



第六章 偏心受力构件正截面 性能与计算

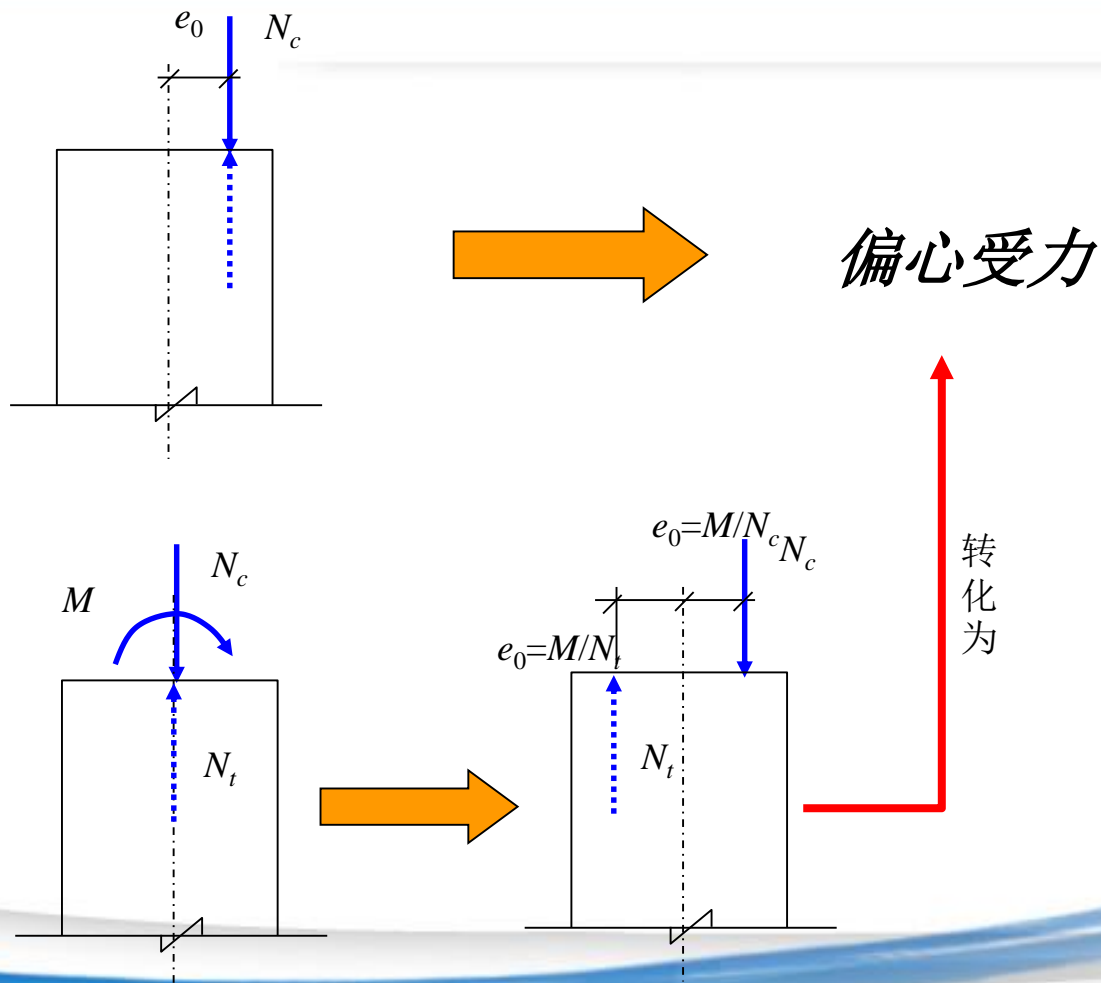
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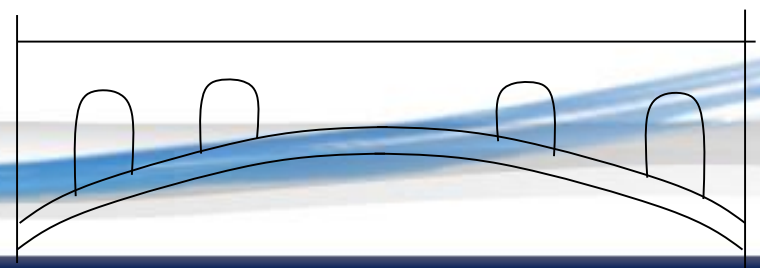
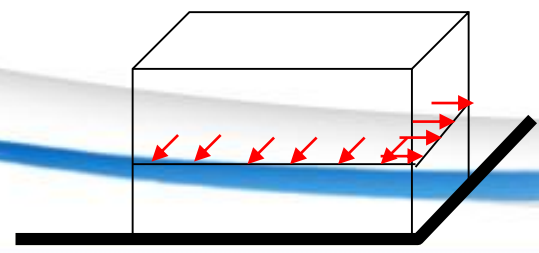
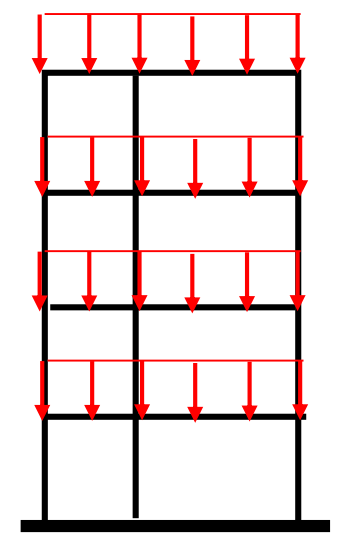
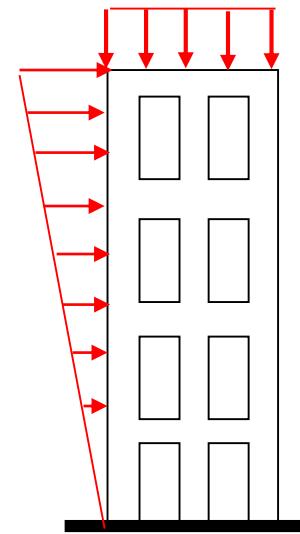
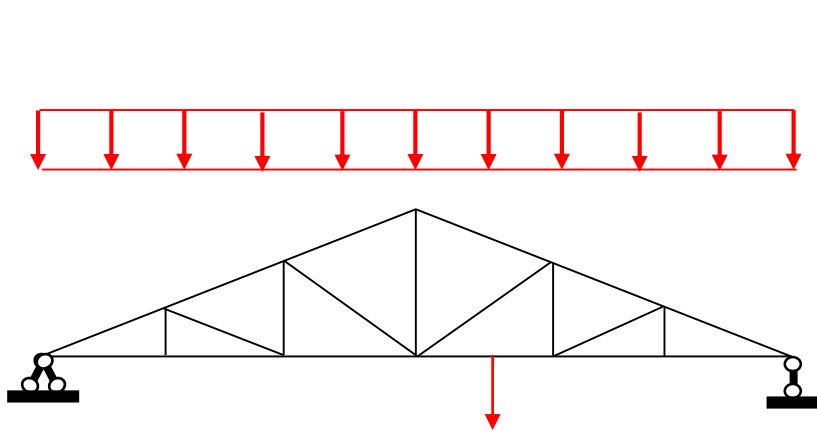
rxdjt@tongji.edu.cn

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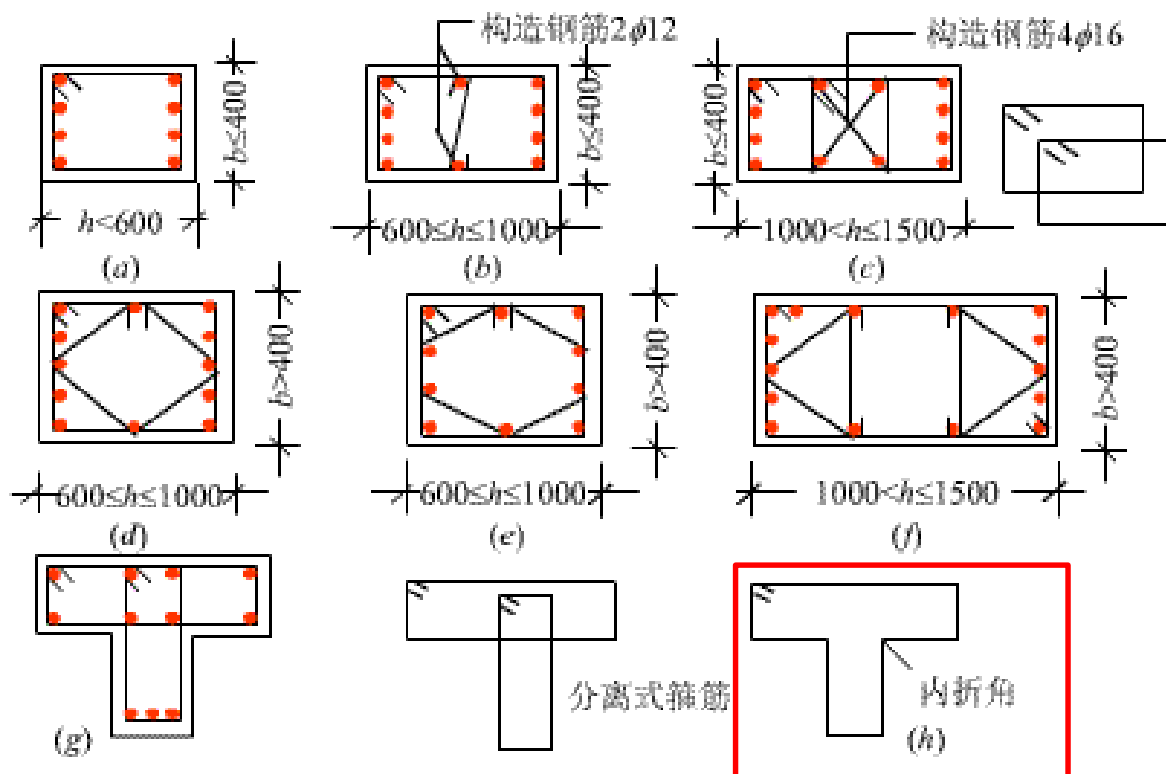


► 偏心受力构件的工程实例



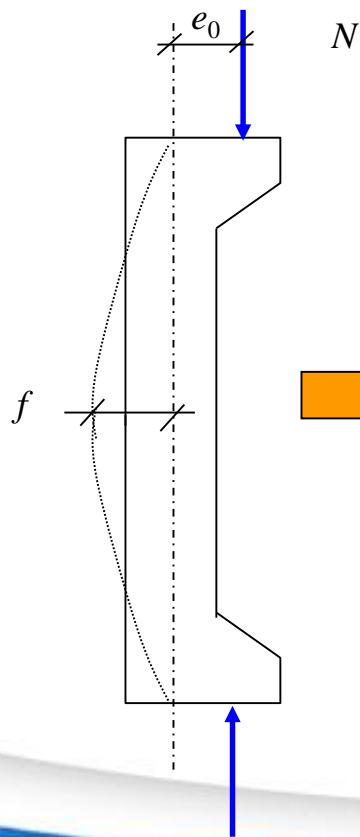


➤ 配筋形式





► 偏心受压构件试验研究



混凝土开裂

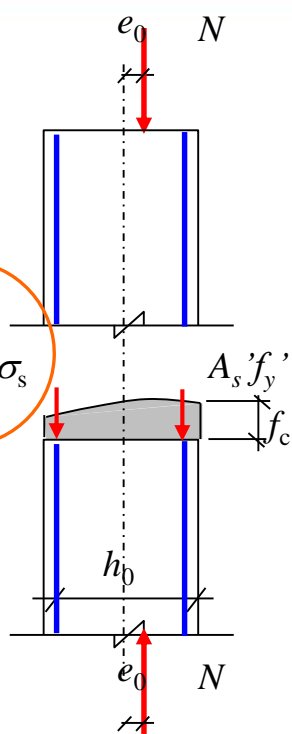
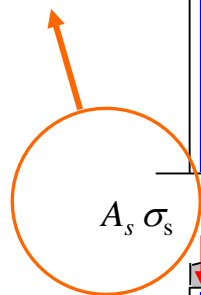
混凝土全部
受压不开裂

