

Structural design for seismic isolation

-design practice, construction and maintenance-

February 9th, 2021

KEITA SAKAKIBARA

Structural Engineer
Engineering Department
Nikken Sekkei Ltd.

NIKKEN



Introduction of Our Company

- Nikken Sekkei -

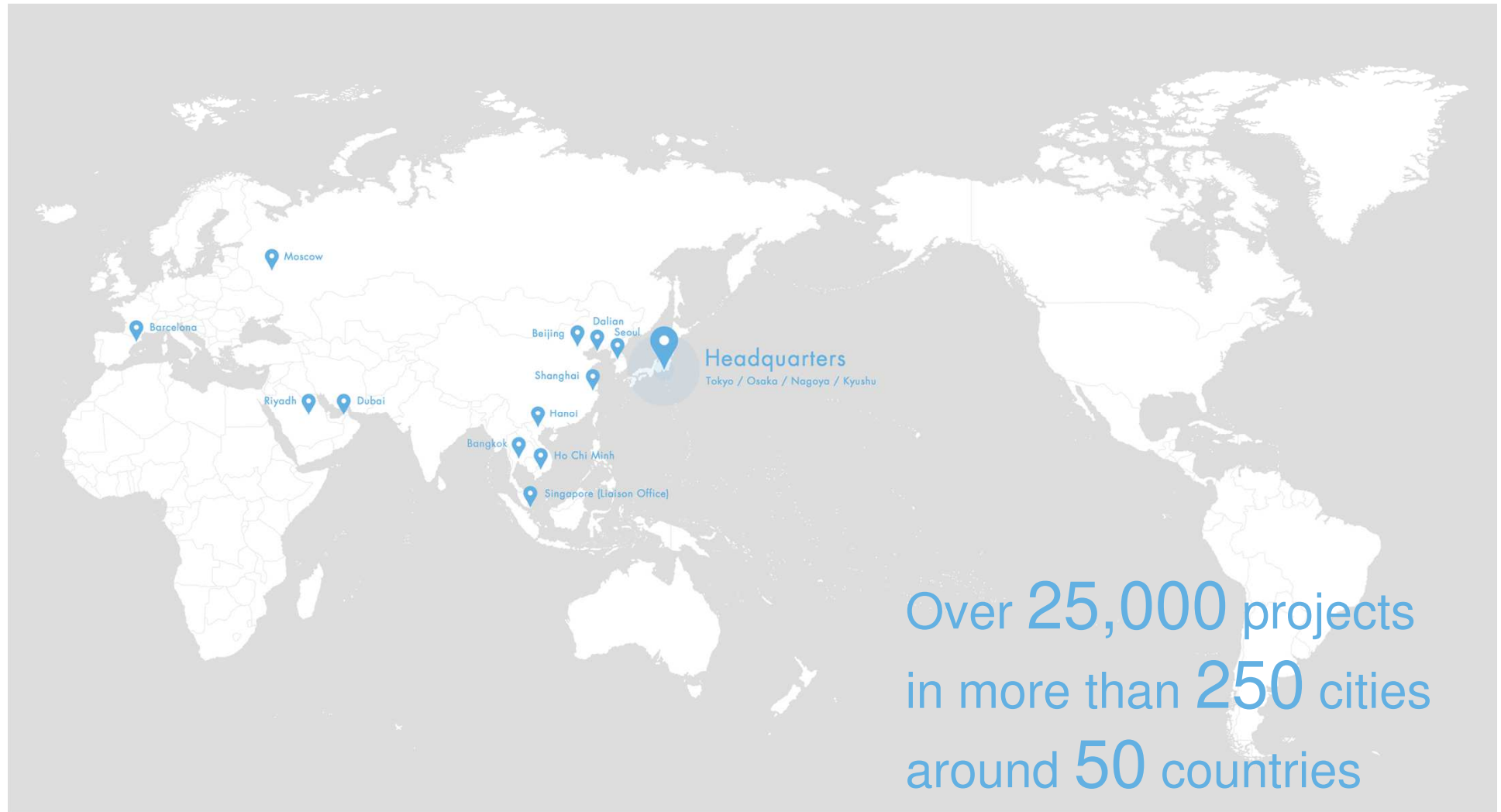
Sky Tree :

Nikken Sekkei was the main design office of this tower.

Nikken Sekkei Corporate Data

Name of Company	Nikken Sekkei Ltd.
Registered Address	Iidabashi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan
Founded	1890 (as a Department of Sumitomo Bank)
Established	July 1, 1950
Number of Employees	Total: 2,764
Main Offices Oversees Offices	Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya, Kyusyu, Shanghai, Beijing, Dalian, Seoul, Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh, Singapore, Bangkok, Dubai, Riyadh, Moscow, Barcelona

Our Offices



Brief Introduction of my self & recent work

Professional Experience :

2008 Structure Engineer, Nikken Sekkei Ltd.

Structures : RC, SRC, S, Timber

Structural Systems : Earthquake-Resistant Structure
 Base-isolated Structure

Education :

2008 Architectural Engineering, Nagoya University, ME



My Recent Work Tokoname city hall



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Isolation device

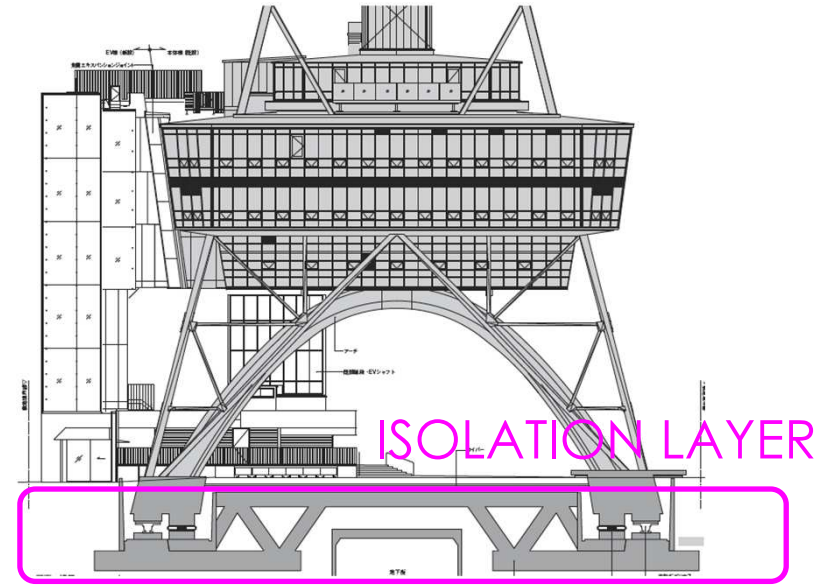


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My Recent Work

Nagoya TV-tower(Seismic Retrofit)

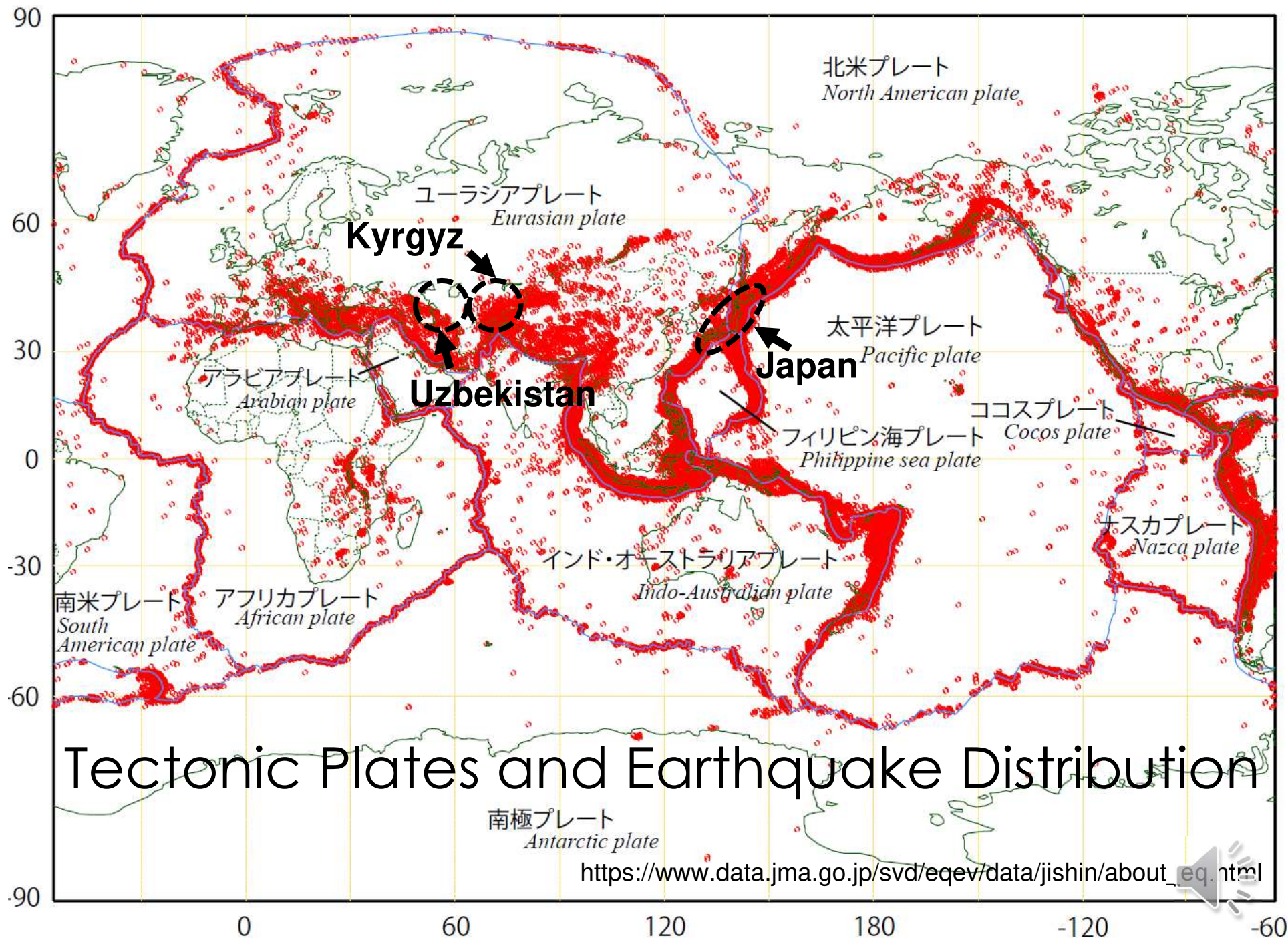
Height:180m



Reference :SHINKENCHIKU January 2021



Introduction

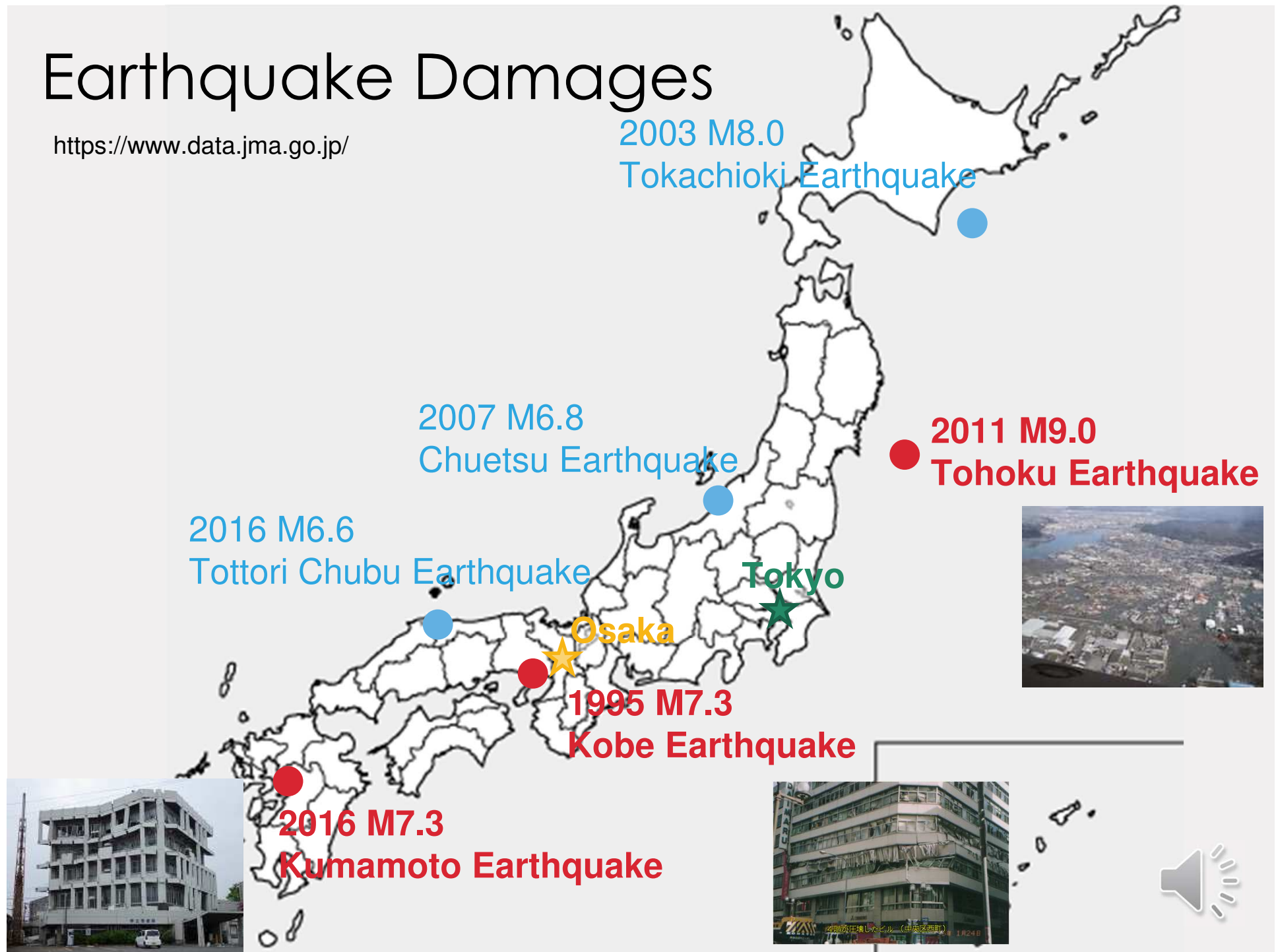


Tectonic Plates and Earthquake Distribution

https://www.data.jma.go.jp/svd/eqev/data/jishin/about_eq.html

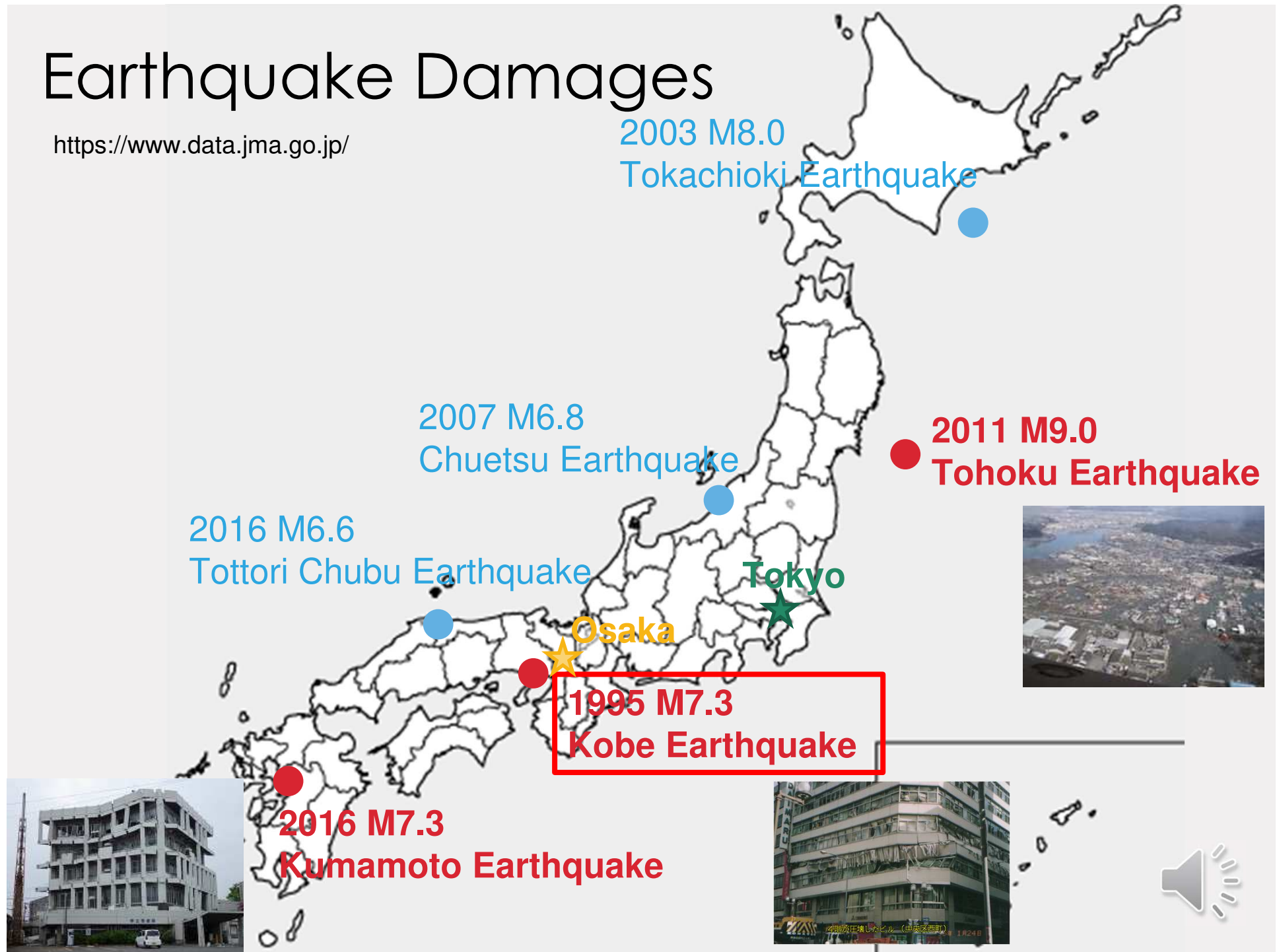
Earthquake Damages

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/>



Earthquake Damages

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/>





<https://webronza.asahi.com/>

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4階が圧壊したビル（中央区西町）

Damage by the Kobe Earthquake

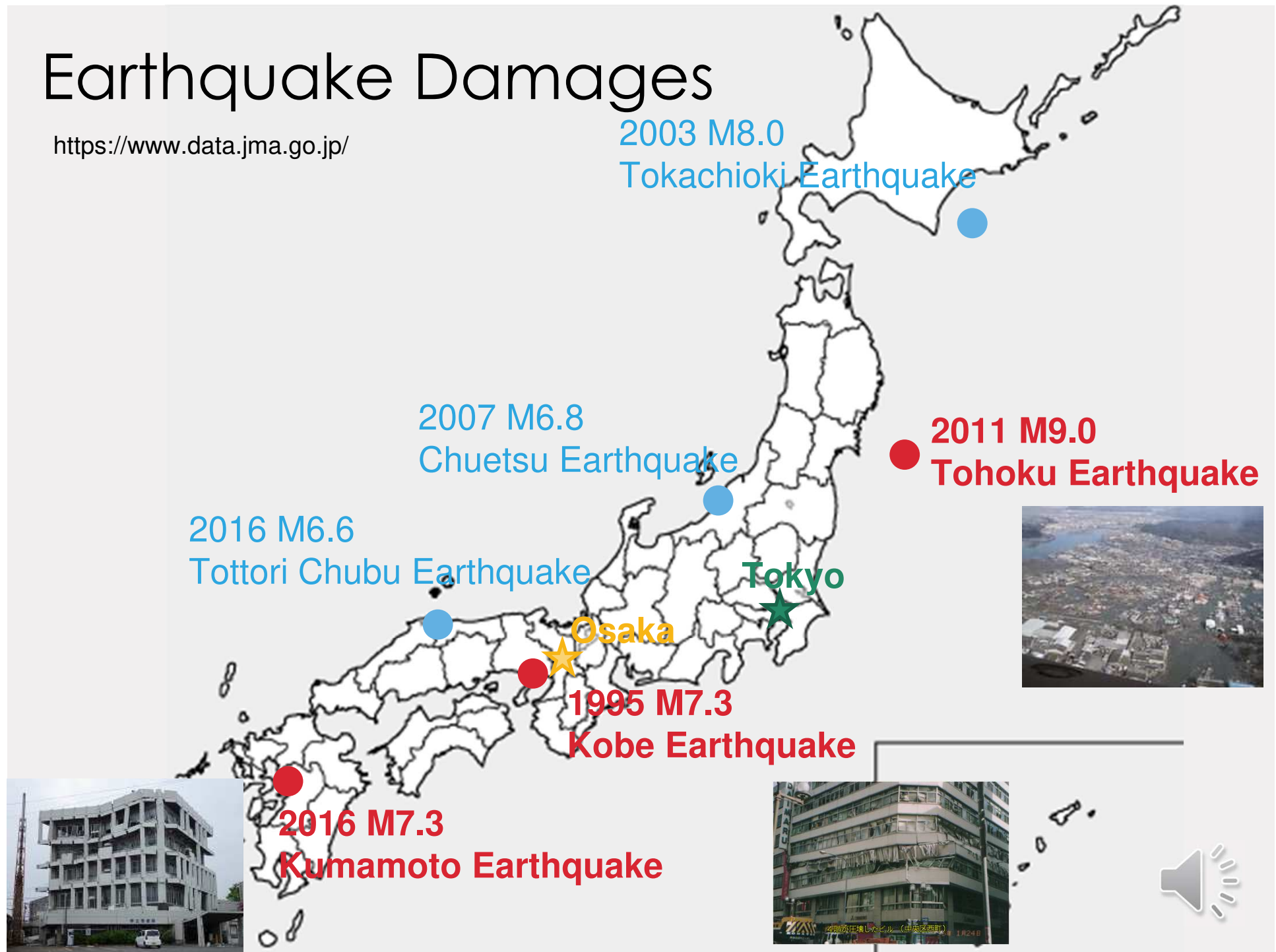
兵庫県南部地震('95)被害事例



Some buildings built by old design standard was damaged in the Kobe Earthquake.

