

건물의 안정성 및 열전달 해석

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COMSOL





01 Introduction

Introduction

주제와 프로젝트명 선정 배경



Skyscraper

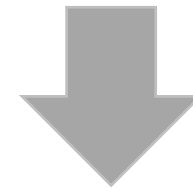


02 안정성해석

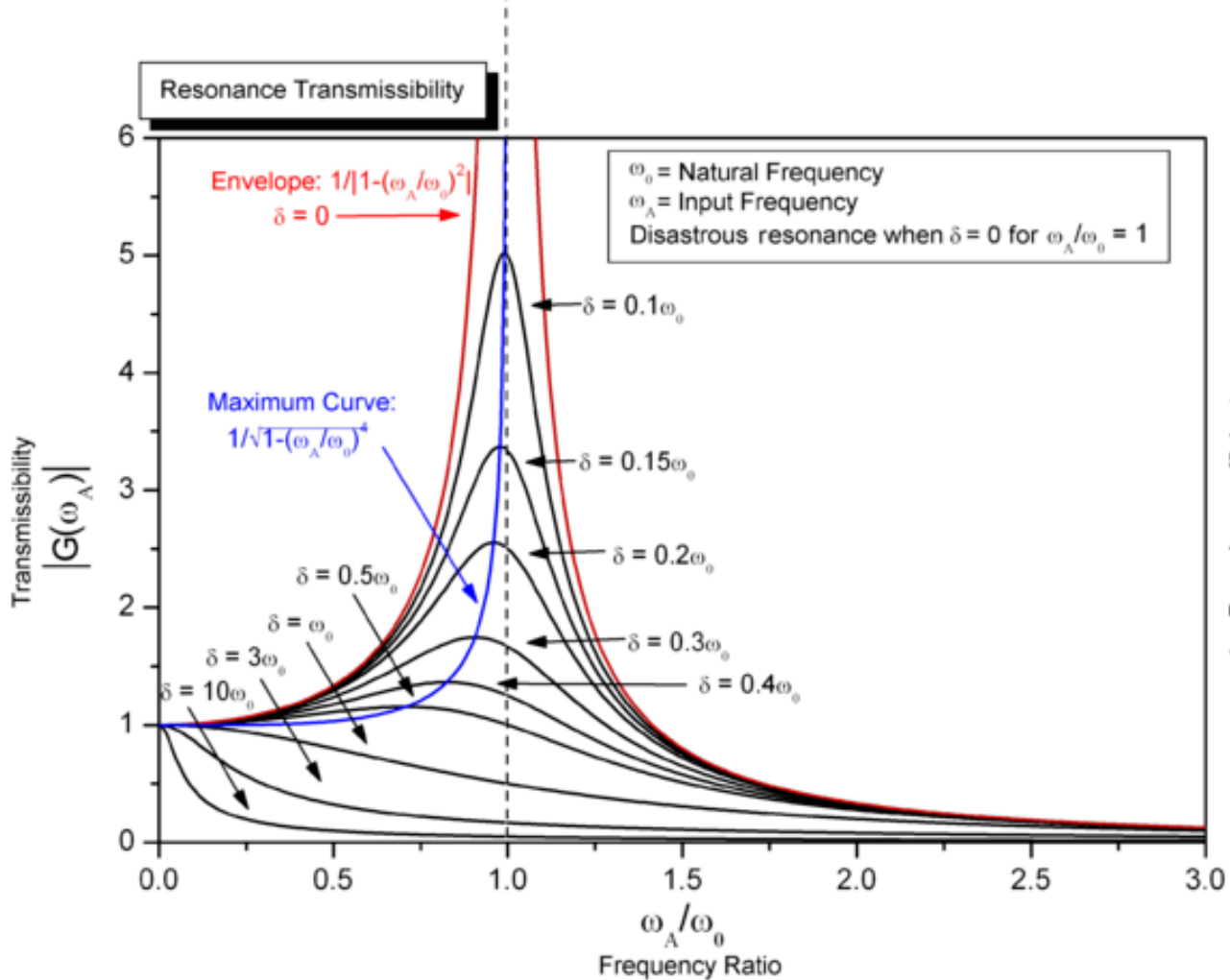
안정성해석

고유진동수와 지진

건물의 고유진동수
=
지진의 진동수




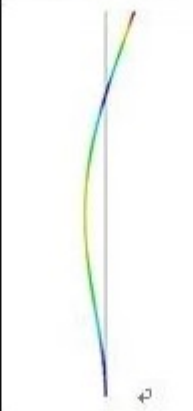
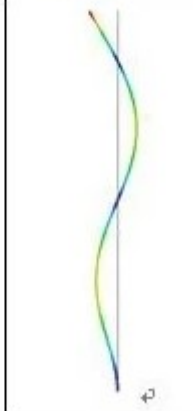
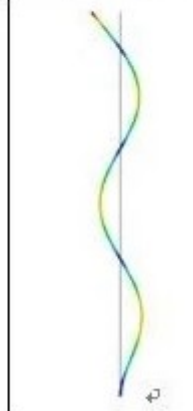
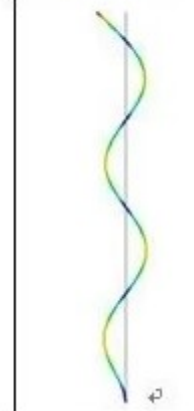
진폭 최대(공진)



