

doi:10.11988/ckyyb.20250173

2026, 43(5):190-197, 225

土质与生物炭掺量对植被混凝土单向冻融特性的影响

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摘 要:为改善植被混凝土在高寒地区抗冻性能不足的问题,通过单向冻融试验系统探究了土质类型(砂土、黏性土)与生物炭掺量(0%、0.5%、1%、2%)对植被混凝土冻融特性的耦合影响规律。试验结果表明:①与黏性土配制的植被混凝土(VC-CS)相比,砂土配制的植被混凝土(VC-SS)在冻结后的中心点温度、冻胀量以及冻融周期内的水分迁移量均更低;VC-SS 试样的冻结中心温度较 VC-CS 试样低0.2~1.8 °C,冻胀量减少5.6~7.0 mm,水分迁移量降低0.2%~1.3%。②随着生物炭掺量的增加,无论是黏性土还是砂土配制的植被混凝土,其冻结后的中心点温度、冻胀量以及冻融过程中的水分迁移量均呈现出先下降后上升的趋势;特别地,当生物炭掺量达到0.5%时,相较于对照组,其中心点温度降幅达6%~31%,冻胀量降幅为2.3%~2.5%,水分迁移量降幅达0.2%~0.6%。综合表明,采用较低细粒含量的砂土复合0.5%生物炭掺量,可显著提升植被混凝土抗冻融性能,为高寒地区植被混凝土的优化提供重要参考。

关键词:植被混凝土;单向冻融;黏性土;砂土;生物炭;冻融特性

中图分类号:TU528

文献标志码:A

文章编号:1001-5485(2026)05-0190-08

Effects of Soil Type and Biochar Content on Unidirectional Freeze-Thaw Characteristics of Vegetation Concrete

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Abstract: [Objective] Vegetation concrete in alpine regions is prone to structural loosening and mechanical performance degradation after freeze-thaw cycles, which in turn limits the effectiveness of slope ecological restoration, while the coupled effects of soil type and biochar content on the freeze-thaw characteristics of vegetation concrete under unidirectional freeze-thaw conditions remain insufficiently understood. To address the above issues, this study investigates the effects of soil type and biochar content on the freeze-thaw characteristics of vegetation concrete, reveals the underlying mechanisms, and provides theoretical support for the optimization design of frost-resistant mix proportions in alpine regions. [Methods] Sandy soil and cohesive soil collected from Yichang were selected as planting substrates. Vegetation concrete specimens using sandy soil (VC-SS) and cohesive soil (VC-CS) were fabricated, respectively. Unidirectional freeze-thaw tests were conducted. The temperature field changes at different depths of the specimens were monitored in real time, and frost heave deformation data were collected using dis-

收稿日期:2025-03-04;修回日期:2025-04-22;接受日期:2025-04-24

基金项目:国家重点研发计划项目(2024YFC3012702);宜昌市自然科学基金项目(A25-3-008);国家自然科学基金项目(51708333);湖北省教育厅科技项目(D2024120);水泥基生态修复技术湖北省工程研究中心开放基金项目(2022SNJ06)

