Taiwan Society Of Construction Engineers

2023 第 21 屆營建產業永續發展研討會

The 21st Conference on Sustainable Development in Construction (CSDIC 2023)

大會手冊暨摘要集

主辦單位:

社團法人中華民國營建工程學會 國立臺北科技大學土木工程系 中華民國室內裝修專業技術人員學會

指導單位:

內政部建築研究所 內政部國土管理署

2023中華民國營建工程學會 第二十一屆營建產業永續發展研討會

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2023第21屆營建產業永續發展研討會

議程表

時間: 2023 年 10 月 14 日 (星期六)全天

地點:國立臺北科技大學土木工程系館

時間	議程內名	\$	
09:00~09:30	報到(領取資料) (5F 電化教室門口)		
09:30~10:00 (30min) (5F 電化教室)	開幕式 引言人 主席致詞 (5 min) 貴賓致詞 (20 min) 大合照 (5 min)		
10:00~10:20	茶敘		
10:20~11:10 (50min) (5F 電化教室)	第一場專題演講 主講題目:鄉村再造建設-案例分析 主 講 人:安紅勝董事長 (河南省城控建工集團有限公司)		
11:10~12:00 (50min) (5F 電化教室)	第二場專題演講 主講題目:營建產業的數位與永續轉型 主 講 人:謝尚賢教授 (國立臺灣大學土木工程學系教授)		全天海報展 (2F)
12:00-13:00	(來賓)午餐學會會務報告及提案		
13:00-14:40 (100min)	分組發表論文 (Section A 主持人-周建成教授) 分組發表論文 (Section B 主持人-吳韻吾教授)		
14:40~15:00	茶敘		
15:00-16:40 (100min)	分組發表論文 (Section C 主持人-曾亮教授) 分組發表論文 (Section D 主持人-王琨淇教授)		
16:40-17:00 (5F 電化教室)	頒獎與閉幕		

指導單位:內政部建築研究所、內政部國土管理署

主辦單位:社團法人中華民國營建工程學會、

國立臺北科技大學土木工程系、

中華民國室內裝修專業技術人員學會

協辦單位:中華大學建築與設計學院、

國立臺北科技大學建築系、

國立臺北科技大學土木工程系、

國立勤益科技大學景觀系、

國立屏東科技大學土木工程系、

朝陽科技大學營建工程系、

中國科技大學室內設計研究所、

中國科技大學建築系、

元智大學化學工程與材料科學學系、

逢甲大學建築專業學院、

逢甲大學建設學院專案管理所、

逢甲大學經營管理院建築產業管理、

技聯組工程顧問股份有限公司、

舜威都市開發股份有限公司、

誠邦工程顧問股份有限公司

理事長的話

各位貴賓、各位會員大家好!

今天是中華民國營建工程學會第七屆第三次會員大會暨第二十一屆營建產業永續發展研討會;非常感謝大家共襄盛舉,讓我們的學會能持續穩健發展,首先感謝國立臺北科技大學土木工程系提供優質場地,讓我們學會舉辦年會及研討會,同時在此向全體參與籌備工作之產官學界先進致謝。

中華民國營建工程學會於民國九十二年十一月一日在中華大學正式成立,由故創會理事長 吳卓夫教授擔任第一屆理事長; 林大森博士擔任第二、三屆理事長; 韓道昀博士擔任第四、五屆理事長; 楊錫麒博士擔任第六屆理事長,每年皆舉辦營建產業永續發展研討會,迄今已屆滿二十一週年。感謝歷屆理事長、全體理監事及公職團隊的熱忱付出與領導;學會顧問團、各委員會主任委員及委員們的熱心參與及協助,讓學會這些年獲致許多成果與專業經驗。

學會亦於 2023 年 12 月 1~4 日將於朝陽科技大學舉辦『2023 IEEE 5th International Conference on Architecture, Construction, Environment and Hydraulics 2023』國際研討會,目前投稿篇數陸續增加。

未來學會將繼續積極推動會務,朝多元化、制度化及國際化之目標蓬勃發展,更期盼全體會員的繼續參與。最後敬祝大家 身體健康!事事順利!

> 第七屆 理事長 蔡宗儐 謹識於 2023/10/14

學會歷史沿革

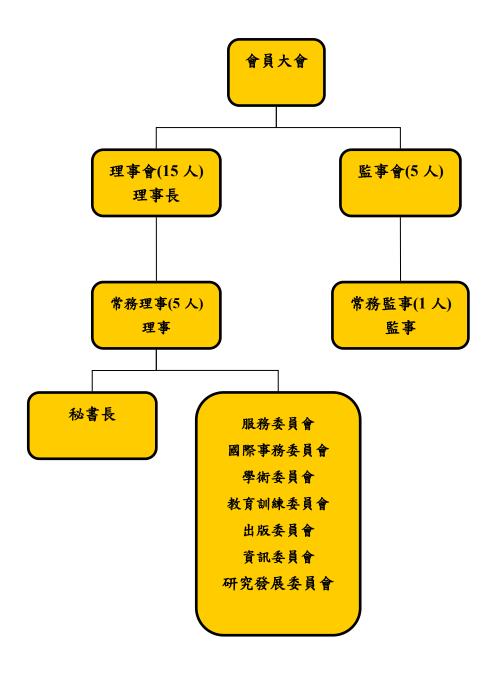
2003 年 4 月,由吳卓夫教授等發起人正式發起籌備會準備會,承蒙內政部社會司長官殷切指導,於同年七月九日奉內政部台內社字第 0920026048 號函,同意准於籌組。於 2003 年 7 月 22 日於中華大學建築與規劃學院會議廳召開發起人會議暨第一次籌備會議,草擬本會章程及推選吳卓夫、林永發、鄭奕孟、林大森、邱俊良、葉正興、韓道昀、黃正銅、苗敬美、高文宗、宋煦仁等十一人任籌備委員,並由吳卓夫教授擔任籌備會主任委員,林大森為執行長。

2003 年 8 月 1 日於中華大學建築與規劃學院會議室召開第二次籌備會議,本次會議遵照內政部全國性團體籌組辦法完成相關籌組工作。本會得能順利成立,應歸功於有關單位及人士的鼓勵與協助,諸如內政部社會司等主管機關長官們、雪霸國家公園管理處林處長永發、中華大學營建工程學系、學術界與業界先進們的指導與協助,謹在此深表謝忱。此外,籌備工作執行人員,林大森、韓道昀、鄭奕孟、宋煦仁、葉正興、邱俊良、高文宗、苗敬美、紀慧禎、張盈慧、曾伯元、彭皓銑、陳依筠、余仕侖、脩文琴、徐啟銘、林琪培等人之辛勤籌備,在此一並致謝。

本學會宗旨:

以促進營建工程學術交流,提升營建工程技術水準為宗旨。

組織架構與人事



第一屆公職人員

理事長: 吳卓夫

常務理事: 丁育群、林永發、鄭苗英、韓道昀理 事: 李顯榮、林長雄、吳宗錤、吳崑茂

邱俊良、高文宗、陳本康、張文華 黄慶欽、楊智斌、葉正興、詹添全

蔡明堂、蕭炎泉、蘇陽德、蘇錦江

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監事: 余文德、李祥鴻、宋煦仁、陳文勳

葉孟家、廖國裕

秘 書 長: 林大森 (按筆劃順序排列)

第二屆公職人員

名譽理事長:吳卓夫 理 事 長: 林大森

常務理事: 葉正興、鄭奕孟、韓道昀、蘇陽德理事: 李增欽、周世璋、吳宗錤、吳桂陽

曾 亮、楊龍士、鄭明仁、蔡得時

廖國裕、蕭炎泉

常務監事: 葉孟家

監事: 紀慧禎、高文宗、陳子淳、羅紹松 (按筆劃順序排列)

第三屆公職人員

名譽理事長:吳卓夫 理 事 長: 林大森

常務理事: 周世璋、葉正興、韓道昀、蘇陽德理事: 江之川、李增欽、吳桂陽、曾 亮

蔡得時、詹添全、羅榮源、蘇錦江

廖國裕、蕭炎泉

常務監事: 葉孟家

監事: 高文宗、吳宗錤、楊錫麒、羅紹松 (按筆劃順序排列)

第四屆公職人員

名譽理事長: 林大森 理 事 長: 韓道昀

常務理事: 高文宗、周世璋、蘇陽德、蘇錦江理 事: 江支川、李增欽、吳桂陽、曾 亮

葉孟家、楊錫麒、詹添全、蔡得時

廖國裕、蕭炎泉

常務監事: 葉正興

監事: 王榮彬、吳宗錤、邱英浩、黃奇生

秘書長: 謝建德 (按筆劃順序排列)

第五屆公職人員

名譽理事長: 林大森 理 事 長: 韓道昀

常務理事: 宋文沛、周世璋、蘇陽德、蘇錦江

理 事: 吳韻吾、高文宗、楊錫麒、廖國裕、陳博亮、葉孟家、曾 亮、

鄭苗英、詹添全、黄正銅

常務監事: 葉正興

監 事: 吳宗錤、黃奇生、郭德宗、蔡得時

秘書長: 謝建德 (按筆劃順序排列)

第六屆公職人員

名譽理事長:韓道昀 理事長: 楊錫麒

常務理事: 宋文沛、周世璋、葉正興、蘇陽德

理 事: 吳韻吾、林祐正、高文宗、郭德宗、陳若華、陳博亮、張奇偉、

曾 亮、廖國裕、蔡宗儐

常務監事: 鄭苗英

監事: 吳宗錤、吳玫芳、黃奇生、詹添全

秘書長: 蕭炎泉 (按筆劃順序排列)

第七屆公職人員

名譽理事長:楊錫麒 理 事 長: 蔡宗儐

常務理事: 何明錦、吳韻吾、周世璋、葉正興

理 事: 宋文沛、林順隆、林祐正、高文宗、陳博亮、郭德宗、徐功凡、

張奇偉、曾 亮、廖國裕

常務監事: 鄭苗英

監事: 吳宗錤、黃奇生、黃教誠、黃清譽

秘 書 長: 謝建德 (按筆劃順序排列)

學會年度大記事

年度	年度大記事
92年11月01日	中華民國營建工程學會正式成立 第一屆第一次會員大會
93年06月05日	中華民國營建工程學會 2004 年會 第一屆營建產業永續發展研討會
93 年 12 月 05 日	中華民國營建工程學會 2004 年會 第一屆第二次會員大會 第二屆營建產業永續發展研討會
94年11月12日	中華民國營建工程學會 2005 年會 第一屆第三次會員大會 第三屆營建產業永續發展研討會 2005 年第一屆營建產業永續發展論壇
95 年 12 月 23 日	第二屆第一次會員大會
96年09月29日	2007 年第四屆營建產業永續發展研討會
97年01月16日	第二屆第二次會員大會 第五屆營建產業永續發展研討會
97年11月01日	第二屆第三次會員大會 第六屆營建產業永續發展研討會
98年11月28日	第三屆第一次會員大會 第七屆營建產業永續發展研討會
99年11月13日	第三屆第二次會員大會 第八屆營建產業永續發展研討會
100年11月13日	第三屆第三次會員大會 第九屆營建產業永續發展研討會
101年11月24日	第四屆第一次會員大會 第十屆營建產業永續發展研討會
102年11月02日	第四屆第二次會員大會 第十一屆營建工程永續發展研討會
103年12月13日	第四屆第三次會員大會 第十二屆營建產業永續發展研討會
104年11月21日	第五屆第一次會員大會 第十三屆營建產業永續發展研討會
105年11月05日	第五屆第二次會員大會 第十四屆營建產業永續發展研討會
106年12月15日	第五屆第三次會員大會 第十五屆營建產業永續發展研討會

年度	年度大記事
107年12月1日	第六屆第一次會員大會 第十六屆營建產業永續發展研討會
108年11月29日	第六屆第二次會員大會 第十七屆營建產業永續發展研討會
109年12月4日	第六屆第三次會員大會 第十八屆營建產業永續發展研討會
110年12月24日	第七屆第一次會員大會 第十九屆營建產業永續發展研討會
111年12月11日	第七屆第二次會員大會 第二十屆營建產業永續發展研討會
112年10月14日	第七屆第三次會員大會 第二十一屆營建產業永續發展研討會

