SH 波入射时非等腰三角形结构与基础相互作用

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摘 要:利用复变函数和坐标移动方法研究了SH 波入射时非等腰三角形结构与基础的相互作用.建立数学模型, 并将模型分割为两部分,其一为非等腰三角形和半圆形组成的区域I,其余为区域II;在区域I内构造一个满足非等腰 三角形两边应力自由的驻波解,在区域II内构造满足水平边界应力自由的散射波;利用"契合"思想,通过移动坐标 在区域I、II的公共边界实现位移和应力的连续,建立求解该问题的无穷代数方程组;数值分析结果表明:入射波的 物理参数对非等腰三角形结构表面位移的影响显著.结构对SH 波在弹性空间传播的影响突出.较"软"的结构相 对较"硬"的结构吸收"能量"较多,反射"能量"水平差,使表面位移大小及出现地点不同.

关键词: SH 波散射;非等腰三角形结构;移动坐标;复变函数

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Interaction of scalene triangular structure to soil with incident SH Waves

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Abstract: The ground motion of an scalene triangular dike impacted by SH waves is discussed. The methods of complex function and moving coordinate system as well as a simple mathematic model are used here. The model is divided into two parts, a wave function which satisfies the condition of stress free at the triangular wedges is constructed in one part, and a scattered wave function which satisfies the condition of stress free at the triangular the horizontal surface is constructed in the other part. Then the moving coordinate system is used to transform the solution of this problem into a "conjunction" problem. Finally, the solution of the problem is reduced to a series of algebraic equations and can be solved numerically. Numerical examples show that the influence of incident SH wave characters on the ground motion is great, and the influence of structure on incident SH wave is significant. Compared with stiff structures, the values of ground motion and the points where they happen for soft structures are different greatly because of their good capability of energy absorption.

Key words: scattering of SH-waves; scalene triangular structure; moving coordinate system; complex function

近年来,与基础和结构相互作用相关的分析方 法有了很大的发展^[1].研究范围也从高层建筑逐步 扩展到核电站的反应堆建筑、水坝、海洋平台、桥梁 等一系列建筑物^[2].建立二维反平面模型的波动方 程,解决建筑物与基础的相互作用问题已经取得了 不少成果^[3-8].

本文利用波动方程的复变函数理论^[9],采用移 动坐标的方法求解了非等腰三角形坝体结构与基 础相互作用的问题,给出了分析例题和数值结果.

1 问题的表述

非等腰三角形结构如图1所示,图中三角形凸起

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顶点记为 O_1 ,两边边界分别记为 D_4 , D_8 ,坡度分别为 1: n₁,1: n₂(n₁ < n₂),底边中点记为0,0点距0₁在 三角形底边上的投影距离为 $\Delta = (n_2 - n_1)a/(n_2 + n_2)a/(n_2 + n_2)a/($ n₁).采用"分区"思想将整个求解区域分割成两部分, 如图2所示,区域I为"三角形+半圆形"区域,余下部 分为区域 II.D 为两个区域的"公共边界",应满足应 力、位移连续的"契合"条件.





图 2 模型分区示意图

非等腰三角形区域内的驻波 2

在 I 区内, 以三角形顶点 O_1 和底边中点 O 为 原点分别建立 Cartesian 坐标系,记为 X - O - Y, $X_1 - O_1 - Y_1$,分别对应复平面(Z, \overline{Z})和($Z_1, \overline{Z_1}$), 其中 O₁x₁ 轴为顶角平分线,如图 1 所示. 在区域 I 内构造的满足三角形斜边应力自由的驻波函数 W^D可表示为

