

# 多桩型复合地基作用机理与动力特性研究<sup>①</sup>

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**摘要:**对由碎石桩和CFG桩构成的多桩型复合地基的作用机理进行分析,通过数值模拟,对多桩型复合地基的动力特性进行研究,探讨桩型配比、桩径、桩长、CFG桩桩体刚度和碎石桩桩体渗透性等设计参数对多桩型复合地基动力特性的影响。研究结果表明:相同条件下地震期多桩型复合地基的动变形小于碎石桩复合地基而大于CFG桩复合地基,震后沉降量相对较小,在工程设计时碎石桩与CFG桩的桩型配比宜为4:5;随桩体长度、桩体直径和CFG桩刚度的增加,多桩型复合地基地震期的竖向动变形逐渐减小;随碎石桩桩体渗透性的增加,多桩型复合地基中的超动孔隙水压减小,震后沉降量降低。

**关键词:**多桩型复合地基;作用机理;动力特性;动变形

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## Research on Mechanism and Dynamic Characteristics of Composite Foundation with Multi-type Piles

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**Abstract:** To meet the requirements of bearing capacity and anti-liquefaction of liquefiable foundations, the reinforcement of liquefiable soil using CFG piles combined with gravel piles is used in engineering. In this study, a composite foundation with multi-type piles composed of gravel piles and CFG piles was analyzed. In composite foundations with multi-type piles, gravel piles are supplemented piles that are mainly used to accelerate the foundation drainage consolidation. CFG piles are the main piles that undertake greater seismic load and reduce the dynamic pore pressure and post-earthquake settlement of the foundation. A composite foundation with multi-type piles composed of gravel and CFG piles can improve the bearing capacity and liquefaction resistance of a liquefiable foundation. A three dimensional numerical model was established and the dynamic characteristics of a composite foundation with multi-type piles was studied through numerical simulation; the influence of design parameters such as the ratio of pile type, pile diameter, pile

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length, CFG pile body stiffness, and gravel pile body permeability on dynamic characteristics of a composite foundation with multi-type piles was analyzed. The results show that the dynamic deformation of a composite foundation, including gravel pile composite foundation, CFG pile composite foundation, and composite foundation with multi-type piles is obviously smaller than that of a natural foundation during earthquakes, and the dynamic deformation decreases with increase in the number of CFG piles. When the ratio of gravel piles and CFG piles is 4:5, the dynamic deformation curve of a composite foundation with multi-type piles is close to that of the CFG pile composite foundation and the influence of the increase in the amount of CFG piles on the reduction in the dynamic deformation of the composite foundation is no longer obvious. When the ratio of gravel piles and CFG piles is 4:5, the dynamic pore water pressure of the composite foundation with multi-type piles is relatively small compared to that of the CFG pile composite foundation, and the composite foundation settlement caused by the earthquake is also relatively low. In engineering design, an appropriate ratio of gravel piles to CFG piles is 4 : 5. The pile diameter, pile length, CFG pile body stiffness, and gravel pile body permeability can affect the dynamic deformation of a composite foundation with multi-type piles. With increase in the pile length, pile diameter, and CFG pile stiffness, the vertical dynamic deformation of the composite foundation with multi-type piles decreases gradually. With the increase of the permeability of the gravel pile body, the excess dynamic pore water pressure in the composite foundation with multi-type piles and the deformation after an earthquake decrease.

**Key words:** composite foundation with multi-type piles; mechanism; dynamic characteristics; dynamic deformation

## 0 引言

为了满足实际工程需求,近年来出现了多桩型复合地基,即将不同材料或不同长度的桩联合起来加固地基。由于桩体类型较多,单一类型桩地基都有一定的适用范围,有各自的优势和局限,多桩型复合地基往往能取不同桩体的优势,达到更好的加固效果。

与单一类型桩复合地基相比,多桩型复合地基的作用机理更为复杂。目前关于多桩型复合地基的研究已逐步展开,特别是针对静荷载作用下多桩型复合地基承载力和变形方面的研究已取得了丰硕成果<sup>[1-11]</sup>。另外,现行《建筑地基处理技术规范》(JGJ79-2012)也首次纳入了多桩型复合地基<sup>[12]</sup>。但是,对于像道路、铁路以及可液化地基土处理等工程,多桩型复合地基不仅承受静荷载,还会受到动荷载作用。随着多桩型复合地基在工程中的推广和应用,需要深入了解多桩型复合地基的动力特性,到目前为止,关于多桩型复合地基动力特性的研究尚处于起步阶段<sup>[13-14]</sup>。

