

堆载预压径竖向固结等体积应变解答

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摘要: 现有的含竖向排水体地基固结问题的解析解答大都是在传统的等竖向应变假设基础上建立的, 而且在考虑涂抹区土体的渗流和压缩作用方面, 还没有真实地体现出涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数和体积压缩系数, 其对地基固结的影响也尚不明确。为此, 针对含竖向排水体地基径竖向同时固结的轴对称问题, 采用等体积应变假设, 考虑井阻作用、涂抹作用、随时间线性堆载预压以及地基附加球应力任意分布, 推导了完整的径竖向固结微分方程的解答, 给出了超静孔隙水压力和固结度的显式表达式, 分析了侧向变形即泊松比效应以及涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数和三维体积压缩系数对地基整体平均固结度的影响。结果表明, 泊松比效应较为明显, 基于传统的等竖向应变假设的解答高估了地基的固结速率; 不考虑涂抹区土体体积压缩的解答虽然也高估了地基的固结速率, 但影响有限; 而涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数对于地基固结的影响则几乎可忽略不计。

关键词: 竖向排水体; 随时间线性加载; 涂抹; 井阻; 超静孔压; 固结度

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Equal volumetric strain solutions for radial and vertical consolidation with vertical drains under surcharge preloading

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Abstract: The available analytical solutions for ground consolidation with vertical drains are mostly established based on the traditional equal vertical strain assumption. Moreover, in the aspect of considering the effects of seepage and compression of the soil within the smeared zone, the vertical hydraulic conductivity and the coefficient of volume compressibility of the smeared soil are not really embodied, and then their impacts on the ground consolidation are not clear. Therefore, the equal volumetric strain assumption is adopted to solve the axisymmetric problem of radial and vertical ground consolidation with vertical drains. The effects of well resistance and smear are considered, together with a linearly time-varied surcharge preloading and an arbitrarily distributed mean stress increase in the ground. Solutions are derived from a complete set of partial differential equations of radial and vertical consolidation. Explicit expressions for the excess pore water pressure and degree of consolidation are presented. The influences of the lateral deformation, i.e., Poisson's ratio effect, the vertical hydraulic conductivity and the three-dimensional coefficient of volume compressibility of the smeared soil, on the overall mean values of degree of ground consolidation are analyzed. It shows that the Poisson's ratio effect is significant. The solutions derived based on the traditional equal vertical strain assumption overestimate the consolidation rate of the ground. The solutions derived without consideration of the volume compressibility of the smeared soil also overestimate the consolidation rate, but to a limited extent. Nevertheless, the influence of the vertical hydraulic conductivity of the smeared soil on the ground consolidation is negligible.

Key words: vertical drain; linearly time-dependent loading; smear; well resistance; excess pore water pressure; degree of consolidation

0 引言

图1所示的含竖向排水体(砂井或塑料排水板)

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地基的轴对称固结问题是土力学中的经典课题之一。当未扰动区和涂抹区土体为均质饱和土体, 渗流服从 Darcy 定律, 且其材料参数、水力参数和力学参数不随固结过程而变化时, 未扰动区和涂抹区土体的径竖向固结基本微分方程分别为

$$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{\partial \varepsilon_v}{\partial t}, \quad r_s \leq r \leq r_e; \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_{sv}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{\partial \varepsilon_{sv}}{\partial t}, \quad r_w \leq r \leq r_s. \quad (2)$$

式中 r 和 z 分别表示径向和竖向坐标; t 表示时间; γ_w 表示水的重度; r_w , r_e 和 r_s 分别表示竖向排水体半径(井径)和其有效影响半径以及涂抹区半径; u , ε_v , k_h 和 k_v 分别表示未扰动区土体的超静孔压、体积应变、以及径向和竖向渗透系数; u_s , ε_{sv} , k_{sh} 和 k_{sv} 分别表示涂抹区土体的超静孔压、体积应变以及径向和竖向渗透系数。

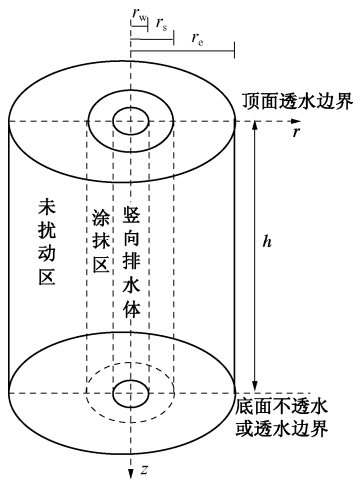


图1 轴对称固结问题示意图

Fig. 1 Sketch of axisymmetric consolidation problem

考虑井阻作用时竖向排水体与涂抹区边界面孔压和流量连续性条件的微分方程为^[1-3]

$$2k_{sh} \left(\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) + r_w k_w \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} \right) = 0, \quad r = r_w, \quad (3)$$

式中, k_w 为竖向排水体的渗透系数。

涂抹区与未扰动区边界面超静孔压和流量连续性条件的方程分别为

$$u = u_s, \quad r = r_s; \quad (4)$$

$$k_h \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = k_{sh} \left(\frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right), \quad r = r_s. \quad (5)$$

顶面透水、底面不透水或透水、以及外侧面不透水边界条件分别为

$$\text{顶面透水: } u = u_s = 0, \quad z = 0; \quad (6)$$

$$\text{底面透水: } u = u_s = 0, \quad z = h, \quad (7)$$

$$\text{底面不透水: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial z} = 0, \quad z = h; \quad (8)$$

$$\text{外侧面不透水: } \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} = 0, \quad r = r_e. \quad (9)$$

