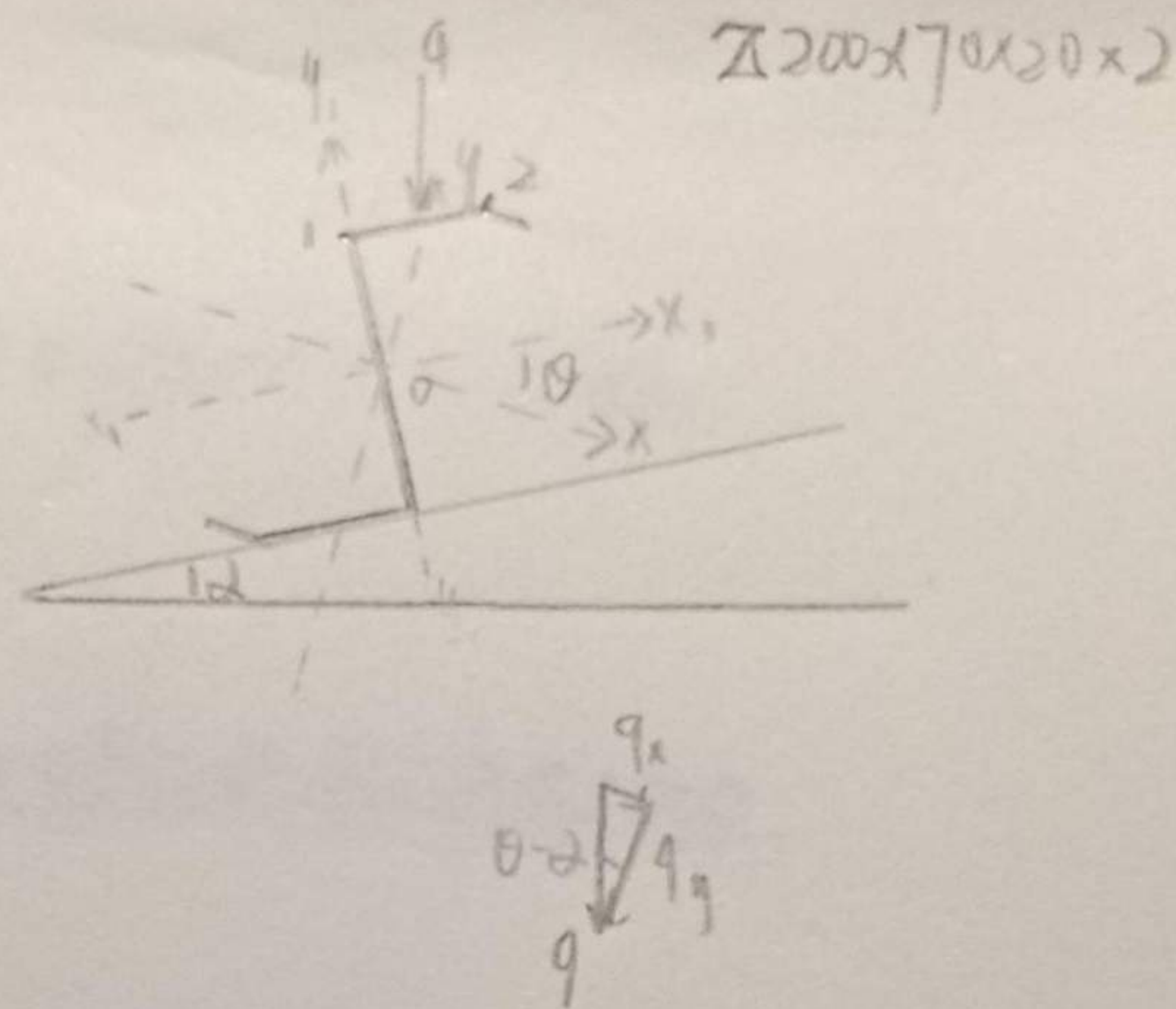


1.1 标准计算.

