

鋼構造物の設計 (7)

第3部: 鋼構造部材の設計

- 3.1 鉄と鋼
- 3.2 鋼材の力学的性質
- 3.3 引張部材
- 3.4 柱部材: 全体座屈
- 3.5 柱部材: 局部座屈
- 3.6 曲げ部材







清洲橋 1928年

自定式吊橋

引張部材:アイバー



若戸大橋

北九州市 1962年

引張部材:ケーブル, ハンガー

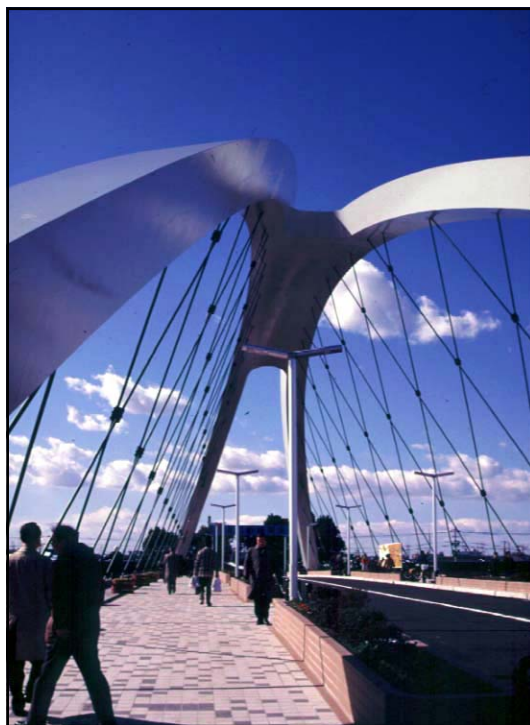
支間367m



Minami Busan
274 + 1100 + 274

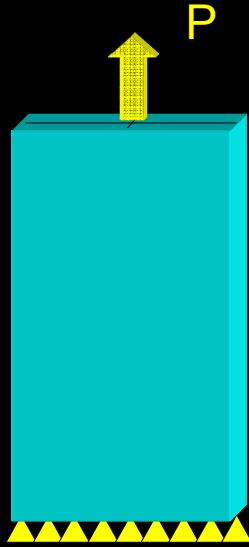
引張部材: ケーブル,
ハンガー

瀬戸大橋



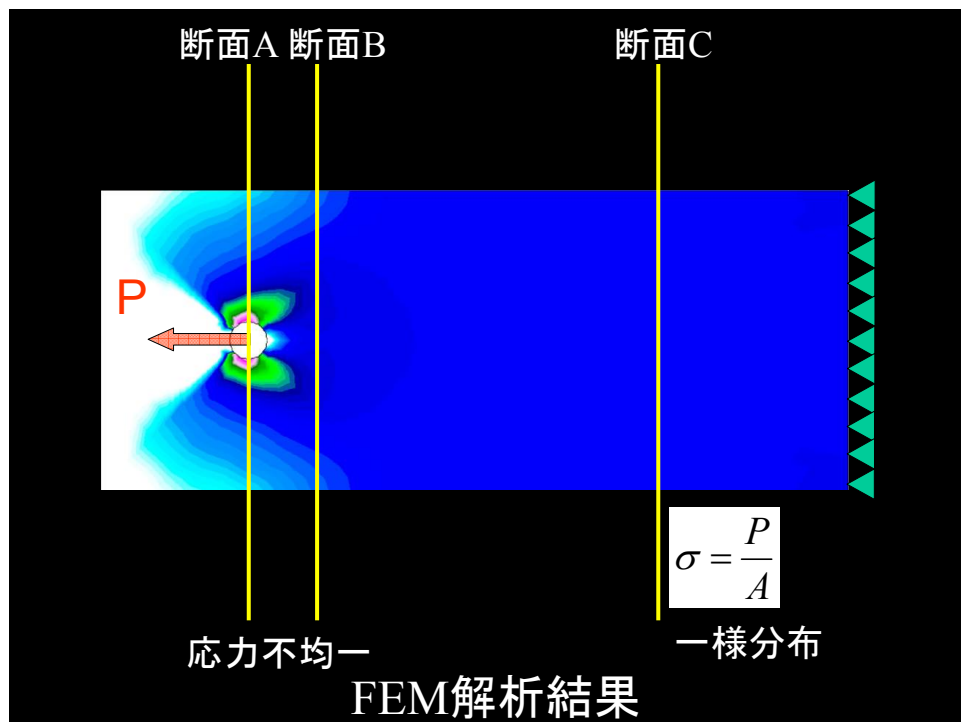
引張部材: ケーブル
辰巳新橋

(1) 断面内の応力

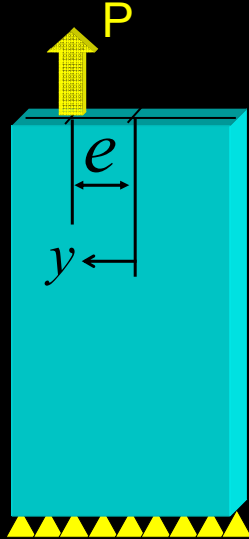


図心軸に外力が作用した場合

$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A}$$