构件破坏

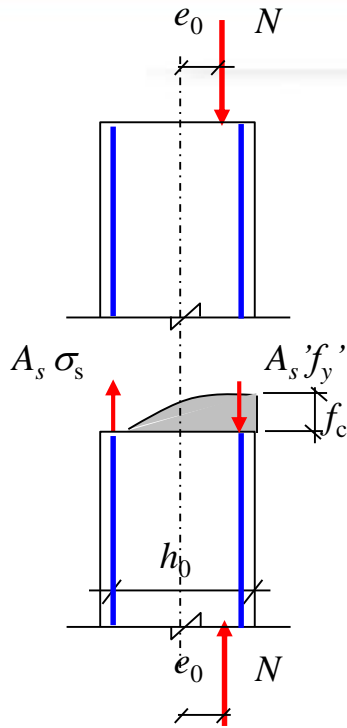
破坏形态与
 e_0 , A_s , A_s'
有关



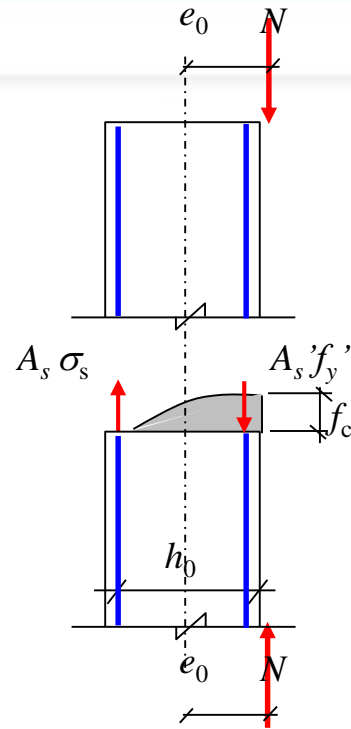
$A_s \ll A_s'$ 时
会有 $A_s f_y$



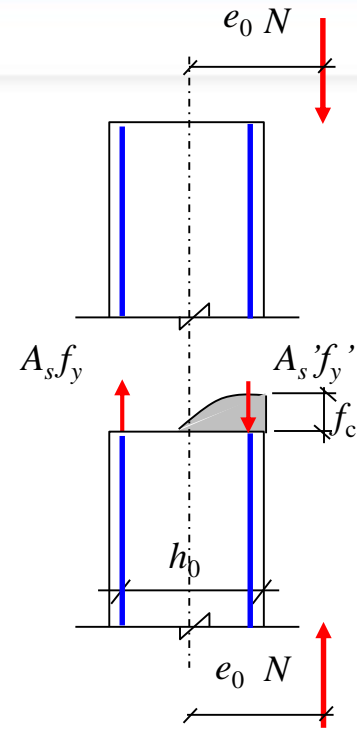
e_0 很小 A_s 适中



e_0 较小



e_0 较大 A_s 较多



e_0 较大 A_s 适中

受压破坏（小偏心受压破坏）

受拉破坏（大偏心受压破坏）

接近轴压

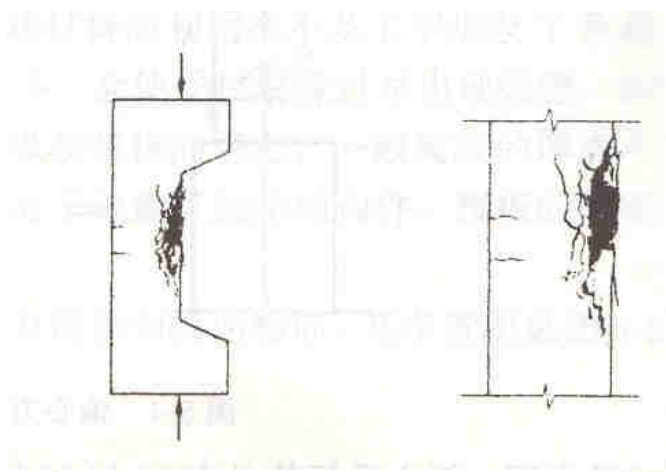
界限破坏

接近受弯

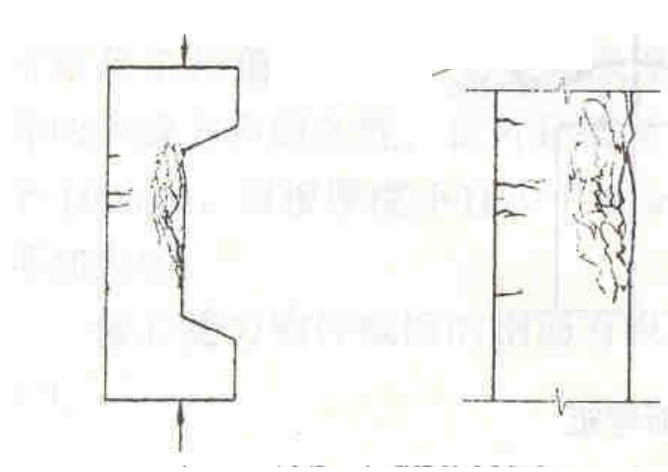




► 偏心受压构件试验研究



小偏心受压破坏



大偏心受压破坏



➤ 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

• 附加偏心距

荷载位置的
不确定性

混凝土质量
的不均匀性

配筋的不
对称性

施工偏差



引入附加偏心
距 e_a 来进行修正

《混凝土结构设计规范》（GB 50010—2010）规定：

$$e_a = \max \begin{cases} 20\text{mm} \\ h/30 \end{cases}$$

考虑 e_a 后



$$e_i = e_0 + e_a$$



► 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

- 单个构件的偏心距增大系数

$$f + e_i = \eta e_i$$

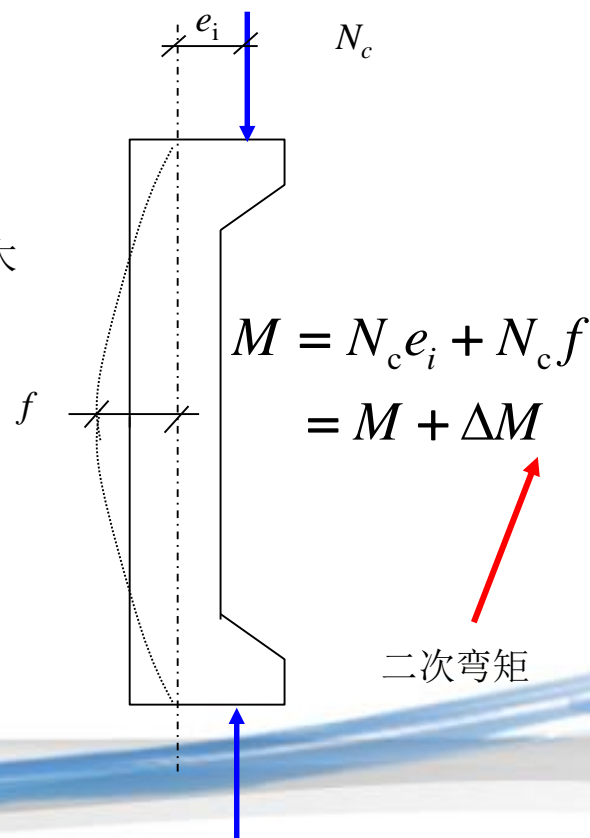


l_0/h 越大 f 的影响就越大

考虑弯矩引起的横向挠度的影响

增大了偏心作用

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{f}{e_i}$$





➤ 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

- 单个构件的偏心距增大系数

设

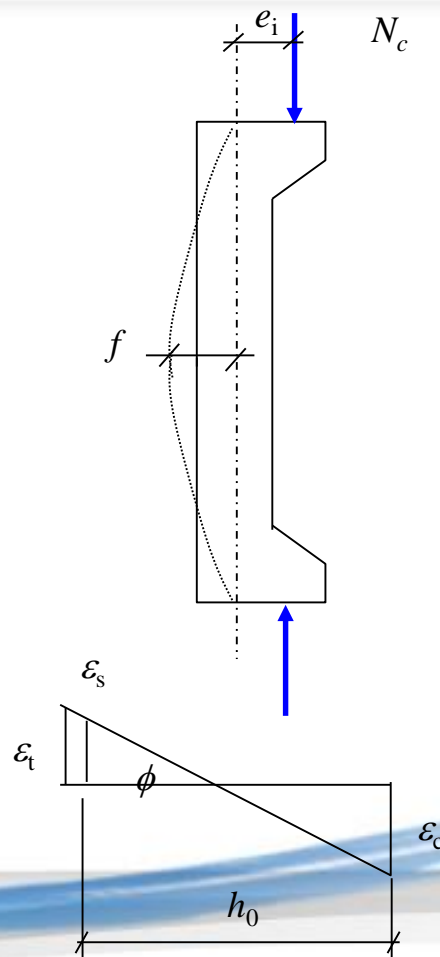
$$y = f \sin \frac{\pi x}{l_0}$$

则 $x=l_0/2$ 处的曲率为

$$\varphi \Big|_{x=\frac{l_0}{2}} = \frac{-d^2 y}{dx^2} = f \frac{\pi^2}{l_0^2} \approx 10 \frac{f}{l_0^2}$$

根据平截面假定

$$\varphi = \frac{\varepsilon_c + \varepsilon_s}{h_0}$$





➤ 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

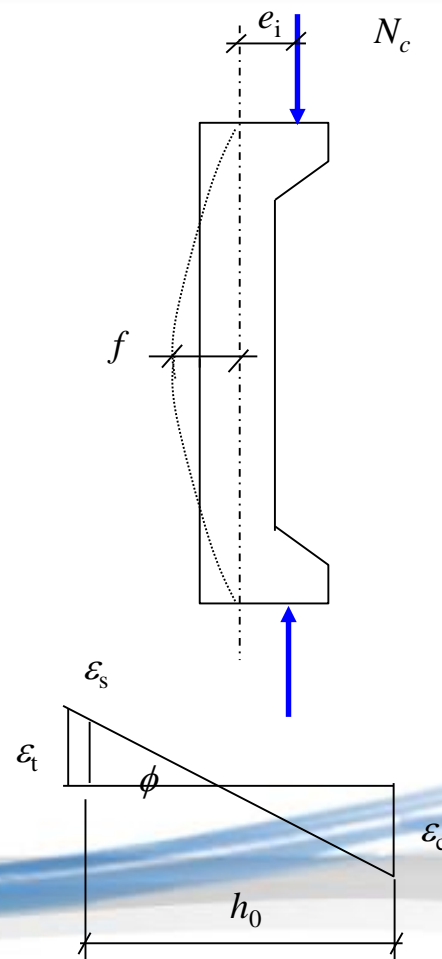
• 单个构件的偏心距增大系数

若 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ ，则发生界限破坏时截面的曲率

长期荷载下的徐变使
混凝土的应变增大

$$\varphi_b = \frac{1.25 \times 0.0033 + \varepsilon_y}{h_0} = \frac{1}{171.7h_0}$$

