

DOI: 10.11766/trxb201603210042

# 有机质与黏粒含量对黑土压缩-回弹特性的影响\*

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**摘要** 为探明有机质和黏粒对黑土压缩-回弹行为的影响, 以典型黑土区耕作土壤为研究对象, 通过人工添加腐植酸、人工分离-提取-添加黏粒、恒温恒湿培养的方法各配制 3 个梯度的重塑土。采用室内固结的方法, 通过压缩系数、压缩指数及回弹指数的测定与分析, 研究了 2 种含水量条件下黑土压缩与回弹对有机质和黏粒含量变化的响应行为。结果表明: (1) 压缩指数均随有机质含量的增加而增大, 且在高含水量时二者呈极显著正相关, 有机质含量最高时压缩指数为 0.246 3, 但有机质含量对回弹无显著影响。(2) 无论含水量高低, 压缩指数均与黏粒含量呈极显著正相关, 而回弹指数随着黏粒含量的增加逐渐降低, 且在低含水量时二者呈显著负相关。(3) 含水量不同, 有机质与黏粒对黑土压缩-回弹特性的影响亦不同; 黏粒对黑土压缩-回弹行为的影响更为显著。

**关键词** 黑土压实; 固结; 土力学; 压缩系数; 压缩指数; 回弹指数

**中图分类号** S152.9 **文献标识码** A

土壤压实是农业土地利用中持续关注的热点问题, 在全球范围内, 仅由于机械耕作而造成压实退化的农田土壤已达  $6.8 \times 10^5 \text{ km}^2$ <sup>[1]</sup>。土壤压实导致土壤结构等物理性质恶化, 阻碍根系生长发育, 降低作物产量和品质, 也可造成全球大气变暖等负面影响<sup>[2-5]</sup>。压实通过改变土壤孔隙结构影响土壤水分、热量、通气等状况; 同时, 土壤结构性状如容重、含水量、有机质、质地等因素也将进一步影响土壤的压缩和回弹行为<sup>[6-9]</sup>。随着土壤有机质含量的增加, 压缩指数也逐渐增加, 但很大程度上受含水量的影响<sup>[10]</sup>; 也有研究表明黏粒含量越高土壤的可压缩性越强<sup>[11]</sup>, 黏粒含量对土壤压缩行为的影响程度依次高于有机质含量和土壤含水量<sup>[12]</sup>。

东北黑土区是我国重要的商品粮生产基地<sup>[13]</sup>。大规模机械耕作已成为该区提高粮食生产效率、

增加经济效益的主要途径, 随着机械耕作尤其是大型机械的普遍使用, 黑土压实问题日趋严重<sup>[14]</sup>。黑土区土壤主要特点是有机质含量高、团粒结构良好, 大于 0.25 mm 团聚体比例高达 70%; 但随着开垦年限的延长, 加速了土壤团聚体的破碎与有机质的矿化, 有机质含量逐年降低<sup>[15-16]</sup>, 从而导致黑土压缩敏感性及回弹能力发生变化。黑土区关于机械压实的研究主要集中在压实对土壤物理结构和产量的影响方面<sup>[2-5]</sup>, 而关于压实对土壤力学方面的研究较少。本研究以长期机械耕作的农田黑土为研究对象, 通过人工配制模拟不同有机质含量和黏粒含量的重塑土样, 采用室内固结试验测定并计算压缩系数、压缩指数及回弹指数等指标, 研究两种土壤含水量条件下, 有机质和黏粒含量对黑土力学特性中压缩与回弹行为的影响, 以期探明黑土压实机制及压实黑土的恢复提供理论依据。

\* 国家自然科学基金项目 (41302222, 41271293) 资助 Supported by the National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 41302222 and 41271293)

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收稿日期: 2016-03-21; 收到修改稿日期: 2016-05-20; 优先数字出版日期 (www.cnki.net): 2016-06-17

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 样品采集

研究地点位于黑龙江省西北部的克山农场 (125°8' ~ 125°37'E, 48°12' ~ 48°23'N)。土壤类型以黏化湿润均腐土为主, 属典型黑土区。2014年9月, 于26连队开垦35年左右的玉米耕地内采集

