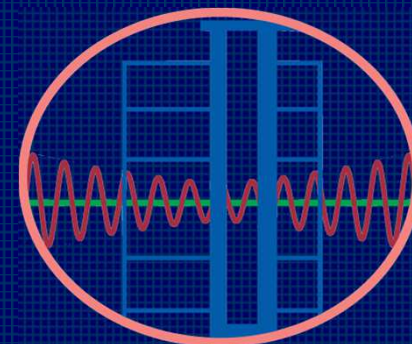
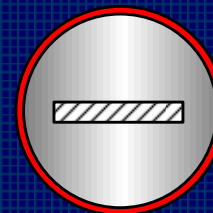
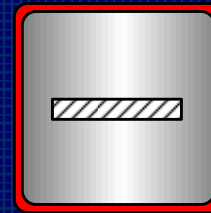
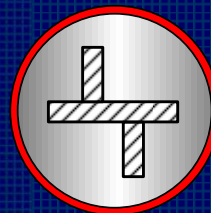
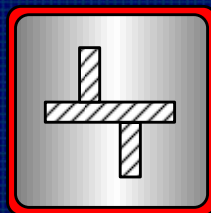
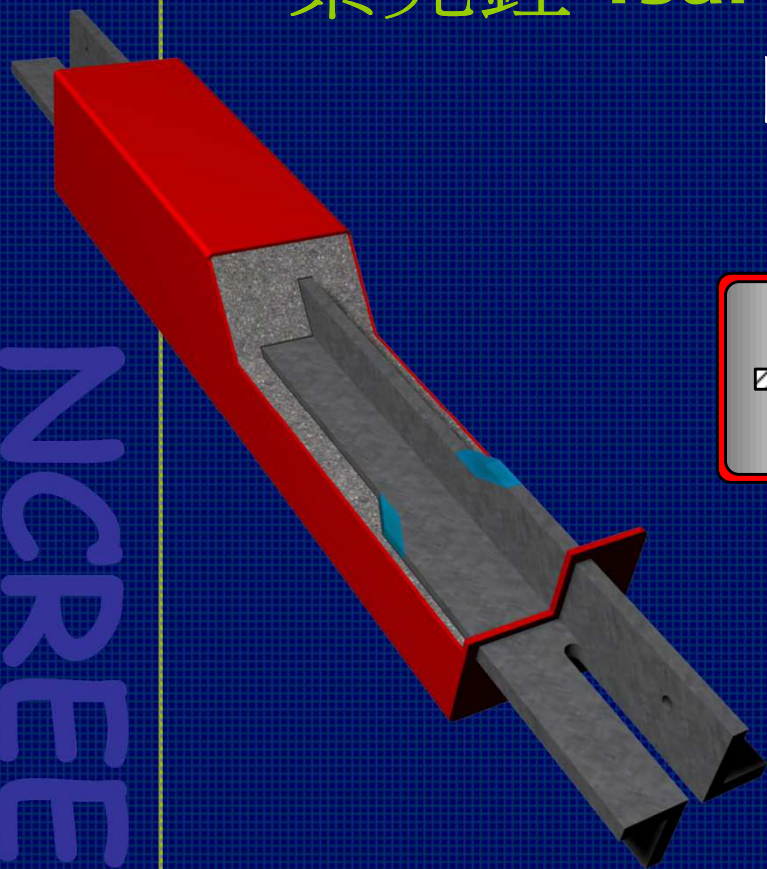


槽接式挫屈束制支撐 制震技術研發



蔡克銓 Tsai Keh-Chyuan

國立台灣大學土木工程學系 (NTU)
國家地震工程研究中心 (NCREE)



槽接式挫屈束制支撐
設計與應用技術研討會

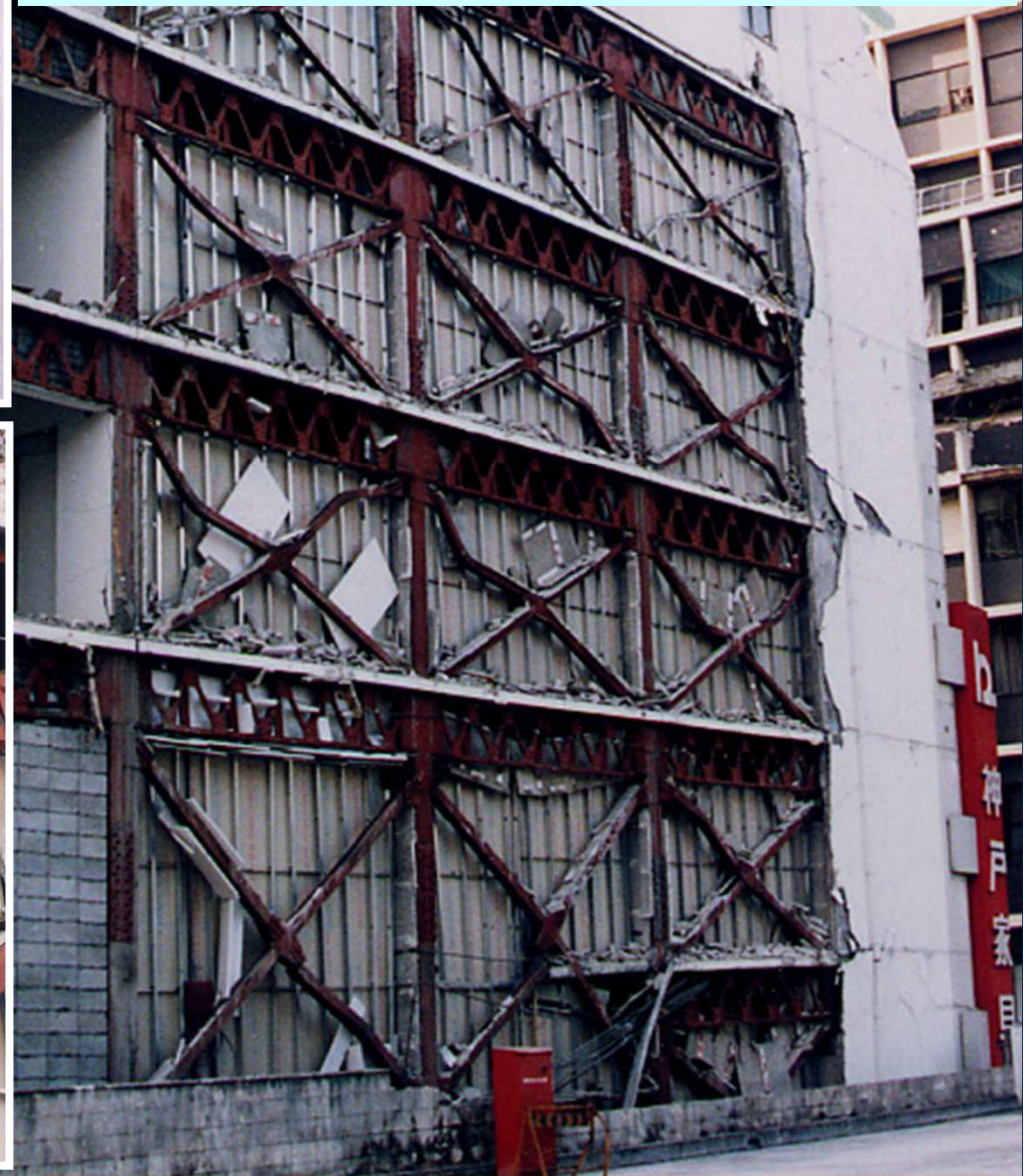
2012, 台灣大學應力所, 台北市

NCREE

面外挫屈破壞



傳統鋼骨同心斜撐破壞
實例(1995年阪神地震)

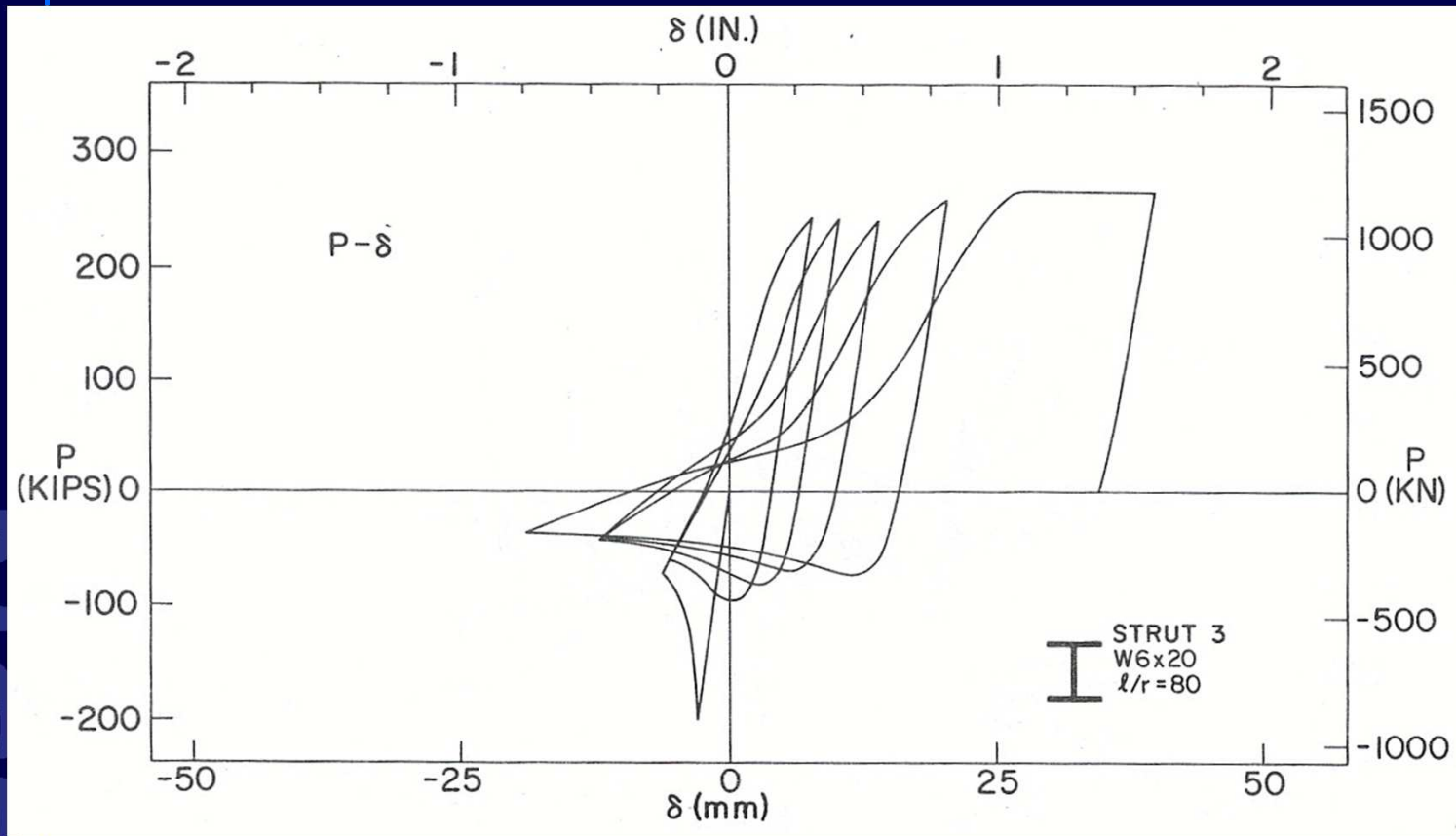


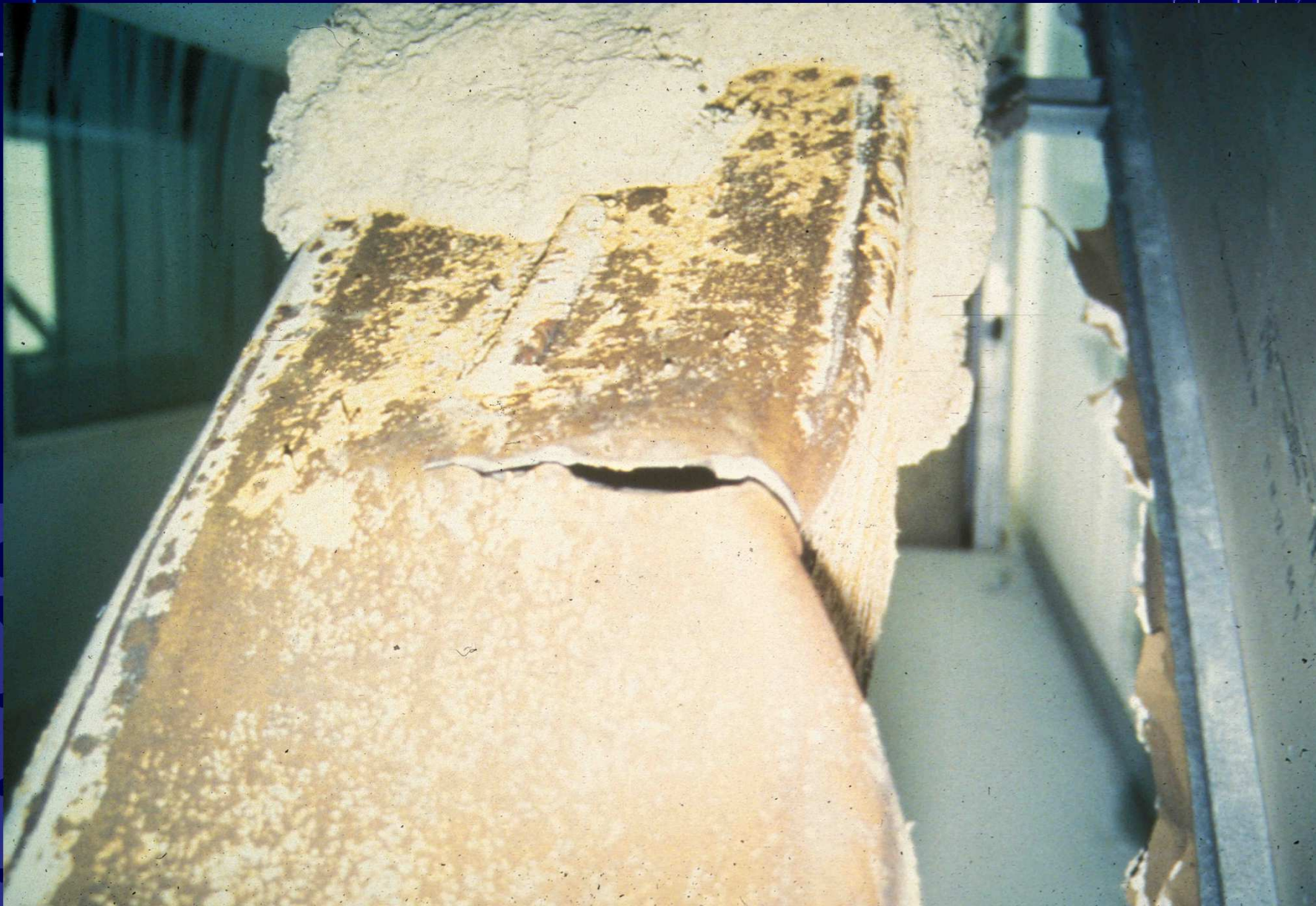
面內挫屈破壞



Experimental Behavior of Brace Under Cyclic Axial Loading

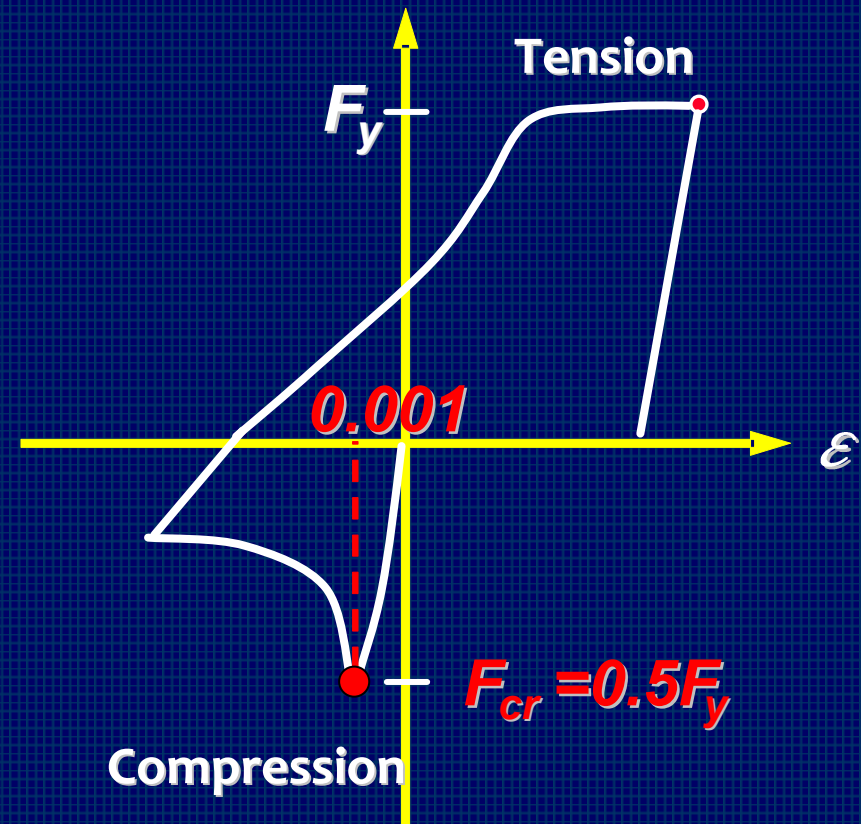
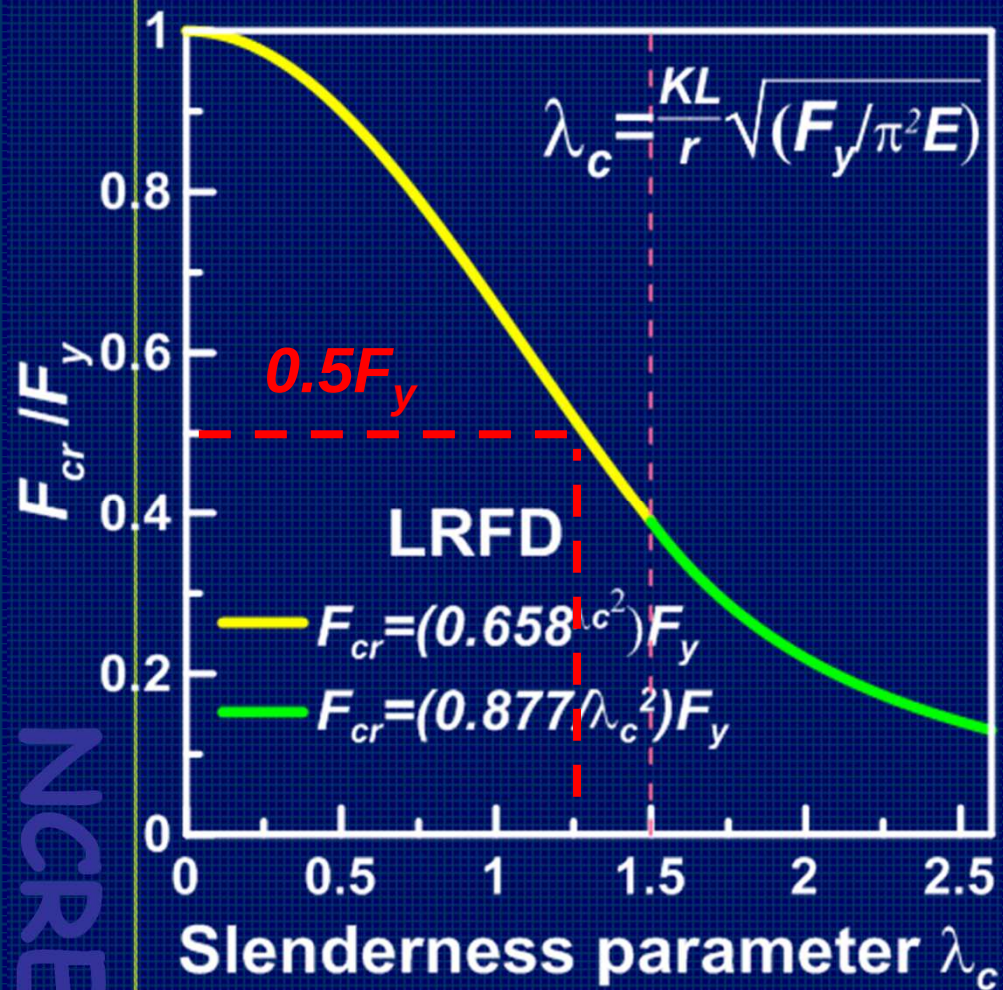
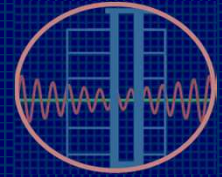
W6x20 $Kl/r = 80$