$\varepsilon_y = f_y / E_s \approx 0.0017$





➤ 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

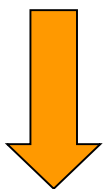
• 单个构件的偏心距增大系数

实际情况并不一定发生界限破坏。
另外，柱的长细比对 ϕ 又有影响



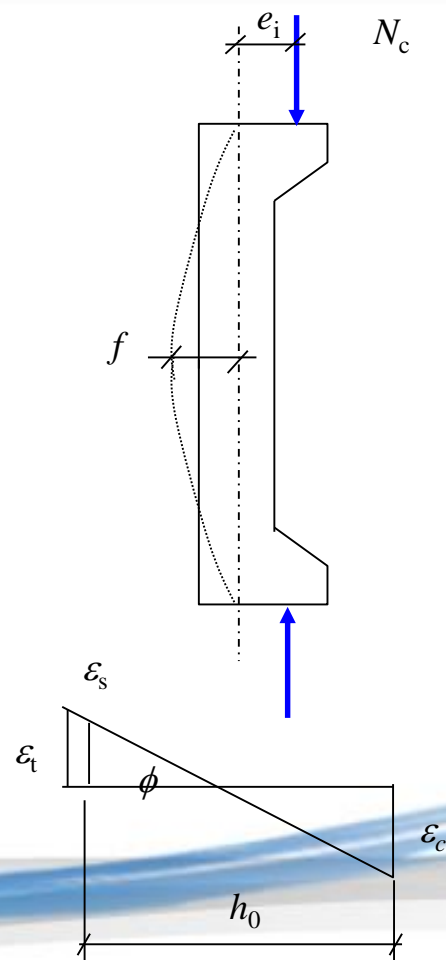
引入二系数 ζ_1 、 ζ_2 进行修正

$$\phi = \phi_b \zeta_1 \zeta_2 = \frac{1}{171.7 h_0} \zeta_1 \zeta_2$$



$$\phi \approx 10 \frac{f}{l_0^2}$$

$$f = \frac{1}{1717} \frac{l_0^2}{h_0} \zeta_1 \zeta_2$$

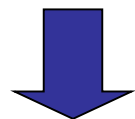




➤ 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

- 单个构件的偏心距增大系数

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{f}{e_i} \quad f = \frac{1}{1717} \frac{l_0^2}{h_0} \zeta_1 \zeta_2$$

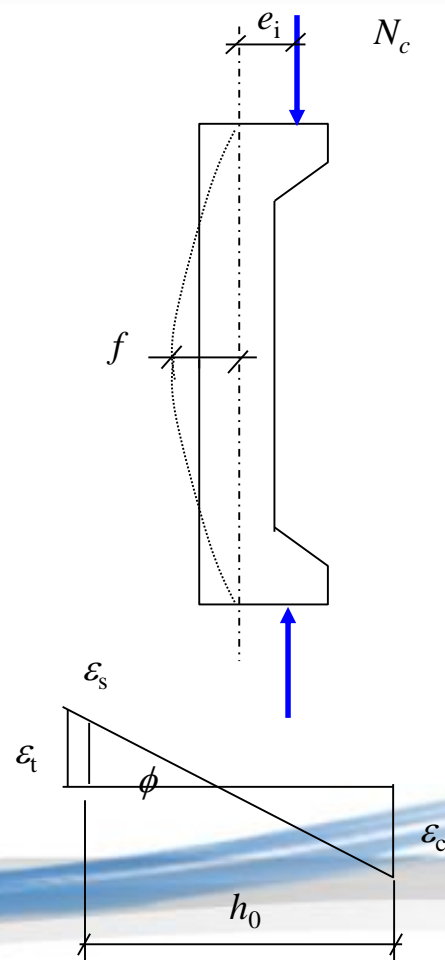


$$\eta = 1 + \frac{1}{1717 e_i} \frac{l_0^2}{h_0} \zeta_1 \zeta_2$$



$$h = 1.1 h_0$$

$$\eta = 1 + \frac{1}{1400} \frac{e_i}{h_0} \left(\frac{l_0}{h} \right)^2 \zeta_1 \zeta_2$$



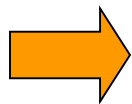


➤ 偏心受压计算中的两个问题

• 单个构件的偏心距增大系数

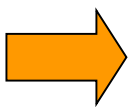
$$\eta = 1 + \frac{1}{1400 \frac{e_i}{h_0}} \left(\frac{l_0}{h} \right)^2 \zeta_1 \zeta_2$$

$$\zeta_1 = \frac{0.5 f_c A}{N_c}$$



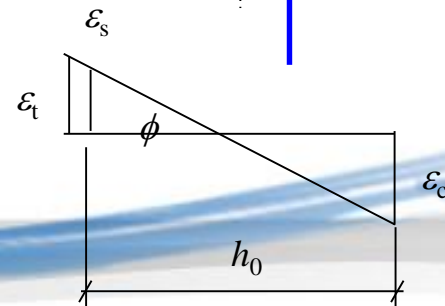
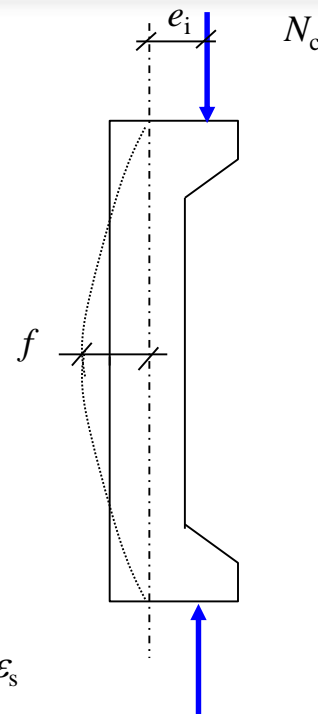
考虑偏心距（轴压比）修正系数，若 $\zeta_1 > 1.0$ ，取 $\zeta_1 = 1.0$

$$\zeta_2 = 1.15 - 0.01 \frac{l_0}{h}$$



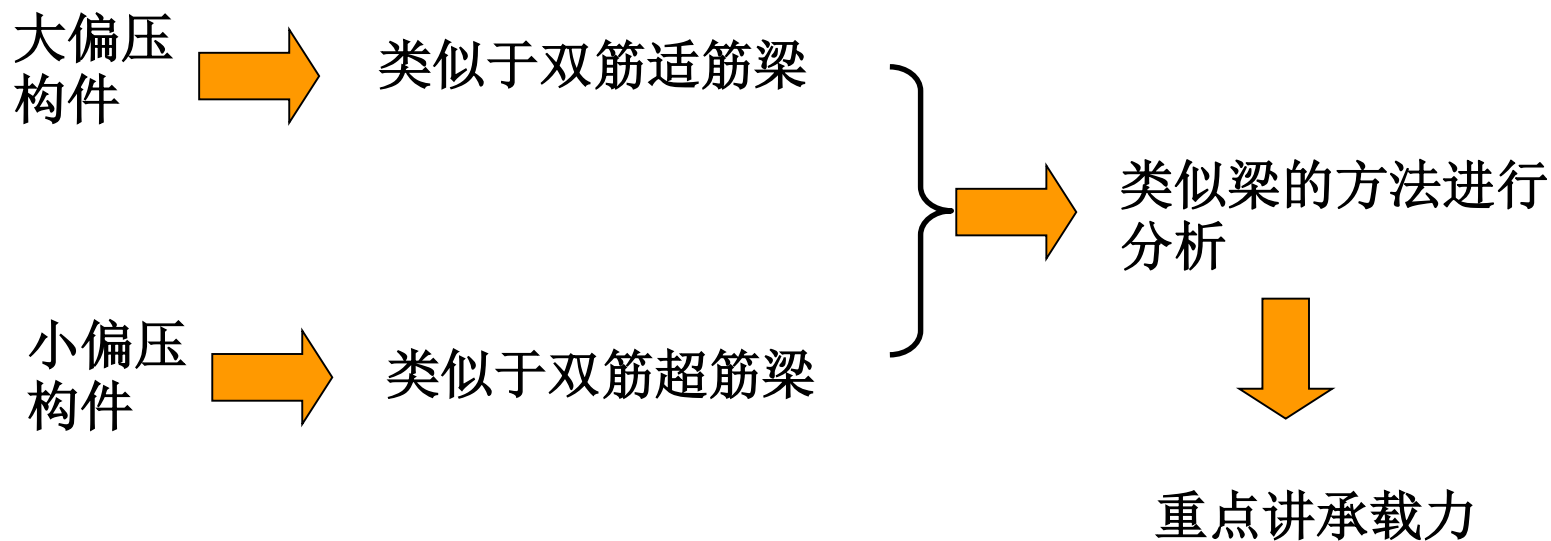
考虑长细比的修正系数
若 $\zeta_2 > 1.0$ ，取 $\zeta_2 = 1.0$

$$\frac{l_0}{h} \leq 5 \text{ 或 } \frac{l_0}{d} \leq 5 \text{ 时, } \eta = 1.0$$





► 偏心受压构件受力分析





大偏心受压构件承载力

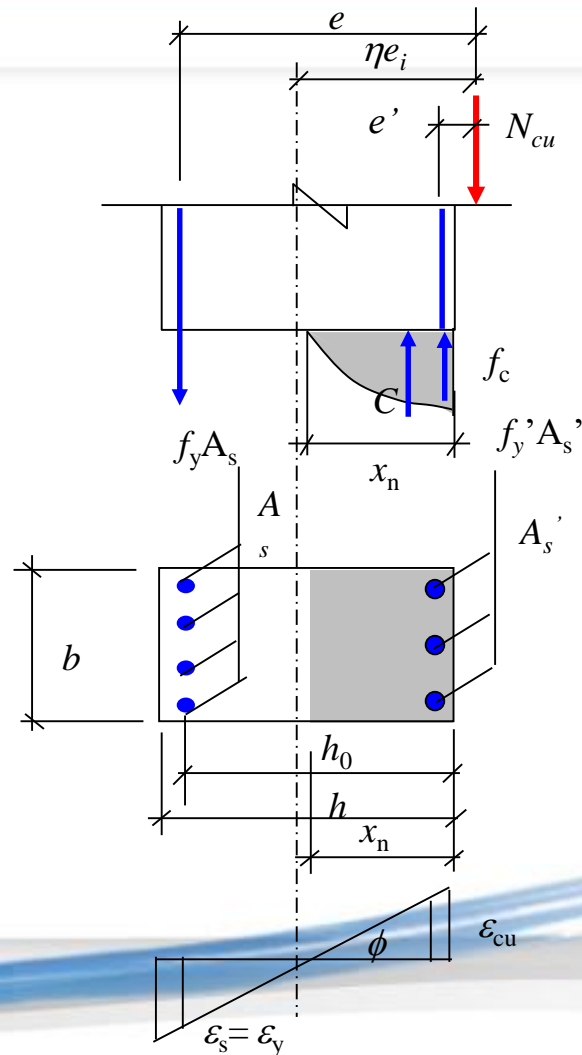
受压钢筋的应力

$$\frac{\varepsilon_s'}{x_n - a_s'} = \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{x_n} \Rightarrow x_n = \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{\varepsilon_{cu} - \varepsilon_s'} a_s'$$

$\varepsilon_{cu} = 0.0033$, 由 $\varepsilon_s' = \varepsilon_y' = 0.0017$ 知

只要 $x_n \geq 2.06a_s'$, A_s' 就能屈服

对偏压构件, 这一条件一般均能满足。故认为 A_s' 屈服





➤ 大偏心受压构件的承载力

$$N_{cu} = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx (h_0 - y_c) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$e = \eta e_i + \frac{h}{2} - a_s$$

