

# 均布荷载下软土地基一维非线性固结的有限差分法

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**摘要:**针对深厚软黏土地基一维固结计算中, 土体初始应力和附加应力分布形式对地基固结度存在较大影响的问题, 假设土体初始应力沿深度变化、外荷载引起的附加应力随时间和深度变化、土体应力应变关系满足双曲线模型, 推导了均布荷载下软土地基的一维非线性固结控制方程, 并采用差分法求解, 得到了地基固结度及沉降计算公式。算例分析表明, 该方法计算所得地基固结度与传统解析解吻合良好, 且在时间维度上分段计算可有效提高差分法计算效率; 采用该方法计算地基沉降所得结果与实测数据吻合较好, 且能大幅度简化固结计算过程, 具有较好的工程应用价值。

**关键词:**软黏土; 一维固结; 非线性; 有限差分法; 均布荷载; 双曲线模型

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**Finite difference method for one-dimensional nonlinear consolidation of soft ground under uniform loads//**ZHAO Minghua<sup>1</sup>, HE Chengbin<sup>1,2</sup>, MA Binhui<sup>2</sup>, CHEN Qiunan<sup>2</sup>, LEI Yong<sup>2</sup> (1. College of Civil Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, China; 2. School of Civil Engineering, Hunan University of Science and Technology, Xiangtan 411201, China)

**Abstract:** In the calculation of one-dimensional soft clay ground consolidation in deep soil, initial stress and additional effective stress distributions in soil greatly influence the degree of consolidation of ground. With regard to this problem, one-dimensional nonlinear consolidation governing equations of soft ground under uniform loads are derived and solved with the finite difference method, based on the assumptions that the initial stress in soil varies with the ground depth, and the additional effective stress caused by external loads changes with both ground depth and consolidation time, as well as the hyperbolic model of the soil stress-strain relationship. Formulas for the degree of consolidation and settlement of ground are presented. A case study shows that the degree of consolidation of ground calculated with the finite difference method agrees with the traditional analytical solution, and the computational efficiency of the finite difference method can be effectively improved when the segmental calculation method is used throughout the consolidation process. The results of another example show that the settlement of ground calculated with the finite difference method agrees with the in-situ data. The suggested method can greatly simplify the consolidation calculation and is of high applicative value in engineering.

**Key words:** soft clay; one-dimensional consolidation; nonlinearity; finite difference method; uniform load; hyperbolic model

传统的太沙基一维固结理论假定外荷载为一次瞬时施加, 并未考虑实际工程中外荷载往往是线性、分级或者是循环施加的特点, 也未考虑土体本身应力应变关系的非线性特征, 故此许多学者进行了改进研究。Schiffman<sup>[1]</sup>最先分析了变荷载下的地基一维固结问题, 之后 Wilson 等<sup>[2-5]</sup>对该问题作了进一步的研究, 得到了很多有益的结论。赖勇等<sup>[6]</sup>进行了特殊应力路径下的土体固结排水试验, 其所得土体应力应变关系结果与对数曲线型非线性模型、正弦函数型非线性模型和传统的双曲线模型的拟合结果较为吻合; 余湘娟等<sup>[7]</sup>采用修正的双曲线模型拟合了正常固结状态下土的次固结系数与压力之间的定量关系, 提出了正常固结土次固结沉降量计算的一种修正方法; 何良德等<sup>[8]</sup>提出了一种反映沉降速率与剩余沉降半立方非线性关系的双曲线预测模型。此外, 在一维非线性固结理论的研究中, Davis 等<sup>[9-11]</sup>基于  $e\text{-lg}\sigma'$  关系来考虑土体物理非线性特性, 但先期固结压力的取值对  $e\text{-lg}\sigma'$  模型计算地基沉降至关重要, 如何确定先期固结压力仍是一个颇有争议的问题。鉴于此, 魏汝龙<sup>[12]</sup>认为如果无法合理地