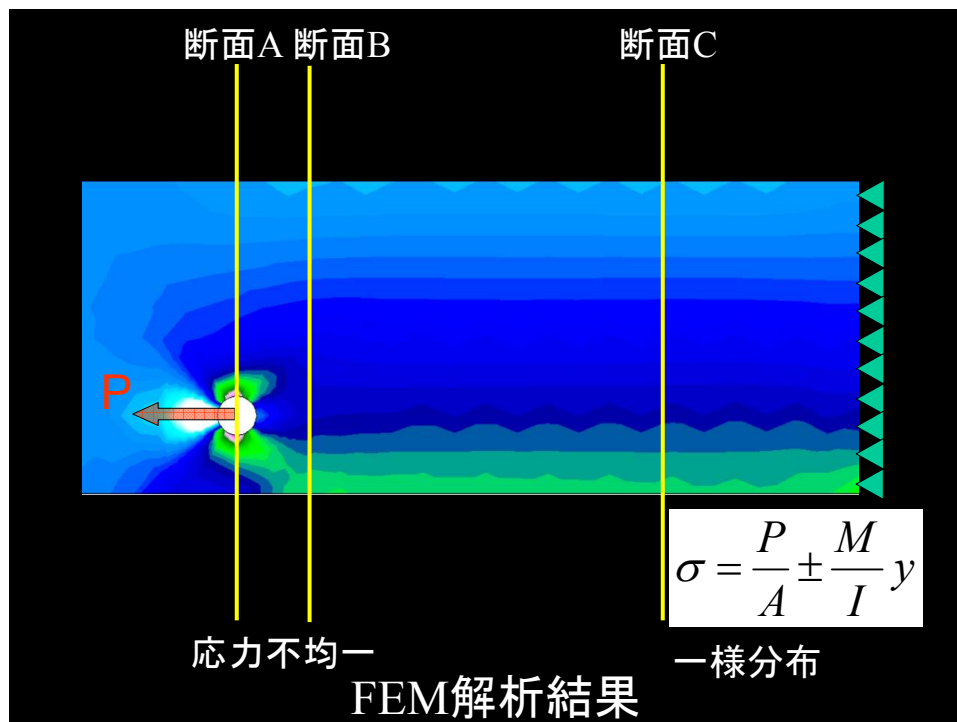


(1) 断面内の応力

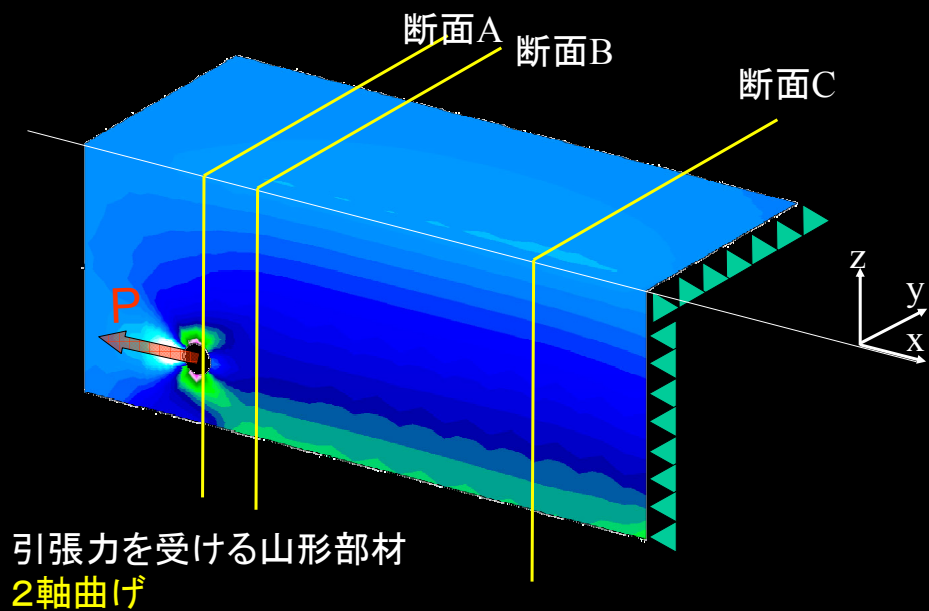


図心軸から離れた点に
外力が作用した場合

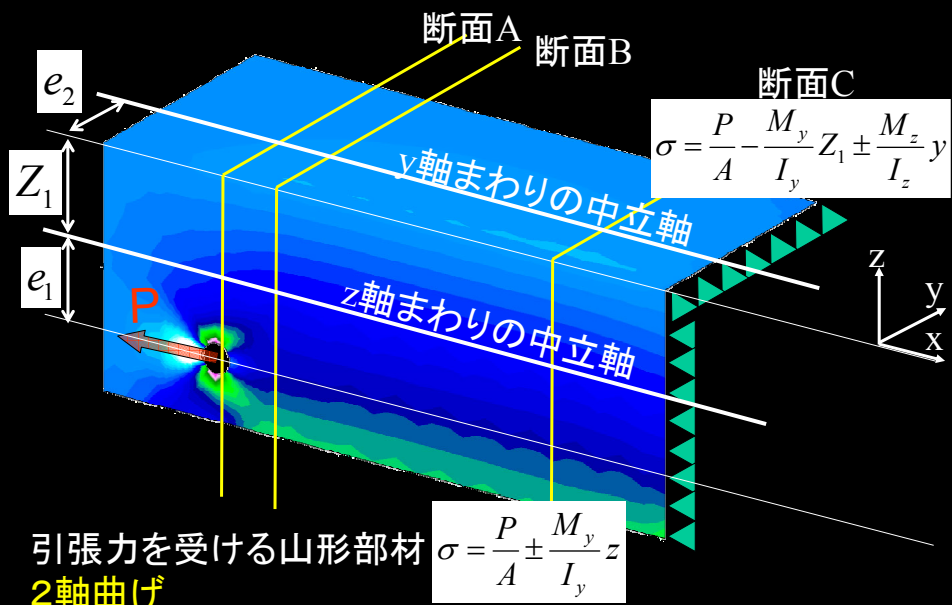
$$\sigma = \frac{P}{A} \pm \frac{M}{I} y, \quad M = P \cdot e$$



(1) 断面内の応力



(1) 断面内の応力



(2) 引張部材の強度評価と許容応力度

引張部材の強度計算

$$F = \sigma \cdot A$$

$$\sigma = \sigma_Y \text{ あるいは } \sigma_B$$

許容応力度設計法

$$F_a = \sigma_a \cdot A$$

許容応力度

$$\sigma_a = \frac{\sigma}{\gamma}$$

γ : 安全率

材料強度のばらつき,