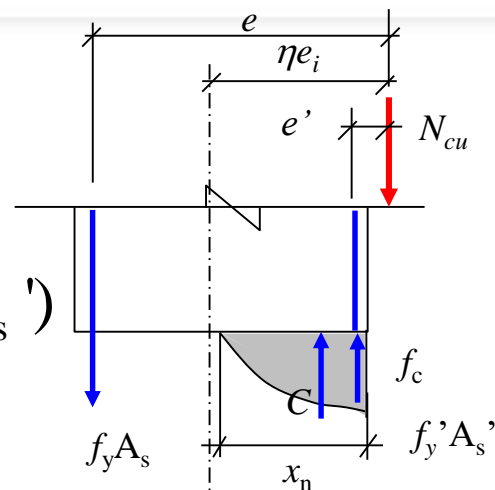


$$N_{cu} = 0.798 f_c b x_n + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = 0.798 f_c b x_n (h_0 - 0.412 x_n) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$



已知截面的几何物理性能及偏心距 e ，由上述方程便可求出 N_{cu}



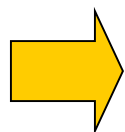
当 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ 时，
压区混凝土的形状





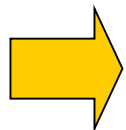
► 小偏心受压承载力

基本特征



A_s 不屈服（特殊情况例外）

受力形式



部分截面受压

全截面受压



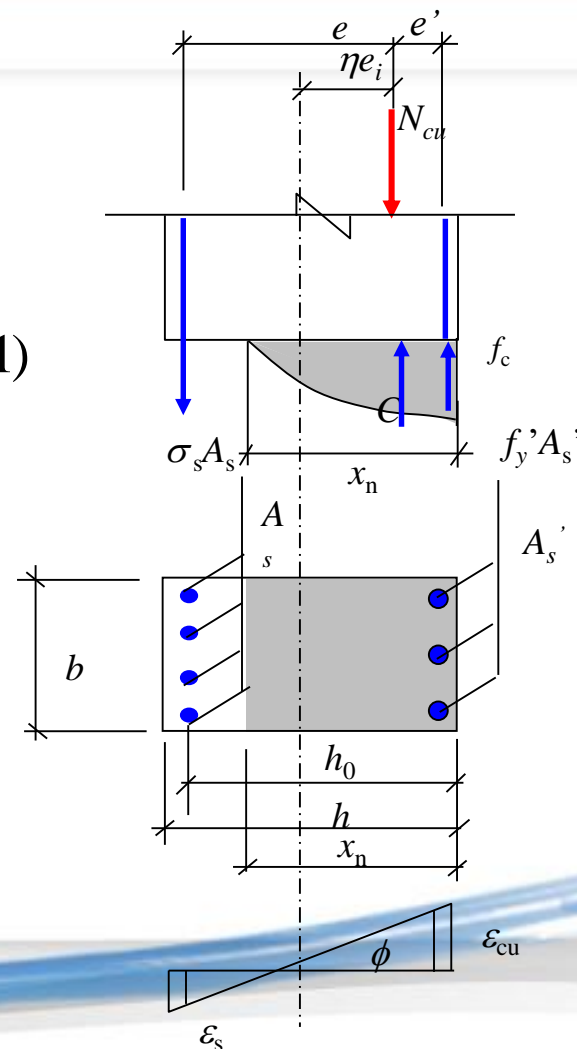
小偏心受压承载力 情形I (部分截面受压)

$$\frac{\varepsilon_s}{h_0 - x_n} = \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{x_n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_s = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{h_0}{x_n} - 1 \right) = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_n} - 1 \right)$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_n} - 1 \right) \leq f_y$$

$$N_{cu} = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx (h_0 - y_c) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$





➤ 小偏心受压承载力

情形I (部分截面受压)

$$N_{cu} = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

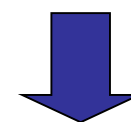
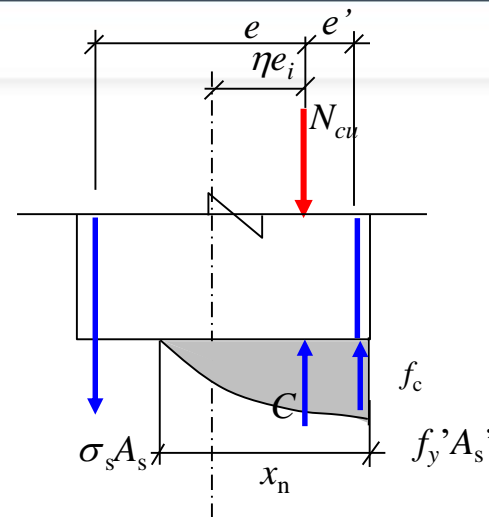
$$N_{cu} e = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx (h_0 - y_c) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$



$$N_{cu} = 0.798 f_c b x_n + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = 0.798 f_c b x_n (h_0 - 0.412 x_n) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$e = \eta e_i + \frac{h}{2} - a_s$$



当 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ 时，
压区混凝土的形状





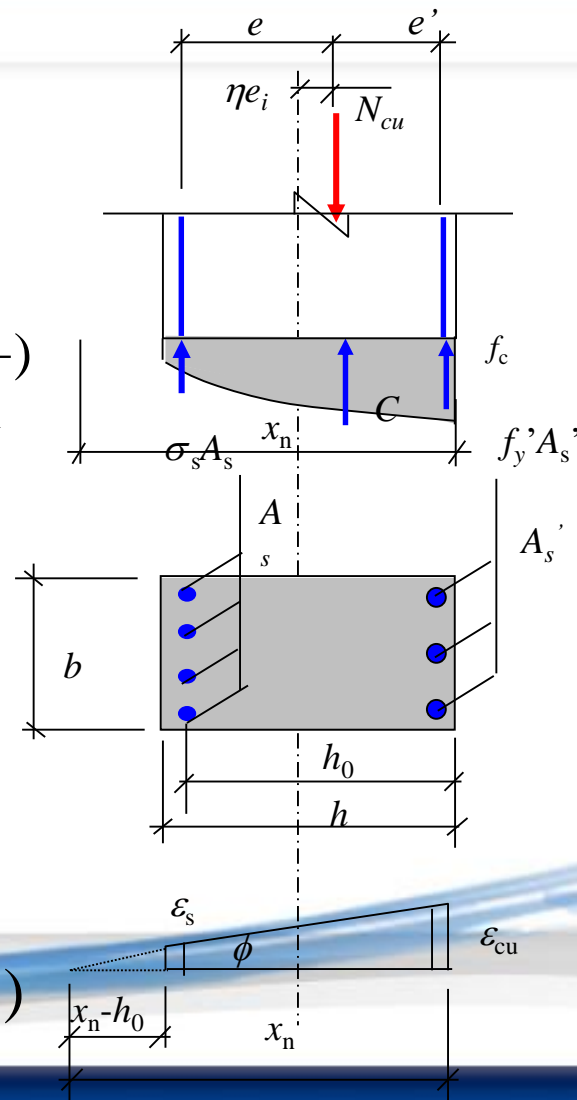
► 小偏心受压承载力 情形II (全截面受压)

$$\frac{\varepsilon_s}{x_n - h_0} = \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{x_n} \quad \Rightarrow \quad \varepsilon_s = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(1 - \frac{h_0}{x_n}\right) = \varepsilon_{cu} \left(1 - \frac{1}{\xi_n}\right)$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{1}{\xi_n} - 1\right) \leq f_y$$

$$N_{cu} = \int_0^h \sigma_c b dx + f_y' A_s' + \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \int_0^h \sigma_c b dx (h_0 - y_c) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$





➤ 小偏心受压承载力

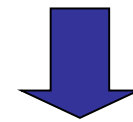
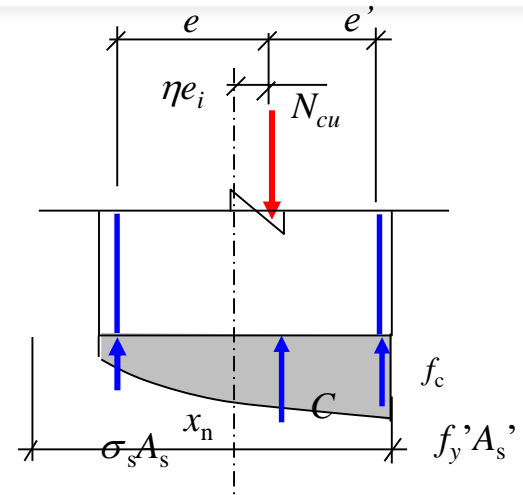
情形II（全截面受压）

$$N_{cu} = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \int_0^{x_n} \sigma_c b dx (h_0 - y_c) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$



同样可以进行积分（略）



当 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ 时，
压区混凝土的形状

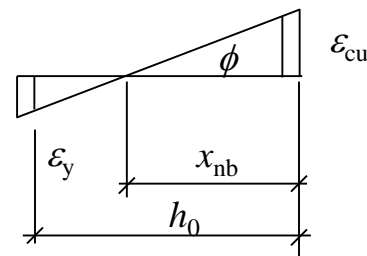




➤ 大小偏压界限的判别

$$\frac{\varepsilon_y}{h_0 - x_{nb}} = \frac{\varepsilon_{cu}}{x_{nb}} \quad \longrightarrow \quad \frac{1}{\xi_{nb}} = \frac{\varepsilon_y + \varepsilon_{cu}}{\varepsilon_{cu}}$$