고유진동수(Eigenfrequency)

$$f = \frac{1}{2\pi} \sqrt{\frac{k}{m}}$$

자유도 : 1
질량(m), 강성(k) 시스템의
고유진동수

모드	1차모드	2차모드	3차모드	4차모드	5차모드
모드형상					

물체의 형상, 재질 및 구속조건 등이 정해지면 절대로 변하지 않는 고유한 값

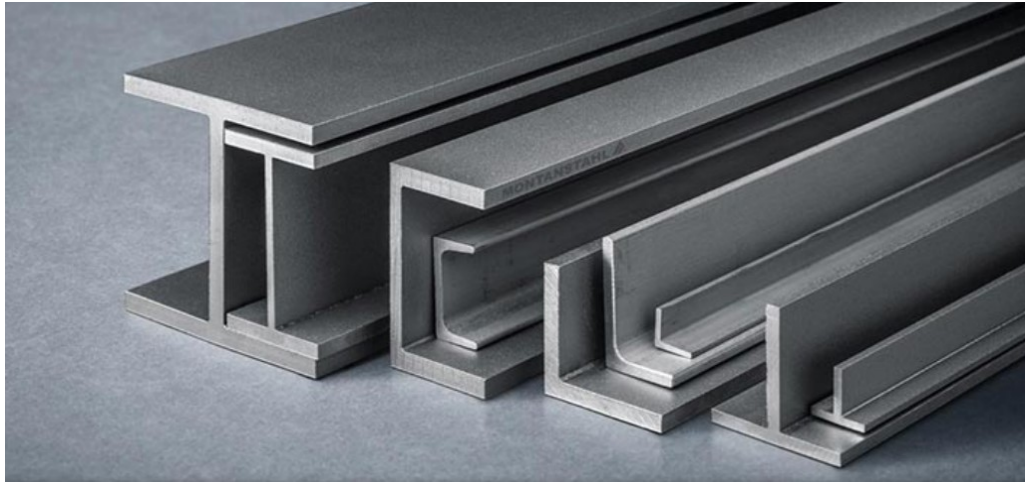
고유진동수의 개수는 물체의 자유도(DoF)만큼 존재

일반적으로 1,2차 고유진동수 고려



안정성해석 설계과정

▶ Beam (*beam*)

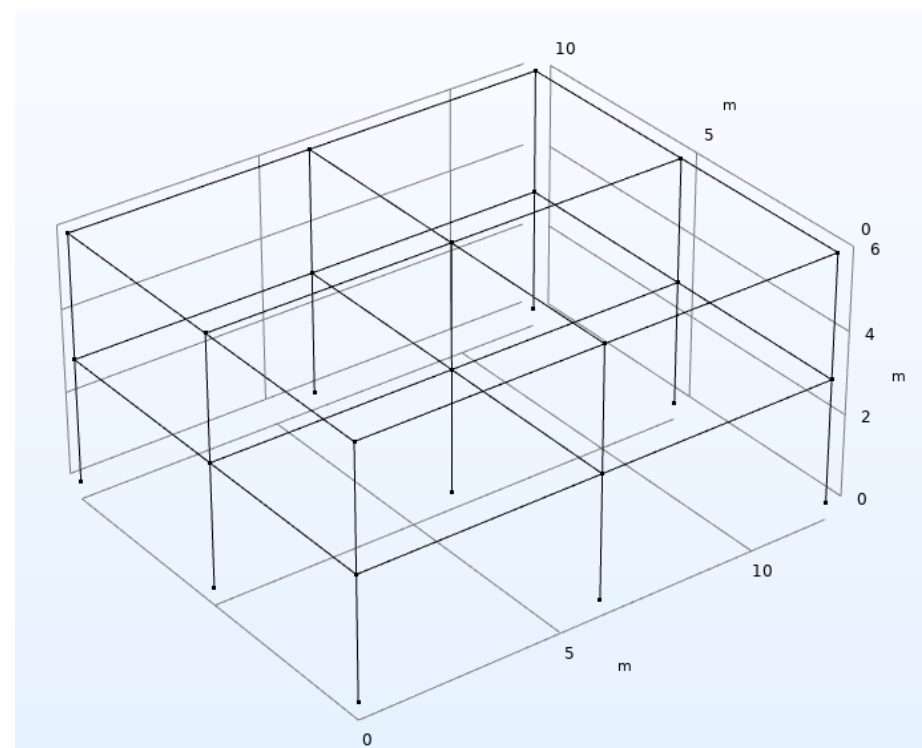


▶ Materials

▶ Structural steel (*mat1*)