40 ~ 45 cm深度的原状和非原状土样, 该土层为压实积累区<sup>[14]</sup>, 且有机质含量相对较低, 便于进行有机质添加培养试验。其中, 原状土样采用体积为100 cm<sup>3</sup>的环刀获得, 3次重复, 用于容重的测定。另取10 kg非原状土样带回实验室, 除去石块、作物根系等杂质, 风干后过2 mm筛备用, 土样基本理化性质与土力学指标见表1。

表1 土壤基本理化与土力学性质

Table 1 Soil physical-chemical properties of the experimental field

土壤 Soil	容重 Bulk density (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	砂粒 Sand (%)	粉粒 Silt (%)	黏粒 Clay (%)	有机质 Organic matter (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	液限 Liquid limit (%)	塑限 Plastic limit (%)
黑土 Black soil	1.24	22.44	35.46	42.10	25.45 <sup>[17]</sup>	53.50 <sup>[18]</sup>	31.15 <sup>[18]</sup>

### 1.2 样品制备

采用人为添加腐植酸固体粉末的方法配制不同有机质含量的重塑土。以所采集的开垦35年玉米耕地40 ~ 45 cm深度的实际有机质含量为基础(表1), 设定3个目标有机质含量梯度(40 ~ 110 g kg<sup>-1</sup>), 能够代表不同开垦年限黑土耕作区有机质含量的平均水平<sup>[15, 18]</sup>。具体方法: 根据不同目标有机质含量梯度, 人为添加相应质量的腐植酸固体粉末至已风干的有机质含量为25.45 g kg<sup>-1</sup>的土样中, 用金属棒充分搅拌、混匀后再通过人工喷壶喷洒的方式, 将已配制好不同有机质含量土样的质量含水量分别调控至低(20%)、高(30%)2个水平, 其中, 低含水量是根据机械播种、收获和整地时常见的土壤含水量范围设定; 在此基础上又设定一个较高含水量梯度, 以对比土力学的差异。将配置好的重塑土放置于恒温(25 °C)恒湿(65%)培养箱中人工培养30 d, 腐植酸粉与土壤颗粒充分结合, 使人为配制土样均匀、稳定<sup>[19]</sup>。培养后实际有机质含量从低到高依次为44.93、69.13、93.13 g kg<sup>-1</sup>。将培养过的土样放入与固结试验相配套的环刀(高2 cm, 直径6.18 cm)中, 进行固结试验, 每个处理重复3次, 计算各压缩-回弹参数。有机质含量采用德国Elementar公司生产的总有机碳分析仪直接获得。

依据司笃克斯沉降原理采用自然沉降的方法配制不同黏粒含量的重塑土, 即土粒沉降的速度因其粒径的大小而不同, 粒径越大其沉降速度越快; 粒

径越小, 其沉降速度越慢<sup>[20]</sup>。具体方法: 将3 kg已风干过2 mm筛的土壤消煮, 保持微沸1 h使土样充分分散后, 全部倒入直径45 cm、高50 cm的塑料桶内, 加蒸馏水至桶内40 cm深时充分搅拌, 直至桶底未有沉淀。静置4 ~ 5 d后用虹吸法将上层水吸出, 取沉降层上部1/4的土壤, 再对取出部分从上至下分5层, 进行分层烘干, 研磨, 过0.5 mm筛备用。测定机械组成, 其黏粒含量分别为58.81%、43.04%、34.24%、16.29%、6.73%。以所采集的开垦35年玉米耕地40 ~ 45 cm深度的实际黏粒含量为基础(表1), 设定3个目标黏粒含量梯度, 分别代表黑土耕作区低黏粒含量水平、平均含量水平、高含量水平<sup>[18]</sup>。根据不同目标黏粒含量梯度, 按所需比例将所制得的各黏粒含量的土样与田间取回的已过2 mm筛的风干土样(黏粒含量为42.10%)进行均匀混合, 配制后实际黏粒含量从低到高依次为18.57%、29.37%、56.33%。如上配制成低(20%)、高(30%)2个含水量水平后, 静置24 h, 使其分布均匀、稳定、自然化。如上进行室内固结试验, 每个处理重复3次, 计算各压缩-回弹参数。机械组成的测定采用吸管法<sup>[21]</sup>。

