

地下结构与岩体动力相互作用 的一种解析解*

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摘 要

本文根据大量试验和数值分析结果指出: 在侧向爆荷下岩洞在厚度为跨度三分之一围岩中具有厚壁受弯构件的力学特征, 而在该围岩区外即基本上接近自由场应力状态, 并可用厚板理论方程在自由场压力的外载下进行求解. 因此, 地下结构与围岩动力相互作用, 可用分别代表衬砌及介质的基于薄板与厚板理论的受弯构件动力方程来描述. 围岩和衬砌二者之间的相互作用力用接触压力函数 $q(x, t)$ 加以联系. 通过解一组联立方程, 给出了计入与弹性半空间相互作用效应的直墙拱顶衬砌时动力分析的解析解, 同时列出了函数 $q(x, t)$ 的解析表达式.

本解析解将有助于从理论上探讨地下结构与介质动力共同作用的一些本质问题.

一、前 言

文献[1]基于大量试验和数值分析指出: 在爆炸波通过地下洞库时, 在厚度等于三分之一跨度的围岩外介质基本上处于自由场状态, 而这部分围岩由于洞库的存在而发生了变化了的应力状态可以用厚板方程及其解析解加以描述. 从而对爆炸荷载下岩洞的强度给出了一种近似分析方法. 但是对大多数地下工程来说往往是有衬砌的, 特别是对软介质(如土)中的地下洞库. 目前该问题的处理方法主要是将介质简化为集中参数(质量, 刚度, 阻尼)或有限元数值解, 前者精度较差, 后者又耗资太大. 基于介质的弹性半空间理论进行地下结构的动力相互作用研究尚无一种完整的解析方法. 本文基于对试验与数值计算结果的观察和分析(这些现场试验和数值计算是考虑了介质的弹性半空间影响)将地下结构周围的弹性半空间简化为受自由场压力作用的厚度为跨度三分之一的厚壁构件与衬砌(作为一般构件)联立进行解析求解. 这种方法既考虑了介质的弹性半空间效应, 又有可能求得地下结构动力相互作用的解析结果, 为从理论上探讨地下结构动力相互作用机理、接触压力分布、围岩应力状态等重要问题寻得一条较为简明的途径. 本文先考虑平面问题, 其方法仍不失一般性.

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二、基本方程及其解

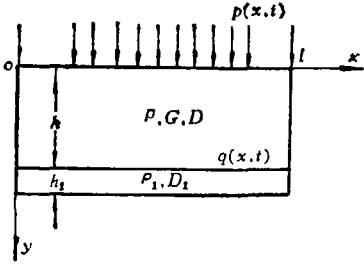


图 1

上述地下结构构件简化力学模型如图 1 所示。厚度 h 为跨度三分之一的厚壁构件代表围岩，外部作用有自由场压力 $p(x, t)$ ，与其相连的是实际衬砌构件，二者之间有接触压力 $q(x, t)$ ，衬砌内表面自由，两端边界条件根据实际结构情况确定。作为单向厚板，围岩有挠度 w 与转角 ψ 方程^[2]：

$$D \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial x^2} + \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \psi \right) hG - \rho J \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (2.1)'$$

$$q(x, t) - p(x, t) + \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \right) Gh = 0 \quad (2.1)''$$

$$D \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \rho h \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \left(\rho J + \frac{6\rho D}{5G} \right) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} + \rho J \frac{6\rho}{5G} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^4} = p(t) - q(x, t) \quad (2.1a)$$

其中任二个是独立的。将式 (2.1)'' 对 x 求一次偏导代入式 (2.1)' 可合并得：

$$\rho J \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} + \frac{5Gh}{6} \psi - D \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - \frac{5Gh}{6} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + \frac{6\rho D}{5G} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} = \frac{6D}{5Gh} \frac{\partial(p-q)}{\partial x} \quad (2.1b)$$

另有内力表达式

$$M = -D \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} \quad (2.1c)$$

$$Q = \frac{5}{6} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} - \psi \right) Gh \quad (2.1d)$$

式 (2.1a), (2.1b) 为围岩基本动力方程，求出 w, ψ 后可由 (2.1c), (2.1d) 求取内力及应力。衬砌用一般单向板动力方程

$$D_1 \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + \rho_1 h_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} = q(x, t) \quad (2.2a)$$

