

大直径薄壁灌注筒桩竖向荷载传递性状解析分析

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摘要: 筒桩与土芯存在相对位移趋势以及它们之间相对位移的发生是筒桩内侧摩阻力产生的原因。本文考虑竖向荷载作用下大直径薄壁灌注筒桩内摩阻力发挥情况, 在前期工作基础上进行了修正改进, 采用一种桩内侧阻、桩外侧阻和桩端阻荷载传递模型, 对桩周外侧土处于弹性状态时内侧摩阻力便开始发挥的情况进行解析求解, 推导出大直径薄壁灌注筒桩的轴向荷载—沉降曲线的解析算式。通过一工程算例, 验证本文公式的实用性。

关键词: 大直径薄壁灌注筒桩; 竖向荷载; 土芯; 相对位移; 荷载传递; 解析解

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Analytical analysis of vertical load-transfer of large-diameter cast-in-situ concrete tubular piles

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Abstract: The reason for the appearance of internal friction in tubular piles is that the relative displacement or its trend exists between the soil core and piles. With linear elastic-plastic load transfer function, on the basis of foregoing work, a set of analytical equations for the axial load-settlement curves of thin-wall cast-in-situ tubular piles were deduced with the internal friction exerting along with the outer friction. Correlative parameters of the pile-soil system could be obtained from the measured load-settlement curves, and the distribution equations of axial force and friction along piles could be calculated. A case study was given to validate the present method.

Key words: cast-in-situ tubular pile; vertical load; soil core; relative displacement; load transfer; analytical solution

0 前言

大直径薄壁灌注筒桩又称大直径现浇混凝土薄壁筒桩, 目前该技术在多项高速公路、工民建、海洋工程中得到成功应用。关于筒桩的承载性状, 国内学者已经展开了一些研究工作^[1-9], 分析了筒桩的荷载传递机理, 并通过数值和解析方法分析了土芯承载力的制约因素。笔者曾对桩周外侧土处于塑性状态时内侧摩阻力开始发挥的情况进行了解析求解^[1], 本文在此基础上进行了修正改进, 重新建立了荷载传递方程组, 并对桩周外侧土处于弹性状态时内侧摩阻力便开始发挥的情况进行解析求解。

综合考虑桩—土作用机理, 筒桩与外侧土、内侧土分别采用弹塑性、弹性荷载传递函数, 桩底土采用双折线荷载传递函数, 求解了桩身沉降与深度的关系, 从而可对筒桩的轴向荷载—沉降曲线、轴力及内外侧摩阻力进行解析推导。为了得到桩土系统承载的一般

特性, 揭示其内在规律性, 获得清晰的概念, 本文在假定桩及土均为均质的基础上, 通过求解微分方程计算出各项计算公式。并对筒桩的实测荷载—沉降曲线进行了理论拟合, 验证了本文公式的实用性。

1 桩轴向荷载—沉降曲线的解析算式

所用桩体和土的力学模型如图1所示, 其中假设桩体为均质等截面弹性杆件, 桩周外侧与桩周内侧分别用线性弹塑性与线性弹性、桩端及土芯端部土体采用双折线荷载传递函数近似表示。各符号表示意义如下: S , S_i 分别为筒桩和筒桩内侧土任意截面的位移; S_u , S_{bu} 分别为桩周和桩底土对应的弹性极限位移; C_{sa} , C_{st} 为桩周外侧和内侧土抗剪刚度系数(kPa/m), (设土芯段始终处于弹性状态); k_a , k_b 为桩底土到

达弹性极限前后的地基反力系数 (kPa/m^2); 文中为了便于说明, P_{P0} , S_0 代表桩顶荷载和沉降, P_B , S_B 代表桩底截面轴力和位移。在均质地基中, 当桩顶受到轴向荷载作用时, 桩体各截面的轴力和沉降随深度的增加而减小。因此, 桩周土将由浅向深逐渐进入塑性阶段直至破坏。

