

# 竖向荷载下框支剪力墙的内力位移分析

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## 摘 要

本文建立了框支剪力墙满足梁端条件的墙梁交界面连续方程。从弹性理论的角度研究了实体框支墙问题,用双向级数解法得到满足所有边界条件的理论解。计算结果与其它各种方法及实测值比较令人满意,为更好地了解框支剪力墙的受力特性进行了新的尝试。

## 一、前 言

剪力墙结构由于使用上的要求,需要在底层形成较大的空间以布置商店、餐厅、会议厅等,剪力墙不能全部落地而部分用框架代替,这就形成了底层为框架的剪力墙结构体系。目前这种结构体系已在国内陆续兴建。据其受力情况比较复杂,国内外进行了大量研究,表明拉杆拱法、级数解法等已有近似计算方法。它们的基本假定,较适用于单跨底层框架的剪力墙,故文〔1〕推荐按有限单元法计算。

由于有限元法计算框支剪力墙需要高容量电子计算机,精度也不易控制,工程上很少使用。因此针对这一结构体系的特点,发展一种既简单实用又精确可靠的计算方法是必要的,本文在这方面进行了探讨。

## 二、墙梁交界面的连续方程

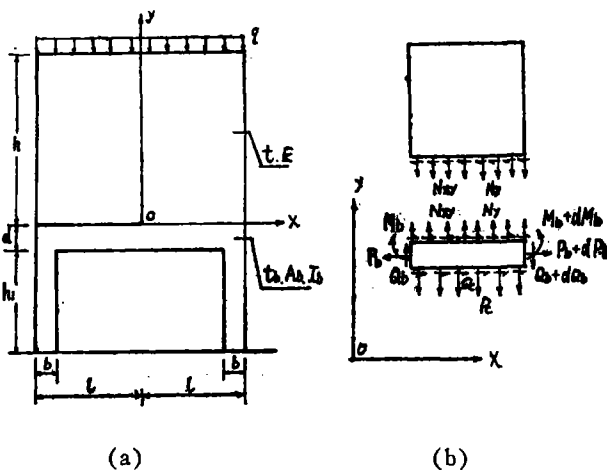


图 1 计算简图

如图 1 所示框支剪力墙,其尺

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寸均按图中所示。取柱端具有代表性的某墙梁单元,其受力如图1(b),柱端反力 $P_b$ 包括支柱轴力和弯矩, $Q_c$ 为支柱剪力分布,由梁单元的平衡条件有

$$dP_b + N_{xy}dx + Q_cdx = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$dP_b + P_cdx - N_ydx = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$dM_b - d/2(Q_c - N_y)dx - P_cdx = 0 \quad (3)$$

由图2墙与梁交界面的位移连续条件为

$$U = U_b - \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{d}{2} \quad (4)$$

$$V = V_b$$

式中, $U_b$ 、 $V_b$ 为梁轴线的位移; $U$ 、 $V$ 为墙体在交界面的位移值。

托梁内力与变形的关系为

$$M_b = EI_b \frac{\partial^2 V_b}{\partial x^2} \quad (5)$$

图2 墙梁位移协调

托梁的横向挤压是很复杂的,由于其影响较小,把它当成一般单元处理,即

$$\begin{aligned} P_b &= \sigma_{xz} \cdot A_b = A_b \left( E \frac{\partial U_b}{\partial x} + \mu \sigma_y \right) = A_b \left[ E \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left( U + \frac{\partial V_b}{\partial x} \frac{d}{2} \right) + \mu \sigma_y \right] \\ &= A_b \left( \sigma_x + \frac{Ed}{2} \frac{\partial^2 V_b}{\partial x^2} \right) \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

式(5)、(6)即为墙梁交界面连续条件。采用应力函数求解须把式中各量用应力函数 $\varphi$ 表示

$$\frac{\partial^2 V_b}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 V}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{E} \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} \right]$$

把式(1)从 $x$ 到 $l$ 积分并利用 $N_{xy} = -t \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y}$ 有

$$P_b(l) - P_b(x) = - \int_x^l N_{xy} dx - \int_x^l Q_c dx$$

$$P_b(x) = P_b(l) + t \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=l} \right) + \int_x^l Q_c dx$$

