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集中力作用下两相饱和介质二维位移场 Green 函数^{*}

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摘要: 由于工程场地的对称性, 集中力作用下的位移场 Green 函数在土力学、地震工程学和动力基础方面的应用需以二维模型出现。在理论推导上 Green 函数的二维模型要比三维模型复杂。根据丁伯阳等人已得到的三维位移场中集中力作用下两相饱和介质位移场 Green 函数, 采用 De Hoop 与 Manolis 给出的沿 x_3 方向在无穷域积分方法, 得到了集中力作用下两相饱和介质二维位移场 Green 函数。相比已有的工作, 所得结果不仅简单, 且是解析解。

关 键 词: 集中力; 两相饱和介质; 二维 Green 函数**中图分类号:** O343.1 **文献标识码:** A

引 言

集中力作用下的两相饱和介质位移场 Green 函数在地震学、地震工程学、土力学、地球物理学以及动力基础理论等方面都有着广泛而重要的用途^[1, 2]。而就此作者已经得到的集中力作用下两相饱和介质位移场 Green 函数是一三维点源问题^[3, 4]。由于工程场地的对称性, 集中力作用下的 Green 函数在土力学、地震工程学和动力基础等方面的应用一般以对称的形式, 即二维模型表示。De Hoop(1958)^[5]首先证明了关于上述问题的二维模型可以从三维模型的基本解沿 x_3 方向积分推出。Manolis(1983)^[6]以实际计算也证明 De Hoop 方法的正确和实用。本文正是根据 De Hoop 与 Manolis 的方法, 从已得到的三维域中集中力作用下的两相饱和介质位移场 Green 函数, 沿 x_3 方向在无穷域中积分, 推导得到了二维域中集中力作用下两相饱和介质位移场 Green 函数。Chen(1994)^[7, 8]曾讨论过两相饱和介质位移场 Green 函数, 并且根据上述方法也讨论了二维位移场中集中力作用下两相饱和介质的位移场 Green 函数, 但 Chen 采用的是一般力学的经典解法结合 Laplace 变换完成, 方法较为繁琐。本方法不仅简便, 且得到的是解析解, 从而使得土力学、地震工程学、动力基础理论中关于动力学问题的边界元法计算有较多简化^[3, 4, 9]。

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1 关于三维点源模型的演变

在三维域中集中力作用下的两相饱和介质位移场谱 Green 函数为

$$\mathbf{G}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\zeta}, \omega\right) = \frac{1}{4\pi\omega^2} \left\{ \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \left[\cdot \times \cdot \times \left(\mathbf{I} \frac{e^{-ik_\beta r}}{r} \right) \right] - \frac{\lambda_1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_1} \left[\cdot \times \cdot \cdot \left(\mathbf{I} \frac{e^{-ik_{a_1} r}}{r} \right) \right] + \frac{\lambda_2}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_2} \left[\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \left(\mathbf{I} \frac{e^{-ik_{a_2} r}}{r} \right) \right] \right\}, \quad (1)$$

这里 $\lambda_1 = (1 + \xi_1) / (\xi_1 - \xi_2)$, $\lambda_2 = (1 + \xi_2) / (\xi_1 - \xi_2)$, 而 ρ, ρ_f 为两相与流相物质密度, $k_{a_1}, k_{a_2}, k_\beta$ 分别为快、慢纵波与剪切波波速, ω 是频率, $r = |\mathbf{r}| = |\mathbf{x} - \zeta|$ 是场点到源点的距离, \mathbf{x} 是场点坐标, ζ 为源点坐标。这里

$$\xi_i = \frac{\lambda_e + 2\mu - \rho a_i^2}{\rho_f a_i^2 - \alpha M} \quad (i = 1, 2),$$

$$\gamma(\omega) = a_0(\omega) \frac{\beta_0}{\beta_0} + \frac{\eta_0 i}{\omega k_d(\omega)},$$

λ_e, μ 是两相弹性介质的 Lame 系数, α, M 是 Biot 在两相饱和介质研究中引入的参量。Biot 还认为 $\lambda_e = \lambda + \alpha^2 M$, λ 为固相弹性体 Lame 系数, a_1, a_2 分别为两相饱和介质中快纵波速与慢纵波速, $a_0(\omega)$ 为动态孔隙弯曲度, η_0 为粘滞系数, k_d 为渗透率, 并且当 $\omega < \omega_c$ (即低频时), $\gamma(\omega)$ 与 ω 无关为一常数 ($\omega_c = 0.06\pi(k_d / (\eta_0 \beta)) \rho_f$), 上式的 Green 函数也只在 $\gamma(\omega)$ 为常数时成立。土力学、地震工程学、地球物理学中的问题一般都能满足这一结果^[3, 9]。

