

基于拉压杆模型的节段箱梁接缝边缘配筋计算方法

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摘 要:为防止节段预制箱梁胶接缝边缘出现斜裂缝而引起的破坏,采用数值分析和拉压杆模型的方法开展研究,揭示此类斜裂缝的开裂机理,提出节段预制箱梁接缝边缘竖向配筋以及腹板中部水平配筋的计算方法。基于笔者以及 Turmo 等所做的试验建立节段预制箱梁纯弯段标准节段有限元模型,进行详细数值模拟分析,得到节段预制箱梁的应力场分布;以应变能最小为优化目标,对节段预制箱梁纯弯段进行拓扑优化分析,明确荷载传递路径。根据以上弹性应力分析和拓扑优化分析结果,建立节段预制箱梁纯弯段标准节段的拉压杆模型并进行验证,定量确定节段预制箱梁边缘的竖向拉力和腹板中部水平拉力的大小,提出节段预制箱梁胶接缝边缘竖向配筋以及腹板水平配筋的计算方法和公式。最后以南京长江四桥引桥标准节段箱梁为例,利用推荐的节段预制箱梁纯弯段标准节段拉压杆模型,对节段箱梁胶接缝边缘竖向配筋及腹板水平配筋进行校核,并给出相应的配筋建议。研究表明:利用提出的节段预制箱梁纯弯段标准节段拉压杆模型进行节段箱梁胶接缝边缘竖向配筋以及腹板水平配筋,设计更加合理且具有理论依据,进而验证了节段箱梁接缝边缘配筋计算方法的可行性。

关键词:桥梁工程;节段预制箱梁;胶接缝;拓扑优化;拉压杆模型;配筋设计

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Calculation methods for determining reinforcement requirement at edge of epoxy joints of precast segmental box girders based on STM model

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Abstract: In order to prevent the damage caused by diagonal crack near the edge of joints in segmental precast box girder, and study the cracking mechanism for a diagonal crack by means of numerical simulation analysis and strut and tie model method, a calculation method which could determine the requirement of vertical reinforcement at the edge of epoxy joint and horizontal reinforcement at the middle of the web was proposed. Based on the experimental phenomena observed during author's and Turmo's tests, a finite element model for standard segments of precast segmental box girders under pure bending was established, the numerical simulation was carried out in details, and the stress field distribution for a selected segmental box girders was obtained. In order to minimize strain energy as optimization objective, the technique using

topological optimization was adopted to explicit the load path of the standard segments of precast segmental box girder under pure bending. Based on the results of the elastic stress analysis and topological optimization analysis mentioned above, a strut-and-tie model for the standard segments of precast segmental box girder under pure bending was established and verified, through which the magnitude of vertical tension force and horizontal web tension force were quantitatively determined, and the calculation methods and formulas were provided for determining the reinforcement requirement at edge of epoxy joints and at the middle of web of the segments. Finally, the research took a segment of the precast segmental box girder from the Fourth Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge as an example utilized strut-and-tie model which recommended previously for the standard segment was adopted to check the requirement of vertical reinforcement at edge of the joint and horizontal reinforcement in the web, some corresponding recommendations for reinforcement design was provided. The results show that using the strut-and-tie model for the standard segment to design the reinforcement requirement at the edge of joints and at the middle of web is more reasonable and have the theoretical basis, which further verifies the feasibility of the calculation methods. 8 figs, 24 refs.

Key words: bridge engineering; precast segmental box girder; epoxy joint; topology optimization; strut-and-tie model (STM); reinforcement design

0 引 言

随着节段预制箱梁在实际工程应用的飞速发展,对节段预制箱梁的研究也越来越多,其中包括节段预制施工技术、节段梁体的整体受力和局部受力分析(转向块、锚固块)、干(胶)接缝抗剪性能研究等^[1-3]。节段预制箱梁与普通整体式箱梁的区别是因其由众多节段梁通过预应力筋连接而成,普通钢筋在接缝处是断开的,节段与节段之间通过环氧树脂胶黏结在一起。由于这个典型特征,当梁体受力之后,接缝位置为梁体薄弱处,是裂缝出现、接缝张开的部位。而一旦接缝张开,梁体的应力就会发生重分布^[4-6]。