건축에 주로사용 되는 강재를 재료로 설정

#	Name	Expression
	WX	6[m]
	WY	5[m]
	WZ	3[m]



안정성해석 설계과정

▶ Cross Section Y (HEA220)

Section height:
 h_y m

Flange width:
 h_z m

Flange thickness:
 t_y m

Web thickness:
 t_z m

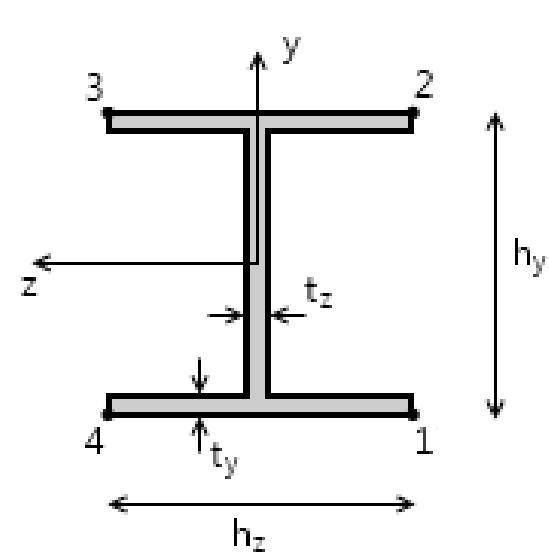
▶ Cross Section X (HEA260)

Section height:
 h_y m

Flange width:
 h_z m

Flange thickness:
 t_y m

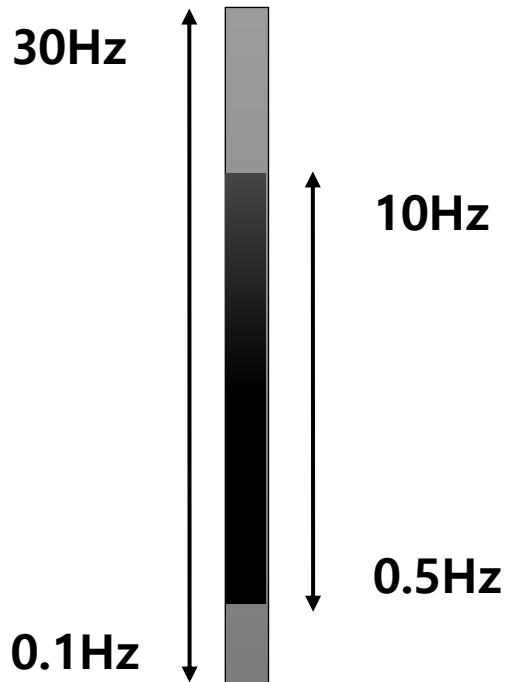
Web thickness:
 t_z m



HEA 220	50,5	220	210	7	11
HEA 240	60,3	240	230	7,5	12
HEA 260	68,2	260	250	7,5	12,5



안정성해석 설계과정



고유진동수
측정 범위

일반적인 지진파의
진동수 범위

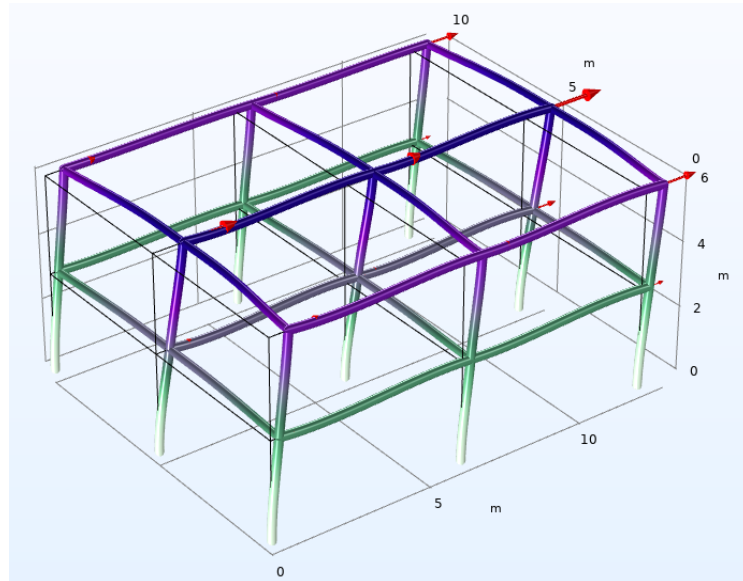
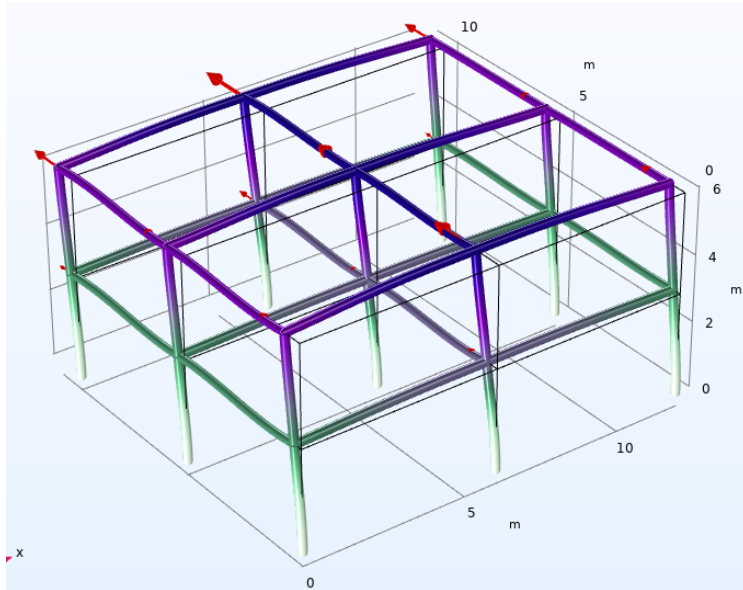
Study: Eigenfrequency