式中, h 表示竖向排水体完全打穿所加固地基的深度。

针对上述轴对称固结问题, 一些学者依据不同的假定条件和偏微分方程求解方法, 以及考虑不同的作用因素, 尝试推求了解析解答^[1-10]。表1和2分别列出了现有解答中所求解的固结微分方程和考虑的因素。从中可以清楚地看出, 现有解答总体上可以分为等竖向应变解答^[1-5, 9-10]和自由应变解答^[1, 6-8], 两种解答对应的固结微分方程表现为: 等竖向应变解答采用同一深度孔压的平均值去计算式(1)和(2)中等号右边的体积应变; 而自由应变解答则直接用实际的孔压值去计算对应的体积应变。自由应变解答虽然在理论上是严格的, 但通常需要通过求解比较复杂的与 Bessel 函数相关的特征值才能得到^[1, 6-8]; 等竖向应变解答一般都是级数或指数形式的函数^[1-5, 9-10], 虽然相对简单, 但与计算参数的离散性、以及涂抹和井阻作用对固结的影响程度相比, 其计算精度是可接受的^[1-3, 7, 11]。

Barron^[1]、Hansbo^[2]、谢康和等^[3]推求了沿深度均匀分布的瞬时荷载作用下的径向固结解答, 径竖向固结的解答则采用 Carrillo 方法^[12-13]将其与 Terzaghi 竖向固结解答进行组合而确定。Barron^[1]的等竖向应变解答考虑了涂抹和井阻作用, 自由应变解答只考虑了涂抹作用, 但两个解答均未考虑涂抹区土体的压缩, 即式(2)中等号右边项为0。Hansbo^[2]、谢康和等^[3]的等竖向应变解答考虑了涂抹区土体的压缩和井阻作用, 前者是近似解, 后者则相对完备, 但两者的涂抹区与未扰动区土体的体积压缩系数相同。徐妍等^[4]、Tang 等^[5]针对谢康和^[14-15]采用 Carrillo 方法将径向固结微分方程和竖向固结微分方程组合而成的径竖向固结微分方程(参见表1), 分别推求了沿深度任意分布的瞬时荷载和沿深度均匀分布、随时间变化的荷载作用下的径竖向固结等竖向应变解答, 考虑了涂抹区土体的压缩和井阻作用, 但涂抹区与未扰动区土体的竖向渗透系数和体积压缩系数都相同。上述基于 Carrillo 方法的径竖向固结解答对于地基附加应力沿深度均匀分布的瞬时加载工况是适用的^[12-13], 而对于随时间和沿深度变化的加载工况, 以及对于黏弹性土体, 固结微分方程是非齐次的, Carrillo 方法得到的计算结果虽然误差不算太大^[5, 11], 但在理论上却并不适用^[5, 11, 16-17]。Yoshikuni 等^[6]、Onoue^[7]分别推求了沿深度均匀分布的瞬时荷载作用下的径竖向固结自由应变解答, 前者

仅考虑井阻却未考虑涂抹作用,而后者考虑了涂抹区土体的压缩和井阻作用,但两者都假定径向和竖向渗透系数相同。Zhu 等^[8]针对径竖向固结基本微分方程,推求了沿深度均匀分布、随时间线性变化荷载作用下的径竖向固结自由应变解答,考虑了涂抹区土体的压缩,但未考虑井阻作用,而且涂抹区与未扰动区土体的竖向渗透系数和体积压缩系数都相同。Leo^[9]、雷国辉等^[10]分别推求了沿深度均匀分布和任意分布的瞬时荷载以及随时间线性变化荷载作用下的径竖向固结等竖向应变解答,两者考虑了涂抹和井阻作用,但均未考虑涂抹区土体的压缩和竖向渗流。

表 1 现有轴对称固结解析解答求解的偏微分方程

Table 1 Partial differential equations solved in existing analytical solutions of axisymmetric consolidation

作者及文献	未扰动区和涂抹区固结微分方程
Barron ^[1] 等竖向应变	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t}$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) = 0$ $\bar{u}$ 为未扰动区同一深度 $r_s \sim r_e$ 的孔压平均值
Barron ^[1] 自由应变	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) = 0$
Hansbo ^[2]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t}$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t}$ $\bar{u}_r$ 为涂抹区和未扰动区同一深度 $r_w \sim r_e$ 的孔压平均值
谢康和等 ^[3]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t}$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t}$
徐妍等 ^[4]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_r}{\partial z^2} = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t}$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_r}{\partial z^2} = m_{v1} \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t}$
Tang 等 ^[5]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_r}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v1} \left[\frac{d\sigma_z(t)}{dt} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t} \right]$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 \bar{u}_r}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v1} \left[\frac{d\sigma_z(t)}{dt} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}_r}{\partial t} \right]$ σ_z 为竖向附加应力
Yoshikuni 等 ^[6]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$

Onoue ^[7]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} \right) = m_{v1} \frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} \right) = m_{sv1} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial t}$
Zhu 等 ^[8]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v1} \left[\frac{d\sigma_z(t)}{dt} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} \right]$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v1} \left[\frac{d\sigma_z(t)}{dt} - \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial t} \right]$
Leo ^[9]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v1} \left[\frac{d\sigma_z(t)}{dt} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} \right]$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) = 0$
雷国辉等 ^[10]	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v1} \left[\frac{d\sigma_z(z,t)}{dt} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} \right]$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) = 0$
本文等体积 应变解答	$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v3} \left[\frac{\partial p(z,t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}}{\partial t} \right]$ $\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s}{\partial r} \right) + \frac{k_{sv}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_s}{\partial z^2} = -m_{sv3} \left[\frac{\partial p(z,t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}_s}{\partial t} \right]$