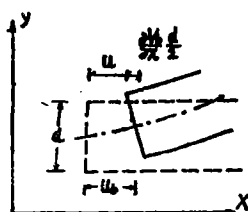
同理通过积分也可有

$$M_b(x) = M_b(l) - \int_x^l Q_b(x) dx + \frac{td}{2} \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=l} \right) + \frac{d}{2} \int_x^l Q_c dx$$

$$Q_b(x) = Q_b(l) + t \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} \right) + \int_x^l P_c dx$$

以上各式一同代入式(5)、式(6),便得到用应力函数 $\varphi$ 表示的连续方程为

$$-\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} - \frac{d}{2} \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} \right] - A_b \left( \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \Big|_{x=l} \right)$$



$$= \int_0^l \frac{Q_c}{A_b} dx + \frac{P_b(l)}{A_b} \quad (7)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varphi + \frac{I_b}{t} \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} - \frac{d}{2} \left( -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial y} \right) \Big|_{x=l} - \varphi \Big|_{x=l} + (l-x) \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} \Big|_{x=l} \right] \\ = \left[ (l-x) Q_b(l) + M_b(l) \right] / t + \frac{d}{2t} \int_0^l Q_c dx + \int_0^l \int_0^t \frac{P_c}{t} dx dy \end{aligned} \quad (8)$$

式中  $P_b(l)$ 、 $Q_b(l)$ 、 $M_b(l)$  由梁端条件应为零, 但为了不失一般性, 当墙体开洞时, 墙梁界面被分成若干段, 此时  $l$  为每段的终点坐标  $l_i$ 。

上述推导均未考虑墙与梁材料的差异, 对于不同的材料, 可用等效梁截面处理。

### 三、单跨框支墙的一般解

支承框架为单跨的框支剪力墙计算简图如图 1 所示, 考虑墙体为弹性平面问题按应力求解, 根据问题的对称性, 取应力函数为有限项的余弦级数及多项式之和

$$\varphi = \sum_{m=1}^M \cos \alpha_m x f_m(y) + \sum_{n=1}^N \cos \beta_n y g_n(x) + Ix^2 + Jy^2 + Ky^3 \quad (9)$$

式中

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha_m &= \frac{m\pi}{l}, \quad \beta_n = \frac{n\pi}{h} \\ f_m(y) &= A_m \sinh \alpha_m y + B_m \cosh \alpha_m y + C_m y \sinh \alpha_m y + D_m y \cosh \alpha_m y \\ g_n(x) &= E_n \cosh \beta_n x + F_n x \sinh \beta_n x \end{aligned}$$

式中  $A_m$ 、 $B_m$ 、 $C_m$ 、 $D_m$ 、 $E_n$ 、 $F_n$ 、 $I$ 、 $J$ 、 $K$  均为特定参数, 项数  $M$ 、 $N$  为已知, 其大小可以不相等。

用应力函数表示的应力分量为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \sigma_y &= -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial y^2} = -\sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_m^2 \cos \alpha_m x f_m(y) + \sum_{n=1}^N \cos \beta_n y g_n''(x) + 2I \\ \sigma_x &= \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} = \sum_{m=1}^M \cos \alpha_m x f_m''(y) - \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n^2 \cos \beta_n y g_n(x) + 2J + 6Ky \\ \tau_{xy} &= -\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} = \sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_m \sin \alpha_m x f_m'(y) + \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n \sin \beta_n y g_n'(x) \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (10)$$

以下的问题是如何选择上述特定参数, 使所有边界条及连续条件得到满足。

如图 1 (a) 所示, 在  $x=l$  边界上,  $\sigma_x = 0$ ,  $\tau_{xy} = 0$ 。即

$$-\sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n^2 \cos \beta_n y g_n(l) + \sum_{m=1}^M (-1)^m f_m''(y) + 2J + 6Ky = 0 \quad (11)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n \sin \beta_n y g_n'(l) = 0 \quad (12)$$

