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浅层平板载荷试验变形模量计算公式推导

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摘 要:岩土的变形模量是岩土工程计算分析中的一个重要的力学参数,目前主要通过原位平板载荷试验的结果计算求得。国内相关规范和文献虽然提供了浅层平板载荷试验中变形模量的计算公式,但并未给出其出处,因此有必要对其进行系统的研究。本文基于 Boussinesq 弹性理论位移解,对浅层平板载荷试验计算变形模量的公式以及刚性承压板的形状系数进行了系统的推导和阐述,并得出以下结论:(1)变形模量的计算公式是在 Boussinesq 弹性理论竖向位移解的基础上乘了一个刚性承压板形状系数得来;(2)圆形垂直均布荷载作用下,圆心处的表面 沉降为荷载圆边界处表面沉降的基础上乘了一个刚性承压板形状系数得来;(2)圆形垂直均布荷载作用下,圆心处的表面 沉降为荷载圆边界处表面沉降的 1.79 倍;(4)推导出的圆形刚性承压板形状系数约为 0.935,均略大于相关规范提供的数值。本文系统地解答了浅层平板载荷试验中变形模量计算公式的来源问题,对全面了解此类问题有一定指导和借鉴意义。
 关键词:Boussinesq 弹性理论:位移解;平板载荷试验;变形模量;刚性承压板;形状系数
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Derivation of calculation formula for deformation modulus of shallow plate load test

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Abstract: The deformation modulus of rock and soil is an important mechanical parameter in the calculation and analysis of geotechnical engineering. At present, it is mainly calculated using the results of in-situ plate load test. Although the relevant domestic specifications and literatures provide the calculation formula of the deformation modulus in the shallow plate load test, they do not cite the resources. So it is necessary to study it systematically. Based on the displacement solution of Boussinesq elastic theory, this paper systematically deduces and expounds the formula for calculating the deformation modulus of the shallow plate load test and the shape coefficient of the rigid bearing plate, and draws the following conclusions. (1) The calculation formula of deformation modulus is obtained by multiplying the shape coefficient of a rigid bearing plate on the basis of the vertical displacement solution of Boussinesq elastic theory. (2) Under the action of circular vertical uniform load, the surface settlement at the center of the circle is $\pi/2$ times the surface settlement at the boundary of the load circle. (3) Under the action of a square vertical uniform load, the surface settlement at the center of the square load is twice that at the corner point, and the surface settlement at the center of the load boundary is about 1.79 times the surface settlement at the corner point. (4) The shape factor of the deduced round rigid bearing plate is about 0.818, and the shape factor of the square rigid bearing plate is about 0.935, which are slightly larger than the values provided by the relevant specifications. This paper systematically answers the question of the source of the calculation formula of the deformation modulus in the shallow plate load test, which has certain guidance and reference significance for a comprehensive understanding of such problems.

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0 引 言

岩土材料的变形模量是岩土工程计算分析中 的一个重要的力学参数,尤其在地基的变形与沉降 计算中起到举足轻重的作用^[1]。岩土材料的变形模 量可采用多种方法求得,例如:(1)由原位平板 载荷试验结果求出;(2)通过理论计算公式由室 内试验获得的压缩模量换算得出;(3)用三轴试 验反复加卸荷求出。据文献^[2]研究,虽然平板载荷 试验的结果会受到基础性状和尺寸等因素影响,但 比较符合实际力学边界条件,加之后两种方法由于 受取样扰动影响,其结果严重偏低,因此目前岩土 的变形模量主要通过原位平板载荷试验的结果计 算求得。据相关规范^[3-6],土的变形模量应根据 *p-s* 曲线的初始直线段,按均质各向同性半无限弹性介 质的弹性理论计算。浅层平板载荷试验的变形模量 *E*₀,可按下式计算:

$$E_0 = I_0 (1 - \mu^2) \frac{pd}{r}$$
(1)

式中: *I*₀ 为刚性承压板的形状系数,圆形承压板取 0.785,方形承压板取 0.886; *µ* 为土的泊松比; *d* 为承压板直径或边长; *p* 为 *p*-*s* 曲线线性段的压力; *s* 为与 *p* 对应的沉降。

