

(金 起 永)

2000

改善 張力 算出 方法

**Improved Technique for Evaluating
Tension of Cable**

Improved Technique for Evaluating Tension of Cable

Advisor : Professor **In-Won Lee**

By
Ki-Young Kim

Department of Civil Engineering
Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology

A thesis submitted to the faculty of the Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Engineering in the Department of Civil Engineering.

Taejon, Korea
1999. 12. 27.
Approved by

Professor In-Won Lee
Major Advisor

.

1999 12 27

. Ki-Young Kim. Improved Technique for Evaluating
MCE Tension of Cable. . Department
983061 of Civil Engineering. 2000. 45p. Advisor Prof. In-Won Lee. Text in
Korea

ABSTRACT

Cables are very important members in long-span bridges such as cable-stayed bridges and suspension bridges. So it is a very important and a essential part of maintenance of bridge to evaluate the tension of cables. But most theory on evaluation of cable tension does not consider the inclination of cable and additional tension due to cable vibration, hence we can apply these results to limited cases.

In this paper, new formula for evaluating the tension of cables is studied to improve the existing formula by introducing the inclination and additional tension of cable. Exact solution for static cable problem is solved to derive new tension formula, and it is proved that symmetry and anti-symmetry of cables are broken in the existence of inclination of cables. The dynamic equation of motion of cable is studied on base of exact static solution and dynamic displacement of cable is derived on the assumption that the sag of cable is negligible and the dynamic displacement is much smaller than static one.

In case of inclined cables, there is no criterion for judging the symmetry and the anti-symmetry of mode shapes, so proposed method does not divide the modes into symmetric modes and anti-symmetric modes, hence, considers the additional tension in both symmetric and anti-symmetric modes.

The proposed method gives the better result than the result of existing methods. The error of existing method by Irvine(1981) is about 10%, but that of proposed method is only 0.04%. Moreover, the variance of results in proposed method is much smaller than Irvine's method, because Irvine's formula does not give accurate values in calculating tensions with lower frequencies.

Abstract	_____	i
	_____	iii
	_____	v
1		
1.1	_____	1
1.2	_____	3
1.3.	_____	5
2		
2.1	_____	6
2.2	_____	16
3		
3.1	_____	23
3.2	_____	24
3.3	_____	31
3.4	_____	38
4	_____	41
	_____	42

- 2-1.
- 2-2.
- 2-3.
- 3-1.
- 3-2. Irvine
- 3-3.
- 3-4.

1

1.1

가 .

, /
가 .
가 가 .
(optimal design)

가

가 (large structure) (flexible)

가

가

가

(cable-stayed bridge), (suspension bridge)

가 .

가

(girder)

가가

가 .

(cable)

(flexural rigidity)
(tension)

(compression)

가

가

가

(nonlinearity)

가

1.2

1974 H. M. Irvine[1]
 . Irvine
 (dynamic solution)

가

M. S. Triantafyllou[2] 1982 (浮橋)

가

가

가

Triantafyllou

Irvine

1998 Russel Lardner

Triantafyllou

Triantafyllou

1996 Zui, Shinke Namita[3] Irvine
 Irvine

1.3

, 가 가 ,

,

가 .

,

,

(exact solution) .

,

(static deflection)

가 ,

가 .

,

가

가

,

가

.

2

2.1

2.1.1

2-1
 L , T 가 . (Cartesian , x)
 y , θ .
 (rotational stiffness)
 (Hinge) , xy 가 .
 (free-body diagram) 2 .
 ds x dx y dy 가 ,
 가 . 2-2 , x (2-1)

