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5.2 (2)

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5.7 가

5.8

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5.12

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5.14

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4.1

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5.1

5.2

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5.5

Effects of Heavy Vehicles on the Fatigue Crack Propagation Life of Welded Joint in a Steel Bridge

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ABSTRACT

Recently, it has been reported that fatigue damages of steel bridge are occurred due to heavy vehicles and large traffic volumes. These may be attributed to the defects at the welded joints. In general, the fatigue crack in welded joints initiates from welded defects. In order to prevent fatigue damage, the estimation of fatigue life for the welded joints should be performed.

The objective of this study is to investigate the effect of proportion of heavy vehicles on the fatigue crack propagation life according to vehicle speed. The basic theory for fatigue crack propagation based on the fracture mechanics is described and the estimation of fatigue crack propagation life is performed on welded defects occurred at the fillet welded joints of diaphragm in a four span continuous steel box girder bridge. The stress variation analysis has been performed based on the Monte-Carlo simulation by using the simulation load. The proportion of heavy vehicles were applied for 20% 50% and the vehicle speed was applied for 40, 60, 80, 100, 120 km/hr. Equivalence stress range were determined to calculate a stress intensity factor range ΔK , then the fatigue crack propagation analysis has been carried out by applying the strength level to fillet welded joint of bottom flange and diaphragm. The edge cracks, through thickness crack and semi-elliptical surface crack were used for fatigue crack types.

Based on the result, the fatigue crack propagation life depends on the proportion of heavy vehicles and the vehicle speed. It is shown that fatigue crack propagation life decreased as the proportion of heavy vehicles increase and the vehicle speed is reduced. In case of a semi-elliptical surface crack occurred on the base metal, the life of thickness penetration exceeds 96% of the entire life of fatigue crack propagation of the member.

Keywords : fatigue damage, Monte-Carlo simulation, equivalence stress range, stress variation analysis, fatigue crack propagation life

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3) .

4) .

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가

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AASHTO AISC .

, JSSC, ECCS

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 ,
 (Simulation)
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 . , 가
 , 가
 . ,
 가 4
 (Diaphragm)
 가 .
 , (Rain-flow Method)
 가 .
 가 , ,
 가 .

2.

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AASHTO LRFD
, EUROCODE No. 3, BS 5400 Part 10,
DIN 18 809 .

2.1

AASHTO

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.

$\Delta\sigma$.

$$\Delta\sigma = \sigma_{\max} - \sigma_{\min} \dots\dots\dots (2.1)$$

$\sigma_{\max}$:

$\sigma_{\min}$:

10 , 50 , 2 , 2
가 2

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5) .

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AASHTO LRFD

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 6) . ,
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 AASHTO 1994 LRFD
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 BS 5400 Part 10 4
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 9) .

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 13m
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 4.7m
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 15m, 18m
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 가
 12m
 16.7m 10)
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 AASHTO 2.1

2.1 AASHTO

(:)							1	2	3	4
Passenger Car		1.3	2.1	5.8	0.9	1.5	3.4			
Single Unit Truck		4.1	2.6	9.1	1.2	1.8	6.1			
Single Unit Bus		4.1	2.6	12.1	2.1	2.4	7.6			
Articulated Bus		3.2	2.6	18.3	2.6	2.9	5.5			
Combination Truck	Intermediate semitrailer	4.1	2.6	15.2	1.2	1.8	4.0	8.2		
	Large semitrailer	4.1	2.6	16.7	0.9	0.6	6.1	9.1		
	Double Bottom Semitrailer-full trainler	4.1	2.6	19.9	0.6	0.9	3.0	6.1	6.4	
	Interstate Semitrailer	4.1	2.6	22.5	1.2	0.9	6.1	14.3		
	Triple Semitrailer	4.1	2.6	31.0	0.8	1.0	4.1	6.3	6.6	6.6
	Turnpike Double Semitrailer	4.1	2.6	35.9	0.6	0.6	6.7	12.2	13.4	
Recreation Vehicle	Motor Home		2.4	9.1	1.2	1.8	6.1			
	Car and Camper Trailer		2.4	14.9	0.9	3.0	3.4	6.1		
	Car and Boat Trailer		2.4	12.8	0.9	2.4	3.4	4.6		
	Motor Home and Boat Trailer		2.4	16.1	1.2	2.4	6.1	4.6		

3.

3.1

가 (FASS)

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¹¹⁾.

,

(Monte- Carlo)

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1)

, $E(t)$ 가

,

.

Erlang . n Erlang

¹¹⁾.

$$f(t) = \frac{\lambda \text{Exp}(-\lambda t)(\lambda t)^{n-1}}{(n-1)!} \dots \dots \dots (3.1)$$

, $\lambda = n/E(t)$

$$E(t) = 3600/Q(\quad)$$

$Q :$ (/)

$$(3.1) \quad t = \lambda / (n + 1) \quad , \quad (3.2) \quad .$$

$$f(t)_{\max} = \frac{\lambda \text{Exp}(-n+1)(n+1)^{n+1}}{(n-1)!} \dots \dots \dots (3.2)$$

Erlang T (Random
 number) . , (3.3)
, T_1 f_2 .

$$T_1 = E(t) \cdot 10 \cdot (X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n) \dots \dots \dots (3.3)$$

$, X_1 \dots X_n : [0, 1]$

$$f_2 = f(T_1) \dots \dots \dots (3.4)$$

$$(3.5) \quad f_3 \dots$$

$$f_3 = f(t)_{\max} (Y_1, Y_2, Y_3, \dots, Y_n) \dots \dots \dots (3.5)$$

$, Y_1 \dots Y_n : [0, 1]$

$$f_2 \leq f_3, \quad T_1 \dots n$$

3

(K) (V), (T), (L)

, (3.6)

$$K = VT - L \dots \dots \dots (3.6)$$

2)

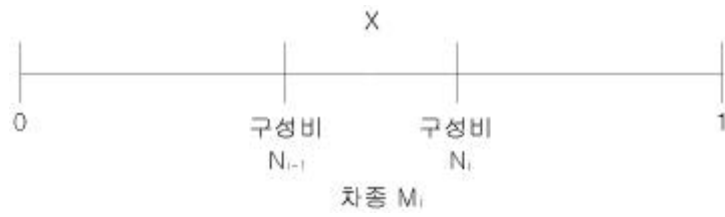
6가 ,

.

$[0, 1]$ $M_i (i = 1, n)$ N_i .

.

X 가 $[N_{i-1}, N_i]$ M_i .