本文以碎石桩与CFG桩构成的多桩型复合地基为例,结合某油库实际工程地质资料,研究其在地震作用下的动力响应特性,其中计算时作用于复合

地基的静荷载是根据油库报告及相关资料得出的,将储油罐荷载简化成均布荷载,大小为120 kPa。

## 1 多桩型复合地基作用机理分析

碎石桩是散体材料桩,在地基处理时对于松散砂土和粉土地基主要起到振密、挤密和抗液化作用;对于软弱黏土地基主要起到置换和排水固结作用。事实上,尽管碎石桩能够在一定程度上提高地基的承载力,但是由于碎石桩为散体材料桩,桩体强度的大小主要靠周围土体对它的约束作用,当地基土强度不高时,碎石桩桩体效应的发挥和对地基承载力的提高幅度有限,有时难以满足上部结构对地基承载力的要求。

CFG桩是高黏结强度桩,桩体效应显著,一般情况下它可以发挥全桩长的侧阻作用,如果桩端落在好土层上时也能发挥端阻作用,从而更好地提高地基的承载力。

由碎石桩和CFG桩构成的多桩型复合地基,一方面能利用碎石桩本身渗透性大的特点,加速软土地基的固结以及地震作用引起的超动孔隙水压力的消散,同时又能利用CFG桩本身强度高的优势,提高地基的承载力、减小地基的沉降量。同时,在地震

作用下,由于CFG桩承担了更多的地震荷载,从而减小了桩间土受到的剪应力,进而减小了地基土中超动孔隙水压力的积累和地基的震后沉降量;对于可液化地基来说,提高了地基的抗液化能力。

## 2 计算参数及数值计算模型

### 2.1 计算参数

多桩型复合地基计算参数见表1。若无特殊说明,计算时桩径取0.6 m、桩长取12 m、桩间距取1.8 m、CFG桩刚度为1 600 MPa。

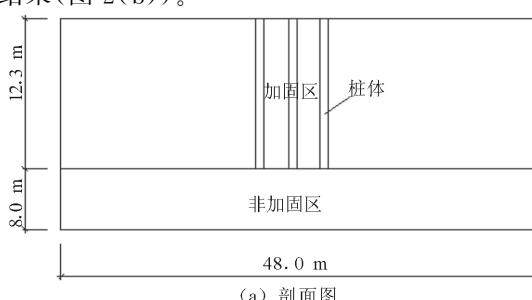
表 1 计算参数

Table 1 Calculation parameters

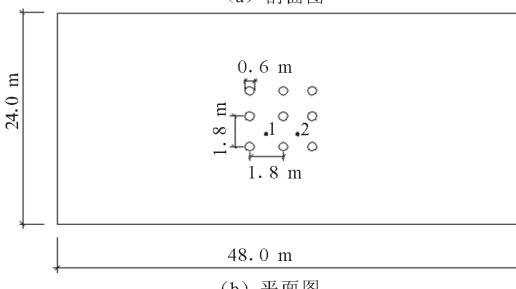
土类	厚度 /m	密度 / $\text{g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$	压缩模量 /MPa	泊松比	内摩擦角 / $^{\circ}$	黏聚力 /kPa	渗透系数 / $(\text{cm} \cdot \text{s}^{-1})$
垫层	0.3	1.91	12.0	0.30	28.0	-	$3.2 \times 10^{-2}$
黏土	2.0	1.87	3.0	0.35	7.5	13	$9.0 \times 10^{-7}$
粉土	10.0	1.99	2.5	0.35	13.5	40	$4.6 \times 10^{-6}$
粗砂	5.0	1.91	12.0	0.32	13.3	36	$3.2 \times 10^{-5}$
泥岩	3.0	2.21	55.8	0.30	-	-	-
CFG 桩	12.0	2.30	2 250	0.25	-	-	-
碎石桩	12.0	2.09	200	0.3	36.0	-	$2.8 \times 10^{-3}$

