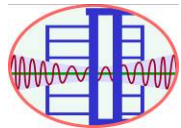
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## The List of Rule Revisions

Version No.	Date	Remarks
V1	2018-05-16	None

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The content presented below serves as the primary rules of this competition. However, if there are cases not stipulated or clearly defined in the rules, the organizer reserves the right of final interpretation of the cases.

## **1. The Overview of the Competition**

Each team is required to design and construct a building model at the competition venue. The model should be able to resist the earthquakes that generated by the shaking table at National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering (NCREE).

This is a two-day competition. On the first day, each team has 6.5 hours (lunch break included) for constructing the building model. All the materials and tools are provided by the organizer.

On the second day, all models will be tested on the shaking table at NCREE. The artificial earthquakes with various intensities will be generated by-the shaking table. The peak ground acceleration (PGA) will gradually increase to 800 gal (gal = cm/sec<sup>2</sup>).

All models are ranked by using the efficiency ratio (ER). The value of ER is computed based on the mass of the model itself, the number of mass blocks supported by the model and the PGA eventually resisted by the model. The winner will be the team whose model obtains the largest value of ER.

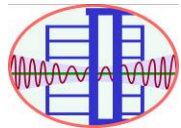
In order to increase the challenge and interest of this competition, the theme of this year's competition is "Constructing a leisure hotel" with the assigned building features. However, considering to the practical aspect, a hotel should has a spacious hotel lobby and equip with bouquet halls in the design. Therefore, the first floor (or ground floor) and the second floor of the hotel should be designed as spacious, open, and double height soft story floors. Because of this consideration, the floors above the third floors should setback to certain degree in order to meet the requirement for the space allocation of the building. Moreover, an outdoor rooftop swimming pool is also required in the design. Apart from these two considerations, there is no restriction of the floor plan. All teams are encouraged to exert their knowledge and creativity to construct effective and efficient building models.

## **2. The Composition of Team Members**

Each team should consists of four students registered in the same university/college and one instructor who is a teacher at the same school. Please be notified that instructors are forbidden to do the constructing models with their own hands during the two-day competition.

## **3. Materials and Tools**

Every team should examine provided materials before making the building model. Please refer to the table 3.1 and 3.2 for checking provided materials. If you find any lack or broken material, please inform the responsible judge immediately.

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### 3.1 Materials

Please note that only the materials provided by the organizer can be used in this competition. Any materials that are not provided by the organizer is forbidden to use (such as double-sided tape, tape, spray adhesive, etc.).

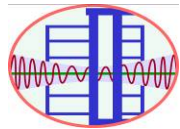
The materials provided by the organizer include:

Item	Quantity	Details
1. Wooden base board	1	It is made of medium density fiberboard (MDF). The size of the board is about 0.55 cm thick, 26 cm (L) × 26 cm (W) ( $\pm 0.3$ cm).
2. Wooden stick	40	They are made of MDF and are used for constructing the model. Each stick is $70 \pm 0.5$ cm long with a $5.5 \text{ mm} \times 4 \text{ mm}$ ( $\pm 1 \text{ mm}$ ) rectangular cross section.
3. Hot-melt glue stick	20	Each stick is about 30 cm long and 6 mm in diameter. These glue sticks cannot be used as the members of the building model.
4. Rubber band	16	Each rubber band is 3 mm wide, 1.5 mm thick, and the perimeter is about 240 mm.
5. A4-size paper	12	12 sheets of A4-size paper.
6. String	1	A tinted cotton string with 4 m long
7. Bamboo stick	1	This item is used for making the team flag.

### 3.2 Tools

The tools provided by the organizer include:

Item	Quantity	Details
1. Fixing plate	1	This plate is used for fixing the models onto the shaking table as well as for checking the building area.
2. Scissors	1	A general office scissors.
3. Wire saw	1	0.9 cm wide and 30 cm long
4. Tape measure	1	The total length is 5.5 m.
5. Manual drill	1	Its bit is 8 mm.
6. Hot-melt glue gun	1	It is a general hot-melt glue gun
7. Large utility knife	2	The width of the blade is about 1.8 cm.
8. Pencil	1	It is a general office pencil.
9. Pencil sharpener	1	It is for sharpening the pencils.
10. Protractor	1	It is a general office plastic semicircular protractor.
11. Marker pen	1	It is a general office marker pen.
12. Ruler	1	A 30cm long plastic straight ruler
13. Cotton gloves	2	The participants can wear the cotton gloves to avoid burns when using the hot-melt glue gun.
14. Hammer	1	A small hammer
15. File	1	A small file

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16.Glue stick	1	A glue stick
17.Cutting mat	1	A3 size



Schematic picture of the tools

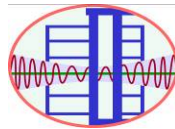
Please note that the service counter will provide some L-shape rulers for proper use in computing and marking. In addition, Participating teams are welcome to use their won stationery such as pencils, rulers, erasers, and calculators for measuring, calculating, positioning and marking functions.

**Except for tools provided by the organizer, participating teams are allowed to take these two types of hand tools (please be notified that electric tool is forbidden to take and use):**

- (1) **Small hand tools for cutting wooden sticks:** such as cutter knives, curve knives, gravers, wire saws, small manual hand drills, sandpaper, cutting pads, etc.
- (2) **Measuring tools:** such as triangular rulers, L-shape rulers, positioning equipment, etc.

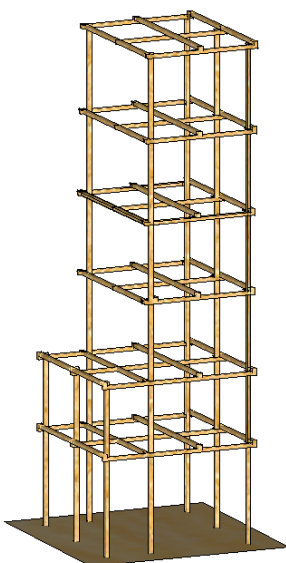
All participating teams are welcome to take paints for decorating their building models (paper and wooden sticks). However, paints cannot have any retrofit function for paper and wooden stick.