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placement sensors. The layered water content before and after freeze-thaw cycles was determined using the oven-drying method. The effects of soil type and biochar content on freezing temperature, frost heave amount, and water migration patterns of vegetation concrete were systematically analyzed, and the mechanisms were interpreted from the perspectives of thermal conduction, pore structure, and water transport. [**Results**] 1) Soil type had a significant effect on the freeze-thaw characteristics of vegetation concrete. Under the same biochar content, the freeze-thaw resistance of VC-SS was significantly better than that of VC-CS. The freezing center temperature of VC-SS was 0.2 °C -1.8 °C lower than that of VC-CS, the maximum frost heave amount reduced by 5.6-7.0 mm, the water migration amount decreased by 0.2%-1.3%, and VC-SS reached the frost heave peak earlier. 2) During the freeze-thaw process, the water content of both types of specimens exhibited an "inverted C-shaped" distribution pattern. In freezing stage, water showed a unidirectional upward migration pattern from bottom to top, with the water content in the deep layer decreasing to 15.2%-19.83% and that in the shallow layer increasing to 20.2%-22.6%. In thawing stage, the water migration pattern shifted to bidirectional migration. The surface layer water content decreased by 0.05%-1.3%, the middle layer increased by 0.02%-1.4%, and the deep layer showed an overall decreasing trend of 0.4%-1%. 3) The effect of biochar content on the freeze-thaw characteristics of vegetation concrete exhibited a nonlinear pattern. With increasing biochar content, the freezing center point temperature, frost heave amount, and water migration amount of VC-SS and VC-CS all showed a trend of first decreasing and then increasing, with 0.5% being the optimal content. [**Conclusion**] Under unidirectional freeze-thaw conditions, sandy soil with low fine-particle content combined with 0.5% biochar content can significantly improve the freeze-thaw resistance of vegetation concrete and is an optimal scheme for mix proportion design in alpine regions. This mix proportion has relatively high thermal conductivity and low thermal insulation performance. Therefore, plant species with low-temperature germination characteristics should be selected in engineering applications to ensure the effectiveness of slope ecological restoration. The innovation of this study lies in the systematic clarification of the coupled regulatory mechanisms of soil type and biochar content on hydrothermal migration and frost heave deformation of vegetation concrete under unidirectional freeze-thaw action for the first time. This study clarifies the internal mechanisms of freeze-thaw deterioration under different mix proportions, and addresses the insufficient understanding of unidirectional freeze-thaw characteristics of vegetation concrete in alpine regions. The findings provide key theoretical support for frost-resistant design of vegetation concrete in slope ecological restoration of water conservancy and transportation engineering in alpine regions. Future studies can further investigate the evolution of geotechnical properties of vegetation concrete under freeze-thaw cycles to improve the engineering application system.

Key words: vegetation concrete; unidirectional freeze-thaw; cohesive soil; sandy soil; biochar; freeze-thaw characteristics

0 引言

植被混凝土生态修复技术是治理工程扰动区裸露陡边坡植被恢复的一种有效手段,广泛应用于矿山、交通和水利受损边坡的生态修复^[1-2]。植被混凝土根据边坡特性,合理配置土壤、水泥、有机物料、生境基材改良剂、种子和水,并通过喷播设备将混合料均匀喷播到坡面上,实现边坡稳固、水土保持,同时兼顾生态修复与景观美化^[3-4]。在气候温和地区,植被混凝土的修复效果优异。然而,大量工程实践表明,在高寒环境中,植被混凝土经历冻融循环后,其物理结构易疏松,力学性能下降,从而影响生

态修复效果^[5-8]。研究表明,冻融条件下水分迁移是影响土体结构性的的重要因素之一^[9-10];刘建鹏等^[11]研究不同氯盐含量土体的冻胀变形与水盐迁移规律时指出,温度分布是影响冻融过程中水盐迁移的关键因素。

生物炭(Biochar, BC)是一种以生物质为原料,在缺氧条件下经过热化学分解形成的固体物质。因其具有较大的比表面积、发达的孔隙结构和丰富的官能团种类,被广泛应用于土壤污染修复、固碳、催化及土壤肥力改良等领域^[12-14]。研究表明,添加生物炭可显著影响土壤的水分入渗特性:在早期增强水分入渗能力的同时,抑制后期水分过度入渗^[15]。此外,生物炭还能显著提高粒径>0.25 mm 团聚体的

含量与稳定性,从而增强土壤的抗变形能力^[16]。Fu等^[17]的研究表明,适量生物炭的加入可以改善黑土的水力性质,并提高其抵抗冻融侵蚀的能力。Liu等^[18]进一步研究发现,将生物炭应用于植被混凝土,可有效提升其在季节性冻融循环地区的适应性,改善生态护坡效果。

