

超高性能纤维增强混凝土单轴本构关系和钢纤维增强作用对其影响

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Uniaxial constitutive relation of ultra-high performance fiber reinforced concrete and the effect of steel fiber reinforcement on it

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超高性能纤维增强混凝土单轴本构关系和钢纤维增强作用对其影响



分享本文

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摘要: 超高性能纤维增强混凝土的单轴本构关系是认识其材料特性和非线性结构设计的基础。本文从本构方程函数模型建立的角度梳理了现有超高性能纤维增强混凝土单轴本构关系的相关研究; 发现本构关系经验模型适用于结构设计计算, 其中轴拉和轴压本构方程式均宜采用有理分式; 本构关系简化模型适用于简化受力分析和数值模拟, 其中轴拉宜采用三折线模型, 轴压宜采用双折线模型; 本构关系损伤模型适用于材料特性研究, 其损伤演化函数较多采用 Weibull 分布。此外, 还发现现有各种研究所得的本构方程中均不包含纤维相关参数, 不能充分体现钢纤维的重要影响。因此, 针对 3 种长径比、6 种体积率的超高性能纤维增强混凝土进行轴拉和轴压试验, 分析纤维对本构关系的影响。结果表明: 超高性能纤维增强混凝土的轴拉和轴压本构关系经验模型均采用有理分式更适合, 结合试验与收集的文献数据分析了纤维对经验模型本构方程系数的影响, 提出了单轴本构关系经验模型的方程式; 还探究了钢纤维参数对单轴损伤本构关系的影响, 试验结果表明, 钢纤维增强因子与损伤模型的控制系数间存在较强相关性, 以试验数据为基础, 数值分析得到钢纤维参数与本构方程控制系数间的关系式, 进而提出包含钢纤维参数的轴拉和轴压损伤本构方程; 并收集文献数据进行验证和修正, 结果表明本文提出的本构方程与试验结果更吻合。

关键词: 超高性能纤维增强混凝土; 本构关系; 轴拉; 轴压; 钢纤维; 体积率; 长径比

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Uniaxial constitutive relation of ultra-high performance fiber reinforced concrete and the effect of steel fiber reinforcement on it

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Abstract: The uniaxial constitutive relation of ultra-high performance fiber reinforced concrete (UHPFRC) is the basis for understanding its material properties and nonlinear structural design. From the perspective of the constitutive equation function model, this paper reviews the existing research on the uniaxial constitutive relationship of UHPFRC. It was found that the empirical model of constitutive relation is suitable for structural design calculation, and the constitutive equations of uniaxial tension and compression should adopt rational fractions. The

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simplified model of constitutive relation is suitable for simplified force analysis and numerical simulation. The three-fold line model is suitable for uniaxial tension, and the double-fold line model is suitable for uniaxial compression. The damage model of constitutive relation is suitable for the study of material properties, and the damage evolution function is mostly Weibull distribution. In addition, it is found that the constitutive equations obtained by various existing studies do not contain fiber parameters, which cannot fully reflect the influence of steel fibers. Therefore, uniaxial tension and compression tests were carried out on UHPFRC with three aspect ratios and six volume fractions to analyze the influence of fibers on the constitutive relationship. The results show that the rational fraction is more suitable for the empirical model function of the uniaxial tension and compression constitutive model of UHPFRC. Combined with the test and the collected literature data, the influence of fiber on the coefficient of the empirical model equation was analyzed, and the equation of the empirical model of the uniaxial constitutive relationship was proposed. The influence of steel fiber parameters on the uniaxial damage constitutive relation was also explored. The experimental results show that there is a strong correlation between the steel fiber enhancement factor and the control coefficient of the damage model. Based on the experimental data, the relationship between the parameters of steel fiber and the control coefficient of constitutive equation is obtained by numerical analysis, and then the damage constitutive equations of uniaxial tension and compression including steel fiber variables are proposed. The literature data are collected for verification and correction, indicating that the constitutive relation proposed in this paper is in better agreement with the experimental results.

Keywords: ultra-high performance fiber reinforced concrete; constitutive relation; uniaxial tension; uniaxial compression; steel fiber; volume fraction; aspect ratio

随着社会发展,工程结构逐渐向更高、更轻、跨度更大和耐久性更好的方向发展,传统混凝土材料的力学性能和耐久性很难满足新的建设需求,超高性能纤维增强混凝土(Ultra-high performance fiber reinforced concrete, UHPFRC)的推广应用成为必然趋势。UHPFRC抗压强度不低于120 MPa,抗拉强度可达10 MPa^[1-3],具有超高强度、高韧性、高耐久性等优势,在桥梁、建筑、核电、海洋等工程中已得到广泛应用^[4-7]。

近年来,UHPFRC材料的研究热度不断攀升,国家级资助的UHPFRC相关项目稳定增长,近五年均在20项以上。知网与“WOS”平台统计发现,UHPFRC相关的学术论文数量也急剧增加,2022年发文量达到了2007年的9倍以上。

UHPFRC研究主要聚焦在工程应用、材料科学和施工技术3个重点领域,占比所有研究的78%。本构关系是工程应用和材料科学的核心问题之一。学者们围绕UHPFRC本构关系已开展了大量研究,但研究结果呈现出方法各异、形式多样、结果各有优劣、适用场景各不相同的特点。

因此,本文系统梳理了国内外UHPFRC轴拉和轴压本构关系相关研究,按照建立本构方程函数模型的方法对其进行归纳分析,梳理各本构函数模型的推荐函数和适用场景;此外,针对现有本构函数的不足,开展掺入不同长径比、体积率钢纤维UHPFRC的轴拉和轴压试验,揭示钢纤维