**Please be notified that sockets that provided by the organizer are only for using hot melt glue guns, not for private use of personal appliance (e.g. cell phone, iPad, fan, extension cord, etc.).**

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#### **4. The Regulation of the Model Features**

All teams are encouraged to exert their creativity on constructing the model. Nevertheless, the building model have to meet the requirements below:

Item	Description
4.1 Basic Structure	<p>4.1.1 All models must follow the common rules of building construction. That is to say, the models are composed of the basic structural components of building structures, e.g., beams, columns, slabs, walls, and bracings.</p> <p>4.1.2 The structural components should be composed of the materials provided by the organizer. For example, the structural components can combine with a single wooden stick, multiple wooden sticks, strings, rubber bands and papers.</p> <p>4.1.3 It is not necessary to add claddings/decorations to the models for the purpose of aesthetic appearance. Even if claddings/decorations are added into the model, the clearance requirements stated in section 4.7 should be still achieved. It should be feasible for judges to inspect and compute the building area of the model.</p> <div data-bbox="737 1137 1024 1697" data-label="Image">  </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 1. Schematic drawing of the building model.</p>
4.2 Site Area of the Model	<p>4.2.1 Models must be constructed on the base board (26 cm × 26 cm × 0.55 cm) provided by the organizer. A 3 cm clearance around the edges of the base board must be kept in order to fix the model onto the shaking table. <b>Teams violating this rule will be disqualified or punished by adding penalty weights to the models.</b></p>

4.2.2 The allowable site area is the 20 cm × 20 cm square shown as the dotted lines in Figure 2. The projection of the entire model onto the base board must be within this 20 cm × 20 cm square.

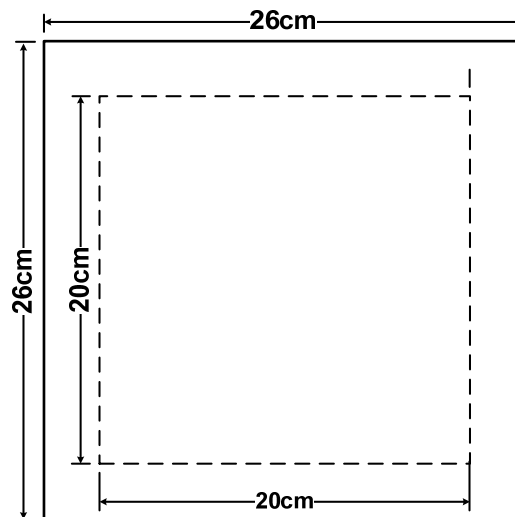


Figure 2. The allowable site area of the model.

4.3  
Number of  
Wooden  
Sticks  
Fixed on  
the Base  
Board

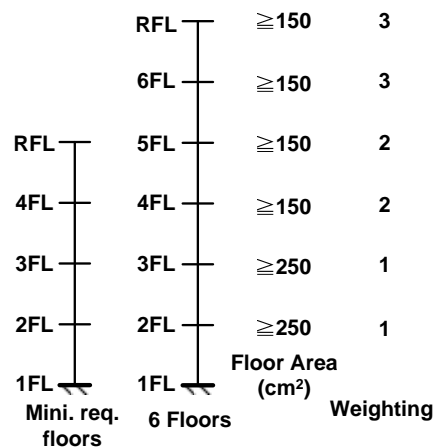
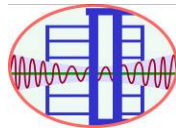


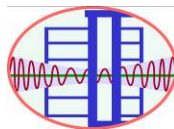
Figure 3. Floor Layout.

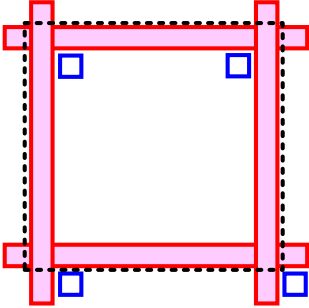
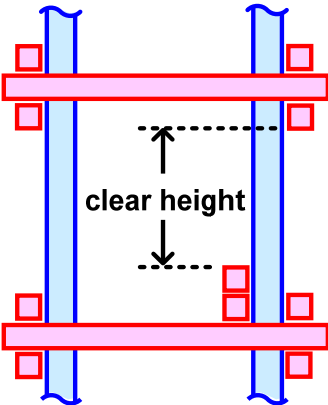
4.3.1 It is allowed to drill holes on the base board for fixing **columns**. There is no restriction on the number of columns fixed on the base board.

4.3.2 It is acceptable to carry out enhancing column elements (e.g., enlarged holes, cotton strings running in a ditch, etc.) to fix columns on the base

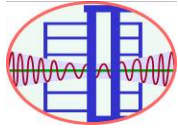
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	<p>board. However, all holes (enlarged holes, ditches, etc.) should be backfilled with hot-melt glue to avoid intended reduction of the base board weight.</p> <p>4.3.3 The base board should be kept flat and integral in case the board cannot be mounted onto the shake table with troubles.</p> <p>4.3.4 All of the columns must be fixed on the base board. Isolated system design is not allowed.</p>
4.4 Floors	<p>4.4.1 Figure 3 shows the definition of floor number and the minimum area of each floor. There are at least four complete floors in the model (Figure 3). That is to say, except the 1FL, there are at least four floors can be loaded with mass blocks.</p> <p>4.4.2 The height of the model, measured from the top of the base board to the top of the RFL, must be not less than 45 cm and no larger than 70 cm. In addition, the total height (the flag and decorations included) should not be larger than 80 cm.</p> <p>4.4.3 Except for the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (or the ground floor), each floor (the RFL included) should load with mass blocks. The weight factor for the mass blocks on every floor, which will be used to compute the ER, is shown in Figure 3.</p>
4.5 Floor Area	<p>4.5.1 The floor area is defined as the area enclosed by the edge beams. The floor area is measured along the outer edges of the edge beams shown as the black dashed lines in Figure 4. The two ends of the edge beams should be connected to the columns, which are fixed on the base board and are continuous from the ground to the floor. The minimum floor area for each of the 2FL and 3FL is 250 cm<sup>2</sup>. The minimum floor area for each of the other floors is 150 cm<sup>2</sup>. The total floor area, excluding the 1FL (the GF), of the model must be between 1000 cm<sup>2</sup> and 2000 cm<sup>2</sup>. There is no mass block placed on the 1FL (the GF). The 1FL (the GF) area is also not counted in.</p> <p>4.5.2 Setback is required for the 4FL and the upper floors. Each floor area of the 4FL and the upper floors should be 60% to 80% of that of the 3FL.</p> <p>4.5.3 Atrium design is not regarded as the setback mentioned above.</p>