解: ① 内力计算

$$q_x = q \sin(\theta - \alpha) = 1.2 \times \sin(19.305^\circ - 7.13^\circ) = 0.25 \text{ kN/m}$$

$$q_y = q \cos(\theta - \alpha) = 1.2 \times \cos(19.305^\circ - 7.13^\circ) = 1.17 \text{ kN/m}$$



$$\Rightarrow M_y = \frac{1}{32} q_x l^2 = \frac{1}{32} \times 0.25 \times 6^2 = 0.28 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \quad M_x = \frac{1}{8} q_y l^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 1.17 \times 6^2 = 5.265 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

② 有效截面

对上翼缘: $\frac{h}{b} = \frac{260}{70} = 2.86 < 3.0, \quad \frac{b}{t} = \frac{70}{2} = 35 > 31 \sqrt{\frac{205}{f}} = 31 \sqrt{\frac{205}{205}} = 31. \quad f = 205 \text{ N/mm}^2$

板截面不是全部有效. 需按《冷弯薄壁型钢板技术规范》第5.6.1条进行计算.

$$\alpha = 1.15 - 0.15 \psi, \quad \psi = \frac{\sigma_{\max}}{\sigma_{\min}}, \quad \text{而 } \sigma_{\max} = \frac{M_x}{W_{x2}} + \frac{M_y}{W_{y2}} \quad (\text{位于图中2点处})$$

$$\sigma_{\min} = \frac{M_x}{W_{x1}} - \frac{M_y}{W_{y1}} \quad (\text{位于图中1点处}). \quad \text{查附录得 } W_{x1} = 56.094 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$W_{x2} = 43.435 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3, \quad W_{y1} = 11.109 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3, \quad W_{y2} = 11.339 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3$$

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{\max} = \frac{5.265 \times 10^5}{43.435 \times 10^3} + \frac{0.28 \times 10^6}{11.339 \times 10^3} = 145.91 \text{ MPa}, \quad \sigma_{\min} = \frac{5.265 \times 10^5}{56.094 \times 10^3} - \frac{0.28 \times 10^6}{11.109 \times 10^3} = 68.66 \text{ MPa}$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi = \frac{\sigma_{\min}}{\sigma_{\max}} = \frac{68.66}{145.91} = 0.471. \quad \Rightarrow \alpha = 1.15 - 0.15 \psi = 1.15 - 0.15 \times 0.471 = 1.08$$

再计算 $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{205 R_k}{\sigma_1}}$. σ_1 为计算板平均最小应力. $\Rightarrow \sigma_1 = \sigma_{\max} = 145.91 \text{ MPa}$

由于是部分加劲板, 且最大压应力作用在部分加劲边, 故

$$k = 1.15 - 0.22\psi + 0.045\psi^2 = 1.15 - 0.22 \times 0.471 + 0.045 \times 0.471^2 = 1.056.$$

计算 k_1 需先计算 k_c . k_c 为受压板件的受压稳定系数, 此处即为腹板的受压稳定系数.

设腹板的压应力不均匀系数为 ψ_c . $\psi_c = \frac{\sigma_{cmin}}{\sigma_{cmax}}$ 易知 σ_{cmax} 发生在该图1点处,

$$\Rightarrow \sigma_{cmax} = 68.66 \text{ MPa}. \quad \text{而 } \sigma_{cmin} = -\frac{M_x}{W_{x1}} + \frac{M_y}{W_{y1}} = -68.66 \text{ MPa} \quad (\text{拉应力为负})$$

$$\Rightarrow \psi_c = \frac{\sigma_{cmin}}{\sigma_{cmax}} = \frac{-68.66}{68.66} = -1. \quad \Rightarrow \alpha = 1.15.$$

同时由于腹板是加劲板件, 且 $\psi = \psi_c = -1 \leq 0$, 故 $k_c = k = 7.8 - 6.29\psi + 9.78\psi^2 = 23.87$.