112 年度工作計畫

中華民國 112 年 1 月 1 日至 112 年 12 月 31 日

項目	工作內容	辨理進度	主辦單位
_	會務		
	理事會	召開三次理事會	理事會
	監事會	召開三次監事會	監事會
=	業務		
	推動學會運作	籌畫學術研討會,促進學會與會員成長	理事會
	建立相關 學會友誼	建立專業學會良好友誼	理事會
	會員邀請參與	積極吸收產、官、學、研各界加入會員	理事會
	參與國內外 相關活動	學術研討會、交流活動	理事會 國際事務委員會
	承辦各項 講習活動	積極參與配合政府單位承辦各項講習活 動	理事會 教育訓練委員會
	營建材料研發	舉辦相關材料研發研討會、講習會,配合產、官、學、研各界進行材料研發	理事會 研究發展委員會
	服務委員會	配合產、官、學、研各界,辦理鑑定研 究委託等業務	服務委員會
	服務委員會	舉辦相關鑑定研討會、講習會	理事會 服務委員會
	教育訓練委員會	舉辦相關學術研討會	理事會 教育訓練委員會

112 年度工作報告

中華民國 112 年 1 月 1 日至 112 年 12 月 31 日

項目	會務/業務名稱	工作內容	辨理進度	主辦單位
-	會議			
	理監事聯席會	召開第七屆第四次理監事聯 席會	112.04.30 假 台北天成大飯店舉行	理事會
	年會	第七屆第三次會員大會 第二十一屆營建產業永續發 展研討會	112.10.14 假 國立臺北科技大學 舉行	理事會
	理監事聯席會	召開第七屆第五次理監事聯 席會	112.10.14 假 國立臺北科技大學 舉行	理事會
=	會員管理	會員名單建檔		會務常務
11	國際研討會	ICACEH2023 國際研討會	112.12.1~3 假 朝陽科技大學舉行	理事會

113 年度工作計畫

中華民國 113 年 1 月 1 日至 113 年 12 月 31 日

項次	會務/業務名稱	工作內容	主辦單位
1	會議		
	年會	召開第八屆第一次會員大會 第八屆第一次理監事聯席會 第二十二屆營建產業永續發展研討會	理事會
	理監事聯席會	召開三次理監事聯席會	理事會
	理事會	召開三次理事會	理事會
	監事會	召開三次監事會	監事會
	常務理事會	原則每月召開一次常務理事會,視 會務需要不定期舉行	理事會
	各委員會會議	原則每三月召開一次,視會務需要 不定期舉行	各委員會
-	會員管理	會員名單建檔	會務常務
111	會員講習與聯誼	春酒、職業參訪、專題演講、端午、中 秋聯誼、年終尾牙	會務常務

2023 年第二十一屆營建產業永續發展研討會 摘要集

建築無障礙空間設計之探討-以 ROW 為例

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摘要

近年來隨著高齡化人口增長、都市土地的高度使用,高層集合住宅有逐漸增 加的趨勢,國家越來越重視無障礙空間,對於公共建築物取得使用執照前,必須 通過『建築物無障礙設施設備規範』勘檢作業,但勘檢人員時常忽略高層集合住 宅無障礙空間(室外項目、室內項目、友善設施)設計,設置『通路及廁所盥洗 室』內容、位置、標誌之正確性,故針對台中市北屯區 ROW 住宅,透過文獻回 顧分析,及拍照、記錄、分析等,進行比較分析與改善等作業。

研究結果顯示:一、避難層坡道及扶手錯誤分析:室外通路避難層有設置坡 道,坡道淨寬符合規定,量測為360公分>150公分,但因未設置扶手,在後續 使用是否會產生無障礙使用者安全疑慮等問題,應加以討論。二、廁所盥洗室錯 誤分析:廁所盥洗室的小便斗兩側皆是實牆,未裝設扶扶手,且左右兩側淨空間 至小便器中心線法規規定左右各50公分,實際量測為35公分,不符合。

關鍵字:高層集合住宅、無障礙空間、友善環境

Discussion on the Design of Barrier-Free Space in Architecture -ROW as an Example

Abstract

In recent years, with the growth of the aging population and the high use of urban land, high-rise collective housing has gradually increased. The country has paid more and more attention to barrier-free spaces. Before obtaining a license for public buildings, it is necessary to pass the "Building Barrier-free Facilities" "Equipment Specifications" inspection work, but inspection personnel often ignore the barrier-free space (outdoor items, indoor items, friendly facilities) design of high-rise collective housing, and set up "path and toilets". The correctness of the content, location, and signs, so for the ROW housing in Beitun District, Taichung City, through literature review and analysis, as well as taking pictures, recording, and analyzing, etc., comparative analysis and improvement were carried out.

The research results show: 1. Error analysis of the ramps and handrails on the refuge floor: there is a ramp on the refuge floor of the outdoor access, and the clear width of the ramp complies with the regulations. The measurement is 360 cm > 150 cm. Issues that raise security concerns for accessible users should be discussed. 2. Error analysis of the toilet and washroom: Both sides of the urinal in the toilet and washroom are solid walls, no handrails are installed, and the clear space on the left and right sides to the center line of the urinal is 50 cm from the left and right, and the actual measurement is 35 cm. does not meet

Keywords: High-rise collective housing, Barrier-free space, Friendly environment

空調系統維護保養之探討-以臺中某科技廠辦公室為例

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摘要

商辦大樓在現代都市環境中隨處可見,其空調為建築物內提供舒適辦公環境,更間接影響空氣品質以及能源浪費的問題。而空調系統的維護保養是維持系統穩定運作的關鍵,故本研究以科技廠辦公室為案例,加以了解設備於維護保養期間所受之限制條件。

透過文獻回顧分析,探討空調設備定期保養、檢修、校正之紀錄並作為參考,提供現場維護保養人員依設備保養之輕重緩急列舉出保養的時程順序。研究結果顯示:(1)辦公室整層架設聯網型主控式操控面板且建構監控系統,既方便業主了解各部門及公共區域空調供應及使用現況,更符合留存數據紀錄協助調整維護保養週期。(2)空調設備保養為32台/天,0.5小時/台。

關鍵字:空調保養、監控系統、科技廠辦

A Study on Maintenance of Air Conditioning System – Taking the Office of a Technology Factory in Taichung as an Example

Abstract

Commercial buildings can be seen everywhere in the modern city. Their air conditioners provide a comfortable office environment, and indirectly affect air quality and energy waste. The maintenance of the air-conditioning system is the key to maintaining the stable operation of the system. Therefore, this study takes the office of the science and technology factory as a case to understand the restrictions on the equipment during the maintenance period. Through literature review and analysis, discuss the records of regular maintenance, repair, and calibration of air-conditioning equipment and use them as a reference to provide on-site maintenance personnel with a list of maintenance schedules according to the importance of equipment maintenance. The research results show that: (1)The networked control panel and monitoring system are installed on the office, which not only facilitates the owner to understand the current supply and use of air conditioners in each areas, but also conforms to the retention of data records to assist in adjusting the maintenance cycle. (2)The maintenance of air-conditioning equipment is 32 units per day, 0.5 hours per unit.

Keywords: Air conditioning maintenance, Monitoring system, Technology factory office

建設公司永續經營之研究-以MJ 營造為例

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摘要

本論文研究台中L公司初期從事設計/裝修施工,持續成為房地產開發商及經營藝術中心為住宅建築導入藝術生活美學,在重視施工品質及售後服務成立專業營造廠,論文以探討 MJ 營造經營型態從初期創業前期承造個案~開始承造高層建築個案創新工法~尋求未來發展趨勢及永續發展的方向,達到品牌營造永續經營。

本文研究發現:一.BIM 建模回饋:減少施工廠商風險/增加施工廠商利潤,達到施工一次品質,2014 推動 BIM 年後 MJ 營造個案 BIM 建模比例 67%。二.十大售服定期檢討:每年定期檢討售服問題,提列前 10 大問題,逐年降低售服件數,提升客戶滿意度達 99.7%。

關鍵字: 營建產業、創新工法、永續經營

A Study on Sustainable Management of Construction Company- Take MJ Construction as an example

Abstract

This paper studies the design/decoration construction of L Company in Taichung in the early stage, Continue to become a real estate developer and operate an art center to introduce artistic life aesthetics into residential buildings, Pay attention to construction quality and after-sales service and establish a professional construction factory. The paper discusses the case of MJ to create a business model from the initial stage of entrepreneurship~ Started to undertake innovative construction methods for high-rise building cases~ Seek future development trends and sustainable development directions, To achieve sustainable brand building. This article's research found: 1. BIM modeling feedback, Reduce the risk of the construction company/increase the profit of the construction company, Achieve construction quality, After the promotion of BIM in 2014, the proportion of BIM modeling in MJ construction cases was 67% · 2. Top 10 Regular Reviews of Sales and Service - Regular review of sales and service issues every year, Top 10 questions in advance, Reduce the number of clothes sold year by year, Improve customer satisfaction to 99.7%.

Keywords: construction industry, innovative methods, Sustainable development

臺中市公園既有遊具修繕之探討-以太平麗園公園為例

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摘要

臺中市公園遊具逐漸老舊,無法滿足附近民眾及兒童使用,臺中市政府推動 美樂地計劃改善公園內老舊遊具設施政策,遊具設施必須通過公共兒童遊戲場設 備法規,方可開放使用,但遊戲場設置之安全性、耐久性及相關法規越來越嚴 謹,遊具不易通過檢測導致遊戲場不能開放給民眾及兒童使用,故針對臺中市太 平麗園公園內遊具設施,採用現地拍照、測繪、紀錄、分析等作業。

透過文獻回顧分析,對遊戲場及其周邊場域,提出遊具設置方式、施工界面,進行分析與改善等作業。故研究結果顯示: (一)老舊遊戲設施不合格有 16 處皆是誘陷問題。(二)體健設施 16 組中多達 10 組有拉伸功能為長者使用主流(約佔63%)。(三)遊具設施多增加了三個功能(攀爬、擺盪及旋轉)刺激孩童遊玩可能性。

關鍵字:共融遊戲場、彈性地墊、遊具設施、太平麗園公園

A Study on the Repair of Existing Playing Equipment Parks- Taiping Liyuan Park in Taichung City

Abstract

The playground equipment in Taichung City parks is getting old and cannot meet the needs of nearby residents and children. The Taichung City Government has promoted the Melody Plan to improve the old playground equipment policy in the park. The amusement facilities must pass the public children's playground equipment regulations before they can be opened for use. The safety, durability, and related laws and regulations of the playground are becoming more and more stringent. The playground is not easy to pass the inspection and the playground cannot be opened to the public and children. Recording, analysis and other operations. Through literature review and analysis, for the game field and its surrounding areas, it proposes the play equipment setting method and construction interface, analyzes and improves them. Therefore, the research results show: (1) There are 16 unqualified old game facilities, all of which are trapping problems. (2) As many as 10 of the 16 groups of fitness facilities have stretching functions, which are the mainstream for the elderly(about 63%). (3) Three more functions (climbing, swinging and rotating) have been added to the amusement facilities to stimulate the possibility of children's play.

Keywords: Inclusive Playground, safety mat, Playing Equipment, Liyuan Park

智慧建築指標之健康舒適、智慧創新之探討-以臺中 4S 汽車展示中心為例

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摘要

在當今社會中,人們對於居住和工作環境的要求越來越高,智慧建築的概念應運而生,為我們提供了一個實現舒適和健康生活的新途徑。因此,藉由將智慧建築其中兩項指標-健康舒適、智慧創新,導入臺中 4S 汽車展示中心新建案,並探討問題與對策。而通過優化建築環境品質和應用智慧創新技術,我們可以創造更健康、舒適和智慧的建築環境,以提升建築物內部環境品質,並促進人們的健康和生活品質,並達到永續節能的效果。

研究結果顯示兩項指標經統計後,分別為(1)健康舒適:完成基本規定,鼓勵項目只完成1小項其餘11小項都未完成;(2)智慧創新:則無基本規定項目,鼓勵項目都未完成,共3小項。

關鍵字:汽車展示中心、健康舒適、智慧創新

Exploring Health Comfort and Smart Innovation Indicators in Intelligent Buildings: A Case Study of Taichung 4S Automobile Showroom

Abstract

Nowadays, people's demands for their living and working environments are increasingly high, leading to the emergence of the concept of smart buildings, which offers a new path to achieving comfort and a healthy lifestyle. Therefore, by incorporating two key indicators of smart buildings - health and comfort, and smart innovation - into the new construction project of Taichung 4S Car Automobile Showroom, we can explore the issues and strategies involved. By optimizing the quality of the building environment and applying innovative smart technologies, we can create a healthier, more comfortable, and intelligent building environment, thereby enhancing the indoor environmental quality and promoting people's health and overall quality of life, while also achieving sustainable energy efficiency. According to the current statistical analysis of these two indicators, (1) the health and comfort requirements have been met to a basic standard. In encouraged items, only 1 sub-item have been completed, and the remaining 11 sub- items are still unfinished; (2) as for smart innovation, there are no basic standard, and none of the encouraged items have been fulfilled, totaling 3 sub-items.