注意到 $\cdot \cdot \cdot (\mathbf{I} \varphi) = \cdot \cdot \cdot \times (\mathbf{I} \varphi) = (\cdot \cdot \cdot \varphi) \times \mathbf{I}$, 由(1)式利用 Fourier 逆变换, 求得在集中力 $g(t)$ 的作用下时域的 Green 函数是^[3, 4]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\zeta}, t\right) = & \frac{1}{4\pi r} \left\{ \frac{\mathbf{rr}}{r^2} \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_1} \cdot \frac{1}{a_1^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{a_1}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_2^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{a_2}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) \right] + \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{\mathbf{I}}{\beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) + \left(3 \frac{\mathbf{rr}}{r^4} - \frac{\mathbf{I}}{r^2} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_1} \int_{r/a_1}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_2} \int_{r/a_2}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_{r/\beta}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau \right] \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

这里 \mathbf{rr} 为并积(张量积), 式中 r 的方向余弦

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial \zeta_i} = \frac{x_i}{r} \text{ 且 } \cdot \cdot \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) = \frac{3\mathbf{rr}}{r^s} - \frac{\mathbf{I}}{r^3},$$

因此公式(2)可写为^[5, 10]

$$\begin{aligned} G_j\left(\frac{\mathbf{x}}{\zeta}, t\right) = & \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \zeta_i} \frac{\partial r}{\partial \zeta_j} \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_1} \frac{1}{a_1^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{a_1}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_2} \cdot \frac{1}{a_2^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{a_2}\right) - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \cdot \frac{1}{\beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) \right] + \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{1}{r \beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta_i \partial \zeta_j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_1} \int_{r/a_1}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \beta_f \xi_2} \int_{r/a_2}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_{r/\beta}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau \right] \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

考虑到参变积分

$$\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_i} \int_0^{r/c} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau = \frac{1}{r} \frac{r}{c^2} \frac{x_j}{r} g\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right) = \frac{1}{c^2} x_j \frac{\partial r}{\partial \zeta_i} g\left(t - \frac{r}{c}\right),$$

所以公式(3)可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{\zeta}, t\right) &= \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} \int_0^{r/\alpha_1} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \int_0^{r/\alpha_2} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_0^{\beta} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau \right] + \\ &\quad \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta_i \partial \zeta_j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} \int_{r/\alpha_1}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \int_{r/\alpha_2}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau - \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_{r/\beta}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau \right] + \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{1}{r \beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) \right\} = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta_j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} \int_0^{\infty} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha_1} - \tau\right) \tau d\tau - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \int_0^{\infty} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha_2} - \tau\right) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_0^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{1}{r \beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

公式(3)的物理意义极容易从 De Hoop 的表象定理理解^[5], 每点在波场的位移是在运动开始各类波场滞后到达的冲量 $g(t - r/c - \tau) \tau$ (c 为对应的波速) 从开始扰动到计算终点时间段上的积分。式中的 $r/\alpha_1, r/\alpha_2, r/\beta$ 从纯数学观点可以看成是原积分限的影响。事实上对于同一点, 由于波速的不同, 从源点开始到达场点的各类波的滞后(推迟势)是不一样的, 它们分别为 $r/\alpha_1, r/\alpha_2, r/\beta$ 。当 $\rho_f = 0$, 两相介质成为单相介质, 这时有

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ij}\left(\frac{x}{\zeta}, t\right) &= \frac{1}{4\pi\rho} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\int_0^{\infty} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha} - \tau\right) \tau d\tau - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \int_0^{\infty} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta} - \tau\right) \tau d\tau \right] + \delta_{ij} \cdot \frac{1}{r \beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) \right\}. \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

