

Design and Construction of Hamada Marine Bridge

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01 :

Design and construction of Hamada Marine Bridge constructed in Hamada City, Shimane Pref. The bridge is a two-span continuous steel cable-stayed bridge with a total length of 305 m and a width of 14.59 m. The main and side spans are 199.30 m and 104.15 m long, respectively. The features of the design and construction of the bridge are summarized as follows. (1) A concrete member (1 m(H) 3.45 m(W) 3.72 m(L)) was placed in the side span in order to keep the dead load balance between the main and side spans. (2) The sections of girder and tower were determined by wind tunnel tests to avoid the problem of vortex induced oscillation and galloping. (3) The deflection control of the girder was made by using adjusting sim plates with the thickness equal to the difference between predicted and measured cable lengths.

Synopsis :

This paper outlines the design and construction of Hamada Marine Bridge constructed in Hamada City, Shimane Pref. The bridge is a two-span continuous steel cable-stayed bridge with a total length of 305 m and a width of 14.59 m. The main and side spans are 199.30 m and 104.15 m long, respectively. The features of the design and construction of the bridge are summarized as follows. (1) A concrete member (1 m(H) 3.45 m(W) 3.72 m(L)) was placed in the side span in order to keep the dead load balance between the main and side spans. (2) The sections of girder and tower were determined by wind tunnel tests to avoid the problem of vortex induced oscillation and galloping. (3) The deflection control of the girder was made by using adjusting sim plates with the thickness equal to the difference between predicted and measured cable lengths.

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浜田マリン大橋の設計と施工*

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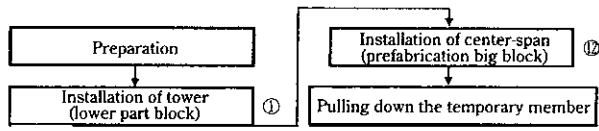


要旨



Primary Secondary
p c

これに対し、コーナー部の面取りを行った場合、渦励振もギャ



- (a) 主桁の圧縮力による桁の縮み量
- (b) 主塔の圧縮力による塔の縮み量
- (c) 主塔の水平変位量
- (d) 主桁のたわみによる塔の水平変位量

本橋にはサグ比が非常に大きいケーブルがあり、これらの張力測定にそのまま振動法を適用すると大きな誤差が発生することが予想された。そこで油圧ジャッキのデジタル荷重計の張力と振動法による

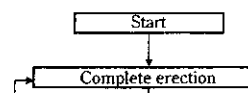


Table 3 Displacement of tower

(mm)

ブル調整作業に時間を取られることなく施工を進められ、施工性さらには経済性の面でも有効であった。

Planned date	Surveyed date	Tolerance
0	25	89
In the longitudinal direction of a bridge δ2		
Planned date	Surveyed date	Tolerance

6 おわりに

浜田マリン大橋の建設工事を通じて当社は多くの技術的な課題に

0	31	89
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取り組み貴重な成果を得ることができた。本報告ではその中でも高難易度設計・施工技術についてその一部を報告した。

以下に、本報文についてまとめる。

たシム量はシムプレートの板厚構成により 1mm 単位の調整

(1) 側径間に打設したカウンターウェイトコンクリート主塔

が可能となっている。

(2) 鋼管の節間長の調整

との合成・非合成効果が、主桁・主塔の変位・断面力に与える

影響は、主桁・主塔の断面力に与える