— Search region —	
Unit:	Hz
Smallest real part:	0.1 Hz
Largest real part:	30 Hz
Smallest imaginary part:	0 Hz
Largest imaginary part:	0 Hz
Use real symmetric eigenvalue solver:	Automatic



안정성해석

저층건물의 고유진동수



Eigenfrequency (Hz)	Total displacement (m), Point: 3
1.6348	1.1001E-5
2.1593	1.0434E-5

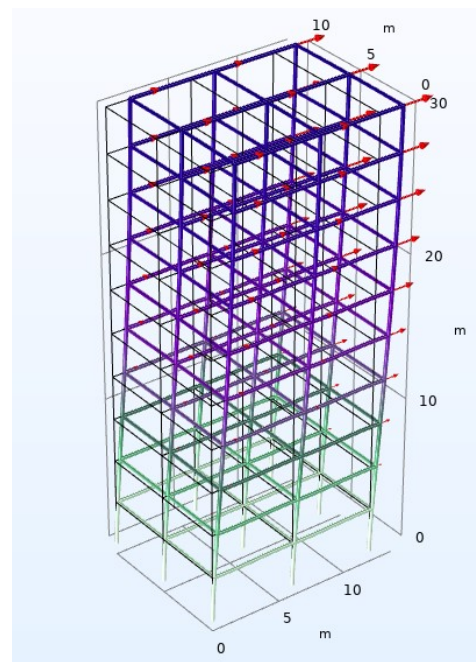
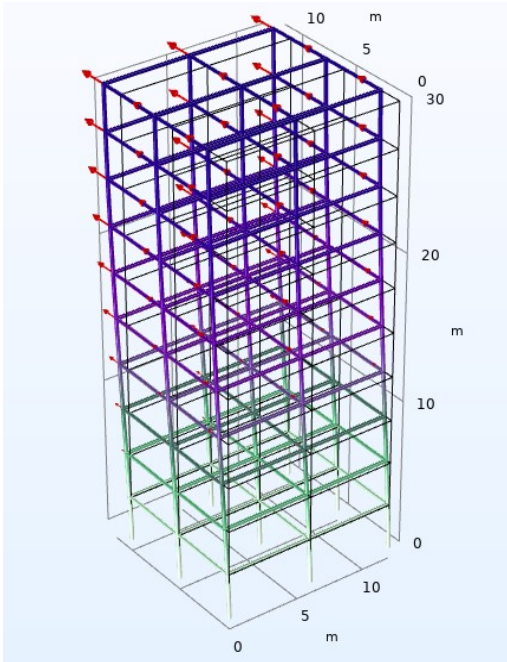
1차 고유진동수 : 1.63 Hz

2차 고유진동수 : 2.16 Hz



안정성해석

고층건물의 고유진동수



Eigenfrequency (Hz)	Total displacement (m), Point: 11
0.32396	3.3063E-5
0.41861	3.2996E-5

