

## 重力式挡土墙设计经验谈(续前)

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### 5 地基应力验算

挡土墙地基应力,一般仍按照材料力学的弹性理论公式进行计算,公式为:

$$\sigma = \frac{N}{F} \pm \frac{M}{W} \quad (38)$$

式中:  $M = Ne$ ,  $W$ —截面模量,因为挡土墙以单位长度计,所以底面积  $F = 1 \times B_1$  ( $B_1$  为基底斜长),基底的截面模量  $W = \frac{1 \times B_1^2}{6} = \frac{FB_1}{6}$ ,又以  $R_N$  代  $N$ ,  $\sigma$  代以地基应力  $p$ ,得:

$$p = \frac{R_N}{B_1} (1 \pm \frac{6e}{B_1}) \quad (39)$$

由于  $e$  的大小不同,可分为下列三种情况(见图 3):

(1) 合力  $R$  作用点位于底面中央 1/3 以内,即  $e < \frac{B_1}{6}$ , 但  $e = \frac{B_1}{2} - C$  ( $C$  为  $R$  的作用点离挡墙前趾  $A$  点的距离),可求得前趾和后踵的地基应力:

$$p_1 = (4B_1 - 6C) \frac{R_N}{B_1^2} \quad (40-1)$$

$$p_2 = (6C - 2B_1) \frac{R_N}{B_1^2} \quad (40-2)$$

(2) 合力  $R$  落在基底的三分点上时:

$$p_1 = \frac{2R_N}{B_1} \quad (41-1)$$

$$p_2 = 0 \quad (41-2)$$

(3) 合力  $R$  落在底面中央 1/3 以外

在这种情况下,按(36)式求出的二个应力就有不同的符号。因为地基不能承受拉力,故此公式不能应用。前趾地基应力  $p_1$  和应力图底长度  $x$  由下列二方程求出:

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2} p_1 x - R_N &= 0 \\ -\frac{1}{2} p_1 x \cdot \frac{x}{3} + R_N \cdot C &= 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (42)$$

解上述联立方程,得  $x = 3c$

$$p_1 = \frac{2R_N}{3C} \quad (43)$$

在挡土墙计算中,通常将合力  $R$  落在基底中央 1/3 以内。这样,不但可以使最大地基应力减小,而且可避免压应力存在太大的不均匀性。如挡墙建在高压缩性的软土上,会导致前趾的沉降较后踵大得太多而引起挡墙倾斜。为此,应尽量使合力的作用点靠近基底的中心。只有当基础建在紧密的碎石土层或岩层上时,才容许合力点落在基底中央 1/3 以外。

### 6 计算示例

#### 6.1 算例 1

如图 2 所示挡土墙,设计条件及参数如下:  $H = 5\text{m}$ , 粘性土填料,  $\varphi_D = 35^\circ$ ,  $\delta = \frac{\varphi_D}{3}$ ,  $q = 10\text{kN/m}^2$ ,  $\gamma = 18\text{kN/m}^3$ ,  $\gamma_m = 22\text{kN/m}^3$ ,  $\mu = 0.35$ , 地基承载力标准值  $f_k = 100\text{kPa}$ , 采用浆砌块石,试设计该挡墙。

(1) 抗滑移稳定决定挡墙截面

$$\text{活载当量填土高 } h_0 = \frac{q}{\gamma} = \frac{10}{18} = \frac{5}{9}$$

挡墙上的主动土压力的水平分力:

$$\begin{aligned} E_{ax} &= \frac{1}{2} (2h_0 + H) \xi K_a \gamma H \\ &= \frac{1}{2} (2 \times \frac{5}{9} + 5) (0.245) (18) (5) \\ &= 67.559\text{kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{ay} = E_{ax} \tan \delta = 67.559 \tan \left( \frac{35}{3} \right)^\circ$$