上式正是 De Hoop 关于集中力作用下的单相介质 Green 函数的表象。如果作用力 $F = x_0 g(t)$, (4) 式还可以写成

$$\begin{aligned} u_{ij} &= \frac{x_0}{4\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x_i} \frac{\partial}{\partial x_j} \left(\frac{1}{r} \right) \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} \int_0^{\infty} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha_1} - \tau\right) \tau d\tau - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \int_0^{\infty} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\alpha_2} - \tau\right) \tau d\tau - \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_{r/\beta}^{\infty} g(t - \tau) \tau d\tau \right] + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \delta_{ij} \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{1}{r \beta^2} g\left(t - \frac{r}{\beta}\right) \right\}, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

u_{ij} 为 Stokes 张量, 它表示在源点 ζ 上 j 方向的作用力, 在场点 x 上 i 方向位移, 也写成^[10]

$$u_{ij}[x, t; \zeta / x_0 g(t)].$$

2 关于二维线源问题的推导

为了求得二维域中的 Green 函数, 我们可把二维问题看成为在 x_3 方向上作用着线源集中力的轴对称问题。定义 $R^2 = (x_1 - \zeta_1)^2 + (x_2 - \zeta_2)^2$, 将它写成张量形式, 即

$$R^2 = (x_l - \zeta_l)(x_l - \zeta_l) \quad (l = 1, 2),$$

通过坐标移动可以使 $\zeta_3 = 0$, 令 $r^2 = R^2 + x_3^2$

在上述假设下, Manolis 等已经阐述^[6,7]二维域中的 Stokes 张量可以从三维解在 x_3 方向上进行积分推出, 显然^[10] $v_{3l} = 0$ 即

$$v_{3l} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} u_{3l} \left[\mathbf{x}, t; \frac{\zeta_l}{x_0 g(t)} \right] dx_3 = 0, \quad (7)$$

这里 v 是二维域中的 Stokes 张量。因为 $r = (R^2 + x_3^2)^{1/2}$ 不依赖于 ζ_3 , 故

$$\begin{aligned} v_{33} &= \frac{x_0}{4\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} g \left(t - \sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2} / \beta \right) \frac{dx_3}{\sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2}} = \\ &\quad \frac{1}{2\pi} \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{1}{\beta^2} \int_R^{+\infty} g \left(t - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} \right) d\eta, \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

同样我们还可以得到

$$\begin{aligned} v_{ln} &= \frac{x_0}{4\pi} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta_l \partial \zeta_n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_l} \int_0^\infty g \left(t - \tau - \sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2} / \alpha_1 \right) \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2}} d\tau \right. \\ &\quad \left. - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \int_0^\infty g \left(t - \tau - \sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2} / \alpha_2 \right) \frac{\tau}{\sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2}} d\tau \right] dx_3 + \\ &\quad \frac{\delta_{ln}}{2\pi \beta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_- \rho_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_R^\infty g \left(t - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} \right) d\eta \quad (l, n = 1, 2). \end{aligned} \quad (9)$$

$$\text{令 } \eta^2 = R^2 + x_3^2, \quad dx_3 = \frac{\eta d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{R^2 + x_3^2} d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}},$$

再注意到积分限可得到

$$\begin{aligned} v_{ln} &= \frac{x_0}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta_l \partial \zeta_n} \left[\int_R^\infty \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}} \left(\int_0^\infty g \left(t - \tau - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} / \alpha_1 \right) \frac{\tau}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_l} d\tau \right. \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \left. - \int_0^\infty g \left(t - \tau - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} / \alpha_2 \right) \frac{\tau}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} d\tau \right) \right] + \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\delta_{ln}}{\beta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_- \rho_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_R^\infty g \left(t - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} \right) d\eta \right]. \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

注意到积分函数在未受到波扰动时其值为 0, 因此

$$v_{33} = \frac{H(t - R/\beta)}{2\pi \beta^2} \frac{x_0}{\rho_- \rho_f \gamma(\omega)} \int_R^{\beta t} g \left(t - \frac{\eta}{\beta} \right) \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}}, \quad (11)$$

$$\begin{aligned} v_{ln} &= \frac{x_0}{2\pi} \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial \zeta_l \partial \zeta_n} \left[H \left(t - \frac{R}{\alpha_1} \right) \int_R^{\alpha_1 t} \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}} \int_0^{-\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}} g \left(t - \tau - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} / \alpha_1 \right) \frac{\tau}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_l} d\tau \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. - H \left(t - \frac{R}{\alpha_2} \right) \int_R^{\alpha_2 t} \frac{d\eta}{\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}} \int_0^{-\sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2}} g \left(t - \tau - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} / \alpha_2 \right) \frac{\tau}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} d\tau \right) \right] + \\ &\quad \left. \frac{\delta_{ln}}{\beta^2} \cdot \frac{H(t - R/\beta)}{\rho_- \rho_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \int_R^{\beta t} g \left(t - \sqrt{\eta^2 - R^2} \right) d\eta \right], \end{aligned} \quad (12)$$