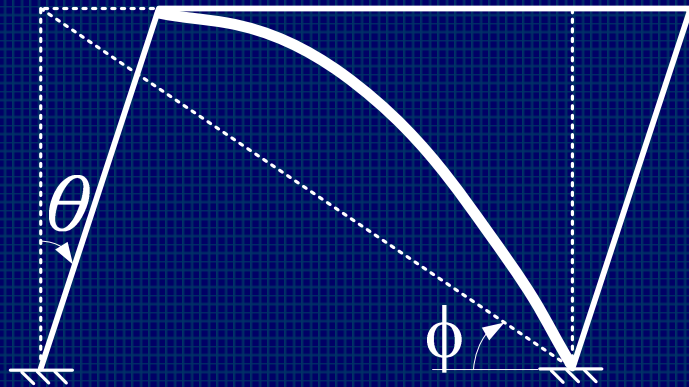
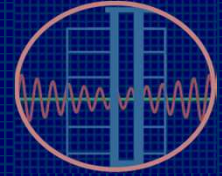


MCREEE

傳統斜撐挫屈時之應變



Braced Frame Deformations

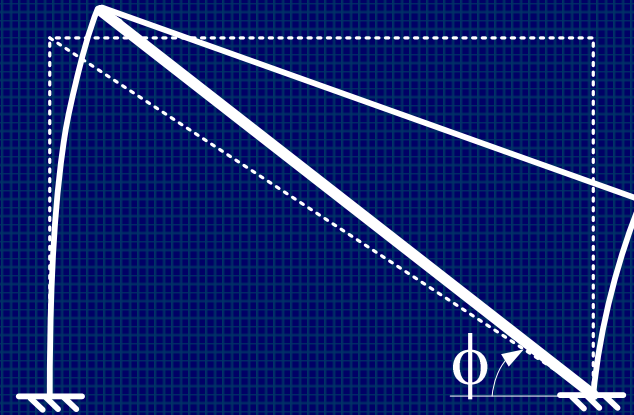


Shear

$$\theta \neq 0$$

$$\epsilon_{wp} \neq 0$$

$$\epsilon_{wp} = \frac{\theta}{2} \times \sin 2\phi$$



Bending

$$\theta \neq 0$$

$$\epsilon_{wp} = 0$$

斜撐應變與側位移角之關係



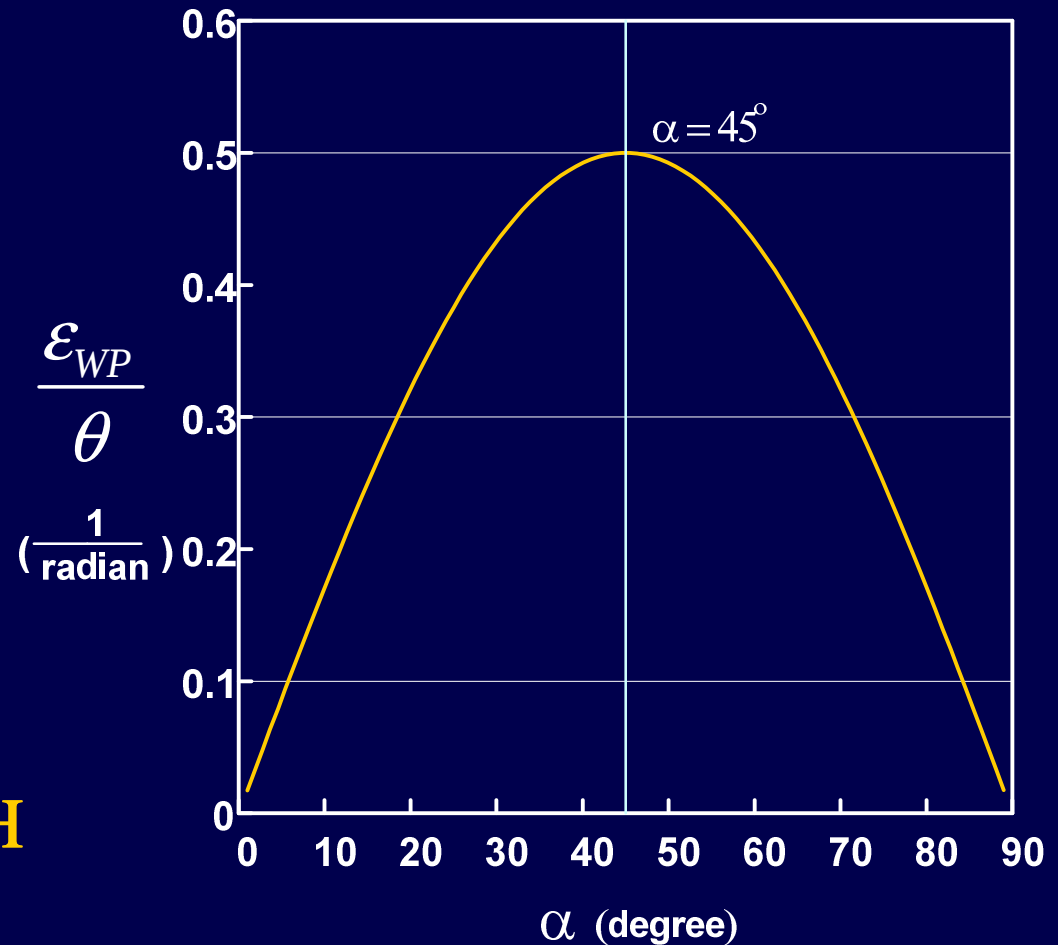
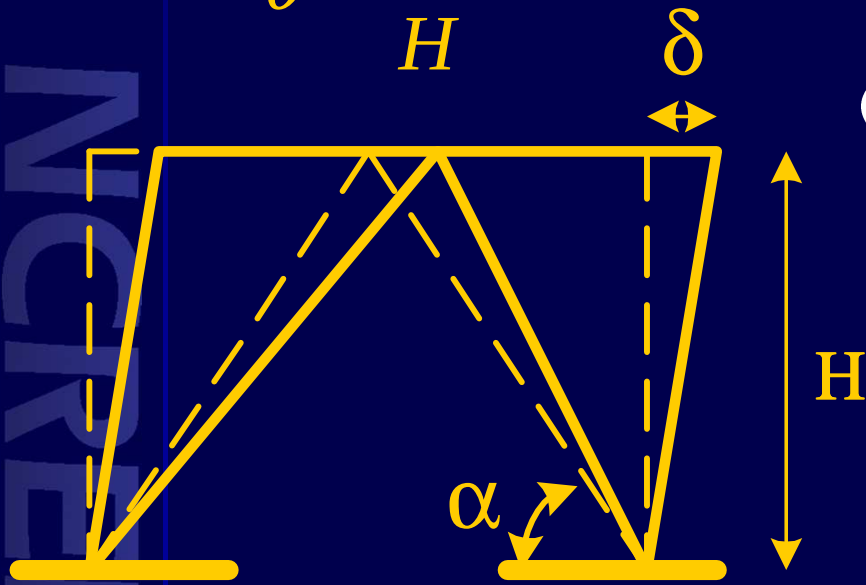
$$\varepsilon = (\theta/2) \sin 2\alpha$$

$$\alpha = 45 \text{ degree}$$

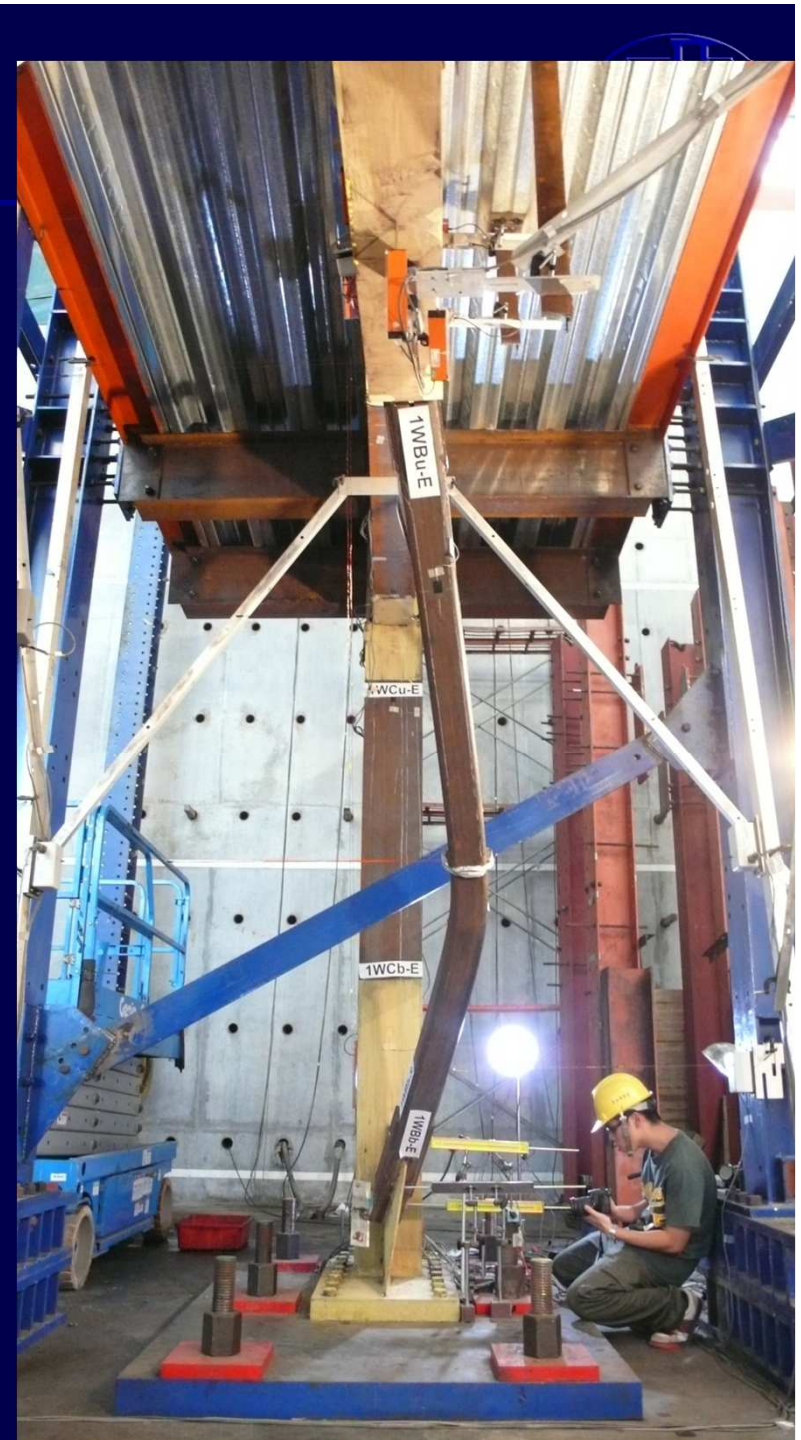
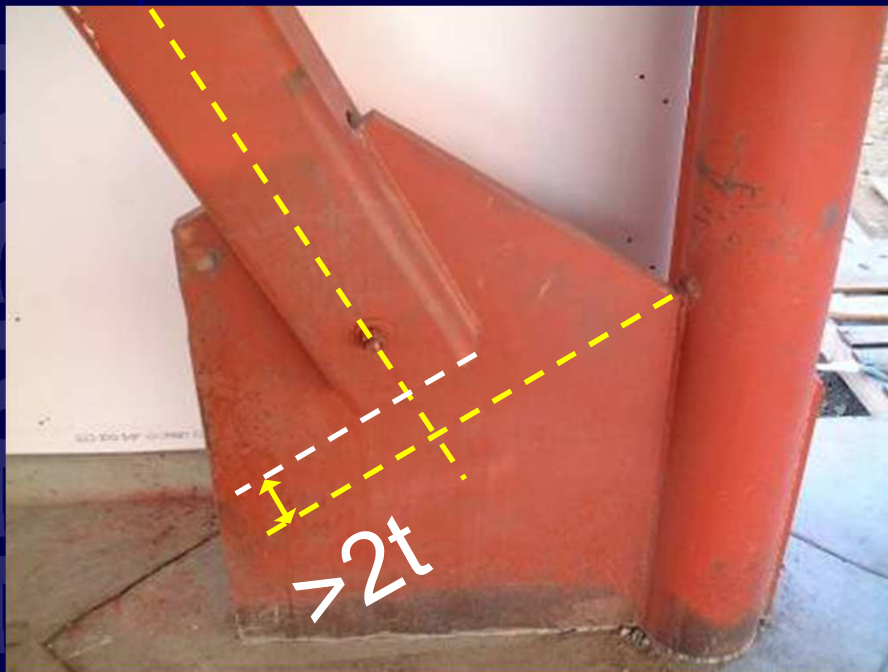
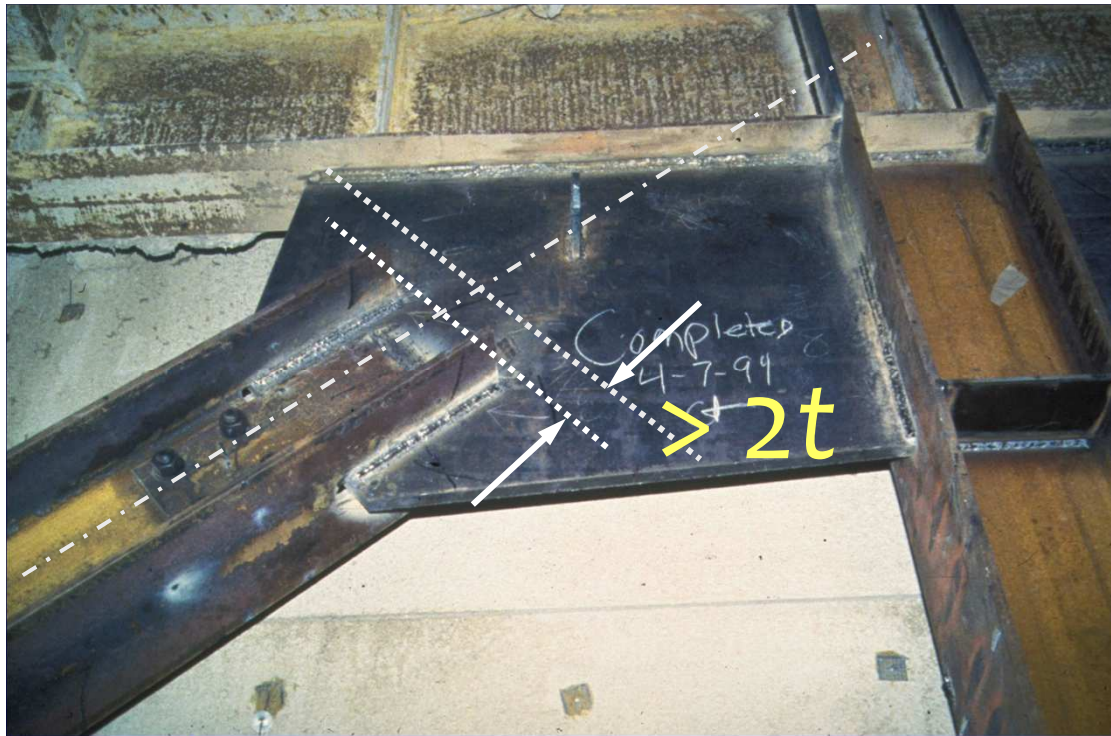
$$\theta = 0.002 \text{ rad.},$$

