

行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫 成果報告

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行政院國家科學委員會專題研究計畫成果報告

台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青之策略研究

A Study on Strategic Implementation of Warm Mix Asphalt in Taiwan

計畫編號：NSC99-2221-E-216-039

執行期限：99年8月1日至100年7月31日

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一、中文摘要

降低二氧化碳排放量及減少對化石燃料的依賴，已經是永續發展的主要手段；在有更好的替代方案之前，採用瀝青混凝土養護道路雖是「必要之惡」，但依先進歐美國家近幾年的經驗，採用溫拌瀝青(Warm Mix Asphalt, 簡稱為 WMA)技術，對照現行的熱拌瀝青(Hot Mix Asphalt, 簡稱為 HMA)工法，具有相當高的節能減碳效益，值得國內儘速以正確的策略引進推廣。本研究針對最近歐美各先進國家對 WMA 的研究成果，提出先以文獻整理，確認各種 WMA 技術的細節，包括材料或工法原理及效益，及對鋪路品質的可能影響，搭配國內熱拌廠的製程溫度檢測分析、工地鋪築溫度狀況，提出(1)道路養護單位修改施工技術規範，在確保施工品質下有效降低施工溫度，再消除 WMA 工法的障礙；及(2)拌合業者先調整製程及施工習慣，以降低施工溫度，進而朝引進鼓式拌合技術及雙筒泡沫工法邁進；(3)短期則可適度引進 WMA 材料進行試鋪，並以生命週期評估法(Life Cycle Assessment, LCA)法統整分析不同 WMA 技術的環境衝擊。

關鍵詞：溫拌瀝青、熱拌瀝青鋪面、紅外線溫度檢測、生命週期評估

Abstract

The major means for sustainable development are perceived to be the reduction of CO₂ emission and the

dependency on fossil fuels. In reference to the experiences of U. S. and some European countries, adopting Warm Mix Asphalt (WMA) technologies would not only reduce the fuel consumption but also plant emissions. Although WMA has been very popular and widely used/accepted in several countries, it should be carefully implemented due to the variety of available technologies. Using WMA additives which embodied with high CO₂ footprints may potentially outweigh the savings gained from energy and emissions reductions. On the other hand, a process change and/or major plant modifications are required in adopting foaming techniques, which are related to a new industrial supply chain. A sound strategy for implementing WMA is proposed by this particular study to use life cycle assessment (LCA) tools to evaluate the footprints of different WMA alternatives potentially adoptable in Taiwan.

Keywords: warm mix asphalt, hot mix asphalt pavement, Infrared thermal detector, life cycle assessment

二、緣由與目的

為了對抗氣候變遷並確保不侵害未來世代發展的權利，從「京都議定書」到剛結束的哥本哈根會議，「節能減碳」已成為永續發展的全球運動。維護道路順暢採用的主要材料為熱拌瀝青混凝土(Hot Mix Asphalt, 簡稱為 HMA)，在生產過程具有高耗能及高碳排放量的特性，最近幾年成為

歐洲國家欲達成「京都議定書」要求，而進行改善的目標，且已有具體的研發成果，那就是採用降低生產溫度的所謂溫拌瀝青(WMA)技術，經由降低生產溫度 20°C 以上，而達到「節能減碳」的效果[1]；節能來自降低生產溫度而節省許多用來加熱骨材的化石燃料，減碳則來自燃料用得少及溫度較低產生較少 CO₂ 排放量；這些溫拌瀝青技術的顯著「節能減碳」效果，不只符合永續發展的潮流，更因為污染排放量的降低，也對鋪路工作人員本身的安全衛生與健康有明顯的助益；在經過許多試鋪案的成效驗證後，已證實這些環保效益可以不必犧牲鋪路品質；是故，2008 年 11 月在美國田納西州 Nashville 召開的 WMA 研討會，吸引了各國共 700 位瀝青鋪面專家參與，是歷年來單項技術研討會中出席人數最多者[2]，足見 WMA 技術的熱門程度；美國瀝青鋪面協會(National Asphalt Pavement Association, 簡稱為 NAPA)的主席 Mike Acott，於 2009 年 3 月 31 日以永續瀝青科技(Sustainable Asphalt Technology)在美國國會做證時表示，再生瀝青、透水鋪面、永久鋪面(Perpetual Pavement)設計、及 WMA 技術，具有降低運輸系統對環境衝擊的巨大潛力，是 NAPA 的四大突破性綠技術，並且預估未來五年內 WMA 將獲全面性的採用[3]。美國瀝青科技中心(National Center for Asphalt Technology, 簡稱為 NCAT)主任 Randy West 博士，在 2009 年 11 月應邀在第 15 屆鋪面工程學術研討會的演講上，也一再強調溫拌瀝青技術是未來世界各地瀝青工業的主要研發方向[4, 5]。

依據歐洲瀝青鋪面協會(European Asphalt Pavement Association, 簡稱為 EAPA)於 2009 年 6 月發表的白皮書[1]，採用 WMA 技術，在拌合廠煙囪排煙檢測的數據發現，只要溫度降得愈多，則排放量也降得愈多。常用的 WMA 技術可區分為(1)有機摻料，(2)化學摻料，及(3)泡沫工法等三種，若採用 WMA 摻料以達降低生產溫度效果時，必須注意 WMA 摻料本身的碳足跡，如果 WMA 摻料本身的碳足跡很

高，則可能無法達到降低整體碳足跡的效果。因此，導入溫拌瀝青技術雖已成為近幾年相當熱門且看似容易的議題，但因 WMA 摻料的種類相當多樣化，降溫效果又各自不同，絕對不是只要購買材料商提出的 WMA 摻料即可完事，否則，有可能只是污染源轉移，實質上並未減量的假象；而發泡工法則大都需針對拌合機具及工廠製程進行改變，牽涉的層面更廣，很可能要考量瀝青工業供應鏈的改變。因此，搭配碳足跡(Carbon Footprint)和生命週期評估(Life Cycle Assessment, 簡稱為 LCA)的通盤性考量[6]，也就是策略性導入 WMA 技術的首要重點。

若以 1,000 個歐洲人平均一年生活所需對環境造成的負荷量，也就是 1,000 個人的生態足跡，稱為 1 點(1Pt.)，則台灣地區的盤查數據顯示，以熱拌瀝青混凝土養護 1 車道公里路面，由原物料及能源使用對環境產生的負荷量為 3.45kPt. [7]，也就是相當於 345 萬人一年的生態足跡，對環境的影響相當大。道路養護所需的瀝青工業，實為高污染、高耗能的產業，但確仍是已開發國家促進交通運輸順暢的「必要之惡」。

依據行政院公共工程委員會的推算，台灣地區每年用在道路鋪築需使用超過 1,200 萬公噸熱拌瀝青混凝土，近年來雖已有熱拌再生瀝青混凝土、廢輪胎橡膠瀝青混凝土、及廢玻璃瀝青混凝土等，許多再生材料與工法的研究成果，甚至出現不少工程實績[8, 9, 10]；申請人曾分析生產施工之不同過程對環境的負荷量，則包括傳統熱拌瀝青混凝土在內的四種養護材料，皆以瀝青為原料及採用高熱源，為主要的二大環境負荷產生源，分別佔總負荷之 39%~48%及 42%~50%，遠高於砂石、電力、運輸、及施工機具的影響量[7]，故除了確保養護鋪面的品質以延長服務年限外，設法降低生產熱拌瀝青路面養護材料的熱源需求，例如降低拌合及滾壓的溫度，則是減少環境負荷最有效的方法。

