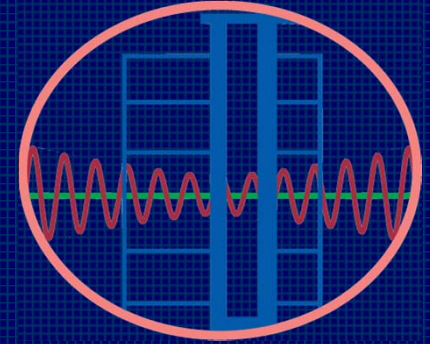
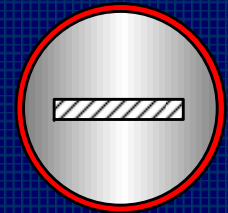
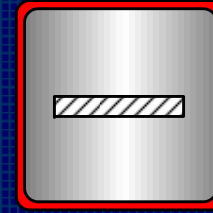
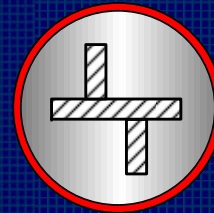
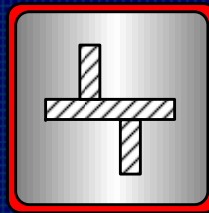
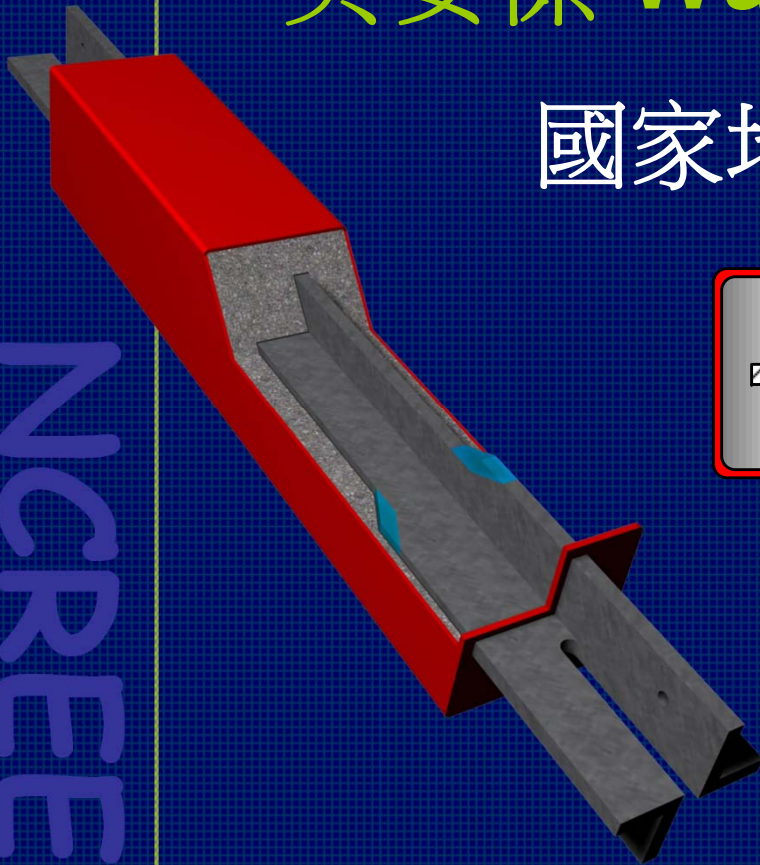


槽接式與薄型化 挫屈束制支撐性能表現



吳安傑 Wu An-Chien

國家地震工程研究中心 (NCREE)

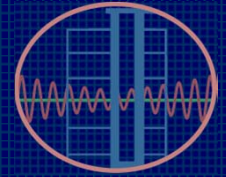


槽接式挫屈束制支撐
應用技術提升研討會

2013, 國家地震工程研究中心, 台北市

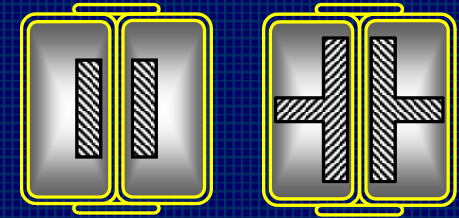
NCREE

應用案例統計



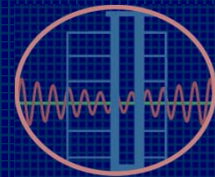
新建及補強工程包括：

- ◎ 辦公大樓、企業總部
- ◎ 醫院、體育館、寺廟
- ◎ 高科技廠房、變電所
- ◎ 住宅大樓、酒店

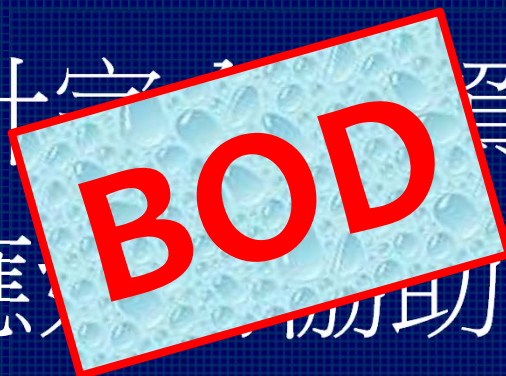


超過60件工程應用案使用
至今已製造安裝超過11,000組

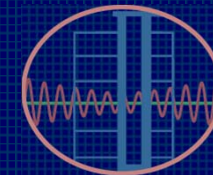
過去經驗的累積



- 產品良率難達100%
- 脫層材料貼覆品質不易控制
- 各授權廠商製程不一
- 生產品質未獲統一管控
- 斷面需求的限制
- 細部設計需依賴業界技師
- NCREC應如何協助改善？

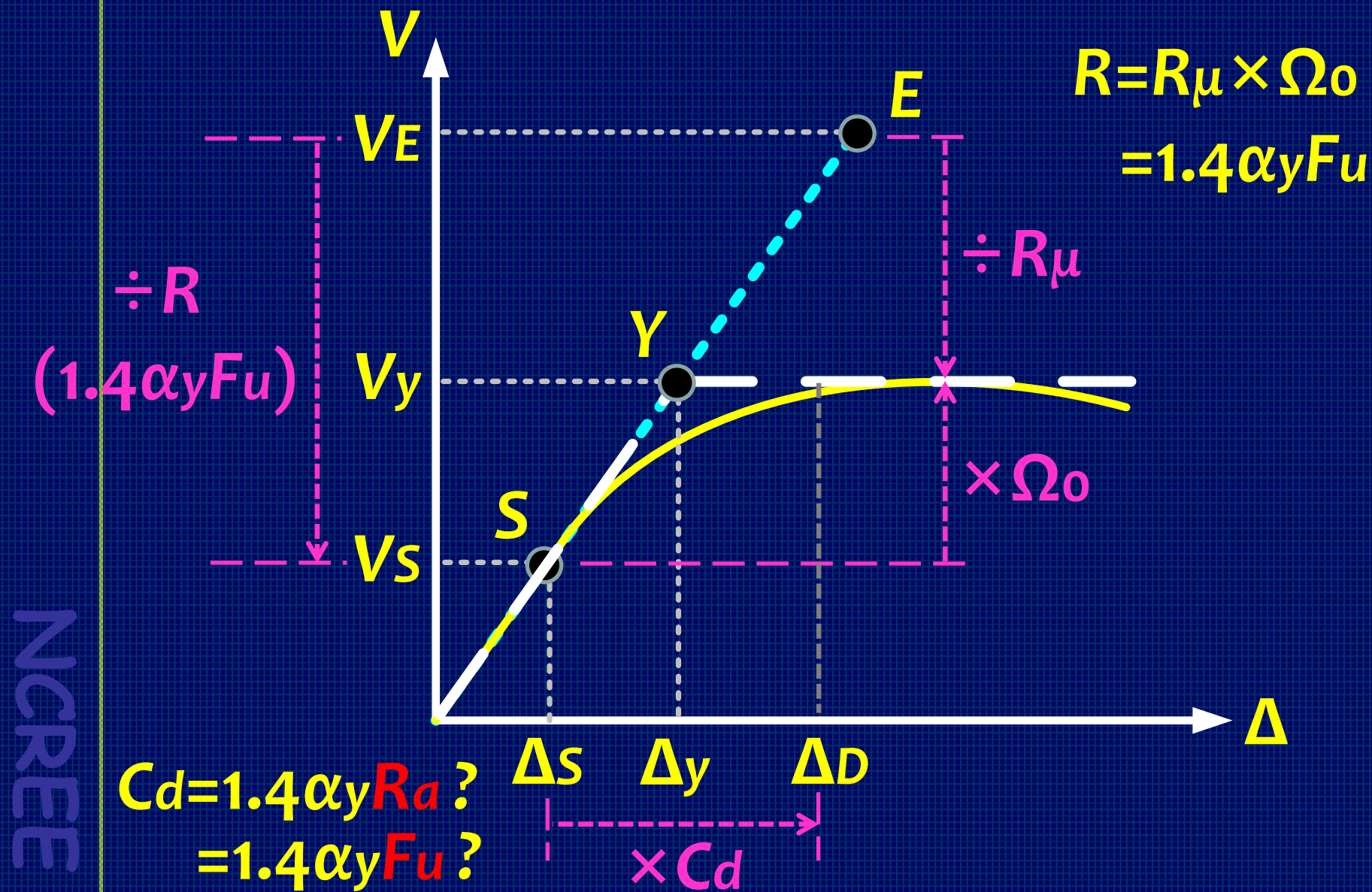
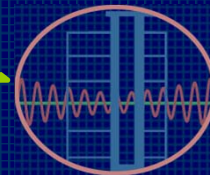


內容概要

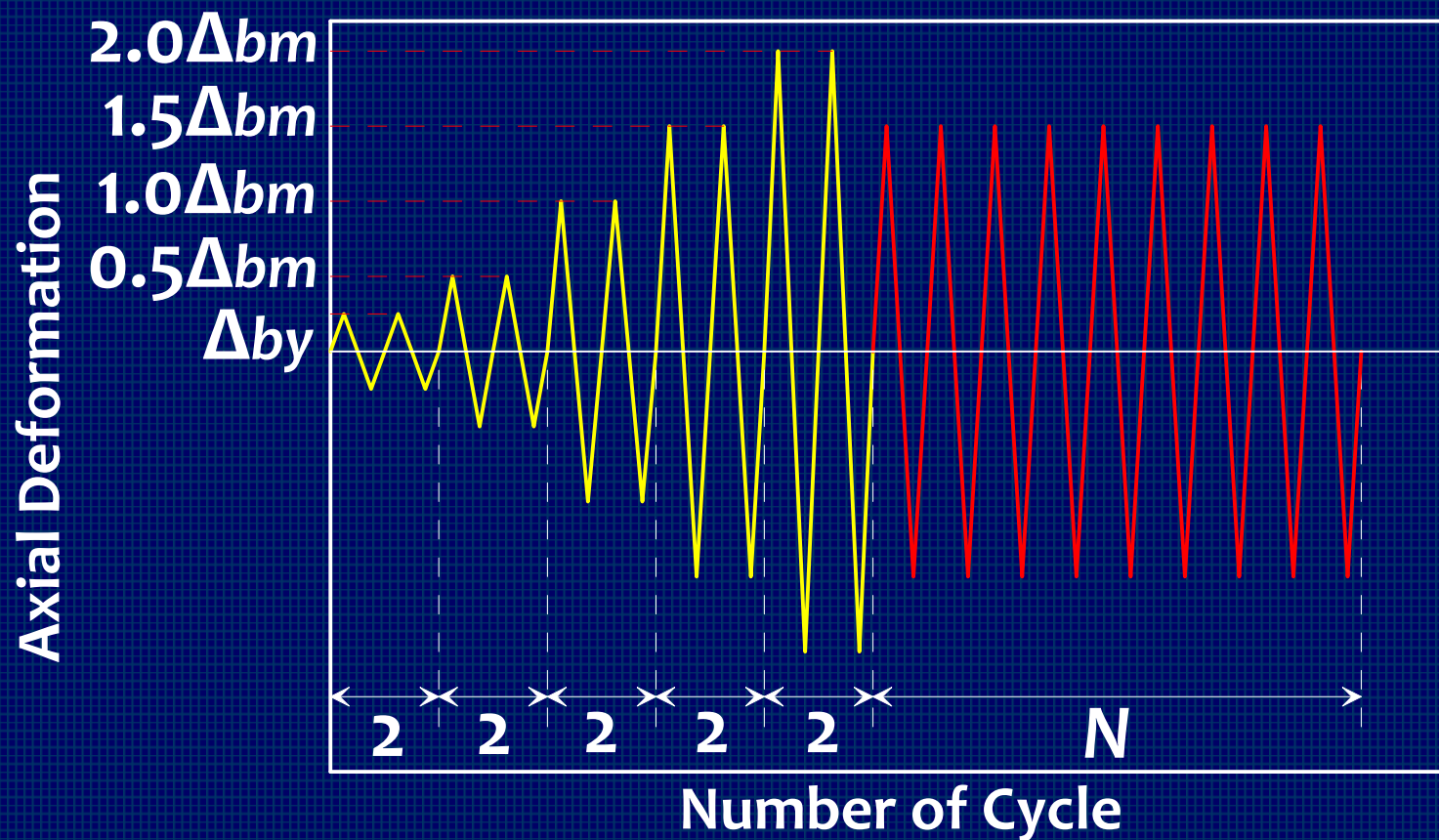
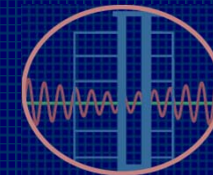


- 挫屈束制支撐脫層性能要求
- 壓力強度增大效應預測
- 脫層材料性能研究
- 槽接式挫屈束制支撐性能研究
- 槽接式挫屈束制支撐應用案例
- 結論

設計地震力(475年)樓層側位估計



AISC 2010 試驗加載歷時

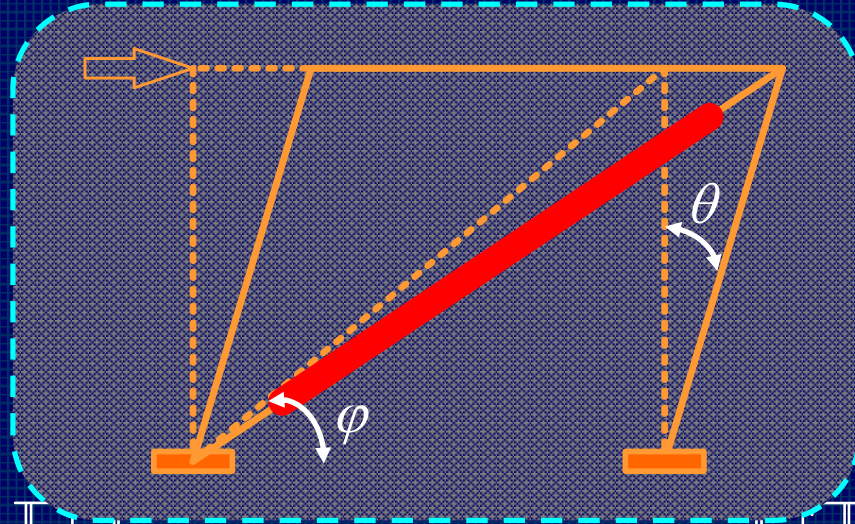
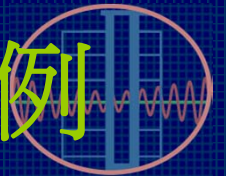