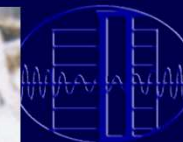
$$\varepsilon = 0.001$$

$$\theta = \frac{\delta}{H}$$



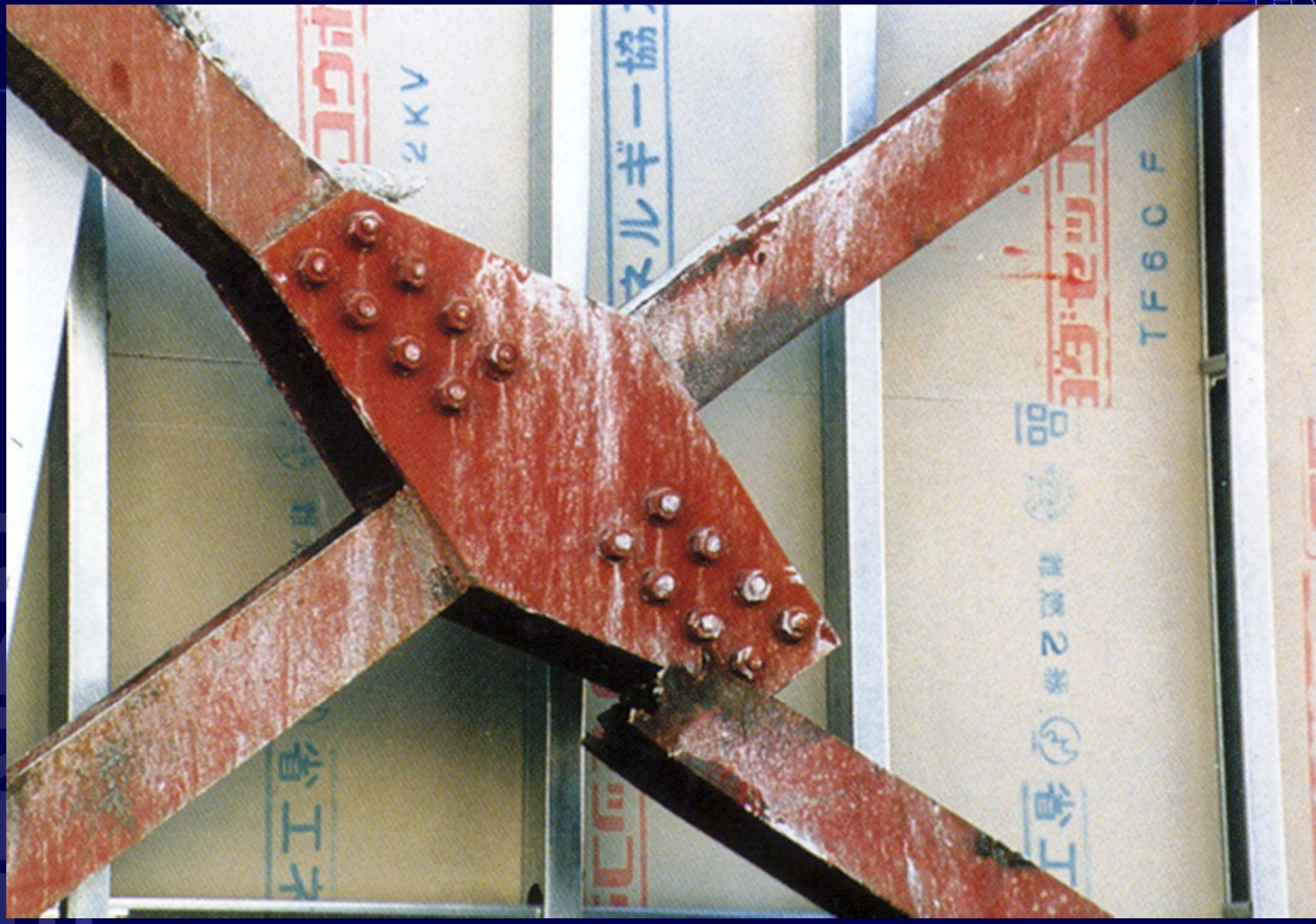






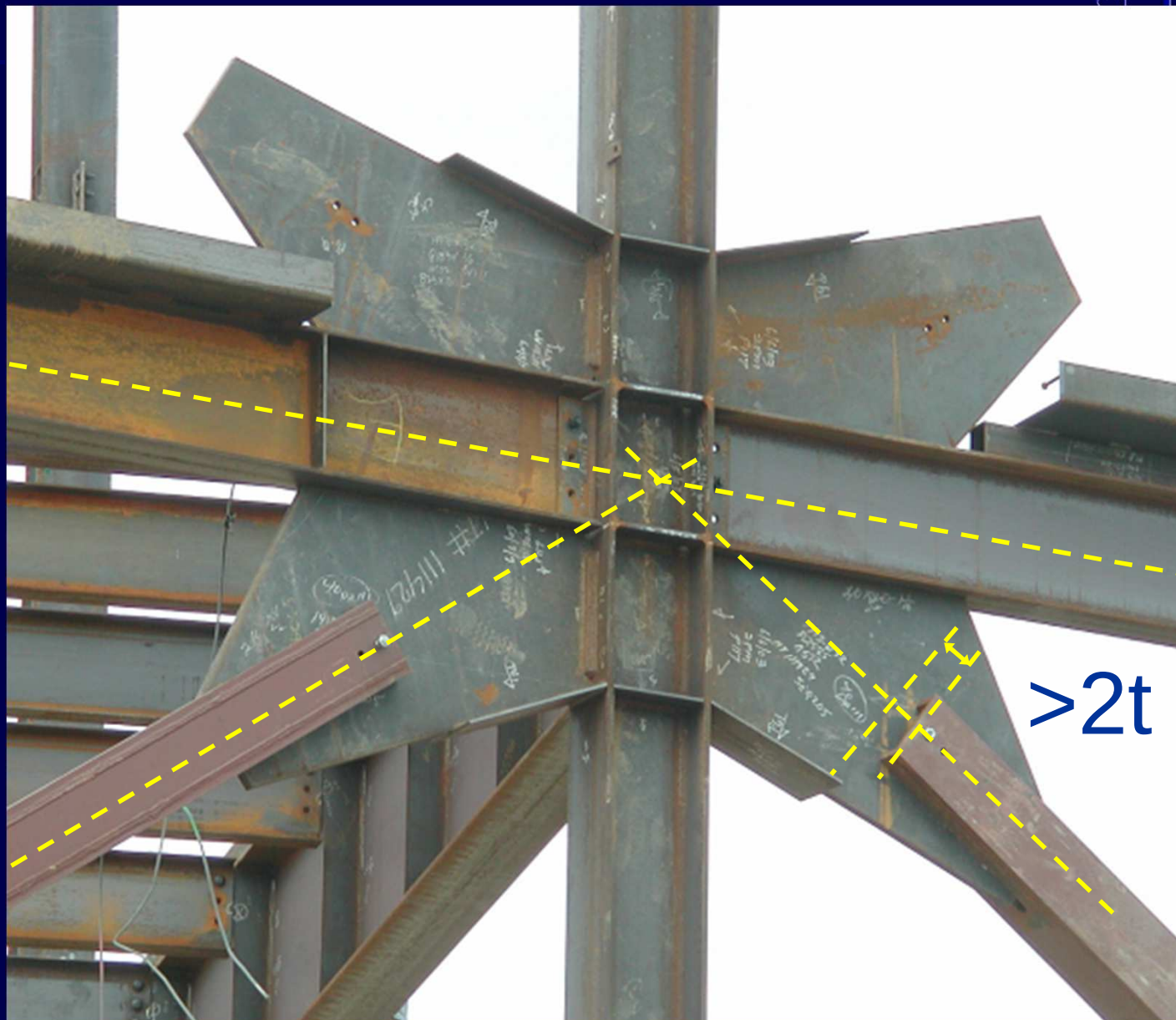
1.1 $R_y M_p$ -brace





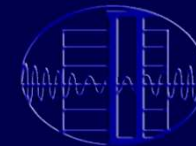


NCREE

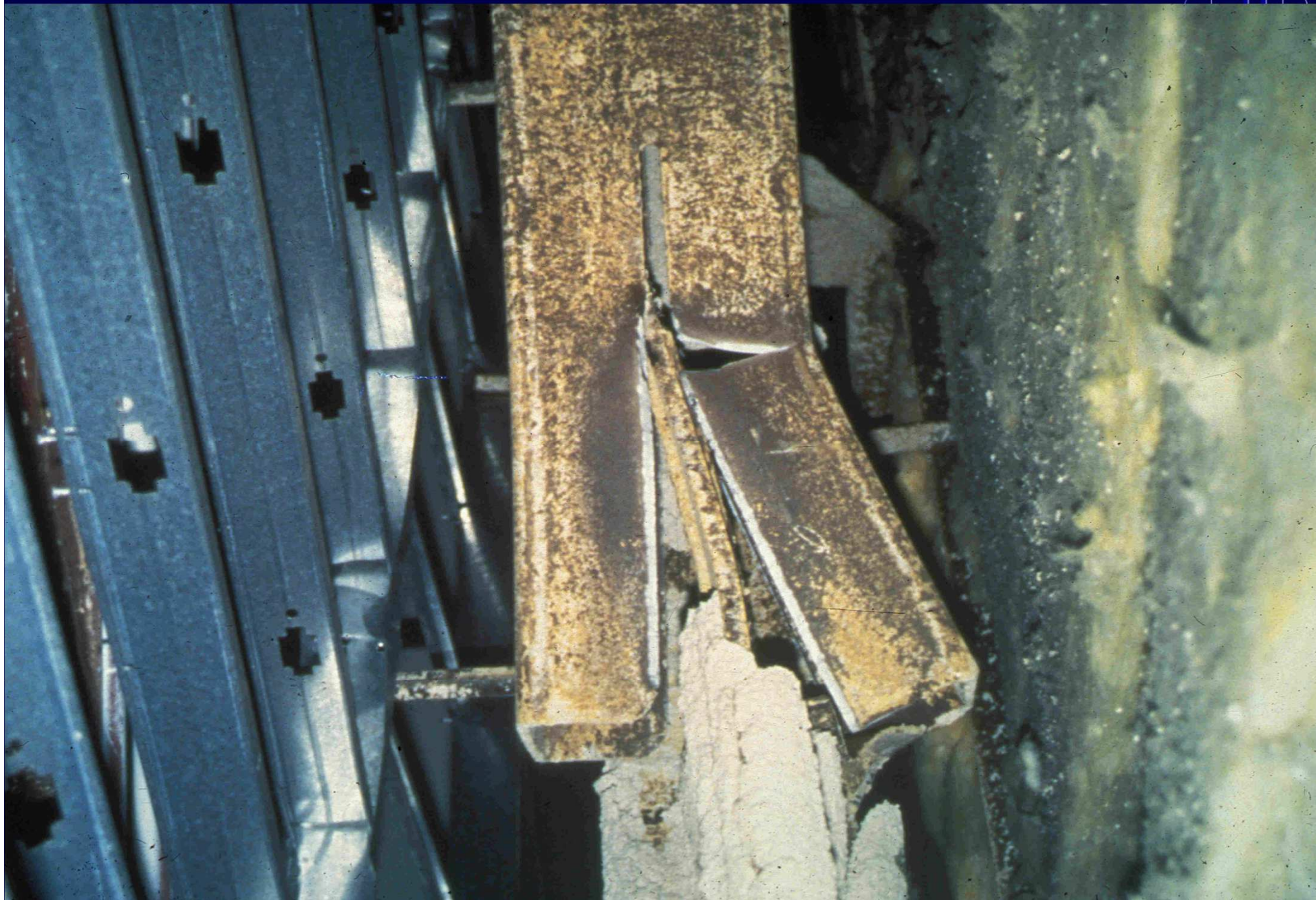








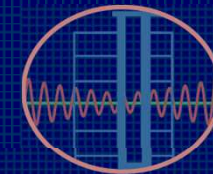
NCEE



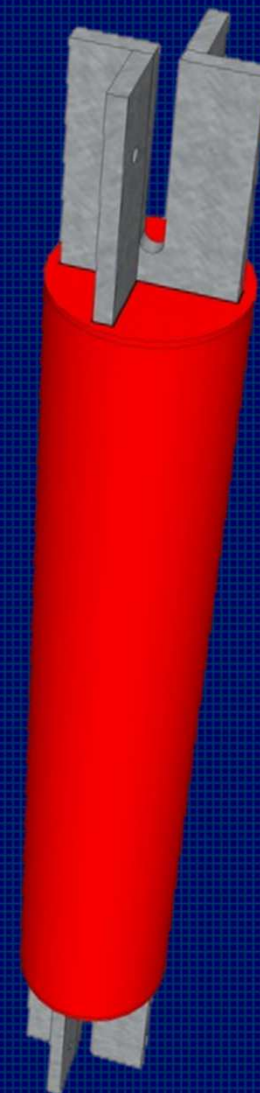




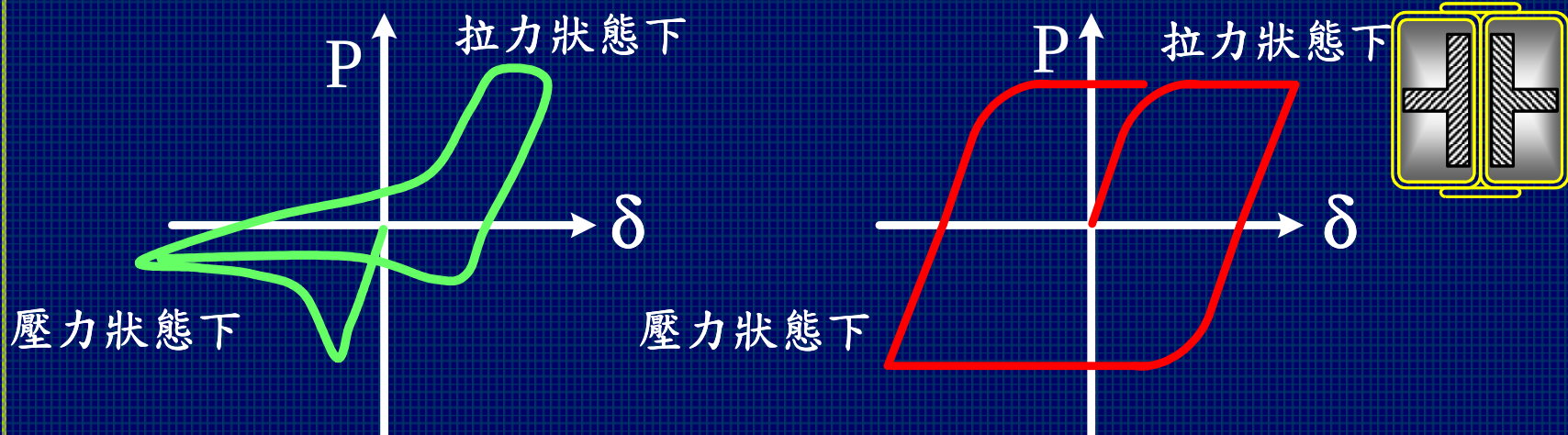
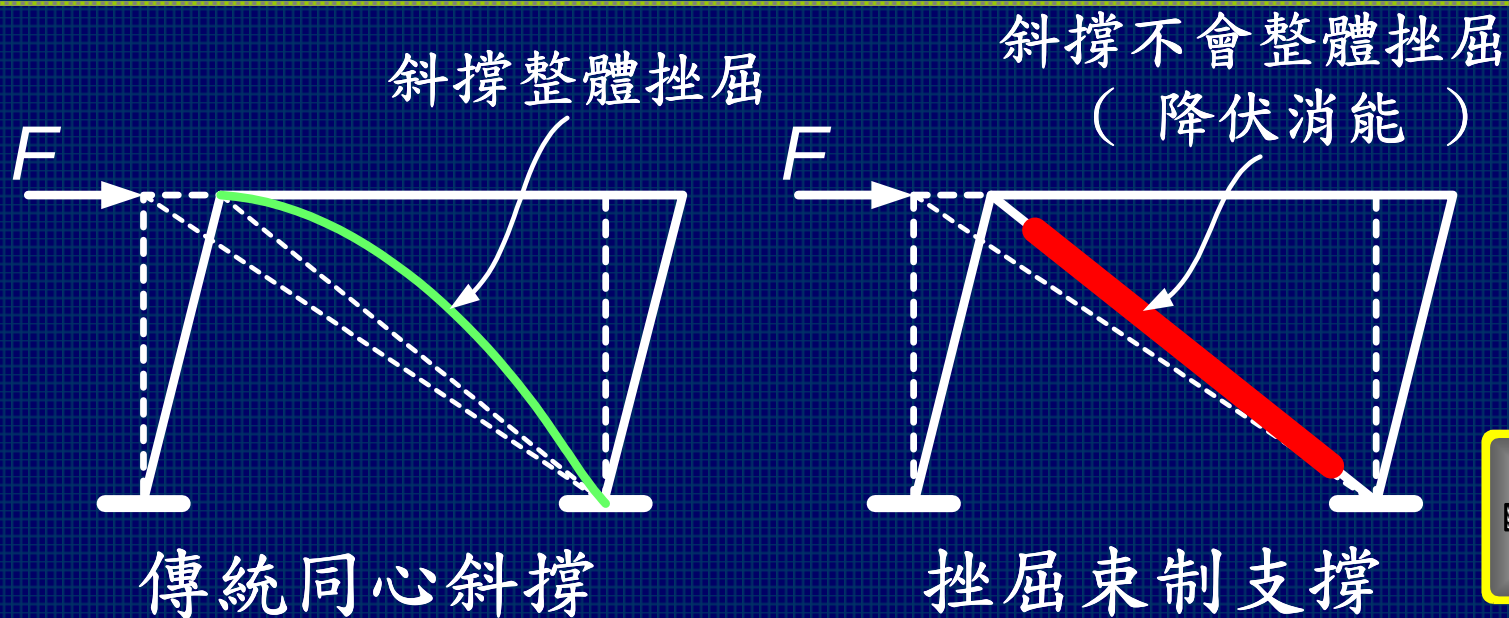
內容概要



- 特殊同心斜撐構架行為
- 搭接組合式挫屈束制支撐發展與應用
- 槽接式挫屈束制支撐研發
- 槽接式挫屈束制支撐成本分析與經濟效益
- 結論

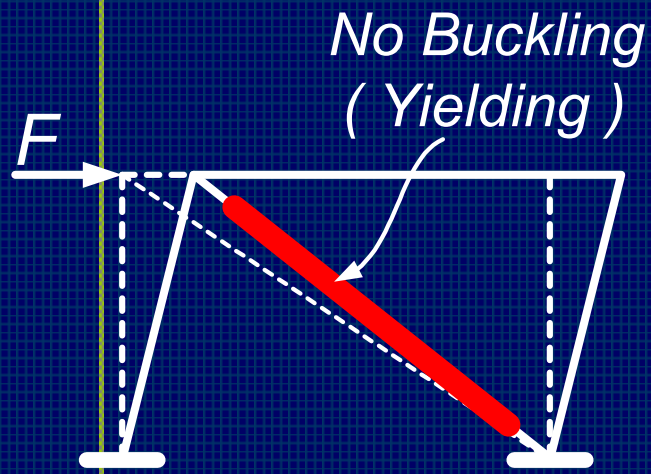


挫屈束制支撐組成與原理



挫屈束制支撐組成與原理

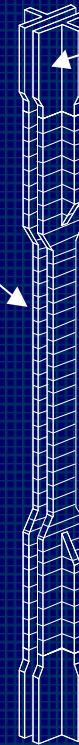
Buckling Restrained Brace (BRB)



Unbonding
Materials

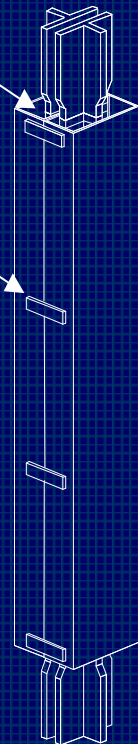


Core Steel
Member



Concrete
(Mortar)

Tab
Plate



Steel Tube

(Buckling Restrained Part)

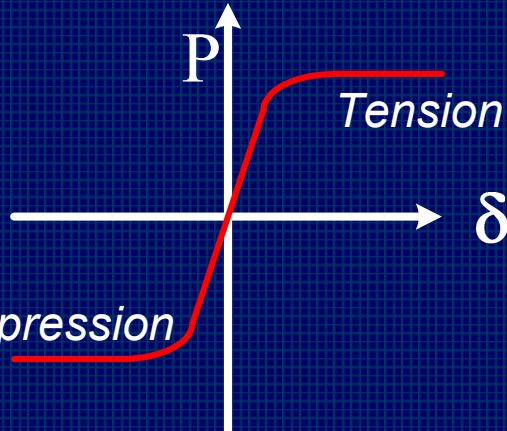
BRB

P

Tension

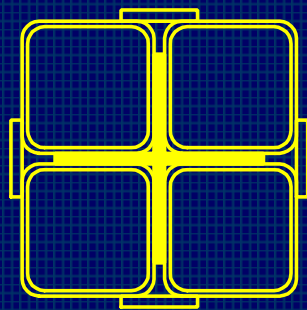
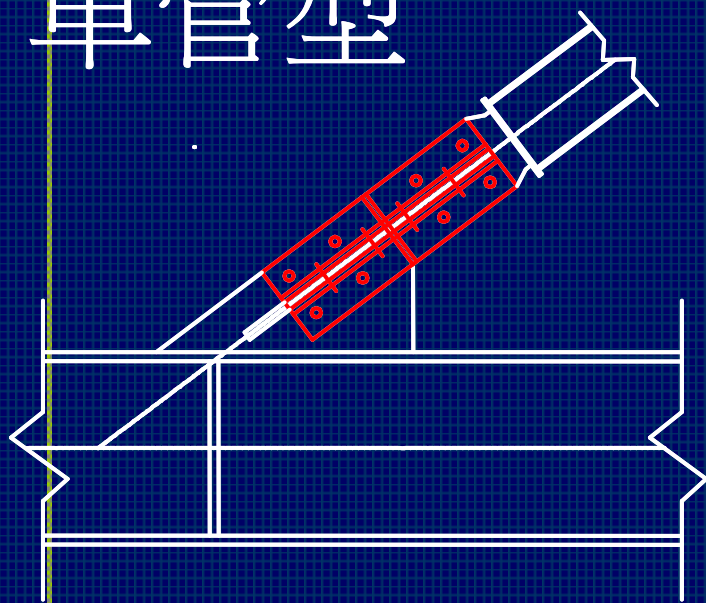
δ

Compression

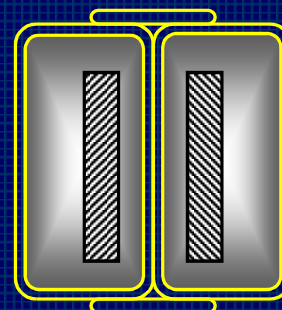
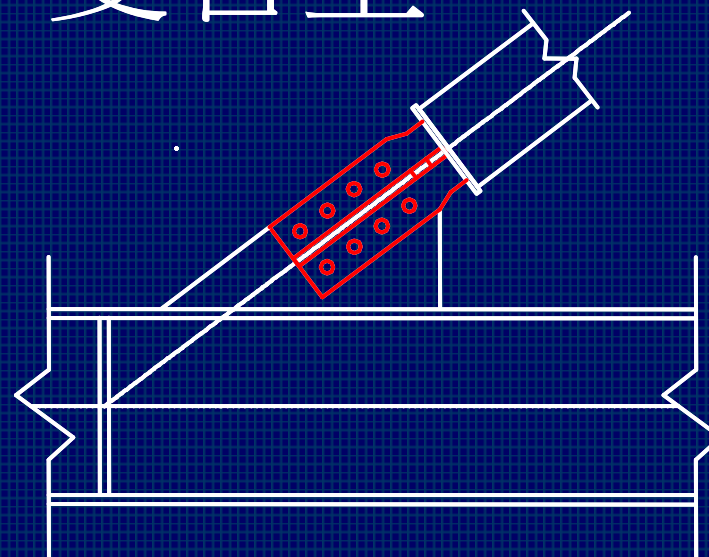


挫屈束制支撐斷面與接合型式

單管型

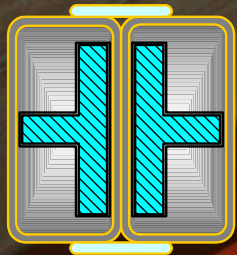
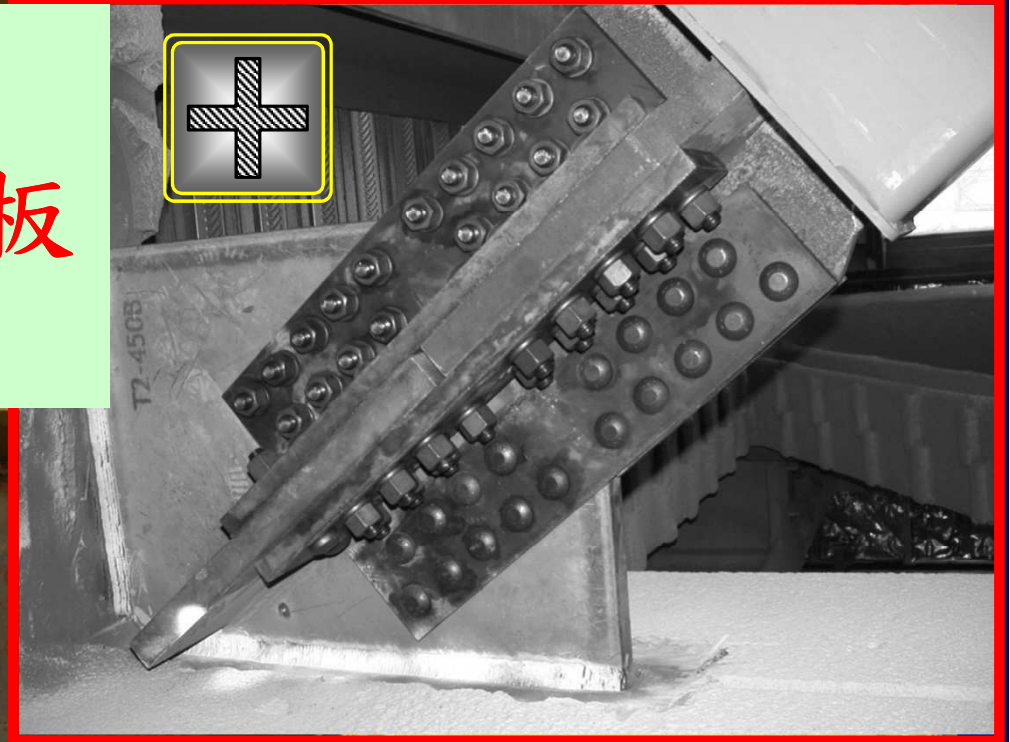


