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渭河拦河闸闸室抗震安全复核

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摘要:以渭河拦河闸为例,基于ADINA有限元分析软件,建立拦河闸三维有限元模型,采用振型分解反应谱法对闸室结构进行地震响应计算分析,并根据计算结果对拦河闸进行抗震安全评价。计算结果表明:拦河闸闸室结构前5阶振型主要体现为横梁和机架桥结构的振动,符合一般规律;边孔横梁与机架桥联接部位以及机架桥与闸墩联接部位出现了较大拉应力,其最大拉应力数值超过了混凝土动态抗拉强度标准值,但考虑局部配筋量后,拉应力数值满足安全需求;在地震作用最不利工况下,拦河闸整体闸室结构抗滑稳定安全因数为1.68,满足安全需求;拦河闸抗震安全满足标准要求,其抗震等级评定为A级。

关键词:闸室结构;数值模拟;振型分解反应谱法;地震响应;抗震安全复核

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1 工程概况

渭河拦河闸工程为大(一)型I等工程见图1,主要由上游连接段、闸室段、下游消能段组成,设计地震烈度Ⅶ度。拦河闸共29孔,为一孔一联钢筋混凝土开敞式水闸,每孔净宽19.0 m,长9.3 m,闸底板板厚为2.5 m。上、下游均设有齿槽,闸墩与闸底

板之间采用整体连接,闸墩中部设永久缝,边墩厚度为2.5 m,中墩厚度为2.5 m。闸墩顶部下游侧布置有4.4 m宽的人行便桥,单跨21.5 m,工作桥连接南北两岸防洪大堤。闸门为平板钢闸门,尺寸19.0 m×4.0 m(宽×高),每扇门重约25 t。闸门启闭机排架位于闸墩顶部上游侧,为钢筋混凝土结构,排架顶高程593.20 m。



(a) 拦河闸上游面



(b) 拦河闸下游面

图1 渭河拦河闸

Fig. 1 Weihe River sluice

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渭河拦河闸工程于 2003 年 12 月开始施工,并于 2004 年 10 月主体工程完工,至今已经运行 16 年。随着《中国地震动参数区划图》^[1]的变更,渭河拦河闸工程所在区域地震烈度由Ⅶ度调整为Ⅷ度。为了保障渭河拦河闸工程安全运行,需对该工程进行抗震安全复核研究。

目前,大部分学者采用拟静力法对水闸结构进行抗震复核计算,事实上,水闸属于复杂的三维空间结构,如按照常规平面方法简化计算,会忽略闸底板、闸墩、启闭机房以及交通桥等建筑物之间的联系作用,计算结果误差较大^[2]。随着计算机技术的快速发展,有限元数值模拟技术在水闸抗震分析中得到广泛应用^[3-11]。因此,采用三维有限元数值模拟技术对渭河拦河闸闸室进行抗震复核研究。

2 有限元计算模型

2.1 计算方法

振型分解反应谱法。本次采用《水工建筑物抗震设计标准》^[12]中的标准设计反应谱对闸室结构进行抗震复核计算,具体见图 2,其中:阻尼比取 7%;反应谱最大值的代表值 β_{\max} 取 2.25。

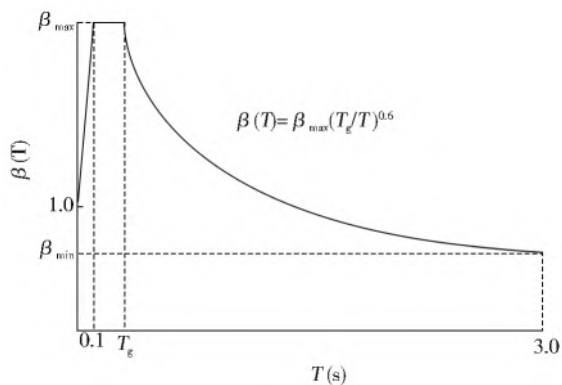


图 2 标准设计反应谱

Fig. 2 Standard design response spectrum

考虑到地震的往复性,由反应谱法得到的位移、应力等响应指标可正可负。因此,在进行结构响应的动静力叠加时,本次计算采用的叠加原则为:静力计算结果直接加上反应谱计算结果(简称,静+动);静力计算结果直接减去反应谱计算结果(简称,静-动)。

拉应力复核。目前,如何对有限元计算结果中拉应力超过混凝土抗拉强度区域进行安全评价还研究较少,本文采用有限元数值模拟和结构力学计算相结合的方法对拉应力进行复核。总结开敞式水闸