$$\xi_{nb} = \frac{1}{1 + \frac{f_y}{E_s \varepsilon_{cu}}}$$



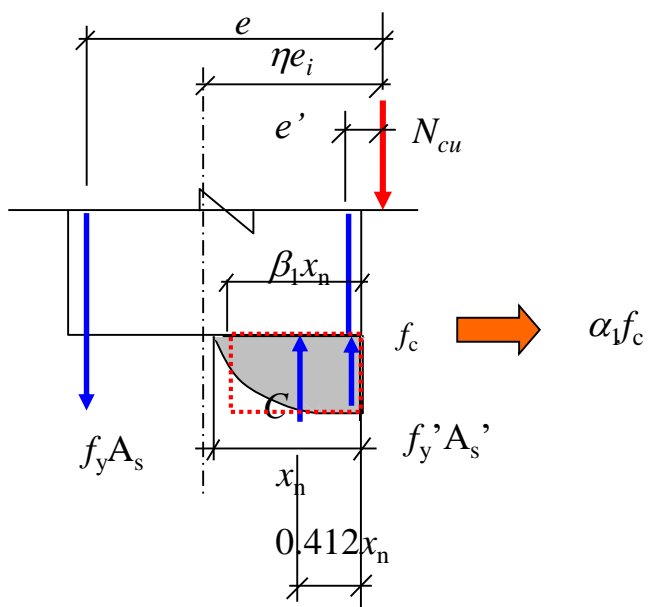
$\xi_n \leq \xi_{nb}$ ➔ 大偏心受压

$\xi_n > \xi_{nb}$ ➔ 小偏心受压

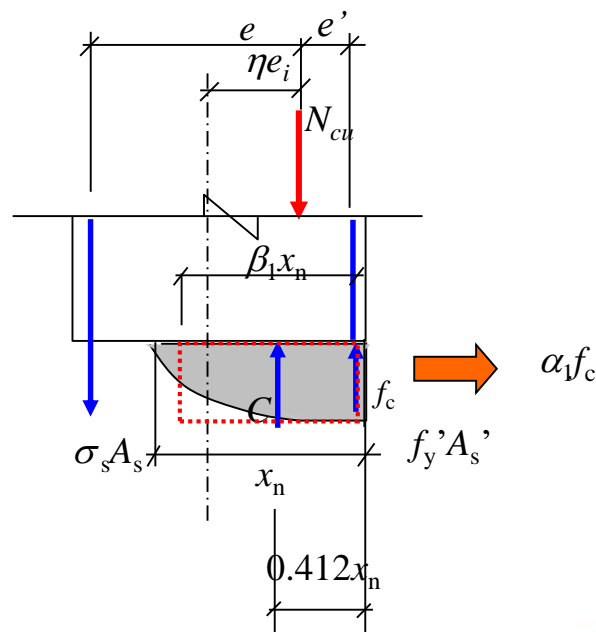


➤ 承载力简化分析

简化分析的基本原则



大偏心受压



小偏心受压

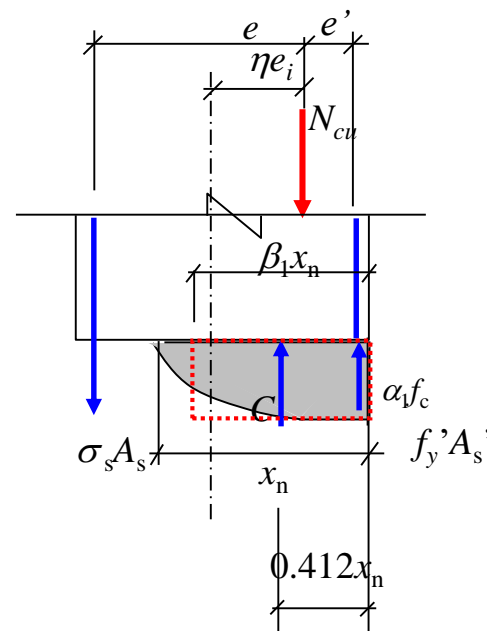
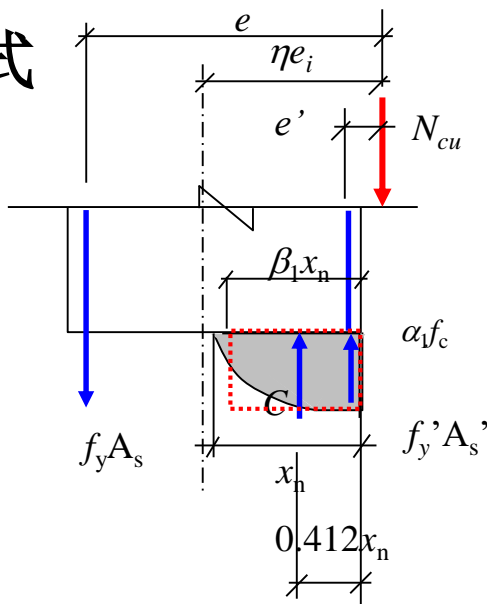


承载力简化分析

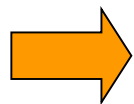
界限状态的判别式

$$\xi_b = \beta_1 \xi_{nb}$$

$$\xi_b = \frac{\beta_1}{1 + \frac{f_y}{E_s \varepsilon_{cu}}}$$

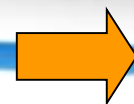


$$\xi \leq \xi_b$$



大偏心受压

$$\xi > \xi_b$$



小偏心受压

当 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{MPa}$ 时,
 $\beta_1 = 0.8$



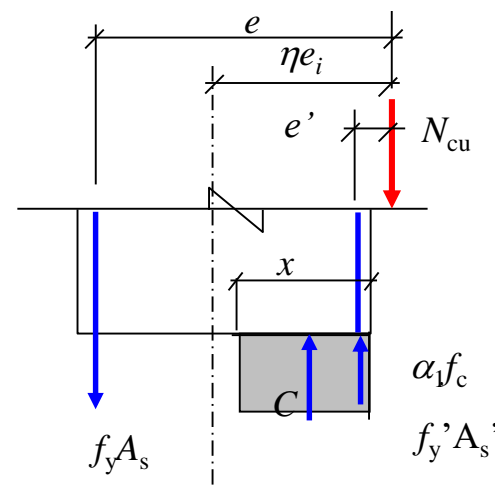
➤ 承载力简化分析

基本计算公式—大偏压

$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$\xi \leq \xi_b \quad x \geq 2a_s'$$





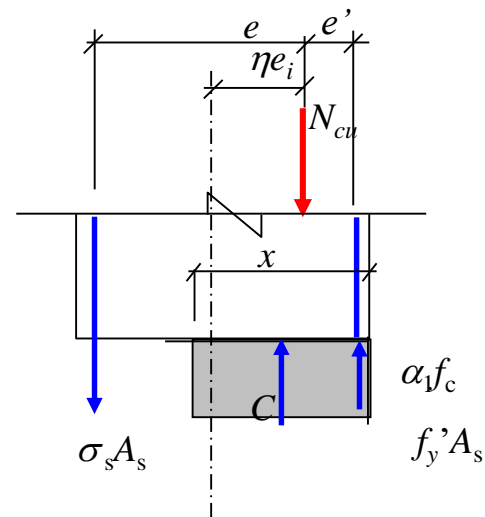
➤ 承载力简化分析

基本计算公式—小偏压

$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right)$$



$$\sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y, \quad (-f_y \leq \sigma_s \leq f_y)$$

和超筋梁类似，为了
避免解高次方程简化
为（当 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ ）



➤ 基本公式的应用

应用于截面设计时的实用的大小偏压判别式

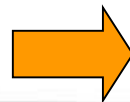
问题： A_s 和 A_s' 均不知, 无法求出 ξ

采用二步判别法

初步判别

$\eta e_i > 0.3h_0$ 时为大偏心受压;
 $\eta e_i \leq 0.3h_0$ 时为小偏心受压

最终判别



$$\xi \leq \xi_b$$

$$\xi > \xi_b$$

大偏心受压

小偏心受压

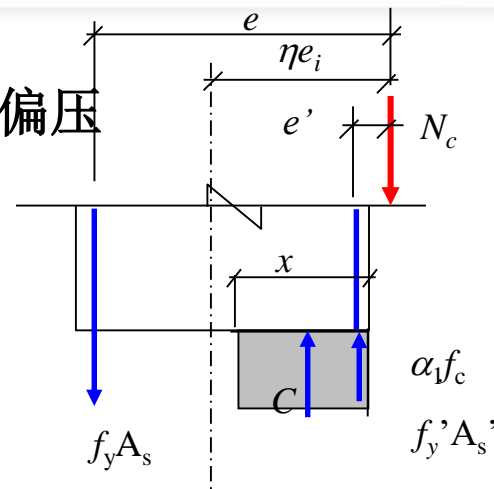


➤ 基本公式的应用

不对称配筋时 ($A_s \neq A_s'$) 的截面设计——大偏压

情形I: A_s 和 A_s' 均不知。若 $\eta_{ei} > 0.3h_0$ 时初
定为大偏心受压

设计的基本原则: $A_s + A_s'$ 为最小



取 $x = \xi_b h_0$

充分发挥混凝土的作用

$$A_s' = \frac{N_c e - \alpha_1 f_c b x_b (h_0 - 0.5 x_b)}{f_y' (h_0 - a_s')}$$

$$A_s = \frac{\alpha_1 f_c b x_b + f_y' A_s' - N}{f_y}$$

若 $A_s' < \rho_{\min}' bh$, 则取 $A_s' = \rho_{\min}' bh$,
按 A_s' 已知计算

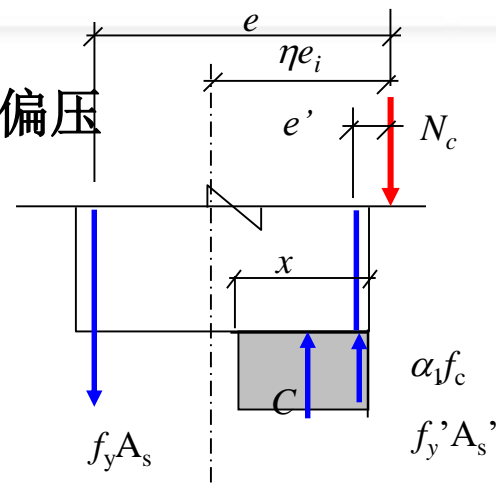


➤ 基本公式的应用

不对称配筋时 ($A_s \neq A_s'$) 的截面设计——大偏压

情形II：已知 A_s' 求 A_s 。若 $\eta e_i > 0.3h_0$ 时初
定为大偏心受压

$$N_c e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$



求 x

$\leq 2a_s'$

补充方程 $\sigma_s' = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8a_s'}{\xi h_0} - 1 \right)$

$> 2a_s'$
 $\leq \xi_b h_0$

另一平衡方程
求 A_s

$> \xi_b h_0$

按小偏压求解

或取 $x = 2a_s'$, $A_s = \frac{N e}{f_y (h_0 - a_s')}$



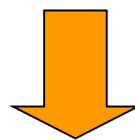
➤ 基本公式的应用

不对称配筋时 ($A_s \neq A_s'$) 的截面设计——小偏压

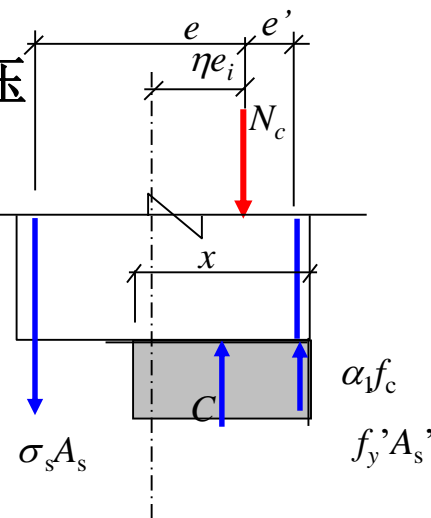
设计的基本原则： $A_s + A_s'$ 为最小。若 $\eta e_i \leq 0.3h_0$ 时初定为小偏心受压

取 $A_s = \rho_{s,\min} bh$

小偏压时 A_s 一般达不到屈服



联立求解平衡方程即可（应确认是小偏心受压）





➤ 基本公式的应用

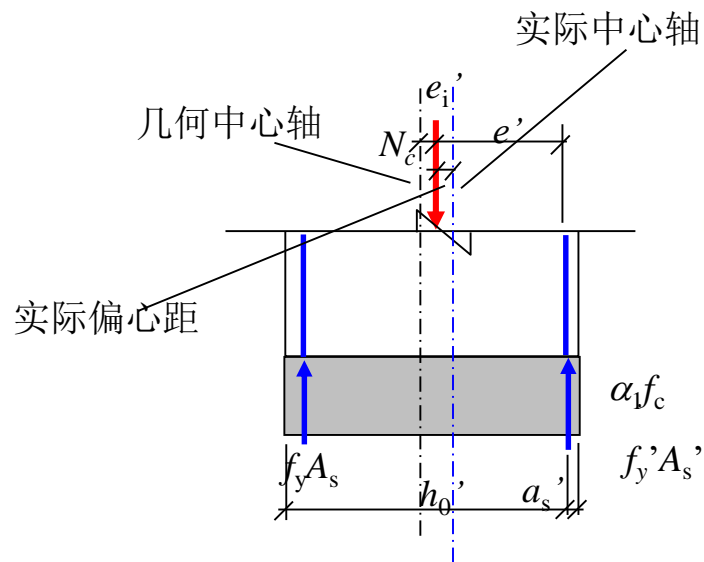
不对称配筋时 ($A_s \neq A_s'$) 的截面设计——小偏压

特例: e_i 过小, A_s 过少, 导致 A_s 一侧混凝土压碎, A_s 屈服。为此, 尚需作下列补充验算:

偏于安全, 使实际偏心距更大

$$e_i' = e_0 - e_a, \eta = 1.0$$

$$A_s \geq \frac{N_c e' - \alpha_1 f_c b h (h_0' - 0.5h)}{f_y (h_0' - a_s')}, e' = \frac{h}{2} - e_i' - a_s'$$





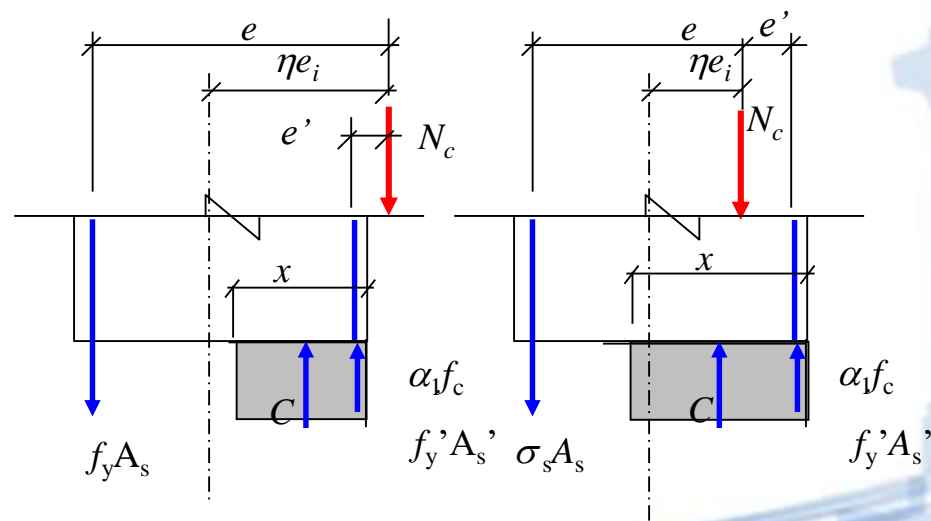
➤ 基本公式的应用

不对称配筋时 ($A_s \neq A_s'$) 的截面设计——平面外承载力的复核

设计完成后应按已求的配筋对平面外 (b 方向) 的承载力进行复核



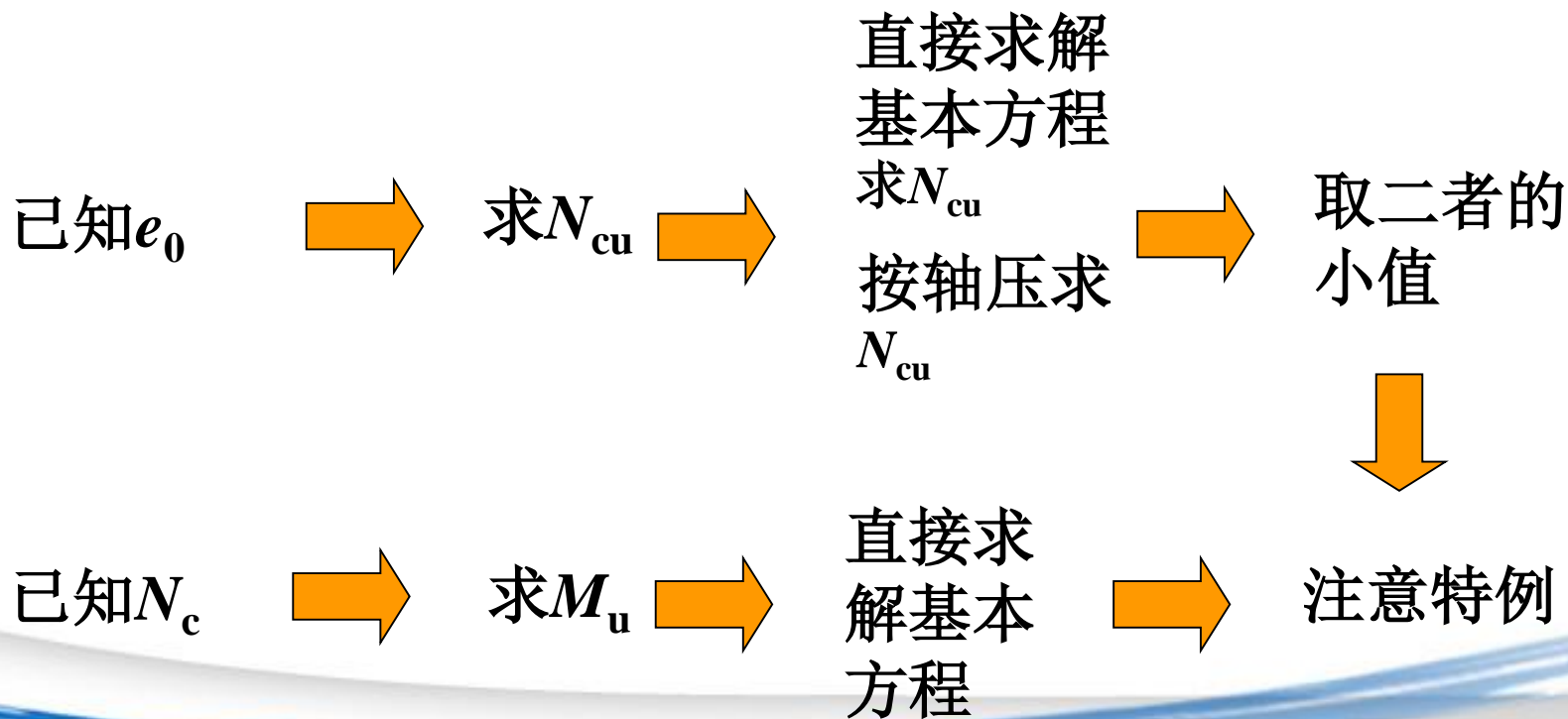
按照轴压构件





➤ 基本公式的应用

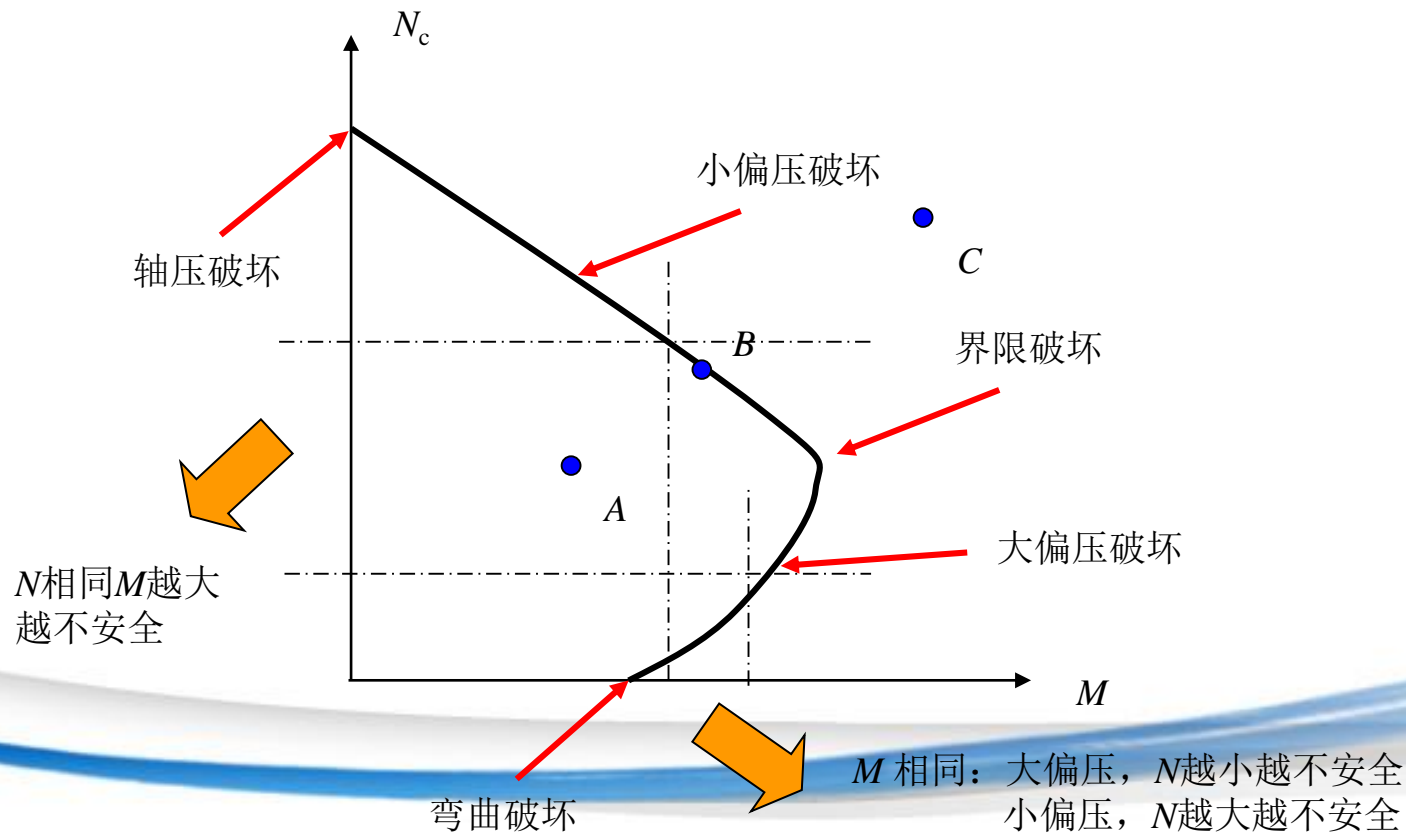
不对称配筋时 ($A_s \neq A_s'$) 的截面承载力





基本公式的应用

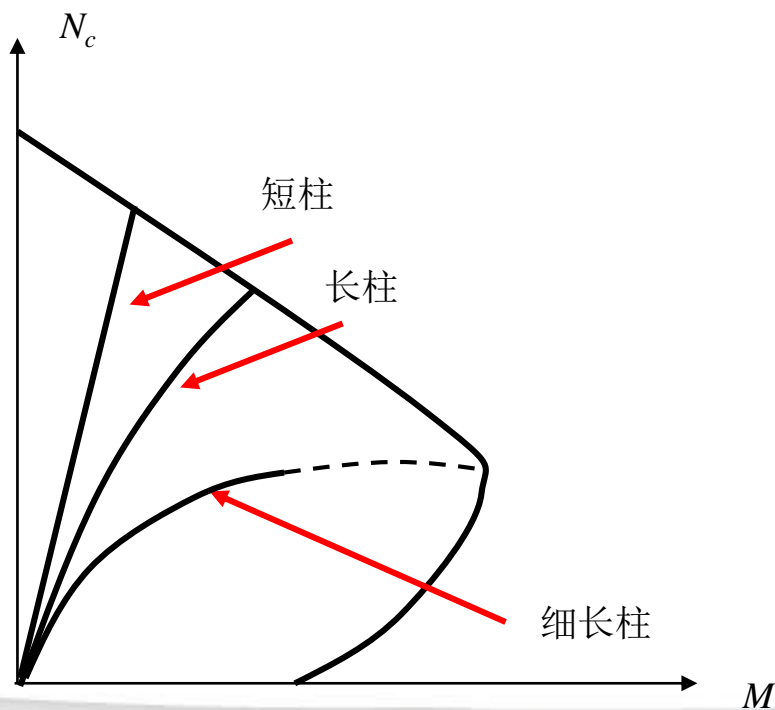
N_c - M 相关曲线





► 基本公式的应用

N_c - M 相关曲线

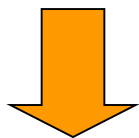




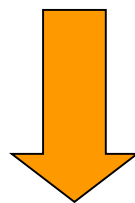
➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s = A_s'$) 偏心受压构件的截面设计——判别式

