

文章编号:1673-2049(2007)02-0048-06

# 预应力混凝土连续梁的次内力分析方法

孔祥福<sup>1,2</sup>, 周绪红<sup>1,3</sup>, 于坤<sup>3</sup>, 狄谨<sup>1</sup>

(1. 长安大学 公路学院, 陕西 西安 710064; 2. 山东省交通规划设计院, 山东 济南 250031;  
3. 湖南大学 土木工程学院, 湖南 长沙 410082)

**摘要:**以连续梁为对象,研究了弹性阶段预应力布束形式对结构内力的影响。首先分析了预应力混凝土连续梁中预应力引起的次内力产生的原因,然后把连续梁等效成边跨和中跨2种基本结构形式,将常见预应力束布设形式引起的固端约束次力矩和弯矩用参数表示,包括直线束、局部束、折线形预应力束以及抛物线形预应力束;同时,分析了折线束和抛物线束的梁端压力线与梁重心线的偏离距率及钢束几何形状的对对应关系,总结了这2种布束形式对结构内力影响的特征;最后以一个三跨等截面连续梁为实例,对比折线束与抛物线束产生的次内力效应。结果表明,折线束对连续梁的次内力影响远大于抛物线束。该研究结果有助于工程技术人员优化预应力束筋设计。

**关键词:**桥梁工程;预应力混凝土连续梁;预应力;布束形式;次内力

**中图分类号:**TU378.2 **文献标志码:**A

## Analysis Method of Secondary Internal Forces of PC Continuous Beam

KONG Xiang-fu<sup>1,2</sup>, ZHOU Xu-hong<sup>1,3</sup>, YU Kun<sup>3</sup>, DI Jin<sup>1</sup>

(1. School of Highway, Chang'an University, Xi'an 710064, Shaanxi, China; 2. Shandong Provincial Communications Planning and Design Institute, Jinan 250031, Shandong, China; 3. School of Civil Engineering, Hunan University, Changsha 410082, Hunan, China)

**Abstract:** With the prototype of continuous beam, authors analyzed the characteristics of prestress impact of diversified arrangements of tendons in elasticity stage. Firstly, authors studied the reasons that results in the secondary internal force were caused by prestressing force in PC continuous beam. Then, authors simplified the continuous bridge to two basic structural type, side-span and mid-span, and provided the secondary torque and bending moment at fix end expressing in parameters for various common arrangements of tendon including straight-line tendon, local tendon, polygonal prestress tendon and parabola prestress tendon. Meanwhile, authors analyzed the corresponding relationship between the distance from pressure line at beam end to gravity center, and the alignment for polygonal and parabola tendons, and summarized the characteristics of prestress impact of polygonal tendon and parabola tendon. Finally, taking a three-span continuous beam as example, authors compared the effects of secondary internal force caused by polygonal tendon and parabola tendon respectively. The results show that polygonal tendon affects the secondary internal force more than parabola tendons. The research offers reference for engineers to optimize the design of prestressing tendons.

**Key words:** bridge engineering; PC continuous beam; prestress; arrangement of tendon; secondary internal force

收稿日期:2007-01-28

基金项目:“十五”国家科技攻关项目(2003BA808A15-1);陕西省交通科技项目(03-01K)

作者简介:孔祥福(1964-),男,山东聊城人,山东省交通规划设计院研究员,长安大学工学博士研究生,

E-mail:xiangfukong@163.com.

## 0 引 言

预应力技术在我国发展迅速,在混凝土结构、钢结构、钢-混组合结构中得到了广泛的应用。预应力束的布设形式将直接影响结构的内力分布,合理配置预应力束可以提高预应力效应,降低工程造价<sup>[1-3]</sup>。预应力混凝土连续梁在内外因素的综合作用下,结构因受到强迫的挠曲变形或轴向伸缩变形,在结构多余约束处产生多余的约束力,从而引起结构的附加内力,这部分附加内力称为结构次内力<sup>[4-5]</sup>。如何准确考虑预加力引起的次内力,以便合理地选配预应力束筋,一直是工程设计人员非常重视的问题。

