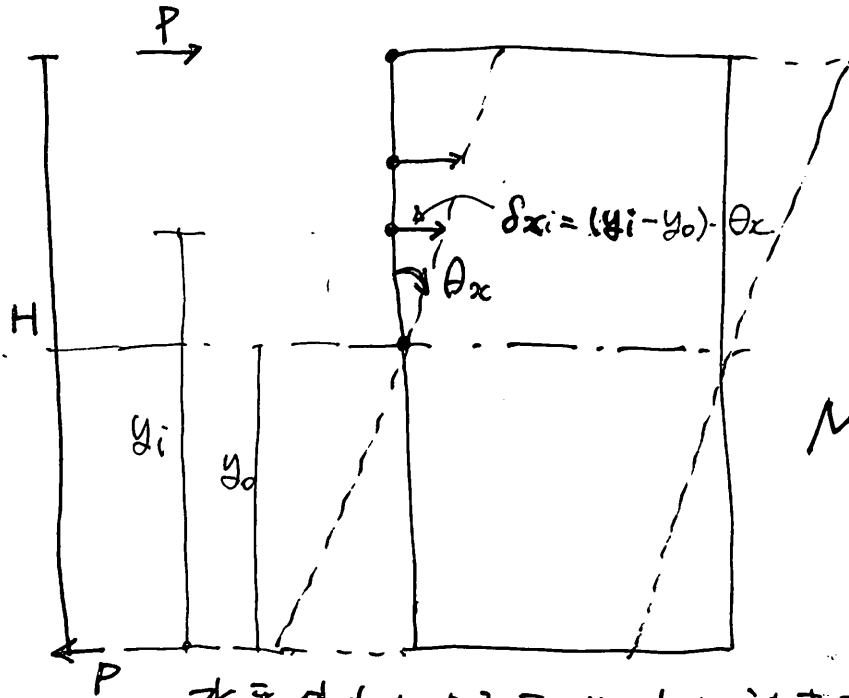


○ 面材壁の剛性計算メモ.

①



$$P_{xi} = k \cdot \delta_{xi}$$

$$= k \cdot (y_i - y_0) \cdot \theta_x$$

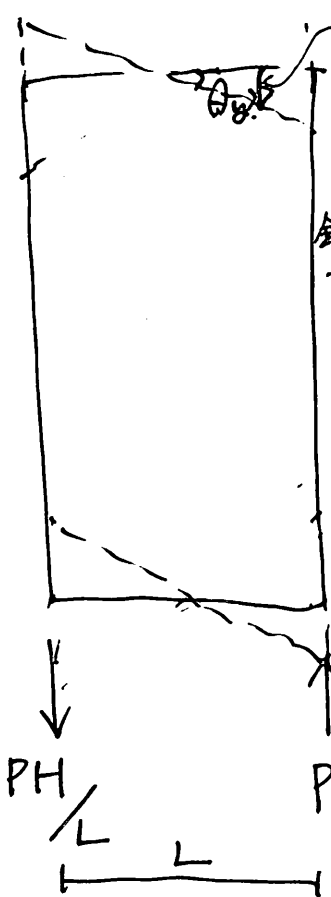
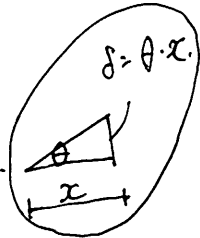
$$M = \sum (P_{xi} \cdot (y_i - y_0))$$

$$= k \cdot \theta_x \cdot \underbrace{\sum (y_i - y_0)^2}_{I_x}$$

水平外力によるE-Xントに対する釣り合い...

$$M = PH = k \cdot \theta_x \cdot I_x$$

中立軸からの距離  
変形角



$$\delta_{yi} = (x_i - x_0) \cdot \theta_y$$

$$P_{yi} = k \cdot \delta_{yi}$$

$$= k \cdot (x_i - x_0) \cdot \theta_y$$

釘のせん断剛性

$$P = kx$$

1本

釘に生じるせん断力

$$M = \sum (P_{yi} \cdot (x_i - x_0))$$

1本づつE-Xトを足して

$$= k \cdot \theta_y \cdot \underbrace{\sum (x_i - x_0)^2}_{I_y}$$

$$M = PH/L \cdot L = k \cdot \theta_y \cdot I_y$$

○ 面材の変形角.

