

: -1

:

:

-2

:

()

()

)

(...

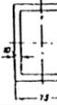
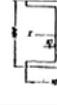
$$\lambda = \frac{L}{r}$$

()
 (...T, [,], I)

1

2

	h : v	X X	X y	V x
	2 : 1	1 0 0	6 : 2	1 0 0
	3 : 2	3 2	1 7	5 1
	1 : 1	2 5	2 5	5 0
	1 : 1	2 5	3 0	2 0
	1 : 2	1 8	2 5	2 1
	-	3 0	3 0	4 8

22 /			
[M]= W _s [σ]	58 [σ]	67 [σ]	90[σ]
%	64	74	100
[λ/x]	116 [τ]	113 [τ]	10 [τ]
%	1160	1130	100

800-200

:

2-1

T

3-2 / 3000 ()

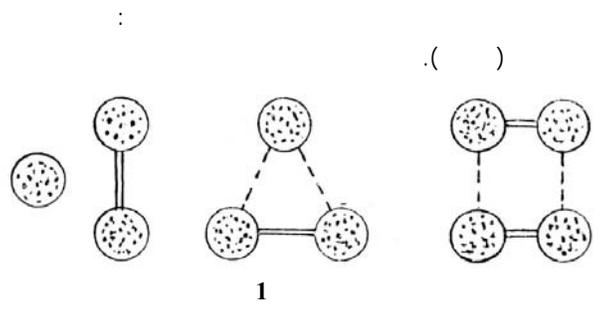
:

-4

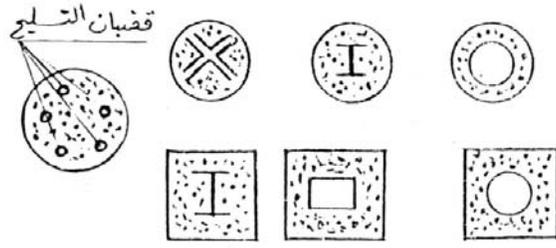
(1)



:
....
()
(2) ()
.
(2)



.I T



2

(3)



3

% 50

% 30

% 28

(3)



() % 20

()

()

: -5

1924 ()

9.25

115 (Torre Littoria) 1933

14x432 ()

. 1931

1941

[5]

: -6

[3] [1]

$$\left(\frac{L}{D} \leq 5\right)$$

$$(N - \varepsilon_2 \quad N - \varepsilon_1) \quad \varepsilon_2 \quad \varepsilon_1$$

$$\varepsilon_2 \quad \varepsilon_1$$

:

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{E}{1 - \nu^2} (\varepsilon_2 + \gamma \varepsilon_1) \quad (1)$$

:

$$- \sigma_2$$

$$- E$$

$$- \varepsilon_1$$

$$- \varepsilon_2$$

$$.0.3 \leq \nu \leq 0.5 \quad \frac{\varepsilon_1}{\varepsilon_2} =$$

$$- \nu$$

$$(\quad - \quad)$$

$$: \quad [6]$$

$$\sigma_1 = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2 + \sigma_3^2 - \sigma_2\sigma_3 - \sigma_3\sigma_1 - \sigma_1\sigma_2} \quad (2)$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{2}{3} \sqrt{\varepsilon_1^2 + \varepsilon_2^2 + \varepsilon_3^2 - \varepsilon_1\varepsilon_2 - \varepsilon_3\varepsilon_1 - \varepsilon_2\varepsilon_3} \quad (3)$$

$$\theta = \frac{1}{3}(\varepsilon_1 + \varepsilon_2 + \varepsilon_3)$$

$$S = \frac{1}{3}(\sigma_1 + \sigma_2 + \sigma_3)$$

(8) : (10)

$$\varepsilon_2 = \frac{1}{E'}(\sigma_2 - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_1) \quad (11)$$

$$\varepsilon_1 = \frac{1}{E'}(\sigma_1 - \frac{1}{2}\sigma_2) \quad (12)$$

: (12) (11)

$$\sigma_2 = \frac{4}{3}E'(\varepsilon_2 + \frac{1}{2}\varepsilon_1) \quad (13)$$