雙管型



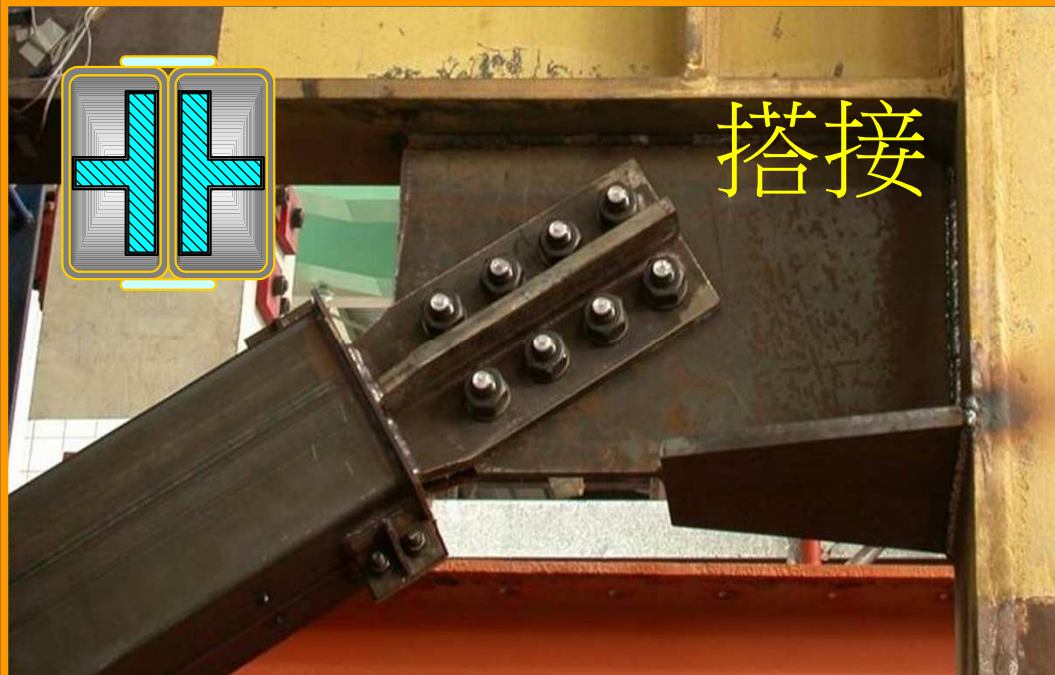
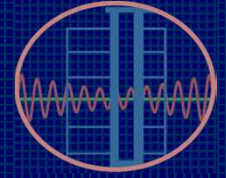
挫屈束制支撐之接合

搭接螺栓僅需一套
不須使用多片對接板
不須具備高精準度



對接螺栓需二套
須使用多片對接板
須具備高精準度

搭接 vs. 對接接合型式



搭接

對接

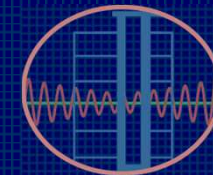


搭接螺栓僅需一套
不須使用對接板

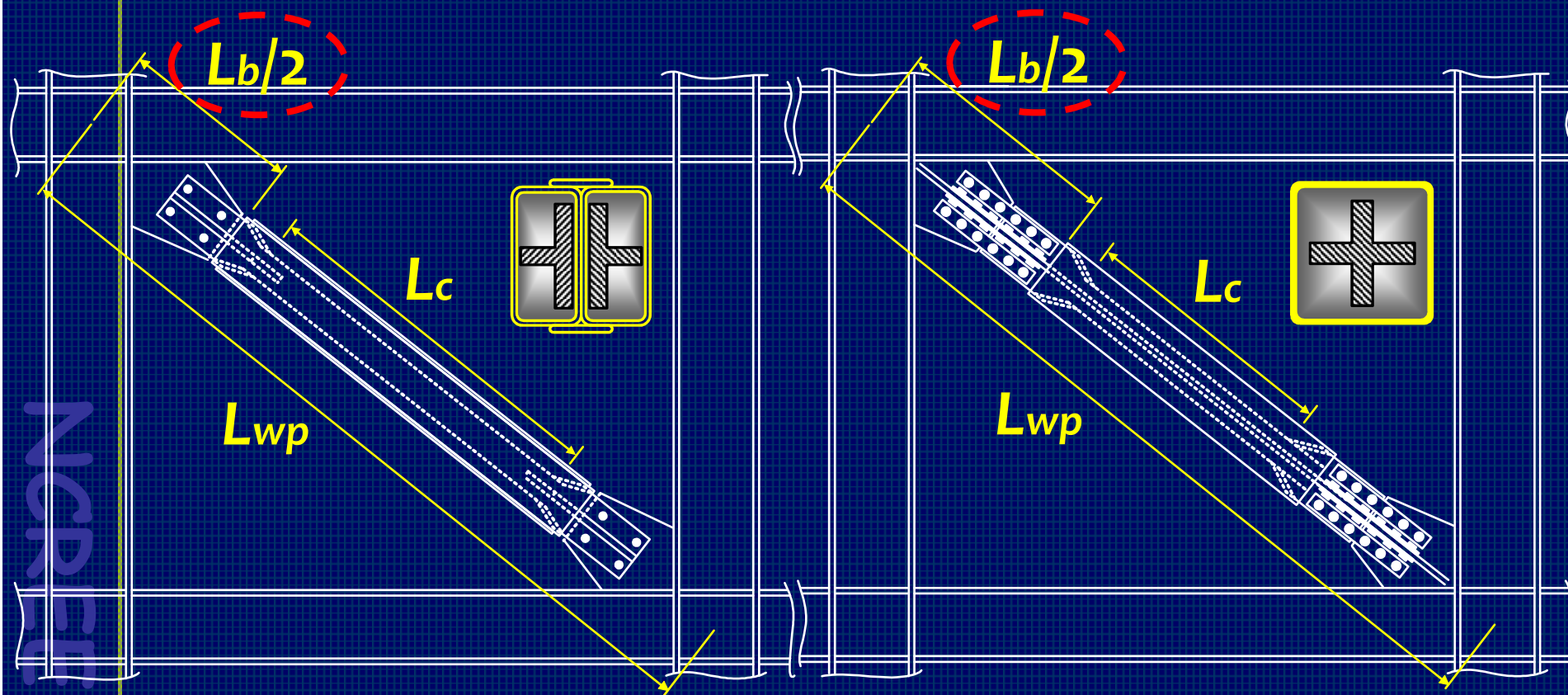


接合方式可另
採用焊接接合

雙管型挫屈束制支撐之優點

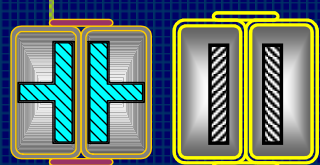


提高核心消能段的疲勞壽命 與接合區段的穩定性

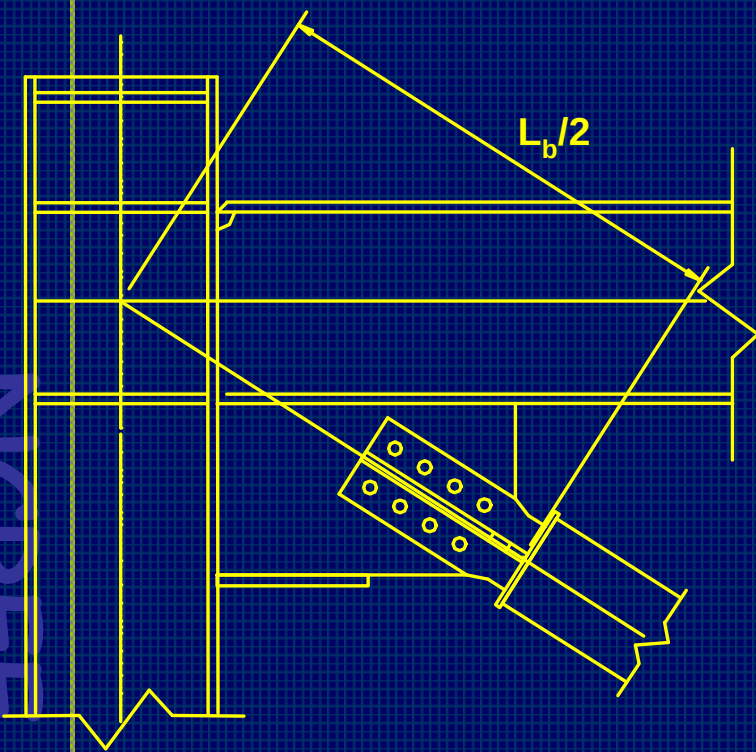
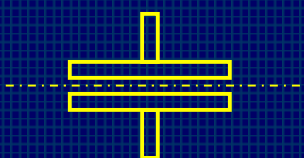


雙管型挫屈束制支撐之優點

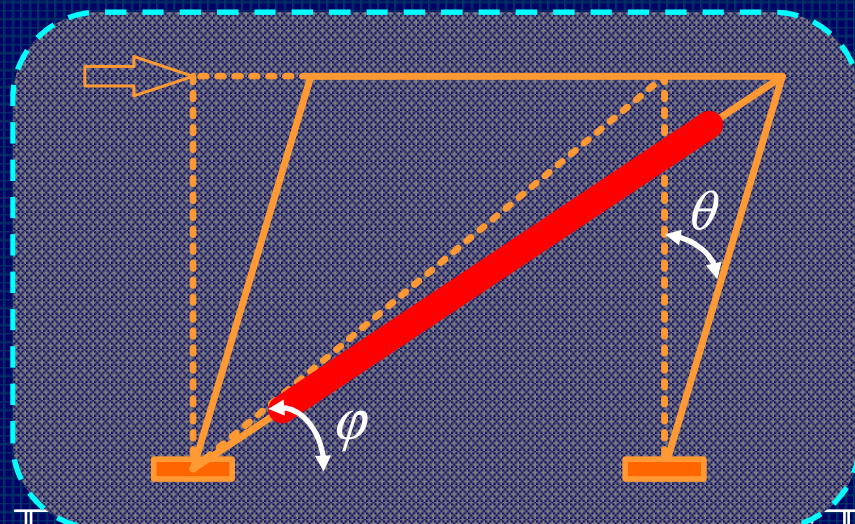
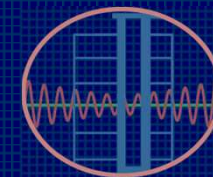
接合螺栓用量減半，接合長度減短，可簡化接合，並且提高接合區的穩定性。



$$P_{e_trans} = \frac{\pi^2 EI_{trans}}{(kL_b)^2} \geq P_{max}$$

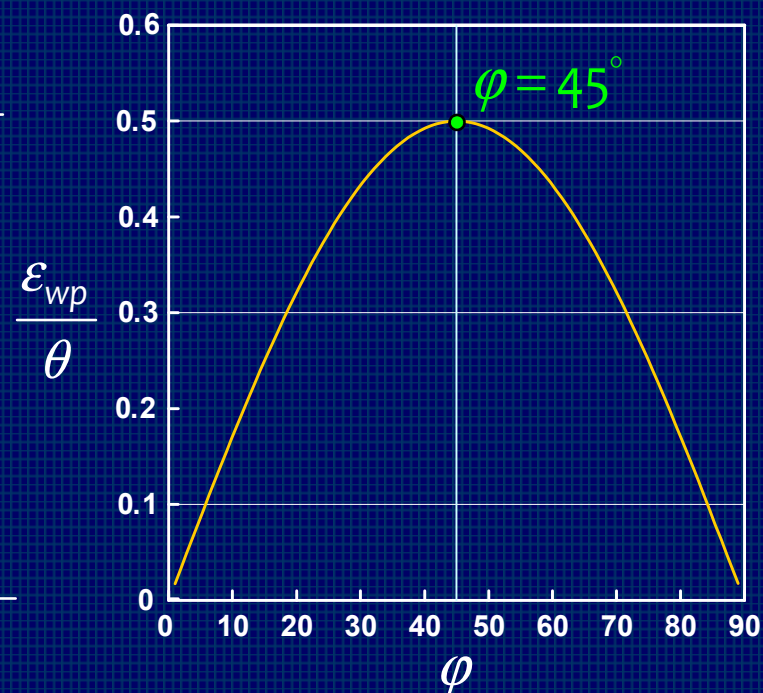
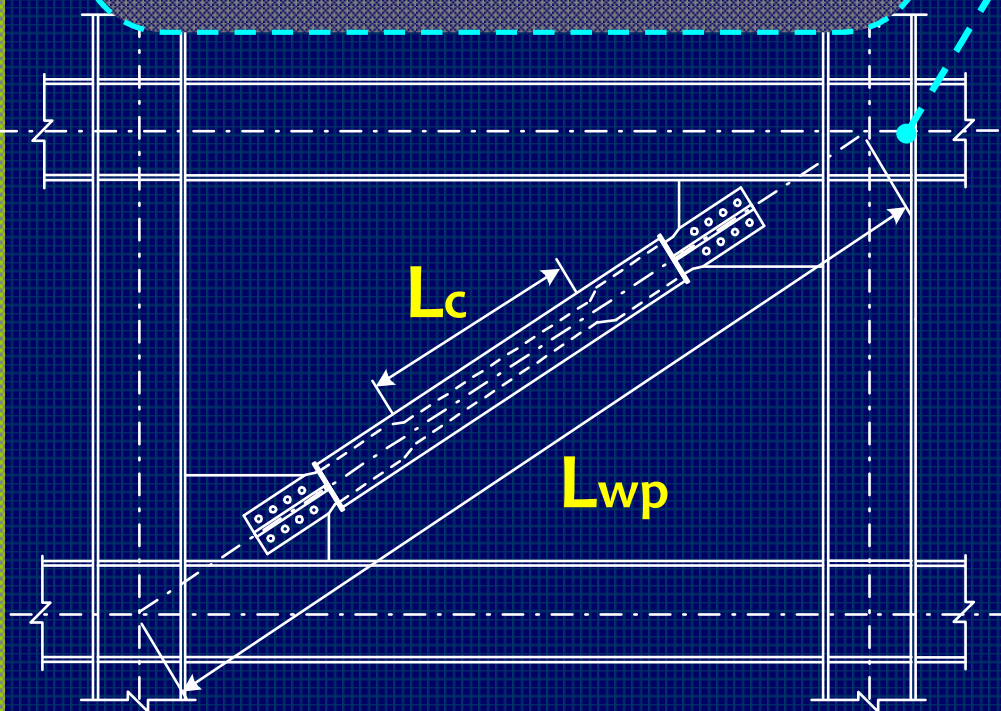


核心應變與樓層側位移之關係



$$\epsilon_{wp} = \frac{\theta}{2} \times \sin 2\phi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{L_c}{L_{wp}}, \quad \epsilon_c = \frac{\epsilon_{wp}}{\alpha}$$



斜撐應變與側位移角之關係

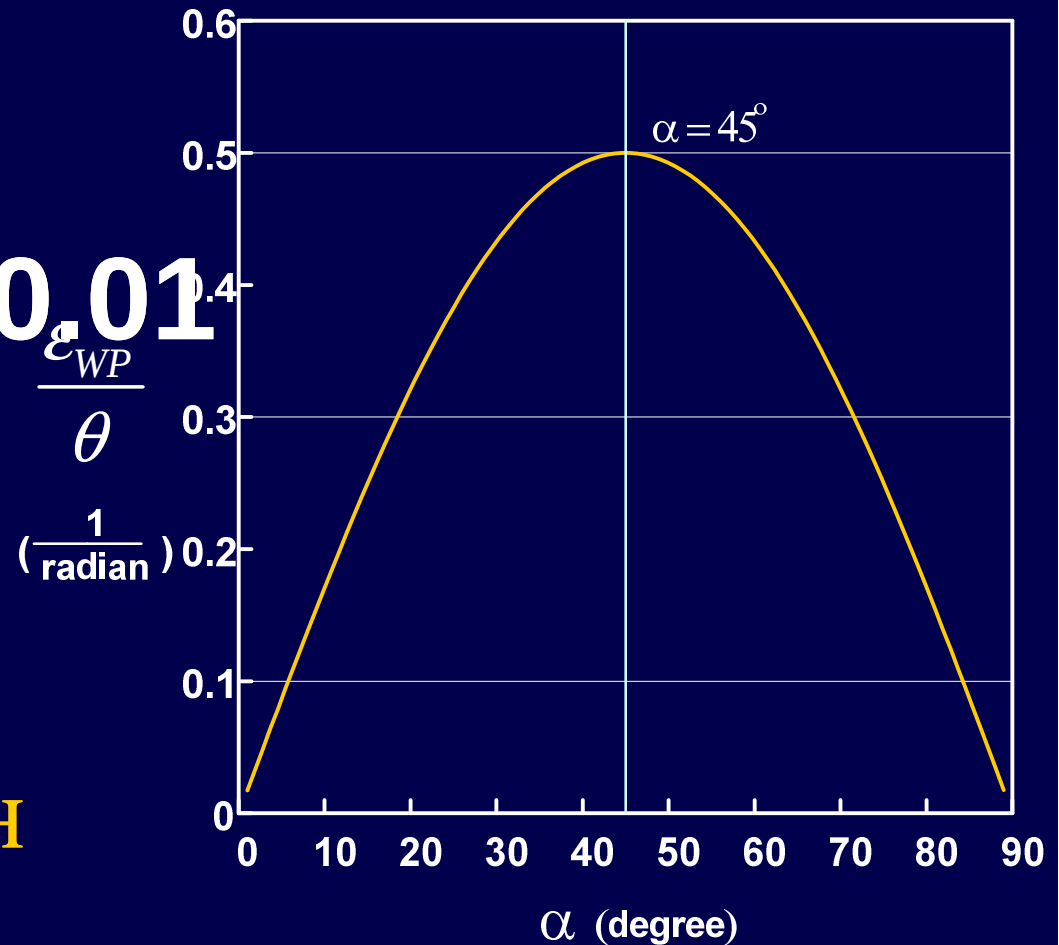
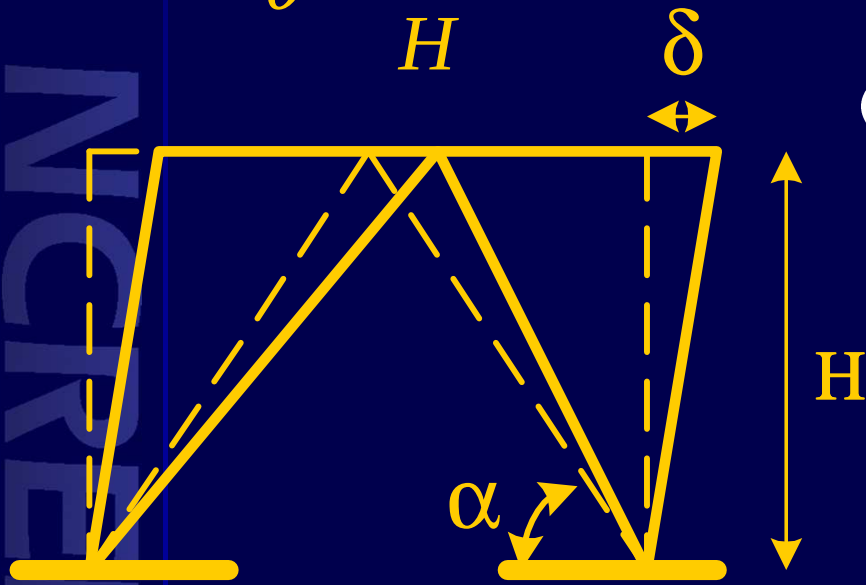


