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考虑剪切变形影响的新型波形钢腹板 组合箱梁挠度计算

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摘要:为得到求解精度高且简便高效的新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁,考虑全截面剪切变形影响的挠度计算方法。以分析新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁箱壁剪应力分布特点入手,利用虚功原理,并引入考虑全截面影响的剪切形式因子,将组合箱梁挠度分离为 Euler 梁理论挠度与考虑全截面剪切变形的附加挠度,基于能量变分原理建立了全截面剪切变形附加挠度的表达式。制作了新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁实桥缩尺模型,进行了组合梁受集中荷载和均布荷载试验,并运用 ANSYS 有限元软件建立了组合梁空间有限元模型进行对比分析。试验结果与空间有限元计算结果验证了理论公式的正确性。参数分析表明,剪切变形对新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁挠度影响较大,相对于组合梁翼板,波形钢腹板剪切变形的影响更加突出;翼板剪切附加挠度随高跨比的增大而减小,但始终小于波形钢腹板剪切附加挠度;波形钢腹板剪切附加挠度随着宽跨比的减小而减小,当宽跨比小于 0.2 时,可忽略波形钢腹板剪切变形的影响。

关键词:桥梁工程;波形钢腹板组合箱梁;剪切附加挠度;虚功原理;剪切形式因子

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1 引言

新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁用钢底板替换传统波形钢腹板组合箱梁的混凝土底板,在保留其优点的同时,彻底解决了混凝土底板易开裂的弊病,近年来已在桥梁建设中快速发展^[1]。呈褶皱状的腹板在减轻自重、提高预应力施加效率的同时,也会产生较大的剪切变形,从而引起组合结构较大的挠曲变形^[2]。因此,求解精度高且简便高效的挠曲计算方法一直是学者们研究的热点^[3-7]。Elgaaly 等^[8]对波形钢腹板组合梁进行了大量实验研究,结果表明腹板剪应力沿腹板高度等值分布,且腹板承担了几乎全部剪应力。吴文清等^[9]根据波形钢腹板组合箱梁模型试验,证明了组合梁在弹性阶段符合拟平截面假定。李宏江等^[10]运用初等梁理论,推导了考虑剪切变形的挠曲计算方法。聂建国等^[11]采用有效刚度法,将波形钢腹板组合梁挠度

分解为桁架作用和弯曲作用,对其挠度解析式做了推导。姚浩等^[12]提出一种假设组合梁顶底板承担所有弯矩,波形钢腹板承担所有剪力的夹层梁理论。上述研究均考虑翼板剪力滞效应。

文献^[13-18]基于拟平截面假定,考虑翼板的剪力滞效应,引入剪切转角来反映波形钢腹板的剪切变形,运用能量变分原理对组合梁挠度求解。由于翼板纵向挠曲函数与腹板剪切转角函数的引入,导致波形钢腹板组合箱梁的挠度分析较为繁琐且复杂。

针对上述问题,本文利用虚功原理,根据新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁截面剪应力分布特点,推导了考虑全截面影响的剪切形式因子表达式,基于该剪切形式因子,运用能量变分原理给出组合箱梁考虑全截面剪切变形的挠度计算表达式。

2 力学特性及基本假定

2.1 波形钢腹板力学特性

波形钢腹板的外形构造及尺寸如图 1 所示。

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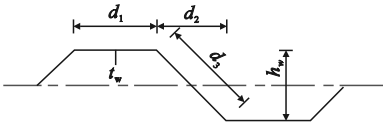


图1 波形钢腹板构造示意图

Fig. 1 Schematic diagram of a corrugated steel web

轴向呈现褶皱状的波形钢腹板,在荷载作用下的轴向变形较大,因此其表观弹性模量 E_x 很小^[19]

$$E_x = E_s \cdot \frac{d_1 + d_2}{3d_1 + d_3^3/h_w^2} \cdot \left(\frac{t_w}{h_w}\right)^2 \quad (1)$$

式中 E_s 为钢材的弹性模量; d_1, d_2, d_3, h_w, t_w 为波形钢腹板几何尺寸。

Johnson 等^[20] 根据波形钢腹板的波折形状,通过模型试验,得出波形钢腹板等效切变模量 G_w

$$G_w = \frac{d_1 + d_2}{d_1 + d_3} \cdot \frac{E_s}{2(1 + \nu)} \quad (2)$$

式中 ν 为钢材的 Poisson 比。

2.2 基本假定

受任意荷载作用的简支钢底板-波形钢腹板组合箱梁如图 2 所示,图中 $O-xyz$ 为正交笛卡尔坐标系, O 位于组合梁截面形心。对于处于弹性工作阶段的组合梁,做如下假设

