
Study of Bending Moment on Anchor Batter Piles Driven into Weak Ground

(Tadayuki Sano)

(Shinji Kondo)

:

2

1.5/4 s Bp/4EI

5

95 124

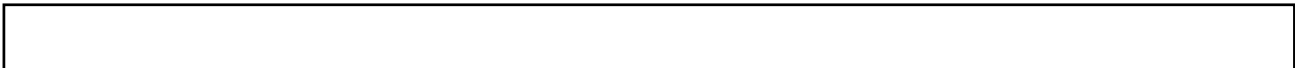
(1)

(2)

Synopsis :

It is well known that batter piles when driven into weak ground are subjected to bending moment by the settlement due to consolidation, but the distribution of the bending moment has not been clearly analyzed as yet. In the case of anchor batter pile driven into just behind the flexible sheet pile wall in the coupled pile-anchored sheet piling bulkhead method, the problem becomes much more complicated because of its involvement with a two-dimensional settlement due to consolidation. The authors applied a formula about the partial active earth pressure to the load on batter piles, and proposed a calculation method of bending moment under the following two assumptions: (1) The batter pile is considered a simple beam supported both at the top and a point of $1.5/4 s Bp/4EI$ below an active failure surface. (2) The load on a batter pile is a partial active earth pressure due to a soil wedge in the angle of plane failure surface. Calculated moments under the above assumptions agreed well within the range of 95 124% with the values obtained by five field experiments.

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軟弱地盤における控え斜ぐいの曲げモーメントについて

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佐野 忠行*

Tadayuki Sano

近藤 伸治**

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It is well known that batter piles when driven into weak ground are subjected to bending moment by the settlement due to consolidation, but the distribution of the bending moment has not been clearly analyzed as yet. In the case of anchor batter pile driven into just behind the flexible sheet pile wall in the coupled pile-anchored sheet piling bulkhead method, the problem becomes much more complicated because of its involvement with a two-dimensional settlement due to consolidation.

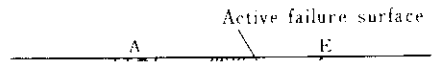
The authors applied a formula about the partial active earth pressure to the load on batter piles, and proposed a calculation method of bending moment under the following two assumptions:

(1) The batter pile is considered a simple beam supported both at the top and a point of $1.5/4 \sqrt{L_e B_e / 4 E I}$ below

an active failure surface.

(2) The load on a batter pile is a partial active earth pressure due to a soil wedge in the angle of plane failure surface

後に存在する斜ぐいの曲げモーメントの計算方法
について述べるものである。なお鋼板壁のよう



の考え方があがるがここでは最も一般的に利用される EI (斜ぐいの断面剛性 (kg/cm^2))

ている Y.L.Chang の計算式のうち埋込杭の不動点位置に相当する海底面より $\pi/2\beta = 1.5/\beta$ を鋼矢板壁の仮想海底面位置、すなわち主働崩壊面の始点として以後の計算を進める。1.5/ β については 2 重鋼矢板壁の換算有効壁高を考える場合で

k_b : 地盤反力係数 (kg/cm^2)

B_p : 斜ぐいの幅 (cm)

ξ : 主働崩壊角

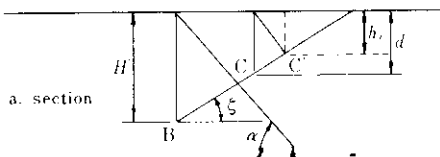
α : 斜ぐいの傾斜角

埋込杭 (1.5) がある場合の計算上の壁高 H 荷重強度

Fig. 2 に示すようにつぎのように仮定する。

埋込杭 (1.5) がある場合の計算上の壁高 H 荷重強度

となるため以上より斜ぐいに作用する分担土圧合力 P_b はつぎの式で求められる



$$\begin{aligned}
 P_b &= P_1 + P_2 \\
 &= K_A' \gamma \eta^2 \sin^2 \alpha (H^2 z_0 \\
 &\quad - H^2 z_0^2 \cot \theta \cdot \tan \xi + \frac{1}{3} z_0^3 \cot^2 \theta \cdot \tan^2 \xi \\
 &\quad + \frac{1}{2} H^2 z_0 \dots \dots \dots (2)
 \end{aligned}$$

たお圧密現象を定量的に表現する体積圧縮係数 β_b のため β_b とすれば β_b は (2) 式より

の斜ぐいの安全性のチェックを第一の問題とし、圧密が 100% 完了した時点すなわち斜ぐいにとって最も危険側の状態を対象としたためである。い

となり、斜ぐいには H390×300×10×16 を使用しているため β_b も (2) 式より

$$\beta_b = \sqrt{\frac{0.4 \times 30}{\dots}} = 0.246 (\text{cm}^{-1})$$

重強度 q) を受けたときの単純梁の最大曲げモーメント M_{\max} は次式で表される。

$$\left. \begin{aligned} M_{\max} &= \frac{(L+2L_1)}{9} \times x_m \times q \\ x_m &= \sqrt{\frac{L(L+2L_1)}{3}} \quad (L \geq L_1) \end{aligned} \right\} \dots (13)$$

よって(13)式に $L=7.29\text{m}$, $L_1=6.10\text{m}$ を代入す

$$M_{\max} = 56.62\text{t}\cdot\text{m/本} \quad (\theta = \frac{\phi}{4} = 7.5^\circ \text{ のとき})$$

となる。

6. 計算値と実測値との比較

粘性土盤に施工された、組ぐい式鋼矢板工法に

る。

おいて斜ぐいの曲げモーメントを5箇所を実測し

(7.29, 6.10, 4.9, 3.7, 2.5)

計算値と実測値の比較を以下の通り示す。

Table 2 Comparison of calculated moment with measured moment

		Maximum moment	Point of M_{max}	Point of $M = 0$
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