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## 薄壁式伞形水塔爆破拆除倾倒失稳验算与实践\*

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**摘要:** 薄壁式伞形钢筋混凝土水塔配筋高, 爆破切口角度小, 易造成爆而不倒, 爆破切口过大, 则易产生后坐影响倒塌方向。通过分析两类典型的倾倒验算模型, 认为压杆验算模型把水塔的总荷载全部加载至爆破切口范围内的钢筋上是不合理的, 其次未考虑预留支撑部位的拉力对倒塌的影响, 而弯矩、应力验算模型未考虑爆破切口内钢筋产生的支撑抗矩。为此, 在弯矩、应力验算模型的基础上建立了新验算模型, 倾倒条件为重力矩必须大于支撑体混凝土产生的拉力抗矩、支撑抗矩及爆破切口范围内钢筋的支撑抗矩的总和, 同时满足爆破切口形成瞬间, 预留区域压应力小于预留区域筒体最大抗压强度。并通过工程实例用该新模型进行了验算, 结果显示新验算模型能够满足设计要求。

**关键词:** 伞形水塔; 拆除爆破; 验算模型; 失稳验算; 支撑强度验算

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## Checking Calculation and Practice of Dumping Instability for Blasting Demolition of Thin-walled Umbrella-shaped Water Tower

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**Abstract:** The thin-walled umbrella-shaped reinforced water tower has a high reinforcement. If the blasting cut angle is small, it is easy to cause the water tower to explode and not fall down after blasting. Meanwhile, if a big blasting cut angle was selected, it is easy to produce a recoil which would affect the collapse direction. By analyzing two typical types of dumping checking models, it is found that the pressure bar checking model which loads a total water tower load on the steel bars in blasting incision is unreasonable. Besides, it doesn't consider the tension effect of the reserved support on collapse. However, the bending moment and stress checking model doesn't consider the supporting moment generated by the steel bars in blasting incision. Therefore, a new verification model is established based on the bending moment and stress checking model. The dumping condition set by the model is that the gravitational moment must be bigger than the sum of tensile moment, supporting moment and supporting moment of reinforcing bar in blasting incision. Meanwhile, the new model was satisfied with the characteristics of an instantaneous formation of the blasting cut, and the compressive stress in the reserved area is smaller than the maximum compressive strength of the reserved area cylinder. Finally, the new model was used to check the calculations by engineering examples. The results show that the new verification model can meet the design requirements.

**Key words:** umbrella-shaped water tower; demolition blasting; verification model; instability check calculation; support strength check calculation

针对钢筋混凝土烟囱、水塔配筋高、刚度大等特性,在爆破拆除时,若爆破切口圆心角过小,易爆而不倒;切口过大时,则易产生后坐,且倒塌方向不易控制。因此,国内有关学者对于爆破切口大小和高度等要求,做了以下研究:

焦永斌等按倾覆力矩与余留支撑截面极限抗拉能力来验算切口高度<sup>[1]</sup>。毕卫国等通过比较计算切口处暴露钢筋的临界应力与钢筋实际应力值,确定切口高度和切口范围是否合理,是否满足倾覆条件<sup>[2-5]</sup>。张继春等认为<sup>[6]</sup>,保留截面近切口端受压最大,其受到烟囱自重应力超过其抗压强度时,且保留截面的切口最远端的偏心倾覆力矩大于其抗拉作用时,水塔、烟囱能顺利倒塌。谭灵等认为支反弯矩大于保留筒壁的极限抗弯强度,且切口闭合时,被爆体重心偏出筒壁之外<sup>[7,8]</sup>。齐世福通过自重与保留截面支撑能力比较;自重、风力等引起的弯矩与保留截面极限抗弯能力的比较验算切口大小是否合理<sup>[9]</sup>。贾虎等认为钢筋混凝土构筑物定向倾倒的条件是上部重力产生的倾覆力矩大于余留截面和爆破切口方位裸露钢筋的极限抵抗力矩,极限抵抗力矩由四个部分承担,受拉区钢筋的极限抗拉力矩、受压区钢筋的极限抗压力矩、受压区混凝土的极限抗压力矩和切口部位裸露钢筋的极限抗压力矩<sup>[10]</sup>。言志信等<sup>[11]</sup>,运用动力学原理建立了钢筋混凝土烟囱在爆破后余留支撑部的应力模型,分析了切口中性轴的变化规律和决定因素,提出用冲压系数来考虑突加载荷的影响。郑炳旭等<sup>[12]</sup>,分析了切口爆破后自重突加载荷在支撑部的受压范围,认为在烟囱倾倒时支撑部受大偏心受压脆性破坏而形成“塑性铰”,其倾倒失稳的名义保证率 $k \geq 1.5$ 可判断确保烟囱、水塔倾倒。