$$= 13.950 \text{ kN/m}$$

设挡墙顶宽  $b_0 = 0.6 \text{ m}$ ,  $b_1 = 0.3 \text{ m}$ ,  $h_2 =$

$1.0 \text{ m}$ ,  $i = 0.1$  则

$$b = b_0 + nh_1 = 0.6 + n(5-1) = 0.6 + 4n$$

$$B = b_1 + b = 0.3 + 0.6 + 4n = 0.9 + 4n$$

$$h_4 = iB = 0.1(0.9 + 4n) = 0.09 + 0.4n$$

$$h_3 = h_2 - h_4 = 1 - (0.09 + 0.4n) = 0.91$$

$$-0.4n$$

$$W = 0.5[(b_0 + b)h_1 + (h_2 + h_3)B]\gamma_m$$

$$= 0.5[(1.2 + 4n)(4) +$$

$$(1.91 - 0.4n)(0.9 + 4n)] \quad (22)$$

$$W = 71.709 + 256.08n - 17.6n^2$$

当  $\mu = 0.35$ ,  $i = 0.1$  查表  $4\lambda = 2.635$

$$\lambda E_{ax} - E_{ay} = (2.635)(67.559) -$$

$$13.950 = 164.068$$

代入(12)式,可化得下列方程式:

$$17.6n^2 - 256.08n + 92.359 \leq 0$$

解得  $n \geq \frac{256.08 - \sqrt{(256.08)^2 - 4 \times 17.6 \times 92.359}}{2 \times 17.6} = 0.37$

设采用  $n = 0.4$  核算抗滑移安全系数:

$$W + E_{ay} = (71.709 + 13.950) +$$

$$256.08n - 17.6n^2$$

$$= 85.659 + 256.08 \times 0.4 -$$

$$17.6 \times (0.4)^2 = 185.275$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{E_{ax}}{W + E_{ay}} = \tan^{-1} \frac{67.559}{185.275}$$

$$= 20.034^\circ$$

$$\epsilon = \tan^{-1} 0.1 = 5.711^\circ$$

$$K_s = \mu \cot(\theta - \epsilon) = 0.35 \cot(20.034^\circ -$$

$$5.711^\circ) = 1.371 > 1.3$$

(2) 抗倾覆稳定性验算

$$b = b_0 + nh_1 = 0.6 + 0.4 \times 4 = 2.2 \text{ m}$$

$$B = b_1 + b = 0.3 + 2.2 = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

$$h_4 = iB = (0.1)(2.5) = 0.25 \text{ m}$$

$$h_3 = h_2 - iB = 1.0 - 0.25 = 0.75 \text{ m}$$

$$F_1 = 0.5(b_0 + b)h_1 = 0.5(0.6 + 2.2)(4)$$

$$= 5.6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$a_1 = B - \frac{b_0^2 + b_0b + b^2}{3(b_0 + b)}$$

$$= 2.5 - \frac{(0.6)^2 + (0.6)(2.2) + (2.2)^2}{3(0.6 + 2.2)}$$

$$= 1.724 \text{ m}$$

$$F_2 = 0.5(h_2 + h_3)B = 0.5(1 + 0.75)$$

$$(2.5) = 2.187 \text{ m}^2$$

$$a_2 = B - \frac{B(h_2 + 2h_3)}{3(h_2 + h_3)}$$

$$= 2.5 - \frac{2.5(1 + 2 \times 0.75)}{3(1 + 0.75)}$$

$$= 1.310 \text{ m}$$

$$M_r = \gamma_m \sum F_a + E_{ay}B = (22)(5.6 \times$$

$$1.724 + 2.187 \times 1.310) +$$

$$(13.950)(2.5) = 310.3 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$Z = \frac{H(H + 3h_0)}{3(H + 2h_0)} = \frac{5(5 + 3 \times 5/9)}{3(5 + 2 \times 5/9)}$$

$$= 1.818 \text{ m}$$

$$M_o = E_{ax}(Z - iB)$$

$$= 67.559(1.818 - 0.25)$$

$$= 105.9 \text{ kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$K_o = \frac{M_r}{M_o} = \frac{310.3}{105.9} = 2.93 > 1.5$$

