

层状地基与深置薄板静力相互作用解析研究

王春玲¹, 张科宇¹, 郭莹²

(1.西安建筑科技大学理学院, 陕西 西安 710055; 2.陕西科技大学机电工程学院, 陕西 西安 710021)

摘要:选用更具广泛性的层状横观各向同性弹性地基模型,分析研究深置于地基中的正交各向异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解.基于直角坐标系下单层横观各向同性体的通解,借助傅里叶变换和矩阵传递法,获得荷载作用在土层内部的层状横观各向同性地基解;然后将正交各向异性薄板的弯曲控制方程,与基于获得的地基位移解建立的板与地基的变形协调方程相结合,得出深置于层状横观各向同性弹性地基中的正交各向异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解,包括地基反力、板的挠度及内力的解析表达式.不仅克服了数值法的弊端,取消了对地基反力的假设,而且考虑了地基的层状性和板与地基的异性性,得出了板的内力与地基反力更切实际的分布规律.同时通过算例分析验证了本文研究方法的可行性及地基深度、埋深比对地基和基础板相互作用的影响.

关键词:横观各向同性;层状地基;深置基础;正交各向异性矩形薄板;弯曲;解析解

中图分类号: TU311; O342 **文献标志码:** A **文章编号:** 1006-7930(2016)02-0234-06

Analytic study of the statics interaction between buried plate and multilayered subgrade

WANG Chunling, ZHANG Keyu, GUO Ying

(1.School of Science, Xi'an Univ. of Arch. & Tech., Xi'an 710055, China;

2.School of Mechanical & Electrical Engineering, Shaanxi University of Science & Technology, Xi'an 710021,China)

Abstract: In this paper, the bending solution of orthotropic anisotropic rectangular thin plate with four free edges on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade is analyzed. Based on the general solution of transversely isotropic elastic single-layer subgrade under the rectangular coordinate system and by use of Fourier transformation, both the displacement and stress with undetermined coefficients can be calculated. Considering the boundary conditions and continual conditions of multilayered subgrade, the actual displacement and stress of transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade under buried load can also be gained by using transferring matrix method. Combining the governing equation of bending of orthotropic anisotropic plate with deformation compatibility equation of the plate and foundation, and based on the static integral transform solution of displacement on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade under arbitrary vertical load, the analytical bending solution of orthotropic anisotropic plate on the transversely isotropic elastic multilayered subgrade which has buried load is obtained. Then the analytical expression of foundation reaction force, deflection of the plate and the internal force of the plate are derived. Not only does this method excel the numerical method by excluding ground reaction force as the governing factor, it takes the foundation layer and its difference with plate into consideration, which better predicts the internal force distribution pattern and foundation reaction force distribution pattern respectively. In addition, the feasibility of the research methods is verified in this paper by analysis of some examples and with this method, the effect of foundation embedded depth and embedment ratio on foundation and plate can be analyzed as well.

Key Words: transversely isotropic; multilayered subgrade; buried load; orthotropic anisotropic thin plates; bending; analytic solution

随着经济的发展和科技的进步,大型、重型、超高层建筑工程以及地下结构工程日益增多,深基础的采用随之越来越多.因此,深置基础板的弯曲问题成为技术上必须突破的瓶颈.现有的荷载作用于层状地基内部的研究中,几乎都是以 Mindlin 解^[1-3]为基础,没有考虑地基的层状特性.本文同时考虑到地基的层状性和板与地基的异性性,得出深置于层状横观各向同性弹性地基中的正交各向异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解,包括地基反力、板的挠度

及内力的解析表达式.克服了数值法的弊端,取消了对地基反力的假设,得出板的内力与地基反力更切实际的分布规律.因此用本文的研究方法,可精确分析地基深度、埋深比、层土特性及荷载特性等对地基和基础板相互作用的影响.

1 地基的直角坐标解

文献[6]基于横观各向同性体的静力胡海昌通解,借助双重傅里叶变换,分两种情况获得单层横

收稿日期: 2015-06-02 修改稿日期: 2016-04-07

基金项目: 国家自然科学基金资助(51178387); 陕西省自然科学基金资助(2014JM1033)

作者简介: 王春玲(1964-),女,汉族,博士,教授.研究方向:地基与基础结构相互作用. E-mail:13149232065@163.com

观各向同性地基的静位移场和应力场,即:

$$[\bar{\sigma}_z, \bar{\tau}_{xz}, \bar{\tau}_{zy}, \bar{u}, \bar{v}, \bar{w}]^T = [J_1] \cdot [C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4, C_5, C_6]^T$$

其中 $C_i (i=1, 2, \dots, 6)$ 为待定常数,其中各应力、位移分量上的“ $-$ ”,例如 $\bar{\sigma}_z$, 表示经双重傅里叶变换后的 σ_z , 后文不再赘述. 注意两种情况下 $[J_1]$ 的表达式不同, 详见文献[4].