本文对于两类经典倾覆验算模型进行分析,并提出了新验算模型。

## 1 倾覆验算模型

### 1.1 压杆验算模型

原有简易失稳倾覆验算模型主要是针对爆破高度的验算<sup>[1-5]</sup>,切口对应的圆心角为 $180^\circ \sim 240^\circ$ 的同时,可将爆破切口内的钢筋视为细长杆件,应满足

压杆的柔度屈服。

切口上部总荷载 $P$ ,爆破切口处钢筋直径 $d$ ,共 $n$ 根,钢筋弹性模量 $E$ 。

爆破后每根裸露钢筋(竖筋)的实际应力为

$$\sigma_i = P/nS \quad (1)$$

式中: $P$ 为切口上部总荷载; $N$ 为切口处筒身竖筋根数, $n$ 根; $S$ 为竖筋截面积。

根据力学公式,压杆的柔度极限为

$$\lambda_i = \sqrt{\pi^2 E / \sigma_i} \quad (2)$$

临界压杆高度与临界柔软度之间存在以下关系

$$l_i = \lambda_i d / 4 \quad (3)$$

代入相关参数计算可得到临界压杆高度 $l_i$ ,爆破切口的大于临界压杆高度 $l_i$ 时,设计符合倒塌要求。

大量实践证明<sup>[13,14]</sup>,在满足上述切口长度与高度条件时,出现了爆而不倒的现象。首先,上述模型在得满足切口圆心角为 $180^\circ \sim 240^\circ$ 时,切口圆心角越小,对应的裸露钢筋受压荷载越大,把烟囱和水塔的总荷载全部加载至爆破切口范围内的钢筋上是不合理的;其次,未考虑预留支撑部位的拉力对倒塌的影响。

### 1.2 弯矩、应力验算模型

言志信等建立了新的失稳倾覆验算模型<sup>[11]</sup>,即:钢筋混凝土结构烟囱、水塔实现定向倾覆需满足以下两个条件。

弯矩条件:重力矩 $M_g$ 必须足以克服支撑区域混凝土和钢筋产生的拉力抗矩 $M_l$ 和支撑抗矩 $M_z$ ,即必须满足

$$M_g \geq M_l + M_z \quad (4)$$

应力条件:在倾倒方向反侧预留支撑体的最外侧点产生最大拉应力 $\sigma_{t, \max}$ 必须大于筒体的最大抗拉强度 $f_t$ ,而在预留支撑体的最内侧点产生最大压应力须要小于筒体最大抗压强度 $f_c$ ,即必须满足

$$\sigma_{t, \max} > f_t, \sigma_{c, \max} > f_c \quad (5)$$

烟囱、水塔等薄壁结构爆破拆除时,若未采取削弱其结构处理,在爆破切口处的混凝土被掏出,但常出现钢筋未产生变形,仍有较强的支撑作用,该模型弯矩条件未考虑爆破切口内钢筋产生的支撑抗矩。

### 1.3 新验算模型

为充分考虑预留支撑体及爆破切口内钢筋对烟囱、水塔的倾覆作用,建立新型验算模型如下:

弯矩条件:重力矩 $M_g$ 必须大于支撑体混凝土产生的拉力抗矩 $M_l$ 和支撑抗矩 $M_{z1}$ 及爆破切口范围内钢筋的支撑抗矩 $M_{z2}$ ,即必须满足