Turmo 等在 2006 年开展了干接缝节段 T 梁接缝传递剪力机理研究,发现在干接缝节段梁体接缝张开后,在梁体受压区下缘会产生斜向裂缝^[7]。笔者在节段预制箱梁试验过程中,同样也观察到当胶接缝开裂后,接缝界面出现了向梁体加载点延伸的斜裂缝^[8-12]。同时,Turmo 等在试验的基础上通过有限元模拟认为,这种裂缝是由混凝土结构自平衡所产生的剥裂力所致^[13-14]。剥裂力是指混凝土在集中力作用下,周围混凝土要保持应变协调而在混凝土体内产生垂直于集中力方向的应力,该拉应力的合力就是剥裂力。为防止这种剥裂力产生裂缝引起梁体破坏,需要在节段接缝边缘布置相应的箍筋或吊筋^[15-17]。

目前,国内外研究主要集中于 2 个方面:一方面是研究不同参数条件下(正应力水平大小、接缝类

型、接缝构造、键齿尺寸、键齿数等)剪力键的受力性能^[18-19];另一方面是研究节段预制梁的整体受力性能^[20]。而对于节段梁体胶接缝张开后,节段边缘出现的典型斜裂缝的配筋设计研究还鲜有报道。为此,本文结合笔者所做相关试验,建立试验节段箱梁有限元模型,开展主应力迹线特征分析和拓扑优化分析,揭示斜裂缝出现机理,进而建立拉压杆模型并验证,最后结合某节段预制箱梁,利用拉压杆模型逐步计算,对胶接缝边缘竖向配筋和腹板中部水平配筋进行校核,并给出设计建议。

1 节段预制箱梁有限元分析

1.1 有限元模型的建立

笔者所做试验梁跨度 5.5 m,每个节段长 50 cm,高 60 cm,上缘宽 150 cm,下缘宽 70 cm,腹板厚 8 cm^[8-12]。取试验标准节段进行分析,有限元模型中钢筋混凝土采用 Solid65 实体单元模拟,泊松比取 0.2,密度取 2 600 kg/m³,弹性模量取 32 500 N/mm²。节段箱梁上翼缘两侧采用竖向线约束,节段两侧受压区施加水平面荷载,大小等于混凝土抗压强度设计值与受压区面积的乘积。

混凝土应力-应变本构关系取

$$\sigma_c = \sigma_0 \left[2 \frac{\epsilon_c}{\epsilon_0} - \left(\frac{\epsilon_c}{\epsilon_0} \right)^2 \right] \quad \epsilon_c \leq \epsilon_0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sigma_c = \sigma_0 \quad \epsilon_0 < \epsilon_c \leq \epsilon_{cu} \quad (2)$$

式中: σ_0 为峰值应力,取 $\sigma_0 = 0.85f'_c$, f'_c 为混凝土圆

柱体抗压强度; ϵ_0 为峰值应力对应的应变, 取 0.002; σ_c 为混凝土应力; ϵ_c 为混凝土压应变; ϵ_{cu} 为混凝土极限压应变, 取 0.003 5。

对于四点加载的纯弯节段箱梁, 当梁体受力、接缝张开后, 节段箱梁上翼缘受压, 因此, 在施加荷载及边界条件时, 在上翼缘节段界面两侧施加对称荷载, 并在两侧施加竖向约束。根据笔者试验结果, 节段箱梁的受压区高度为 5~15 cm^[12], 为了阐明节段箱梁的应力分布规律, 取受压区高度为 10 cm。

1.2 节段箱梁应力迹线分析

经过有限元分析, 得到节段箱梁的第 1 主应力、第 3 主应力云图, 如图 1 所示。可以发现: 接缝张开后, 在节段边缘会产生较大拉应力, 而在节段箱梁底部受力几乎为 0。同时, 从图 1(b)还可以看出, 构件受压区由加载端向节段中央逐渐向下扩散, 向梁体的腹板侧凸出。

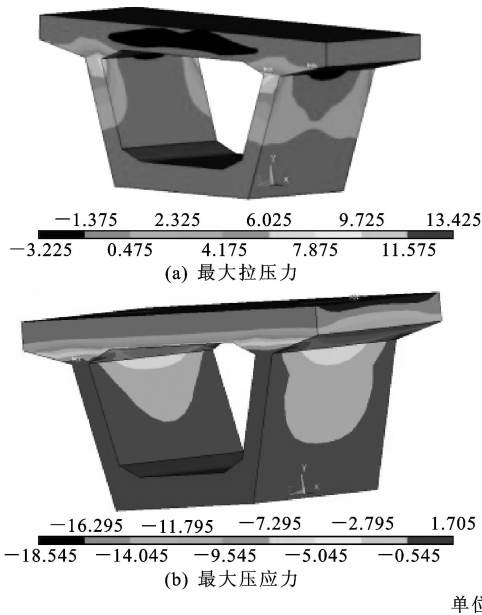


图 1 节段主应力云图

Fig. 1 Principal stress nephogram of segment

节段箱梁主压应力矢量和主拉应力矢量如图 2 所示。从图 2 可以看出: 主压应力主要集中在顶板区域, 并略微向下扩张; 主拉应力主要出现在节段接缝边缘与受压区下缘附近。

