

3 5 米 砖 烟 囱

M 型 薄 壳 基 础 的 计 算

黑龙江省林业设计院资料室

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3.5米砖烟囱M型薄壳基础的计算

1973.6

黑龙江省林业设计院林产工业设计室土建组

遵照市大领袖毛主席“我们必须打破常规，尽量采用先进技术……。”的教导，我们在某医院锅炉房3.5米砖烟囱的设计中，采用了钢筋混凝土“M”型薄壳基础，基础底直径7.50m壳壁厚20cm，基础承受垂直荷载265 T，弯矩81.6 T·m。现在基础及上部筒身已全部建成。这里将“M”型薄壳基础计算资料整理如下：

(一) 设计资料

烟囱高度：3.5 m，上口内径1.20 m。

基本地耐力：10 T/m²

基础埋深：3.10 m（地坪以下3.10 m，设计标高-3.30 m

如图）

由烟囱上部传至基础顶面的 N^H, M_1^H, Q^H 如下：

$$N^H = 265 \text{ T}, M_1^H = 81.6 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}; Q^H = 4.9 \text{ T (水平力)}$$

基础底面的弯矩

$$M^H = M_1^H + Q^H \times 3.10 \text{ m} = 81.6 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m} + 4.9 \text{ T} \times 3.10 \text{ m} = 96.8 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}$$

基础混凝土标号为200号

钢材为A₅ (Φ)

(二) 地基验算

地耐力按宽度深度进行修正

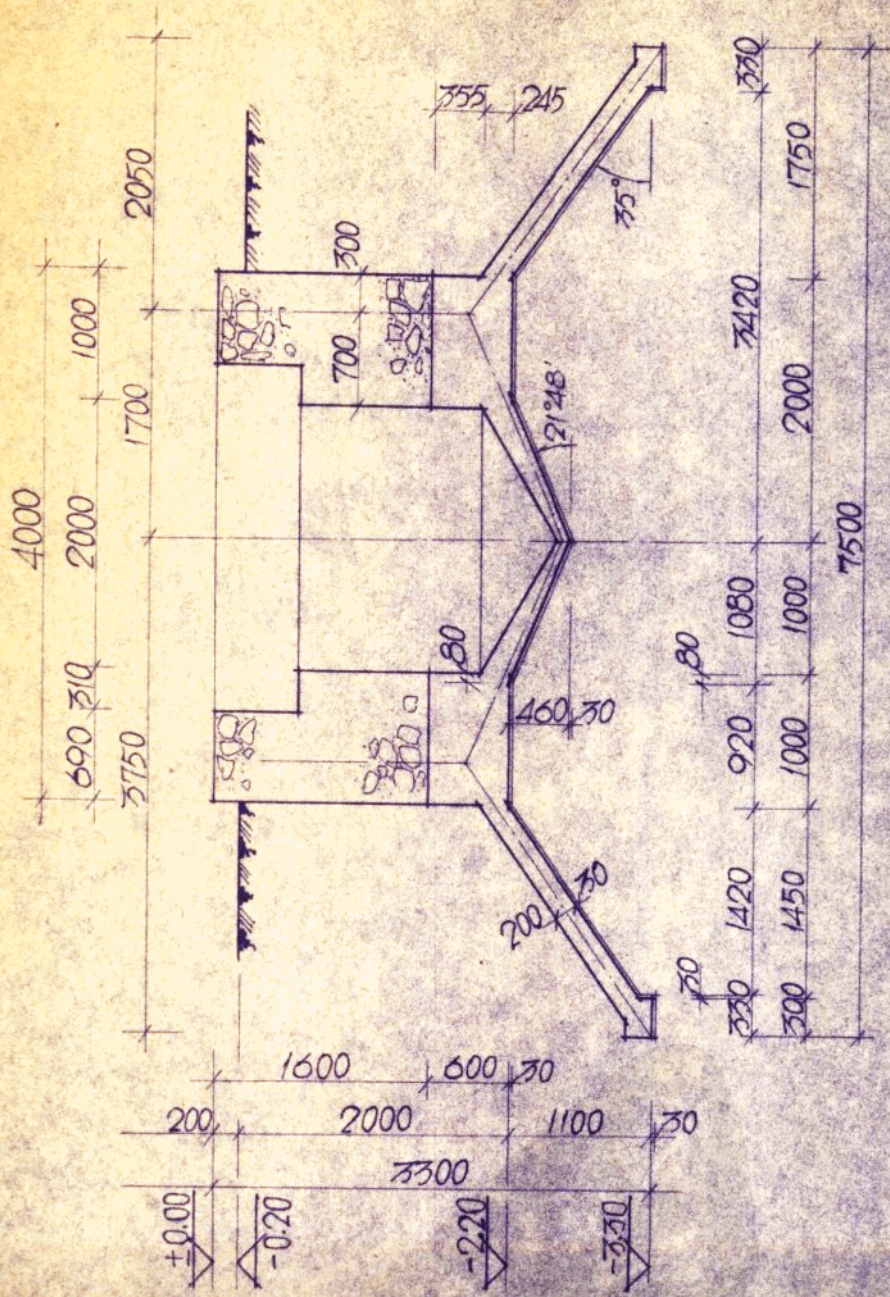
按公式 $[R] = 10 \text{ T/m}^2 \times (m+n)$