固结时土壤初始容重设为1.1 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, 并未与田间实际容重(1.24 g cm<sup>-3</sup>)保持一致, 主要是依据耕作区土壤多年的平均容重而设定的<sup>[14, 22]</sup>, 耕作区土壤是受机械耕作干扰最为强烈的土层, 同时也是有机质和黏粒含量变异最大的土层<sup>[18]</sup>; 此时, 土壤饱和质量含水量为53.17%。

### 1.3 指标测定与计算

采用GZQ-1型全自动气压固结仪(高压)进行快速固结试验<sup>[23]</sup>,完整荷载序列为12.5、25、50、100、200、100、50、25、12.5、25、50、100、200、400、800、1 600 kPa。其中12.5、25、50、100、200、400、800、1 600 kPa荷载次序对土样进行压缩测试,第一次200 kPa为卸载点,通过卸载、再加载的形式按200、100、50、25、12.5、25、50、100、200、400、800、1 600 kPa的荷载次序对土样进行回弹与再压缩测试。除1 600 kPa外,其他各级荷载固结时间均为1 h,1 600 kPa荷载固结时间以固结稳定为准,即最后1 h变形量不超过0.01 mm。测定得到各级压力下土样固结后的累计变形量( $\sum \Delta h_i$ ),在此基础上计算单位沉降量以及各级压力下固结稳定后的孔隙比( $e_i$ )、0~200 kPa各低压力分段(根据该区机械作业过程中最大压力设置)的土壤压缩系数( $a$ )、全部荷载下的压缩指数( $C_c$ )和回弹指数( $C_s$ )<sup>[24]</sup>。

$$\text{试验初始孔隙比: } e_0 = \rho_s \times (1 + 0.01 \times w_0) / \rho_0 - 1 \quad (1)$$

$$\text{单位沉降量: } s_i = \sum \Delta h_i / h_0 \times 1000 \quad (2)$$

各级荷载下变形稳定后孔隙比:

$$e_i = e_0 - (1 + e_0) \times s_i / 1000 \quad (3)$$

$$\text{某一荷载范围压缩系数: } a = (e_i - e_{i+1}) / (p_{i+1} - p_i) \quad (4)$$

全部荷载范围的压缩指数及回弹指数:

$$C_c (C_s) = (e_i - e_{i+1}) / (\lg p_{i+1} - \lg p_i) \quad (5)$$

式中, $e_0$ 为初始孔隙比; $\rho_s$ 为土壤颗粒密度( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ); $w_0$ 为初始含水率(%); $\rho_0$ 为初始容重( $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ ); $s_i$ 为某荷载下的沉降量( $\text{mm m}^{-1}$ ),计算至0.01; $\sum \Delta h_i$ 为某一级荷载下的总变形量(mm); $h_0$ 为试样初始高度(mm); $e_i$ 为某一级荷载下压缩稳定后的孔隙比; $a$ 为压缩系数( $\text{kPa}^{-1}$ ); $p_i$ 为某一荷载值(kPa); $C_c$ 为压缩指数; $C_s$ 为回弹指数。

### 1.4 数据处理

单变量不同含量梯度处理间均采用LSD法进行显著性检验( $p = 0.05$ ),以及采用Pearson对各变量进行相关分析。

## 2 结果

### 2.1 有机质含量对黑土压缩系数、压缩指数、回弹指数的影响

低、高含水量时不同有机质含量下,固结过程中低压力各分段压力压缩系数的差异性检验结果如表2所示。无论含水量的高低,固结初始阶段(0~12.5 kPa)压缩系数均随着有机质含量的增加而显著增大。低含水量条件下,12.5~25 kPa和25~50 kPa压力分段压缩系数并未随有机质含量的增加表现出显著变化;然而在相对较高的50~100 kPa和100~200 kPa压力分段压缩系数表现出显著的下落趋势。高有机质含量( $93.13 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ )时,压缩系数随着压力增大显著降低,即在压实初期敏感性增强;中有机质含量( $69.13 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ )时,压缩系数并没有显著性差异,仅在中间压力分段25~50 kPa显著低于其他4个分段;低有机质含量( $44.93 \text{ g kg}^{-1}$ )时,压缩系数随着压力的增加显著增大。