Keywords: Automobile Showroom, Health and Comfort, Smart Innovation

室內裝修常見既有結構物 梁穿孔破壞行為之探討

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摘要

本研究探討室內裝修常見梁穿孔對結構強度和穩定性的影響。梁穿孔可能導致彎矩和剪力承載能力的減弱,進而產生破壞。穿孔也可能導致梁底部或頂部產生裂縫或變形。對於室內設計業者而言,梁穿孔的考量是十分重要的。此外,室內設計業者較缺乏專業的力學知識,導致在梁的穿孔設計上容易犯錯。因此,本文也收集了一些不當穿孔的案例,並對其進行了分析,並介紹了梁的基本理論和相關規範,如梁的彎矩和剪力圖等,以幫助室內設計業者能更好地了解梁的力學機制,並介紹一些常見的梁穿孔錯誤案例。

關鍵字:結構梁穿孔、既有横梁補強、横梁

Investigation of Common Beam Perforation Failure in Existing Interior Structural Elements in Renovation

Abstract

This study investigates the impact of common beam perforation in interior refurbishment on structural strength and stability. Beam perforation can result in a reduction in bending moment and shear load-carrying capacity, leading to structural failure. It may also cause cracks or deformations at the bottom or top of the beam. Consideration of beam perforation is crucial for interior design practitioners. Additionally, due to their limited knowledge of mechanics, interior design professionals are prone to making mistakes in beam perforation design. Therefore, this paper collects improper perforation case studies, conducts analyses, and introduces the basic theory and relevant standards of beams, such as bending moment and shear force diagrams, to enhance the understanding of beam mechanics among interior design practitioners and to highlight common mistakes in beam perforation.

Keywords: Structural beam perforation, existing beam reinforcement, beam

建築物受火害之安全評估影響因子探討

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摘要

近年來一般建築物或廠房受到意外之火災或人為蓄意縱火的機率越來越大,除了對人員造成傷亡外,對建築物或廠房結構在高溫熱應力影響下,亦產生無可避免的損害。但是結構物受火害作用後,由於火害造成之結構構件內部之破壞型式及力學行為改變等現象,無法由外觀初步檢視正確判斷其受損程度,必須經由各種試驗結果釐清結構物之梁、柱、板、牆及接合材(螺栓、銲材、鋼筋續接器等)結構強度減損程度。

因此受火害後之結構物是否能夠繼續使用或需經修復補強後方可繼續使用, 尚須經由火害安全鑑定與評估等程序,方可決定。本文分別對鋼構造及鋼筋混凝 土構造物來探討那些因素在評估建築物受火害作用時會影響其安全,以提供評估 人員判斷結構安全之依據。

關鍵字:火害建築物、安全評估、結構元件

Discussion on factors affecting safety assessment of buildings affected by fire damage

Abstract

In recent years, the likelihood of accidental fires or deliberate arson incidents affecting general buildings or industrial facilities has been increasing. Apart from causing harm to individuals, these incidents unavoidably cause damage to the structural integrity of buildings or facilities due to high-temperature thermal stress. However, after structural fire damage, changes in the internal destruction patterns and mechanical behavior of structural components due to the fire make it difficult to accurately assess the extent of damage through initial visual inspection. Various test results are necessary to clarify the reduction in structural strength of elements such as beams, columns, slabs, walls, and connection materials (bolts, welding materials, rebar splicers, etc.). Therefore, determining whether a fire-damaged structure can continue to be used or requires repair and reinforcement depends on processes such as fire safety appraisal and assessment before a decision can be made. This article separately examines factors that affect the evaluation of building safety under fire damage for both steel structures and reinforced concrete structures, offering evaluators a basis for judging structural safety.

Keywords: Fire-damaged buildings, safety assessment, structural elements

建築工程營造廠數量控管模式建置之研究

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摘要

為控管成本達成建築工程專案所設定利潤,從產生利潤差異主因來探討,其 主因分別為數量差、單價差及間接費用差。本研究針對國內營造廠在數量差部份 進行問題探討研究,藉由調查各家營造廠數量控管模式、內容及流程進行研究, 探討從公司如何控管位於遠端工地執行狀況,研擬工程數量控管模式建置,有效 率的執行控制工程數量在執行預算內,減少重工及浪費,並掌控任何變更或變更 指令對工程數量的影響。在專案執行過程中,加強控管及預警,隨時掌握及調整 現狀利潤,達成控管之功效。

關鍵字:成本控制、數量控管、專案管理、營造廠、建築工程

The Study of Quantity Control and Management for General Contractors in Building Projects

Abstract

In order to control the cost and achieve the profit set for the construction project, we will discuss the main reasons for the profit difference. The main reasons are quantity difference, unit price difference and indirect cost difference. This research focuses on the problems of domestic construction factories in the quantity gap. By investigating the quantity control mode, content and process of each construction factory, it discusses how the company controls the execution status at the remote construction site and plans the project. Quantity control mode is established to efficiently execute and control the quantity of projects within the execution budget, reduce heavy work and waste, and control the impact of any changes or change orders on the quantity of projects. In the process of project execution, strengthen control and early warning, grasp and adjust the current profit at any time, and achieve the effect of control.

Keywords: Cost Control, Quantity Control, Projects Management, General Contractors, Building Projects

建築工程 BIM 輔助工地安全管理應用 模式之研究

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摘要

危老建築都更重建是目前重大議題之一,而工地施工安全管理亦是影響周遭鄰房及工作人員生命及財產損失重要關鍵,導入建築資訊模型(Building Information Modeling BIM)技術輔助管理工地安全管理應用,本研究於施工前導入驗證 BIM 技術檢討舊有大樓拆除施工、拆除地下舊有結構,深導溝施作及預防鄰房損壞,等施工風險較高的工程進行施工安全檢查,運用 BIM 技術可行性方案模擬各種施工情境,讓各方專業工程人員及業主發揮團隊合作進行施工檢討與評估精進作為。

關鍵字:BIM、建築資訊模型、職業安全衛生、施工安全、危老重建、都更重建

The Study of Construction Jobsite Safety Management Using BIM In Building Projects

Abstract

Reconstruction of dilapidated old buildings is one of the major issues at present, and construction site safety management is also an important key that affects the lives and property losses of neighboring buildings and staff. The introduction of Building Information Modeling (Building Information Modeling BIM) technology assists in the management of site safety management Application, this study introduces and verifies BIM technology before construction to review the demolition of old buildings, demolition of old underground structures, construction of deep guide trenches and prevention of damage to adjacent buildings, and construction safety inspections for projects with high construction risks, using BIM technology The feasibility plan simulates various construction scenarios, allowing all professional engineers and owners to work as a team to conduct construction reviews and evaluate progress.

Keywords: BIM, Building Information Modeling, Occupational Safety and Health, Construction Safety, Dangerous Old Reconstruction, Reconstruction

BIM應用於機電系統工序模擬與檢討之研究

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摘要

本研究藉由建築資訊模型(Building Information Modeling, BIM) 在施工階段 依據建築結構物型態的不同,運用建築 BIM 模型模擬現場環境,預先規劃機電 系統施工順序。藉由案例導入建置機電 BIM 模型模擬工序拆解圖,針對複雜和 關鍵工序進行機電 BIM 模型建立。探討如何有效運用機電 BIM 模型整合施工工 序,提高施工作業順序之合理性與準確性,以減少施工現場工序發生混亂等情況 產生。本研究亦可提供未來業界導入施工應用參考,規劃工序進行避免各系統在 作業過程互相影響,在工程實際施工遭遇問題前,先予以防範或是作損害控制。

關鍵字:建築資訊模型(BIM)、捷運機電系統、工序模擬

The Application of BIM-based Construction Sequence Simulation and Review for Electrical and Mechanical System in Construction

Abstract

This study uses Building Information Modeling (BIM) to simulate the on-site environment during the construction phase, pre-plan the construction sequence of electromechanical systems, and build process disassembly diagrams for complex and critical processes. Discuss how to effectively use the mechanical and electrical BIM model to integrate the construction process, improve the rationality and accuracy of the construction operation sequence, and reduce the confusion of the construction site process. The planning process is carried out to avoid the mutual influence of various systems during the operation process, and prevention or damage control is carried out before problems are encountered in the actual construction of the project.

Keywords: Building Information Modeling (BIM), MRT MEP systems, Construction Sequence Simulation

CIM 工序模擬應用於災害預防 教育訓練模式之研究

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摘要

本研究將探討藉由土木資訊模型(Civil Information Modeling, CIM)工序模擬之技術,協助施工現場於施工前,透過 CIM 工序模擬 3D 視覺化動態的呈現,反覆檢討施工流程的合理性、可行性以及潛在的危害,藉此改善傳統 2D 的溝通方式,提出最佳的施工方案,並提供施工人員做為教育訓練之教材,以維護施工人員的安全;同時建議將定案之工序模擬,建置系統化雲端分享平台,建立一系列標準化的作業流程,並推廣至各施工現場,以提供正確、淺顯易懂且真實的教育訓練之教材,讓施工流程深植於所有施工參與者的心中,以降低施工風險發生之機率。

關鍵字:CIM、土木資訊模型、建築資訊模型、工序模擬、教育訓練

The Application of CIM-based Sequence Simulation for Disaster Prevention Education and Training in Construction

Abstract

This study will explore the technology of Civil Information Modeling (CIM) process simulation to assist construction sites in presenting 3D visualization dynamics through CIM process simulation before construction, repeatedly reviewing the rationality, feasibility, and potential hazards of the construction process, thereby improving traditional 2D communication methods, proposing the best construction plan, and providing construction personnel as educational and training materials, To maintain the safety of construction personnel; At the same time, it is recommended to simulate the finalized process, establish a systematic cloud sharing platform, establish a series of standardized work processes, and promote them to various construction sites to provide correct, simple, and authentic educational and training materials, so that the construction process is deeply rooted in the hearts of all construction participants, and to reduce the probability of construction risks occurring.

Keywords: CIM, Civil Information Modeling, Building Information Modeling, Sequence Simulation, Education and Training

日本營造廠在臺灣建築工程 BIM 規劃與執行模式之研究

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摘要

臺灣於西元 2014 年起從公共工程開始逐步推動建築資訊模型 (Building Information Modeling ,簡稱 BIM) 技術,各縣(市)政府陸續將 BIM 應用納入採購招標文件中,對於營造廠來說,使用 BIM 已經是必然的趨勢。日本營造廠為因應高齡少子化,勞動力不足等的社會結構的變化,積極研發 BIM 技術,並已在日本國內的實務上廣泛地應用,以提高建築生產的效率,應有可供臺灣借鏡之處;然而其在臺灣的建築工程應用 BIM 的情況似與日本國內有相當的落差,形成此落差的因素應值得探討。

本研究蒐集日本營造廠在日本國內及海外應用 BIM 的現況,探討 BIM 專案 規劃與執行遭遇到的障礙與問題,建立日本營造廠在臺灣建築工程 BIM 規劃與 執行之模式,並透過實際的案例導入,分析本研究所提出的模式之可行性與有效 性,最後提出結論和後續改進的建議。

關鍵字:建築資訊模型、BIM、日本、營造廠、營造工地

The Plan and Implementation of BIM Usage for Japanese General Contractors in Taiwan for Building Projects

Abstract

Recently, the building information modeling (BIM) are widely adopted and applied in construction industry. Special for general contractors, there are many and different usages for various applications of BIM during the construction phase. In Taiwan, many Japanese general contractors utilize BIM technologies for the building and construction projects. To meet the objectives of projects, the study proposes the approach for Japanese general contractors regarding to implementation of BIM in Taiwan. Furthermore, the proposed approach applied in selected case study of building project in Taiwan to verify the proposed methodology and demonstrate its effectiveness in practice. Finally, conclusion and suggestion are proposed for further implementation.