笔者以工程中常用的连续梁为研究对象,在弹性阶段分析预应力束布设形式对结构内力影响的一些特征,分析了常见布束形式产生的次内力效应。

## 1 预应力次内力的产生

如图 1(a)所示,预应力简支梁在预应力的作用下,将自由地产生挠曲变形。这种变形在支座上不产生次反力,因此也就不会引起梁内的次力矩,此时预应力束筋重心线(c. g. s 线)与混凝土压力线(c. g. c 线)重合。如图 1(b)所示,预应力在梁的任意截面上产生的弯矩为<sup>[6]</sup>

$$M_0 = N_y e_0 \tag{1}$$

式中: $N_y$  为梁内有效预应力; $e_0$  为偏心距,即压力线与梁重心线的距离。

对于预应力混凝土连续梁[图 1(c)],由于多余约束的存在,梁不可能自由上挠,必然在中间支座处产生次反力,以满足中间支承处的变形协调条件,从而在梁体内产生次内力矩  $M'$ ,如图 1(d)所示。

预加力的偏心作用在梁内产生的弯矩为  $M_0 = N_y e_0$ ,称为初预矩,因此梁的总预矩  $M$ [图 1(e)]为

$$M = M_0 + M' \tag{2}$$

由于次内力的产生,梁内混凝土压力线必然偏离束筋重心线,其偏离值为

$$e' = M' / N_y \tag{3}$$

而梁内压力线与梁重心线的偏离值为

$$y = M / N_y \tag{4}$$

## 2 预应力引起的固端弯矩

图 2 为三跨连续梁基本结构, $X$ 、 $X_1$ 、 $X_2$  为预应力产生的梁端次力矩; $M_1$ 、 $M_2$  为固端弯矩(总预矩),则

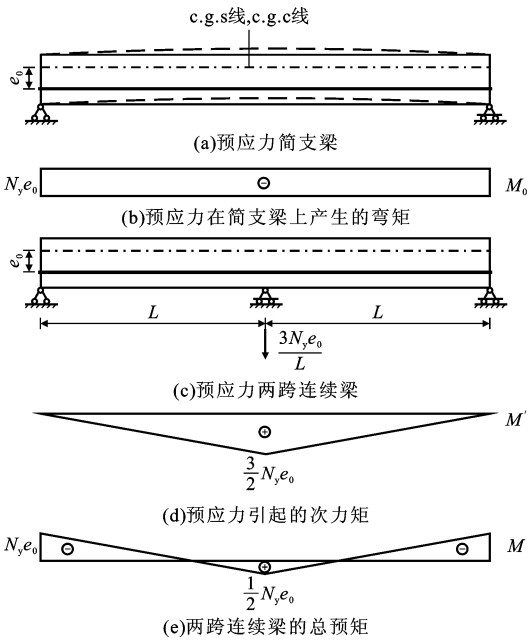


图 1 连续梁次内力的产生

Fig. 1 Producing of Secondary Internal Force of Continuous Beam

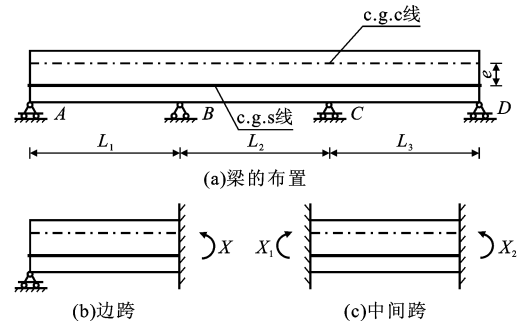


图 2 三跨连续梁基本结构

Fig. 2 Basic Structure of Three-span Continuous Beam

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= \frac{3}{2} N_y e \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{5}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M &= \frac{1}{2} N_y e \\ X_1 &= X_2 = N_y e \\ M_1 &= M_2 = 0 \end{aligned} \right\} \tag{6}$$