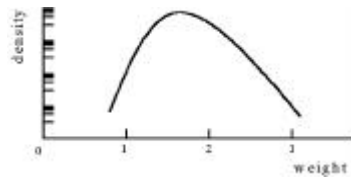
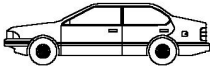


3.1

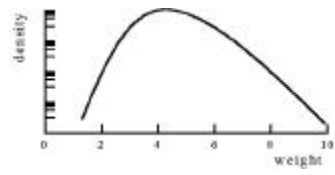
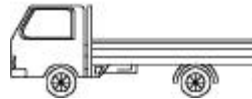
, 3.2

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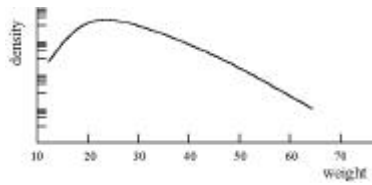
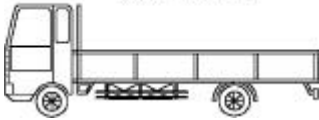
승용차(2축)



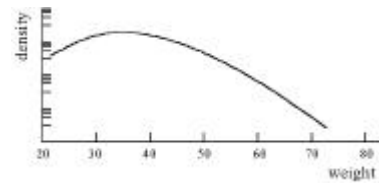
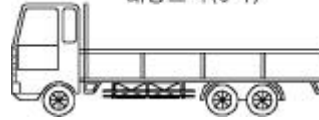
소형트럭(2축)



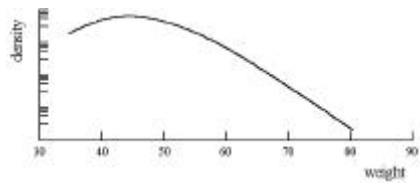
대형트럭(2축)



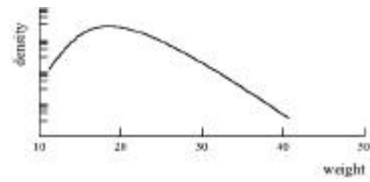
대형트럭(3축)



세미트레일러(5축)



버스(2축)



3.2

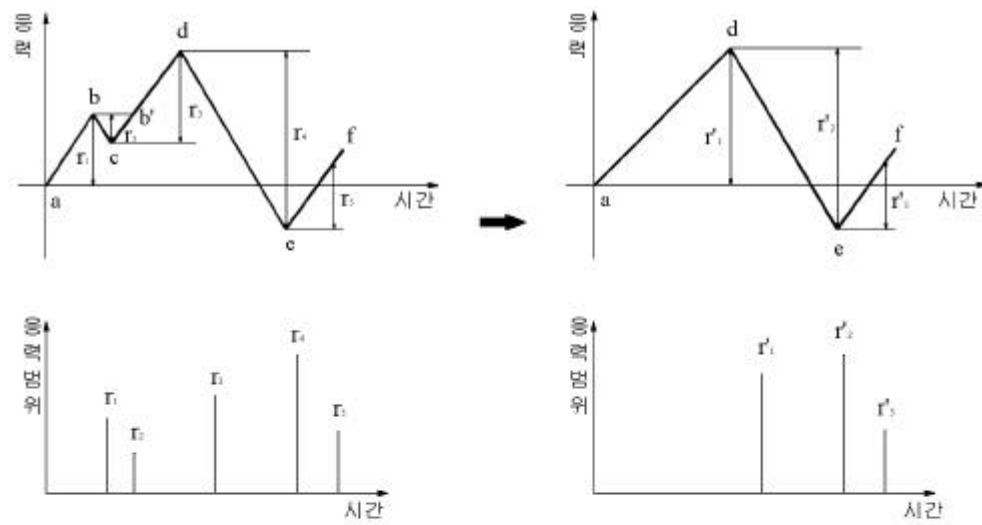
·
·

3.3 (a)

·
 $r_1, r_2, r_3, \dots,$
 $r_{i-1}, r_i, r_{i+1}, \dots$, $r_{i-1} \geq r_i < r_{i+1}$
 r_i

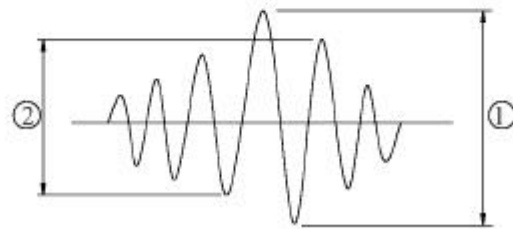
3.3 (c)

·
· , 2 , ...
¹²⁾ ·



(a) r 과 시간의 관계

(b) r' 와 시간의 관계



(c) 점증, 점감파형

3.3

Miner가

가

$$n_i$$

$$N_i$$

n_i ¹³⁾ .

, 3.4 $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \sigma_3$ $N_1, N_2,$

N_3 , σ_1 n_1, σ_2 n_2 σ_3

n_3 가 (3.7)

.

$$\frac{n_1}{N_1} + \frac{n_2}{N_2} + \frac{n_3}{N_3} = 1.0 \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.7)$$

(3.7)

$$\sum_1^n \left(\frac{n_i}{N_i}\right) = 1 \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.8)$$

(3.8) n_i / N_i 1 ,

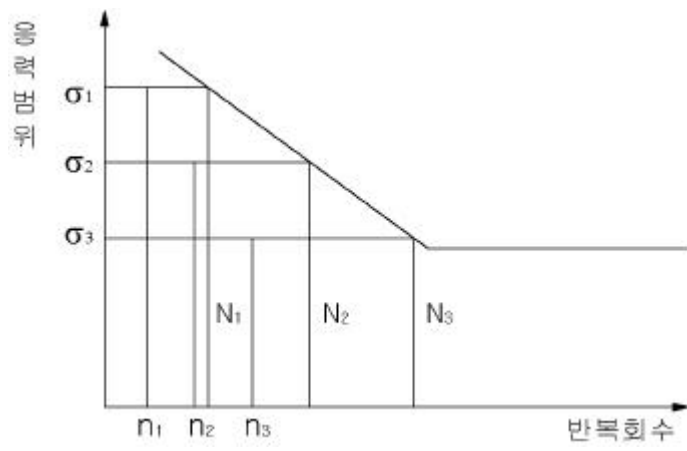
.

, 가 ,

.

Miner Haibach

¹⁴⁾ .



3.4 Miner

3.4 가

가 $\Delta\sigma_e$ 3.5

, Barsom Yamada

¹⁵⁾ . 가

S-N 가 , Miner

3.5 가

$\Delta\sigma_i$

N_i .

$$\log N_i = \log C - m \log \Delta\sigma_i \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.9)$$

$$N_i (\Delta\sigma_i)^m = C \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.10)$$

$$(3.10) \quad D_f$$

$$D_f = \sum \frac{n_i}{N_i} = \sum \frac{n_i \cdot \Delta\sigma_i^m}{C} \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.11)$$

$$\dots (3.11) \quad 3.5 \quad \text{가} \quad \Delta\sigma_e$$

$$D_f = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{n_i \cdot \Delta\sigma_e^m}{C} = \frac{\Delta\sigma_e^m}{C} \sum_{i=1}^n n_i = \frac{\Delta\sigma_e^m}{C} N \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.12)$$

$$, \quad (3.11) \quad (3.12)$$

가 $\Delta\sigma_e$

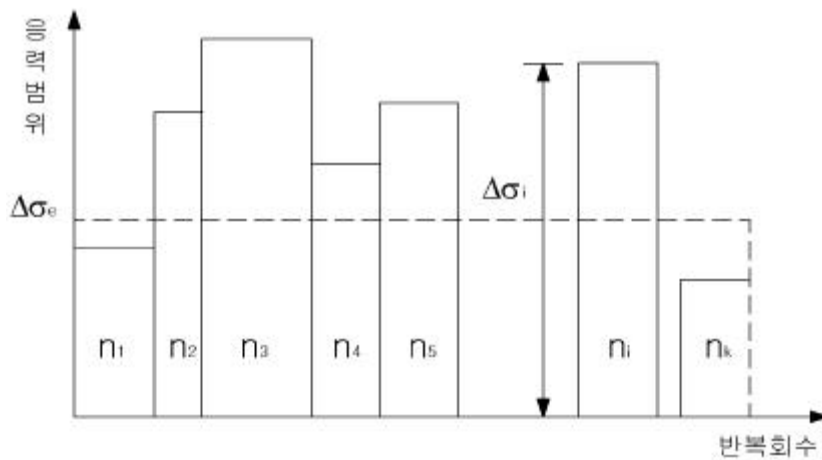
$$\sum \frac{n_i \cdot \Delta\sigma_i^m}{C} = \frac{\Delta\sigma_e^m}{C} N \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.13)$$

$$\Delta\sigma_e = \left(\frac{\sum n_i \cdot \Delta\sigma_i^m}{N} \right)^{1/m} \quad \dots \dots \dots (3.14)$$