目前,关于植被混凝土在单向冻融环境下的内部温度变化、水分迁移及重分布特性,以及冻胀变形的研究较少。为探究单向冻融条件下植被混凝土的水热变化规律及冻胀变形特性,本研究利用冻融循环试验箱,通过控制不同土质类型和生物炭掺量,开展相关试验。试验总结了单向冻融条件下植被混凝土的温度场、水分场及冻胀量的变化规律,为后续植被混凝土抗冻性能的研究提供参考依据。

1 试验材料与方法

1.1 试验材料

试验选用砂土和黏性土作为种植土,均取自宜昌本地。土壤采集后,平铺晾晒风干,过孔径 2 mm 筛后储存于通风干燥处备用。两类种植土的基本物理性质如表 1 所示。水泥选用宜昌华新水泥厂生产的 P·O 42.5 普通硅酸盐水泥。有机物料为宜昌夜明珠华鑫木材厂提供的锯末,经晾晒风干后过孔径 2 mm 筛备用。生境基材改良剂使用湖北润智生态科技有限公司生产的润智生态剂,该产品在不显著降低基材强度的前提下,可改善水泥水化引起的碱性环境,同时含有固氮、解磷和解钾微生物,有助于土壤活化。生物炭选用石家庄莱尔特化工科技有限公司提供的 200 目木质生物炭,由椰壳经高温裂解制成。

表 1 种植土基本物理性质

Table 1 Basic physical properties of planting soil

类别	最优含水率/%	最大干密度/(g·cm ⁻³)	塑性指数	粒径级配/%				
				(1, 2] mm	(0.25, 1] mm	(0.075, 0.25] mm	(0.005, 0.075] mm	≤ 0.005 mm
砂土	12	1.52	8.20	21.34	47.18	23.21	5.06	3.21
黏性土	18	1.71	17.63	7.78	39.03	23.74	10.08	19.37

1.2 试样制备与试验方法

依据《水电工程边坡植生水泥土生境构筑技术规范》(NB/T 10490—2021),采用砂土配制植被混凝土(Vegetation Concrete with Sandy Soil, VC-SS)和黏性土配制植被混凝土(Vegetation Concrete with Cohesive Soil, VC-CS),具体各组分质量比见表 2。结合植被混凝土生态修复施工工艺特点,生物炭掺量设定为种植土干重的 0%、0.5%、1% 和 2%。植被混凝土常用厚度为 80~120 mm^[19]。为突出水热运

动规律,试验采用直径 100 mm、高度 200 mm 的圆柱形模具制备基材试样。为确保试样均匀性,试验操作按以下流程进行:①按预定比例将干料混合均匀;②缓慢加入水分,将水分含量控制在工程常用的 20%;③通过分层击实的方法将混合料填入试样筒中。每种组分基材制备 6 个重复样,其中 3 个用于同步测定冻融过程中土壤中心点温度、冻胀量和水分迁移量,另外 3 个用于测定冻结后的水分迁移量。

表 2 植被混凝土各组分质量比

Table 2 Mass ratios of each component in vegetation concrete

种植土	质量比			初始含水率/%	生物炭掺量/%
	水泥	有机物料	生境基材改良剂		
100	8	6	4	20	0、0.5、1、2

植被混凝土冻融研究尚未形成标准化试验体系,现有方法普遍参照土工或混凝土试验标准^[5]。本研究基于土工试验的冻融循环系统构建试验框架。水泥水化产物在 7 d 时即可达到 70%~80% 的强度^[20]。因此,试样制备后用保鲜膜包裹,放入温度为 20 ℃、湿度为 95% 的标准养护室中养护 7 d。随后,使用杭州雪中炭恒温技术有限公司生产的 XT5405G-FSC 型土工冻融循环试验箱进行试验。试验前,分别在距试样顶部 2、6、10、14、18 cm 处插入 K 型热电偶,确保探头位于试样中心(图 1)。将试样放入试验箱中,设定温度为 1 ℃ 并恒温 12 h 开始试验。试验采用单向冻融方式,上顶板冻结和融化温度分别设置为 -5 ℃ 和 +11 ℃,下顶板温度和箱温恒定为 1 ℃。待冻结阶段试样温度稳定后,开始融化阶段。为更好地模拟实际土壤冻融状态,试样外包装一层良好的隔热材料,以增强试验箱内有机玻璃罐的隔热效果。同时,为确保基材含水率恒定,试验箱采用不补水模式。位移传感器和温度传感器分别与美国 Agilent34970A 数据采集仪连接,通过数据采集仪将位移和温度变化传输至计算机。鉴于不同组分的试样在每一时刻的位移和温度变化各有 3 个对应数据,为减小误差,计算其均值后输出结果。水分迁移量通过烘干法测定。具体操作如下:在冻结试验和融化试验结束时,分别取出 3 组平行试样,从试样的不同高度(每隔 2 cm)取样并称重。然后,将样本放入 105 ℃ 的烘箱中烘干 12 h,待烘干后再次称重。最后,计算各层含水率的平均值。