由式(4)~(6)得

$$y = \frac{1}{2} e, y_1 = y_2 = 0$$

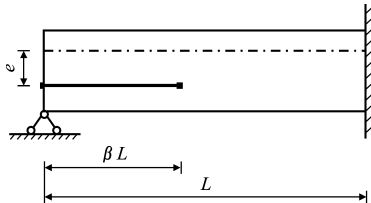
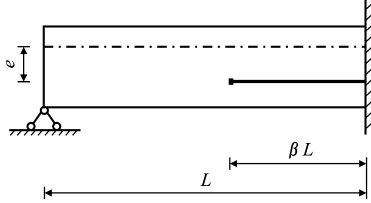
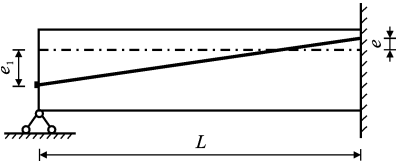
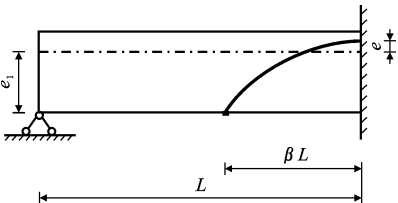
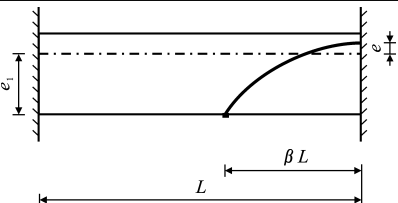
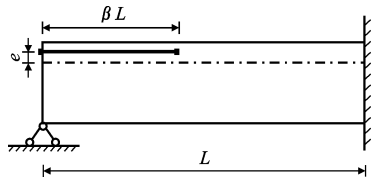
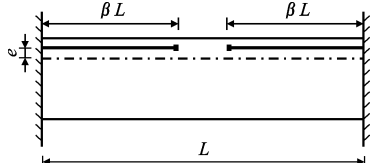
在求出基本结构的固端弯矩后,用位移法或力矩分配法<sup>[7]</sup>可计算出全梁的总预矩。

### 2.1 直线束与局部束

直线束与局部束下基本结构的次力矩、总预矩、梁端压力线与梁重心线的偏离距率  $k$  ( $k = M \cdot N_y^{-1} e^{-1}$ )见表 1。

表 1 预应力引起的固端约束次力矩、总预矩和偏离距率

Tab. 1 Secondary Torque, Final Moment and *k* at Fixed Boundary Limit Caused by Prestress

序号	图示	梁端次力矩 <i>X</i>	总预矩 <i>M</i>	偏离距率 <i>k</i>
1		$\frac{3}{2} N_y \beta^2 e$	$\frac{3}{2} N_y \beta^2 e$	$\frac{3}{2} \beta^2$
2		$3 N_y e \beta (1 - 0.5 \beta)$	$- N_y e (1 - 3 \beta + 1.5 \beta^2)$	$-(1 - 3 \beta + 1.5 \beta^2)$
3		$N_y (\frac{1}{2} e_1 - e)$	$\frac{1}{2} N_y e_1$	$\frac{1}{2} k_2$
4		$N_y (e_1 \beta - \frac{3}{4} e_1 \beta^2 - 2 e \beta + \frac{3}{4} e \beta^2)$	$N_y (e_1 \beta - \frac{3}{4} e_1 \beta^2 + e + 2 e \beta + \frac{3}{4} e \beta^2)$	$1 - 2 \beta + \frac{3}{4} \beta^2 + k_2 \beta (1 - \frac{3}{4} \beta)$
5		左: $12 N_y (\frac{1}{9} e_1 \beta - \frac{1}{8} e_1 \beta^2 - \frac{2}{9} e \beta + \frac{1}{8} e \beta^2)$ 右: $12 N_y (-\frac{1}{18} e_1 \beta + \frac{1}{8} e_1 \beta^2 + \frac{1}{9} e \beta - \frac{1}{8} e \beta^2)$	左: $12 N_y (\frac{1}{9} e_1 \beta - \frac{1}{8} e_1 \beta^2 - \frac{2}{9} e \beta + \frac{1}{8} e \beta^2)$ 右: $12 N_y (-\frac{1}{18} e_1 \beta + \frac{1}{8} e_1 \beta^2 + \frac{1}{9} e \beta - \frac{1}{8} e \beta^2 + \frac{1}{12} e)$	左: $12 (\frac{1}{9} k_2 \beta - \frac{1}{8} k_2 \beta^2 - \frac{2}{9} \beta + \frac{1}{8} \beta^2)$ 右: $1 + 12 (\frac{1}{9} \beta - \frac{1}{8} e \beta^2 - \frac{1}{18} k_2 \beta + \frac{1}{8} k_2 \beta^2)$
6		左: $N_y e \beta (3 \beta - 4)$ 右: $N_y e \beta (2 - 3 \beta)$	左: $N_y e \beta (1 - 4 \beta + 3 \beta^2)$ 右: $N_y e \beta (2 - 3 \beta)$	左: $\beta - 4 \beta^2 + 3 \beta^3$ 右: $2 \beta - 3 \beta^2$
7		$-2 N_y e \beta$	$N_y e (1 - 2 \beta)$	$1 - 2 \beta$

