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# 水玻璃改性聚氨酯灌浆材料制备与性能研究

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**摘要:** 针对聚氨酯灌浆材料在引调水隧洞不良地质体堵水加固处理中存在造价较高和力学强度较低等问题, 采用水玻璃对聚氨酯材料改性, 制备改性油性聚氨酯, 研究多苯基多亚甲基多异氰酸酯(PAPI)、水玻璃和催化剂添加量对材料抗压强度的影响, 通过扫描电镜(SEM)和傅里叶变换红外光谱(FI-IR)测试, 研究改性聚氨酯的结构对性能的影响规律。结果表明: PAPI、水玻璃和催化剂添加量对试样强度影响大小顺序为水玻璃>催化剂>PAPI; 当  $m(\text{PAPI}) : m(\text{水玻璃}) : m(\text{催化剂}) = 20 : 20 : 1$  时, 纯固体抗压强度达到 49.5 MPa, 结石体抗压强度达到 16.5 MPa, 优于其他同类产品。进一步微观分析结果表明: 改性后的聚氨酯材料表面均匀, 无明显微裂纹, 各部分连接为较好的整体; 随着水玻璃用量的增加, 波数在  $1050 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  附近的红外特征吸收峰逐渐增强, 聚合物链段中引入了无机 Si—O 键, 该结构提高了聚氨酯的抗压强度。采用水玻璃改性制备的聚氨酯降低了使用成本, 提高了材料力学强度, 有望在引调水工程隧洞破碎围岩堵水加固处理中推广应用。

**关键词:** 引水隧洞; 聚氨酯; 水玻璃改性; 化学灌浆材料; 抗压强度

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近年来, 我国引江补汉、滇中引水和引汉济渭等重大引调水工程正加快建设, 以构建国家水网主骨架和大动脉, 完善水资源优化配置体系。随着长大隧洞向深山峡谷地带推进, 工程地质条件愈发复杂, 突涌水和围岩失稳成为深埋长大隧洞施工过程中面临的重难点问题, 若不能有效处理, 除对人员和设备安全构成威胁之外, 也将严重影响施工进度<sup>[1-5]</sup>。故开展堵水加固型灌浆材料的研究, 研发价格适中、性能较好的灌浆材料处理隧洞施工中存在的不良地质体, 对提高超前预处理效果具有重要意义。

目前, 超前预处理灌浆材料一般有水泥类灌浆材料和聚氨酯类、环氧树脂等化学灌浆材料。聚氨酯灌浆材料具备较好的堵水加固效果, 尤其是高压急流速涌水工况, 其遇水凝胶快、包水量大、发泡率高, 在大流量突涌水治理中具有显著优势, 但抗水流冲刷与强度等性能方面尚有待提升。为提高材料抗分散能力, Liu 等<sup>[6]</sup> 将羟丙基甲基纤维素(HPMC)

掺入水溶性聚氨酯, 开展了动水条件下的抗冲刷试验, 当纤维素掺量为 8% 时, 凝胶体均匀密实, 沿水流方向的扩散半径仅为 4.39 cm, 抗冲刷能力提高近 40%。由于单组分油性聚氨酯力学强度低, 研究者开发出了强度高的双组分油性聚氨酯<sup>[7-9]</sup>, 但不同密度聚氨酯在力学测试过程中表现出弹塑性或脆性特征<sup>[10-14]</sup>, 促使研究者们对不同密度聚氨酯开展性能试验和微观结构分析以及建立拟合模型。高翔等<sup>[15-16]</sup> 和 Wei 等<sup>[17]</sup> 研究了密度处于  $0.08 \sim 0.50 \text{ g/cm}^3$  的聚氨酯抗压强度与疲劳性能, 认为材料从低密度到高密度变化过程中会由弹塑性转变为脆性, 高密度材料的抗压强度是低密度材料的 10 倍以上, 但高密度材料更易发生疲劳破坏。Wang 等<sup>[18]</sup> 针对密度对材料微观结构影响较大的问题, 通过对密度为  $0.1 \sim 0.6 \text{ g/cm}^3$  的聚氨酯开展 SEM 分析测试, 发现密度与材料微球直径及孔隙率间呈现负相关, 并且拟合函数与试验数据的相关性在 0.98 以上。

