



第七章 构件受剪性能与计算

任晓丹

同济大学建筑工程系

www.renxiaodan.com

rxdtj@tongji.edu.cn

同济大学土木楼A413



同濟大學

TONGJI UNIVERSITY





➤ 剪切破坏



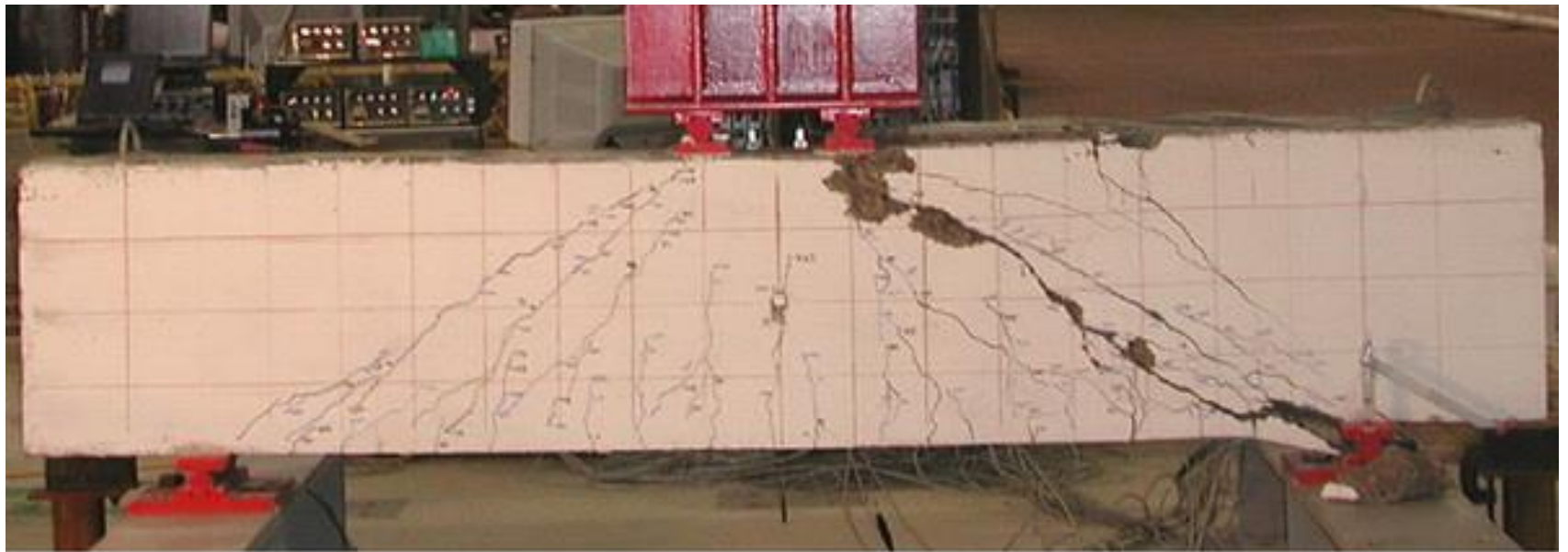


➤ 剪切破坏



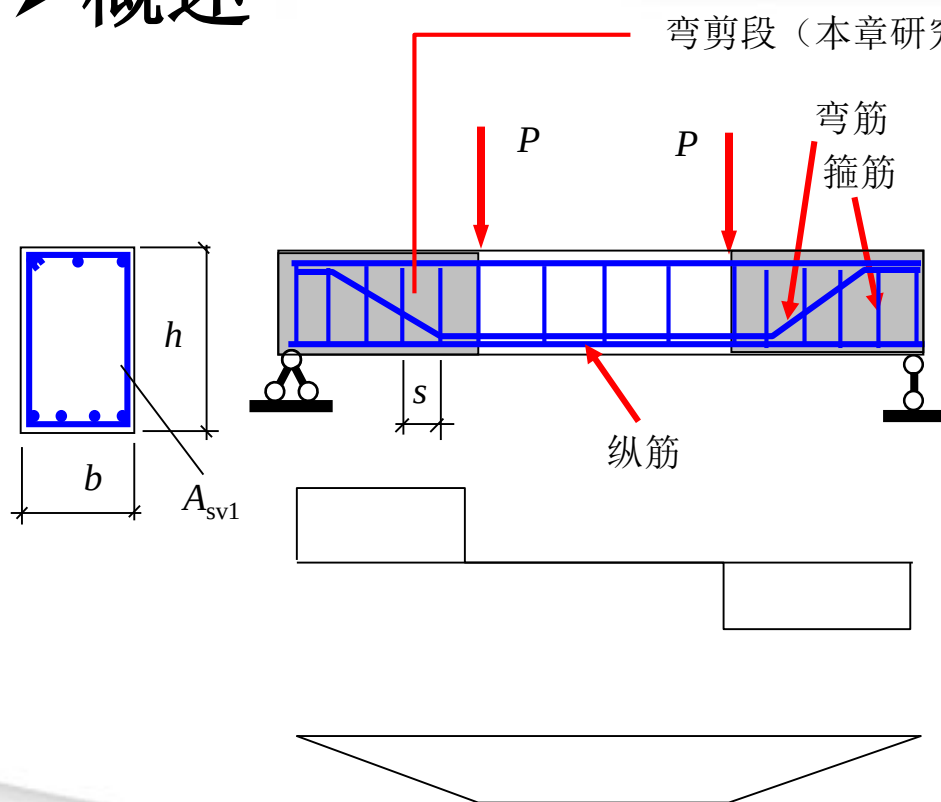


➤ 剪切破坏





概述



弯剪段（本章研究的主要内容）

弯筋
箍筋

纵筋

统称腹筋——帮助混凝土梁抵御剪力

有腹筋梁——既有纵筋又有腹筋
无腹筋梁——只有纵筋无腹筋

$$A_{sv} = nA_{sv1}$$

箍筋肢数



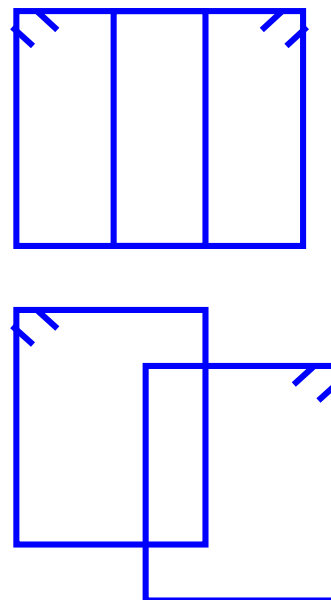
➤ 概述



单肢箍 $n=1$



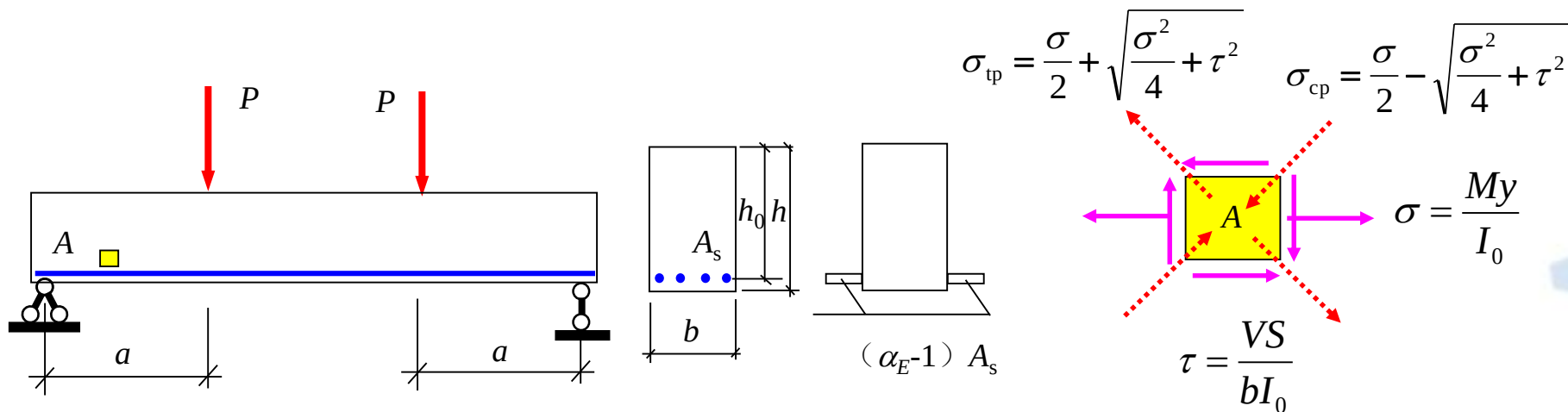
双肢箍 $n=2$



四肢箍 $n=4$



➤ 简支无腹筋梁的抗剪机制——构件开裂



当 $\sigma_{tp}^{\max} > f_t$ (二轴抗拉强度) 时, 梁的剪弯段开裂, 出现斜裂缝

根据 a 的不同 (M 和 V 比值不同)

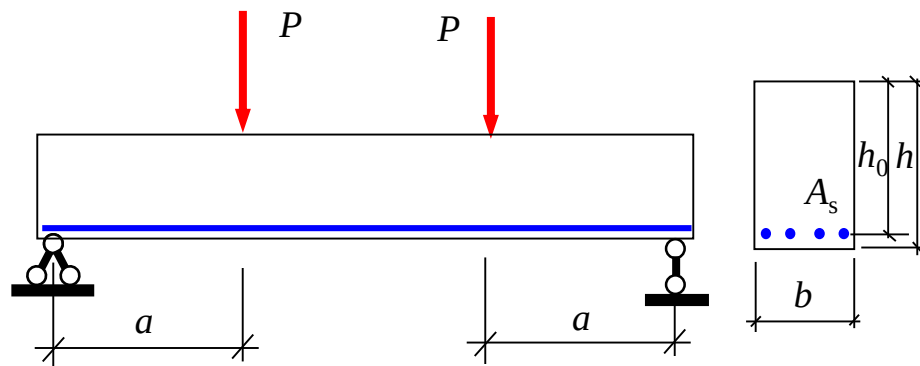


裂缝可能由截面中部开始出现 (腹剪裂缝)
裂缝可能由截面底部开始出现



➤ 简支无腹筋梁的抗剪机制——构件开裂

引入一名词：剪跨比



计算剪跨比 广义剪跨比

$$\lambda = \frac{a}{h_0} = \frac{Va}{Vh_0} = \frac{M}{Vh_0}$$

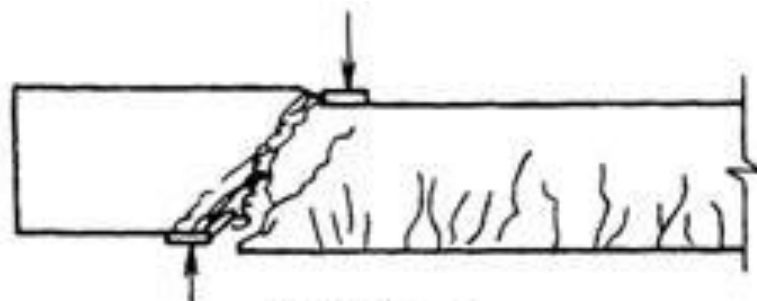
反映了集中力作用截面处弯矩 M 和剪力 V 的比例关系



➤ 破坏形态

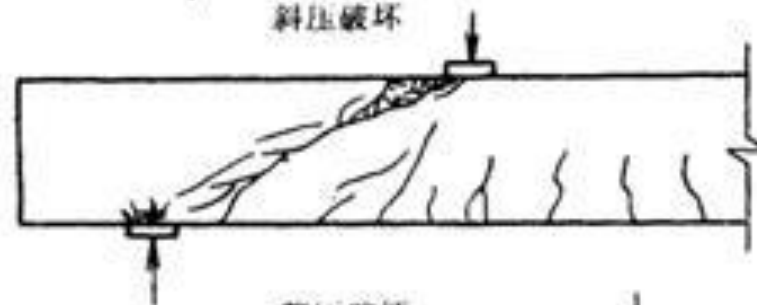
$$\lambda < 1$$

时斜压破坏



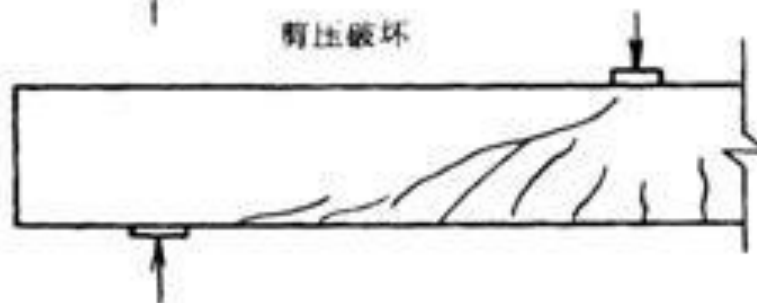
$$1 \leq \lambda \leq 3$$

时剪压破坏



$$\lambda > 3$$

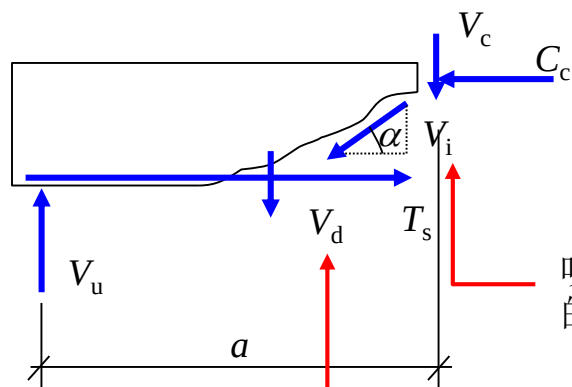
时斜拉破坏



所有的破坏均表现为脆性！

➤ 简支无腹筋梁的抗剪机制

以剪压破坏为例(相对于斜压破坏和斜拉破坏, 它更能给人以破坏预告)



