

饱和土中圆柱形衬砌对瞬态弹性波的散射

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摘 要:基于 Biot 波动理论, 运用 Laplace 变换和波函数展开法, 得到瞬态弹性波入射条件下饱和土体及圆柱形衬砌的位移应力表达式。利用饱和土体与衬砌结构的连续条件和衬砌结构内边界上的应力自由条件确定表达式中的未知系数。利用 Laplace 逆变换的数值方法给出了问题的数值解。研究了衬砌结构的动应力集中系数的波型特性及材料剪切模量和衬砌厚度对动应力集中系数的影响。结论表明随着阶数 n 的增大波型明显衰减; 土体较衬砌结构软时动应力集中系数越大; 衬砌结构厚度越大动应力系数越小。

关键词: 饱和土; 圆柱形衬砌; 瞬态弹性波; Laplace 变换; Laplace 逆变换; 动应力集中系数

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Scattering of Transient Elastic Wave by Cylindrical Cavity with Lining in Saturated Soil

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Abstract: Based on the Biot's dynamic theory, the expressions of displacements, stresses and pore pressures in saturated soil, and those of displacements and stresses on cylindrical lining in transient elastic wave condition are obtained by using the method of Laplace transform and wave function expansion. Employing the inner boundary stress free condition of the lining and the continuity conditions between the soil and the lining, the unknown coefficients in the expressions are determined. With the inverse Laplace transform, the numerical solution of the problem is presented. The wave pattern properties of dynamic stress concentration factor on the lining and influence of different shear modulus of material and thickness of lining on the dynamic stress concentration factor are studied. The results show that the wave type demonstrates damping with the increase of the order n . The value of dynamic stress concentration factor is lower with the increase of the lining thickness and larger when the shear modulus of the lining is larger than that of the soil.

Key words: Saturated soil; Cylindrical lining; Transient elastic wave; Laplace transform; Inverse Laplace transform; Dynamic stress concentration factor

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0 前言

地下隧道、各类埋置的运输管道、地下石油储运设施等重要工程常常会受到弹性波的作用,波与结构间的动力相互作用将影响到这些地下工程的安全。因此该类地下结构在弹性波作用下的动力响应研究日益受到重视。

通常,这类问题分为两类:稳态问题和瞬态问题。众多学者对稳态弹性波入射下地下结构的动力响应进行了研究。如 Pao 和 Mow^[1] 采用波函数展开法开创性地研究了无限空间中洞室在弹性波入射下的动应力集中;Lee 和 Trifunac^[2-4],Luco 等^[5] 和 Davis 等^[6] 运用复变函数法给出了半空间中无壳洞室对 P 和 SV 波散射问题的解析解;Karinski 等^[7] 分析了全空间饱和介质中带有衬砌的洞室在平面波作用下的动应力集中;刘殿魁等^[8] 研究界面上的圆形衬砌结构对平面 SH 波散射与动应力集中,给出了关于圆形衬砌结构界面上动应力集中系数的数值结果,并讨论了圆形衬砌结构界面的动应力集中系数的影响因素;周香莲等^[9] 运用复变函数法研究了饱和土中的圆形衬砌结构对弹性波的散射和动应力集中,得到饱和土的位移、应力和孔压的表达及衬砌结构的位移和应力表达,对波数及衬砌结构厚度等参数进行了分析。刘干斌等^[10] 给出了全空间中半渗透圆柱形壳结构对平面 P 波散射的解析解;丁光亚等^[11] 在 Biot 波动理论的基础上,引入更符合工程实际的半透水边界条件,给出了半空间均质饱和土中半渗透圆柱形壳结构对平面 P 波散射的级数解。

然而,关于地下结构对弹性波的散射问题的研究主要集中于稳态弹性波,对于瞬态弹性波则少有涉及。Baron^[12] 首先研究了弹性介质中圆柱形壳体对瞬态压力波的散射;Yoshihara 等^[13] 和 Paul 等^[14] 求解了平面弹性波与圆柱形衬砌的瞬态相互作用问题;Garnet 等^[15] 研究了弹性均匀介质中任意厚度圆形衬砌的瞬态反应;Peralta^[16] 给出了瞬态弹性波散射问题的解答的近似求解方法;Kobayashi 和 Nishimura^[17] 应用边界积分方程法研究了二维瞬态波的散射;Pao 等^[18] 运用广义射线法讨论了柱体的瞬态波散射。上述研究主要限于弹性地基的情况,有关饱和地基中弹性波与衬砌的瞬态相互作用问题,国内外还未见有文献报道。