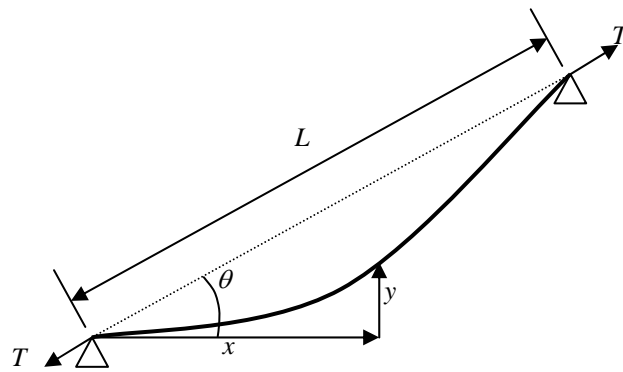


그림 2-1. 케이블의 개략도

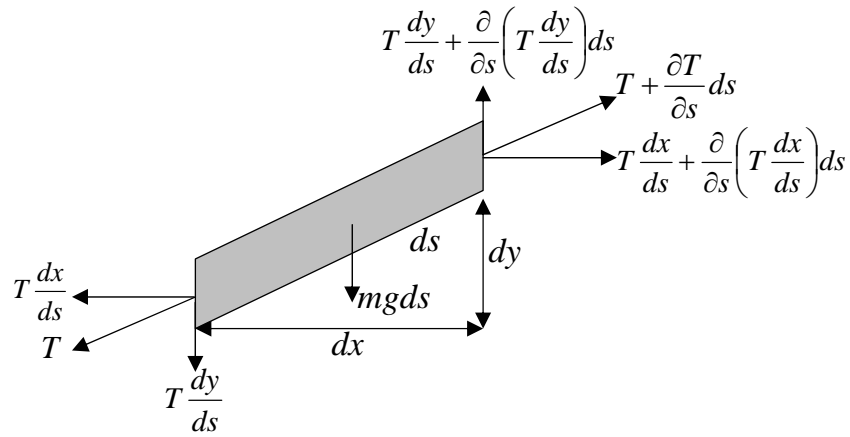


그림 2-2. 케이블의 자유물체도

$$T \frac{dx}{ds} = T \frac{dx}{ds} + \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(T \frac{dx}{ds} \right) ds \quad (2-1)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(T \frac{dx}{ds} \right) = 0 \quad (2-2)$$

$$y \quad (2-3) \quad .$$

$$T \frac{dy}{ds} + mgds - T \frac{dy}{ds} - \frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(T \frac{dy}{ds} \right) ds = 0 \quad (2-3)$$

$$(2-4) \quad .$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(T \frac{dy}{ds} \right) = mg \quad (2-4)$$

$$ds \quad (2-5)$$

$$(ds)^2 = (dx)^2 + (dy)^2 \quad (2-5)$$

$$H, T, H$$

$$H = T \frac{dx}{ds} \quad (2-6)$$

$$(2-6) \quad (2-2) \quad (2-6) \quad (2-7), (2-8)$$

$$\frac{\partial H}{\partial s} = 0 \quad (2-7)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial s} \left(H \frac{dy}{dx} \right) = mg \quad (2-8)$$

$$(2-7) \quad s \quad (2-9) \quad s \quad H$$

$$H = \text{constant} \quad (2-9)$$

$$(2-5) \quad (dx)^2 \quad (2-10) \quad (2-8)$$

$$(2-11)$$

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx} \right)^2} \quad (2-10)$$

$$H \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = mg \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)^2} \quad (2-11)$$

(2-11)

2.1.2

$$(2-11) \quad \cdot \quad (2-11) \quad (2-$$

12)

$$\cosh^2 x - \sinh^2 x = 1 \quad (2-12)$$

$$(2-11) \quad y \quad x \quad (2-13)$$

$$(2-11) \quad (2-14)가 \quad \cdot$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \sinh(Ax + B) \quad (2-13)$$

$$HA \cosh(Ax + B) = mg \cosh(Ax + B) \quad (2-14)$$

$$(2-14) \quad A \quad \cdot$$

$$A = \frac{mg}{H} \quad (2-15)$$

$$(2-13) \quad (2-11) \quad (2-16) \quad \cdot$$

$$y(x) = \frac{H}{mg} \cosh\left(\frac{mg}{H}x + B\right) + C \quad (2-16)$$

가 .

$$y(0) = 0 \quad (2-17)$$

$$y(L \cos \theta) = L \sin \theta \quad (2-18)$$

(2-17), (2-18) (2-16) (2-19), (2-20) .

$$y(0) = \frac{H}{mg} \cosh(B) + C = 0 \quad (2-19)$$

$$y(L \cos \theta) = \frac{H}{mg} \cosh\left(\frac{mgL \cos \theta}{H} + B\right) + C = L \sin \theta \quad (2-20)$$

(2-20) (2-19) (2-21) .

$$\frac{H}{mg} \left[\cosh\left(\frac{mgL \cos \theta}{H} + B\right) - \cosh B \right] = L \sin \theta \quad (2-21)$$

Hyperbolic cosine (2-22) .

