



				Oigii III
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING / EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING  Japan Society of Civil Engineers				
<u>Available Issues</u>   <u>Japanese</u>		-	>>	Publisher Site
Author:	Keyword:		Search	ADVANCED
<b>≜</b> ≣	Add to Favorite/Citation Articles Alerts	Add to Favorite Publications	Register Alerts	?My J-STAGE HELP

<u>TOP</u> > <u>Available Issues</u> > <u>Table of Contents</u> > <u>Abstract</u>

PRINT ISSN: 0289-8063

## STRUCTURAL ENGINEERING / EARTHQUAKE ENGINEERING

Vol. 21 (2004), No. 2 pp.131s-142s



[PDF (641K)] [References]

## ANALYSIS OF CORRUGATED STEEL WEB GIRDERS BY AN EFFICIENT BEAM BENDING THEORY

Chawalit MACHIMDAMRONG<sup>1)</sup>, Eiichi WATANABE<sup>1)</sup> and Tomoaki UTSUNOMIYA<sup>1)</sup>

1) Dept. of Civil and Earth Res. Eng., Kyoto University

(Received: October 7, 2003)

An elastic beam bending theory for analysis of prestressed concrete girders with corrugated steel web is derived by the application of the variational principle. The theory is a shear deformable beam theory which is based on three displacement fields and is similar to the classical Timoshenko beam theory. A two-node linear finite element with full and reduced integration of the theory is provided. It is then used to analyze simply supported and continuous I-and box-girders. Their predicted results are found in good agreement with those by the 3D finite element analysis. A simplified theory which is similar to the proposed theory by Kato *et al.* (2002) is also discussed and included in appendix.

**Key Words:** shear deformable beam bending theory, corrugated steel web, variational principle, finite element analysis, reduced integration



[PDF (641K)] [References]

Download Meta of Article[Help]

**RIS** 

**BibTeX** 

To cite this article:

Chawalit MACHIMDAMRONG, Eiichi WATANABE and Tomoaki UTSUNOMIYA;

"ANALYSIS OF CORRUGATED STEEL WEB GIRDERS BY AN EFFICIENT BEAM BENDING THEORY", *Structural Eng./Earthquake Eng.*, Vol. 21, No. 2, pp.131s-142s, (2004).

doi:10.2208/jsceseee.21.131s

JOI JST.JSTAGE/jsceseee/21.131s

Copyright (c) 2004 by Japan Society of Civil Engineers







Japan Science and Technology Information Aggregator, Electronic