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$$M_g \geq M_l + M_{z1} + M_{z2} \quad (6)$$

$M_l =$  预留区受拉区钢筋拉力抗矩 + 受拉区混凝土

$$\text{拉力抗矩} = 2 \int_{r_0}^{R_0} \int_0^{\frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{2}} u_0 f_{yt} r d\alpha dr +$$

$$2 \int_{r_0}^{R_0} \int_0^{\frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{2}} (1 - u_0) f_t r d\alpha dr$$

$M_{z1} =$  预留区受压区钢筋支撑抗矩 + 受压区混凝土

$$\text{支撑抗矩} = 2 \int_{r_0}^{R_0} \int_{\frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{2}}^{\alpha_2} u_0 f_{yc} r d\alpha dr +$$

$$2 \int_{r_0}^{R_0} \int_{\frac{\alpha_2 - \alpha_1}{2}}^{\alpha_2} (1 - u_0) f_c r d\alpha dr$$

$M_{z2} =$  爆破切口受压区钢筋支撑抗矩 =

$$2 \int_{r_0}^{R_0} \int_0^{\frac{\alpha_2}{2}} f_{yc} r d\alpha dr$$

$$e_n = R_0 \cos \frac{\alpha_1}{2}, M_G = mge_n$$

式中: $r_0$ 和 $R_0$ 为水塔预留截面的内外半径; $f_{yt}$ 为钢筋的极限抗拉强度; $f_{yc}$ 为钢筋的极限抗压强度; $f_t$ 为混凝土的极限抗拉强度; $f_c$ 为混凝土的极限抗压强度; $u_0$ 为截面配筋率; $e_n$ 为任意时刻的偏心距; $G$ 为切口上部的重力。

一般认为 $M_g/(M_l + M_{z1} + M_{z2}) \geq 1.5$ ,可以保证顺利倒塌。见图1。

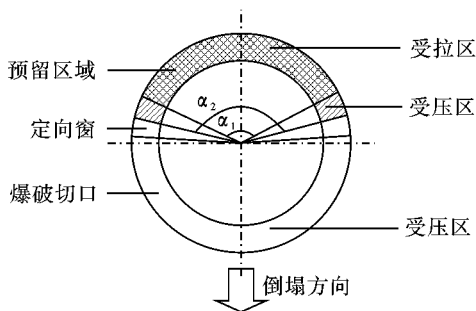


图1 爆破切口平面图  
Fig. 1 Blasting cut plan

应力条件:爆破切口形成瞬间,应满足预留区域压应力 $\sigma_c$ 小于预留区域筒体最大抗压强度 $f'_c$ ,否则,爆破瞬间出现下坐,易影响倒塌方向。即必须满足

$$\sigma_c < f'_c \quad (7)$$

切口爆破瞬间,还存在突加载荷,切口上方的塔体会以突加载荷的方式迭加在支撑部上,有可能压塌支撑部<sup>[12,15]</sup>。预留截面的爆破瞬间应力和抗压强度计算如式(8)和式(9)所示

$$\sigma_c = \frac{2P}{S_{留}} \quad (8)$$

$$f'_c = u_0 f_{yc} + (1 - u_0) f_c \quad (9)$$

## 2 工程案例

### 2.1 水塔概况

某倒锥壳钢筋混凝土水塔,支筒高35 m,水箱高5 m,总高40 m,底部外径2.4 m,壁厚0.18 m,水箱直径约10 m,水箱倾角45°,设计储水量100 m<sup>3</sup>,水塔总重约174 t,检修门洞宽0.6 m,高2.1 m。