注:  $k_2 = e_1/e$ ;  $\beta$  为预应力束的长度系数;  $L$  为梁段长度。

2.2 连续配束

对于边跨布设的折线形预应力束(图 3),可求得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= -3 N_y (a e_0 + b e_1 + c e) \\ M &= N_y e - 3 N_y (a e_0 + b e_1 + c e) \\ k &= 1 - 3 (a k_1 + b k_2 + c) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (7)$$

式中:  $a = -\frac{1}{6} \beta_1^2$ ;  $b = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \beta_2 + \frac{1}{6} \beta_1^2 - \frac{1}{6} \beta_2^2$ ;  $c = \frac{1}{2} \times \beta_2 - \frac{1}{6} \beta_2^2$ ;  $k_1 = e_0/e$ ;  $k_2 = e_1/e$ 。

对于边跨布设的抛物线形预应力束(图 4),可求得

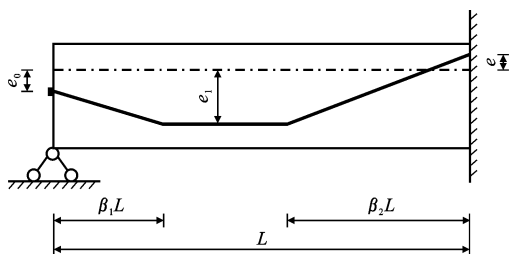


图3 边跨折线形预应力束

Fig. 3 Side-span Polygonal Prestress Tendons

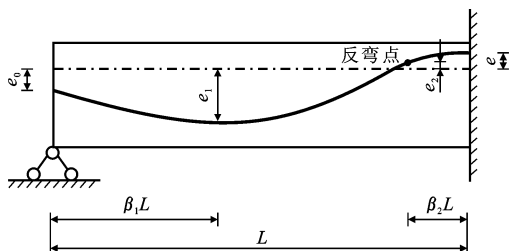


图4 边跨抛物线形预应力束

Fig. 4 Side-span Parabola Prestress Tendons

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= -3N_y(ae_0 + be_1 + ce_2 + de) \\ M &= N_y e - 3N_y(ae_0 + be_1 + ce_2 + de) \\ k &= 1 - 3[ak_1 + bk_2 + (1 - \frac{1+k_2}{1-\beta_1}\beta_2)c + d] \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (8)$$

可以证明

$$e_2 = e - \frac{e + e_1}{1 - \beta_1} \beta_2 \quad (9)$$

式中:  $a = -\frac{1}{12}\beta_1^2$ ;  $b = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\beta_1 + \frac{1}{6}\beta_1\beta_2 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2 - \frac{1}{4}\beta_2^2$ ;  $c = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\beta_1 - \frac{1}{12}\beta_1^2 - \frac{1}{6}\beta_2 + \frac{1}{6}\beta_1\beta_2$ ;  $d = \frac{2}{3} \times \beta_2 - \frac{1}{4}\beta_2^2$ 。