. , $m = 2$ Barsom RMS(Root Mean
Square) , $m = 3$ Yamada RMC(Root Mean
Cube) . 가 $\Delta\sigma_e$

가 ΔK_e ,

14) .



3.5 가

4.

4.1

1)

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가 ．

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， (Blowhole) ，

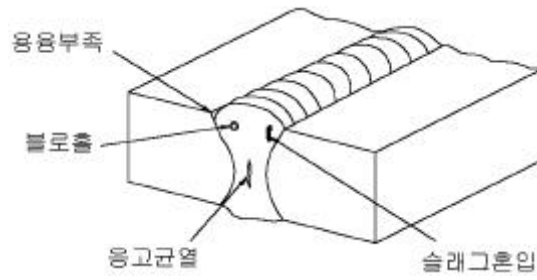
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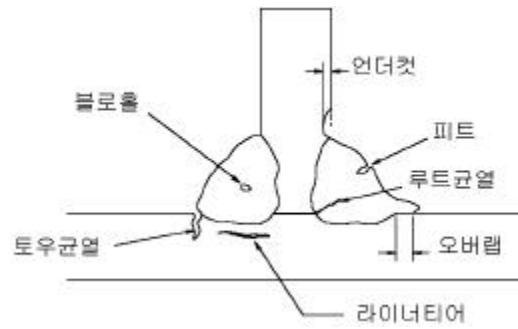
가 ¹⁶⁾ ．

(Undercut), ，

， (Laminar tear) ¹¹⁾ ．



a)



b)

4.1

2)

$$da / dN$$

$$\Delta K$$

4.2

3

17), 18)

$$\Delta K_{th}$$

(4.1)

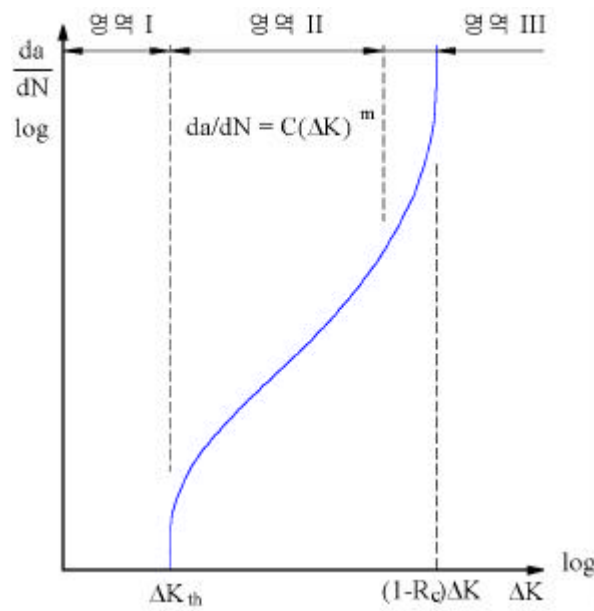
Paris-Erdogan

$$da/dN = C(\Delta K)^m \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.1)$$

$$(4.1) \quad m \quad 2 \quad 4 \quad \dots$$

가 가

가



4.2

가

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가

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a_i

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가

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⁶⁾

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a_c

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가

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4.1

a

b

⁶⁾,

¹¹⁾

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가

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가

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가

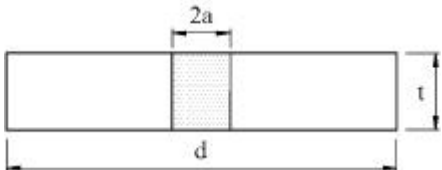
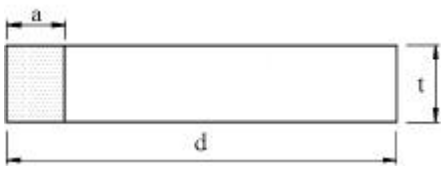
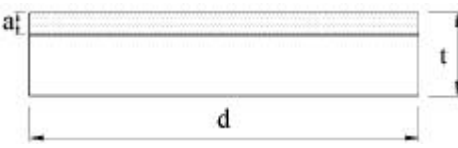
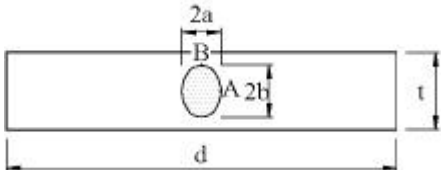
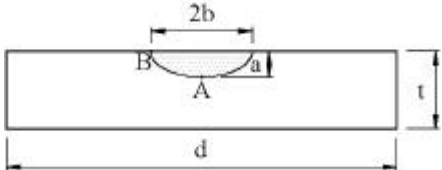
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가

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4.1

·
· ΔK 가·
· ΔK ·,
·
·,
(4.2)·

$\Delta K = F(a)\Delta\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$ ······ (4.2)
 $= F_eF_sF_tF_g\Delta\sigma\sqrt{\pi a}$

- a :
- $\Delta\sigma$:
- F_e :
- F_s :
- F_t :
- F_g :

$F(a)$ ·,
· 1/4 3·, 3
가

2 6), 19)·

$$E(k) = \sqrt{1 + 1.464(a/b)^{1.65}}$$

[illegible]

$$F_s = 1.12 - 0.12 a/b \quad (4.5)$$

$$F_s = 1.12$$

$$F_t = (1 - 0.025\lambda^2 + 0.06\lambda^4)\sqrt{\sec(\pi\lambda/2)} \quad \quad (4.7)$$

$$\lambda = a/d \quad ()$$

$$\lambda = a/t \quad (1/4)$$

(4.3)

$$l/t < 2$$

$$F_g = 0.51(l/t)^{0.27}(a/t)^{-0.31} \quad a/t \leq 0.05(l/t)^{0.55}$$

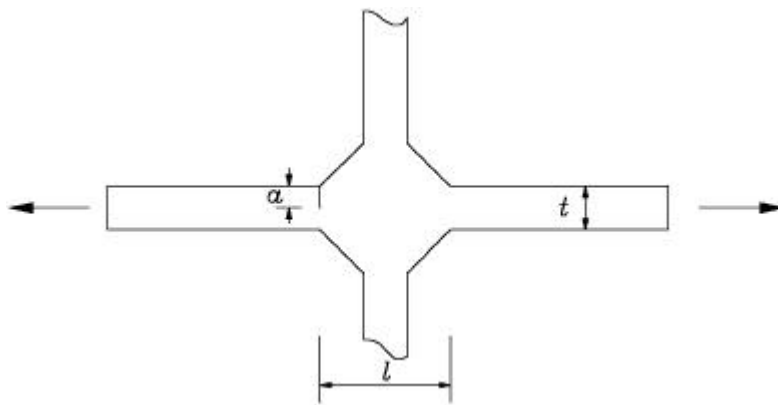
$$F_g = 0.83(a/t)^{-0.15}(l/t)^{0.46} \quad a/t > 0.05(l/t)^{0.55}$$

$$l/t > 2 \quad \cdot \cdot \cdot \quad (4.8)$$

$$F_g = 0.615(a/t)^{-0.31} \quad a/t \leq 0.073$$

$$F_g = 0.83(a/t)^{-0.2} \quad a/t > 0.073$$

$$, F_g \geq 1 \quad .$$



4.3

4.4

$$da/dN \quad 1$$

ΔK

Paris-Erdogan

.