针对现有研究的不足,本文运用 Laplace 变换和波函数展开法,求解单位阶跃弹性波入射条件下饱和土中圆柱形衬砌的动力响应解答。利用 La-

place 逆变换的数值方法,给出问题的数值解,并分析衬砌结构的动应力集中系数的波型特性和材料剪切模量、衬砌厚度对动应力集中系数的影响。

1 饱和土中波场的求解

考虑一个沿 x 正向传播的单位阶跃入射波扰动,如图 1 所示。入射波可以表示为

$$\varphi^{(i)} = \varphi_0 H[t - (x + a_1)/c_p] \quad (1)$$

式中, φ_0 为入射波幅值; $H[t - (x + a_1)/c_p]$ 为单位阶跃函数,其中 $t = 0$ 是入射波首先到达 $x = -a_1$ 的时间; c_p 为入射波波速; a_1 为圆柱形衬砌外半径; a_2 为圆柱形衬砌内半径; $a_2 - a_1 = h$ 为衬砌厚度。

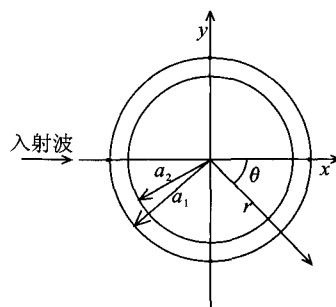


图1 计算模型

Fig. 1 Analysis model.

对式(1)进行 Laplace 变换得

$$\bar{\varphi}^{(i)} = \int_0^\infty \varphi_0 H\left(t - \frac{x + a_1}{c_p}\right) e^{-pt} dt = \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-(x+a_1)p/c_p}}{p} \quad (2)$$

为计算方便,将式(2)改写成级数的形式:

$$\bar{\varphi}^{(i)} = \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_p}}{p} e^{-xp/c_p} = \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_p}}{p} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n o_n I_n(\beta r) \cos n\theta \quad (3)$$

式中, p 为拉普拉斯变换参数; $I_n(\cdot)$ 为第一类变形的 Bessel 函数; $\beta = p/c_p$;当 $n = 0$ 时 $o_n = 1$,当 $n \geq 1$ 时 $o_n = 2$ 。

1.1 散射波场的求解

入射波遇到衬砌结构后,在饱和土中产生一个向外传播的散射波场。

在动力荷载作用下,以直角坐标表示,土体的本构关系为^[19]

$$\sigma_{ij} = 2N\epsilon_{ij} + A\delta_{ij}e - \alpha\delta_{ij}\sigma_f \quad (4)$$

渗流连续方程为

$$\sigma_f = -\alpha Me + M\vartheta \quad (5)$$

$$e = u_{i,i}, \vartheta = -w_{i,i} \quad (6)$$

式中, σ_{ij} 为土体的总应力; ϵ_{ij} 、 e 分别为土骨架的应变和体积应变; σ_f 为孔压; A 、 N 为土骨架的 Lamé 常

数; δ_{ij} 为 Kronecker 符号; ϑ 为单位体积中流体量的改变量; α 和 M 为 Biot 参数。

土骨架和流体的运动方程为

$$Nu_{i,jj} + (A + \alpha^2 M + N)u_{j,ji} + \alpha M w_{j,ji} = \rho \ddot{u}_i + \rho_f \ddot{w}_i \quad (7)$$

$$\alpha M u_{j,ji} + M w_{j,ji} = \rho_f \ddot{u}_i + \rho_f / n \ddot{w}_i + \eta / k_d \dot{w}_i \quad (8)$$

式中, u_i 、 w_i 分别为土骨架位移和流体相对于土骨架的位移; ρ 、 ρ_f 分别为土体总密度及流体密度, $\rho = (1-n)\rho_s + \rho_f$, ρ_s 为土骨架固体材料密度; n 为土体的孔隙率; η 为孔隙流体的动力粘滞系数; k_d 为动力渗透系数。

引入两个土骨架的势函数 $\varphi_1^{(s)}$ 、 $\psi_1^{(s)}$ 和两个流体势函数 $\varphi_2^{(s)}$ 、 $\psi_2^{(s)}$, 则土骨架位移 u_i 和流体相对于土骨架的位移 w_i 可表示为

$$u_i = \varphi_{1,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \psi_{1k,j}^{(s)} \quad (9)$$

$$w_i = \varphi_{2,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \psi_{2k,j}^{(s)} \quad (10)$$

式中, e_{ijk} 为直角坐标系下的置换张量。

将式(9)和式(10)代入式(7)和式(8)可得

$$(A + \alpha^2 M + 2N) \varphi_{1,ij}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \psi_{1k,ij}^{(s)} + \alpha M \varphi_{2,ij}^{(s)} = \rho (\ddot{\varphi}_{1,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \ddot{\psi}_{1k,j}^{(s)}) + \rho_f (\ddot{\varphi}_{2,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \ddot{\psi}_{2k,j}^{(s)}) \quad (11)$$

$$\alpha M \varphi_{1,ij}^{(s)} + M \varphi_{2,ij}^{(s)} = \rho_f ((\varphi_{1,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \psi_{1k,j}^{(s)}) + \rho_f (\ddot{\varphi}_{2,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \ddot{\psi}_{2k,j}^{(s)}) / n + \eta (\dot{\varphi}_{2,i}^{(s)} + e_{ijk} \dot{\psi}_{2k,j}^{(s)}) / k_d \quad (12)$$

