應用非線性動力分析法於中高樓層軟弱層及 扭轉不規則建築之詳細耐震能力評估

Seismic Evaluation of Middle to High-rise Building Structure with Weak Story and Torsional Irregularity – Using Nonlinear Dynamic Time history Analysis Method

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摘要

一、研究緣起

都會區由於地狹人稠之故,建築物大多屬於中高樓結構,這些結構若於地震中倒塌或受損所造成的地震災害將不容小覷。因此對於老舊或因設計施工不良具潛在危險性之中高樓建物,吾人實有必要建立一套合理的耐震評估方法,以作為工程實務上篩檢與補強之依據。然而,現行建物評估法大多屬於定量式(deterministic)的非線性靜力側推分析法,此法對於低矮樓房或有其準確性,但卻不易預估中高樓結構高頻振態之反應,亦未能計及震波與設計及施工中所涵有的諸多不確定因子,因此評估結果有可能不夠保守。二、研究方法及過程

本研究旨在研議一實用之機率式建物倒塌耐震評估方法與流程,該方法係簡化自美國 FEMA P-58 之非線性增量式動力分析法、倒塌易損分析法,並計及結構在強震下的非線性動態特性及地震力的不確定性等項因子。惟因 FEMA P-58 對於建物倒塌的判定準則與倒塌性能指標的選擇並無明確的建議。因此,本文乃參採 PEER-TBI 與 ASCE 41-13 技術報告針對 RC 構造建議二項倒塌判定準則,分別稱為「整體結構」與「局部構件」倒塌判定準則。而在倒塌性能指標的訂定方面則參採 ASCE 7-10 及 FEMA P695 建議之倒塌機率容許值,亦即:「最大考量地震力之倒塌機率」小於 10%,作為判定建物是否有倒塌疑慮之標準。其中,前者之最大考量地震力可採用我國設計規範之值,十分方便實務之應用最後,本研究以 2 個中高樓建物案例,說明本文所建議倒塌性能評估法之執行程序,並和靜力側推分析比較,相關研究成果再彙整提供耐震設計規範修訂之參考。重要發現

本計畫收集 34 組柱實驗資料,其中 12 組來自 Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center (PEER)實驗資料庫、9 組來自日本實驗室資料庫、13 組來自國家地震中心實驗資料庫。有關梁、柱構件塑性鉸設定,經由實驗與分析驗證顯示,ASCE 41-13 所建議之塑性鉸,針對最大強度的預測與單曲率柱實驗值接近,但高估雙曲率柱的強度。極限變形部分,低軸力下約可預測至 4%層間位移角,但隨軸力增加則降低至 2%層間位移角,屬

於較保守的預測。相反的,TEASPAV3.1 所定義之塑鉸參數,可有效掌握各種破壞模式,對於初始勁度、最大強度及極限變形,也有較合理的預測結果。

進行非線性動力歷時分析時,如採用商用軟體(如:ETABS 程式),塑鉸之設定必須由原有側推分析的 P-M2、P-M3 轉換為 M2、M3 塑鉸,使能啟動遲滯迴圈規則,例如 Takeda 模式,來描述塑鉸的加載與卸載行為。值得注意的是,受限於程式功能,動力分析中無法呈現軸力變化對塑鉸參數變化的影響。因此,M2 及 M3 塑鉸參數至少須考慮構材的初始軸力(即靜載重及 1/2 活載重),分析結果才屬合理。

本研究提出的非線性動力歷時分析流程,包括(1)建立倒塌結構數值模型、(2)、挑選數組合適的力時震波、(3)選定倒塌判定準則、(4)執行增量動力分析、(5)建立倒塌易損曲線、(6)計算倒塌機率性能指標、及(7)判定倒塌機率是否滿足容許值等步驟。本流程中每一步驟都可視學理發展、程式改版與實務需求作精進,使分析結果更能忠實反映結構受震倒塌機率。非線性動力分析所需耗時較長,但對於平面或立面不規則性結構仍有必要。案例分析顯示,具扭轉不規則建築結構或軟弱底層建築結構,以機率式倒塌易損曲線方式判定,其地表加速度值較側推分析評估結果低。尤其扭轉不規則建築結構受觀測點之點位選擇影響,結果變異性大。

關鍵詞:中高樓層、耐震性能評估、非線性動力歷時分析、塑性鉸

Abstract

Middle to highrise buildings, which are usually heavily populated, are very common structures in urban areas. The casualty and social impact caused by the collapse of mid-rise buildings in an earthquake can not be overestimated. Therefore, developing suitable assessment methods to identify the buildings with high collapse risk becomes a critical issue. Even though traditional seismic assessment methods, which usually employ nonlinear static pushover analysis, have been successfully applied to regular low-rise buildings, these methods are unable to reflect higher-mode effect on the responses of mid-rise buildings. Furthermore, a traditional approach usually leads to a deterministic result that could not account for the uncertainty in seismic motions and structural responses of a mid-rise building, which is usually more complicated and involves more structural uncertainties than a low-rise building. To this end, this paper presents a procedure and methodology to assess the collapse risk of a mid-rise building. This methodology is developed based on the collapse fragility analysis proposed by FEMA P-58, the collapse criteria proposed by PEER-TBI and ASCE 41-13, and acceptance criteria suggested by ASCE 41-13 and FEMA 356. To establish the fragility curves, this approach employs nonlinear time history analysis together with the method of incremental dynamic analysis (IDA) to estimate structural response parameters. Finally, for demonstration, the proposed assessment method is applied to assess the collapse risk of two mid-rise buildings. Final outcomes are summarized to prvide the suggestions to the revision of the design code in the future.

Keywords: Middle to highrise building, Seismic performance assessment, Nonlinear dynamic timehistory analysis method, plastic hinge.