$$da/dN = C(\Delta K)^m \quad (\Delta K \geq \Delta K_{th}) \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.9)$$

$$da/dN = 0 \quad (\Delta K < \Delta K_{th})$$

, C, m ,
 . (4.9)

$$\Delta K_{th} \quad \Delta K_{th} \quad R$$

¹⁷⁾ .

$$(4.10) \quad .$$

$$da/dN = C(\Delta K^m - \Delta K_{th}^m) \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.10)$$

(4.10) JSSC 4.2

$$C, m \quad \Delta K_{th}$$

⁶⁾ .

4.2 da/dN - ΔK

	$C(\times 10^{-11})$	m	ΔK_{th}
	2.69	2.75	2.0
	1.54	2.75	2.9

, (Opening mode)

ΔK ,
 가 . ,
 가
 , $\log (da/ dN) = \log (C(\Delta K)^m)$
 가 .

$$N \quad a_i \quad a_c \quad .$$

$, N :$

 $a_i :$ $a_c :$ $\Delta K :$

(4.11) ΔK 가

- 27 -

가
가 ,
가

가

6), 11) .

1 : (a, b) $\Delta K_{A1}, \Delta K_{B1}$

.

2 : ΔN $\Delta a', \Delta b'$

.

$$\Delta a' = \{ C(\Delta K_{A1})^m \} \cdot \Delta N \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.12a)$$

$$\Delta b' = \{ C(\Delta K_{B1})^m \} \cdot \Delta N \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.12b)$$

3 : (a + $\Delta a'$, b + $\Delta b'$) $\Delta K_{A2},$

ΔK_{B2} .

4 : (a, b) (a + $\Delta a'$, b + $\Delta b'$)

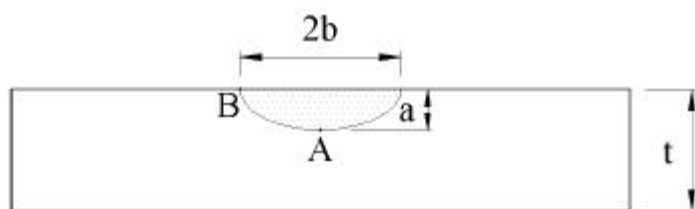
1, 3

4.5 .

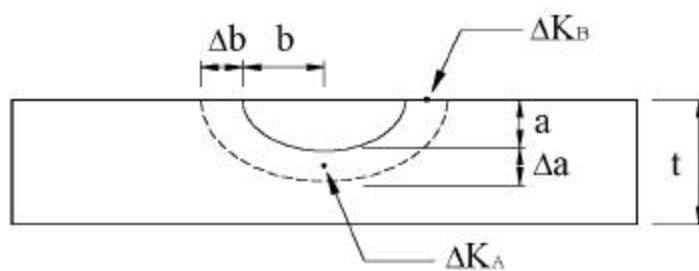
$$\Delta K_A = \{ (\Delta K_{A1}^m + \Delta K_{A2}^m) / 2 \}^{1/m} \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.13a)$$

$$\Delta K_B = \{ (\Delta K_{B1}^m + \Delta K_{B2}^m) / 2 \}^{1/m} \quad \dots \dots \dots (4.13b)$$

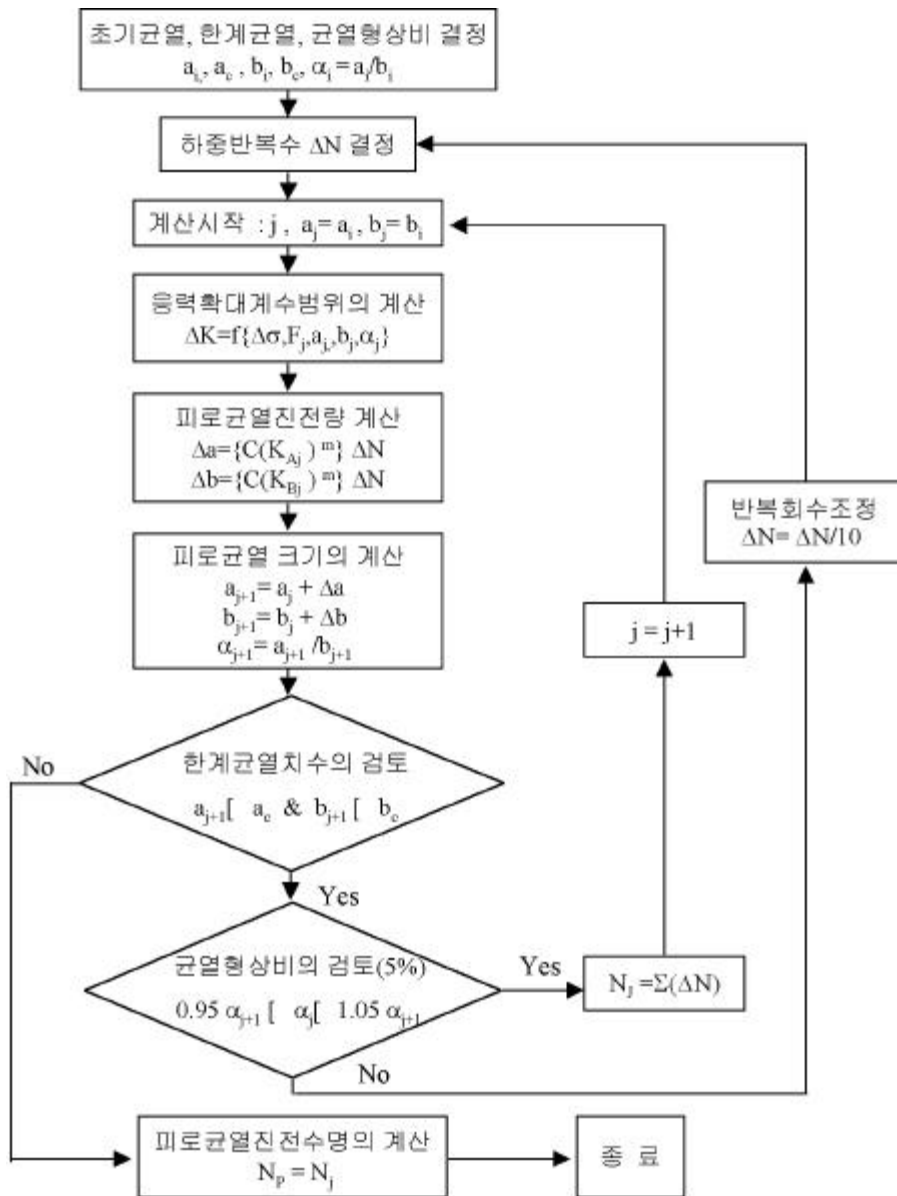
5 : $\Delta a, \Delta b$



4.4



4.5



4.6

5. 가

5.1

가

4 (4) , 가

2

.