对式(11)和式(12)进行 Laplace 变换,并记 $\bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} = L[\varphi_1^{(s)}]$, $\bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} = L[\psi_1^{(s)}]$, $\bar{\varphi}_2^{(s)} = L[\varphi_2^{(s)}]$, $\bar{\psi}_2^{(s)} = L[\psi_2^{(s)}]$, 可得

$$A + \alpha^2 M + 2N \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} + \alpha M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} = \rho p^2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} + \rho_f p^2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)}$$

$$\alpha M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} + M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_2^{(s)} = \rho_f p^2 \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} + \left(\frac{\rho_f}{n} p^2 + \frac{\eta}{k_d} p \right) \bar{\varphi}_2^{(s)}$$

$$N \nabla^2 \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} = \rho p^2 \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} + \rho_f p^2 \bar{\psi}_2^{(s)}$$

$$\rho_f p^2 \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} + \left(\frac{\rho_f}{n} p^2 + \frac{\eta}{k_d} p \right) \bar{\psi}_2^{(s)} = 0 \quad (13)$$

式中 $\nabla^2 = \partial/\partial x^2 + \partial/\partial y^2$, p 为拉普拉斯变换参数。

由式(13)可得

$$(\nabla^4 - m_3 \nabla^2 + m_4) \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} = 0 \quad (14)$$

$$(\nabla^4 - m_3 \nabla^2 + m_4) \bar{\varphi}_2^{(s)} = 0 \quad (15)$$

$$\nabla^2 \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} - \beta_5^2 \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} = 0 \quad (16)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_2^{(s)} = m_7 \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} \quad (17)$$

式中, $\nabla^4 = \left(\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \right)^2$

$$m_3 = \frac{(A + \alpha^2 M + 2N) \left(\frac{\rho_f}{n} p^2 + \frac{\eta}{k_d} p \right) - \rho p^2 M - 2\alpha M \rho_f p^2}{AM + 2MN} \quad (18)$$

$$m_4 = \frac{\rho p^2 \left(\frac{\rho_f}{n} p^2 + \frac{\eta}{k_d} p \right) - \rho_f^2 p^4}{AM + 2MN} \quad (19)$$

$$\beta_5^2 = \frac{\rho p^2 \left(\frac{\rho_f}{n} p^2 + \frac{\eta}{k_d} p \right) - \rho_f^2 p^4}{N \left(\frac{\rho_f}{n} p^2 + \frac{\eta}{k_d} p \right)} \quad (20)$$

$$m_7 = -\rho_f p^2 / [(\rho_f/n) p^2 + (\eta/k_d) p] \quad (21)$$

由式(14)可得

$$(\nabla^2 - \beta_3^2)(\nabla^2 - \beta_4^2) \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} = 0 \quad (22)$$

式中,

$$\beta_3^2 = \frac{m_3 + \sqrt{m_3^2 - 4m_4}}{2},$$

$$\beta_4^2 = \frac{m_3 - \sqrt{m_3^2 - 4m_4}}{2}.$$

将式(22)进一步分解可得

$$(\nabla^2 - \beta_3^2) \bar{\varphi}_{1a}^{(s)} = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$(\nabla^2 - \beta_4^2) \bar{\varphi}_{1b}^{(s)} = 0 \quad (24)$$

其中, $\bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} = \bar{\varphi}_{1a}^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}_{1b}^{(s)}$ 。

式(23)和式(24)为修正的 Helmholtz 方程, 根据分离变量法, 可得其通解为

$$\bar{\varphi}_{1a}^{(s)} = \sum_0^\infty a_n K_n(\beta_3 r) \cos n\theta \quad (25)$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_{1b}^{(s)} = \sum_0^\infty b_n K_n(\beta_4 r) \cos n\theta \quad (26)$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} = \bar{\varphi}_{1a}^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}_{1b}^{(s)} =$$

$$\sum_0^\infty [a_n K_n(\beta_3 r) \cos n\theta + b_n K_n(\beta_4 r) \cos n\theta] \quad (27)$$

同理, 由式(15)~式(17)可得

$$\bar{\varphi}_2^{(s)} = \bar{\varphi}_{2a}^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}_{2b}^{(s)} =$$

$$\sum_0^\infty [c_n K_n(\beta_3 r) \cos n\theta + d_n K_n(\beta_4 r) \cos n\theta] \quad (28)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} = \sum_0^\infty e_n K_n(\beta_5 r) \cos n\theta \quad (29)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_2^{(s)} = m_7 \sum_0^\infty e_n K_n(\beta_5 r) \cos n\theta \quad (30)$$