在  $y=h$  边界上,  $\sigma_y = -q/t$ ,  $\tau_{xy} = 0$ 。即

$$-\sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_m^2 \cos \alpha_m x f_m(h) + \sum_{n=1}^N (-1)^n g_n''(x) + 2I = -q/t \quad (13)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M \alpha_m \sin \alpha_m x f_m'(h) = 0 \quad (14)$$

在墙与梁界面 $y=0$ 上,应满足连续方程式(7)、(8),但该二式较繁不便直接应用,这里通过对 $x$ 求导并引入梁端条件得到等价的条件为

$$\frac{t}{A_b} \frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y^2} + \frac{d}{2} \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^4 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y^3} \right] = Q_c/A_b \quad (15)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \varphi}{\partial x^2} - \frac{d}{2} \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} - \frac{I_b}{t} \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^5 \varphi}{\partial x^4 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^5 \varphi}{\partial x \partial y^3} \right] = P_c/t \quad (16)$$

$$P_b(l) = 0 \quad (17)$$

$$Q_b(l) = 0 \quad (18)$$

$$M_b(l) = 0 \quad (19)$$

把应力函数 $\varphi$ 的表达式(9)代入式(15)、(16),并注意 $y=0$ ,经化简可得

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^M \sin \alpha_m x \left[ \left( -\frac{2+\mu}{2} d \alpha_m^3 - \frac{t}{A_b} \alpha_m \right) f_m'(0) + \alpha_m f_m''(0) - \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m f_m'''(0) \right] \\ & + \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n^2 g_n'(x) = Q_c/A_b \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^M \cos \alpha_m x \left\{ -\alpha_m^2 f_m(0) + \left[ \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^2 - (2+\mu) \alpha_m \frac{I_b}{t} \right] f_m'(0) \right. \\ & \left. + \alpha_m^2 \frac{I_b}{t} f_m''(0) \right\} + \sum_{n=1}^N g_n''(x) = \frac{P_c}{t} - 2I \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

式(17)、(18)自然满足,式(19)可写为

$$M_b(l) = EI_b \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x} \bigg|_{x=l} = -I_b \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} \right]_{x=l} = 0$$

即

$$\sum_{m=1}^M (-1)^m (-\alpha_m^3 (1+\mu) A_m + \alpha_m^2 (1-\mu) D_m) + 6k = 0 \quad (22)$$

把上述 $f_m(y)$ 、 $g_n(x)$ 的表达式及其各阶导数以及有关函数一并展开成相应的正弦级数或余弦级数,代入式(11)~(14)、式(20)~(22),比较方程两边系数,可得到以下方程组

$$E_n \beta_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n l + F_n (\operatorname{sh} \beta_n l + \beta_n \operatorname{ch} \beta_n l) = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (E_n \operatorname{ch} \beta_n l + F_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n l) \beta_n^2 - \frac{2}{h} \sum_{m=1}^M (-1)^m \{ A_m \alpha_m^2 a_{nm} + B_m \alpha_m^2 b_{nm} \\ & + C_m \alpha_m (2b_{nm} + \alpha_m c_{nm}) + D_m \alpha_m (2a_{nm} + \alpha_m d_{nm}) \} + \frac{12}{h \beta_n^2} [1 - (-1)^n] k = 0 \end{aligned} \quad (24)$$

$(n = 1, 2, \dots, N)$

$$A_m \alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h + B_m \alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + C_m (\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + \alpha_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h) + D_m (\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h + \alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h) = 0 \quad (25)$$

$$(A_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + B_m \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h + C_m h \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + D_m h \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h) \alpha_m^2 - \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^N (-1)^n \{ E_n \beta_n^2 e_{mn} + F_n \beta_n (2e_{mn} + \beta_n f_{mn}) \} = 0 \quad (26)$$

$$\left[ \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^4 (1 + \mu) - \frac{t}{A_b} \alpha_m^2 \right] A_m + \alpha_m^3 B_m + 2 \alpha_m^2 C_m - \left[ \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^3 (1 - \mu) + \frac{t}{A_b} \alpha_m \right] D_m + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n^2 [E_n \beta_n g_{mn} + F_n (g_{mn} + \beta_n h_{mn})] = R_{1m} \quad (27)$$