$$\cosh(P + Q) = \cosh P \cosh Q + \sinh P \sinh Q \quad (2-22)$$

(2-22) (2-21) .

$$\left[\cosh\left(\frac{mgL \cos \theta}{H}\right) - 1 \right] \cosh B + \sinh\left(\frac{mgL \cos \theta}{H}\right) \sinh B = \frac{mgL \sin \theta}{H} \quad (2-23)$$

(2-23) B (2-24)가 .

$$\frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \cosh B + \frac{\sinh \Psi}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \sinh B = \frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \quad (2-24)$$

$$\Psi \quad (2-25) \quad ,$$

$$\Psi = \frac{mgL \cos \theta}{H} \quad (2-25)$$

$$(2-24) \quad , \quad (2-26) \quad .$$

$$\sinh \varphi \cosh B + \cosh \varphi \sinh B = \frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \quad (2-26)$$

,

$$\varphi = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) = \cosh^{-1} \left(\frac{\sinh \Psi}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) \quad (2-27)$$

$$(2-26) \quad (2-22) \quad (2-28) \quad .$$

$$\sinh(\varphi + B) = \frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \quad (2-28)$$

$$, \quad (2-28) \quad (2-29) \quad .$$

$$\varphi + B = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) \quad (2-29)$$

(2-29) (2-27), (2-30) B .

$$B = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) - \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) \quad (2-30)$$

a .

$$a = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) \quad (2-31)$$

(2-31) (2-32) .

$$\sinh a = \frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} = \sqrt{\frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{2}} \quad (2-32)$$

(2-32) exponential (2-33)

$$\frac{e^{2a} + e^{-2a} - 2}{4} = \frac{\cosh \Psi - 1}{2} \quad (2-33)$$

(2-33) (2-34) .

$$\cosh \Psi = \frac{e^{2a} + e^{-2a}}{2} = \cosh 2a \quad (2-34)$$

$$a \quad (2-35)$$

$$a = \frac{\Psi}{2} \quad (2-35)$$

(2-30)

$$B = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) - \frac{\Psi}{2} \quad (2-36)$$

(2-36) (2-19) , (2-37)

$$C = -\frac{1}{\Psi L \cos \theta} \cosh \left[\sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) - \frac{\Psi}{2} \right] \quad (2-37)$$

(2-36), (2-37) (2-16) (2-38)

$$y(x) = \frac{L \cos \theta}{\Psi} \left[\cosh \left(\frac{\Psi x}{L \cos \theta} + B \right) - \cosh B \right] \quad (2-38)$$

2.1.3(2-38) Cartesian , x

(2-39)

$$\delta(x) = x \tan \theta - \frac{L \cos \theta}{\Psi} \left[\cosh \left(\Psi \frac{x}{L \cos \theta} + B \right) - \cosh B \right] \quad (2-39)$$

(2-39) (2-40) .

$$\frac{d\delta}{dx} = \tan \theta - \sinh\left(\frac{\Psi x}{L \cos \theta} + B\right) \quad (2-40)$$

(2-40) 0 ,

(2-41) .

$$\sinh\left(\frac{\Psi x}{L \cos \theta} + B\right) = \tan \theta \quad (2-41)$$

(2-41) x x_{\max} (2-42)

$$x_{\max} = \frac{L \cos \theta}{\Psi} [\sinh^{-1}(\tan \theta) - B] \quad (2-42)$$

$\theta = 0$ (2-42) (2-43) .

$$x_{\max} = -\frac{BL}{\Psi} \quad (2-43)$$

(2-36) $\theta = 0$ B (2-44) , (2-44) (2-43)

(2-45) .

$$B = -\frac{\Psi}{2} \quad (2-44)$$

(2-47)

가

2.1.4

2-3 $\theta = 45^\circ$

(2-37)

Ψ

Ψ (2-25)

Ψ

Ψ

Ψ

(2-36)

B (2-50)

$$B = \sinh^{-1} \left(\frac{\Psi \tan \theta}{\sqrt{2(\cosh \Psi - 1)}} \right) \quad (2-50)$$

Ψ

(2-36)

(2-36) (2-51)