式中, 上标 s 表示散射波; $K_n(\cdot)$ 为第二类变形的 Bessel 函数。

将式(27)、(28)代入式(13)的第(1)式和第(2)式可得

$$c_n = \frac{(A + \alpha^2 M + 2N) \beta_3^2 - \rho p^2}{\rho_f p^2 - \alpha M \beta_3^2} a_n = \chi a_n$$

$$d_n = \frac{(A + \alpha^2 M + 2N) \beta_4^2 - \rho p^2}{\rho_f p^2 - \alpha M \beta_4^2} b_n = \kappa b_n$$

式中, a_n 、 b_n 、 c_n 、 d_n 、 e_n 为待定系数。

1.2 饱和土中的总波场

饱和土中总波场由入射波场和散射波场构成,即

$$\bar{\varphi}_1 = \bar{\varphi}_1^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}^{(i)} \quad (31)$$

$$\bar{\varphi}_2 = \bar{\varphi}_2^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}^{(i)} \quad (32)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_1 = \bar{\psi}_1^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}^{(i)} \quad (33)$$

$$\bar{\psi}_2 = \bar{\psi}_2^{(s)} + \bar{\varphi}^{(i)} \quad (34)$$

在极坐标系下,饱和土体中势函数与位移、应力和孔压的关系为

$$\bar{u}_r = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_1}{\partial \theta} \quad (35)$$

$$\bar{u}_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_1}{\partial r} \quad (36)$$

$$\bar{w}_r = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}_2}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}_2}{\partial \theta} \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_r &= (A + 2N) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial r^2} + A \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial \theta^2} + \\ &2N \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}_1}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \alpha^2 M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_1 + \alpha M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\sigma}_\theta &= (A + 2N) \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial \theta^2} + A \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial r^2} + \\ &2N \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}_1}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \alpha^2 M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_1 + \alpha M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_2 \end{aligned} \quad (39)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{r\theta} = N \left(2 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}_1}{\partial r \partial \theta} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}_1}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}_1}{\partial r^2} \right) \quad (40)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_f = -\alpha M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_1 - M \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi}_2 \quad (41)$$

2 衬砌结构波场的求解

将衬砌结构视为弹性均匀介质,则衬砌结构存在两种体波:压缩波和剪切波。在直角坐标系下,衬砌结构的控制方程可表示为

$$N_1 u_{i,jj} + (A_1 + N_1) u_{j,ji} = \rho_1 \ddot{u}_i, \quad i, j = x, y \quad (42)$$

式中, ρ_1 为衬砌结构的密度; A_1, N_1 为衬砌结构的 Lamé 常数。

引入两个衬砌结构的势函数 φ, ψ , 则衬砌结构位移 u_i 可表示为

$$u_i = \varphi_i + e_{ijk} \psi_{k,j} \quad (43)$$

将式(43)代入式(42)可得

$$\frac{A_1 + 2N_1}{\rho_1} \nabla^2 \varphi = \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial t^2} \quad (44a)$$

$$\frac{N_1}{\rho_1} \nabla^2 \psi = \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} \quad (44b)$$

对式(44)进行 Laplace 变换,并记 $\bar{\varphi} = L[\varphi], \bar{\psi} = L[\psi]$ 可得

$$\nabla^2 \bar{\varphi} - \beta_6^2 \bar{\varphi} = 0 \quad (45a)$$

$$\nabla^2 \bar{\psi} - \beta_7^2 \bar{\psi} = 0 \quad (45b)$$

式中 $\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \beta_6^2 = \frac{\rho_1 p^2}{A_1 + 2N_1}, \beta_7^2 = \rho_1 p^2 / N_1, p$ 为拉普拉斯变换参数。

极坐标系下,式(45)的解答可表示为

$$\bar{\varphi} = \sum_0^\infty [f_n I_n(\beta_6 r) + g_n K_n(\beta_6 r)] \cos n\theta \quad (46a)$$

$$\bar{\psi} = \sum_0^\infty [m_n I_n(\beta_7 r) + n_n K_n(\beta_7 r)] \cos n\theta \quad (46b)$$

式中 f_n, g_n, m_n, n_n 为待定系数。

根据衬砌结构的几何方程、本构关系及平衡方程可得由式(46)表示的位移、应力表达式:

$$\bar{u}_r = \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial \theta} \quad (47)$$

$$\bar{u}_\theta = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \bar{\psi}}{\partial r} \quad (48)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_r = A_1 \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi} + 2N_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}}{\partial r^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial r \partial \theta} \right) \quad (49)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_\theta = A_1 \nabla^2 \bar{\varphi} + 2N_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial r \partial \theta} \right) \quad (50)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{r\theta} = 2N_1 \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\varphi}}{\partial r \partial \theta} + N_1 \left(\frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial \theta^2} - \frac{\partial^2 \bar{\psi}}{\partial r^2} \right) \quad (51)$$