高含水量条件下,除0~12.5 kPa外,其他4个压力分段的压缩系数随着有机质含量的增加呈下降趋势,但均未达到显著水平。各土样压缩系数均在50~100 kPa时达到最高。由此可见,不同压力分段对有机质含量的敏感性并不相同,相比而言,有机质含量越高,初始压实风险越大。

压缩指数( $C_c$ )是评价在侧限条件下受压时土壤是否易被压实的指标。如表3所示,无论含水量高低,压缩指数均随有机质含量的增加而显著增大,即土壤更易被压缩,与土壤压缩系数的变化规律相似。低有机质含量的土壤压缩指数显著低于中、高有机质含量的处理,且中、高有机质含量间差异未达显著水平;低含水量时各土样压缩指数的大小介于0.206 1~0.303 2之间,高含水量时介于0.212 9~0.246 3之间。相同有机质含量条件下,含水量对压缩特性无显著影响。

回弹指数( $C_s$ )是指回弹曲线中卸载段的平均斜率,表示土壤被压实后恢复至压缩前状态的能力。无论含水量的高低,回弹指数均未随有机质含量的增加表现出明显的变化规律,说明有机质含量对相同压实程度土壤的恢复能力无显著影响。低含

表2 不同有机质含量梯度下压缩系数的变化

Table 2 Compression coefficient of black soil relative to organic matter contents

土壤含水量 Water content (%)	有机质 Organic matter (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	压缩系数 Compression coefficient (kPa <sup>-1</sup> )				
		0 ~ 12.5 kPa	12.5 ~ 25 kPa	25 ~ 50 kPa	50 ~ 100 kPa	100 ~ 200 kPa
20	44.93	0.0011 ± 0.0003Cb	0.0016 ± 0.0001Ba	0.0007 ± 0.0001Da	0.0019 ± 0.0001Aa	0.0021 ± 0.0001Aa
	69.13	0.0013 ± 0.0002Ab	0.0015 ± 0.0002Aa	0.0005 ± 0.0001Ba	0.0010 ± 0.0003ABb	0.0015 ± 0.0004Ab
	93.13	0.0020 ± 0.0003Aa	0.0015 ± 0.0003Ba	0.0005 ± 0.0001Ca	0.0010 ± 0.0003Db	0.0014 ± 0.0002Bb
30	44.93	0.0013 ± 0.0002Bb	0.0025 ± 0.0009Aa	0.0015 ± 0.0008Ba	0.0032 ± 0.0003Aa	0.0014 ± 0.0004Ba
	69.13	0.0012 ± 0.0003Cb	0.0018 ± 0.0004Ba	0.0011 ± 0.0003Ca	0.0027 ± 0.0003Aa	0.0011 ± 0.0001Ca
	93.13	0.0019 ± 0.0003Aa	0.0019 ± 0.0003Aa	0.0009 ± 0.0004Ba	0.0022 ± 0.0009Aa	0.0014 ± 0.0003ABa

注：不同大写字母表示同行（即相同有机质含量/黏粒含量不同压力范围内）差异显著；不同小写字母表示同列（即相同压力范围内不同有机质含量/黏粒含量）差异显著， $p < 0.05$ 。表4同 Note: Different capital letters represent significant difference within the same line (i.e. the same in organic matter content or clay content, but different in pressure range); different lowercase letters represent significant difference within the same column (i.e., the same in pressure range but different in content of organic matter or clay content),  $p < 0.05$ . The same as in Table 4

表3 不同有机质含量梯度下黑土压缩-回弹指标的变化

Table 3 Compression and rebound indices of black soil relative to organic matter content

有机质 Organic matter (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	压缩指数 Compression index $C_c$		回弹指数 Rebound index $C_s$	
	低含水量 <sup>1)</sup>	高含水量 <sup>2)</sup>	低含水量 <sup>1)</sup>	高含水量 <sup>2)</sup>
	Low water content	High water content	Low water content	High water content
44.93	0.206 1 ± 0.016 3Ab	0.212 9 ± 0.001 1Ab	0.029 5 ± 0.006 0Aa	0.030 4 ± 0.003 6Aa
69.13	0.303 2 ± 0.067 1Aa	0.237 6 ± 0.007 4Aa	0.022 5 ± 0.000 7Ba	0.032 8 ± 0.002 7Aa
93.13	0.294 7 ± 0.032 3Aa	0.246 3 ± 0.002 6Aa	0.026 7 ± 0.001 8Aa	0.028 6 ± 0.001 4Aa