表 2 现有轴对称固结解析解答考虑的因素

Table 2 Factors being considered in existing analytical solutions of axisymmetric consolidation

作者及文献	固结类型		涂抹区		井阻作用	预压荷载		荷载沿深度		
	径+ 竖向 固结	径竖 向固 结	不 可 压 缩	可 压 缩		瞬 时 加 载	线 性 加 载	均 匀 分 布	线 性 分 布	任 意 分 布
Barron ^[1] 等竖向应变	√	—	√	—	√	√	—	√	—	—
Barron ^[1] 自由应变	√	—	√	—	—	√	—	√	—	—
Hansbo ^[2]	√	—	—	O	√	√	—	√	—	—
谢康和等 ^[3]	√	—	—	O	√	√	—	√	—	—
徐妍等 ^[4]	—	√	—	O	√	√	—	√	√	√
Tang 等 ^[5]	—	√	—	O	√	—	√	√	—	—
Yoshikuni 等 ^[6]	—	√	—	—	√	√	—	√	—	—
Onoue ^[7]	—	√	—	O	√	√	—	√	—	—
Zhu 等 ^[8]	—	√	—	O	—	—	√	√	—	—
Leo ^[9]	—	√	√	—	√	√	√	√	—	—
雷国辉等 ^[10]	—	√	√	—	√	√	√	√	√	√
本文等体积 应变解答	—	√	—	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

注: O 表示虽考虑了涂抹区可压缩但尚欠完善,比如表 1 所示,将涂抹区的体积压缩系数取为未扰动区的体积压缩系数^[2-5, 8],将涂抹区的竖向渗透系数取为未扰动区的竖向渗透系数^[4-5, 8],将涂抹区的竖向渗透系数取为水平向渗透系数^[7]。

值得一提的是,物理试验研究^[18-29]结果表明,涂抹作用将降低土体的渗透性和压缩性,对地基固结有着重要影响,而表 2 第 4, 5 列所示现有的解析解答在

考虑涂抹作用方面却并不完善, 涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数和体积压缩系数对于固结的影响尚不明确。

从上述分析以及表1和表2可以发现, 现有轴对称固结问题基本微分方程即式(1)和(2)的解析解答中, 还没有完整地考虑涂抹区土体压缩和竖向渗流、井阻作用、沿深度任意分布的瞬时和线性加载条件的径竖向固结解答。为此, 本文在 Leo^[9]和雷国辉等^[10]解答的基础上, 进一步开展了该问题的研究工作。

此外, 现有的解析解都习惯性地竖向应变取代式(1)和(2)中等号右边的体积应变, 采用竖向应力 σ_z 和单向压缩试验的体积压缩系数 m_{v1} 进行固结计算, 而实际上, 对于轴对称固结问题, 采用球应力 p 和三维体积压缩系数

$$m_{v3} = m_{v1} \frac{1+\nu'}{3(1-\nu')} \quad (10)$$

计算体积应变(式中: ν' 为排水条件下的泊松比), 无论是在理论上还是在计算精度上都更为合理^[13, 16-17]。为此, 本文采用等体积应变假设^[16-17], 推求了相应的解答。

1 解答的推导过程

1.1 未扰动区土体固结微分方程解答

采用等体积应变假设, 未扰动区土体的径竖向固结微分方程为

$$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u(r, z, t)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u(r, z, t)}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u(r, z, t)}{\partial z^2} = -m_{v3} \left[\frac{\partial p(z, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}(z, t)}{\partial t} \right] \quad (r_s \leq r \leq r_e), \quad (11)$$

式中, p 为堆载引起的地基附加球应力; m_{v3} 为未扰动区土体的三维体积压缩系数; $\bar{u}$ 为未扰动区土体在同一深度的孔压平均值。

为得到式(11)的解答, 且同时满足顶面和底面的透水边界条件即式(6)~(8), 采用 Fourier 正弦级数表示

$$u(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_n(r, t) \sin \omega_n z, \quad (12)$$

$$\bar{u}(z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{u}_n(t) \sin \omega_n z, \quad (13)$$

式中: $u_n(r, t)$, $\bar{u}_n(t)$ 为相应的 Fourier 系数; $\omega_n = [(2n-1)\pi]/(Dh)$, 对于顶面透水、底面不透水边界, $D=2$, 对于顶面和底面均为透水边界, $D=1$ 。

考虑线性加载工况, 则堆载引起的地基附加球应力可表示为

$$p(z, t) = \left[\frac{t}{t_0} + \left(1 - \frac{t}{t_0} \right) H(t-t_0) \right] \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} p_n \sin \omega_n z, \quad (14)$$

式中, p_n 为相应的 Fourier 系数, t_0 为线性加载的历时, H 为阶跃函数,

$$H(t-t_0) = \begin{cases} 0, & (t-t_0) < 0 \\ 1, & (t-t_0) \geq 0 \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

将式(12)~(14)代入式(11)并化简可得

$$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u_n(r, t)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_n(r, t)}{\partial r} \right] - \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \omega_n^2 u_n(r, t) = -m_{v3} \left[\frac{1-H(t-t_0)}{t_0} p_n - \frac{\partial \bar{u}_n(t)}{\partial t} \right] \quad (16)$$