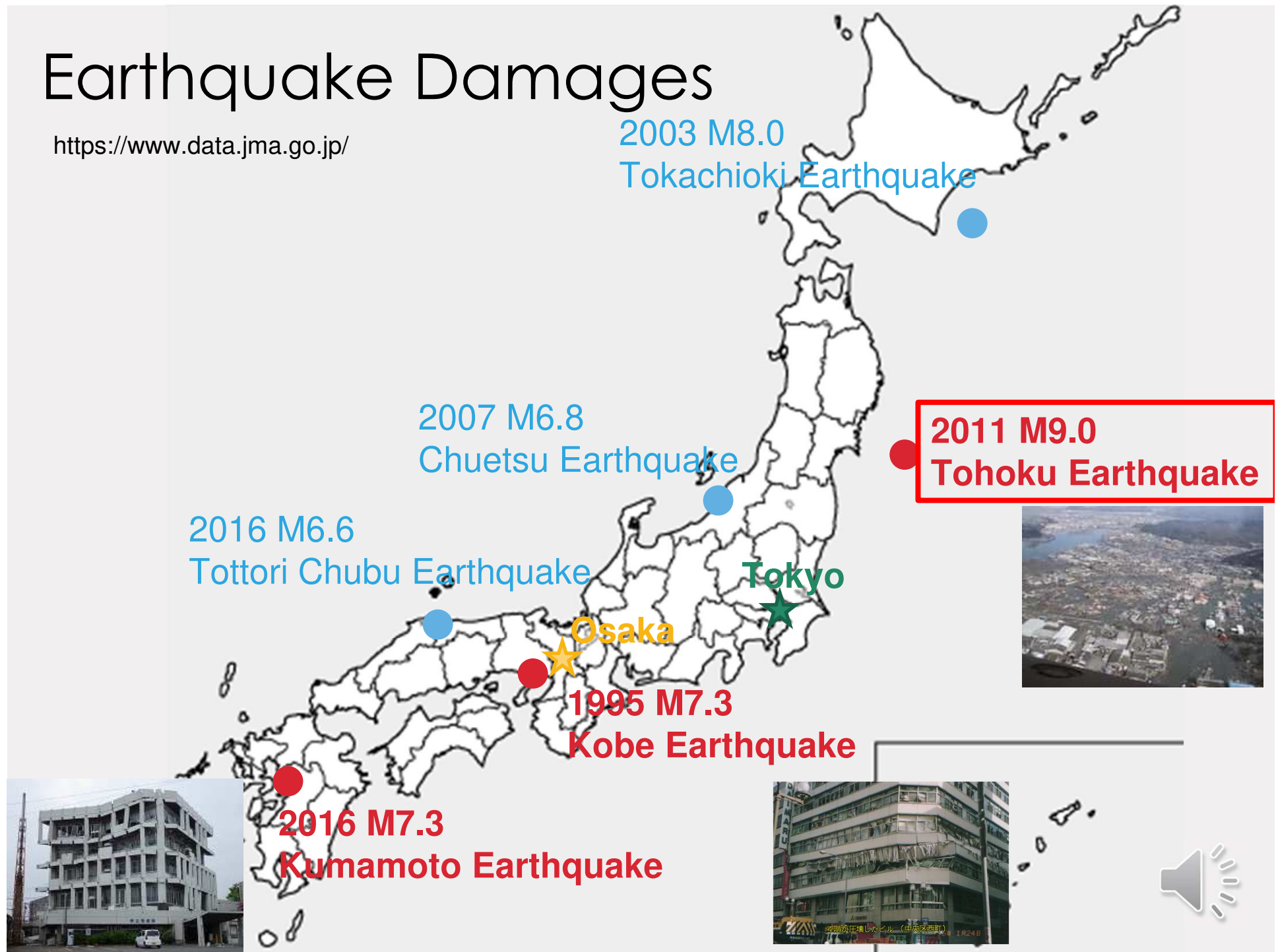
Earthquake Damages

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/>



Earthquake Damages

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/>





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<https://www.jiji.com/>





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<https://www.jiji.com/>



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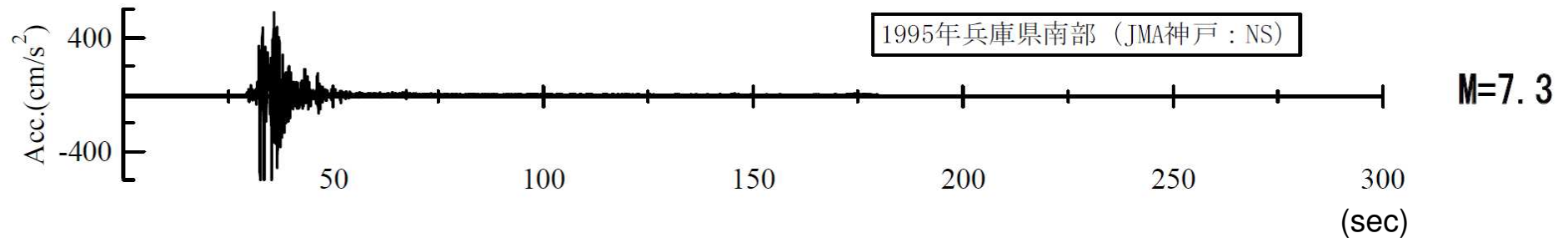


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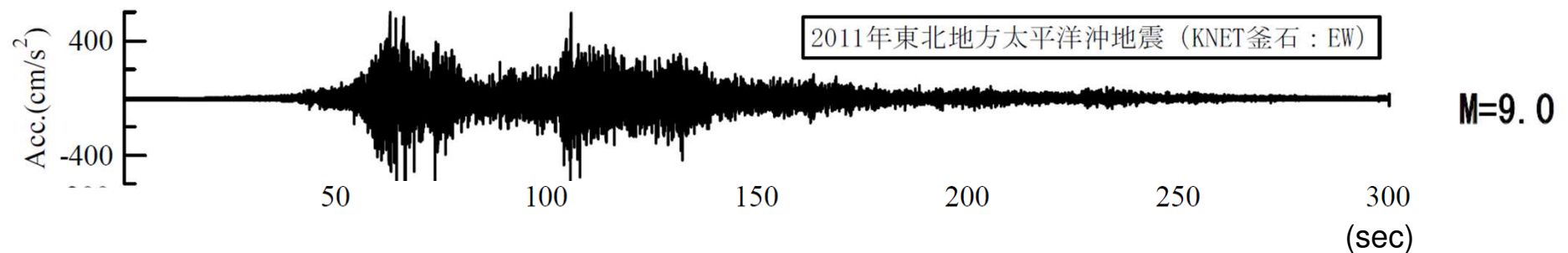
<https://www.nikken-cgm.com/>
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Differences in seismic records

1995 M7.3 Kobe Earthquake



2011 M9.0 Tohoku Earthquake



Example of Seismic Isolation Building Damages observed in 2011 Tohoku Earthquake - Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital -

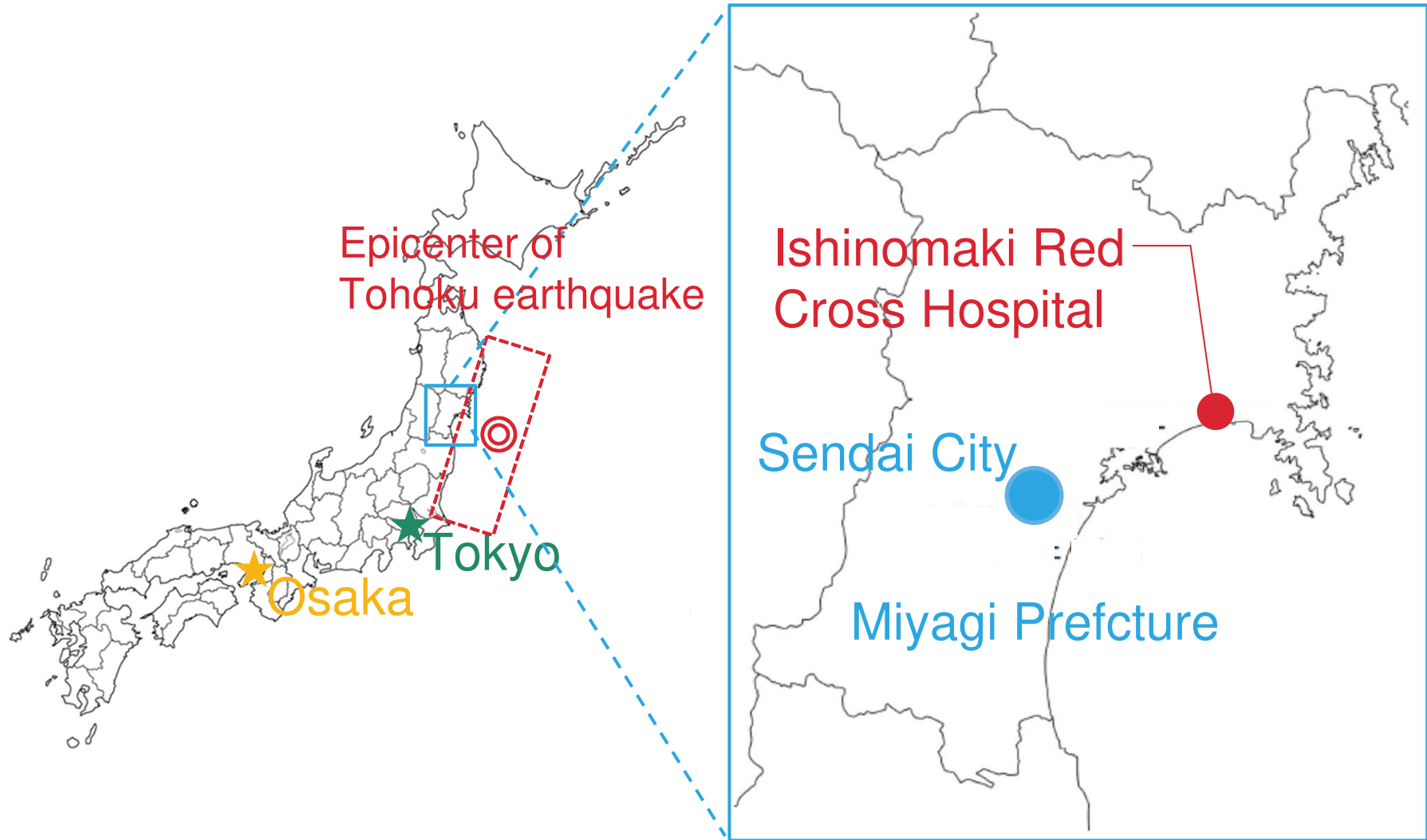


日本赤十字社
Japanese Red Cross Society

石巻赤十字病院



Tohoku Earthquake 2011



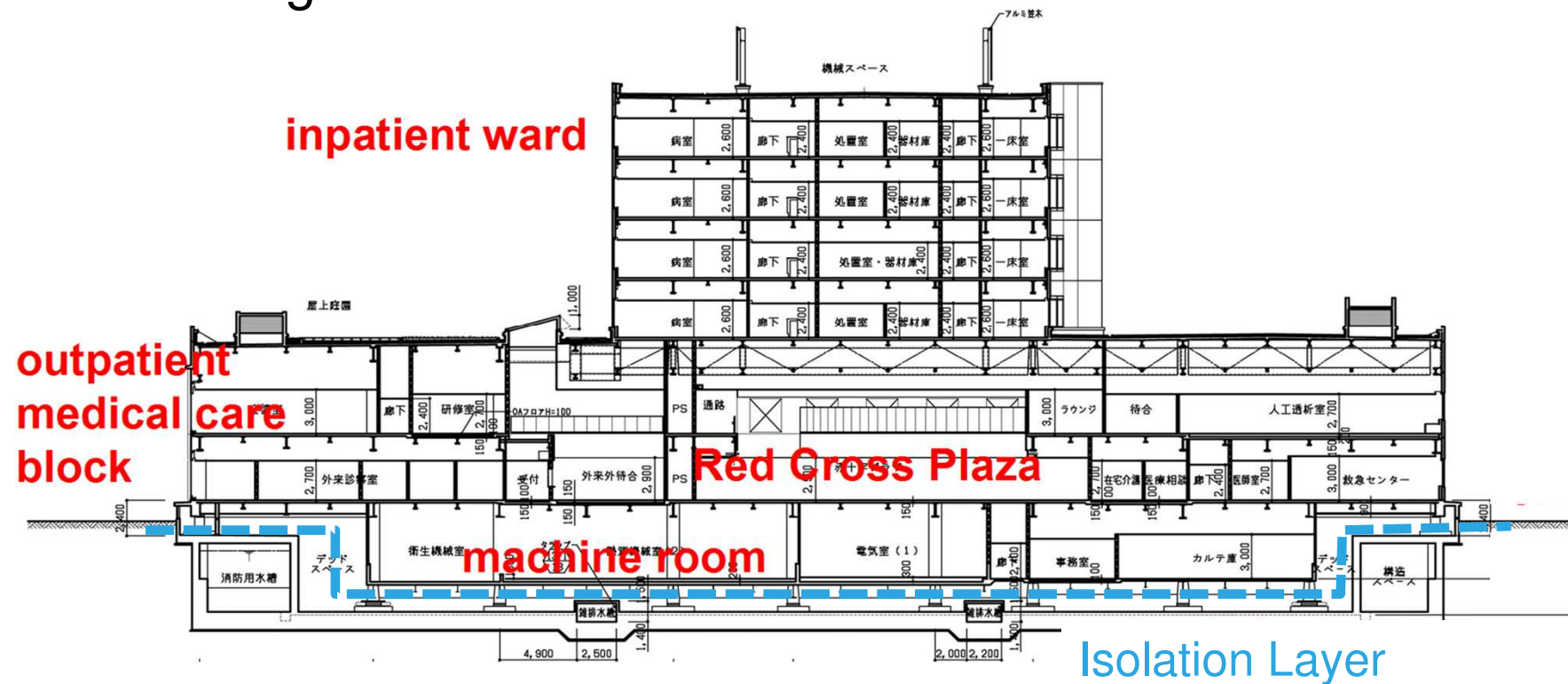
Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital



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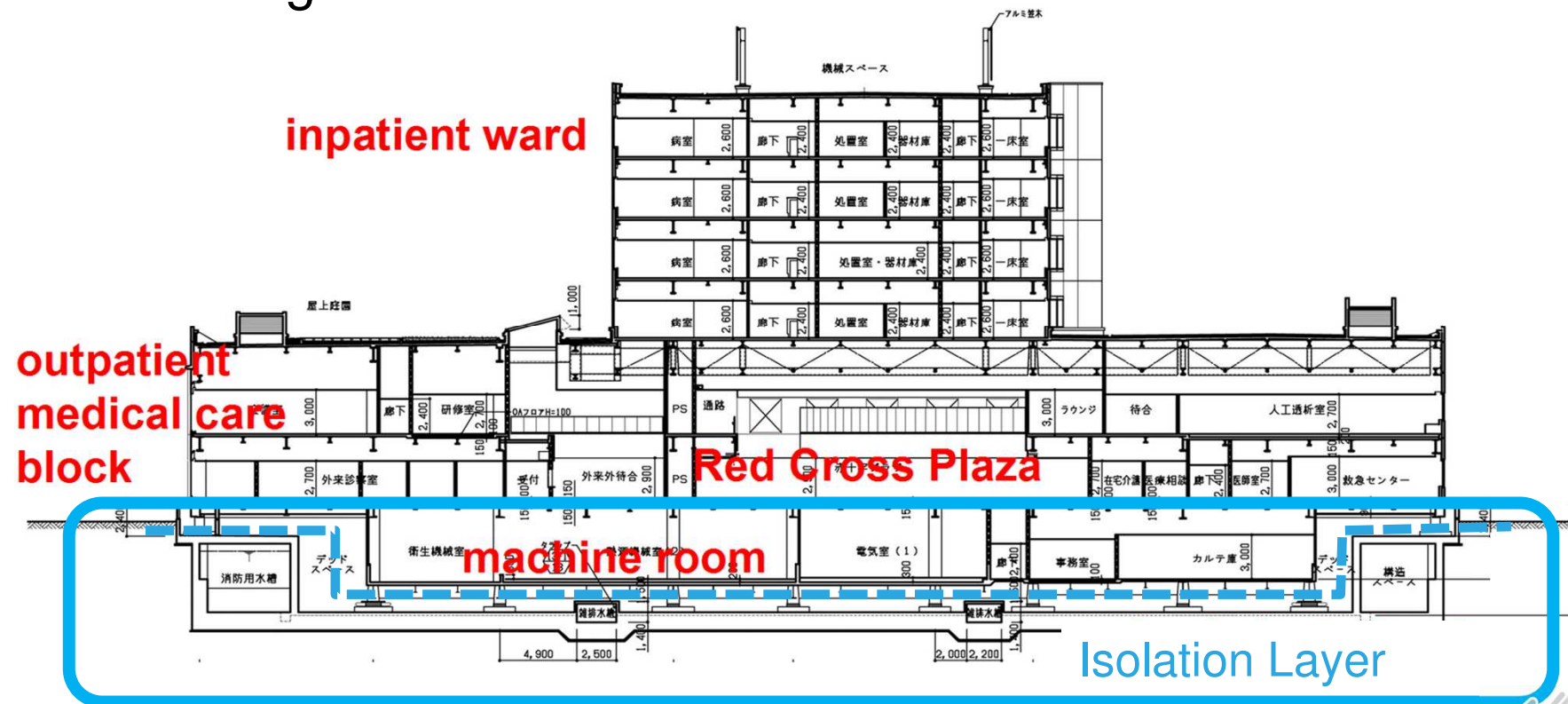
Cross Sectional Plan

- Total Floor Area: 32,500m²
- Floors: 7F above ground floor, 1F below basement
- Total Height: 33.5m



Cross Sectional Plan

- Total Floor Area: 32,500m²
- Floors: 7F above ground floor, 1F below basement
- Total Height: 33.5m



Lobby



Lobby
(in normal condition)



Lobby
(after the earthquake)

This hospital was designed so that the required function is maintained even after an earthquake.

The seismic isolation system protected the building function during the earthquake, and the hospital operators could establish emergency responses immediately.

After Earthquake



Mercy flight

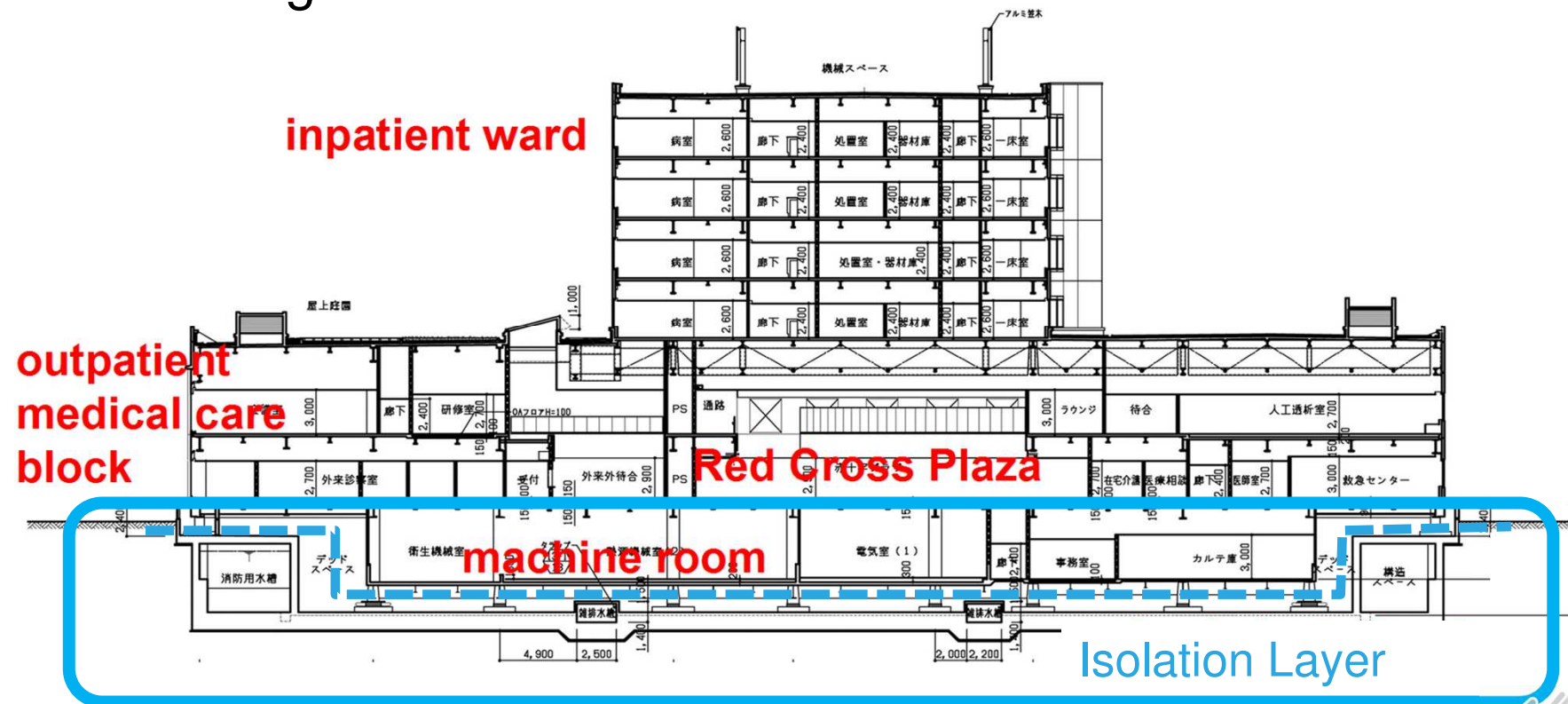


Lobby
(after the earthquake)

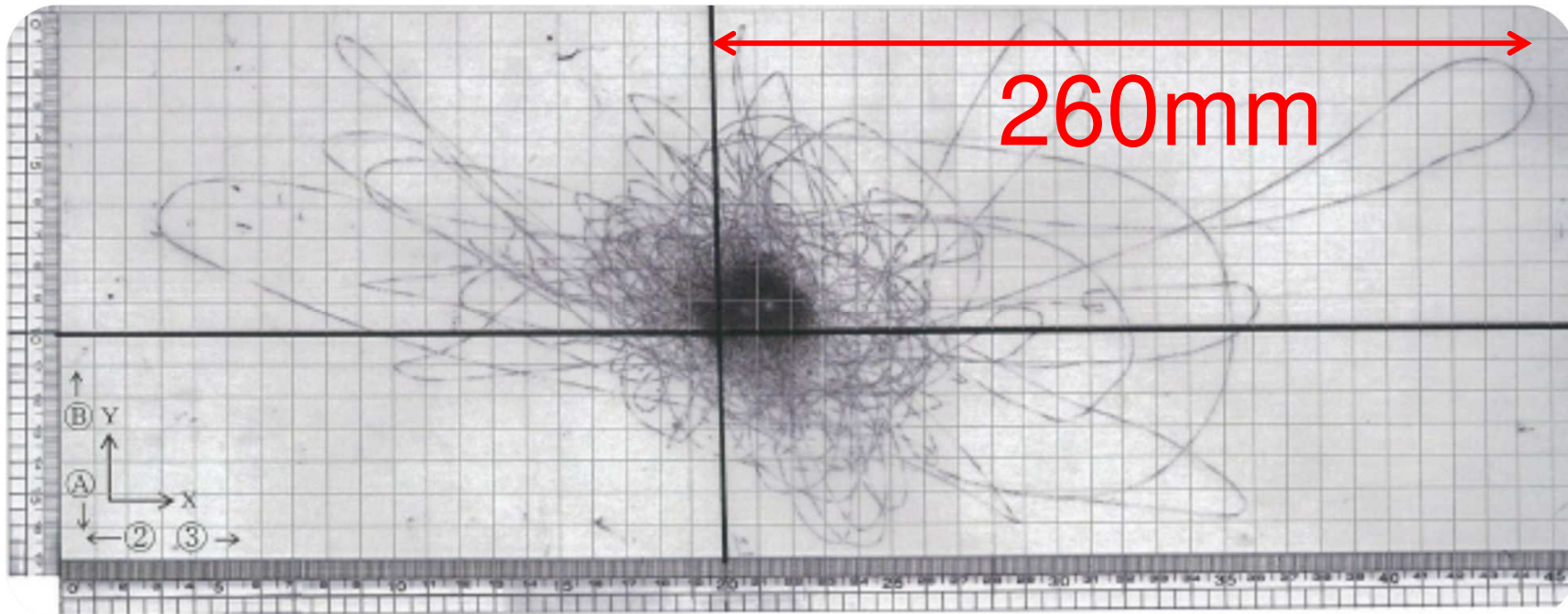
Ishinomaki Red Cross Hospital was the only one hospital survived after the earthquake, and many patients were delivered from other hospitals in Miyagi Prefecture.