对单轴本构关系的影响,提出包含钢纤维参数的UHPFRC轴拉和轴压本构方程,为认识材料特征、非线性结构设计和数值模拟提供本构方程。

1 UHPFRC本构关系研究现状

UHPFRC单轴本构关系从函数模型提出的方法大致可分为基于本构曲线数值规律的经验模型和基于力学理论推导的理论模型;理论模型根据所依据的力学原理不同得到的函数差异较大,目前采用最多的为:(1)基于塑性损伤理论建立的塑性损伤本构模型(损伤模型);(2)基于线弹性理论建立的线性简化模型(简化模型)。

1.1 UHPFRC本构经验模型

采用经验模型的研究较多沿用或借鉴普通混凝土(Normal concrete, NC)/高性能混凝土(High performance concrete, HPC)的函数,针对应力-应变曲线上段和下降段的数值规律不同,采用在峰值点连续的分段函数^[8-9];常用函数包括多项式、有理分式和指数式^[10]等。

1.1.1 轴拉本构经验模型

轴拉本构经验模型下降段均采用有理分式,不同学者间主要差异在上升段函数选择。针对上升段函数,过镇海等^[11]针对NC提出的多项式模型最常被引用。郑文忠等^[12]、安明喆等^[13]、杨志慧^[14]均采用过镇海函数模型,通过各自轴拉试验应力-应变数据拟合建立轴拉本构方程。刘沐宇等^[15]、

胡翱翔等^[16]根据轴拉试验曲线特征上升段选择有理分式拟合得到本构方程。

1.1.2 轴压本构经验模型

与轴拉本构经验模型相似,下降段均采用有理分式,不同研究的主要差异在上升段函数选择。早期轴压本构研究中,许多学者们认为 UHPFRC 轴压曲线与 NC 特征类似,时金娜等^[8]、Zheng 等^[17]、黄政宇等^[18]、高丹盈^[19]、尹俊红等^[20]、池寅等^[21]沿用过镇海在 NC 本构中使用的多项式模型或修正模型,结合自身试验数据拟合提出了各自的轴压本构关系方程。

另一些学者认为 UHPFRC 的轴压力学性能远优于 NC,不同于 NC 比例极限为轴压峰值应力的 40%~50%, UHPFRC 比例极限一般在峰值应力的 70%~95%^[10];且纤维增强作用使其破坏形态表现出延性特征^[22-23];UHPFRC 轴压本构上升段方程宜采用更高阶的多项式函数。徐强等^[23]、鞠彦忠等^[24-25]将上升段改为采用四阶多项式;刘沐宇等^[15]、安明喆等^[26]、Zheng 等^[27]、Li 等^[28]则选用五次多项式;鞠彦忠等^[7]、金陵志等^[22]、沈涛^[29]、单波^[30]、He 等^[31]更是采用了六阶多项式来拟合 UHPFRC 轴压本构上升段方程。

CEB-FIP 规范^[32]和 Carreira 等^[33]采用有理分式函数描述 NC 轴压本构上升段,也被部分 UHPFRC 研究所借鉴。Wu 等^[34]、杨剑等^[35]采用 CEB-FIP 的函数形式;Wu 等^[36]、Wang 等^[37]对 Carreira 等^[33]模型的上升段进行了修正。

综合而言, UHPFRC 单轴本构经验模型是基于试验数据的数值拟合本构方程,具有与样本试验曲线吻合良好和函数形式简单的优点,研究和应用较广泛,但是缺乏力学基础,可靠性高度依赖于样本数量。经验模型构建的核心在于上升段和下降段函数选择,轴拉本构两段均较多采用有理分式;轴压本构早期研究上升段较多采用多项式,近年来高阶多项式和有理分式越来越多,下降段为有理分式。此外,经验模型的本构方程普遍无法体现纤维的影响。

1.2 UHPFRC 本构损伤模型

UHPFRC 损伤模型是通过 Lemaitre 应变等效原理^[38]构建损伤因子,确定演化函数,进而建立的。损伤本构模型差异主要体现在损伤因子的构建方法和损伤演化函数的选择。

1.2.1 轴拉本构损伤模型

Deng 等^[39]在 Sima 模型^[40]基础上,考虑卸载

和重新加载中的损伤演化规律,提出了 UHPFRC 循环加载拉伸本构模型。Wang 等^[41]引入塑性应变来反映不可逆变形,并量化其与卸载应变的线性关系,对 Deng 等^[42]模型中的相关系数进行了修正,将弹性损伤转换为弹塑性损伤,提出了 UHPFRC 的弹塑性损伤本构模型。Li 等^[43]、Yue 等^[44]、Xu 等^[45]采用声发射等手段,从刚度退化、应变能释放等角度构建损伤因子,分析建立了纤维增强混凝土(Fibre reinforced concrete, FRC)的轴拉损伤本构,对 UHPFRC 本构具有借鉴意义。

1.2.2 轴压本构损伤模型

Chi 等^[46]利用纤维因子,对 NC 的塑性损伤本构模型进行修正,提出适用于 FRC 的损伤函数。Krahl 等^[47]以割线模量定义损伤因子,分析试验数据发现循环受压时 UHPFRC 损伤演化符合指数函数分布。宁喜亮等^[48]、王春来等^[49]、程臻贇^[50]、薛云亮等^[51]基于应变等效原理,采用 Weibull 分布函数作为损伤因子的演化方程,建立了 FRC 损伤本构模型。徐礼华等^[52-53]分析钢纤维特征参数对 FRC 循环受压过程的影响,建立了 FRC 循环受压弹塑性损伤本构模型。

综合而言, UHPFRC 损伤模型符合力学原理,适用于材料特征研究;目前损伤本构研究多以 FRC 为对象, UHPFRC 研究较少。UHPFRC 损伤本构建立的关键在于损伤因子构建和演化函数选择;基于应变等效原则构建损伤因子时,损伤演化函数多采用 Weibull 分布。此外,目前钢纤维对损伤本构影响的研究尚不充分。

