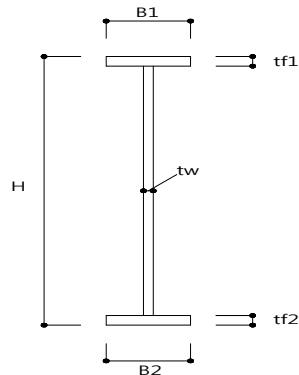


가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강 of 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec: 콘크리트 of 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
α: 강재선팅장계수		0.000012
Ø2: 건조수축에 계수		4
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	693.52
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	kN	104.87
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	3.227
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.62



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	IO(mm ⁴)	IO+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,287	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500				714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_L = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 71.520 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -70.667 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web})) + M_t/J = 11.039 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(I/r)_e = F(I/b^*)$$

$$F = \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733$$

$$\alpha = 2.800, \quad I = 2200$$

$$\beta = 2.714, \quad b^* = 350$$

$$F(I/b^*) = 23.468$$

t=40mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,

$$\text{if } 0 < l/r \leq 8 \Rightarrow 190$$

$$\text{if } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8)$$

$$\text{if } l/r > 110 \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((l/r)^2)$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 합성응력 검토

(상면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.43242 < 1.1 \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.3865 < 1.1 \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전율 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\text{상면} : SF = f_a / f = 2.3841 \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

$$\text{하면} : SF = f_a / f = 2.68867 \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

② 기본내하율

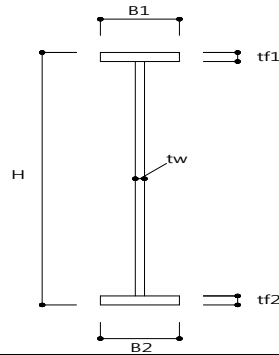
$$\text{상면} : RF = (f_a - f_{du}) / f_{ul} = 2.62525 \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

$$\text{하면} : RF = (f_a - f_{dl}) / f_{ll} = 2.98288 \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강 of 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec : 콘크리트 of 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
es : 바닥판 콘크리트 of 건조수축에 의한 최종수축률		0.00027
α: 강재선형팽창계수		0.000012
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	687.11
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	Kn	77.46
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	0.05
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.62



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	I0(mm ⁴)	I0+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,267	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500			-	714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_l = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 70.859 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -70.014 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web})) + M_t/I = 8.154 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(l/r)_e = F(l/b^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733 \\ \alpha &= 2.800, \quad l = 2200 \\ \beta &= 2.714, \quad b^* = 350 \\ F(l/b^*) &= 23.468 \\ t &= 40 \text{ mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,} \\ \text{if } 0 < l/r \leq 8 & \Rightarrow 190 \\ \text{if } 8 < l/r \leq 110 & \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) \\ \text{if } l/r > 110 & \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((l/r)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 허용 응력 산정

$$\text{상면 } 218.5 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{상면 } 196.088 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑥ 합성응력 검토

(상면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.36961 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.3297 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전을 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: SF = f_a/f = 2.76729 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.12082 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

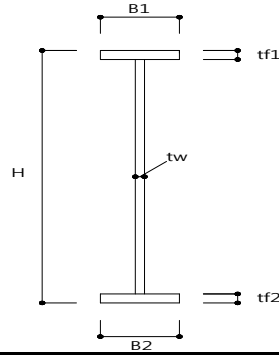
② 기본내하율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{du})/f_{ul} = 3.04517 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{dl})/f_{ll} = 3.45644 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강역 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec : 콘크리트의 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
es : 바닥판 콘크리트의 건조수축에 의한 최종수축률		0.00027
α: 강재선형장계수		0.000012
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	696.08
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	Kn	115.84
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	0.11
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.82



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	I0(mm ⁴)	I0+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,267	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500			-	714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_l = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 71.784 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -70.928 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web}) + M_t/I) = 12.194 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(I/r)_e = F(I/b^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733 \\ \alpha &= 2.800, \quad I = 2200 \\ \beta &= 2.714, \quad b^* = 350 \\ F(I/b^*) &= 23.468 \\ t &= 40 \text{ mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,} \\ \text{if } 0 < I/r \leq 8 & \Rightarrow 190 \\ \text{if } 8 < I/r \leq 110 & \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((I/r) - 8) \\ \text{if } I/r > 110 & \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((I/r)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < I/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((I/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 허용 응력 산정

$$\text{상면 } 218.5 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{상면 } 196.088 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑥ 합성응력 검토