- (1) 忽略组合梁壁厚的影响,认为箱梁挠曲应力沿壁厚均匀分布;
- (2) 忽略组合梁层间滑移与纵向掀起;
- (3) 忽略波形钢腹板抗弯的贡献,认为混凝土桥面板与钢底板承担组合梁的所有弯矩。

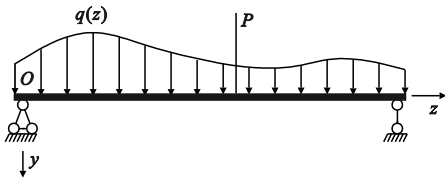


图2 受任意荷载的简支梁

Fig. 2 Simply supported girder subject to arbitrary load

3 组合梁挠曲分析

3.1 挠曲剪切形式因子

新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁横截面如图 3 所示。图中 b_1, b_2, b_3 分别为组合梁顶板半宽、底板半宽和悬臂板宽度; β 为波形钢腹板与竖轴的夹角; h_c 和 h_s 分别为顶板上缘到截面形心的距离和底板下缘到截面形心的距离; y_c 和 y_s 分别为顶板中面到截面形心轴的距离和底板中面到截面形心轴的距离。

波形钢腹板组合箱梁受任意荷载作用时,组合箱梁挠曲剪应力公式为

$$\tau_{sz} = -\frac{Q(z)}{I_x} \int y ds \quad (3)$$

式中 $Q(z)$ 为截面剪力; I_x 为截面换算为同一材料后,忽略波形钢腹板抗弯贡献的截面惯性矩。

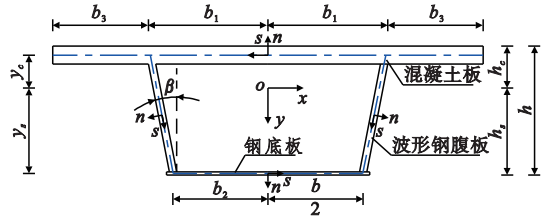


图3 组合箱梁截面计算简图

Fig. 3 Sectional calculation diagram of composite box girder

由式(3)可得组合箱梁截面顶板、悬臂板、底板上任意点的剪应力 $\tau_{sz1}, \tau_{sz2}, \tau_{sz3}$, 表达式为

$$\tau_{sz1} = \frac{Q(z)}{I_x} y_c x \quad (4a)$$

$$\tau_{sz2} = -\frac{Q(z)}{I_x} y_c (b_1 + b_3 - x) \quad (4b)$$

$$\tau_{sz3} = -\frac{Q(z)}{I_x} y_s x \quad (4c)$$

由于波形钢腹板的 E_x 很小,可认为腹板正应力为 0,根据文献^[21]可得沿腹板方向的剪应力为

$$\tau_{szw} = \frac{Q(z)}{I_x} \frac{y_c A_c}{t_w \cos \beta} \quad (5)$$

式中 A_c 为组合箱梁混凝土桥面板面积的一半。

由式(4,5)可得波形钢腹板组合箱梁截面壁厚中线上任意一点的剪应力分布模式,如图 4 所示。

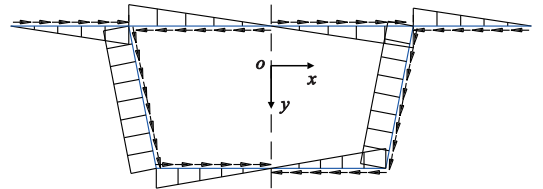


图4 剪应力分布

Fig. 4 Shear stress distribution

从组合梁内取一微元体,几何尺寸如图 5(a) 所示,假设组合梁受单位荷载作用,产生的弯矩为 M_U 、剪力为 Q_U ,则单位荷载引起如图 5(b) 所示的正应力 σ_z 和剪应力 τ_{sz} ,其表达式为

