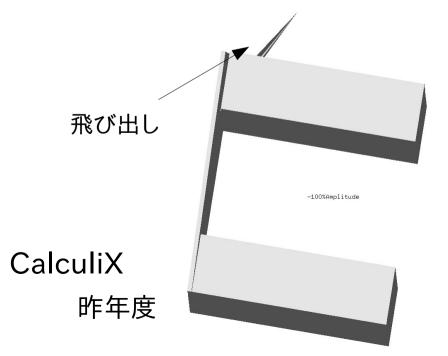
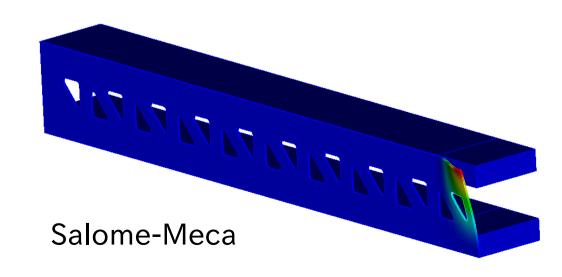
## プレストレス木箱桁橋鋼板部の座屈挙動

7513718 堅固山衛

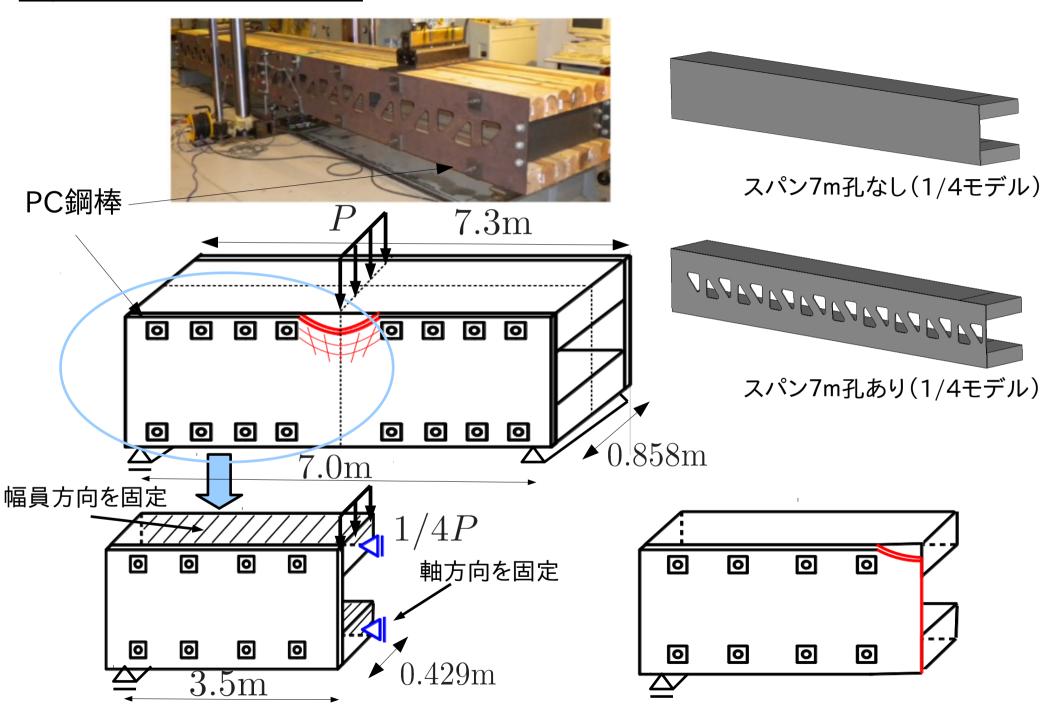


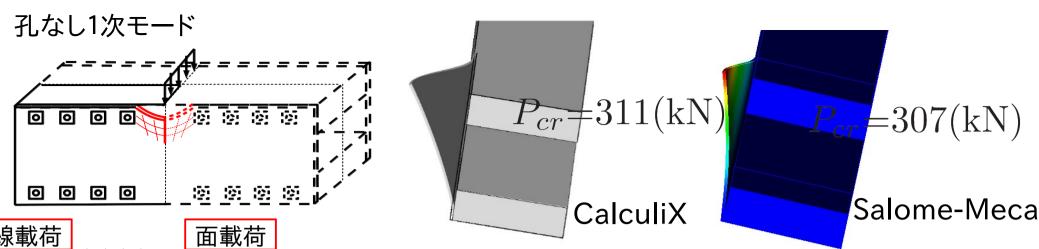


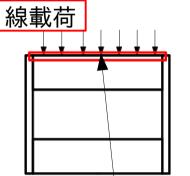




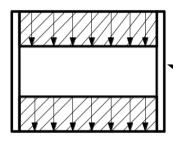
## 1/4モデルの境界条件











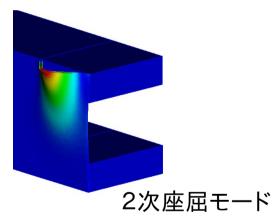
木材断面一様に載荷

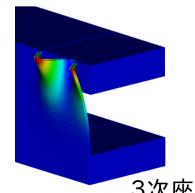
木材上縁に載荷

要素の飛び出しが 発生

線載荷	CalculiX	Salome-Meca
座屈モード	座屈荷重(kN)	座屈荷重(kN)
1次	311	307
2次	314	913
3次 /	496	1817

面載荷	CalculiX	Salome-Meca
座屈モード	座屈荷重(kN)	座屈荷重(kN)
1次	314	306
2次	912	914
3次	1748	1827



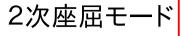


3次座屈モード

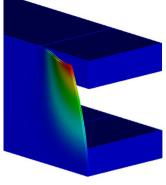


