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基于跨尺度精细方法的面板坝面板 损伤演化尺寸效应分析

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摘要:中国面板坝建设规模正突破 200~300 m 级跨越, 研究地震面板损伤破坏对特高坝抗震性能和安全控制具有重要意义。引入 Quadtree 跨尺度建模和非线性 SBFEM-FEM 耦合分析方法, 联合土体广义塑性模型、弹塑性接触模型和混凝土塑性损伤模型, 研究了高面板坝面板地震精细损伤演化过程。研究表明: 面板损伤区主要发生在高程 $0.6H \sim 0.9H$ 区间附近; 随顺坡向网格细化, 损伤越趋局部化, 越能合理地反映面板顶部的损伤破坏现象, 建议顺坡向面板尺寸取 $0.5 \sim 1.0$ m。面板大部分区域法向划分 2 层或 1 层网格可满足计算精度, 但对顶部局部区域, 可考虑分 3 层网格。基于 Quadtree-SBFEM-FEM 的跨尺度分析方法, 实现了面板的精细化损伤演化规律研究, 可为工程地震薄弱区域的精准定位和抗震安全控制方法的有效性分析提供重要参考和指导。

关键词: 损伤演化; 四分树建模; 跨尺度; 高面板坝; SBFEM-FEM 耦合

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Size effect analysis of face slab damage evolution for high concrete face dam under earthquakes based on cross-scale fine method

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Abstract: The construction scale of concrete face dams is breaking through 200~300 m span in China. It is vital for the seismic performance and safety control of super-high dams to investigate the seismic damage of face slabs. Quadtree cross-scale modelling and non-linear SBFEM-FEM coupling analysis method are introduced to study the fine damage evolution process of high concrete face slab dam under earthquake by

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combining generalized plastic model of soil, elastic-plastic contact model and plastic damage model of concrete. The results show that the damage zone mainly occurs near the elevation range of $0.6H \sim 0.9H$. With the refinement of the grid along the slope, the damage tends to be localized, which can more reasonably reflect the damage phenomenon at the top of the face slab. It is suggested that the size of concrete face along slope direction should be $0.5 \sim 1.0$ m. Most areas of concrete face can be divided into two or one layers in normal direction, which can satisfy the calculation accuracy. However, for partial area of the slab top, three layers can be considered. The cross-scale analysis method based on Quadtree-SBFEM-FEM achieves the fine damage evolution research of concrete face, which can provide important reference and guidance for the precise location of the weak area of structures under earthquake and the effective analysis of the seismic safety control method.

Keywords: damage evolution; quadtree modelling; cross-scale; high concrete face dam; SBFEM-FEM coupling

猴子岩、大石峡、拉哇等工程的规划建设,标志着中国面板坝规模正突破 $200 \sim 300$ m 级跨越^[1]。面板是保证此类高坝大库安全的关键防线,探讨其地震下的损伤破坏规律,并定位薄弱部位,具有重要意义。

近年来,研究人员开展了诸如挤压边墙损伤分析^[2]、双层面板抗裂措施研究^[3]、地震破坏机理研究^[4-5]、填筑蓄水期面板脱空分析^[6]、考虑界面接触效应的影响研究^[7]等工作,取得了丰硕的成果。但目前对面板损伤演化规律讨论较少^[8-9],未见网格尺寸对面板应力及损伤规律的影响效应研究。

比例边界有限元(SBFEM)^[10]可计算传统方法难直接求解的多边形单元^[11-12],通用性、适应性更强,近年来广泛应用于大坝-库水动力相互作用分析^[13]、摩擦接触问题研究^[14]、断裂力学分析^[15-17]、面板坝动水压力分析^[18]、复杂单元分析方法^[19]、多孔介质拓展应用^[20]及弹塑性岩土工程应用^[21-26]。

本文采用 Quadtree 跨尺度方法,高效建立 12 个精细分析模型,联合土体广义塑性模型和混凝土塑性损伤模型,并通过 SBFEM-FEM 耦合分析方法,开展 250 m 级面板坝静动力数值分析,研究网格精细化对面板损伤演化规律的影响,建议面板损伤分析中宜取的网格尺寸,给出面板易损区范围及其特点。

1 跨尺度精细建模与分析方法

1.1 Quadtree 离散技术

Quadtree^[27]根据设定的精度条件,通过对几何域进行递归四分来获得跨尺度的精细分析模型。用于面板坝分析的优势有:正方形单元比例大,单元精度最高且具有几何相似性;跨尺度实现了精细化分析精度与计算代价间的良好平衡;单元具有水平分层特性,自动满足坝体填筑模拟要求(见图 1)。