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为提高研究效率和降低试验成本, Liu 等<sup>[19]</sup>建立了密度为 0.05~0.26 g/cm<sup>3</sup> 材料的积分模型, 对不同密度聚氨酯的力学特性进行了量化研究; Xu 等<sup>[20]</sup>对密度为 0.08~0.40 g/cm<sup>3</sup> 的聚氨酯建立了本构方程, 并与密度为 0.09、0.24 和 0.35 g/cm<sup>3</sup> 的试验结果对比验证, 试验结果与拟合结果的相对误差在 5% 以内。在上述研究的基础上, 为进一步探索高密度聚氨酯强度演变规律, Li 等<sup>[21]</sup>建立了密度为 0.148~0.823 g/cm<sup>3</sup> 聚氨酯的本构模型, 拟合曲线与试验曲线表现出良好的一致性。总体而言, 当前双组分油性聚氨酯研究内容相对丰富, 已解决了单组分油性聚氨酯强度低的问题, 但成本仍较高。

为解决聚氨酯材料在引调水工程隧洞不良地质体灌浆处理中存在的成本高、综合性能不强的问题, 近年来科研工作者以聚氨酯为基体, 通过有机/无机杂化的方式, 开发出硅酸盐改性聚氨酯, 并相继开展了催化剂和硅烷偶联剂等对改性聚氨酯强度增长特性的研究<sup>[22-27]</sup>。然而分析现有研究成果可以发现, 上述研究多是针对改性聚氨酯宏观强度而展开, 尚未充分揭示材料微观结构对宏观性能的作用机制。

基于此, 本文引入廉价的水玻璃对聚氨酯灌浆材料体系进行改性, 制备了低成本高强度的改性油性聚氨酯, 开展了 PAPI、水玻璃和催化剂添加量对材料抗压强度的影响规律研究, 并利用扫描电镜 (SEM) 和红外光谱 (IR) 等手段分析材料的微观形貌和结构对其性能的影响。将水玻璃中的 Si-O 键引入聚氨酯链段, 不仅降低灌浆材料成本, 还提高了聚氨酯力学强度, 为其在工程中扩大应用奠定了基础。

## 1 材料与方法

### 1.1 主要原料

试验主要原料有多苯基多亚甲基多异氰酸酯 (PAPI, 牌号 PM-200, —NCO 质量分数 30.5%~32.0%); 胺类催化剂 (A33, 33% 三乙烯二胺+67% 二丙二醇); 水玻璃 (波美度 40~50, 模数 3.2~3.5); 增塑剂 (邻苯二甲酸二辛酯 DOP 和邻苯二甲酸二丁酯 DBP)。

### 1.2 主要仪器与设备

主要仪器与设备有电子万能试验机 DZ-50、电子天平 TD2102、胶头滴管、玻璃棒、20 mm × 20 mm × 20 mm 试模和  $\Phi$  50 × 50 mm 砂浆模具等。

### 1.3 试验方法

影响水玻璃改性聚氨酯抗压强度的 3 个主要因素分别为 PAPI 添加量 (因素 A)、水玻璃添加量 (因素 B)、催化剂添加量 (因素 C), 每个因素取 5 个水

平, 进行正交试验, 分析不同因素水平对改性聚氨酯抗压强度的影响, 因素水平安排见表 1。

表 1 因素水平安排  
Tab. 1 Factor level arrangement

水平	各因素取值/份数		
	A	B	C
1	25	55	1
2	30	50	2
3	35	45	3
4	40	40	4
5	45	35	5

### 1.4 样品制备与测试

水玻璃改性聚氨酯分为甲乙双组分, 甲组分主要由水玻璃组成; 乙组分主要由 PAPI、催化剂和塑性剂组成, 见图 1。

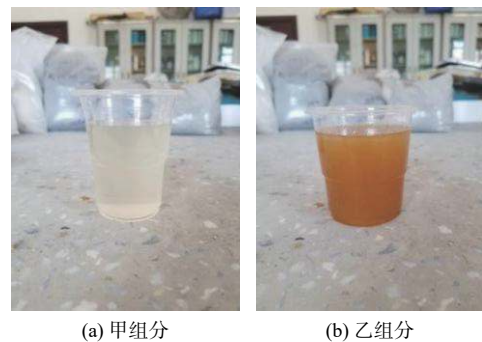


图 1 水玻璃改性聚氨酯双组分

Fig. 1 Double components of polyurethane modified by waterglass

#### 1.4.1 纯固化体抗压测试

将按一定配比制得的甲、乙组分混合均匀后倒入 20 mm × 20 mm × 20 mm 的试模成型, 标准条件下养护 7 d, 测试纯固化体的抗压强度, 加载速度为 5 mm/min。