3 边界条件

在衬砌结构的外边界上,即 $r=a_1$ 处,根据饱和土与衬砌结构结合部分的连续性条件可得

$$\bar{u}_{rI} = \bar{u}_{rII} \quad (52)$$

$$\bar{u}_{\theta I} = \bar{u}_{\theta II} \quad (53)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{rI} = \bar{\sigma}_{rII} \quad (54)$$

$$\bar{\sigma}_{r\theta I} = \bar{\sigma}_{r\theta II} \quad (55)$$

式中,下标 I、II 分别表示衬砌结构与饱和土的变量。

由于衬砌结构不透水,接触面上流体相对于土骨架的法向位移为零:

$$\bar{w}_{rII} = 0 \quad (56)$$

由上述条件可得

$$a_n = \frac{-(\Delta_2 B_n^* - \Delta_1 Y) \eta + y(\Delta_2 O_n^* + \Delta_1 \delta)}{x(\Delta_2 B_n^* - \Delta_1 Y) - y(\Delta_2 A_n^* - \Delta_1 X)}$$

$$b_n = \frac{(\Delta_2 A_n^* - \Delta_1 X) \eta - x(\Delta_2 O_n^* + \Delta_1 \delta)}{x(\Delta_2 B_n^* - \Delta_1 Y) - y(\Delta_2 A_n^* - \Delta_1 X)}$$

$$c_n = \chi a_n,$$

$$d_n = \kappa b_n$$

$$e_n = \frac{G_n^* - \Delta F_n^*}{E_n^*}$$

$$\frac{(B_n^* x - A_n^* y)\eta + (B_n^* X - A_n^* Y)\delta + O_n^* (xY - XY)}{x(\Delta_2 B_n^* - \Delta_1 Y) - y(\Delta_2 A_n^* - \Delta_1 X)} - \frac{O_n^*}{E_n^*}$$

$$f_n = -\Delta g_n$$

$$g_n = \frac{(B_n^* x - A_n^* y)\eta + (B_n^* X - A_n^* Y)\delta + O_n^* (xY - XY)}{x(\Delta_2 B_n^* - \Delta_1 Y) - y(\Delta_2 A_n^* - \Delta_1 X)}$$

$$n_n = \frac{NN_n^*}{N_1(V_n^* - \xi U_n^*)}$$

$$\left[\frac{(B_n^* x - A_n^* y)\eta + (B_n^* X - A_n^* Y)\delta + O_n^* (xY - XY)}{x(\Delta_2 B_n^* - \Delta_1 Y) - y(\Delta_2 A_n^* - \Delta_1 X)} - \frac{O_n^*}{E_n^*} \right] + \frac{NP_n^*}{N_1(V_n^* - \xi U_n^*)}$$

$$m_n = -\xi n_n \quad (57)$$

式中系数见附录。至此,待定系数 $a_n, b_n, c_n, d_n, e_n, f_n, g_n, m_n, n_n$ 已完全确定。

4 时域解

以上推导了弹性土中圆柱形孔洞内源问题频域解,为在物理空间获得时域解,只须对以上各式施以 Laplace 逆变换。直接进行 Laplace 逆变换得到解析解是困难的,而必须借助于数值方法。本文采用 Durbin^[20] 的 Laplace 数值逆变换的方法。该方法可表示为

$$f(t) = \frac{2e^{at}}{T} \left[-\frac{1}{2} \operatorname{Re} \{ F(a) \} + \sum_{k=0}^{NSUM} \operatorname{Re} \left\{ F(a + ik \frac{2\pi}{T}) \right\} \right]$$

$$\cos k \frac{2\pi}{T} t - \sum_{k=0}^{NSUM} \operatorname{Im} \left\{ F(a + ik \frac{2\pi}{T}) \right\} \sin k \frac{2\pi}{T} t \quad (58)$$

NSUM 的值由以下的收敛准则确定:

$$\left| \operatorname{Re} \left\{ F(a + iNSUM) \frac{2\pi}{T} \right\} \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon T}{\exp(aT)} \quad (59)$$

和

$$\left| \operatorname{Im} \left\{ F(a + iNSUM) \frac{2\pi}{T} \right\} \right| \leq \frac{\epsilon T}{\exp(aT)} \quad (60)$$

式中: T 为所求的时间间隔;通常 $\epsilon = 10^{-6} \sim 10^{-10}$, $aT = 5 \sim 10$, $T = 20$, $NSUM = 50 \sim 5\,000$ 就可以得到精度较高的结果。本文取 $aT = 10$, $NSUM = 50$ 。