Keywords: Building Information Modeling, Japanese, General Contractors, Construction Site

營造廠雲端管理工程專案文件模式之研究

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摘要

自從進入資訊化時代以來,各行業即不斷發展資訊應用新技術,尤其是優化生產流程,以大幅節省成本來提升競爭力。工程建設業是國家發展基礎的火車頭,近年又面臨疫情的衝擊,生產效率和管理方式卻遲遲未能跟上其他行業數位轉型的步伐。營造廠在工程中向來只在意進度,對於工程文件的管理維護著墨甚少,大部分資料多為紙本記錄,工程結束後的文件容易遺失或毀損,在進行後續維護作業或遇到爭議案件情況,而需調閱舊有資料時,往往需要耗費許多時間進行翻閱、查找。

本研究以施工階段的營造廠商為主要對象,探討專案文件以雲端平台管理及和傳統作業模式的差別,透過專家訪談彙整出營造廠專案文件雲端管理的需求,提出一操作簡易的平台管理模式,並透過案例導入已竣工專案資料、流程簡化,方便進入使用每一工程人員或文管人員能方便快速查找專案工程資料,公司不需另外設置管理人員,可降低管理負擔,文末亦提出執行與管理模式之結論與建議。

關鍵字:營建管理、文件管理、營造廠、施工階段、雲端服務

The Study on Cloud-based Storage and Management of Construction Project Documents for General Contractors

Abstract

The management of construction documents are necessary and important for general contractors during the construction phase. There are many related documents to be effectual storages for construction management. However, there many practical problems and limitations regarding to document management in the jobsite. In order to solve the above problems, this study proposes a cloud-based documents management approach for general contractors during the construction phase. The proposed approach was then applied in the selected construction case study in Taiwan to discuss the effectiveness of cloud-based documents management approach in practice. Based on case study, the combined results demonstrate proposed cloud-based documents management can improve performance of documents management in practice. Finally, this study summaries the benefits, limitations, conclusion for further applications.

Keywords: Construction Management, Documents Management, General Contractors, Construction phase, Cloud Service

集合住宅空調室外機放置區設計規劃之探討

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摘要

由於全球暖化夏季高溫不斷攀升,在台灣空調系統已成為住宅必要之設備,就住宅類建築物近年來多選擇使用分離式冷氣形式,室內機以壁掛或吊隱的方式安裝於室內,拉銅管線穿過外牆的套管連結室內室外機,但往往外露於建築物的銅管與室外機破壞了建築物的美觀,如果設計時就將其設置的位置與管路佈線做適當的安排,不僅不會影響建築的外觀造型也提供了日後維護及更新的安全便利性,本研究以從建物外觀不見室外機的案例列出其室外機擺放位置,進而整理出可行之設計規劃以供相關建設從業人員於規劃階段之參考。

關鍵字:建築外觀、分離式冷氣、格柵

Construction discussion on the design and planning of the placement area of air onditioning outdoor units in congregate residence

Abstract

Due to global warming and rising summer temperatures, air-conditioning systems in Taiwan have become necessary equipment for residential buildings. In recent years, residential buildings have mostly used separate air-conditioning types. The casing pipe passing through the outer wall is used to connect the indoor and outdoor units, but the copper pipes and outdoor units exposed to the building often damage the appearance of the building. If the location of the installation and the piping wiring are properly designed Arrangement will not only not affect the appearance of the building, but also provide security and convenience for future maintenance and renewal. This study lists the placement of outdoor units based on the case where the outdoor unit cannot be seen from the exterior of the building, and then sorts out a feasible design plan. Provide reference for relevant construction practitioners in the planning stage. of the recession of world industry, business enterprises in all countries look for the new market of investment. China is the target of new century for each

Keywords: building exterior design, Separate air conditioner, grille

公共工程建築生命週期-招標發包階段之探討以通霄電廠(建廠辦公室/單身備勤宿舍)工程為例

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摘要

淨零碳排為世界趨勢,台電公司計畫方向:「展綠、減煤、增氣」,其中減 煤增氣,即增加燃氣、取代燃煤機組,減少空污固定污染源。本研析為興建燃氣 機組所需「通霄電廠更新改建計畫建廠辦公室、單身備勤宿舍新建工程」之招標 階段中「最有利標」方式之探討,及納入循環營建之因應對策研析。

本研析並探討公共工程中台電公司建築工程招標可能之困境,結果發現: (一)合併標案擴大規模、減省約30%之文書作業量,(二)評選中採用適切可行方案,以減少施工階段約20%設計/契約變更次數,(三)邀集承攬商標前說明,避免重辦標務約15%標務期程之影響,以達成早日決標施工目標。

關鍵字:公共工程、最有利標、循環營建

Exploration of the Public Infrastructure Construction Lifecycle: The Bidding and Contracting Phase for the Tongxiao Power Plant (Construction Office/Single Dormitory) Project

Abstract

Net-zero carbon emission is a global trend. Taipower Corporation plans to "develop green, reduce coal, and increase gas." Among them, reducing coal and increasing gas means increasing gas, replacing coal-fired units, and reducing fixed sources of air pollution. This research analysis is a discussion on the "most favorable bid" method in the bidding stage of the "Tongxiao Power Plant Renovation and Reconstruction Project Factory Office, Single Standby Dormitory New Construction Project" required for the construction of gas-fired units, and a research analysis on countermeasures for incorporating circular construction .

This study analyzes and discusses the possible dilemmas of Taipower Corporation's construction project bidding in public projects. The results show that: (1) merging bids will expand the scale and reduce the paperwork by about 30%, (2) adopt appropriate and feasible solutions in the selection, In order to reduce the number of design/contract changes by approximately 20% during the construction phase, (3) pre-invitation instructions were provided to avoid the impact of re-doing approximately 15% of the bidding schedule, in order to achieve the goal of early award of construction bids.

Keywords: Public construction project, The Most Advantageous Tender, Cycle construction

台中市西屯區星巴克室內空氣品質之探討-以河南青海、朝富及市政門市為例

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摘要

連鎖品牌咖啡廳室內皆會設置座椅休息區或吧台區的機能空間,提供消費的人們有用餐的地方。本文以其空間中的室內空氣品質(CO2、CO、O3、HCHO、TVOC、PM2.5、PM10)七項環境偵測因子進行探討。

研究成果顯示:一、在三家台中市西屯區星巴克室內座位區各別進行每次 4 小時的連續檢測,二氧化碳(CO2)的濃度分別為(河南青海門市的 3634 ppm、朝富門市的 5500 ppm、市政門市的 3536 ppm)最高達到 5500ppm,大於標準值 1000ppm。二、其次以甲醛及 TVOC 汙染最為嚴重,甲醛最高值達 0.448ppm 大於標準值 0.08ppm,TVOC 最高值達 1.72ppm 大於標準值 0.56ppm。

關鍵字:咖啡廳、室內空氣品質、二氧化碳、甲醛、TVOC

Discussion on Indoor Air Quality of Starbucks in Xitun District, Taichung City-Taking Henan Qinghai, Chaofu and Shizheng Stores as Examples

Abstract

Chain brand cafes will set up functional spaces such as seating areas or bar areas in the interior, providing consumers with a place to eat. This article discusses the seven environmental detection factors of indoor air quality(CO2 · CO · O3 · HCHO · TVOC · PM2.5 · PM10)in the space. The research results show that: 1. Each seat area is continuously tested for 4 hours each time. The concentration of carbon dioxide (CO2) is (3634 ppm in Qinghai store, 5500 ppm in Chaofu store, 3536 ppm in municipal store) up to 5500ppm, which is higher than the standard value of 1000ppm . 2. Next, formaldehyde and TVOC pollution is the most serious. The highest value of formaldehyde is 0.448ppm higher than the standard value of 0.08ppm, and the highest value of TVOC is 1.72ppm higher than the standard value of 0.56ppm.

Keywords: Cafe, Indoor air quality, CO2, HCHO, TVOC

營建產業 CSR 實踐之探討-以 KC 營造為例

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摘要

本文研究 KC 營造在實施企業社會責任(CSR)方面的現況,並分析其推動企業社會責任(CSR)在不同層面所產生的影響。研究結果顯示,(一)經濟面(食、住、行、育、樂):差旅費補助、育兒津貼\$5,000~2.5萬/人、薪資調漲 4%/年,平均年薪資為 15個月以上等。(二)社會面(衣、育、樂):制服汰換 2 次/年、投資500萬成立教育基金會支助清貧學童經費約 30萬/年、舉辦員工聚餐及員工旅遊等。(三)環保面(食、環境):每月提供 2 次員工素食午餐、工程取得 10 項綠建築標章等。這些舉措不但可以提高企業聲譽,更堅實了 KC 營造可持續發展之目標。

關鍵字:企業社會責任(CSR)、持續發展、企業聲譽

A Study on CSR Practice in Construction Industry - Taking KC Construction

Abstract

This article studies the current status of KC Construction's implementation of corporate social responsibility (CSR) and analyzes its impact on promoting corporate social responsibility (CSR) at different levels. Research results show that (1) Economic aspects (food, housing, transportation, education, entertainment): travel allowance, childcare allowance of \$5,000~25,000/person, salary increase of 4%/year, average annual salary of more than 15 months, etc. . (2) Social aspect (clothing, education, entertainment): Uniforms are replaced twice per year, 5 million is invested to establish an education foundation to support poor school children with approximately 300,000 per year, and staff dinners and employee travel are organized. (3) Environmentally friendly noodles (food, environment): Provide vegetarian lunches for employees twice a month, and the project has obtained 10 green building labels, etc. These measures can not only improve the reputation of the company, but also strengthen KC's goal of creating sustainable development.

Keywords: Corporate social responsibility (CSR), sustainable development, corporate reputation

以 BIM 為基礎之漁電共生檢討與日照模擬

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摘要

過去設置太陽能設施時,往往需要較大的用地面積,漁電共生係以太陽能發電設施結合養殖漁業,妥善利用魚塭之水上空間設置太陽能設施,實現高土地利用。漁電共生之設置重點,需要對太陽能設施受日照之情況進行日照分析。過去日照分析可透過建置漁電共生設施之 BIM 模型,導入能源分析軟體取得漁電共生設施之日照影響時數或日照影響狀況等資訊,以分析太陽能發電效益。

能源分析軟體具有較完整之工具與功能,能夠提供完整的日照分析,同時也需要進行較多的操作與設定,且日照分析成果也較難向非能源專業之協作人員與業主進行多方討論與行銷展示。然而,漁電共生若施工中發現設計錯誤或不符規範等問題,經常會因為重工導致耗費多餘的時間、金錢與人力。因此,需要一種較以往日照分析簡易之檢討與展示方式,提供漁電共生在設計規劃階段,有效地為其設計內容進行規範與遮陰之檢討及行銷展示。

針對上述問題,本研究以台灣嘉義縣某養殖池為例,建置 BIM 模型,分別進行漁電共生之設施檢討與法規檢核。並對整年日照時間最長與日照時間最短之兩段時間進行日照模擬,探討夏至與冬至上午 07:00 至下午 17:00 之遮陰情況。結果顯示,透過 BIM 整合 Infraworks 與 Lumion 之日照模擬,可輔助漁電共生於設計規劃階段進行設施規格、法規與遮陰檢討及行銷展示,減少可能之問題發生以避免不必要之資源浪費。

關鍵字:BIM、漁電共生、日照模擬

Review of Fishery-Electricity Symbiosis and Sunlight Simulation Based on BIM

Abstract

When setting up solar energy facilities in the past, it often required a larger land area. The concept of "fishery-electricity symbiosis" involves combining solar power generation facilities with aquaculture, making efficient use of the water surface area of fish ponds to install solar energy facilities and achieve high land utilization. The key to the installation of fishery-electricity symbiosis lies in conducting sunlight analysis to assess the solar energy facilities' exposure to sunlight. In the past, sunlight analysis could be performed by creating a Building Information Modeling (BIM) model of the fishery-electricity symbiosis facility and using energy analysis software to obtain information on sunlight hours or sunlight exposure conditions, which are used to analyze the benefits of solar power generation.

Energy analysis software offers comprehensive tools and functionalities for sunlight analysis but requires more operations and settings. Moreover, it can be challenging to discuss and present the results of sunlight analysis to non-energy professionals and project stakeholders. However, if errors or non-compliance with regulations are discovered during the construction of fishery-electricity symbiosis projects, it often leads to additional time, money, and manpower being expended due to rework. Therefore, there is a need for a simpler review and presentation method for sunlight analysis compared to traditional approaches. This would effectively enable the review of design elements and shading for fishery-electricity symbiosis projects during the design and planning phases and facilitate marketing presentations.

To address these issues, this study uses a fish farm in Chiayi County, Taiwan, as an example to build a BIM model and conduct facility reviews and regulatory checks for fishery-electricity symbiosis. Sunlight simulations are performed for the longest and shortest daylight periods throughout the year, focusing on shading conditions from 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM during the summer solstice and winter solstice. The results show that by integrating BIM with sunlight simulations using Lumion, fishery-electricity symbiosis projects can conduct facility specification, regulatory compliance, shading review, and marketing presentations during the design and planning phases. This helps reduce the likelihood of issues arising and prevents unnecessary resource wastage.