Cross Sectional Plan

- Total Floor Area: 32,500m²
- Floors: 7F above ground floor, 1F below basement
- Total Height: 33.5m



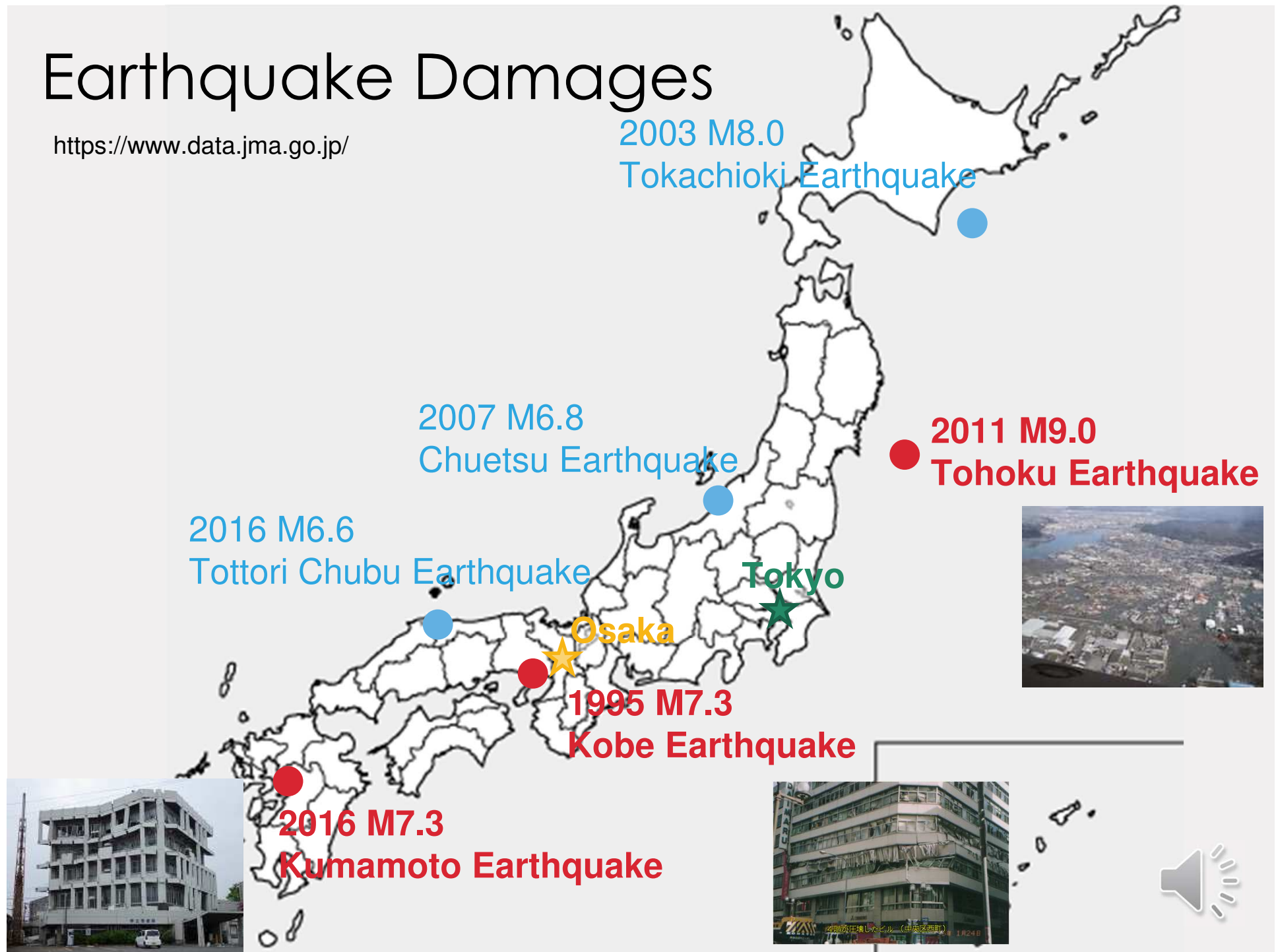
Orbit Record: How much this building deformed ?



Orbit Record on
Metal Sheet

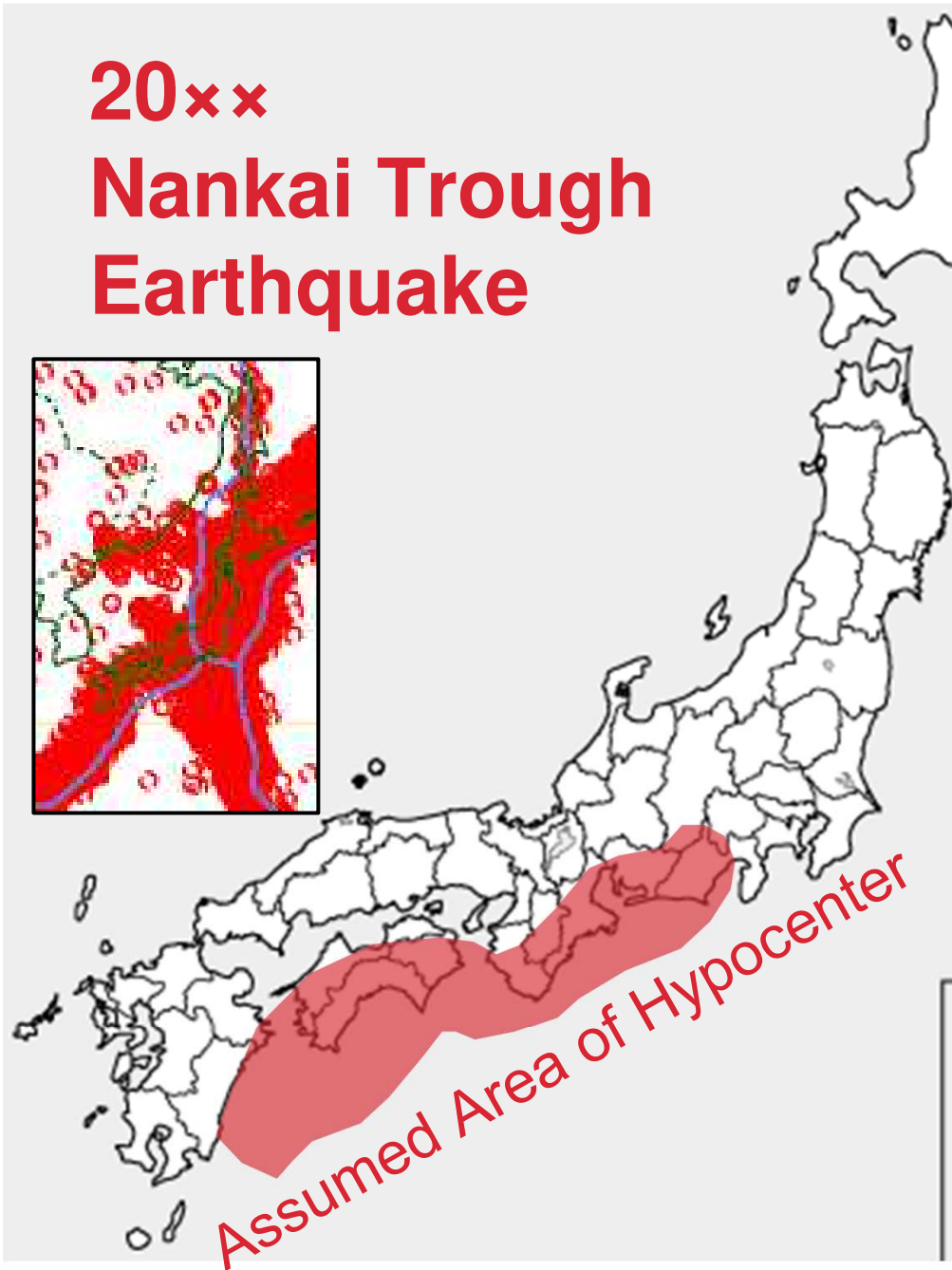
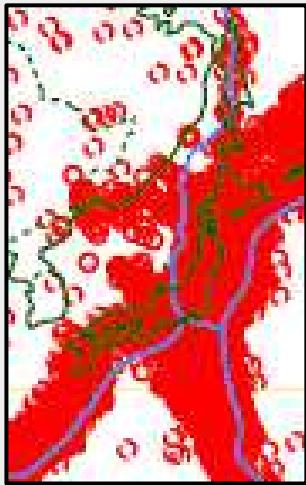
Earthquake Damages

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/>

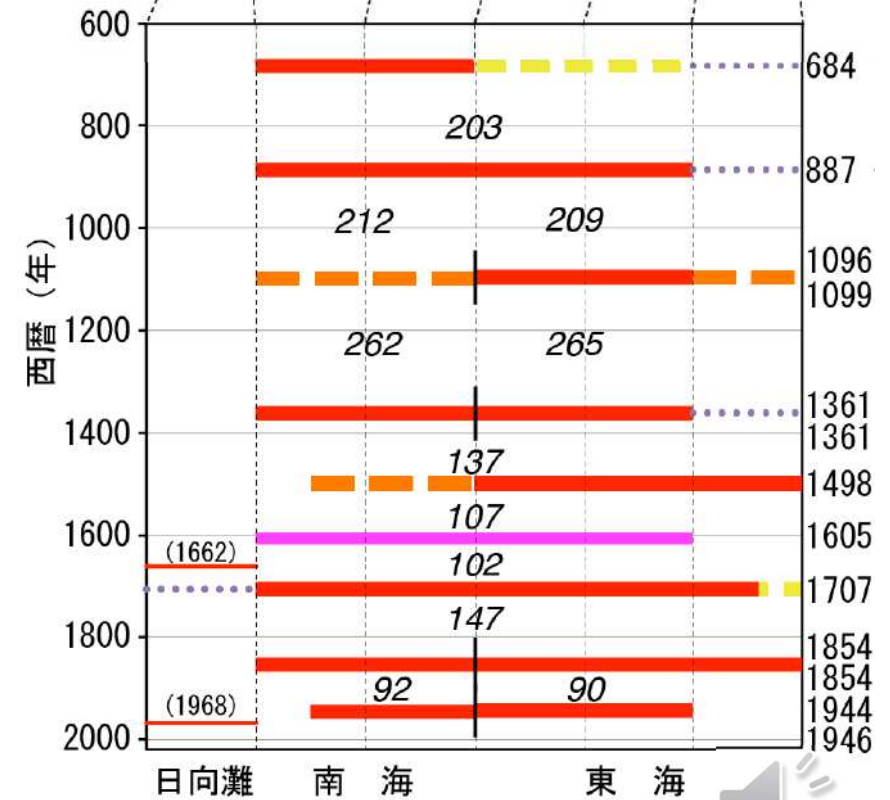
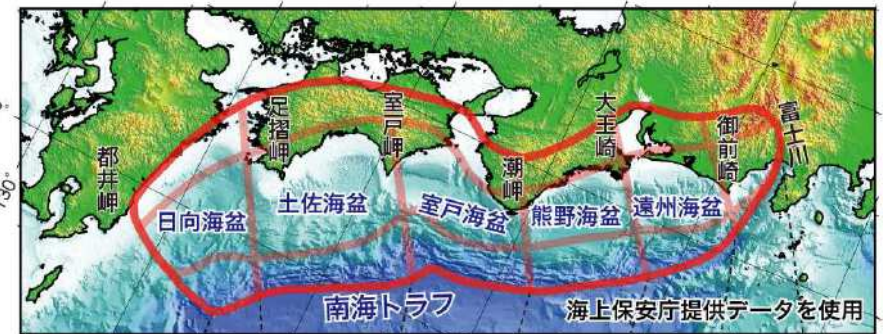


IN ADDITION . . .

20×× Nankai Trough Earthquake



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<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/>

<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/svd/eqev/data/nteq/nteq.htm>

Summary

- 1 Building Performance Design
- 2 Design Method of Seismic Isolation Structure in Japan
- 3 Example of Seismic Isolation Design
- 4 Examples of Construction, Operation & Management for Isolated Structures



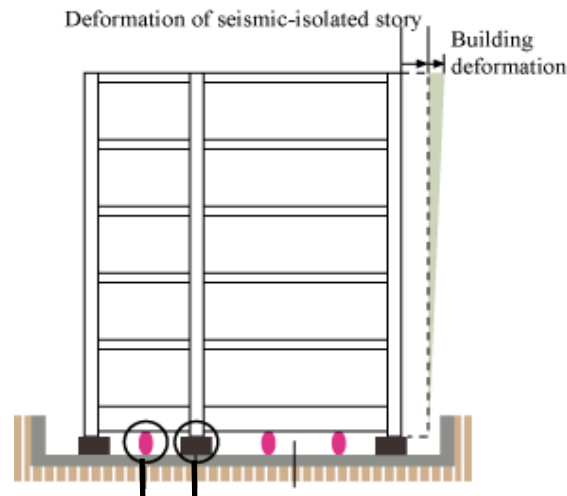
1 Building Performance Design

ADVANTAGES OF SEISMIC ISOLATED BUILDING

*Comparing structural systems

Small Building deformation

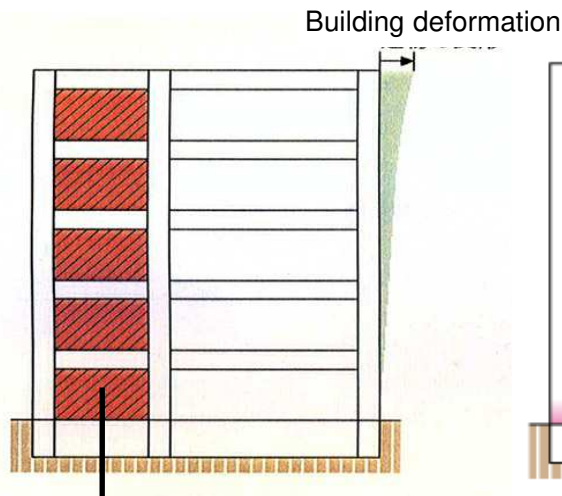
Large Building deformation



Seismic Isolated Building

Isolation devices

- Bearing
- Slider
- Damper

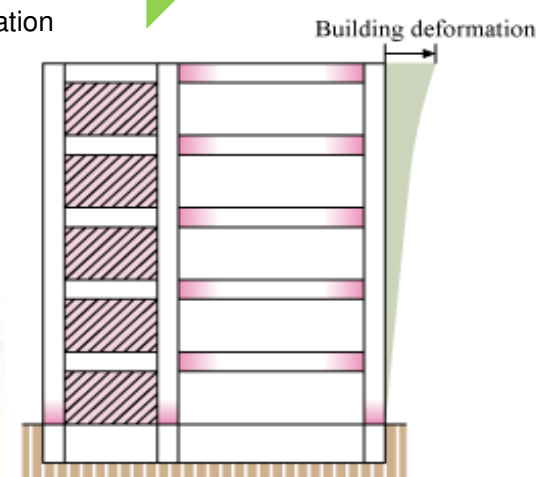


Vibration Control Building

Energy dissipation members

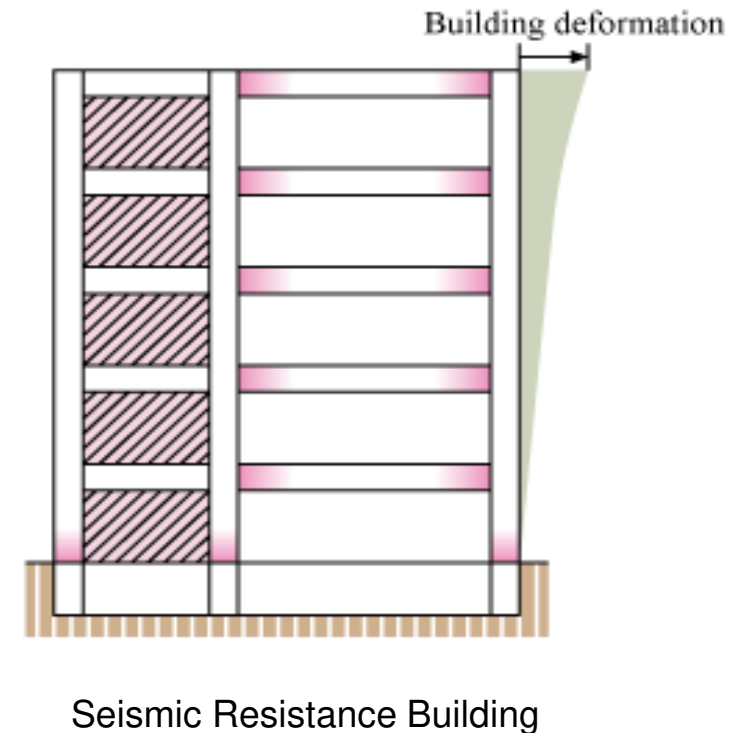
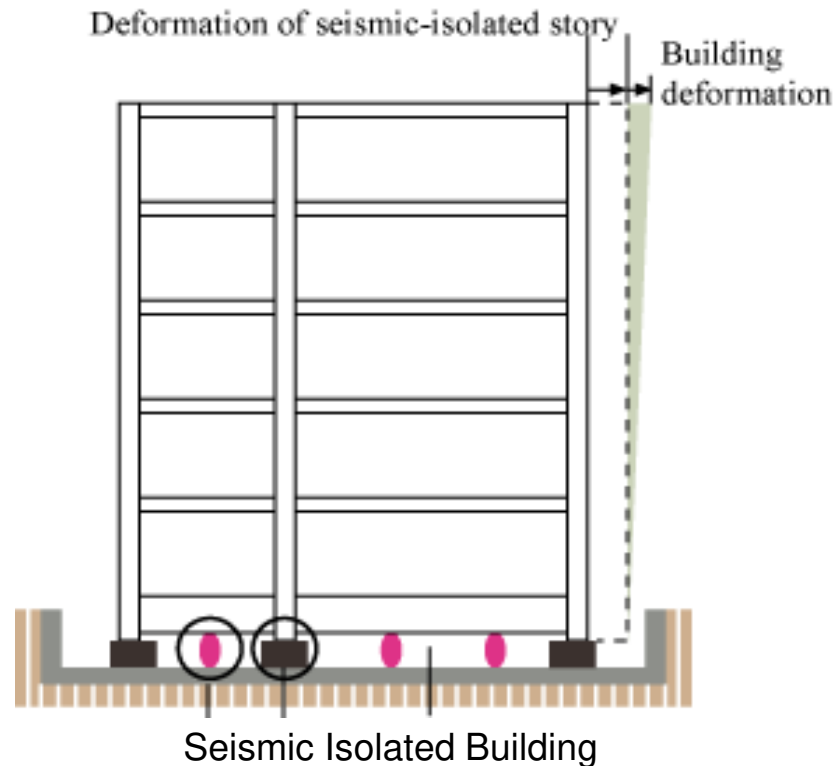
dampers

The dampers absorb seismic energy, reducing building shake. They can also reduce shake caused by strong winds.



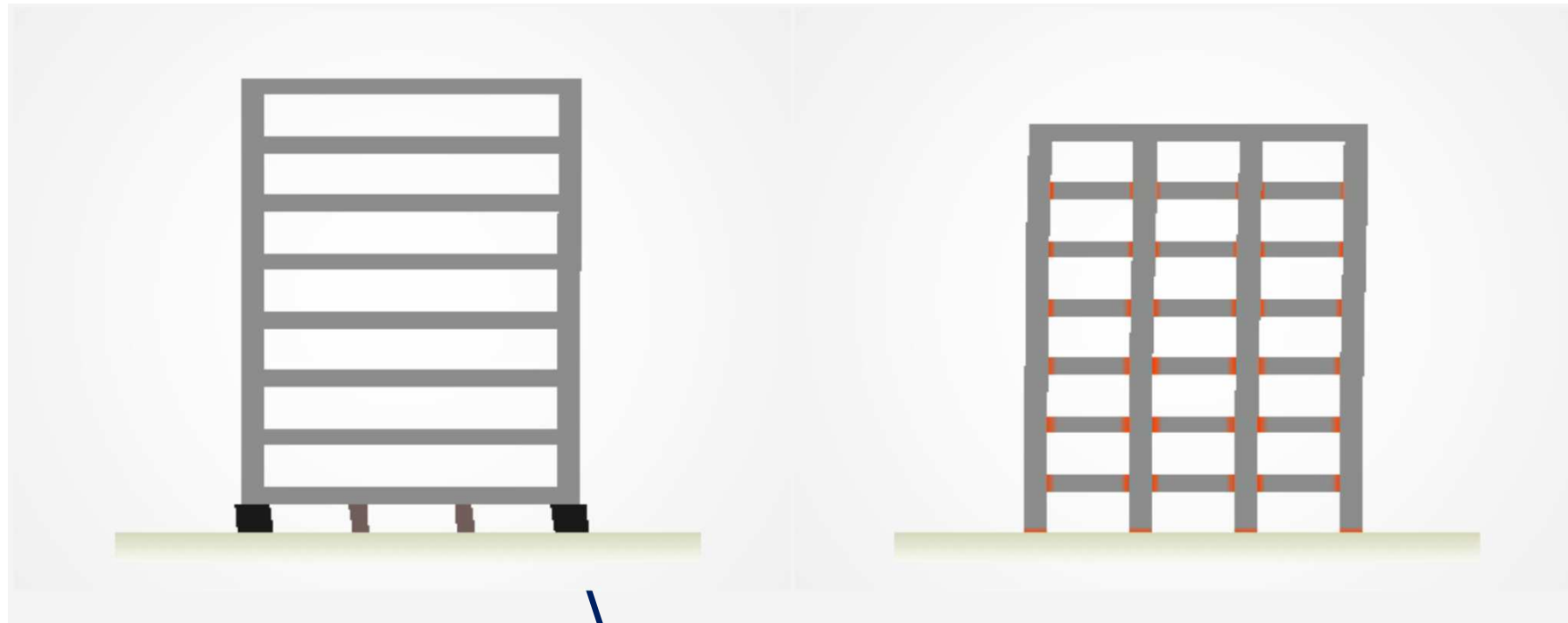
Seismic Resistance Building

ADVANTAGES OF SEISMIC ISOLATED BUILDING



- Isolators lead to long natural period (4~6 sec)
- Less seismic energy input
 - Less damage in the frame
 - Mode shape has changed
 - Less story drift in the frame

