

关于混凝土徐变计算的一些讨论

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摘 要 用有限元法进行钢筋混凝土结构徐变分析时,必须应用徐变应变增量方程。采用积分中值定理从理论上更深入地探讨徐变应变增量方程的几种表达式,指出了现有文献中存在的问题,得出了正确的公式。

关键词 徐变系数;徐变应变增量;混凝土结构
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1 关于混凝土徐变系数的表述

根据混凝土的线性徐变理论,可以采用徐变系数来描述混凝土的徐变应变^[1],在混凝土徐变分析中,徐变系数的计算至关重要,徐变系数的取值直接影响到徐变计算的结果。关于徐变系数可以写出下式

$$\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} = \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} + \varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_0} \tag{1}$$

式中 $\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}$ 表示混凝土的加载龄期为 τ_0 ,起算龄期亦为 τ_0 ,欲求龄期为 t 时的徐变系数;
 $\varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}$ 表示混凝土的加载龄期为 τ_0 ,起算龄期亦为 τ_0 ,欲求龄期为 τ_i 时的徐变系数;而 $\varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_0}$ 表示混凝土的加载龄期为 τ_0 ,起算龄期为 τ_i ,欲求龄期为 t 时的徐变系数。这里约定徐变系数 φ 中右上标表示混凝土的加载龄期,第 1 个右下标表示欲求龄期,第 2 个右下标表示开始计算徐变应变增量的龄期,即起算龄期。

由式(1)可得

$$\varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_0} = \varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} \tag{2}$$

上式即为加载龄期与起算龄期不同时徐变系数表达式,由图 1 可以直观地看出它们之间的关系。在国内、外的书刊中都将徐变系数表达为 $\varphi(t, \tau_0)$ 、 $\varphi(t, \tau_i)$ 等,这就使得加载龄期与起算龄期不同时无法区分, $\varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_0}$ 、 $\varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_i}^{\tau_0}$ 都只能表达成 $\varphi(t, \tau_i)$,容易造成混淆。我们采用加一个上标的方法可以解决这一问题^[2]。

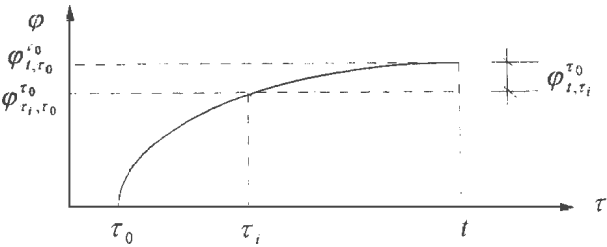


图 1 徐变系数关系示意图

2 混凝土的加载龄期与起算龄期不同时徐变应变增量的计算

当混凝土加载龄期与起算龄期不同时,例如设加载龄期为 τ_0 ,起算龄期为 τ_i ,欲求龄期为 t ,则由徐变应力—应变关系有

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$$\begin{aligned}\epsilon(t) &= \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \int_{\tau_0}^t \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau \\ &= \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau + \int_{\tau_i}^t \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau \quad (3)\end{aligned}$$

$$\epsilon(\tau_i) = \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(1 + \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau \quad (4)$$

因此从时刻 τ_i 到时刻 t 混凝土的徐变应变增量为

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\epsilon}_c(t) &= \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau + \\ &\quad \int_{\tau_i}^t \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau - \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E}(1 + \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau \quad (5)\end{aligned}$$

对于式(5)中的 3 个积分项可以如下处理:

由积分的定义可得

$$\int_{\tau_0}^t \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \max |\Delta \tau_i| \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_i} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau_i)}{\partial \tau} \Delta \tau_i \quad (6)$$

可绘制出 $\varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}$ 曲线,如图 2 所示。

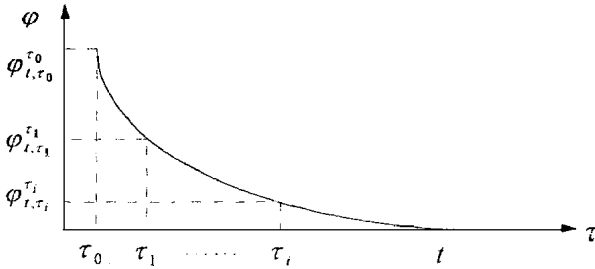


图 2 $\varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}$ 曲线示意图

假定 $\frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau}$ 在区间 $[\tau_i, t]$ 上连续并且保号,因而根据积分中值定理有

$$\int_{\tau_i}^t \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau = \varphi_{t, \xi}^{\xi} \int_{\tau_i}^t \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau = \varphi_{t, \xi}^{\xi} [\sigma(t) - \sigma(\tau_i)] \quad (7)$$

式中 $\tau_i \leq \xi \leq (t)$, 所以式(5)可写为

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\epsilon}_c(t) &= \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \frac{\sigma(t) - \sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t, \tau_i)} + \\ &\quad \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E} \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau - \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E} \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau \quad (8)\end{aligned}$$

式中 $E\varphi(t, \tau_i) = \gamma(t, \tau_i) E$, $\gamma(t, \tau_i) = \frac{1}{1 + \rho(t, \tau_i) \varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_i}} = \frac{1}{1 + \varphi_{t, \xi}^{\xi}}$