Keywords: BIM, fishery-electricity symbiosis, sunlight simulation

醫療用壓縮空氣系統規畫設計之探討-以台中某醫院為例

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摘要

醫療用壓縮空氣系統的規劃是醫療機構中不可或缺的一部份。透過對需求的 研究和細微的計畫,確保系統能提供高品質、穩定的壓縮空氣。規劃過程中,考 **慮用氣裝置需求、壓縮空氣的品質,壓力要求及系統的可靠性及安全性等因素。** 醫療用壓縮空氣系統良好的規劃有助於提升醫療機構正常的運作及病人的安全。

根據對中部某醫學中心某醫療棟觀察研究結果顯示,醫療用壓縮空氣系 統主要由壓縮空氣主機;(流量需求 2392.5L/min)、空氣儲存桶、空氣乾燥機、 空氣過濾器、系統管路及氣體分配器組成。一般病房壓力需求為 50~60psi, 開刀 房對比一般病房約1.67倍之壓力需求。

關鍵字:壓縮空氣系統、壓縮空氣、醫療用、系統規劃

Discussion on planning and design of medical compressed air system - taking a hospital in Taichung as an example

Abstract

The planning of medical compressed air systems is an integral part of medical institutions. Through demand research and detailed planning, it is ensured that the system can provide high-quality and stable compressed air. During the planning process, factors such as the demand for gas devices, the quality of compressed air, pressure requirements, and the reliability and safety of the system should be considered. Good planning of medical compressed air system helps to improve the normal operation of medical institutions and the safety of patients.

According to the observation and research results of a medical building in a medical center in central China, the medical compressed air system is mainly composed of compressed air host; (flow demand 2392.5L/min), air storage tank, air dryer, air filter, system piping and Gas distributor composition. The pressure demand of the general ward is 50~60psi, and the pressure demand of the surgery room is about 1.67 times that of the general ward.

Keywords: Compressed air systems, compressed air, medical use, system planning

醫療院所能源管理系統之探討-以台中某醫學中心之電力為例

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摘要

醫學中心系統設備不斷提升,用電度數節節升高,為符合政府節能政策年節電率 1%規範,應先了解個案能源耗用概況,再針對能源耗用進行有效能源評估 與分析,提出耗能改善對策符合政府節能政策年節電率 1%之規範。

應此透過全國非生產性質行業能源查核年報調查 5 年(2017 年至 2021 年) 單位面積年耗電量密度值(Energy Use Intensity, EUI/ W/m²)及年平均用電度數等能源耗用指標進行比較與分析,研究結果:比對個案皆以空調設備最為耗能,占總電力耗能 49.96%,因此透過用電規劃管理與評估效能,執行 8 件節能設備更換計畫,達到每年節電率 1%。

關鍵字:醫院節能、能源管理、節電率

Discussion on energy management systems in medical hospitals- Take the electricity of a medical center in Taichung as an example

Abstract

The system equipment of the medical center is constantly improving, and the electricity consumption is increasing. In order to comply with the government's energysaving policy, the annual electricity saving rate is 1%. It is necessary to first understand the energy consumption profile of individual cases, and then conduct effective energy assessment and analysis of energy consumption, and propose The energy consumption improvement measures are in line with the government's energy conservation policy with an annual electricity saving rate of 1%. Therefore, through the national nonproduction industry energy assessment annual report, we investigated the energy consumption such as the annual electricity consumption density value per unit area (Energy Use Intensity, EUI/ W/m²) and the average annual electricity consumption for 5 years (2017 to 2021). Comparison and analysis using indicators, the research results: In the compared cases, air conditioning equipment is the most energy-consuming, accounting for 49.96% of the total electricity consumption. Therefore, through power consumption planning management and performance evaluation, 8 energy-saving equipment replacement plans were implemented to achieve Annual electricity saving rate is 1%.

Keywords: Hospital energy saving, Energy management, Power saving rate

青年參與農村輔導之探討-以徵件計畫為例

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摘要

鼓勵青年參與苗栗縣農村社區發展相關議題,以自身專長提出解決農村問題之創意點子,建立在地青年對於農村生產、生活、生態等面向的自主參與,延續農村再生由下而上的共同參與的精神,並藉由競賽網羅各類型優質青年。

研究結果顯示:共計34件參與,26件(76%)進入複審,並選出前6名,媒合8組青年16項產品與餐飲集團合作開發區域限定菜單1式、6單位青年申請政府相關計畫,並建立青年資料庫。

關鍵字:農村再生、農村青年、青年輔導、青年競賽

Discussion on Youth's Participation in Rural Guidance-Taking the creative competition as an example

Abstract

Encourage youth to participate in issues related to the development of rural communities in Miaoli County, Propose creative ideas to solve rural problems with their own expertise, establish local youth's independent participation in rural production, life, ecology, etc. Continue the bottom-up spirit of joint participation in rural regeneration and recruit various types of high-quality young people through competitions.

research shows: A total of 34 cases participated, 26 cases (76%) entered the reexamination, and 6 groups of young people were selected as key counseling objects, match 8 groups of young people with 16 products and cooperate with catering groups to develop regional limited menu 1 style, 6 units of young people apply for governmentrelated programs, and create a database.

Keywords: rural regeneration, rural youth, youth mentoring, youth competition

青年創業與電商平臺之探討-以電商培訓課程為例

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摘要

Covid19疫情改變民眾消費習慣,加速宅經濟成長,青年創業一為我國政策 中重要之一環,但數位轉型的範疇對青創及新創負擔都相當沉重,各級單位的培 力便很重要,本研究以電商培訓課程為研究,探討其對於青創產生哪些影響,再 以資料分析提出改善建議,使青創成功數位轉型。

研究結果顯示,參訓企業多為年齡40歲以上且佔比超過50%,公司規模超 過 75%在 5 人以下,顯示青創、新創大多為微型企業居多,以製造、批發、零 售產業佔比超過70%,交易機制逾60%非自建電商平臺,逾60%的業者無官 網,多數認為培訓內容以實務性居多,課程對於缺乏實戰經驗的微型企業較為受 用。

關鍵字:青年創業政策、電子商務、數位行銷

Young Entrepreneug Startup with E-commerce Platform Research by E-commerce training class

Abstract

Covid 19 outbreak. People change their consumption habits. Accelerate the growth of the stay-at-home economy. Youth entrepreneurship is one of the important policies of our country, but the scope of digital transformation is heavy to youth entrepreneurship and star up. The cultivation of units at all levels is very important. This study is based on e-commerce training courses. Discuss what impact youth entrepreneurship has. Suggestions for improvement based on my data analysis. Enabling Young Entrepreneurs to successfully transform digitally.

Research shows. The trained enterprice more than 50% are over 40 years old. 75% of companies. have less than 5 employees. It shows that youth entrepreneurship and innovation are mostly micro-enterprises. Manufacturing wholesale, and zero-fold industries account for more than 70% of the total. More than 60% of trading mechanisms are not self-built platforms. More than 60% of the businesses have no official website.

Keywords: Young Entrepreneug Startup Policy, E-commerce, Marketing

樓梯間增設簡易電動升降平台之初探

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摘要

本次探討了樓梯間無障礙設計的議題,特別著重於簡易電動升降平台的應 用。隨著人口高齡化的趨勢,無障礙設計在建築領域的重要性不斷凸顯。然而, 舊有建築中的無障礙問題常受限於設計缺陷,樓梯作為一個常見的障礙,更需要 創新解決方案。

本次探討旨在設計並實施樓梯間簡易電動升降平台,以提供高齡者和行動不便人士更便利的移動方式。我們基於通用設計原則,探討在現有建築中整合無障礙設計的方法。透過文獻研究、案例分析和技術評估,使簡易電動升降平台的可行性和效益。

簡易電動升降平台能夠有效地解決樓梯對於高齡者的移動障礙。透過適當的 技術和設計,平台不僅提供安全的上下移動,還能夠在有限的空間中實現。此 外,也能透過政府的補助計畫對於促進無障礙設計的實踐和推廣起到了積極作 用。

總之,本次探討旨在推動無障礙設計在樓梯間的應用,特別是簡易電動升降 平台的引入,以提升建築環境的無障礙性。希望研究成果能為無障礙設計的實踐 和未來研究有價值的參考。

關鍵字:樓梯升降平台、高齡者、無障礙設計、樓梯升降椅

A Preliminary Study on Adding a Simple Electric Lifting Platform to the Staircase

Abstract

This study explores the issue of accessible design in staircases, with a particular focus on the application of simple electric lift platforms. As the trend of aging population grows, the significance of accessible design in the field of architecture becomes increasingly prominent. However, accessibility issues in existing buildings are often constrained by design flaws, and staircases, as a common obstacle, require innovative solutions.

The objective of this study is to design and implement a simple electric lift platform for staircases, aiming to provide a more convenient mobility solution for the elderly and people with limited mobility. Based on the principles of universal design, we investigate methods for integrating accessibility design into existing buildings. Through literature research, case analysis, and technical assessment, we evaluate the feasibility and benefits of the simple electric lift platform.

The research findings demonstrate that the simple electric lift platform effectively addresses mobility challenges faced by the elderly on staircases. Through appropriate technology and design, the platform not only offers safe vertical movement but also fits within limited spaces. Moreover, government subsidy programs play a proactive role in promoting the practical application and dissemination of accessibility design.

In summary, this study aims to advance the application of accessibility design in staircases, particularly through the introduction of simple electric lift platforms, to enhance the accessibility of architectural environments. We hope that these research outcomes will provide valuable references for the practical implementation of accessibility design and for future studies.

Keywords: stair lift platform, senior citizens, barrier-free design, stair lift chair

偏鄉學校(中小學)空間修繕工程的反思與探討-以梨山中小學校為例

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摘要

校園空間修繕改造為近幾年熱門的話題,為教育部的政策也是時勢所趨的現實問題。「少子化」在教育制度下產生了變化(謝淺奕,2023),校園的教室空間不再那麼多的需求,但是教育的重責大任還是必須要執行,有鑑於少子化的變遷,學校的學習空間和校園環境予以提升,將美學的感受延伸至校園,學生對美學的五感培養,融合當地的特色及環境,不再只是為了上課來校,而是啟發學生的潛能,留下許多學生時代的美好回憶,也能夠讓社區的居民來借用學校的空間,達到共享、共榮、共用的機能。而偏鄉學校在施工中及施工後的維護,一般都較平地學校取得不易,所以研討者針對偏鄉學校修繕工程規劃的經驗予以探討與分享。

關鍵字:偏鄉學校、校園美感計畫、學美.美學校園美感計畫

Reflection and Discussion on Space Renovation Projects for Rural Schools - Using Lishan Elementary and Junior High School as an Example

Abstract

"Campus Space Renovation and Revitalization" is a hot topic in recent years. It is not only a policy of the Ministry of Education but also a prevailing societal issue. "Low Fertility Rate" has brought about changes in the educational system. There is no longer so much demand for classroom space on campuses, but the important responsibility of education must still be carried out. In view of the changes in low fertility rate and the improvement of school's learning space and campus environment, extend the aesthetic feeling to the campuses. Let cultivate students' five senses of aesthetics and integrate local characteristics and environmental, not just come to school for classes. The goal is to transform campuses into places where students are inspired, leaving behind cherished memories of their school days.

Besides, these revitalized spaces can be made available for use by the local community, promoting the concepts of "sharing", "prospering together" and "common use." However, for "rural schools," the implementation during construction and the subsequent maintenance often poses greater challenges, as these schools may not have easy access to resources. The experiences and insights gained from planning "rural schools" renovation projects are valuable and warrant exploration and sharing by researchers who have experienced the intricacies of these endeavors.

Keywords: Rural Schools, Campus Aesthetic Project, Learning Beauty, Aesthetic School Campus Project

不同地表面土地利用的碳排放

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摘要

因應聯合國 2050 淨零排放目標,台灣也宣示 2050 年要達到「淨零排放」, 但只靠政策,要達到目標很不容易,當中淨零排放不是不排放,而是讓人為造成 的温室氣體排放極小化,再用負碳技術、森林碳匯等方法抵消。

因此本研究從「花園」為出發點,利用 CO2 濃度探測計,探測在地表面不 同土地利用的碳排放能力。本次探討會以石磚人行道、花園、草地做比較,比較 出三者的碳排放,藉此推論出花園的碳排放能力,能否有較高的碳儲存能力以及 有做與沒有做的碳排放情況。

實際實驗數據為石磚人行道>花園>草地,但經過綜合文獻與實驗結果來推 測,碳排放由大到小應為石磚人行道>草地>花園。本研究初步成果僅作為評估 有做與沒做花園所產生的碳排放情況。後續再提出相關改善建議,像是提供增加 碳匯或減少碳排放的做法。

關鍵字:土壤碳儲存、土壤健康、光合作用、碳排放、碳匯

Carbon emissions on different soil surfaces

Abstract

In response to the United Nations' 2050 net-zero emissions goal, Taiwan has also declared its intention to achieve "net-zero emissions" by 2050. However, achieving this goal solely through policy measures is a challenging task. Net-zero emissions do not mean zero emissions; rather, it involves minimizing human-caused greenhouse gas emissions and offsetting them through negative carbon technologies and forest carbon sinks, among other methods.

