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横观各向同性饱和地基的三维动力响应^{*}

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(我刊原编委黄义来稿)

摘要: 首先引入位移函数, 将直角坐标系下横观各向同性饱和土 Biot 波动方程转化为 2 个解耦的六阶和二阶控制方程; 然后基于双重 Fourier 变换, 求解了 Biot 波动方程, 得到以土骨架位移和孔隙水压力为基本未知量的积分形式的一般解, 并用一般解给出了饱和土总应力分量的表达式。在此基础上系统研究了横观各向同性饱和半空间体的稳态动力响应问题, 考虑表面排水和不排水两种情况, 得到了半空间体在任意分布的表面谐振荷载作用下, 表面位移的稳态动力响应, 文末给出了算例

关键词: 横观各向同性饱和土; Biot 波动方程; 动力响应; 双重 Fourier 变换
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引 言

饱和土的动力分析在地震学、地震工程学、土力学、地球物理学等方面都有广泛的应用。横观各向同性饱和土是土骨架表现为统计横观各向同性, 骨架之间的孔隙充满各向同性的、具有粘滞性和可压缩性的流体的流固耦合两相介质。自 Biot^[1~3] 关于饱和弹性多孔介质的动力方程提出后, 从 20 世纪 70 年代开始, 有关这方面的研究引起人们的广泛关注。诸多学者分别采用不同的方法处理了各向同性或横观各向同性饱和多孔介质的动力响应问题^[4~9], 如有限单元法(Ziekewicz)^[4]、频域或 Laplace 域边界单元法(Chang 等^[5], Chen^[6]), 以及基于 Fourier 展开和 Hankel 变换的解析方法(Philippacopoulos^[7], 黄义等^[8], 张引科等^[9])。但需要指出的是, 由于土的两相介质力学模型的复杂性, 数学处理上相当困难, 以上基于解析方法的研究成果大都局限于圆柱坐标系, 且针对外荷载分布于圆域或环域的特殊情况, 而对分布在任意区域(如矩形域)上, 沿任意方向作用的外荷载并不适用。因此, 直角坐标系下横观各向同性饱和土的动力响应问题值得进一步研究。

本文从两相介质的 Biot 波动方程出发, 引入 2 个位移函数, 并利用 Cauchy-Reimann 条件, 首次将直角坐标系下横观各向同性饱和土 Biot 波动方程转化为 2 个解耦的六阶和二阶控制方程, 进而采用双重 Fourier 变换, 成功求解了 Biot 波动方程, 得到以土骨架位移和孔隙水压力

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为基本未知量的积分形式的一般解,并用一般解给出了饱和土总应力分量的表达式.在此基础上系统研究了横观各向同性饱和半空间体的稳态动力响应问题,考虑表面排水和不排水 2 种情况,得到了半空间体在任意分布的表面谐振荷载作用下,表面位移的稳态动力饱和响应.文中分析方法,十分简捷.文末的数值处理采用快速双重 Fourier 逆变换技术(IFFT)是有效的^[10].

1 横观各向同性饱和土三维动力问题的基本方程

1.1 Biot 波动方程及参数

以土骨架的平均位移 \mathbf{u} 和孔隙流体相对于固体骨架运动的平均位移 \mathbf{w} 为基本未知量,两相介质的 Biot 动力方程表示为

$$\sigma_{ij,j} = \rho \ddot{u}_i + \rho_l \ddot{w}_i, - p_{,i} = \rho_l \ddot{u}_i + m_j \ddot{w}_j + r_{ij} \dot{w}_j, \quad (1a, b)$$