咬合力, 随着裂缝的发展逐渐减小

销栓力, 随着裂缝的发展逐渐增大

$$\sum X = 0, C_c = T_s - V_i \cos \alpha$$

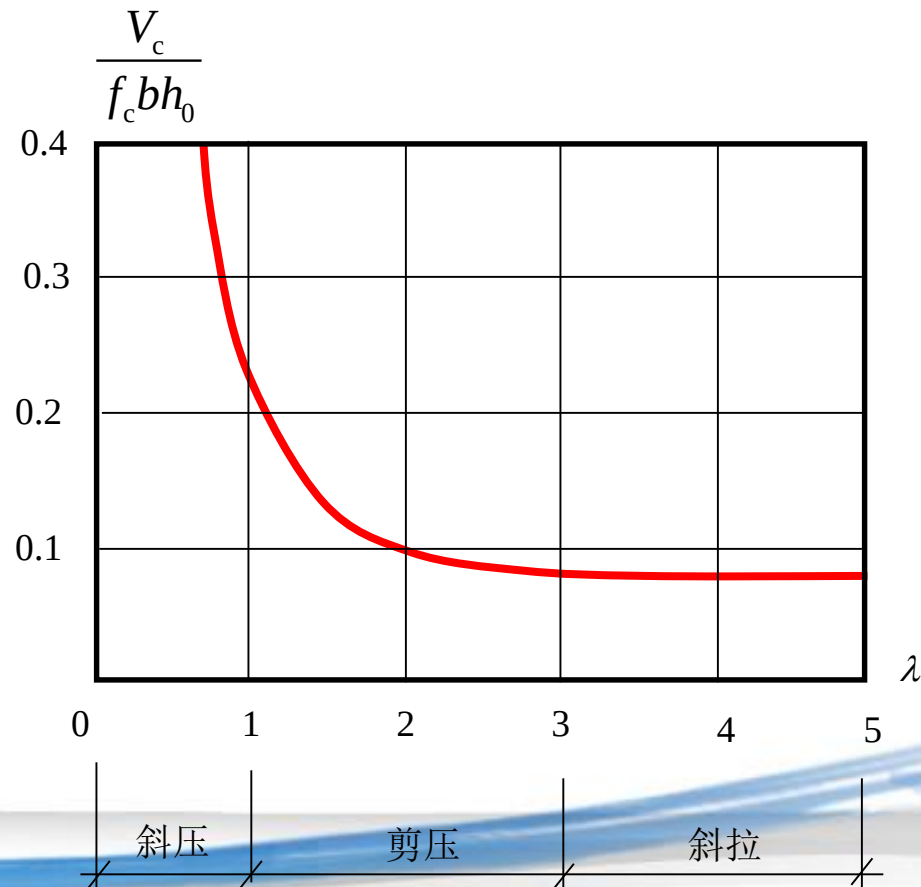
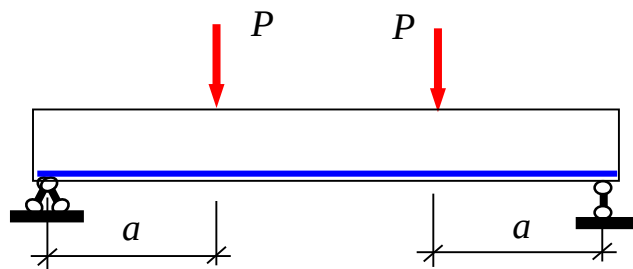
$$\sum Y = 0, V_u = V_c + V_i \sin \alpha + V_d$$