1)

: (3)

: 4 (L=55 + 2@80 + 55=270m)

: 16.50m(4)

: - SM 520

- SM 400

: 1 1 18,660

2)

가

, 5.1, 5.2, 5.3

.

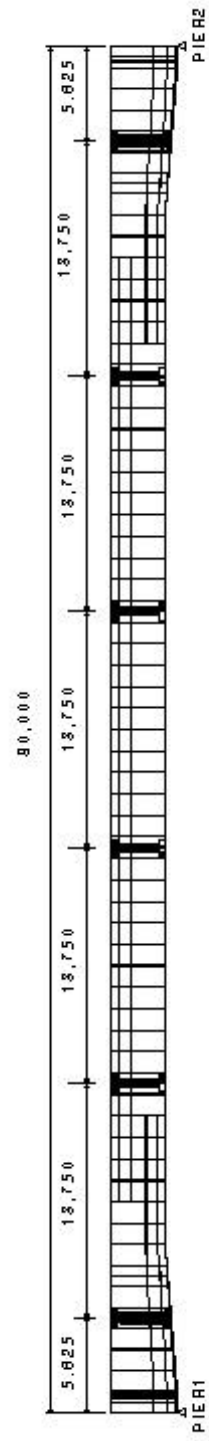


그림 5.1 대상공교량의 종단면도(2경간)

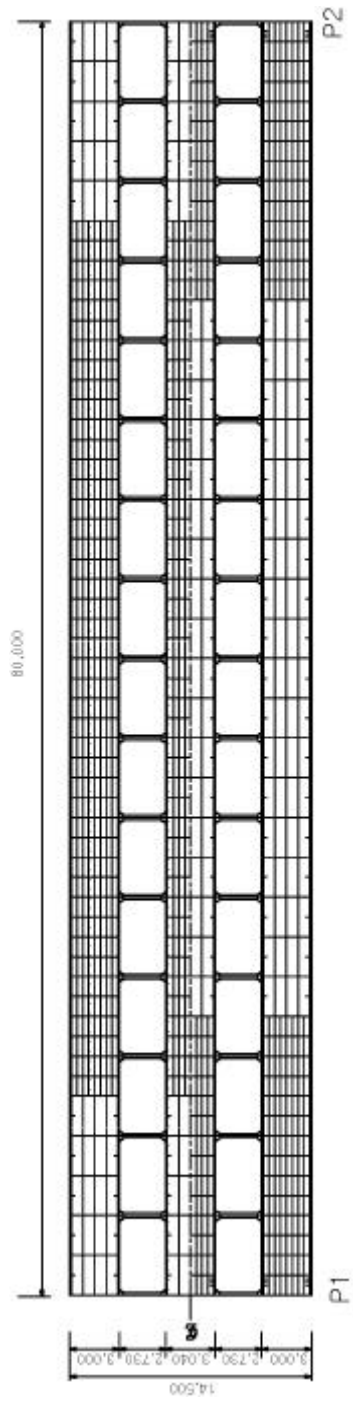


그림 5.2 대상교량의 일반도(2경간)

·

20)

·

6

· (2) (2) ,

(2), (3), (2) (5)가 .

가

21) 23) . ,

4), 21)

21) 25) 11), 26), 27)

·

·

35% ,

5.1 .

가 .

가

가 . ,

·

가 .

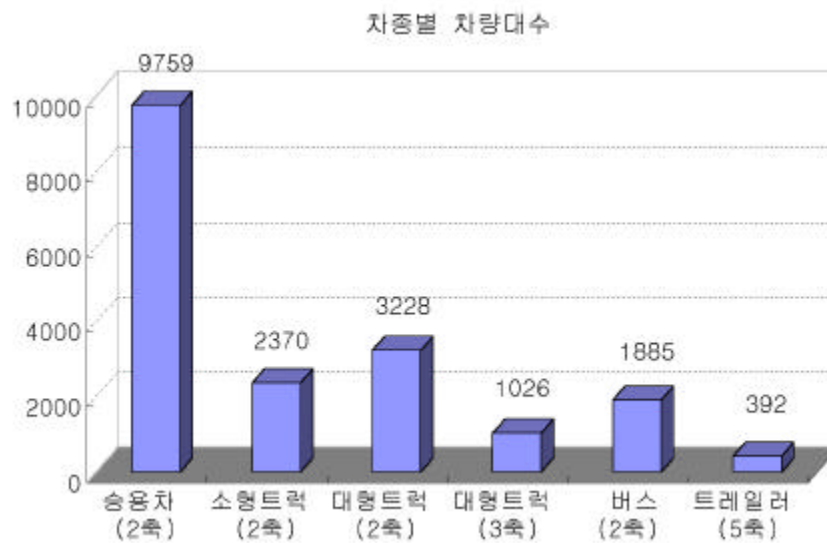
· 20%

50% 가 . 20% 5%

가 , 40km/hr, 60km/hr, 80km/hr, 100km/hr
 120km/hr 가
 가 . 5.2
 , 5.3 6 .

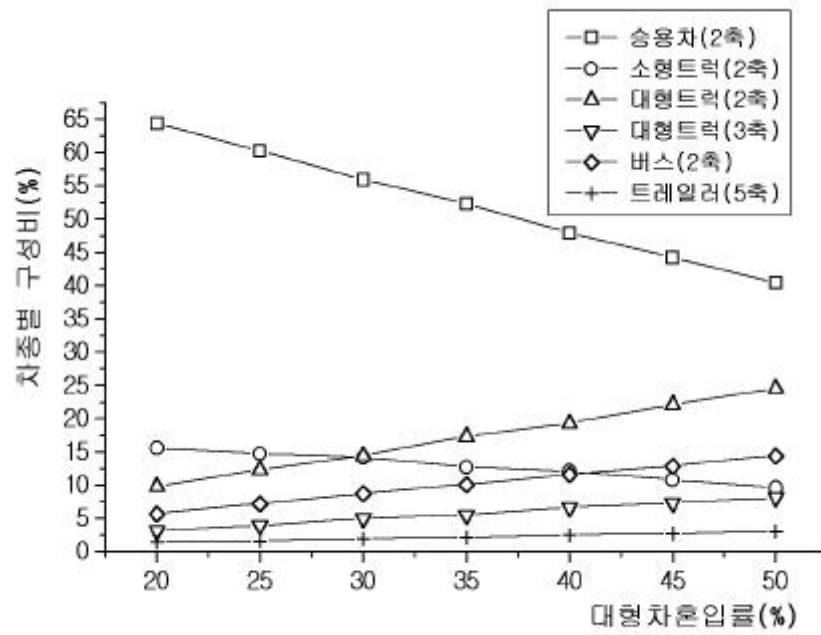
5.1

	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)	(5)	
(/ /)	9759	2370	3228	1026	1885	392	18660
(%)	52.3	12.7	17.3	5.5	10.1	2.1	100