方程中, σ_{ij} 是饱和多孔介质的总应力张量, p 是孔隙水压力; u_i 和 w_i 分别为 \mathbf{u} 和 \mathbf{w} 沿 x 、 y 和 z 方向的位移分量; ρ 是饱和多孔介质密度 $\rho = (1 - \phi)\rho_s + \phi\rho_l$, ρ_l 孔隙流体密度, ρ_s 是骨架固体材料密度, ϕ 是多孔介质的孔隙率, 圆点“ \cdot ”表示对时间的导数; 对横观各向同性饱和多孔介质, 取 z 轴沿介质对称轴方向, x - y 平面平行于各向同性平面, 张量 m_j 和 r_j 分别为

$$m_j = \begin{bmatrix} m_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & m_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & m_3 \end{bmatrix}, \quad r_{ij} = \begin{bmatrix} r_1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & r_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & r_3 \end{bmatrix},$$

m_j 和 r_j ($j = 1, 3$) 是反映 Biot 问题引入的量, 可表示为 $m_j = \text{Re}[q(\omega)]\rho_l/\phi$, $r_j = \eta \text{Re}[K_j(\omega)]$; η 是孔隙流体动力粘滞系数, $q(\omega)$ 是水平和垂直动态孔隙弯曲度, $K_j(\omega)$ 是相应的动态渗透率, 它们之间存在关系: $q_j(\omega) = i\eta\phi/\text{Re}[K_j(\omega)\rho_l]$.

考虑有效应力原理后, 以位移表示的横观各向同性饱和弹性多孔介质的物理方程为

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_x \\ \alpha_y \\ \alpha_z \\ \tau_{yz} \\ \tau_{zx} \\ \tau_{xy} \\ p \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 2B_1 + B_2 & B_2 & B_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_6 \\ B_2 & 2B_1 + B_2 & B_3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_6 \\ B_3 & B_3 & B_4 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_7 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 2B_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2B_5 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2B_1 & 0 & 0 \\ B_6 & B_6 & B_7 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & B_8 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} e_x \\ e_y \\ e_z \\ e_{yz} \\ e_{zx} \\ e_{xy} \\ s \end{bmatrix}, \quad (2)$$

式中, $s = \text{div } \mathbf{w}$; B_j ($j = 1, 2, \dots, 8$) 为弹性常数, 可用横观各向同性介质弹性常数 c_j 、骨架固体体积模量 K_s 、孔隙流体体积模量 K_l 和孔隙率 ϕ 表示^[11], 即

$$\begin{cases} B_1 = c_{66}, B_2 = c_{12} + \frac{B_6^2}{B_8}, B_3 = c_{33} + \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8}, B_4 = c_{33} + \frac{B_7^2}{B_8}, B_5 = c_{44}, \\ B_6 = - \left[1 - \frac{c_{11} + c_{12} + c_{13}}{3K_s} \right] B_8, B_7 = - \left[1 - 2 \left(1 - \frac{c_{33} + c_{13}}{3K_s} \right) \right] B_8, \\ B_8 = \left[\frac{1 - \phi}{K_s} + \frac{\phi}{K_l} - \frac{2c_{11} + 2c_{12} + 4c_{13} + c_{33}}{9K_s^2} \right]^{-1}. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

这样, 对于饱和横观各向同性多孔介质, 考虑固体骨架和流体的惯性耦合和粘性耦合作用后, 得到如下 Biot 波动方程(为简化记号, 圆频率记为 ω , 简谐激励下相应幅值仍采用原先的

记号):

$$\left[2B_1 + B_2 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + B_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 u + \left[B_1 + B_2 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} + \left[B_3 + B_5 - \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial z} + \left[\frac{B_6}{B_8} + \rho_1 \omega^2 \beta_1 \right] \frac{\partial p}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (4a)$$

$$\left[2B_1 + B_2 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + B_1 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 v + \left[B_1 + B_2 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + \left[B_3 + B_5 - \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y \partial z} + \left[\frac{B_6}{B_8} + \rho_1 \omega^2 \beta_1 \right] \frac{\partial p}{\partial y} = 0, \quad (4b)$$

$$\left[B_3 + B_5 - \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8} \right] \left[\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y \partial z} \right] + \rho_3^* \omega^2 w + \left[B_4 - \frac{B_7^2}{B_8} \right] \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial z^2} + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} + \left[\frac{B_7}{B_8} + \rho_1 \omega^2 \beta_3 \right] \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (4c)$$

$$\left[\frac{B_6}{B_8} + \rho_1 \omega^2 \beta_1 \right] \left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right] + \left[\frac{B_7}{B_8} + \rho_1 \omega^2 \beta_3 \right] \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} - \beta_1 \left[\frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial y^2} \right] - \beta_3 \frac{\partial^2 p}{\partial z^2} - \frac{p}{B_8} = 0, \quad (4d)$$