### 2.2 计算模型

多桩型复合地基采用正方形布桩(图1)。在进行动力计算时,静荷载引起的超静孔隙水压力和位移均清零。底面为不透水基岩固定端,顶面为透水自由面,周边设置FLAC3D软件提供的自由边界。CFG桩采用线弹性模型,网格划分见图2。若无特殊说明,计算结果指的是1点或其下某深度处的计算结果(图2(b))。



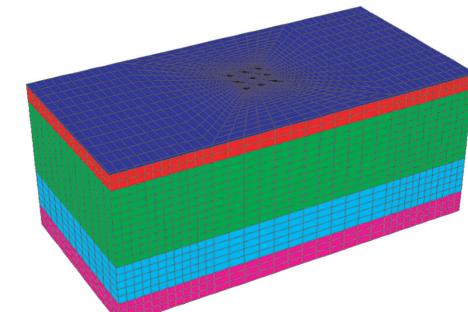
(a) 剖面图



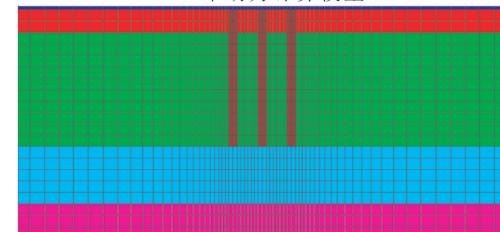
(b) 平面图

图 1 多桩型复合地基示意图

Fig.1 Sketch of the composite foundation with multi-type piles



(a) 三维动力计算模型



(b) 三维动力计算模型剖面图

图 2 网格划分示意图

Fig.2 Grid map of the model

### 2.3 地震波输入

采用EI CENTRO波作为输入地震波(图3)。计算时将最大加速度调整至0.2 g作为Ⅷ度设防时的最大地震加速度,只考虑地震剪切波单向垂直传入地基,不考虑双向和三向传入。

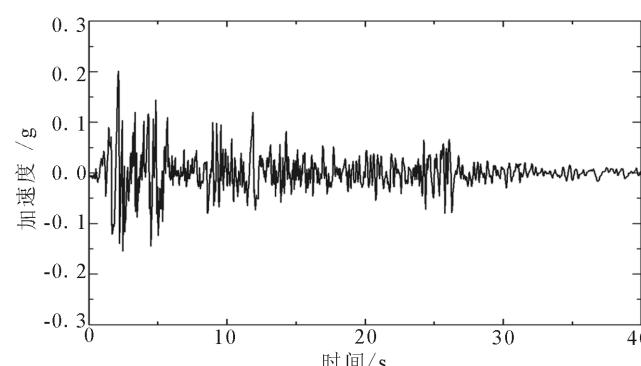


图 3 EI CENTRO 波加速度时程曲线

Fig.3 Acceleration time-history curve of EI CENTRO wave

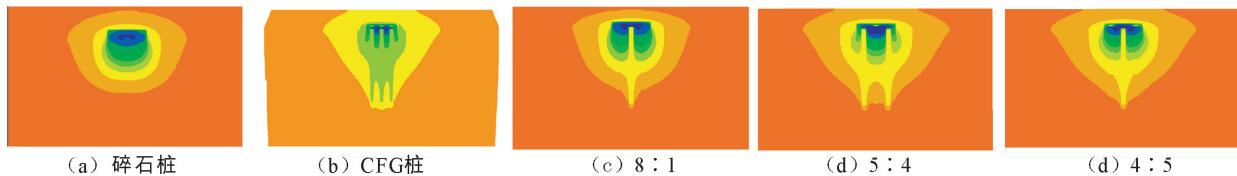
## 3 计算结果与分析

### 3.1 桩型配比的影响

图4为多桩型复合地基布置图,碎石桩与CFG桩的桩型配比分别取为8:1、5:4和4:5。图中深色代表CFG桩,浅色代表碎石桩。

图5对比了120 kPa均匀静荷载作用下不同复合地基的沉降云图。由计算结果知,当桩体全部为碎石桩时(图5(a)),桩间土的最大沉降量为22.72 cm;全部为CFG桩时(图5(b)),最大沉降量