有限元抗震复核结果不难发现,受地震作用影响,闸墩与闸底板相交处易出现较大拉应力区,该区域拉应力一般会超过混凝土抗拉强度。在地震作用下,闸墩为偏心受压构件,为安全考虑,考虑最不利情况,闸墩按纯弯构件考虑。

依据《水工混凝土结构设计规范》^[13]中正截面受弯承载力计算相关内容,矩形截面或翼缘位于受拉边的倒“T”形截面受弯构件,其正截面受弯承载力应符合下列规定:

$$KM \leq f_c b x (h_0 - \frac{x}{2}) + f'_y A'_s (h_0 - a'_s) \quad (1)$$

$$f_c b x = f_y A_s - f'_y A'_s \quad (2)$$

$$x \geq 2a'_s \quad (3)$$

式中: K 为承载力安全系数; M 为弯矩设计值, $N \cdot m$; f_c 为混凝土轴心抗压强度设计值, Pa ; A_s 为纵向受拉钢筋的截面面积, m^2 ; A'_s 为纵向受压钢筋的截面面积, m^2 ; f_y 为钢筋抗拉强度设计值, Pa ; f'_y 为钢筋抗压强度设计值, Pa ; h_0 为截面有效高度, m ; b 为巨型截面的宽度或“T”形截面的腹板宽度, m ; x 为受压区计算高度, m ; a'_s 为受压钢筋合力点至受压区边缘的距离, m 。

同时,对于纯弯构件,其截面上任一点处正应力的计算公式为

$$\sigma = \frac{My}{I_z} \quad (4)$$

式中: M 为横截面上的弯矩, $N \cdot m$; I_z 为横截面对中性轴的惯性矩, m^4 ; y 为所求应力的点到中性轴的距离, m 。

将根据上述公式计算得到的应力结果与有限元计算结果进行对比,即可对拉应力超过混凝土抗拉强度区域进行复核。

抗滑稳定计算。根据《水闸设计规范》^[14],土基上沿闸室底面的抗滑稳定安全系数按以下公式计算

$$K_c = \frac{f \sum G}{\sum H} = \frac{f \sum_{i=1}^n g_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n h_i} \quad (5)$$

式中: K_c 为抗滑稳定安全系数; f 为基础底面与地基土之间的摩擦因数; $\sum G$ 为作用在闸室上的全部竖向荷载, N ; $\sum H$ 为作用在闸室上的全部水平荷载, N ; n 为闸室底板节点个数; g_i 为第 i 个闸室底板节点上所受的竖向荷载, N ; h_i 为第 i 个闸室底板节点上所受的竖向荷载, N 。

2.2 有限元模型

渭河拦河闸工程共 29 孔,为一孔一联钢筋混凝土开敞式水闸,每联之间设置有分缝。考虑到边墩两侧所受土压力和水压力的不同,本次计算主要对边孔一联跌水闸闸室结构进行计算分析。

根据拦河闸闸室结构实际尺寸,建立包括闸底板、闸墩、钢闸门、横梁和启闭机排架结构的边孔三维

有限元模型,具体见图 3。模型共计 49 195 个节点,39 126 个单元,全部采用八结点六面体单元进行空间离散。采用笛卡尔坐标系,顺水方向为 X 方向,横河向为 Y 方向,铅直方向为 Z 方向,计算时闸墩和闸底板底部施加三向固定约束。需要指出的是,渭河拦河闸闸墩厚长比和厚高比分别为 0.27 和 0.37,均大于 0.20,可认为是厚板,因此可采用实体单元进行模拟。