m ——深度修正系数

$$m = 1 + \frac{r}{R} \cdot [K(H-2) - b]$$

式中： $r=1.8 \text{ T/m}^3$ ， $R=10 \text{ T/m}^2$ ， $K=2$ ， $H=3.10 \text{ m}$ ， $b=0$

$$\begin{aligned} m &= 1 + \frac{1.8}{10} \cdot [2(3.10 - 2) - 0] = 1 + 0.18 \times 2.2 \\ &= 1.396 \end{aligned}$$



n ——宽度修正系数

$$D = 7.50 \text{ m} > 5 \text{ m} \quad \text{按规定: } n = 0.20$$

$$[R] = 10 \text{ T/m}^2 (m+n) = 10 \text{ T/m}^2 (1.396 + 0.20)$$

$$= 10 \text{ T/m}^2 \times 1.596 = 1.596 \text{ T/m}^2$$

壳体水平投影为圆面

$$D = 7.50 \text{ m}$$

$$F = \frac{\pi}{4} D^2 = \frac{\pi}{4} \times 7.5^2 = 43.4 \text{ m}^2$$

$$W = \frac{\pi}{32} D^3 = \frac{\pi}{32} \times 7.5^3 = 40.6 \text{ m}^3$$

地基应力:

轴向力作用下:

$$P_N = r \times H + \frac{N^H}{F} = 20 \text{ T/m}^2 \times 3 \text{ m} + \frac{265 \text{ T}}{43.4 \text{ m}^2}$$

$$= 6.2 + 6.11 = 12.31 \text{ T/m}^2$$

弯矩作用下:

$$P_M = M^H / W = \frac{96.8 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}}{40.6 \text{ m}^3} = 2.38 \text{ T/m}^2$$

$$P_{max} = P_N + P_M = 12.31 + 2.38 = 14.69 \text{ T/m}^2 < [R] = 1.596 \text{ T/m}^2$$

$$P_{min} = P_N - P_M = 12.31 - 2.38 = 9.93 \text{ T/m}^2 > 0$$

$$\frac{P_{max}}{P_{min}} = \frac{14.69 \text{ T/m}^2}{9.93 \text{ T/m}^2} < 3$$

满足要求

(三) 基础抗倾复稳定验算

按公式： $N' \cdot a > M$

$$N' = 265^T \times 0.8 \times \frac{1.7}{1.9} = 190^T$$

式中：1.7 为砌体干燥状态容重

1.9 为砌体标准容重

0.8：安全折减系数

$$a = 7.5^m \div 2 = 3.75^m$$

$$N' \cdot a = 190^T \times 3.75^m = 712.5^{T \cdot m} > M = 81.6^{T \cdot m}$$

安全

(四) 外正圆锥壳内力计算。

壳壁倾角： $\alpha = 35^\circ$

$$\tan \alpha = 0.70$$

$$\sin \alpha = 0.574$$

$$\cos \alpha = 0.819$$

轴向力：

超载系数：1.1

$$N_1 = N^H \times 1.1 = 265^T \times 1.1 = 292^T$$

壳体重：

$$\text{壳壁厚 } 20\text{cm} = 0.20\text{m}$$

$$\text{竖向厚度} \frac{0.2^m}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{0.2}{0.819} = 0.244^m$$

