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按塑性理论设计四边支承的双向板

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摘要: 考虑了不同的支座条件及不同的长宽比的双向板在破坏时, 支座条件及长宽比对塑性铰线的影响, 假定塑性铰线划分的板块为绝对刚体, 利用刚体的极限平衡条件及虚功原理推导出了双向板考虑塑性时的内力计算公式.

关键词: 支座条件; 极限平衡条件; 塑性铰线; 虚功原理; 计算公式

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0 前言

四边支承的双向板按塑性理论设计, 可取得较为可观的经济效益, 目前双向板按塑性理论设计, 根据试验结果, 其破坏图形简化为图1所示^[2], 图1所示的破坏线为对称, 对于四边固支或四边简支的双向板其符合性较好, 但是对于四边支承条件不同的双向板, 破坏时的塑性铰线简化为图1所示则存在不合理性, 本文针对这种情况进行了讨论, 考虑了四边支承的双向板在不同的支座条件及不同的长短边之比的情况下, 塑性铰线的差异, 利用极限平衡条件及虚功原理, 推导出了不同支座条件下的四边支承的双向板的内力计算公式.

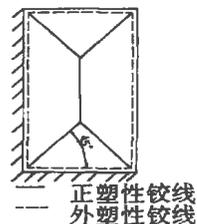


图1 不考虑支座条件不同破坏线对称

1 四边支承的双向板的破坏模式

根据^[1]承受均布荷载四边支承的双向板, 当支座条件不同, 破坏时, 塑性铰线可简化为图2所示, 跨中实线表示由正弯矩引起的破坏线, 支座边缘虚线表示负弯矩引起的破坏线, 称为塑性铰线, 塑性铰线上的极限弯矩如图3所示.

2 公式推导

双向矩形板进入极限状态时, 假定被塑性铰线分割的各板块为绝对刚体, 跨中塑性铰线上没有扭矩和剪力, 每个板块满足各自的平衡条件, 即 $\sum M_x=0$ 或 $\sum M_y=0$, 在图3中取出板块A, 其受力图如图4所示, 块A上所有力对a-a边取矩, 即 $\sum M_{a-a}=0$

$$m'_y l_x + m_y l_x = \frac{1}{2} q l_x \frac{l_x \gamma}{2} \times \frac{l_x}{2} \gamma = \frac{q}{24} l_x^3 \gamma^2$$

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$$m'_y + m_y = \frac{q}{24} \gamma^2 l_x^2 \tag{1}$$

同理取板块 B,对 b-b 边取矩,即 $\sum M_{b-b} = 0$ 得

$$m_y^n + m_y = \frac{q}{24} \gamma'^2 l_x^2 \tag{2}$$

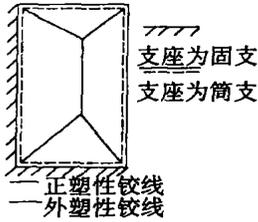


图2 考虑支座条件不同破坏线非对称

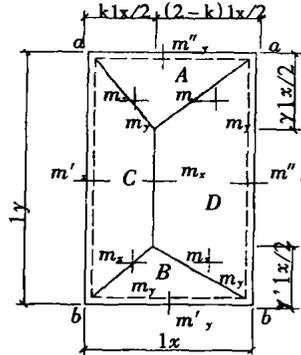


图3 破坏线上的内力

取板块 C,对 a-b 边取矩,即 $\sum M_{b-a} = 0$

$$m'_x l_y + m_x l_y = \left[\frac{q}{2} \frac{l_x \gamma}{2} \times \frac{l_x k}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{l_x k}{2} + \frac{q}{2} \times \frac{l_x \gamma'}{2} \times \frac{l_x k}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{l_x k}{2} \right] + q \left[l_y - \frac{l_x}{2} (\gamma + \gamma') \right] \times \frac{l_x k}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{l_x k}{2}$$

令 $\lambda = l_y / l_x$ 简化得:

$$m'_x + m_x = \frac{q}{24 \lambda} k^2 l_x^2 (3\lambda - \gamma - \gamma') \tag{3}$$

