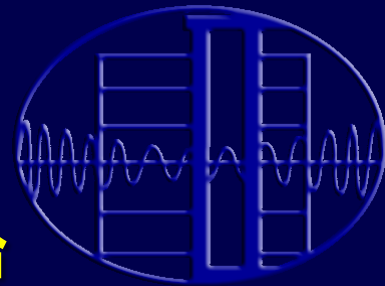


# 含挫屈束制支撐之 RC構架耐震補強設計與試驗

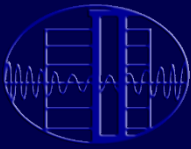


潘冠宇、吳安傑、蔡克銓、  
李昭賢、林保均、王孔君、楊季軒

國家地震工程研究中心 (NCREE)  
國立台灣大學 (NTU)

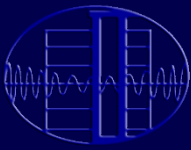
含挫屈束制支撐之  
RC構架耐震設計、試驗與應用研討會  
2015.11.13





# 大綱

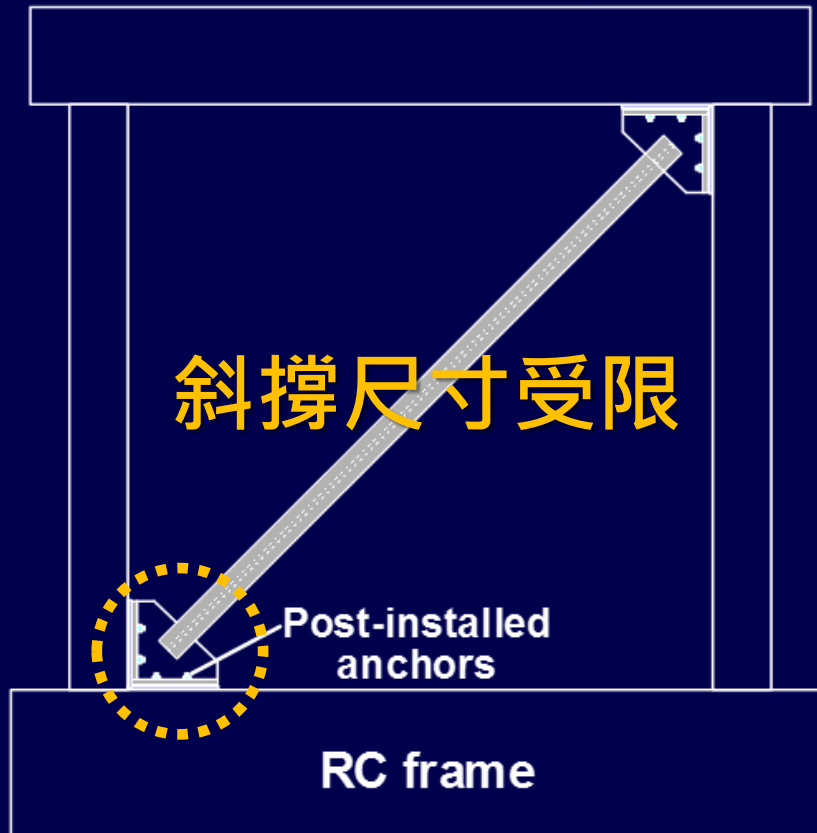
- 常見之鋼斜撐補強接合方式
- 設計概念與補強特點
- 試體設計
- 試驗結果
- 結論



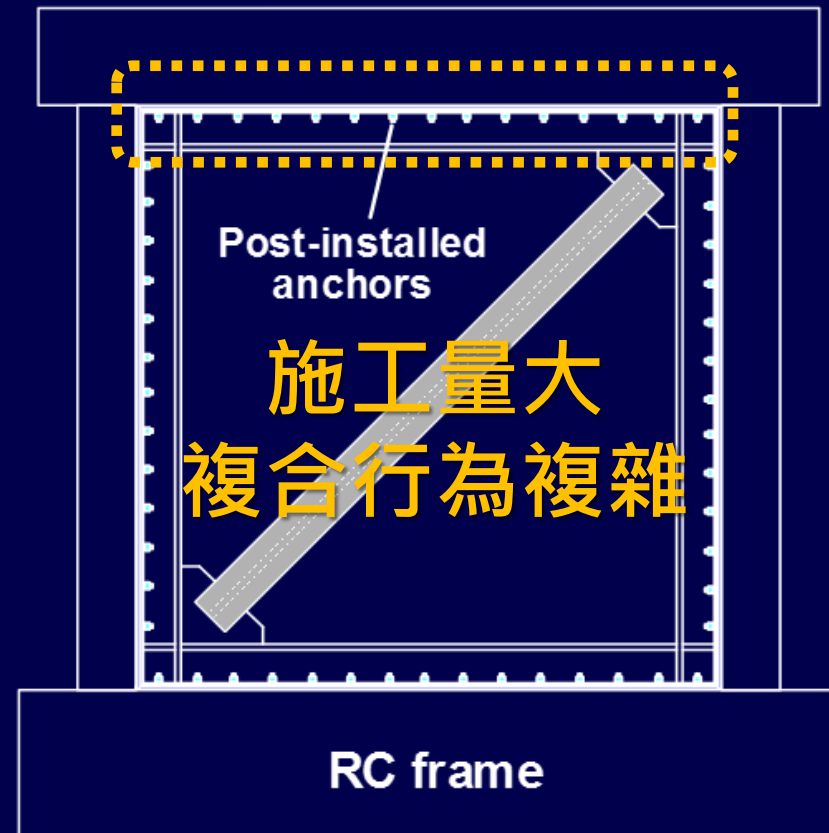
# 常見之鋼斜撐補強接合方式

Maheri et al. (2003)

## 直接系統

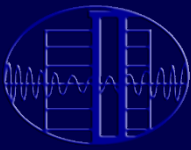


## 間接系統

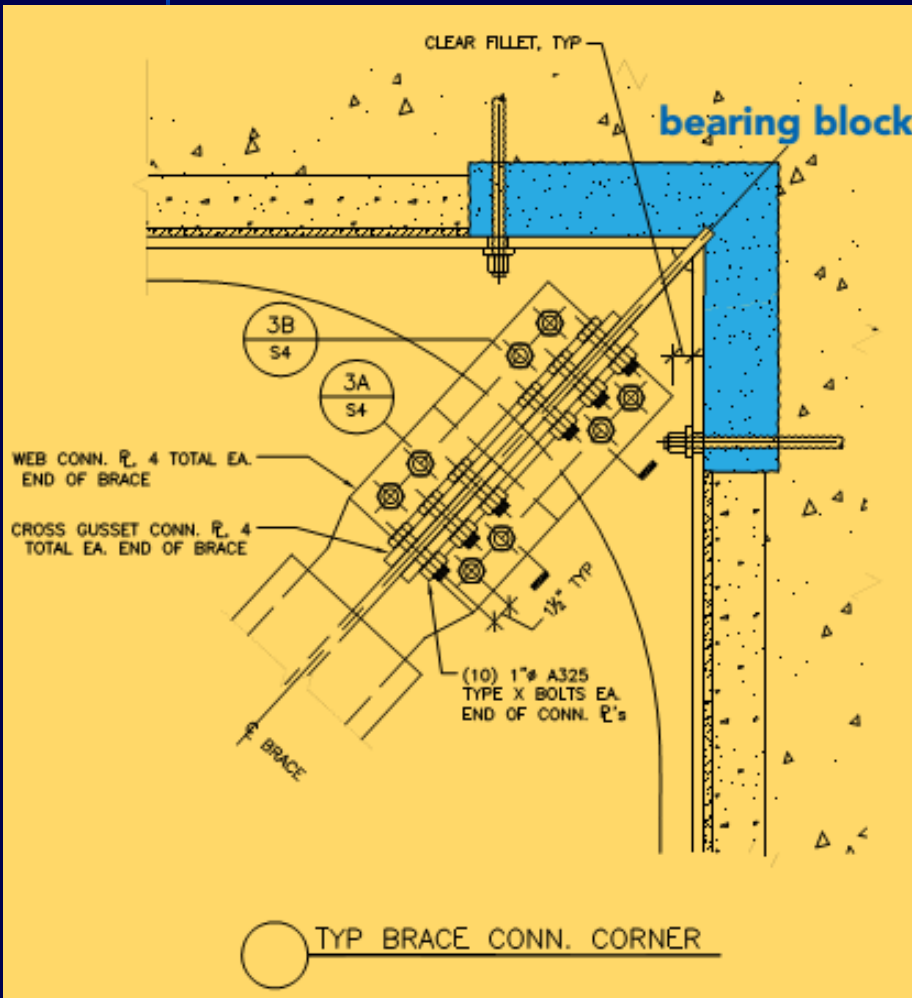


Ex:  $2 \times 2$ -M20,  $f_c' = 210 \text{ kgf/cm}^2$ ,  
埋深20cm → 拉力強度  $\approx 37 \text{ kN}$ .

# 設計概念

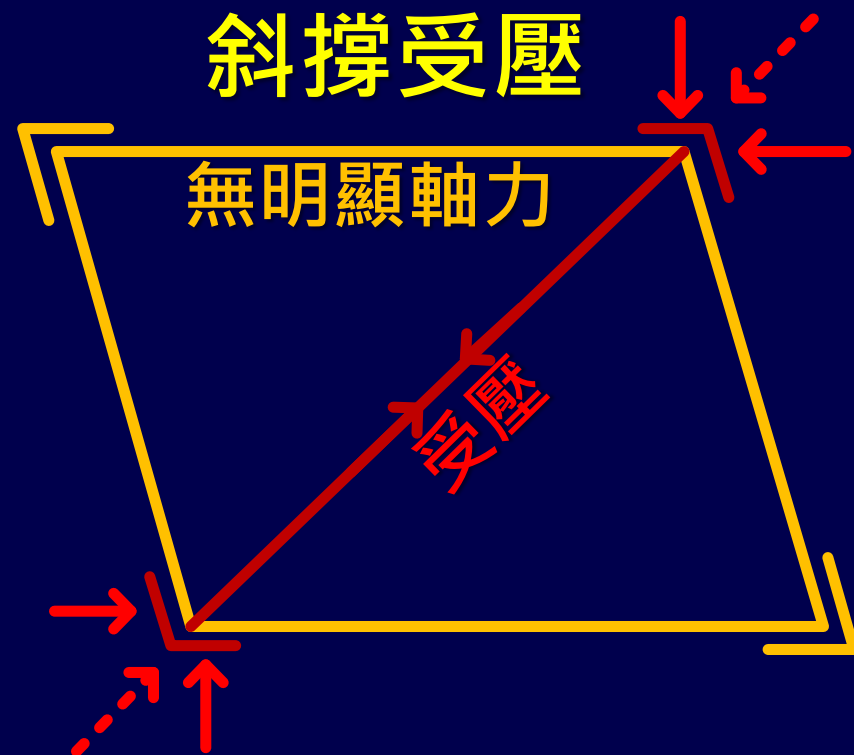
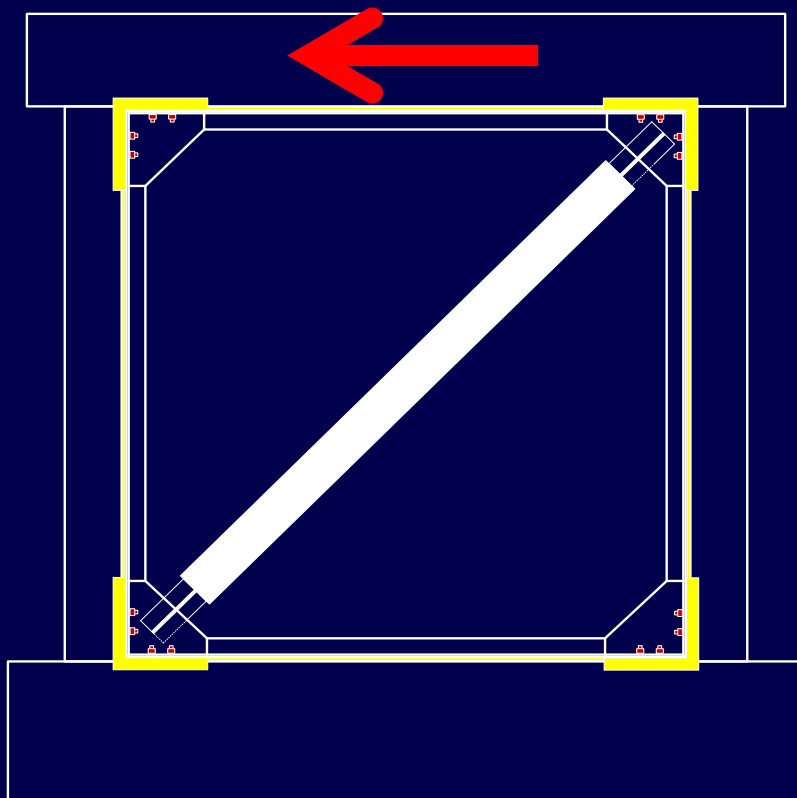
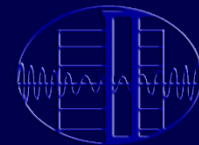