按中華大學碩士論文的盤查數據 [11]，每生產 1 公噸瀝青混凝土約需燃燒

12 公升重油，產生溫室氣體約 37 公斤，以每年耗用 1,200 萬公噸瀝青混凝土，粗估每年排放的 CO₂ 量高達 44 萬公噸，若能因採用 WMA 技術，每年可降低 17 萬公噸(以降低排放 40% 估算)，已經等同 2,300 萬人一天的 CO₂ 排放量。(環境資訊中心[12]：根據 2006 年的研究，台灣每人平均二氧化碳排放量為 11.26 噸，在全世界排名第 18；台北縣政府環保局，我國每人每日平均 CO₂ 排放量約為 6.9 公斤[13])我國雖非京都議定書的締約國，但在積極參與哥本哈根會議後，政府及全民皆已宣示不能免除身為「地球公民」的責任；行政院在 2008 年 9 月就已積極推動「溫室氣體減量法」，並列為立法院下會期的優先法案，環保署預定讓二氧化碳排放量在 2016 年至 2020 年間，回歸至 2008 年水準，2025 年回歸至 2000 年排放水準[12]；國內瀝青工業界、政府道路養護機關、及學術界在未來幾年內，一定會導入 WMA，以便善盡企業的減碳責任，若能先有策略性的調查評估，則將有正確的方向與目標，確保國內有限的研究資源用在刀口上，同時也避免導入策略或方向錯誤產生的後遺症。基於這樣的立場，執行「台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青的策略研究」相當重要。

本研究擬以文獻整理，確認各種 WMA 技術的細節，包括材料或工法原理及效益，及對鋪路品質的可能影響，搭配國內熱拌廠的製程溫度檢測分析、工地鋪築溫度狀況，分析模擬可能導入國內的 WMA 技術與效益，再訪談道路養護工程主管機關擬定可能採行的施工規範，最後則以 LCA 法統整分析不同 WMA 技術的環境衝擊，提出台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青的策略。

三、結果與討論

由於溫拌瀝青是節能減碳的重要環境政策，也是當前重要的社會共識，依據前述文獻整理的結果，可知在經濟上具有經由燃料節省及污染降低的誘因，縱使沒有政府的主導，以國內瀝青拌合業的狀況，仍有可能有廠商會有意願積極進行試作；然因路面施工主要是公共工程，如果道路

主管機關仍守舊地緊咬住傳統的施工技術規範，而限制廠商一定要符合傳統 HMA 的工法，例如強制在每一個鋪築案中規定鋪築溫度必需在 120 °C 以上，則不會有 WMA 的試作案例，廠商也不可能引進低溫拌合的機具工法。由於台灣地區的鋪面工程技術已經相當進步，這種嚴守傳統規範的狀況，大都在溝通後可以放行，以往研究人員負責試作再生瀝青、廢輪胎橡膠瀝青等，只要不增加工程經費，並小心確保工程品質，則新材料及新工法在路面上試作的可能性相當高。有了國內公路養護單位及瀝青拌合業的基礎資料後，導入溫拌瀝青之策略，應先以傳統的可行性分析進行，涵蓋的層面則有技術、環境、及經濟可行性等三大面向，主要的探究重點則在國內的環境及現有技術，在導入溫拌瀝青時的最佳手法，包括合適的工法選擇、施工技術規範的調整、環保法規的搭配、及其它影響到經濟層面的產業供應鏈配合等，如圖 1 所示。

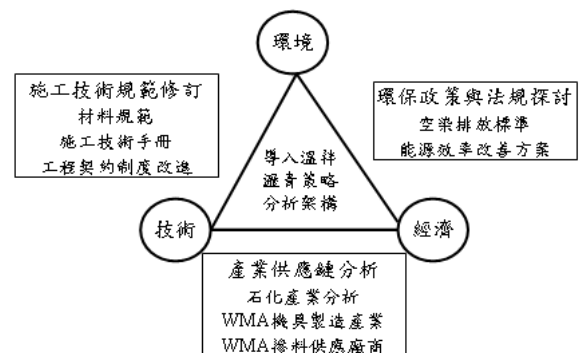


圖 1 本研究提出之導入溫拌瀝青策略分析的思考層面構想圖

本研究整理台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青的優勢、劣勢、機會、及威脅(SWOT)如表 1 所示。綜合比對美國近年來對 WMA 的看法及未來將完成的許多試鋪案和研究报告，在導入策略上應該不必過度強調技術面，而應該著重在針對本土環境狀況，由經濟面及環境政策面考量，也就是應確認各種 WMA 技術的細節，包括材料或工法原理及效益，及對鋪路品質的可能影響，

搭配分析模擬可能導入國內的 WMA 技術與效益，再修定提出道路養護工程主管機關擬定可能採行的施工規範，最後則以 LCA 法統整分析不同 WMA 技術的環境衝擊。

表 1 台灣地區導入 WMA 的 SWOT 表

| 優勢 (Strength) | 劣勢(Weakness) |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 鋪面工程技術純熟、工法一致、人力資源豐富、環保意識抬頭。 | 市場規模小、鋪面工程界不重視研發創新、保守、抗拒改變心態充斥、只有分拌式拌合廠，沒有鼓式廠經驗。 |
| 機會(Opportunity) | 威脅(Threat) |
| 節能減碳是全球議題、政府已宣示政策 能源價格上漲、環保意識高漲 | 尚未有明確的能源政策 材料、工法專利皆由國外廠商掌控 |

在以紅外線顯像技術檢測分析國內熱拌瀝青廠的製程溫度及施工溫度部份，在拌合廠內的製程溫度如圖 2 所示，圖 2 顯示工廠生產一段時間後，停止生產，可測得前次生產的餘溫，機器表面溫度較高的位置在乾燥爐的出氣口，約為 81°C，在旋風集塵器及其管道的溫度都較高，在熱料倉部份也有幾個高溫點，拌合廠可以用這類影像進行機器設備的檢查，是否該處有較嚴重的磨損發生，有否需加強該部份的隔熱防護。這些熱紅外線顯像技術，可以做為拌合廠製程監控的技術，只要建立好表面溫度與材料溫度之間的關係，可以有效地進行監控並調整。

待機器開始生產至第三部車，視為正常生產狀況時，測得在震動篩及熱料倉部份的熱紅外線影像分別如圖 3 及圖 4 所示，該兩圖中表面溫度最高皆超過 100°C，分佈在熱料提昇機及卸料口、熱料倉及計量箱中。