$\sigma - \varepsilon$

:

$$\varepsilon_i = \frac{2}{3}(1 + \nu)\varepsilon \quad , \quad \sigma_i = \sigma \quad (14)$$

:

$-\varepsilon$

$\varepsilon_i \leq 0.03$

($\nu = 0.5$)

E'

(14)

$\sigma - \varepsilon \quad \sigma_i - \varepsilon_i$

$\sigma - \varepsilon$

$\varepsilon_2 \quad \varepsilon_1$

: [2]

$$N = \sigma_c A_c + \sigma_s A_s \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot (\quad) & - N \\
 & \cdot & - \sigma_c \\
 & \cdot & - \sigma_s \\
 & \cdot \pi R^2 = & - A_c \\
 & \cdot 2\pi R t = & - A_s
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{15}$$

$$\sigma_C = \frac{N - \sigma_s A_s}{A_c} \tag{16}$$

$$\sigma_c \quad \left(\quad + \quad \right) \quad \left(\quad \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{L}{D} > 5 \right) \quad \cdot \sigma_s - \epsilon_2 \quad - \epsilon_2$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & : & \left(\quad \right) \\
 N_{Cr} = \frac{\pi^2 E I}{L^2} & & \tag{17}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \cdot \quad \left(\quad \right) & - N_{Cr} \\
 & \cdot \quad (\epsilon - \sigma) & - E \\
 & & - I \\
 & & - L
 \end{aligned}$$

$$E'_S \quad \varepsilon_2 \quad \left(\begin{array}{c} \sigma_C - \varepsilon_2 \\ \sigma_S - \varepsilon_2 \end{array} \right) \quad E'_C$$

$$: \quad \sigma = f(\varepsilon_2)$$

$$E'_S = \frac{\partial \sigma_S}{\partial \varepsilon_2} \quad E'_C = \frac{\partial \sigma_C}{\partial \varepsilon_2}$$

(17)

$$N_{Cr} = \frac{\pi^2}{L^2} (E'_C I_C + E'_S I_S) \quad (18)$$

$$N_{Cr} = \sigma_C^{Cr} A_C + \sigma_S^{Cr} A_S \quad (19)$$

$$\frac{L}{D} = 0.785 \sqrt{\frac{E'_C + 2E'_S \cdot \mu}{\sigma_C^{Cr} + \mu \sigma_S^{Cr}}} \quad (20)$$

$$\mu = \frac{A_S}{A_C} = \frac{2 \pi R t}{\pi R^2} = \frac{2t}{R}$$

(L:D) (20)

-7

:

$$N \quad (15)$$

$$0 \leq P_i \leq N$$

(15)

$\sigma - \varepsilon$

:

$$\sigma_C = \sum_{m=0}^n A_m \cdot \varepsilon^{n-m} \quad (21)$$

(21)

[4]

($\sigma - \varepsilon$)

:

$$\sigma_C = A \cdot \varepsilon^K (1 - \gamma \varepsilon) \quad (22)$$

$$\varepsilon = \varepsilon_T^C$$

A K γ

$$\frac{\partial \sigma}{\partial \varepsilon} = 0$$

A=E

(22)

$$K=0 \quad \sigma_T = A \quad \gamma = 0$$

$$\gamma = 0 \quad K=1$$

(1)

.(13)

.(16)

N

(N - ϵ_2) (N - ϵ_1)

(16) (13) (1)

6

$$\frac{L}{D} = 5$$

(3)

3

	D mm	t mm	L mm	l mm	A_s cm²	A_c cm²	
I	102	2	1890	1800	6.41	78.45	3
II	90	4	2590	2500	11.31	58.06	3
III	102	2	590	500	6.41	78.5	2
IV	90	4	540	450	11.31	58.06	1

:

$$\varepsilon_T \quad \sigma_T$$

4

L=350 mm)

.(b= 20 mm

50 t

.(4)

