

温克尔地基上连续配筋路面荷载应力分析

Analysis of stress in continuously reinforced concrete pavement (CRCP) on Winkler foundation

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文 摘 视连续配筋路面 (CRCP) 为复合材料, 用细观力学方法分析了 CRCP 各向工程弹性常数, 并运用非对称层合板的各向异性经典理论, 建立了温克尔地基上路面板的平衡微分方程组。通过对垂向荷载作二维傅立叶级数展开, 获得了平衡方程组的解, 并给出了算例。

关键词 连续配筋路面, 各向异性, 复合材料, 细观力学。

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Abstract In this paper, CRCP was regarded as a kind of composite material, its anisotropic elastic constants were analysed by method of micromechanics. By using the classical anisotropic theory of antisymmetric composite plate, the equilibrium equations of pavement on Winkler foundation were established, and in the case of vertical load expressed by double Fourier's series, solutions of the equations were obtained. An example was also given.

Key words CRCP, anisotropic, composite material, micromechanics.

1 前 言

连续配筋路面 (CRCP) 由于具有多种优点, 其应用已在世界各国得到推广。美国自本世纪 30 年代就开始对 CRCP 进行了研究, 英、法、日等国也相继作了研究和应用, 并取得了大量的理论成果和实验资料。我国自 90 年代开始也先后修筑了几条 CRCP 试验路, 取得了一定的成果和经验。CRCP 的研究方兴未艾。关于 CRCP 荷载应力的研究, 文献 [1] 采用有限元法, 国外则未见有关详细报道。本文根据配置正交钢筋网格路面的特点, 把 CRCP 板看作为一种复合材料, 利用有关理论和方法, 获得了温克尔地基上 CRCP 荷载应力的解, 以便于 CRCP 设计规范的修订和实际工程的设计计算。

2 平衡微分方程组的建立与求解

2.1 问题的描述

本文研究的连续配筋路面是指配置经工厂焊接预制的正交钢筋网格路面, 配筋位置一般在路面板几何中面偏上位置 (也可多层配置), 因而这种板的弯曲问题可看作为非对称复合材料层合板的弯曲。基本假定: ①路面纵向无限长而横向有限宽; ②路面上作用了一列等间距、并以路面中线对称的设计荷载; ③路面按

弹性理论设计; ④由于钢筋网格较密集, 可认为钢筋网格与混凝土之间完全粘结, 无相对位移发生; ⑤板与地基始终不脱离。设直角坐标系 x 轴沿路面板的纵向, y 轴沿板的横向, z 轴向上, xoy 平面在板的几何中面。由于配筋板的各向异性, 传统路面力学的建立在均质各向同性无限大板假设基础上的有关理论已不适用, 而宜用各向异性板理论来分析该问题。

2.2 板的平衡微分方程组的建立与求解

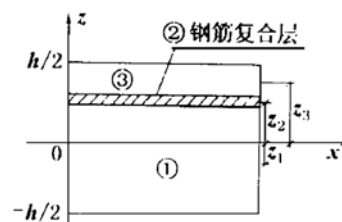


图 1 配筋板分层示意图

Fig. 1 Description for layers of reinforced concrete plate
由非对称层板的经典理论 [2], 对于两路边自由的路面来说, 可得平衡微分方程组为

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_{11} & L_{12} & L_{13} \\ L_{12} & L_{22} & L_{23} \\ L_{13} & L_{23} & L_{33} \end{bmatrix} \begin{Bmatrix} u \\ v \\ w \end{Bmatrix} = \begin{Bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ -q + Kw \end{Bmatrix} \quad (1)$$

式中 u, v, w 分别为非对称层板几何中面在 x, y, z 方向的位移; q 为荷载集度; K 为地基刚度。这里的微分算子为

$$\begin{aligned} L_{11} &= A_{11} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2A_{16} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\ L_{12} &= A_{16} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + A_{26} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\ L_{22} &= A_{66} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + 2A_{26} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x \partial y} + A_{22} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \\ L_{33} &= D_{11} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^4} + 4D_{16} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^3 \partial y} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \\ &\quad + 4D_{26} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial x \partial y^3} + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4}{\partial y^4} \\ L_{13} &= - \left[B_{11} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} + 3B_{16} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + B_{26} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} \right] \\ L_{23} &= - \left[B_{16} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^3} + (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 3B_{26} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial x \partial y^2} + B_{22} \frac{\partial^3}{\partial y^3} \right] \end{aligned}$$