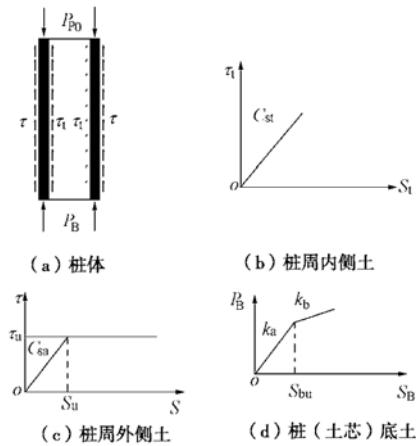


图 1 筒桩桩土体系的简化力学模型

Fig. 1 Simplified mechanical model of pile-soil system

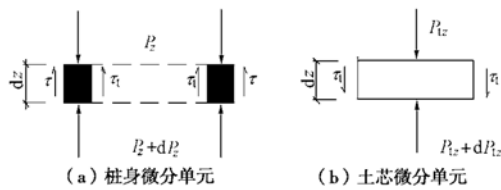


图 2 筒桩微分单元

Fig. 2 Equilibrium of horizontal slice of soil and piles

注意土芯内侧摩擦阻力是由于桩和土芯的相对位移产生的, 在外荷施加初期便得到发挥。在桩的任意深度处取一微分土芯段, 如图 2 所示, 由静力平衡条件及土芯单元的弹性变形可得土芯的荷载传递方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} dP_{tz} &= -U_t C_{st} (S - S_t) dz \\ dS - dS_t &= \frac{P_{tz}}{E_t A_t} dz \end{aligned} \right\},$$

$$\frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2} = \beta_t^2 (S - S_t). \quad (1)$$

同理可得桩身的荷载传递方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} &= \beta^2 S + \beta_s^2 (S - S_t), \\ \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} &= \beta^2 S + \beta_s^2 (S - S_t) \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (2)$$

$$\frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2} = \beta_t^2 (S - S_t)$$

式 (1), 式 (2) 合并即为筒桩的荷载传递方程组

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} &= \beta^2 S + \beta_s^2 (S - S_t), \\ \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2} &= \beta_t^2 (S - S_t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (3)$$

式中 E , A_p , U 分别为桩的弹性模量、截面积和桩外壁周长; E_t , A_t , U_t 分别为土芯弹性模量、截面积和土芯截面周长; z 的物理意义如图 3 所示。其中,

$$\beta^2 = \frac{UC_{sa}}{EA_p}, \quad \beta_t^2 = \frac{U_t C_{st}}{E_t A_t}, \quad \beta_s^2 = \frac{U_t C_{st}}{EA_p}.$$

1.1 桩周外侧土弹性剪切阶段桩的荷载传递计算

在筒桩地基处理应用中, 为充分发挥土芯作用, 经常在筒桩上部施加一盖板 (或用混凝土将筒桩桩顶封闭)。由于顶部盖板的约束作用, 则 $S_0 = S_{t0}$ (桩顶沉降量为 S_0 , 土芯顶部沉降量为 S_{t0}); 桩端土体压缩, 土芯内侧摩擦阻力由下而上发挥。桩顶总荷载 P_0 为桩身顶部荷载 P_{P0} 和土芯顶部分担荷载 P_{t0} 之和, 即 $P_0 = P_{P0} + P_{t0}$ 。

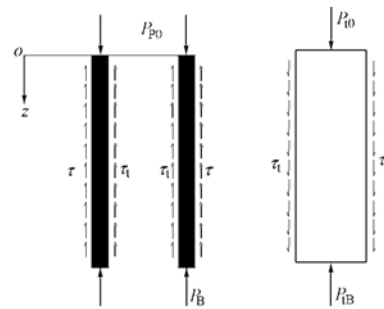


图 3 筒桩外侧弹性剪切阶段简化模型示意图

Fig. 3 Simplified model of tubular piles in elastic state

此阶段荷载传递方程为式 (3), 由式 (2) 得

$$\frac{d^4 S}{dz^4} = (\beta^2 + \beta_s^2) \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \beta_s^2 \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2}. \quad (4)$$

式 (1) $\times \beta_s^2$ - 式 (2) $\times \beta_t^2$ 得

$$(\beta_s^2 - \beta_t^2) \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \beta_s^2 \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2} + \beta^2 \beta_t^2 S = 0, \quad (5)$$