式中, u 、 v 和 w 分别为土骨架的平均位移 u 沿 x 、 y 和 z 向的位移分量的幅值, p 是孔隙水压力幅值;

$$\therefore^2 = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2}, \quad \rho_j^* = \rho - \beta_j \rho_1^2 \omega^2, \quad \beta_j = \frac{1}{m_j \omega^2 - i \omega \Gamma_j} \quad (j = 1, 3),$$

ω 是简谐激励的圆频率; i 是虚数单位。

1.2 Biot 波动方程的变换

$$\text{令 } u = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial y}, \quad v = \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial x}, \quad (5)$$

其中, Φ 和 Ψ 为任意函数。另外, 设

$$b_2 = B_1 + B_2 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8}, \quad b_3 = B_3 + B_5 - \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8}, \quad b_4 = B_4 - \frac{B_7^2}{B_8},$$

$$b_6 = \frac{B_6}{B_8} + \omega^2 \rho_1 \beta_1, \quad b_7 = \frac{B_7}{B_8} + \omega^2 \rho_1 \beta_3,$$

在以上关系下, (4a)、(4b) 可以变换为

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[(b_2 + B_1) \therefore^2 \Phi + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} + b_3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 \Phi + b_6 p \right] - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[B_1 \therefore^2 \Psi + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 \Psi \right] = 0, \quad (6a)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[(b_2 + B_1) \therefore^2 \Phi + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} + b_3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 \Phi + b_6 p \right] + \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[B_1 \therefore^2 \Psi + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 \Psi \right] = 0, \quad (6b)$$

式(6a)、(6b) 为 Cauchy-Reimann 条件, 因此, 以下 2 式成立,

$$(b_2 + B_1) \therefore^2 \Phi + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial z^2} + b_3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 \Phi + b_6 p = 0, \quad (7a)$$

$$B_1 \therefore^2 \Psi + B_5 \frac{\partial^2 \Psi}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2 \Psi = 0, \quad (7b)$$

定义算子

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot^2 \Phi &= (b_2 + B_1) \cdot^2 + B_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2, \quad \cdot^2 \Psi = B_1 \cdot^2 + B_5 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \rho_1^* \omega^2, \\ \cdot^2 w &= B_5 \cdot^2 + b_4 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \rho_3^* \omega^2, \quad \cdot^2 p = \beta_1 \cdot^2 + \beta_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + \frac{1}{B_8}, \end{aligned}$$

利用以上含义的算子,并结合式(5),则式(7)和(4c)、(4d)可以分别写为

$$\cdot^2 \Phi + b_3 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} + b_6 p = 0, \quad \cdot^2 \Psi = 0, \quad (8a, b)$$

$$\cdot^2 w + b_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} (\cdot^2 \Phi) + b_7 \frac{\partial p}{\partial z} = 0, \quad b_6 \cdot^2 \Phi - \cdot^2 p + b_7 \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = 0, \quad (8c, d)$$

引入位移函数 $F(x, y, z)$, 令

$$\begin{cases} \Phi = - (b_3 \cdot^2 p + b_6 b_7) \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}, & w = (\cdot^2 \Phi \cdot^2 p + b_6^2 \cdot^2) F, \\ p = (b_7 \cdot^2 \Phi - b_6 b_3 \cdot^2) \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}, \end{cases} \quad (9a, b, c)$$

则式(8a)、(8d)自动满足,将式(9)代入(8c),得

$$\begin{aligned} \cdot^2 w (\cdot^2 \Phi \cdot^2 p + b_6^2 \cdot^2) F - \cdot^2 (b_3^2 \cdot^2 p + b_3 b_6 b_7) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} + \\ (b_7^2 \cdot^2 \Phi - b_3 b_6 b_7 \cdot^2) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} = 0, \end{aligned} \quad (10)$$