$$u(0,z) = q(0,z) \quad (t=0, 0 \leq z \leq H) \quad (8)$$

b. 加载后,地基底面为透水层时,底面孔隙水压力为零,其数学表达式为

$$u(t,H) = 0 \quad (t > 0, z = H) \quad (9)$$

c. 加载后,地基底面为不透水层时,表面孔隙水压力为零,其数学表达式为

$$u(t,0) = 0 \quad (t > 0, z = 0) \quad (10)$$

d. 地基顶面透水、底面不透水时,土体竖向超静孔压与下卧层的超静孔压相等。

## 2 控制方程的差分法求解

### 2.1 差分法格式

按照有限差分法的基本原理,以深度  $z$  为纵轴,时间  $t$  为横轴,建立地基固结分析的计算区域。将深度  $z$  划分为  $M$  等份,时间  $t$  划分为  $N$  等份,建立差分法计算网格。如图 3 所示,网格节点代表孔隙水压力  $u$ ,其中  $u_{a,b}$  表示加载至  $a$  时刻地基中深度  $b$  处的孔隙水压力值。

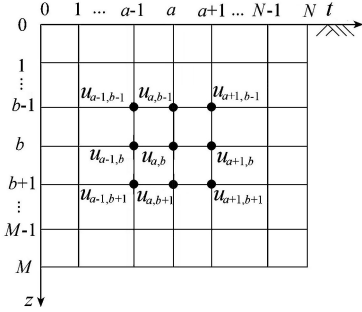


图 3 差分法网格划分示意图

将初始条件和边界条件写成差分格式:

$$\begin{cases} u_{0,b} = q_b \\ u_{a,M} = 0 \\ u_{a,1} = 0 \quad (\text{底面透水}) \\ u_{a,1} = u_{a,-1} \quad (\text{底面不透水}) \end{cases} \quad (11)$$

对于控制方程(7),采用 Crank-Nicolson 格式离散后得如下差分格式:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{a+1,b} - u_{a,b}}{\Delta t} - \frac{q_{a+1,b} - q_{a,b}}{\Delta t} &= c_v \left( \frac{u_{a+1,b+1} - 2u_{a+1,b} + u_{a+1,b-1}}{2h^2} + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{u_{a,b+1} - 2u_{a,b} + u_{a,b-1}}{2h^2} \right) + \frac{c_v m}{E_0 + m(q_{a,b} + (\sigma'_0)_b - u_{a,b})} \cdot \\ &\quad \left[ \frac{u_{a+1,b+1} - u_{a+1,b-1}}{2h} \left( \frac{u_{a+1,b+1} - u_{a+1,b-1}}{2h} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \frac{q_{a+1,b+1} - q_{a+1,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{(\sigma'_0)_{b+1} - (\sigma'_0)_{b-1}}{2h} \right) + \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} \left( \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{q_{a,b+1} - q_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \right. \right. \\ &\quad \left. \left. \frac{(\sigma'_0)_{b+1} - (\sigma'_0)_{b-1}}{2h} \right) \right] \quad (12) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{其中} \quad \Delta t = T/N \quad h = H/M$$

式中:  $T$  为总的固结时间;  $M, N$  分别为深度和固结时间的网格数。

为简化计算,将式(12)作线性化处理,可得:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{u_{a+1,b} - u_{a,b}}{\Delta t} - \frac{q_{a+1,b} - q_{a,b}}{\Delta t} &= \\ c_v \left( \frac{u_{a+1,b+1} - 2u_{a+1,b} + u_{a+1,b-1}}{2h^2} + \frac{u_{a,b+1} - 2u_{a,b} + u_{a,b-1}}{2h^2} \right) &+ \\ \frac{c_v m}{E_0 + m(q_{a,b} + (\sigma'_0)_b - u_{a,b})} \left[ \frac{u_{a+1,b+1} - u_{a+1,b-1}}{2h} \cdot \right. & \\ \left( \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{q_{a+1,b+1} - q_{a+1,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{(\sigma'_0)_{b+1} - (\sigma'_0)_{b-1}}{2h} \right) &+ \\ \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} \left( \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{q_{a,b+1} - q_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \right. & \\ \left. \frac{(\sigma'_0)_{b+1} - (\sigma'_0)_{b-1}}{2h} \right) \left. \right] \quad (13) \end{aligned}$$