$$R = \theta_x + \theta_y = \frac{PH}{k \cdot I_x} + \frac{PH}{k \cdot I_y} = \frac{PH}{k} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{I_x} + \frac{1}{I_y} \right)$$

$$M = \underbrace{K}_{\text{面材釘による回転剛性}} \cdot R$$

K: 面材釘による回転剛性.  
R: 面材の回転角.

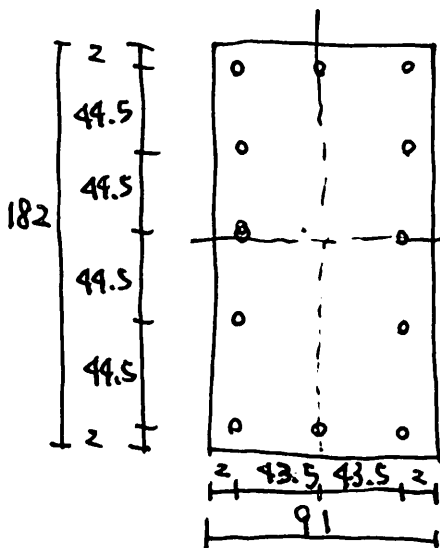
$$\rightarrow \underbrace{PH}_{\ddot{M}} = K \cdot \frac{PH}{k} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{I_x} + \frac{1}{I_y} \right)$$

$$\therefore K = k / \left( \frac{1}{I_x} + \frac{1}{I_y} \right) = \boxed{k \cdot \frac{I_x \cdot I_y}{I_x + I_y}}$$

面材釘による回転剛性.

↳ 面材釘の初期剛性と、 $I_x, I_y$  を計算すると、  
面材の回転剛性が計算できる。

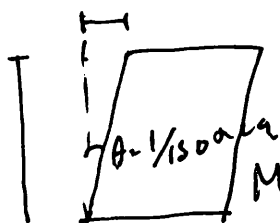
計算例.



$$I_x = (44.5^2 \times 4 + 84^2 \times 6) = 55447 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$I_y = (43.5^2 \times 10) = 18922.5 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\therefore \text{回転剛性} = k \cdot \frac{I_x \cdot I_y}{I_x + I_y} = k \cdot \frac{18922.5 \cdot 55447}{18922.5 + 55447} = 14107 \cdot k$$



$$M = 67713.6 \cdot \frac{1}{1500} = 451 \text{ N}\cdot\text{m}$$

N50 面材  $t=12 \rightarrow k=4.8 \text{ N/m}$

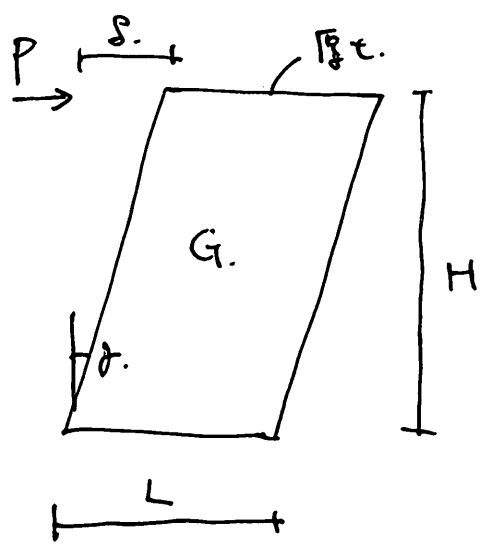
$$\therefore \text{回転剛性} = 4.8 \cdot 14107 = 67713.6 \text{ N}\cdot\text{cm/rad}$$

$\therefore P_a = 451/182 = 2.5 \text{ N} \rightarrow 1.28 \text{ 倍}$  \* 面材せん断変形無視の場合.

○ 面材壁の変形は.