此处 $\varphi_{t, \xi}^{\xi}$ 可看作是 $\rho(t, \tau_i) \varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_i}$ 的另一种表达形式, $\rho(t, \tau_i)$ 通常称为时效系数, 而 $\gamma(t, \tau_i)$ 是折算系数^[3]. 式(8)第 3, 4 项中的 $\varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}$, $\varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau}$ 是两条不同的曲线, $\varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}$ 曲线如图 2 所示,

$\varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau}$ 曲线如图 3 所示。

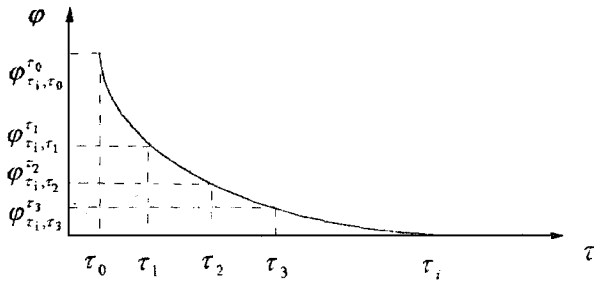


图 3 $\varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau}$ 曲线示意图

式(8)第 3 项中积分上限为 τ_i , 而被积函数中徐变数的欲求龄期为 t , 由于二者的不同而造成了求解的困难。通过本文的研究, 发现了现有文献中关于该式处理上的一些错误, 连同本文的结果一同表述如下。

2.1 文献[3]中采用的计算公式

$$\bar{\epsilon}_c(t) = \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \frac{\sigma(t) - \sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t, \tau_i)} + \frac{\sigma(\tau_i) - \sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\rho_1 \varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \rho_2 \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) \tag{9}$$

对比式(8)可知, 式(9)是将式(8)后两项分别采用积分中值定理来进行计算, 即

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_1 \varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} &= \varphi_{t, \xi_1}^{\xi_1} & (\tau_0 \leq \xi_1 \leq \tau_i) \\ \rho_2 \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} &= \varphi_{\tau_i, \xi_2}^{\xi_2} & (\tau_0 \leq \xi_2 \leq \tau_i) \end{aligned}$$

但从该文 ρ_1, ρ_2 的表达式分析可见该文的 $\rho_1 \varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}$ 是 $\int_{\tau_0}^t \frac{1}{E} \varphi_{\tau, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau$ 采用积分中值定理的结果, 而不是式(8)第 3 项积分的结果, 故该文有误。

2.2 文献[4]中采用的计算公式

$$\bar{\epsilon}_c(t) = \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \frac{\sigma(t) - \sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t, \tau_i)} + \frac{\sigma(\tau_i) - \sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \xi}^{\xi} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \xi}^{\xi}) \tag{10}$$

并令 $\xi = \frac{1}{2}(\tau_0 + \tau_i)$ 。可以认为式(10)是对式(9)采用假设 $\xi_1 = \xi_2 = \xi$, 并取 ξ 为时间段中值的结果。

2.3 本文建议

将式(1)代入式(8)得

$$\begin{aligned} \bar{\epsilon}_c(t) &= \frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \frac{\sigma(t) - \sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t, \tau_i)} + \\ &\int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E}(\varphi_{\tau, \tau}^{\tau} + \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau}) \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau - \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E} \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau = \\ &\frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t, \tau_0}^{\tau_0} - \varphi_{\tau_i, \tau_0}^{\tau_0}) + \frac{\sigma(t) - \sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t, \tau_i)} + \int_{\tau_0}^{\tau_i} \frac{1}{E} \varphi_{\tau, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau \end{aligned} \tag{11}$$

按照积分定义有

$$\int_{\tau_0}^t \varphi_{t, \tau}^{\tau} \frac{\partial \sigma(\tau)}{\partial \tau} d\tau = \lim_{\substack{n \rightarrow \infty \\ \max |\Delta \tau_j| \rightarrow 0}} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \varphi_{t, \tau_i}^{\tau_i} \frac{\partial \sigma(t_j)}{\partial \tau} \Delta t_j$$

进而式(11)也由积分中值定理化简为

$$\bar{\epsilon}_c(t)=\frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t,\tau_0}^{\tau_0}-\varphi_{\tau_i,\tau_0}^{\tau_0})+\frac{\sigma(t)-\sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t,\tau_i)}+\varphi_{t,\tau_i}^{\xi}\frac{\sigma(\tau_i)-\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}\tag{12}$$

或者

$$\bar{\epsilon}_c(t)=\frac{\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}(\varphi_{t,\tau_0}^{\tau_0}-\varphi_{\tau_i,\tau_0}^{\tau_0})+\frac{\sigma(t)-\sigma(\tau_i)}{E\varphi(t,\tau_i)}+(\varphi_{t,\xi}^{\xi}-\varphi_{\tau_i,\xi}^{\xi})\frac{\sigma(\tau_i)-\sigma(\tau_0)}{E}\tag{13}$$

可见,因为有关系式(1)存在,实际上只需要一个中值系数 $\xi(\tau_0\leq\xi\leq\tau_i)$ 即可。此处亦可近似取 $\xi=\frac{1}{2}(\tau_0+\tau_i)$,当 τ_0 与 τ_i 比较接近时,误差将较小。

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Discussions about Creep Calculation of Concrete

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Abstract In this paper, several types of expressions of the creep strain increment equation are discussed with the aid of mean-value theorem of integral, and mistakes of these equations in contemporary published literature are indicated and the correct equation is worked out.

Keywords creep coefficient; creep strain increment; concrete structure