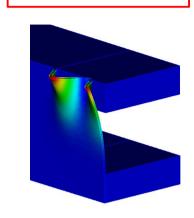
## 孔を考慮

## 1次座屈モード



3次座屈モード

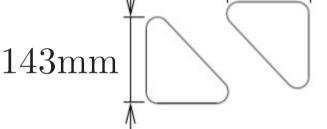




座屈荷重

座屈荷重

座屈荷重



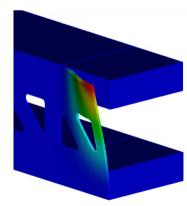
 $P_{cr}=307(kN)$   $P_{cr}=913(kN)$   $P_{cr}=1817(kN)$ 

CalculiX

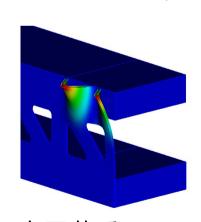
三角孔寸法



135mm



12.1%減



座屈荷重

座屈荷重  $P_{cr}=270(kN) P_{cr}=865(kN) P_{cr}=1757(kN)$ 

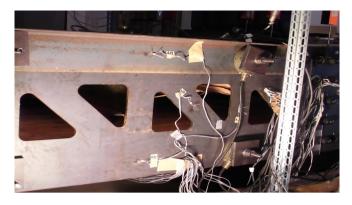
5.3%減

孔なし 1次モード

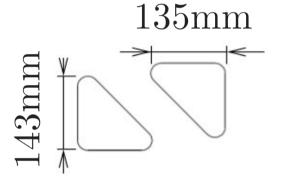
孔あり 1次モード

座屈荷重

3.3%減

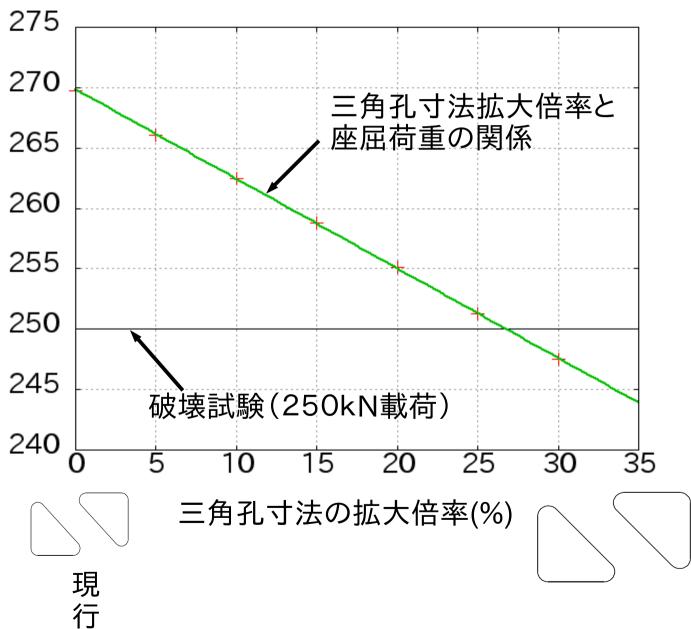


# 三角孔寸法(現行)



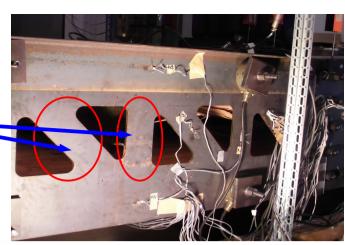
座屈荷重(kN)

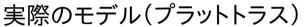
## 孔を大きくしたら?