Δ_{by} = BRB降伏變形量

Δ_{bm} = 設計樓層側位移(Δ_D)對應之BRB變形量

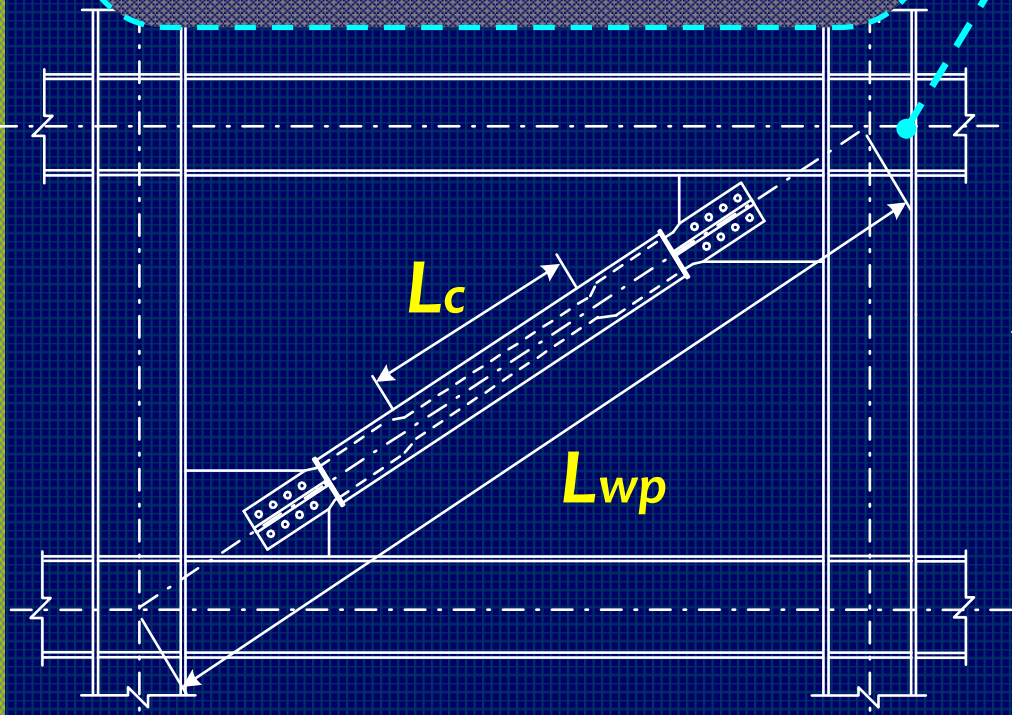
$$\Delta_D \geq 1.0\%$$

核心應變與樓層側位移成線性比例

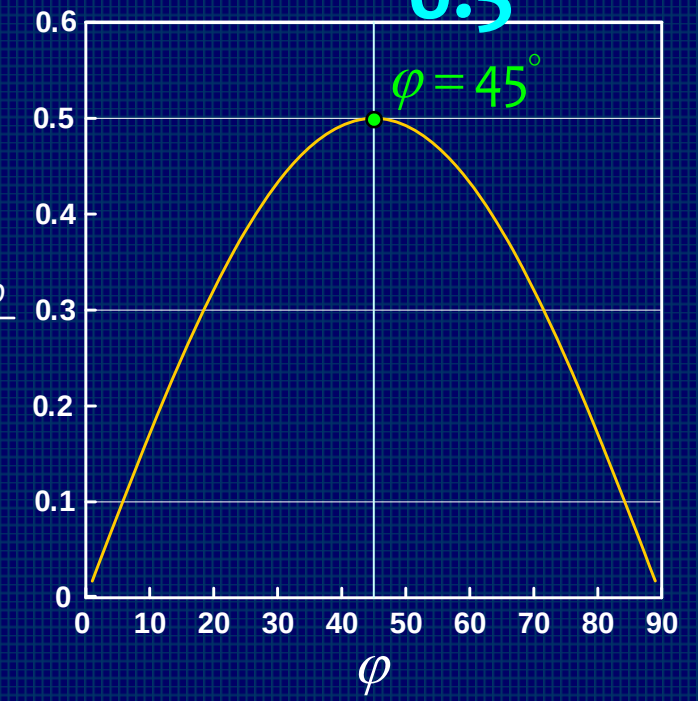


$$\varepsilon_{wp} = \frac{0.02}{2} \times \sin 2\varphi$$

$$\alpha = \frac{L_c}{L_{wp}}, \quad \varepsilon_c = \frac{\varepsilon_{wp}}{\alpha}$$

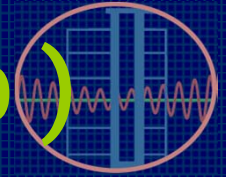


$$\frac{\varepsilon_{wp}}{\theta}$$



NCREE

BRB尖峰壓拉比值上限(AISC 2010)



- 標稱降伏強度

$$P_y = F_y \times A_c$$

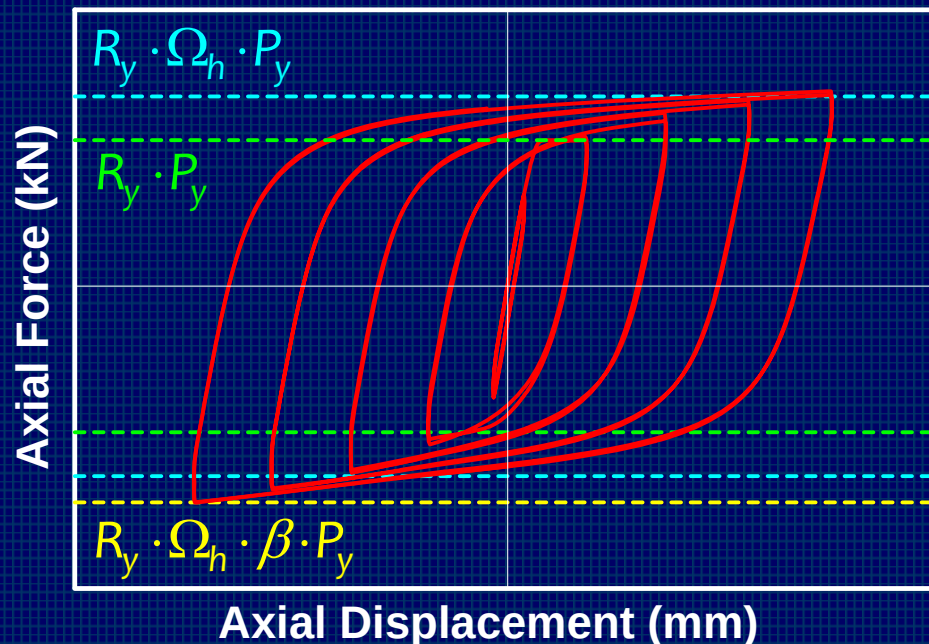
- 最大壓力強度

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

R_y : 材料超強因子

Ω_h : 應變硬化因子

β : 壓力強度調整因子



AISC 2010

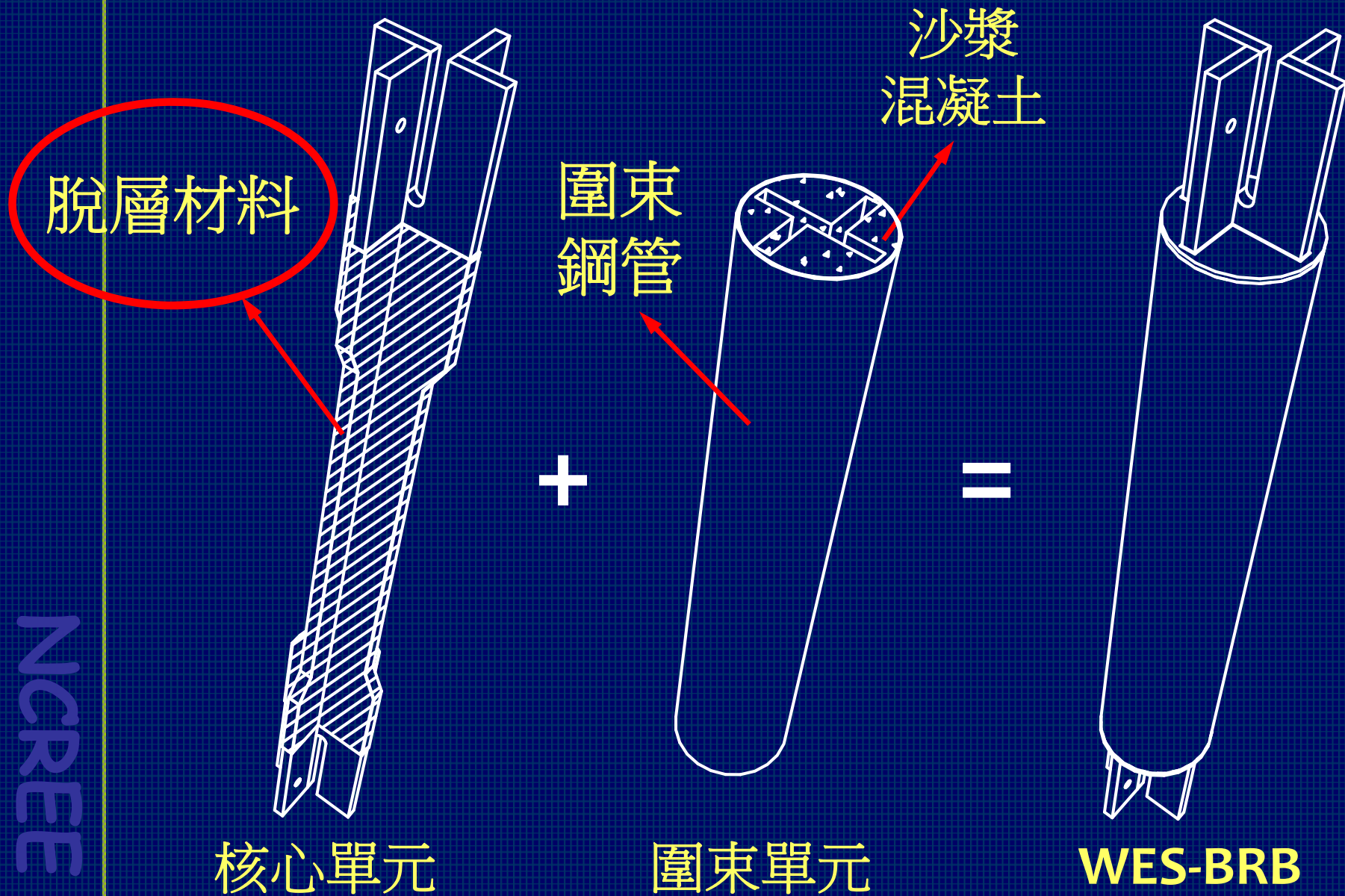
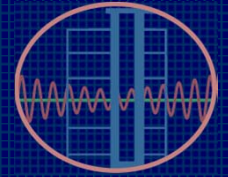
acceptance criteria:

$$\beta_i = P_C^i / P_T^i < 1.3$$

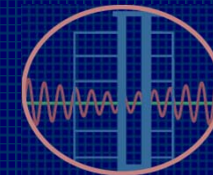
$$CPD > 200 \Delta_{by}$$

(累積非線性變形量)

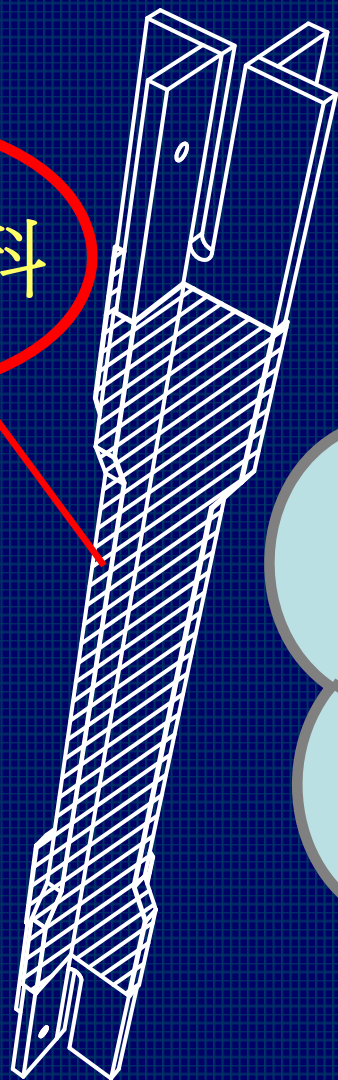
脫層材料對性能的影響最大



脫層材料對性能的影響最大



脫層材料



核心單元

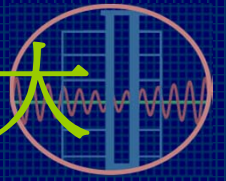
脫層效果的優劣：

- ✓ 反映製造精密度
- ✓ 攸關壓拉強度差異
性能反應
- ✓ 影響構件疲勞壽命

圍束單元

WES-BRB

因柏松比與摩擦力使壓力強度較大



壓力強度增大效應(β factor)預測

= (1) 柏松比與應變量效應 + (2) 摩擦力效應

$$\beta \text{ factor} = \frac{P_C + P_F}{P_T}$$

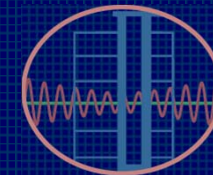
(1) 柏松比與應變量效應

核心消能段受壓時因柏松比效應，使軸向受壓面積增加的比例隨軸向應變增大而增加。

(2) 摩擦力效應

核心消能段受壓時產生高模態挫屈，其波峰波谷與圍束單元接觸並擠壓而產生之摩擦力。

(1) 柏松比與應變量效應



- 假設核心消能段於受拉或受壓進入塑性時的體積相同

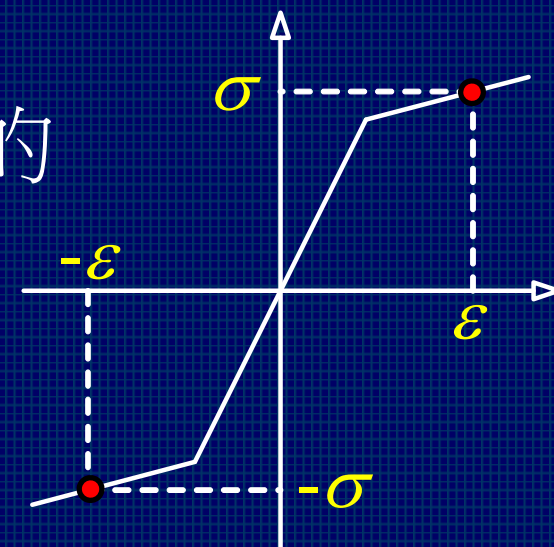
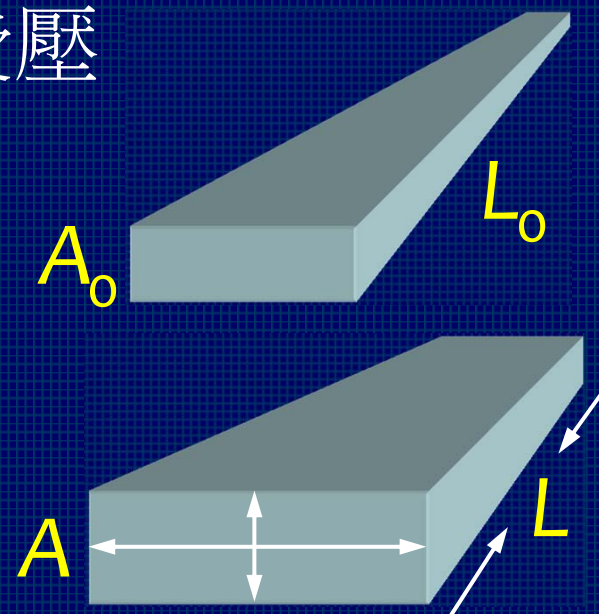
$$A_0 \times L_0 = A \times L$$