## Paret (2007) (無相關試驗資料)



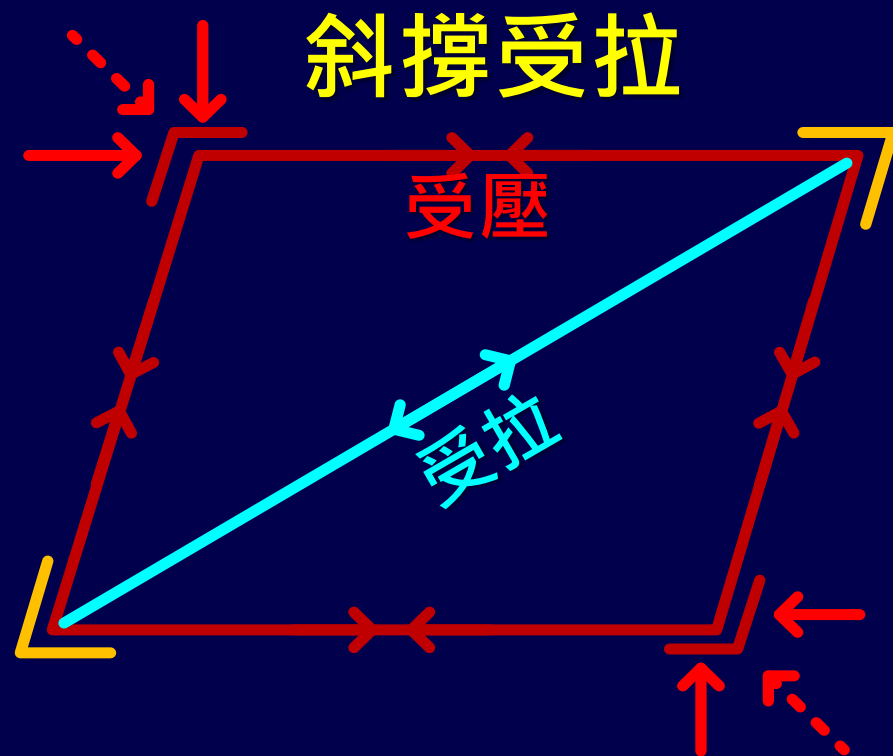
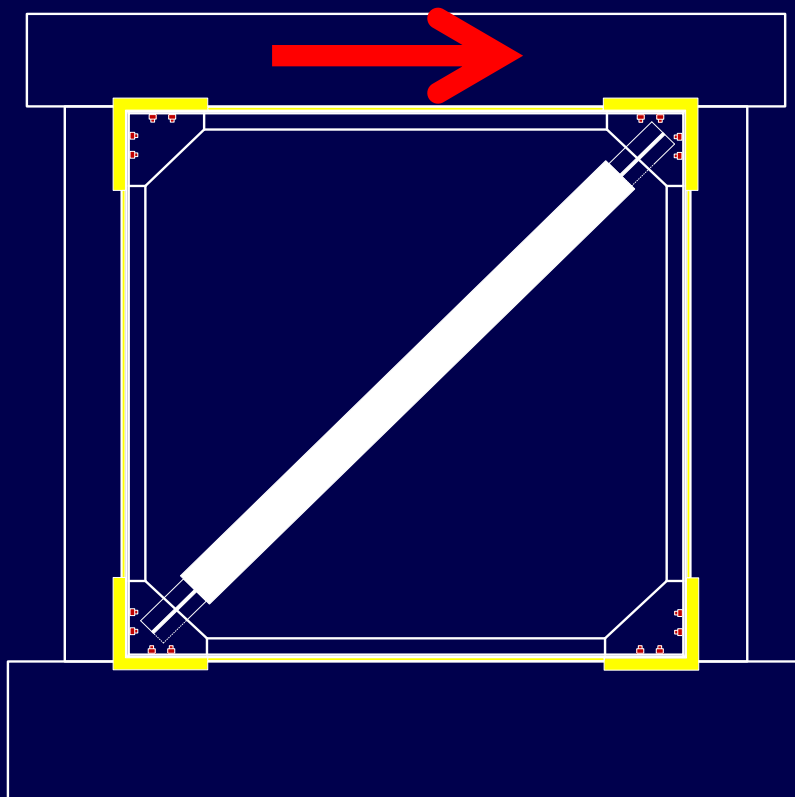
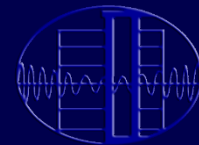


# 傳力機制

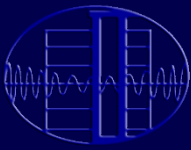


力量由承壓塊直接傳入斜撐  
鋼框構件無明顯軸力  
設計時假設為0

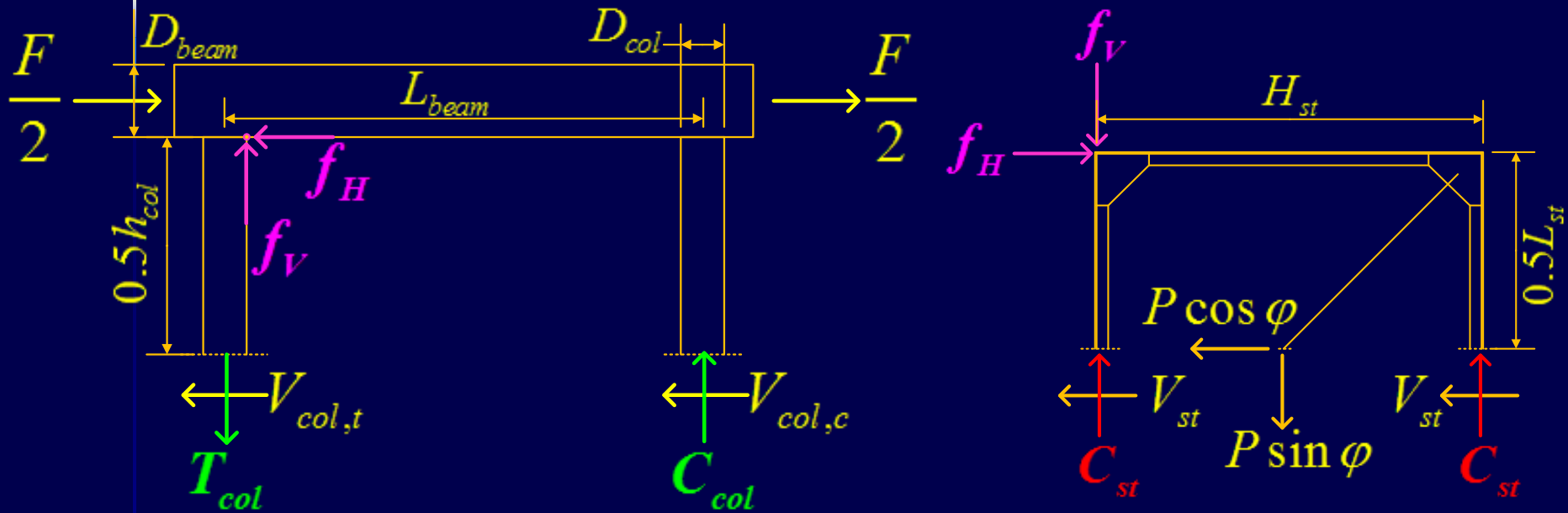
# 傳力機制



力量由斜撐對角承壓塊傳入鋼框  
→ 鋼框受壓再傳至斜撐  
鋼框構件視為受壓構件設計



# 斜撐受拉時RC與鋼框構件受力



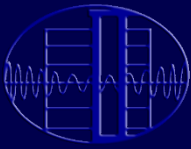
$$f_H = F - 2V_{col} = 2V_{strut} + P_H$$

$$f_V = \frac{H_{sf}}{L_{sf}} f_H$$

$$C_{col} = \frac{F(d_b + h_{col}) - f_V d_c - f_H h_{col}}{2L_{beam}}$$

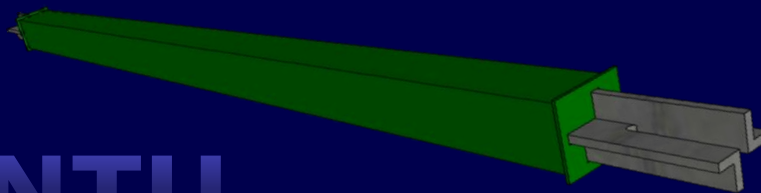
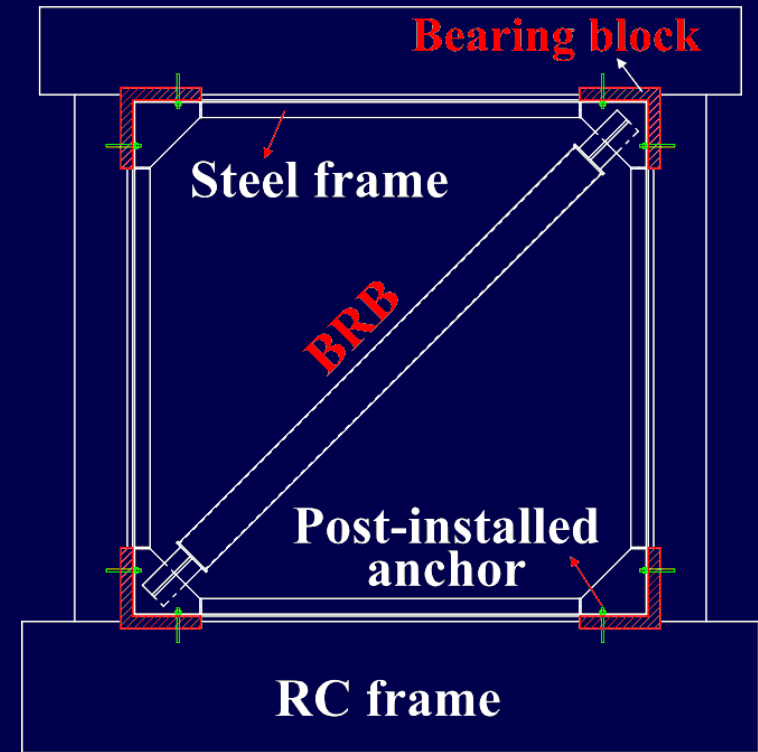
$$T_{col} = f_V + C_{col}$$

$$C_{strut} = \frac{f_V + P_V}{2}$$

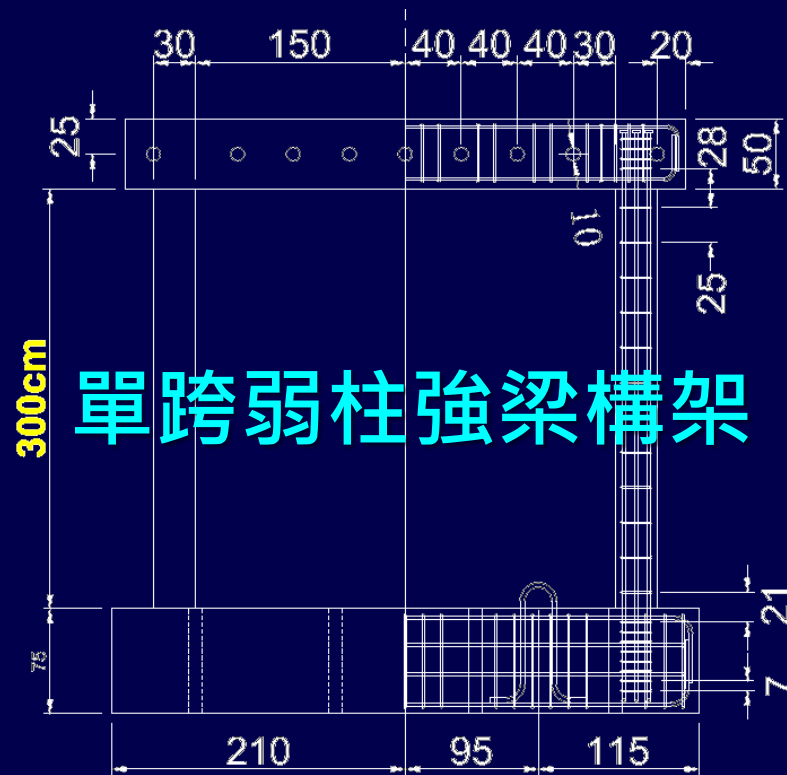
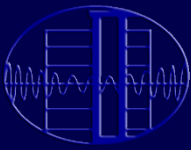