对称配筋的大偏心受压构件



$$A_s f_y = A_s' f_y'$$



应用基本公式1

$$\xi = \frac{N_c}{\alpha_1 f_c b h_0}$$



$\xi \leq \xi_b$, 大偏压

$\xi > \xi_b$, 小偏压

$$N = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s (\sigma_s A_s)$$

$$Ne = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

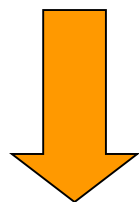
$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$



➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s = A_s'$) 大偏心受压构件的截面设计

$$\xi = \frac{N_c}{\alpha_1 f_c b h_0}$$



$$A_s = A_s' = \frac{N_c e - \alpha_1 f_c b h_0 (\xi - 0.5 \xi^2)}{f_y' (h_0 - a_s')}$$

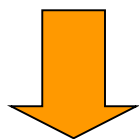
若 $\xi < \frac{2a_s'}{h_0}$, 取 $\xi = \frac{2a_s'}{h_0}$



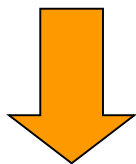
➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s=A_s'$) 小偏心受压构件的截面设计

$$\xi = \frac{N_c}{\alpha_1 f_c b h_0}$$

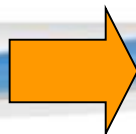


对小偏心受压构件不真实，需重新计算 ξ



由基本公式知

$f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ 时，要解关于 ξ 的三次或二次方程， $f_{cu} > 50\text{Mpa}$ 时，要解关于 ξ 的高次方程



有必要做简化

$$N_c = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s (\sigma_s A_s)$$

$$N_c e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

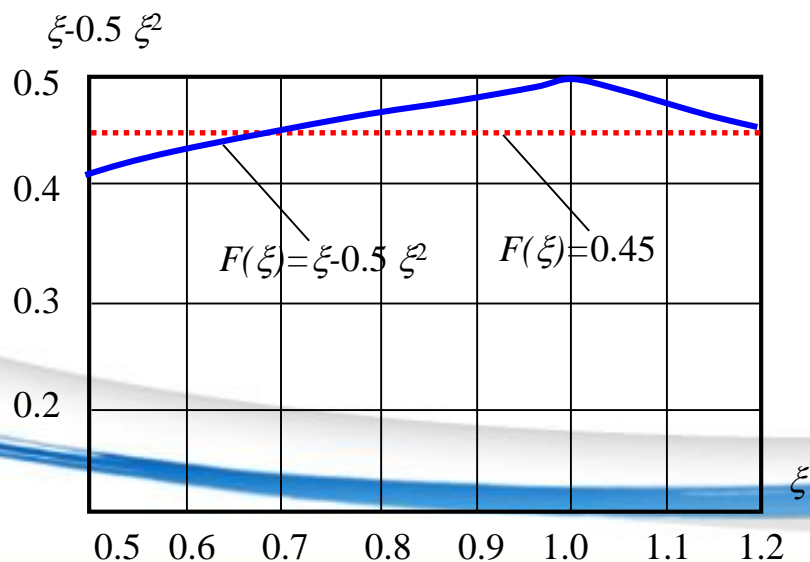
$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$



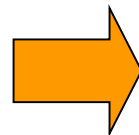
➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s=A_s'$) 小偏心受压构件的截面设计

以 $f_{cu} \leq 50\text{Mpa}$ 为例, 如将基本方程中的 $\xi-0.5 \xi^2$ 换为一关于 ξ 的一次方程或为一常数, 则就可能将高次方程降阶



$$N_c = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s (\sigma_s A_s)$$
$$N_c e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$
$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$



用0.45代替 $\xi-0.5 \xi^2$



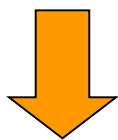
➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s=A_s'$) 小偏心受压构件的截面设计

$$N_c = f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

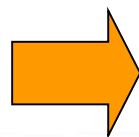
$$N_c e = 0.45 f_c b h_0^2 + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$\sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$



联立求解

$$\xi = \frac{N_c - f_c b h_0 \xi_b}{\frac{N_c e - 0.45 f_c b h_0^2}{(h_0 - a_s')(0.8 - \xi_b)} + f_c b h_0} + \xi_b$$

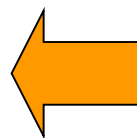


求出 ξ 后, 便可计算 $A_s=A_s'$

$$N_c = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s (\sigma_s A_s)$$

$$N_c e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$





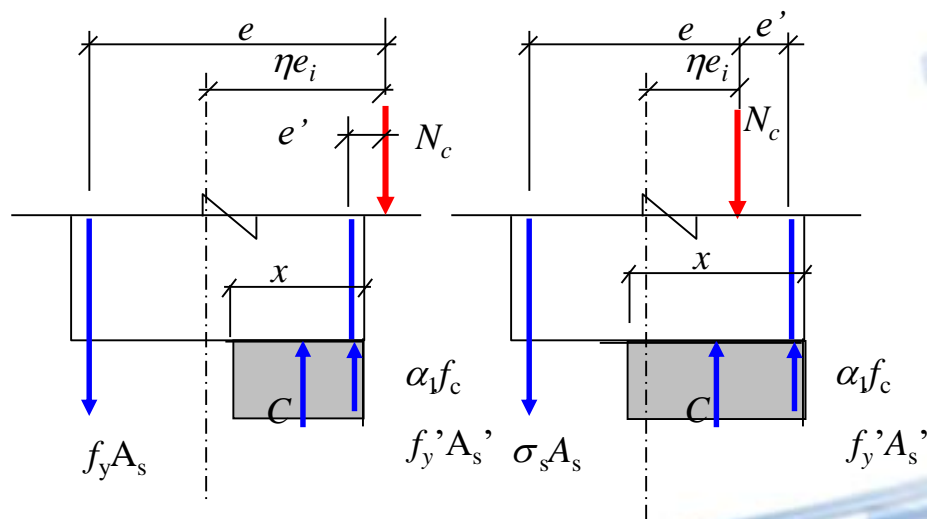
➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s=A_s'$) 小偏心受压构件的截面设计

设计完成后应按已求的配筋对平面外 (b 方向) 的承载力进行复核



按照轴压构件





➤ 基本公式的应用

对称配筋 ($A_s=A_s'$) 偏心受压构件的截面承载力

$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s (\sigma_s A_s)$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$

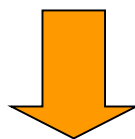
和不对称配筋类似，但 $A_s=A_s'$ 、 $f_y=f_y'$ （略）



➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

大偏心受压构件的基本计算公式——简化方法

$$x \leq h_f'$$

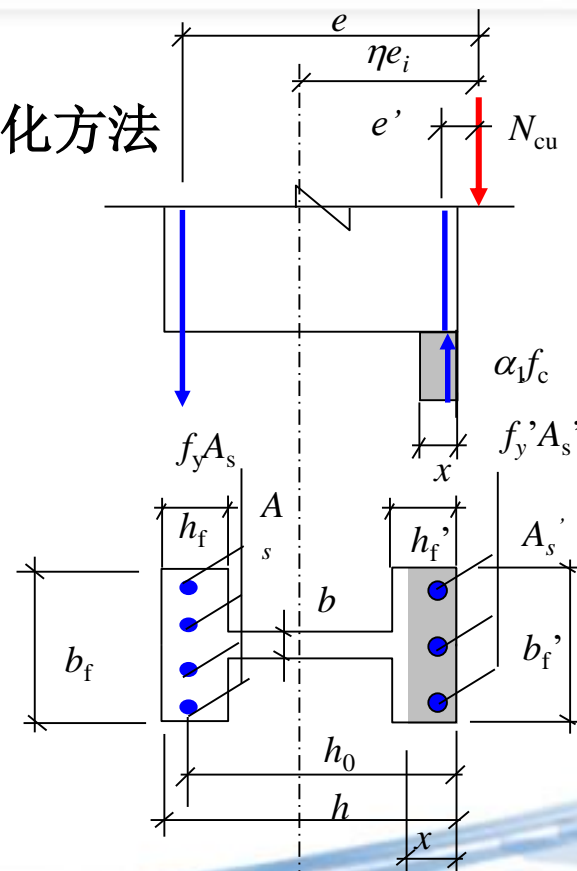


$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b_f' x + f_y' A_s' - f_y A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b_f' x (h_0 - 0.5x) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$



$$x \geq 2a_s'$$

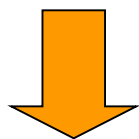




➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

大偏心受压构件的基本计算公式——简化方法

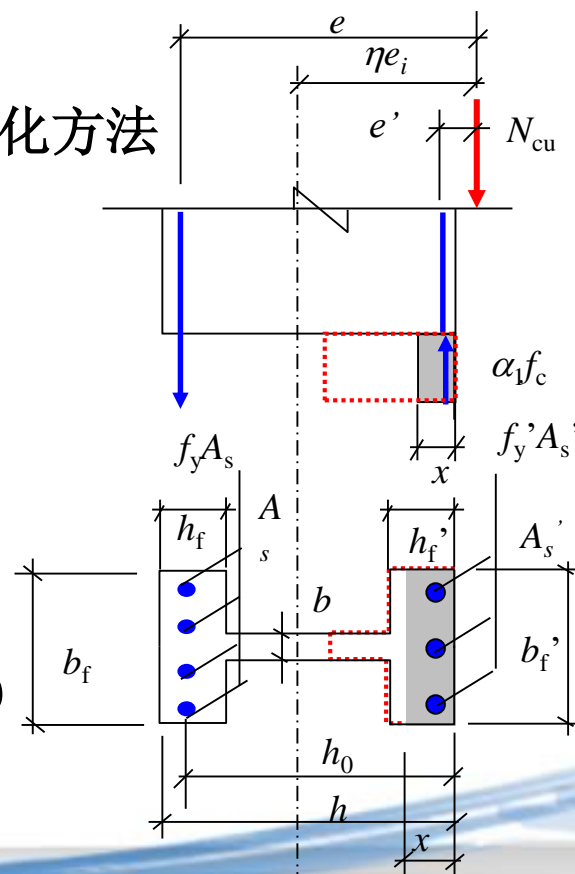
$$x > h'_f$$



$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b'_f x + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f + f_y' A'_s - f_y A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f (h_0 - \frac{h'_f}{2})$$

$$+ f_y' A'_s (h_0 - a'_s)$$

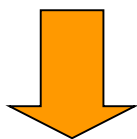




➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

小偏心受压构件的基本计算公式——简化方法

$$x \leq h - h_f$$

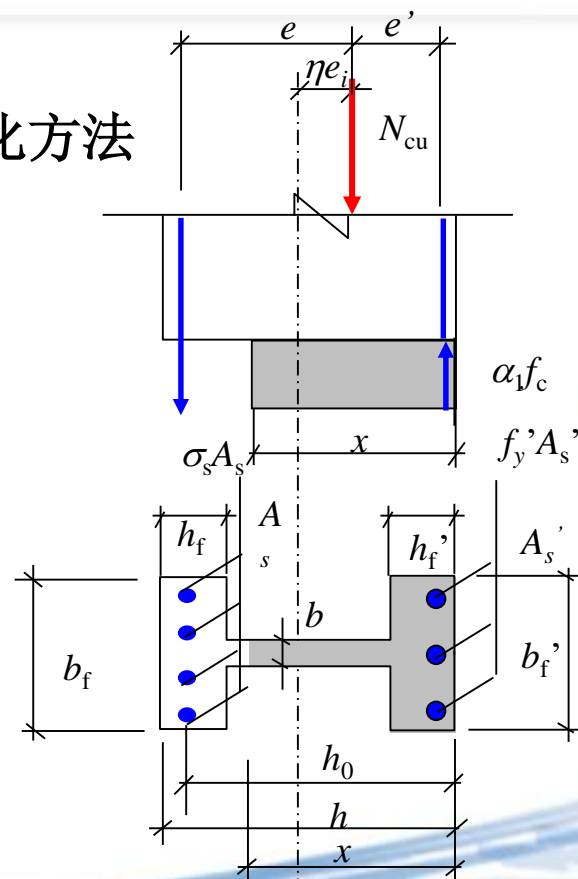


$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b x + \alpha_1 f_c (b_f' - b) h_f' + f_y' A_s' - \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + \alpha_1 f_c (b_f' - b) h_f' (h_0 - \frac{h_f'}{2})$$

$$+ f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} \left(\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1 \right) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$

