

路基对地基土液化特性的影响^①

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摘要:本文依托河海大学岩土所独立研发的程序WWCC,以广东省广珠东线中(山)一江(门)高速公路为工程背景,选取一处地基土层为基本模型,在三条不同地震波(人工波,汶川波E,汶川波N)作用下,通过动力有限元计算分析,对加载路基堆荷前后的地基土抗液化能力进行对比分析。结果表明公路地基在相同地震荷载作用下,增加路基堆荷后的抗液化能力明显提高,抗液化安全系数随着土层深度的增加逐渐增大,并通过改变路基的高度进一步分析路基荷载对地基土液化特性的影响。结果表明路基越高,地基土的抗液化能力越大。本文通过研究路堤对地基土液化特性的影响,证明路基荷载对公路工程抗液化是偏安全的。

关键词:中江高速;路基;地震;地基液化;有限元分析

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Influence of Embankment on Liquefaction Properties of Foundation Soil

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Abstract: The liquefaction resistances of foundation soil subjected to embankment loading and those without loading are compared and discussed by using the WWCC program developed independently by the Geotechnical Research Institute of Hohai University. Three different seismic waves and various heights of embankments are used to conduct dynamic finite element analysis of an embankment constructed in Guangdong, China. China has incurred multiple earthquakes; approximately one-third of the total earthquakes in the country had magnitudes greater than 7. Earthquakes cause severe losses because many highways are located in earthquake-prone areas. Such damage has attracted an increasing amount of attention from highway engineering academics because seismic loading causes liquefaction of ground soil. Foundation soil liquefaction occurs when pore water continuously accumulates and is influenced by the effect of embankment loading on foundation soil. The embankment loading causes a rapid increase in the pressure of pore water, and the shear strength approaches to zero, which leads to losses in sand bearing capacity and formation of the flow state. The main earthquake damage to roads located in liquefaction areas is large structure displacement. Damages to expressways caused by foundation liquefaction vary and include sinking, cracking, movement, breakage, and embankment collapse. At the present, many studies on foundation soil liquefaction focus mostly on natural foundation. A book titled "Specifi-

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cation of Earthquake Resistant Design for Highway Engineering” presents various liquefied standards. However, the criteria mentioned in this book are applicable only to the exploration stage; few studies have reported the effect of overlying buildings on the liquefaction properties of subgrade soils. Therefore, this paper studies the liquefaction resistance of subgrade soils in the highway engineering on the basis of previous research. When the natural foundation is subjected to additional embankment loading, the distribution of stress and pore water pressure in the foundation soils is changed. The effect of embankment loading on the foundation soil is so obvious that it is necessary to pay close attention on the research. In this study, three different seismic waves are used to conduct dynamic finite element analysis of an embankment. The results show that embankment loading significantly enhances the liquefaction resistance of subgrade soils, which means that the embankment loading has a positive effect on the liquefaction resistance of an expressway. The liquefaction resistance increases when the depth of the foundation soil increases; the highest increase was 38%. Moreover, a parameter study is conducted to further analyze the effect of embankment height on the liquefaction properties of subgrade soils. The results show that a higher embankment relates to higher liquefaction resistance. The influence of various heights is more obvious in deeper layers of foundation soil; that on shallow layers can be ignored. Based on the research of liquefaction properties of foundation soil subjected to embankment loading, it can be concluded that the liquefaction resistance of highways is markedly safer with an embankment load.

Key words: Zhong-Jiang Expressway; embankment; earthquake; foundation soil liquefaction; finite element analysis

0 引言

我国位于两大地震带之间,是一个多地震的国家,地震烈度大于Ⅷ度的地区面积约占全国总面积的三分之一。大量公路工程位于地震危险区,一旦地震发生,将带来巨大的灾难和损失^[1]。例如2008年5月12日汶川发生8级地震,公路损毁惨重,受损公路里程达31 412 km,占灾区范围公路总里程的50.1%,直接经济损失约612亿元^[2-3]。地震对公路工程造成的破坏大多是由于地震荷载作用下地基土的液化诱发的,这也引起越来越多人对地基土液化的认识和关注^[4]。地基土液化的原因是地基在地震荷载的作用下,孔隙水来不及消散而不断积累,使孔隙水压力迅速增高,土的抗剪强度趋近于零,因而丧失承载能力,导致砂土呈流动状态^[5-7]。液化区公路震害的主要形式之一是液化引起的地面大位移对结构的破坏,由于液化诱使高速公路下沉、开裂、移动、错断、填土塌陷等事故屡见不鲜^[8]。例如汶川地震中路基震害总数为1 458处,其中路基本体震害就有558处,多为液化引起的路基沉陷、坍塌,路面开裂隆起等灾害^[2-3]。