注：1) 含水量为20%；2) 含水量为30%。不同大写字母代表相同有机质含量/黏粒含量、不同含水量之间差异显著；小写字母代表相同含水量、不同有机质含量/黏粒含量之间差异显著， $p < 0.05$ 。表5同 Note: 1) Water content 20%; 2) Water content 30%. Different capital letters mean significant difference between treatments different in water content but the same in organic matter or clay content; different lowercase letters mean significant difference between treatments different in organic matter or clay contents but the same in water content,  $p < 0.05$ . The same as in Table 5

水量条件时，各土样回弹指数介于0.022 5 ~ 0.029 5之间；在高含水量条件时，回弹指数均较高，介于0.028 6 ~ 0.032 8之间。相同有机质含量条件下，高含水量的回弹能力更强，有机质中等含量时差异最为显著。

## 2.2 黏粒含量对黑土压缩系数、压缩指数、回弹指数的影响

不同黏粒含量梯度下，固结过程中低压力各分段（0 ~ 200 kPa）压缩系数的差异性检验结果见表4。无论含水量高低，各压力范围内压缩系数均随着黏粒含量的增加呈下降趋势。低含水量时除0 ~ 12.5 kPa，其他压力的差异均达到显著水平，

说明在压实初期随着黏粒含量的增加，土壤抗压能力增强；中、高黏粒含量（29.37%，56.33%）时，随着压力的增大，各分段的压缩系数逐渐减小。

高含水量条件下，中、高黏粒含量（29.37%，56.33%）时均在压力为0 ~ 12.5 kPa时压缩系数达最大值，且随着黏粒含量的增加压缩系数逐渐减小。低黏粒含量（18.57%）压缩系数最大值出现在12.5 ~ 25 kPa；高、低黏粒含量时压缩系数整体表现出随着压力的增加显著下降，即随着压力增大压缩变形量逐渐减小；中黏粒含量时仅在25 ~ 50 kPa分段时，压缩系数显著低于其他4个分段。黏粒含量相同条件下，高含水量时压实初期的土壤敏感

表4 不同黏粒含量梯度下压缩系数的变化

Table 4 Compression coefficient of black soil relative to clay content

土壤含水量 Water content (%)	黏粒 Clay (%)	压缩系数 Compression coefficient ( $\text{kPa}^{-1}$ )				
		0 ~ 12.5 kPa	12.5 ~ 25 kPa	25 ~ 50 kPa	50 ~ 100 kPa	100 ~ 200 kPa
20	18.57	0.0016 ± 0.0003Ca	0.0035 ± 0.0013Aa	0.0021 ± 0.0003BCa	0.0028 ± 0.0001ABa	0.0012 ± 0.0000Ca
	29.37	0.0014 ± 0.0004Aa	0.0011 ± 0.0001ABb	0.0003 ± 0.0000Cb	0.0006 ± 0.0001Cb	0.0010 ± 0.0001Bb
	56.33	0.0013 ± 0.0004Aa	0.0010 ± 0.0001Bb	0.0003 ± 0.0000Cb	0.0004 ± 0.0000Cc	0.0002 ± 0.0000Cc
30	18.57	0.0066 ± 0.0013Ba	0.0135 ± 0.0027Aa	0.0031 ± 0.0002Ca	0.0022 ± 0.0002CDa	0.0006 ± 0.0001Db
	29.37	0.0016 ± 0.0001Ab	0.0015 ± 0.0001Ab	0.0006 ± 0.0001Bb	0.0015 ± 0.0004Ab	0.0017 ± 0.0002Aa
	56.33	0.0010 ± 0.0001Ab	0.0008 ± 0.0001Ab	0.0003 ± 0.0001Bc	0.0004 ± 0.0001Bc	0.0002 ± 0.0000Bc