$$\left[ \frac{I_b}{t} \alpha_m^5 (1 + \mu) + \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^3 \right] A_m - \alpha_m^2 B_m - \left[ \frac{I_b}{t} \alpha_m^4 (1 - \mu) - \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^2 \right] D_m + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^N [E_n \beta_n^2 e_{mn} + F_n \beta_n (2e_{mn} + \beta_n f_{mn})] = R_{2m} \quad (28)$$

$$(m = 1, 2, \dots, M)$$

$$2J + 3hk + \sum_{m=1}^M (-1)^m \{ A_m \alpha_m (\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h - 1) + B_m \alpha_m \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + C_m (\operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + \alpha_m h \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h) + D_m (\operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h - 1 + \alpha_m h \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h) \} = 0 \quad (29)$$

$$I = -q/2t \quad (30)$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^M (-1)^m [1 + \mu] \alpha_m^3 A_m - (1 - \mu) \alpha_m^2 D_m - 6k = 0 \quad (31)$$

式中

$$R_{1m} = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{Q_c}{A_b} \sin \alpha_m x dx \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, M) \quad (32)$$

$$R_{2m} = \frac{2}{l} \int_0^l \frac{P_c}{t} \cos \alpha_m x dx \quad (m = 1, 2, \dots, M) \quad (33)$$

$$a_{nm} = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} [(-1)^n \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h - 1]$$

$$b_{nm} = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^n \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h$$

$$C_{nm} = \frac{\alpha_m h}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^n \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h + \frac{\beta_n^2 - \alpha_m^2}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} (-1)^n \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h$$

$$d_{nm} = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^n \operatorname{sh} \alpha_m h + \frac{\beta_n^2 - \alpha_m^2}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} [(-1)^n \operatorname{ch} \alpha_m h - 1]$$

$$e_{mn} = \frac{\beta_n}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^m \operatorname{sh} \beta_n l$$

$$F_{mn} = \frac{\beta_n l}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^m \operatorname{ch} \beta_n l + \frac{\alpha_m^2 - \beta_n^2}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} (-1)^m \operatorname{sh} \beta_n l$$

$$g_{mn} = -\frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^m \operatorname{sh} \beta_n l$$

$$h_{mn} = -\frac{\alpha_m l}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2} (-1)^m \operatorname{ch} \beta_n l + \frac{2\alpha_m \beta_n}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_n^2)^2} (-1)^m \operatorname{sh} \beta_n l$$

至此, 所有边界条件及连续条件均已满足, 得到方程组 (23) — (31) 共  $(4M + 2N + 3)$  个

方程,与待定参数个数相等,因而有唯一的解。但式(32)、(33)中支柱反力 $P_0$ 、 $Q_0$ 仍为未知的量,须由支柱顶端位移确定,为此讨论托梁的位移。

在墙底面 $y=0$ 上,有

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 v_b}{dx^2} &= \frac{d^2 v}{dx^2} = -\frac{1}{E} \left[ (2+\mu) \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\alpha x^2 \partial y} + \frac{\partial^3 \varphi}{\partial y^3} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{E} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M \cos \alpha_m x [(1-\mu) \alpha_m^3 A_m - (1-\mu) \alpha_m^2 D_m] - 6k \right\} \end{aligned}$$

对 $x$ 从0到 $x$ 积分并由对称性  $\left. \frac{dv}{dx} \right|_{x=0} = 0$  有

$$\frac{dv_b}{dx} = \frac{1}{E} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M \sin \alpha_m x [1 + \mu) \alpha_m^2 A_m - (1-\mu) \alpha_m D_m] - 6kx \right\} \quad (35)$$

所以

$$v_b(x) - v_b(0) = \frac{1}{E} \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M (1 - \cos \alpha_m x) [(1+\mu) \alpha_m A_m - (1-\mu) D_m] - 3kx^2 \right\} \quad (35)$$

