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复杂立面形状砌体墙抗震性能试验

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摘要:为研究立面形状复杂砌体墙的抗震性能,选取4片不同立面形状的砌体墙进行了1:1比例低周反复荷载试验,介绍了砌体墙试件的主要破坏过程及破坏形态,分析了不同立面形状砌体墙的裂缝开展规律,对比了各片墙体的承载力、抗侧刚度、延性等抗震性能差异。结果表明:砌体墙立面形状(门窗洞口尺寸、位置)、墙端约束、加载方向等因素均会影响裂缝开展及墙体破坏形态,加载过程中砌体墙伴有明显的转动变形现象;4片砌体墙均为非对称立面形状,正负向转动变形主体不同,砌体墙承载力、等效抗侧刚度的正负向差异较大,立面形状复杂的砌体墙受力全过程具有明显的方向性特征,试验中个别试件的正负向极限承载力相差约60%;试验结论为进一步研究复杂立面形状砌体墙的抗震设计方法提供了试验数据与参考。

关键词:砌体结构;砌体墙;复杂立面形状;低周反复荷载试验;抗震性能

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Experiment on Seismic Performance of Masonry Walls with Complex Facade Shapes

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Abstract: In order to study the seismic performance of masonry walls with complex facade shape, four masonry walls with different facade shapes were selected for 1:1 scale low cycle cyclic loading test. The main failure process and failure mode of masonry wall specimens were introduced, and the crack development laws of masonry walls with different elevations were analyzed. The differences of seismic performance such as bearing capacity, lateral stiffness and ductility of each wall were compared and analyzed. The results show that the facade shape of masonry wall (size and location of door and window openings), wall end constraint, loading direction and other factors can affect the crack development and wall failure mode. During the loading process, the masonry wall has obvious rotational deformation. The four masonry walls are all asymmetrical facade shape, the positive and negative two-way rotational deformation main body are different. There are big differences between positive and negative direction bearing

capacity of masonry wall, equivalent lateral stiffness. The whole stress process of masonry wall with complex facade shape has obvious directional characteristics. The difference between positive and negative ultimate bearing capacity of some specimens is about 60%. The test results provide experimental data and reference for further research on seismic design method of masonry wall with complex facade shape.

Key words: masonry structure; masonry wall; complex facade shape; low cycle cyclic loading test; seismic performance

0 引言

砌体结构房屋是中国工业与民用建筑的主要结构类型之一,通常砌体结构横向与纵向的抗震能力差别很大,纵向由于外纵墙门窗洞口数量多、洞口尺寸大,抗震能力明显弱于横向。砌体结构震害调研表明^[1-3],砌体结构整体或局部倒塌多以沿纵向的倒塌为主,即纵墙的门窗间墙破坏后,横墙失去平面外支撑而产生过大的平面外倾斜,导致层间倒塌或严重破坏的发生。

目前,国内外学者对于砌体墙进行了大量试验研究和数值模拟分析工作,参数主要包括高宽比、轴压比、材料类型、圈梁、构造柱构造措施等^[4-6]。破坏形态方面,文献[4]总结了砌体墙的几种常见破坏形态,包括斜裂缝的剪压破坏、转动失效破坏和滑移失效等。从国内外文献对砌体墙试验试件破坏形态介绍来看,矩形立面的砌体墙其破坏形态多为剪切破坏和转动失效破坏,竖向荷载较小的情况下可能发生滑移失效。

砌体房屋中外纵墙开设门窗洞口,门窗洞口数量、尺寸、位置不同时墙肢立面形状变化多样;工业用途的砌体厂房中,厂房层高较高,同一层内的纵墙及山墙往往设置 2 层门窗洞口,洞口尺寸或者上下对应位置变化时,增大了墙肢受力的复杂程度。文献[7]进行了设置预制混凝土砌块构造柱砌体墙抗震性能的对比试验,其中带有门洞口、窗洞口的普通砌体墙在受力过程中形成的主裂缝位于门窗间墙范围内,但存在明显受洞口影响而形成的其他斜向裂缝,如沿门洞口顶角斜向上开展的裂缝、沿窗洞口底角斜向下开展的裂缝等。文献[8]进行的拆除窗下墙的砌体墙抗震性能试验表明,窗间墙尺寸及加载方式基本相同的条件下,立面形状为矩形(拆除两侧窗下墙)试件的承载力、抗侧刚度较立面形状为“凸”字形(原型)试件有较大幅度降低;立面形状为“L”形(拆除一侧窗下墙)试件的未拆除侧承载力、抗侧刚度与原型基本相同,而拆除侧较原型有较大幅度

降低。

对于复杂立面形状的砌体墙,其抗震性能在规律性上与普通矩形立面形状砌体墙有着明显差异。民用砌体房屋和工业砌体厂房的墙肢立面形状复杂多样,表现为开门洞口或窗洞口,窗洞口为矮窗、高窗、跨层窗或同一楼层内多层次窗洞口等,其变形机制、破坏形态以及抗震性能尚不清晰,因此,对复杂立面形状墙体进行针对性研究,明确其破坏形态及抗震性能有着重要的意义。本文设计了不同立面形状砌体墙并进行抗震性能试验,分析立面形状即门窗洞口对砌体墙抗震性能的影响规律,为完善砌体结构抗震设计提供试验数据及理论依据。

1 试验概况

1.1 试件设计

本次试验共设计了 4 片复杂立面形状的砌体墙试件,进行低周反复荷载试验,试件按 1:1 比例设计制作。试件参照 6 层砌体结构底层位于门窗洞口两侧常见立面形状的外纵墙设计制作,门窗间墙截面尺寸相同,研究门窗洞口形状、位置及窗下墙约束类型等因素对墙体抗震性能的影响。

砌体墙试件轮廓尺寸为:厚度 370 mm,宽度 3 300 mm(窗间墙宽度 1 800 mm),高度 2 400 mm,计入加载梁的总高度 2 850 mm,与常见砌体房屋层高基本一致,试件尺寸详见图 1,立面形状及门窗洞口设计说明如下:

(1) 试件 MQ1 左侧窗洞高 1 500 mm,窗下墙高 900 mm,右侧窗洞高 900 mm,右侧窗下墙高 1 500 mm,其窗洞口底部相对左侧窗洞口底部高出 600 mm。该立面形状一般见于底层两侧窗洞尺寸及位置不同的窗间墙。

(2) 试件 MQ2 左侧窗洞高 1 500 mm,窗下墙高 900 mm,右侧窗洞高 900 mm,窗下墙高 480 mm。与 MQ1 相比,右侧洞口数量及高度均不同,下层窗洞口底面相对 MQ1 下移 1 100 mm。该立面形状一般见于底层楼梯间的休息平台下设置采光窗洞口,

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