# 承壓塊+BRB補強特點

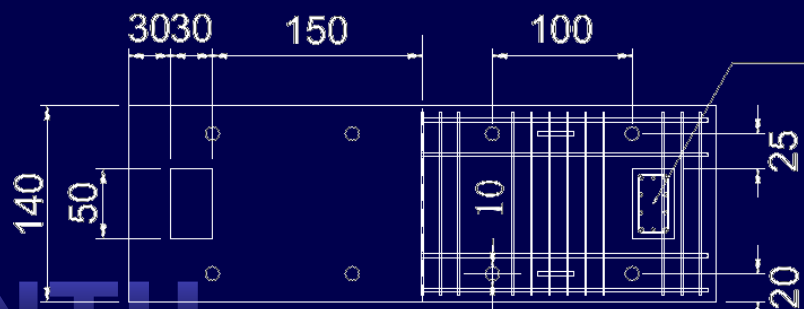
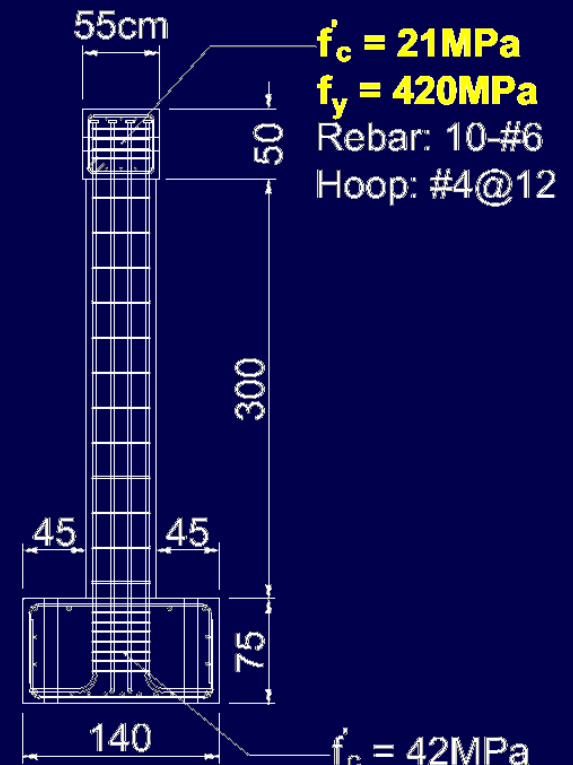
- 減少錨栓用量
- 減少RC構架與補強鋼框之複合效應
- 增加BRB容量
- 利用BRB特性：
  - 高勁度
  - 高強度
  - 高韌性與消能容量



# RC構架尺寸及鋼筋配置

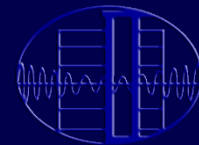


單跨弱柱強梁構架

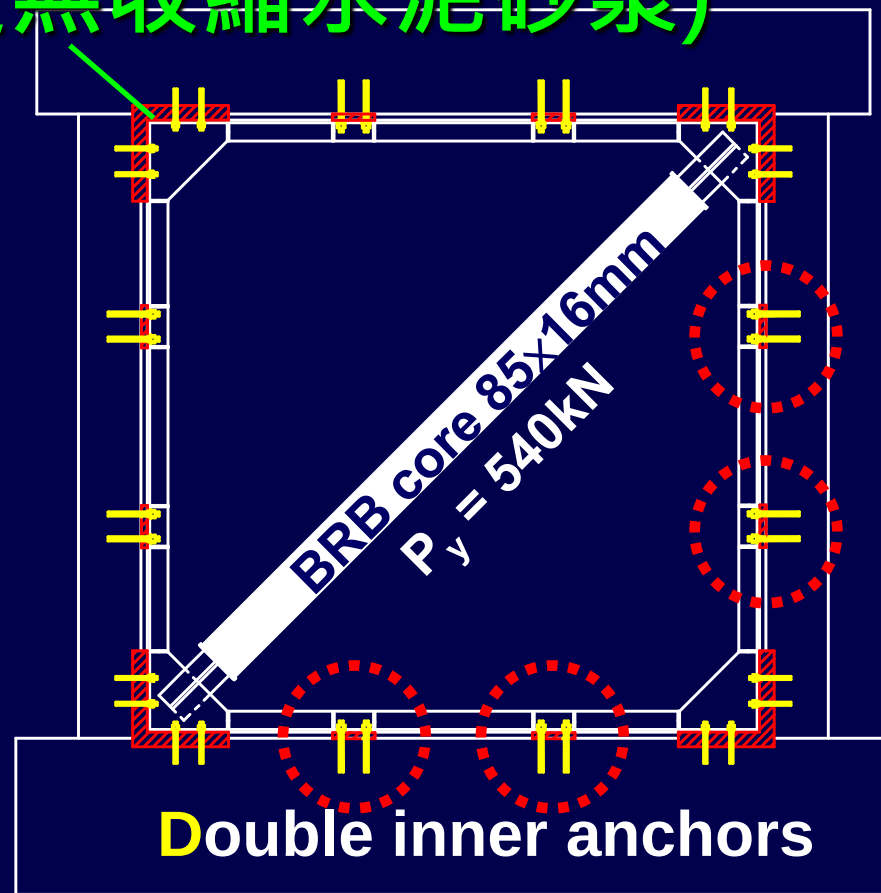
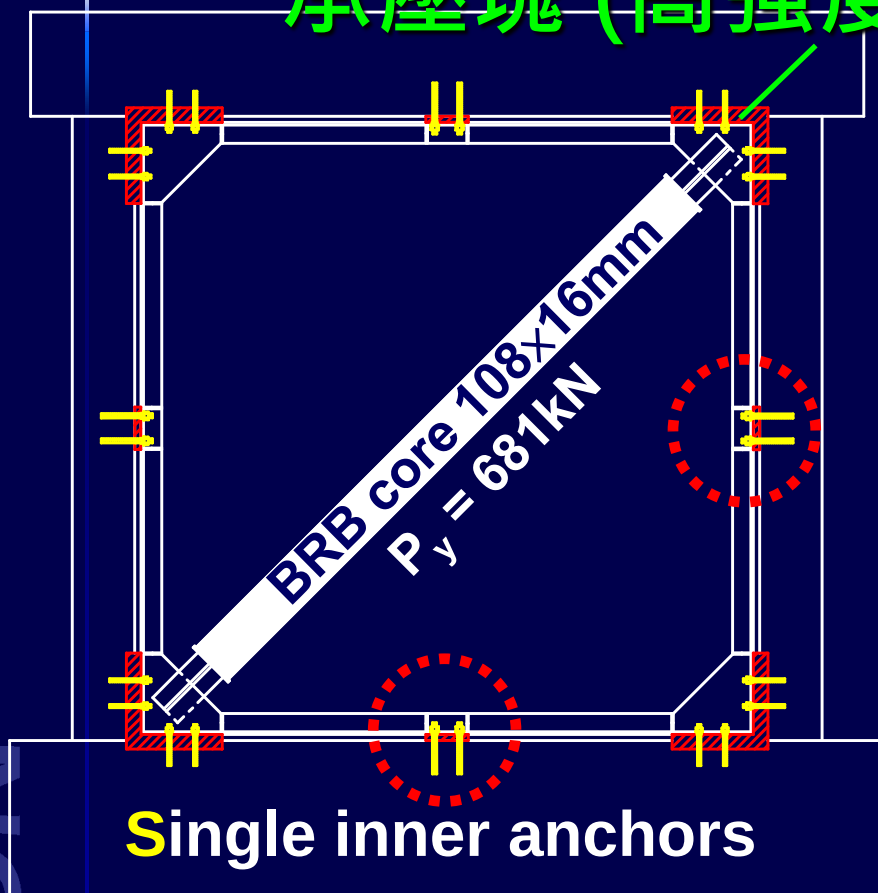


(Concrete cover: 4cm)

# 補強構架設計



承壓塊 (高強度無收縮水泥砂漿)



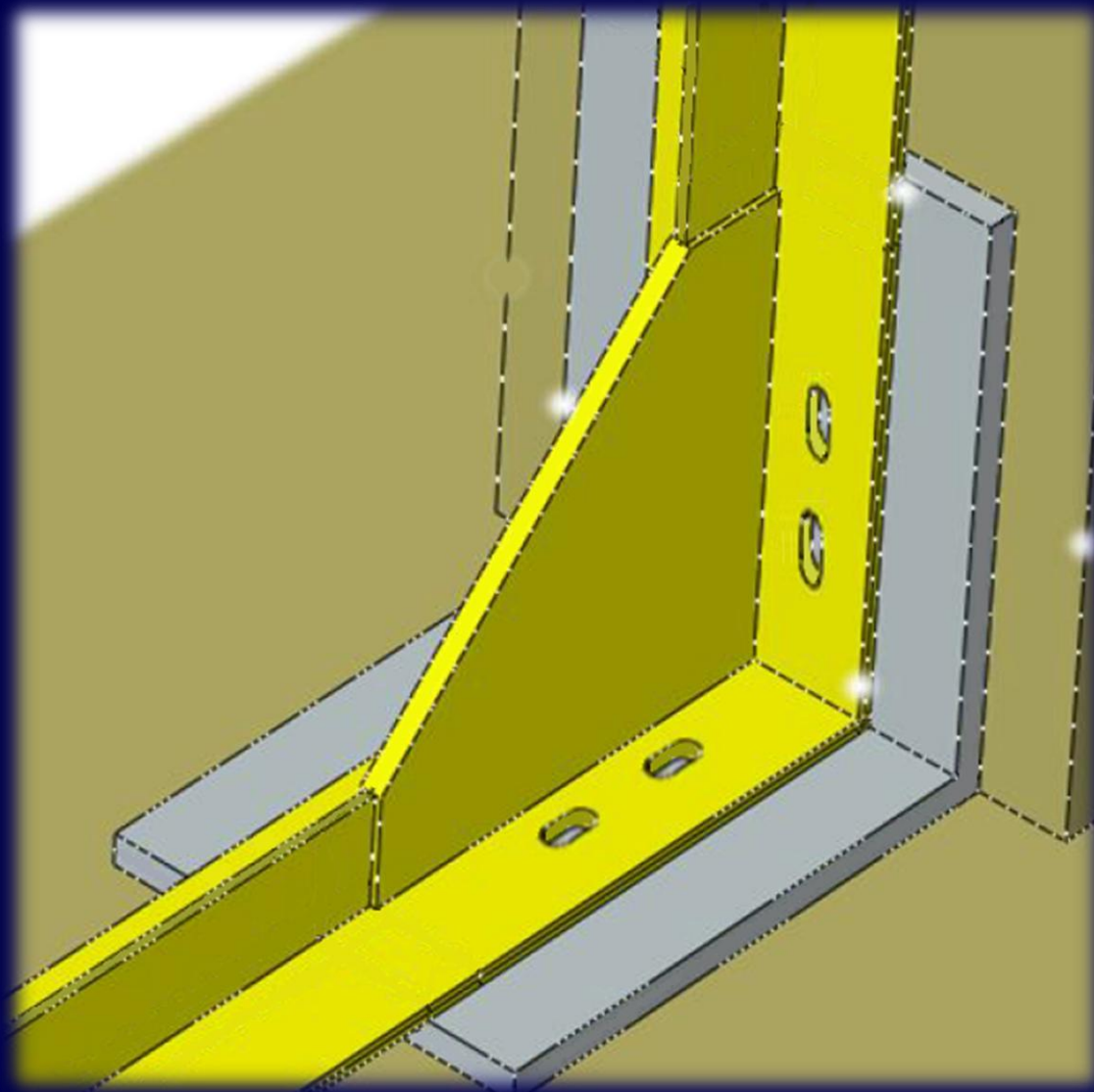
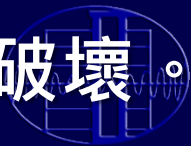
WT-B $\mathbf{S}$