$$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{c}{b} \sqrt{\frac{k}{k_c}} = \frac{200}{70} \times \sqrt{\frac{1.056}{23.87}} = 0.6 < 1.1, \quad \Rightarrow k_1 = \sqrt{\xi} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{0.6}} = 1.3.$$

$$\Rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{\frac{205 k k_1}{\sigma_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{205 \times 1.056 \times 1.3}{145.91}} = 1.39.$$

$$\text{从而 } 18\rho = 18 \times 1.08 \times 1.39 = 27.02. \quad 38\rho = 38 \times 1.08 \times 1.39 = 57.04.$$

$$\Rightarrow 18\rho < \frac{b}{t} < 38\rho. \quad \Rightarrow \frac{b_e}{t} = \left[\sqrt{\frac{218\rho}{\xi}} - 0.1 \right] \frac{b}{t}. \quad \Rightarrow b_e = 58.46 \text{ mm}.$$

$$\text{取上翼缘有效宽度 } b_{e1} = 0.4b_e = 23.38 \text{ mm}. \quad b_{e2} \geq 0.6b_e = 35.08 \text{ mm}.$$

其中 b_{e1} 为 σ_1 处, b_{e2} 为 σ_2 处.

对腹板: $\lambda = 41.5$, $\rho = \sqrt{\frac{205kR_1}{\sigma_1}}$ $\sigma_1 = \sigma_{\max} = 68.66 \text{ MPa}$. $R = R_c = 23.87$.

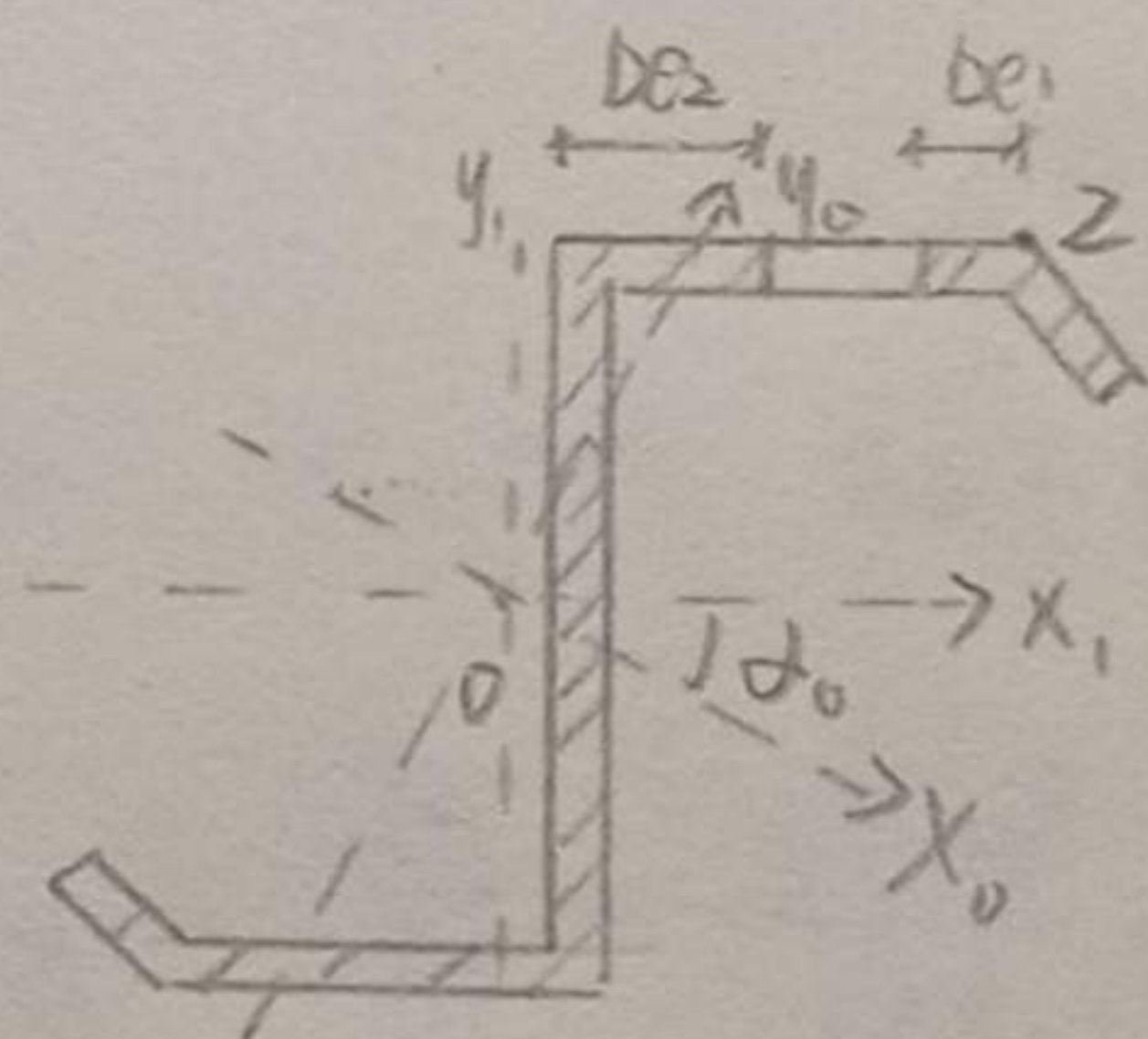
$\xi = \frac{c}{t} \sqrt{\frac{E}{R_c}}$, 其中 R_c 为上翼缘的受压稳定系数. 即 $R_c = 1.056$. $c = 70 \text{ mm}$.