按壳体水平投影面 0.244^m 厚钢筋混凝土计算

$$N_s = 0.244^m \times 25 \text{ T/m}^3 \times 43.4 \text{ m}^2 \\ = 292 \text{ T}$$

顶环梁及其以上之毛石混凝土：

$$N_s = \frac{\pi}{4} (4^2 - 2^2) \times 25 \text{ T/m}^3 \times (1.6^m + 0.35^m) \times 1.1 \\ = 50.5 \text{ T}$$

$$\Sigma N = N_1 + N_s + N_s = 292 + 292 + 50.5 = 371.7 \text{ T} \approx 372 \text{ T}$$

$$q_N = \frac{N}{F} = \frac{372 \text{ T}}{43.4 \text{ m}^2} = 8.57 \text{ T/m}^2$$

弯矩：

超载系数，1.3

$$M = M^H \times 1.3 = 96.8 \times 1.3 = 126 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$q_M = \frac{M}{W} = \frac{126 \text{ T} \cdot \text{m}}{40.6 \text{ m}^2} = 3.1 \text{ T/m}^2$$

内力计算：

$$\text{径向力：} N_{\varphi m \alpha} = \frac{N - \pi \times r_1^2 \times q_N}{\pi r_1 \times \sin \alpha} + \frac{0.9 \times \sigma}{W_K \sin^2 \alpha}$$

$$\text{式中：} r_1 = 4^m \div 2 = 2^m, \delta = 0.2^m。$$

W_K 为外正圆锥壳顶，水平环形截面抵抗矩

此环形截面之外径： $r_1 = 2^m$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{内径: } 2^m - 0.2^m / \varepsilon_1 n_0 &= 2^m - \frac{0.2^m}{0.574} = 2^m - 0.35^m \\ &= 1.65^m \end{aligned}$$

$$W_K = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{2^4 - 1.65^4}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4} \times \frac{8.6}{2} = 3.38^m$$

$$N_{\varphi_{max}} = \frac{372 - 107 \times 2^2 \times 8.57}{2 \times 2 \times 0.574} + \frac{0.9 \times 126 \times 0.2}{3.38 \times 0.574^2}$$