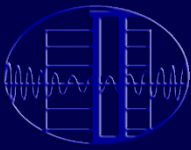
WT-B $\mathbf{D}$

內部錨栓減少無支撐長度



- 錨栓孔原應設計為長型孔，避免錨栓受力破壞。





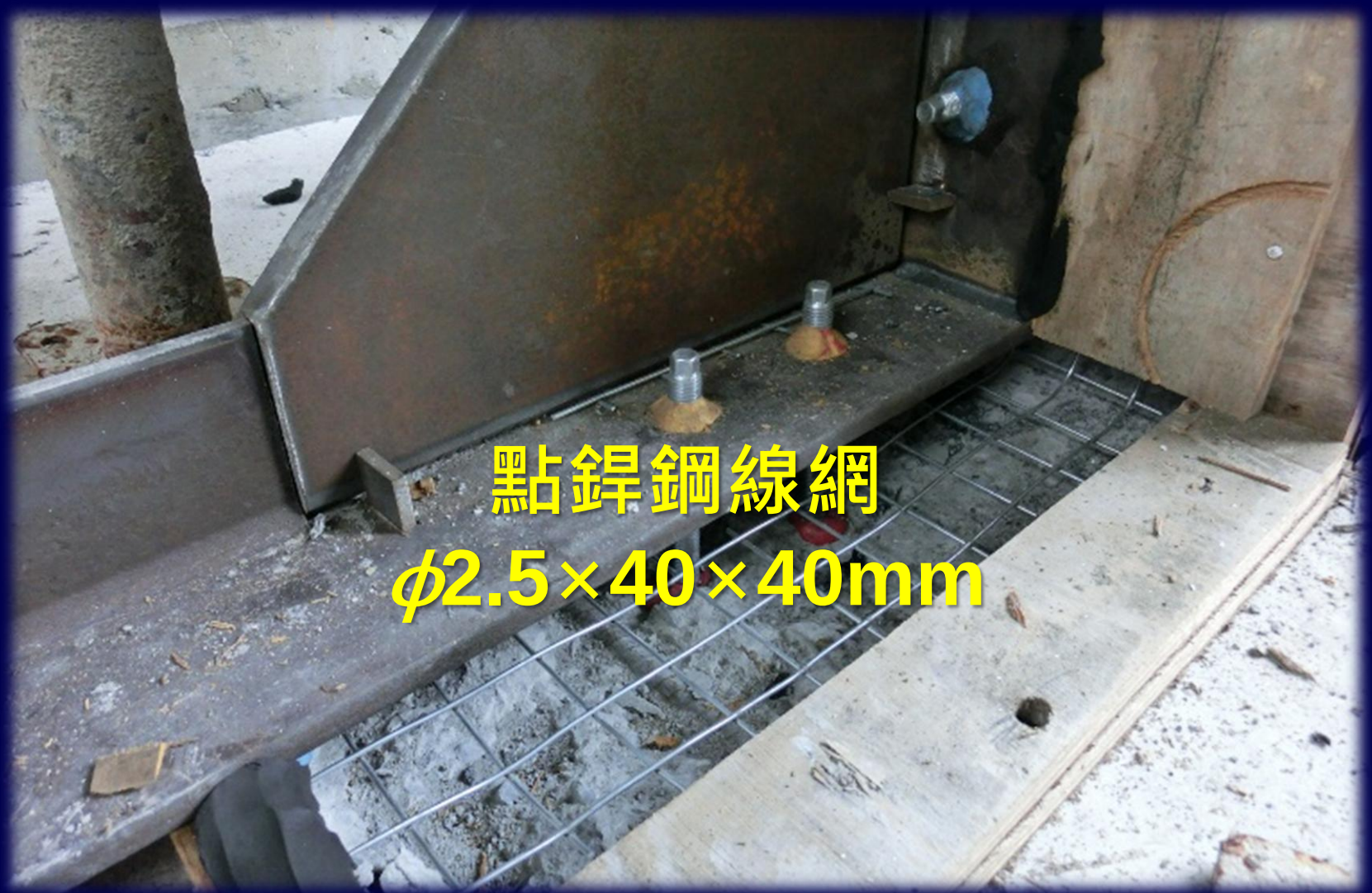
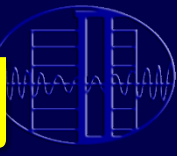
# 鋼框尺寸及錨栓設計

製造錯誤：螺栓孔徑僅有20及25mm





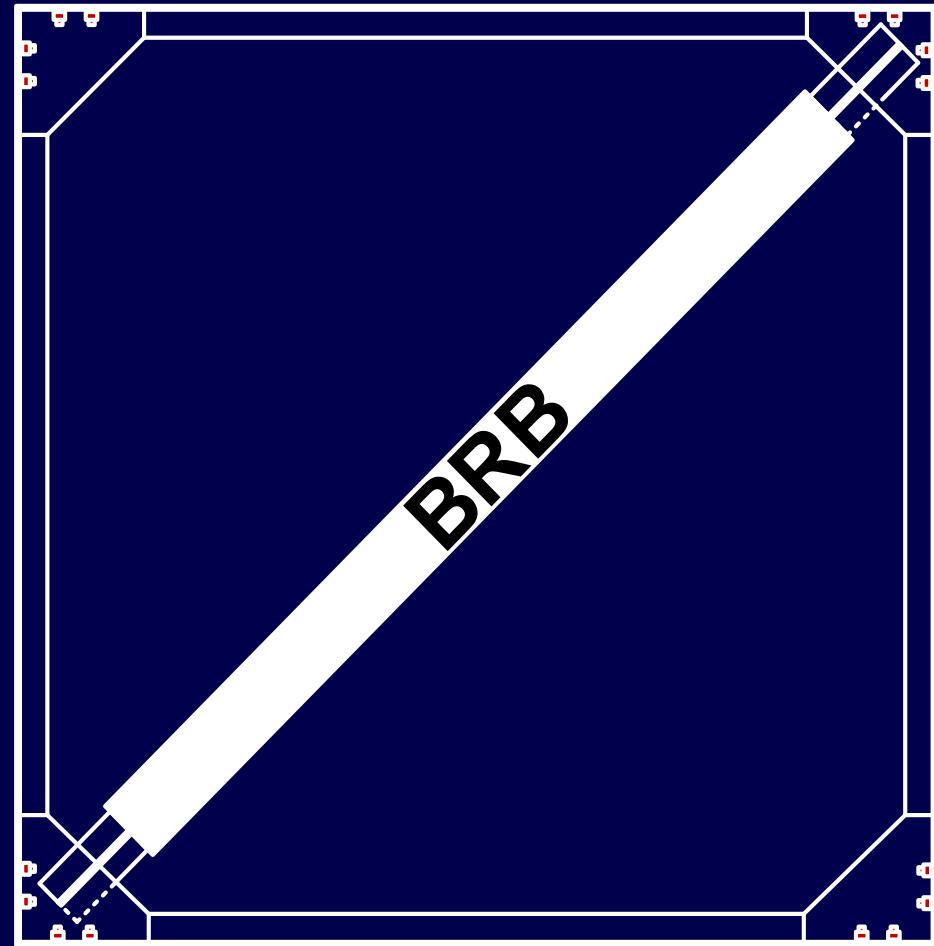
# WT-BD承壓塊內設置點銲鋼線網



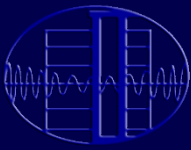
點銲鋼線網  
 $\phi 2.5 \times 40 \times 40 \text{mm}$

# BRB、接合板及鋼WT構件強度檢核

- 外鋼管挫屈
- 接合段降伏
- 接合段挫屈
- 接合板塊狀剪力破壞
- 接合板降伏
- 接合板挫屈
- 接合板梁柱接面強度
  - von Mises
  - 拉力破壞
  - 剪力破壞
- 鋼WT構件挫屈強度



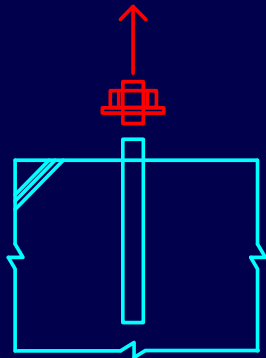
(鋼WT構件設計軸力 = BRB最大軸力之水平或垂直分量)



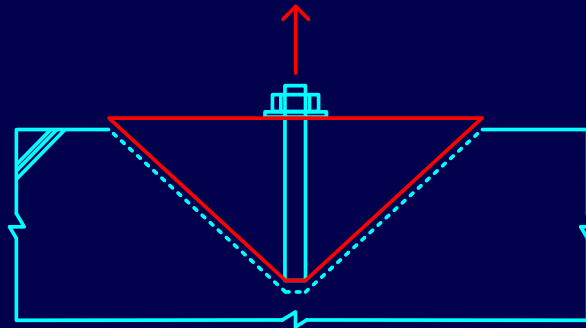
# 化學錨栓強度檢核

內部錨栓設計力量 = 1% 鋼框軸壓力 (AISC 360-10)