- 斷面積變化與軸向應變之關係式

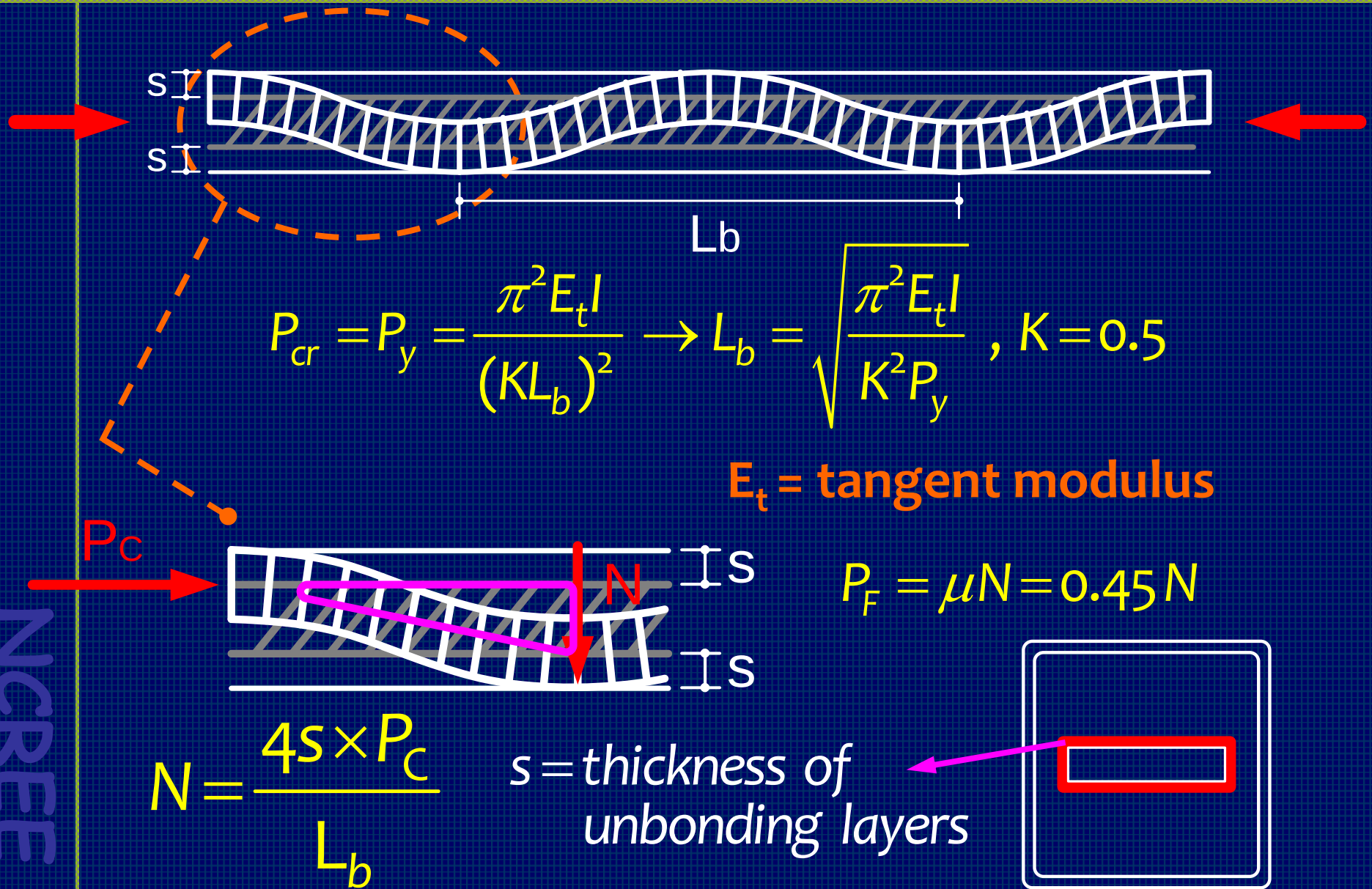
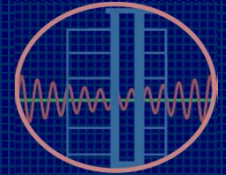
$$\varepsilon = \frac{L - L_0}{L_0} \rightarrow A = A_0 \times \frac{1}{1 + \varepsilon}$$

- 假設核心鋼材於受拉受壓時的應力應變關係完全反對稱

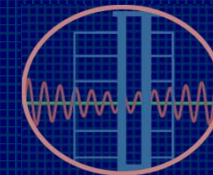
$$\frac{P_T}{P_C} = \frac{A_T}{A_C} = \frac{1 - \varepsilon}{1 + \varepsilon}$$



(2) 摩擦力計算方法



壓力強度調整因子理論值



壓力強度增大效應預測

= 柏松比與應變量效應 + 摩擦力效應

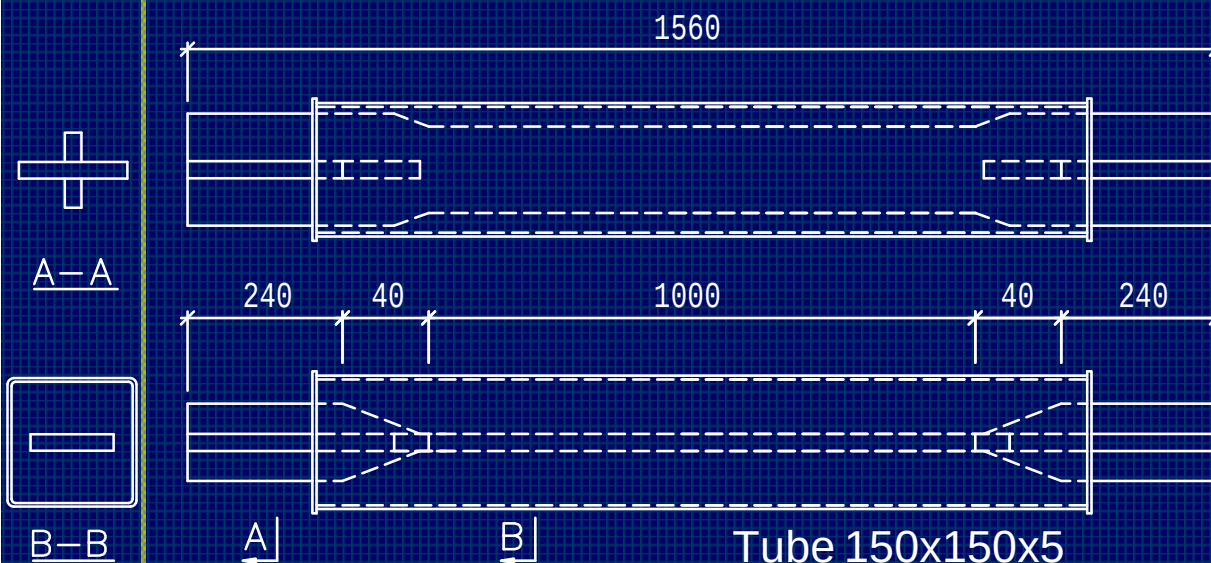
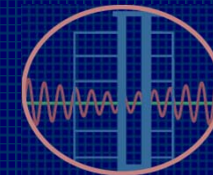
$$\beta \text{ factor} = \frac{P_C + P_F}{P_T} = \frac{1 + \varepsilon}{1 - \varepsilon} \left(1 + \mu \frac{4s}{L_b} \right)$$

核心受壓應變 ε 愈大時，

或脫層材料厚度 s 過大時，

壓力強度增大效應 β 都會增大。

尋求較佳脫層材料研究



A_c (mm ²)	A_t (mm ²)	A_j (mm ²)
2000	3000	4000

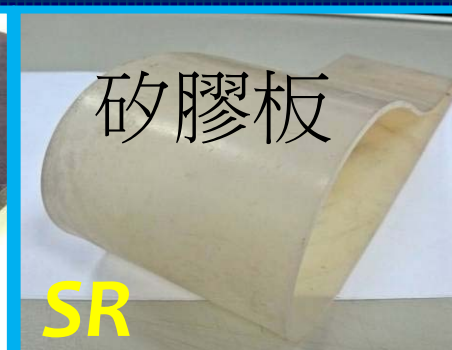
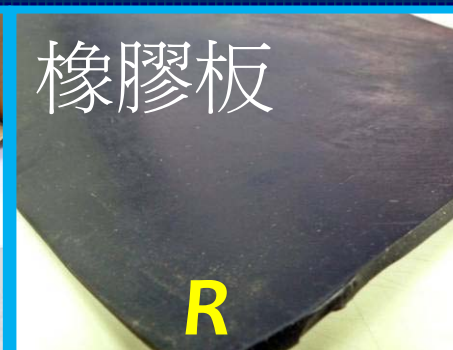
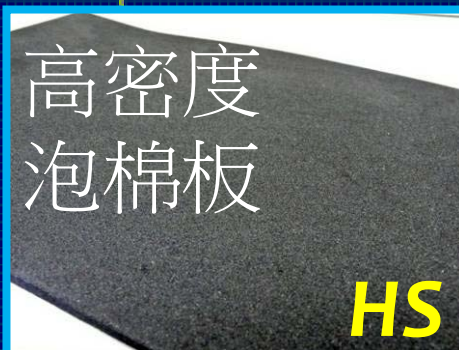
Material	Yield Stress (MPa)
SN490B	380

High Density
Styrofoam sheet

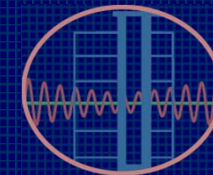
Chloroprene
Rubber

Rubber
sheet

Silicone
Rubber sheet



脫層材料製程難易比較

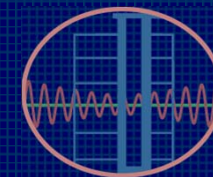


(矽膠板)



FREE

脫層材料製程難易比較



(矽膠板)



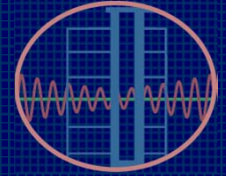
等待乾固後再翻面施做
矽膠板依核心外形裁切



利用黏著劑貼附核心

REE

脫層材料製程難易比較



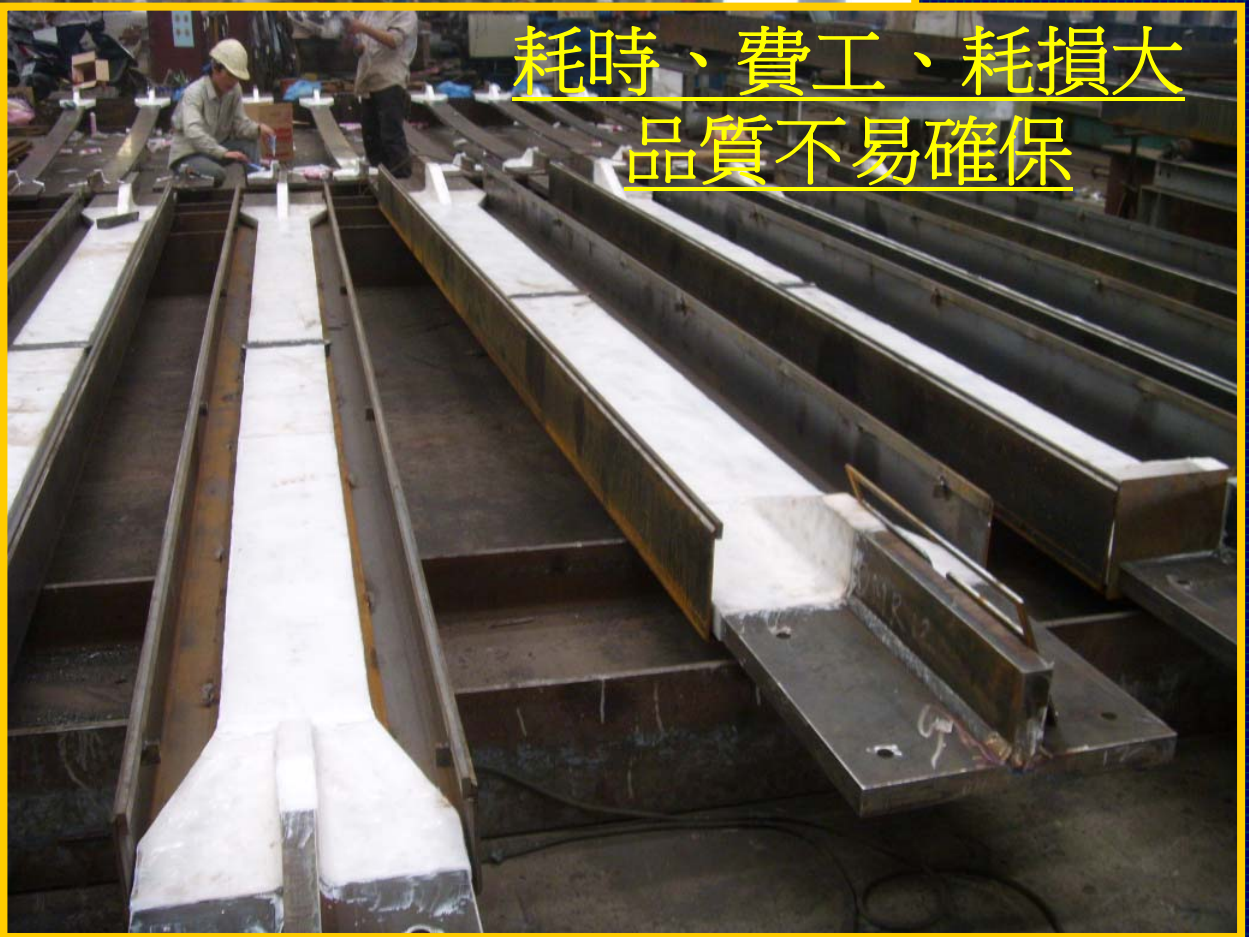
(矽膠板)

等待乾固後再翻面施做

矽膠板依

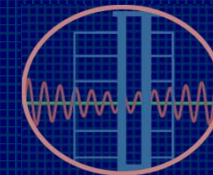
耗時、費工、耗損大
品質不易確保

利用黏



REE

脫層材料製程難易比較



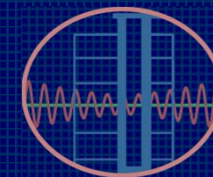
(黏性橡膠)



具有自黏性
且固定厚度

ICREE

脫層材料製程難易比較



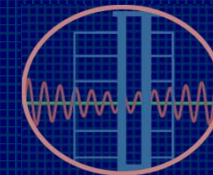
(黏性橡膠)



具有
且固

直接貼附核心
裁修所需形狀

脫層材料製程難易比較



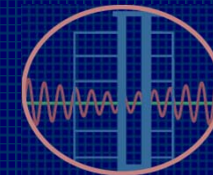
(黏性橡膠)

裁修剩料仍可用於較不規則處

具有
且固

ICREE

脫層材料製程難易比較



(黏性橡膠)