由 w 求结构内力表达式为

$$M_1 = -D_1 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} \quad (2.2b)$$

$$Q_1 = -D_1 \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} \quad (2.2c)$$

$q(x, t)$ 为介质与衬砌之间的相互作用函数——接触压力，凡下标带“1”之参数代表衬砌，无下标之参数代表围岩。

将 (2.2a) 与 (2.1a) 式相加消去 $q(x, t)$ 得到方程

$$\begin{aligned} (D + D_1) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + (\rho h + \rho_1 h_1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial t^2} - \left(\rho J + \frac{6\rho D}{5G} \right) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^2 \partial x^2} \\ + \rho J \frac{6\rho}{5G} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial t^4} = p(x, t) \end{aligned} \quad (2.3a)$$

将式 (2.2a) 对 x 求一次偏导与 (2.1b) 相加，消去 $q(x, t)$ 得到另一方程：

$$\frac{5\rho J G h}{6D} \frac{\partial^2 \psi}{\partial t^2} + \frac{25G^2 h^2}{36D} \psi + D_1 \frac{\partial^5 w}{\partial x^5} - \frac{5Gh}{6} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - \frac{25G^2 h^2}{36D} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} + (\rho h + \rho_1 h_1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial t^2} = \frac{\partial p(x, t)}{\partial x} \quad (2.3b)$$

方程(2.3a), (2.3b), (2.2a)组成围岩与衬砌共同作用的联立方程组, 通过该方程组解出 w, ψ, q 则可解得围岩和衬砌内的各力学量。

现在我们来讨论方程(2.3a), (2.3b)。首先解自由振动, 令其方程的右端为零, 取方程的解有如下形式

$$\begin{cases} w(x, t) = W(x) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \\ \psi(x, t) = \Phi(x) \sin(\omega t + \varphi) \end{cases}$$

代入方程(2.3a), (2.3b)有

$$W''''(x) + \frac{\rho J + \frac{6\rho D}{5G}}{D + D_1} \omega^2 W''(x) - \frac{(\rho h + \rho_1 h_1) - \rho J - \frac{6\rho}{5G} \omega^2}{D + D_1} \omega^2 W(x) = 0 \quad (2.4a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} W''''(x) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W''''(x) - \left[\frac{25G^2 h^2}{36DD} + \frac{\rho h + \rho_1 h_1}{D} \omega^2 \right] W'(x) \\ + \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} \left[\frac{5Gh}{6D} - \frac{\rho J}{D} \omega^2 \right] \Phi(x) = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (2.4b)$$

式(2.4a)可写成

$$W''''(x) + b_{20} W''(x) - b_0 \beta_0^2 W(x) = 0 \quad (2.5)$$

其中

$$b_{20} = \omega^2 \left(\frac{\rho J}{D_0} + \frac{6\rho D}{5GD_0} \right), \quad D_0 = D + D_1$$

$$\beta_0^2 = \omega^2 \frac{\rho_0 h_0}{D}, \quad \rho_0 h_0 = (\rho h + \rho_1 h_1)$$

$$b_0 = 1 - \frac{\rho J 6\rho}{5G\rho_0 h_0} \omega^2 = 1 - \frac{\rho J 6\rho D_0}{5G(\rho_0 h_0)^2} \beta_0^2 = 1 - \beta_0^2 \frac{6E}{5G} r_0^2$$

$$r_0^2 = \frac{EJ D_0 / E^2}{(\rho_0 h_0 / \rho)^2}, \quad r_0^2 = \frac{\sqrt{EJ D_0} / E}{\rho_0 h_0 / \rho}$$

那么

$$b_{20} = \beta_0^2 \left(1 + \frac{6D}{5GJ} \right) r_0^2 \sqrt{\frac{EJ}{D_0}}$$