1.1 各层地基厚度有限时

若第 N 层地基厚度为 $h_{(N)}$, 其待定常数为 $[C_{(N)}]$, 通解矩阵为 $[J_{(N)}]$. 如果地基有 N 层, 则共有 $6N$ 个待定常数. 最上层地基上表面有三个边界条件:

$$[K_{(1)}^{(0)}] \times [C_{(1)}]^T = [0, 0, 0]^T \quad (1)$$

$[K_{(1)}^{(0)}]$ 是 $[J_{(1)}^{(0)}]$ 的前三行向量组成的分块矩阵. 上标 (0) 及后面出现的上标 $(h_{(N)})$ 分别表示相应量在局部坐标 $z_{(n)}=0, z_{(n)}=h_{(N)}$ 处的值. 最下层地基下表面的三个边界条件:

$$[K_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}] \times [C_{(N)}]^T = [0, 0, 0]^T \quad (2)$$

$[K_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}]$ 是 $[J_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}]$ 的后三行向量组成的矩阵. 基础底部所在平面其上层地基与其下层地基 (第 m 层与第 $m+1$ 层) 的连续条件 (假设基础板对其下层地基只作用竖直向下的载荷经双重傅里叶变换后为 $\bar{F}(\xi, \eta)$):

$$[J_{(m)}^{(h_{(m)})}] \times [C_{(m)}]^T = [J_{(m+1)}^{(0)}] \times [C_{(m+1)}]^T + [\bar{F}(\xi, \eta), 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]^T$$

其余层连续条件用矩阵形式表示为

$$[J_{(n)}^{(h_{(n)})}] \times [C_{(n)}]^T = [J_{(n+1)}^{(0)}] \times [C_{(n+1)}]^T$$

其中: 假设总层数为 $N, n=1, 2, \dots, m-1, m+1, \dots, N-1$, 共 $6(N-1)$ 个连续条件 (含第 m 层与第 $m+1$ 层连续条件).

则 $[C_{(n+1)}]^T = [J_{(n+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [J_{(n)}^{(h_{(n)})}] \times [C_{(n)}]^T$

令 $[M_n] = [J_{(n+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [J_{(n)}^{(h_{(n)})}]$

则第 N 层与第 1 层的待定常数关系表达式为

$$[C_{(N)}]^T = [M_{N-1}] \times \dots \times [M_{m+1}] \times ([M_m] \times [M_{m-1}] \times \dots \times [M_1] - [J_{(m+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [\bar{F}(\xi, \eta), 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]^T) \quad (3)$$

由式(2)和式(3)得:

$$[K_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}] [M_{N-1}] \times \dots \times [M_m] \times [M_{m-1}] \times \dots \times [M_1] \times [C_{(1)}]^T = [K_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}] [M_{N-1}] \times \dots \times [J_{(m+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [\bar{F}(\xi, \eta), 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]^T \quad (4)$$

由式(1)和式(4)联立可求得首层待定常数 $[C_{(1)}]$, 由常数递推关系便可确定其余各层的待定常数. 将各层待定常数代入相应层的位移和应力通解表达式, 便能得到各层地基的位移场和应力场.

1.2 最底层地基厚度无穷大的情况

根据文献[6]知, 第 N 层位移通解如下 (以第一种情况为例):

$$\bar{u}_{(N)} = i\xi(-C_{1(N)}\rho s_1 e^{-\rho s_1 z} - C_{2(N)}\rho s_2 e^{-\rho s_2 z} + C_{3(N)}\rho s e^{\rho s_1 z} + C_{4(N)}\rho s e^{\rho s_2 z}) + i\eta(C_{5(N)}e^{\rho s_0 z} + C_{6(N)}e^{-\rho s_0 z}) \quad (5a)$$