$\Rightarrow \xi = \frac{70}{200} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2387}{1.056}} = 1.66 > 1.1 \Rightarrow R_1 = 0.11 + \frac{0.93}{(3 - 0.051)^2} = 0.469 < R'_1 = 1.7$.

$\Rightarrow \rho = \sqrt{\frac{205kR_1}{\sigma_1}} = \sqrt{\frac{205 \times 23.87 \times 0.469}{68.66}} = 5.78$.

则 $182\rho = 18 \times 1.15 \times 5.78 = 119.646$. $\frac{b}{t} = \frac{200}{2} = 100 < 182\rho$.

$\Rightarrow \frac{b_e}{t} = \frac{b}{t}$. 即受压区全部有效.



对下翼缘: 受拉全部有效.

由此可得该槽钢的有效截面如图示.

③ 有效截面惯性矩计算.

记有效截面形心主轴为 Ox_0, Oy_0 , 与 Ox_1, y_1 坐标系的夹角为 α . (详附档+为正)

由CAD计算可得有效截面形心至惯性矩: $I_{x_0} = 4.94 \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^4$. $I_{y_0} = 3.8 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4$.

$I_{x_1} = 4451871 \text{ mm}^4$. $I_{y_1} = 870651 \text{ mm}^4$. $I_{x_1 y_1} = 1413737 \text{ mm}^4$.

$\alpha \tan 2\alpha = \frac{-2I_{x_1 y_1}}{I_{x_1} - I_{y_1}} = \frac{-2 \times 1413737}{4451871 - 870651} = -0.789$, 且 $\sin 2\alpha < 0$, $\cos 2\alpha > 0$.

梁201在第四象限, $\Rightarrow \alpha_0 = -19.14^\circ$.

④强度验算.

由于梁主轴发生改变, 强度验算变为 $\frac{M_{x0}}{W_{enx0}} + \frac{M_{y0}}{W_{eny0}} \leq f$.

$$\text{此时 } \theta = |\alpha_0| = 19.14^\circ. \Rightarrow q_{y0} = q \cdot \cos\theta - q_1 = 1.2 \times \cos(19.14^\circ - 7.13^\circ) = 1.17 \text{ kN/m}.$$

$$q_{x0} = q \cdot \sin\theta - q_1 = 1.2 \times \sin(19.14^\circ - 7.13^\circ) = 0.25 \text{ kN/m}.$$

$$\Rightarrow M_{x0} = \frac{1}{8} q_{y0} l^2 = \frac{1}{8} \times 1.17 \times 6^2 = 5.265 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m} \quad M_{y0} = \frac{1}{32} q_{x0} l^2 = \frac{1}{32} \times 0.25 \times 6^2 = 0.28 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$$