$$\sigma_z = \frac{M_U y}{I_x} \quad (6)$$

$$\tau_{sz} = \frac{Q_U S_y}{I_x t} \quad (7)$$

式中 S_y 为微元板的静矩。

组合梁在任意荷载作用下产生的弯矩和剪力分别为 M 和 Q ,则引起的伸长 ϵ_z 如图 5(c) 所示,引起的剪切应变 γ_{sz} 如图 5(d) 所示。

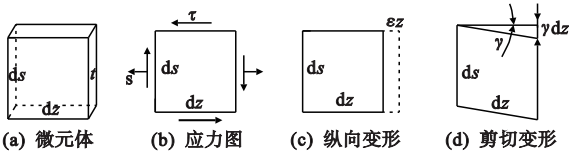


图5 微元体受力分析
Fig. 5 Force analysis of micro-element

组合梁受任意荷载作用下产生的弯矩和剪力分别为 M_L 和 Q_L , 其引起的正应变 ϵ_z 和剪应变 γ_{zs} 分别为

$$\epsilon_z = \frac{M_L y}{EI_x} \quad (8)$$

$$\gamma_{zs} = \frac{Q_L}{GI_x t} S_y \quad (9)$$

由式(6~9)可得单位荷载作用下的内虚功为

$$\begin{aligned} dW_{int} &= (\sigma t ds)(\epsilon dz) + (\tau t ds)(\gamma dz) \\ &= \frac{M_U M_L}{EI_x^2} t ds dz + \frac{Q_U Q_L S_y^2}{GI_x^2 t^2} t ds dz \quad (10) \end{aligned}$$

对式(10)沿梁全长积分, 可得组合梁总内功

$$\begin{aligned} W_{int} &= \int \frac{M_U M_L y^2}{EI_x^2} dA dz + \int \frac{Q_U Q_L S_y^2}{GI_x^2 t^2} dA dz \\ &= \int_l \frac{M_U M_L}{EI_x^2} dz \int_A y^2 dA + \int_l \frac{Q_U Q_L}{GI_x^2} dz \int_A \left(\frac{S_y}{t}\right)^2 dA \quad (11) \end{aligned}$$

式中 A 为组合梁换算截面后的截面面积。

单位荷载产生的外功 W_{ext} 为

$$W_{ext} = \Delta \quad (12)$$

式中 Δ 为钢底板波形钢腹板组合箱梁挠度。

定义 f_i 为剪切形式因子, 其表达式为

$$f_i = \frac{A}{I_x^2} \int_A \left(\frac{S_y}{t}\right)^2 dA \quad (13)$$

由虚功原理可得

$$\Delta = \int_l \frac{M_U M_L}{EI_x^2} dz + \int_l \frac{f_i Q_U Q_L}{GI_x^2} dz \quad (14)$$

式(14)为考虑剪切附加挠度的波形钢腹板组合箱梁挠度计算公式。右端第1项为 Euler 梁理论产生的挠度; 右端第2项为全截面剪切变形引起的附加挠度, 其中剪切形式因子 f_i 只与组合梁截面形式有关。

对于图3所示的波形钢腹板组合箱梁, 考虑全截剪切变形影响的剪切形式因子 f_i 表达式为

$$f_i = f_c + f_w \quad (15)$$

式中 f_c 和 f_w 分别为组合梁顶底板的剪切形式因子和波形钢腹板的剪切形式因子。

根据式(4, 5, 13)求得 f_c 和 f_w 表达式为

$$f_c = \frac{A}{3I_x^2} (y_c^2 A_r b_1^2 + y_c^2 A_c b_3^2 + y_s^2 \frac{G_s}{G_c} A_b b_2^2) \quad (16)$$

$$f_w = \frac{AA_w G_c}{I_x^2 G_w} \left(\frac{y_c A_s}{t_w \cos \beta}\right)^2 \quad (17)$$

式中 A_r 为组合箱梁顶板面积; A_c 为组合箱梁两侧悬臂板面积; A_b 为组合箱梁底板面积; A_w 为组合箱梁波形钢腹板面积。

3.2 控制微分方程建立与求解

3.2.1 微分方程的建立

对于图3所示的新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁, 受任意荷载作用下, 将组合梁挠度分解为 Euler 梁理论挠度 ω_b 与全截面剪切变形引起的附加挠度 ω_s , 则组合箱梁弯曲应变能 U_c 、剪切应变能 U_w 和外荷载势能 V 分别为

$$U_c = \frac{1}{2} \iint_A \sigma_z \epsilon_z dA dz = \frac{E_c I_x}{2} \int_0^l [\omega_b''(z)]^2 dz \quad (18)$$

$$U_w = \frac{1}{2} \iint_A \tau \gamma_{zs} dA dz = \frac{G_c A}{2 f_i} \int_0^l [\omega_s'(z)]^2 dz \quad (19)$$

$$\begin{aligned} V &= - \int_0^l q(z) [\omega_b(z) + \omega_s(z)] dz + \\ &\quad \{M \omega_b'(z) - Q[\omega_b(z) + \omega_s(z)]\} \Big|_0^l \quad (20) \end{aligned}$$