$$= \frac{372 - 107}{2.21} + \frac{227}{1.12}$$

$$= 37 + 20.3 = 57.3 \text{ T/m}$$

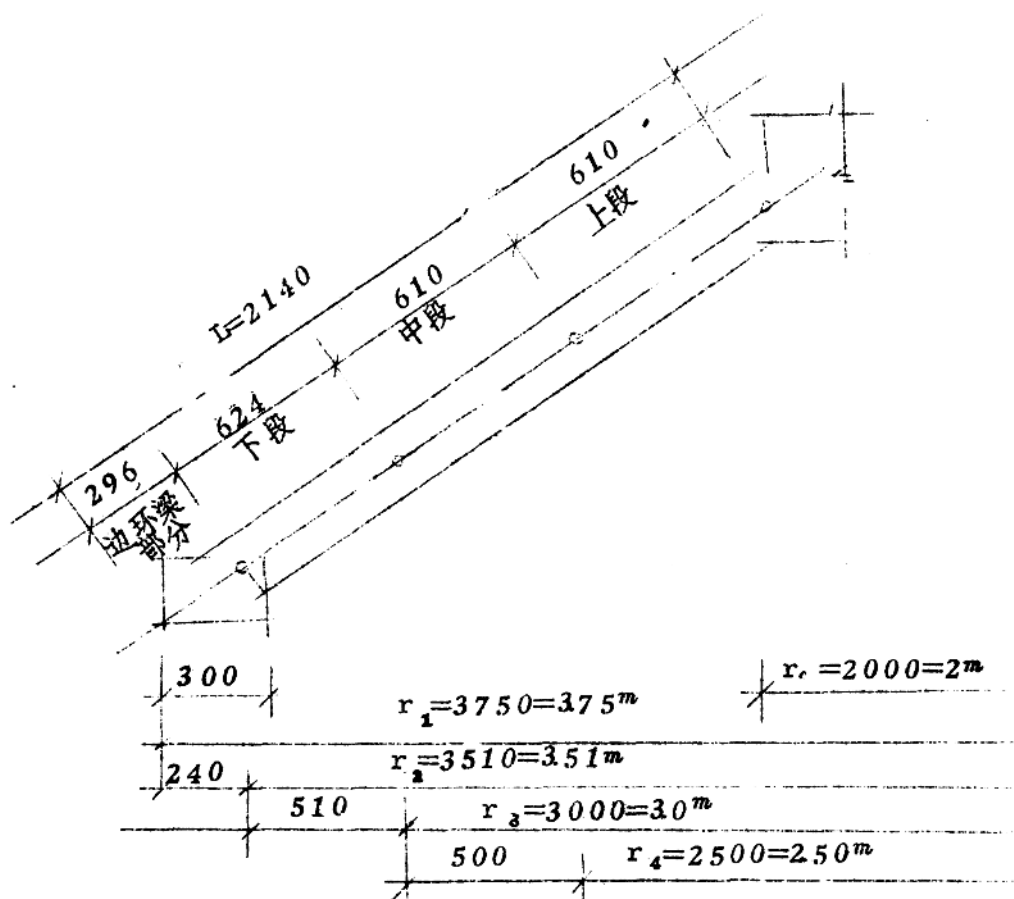
$$= 57.3 \text{ kg/cm}$$

$$\sigma_N = \frac{N_{\varphi_{max}}}{\delta} = \frac{57.3 \text{ kg/cm}}{2.0 \text{ cm}} = 28.65 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < R_a = 80 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

环向拉力：

$$\text{壳壁斜长: } L = (3750 - 2000) \div 0.819$$

$$= 2140 \text{ mm}$$



将壳壁沿其斜长分为四段

即：1边环梁部，²下段，³中段，⁴上段

各段的几何因数计算如下：

1. 边环梁部分

边环梁范围：

$$L_1 = 300 \div 0.819 - 100 \times 0.7 = 366 - 70 = 296 \text{ mm} = 29.6 \text{ cm}$$

$$296 \times 0.819 = 242 \approx 240 \text{ mm} = 2.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_1 = 3750 = 3.75 \text{ m}$$

2. 下段：

$$L_2 = 510 \div 0.819 = 624 \text{ mm} = 62.4 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_2 = 3510 = 3.51 \text{ m}$$

3. 中段：

$$L_3 = 500 \div 0.819 = 610 \text{ mm} = 61 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_3 = 3000 = 3.0 \text{ m}$$

4. 上段：

$$L_4 = L_3 = 610 \text{ mm} = 61 \text{ cm}$$

$$r_4 = 2500 = 2.5 \text{ m}$$

环向拉力的计算：

1. 边环梁部分：

$$N_{\theta 1} = \frac{q_N r_1}{\sin \alpha} + \frac{q_M \cdot r_1^2}{r_1 \cdot \sin \alpha} = \frac{8.57 \times 375}{0.574} + \frac{31 \times 375^2}{375 \times 0.574}$$
$$= 56 \text{ T/m} + 20.2 \text{ T/m} = 76.2 \text{ T/m} \circ$$