#### 1.4.2 结石体抗压测试

选取 5~20 mm 粒径的灰岩开展灌浆加固试验, 将骨料倒入  $\Phi$  50 × 50 mm 试模, 根据计算好的配比准备试验原料, 将甲、乙组分混合均匀后倒入试模中成型, 在标准条件下养护 7 d, 测试结石体的抗压强度, 加载速度为 1 mm/min。

## 2 结果与讨论

### 2.1 正交试验结果

正交试验结果见表 2, 极差分析结果见表 3。

由表 3 可知, PAPI、水玻璃、催化剂添加量对改性聚氨酯抗压强度影响大小顺序为水玻璃 > 催化剂 >

PAPI。由于抗压强度是改性聚氨酯的主要性能指标,因此选择较优水平组合为 A4B4C2 或 A4B4C3,其中 A4B4C2 组合在试验组中,即当  $m(\text{PAPI}) : m(\text{水玻璃}) : m(\text{催化剂})=20 : 20 : 1$  时,纯固化体抗压强度为 49.5 MPa,结石体抗压强度为 16.5 MPa。

表 2 正交试验结果  
Tab. 2 Orthogonal experiment results

序号	因素水平			抗压强度/MPa	
	A	B	C	纯固化体	结石体
1	1	1	1	脆性	1.1
2	1	2	2	脆性	0
3	1	3	3	脆性	0
4	1	4	4	20.9	7.5
5	1	5	5	18.2	3.9
6	2	1	2	脆性	0
7	2	2	3	40.1	1.6
8	2	3	4	脆性	0
9	2	4	5	脆性	5.9
10	2	5	1	35.1	8.4
11	3	1	3	脆性	0
12	3	2	4	脆性	0
13	3	3	5	脆性	0
14	3	4	1	40.1	7.6
15	3	5	2	42.7	12.9
16	4	1	4	脆性	0
17	4	2	5	脆性	0
18	4	3	1	46.4	7.1
19	4	4	2	49.5	16.5
20	4	5	3	55.1	14.4
21	5	1	5	脆性	0
22	5	2	1	脆性	3.6
23	5	3	2	58.2	14.7
24	5	4	3	56.9	18.4
25	5	5	4	发泡	0

## 2.2 正交试验结果分析

根据表 3 数据,将各因素不同水平下的抗压强度平均值绘制成图,分析强度变化规律和内在机理。

表 3 极差分析结果  
Tab. 3 Results of range analysis

因素	指标	各因素水平抗压强度平均值/MPa					极差/较优 MPa 水平
		水平1	水平2	水平3	水平4	水平5	
A	纯固化体	7.8	15.0	16.5	30.2	23.0	22.4
	结石体	2.5	3.2	4.1	7.6	7.3	5.1
B	纯固化体	0	8.0	20.9	33.5	30.2	33.5
	结石体	0.2	1.0	4.4	11.2	7.9	11.0
C	纯固化体	24.3	30.1	30.4	4.2	3.6	26.8
	结石体	5.6	8.8	6.9	1.5	2.0	7.3

### 2.2.1 PAPI 对试样强度影响分析

不同 PAPI 添加量水平下,试样抗压强度变化曲线见图 2。由图 2 可知,随着 PAPI 添加量的增加,纯固化体和结石体的抗压强度呈上升趋势,原因可能是随 PAPI 添加量的增加,异氰酸酯基团( $\text{—NCO}$ )与水和羟基等发生聚合反应,有利于材料凝胶固化,强度上升。当 PAPI 添加量达到 40 份时,试样最大抗压强度分别为 30.2 MPa 和 7.6 MPa;继续添加 PAPI,纯固化体抗压强度明显下降,结石体强度下降有所滞后,强度变化趋势可归因于当体系内  $\text{—NCO}$  过量,反应加剧,热量无法及时散出,结构不均匀程度增加,强度下降,但结石体内部骨料间空隙较大,热量逸出效果优于纯固化体,强度下降出现滞后现象。