ADVANTAGES OF SEISMIC ISOLATED BUILDING



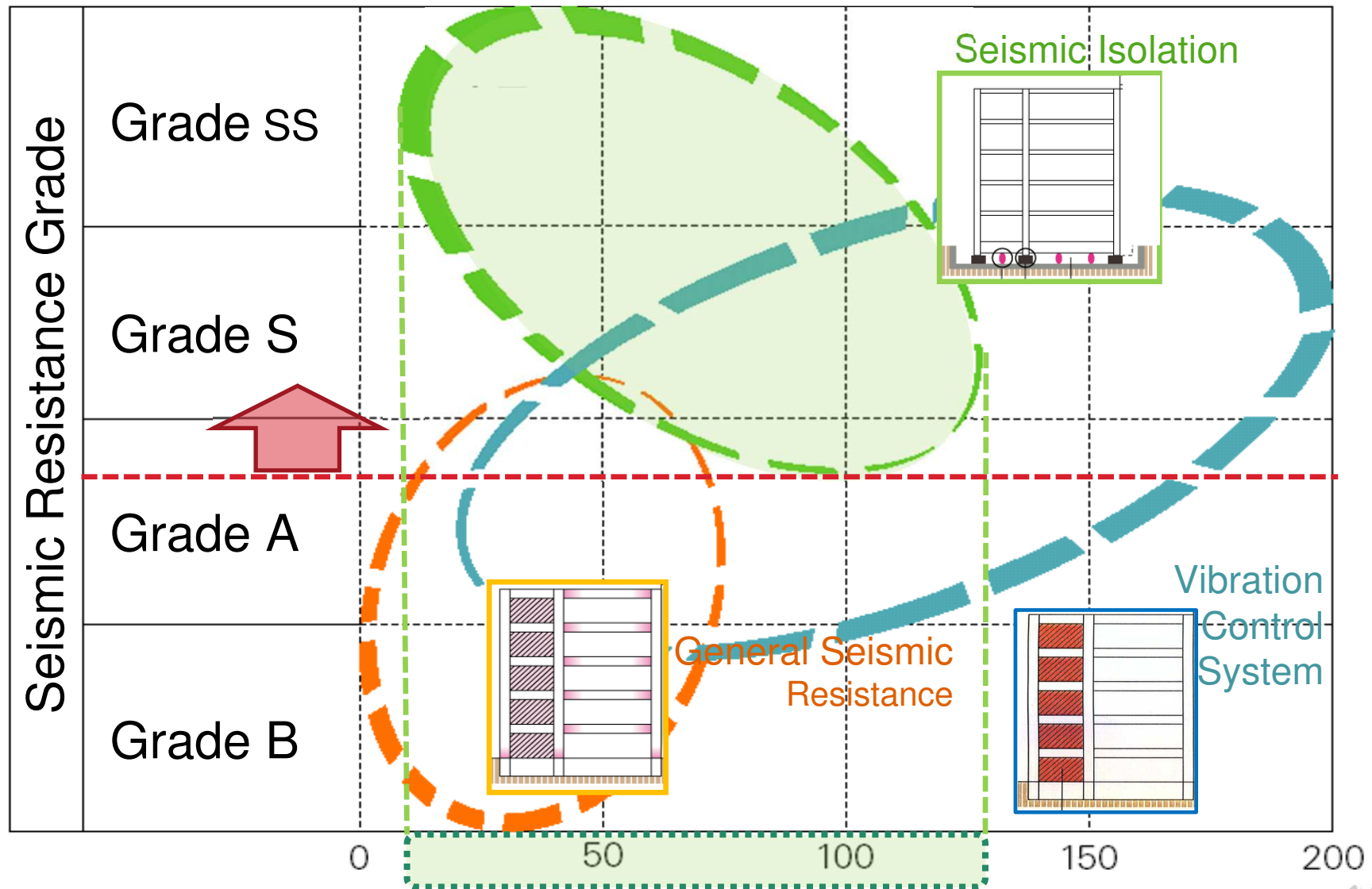
Seismic Isolated Building

Seismic Resistance Building

Energy dissipation by dampers

→ Less damage in main frame

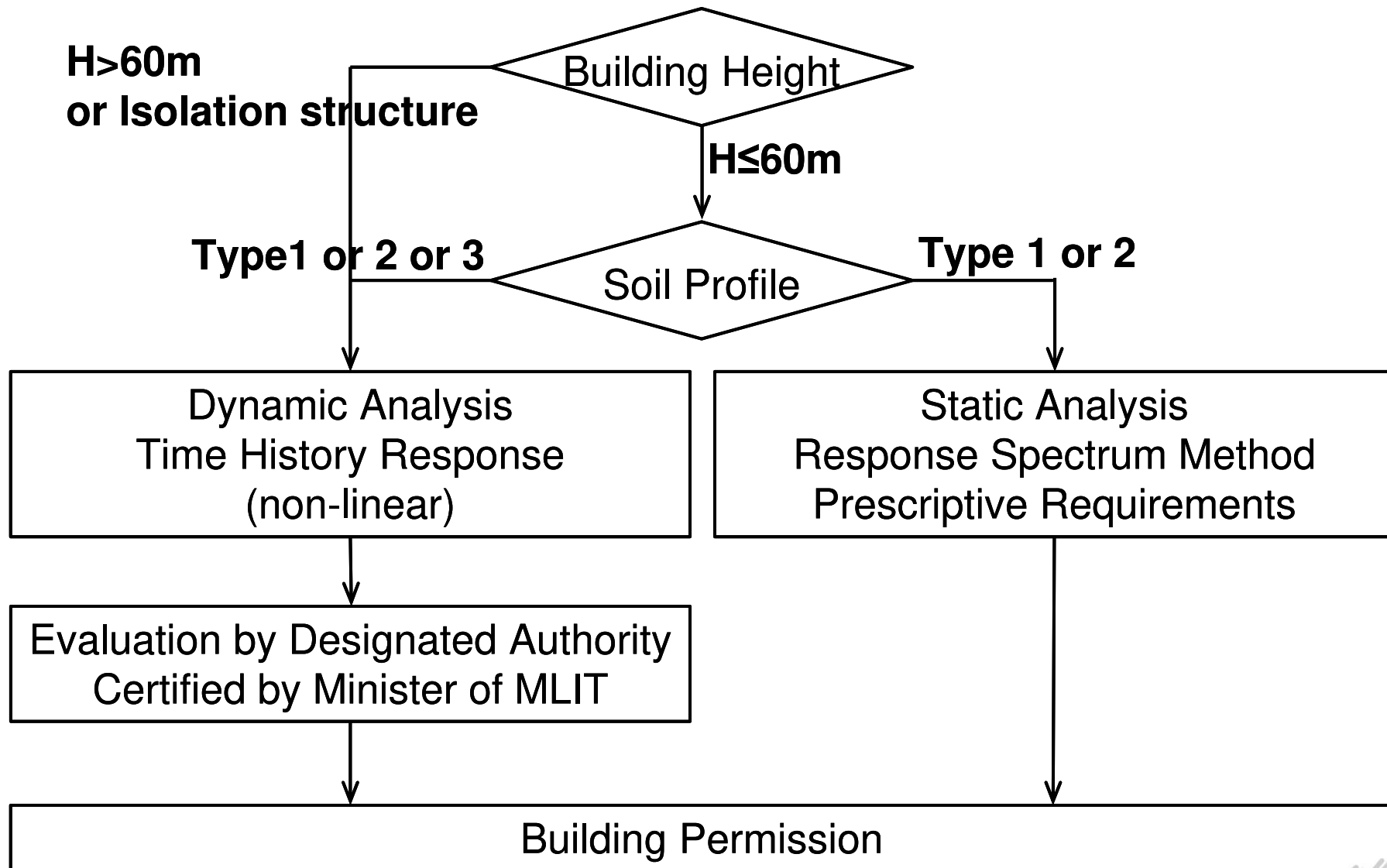
Seismic Isolation System



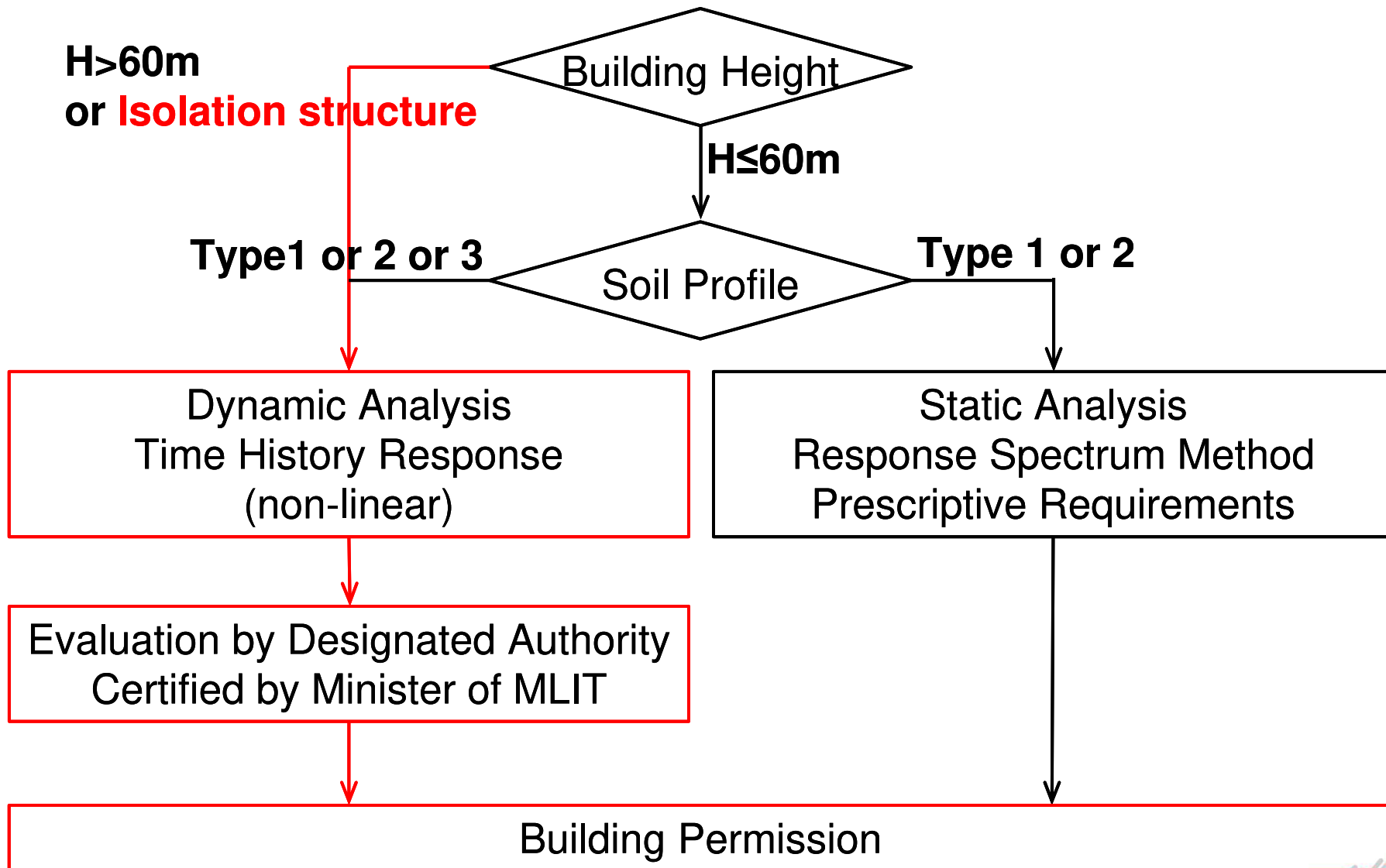
2 Design Method of Seismic Isolation Structure in Japan



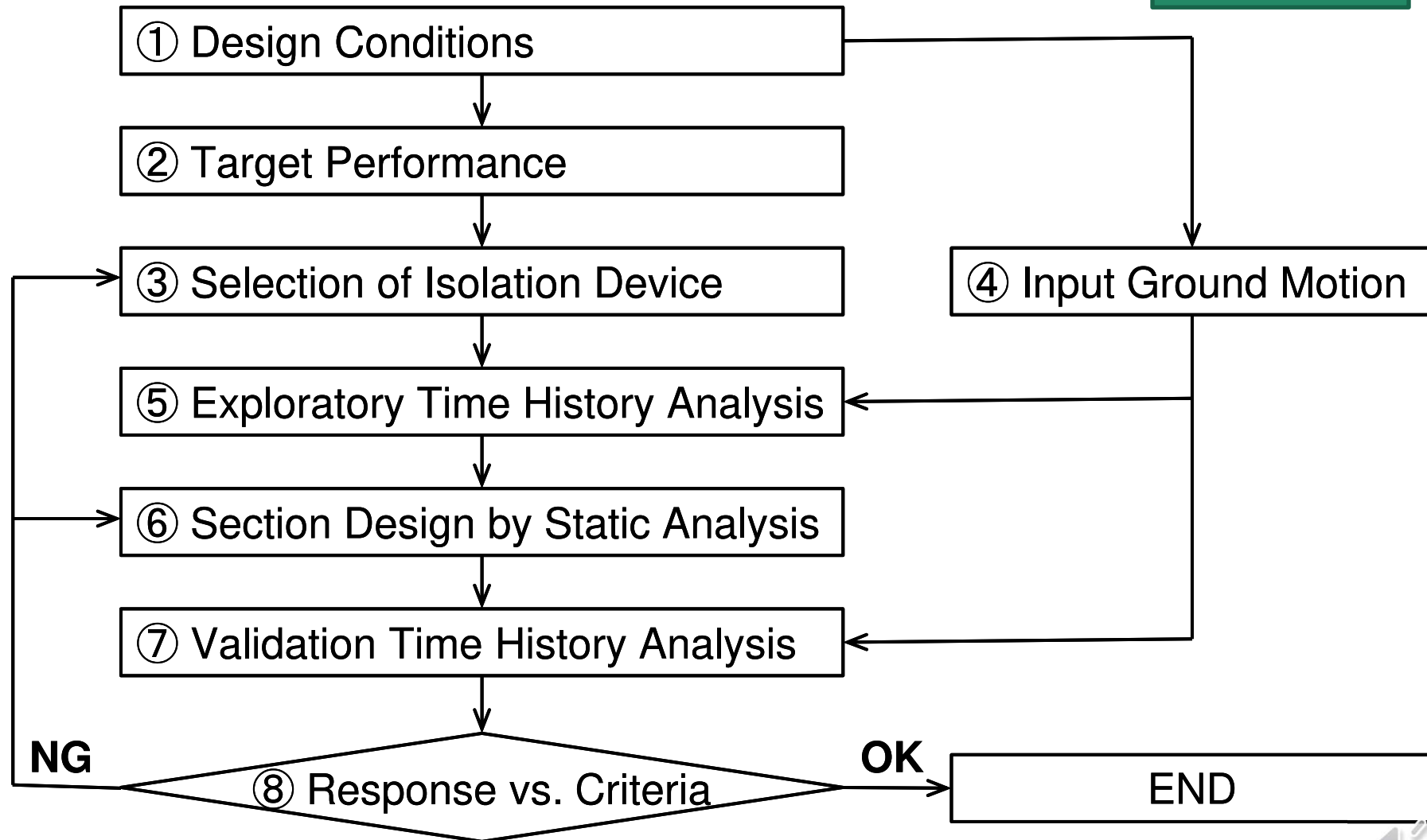
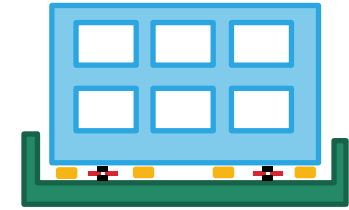
Design Procedure of Building in Japanese Building Law



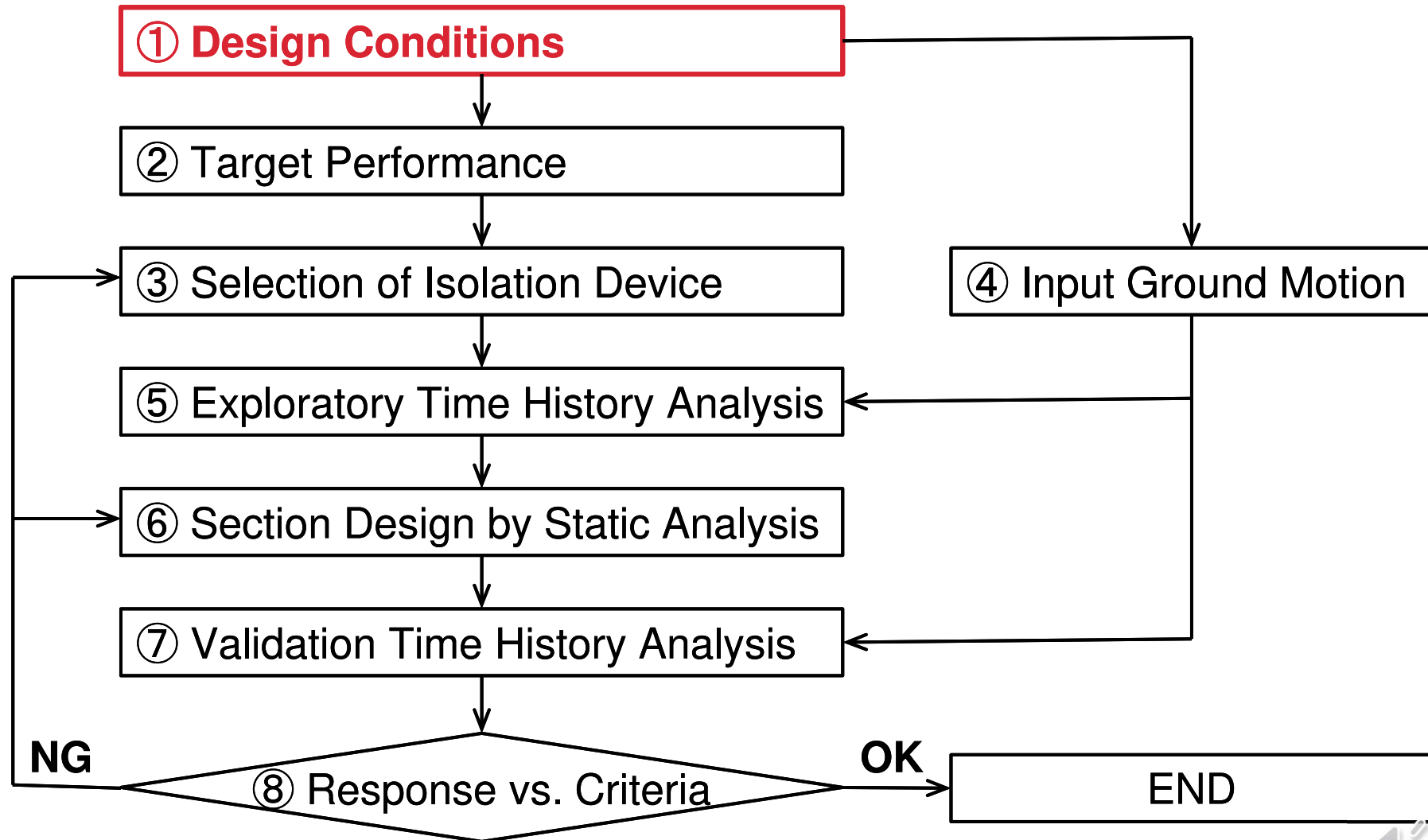
Design Procedure of Building in Japanese Building Law