$$\bar{v}_{(N)} = i\eta(-C_{1(N)}\rho s_1 e^{-\rho s_1 z} - C_{2(N)}\rho s_2 e^{-\rho s_2 z} + C_{3(N)}\rho s e^{\rho s_1 z} + C_{4(N)}\rho s e^{\rho s_2 z}) - i\xi(C_{5(N)}e^{\rho s_0 z} + C_{6(N)}e^{-\rho s_0 z}) \quad (5b)$$

$$\bar{w}_{(N)} = -\alpha\rho^2(C_{1(N)}e^{-\rho s_1 z} + C_{2(N)}e^{-\rho s_2 z} + C_{3(N)}e^{\rho s_1 z} + C_{4(N)}e^{\rho s_2 z}) + \alpha\gamma(C_{1(N)}\rho^2 s_1^2 e^{-\rho s_1 z} + C_{2(N)}\rho^2 s_2^2 e^{-\rho s_2 z} + C_{3(N)}\rho^2 s_1^2 e^{\rho s_1 z} + C_{4(N)}\rho^2 s_2^2 e^{\rho s_2 z}) \quad (5c)$$

若最底层地基厚度无限大, 即 $h_{(N)} \rightarrow \infty$ 时, 最底层位移均应趋于零. 显而易见, 式(5)的待定常数 $C_{3(N)} = C_{4(N)} = C_{5(N)} = 0$. 并结合式(3)得:

$$[M_{N-1}] \times \dots \times ([M_m] \times [M_{m-1}] \times \dots \times [M_1] \times [C_{(1)}]^T - [J_{(m+1)}^{(0)}]^{-1} \times [0, 0, 0, \bar{F}(\xi, \eta), 0, 0]^T) = [C_{1(N)}, C_{2(N)}, 0, 0, 0, C_{6(N)}]^T \quad (6)$$

抽取式(6)矩阵中的 3、4、5 行得:

$$[M_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}] = [0, 0, 0]^T \quad (7)$$

其中 $[M_{(N)}^{(h_{(N)})}]$ 是抽取的式 (6) 等式左边矩阵的 3、4、5 行向量.

最上层地基的应力边界条件的矩阵表示如(1), 联立(1)和(7)可求得首层待定常数 $[C_{(1)}]$. 第二种情况的推导类似.

2 控制方程及边界条件

地基上深置长为 a 、宽为 b 的正交各向异性矩形板, 受垂直于板面横向分布力 $q(x, y)$ 作用, 若地基作用于板的反力为 $F(x, y)$, 取 x 、 y 坐标轴同板的主方向平行, 则有控制微分方程:

$$D_x \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^4} + 2H \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} + D_y \frac{\partial^4 W}{\partial y^4} + F(x, y) = q(x, y) \quad (8)$$

式中物理量 D_x 、 D_y 、 H 、 D_{xy} 含义见文献[6].

板的内力可以用挠度函数表示为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_x &= -D_x \left(\frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x^2} + \nu_y \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial y^2} \right) \\ M_{xy} &= -2D_{xy} \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} \\ Q_x &= -D_x \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x^3} - (H + 2D_{xy}) \frac{\partial^3 W}{\partial x \partial y^2} \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (9)$$

边界条件可表示为

$$x=0, a: \quad M_x = 0, Q_x = 0 \quad (10a)$$

$$y=0, b: \quad M_y = 0, Q_y = 0 \quad (10b)$$

$$\text{角点处: } \frac{\partial^2 W}{\partial x \partial y} = 0 \quad (10c)$$

3 方程求解

受文献[8]启发, 设 W 为

$$\begin{aligned} W = & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} w_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} + \\ & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\mu_{2my} \frac{m^2 \pi^2 b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{4by^3 - 4b^2 y^2 - y^4}{24b^4} + \frac{2by - y^2}{2b^2} \right] C_m + \right. \\ & \left. \left[\mu_{2my} \frac{m^2 \pi^2 b^2}{a^2} \cdot \frac{y^4 - 2b^2 y^2 + y^2}{24b^4} + \frac{y^2}{2b^2} \right] D_m \right\} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} + \\ & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left[\mu_{2mx} \frac{m^2 \pi^2 a^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{4ax^3 - 4a^2 x^2 - x^4}{24a^2} + \frac{2ax - x^2}{2a^2} \right] G_n + \right. \\ & \left. \left[\mu_{2mx} \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{b^2} \cdot \frac{x^4 - 2a^2 x^2 + x^2}{24a^4} + \frac{x^2}{2a^2} \right] H_n \right\} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{式中: } \mu_{2mx} = \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x}, \mu_{2my} = \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y}; w_{mn}, C_m, D_m, G_n, H_n$$

均为待定系数. 易验证, (11)式对四边自由矩形板具有四阶连续可导性, 且自动满足剪力为零的边界条件和角点条件.