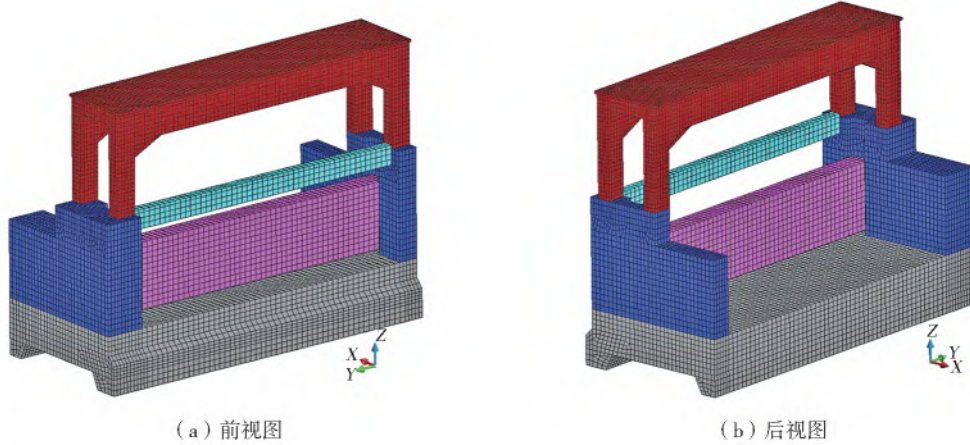
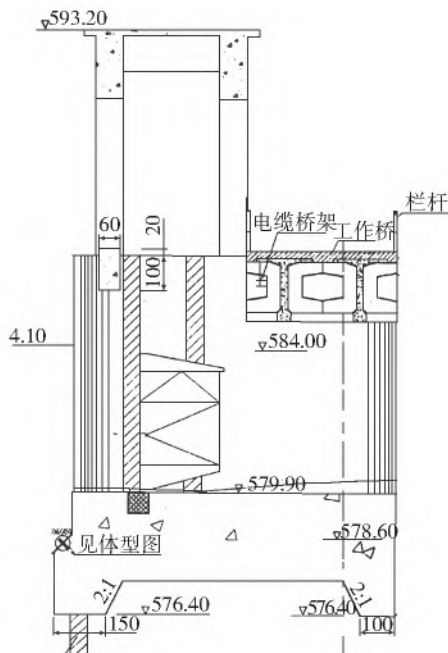


图 3 渭河拦河闸边孔有限元模型

Fig. 3 The finite element model of the side hole of the Weihe River sluice

另外,启闭机排架结构与横梁为钢筋混凝土结构,与闸墩之间采用的是整体连接,见图 4,且连接部位进行了局部加密配筋;同时,为了模拟钢闸门和闸墩之间的接触作用,在钢闸门和闸墩之间设置了薄层单元,见图 5。由于振型分解反应谱法仅适用

于弹性结构,通过改变薄层单元的弹性模量来近似模拟钢闸门与闸墩之间的接触作用;再者,为便于分析计算,数值模拟中未对工作桥进行建模,把工作桥自重荷载转化为均布荷载施加于闸墩两侧,以此来模拟工作桥对闸墩的作用。



(a) 闸室结构典型断面



(b) 实际对照

图 4 启闭机排架柱和横梁与闸墩的连接形式

Fig. 4 Connection form between bent column and beam of hoist and pier

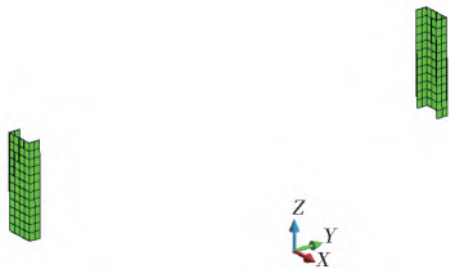


图5 钢闸门与闸墩之间的薄层单元模型

Fig. 5 Thin layer element model between steel gate and pier

2.3 计算参数

计算中没有考虑钢筋单元,所有的混凝土单元

代表的是素混凝土,为了体现钢筋的存在对混凝土弹性模量的影响,采用等效弹性模量来模拟钢筋混凝土的弹性模量。其中,在线弹性阶段,钢筋和混凝土是协调变形的,因此等效的原则为

$$E_d = E_c + E_s \frac{A_s}{A} \quad (6)$$

式中: E_d 为钢筋混凝土材料等效的弹性模量, GPa; E_c 为素混凝土弹性模量, GPa; E_s 为钢筋弹性模量, GPa; A_s 为钢筋截面面积, m^2 ; A 为混凝土截面面积, m^2 。本次计算,拦河闸各部位所采用的材料参数见表 1。

表1 混凝土材料参数

Tab. 1 Concrete material parameters

部位名称	密度 / ($kg \cdot m^{-3}$)	弹性模量/GPa	泊松比	混凝土动态抗压强度/MPa	混凝土动态抗拉强度/MPa
底板(C30)	2 380	30	0.167	17.16	1.72
闸墩(C25)	2 360	28	0.167	14.28	1.43
机架桥(C25)	2 360	28	0.167	14.28	1.43
横梁(C25)	2 360	28	0.167	14.28	1.43
钢闸门	1 000	200	0.300		

注:1.表中给出的是素混凝土的材料参数,有限元计算模型中钢筋混凝土的材料参数在此基础上进行等效;钢闸门自重为 25 t,根据质量相等的原则,并依据钢闸门有限元模型体积,可推求钢闸门的等效密度。

2.根据《水工建筑物抗震设计标准》^[12]规定,进行动力计算时,混凝土材料动态弹性模量标准值可较其静态标准值提高 50%,其动态抗拉强度的标准值可取动态抗压强度标准值的 10%。