支筒混凝土强度等级C35,重108 t,水箱混凝土强度等级C30,重66 t。

支筒配筋:地面标高0~6 m,72根 $\phi 25$  mm螺纹钢,平均间距10 cm;箍筋为 $\phi 12$  mm,间距30 cm。

$\phi 25$  mm螺纹钢:屈服强度335 MPa,抗拉强度为490 MPa,弹性模量E为200 GPa。

### 2.2 爆破参数

爆破设计参数:爆破切口圆心角:240°;切口高度:2.0 m;孔、排距:0.25 m;孔深:0.12 m;单孔药量:30 g。

### 2.3 新模型验算

#### 2.3.1 倾倒验算

水塔总荷载 $P = 174 \times 1000 \times 9.8 = 1.7 \times 10^6$  N,每根 $\phi 25$  mm螺纹钢截面积 $S = 4.9 \times 10^{-4}$  m<sup>2</sup>,水塔内、外半径 $r_0 = 1.02$  m, $R_0 = 1.2$  m;钢筋的极限抗拉强度 $f_{yt} = 490$  MPa;钢筋的极限抗压强度 $f_{yc} = 335$  MPa;混凝土的极限抗拉强度 $f_t = 2.2$  MPa;混凝土的极限抗压强度 $f_c = 23.4$  MPa;截面配筋率

$u_0 = \frac{72 \times 4.9 \times 10^{-4}}{\pi(1.2^2 - 1.02^2)} = 0.0281, \alpha_2 = 360^\circ - 240^\circ - 120^\circ$ ,代入式(4)中计算得

$$M_G = mge_n = mgR_0 \cos \frac{\alpha_1}{2} > mgR_0 \cos \frac{\alpha_2}{2} =$$

$$174 \times 10^3 \times 9.8 \times 1.2 \times \cos 60^\circ \text{ Nm} = 1.02 \times 10^6 \text{ Nm}$$

预留区受压区钢筋支撑抗矩 + 受压区混凝土支撑抗矩 < 预留区受压区钢筋拉力抗矩 + 受压区混凝土拉力抗矩,因此

$M_l + M_{z1} <$  预留区受拉区钢筋拉力抗矩 + 受拉区

$$\text{混凝土拉力抗矩} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\alpha_2}{2}} \frac{\pi(R_0^2 - r_0^2)}{360} u_0 f_{yt} R_0 \cos \theta d\theta +$$

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{\alpha_2}{2}} \frac{\pi(R_0^2 - r_0^2)}{360} (1 - u_0) f_t R_0 \cos \theta d\theta = 1.15 \times 10^5 \text{ Nm.}$$

$M_{z2} =$  爆破切口受压区钢筋支撑抗矩 =

$$2 \int_0^{\frac{(360 - \alpha_2)}{2}} \frac{\pi(R_0^2 - r_0^2)}{360} u_0 f_{yc} R_0 \cos \theta d\theta = 6.72 \times 10^4 \text{ Nm.}$$

$$M_g / (M_l + M_{z1} + M_{z2}) = \frac{1.02 \times 10^6}{1.15 \times 10^5 + 6.72 \times 10^4} =$$

5.6 > 1.5。

根据上述计算结果,可知满足式(6)要求。

### 2.3.2 防下坐验算

根据应力条件要求,预留截面的极限抗压强度应大于其所受的实际应力,才能满足防下坐要求。将相关数据代入式(8)和式(9),计算得截面应力和极限抗压强度如下

$$\sigma_c = \frac{2P}{S_{\text{留}}} = 15.66 \text{ MPa}, f'_c = u_0 f_{yc} + (1 - u_0) f_c =$$

32.2 MPa

$\sigma_c < f'_c$ ,因此,爆破瞬间不会造成下坐。

### 2.4 爆破效果

爆破瞬间未造成下坐,由于爆破切口距地面较近,未形成明显后坐,爆破按照设计方向顺利倒塌。



图2 爆破效果图  
Fig. 2 Blasting effect

## 3 结语

在爆破设计时,应充分了解被爆体结构,尤其是配筋情况,对爆破切口的宽度、高度进行验算,充分考虑预留支撑体及爆破切口内钢筋对水塔的反倾倒作用;且应验算在预留截面处由于切口爆破瞬间产生的突加载荷,切口上方的塔体会以突加载荷的方式迭加在支撑部上,有可能压塌支撑部,因此需要进行防下坐验算。在保证预留截面有足够的支撑强度的情况下,爆破切口圆心角尽量选取大值,更有利于水塔的顺利倒塌。

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