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Moment-Curvature Relation of Concrete Filled Circular Steel Tubular Beam with Nonlinear Stress-Strain Properties

*

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Abstract

This paper presents moment-curvature analytical method of concrete filled steel tubular members considering intensity increase phenomenon by triaxial compression stress generation. For this purpose, this study considers buckling characteristics about compression department of steel members that filled up light weight and normal concrete. The analytical results are compared with the test results. Even if beam that filled up light weight concrete was calculated moment-curvature relationship easily analytically and could know that analytical results estimates as well agreed with the test results in case filled up normal concrete. In addition, the efficiency and applicabilities of the proposed moment curvature relationship algorithm are verified through conventional experimental results.

Keywords : Concrete Filled Tubular, Confined Concrete, Lightweight Foamed Concrete

1)

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? 2005 9 30

2006 1

1.

가 ?
, CFT

(2004)

? 가 가
가 .

가 ,

가

가 가 .

가 , CFT
가 가 .

가

,
가

가가 .

CFT

가

가 .

2.

(CFT, Concrete Filled Steel Tube)

2.1

CFT

가

CFT 가

가,

가

Fig. 1

,

CFT

I

가

CFT

가 2000

. Elchalakani (2001)

(33mm ~ 110.9mm) CFT

가 , 가
가

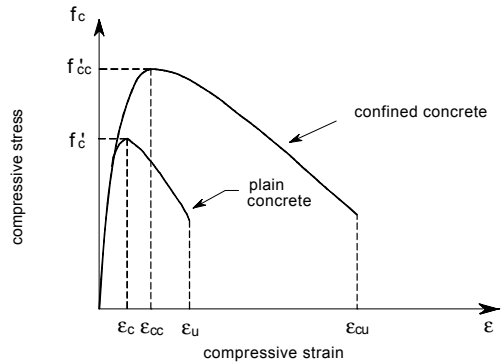


Fig. 1

, Chryssanthopoulos (2001)

Susantha (2001)

가

. Nakamura (2002)

(1) ~ (4)

, Mander(1988)

Popovics

$$\epsilon_c = \epsilon_{cc} \frac{\left(\frac{\epsilon_{cc}}{\epsilon_c} \right)^n}{1 - I + \left(\frac{\epsilon_{cc}}{\epsilon_c} \right)^n} \quad (1)$$

$$\epsilon_{cc} = \epsilon_c + \omega \epsilon_{td} \quad (2)$$

$$\omega = \frac{E_c}{(E_c - \epsilon_{cc} \epsilon_{cc})} \quad (3)$$

$$\epsilon_{cc} = \epsilon_c [I + \omega \left(\frac{\epsilon_{cc}}{\epsilon_c} - I \right)] \quad (4)$$

ϵ_c : , ϵ_{cc} :
 ϵ_{td} :
 ω :
 $4 \sim 6$, ϵ_{td} :
 ϵ_c :
 ϵ_{cc} :
 E_c :
 (1)

Fig. 2

Fig. 2 가 27MPa, 가
 24, 250MPa, 2000 μ ,
 가 4.0
 ϵ_{td} 0, 1, 5, 10MPa

Fig. 3
 (5) ~ (7)

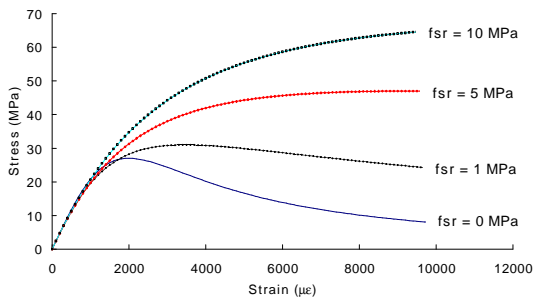


Fig. 2

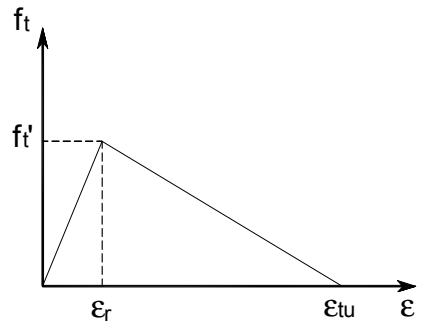


Fig. 3

$$\epsilon_r = \epsilon_c \left(\frac{\epsilon_{cc}}{\epsilon_c} \right)^n, 0 < \epsilon_r < \epsilon_{tu} \quad (5)$$