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	 <p>Figure 4. The schematic diagram of the floor area plan. The floor area is the area enclosed by the black dashed lines.</p>
<p>4.6 Clear Floor Height</p>	<p>4.6.1 The clear floor height of the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (the ground floor) is not less than 15 cm.</p> <p>4.6.2 Except the 1<sup>st</sup> floor (the ground floor), the clear floor height of each floor is not less than 10 cm and no larger than 12 cm.</p> <p>4.6.3 The clear floor height of the <math>i</math>-th floor is defined as the distance between the bottom edge of the lowest beam of the <math>(i+1)</math>-th floor and the top edge of the highest beam of the <math>i</math>-th floor (Figure 5).</p>  <p>Figure 5. The definition of a clear floor height (side view)</p>





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## 4.7 Exterior Clearance

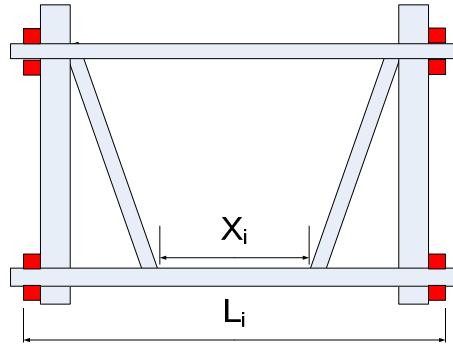


Figure 6

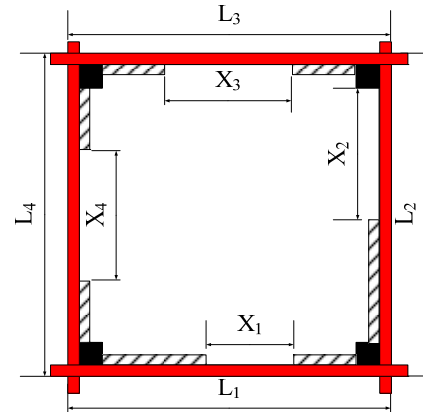


Figure 7

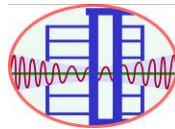
4.7.1 Based on flow and space consideration, a real building should contains doors and windows on each floor. Therefore, every floor of the model must keep some exterior clearance  $X_i$ , in which there is no material/member installed along the perimeter  $L_i$  of the floor (Figure 6). The ratio of  $X_i$  to  $L_i$  for each floor should be not less than a certain value (values will be specified later). It should be noted that the downward projected lengths of bracings and walls should also be considered.

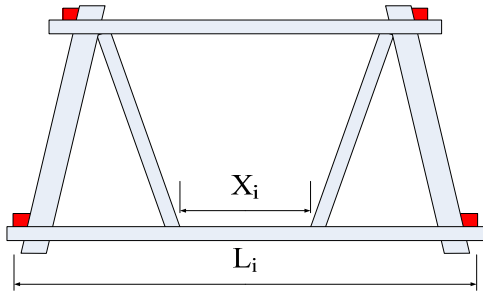
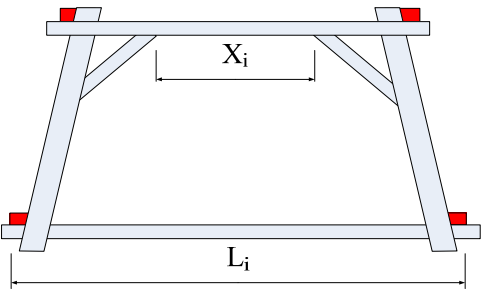
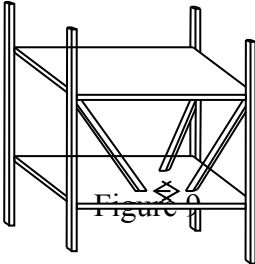
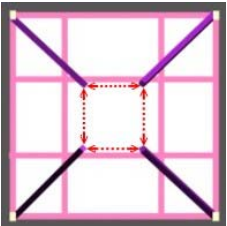
4.7.2  $\Sigma L_i$  (Figures 6 and 7) is the sum of the floor perimeter defining the floor area shown as Figure 4.  $\Sigma X_i$  is the sum of the parts of the floor perimeter, which are not occupied by the projection of walls, bracings and columns.


4.7.3 The exterior clearance ratio of a floor is defined as:

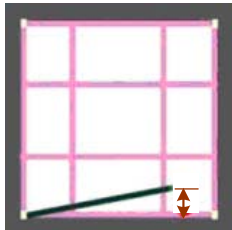
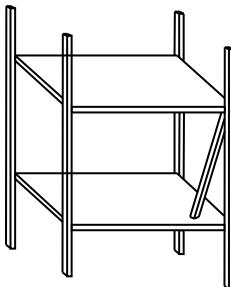
$$\frac{\Sigma X_i}{\Sigma L_i} * 100\% \quad \text{Formula (1)}$$

4.7.4 When the elevation of a floor in a certain direction is a trapezoid and the bottom side is wider than the top side (Figures 8a and 8b),  $L_i$  is the length of the bottom side. The corresponding  $X_i$  is the clear length of the bottom floor perimeter, which is not occupied by the downward projection of bracings and inclined columns.