1.3 UHPFRC 本构简化模型

许多学者假设轴拉和轴压本构上升段满足线弹性建立本构简化模型,以简化受力分析和建立数值模型。简化模型的主要差异在于线型的选择。

1.3.1 轴拉简化模型

徐海滨等^[54]结合现有研究成果,建议 UHPFRC 在结构非线性设计时采用上升-平直-下降的三线型轴拉本构简化模型。Liao 等^[55]、Isa 等^[56]、Mobasher 等^[57]、刘欣益等^[58]考虑到 UHPFRC 具有应变硬化特征,提出弹性上升段、平缓上升段和软化下降段的三线型简化模型。赵继之等^[59]也采用了弹性上升段、平缓上升段作为上升段,但下降段采用的指数函数曲线。

UHPFRC 轴拉软化下降段常用应力-裂缝宽度关系描述。张哲等^[60]、Fang 等^[61]基于试验结果基

本沿用了 Stang 等^[62]提出的指数型应力-裂缝宽度经验模型,对系数进行了修正。

为了使简化模型软化段与试验曲线更加吻合, Kang 等^[63]、Fujikake 等^[64]、Shi 等^[65]选用三线型形式来等效软化段曲线。但过于复杂的软化段线型背离了简化受力分析计算的初衷,本文推荐下降段采用单一线性函数。

1.3.2 轴压简化模型

UHPFRC 轴压本构上升段曲线近似线弹性。日本^[66]、瑞士^[67]等国规范和赵继之等^[59]学者的研究中,轴压简化模型均采用双线型模型。

表 1 超高性能纤维增强混凝土 (UHPFRC) 配合比 (质量比)

Table 1 Mix proportion of ultra-high performance fiber reinforced concrete (UHPFRC)(Mass ratio)

Aggregate				Binding material		Superplasticizer
0.212-0.428 mm	0.428-0.850 mm	0.850-1.700 mm	0.038 mm	Cement	Silica fume	
0.14	0.41	0.53	0.09	1	0.3	0.025

原材料如下:水泥采用 P·O 42.5 级硅酸盐水泥;硅灰比表面积 18 920 m²/kg, SiO₂ 含量 97.57%;集料包括粒径为 0.212~0.428 mm、0.428~0.850 mm、0.850~1.700 mm 的 3 种石英砂和粒径为 0.038 mm 的石英粉;减水剂采用减水率约为 30% 的 CX-8 型高效减水剂。

以钢纤维的长径比和体积率为变量开展研究。选用长径比为 43 (直径 0.30 mm、长度 13 mm)、65 (直径 0.20 mm、长度 13 mm)、100 (直径 0.20 mm、长度 20 mm) 的 3 种镀铜圆直形钢纤维 (分别记作 S0313、S0213、S0220), 见图 1, 钢纤维均由统一原丝制备, 原丝抗拉强度为 2 850 MPa, 弹性模量为 210 GPa。

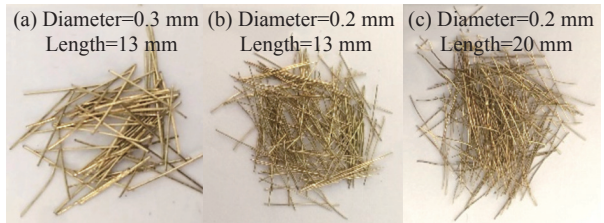


图 1 不同长径比的钢纤维

Fig. 1 Steel fibers with different aspect ratios

A 组试验为轴压试验, 设计 3 种体积分数: 1.0vol%、2.0vol% 和 3.0vol%, 共计 9 种 UHPFRC。A 组试件采用“C-纤维代号-纤维体积分数”编号各组试件,“C”表示棱柱体轴压试验, 例如:“C-S0213-2.0vol%”表示掺入体积分数 2vol% 的

综合而言, UHPFRC 本构简化模型的突出优点是便于计算, 并且能够满足一定的精度要求。本文推荐 UHPFRC 轴拉本构采用弹性上升段、平缓上升段和软化下降段的三折线模型; 轴压本构采用双折线模型; 此外建议针对不同应用场景和设计要求选择不同线型以满足不同需求。

2 试验

2.1 原材料与试验设计

为探究钢纤维对 UHPFRC 本构关系的研究, UHPFRC 基体采用统一的原料和配合比, 见表 1。

长度为 13 mm、直径为 0.2 mm 钢纤维的 UHPFRC 棱柱体抗压试件。具体编号见表 2。

B 组试验为轴拉试验, 设计 6 种体积掺量: 0.5vol%、1.0vol%、1.5vol%、2.0vol%、2.5vol% 和 3.0vol%, 共计 18 种 UHPFRC。B 组试件采用“T-纤维代号-纤维体积分数”编号各组试件,“T”表示轴拉试验, 例如:“T-S0213-2.0vol%”表示掺入体积分数 2vol% 的长度为 13 mm、直径为 0.2 mm 钢纤维的 UHPC 狗骨轴拉试件。具体编号见表 2。

2.2 浇筑与养护机制

参照国家规范 GB/T 31387—2015^[68]制备 UHPFRC, 搅拌全过程约需 13~15 min。搅拌完成后, 采用沿长度方向分批分层浇筑的方式入模, 浇筑完成后模外振动密实。在试件上覆盖塑料薄膜, 静置 8~24 h 后脱模。脱模后将试件放入蒸养室在 90℃ 蒸汽环境下蒸养 72 h。蒸养完成后, 自然养护至 28 天进行抗拉和抗压试验。

2.3 试验方法

2.3.1 轴拉试验

直拉强度试件形状、尺寸采用 DB13/T 2946—2019^[69]规定的试件。每组轴拉试验浇筑 6 根狗骨试件。参考文献 [70] 的测试方法, 测试设备为布置于试件中部四面的应变片和两侧的引伸计。加载采用 300 kN 的液压伺服微机控制万能试验机 (济南东测试验机技术有限公司)。加载方式以