■ 已知最危险点是上图中2点, 在CMI中求得 $y_{02} = 121.1 \text{ mm}$, $x_{02} = 33.3 \text{ mm}$.

$$\Rightarrow W_{enx0} = \frac{I_{x0}}{y_{02}} = \frac{494 \times 10^6}{121.1} = 40.8 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3, \quad W_{eny0} = \frac{I_{y0}}{x_{02}} = \frac{38 \times 10^5}{33.3} = 11.4 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{M_{x0}}{W_{enx0}} + \frac{M_{y0}}{W_{eny0}} = \frac{5.265 \times 10^6}{40.8 \times 10^3} + \frac{0.28 \times 10^6}{11.4 \times 10^3} = 153.6 \text{ N/mm}^2 \leq f = 205 \text{ N/mm}^2.$$

$$V_{y\max} = 0.5 q_{y0} l = 0.5 \times 1.17 \times 6 = 3.51 \text{ kN}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{3 V_{y\max}}{2 h_0 t} = \frac{3 \times 3.51 \times 10^3}{2 \times 200 \times 2} = 13.125 \text{ N/mm}^2 \leq f_v = 120 \text{ N/mm}^2.$$

故强度满足要求.

⑤挠度验算.

利用
抗弯计算荷载的永久组合, 即 $q_k = \frac{q}{1.35} = 0.89 \text{ kN/m}$. (近似计算)

$$I_{x1} = 455.43 \times 10^4 \text{ mm}^4, \quad E = 206 \text{ GPa}.$$

$$\Rightarrow f = \frac{5}{384} \cdot \frac{q_k \cos 11.3^\circ L^4}{EI_{x1}} = \frac{5}{384} \times \frac{0.89 \times \cos 11.3^\circ \times (6000)^4}{206 \times 10^3 \times 455.43 \times 10^4} = 15.88 \text{ mm} \leq \frac{L}{150} = 40 \text{ mm}.$$