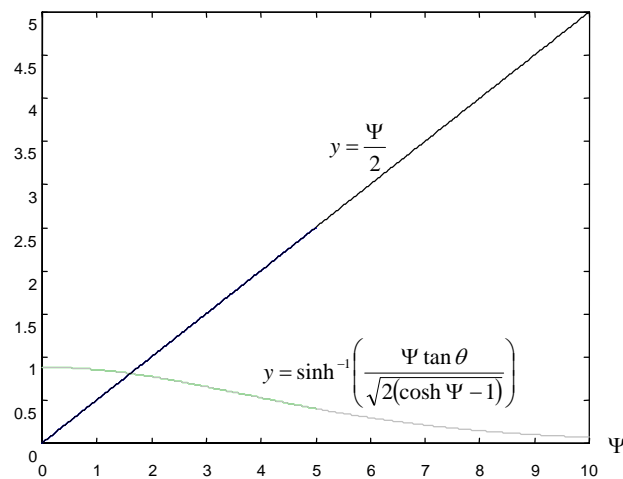


그림 2-3. B 값의 분석을 위한 그래프

$$B = -\frac{\Psi}{2} \tag{2-51}$$

3

3.1

(load cell)

(strain gauge)

가

가

가

3.2

3.2.1

(2-75)

가 , 가 \bar{h} 가 $\bar{v}_n(x)$ 가 , 가 (strain - displacement relationship) Hooke

3.2.2

Hooke

$$\varepsilon(x, t) \quad (3-1)$$

$$\varepsilon(x, t) = \frac{d\bar{s} - ds}{ds} \quad (3-1)$$

$$(3-1) \quad d\bar{s} \quad , \quad ds \quad (3-2)$$

$$\varepsilon(x, t) = \frac{d\bar{s}^2 - ds^2}{dsd\bar{s} + ds^2} \quad (3-2)$$

$$dsd\bar{s} \approx ds^2 \quad \text{가} \quad (3-2) \quad (3-3)$$

$$\varepsilon(x, t) = \frac{d\bar{s}^2 - ds^2}{2ds^2} \quad (3-3)$$

$$, \quad d\bar{s} \quad (3-4)$$

$$d\bar{s}^2 = dx^2 + (dy + d\bar{v})^2 \quad (3-4)$$

$$(2-5) \quad (3-4) \quad (3-3) \quad (3-5) \quad .$$

$$\varepsilon(x) = \frac{(dy + d\bar{v})^2 - dy^2}{2ds^2} \quad (3-5)$$

$$(3-5) \quad (3-6) \quad .$$

$$\varepsilon(x) = \frac{2dyd\bar{v} + d\bar{v}^2}{2ds^2} \quad (3-6)$$

$$. \quad (3-6) \quad (3-7) \quad \text{가} \quad , \quad d\bar{v}^2$$

$$\varepsilon(x) = \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{\partial \bar{v}}{\partial s} \quad (3-7)$$

$$(3-8) \quad .$$

$$\varepsilon(x, t) = \frac{\tau}{EA} \quad (3-8)$$

E (Young's modulus), A , τ

가 .

(3-8) . (3-

8) (3-9) .

$$\varepsilon(x) = \frac{\bar{h}}{EA} \frac{ds}{dx} \tag{3-9}$$

3.2.3 가

(3-7) (3-9) . (3-

7) (3-9) (3-10) .

$$\frac{\bar{h}}{EA} \frac{ds}{dx} = \frac{dy}{ds} \frac{d\bar{v}}{ds} \tag{3-10}$$

(3-10) $(ds/dx)^2$ (3-11) .

$$\frac{\bar{h}}{EA} \left(\frac{ds}{dx}\right)^3 = \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d\bar{v}}{dx} \tag{3-11}$$

(3-11) , (3-12) .

$$\frac{\bar{h}}{EA} \int_0^{L \cos \theta} \left(\frac{ds}{dx}\right)^3 dx = \int_0^{L \cos \theta} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d\bar{v}}{dx} dx \tag{3-12}$$

(3-12) .

가 , (3-13) .