于是,问题的控制方程转化为式(8b)和(10)。

2 横观各向同性饱和土三维波动方程的解

2.1 饱和土的弹性层问题

引入二维 Fourier 变换

$$g(\xi, \eta, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(x, y, z) \exp[i(\xi x + \eta y)] dx dy, \quad (11)$$

相应的逆变换为

$$g(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} g(\xi, \eta, z) \exp[-i(\xi x + \eta y)] d\xi d\eta, \quad (12)$$

对方程(10)和(8a)实施变换(11),整理后得到

$$\left[a_1 \frac{\partial^6}{\partial z^6} + a_2 \frac{\partial^4}{\partial z^4} + a_3 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} + a_4 \right] F = 0, \quad \left[\frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} - \lambda_0^2 \right] \Psi = 0, \quad (13a, b)$$

方程(13)的系数为

$$\begin{aligned} a_1 &= B_5 b_4 \beta_3, \quad a_2 = B_5 (b_5 \beta_3 + b_4 b_8 + b_7^2) + b_1 b_4 \beta_3 + (\xi^2 + \eta^2) b_3^2 \beta_3, \\ a_3 &= B_5 b_5 b_8 + b_1 (\beta_3 b_5 + b_4 b_8 + b_7^2) + (b_3^2 b_8 + 2b_3 b_6 b_7 - b_6^2 b_4) (\xi^2 + \eta^2), \\ a_4 &= b_1 b_5 b_8 - b_6^2 b_5 (\xi^2 + \eta^2), \quad \lambda_0 = \left[\frac{B_1 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) - \omega^2 \rho_1^*}{B_5} \right]^{1/2} \end{aligned}$$

以及

$$\begin{aligned} b_1 &= \omega^2 \rho_1^* - \left[2B_1 + B_2 + \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] (\xi^2 + \eta^2), \quad b_8 = \frac{1}{B_8} - \beta_1 (\xi^2 + \eta^2), \\ b_5 &= -B_5 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) + \omega^2 \rho_3^*, \end{aligned}$$

求解(13),得到

$$\begin{cases} F = \sum_{s=1}^3 [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) + D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \\ \Psi = C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) + D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z), \end{cases} \quad (14a, b)$$

其中, $C_i, D_i (i = 1, 2, 3, 4)$ 为与 z 无关的待定常数; $\pm \lambda_1, \pm \lambda_2, \pm \lambda_3 (\operatorname{Re}[\lambda_j] \geq 0, j = 1, 2, 3)$ 为方程(13a)的6个特征根,可表达为

$$\begin{cases} \lambda_1^2 = \Gamma + \left[-\frac{x}{3}\right] \sqrt{\Gamma - \frac{a_2}{3a_1}}, & \lambda_2^2 = \Lambda \Gamma + \left[-\frac{x}{3}\right] \sqrt{\Lambda \Gamma - \frac{a_2}{3a_1}}, \\ \lambda_3^2 = \Lambda^2 \Gamma + \left[-\frac{x}{3}\right] \sqrt{\Lambda^2 \Gamma - \frac{a_2}{3a_1}}, \end{cases} \quad (15)$$

其中

$$\begin{aligned} \Lambda &= \frac{-1 + \sqrt{3i}}{2}, & \Gamma &= \left[-\frac{y}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{y^2}{4} + \frac{x^3}{27}}\right]^{1/3}, \\ x &= -\frac{1}{3} \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right]^2 + \frac{a_3}{a_1}, & y &= \frac{2}{27} \left[\frac{a_2}{a_1}\right]^3 - \frac{a_2 a_3}{3a_1^2} + \frac{a_4}{a_1}, \end{aligned}$$