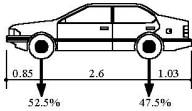
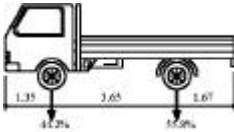
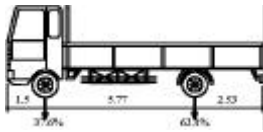
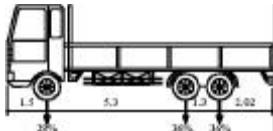
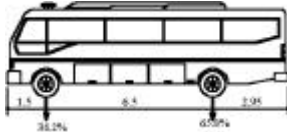
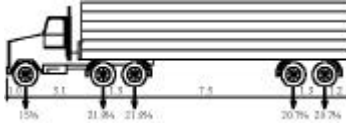
5.4

(%)								
		20%	25%	30%	35 %	40%	45%	50%
	(2)	64.4	60.3	55.9	52.3	47.9	44.2	40.4
	(2)	15.6	14.7	14.1	12.7	12.1	10.8	9.6
		80	75	70	65	60	55	50
	(2)	9.8	12.3	14.4	17.3	19.3	22.1	24.5
	(3)	3.1	3.9	5	5.5	6.6	7.3	8.1
	(2)	5.7	7.2	8.7	10.1	11.6	12.9	14.4
	(5)	1.4	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	3.0
		20	25	30	35	40	45	50



5.5

5.3

			1.66	0.80	3.10	0.53
(2)			7.05	1.32	9.99	3.44
(2)			15.20	12.00	64.00	3.01
(3)			27.58	22.00	72.90	4.32
(2)			14.10	12.00	40.90	1.96
(5)			41.50	34.00	80.50	5.09

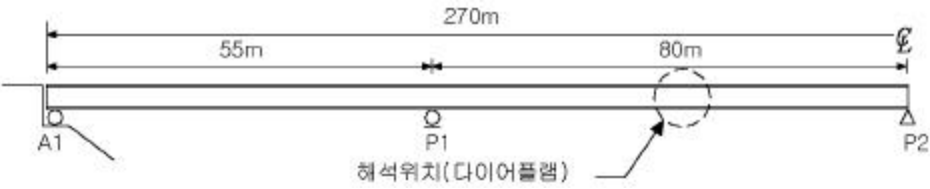
5.3 가

4

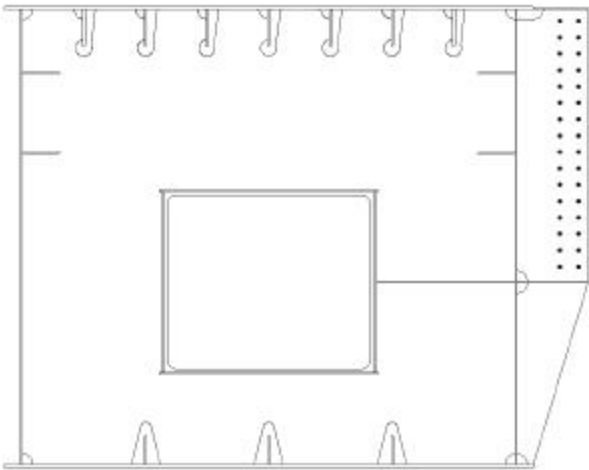
가

()

가



5.6 가

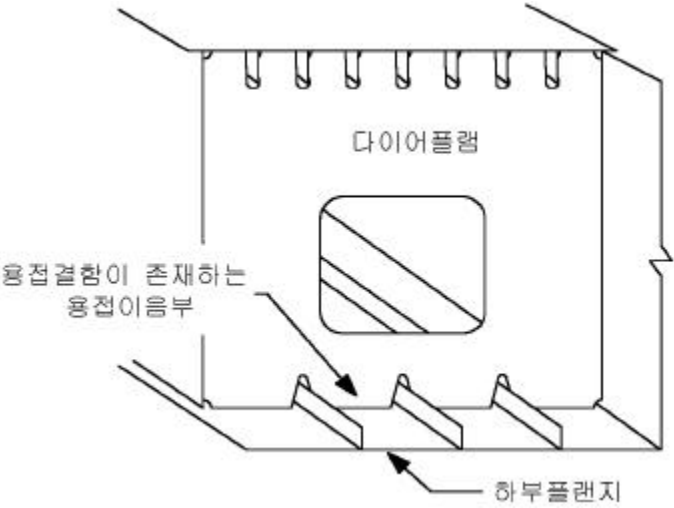


5.7 가

5.8

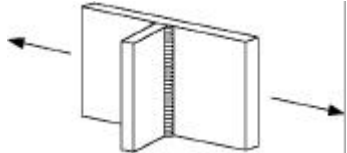
5.8

5.4



5.8

5.4

	(kg/cm ²)	
+	E (816)	

5.4 가

가

· ,

가

·

· 5.9
(Random)

5.3

가

·

,

가

11), 22),

²³⁾ , 가

· 5.10

가

· 가

가

· ,

가

가

,

가

가

가

·

가

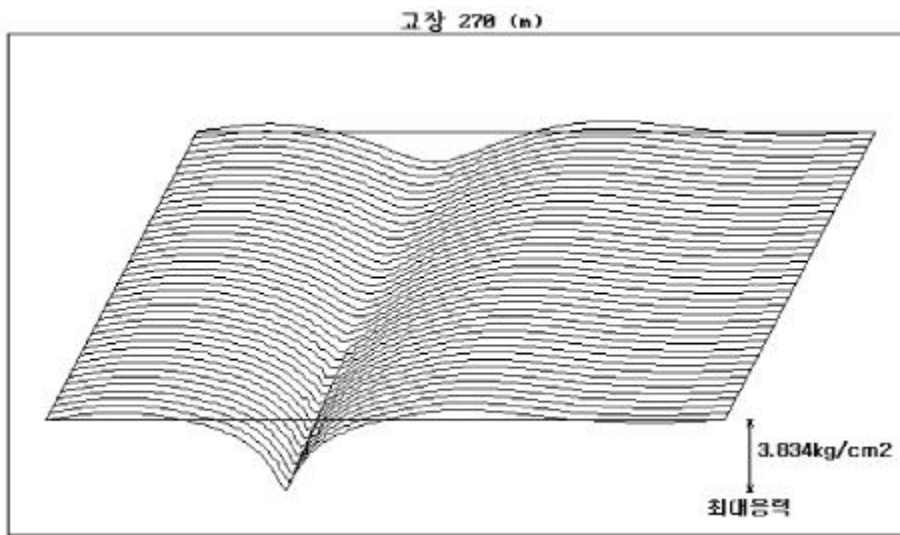
가

,

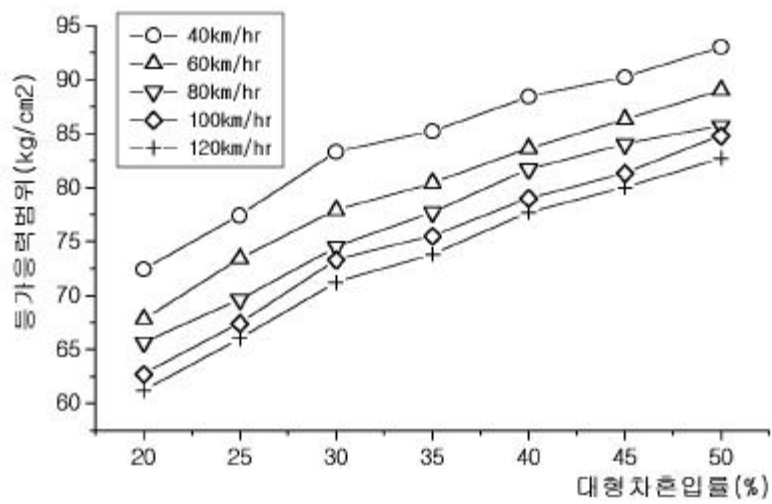
가

가

·



5.9 가



5.10 가 ($\Delta\sigma_e$)