(N - ε)

$$\varepsilon_T \quad \sigma_T$$

(4)

$$\sigma_T = \frac{1}{n} \sum_i^{n=4} \sigma_{Ti}$$

4

t mm	N_{ti}	\bar{N}_{ti} Kg	N_{max} Kg	\bar{N}_{max}	σ_T kg/cm²	σ_{max} kg/cm²	$\varepsilon_T \cdot 10^{-3}$	E kg/cm² · 10⁶
4	2310 2298 2308 2300	2304	2805 2800 2793 2802	2800	2880	3500	1,749	2,1

2	1565 1582 1570 1571	1572	1804 1809 1808 1809	1807,5	3930	4518.7	1.82	2,1
---	------------------------------	------	------------------------------	--------	------	--------	------	-----

$$f_{co} = 250 \quad .0.55 \quad 5 - 20 \text{ mm}$$

$$15 \times 15 \times 15 \text{ cm} \quad 3$$

$$28 \quad .\text{kg/cm}^2$$

.(3)

$$\frac{L}{D} = 5$$

.(5)

D102 × 2 mm

:(16)

$$\sigma_T^C = \frac{N_{\varepsilon=\varepsilon_T} - \sigma_T \cdot A_S}{A_C}$$

$$A_C = \frac{\pi D^2}{4} = 78.54 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$A_S = \pi D t = 6.41 \text{ cm}^2$$

$$\sigma_T = 3930 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$E = 2.1 \cdot 10^6 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$N_{\varepsilon=\varepsilon_T} = \frac{N_1 + N_2}{2} = \frac{70 + 76}{2} = 73 \text{ t}$$

$$\sigma_T^C = \frac{73 \cdot 10^3 - 3930 \cdot 6.41}{78.54} = 608.7 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

$$\varepsilon_T^S = \frac{\sigma_T}{E} = \frac{3930}{2,1 \cdot 10^6} = 187,14 \cdot 10^{-5}$$

(5) D 90 × 4 mm

5

	t	$\varepsilon^2 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$\varepsilon 1 \cdot 10^{-5}$	v	E Kg/cm ²	kg/cm ²	t	t	kg/cm ²
1	20.5	53.1	16	0.3	2,1.10 ⁶	160	8.25	12.25	1113
2	30.5	82	24.8	0.3	2,1.10 ⁶	225	11.6	18.9	1719
3	40.7	116	36	0.3	1,1.10 ⁶	272	14	26.7	2425
4	46.8	160	74	0.45	1,73.10 ⁶	832	16.6	30.2	2750
5	50.5	220.6	120	0.50	1,31.10 ⁶	822	19.7	30.8	2800
6	55.5	451	300	0.5	0,64.10 ⁶	538	27.7	27.8	2535
7	60.5	703	499	0.5	0,432.10 ⁶	617	31.7	28.7	2610

D90×4mm

(5)

(5)

$$f'_{Co} = 250 \text{ kg/cm}^2$$

3-1.5 %

(6)

%5

6

σ_T %	kg/cm ²	σ_T %	kg/cm ²	σ_T kg/cm ²	D mm
5.37	155	97.22	2800	2880	90
6.36	248	97.43	3800	3900	102

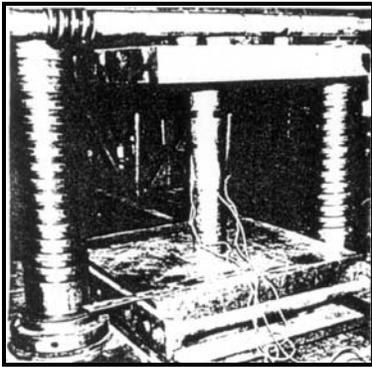
300t

3 0.01mm (0.001 mm)
 (1/4)