方程(13)的特征方程为复系数8次代数方程,其解答一般无法表示为明显的解析式。根式 $\sqrt{y^2/4 + x^3/27}$ 表示实部为正的一个单值分支,而 Γ 可取3次根式的任一单值分支。对式(9)实施变换(11),得到

$$\Phi = - (b_3 b_8 + b_6 b_7) \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} - b_3 \beta_3 \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial z^3}, \quad (16a)$$

$$w = [b_1 b_8 - (\xi^2 + \eta^2) b_6^2] F + (b_1 \beta_3 + b_8 B_5) \frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial z^2} + B_5 \beta_3 \frac{\partial^4 F}{\partial z^4}, \quad (16b)$$

$$p = [b_1 b_7 + (\xi^2 + \eta^2) b_3 b_6] \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} + b_7 B_5 \frac{\partial^3 F}{\partial z^3}, \quad (16c)$$

将式(14)代入(16),并利用式(5),得出

$$\Phi = \sum_{s=1}^3 \Phi_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \quad (17a)$$

$$w = \sum_{s=1}^3 w_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) + D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \quad (17b)$$

$$p = \sum_{s=1}^3 p_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) + D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \quad (17c)$$

以及 x, y 平面的位移

$$u = i \eta [C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) + D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] - i \xi \sum_{s=1}^3 \Phi_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \quad (18a)$$

$$v = -i \xi [C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) + D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] - i \eta \sum_{s=1}^3 \Phi_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)] \quad (18b)$$

和应力通解

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_x &= 2B_1 i \xi \eta [C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) + D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] + \\ &\quad \sum_{s=1}^3 (-2B_1 \xi^2 \Phi_s + \delta_s) [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \end{aligned} \quad (19a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_y &= -2B_1 i \xi \eta [C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) + D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] + \\ &\quad \sum_{s=1}^3 (-2B_1 \eta^2 \Phi_s + \delta_s) [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \end{aligned} \quad (19b)$$

$$\sigma_z = \sum_{s=1}^3 \xi_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \quad (19c)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{zy} = & -B_5 i \lambda_0 \xi [-C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) - D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] - \\ & B_5 i \eta \sum_{s=1}^3 \zeta_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) + D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \end{aligned} \quad (19d)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{zx} = & B_5 i \lambda_0 \eta [C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) - D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] - \\ & B_5 i \xi \sum_{s=1}^3 \zeta_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) + D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \end{aligned} \quad (19e)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_{xy} = & B_1 (-\xi^2 + \eta^2) [C_4 \exp(\lambda_0 z) + D_4 \exp(-\lambda_0 z)] - \\ & 2B_1 \eta \xi \sum_{s=1}^3 \Phi_s [C_s \exp(\lambda_s z) - D_s \exp(-\lambda_s z)], \end{aligned} \quad (19f)$$

其中系数

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_s = & -(b_3 b_8 + b_6 b_7) \lambda_s - b_3 \beta_3 \lambda_s^3, \\ w_s = & b_1 b_8 - (\xi^2 + \eta^2) b_6^2 + (b_1 \beta_3 + b_8 B_5) \lambda_s^2 + B_5 \beta_3 \lambda_s^4, \\ p_s = & [b_1 b_7 + (\xi^2 + \eta^2) b_3 b_6] \lambda_s + b_7 B_5 \lambda_s^3, \\ \delta = & - \left[B_2 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Phi_s + \left[B_3 - \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8} \right] w_s \lambda_s + \frac{B_6}{B_8} p_s, \\ \xi_s = & -(\xi^2 + \eta^2) \left[B_3 - \frac{B_6 B_7}{B_8} \right] \Phi_s + \left[B_4 - \frac{B_6^2}{B_8} \right] w_s \lambda_s + \frac{B_7}{B_8} p_s, \\ \zeta_s = & \Phi_s \lambda_s + w_s, \end{aligned}$$

另外,系数 Φ_s 、 w_s 和 p_s 之间存在以下关系

$$b_7 \lambda_s p_s + (b_4 \lambda_s^2 + b_5) w_s - b_3 \lambda_s (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Phi_s = 0 \quad (s = 1, 2, 3) \quad (20)$$

式(17)~式(19)即为有限厚度的横观各向同性饱和土 Biot 波动方程在 Fourier 变换域上的一般解,待定常数 C_i 、 D_i ($i = 1, 2, 3, 4$) 可由适当的边界条件确定。

