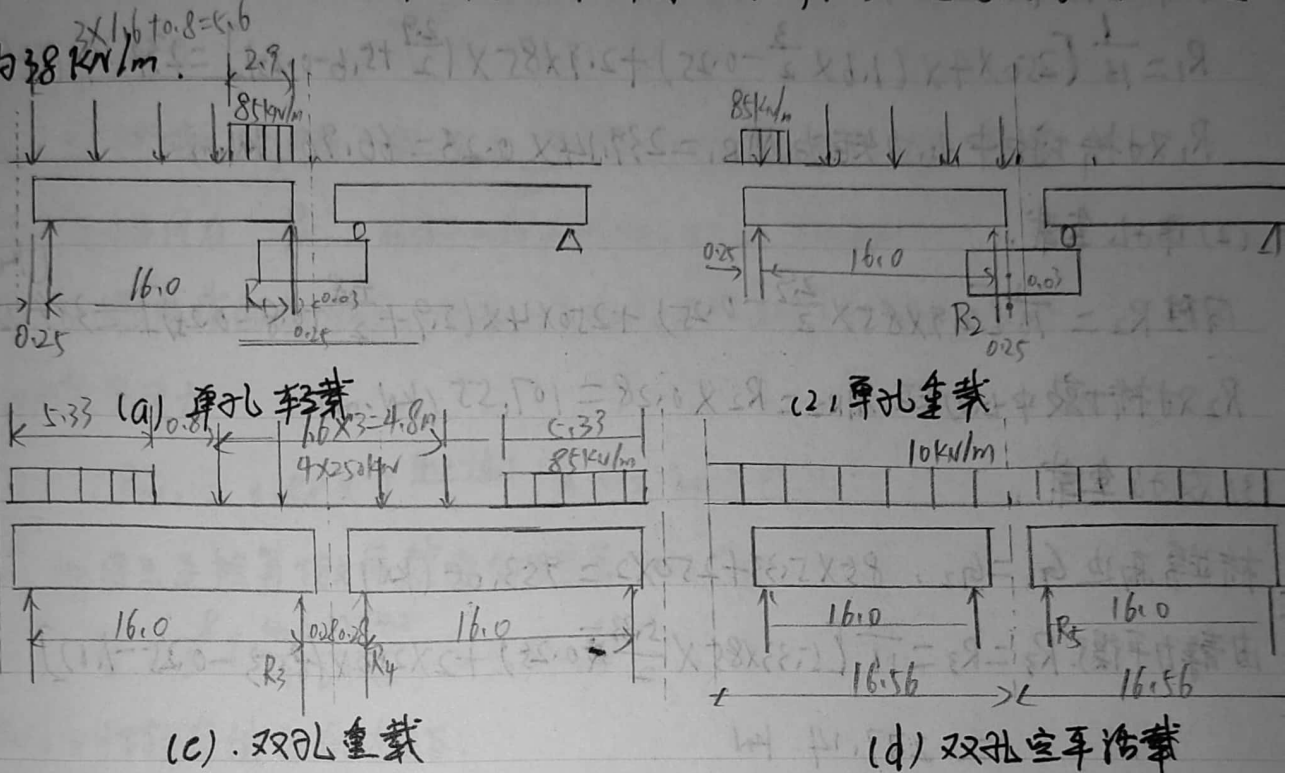




桥跨结构：等跨的  $L=8m$  通桥面钢筋混凝土桥，梁全长  $16.5m$ ，梁宽  $0.06m$ ，轨底至梁底的高度为  $1.75m$ ，轨底至桥墩支承垫石顶面高度  $1.84m$ ，平板支座，支座全高  $0.09m$ ，支座中心距支承垫石面为  $0.043m$ ，每孔梁重（包括支座） $447.8kN$ 。梁上采用枕道桥面及双侧  $1.05m$  宽的人行道，其重量为  $38kN/m$ 。