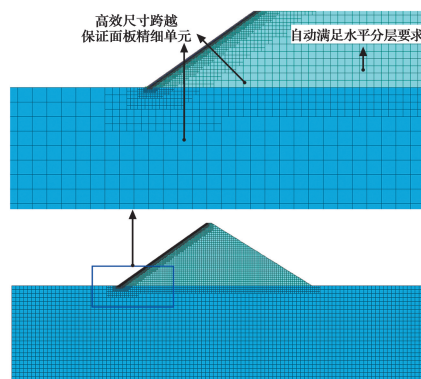


图 1 Quadtree 离散的面板坝跨尺度网格
Fig. 1 Cross-scale mesh of concrete face rock-fill dam using Quadtree

1.2 面板坝跨尺度精细模型

采用上述跨尺度精细方法,面板法向分 4 个密度(1 层、2 层、3 层和 5 层网格,见图 2),建立了 12 个不同网格密度的分析模型,表 1 给出了面板法向分 5 层网格的模型信息统计。图 3 给出了坝体尺寸及其中一种四分树网格信息,为降低截断边界的影响,地基两侧计算长度和深度均取 $0.5B$ (B 为坝体与基岩接触的长度),并通过设置人工边界单元,模拟无限域基础-结构的相互作用。

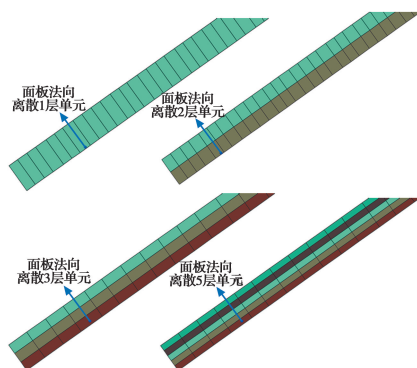


图 2 面板法向离散单元分层
Fig. 2 Layering of discrete face elements along normal

表1 面板坝跨尺度分析模型信息

Table 1 Model information for cross-scale analysis of concrete face dam

面板尺寸/m	单元	节点	土体单元增长率/%	面板单元增长率/%
4	9 871	10 148		
2	11 149	11 522	46.57	97.78
1	14 191	14 753	149.04	293.33
0.5	21 263	22 188	352.09	688.89

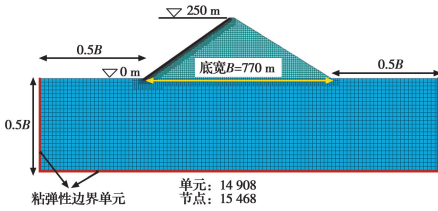


图3 面板坝四分树网格(面板顺坡向尺寸1 m)

Fig. 3 Quadtree grid of concrete face dam (face size is 1 m)

通过四分树跨尺度方案建立精细网格,使得整体单元量增加很少,尤其土体单元增长不多,跨尺度有效减少了精细分析的计算量,可有效提高分析效率。

1.3 耦合的SBFEM-FEM分析方法

如图4所示,在坝体和坝基网格中,包含常规三角形、四边形单元,也包括传统方法难直接求解的多边形单元。通过传统等参FEM计算常规单元,采用作者发展的非线性SBFEM可直接求解生成的多边形单元,在程序内部仅需给定不同的单元类型号,即可实现无缝耦合分析。

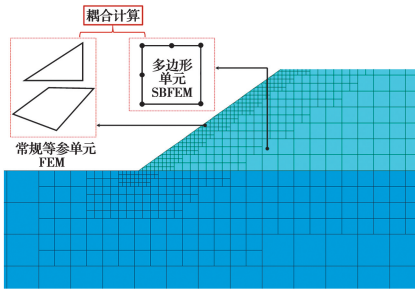


图4 耦合计算中单元类型分配示意

Fig. 4 Schematic diagram of element type assignment in coupled computing

这里简要介绍多边形SBFEM单元理论,通过边界离散、径向解析思路,可直接获得任意多边形插值函数 Φ 和应变位移矩阵 B ,参式(1)和式(2)。

$$\Phi(\xi, s) = N_u(s)\psi_u \xi^{-s_n} \psi_u^{-1} \quad (1)$$

$$B(\xi, s) = [B_1(s)\psi[-S_n] + B_2(s)\psi]\xi^{-s_n-1}\psi_u^{-1} \quad (2)$$

通过域内积分点,可求出多边形单元刚度矩阵。

$$K_{ep} = \sum_{i=1}^{3n} B^i(\xi, s) D_{ep}^i B^i(\xi, s) A_i \quad (3)$$

代入相关变量,可解得内外力向量,见式(4)~式(8)。

$$R_{ext} = \int_{\Gamma} \Phi^T(\xi, s) f_1 d\Gamma + \int_{\Omega} \Phi^T(\xi, s) f_b d\Omega \quad (4)$$