= 釘のせん断変形 + 面材のせん断変形,

面材のせん断変形を追加で考慮する



$\tau = G \cdot r$

$\tau = P / (t \cdot L)$

$\therefore \frac{P}{t \cdot L} = G \cdot r$

$\therefore r = \frac{\delta}{H} \implies \delta = H \cdot r$

$P = \underbrace{K}_{\text{面材のせん断剛性}} \cdot \delta = K \cdot H \cdot r$

$P = K \cdot H \cdot \frac{P}{G \cdot t \cdot L}$

$\therefore K = \frac{G \cdot t \cdot L}{H} \implies \delta_{\text{面}} = \frac{PH}{G \cdot t \cdot L}$

釘のせん断変形分.

$M = P \cdot H = K_{\theta} \cdot R = K_{\theta} \cdot \frac{\delta}{H}$

$\therefore \delta_{\text{釘}} = \frac{P \cdot H^2}{K_{\theta}}$

$\delta = \delta_{\text{釘}} + \delta_{\text{面}} = PH \cdot \left( \frac{H}{K_{\theta}} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t \cdot L} \right)$

水平剛性.

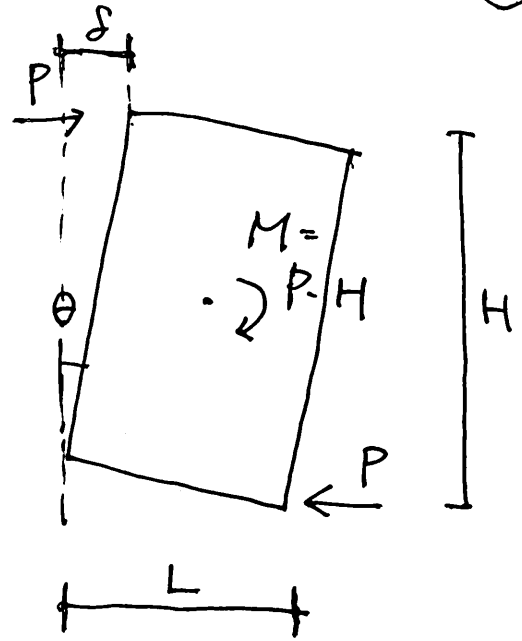
$\therefore K_H = \frac{P}{\delta} = \frac{1}{H} / \left( \frac{H}{K_{\theta}} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t \cdot L} \right)$

。 面材壁の回転剛性。

④

$$M = K_0 \cdot \theta = K_0 \cdot \frac{\delta}{H}$$

↑  
PH.      回転剛性



$$\therefore PH = K_0 \cdot \frac{\delta}{H}$$

$$\therefore K_0 = PH^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\delta}$$