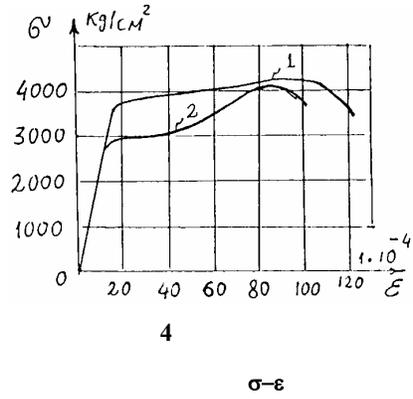
0.35 Ncr

1.5 t

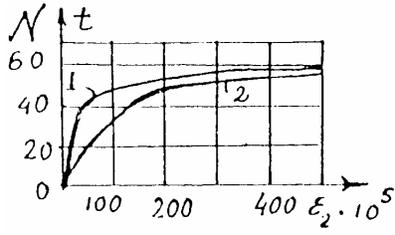
20 - 15



5

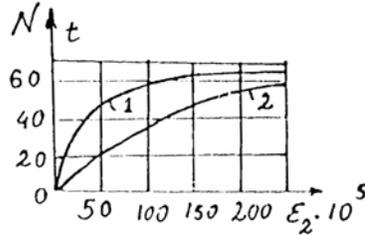


D102x2 mm -1
 D 90x2 mm -2



6

D102x2 mm (b)



D90 x4 mm (a)

(2) (1)

(σ - ε) (N-ε) (7)

(9 8 7 6)

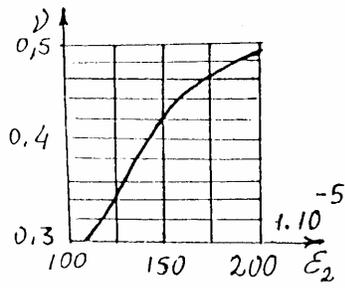
.()

.0.7 - 0.8 Nmax

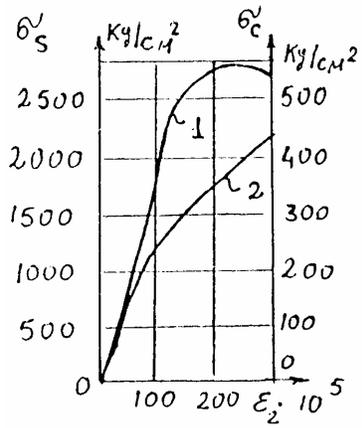
7

	mm		$\frac{A_s \mu}{A_c} =$	E Kg/cm ²	1.10 ³		%
I	102	3	0.0816	2,1.10 ⁶	53.3	51.5	3.37
						49.6	6.94
						50.2	5.81
II	90	3	0.1947	2,1. 10 ⁶	30.5	29.5	2.31
						28.3	6.29
						27.8	7.95

(0.8-0.9)N_{c r}



8



7

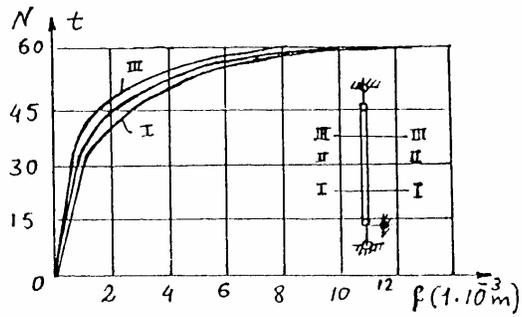
D90×4

D102×2 mm

mm

(σ - ϵ_2) -1

(σ - ϵ_2) -2



9

D102×2

N-f

	(7)		
8%		$\frac{N^o - N}{N^o} \%$	
		:	-8
			-
-		()	-
			(
			-
		$\sigma = f(\varepsilon)$	-
			-
		v ()	-

-
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.1998/5/3

Studying the Stability of Steel Pipes Full of Concrete

**Ibrahim Al- Jarad
Civil Engineering
University of Damascus**

Abstract

In this research paper, engineering properties of structural elements formed of combined metallic sections are compared with the suggested structural element made of steel pipes full of concrete.

Such a comparison is carried out for bending and torsion carrying capacities of above mentioned elements with the same height and cross-section.

Structural characteristics and material properties of steel pipes full of concrete are presented.

The Study of stress state created in concrete pipes using the general principles of structures mechanics is presented. A special relation to determine the carrying capacity of the concrete pipe under various levels of axial compression is suggested.

Theoretical results got on the basis of Euler equation are compared with experimental results of special specimen tested in laboratory. A good agreement between theoretical and experimental results is demonstrated.