## 1. 恒载

(1) 由桥跨结构传来的恒载压力

$$\text{恒载压力 } N_t = 447.8 + 38 \times 16.56 = 1077.08 \text{ (kN)}$$

(2) 顶帽及墩身

$$\text{顶帽体积 } V_{2-1} = (\pi \times 0.85^2 + 2 \times 0.85 \times 2.7) \times 0.5 = 3.43 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$$

$$\text{顶帽重 } N_{2-1} = V_{2-1} \cdot \gamma_{\text{钢筋混凝土}} = 3.43 \times 25 = 85.75 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{墩顶面积 } A_1 = \pi \times 0.75^2 + 1.5 \times 2.7 = 5.82 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$\text{墩库面积 } A_2 = \pi \times 0.95^2 + 1.9 \times 2.7 = 7.97 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}$$

$$\text{墩身体积 } V_{2-2} = \frac{H}{3} (A_1 + A_2 + \sqrt{A_1 A_2}) = 54.93 \text{ m}^3$$

$$\text{墩身重 } N_{2-2} = V_{2-2} \times \gamma_{\text{混凝土}} = 54.93 \times 23 = 1263.39 \text{ (kN)}$$

天下大事，必作于细，天下难事，必成于易。——老子





墩身截面以上桥墩自重  $N_2 = N_{2-1} + N_{2-2} = 85.75 + 1263.39 = 1349.14 \text{ kN}$

## 2. 竖向静活载

分别按单孔轻载、单孔重载、双孔重载和双孔空车活载。

(1) 单孔轻载，由  $\sum M = 0$ ，可得反点反力  $R_1$

$$R_1 = \frac{1}{16} [250 \times 4 \times (1.6 \times \frac{3}{2} - 0.25) + 2.9 \times 85 \times (\frac{2.9}{2} + 5.6 - 0.25)] = 239.14 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$R_1 \text{ 对桥墩中心力矩为 } M_{R_1} = 239.14 \times 0.28 = 66.96 \text{ kN.m}$$

(2) 单孔重载。

$$\text{同理 } R_2 = \frac{1}{16} [2.9 \times 85 \times \frac{2.9}{2} - 0.25) + 250 \times 4 \times (2.9 + \frac{4.8}{2} + 0.8 - 0.25)] = 384.12 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$R_2 \text{ 对桥墩中心力矩 } M_{R_2} = R_2 \times 0.28 = 107.55 \text{ (kN.m)}$$

(3) 双孔重载，

$$\text{桥跨两边 } G_1 = G_2, 85 \times 5.33 + 250 \times 2 = 953.05 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\text{由静力平衡 } R_3 = R_4 = \frac{1}{16} [(5.33 \times 85 \times \frac{5.33}{2} - 0.25) + 2 \times 250 \times (8.53 - 0.25 - 1.1)]$$

$$= 277.14 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{桥墩所受静载: } R_3 + R_4 = 554.28 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$R_3 = R_4, M_{R_3-4} = 0$$

(4) 双孔空车活载

$$\text{桥墩所受压力 } R_{\text{空}} = 2R_5 = 2 \times (10 \times \frac{16.56}{2}) = 165.6 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$M_{R_{\text{空}}} = 0$$

## 3. 制动力

(1) 单孔轻载与单孔重载的梁上竖向静活载相同，故制动力也相等：

$$P_t = (4 \times 250 + 85 \times 2.9) \times 0.1 = 124.65 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$\text{对墩身库部的力矩 } M_{P_t} = P_t (H + 0.6 + 0.043) = 1077.35 \text{ (kN)}$$







## 1.2) 双孔生车的制动力

$$P_{t1} = 953.05 \times 0.1 \times 100\% = 95.31 \text{ (kN)} \quad P_{t2} = 953.05 \times 0.1 \times 50\% = 47.65 \text{ (kN)}$$

$$P_t = P_{t1} + P_{t2} = 142.96 \text{ kN} > P_{t\max} = 124.65 \text{ kN}$$

故，风对墩底截面的力矩  $M_{Pt} = 124.65 \times (1.8 + 0.6 + 0.043) = 107.35 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$

## 4. 纵向风力

有车时桥墩纵向风压：  $W = k_1 k_2 800 \text{ Pa} = 1.1 \times 1.0 \times 0.8 = 0.88 \text{ (kPa)}$

(1) 顶帽风力  $P_{w1} = WA = 0.88 \times 4.4 \times 0.5 = 1.94 \text{ kN}$

$P_{w1}$  对墩底截面的力矩：  $M_{Pw1} = 1.94 \times (1.8 + 0.25) = 16.01 \text{ (kN}\cdot\text{m)}$

## (2) 墩身风力

$$P_{w2} = 0.88 \times \left( \frac{4.2 + 4.6}{2} \right) \times 8 = 30.98 \text{ (kN)}$$