$$P = K_H \cdot \delta \quad \therefore \frac{P}{\delta} = K_H$$

~~~~~  
K\_H は、前に求めた水平剛性。

$$\therefore K_0 = PH^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} = K_H \cdot H^2 \cdot \frac{1}{\delta} = \frac{K_H}{P} \cdot H^2$$

$$= \frac{H}{\left( \frac{H}{K_0} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t \cdot L} \right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{K_0} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H} \right)}$$

。 面材壁の回転剛性

$$K_0 = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{I_x \cdot I_y}{k \cdot I_x \cdot I_y} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H} \right)}$$

∴ ∴

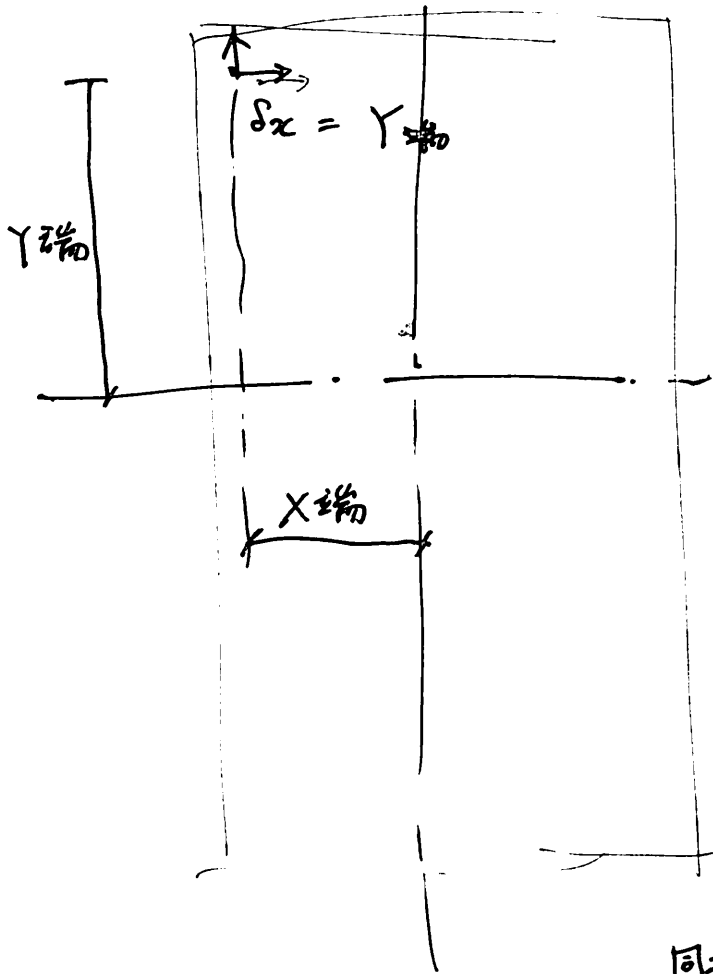
$$A_w = L \cdot H \quad I_{xy} = \frac{I_x \cdot I_y}{I_x + I_y} / A_w \quad \text{とある。}$$

$$K_0 = \frac{1}{\left( \frac{1}{k \cdot I_{xy} \cdot A_w} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t \cdot A_w} \right)} = \frac{A_w}{\left( \frac{1}{k \cdot I_{xy}} + \frac{1}{G \cdot t} \right)}$$

○ 降伏耐力の計算.

(5)

四隅の変位の最大と、釘が最初に降伏する



$$M = PH = k \cdot \theta_x \cdot I_x$$

$$M = PH = k \cdot \theta_y \cdot I_y$$

$$\delta_x = \theta_x \cdot Y_{端}$$

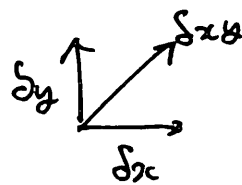
$$= \frac{PH}{k I_x} \cdot Y_{端}$$

$$= \frac{PH}{k} \cdot \left[ \frac{Y_{端}}{I_x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{PH}{k \cdot Z_x} \quad "Z_x \text{ として}"$$

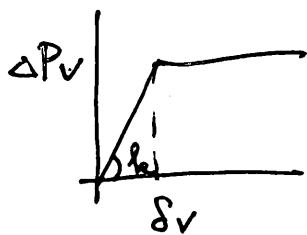
同様にして

$$\delta_y = \theta_y \cdot X_{端} = \frac{PH}{k \cdot Z_y}$$



$$\delta_{xy} = \sqrt{\delta_x^2 + \delta_y^2}$$