表 2 A 组和 B 组试验方案
Table 2 Test scheme of group A and group B

Test group	Specimen	Steel fiber volume fraction/vol%	Steel fiber aspect ratio	Test group	Specimen	Steel fiber volume fraction/vol%	Steel fiber aspect ratio
A	C-S0313-1.0vol%	1.0	43	B	T-S0313-3.0vol%	3.0	43
	C-S0313-2.0vol%	2.0	43		T-S0213-0.5vol%	0.5	65
	C-S0313-3.0vol%	3.0	43		T-S0213-1.0vol%	1.0	65
	C-S0213-1.0vol%	1.0	65		T-S0213-1.5vol%	1.5	65
	C-S0213-2.0vol%	2.0	65		T-S0213-2.0vol%	2.0	65
	C-S0213-3.0vol%	3.0	65		T-S0213-2.5vol%	2.5	65
	C-S0220-1.0vol%	1.0	100		T-S0213-3.0vol%	3.0	65
	C-S0220-2.0vol%	2.0	100		T-S0220-0.5vol%	0.5	100
	C-S0220-3.0vol%	3.0	100		T-S0220-1.0vol%	1.0	100
B	T-S0313-0.5vol%	0.5	43		T-S0220-1.5vol%	1.5	100
	T-S0313-1.0vol%	1.0	43		T-S0220-2.0vol%	2.0	100
	T-S0313-1.5vol%	1.5	43		T-S0220-2.5vol%	2.5	100
	T-S0313-2.0vol%	2.0	43		T-S0220-3.0vol%	3.0	100
	T-S0313-2.5vol%	2.5	43				

Notes: C—Uniaxial compression test; T—Uniaxial tension test; S0313—Diameter of steel fiber is 0.30 mm and the length is 13 mm; S0213—Diameter of steel fiber is 0.20 mm and the length is 13 mm; S0220—Diameter of steel fiber is 0.20 mm and the length is 20 mm.

0.1 mm/min 的加载速度进行加载，直到试件的长度变化为钢纤维长度的 60% 时结束试验。试验以主裂纹位于 100 mm 测距内，且弹性段位移计和应变片的数据差异小于 15%，作为试验成功的判断标准。具体的轴拉试验装置图可见图 2(a)。

2.3.2 轴压试验

每组 UHPFRC 浇筑 3 个尺寸为 100 mm×100 mm×300 mm 的棱柱体试件，进行轴压试验。参照国家标准 GB/T 31387—2015^[68] 进行抗压性能检测，加载方式为力和位移混合加载，先以 0.25 kN/s 的速度连续加载至 30 kN；然后以 0.1 mm/min 的加载速度连续加载至试件发生破坏。具体轴拉试验装置见图 2(b)。