2.4 计算工况

本次计算工况为正常蓄水位运行期加Ⅷ度地震作用。其中:正常蓄水位运行时拦河闸闸室结构闸前水深为 3.6 m,闸后无水;Ⅷ度地震作用时地震动峰值加速度为 0.20g,地基反应谱特征周期 T_g 取 0.35 s。

2.5 计算荷载

计算中主要考虑模型自重、水荷载、淤沙压力、浪压力、土压力、扬压力、风荷载、工作桥自重、启闭机自重以及地震荷载等荷载作用。其中:扬压力由浮托力和渗透压力组成;渗透压力可采用改进阻力系数法计算。

构自振的基频均为 6.33 Hz,且考虑动水压力的作用后,闸室结构的自振频率未出现明显的降低,这主要是因为闸室结构的自振频率主要体现在机架桥和横梁上。

表2 不同工况下拦河闸闸室结构自振频率周期

Tab. 2 Periodic table of natural vibration frequency of sluice chamber structure under different working conditions

阶数	无水工况		正常蓄水工况	
	频率/Hz	周期/s	频率/Hz	周期/s
1	6.334 0	0.157 9	6.334 0	0.157 9
2	7.065 9	0.141 5	7.065 8	0.141 5
3	7.989 0	0.125 2	7.988 9	0.125 2
4	10.483 0	0.095 4	10.483 0	0.095 4
5	12.511 0	0.079 9	12.510 0	0.079 9

3 有限元计算结果与分析

3.1 自振特性计算结果与分析

运用结构自振特性分析方法,考虑闸前水体对闸室结构的影响,对结构进行自振分析,得到跌水闸闸室结构前 5 阶频率、振型等自振特性参数,其中闸前水体对结构的影响采用 Westergard 的附加质量法进行模拟。在不同工况下拦河闸闸室结构前 5 阶自振频率和周期见表 2,从表 2 中可以看出,在无水工况和正常蓄水工况下拦河闸闸室结

针对正常蓄水位工况,图 6 给出了边孔闸室结构前 5 阶振型图。可以看出,边孔闸室结构前 5 阶振型主要体现为机架桥和横梁的振动,边墩以及中墩结构参与较少。

3.2 位移计算结果与分析

图 7、8 给出了动静叠加下边孔闸室结构在 X 向、Y 向和 Z 向位移等值线,可知在正常蓄水工况地震作用下,边孔闸室结构位移在不同的叠加方式下最大数值分别为 3.9 mm 和 2.6 mm,位置出现在