5 数值结果与参数分析

定义动应力集中系数 σ^* 为饱和土体与衬砌结构结合面或衬砌结构内边界上的切应力与入射应力的最大幅值的比值,即

$$\sigma^* = \frac{\sigma_\theta}{\sigma_0} \quad (61)$$

其中, $\sigma_0 = (A + 2N)\beta_0^2\varphi_0$ (饱和土); $\sigma_0 = (A_1 +$

$2N_2)\beta_0^2\varphi_0$ (衬砌结构)。

饱和土介质参数取值:土体的孔隙率 $n = 0.40$;土骨架密度 $\rho_s = 2\,500 \text{ kg/m}^3$,流体密度 $\rho_f = 1\,000 \text{ kg/m}^3$;土体剪切模量 $G = 1.0 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$;土体泊松比 $\mu = 0.4$;流体动力粘滞系数 $\eta = 1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ Pa} \cdot \text{s}$, $k_d = 1 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$;Biot 参数 $\alpha = 0.999$; $M = 1.0 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ 。

衬砌结构的计算参数如下:内半径 $a_2 = 3\,000 \text{ mm}$,外半径 $a_1 = 3\,300 \text{ mm}$,即衬砌厚度 $h = 300 \text{ mm}$;衬砌材料密度 $\rho_L = 2\,800 \text{ kg/m}^3$;衬砌材料的泊松比 $\mu_L = 0.2$;衬砌材料的剪切模量 $G_L = 2.0 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ 。

5.1 动应力集中系数的波型和综合特性

由式(46a)、式(46b)及式(50)可得

$$\sigma_{\theta l} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \left\{ \frac{\beta_0^2}{4} [I_{n-2}(\beta_0 r) + 2I_n(\beta_0 r) + I_{n+2}(\beta_0 r)] - n^2 I_n(\beta_0 r) \right\} f_n + \left\{ \frac{\beta_0^2}{4} [K_{n-2}(\beta_0 r) + 2K_n(\beta_0 r) + K_{n+2}(\beta_0 r)] - n^2 K_n(\beta_0 r) \right\} g_n \right\} \cos n\theta + \frac{\beta_0}{2} n \left\{ [I_{n-1}(\beta_0 r) + I_{n+1}(\beta_0 r)] m_n + [K_{n-1}(\beta_0 r) + K_{n+1}(\beta_0 r)] n_n \right\} \sin n\theta \quad (62)$$

可以明显的看到,式(62)所表示的瞬态应力可以看作是各个波型,即 $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ 时的反应所产生的应力的总和。

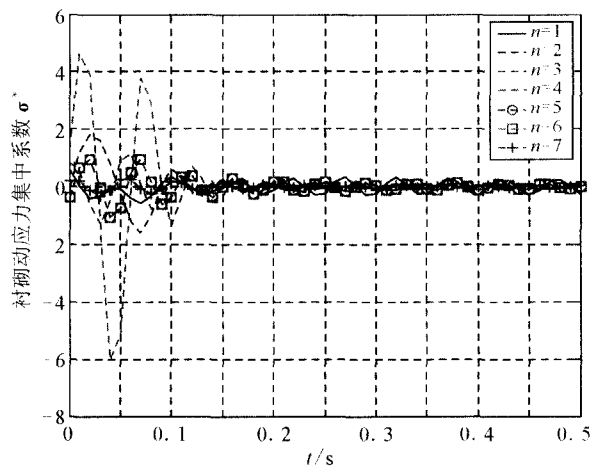


图2 波型随阶次 n 的变化

Fig. 2 Variation of the wave type with order n .

图2给出了 $\theta = \pi/2$ 时, $n = 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7$ 时应力的波型。由图可知,除 $n = 1$ 外,所有波型的影响主要都是来自“早期”。如果对时间 t 进行无量纲化处理,即 $\tau = c_s t / a_1$,则发现所有波型的主要贡献均来自 $\tau < 1$ 。随着 n 的阶次的增大,波型呈现出明显的衰减趋势,当 $n > 7$ 时,波型基本趋近于水平状

态。

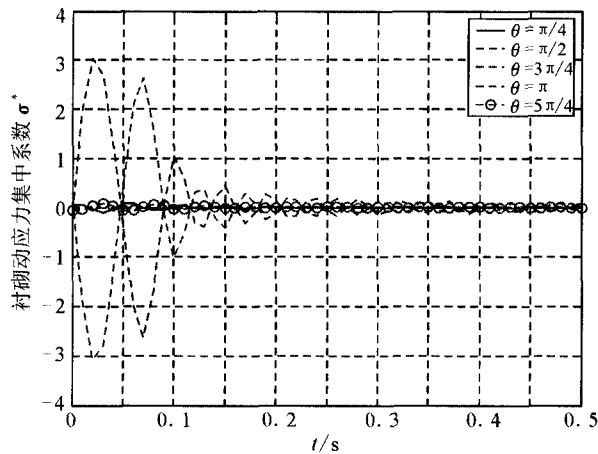


图3 迎波面和背波面波形特性

Fig. 3 Characteristics of front and back wave surface.

