

中国桥梁建设新进展(1991—)

NEW ADVANCES OF BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION IN CHINA (1991—)

中英文双解

CHINESE-ENGLISH EXPLANATIONS

绪论——桥文化33则,介绍有关桥梁事宜,包括一些国外桥梁和3位世界杰出的桥梁专家,是本书一个楔子,用以引导出本书而开拓读者视野。因编者病甚,只英译了标题。

我国桥梁建设和其他建设一样,突飞猛进,发展异常迅速。近些年来,编者也参与了若干座大桥撰写英文向国外报

导,以宣传我国建设成就,有的被外国

文字发表。在这些文章中也编有照片,但无英文说明,与当年同属国际交流第一线。

在编者编写本书时,得到学校领导和出版社的支持,并作为“国庆60周年献礼”著作,编者深感荣幸。

在书中引用了我国专家、院士在国际有关学报上发表的英文论文。由于全书文字的统一,不得不有所改动和删节,敬请鉴谅。对他们赠我工程照片为本书增光,编者谨表示衷心感谢。

对赠我照片和资料的高级工程师和专家(包括台湾朋友和旅美华人朋友)表示深深的谢意。很多朋友曾在不同角度、时间、包括施工、拍摄的系列照片,它们确实美不胜收,不舍弃,尽量利用,以供有关科技工作者参考。

本书多取材于《中国桥梁》(Bridges in China),并对编辑多次,对读书的

过程中,曾向多位朋友征求意见,并力发信,发电(电话)。

援照片和查找资料,辛苦备尝,编者不胜感谢。

在选择介绍桥梁时,由于知识的局限,主要根据较熟悉的和资料易于获得者,也考虑桥的类型。挂一漏万,敬希读者和专家为指出并惠赠资料和彩色照片,再版时当补入,谢谢!

编者英文水平低下,虽作了最大努力,英译中定多错舛(包括中英文书不一致),敬希指出而必更正。

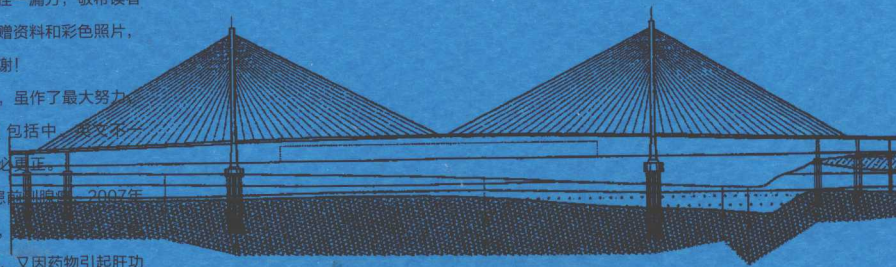
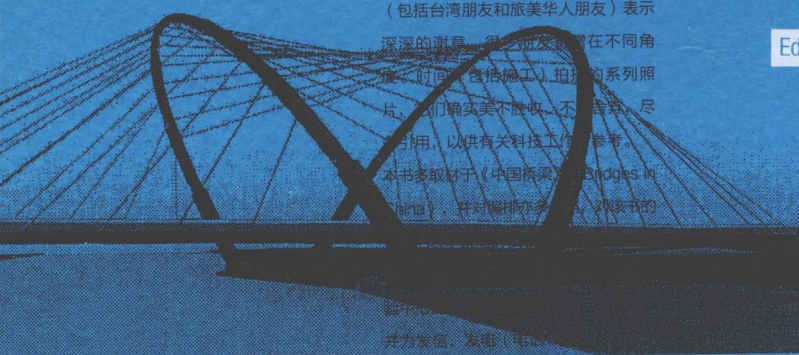
编者2006年底即患癌症,2007年初住院100天治疗,期间曾作多次手术,整理图片关键时刻,又因药物引起肝功能指标过高而不得不住院20天,心急如焚,但仍完成了前言中文,因不敢片刻忘记献礼大事。