$$\epsilon_r = \epsilon_c \left(I - \left(\frac{\epsilon_{cc}}{\epsilon_c} \right)^n \right), \epsilon_r > \epsilon_{tu} \quad (6)$$

$$\epsilon_r = 0, \epsilon_r > \epsilon_{tu} \quad (7)$$

ϵ_r : , ϵ_{tu} :
 ϵ_{tu} :
 (strain hardening) (strain softening)
 Fig. 4

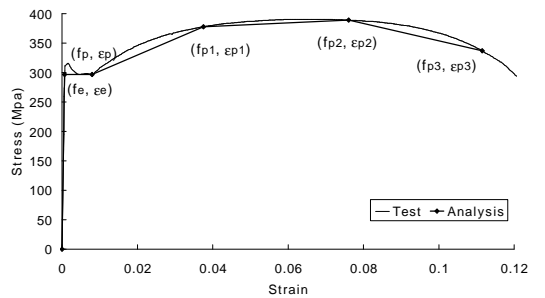


Fig. 4

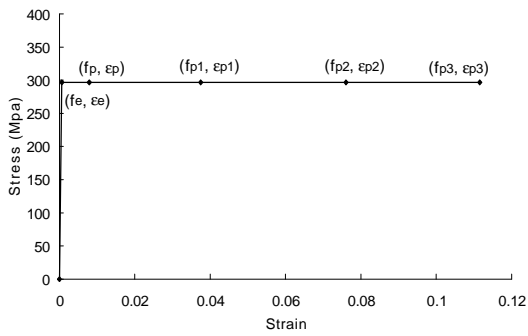


Fig. 5

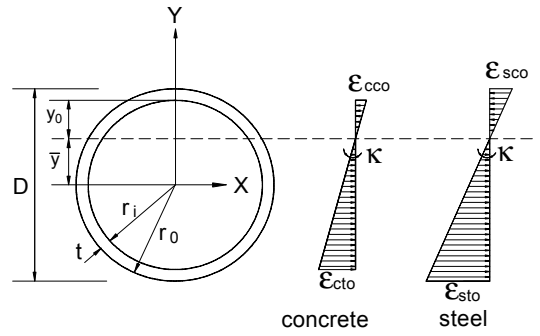


Fig. 6

가 CFT

가
Mander

가 Fig. 5

Fig. 4 Fig. 5

Fig. 4 Fig. 5

ϵ_c ϵ_b
 b_1 b_2 b_3
 ϵ_{b1} ϵ_{b2} ϵ_{b3}

CFT

Fig. 6

Fig. 6

3.

3.1

D, ϵ_1 , ϵ_0 , ϵ ,

, Fig. 7

2

CFT

, X

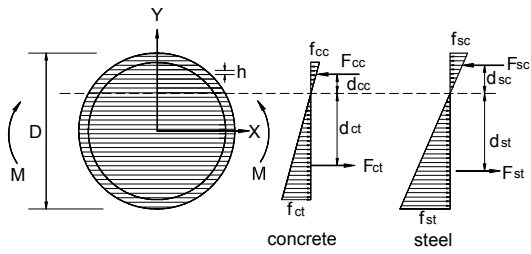


Fig. 7

Fig. 7

가
 E_{cc}
 E_{ct}
 E_{sc}
 E_{st}
 E_{zc}
 E_{zt}
 q_{cc}
 q_{ct}
 q_{zc}
 q_{zt}
 (8)

$$E_{cc} + E_{zc} = E_{ct} + E_{zt} \quad (8)$$

3.2

가

1)

2)

3)

가

4)

$$\lambda_0 = c.c.o \setminus$$

5)

가

6)

7)

8)

9)

가 가

가

2~8

10)

11)

가

2~10

Fig. 4

2

5

Fig. 5

2가

가

(9)

$$W = W_{cc} + W_{zc} + W_{ct} + W_{zt} \quad (9)$$

W_{cc} :

W_{zc} :

W_{ct} :

W_{zt} :

4.