采用分离变量法, 令

$$u_n(r, t) = A_n(r) B_n(t), \quad (17)$$

将式(17)代入式(16)得

$$\frac{k_h}{\gamma_w} \left[\frac{\partial^2 A_n(r)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial A_n(r)}{\partial r} \right] - \frac{k_v}{\gamma_w} \omega_n^2 A_n(r) = -\frac{m_{v3}}{B_n(t)} \left[\frac{1-H(t-t_0)}{t_0} p_n - \frac{\partial \bar{u}_n(t)}{\partial t} \right] = -\lambda_n, \quad (18)$$

式中左边等式两端分别为 r 和 t 的偏微分。若该等式成立, λ_n 必然为常数。

式(18)左边等式的解答为

$$A_n(r) = \lambda_n \phi_n [c_{1n} I_0(\mu_n r) + c_{2n} K_0(\mu_n r) + 1] \quad (19)$$

式中, I_0 和 K_0 分别为零阶第一类和第二类虚宗量 Bessel 函数, $\phi_n = \gamma_w / (k_v \omega_n^2)$, $\mu_n^2 = k_v \omega_n^2 / k_h$, c_{1n} 和 c_{2n} 为待定积分常数。

由式(12)和(17)可得式(11)中任一深度的平均孔压为

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{u}(z, t) &= \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_s^2)} \int_{r_s}^{r_e} u(r, z, t) 2\pi r dr \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_s^2)} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[\int_{r_s}^{r_e} A_n(r) 2\pi r dr \right] B_n(t) \sin \omega_n z. \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

根据式(13)和(20)可得

$$\bar{u}_n(t) = \frac{B_n(t)}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_s^2)} \int_{r_s}^{r_e} A_n(r) 2\pi r dr \quad (21)$$

将式(19)代入式(21)并化简可得

$$\bar{u}_n(t) = \lambda_n \phi_n \Omega_n B_n(t), \quad (22)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega_n &= 1 + \left\{ 2c_{1n} [\mu_n r_e I_1(\mu_n r_e) - \mu_n r_s I_1(\mu_n r_s)] - \right. \\ &\quad \left. 2c_{2n} [\mu_n r_e K_1(\mu_n r_e) - \mu_n r_s K_1(\mu_n r_s)] \right\} / \\ &\quad \left[(\mu_n r_e)^2 - (\mu_n r_s)^2 \right], \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

式中, I_1 和 K_1 分别为一阶第一类和第二类虚宗量 Bessel 函数。

将式(22)代入式(18)右边等式可得

$$m_{v3} \left[\frac{1-H\langle t-t_0 \rangle}{t_0} p_n - \lambda_n \phi_n \Omega_n \frac{\partial B_n(t)}{\partial t} \right] = \lambda_n B_n(t) \quad (24)$$

式 (24) 的解为

$$B_n(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda_n \phi_n} \left[a_n e^{-8(T_h/v_n)} + m_{v3} \phi_n \frac{1-H\langle t-t_0 \rangle}{t_0} p_n \right] \quad (25)$$

式中, a_n 为待定积分常数, $T_h = k_h t / (m_{v3} \gamma_w) / (4r_e^2)$ 为无量纲时间因素, $v_n = 2\Omega_n / (\mu_n r_e)^2$ 。

1.2 涂抹区土体固结微分方程解答

采用等体积应变假设, 涂抹区土体的径竖向固结微分方程为

$$\frac{k_{sh}}{\gamma_w} \left[\frac{\partial^2 u_s(r, z, t)}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u_s(r, z, t)}{\partial r} \right] + \frac{k_{sv}}{\gamma_w} \frac{\partial^2 u_s(r, z, t)}{\partial z^2} = -m_{sv3} \left[\frac{\partial p(z, t)}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \bar{u}_s(z, t)}{\partial t} \right], \quad r_w \leq r \leq r_s \quad (26)$$

式中, m_{sv3} 为涂抹区土体的三维体积压缩系数; $\bar{u}_s$ 为涂抹区土体在同一深度的孔压平均值。

为得到式 (26) 的解答, 且同时满足顶面和底面的透水边界条件即式 (6) ~ (8), 采用 Fourier 正弦级数表示

$$u_s(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} u_{sn}(r, t) \sin \omega_n z, \quad (27)$$

$$\bar{u}_s(z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \bar{u}_{sn}(t) \sin \omega_n z, \quad (28)$$

式中, $u_{sn}(r, t)$, $\bar{u}_{sn}(t)$ 为相应的 Fourier 系数。

采用分离变量法, 令

$$u_{sn}(r, t) = A_{sn}(r) B_{sn}(t) \quad (29)$$

参照未扰动区固结微分方程的推导过程式 (18) ~ (25), 可以得到式 (29) 的解答为

$$A_{sn}(r) = \lambda_{sn} \phi_{sn} \left[c_{3n} I_0(\mu_{sn} r) + c_{4n} K_0(\mu_{sn} r) + 1 \right] \quad (30)$$

$$B_{sn}(t) = \frac{1}{\lambda_{sn} \phi_{sn}} \left[a_{sn} e^{-8(T_h/v_{sn})} + m_{sv3} \phi_{sn} \frac{1-H\langle t-t_0 \rangle}{t_0} p_n \right] \quad (31)$$