降伏時  $\delta_v = \delta_{xy}$  として



$$\frac{\Delta P_v}{k} = \sqrt{\delta_x^2 + \delta_y^2} = \frac{PH}{k} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{Z_x^2} + \frac{1}{Z_y^2}}$$

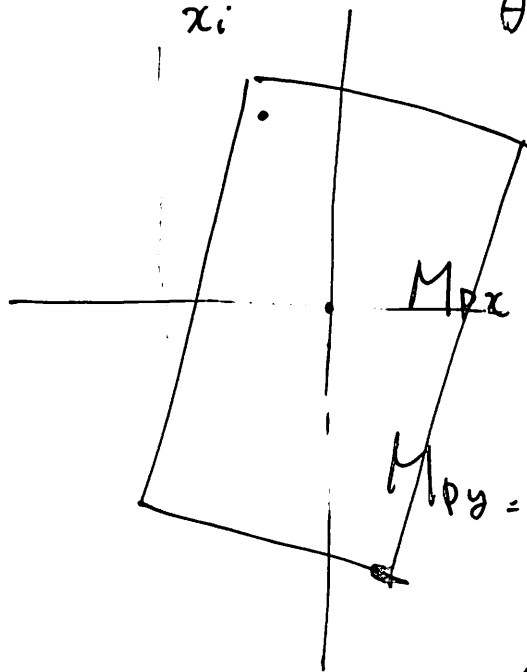
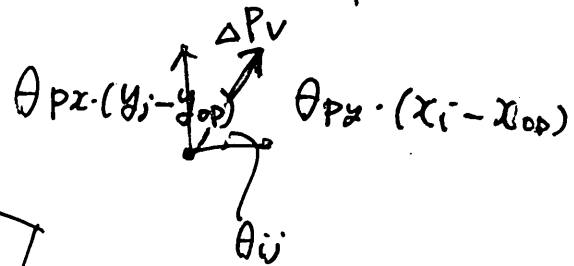
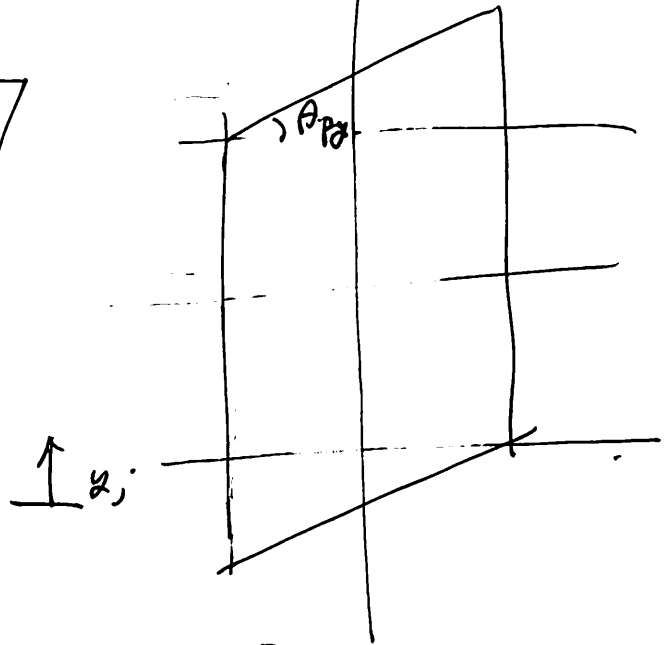
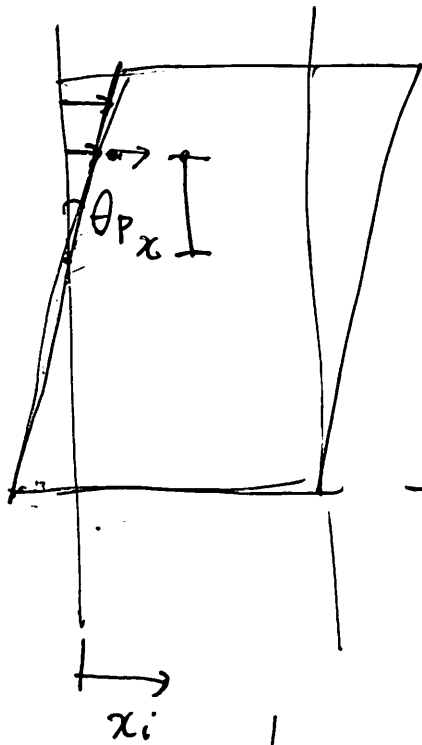
降伏点として

$$\therefore M_y = \Delta P_v \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{Z_x^2} + \frac{1}{Z_y^2}}$$

$$P_y = M_y / H$$

• 塑性域の計算法

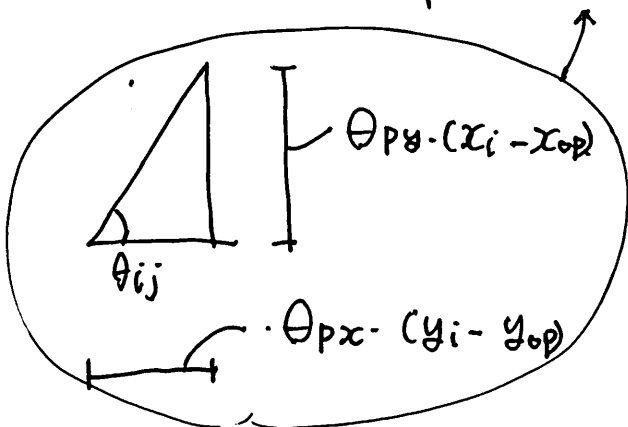
⑥



$$M_{px} = \sum \left[ \left( \frac{\Delta P_v \cdot \cos \theta_{ij}}{\text{水平方向分力}} \right) \cdot (y_j - y_{op}) \right]$$

$$M_{py} = \sum \left[ (\Delta P_v \cdot \sin \theta_{ij}) \cdot (x_i - x_{op}) \right]$$

$$\cos \theta_{ij} = \frac{\theta_{px} \cdot (y_i - y_{op})}{\sqrt{\theta_{px}^2 \cdot (y_j - y_{op})^2 + \theta_{py}^2 \cdot (x_i - x_{op})^2}}$$



$$\therefore M_{Px} = \left[ \sum \frac{\theta_{Px} \cdot (y_i - y_{op})^2}{\sqrt{\theta_{Px}^2 \cdot (y_i - y_{op})^2 + \theta_{Py}^2 \cdot (x_i - x_{op})^2}} \right] \cdot \Delta P_v$$

Z<sub>Px</sub> z.d.c.

$$M_{Py} = \left[ \sum \frac{\theta_{Py} \cdot (x_i - x_{op})^2}{\sqrt{\theta_{Px}^2 \cdot (y_i - y_{op})^2 + \theta_{Py}^2 \cdot (x_i - x_{op})^2}} \right] \cdot \Delta P_v$$

Z<sub>Py</sub> z.d.c.

二二二

$$M_{Px} = Z_{Px} \cdot \Delta P_v$$

$$M_{Py} = Z_{Py} \cdot \Delta P_v$$

力の釣りあ...

$$M_{Px} = M_{Py} \quad \text{t.c.}$$

弾性式で...

$\theta_{Px}$  と  $\theta_{Py}$ ,  $y_0$  と  $x_0$  を... 求めよ... ので...