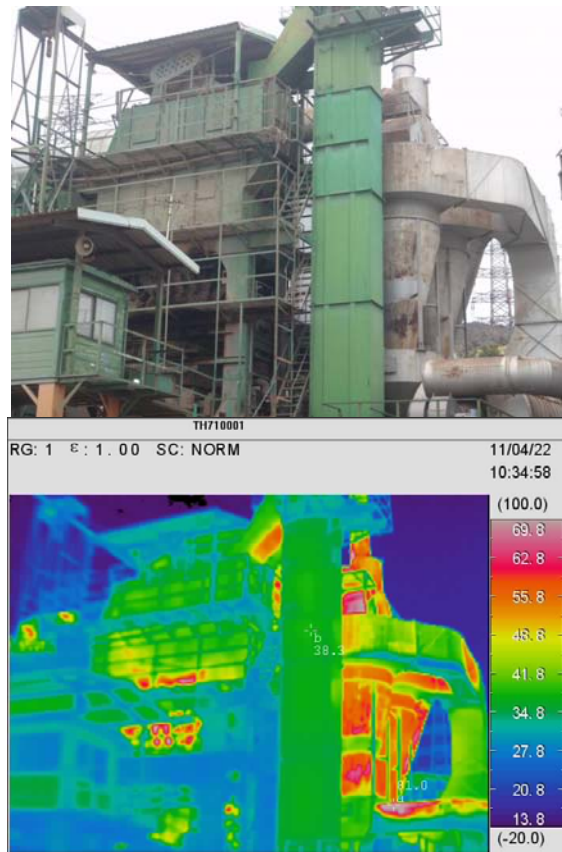


圖 2 熱拌廠暫停生產時的熱紅外線影像

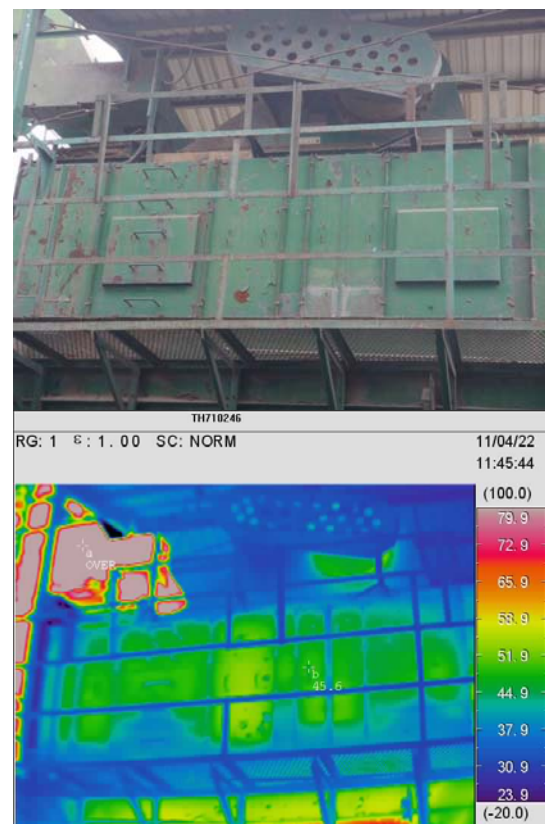


圖 3 正常生產狀況下震動篩處的熱紅外線影像

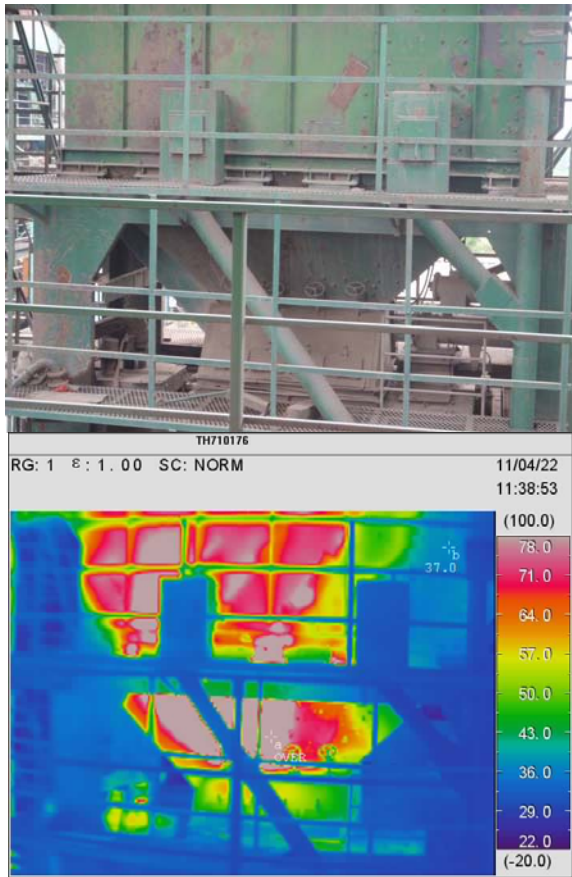


圖 4 正常生產狀況下熱料倉處的热紅外線影像

至於裝載至貨車上的紅外線影像則如圖 5 所示，圖 5 中的半拖車分四區裝載，已出現表面溫度的落差超過 10°C，應儘快蓋上帆布保溫。

在工地鋪築時的紅外線影像檢則狀況，則以在高速公路的夜間施工為拍攝對象，鋪築厚度為 5 公分，是一般相當具有代表性的「標準鋪築狀況」，本研究以圖定攝影機位置，針對同一鋪築區塊，長時間持續拍攝落地溫度的狀況，總拍攝時間為 1 小時 13 分 10 秒，最高溫度由 142°C 降至 47°C，如圖 6 所示，施工滾壓的工作一般在 15 分鐘(900 秒)左右完成，若將鋪築區塊最高溫度與時間之間的關係會成區線，如圖 7 所示，將 900 秒對照表面最高溫度還有 90°C 以上，但由圖 6 顯示的溫度均勻性狀況，可發現在 4 分鐘左右，已明顯出現區塊中央部份較低溫的情況，溫度高低差超過 20°C，應是未來可以加強管理的部份。

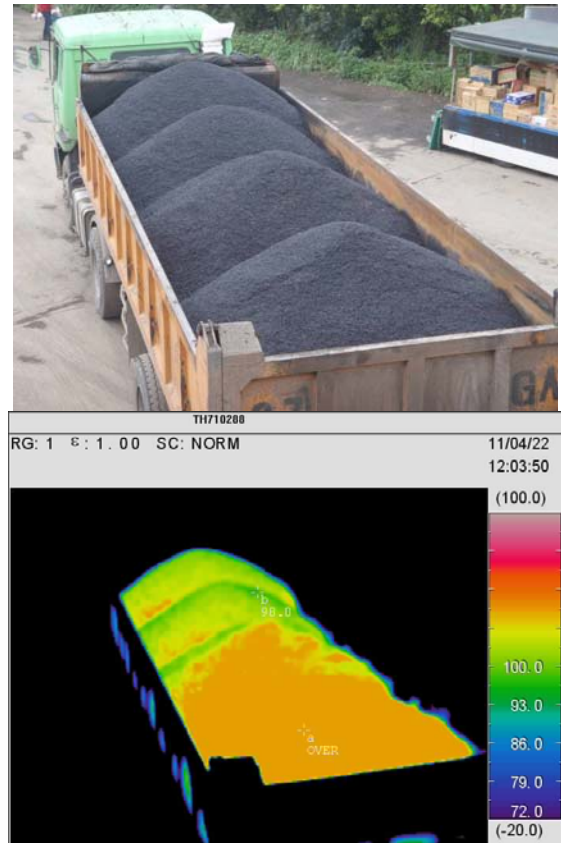
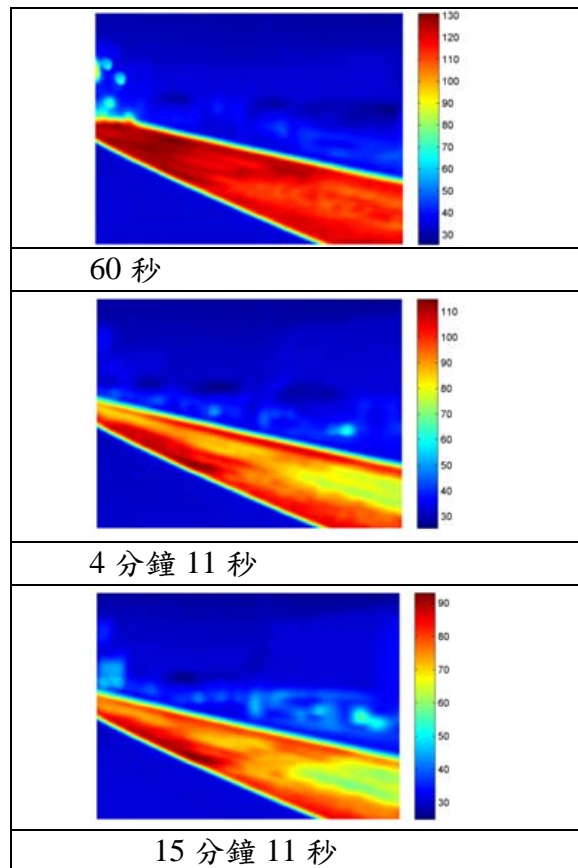