$$\varepsilon = (\theta/2) \sin 2\alpha$$

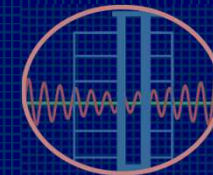
$$\alpha = 45 \text{ degree}$$

$$\theta = 0.02 \text{ rad.}, \varepsilon = 0.01$$

$$\theta = \frac{\delta}{H}$$

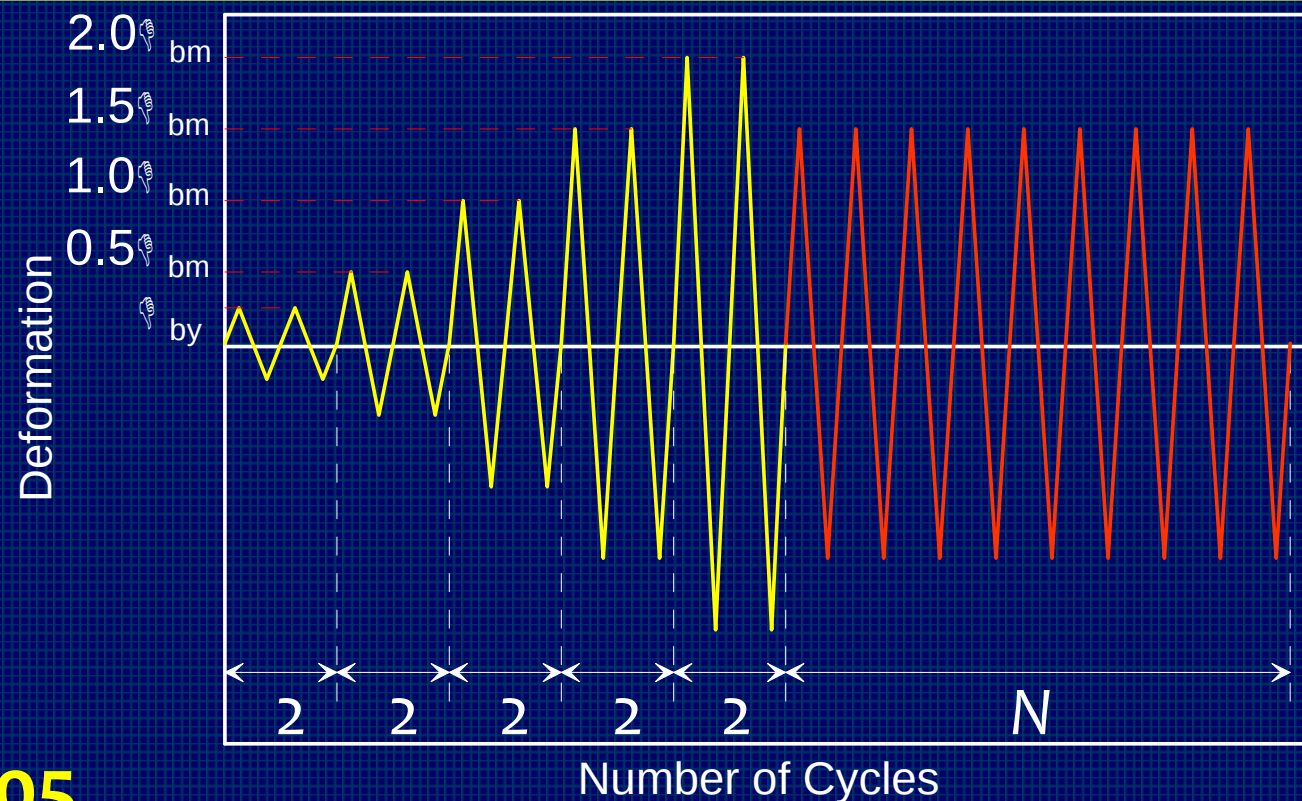


構件試驗加載歷時與標準



Δ_{by} = 降伏變形量

Δ_{bm} = 設計樓層側
位移對應之變形量



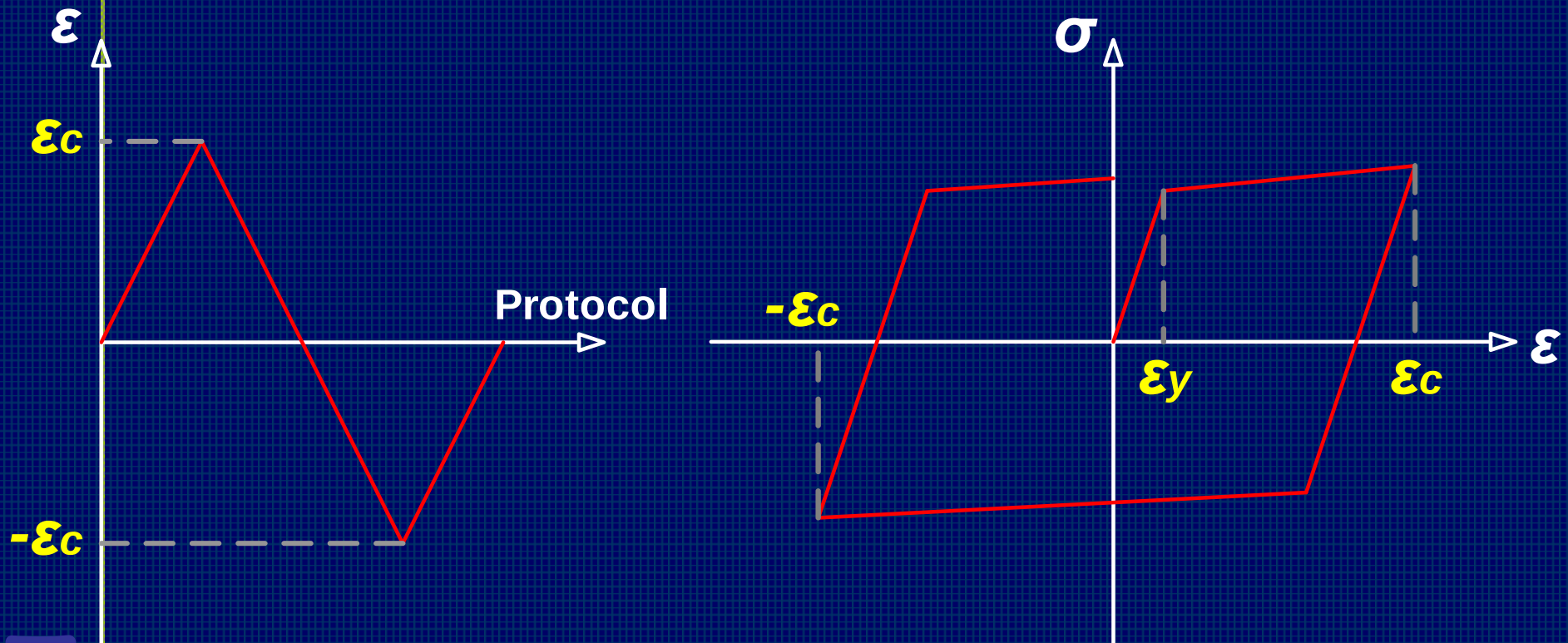
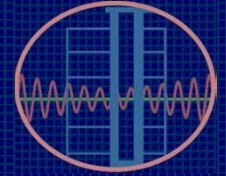
AISC 2005

測試接受標準： $\beta_i = P_C^i / P_T^i < 1.3$

$CPD > 200\Delta_{by}$

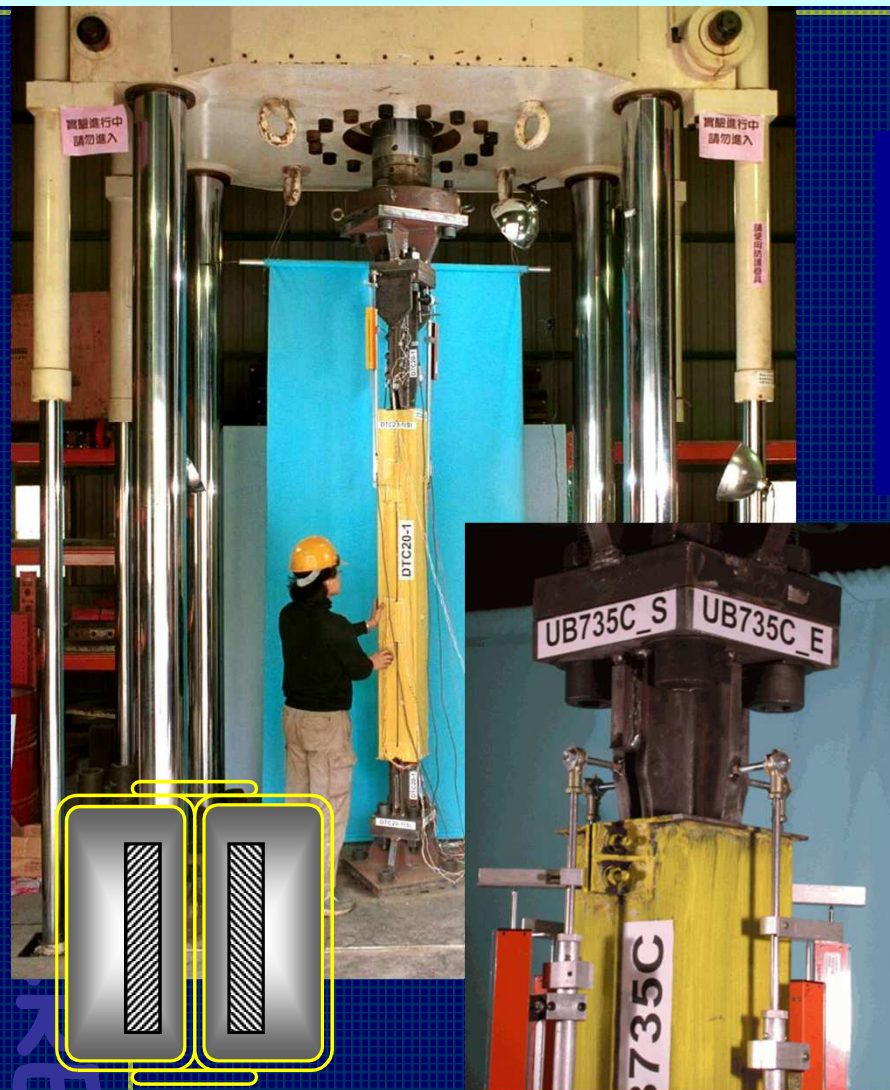
(累積非線性變形量)

累積非線性變形量 CPD

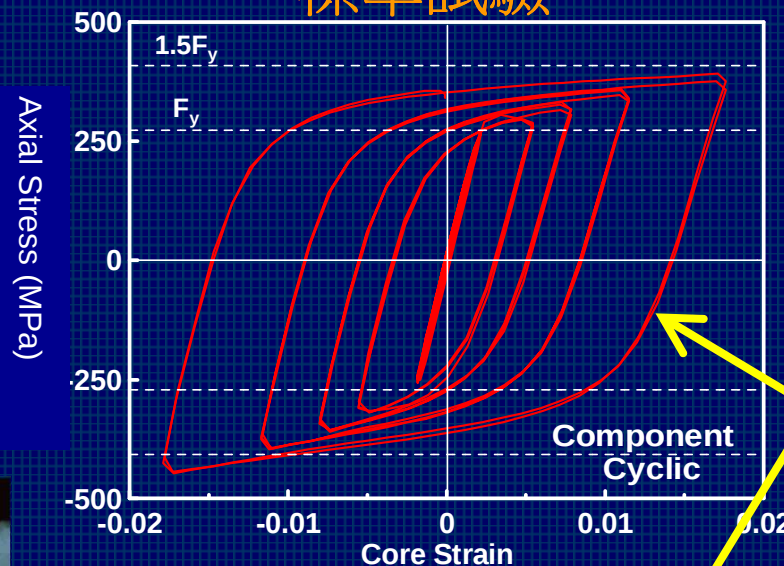


If $\epsilon_y = 0.002$
 $\epsilon_c = 0.022$ $\rightarrow CPD = \frac{4 \times (\epsilon_c - \epsilon_y)}{\epsilon_y} = 40$

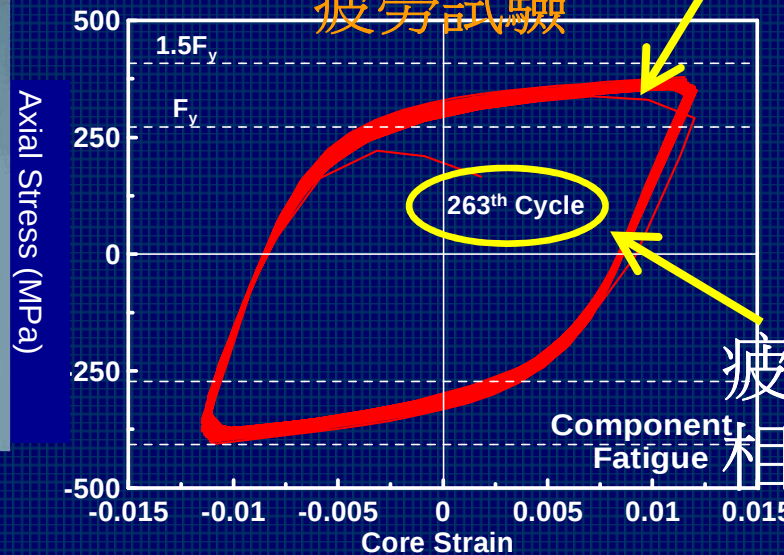
挫屈束制支撐構件耐震性能表現



標準試驗



疲勞試驗

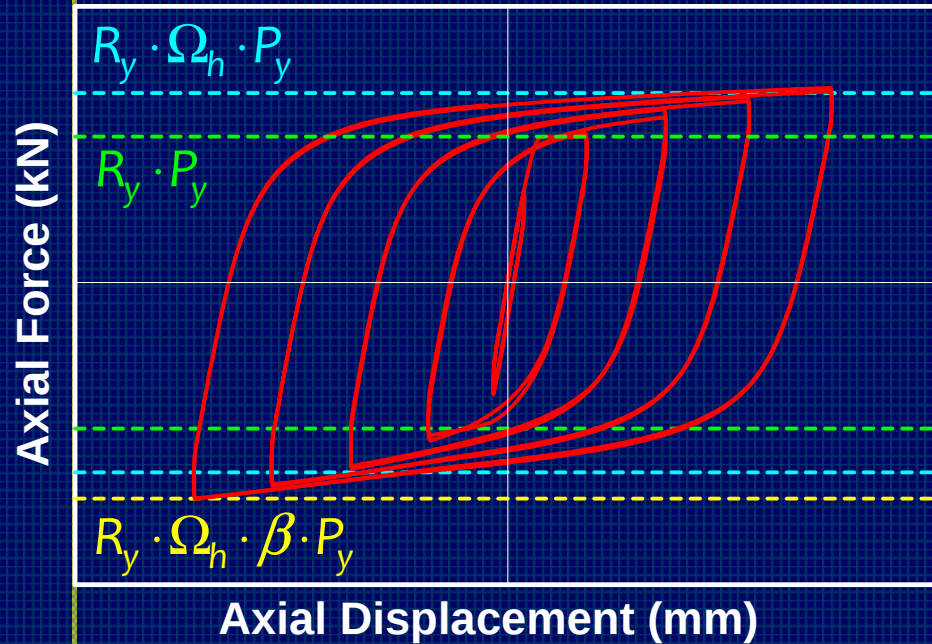
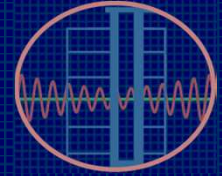


同一支挫屈束制支撐在標準試驗過程中(代表數個大地震)不會斷裂，並且可以再進行疲勞試驗。

疲勞壽命相當高

[Lai and Tsai 2001]

挫屈束制支撐 度特性



Nominal yield strength

$$P_y = F_y \times A_c$$

Max. compressive strength

$$P_{\max} = P_y \times R_y \times \Omega_h \times \beta$$

R_y : material overstrength factor

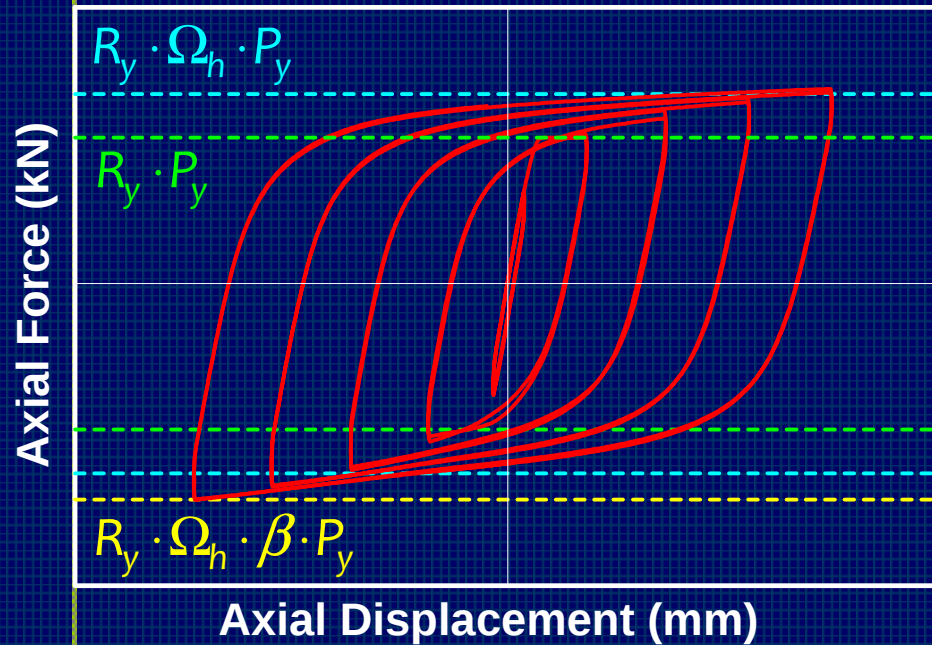
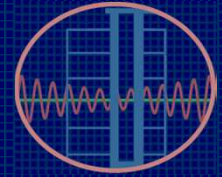
Ω_h : strain hardening factor

β : compression strength
adjustment factor

(力 度)

Material	R_y	Ω_h	β
SN490B	1.2	1.3	1.1~1.2
A572 GR50	1.1	1.3	1.1~1.2
A36	1.5	1.5	1.1~1.2

管外支撐束制屈挫度

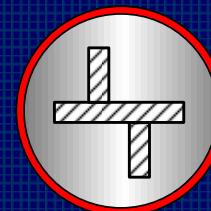
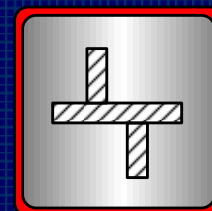
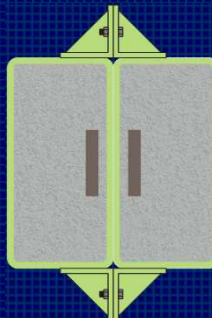
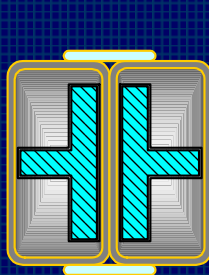
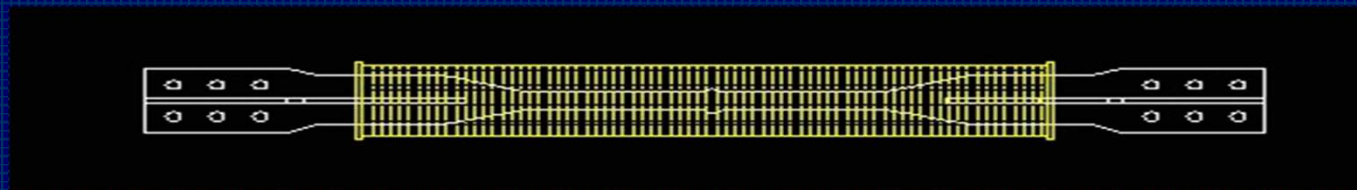