图3给出了 $\theta=\pi/4, \theta=\pi/2, \theta=3\pi/4, \theta=\pi, \theta=5\pi/4$ 时的波形。显然最先到达衬砌周边的波是在 $\theta=\pi$ 处,此时 $\tau=0$ 。到达 $\theta=\pi/2$ 的时间是 $\tau=1$,因此迎波面的动应力集中系数最大。

5.2 剪切模量对动应力集中系数的影响

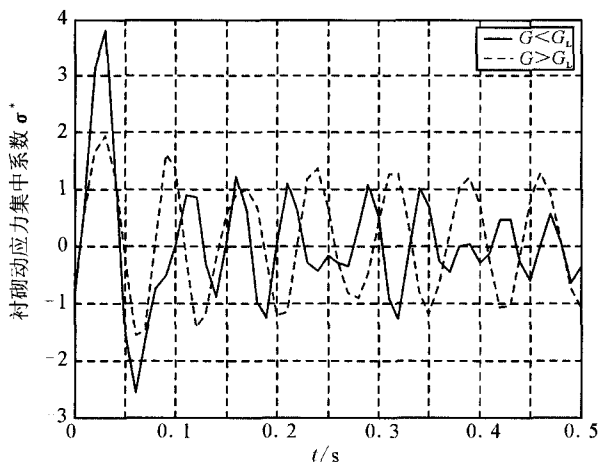


图4 剪切模量对衬砌动应力集中的影响

Fig. 4 The influence of shear modulus on dynamic stress concentration factor on the lining.

保持其它参数不变,分别计算:(1)土体剪切模量 $G=1.0 \times 10^7$ Pa,衬砌剪切模量 $G_L=2.0 \times 10^8$ Pa;(2)土体剪切模量 $G=2.0 \times 10^8$ Pa,衬砌剪切模量 $G_L=1.0 \times 10^8$ Pa两种情况下衬砌结构的动应力集中系数。图4给出了 $\theta=\pi/2$ 时两种情况下动应力集中系数的波形。从图中可以看出,当 $G < G_L$,即土体较衬砌结构软时,动应力集中系数较大;而当 $G > G_L$,即土体较衬砌结构硬时,动应力集中系数显著减小。

5.3 衬砌厚度对动应力集中系数的影响

保持其它参数不变,分别取 $h=200$ mm、250 mm、300 mm。图5为不同衬砌厚度动应力集中系数波形。由图可知,衬砌厚度越大,动应力集中系数越小。显然增大衬砌厚度是减小动应力集中的有效手段。

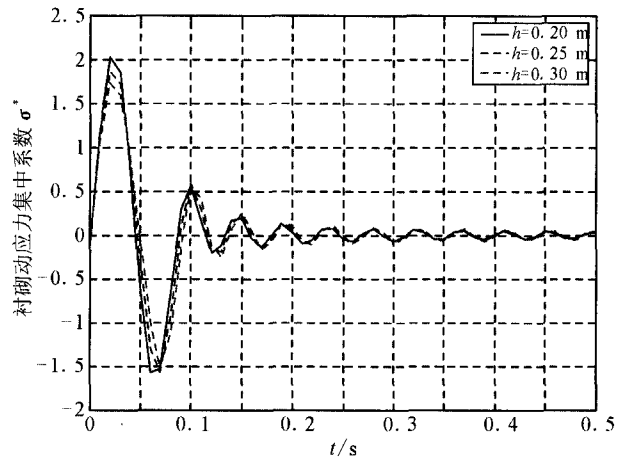


图5 衬砌厚度对衬砌动应力集中的影响

Fig. 5 Influence of lining's thickness on dynamic stress concentration.

6 结论

采用Laplace变换和波函数展开法,求解了单位阶跃弹性波入射条件下,饱和土中圆柱形衬砌的动力响应解答,研究了衬砌结构的动应力集中系数的波形特性及材料剪切模量和衬砌厚度对动应力集中系数的影响,结论如下:

(1) 衬砌结构的瞬态应力可以看作是各个波形,即 $n=0,1,2,\dots$ 时的反应所产生的应力的总和,除 $n=1$ 外,所有波型的影响主要都是来自 $\tau < 1$ 。随着 n 的阶次的增大,波型呈现出明显的衰减趋势。迎波面的动应力集中最显著。