然而,式(1)如何而来?相关规范提供的刚 性承压板形状系数的具体数值如何确定出来?笔 者查阅相关文献后均未能找出较为详尽的解答。因 此有必要对浅层平板载荷试验变形模量的计算公 式进行系统的推导和阐述,并从理论的角度计算出 刚性承压板的形状系数。

1 Boussinesg 弹性理论位移解

如图 1 所示,据文献^[7],在不计体力的均质半 无限弹性体表面作用一法向集中力 *Q*,则半无限体 内任意点 *M* (*x*,*y*,*z*)处的竖向位移为:

$$s = \frac{Q(1+\mu)}{2\pi E_0} \left[\frac{z^2}{R^3} + 2(1-\mu)\frac{1}{R}\right]$$
(2)

式中: $R = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} = \sqrt{r^2 + z^2}$.

从式(2)可以看出,在空间体表面(z=0)上 某一点(r,0)处的竖向位移为:



 $s = \frac{Q(1-\mu^2)}{\pi E_0 r}$

图 1 Boussinesq 解示意图 Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of the Boussinesq solution

2 圆形垂直均布荷载下的位移解

如图 2 所示,在均质半无限弹性体表面上,一半径为 *a* 的圆面积内均布法向荷载 *p*,求取荷载作用面积下深度 *z* 处 *M* 点的沉降。取微分面积 $dA = \rho d\psi d\rho$,如图中阴影线所示,由式(2)可得 *M* 点的沉降为:

$$s = \iint \frac{(1+\mu)p\rho}{2\pi E_0} \left[\frac{z^2}{R^3} + 2(1-\mu)\frac{1}{R}\right] d\psi d\rho \qquad (4)$$

式中: $R = \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}$ 。



图 2 圆形面积计算示意图 Fig. 2 Schematic diagram of the circular area calculation

在荷载作用区域内, $r \ge 0$ 变化到a, $\psi \ge 0$ 变化到 π , $\rho \ge 0$ 变化到mn, $\exists mn = 2a\cos\theta$,

(6)

考虑对称性,所以有:

$$s = \frac{2(1-\mu^2)p}{\pi E_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_0^{a\cos\theta} \rho \left[\frac{z^2}{(1-\mu)R^3} + \frac{2}{R}\right] d\rho d\psi \quad (5)$$

将 $R = \sqrt{\rho^2 + z^2}$ 代入上式中,并进行如下积分运算:

$$s = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \int_{0}^{a\cos\theta} \rho \left[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)(\rho^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\rho^{2}+z^{2}}} \right] d\rho d\psi =$$

$$\frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left[2\sqrt{\rho^{2}+z^{2}} - \frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{\rho^{2}+z^{2}}} \right]_{0}^{a\cos\theta} d\psi =$$

$$\frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{\left[2\sqrt{(a\cos\theta)^{2}+z^{2}} - 2z\right] - \left[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{(a\cos\theta)^{2}+z^{2}}} - \frac{z}{(1-\mu)}\right] \right\} d\psi$$

利用关系式 $a\sin\theta = r\sin\psi$,则上式可变换为:

$$s = \frac{2(1-\mu^2)p}{\pi E_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \begin{cases} [2\sqrt{a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \psi + z^2} - 2z] - \\ [\frac{z^2}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \psi + z^2}} - \frac{z}{(1-\mu)}] \end{cases} d\psi \quad (7)$$

上式即为圆形垂直均布荷载下的弹性理论竖 向位移解。下面来分析几种特殊情况:

(1)表面沉降(z=0时) 则上式简化为:

$$s = \frac{4(1-\mu^2)pa}{\pi E_0} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - \frac{r^2}{a^2} \sin^2 \psi} d\psi \qquad (8)$$

对于 r/a 的任何数值,都可由函数表查得上式 中椭圆积分的数值,从而求得沉降 s。

在上式中,令r=0,则得到圆心处的沉降:

$$s = \frac{2(1 - \mu^2)pa}{E_0}$$
(9)

令 r=a,则得到荷载圆边界处的沉降:

$$s = \frac{4(1 - \mu^2)pa}{\pi E_0}$$
(10)