将荷载及地基反力都展为双重余弦级数

$$q(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} q_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (12a)$$

$$F(x, y) = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} Q_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (12b)$$

式中 λ_{mn} 、 q_{mn} 见文献[7].

将(11)、(12)式代入基本微分方程(8)式, 采用结构力学中的富里叶级数解中的办法, 将补充项中含有的多项式, 展为余弦级数, 然后对比(8)式两侧展式相应项的系数得:

$$\begin{aligned} & [D_x \alpha_m^4 + 2H \alpha_m^2 \beta_n^2 + D_y \beta_n^4] w_{mn} + \\ & \left\{ 2D_x \alpha_m^4 \left[\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} \cdot \frac{m^2 \pi^2 b^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] + \right. \\ & 2H \alpha_m^4 \cdot \frac{2(H+2D_{xy})}{D_y \beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\alpha_m^2}{b^2} [H-2D_{xy}] \bar{h}_n \left. \right\} C_m + \\ & \left\{ 2D_x \alpha_m^4 \left[\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} \cdot \frac{m^2 \pi^2 b^2}{a^2} \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] + \right. \\ & 2H \alpha_m^4 \cdot \frac{2(H+2D_{xy})}{D_y \beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\alpha_m^2}{b^2} [H-2D_{xy}] \bar{h}_n \left. \right\} (-1)^{n+1} D_m + \\ & \left\{ 2D_y \beta_n^4 \left[\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} \cdot \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{b^2} \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] + \right. \\ & 2H \beta_n^4 \cdot \frac{2(H+2D_{xy})}{D_x \alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\beta_n^2}{a^2} [H-2D_{xy}] \bar{h}_m \left. \right\} G_n + \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left\{ 2D_y \beta_n^4 \left[\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} \cdot \frac{n^2 \pi^2 a^2}{b^2} \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] + \right. \\ & 2H \beta_n^4 \cdot \frac{2(H+2D_{xy})}{D_x \alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\beta_n^2}{a^2} [H-2D_{xy}] \bar{h}_m \left. \right\} (-1)^{m+1} H_n \\ & = \lambda_{mn} (q_{mn} - Q_{mn}) \quad (m=0, 1, 2, \dots; n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

式中: $\alpha_m = m\pi/a$, $\beta_n = n\pi/b$, 当 $i=0$ 时, h_i 取值为 0, \bar{h}_i 取值为 1; 当 $i \neq 0$ 时, h_i 取值为 1, \bar{h}_i 取值为 0.

现在考虑弯矩边界条件. 由 $x=0$ 时, $M_x=0$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (\alpha_m^2 + \nu_y \beta_n^2) w_{mn} + 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) + \right. \\ & \alpha_m^2 \left[-\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \nu_y \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\nu_y \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \left. \right\} C_m + \\ & 2(-1)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \right. \\ & \alpha_m^2 \left[\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \nu_y \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\nu_y \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \left. \right\} D_m + \\ & \left(\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{3D_x} \beta_n^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) G_n + \left(\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{6D_x} \beta_n^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) H_n = 0 \\ & (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (14) \end{aligned}$$

由 $x=a$ 时, $M_x=0$, 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m (\alpha_m^2 + \nu_y \beta_n^2) w_{mn} + 2 \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (-1)^m \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) + \right. \\ & \alpha_m^2 \left[-\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \nu_y \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\nu_y \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \left. \right\} C_m + \\ & 2(-1)^{n+1} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (-1)^m \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} b^2 \alpha_m^4 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \right. \\ & \alpha_m^2 \left[\frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] + \alpha_m^2 \nu_y \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_y} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta_n^2 b^2} h_n + \frac{\nu_y \bar{h}_n}{2b^2} \left. \right\} D_m + \\ & \left(-\frac{\nu_y (H+2D_{xy})}{24D_x} a^2 \beta_n^4 + \left(\frac{\nu_y}{2} - \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{6D_x} \right) \beta_n^2 + \frac{1}{a^2} \right) G_n + \\ & \left(-\frac{\nu_y (H+2D_{xy})}{24D_x} a^2 \beta_n^4 + \left(\frac{\nu_y}{2} - \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{3D_x} \right) \beta_n^2 - \frac{1}{a^2} \right) H_n = 0 \\ & (n=0, 1, 2, \dots) \quad (15) \end{aligned}$$