方程(2.5)的特征方程为

$$s^4 + b_{20} s^2 - b_0 \beta_0^2 = 0$$

其根为

$$s^2 = \frac{-b_{20} \pm \sqrt{b_{20}^2 + 4b_0 \beta_0^2}}{2}$$

即

$$s_1 = \sqrt{\frac{-b_{20} + \sqrt{b_{20}^2 + 4b_0 \beta_0^2}}{2}} = -s_2$$

$$s_2 = i \sqrt{\frac{b_{20} + \sqrt{b_{20}^2 + 4b_0\beta_0^2}}{2}} = i s = -s_4$$

于是方程(2.5)的通解可写成

$$W(x) = AY_1(x) + BY_2(x) + CY_3(x) + EY_4(x) \quad (2.6a)$$

$$Y_1 = \frac{1}{2d} (s_1^2 \operatorname{chs}_2 x - s_2^2 \operatorname{chs}_1 x)$$

$$Y_2 = \frac{1}{2d} \left(\frac{s_1^2}{s_2} \operatorname{shs}_2 x - \frac{s_2^2}{s_1} \operatorname{shs}_1 x \right)$$

$$Y_3 = \frac{1}{2d} (\operatorname{chs}_1 x - \operatorname{chs}_2 x)$$

$$Y_4 = \frac{1}{2d} \left(\frac{1}{s_1} \operatorname{shs}_1 x - \frac{1}{s_2} \operatorname{shs}_2 x \right)$$

$$2d = s_1^2 - s_2^2 = \sqrt{b_{20}^2 + 4b_0\beta_0^2}$$

函数 Y_i 满足柯西型单位矩阵, 即 $x=0$ 时, 振型函数为:

$$Y_1(0) = 1, Y_1'(0) = 0, Y_1''(0) = 0, Y_1'''(0) = 0$$

$$Y_2(0) = 0, Y_2'(0) = 1, Y_2''(0) = 0, Y_2'''(0) = 0$$

$$Y_3(0) = 0, Y_3'(0) = 0, Y_3''(0) = 1, Y_3'''(0) = 0$$

$$Y_4(0) = 0, Y_4'(0) = 0, Y_4''(0) = 0, Y_4'''(0) = 1$$

上述通解的形式只限于 $b_{20}^2 + 4b_0\beta_0^2 > 0$ 的情形, 一般 $D, D_0 = D + D_1$ ($D_1 \ll D$) 相差不甚大, 能满足该要求. 但如果上述条件不成立, 则改变解的形式.

将式(2.6a)代入(2.4b)可解得另一振型:

$$\Phi(x) = \frac{W'''''' - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W'''' - \left[\left(\frac{5Gh}{6D} \right) \left(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1} \right) + \left(\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1} \right) \omega^2 \right] W''}{\frac{5Gh}{6D_1} \left[\frac{\rho J}{D} \omega^2 - \frac{5Gh}{6D} \right]} \quad (2.6b)$$

在(2.6a), (2.6b)中有四个待定常数, 由边界条件确定.

对于一般地下结构, 其两端可作为弹性嵌固, 弹性嵌固边界条件有:

$$M = K\psi, M = -D \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

故有振型边界条件

$$K\Phi + D \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} = 0$$

代入式(2.6b), 即

$$\begin{aligned} & K \left\{ W'''''' - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W'''' - \left[\left(\frac{5Gh}{6D} \right) \left(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1} \right) + \left(\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1} \right) \omega^2 \right] W'' \right\} \\ & = D \left\{ W'''''' - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W'''' - \left[\left(\frac{5Gh}{6D} \right) \left(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1} \right) + \left(\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1} \right) \omega^2 \right] W'' \right\} \end{aligned}$$

这样具体边界条件可以写成如下:

$$x=0: \quad W(0) = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_1 \{ & W''''''(0) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W''''(0) - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] W''(0) \} \\
 & = D \{ W''''''(0) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W''''(0) - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) \\
 & \quad + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] W''(0) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

$x=l, W(l) = 0$

$$\begin{aligned}
 K_2 \{ & W''''''(l) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W''''(l) - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] W''(l) \} \\
 & = D \{ W''''''(l) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} W''''(l) - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) \\
 & \quad + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] W''(l) \}
 \end{aligned}$$