式中, λ_{sn} 为常数, $\phi_{sn} = \gamma_w / (k_{sv} \omega_n^2)$, $\mu_{sn}^2 = k_{sv} \omega_n^2 / k_{sh}$, c_{3n} , c_{4n} 和 a_{sn} 为待定积分常数, $T_{sh} = k_{sh} t / (m_{sv3} \gamma_w) / (4r_s^2)$ 为无量纲时间因素, $v_{sn} = 2\Omega_{sn} / (\mu_{sn} r_s)^2$,

$$\Omega_{sn} = 1 + \left\{ 2c_{3n} \left[\mu_{sn} r_s I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - \mu_{sn} r_w I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) \right] - 2c_{4n} \left[\mu_{sn} r_s K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - \mu_{sn} r_w K_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) \right] \right\} / \left[(\mu_{sn} r_s)^2 - (\mu_{sn} r_w)^2 \right] \quad (32)$$

1.3 解答中待定系数的求解

(1) 初始条件

设任意深度的初始平均孔压为 p_0 , 则

$$\bar{u}(z, t=0) = \frac{1}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_s^2)} \int_{r_s}^{r_e} u(r, z, t=0) 2\pi r dr = p_0 \quad (33)$$

$$\bar{u}_s(z, t=0) = \frac{1}{\pi(r_s^2 - r_w^2)} \int_{r_w}^{r_s} u_s(r, z, t=0) 2\pi r dr = p_0 \quad (34)$$

取 $t=0$, 将式 (19) 和 (25) 代入式 (17) 和式 (12) 再代入式 (33), 将式 (30) 和 (31) 代入式 (29) 和式 (27) 再代入式 (34), 化简后可得

$$a_n = \frac{p_{n0}}{\Omega_n} - m_{v3} \phi_n \frac{p_n}{t_0} \quad (35)$$

$$a_{sn} = \frac{p_{n0}}{\Omega_{sn}} - m_{sv3} \phi_{sn} \frac{p_n}{t_0} \quad (36)$$

式中, p_{n0} 为初始平均孔压 p_0 按深度 z 的 Fourier 系数。

为保证任意时刻未扰动区和涂抹区土体边界面超静孔压的连续性条件, 时间函数应为同一函数, 即

$$B_n(t) = B_{sn}(t) \quad (37)$$

将式 (25) 和 (31) 代入式 (37) 可得

$$\frac{a_n}{a_{sn}} = \frac{\lambda_n \phi_n}{\lambda_{sn} \phi_{sn}} \quad (38)$$

$$\frac{\lambda_n}{\lambda_{sn}} = \frac{m_{v3}}{m_{sv3}} \quad (39)$$

根据线性加载阶段 ($t \leq t_0$) 初始平均孔压 $p_0 = 0$, 则 $p_{n0} = 0$, 由式 (35) 可得

$$a_n = -m_{v3} \phi_n \frac{p_n}{t_0} \quad (40)$$

因此, 线性加载阶段 ($t \leq t_0$) 的时间函数式 (25) 为

$$B_n(t \leq t_0) = \frac{m_{v3}}{\lambda_n} \frac{p_n}{t_0} \left[1 - e^{-8(T_h/v_n)} \right] \quad (41)$$

而恒载阶段 ($t \geq t_0$) 的时间函数式 (25) 为

$$B_n(t \geq t_0) = \frac{1}{\lambda_n \phi_n} \left[a_n e^{-8(T_h/v_n)} \right] \quad (42)$$

根据 t_0 时刻孔压连续条件, 时间函数在 t_0 时刻也应保持连续, 因此, 由式 (41) 和 (42) 可得恒载阶段 ($t \geq t_0$) 情况下

$$a_n = -m_{v3} \phi_n \frac{p_n}{t_0} \left[1 - e^{8(T_{h0}/v_n)} \right] \quad (43)$$

式中: $T_{h0} = k_h t_0 / (m_{v3} \gamma_w) / (4r_e^2)$ 为 t_0 时刻的无量纲时间因素。

对于任意时刻 t , 根据式 (40) 和 (43), 可以将未扰动区土体固结的时间函数式 (25) 统一表示为

$$B_n(t) = \frac{m_{v3}}{\lambda_n} \frac{p_n}{t_0} \left[e^{-8[(T_h - T_{h0})/v_n]} H\langle T_h - T_{h0} \rangle - e^{-8(T_h/v_n)} \right] \quad (44)$$

(2) 考虑井阻的竖向排水体与涂抹区边界条件

将式 (30) 和 (31) 依次代入式 (29)、(27) 和式 (3), 化简后可得

$$c_{3n} = \frac{\Delta_1 K_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) + K_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)}{\Delta_1 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) - I_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)} c_{4n} + \frac{1}{\Delta_1 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) - I_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)}, \quad (45)$$

其中

$$\Delta_1 = \frac{2}{r_w} \frac{k_{sh}}{k_w} \frac{\mu_{sn}}{\omega_n^2}. \quad (46)$$

(3) 未扰动区与涂抹区边界条件

将式 (19) 代入式 (17) 和式 (12), 将式 (30) 代入式 (29) 和式 (27), 再分别代入式 (4) 和 (5), 并考虑式 (37) 化简后可得

$$\lambda_n \phi_n [c_{1n} I_0(\mu_n r_s) + c_{2n} K_0(\mu_n r_s) + 1] = \lambda_{sn} \phi_{sn} [c_{3n} I_0(\mu_{sn} r_s) + c_{4n} K_0(\mu_{sn} r_s) + 1], \quad (47)$$

$$k_h \lambda_n \phi_n \mu_n [c_{1n} I_1(\mu_n r_s) - c_{2n} K_1(\mu_n r_s)] = k_{sh} \lambda_{sn} \phi_{sn} \mu_{sn} [c_{3n} I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - c_{4n} K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)]. \quad (48)$$