5.5

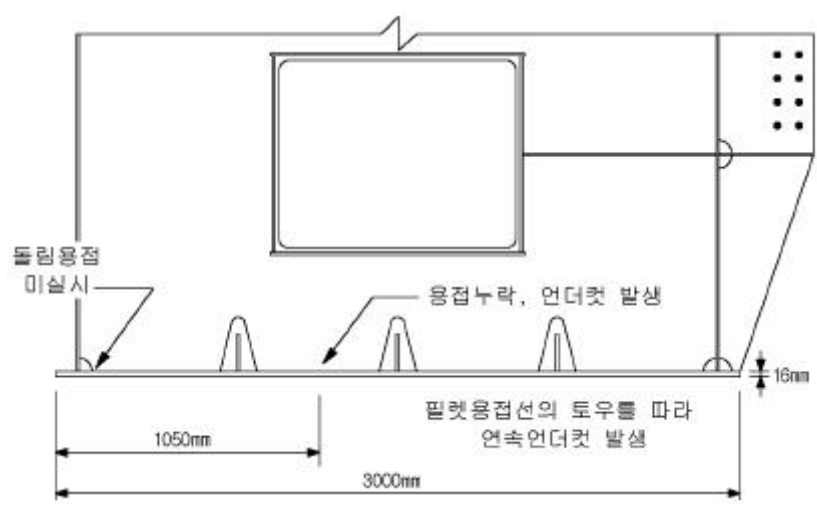
1)

5.11

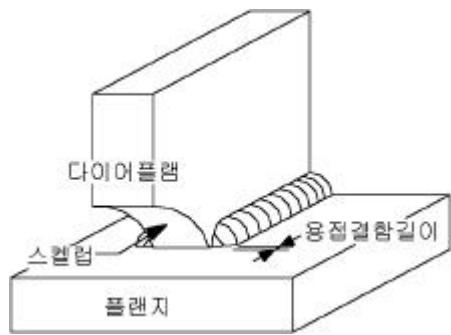
가 , , (toe)
(), 가
() 가 ,
가 , 가 , 1
가 4가 .

5.12 a), b), c), d)

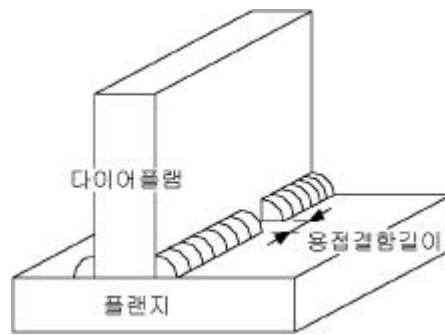
5.5 .



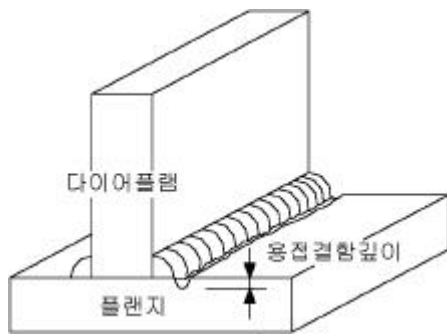
5.11



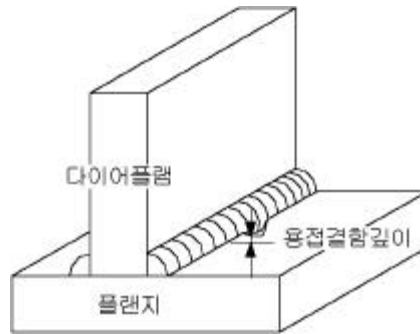
(a)



(b)

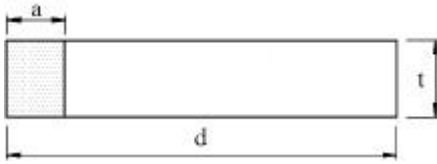
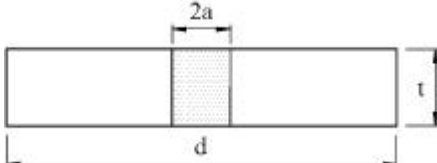
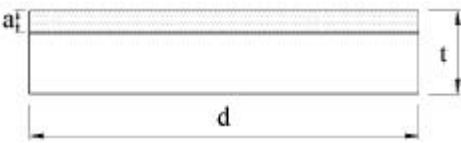
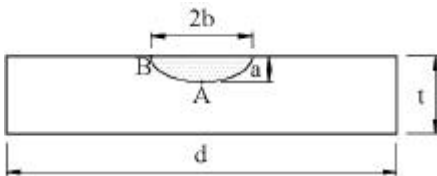


(c)



(d)

5.12

	 A rectangular plate of total length d and thickness t. A shaded rectangular defect of width a is located at the left end of the plate.
	 A rectangular plate of total length d and thickness t. A shaded rectangular defect of width $2a$ is located in the center of the plate.
	 A rectangular plate of total length d and thickness t. A shaded rectangular defect of width a is located on the top surface of the plate.
	 A rectangular plate of total length d and thickness t. A shaded semi-elliptical defect is located on the top surface. The defect has a horizontal width of $2b$ and a vertical depth of a. The points A and B are marked on the defect's profile.

2)

가 ,
1mm, , 1mm .
1mm,
0.5mm . ,
1mm 가 .
(a / b) a b
0.5 가 . ,
, ,
가 .
(Opening Mode) 가
, 가 .
가 ,
가 . ,
(4.10) .
 C, m ΔK_{th} 4.2 JSSC
6) .

5.6

5.13 a), b), c) d) ()

. 5.13 (a)

, (b)

, (c)

, (d)

,

.

4가 () 가

가 ,

가 , 가

가

.