 $W^{D}(Z_{1}, \overline{Z_{1}}) = W_{0} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \{ D_{m}^{(1)} | J_{2mp}(k_{D} | Z_{1} |) [(Z_{1} / D_{1})] \}$ $\mid Z_1 \mid)^{2mp} + (Z_1 / \mid Z_1 \mid)^{-2mp}] + D_m^{(2)} J_{(2m+1)p}(k_D \mid Z_1 \mid)$. $[(Z_{1}/|Z_{1}|)^{(2m+1)p} - (Z_{1}/|Z_{1}|)^{-(2m+1)p}]].$ (1) 利用移动坐标法,在复平面 (Z,\overline{Z}) 上,式(1) 可 写成

$$\begin{split} W^{\mathcal{D}}(Z,\overline{Z}) &= W_{0} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ D_{m}^{(1)} J_{2mp}(k_{D} \mid (Z+d_{1})e^{iq} \mid) \cdot \left[\left(\frac{(Z+d_{1})e^{iq}}{\mid (Z+d_{1})e^{iq} \mid} \right)^{2mp} + \left(\frac{(Z+d_{1})e^{iq}}{\mid (Z+d_{1})e^{iq} \mid} \right)^{-2mp} \right] + D_{m}^{(2)} J_{(2m+1)p}(k_{D} \mid (Z+d_{1})e^{iq} \mid) \cdot \left\{ \left[\left(\frac{(Z+d_{1})e^{iq}}{\mid (Z+d_{1})e^{iq} \mid} \right)^{(2m+1)p} - \left(\frac{(Z+d_{1})e^{iq}}{\mid (Z+d_{1})e^{iq} \mid} \right)^{-(2m+1)p} \right] \right\}. \end{split}$$

$$(2)$$

式(1),(2)中,

$$p = \frac{\pi}{\theta_A + \theta_B}, \ q = \frac{\arctan n_2 - \arctan n_1}{2}$$
$$d_1 = \frac{2}{n_1 + n_2} - \frac{n_2 - n_1}{n_1 + n_2} i.$$

式(2)即为在区域I中,满足斜边应力自由的驻波 函数,其相应的应力表达式为

$$\begin{split} \tau^{D}_{rz} &= \frac{\mu_{D}k_{D}W_{0}}{2}\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \left\{ D_{m}^{(1)} P_{2mp} \left[\left(Z + d_{1} \right) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}q} \right] + \\ D_{m}^{(2)} U_{(2m+1)p} \left[\left(Z + d_{1} \right) \mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{i}q} \right] \right\}. \end{split}$$

其中:

$$\begin{split} P_{\iota}(s) &= J_{\iota-1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{\iota-1} e^{i(\theta+q)} - \\ &= J_{\iota+1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{i(\theta+q)} + \\ &= J_{\iota-1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{1-\iota} e^{-i(\theta+q)} - \\ &= J_{\iota+1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{\iota+1} e^{-i(\theta+q)} , \\ U_{\iota}(s) &= J_{\iota-1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{i(\theta+q)} + \\ &= J_{\iota+1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{i(\theta+q)} - \\ &= J_{\iota-1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{-i(\theta+q)} - \\ &= J_{\iota-1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{-i(\theta+q)} - \\ &= J_{\iota+1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{-i(\theta+q)} - \\ &= J_{\iota+1}(k_{D} \mid s \mid) [s/|s|]^{-\iota-1} e^{-i(\theta+q)} . \end{split}$$

区域II内的波函数 3

在区域 II 内,满足半空间表面应力的自由散 射波 W^(s) 及相应的应力为

$$\begin{split} W^{(S)}\left(Z,\overline{Z}\right) &= W_{0}\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \{B_{m}^{(1)} H_{2m}(k_{S} \mid Z \mid) \cdot \\ &\left[(Z/\mid Z \mid)^{2m} + (Z/\mid Z \mid)^{-2m}\right] + \\ &B_{m}^{(2)} H_{2m+1}(k_{S} \mid Z \mid) \left[(Z/\mid Z \mid)^{(2m+1)} - (Z/\mid Z \mid)^{-(2m+1)}\right] \}, \\ &\tau_{rz}^{(S)} &= \frac{\mu_{S}k_{S}W_{0}}{2}\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \{B_{m}^{(1)} Q_{2m}^{(S)}(Z) + B_{m}^{(2)} V_{2m+1}^{(S)}(Z) \}. \end{split}$$

其中:

而

$$(Z/|Z|)^{-2m}$$
 + 2 $\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{m}$ ·

$$\begin{split} J_{2m+1}(k_{S} \mid Z \mid) \sin(2m+1)\alpha \{ (Z/\mid Z \mid)^{2m+1} \\ (Z/\mid Z \mid)^{-(2m+1)} \} , \\ \tau_{rz}^{i+r} &= \mu_{S}k_{S}W_{0} \times (J_{-1}(k_{S} \mid Z \mid) - J_{1}(k_{S} \mid Z \mid))/2 \cdot \\ \{ [Z/\mid Z \mid]^{-1}e^{i\theta} + [Z/\mid Z \mid]^{1}e^{-i\theta} \} + \\ \frac{\mu_{S}k_{S}W_{0}}{2} \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} 2(-1)^{m} \cos 2m\alpha P_{2m}^{(S)}(Z) + \\ \frac{\mu_{S}k_{S}W_{0}}{2} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} 2(-1)^{m} \sin(2m+1)\alpha U_{2m+1}^{(S)}(Z). \end{split}$$

4 问题求解及定解方程组

根据"契合"思想,在公共边界 D 上应该满足 位移和应力连续条件.即

 $\begin{cases} W^{D}(Z,\overline{Z}) = W^{i+r} + W^{S}, \\ \tau^{D}_{rz} = \tau^{i+r}_{rz} + \tau^{S}_{rz}. \end{cases}$

利用位移和应力的正弦、余弦部分一一对应关系 进行傅里叶展开,有

$$\begin{split} \psi_{mn}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_{2mp}(k \mid (Z + d_{1}) e^{iq} \mid) \cdot \\ & \left\{ \left[\frac{(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq}}{|(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq} \mid} \right]^{2mp} + \\ \left[\frac{(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq}}{|(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq} \mid} \right]^{-2mp} \right\} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \\ \eta_{mn}^{(1)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{2m}^{(1)}(k \mid Z \mid) \cdot \\ & \left\{ \left[\frac{Z}{|Z \mid} \right]^{2m} + \left[\frac{Z}{Z} \right]^{-2m} \right\} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \\ m = 0; \\ q_{mn}^{(1)} &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2J_{0}(k \mid Z \mid) e^{-in\theta} d\theta, \\ m = 0; \\ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2(-1)^{m} J_{2m}(k \mid Z \mid) \cdot \\ & \cos 2m\alpha \left\{ \left[Z/|Z| \right]^{2m} + \left[Z/|Z| \right]^{2m} + \left[Z/|Z| \right]^{2m} \right\} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \\ \psi_{mn}^{(11)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ P_{2mp}((Z + d_{1}) e^{iq}) \right\} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \\ \eta_{mn}^{(11)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left\{ Q_{2m}(Z) \right\} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} \varphi_{mn}^{(11)} &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2 \times \frac{J_{-1}(k \mid Z \mid) - J_{1}(k \mid Z \mid)}{2} \\ & \{ IZ/ \mid Z \mid 1^{-1} e^{i\theta} + [Z/ \mid Z \mid] \\ -1 e^{-i\theta} \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta, m = 0; \\ & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2(-1)^{m} \cos 2m\alpha P_{2m}^{*}(Z) e^{-in\theta} d\theta, \\ & m > 0; \end{cases} \\ \psi_{mn}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} J_{(2m+1)p}(k \mid (Z + d_{1}) e^{iq} \mid) \cdot \\ & \{ [\frac{(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq}}{(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq} \mid}]^{(2m+1)p} - \\ & [\frac{(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq}}{(Z + d_{1}) e^{iq} \mid}]^{(2m+1)p} \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \end{cases} \\ \eta_{mn}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} H_{2m+1}^{(1)}(k \mid Z \mid) \{ [Z/ \\ & \mid Z \mid]^{2m+1} - [Z/Z]^{-(2m+1)} \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{mn}^{(2)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2(-1)^{m} J_{2m+1}(k \mid Z \mid) \sin(2m + 1) \alpha \{ [\frac{Z}{|Z|}]^{2m+1} - [\frac{Z}{|Z|}]^{-2m-1} \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \end{cases} \\ \psi_{mn}^{(21)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ U_{(2m+1)p}((Z + d_{1}) e^{iq}) \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \end{cases} \\ \eta_{mn}^{(21)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \{ V_{2m+1}(Z) \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta; \end{cases} \\ \varphi_{mn}^{(21)} &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{-\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} 2(-1)^{m} \sin(2m + 1) \alpha \{ U_{2m+1}^{*}(Z) \} e^{-in\theta} d\theta. \end{cases}$$