由于线性化处理必然会带来误差,为了尽量减小误差,可以通过细化差分网格进行调整。假设:

$$\begin{cases} \alpha_{a,b} = \frac{c_v m}{E_0 + m(q_{a,b} + (\sigma'_0)_b - u_{a,b})} \left( \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \right. \\ \quad \left. \frac{q_{a+1,b+1} - q_{a+1,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{(\sigma'_0)_{b+1} - (\sigma'_0)_{b-1}}{2h} \right) \\ \beta_{a,b} = \frac{c_v m}{E_0 + m(q_{a,b} + (\sigma'_0)_b - u_{a,b})} \left( \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \right. \\ \quad \left. \frac{q_{a,b+1} - q_{a,b-1}}{2h} - \frac{(\sigma'_0)_{b+1} - (\sigma'_0)_{b-1}}{2h} \right) \frac{u_{a,b+1} - u_{a,b-1}}{2h} \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

则两种边界条件下的差分法计算公式可写成如下形式:

$$\mathbf{A}\mathbf{u} = \mathbf{B} \quad (15)$$

底面透水时,  $\mathbf{A}$  为  $(M-1) \times (M-1)$  阶矩阵,  $\mathbf{u}$  为  $(M-1) \times 1$  阶矩阵,  $\mathbf{B}$  为  $(M-1) \times 1$  阶矩阵。在  $t = a\Delta t$  时有:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{1,1} & A_{1,2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{b,b-1} & A_{b,b} & A_{b,b+1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{M-1,M-2} & A_{M-1,M-1} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_b \\ \vdots \\ u_{M-1} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_b \\ \vdots \\ B_{M-1} \end{bmatrix} \quad (16)$$

$$\text{其中} \quad A_{b,b-1} = \frac{c_v}{2h^2} - \frac{1}{2h} \alpha_{a,b} \quad (b > 1)$$

$$A_{b,b} = -\frac{c_v}{h^2} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$

$$A_{b,b+1} = \frac{c_v}{2h^2} + \frac{1}{2h}\alpha_{a,b} \quad (b < M-1)$$

$$B_1 = -\frac{c_v}{2h^2}u_{a,2} + \left(\frac{c_v}{h^2} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}\right)u_{a,1} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}(q_{a+1,1} - q_{a,1}) - \beta_{a,1}$$

$$B_b = -\frac{c_v}{2h^2}u_{a,b+1} + \left(\frac{c_v}{h^2} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}\right)u_{a,b} - \frac{c_v}{2h^2}u_{a,b-1} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}(q_{a+1,b} - q_{a,b}) - \beta_{a,b}$$

$$B_{M-1} = -\frac{c_v}{2h^2}u_{a,M-2} + \left(\frac{c_v}{h^2} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}\right)u_{a,M-1} - \frac{1}{\Delta t}(q_{a+1,M-1} - q_{a,M-1}) - \beta_{a,M-1}$$

底面不透水时,  $A$  为  $M \times M$  阶矩阵,  $u$  为  $M \times 1$  阶矩阵,  $B$  为  $M \times 1$  阶矩阵。在  $t = a\Delta t$  时有:

$$\begin{bmatrix} A_{1,1} & A_{1,2} & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{b,b-1} & A_{b,b} & A_{b,b+1} & \cdots & 0 & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & & \vdots & \vdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & 0 & 0 & 0 & \cdots & A_{M,M-1} & A_{M,M} \end{bmatrix} \cdot \begin{bmatrix} u_1 \\ \vdots \\ u_b \\ \vdots \\ u_M \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} B_1 \\ \vdots \\ B_b \\ \vdots \\ B_M \end{bmatrix} \quad (17)$$