$$\frac{ds}{dx} = \frac{1}{\cos \theta} \quad (3-13)$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}}{EA} \int_0^{L \cos \theta} \frac{1}{\cos^3 \theta} dx = \frac{\bar{h}L}{EA \cos^2 \theta} \quad (3-14)$$

$$(3-12) \quad (3-15)$$

$$\int_0^{L \cos \theta} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d\bar{v}}{dx} dx = \int_0^{L \cos \theta} \int \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} \frac{d\bar{v}}{dx} dx dx \quad (3-15)$$

$$(3-15) \quad \bar{v} \quad \bar{v} \quad (3-16)$$

$$\int_0^{L \cos \theta} \frac{dy}{dx} \frac{d\bar{v}}{dx} dx = \int_0^{L \cos \theta} \bar{v}(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} dx \quad (3-16)$$

$$(3-14) \quad (3-14) \quad (3-16) \quad (3-17)$$

$$\frac{\bar{h}L}{EA \cos^2 \theta} = \int_0^{L \cos \theta} \bar{v}(x) \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} dx \quad (3-17)$$

$$(3-17) \quad \text{가} \quad (3-17)$$

$$\bar{v}(x) = \frac{\Psi}{L \cos \theta} \cosh \left(\frac{\Psi x}{L \cos \theta} + B \right) \quad (3-17)$$

가 \bar{h} 가 0

가

가 0

가

3.2.4

$$(2-38) \quad (3-18)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\Psi}{L \cos \theta} \cosh \left(\frac{\Psi x}{L \cos \theta} + B \right) \quad (3-18)$$

$$\text{가} \quad (3-18) \quad \text{가} \quad (3-19)$$

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = \frac{\Psi}{L \cos \theta} \cosh B \quad (3-19)$$

$$(3-18) \quad (2-74) \quad (3-17) \quad (3-20)$$

$$\frac{L}{EA \cos \theta} = \frac{\Psi^2 \cosh B}{m \omega^2 L} \frac{1}{\Omega} \left[\Omega - \sin \Omega - (1 - \cos \Omega) \tan \frac{\Omega}{2} \right] \quad (3-20)$$

$$(2-71) \quad (3-21)$$

$$\omega^2 = \frac{\Omega^2 H}{m L^2 \cosh B \cos^2 \theta} \quad (3-21)$$

(3-21) (3-20) (3-22) .

$$\frac{H}{EA\Psi^2 \cosh^2 B \cos^3 \theta} = \frac{1}{\Omega^3} \left[\Omega - \sin \Omega - (1 - \cos \Omega) \tan \frac{\Omega}{2} \right] \quad (3-22)$$

(3-22) (3-23) .

$$\Omega - \sin \Omega - (1 - \cos \Omega) \tan \frac{\Omega}{2} = \Omega - 2 \tan \frac{\Omega}{2} \quad (3-23)$$

(3-22) (3-23) (3-24) .

$$\tan \frac{\Omega}{2} = \frac{\Omega}{2} - \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\Omega}{2} \right)^3 \quad (3-24)$$

,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{H}{EA\Psi^2 \cosh^2 B \cos^3 \theta} \quad (3-25)$$

$$n \quad (3-26)$$

.

$$\tan \frac{\Omega_n}{2} = \frac{\Omega_n}{2} - \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\Omega_n}{2} \right)^3 \quad (3-26)$$

,

$$\frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{H}{EA\Psi^2 \cosh^2 B \cos^3 \theta} \quad (3-25)$$

$$\Omega_n = \omega_n L \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{m \cosh B}{H}} \quad (2-79)$$

(3-26)

가

가

(3-26)

가

3.3

가

가

Irvine

가

Irvine

3.3.1 Irvine [1]

Irvine

가

Irvine (3-27)

$$z = \frac{H}{mg} \left\{ \cosh\left(\frac{mgL}{2H}\right) - \cosh\frac{mg}{H}\left(\frac{L}{2} - x\right) \right\} \quad (3-27)$$

$$(2-38) \quad \theta = 0$$

$$(3-27)$$

Irvine

(3-28)

가

$$H \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + h \frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = m \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \quad (3-28)$$

가

(3-29)

$$H \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = m \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial t^2} \quad (3-29)$$

(3-29)

(3-30)

$$H \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + m\omega^2 \bar{v} = 0 \tag{3-30}$$

(3-31)

$$\bar{v}(0) = 0 \tag{3-31a}$$

$$\bar{v}\left(\frac{L}{2}\right) = 0 \tag{3-31b}$$

(3-30)

(3-31)

(3-32)

$$\omega_n = \frac{n\pi}{L} \sqrt{\frac{H}{m}} \tag{3-32}$$

n

(3-32)

가

, (3-

33)

$$H = \frac{m\omega_n^2 L^2}{n^2 \pi^2} \tag{3-33}$$

가

(3-28)

(3-27)

(3-34)

$$y(x) = \frac{mg}{2H} x(L-x) \quad (3-34)$$

(3-34)

(3-28)

(3-35)

.