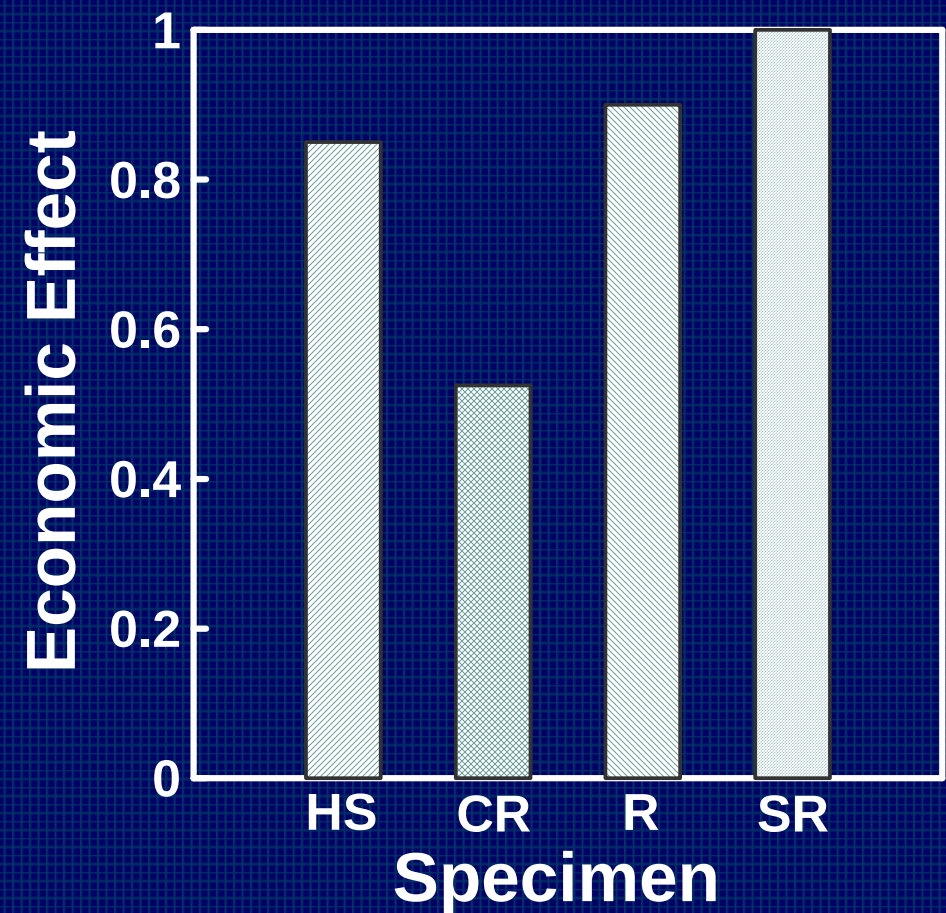
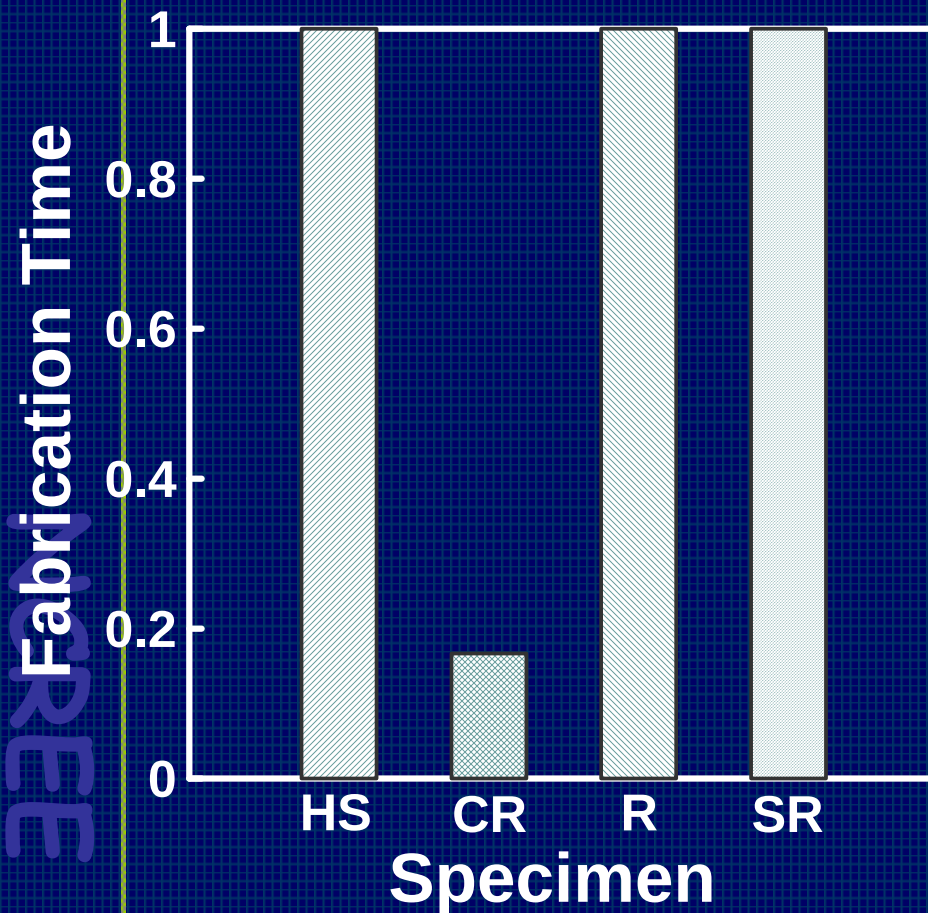
裁修剩料仍可用於較不規則處

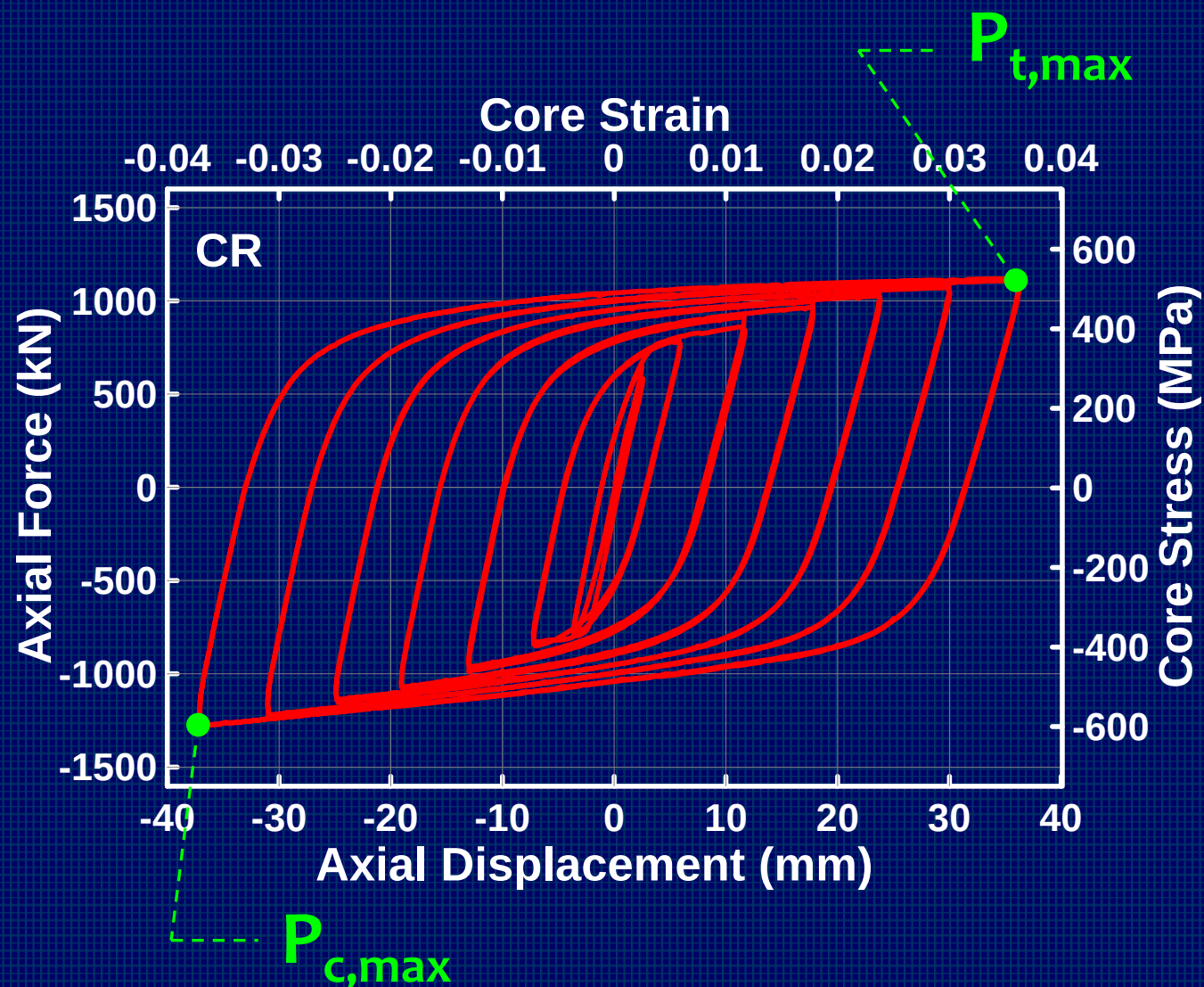
具有
且固

大幅降低施工時間
材料損耗極少
有效控制品質

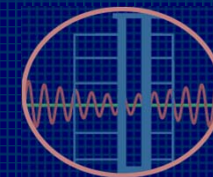
ICREE

脫層材料成本分析

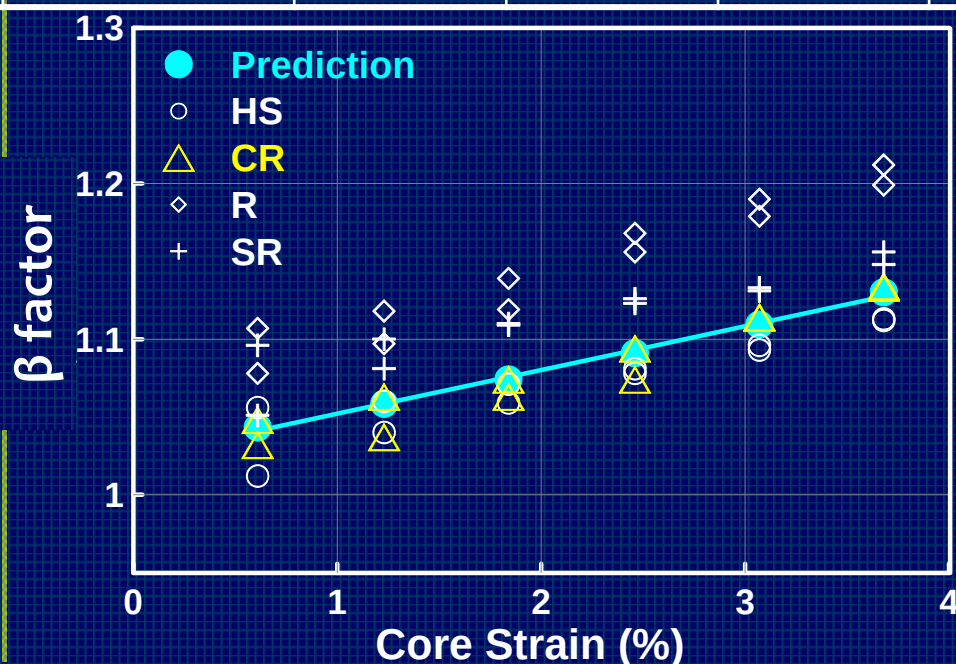




黏性橡膠(CR)為最佳脫層材料



Core strain		0.61%	1.23%	1.84%	2.46%	3.07%	3.68%	CPD
β factor	HS	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.11	388
	CR	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.13	424
	R	1.11	1.12	1.14	1.17	1.19	1.20	352
	SR	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.13	1.13	1.16	388
	Prediction	1.04	1.06	1.07	1.09	1.11	1.13	-

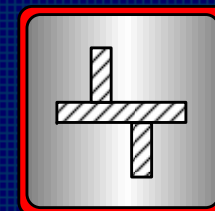
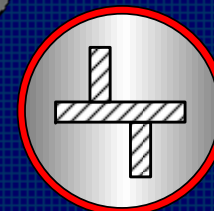
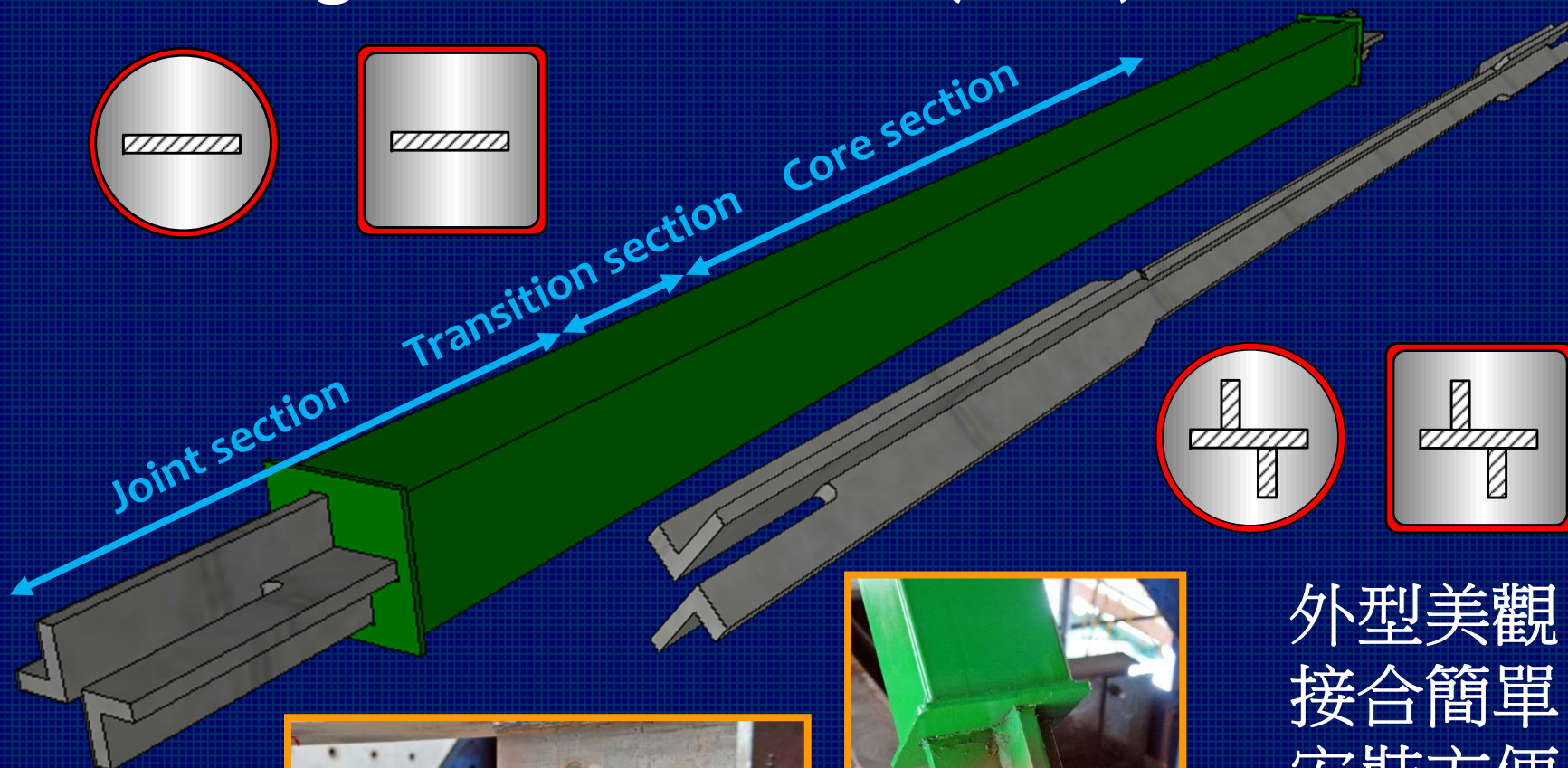
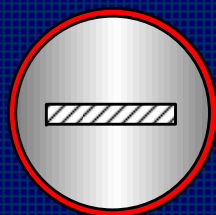
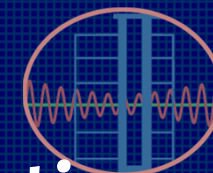


$$\beta \text{ factor} = \frac{1+\varepsilon}{1-\varepsilon} \left(1 + \mu \frac{4s}{L_b} \right)$$

β factor 隨軸向
變形增加而增大

槽接式挫屈束制支撐 (WES-BRB)