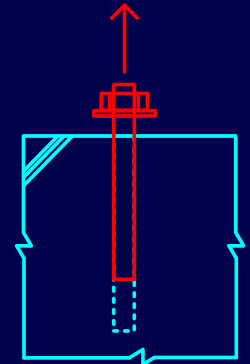
角落錨栓設計力量 = 1% BRB最大軸力分量



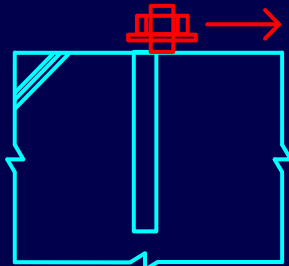
錨栓拉斷



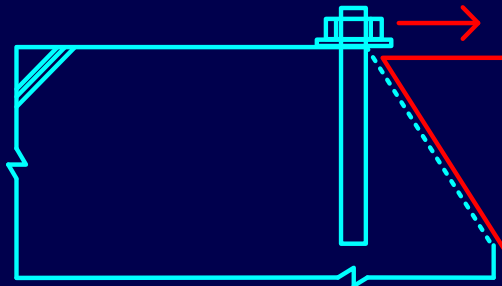
混凝土拉破



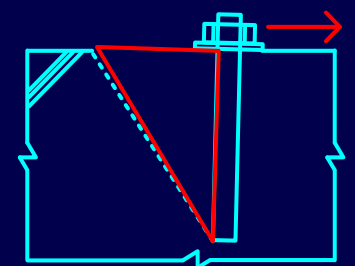
握裹破壞



錨栓剪斷



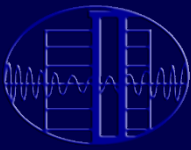
混凝土剪破



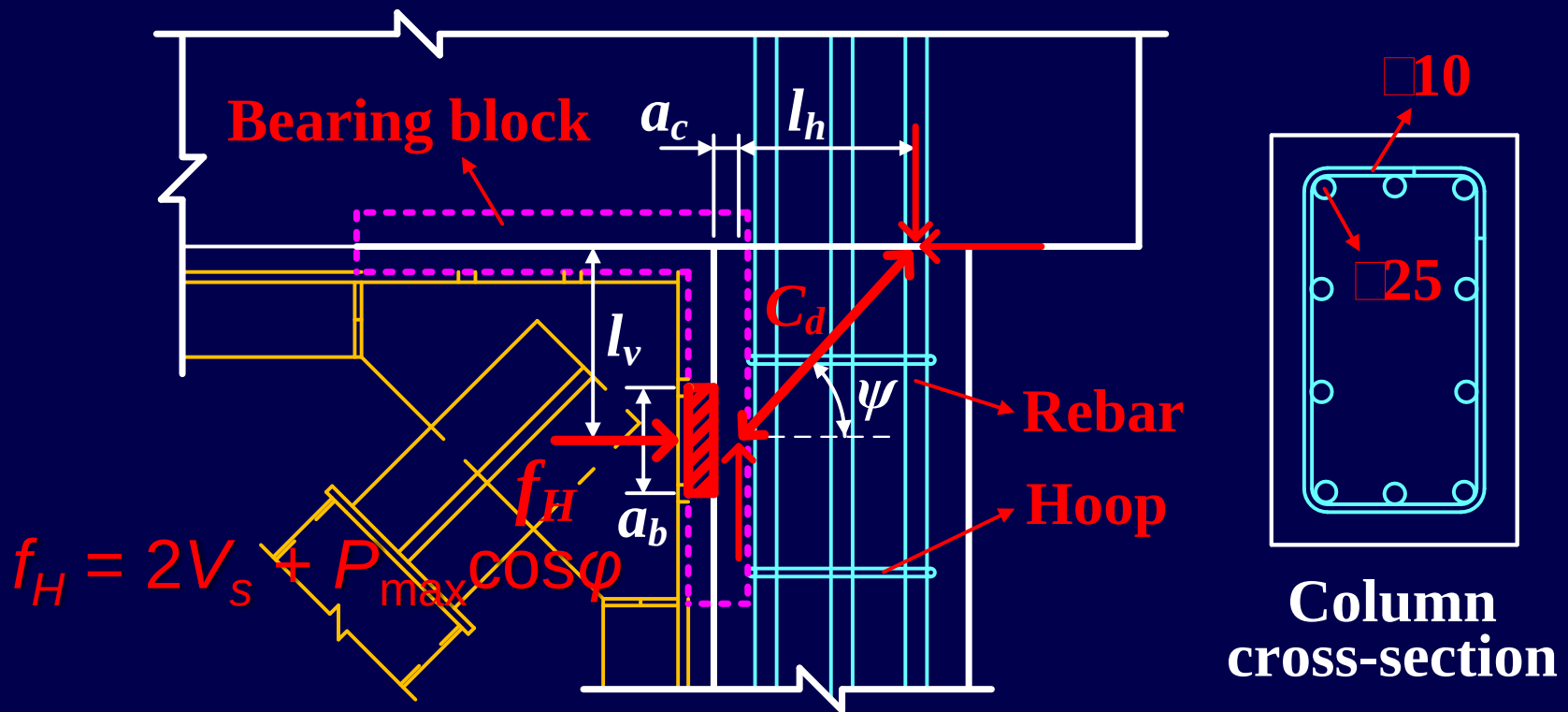
混凝土撬破

ACI 318-11

# 不連續區域剪力強度檢核



Hwang & Lee 2002: 軟化壓拉桿模型 (SST)



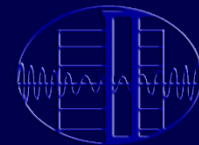
對角抗壓強度水平分量 = 661kN

WT-BS:  $f_H = 756\text{kN} > 661\text{kN}$  (NG)

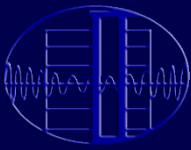
WT-BD:  $f_H = 602\text{kN} < 661\text{kN}$  (OK)