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	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Figure 8a</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Figure 8b</p> </div> </div> <p>4.7.5 The space occupied by any materials, e.g., wooden sticks, cotton string, paper, etc., cannot be included into <math>X_i</math> when computing the exterior/interior clearance.</p> <p>4.7.6 Except for the 1st floor (the ground floor), the exterior clearance ratio of each floor (<math>\Sigma X_i / \Sigma L_i * 100\%</math>) must be larger than 45%.</p> <p>4.7.7 <b>The exterior clearance ratio (<math>\Sigma X_i / \Sigma L_i * 100\%</math>) of the first floor (the ground floor) must be larger than 70%.</b></p>
4.8 Interior Clearance	<p>4.8.1 In order to keep passages inside a floor, any vertical cross section of a floor must not be fully blocked. The width of the passage is the so-called interior clearance.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-end;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Figure 9</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>Figure 10</p> </div> </div> <p>4.8.2 The passage should be kept in all directions. That is to say, the vertical cross sections in all directions should not fully blocked. For example, the projection of Figure 9 is shown as Figure 10. The dashed lines shown in Figure 10 are the passages.</p> <p>4.8.3 When the distance between the end of a vertical member/material and the floor edge is less than 2.5 cm, this member/material is considered as an exterior bracing (Figure 11). An exterior bracing affects only the computation of the exterior clearance rather than the interior clearance.</p>

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	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;">   </div> <p style="text-align: center;">Figure 11. An exterior bracing.</p> <p>4.8.4 The interior clearance in any direction must be not less than 5 cm (Figs. 9 and 10).</p> <p>4.8.5 It should be noted that the interior bracings cannot touch the mass blocks. Please refer to section 5 for more explanation.</p> <p>4.8.6 The interior clearance of the 1st floor (the ground floor) must be kept maximum. In other words, it is not allowed to install any interior braces or walls inside the 1st floor (the ground floor).</p>
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## **5. The Placement of Mass Blocks**

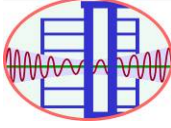
In the practical terms, buildings are subjected to various types of loading. In this competition, mass blocks represent the vertical loading in actual buildings. The rules of placing the mass blocks are:

5.1 The material of the mass blocks is steel. The dimension of each mass block is  $6.0 \text{ cm} \times 4.5 \text{ cm} \times 3.0 \text{ cm}$  ( $\pm 2 \text{ mm}$ ). The weight of each mass block is about 635 g. The average vertical loading on each unit floor area is 10 to 12  $\text{g/cm}^2$  (denoted as  $w_r$ ) for all floors except the RFL and 1FL. The value of  $w_r$  can be different for every floor. For the RFL, the average vertical loading on each unit floor area is 14 to 16  $\text{g/cm}^2$  (denoted as  $w_t$ ). There is no need of mass blocks on 1FL (the GF). The required number of mass blocks on each floor is computed by using Equation (2). Then the computed value should be rounded off to the integer place.

For all floors except the RFL and 1FL (the GF), the number of mass blocks  
 $= \text{floor area (cm}^2\text{)} \times w_r / 635$ , where  $w_r = 10 \sim 12$ . Formula (2a)

For the RFL, the number of mass blocks  
 $= \text{floor area (cm}^2\text{)} \times w_t / 635$ , where  $w_t = 14 \sim 16$ . Formula (2b)

5.2 All models should be loaded with at least the number of mass blocks computed from the Rule 5.1. All of the mass blocks must be in compliance with Rules 5.3 to 5.6. Otherwise,

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the penalty weight is imposed on the model (Table 1). The number of mass blocks of each floor cannot be changed after the referee's approval in the model inspection.

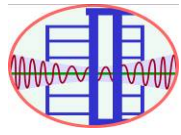
- 5.3 Mass blocks may be placed horizontally or vertically on the floors. Nevertheless, mass blocks cannot not be stacked up.
- 5.4 Mass blocks cannot extrudes beyond the boundary of a floor  $\geq 5$  mm, and cannot touch columns or bracings. If the mass blocks touch columns or bracings, the mass blocks would be treated as a part of the structure. Therefore, the clear floor height of that floor will be computed starting from the highest contact point instead of the top edge of the highest beam.
- 5.5 Mass blocks are fixed to the floors while mounting the model to the shaking table. Only hot-melt glue can be used to fix mass blocks to the floors. Other materials, such as paper, cotton string, rubber bands etc., are not permitted to fix mass blocks.
- 5.6 If one mass block installed onto the model floors is found to have one or more of the following conditions, 50 grams of penalty weight would be imposed for that particular mass block. In addition, that mass block will not be counted into the calculation of Efficiency Ratio.
- 5.6.1 A mass block extrudes beyond the boundary of a floor  $\geq 5$  mm.
- 5.6.2 A mass block touches columns, or bracings.
- 5.6.3 Mass blocks are stacked up vertically.
- 5.6.4 The actual number of installed mass blocks does not conform to the approved number shown in the Calculation Sheet (caused by either mistakes or uncompleted installation).

Example:

Floor no.	Floor area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Calculated number of mass blocks		Actual number of installed mass blocks	Weighting
		Lower bound (wt=14g, wr=10g)	Upper bound (wt=16g, wr=12g)		
RFL	200	4	5	5	3
6FL	200	3	4	4	3
5FL	250	4	5	5	2
4FL	250	4	5	5	2
3FL	320	5	6	6	1
2FL	350	6	7	6	1

## **6. The Grading Rules**

The criterion used for grading the performance of the models is the efficiency ratio (ER). The ER is computed as:

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where:

$$ER(EfficiencyRatio) = \frac{I \times \sum W_i}{M_M - M_B + M_P}$$

Formula (3)

$I$ : The maximum seismic intensity resisted by the model (gal).