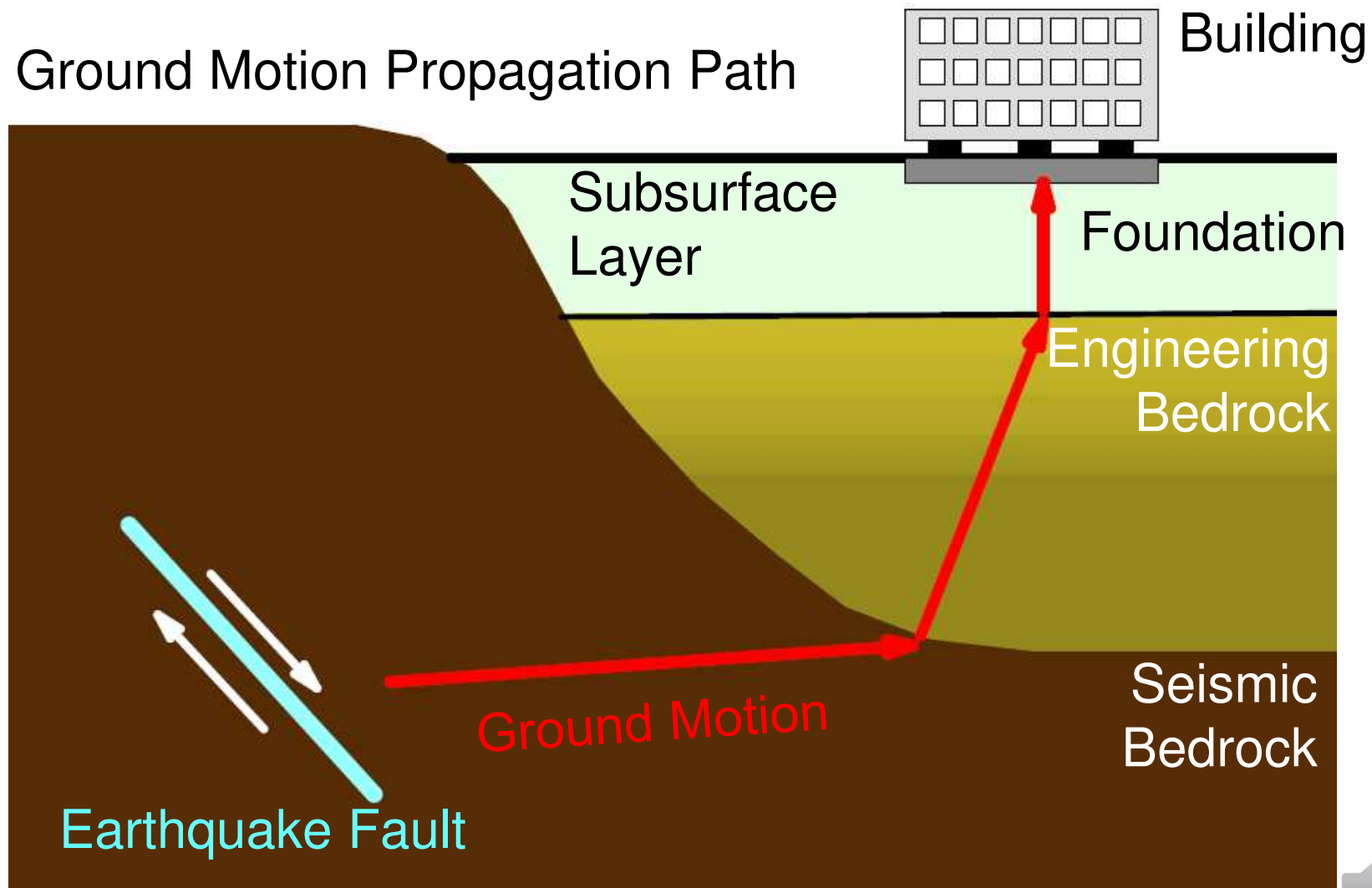
Typical Structural Design Flow



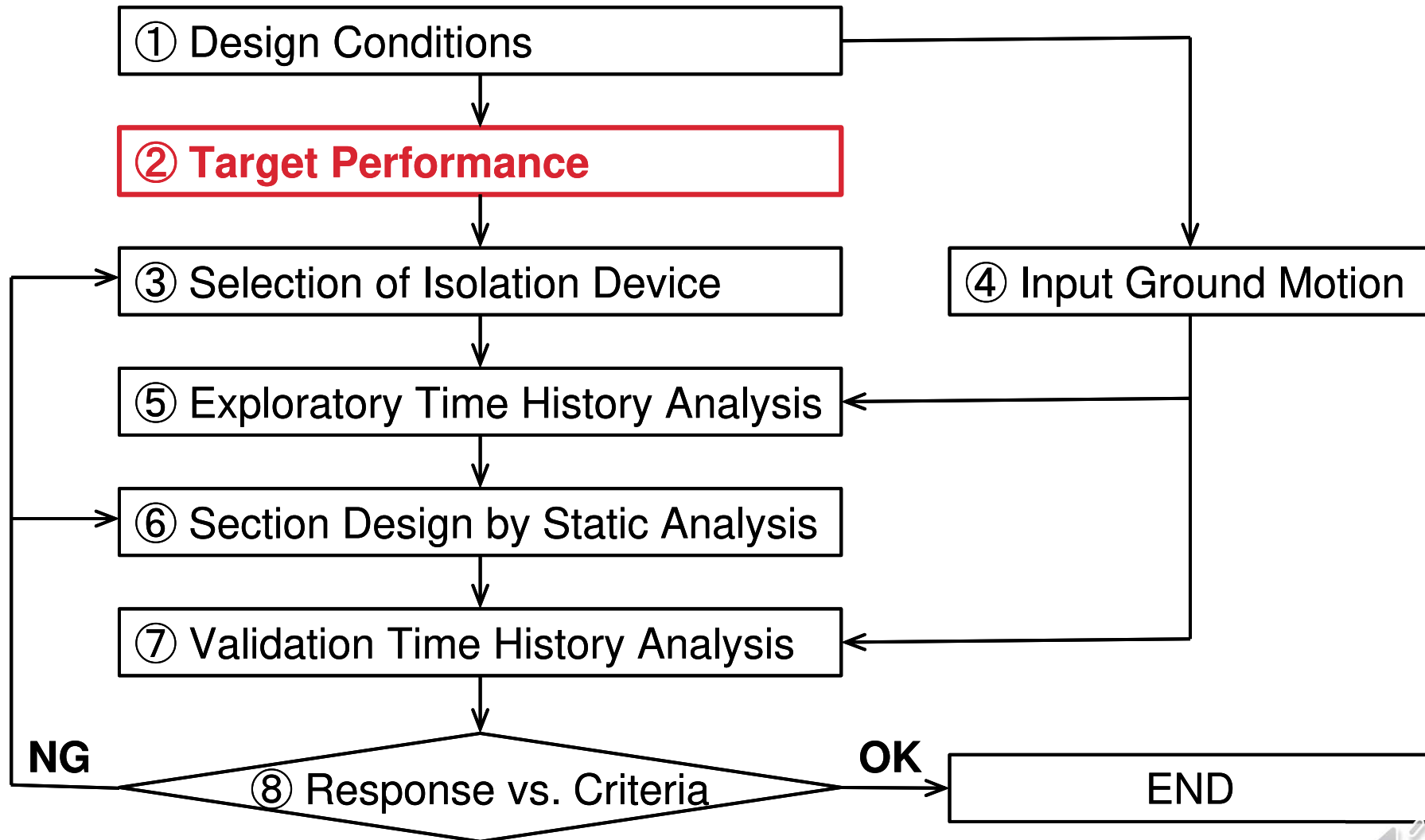
Typical Structural Design Flow



① Design Conditions: Site Soil Condition

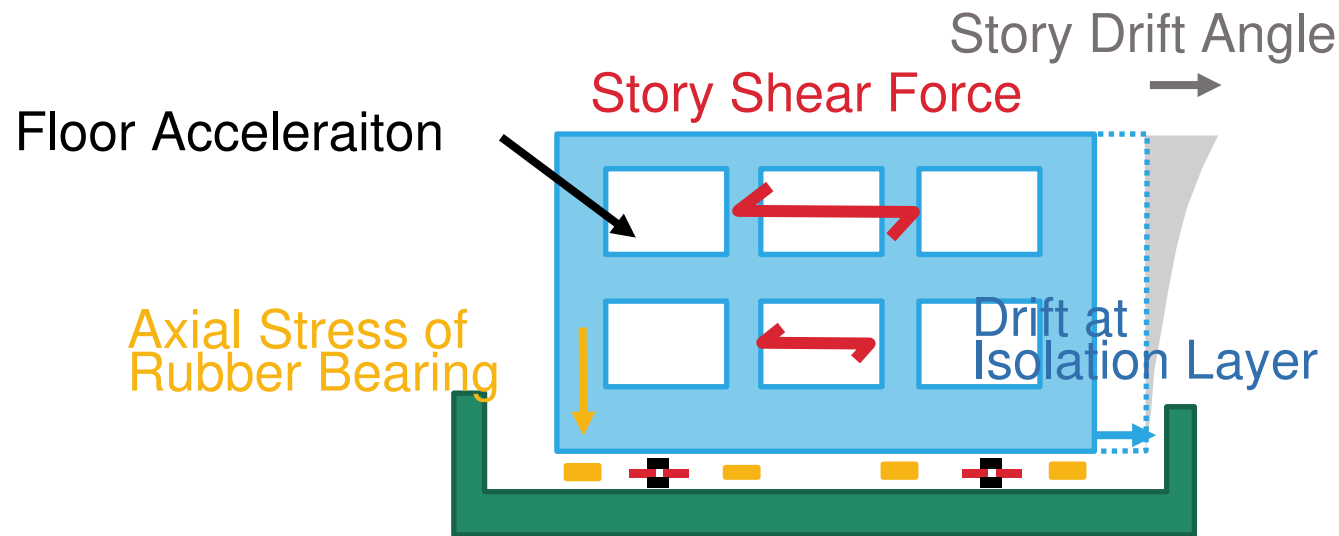


Typical Structural Design Flow



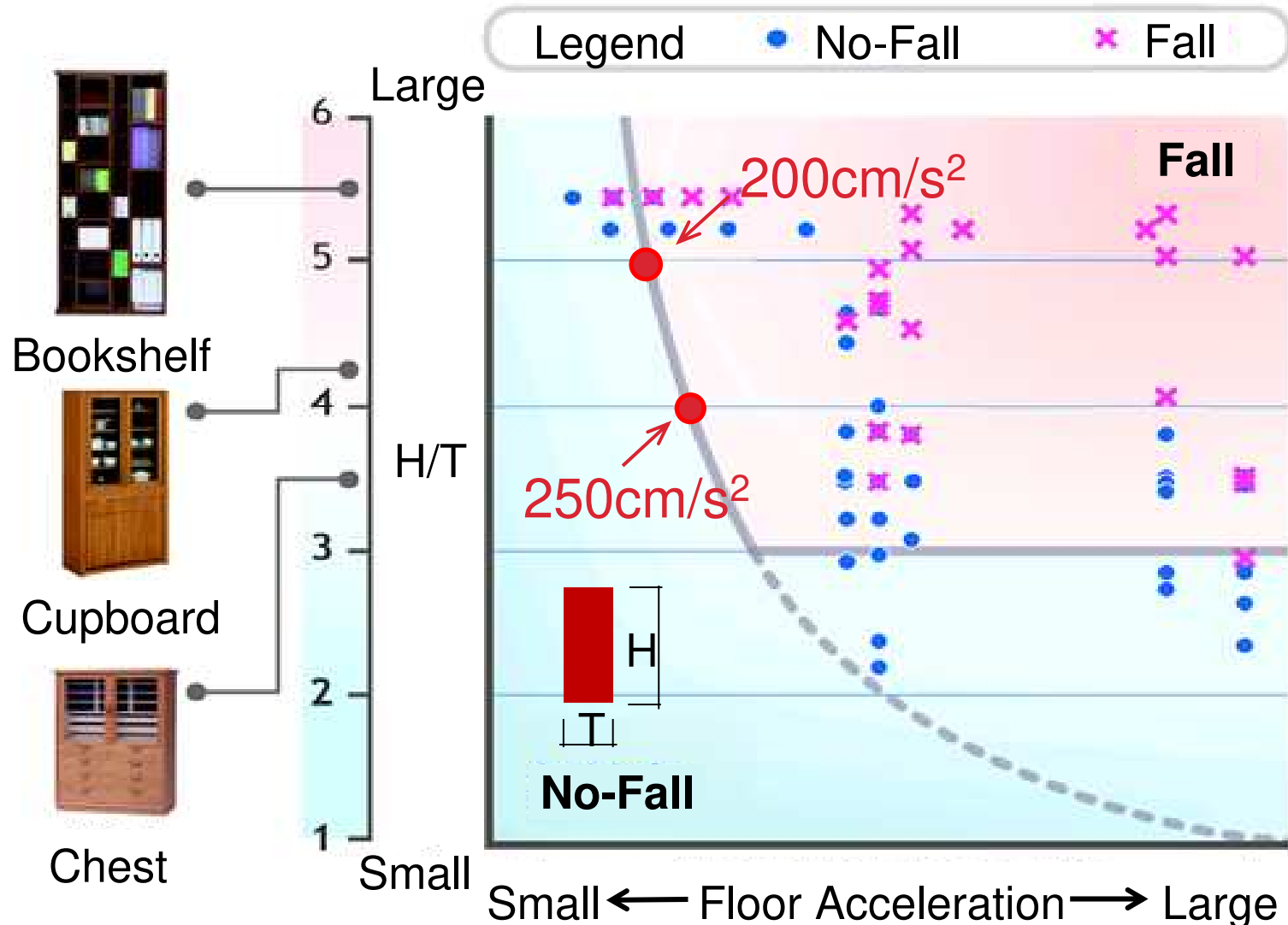
② Target Performance

- 1 Story Shear Force \leq Design Story Shear Force
- 2 Story Drift Angle $\leq 1/150 \sim 1/200$ (Level 2)
- 3 Floors Acceleration $\leq 200 \sim 250 \text{ cm/s}^2$ (Level 2)
- 4 Drift at Isolation Layer \leq Clearance at Isolation Story
- 5 Axial Stress of Rubber Bearing \cdots etc.



3. Response Acceleration : A_{\max}

$$A_{\max} \leq 200 \sim 250 \text{ cm/s}^2 \text{ (Level 2)}$$



4. Drift Limit

Drift at Isolation Layer: $\delta_{\max} \leq \delta_a$, $\delta_a = \delta_u / \alpha$

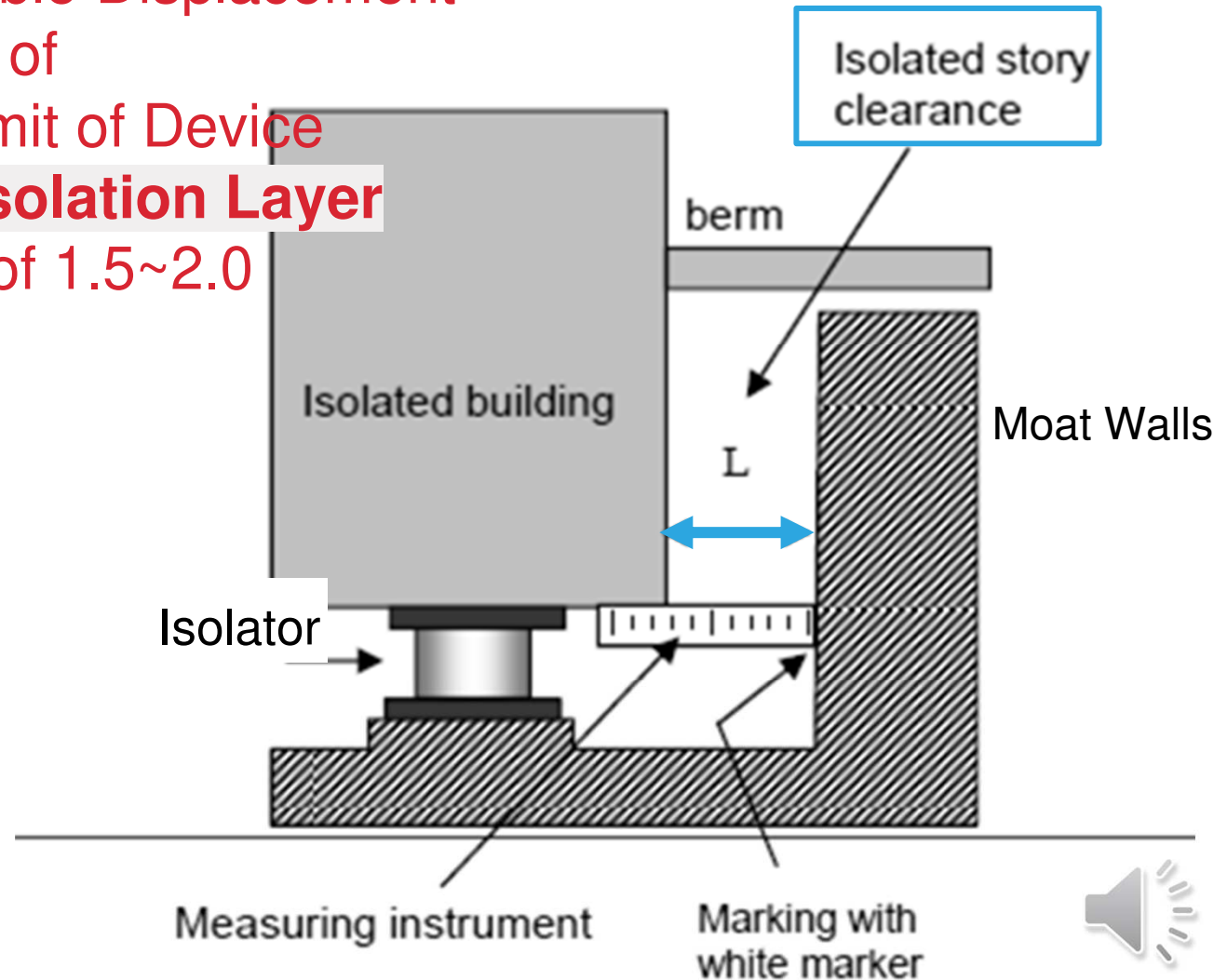
δ_a : Design Allowable Displacement

δ_u : Smaller Value of

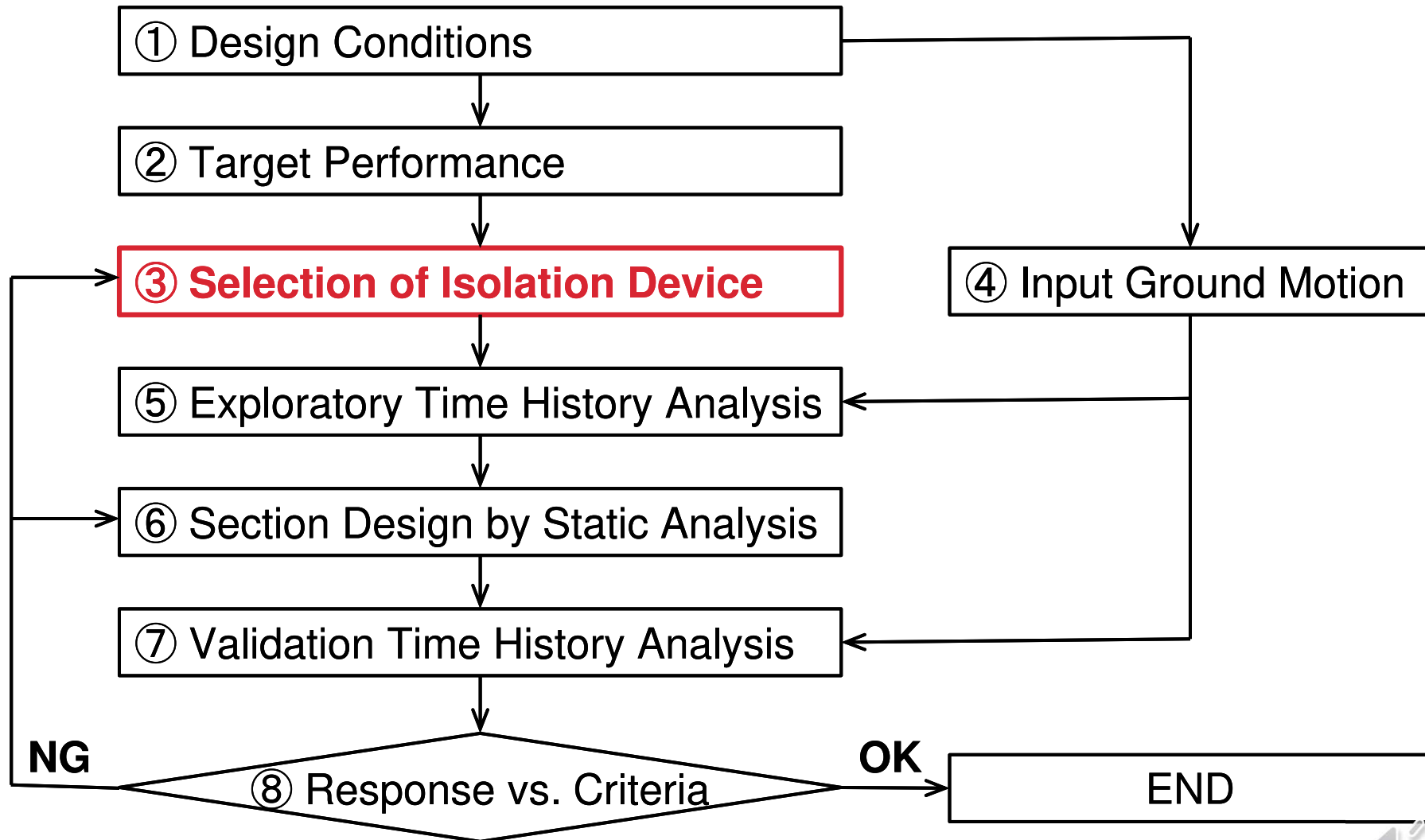
- Deformation Limit of Device

- **Clearance at Isolation Layer**

α : Safety Factor of 1.5~2.0

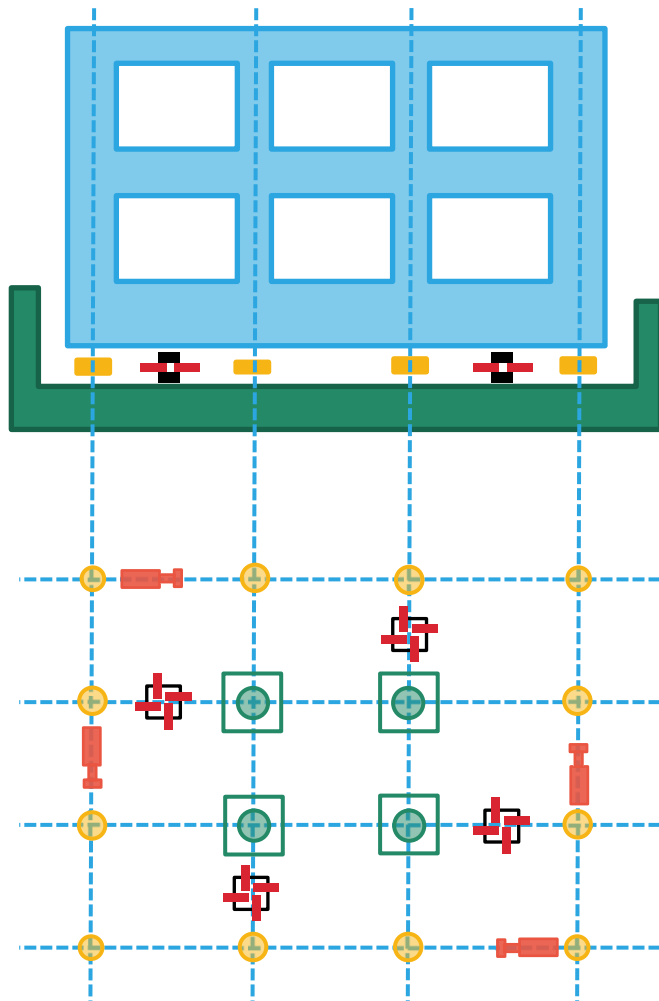
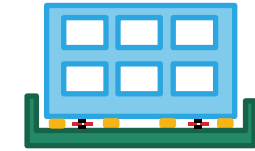


Typical Structural Design Flow



③ Selection of Isolation Device

- Setting of Isolation Layer -



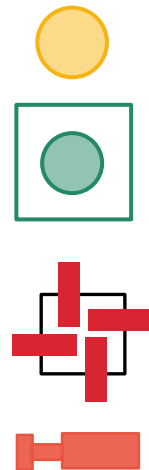
Target Period
of Isolation Layer
Target Damper Ratio



Diameter of Rubber Bearing
Adoption of Slider



Arrangement of Dampers

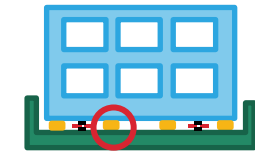
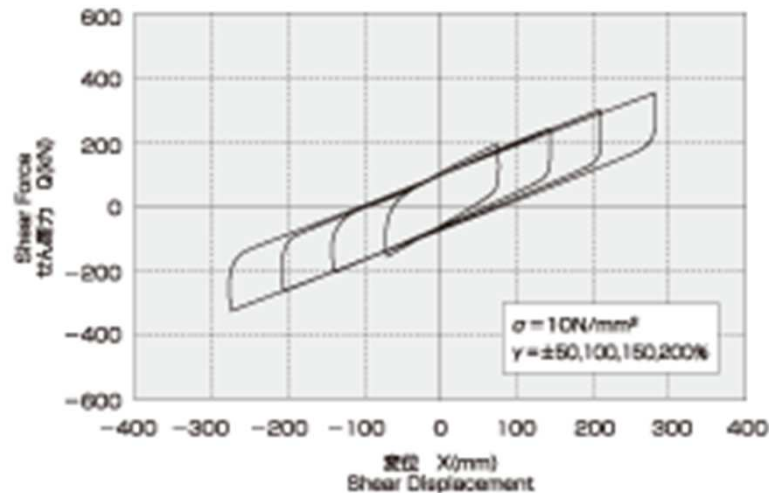


③ Selection of Isolation Device

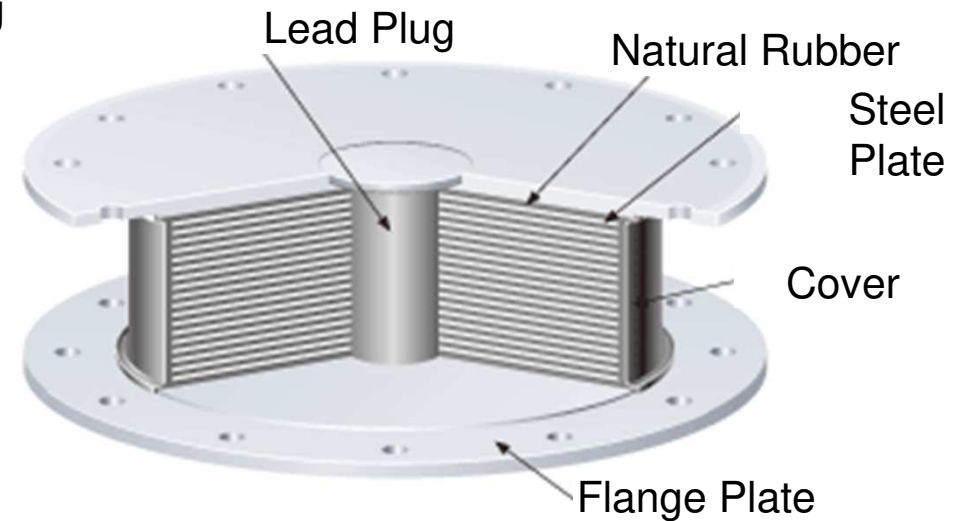
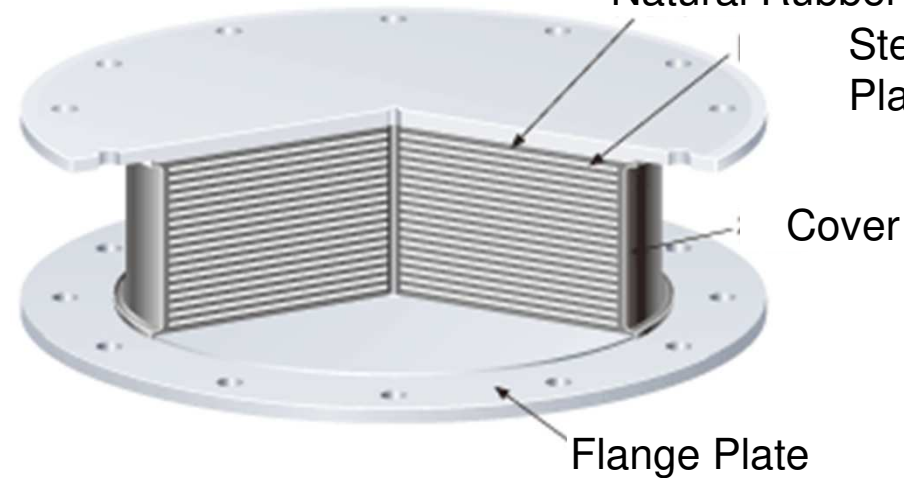
- Rubber Bearing -