Global flexural strength

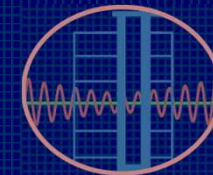
$$P_y = F_y \times A_c \rightarrow$$

$$P_{\max} = P_y \times R_y \times \Omega_h \times \beta$$

$$P_{\max} \leq P_{e_tube} = \frac{\pi^2 E I_{tube}}{(K L_{tube})^2}$$

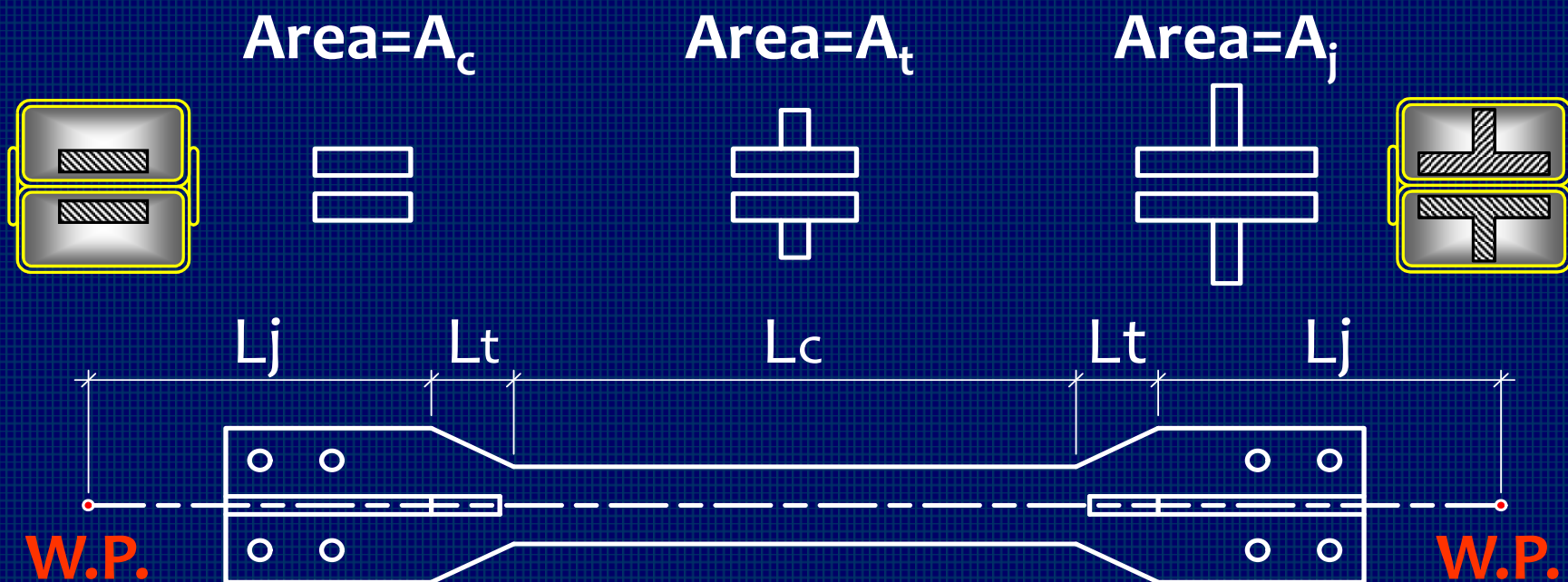


挫屈束制支撐 效 性 度

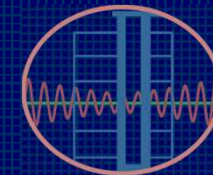


Effective stiffness

$$K_{eff} = \frac{1}{\frac{L_c}{EA_c} + \frac{2L_t}{EA_t} + \frac{2L_j}{EA_j}} = \frac{EA_c A_t A_j}{L_c A_t A_j + 2L_t A_c A_j + 2L_j A_c A_t}$$



挫屈束制支撐構架設計 程



本 $T = 0.070h_n^{3/4}$ $h_n =$ 面 面高度(m)

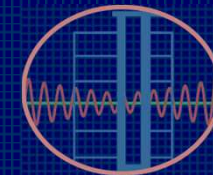
計 設計地震力，
結構系統 性容量(R)可 4.8計

計斜撐與 構架之 度 (SR)，
設計地震力 分 樓層， 分 斜撐

設計斜撐構件，
定核心消能段斷面積 $A_c = \frac{P_{BRB}}{0.9F_y}$

效 力 件 立結構分析 型 $K_{eff} = Q \cdot \frac{EA_c}{L_{wp}}$

雙管型挫屈束制支撐

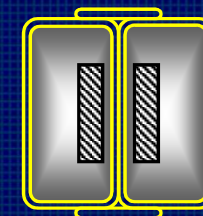
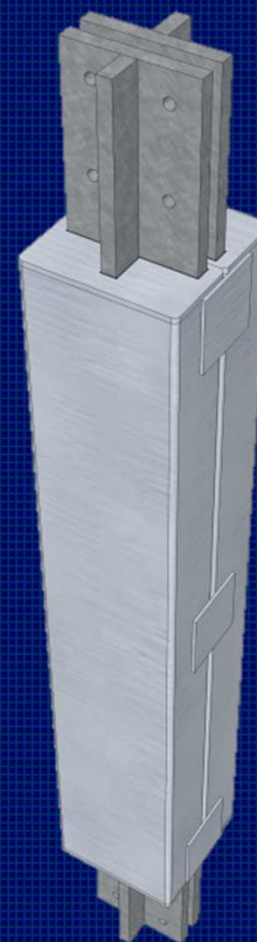


感謝支持

NCREE

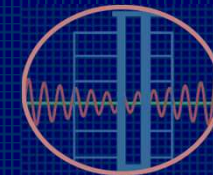
鋼鐵工業(股)有限公司
機械有限公司
理成工業(股)有限公司
實業(股)有限公司
長 鋼鐵(股)有限公司
鋼鋼結構(股)有限公司
成 機械(股)有限公司
鋼鐵工業(股)有限公司
工程有限公司
消能工程有限公司
中 鋼構(股)有限公司

鋼
中國鋼 結構()

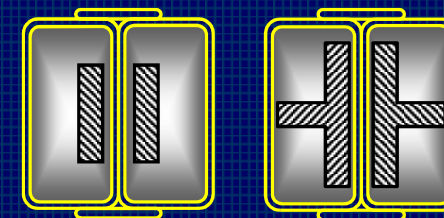


國
高 工程

應用 例統計



工程
大樓



高 技 變 所
大樓

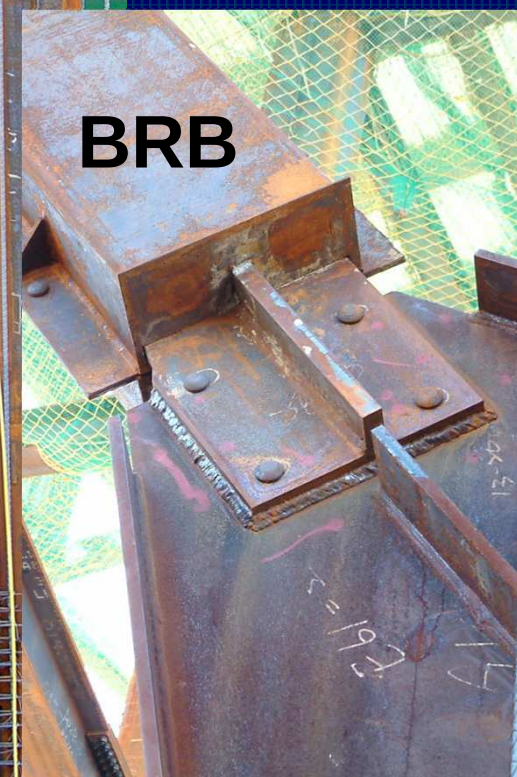
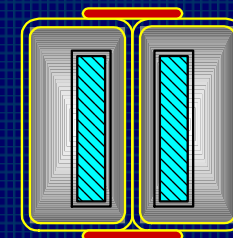
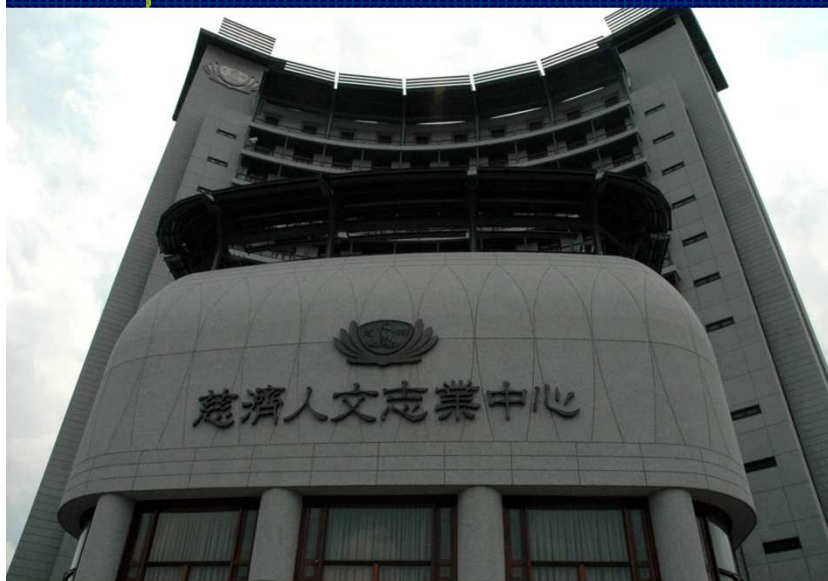
60件工程應用 使用
11,000組

應用案例-日月潭中信汎麗雅酒店





應用案例-慈濟人文志業中心

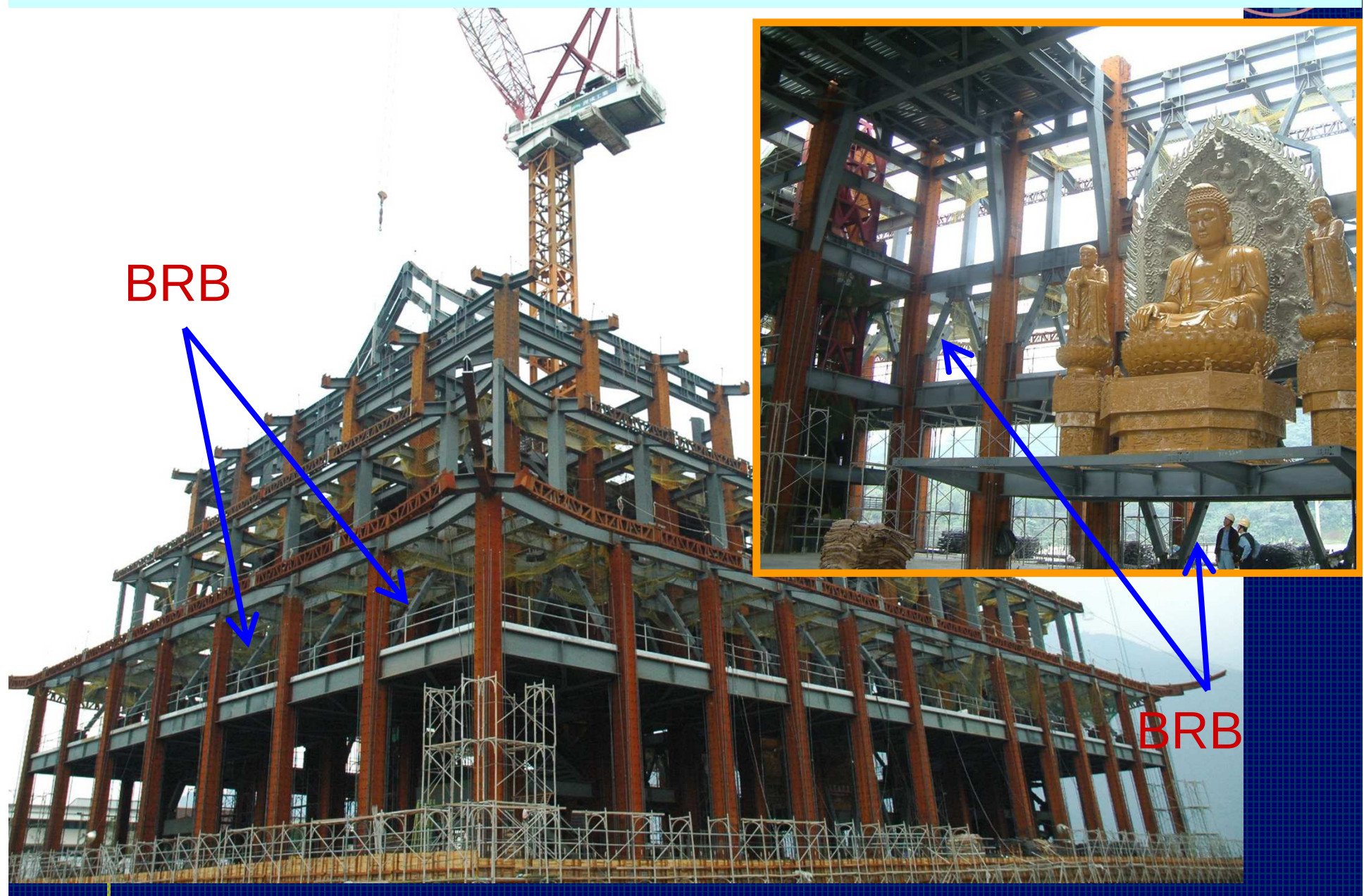


應用案例-中國文化大學體育館

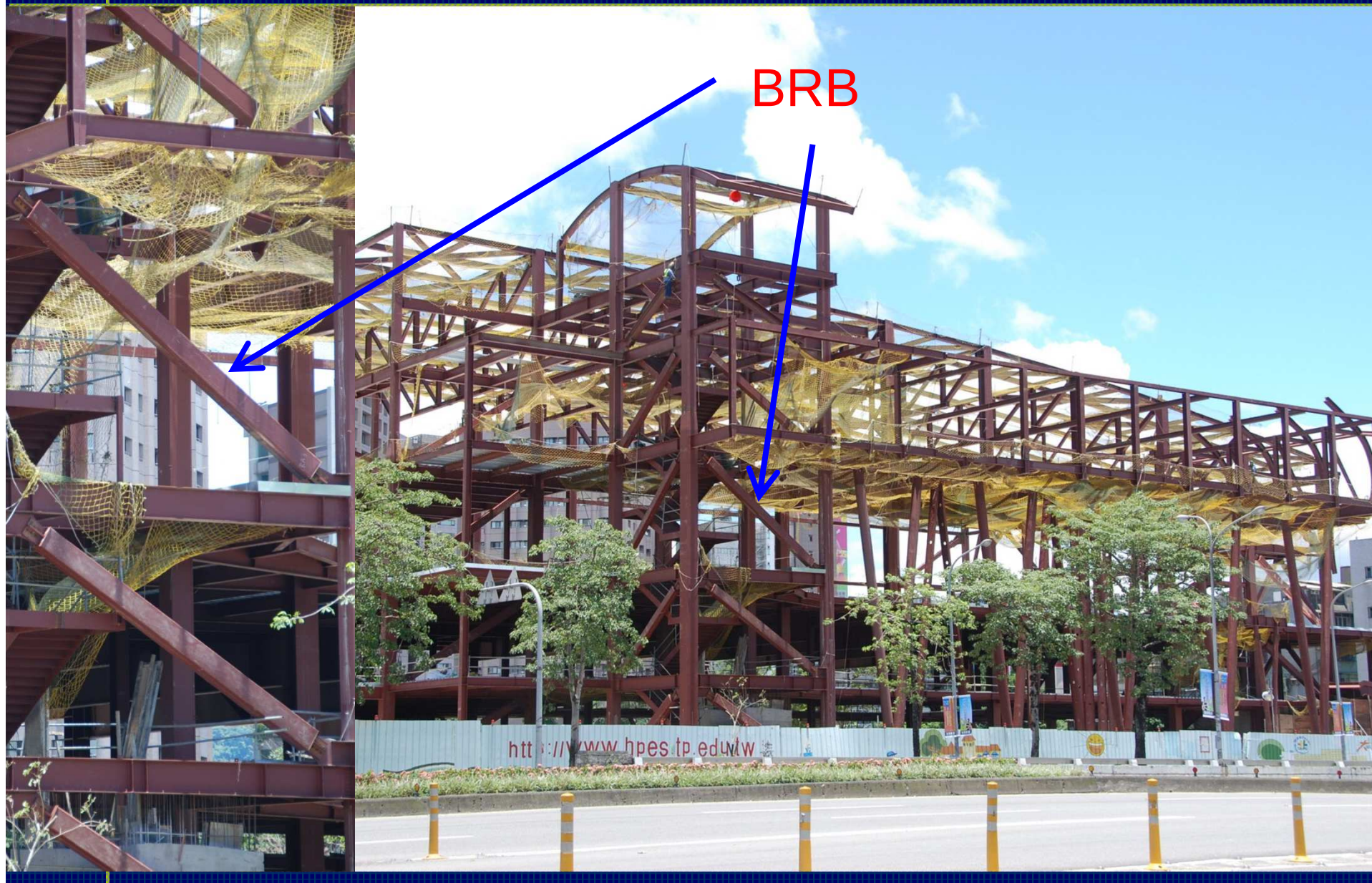


BRB

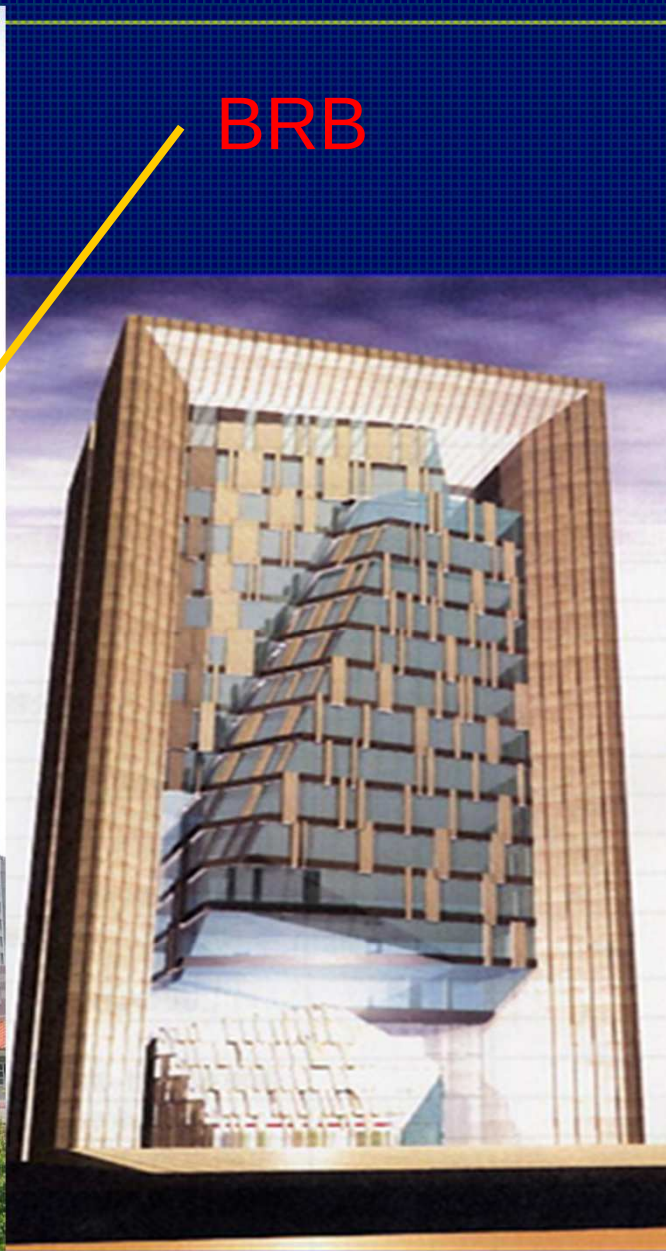
應用案例-南投埔里靈巖山中殿



應用案例-台北市和平國小體育館



應用案例-克緹信義大樓



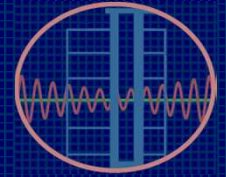
應用案例-京城建設34層集合住宅補強工程



中國

行大樓

工程



Total BRB=1036組
 $P_{y,max}=100000\text{kN}$

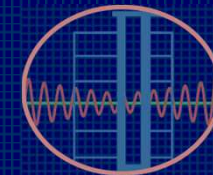
A 地 30層
(139.0m)

B 地 21層
(115.4m)

C 地 14層
(70.6m)



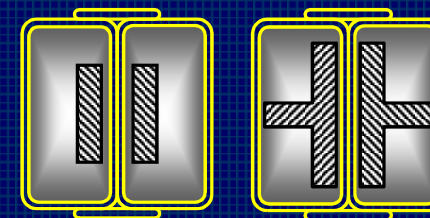
台中市 大樓 工程



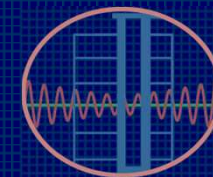
$P_{y,max}=20000kN$



DC-BRB



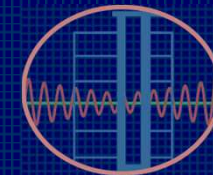
面的



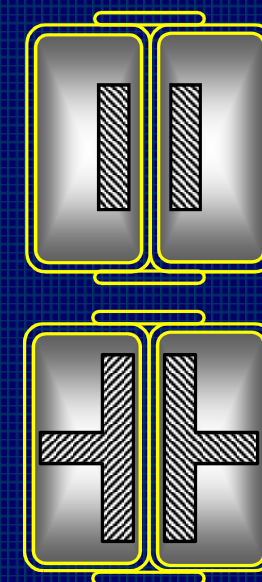
- 大 力容量需
- 設計與 工同時 行
- 要 降 鋼用量成本
- 要 可 且經濟之 層 工程
- 要 **BRB**工地接合之方 與經濟性

More researches are needed !!