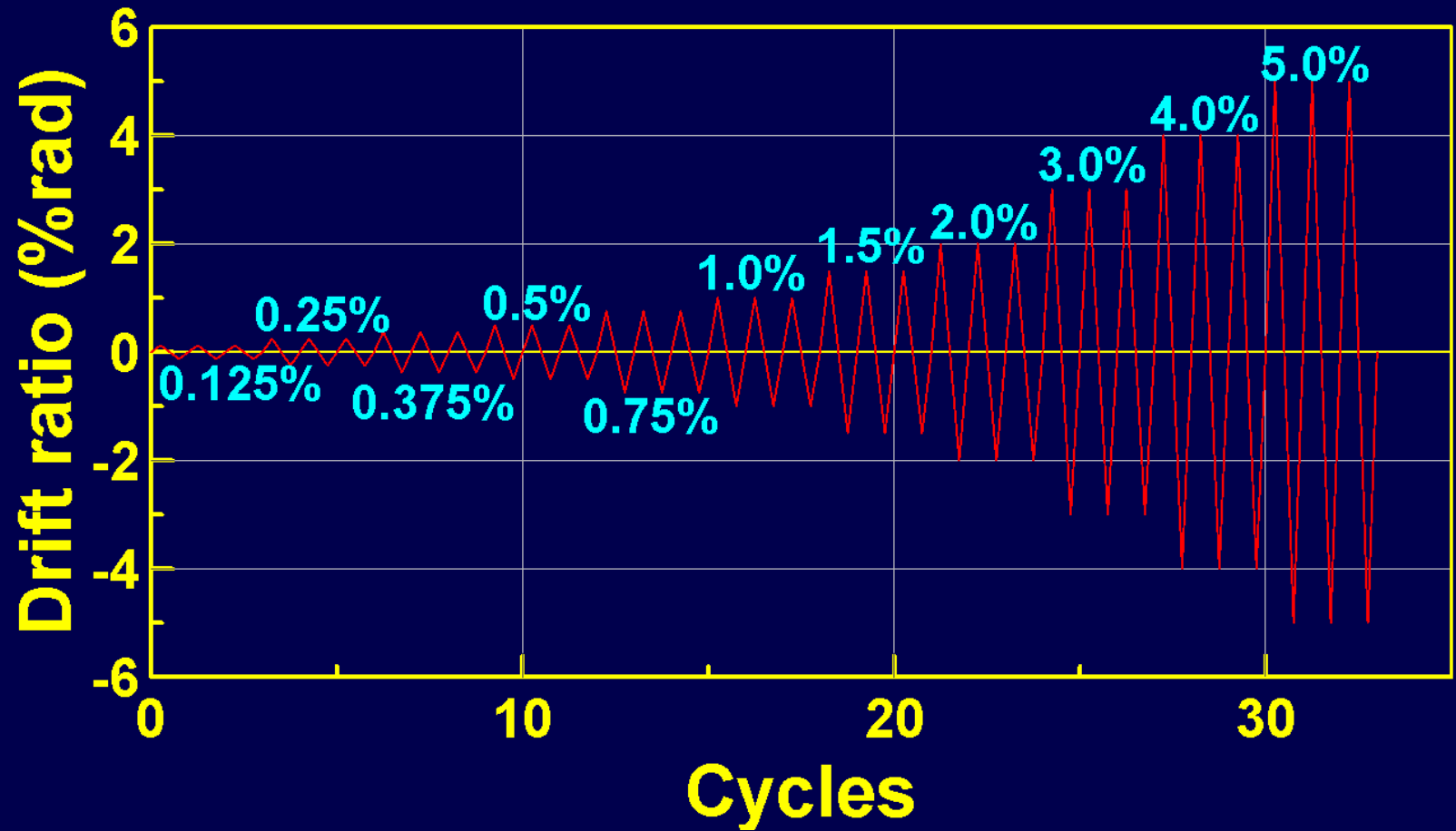
# 試驗配置



# 加載歷時

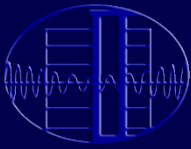


## ACI374.1

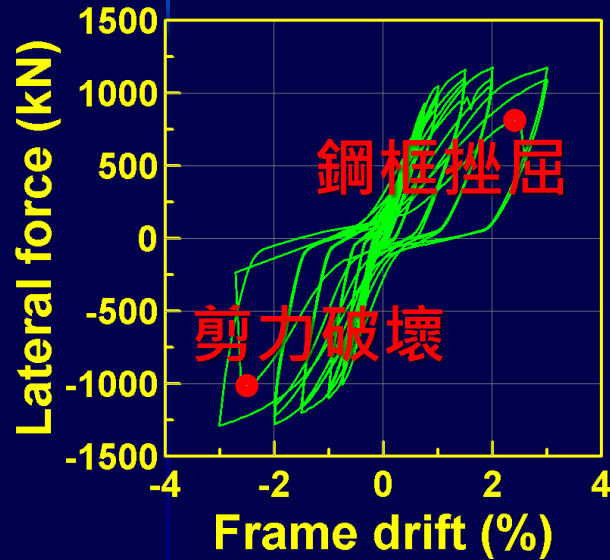




# WT-BS試驗



$$P_y = 686\text{kN}, P_{\max} = 1026\text{kN}.$$

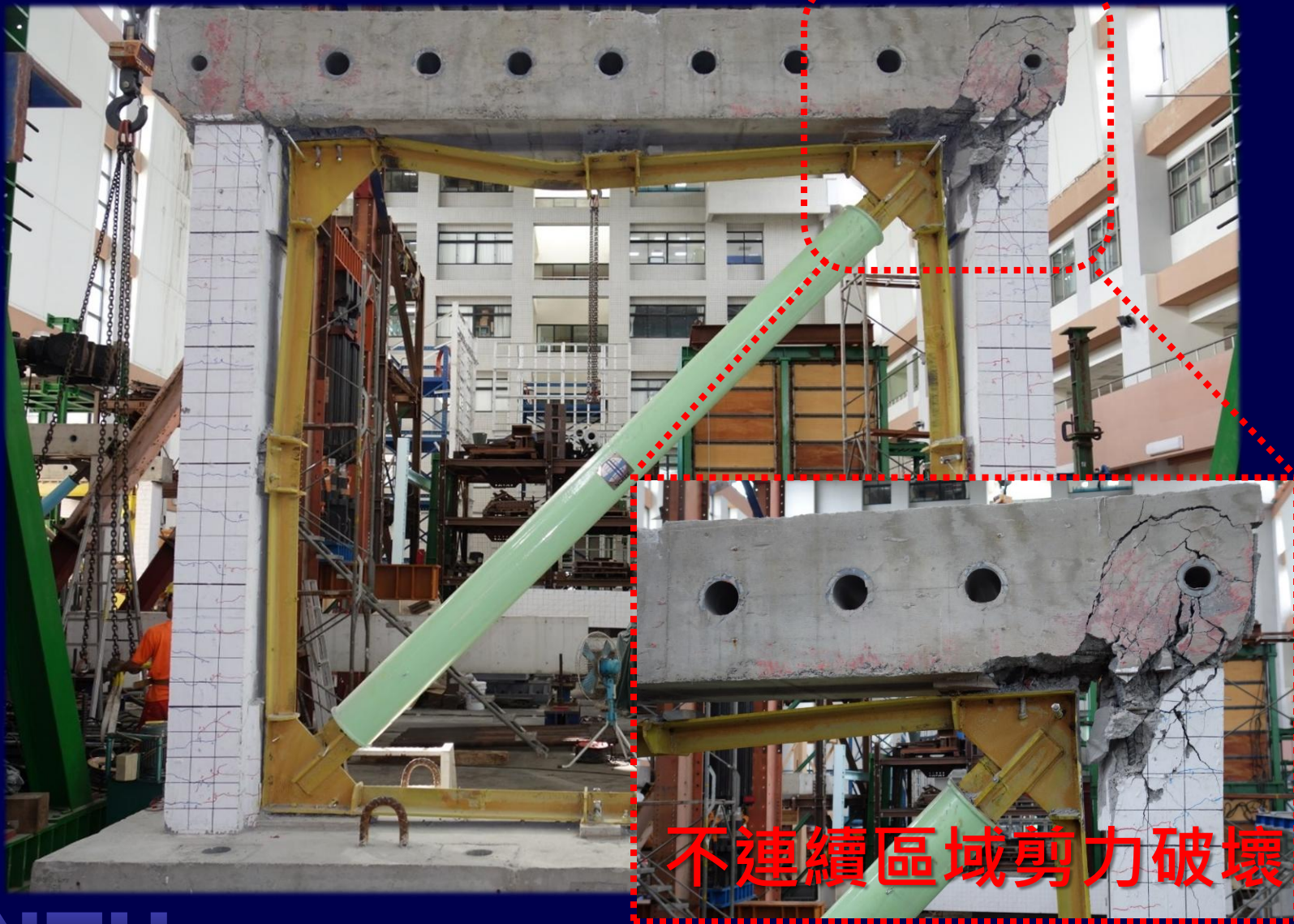


- 承壓塊明顯碎裂  
→ 框架間隙增加  
→ 錨栓剪斷  
→ 柱端剪力破壞  
→ 鋼框構件挫屈



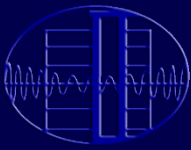
-3.0% Drift第二圈發生D區域破壞  
大量錨栓剪斷

# WT-BS試體破壞模式(與預測相符)



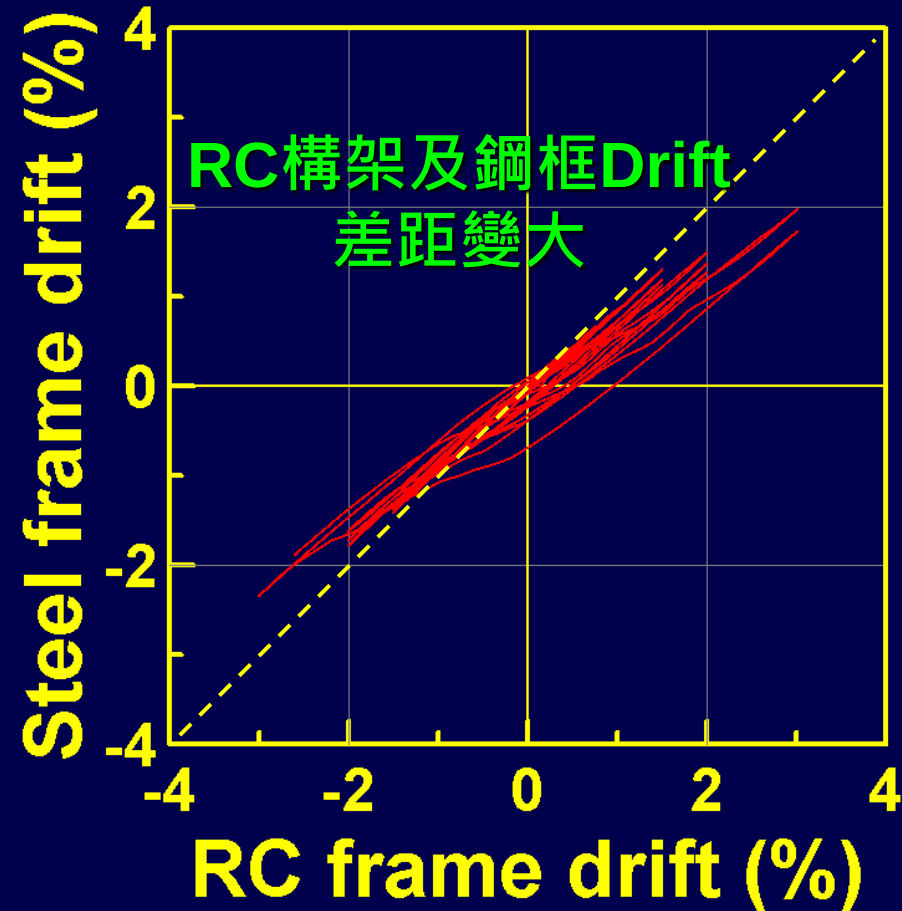
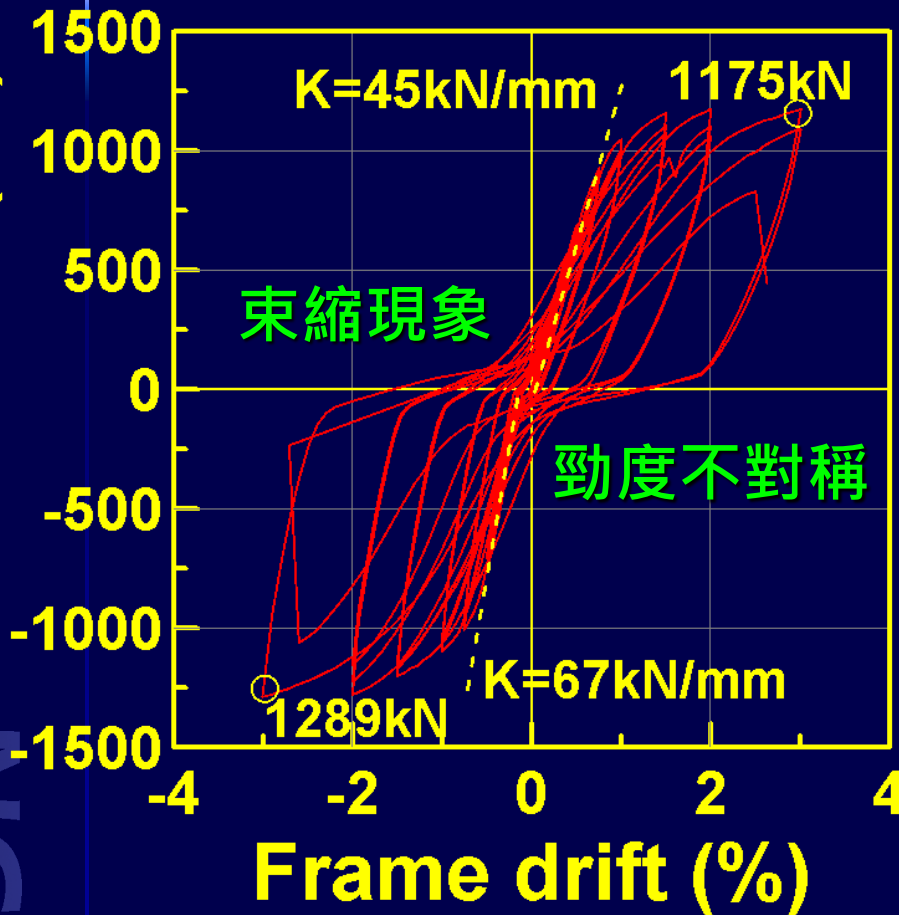
不連續區域剪力破壞





# WT-BS構架受力變形反應

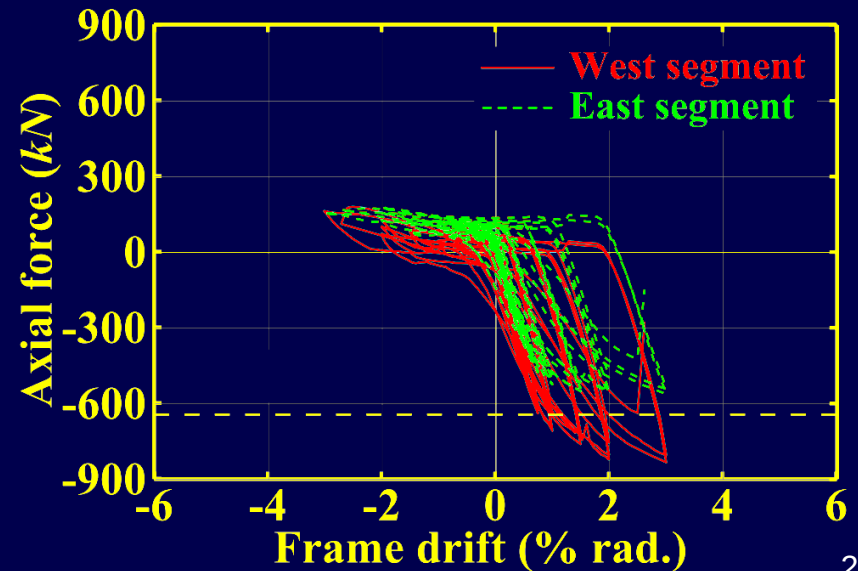
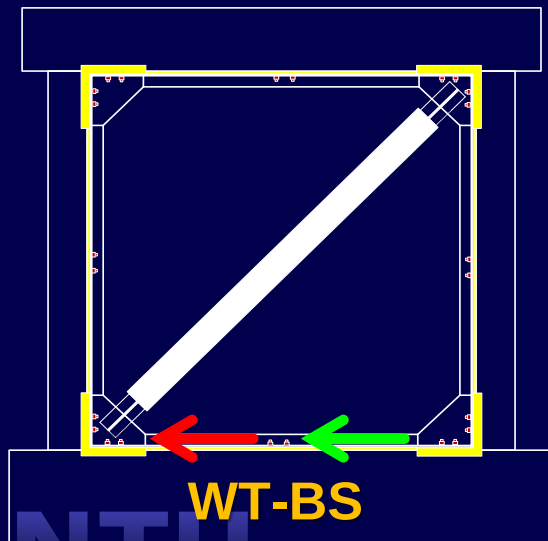
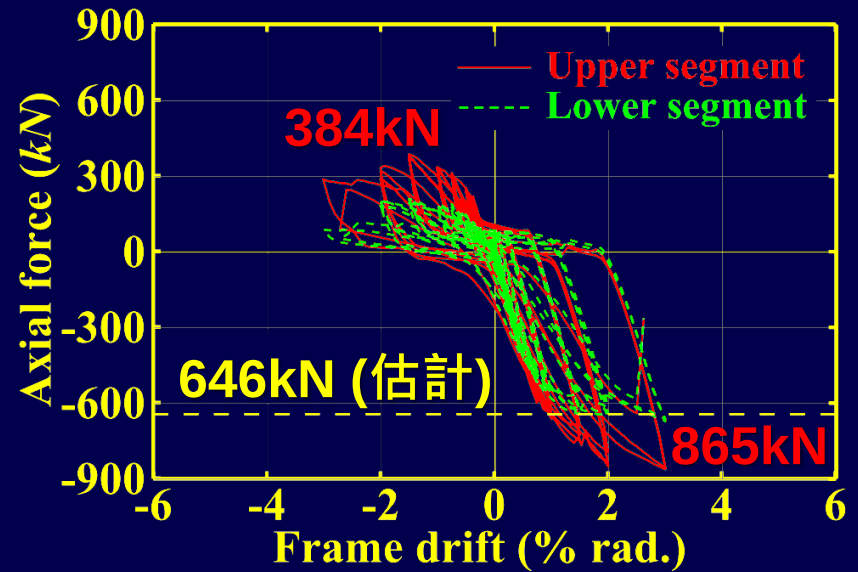
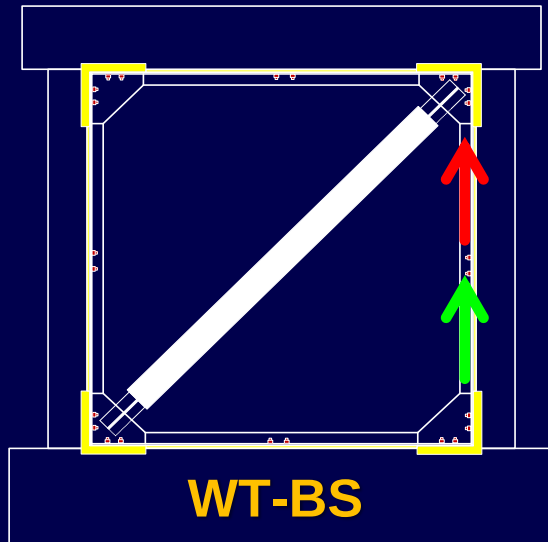
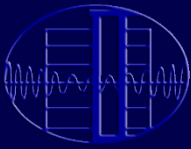
INCREEE



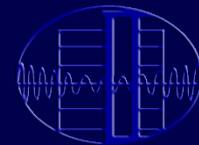
1.5% Drift後承壓塊擠碎產生間隙

NTU

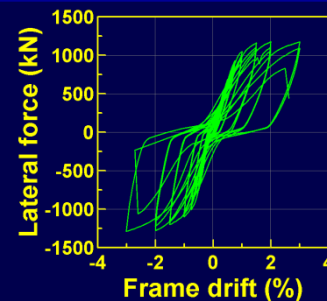
# WT-BS鋼框受力反應

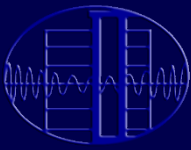


# WT-BS試驗小結



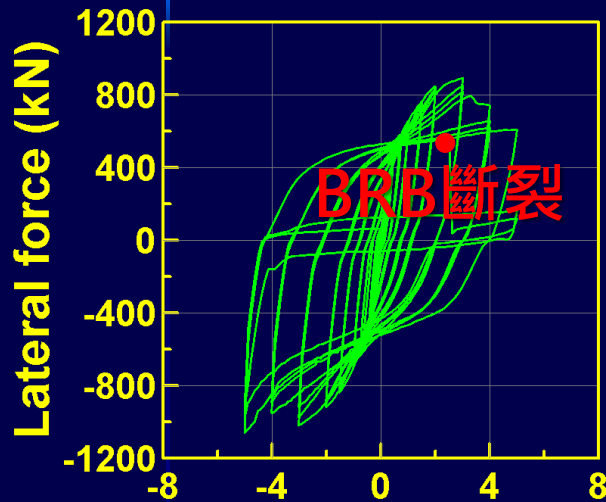
- 承壓塊碎裂使RC構架與鋼框產生間隙而使：
  1. 構架受力變形反應產生束縮現象。
  2. 構架側向勁度在BRB受壓時明顯大於BRB受拉時。
  3. 減少鋼框與RC構架間之承壓面積，降低不連續區域之抗剪強度。
  4. 錨栓於構架側移較大時剪斷。
- BRB受拉時，鋼框承受之壓力較預測值大，是因為錨栓已與鋼框發生擠壓。
- BRB受壓時，鋼框承受少許拉力，不為零，原因同上。
- 側位移角3.0%弧度時達最大側向強度。提升之強度及勁度分別為純鋼框補強試體之2.8及4.5倍。