BRB using Welded End-Slot (WES) connection



外型美觀
接合簡單
安裝方便
疲勞壽命長
材料用量少
整體成本低



NCREC

試體WES-R性能佳 易模擬

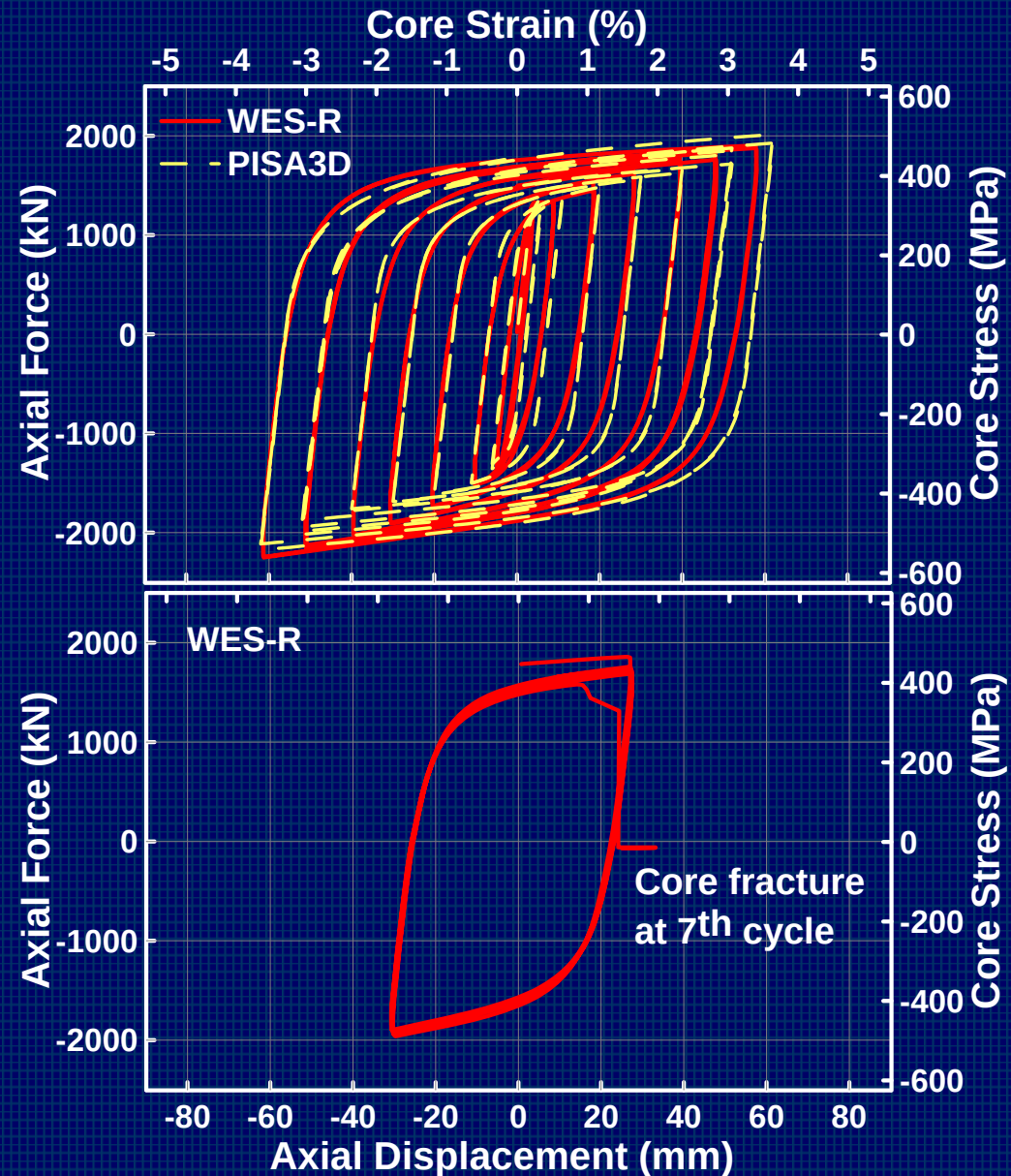
$L_{BRB} = 2.5m$

$P_y = 135ton$



$\beta < 1.18$

CPD=640



NCRCE

試體WES-C性能佳 易模擬

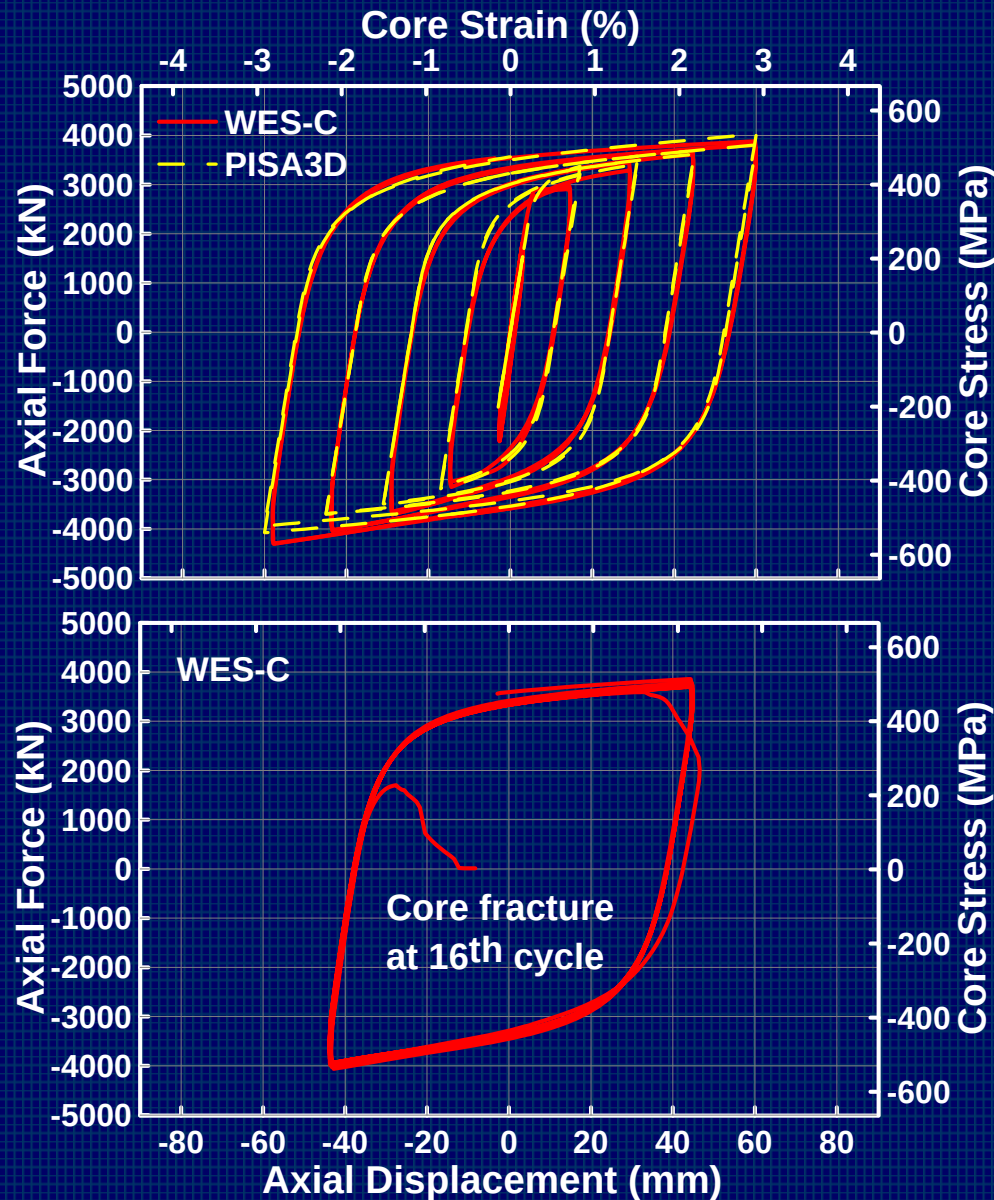
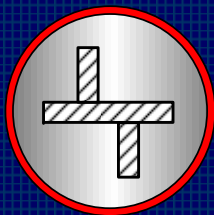
$L_{BRB}=3.3m$

$P_y=305ton$



$\beta < 1.11$

$CPD=834$



試體WES-J性能佳 易模擬

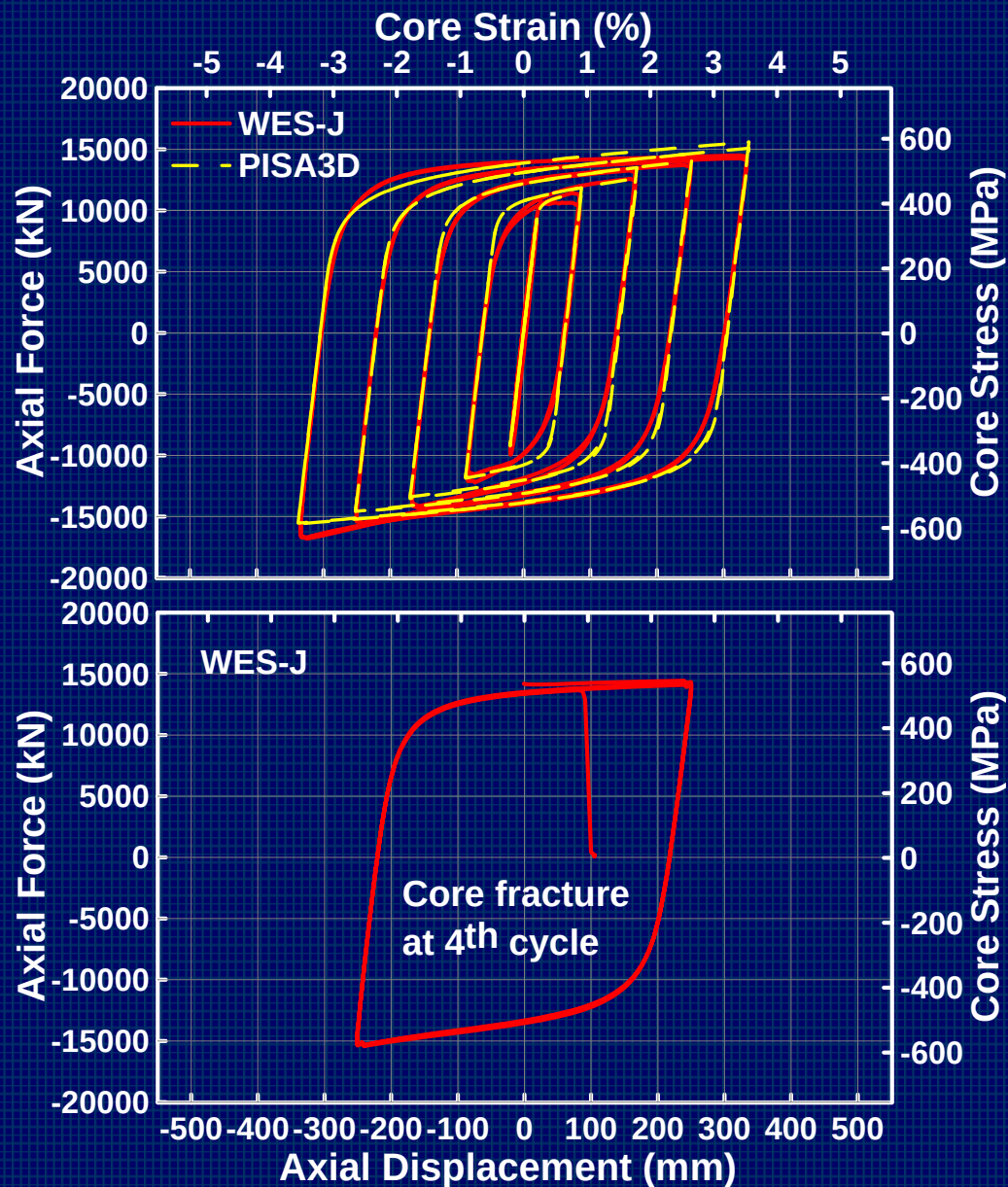
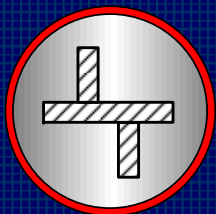
$L_{BRB}=12.5m$

$P_y=1140ton$

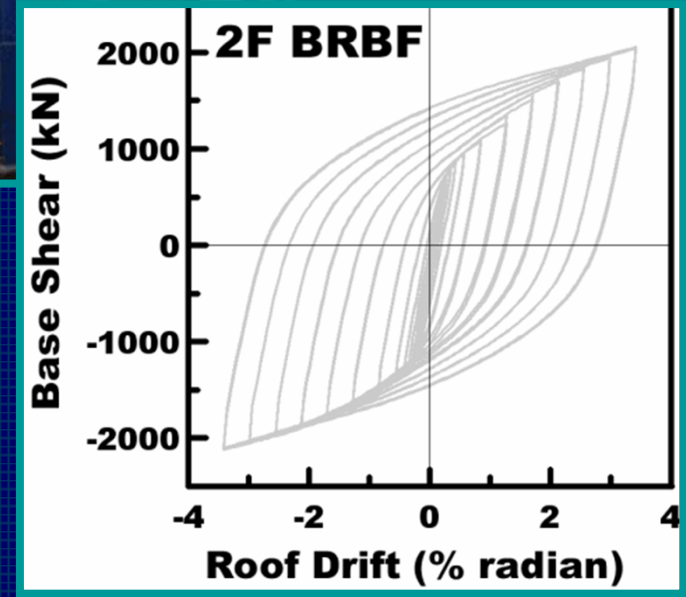


$\beta < 1.16$

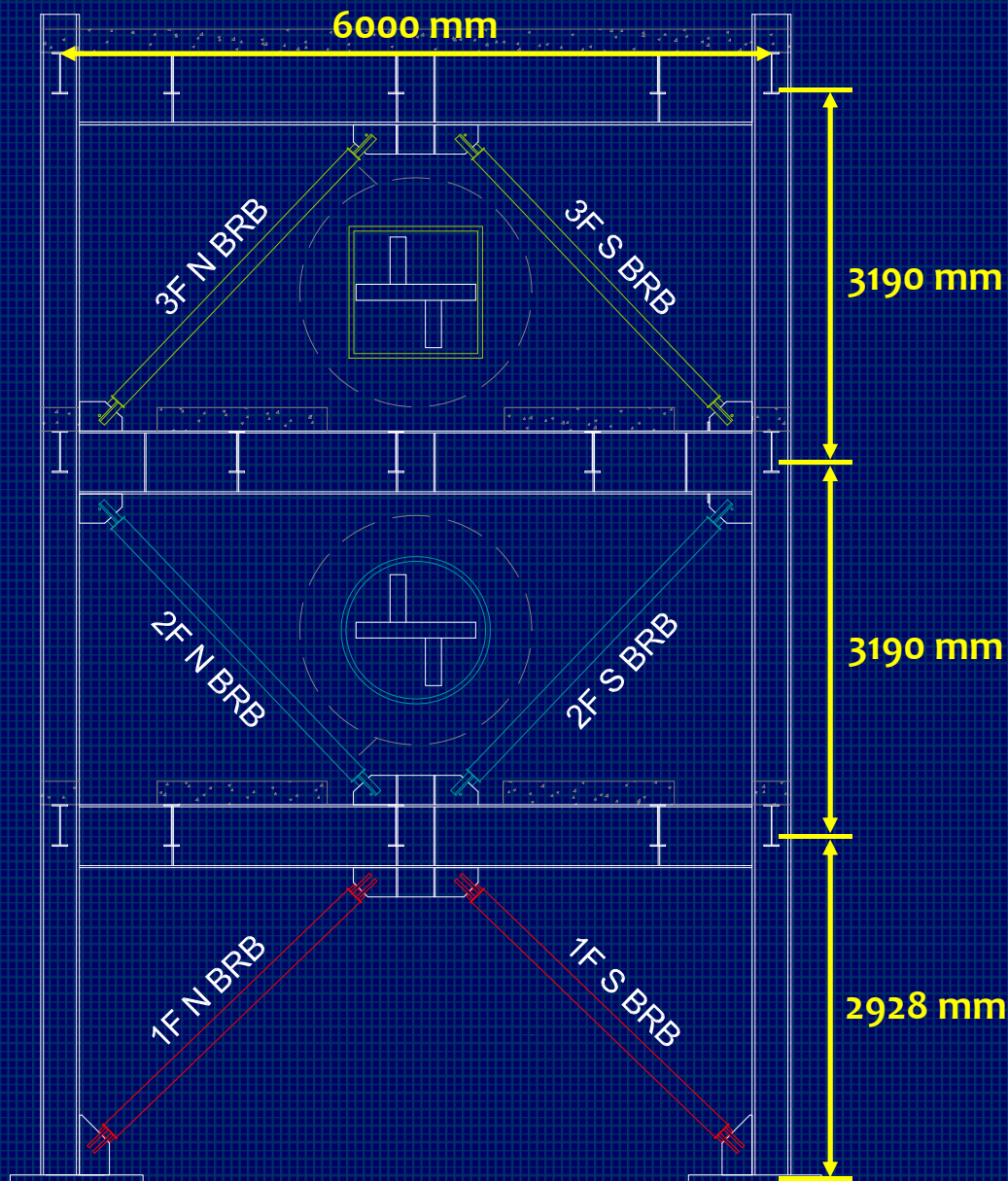
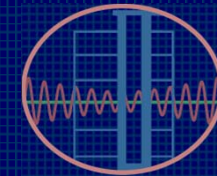
CPD=406



兩層實尺寸構架性能良好(>3.5%弧度)