圖 5 裝載貨車上的熱紅外線影像



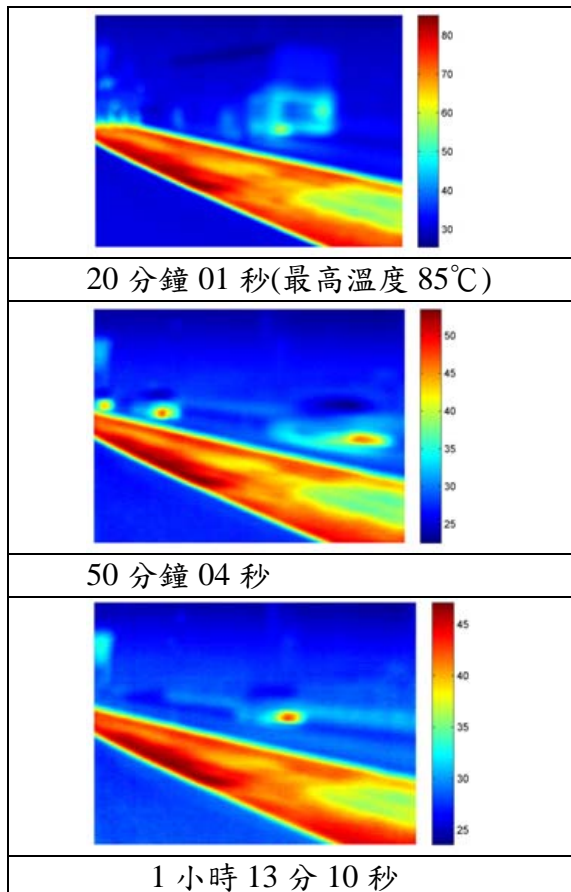


圖 6 工地鋪築之同一區塊的熱紅外線影像

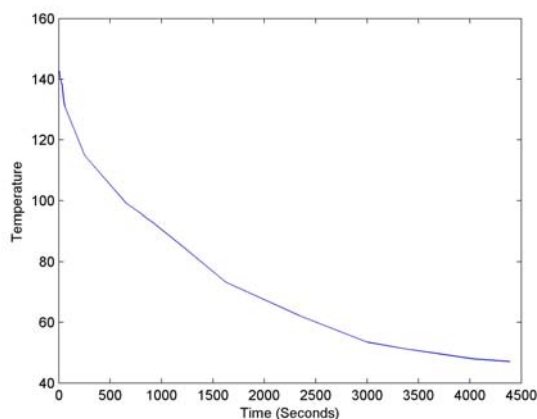


圖 7 工地鋪築區塊之溫度與時間曲線

四、計畫成果自評

本研究之執行，提供中華大學土木工程學系與朝陽科技大學兩位碩士班研究生進行論文研究，提出先以文獻整理，確認各種 WMA 技術的細節，包括材料或工法原理及效益，及對鋪路品質的可能影響，

搭配國內熱拌廠的製程溫度檢測分析、工地鋪築溫度狀況，提出(1)道路養護單位修改施工技術規範，在確保施工品質下有效降低施工溫度，再消除 WMA 工法的障礙；及(2)拌合業者先調整製程及施工習慣，以降低施工溫度，進而朝引進鼓式拌合技術及雙筒泡沫工法邁進；(3)短期則可適度引進 WMA 材料進行試鋪，並以生命週期評估法(Life Cycle Assessment, LCA)法統整分析不同 WMA 技術的環境衝擊。部份研究成果將陸續發表在國內鋪面工程學術研討會，供國內工程及環保相關單位參考。本研究在熱紅外線影像部份的成果，將整理成英文論文，預計發表於國際期刊，預計已達到申請人原欲達到的目的。

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出席國際學術會議心得報告

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| 計畫編號 | NSC99-2221-E-216-039 |
| 計畫名稱 | 台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青之策略研究 |
| 出國人員姓名 服務機關及職稱 | 邱垂德，中華大學營建管理學系教授 |
| 會議時間地點 | 2011年6月29日至7月2日，首爾，韓國 |
| 會議名稱 | The 28 th International Symposium on Automation and Robotics in Construction, ISARC2011 |
| 發表論文題目 | Simulation for Steel Bridge Erection by Using BIM Tools |

一、參加會議經過

本人於6月29日下午由桃園機場搭長榮 BR160 於當日晚間抵達韓國首爾仁川機場，由專車送往大會所在的 Imperial Palace Hotel。ISARC 可以譯為「營建機器人及自動化國際研討會」，是應用現代化科技於營建工程的國際性交流場合，今年已經是第28屆；韓國在這個領域緊追在西方國家及日本之後，本屆主辦特別擴大規模，共有世界各國超過350代表參加，四天的會期期間，除了安排3場專題演講外，分成6個場地，共發表223篇論文，外加72篇海報論文。台灣的參加人員以中央大學的團隊最多，其次為台灣大學、台灣科技大學、台北科技大學、成功大學、交通大學、及中華大學等，台灣地區的代表在會場合影的照片如圖1所示。



圖1、參加 ISAR 2011 的台灣代表合影留念

ISARC2011 的三場 Keynote Speeches 都是介紹未來機器人在營建產業的應用，分別由荷蘭的

Professor Maas, 日本的 Professor Arai, 及韓國的 Professor Han 發表，如圖 2 所示。除了回顧營建機器人的發展及未來的趨勢外，提出的「Human-Robot Cooperation Technology,」值得深切思考。過去追求機器人或自動化時，學術界總是盡善盡美，要做到 100%的機器人，100%的自動化；要讓機器像人般地俱有應變和思考能力，要付出相當高的成本，且技術上還有瓶頸。其實工業界要的機器人及自動化，是允許用部份人力配合的；往這個方向著手，以現有的科技，已經可以使營建業的效率提高許多了。

KEYNOTE I

ROBOTIZING WORKFORCE IN FUTURE BUILT ENVIRONMENTS

Ger J. Maas¹ and Frans J.M. van Gassel^{2*}

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* Corresponding author (f.j.m.v.gassel@tue.nl)