$\sum W_i$ : The total weighted number of mass blocks supported by the model. The number of mass blocks on different floors is multiplied by different weight factors (Figure 3). The weight factor for the mass blocks on the 2FL and 3FL is equal to one. The weight factor for the mass blocks on the 4FL and 5FL floors is two. The weight factor for the mass blocks on the 6FL and upper floors is three.

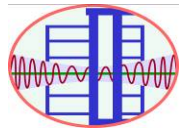
$M_M$ : The mass of the model itself (including the base board, but excluding the mass blocks)

$M_B$ : The mass of the base board.

$M_P$ : The penalty mass, which penalizes the violation of the competing rules. The detail of the penalty mass is shown in Table 1.

Table 1. The penalty mass.

Rule No.	Violations	Penalty mass
15.3	Teams who don't clean up the working area and arrange the tools in order	500 g
4.2.1 4.2.2	The site area of the model and the clearance along the edge of the base board ( $\geq 3$ cm)	500 g
4.4.1	Except the 1FL, there are at least four floors can be loaded with mass blocks.	500 g
4.4.2	The height of the model ( $45 \text{ cm} \leq H \leq 70 \text{ cm}$ , total height $\leq 80$ cm)	200 g
4.5.1	Except for the 1FL (the GF), the total floor area ( $1000 \text{ cm}^2 \leq A \leq 2000 \text{ cm}^2$ )	100 g
4.8.6	The interior clearances for the 1FL (the FG)	500 g
5.1 5.6	Violation of mass block installation requirements	50 g /block
4.6.1 4.6.2	The clear floor height (1FL $\geq 15$ cm, 10 cm $\leq$ all other floors $\leq 12$ cm)	50 g / cm
4.7.6 4.7.7	Exterior clearance $\Sigma X_i / \Sigma L_i$ (1FL > 70%, OTHER FLRS > 45%)	10 g / %
4.8.4	Interior clearance (must $\geq 5$ cm for all floors)	100 g / cm

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4.4.1	Floor area (2-3FL: $\geq 250 \text{ cm}^2$ ; 4FL-RFL $\geq 150 \text{ cm}^2$ )	5 g / $\text{cm}^2$
4.5.2	Each floor area of the 4 <sup>th</sup> and the upper floors should be 60% to 80% of that of the 3FL.	10 g / %

Example:

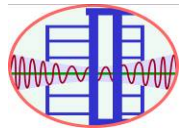
There is a model with the mass of the model itself,  $M_M$ , equal to 750 g, and the mass of the base board,  $M_B$ , equal to 275 g. In addition, the penalty mass,  $M_P$ , is 50 g because the clear height of one floor is only 9.6 cm. There are 6, 6, 5, 5, 4, and 5 mass blocks placed on the 2FL, 3FL, 4FL, 5FL, 6FL, and RFL, respectively. This model passes the shaking test with a PGA equal to 700 gal (i.e.,  $I=700$ ), but fails at the subsequent shaking test with a PGA equal to 800 gal. The efficiency ratio of this model is computed as:

$$ER = \frac{I \times \sum W_i}{M_M - M_B + M_P} = \frac{700 \times (6 \times 1 + 6 \times 1 + 5 \times 2 + 5 \times 2 + 4 \times 3 + 5 \times 3)}{750 - 275 + 50} = 78.67$$

## **7. Mounting Models onto the Shaking Table**

Before the models are tested on the shaking table, there are periods allowing all teams to mount their models onto the shaking table and fix mass blocks on the floors of models.

- 7.1 Only two members of each team are allowed to mount their model onto the shaking table and fix the mass blocks. This task should be completed within 20 minutes. The team members are responsible for the completion of this task.
- 7.2 The organizer will provide each team with two screwdrivers and screws for mounting the model onto the shaking table.
- 7.3 The organizer will provide each team with a hot-melt glue gun and hot-melt glue for fixing the mass blocks on the floors of the model.
- 7.4 The materials and tools not provided by the organizer cannot be used to mount the models onto the shaking table and fix the mass blocks.
- 7.5 During the period of mounting the models onto the shaking table and fixing the mass blocks, it is not allowed to strengthen the structure of the model.
- 7.6 The team members mounting the models onto the shaking table should be careful not to touch other teams' models, which have already been mounted on the table.
- 7.7 After all teams completed the task of mounting their models onto the shaking table and fixing the mass blocks, IDEERS staff will check whether or not the screws on the four corners of each model are secure. Nevertheless, each team is still completely responsible for the fixing of the model onto the shaking table (rule 7.1). The team shall raise no objection once the model was announced fail and the base board is apparently loosened during the test.
- 7.8 The judges will examine all models mounted on the shaking table. The model with the following conditions stated in 7.8.1 to 7.8.3 will be required to make modifications of the

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model within an allowed period of time. Otherwise, a certain degrees of penalty will be given to the model by the judges. Sometimes, in the worst case, the team may be disqualified for ranking in this contest.

7.8.1 The number of mass blocks on each floor is not consistent with that reported in the check table.

7.8.2 Mass blocks are attached to columns/bracings by using hot-melt glue.

7.8.3 Mass blocks are beyond the boundary of the supporting floor  $\geq 5$  mm.

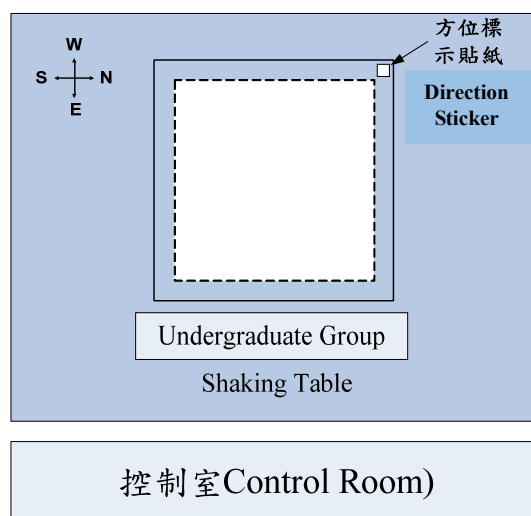
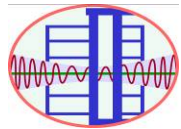


Figure 12. The orientation of the model fixed on the shaking table.