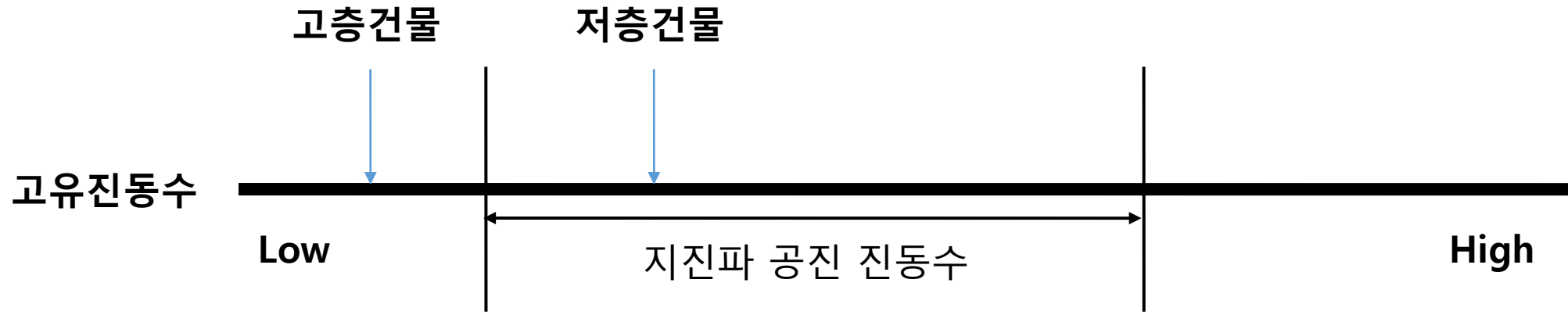
1차 고유진동수 : 0.32 Hz

2차 고유진동수 : 0.42 Hz



안정성해석

해석결과

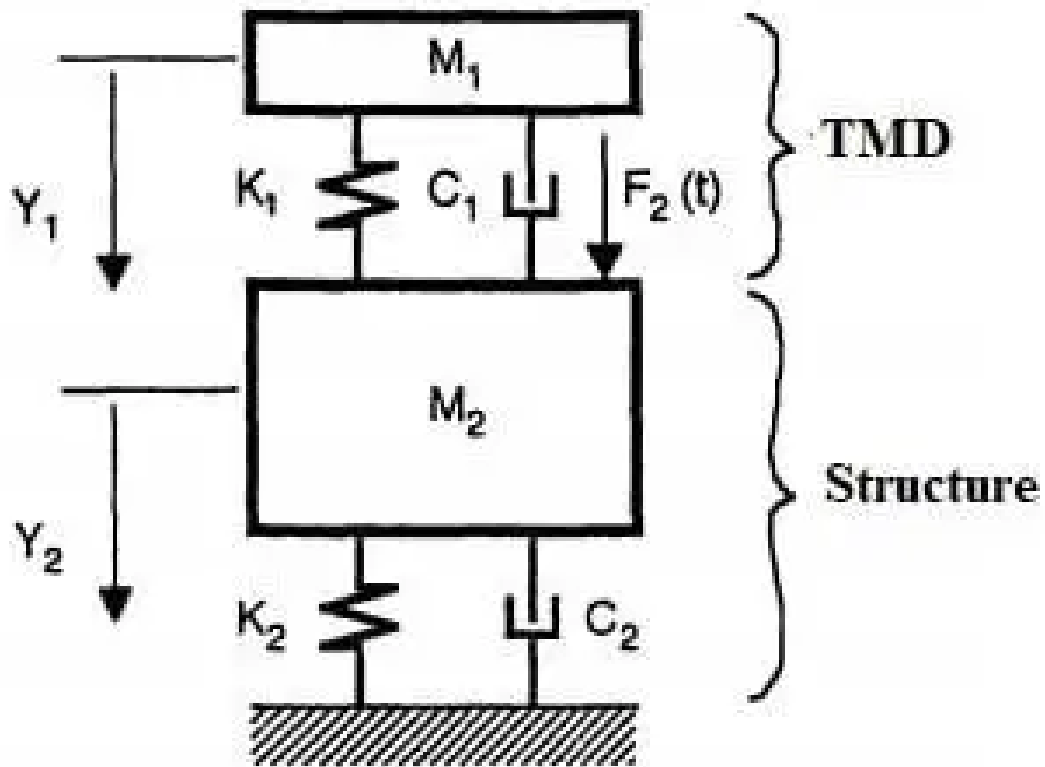


고층건물의 고유진동수 < 일반적인 지진파의 진동수

고층건물은 상대적으로 지진파와의 공진으로 인한 피해는 작음

But 같은 진동으로 인한 건물의 흔들림 정도는 훨씬 큼
-> 진폭 제어 필요