现有的各种规范在判断地基土液化时,大多以天然地基作为研究对象。我国《公路工程抗震设计规范》中,给出了详细的判断方法。这种方法只适用

于勘察阶段,当有上附建筑物时地基土液化的特性很少有人研究。吉见吉昭^[9]根据室内模型实验和有限元分析认为直接位于基础下面的土比自由场地更不易液化;刘慧珊、乔太平^[10]通过振动砂箱实验观察和分析证实了直接位于基础下的土比自由场地的土稳定,并提出45°线附近先液化的创建。在公路工程中,当天然地基受到路基荷载的附加应力的作用时,地基的受力状态和孔隙水压力分布将发生变化,由此可见,路基荷载对地基土的影响是存在的,进行这方面的研究也是很有必要的。本文以广东中江高速公路为工程背景,选取三条不同地震波,并通过进一步通过改变路基的几何参数,对公路工程中路基对地基土液化特性的影响进行对比分析。

1 工程背景

本文的计算模型取自广东省广珠东线中(山)—江(门)高速公路。该公路起点为广珠东线南段,向西与江门高速公路终端四村立交相接。本路线地处珠江三角洲中部,地势低平宽阔,路线区分布地层主要为第四系河流相砂、砾、卵石和黏性土层及三角洲相淤泥、淤泥质土、粉细砂层,基底为白垩系上统南雄群砂泥质碎屑岩。工程抗震设计为Ⅷ度设防。本文选取k21+124.4处地基土层为自由场模型,在其

上修筑路堤。该处天然地基深 30.6 m, 分为四层土, 从上到下依次为耕植土(2 m), 细砂(9 m), 淤泥质粉质黏土(17.1 m), 粉质黏土(2.5 m)。其中细砂层位于地表下 2~11 m 处, 厚 9 m, 为本文主要研究对象。

2 计算模型的建立

2.1 计算方案

计算分为两大部分:一是未处理的天然地基,二是路基荷载作用于天然地基的情况。在用有限元软件建模时,将细砂层剖分为四层(自上至下依次记为 A 层、B 层、C 层、D 层),路堤下砂层部分每层纵向剖分为八个单元,主要研究路堤中线下的 8 个单元,分别编号为(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8)。对这 8 个单元进行抗液化能力的分析。第一部分天然地基的计算宽度取 364 m, 整个计算体剖分为 616 个单元, 684 个节点。第二部分建立三种模型计算,基本模型定为路堤顶宽 28 m, 高 6 m, 坡比 1:2, 地基两侧边界分别按路基底部宽度的 3 倍长度进行截取,整体计算长度为 364 m(图 1 为模型剖面图,图 2 为模型网格图)。另改变路基的高度(高度改为 2 m)进行计算分析。

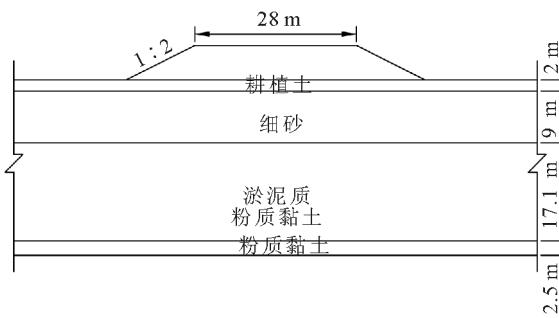


图 1 模型剖面图

Fig.1 Model profile

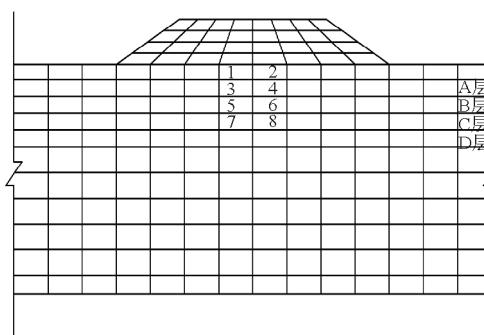


图 2 模型网格图

Fig.1 Model arrow diagram

2.2 地震波的选取

选取了三条地震波进行计算分析,分别是取自汶川地震中的两条地震波(汶川波 E, 汶川波 N)及一条人工波。将三条地震波的峰值加速度分别调整为 0.1 g 进行计算, 调整后的三条地震波的时程曲线如下图所示。