注意到式(2.5)有

$$\begin{aligned}
 W''''''(0) &= b_0 \beta_0^2 W(0) - b_{20} W''(0) = b_0 \beta_0^2 A - b_{20} C \\
 W''''''(0) &= b_0 \beta_0^2 W'(0) - b_{2c} W''''(0) = b_0 \beta_0^2 B - b_{2c} E \\
 W''''''(0) &= b_0 \beta_0^2 W''(0) - b_{20} W''''(0) = b_0 \beta_0^2 C - b_{20} b_0 \beta_0^2 A + b_{20}^2 C
 \end{aligned}$$

代入方程(2.6a)并化简之有

$$Y_2(l)B + Y_3(l)C + Y_4(l)E = 0 \tag{2.7a}$$

$$f_1(\omega)B + f_2(\omega)C + f_3(\omega)E = 0 \tag{2.7b}$$

$$f_4(\omega)B + f_5(\omega)C + f_6(\omega)E = 0 \tag{2.7c}$$

由方程组(2.7)来确定常数B, C, E. 方程组有非零解的充分必要条件是系数行列式为零, 由此得频率方程

$$\begin{aligned}
 F(\omega) &= Y_2(l)f_2(\omega)f_6(\omega) + Y_3(l)f_3(\omega)f_4(\omega) + Y_4(l)f_1(\omega)f_5(\omega) \\
 & \quad - Y_4(l)f_2(\omega)f_4(\omega) - Y_3(l)f_1(\omega)f_6(\omega) - Y_2(l)f_3(\omega)f_5(\omega) = 0
 \end{aligned} \tag{2.8}$$

其中

$$f_1(\omega) = K_1 \left\{ b_0 \beta_0^2 - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] \right\}$$

$$f_2(\omega) = -D \left\{ (b_0 \beta_0^2 + b_{20}^2) + \frac{5Ghb_{20}}{6D_1} - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] \right\}$$

$$f_3(\omega) = -K_1 \left\{ b_{20} + \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} \right\}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 f_{i+3}(\omega) &= K_2 \left\{ Y''''_{i+1}(l) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} Y''_{i+1}(l) - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} \right. \\
 & \quad \left. + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] \cdot Y'_{i+1}(l) \right\} - D \left\{ Y''_{i+1}(l) - \frac{5Gh}{6D_1} Y''_{i+1}(l) \right. \\
 & \quad \left. - [(\frac{5Gh}{6D})(\frac{5Gh}{6D_1}) + (\frac{\rho h}{D_1} + \frac{\rho_1 h_1}{D_1})\omega^2] Y'_{i+1}(l) \right\} \quad (i=1, 2, 3)
 \end{aligned}$$

由方程 (2.8) 解出无穷多组 ω_m , 又可确定相应的振型系数 $B_m=1, C_m, E_m$. 最后得振型为

$$W_m(x) = Y_{2m}(x) + C_m Y_{3m}(x) + E_m Y_{4m}(x)$$

其中 $Y_{jm}(x)$ 为代入 ω_m 值之 $Y_j(x)$ ($j=2, 3, 4$).

下面进一步讨论在围岩外侧受有爆荷 $p(x, t)$ 作用下的强迫振动解
令解

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w &= \sum_m^{\infty} W_m(x) T_m(t) \\ \psi &= \sum_m^{\infty} \Phi_m(x) T_m(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.9)$$

其中振型 W_m, Φ_m 满足方程 (2.1)', (2.1)'' 相应的振型方程:

$$D\Phi_m'' - \frac{5}{6}(W_m' - \Phi_m)hG = -\rho J \omega_m^2 \Phi_m \quad (2.10a)$$

$$\frac{5}{6}(W_m'' - \Phi_m') Gh - q = -\rho h \omega_m^2 W_m \quad (2.10b)$$

强迫振动从 (2.1)', (2.1)'' 出发进行求解, 将 (2.9) 式代入之有:

$$D \sum_m^{\infty} \Phi_m'' T_m + \frac{5Gh}{6} \sum_m^{\infty} (W_m' - \Phi_m) T_m - \rho J \sum_m^{\infty} \Phi_m \ddot{T}_m = 0 \quad (2.11a)$$

$$q(x, t) - p(x, t) + \rho h \sum_m^{\infty} W_m \ddot{T}_m - \frac{5Gh}{6} \sum_m^{\infty} (W_m'' - \Phi_m') T_m = 0 \quad (2.11b)$$