(상면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.38406 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.34476 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전율 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: SF = f_a/f = 2.73163 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.0806 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

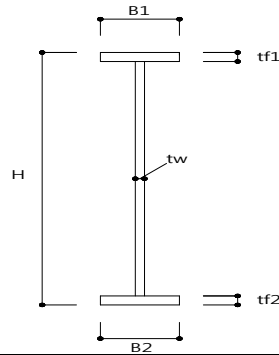
② 기본내하율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{du})/f_{ul} = 3.04517 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{dl})/f_{ll} = 3.45644 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강역 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec : 콘크리트의 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
es : 바닥판 콘크리트의 건조수축에 의한 최종수축률		0.00027
α: 강재선형팽창계수		0.000012
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	689.91
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	Kn	102.04
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	0.09
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.62



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	I0(mm ⁴)	I0+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,267	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500			-	714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_l = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 71.148 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -70.299 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web}) + M_t/I) = 10.741 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(l/r)_e = F(l/b^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733 \\ \alpha &= 2.800, \quad l = 2200 \\ \beta &= 2.714, \quad b^* = 350 \\ F(l/b^*) &= 23.468 \\ t &= 40 \text{ mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,} \\ \text{if } 0 < l/r \leq 8 & \Rightarrow 190 \\ \text{if } 8 < l/r \leq 110 & \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) \\ \text{if } l/r > 110 & \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((l/r)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 허용 응력 산정

$$\text{상면 } 237.5 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{상면 } 213.139 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑥ 합성응력 검토

(상면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.34913 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.31317 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전을 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: SF = f_a/f = 2.99572 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.37843 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

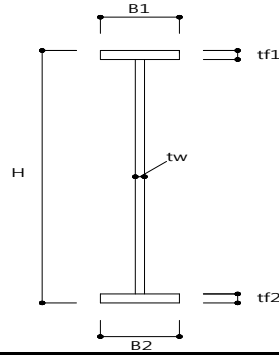
② 기본내하율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{du})/f_{ul} = 3.32511 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{dl})/f_{ll} = 3.77215 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강역 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec : 콘크리트의 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
es : 바닥판 콘크리트의 건조수축에 의한 최종수축률		0.00027
α: 강재선형팽창계수		0.000012
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	103.65
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	Kn	7.81
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	0.03
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.82



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	I0(mm ⁴)	I0+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,267	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500			-	714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_l = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.689 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.562 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web})) + M_t/I = 0.822 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(l/r)_e = F(l/b^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733 \\ \alpha &= 2.800, \quad l = 2200 \\ \beta &= 2.714, \quad b^* = 350 \\ F(l/b^*) &= 23.468 \\ t &= 40 \text{ mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,} \\ \text{if } 0 < l/r \leq 8 & \Rightarrow 190 \\ \text{if } 8 < l/r \leq 110 & \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) \\ \text{if } l/r > 110 & \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((l/r)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 허용 응력 산정

$$\text{상면 } 237.5 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{상면 } 213.139 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑥ 합성응력 검토

(상면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.05076 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하면)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.04515 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전율 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: SF = f_a/f = 19.94 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: SF = f_a/f = 22.4873 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

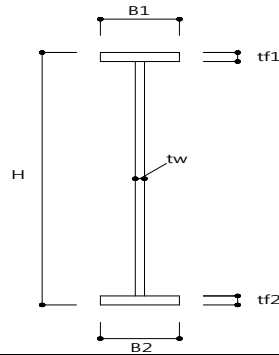
② 기본내하율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{du})/f_{ul} = 3.32511 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{dl})/f_{ll} = 3.77215 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강역 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec : 콘크리트의 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
es : 바닥판 콘크리트의 건조수축에 의한 최종수축률		0.00027
α: 강재선형팽창계수		0.000012
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	685.97
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	Kn	102.01
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	0.08
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.62



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	I0(mm ⁴)	I0+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,267	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500			-	714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_L = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 70.741 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -69.898 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web})) + M_t/I = 10.738 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(l/r)_e = F(l/b^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733 \\ \alpha &= 2.800, \quad l = 2200 \\ \beta &= 2.714, \quad b^* = 350 \\ F(l/b^*) &= 23.468 \\ t &= 40 \text{ mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,} \\ \text{if } 0 < l/r \leq 8 & \Rightarrow 190 \\ \text{if } 8 < l/r \leq 110 & \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) \\ \text{if } l/r > 110 & \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((l/r)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 허용 응력 산정

$$\text{상면 } 237.5 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{하면 } 213.139 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑥ 합성응력 검토