为14.47 cm;碎石桩与CFG桩的配比为8:1时(图5(c)),最大沉降量为20.65 cm;配比分别取5:4和4:5时(图5(d)、图5(e)),最大沉降量分别为19.79 cm和18.75 cm。可见,随着CFG桩的加入桩间土的沉降量逐渐减小。在碎石桩与CFG桩构成的多桩型复合地基中,CFG桩为主桩,承担主要荷载并控制地基的沉降变形;碎石桩为辅桩,承担小部分荷载,主要起加速地基排水固结的作用。



(a) 碎石桩

(b) CFG桩

(c) 8:1

(d) 5:4

(e) 4:5

图5 不同桩型复合地基的沉降云图

Fig.5 Settlement nephogram of the composite foundation with different types of pile

图6反映了地震期不同类型地基在1点(图1(b))处的竖向变形时程曲线。可以看出,地震期复合地基的动变形量明显小于天然地基,且随CFG桩数量的增加,动变形减小;当碎石桩与CFG桩的配比为4:5时,多桩型复合地基与CFG桩复合地基的动变形曲线接近,继续增多CFG桩的数量,对复合地基动变形减小的影响已经不再明显。

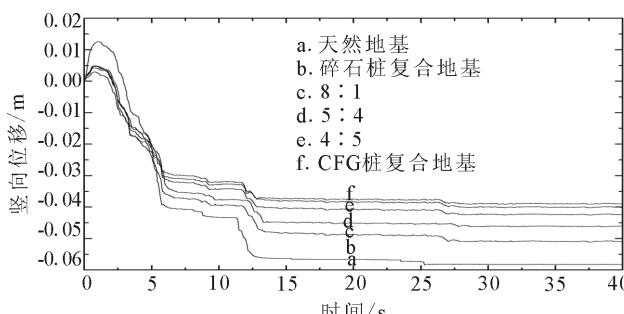


图6 地震期复合地基的动变形时程曲线

Fig. 6 Dynamic deformation time-history curves of composite foundation during earthquake

与CFG桩复合地基相比,碎石桩与CFG桩配比为4:5时,多桩型复合地基产生的动孔隙水压力相对较小(图7),故地震结束后,复合地基所产生的沉降量也相对较低。

图8对比了地震作用下不同桩型配比的多桩型复合地基的动力响应时程曲线。当碎石桩与CFG桩配比分别为8:1、5:4和4:5时,地基1点(图1(b))2 m处桩间土的最大水平加速度分别为 $2.596 \text{ m/s}^2$ 、 $2.438 \text{ m/s}^2$ 和 $2.418 \text{ m/s}^2$ 。说明随CFG桩的加入,地基减震效果增加,当配比小于5:4时,再增

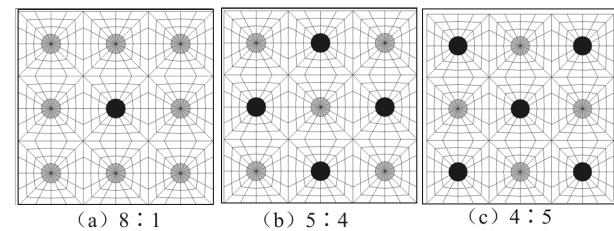


图4 不同配比下碎石桩和CFG桩布置图

Fig.4 Diagram of gravel piles and CFG piles in different proportions

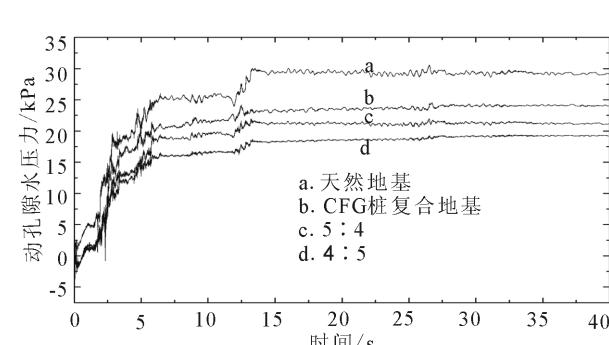


图7 地震期复合地基的动孔隙水压力时程曲线(4 m处)

Fig.7 Dynamic pore pressure time-history curves of composite foundation during earthquake (at a depth of 4 m)