Hysteresis Curve of Lead Rubber Bearing

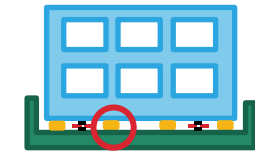


Natural Rubber
Steel Plate

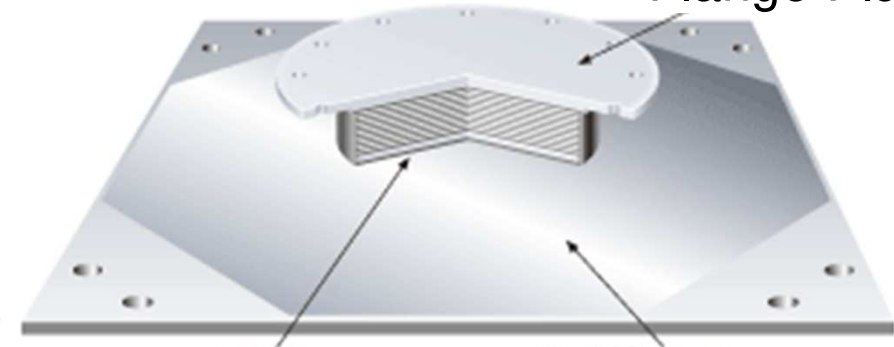


③ Selection of Isolation Device

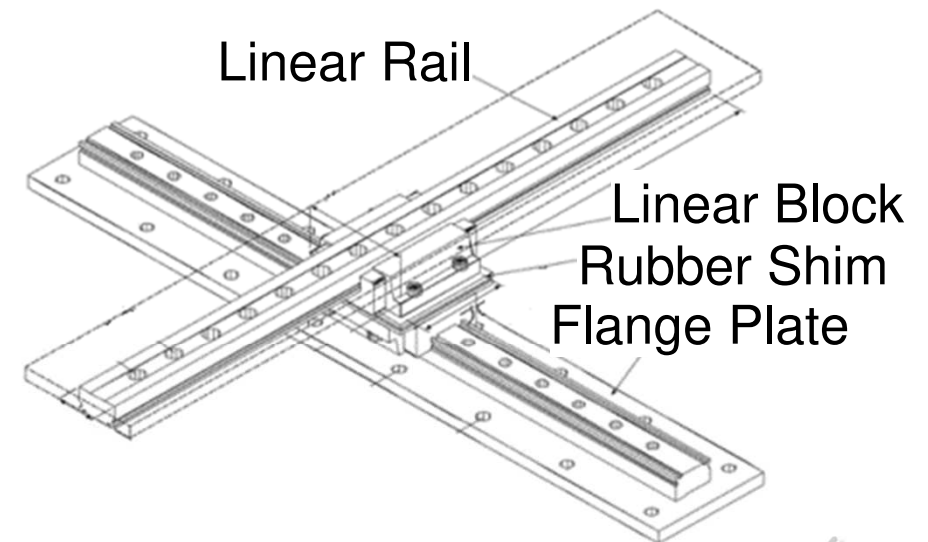
- Slider -



Flange Plate

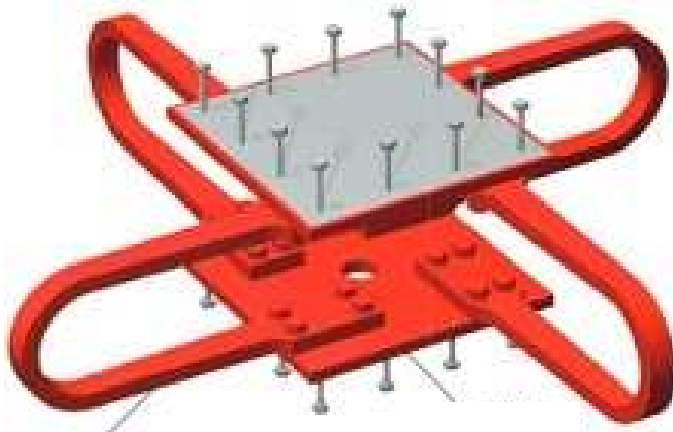
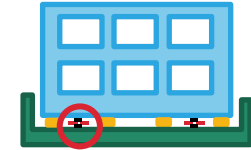


PTFE Plate Stainless-Steel Plate



③ Selection of Isolation Device

- Damper -



Steel Damper

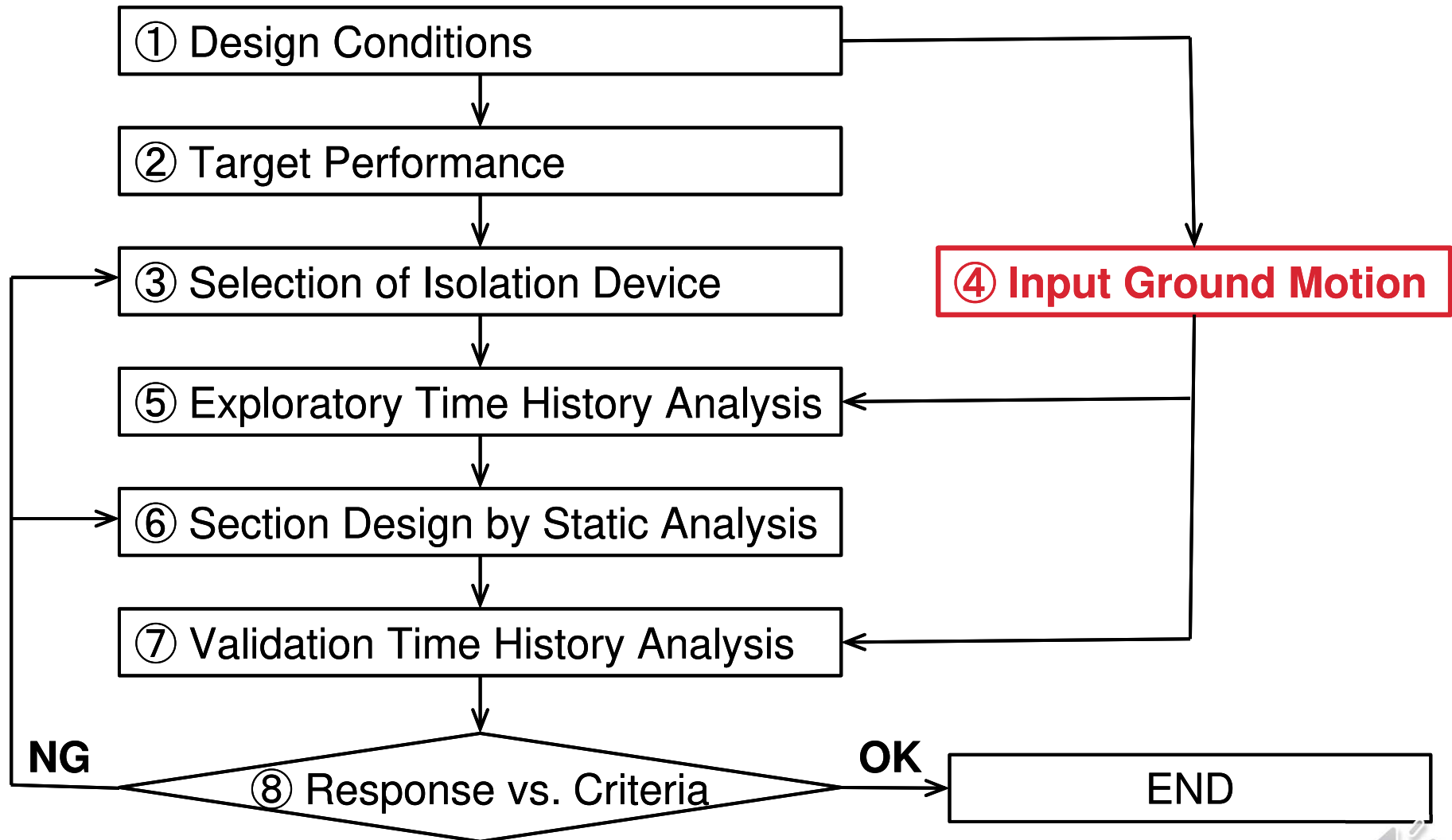


Lead Damper



Fluid Damper

Typical Structural Design Flow



④ Input Ground Motion

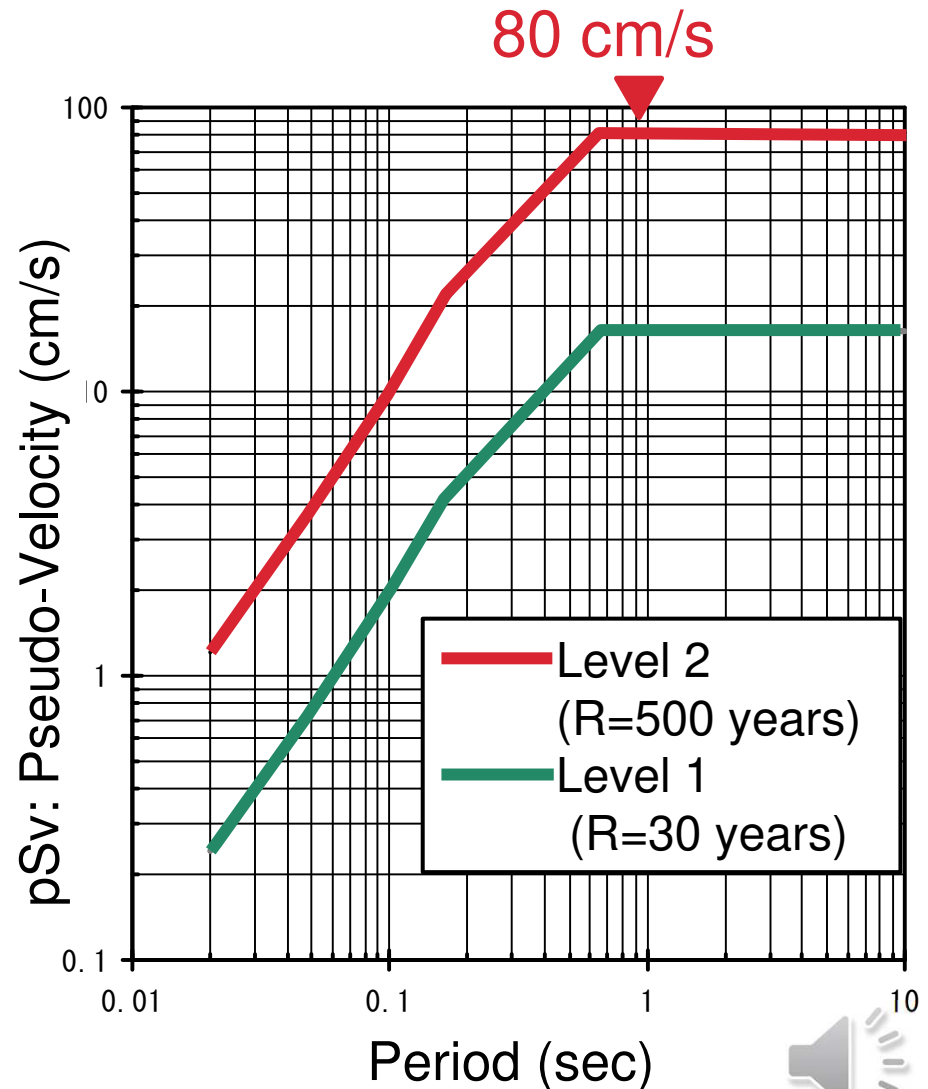
1 Kokuji Wave (Notification Wave)

Japanese building law provides design pseudo-velocity response spectra.

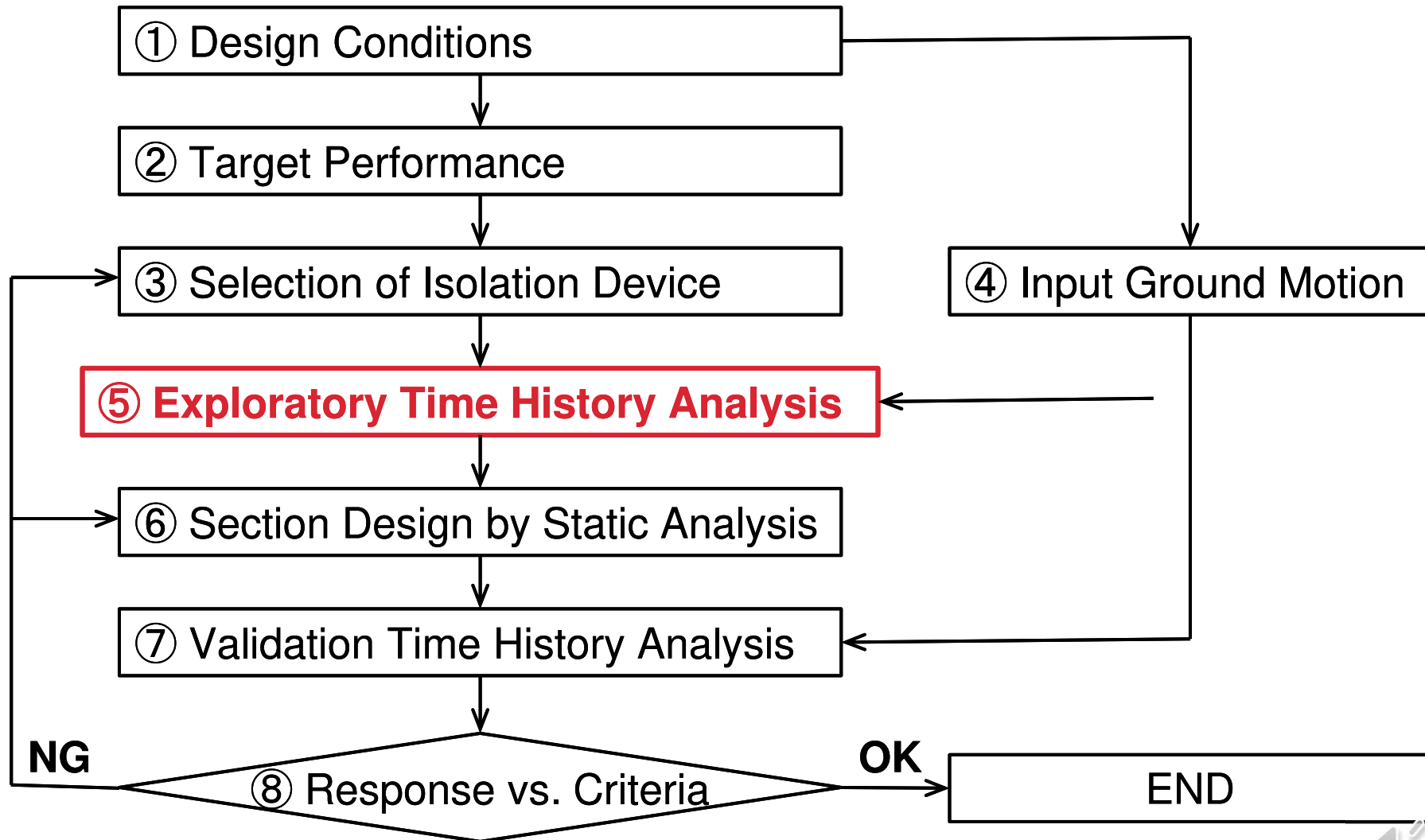
The green line is for Level 1 earthquake and red line is for Level 2 earthquake.

The maximum pseudo-velocity considered is 80 cm/s for Level 2.

More than 3 ground motions with different phase spectra should be considered for each of Level 1 and Level 2.

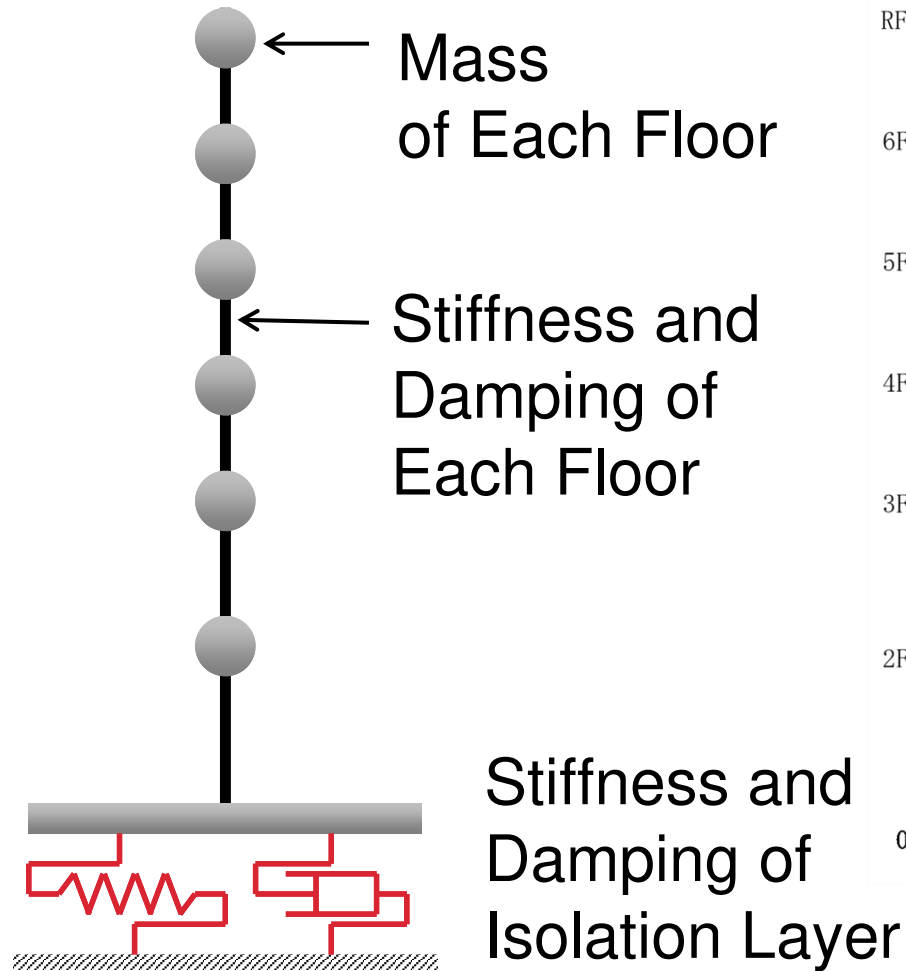


Typical Structural Design Flow



⑤ Exploratory Time History Analysis

Determination of Story Shear Force



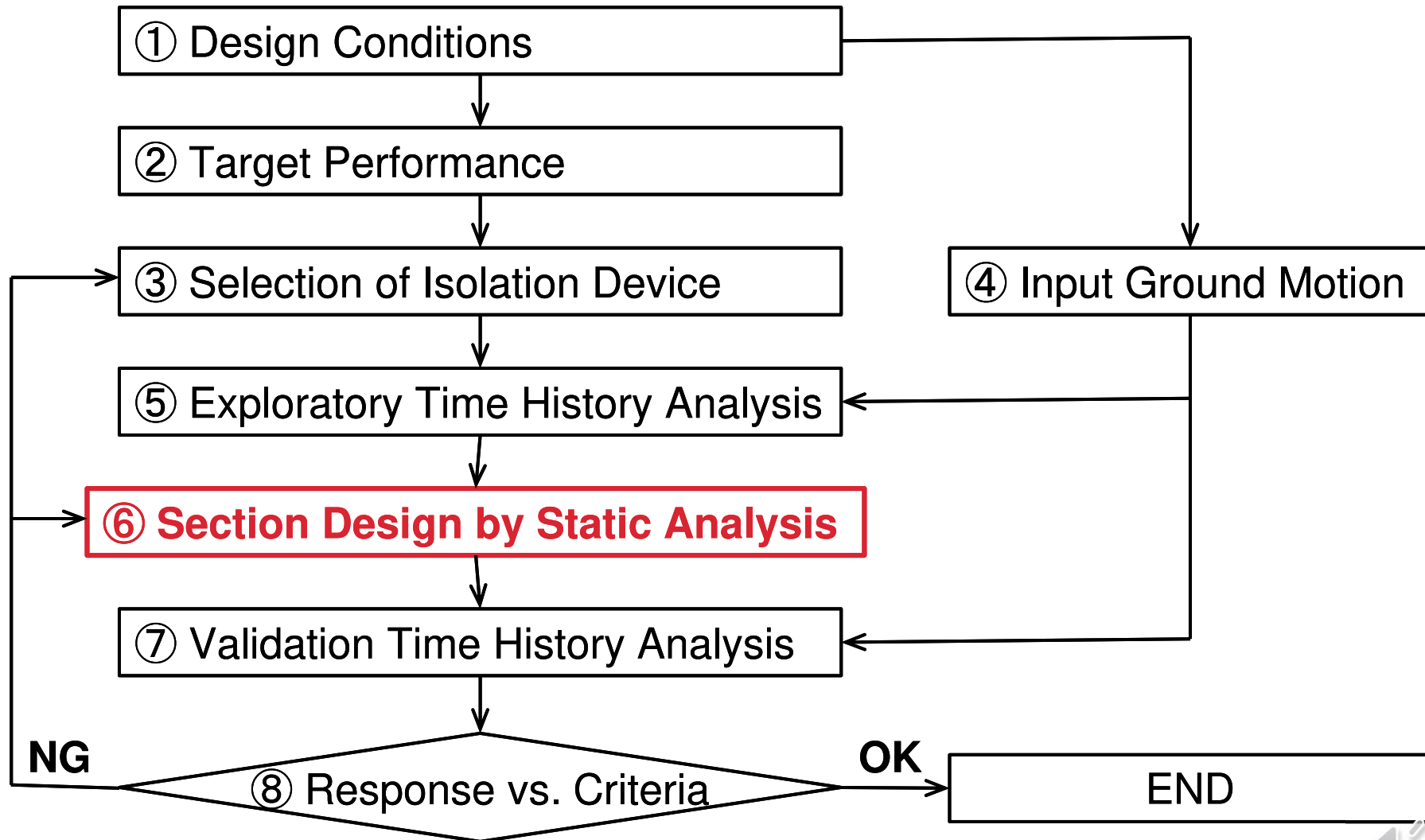
Stick Model

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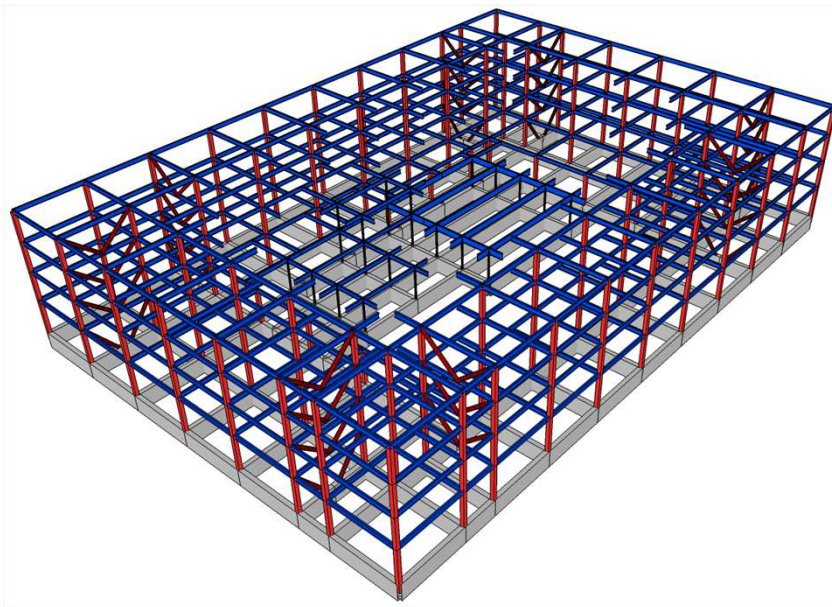
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Typical Structural Design Flow



⑥ Section Design by Static Analysis

The established seismic load is applied in a 3D static analysis model.

