



同济大学申请博士学位论文

# 混凝土弹塑性随机损伤本构关系 理论与试验研究

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# Theoretical and Experimental Research on Elastoplastic Stochastic Damage Constitutive Law of Concrete

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## 摘 要

混凝土损伤本构关系研究是混凝土结构破坏力学研究中的基本问题,尽管混凝土材料已经被广泛应用于工程结构中,但如何理解和反映混凝土受力过程中的损伤及破坏机理,并不十分清楚。目前,基于弹性力学、塑性力学、断裂力学和损伤力学等理论框架的大多数混凝土本构关系理论是一种确定性理论,无法反映混凝土材料随机离散这一基本特征。

本文主要是研究混凝土随机损伤本构关系理论,在详细研究了国内外混凝土本构关系建模理论的基础上,开展了以下几方面研究:

结合混凝土组成特点和宏观破坏特性分析,指出混凝土在细观层次上存在两种典型破坏形式,拉伸破坏和剪切破坏。混凝土可离散为拉伸单元与剪切单元组成的串并联体,二者均简化为弹性元件和塑性元件的组合物,宏观性能可通过细观单元性能来描述。

利用混凝土单轴受力状态的细观损伤物理模型,采用单元失效面积与总面积之比定义为损伤变量,将细观单元破坏时的应变视为随机变量,建立了单轴受力损伤本构关系模型。在分析已有不可逆变形表达式的基础上,结合细观层次上的分析,建议了单轴受力时塑性变形的计算模式。建议的模型能够较为合理地反映混凝土在受力过程中的损伤随机演化特征以及试验结果的离散性。

采用随机建模的基本思想,考虑随机场中变量的相关性,利用试验得到的单轴受拉或受压应力-应变全曲线,结合 Powell 优化算法,确定了破坏应变随机场的分布参数,给出了拉伸单元与剪切单元细观损伤的数字特征(即均值、标准差和相关系数),同时,识别给出了塑性变形系数。研究表明:当不考虑随机场中变量的相关性,随机损伤本构关系可转化为确定性的均值应力-应变关系。

在单轴细观受力物理模型的基础上,利用损伤力学基本原理,改进了受剪塑性自由能势,推导并建立了混凝土多轴受力损伤本构关系模型;基于损伤能释放率和能量等效应变,得到了基于单轴受力损伤演化的多轴受力损伤显式表达式;考虑损伤的随机演化,得到了多轴本构关系,推导给出了应力的均值和方差。从本文建立的多轴损伤本构关系,可导出均值意义上的二轴强度包络图,该包络图能反映混凝土在双轴受压时的强度提高和二轴拉压时的强度软化特

点。

采用应变控制加载方法，以双掺粉煤灰和矿粉的高性能混凝土为研究对象，进行了单轴和双轴受力本构关系的系列试验研究，考察了该类混凝土基本力学性能和宏观破坏特征，得到了具有完整上升段和下降段的单轴拉伸、受压和二轴受压、拉压时混凝土的应力-应变全曲线，为随机损伤本构关系模型的验证提供了可靠的数据。

将本文建议的理论模型计算结果与已有试验数据进行了较为详细的比较和分析，结果表明：本文建议的混凝土随机损伤本构关系能够较为合理地反映混凝土在受力中的随机损伤演化过程以及试验结果的变异性，模型的预测水平是可信的。

理论和试验研究结果表明，采用随机损伤演化的观点，利用单轴受力识别的参数，可以预测混凝土在多轴受力下的本构关系性能，并能反映其离散程度。

**关键词：**高性能混凝土；本构关系模型；细观物理模型；随机损伤；应变加载；应力-应变全曲线；强度准则；力学性能；随机场。

## Abstract

The constitutive law of concrete is a basic research subject of the failure of concrete structures. Although concrete has already been widely used in civil engineering, its damage mechanism in the failure process, which is represented by the constitutive law, has not been fully understood. Moreover, it should be noted that most of the existing constitutive models, which are based on the theories of elastic, plastic, fracture or damage mechanics, are deterministic, whereas neglect the stochastic property of concrete.

The main purpose of this dissertation is to establish a stochastic damage constitutive model of concrete. And the research is carried out as follows:

Based on the composition features and failure phenomena of concrete, two types of failure mechanisms, named tensile failure and shear failure, are distinguished. Then two kinds of elements, i.e. tensile element and shear element are introduced, both of which comprise the elastic part and the plastic part. Furthermore, a new set of idealized mesoscopic damage models, which consist of those elements, are developed for concrete under monotonic axial loading. The models can well explain experimentally observed nonlinearity of stress-strain curve, stiffness degradation, volume change and strain softening, etc.

In the idealized mesoscopic damage models, the damage variable is defined as the area ratio of failed elements to total elements and the failure strain is assumed as a stochastic variable. Based on the combination of the idealized mesoscopic damage models, a macroscopic damage constitutive model for concrete under axial loading is established, which can rationally reflect the stochastic damage evolution and stress variation observed in tests. Also in this model, a simple analysis method for plastic strain is put forward based on the analysis of existing equations of irreversible strain calculation.

With the help of stochastic structural modeling and optimization methods, coefficients in the model, e.g. the distribution parameter of the random field of failure strain, can be easily determined by the full stress-strain curves of axial tension and

axial compression of concrete specimens. Also the characteristic values of the random field, including mean, variance and correlation coefficient, are given. Similarly, the characteristic values of the elastic modulus and plastic strain can be obtained. If the correlation of stochastic variables is not considered, then the stochastic stress-strain equation turns into a deterministic one.

Based on the idealized mesoscopic damage model and the improved Helmholtz free energy expression, a multi-axial elastoplastic damage constitutive model of plain concrete is proposed by using basic principles of damage mechanics. It is founded that the damage evaluation is dependent on the damage energy release rate and the basic parameters are the same as those in uniaxial stress state. Taking stochastic damage evolution into account, we can also derive the mean value and variance of stress and strength domain under biaxial loading. The domain clearly shows the strength increase under biaxial compression and strength decrease under tension-compression, respectively.

Experimental investigation of high performance concrete with the admixture of flying ash and blast-furnace slag powder is carried out with stress states including axial tension, axial compression, biaxial compression and tension-compression, being considered. Strain control loading is used in the test in order to get the full stress-strain curves under uniaxial and biaxial loading. Experimental results including both strength and deformation are reported, which provide sound data for verification of the proposed constitutive model.

Then, the experimental data and the theoretical results predicted by the proposed mesoscopic damage model and stochastic stress-strain equations are compared and analyzed. It is founded that the theoretical results agree well with experimental data in both uniaxial and biaxial stress states. Moreover, the model can perfectly forecast the stress scatterance caused by the random distribution of concrete composition and the stochastic damage development no matter in uniaxial or biaxial stress states.

Therefore, the work of this dissertation proves the validity of developing the constitutive model of concrete under multi-axial stress states from the view of stochastic damage evaluation.

**Key words:** High Performance Concrete, Constitutive Model, Mesoscopic Damage Model, Stochastic Damage Evaluation, Strain Control Loading, Full Stress-Strain Curve, Strength Domain, Random Field.

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