可得组合箱梁总势能为

$$\Pi = U_c + U_w + V \quad (21)$$

根据最小势能原理, 组合梁总势能的一阶变分为

$$\begin{aligned} \delta \Pi &= \int_0^l (E_c I_x \omega_b''' - q) \delta \omega_b dz - \\ &\int_0^l \left[\left(\frac{G_c A}{f_i}\right) \omega_s'' + q \right] \delta \omega_s dz + (E_c I_x \omega_b'' \delta \omega_b' + M) \Big|_0^l - \\ &(E_c I_x \omega_b''' - Q) \delta \omega_b \Big|_0^l + [(G_c A / f_i) \omega_s' - Q] \delta \omega_s \Big|_0^l \quad (22) \end{aligned}$$

控制微分方程为

$$E_c I_x \omega_b''' - q = 0 \quad (23)$$

$$\left(\frac{G_c A}{f_i}\right) \omega_s'' + q = 0 \quad (24)$$

式(23)为 Euler 梁理论对应的挠曲微分方程; 式(24)为考虑全截面剪切变形影响的剪切附加挠度控制微分方程, 其通解为

$$\omega_s = C_1 + C_2 z + \omega_s^*(z) \quad (25)$$

式中 $\omega_s^*(z)$ 为式(25)的特解, 与组合梁荷载形式相关; C_1 和 C_2 为积分常数, 可根据组合梁的边界条件确定。

3.2.2 微分方程的求解

(1) 组合简支梁受均布荷载

计算跨径为 l 的简支组合箱梁受均布荷载 $q(z)$, 如图 6 所示, 则

$$\omega_s = -\frac{qf_i z^2}{2G_c A} + C_1 z + C_2 \quad (26)$$

边界条件为

$$\omega_s \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \omega_s \Big|_{z=l} = 0$$

利用边界条件, 求得 C_1 和 C_2 后, 代入式 (26)

可求得简支组合箱梁剪切附加挠度表达式为

$$\omega_s = \frac{qf_i l^2}{2G_c A} \left(\frac{z}{l}\right) \left(1 - \frac{z}{l}\right) \quad (27)$$

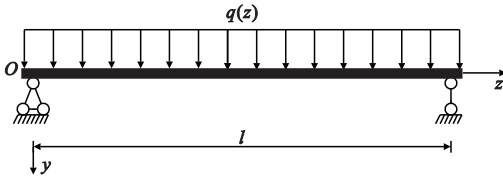


图 6 简支组合梁受均布荷载

Fig. 6 Simply supported composite beams subjected to uniform load

(2) 简支组合梁受集中荷载

计算跨径为 l 的简支组合箱梁受集中荷载作用时的受力简图如图 7 所示。当 $0 \leq z \leq a$ 时, 剪切附加挠度记为 ω_{s1} , 当 $a \leq z \leq l$ 时, 剪切附加挠度记为 ω_{s2} 。

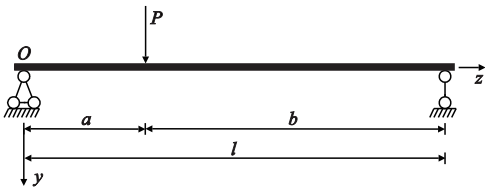


图 7 简支组合梁受集中荷载

Fig. 7 Simply supported composite beams subjected to concentrated loads

边界条件为

$$\omega_{s1} \Big|_{z=0} = 0, \omega_{s2} \Big|_{z=l} = 0$$

连续条件

$$\left(\frac{G_c A}{f_i}\right) \omega_{s1} = \frac{Pb}{l}, \omega_{s1} \Big|_{z=a} = \omega_{s2} \Big|_{z=a}$$

利用边界条件求得系数

$$\omega_{s1} = \frac{P f_i b}{l G_c A} z \quad (0 \leq z \leq a) \quad (28)$$

$$\omega_{s2} = -\frac{P f_i a}{l G_c A} z + \frac{f_i P a}{G_c A} \quad (a \leq z \leq l) \quad (29)$$