$$H \frac{\partial^2 \bar{v}}{\partial x^2} + m\omega^2 \bar{v} = \frac{mg}{H} \bar{h} \quad (3-35)$$

(3-35)

(3-36)

.

$$\bar{v}(t) = \frac{\bar{h}}{H\Omega^2} \left(1 - \tan \frac{\Omega}{2} \sin \frac{\Omega x}{L} - \cos \frac{\Omega x}{L} \right) \quad (3-36)$$

,

$$\Omega = \omega L \sqrt{\frac{m}{H}} \quad (3-37)$$

(3-37)

-

Hooke

(2-38)

.

$$\tan \frac{\Omega}{2} = \frac{\Omega}{2} - \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\Omega}{2} \right)^3 \quad (3-38)$$

,

$$\lambda^2 = \frac{EAm^2 g^2 L^3}{H^3 L_e} \quad (3-39)$$

$$L_e = \int_0^L \left(\frac{ds}{dx} \right)^3 dx \tag{3-40}$$

(3-38)

(3-24)

3.3.2 Irvine

(3-38) Irvine (3-24)

가

가

3-1 Irvine

가

Irvine

가

표 3.1. Irvine 식과 제안식의 비교

	Irvine 식	제안식
역대칭 모드	$H = \frac{m\omega_n^2 L^2}{n^2 \pi^2}$	
대칭 모드	$\tan \frac{\Omega_n}{2} = \frac{\Omega_n}{2} - \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\Omega_n}{2} \right)^3$ $\lambda^2 = \frac{EAm^2 g^2 L^3}{H^3 L_e}$ $\Omega_n = \omega_n L \sqrt{\frac{m}{H}}$	$\tan \frac{\Omega_n}{2} = \frac{\Omega_n}{2} - \frac{4}{\lambda^2} \left(\frac{\Omega_n}{2} \right)^3$ $\frac{1}{\lambda^2} = \frac{H}{EA\Psi^2 \cosh^2 B \cos^3 \theta}$ $\Omega_n = \omega_n L \cos \theta \sqrt{\frac{m \cosh B}{H}}$

θ 가 ,
 $\cosh B$

Irvine
 (3-27) (3-41)

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{mg}{H} \cosh\left(\frac{L}{2} - x\right) \quad (3-41)$$

Irvine (3-42)

가 .

$$\frac{d^2 y}{dx^2} = -\frac{mg}{H} \quad (3-42)$$

Irvine $x = L/2$ $\cosh(L/2 - x)$ 1

cosine 1 Irvine hyperbolic
 $\cosh B$

3.3.3

$$\text{가 } \lambda^2, \Omega, \quad (3-38)$$

(3-38) Ω , λ^2 가
 가 (3-38)