2.2 饱和土的半空间问题

以处于 $z \geq 0$ 的横观各向同性饱和半空间体为研究对象。当 $z \rightarrow \infty$ 时,固体骨架位移、孔隙流体压力和介质应力均应趋于零,因此公式(17)~式(19)中的待定常数 $C_s = 0$ 。设在半空间体表面区域 Ω 内,沿 x 、 y 和 z 正向作用有任意的简谐激励荷载,分别为 $q_x(x, y) e^{i\omega t}$ 、 $q_y(x, y) e^{i\omega t}$ 和 $q_z(x, y) e^{i\omega t}$,在区域 Ω 以外的表面无荷载作用。为使问题更具一般性,考虑表面完全排水和不排水 2 种情况。相应的双重 Fourier 变换域内的边界条件为

$$\sigma_z(\xi, \eta, 0) = -q_z(\xi, \eta), \tau_{zx}(\xi, \eta, 0) = -q_x(\xi, \eta), \tau_{zy}(\xi, \eta, 0) = -q_y(\xi, \eta), \quad (21a)$$

表面完全排水: $p(\xi, \eta, 0) = 0$; 表面完全不排水:

$$\left. \frac{\partial p(\xi, \eta, z)}{\partial z} \right|_{z=0} = 0 \quad (21b)$$

(a) 表面完全排水

将式(17)~式(19)代入式(21),得

$$\begin{aligned} [u(\xi, \eta, 0) \quad v(\xi, \eta, 0) \quad w(\xi, \eta, 0)]^T = \\ [G^d] [q_x(\xi, \eta) \quad q_y(\xi, \eta) \quad q_z(\xi, \eta)]^T, \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

其中

$$G_{11}^d = \frac{-\Delta_d \eta^2 - \alpha^d \xi^2 \lambda_0}{B_5 \lambda_0 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_d}, \quad G_{12}^d = \frac{-(\Delta_d + \alpha^d \lambda_0) \xi \eta}{B_5 \lambda_0 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_d}, \quad G_{13}^d = \frac{i \gamma^d \xi}{\Delta_d},$$

$$G_{21}^d = -G_{12}^d, \quad G_{22}^d = \frac{\Delta_d \xi^2 + \alpha^d \eta^2 \lambda_0}{B_5 \lambda_0 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_d}, \quad G_{23}^d = \frac{i \gamma^d \eta}{\Delta_d},$$

$$G_{31}^d = \frac{i \alpha_w^d \xi}{B_5 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_d}, \quad G_{32}^d = \frac{i \alpha_w^d \eta}{B_5 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_d}, \quad G_{33}^d = \frac{\gamma_w^d}{\Delta_d},$$

式中

$$\alpha^d = p_1(\xi_3 - \xi_2) + p_2(\xi_1 - \xi_3) + p_3(\xi_2 - \xi_1),$$

$$\gamma^d = p_1(\zeta_3 - \zeta_2) + p_2(\zeta_3 - \zeta_1) + p_3(\zeta_1 - \zeta_2),$$

$$\alpha_w^d = p_1(w_2 \xi_3 - w_3 \xi_2) + p_2(w_3 \xi_1 - w_1 \xi_3) + p_3(w_1 \xi_2 - w_2 \xi_1),$$

$$\gamma_w^d = p_1(w_3 \zeta_2 - w_2 \zeta_3) + p_2(w_1 \zeta_3 - w_3 \zeta_1) + p_3(w_2 \zeta_1 - w_1 \zeta_2),$$

$$\Delta_d = p_1(\xi_3 \zeta_2 - \xi_2 \zeta_3) + p_2(\xi_1 \zeta_3 - \xi_3 \zeta_1) + p_3(\xi_2 \zeta_1 - \xi_1 \zeta_2);$$

(b) 表面完全不排水

同样, 由式(17)~式(19)和式(21), 得

$$\begin{bmatrix} u(\xi, \eta, 0) & v(\xi, \eta, 0) & w(\xi, \eta, 0) \end{bmatrix}^T = \\ [G^{ud}] [q_x(\xi, \eta) \quad q_y(\xi, \eta) \quad q_z(\xi, \eta)]^T, \quad (23)$$