对于新型波形钢腹板组合连续箱梁, 可根据叠加原理求解。

4 算例及结果分析

4.1 算例

为验证本文理论推导的正确性, 制作了长度

$l=8$ m 钢底板波形钢腹板组合箱梁实桥缩尺模型。横截面尺寸如图 8 所示, 腹板波形如图 1 所示, 其中 $d_1=70$ mm, $d_2=57$ mm, $h_w=40$ mm。桥面板采用 C55 混凝土、波形钢腹板与钢底板采用 Q345 钢材, 材料特性列入表 1。

表 1 材料特性

Tab. 1 Material characteristics

名称	材料	强度/MPa	泊松比	厚度/mm
混凝土板	C55	3.55×10^4	0.2	65
波形钢腹板	Q345	2.06×10^5	0.28	3
钢底板	Q345	2.06×10^5	0.28	5

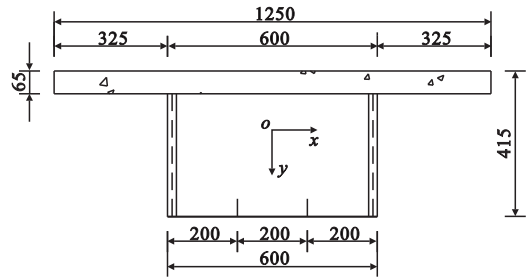


图 8 组合箱梁横截面尺寸(单位:mm)

Fig. 8 Cross-sectional dimensions of composite box girder(unit:mm)

如图 9 所示, 利用 ANSYS 建立上述试验梁空间有限元模型进行对比分析。模型梁计算跨径为 8 m, 共划分为 9775 个节点, 1912 个单元。混凝土桥面板采用 solid65 单元模拟; 钢底板与波形钢腹板采用 shell181 单元模拟; 混凝土桥面板与波形钢腹板交界面采用 combi39 单元模拟的剪力钉连接。

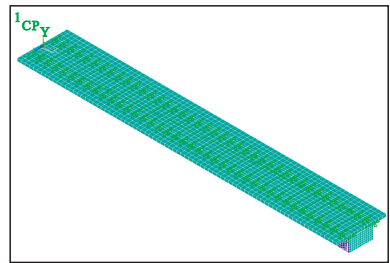


图 9 ANSYS 空间模型

Fig. 9 ANSYS spatial model

集中荷载分为 4 级, 从 0 开始按照每级 10 kN 加载, 每级荷载在稳定 1 分钟后记录数据; 均布荷载 $q=9.8$ kN/m, 试验梁加载如图 10 所示。

4.2 结果分析

简支组合梁跨中受集中荷载 (10 kN~40 kN) 和受满跨均布荷载时, 采用 Euler 梁理论 (忽略剪

切变形的影响)、ANSYS 空间有限元、实测值及本文方法计算的跨中挠度列入表 2。由此可知,采用本文方法计算的跨中挠度值与实测值更加接近,与有限元值更加吻合;组合梁受 9.8 kN/m 均布荷载时,Euler 梁理论计算结果与有限元相差 3.65%,组合梁受 40 kN 集中荷载时,Euler 梁理论计算结果与有限元相差 4.92%,可见,忽略剪切变形的影响对计算结果影响较大。



图 10 试验梁加载
Fig. 10 Loading of test beam

表 2 简支组合箱梁跨中挠度

Tab. 2 Mid-span deflection of simply supported composite box girder

荷载形式	荷载值	Euler 梁值/mm	有限元值/mm	实测值/mm	计算值/mm
集中荷载	10 kN	1.265	1.326	1.28	1.328
	20 kN	2.532	2.659	2.64	2.658
	30 kN	3.798	3.988	3.90	3.988
	40 kN	5.063	5.325	5.26	5.326
均布荷载	9.8 kN/m	6.037	6.266	6.235	6.268

为验证本文计算方法的通用性,以上述组合梁为基础,跨中加一支座,形成两跨连续梁,计算在均布荷载 $q=9.8 \text{ kN/m}$ 作用下的挠度,结果如图 11 所示。