7.9 The side of the base board marked with a sticker is where the model should be built on. In addition, when mounting the model onto the shaking table, the sticker should be on the northwest corner (shown as Figure 12). If there is any question about the relative positions or directions shown in Figure 12, please ask the staffs/judges for assistance.

7.10 The base board is fixed to the shaking table by using a metal plate (Figure 13), referred to as fixing plate. Please note the orientation of the metal plate because the layouts of the holes on the four sides of the metal plate are not the same.

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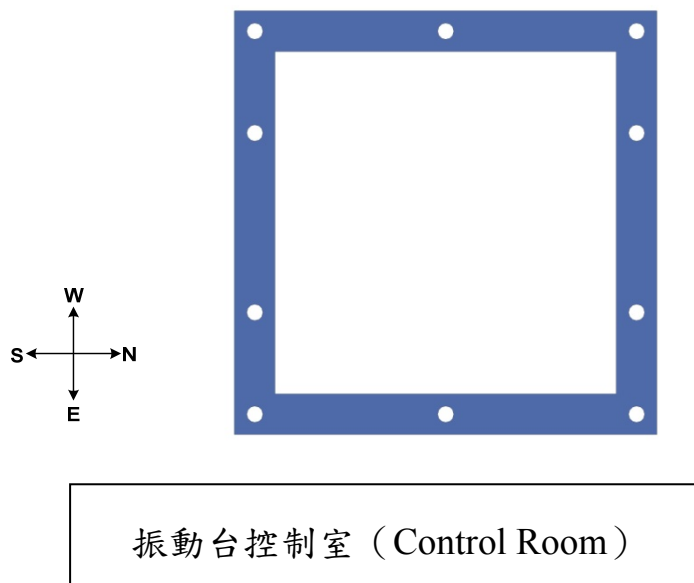


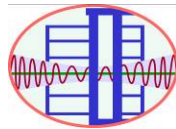
Figure 13. The metal plate for fixing the base board onto the shaking table

## **8. Loading Protocols**

All models will be tested simultaneously on the shaking table. The artificial earthquakes generated by the shaking table contain a broadband of sweeping excitation frequencies. The intensity of each artificial earthquake is represented by using the peak ground acceleration (PGA). The PGA increases from one test to another. Figure 14 shows the two components of the displacement time histories of the artificial earthquake.

- 8.1 There will be at most six tests, in which the PGAs are arranged in the sequence of 250 gal, 400 gal, 500 gal, 600 gal, 700 gal, 800 gal.
- 8.2 The teams whose models pass the test with the PGA equal to 400 gal, which is equivalent to an earthquake with the intensity VI in Taiwan, will receive the Quake-Resistant Certificate.
- 8.3 Only the models passing the test with the PGA equal to 600 gal are qualified for ranking in this contest. In addition, the models qualified for ranking the three first should pass the 700 gal test.
- 8.4 The bidirectional time histories of the artificial earthquakes are available on the IDEER's website. All teams are encouraged to download these data.
- 8.5 The mentioned directions are according to those specified in the lab. Figure 12 shows the directions and the orientation for mounting the models to the shaking table.



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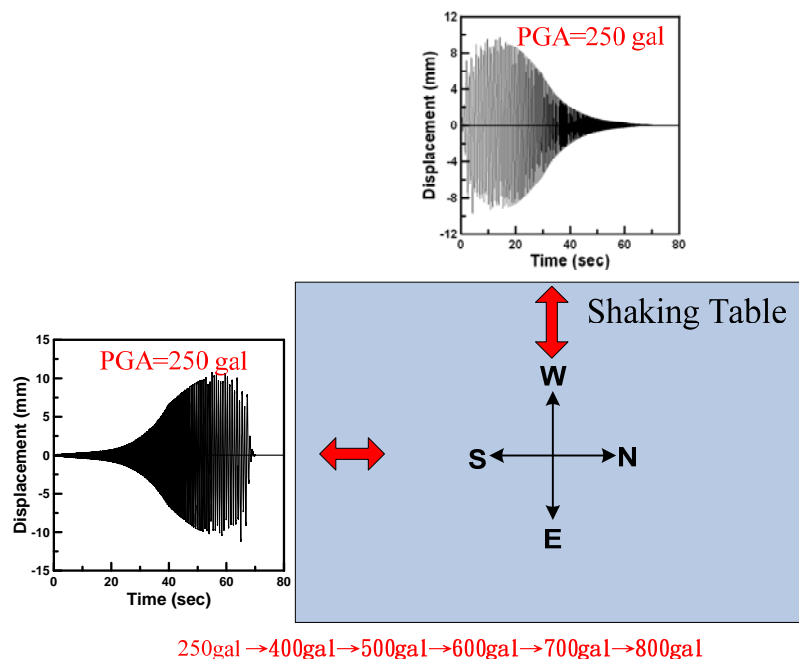


Figure 14. The E-W and N-S components of displacement time histories of the artificial earthquake.

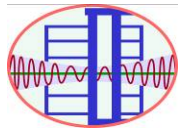
## **9. The Failure Criteria**

A model will be judged as a failure when the following conditions occur. The failed model will be removed from the shaking table before the next test.

- 9.1 Any floor is unstable or collapsed.
- 9.2 Any mass block falls off, significantly dislocates, sways, or rocks.
- 9.3 The number of columns detached from the base board is larger than or equal to one half of the total number of columns.
- 9.4 The residual displacement of the inclined model, which is the horizontal distance measured from the original roof position to the final roof position, is greater than or equal to 10 cm.
- 9.5 The base board is apparently loosened during the test.
- 9.6 The jury has the consensus that a model fails in the test.