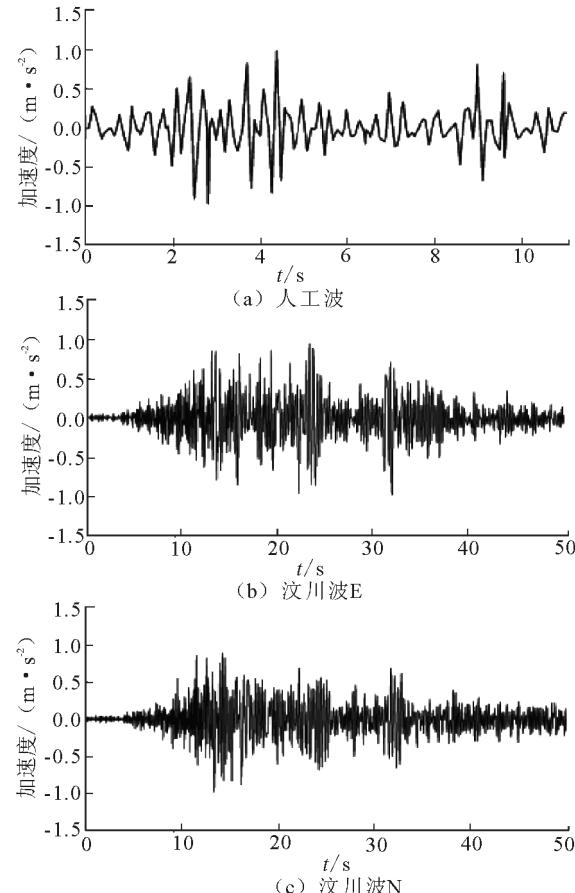


图 3 输入地震波时程曲线

Fig.3 Acceleration time history curves of seismic waves input

3 计算参数的选取

静力有限元计算采用邓肯—张非线性模型, 模型各部分的物理力学参数取自广东省公路勘察规划设计院提供的《广珠东线(山)—江(门)高速公路工程地质勘察报告》, 见表 1。

表 1 土的静力计算参数

Table 1 Geotechnical parameters of soils used for static calculation

土类	K	n	R_f	c	φ
填土	300	0.83	0.82	30	25
耕植土	140	0.83	0.82	19.3	5.1
细砂	350	0.905	0.795	2	29.5
淤泥质亚黏土	150	0.83	0.825	8	15.6
亚黏土	226	0.625	0.803	8	17.1

二维动力有限元计算采用等效线性黏弹性模型,以下只给出了细砂层的相关参数,见表2~4。

4 影响分析

4.1 路基荷载对地基液化的影响

天然地基增加路基荷载前后,抗液化安全系数曲线在峰值加速度为0.1 g的三条地震波作用下的规律基本一致。图4分别为峰值加速度为0.1 g的

三条地震波作用下,天然地基增加路基荷载前后的抗液化安全系数曲线。

表2 最大动剪切模量试验参数

Table 2 Test parameters of the maximum dynamic shear modulus

土料	路堤填土	耕植土	细砂	淤泥质粉质黏土	粉质黏土
K	400.0	386.0	386.0	400.0	400.0
n	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500	0.500

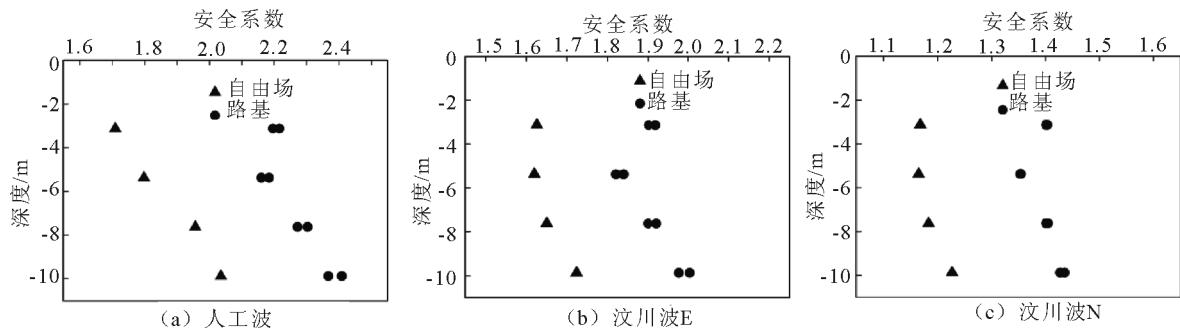


图4 路基荷载对地基土液化的影响

Fig.4 Effect of embankment loading on liquefaction properties of subgrade soils

表3 材料动力参数与剪应变关系

Table 3 Relationships between dynamic parameters and shear strain

剪应变	10^{-6}	5×10^{-6}	10^{-5}	5×10^{-5}	10^{-4}	5×10^{-4}	10^{-3}	5×10^{-3}	10^{-2}	5×10^{-2}	
细砂	G/G max	1.00	0.980	0.920	0.560	0.440	0.280	0.220	0.160	0.100	0.06
	λ	0.010	0.010	0.016	0.032	0.054	0.096	0.154	0.192	0.246	0.325