这里 $H(t - R/c)$ 为 Heaviside 函数, 即

$$\begin{cases} H\left(t - \frac{R}{c}\right) = 1, & t - \frac{R}{c} \geq 0, \\ H\left(t - \frac{R}{c}\right) = 0, & t - \frac{R}{c} < 0. \end{cases}$$

公式(11)、(12)给出的 v_{ln} 代表场点 x 上的位移 x_l 方向分量, 引起该位移的力沿着过力点 ζ , 且垂直于 x_1Ox_2 无穷大平面的直线上均匀分布; 力的方向平行于 x_n 轴, 其量值依赖于时间 t .

集中脉冲力在工程实际中具有重要意义, 相应的 Green 函数可在上式中将 $x_0g(t)$ 换成 $\delta(t)$ 来求得^[5, 10], 即

$$G_{3a} = 0 \quad (13)$$

由 δ 函数性质

$$G_{33} = \frac{1}{2\pi\beta^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{H(t - R/\beta)}{\sqrt{t^2 - R^2/\beta^2}}, \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{aligned} G_{ln} = & \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left[\frac{H(t - r/\alpha_1)}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\alpha_1 t}{R} - \frac{H(t - r/\alpha_2)}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\alpha_2 t}{R} - \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{H(t - r/\beta)}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \operatorname{arcosh} \frac{\beta t}{R} \right] - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} H\left(t - \frac{R}{\alpha_1}\right) \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{R^2}{\alpha_1^2}} + \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} H\left(t - \frac{R}{\alpha_2}\right) \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{R^2}{\alpha_2^2}} + \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} H\left(t - \frac{R}{\beta}\right) \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{R^2}{\beta^2}} + \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{H(t - R/\beta)}{\beta^2 \sqrt{t^2 - R^2/\beta^2}} \delta_n \right\} = \right. \\ & \left. \frac{1}{2\pi} \left\{ \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} \frac{[2t^2 - R^2/\alpha_1] H[t - R/\alpha_1]}{\sqrt{t^2 - R^2/\alpha_1^2}} - \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} \frac{[2t^2 - R^2/\alpha_2] H[t - R/\alpha_2]}{\sqrt{t^2 - R^2/\alpha_2^2}} - \right. \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{[2t^2 - R^2/\beta^2] H[t - R/\beta]}{\sqrt{t^2 - R^2/\beta^2}} \right] \frac{R_l R_n}{R^4} - \right. \\ & \left. \left[\frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_1} H\left(t - \frac{R}{\alpha_1}\right) \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{R^2}{\alpha_1^2}} - \frac{1}{\rho_+ \rho_f \xi_2} H\left(t - \frac{R}{\alpha_2}\right) \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{R^2}{\alpha_2^2}} - \right. \right. \\ & \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} H\left(t - \frac{R}{\beta}\right) \sqrt{t^2 - \frac{R^2}{\beta^2}} \right] \frac{\delta_{ln}}{R^2} + \right. \\ & \left. \left. \left. \frac{1}{\rho_- \beta_f^2 / \gamma(\omega)} \frac{H(t - R/\beta)}{\beta^2 \sqrt{t^2 - R^2/\beta^2}} \delta_n \right\}, \right. \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

这里 $R_l = x_l - \zeta_l$, $R_n = x_n - \zeta_n$.

当 ρ_i , 式(13)、(14)、(15) 是单相二维域中的结果.

[参考文献]

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Green Function on Two_Phase Saturated Medium by Concentrated Force in Two_Dimensional Displacement Field

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Abstract: The Green function on two_phase saturated medium by concentrated force has a broad and important use in seismology, seismic engineering, soil mechanics, geophysics, dynamic foundation theory and so on. According to the Green function on two_phase saturated medium by concentrated force in three_dimentional displacement field obtained by Ding Bo.yang et al, it gives out the Green function in two_dimensional displacement field by infinite integral method along X₃ direction derived by De Hoop and Manolis. The method adopted in the thesis is simpler. The result will be simplified to the boundary element method of dynamic problem.

Key words: concentrated force; two_phase saturated medium; two_dimensional Green function