# 高强混凝土双轴徐变数值模拟及试验验证

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摘要: 以均质连续介质为假设建立高强混凝土多孔介质徐变数值模型,分析不同双轴应力组合对徐变效应的 影响,以获得高强混凝土在双轴应力状态下的徐变发展规律,同时开展高强混凝土双轴徐变试验论证. 计算结 果和试验结果均表明徐变系数和应力状态密切相关,双轴应力状态下混凝土徐变系数小于单轴应力状态,且竖 向应力对徐变系数影响较大;在试验和计算条件下,180 d 双轴应力状态的徐变系数分别为相应单轴状态的 73%和90%左右.

**关 键 词:**高强混凝土;双轴徐变;数值模拟;试验验证 中图分类号:TU528.31 **文献标志码:**A **文章编号:**1009-640X(2013)06-0029-07

高强混凝土和预应力技术应用促进了大跨度混凝土结构发展<sup>[1]</sup>,部分混凝土结构采用双向预应力来改 善结构受力,达到减小结构变形目的.如大跨度预应力混凝土连续箱梁桥和刚构桥在顶板和底板设置横向和 纵向预应力、腹板设置竖向和纵向预应力,使得箱梁结构顶板、底板和腹板应力状态均为双轴应力状态<sup>[2-3]</sup>; 大跨度预应力混凝土渡槽设计同样会采用双向预应力.但收缩、徐变和预应力松弛,会产生截面应力重分布, 使得混凝土预压应力减小,预应力筋拉应力降低,甚至会引发预应力结构工作状况劣化,导致混凝土开裂和 过大变形<sup>[4]</sup>,因此混凝土收缩徐变试验和理论研究成为关注焦点<sup>[5-7]</sup>,并将相应计算方法列入设计规范<sup>[8-9]</sup>. 但由于影响因素的复杂性,收缩徐变成为了大跨度预应力混凝土连续箱梁桥长期过度变形的重要原因之 一<sup>[10]</sup>,多轴应力状态下的徐变不同于单轴试验结果,不能根据单轴试验结果通过叠加原理拟合计算参 数<sup>[11]</sup>,且比通过叠加原理由单轴得到的双轴徐变值还小,在早期加载时更为明显<sup>[12-13]</sup>.虽然国内外学者开 展了试验和分析<sup>[14-16]</sup>,但由于试验技术难度和经费等原因,仍难以系统深入开展.

采用数值方法开展混凝土徐变分析是一种可行方法,其中多孔介质理论作为数值模型,可用于混凝土损伤、破坏过程和徐变等数值分析<sup>[17-24]</sup>,D. Gawin 等<sup>[17-19]</sup>开展了高温条件下混凝土水化-温度和力学损伤(THM)耦合损伤行为分析,给出了混凝土损伤规律;李荣涛等<sup>[20]</sup>将混凝土模型化为非饱和多孔多相系统,基于含有多相流体的变形多孔介质的质量、动量和能量守恒方程,建立了高温条件下混凝土的化学-热-湿-力学(CTHM)耦合模型,开展了混凝土数值模拟及破坏分析;D. Gawin 等<sup>[21-22]</sup>采用多孔介质理论和有效应力法,通过改进的微预应力固化理论,建立混凝土水化程度和徐变直接耦合新模型;陈松等<sup>[23-24]</sup>采用多孔介质理论和徐变隐式算法开展了高强混凝土徐变特性分析.

现有研究均侧重混凝土损伤、破坏过程和长期变形等分析,未开展不同应力状态对混凝土徐变特性影响 分析.为获得双向应力状态对高强混凝土徐变发展的影响规律,有必要建立徐变数值分析方法,对应开展双 轴徐变数值模拟和试验论证.

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1 徐变数值模拟方法

#### 1.1 数值建模方法

采用基于混合物理论的不可压缩多孔介质模型<sup>[25-26]</sup>和徐变隐式解法<sup>[27]</sup>,设高强混凝土为连续均匀线 弹性徐变体<sup>[27]</sup>,建立高强混凝土两相饱和多孔介质徐变数值模型.