2 试验结果

2.1 单向冻融条件下植被混凝土温度变化

图 2 为试验期间不同土质与不同生物炭掺量下

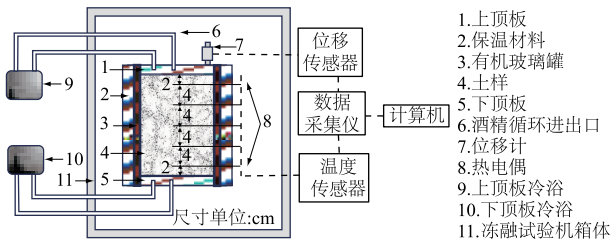


图 1 冻融循环试验系统

Fig.1 Freeze-thaw cycle test system

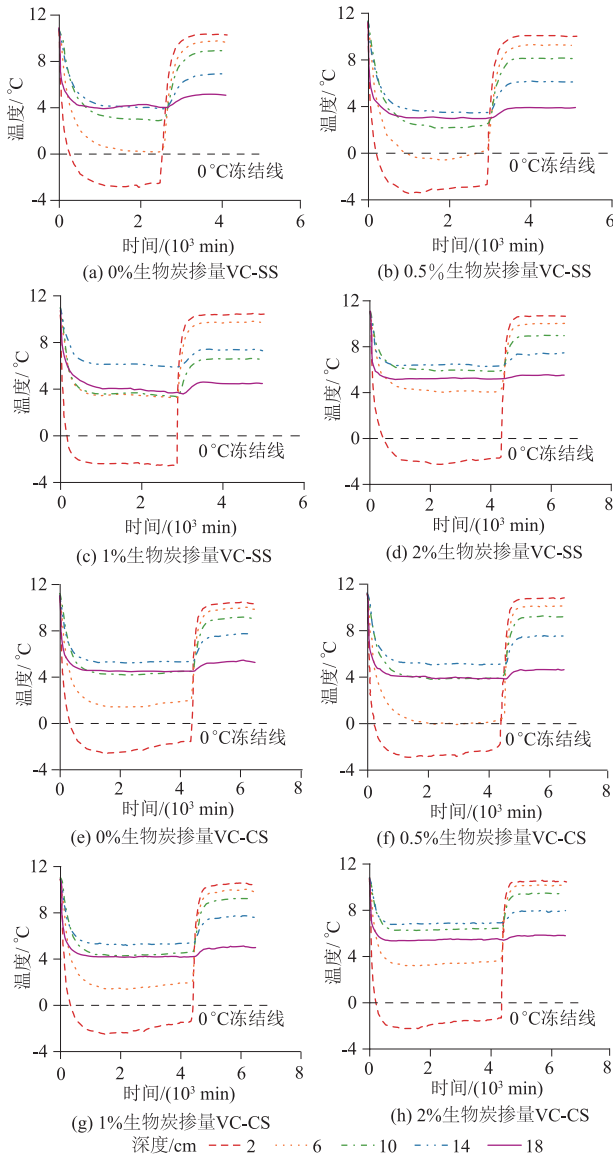


图 2 土质和生物炭掺量对植被混凝土温度场的影响

Fig.2 Effects of soil type and biochar content on temperature field of vegetation concrete