$$\int_{\Gamma} \Phi^T(\xi, s) f_1 d\Gamma = \int_{-1}^1 N_u(s) |J(s)| f_1 ds \quad (5)$$

$$\int_{\Omega} \Phi^T(\xi, s) f_b d\Omega = \sum_{k=1}^n \sum_{i=1}^3 [N_u^i(s)\psi_u \xi_i^{-s_n} \psi_u^{-1}]^T f_b A_{ki} \quad (6)$$

$$R_{int} = \sum_{i=1}^{3n} B^i(\xi, s)^T \sigma_i(\xi, s) A_i \quad (7)$$

$$\sigma_i(\xi, s) = \sum_{i=1}^{3n} D_{ep}^i \epsilon_i(\xi, s) \quad (8)$$

通过迭代求解力学平衡方程,见式(9),可获得计算域的数值解,详细理论推导及实现过程参见文献[10]。

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{nPol} K_{ep} \right) \Delta U_b = \sum_{i=1}^{nPol} (R_{ext} - R_{int}) \quad (9)$$

大连理工大学工程抗震研究所基于Visual C++平台,通过类抽象、继承等面向对象设计方法、并行计算等先进的开发技术,自主开发了Windows版本的大型岩土工程非线性分析程序GEODYNA^[28],并已推广应用于50多个大型水电、核电、水运工程和地下结构等工程项目。

基于该平台,集成了多边形SBFEM单元,丰富了传统分析方法的灵活性和通用性,可以实现SBFEM-FEM的耦合分析,并兼容了所有常用的土石坝筑坝材料本构模型。

2 面板坝损伤分析

2.1 计算参数

采用堆石料广义塑性模型^[29]、混凝土塑性损伤模型^[30]、弹塑性接触面模型^[6]开展面板坝静动力数值分析,参数列于表2~表5。其中,土体广义塑性模型中: G_0 、 K_0 分别为弹性体积模量和剪切模量; M_g 为临界状态线在 $p'-q$ 平面的斜率; M_i 、 α_f 、 α_g 为模型参数; H_0 、 H_{u0} 为塑性模量参数,趾板及基岩采用线弹性模型; β_0 、 β_1 、 γ_{DM} 为模型参数,详细理论推导介绍参见文献[31]。弹性模型参数 D_{n0} 、 D_{s0} ,临界状态参数 e 、 λ 、 M_c ,塑性流动方向 α 、 γ_d 、 k_m ,加载方向参数 M_f ,塑性模量参数 H_0 、 k 、 f_h ,颗粒破碎参数 a 、 b 、 c ,详细理论介绍可参见文献[32]。损伤模型中: f_t 为最大抗拉强度; f_c 为最大抗压强度; G_t 为混凝土材料断裂能。线弹性参数见表6,缝单元法向压缩刚度为25 GPa/m,法向拉伸刚度为5 MPa/m,切向刚度为1 MPa/m。静力计算考虑了坝体的填筑和蓄水过程同步进行,坝体填筑分34个荷载步完成,其中,面板分3期浇筑,计算步为13、25和34,水

位蓄至 240 m 高程。

表 2 筑坝材料广义塑性模型参数

Table 2 Generalized plastic model parameters of dam material

G_0	K_0	M_g	M_f	α_f	α_g	H_0	H_{U_0}	m_s
880	1 173	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	750	1 500	0.24
m_v	m_l	m_u	r_d	γ_{DM}	γ_u	β_0	β_1	
0.24	0.25	0.33	110	50	5	15	0.028	

表 3 过渡料广义塑性模型参数

Table 3 Generalized plastic model parameters of transitional material

G_0	K_0	M_g	M_f	α_f	α_g	H_0	H_{U_0}	m_s
965	1 288	1.68	1.3	0.1	0.4	550	1 100	0.23
m_v	m_l	m_u	r_d	γ_{DM}	γ_u	β_0	β_1	
0.23	0.45	0.45	110	50	5	20	0.02	