加CFG桩的数量,减小地基振动的效果已不再明显。

### 3.2 桩体设计参数的影响

图9反映了桩长、桩径、CFG桩桩体刚度等因素对多桩型复合地基竖向动变形的影响。通过曲线对比可知,随桩体长度、桩体直径和CFG桩刚度的增加,多桩型复合地基地震期的竖向动变形逐渐减小,其中桩体直径和CFG桩刚度的影响相对较大。

图10反映了桩径、碎石桩渗透系数等因素对多桩型复合地基竖向动孔隙水压力的影响。可以看出,随桩体直径的增大、碎石桩渗透系数的增加,地基中的动孔隙水压力减小,故复合地基的震后沉降量降低。因此,为了减小地基的震后沉降量,应确保碎石桩桩体的渗透性。

## 4 结语

(1) 在碎石桩和CFG桩构成的多桩型复合地基中,CFG桩为主桩,主要提高了地基的承载力,减

小了地基的沉降量;碎石桩为辅桩,主要加速了地基土的排水固结。

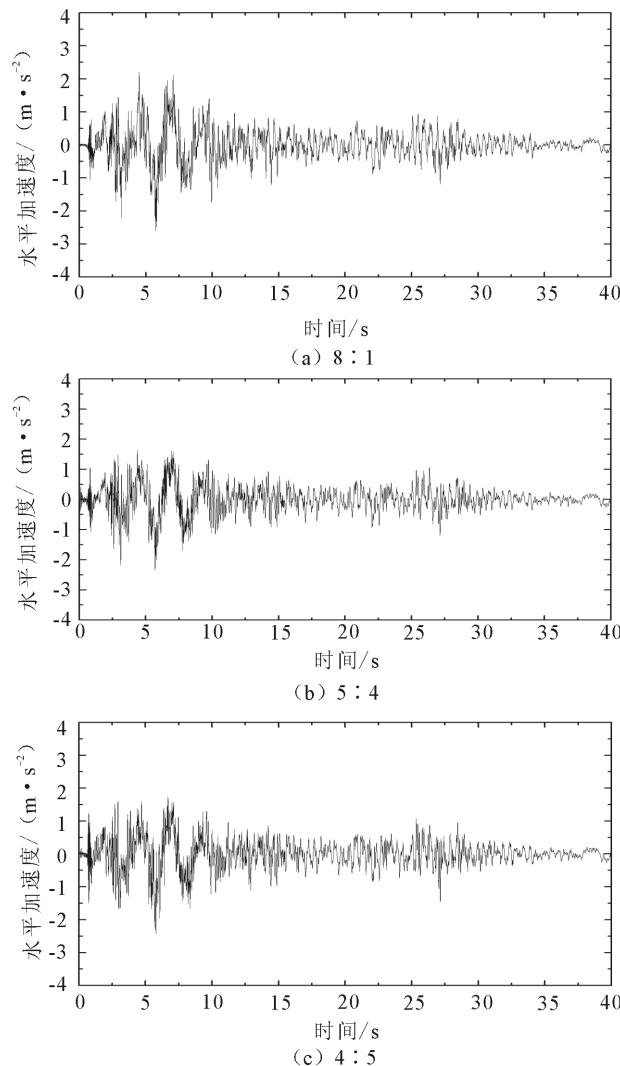


图 8 地震期复合地基的加速度时程曲线(2 m 处)

Fig. 8 Acceleration time-history curves of composite foundation during earthquake (at a depth of 2 m)