$P_{w2}$  作用点至墩底截面的距离：

$$y' = \frac{8}{3} \left( \frac{4.6 + 2 \times 4.2}{4.6 + 4.2} \right) = 3.94 \text{ m}$$

$P_{w2}$  对墩底截面的力矩：

$$M_{Pw2} = P_{w2} \cdot y' = 122.06 \text{ (kN}\cdot\text{m)}$$

桥墩风力  $P_w = P_{w1} + P_{w2} = 1.94 + 30.98 = 32.92 \text{ (kN)}$

$P_w$  对墩底截面的力矩：

$$M_{Pw} = M_{Pw1} + M_{Pw2} = 16.01 + 122.06 = 138.07 \text{ (kN}\cdot\text{m)}$$

## 5. 横向风力

有车时，横向风压：  $W_{有} = k_1 k_2 \times 0.8 = 0.3 \times 1 \times 0.8 = 0.24 \text{ (kPa)}$

无车时，横向风压：  $W_{无} = k_1 k_2 \times 1.4 = 0.3 \times 1 \times 1.4 = 0.42 \text{ (kPa)}$

有车时，列车梁上横向风压：  $W_{有梁} = k_1 k_2 \times 0.8 = 0.3 \times 1 \times 0.8 = 0.24 \text{ (kPa)}$

无车时，梁上横向风压  $W_{无梁} = k_1 k_2 \times 1.4 = 0.3 \times 1 \times 1.4 = 0.42 \text{ (kPa)}$





### 桥上有车横向风力

| 项目 | 力和力矩 | 风力 = 风压强度 × 受风面积  | 风力对墩台的力矩 = 风力 × 力臂   |
|----|------|---|--|
| 列车 |      | $P_{w1} = 1.04 \times 16.56 \times 3 = 52.66$                     | $M_{P_{w1}} = 52.66 \times (2 + 0.15 + 1.84 \times 0.6 + 16) = 1084.2$                                 |
| 河床 |      | $P_{w2} = 1.04 \times 16.56 \times (1.84 + 0.15 - 0.09) = 32.72$  | $M_{P_{w2}} = 32.72 \times (\frac{1.84 + 0.15 - 0.09}{2} + 0.09 + 0.6 + 16) = 577.18$                  |
| 顶帽 |      | $P_{w3} = 0.24 \times 0.5 \times 1.7 = 0.2$                       | $M_{P_{w3}} = 0.2 \times (\frac{0.5}{2} + 16) = 3.25$  |
| 墩身 |      | $P_{w4} = 0.24 \times [\frac{1}{2} (1.5 + 1.75) \times 5] = 1.95$ | $M_{P_{w4}} = 1.95 \times (\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{1.75 + 2 \times 1.5}{1.75 \times 1.5} + 3) = 10.6$ |
| 合计 |      | $P_w = 86.54$   | $M_{P_w} = 1654.92$  |

### 桥上无车横向风力

| 项目 | 力和力矩 | 风力 = 风压强度 × 受风面积  | 风力对墩台的力矩 = 风力 × 力臂   |
|----|------|---|--|
| 梁  |      | $P_{w1} = 1.82 \times 16.56 \times (1.84 + 0.15 - 0.09) = 57.26$  | $M = 57.26 \times (\frac{1.84 + 0.15 - 0.09}{2} + 0.09 + 0.6 + 16) = 1010.07$                  |
| 顶帽 |      | $P_{w2} = 0.42 \times 0.5 \times 1.7 = 0.36$                      | $M = 0.36 \times (\frac{0.5}{2} + 16) = 5.85$  |
| 墩身 |      | $P_{w3} = 0.42 \times [\frac{1}{2} (1.5 + 1.75) \times 5] = 3.14$ | $M = 3.14 \times (\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{1.75 + 2 \times 1.5}{1.75 \times 1.5} + 3) = 18.54$ |
| 合计 |      | $P = 60.76$   | $M = 1034.46$  |

### 6. 流水压力

桥墩阻水面积  $A = (\frac{1.75 + 1.9}{2}) \times 3 = 5.148 \text{ (m}^2\text{)}, k = 0.6$

桥墩流水压力  $P = kA \frac{\gamma_w V^2}{2g} = 0.6 \times 5.148 \times \frac{10 \times 3^2}{2 \times 10} = 14.80 \text{ (kN)}$