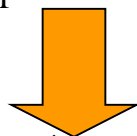




➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

小偏心受压构件的基本计算公式——简化方法

$$h - h_f < x \leq h$$



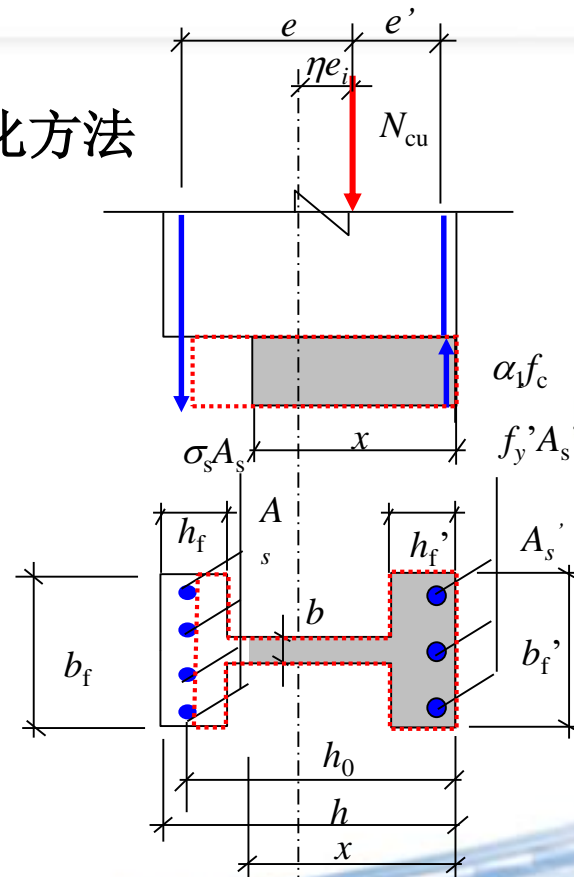
$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b x + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) (h_f - h + x) + f'_y A'_s - \sigma_s A_s$$

$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f (h_0 - \frac{h'_f}{2})$$

$$+ \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) (h_f - h + x) (\frac{2h_0 + h_f - h - x}{2})$$

$$+ f'_y A'_s (h_0 - a'_s)$$

$$\sigma_s = E_s \varepsilon_{cu} (\frac{0.8}{\xi} - 1) \text{ 或 } \sigma_s = \frac{0.8 - \xi}{0.8 - \xi_b} f_y$$

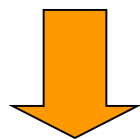




➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

小偏心受压构件的基本计算公式——简化方法

$$h - h_f < x \leq h$$

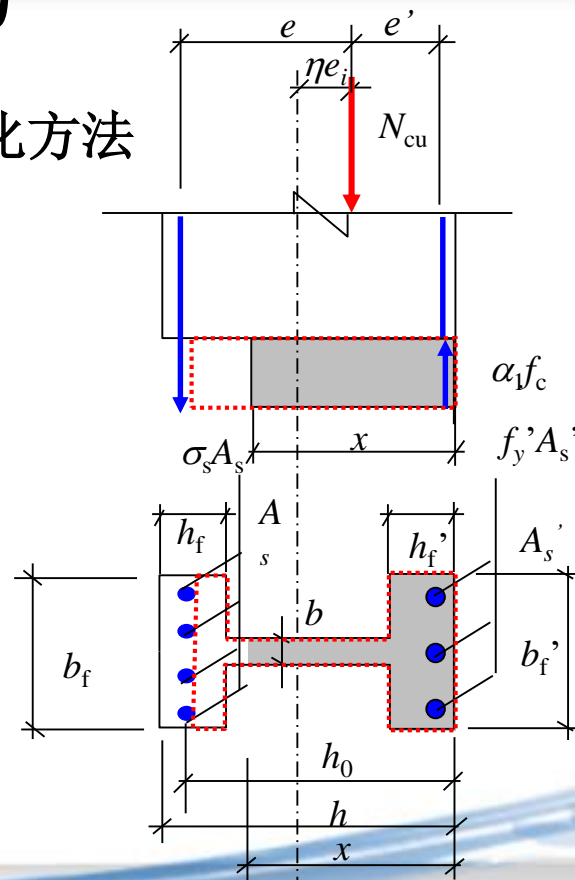


为防止 A_s 一侧先坏

$$N_{cu} e' = \alpha_1 f_c b h (h_0' - 0.5h) + \alpha_1 f_c (b_f' - b) h_f' \left(\frac{h_f'}{2} - a_s' \right)$$

$$+ \alpha_1 f_c (b_f - b) h_f \left(h_0' - \frac{h_f}{2} \right) + f_y A_s (h_0' - a_s)$$

$$e' = \frac{h}{2} - (e_i - e_a) - a_s'$$

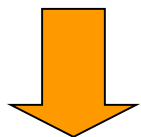




➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

大小偏心受压的界限判别式

I形截面一般采用对称配筋

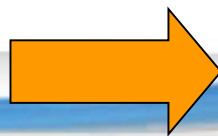


$$A_s f_y = A'_s f'_y$$



应用基本公式1

$$\xi = \frac{N_c - \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f}{\alpha_1 f_c b h_0}$$



$\xi \leq \xi_b$, 大偏压

$\xi > \xi_b$, 小偏压

$$N_{cu} = \alpha_1 f_c b'_f x + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f + f'_y A'_s - f_y A_s$$

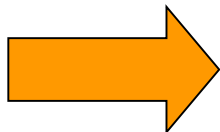
$$N_{cu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x (h_0 - 0.5x) + \alpha_1 f_c (b'_f - b) h'_f (h_0 - \frac{h'_f}{2}) + f'_y A'_s (h_0 - a'_s)$$



➤ I截面偏心受压构件的承载力

基本公式的应用

截面设计



截面承载力

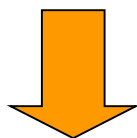
和矩形截面构件类似 (略)



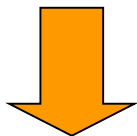
➤ 偏心受拉构件

小偏心受拉

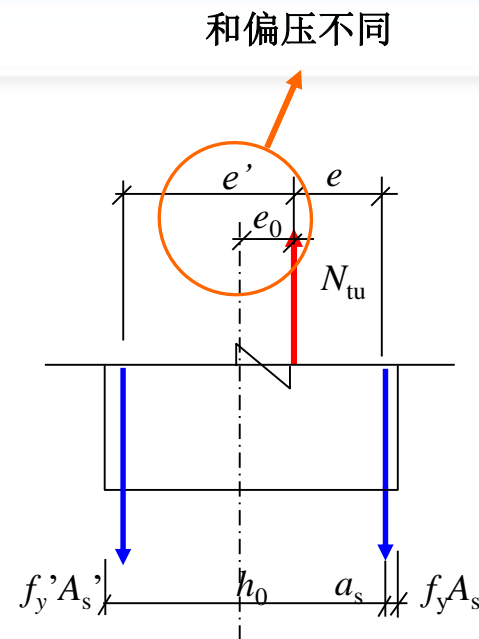
N 位于 A_s 和 A_s' 之间时，混凝土全截面受拉
(或开始时部分混凝土受拉，部分混凝土受压，随着 N 的增大，混凝土全截面受拉)



开裂后，拉力由钢筋承担



最终钢筋屈服，截面达最大承载力

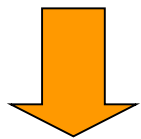




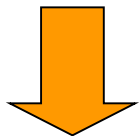
➤ 偏心受拉构件

大偏心受拉

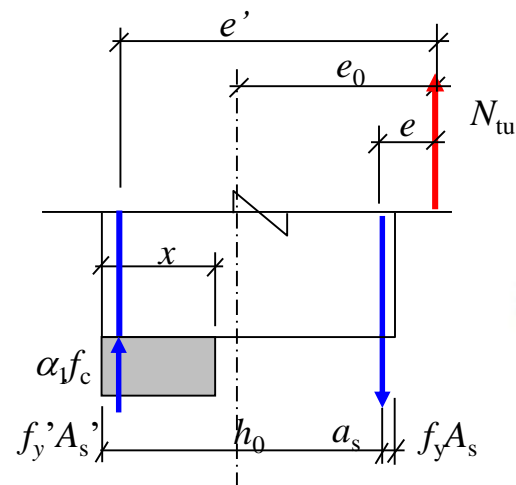
N 位于 A_s 和 A_s' 之外时，部分混凝土受拉，部分混凝土受压，



开裂后，截面的受力情况和大偏压类似



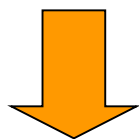
最终受拉钢筋屈服，压区混凝土压碎，截面达最大承载力





➤ 小偏心受拉构件承载力

混凝土不参加工作



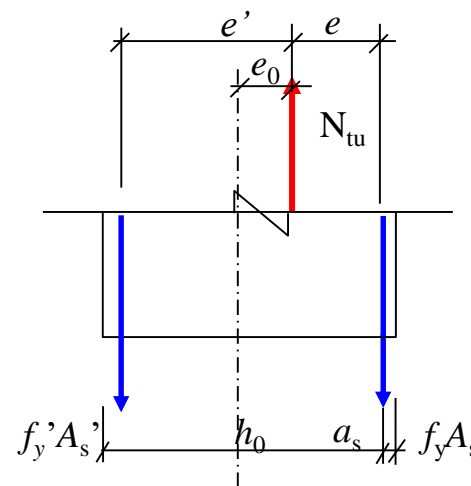
$$N_{tu} = f_y A_s + f'_y A'_s$$

$$N_{tu} e = f'_y A'_s (h_0 - a'_s)$$

$$N_{tu} e' = f_y A_s (h_0 - a_s)$$



可直接应用公式进行设计,计算
截面承载力





➤ 大偏心受拉构件承载力

$$N_{tu} = f_y A_s - \alpha_1 f_c b x - f_y' A_s'$$

$$N_{tu} e = \alpha_1 f_c b x \left(h_0 - \frac{x}{2} \right) + f_y' A_s' (h_0 - a_s')$$

$x < 2a_s'$ 时, 取 $x = 2a_s'$

$$N_{tu} e' = f_y A_s (h_0' - a_s)$$



设计时可先假设 $x > 2a_s'$, 在求配筋

复核承载力计算方法方法和大偏压类似, 只是 N 的方向不同