图5为式(7)、(8)中梁端压力线与梁重心线的偏离距率 $k$ 的对照曲线。由图5可以看出:折线束的偏离距率大于抛物线束的偏离距率,即在相同的 $e_0$ 、 $e_1$ 、 $e$ 下梁端压力线产生较大的固端弯矩;折线束的 $k$ 值随着 $\beta_1$ 的增大而减小,曲线束的 $k$ 值随着 $\beta_1$ 的增大而增大,但折线束、抛物线束的 $k$ 值均随 $\beta_2$ 的减小而增大。

对于中跨布设的折线形预应力束(图6),经计算可得

$$\left. \begin{aligned} X &= N_y(e_1 - \beta e - \beta e_1) \\ M &= N_y(e + e_1)(1 - \beta) \\ k &= (1 + k_2)(1 - \beta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

对于中跨布设的抛物线形预应力束(图7),经计算可得

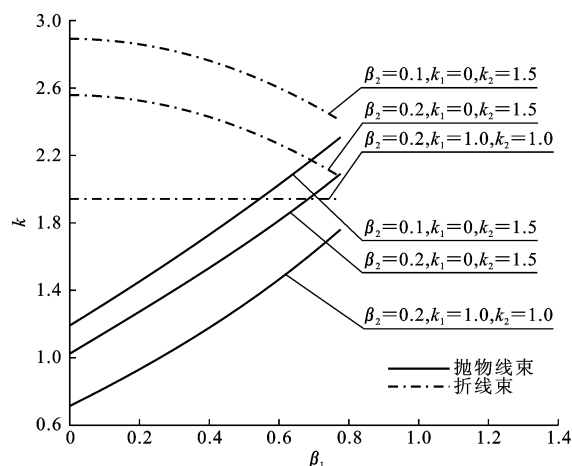
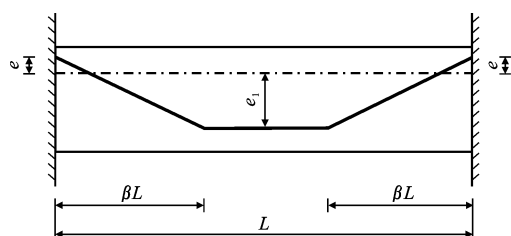
图5 抛物线束和折线束 $k$ 值随 $\beta_1$ 的变化Fig. 5 Variation of  $k$  vs  $\beta_1$  for Parabola Tendons and Polygonal Tendons

图6 中跨折线形预应力束

Fig. 6 Mid-span Polygonal Prestress Tendons

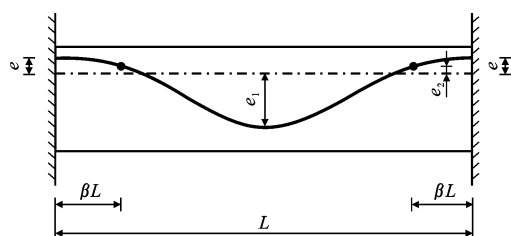


图7 中跨抛物线形预应力束

Fig. 7 Mid-span Parabola Prestress Tendons

$$\left. \begin{aligned} e_2 &= e - 2\beta e - 2\beta e_1 \\ X &= 2N_y(\frac{1}{3}e_1 - \frac{1}{3}\beta e_1 - \frac{1}{3}\beta e - \frac{1}{6}e) \\ M &= \frac{2}{3}N_y(e + e_1)(1 - \beta) \\ k &= \frac{2}{3}(1 + k_2)(1 - \beta) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (11)$$

图8、9为式(10)、(11)中偏离距率 $k$ 随 $k_2$ 、 $\beta$ 的变化关系。由图8、9可以看出:在 $e$ 、 $e_1$ 相同的情况下,折线束的偏离距率大于抛物线束;折线束和抛物线束的 $k$ 值均随 $k_2$ 值的增大而增大,而随 $\beta$ 值的增大而减小。