植被混凝土试样温度场的变化曲线,假设温度低于 0 °C 为冻结温度。由图 2 可知,不同试样冻融阶段的温度变化趋势大致相同。冻结阶段和融化阶段的温度变化基本可以分为 3 个区段,即温度快速响应阶段、温度缓慢响应阶段和温度稳定阶段。与融化阶段相比,冻结阶段的温度差异更为明显,为更全面

地比较不同土质和生物炭掺量对植被混凝土冻结温度的影响,选取近冷端(2 cm 深度)、远冷端(18 cm 深度)和试样中心(10 cm 深度)作为特征点,并研究其在 2 000 min 时的冻结稳定温度(图 3)。

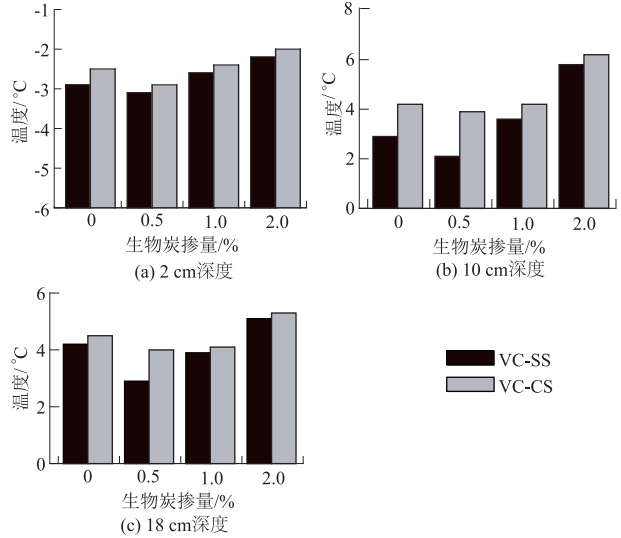


图 3 不同深度生物炭掺量对 VC-SS 试样和 VC-CS 试样温度的影响

Fig.3 Effect of biochar content on temperatures of VC-SS and VC-CS at different depths

冻结时土层温度直接反映了土壤的热传导能力,进而代表了植被混凝土的保温性能^[21]。如图 3 所示,在生物炭掺量相同的条件下,VC-SS 试样的中心温度较 VC-CS 试样低 0.2~1.8 °C。随着生物炭掺量的增加,不同土质的温度变化均呈现出先下降后上升的趋势,且当生物炭掺量为 0.5% 时,试样中心点温度较对照组下降 6%~31%。此外,在生物炭掺量达到 1% 和 2% 时,VC-CS 试样和 VC-SS 试样的温度差距较小。这可能是因为生物炭的影响已接近饱和,掺量增加后对土壤温度的影响幅度变小。

2.2 单向冻融条件下植被混凝土水分迁移

不同土质类型及生物炭掺量下,冻结后和融化后植被混凝土含水率随深度的变化如图 4 所示。无论是在冻结还是融化阶段,所有试样的水分出现了重分布,整体含水率呈现“反 C”型分布。此现象的出现可能是水分迁移过程中,中部土层水分冻结,阻碍了水分的进一步迁移,导致水分在中部聚集^[22]。此外,冻结和融化阶段的水分迁移方向不同。冻结阶段试样呈现显著的水分单向迁移特征:初始含水率 20% 的试样经冻结后,深层区域(深度 > 12 cm)含水率降至 15.2%~19.83%,而浅层区域(深度 < 12 cm)则升至 20.2%~22.6%。在融化阶段,水分运移模式转变为双向迁移:表层(深度 0~4 cm)含水率减少 0.05%~1.3%,中层(深度 4~10 cm)增加 0.02%~1.4%,深层