Russel Lardner 3-1

.[3] 44°

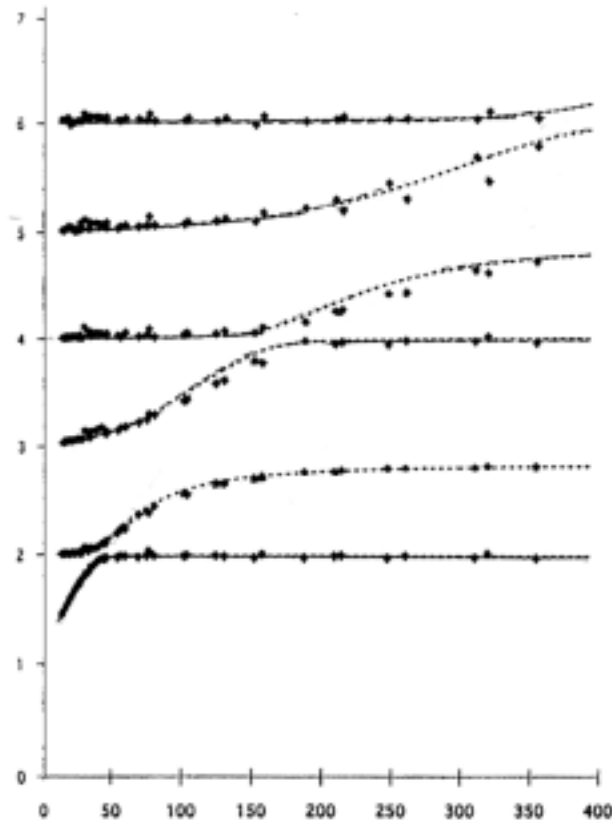


그림 3-1. 실험을 통한 케이블의 특성 곡선

3-2 Irvine

. Irvine

가

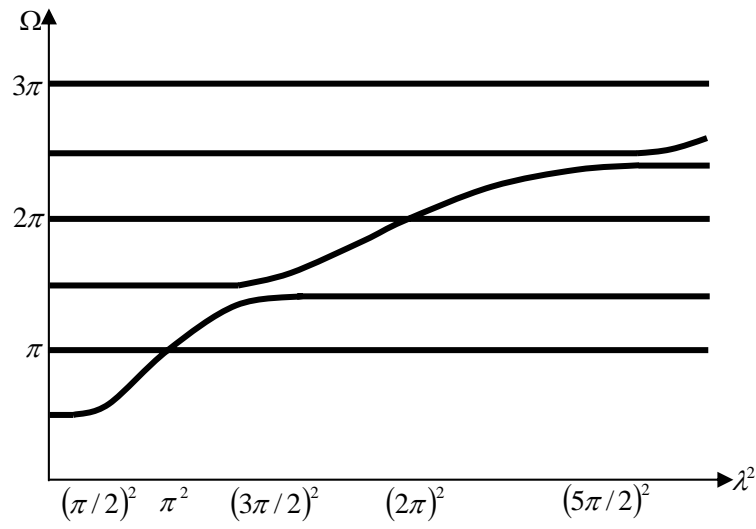


그림 3-2. Irvine 식의 케이블 특성 곡선

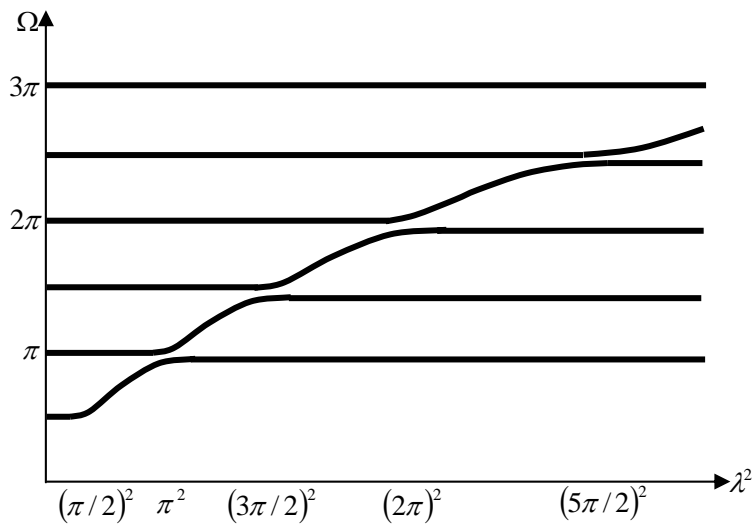


그림 3-3. 제안식의 케이블 특성 곡선

3.4.

, Irvine

Russel Lardner[3]가

3-2

, 3-3

표 3-2. 케이블의 물성치

	43.6°
	11.66m
	22.29N
	71.39N
	0.445mm ²
	13.4GPa

표 3-3. 케이블의 고유 주파수

	(Hz)
1	1.688
2	1.814
3	2.685
4	3.448
5	4.325
6	5.171
7	6.039

3-4

3-4

, Irvine

가
0.04%

, Irvine

10.32%

표 3-4. 수치 해석 결과

	Irvine		(Russel)
1	-	71.42	
2	65.24	71.25	
3	101.52	71.43	
4	66.42	71.29	
5	89.49	71.45	
6	66.21	71.31	
7	83.66	71.40	
	78.76	71.36	71.39