联立式 (45)、(47) 和 (48) 可解得

$$\alpha_n c_{1n} + \beta_n c_{2n} + \Delta_3 = 0, \quad (49)$$

其中

$$\alpha_n = I_0(\mu_n r_s) - \sqrt{\frac{k_h k_v}{k_{sh} k_{sv}}} \frac{I_1(\mu_n r_s) [\Delta_2 I_0(\mu_{sn} r_s) + K_0(\mu_{sn} r_s)]}{\Delta_2 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)} \quad (50)$$

$$\beta_n = K_0(\mu_n r_s) + \sqrt{\frac{k_h k_v}{k_{sh} k_{sv}}} \frac{K_1(\mu_n r_s) [\Delta_2 I_0(\mu_{sn} r_s) + K_0(\mu_{sn} r_s)]}{\Delta_2 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)} \quad (51)$$

$$\Delta_2 = \frac{\Delta_1 K_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) + K_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)}{\Delta_1 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) - I_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)}, \quad (52)$$

$$\Delta_3 = \left\{ \frac{I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) [\Delta_2 I_0(\mu_{sn} r_s) + K_0(\mu_{sn} r_s)]}{[\Delta_1 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) - I_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)] [\Delta_2 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)]} - \frac{I_0(\mu_{sn} r_s)}{\Delta_1 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) - I_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)} - 1 \right\} \frac{m_{sv3}}{m_{v3}} \frac{k_v}{k_{sv}} + 1. \quad (53)$$

(4) 外侧面不透水边界条件

将式 (19) 和 (25) 依次代入式 (17)、(12) 和 (9), 化简后可得

$$c_{1n} I_1(\mu_n r_e) - c_{2n} K_1(\mu_n r_e) = 0. \quad (54)$$

联立式 (49) 和 (54) 可解得

$$c_{1n} = \frac{\Delta_3 K_1(\mu_n r_e)}{\Delta_n}, \quad (55)$$

$$c_{2n} = \frac{\Delta_3 I_1(\mu_n r_e)}{\Delta_n}, \quad (56)$$

其中

$$\Delta_n = -\alpha_n K_1(\mu_n r_e) - \beta_n I_1(\mu_n r_e). \quad (57)$$

将式 (45)、(55) 和 (56) 代入式 (47), 化简后可得

$$c_{4n} = \frac{m_{v3}}{m_{sv3}} \sqrt{\frac{k_{sv} k_h}{k_v k_{sh}}} \frac{c_{1n} I_1(\mu_n r_s) - c_{2n} K_1(\mu_n r_s)}{\Delta_2 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)} - \frac{I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)}{[\Delta_1 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_w) - I_0(\mu_{sn} r_w)] [\Delta_2 I_1(\mu_{sn} r_s) - K_1(\mu_{sn} r_s)]}. \quad (58)$$

1.4 超静孔隙水压力解答

将式 (44) 和 (19) 依次代入式 (17) 和 (12), 可以得到未扰动区土体的超静孔隙水压力为

$$u(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m_{v3} \gamma_w p_n}{k_v \omega_n^2 t_0} \right) [c_{1n} I_0(\mu_n r) + c_{2n} K_0(\mu_n r) + 1] \left[e^{-8[(T_h - T_{h0})/\gamma_n] H \langle T_h - T_{h0} \rangle} - e^{-8(T_h/\gamma_n)} \right] \sin \omega_n z. \quad (59)$$

考虑式 (37) 和 (39), 将式 (44) 和式 (30) 依次代入式 (29) 和 (27), 可以得到涂抹区土体的超静孔隙水压力为

$$u_s(r, z, t) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{m_{sv3} \gamma_w p_n}{k_{sv} \omega_n^2 t_0} \right) [c_{3n} I_0(\mu_{sn} r) + c_{4n} K_0(\mu_{sn} r) + 1] \left[e^{-8[(T_h - T_{h0})/\gamma_n] H \langle T_h - T_{h0} \rangle} - e^{-8(T_h/\gamma_n)} \right] \sin \omega_n z. \quad (60)$$

1.5 地基整体平均超静孔隙水压力

将式 (59) 和 (60) 对径向和竖向积分并除以体积, 可以得到竖向排水体影响区域内地基的整体平均超静孔隙水压力为

$$\bar{u}_g(T_h) = \frac{\int_0^h \left[\int_{r_s}^{r_e} u(r, z, t) 2\pi r dr + \int_{r_w}^{r_s} u_s(r, z, t) 2\pi r dr \right] dz}{\pi(r_e^2 - r_w^2)h} = \frac{2}{D(r_e^2 - r_w^2)h t_0} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{p_n}{\omega_n^3} \right) \left(\frac{r_e^2 - r_s^2}{k_v} m_{v3} \gamma_w \Omega_n + \frac{r_s^2 - r_w^2}{k_{sv}} m_{sv3} \gamma_w \Omega_{sn} \right) \left\{ e^{-8[(T_h - T_{h0})/\gamma_n] H \langle T_h - T_{h0} \rangle} - e^{-8(T_h/\gamma_n)} \right\}. \quad (61)$$