P对墩底截面力矩  $M_P = 14.8 \times 2 = 29.6 \text{ (kN} \cdot \text{m)}$

### (三) 墩身底部截面的检算

墩身面积  $A_2 = \frac{\pi}{4} d^2 + ad = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 1.9^2 + 2.7 \times 1.9 = 7.97 \text{ m}^2$

截面绕形心轴的惯性矩  $I_y = \frac{\pi d^4}{64} + \frac{ad^3}{12} = \frac{\pi}{64} \times 1.9^4 + \frac{1}{12} \times 2.7 \times 1.9^3 = 2.18 \text{ m}^4$

截面抵抗矩  $W_y = \frac{I_y}{\frac{d}{2}} = 2.30 \text{ (m}^3\text{)}$







## 2. 墩身受压稳定性的检算 (计算长度 $l_0 = 2 \times 18 + 2.6 = 38.6 \text{ (m)}$ )

| 活载情况   |            | 单孔轻载  | 单孔重载  | 双孔重载                |                               |
|--|------------|---|---|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 力及力矩   |            | $N \text{ (kN)}$ $M \text{ (kN}\cdot\text{m)}$                              | $N \text{ (kN)}$ $M \text{ (kN}\cdot\text{m)}$                  | $N \text{ (kN)}$    | $M \text{ (kN}\cdot\text{m)}$ |
| 主力   | 桥跨恒载 $N_1$ | 1077.08   |   |                     |                               |
|  | 活载压力 $R$   | 239.14  |   |                     |                               |
| 墩顶合力 $N \text{ (kN)}$  |            | 1316.22   |   |                     |                               |
| 墩顶初始偏心距 $e_0$  |            | $66.96 \div 1316.22 = 0.05$   |   |                     |                               |
| 墩顶面积 $A_1$   |            | $\pi \cdot 0.75^2 + 1.5 \times 2.7 = 5.82$                                  |   |                     |                               |
| 墩顶截面惯性矩 $I_1$  |            | $\frac{\pi}{64} \times 1.5^4 + \frac{1}{12} \times 1.5 \times 2.7^3 = 7.01$ |   |                     |                               |
| 墩身面积 $A_2$   |            | $\pi \times 0.95^2 + 1.9 \times 2.7 = 7.97$                                 |   |                     |                               |
| 墩身截面惯性矩 $I_2$  |            | $\frac{\pi}{64} \times 1.9^4 + \frac{1}{12} \times 2.7 \times 1.9^3 = 2.18$ |   |                     |                               |
| $m \left( \frac{I_2}{I_1} \right)$   |            | $\frac{I_2}{I_1} = 0.463$   | 查表得 $m = 1.87 + \frac{0.12}{0.1} \times 0.063 = 1.195$          |                     |                               |
| 墩身平均面积 $A_0$   |            |   | $A_0 \approx \frac{A_1 + A_2}{2} = \frac{5.82 + 7.97}{2} = 6.9$ |                     |                               |
| 计算长度 $l_0 \text{ (m)}$   |            |   | $2 \times 18 + 2.6 = 38.6$                                      |                     |                               |
| $E_0$  |            |   | $24 \times 10^4$  |                     |                               |
| $\lambda = \frac{l_0}{\sqrt{\frac{A_0 E_0}{\pi^2}}}$   |            | $\frac{38.6}{\sqrt{\frac{6.9 \times 24 \times 10^4}{\pi^2}}} + 0.16 = 0.54$ | 0.51  | 0.66                |                               |
| $\frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{4mE_0 I_1}{A_0^2} = X$  |            | $1.379 \times 10^6$   | $1.379 \times 10^6$   | $1.379 \times 10^6$ |                               |
| $\lambda^2 X$  |            | 744660  | 703290  | 910140              |                               |
| $N_{cr} = 2X \cdot \left[ \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \frac{4mE_0 I_1}{A_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\lambda^2} \right]$ |            | 71890   | 71583   | 73278               |                               |
| 主力 $\frac{KN}{m^2}$  |            | 2502.72   | 3082.46   | 3763.24             |                               |
| 主力 $\eta_{x \max} = 1 - \frac{KN/m^2}{N_{cr}}$   |            | 1.003   | 1.045   | 1.054               |                               |
| 主+附 $KN/m^2$   |            | 2002.17   | 2465.97   | 3101.59             |                               |
| 主+附 $\eta_{x \max}$  |            | 1.002   | 1.036   | 1.043               |                               |
|  |            | 合格  |   |                     |                               |