4変数計算により求められた。提導式あり。

$$\frac{\theta_{Px}}{\theta_{Py}} = 1.28458 \frac{I_y}{I_x} \quad y_{op} = -0.1059 H_0 + 1.2118 y_0$$

$$\ast I_y > I_x \text{ なら } x_{op} = -0.1059 B_0 + 1.2118 x_0$$

弾性式で...

$$M_x = k \cdot \theta_x \cdot I_x$$

$$M_y = k \cdot \theta_y \cdot I_y$$

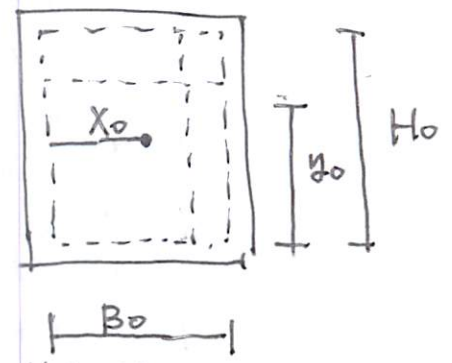
$$M_x = M_y \text{ なら}$$

$$\theta_x \cdot I_x = \theta_y \cdot I_y$$

$$\therefore \frac{\theta_x}{\theta_y} = \frac{I_y}{I_x}$$

と導き出...

弾性式で...  
釘の剛性が高いほど...  
 $\theta$  のみか...  
た...  
...



釘が非対称なときの...  
全弾性時の中立軸 ( $x_{op}$ ,  $y_{op}$ ) の...  
関係式。

対称な  $H_0 = 2y_0$  なら  $y_{op} = y_0$  となり当然...  
一致する

略算で、

$$M_p = (M_{px} + M_{py}) / 2$$

平均とする。

$$= M_p = (Z_{px} + Z_{py}) \cdot \Delta P_v / 2$$

$$C_{xy} = \frac{M_p}{M_y} \text{ あり}$$

$$C_{xy} = \frac{(Z_{px} + Z_{py}) / 2}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{Z_x^2} + \frac{1}{Z_y^2}}} \text{ となるはずか}$$

補正 ①

収束値から決めた  $\frac{\theta_{px}}{\theta_{py}} = 1.28458 \frac{I_b}{Z_x}$ ,  $z_{op} = -0.1059 H_0 + 1.2118 q$

を用いて、 $M_{px}$ ,  $M_{py}$  を計算すると、 $M_{px} = M_{py}$  となる

$M_{px} = M_{py}$  となる場合、 $M_p = (M_{px} + M_{py}) / 2$  となる

略算値との誤差が大きいため、

$$Y_{err} = 0.99174 + 0.06793 \cdot X_{err} + 0.90613 \cdot X_{err}^2$$

$$X_{err} = \frac{2 \cdot |M_{px} - M_{py}|}{M_{px} + M_{py}}$$

$$M_p = \frac{1}{Y_{err}} (Z_{px} + Z_{py}) \cdot \Delta P_v / 2 \quad \text{に補正あり}$$



補正②

9

略算式が下限式になるための補正 0.9411

∴ 補正後の  $M_p$

$$M_p = \frac{1}{Y_{err}} \cdot 0.9411 \cdot \left( \frac{Z_{px} + Z_{py}}{2} \right) \cdot \Delta P_v$$