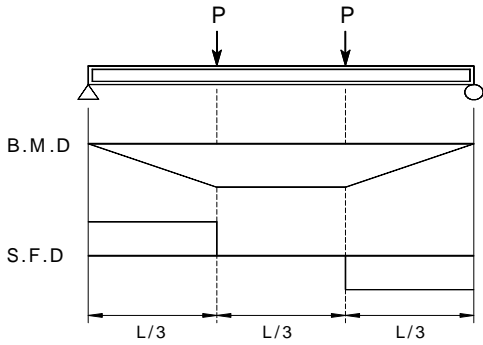


Fig. 8 4

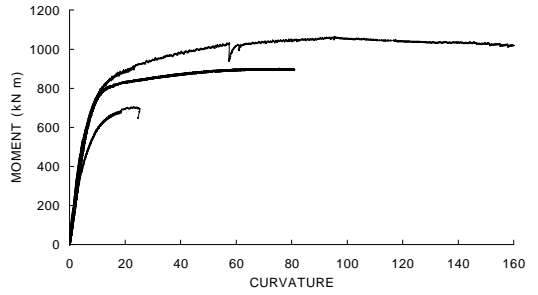


Fig. 9

Fig. 9 CFT

KICT
 SS400 508
 mm, 9mm
 27MPa
 8MPa
 6m
 4
 Fig. 8

가 가
 가

Fig. 10

Fig. 10 (a)
 , Fig. 10 (b)

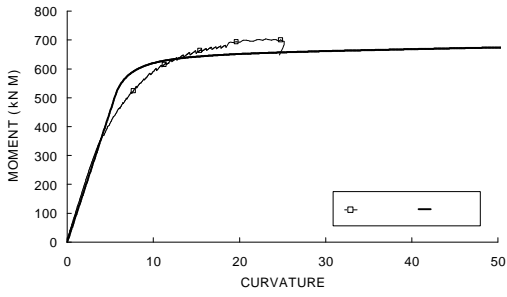
가 23%
 가 51% 가
 Fig. 9
 (10)

가 -
 가 (a)
 가
 , (b) 가

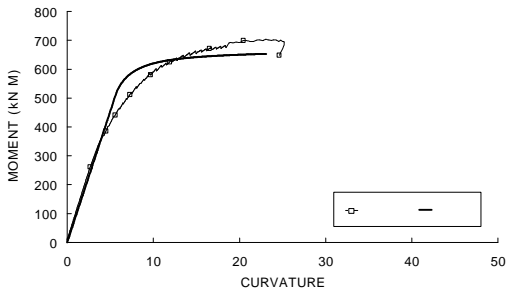
$$= \frac{z_{c0} + z_{t0}}{D} \quad (10)$$

(10) z_{c0} , z_{t0} , D

Fig. 11 8MPa

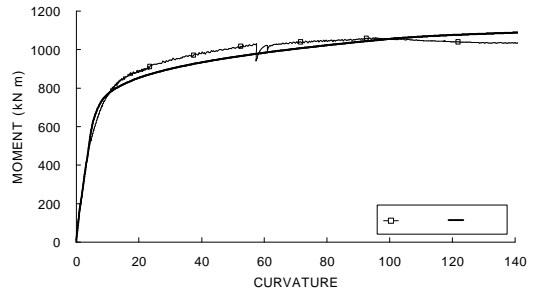


(a)

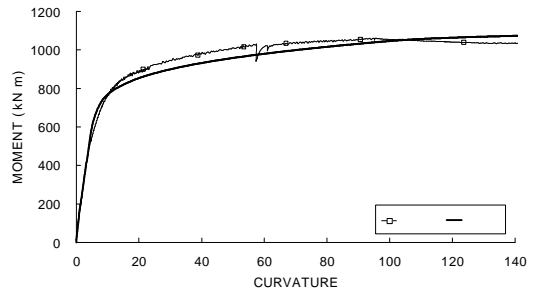


(b)

Fig. 10

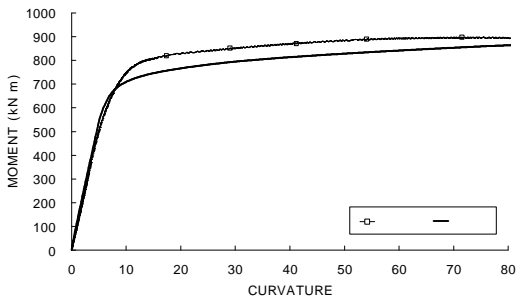


(a)

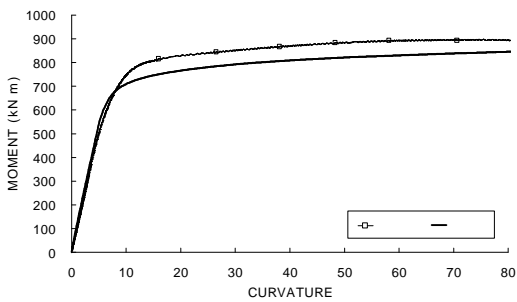


(b)

Fig. 12



(a)



(b)

Fig. 11

Mander

가

Fig. 12

27MPa

1. , , , , “ ”, 24 4A , 2004, pp.807-816.
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