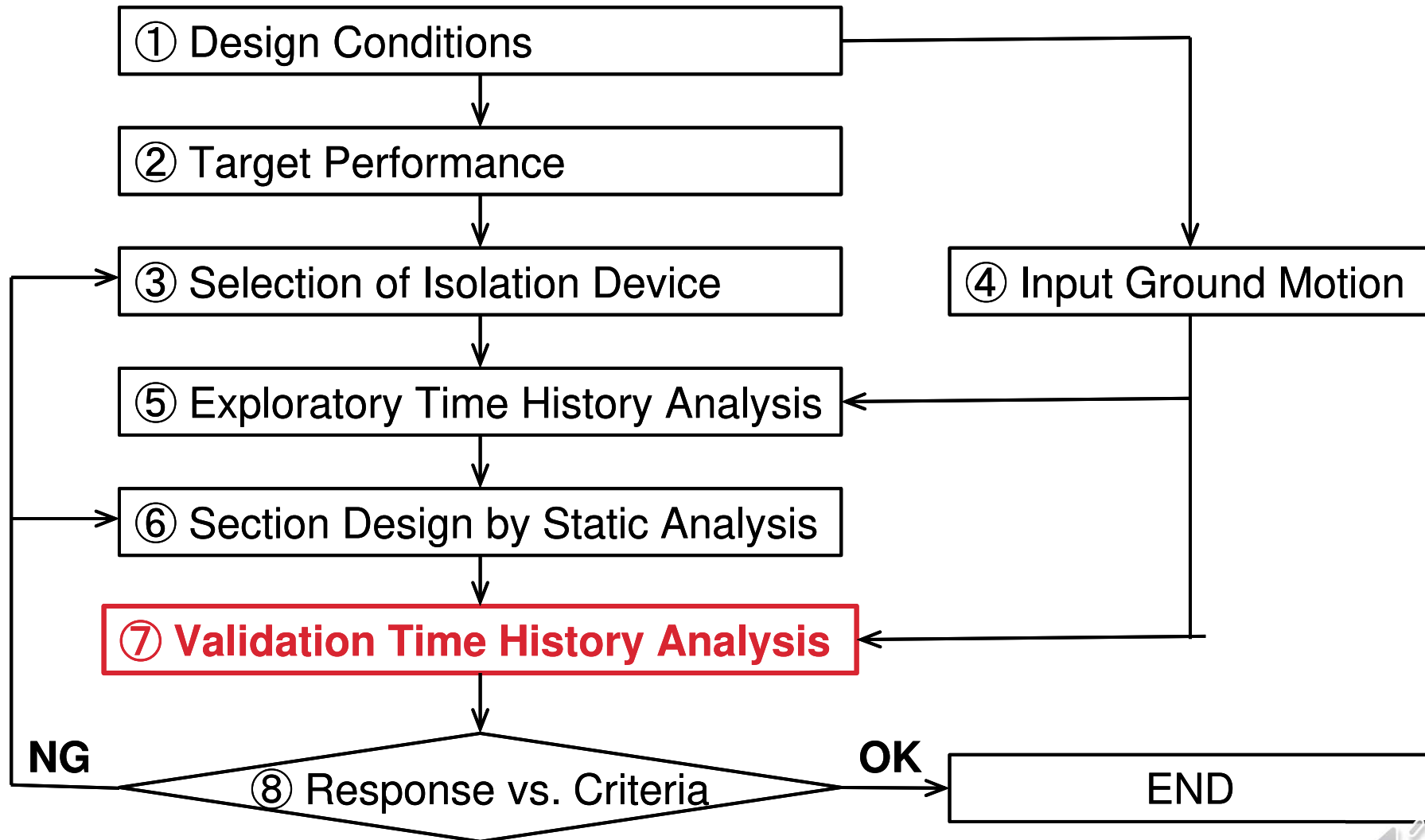


3D Static Analysis Model

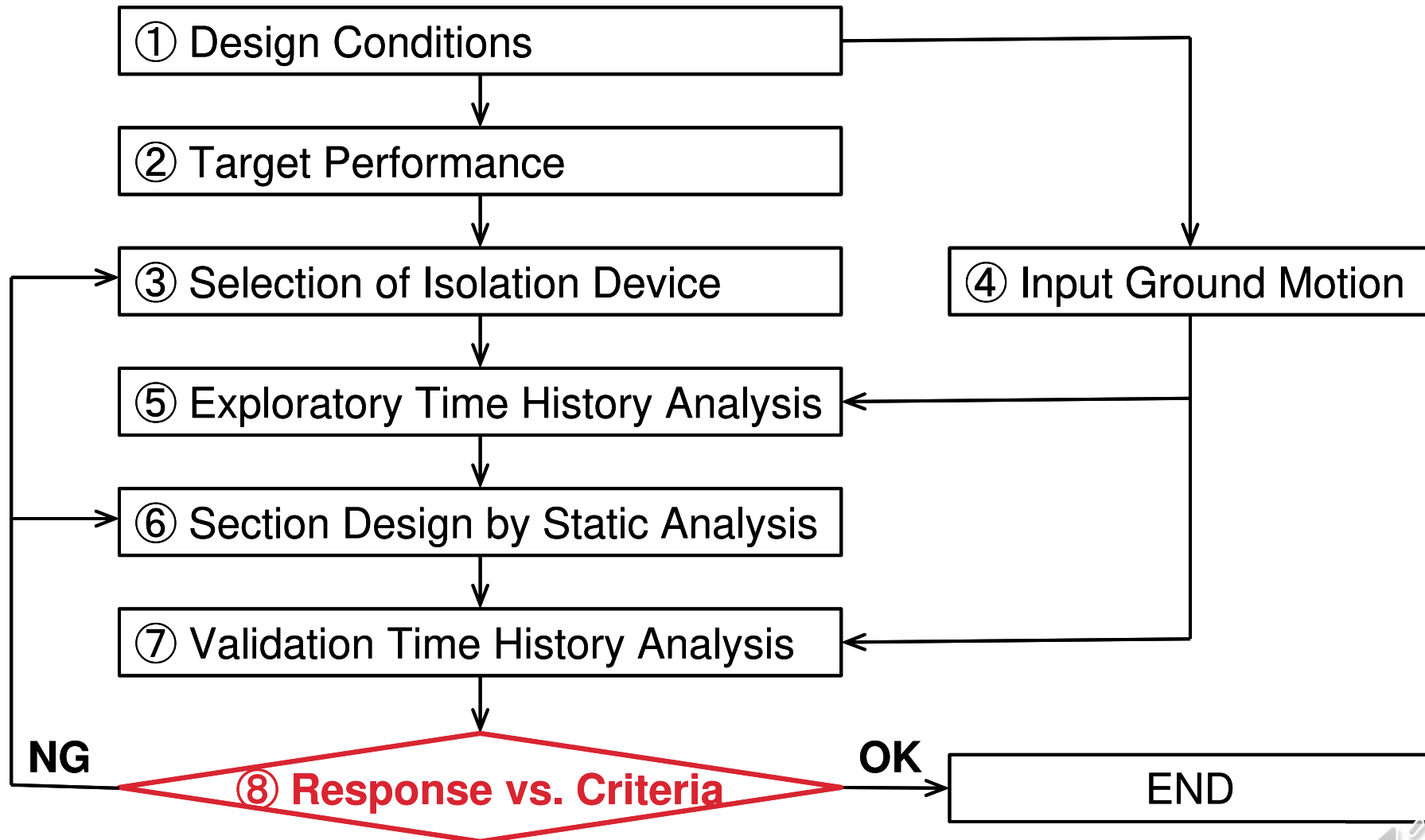


Design Force Diagram

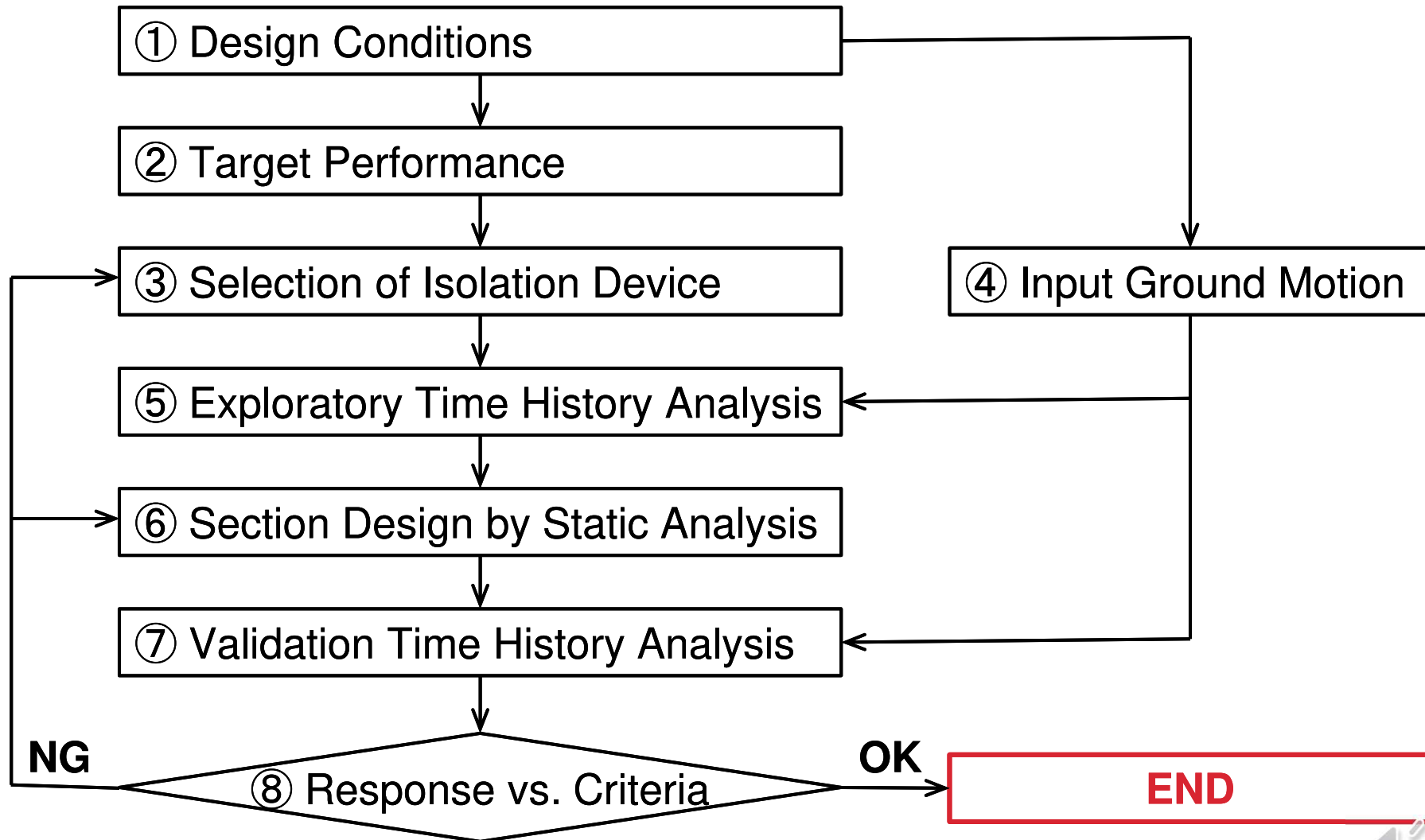
Typical Structural Design Flow



Typical Structural Design Flow

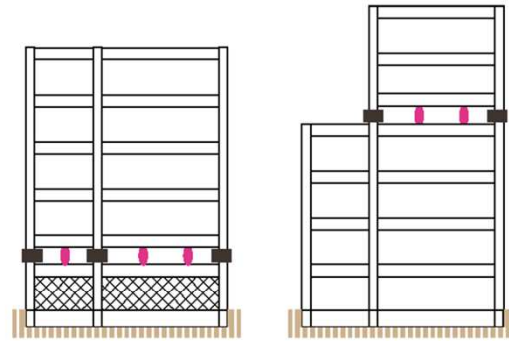
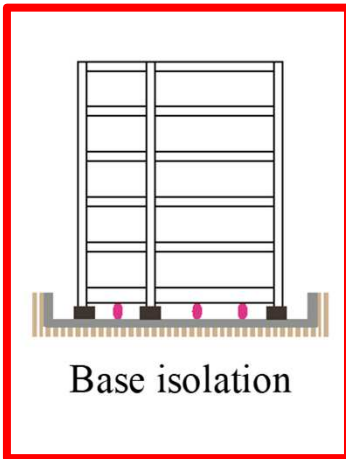


Typical Structural Design Flow

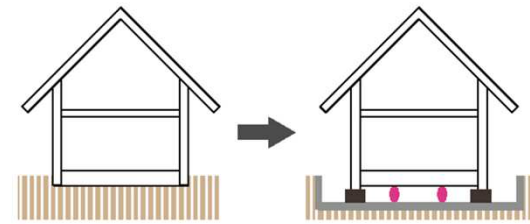


3 Examples of Seismic Isolation Design

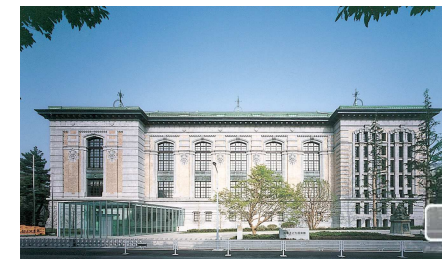
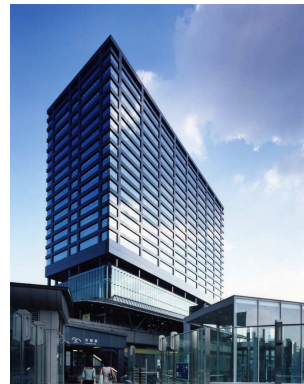
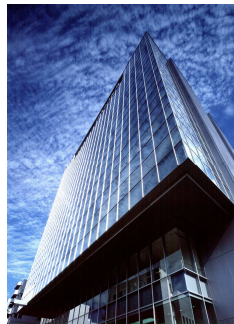




Middle floor isolation



Seismic retrofitting for existing building



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Kochi City Hall [High Seismic Risk]

Kochi City Hall



Occupancy : Municipality Office

Floor Area : 33,000m²

Max. Height : 27.0m

Storeys : B1F/6F

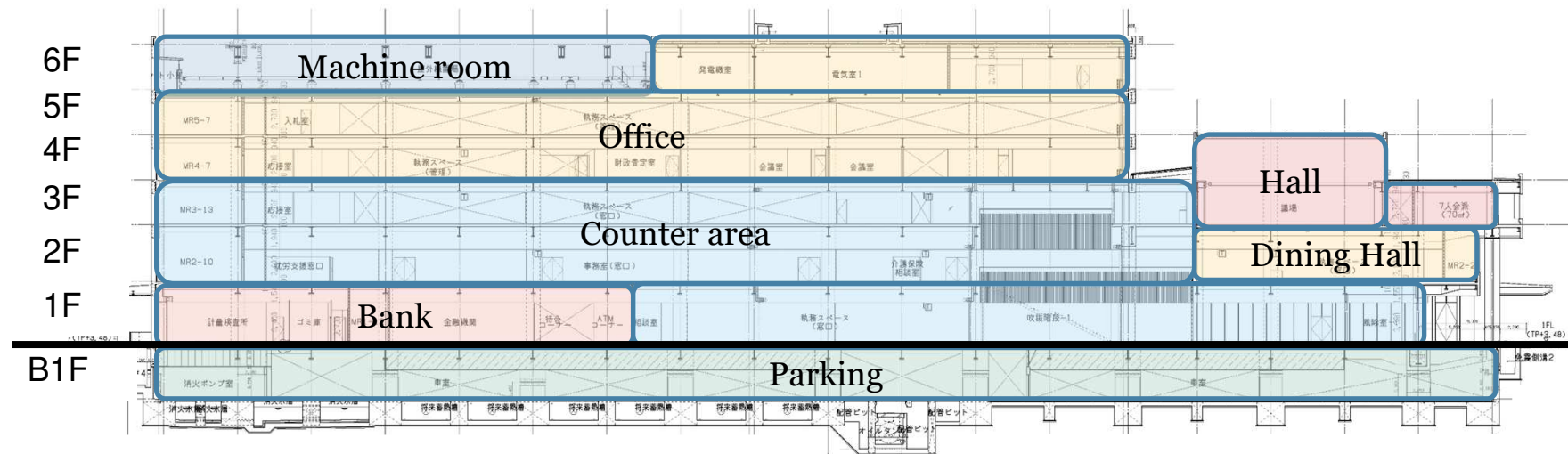


Old City Hall

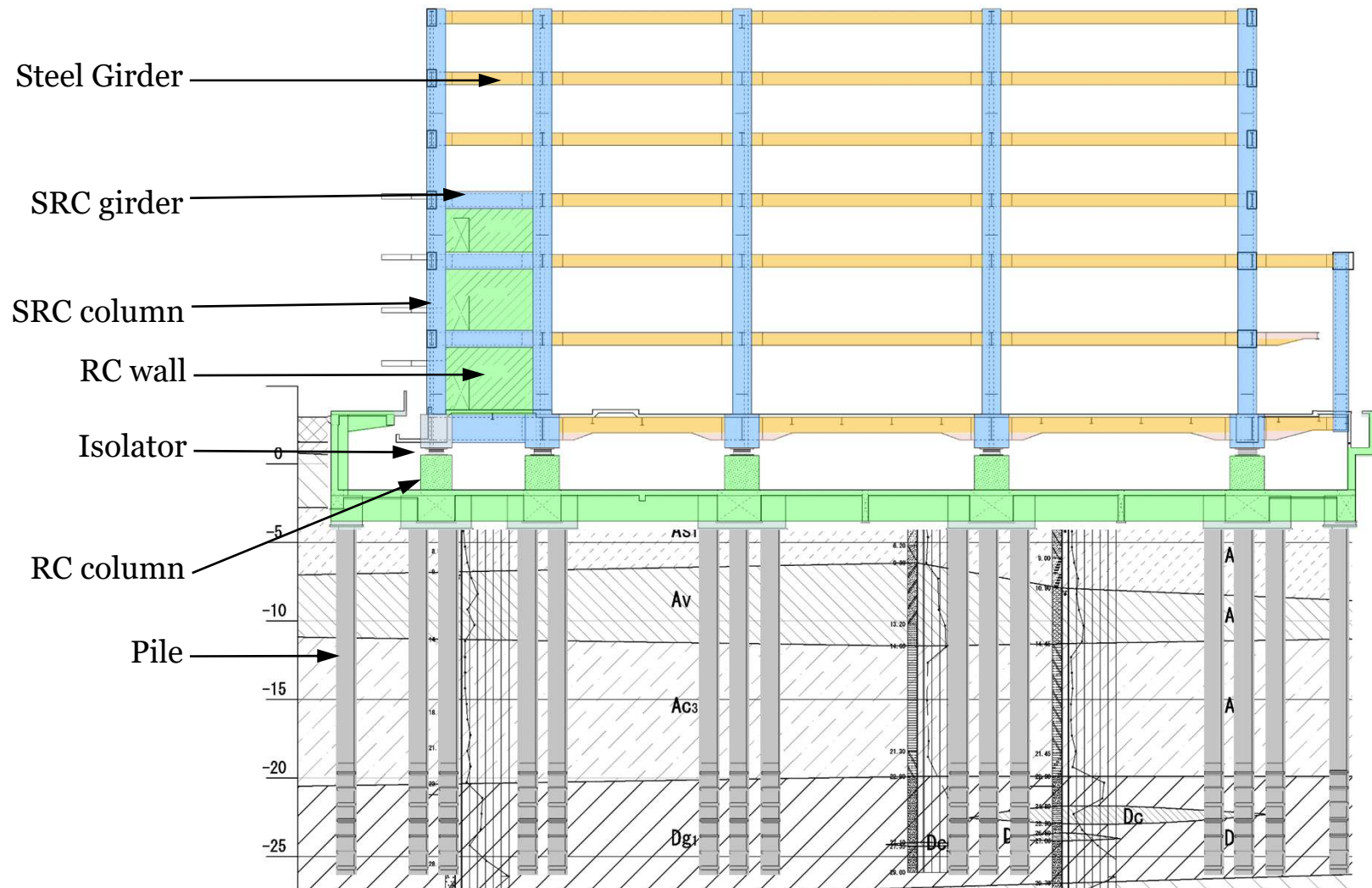
Kochi City Hall



Structural Challenge:
The site is located at the assumed hypocenter of NANKAI Trough earthquake which might be M9 class. Mega earthquake and Tsunami should be considered in the design.



Kochi City Hall



Center of Story shear

Center of rigidity

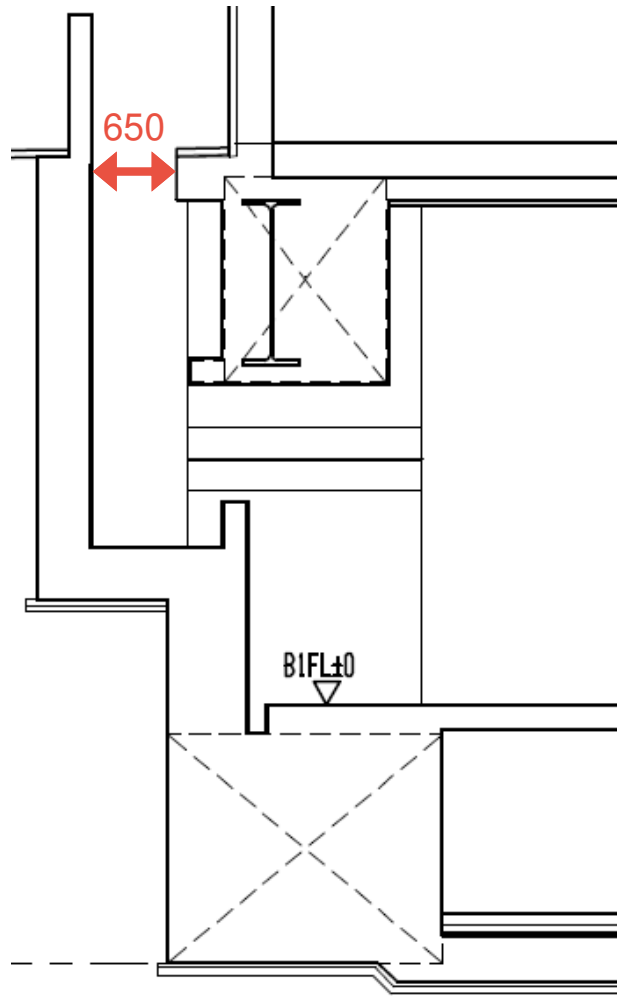
Center of gravity

Legend:

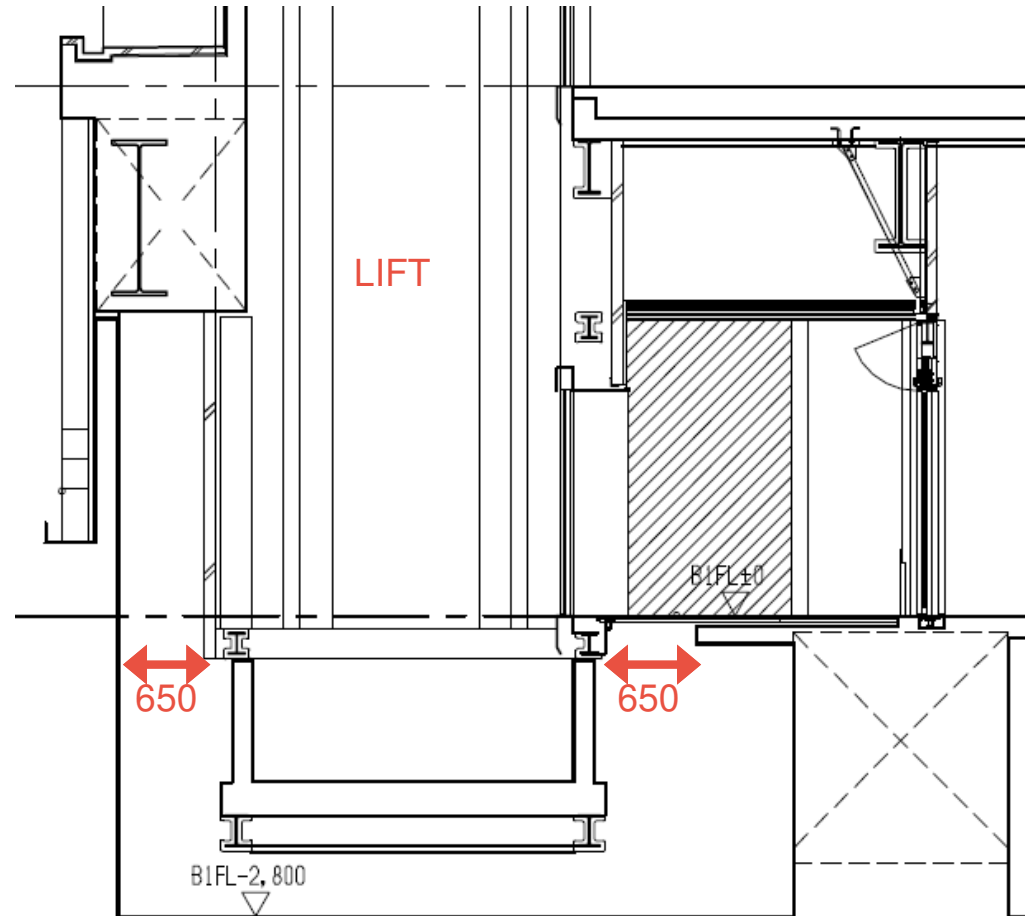
- Natural Rubber Bearing $\Phi 900 \sim 1200$
- Lead Rubber Bearing $\Phi 1000 \sim 1200$
- Steel Damper $464 \text{ kN} \times 4$
- Fluid Damper $1000 \text{ kN} \times 8$

