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# 三峡升船机闸门气压伸缩水封水密特性仿真设计

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**摘要:** 为了合理设计三峡升船机闸门水封并降低封水试验成本, 基于固体力学基本原理和非线性计算理论, 对三峡升船机闸门气压伸缩型水封进行了计算机仿真设计, 验证了气压伸缩型水封的背腔密闭性, 封头膨胀外伸性能, 计算出封头与止水面板不同初始间隙、不同工作库压时所需的封水背压, 为水封装置的制造和运行操作提供了数据。设计中的关键技术——气压伸缩型水封水密性仿真计算方法能有效代替传统的水密性试验, 大幅减少设计成本。

**关键词:** 水封; 仿真设计; 密闭性; 膨胀外伸量; 水密特性; 三峡升船机闸门  
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## Simulation design on the water-tightness of air-pressure telescopic water seal in the Three Gorges ship lift gate

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**Abstract:** In order to rationally design the water seal of ship lift gate in the Three Gorges Project and reduce the cost of sealing experiment, the computer simulation design of air-pressure telescopic water seal for the ship lift gate of the Three Gorges Project was presented based on the basic principle of solid mechanics and nonlinear calculating theory. In the design, the tightness of cavity behind the air-pressure telescopic water seal and the expansive probability of seal head were also verified in the simulation. We obtained the required back pressures of sealing water under different initial clearance between seal head and sealing panel, as well as different working pressure of reservoir, providing data for the manufacturing and operation of seal device. The key technology during the design was the water-tightness simulating method of air-pressure telescopic water seal, and can effectively replace the traditional tightness experiment to greatly reduce the cost of design.

**Key words:** water-seal; simulation design; tightness; expansion overhang; water tight ability; the Three Gorges ship lift gate

三峡水利枢纽工程是治理长江和开发长江的骨干性工程, 升船机是客轮的过坝通道。根据其低水头、大跨度的工作特点, 升船机闸门选取了气压伸缩型止水装置, 并附有整套充压和卸压系统。装置整体呈 U 形, 断面呈山形, 如图 1 所示, 安装于门叶迎水面。通过 2 套电控设备控制压力源经门体结构两侧空腔调压, 确

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$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_1} & 0 & 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_3} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_2} \\ 0 & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_2} & 0 & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_3} & 0 & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_1} \\ 0 & 0 & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_3} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_2} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}^T}{\partial \xi_1} & 0 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\boldsymbol{\theta} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \xi_1} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \xi_2} & \frac{\partial \mathbf{u}}{\partial \xi_3} \end{bmatrix}^T$$

$$\mathbf{G} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \xi_1} I_3 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \xi_1} I_3 & \cdots & \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial \xi_1} I_3 \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \xi_2} I_3 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \xi_2} I_3 & \cdots & \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial \xi_2} I_3 \\ \frac{\partial N_1}{\partial \xi_3} I_3 & \frac{\partial N_2}{\partial \xi_3} I_3 & \cdots & \frac{\partial N_m}{\partial \xi_3} I_3 \end{bmatrix}^T$$

式中: $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}$ ——应变张量; $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_L$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_N$ ——应变张量的线性部分和非线性部分; $N$ ——形函数; $\mathbf{a}_e$ ——单元节点位移矢量; $\mathbf{B}_L$ 、 $\mathbf{B}_N$ —— $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_L$ 、 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_N$ 与 $\mathbf{a}_e$ 之间的转换矩阵; $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ ——位移梯度矢量; $\mathbf{G}$ —— $\boldsymbol{\theta}$ 与 $\mathbf{a}_e$ 之间的转换矩阵; $I_3$ ——用伸长比表示的第三阶变形张量不变量。

$$W = C_{10}(I_1 - 3) + C_{01}(I_2 - 3)$$

(6)

式中: $W$ ——应变能函数; $C_{01}$ 、 $C_{10}$ ——材料参数; $I_1$ 、 $I_2$ ——用伸长比表示的第一阶、第二阶变形张量不变量。  
水封橡胶材料的接触非线性处理,法向采取不嵌入,切向采用罚函数。