# WT-BD試驗(承壓塊加勁)

$$P_y = 540\text{kN}, P_{\max} = 807\text{kN}.$$



Frame drift (%)

承壓塊不易碎裂

→ 框架間隙不大

→ 受力變形對稱

→ BRB有效消能

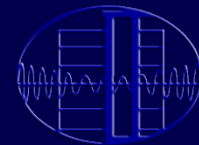
→ 核心疲勞斷裂

(CPD=494)



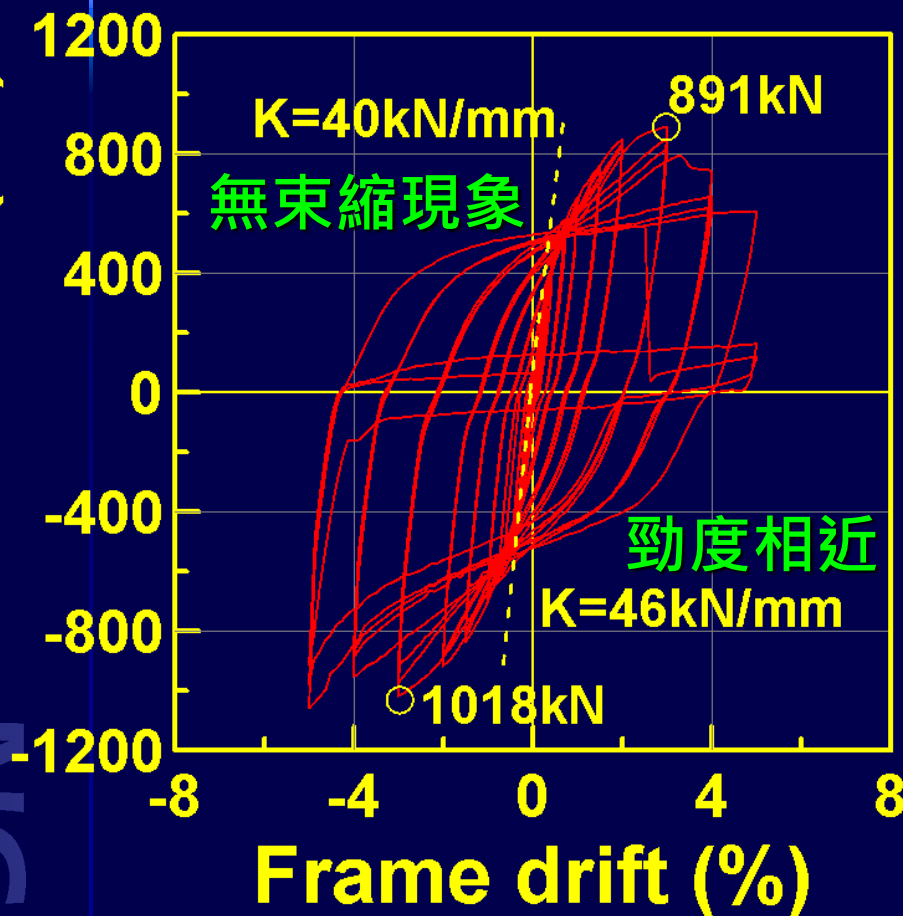
+5.0% Drift第二圈BRB發生疲勞斷裂  
無發生D區域破壞、錨栓未剪斷



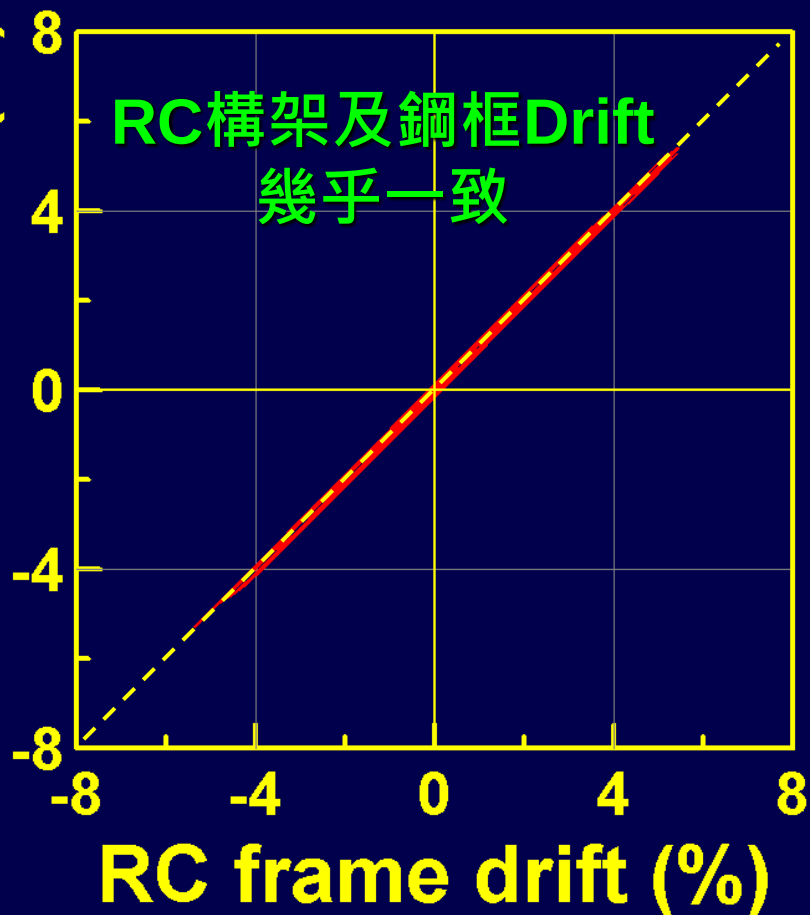


# WT-BD構架受力變形反應

Lateral force (kN)

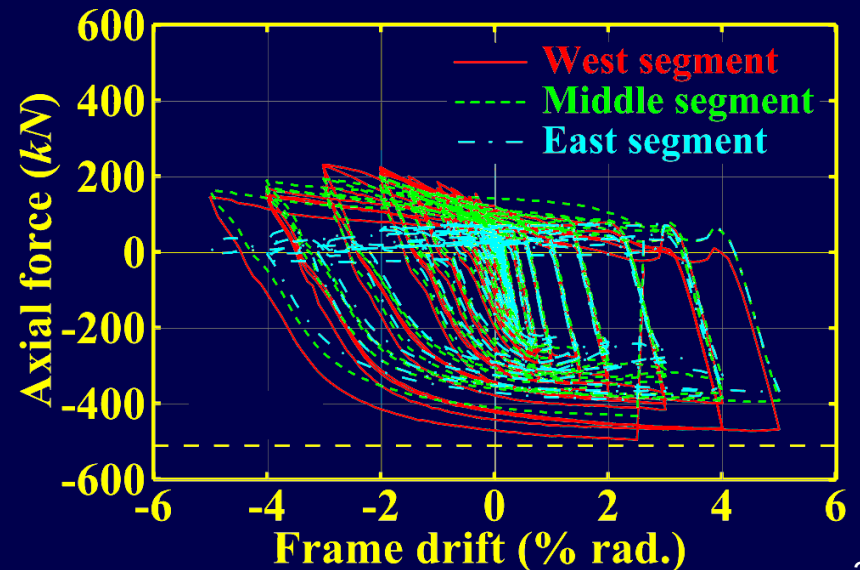
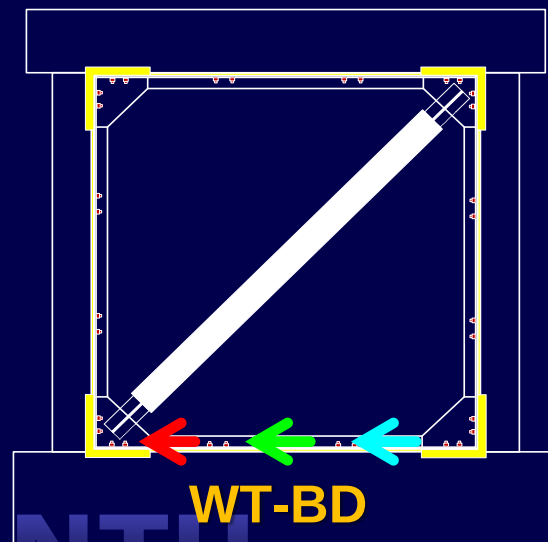
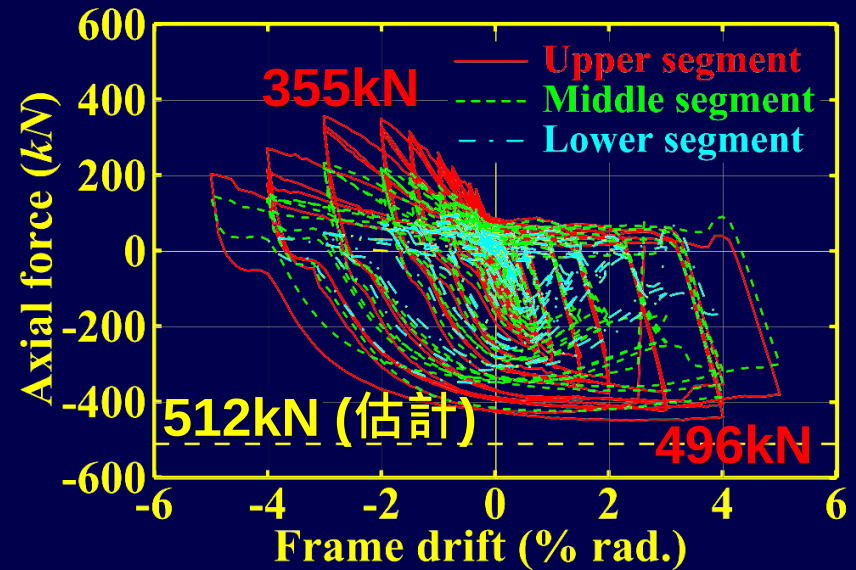
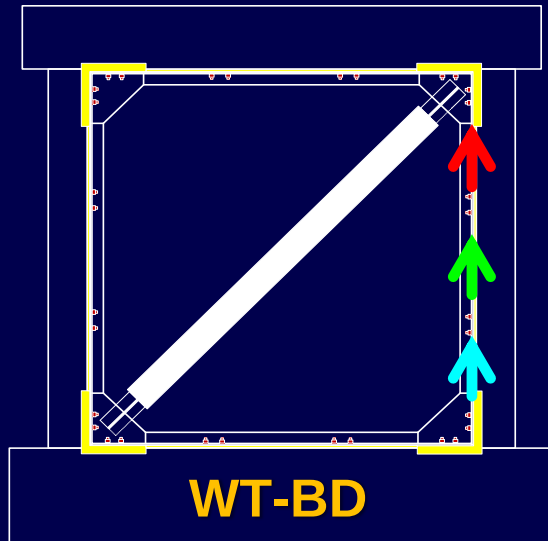
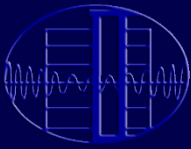


Steel frame drift (%)

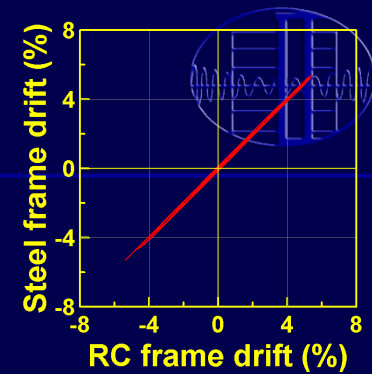
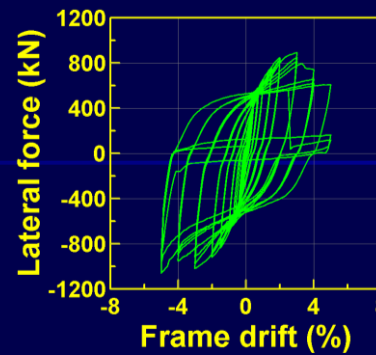