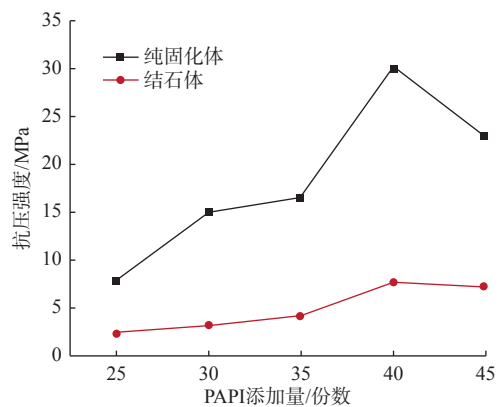


图 2 PAPI 添加量对试样抗压强度的影响

Fig. 2 Influence of PAPI dosage on compressive strength of sample

### 2.2.2 水玻璃对试样强度影响分析

不同水玻璃添加量水平下,试样抗压强度变化曲线见图 3。从图 3 可知,随着水玻璃添加量的增加,强度逐渐上升,原因是  $\text{—NCO}$  与水玻璃水解生成的活性硅醇反应,在聚氨酯链段中引入  $\text{Si—O}$  键,

形成无机-有机互穿网络结构,试样强度相应提高。当水玻璃添加量为40份时,试样最大抗压强度分别为33.5 MPa和11.2 MPa。继续添加水玻璃,一方面因体系内无机成分过量,脆性增大;另一方面由于—NCO与较多的H<sub>2</sub>O反应产生大量CO<sub>2</sub>,材料体积迅速膨胀并伴随塌孔,强度下降。

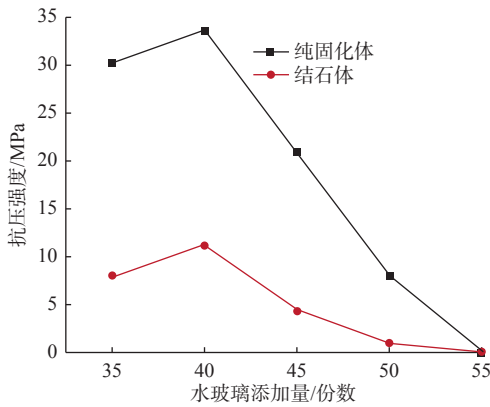


图3 水玻璃添加量对试样抗压强度的影响  
Fig. 3 Influence of waterglass dosage on compressive strength of sample

### 2.2.3 催化剂对试样强度影响分析

不同催化剂添加量水平下,试样抗压强度变化曲线见图4。由图4可知,随着催化剂添加量的增加,抗压强度上升,原因是催化剂添加量水平较低时,在改性聚氨酯制备过程中发生的凝胶和发泡反应很好地平衡,材料结构均一性良好,强度上升。当催化剂添加量为2份时,试样最大抗压强度分别为30.1 MPa和8.8 MPa。继续添加催化剂,一方面因催化剂A33为叔胺催化剂,对发泡反应有利,形成最终坍塌的大气泡,但发泡过程可能有助于填充骨料间隙,造成催化剂添加量为5份时,结石体强度小幅度上升现象;另一方面,反应加剧致使生成的热量无法迅速逸出,交联反应速率失控,材料结构不均匀程度增加,强度下降。

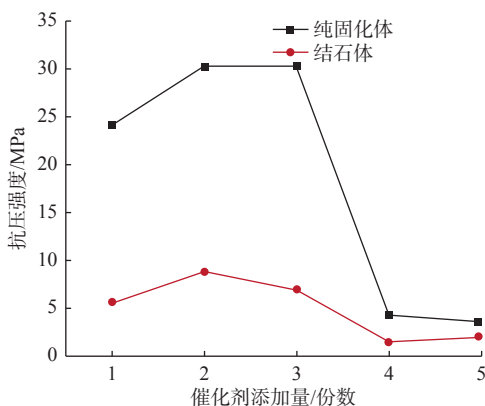


图4 催化剂添加量对试样抗压强度的影响  
Fig. 4 Influence of catalyst dosage on compressive strength of sample

## 2.3 微观结构表征

### 2.3.1 SEM分析

水玻璃改性聚氨酯良好的力学性能与材料微观结构密切相关,采用SEM对正交试验中较优水平组合A4B4C2,即 $m(\text{PAPI}) : m(\text{水玻璃}) : m(\text{催化剂}) = 20 : 20 : 1$ 的纯固化体开展形貌分析。由图5(a)可知,材料表面较为平整,无明显微裂隙,各部分连接为较好的整体。由图5(b)可知,材料表面有球形或椭球形泡孔,最大直径可达100  $\mu\text{m}$ 。由图5(c)可知,材料表面有较多呈不规则分布的柱状堆积体,可能是反应生成的无机相。