部材に生じる応力変動,
構造物の安全性のレベル

道路橋示方書では

$$\gamma = 1.7 \text{ for } \sigma = \sigma_Y$$

$$\gamma = 2.2 \text{ for } \sigma = \sigma_B$$

限界状態設計法

鉄道橋では

基本強度:通常保証できる強度
(降伏強度)の下限値

$$\sigma_f = \frac{\sigma}{\gamma_m}$$

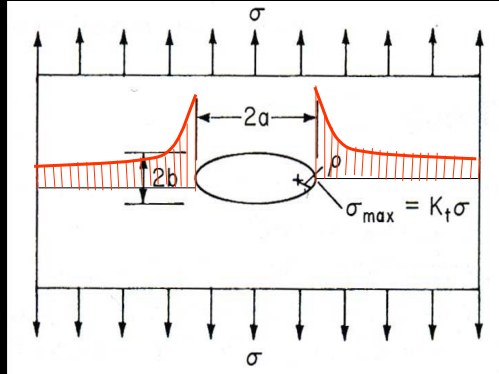
$\gamma_m = 1.05$: 構造用鋼材の
引張応力に対する
材料係数

許容応力度と基本強度

鋼種	SS400 SM400 SMA400	SM490	SM490Y SM520 SMA490	SM570 SMA570	HT70	HT80
道路橋 許容応力度 [N/mm ²]	140	185	210	255		
鉄道橋 基本強度 [N/mm ²]	235	315	355	450		
本州四国 連絡橋 [N/mm ²]	135	185	205	255	310	350