承壓塊加勁使得構架行為提升

# WT-BD鋼框受力反應

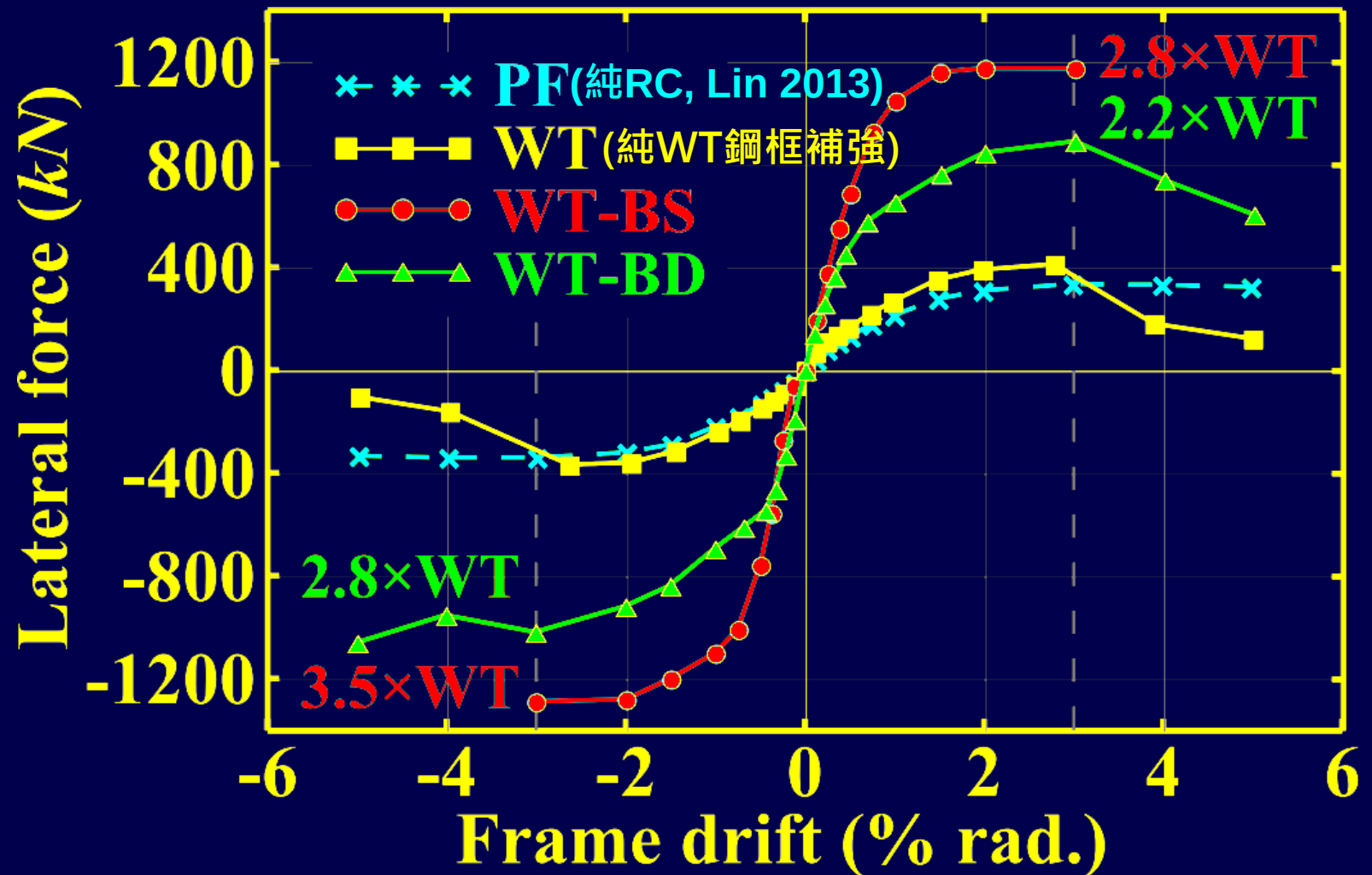
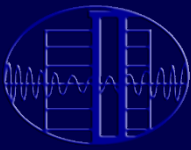


# WT-BD試驗小結

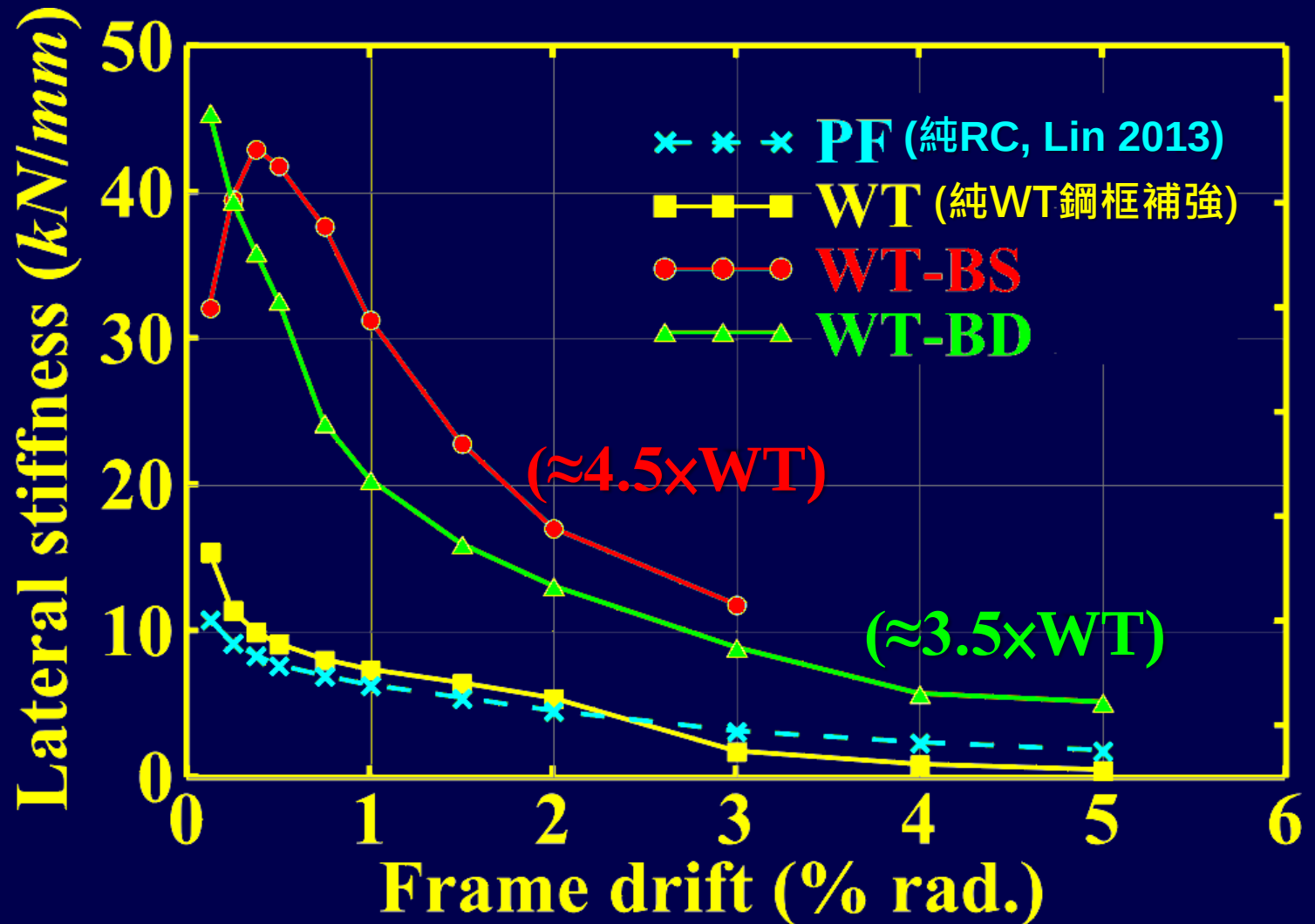
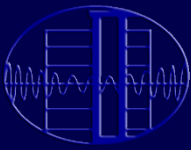


- 採用點鉚鋼線網可減少承壓塊碎裂，使RC構架與鋼框側向變形較一致，因此構架正負向側向勁度無明顯差異。整體受力變形反應良好，較無束縮現象。
- 因此錨栓與鋼框擠壓程度較小，BRB受拉時，鋼框承受之壓力與預測值接近。
- BRB受壓時，鋼框仍因錨栓與鋼框擠壓而承受少許拉力，但最大值在構架側移角達3%弧度時才發生。
- 側移角3.0%弧度時達最大側向強度。補強後提升之強度及勁度分別為純鋼框補強試體之2.2及3.5倍。BRB於5.0%弧度側位移角時發生疲勞斷裂。

# 試體受力變形反應包絡線

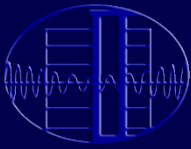


# 試體側向勁度衰減反應



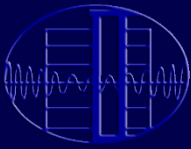


# 結論

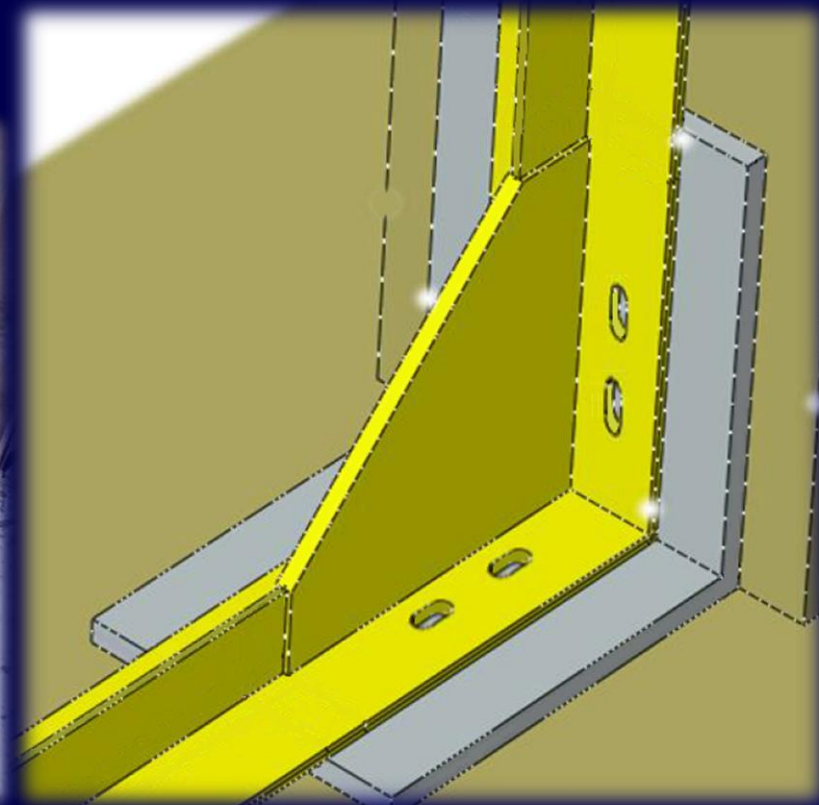


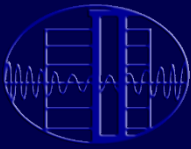
- BRB經承壓塊對RC梁及柱端造成額外剪力需求，利用SST模型簡算法，僅取角隅錨栓間距為有效承壓塊範圍，計算壓桿有效深度，可保守評估D區域之剪力強度。
- WT-BD試體以點鉚鋼絲網加勁承壓塊，使BRB能發揮功能，其累積塑性變形(CPD)為494，遠大於AISC 341-10在BRB單軸反覆載重試驗之規定值200。
- 槽接式BRB端部接合短而穩定，受力變形反應良好。

# 建議



- 應使用點銲鋼線網以加勁承壓塊
- 錨栓孔應設計與加工為長型孔，以免鋼框受額外軸力，並避免構架大變形時錨栓破壞。





***Thank you!***