KEYNOTE II

ADVANCED ROBOTICS & MECHATRONICS AND THEIR APPLICATIONS IN CONSTRUCTION AUTOMATION

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KEYNOTE III

“HUMAN-ROBOT COOPERATION TECHNOLOGY” AN IDEAL MIDWAY SOLUTION HEADING TOWARD THE FUTURE OF ROBOTICS AND AUTOMATION IN CONSTRUCTION

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圖 2、ISARC2011 的三場專題演講

ISARC2011 大會的議程如表 1 所示，將 223 篇口頭發表論文，分成共 34 個場次，分別在 6 個場地發表。本人主要參加建築資訊模型相關的場次，主要在 S4、S10、S16、S22 等 4 個場次，

發表的論文編號為 S16-5，在六月 30 日下午 Room 3. 本人發表的部份投影片如圖 3 所示。總計 BIM 相關的研究共有 28 篇論文，除了 1 篇論文提到應注意 BIM 可能帶來的負面影響(主要來自權利義務方面責任歸屬爭議)外，有一半是在概念上認同的說明，實證案例上都還不是很深入，像本人發表的論文，已經算是實證案例中的不錯成果了。理論部份，則是有一些 Carnegie Mellon 的學者，著力在採用地面 Laser 掃瞄，建立現有建物的 3D 模型的精度方面，有一定的複雜度。

表 1、ISARC2011 會議程表

| Date | June 29 (Wed) | | | June 30 (Thu) | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|--|---|---|--|--|--|----------|------------------------------------|
| Time | Room 1 | Merak | 6F | Dubhe I | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 3 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Dubhe II | |
| 09:00 | | | | Opening | | | | | | | Poster / Exhibition / Registration |
| 10:00 | | | | Keynote 1 Ger Maas & Frans van Gassel | | | | | | | |
| 11:00 | | | | Coffee Break | | | | | | | |
| 12:00 | | | | S1 Energy Efficiency (I) | S2 Automation and Robotics in Building Construction (I) | S3 Computing in Construction and Management (I) | S4 Building Information Modeling (I) | S5 Sensing Technology for Construction and Maintenance (I) | S6 Decision Support Systems / Project Information Management (I) | | |
| 13:00 | | | | Lunch | | | | | | | |
| 14:00 | | | | Poster Presentation | | | | | | | |
| 15:00 | | | | S7 Energy Efficiency (II) | S8 Automation and Robotics in Building Construction (II) | S9 Computing in Construction and Management (II) | S10 Building Information Modeling (II) | S11 Sensing Technology for Construction and Maintenance (II) | S12 Decision Support Systems / Project Information Management (II) | | |
| 16:00 | | | | Coffee Break | | | | | | | |
| 17:00 | BOD Meeting | | | S13 Intelligent Program management Information System (i-PgMIS) for Mega-Projects (III) | S14 Automation and Robotics in Building Construction (III) | S15 Computing in Construction and Management (III) | S16 Building Information Modeling (III) | S17 Sensing Technology for Construction and Maintenance (III) | S18 Decision Support Systems / Project Information Management (III) | | |
| 18:00 | | | Registration | | BOD Meeting | | | | | | |
| 19:00 | | Welcome Reception | | | | | | | | | |
| 20:00 | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Date | July 1 (Fri) | | | | | | July 2 (Sat) | |
|-------|--------------------------------------|--|--|---|---|---|------------------------------------|----------------|
| Time | Dubhe I | Room 1 | Room 2 | Room 3 | Room 4 | Room 5 | Dubhe III | Songdo |
| 09:00 | Keynote 2 Tatsuo Arai | | | | | | Poster / Exhibition / Registration | Technical Tour |
| 10:00 | Keynote 3 Chang-soo Han | | | | | | | |
| | Coffee Break | | | | | | | |
| 11:00 | S19 Augmented and Virtual Reality | S20 Automation and Robotics in Building Construction (IV) | S21 Computing in Construction and Management (IV) | S22 Building Information Modeling (IV) | S23 Automation and Robotics in Civil / Space / Field Engineering (I) | S24 Automation in Maintenance and Inspection (I) | | |
| 12:00 | | | | | | | | |
| 13:00 | Lunch | | | | | | | |
| | Poster Presentation | | | | | | | |
| 14:00 | S25 Architecture and Planning | IAARC-CIB W119 Meeting (13:30 - 15:30) | S26 Computing in Construction and Management (V) | S27 Management Issues in Construction (I) | S28 Automation and Robotics in Civil / Space / Field Engineering (II) | S29 Automation in Maintenance and Inspection (II) | | |
| 15:00 | | | | | | | | |
| 16:00 | Coffee Break | | | | | | | |
| 17:00 | | S30 Collaborative Design and Construction | S31 Computer-aided Design / Education / Training | S32 Management Issues in Construction (II) | S33 Automation and Robotics in Civil / Space / Field Engineering (III) | S34 Automation in Maintenance and Inspection (III) | | |
| 18:00 | Break | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | General Meeting | | | |
| 19:00 | | | | | | | | |
| | Closing & Banquet | | | | | | | |
| 20:00 | | | | | | | | |

S16-5

Simulation for Steel Bridge Erection by BIM Tools

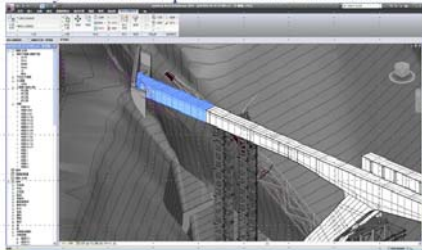
Chui-Te Chiu,

Tseng-Hsing Hsu, Ming-Teh Wang, and Hsien-Yen Chiu
Department of Construction Management,
Chung Hua University, Hsinchu, Taiwan

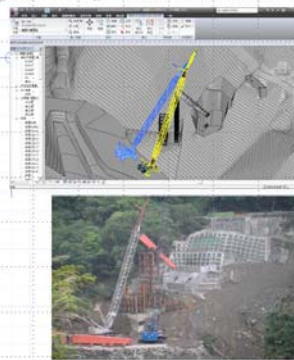
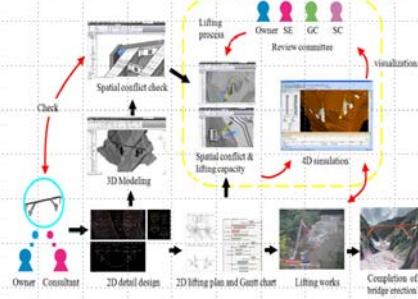
2011/06/30

Results

Crane SCX 2800, the total length of lifting arm 67.05+12.2 meter, working radius 48meter, lifting capacity 11.6 ton. The weight of component 11 ton. The lifting arm could be found visually too short to successfully lift the component in the virtual model.



Methodology for Verifying Effectiveness of 4D Simulation in the Su Le Bridge Project



Two more cranes were used in the actual bridge erection, one of which was installed with a longer arm to make up for the issues raised from 4D simulation. Besides the use of different types of cranes, the simulation looks similar to the actual lifting as shown in the left.