其中

$$G_{11}^{ud} = \frac{-\Delta_{ud} \eta^2 - \alpha^{ud} \xi^2 \lambda_0}{B_5 \lambda_0 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_{ud}}, \quad G_{12}^{ud} = \frac{-(\Delta_{ud} + \alpha^{ud} \lambda_0) \xi \eta}{B_5 \lambda_0 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_{ud}}, \quad G_{13}^{ud} = \frac{i \gamma^{ud} \xi}{\Delta_{ud}},$$

$$G_{21}^{ud} = -G_{12}^{ud}, \quad G_{22}^{ud} = \frac{\Delta_{ud} \xi^2 + \alpha^{ud} \eta^2 \lambda_0}{B_5 \lambda_0 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_{ud}}, \quad G_{23}^{ud} = \frac{i \gamma^{ud} \eta}{\Delta_{ud}},$$

$$G_{31}^{ud} = \frac{i \alpha_w^{ud} \xi}{B_5 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_{ud}}, \quad G_{32}^{ud} = \frac{i \alpha_w^{ud} \eta}{B_5 (\xi^2 + \eta^2) \Delta_{ud}}, \quad G_{33}^{ud} = \frac{\gamma_w^{ud}}{\Delta_{ud}},$$

式中

$$\alpha^{ud} = \lambda_1 p_1(\xi_3 - \xi_2) + \lambda_2 p_2(\xi_1 - \xi_3) + \lambda_3 p_3(\xi_2 - \xi_1),$$

$$\gamma^{ud} = \lambda_1 p_1(\zeta_3 - \zeta_2) + \lambda_2 p_2(\zeta_3 - \zeta_1) + \lambda_3 p_3(\zeta_1 - \zeta_2),$$

$$\alpha_w^{ud} = \lambda_1 p_1(w_2 \xi_3 - w_3 \xi_2) + \lambda_2 p_2(w_3 \xi_1 - w_1 \xi_3) + \lambda_3 p_3(w_1 \xi_2 - w_2 \xi_1),$$

$$\gamma_w^{ud} = \lambda_1 p_1(w_3 \zeta_2 - w_2 \zeta_3) + \lambda_2 p_2(w_1 \zeta_3 - w_3 \zeta_1) + \lambda_3 p_3(w_2 \zeta_1 - w_1 \zeta_2),$$

$$\Delta_{ud} = \lambda_1 p_1(\xi_3 \zeta_2 - \xi_2 \zeta_3) + \lambda_2 p_2(\xi_1 \zeta_3 - \xi_3 \zeta_1) + \lambda_3 p_3(\xi_2 \zeta_1 - \xi_1 \zeta_2).$$

3 数值算例

为说明问题, 同时不失一般性, 考虑横观各向同性饱和半空间体在表面的矩形区域: $\{-a/2 \leq x \leq a/2, -b/2 \leq y \leq b/2\}$ 内沿 z 轴正向(坐标原点在矩形域中心, z 轴正向指向半空间体内部) 承受法向均布简谐激励 $q_z(x, y) e^{i\omega t}$ 作用, 幅值分布集度 1 N/m^2 . 对 $q_z(x, y)$ 进行双重 Fourier 变换后, 得到

$$q_z(\xi, \eta) = - \left[\exp\left(\frac{i a \xi}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{i a \xi}{2}\right) \right] \left[\exp\left(\frac{i b \eta}{2}\right) - \exp\left(-\frac{i b \eta}{2}\right) \right] \sqrt{2\pi} \eta \xi$$

半空间的弹性常数 $B_1 \sim B_8$ 取值分别为($\times 10^6 \text{ N/m}^2$): 4, 7. 803, 13. 313, 12. 864, 3. 2, - 6. 91, - 6. 326, 8. 228; 骨架介质和流体密度分别为 $\rho = 2.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$, $\rho_f = 1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$; 饱和介质孔隙比 $\phi = 0.2$, 耗散参数 r_1 和 r_2 分别为($\times 10^5 \text{ (kg/m}^3/\text{s)}$) 0. 1, 1. 0. $a = b = 1 \text{ m}$. 采用快