2.4 试验结果

试验得到各组 UHPFRC 轴拉应力-应变曲线见图 3；受压力机刚度限制，轴压试验中仅测试到轴压应力-应变曲线的上升段，见图 4。

3 UHPFRC 本构关系

3.1 UHPFRC 本构关系经验模型

3.1.1 轴拉本构经验模型

由 1.1 节可知，现有经验模型中，轴拉本构方程上升段函数形式不一。上升段需满足边界条件：

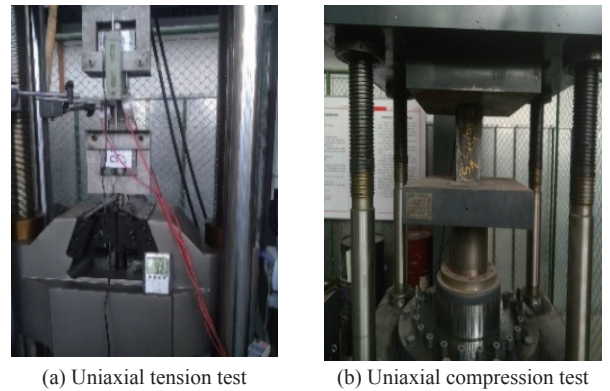


图 2 试验装置示意图
Fig. 2 Diagram of test device

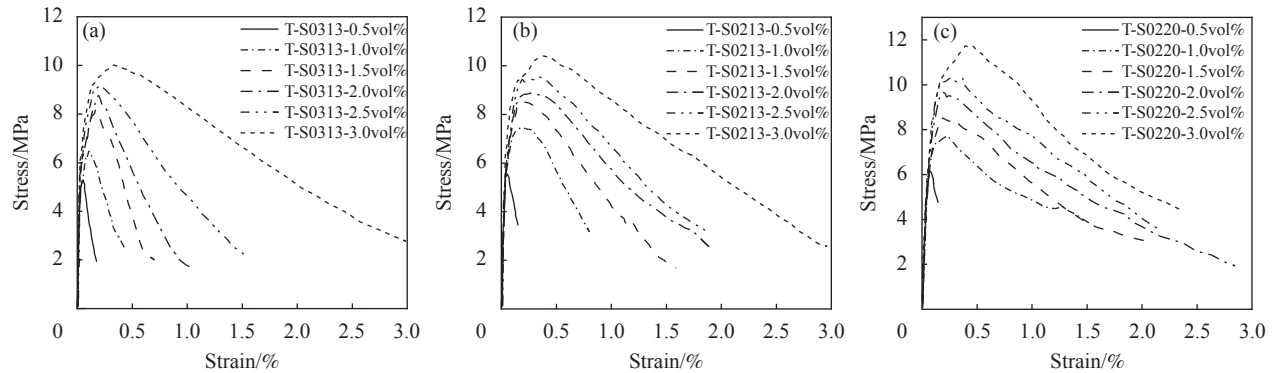


图 3 UHPFRC 轴拉应力-应变曲线
Fig. 3 Uniaxial tensile stress-strain curves of UHPFRC

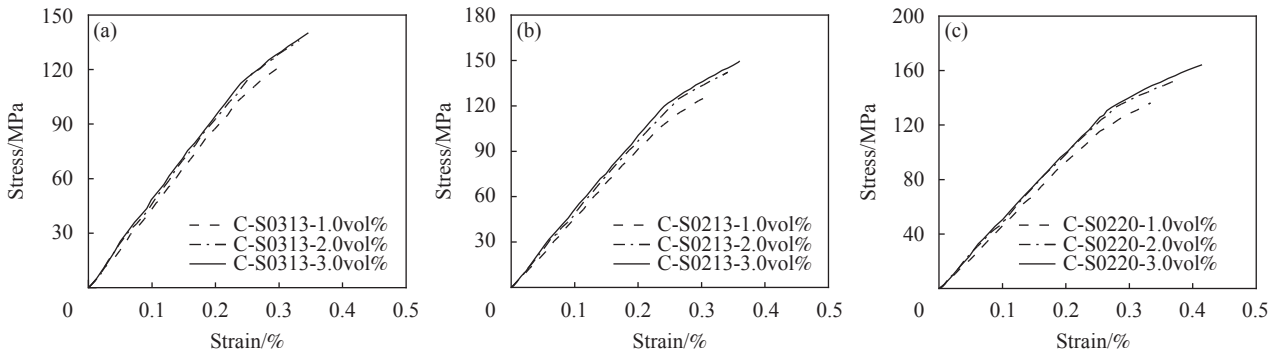


图 4 UHPFRC 轴压应力-应变曲线
Fig. 4 Uniaxial compressive stress-strain curves of UHPFRC

(a) $x = \varepsilon/\varepsilon_p = 0$ 时, $y = \sigma(\varepsilon)/\sigma_p = 0$, $dy/dx = E_0/E_c$, E_0 为初始弹模, E_c 为割线模量; (b) $x=1$ 时, $y=1$, $dy/dx=0$; (c) $0 < x < 1$ 时, $dy/dx < 0$, $d^2y/dx^2 < 0$ 。

由文献 [19] 可知 1.1.1 节中多项式形式的轴拉本构模型中 A 应该满足 $1.5 < A < 3$; 有理分式形式的轴拉本构模型由边界条件 (a) 可得: $dy/dx = E_0/E_c = A > 1$ 。通过对试验数据拟合分析, 发现较多曲线拟合出的 A 值超出多项式模型中的 A 取值范围, 因此, 本文选择与文献 [15-16] 中相同的有理分式的形式, 见下式:

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{Ax}{(A-1)x^{A/A-1} + 1}, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x}{m_1(x-1)^{n_1} + x}, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

式中: $x = \varepsilon/\varepsilon_p$; $y = \sigma(\varepsilon)/\sigma_p$; σ_p 和 ε_p 分别为峰值应力、峰值应变; m_1 、 n_1 为待定系数。

模型的上升段曲线由待定系数 A 确定, 下降段由待定系数 m_1 、 n_1 确定; 为了分析适用于不同基体的待定系数的推荐值, 收集 UHPFRC 相关文献 [13-14, 47, 71-82] 中的轴拉数据, 通过拟合发现 A 值在 1.5~6.5 之间可包含大部分曲线上升段, 见图 5。

以试验和文献收集的共 35 组数据为样本, 剔除大误差点, 统计得到 A 的平均值为 3.4, 并将其作为 A 的推荐值。下降段以 18 组试验和文献数据作为样本, 同样通过统计分析推荐 m_1 、 n_1 分别为 0.49 和 2.0。综合得经验模型本构式如下式:

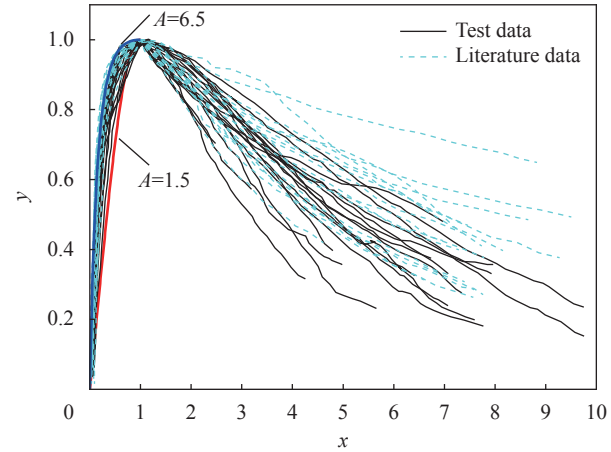
$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{3.4x}{2.4x^{1.4} + 1}, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x}{0.49(x-1)^2 + x}, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

3.1.2 轴压本构经验模型

轴压经验模型的函数模型差异也主要出现在上升段。通过文献 [19, 22, 24, 26-27, 34] 收集了不

同经验模型中上升段 A 值的取值范围, 见表 3。

将试验数据为样本根据 1.1.2 节中各经验模型进行拟合, 发现得到的 A 值均满足系数范围; 进一步对比各经验模型吻合度, 见图 6。



A—Undetermined coefficient
图 5 UHPFRC 轴拉本构曲线 [13-14, 47, 71-82]
Fig. 5 Uniaxial tension constitutive curves of UHPFRC [13-14, 47, 71-82]

表 3 A 值 ($A = E_0/E_c$) 的取值范围
Table 3 Value range of A ($A = E_0/E_c$)

Function form	Ref.	A value range
Tertiary polynomial	[19]	$1.5 < A < 3$
Quartic polynomial	[24]	$1.33 < A < 2.67$
Quintic polynomial	[26-27]	$1 < A < 1.67$
Sextic polynomial	[22]	$1 < A < 1.5$
Rational fraction	[34]	$1 < A$

Notes: E_0 —Initial modulus of elasticity; E_c —Secant modulus.