表5 不同黏粒含量梯度下黑土压缩-回弹指标的变化

Table 5 Compression and rebound indices of black soil relative to clay content

黏粒 Clay (%)	压缩指数 Compression index $C_c$		回弹指数 Rebound index $C_s$	
	低含水量 <sup>1)</sup>	高含水量 <sup>2)</sup>	低含水量 <sup>1)</sup>	高含水量 <sup>2)</sup>
	Low water content	High water content	Low water content	High water content
18.57	0.212 5 ± 0.005 2Ac	0.143 5 ± 0.005 7Bc	0.020 5 ± 0.001 6Aa	0.017 3 ± 0.002 2Aab
29.37	0.375 8 ± 0.010 7Ab	0.229 3 ± 0.001 3Bb	0.017 1 ± 0.001 3Ab	0.019 0 ± 0.000 2Aa
56.33	0.508 9 ± 0.020 9Ba	0.602 2 ± 0.017 9Aa	0.012 7 ± 0.002 1Ac	0.014 6 ± 0.002 3Ab

性较强。

无论含水量高低,随着黏粒含量的增加压缩指数均呈上升趋势,即黏粒含量越高,压缩指数越大,土壤越容易被压缩(表5)。低含水量条件时压缩指数介于0.212 5~0.508 9之间,高含水量条件时压缩指数介于0.143 5~0.602 2之间,3个梯度之间的差异性均达到显著水平( $p < 0.05$ ),规律明显。

低含水量条件时,随着黏粒含量的增加,回弹指数呈下降趋势,即土壤的回弹能力下降,土壤压实后不易恢复,各黏粒含量间差异性均达到显著水平( $p < 0.05$ );高含水量条件下,高黏粒含量处理时的回弹指数最低,显著低于中黏粒含量处理,即压实后的恢复能力较弱。

### 2.3 有机质、黏粒含量与黑土压缩-回弹的相关性

有机质含量、黏粒含量均与压缩指数具有显著的线性相关关系,不同程度地影响着黑土的压缩-回弹行为。有机质含量与黑土压缩性均呈正相关关系,即随着有机质含量增加,黑土更易被压缩,但其受含水量影响较为明显:低含水量时,二者相关性并未达到显著水平,而高含水量时,二者

呈极显著正相关( $p < 0.001$ )。黏粒含量与黑土压缩性的关系未受到含水量的影响,均随着黏粒含量的增加,压缩指数增大,二者呈极显著正相关( $p < 0.001$ ),且在含水量较高时,二者的相关关系更为密切( $R^2=0.9827$ )。有机质含量与黑土回弹能力均呈负相关,但无论含水量高低其差异性均未达到显著水平,即有机质含量对黑土回弹能力影响较小;黏粒含量与黑土回弹能力呈负相关关系,回弹指数均随着黏粒含量的增加逐渐降低,但受到含水量的影响,含水量较低时二者呈极显著负相关( $p < 0.01$ ),而含水量较高时差异性未达到显著水平。

## 3 讨论

有机质与黏粒对土壤压缩-回弹行为的影响主要通过其与固体颗粒的胶结作用实现,一般认为有机质含量高的土壤,压缩性和回弹性也较强<sup>[10, 11, 25-27]</sup>。本研究也发现土壤的压缩性与有机质含量呈正相关关系(表6),可能是因为增加有机质含量降低了土壤的抗剪强度<sup>[28]</sup>,土壤颗粒间

表6 有机质、黏粒含量与黑土压缩指数、回弹指数的相关性

Table 6 Correlation of compression and/or resilience indices with organic matter or clay content of black soil

变量 Variable	指标 Index	土壤含水量 Water content (%)	拟合函数 Correlationship	相关系数 Correlation coefficient	<i>p</i>
有机质 Organic matter (g kg <sup>-1</sup> )	C <sub>c</sub>	20	$y = 0.001\ 9x + 0.137\ 9$	0.638	0.065
		30	$y = 0.000\ 7x + 0.185\ 2$	0.931	<0.001
	C <sub>s</sub>	20	$y = -6 \times 10^{-5}x + 0.030\ 1$	-0.279	0.468
		30	$y = -3 \times 10^{-5}x + 0.032\ 9$	-0.243	0.528
黏粒 Clay (%)	C <sub>c</sub>	20	$y = 0.007\ 3x + 0.112\ 4$	0.994	<0.001
		30	$y = 0.012\ 4x - 0.106\ 3$	0.940	<0.001
	C <sub>s</sub>	20	$y = -0.000\ 2x + 0.023\ 5$	-0.916	0.001
		30	$y = -9 \times 10^{-5}x + 0.020\ 0$	-0.457	0.216