表4 抗液化剪应力

Table 4 Anti-liquefaction shear stress

土料	α	斜率(τ_L / σ_{fc})			截距(τ_{L0})/kPa		
		5周	10周	20周	5周	10周	20周
细砂	0	0.210	0.190	0.180	6.72	9.08	8.76
	0.1	0.255	0.245	0.210	14.54	14.30	14.98
	0.2	0.300	0.300	0.240	22.36	19.52	21.2
	0.3	0.310	0.300	0.240	50.32	46.32	44.48

自由场中的8个单元在地震荷载作用下,处于同一层的两个单元安全系数几乎相同;堆放路基荷载后,路基下土层受上覆荷载作用密实度增大,相对更不易液化,因此8个单元的抗液化安全系数较自由场明显增大,最高增大百分比达38%,与已有相关研究的规律基本一致。随着土层深度的增加,土的密实度增大,安全系数的整体变化趋势为增大。

4.2 路基高度的变化对地基液化的影响

在不同路基高度下,抗液化安全系数曲线在峰值加速度为0.1 g的三条地震波作用下的规律基本一致。图5分别为峰值加速度为0.1 g的三条地震波作用下,路基高度分别为6 m和2 m情况下的抗液化安全系数曲线。

路堤高度由6 m降为2 m,路基中线下8个单元的抗液化安全系数仍大于相应自由场单元的安全系数。但由于路堤高度的减小,使路基产生的附加应力减小,所以2 m高路基时砂土的抗液化安全系数相比6 m高路基时砂土的抗液化安全系数低,如人工波作用下,6 m高路基时5单元的安全系数为2.27,而2 m高路基时只有2.06。

5 结论

地震作用下,路堤对地基土液化的影响是个比较复杂的问题,需要考虑很多因素的影响,国内该方面的研究很少。本文通过考虑路基堆荷及路基高度的变化,依托河海大学独立研发的程序WWCC,利用动力有限元计算分析,得出抗液化安全系数在三条地震波作用下的规律基本一致,结论如下:

(1) 在相同地震荷载作用下,当水平场地土层上修建路堤后,由于增加了附加应力,砂层土的抗液化能力明显提高,最高增大百分比达38%,相比自由场更不易液化。并且随着土层深度增大,砂层土的抗液化安全系数逐渐增大,最大增幅达10%。

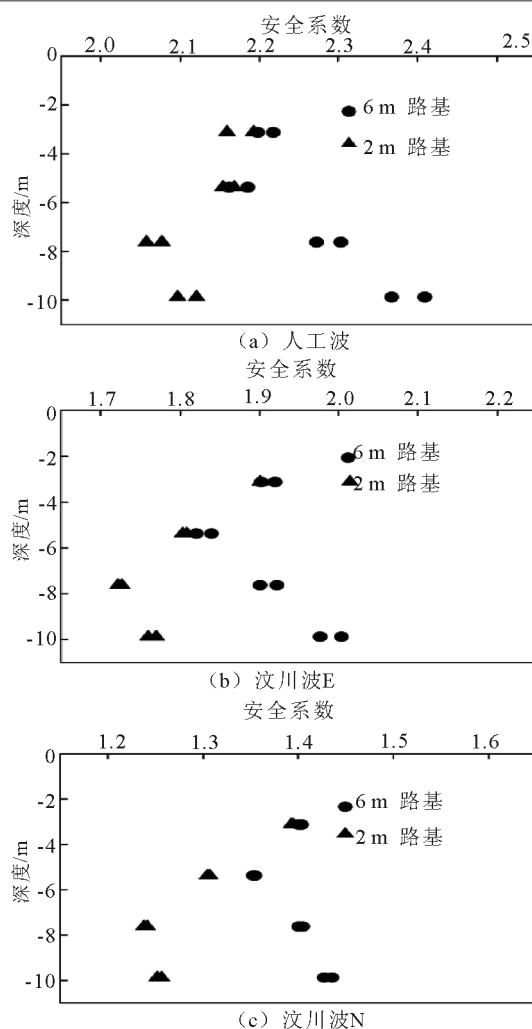


图 5 路基高度对地基土液化的影响

Fig.5 Effect of the height of embankment on liquefaction properties of subgrade soils

(2) 在相同地震荷载作用下,路基高度减小,砂层土相应抗液化安全系数变小,但仍比自由场下砂层土的抗液化安全系数大。路基高度的变化对较深土层的影响比较大,对浅层土基本没有影响。

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