圖 3、報告人在大會上發表的部份投影片

二、與會心得

韓國在營建自動化方面相當用心，由現代集團旗下的公司主管，爭取成為國際營建機器人及自動化協會的主席，網羅學術界及工業界，機械、土木營建的專業人員，共同開發產品及實證應用。由於有機械方面的人力投入，再加上現代集團的加持，不但可以有創新技術，而且工業應用的發展相當快速，前一陣子完成的世界最高 828 公尺的 Burj Dubai(杜拜哈利法塔)，就是由韓國人協助施工的。

在建築資訊模型的發展方面，韓國也緊追在美國之後，除了積極加入國際協作聯盟 (International Alliance of Interoperability, 簡稱為 IAI, 現已改為 building Smart), 在現有的 BIM 網路資源中，除了美國的 Journal of BIM 外，就是韓文版的 BIM Journal.

相較之下，我國的狀況是只有土木營建方面的學術界加入，雖有台大、台科大、成大、中央等主要的大學教授加入這個領域，但沒有機械系的學者進來與我們整合，又少有工業界的力量投入，因此在 ISARC 發表的論文，大都是理論導向，在實證應用及創新技術上，相對較落後。應該是未來應該相辦法趕上的地方。



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**Academy**

圖 4、IAARC 網站資料

三、建議

本次活動報告人自認收穫很大，對未來教學及研究方向有相當大的幫助，以自身的經驗認為這種國際性的研討會，從事專業研究的大學教授應多多參與。對於國內營建機械人及自動化，以及建築資訊模型方面，則經由本次參與研討會的心得，有下列四點建議：

- 1、邀請機械系的教授加入，進行整合型的營建自動化研究，尤其是人機互補方面的自動化，應可加速進行，以便加速提昇營建業的效率。
- 2、加速推動建築資訊模型，並且著重在實證應用研究，結合營建產業界共同努力，以提昇營建產業的競爭力。
- 3、學術界，尤其是營建管理學系的教授，應加速探討採行 BIM 工具流程後，對傳統營建產業流程的影響，契約方法，契約各方的權利義務責任關係，以期能用正確的營建環境，促成 BIM 的順利推行。
- 4、建議整合一個單位，積極加入 IAARC 或是 buildingSmarrt，以便能整合資訊，促進國際交流，共同進步。

四、攜回資料名稱及內容

- 1、本次研討會的論文集兩大冊及光碟一份：Proceedings for the 28th International Symposium on Automation and Robotics in Construction, Part I 800 頁，Part II 766 頁。

SIMULATION FOR STEEL BRIDGE ERECTION BY USING BIM TOOLS

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ABSTRACT: Steel bridge erection requires a series of processes in the construction site including shipping, sequentially lifting, and installing bridge components that are fabricated in the factory. Each process is critical and the risks are high due to the fact that conditions in the field are far more complex than in the factory. A detailed lifting plan is important to ensure the successful completion of steel bridge erection. In this particular study, Building Information Modeling (BIM) tools were used to precisely establish the 3D model of a π shape steel arch bridge following 2D detailed design drawings. Combined with the lifting and installation sequences described in the original lifting plan which were prepared by using 2D drawings and explanations, a 4D simulation for the steel bridge erection was produced and used to review and improve the lifting plan. A spatial conflict of steel component and concrete abutment was detected and corrected in time by postponing pouring of a part of the concrete. Three out of the four issues raised by using the 4D lifting plan were verified and the effectiveness of simulation was confirmed in the construction site.

Keywords: *Building Information Modeling, Steel Bridge Erection, Virtual Design and Construction*

1. INTRODUCTION

Conceptually, Building Information Modeling (BIM) is the collection of activities of using mature information technology (IT) to virtually build buildings on computers prior to physically building them in the real world in order to solve all kind of problems and inefficiencies in the construction industry [1, 2, 3]. The BIM processes of “Modeling Separately, Designing Cooperatively, and Analyzing Integratedly” could cause a series of revolutionary changes to accommodate varieties of expertise involved in the construction industry. To break the wicked cycle of market demand, software support and measured benefits [4], this particular study tries to use BIM tools to simulate the bridge erection of a steel bridge for obtaining convincing evidences of BIM benefits.

The new Su Le Bridge [5], which is a substitute for the old bridge destroyed by typhoon triggered landslides, is a π shape steel arch bridge on the northern cross-island mountain highway of Taiwan (Provincial Highway No. 7). The five main items of the 188 million (NTD) construction project are (1) a π shape steel arch bridge with a total span of 175 (50 + 75 + 50) meters and a width of 10 meters, (2) two 4-meter-diameter pit bases with a depth of 10 meters, (3) two 4-meter-diameter pit abutment foundation with a depth of 20 meters, (4) approach road retaining wall with a total length of 37.5 meters, and (5) rock anchored frame beam slopes. The construction work for the project started in December 2008 and was completed in August 2010. Steel bridge erection requires a series of processes in the construction site including shipping, sequentially lifting and installing bridge components that are fabricated in the factory. Each process is critical and the risks are high due to the fact that conditions in the field are far more complex than in the factory. A detailed lifting plan is important to ensure the success and complete the erection within a tight schedule before the flood season.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

Fig. 1 show the methodology used in this study for verifying the effectiveness of a 4D simulation in the Su Le Bridge project. The 2D detailed design drawings are all collected and used to convert into the 3D model by using Revit Architecture software. All the conflicts and misunderstandings while converting were consulted with the structure engineer, (SE) who is in charge of the design, to confirm the accuracy of the model.

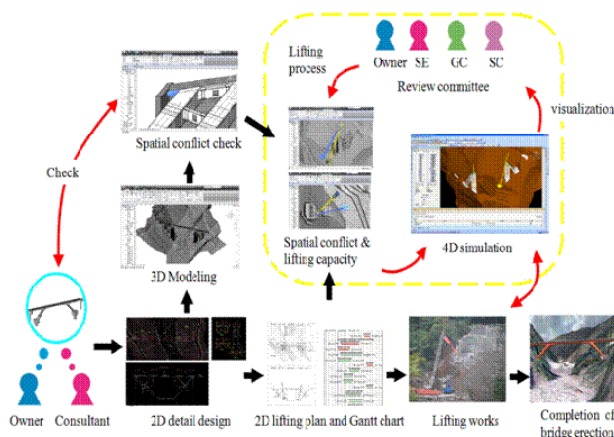


Fig. 1 Methodology for Verifying Effectiveness of 4D Simulation in the Su Le Bridge Project [5]

A 4D simulation is then produced by following the original lifting plan, which was comprised of eight sequential steps all expressed by 2D drawings of bridge components and Gantt charts. The

characteristics of the proposed crane for lifting the bridge components are used to produce a 3D crane model. The 3D models and the topography under the bridge were all integrated into another tool (Navisworks) to produce an animation of 4D simulation for the bridge erection. Every steel bridge component was lifted in the virtual model on the computer by the proposed crane to check for spatial conflict visually and the capacity of lifting manually. A review committee composed of the highway agency (owner), the structure engineer (SE), the general contractor (GC), and the lifting subcontractor (SC) was organized to discuss the four issues proposed from the 4D simulation. The actual lifting works were photo recorded for comparison.