1.6 地基整体平均固结度

地基的整体平均固结度可以定义为

$$U(T_h) = \frac{p(z, t)}{p(z, t_0)} - \frac{\bar{u}_g(T_h)}{\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h p(z, t_0) dz}, \quad (62)$$

将式 (14) 代入式 (62) 可得

$$U(T_h) = \left[\frac{t}{t_0} + \left(1 - \frac{t}{t_0} \right) H \langle t - t_0 \rangle \right] - \frac{\bar{u}_g(T_h)}{\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h p(z, t_0) dz}. \quad (63)$$

考虑地基附加球应力沿深度任意分布, 将地基附加球应力表示为如下的一般形式:

$$p(z, t) = \left[\frac{t}{t_0} + \left(1 - \frac{t}{t_0} \right) H \langle t - t_0 \rangle \right] (p_a z^2 + p_b z + p_c),$$

(64)

则式 (63) 中

$$\frac{1}{h} \int_0^h p(z, t_0) dz = \frac{p_a}{3} h^2 + \frac{p_b}{2} h + p_c, \quad (65)$$

式中, p_a , p_b 和 p_c 为描述地基附加球应力分布的系数。由式 (14) 可得

$$p_n = \frac{2}{h} \int_0^h (p_a z^2 + p_b z + p_c) \sin \omega_n z dz, \quad (66)$$

双面排水即 $D = 1$ 时,

$$p_n = \frac{2}{\omega_n^3 h} [-4p_a + p_a \omega_n^2 h^2 + p_b \omega_n^2 h + 2p_c \omega_n^2], \quad (67)$$

单面排水即 $D = 2$ 时,

$$p_n = \frac{2}{\omega_n^3 h} [-2p_a + 2p_a \omega_n h (-1)^{n-1} + p_b \omega_n (-1)^{n-1} + p_c \omega_n^2]. \quad (68)$$

将式 (65) 代入式 (63), 将式 (67) 或 (68) 依次代入式 (61) 和 (63), 则可以得到线性加载工况任意分布的地基附加球应力下地基的整体平均固结度。

2 解答的验证

为验证本文所提出的等体积应变解答的准确性, 将计算结果与现有自由应变解答中 (如表 1 所示) 相对完备的 Zhu 等^[8]解答的计算结果进行了对比分析。其解答考虑了径竖向固结、涂抹区土体的压缩以及线性加载工况, 但未考虑井阻作用和侧向变形, 并假设竖向附加应力沿深度均匀分布、涂抹区与未扰动区土体的竖向渗透系数和体积压缩系数都相同。在本文解答中, 令 $\nu' = 0.5$, $k_{sv} = k_v$, $m_{sv3} = m_{v3}$, $p_a = p_b = 0$, $k_w = \infty$ 即式 (45) 中 $\Delta_1 = 0$, 则本文解答和 Zhu 等^[8]解答所考虑的因素完全相同。采用其文中两个算例的计算参数: $h = 10$ m 和 2.5 m, $D = 2$, $r_w = 25$ mm, $r_s = 100$ mm, $r_e = 0.5$ m, $t_0 = 0.15$ a, $k_v/(m_{v3}\gamma_w) = k_{sh}/(m_{sv3}\gamma_w) = 1.5$ m²/a, $k_h/(m_{v3}\gamma_w) = 3.0$ m²/a, 得到本文解答和 Zhu 等^[8]解答的计算结果如图 2 所示。可以看出, 两者吻合良好。

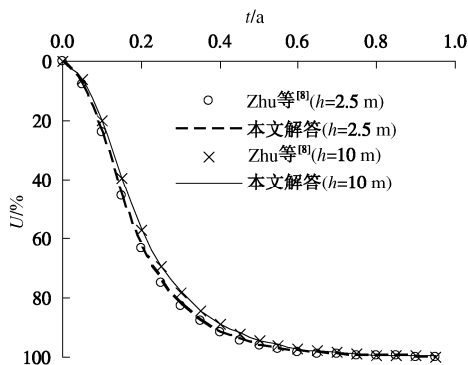


图 2 本文解答与自由应变解答^[8]对比

Fig. 2 Comparison between proposed and free-strain solutions^[8]

3 计算结果分析

利用所提出的解答, 本文对地基固结的一些影响因素进行了计算分析, 基本计算参数为: $h = 15$ m, $D = 2$, $r_w = 35$ mm, $r_s = 175$ mm, $r_e = 0.525$ m, $p_a = p_b = 0$, $p_c = 100$ kPa, $t_0 = 0.5$ a, $k_w = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ m/s, $k_h = 2 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s, $k_v = 1 \times 10^{-9}$ m/s, $k_{sh} = 4 \times 10^{-10}$ m/s。

本文所提出的解答为等体积应变解答, 与传统的等竖向应变解答的区别主要体现在采用地基附加球应力 p 和三维体积压缩系数 m_{v3} 和 m_{sv3} 进行计算, 而非采用附加竖向应力 σ_z 和单向压缩试验的体积压缩系数 m_{v1} 和 m_{sv1} 进行计算, 因此, 考虑了侧向变形的影响。三维体积压缩系数与单向压缩试验的体积压缩系数及泊松比 ν' 之间满足关系式 (10)。为展示侧向变形即泊松比效应对地基固结的影响, 采用基本计算参数以及 $k_{sv} = k_{sh}$, $m_{v1} = m_{sv1} = 10^{-3}$ kPa⁻¹, $\nu' = 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5$, 计算了地基的整体平均固结度如图 3 所示, 其中 $\nu' = 0.5$ 时由式 (10) 知 $m_{v3} = m_{v1}$ 和 $m_{sv3} = m_{sv1}$, 它代表了等竖向应变解答。可以看出, 泊松比效应较为明显, 固结速率随着泊松比的增加而增大, 传统的等竖向应变解答高估了地基的固结速率。