## **10. The Fixing Plate**

A fixing plate (Figure 13), which is used to fix the base board to the shaking table, is provided by the organizer. In order to make sure that the models are built within the allowable site area,

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all teams are suggested to put this plate through the models at times during the process of constructing the models. The judges will use this fixing plate to check whether or not the building is constructed within the allowable site area.

## **11. The Exhibition Object**

Each team must prepare an exhibition object displaying the design concept and creativity of the model. This exhibition object is done before this two-day competition. The object could be either two-dimensional or three-dimensional. The way of exhibition could be in a static and/or dynamic style. The space for this exhibition is limited to 35 cm (height) × 25 cm (width) × 25 cm (depth) shown as Figure 15. The Design-Concept Exhibition Award is granted based on the clarity and creativity of displaying the design concept of the model. The affiliation of the team including the department and the university/college should be presented in the exhibition object. If the exhibition object uses electronic products, the team is responsible for the safe keeping of the electronic products. In addition, the team is responsible for the power supply to the electronic products.

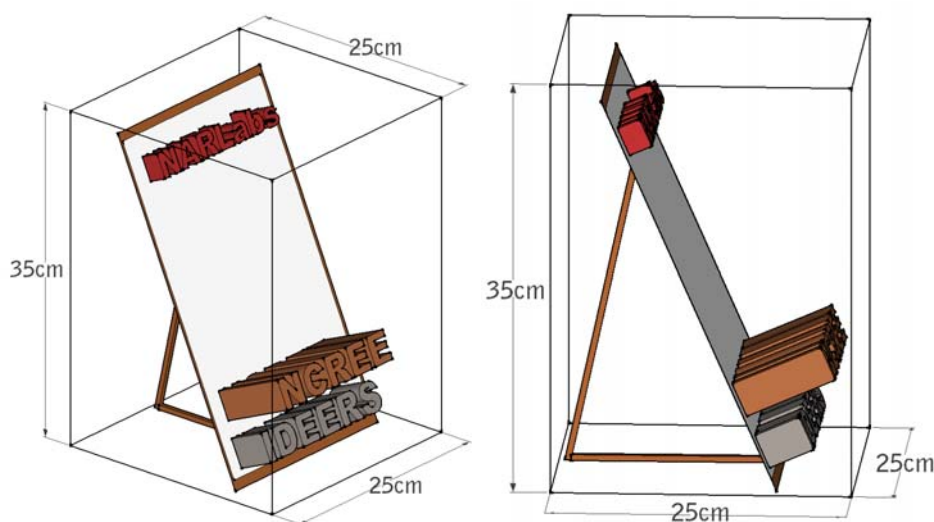



Figure 15. The allowable exhibition space

## **12. The Team Flag**

Each team must design a team flag, which is installed on the model during the first day of this contest. This flag may be drawn before or during this contest. All possible shapes of this flag are allowed. Nevertheless, the size of this flag should be no larger than that of a sheet of A6-size paper (14.4 cm L × 10.5 cm W, i.e., a quarter of an A4-size paper). This flag can be installed on the model by using any provided materials, such as the bamboo sticks.

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### **13. Model Inspection**

The period of the model inspection begins at the end of the model construction and ends at the start of the shaking table tests.

13.1 The procedures of the model inspection are as follows:

(1) The host calls the team number. (2) The team members weigh the model. (3) The judges inspect the model and then fill in the inspection form. (4) The staffs take a picture of the model and the exhibition object. (5) The team members place the model and the exhibition object on the designated table for displaying. On the second day, all competitors and judges vote models and exhibition objects for some special prizes. (6) Each team sent two representative members to mount the model onto the shaking table for the tests.

13.2 The items submitted to the judges for inspection are as follows:

(1) the model, (2) the model inspection form, (3) the calculation sheet of the floor area, (4) the check frame and (5) the exhibition object.

All of the abovementioned items are taken to the judges by two members of each team.

13.3 During the model inspection period, judges have the right to request the model to be modified or to make penalties to the model if the model violates the contest rules.

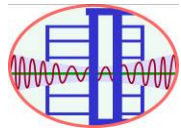
During the two-day contest, jury has the right to re-inspect any models. The team, whose model needs to be re-inspected by the jury, cannot reject this request.

### **14. Architectural Aesthetic Awards, Structural Design Awards, and Design-Concept Exhibition Awards**

14.1 Aesthetic Architecture Awards are granted on the basis of the architectural features, the efficiency of using the site area, and the plan of inner space. The jury chooses at most three models for these awards. The team winning this award will be granted NT\$5000 and a certificate for each team member. The evaluated items and the corresponding percentage of score for these awards are listed below:

Item	Percentage	Description
Architectural features	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Aesthetic of architecture</li> <li>● Architectural feature and creativity</li> </ul>
the Efficiency of using the site area and the plan of inner space	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The rationality and comfort of inner space</li> <li>● The rationality of using the site area</li> </ul>

14.2 Structural Design Awards are granted on the basis of the structural design of models, the concept and creativity of seismic resistance. The jury chooses at most three models for these awards. The team winning this award will be granted NT\$5000 and a certificate for each team member. The evaluated items and the corresponding weights for these awards are:

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Item	Percentage	Description
Structural design	70%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The arrangement of structural elements</li> <li>● The rationality of loading path</li> </ul>
The concept and creativity of seismic resistance	30%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The rationality of the concept of seismic resistance</li> <li>● The creativity of the concept of seismic resistance</li> </ul>

14.3 Design-Concept Exhibition Awards are granted on the basis of the clarity and creativity of displaying the design concept of the model. The jury chooses at most three models for these awards. The team winning this award will be granted NT\$3000 and a certificate for each team member. The evaluated items and the corresponding weights for these awards are listed below:

Item	Percentage	Description
Introduction of the design concept	60%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The clarity of introducing the design concept</li> </ul>
The way of showing the design concept	40%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The vividness of the way showing the design concept</li> <li>● The creativity of the way showing the design concept</li> </ul>

## **15. Special Notices**

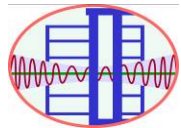
15.1 Please note that there are some major changes in this year's contests rules. All participants should read all contest rules carefully. The main modifications of this year's contest rules are listed below:

15.1.1 Except for tools provided by the organizer, participating teams are allowed to take hand tools this year. However, any electric tool is forbidden to take. Please refer to rule 3.2 for more information.