## 2.2 固结度计算公式

依据单向压缩原理,可知地基沉降的计算公式为

$$S = \int_0^H \frac{\sigma'}{E_0 + m\sigma'} dz - \int_0^H \frac{\sigma'_0}{E_0 + m\sigma'_0} dz \quad (18)$$

按沉降定义的地基平均固结度计算公式可写成:

$$U_s = \frac{S}{S_f} = \frac{\int_0^H \frac{\sigma'}{E_0 + m\sigma'} dz - \int_0^H \frac{\sigma'_0}{E_0 + m\sigma'_0} dz}{\int_0^H \frac{\sigma'_{\max}}{E_0 + m\sigma'_{\max}} dz - \int_0^H \frac{\sigma'_0}{E_0 + m\sigma'_0} dz} \quad (19)$$

此外,地基平均固结度按平均孔压定义也可表示为

$$U_p = \frac{\int_0^H [q(t,z) - u] dz}{\int_0^H q_{\max} dz} \quad (20)$$

## 2.3 理论验证

引用文献[16]中的算例进行验证。计算参数为:压缩土层厚度为5 m,且底面为透水层;荷载经过50 d的时间从 $q_a=0$  kPa线性增加至 $q_a=300$  kPa,之后维持不变;土体固结系数 $c_v=5.7888 \times 10^{-3}$  m<sup>2</sup>/d,初始压缩模量 $E_0=1687$  kPa。

文献[16]中的解析解假设外荷载引起的附加应力随时间和深度呈线性分布,且土体应力应变关系为线弹性模型。对应本文差分法解答的特殊情形,即 $m=0$ ,则式(1)可写成:

$$\sigma' = E_0 \varepsilon \quad (21)$$

以下采用本文前面提出的有限差分法(以下简称本文方法)计算地基平均固结度,为提高计算效率,在时间维度上将差分计算分为两段:第一段时长为100 d,分成500份, $\Delta t=0.2$  d;第二段时长为剩下的1800 d,共分1800份, $\Delta t=1$  d。本文方法计算所得地基平均固结度与文献[16]的解析解计算结果见表1。

表1 地基平均固结度计算结果

| $t/d$ | 平均固结度/%  |        | 相对误差/% |
|-------|----------|--------|--------|
|       | 解析解      | 本文方法解  |        |
| 0     | 0        | 0      | 0      |
| 100   | 0.295992 | 0.2960 | 0.0027 |
| 200   | 0.453752 | 0.4538 | 0.0106 |
| 300   | 0.567070 | 0.5671 | 0.0053 |
| 400   | 0.655737 | 0.6557 | 0.0056 |
| 500   | 0.726098 | 0.7261 | 0.0003 |
| 700   | 0.826585 | 0.8266 | 0.0018 |
| 900   | 0.890204 | 0.8902 | 0.0004 |
| 1100  | 0.930484 | 0.9305 | 0.0017 |
| 1300  | 0.955987 | 0.9560 | 0.0014 |
| 1500  | 0.972134 | 0.9721 | 0.0035 |
| 1700  | 0.982357 | 0.9824 | 0.0044 |
| 1900  | 0.988829 | 0.9888 | 0.0029 |

由表1可知,本文方法计算结果与文献[16]的解析解计算结果最大相对误差仅为0.0106%,表明本文方法合理可行,且能够满足计算精度要求。

## 3 算例

为验证本文方法对变荷载作用和一维非线性固结条件下地基固结度计算的可行性,选用文献[3]中的算例进行分析。该算例为位于Ca'Mello的筒仓软基工程,软基上施加的荷载随时间的变化规律见图4中的外荷载曲线。Favaretti等[3]对软基沉降进行了现场观测,并通过试验测得了土体固结系数( $c_v=0.1296$  m<sup>2</sup>/d)以及加载过程中土体应力应变的变化规律。本文根据文献[3]中的土性指标拟合得到土体双曲线模型的压缩特性参数为: $E_0=270$  kPa, $m=0.9$ 。设土体所受初始应力为土体