同理可求出 $U_b$ ,但该项对支柱反力影响甚小,同时数值结果表明取柱端转角为其在墙边的值,这样两者基本相互抵消,即柱端位移为

$$\varphi_0 = -\frac{6kl}{E}, \quad U_0 = \varphi_0 d = -\frac{6kld}{E}$$

那么支柱反力为

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \text{柱顶弯矩:} \quad M_{c1} &= -\frac{12klI_c}{h_1} \left( 2 + \frac{3d}{h_1} \right) \\ \text{剪力:} \quad Q_{c1}' &= -\frac{36klI_c}{h_1^2} \left( 1 + \frac{2d}{h_1} \right) \\ \text{轴力:} \quad N_c &= -ql \end{aligned} \right\} \quad (36)$$

因此反力 $P_c$ 、 $Q_c$ 在柱端 $l-b \leq x \leq l$ 为

$$P_c = \frac{N_c}{b} + \frac{12M_{c1}}{b^3} \left[ x - \left( l - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right], \quad Q_c = Q_{c1}' / b$$

分别代入式(32)、(33)得

$$R_{1m} = -\frac{72Q_{c1}'}{h_1^2 b A_b \alpha_m} \left( 1 + \frac{2d}{h_1} \right) [(-1)^m - \cos \alpha_m (l-b)] \quad (37)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{2m} &= \frac{2q}{tb \alpha_m} \sin \alpha_m (l-b) - \frac{24kt_b}{h_1 t \alpha_m} \left( 2 + \frac{3d}{h_1} \right) \left\{ \frac{b}{2} \sin \alpha_m (l-b) \right. \\ &\quad \left. + 1/\alpha_m [(-1)^m - \cos \alpha_m (l-b)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (38)$$

至此方程组已可求解,得到各参数后,由式(10)求得墙板应力,由式(36)求得支柱内力,托梁位移由式(35)确定,托梁的内力为

$$P_b(x) = -t \sum_{m=1}^M (A_m \alpha_m + D_m) [(-1)^m - \cos \alpha_m x] + Q_{c1}' \quad (0 \leq x \leq l-b)$$

$$\begin{aligned} Q_b(x) &= -qx - t \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^M B_m \alpha_m \sin \alpha_m x - \sum_{n=1}^N [F_n \beta_n \operatorname{sh} \beta_n x + G_n (\operatorname{sh} \beta_n x + \beta_n x \operatorname{ch} \beta_n x)] \right\} \\ &\quad (0 \leq x \leq l-b) \end{aligned}$$

$$M_b(x) = I_b \left\{ \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \cos \alpha_m x [(1+\mu)\alpha_m^3 A_m - (1-\mu)\alpha_m^2 D_m] - 6k \right\}$$

#### 四、双跨框支墙的一般解

当底层框架为双跨时,就形成双跨框支墙。取墙体应力函数 $\varphi$ 与单跨情形式(9)一致,由于墙各边界条件及连续条件均相同,经过同样的推导亦可得到方程组式(23)~(31)。所不同的是,此时支柱轴力未知,因而 $P_c$ 及 $R_{1m}$ 与单跨情形不同。

在双跨情形下,支柱轴力不能由平衡条件直接确定,记中柱及边柱的截面积分别为 $2A_1$ 及 $A_2$ ,轴力为 $2N_1$ 及 $N_2$ (以拉为正),柱顶轴向位移为 $\Delta_1$ 及 $\Delta_2$ (以向上为正),有如下关系

$$\Delta_1 = -\frac{N_1}{EA_1} h_1, \quad \Delta_2 = -\frac{N_2}{EA_2} h_1 \quad (39)$$

$$N_1 + N_2 = -ql \quad (40)$$

求解得

$$N_1 = - \left[ -\frac{ql}{A_2} + \frac{E(\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)}{h_1} \right] / \left( \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{1}{A_2} \right) \quad (41)$$

$$N_2 = - \left[ -\frac{ql}{A_1} - \frac{E(\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)}{h_1} \right] / \left( \frac{1}{A_1} + \frac{1}{A_2} \right) \quad (42)$$