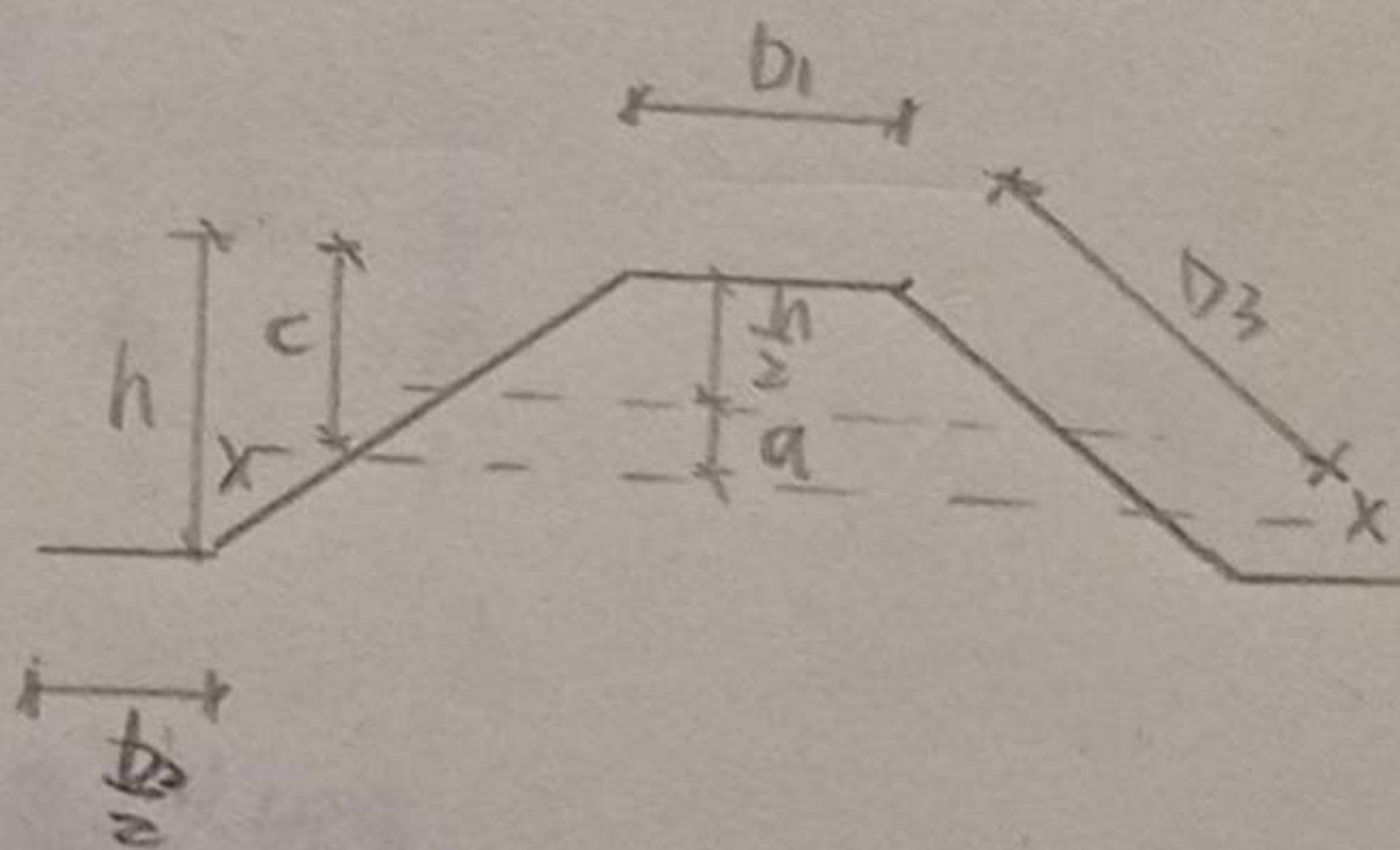
故抗弯满足要求。

综上, 该檩条满足设计要求。

1.2 压型钢板计算

解: ① 截面特征值计算

取单槽如图示, $b_2 = 70 \text{ mm}$, $h = 130 \text{ mm}$.



$$b_3 = \sqrt{130^2 + (150 - 35 - 27.5)^2} = 156.7 \text{ mm}, \quad b_1 = 55 \text{ mm}.$$

$$C = \frac{h(b_2 + b_3)}{\sum b} = \frac{130 \times (70 + 156.7)}{2 \times 156.7 + 70 + 55} = 67.2 \text{ mm}, \quad a = C - \frac{h}{2} = 67.2 - 65 = 2.2 \text{ mm}.$$

$$\text{则 } I_x = t \left[b_1 c^3 + b_2 c h - c^3 + 2 b_3 c a^2 + \frac{h^3}{12} \right] = 0.6 \times \left[55 \times 67.2^3 + 70 \times (130 - 67.2)^3 + 2 \times 156.7 \times (2.2^3 + \frac{130^3}{12}) \right]$$

$$= 5.8 \times 10^5 \text{ mm}^4.$$

$$W_x^s = \frac{I_x}{c} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^5}{67.2} = 8.63 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3.$$