对比式(9)和式(10),可知最大沉降发生 在圆心处,最小沉降发生在荷载圆边界处,且圆心 处的沉降为荷载圆边界处沉降的π/2倍。

(2)荷载圆中心轴线上的沉降(*r=*0时)则式(7)化为:

$$s = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{[2\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}-2z}]-}{[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}}-\frac{z}{(1-\mu)}]} \right\}^{d} \psi = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \left\{ \frac{[2\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}-2z]-}{[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}}-\frac{z}{(1-\mu)}]} \right\}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = (11)$$

$$\frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{E_{0}} \left\{ \sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}-z] - \frac{z(z-\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}})}{2(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}} \right\}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{E_{0}} \left\{ \sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}-z] - \frac{z(z-\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}})}{2(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}} \right\}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{E_{0}} \left\{ \sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}-z] - \frac{z(1-\mu^{2})p}{2(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2}+z^{2}}} \right\}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{2p(1-\mu^{2})}{E_{0}} (r_{0}-z)[1+\frac{z}{2(1-\mu)r_{0}}]$$
(12)

上式即为圆形垂直均布荷载下中轴线上深度 z 处的竖向位移解,与文献^[8]给出的公式相同。当 z=0 时,上式可变为式(9),即:

$$s = \frac{2ap(1-\mu^2)}{E_0} = \frac{pd(1-\mu^2)}{E_0}$$
(13)

式中: *d* 为圆形垂直均布荷载的直径。 将式(13)变换形式后可得:

$$E_0 = (1 - \mu^2) \frac{pd}{s}$$
(14)

由此可见,将式(14)乘以系数*I*₀即可得到式(1)。 (3)荷载圆边界线下的沉降(*r=a*时) 则式(7)化为:

$$s = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ \frac{[2\sqrt{a^{2}\cos^{2}\psi + z^{2}} - 2z] -}{[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2}\cos^{2}\psi + z^{2}}} - \frac{z}{(1-\mu)}]} \right\} d\psi = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \left\{ \frac{[2\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\sqrt{a^{2}\cos^{2}\psi + z^{2}}d\psi - z\pi] -}{[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2}\cos^{2}\psi + z^{2}}}d\psi - \frac{z\pi}{2(1-\mu)}]} \right\} = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \left\{ \frac{[2\sqrt{a^{2} + z^{2}}E(k) - z\pi] -}{[\frac{z^{2}}{(1-\mu)\sqrt{a^{2} + z^{2}}}K(k) - \frac{z\pi}{2(1-\mu)}]} \right\}$$
(15)

式中:
$$E(k)$$
为第二类完全椭圆积分,即:
 $E(k) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1-k^{2} \sin^{2} \psi} d\psi$ (16)
 $K(k)$ 为第一类完全椭圆积分,即:

`

$$\mathbf{K}(k) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \psi}} \mathrm{d}\psi \qquad (17)$$

$$k = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{a^2 + z^2}} \tag{18}$$

式(15)即为圆形垂直均布荷载的边界线下深度 z处的竖向位移解,当z=0时,式(15)可变为式(10)。

3 方形垂直均布荷载下的位移解

如图 3 所示,在均质半无限弹性体表面上,一边 长为 l > b 的方形面积内均布法向荷载 p,求取荷载作 用面积下深度 $z \mathcal{W} M$ 点的沉降。取微分面积 dA = dxdy, 如图中阴影线所示,由式(2)可得 M 点的沉降为:

$$s = \iint \frac{(1+\mu)p}{2\pi E_0} \left[\frac{z^2}{R^3} + 2(1-\mu)\frac{1}{R}\right] dxdy$$
(19)



Fig. 3 Schematic diagram of the square area calculation

在荷载作用区域内, *x* 由 0 变化到 *l*, *y* 由 0 变化 到 *b*, 考虑对称性,则在方形面积角点下深度 *z* 处 的沉降如下:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\frac{z^{2}}{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} + s_{f_{\mathrm{fl}}} = \frac{(1+\mu)p}{2\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{b} \int_{0}^{l} \frac{(x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}{2(1-\mu)\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}}} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathrm{d}x\mathrm{d}y = \\ & \frac{(1+\mu)p}{2\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{b} \left[\frac{z^{2}x}{(y^{2}+z^{2})\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}} + \mathrm{d}y = \\ & 2(1-\mu)\ln(x+\sqrt{x^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}})\right]_{0}^{l} \\ & \frac{(1+\mu)p}{2\pi E_{0}} \int_{0}^{b} \left\{\frac{\left[\frac{z^{2}l}{(y^{2}+z^{2})\sqrt{l^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}} + \\ 2(1-\mu)\left[\ln(l+\sqrt{l^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}) - \right] \mathrm{d}y \\ & \ln\sqrt{y^{2}+z^{2}}\right] \end{aligned} \end{aligned}$$