搭接接合優點

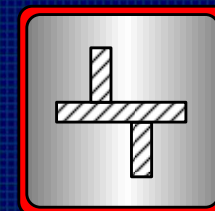
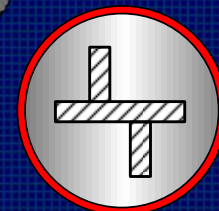
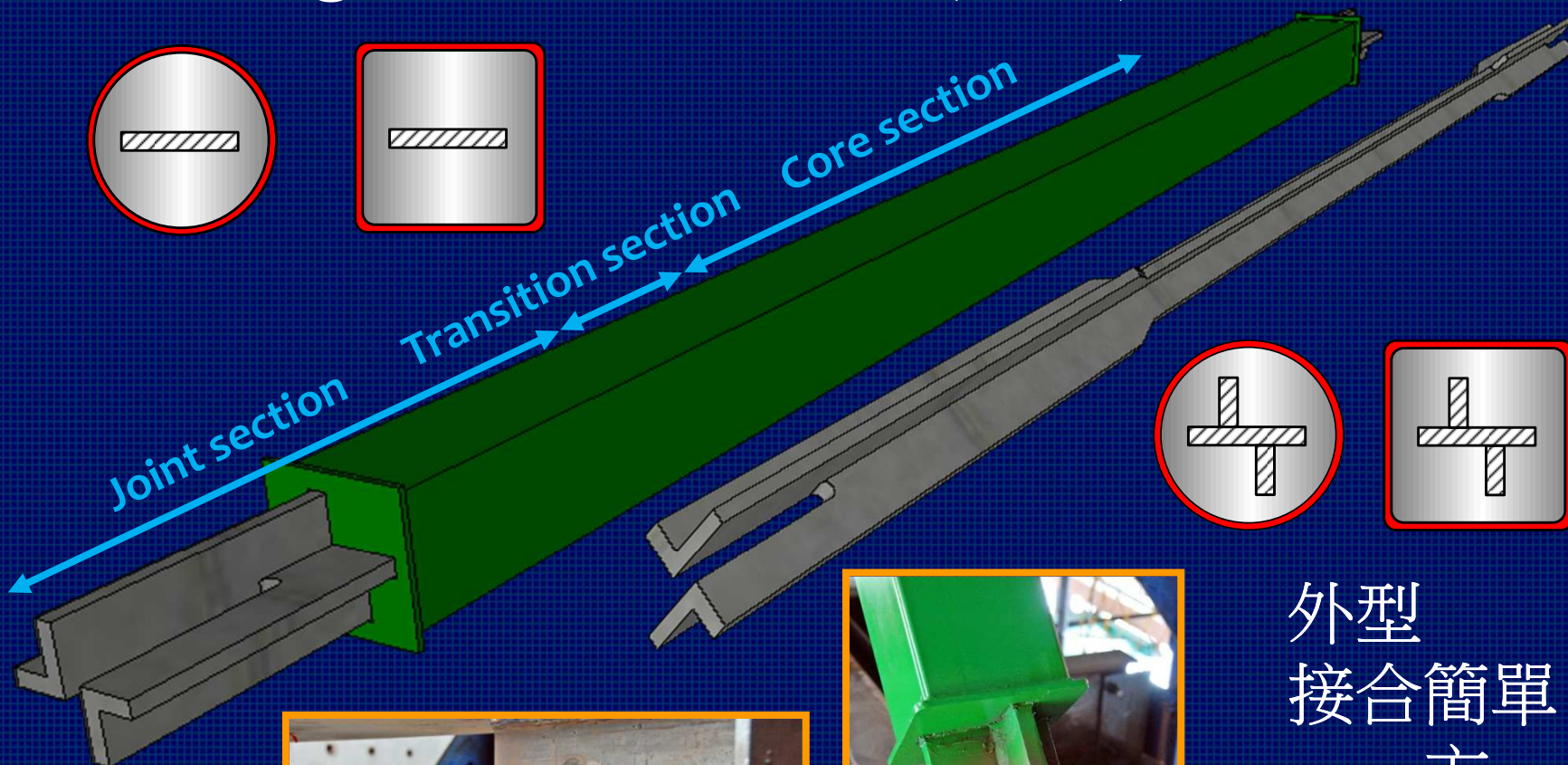
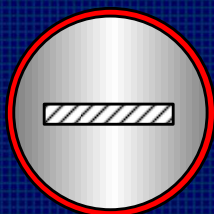
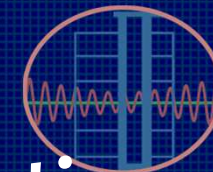


- 短接合長度 降 接合成本
- 提 接合段穩定性
- 加核心消能段長度
- 降 **BRB** 度對結構震 之
- 可採栓接 接接合



槽接式挫屈束制支撐 (WES-BRB)

BRB using Welded End-Slot (WES) connection



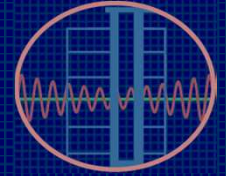
外型
接合簡單
方
疲勞壽命長
用量
成本



NCREC

WES-BRB

大構件試験 (WES-J)



NCREE

WES-BRB 構件試験 (WES-J)

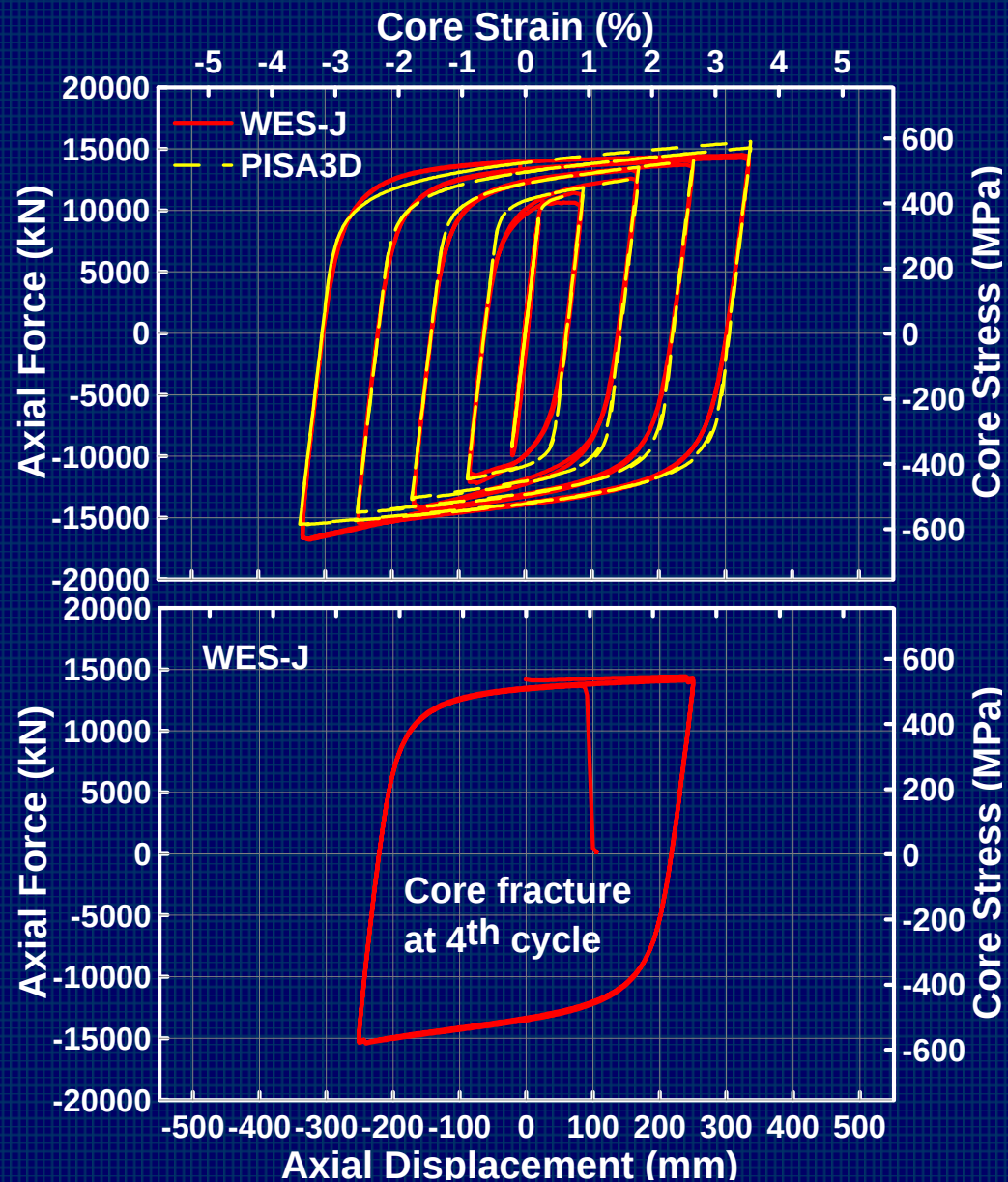
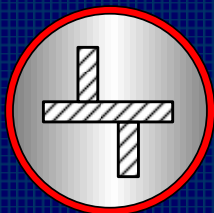
$L_{BRB}=12.5m$

$P_y=1140ton$



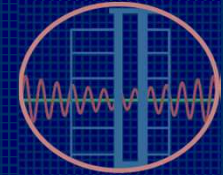
$\beta < 1.16$

CPD=406

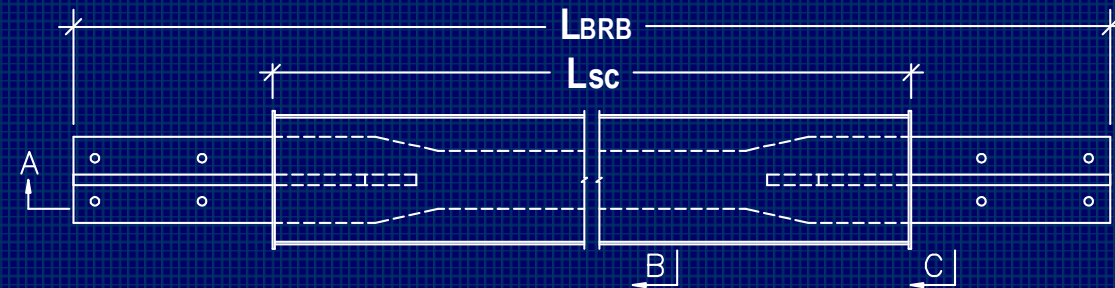


DC vs. WES BRB

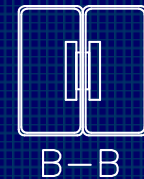
成本



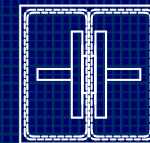
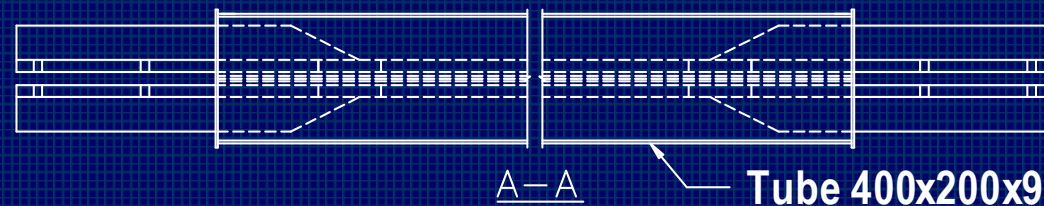
$P_y = 400 \text{ tf}$
 $t_c = 38 \text{ mm}$
 $L_{BRB} = 4.7 \text{ m}$
 $L_{sc} = 3.8 \text{ m}$



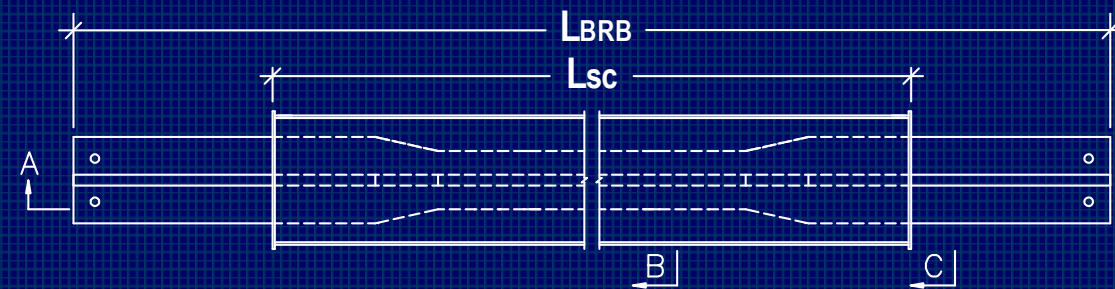
DC-BRB



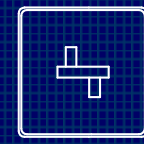
B-B



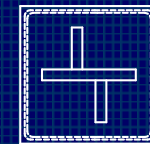
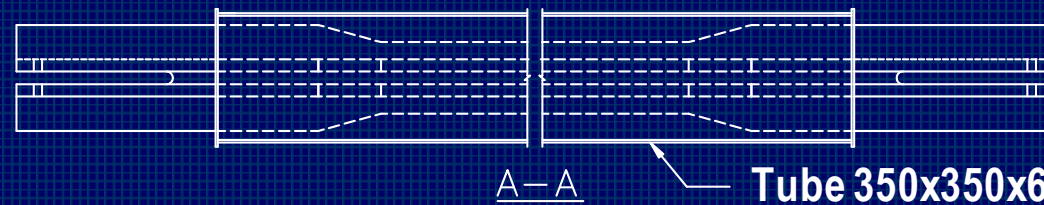
C-C



WES-BRB



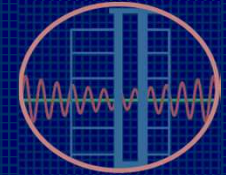
B-B

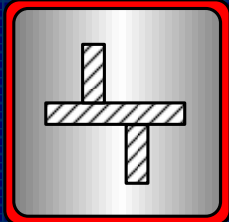


C-C

DC vs. WES BRB

成本



搭接式 BRB 	Unit price (NT\$)	***	***	***
	Amount (NT\$)	***	***	***
槽接式 BRB 	Unit price (NT\$)	***	***	***
	Amount (NT\$)	***	***	***
Cost saving (%)		22	53	31

Quantity: 200 sets, Date: 2010/04

WES-BRB 構件試験 (WES-J)

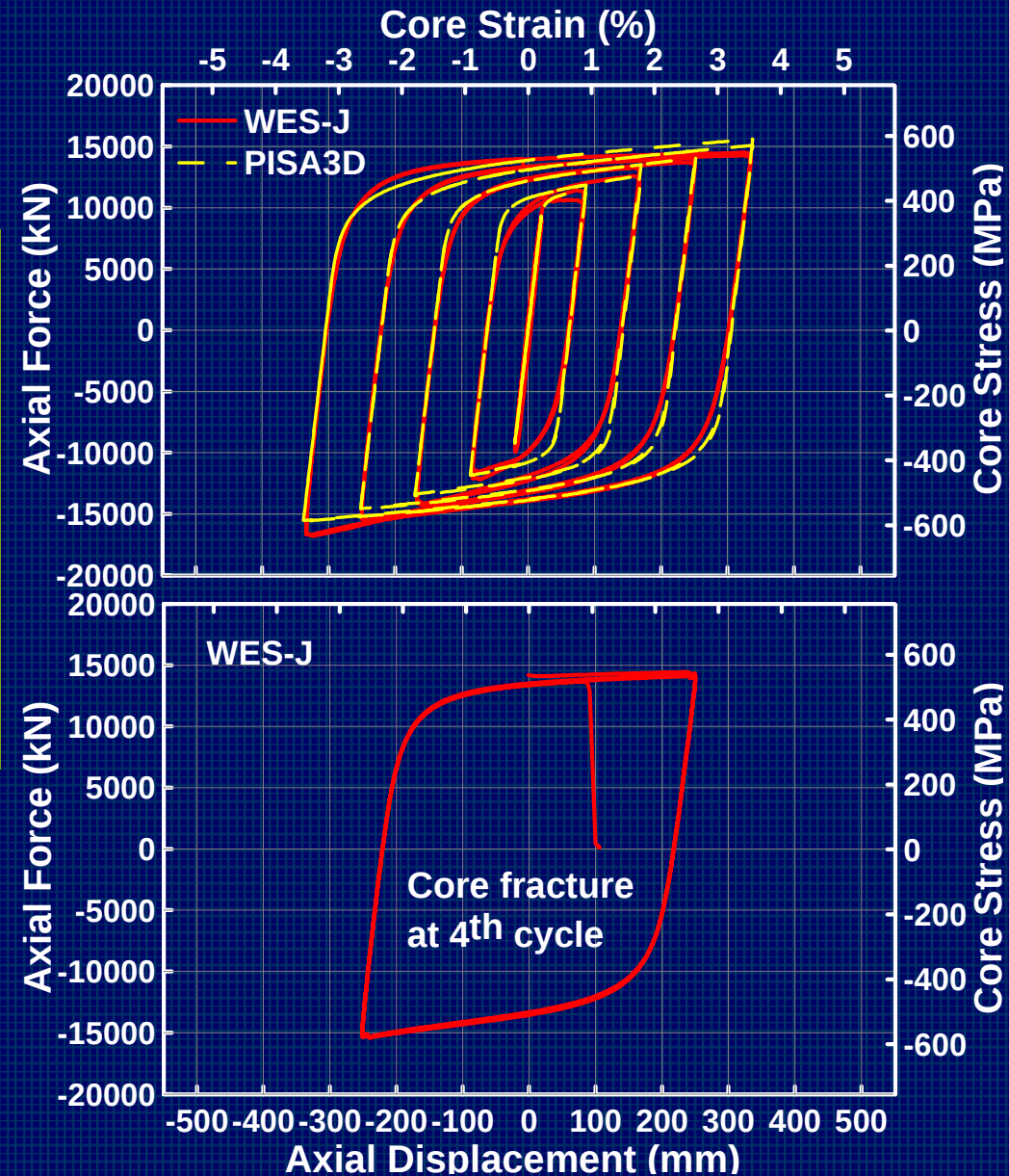
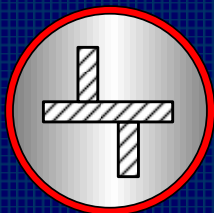
$L_{BRB}=12.5m$