(3) 墙身强度验算

① 验算图中直立式挡墙 1~1 截面的法向承载力

1~1 截面以上的主动土压力的水平分力

$$E_{ax1} = \frac{1}{2}(2h_0 + h_1)\xi K_a \gamma h_1$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} (2 \times \frac{5}{9} + 4) (0.245) (18) (4)$$

$$= 45.203 \text{ kN/m}$$

相应的垂直分力:

$$E_{ey1} = E_{ax1} \tan \delta = 45.203 \tan \left( \frac{35}{3} \right)^\circ$$

$$= 9.334 \text{ kN/m}$$

1~1 截面以上挡墙砌体自重:

$$W_1 = 0.5 \gamma_m (b_0 + b) h_1$$

$$= (0.5) (22) (0.6 + 2.2) (4)$$

$$= 123.2 \text{ kN/m}$$

$W_1$  的重心离外墙面与 1~1 相交处的距

离:

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{1 + 12 \left\{ \frac{e}{h} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{1}{\varphi_0} - 1 \right)} \left[ 1 + 6 \frac{e}{h} \left( \frac{e}{h} - 0.2 \right) \right] \right\}^2}$$

式中:  $\varphi_0$  —— 轴心受压稳定系数,  $\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \beta^2}$ ;

$\alpha$  —— 与砂浆强度等级有关的系数, 本例采用砂浆 M2.5,  $\alpha = 0.002$ 。

故

$$\varphi_0 = \frac{1}{1 + 0.002 (8.57)^2} = 0.872$$

1~1 截面上的偏心距:

$$e_1 = \frac{2.2}{2} - \frac{123.2 \times 1.424 + 9.334 \times 2.2 - 45.203 \times 1.478}{123.2 + 9.334} = 0.125 \text{ m}$$

因此, 可求得:

$$\varphi = \frac{1}{1 + 12 \left\{ \frac{0.125}{2.2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{12} \left( \frac{1}{0.872} - 1 \right)} \left[ 1 + 6 \left( \frac{0.125}{2.2} \right) \left( \frac{0.125}{2.2} - 0.2 \right) \right] \right\}^2} = 0.760$$

查《GBJ3-88》表 2.2.1-6 毛石砌体的抗压强度设计值(当采用 Mu20 和 M2.5 砂浆)  $f =$

$$= 45.203 - (123.2 + 9.334) (0.4)$$

$0.47 \text{ MPa}$

$$= -7.811$$

$0.47 \text{ MPa}$

一般剪切应力可不作验算。

$$\varphi f A = (0.760) (0.47) (2200) (1000)$$

$$= 785840 \text{ N}$$

地基应力验算

$$R = \sqrt{(W + E_{ay})^2 + E_{ax}^2}$$

1~1 截面上的法向力:

$$N_1 = (123.2 + 9.334) (1000)$$

$$= 132534 \text{ N} < \varphi f A$$

$$= \sqrt{(185.275)^2 + (67.559)^2}$$

$$= 197.208 \text{ kN}$$

② 验算 1~1 截面的剪切应力

$$R_N = R \cos(\theta - \epsilon)$$

(37) 式中的分子

$$= (197.208) \cos(20.034^\circ - 5.711^\circ)$$

$$E_{ax1} - (W_1 + E_{ay1}) \mu$$

$$= 191.078 \text{ kN}$$

$$b - \frac{b_0^2 + b_0 b + b^2}{3(b_0 + b)}$$

$$= 2.2 - \frac{(0.6)^2 + 0.6 \times 2.2 + (2.2)^2}{3(0.6 + 2.2)}$$

$$= 1.424 \text{ m}$$

土压力着力点离 1~1 截面水平的高度:

$$Z_1 = \frac{h_1(h_1 + 3h_0)}{3(h_1 + 2h_0)} = \frac{4(4 + 3 \times 5/9)}{3(4 + 2 \times 5/9)} = 1.478 \text{ m}$$

挡墙平均厚度

$$h = \frac{600 + 2200}{2} = 1400 \text{ mm}$$

$$\text{高厚比 } \beta = \frac{(2)(4000)}{1400} (1.5) = 8.57$$

$\beta > 3$  时, 影响系数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{基底斜长: } B_1 &= \frac{B}{\cos \epsilon} = \frac{2.5}{\cos(\tan^{-1} 0.1)} \\ &= 2.512\text{m} \end{aligned}$$