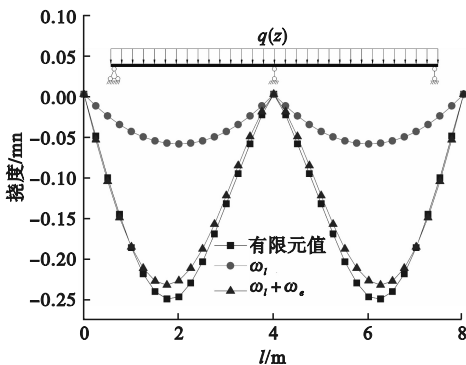


图 11 连续梁挠度
Fig. 11 Deflection of continuous beam

由图 11 可知,本文计算方法同样适用于连续梁的挠度计算。连续梁 1/4 与 3/4 处,全截面剪切变形附加挠度约为总挠度的 20.8%,由此可见,在该种类型桥梁挠度计算时,剪切变形的影响不可忽略。

5 参数分析

5.1 剪切形式因子分析

剪切系数 $\alpha_s = (G_c A) / (2A_w G_w)$, 定义 $\eta_w = \alpha_s / f_w \times 100\%$, $\eta_i = \alpha_s / f_i \times 100\%$, 图 12 给出了在保持顶板宽度 $(2b_1)$ 不变的情况下, η 随腹板高度 h_i 变化曲线。可见, α_s / f_w 和 α_s / f_i 均随波形钢腹板高度的减小而增大,即剪切系数随腹板减小与剪切形式因子越来越接近,但 η 值始终小于 100%,说明以剪切系数计算的组合梁挠度偏小。

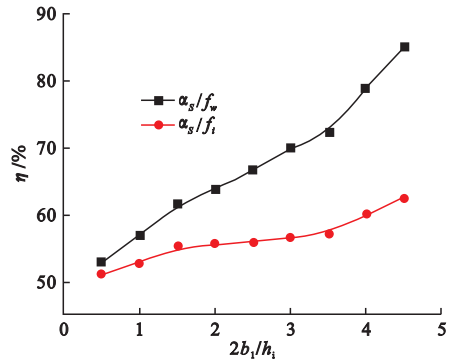


图 12 η 随腹宽跨比变化曲线
Fig. 12 η varies with abdominal width to span ratio

图 13 给出了 η 随波形钢腹板与竖轴夹角 β 的变化曲线,可知,采用剪切系数计算的组合梁挠度随腹板倾斜角度的增加而与准确值偏差越大。

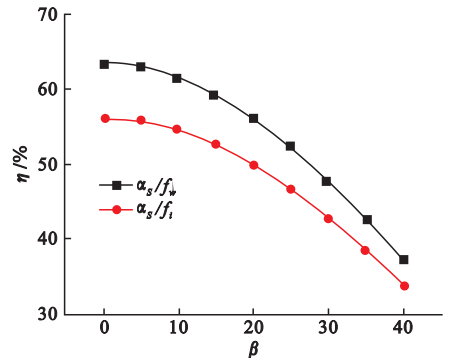


图 13 η 随 β 角变化曲线
Fig. 13 η curve with β angle

图 14 给出了翼板剪切形式因子 f_c 和波形钢腹板剪切形式因子 f_w 与截面总剪切形式因子 f_i 的比值随宽高比变化曲线。可知,波形钢腹板剪切形式因子 f_w 占截面总剪切形式因子 f_i 的比例随着宽高比的增大而减小,但始终大于翼板所占比

例;翼板情况则相反,且与波形钢腹板相比,其所占比例仍然较小。

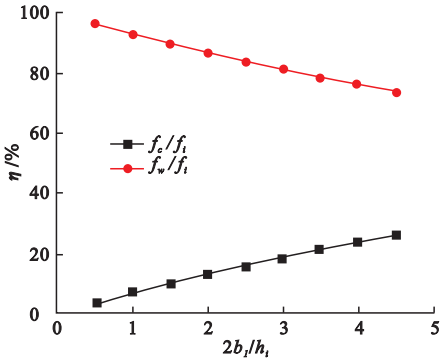


图 14 剪切形式因子占比分布

Fig. 14 Shear form factor proportion distribution

5.2 剪切附加挠度分析

以图 8 所示截面的简支波形钢腹板组合梁为分析对象,定义翼板剪切附加挠度 ω_c 、腹板剪切附加挠度 ω_w 与 Euler 梁理论计算的挠度 ω_0 比值为 λ ,以 $1.25 m(2b_1 + 2b_3)$ 为步长,跨径 l 从 1.25 m 到 12.5 m,计算在均布荷载 9.8 kN/m 与集中荷载 10 kN 作用下 λ 的变化曲线,计算结果如图 15 所示。