**1.1.1** 控制场方程 在多孔介质徐变模型中,设混凝土由固相和孔隙水组成的连续均匀介质,且设固体骨架与孔隙水不可压缩,忽略体力和孔隙水的黏性,且不计混凝土固体骨架的分布特性及孔隙结构的几何特征,采用固水两相间流动的摩擦阻力实现流固耦合.根据混合物理论可推得混凝土两相饱和多孔介质模型的控制场方程式<sup>[7-8]</sup>:

$$\nabla \cdot (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s} \boldsymbol{\dot{u}}^{s} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{f} \boldsymbol{\dot{u}}^{f}) = 0 \tag{1}$$

$$\nabla \cdot \boldsymbol{T}_{e}^{s} - \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s} \nabla p - \rho^{s} \boldsymbol{\ddot{u}}^{s} + \boldsymbol{\alpha}_{v} (\boldsymbol{\dot{u}}^{f} - \boldsymbol{\dot{u}}^{s}) = 0$$
<sup>(2)</sup>

$$-\Phi^{f} \nabla p - \rho^{f} \ddot{\boldsymbol{u}}^{f} - \alpha_{v} (\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}^{f} - \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}^{s}) = 0$$
(3)

式中:上标・表示对时间求导数;用角标  $\alpha$  表示固体骨架( $\alpha$ =s)和孔隙水( $\alpha$ =f);  $\nabla$  为 Nabla 算符; $u^{\alpha}$  为  $\alpha$  组 分位移; $\rho^{\alpha}$  为宏观密度( $\rho^{\alpha} = \Phi^{\alpha}\rho^{\alpha R}$ , $\rho^{\alpha R}$ 是相应组分真实密度); $\Phi^{\alpha}$ 为体积分数(满足饱和约束条件 $\Phi^{s} + \Phi^{f} = 1$ );p为孔隙压力; $T_{a}^{s}$ 为固体骨架有效应力张量; $\alpha_{s}$ 为扩散阻力系数:

$$\alpha_{v} = (\Phi^{f})^{2} \rho^{f} g / k^{f} \tag{4}$$

式中:k'为 Darcy 渗透系数;g为重力加速度.

**1.1.2** 有限元控制方程 用 Galerkin 加权残值法<sup>[27-28]</sup>推导徐变有限元平衡方程,在式(1)中引入罚参数β, 即:

$$\nabla \cdot (\Phi^s \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}^s + \Phi^f \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}^f) + \frac{p}{\beta} = 0$$
<sup>(5)</sup>

当β→∞时,式(5)与(1)等价.将式(5)化为:

$$p = -\beta \nabla \cdot (\Phi^s \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}^s + \Phi^f \dot{\boldsymbol{u}}^f)$$
(6)

代入式(2)和(3)中,可消去孔压 p. 再经过 Galerkin 加权残值法,可得混凝土两相饱和多孔介质徐变有限元平衡方程:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{M}_{n}^{s} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{M}_{n}^{f} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\ddot{u}}_{n}^{s} \\ \boldsymbol{\ddot{u}}_{n}^{f} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\beta} \begin{bmatrix} (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s})^{2} \boldsymbol{C}_{n} & \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{f} \boldsymbol{C}_{n} \\ \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s} \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{f} \boldsymbol{C}_{n} & (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{f})^{2} \boldsymbol{C}_{n} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{A}_{n} & -\boldsymbol{A}_{n} \\ -\boldsymbol{A}_{n} & \boldsymbol{A}_{n} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\dot{u}}_{n}^{s} \\ \boldsymbol{\dot{u}}_{n}^{f} \end{pmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \boldsymbol{K}_{n} & \boldsymbol{0} \\ \boldsymbol{0} & \boldsymbol{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{u}_{n}^{s} \\ \boldsymbol{u}_{n}^{F} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{R}_{n}^{s} \\ \boldsymbol{R}_{n}^{F} \end{pmatrix}$$
(7)

 $\vec{\mathbf{x}} \stackrel{\text{th}}{\mapsto} : \boldsymbol{M}_{n}^{s} = \int_{v_{n}} \rho^{s} N^{\mathrm{T}} N \mathrm{d}v; \quad \boldsymbol{M}_{n}^{f} = \int_{v_{n}} \rho^{f} N^{\mathrm{T}} N \mathrm{d}v; \quad \boldsymbol{A}_{n} = \int_{v_{n}} \alpha_{v} N^{\mathrm{T}} N \mathrm{d}v; \quad \boldsymbol{C}_{n} = \int_{v_{n}} \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \boldsymbol{D}_{1} \boldsymbol{B} \mathrm{d}v; \quad \boldsymbol{K}_{n} = \int_{v_{n}} \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}_{n} \boldsymbol{B} \mathrm{d}v; \quad \boldsymbol{R}_{n}^{f} = \int_{v_{n}} N^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{\boldsymbol{t}}^{f} \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}; \quad \boldsymbol{R}_{n}^{s} = \int_{v_{n}} \boldsymbol{B}^{\mathrm{T}} \overline{\boldsymbol{D}}_{n} \boldsymbol{\eta}_{n} \mathrm{d}v + \int_{\Gamma_{s}^{s}} N^{\mathrm{T}} \hat{\boldsymbol{t}}^{s} \mathrm{d}\boldsymbol{\Gamma}.$ 