合力作用点离挡墙前趾的距离:

$$c = \frac{M_r - M_o}{R_N} = \frac{310.3 - 105.9}{191.078} = 1.070\text{m}$$

$$3c = (3)(1.070) = 3.210\text{m} > 2.512\text{m}$$

合力  $R$  作用点位于底面中央  $1/3$  以内,

故地基应力:

$$\begin{aligned} p_1 &= (4B_1 - 6c) \frac{R_N}{B_1^2} \\ &= (4 \times 2.512 - 6 \times 1.070) \frac{191.078}{(2.512)^2} \\ &= 109.860\text{kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} p_2 &= (6c - 2B_1) \frac{R_N}{B_1^2} \\ &= (6 \times 1.070 - 2 \times 2.512) \frac{191.078}{(2.512)^2} \\ &= 42.272\text{kN/m}^2 \end{aligned}$$

地基承载力设计值:

$$f = f_k + \eta_d \gamma_o (d - 0.5) = 100 + (1.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} K_a &= \frac{\cos^2(\varphi - \alpha)}{\cos^2 \alpha \left[ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(\varphi + \delta) \sin(\varphi - \beta)}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)}} \right]^2} \\ &= \frac{\cos^2(35^\circ + \tan^{-1} 0.25)}{\cos^2(-\tan^{-1} 0.25) \left[ 1 + \sqrt{\frac{\sin(35^\circ + \tan^{-1} 0.25) \sin(35^\circ - 15^\circ)}{\cos(-\tan^{-1} 0.25 - 15^\circ)}} \right]^2} = 0.19168 \end{aligned}$$

$$K_q = \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{\cos(\alpha - \beta)} = \frac{\cos(-\tan^{-1} 0.25) \cos 15^\circ}{\cos(-\tan^{-1} 0.25 - 15^\circ)} = 1.072$$

主动土压力:

$$\begin{aligned} E_a &= \frac{1}{2} K_a \gamma H (H + 2h_o K_q) \\ &= \left( \frac{1}{2} (0.19168)(19)(6)(6 + 2 \times \right. \\ &\quad \left. \frac{10}{19} \times 1.071) \right) = 77.881\text{kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

查表 4, 当  $\mu = 0.4, i = 0.1$  时,  $\lambda = 2.377$

$$\frac{\lambda E_a}{\gamma_m} = \frac{(2.377)(77.881)}{22} = 8.415$$

代入公式(17), 当  $i = 0.10$  时, 式中  $K =$

$0.04878$ , 则:

$$0.04878b^2 - 6b + 8.415 \leq 0$$

$$(18)(1 - 0.5) = 109.9\text{kPa}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f < 1.1f_k \text{ 时取 } f &= 1.1f_k = (1.1)(100) \\ &= 110\text{kPa} \end{aligned}$$

当基底坡度  $i = 0.1$  时, 地基承载力折减系数为  $0.9$ , 当  $i = 0.2$  时, 折减系数为  $0.80$  按《GBJ7-89》规定, 当偏心荷载作用时, 除基底平均压应力  $p \leq f$  外, 尚应符合  $P_{\max} \leq 1.2f$ , 因此最大地基压应力小于下列数值:

$$(1.2)(0.9)f = (1.2)(0.9)(110) = 118.8\text{kPa} > 109.9$$

### 6.2 算例 2

已知仰斜式挡土墙(见图 3)的设计条件参数如下:  $H = 6\text{m}, \beta = 15^\circ, \alpha = -\tan^{-1} 0.25, \varphi_b = 35^\circ, \delta = \tan^{-1} 0.25, q = 10\text{kN/m}^2, \gamma = 19\text{kN/m}^3, \gamma_m = 22\text{kN/m}^3, i = 0.1, \mu = 0.4$