2 断面选取

图2中的水封断面,是对多个水封断面进行仿真计算后,经过反复比较性能的优越性,最终确定的断面。下面通过仿真计算说明其性能。其通过材料试验测定的橡胶材料参数见表1<sup>[13]</sup>,橡胶和钢板的接触,法向取为非嵌入,切向罚数取0.5<sup>[14-17]</sup>。

3 水封背腔密闭计算结果

该水封背腔密闭性能关键取决于两侧翼头受压接触面应力的大小,通过仿真计算判明,选取的该水封,安装阶段(计算结果如图3所示)及通常工况库压<sup>[18]</sup>下均不会漏水:水封安装完成时,两侧翼头与内、外压板和座板的最大接触应力为2.34 MPa,通常工况库压(20 m 水头)下为2.88 MPa,而背腔最大工作充压只有0.40 MPa,故不会存在背腔漏水问题。

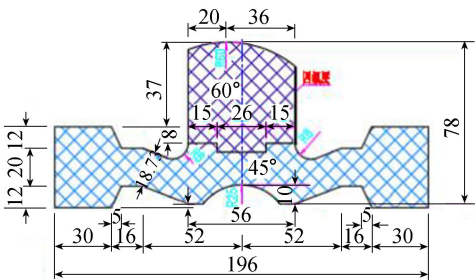


图2 三峡升船机闸门水封断面(单位:mm)  
Fig.2 Water seal section of the Three Gorges ship lift gate (units: mm)

表1 水封止水元件材料参数

| Table 1 Material parameters of water seal components |          |          |              |           |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|--------------|-----------|
| 材料                                                   | $C_{10}$ | $C_{01}$ | 摩擦系数<br>(对钢) | 泊松比 $\nu$ |
| 水封封头                                                 | 0.604 2  | 0.519 6  | 0.5          | 0.499 7   |
| 水封翼头(肢体)                                             | 0.250 1  | 0.180 2  | 0.5          | 0.499 7   |

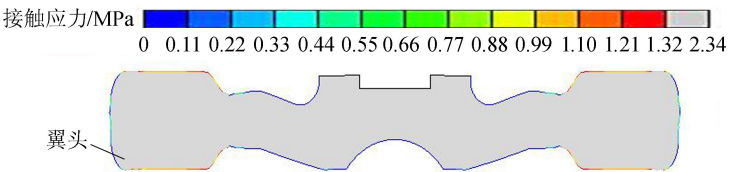


图3 安装时水封翼头接触应力  
Fig.3 Contact stress of wing head during the installation of water seal

4 封头膨胀外伸性能验算

水封的封头能自由向止水面板膨胀(图 4)是封水所必备的条件。通过仿真设计,选取的该型水封封头膨胀外伸性能如图 5 所示。可以看出起初封头外伸随背压增大呈非线性,背压超过 0.18 MPa 后则呈斜率低的线性增长。原因是充压伸缩型水封封头外伸是依靠两侧肢体的拉伸,而橡胶材料的拉伸性能为开始变形时变形速率大,呈非线性增长,当变形达到一定程度时变形速率越来越小,开始表现出线性特征。背压增至 0.30 MPa 时,封头外伸超过 30 mm,大于设计最大初始间隙要求。也就是,如在初始间隙量为 30 mm 时,为了使封头能与止水面板接触,工作背压需达到 0.30 MPa,为了使封头与止水面板顶紧,形成一定的接触宽度和接触应力,封住库水,工作背压须继续增大超过 0.30 MPa,接触效果(接触宽度和接触应力的大小)在 0.30 MPa 后随背压的增大大致呈线性变化。