下标 n 表示单元 n 节点上相应物理量;N 为插值函数矩阵;B 为应变矩阵;矩阵 D1 为:

式(8)对计算域内所有单元循环,即得控制方程:

$$M\ddot{u} + J\dot{u} + p = R \tag{9}$$

式中:M,J,p,R 分别为质量矩阵、阻尼矩阵、孔隙水压力列阵和荷载列阵.

求解式(9),可得固体骨架和孔隙水的位移场和速度场,孔隙压力可由式(10)计算,即:

$$\boldsymbol{D} = -\boldsymbol{\beta} \, \nabla \, \boldsymbol{\cdot} \, (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s} \boldsymbol{\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}}^{s} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{f} \boldsymbol{\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}}^{f}) = -\, \boldsymbol{\beta} \boldsymbol{L} \boldsymbol{B} \, (\boldsymbol{\Phi}^{s} \boldsymbol{\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}}^{s} + \boldsymbol{\Phi}^{f} \boldsymbol{\dot{\boldsymbol{u}}}^{f}) \tag{10}$$

式中:L=[1 1 1 0 0 0].

在数值求解中采用 Newmark 预估校正法<sup>[27]</sup>.

#### 1.2 徐变模型

根据徐变隐式解法<sup>[27]</sup>,不考虑温度影响,应变增量包括弹性应变增量和徐变应变增量两部分:

$$\Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n = \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^e + \Delta \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_n^c \tag{11}$$

式中: $\Delta \epsilon_n$ 为应变增量列阵; $\Delta \epsilon_n^e$ 为弹性应变增量列阵; $\Delta \epsilon_n^e$ 为徐变应变增量列阵;其中弹性应变增量  $\Delta \epsilon_n^e$ 为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta \varepsilon_n^e} = \frac{1}{E(t_{n-0.5})} \boldsymbol{A \Delta \sigma_n}$$
(12)

式中:A 为泊松比矩阵; $E(t_{n=0.5})$ 为中点龄期弹性模量; $\Delta \sigma_n$  为应力增量列阵.

徐变应变增量  $\Delta \epsilon_{\mu}^{c}$  可表示为:

$$\boldsymbol{\Delta \varepsilon}_{n}^{c} = \boldsymbol{\eta}_{n} + \boldsymbol{q}_{n} \boldsymbol{A} \boldsymbol{\Delta \sigma}_{n} \tag{13}$$

式中:  $q_n = C(t_n, t_{n-0.5})$ ;  $\eta_n = \sum_{j=1}^m (1 - \exp(-r_j\Delta t_n))\omega_{j_n}$ ;  $\omega_{j_n} = \omega_{j,n-1}\exp(-r_j\Delta t_{n-1}) + A\Delta\sigma\Phi_j(t_{n-1-0.5})\exp(-0.5r_j\Delta t_{n-1})$ ;  $\omega_{j_1} = A\Delta\sigma_0\Phi_j(t_0)$ ;  $C(t,\tau) = \Phi(\tau)[1 - \exp(-r(t-\tau))]$ 为徐变函数, t为持荷时间(d),  $\tau$ 为加载龄期(d).

将式(12)和(13)代入式(11),应力增量列阵为:

$$\Delta \sigma_n = D_n \Delta \varepsilon_n^e = D_n (\Delta \varepsilon_n - \Delta \varepsilon_n^c)$$
(14)

式中: $D_n = E(t_{n-0.5})A^{-1}$ ,为混凝土中点龄期的弹性矩阵. 把  $\Delta \varepsilon_n = B\Delta \delta_n$  及式(11)代入式(12),整理后得:

$$\Delta \sigma_n = \overline{D}_n (B\Delta \delta_n - \eta_n) \tag{15}$$

式中: $\overline{D}_n = \frac{E(t_{n-0.5})}{1+q_n E(t_{n-0.5})} A^{-1}; \Delta \delta_n$ 为位移增量列阵.