如果梁端偏心距不同,分别为 $e_1$ 和 $e_2$ ,两端的偏离距率 $k'$ 、 $k''$ 可按下列步骤计算。

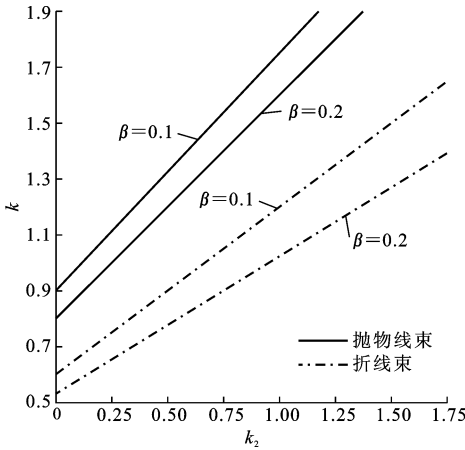


图 8 抛物线束和折线束  $k$  值随  $k_2$  的变化  
Fig. 8 Variation of  $k$  vs  $k_2$  for Parabola Tendons and Polygonal Tendons

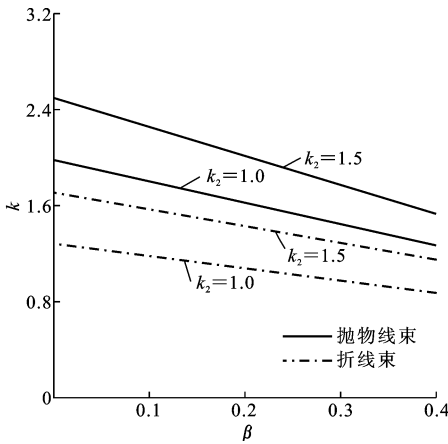


图 9 抛物线束和折线束  $k$  值随  $\beta$  的变化  
Fig. 9 Variation of  $k$  vs  $\beta$  for Parabola Tendons and Polygonal Tendons

两端平均偏离距离为

$$e_m = \frac{1}{2}(e_1 + e_2), k_{1m} = e_1 / e_m$$

产生的端部偏离距率为

$$k_m = \frac{M_m}{N_y e_m} = \frac{2}{3}(1 + k_{1m})(1 - \beta)$$

假定两端反弯点距端部等距,则  $k'$ 、 $k''$  分别为

$$k' = \frac{M_1}{N_y e_1} = \frac{M_m + \alpha(e_2 - e_1)N_y}{N_y e_1} = k_m \frac{e_m}{e_1} + \alpha \frac{e_2 - e_1}{e_1} \quad (12)$$

$$k'' = \frac{M_2}{N_y e_2} = \frac{M_m - \alpha(e_2 - e_1)N_y}{N_y e_2} = k_m \frac{e_m}{e_2} - \alpha \frac{e_2 - e_1}{e_2} \quad (13)$$

式中:  $\alpha = -0.5(\beta^2 - 1.5\beta + 0.25)$ ; 对于折线形束筋,  $k_m = (1 + k_{1m})(1 - \beta)$ ,  $\alpha = -0.5(2\beta^2 - 3\beta + 1)$ 。

### 3 算 例

三跨等截面连续梁,跨径组合断面尺寸及预应力布置如图 10 所示,用力矩分配法计算其总预矩。

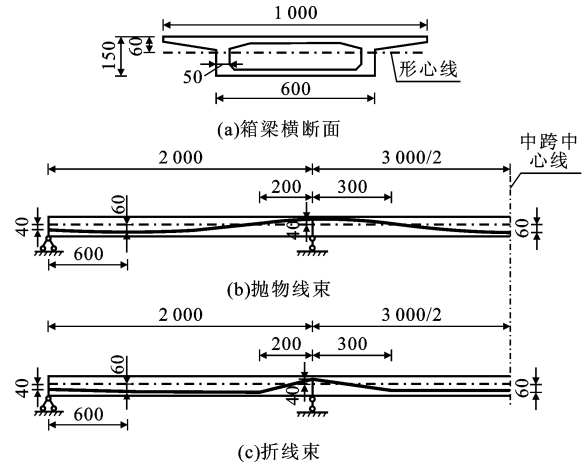


图 10 三跨连续梁构造(单位:cm)  
Fig. 10 Configuration of Three-span Continuous Beam(Unit:cm)