用相同的方法, 分别以 $y=0, b$ 时, $M_y=0$ 得:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (\beta_n^2 + \nu_x \alpha_m^2) w_{mn} + \left(\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{3D_y} \alpha_m^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) C_m + \left(\frac{H+2D_{xy}}{6D_y} \alpha_m^2 - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) D_m + \\ & 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} a^2 \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) + \beta_n^2 \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] + \right. \\ & \beta_n^2 \nu_x \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\nu_x \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \left. \right\} G_n + \\ & 2(-1)^{m+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} a^2 \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \right. \end{aligned}$$

$$\beta_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] + \beta_n^2 v_x \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{v_x \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \left\{ H_n = 0 \right. \\ (m=0,1,2,\dots) \\ \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n (\beta_n^2 + v_x \alpha_m^2) w_{nm} + \\ \left(-\frac{v_x (H+2D_{xy})}{24D_y} b^2 \alpha_m^4 + \left(\frac{v_x}{2} - \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{6D_y} \right) \alpha_m^2 + \frac{1}{b^2} \right) C_m + \\ \left(-\frac{v_x (H+2D_{xy})}{24D_y} b^2 \alpha_m^4 + \left(\frac{v_x}{2} - \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{3D_y} \right) \alpha_m^2 - \frac{1}{b^2} \right) D_m + \\ 2 \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (-1)^n \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} a^2 \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) + \beta_n^2 \left[-\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] + \right. \\ \left. \beta_n^2 v_x \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{v_x \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} G_n + \\ 2(-1)^{m+1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ (-1)^n \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} a^2 \beta_n^4 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \right. \\ \left. \beta_n^2 \left[\frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] + \beta_n^2 v_x \cdot \frac{H+2D_{xy}}{D_x} \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} h_m + \frac{v_x \bar{h}_m}{2a^2} \right\} H_n = 0 \\ (m=0,1,2,\dots) \quad (16)$$

$$\text{由式(12b)可得地基反力的双重Fourier变换为} \\ \bar{F}(\xi, \eta) = -\frac{1}{2\pi} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} Q_{mn} \frac{[e^{i\xi a} (-1)^m - 1][(-1)^n e^{i\eta b} - 1]}{\xi \eta [1 - (\frac{m\pi}{a\xi})^2][1 - (\frac{n\pi}{b\eta})^2]} \quad (17)$$

不管地基属于情况1还是情况2,从由前面地基解分析知都有

$$\bar{w}_{(m+1)}^{(0)} = \bar{w}_{(m+1)}^{(0)} \Big|_{\bar{F}=1} \bar{F}(\xi, \eta)$$

经双重傅里叶逆变换得:

$$w_{(m+1)}^{(0)} = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \bar{w}_{(m+1)}^{(0)} \Big|_{\bar{F}=1} \bar{F}(\xi, \eta) e^{-i(\xi x + \eta y)} d\xi d\eta$$

将 $w_{(m+1)}^{(0)}$ 看成是区域 $\{0 \leq x \leq a, 0 \leq y \leq b\}$ 上的函数, 将其展成双重余弦级数:

$$w_{(m+1)}^{(0)} = \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \lambda_{mn} w_{zmn} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} \quad (19)$$

$$w_{zmn} = \frac{4}{ab} \int_0^a \int_0^b w_{(m+1)}^{(0)} \cos \frac{m\pi x}{a} \cos \frac{n\pi y}{b} dx dy \quad (20)$$

则: w_{zmn} 可表示成

$$w_{zmn} = \frac{1}{\pi^2 ab} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Q_{pq} \lambda_{pq} \eta_{pqmn} \quad (21)$$

$$\text{令 } T_{mn} = \frac{[(-1)^p e^{i\xi a} - 1][(-1)^q e^{i\eta b} - 1][(-1)^m e^{-i\xi a} - 1][(-1)^n e^{-i\eta b} - 1]}{\xi^2 \eta^2 [1 - (\frac{m\pi}{a\xi})^2][1 - (\frac{n\pi}{b\eta})^2][1 - (\frac{p\pi}{a\xi})^2][1 - (\frac{q\pi}{b\eta})^2]},$$

$$\text{则 } \eta_{pqmn} = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \bar{w}_{(m+1)}^{(0)} \Big|_{\bar{F}=1} \cdot T_{mn} d\xi d\eta.$$