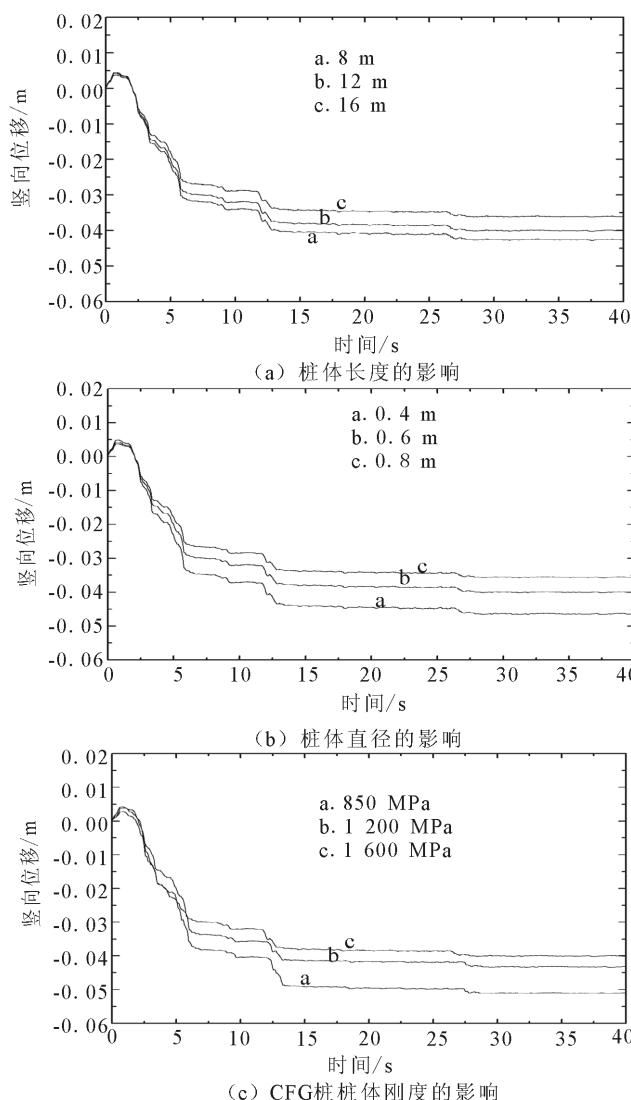
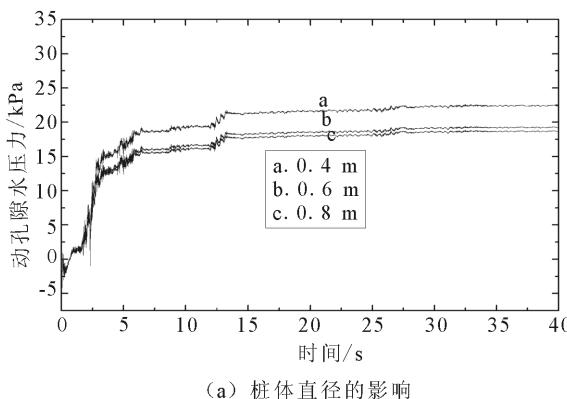
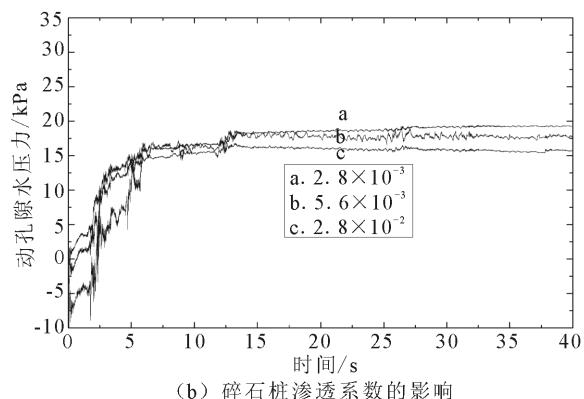


图 9 不同桩体设计参数下地震期多桩型复合地基的动变形时程曲线(4 : 5)

Fig.9 Dynamic deformation time-history curves of composite foundation with multi-type piles with different design parameters of pile during earthquake (4 : 5)



(a) 桩体直径的影响



(b) 碎石桩渗透系数的影响

图 10 不同桩体设计参数下地震期多桩型复合地基的动孔隙水压力时程曲线(4:5)

Fig.10 Dynamic pore pressure time-history curves of composite foundation with multi-type piles with different design parameters of pile during earthquake (4 : 5)

(2) 相同条件下,碎石桩与CFG的配比为4:5时,多桩型复合地基的动力性能相对较好。

(3) 桩体直径和CFG桩的桩体刚度对多桩型复合地基动力特性的影响较大。

(4) 由于桩体类型较多,本文仅对碎石桩和CFG桩构成的多桩型复合地基进行了分析,今后还应加强其他类型桩构成的多桩型复合地基方面的研究。另外,布桩方式、桩间距、施工工艺等因素对多桩型复合地基的动力性能也会产生影响,并且目前关于这方面的工程实测数据和试验数据较少,建议进一步加强这方面的研究工作,以便为工程设计提供较为准确的定量参考。

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