其中 $E(\Delta_2 - \Delta_1)$ 由式(35)有

$$E(\Delta_2 - \Delta_1) = \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \left[ 1 - \cos \alpha_m \left( l - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right] [(1+\mu)\alpha_m A_m - (1-\mu)D_m] - 3k \left( l - \frac{b}{2} \right)^2 \quad (43)$$

由对称性知中柱弯矩和剪力为零,边柱弯矩和剪力同样可由式(36)表示,因而有

$$P_c = \begin{cases} \frac{N_1}{b'} & (0 \leq x \leq b') \\ \frac{N_2}{b} + \frac{12M_{c1}}{b^3} \left[ x - \left( l - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right] & (l-b \leq x \leq l) \end{cases} \quad (44)$$

$$\begin{aligned} R_{2m} = & \frac{2q}{bt\alpha_m} \times \frac{A_2}{A_1 + A_2} \sin \alpha_m (l-b) - \frac{2q}{b't\alpha_m} \times \frac{A_1}{A_1 + A_2} \sin \alpha_m b' \\ & - \frac{2}{lh_1\alpha_m} \times \frac{A_1 A_2}{A_1 + A_2} \left\{ \left[ 1 - \cos \alpha_m \left( l - \frac{b}{2} \right) \right] [(1+\mu)\alpha_m A_m - (1-\mu)D_m] \right. \\ & \left. - 3k \left( l - \frac{b}{2} \right)^2 \right\} \left\{ \sin \alpha_m (l-b) + \sin \alpha_m b' \right\} - \frac{24t_0 k}{h_1 t \alpha_m} \left( 2 + \frac{3d}{h_1} \right) \\ & \left\{ \frac{b}{2} \sin \alpha_m (l-b) + \frac{1}{\alpha_m} [(-1)^m - \cos \alpha_m (l-b)] \right\} \end{aligned} \quad (45)$$

## 五、程序技巧

从方程式(25)、(26)以及 $\alpha_{nm}$ 、 $b_{nm}$ 、 $c_{nm}$ 、 $d_{nm}$ 等的表达式中可以看到,出现有 $\text{sh}\alpha_m h$ 、 $\text{ch}\alpha_m h$ 项( $\alpha_m = \frac{m\pi}{l}$ ),当项数 $m$ 大于某个值时,其函数值将溢出或者 $\text{sh}\alpha_m h$ 、 $\text{ch}\alpha_m h$ 基本相等而导致方程组相关。为此在程序设计时需进行特殊处理。

方程式(25)、(26)表示墙顶面 $y=h$ 的边界条件,当墙高 $h$ 比宽 $2l$ (双跨时为 $l$ )大时(一般取2倍以上),这个条件并不需要精确地满足,因为它对计算结果尤其是墙底内力没有什么影响,为此对方程组作如下处理:

当 $\alpha_m h \leq M_0$ (某大数),即 $m \leq m_0$ ( $m_0 = \frac{M_0 l}{\pi h}$ )时,方程组按原来的形式不变。

当 $m > m_0$ 时,令 $B_m = -A_m$ ,  $D_m = -C_m$ ,上述各项 $\text{sh}\alpha_m h$ 、 $\text{ch}\alpha_m h$ 认为相等,将相互抵消而不复出现,相应的方程组为

