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复杂高层建筑的风荷载特性及风振控制与优化

厦门大学

硕士 学位 论文

复杂高层建筑的风荷载特性及风振控制与优化

The Wind Characteristics & Wind-induced Vibration Control
and Optimal Design for Complicated Tall Buildings

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摘要

在我国数千年土木工程的历史沉淀下，当代建筑在体型及高度上已发生了巨大的变化，同时由于新型材料的推广使用，使得建筑物的刚度下降，柔度上升。在我国，尤其是沿海城市，风荷载对结构的影响显著。如何在建筑物高度更高、体型更复杂、柔度更大的同时，仍然能够保证建筑物的安全性以及舒适性，是目前研究的一大课题。

本文针对的研究对象是目前国内学者较少研究的具有一定代表性的平面不规则高层建筑，包括弧形、平行四边形和等边 L 形建筑。本文通过风洞试验，得到研究所需基本数据，对风荷载特性及基底弯（扭）矩特性进行了深入研究，为文章后续考虑结构水平与扭转方向的耦合效应提供了基础。考虑到由于抗震等原因，实际的高层、大跨建筑物往往设置缝隙，本文对比了设缝与未设缝的建筑物在相同风荷载作用下结构的响应。响应的计算均考虑了三维空间效应，得出设缝建筑不利于结构抗风的结论。为了进一步保证未设缝的平面不规则高层建筑物在实际投入使用时，能够满足使用者对建筑物舒适度的需求，本文在建筑物的顶层设置了比单个 TMD 减振效果更为卓越的 MTMD 系统。MTMD 对于以上三种结构的加速度响应均能够实现有效控制，对位移响应则影响不大。基于以上事实，利用减振前后扭转加速度及合加速度的比值来评价 MTMD 减振效果。为了能够使 MTMD 在最经济有效的情况下降低结构风致振动，本文利用 BP 神经网络对 MTMD 的减振效果进行优化，并分别为弧形、平行四边形及等边 L 形建筑提出了优化后的 MTMD 参数组合方案。

关键词：风荷载特性；响应计算；优化。

Abstract

During thousands of years' development of civil engineering, China has witnessed significant changes of buildings in both the shape and the height. After the promotion of new materials, the stiffness of buildings decreases while the flexibility increases. In China, especially in the coastal cities, wind has an appreciable impact on structures. It has been a question for discussion that how to ensure the security and comfort of buildings which are higher, more complicated and more flexible.

The research object for the thesis is the irregular tall buildings, including arc, parallelogram and equilateral L-shape buildings. With the basic data obtained through wind tunnel experiment, the wind load characteristics as well as the base moment (torque) are deeply studied. This lays the foundation for the following research of coupling effect between horizontal and torsional forces on structures. In consideration of seismic resistance, seismic joint will be set in the real tall buildings and the long-span structures, and thus in the thesis, the responses of buildings with and without joins are compared. Taking the three dimensional space effect into account, the responses are calculated, leading to the conclusion that the joints are against the wind resistance. In order to ensure the comfort for the users, MTMD system, which shows a better wind-resistant performance than TMD system, is installed on the top of the building. MTMD greatly reduces the acceleration responses but does not much change the displacement responses, so the ratio of acceleration before installation to after installation is used as the criteria to evaluate the vibration damping performance of MTMD system. As to economically and effectively control the wind-induced vibration, BP neural network is used to optimize the MTMD system. The best parameter combinations are proposed for the arc, parallelogram and equilateral L-shaped buildings.

Keywords: wind load characteristics; response calculation; optimize.

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