注：y，压缩指数或回弹指数；x，有机质含量或黏粒含量。Note: y represents C<sub>c</sub> or C<sub>s</sub>; and x represents organic matter content or clay content

的结合强度降低，在土壤固结过程中土壤颗粒间的压力大于抗剪强度时即发生相对位移，较易压缩变形<sup>[29-30]</sup>，但影响程度受到土壤含水量的影响。本次研究中回弹能力未受到有机质含量变化的显著影响，仅表现出小幅下降趋势，这与Zhang等<sup>[31]</sup>和Arthur等<sup>[32]</sup>的研究结果一致，认为有机质对压实土壤的恢复并无直接影响，只是通过降低容重的间接作用影响恢复过程。也可能因为本研究中采用的是人工添加有机质的方法，培养时间较短，有机质与土壤颗粒间的结合力较弱，未达稳定状态，回弹能力并未随有机质含量的增加表现出增强的趋势。

黏粒是土壤中最活跃的矿物组分，与有机质相比，其黏结力更大，对土壤物理及力学性质的影响更显著<sup>[33]</sup>。以往研究认为土壤压缩指数(C<sub>c</sub>)与黏粒含量之间呈正相关关系<sup>[8]</sup>，高黏土含量的土壤一般具有较高的可压缩性<sup>[11]</sup>，但在高含水量情况下抵抗压力变形的能力明显增强<sup>[34]</sup>。本研究也发现无论含水量高低，压缩敏感性均随着黏粒含量的增加而增大，且高含水量时压缩指数较低，即抗压能力较强；但回弹则随着黏粒含量的增加而降低，含水量越低，回弹能力越差。土壤强度取决于固体颗粒接触点的数量，且团聚体间的水分传输由团聚体接触面积决定<sup>[35]</sup>。土壤水可通过调节土粒间的结合水膜厚度改变土壤的可塑性，进而使其黏粒之间的交互作用对土力学参数产生不同的影响<sup>[10]</sup>。

本研究中低含水量处理约为饱和含水量的40%，此时团聚体间水膜较薄，团聚体间的黏结作

用主要依赖于有机质和黏粒，而这种交互作用在压缩过程中会根据有机质和黏粒各自的含量、组成等情况发生不确定性的变化；高含水量处理约为饱和含水量的60%，土壤团聚体间可通过较厚的水膜连接，各处黏结作用均依赖水、有机质和黏粒的共同作用，整个系统相对均质，但有机质跟黏粒对含水量的响应程度不同，黏粒对压缩回弹行为的影响较有机质更为显著。在研究过程中本研究同时分析了部分样品有机质含量与黏粒含量之间的关系，二者具有正相关关系<sup>[19]</sup>，但有机质在一定程度上可抵消黏粒对土壤力学的影响效果<sup>[10]</sup>，一旦引入水分因子，关系更为复杂<sup>[12]</sup>。本文主要考虑的是有机质和黏粒含量的单因素影响，基于含水量、有机质、黏粒三因素交互作用对黑土压缩-回弹行为的影响有待进一步研究。

## 4 结 论

有机质和黏粒含量在不同含水量条件下对土壤压缩与回弹过程中压缩指数、压缩系数与回弹指数的影响规律不同，进而导致黑土土壤压缩-回弹行为的差异：无论含水量高低，压缩敏感性均随着有机质含量的增加逐渐增强，高含水量时呈极显著正相关，有机质含量越高，初始压实风险越大；回弹指数随着有机质含量的增加表现出下降的趋势，但均未达显著水平。随着黏粒含量的增加，黑土的压缩敏感性显著增强，与此同时回弹能力逐渐减弱，且在低含水量时表现出极显著负相关关系；高、低

