zeta=1$ ,即退化为平地基桩动力阻抗 解,与Chau等<sup>[22]</sup>解析解进行验证.基本参数为: $\nu_s=$ 0.4, $\rho_s/\rho_p=0.6, L/r_0=H_1/r_0=30, \xi_s=0.05, \eta'=0.01.$ 边界条 件为桩端铰接,计算结果如图3所示.图3中,横坐标 为 $\lambda^*/\lambda_0$ ,其中 $\lambda_0$ 为无土的独立弹性桩 $\lambda^*$ 的最小值,对 于桩端铰接, $K_h$ 对应的 $\lambda_0=1.571$ ,其他边界条件取值 见文献[22]. 纵坐标 $K_h'=K_h(动力)/K_h(静力), K_h(静$  $力)可令<math>\omega \rightarrow 0$ ,通过计算 $K_h(动力)$ 的值确定.

由图3可知,本文解与文献[22]解吻合较好,验 证了本文动力阻抗方程以及相应程序的正确性.





## 4.3 算例3

为验证本文斜坡基桩水平振动响应解析解的正确性与适用性,令 $\omega$ →0,即退化为水平静载下斜坡 基桩解答,与Peng等<sup>[11]</sup>基于张-花高速公路现场试 验的ABAQUS有限元软件解进行对比.基本参数如 下:*L*=*L*<sub>2</sub>=18,*r*<sub>0</sub>=1 m, $\rho_p$ =2 400 kg/m<sup>3</sup>,*E*<sub>p</sub>=29 600 MPa,  $\nu_s$ =0.3,*E*<sub>s</sub>=100 MPa, $\rho_s$ =2 000 kg/m<sup>3</sup>, $\zeta$ =0.5. 桩顶受水 平荷载 *Q*<sub>0</sub>=200 kN作用,且桩顶自由,桩端固定.通过 有限元解最大位移值反算土层深度*H*<sub>0</sub>=1*D*<sub>p</sub>,计算结 果如图 4 所示.图 4 中纵轴坐标参照文献[11]坐标 系,以桩顶为零点.

图 4 表明本文解与文献[11]解吻合很好,且相 比于规范法误差更小,验证了本文解的适用性.



#### 5 结 论

本文基于土体三维波动方程,引入折减因子并 忽略桩前一定深度范围内的浅层土体的水平抗力作 用,求得斜坡桩周土水平动反力;在此基础上,利用 Euler模型推导斜坡基桩自由段以及入土段水平振 动控制方程,运用传递矩阵法结合边界条件得到斜 坡段基桩水平振动响应解析解,并通过退化分别与 已有平地基桩水平振动响应解析解以及斜坡基桩静 力变形有限元解进行对比验证了本文斜坡基桩模型 解的正确性与合理性,可为斜坡基桩水平振动研究 提供初步理论参考.

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