采用文献[5]中的方法, 得到变形协调方程

$$\frac{1}{\pi^2 ab} \sum_{p=0}^{\infty} \sum_{q=0}^{\infty} Q_{pq} \lambda_{pq} \eta_{pqmn} \lambda_{mn} = w_{mn} +$$

$$2 \left[\mu_{2my} b^2 \alpha_m^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{90} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_n}{6} \right] C_m + \\ 2 \left[\mu_{2my} b^2 \alpha_m^2 \left(\frac{h_n}{\beta_n^4 b^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_n}{720} \right) - \frac{h_n}{\beta_n^2 b^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_n}{12} \right] (-1)^{n+1} D_m + \\ 2 \left[\mu_{2mx} a^2 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{90} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} + \frac{\bar{h}_m}{6} \right] G_n + \\ 2 \left[\mu_{2mx} a^2 \beta_n^2 \left(\frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^4 a^4} + \frac{7\bar{h}_m}{720} \right) - \frac{h_m}{\alpha_m^2 a^2} - \frac{\bar{h}_m}{12} \right] (-1)^{m+1} H_n \quad (22)$$

(13)至(17)及(22)这6组方程, 即层状横观各向同性弹性地基上正交各向异性矩形薄板弯曲的控制方程. 联立求解待定系数 $w_{mn}, Q_{mn}, C_m, D_m, G_n, H_n$.

4 算例分析

算例1. 考虑文献[5]中算例, 用本文办法计算. 其中地基计算深度取 $h=50$ m. 各向同性体可看作一种特殊的横观各向同性体, 同性板又是异性板的特例, 因此可用本文方法求解该算例. 其结果见表1.

表1 板中心挠度值和弯矩值

Tab.1 Deflection and moment at the plate center

本文办法		文献[5]结果		样条有限元	
w_{\max}	M_x	w_{\max}	M_x	w_{\max}	M_x
0.010 3	35.873	0.010 7	35.558	0.010 62	35.51

注: 表中挠度 w_{\max} 单位为 m, 弯矩 M_x 单位为 $\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$.

结果吻合, 证明本文的理论的正确性.

研究计算深度 h 的影响, 分别计算 h 取 10 m、20 m、30 m、40 m、80 m、100 m 和 120 m 时, 计算板中心处的挠度值和弯矩值:

表2 板中心挠度值和弯矩值

Tab.2 Deflection and moment at the plate center

板厚/m	w_{\max}	M_x	板厚/m	w_{\max}	M_x
$h=10$	0.008 7	35.370	$h=80$	0.010 6	35.879
$h=20$	0.009 7	35.835	$h=100$	0.010 7	35.880
$h=30$	0.010 0	35.863	$h=120$	0.010 7	35.881
$h=40$	0.010 2	35.869	文献[5]	0.010 7	35.558

注: 表中挠度 w_{\max} 单位为 m, 弯矩 M_x 单位为 $\text{kN}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$.

由表2知, 随地基计算深度 h 的增大, 板的挠度逐渐增长, 且当 $h \geq 100$ m 后逐渐趋于稳定; 板上弯矩几乎不变化. 当计算深度 $h \geq 100$ m 时结果与文献[5]中结果吻合良好. 在本例数据选取的情况下, 有限厚度各向同性弹性地基当计算深度 $h \geq 100$ m 时可模拟弹性半空间地基.

算例2 分析埋深比(板底面至地基表面距离 Z 与板边长 a 之比)影响. 选取 $E_s = 25$ MPa、 $\mu = 0.3$ 的两层弹性地基, 板底面落在两层地基交界处; 板的尺寸及物性参数见图1. 板上作用 $q = 0.1$ MPa 均布

荷载.

图 1 为板的 1/4 区域. 作为荷载均布的正方形板, 板上挠曲与受力是对称的. 在对角线上取图示三点 (1 为中点、2 为对角线四分之点、3 为角点), 分别计算它们的挠度和弯矩 (角点弯矩为 0, 故不考虑).