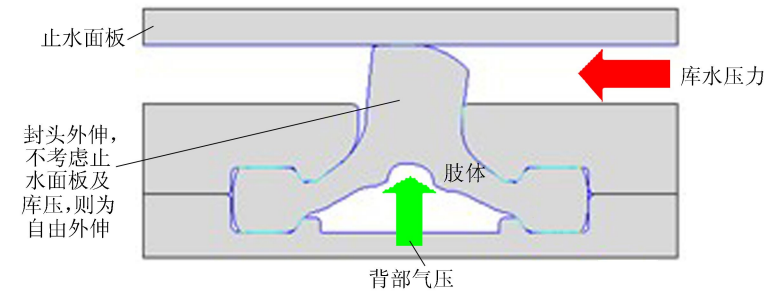


图 4 背压下封头外伸示意图

Fig. 4 Extension diagram of the seal head under back pressure

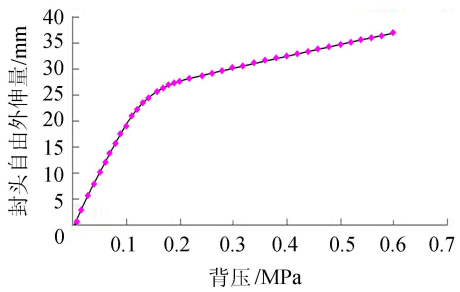


图 5 封头自由外伸与背压的关系曲线

Fig. 5 Relationship of free extension of seal head and back pressure

5 临界封水背压的确定

临界封水背压的确定是设计的关键,决定了装置的运行控制<sup>[19]</sup>。需得到初始间隙量不同、一定的工况库压下封水所需的背压大小,即临界封水背压。按照实际工况范围,分析范围选为:库压  $P=0.05\sim0.30$  MPa,封头与止水面板初始间隙为 5~30 mm。

以初始间隙量 25 mm 为例,计算结果列于表 2、表 3(表中没有接触数据的工况,系封头与止水面板没有接触)。当初始间隙量为 25 mm、库压  $P=0.2$  MPa、背压为 0.3 MPa 时,封头与止水面板接触宽度为 13.34 mm、接触应力为 0.36 MPa,此工况对应的计算结果如图 6 所示,数据系由计算机提取,封头接触应力大小处于应力幅“中蓝”区域。

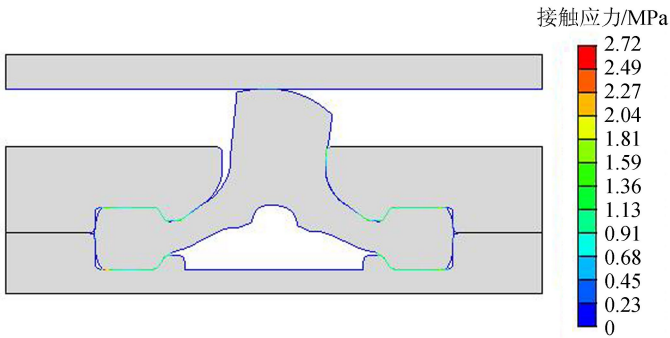


图 6 初始间隙量 25 mm、库压 0.2 MPa、背压 0.30 MPa 水封总接触应力

Fig. 6 Total contact stress of water seal when initial clearance is 25 mm, reservoir pressure is 0.2 MPa, and back pressure is 0.30 MPa

同上,依次求得初始间隙量为 5 mm、10 mm、15 mm、20 mm、30 mm 时库压和背压共同作用下封头与止水面板的接触应力和接触宽度,计算表格不一列出。

表2 背压和库压共同作用下的封头接触宽度(初始间隙量 25 mm)

Table 2 Contact width of seal head under the combined action of back pressure and reservoir pressure when initial clearance is 25 mm