(深度 10~20 cm)虽局部存在微增现象,但整体呈现 0.4%~1% 的下降趋势。这是因为在冻结阶段,土层自上而下温度逐渐降低,水分由温度较高的下部向温度较低的上部移动^[23]。融化阶段,靠近热源的顶部土层水分先融化,联合深层土壤中未冻结的水分向中部冻胀且不易融化的土层迁移^[24]。

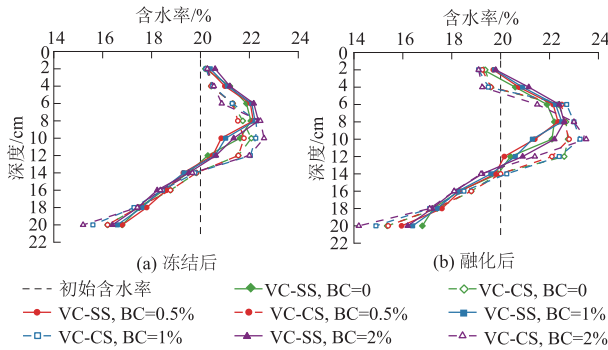


图 4 冻融作用下不同生物炭掺量的 VC-SS 试样和 VC-CS 试样含水率随深度变化

Fig.4 Variation of water content with depth in VC-SS and VC-CS with varied biochar content under freeze-thaw action

不同阶段水分迁入土层的水分增量可反映试样的水分迁移总量特征,体现植被混凝土保持水分的能力^[25]。图 5 显示土质和生物炭掺量对不同阶段植被混凝土水分迁入增量的影响,即冻结后 12 cm 深度以内土层的水分增量与融化后 4~10 cm 深度土层的水分增量。研究发现,无论冻结还是融化阶段,在相同生物炭掺量条件下,VC-SS 试样的水分迁移量较 VC-CS 试样低 0.2%~1.3%。在同一土质类型下,随着生物炭掺量的增加,植被混凝土的水分迁移量呈现出先减少后增加的变化趋势。当生物炭掺量为 0.5% 时,试样的水分迁移量较对照组减少 0.2%~0.6%;而掺量增至 1% 和 2% 时,其水分迁移量则呈现上升趋势。

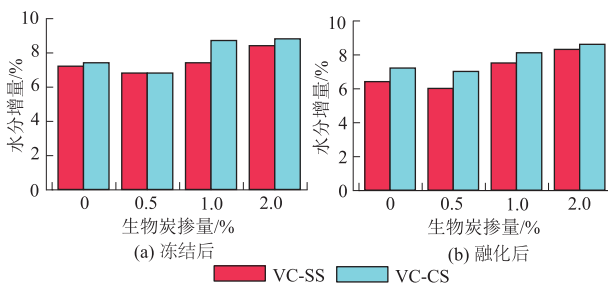


图 5 冻融作用下生物炭掺量对 VC-SS 试样和 VC-CS 试样水分迁入土层水分增量的影响

Fig.5 Effects of biochar content on water increment in soil layers induced by water migration in VC-SS and VC-CS under freeze-thaw action

2.3 单向冻融条件下植被混凝土冻胀融沉变化
冻融条件引发的冻胀融沉会破坏材料结构,从

而降低材料强度^[26]。如图 6 所示,VC-SS 试样与 VC-CS 试样的冻胀量均随时间增加而增加,在达到峰值后逐渐趋于稳定。相较于 VC-CS 试样,VC-SS 试样的冻胀量减少 5.6~7.0 mm,且其达到最大冻胀量的时间显著缩短。图 7 显示了不同生物炭掺量对试样最大冻胀量的影响。低生物炭掺量(如 0.5%)试样的冻胀量与对照组差异不显著,但其冻胀量仍可降低 2.3%~2.5%;随着掺量增加,冻胀量呈增长趋势,其中 VC-CS 试样的增幅尤为显著。在未掺入生物炭时,VC-CS 试样的冻胀量为 7.87 mm;当生物炭掺量增加至 0.5% 时,最大冻胀量略微降低至 7.74 mm;而当生物炭掺量进一步增加至 1% 和 2% 时,最大冻胀量分别升至 8.67 mm 和 9.26 mm。