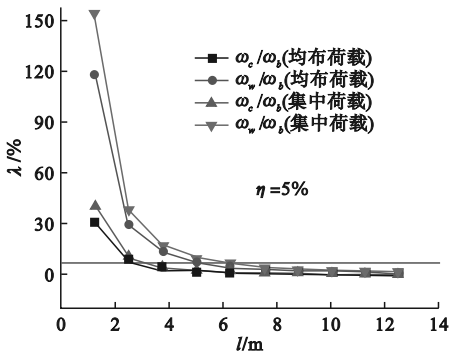


图 15 剪切附加挠度比随高跨比的变化曲线

Fig. 15 Curve of shear additional deflection ratio with height-span ratio

由图 15 可知,均布荷载作用下剪切附加挠度所占 Euler 梁理论计算挠度略小于集中荷载作用结果,其中波形钢腹板剪切变形对附加挠度影响较为突出;随着宽跨比的增加,剪切附加挠度所占比例不断减小;在梁长 l 约为 6 m 即宽跨比约为 0.2 时,波形钢腹板剪切附加挠度占比为 5%,由此可见,当组合梁宽跨比小于 0.2 时,忽略剪切变形的影响,在工程设计计算中是可以接受的。

6 结论

1)在分析组合梁截面剪应力的基础上,利用虚功原理推导了新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁挠度计算

表达式。模型试验与有限元计算结果验证了理论推导的正确性与准确性。

2)引入截面剪切形式因子,将新型波形钢腹板组合箱梁挠度分离为 Euler 梁理论挠度与考虑全截面剪切变形的附加挠度,避免了已有文献将剪力滞效应附加挠度、腹板剪切变形附加挠度分开讨论的复杂性,简化了该类组合梁的挠度计算方法。

3)与波形钢腹板相比,翼板剪切附加的挠度相对较小;当宽跨比小于 0.2 时,可忽略波形钢腹板剪切附加的挠度影响。

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Seismic response of MDOF structures with series inerter dampers

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Abstract: Concise closed-form solutions for random seismic responses of MDOF structures with Series Inerter Dampers (SID) were studied, and the effects of parameters and setting floor positions of SIDs on the seismic performance of building structures were analyzed. Firstly, the coupled seismic dynamic equations of a MDOF structure and a SID are established. Secondly, the quadratic decomposition method is used to derive a concise closed-form solution for the 0~2 order spectral moments of the absolute displacement of the structural nodes relative to the ground, interlayer displacement, and force of the SID. Finally, through an example, the correctness of the proposed solution was verified and the characteristics of the parameters of SID and the setting positions on the seismic performance of structures were studied. The result has shown that the influence of the SID on the interlayer displacement and absolute displacement of the top floor of structures is non-consistent; and the damper-setting strategy is economically feasible to set up a SID on floors with significant inter story displacement. The paper can provide a reference for the practical engineering application of inerter dampers.

Key words: series inerter damper; concise closed-form solution; quadratic decomposition method; parameter analysis; damper setting strategy

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Deflection calculation of new corrugated steel web composite box girder considering shear deformation

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Abstract: In order to obtain a simple and efficient method for deflection calculation of a new type of corrugated steel web composite box girders at high accuracy, the effect of shear deformation of the whole cross-section is considered. Based on the analysis of the distribution characteristics of shear stress on the wall of the box girder, its deflection is divided into the Euler beam theoretical deflection and an additional deflection considering the shear deformation of the full section by using the principle of virtual work and the shear form factor considering the effect of full section. Based on the variational energy principle, the expression of the additional deflection of the full section is established. The scale model of the composite box girder with a new type of corrugated steel web was made, the concentrated load and uniform load tests were carried out, and the finite element model of the composite girder was established by ANSYS finite element software for comparative analysis. The correctness of the theoretical formula is verified by the experimental results and the finite element calculation results. The parameter analysis shows that the shear deformation has a greater effect on the deflection of the composite box girder with corrugated steel web than that of the composite girder wing plate. The shear additional deflection of the wing plate decreases with the increase of the height-span ratio, but it is always smaller than that of the corrugated steel web plate. The additional shear deflection of corrugated steel web decreases with the decrease of width span ratio. When the width span ratio is less than 0.2, the influence of shear deformation of corrugated steel web can be ignored.

Key words: bridge engineering; composite box girder with corrugate steel webs; shear additional deflection; virtual work principle; shear form factor