3. RESULTS

Table 1 shows that a total of six spatial conflicts were found by the automatic conflict check of Revit Architecture and analyzed by the authors. As shown in Table 1, the automatic conflict check is able to find both modeling error and design conflict. Modeling errors such as in Table 1 could be automatically ignored by adequate settings for the conflict check. The design conflict as shown in Table 1 is investigated further to avoid reworks and improve productivity. The No.6 conflict in Table 1 was reviewed carefully by the structure engineer. The concrete abutment was designed to form the super elevation for curvature of outer bridge lane, which is designed to be about 25 centimeter higher. However, the software used in this study is not capable of simulating physical properties of steel components. The elevations of the last two steel components were adjusted according to the super elevation design.

Table 1 Analysis of the Six Conflicts Found from Automatic Conflict Check

| No | Conflict Parts | Reason of Conflict | Correction | Classification |
|----|--|---|--|--|
| 1 | The bottom of bracing column and the top of bracing column base, west, down stream side. | Accumulated error, overlapped less than 10 mm. | Ignored | Modeling error |
| 2 | The bottom of bracing column and the top of bracing column base, east, down stream side. | The same as above. | Ignored | Modeling error |
| 3 | The bottom of bracing column and the top of bracing column base, west, up stream side. | The same as above. | Ignored | Modeling error |
| 4 | The bottom of bracing column and the top of bracing column base, east, up stream side. | The same as above. | Ignored | Modeling error |
| 5 | The abutment cheek wall and the bridge end. (the cheek wall block the space from the component to fit in) | Concrete abutment design is not integrated well with the steel bridge design. | That cheek wall concrete was poured after erection of the component. | Design Conflict |
| 6 | The elevation of concrete abutment is about 25 centimeter higher to fit the bridge end at the outer curved side. | The concrete abutment was designed to form the super elevation for curve. | The model was adjusted to fit the abutment. | Physical properties of steel component were not modeled. |

Fig. 2 shows the screen shot of the 4D animation of the bridge erection, which is a form of output from Navisworks. The animation was used effectively by the review committee for verifying the lifting processes.

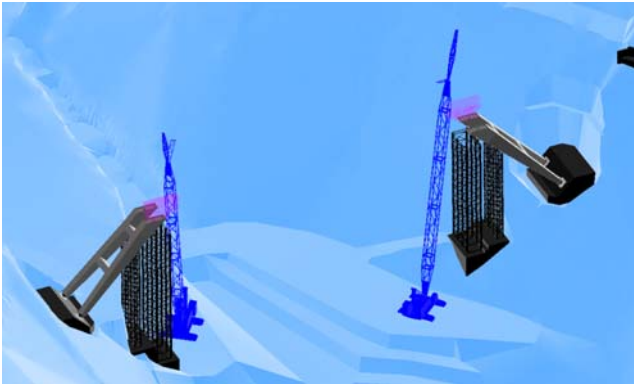
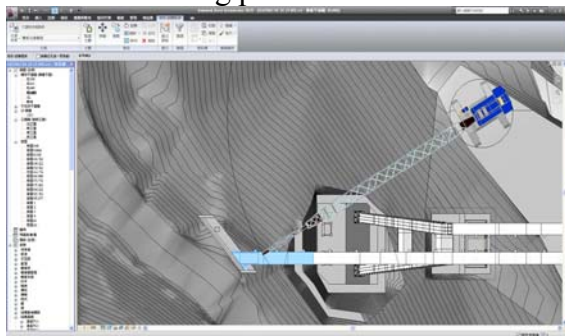
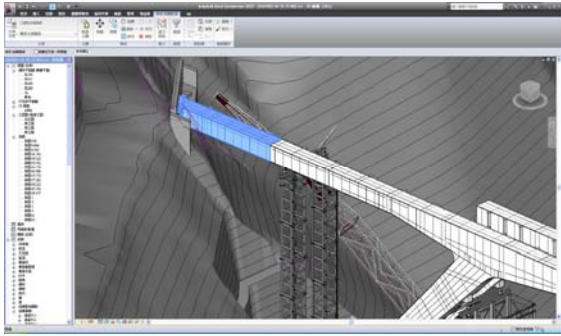


Fig. 2 A Screen Shot of the 4D Simulation of Bridge Erection in Su Le Steel Bridge Project

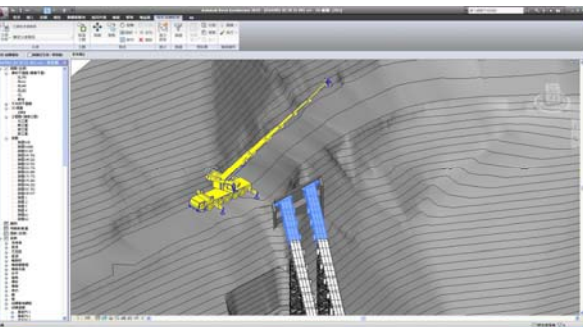
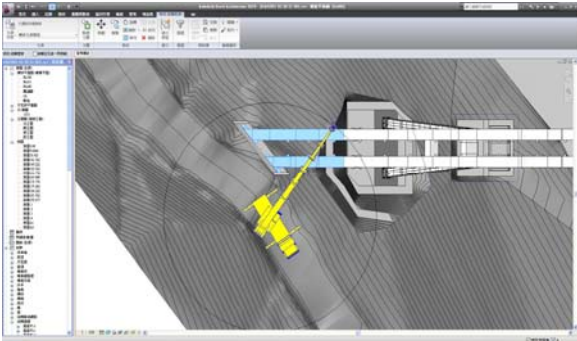
The erection procedures were checked in the virtual 4D models and verified with subsequent works in the real field. The original lifting plan was organized by an experienced engineer. After consulting with the original planner, a 4D simulation was produced by a civil engineering graduate student with little practical experience. Four lifting issues were proposed by the 4D simulation and reviewed by the Su Le Bridge project team. Three out of the four issues were verified by the committee. The other one is a misunderstanding of the original lifting plan. Fig. 3 shows one of the three issues which visually show shortage of the lifting arm. The alternative for this issue was also proposed in Fig. 3 to ask for a control on current traffic. The original planners admitted that he was unaware of these issues until he saw the 4D simulation.

The conventional 2D lifting plan was compared with the proposed 4D simulation as shown in Table 2. For the conventional lifting plan, an experienced planner fully controls the lifting plan and visualizes the lifting procedures in his mind. Alternatively, with BIM tools all information could be integrated objectively in the simulation software and repeatedly reviewed either visually or automatically. It is clear that the 4D simulation is capable of improving inefficiencies of conventional lifting plan.





Crane SCX 2800, the total length of lifting arm 67.05+12.2 meter, working radius 48meter, lifting capacity 11.6 ton. The weight of component 11 ton. The lifting arm could be found visually too short to successfully lift the component in the virtual model.



Alternatively, Crane AC 395 could be used at the abutment edge to successfully lift the component. However the crane was blocking the current traffic.

Fig. 3 Models used to check the spatial conflict visually and lifting capacity manually

Table 2 Comparison of Conventional Lifting Plan with 4D Simulation Plan for Bridge Erection

| Item | Conventional Lifting Plan | 4D Simulation Plan |
|---|---|--|
| Communication media | 2D drawings, tables | 3D models, tables, 4D animation |
| Method and Cost | 2D drawings, simple, low cost. | 3D modeling, Software training, higher cost |
| Evaluation for spatial conflict, lifting capacity, and safety | Integrated in the planner's mind. The planner's experiences dominate. | Integrated in computer software, automatic, objective, and repeatable. |

Two more cranes were used in the actual bridge erection, one of which was installed with a longer arm to make up for the issues raised from 4D simulation. Besides the use of different types of cranes, the simulation looks similar to the actual lifting as shown in Figure 4.