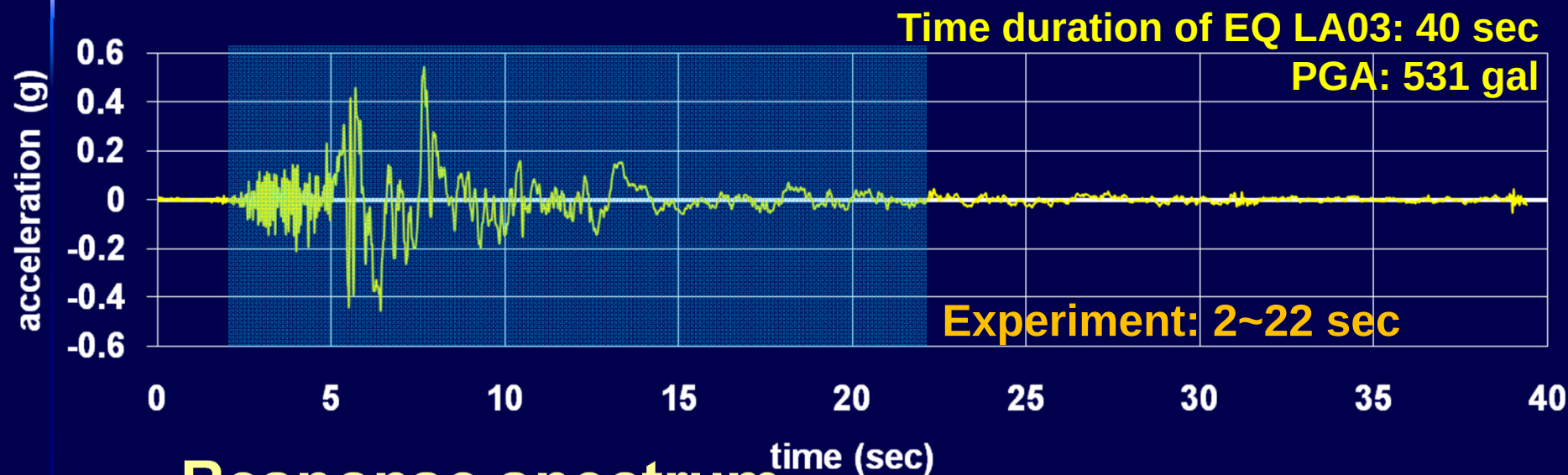


三層實尺寸構架擬動態試驗

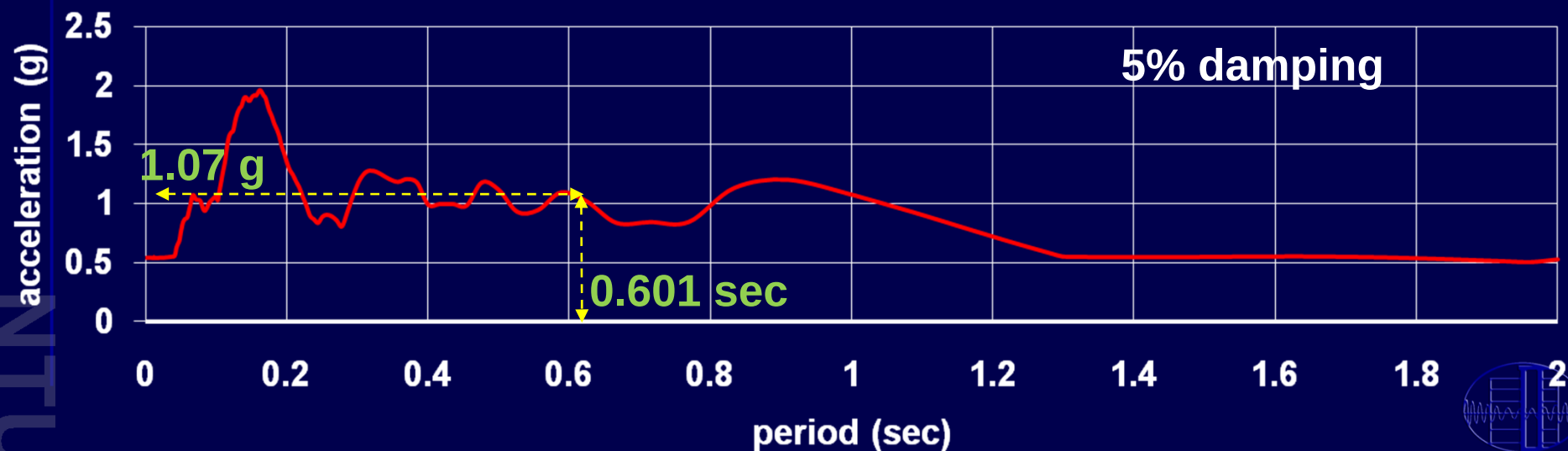


擬動態試驗地震歷時(475年, $PGA=531ga$)

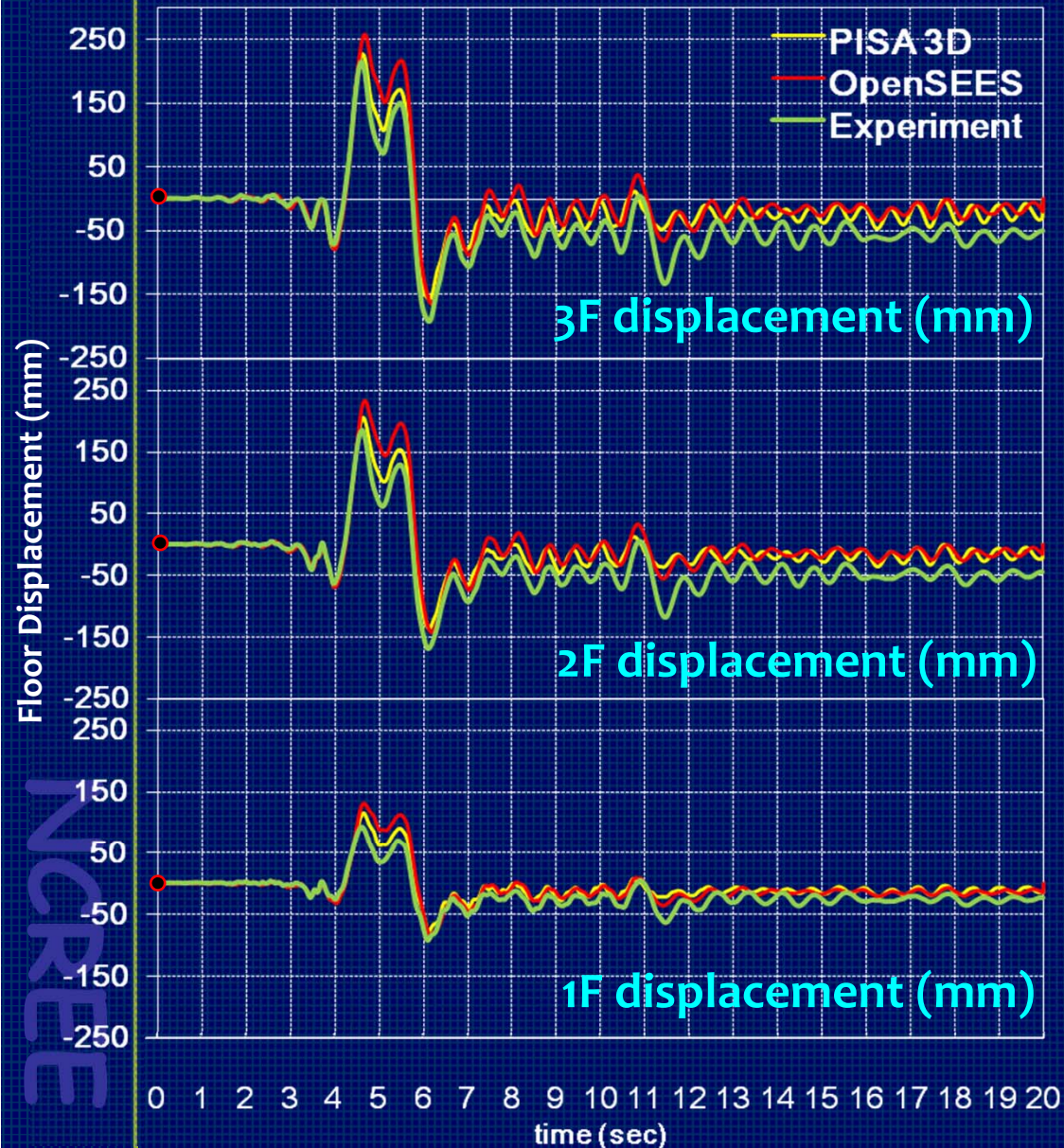
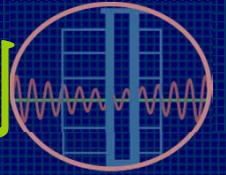
Ground LA03 time history



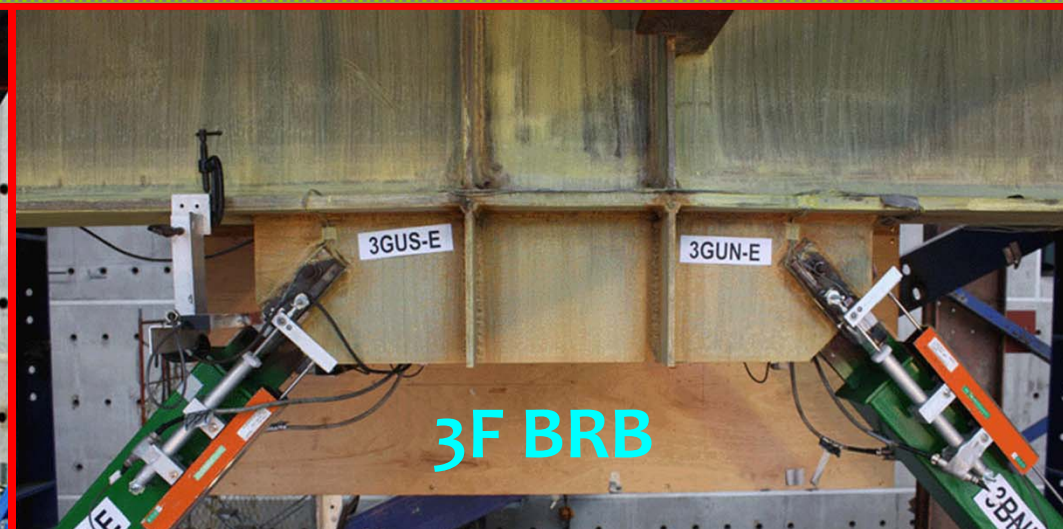
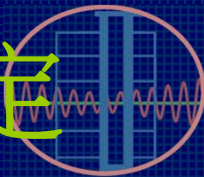
Response spectrum



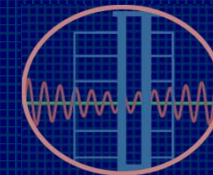
BRBF擬動態試驗結果高度可預測



BRB構件與構架耐震性能良好穩定



槽接式挫屈束制支撐授權廠商



感謝支持

台灣地區：

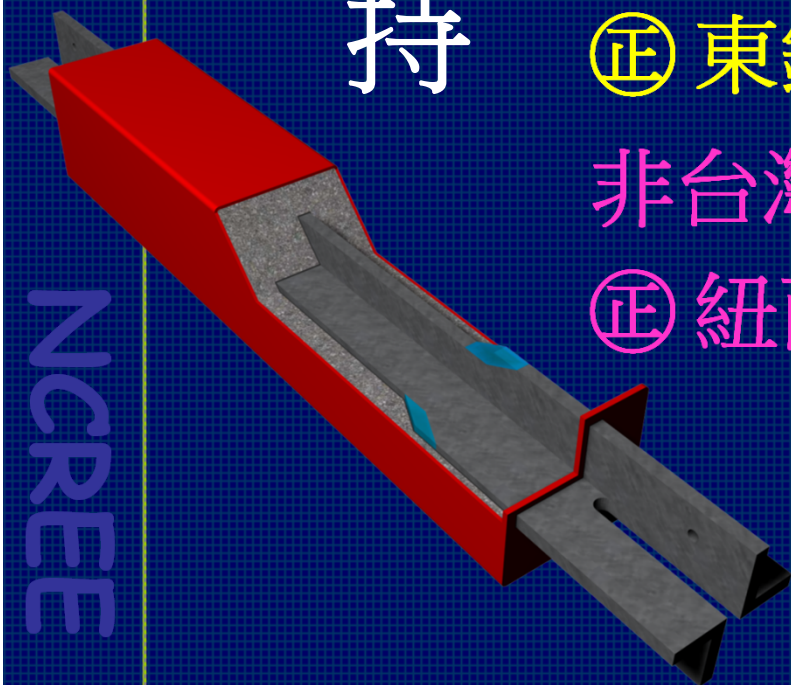
- ① 皆豪實業(股)有限公司
- ① 長榮鋼鐵(股)有限公司
- ① 春源鋼鐵工業(股)有限公司
- ① 理成工業(股)有限公司
- ① 東鋼鋼結構(股)有限公司

非台灣地區 (開放三組廠商代理)：

- ① 紐西蘭 **Grayson Engineering Ltd.**

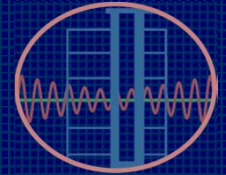
特別感謝：

- ① 千翔膠業有限公司

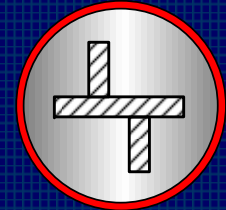
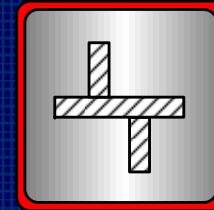


NCRREE

WES-BRB 應用案例



- ◎ 台灣電力公司萬隆聯合辦公室
- ◎ 彰化基督教醫院員林分院
- ◎ 台灣積體電路竹科十二廠六期
- ◎ 台灣積體電路竹科十二廠七期
- ◎ 台灣積體電路南科十四廠五期
- ◎ 宜華國際大直觀光旅館
- ◎ 合作金庫商業銀行
- ◎ 五股多功能會館
- ◎ 新北市三重區
- ◎ 新北市土城區
- ◎ 新北市中和區運動中心
- ◎ 三商美邦人壽台中辦公大樓新建工程
- ◎ 天強建設萬華直興段住宅大樓
- ◎ 台北捷運信義線安和路站聯合開發大樓
- ◎ 台北文化體育園區大巨蛋影城/辦公/旅館/商場棟



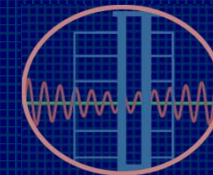
超過15件工程案使用
已設計製造超過1,200組

三重運動中心



NCREEE

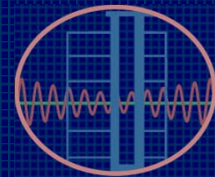
宜華國際大直觀光旅館



NCREE

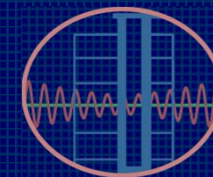


從經驗中學習與改進



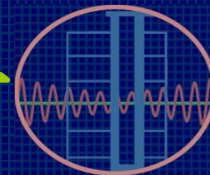
- 挫屈束制支撐性能的保證
- 脫層材料與製程的控管
- 授權廠商統一的製程
- 生產品質檢覈的機制
- 對個案提供完整的品質證書
- 提供商標與雲端設計輔助軟體