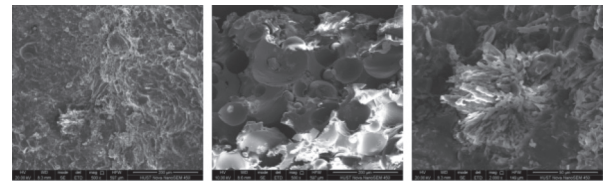


图5 水玻璃改性聚氨酯的SEM图

Fig. 5 SEM images of polyurethane modified by waterglass

### 2.3.2 FT-IR分析

因上述正交试验配比以质量分数计,为更好地研究水玻璃掺量对聚氨酯的影响,在A4B4C2试样配比的基础上,固定PAPI、催化剂和增塑剂的用量,对水玻璃、聚氨酯和不同水玻璃含量(分别占聚氨酯质量分数为0%、20%、40%、60%和80%)的改性聚氨酯开展FT-IR分析,所得红外光谱见图6。

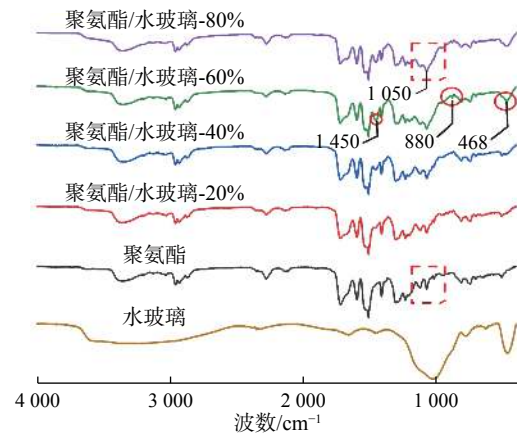


图6 水玻璃、聚氨酯和水玻璃改性聚氨酯的红外光谱  
Fig. 6 IR spectra of waterglass, polyurethane and polyurethane modified by waterglass

由图6可知:水玻璃和聚氨酯中含有的红外特征吸收峰大部分出现在水玻璃改性聚氨酯红外光谱中。波数1450  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 、880  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 和468  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ 附近,出现新的特征吸收峰,分别对应于 $\text{CO}_3^{2-}(\text{HCO}_3^-)$ 、Si—O和Si—O—Si的红外特征吸收峰。随着水玻

璃添加量的增加,波数在  $1\ 050\ \text{cm}^{-1}$  附近的特征吸收峰逐渐增强,水玻璃水解生成的活性硅醇与—NCO 发生反应,聚氨酯链段中引入无机 Si—O 键,这种结构提高了聚氨酯的抗压强度。

### 3 结论

本文研究了水玻璃、PAPI、催化剂添加量对改性聚氨酯抗压强度的影响,得到了强度最佳试验配比。在此基础上,开展 SEM 和 FT-IR 分析,研究了材料的微观形貌和结构对其性能的影响规律,主要结论如下:

水玻璃添加量对改性聚氨酯抗压强度影响最大,其次是催化剂添加量,PAPI 添加量影响最小。材料抗压强度随水玻璃添加量的增加先增大后减小,但不同水玻璃掺量下材料成分定性分析以及强度关联特性有待后续进一步研究。

通过极差分析,当  $m(\text{PAPI}) : m(\text{水玻璃}) : m(\text{催化剂}) = 20 : 20 : 1$  时,纯固化体抗压强度达到 49.5 MPa,结石体抗压强度达到 16.5 MPa,明显高于单组分油性聚氨酯抗压强度(15 MPa 左右),与双组分油性聚氨酯抗压强度(40 MPa 左右)相近,但水玻璃价格低廉,材料生产成本显著降低。

SEM 和 FT-IR 分析结果表明:材料表面无明显微裂纹,均一性较好;水玻璃水解形成的硅醇与—NCO 发生反应,聚氨酯链段中引入无机 Si—O 键,这种结构提高了聚氨酯的抗压强度。

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## Preparation and properties of polyurethane grouting materials modified by waterglass

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**Abstract:** During the construction of the headrace tunnel, water inrush and rock instability often occur when facing unfavorable geological bodies, causing project delays and equipment damage. Grouting has been used as a traditional and effective solution to water blocking and reinforcement to effectively avoid the occurrence of accidents. The grouting material is one of the important factors influencing the grouting effect. To realize the high-performance grouting treatment, a variety of grouting materials such as cement, ultrafine cement, sol-gel, waterglass, epoxy resin, polyurethane, and acrylate have been developed. Among grouting materials, polyurethane has been attracting tremendous attention in terms of its extraordinary properties. More specifically, the isocyanate group ( $\text{—NCO}$ ) in polyurethane reacts with water rapidly, the secondary filling ability for micro-fractures due to carbon dioxide exerted from the reaction between  $\text{—NCO}$  and water, which is especially suitable for the treatment of water inrush. However, there are some drawbacks of polyurethane such as expensive and low compressive strength, which limits its practical applications. Given the problems such as high cost and low compressive strength of polyurethane grouting materials when it is used in water blocking and reinforcement of unfavorable geological bodies, the composite strategy is an important consideration in the performance improvement of grouting materials, such as PU/cement, and epoxy/cement.