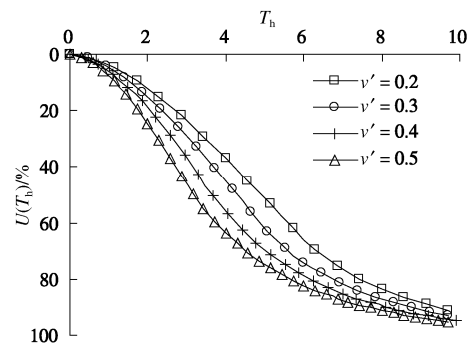
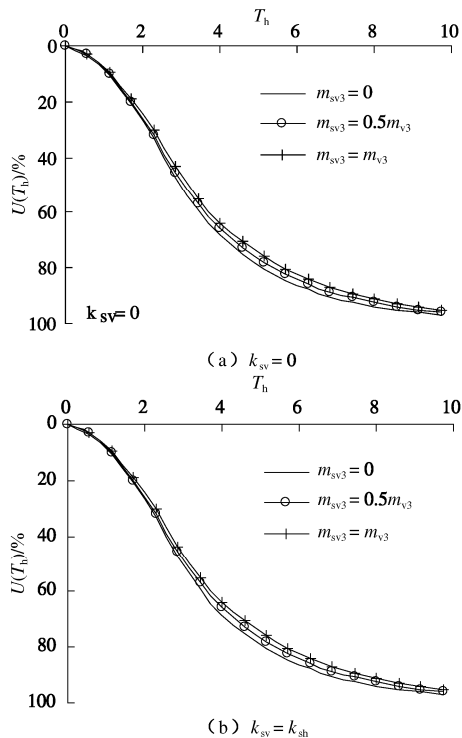
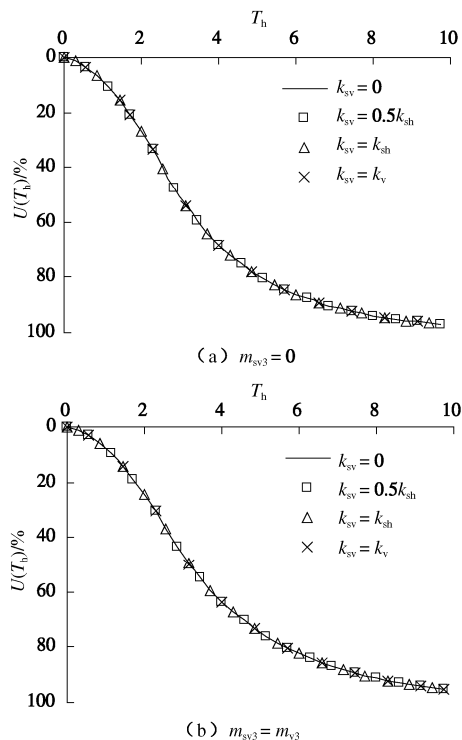


图 3 泊松比效应对固结的影响

Fig. 3 Effect of Poisson's ratio on consolidation

文献[10]分析了地基附加应力分布、线性加载速率、井阻作用以及涂抹区水平向渗透系数对地基固结的影响。本文解答是在文献[10]的基础上进一步完整地考虑了涂抹区土体的竖向渗流和体积压缩, 如表 1 最后两行所示, 体现在参数上则考虑了涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数 k_{sv} 和三维体积压缩系数 m_{sv3} 。为展示其对地基固结的影响, 采用基本计算参数以及 $m_{v3} = 10^{-3}$ kPa⁻¹, $k_{sv} = 0, 0.5k_{sh}$, k_{sh} , k_v , $m_{sv3} = 0, 0.5m_{v3}$, m_{v3} , 计算了地基的整体平均固结度如图 4 和 5 所示。

从图 4 可以看出, 不考虑涂抹区土体的压缩即 $m_{sv3} = 0$ 时, 高估了地基的固结速率。涂抹区土体的压缩性越高, 则固结速率越小, 但是其影响有限。而从图 5 可以看出, 涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数 k_{sv} 对于地基固结的影响几乎可以忽略不计。

图 4 涂抹区土体 m_{sv3} 对固结的影响Fig. 4 Effect of m_{sv3} of smeared soil on consolidation图 5 涂抹区土体 k_{sv} 对固结的影响Fig. 5 Effect of k_{sv} of smeared soil on consolidation

4 结 论

本文推求了考虑涂抹区土体压缩、井阻作用、沿深度任意分布的线性加载条件下的径竖向固结等体积变解答, 通过该解答的计算分析得到以下结论:

(1) 泊松比效应对固结速率的影响较为明显, 固结速率随着泊松比的增加而增大, 基于传统的等竖向应变假设的解答高估了地基的固结速率, 在实际工程固结问题的计算分析中, 考虑地基附加球应力和三维体积压缩系数是必要的。

(2) 不考虑涂抹区土体压缩的解答也高估了地基的固结速率, 地基的固结速率随着涂抹区土体压缩性的增高而减小, 但是, 其影响有限。

(3) 涂抹区土体的竖向渗透系数对于地基固结的影响则几乎可以忽略不计。

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