编者平时每天上下午强忍痛楚,各工作1.5~2小时。临撰前言时,深感喘喘,虑贻“自不量力”之讥。歉甚。

86老人、癌症患者丁大钧在重病中
于东南大学2009年4月10日

丁大钧 编著 东南大学出版社

Edited by Ding Dajun Southeast University Press



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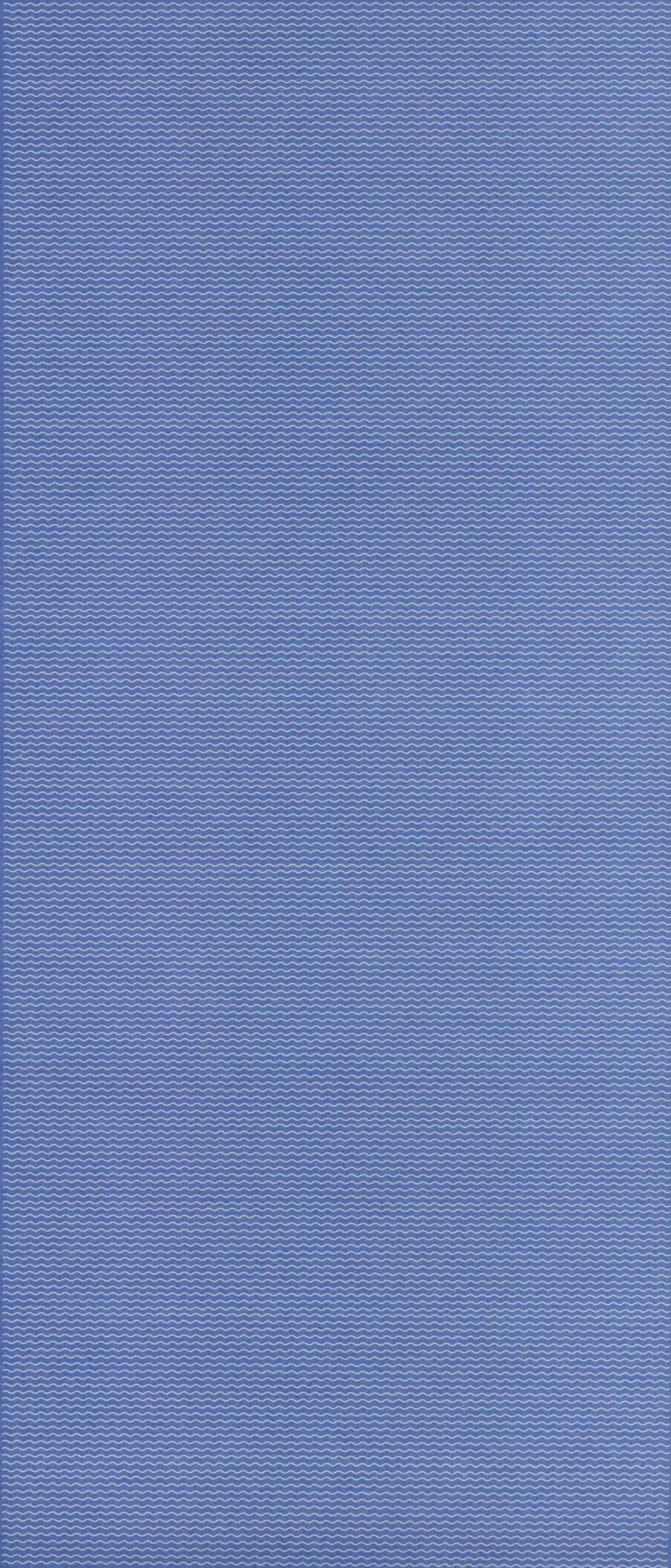
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本书多取材于《中国桥梁》（Bridges in China），并对编排亦多参照，对该书的作者们表示崇高的敬意和衷心的感谢。