2. 下段：

$$N_{\theta 2} = \frac{q N \cdot r_2^2}{S \ln \alpha} + \frac{q M \cdot r_2^2}{r_1 \cdot S \ln \alpha} = \frac{8.57 \times 3.51}{0.574} + \frac{31 \times 3.51^2}{375 \times 0.574}$$

$$= 52.4 \text{ T/m} + 17.7 \text{ T/m} = 70.1 \text{ T/m} \circ$$

3 中段:

$$N_{\theta 3} = \frac{q N \cdot r_3^2}{S \ln \alpha} + \frac{q M \cdot r_3^2}{r_1 \cdot S \ln \alpha} = \frac{8.57 \times 3.0}{0.574} + \frac{31 \times 3.0^2}{375 \times 0.574}$$

$$= 44.8 \text{ T/m} + 13 \text{ T/m} = 57.8 \text{ T/m} \circ$$

4 上段:

$$N_{\theta 4} = \frac{q N \cdot r_4^2}{S \ln \alpha} + \frac{q M \cdot r_4^2}{r_1 \cdot S \ln \alpha} = \frac{8.57 \times 2.5}{0.574} + \frac{31 \times 2.5^2}{375 \times 0.574}$$

$$= 37.3 \text{ T/m} + 9.0 \text{ T/m} = 46.3 \text{ T/m}$$

5 壳顶:

$$N_{\theta \text{min}} = \frac{q N \cdot r_0^2}{S \ln \alpha} + \frac{q M \cdot r_0^2}{r_1 \cdot S \ln \alpha} = \frac{8.57 \times 2.0}{0.574} + \frac{31 \times 2.0^2}{375 \times 0.574}$$

$$= 29.8 \text{ T/m} + 5.8 \text{ T/m} = 35.6 \text{ T/m}$$

(五) 外正圆锥壳环向配筋计算

从抗裂要求考虑, 钢筋抗拉应力按 $1800 \text{ kg/cm}^2 = 180 \text{ T/cm}^2$ 考虑。

1. 边环梁部分:

$$N_1 = N_{\theta 1} \cdot L_1 = 76.2 \text{ T/m} \times 2.96 \text{ m} = 76.2 \text{ T/m} \times 0.296 \text{ m} = 22.6 \text{ T}$$

$$A_g = \frac{22.6 \text{ T}}{18 \text{ T/cm}^2} = 12.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\text{取 } 7 \Phi 16 \quad A_g = 1407 \text{ cm}^2$$

2 下段：

$$N_2 = N_{\theta 2} \cdot L_2 = 70.1 \text{ T/m} \times 0.624 \text{ m} = 43.8 \text{ T}$$

$$A_g = \frac{43.8 \text{ T}}{1.8 \text{ T/cm}^2} = 24.3 \text{ cm}^2$$

Φ 16 @ 100 两层 60 cm 内共 12 Φ 16, $A_g = 24.13 \text{ cm}^2$

3 中段：

$$N_3 = N_{\theta 3} \cdot L_3 = 57.8 \text{ T/m} \times 0.61 \text{ m} = 35.3 \text{ T}$$

$$A_g = \frac{35.3 \text{ T}}{1.8 \text{ T/cm}^2} = 19.6 \text{ cm}^2$$

Φ 16 @ 120 两层 60 cm 内共 10 Φ 16, $A_g = 20.1 \text{ cm}^2$

4 上段：

$$N_4 = N_{\theta 4} \cdot L_4 = 46.3 \text{ T/m} \times 0.61 \text{ m} = 28.2 \text{ T}$$

$$A_g = \frac{28.2 \text{ T}}{1.8 \text{ T/cm}^2} = 15.7 \text{ cm}^2$$

Φ 16 @ 150 两层 60 cm 内共 8 Φ 16 $A_g = 16.08 \text{ cm}^2$

(六) 各段壳带裂缝宽度计算

按公式

$$\delta f_{max} = 1.84 g \frac{\sigma_g}{E_g} K_1 \cdot u \cdot f$$

(见 B J G 21-66 附录四)

1. 边环梁部分

$$\sigma_g = \frac{N_b}{A_g} \quad N_b = \frac{N_1}{1.1} = \frac{22.6 \text{ T}}{1.1} = 20.6 \text{ T}, A_g = 14.07 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_g = \frac{20.6^T}{14.07 \text{ cm}^2} = 1460 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$u = \frac{d}{4} = \frac{1.6 \text{ cm}}{4} = 0.4 \quad K_1 = \frac{3.0 \text{ cm} \times 2.0 \text{ cm}}{14.07 \text{ cm}^2} = 42.6$$