式中

$$\left. \begin{aligned} A_{ij} &= \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} (Z_k - Z_{k-1}) \\ B_{ij} &= \frac{1}{2} \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} (Z_k^2 - Z_{k-1}^2) \\ D_{ij} &= \frac{1}{3} \sum_{k=1}^n \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} (Z_k^3 - Z_{k-1}^3) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (2)$$

$(i, j = 1, 2, 6)$

这里 $\bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)}$ 为第 k 层的弹性系数, 可由弹性体广义虎克定律得出。由 $\{\epsilon\} = [\bar{Q}_{ij}] \{\xi\}$, 有

$$\left[\begin{array}{c} \bar{Q}_{ij}^{(k)} \end{array} \right] = \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{E_1^{(k)}}{1 - \nu_{12}^{(k)} \nu_{21}^{(k)}} & \frac{\nu_{21}^{(k)} E_1^{(k)}}{1 - \nu_{12}^{(k)} \nu_{21}^{(k)}} & 0 \\ \frac{\nu_{12}^{(k)} E_2^{(k)}}{1 - \nu_{12}^{(k)} \nu_{21}^{(k)}} & \frac{E_2^{(k)}}{1 - \nu_{12}^{(k)} \nu_{21}^{(k)}} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G_{12}^{(k)} \end{array} \right] \quad (3)$$

$(k = 1 \sim n)$

其中 $E_1^{(k)}, E_2^{(k)}, G_{12}^{(k)}$ 分别为第 k 层纵、横向拉压弹性模量及剪切模量; $\nu_{12}^{(k)}, \nu_{21}^{(k)}$ 分别为第 k 层面内的纵、横向泊松比; A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij} 分别为层板的面内拉伸刚度、内力与变形的耦合刚度以及弯曲刚度。本问题中板由两层混凝土层和一层钢筋混凝土复合层组成。

对钢筋混凝土复合层 $Q_{16}^{(3)} = Q_{26}^{(3)} = 0$

对混凝土层 $Q_{11}^{(k)} = Q_{22}^{(k)} = \frac{E_c}{1 - \nu_c^2}; \quad Q_{66}^{(k)} = G_c$
 $(k = 1, 3)$

其中 E_c, G_c, ν_c 分别为混凝土的拉压弹性模量、剪切模量及泊松比。

$$Q_{12}^{(k)} = Q_{21}^{(k)} = Q_{16}^{(k)} = Q_{26}^{(k)} = 0 \quad (k = 1 \sim 3)$$

代入式 (2) 得:

$$A_{16} = A_{26} = B_{16} = B_{26} = D_{16} = D_{26} = 0 \quad (4)$$

把式 (4) 代入式 (1), 得

$$\begin{aligned} A_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x \partial y} \\ - B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5a)$$

$$\begin{aligned} (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + A_{22} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} \\ - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 w}{\partial y^3} = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (5b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} - B_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y^2} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \\ - B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 v}{\partial y^3} + D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^4} + 2(D_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \\ + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w}{\partial y^4} = -q + Kw \end{aligned} \quad (5c)$$

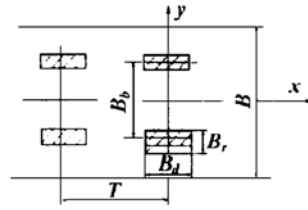


图2 计算荷载布置图

Fig.2 Distribution of load

为求解微分方程组, 宜对荷载 q 作二维傅立叶展开。对路面来说, 车辆荷载的尺度与其宽为一个数量级, 因而, 本文为简单计, 把荷载在横向看成两个 $B_d \times B_r$ 区域上的均布荷载 (也可按实际的所有车轮的分布来描述)。这样, 荷载 $q(x, y)$ 可用二维傅立叶级数复数形式表示为

$$q(x, y) = \sum_{m, n=-\infty}^{\infty} C_{mn} \exp \left[i\pi \left(\frac{m}{T} x + \frac{n}{B} y \right) \right] \quad (6)$$

式中

$$C_{mn} = \frac{1}{4TB} \iint_R q(x, y) \exp \left[-i\pi \left(\frac{m}{T} x + \frac{n}{B} y \right) \right] dx dy \quad (7)$$

其中, R 为积分区域: $-\frac{T}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{T}{2}, -\frac{B}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{B}{2}$