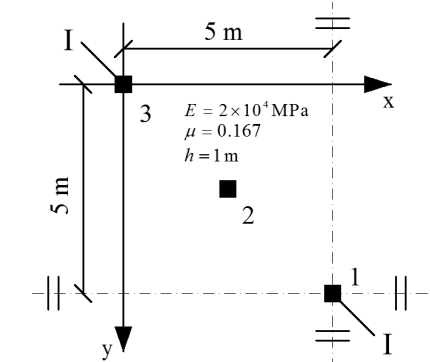


图 1 计算点选取

Fig.1 The selection of calculation point

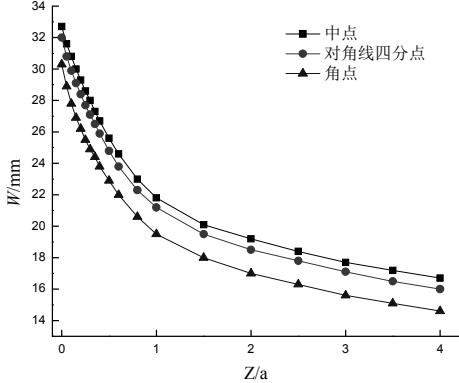


图2 埋深比对板沉降的影响

Fig.2 The influence of depth ratio Z/a on settlement

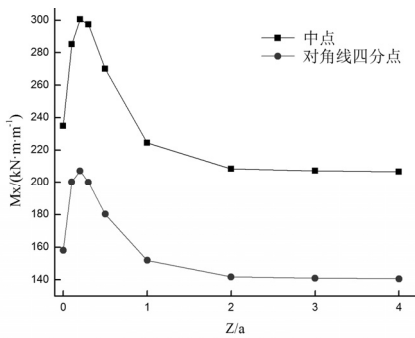


图 3 埋深比对板弯矩的影响

Fig.3 The influence of depth ratio Z/a on moment

在采用本例物性参数、板尺寸和荷载的前提下, 考察板上指定点的沉降和弯矩可以看出: 板的沉降首先随埋深比 Z/a 的增加迅速减小, 当 Z/a 的进一步增大, 沉降曲线趋于平缓, 沉降趋于稳定; 板上弯矩首先随埋深比 Z/a 的增加而增加, 当 $Z/a=0.2$ 时到达峰值, 后随埋深比的进一步增大而迅速减小, 并在 $Z/a>2$ 后趋于稳定.

算例 3. 板与其上荷载均与算例 1 相同; 地基为三层横观各向同性地基, 各层地基厚度均为 20 m, 板底面落在第一层与第二层地基交界处, 各层地基其余物性参数的选取见表 3.

表 3 土层物性参数的选取

Tab.3 The selection of physical parameters

	E_h / MPa	E_v / MPa	$\nu_h = \nu_v$	G / MPa
土层 1	75	50	0.3	30
土层 2	150	100	0.3	30
土层 3	225	150	0.3	30

计算得到基础板中心处挠度 $w_{\max} = 0.0225\text{ m}$, 弯矩 $M_x = 75.547\text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}\cdot\text{m}^{-1}$. 用方法得到板的接触反力、挠度及弯矩的分布规律分别如图 4-6 所示.