最后还要提到的是，承东南大学结构试验中心邵扣霞工程师几乎为打印全稿，并为发信，发电（电话、邮件）请求支援照片和查找资料，辛苦备尝，编者不胜感谢。

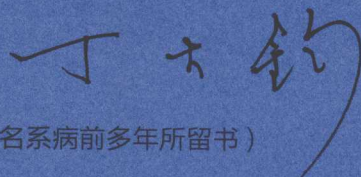
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于东南大学2009年4月10日



（签名系病前多年所留书）

FORWARD

Introduction — Bridge Culture includes 33 sections for introducing the things relative to bridges, involving some bridges in foreign countries and 3 outstanding bridge experts in the world, is a prologue to lead out this book and to widen the vision field of readers. Owing to serious illness, only the topics of section are translated into English.

The bridge construction is the same as the other construction, advances by leaps and bounds and develops extremely rapidly. In recent years, the Editor takes part in composing English articles to report in foreign countries for publicizing the construction achievements in this country, some have been translated into the other languages to be published, such as, in 2009, the English article on the 4th Nanjing Bridges over Yangtze River has been translated into the other language to be published. In these articles, the signature of the Editor is always placed at the end, he hopes to push our young and middle-aged persons to the 1st line of international exchange.

As the Editor composes this book, he has obtained the supports from the relative leaders at Southeast University and from SE Press, and this book has been selected as one Greeting Writing for “60 Anniversary of the Founding of the People’s Republic of China”, the Editor treasures deeply this honour.

In this book, the Editor has cited the English articles of experts and academicians published in relative international journals, because the characters used the entire book should be united, the Editor have to change, do hope to excuse him. For the engineering photos given by friends to the Editor to add luster to this book, he expresses his heartfelt gratitude to them.

To the senior Engrs. and experts (including the friend in Taiwan and the Chinese person residing in USA) who gave the Editor photos and materials he expresses deep thanks. Many friends post a series of photos taken at different angle and time (including construction), certainly, they are so beautiful that one simply can not take them all in. The Editor cites in this book as possible in order to be referred by the relative technical workers.

In this book, many materials are drawn from “Bridges in China”, the composing and printing are also referred to that book, to the Editors of “Bridge book”, the Editor offers his highest consideration.

Finally, the Editor thanks Ms. Tai Kouxia, the Engr. of Structural Test Center, she typewrites almost the entire draft of this book, and sends letters, tel. and e-mails to ask support for photos and find materials for this book, she sustains much toil, the Editor should say many thanks to her.

As selecting bridges to be introduced, because of the limitation of knowledge, the Editor considers those familiar, the materials easy to be obtained, also considers the bridge types, the list is far from being complete, do hope the readers to point out and to grant the Editor material and coloured photos, the new bridge must be added. Thanks.

The English level of the Editor is very low, though he makes greatest efforts, the mistakes (including that Chinese & English are not consistent) must be many yet, please point out, those must be corrected.