(1) 抗滑移稳定决定挡墙截面

主动土压力系数

解得:

$$b \geq \frac{6 - \sqrt{(6)^2 - 4 \times 0.04878 \times 8.415}}{2 \times 0.04878} =$$

$$1.419\text{m}$$

可采用  $b = 1.5\text{m}$

$$\begin{aligned} W &= \gamma_m (Hb - 0.04878b^2) \\ &= (22)(6 \times 1.5 - 0.04878 \times 1.5^2) \\ &= 195.585\text{kN/m} \end{aligned}$$

$$\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{E_a}{W} = \tan^{-1} \frac{77.881}{195.585} = 21.712^\circ$$

$$\epsilon = \tan^{-1} 0.1 = 5.711^\circ$$

$$K_s = \mu \cot(\theta - \epsilon) = 0.4 \cot(21.712^\circ -$$

$$5.711) = 1.395 > 1.3$$

## (3) 抗倾覆稳定性验算

当  $i=0.1$  时,查表 5 求得:

$$b_2 = 0.97561 \quad b = (0.97561)(1.5) = 1.463\text{m}$$

$$1.463\text{m}$$

$$b_3 = 0.02439b = (0.02439)(1.5) = 0.037\text{m}$$

$$0.037\text{m}$$

$$h_2 = 0.09756b = (0.09756)(1.5) = 0.146\text{m}$$

$$a_2 = \frac{\frac{1}{3}(0.146)(1.463)^2 + \frac{1}{2}(0.037)(0.146)(1.463 + \frac{0.037}{3})}{0.1095} = 0.988\text{m}$$

$$M_r = \gamma_m \sum F_a = (22)(8.781 \times 1.482 + 0.1095 \times 0.988) = 288.676\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$e_1 = \gamma h_0 K_q K_a = (19) \left( \frac{10}{19} \right) (1.07180)(0.19168) = 2.054\text{kN/m}^2$$

$$e_2 = \gamma(H + h_0 K_q) K_a = (19) \left( 6 + \frac{10}{19} \right) \times 1.07180(0.19168) = 23.906\text{kN/m}^2$$

$$Z = \frac{H}{3} \cdot \frac{2e_1 + e_2}{e_1 + e_2} = \frac{6}{3} \cdot \frac{2 \times 2.054 + 23.906}{2.054 + 23.906} = 2.158\text{m}$$

$$M_o = E_a(Z - h_2) = (77.881)(2.158 - 0.146) = 156.697\text{kN} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$K_o = \frac{M_r}{M_o} = \frac{288.676}{156.697} = 1.842 > 1.5$$

$$146\text{m}$$

$$h_1 = H - h_2 = 6 - 0.146 = 5.854\text{m}$$

$$b_1 = 0.25h_1 = (0.25)(5.854) = 1.464\text{m}$$

$$F_1 = bh_1 = (1.5)(5.854) = 8.781\text{m}^2$$

$$a_1 = \frac{1}{2}(1.464 + 1.50) = 1.482\text{m}$$

$$F_2 = \frac{1}{2}bh_2 = \left( \frac{1}{2} \right) (1.5)(0.146) = 0.1095\text{m}^2$$

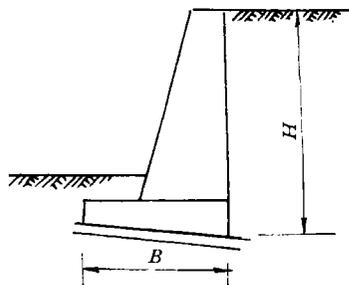


图 4 半重力式挡墙

用下的重力式挡土墙的计算,汇集在本文中,因限于篇幅,只得就此搁笔。

## 参 考 文 献

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## 7 结束语

有时在设计重力式挡土墙的计算中,因地基较弱,由于采取了提高基底的摩擦系数的措施,如夯垫一层次配碎石、砂后,挡墙的截面毋需太大,即能满足抗滑移、抗倾覆稳定性的要求,但是最后验算地基应力时,往往超出地基承载力设计值很多,如加大截面,情况更为不利。在此种情况下,可将前趾改为钢筋混凝土底板,向前伸出适当距离,使基宽  $B$  增大至满足地基承载力的要求。此种做法即所谓半重力式挡土墙(见图 4)

笔者本拟将半重力式挡土墙和在地震作

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