(상면)

$$\sqrt{(f/t/a)^2 + (\mu/\mu a)^2} = 0.3473 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하면)

$$\sqrt{(f/t/a)^2 + (\mu/\mu a)^2} = 0.31157 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전을 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.01293 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.39783 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

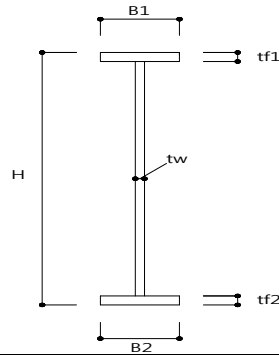
② 기본내하율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{du})/f_{ul} = 3.32511 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하면} &: RF = (f_a - f_{dl})/f_{ll} = 3.77215 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

가로보의 안전성 검토(응력검토)

1. 주형의 단면특성

구분	단위	입력 DATA
Es : 강역 탄성계수	Mpa	205000
Ec : 콘크리트의 탄성계수	Mpa	26332.0
es : 바닥판 콘크리트의 건조수축에 의한 최종수축률		0.00027
α: 강재선형팽창계수		0.000012
Ms1: 계수모멘트(G1)	kN · m	682.36
Ss1: 계수전단력(G1)	Kn	99.18
Mt1: 비틀림모멘트(G1)	kN · m	0.08
MI1: 활하중모멘트(G1)	kN · m	590.62



1. 단면제원

구분	B(mm)	H(mm)	단면(mm)				As(mm ²)	Y(mm)	AsY(mm ³)	AsY ² (mm ⁴)	I0(mm ⁴)	I0+AY ² (mm ⁴)
UPPER FLANGE	350	28	1	28	X	350	9,800	489	4,792,200	2,343,385,800	640,267	2,344,026,067
WEB	10	950	1	950	X	10	9,500			-	714,479,167	714,479,167
LOWER FLANGE	350	22	1	22	X	350	7,700	- 486	- 3,742,200	1,818,709,200	310,567	1,819,019,767
강단면 합계							27,000		1,050,000	4,162,095,000	715,430,000	4,877,525,000

$$I_s = 4.2E+09 + 7.2E+08 = 4877525000.001 \text{ mm}^4$$

2. 응력검토

① 계수모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} Y_{su} &= H/2 + T_u = 503.00 \text{ mm} \\ Y_{sl} &= H/2 + T_l = -497.00 \text{ mm} \\ f_{cu} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 70.369 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{cl} &= (M_s/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -69.530 \text{ Mpa} \\ \mu &= S_s/(A(\text{Web})) + M_t/I = 10.440 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

② 고정하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{du} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 10.612 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{dl} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -10.485 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

③ 활하중 모멘트에 의한 응력검토

G1

$$\begin{aligned} f_{lu} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{su} = 60.908 \text{ Mpa} \\ f_{ll} &= (M_d/I_s) \times Y_{sl} = -60.182 \text{ Mpa} \end{aligned}$$

④ 허용 휨 압축응력 산정

$$(l/r)_e = F(l/b^*)$$

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \sqrt{12 + 2 \times \beta / \alpha} = 3.733 \\ \alpha &= 2.800, \quad l = 2200 \\ \beta &= 2.714, \quad b^* = 350 \\ F(l/b^*) &= 23.468 \\ t &= 40 \text{ mm 이하의 압축플랜지로서,} \\ \text{if } 0 < l/r \leq 8 & \Rightarrow 190 \\ \text{if } 8 < l/r \leq 110 & \Rightarrow 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) \\ \text{if } l/r > 110 & \Rightarrow 740000 \times ((l/r)^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{이 경우 } 8 < l/r \leq 110 \text{ 이므로, } 190 - 1.26 \times ((l/r) - 8) = 170.511 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑤ 허용 응력 산정

$$\text{상연 } 256.5 \text{ Mpa} \quad \text{상연 } 230.19 \text{ Mpa}$$

⑥ 합성응력 검토

(상연)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.32146 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

(하연)

$$\sqrt{(f/f_a)^2 + (\mu/\mu_a)^2} = 0.28873 < 1.1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K}$$

3. 안전율 및 내하율

① 안전율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상연} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.27118 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하연} &: SF = f_a/f = 3.68907 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$

② 기본내하율

$$\begin{aligned} \text{상연} &: RF = (f_a - f_{du})/f_{ul} = 3.60506 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \\ \text{하연} &: RF = (f_a - f_{dl})/f_{ll} = 4.08786 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{O.K} \end{aligned}$$