(3) 応力集中と引張強さ

応力集中係数, α あるいは K_t



楕円孔の応力集中

$$\alpha = K_T = \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{\sigma} = 1 + \frac{2a}{b}$$

$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma \left(1 + \frac{2a}{b} \right)$$

$$\rho = \frac{b^2}{a} \Rightarrow b = \sqrt{a\rho}$$

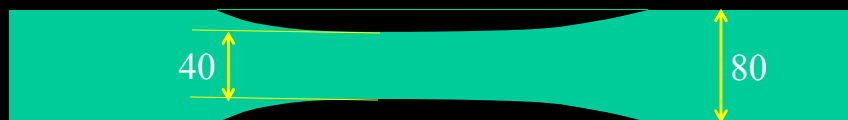
$$\sigma_{\max} = \sigma \left(1 + 2\sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}} \right) \Rightarrow = 2\sigma \sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}} \quad (\rho \ll a)$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{a}{\rho}} \rightarrow \infty \quad (\rho \rightarrow 0)$$

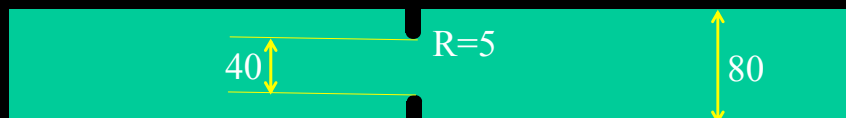
$$K_t \rightarrow \infty$$

切欠き効果, 切欠き強化

Notch Effect, Notch Strengthening



TYPE A



TYPE D

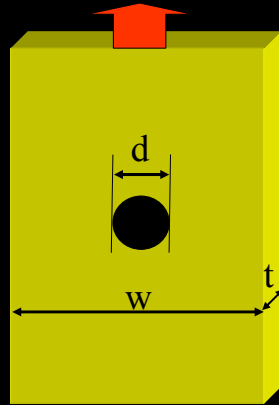
引張最大荷重 (tonf)