#### 3.1 抛物线束

预应力钢束采用  $\Phi_j 15-10$ , 其张拉应力为 1 395 MPa, 张拉力为 1 939 kN。

(1) 边孔

$e_0 = 40$  cm;  $e_1 = 60$  cm;  $e = 40$  cm;  $\beta_1 = 0.3$ ;  $\beta_2 = 0.1$ ;  $a = -\frac{1}{12}\beta_1^2 = -0.0075$ ;  $b = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\beta_1 + \frac{1}{6}\beta_1\beta_2 + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2 - \frac{1}{4}\beta_2^2 = -0.2475$ ;  $c = -\frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{6}\beta_1 - \frac{1}{12}\beta_1^2 - \frac{1}{6}\beta_2 + \frac{1}{6}\beta_1\beta_2 = 0.18083$ ;  $d = \frac{2}{3}\beta_2 - \frac{1}{4}\beta_2^2 = 0.06417$ ;  $e_2 = e - \frac{e+e_1}{1-\beta_1}\beta_2 = 25.71$ ;  $M = N_y e - 3N_y \cdot (ae_0 + be_1 + ce_2 + de) = 63.8N_y$ ;  $k_1 = e_0/e = 1$ ;  $k_2 = e_1/e = 1.5$ ;  $k = 1.59499$ ;  $M = kN_y e = 63.8N_y$ 。

(2) 中跨

$e = 40$  cm;  $e_1 = 60$  cm;  $\beta = 0.1$ ;  $k_2 = e_1/e = 1.5$ ;  $M = \frac{2}{3}N_y(e + e_1)(1 - \beta) = 60N_y$ ;  $k = \frac{2}{3}(1 + k_2)(1 - \beta) = 1.5$ ;  $M = 1.5N_y e = 60N_y$ , 其中固端弯矩以绕梁端顺时针为正。利用对称性计算,其结构如图 11 所示。

劲度系数: 边跨为  $S_{BA} = \frac{3EI}{L_1} = 0.5EI$ ; 中跨为

$$S_{BC} = \frac{3EI}{L_2} = 0.0833EI。$$

分配系数:  $\mu_{BA} = 0.643$ ;  $\mu_{BC} = 0.357$ 。

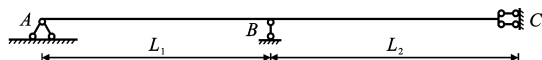


图 11 三跨连续梁模型

Fig. 11 Model of Three-span Continuous Beam

固端弯矩:  $D_{BA} = -63.8N_y$ ;  $D_{BC} = 60.0N_y$ 。

传递弯矩:  $E_{BA} = 2.5N_y$ ;  $E_{BC} = 1.3N_y$ 。

最后弯矩:  $F_{BA} = -61N_y$ ;  $F_{BC} = 61N_y$ 。

抛物线束初预矩和总预矩如图 12 所示。

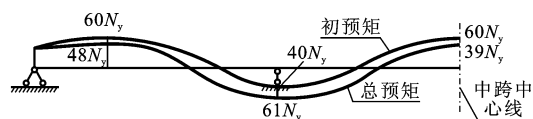


图 12 抛物线束初预矩和总预矩

Fig. 12 Original and Final Moment of Parabola Tendons

### 3.2 折线束

#### (1) 边孔

$e_0 = 40 \text{ cm}$ ;  $e_1 = 60 \text{ cm}$ ;  $e = 40 \text{ cm}$ ;  $\beta_1 = 0.3$ ;  $\beta_2 =$

$0.1$ ;  $a = -\frac{1}{6}\beta_1^2 = -0.015$ ;  $b = -\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\beta_2 + \frac{1}{6}\beta_1^2 -$

$\frac{1}{6}\beta_2^2 = -0.4367$ ;  $c = \frac{1}{2}\beta_2 - \frac{1}{6}\beta_2^2 = 0.0483$ ;  $k_1 = 1$ ;