同理取板块 D,对 ab 边取矩,

$$m''_x l_y + m_x l_y = \frac{q l_x \gamma}{2} \times \frac{l_x (2-k)}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{l_x (2-k)}{2} + \frac{q l_x \gamma'}{2} \times \frac{l_x (2-k)}{2} \times \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{l_x (2-k)}{2} + q \left[l_y - \frac{l_x}{2} (\gamma + \gamma') \right] \times \frac{l_x (2-k)}{2} \times \frac{l_x (2-k)}{4}$$

化简得:

$$m''_x + m_x = \frac{q}{24 \lambda} (2-k)^2 l_x^2 (3\lambda - \gamma - \gamma') \tag{4}$$

将式(1), (2), (3), (4)相加

$$m'_y + m_y + m''_y + m_y + m'_x + m_x + m''_x + m_x = \frac{q}{24 \lambda} (2-k)^2 l_x^2 (\gamma^2 + \gamma'^2) + \frac{q l_x^2}{24 \lambda} (3\lambda - \gamma - \gamma') [k^2 + (2-k)^2] \tag{5}$$

$$\text{令: } m_x (\alpha \beta_2 + 2\alpha + \alpha \beta'_2 + \beta_1 + 2 + \beta'_2) \tag{6}$$

代入(5)式得:

$$m_x (\alpha \beta_2 + 2\alpha + \alpha \beta'_2 + \beta_1 + 2 + \beta'_2) = \frac{q l_x^2}{24} (\gamma^2 + \gamma'^2) + \frac{q l_x^2}{24 \lambda} (3\lambda - \gamma - \gamma') [k^2 + (2-k)^2] \tag{7}$$

根据板在外载作用下破坏时所形成的塑性铰线体系,由虚功原理,在任一微小虚位移下,外力所做的功等于内力所做的功,由^[1]:外力所做的功为:

$$U_e = \frac{q l_x^2}{12} [6\lambda - (\gamma + \gamma')] \tag{8}$$

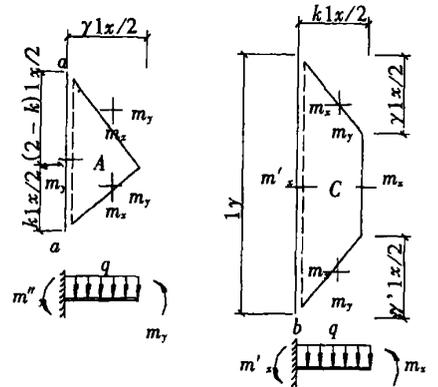


图4 作用在板块上的内力

内力所做的功:

$$U_i = \frac{2\alpha}{\gamma\gamma'} [(1+\beta_2)\gamma' + (1+\beta'_2)\gamma] + \frac{2\lambda m_x}{k(2-k)} (2+2\beta_1 - k\beta_1 + k\beta'_1) \quad (9)$$

由于 $U_e = U_i$, 得:

$$q = \frac{24m_x}{l_x^2 [6\lambda - (\gamma + \gamma')]} \left\{ \alpha \left[\frac{1+\beta_2}{\gamma} + \frac{1+\beta'_2}{\gamma'} \right] + \lambda \left[\frac{1+\beta_1}{k} + \frac{1+\beta'_1}{2-k} \right] \right\} \quad (10)$$

式中, γ, γ', k 为变量, 可由板破坏时 q 的极值条件决定^[1]

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial q}{\partial k} = 0 \text{ 可得 } k = \frac{2s}{1+s} \quad (11)$$

$$\text{由 } \frac{\partial}{\partial \gamma} = 0 \text{ 及 } \frac{\partial q}{\partial \gamma'} = 0 \text{ 可得 } \gamma' = \gamma/w \quad (12)$$

$$\gamma = \frac{2\alpha s^2 \rho (1+w)}{(1+s)^2 w \lambda} \left[\sqrt{1 + \frac{3w^2 \lambda^2 (1+s)^2}{\alpha s^2 \rho (1+w)^2}} - 1 \right] \quad (13)$$

$$\text{式中: } s = \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta_1}{1+\beta'_1}} \quad w = \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta_2}{1+\beta'_2}} \quad \rho = \sqrt{\frac{1+\beta_2}{1+\beta'_1}} \quad (14)$$

3 各种支座条件下四边支承的双向板的计算公式况

以下以四边固支的双向板为例, 推导 m_x, m_y 的计算公式.