(2) 当 $G < G_L$,即土体较衬砌结构软时,动应力集中系数较大;而当 $G > G_L$,即围岩较衬砌结构硬时,动应力集中系数显著减小。

(3) 衬砌厚度越大,动应力集中系数越小,增大衬砌厚度是减小动应力集中的有效手段。

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附录

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta &= \frac{(A_1 + 2N_1)R_n^* - A_1 T_n^*}{(A_1 + 2N_1)Q_n^* - A_1 S_n^*}, \xi = \frac{V_n^*}{U_n^*}, \eta = (\alpha + 1)(J_n^* - M_n^*), \delta = AM_n^* - (A + 2N)J_n^* \\ \Delta_1 &= C_n^* \Delta - D_n^*, \Delta_2 = [(A_1 + 2N_1)Q_n^* - A_1 S_n^*] \Delta - [(A_1 + 2N_1)R_n^* - A_1 T_n^*], X = (A + 2N)H_n^* - AK_n^* \\ Y &= (A + 2N)I_n^* - AL_n^*, x = *(\alpha + \chi)H_n^* - (\chi + 1)K_n^*, y = (\alpha + \kappa)I_n^* - (\kappa + 1)L_n^* \\ A_n^* &= \beta_3[K_{n-1}(\beta_3 a_1) + (K_{n+1}(\beta_3 a_1))], B_n^* = \beta_4[K_{n-1}(\beta_4 a_1) + K_{n+1}(\beta_4 a_1)] \\ O_n^* &= (-1)^n \beta \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_s}}{p} o_n[I_{n-1}(\beta a_1) + I_{n+1}(\beta a_1)], O_n^{**} = (-1)^n \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_s}}{p} \beta o_n I_n(\beta a_1) \\ C_n^* &= \beta_6[I_{n-1}(\beta_6 a_1) + I_{n+1}(\beta_6 a_1)], D_n^* = \beta_6[K_{n-1}(\beta_6 a_1) + K_{n+1}(\beta_6 a_1)], E_n^* = K_n(\beta_5 a_1) \\ F_n^* &= I_n(\beta_5 a_1), G_n^* = K_n(\beta_5 a_1), H_n^* = \frac{\beta_8}{4}[K_{n-2}(\beta_3 a_1) + 2K_n(\beta_3 a_1) + K_{n+2}(\beta_3 a_1)] \\ I_n^* &= \frac{\beta_2}{4}[K_{n-2}(\beta_4 a_1) + 2K_n(\beta_4 a_1) + K_{n+2}(\beta_4 a_1)], J_n^* = (-1)^n \frac{\beta^2}{4} \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_s}}{p} o_n[I_{n-2}(\beta a_1) + 2I_n(\beta a_1) + I_{n+2}(\beta a_1)], \\ K_n^* &= n^2 K_n(\beta_3 a_1), L_n^* = n^2 K_n(\beta_4 a_1), M_n^* = (-1)^n n^2 \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_s}}{p} o_n I_n(\beta a_1), N_n^* = \frac{\beta_5}{2} n[K_{n-1}(\beta_5 a_1) + K_{n+1}(\beta_5 a_1)] \\ P_n^* &= (-1)^n n \frac{\beta}{2} \frac{\varphi_0 e^{-a_1 p/c_s}}{p} o_n[I_{n-1}(\beta a_1) + I_{n+1}(\beta a_1)], Q_n^* = \frac{\beta_6}{4}[I_{n-2}(\beta_6 a_1) + 2I_n(\beta_6 a_1) + I_{n+2}(\beta_6 a_1)] \\ R_n^* &= \frac{\beta_8}{4}[K_{n-2}(\beta_6 a_1) + 2K_n(\beta_6 a_1) + K_{n+2}(\beta_6 a_1)], S_n^* = n^2 I_n(\beta_6 a_1), T_n^* = n^2 K_n(\beta_6 a_1) \\ U_n^* &= \frac{\beta_7}{2} n[I_{n-1}(\beta_7 a_1) + I_{n+1}(\beta_7 a_1)], V_n^* = \frac{\beta_7}{2} n[K_{n-1}(\beta_7 a_1) + K_{n+1}(\beta_7 a_1)] \\ Q_n^{**} &= \frac{\beta_6}{4}[I_{n-2}(\beta_6 a_2) + 2I_n(\beta_6 a_2) + I_{n+2}(\beta_6 a_2)], R_n^{**} = \frac{\beta_6}{4}[K_{n-2}(\beta_6 a_2) + 2K_n(\beta_6 a_2) + K_{n+2}(\beta_6 a_2)] \\ S_n^{**} &= n^2 I_n(\beta_6 a_2), T_n^{**} = n^2 K_n(\beta_6 a_2), U_n^{**} = \frac{\beta_7}{2} n[I_{n-1}(\beta_7 a_2) + I_{n+1}(\beta_7 a_2)] \\ V_n^{**} &= \frac{\beta_7}{2} n[K_{n-1}(\beta_7 a_2) + K_{n+1}(\beta_7 a_2)]\end{aligned}$$