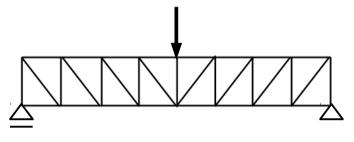




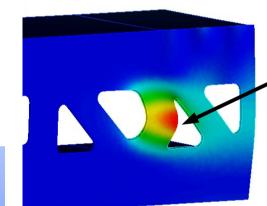
垂直材・斜材の 座屈は?







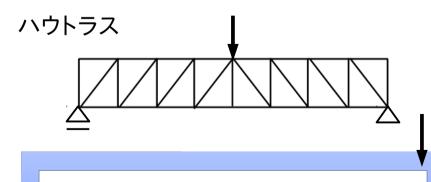
76767676767676767676

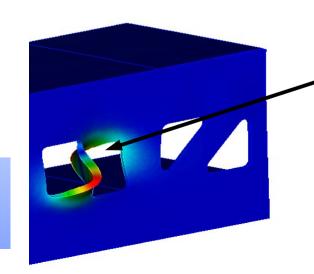


垂直材が座屈

座屈荷重

 $P_{cr}=5710(kN)$ 

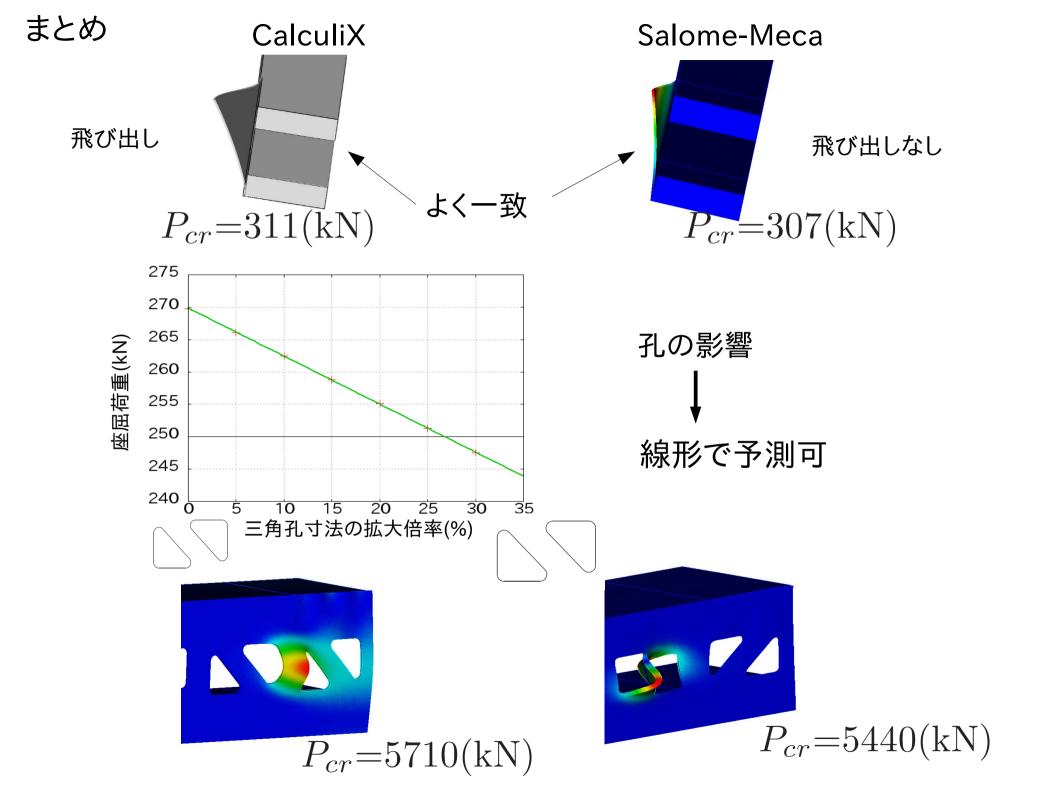




斜材が座屈

座屈荷重

 $P_{cr} = 5440 (kN)$ 

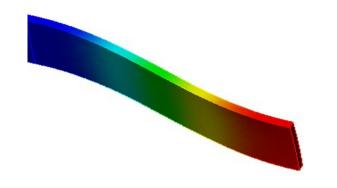


#### オイラー座屈(固定支持)

$$P_{cr} = \{\frac{\pi}{\ell_{PC}}\}^2 E_s I_z$$

## Trahairの横ねじれ座屈(片持ち)

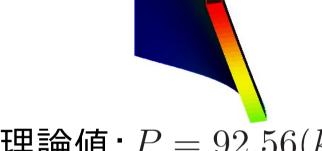
$$P = \frac{\sqrt{E_s I_y GJ}}{l^2} (3.95 + 3.52 \sqrt{\frac{\pi^2 E_s I_w}{GJl^2}})$$