表 4 混凝土塑性损伤模型参数

Table 4 Plastic damage model parameters of concrete

$\rho/(\text{kg} \cdot \text{m}^{-3})$	E/GPa	μ	f_t/MPa	f_c/MPa	$G_t/(\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^{-1})$
2450	31	0.167	3.48	27.6	325

表 5 广义塑性接触面参数

Table 5 Parameters of the generalized plastic interface model

D_{s0}/kPa	D_{n0}/kPa	M_c	e_r	λ	$a/\text{kPa}^{0.5}$	b	c
1 000	1 500	0.88	0.0	0.091	224	0.06	3.0
α	γ_d	k_m	M_f	k	H_0/kPa	f_h	t/m
0.65	0.2	0.6	0.65	0.5	8500	2.0	0.1

表 6 线弹性材料参数

Table 6 Parameters of linear model

材料	E/MPa	μ
趾板	30 000	0.167
基岩	13 000	0.250

动力计算中,采用规范谱人工波,顺河向峰值加速度取 $0.3g$,竖向峰值加速度为顺河向的 $2/3$,加速度时程见图 5,持续时长为 40.00 s ,计算时间步间隔取为 $\Delta t=0.005\text{ s}$ 。

2.2 计算结果及分析

混凝土材料抗拉强度较低,受拉破坏较为严重,故本文主要研究面板分层及网格尺寸对其地震中拉损伤分布的影响,首先研究顺坡向尺寸的影响。

图 6 绘出了面板法向分 3 层网格,顺坡向取不同尺寸时的损伤分布对比。可以看出:面板破坏区域主要集中在高程 $150\sim 220\text{ m}$ 区间附近,随着网格细化,分布范围波动在 10 m 左右,且网格越小,损伤分布越趋局部化,有利于准确定位薄弱部位,建议面板顺坡向尺寸宜取 $0.5\text{ m}\sim 1.0\text{ m}$ 。

图 7 给出了面板法向分 5 层和 3 层网格,顺坡

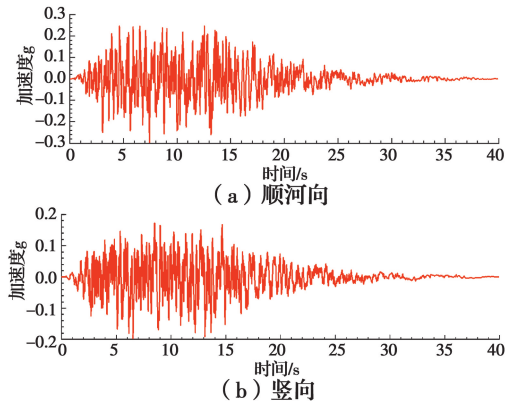


图 5 地震波加速度时程曲线

Fig. 5 Time history curve of seismic wave acceleration

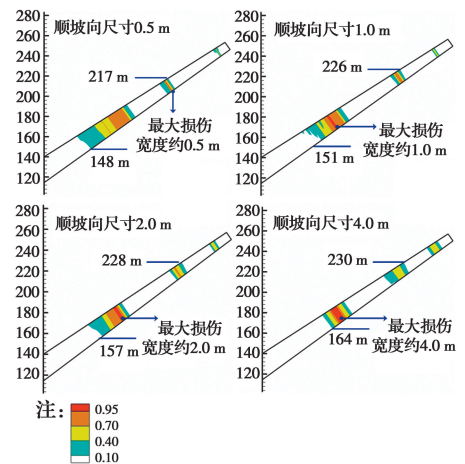


图 6 面板法向离散 3 层网格时损伤分布

Fig. 6 Damage distribution of concrete face discreted three-layer mesh in normal direction

向单元尺寸取 0.5 m 和 1.0 m 时,面板整体损伤分布对比情况,可以看出:法向分 3 层网格时,损伤分布范围和数值与 5 层网格结果吻合较好,故面板法向分 3 层网格时,可满足计算精度。