$k_2 = 1.5$ ;  $k = 1 - 3(ak_1 + bk_2 + c) = 2.865$ ;  $M = kN_y e = 114.6N_y$ 。

#### (2) 中跨

$e = 40 \text{ cm}$ ;  $e_1 = 60 \text{ cm}$ ;  $\beta = 0.1$ ;  $k_2 = e_1/e = 1.5$ ;

$k = (1 + k_2)(1 - \beta) = 2.25$ ;  $M = kN_y e = 90N_y$ 。利用

对称性计算,结构如图 11 所示,其计算过程如下。

分配系数:  $\mu_{BA} = 0.643$ ;  $\mu_{BC} = 0.357$ 。

固端弯矩:  $D_{BA} = -114.6N_y$ ;  $D_{BC} = 90.0N_y$ 。

传递弯矩:  $E_{BA} = 15.8N_y$ ;  $E_{BC} = 8.8N_y$ 。

最后弯矩:  $F_{BA} = -98.8N_y$ ;  $F_{BC} = 98.8N_y$ 。

折线束初预矩和总预矩如图 13 所示。

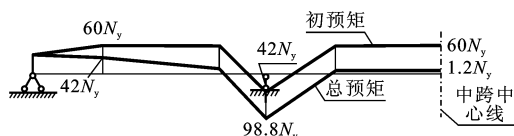


图 13 折线束初预矩和总预矩

Fig. 13 Original and Final Moment of Polygonal Tendons

从以上算例可以看出,折线束对梁的次内力影响远大于抛物线束。

## 4 结 语

本文中给出了常见预应力布束引起的固端约束

次力矩和弯矩及折线与抛物线布束的偏离距率对照曲线,可为结构工程师在布束设计优化过程中提供参考,尤其是在体内预应力与体外预应力结合使用中。通过算例证明,折线束对混凝土连续梁次内力的影响大于抛物线束。此结论有助于工程技术人员优化预应力束筋设计。

### 参考文献:

#### References:

- [1] 刘小燕,颜东煌,张 峰,等. 预应力高强混凝土梁极限承载力分析[J]. 中国公路学报,2006,19(1):58-61.  
LIU Xiao-yan, YAN Dong-huang, ZHANG Feng, et al. Ultimate Load Analysis of Prestressed High-strength Concrete Beam [J]. China Journal of Highway and Transport, 2006, 19(1): 58-61.
- [2] 周绪红,张微伟,吴方伯,等. 预应力混凝土四边简支双向叠合板的设计方法[J]. 建筑科学与工程学报,2006,23(4):54-57.  
ZHOU Xu-hong, ZHANG Wei-wei, WU Fang-bo, et al. Design Method of Prestressed Concrete Simply Supported on Four Sides of Two-way Composite Slab [J]. Journal of Architecture and Civil Engineering, 2006, 23(4): 54-57.
- [3] 黄 侨,郑一峰,李光俊. 预弯组合梁非线性全过程分析方法[J]. 中国公路学报,2006,19(4):88-93.  
HUANG Qiao, ZHENG Yi-feng, LI Guang-jun. Non-linear Whole-course Analysis Method of Preflex Composite Beam [J]. China Journal of Highway and Transport, 2006, 19(4): 88-93.
- [4] PICARD A, MASSICOTEE B. Relative Efficiency of External Prestressing [J]. Journal of Structural Engineering, 1995, 121(12): 1 832-1 841.
- [5] LIN T Y, BURUS N H. Design of Prestressed Concrete Structures [M]. 3rd ed. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons, 1989.
- [6] 邵旭东,李立峰,张 伟. 二次预应力组合结构试验研究[J]. 中国公路学报,2006,19(1):75-79.  
SHAO Xu-dong, LI Li-feng, ZHANG Wei. Test Study of Double Prestressed Composite Structure [J]. China Journal of Highway and Transport, 2006, 19(1): 75-79.
- [7] LIN T Y. Secondary Moment and Moment Redistribution in Continuous Prestressed Concrete Beams [J]. PCI Journal, 1972, 17(1): 8-20.