鋼材	TYPE A	TYPE D
SM570	31.5	37.5
SM490B	27.5	32.5

19%UP

18%UP

(4) 純断面積と総断面積



部材の抵抗力

$$F = \sigma_a \cdot A_n$$

総断面積 Gross Sectional Area A

$$\sigma_g = \frac{P}{A} = \frac{P}{wt}$$

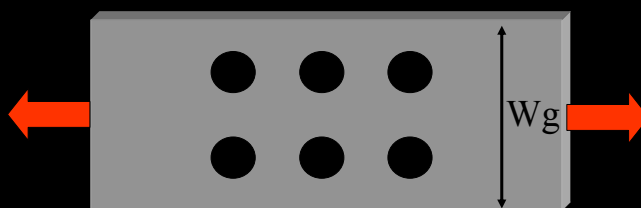
純断面積 Net Sectional Area A_n

$$\sigma_n = \frac{P}{A_n} = \frac{P}{(w-d)t}$$

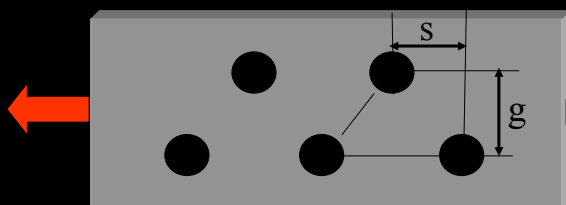
設計上用いる便宜上の応力
公称応力 Nominal Stress

ボルト孔の配置

平行配置 Parallel Pattern



千鳥配置 Zig-Zag Pattern



$$W = d - \frac{s^2}{4g}$$

$$W_n = W_g - \sum d + \sum \frac{s^2}{4g}$$

(5) ピン定着部の接触応力

トラス格点
ハンガーケーブル
耐震落橋防止装置

(6) 疲労に対する切欠き効果

切欠き係数

$$\beta = \frac{\sigma_f}{\sigma_{fn}}$$

切欠き感度

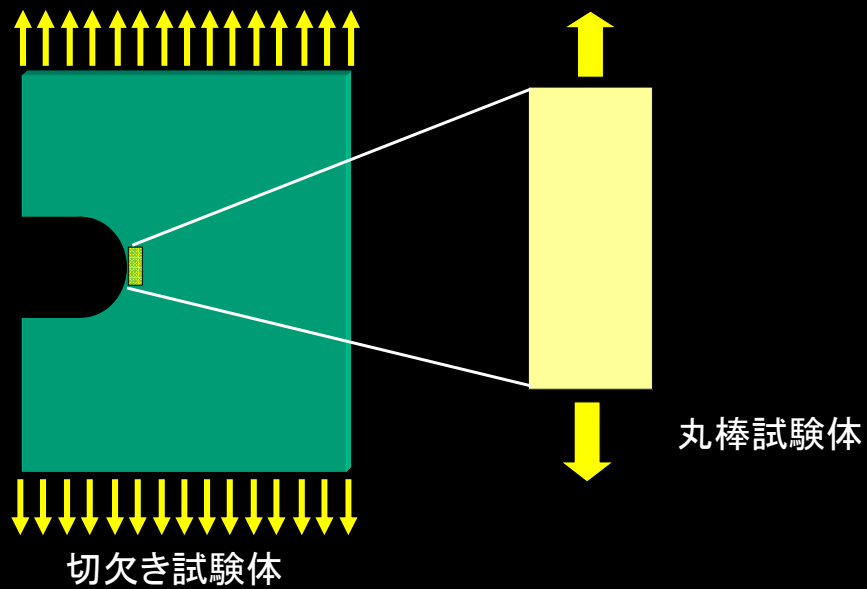
$$\eta = \frac{\beta - 1}{\alpha - 1}$$

疲労強度減少係数 K_f

: 所定の寿命における切欠き材と
平滑材の疲労強度の比

$$K_f \leq K_t$$

疲労き裂の発生寿命と局部ひずみ



(7) 細長比

引張部材の細長比

$$\frac{l}{r}$$

過度なたるみや振動の発生防止

(8) ロープとケーブル



かずら橋



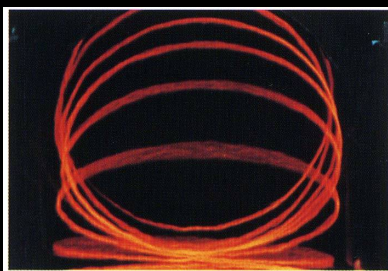
明石海峡大橋

ロープの集成方法

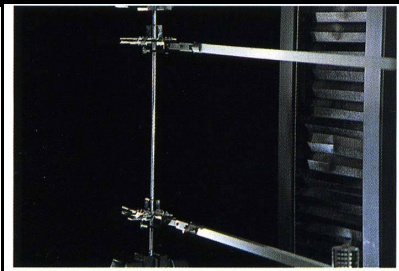
- ① 構造用ストランドロープ **吊橋のハンガーのみ**
- ② 構造用スパイラルロープ
- ③ 構造用ロックドコイルロープ
- ④ 平行線ストランドロープ