지진뿐만 아니라 바람 등 여러 흔들림 존재

진동을 견딜 수 있는 강한 자재 필요

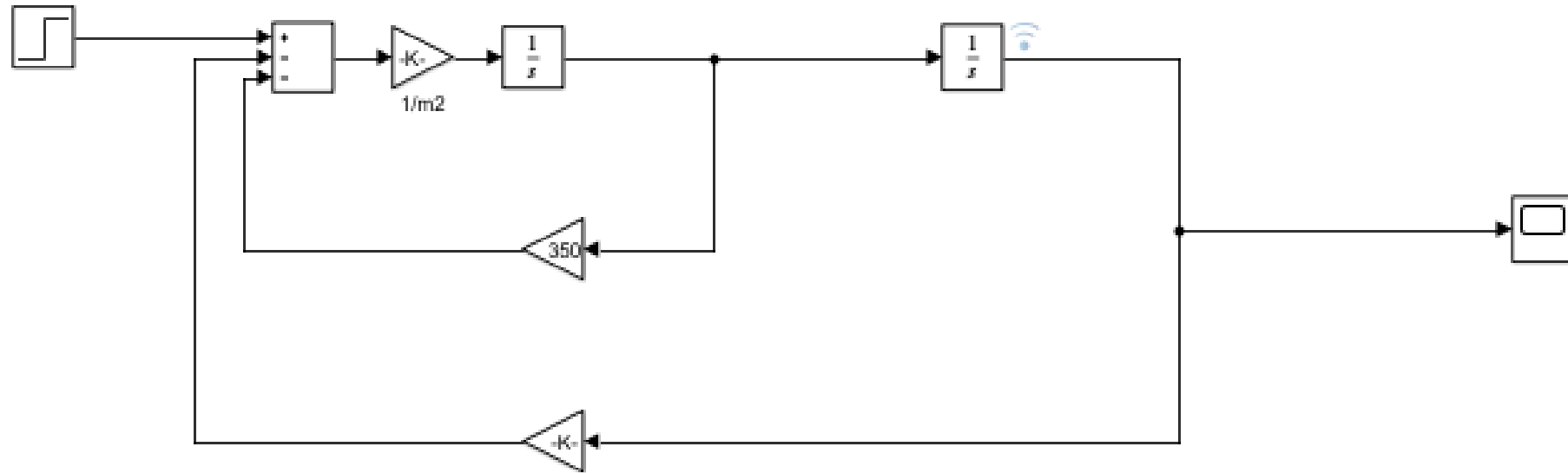
-> 비싼가격

-> TMD 설치



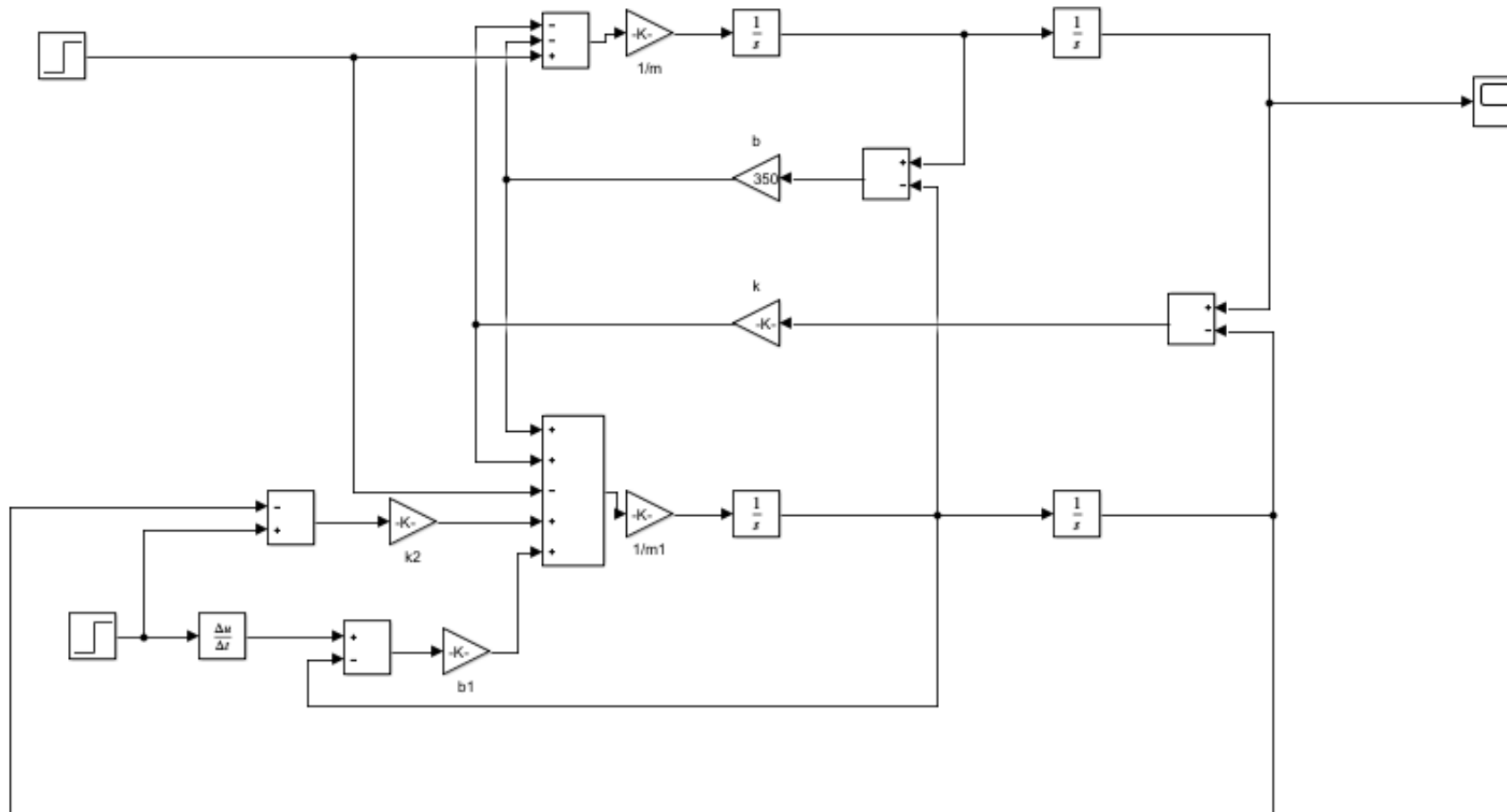
안정성해석

Simulink 모델 (without TMD)



안정성해석

Simulink 모델(with TMD)



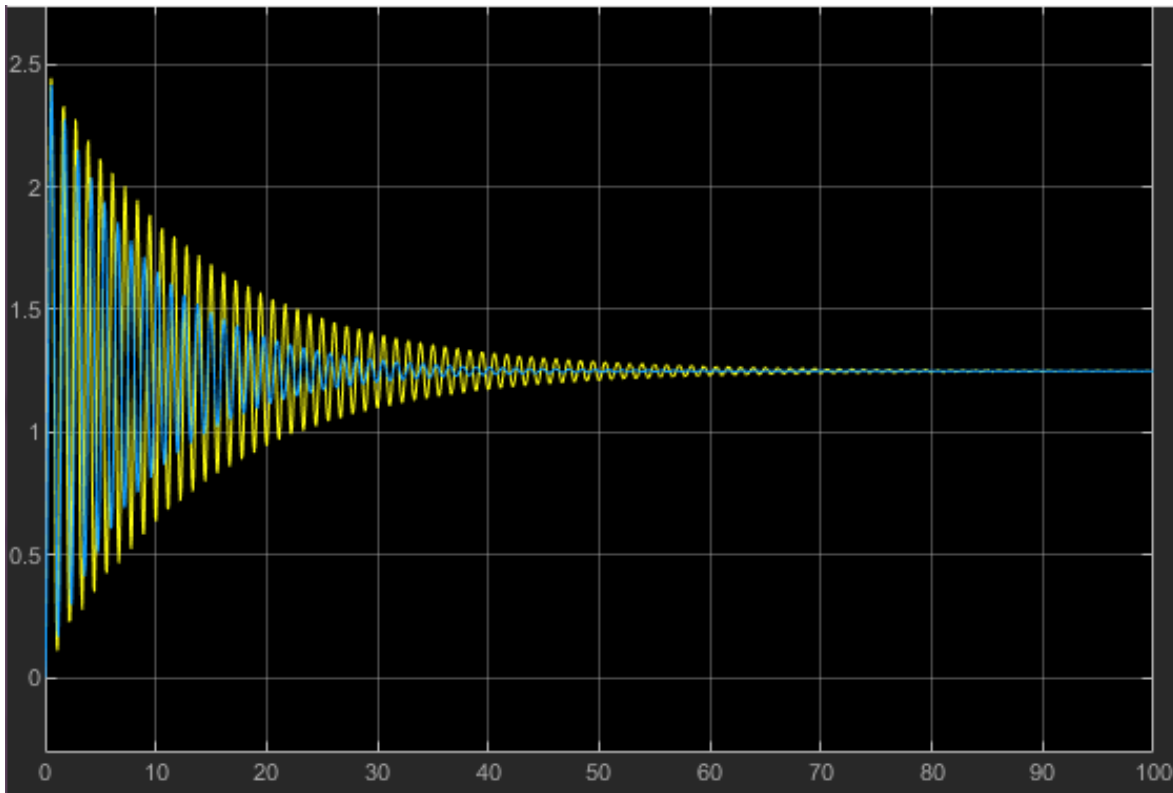
안정성해석

결과비교 및 해석

진폭 약 11% 감소

TMD의 진동감쇠기능
확인가능

TMD와 건물의 계수
(m, k, c)는 TMD관련
예제사용 하였기에
실제와 오차 존재



02 열전달해석

기온감률

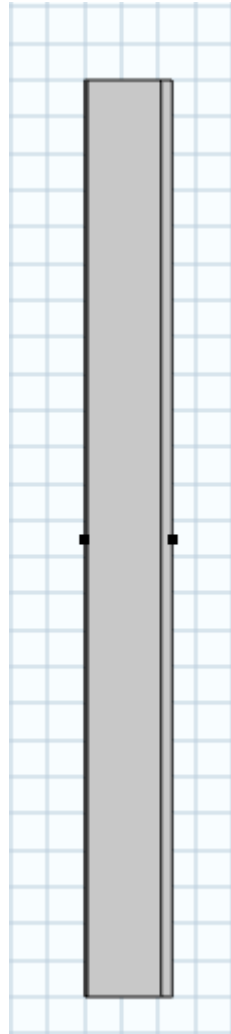
$$\Gamma_d = -\frac{dT}{dz} = \frac{g}{c_p} = 9.8 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C/km}$$