腹板竖向正应力沿节段梁体水平方向的变化趋势如图 3 所示。图 3 中: σ 为沿腹板水平方向竖向应力; x_1 、 x_2 为腹板水平方向拉压应力变化节点的坐标; x 为沿腹板水平方向的坐标。

上述分析表明, 节段在四点加载的情况下, 纯弯节段边缘出现拉应力主要是剥裂力所致。

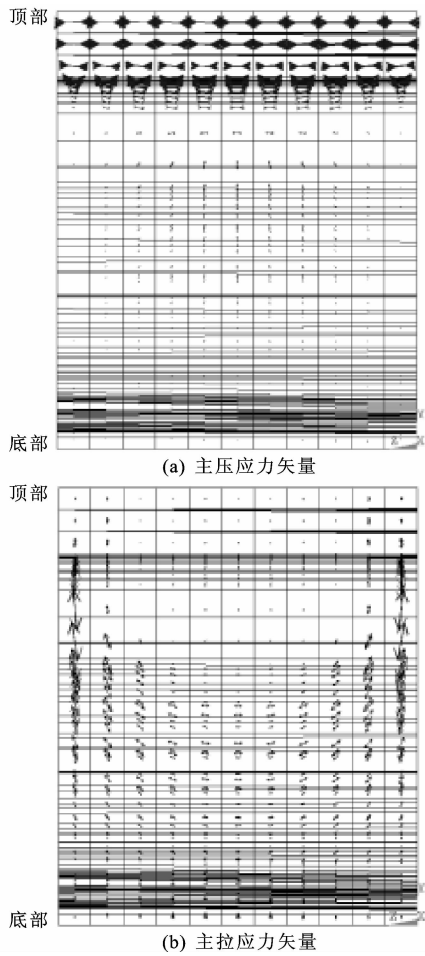


图 2 节段主应力矢量

Fig. 2 Principal stress vector of segment

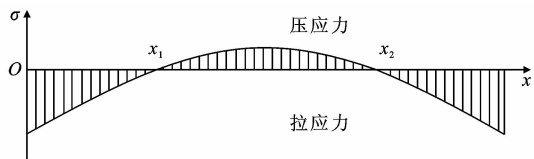


图 3 沿腹板水平方向的竖向应力

Fig. 3 Vertical stress of web along horizontal direction

1.3 节段箱梁拓扑优化分析

为了进一步明确节段箱梁的荷载传递路径, 对标准节段进行拓扑优化分析。拓扑优化原理为: 从连续体中不断剔除传力效率低的单元, 最后生成结构的主要荷载传递骨架。拓扑优化以应变能最小为目标函数^[11], 应变能计算式为

$$\Pi = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{T_i^2 l_i}{2E_i A_i} \tag{3}$$

式中: Π 为拉压杆模型的应变能; T_i 、 l_i 、 E_i 、 A_i 分别为第 i 个拉杆的内力、长度、弹性模量、面积。

当拉压杆模型拉杆的应变能最小时 $\min(\Pi)$, 模型最合理。

有限元模型经过多次迭代,得到不同优化率的拓扑优化模型,结果如图 4 所示。

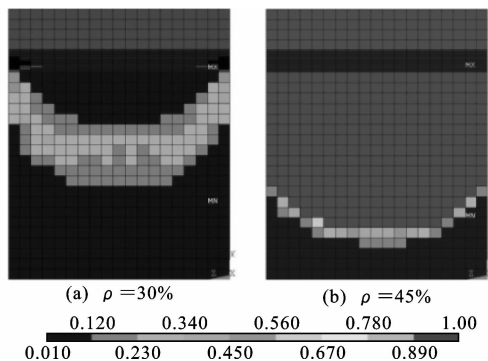


图 4 节段拓扑优化过程

Fig. 4 Optimal topology process for segment

由拓扑优化过程可知:当优化率 ρ 为 30% 时最先除去的是受力最小的底部区域,说明在接缝张开后,底板混凝土受力几乎为 0;当优化率 ρ 为 45% 时,可以看到接缝边缘和腹板中部区域存在明显的拉应力区域,这与应力矢量[图 2(b)]是一致的。