机架桥顶部;对于边孔闸室结构横向位移,在不同的叠加方式下最大位移数值分别为 1.4 mm 和 2.1 mm,位置出现在机架桥顶部附近;另外,对于边

孔闸室结构竖向位移,在不同的叠加方式下最大位移数值分别为 2.1 mm 和 3.1 mm,位置均出现在横梁中部位置。

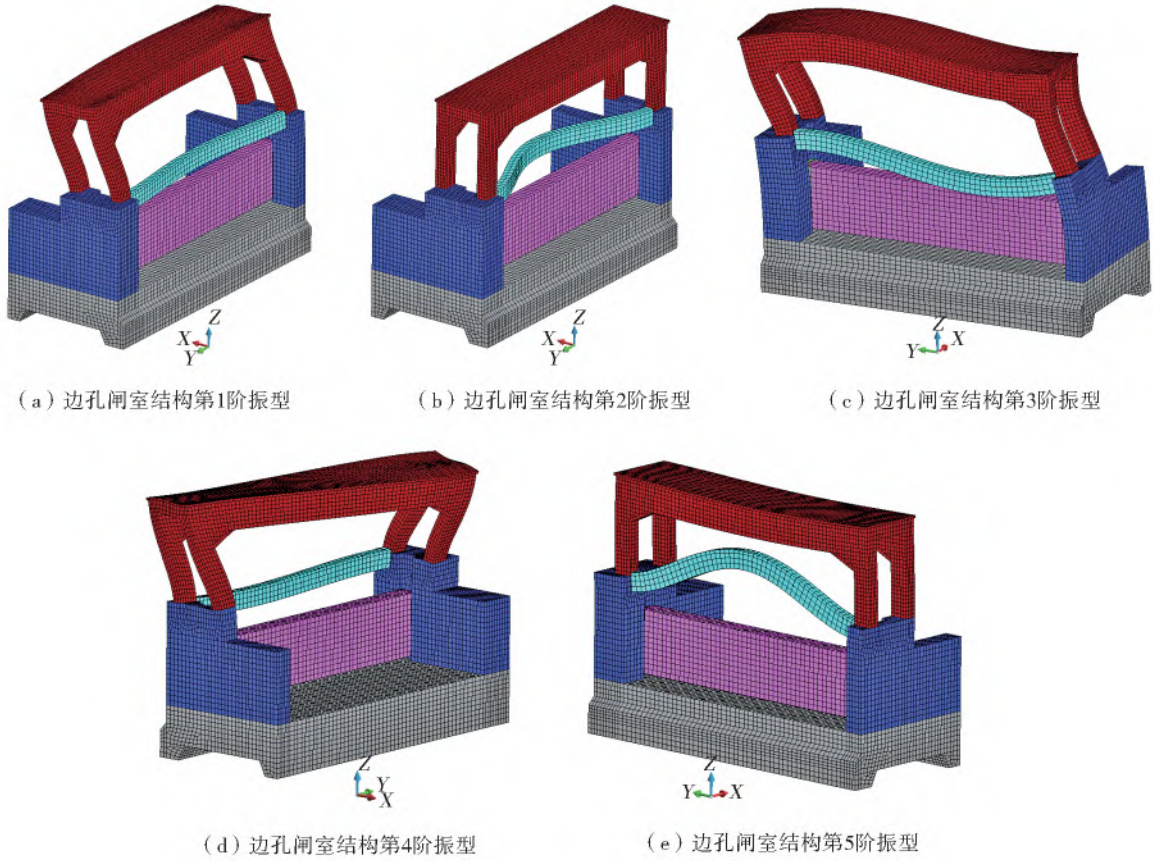


图 6 拦河闸边孔闸室结构各阶振型

Fig. 6 Vibration diagram of each order of the gate chamber structure of the side hole of the sluice

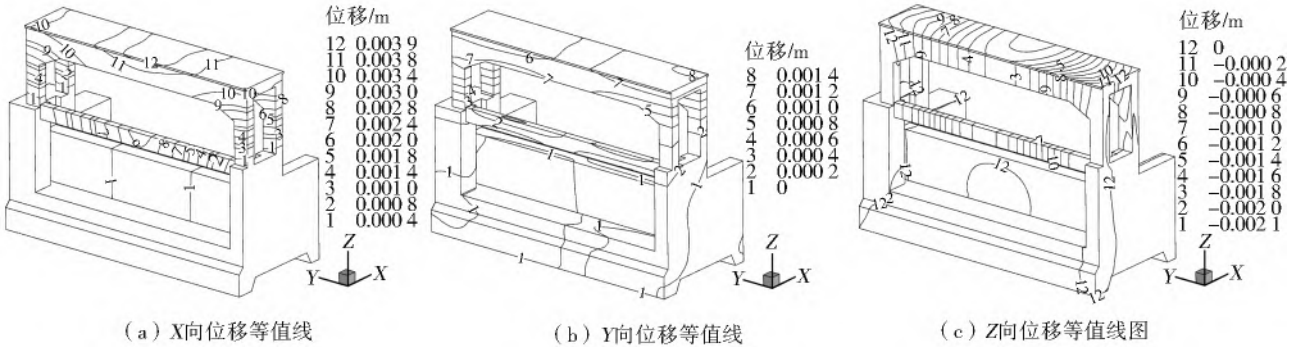


图 7 边孔闸室结构动静叠加(静+动)下位移等值线

Fig. 7 Displacement contour map of side hole chamber structure under dynamic and static superposition (static+dynamic)

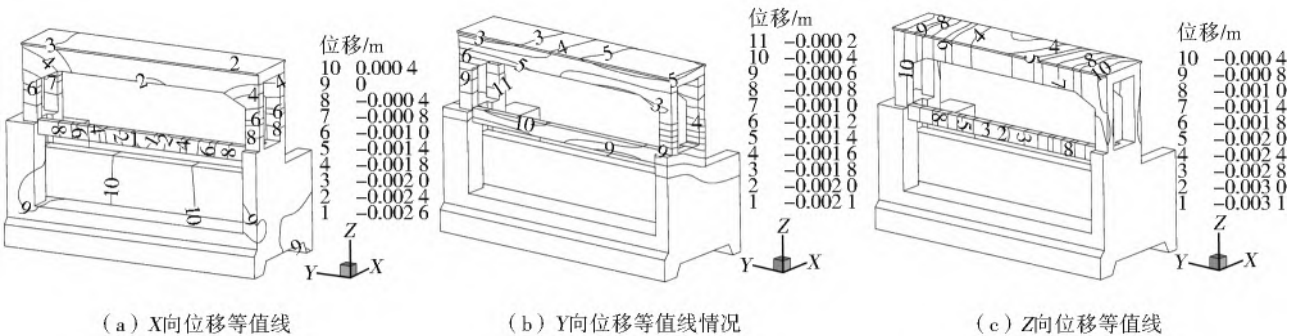


图 8 边孔闸室结构动静叠加(静-动)情况下位移等值线

Fig. 8 Displacement contour map of side hole chamber structure under dynamic and static superposition (static-dynamic)