事实上, $q(x, y) = \begin{cases} q_0; & (x, y) \in R_s \\ 0; & (x, y) \notin R_s \end{cases}$

R_s 为如下积分区域:

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ (x, y) \mid -\frac{B_d}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{B_d}{2}, -\frac{B_b + B_r}{2} \leq y \leq -\frac{B_b - B_r}{2} \right. \\ \left. \cup \left\{ (x, y) \mid -\frac{B_d}{2} \leq x \leq \frac{B_d}{2}, \frac{B_b - B_r}{2} \leq y \leq \frac{B_b + B_r}{2} \right\} \right\} \end{aligned}$$

因而,代入式(7)可得

$$C_{mn} = \frac{q_0}{4TB} \left\{ \int_{-\frac{B_d}{2}}^{\frac{B_d}{2}} \left[\int_{-\frac{B_b+B_r}{2}}^{-\frac{B_b-B_r}{2}} \exp \left[-i\pi \left(\frac{m}{T}x + \frac{n}{B}y \right) \right] dy \right] \right. \\ \left. + \int_{\frac{B_d-B_r}{2}}^{\frac{B_d+B_r}{2}} \exp \left[-i\pi \left(\frac{m}{T}x + \frac{n}{B}y \right) \right] dy \right] dx \right\} \\ = -\frac{q_0}{2mn\pi^2} \left[\cos \left(\frac{B_d}{2T}m - \frac{B_d-B_r}{2B}n \right) \pi \right. \\ - \cos \left(\frac{B_d}{2T}m + \frac{B_d-B_r}{2B}n \right) \pi \\ - \cos \left(\frac{B_d}{2T}m - \frac{B_d+B_r}{2B}n \right) \pi \\ \left. + \cos \left(\frac{B_d}{2T}m + \frac{B_d+B_r}{2B}n \right) \pi \right] \triangleq -\frac{q_0}{2mn\pi} \sum_4 \quad (8)$$

令

$$\begin{cases} w(x, y) = w_0(x) + w_1(x, y) \\ u(x, y) = u_0(x) + u_1(x, y) \\ v(x, y) = v_0(x) + v_1(x, y) \end{cases} \quad (9)$$

代入式(5),则有

$$A_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u_0}{\partial x^2} - B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 w_0}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (10a)$$

$$A_{66} \frac{\partial^3 v_0}{\partial x^3} = 0 \quad (10b)$$

$$-B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 u_0}{\partial x^3} + D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w_0}{\partial x^4} = 0 \quad (10c)$$

及

$$A_{11} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x^2} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial y^2} + (A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x \partial y} \\ - B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 w_1}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w_1}{\partial x \partial y^2} = 0 \quad (11a)$$

$$(A_{12} + A_{66}) \frac{\partial^2 u_1}{\partial x \partial y} + A_{66} \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial x^2} + A_{22} \frac{\partial^2 v_1}{\partial y^2} \\ - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 w_1}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 w_1}{\partial y^3} = 0 \quad (11b)$$

$$-B_{11} \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x^3} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 u_1}{\partial x \partial y^2} - (B_{12} + 2B_{66}) \frac{\partial^3 v_1}{\partial x^2 \partial y} \\ - B_{22} \frac{\partial^3 v_1}{\partial y^3} + D_{11} \frac{\partial^4 w_1}{\partial x^4} + 2(B_{12} + 2D_{66}) \frac{\partial^4 w_1}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} \\ + D_{22} \frac{\partial^4 w_1}{\partial y^4} = -q + Kw_1 \quad (11c)$$

由式(10a), (10b), (10c)式很容易得

$$v_0 = p_1 x + p_2 \quad (12)$$

$$w_0 = p_3 x^3 + p_4 x^2 + p_5 x + p_6 \quad (13)$$

$$u_0 = \frac{3B_{11}P_3}{A_{11}} x^2 + p_7 x + p_8 \quad (14)$$

式中 p_i ($i=1 \sim 8$) 为待定系数。

根据荷载 q 的展开形式,可设 $u_1(x, y)$, $v_1(x, y)$, $w_1(x, y)$ 的形式如下:

$$u_1 = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} R_{mn} \sin \frac{m\pi}{T} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{B} y \quad (15)$$

$$v_1 = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} S_{mn} \cos \frac{m\pi}{T} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{B} y \quad (16)$$

$$w_1 = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} Q_{mn} \cos \left(\frac{m}{T}x + \frac{n}{B}y \right) \pi \quad (17)$$