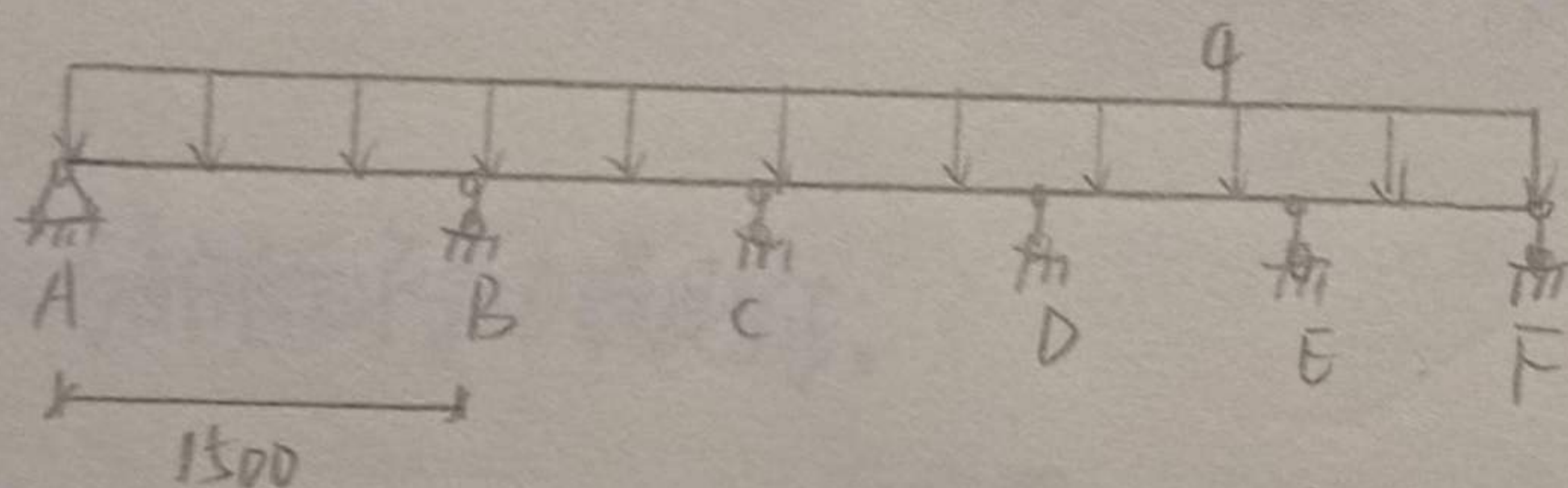
$$W_x^x = \frac{I_x}{h-c} = \frac{5.8 \times 10^5}{130-67.2} = 9.24 \times 10^3 \text{ mm}^3.$$

②. 有效截面计算.

截面按全部有效计算.

③. 强度验算.

檩条为压弯. 将压型钢板作为连续梁计算, 每跨跨度为 1.5m. 考虑到檩条数量较多, 且多跨连续梁五跨以上同跨内力, 取第五跨连续梁进行计算.



$$q = 2.4 \times 0.3 = 0.72 \text{ kNm}.$$

内力结果由结构力学计算软件给出.

1° 腹板剪应力

$$\frac{h_s}{t} = \frac{b_s}{t} = \frac{156.7}{0.6} = 261.2 > 100, \text{ 则 } \tau = \frac{V_{\max}}{2h_s t \sin \theta}, \quad \tau_{cr} = \frac{855000}{C_{\tau} \frac{h_s^2}{t^2}} = 1253 \text{ N/mm}^2.$$

$$V_{\max} = V_{B/E} = 0.65 \text{ kN}. \Rightarrow \tau = \frac{V_{\max}}{2h_s t \sin \theta} = \frac{0.65 \times 10^3}{2 \times 156.7 \times 0.6 \times \sin 60^\circ} = 4.17 \text{ N/mm}^2 \leq \tau_{cr}.$$

腹板剪应力满足要求.