速双重 Fourier 逆变换技术 (IFFT)· 图 1 给出了半空间体表面荷载中心最大沉降幅值随激励频率的变化图形; 图 2 给出了激励频率分别为 0.5 Hz, 5 Hz, 50 Hz, 和 200 Hz 时, 半空间体最大压应力 $\sigma_z^{\max}(0, 0, z)$ 随深度的变化曲线· 由图 1、图 2 可以看出, 低频时地表中心最大沉降幅值出现峰值, 距地表 1 m 左右深度的饱和介质最大压应力明显增加; 频率增加时, 最大沉降幅值变化趋于平缓, 同时 $\sigma_z^{\max}(0, 0, z)$ 随着深度的增加逐渐趋于 0·

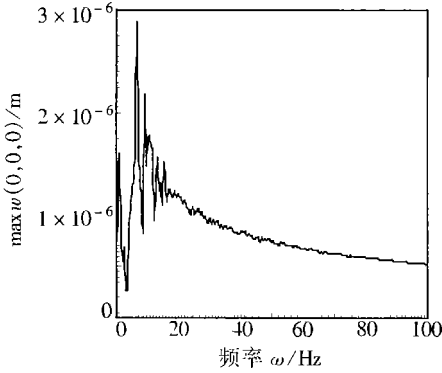


图 1 地基表面最大沉降幅值随激励频率的变化

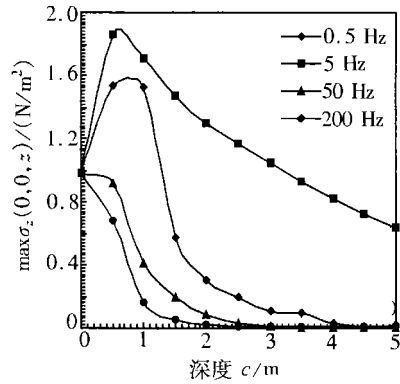


图 2 不同激励频率下地基最大压应力幅值随深度的变化

4 结 论

本文基于两相介质的 Biot 波动方程, 引入 2 个位移函数, 并利用 Cauchy-Reimann 条件, 首次将直角坐标系下横观各向同性饱和土 Biot 波动方程转化为 2 个解耦的 6 阶和 2 阶控制方程, 进而采用双重 Fourier 变换, 成功求解了 Biot 波动方程· 在此基础上, 系统研究了直角坐标系下, 横观各向同性饱和介质在任意分布的表面谐振荷载作用下的稳态动力响应, 给出了饱和介质位移和应力分量的表达式, 并且分析了 1 个特例· 文中分析方法具有一般性, 因此, 对同类问题的求解具有一定的指导意义·

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3_D Dynamic Response of Transversely Isotropic Saturated Soils

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Abstract: A study on dynamic response of transversely isotropic saturated poroelastic media under a circular non_axisymmetric harmonic source has been presented by HUANG Yi et al. using the technique of Fourier expansion and Hankel transform. However, the method may not always be valid. The work is extended to the general case being in the rectangular coordinate. The purpose is to study the 3_d dynamic response of transversely isotropic saturated soils under a general source distributing in arbitrary rectangular zoon on the medium surface. Based on Biot' s theory for fluid_saturated porous media, the 3_d wave motion equations in rectangular coordinate for transversely isotropic saturated poroelastic media were transformed into the two uncoupling governing differential equations of 6_order and 2_order respectively by means of the displacement functions. Then, using the technique of double Fourier transform, the governing differential equations were easily solved. Integral solutions of soil skeleton displacements and pore pressure as well as the total stresses for poroelastic media were obtained. Furthermore, a systematic study on half_space problem in saturated soils was performed. Integral solutions for surface displacements under the general harmonic source distributing on arbitrary surface zone, considering both case of drained surface and undrained surface, were presented.

Key words: Biot' s wave equation; transversely isotropic saturated poroelastic medium; half_space; harmonic response; double Fourier transform