2 计算结果与分析

#### 2.1 双轴徐变数值模拟

根据上述原理和算法,编制了多孔介质徐变有限元法计算程序,分析应力状态对高强混凝土徐变过程的影响,应力状态为:单轴为6和14 MPa;双轴为20 MPa/2 MPa,14 MPa/2 MPa,10 MPa/2 MPa,6 MPa/2 MPa, 14 MPa/4 MPa 及6 MPa/4 MPa;加载龄期为7 d,混凝土参数取值见表1,结果见表2.

从表2可见,持载时间为7d时14.0 MPa单轴应力状态下的徐变系数为0.59,14 MPa/2 MPa时为0.52,而14 MPa/4 MPa时为0.49;持载时间为28d时单轴应力状态下的徐变系数为0.65,14 MPa/2 MPa时为0.61,而14 MPa/4 MPa时为0.57;持载时间为90d时单轴应力状态下的徐变系数为0.81,14 MPa/2 MPa时为0.76,而14 MPa/4 MPa时为0.72;在持载时间为180d时,在单轴应力状态下徐变系数为0.92,14 MPa/2 MPa时为0.87,而14 MPa/4 MPa时为0.83;类似规律可见于6 MPa,6 MPa/2 MPa和6 MPa/4 MPa,这表明竖向应力对徐变系数影响较大.

Tab. 1 Material parameters of concrete									
密度/ (kg・m <sup>-3</sup> )		7d 弹性模量	泊松比	水体积分数	渗透系数				
固相	水	<i>E</i> ∕ MPa	ν	n / %	$k \neq (\mathbf{m} \cdot \mathbf{s}^{-1})$				
2 700.0	1 000.0	35 400.0	0.2	4.0	$3.65 \times 10^{-8}$				

表1 混凝土的材料参数

表 2 混凝土徐变系数计算结果

		Tab. 2	Calculation results of creep coefficients								
持载时间/	应力组合(横向/竖向)/MPa										
d	14/0	14/2	14/4	6/0	6/2	6/4	10/2	20/2			
1	0.34	0.30	0.27	0.33	0.25	0.15	0.28	0.32			
3	0.52	0.48	0.44	0.54	0.44	0.33	0.46	0.49			
5	0.56	0.51	0.47	0.57	0.48	0.37	0.50	0.52			
7	0.57	0.52	0.49	0.59	0.49	0.38	0.51	0.54			
10	0.59	0.54	0.50	0.61	0.51	0.39	0.52	0.55			
14	0.60	0.55	0.52	0.62	0.52	0.41	0.54	0.57			
21	0.63	0.58	0.54	0.65	0.55	0.44	0.57	0.59			
28	0.65	0.61	0.57	0.67	0.57	0.46	0.59	0.62			
45	0.71	0.66	0.62	0.73	0.63	0.51	0.64	0.67			
60	0.75	0.70	0.66	0.77	0.66	0.55	0.68	0.71			
90	0.81	0.76	0.72	0.83	0.73	0.61	0.75	0.77			
120	0.86	0.81	0.77	0.88	0.78	0.66	0.79	0.82			
150	0.89	0.84	0.80	0.92	0.81	0.69	0.83	0.86			
180	0.92	0.87	0.83	0.94	0.84	0.72	0.85	0.88			

注:为便于分析,20,14,10和6MPa为竖向应力,而4和2MPa为横向应力.

保持竖向应力不变,仅改变横向应力,发现徐变系数随着横向应力增加而增大.持载时间7d时6MPa/2MPa的徐变系数为0.49,10MPa/2MPa时为0.51,14MPa/2MPa时为0.52,20MPa/2MPa时为0.54;持载时间28d时,6MPa/2MPa的徐变系数为0.57,10MPa/2MPa时为0.59,14MPa/2MPa时为0.61,20MPa/2MPa时为0.62.表明横向应力对徐变有影响,但没有竖向应力影响显著.

结果表明,在竖向相同应力作用时,单轴应力状态下的徐变最大,随着横向应力增加,徐变逐渐降低;在 水平应力相同条件下,徐变随着竖向应力增加而增大.但应力组合的影响作用会随着持荷时间增加而逐渐减 弱.这是由于在持荷初期混凝土强度较低,随着持载时间延长混凝土强度逐渐增大,单双轴徐变效应的差异 逐渐减弱.