2° 支座处腹板的局部承压承载力计算

对端支座 (A 支座): $\alpha = 0.06$, $l_c = 100 \text{ mm}$, $\theta = \arctan\left(\frac{130}{87.51}\right) = 56^\circ$, $E = 206 \text{ GPa}$.

$$R_w = \alpha t^2 \sqrt{f_c} \left(0.5 + \sqrt{\frac{0.62 l_c}{t}}\right) \left[2.4 + \left(\frac{q_0}{q_0}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= 0.06 \times \sqrt{205 \times 206 \times 10^3} \times \left(0.5 + \sqrt{\frac{0.62 \times 100}{6.6}}\right) \times \left[2.4 + \left(\frac{56}{90}\right)^2\right]$$

$$= 0.91 \text{ kN}$$

$$R_A = V_A = 0.425 \text{ kN} \leq R_w$$

对中间支座 (B 支座受力最大): $\alpha = 0.12$, 其余参数同端支座.

$$R_w = 2 \times 0.91 = 1.82 \text{ kN}, \quad R_B = |V_{B1}| + |V_{B2}| = 1.22 \text{ kN} \leq R_w$$

故支座处腹板局部承压承载力满足要求。

3° 同时承受弯矩 M 和反座反力 R 的截面 (即 B、C 支座截面)

$$B \text{ 截面: } R_B = 1.22 \text{ kN}, \quad M_B = 0.17 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}.$$

$$M_u = W_{ef} = W_x f = 8.63 \times 10^3 \times 205 = 1.77 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}, \quad 2 R_w = 1.82 \text{ kN}$$

$$\text{则 } \frac{R_B}{R_w} = \frac{1.22}{1.82} \leq 1, \quad \frac{M_B}{M_u} = \frac{0.17}{1.77} \leq 1.0, \quad \frac{R_B}{R_w} + \frac{M_B}{M_u} = 0.766 \leq 1.25.$$

C截面: $R_c = |V_{c左}| + V_{c右} = 1.05 \text{ kN}$. $M_c = 0.128 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$.

$R_w = 1.82 \text{ kN}$. $M_u = 1.77 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$. $\Rightarrow \frac{R_c}{R_w} = \frac{1.05}{1.82} \leq 1.0$. $\frac{M_c}{M_u} = \frac{0.128}{1.77} \leq 1.0$

$\frac{R_c}{R_w} + \frac{M_c}{M_u} = 0.649 \leq 1.25$. 满足要求。

4° 压型钢板同时承受 M 和 V 的截面. (可能截面有 AB、BC、CD 跨中截面和 B、C 支座截面)

根据结构力学求解器结果:

AB 跨中截面: $M_{AB中} = 0.117 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $V_{AB中} = 0.11 \text{ kN}$.

BC 跨中截面: $M_{BC中} = 0.053 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $V_{BC中} = 0.028 \text{ kN}$.

CD 跨中截面: $M_{CD中} = 0.075 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $V_{CD中} = 0.1 \text{ kN}$.

B 支座左截面: $M_{B左} = 0.17 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $V_{B左} = 0.65 \text{ kN}$.

(右截面与左截面相比更危险,
故省略. 同理)

C 支座右截面: $M_{C右} = 0.13 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $V_{C右} = 0.54 \text{ kN}$.

从中可以看出, 最不利截面是 B 支座左截面, $M = 0.17 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$, $V = 0.65 \text{ kN}$.

$2M_u = 1.77 \text{ kN}\cdot\text{m}$. $V_u = C(\tan \alpha \sin \theta) \sin \theta = C(2.53 \times 156.7 \times 0.61 \times \sin 56^\circ) = 0.977 \text{ kN}$.

$$\Rightarrow \left(\frac{M}{M_u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{V}{V_u}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{0.17}{1.77}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{0.65}{0.977}\right)^2 = 0.452 \leq 1.0.$$

满足要求。

④ 挠度验算

验算挠度需采用荷载的标准值组合，取 $q_k = \frac{q}{1.35} = \frac{0.72}{1.35} = 0.53 \text{ kNm}$ 。查《结构力学手册》挠度系数，

$$\Rightarrow f_{\max} = 0.644 \times \frac{0.53 \times 1500^4}{100 \times 206 \times 10^3 \times 5.8 \times 10^8} = 0.145 \text{ mm} \leq \frac{l}{150} = 10 \text{ mm}.$$

满足要求。

综上，该压型钢板截面满足设计要求。