对上式中的被积公式分别积分如下:

$$\int \frac{z^2 l}{(y^2 + z^2)\sqrt{l^2 + y^2 + z^2}} dy =$$

$$z \tan^{-1}(\frac{ly}{z\sqrt{l^2 + y^2 + z^2}}) + C$$
(21)

$$\int [\ln(l + \sqrt{l^2 + y^2 + z^2}) - \ln\sqrt{y^2 + z^2}] dy =$$

$$y \ln(l + \sqrt{l^2 + y^2 + z^2}) + l \ln(y + \sqrt{l^2 + y^2 + z^2}) - (22)$$

$$z \tan^{-1}(\frac{ly}{z\sqrt{l^2 + y^2 + z^2}}) - \frac{y \ln(y^2 + z^2)}{2} + C$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{ly}{z^2 \sqrt{z^2 + l^2}} - \frac{y^3 (3z^2 l + 2l^3)}{6z^4 (z^2 + l^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \\ \frac{y^5 (15z^4 l + 20z^2 l^3 + 8l^5)}{40z^6 (z^2 + l^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} - \\ \frac{y^7 (35z^6 l + 70z^4 l^3 + 56z^2 l^5 + 16l^7)}{112z^8 (z^2 + l^2)^{\frac{7}{2}}} + \\ O(y^9) \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$(23)$$

式(22)在 y=0 处的泰勒展开式为:

$$\left| \frac{\frac{1}{2}l\ln(z^{2}+l^{2})+y[\ln(\sqrt{z^{2}+l^{2}}+l)-\frac{1}{2}l\ln(z^{2})+\frac{ly^{3}}{6z^{2}\sqrt{z^{2}+l^{2}}}+O(y^{4}) \right|_{y=0} = (24)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}l\ln(z^{2}+l^{2})$$

因此,可知:

$$\int_{0}^{b} \frac{z^{2}l}{(y^{2}+z^{2})\sqrt{l^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}}} dy =$$

$$z \tan^{-1}(\frac{lb}{z\sqrt{l^{2}+b^{2}+z^{2}}})$$
(25)

$$\int_{0}^{b} [\ln(l + \sqrt{l^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}) - \ln\sqrt{y^{2} + z^{2}}] dy =$$

$$b \ln(l + \sqrt{l^{2} + b^{2} + z^{2}}) + l \ln(b + \sqrt{l^{2} + b^{2} + z^{2}}) -$$

$$z \tan^{-1}(\frac{lb}{z\sqrt{l^{2} + b^{2} + z^{2}}}) - \frac{b \ln(b^{2} + z^{2}) + l \ln(l^{2} + z^{2})}{2}$$
(26)

将式(25)和式(26)代入式(20),得:

$$s_{ffi} = \frac{(1+\mu)p}{2\pi E_0} \begin{cases} \left[\frac{z^2 l}{(y^2+z^2)\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}} + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)[\ln(l+\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}) - \frac{1}{2\pi E_0}} + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)[\ln(l+\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}) - \frac{1}{2\pi E_0}} + \frac{1}{2(1-\mu)[\ln(l+\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}) + \frac{1}{2(l\ln(l+\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}) - \frac{1}{2z\tan^{-1}(\frac{lb}{z\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}}) - \frac{1}{2z\tan^{-1}(\frac{lb}{z\sqrt{l^2+y^2+z^2}}) - \frac{1}{2z\tan^{-1}(\frac{lb}{z\sqrt{l^2+z^2} - l\ln\sqrt{l^2+z^2}}) - \frac{1}{2\pi E_0}} \\ \frac{(1-\mu^2)p}{2\pi E_0} \begin{cases} b\ln\frac{R+l}{R-l} + l\ln\frac{R+b}{R-b} - \frac{1}{2\pi E_0} + \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu}z\tan^{-1}\frac{lb}{zR} \end{cases} \end{cases} \end{cases}$$