3.3 应力计算结果与分析

图9至图11分别给出了动静叠加下边孔闸室结构各部位应力计算结果等值线。可以看出,在地震作用下,由于机架桥和横梁出现了顺河向位移,横梁与机架桥联接部位以及机架桥与中孔闸墩联接部位出现了较大拉应力,其最大拉应力数值达到7.77 MPa,超过了C25混凝土动态抗拉强度标准值(具体数值参照表1)。基于第2.1节所介绍的拉应

力复核方法,结合横梁与机架桥联接部位以及机架桥与中孔闸墩联接部位的配筋量,横梁与机架桥联接部位以及机架桥与中孔闸墩联接部位能承受的最大拉应力分别为8.92 MPa和8.56 MPa,大于7.77 MPa,满足安全需求;同时,机架桥折角等几何突变处出现了较大压应力,最大压应力数值达到8.50 MPa,未超过C25混凝土动态抗压强度标准值,满足安全需求。

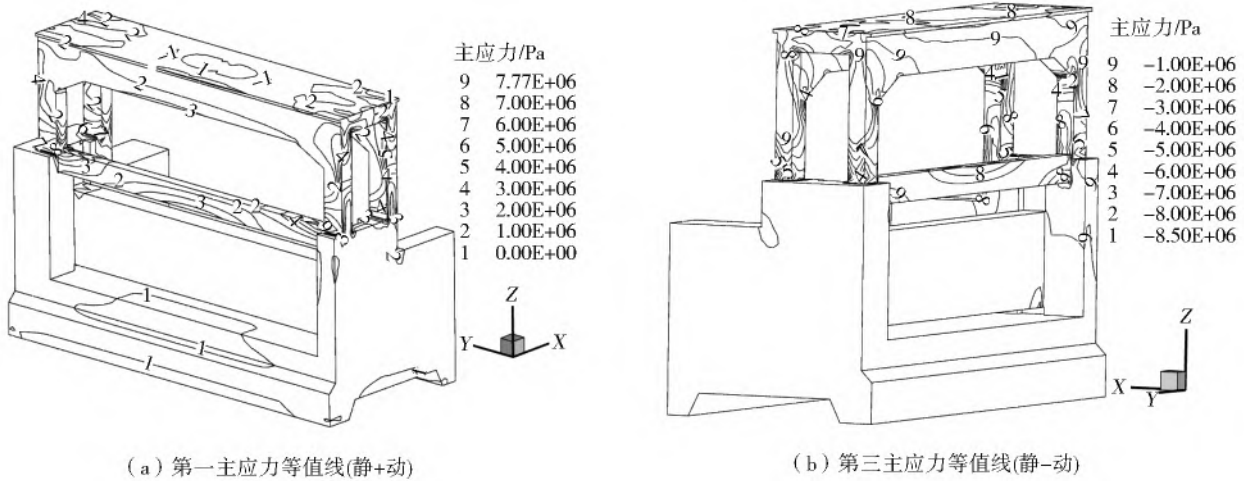


图9 边孔闸室结构动静叠加主应力等值线

Fig. 9 Contour map of main stress of side hole chamber structure under dynamic and static superposition