判定系数 R^2 是评价拟合结果与试验结果吻合度的统计指标, 相关系数值越大则吻合越好。图 6 对比发现针对不同试验结果, 采用有理分式拟合时, 相关系数值最大, 表明采用有理分式与试验结果更吻合。为此, 本文与文献 [34-35] 相同

选择有理分式作为本构关系函数式, 见下式:

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{Ax - x^2}{1 + (A - 2)x}, & x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x}{m_2(x - 1)^2 + x}, & x > 1 \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

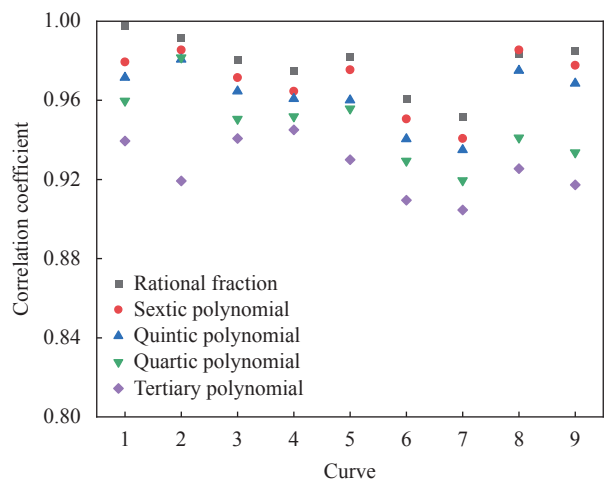


图6 经验模型的判定系数 R^2

Fig. 6 Determination coefficient R^2 of empirical model

可见, 上升段仅与系数 A 相关。以试验和参考文献 [26, 35, 37, 50, 83-88] 中的 19 组数据为样本, 对 A 值进行拟合, 剔除大误差点, 统计分析所有样本值, 得到 A 的均值为 1.17, 以其为推荐值。以收集文献中的 11 组本构下降段曲线为样本, 采用相同方法确定 m_2 推荐值为 10.0。综上所述, 可得数值本构关系式如下式:

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{1.17x - x^2}{1 - 0.83x}, & 0 < x \leq 1 \\ \frac{x}{10(x - 1)^2 + x}, & x \geq 1 \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

3.2 UHPFRC 损伤本构函数模型

根据第 1.2 节的分析, 本文选用 Weibull 分布作为损伤演化函数, 如下式:

$$D = 1 - \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{a}\right)^\eta\right] \quad (5)$$

根据 Lemaitre 的应变等价性假说 [38], 可以得到应力-应变关系式, 如下式:

$$\sigma = (1 - D)E_0\varepsilon = E_0\varepsilon \exp\left[-\left(\frac{\varepsilon}{a}\right)^\eta\right] \quad (6)$$

式中, a 和 η 是分布函数控制系数。

3.2.1 轴拉损伤本构

轴拉本构方程边界条件包括: (a) 当拉应变 $\varepsilon_t = 0$ 时, 拉应力 $\sigma_t = 0$ 和 $d\sigma_t/d\varepsilon_t = E_0$; (b) 对应于应力峰值点的应变当 $\varepsilon_t = \varepsilon_{tp}$ 时, 有 $\sigma_t = \sigma_{tp}$ 和

$d\sigma_t/d\varepsilon_t = 0$ (其中 ε_{tp} 为峰值拉应变, σ_{tp} 为峰值拉应力); (c) 应变为初裂应变 ε_{tk} 时, 应力为初裂强度 σ_{tk} , 即 $\varepsilon_t = \varepsilon_{tk}$ 时, $\sigma_t = \sigma_{tk}$; 两个控制系数 μ 和 η 可以由边界条件 (a)、(b) 和 (c) 确定。对式 (6) 进行无量纲化, 令 $y = \sigma_t(\varepsilon_t)/\sigma_{tp}$, $x = \varepsilon_t/\varepsilon_{tp}$, 同时引入边界条件, 得本构函数式, 见下式:

$$y = \sqrt[n]{e} \exp\left(-\frac{x^\eta}{\eta}\right), \quad \eta = \frac{1}{\ln}\left(\frac{\varepsilon_{tp}\sigma_{tk}}{\varepsilon_{tk}\sigma_{tp}}\right) \quad (7)$$

由式 (7) 可知, 系数 η 值可以通过峰值点应力、应变值和弹性模量进行估算。如图 7 所示, η 值随纤维增强因子 K ($K = V_f(l_f/d_f)$, V_f 为纤维含量, l_f 和 d_f 分别为钢纤维长度和直径) 值的增加而降低, 以 2.4 节试验数据为样本, 数值回归分析得 η 值的估算式如下式:

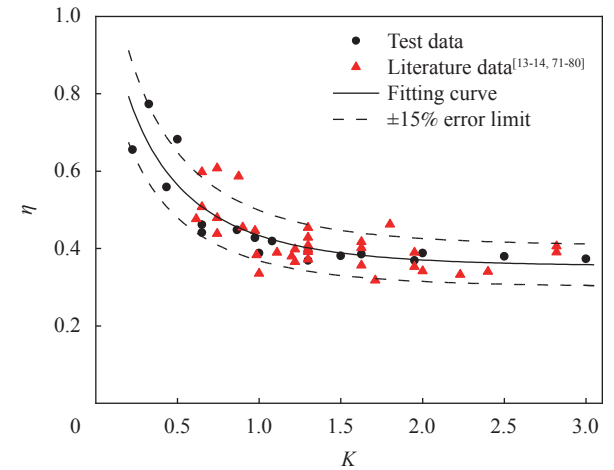


图7 UHPFRC 轴拉本构方程控制系数 η 与纤维增强因子 K 关系

Fig. 7 Relationship between control coefficient η of uniaxial tension constitutive equation and fiber reinforcement factor K of UHPFRC

$$\eta = 0.355 + \exp\left(\frac{-K^{0.707}}{0.379}\right) \quad (8)$$

为验证不同基体时式 (8) 估算的系数 η 值是否有效, 共收集了 12 篇文献 [13-14, 71-80] 中的 33 组 UHPFRC 轴拉试验数据。图 7 对比结果表明, 不同基体条件时, 数据点多位于 $\pm 15\%$ 误差限内, 可见式 (8) 依旧具有较好精度。