$$(27)$$

式中: $R = \sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + z^2}$ 。

上式即为方形垂直均布荷载下方形面积角点 下深度 z 处的沉降,与文献^[8]给出的公式相同。

由此可知,方形面积中心点下深度 z 处的沉降为:

$$s_{\pm} = \frac{2(1-\mu^2)p}{\pi E_0} \begin{cases} \frac{b}{2} \ln \frac{R'+l}{R'-l} + \frac{l}{2} \ln \frac{R'+b}{R'-b} \\ \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} z \tan^{-1} \frac{lb}{2zR'} \end{cases}$$
(28)

式中: $R = \sqrt{l^2 + b^2 + 4z^2}$ 。 *x*方向边长中心点下深度 *z*处的沉降为:

$$s_{x \not \exists t \not =} = \frac{(1 - \mu^2)p}{\pi E_0} \begin{cases} b \ln \frac{R^{*} + l}{R^{*} - l} + \frac{l}{2} \ln \frac{R^{*} + 2b}{R^{*} - 2b} - \\ \frac{1 - 2\mu}{1 - \mu} z \tan^{-1} \frac{lb}{zR^{*}} \end{cases}$$
(29)

式中:
$$\vec{R} = \sqrt{l^2 + 4b^2 + 4z^2}$$
。
y 方向边长中心点下深度 z 处的沉降为:

$$s_{y \not \square \oplus} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)p}{\pi E_0} \begin{cases} \frac{b}{2} \ln \frac{R+2l}{R^{"}-2l} + l \ln \frac{R+b}{R^{"}-b} \\ \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} z \tan^{-1} \frac{lb}{zR^{"}} \end{cases}$$
(30)

式中: $R^{"} = \sqrt{b^{2} + 4l^{2} + 4z^{2}}$ 。 下面来分析几种特殊情况: (1)正方形荷载面积(l=b时) 式(27)简化为:

$$s_{\mathfrak{H}} = \frac{(1-\mu^{2})p}{2\pi E_{0}} \left\{ 2b \ln \frac{R+b}{R-b} - \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} z \tan^{-1} \frac{b^{2}}{zR} \right\}$$
(31)
式 (28) 简化为:
$$s_{\mathfrak{h}} = \frac{2(1-\mu^{2})p}{\pi E_{0}} \left\{ b \ln \frac{R+b}{R-b} - \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} z \tan^{-1} \frac{b^{2}}{2zR} \right\}$$
(32)
式 (29) 和式 (30) 简化为:

$$s_{\underline{32}\oplus} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)p}{\pi E_0} \begin{cases} b \ln \frac{R^{"}+b}{R^{"}-b} + \frac{b}{2} \ln \frac{R^{"}+2b}{R^{"}-2b} - \\ \frac{1-2\mu}{1-\mu} z \tan^{-1} \frac{b^2}{zR^{"}} \end{cases}$$
(33)

(2) 正方形荷载面积表面沉降(z=0时) 式(31)简化为:

$$s_{\text{ff}} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)pb}{\pi E_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$
(34)

$$s_{\rm tp} = \frac{2(1-\mu^2)pb}{\pi E_0} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$
(35)

式 (33) 简化为:

$$s_{\underline{j}\underline{j}\underline{n}\underline{n}} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)pb}{\pi E_0} \left(\ln\frac{\sqrt{5}+1}{\sqrt{5}-1} + \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{\sqrt{5}+2}{\sqrt{5}-2}\right) \quad (36)$$

对比式(34)~(36)可知,正方形荷载中心 处的表面沉降为角点处表面沉降的2倍,荷载边界 中心处的表面沉降约为角点处表面沉降的1.79倍。

4 刚性承压板形状系数 I_0

前述圆形和方形荷载作用面积实际上为柔性 作用面积,而在浅层平板载荷试验中,由于承压板 相比岩土体为刚性体,因此承压板其下各点的沉降 理论上均相等。根据 FOX^[9] 的著名论点:竖向荷载 作用在刚性面积上所产生的竖向位移可以用相当 的均匀荷载作用在形状相同的柔性面积上所引起 的平均竖向位移来近似计算。DAVIS 等^[10] 和 POULOS 等^[11] 引用了竖向荷载作用在刚性面积上 所产生的竖向位移的近似计算公式如下:

圆形和长条形:

$$s_{\text{MM}} \approx \frac{1}{2} [s_{\oplus \&} + s_{\dot{\imath} \dot{\imath} \dot{\$}}]_{\text{RM}}$$
(37)

矩形:

$$s_{\text{PMM}} \approx \frac{1}{3} [2s_{\text{p-}} + s_{\text{fl},\text{fl}}]_{\text{fl},\text{fl}}$$
(38)

将式(9)和式(10)代入式(37)可得圆形 刚性承压板下的平均竖向位移为:

$$s_{\boxtimes K^{\mathcal{P} : j_{0}}} = \frac{(1 - \mu^{2}) pa}{E_{0}} (1 + \frac{2}{\pi})$$
(39)

据上式可反算得到圆形刚性承压板下的平均 变形模量为:

$$E_0 = \frac{(1-\mu^2) pa}{s_{\text{mbs} \neq \pm_3}} (1+\frac{2}{\pi})$$
(40)

将式(34)和式(35)代入式(38)可得方形 刚性承压板下的平均竖向位移为:

$$s_{\pi \bar{k} \pi^{\# \bar{k} j}} = \frac{(1-\mu^2)pb}{\pi E_0} \frac{5}{3} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1} \qquad (41)$$

据上式可反算得到方形刚性承压板下的平均 变形模量为:

$$E_0 = \frac{(1-\mu^2)pb}{\pi s_{j\pi k\bar{k} \mp kj}} \frac{5}{3} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2}+1}{\sqrt{2}-1}$$
(42)

将式(40)与式(1)作对比可得圆形刚性承 压板的形状系数为:

$$I_0 = \frac{\pi + 2}{2\pi} \approx 0.818$$
 (43)

将式(42)与式(1)作对比可得方形刚性承 压板的形状系数为:

$$I_0 = \frac{5}{3\pi} \ln \frac{\sqrt{2} + 1}{\sqrt{2} - 1} \approx 0.935 \tag{44}$$

由此可知,由 Boussinesq 弹性理论竖向位移解 推导出的圆形刚性承压板形状系数约为 0.818,略 大于相关规范提供的 0.785,推导出的方形刚性承 压板形状系数约为 0.935,略大于相关规范提供的 0.886,虽然对计算结果影响不是很大,但从原理上 却更为清晰合理一些。

5 结 论

岩土材料的变形模量是岩土工程力学分析中的一个重要的参数,目前主要通过原位平板载荷试验的结果计算求得。本文基于 Boussinesq 弹性理论位移解,对相关文献中由浅层平板载荷试验结果计算变形模量 *E*₀的公式以及刚性承压板的形状系数 *I*₀进行了系统的推导和阐述,得出以下结论:

(1) 浅层平板载荷试验变形模量的计算公式 实际上是在 Boussinesq 弹性理论竖向位移解的基础 上乘了一个刚性承压板的形状系数得来。

(2)圆形垂直均布荷载作用下,最大表面沉 降发生在圆心处,最小表面沉降发生在荷载圆边界 处,且圆心处的表面沉降为荷载圆边界处表面沉降 的 π/2 倍。

(3)正方形垂直均布荷载作用下,正方形荷载中心处的表面沉降为角点处表面沉降的2倍,荷载边界中心处的表面沉降约为角点处表面沉降的1.79倍。

(4)由 Boussinesq 弹性理论竖向位移解推导 出的圆形刚性承压板形状系数约为 0.818,略大于 相关规范提供的 0.785,推导出的方形刚性承压板 形状系数约为 0.935,略大于相关规范提供的 0.886, 虽然对计算结果影响不是很大,但从原理上却更为 清晰合理一些。

本文系统地解答了有关浅层平板载荷试验中 变形模量计算公式的来源问题,对相关学者全面的 了解此类问题有一定指导和借鉴意义。

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