2 节段箱梁接缝边缘的配筋设计

2.1 接缝边缘配筋设计的拉压杆模型建立

拉压杆模型是解决复杂区域配筋计算的有力工具^[21-23]。结合应力云图、应力矢量图和拓扑优化分析结果,在节段主应力矢量图受拉区配置拉杆,在受压区配置压杆,最终建立的拉压杆模型如图 5 所示。

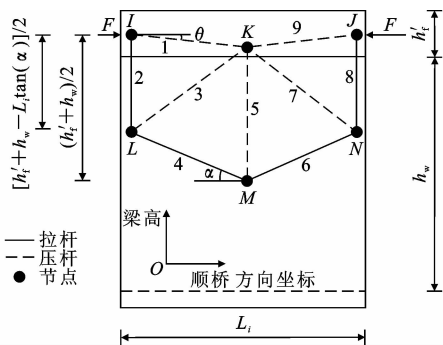


图 5 标准节段边缘配筋计算拉压杆模型

Fig. 5 Strut-and-tie model for reinforcement design on edges of standard segments

图 5 中: I, J, K, L, M, N 为单元节点编号; L_i 为计算节段的长度; h_w 为箱梁腹板高度; h'_t 为箱梁悬臂根部高度; θ, α 分别为 1[#] 压杆、4[#] 压杆与水平线的夹角。

2.2 接缝边缘配筋设计的拉压杆模型验证

Turmo 等也对试验梁进行了有限元模拟,整个梁体在弯矩作用下接缝张开后的主拉应力矢量如图

6 所示^[7]。若在主拉应力较大处布置拉杆,主压应力较大处布置压杆,得到的拉压杆模型见图 6。

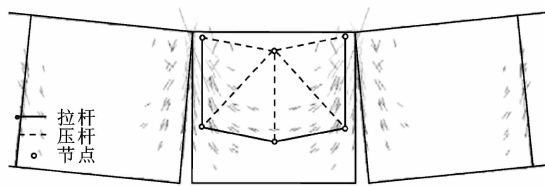


图 6 Turmo 等试验的拉应力矢量^[7]

Fig. 6 Principal tensile stress vector analyzed by Turmo^[7]

从图 6 可以看出:Turmo 等模拟的节段梁体在弯矩作用下接缝张开后的主拉应力矢量与本文有限元分析结果一致,建立的拉压杆模型也与本文提出的拉压杆模型一致,这进一步验证了本文所提出拉压杆模型的适用性。

2.3 节段箱梁接缝边缘的配筋设计计算方法

结合图 6,采用本文提出的拉压杆模型进行边缘配筋及箱梁腹板中部配筋设计的计算步骤如下。

步骤 1,确定 1[#] 压杆的方向。

取节点 I 进行内力平衡分析,有

$$\begin{cases} F = F_1 \cos(\theta) \\ T_2 = F_1 \sin(\theta) \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

式中: F_1 为 1[#] 压杆的内力; T_2 为 2[#] 拉杆的内力; F 为节段箱梁上部混凝土受压区合力,可由节段的内力平衡条件^[10]求得,即

$$A_{p,e} f_{p,e} + A_{p,i} f_{p,i} = A'_p (f'_{pd} - \sigma'_{p0}) + F \quad (5)$$

式中: $A_{p,e}$ 为体外预应力筋的面积; $f_{p,e}$ 为体外预应力筋极限强度; $A_{p,i}$ 为体内预应力筋面积; $f_{p,i}$ 为体内预应力筋极限强度; A'_p 为受压区预应力筋面积; f'_{pd} 为受压区预应力筋设计强度; σ'_{p0} 为受压区混凝土消压时预应力筋应力。

T_2 可由图 3 的拉应力积分得到,即

$$T_2 = \int_0^{x_1} \sigma t dx \quad (6)$$

式中: t 为杆的内力。

将式(6)代入式(4),求得试验中 3 根梁的 1[#] 压杆的角度分别为 2.223°、2.051°、2.019°,平均值为 2.097°。实用计算时,建议取 2°。

步骤 2,确定 1[#] 压杆和 2[#] 拉杆的内力。

在节段箱梁的接缝处建立平衡方程,求出 F ,并将 $\theta = 2^\circ$ 代入式(4),可得 1[#] 压杆和 2[#] 拉杆的内力为

$$\begin{cases} F_1 = F / \cos(\theta) \\ T_2 = F \sin(\theta) / \cos(\theta) \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

步骤 3,确定节段接缝边缘的配筋。



Fig. 8 Reinforcement layout of standard segment

$$A_{sh} \geq 1.45 \times 936.85 = 1\,357.6 \text{ mm}^2$$

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Finite element analysis of shear behavior of joint

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