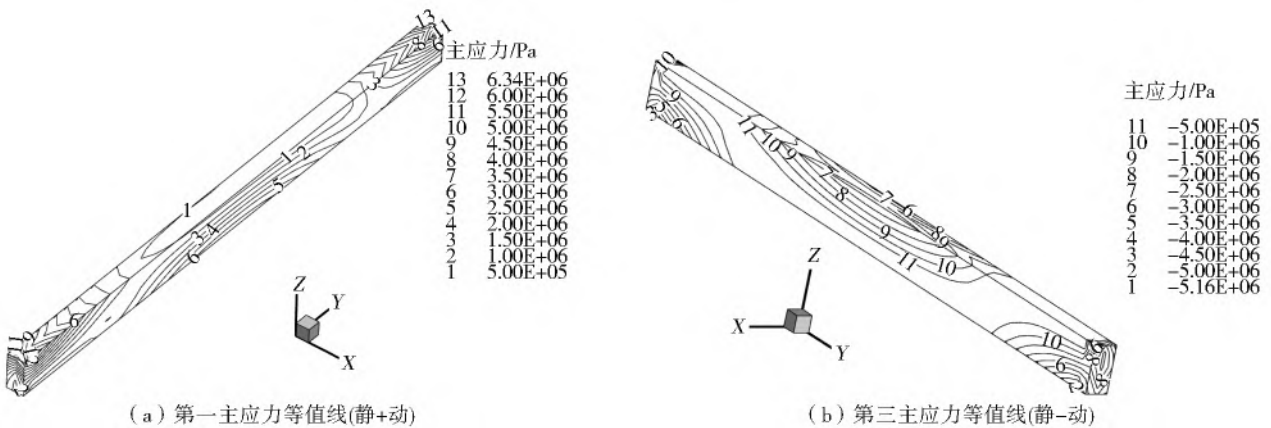


图10 横梁动静叠加下主应力等值线

Fig. 10 Contour map of main stress of crossbeam under dynamic and static superposition

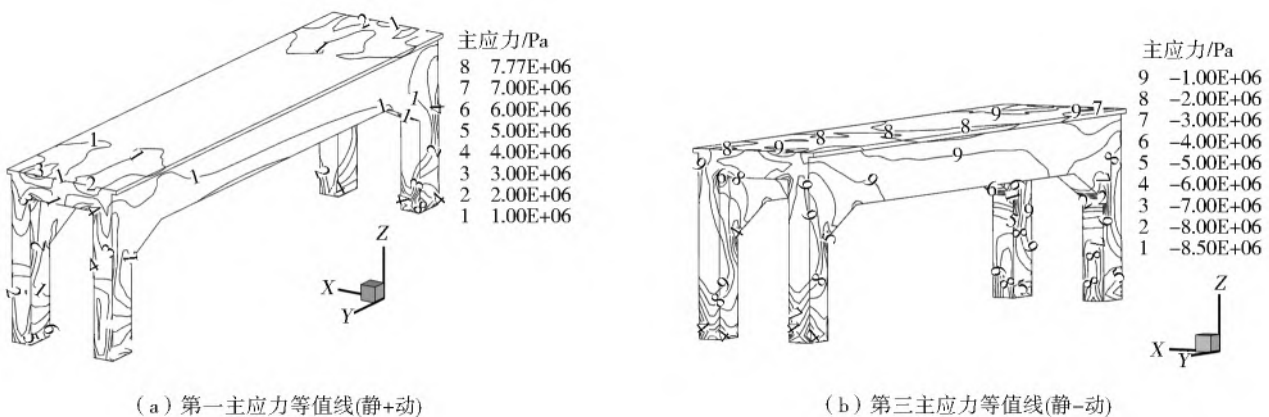


图11 机架桥动静叠加下主应力等值线

Fig. 11 Contour map of main stress of frame bridge under dynamic and static superposition

3.4 稳定计算结果与分析

表 3 给出了动静叠加下拦河闸闸室结构抗滑稳定计算数据。由表 3 可知,根据有限元动力计算结果,作用在闸室上的水平向地震荷载为 3 048.48 kN。由于地震作用是随机往复的,当该水平向地震惯性力

朝下游时,结合静力计算结果,此时拦河闸闸室结构抗滑稳定安全系数 K_c 为 1.68,满足安全需求;当该水平向地震惯性力朝上游时,结合静力计算结果,此时拦河闸闸室结构抗滑稳定安全系数 K_c 为 3.78,满足安全需求。

表 3 动静叠加下拦河闸闸室结构抗滑稳定计算分析

Tab. 3 Calculation and analysis table of anti-sliding stability of sluice chamber structure

工况	静力工况下 竖向荷载/kN	静力工况下 水平向荷载/kN	水平向地震惯性力/ kN	摩擦 因数	抗滑稳定 因数	规范 值
水平向地震惯性力朝上游	14 162.37	1 172.73	-3 048.48	0.50	3.78	1.10
水平向地震惯性力朝下游	14 162.37	1 172.73	3 048.48	0.50	1.68	1.10

3.5 抗震安全复核

综上所述,根据《水闸安全评价导则》^[15],拦河闸抗震安全满足标准要求,其抗震等级评定为 A 级。

4 结 论

基于有限元数值模拟技术,对渭河拦河闸闸室进行了抗震复核计算,根据计算结果,得到如下结论:

(1) 拦河闸闸室结构前 5 阶振型主要体现为横梁和机架桥结构的振动。在无水工况和正常蓄水工况下拦河闸闸室结构自振的基频均为 6.33 Hz,且考虑动水压力的作用后,闸室结构的自振频率未出现明显的降低。