数值很难估计



➤ 影响无腹筋梁抗剪承载力的因素

剪跨比

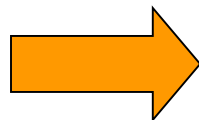




➤ 影响无腹筋梁抗剪承载力的因素

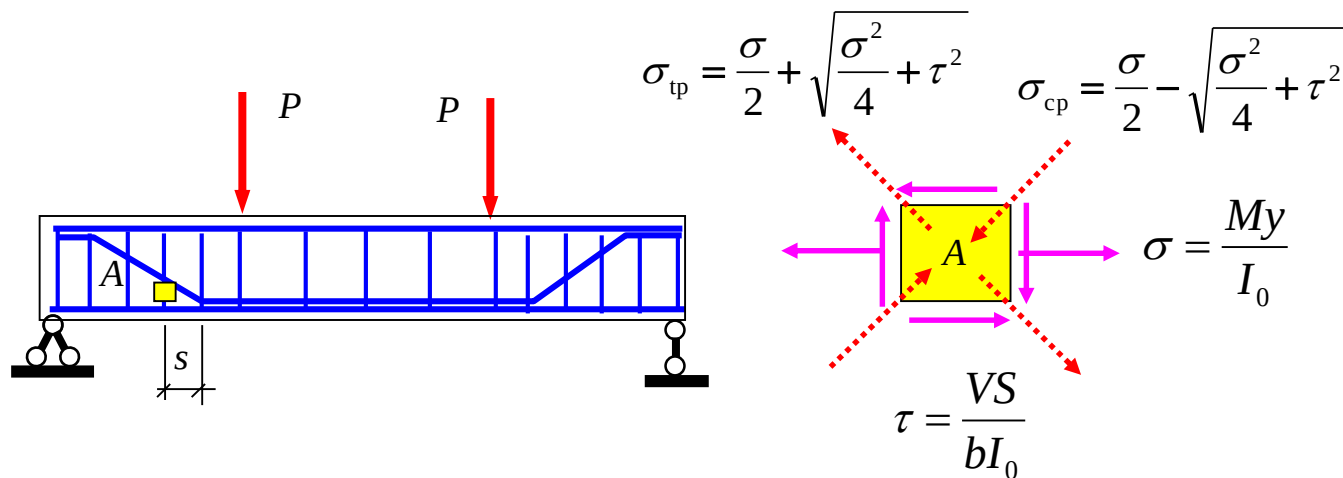
混凝土的强度提高

纵筋配筋率增大



抗剪承载力提高

➤ 有腹筋梁的抗剪机制——构件开裂



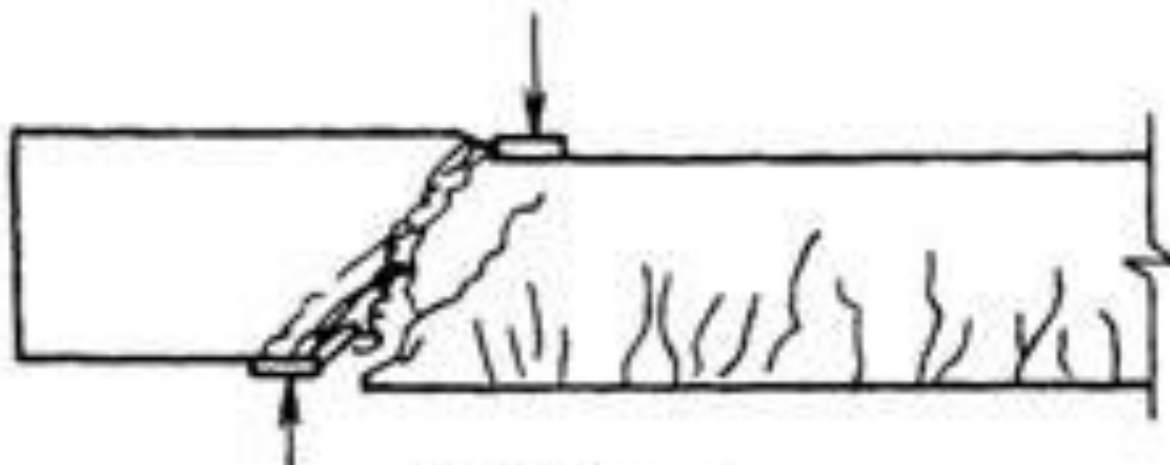
开裂前构件的受力性能与无腹筋梁相似，腹筋中的应力很小

当 $\sigma_{tp}^{\max} > f_t$ (二轴抗拉强度) 时，梁的剪弯段开裂，出现斜裂缝

开裂后，腹筋的应力增大，限制了斜裂缝的发展，提高了抗剪承载力



➤ 破坏形态

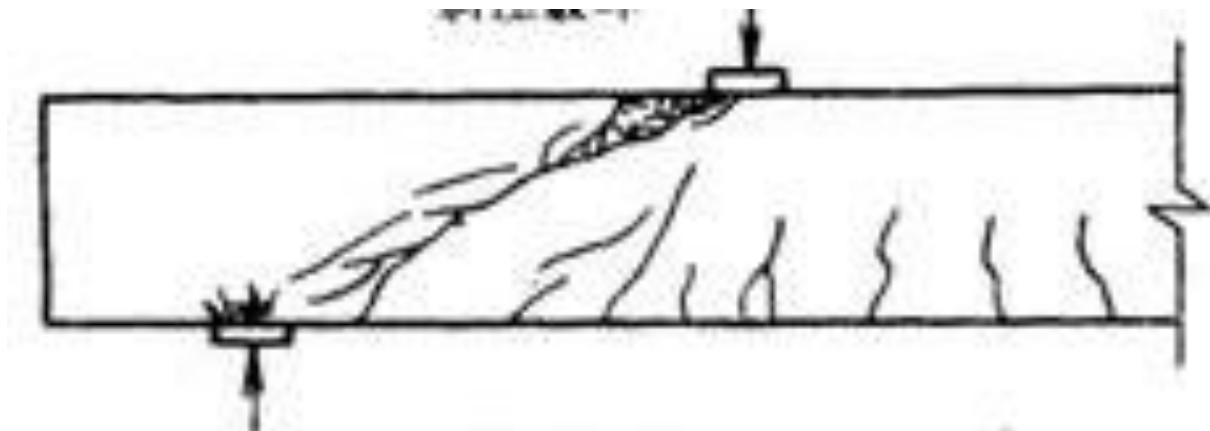


$\lambda < 1$ 或 λ 较大但腹筋配置较多时

斜压破坏，腹筋在破坏时未屈服



➤ 破坏形态



$$1 \leq \lambda \leq 3 \text{ 时}$$

剪压破坏，腹筋屈服后，剪压区混凝土压碎



➤ 破坏形态



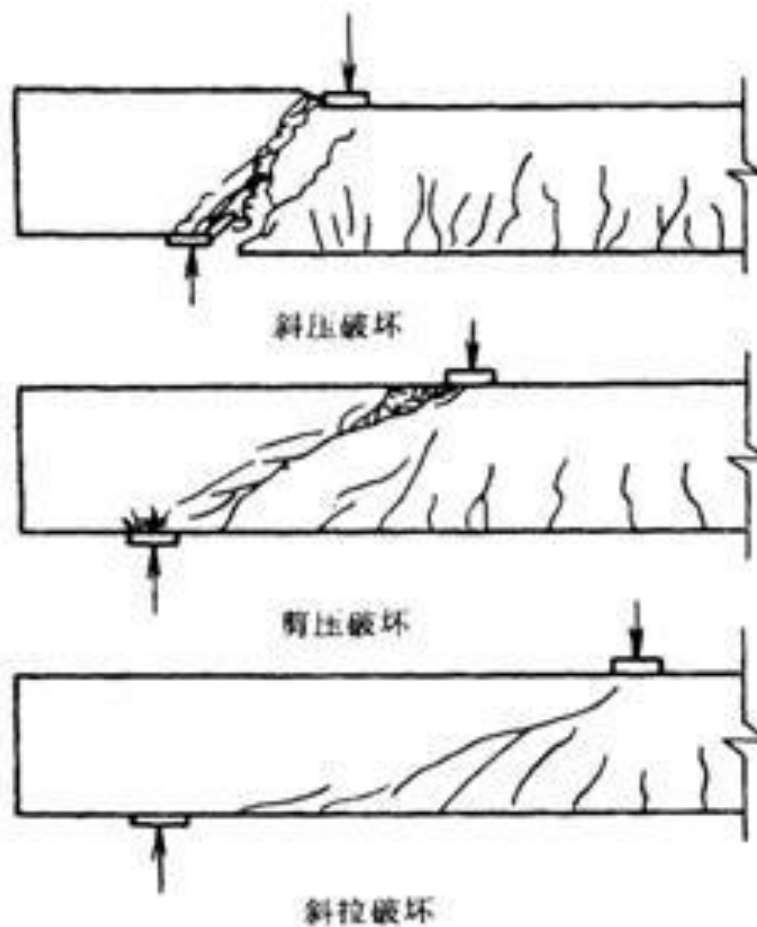
$\lambda > 3$ 且腹筋配置量较小时

斜拉破坏，腹筋用量太少，起不到应有的作用



➤ 破坏形态

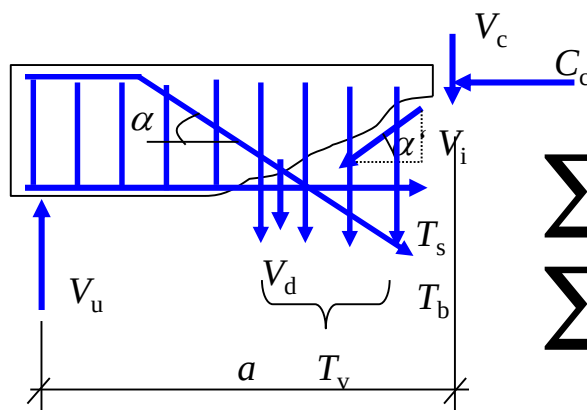
设计时应避免出现
此二种破坏形态





➤有腹筋梁的抗剪机制

以剪压破坏为例



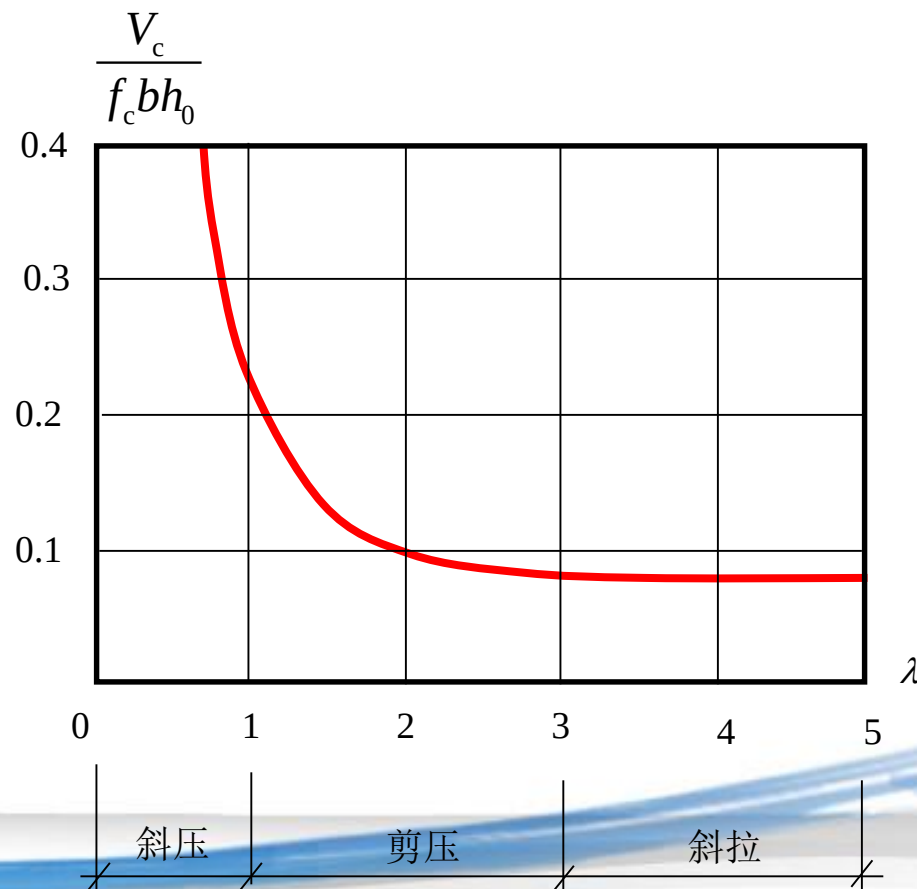
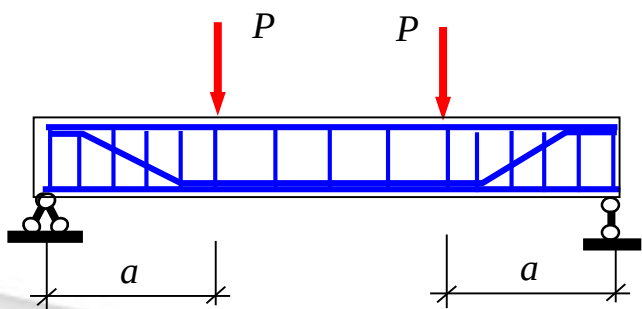
$$\sum X = 0, C_c = T_s - V_i \cos \alpha' + T_b \cos \alpha$$

$$\sum Y = 0, V_u = V_c + V_i \sin \alpha + V_d + T_v + T_b \sin \alpha$$



➤ 影响有腹筋梁抗剪承载力的因素

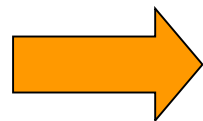
剪跨比
与无腹筋梁类似





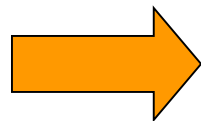
➤ 影响有腹筋梁抗剪承载力的因素

混凝土的强度提高



抗剪承载力提高

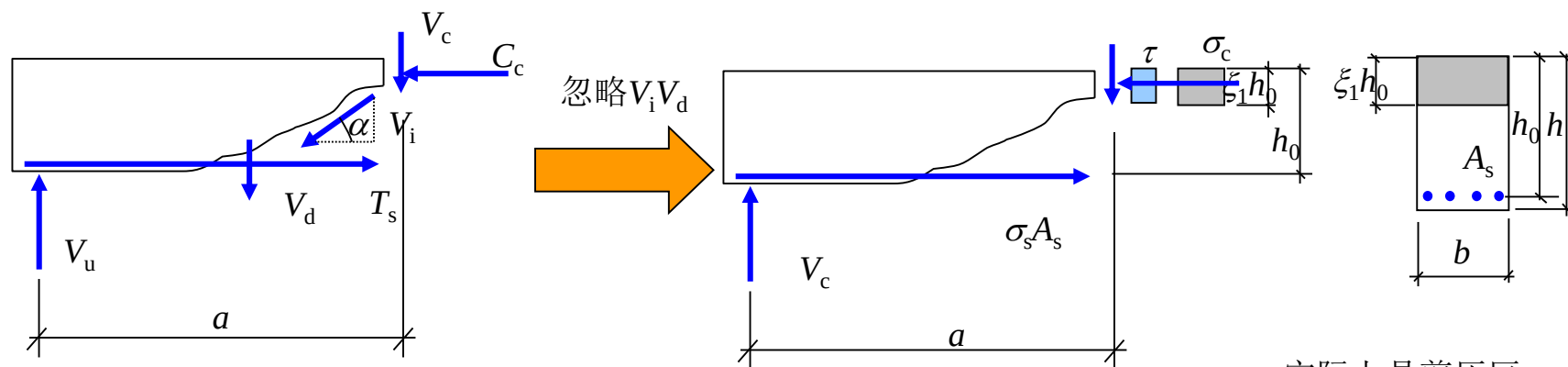
在一定的范围内,
腹筋配筋率增大



抗剪承载力提高



➤ 无腹筋梁抗剪承载力



$$\sum X = 0, \sigma_c b \xi_1 h_0 = \sigma_s A_s$$

$$\sum Y = 0, V_c = \tau b \xi_1 h_0$$

$$\sum M = 0, V_c a = \sigma_c b \xi_1 h_0 (h_0 - \frac{1}{2} \xi_1 h_0)$$

由后二式

$$\frac{\tau}{f_c} = \frac{1 - 0.5 \xi_1}{\lambda} \frac{\sigma_c}{f_c}$$

实际上是剪压区的
加载规律

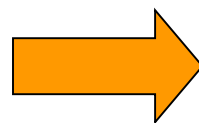


➤ 无腹筋梁抗剪承载力

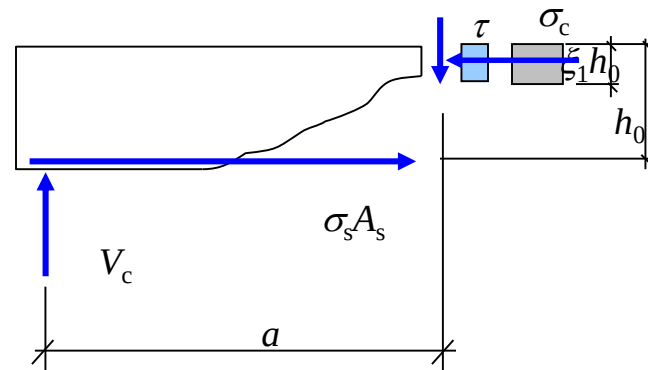
$$\frac{\tau}{f_c} = \frac{1 - 0.5\xi_1}{\lambda} \frac{\sigma_c}{f_c}$$

$\lambda < 1$ 时为斜压破坏, $\xi_1 = 0$

λ 较大时, ξ_1 近似为纯弯时的 ξ_b



ξ_1 值在 $0 \sim \xi_b$ 之间变化

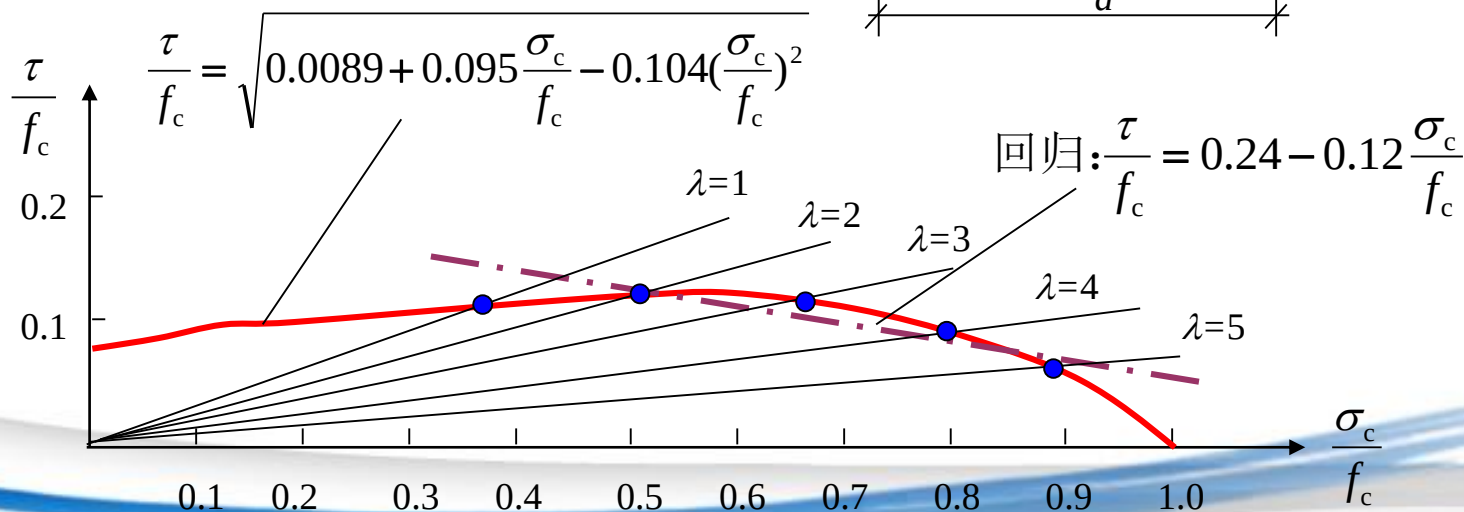
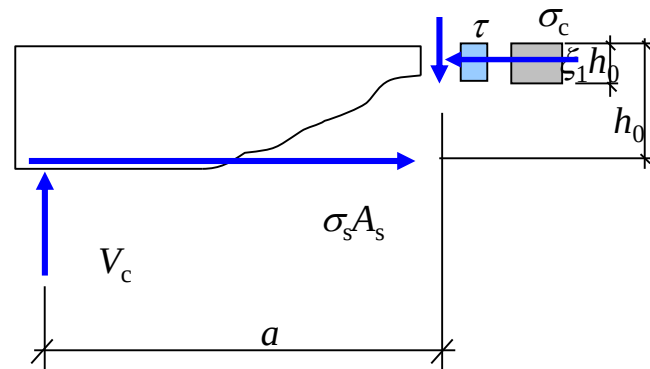


对不同的 $\lambda = 1 \sim 5$, 采用线性插值可确定不同 λ 所对应的 ξ_1 。于是可得出 一组对于不同 λ 的 $\tau/f_c - \sigma_c/f_c$ 的 **关系直线（加载曲线）**



➤ 无腹筋梁抗剪承载力

$$\frac{\tau}{f_c} = \frac{1-0.5\xi_1}{\lambda} \frac{\sigma_c}{f_c} \quad \xi_1 - 0 = \frac{\xi_b - 0}{5-1} (\lambda - 1)$$





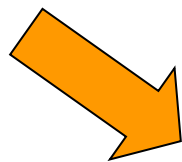
➤ 无腹筋梁抗剪承载力

$$\sum X = 0, \sigma_c b \xi_1 h_0 = \sigma_s A_s$$

$$\sum Y = 0, V_c = \tau b \xi_1 h_0$$

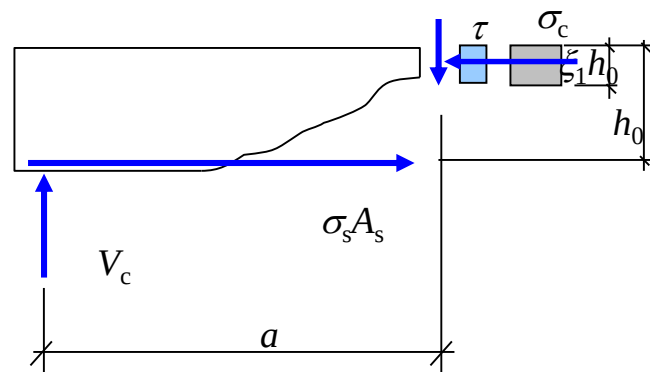
$$\sum M = 0, V_c a = \sigma_c b \xi_1 h_0 (h_0 - \frac{1}{2} \xi_1 h_0)$$

$$\frac{\tau}{f_c} = 0.24 - 0.12 \frac{\sigma_c}{f_c}$$



$$V_c = \left(\frac{0.24 - 0.06 \frac{\sigma_s \rho_s}{f_c}}{0.5 + 0.24 \lambda \frac{f_c}{\sigma_s \rho_s}} \right) f_c b h_0 = \alpha_c' f_c b h_0 = \alpha_c f_t b h_0$$