为考虑不同基体差异对模型的影响, 使在不同基体条件时估算结果更加准确, 通过文献收集了不同基体 UHPFRC 的相关试验数据, 以扩展样本库数据, 以文献和试验的全部数据为样本, 重新回归分析得下式:

$$\eta = 0.354 + \exp\left(\frac{-K^{0.699}}{0.395}\right) \quad (9)$$

对比式 (9) 计算曲线与试验曲线, 见图 8, 拟合曲线与实测试验曲线吻合良好。

3.2.2 轴压损伤本构

与轴拉曲线相同, 轴压曲线满足相同的边界条件, 同理可得下式。

$$y = \sqrt[n]{\epsilon} \exp \frac{-x^\eta}{\eta}, \eta = \frac{1}{\ln(\epsilon_{cp} E / \sigma_{cp})} \quad (10)$$

由式 (10) 可知, 系数 η 值可以通过峰值点应力、应变值和弹性模量进行估算。如图 9 所示, η 值随纤维增强因子 K 值的增加而降低, 且下降趋势为开口向上的二次抛物线。以 2.4 节试验数据为样本, 数值回归分析得 η 值的估算式如下式:

$$\eta = 11.203 - 3.820K + 0.588K^2 \quad (11)$$

为验证不同基体时式 (11) 估算的系数 η 值是否有效, 收集 15 篇文献^[26,35,50,84-95] 中的 23 组 UHPFRC 轴压试验数据。

图 9 对比结果表明, 不同基体条件时, 数据点基本位于 $\pm 15\%$ 误差限内, 式 (11) 依旧具有较好精度。

为考虑不同基体差异对模型的影响, 使在不同基体条件时估算结果更加准确, 通过文献收集了不同基体 UHPFRC 的相关试验结果, 以扩展试验样本库数据, 以文献和试验的全部数据为样本重新分析得下式:

$$\eta = 11.918 - 4.906K + 0.886K^2 \quad (12)$$

对比式 (12) 计算曲线与试验曲线见图 10, 拟合曲线与实测上升段曲线吻合良好。

3.3 UHPFRC 简化本构关系

3.3.1 轴拉简化本构

根据 1.3.1 节的梳理, 应变硬化型 UHPFRC 的轴拉本构简化模型采用三折线模型。软化型 UHPFRC 的本构曲线可视作在峰值点无限接近初裂点时的特例。弹性段和硬化段曲线明确, 仅需要分析软化段系数 b , 见下式:

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{y_{tk}}{x_{tk}} x, & 0 \leq x \leq x_{tk} \\ y_{tk} + \frac{(1-y_{tk})}{(1-x_{tk})} (x-x_{tk}), & x_{tk} \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{(b-1)} (x-b), & 1 \leq x \end{cases} \quad (13)$$

此处 $y_{tk} = \epsilon_{tk} / \epsilon_{tp}$, $x_{tk} = \sigma_{tk} / \sigma_{tp}$, ϵ_{tk} 、 σ_{tk} 分别为初裂应变和应力; b 为待定系数。以试验和文献^[13-14, 71-80] 的 12 组下降段曲线为样本, 对每一根下降段曲线进行回归得到 b , 而后剔除大误差点, 统计分析 b 均值为 12.4, 作为推荐值。