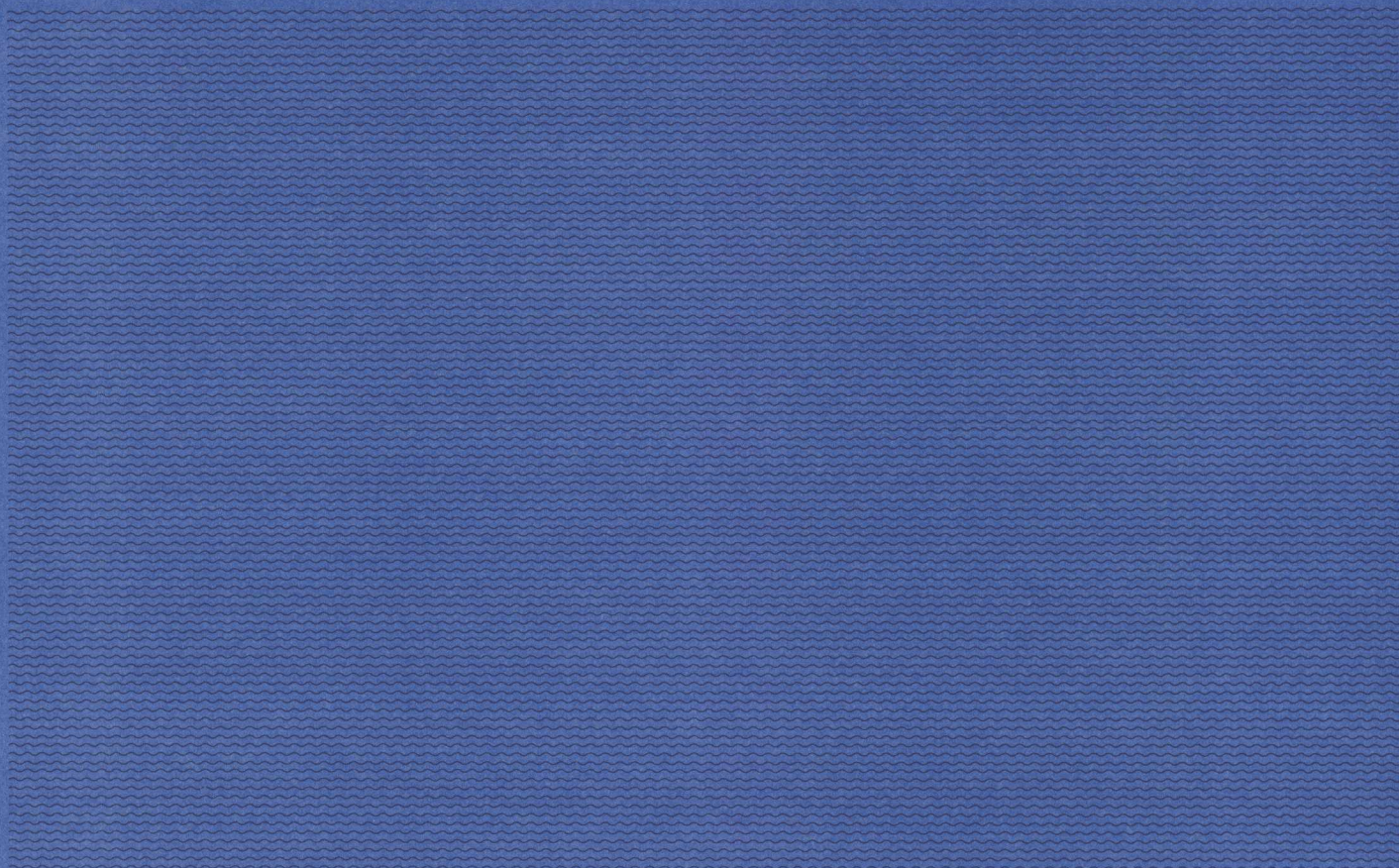
The Editor has suffered prostate cancer since the end of 2006. At the beginning of 2007, he was in hospital for 100 days to cure. In the March of 2009, the index liver function is too high due to medicines, the Editor has to be in hospitalized for 20 days, during the key time for arranging photos, the Editor is burned with impatience, he dare not forget the important thing of offering gift for a moment, so finishes the Chinese Forward in hospital.

At before noon and afternoon, the Editor makes an effort to tolerate pain to compose this book for 1.5~2 hours. During composing the forward, the Editor feels deeply being anxious and fearful, fears to have the ridicule for overestimate his ability (to compose this book), please excuse him.