1.2.3.4项





➤有腹筋梁抗剪承载力

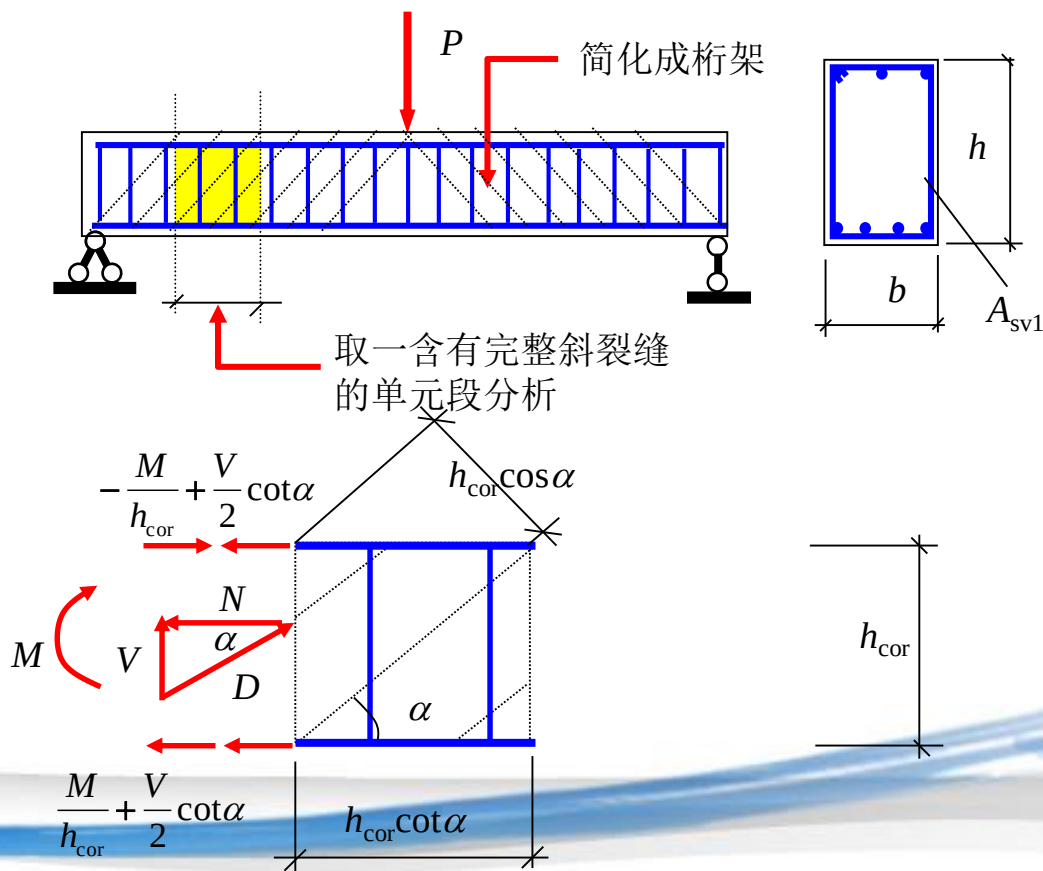
单元左侧:

$$N = V \cot \alpha$$

$$D = V / \sin \alpha$$

$$N_t = -\frac{M}{h_{\text{cor}}} + \frac{V}{2} \cot \alpha$$

$$N_b = -\frac{M}{h_{\text{cor}}} + \frac{V}{2} \cot \alpha$$



➤ 有腹筋梁抗剪承载力

单元右侧:

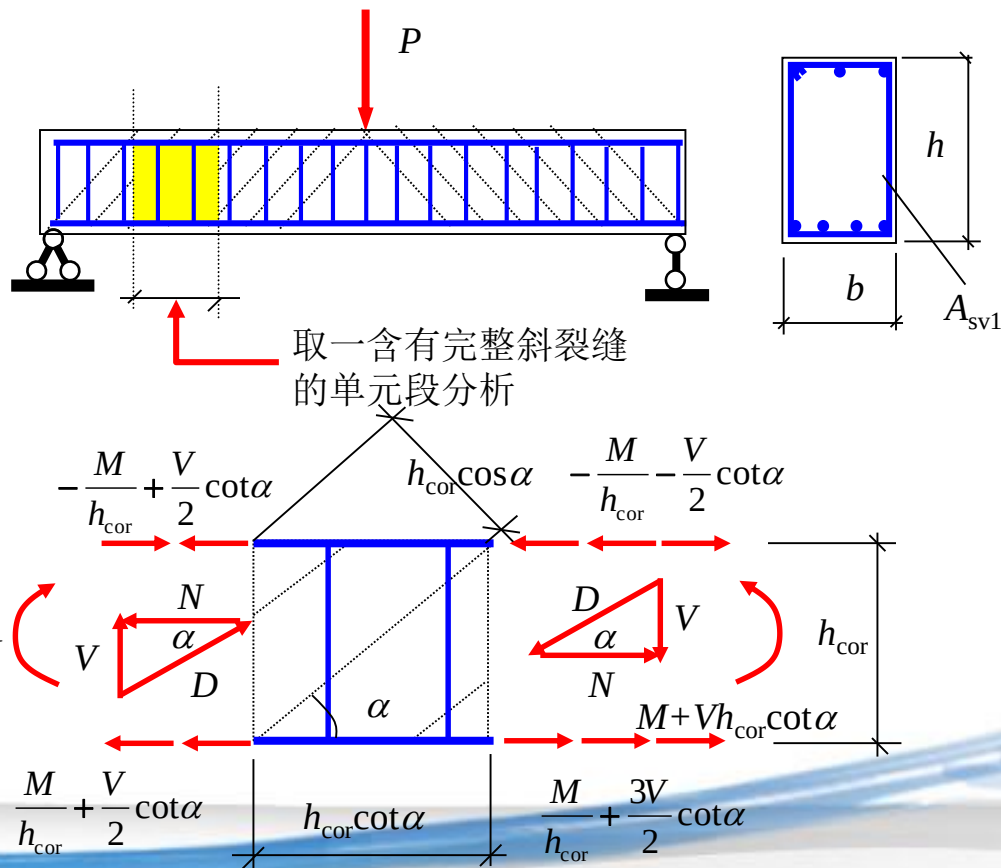
$$M + Vh_{\text{cor}} \cot \alpha$$

$$N_t' = -\frac{M + Vh_{\text{cor}} \cot \alpha}{h_{\text{cor}}} + \frac{V}{2} \cot \alpha$$

$$= -\frac{M}{h_{\text{cor}}} - \frac{V}{2} \cot \alpha$$

$$N_b' = \frac{M + Vh_{\text{cor}} \cot \alpha}{h_{\text{cor}}} + \frac{V}{2} \cot \alpha$$

$$= \frac{M}{h_{\text{cor}}} + \frac{3V}{2} \cot \alpha$$





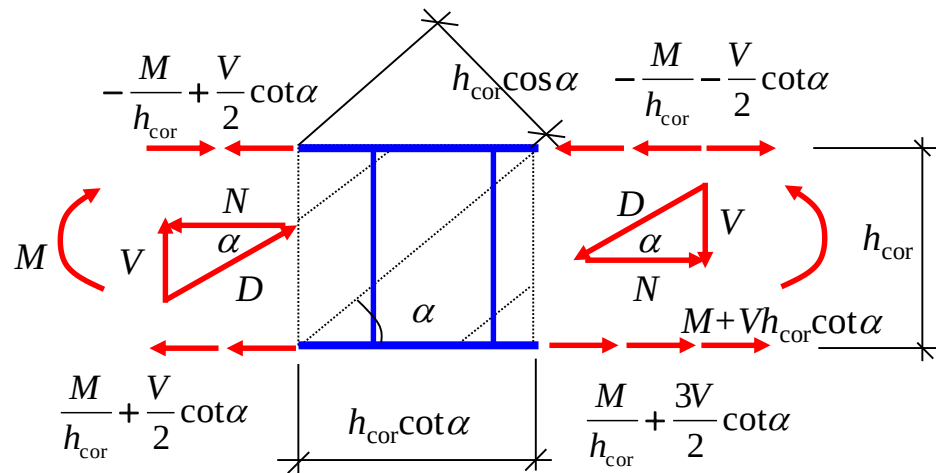
➤ 有腹筋梁抗剪承载力

在所取的单元体上，沿水平面再切一单元体，则切面混凝土的斜向压力产生两个分量为：

$$V \cot \alpha$$



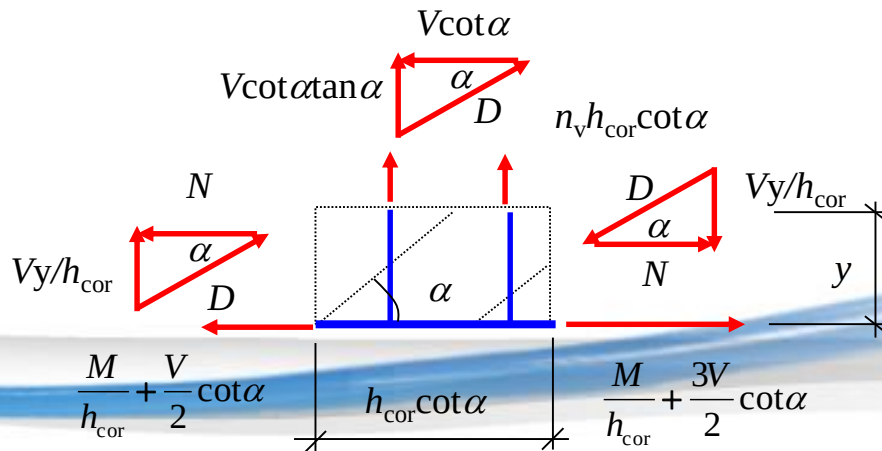
由底部纵筋的拉力平衡



$$V \cot \alpha \tan \alpha$$



由箍筋的拉力平衡





➤ 有腹筋梁抗剪承载力

设 n_v 为单位长度上箍筋的拉力则有：

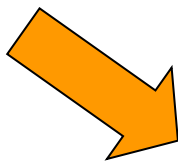
$$n_v h_{cor} \cot \alpha = V \tan \alpha \cot \alpha$$



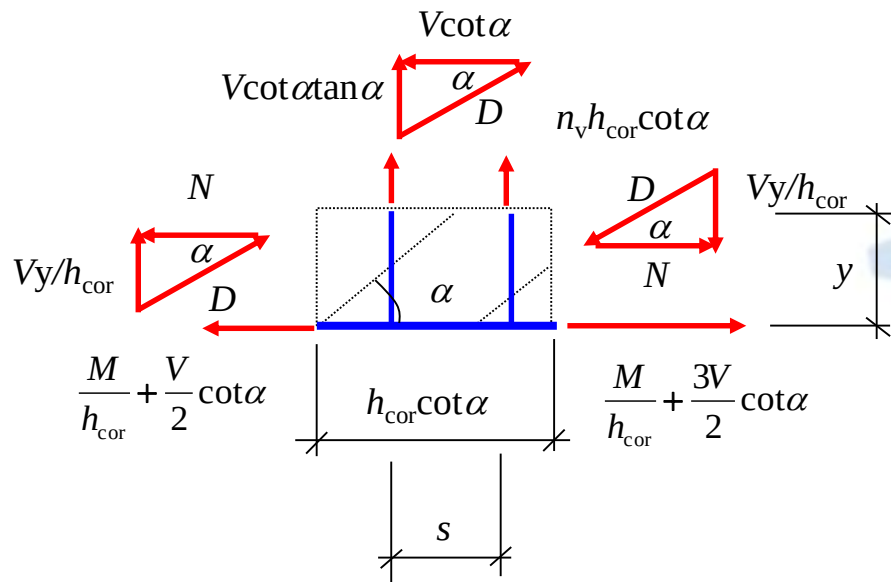
$$n_v h_{cor} = V \tan \alpha$$

当箍筋屈服时

$$n_v = \frac{A_{sv} f_{yv}}{s}$$



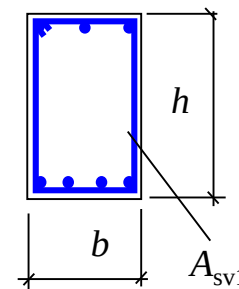
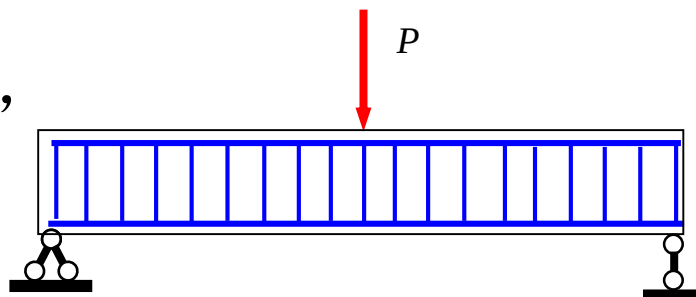
$$V_u = n_v h_{cor} \cot \alpha = f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_{cor} \cot \alpha$$





