

研究テーマーコンポジットパイル工法に対する三次元有限要素法による数値 解析の有用性の検証

研究背景と目的

コンポジットパイル工法は、杭基礎周辺の軟弱あるいは液状化地盤を改良土に置換することで杭基礎を静的に補強する方法である。この手法の目的は、杭頭の地盤反力を改善することと、地震時の杭基礎の耐力を高めることである。過去には、大型振動台実験や二次元 FEM 解析等によって、静的・動的条件下における合成地盤中の杭基礎の力学挙動が検証されているが、三次元 FEM による数値解析は行われていない。

本研究の目的は、既往の研究知見と比較してコンポジットパイル工法に対する三次元 FEM 解析手法の有用性を検証することである.

研究手法

既往の研究と同じ条件で地盤中の杭基礎をモデル化し、弾性および弾塑性モデルとした DBLEAVES を用いて三次元 FEM 解析を行う. 地盤中の杭基礎の杭頭の水平変位、杭の曲げモーメント分布といった力学挙動を確認するとともに、既往の研究知見と比較することで、コンポジットパイル工法に対する三次元 FEM 解析手法の有用性を検証する

研究成果

Figure.1 に過去に実施された大型振動台実験の杭基礎モデルを、Figure.2 にレベル 2 地震動によって 地表面の水平変位が最大になった時点における杭基礎のせん断ひずみ分布を示す. ここで、Case 1 が軟 弱泥炭地盤、Case 2 が改良地盤である. これらを比較すると、Case 2 の方が地震時のせん断ひずみの発 生量が抑えられ、より高い耐力を示していることから、コンポジットパイル工法の影響が確認できる.

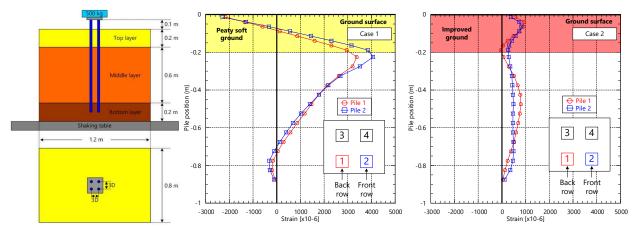


Figure 1 Model of pile foundation for large scale shaking experiment

Figure 2 Shear strain of pile foundation at the maximum lateral displacement of ground surface due to level 2 earthquake for Case 1 and 2



Research theme – Verification of usefulness of numerical analysis by three-dimensional finite element method for the composite pile method

Research background and objective

The composite pile method is a seismic reinforcement method for pile foundation by replacing the surrounding soft and/or liquefiable ground of the pile foundation with the improved soil. The main purposes of this method are both to improve subgrade reaction at pile head and to increase the seismic resistance of the pile foundation during earthquake. Various previous researches such as large scale shaking tests, and two-dimensional FEM analysis have been conducted to verify the mechanical behavior of pile foundation in composite ground under static and dynamic conditions, but its numerical analysis by three-dimensional FEM has not been conducted. Therefore, the objective of this study is to verify the usefulness of numerical analysis by three dimensional FEM for composite pile method in comparison with the results of previous research.

Research method

Three-dimensional FEM analyses for the pile foundation in composite ground, modeled in the same condition with the previous research, are carried out by using DBLEAVES in both elastic and elasto-plastic model. The mechanical behavior of pile foundation in composite ground, such as lateral displacement at pile head, and bending moment distribution of pile can be confirmed, and compared with the results of previous research to verify the usefulness of three-dimensional FEM analysis for composite pile method.

Results & Discussion

Figure 1 indicates the model of pile foundation for large scale shaking experiment as one of previous research, and Figure 2 shows the shear strain distribution of pile foundation at the maximum lateral displacement of ground surface due to level 2 earthquake for Case 1 (with peaty soft ground), and Case 2 (with the improved ground). In comparison between Case 1 and 2, the influence of composite pile method during earthquake can be confirmed because less shear strain of pile represents better seismic resistance of pile.

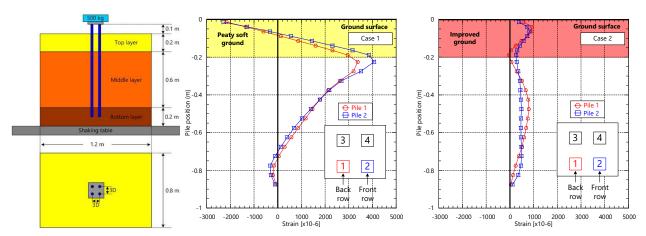


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