(2) 在正常蓄水工况地震作用下,边孔横梁与机架桥联接部位以及机架桥与闸墩联接部位出现了较大拉应力,其最大拉应力数值超过了混凝土动态抗拉强度标准值,但考虑局部配筋量后,拉应力数值满足安全需求;同时,机架桥折角等几何突变处出现了较大压应力,其最大压应力数值未超过混凝土动态抗压强度标准值,满足安全需求。

(3) 在地震作用最不利工况下,拦河闸整体闸室结构抗滑稳定安全系数为 1.68,满足安全需求。根据《水闸安全评价导则》,拦河闸抗震安全满足标准要求,其抗震等级评定为 A 级。

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Seismic safety review on Weihe River sluice chamber

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Abstract: The seismic intensity of the area is adjusted from VII to VIII where the Weihe River barrage project is located. To ensure the safe operation of the Weihe River barrage project, it is necessary to carry out seismic safety review research on the project. At present, most scholars use the quasi-static method to check the seismic calculation of the sluice structure. The sluice belongs to a complex three-dimensional space structure, and the calculation is simplified only according to the conventional plane method, so the calculation result has a large error. In recent years, with the rapid development of computer technology, finite element numerical simulation technology has been widely used in the seismic analysis of sluices, but how to evaluate the safety of the area where the tensile stress exceeds the tensile strength of concrete is less studied.

Given the problems existing in the seismic safety review of sluice structure, based on the finite element numerical simulation technology and ADINA finite element analysis software, an analysis method combining finite element numerical simulation and structural mechanics calculation was proposed. This method could effectively make up for the shortcomings caused by the simple use of finite element numerical simulation and could provide the corresponding basis and reference for the similar sluice seismic safety review.

Taking the Weihe River sluice as an example, a three-dimensional finite element model of the sluice was established. The seismic response of the sluice chamber was calculated and analyzed by the mode decomposition response spectrum method, and the seismic safety evaluation of the sluice was carried out. Among them, for the area where the tensile stress exceeds the tensile strength of concrete in the finite element, combined with the actual reinforcement amount of the part, according

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the former retaining wall is higher than the water intake elevation by a certain height, with the increase of the retaining wall elevation, more surface high temperature water is released, and the temperature leap layer position rises, and the thickness increases. The increase of the retaining wall elevation weakens the vertical heat exchange of the bottom water body in front of the dam. When the retaining wall elevation is higher than the water intake elevation by a certain height, the degree of improvement of the water temperature released by the retaining wall is related to the difference in the vertical water temperature between the retaining wall and the water intake elevation, the larger the difference, the greater the degree of improvement of the lower released water temperature, and there is a linear correlation. Analyzing the encrypted calculation scheme, there are two extreme points for the growth rate of the lower released water temperature increase, and the growth rate of the increase is greatest at the height of the retaining wall 475 m and 471 m. Considering the engineering feasibility, the top elevation of the retaining wall is set to 471 m as the optimal choice.

Key words: reservoir; thermal stratification; temperature of water released; retaining wall; mathematical model

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to the flexural capacity of the normal section, the maximum bending moment of the section in the area where the stress exceeds the limit was obtained. The maximum bending moment on the section was deduced according to the calculation formula of normal stress of flexural members. Finally, the area where the tensile stress exceeded the tensile strength of concrete could be rechecked by comparing the calculated normal stress results with the finite element stress calculation results. In addition, based on the finite element calculation results of each node of the bottom plate of the lock chamber, the anti-sliding stability of the lock chamber structure could be calculated.

The first five vibration modes of sluice chamber structure were mainly reflected in the vibration of beam and frame bridge structure. The results show that the fundamental frequency of natural vibration was 6.33 Hz under the condition of no water and normal water storage, and the natural frequency did not decrease obviously after considering the effect of hydrodynamic pressure. Under the earthquake action of normal water storage condition, large tensile stress appeared at the joint of side hole beam and frame bridge and the joint of frame bridge and pier, and its maximum tensile stress exceeded the standard value of dynamic tensile strength of concrete, but considering the local reinforcement, the tensile stress met the safety demand. Simultaneously, large compressive stress appeared at the corner of the frame bridge and other geometric mutation, and the maximum compressive stress did not exceed the standard value of concrete dynamic compressive strength, which met the safety requirements. Under the most unfavorable seismic condition, the safety factor of the anti-sliding stability of the whole sluice chamber was 1.68, which met the safety requirements.

According to the Guidelines for Sluice Safety Evaluation (SL 214—2015), the seismic safety of the sluice met the standard requirements, and its seismic grade was Grade A.

Key words: chamber structure; numerical simulation; mode decomposition response spectrum method; seismic response; seismic safety review