式 (4) 与式 (5) 合并得

$$\frac{d^4 S}{dz^4} - (\beta^2 + \beta_t^2) \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} + \beta^2 \beta_t^2 S = 0, \quad (6)$$

微分方程式 (6) 对应的特征方程的 4 个特征实根为

$$r_{1,2,3,4} = \pm \sqrt{\frac{(\beta^2 + \beta_t^2) \pm \sqrt{\beta^2 + \beta_t^2 - 4\beta^2 \beta_t^2}}{2}},$$

$$S = A_1 \text{sh}(r_1 z) + B_1 \text{ch}(r_1 z) + C_1 \text{sh}(r_3 z) + D_1 \text{ch}(r_3 z), \quad (7)$$

由上式可得

$$\frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} = r_1^2 A_1 \text{sh}(r_1 z) + r_1^2 B_1 \text{ch}(r_1 z) + r_3^2 C_1 \text{sh}(r_3 z) + r_3^2 D_1 \text{ch}(r_3 z), \quad (8)$$

将式 (7)、(8) 代入式 (2), 得

$$S_t = \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} [A_1 \text{sh}(r_1 z) + B_1 \text{ch}(r_1 z)] + \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} [C_1 \text{sh}(r_3 z) + D_1 \text{ch}(r_3 z)]. \quad (9)$$

下面由边界条件求系数 A_1 , B_1 , C_1 , D_1 。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S|_{z=0} &= S_0, S_t|_{z=0} = S_0, \\ S|_{z=l} &= S_B, -EA_p \frac{dS}{dz} \Big|_{z=l} = P_B, \\ -EA_p \frac{dS}{dz} \Big|_{z=0} &= P_{p0}, -E_t A_t \frac{dS_t}{dz} \Big|_{z=0} = P_{t0} \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad (10)$$

$$P_0 = P_{p0} + P_{t0}$$

$$S_t|_{z=l} = S_{tB}, -E_t A_t \frac{dS_t}{dz} \Big|_{z=l} = P_{tB}, P_{tB} = A_t k_t S_{tB}。$$

上式中, S_{tB} 为与桩底同截面的土芯截面位移。 k_t (k_{ta}) 为土芯底土到达弹性极限前的地基反力系数。

根据 S_u 和 S_{bu} 的相对大小可分两种情况求解, 本文以 $S_u \leq S_{bu}$ 为例。由桩土体系简化力学模型, 可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} P_B &= A_p k_a S_B, & S_B &\leq S_{bu}, \\ P_B &= A_p [k_a S_{bu} + k_b (S_B - S_{bu})], & S_B &> S_{bu}。 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

由式 (10) 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{\beta^2 - r_1^2}{r_1^2 - r_3^2} S_0, \\ A_1 a_1 + B_1 b_1 + C_1 c_1 + D_1 d_1 &= 0, \\ A_1 a + B_1 b + C_1 c + D_1 d &= 0, \\ D_1 &= \frac{r_1^2 - \beta^2}{r_1^2 - r_3^2} S_0, \\ -A_1 r_1 e - C_1 r_3 f &= P_0。 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (12)$$

上式中各系数如下:

$$\begin{aligned} a &= k_a \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l) + E r_1 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l), \\ b &= k_a \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l) + E r_1 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l), \\ c &= k_a \operatorname{sh}(r_3 z) + E r_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l), \\ d &= k_a \operatorname{ch}(r_3 z) + E r_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l), \\ a_t &= k_{ta} \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l) + E_t r_1 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l), \\ b_t &= k_{ta} \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l) + E_t r_1 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l), \\ c_t &= k_{ta} \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l) + E_t r_1 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l), \\ d_t &= k_{ta} \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l) + E_t r_1 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l), \\ e &= EA_p + E_t A_t \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2}, \\ f &= EA_p + E_t A_t \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2}。 \end{aligned}$$

上式中 l 为桩长。解式 (12) 得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} B_1 &= \frac{\beta^2 - r_1^2}{r_1^2 - r_3^2} S_0, \\ D_1 &= \frac{r_1^2 - \beta^2}{r_1^2 - r_3^2} S_0, \\ C_1 &= \frac{B_1 (ab_t - a_t b) + D_1 (ad_t - a_t d)}{a_1 c - ac_t}, \\ A_1 &= -\frac{1}{a} (B_1 b + C_1 c + D_1 d), \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (13)$$