# 2.2 徐变试验验证

高强混凝土徐变试验验证详见文献[13],图1为高强混凝土单、双轴徐变系数比较,表明单轴应力状态下的徐变系数大于双轴应力的,其中持载时间180 d时6 MPa/2 MPa的徐变系数为单轴的70%,轴向14 MPa/2 MPa的徐变系数为单轴的76%,取平均后为73%.而计算条件下,双轴徐变系数为单轴的83%~92%,平均约为90%.



将计算与试验结果对比可知,试件在相同压应力作用下,单轴应力状态下的徐变要大于双轴的,这和试

验结果的变化趋势一致.但由于双轴徐变试验为高强混凝土的干燥徐变,而计算未考虑混凝土干燥影响,因此试验值要大于计算理论值.已有研究表明,随着干燥程度的增加,微观应力变化是干燥导致混凝土徐变增大的主要原因<sup>[30-31]</sup>,在最初的高湿度养护条件下,混凝土接近饱和状态,孔间应力分布接近嵌入体状态;在干燥环境中混凝土逐渐失水干燥,虽然外部应力没有变化,但孔隙中充水程度逐渐下降,孔间应力分布逐渐接近全空孔隙状态,水泥凝胶中应力增大,因此试件整体变形和应力放大系数均增大,导致徐变增大<sup>[30-31]</sup>.

### 2.3 机理分析

单轴和双轴徐变效应的差异,可以采用骨料、水泥浆体和吸附水相对运动理论解释,当试件处于单轴受 力状态时,在垂直于加载方向的平面内,吸附水分子运动不存在一个优势方向,可以在自由能梯度驱动下沿 上、下两个方向扩散,转移至自由能较低吸附水层或孔隙区域,从而产生横向方向的变形和"拆分压力"释 放,形成徐变泊松效应;而在双轴应力状态下,当水泥浆体和骨料在与原荷载方向垂直的平面内各个方向的 自由能梯度不再是统一的,在水平方向上梯度降低,吸附水不能再自由扩散,按照原来单轴情况下的扩散路 径变得狭窄而更加难以通过,选择非加载方向移动的路径而变得相对更为曲折、能量消耗更多,由于扩散速 度变慢,吸附水厚度减小的速率降低,导致相同持荷时间内徐变减少<sup>[11]</sup>.

# 3 结 语

引入混凝土多孔介质理论,运用基于混合物理论的不可压多孔介质模型,结合罚参数法、Galerkin 加权 残值法,采用线弹性徐变和徐变隐式解法建立徐变分析计算模型,开展了双轴应力状态下高强混凝土徐变数 值分析,通过计算分析和试验验证可得出以下结论:

(1)高强混凝土徐变和应力状态密切相关,且会随着竖向应力增加而增大,随横向应力的增加而减少; 但应力组合对徐变影响会随着持载时间增加而减弱.

(2)单轴应力状态下的徐变系数大于双轴应力状态下的,试验条件下双轴应力状态下的徐变系数为单轴的 75%,计算条件下双轴应力条件下的徐变系数为单轴的 90%.

(3)影响高强混凝土徐变的因素复杂多样,如环境湿度会造成混凝土试件内部水分扩散和内部湿度变化,形成干燥徐变,而本文计算模型为两相饱和多孔介质模型,因此有必要在计算模型中考虑湿度变化对徐 变的影响.

(4)高强混凝土徐变系数和应力状态密切相关,且高强混凝土徐变对大跨度预应力钢筋混凝土结构长 期变形有很大影响,预应力损失会导致徐变系数增加.因此在预应力混凝土结构实施过程中加强预应力施工 质量控制尤为关键.

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# Numerical simulation for creep of high strength concrete and its experimental verification

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**Abstract**: To understand creep development law of high strength concrete in civil engineering, and discuss the impacts of stress combination on concrete creep, based on the assumption of a homogeneous continuous medium, a numerical model of porous medium for the concrete creep is established and verification of biaxial creep experiments are carried out. The research results show that the creep coefficient is closely correlated with stress status of samples; and the creep coefficient of biaxial stress status is smaller than that of a single stress status and highly effected by the vertical stress; and the creep coefficients for 180 days of computation and experiment results with the biaxial stress status are about 75% and 90% of those with the single stress status respectively. Construction quality of prestress in the course of construction of prestressed concrete structures must be well controlled, as an increase in the creep coefficients could be induced by the loss of prestress.

Key words: high strength concrete; biaxial creep; numerical simulation; experimental verification