把式(15), (16), (17)代入式(11),化简得到下面关于未知数 R_{mn} , S_{mn} 及 Q_{mn} 的三元一次方程组:

$$R_{mn} \left(\frac{A_1 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{A_2 n^2}{B^2} \right) + S_{mn} \frac{A_3 mn}{TB} - Q_{mn} \left(\frac{A_4 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{A_5 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{m\pi}{T} = 0 \quad (18a)$$

$$R_{mn} \frac{B_1 mn}{TB} + S_{mn} \left(\frac{B_2 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{B_3 n^2}{B^2} \right) - Q_{mn} \left(\frac{B_4 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{B_5 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{n\pi}{B} = 0 \quad (18b)$$

$$R_{mn} \left(\frac{C_1 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{C_2 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{m\pi^3}{T} + S_{mn} \left(\frac{C_3 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{C_4 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{n\pi^3}{B} - Q_{mn} AA \\ = -\frac{q_0 \sum_4}{mn\pi^2} \quad (18c)$$

$$\text{式中 } AA = \left[C_5 \left(\frac{m}{T} \right)^4 + C_6 \left(\frac{mn}{TB} \right)^2 + C_7 \left(\frac{n}{B} \right)^4 \right] \pi^4 - K$$

而

$$R_{mn} = \frac{q_0 D'_1}{D}; S_{mn} = \frac{q_0 D'_2}{D}; Q_{mn} = \frac{q_0 D'_3}{D} \quad (19)$$

其中

$$D = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{A_1 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{A_2 n^2}{B^2} & \frac{A_3 mn}{TB} & -\left(\frac{A_4 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{A_5 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{m\pi}{T} \\ \frac{B_1 mn}{TB} & \frac{B_2 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{B_3 n^2}{B^2} & -\left(\frac{B_4 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{B_5 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{n\pi}{B} \\ \left(\frac{C_1 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{C_2 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{m\pi^3}{T} & \left(\frac{C_3 m^2}{T^2} + \frac{C_4 n^2}{B^2} \right) \frac{n\pi^3}{B} & -AA \end{vmatrix} \quad (20)$$

若令

$$D_0)^T = \left(0 \quad 0 \quad \frac{-\sum_4}{mn\pi^2} \right) \quad (21)$$

D_i' 则为把 D 中第 i 列换成 $D_0)^T$ 列向量而得到的行列式。这表明 R_{mn} , S_{mn} , Q_{mn} 都与 q_0 成正比关系。

$\therefore u(x, y)$, $v(x, y)$, $w(x, y)$ 的通解为

$$u(x, y) = u_0(x) + u_1(x, y) = \frac{3B_{11}P_3}{A_{11}} x^2 + p_7 x + p_8 \\ + \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 D'_1}{D} \sin \frac{m\pi}{T} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{B} y \quad (22)$$

边界条件:

①当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ 时, $x^2 \rightarrow \infty$, $p_7 x \rightarrow \infty$ 或 $(-\infty)$,

$\therefore p_3 = p_7 = 0$;

②由 $u(x, y)|_{x=0} = 0$, 得 $p_8 = 0$

$$\text{故 } u(x, y) = \sum_{m,n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 D'_1}{D} \sin \frac{m\pi}{T} x \cos \frac{n\pi}{B} y \quad (23)$$

同理,利用边界条件可推得

$$v(x, y) = \sum_{m, n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 D'_2}{D} \cos \frac{m\pi}{T} x \sin \frac{n\pi}{B} y \quad (24)$$

$$w(x, y) = \sum_{m, n=1}^{\infty} \frac{q_0 D'_3}{D} \cos \left(\frac{m}{T} x + \frac{n}{B} y \right) \pi \quad (25)$$

从而,由式(23), (24), (25)确定了式(1)的解。

2.3 板内各点应力值的确定

根据经典层板弯曲理论,采用直法线假设,层板的整体位移场可设为^[5]

$$\left. \begin{aligned} u^*(x, y, z) &= u(x, y) - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \\ v^*(x, y, z) &= v(x, y) - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \\ w^*(x, y, z) &= w(x, y) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (26)$$

由此得任意点的应变分量为

$$\{\epsilon^*\} = \{\epsilon\} + z \{\xi\} \quad (27)$$

式中 $\{\epsilon\}$, $\{\xi\}$ 分别表示层板中面的面内变形和横向弯曲变形(曲率),并有

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \{\epsilon\} &= \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right\}^T \\ \{\xi\} &= \left\{ -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2}, -\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}, -2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} \right\}^T \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (28)$$