由式 (12) 可得桩顶荷载与沉降关系

$$\begin{aligned} P_0 &= \eta_1 S_0, \\ \eta_1 &= \frac{r_1 e [b(\beta^2 - r_3^2) + d(r_1^2 - \beta^2)]}{a(r_1^2 - r_3^2)} + \\ &\quad \frac{(ab_t - a_t b) \frac{\beta^2 - r_3^2}{r_1^2 - r_3^2} + (ad_t - a_t d) \frac{r_1^2 - \beta^2}{r_1^2 - r_3^2}}{a_1 c - ac_t} \left(\frac{r_1 c e}{a} - r_3 f \right)。 \end{aligned} \quad (14)$$

1.2 桩周外侧土弹塑性变形时桩的荷载传递计算

当桩顶沉降大于 S_u 时, 继续增大荷载则桩周外侧土由浅至深逐渐进入塑性状态。设某一截面 C 以下为弹性段 l_b , 以上为塑性段 $l_a^{[1]}$ 。桩外侧极限摩阻力为 τ_u , $\tau_u = C_{sa} S_u$ 。此阶段荷载传递方程为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} &= \beta^2 S_u + \beta_s^2 (S - S_t) \\ \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2} &= \beta_t^2 (S - S_t) \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad 0 \leq z \leq l_a,$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} &= \beta^2 S + \beta_s^2 (S - S_t) \\ \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} - \frac{d^2 S_t}{dz^2} &= \beta_t^2 (S - S_t) \end{aligned} \right\}, \quad l_a \leq z \leq l。$$

同 1.1 节, $0 \leq z \leq l_a$ 段得

$$\frac{d^4 S}{dz^4} - \beta_t^2 \frac{d^2 S}{dz^2} = -\beta^2 \beta_t^2 S_u, \quad (16)$$

上式对应的特征方程的 4 个特征实根为

$$r_{1,2} = 0, \quad r_{3,4} = \pm \beta_t。$$

且 $S^* = \frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} z^2$ 是方程 (16) 的一个特解, 则

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= A_2 + B_2 z + C_2 \operatorname{sh}(\beta_t z) + D_2 \operatorname{ch}(\beta_t z) + \frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} z^2, \\ S_t &= A_2 + B_2 z - C_2 \frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{sh}(\beta_t z) - D_2 \frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{ch}(\beta_t z) + \frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} z^2, \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (17)$$

上式中 $\beta_{ts}^2 = \beta_t^2 - \beta_s^2$ 。

同理 $l_a \leq z \leq l$ 段桩及土芯位移为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S &= A_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 z) + B_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 z) + C_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 z) + D_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 z), \\ S_t &= \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} [A_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 z) + B_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 z)] + \\ &\quad \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} [C_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 z) + D_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 z)]。 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (18)$$

边界条件同式 (10), 连续性条件为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} S|_{z=l_a-} &= S|_{z=l_a+} = S_u, \\ S_t|_{z=l_a-} &= S_t|_{z=l_a+}, \\ EA_p \frac{dS}{dz} \Big|_{z=l_a-} &= EA_p \frac{dS}{dz} \Big|_{z=l_a+}, \\ E_t A_t \frac{dS}{dz} \Big|_{z=l_a-} &= E_t A_t \frac{dS}{dz} \Big|_{z=l_a+} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (19)$$