Therefore, this study begins with the premise of the "garden" and employs CO2 concentration sensors to investigate the carbon emission capacity of different land uses on the Earth's surface. The study compares brick walkways, gardens, and grasslands to assess their carbon emissions, aiming to infer the carbon emission capacity of gardens and whether they have a higher potential for carbon storage or exhibit different emission scenarios with or without gardens.

The actual experimental data indicates that carbon emissions rank as follows: sidewalks> gardens > grasslands. However, based on a comprehensive review of literature and experimental results, it is inferred that the carbon emissions should be ordered as follows: sidewalks > grasslands ≥ gardens. The preliminary findings of this study serve only as an assessment of the carbon emissions produced due to the difference of the gardens. Subsequent recommendations will be made to improve the situation based on the observed results, such as suggesting practices that increase carbon sinks or reduce carbon emissions.

Keywords: Soil carbon storage, soil health, photosynthesis, carbon emissions, carbon sinks

透水鋪面入滲率與使用年相關性分析

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摘要

近年來氣候變遷的速度加快,全球平均溫度逐漸升高導致極端自然災害事件頻傳,並隨著各國都市化的比例上升,大量的開發導致地表不透水面積增加,改變原有的自然生態環境,水無法入滲至土壤以至於蒸發散量減少,引發都市熱島效應。為改善過度開發對環境造成的負面影響,需導入低衝擊開發(Low Impact Development, LID)的概念並應用於城市基礎設施,加強極端氣候下城市之韌性,並探討透水鋪面之滲透性是否會隨著使用時間的增加而可能會有所降低。

本研究以臺北市五處多孔隙透水磚人行道為研究區域,試驗場址與使用年份別為吉林路(10年)、松江路(8年)、復興南路(4年)、忠孝東路(3年)、八德路(1年),使用現地式入滲儀進行入滲實驗,再依照達西定律(Darcy's Law)求出各鋪面之水力傳導係數(K值)。分析結果五處場址入滲率由高到低為八德路(0.054 cm/sec)> 忠孝東路(0.022 cm/sec)> 復興南路(0.02 cm/sec)> 松江路(1.999*10-3 cm/sec)> 吉林路(5.198*10-3 cm/sec),建議每四年使用吸塵器及高壓水柱沖洗,以利於保持原有的透水性。

關鍵字:透水鋪面、滲透性試驗、低衝擊開發、都市熱島效應、水力傳導係數

Correlation analysis of infiltration rate and service life of permeable pavement

Abstract

In recent years, the speed of climate change has accelerated, and the global average temperature has gradually increased, leading to frequent extreme natural disasters. With the increase in the proportion of urbanization in various countries, a large number of developments have led to an increase in the impermeable surface area, changing the original natural ecological environment, and strengthening the natural environment. After the rainfall, most of the water will flow out in the form of surface runoff, and the water cannot penetrate into the soil so that the evapotranspiration decreases, causing the urban heat island effect. In order to improve the negative impact of over-development on the environment, the concept of Low Impact Development (LID) is introduced and applied to urban infrastructure to strengthen the resilience of cities under extreme climates, and explored whether the permeability of permeable pavements will change with It may decrease with the increase of usage time.

This study takes five porous permeable brick sidewalks in Taipei City as the research area. The test road sections and construction years are Jilin Road (Ten years), Songjiang Road (Eight years), Fuxing South Road (Four years), Zhongxiao East Road (Three years), Ba Delu (One year), conducted infiltration experiments using in-situ infiltration instruments, and then calculated the hydraulic conductivity (K value) of each pavement according to Darcy's Law. Analysis results The infiltration rate of the five road sections from high to low is Bade Road(0.054 cm/sec)>Zhongxiao East Road(0.022 cm/sec)>Fuxing South Road(0.02 cm/sec)>Songjiang Road(1.999*10-3 cm/sec)>Jilin Road(5.198*10-3 cm/sec). It is recommended to use vacuum cleaners and high-pressure water jets to flush every four years to maintain the original water permeability.

Keywords: Permeable paving, permeability testing, low impact development, urban heat island effect, hydraulic conductivity coefficient

探尋減緩城市熱島之材料及塗料的最佳搭配

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摘要

全球暖化的問題加劇了城市熱島效應(Urban Heat Island,UHI),而主要原因包括密建築集度、季節、空氣流動等因素。而減緩 UHI 方法不乏增加綠化、建構風廊等,而本研究從建物材料的顏色切入,以實驗應證並探討其顏色、熱傳導即反射率的差別。

關鍵字:全球暖化、都市熱島效應、塗料

Exploring the Optimal Combination of Materials and Paints for Mitigating the Urban Heat Island Effect

Abstract

The problem of global warming has exacerbated the Urban Heat Island (UHI) effect in cities, with major factors including high building density, seasons, and airflow patterns. While methods to mitigate UHI include increasing greenery and constructing wind corridors, this study takes a different approach by examining the color of building materials through experimentation to explore the differences in color, thermal conductivity, and reflectance.

In the experiment, common building materials such as bricks, concrete blocks, and galvanized corrugated sheets were used. Different paint colors, including black, red, and white, were applied, along with paint properties such as matte, glossy, and thermal insulation paint. The cross-analysis yielded the following results in terms of surface temperature increase compared to materials without any paint: black (\pm 2°C to \pm 5°C) red (\pm 3°C to \pm 1°C) off-white (\pm 4°C to \pm 10°C). In terms of surface temperature for materials with different characteristics, it was found to be in the following order: galvanized corrugated sheets bricks concrete blocks. Materials without thermal insulation paint had higher surface temperatures compared to materials with thermal insulation paint. Materials with glossy paint had higher surface temperatures compared to those with matte paint.

In summary, choosing low-reflectance pigments, paints with diffuse reflectance properties, materials with low thermal conductivity, and complementing them with thermal insulation paint can help maintain indoor coolness and mitigate the urban heat island effect. Conversely, utilizing the characteristics of materials to retain temperature can serve as a site-specific strategy, aiming to create a high-quality living environment.

Keywords: Global warming, Urban heat island effect, Paint

混凝土橋整橋風險評估模式之研究

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摘要

依據交通部規範,橋梁原則上每兩年須進行一次定期檢測,即對全橋各構件之劣化程度、劣化範圍、對橋梁安全性與服務性的重要性,以及對劣化維修之急迫性,給予1~4之評分數值;然此評分結果係針對橋梁構件進行維修或處置之建議,並無法代表橋梁整體之狀況。

本研究透過回顧美、日、南非及中國大陸之橋梁評等方式以及訪談 10 位國內專家學者,提出一整橋風險評估模式,由結構安全評等及耐洪安全評等中,較差者代表整橋風險評等;評等結果分為 I~IV 等,I 為橋況良好,IV 則為橋況嚴重。評估模式中,本研究提出結構性指標(SCI)、結構安全風險指標(RIS)、耐洪性指標(FCI)及耐洪安全風險指標(RIF),透過 SCI 與 RIS 之矩陣決定結構安全評等,透過 FCI 與 RIF 之矩陣決定耐洪安全評等。本研究並挑選 10 座混凝土橋進行現地檢測,將檢測員依經驗所給定之評等,與整橋風險評估模式計算結果進行比較,以驗證整橋風險評估模式之正確性。

關鍵字:橋梁檢測、風險評估、橋梁狀況指標

Research on a Whole Bridge Risk Assessment Model for Concrete Bridges

Abstract

According to the regulations of the Ministry of Transportation, bridges are generally required to undergo regular inspections every two years. These inspections assess various bridge components the degree and extent of deterioration, the importance of deterioration to bridge safety and serviceability, and the urgency of deterioration maintenance, assigning numerical ratings from 1 to 4. However, these scores are specific to recommending maintenance or disposal of individual bridge components and do not represent the overall condition of the entire bridge. In this study, a whole bridge risk assessment model is proposed by reviewing bridge rating methods used in the United States, Japan, South Africa, and mainland China, and by interviewing ten domestic experts and scholars. In this model, the overall bridge risk rating is determined by the worst ratings among structural safety rating and flood resilience safety rating, ranging from I (excellent condition) to IV (severe condition). The assessment model includes Structural Condition Index (SCI), Structural Safety Risk Index (RIS), Flood Resilience Index (FCI), and Flood Resilience Safety Risk Index (RIF). Structural safety ratings are determined using the matrix of SCI and RIS, while flood resilience safety ratings are determined using the matrix of FCI and RIF. This study also conducted on-site inspections of ten concrete bridges, comparing the ratings given by inspectors based on their experience with the results calculated using the comprehensive bridge risk assessment model to validate the accuracy of the model.

Keywords: bridge inspection, risk assessment, bridge condition index

自來水工程進度規劃與控制模式建置之研究

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摘要

自來水管網為都市發展之命脈,對於城鎮發展及民眾生活品質扮演舉足輕重 的角色,然而隨著管網供水範圍的增大,管材年限已屆等各種因素,為維持供水 品質及降低漏水率,管線汰換為自來水事業單位之主要作為。其中,有效的進度 管理是提升工程執行效率之關鍵,本研究將針對自來水管線工程合約之執行進行 研究及分析。

本研究將以北水處之自來水管線汰換工程為研究對象,探討專案進度管理 在契約執行過程中的重要性及運用。並經由利用關鍵路徑法等方式進行分析,建 立一套有效的進度管控模式。以實際的案例,將相關工程資料導入本研究之管控 模式,透過管控表及點檢表追蹤等方式,有效管控工程的進度。

最後,本研究討論了本控制模式之優缺點,並提出了相應的建議和對策。通 過本論文的研究,期望能對自來水管線汰換工程的進度管理提供有用的參考,並 對自來水工程效率和服務品質帶來實質的改善。

關鍵字:進度管理、施工階段、業主、自來水工程

The Study of Development of the Schedule Planning and Control Approach for Water Engineering

Abstract

It is necessary and important to handle updated schedule management regarding to water engineering. During the construction, it is not easy to track and manage updated schedule for owners in practice. To enhance the implementation of schedule management, the study proposes the approach to improve the schedule management for the water engineering projects. The approach includes the managed tables and flowcharts for updated schedule management in construction. Furthermore, the proposed approach applied in selected case study of water engineering project to verify the proposed approach. Finally, the study identifies summaries for the advantage and suggestions for further practical implementation.

Keywords: schedule management, construction phase, owners, water engineering

圖形式建築工程進度更新管理模式之研究

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摘要

進度管理是施工管理中非常重要的關鍵,特別是在施工階段,實際中處理現場的進度追蹤和監控並不容易,儘管箭線圖法(Arrow Diagram Method, ADM)和先行圖法(Precedence Diagram Method, PDM)方法應用於施工進度管理,但在實施ADM和PDM方法時存在許多局限性和問題。

針對上述問題,本研究提出基於圖形化的施工更新進度管理方法,以增強施工中的實際進度管理,該方法包括基於圖形化的施工更新進度管理的方法和流程,此外,所提出的方法將應用於台灣新建建築項目的選定案例研究,以驗證所提出的方法並證明其在實踐中的有效性,最後,對進一步的應用提出了結論、建議和限制。

關鍵字:進度管理、圖形化、建築工程、施工階段

The Study of Graphic-based Construction Updated Schedule Management for Building Projects

Abstract

Schedule management is very important element in construction management. Special in construction phase, it is not easy to handle actual schedule tracking and monitoring in practical. Although the ADM and PDM approaches are applied in construction schedule management, there are many limitations and facing problems when the implementation of ADM and PDM approaches. To improve the above problems, the study proposes graphic-based construction updated schedule management approach to enhance the actual schedule management in construction. The approach includes the mechanism and flowchart of graphic-based construction updated schedule management. Furthermore, the proposed approach applied in selected case study of new building project in Taiwan to verify the proposed approach and demonstrate its effectiveness in practice. Finally, conclusion, suggestion, limitations are proposed for further applications.