螺纹钢 $r = 0.7$

$$\psi_g: \mu_1 = \frac{1}{K_1} = 0.0235 \quad n = \frac{E_g}{E_h} = \frac{2.0 \times 10^6}{2.6 \times 10^5} = 7.7$$

$$\mu_1 \cdot n = 0.181$$

查表 ψ_g 按插入法求得：

$$(0.67 - 0.48) \times \frac{0.181 - 0.15}{0.2 - 0.15} + 0.48 = 0.118 + 0.48 = 0.598$$

$$(0.77 - 0.64) \times \frac{0.181 - 0.15}{0.20 - 0.15} + 0.64 = 0.031 + 0.64 = 0.721$$

$$(0.721 - 0.598) \times \frac{1460 - 1250}{1500 - 1250} + 0.598 = 0.103 + 0.598 = 0.701$$

$$\psi_g = 0.701$$

$$\delta f_{max} = 1.8 \times 0.701 \times \frac{1460}{2.0 \times 10^6} \times 42.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.7$$

$$= 1.8 \times 0.701 \times \frac{1.46}{2.0} \times 42.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 1.1 \times 10^{-2} = 0.011 \text{ cm} = 0.11 \text{ mm} < 0.2 \text{ mm}$$

2 下段壳带：

$$\sigma_g = \frac{N^b}{A_g}, N^b = \frac{N_s}{1.1} = \frac{43.8^T}{1.1} = 39.8^T \quad A_g = 24.13 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_g = \frac{398T}{2413C_m^2} = 1650 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$u=0.4, K_1 = \frac{L_2 \cdot 8}{A_g} = \frac{624 \times 20}{2413} = 51.7 \quad r=0.7$$

$$\mu_1 = \frac{1}{K_1} = 0.0193 \quad \mu_1 \cdot n = 0.0193 \times 7.7 = 0.149$$

ψ_g 查表按插入法求得：

$$(0.80-0.64) \cdot \frac{1650-1500}{2000-1500} + 0.64 = 0.048 + 0.64 = 0.688$$

$$\delta f_{max} = 1.8 \times 0.688 \times \frac{1650}{20 \times 10^6} \times 51.7 \times 0.4 \times 0.7$$

$$= 1.8 \times 0.688 \times \frac{1.65}{20} \times 51.7 \times 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$= 1.48 \times 10^{-2} = 0.0148 \text{ cm} = 0.148 \text{ mm} < 0.2 \text{ mm}$$

3 中段壳带：

$$N^b = \frac{N_s}{1.1} = \frac{353}{1.1} = 321 \text{ T} \quad A_g = 20.11 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_g = \frac{N^b}{A_g} = \frac{321 \text{ T}}{20.11 \text{ cm}^2} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$u=0.4, K_1 = \frac{20 \times 61}{20.11} = 60.6, \mu_1 = \frac{1}{K_1} = 0.0165$$

$$\mu_1 \cdot n = 0.0165 \times 7.7 = 0.152$$

ψ_g 查表按插入法求得：

$$(0.80-0.64) \cdot \frac{1600-1500}{2000-1500} + 0.64 = 0.032 + 0.64 = 0.672$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta f_{max} &= 1.8 \times 0.672 \times \frac{1600}{20 \times 10^6} \times 60.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.7 \\
 &= 1.8 \times 0.672 \times \frac{1.6}{20} \times 60.6 \times 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 10^{-2} \\
 &= 1.64 \times 10^{-2} = 0.0164 \text{ m} = 0.164 \text{ mm} < 0.2 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. 上段壳带:

$$N^b = \frac{N_4}{1.1} = \frac{28.2}{1.1} = 25.6 \text{ T} \quad A_g = 16.08 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_g = \frac{25.6}{16.08} = 1600 \text{ kg/cm}^2 \quad u = 0.4$$

$$K_1 = \frac{20 \times 61}{16.08} = 75.9 \quad \mu_1 = \frac{1}{K_1} = 0.01316$$

$$\mu_1 \cdot n = 0.01316 \times 7.7 = 0.101$$

ψ_g 查表按插入法求得:

$$(0.62 - 0.33) \times \frac{1600 - 1500}{2000 - 1500} + 0.33 = 0.058 + 0.33 = 0.388$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \delta f_{max} &= 1.8 \times 0.388 \times \frac{1600}{20 \times 10^6} \times 75.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.7 \\
 &= 1.8 \times 0.388 \times \frac{1.6}{20} \times 75.9 \times 0.4 \times 0.7 \times 10^{-2} \\
 &= 1.19 \times 10^{-2} = 0.0119 \text{ m} = 0.119 \text{ mm} < 0.2 \text{ mm}
 \end{aligned}$$

(七) 内倒圆锥壳板厚度校核

$$q_H = 8.57 \text{ T/m}^2, q_M = 3.1 \text{ T/m}^2$$

$$r' = \frac{2m}{2} + 0.08 \text{ m} = 1.08 \text{ m} \quad r = 375 \text{ mm}$$

$$\alpha_1 = 27^\circ 18' \quad \sin \alpha_1 = 0.3714 \quad \cos \alpha_1 = 0.9285$$

最大径向压力：

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\alpha_1 \max} &= - \frac{q_N \cdot r'}{2 \sin \alpha_1} \mp \frac{q_M \cdot r'^2}{3r \cos \alpha_1} \cdot \frac{4 \cos^2 \alpha_1 - 1}{4 \sin \alpha_1 \cdot \cos \alpha_1} \\
 &= - \frac{8.57 \times 1.08}{2 \times 0.3714} \mp \frac{31 \times 1.08^2 (4 \times 0.9285^2 - 1)}{3 \times 3.75 \times 0.9285^2 \times 4 \times 0.3714} \\
 &= -124.5 \text{ T/m} \mp 0.85 \text{ T/m} = -133 \text{ T/m} \\
 &\quad (\text{无拉力})
 \end{aligned}$$

最大环向压力：

$$\begin{aligned}
 N_{\theta \max} &= - \frac{q_N \cdot r'}{\sin \alpha_1} \mp \frac{q_M \cdot r'^2}{r \cdot \sin \alpha_1} \\
 &= - \frac{8.57 \times 1.08}{0.3714} \mp \frac{31 \times 1.08^2}{3.75 \times 0.3714} \\
 &= -25 \mp 26 = -27.6 \text{ T/m} \\
 &\quad (\text{无拉力})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$N_{\theta \max} > N_{\alpha_1 \max}$$

$$\frac{N_{\theta \max}}{8} = \frac{27.6}{0.2} = 138 \text{ T/m}^2 = 138 \text{ Kg/m}^2 < R_a = 80 \text{ Kg/Cm}^2$$

安 全

(八) 冲切验算

$$N = 292 + 50.5 = 342.5 \text{ T}$$

壳板竖向厚度：

$$\frac{8}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{0.2 \text{ m}}{0.819} = 0.244 \text{ m}$$

承冲切面积

$$A = \pi (4^2 + 2^2) \times 0.244 \text{ m} = 4.6 \text{ m}^2$$

$$\sigma = \frac{342.5 \text{ T}}{4.6 \text{ m}^2} = 74.5 \text{ T/m}^2 = 7.45 \text{ kg/cm}^2 < 2 \times R_f = 2 \times 6.4 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$= 12.8 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

安 全

(九) 几点说明：

1. 基础埋置深度，是从壳体以下的土胎应避免冻害来决定的。

本设计之土胎最高点在地坪以下 2 M

低于冰冻线

本设计中壳体内力计算均按土壤或不能承受剪力的公式进行计算，

这是因为该烟囱地基系淤泥质亚粘土，含水量饱和，抗剪性能差，所

以按土壤不承受剪力来考虑，这是偏于安全的。在土质较好的情况下

应考虑剪力作用，在公式中加进土胎反力与壳壁法向的倾角 ϕ ，公式

见同济大学土力学地基基础教研室的“薄壳基础内力计算方法的探讨

——合理考虑土胎与壳体的共同作用”一文。

采用薄壳基础的优点是混凝土用量及钢筋用量都比平板基础要小。