将式 (17) 式 (18) 带入式 (19), 得线性方程组

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & a_{12} & a_{13} & a_{14} & a_{15} & a_{16} & a_{17} & a_{18} & a_{19} \\ a_{21} & a_{22} & a_{23} & a_{24} & a_{25} & a_{26} & a_{27} & a_{28} & a_{29} \\ a_{31} & a_{32} & a_{33} & a_{34} & a_{35} & a_{36} & a_{37} & a_{38} & a_{39} \\ a_{41} & a_{42} & a_{43} & a_{44} & a_{45} & a_{46} & a_{47} & a_{48} & a_{49} \\ a_{51} & a_{52} & a_{53} & a_{54} & a_{55} & a_{56} & a_{57} & a_{58} & a_{59} \\ a_{61} & a_{62} & a_{63} & a_{64} & a_{65} & a_{66} & a_{67} & a_{68} & a_{69} \\ a_{71} & a_{72} & a_{73} & a_{74} & a_{75} & a_{76} & a_{77} & a_{78} & a_{79} \\ a_{81} & a_{82} & a_{83} & a_{84} & a_{85} & a_{86} & a_{87} & a_{88} & a_{89} \\ a_{91} & a_{92} & a_{93} & a_{94} & a_{95} & a_{96} & a_{97} & a_{98} & a_{99} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} A_2 \\ B_2 \\ C_2 \\ D_2 \\ A_3 \\ B_3 \\ C_3 \\ D_3 \\ P_0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \\ b_4 \\ b_5 \\ b_6 \\ b_7 \\ b_8 \\ b_9 \end{bmatrix} \quad (20)$$

通过上式可以求出 8 个系数, 且可以利用非线性优化方法得到 S_0 与 l_a 的关系。然后回代入式 (17)、(18) 即得桩和土芯的沉降位移表达式。

式 (20) 中

$$\begin{aligned} a_{14} &= 1; a_{21} = k_a, a_{22} = E + k_a l, \\ a_{23} &= E \beta_t \operatorname{ch} \alpha_t + k_a \operatorname{sh} \alpha_t, a_{24} = E \beta_t \operatorname{sh} \alpha_t + k_a \operatorname{ch} \alpha_t; \\ a_{32} &= EA_p + E_t A_t, a_{33} = EA_p \beta_t - E_t A_t \beta_t \frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2}, a_{39} = 1; \\ a_{41} &= 1, a_{42} = l_a, a_{43} = \operatorname{sh} \alpha_{ta}, a_{44} = \operatorname{ch} \alpha_{ta}; \\ a_{55} &= \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} [E_t r_1 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l) + k_{ta} \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l)], \\ a_{56} &= \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} [E_t r_1 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l) + k_{ta} \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l)], \\ a_{57} &= \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} [E_t r_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l) + k_{ta} \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l)], \\ a_{58} &= \frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} [E_t r_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l) + k_{ta} \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l)], \\ a_{65} &= \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l_a), a_{66} = \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l_a), a_{67} = \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l_a), a_{68} = \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l_a); \\ a_{71} &= 1, a_{72} = l_a, a_{73} = -\frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{sh} \alpha_{ta}, a_{74} = -\frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{ch} \alpha_{ta}, \\ a_{75} &= -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l_a), a_{76} = -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l_a), \\ a_{77} &= -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l_a), a_{78} = -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l_a); \\ a_{82} &= 1, a_{83} = \beta_t \operatorname{ch} \alpha_{ta}, a_{84} = \beta_t \operatorname{sh} \alpha_{ta}, a_{85} = -r_1 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l_a), \\ a_{86} &= -r_1 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l_a), a_{87} = -r_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l_a), a_{88} = -r_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l_a); \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} a_{92} &= 1, a_{93} = -\beta_t \frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{ch} \alpha_{ta}, a_{94} = -\beta_t \frac{\beta_{ts}^2}{\beta_s^2} \operatorname{sh} \alpha_{ta}, \\ a_{95} &= -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} r_1 \operatorname{ch}(r_1 l_a), a_{96} = -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_1^2}{\beta_s^2} r_1 \operatorname{sh}(r_1 l_a), \\ a_{97} &= -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} r_3 \operatorname{ch}(r_3 l_a), a_{98} = -\frac{\beta^2 + \beta_s^2 - r_3^2}{\beta_s^2} r_3 \operatorname{sh}(r_3 l_a); \\ b_1 &= b_3 = b_5 = 0, b_2 = -E \beta^2 S_u l - k_a \frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} l^2, \end{aligned}$$

$$b_4 = S_u - \frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} l_a^2,$$

$$b_6 = S_u, b_7 = -\frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} l_a^2, b_8 = -\beta^2 S_u l_a, b_9 = -\beta^2 S_u l_a.$$