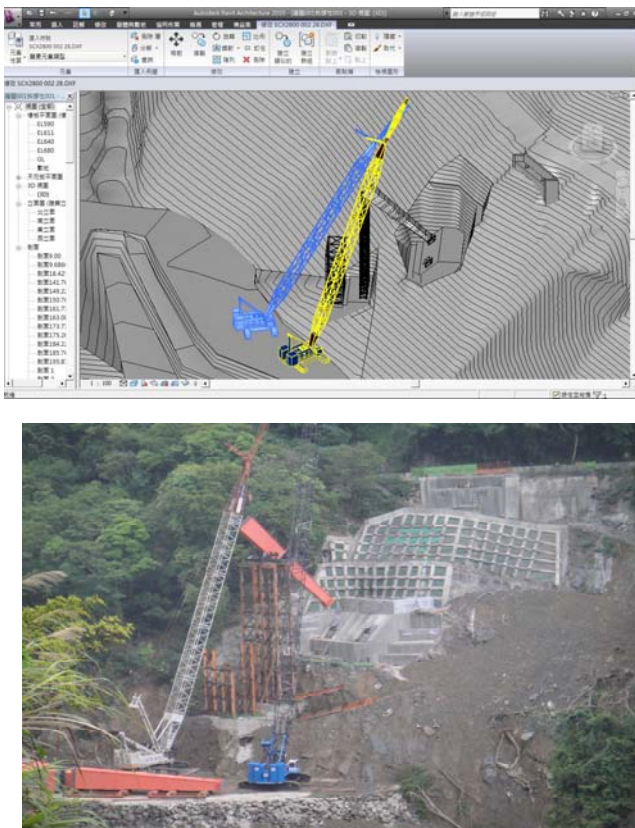


Fig. 4 Comparison of Computer Simulation and Actual Lifting Picture

CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study is to verify the effectiveness of using BIM tools by simulating the erection of a steel bridge. By converting the original 2D detailed drawings into 3D models and combining the erection plan (the Gantt chart), a 4D simulation of steel bridge erection is produced. The erection procedures were checked in the virtual 4D models and verified with subsequent works in the field. When the Su Le Bridge project team reviewed the erection plan, the results of the 4D simulation showed the different states of the steel bridge at different points in time, effectively pointing out collisions in space that would have been disastrous before any actual hoisting. Necessary adjustments to the construction site, equipment, and lifting steps were made in time, and the lifting was completed smoothly before the deadline. Utilizing BIM technology in the 3D

modeling program, we found a particular spatial collision that cannot easily be spotted in a 2D drawing. To avoid this conflict, the placement of concrete was rescheduled to later time. Of the four communication and coordination issues raised from reviewing the 4D simulation, two are foreseeable by professional sub-contractors, but cannot be correctly expressed. The other two were not foreseen, but was corrected in time through our simulation. Applying existing BIM tools for reviewing the steel bridge erection plan as in this particular case, two trained graduate students, although without any on-site construction experience, completed the tasks in three months, proposed procedural recommendations for reliable hoisting. The benefits of using BIM tools for virtually check, review, and integrate detailed drawings and designs have been clearly demonstrated.

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國科會補助計畫衍生研發成果推廣資料表

日期:2011/10/04

| | |
|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| 國科會補助計畫 | 計畫名稱: 台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青之策略研究 |
| | 計畫主持人: 邱垂德 |
| | 計畫編號: 99-2221-E-216-039- 學門領域: 土木材料 |
| 無研發成果推廣資料 | |

99 年度專題研究計畫研究成果彙整表

| 計畫主持人：邱垂德 | | 計畫編號：99-2221-E-216-039- | | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------------------------|-----------------|------------|------|-------------------------------------|-----|
| 計畫名稱：台灣地區導入溫拌瀝青之策略研究 | | | | | | | |
| 成果項目 | | 量化 | | | 單位 | 備註（質化說明：如數個計畫共同成果、成果列為該期刊之封面故事...等） | |
| | | 實際已達成數（被接受或已發表） | 預期總達成數（含實際已達成數） | 本計畫實際貢獻百分比 | | | |
| 國內 | 論文著作 | 期刊論文 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 篇 | |
| | | 研究報告/技術報告 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
| | | 研討會論文 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
| | | 專書 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
| | 專利 | 申請中件數 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 件 | |
| | | 已獲得件數 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
| | 技術移轉 | 件數 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 件 | |
| | | 權利金 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 千元 | |
| | 參與計畫人力 （本國籍） | 碩士生 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 人次 | |
| | | 博士生 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
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| | | 研究報告/技術報告 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
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| | | 權利金 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 千元 | |
| | 參與計畫人力 （外國籍） | 碩士生 | 0 | 0 | 100% | 人次 | |
| | | 博士生 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
| | | 博士後研究員 | 0 | 0 | 100% | | |
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| <p>其他成果 (無法以量化表達之成果如辦理學術活動、獲得獎項、重要國際合作、研究成果國際影響力及其他協助產業技術發展之具體效益事項等，請以文字敘述填列。)</p> | <p>無</p> |
|--|----------|

| | 成果項目 | 量化 | 名稱或內容性質簡述 |
|---|-----------------|----|-----------|
| 科 教 處 計 畫 加 填 項 目 | 測驗工具(含質性與量性) | 0 | |
| | 課程/模組 | 0 | |
| | 電腦及網路系統或工具 | 0 | |
| | 教材 | 0 | |
| | 舉辦之活動/競賽 | 0 | |
| | 研討會/工作坊 | 0 | |
| | 電子報、網站 | 0 | |
| | 計畫成果推廣之參與(閱聽)人數 | 0 | |

國科會補助專題研究計畫成果報告自評表

請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況、研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）、是否適合在學術期刊發表或申請專利、主要發現或其他有關價值等，作一綜合評估。

1. 請就研究內容與原計畫相符程度、達成預期目標情況作一綜合評估

達成目標

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2. 研究成果在學術期刊發表或申請專利等情形：

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3. 請依學術成就、技術創新、社會影響等方面，評估研究成果之學術或應用價值（簡要敘述成果所代表之意義、價值、影響或進一步發展之可能性）（以 500 字為限）

本研究之執行，提供中華大學土木工程學系與朝陽科技大學兩位碩士班研究生進行論文研究，提出先以文獻整理，確認各種 WMA 技術的細節，包括材料或工法原理及效益，及對鋪路品質的可能影響，搭配國內熱拌廠的製程溫度檢測分析、工地鋪築溫度狀況，提出(1)道路養護單位修改施工技術規範，在確保施工品質下有效降低施工溫度，再消除 WMA 工法的障礙；及(2)拌合業者先調整製程及施工習慣，以降低施工溫度，進而朝引進鼓式拌合技術及雙筒泡沫工法邁進；(3)短期則可適度引進 WMA 材料進行試鋪，並以生命週期評估法(Life Cycle Assessment, LCA)法統整分析不同 WMA 技術的環境衝擊。部份研究成果將陸續發表在國內鋪面工程學術研討會，供國內工程及環保相關單位參考。本研究在熱紅外線影像部份的成果，將整理成英文論文，預計發表於國際期刊，預計已達到申請人原欲達到的目的。