Keywords: schedule management, graphic-based, building projects, construction phase

離岸風電工程設計階段風險管控模式建置 之研究

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摘要

隨著近年台灣離岸風電如火如荼的佈劃及競逐開發,進入實際工程設計階段 的進度掌控與風險管理成為各家開發商所遇到的難題,扶植國內產業轉型落實本 土化採購、法令規範滾動修訂依循及專業分項國際廠商合作,都體現於興新的離 岸風電工程領域,台灣尚未具備足夠因應開發經驗、規模及量能的產業規模,導 致離岸風電工程開發存在許多不確定性因素。

在設計階段,開發商需要有系統的鑑別及管理眾多風險,然而開發商在實施 風險管控時卻存在很多實際問題,本研究提出精進離岸風電工程項目風險管理的 方法,其方法包括管控整體開發進度、檢視專業廠商擇定、追蹤海事工程規劃、 追蹤產業關聯執行、相關規範申請文件檢核及追蹤事項風險監控與評估管理機制 等。此外,將所提出的方法應用於本土開發商執行離岸風電案例中以驗證所提出 的方法,最後指出本研究的優點、局限性以及進一步實施的建議。

關鍵字:風險管理、設計階段、業主、離岸風電工程

Developing Risk Management Approach for Offshore Wind Power Engineering During the Design Phase

Abstract

There are many risks should be identified and managed in the offshore wind power engineering projects. In the design phase, the owners need to handle and manage the identified risks effectively by themselves. However, there are many practical problems when the implementation of risk management for the owners. To improve the practical problems, the study proposes the approach to improve the risk management for the offshore wind power engineering projects. The approach includes the management tables and mechanism for risk management in construction. Furthermore, the proposed approach applied in selected case study of wind power engineering project to verify the proposed approach. Finally, the study identifies the advantage, limitations, and suggestions for further implementation.

Keywords: risk management, design phase, owners, offshore wind power engineering

室內裝修既有牆體拆牆行為之探討

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摘要

室內裝修因隔間增建修改需求,常見牆面拆除或更改原建築設計開口,又或是因整體視覺訴求而將所有室內牆拆除。牆體拆除或牆面開口為室內設計及裝修上為表現設計的手法而忽略其安全性。因此,拆除既有牆體為室內裝修拆牆重要的決策。

本文探討在室內裝修中是否可以拆除不同類型的牆壁。依牆體案例分析,評估拆除既有牆壁的可行性,並歸納室內裝修工程中牆壁拆除的準則,協助室內設計師和業主在討論和溝通時的安全建議參考。確保裝修過程中的安全性,同時保持空間的結構穩定性。

關鍵字:結構破壞、室內裝修、隔間牆、牆拆除

Exploration of Wall Removal in Interior Renovation

Abstract

In interior renovations, it is common to remove or modify walls to accommodate the need for increased partitioning, alter the original architectural openings, or achieve a desired overall visual appeal. However, the safety considerations associated with wall removal or opening design are often neglected in interior design and renovation practices. Therefore, the decision to remove existing walls is crucial for interior renovation projects.

This study explores the feasibility of removing different types of walls in interior renovations. By analyzing case studies of wall structures, the viability of removing existing walls is evaluated, and guidelines for wall removal in interior renovation projects are derived. These guidelines aim to assist interior designers and homeowners in discussing and communicating with safety recommendations. Ensuring safety during the renovation process while maintaining the structural stability of the space is paramount.

Keywords: Structural damage, Interior renovation, Partition walls, Wall removal

人形吊橋工程事故原因探討-以基隆暖暖溪人行吊橋為例

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摘要

人行吊橋帶有經典的建築之美,也經常成為熱門旅遊勝地,吸引大量人群前來觀光、體驗。近年來,國內外發生多起人行吊橋倒榻事故,導致嚴重的人員傷亡,這使得對人行吊橋的研究變得更加重要和迫切。

本研究針對基隆暖暖溪人行吊橋為例,旨在探討人行吊橋施工中的結構安全、施作流程和材料等方面的問題,分析現有的安全問題及不足之處,並提出相應的改進措施,以提高人行吊橋的安全性和可靠性。針對暖暖溪人行吊橋應舊所有基本資料等作通盤檢討,根據施工方法及施工機具參照當地之環境及條件限制,擬定施工進度表。

關鍵字:懸索橋、橋塔、主索、垂吊索

Discussion on the causes of human-shaped suspension bridge engineering accidents: A case study of Keelung Nuannuanxi pedestrian suspension bridge

Abstract

The pedestrian suspension bridge has the beauty of classic architecture and often becomes a popular tourist attraction, attracting a large number of people to come to see and experience. In recent years, there have been many pedestrian suspension bridge collapse accidents at home and abroad, resulting in serious casualties, which makes the research on pedestrian suspension bridges more important and urgent. This study aims to explore the structural safety, implementation process and materials of the pedestrian suspension bridge in the construction of the Keelung Nuannuanxi pedestrian suspension bridge, analyze the existing safety problems and shortcomings, and propose corresponding improvement measures to improve the safety and reliability of the pedestrian suspension bridge. For the Nuan Nuan Xi pedestrian suspension bridge, all the basic information should be reviewed comprehensively, and the construction schedule was drawn up according to the construction methods and construction tools with reference to the local environment and conditions.

Keywords: Suspension Bridge, Bridge towers, Main cable, Hanging slings

營造廠統包建築工程成本管控模式建置之研究

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摘要

近年來國內公共工程發包方式面臨各種問題,如高成本、長工期和協調困難等,故業主機關採統包採購方式以尋求改善這些缺點,尤其是高成本方面,如何控制工程成本對統包營造廠而言變得非常重要,然而至今沒有一套針對實務案例進行分析的研究案例,因此提出一套有效的工程成本控制方法,可以降低營建公司的經營風險。

研究分析結果提出在組織人員方面、流程改善方面以及管控內容等三方面的 建議:在組織人員方面可以採取提前指派建築師以及採購人員進駐設計階段的方 式,可以減少設計和施工過程中的不確定性和錯誤,增強公司對項目的掌控力並 確保項目能夠按照公司的計劃順利進行,另外在組織人員方面可以通過派遣專業 的品質控制人員進駐現場對工程進行全程監控和品質控制。

在流程改善方面可以縮短審核流程以減少不必要的等待時間和時間浪費,增 強公司的敏捷性和反應能力可以引進信息化技術,應用工程管理系統和智能化施 工技術,提高工作效率和質量,減少不必要的人力和物力浪費。

在管控內容方面,原先的管控內容是針對施工現場的圖紙和圖說進行管控, 現在的管控內容則是在第一個設計階段進行管控重點是提高效率;可以引入財務 管理的思維,建立有效的成本控制體系,加強對材料、設備、人力等方面的監控 避免浪費和損失。

加強與承包商的溝通和協作,建立良好的合作關係共同協商解決問題,亦可提高工程的質量及進度降低統包業主經營風險,提高工程的質量和進度。

關鍵字:統包、營造廠、預算、規劃、成本管控

The Development of Cost Control Management Approach for General Contractors in Turnkey Building Projects

Abstract

Recently, public procurement methods and the construction of large-scale projects in Taiwan have encountered various challenges and practical difficulties. Effective control of construction costs is necessary and important for general contractors to improve construction management in turnkey building projects. However, there are many facing practical problems regarding to effective cost planning and control. Therefore, this study aims to propose cost control approach for general contractors to reduce operational risks (such as bankruptcy or insufficient profitability) in turnkey building projects. The proposed approach was applied in the selected building case study in Taiwan to verify our proposed approach and to demonstrate the effectiveness. Finally, this study identifies conclusion, suggestion, benefits, limitations, and facing problems for further applications in practice.

Keywords: Turnkey, General contractor, Budge, Planning, Cost control

不同材質之於屋頂灑水降溫系統探討

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摘要

台灣雖為多雨型氣候但仍受缺水危機之苦,如何增加用水及提升水源使用性 為重要議題。本研究提出將雨水貯集系統結合屋頂灑水以提升水源使用性,增加 水源的同時降低由日射對建物產生的熱能,常見降溫做法為更換屋頂材質或架設 遮陽屋頂減少熱能進入,降低空調耗能。研究將針對不同材質進行灑水實驗,觀 察表面及箱內溫度變化、時滯效應時長,比較何種材質能使耗能降到最低。

本研究採用實驗箱進行,選用國內常見屋頂材料如板岩、鍍鋁鋅鋼板、瓦片 為實驗項目,模擬雨水貯集系統設施結合灑水裝置,以頂樓做為實驗場址,成果 證實若對既有屋面進行降溫,以瓦片的降溫效果為最明顯,表面溫度可降低21.8 °C ,箱內降低 11.3°C ,但其受日照升溫影響較大,因此瓦片在同一灑水環境下, 其箱內溫度不為最低,而是以板岩 35.8℃為最低溫,能使耗能降到最低。

另發現若在高溫低濕的環境下灑水有助於減緩箱內升溫,此現象以鋼板最為 明顯,本實驗因實驗規模較小,未能確切分析各材料的時滯效應,建議後續實驗 可將此做為參考,增加組數驗證及擴大實驗規模以進行更深入的探討。

關鍵字:雨水貯集系統、屋頂灑水降溫、屋頂材料

Exploration of Various Materials in Roof Cooling Systems with Water Sprinklers

Abstract

In Taiwan, water shortages is a pressing issue. A study proposes combining rainwater collection systems with rooftop sprinklers to maximize water usage and enhance resource efficiency. This innovative approach boosts water supply and mitigates the heat generated by solar radiation. Traditional methods, such as changing roofing materials or installing sunshade roofs, aim to reduce indoor temperatures and lower air conditioning energy consumption. Experiments using common domestic roofing materials like slate, galvanized steel plates, and tiles. These experiments simulated a rainwater collection system combined with rooftop sprinkling. Results showed that tiles offer noticeable cooling, reducing surface temperatures by 21.8°C and box internal temperatures by 11.3°C. However, slate outperforms in terms of the lowest box internal temperature at 35.8°C, resulting in the lowest energy consumption. The study also noted that sprinkling under high-temperature, low-humidity conditions effectively slows down temperature increases, especially with steel plates. Future studies should expand their scope and include more verification groups for comprehensive insights.

Keywords: rainwater collection systems, rooftop sprinkling, roofing materials

臺北都會區大眾捷運系統指標設計準則 優化之研究

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摘要

臺北都會區大眾捷運系統之指標系統,因應市府美學政策之城市美學概念,將原有標誌系統導入「尋路系統」優化「指標設計」,原有「標誌設計準則」進版為「指標設計準則」規範,作為臺北都會區大眾捷運系統之興建中路網及未來路網的指標系統之依據。本研究以臺北捷運已營運車站現況指標探討,內容包含臺北都會區大眾運輸系統及指標介紹、已營運車站之指標系統現況調查、指標設計優化模式建置及營運管理,以使用者視讀捷運指標資訊,討論指標各類型及設置現況問題:自動售票區塊、站內指標、進站資訊、地圖資訊板、詢問處,使用者的需求和感受,期許使用者的體驗及建議,能回饋「指標設計準則」並維持實用性和可讀性及滾動式優化、主管機關稽核管理及營運單位維管模式,提升整個都會區的公共交通體驗。

關鍵字:臺北都會區大眾捷運系統、標誌系統、指標設計、優化模式、通用設計

The Study of Signs Design Enhancements for Taipei Mass Rapid Transit

Abstract

The indicator system of the Taipei Metropolitan Area Mass Rapid Transit (MRT) system has been refined according to the urban aesthetics concept of the municipal government's aesthetic policy. The existing sign system has been incorporated into the "wayfinding system" to optimize the "indicator design." The original "sign design guidelines" have been updated to become the "indicator design guidelines," serving as the basis for the construction and future expansion of the route network for the Taipei Metropolitan Area MRT system. This study explores the current status of indicators in operational MRT stations in Taipei. The content includes an introduction to the Taipei metropolitan public transportation system and indicators, an investigation into the current status of indicator systems in operational stations, the establishment of an optimized indicator design model, and operational management. The study focuses on users' visual perception of MRT indicator information and discusses various types of indicators and their placement: automatic ticketing areas, in-station indicators, entrance information, map information boards, and inquiry counters. Users' needs and perceptions are examined, along with their experiences and suggestions, aiming to provide feedback for refining the "indicator design guidelines" while maintaining usability, readability, and ongoing optimization. The study also addresses supervisory authority audit management and operational unit maintenance and management models, all of which contribute to enhancing the public transportation experience throughout the entire metropolitan area.