当双向板四边边界全固定时, 参数 $\beta_1, \beta'_1, \beta_2, \beta'_2$ 取值为 2^[2], 由式(14)可得:

$s=1, w=1, \rho=1$, 由式(10)得 $k=1$, 由式(12)可得 $\gamma' = \gamma$.

根据双向板两向板带在跨中挠度相等的条件可求得 $\alpha = (l_x/l_y)^2 = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$,

将 s, w, ρ, α 代入式(13)得:

$$\gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \left[\sqrt{1+3\lambda^4} - 1 \right] \quad (15)$$

将 $\beta_1, \beta'_1, \beta_2, \beta'_2$ 代入式(7)简化得:

$$m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{72(\lambda^2+1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + \lambda - 2\gamma) \quad (16)$$

$$m_y = \frac{q l_x^2}{72(\lambda^2+1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + \lambda - 2\gamma) \quad (17)$$

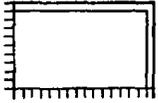
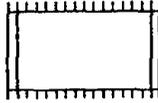
式中: $\gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \left[\sqrt{1+3\lambda^4} - 1 \right]$ $\lambda = l_y/l_x$

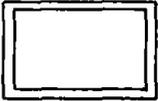
由(6)式可求得 m'_x, m''_x, m'_y, m''_y 的计算公式.

根据以上计算步骤可推出其它 8 种支承条件下双向板按塑性理论计算时的内力计算公式. 当边界为固定时, 相应参数 β 取值为 2, 当边界为简支时, 相应参数 β 取值为 0^[2], 计算列表如表 1 所示. 各种支承条件下 m'_x, m''_x, m'_y, m''_y 的计算公式可根据表 1 由(6)式求得.

表 1

支座情况	参数值	内力计算公式
	$\beta_1 = \beta'_1 = \beta_2 = \beta'_2$ $s=1, w=1, \rho=1, k=1$ $\alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} \left[\sqrt{1+3\lambda^4} - 1 \right]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{72(\lambda^2+1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + \lambda - 2\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{q l_x^2}{72\lambda(\lambda^2+1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + \lambda - 2\gamma)$