再根据变形协调原理,可进一步求出板内各点的应力。利用上述 $w(x, y)$, $u(x, y)$, $v(x, y)$ 及式(26)~(28)可得

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_{cx} \\ \sigma_{cy} \\ \tau_{cxy} \end{aligned} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{E_c}{1-\nu_c^2} & \frac{\nu_c E_c}{1-\nu_c^2} & 0 \\ \frac{\nu_c E_c}{1-\nu_c^2} & \frac{E_c}{1-\nu_c^2} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & G_c \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \epsilon_{cx}^* \\ \epsilon_{cy}^* \\ \gamma_{cxy}^* \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (29)$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_{sx} \\ \sigma_{sy} \end{aligned} \right\} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{E_s}{1-\nu_s^2} & \frac{\nu_s E_s}{1-\nu_s^2} \\ \frac{\nu_s E_s}{1-\nu_s^2} & \frac{E_s}{1-\nu_s^2} \end{bmatrix} \left\{ \begin{aligned} \epsilon_{sx}^* \\ \epsilon_{sy}^* \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (30)$$

式中 E_s 为钢筋的弹性模量; σ_c, ϵ_c^* 分别表示某点处混凝土的应力、应变; σ_s, ϵ_s^* 为板配筋处的应力、应变。

3 板的各向弹性常数的细观力学分析

3.1 钢筋混凝土复合层的细观力学分析模型

复合层的厚度即取正交配筋的两向钢筋直径之和。取代表性体积单元如图3所示。

3.2 各向弹性常数的确定

对 σ_1 向的 E_1 , 将图3(b)看成由两部分组成。利用材料力学等理论^[6], 并由静力关系可得路面板的复合弹性模量(详细推导过程略)为

$$E_1 = \frac{d_1}{h_2} [\mu_{s1} E_s + (1 - \mu_{s1}) E_c] + \frac{d_2}{h_2} \left[\frac{\mu_{s2}}{E_s} + \frac{1 - \mu_{s2}}{E_c} \right]^{-1} \quad (31)$$

式中 μ_{s1}, μ_{s2} 分别为 σ_1, σ_2 向的配筋率; E_1 为 σ_1 向层板的复合弹性模量。同理可得

$$E_2 = \frac{d_2}{h_2} [\mu_{s2} E_s + (1 - \mu_{s2}) E_c] + \frac{d_1}{h_2} \left[\frac{\mu_{s1}}{E_s} + \frac{1 - \mu_{s1}}{E_c} \right]^{-1} \quad (32)$$

类似于确定 E_1 , 可按下式确定层板的复合泊松比。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \nu_{21} &= \nu_s \mu_{s1} + \nu_c (1 - \mu_{s1}) \\ \nu_{12} &= \nu_s \mu_{s2} + \nu_c (1 - \mu_{s2}) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (33)$$

其中 ν_s 为钢筋的泊松比。

层合板的剪切模量为

$$G_{12} = \frac{1}{h_2} \left[\frac{d_1 G_s G_c}{\mu_{s1} G_c + (1 - \mu_{s1}) G_s} + G_s \mu_{s2} d_2 + G_c (1 - \mu_{s2}) d_2 \right] \quad (34)$$

特别地, 当 $\mu_{s1} = \mu_{s2} = 0$ 时 $E_1 = E_2 = E_c$, $\nu_{12} = \nu_{21} = \nu_c$, $G_{12} = G_c$ 。把求得的各层弹性常数代入式(2), 可以确定参数 A_{ij}, B_{ij}, D_{ij} 。

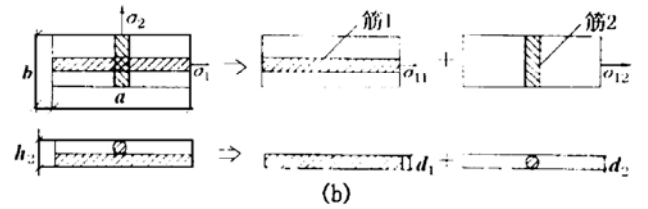
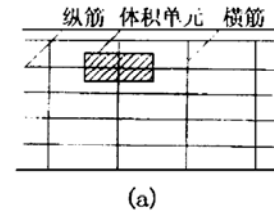