$P_y=1140ton$



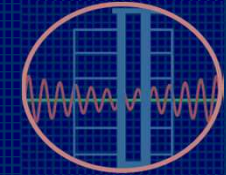
$\beta < 1.16$

CPD=406



DC vs. WES BRB

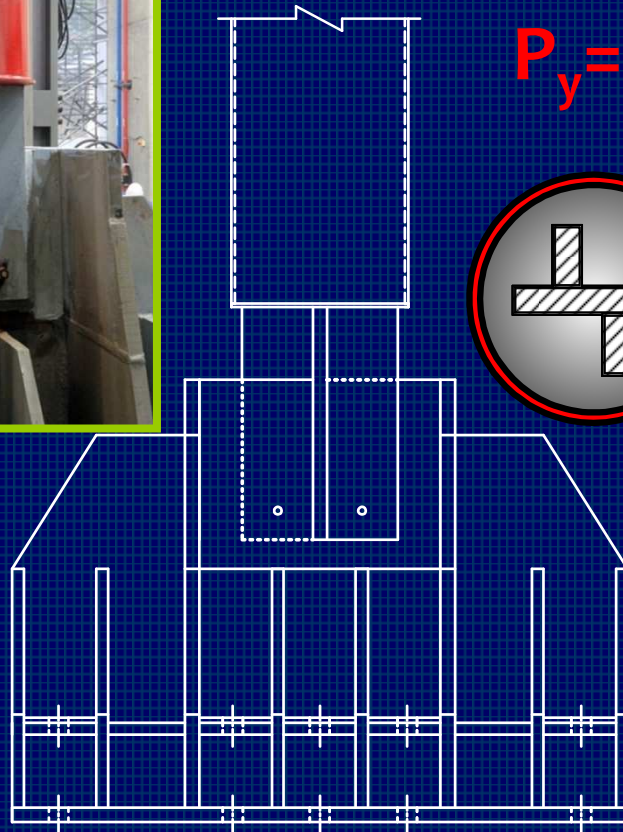
成本



採焊接接合 可提高接 穩定性
成本 可 300% 用

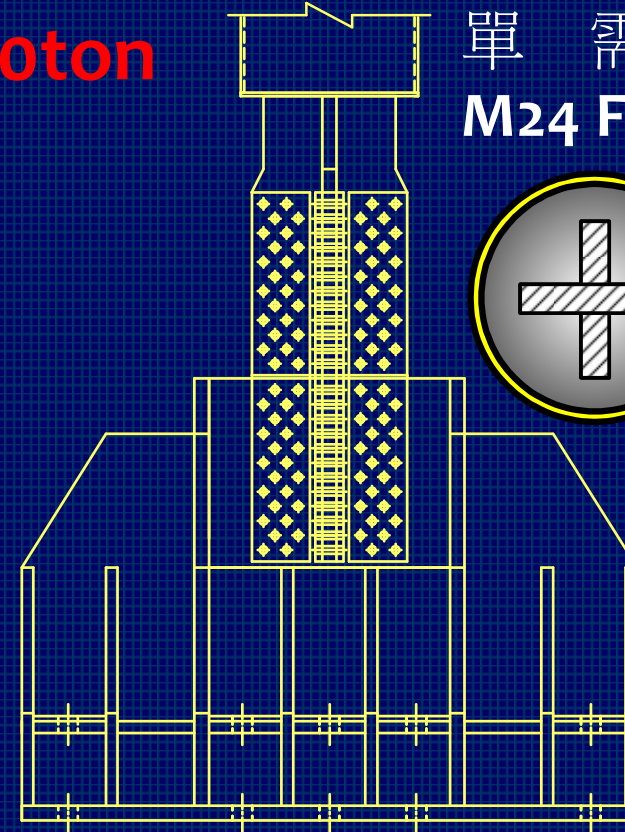
$P_y = 1140 \text{ ton}$

單 需192組
M24 F10T H.S.B



雙 焊接接合

NT\$20,000

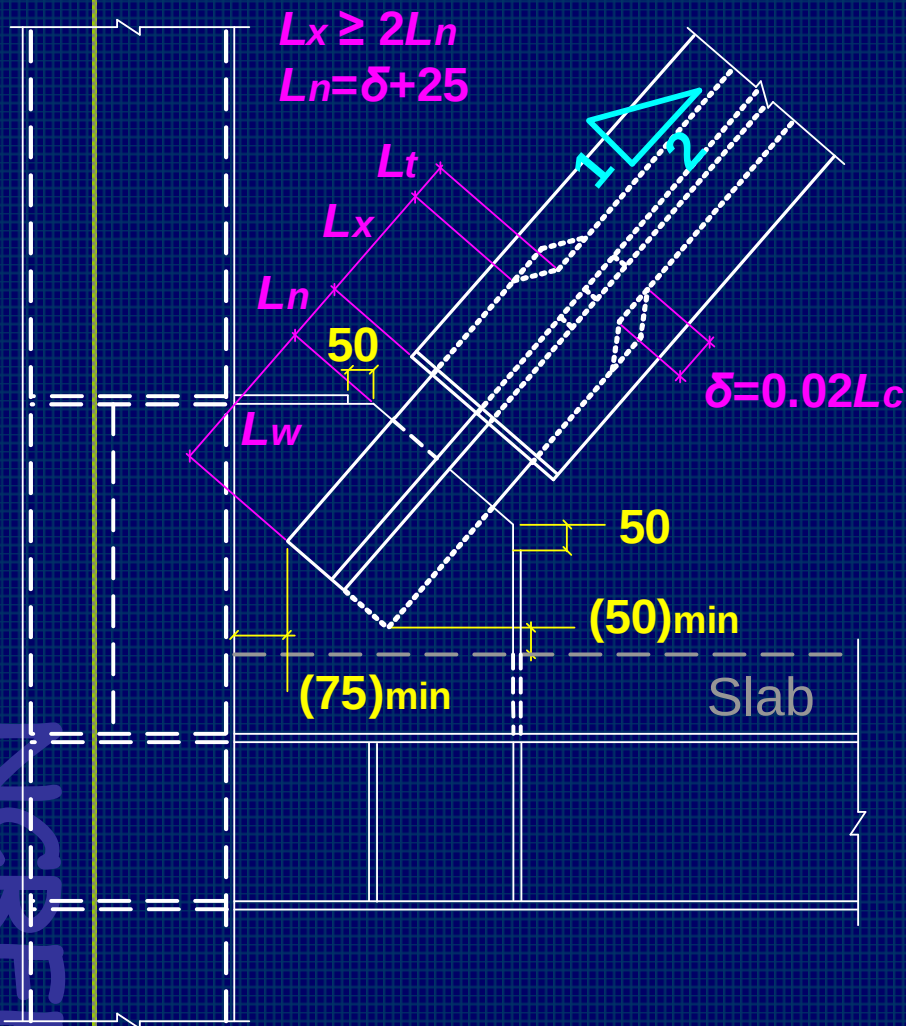
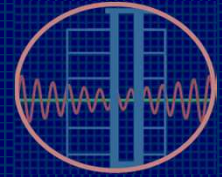


雙 螺栓接合

NT\$80,000

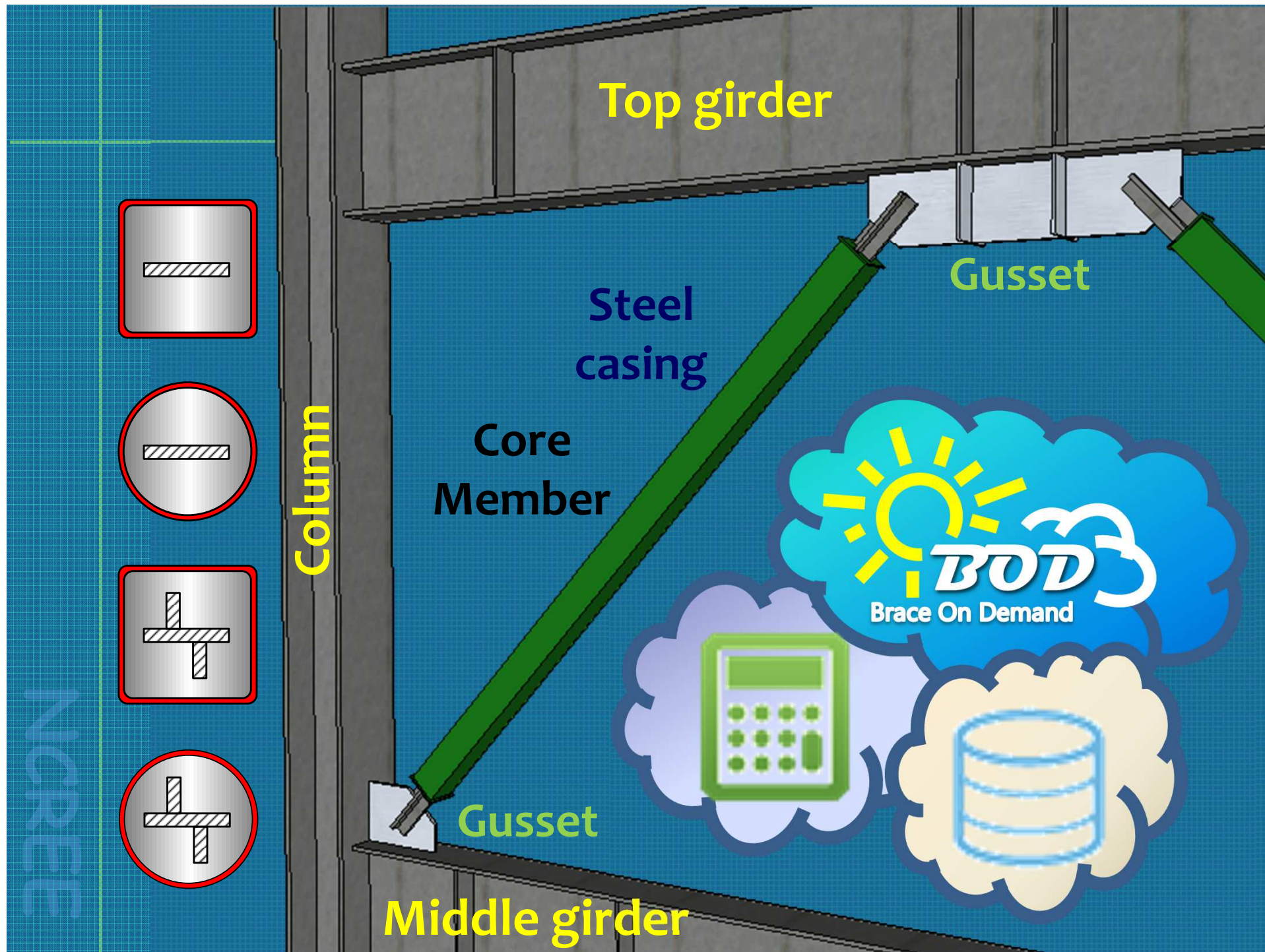
WES-BRB 接合

核

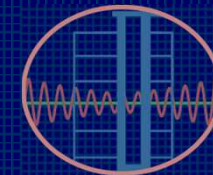


的破壞 核：

- (1) 鋼管挫屈
- (2) 接合段 性
- (3) 接合段挫屈
- (4) 板 力破壞
- (5) 板 力降伏
- (6) 板挫屈破壞
- (7) 板與 接面 度



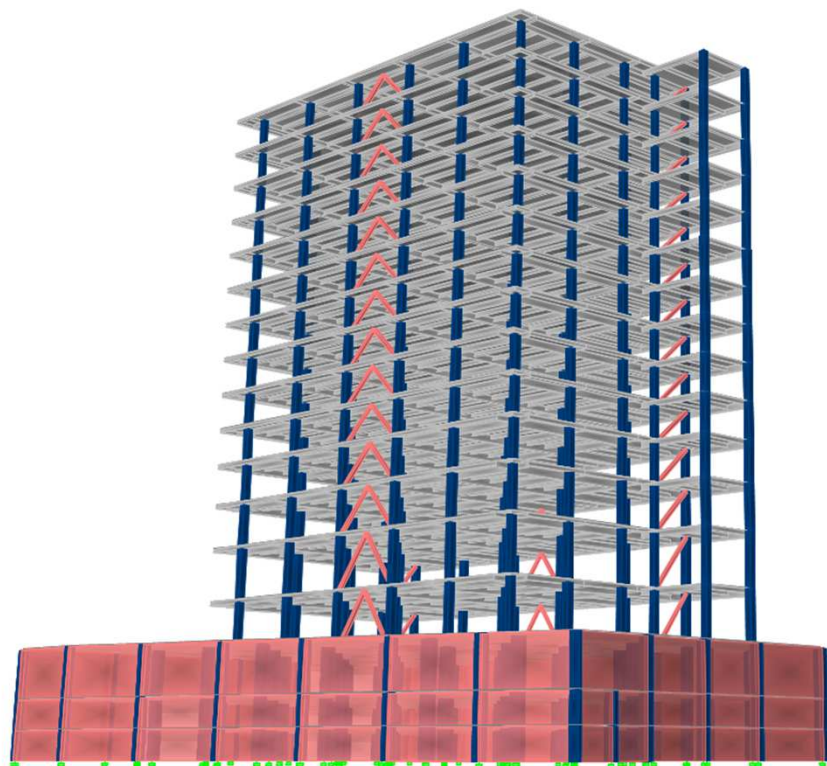
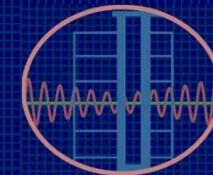
工程應用實例成本



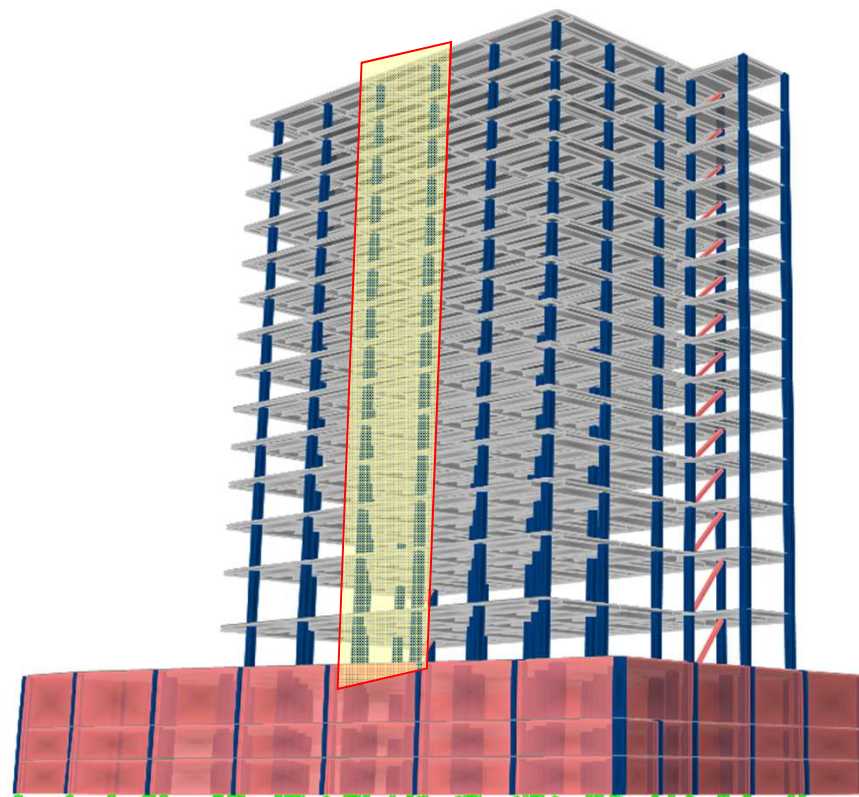
NCEE

地位：市區(地)
：地14層
用：大樓
構：地層鋼骨
結構系統：性構架挫屈束制支
之構架系統
樓層高度：標準層層4.2m
標準：8.4~12m
內外系統：內採
外
樓板度：地層15cm鋼RC樓板
提：工程()

工程應用實例成本



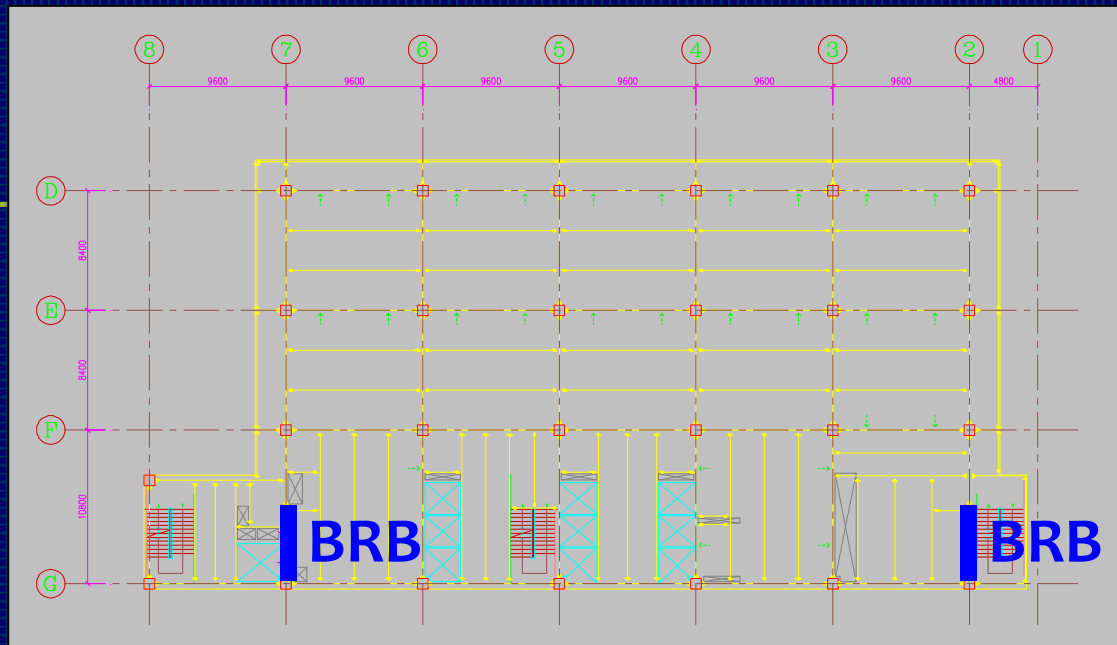
X, Y雙 BRB構架



Y單 BRB構架

提：工程（）

A. 單 加BRB

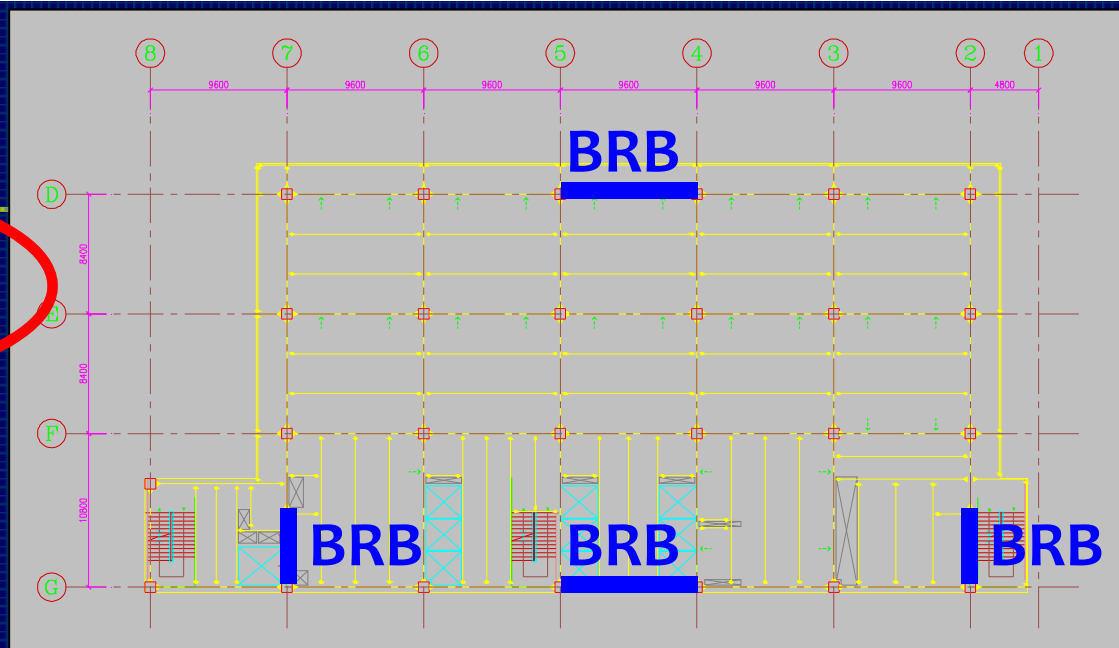


鋼	量 (ton)	單 (NT\$/ton)	(NT\$)
A572 GR50	670	***	***
SM490	1200	***	***
SN490	1640	***	***
BRB	量 (支)	單 (NT\$/支)	(NT\$)
	28	***	***
Total (NT\$)			***

提：工程 ()

B. 雙 加BRB

提 結構
耐震性能
降 結構用鋼量，
方 A 1,060
(NT\$ 510 / m²)

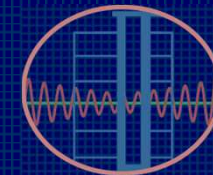


鋼	量 (ton)	單 (NT\$/ton)	(NT\$)
A572 GR50	655	***	***
SM490	1060	***	***
SN490	1470	***	***
BRB	量 (支)	單 (NT\$/支)	(NT\$)
	84	***	***
Total (NT\$)			***

提 : 工程 ()

研究成

發表



相關研究成

:

中國結構工程學會

結構工程 27 3

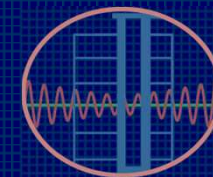
國101年 9 29-59

槽接式挫屈束制支撐與

層 性能研究

: 蔡克銓

結論



- 槽接式BRB 雙管型BRB 接合穩定 工 性的優點外， 大 降 用 與成本。
- 槽接式BRB 接合穩定 疲勞壽命長 用量 與 方 ，外型 優點。
- 分析與應用結果，BRB的使用能使結構耐震性能 穩定，且可 降 鋼構 成本。



國家地震工程研究中心

NCREE