理論值:  $P_{cr} = 149.4(kN)$ 

**FEM**:  $P_{cr} = 149.3(kN)$ 

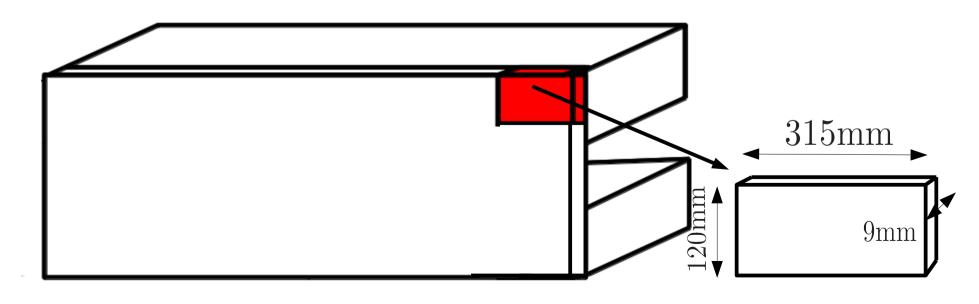
相対誤差: 0.07 %



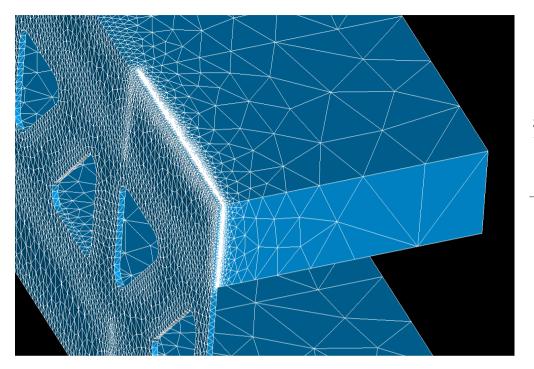
理論値: P = 92.56(kN)

**FEM**: P = 90.20(kN)

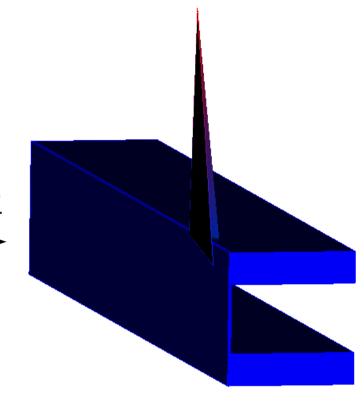
相対誤差: 2.55 %



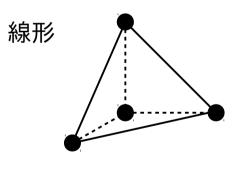
## mesh分割について

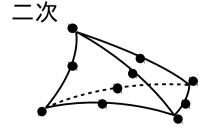






要素の種類	線形要素	二次要素
要素数:約15000 座屈荷重(kN)	1458	326.3
要素数:約45000 座屈荷重(kN)	1283	317.2
要素数:約75000 座屈荷重(kN)	692.8	308.8





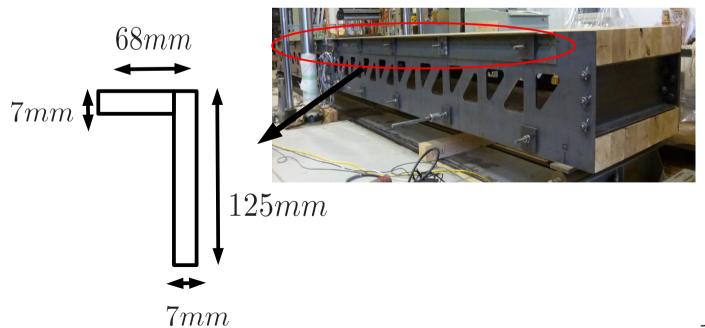
#### 載荷方法による違い

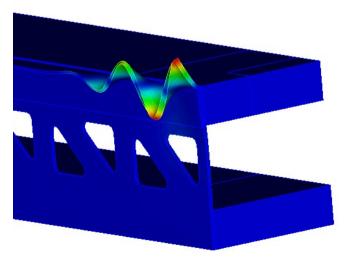
スパン7m、三角孔あり(1/4モデル)

座屈モード	線載荷(kN)	面載荷(kN)	相対誤差(%)
1次	270	269	0.37
2次	865	866	0.12
3次	1757	1771	0.8

### スパン7m三角孔あり補剛材あり(1/4モデル)

#### 補剛材が座屈





$$P_{cr} = 3128(kN)$$