上式中, $\alpha_t = \beta_t l$, $\alpha_{ta} = \beta_t l_a$, 未列出系数皆为 0。

1.3 桩周外侧土塑性剪切阶段桩的荷载传递计算

此阶段 $l_a = l$, $S_B > S_u$, 桩外侧摩阻力已全部发挥, 截面 C 与桩底 B 重合, 如图 3 所示。

设 S_{01} , S_{02} , S_{03} 分别为 $S_0 = S_u$, $S_B = S_u$ 与对应的桩顶沉降, 根据以上关系不难求出 S_{01} , S_{02} , S_{03} 表达式^[1-2,4]。

当 $S_u \leq S_B \leq S_{bu}$ 时, 即 $S_{02} \leq S_0 \leq S_{03}$ 时, 令 $l_a = l$, 桩周外侧土弹塑性阶段桩和土芯的塑性段沉降位移表达式即可变为桩周外侧土塑性剪切阶段对应公式。

当 $S_B > S_{bu}$ 时, 即 $S_0 \geq S_{03}$ 时, 此阶段 $P_B = A [k_a S_{bu} + k_b (S_B - S_{bu})]$ 。式 (20) 从 a_{11} 至 a_{99} 系数作相应改变, k_a 变为 k_b , b_2 变为 $-E \beta^2 S_u l - k_b \frac{\beta^2 S_u}{2} l^2 - (k_a - k_b) S_{bu}$, 按照上面方法可求此阶段桩和土芯的沉降位移表达式。

求解了桩身及土芯沉降与深度的关系, 则容易求得轴力及内外侧摩阻力。取 $S_0 = S_{03}$ 时的桩顶荷载为极限荷载。

2 算 例

根据桩的荷载传递规律并参考工程地质资料, 可以调整桩土系统力学参数来拟合实测 $P-s$ 曲线, 效果良好。本节列举一试验桩的荷载-沉降曲线实测数据与理论相拟合的例子, 以考察本文公式的实用性。

2.1 杭宁高速公路试桩

该桩的实验数据引自文献[2]。杭州至南京高速公路长兴路桥结合段工程采用大直径薄壁灌注筒桩作为桩基础, 设计外径 1m, 壁厚 0.12 m, 混凝土为 C25, 桩体弹性模量 $E = 3.2 \times 10^4$ MPa, 土芯压缩模量 $E_t = 3$ MPa。试桩 C-19f 桩长 18 m, 以④-1 粉质黏土为持力层。地质资料及各层土的计算参数见参考文献[2], 计算时取各层土参数的加权平均值。

$$C_{sa} = C_{st} = 1.5 \times 10^4 \text{ kN/m}^3, S_u = 2 \text{ mm}; k_a = k_{ta}$$

$= 5.60 \times 10^5 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $k_b = 8.02 \times 10^4 \text{ kN/m}^3$, $S_{bu} = 4 \text{ mm}$ 。以上计算参数是由对实测数据作拟合而选定的。根据实测的 $P-s$ 曲线, 利用上述算法进行拟合。如图 4 所示, 计算曲线与实测结果吻合较好。

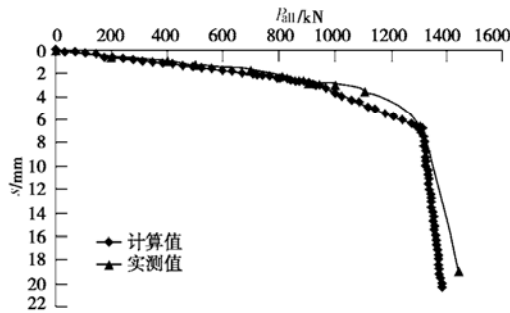


图 4 杭宁高速公路试桩曲线对比

Fig. 4 Curves of test piles in Hang-Ning expressway

3 结 语

本文在文献[1]基础上进行了修正改进, 重新建立了荷载传递方程组, 并对更符合实际情况的桩周外侧土处于弹性状态时内侧摩阻力便开始发挥的情况进行解析求解。

按 3 情况可以求得桩身和土芯任意截面的沉降位移表达式, 从而可方便得到桩身轴力及筒桩内外侧摩阻力分布, 对分析筒桩的荷载传递机理、指导桩的工程设计和测试有较大实用价值。积累一定经验后可以建立区域性的荷载传递函数, 用于计算荷载-沉降曲线并估算承载能力。

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