由于入射 SH 波的作用,区域 I 内的驻波为 W⁰,而弹性半空间区域 II 中的总波场则可以写成

$$W = W^{(i)} + W^{(r)} + W^{(S)}.$$

而入射波的频率ω可与区域I中半圆的半径 a 组 合成为入射波波数,即入射波波数为

 $k a = \omega a/c_s = 2 \pi a/\lambda \vec{u} \eta = 2 a/\lambda.$

6 算例及结果分析

作为算例,假设三角形底边的一半 *a* =1.0, *y*/*a* = ±1 表示凸起地形与水平面的相交位置,*y*/*a* = Δ 对应着凸起地形的顶点,而|*y*/*a*| <1.0和|*y*/*a*| > 1.0 则分别代表凸起地形和水平面上各点的位移 幅值.

图 3 和图 4 分别给出了结构相对基础较 "软"($\rho_D/\rho_s = 2/3, \mu_D/\mu_s = 1/6$) 和 较 "硬"($\rho_D/\rho_s = 3/2, \mu_D/\mu_s = 6$)情况下, $\eta = 0.5$ 的入射波以 $\alpha = 0^\circ, 45^\circ, 90^\circ$ 入射, 顶角 138. 2°, $\Delta \theta = \theta_B - \theta_A = 10^\circ$ 或 20°的结构内各特征点的位 移幅值;图 5 和图 6 则分别给出了结构相对基础 较"软"和较"硬"情况下,入射波以 $\alpha = 0^{\circ}$ 入射, 顶角 138.2°, $\Delta \theta = 10^{\circ}$ 或 20°的 坝体结构表面位 移幅值变化三维图.

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 $\alpha = 90^{\circ}, \rho_{D}/\rho_{s} = 2/3, \mu_{D}/\mu_{s} = 1/6$

图 6 垂直和水平入射时相对基础较"软"的结构表面位移幅值三维图

1)当SH波垂直入射时,图3和5表明"软"结构 的地表最大位移幅值总是出现在顶点附近($\Delta \theta$ = $10^{\circ}, y/a = 0.3; \Delta \theta = 20^{\circ}, y/a = 0.5; 图4和6表明$ "硬"结构的地表最大位移幅值则总是出现在顶点 的左侧结构表面(对于 $\Delta\theta = 10^{\circ}, -1.0 \leq y/a \leq 0.3$; 对于 $\Delta \theta = 20^\circ$, $-1.0 \leq y/a \leq 0.5$).

2)由图5到图6可知,"软"坝结构的表面位 移幅值远远大于"硬"坝. 当 $\Delta \theta = 10^{\circ}$ 时, "软"、 "硬"坝结构的 | W | max 分别为 15.2 和 3.73 且都 出现在 $\alpha = 90^\circ$, 相差 4.075 倍; 当 $\Delta \theta = 20^\circ$ 时, "软"坝结构的 | W | max 为11.35(α = 0°)和"硬" 坝为3.49(α = 90°)相差3.25倍.

7 结 论

1)对于非等腰三角形结构,波数、入射角等 入射波的物理参数对结构表面位移的影响非常显 著. 结构对 SH 波在弹性空间传播的影响突出, 较 "软"的结构相对较"硬"的结构吸收"能量"较 多,反射"能量"水平差,从而影响结构表面位移 幅值大小差异及出现地点的不同.

2)本文提供的方法理论上没有问题,但采用的计 算方法适用于三角形顶角 >60°的情况,顶角越大精度 越高. 顶角 < 60°的情况需要另外研究其计算方法.

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