高強度鋼線(ケーブル素線)の開発

死荷重低減 → 高強度材料の使用



11.5mmの線材



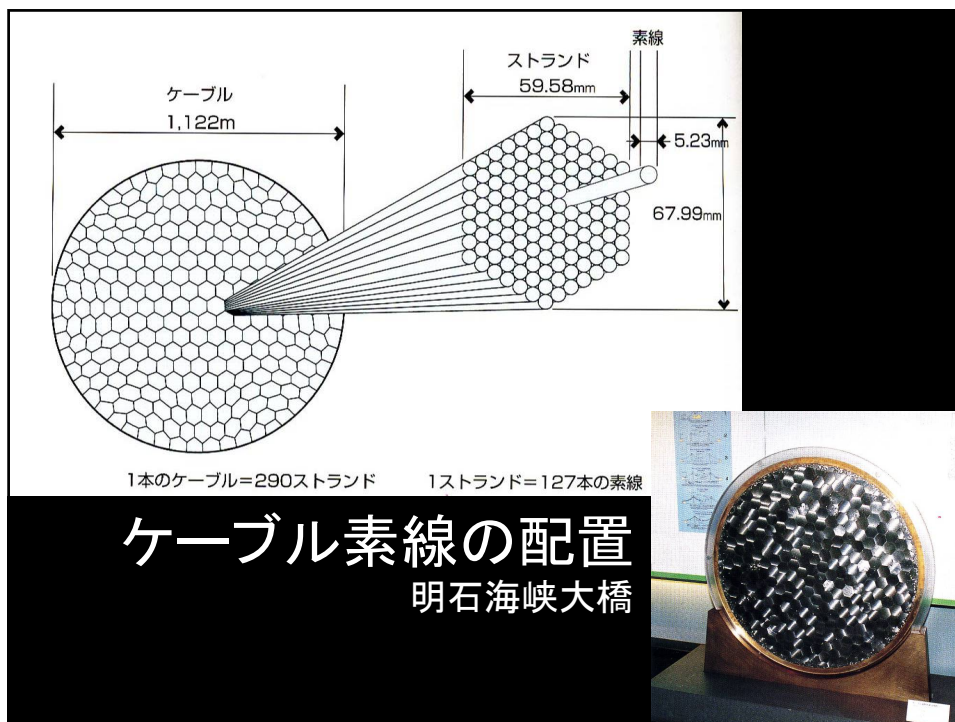
引張試験



冷間引抜き加工,
亜鉛めっき

明石海峡大橋

5.23mmの線材(引張強度1800kN/mm²)



(9) ロープとケーブルの弾性係数

種類	弾性係数[GPa]
ストランドロープ	135
スパイラルロープ	155
ロックドコイルロープ	155
平行線ストランド	195
被覆平行線ストランド	195

有効断面積Aとケーブル直径Dとの関係

$$D = \sqrt{\frac{4}{\pi(1-\alpha)} \cdot A}$$

α : 空隙率

(10) 長大吊橋のケーブル

架設方法

エアスピニング(AS)工法

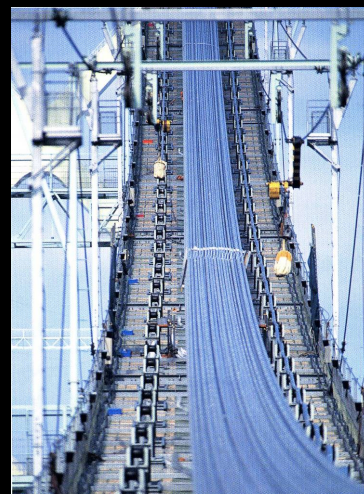
ex. Brooklyn橋

平行線ワイヤ・ストランド工法

ex. 明石海峡大橋



Brooklyn橋



明石海峡大橋

(11) ケーブルの防食 応力腐食割れの防止



Brooklyn Bridge Open on May 24, 1883 (120 years)



Brooklyn Bridge

Cable breaks close Brooklyn Bridge walkway

NEW YORK (AP) — Pedestrians and bicyclists were turned away from the Brooklyn Bridge yesterday while engineers tried to determine whether corrosion from pigeon droppings caused two cables to break and fall, critically injuring one man.

"I want to make sure in my mind that there's no other cable in this condition," Henry Paine, deputy transportation commissioner, said at a news conference at the entrance to the suspension bridge.

Allen Sklar, 31, remained in critical condition yesterday with a fractured skull he suffered when he was struck by the falling cables while walking across the 99-year-old bridge at about 8:30 p.m. Sunday.

The national landmark bridge, which runs north from Manhattan to Brooklyn, was closed to traffic for nearly three hours after what Paine called the "most-traumatic type accident."

Damaged portions of the pedestrian boardwalk were repaired, but the walkway trap remains closed for several days while cables are examined, he said.

The broken cables, 2.25 inches in diameter, were designed to keep the bridge from swaying in the wind and were not involved in holding up the bridge.

Alan Meyer, a spokesman for the transportation department, said the suspected problem, corrosive bird droppings, did not turn up in a recent inspection of the bridge by a noted engineering firm.

The firm, Robinson, Boyden, Gensert and Birdick, declined to comment on the matter when contacted yesterday.

Other said engineers agree that pigeons roosting on the twin towers of the bridge were at least a contributing factor in the accident.

Throughout Manhattan, the droppings are mixed with cat and dog excrement. "You see stone granite, everything deteriorating," he said.

The suspension was part of a \$100 million, 10-year rehabilitation of the bridge that began two months ago with the construction of new guards to protect the bridge's towers against ship passing beams.



Newsman checks walkway holes after two cables broke.

Brooklyn Bridge

Williamsburg Bridge Open on December 19, 1903 (110 years)





Williamsburg Bridge



Williamsburg Bridge



Williamsburg Bridge



Williamsburg Bridge

ケーブルの防食対策



明石海峡大橋
ケーブル空調装置