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硕士学位论文

震后建筑垃圾估算与再利用和砌体注浆加 固方法研究

Estimation and recycling of post-earthquake construction

waste and grouting strengthening method of masonry

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摘要

我国是一个地震灾害频繁的国家,对地震后产生的建筑垃圾的估算和建筑垃 圾再利用途径的探索,对于抗震减灾和震后重建具有重要的指导意义。本文在对 比了传统的建筑垃圾估算方法的基础上,创新性地利用遥感技术进行震后建筑垃 圾产量的估算。以 5.12 汶川大地震为例,估算结果为 3.14 亿吨,和国内应用其 他估算方法所得结果相近,估算也表明遥感技术在建筑垃圾估算法准确、高效, 值得推广。在建筑垃圾再利用途径的探讨中,在总结国内外现行的建筑垃圾处理 方法和技术的基础上,探讨我国建筑垃圾处理的途径,并进行了效益分析。分析 表明建筑垃圾的技术途径多样、可行。

我国目前地震建筑垃圾主要来源于砌体,砌体的加固至关重要。本文创新性 地提出了砌体灰缝注浆加固法。该法通过灰缝注浆,改善灰缝砂浆的力学性能来 提高砌体的抗震能力。试验表明,采用注浆加固方法替换灰缝砂浆后,砌体试件 抗剪强度能够提高 209%、抗压强度能够提高 25%。经过与规范值的比较,得出注 浆后的砌体的等级比未注浆的砌体等级提高约两级,说明从提高砌体强度上说, 注浆加固是可行的。

利用 ANSYS 软件对抗剪试件和抗压试件进行非线性有限元分析,计算结果表 明注浆加固的抗剪试件模型的抗剪承载力比非加固的抗剪试件模型的抗剪承载 力提高了 118%; 抗压试件的抗压承载力提高了 42%。有限元分析表明注浆加固砌 体的承载力提高是由于注浆后砌体砂浆层发生应力重分布和注浆提高了砌体的 整体性能所致。

关键词:估算;再生利用;注浆;加固

Abstract

China is an earthquake-prone country. It has important guiding significance mitigating earthquake disasters and rebuilding if estimation of construction waste and recycling ways are available. In contrast to the traditional methods of estimating construction waste, a new method using sensing technology is proposed. In this way, the quanlity of construction waste lead by 5.12 Wenchuan earthquake is estimated to be 314 million tons. Compare to other eatimating methods, it shows that this result is accurate, and sensing-technology method is efficient. Meanwhile, after summing up the domestic and foreign waste recycling ways and practice, the recycling ways suitable for China are explored and efficiency is analyzed.

Seismic construction waste is mainly from masonry structures in current China, therefore it is essential to strengthen masonry structures. This paper puts forward innovative grouting strengthening method, in which the old mortar is replaced by a new kind of mortar which performances good at bonding and compression. A Test showed that after being strengthened, the masonry shear strength of the specimen can be increased by 209%, and tcompressive strength can be increased by 25%. After being compared with the standard value, it shows that grouting is feasible.

Using ANSYS software, nonlinear finite element analysis of compression specimens and shear specimens have being done successfully. The results showed that after being strengthened, the masonry shear strength of the specimen can be increased by 118%, and compressive strength can be increased by 42%, which is because of stress redistribution occurs and the overall performance of masonry is improved.

Key words: Estimation, Recycling, Grouting, Strengthen

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