➤ 有腹筋梁抗剪承载力

考虑到混凝土的抗剪贡献，
且将 h_{cor} 换为 h_0 ，则有



$$V_u = V_c + V_s$$



$$V_u = \alpha_c f_t b h_0 + \alpha_{sv} \frac{f_{yv} A_{sv}}{s} h_0$$

由试验确定



► 实用抗剪承载力计算公式

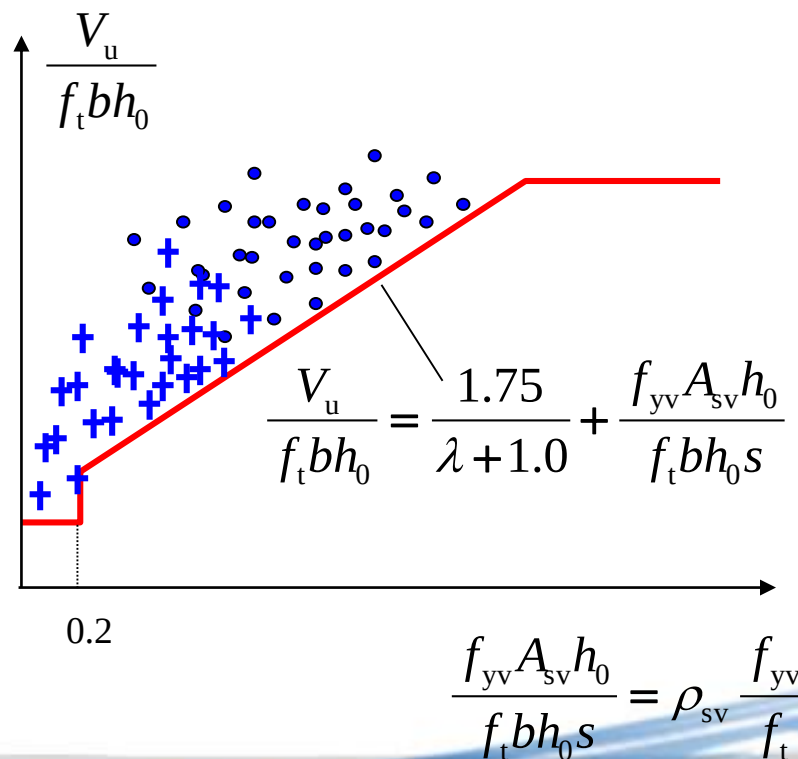
《混凝土结构设计规范》
(GB50010) 取试验结果的
下包值:

$$V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0$$

集中荷载下或集中荷载
引起的支座边缘的剪力
占总剪力75%以上的独
立梁

$$V_u = 0.7 f_t b h_0 + 1.25 f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0$$

矩形、T形、I形截面的一般受弯构件



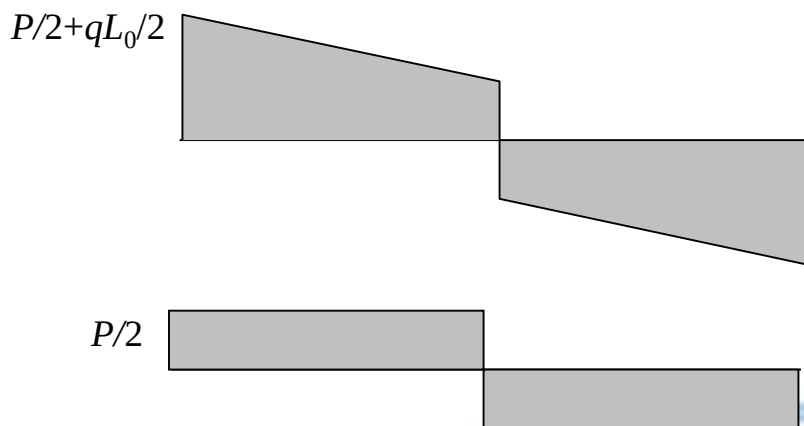
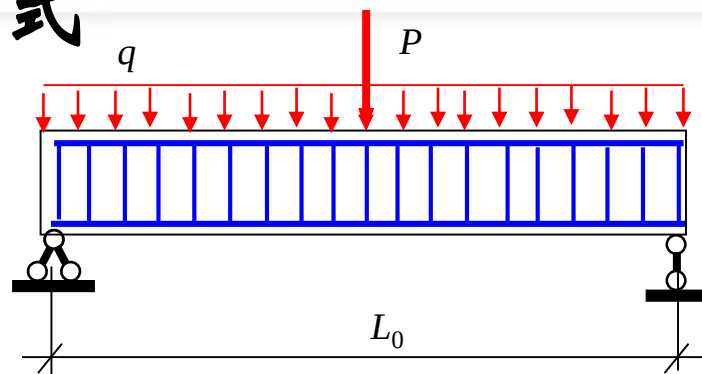


► 实用抗剪承载力计算公式

$$V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0$$

集中荷载下或集中荷载引起的支座边缘的剪力占总剪力75%以上的独立梁

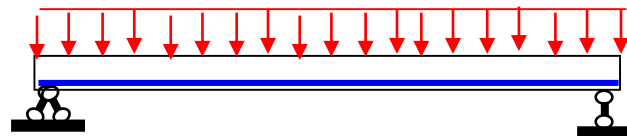
$$\frac{P/2}{P/2 + qL_0/2} \geq 0.75$$





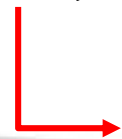
► 实用抗剪承载力计算公式

不配箍筋的一般板类受弯构件
的抗剪承载力



$$V_u = 0.7 \beta_h f_t b h_0$$

$$\beta_h = \left(\frac{800}{h_0} \right)^{1/4}$$

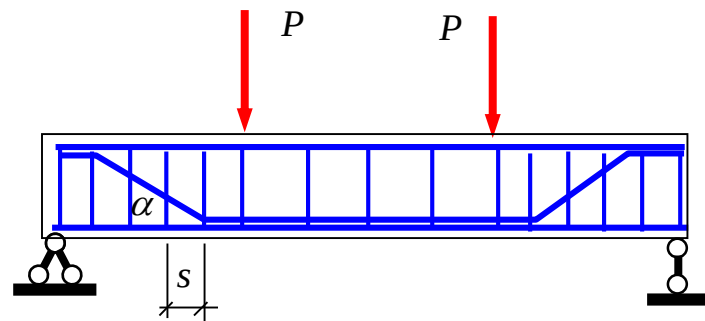


$$\begin{cases} h_0 < 800 \text{ 时, 取 } h_0 = 800 \\ h_0 > 2000 \text{ 时, 取 } h_0 = 2000 \end{cases}$$



► 实用抗剪承载力计算公式

配置弯筋和箍筋的受弯构件的
抗剪承载力



$$V_u = V_c + V_s + 0.8 f_y A_{sb} \sin \alpha$$

考虑到弯筋位于斜裂缝顶端时达不到
屈服强度而引入的修正系数



► 实用抗剪承载力计算公式

抗剪承载力的上限

矩形截面取 h_0 ；T形取 h_0-h_f' ；I形取 $h-h_f'-h_f$

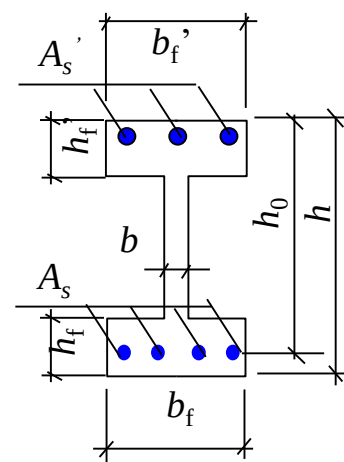
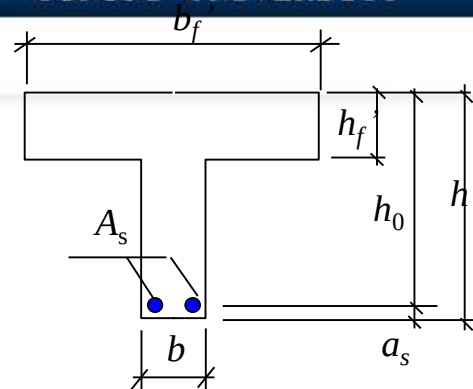
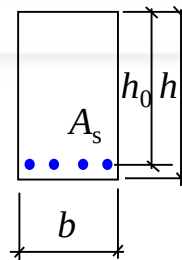
当 $h_w/b \leq 4$ 时 $\Rightarrow V_u \leq V_{u,\max} = 0.25 \beta_c f_c b h_0$

当 $h_w/b > 6$ 时 $\Rightarrow V_u \leq V_{u,\max} = 0.20 \beta_c f_c b h_0$

当 $4 < h_w/b \leq 6$ 时 $\Rightarrow$ 按线性插值

对T形或I形截面的简支受弯构件，
当有实际经验时，

$\Rightarrow V_u \leq V_{u,\max} = 0.30 \beta_c f_c b h_0$

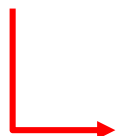




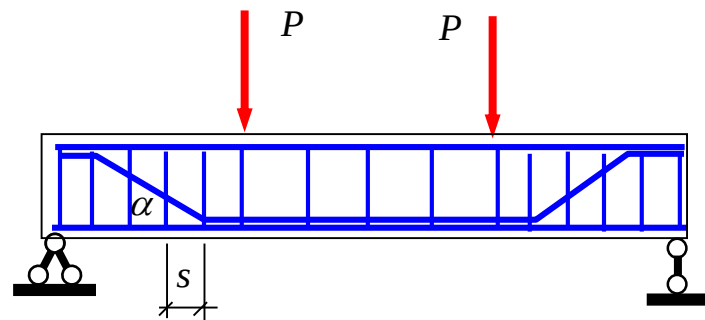
► 实用抗剪承载力计算公式

抗剪承载力的下限

$$V_{u,\min} = V_c$$



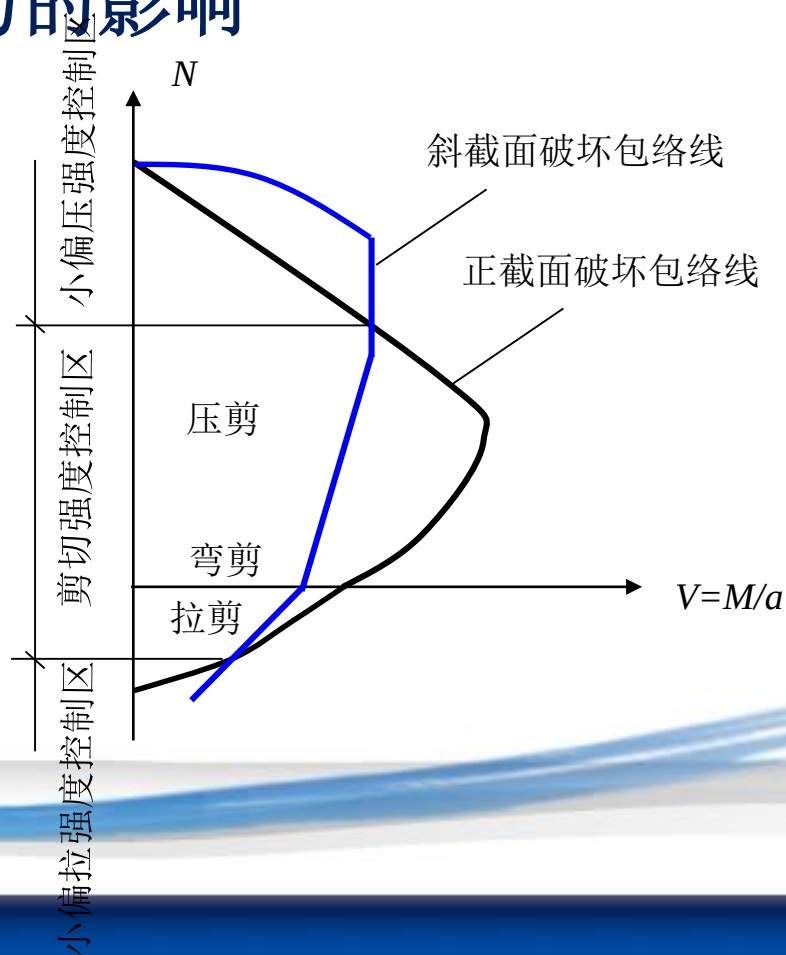
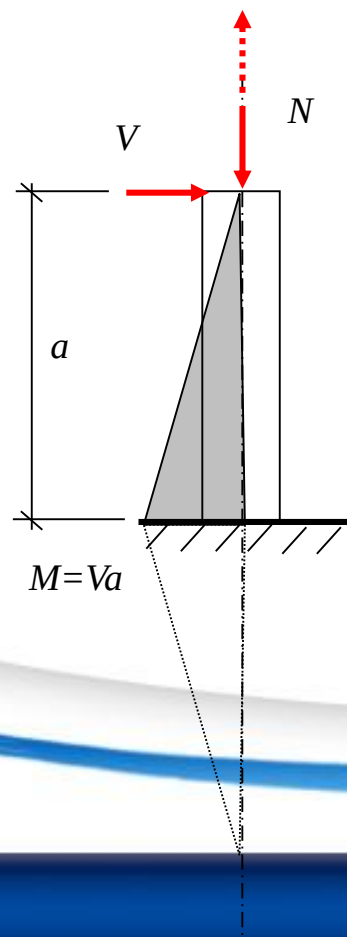
无腹筋梁的抗剪承载力





➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

• 轴向力对抗剪承载力的影响



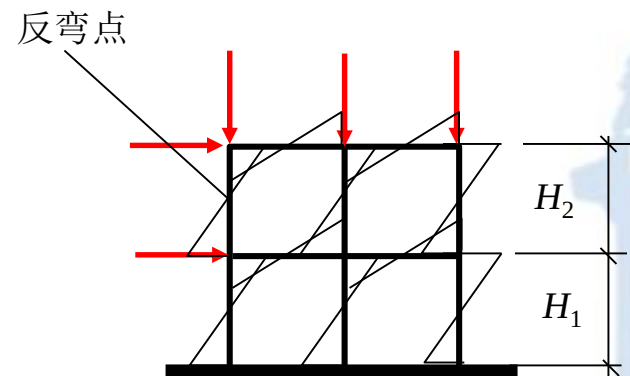


➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

• 有轴向压力作用构件的抗剪承载力

当 $N_c > 0.3f_c A$ 时, 取 $N_c = 0.3f_c A$

$$V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0 + 0.07 N_c$$



柱的净高

框架柱: $\lambda = H_n / 2h_0$ (假定反弯点在柱中点)
当 $\lambda < 1$ 时, 取 $\lambda = 1$; 当 $\lambda > 3$ 时, 取 $\lambda = 3$