應用案中實體抽樣測試



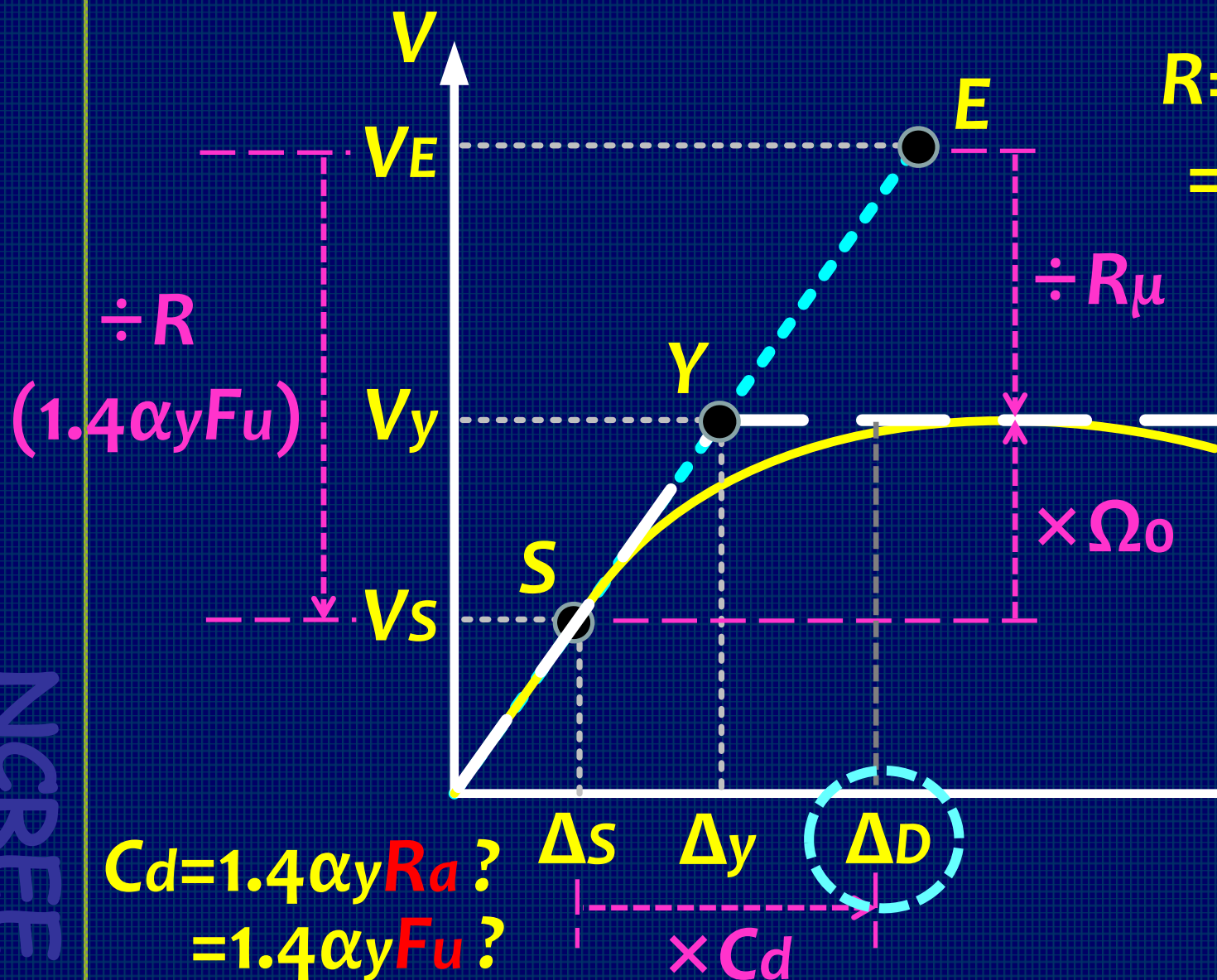
Member	$P_y(kN)$	$L_{BRB}(mm)$	Casing(mm)	Strain	CPD
WES-01	5175	7013	449×449×8	3.0%	470
WES-02	6720	9198	465×465×8	3.0%	600
WES-03	2250	4500	250×250×6	3.0%	453
WES-04	7300	4773	Pipe 500×9	3.0%	1036
WES-05	8300	4700	390×390×8	3.0%	952
WES-06	2510	3700	Pipe 318.5×6	1.8%	965
WES-07	3200	3708	Pipe 406.4×9	2.1%	771
WES-08	3750	4250	Pipe 406.4×6	2.2%	790
WES-09	6940	4110	Pipe 500×9	2.7%	898
WES-10	8800	3285	485×485×10	1.9%	1105

設計地震力(475年)樓層側位估計

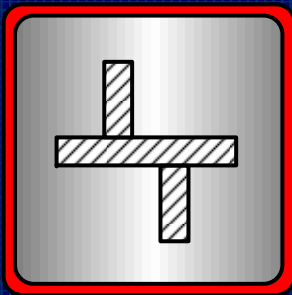
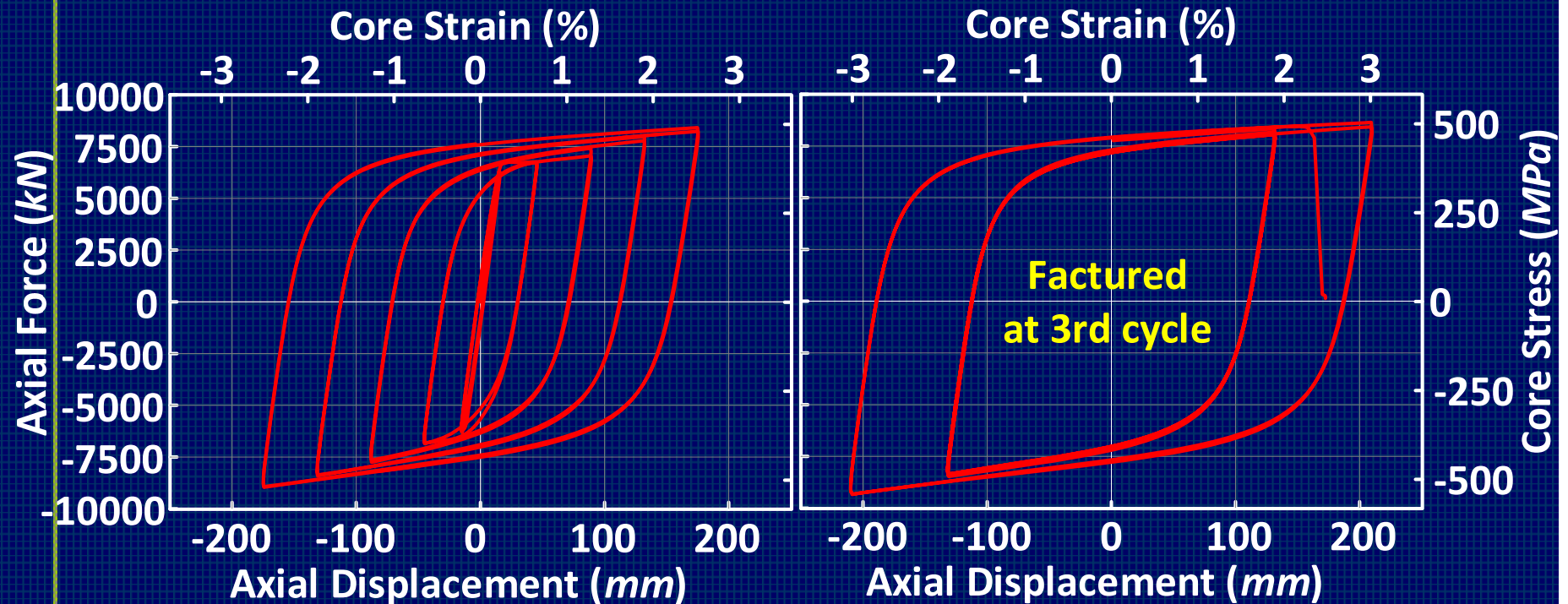
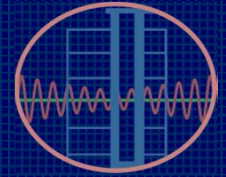


$$R = 1.4\alpha_y F_u$$

$$= R_\mu \times \Omega_0$$

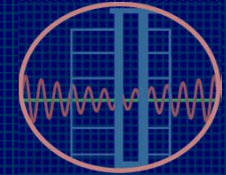


實體抽樣測試結果



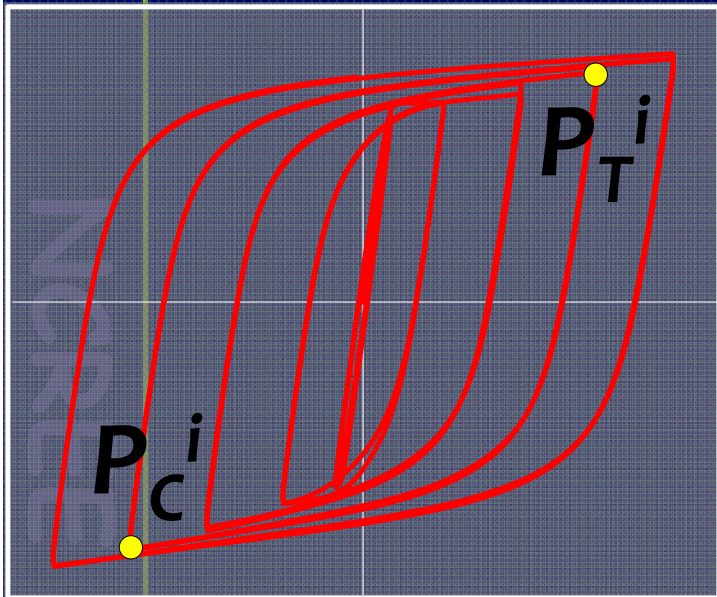
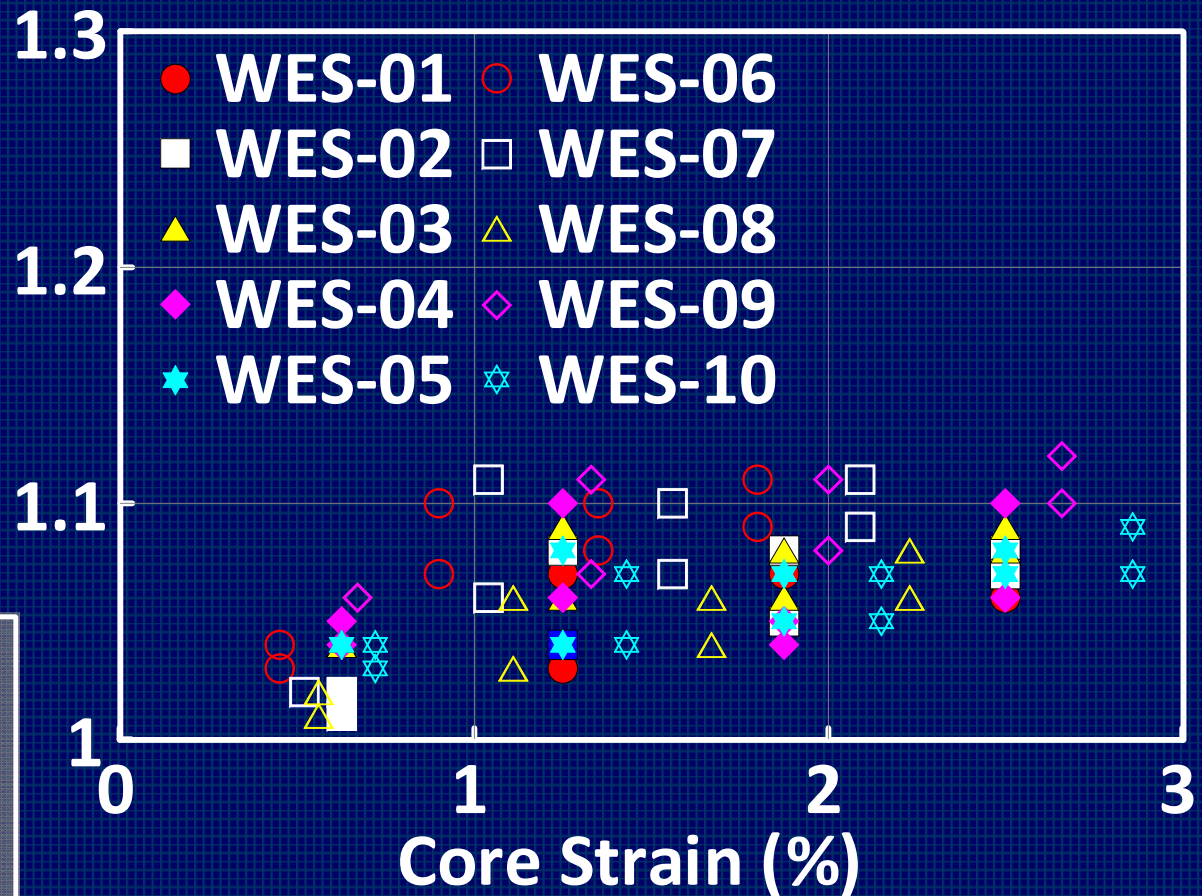
WES-02, A572 GR50
 $P_y=6720\text{kN}$, $LBRB=9198\text{mm}$
 $CPD=600$, $\beta<1.08$

實體抽樣測試結果脫層效果優良



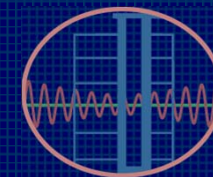
$$\beta_i = \frac{P_C^i}{P_T^i}$$

β_E

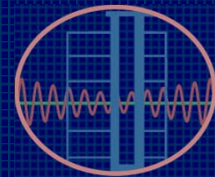


All the β values < 1.12

彰化基督教醫院員林分院

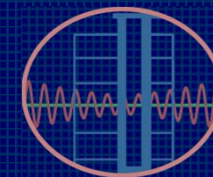


過去經驗的累積



- 產品良率難達100%
- 脫層材料貼覆品質不易控制
- 各授權廠商製程不一
- 生產品質未獲統一管控
- 斷面需求的限制
- 細部設計完全仰賴業界技師
- NCREC應如何協助改善？

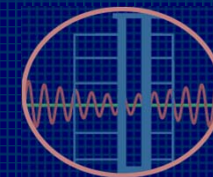
應用案中實體抽樣測試



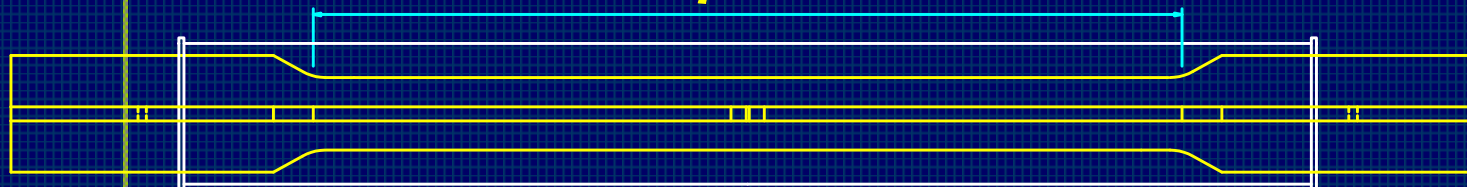
NCREC

Member	$P_y(kN)$	$L_{BRB}(mm)$	Casing(mm)	Strain	CPD
WES-01	5175	7013	449×449×8	3.0%	470
WES-02	6720	9198	465×465×8	3.0%	600
WES-03	2250	4500	250×250×6	3.0%	453
WES-04	7300	4773	Pipe 500×9	3.0%	1036
WES-05	8300	4700	390×390×8	3.0%	952
WES-06	2510	3700	Pipe 318.5×6	1.8%	965
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WES-09	6940	4110	Pipe 500×9	2.7%	898
WES-10	8800	3285	485×485×10	1.9%	1105

