

Economic performance analysis of seismic isolation, energy dissipation, and traditional seismic structures

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Abstract. The construction of a new countryside requires a comprehensive improvement in the building standards of villages and towns, and the seismic resistance of buildings in earthquake-prone areas has attracted much attention. Due to the backward economic development of villages and towns, the development of seismic isolation structure and energy dissipation structure is hindered. To build houses with better seismic performance, the economic efficiency of seismic isolation and energy dissipation structures has become a matter of close concern to the local people and the government. This article compares the economic differences between the original seismic structure, the base isolation structure, and the seismic damping structure from the costs incurred during the entire life cycle of the building, and provides economic reference for the new rural seismic isolation building.

1 Introduction to life cycle costs

The design service life of a building is generally 50 years, and the following costs are generally incurred during the life cycle: direct construction costs, including construction, decoration, and purchase of various indoor equipment; indirect costs, that is, loss and maintenance during the life of the building Cost [1].

1.1 Direct construction costs

Analysis from the perspective of direct construction economic costs: The survey of existing seismic isolation structures in my country shows that the cost of seismic isolation structures is related to the fortification intensity, structure type and number of structures in the area [2].

The addition of seismic isolation supports to the seismic isolation structure increases the cost of the seismic isolation layer, strengthens the basement column, and other seismic isolation structure costs. The damping structure adds dampers to the floors, which increases the cost of the dampers. As a result of the seismic isolation design, the scope of foundation treatment can be reduced, the main structure of the building will be greatly reduced under earthquakes, the cross-section of the structure can be reduced, the connection of non-main structural components can be simplified, and the cost of a part of the structure can be reduced.

The design of the seismic isolation structure with more seismic isolation layers than the original seismic structure has increased the design cost by 0.1% to 0.5% [3]. The initial direct construction cost of the structure after adopting seismic isolation and damping measures is shown in the following C1 [4]:

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$$C_1 = C_S + C_{I-iso} - C_{sd} \quad (1)$$

$$C_{I-iso}(I_d) = \beta(I_d) \times C_S \quad (2)$$

$$\alpha(I_d) = Cz(I_d)/C_0 = [Cs(I_d) - C_0]/C_0 \quad (3)$$

In the formula, the initial total cost of design and construction for the direct use of seismic measures without the use of seismic isolation measures; the increase in related costs for the use of seismic reduction and isolation measures; the reduction of the seismic design of the upper structure due to the use of seismic isolation measures to reduce the intensity of the design Expenses; the statistical results of the literature [4] show that the average $\beta(I_d)$ in the fortified areas of 7, 8, and 9 degrees are 6.2%, 8.5%, and 9.5%, respectively. $\alpha(I_d)$ is the value of the increase coefficient of the seismic fortification cost of the structure. According to some statistics in my country, the increase in construction cost is 3% to 8% and 10% to 15% in the VII, VIII, and IX regions. , 25% ~ 40% [5].

The upper structure of the seismic isolation and damping building can reduce the seismic fortification intensity design. Under the same intensity, the beam column size and reinforcement of the upper structure of the seismic isolation technology are reduced, and the cost will be lower than that of the traditional seismic building . The cost saved by the upper structure after adopting the shock-absorbing and isolating device is expressed by C_{sd} [5]:

$$C_{sd}(I_d^*) = \gamma(I_d^*) \times C_0 \quad (4)$$

In the formula, I_d^* is the intensity after the superstructure is reduced, and I_d is the integer intensity, then $\gamma(I_d^*) = \alpha(I_d) - \alpha(I_d^*)$. C_0 is the initial cost of the structure without considering the seismic fortification.

1.2 Inspection and maintenance costs

In order to ensure the safe use of the structure, during the whole life cycle of the building structure, the cost of checking and repairing the building structure to achieve its original use function. Since anti-aging materials are added to the materials for the seismic isolation support and dampers, the aging speed is slow in daily use, and the service life is generally longer than the service life of the building. There is no need to check and replace the support and dampers, so The daily maintenance cost of the seismic isolation support and the damping damper can be ignored [6].

1.3 Post-earthquake loss costs

From a long-term perspective, consider the situation where the building structure encounters a large earthquake. The direct economic loss is the cost of the damage to the building itself, the loss of indoor equipment and furniture; the indirect economic loss refers to the loss of economic benefits caused by the loss of the use function after the building is destroyed. There are two main parts that cause direct damage to buildings under the action of earthquakes, the acceleration caused by the structure and the loss caused by the displacement.

2 Economic comparison

In this paper, an example of Xishuangbanna is used for analysis. A two-story light steel-wood-plastic residence with a building area of 172.2m² and a structural fortification intensity of 8 degrees. According to the market price of light steel, it is estimated to be 1,500 yuan per square meter, and the price of wood plastic is estimated to be 200 yuan per square meter. The actual estimated total price of the original structure is 300,000 yuan. tables 1 and 2 are the prices of seismic isolation bearings and shock dampers that are currently inquired about suitable for buildings, and are for reference only.