其它构件: $\begin{cases} \text{均布荷载: } \lambda = 1.5 \\ \text{集中荷载为主时, } \lambda = a/h_0 \end{cases} \begin{cases} \lambda < 1.5 \text{ 时, 取 } \lambda = 1.5 \\ \lambda > 3.0 \text{ 时, 取 } \lambda = 3.0 \end{cases}$



➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

• 有轴向压力作用构件的抗剪承载力

当 $N_c > 0.3 f_c A$ 时，取 $N_c = 0.3 f_c A$



$$V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0 + 0.07 N_c$$

$$V_{u, \max} = 0.25 \beta_c f_c b h_0$$

$$V_{u, \min} = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + 0.07 N_c$$



➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

- 有轴向拉力作用构件的抗剪承载力

$$V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0 - 0.2 N_t$$



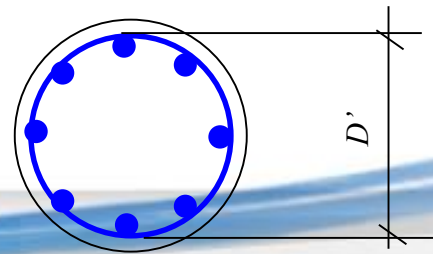
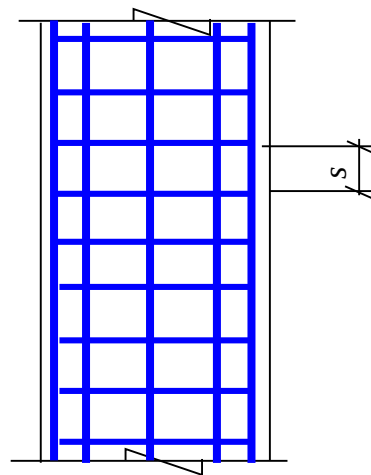
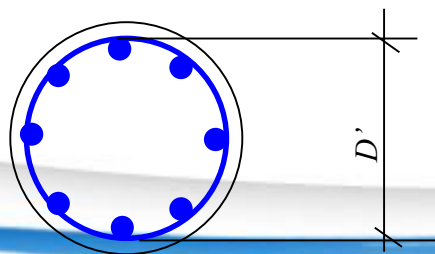
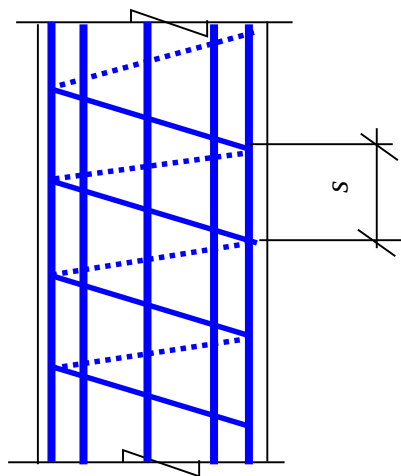
当上式的计算值小于 $f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0$ 时,

$$\text{取 } V_u = f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0 \geq 0.36 f_t b h_0$$



➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

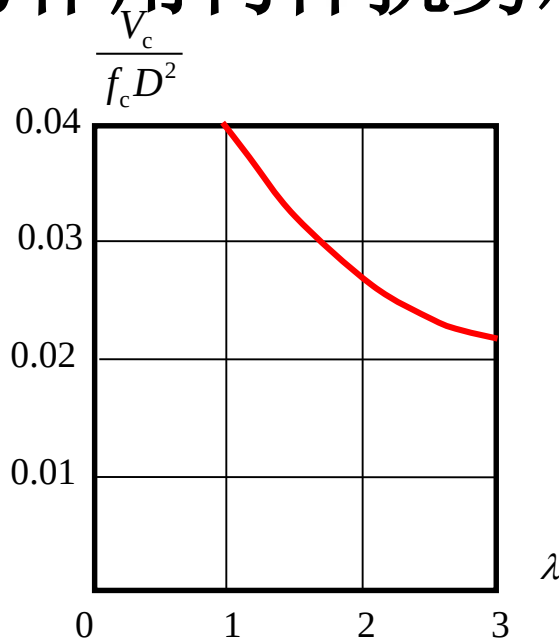
• 圆柱





➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

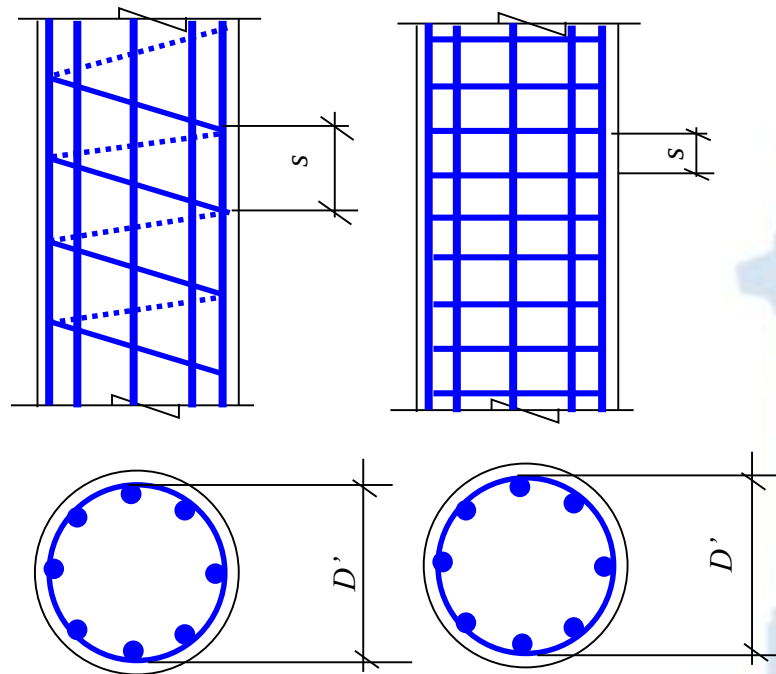
• 圆柱



当 $N_c > 0.3f_c A$ 时, 取 $N_c = 0.3f_c A$

$$V_c = \frac{1.0}{\lambda + 1.5} f_t D^2 + 0.083 N_c$$

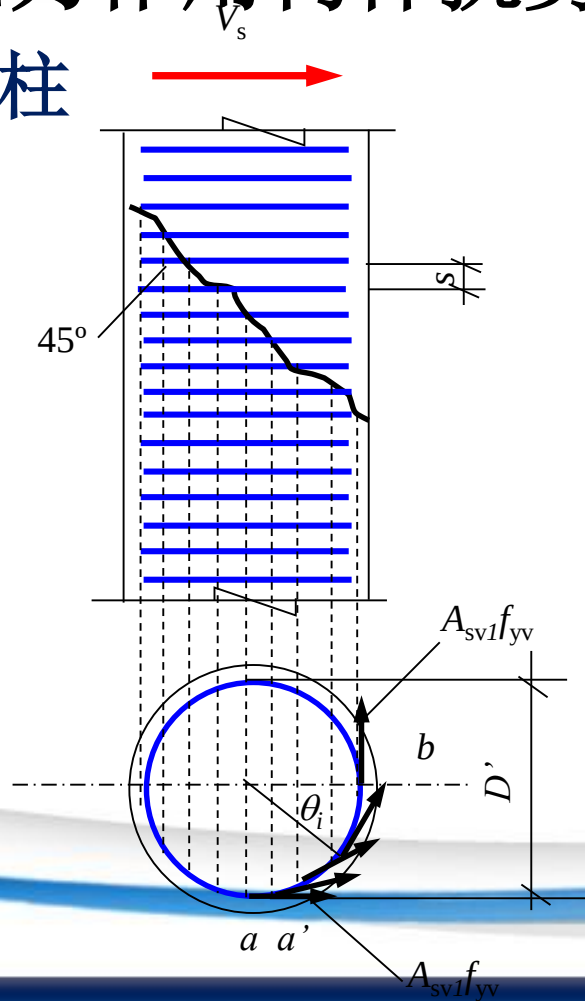
当 $\lambda < 1$ 时, 取 $\lambda = 1$; 当 $\lambda > 3$ 时, 取 $\lambda = 3$ 。





➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

• 圆柱



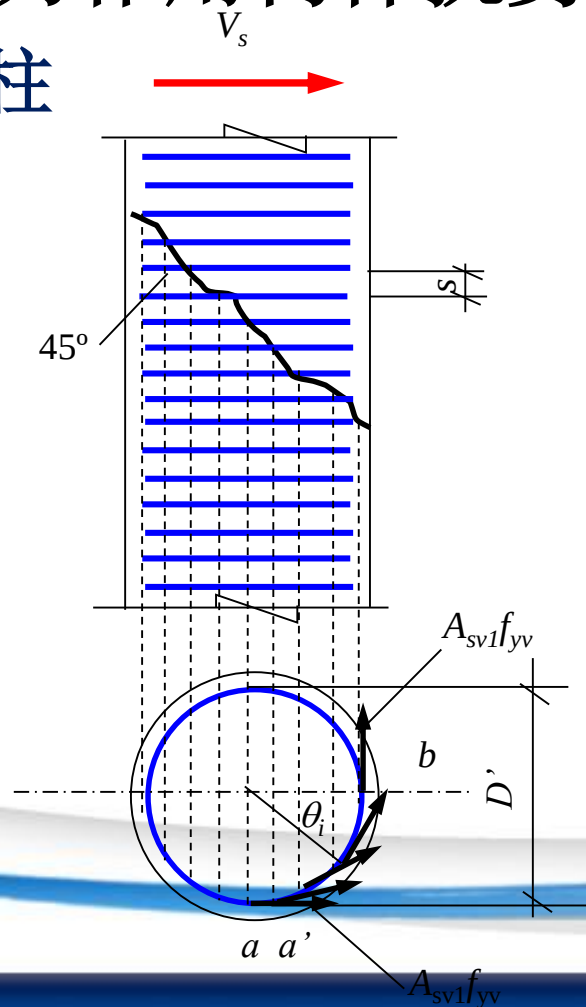
θ_i 计算复杂, 有必要作简化



$$V_s = \sum A_{sv1} f_{yv} \sin \theta_i$$

➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

• 圆柱



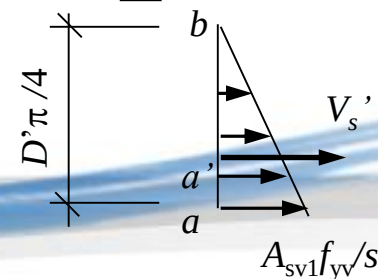
$$V_s = \frac{\pi A_{sv1} f_{yv}}{2s} D'$$



$$V_s' = \frac{1}{2} \frac{A_{sv1} f_{yv}}{s} \frac{D' \pi}{4} = \frac{\pi A_{sv1} f_{yv}}{8s} D'$$



$$aa' \approx s$$



➤ 有轴力作用构件抗剪承载力

• 圆柱

当 $N_c > 0.3f_c A$ 时，取 $N_c = 0.3f_c A$

$$V_u = \frac{1.0}{\lambda + 1.5} f_t D^2 + \frac{\pi}{2} \frac{A_{sv1} f_{yv}}{s} D' + 0.083 N_c$$

$$V_{u, \max} = 0.25 \beta_c f_c D^2$$

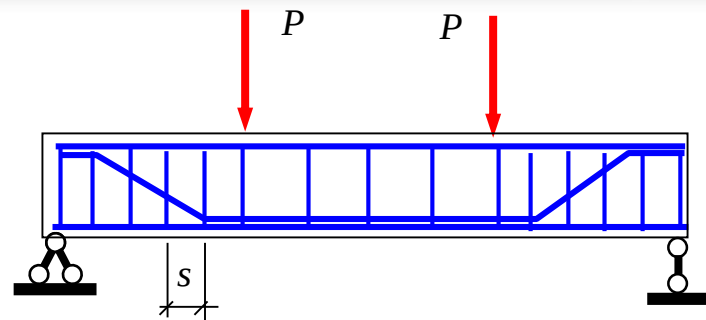
$$V_{u, \min} = \frac{1.0}{\lambda + 1.5} f_t D^2 + 0.083 N_c$$



➤ 箍筋的构造要求

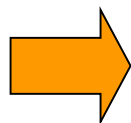
最小配箍率

$$\rho_{sv,min} = \frac{A_{sv}}{bs} = 0.24 f_t / f_{yv}$$



最大箍筋间距

原则



$$s_{max} \leq h_0, \quad \text{圆柱} s_{max} \leq \frac{D'}{4}$$

具体数值

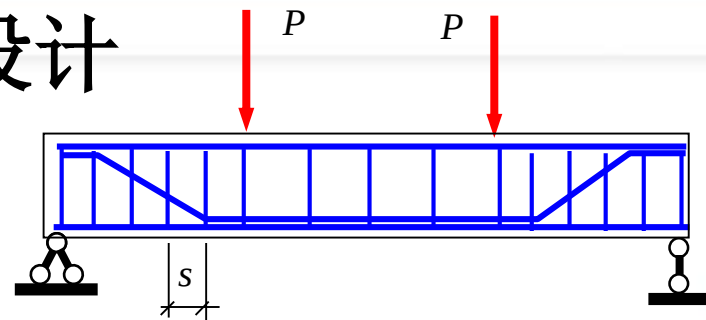


教材表7-1（缺圆柱）



➤ 基于承载力的斜截面配筋设计

$$V \leq V_c \begin{pmatrix} +0.07N \\ -0.2N \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{按最小配箍率配箍筋}$$



$$V \leq V_{u,\max} = (0.2 \sim 0.25) \beta_c f_c b h_0 \Rightarrow \text{若不满足调整截面尺寸}$$

$$V = V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1.0} f_t b h_0 + f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s} h_0 + \begin{pmatrix} 0.07N \\ -0.2N \end{pmatrix} + 0.8 f_{yb} A_{sb} \sin \alpha$$