, ,

4가 가

. ,

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가

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가 , 가

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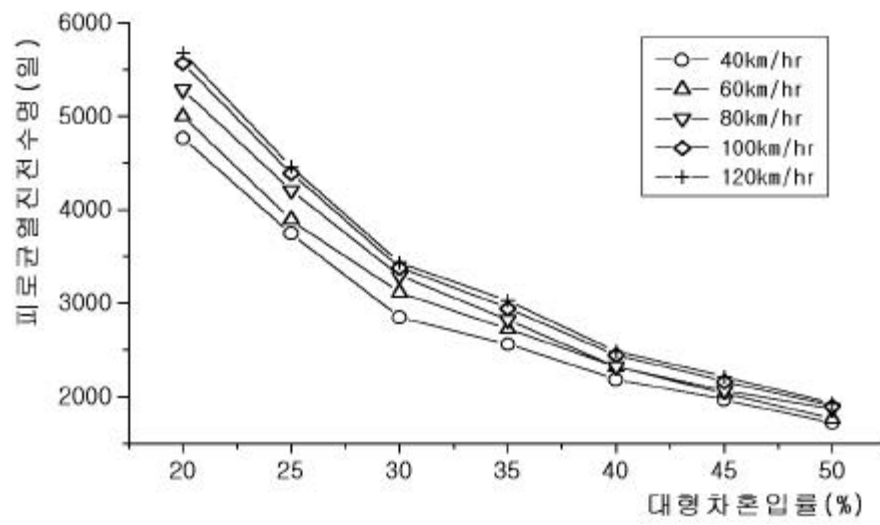
가
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,
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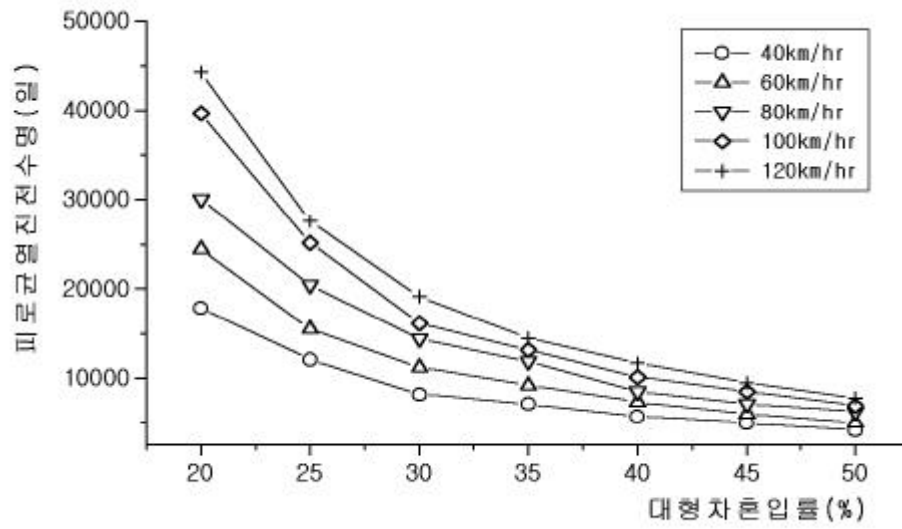
가

0.63

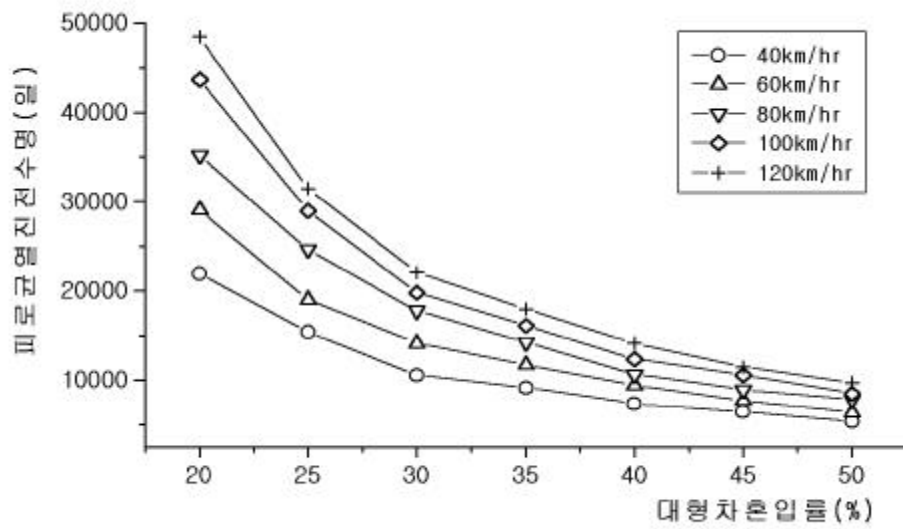
¹⁴⁾ .



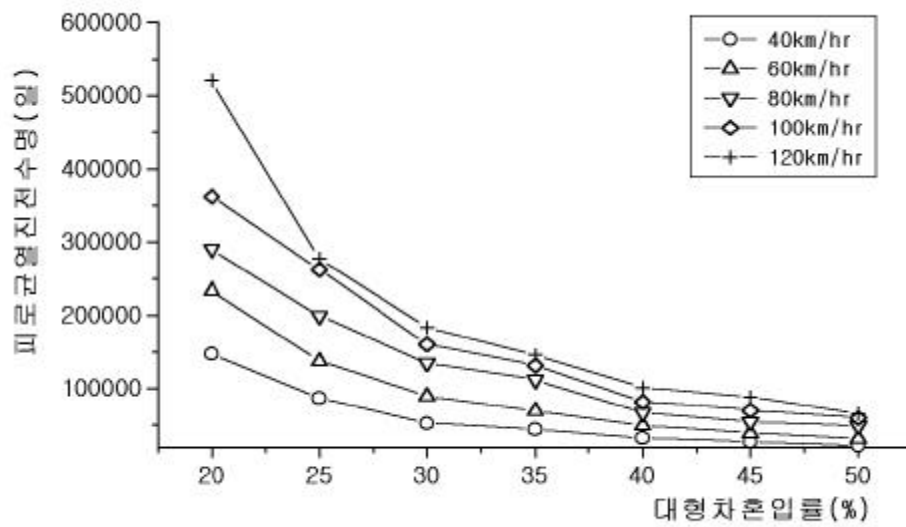
(a)



(b)



(c)

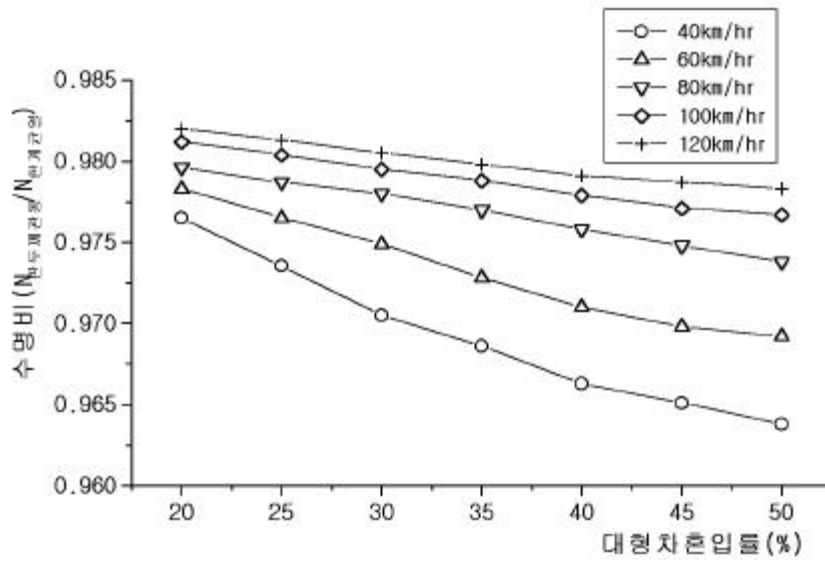


(d)

5.13

5.14

가 96%



5.14

6.

,

가

가 ,

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1)

2

, 가

가 .

2)

가 , 가

.

3)

가 .

4)

가 가

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