Tab3. Direct construction costs for each structure

Name	Price	Quantity	Cost C _{1-iso}	Initial total cost C ₁	Increased costs
LRB400	1500	16	2.4	33.08	3.08
LRB500	2000	16	3.2	33.88	3.88
LRB600	4000	16	6.4	37.08	7.08
BRB support	6800	4	2.72	33.40	3.40
Metal mild steel support	5500	4	2.2	32.88	2.88

It can be seen from Table 3 that the initial cost of the structure with the seismic isolation support and the shock absorption damper is increased compared with the original structure. According to the price of the support and the damper, the increase ratio of the original structure is also different. The cost of the five structures in the seismic isolation system was increased by 10.3%, 12.9%, 23.6%, 12.9%, and 16.9%; the cost of the two structures in the system was reduced by 11.3% and 9.6%.

Tab1. Isolation support price information table

Name	LRB400	LRB500	LRB600
Price	1500	2000	4000

Tab2. Different dampers price information table

Name	BRB support	Metal mild steel support
Price	6800	5500

The economic analysis of the seismic isolation structure and the seismic damping structure is mainly due to the different devices used, indicating that the comparison of the purchase cost of the seismic isolation support and the seismic damping damper is an important link in the economic comparison. The number of seismic isolation supports used in the article is 16, and the number of seismic dampers is 4.

2.1 Comparison of direct construction costs

The total direct construction cost of the structure directly using traditional seismic measures is C_S=300,000 yuan; because the structure is simple, the design cost of the seismic isolation layer is 0.1%, so the design cost is increased by 3 million yuan. The initial construction cost corresponding to the reduced fortification intensity of the upper structure after the use of seismic reduction and isolation technology is C_{Sd}=19,000 yuan; other costs that increase the cost of the structure by adopting seismic reduction and isolation measures C_{1-iso3}=25,500 yuan; and the seismic reduction and isolation structure The initial total cost C₁=C_S+ C_{1-iso1}+ C_{1-iso3}+0.03-C_{Sd}; the additional cost of the original structure is C₁-C_S. The direct construction costs of each structure are shown in table 3.

2.2 Comparison of Inspection and maintenance costs

The maintenance cost of ordinary building structure is generally 2% of the initial cost, so the original structure inspection and maintenance cost C_M=30×2%=6 thousand yuan. Seismic isolation structure and damping structure take into account the improvement of the safety factor of the upper structure, and the structural damage will be

much smaller. This article takes 1% of the initial cost. The inspection and maintenance fees of each structure are shown in table 4.

Tab4. Inspection and maintenance fees for each structure

Nane	Initial total cost C_1	Inspection and maintenance cost C_M
LRB400	33.08	0.3308
LRB500	33.88	0.3388
LRB600	37.08	0.3708
BRB support	33.40	0.3340
Metal mild steel support	32.88	0.3288

It can be seen from table 4 that the inspection and maintenance costs of each support and dampers are reduced compared with the original structure, and the reduction ratio is between 3.8% and 4.9%.

2.3 Comparison of Post-earthquake loss costs

In order to simplify this part of the calculation, the total

loss ratio of the seismic isolation and the original structure is taken as 2.7% and 18.1% respectively in this paper [6], and the loss ratio of the damping structure is taken as 5.9% . Assuming that the total indoor property value of the building is equal to the total cost of the building structure itself, the original structure loss value is: $C_L=30 \times 18.1\%=54,300$ yuan. The post-earthquake loss value of each structure in the seismic isolation system and seismic reduction system is shown in table 5 .

Tab5. Post-earthquake loss of each structure

Nane	Initial total cost C_1	Loss ratio (%)	Loss value after earthquake C_L
LRB400	33.08	2.7	0.893
LRB500	33.88	2.7	0.915
LRB600	37.08	2.7	1.00
BRB support	33.40	5.9	1.97
Metal mild steel support	32.88	5.9	1.94

The original structure was damaged more severely under the action of a large earthquake, and the damage to the building structure and internal equipment caused a larger proportion. In Table 5, the post-earthquake loss value of each structure is calculated according to the loss ratio of the seismic isolation and damping system under the earthquake. Compared with the original structure, the post-earthquake loss cost of the seismic isolation system is reduced by 82% to 84%. The loss of the structure after the earthquake is reduced by 64%, and the loss of the seismic isolation system is reduced by 49% to 55% compared with the damping structure.

3 conclusion

Proportion of post-earthquake loss costs: compared with

the original structure, the post-earthquake loss cost of the seismic isolation system is reduced by 82% to 84%, and the post-earthquake loss cost of the seismic damping system is reduced by 64% compared with the original structure. The seismic isolation system is 49% lower than the damping structure. %~55%; and the life-cycle cost ratio: the total cost of the seismic isolation system is lower than that of the original structure by 4.8% and 2.5%, the total cost of the seismic isolation system is lower than the original structure by 0.92% and 2.4%, and the total cost of the seismic isolation system is lower than that of shock absorption The total cost of the system is reduced by 0.6%~3.9%. These data show that the economic efficiency of the seismic isolation structure is also better than that of the seismic isolation structure, providing some economic references for the promotion and use of seismic isolation buildings.

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