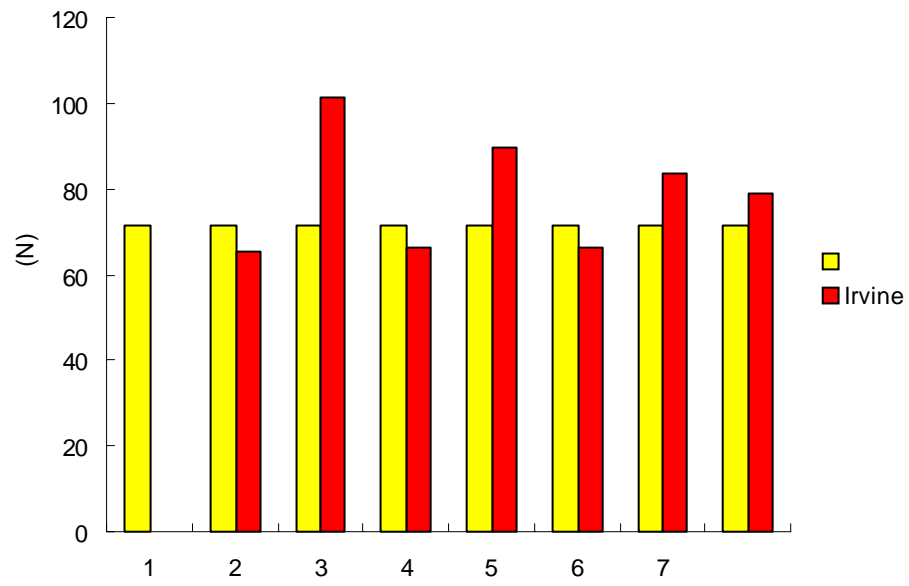


그림 3.4. 수치 해석 결과

-
- [1] Irvine, H.M. (1981), *Cable Structures*, MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.
- [2] Triantafyllou, M.S. (1982), "Preliminary Design of Mooring Systems," *Journal of Ship Research*, Vol.26, No.1, pp.25-35.
- [3] Russel, J.C., Lardner, T.J. (1998), "Experimental Determination of Frequencies and Tension for Elastic Cables," *ASCE Journal of Engineering Mechanics*, Vol.124, No.10, pp.1067-1072.
- [4] Zui, H., Shinke, T. and Namita, Y.(1996), "Practical Formulas for Estimation of Cable Tension Vibration Method," *ASCE Journal of Structural Engineering*, Vol.122, No.6, pp.651-656.
- [5] Triantafyllou, M.S. (1984), "The Dynamics of Taut Inclined Cables," *Quarterly Journal of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics*, Vol.37, No.3, pp.421-440.
- [6] Triantafyllou, M.S. and Grinfogel, L. (1986), "Natural Frequencies and Modes of Inclined Cable," *Journal of Structural Division, ASCE*, Vol.112, No.1, pp.139-148.
- [7] Irvine, H.M. (1978), "Free Vibrations of Inclined Cable," *Journal of Structural Division, ASCE*, Vol.104, No.2, pp.343-347.
- [8] Irvine, H.M. and Griffin, J.H. (1976), "On the Dynamic Response of a Suspended Cable," *Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics*, Vol.4, pp.389-402.
- [9] Saxon, D.C. and Cahn, A.S. (1953), "Modes of Vibration of a Suspended Chain," *Quarterly Journal of Mechanics and Applied Mathematics*, Vol.6, No.3, pp.273-285.
- [10] Yu, Z., Xu, Y.L. (1998), "Mitigation of Three-Dimensional Vibration of Inclined Sag Cable Using Discrete Oil Dampers – I. Formulation," *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, Vol.214, No.4, pp.659-673.

-
- [11] Bedford, A. and Drumheller, D.S. (1996), *Elastic Wave Propagation*, John Wiley and Sons.
- [12] Behbahani-Nejad, M. and Perkins, N.C. (1996), "Freely Propagating Waves in Elastic Cables," *Journal of Sound and Vibration*, Vol.196, No.2, pp.189-202.
- [13] Koh, C.G., Zhang, Y. and Quek, S.T. (1999), "Low-Tension Cable Dynamics: Numerical and Experimental Studies," *Journal of Engineering Mechanics*, Vol.123, No.3, pp.347-354.
- [14] Veletsos, A.S. and Darbre, G.R. (1983), "Dynamic Stiffness of Parabolic Cables," *Earthquake Engineering and Structural Dynamics*, Vol.11, pp.367-401.
- [15] West, H.H. and Geschwindner, L.F. (1975), "Natural Vibrations of Suspension Cable," *Journal of the Structural Division*, ASCE, Vol. 101, No.ST11, pp.2277-2291.

2

가

(空砲)

(
.)

가

가

8

가

Creator

가

6

가

6

: (金起永)

: 1975 10 13

:

:

1994. 3. – 1998. 2.

(B.S)

1998. 3. – 2000. 2.

(M.S)

1. (2000), “

”,

,

1. , , , ”

,” 1999

, 1999.10. 22, pp. 69 -72.

1. , , , “ ;”
, 1999.