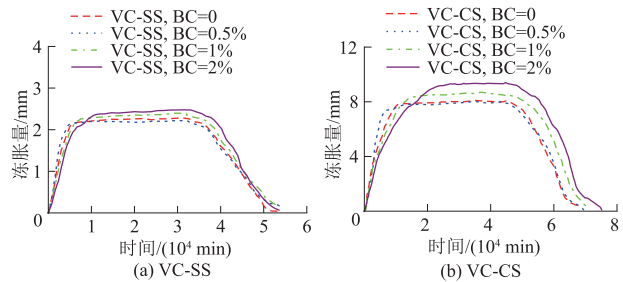


图 6 生物炭掺量对不同土质植被混凝土冻胀量的影响

Fig.6 Effect of biochar content on frost heave amount of vegetation concrete in different soil types

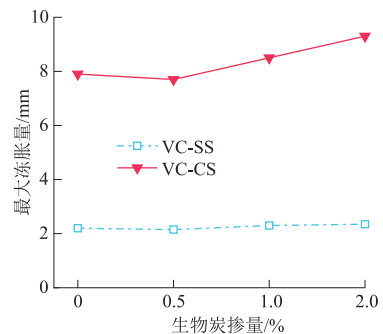


图 7 不同土质与生物炭掺量对植被混凝土最大冻胀量的影响

Fig.7 Effects of soil type and biochar content on maximum frost heave of vegetation concrete

3 讨论与分析

3.1 土质对植被混凝土冻融特性的影响

土质的差异显著影响植被混凝土在冻融过程中的温度分布、水分迁移和冻胀变形。相比 VC-SS 试样,在相同外界条件下,VC-CS 试样的中心点温度、水分迁移量和冻胀量均显著更高,分析原因主要为 3 个方面:① VC-SS 试样的颗粒以原生矿物为主,

VC-CS 试样则以次生矿物为主。原生矿物的热导能力较强^[27],使得 VC-SS 试样冻结时热量散失更快,其中心点的温度更低。②理论上,黏性土因其较大的比表面积和丰富的吸附位点,能够通过电荷作用吸引水分,从而限制水分迁移。然而,试验结果表明,黏性土含量更高的 VC-CS 试样反而具有更强的水分迁移能力。究其原因,黏性土颗粒属于细小颗粒,其毛细管作用强烈,更有利于冻融过程水分的迁移^[28],当毛细管作用对水分运移的促进效果远强于黏性土颗粒对水分的吸附作用时,水分迁移量显著增加。③VC-CS 试样以微孔隙为主,这些孔隙易被水分填满。在冻结过程中,冰晶生长所产生的膨胀力难以快速释放。同时,由于水分迁移量较大,未冻结区域的水分不断向冻结区域移动,为冰晶生长提供“原料”,进一步加剧冰晶的生长和膨胀。值得注意的是,在冻结稳定阶段,VC-CS 试样在 2 cm 深度处的温度在达到最低点后会呈现小幅回升(图 2)。这可能是由于靠近冷源的黏性土快速冻结,同时释放大量潜热^[29],而其内部热传导效率较低,导致热量聚集且扩散缓慢。

3.2 生物炭掺量对植被混凝土冻融特性的影响

本研究发现,低掺量生物炭(0.5%)会降低土壤温度,而随着生物炭掺量的增加,土壤温度逐渐升高(图 3)。主要原因是生物炭的热传导能力低于土颗粒。当生物炭施加于植被混凝土中时,会产生“填充”和“置换”作用^[18,30]。在低掺量条件下,生物炭通过填充孔隙提高试样密度,在保持土颗粒原有导热路径完整性的同时,形成附加导热通道,从而增强热传导^[31-32](图 8(a))。而高掺量(1%、2%)时,生物炭对土颗粒的“置换”作用占主导,导致颗粒间结构疏松化并破坏原有导热网络,最终抑制热传导^[33-34](图 8(b))。尽管目前研究普遍认为生物炭能够抑制土壤水分迁移,本研究表明植被混凝土中的水分迁移量随生物炭掺量的增加呈现出先降低后增加的趋势。推测原因如下:低掺量时生物炭填充土壤孔隙,降低土颗粒间孔隙连通性,从而减少孔隙水的流动;而高掺量生物炭则能增大土颗粒间的孔隙尺寸,显著增加通过的水流量^[35-36](图 9)。水分迁移量的增加会进一步加剧土壤的冻胀效应^[37]。此外,细颗粒含量的增加也是导致冻胀量升高的重要因素^[38-39]。高掺量生物炭会显著增加土壤中的细颗粒含量,从而增强冻胀效应。