**86-year aged old man, cancer sufferer Ding Dajun in
serious sickness, at Southeast University, April 10, 2009**



(written before many years)



INTRODUCTION — BRIDGE CULTURE

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2. Culture of Antique Bridge in Shaoxing
3. Exhibition of Bridges Completed on Yangtze River and Its Branches
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5. 10 Spandrel Stone Arch Bridges Completed before 1991
6. Arch Bridges Constructed of Concrete-Filled Steel Tube
7. Distribution of Internal Forces in Wushan Bridge
8. Single-Pylon Cable-Stayed Bridges without Backstays
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10. 3-Pronged and 4-Pronged Bridges
11. Design of Bridge with Local Conditions
12. Bridge Supported on Single Columns
13. Cable-Stayed Bridge with Low Pylon or Extradosed Cable-Stayed Bridge
14. Stressed Ribbon Bridge and Inverted Segmental Truss Bridge
15. The Highest Concrete Pier in the World
16. The Longest Bridge in the World
17. Jizhao Bridge
18. Special Bridges and Special Pylons
19. Bi-Prestressed Bridge
20. External Prestressing
21. Preflex Beam
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- The 2nd Qiantangjiang Bridge
- Stone Arch Bridges
- Wuchaohe Stone Arch Bridge
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Hongkong Ting Kau Bridge

Hongkong Kap Shui Mun Bridge

Sutong Yangtze River Bridge

Wuhan Tianxingzhou Highway-Railway Bi-Purposed Cable-Stayed Bridge

Macau Double-Deck Prestressed Concrete Cable-Stayed Bridge

Shanghai Nanpu Cable-Stayed Bridge

Shanghai Yangpu Cable-Stayed Bridge

Shanghai Xupu Cable-Stayed Bridge

Hubei E-Huang Cable-Stayed Bridge over Yangtze River

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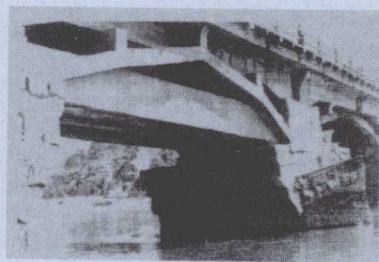


图1-3 江东桥
Fig. 1-3 Jiangdong Bridge

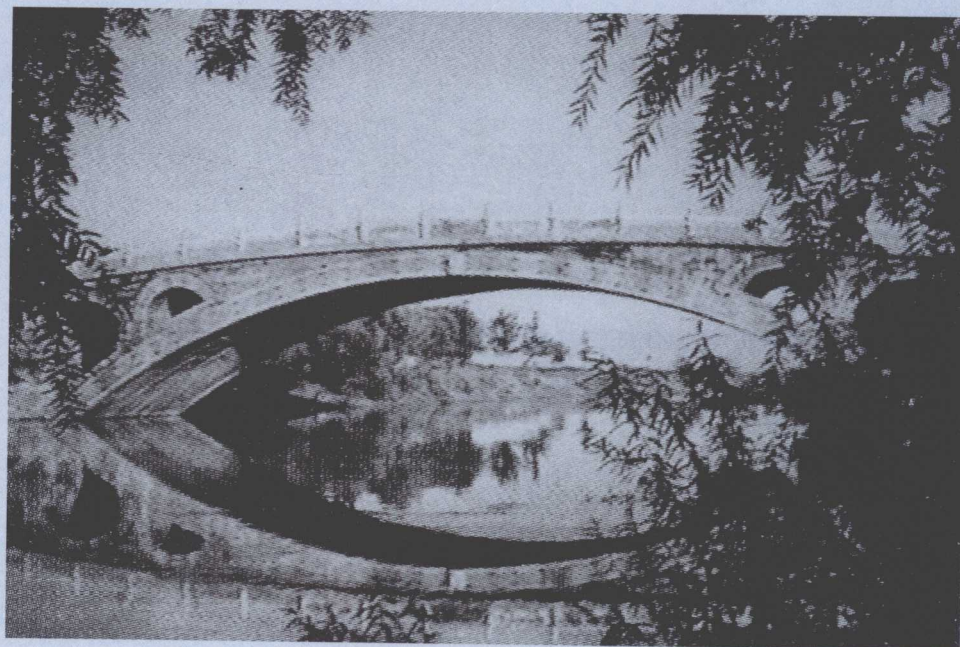


图1-1 赵州桥
Fig. 1-1 Zhaozhou Bridge



图1-2(b)