Keywords: Taipei Metropolitan Mass Rapid Transit System, Signage System, Signage Design, Optimization Model, Universal Design

GIS 分析傷患資料與交通事故資料-以嘉義市為例

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摘要

本研究經由區域内 2 所急救責任醫院資訊室提供因外傷至急診就醫的病人資 料,包括就醫時間、傷害嚴重度及其他傷害數據,並與交通部提供的道路交通事 故調查報告表資料比對,取得共5542筆含事故位置的交通事故現場資料及傷害 數據。經由上述統計資料,先以地理資訊系統對不同族群或不同載具使用者分析 其交通事故發生密集區域,並對事故發生地點進行初步的肇事原因判別。分析發 現嘉義市內東區事故數量約佔整體事故的 63%,遠高於西區;使用機車族群發 生的事故數量最多,約占整體事故的85%;18-44歲年齡層事故發生數量約佔整 體事故的 63%。經核密度分析發現,事故地點最密集處多數集中在嘉義車站以 南的舊市區以及幾處主要道路交叉口。

關鍵字:交通事故、地理資訊系統、核密度分析

Geographic information system analysis of environmental factors affecting traffic accidents

Abstract

In this study, a total of 5542 traffic accident scene data and injury data including accident location were obtained by providing information rooms of two emergency hospitals in the region who went to the emergency department due to trauma, including the time of medical treatment, severity of injury and other injury data, and compared with the data of the road traffic accident investigation report form provided by the Ministry of Transport. Based on the above statistical information, the geographic information system is used to analyze the areas where traffic accidents occur in different ethnic groups or different vehicle users, and the cause of the accident is preliminarily identified from the location of the accident. The analysis found that the number of accidents in the eastern district of Chiayi City accounted for about 63% of the overall accidents, which was much higher than that in the western district. The locomotive population has the largest number of accidents, accounting for about 85% of the overall accidents; The number of accidents in the 18-44 age group accounts for about 63% of all accidents. After nuclear density analysis, it was found that most of the densest places at the accident sites were concentrated in the old urban area south of Chiayi Station and several major road intersections.

Keywords: Traffic accidents, Geographic Information Systems, Nuclear density analysis

公共工程施工階段執行介面管理模式之研究-以 PCM 角度為例

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摘要

國內公共工程領域引入了專業營建管理(Professional Construction Management, PCM)制度,以解決機關缺乏工程專業知識或人力的問題。工程施工階段 PCM 如何運用現行的標準管理模式,提升介面管理的執行成果,避免設計不協調,導致變更設計,延伸後續協調不適、工期延誤、履約爭議等情事。本研究以 PCM 工作執行計畫書及法律規章概念為基礎,導入文件管理程序之應用,探討在施工階段實務上管理程序之關聯及重要性,藉此建立「介面事件報告」紀錄施工階段介面問題對專案的影響,協助管理人員管控及整理複雜的介面問題。

關鍵字:公共工程、專業營建管理 (PCM)、介面事件

The Study of Interface Management for PCM during the Construction Phase of Public Construction Projects

Abstract

The PCM system was introduced in public works to solve the problem of lack of professional knowledge or manpower in agencies. During the construction phase, how can PCM use the current standard management model to improve the implementation results of interface management and avoid design incoordination, design changes, coordination discomfort, construction delay, contract performance disputes, etc. This study is based on the concepts of PCM work execution plan and laws and regulations, introduces the application of document management procedures, explores the relevance and importance of management procedures in the construction phase, and establishes an "Interface Event Report" to record the impact of interface issues during the construction phase on the project impact and assist managers in controlling and sorting out interface issues.

Keywords: public works, PCM, interface events.

BIM-based 施工空間與進度衝突管理系統建置之研究

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摘要

以目前來說國內外的營造廠一般非常重視工程進度管理的應用,特別在工地 也較少重視施工空間之規劃與管理。無效或毫無施工空間之規劃或不當的施工空 間管理容易造成工地營建管理之效率。

為了解決上述之問題,本研究探討施工階段整合施工空間與進度衝突管理之需求及實務遭遇問題,並開發 BIM-based 整合施工空間與進度衝突管理模式及系統,利用實際營造廠實際導入 BIM-based 整合施工空間與進度衝突管理模式架構及系統之測試,以評估及探討應用 BIM-based 整合施工空間與進度衝突管理模式及系統之效用,並探討其遭遇問題、解決方法、與建議,並修正其模式與系統,作為未來實際導入營造廠 BIM-based 整合施工空間與進度衝突管理實務之參考。

關鍵字:建築資訊模型、施工空間、衝突管理、營造廠、建築工程

BIM-based Integrated Workspace and Schedule Conflict Management System for Building

Abstract

In order to enhance the performance of construction management for general contractors, the study proposes the BIM-based integrated workspace and schedule system to enhance jobsite construction management during the construction phase. With the assistance of BIM technology, this study proposes a BIM-based integrated workspace and schedule approach and system special for general contractors. The proposed approach and system is then applied in selected case study of a building project in Taiwan to verify our proposed approach and system and demonstrate the effectiveness of BIM-based integrated workspace and schedule conflict management practice in Taiwan. Finally, the limitations, problems, and suggestions are proposed in this study.

Keywords: BIM, workspace, conflict management, General Contractors, Building Projects

BIM應用於展覽空間規劃模式之研究

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摘要

傳統展覽空間規劃一般都是使用 2D 方式溝同與討論. 然而由於 2D 方式呈 現展覽空間規劃還是許多問題至今無法克服,由於BIM 技術可以提供虛擬實境 應用,讓展覽團隊與業主雙向可以更直觀地了解展場的外觀和場內空間的佈局, 可以在設計階段模擬真實的展場場景,進行視覺化的確認和調整。

本研究主要探討 BIM 應用於展覽空間規劃設計、建置與流程規劃。透過 BIM 模型的建置,分析如何可以有效率地規劃與管理展覽空間,例如空間的配 置,展覽主題設計、藝術品的展示方式、以及參觀者的動線安排。本研究並透過 實際案例導入探討其遭遇問題、解決方法、與建議,作為未來導入展覽空間規劃 之參考。

關鍵字:建築資訊模型、展覽空間規劃、溝通協調、設計規劃

The Study of the Application of BIM for Exhibition Space Planning

Abstract

This research focuses on how the exhibition space plans and uses the BIM to simulate and design the exhibition site. Through the establishment of the BIM, the exhibition space can be effectively planned and managed, and the BIM can be applied to the configuration of the exhibition space, the positioning of the exhibition area, the display of artworks, and the movement of visitors. In addition, the BIM model can provide virtual reality applications, allowing the exhibition team and owners to have more intuitive understanding of the appearance of the exhibition venue, the layout of the interior space. Furthermore, the proposed approach applied in selected case study in Taiwan to demonstrate its effectiveness in practice. Finally, conclusion, suggestion, limitations are proposed for further applications.

Keywords: BIM, exhibition space planning, communication, design

城食森林建置效益之分析研究

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摘要

都市的過度擴張使環境壓力無法負荷,耕地面積減少所衍生的高溫旱澇極端 現象頻傳更衝擊到糧食供需,因此增加可耕地面積,提高城市的農作物糧食自給 率,同時增加都市居民親近自然,提升都市居民心理健康。食物森林是一種刻意 低度維護管理的生態系統,確保土地的可持續性。本研究針對台中市高溫潛勢區 域內的城食森林示範點進行舒適熱環境改善及空氣品質分析,並針對該處參與者 進行滿意度調查,加以分析其心理變化狀況,探討城食森林建置後綜合效益。

利用測量環境儀器進行設置城食森林之前後測,並與氣象站進行比較,提高數據信度。輔以問卷探討案場使用者參與低碳社區教育活動,其滿意度調查及回饋;結果得知在冬季時可使得溫度的下降速度變得較其他區域緩和,可提供了一個較為舒適的生活環境;參與者方面,60歲以上年長者的參與程度最為積極,心理健康程度也較青壯年人口正面,如何採取相應的措施來維護青壯年人口的心理健康,也是值得探討的問題之一。

關鍵字:城市農耕、高齡參與、心理健康

Analysis Study on the Benefits of Urban Food Forest Establishment

Abstract

The excessive expansion of urban areas has placed an unsustainable burden on the environment. The resulting phenomena of extreme temperatures and drought due to the reduction in arable land have had a profound impact on food supply and demand. Therefore, increasing arable land and improving the self-sufficiency of urban crops can alleviate these challenges. Simultaneously, it fosters a closer connection between urban residents and nature, promoting the psychological well-being of city dwellers. Food forests are intentionally low-maintenance ecological systems that ensure the sustainability of land. This study focuses on demonstrating the benefits of urban food forests in areas with high temperature potential in Taichung City. It analyzes improvements in the comfortable thermal environment and air quality and conducts satisfaction surveys among participants to examine their psychological changes, thereby exploring the overall benefits of urban food forest development. Environmental instruments were used to measure the before-and-after conditions of the urban food forest setup, and comparisons were made with data from meteorological stations to enhance data reliability. Questionnaires were also administered to investigate participants' engagement in low-carbon community education activities and their satisfaction levels. The results indicate that during the winter season, the rate of temperature decrease in the urban food forest area is more gradual compared to other regions, providing a more comfortable living environment. Among the participants, individuals aged 60 and above exhibited the highest level of enthusiasm and better psychological well-being compared to younger adults. Therefore, addressing measures to maintain the psychological health of younger adults is also a topic worth exploring.

Keywords: Urban Farming, Aging Participation, Mental Health

使用六方氮化硼片材與氧化鋅奈米粒子混合 而成的抗阻燃和抗電磁建築塗料

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摘要

此研究使用均質化法製備了由六方氮化硼(h-BN)和氧化鋅(ZnO)奈米 顆粒組合而成的複合材料,將二維和零維奈米材料結合在一起,形成了三維結 構。將此複合材料與亞矽酸鈉和石膏結合後,表現出卓越的阻燃性能,同時也有 效地屏蔽電磁干擾。實驗結果顯示,此複合材料在減緩火勢蔓延和碳化方面發揮 重要作用。此外,還顯著地減少了電磁和電場的影響。這種改進性能歸功於 h-BN + ZnO 複合材料的設計,它調節了電阻和介質損耗,ZnO 奈米顆粒並促進了 的電磁吸收。

關鍵字:六方氮化硼、氧化鋅奈米顆粒、阻燃性、電磁干擾屏蔽、建築塗料

Fire Retardant and Anti-electromagnetic Construction Coatings Using Hexagonal Boron Nitride Sheets Mixed with Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles

Abstract

This study employs an efficient homogenizing method to create composites consisting of hexagonal boron nitride (h-BN) sheets and zinc oxide (ZnO) nanoparticles, resulting in a three-dimensional architecture. These 2D + 0D composites, when integrated with a sodium metasilicate + gypsum matrix, demonstrate not only outstanding flame retardancy but also effective electromagnetic interference (EMI) shielding properties. The experimental results from fire injection at 1050°C highlight the significant role played by the well-designed h-BN + ZnO composites in mitigating flame propagation and charring, ultimately leading to reduced carbonization areas. Additionally, thermal analysis of the h-BN + ZnO composite coating, indicating enhanced thermal insulating performance through the optimal architectural design of the composites. Furthermore, these composite coatings exhibit a substantial reduction in both electromagnetic and electric fields, demonstrating their effectiveness in EMI shielding.

Keywords: Hexagonal boron nitride, Zinc oxide nanoparticles, Fire retardancy, Electromagnetic interference shielding, Construction coating

三維碳奈米塗層阻燃和電磁波屏蔽應用

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摘要

這項研究證明了將多種碳奈米材料(奈米碳點、奈米碳管和石墨烯奈米片)嵌 入亞矽酸鈉 + 石膏混合物中的 3D 碳塗層的功效。它具有優異的阻燃性和電磁 波(EMI)屏蔽性能。應用於木材時,它可以承受 1050°C 的火焰噴射,抑制火焰 蔓延,並最大限度地減少碳化。熱重分析顯示大量800°C碳殘留物,顯示透過 其堅固的 3D 碳結構增強隔熱性能。這些塗層還顯著減少電磁場,由於包含特別 添加的碳奈米材料,因此顯示出有效的 EMI 屏蔽。綜上所述,3D 碳複合材料 未來可視為阻燃和電磁波吸收建築塗料最希望的材料選項之一。

關鍵字:三維碳材、阻燃性、電磁干擾屏蔽、建築塗料、碳奈米複合材料

Three-dimensional Carbon Nanocoatings for Fire Retardancy and Electromagnetic Wave Shielding Applications

Abstract

This study demonstrates the effectiveness of a three-dimensional carbon coating containing various carbon nanomaterials (carbon nanodots, carbon nanotubes, and graphene nanosheets) integrated into a sodium metasilicate + gypsum matrix. these 3D carbon coatings exhibit impressive fireproofing on wooden substrates, withstanding fire injections at temperatures up to 1050°C. They play a critical role in suppressing flame propagation and charring, reducing carbonization areas. Thermogravimetric analysis confirms that the 3D carbon coating produces significant char residue at 800°C, indicating enhanced thermal insulation due to its robust 3D carbon structure. Additionally, This improved performance in flame retardancy and EMI shielding is attributed to the strategic inclusion of carbon nanomaterials in the composite, which fine-tunes resistance and dielectric loss, allowing efficient electromagnetic absorption.

Keywords: Three-dimensional Carbon, Fire retardancy, Electromagnetic interference shielding, Construction coating, Carbon nanocomposites

2023 年第二十一屆營建產業永續發展研討會 附錄

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