3.3.2 轴压简化本构

UHPFRC 轴压本构曲线仅有一个峰值点的特征点, 如第 1.3.2 节的梳理其简化本构曲线通常为

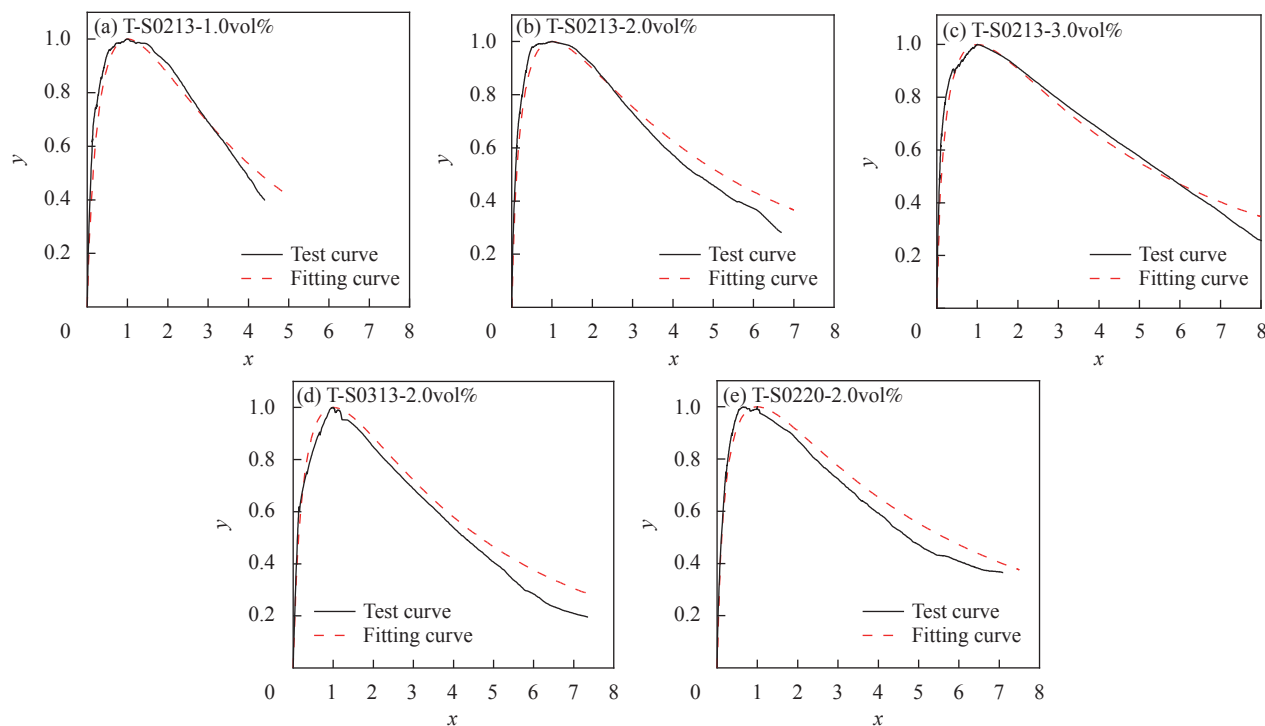


图 8 UHPFRC 抗拉本构模型与试验数据对比

Fig. 8 Comparison between tensile constitutive model and test data of UHPFRC

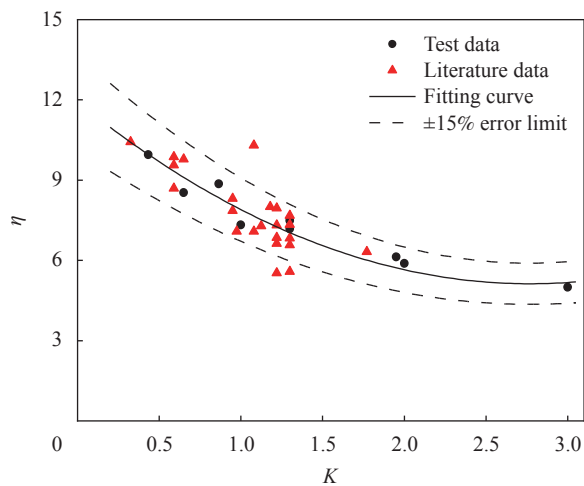


图9 UHPFRC 轴压本构方程控制系数与纤维增强因子关系 [26, 35, 50, 84-95]

Fig. 9 Relationship between control coefficient of uniaxial compression constitutive equation and fiber reinforcement factor of UHPFRC [26, 35, 50, 84-95]

双折线模型。通过对文献 [26, 35, 50, 84-85, 88-92] 收集的全部 10 组下降段曲线, 进行如 3.3.1 节的统计分析, 得最大应变推荐为峰值压应变的 2.7 倍, 简化本构函数如下式:

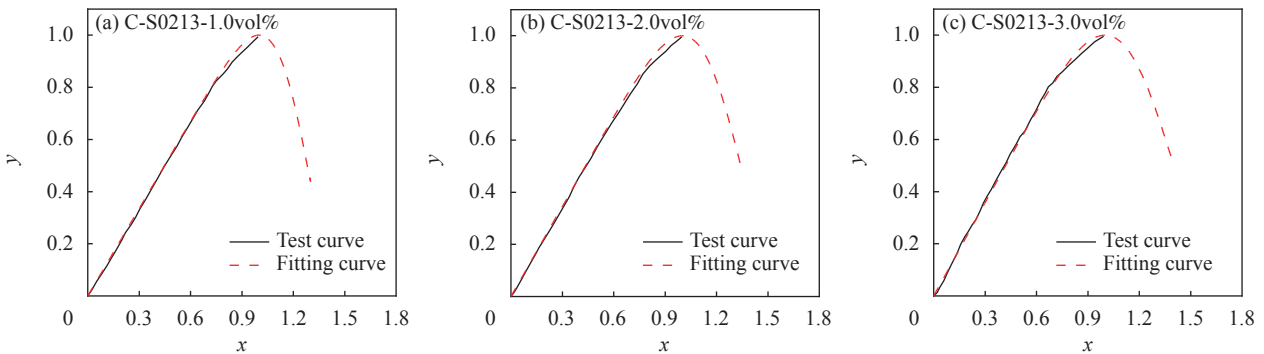


图 10 UHPFRC 抗压本构模型与试验数据对比

Fig. 10 Comparison between compressive constitutive model and test data of UHPFRC

(3) 试验数据分析钢纤维参数对 UHPFRC 单轴本构损伤模型的影响, 发现损伤模型控制系数与纤维增强因子 K 呈现显著相关性, 综合试验与文献数据建立了考虑纤维参数影响的 UHPFRC 本构损伤模型方程式。

(4) UHPFRC 本构简化模型, 易于计算和简化分析, 适用于简化计算与数值模拟。其构建核心在于线型选择, 轴拉本构简化模型多采用三折线模型以充分体现其假性应变硬化特征, 轴压本构多采用双折线模型以简化计算。

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$$y = \begin{cases} x, & 0 \leq x \leq 1 \\ \frac{1}{1.7}(2.7-x), & 1 \leq x \end{cases} \quad (14)$$

4 结论

(1) 超高性能纤维增强混凝土 (UHPFRC) 本构经验模型函数形式简单, 较易于计算, 适用于设计计算, 但缺乏力学原理支撑, 可靠性高度依赖于样本数量。其构建的关键在于上升段和下降段函数形式选择, 轴拉两段均较多采用有理分式; 轴压上升段早期较多采用多项式, 近年来采用有理分式的逐渐增多, 下降段为有理分式。通过试验数据的对比分析, 认为轴拉、轴压本构方程都采用有理分式更优, 然后综合试验与文献数据建立了单轴本构关系经验模型方程式。

(2) UHPFRC 本构损伤模型符合损伤原理, 更吻合试验应力-应变曲线特征, 适用于认识材料特征。其构建关键在于损伤因子构建和损伤演化函数确定, 以真实应力构建损伤因子, 假定符合 Weibull 分布, 可得到较吻合的本构方程式。

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