15.1.2 The total height of the model (the flag and decorations are included) should be no not larger than 80 cm.

15.1.3 To place in the top three, the models must pass the 700 gal test first.

15.1.4 Using fixed plate frame replace modeling frame as the check frame. To install the shaking table, all participating teams must use the frame to ensure the size of the model during the process of construction models.

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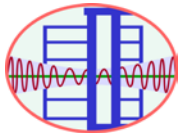
- 15.2 In order to save the inspection time, each team should complete the model inspection form, the calculation sheets of the floor area and the number of mass blocks before submitting the model to the judges for inspection.
- 15.3 Each team must clean their working area and arrange the tools in order after completing their models. Otherwise, the team will be punished by adding a penalty weight equal to 500 g.
- 15.4 In order to check the number of mass blocks, the relationships between the floor area and the number of mass blocks are listed below (Table (a) and Table (b)). Each of the floor areas of the 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> floors should not be less than 250 cm<sup>2</sup>.

Table (a) The RFL

Number of mass block	Lower limit	< floor area <	Upper limit
3	150	< floor area <	158.75
4	150	< floor area <	204.11
5	178.59	< floor area <	249.46
6	218.28	< floor area <	294.82
7	257.97	< floor area <	320
8	297.66	< floor area <	320

Table (b) All floors except the RFL

Number of mass block	Lower limit	< floor area <	Upper limit
3	150	< floor area <	222.25
4	185.21	< floor area <	285.75
5	238.13	< floor area <	349.25
6	291.04	< floor area <	400
7	343.96	< floor area <	400
8	396.88	< floor area <	400



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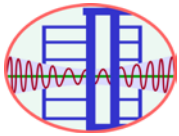
IDEERS2018

Floor Area Calculation Form

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Floor No.	Floor Area (cm <sup>2</sup> )	Floor Dimension Drawing & Floor Area Calculation
__FL		
__FL		
__FL		
__FL		



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IDEERS2018

Floor Area Calculation Form

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__FL		
__FL		
__FL		
__FL		
總面積 Total		

# Check Table of 2018 IDEERS Undergraduate Teams

Team No.				School Name			
$M_M$ (Mass of the Model)				g	Reviewer		
$M_B$ (Mass of the Base Board)				g			
$M_P$ (Weight Penalty)				g			
$M_M - M_B + M_P =$				g			
1.Field cleanup &tools collation				Penalty (500g)			
<input type="checkbox"/> O.K. <input type="checkbox"/> N.G.							
2.Building range & board boundary clear width ( $\geq 3$ cm)				Penalty (500g)			
				cm			
3. Except the 1FL, there are at least four floors can be loaded with mass blocks.				Penalty (500g)			
<input type="checkbox"/> O.K. <input type="checkbox"/> N.G.							
4.Height (model: $45\text{cm} \leq H \leq 70\text{cm}$ , total height $\leq 80\text{cm}$ )				Penalty (200g)			
				cm			
5. Except the 1FL, total floor area ( $1000\text{ cm}^2 \leq A \leq 2000\text{cm}^2$ )				Penalty (100g)			
				cm <sup>2</sup>			
6. Interior clearance of 1FL				Penalty (500g)			
<input type="checkbox"/> O.K. <input type="checkbox"/> N.G.							
7. Violation of mass block installation requirements				Penalty (50g / per Steel Block)			
				blocks			
8.Seback of floor areas (the floor area of 4FL and upper floors is 60~80% of that of 3FL)				Penalty (10g / %)			
9.Clear height ( 1FL $\geq 15\text{cm}$ ; 10cm $\leq$ OTHER FLRS $\leq 12\text{cm}$ )				Penalty (50g/cm)			
__FL	cm			g			
__FL	cm			g			
5FL	cm			g			
4FL	cm			g			
3FL	cm			g			
2FL	cm			g			
1FL	cm			g			
10.Exterior clearance $\Sigma X_i / \Sigma L_i$ (1FL $>70\%$ , OTHER FLRS $> 45\%$ )				Penalty (10g/ 1%)			
	$\Sigma L_i$	$\Sigma X_i$	$\Sigma X_i / \Sigma L_i$				
__FL			%	g			
__FL			%	g			
5FL			%	g			
4FL			%	g			
3FL			%	g			
2FL			%	g			
1FL			%	g			
11.Interior clearance ( $\geq 5\text{cm}$ )				Penalty (100g/cm)			
__FL	cm			g			
__FL	cm			g			
5FL	cm			g			
4FL	cm			g			
3FL	cm			g			
2FL	cm			g			
1FL	cm			g			
12.Floor area (each floor)				Penalty (5g/cm <sup>2</sup> )			
__FL	cm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 150\text{cm}^2$	g				
__FL	cm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 150\text{cm}^2$	g				
5FL	cm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 150\text{cm}^2$	g				
4FL	cm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 150\text{cm}^2$	g				
3FL	cm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 250\text{cm}^2$	g				
2FL	cm <sup>2</sup>	$\geq 250\text{cm}^2$	g				
Total		cm <sup>2</sup>					
13.Number of steel blocks of each floor				Weighting		Wi	
__FL				x 3 =			
__FL				x 3 =			
5FL				x 2 =			
4FL				x 2 =			
3FL				x 1 =			
2FL				x 1 =			
Total				$\Sigma W_i =$			

Unit: Area: cm<sup>2</sup>    Length & Height: cm    Mass: gram