的自重应力,其大小沿深度线性增加。采用本文方法计算地基沉降并与文献[17]的解析解以及文献[3]中实测值进行对比,结果见图4。

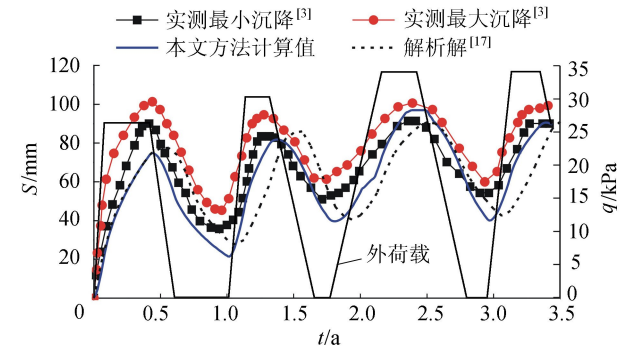


图4 地基沉降曲线

由图4可知,本文方法计算所得沉降曲线的起伏趋势与实测结果基本一致,而文献[17]的解析解沉降曲线则滞后于实测结果,表明本文方法更具有合理性和可行性。

实际上,地基沉降解析解往往都是在标准荷载形式下推导得出的,不能灵活处理实际工程中的变荷载问题。利用文献[17]的理论计算上述软基沉降时,需要将外荷载简化成标准的简谐荷载,这样必然会导致人为误差,从而使理论计算的沉降曲线与实测曲线不同步,而本文方法只需将外荷载的函数表达式输入程序,无论是脉冲荷载、简谐荷载还是多次分级荷载都能够准确模拟,从而减少了荷载形式转换步骤,减小了人为误差,大大简化了地基固结度和沉降的计算过程,且可通过时间维度的分段计算手段,获得较高计算精度,因此具有解析解无法替代的优势。

# 4 结 论

a. 本文方法可适应各种变荷载情况,能大幅度简化固结计算过程,且可通过在时间维度上分段计算的方法有效提高计算效率,计算结果与传统解析解吻合良好,表明本文方法合理可行。

b. 本文方法考虑了外荷载是时间的函数的情况,可解决实际工程中脉冲荷载、简谐荷载或者多次分级加载条件下地基固结度和沉降计算问题。计算时只需将外荷载的函数表达式输入程序,避免了其他理论计算方法需进行外荷载形式转换的步骤,减小了人为误差,大大简化了地基固结度和沉降的计算过程,因此具有较好的工程应用价值。

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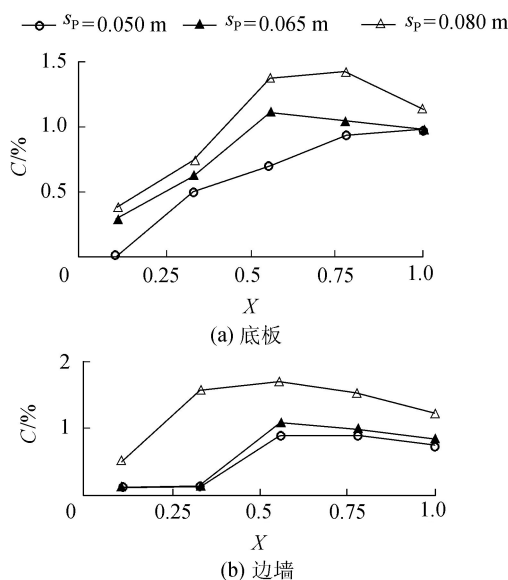


图8 掺气浓度随尾坎高度的变化  
( $q = 110.00 \text{ m}^3 / (\text{s} \cdot \text{m})$ )

洪道上流动的掺气是重要的。

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