(0.7) (1.25)

预先选定

求

$$\frac{A_{sv}}{s}$$

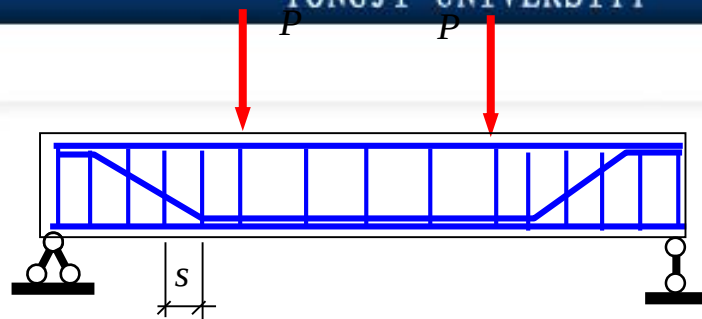
选定s

$$A_{sv}$$

$$\rho_{sv} \geq \rho_{sv,\min} = 0.24 f_t / f_{yv}$$



➤ 既有构件斜截面承载力



$$\rho_{sv} \leq \rho_{sv, \min}, \text{ 或 } \rho_{sv} > \rho_{sv, \min}, \text{ 但 } s > s_{\max} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_u = V_c \begin{pmatrix} +0.07N \\ -0.2N \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\rho_{sv} > \rho_{sv, \min} \quad \Rightarrow \quad V_u = \min \begin{cases} (0.2 \sim 0.25) \beta_c f_c b h_0 \\ V_c + V_s + V_b + \begin{pmatrix} 0.07N \\ -0.2N \end{pmatrix} \end{cases}$$



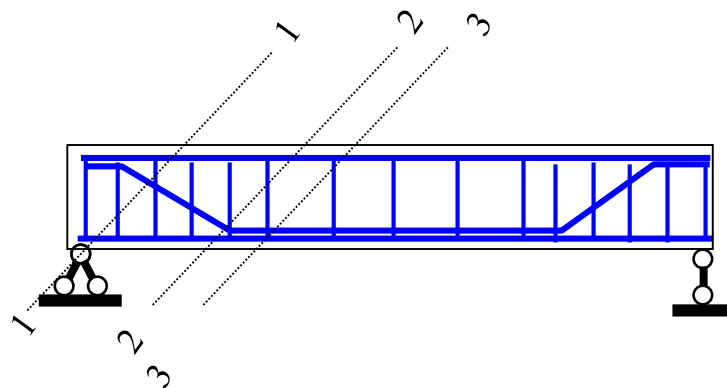
➤ 计算截面位置

* 支座边缘处截面1-1

* 纵筋弯起点处截面2-2

* 箍筋面积或间距改变处截面3-3

* 腹板宽度改变处截面





➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

$$M_u^{\text{斜}} = T_s Z + T_v Z_{sv} + T_b Z_{sb}$$

$$M_u^{\text{正}} = (T_s + T_b) Z$$

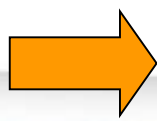


$$M_u^{\text{斜}} > M_u^{\text{正}}$$



斜截面受弯承载力总能满足

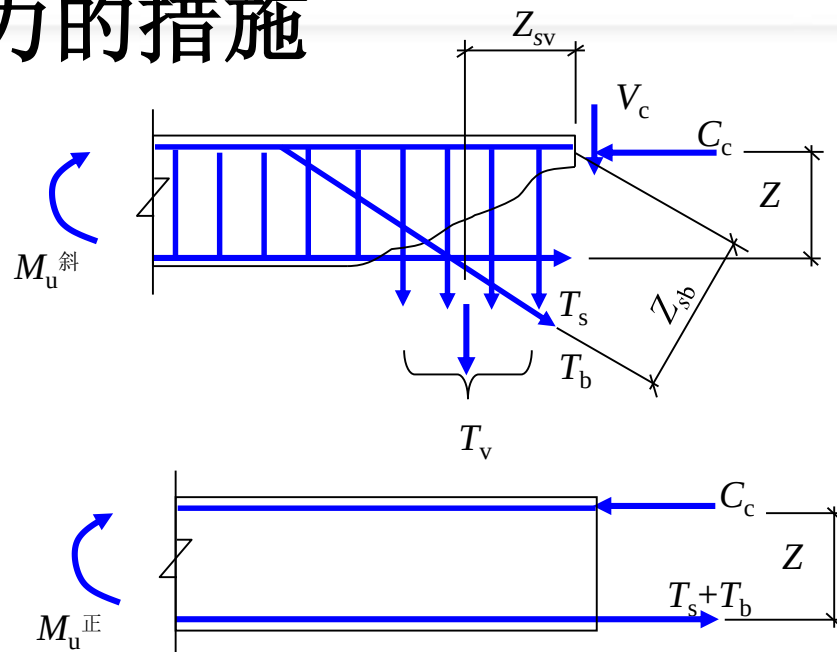
异常情况



支座处纵筋
锚固不足

纵筋弯起、
切断不当

需采取构造措施



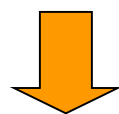


➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

抵抗弯矩

$$M_R = M_u = f_y A_s (h_0 - 0.5 \frac{A_s f_y}{f_c b})$$

$$M_{Ri} = M_R A_{si} / A_s$$



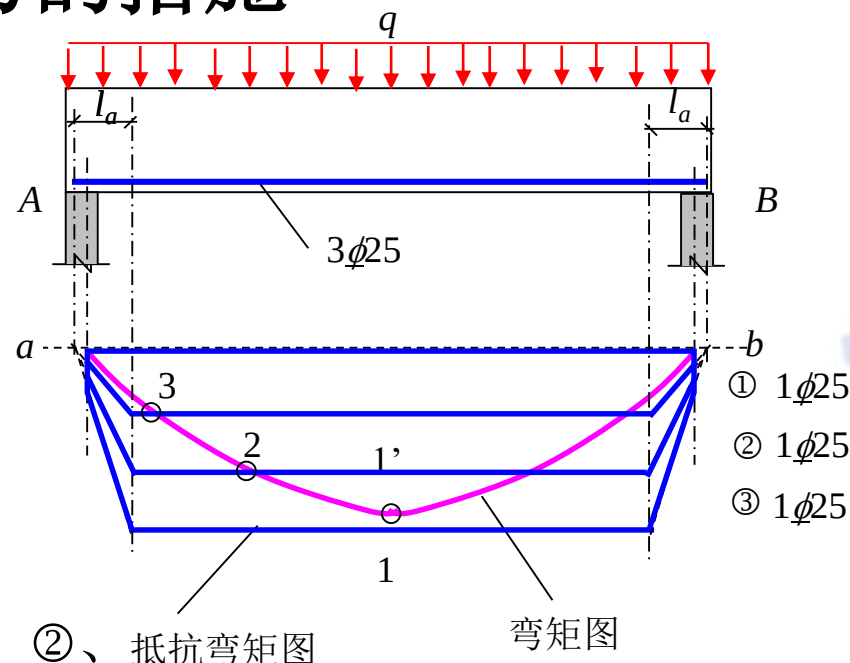
画出每个截面的
抵抗弯矩

抵抗弯矩图



1、2、3分别为③、
①筋的充分利用点

2、3、a分别为③、
②、①筋的不需要点



设计时，应尽量使抵抗弯矩图包住弯矩图，且两者越近越经济



➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

- 纵向受力钢筋在支座处的锚固

开裂前A处的弯矩为 M_A

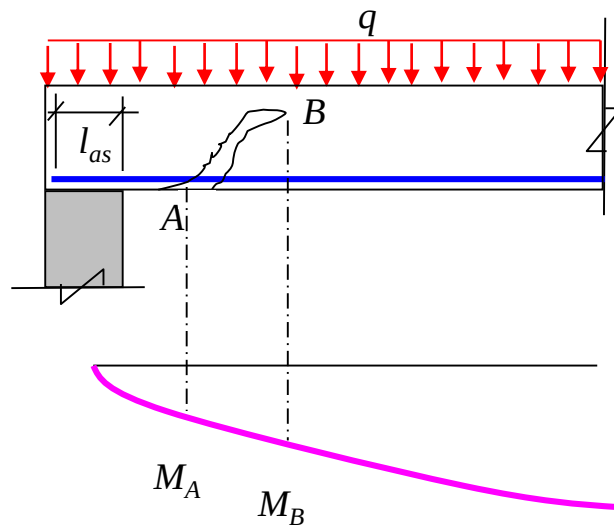
开裂后斜截面的弯矩为 M_B



$$M_B > M_A$$



开裂后钢筋的拉力 T_s 明显增大。若 l_{as} 不够则容易发生锚固破坏



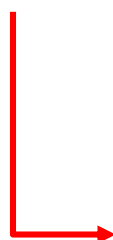


➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

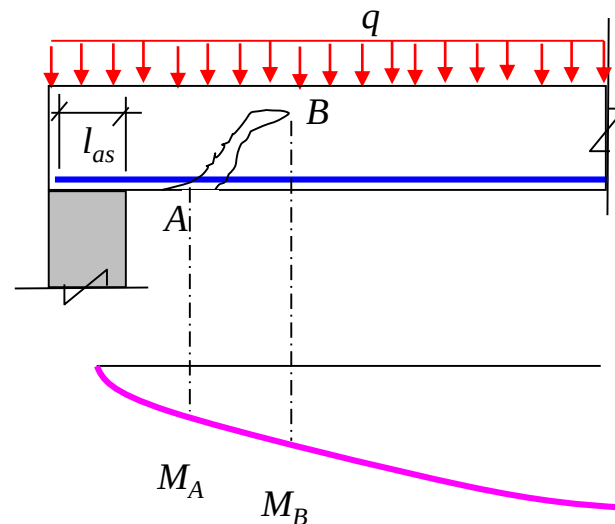
- 纵向受力钢筋在支座处的锚固

简支板或连续板下部纵筋
伸入支座的长度

$$l_{as} \geq 5d$$



纵向钢筋的直径



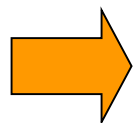


➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

• 纵向受力钢筋在支座处的锚固

简支梁或连续梁简支端下部纵筋伸入支座的长度

当 $V \leq 0.7 f_t b h_0$ 时



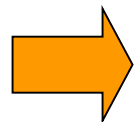
$$l_{as} \geq 5d$$

纵向钢筋的直径

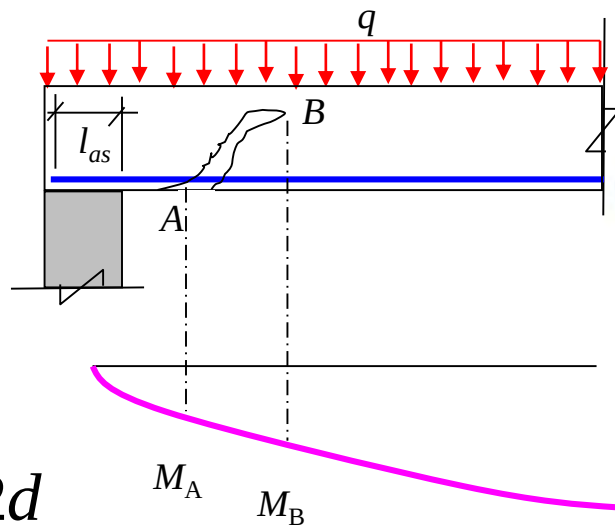


带肋钢筋: $l_{as} \geq 12d$

当 $V > 0.7 f_t b h_0$ 时



光圆钢筋: $l_{as} \geq 15d$



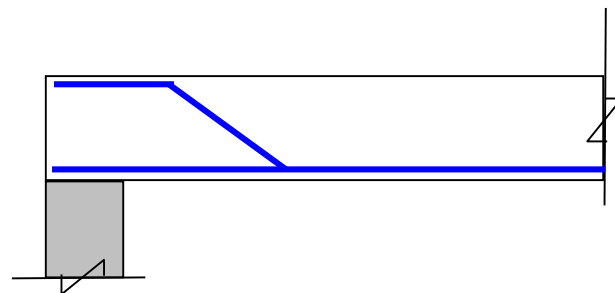
如梁内支座处的锚固不能满足上述要求, 应采取加焊锚固钢板等有效措施



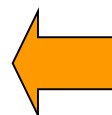
➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