열전달해석 설계과정

- Heat Transfer
- Heat Transfer in Solids (ht)

Stationary



실외



실내



열전달해석 설계과정

▶ Aluminum (*mat4*)

Property	Variable	Expression	Unit
Thermal conductivity	k_iso ; k...	200	W/(m·K)
Density	rho	2700	kg/m ³
Heat capacity at co...	Cp	900	J/(kg·K)

▶ Concrete (*mat1*)

Property	Variable	Value	Unit
Thermal conductivity	k_iso ; ...	1.3	W/(m·K)
Density	rho	1800	kg/m ³
Heat capacity at constant pre...	Cp	1000	J/(kg·K)

재료		열전도율	밀도	투습저항계수 (μ)	열용량	근거
		(W/mk, at 20°C)	(kg/m ³)	(최소/최대)	(J/kg/k)	
금속계	동	370	8900			KS
	청동(75Cu, 25Sn)	25	8600			KS
	황동(70Cu, 30Zn)	110	8500			KS
	알루미늄/합금	200	2700			KS
	알루미늄호일	160	2700	불투과	896	DIN

	콘크리트(1:2:4)	1.6	2200			KS
	경량콘크리트	1.3	1800	70/150	1000	DIN
	콘크리트(DIN)	2	2400	80/130	950	DIN



열전달해석 설계과정

▶ Insulation1 (mat3)

Property	Variable	Value	Unit
Thermal conductivity	k_iso ;...	0.035	W/(m·K)
Density	rho	30	kg/m ³
Heat capacity at constant pre...	Cp	1500	J/(kg·K)

▶ Insulation2 (mat5)

Property	Variable	Value	Unit
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Thermal conductivity	k_iso ;...	0.04	W/(m·K)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Density	rho	20	kg/m ³
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Heat capacity at constant pre...	Cp	830	J/(kg·K)

재료	열전도율	밀도	투습저항계수	열용량	근거
	(W/mk,	(kg/m ³)	(μ)	(J/kg/k)	
	at 20°C)		(최소/최대)		

비드법보온판 1종	1호	0.036 이하	30			KS
	2호	0.037 이하	25			KS
	3호	0.040 이하	20			KS
	4호	0.043 이하	15			KS
	-	0.035	30	20/100	1500	DIN

글라스울	64K	0.035 이하	64			KS
	48K	0.036 이하	48			KS
	32K	0.037 이하	32			KS
	24K	0.038 이하	24			KS
	20K	0.04	20	1/2	830	DIN



열전달해석 설계과정

Type of fluid and flow	Convective heat transfer coefficient h_c (W/m ² K)
Air, free convection	6 – 30

▼ Heat Flux

General inward heat flux

Convective heat flux

$$q_0 = h \cdot (T_{\text{ext}} - T)$$

Heat transfer coefficient:

User defined

Heat transfer coefficient:

h 10 W/(m²·K)

External temperature:

T_{ext} User defined

20[degC] K

실내

▼ Heat Flux

General inward heat flux

Convective heat flux

$$q_0 = h \cdot (T_{\text{ext}} - T)$$

Heat transfer coefficient:

User defined

Heat transfer coefficient:

h 10 W/(m²·K)

External temperature:

T_{ext} User defined

0[degC] K

실외

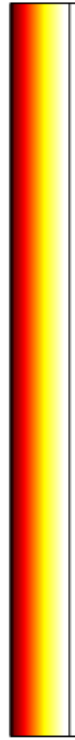


열전달해석 결과비교



Temperature (degC), Point: 5	Temperature (degC), Point: 6
8.4965	11.504

단열재X



Temperature (degC), Point: 5	Temperature (degC), Point: 6
1.4843	18.516

비드법보온판



Temperature (degC), Point: 5	Temperature (degC), Point: 6
1.6603	18.340

글라스울



실내온도의 변화는 각각
단열재X : 11.5 degC
비드법보온판 : 18.5 degC
글라스울 : 18.3 degC

단열재 유무에 의한 성능차 大
성능면에서는 비드법보온판 > 글라스울
But, 가격면에서 글라스울이 훨씬 저렴
또한 밀도차이에 의한 무게차 고려하여 단열재선택



The image is a black and white collage of modern architectural structures and foliage. It features several tall buildings with repetitive window patterns and balconies, viewed from low angles. The buildings are set against a bright, overcast sky. In the foreground and background, there are silhouettes of trees and plants, adding a natural element to the urban scene. A semi-transparent white horizontal band runs across the middle of the image, containing the text 'THANK YOU'.

THANK
YOU