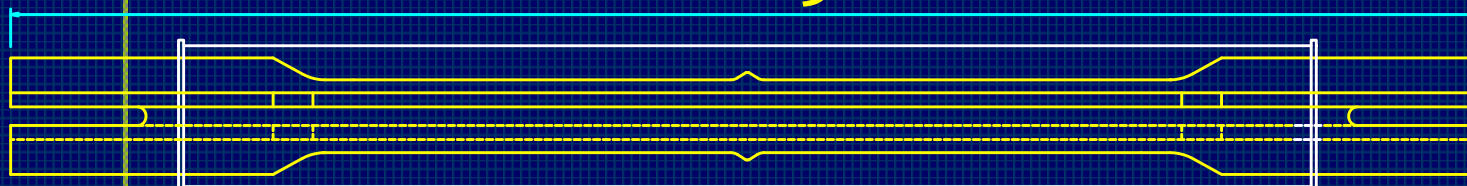
薄型化WES-BRB性能研究



$L_c=1700\text{mm}$



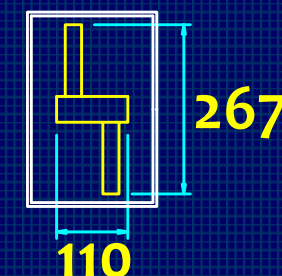
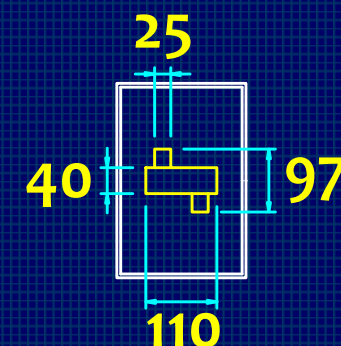
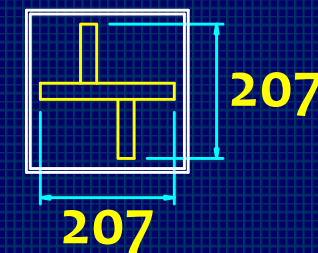
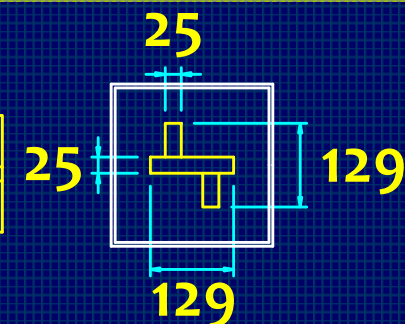
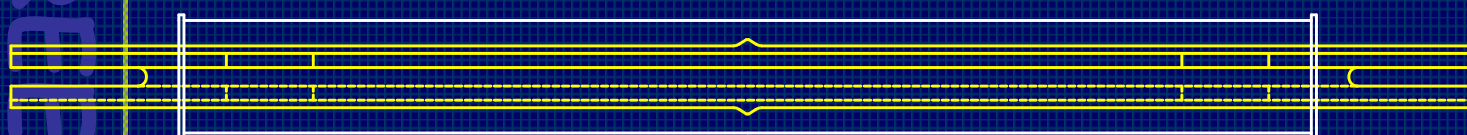
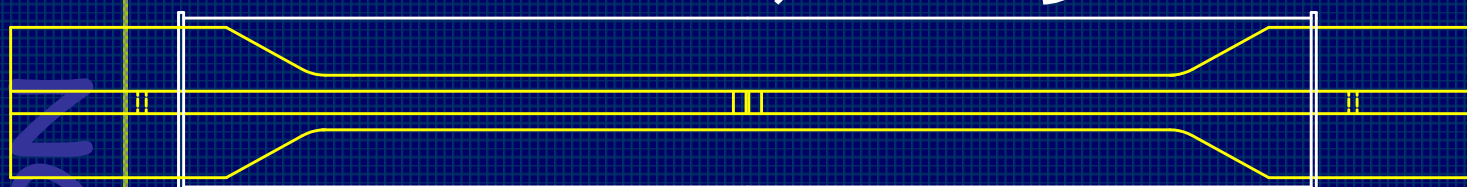
$L_{BRB}=2883\text{mm}$



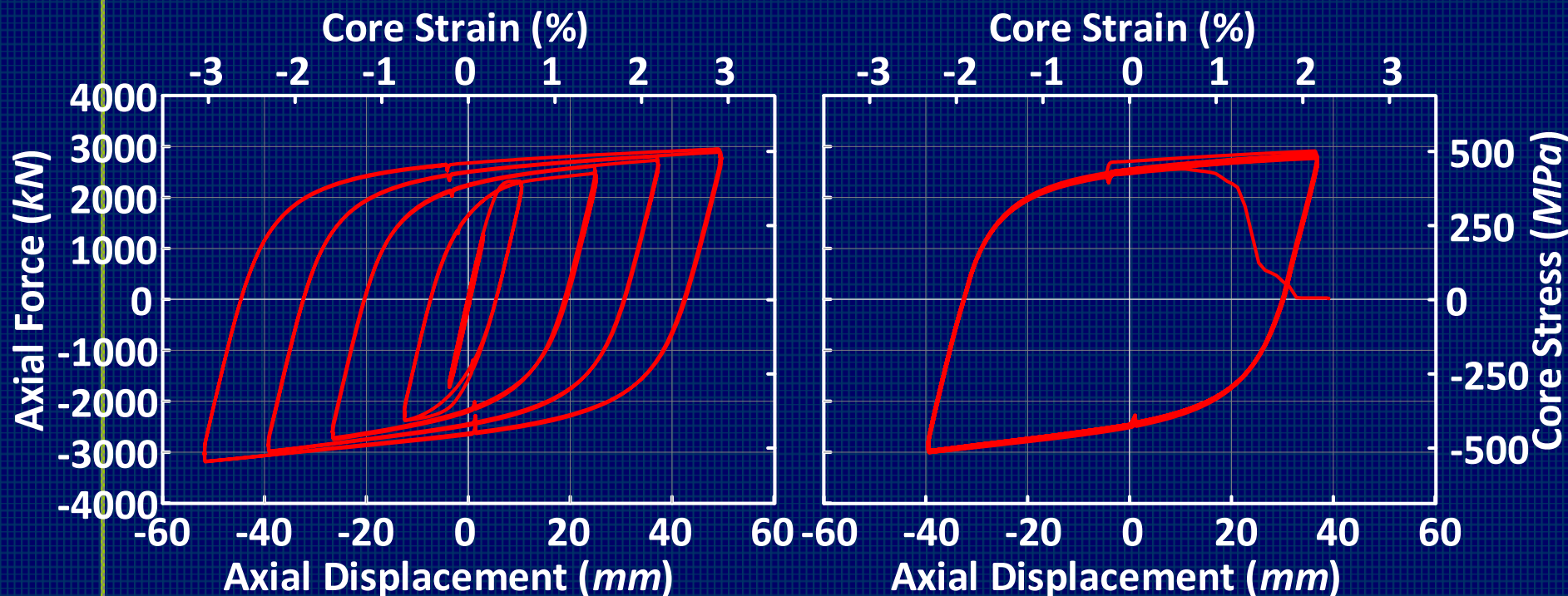
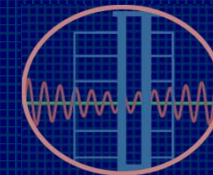
$P_y=2010\text{kN}$

WES, Tube 250x250x6

TWES, Tube 300x200x6

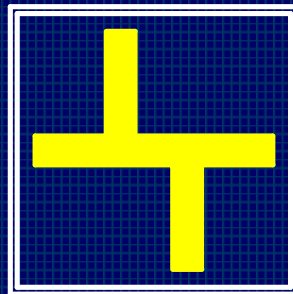
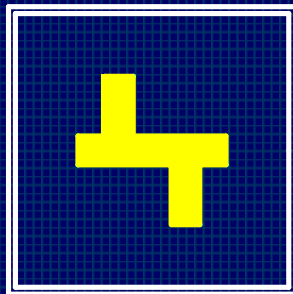


WES-BRB性能反應



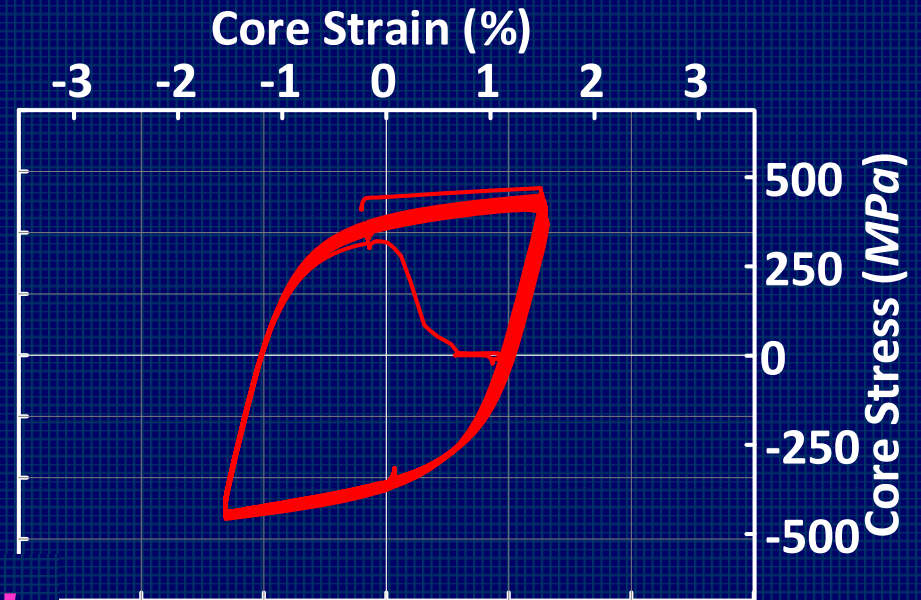
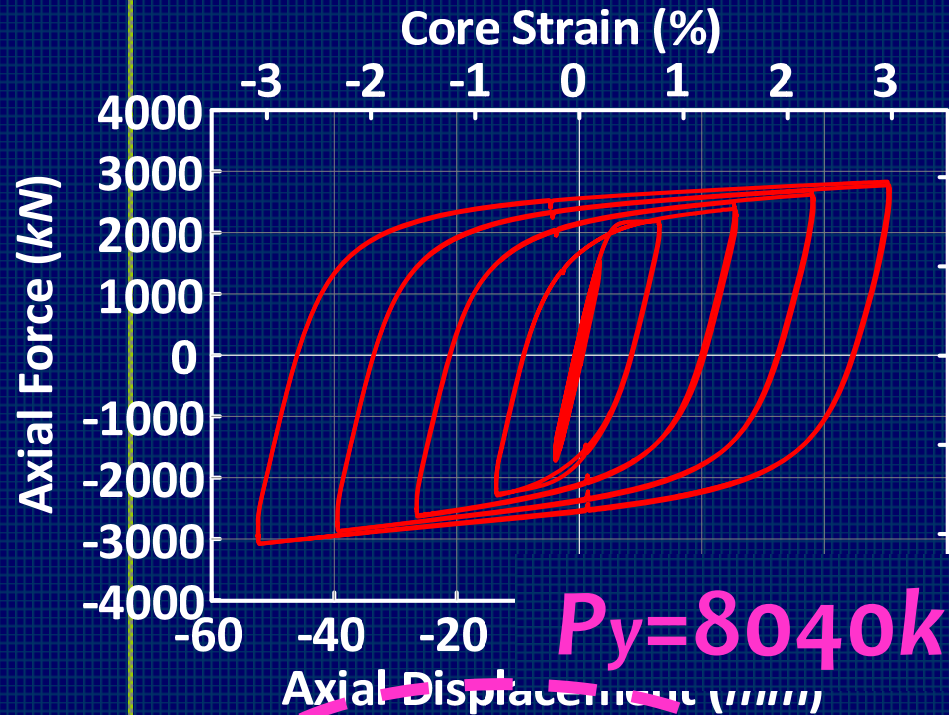
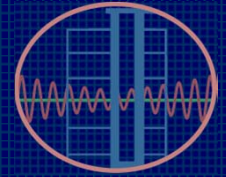
$P_y = 2010 \text{ kN}$

WES, Tube 250x250x6



$\beta < 1.08$
CPD=1189

薄型化WES-BRB性能反應

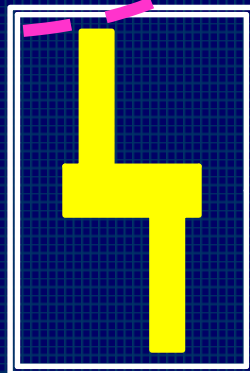
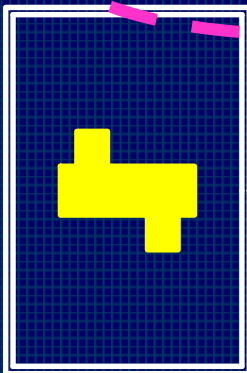


Tube 600×400×12

TWES, Tube 300×200×6

$\beta < 1.09$

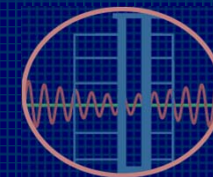
CPD=2144



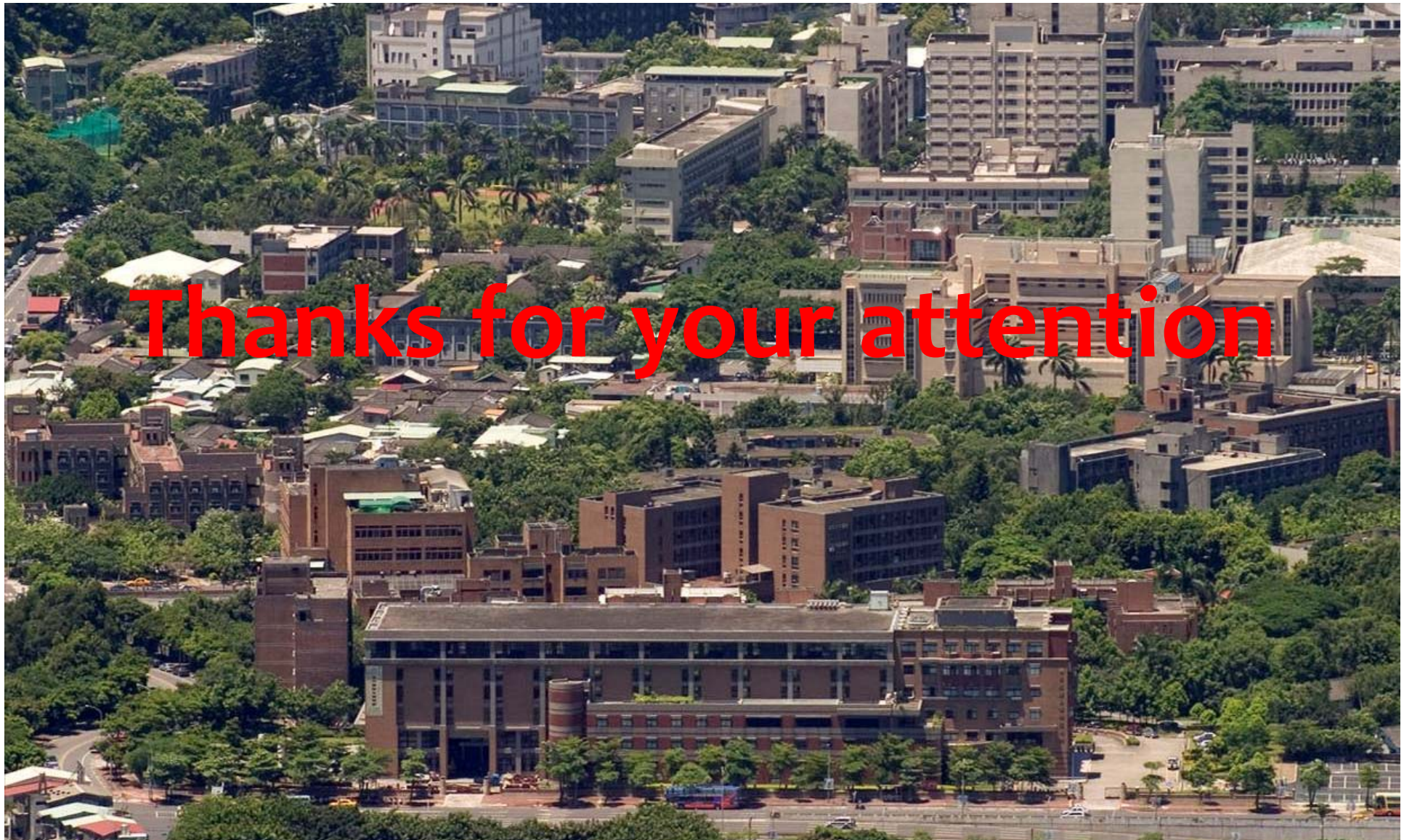
NCEE

結論

<http://BOD.ncree.org.tw>



- 壓力強度增大效應預測方法，可預估不同應變量造成的壓力與拉力差值，供工程實務應用參考。
- 黏性橡膠性能穩定且施工性優良，可降低製造成本、使壓拉強度反應差值小，有利結構系統之耐震設計。
- 實尺寸的構件與構架試驗顯示，槽接式BRB構件及其接合耐震性能良好穩定。
- 習見之非線性結構分析軟體，能有效預測槽接式BRB及BRBF之受力與變形反應。
- 已建置授權、管理與保證機制，可確保品質。



Thanks for your attention

國家地震工程研究中心

NCREE