平均

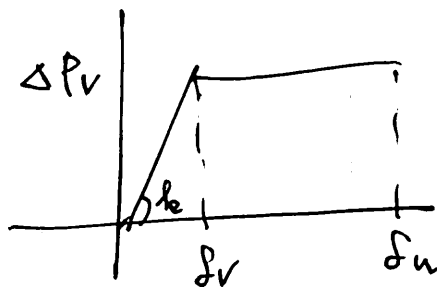
$$M_y = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{Z_x^2} + \frac{1}{Z_y^2}}} \cdot \Delta P_v$$

$$\therefore C_{x2} = \frac{M_p}{M_y} = \frac{\frac{1}{Y_{err}} \cdot 0.9411 \cdot \left( \frac{Z_{px} + Z_{py}}{2} \right)}{\sqrt{\frac{1}{Z_x^2} + \frac{1}{Z_y^2}}}$$

# ○ 塑性率 $\mu$ の計算

$$\mu = \frac{R_u}{R_y} = \frac{\text{隅角部の釘が終局変位に達する時}}{\text{隅角部の釘が降伏変位に達する時}}$$

$$= \frac{\delta_u}{\delta_v}$$



ここで  $\delta_u, \delta_v$  は、面材のせん断変形を考慮して

$$\delta = \delta_{釘} + \delta_{面} = PH \left( \frac{H}{K_{\theta}} + \frac{L}{G \cdot t \cdot L} \right) \text{ より}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{釘} &= PH \frac{H}{K_{\theta}} \\ \delta_{面} &= PH \cdot \frac{L}{G \cdot t \cdot L} \end{aligned} \rightarrow \delta_{面} = \left( \delta_{釘} \cdot \frac{K_{\theta}}{H} \right) \cdot \frac{L}{G \cdot t \cdot L}$$

$$= \delta_{釘} \cdot \frac{K_{\theta}}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H}$$

$$\therefore \delta_v \rightarrow \delta_v + \delta_v \cdot \frac{K_{\theta}}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H}$$

$$\delta_u \rightarrow \delta_u + \delta_v \cdot \frac{K_{\theta}}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H}$$

$$K_{\theta} = \frac{k \cdot I_x \cdot I_y}{I_x + I_y}$$

$$\therefore \mu = \frac{\delta_u + \delta_v \cdot \frac{K_{\theta}}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H}}{\delta_v + \delta_v \cdot \frac{K_{\theta}}{G \cdot t \cdot L \cdot H}}$$