综合分析表明,砂土掺入 0.5% 生物炭制备的植被混凝土具有最佳抗冻融性能,其水分迁移量和冻胀量在冻融过程中均降至最低。值得注意的是,该

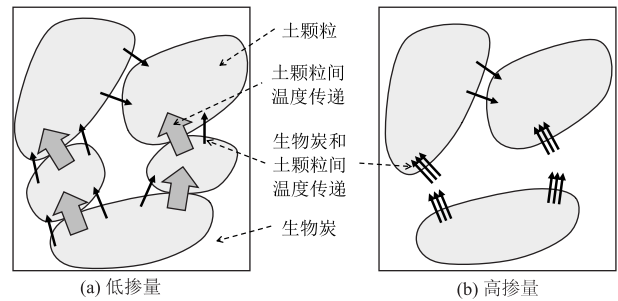


图 8 不同掺量生物炭对土颗粒温度传导的影响

Fig.8 Effect of biochar content on thermal conduction of soil particles

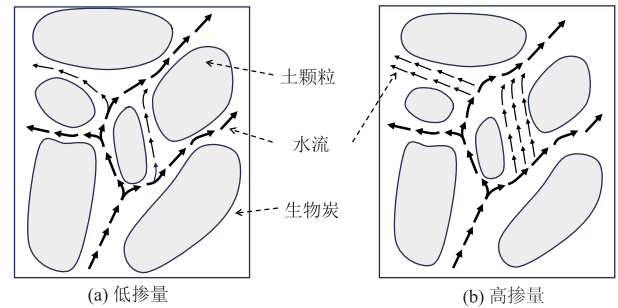


图 9 不同掺量生物炭对水分迁移的影响

Fig.9 Effect of biochar content on water migration

配比试样的较高热导能力导致基材保温性降低。在植被混凝土未形成植物覆盖的初期阶段,快速的热传导会加剧基材内温度波动,进而抑制常规种子萌发。因此,建议工程应用时优先选用低温萌发型植物种子,以适配该材料的性能特征。

4 结 论

通过在单向冻融条件下研究不同土质和生物炭掺量对植被混凝土温度分布、水分迁移和冻胀变形的影响,得出以下主要结论:

(1)在相同生物炭掺量下,相较于黏性土试样,砂土配制的植被混凝土试样冻结中心点温度低 0.2~1.8 °C,冻胀量少 5.6~7.0 mm,水分迁移量低 0.2%~1.3%。

(2)随着生物炭掺量的提高,VC-SS 试样和 VC-CS 试样中心点温度、水分迁移量和冻胀量均呈现先减小后增大的趋势。当生物炭掺量达到 0.5% 时,相较于对照组,其中心点温度降幅达 6%~31%,冻胀量降幅为 2.3%~2.5%,水分迁移量降幅达 0.2%~0.6%。

(3)采用较低细粒含量的砂土复合 0.5% 生物炭掺量,可显著提升植被混凝土抗冻融性能,但基材的保温能力较弱,需要搭配具备低温萌发特性的种子。

本研究揭示了单向冻融条件下土质与生物炭掺量对植被混凝土冻融特性的耦合影响规律,可为高寒地区植被混凝土的抗冻配比设计提供理论依据。

需要指出的是,本研究尚未对黏聚力、内摩擦角等土工性能指标进行测试,相关参数需在后续工作中进一步探究。

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