将 (2.10a), (2.10b) 代入 (2.11a), (2.11b) 有

$$\sum_m^{\infty} \rho J \omega_m^2 \Phi_m T_m + \sum_m^{\infty} \rho J \Phi_m \ddot{T}_m = 0 \quad (2.12a)$$

$$\sum_m^{\infty} \rho h \omega_m^2 W_m T_m + \sum_m^{\infty} \rho h W_m \ddot{T}_m = p(x, t) \quad (2.12b)$$

利用振型正交性^[3]

$$\int_0^l \left(W_m W_n + \frac{\rho J}{\rho h} \Phi_m \Phi_n \right) dx = 0 \quad (m \neq n)$$

作
$$\int_0^l [(12-a)\Phi_n + (12-b)W_n] dx$$

运算得
$$\dot{T}_m + \omega_m^2 T_m = \frac{P_m}{M_m} \quad (2.13)$$

其中

$$P_m = \int_0^l p(x, t) W_m dx, \quad M_m = \int_0^l [\rho J \Phi_m^2 + \rho h W_m^2] dx$$

其中 $p(x, t)$ 取自由场压力。

方程(2.13)之强迫振动特解为

$$T_m(t) = \frac{1}{\omega_m M_m} \int_0^t P_m(\tau) \sin \omega_m(t-\tau) d\tau \quad (m=1, 2, 3, \dots)$$

最后得强迫振动解为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} w(x, t) &= \sum_m^\infty W_m(x) T_m(t) \\ \psi(x, t) &= \sum_m^\infty \Phi_m(x) T_m(t) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2.14)$$

将方程(2.14)代入(2.2a)得接触压力函数为

$$q(x, t) = D_1 \sum_m^\infty W_m'''(x) T_m(t) + \rho_1 h_1 \sum_m^\infty W_m(x) \ddot{T}(t) \quad (2.15)$$

围岩内应力可根据由(2.1c), (2.1d)确定的

$$M = -D \sum_m^\infty \Phi_m'(x) T_m(t) \quad (2.16a)$$

$$Q = \frac{5Gh}{6} \sum_m^\infty [W_m'(x) - \Phi(x)] T_m(t) \quad (2.16b)$$

来计算, 围岩外介质中应力同自由场, 两者连续.

衬砌中内力由式(2.2b), (2.2c)决定, 即

$$M = -D_1 \sum_m^\infty W_m''(x) T_m(t) \quad (2.17a)$$

$$Q = -D_1 \sum_m^\infty W_m'''(x) T_m(t) \quad (2.17b)$$

与围岩协调.

三、结 束 语

通过上述方法, 对于在动载荷作用下计入与半无限介质相互作用的地下结构衬砌内力, 与介质接触面压力, 介质内应力分布的解析解可分别按式(2.17), (2.15), (2.16)计算. 这种解析解将有助于从理论上探讨地下结构与介质动力共同作用的一些本质问题, 诸如接触面压力与位移的时空理论曲线, 介质与结构弹性常数不同匹配对反应影响, 介质动力问题集中参数化的理论根据等等.

本方法同样可以用于计算拱顶以及用结构力学方法处理整个地下结构.

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An Analytical Solution for Underground Structure-Country Rock Dynamic Interaction

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Abstract

In this paper according to the results of a great quantity of tests and numerical calculations, it is pointed out that the country rock with thickness of $1/3$ span has mechanical characteristics of a thick flexure member in underground rock have subjected to transverse blast loading, however, it is approaching to stress state of free field outside country rock, the equation of thick plate theory under loading of free field pressure may be applicable to solution of this problem. Therefore, the underground structure-country rock dynamic interaction may be described by dynamic equations of flexure member of thin plate and thick plate, which express liner and country rock respectively. The interaction force between the liner and country rock is expressed as contacting pressure function $q(x, t)$. Solving the system of simultaneous equations, the analytical solution to dynamic analysis of arch-straight liner including elastic half space interaction effect is given and the analytical expression of function $q(x, t)$ is obtained.

This analytic solution will be contributed to the study of some substantive problems of underground structure-medium interaction.