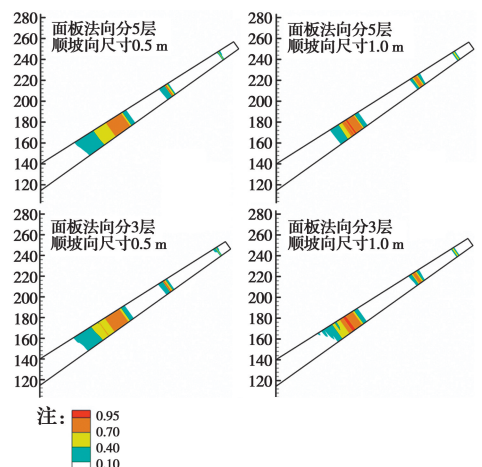


图 7 面板法向离散 5 层和 3 层单元对损伤分布

Fig. 7 Damage distribution of concrete face discreted five-layer and three-layer mesh in normal direction

随后分析了面板法向不同层网格所得结果的对比情况,如图8和图9所示,可以看出:损伤整体分布范围较为相近,故实际分析中,面板大部分区域法向可分2层(或1层)网格。但在面板顶部局部位置(见图9),当法向分2层单元时,损伤最大位置偏上7 m左右;当分1层单元时,损伤较小,易高估面板的安全性。故该区域可考虑分3层网格,以准确定位面板薄弱位置,便于编定经济的抗震措施。

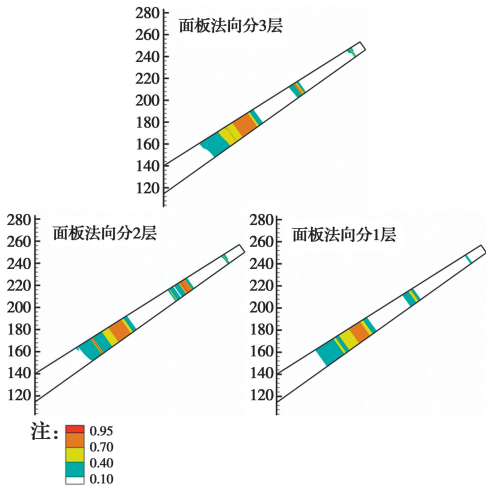


图8 面板法向离散层数的损伤分布对比(顺坡向尺寸0.5 m)
Fig. 8 Comparison of damage distribution of concrete face discreted different layer mesh in normal direction (dimension is 0.5 m along slope)

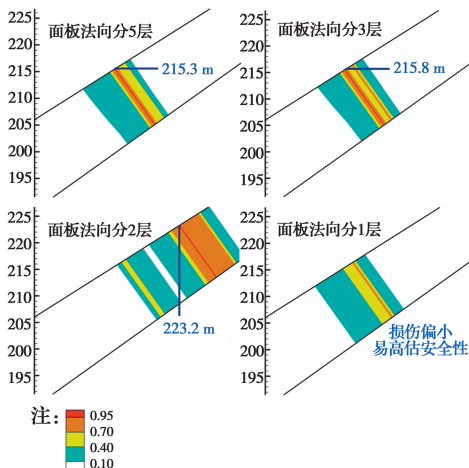


图9 面板顶部损伤分布对比(顺坡向尺寸0.5 m)
Fig. 9 Comparison of damage distribution on the Top of concrete face slab (dimension is 0.5 m along slope)

3 结论

采用跨尺度精细化建模和分析方法对高面板堆石坝进行了面板地震损伤演化研究,结果表明:

1) Quadtree 方法可快速建立跨尺度精细分析模型。SBFEM 可处理传统方法难直接求解的多边

形单元(多于四边), FEM 则计算常规的三角形和四边形,通过耦合的 SBFEM-FEM 计算方法,实现了高效的精细损伤演化分析。

2) 面板损伤区域主要发生在高程 $0.6H \sim 0.9H$ 区间附近;随顺坡向网格细化,损伤越趋局部化,越能更合理地反映面板顶部的损伤破坏现象,建议顺坡向面板尺寸宜取 $0.5 \sim 1.0$ m;面板大部分区域法向划分2层或1层网格可达到工程精度,但对顶部局部区域,可考虑分3层网格。

3) 基于 Quadtree-SBFEM-FEM 的跨尺度分析方法,实现了面板的精细化损伤演化规律研究,可为工程地震薄弱区域的精准定位和抗震安全控制方法的有效性分析提供重要参考和指导,且该方法具有良好的通用性,易于拓展至三维或其他复杂结构精细化分析。

4) 旨在讨论跨尺度方法在面板精细损伤尺寸效应中的应用,未考虑钢筋和抗震措施的影响,这部分工作将在三维分析中开展。

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