• 纵向受力钢筋的弯起

纵筋的弯起必须满足三方面的要求：

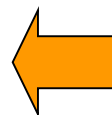


*保证正截面的受弯承载力



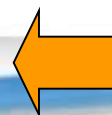
计算及构造确定

*保证斜截面的受剪承载力



计算及构造确定

*保证斜截面的受弯承载力

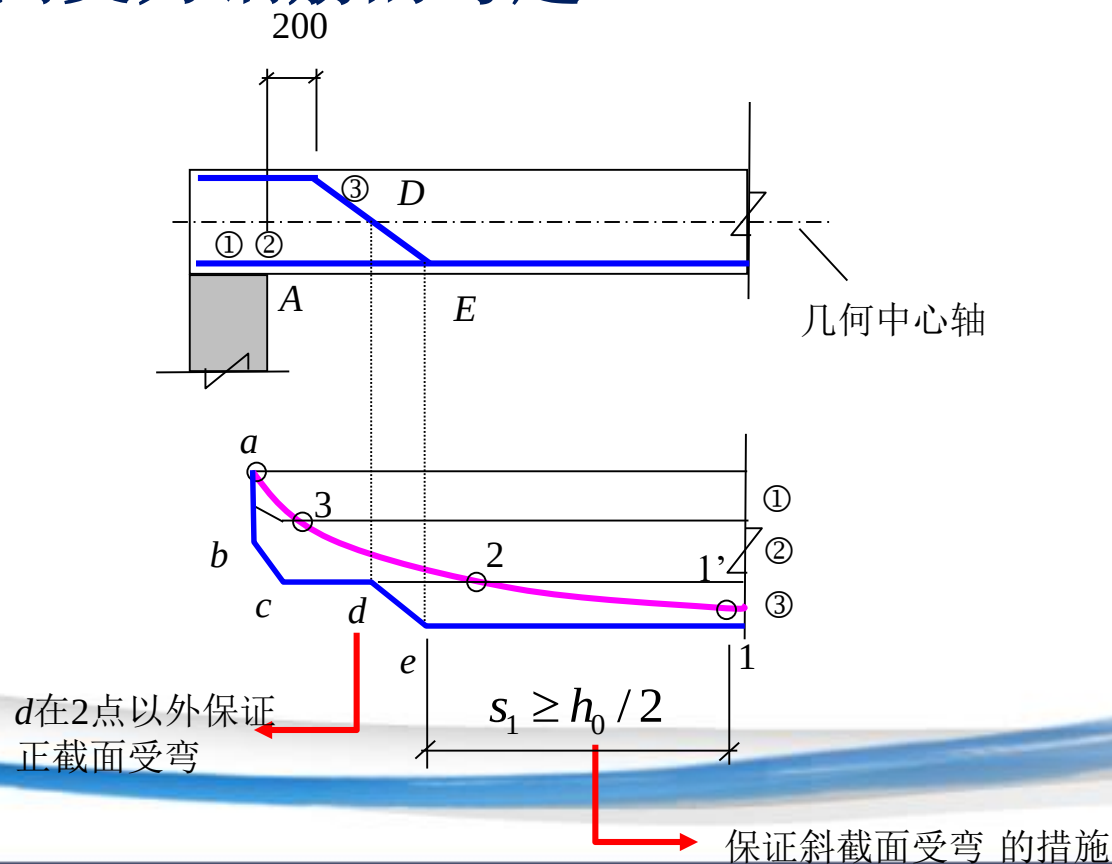


构造确定



➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

• 纵向受力钢筋的弯起





➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

• 纵向受力钢筋的弯起

未弯起时 $M_u^{\text{斜}} = T_s Z + T_b Z$

弯起后 $M_u^{\text{斜}} = T_s Z + T_b Z_{sb}$

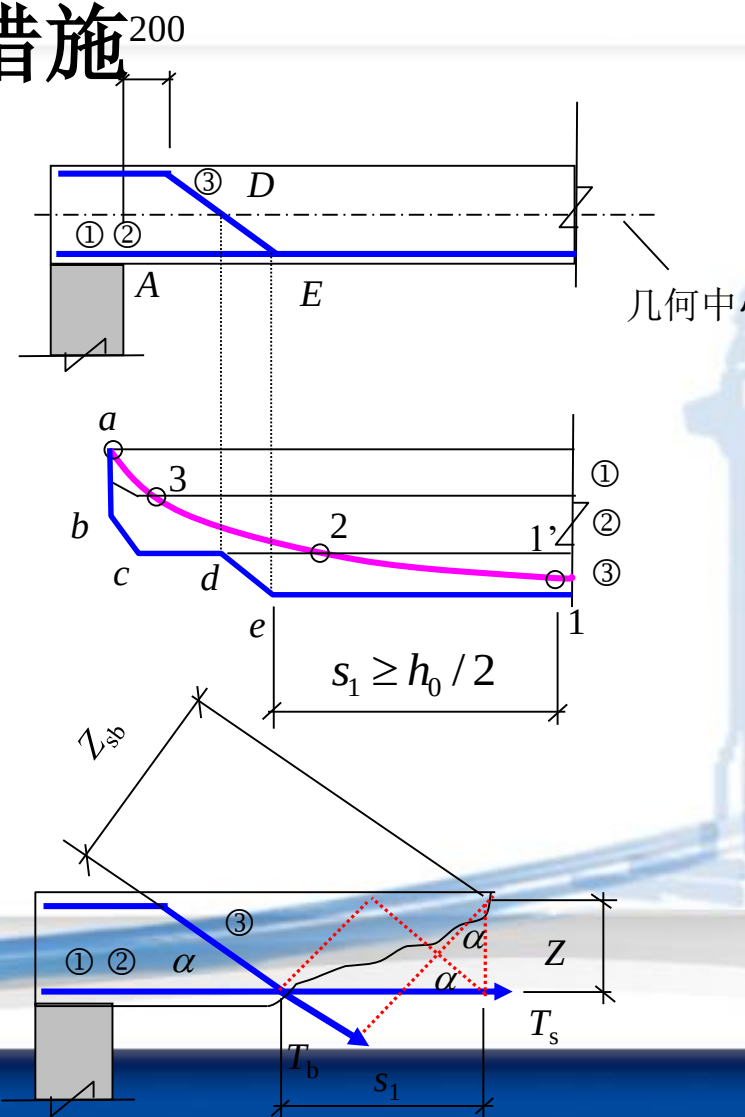


保证不发生斜截面破坏

$$Z_{sb} = s_1 \sin \alpha + Z \cos \alpha \geq Z$$



$$s_1 \geq \frac{Z(1 - \cos \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$$





➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

- 纵向受力钢筋的弯起

$$s_1 \geq \frac{Z(1 - \cos \alpha)}{\sin \alpha}$$



取 $Z = (0.91 \sim 0.77)h_0$

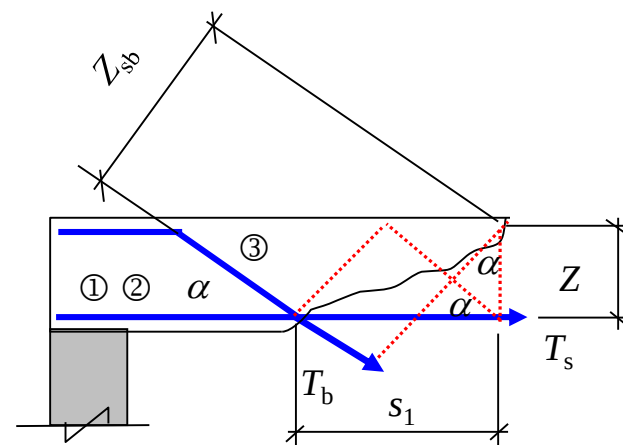
$$\alpha = 45^\circ, \quad s_1 \geq (0.372 \sim 0.319)h_0$$

$$\alpha = 60^\circ, \quad s_1 \geq (0.525 \sim 0.445)h_0$$



统一取

$$s_1 \geq 0.5h_0$$

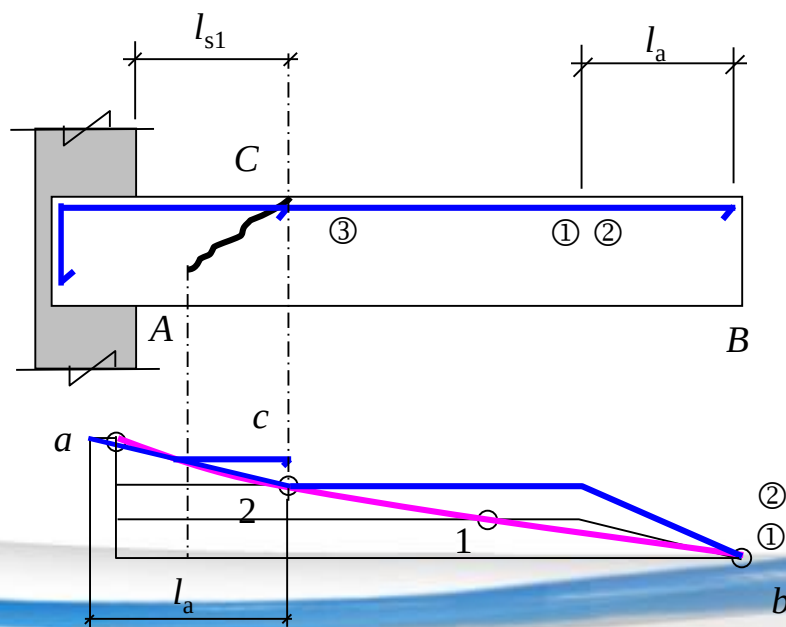




➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

• 纵向受力钢筋的截断

跨中受拉钢筋一般不宜截断，支座负筋的截断应符合下列规定

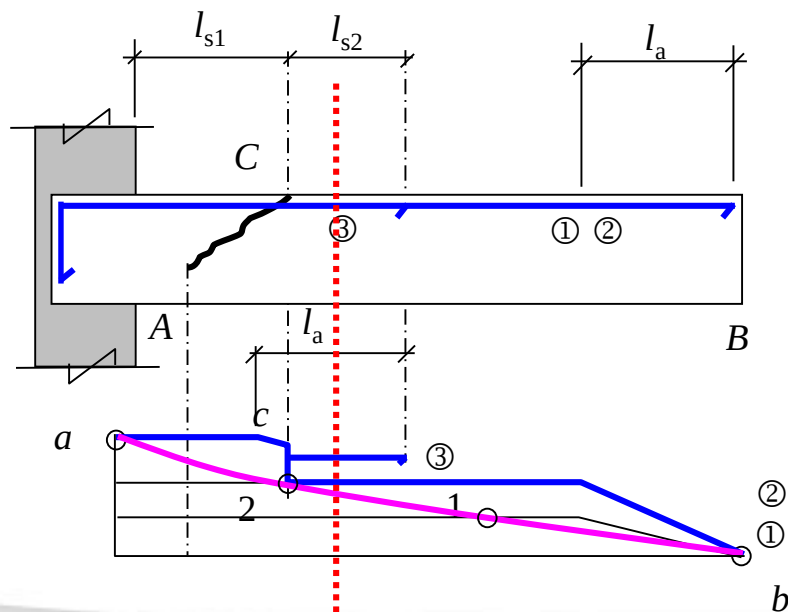




➤ 保证斜截面受弯承载力的措施

• 纵向受力钢筋的截断

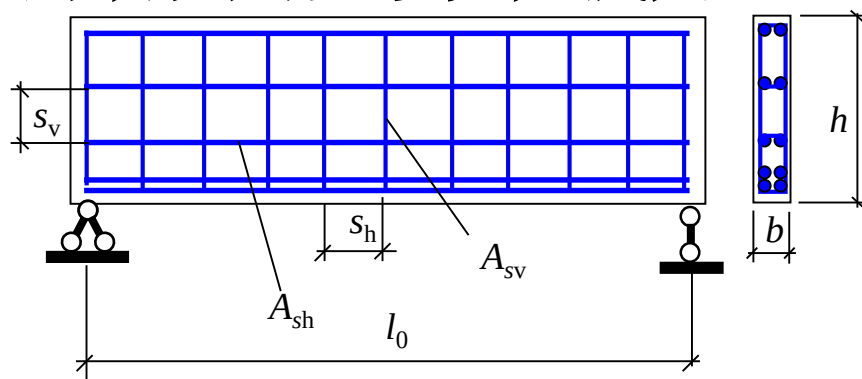
跨中受拉钢筋一般不宜截断，支座负筋的截断应符合下列规定



延伸长度，具体数值可参阅有关规范

➤ 深受弯构件的斜截面受剪承载力

• 均布荷载下



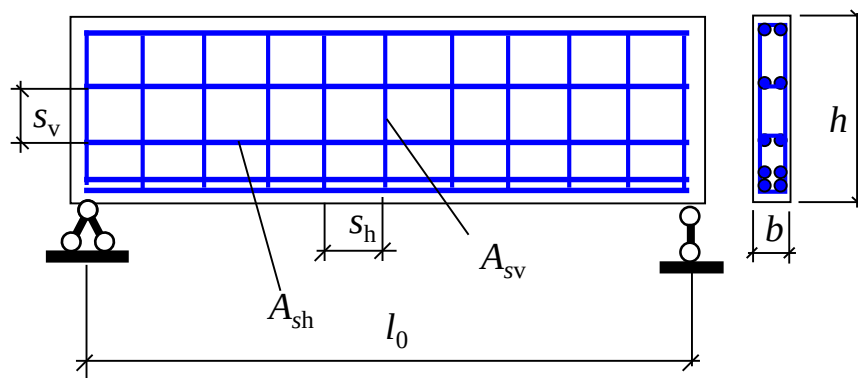
$$V_u = 0.7 \frac{(8 - l_0/h)}{3} f_t b h_0 + 1.25 \frac{(l_0/h - 2)}{3} f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s_h} h_0$$

$$+ \frac{(5 - l_0/h)}{6} f_{yh} \frac{A_{sh}}{s_v} h_0$$

当 $l_0/h < 2.0$ 时，取 $l_0/h = 2.0$

➤ 深受弯构件的斜截面受剪承载力

- 集中荷载下（包括集中荷载在支座截面产生的剪力超过75%的情况）



$$V_u = \frac{1.75}{\lambda + 1} f_t b h_0 + \frac{(l_0 / h - 2)}{3} f_{yv} \frac{A_{sv}}{s_h} h_0 + \frac{(5 - l_0 / h)}{6} f_{yh} \frac{A_{sh}}{s_v} h_0$$

当 $l_0/h \leq 2.0$ 时，取 $\lambda = 0.25$ ；当 $2.0 < l_0/h < 5.0$ ，取 $\lambda = a/h_0$ ， $(0.42 l_0/h - 0.58) \leq \lambda \leq (0.92 l_0/h - 1.58)$