支座情况	参数值	内力计算公式
	$\beta'_1 = \beta_2 = \beta'_2 = 2 \quad \beta_1 = 0$ $s = 0.577 \quad \alpha = 3.69/\lambda^2$ $w = 1 \quad \rho = 3, k = 0.732, \gamma' = \gamma$	$\gamma = \frac{5.94}{\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+0.5\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{24(2\lambda^2 + 11.07)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{3.69 q l_x^2}{24\lambda(2\lambda^2 + 11.07)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$
	$\beta_1 = \beta'_1 = \beta'_2 = 2 \quad \beta_2 = 0$ $s = 1 \quad w = 0.577 \quad \rho = 0.333 \quad k = 1$ $\gamma' = \gamma/0.577 = 1.733\gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{0.271}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{8.12\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+17.7\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{24(6\lambda^2 + 1.084)} (4\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 1.733\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{0.273 q l_x^2}{24\lambda(6\lambda^2 + 1.084)} (4\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 1.733\gamma)$
	$\beta_1 = \beta_2 = 2 \quad \beta'_1 = \beta'_2 = 0$ $s = \sqrt{3} \quad w = \sqrt{3} \quad \rho = 1 \quad k = 1.27$ $\gamma' = \gamma/\sqrt{3} = 0.577\gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{1.27}{\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+3\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{72(\lambda^2 + 1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 4.83\lambda - 2.54\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{q l_x^2}{72\lambda(\lambda^2 + 1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 4.83\lambda - 2.54\gamma)$
	$\beta_1 = \beta'_1 = 2 \quad \beta_2 = \beta'_2 = 0$ $s = 1 \quad w = 1 \quad \rho = \frac{1}{3} \quad k = 1$ $\gamma' = \gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{5\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{15\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+45\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{5\lambda q l_x^2}{24(15\lambda^2 + 1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{q l_x^2}{24\lambda(15\lambda^2 + 1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$
	$\beta_1 = \beta'_1 = 0 \quad \beta_2 = \beta'_2 = 0$ $s = 1 \quad w = 1 \quad \rho = 3 \quad k = 1$ $\gamma' = \gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{5}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{15}{\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+\lambda^4/5} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{24(\lambda^2 + 15)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{5 q l_x^2}{24\lambda(\lambda^2 + 15)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$
	$\beta_1 = 2 \quad \beta'_1 = \beta_2 = \beta'_2 = 0$ $s = \sqrt{3} \quad w = 1 \quad \rho = \frac{1}{3} \quad k = 1.27$ $\gamma' = \gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{0.738}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{0.396}{\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+7.58\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{12(4\lambda^2 + 1.476)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{0.738 q l_x^2}{12\lambda(4\lambda^2 + 1.476)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$
	$\beta_1 = \beta'_1 = \beta'_2 = \beta_2 = 2 \quad s = 1 \quad \beta_2 = 2$ $\rho = 3 \quad k = 1 \quad w = 1.732$ $\gamma' = 0.577\gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{0.271}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{0.64}{\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+5.93\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{24(\lambda^2 + 0.542)} (0.789\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 1.577\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{0.271 q l_x^2}{24\lambda(\lambda^2 + 0.542)} (0.789\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 1.577\gamma)$

支座情况	参数值	内力计算公式
	$\beta_1 = \beta'_1 = \beta_2 = \beta'_2 = 0$ $s=1 \quad w=1 \quad \rho=1 \quad k=1$ $\gamma' = \gamma \quad \alpha = \frac{1}{\lambda^2}$	$\gamma = \frac{1}{\lambda^3} [\sqrt{1+3\lambda^4} - 1]$ $m_x = \frac{\lambda q l_x^2}{24(\lambda^2+1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$ $m_y = \frac{q l_x^2}{24\lambda(\lambda^2+1)} (\lambda\gamma^2 + 3\lambda - 2\gamma)$

4 计算方法比较

1) 以四边简支的矩形板为例, 设 $\lambda = l_y/l_x = 2$

本文的计算方法: $m_x = 0.0934 q l_x^2$, $m_y = 0.0234 q l_x^2$

由^[2]P204页的计算方法: $m_x = 0.0926 q l_x^2$, $m_y = 0.023 q l_x^2$

比较两者的结果相差1%, 相差较小, 这是因为四边简支时, 两者的破坏线一致.

2) 以三边简支、一边固定的情况7为例, 设 $\lambda = l_y/l_x = 2$

本文的计算方法: $m_x = 0.052 q l_x^2$, $m_y = 0.011 q l_x^2$

由^[2]P203页的计算方法: $m_x = 0.049 q l_x^2$, $m_y = 0.012 q l_x^2$

m_x 计算结果相差6%, m_y 计算结果相差8%.

由于三边简支、一边固定时, 两种计算方法的破坏线不一致, 计算结果偏差是合理的.

5 结 语

本文考虑了四边支承的双向板, 当支座条件不同, 长边短边之比不同时, 跨中破坏时塑性铰线位置不同, 更符合实际情况. 且推导出的计算公式不复杂, 设计计算应用较简单, 便于在工程中推广应用.

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The Designing of Two Direction Slab Supported Along Four Side According to Plastic Principle

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Abstract: When two direction slab under different support condition along four side and different ratio of wide to long broken down, the paper analyzed that the support condition and ratio of wide to long how to influence plastic broken line. Supposing slab pieces divided by plastic broken line is absolutely rigid body. Using limit equilibrium equation of rigid body and virtual work principle, the formulas of plastic internal force of two direction slab will be inferred.

Key words: support condition; limit equilibrium condition; plastic broken line; virtual work principle; calculate formulas