Some previous studies have shown that polyurethane/waterglass is an organic-inorganic hybrid material that integrates the advantages of both polyurethane and waterglass but avoid their drawbacks. To date, the highly efficient consolidation of polyurethane and waterglass grouting materials has been achieved. Oil-soluble polyurethane was modified by waterglass and the modified polyurethane was prepared successfully. However, the content of raw materials such as polyphenyl polymethylene polyisocyanate (PAPI), waterglass, and catalyst has an impact on the compressive strength of the modified polyurethane. Therefore, to explore the influence of the content of PAPI, waterglass, and catalyst on the compressive strength of materials, the orthogonal experiment design was used to analyze the influence of different PAPI, waterglass, and catalyst content on the compressive strength of the modified polyurethane, and the significant factors affecting the compressive strength were determined. The structures and properties of the materials were characterized by scanning electron microscope (SEM) and Fourier

transform infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR) to understand the influence of microstructure on macro strength.

Results showed that the strength of materials was most affected by the content of waterglass, less by the catalyst, and least by the PAPI. When  $m(\text{PAPI}):m(\text{waterglass}):m(\text{catalyst})=20:20:1$ , the strength of the curing body and stone body reached 49.5 and 16.5 MPa, respectively, which is superior to other similar products. Further microstructure analysis demonstrated that the surface of the modified polyurethane was uniform without obvious fine crevices, and the phases in grouting materials were interconnected with each other. The characteristic absorption peak near  $1\ 050\ \text{cm}^{-1}$  gradually increased with the increase of waterglass content, indicating that  $\text{—NCO}$  reacted with the activated silanol generated from the hydrolysis of waterglass. Inorganic  $\text{Si—O}$  bond was introduced into the polymer chain segment and formed a stable inorganic-organic interpenetrating network structure, which further improved the compressive strength of the material.

In this research, polyurethane was modified by cheap waterglass. This not only reduce the cost but also improve the compressive strength of materials, which is expected to expand the application scale of polyurethane in the water plugging and reinforcement engineering of broken surrounding rock during the construction of the headrace tunnel.

**Key words:** headrace tunnel; polyurethane; waterglass modification; chemical grouting material; compressive strength

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## Hydraulic characteristics test of plunger control valve

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**Abstract:** Plunger control valves are widely applied in water diversion projects, and thus the design of hydraulic characteristics of valves becomes important. Flow path optimization and simulation calculation are two hydraulic characteristics of valves that are mostly studied, while the research on valves setting elevation is scarce. Therefore, it is necessary to optimize the hydraulic characteristics of the valve's internal flow path, determine the reasonable setting elevation of valves, and eliminate cavitation and vibration during valve design.

This study focused on improving the operating conditions of valves and determining the reasonable setting elevation of valves, to prolong the service life of valves. The mechanical criterion of hydraulic turbine cavitation was utilized, and the formula for calculating the valves setting elevation was derived. In addition, the hydraulic design of valves was verified by collecting the operating data of the in-line valve and drawing the flow coefficient-opening characteristic curve of a real hydraulic turbine, which was later used to guide the field operation.

The results show that the measured flow coefficient is consistent with the designed curve when the opening of the valve is above 45.3%, which verifies the correctness of the hydraulic design of the valve. However, in the small opening section of the valve, the deviation between the measured flow coefficient and the designed curve is slightly larger. In the field test, the valve runs smoothly, and the noise is less than 90 dB (A), with the vibration fluctuating in a small range.

The safe and smooth operation of the valve is ensured by optimizing the hydraulic design of the valve and determining the reasonable setting elevation of the valve. The cavitation, vibration, and noise of the valve are reduced, and the service life of the valve is extended. In addition, the field test of valve performance further verifies the rationality of the design of hydraulic characteristics of valves.

**Key words:** plunger control valve; hydraulic characteristics; cavitation coefficient; installation elevation; test analysis