含水量条件下的压缩指数均是在黏粒含量最高时达到最大值,分别为0.602 2和0.508 9;而回弹指数也同样在此时达到最小值,分别为0.146和0.127。与有机质相比,黏粒对黑土压缩-回弹行为的影响更为显著;二者的交互作用、及其与含水量三因素的交互作用对黑土压缩-回弹特性的影响需进一步研究。

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## Effect of Organic Matter and Clay Content on Compression-Rebound Characteristics of Black Soil

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**Abstract** 【Objective】 The problem of vulnerability of soils to compaction damage is getting more and more serious, thus arousing more and more concerns. But for long, researches on mechanical compaction in the black soil region focused mainly on changes in physical structure of the soil. Motivated by the phenomenon that organic matter content in the soil is gradually declining while clay content rising with cultivation going on, this study began to tackle the problem of how the soil responds to the phenomenon in soil mechanics. 【Method】 In order to explore mechanism of the black soil getting compacted under cultivation and factors affecting the compaction and rebound behavior, soil samples were collected from a long-been cultivated black soil field and prepared into test samples different in organic matter content and clay content by spiking humic acid and water. The remolded samples had 3 levels of organic matter content, i.e. 44.93 g kg<sup>-1</sup>, 69.13 g kg<sup>-1</sup> and 93.13 g kg<sup>-1</sup>, and 2 levels of water content, i.e. 20% and 30%. The samples were incubated for 30 days under 25°C in temperature and 65% in humidity. Then the samples were analyzed for organic matter content with the total organic carbon analyzer of the German Elementar Corporation. In line with the Stokes principles for precipitation, clay particles were separated from the natural soil, fractionated and blended with the remolded soil samples with known clay content at a required ratio and some water to ensure that the remolded soil samples had 3 levels of clay content, i.e. 18.57%, 29.37% and 56.33%. From the perspective of soil mechanics, an indoor consolidation experiment was conducted with the samples for determination and analysis of compression coefficient, compression index and rebound index and effects of organic matter and clay content on black soil compression-rebound behavior relative to soil moisture content. 【Result】 Results show as follows: (1) Compression index increased with increasing organic matter content. In the treatments high in water content, an extremely significant and positive correlation was found between compression index and organic matter ( $p < 0.001$ ), with the maximum compression index being 0.2463 in the treatments the highest in organic matter. In the initial phase of consolidation (0 ~ 12.5kPa), compression coefficient also rose with rising organic matter content. Soils higher in organic matter content were higher in potential risk of compaction. The soil compression susceptibility increased significantly with increasing organic matter content, because organic matter was one of the most important cementing substances in soil aggregates, very high in hydrophilicity, and capable of thickening the water film between soil particles, and hence enhanced compressibility of the soil. But no significant correlation between soil organic matter content and rebound index was found in both situations. (2) Clay in the soil was considered as the most active one of the mineral components, and higher than organic matter in cohesive force, so it may affect soil physical and mechanical properties more significantly. Clay content was found significantly and positively related to compression index ( $p < 0.001$ ) in this study, regardless of water content, which means that with increasing clay content, soil compression susceptibility increased, but soil resiliency decreased. In soils low in water content, rebound index was found significantly and negatively related to clay content. The joint effect of clay and water on rebound behavior of black soil was quite obvious. (3) Thickness of the water film between

soil particles was not a constant and varied with soil water content, thus affecting plasticity of the soil, and hence causing the effects of organic matter and clay to differ, and the two to interact in affection soil mechanics parameters. Compared to organic matter, clay affected compression and rebound behaviors of the black soil more significantly. Whatever, further work should be done on effect of the interaction of organic matter content, clay content and water content in the initial phase on compaction and rebound behaviors of the soil. **【Conclusion】** The compression sensitivity increased with the increase of organic matter content and presented an extremely significant positive correlation under high water content condition, suggesting the higher of organic matter content, the greater risk of compaction. Rebound index showed a decreasing trend with increasing organic matter content. Soil compression sensitivity significantly enhanced with increasing clay content, and there was an extremely significant negative correlation between them under low water content condition, while the resilience gradually weakened. Compared with organic matter, clay content played a more significant role on soil compression-rebound behavior.

**Key words** Soil compression; Consolidation; Soil mechanics; Compression coefficient; Compression index; Rebound index

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