| 背压/<br>MPa | 接触宽度/mm             |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|            | <i>P</i> =0. 05 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 10 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 15 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 20 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 23 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 25 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 27 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 30 MPa |
| 0. 16      |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 18      | 7. 72               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 20      | 11. 15              | 6. 61               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 22      | 13. 17              | 10. 50              |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 24      | 15. 16              | 12. 67              | 10. 00              |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 26      | 16. 00              | 14. 20              | 12. 18              | 8. 16               |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 28      | 17. 59              | 15. 56              | 14. 31              | 11. 19              | 9. 17               | 6. 13               |                     |                     |
| 0. 30      | 18. 74              | 17. 25              | 16. 23              | 13. 34              | 12. 90              | 11. 39              | 11. 15              |                     |
| 0. 32      | 19. 25              | 18. 27              | 16. 74              | 14. 74              | 14. 21              | 13. 21              | 12. 71              | 10. 52              |
| 0. 34      | 19. 77              | 18. 57              | 17. 78              | 15. 96              | 15. 76              | 14. 75              | 14. 24              | 12. 66              |
| 0. 36      | 21. 18              | 19. 38              | 18. 80              | 17. 28              | 16. 98              | 16. 28              | 15. 52              | 14. 24              |
| 0. 38      | 22. 33              | 21. 33              | 20. 22              | 18. 35              | 17. 78              | 17. 30              | 16. 26              | 15. 11              |
| 0. 40      | 22. 84              | 21. 86              | 20. 88              | 18. 92              | 18. 80              | 18. 32              | 17. 82              | 16. 64              |
| 0. 42      | 22. 85              | 22. 37              | 21. 37              | 20. 14              | 19. 86              | 19. 34              | 18. 32              | 17. 32              |
| 0. 44      | 23. 38              | 22. 58              | 21. 90              | 20. 87              | 20. 54              | 20. 37              | 19. 36              | 18. 34              |
| 0. 46      | 23. 96              | 23. 24              | 22. 75              | 21. 40              | 21. 08              | 20. 75              | 20. 39              | 19. 36              |
| 0. 48      | 24. 79              | 24. 29              | 23. 03              | 22. 32              | 22. 00              | 21. 28              | 20. 88              | 19. 89              |
| 0. 50      | 25. 50              | 24. 94              | 23. 94              | 22. 57              | 22. 43              | 22. 13              | 21. 92              | 20. 25              |

表3 背压和库压共同作用下封头接触应力(初始间隙量 25 mm)

Table 3 Contact stress of seal head under the combined action of back pressure and reservoir pressure when initial clearance is 25 mm

| 背压/<br>MPa | 接触应力/MPa            |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
|------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
|            | <i>P</i> =0. 05 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 10 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 15 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 20 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 23 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 25 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 27 MPa | <i>P</i> =0. 30 MPa |
| 0. 16      |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 18      | 0. 16               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 20      | 0. 28               | 0. 10               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 22      | 0. 35               | 0. 23               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 24      | 0. 42               | 0. 33               | 0. 19               |                     |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 26      | 0. 47               | 0. 41               | 0. 29               | 0. 15               |                     |                     |                     |                     |
| 0. 28      | 0. 51               | 0. 47               | 0. 38               | 0. 25               | 0. 16               | 0. 07               |                     |                     |
| 0. 30      | 0. 56               | 0. 52               | 0. 45               | 0. 36               | 0. 29               | 0. 23               | 0. 19               |                     |
| 0. 32      | 0. 59               | 0. 56               | 0. 51               | 0. 43               | 0. 39               | 0. 35               | 0. 28               | 0. 21               |
| 0. 34      | 0. 63               | 0. 60               | 0. 55               | 0. 49               | 0. 46               | 0. 43               | 0. 39               | 0. 30               |
| 0. 36      | 0. 67               | 0. 64               | 0. 60               | 0. 54               | 0. 51               | 0. 49               | 0. 46               | 0. 40               |
| 0. 38      | 0. 70               | 0. 67               | 0. 64               | 0. 59               | 0. 56               | 0. 54               | 0. 51               | 0. 47               |
| 0. 40      | 0. 73               | 0. 71               | 0. 67               | 0. 63               | 0. 61               | 0. 59               | 0. 56               | 0. 52               |
| 0. 42      | 0. 76               | 0. 74               | 0. 71               | 0. 67               | 0. 65               | 0. 63               | 0. 61               | 0. 57               |
| 0. 44      | 0. 79               | 0. 77               | 0. 74               | 0. 71               | 0. 69               | 0. 67               | 0. 65               | 0. 62               |
| 0. 46      | 0. 81               | 0. 80               | 0. 77               | 0. 74               | 0. 73               | 0. 71               | 0. 69               | 0. 66               |
| 0. 48      | 0. 84               | 0. 83               | 0. 80               | 0. 77               | 0. 76               | 0. 75               | 0. 73               | 0. 70               |
| 0. 50      | 0. 87               | 0. 85               | 0. 83               | 0. 80               | 0. 79               | 0. 78               | 0. 76               | 0. 74               |

根据经验,将封头与止水面板的接触应力不小于同时刻的工况库压作为封住水的经验判据,整理出一定的工况库压下所需的封水背压,结果见表4。此数据可作为闸门运行时止水装置的操作依据。