图1-2 安平桥 (承王安生教授惠赠) (a)
Fig. 1-2 Anping Bridge (courtesy of Prof. Wang Ansheng) (a)

1. 中国古桥

1. Ancient and Antique^① Bridges in China

我国新石器时代仰韶文化（约在公元前5 000—公元前3 000年）的原始人聚居的重要遗址——西安半坡遗址中，在四周挖掘成宽3~4m、深5~6m的梯形大围沟，以防野兽入侵，人则通过单根树干做成的独木桥通行，这可能是最原始的桥梁。

至迟在战国时期（公元前475年—公元前210年），我国已正式开始建桥。战国前期智伯家臣豫让以漆涂身，吞炭使哑，暗伏桥下谋刺赵襄子为智伯复仇（赵、韩、魏灭智伯于公元前453年，赵襄子卒于公元前425年，刺赵事当在这段时间的后期），而《庄子》（庄子生活在约公元前369年—公元前286年）“盗跖”篇中，尾生抱桥柱事乃属寓言，且时间较晚^[1]。

渭河上、中、下三桥，其中中桥建于秦始皇统一后（公元前221年—公元前210年），为68跨梁桥，用750根木柱建造67个桥墩，每墩11或12根柱，桥宽达13.8m；另二渭桥建于西汉，唐徐坚《初学记》中有“汉作灞桥，以石为梁”^[1]。

拱桥最早见于记载的为晋太康三年（282年）建造的洛阳七里涧旅人桥（石拱桥）。现保存完好的我国最早石砌拱桥为河北赵县安济桥，又名赵州桥^②（图1-1），大约在隋开皇十一年至开皇十九年（591—599年）由李春建造，净跨37.02m，矢高7.23m，宽约10m。拱上开洞，既可节约材料，又可减轻洪水期的水压力，保证桥的功能。赵州桥无论在材料使用、结构受力、艺术造型和经济上都达到极高的成就，是世界上最早的敞肩式拱桥（open spandrel arch bridge），它早于欧洲同类桥约1 000年。1991年该桥被美国土木工程师学会(ASCE)选为世界第12个土木工程里程碑，这对弘扬我国民族文化有深远意义。ASCE代表与中国土木工程学会代表在桥前举行碑的揭幕仪式，以作纪念。后发现河南小商河桥于隋开皇四年（584年）建造，在漯河市小商河上，桥长约21m，跨度约11m，宽约6.5m，基本完好待修，这样该桥将早于赵州桥7~15年^{[2]~[4]}。

唐武后时，李昭德重修利涉桥，叠石代柱，复锐其前，以分水势，遂开今日“分水金刚墙”（桥墩迎水面带尖端）之先例。后来国内外不少桥墩采用这种先进构造。现存福建泉州石桥安平桥（图1-2）始建于南宋绍兴八年（1138年），原有361个桥墩，总长2 500m，为中国古长桥记录。后由泥沙淤积，淹没桥墩，墩数降至331个，桥长减至2 070m，在这2 070m范围内，桥身下已变成农田。又福建漳州江东桥（图1-3）^{[1][5]}，于南宋嘉熙元年（1237年）由木梁改为石梁，计有15跨，每跨3片石梁，石梁现存5跨，其中最大石梁长23.7m，宽1.7m，高1.9m，重达2 000kN。这样巨大的石梁，在当时没有重型起重设备的条件下，其采运、安装等工作都应是十分艰巨的。

① “Ancient”和“Antique”都表示古代的，但前者的含义为实物已不存在，而后者则仍存在。

② 丁大钧. 墙体改革与可持续发展（附工程彩照30幅）. 北京：机械工业出版社，2005：248