图3 代表性体积单元

Fig.3 Representative volume element

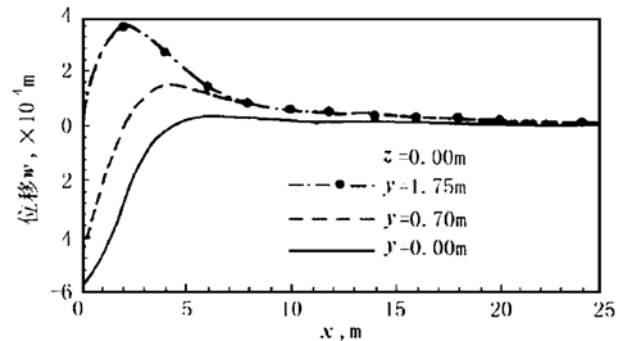
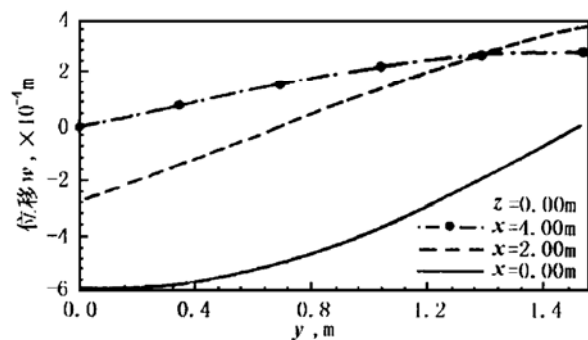


图4 沿路面 x 轴向垂向位移的分布

Fig.4 Vertical displacements distribution along x -axis of pavement

4 算例分析

本文算例的有关参数如下: $q_0 = 0.1 \text{ MPa}$, $T = 50 \text{ m}$, $B = 3.5 \text{ m}$, $B_b = 1.6 \text{ m}$, $B_d = 1.5 \text{ m}$, 路面厚 20 cm , 配筋层厚

图5 沿路面 y 轴向垂向位移的分布Fig.5 Vertical displacements distribution along y -axis of pavement

$\nu_c = 0.15$, 路面纵、横向配筋率分别为 $\mu_L = 0.6\%$, $\mu_T = 0.3\%$, $K = 28 \text{ MPa/m}$ 。本文解和有限元法计算结果也作了比较,如图6、图7所示,两者吻合得很好。

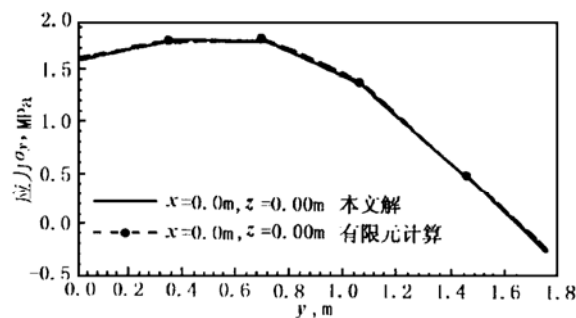
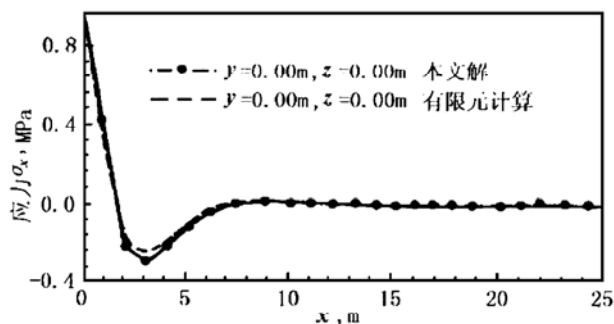
图7 沿路面 y 轴向的应力分布Fig.7 Stress distribution along y -axis of pavement

图4~图7表明,尽管还缺乏实测数据作为对照,但其基本规律是符合实际情况的。当然,本文的解用于实际工程的设计计算还需作相应简化,在此不作讨论。

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图6 沿路面 x 轴向的应力分布Fig.6 Stress distribution along x -axis of pavement

3cm, 配筋位置为 $Z_2 = 4 \text{ cm}$, $E_s = 2.0 \times 10^5 \text{ MPa}$, $G_s = 8.0 \times 10^4 \text{ MPa}$, $\nu_s = 0.28$, $E_c = 3.0 \times 10^4 \text{ MPa}$, $G_c = 1.285 \times 10^3 \text{ MPa}$,