6 临界封水背压的试验验证

对终选断面仿真计算得到的封水数据进行试验验证,验证仿真计算的准确性。试验方法为读取模拟库压的管道压力计的数值,待水封止住水时读取背压(试验中用水压代替气压)充压管道压力计的数值,将库压值与背压值的对应点绘制在平面坐标系内,连成线,如图7所示。对比表4和图7可知,仿真计算结果和

试验数据基本吻合,封水背压仿真计算结果仅比试验结果略高,计算结果是可信的。当初始间隙量较小时,可能由于试验装置安装不够精确,会造成结果偏差,库压越大,封水背压试验结果偏差会越大,此时应采用仿真计算结果。

表 4 工况库压对应的临界封水背压 (仿真计算结果)

Table 4 Critical back pressure of seal water corresponding to the working reservoir pressure (simulating results)

| 库压/<br>MPa | 封水背压/MPa |       |       |       |       |       |
|------------|----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
|            | 初始间隙量    | 初始间隙量 | 初始间隙量 | 初始间隙量 | 初始间隙量 | 初始间隙量 |
|            | 5 mm     | 10 mm | 15 mm | 20 mm | 25 mm | 30 mm |
| 0.05       | 0.08     | 0.08  | 0.10  | 0.14  | 0.18  | 0.30  |
| 0.10       | 0.12     | 0.12  | 0.14  | 0.16  | 0.20  | 0.34  |
| 0.15       | 0.16     | 0.16  | 0.16  | 0.20  | 0.24  | 0.36  |
| 0.20       | 0.20     | 0.20  | 0.20  | 0.22  | 0.28  | 0.40  |
| 0.23       | 0.24     | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.24  | 0.30  | 0.42  |
| 0.25       | 0.26     | 0.26  | 0.26  | 0.26  | 0.32  | 0.42  |
| 0.27       | 0.28     | 0.28  | 0.28  | 0.28  | 0.32  | 0.44  |
| 0.30       | 0.32     | 0.32  | 0.32  | 0.32  | 0.34  | 0.46  |

试验发现随着工作时间的增长,出现临界封水背压降低的情况。分析原因应是水封两侧肢体橡胶在长时间受拉下产生蠕变<sup>[20]</sup>,使得封头易于外伸。水封翼头与内、外压板和座板接触得越紧密临界封水背压下降越慢。此现象说明,水封若能在开始时刻封住水,不会随着时间的增长出现漏水现象(此考虑不涉及疲劳)。

7 结 语

针对三峡升船机闸门低水头、大跨度的工作特点,设计了气压伸缩型水封。该型水封的背腔密封性能好,封头膨胀外伸性能优越,设计并给出了不同初始间隙、不同工作库压时的临界封水背压,为装置的制造和运行操作提供了数据。相较于传统预压型水封,该型水封有如下显著优点:水封通过充排气伸缩与闸门接触分离,在闸门启闭过程中没有滑动摩擦,极大地提高了水封的耐久性;通过试验也验证了在不考虑长期疲劳下(疲劳不可避免,水封需定期更换),水封封水性能十分稳定,并且可根据工况条件的改变适时调节封头伸缩。

对仿真计算的封水数据进行试验验证,证明了仿真计算具有高度的可信性。在进行多断面比较时,可用仿真计算代替试验,仅对终选断面进行试验验证,从而降低制作试件和重复试验的成本。

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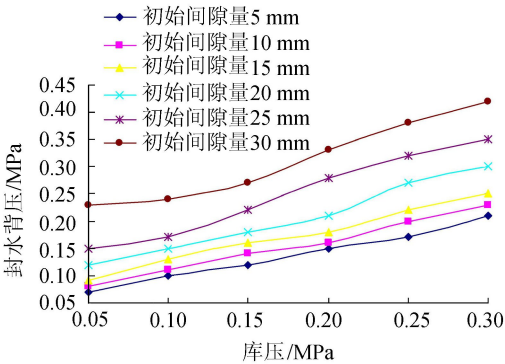


图 7 封水试验工况库压对应的临界封水背压曲线  
Fig. 7 Critical back pressure curve of seal water corresponding to the working reservoir pressure of water seal test

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