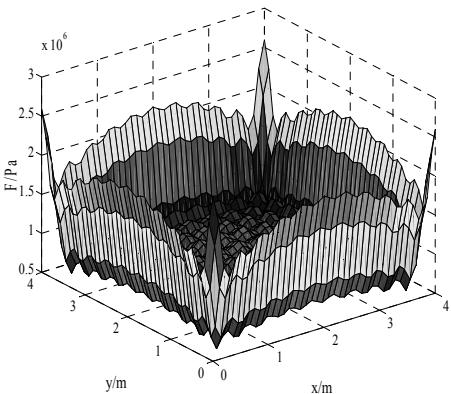


图 4 板的接触压力

Fig.4 Groundsill counterforce of the plate

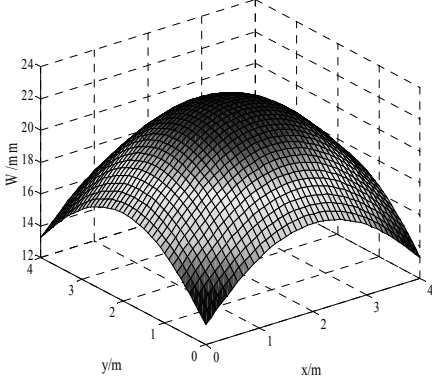


图 5 板的挠度

Fig.5 Deflection of the plate

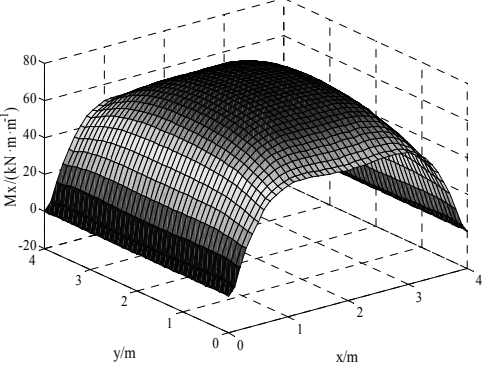


图 6 板的弯矩 M_x

Fig.6 Moment M_x

本文方法对层状地基与基础板共同作用的计算有效,能够计算基础板落在任意深度处时板的受力和变形情况.

5 结论

(1) 考虑到地基的层状性和板及地基的异性性,得出深置于层状横观各向同性弹性地基中的正交各向异性矩形薄板的弯曲解析解.包括地基反力、板的挠度及内力的解析表达式.克服了数值法的弊端,取消了对地基反力的假设,得出板的内力与地基反力更切实际的分布规律.

(2) 本文的求解方法和技术可以推广研究分析深置于层状横观各向同性弹性地基中的正交各向异性矩形薄板的稳态振动问题.

(3) 应用本文得到的结果,我们分析了地基厚度和埋深比对地基与基础板的影响.

参考文献 References

- [1] 何春保.深置矩形基础与地基共同作用解析分析[J].岩石力学学报, 2007,28(12):2553-2559.
HE Chunbao. Analysis of interaction between deep rectangular foundation and groundsoil [J]. Rock and Soil Mechanics, 2007,28(12):2553-2559.
- [2] 艾智勇,杨敏.多层地基内部作用一水平力时的扩展Mindlin解[J].同济大学学报,2000,28(3):25-30.
AI Zhiyong, YANG Min. Extended Mindlin solution of horizontal force at a point in the interior of a layered soil [J]. Journal of Tongji University, 2000,28(3):25-30.
- [3] 王士杰.深置矩形基础的沉降计算[J].土木工程学报,2002,25(3):50-54.
WANG Shijie, ZHANG Mei. Settle calculation of deep rectangular foundation[J]. China Civil Engineering Journal, 2002,25(3):50-54.
- [4] 胡海昌.横观各向同性体的弹性力学的空间问题[J].物理学报,1953,9(2):130-144.
HU Haichang. On the three-dimensional problems of the theory of elasticity of a transversely isotropic body [J]. Acta Physica Sinica. 1953,9(2):130-144.
- [5] 王春玲,黄义.弹性半空间地基上四边自由矩形板的弯曲解析解[J].岩土工程学报, 2005,27(12):1402-1407.
WANG Chunling, HUANG yi. Analytic solution of rectangular plates loaded with vertical force on an elastic half space[J].Chinese Journal of Geotechnical Engineering, 2005, 27(12):1402-1407.
- [6] TIMOSHENKO S, WOINOWSKY S. Theory of plates and shells [M]. New York: Mc Graw-Hill, 1959.
- [7] 王春玲.土与基础结构静、动力相互作用的弹性半空间理论[D].西安:西安建筑科技大学, 2006,1.
WANG Chunling. Study on theory of elastic half-space for soil-foundation dynamic interaction[D]. Xi'an: Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology. 2006,1.
- [8] 王春玲,王爱勤,吴艳红.弹性半空间地基上正交异性矩形中厚板的弯曲[J].长安大学学报(自然科学版),2012,32(2):87-90.
WANG Chunling, WANG Aiqin, WU Yanhong. Bending of orthotropic rectangular middle thick plate on elastic half-space foundation[J]. Journal of Chang'an University(Natural Science Edition), 2012,32(2):87-90.
- [9] 曹彩芹,黄义,王春玲.矩形薄板与无限层土地基的相互作用[J].长安大学学报(自然科学版),2007,27(2):71-75.
CAO Caiqin, HUANG Yi, WANG Chunling. Interaction between thin rectangle plate and infinite layer foundation [J]. Journal of Chang'an University(Natural Science Edition), 2007, 27(2):71-75.

(编辑 沈波)