$$\begin{aligned} & (E_n \text{ch}\beta_n l + F_n l \text{sh}\beta_n l) \beta_n^2 - \frac{2}{h} \sum_{m=1}^{m_0} (-1)^m \{ A_m \alpha_m^2 a_{nm} + B_m \alpha_m d_{nm} \\ & + C_m \alpha_m (2b_{nm} + \alpha_m C_{nm}) + D_m \alpha_m (2a_{nm} + \alpha_m d_{nm}) - \frac{2}{h} \sum_{m=m_0+1}^M (-1)^m \cdot \\ & \{ A_m \alpha_m^2 a'_{nm} + C_m \alpha_m (-2a'_{nm} + \alpha_m C'_{nm}) \} + \frac{12}{\beta_n^2 h} [1 - (-1)^n] k = 0 \quad (46) \\ & (n = 1, 2, \dots, N) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^4 (1 + \mu) - \frac{t}{A_b} \alpha_m^2 - \alpha_m^3 \right] A_m + \left[ \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^3 (1 - \mu) + \frac{t}{A_b} \alpha_m + 2 \alpha_m^3 \right] C_m \\ & + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n^2 [E_n \beta_n g_{mn} + F_n (g_{mn} + \beta_n h_{mn})] = R_{1m} \quad (47) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[ \frac{I_b}{t} \alpha_m^5 (1 + \mu) + \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^3 + \alpha_m^2 \right] A_m + \left[ \frac{I_b}{t} \alpha_m^4 (1 - \mu) - \frac{d}{2} \alpha_m^2 \right] C_m \\ & + \frac{2}{l} \sum_{n=1}^N [E_n \beta_n^2 e_{mn} + F_n \beta_n (2e_{mn} + \beta_n f_{mn})] = R_{2m} \quad (48) \\ & (m = m_0 + 1, m_0 + 2, \dots, M) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & 2J + 3hk + \frac{1}{h} \sum_{m=1}^{m_0} (-1)^m \{ A_m \alpha_m (\text{ch}\alpha_m h - 1) + B_m \alpha_m \text{sh}\alpha_m h \\ & + C_m (\text{sh}\alpha_m h + \alpha_m h \text{ch}\alpha_m h) + D_m [(\text{ch}\alpha_m h - 1) + \alpha_m h \text{sh}\alpha_m h] \} \\ & + \frac{1}{h} \sum_{m=m_0+1}^M (-1)^m (-A_m \alpha_m + C_m) = 0 \quad (49) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{m=1}^{m_0} (-1)^m [(1 + \mu) \alpha_m^3 A_m - (1 - \mu) \alpha_m^2 D_m] + \sum_{m=m_0+1}^M (-1)^m [(1 + \mu) \alpha_m^3 A_m \\ & - (1 - \mu) \alpha_m^2 D_m] - 6k = 0 \quad (50) \end{aligned}$$

方程式(25)、(26)此时不再建立,其余不变。上式中 $q'_m = \frac{\alpha_m}{\alpha_m^2 + \beta_m^2}$ ,

$$C'_m = \frac{\beta_m^2 - \alpha_m^2}{(\alpha_m^2 + \beta_m^2)^2}.$$

经过以上处理,所建立的方程组个数及未知数相应为 $(2(m_0 + M + N) + 3)$ 。数值结果表明,只要取少数几项( $m_0 \leq 5$ ),墙顶面边界条件已符合很好。

## 六、算 例

通过程序实现(框图略),进行了大量计算,表明本方法的有效性,限于篇幅参考图1(a)单跨情形,取 $l=0.5$ , $t=1$ , $t_b=2$ , $d=0.6$ , $b=0.1$ , $h_1=0.5$ , $q=1$ 。计算结果与有限元结果<sup>[1]</sup>的比较示于表1。

表 1 本文结果与有限元结果的比较

	本文结果	有限元		本文结果	有限元
墙体最大应力 $\sigma_t$	-3.63	-2.9	托梁边支座剪力Q	0.193	/
托梁最大拉力 $N_L$	0.197	0.17	支柱柱顶弯矩 $M_2$	-0.546	-0.7
托梁跨中弯矩 $M_4$	1.02	1.1	支柱柱脚弯矩 $M_1$	0.362	0.4
托梁边支座弯矩 $M_3$	-0.400	-0.3	支柱轴力 $N_c$	-0.500	-0.500

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## Analysis of Internal Forces and Displacements of Shear Wall Supported by Frame and Subjected to vertical Load

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### Abstract

Satisfying the beam conditions, continuous equations in reference to, the juncture of shear wall and beam are established in this paper. On the basis of elastic theory, the solid wall supported by frame is studied, and the theoretical solutions which satisfy all the boundary conditions have been obtained by the method of two-way Fourier series.

By comparing with the results from other methods and actual determinations, our calculations are a satisfactory example which may serve as a new attempt to study the characteristics of shear wall on frame.