$T = 4.6 \text{ sec}$, Allowable Limit $\delta = 450 \text{ mm}$, $C_B = 0.109$

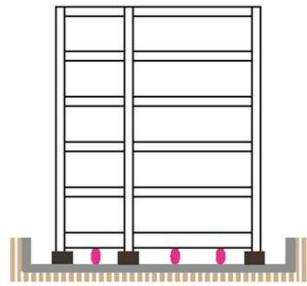
Kochi City Hall



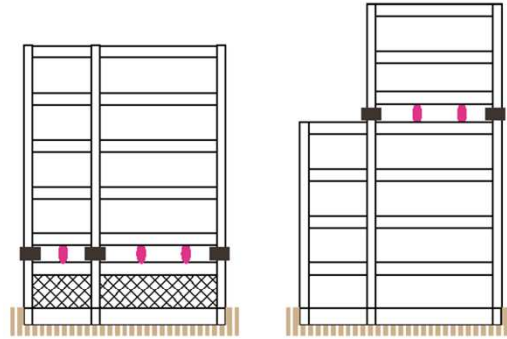
Clearance to Retaining Wall



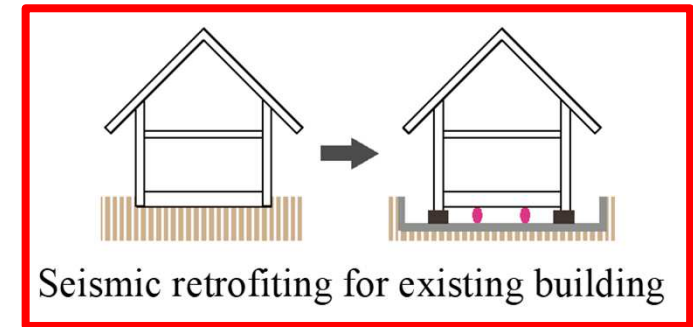
Clearance around Lift Pit



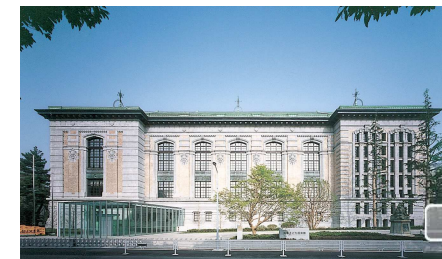
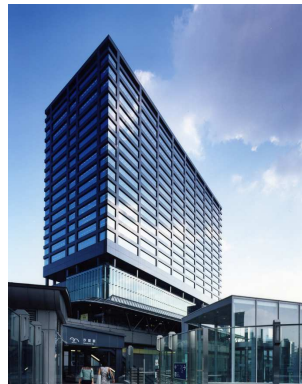
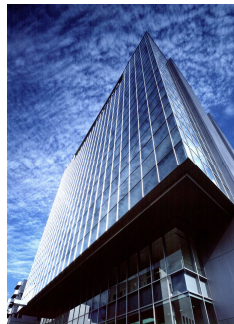
Base isolation



Middle floor isolation



Seismic retrofitting for existing building



NIKKEN

NIKKEN SEKKEI LTD



Nagano Government Office [Seismic Retrofit]

Nagano Government Office



Occupancy : Municipality Office

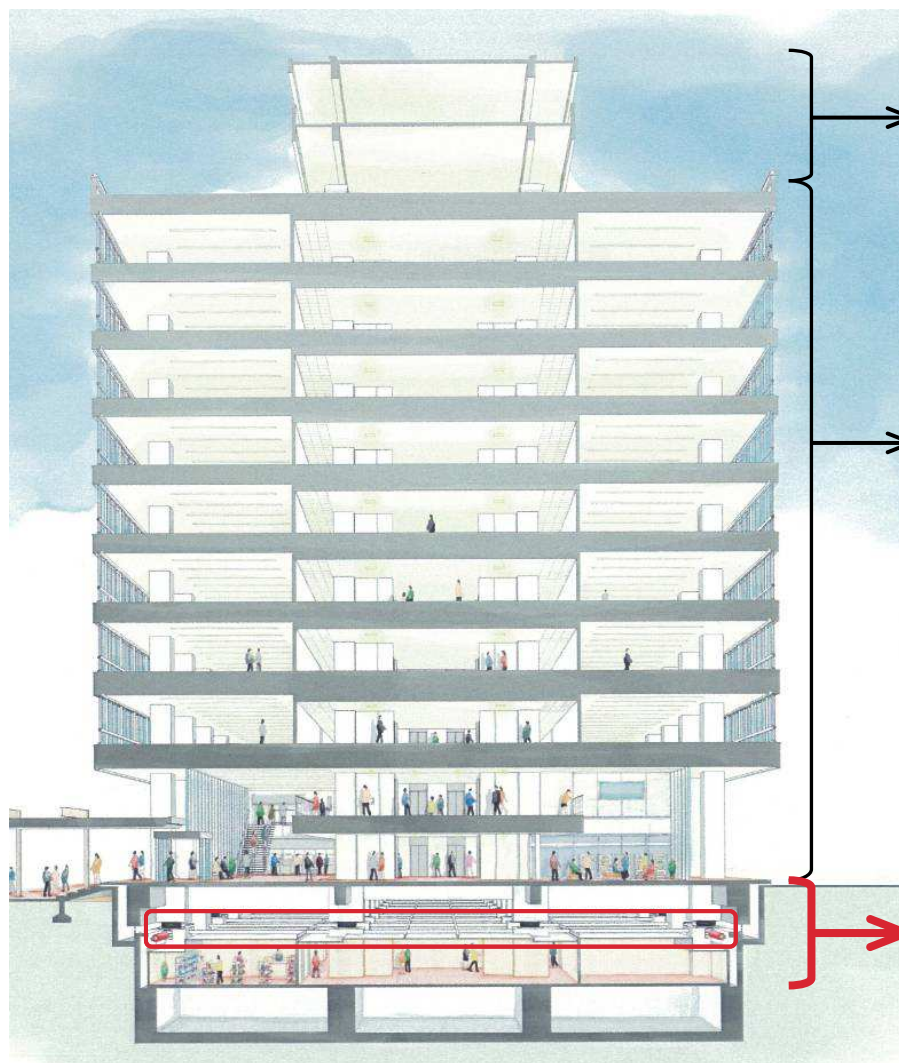
Floor Area : 35,964.36m²

Max. Height : 39.12m

Storeys : B1F/10F

Completion : 1967 (original)
2014 (retrofit)

Nagano Government Office



Penthouse: Minor modification

- Seismic gaps are installed to improve the seismic performance.

Above GF: No modification.

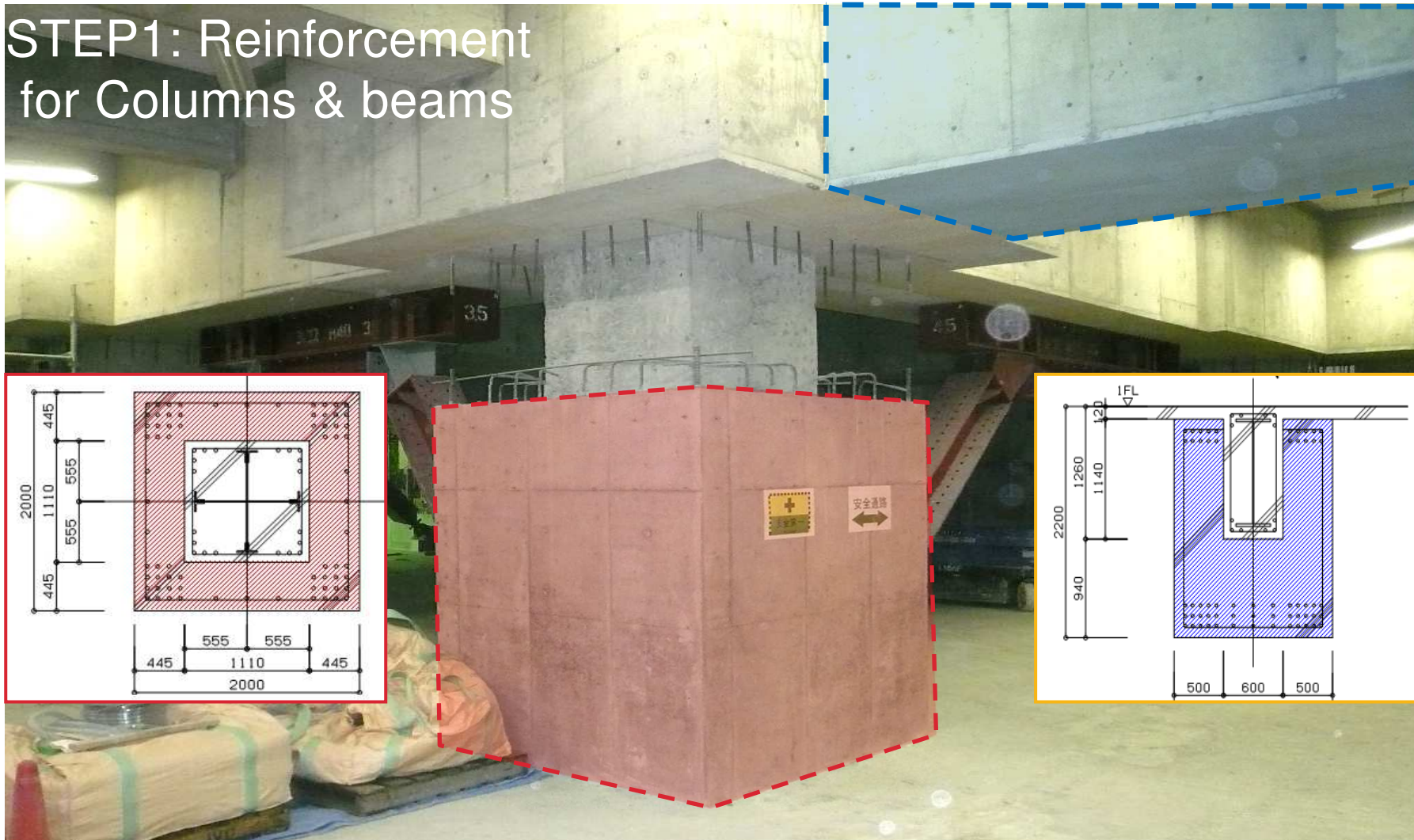
- The operation of municipality office shall be continued during the retrofit construction work.

Below GF: Major retrofit area

- Seismic isolators are to be installed at the mid of columns of B1F.
- Columns and beams are to be reinforced so as to resist the induced force by the isolation layer drift.
- No operation during the retrofit work.

Nagano Government Office

STEP1: Reinforcement for Columns & beams



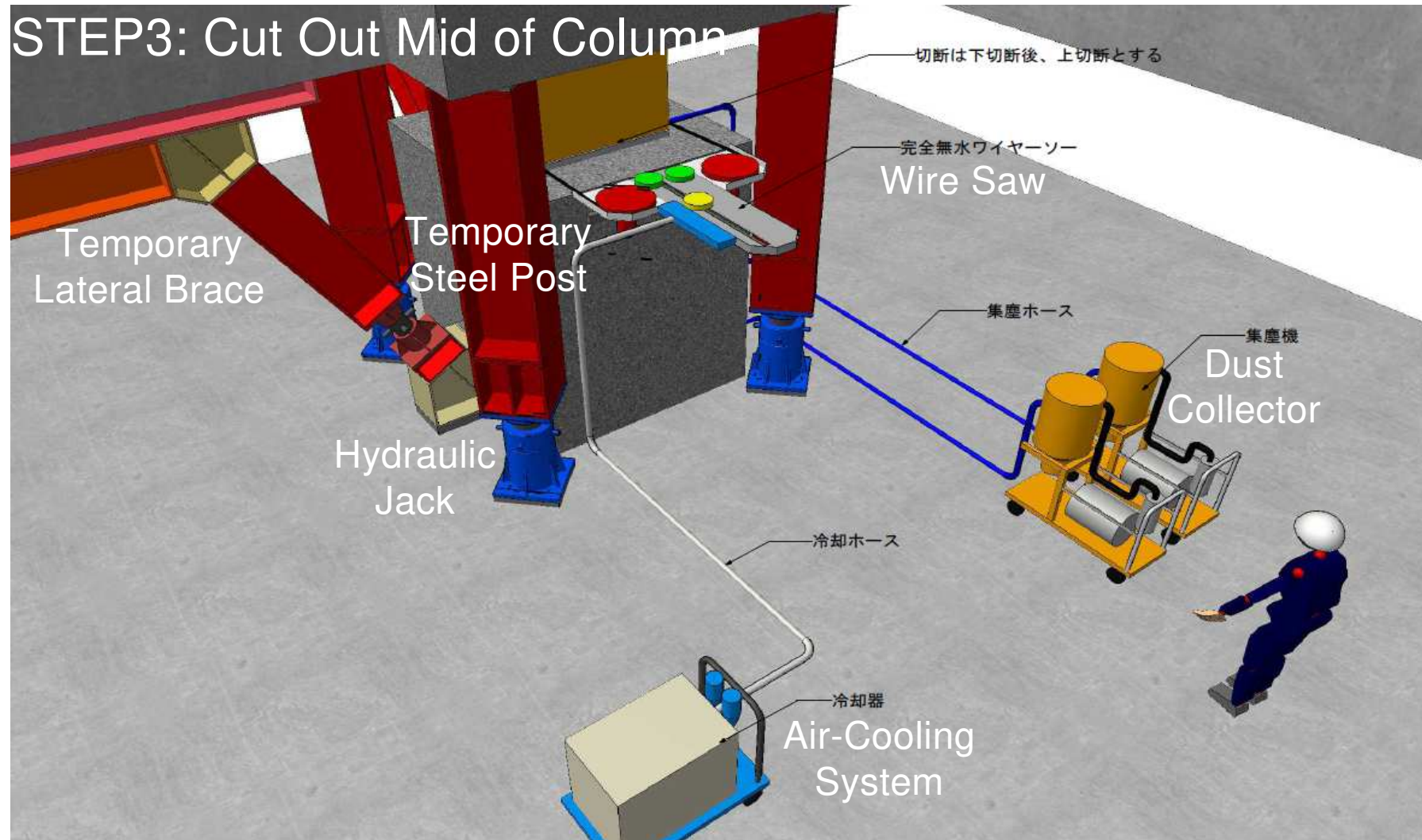
Nagano Government Office

STEP2: Jack-Up



Nagano Government Office

STEP3: Cut Out Mid of Column



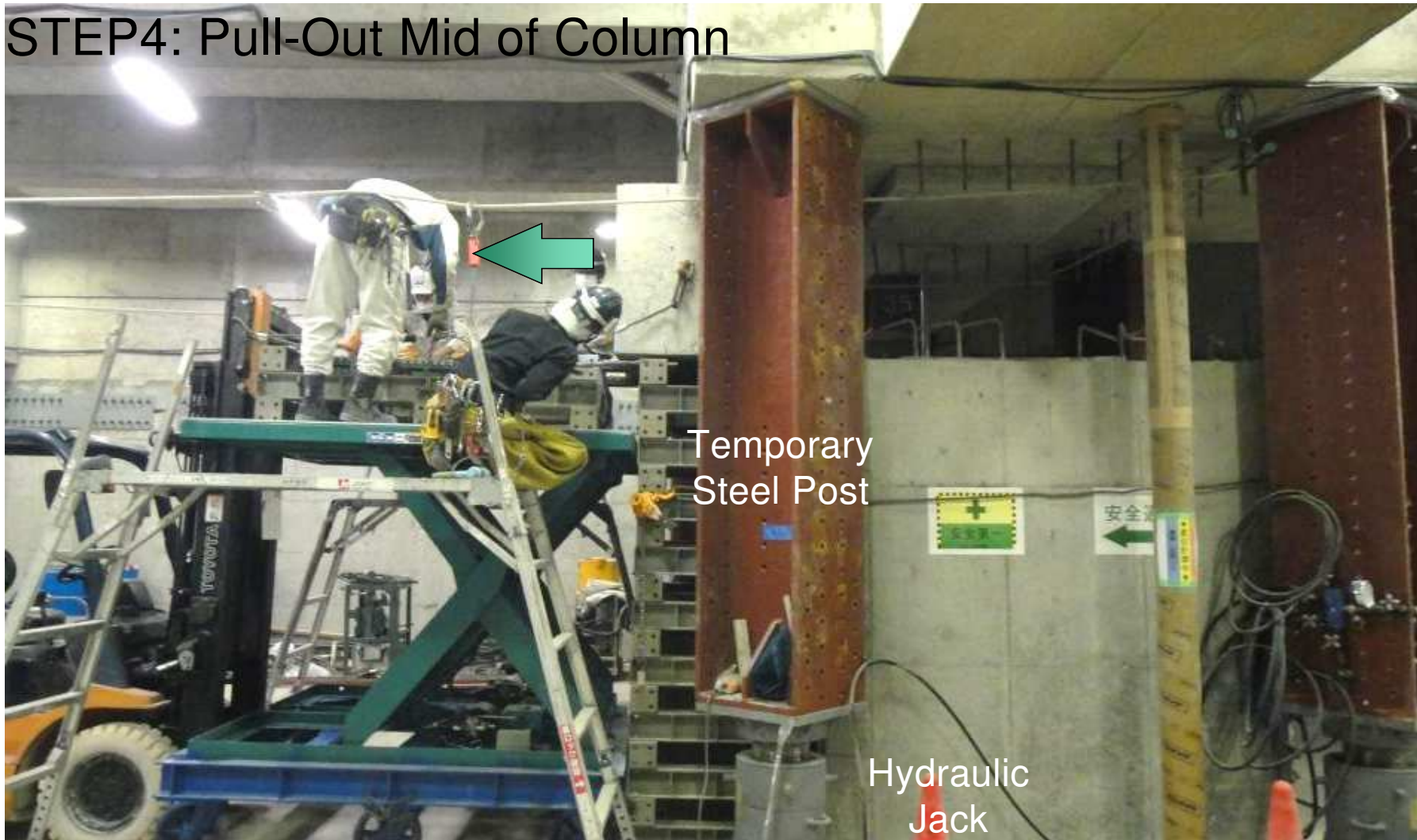
Nagano Government Office

STEP3: Cut Out Mid of Column



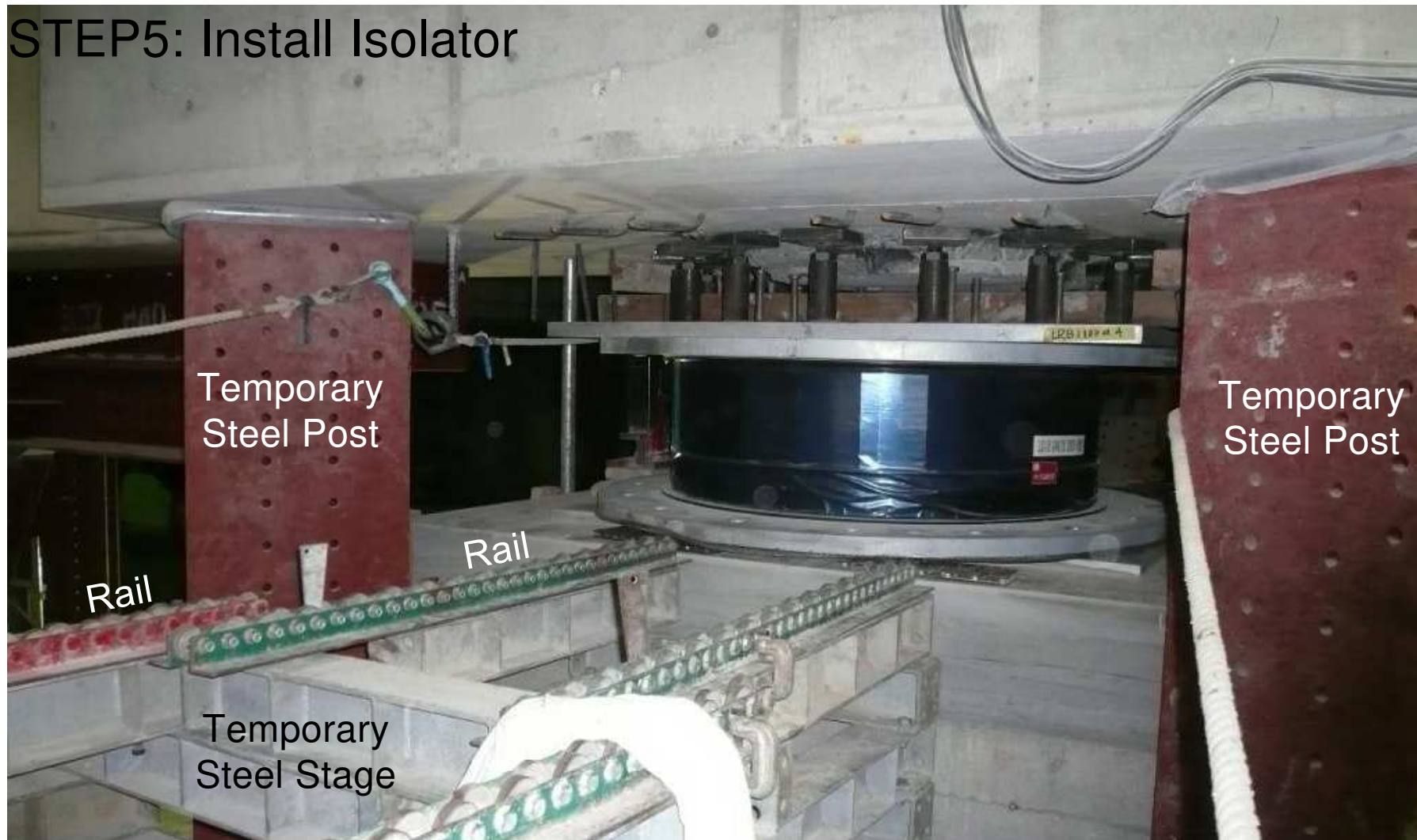
Nagano Government Office

STEP4: Pull-Out Mid of Column



Nagano Government Office

STEP5: Install Isolator



Nagano Government Office

STEP6: Jack-Down & Removal Temporary Structure



4 Examples of Construction, Operation & Management for Isolated Structures



Construction for Isolation Device



Construction for Isolation Device



Inspection and replacement of Isolation Device

Isolated buildings need to be inspected periodically.

In general, inspections are conducted after construction is completed, 5 years later, 10 years later, and then every 10 years after that ,in Japan.

Main inspection Items

Isolation Device

- Vertical support performance
- Horizontal displacement performance
- Damping Performance
- Fire resistance performance

Seismic isolation layer and perimeter of the building

- Check that there is nothing to obstruct the deformation of the building.
(ex. equipment piping , planting , etc)

Inspection and replacement of Isolation Device

The access for replacement should be considered when designing the building. A machine hatch about 3m × 3m is required.



Summary

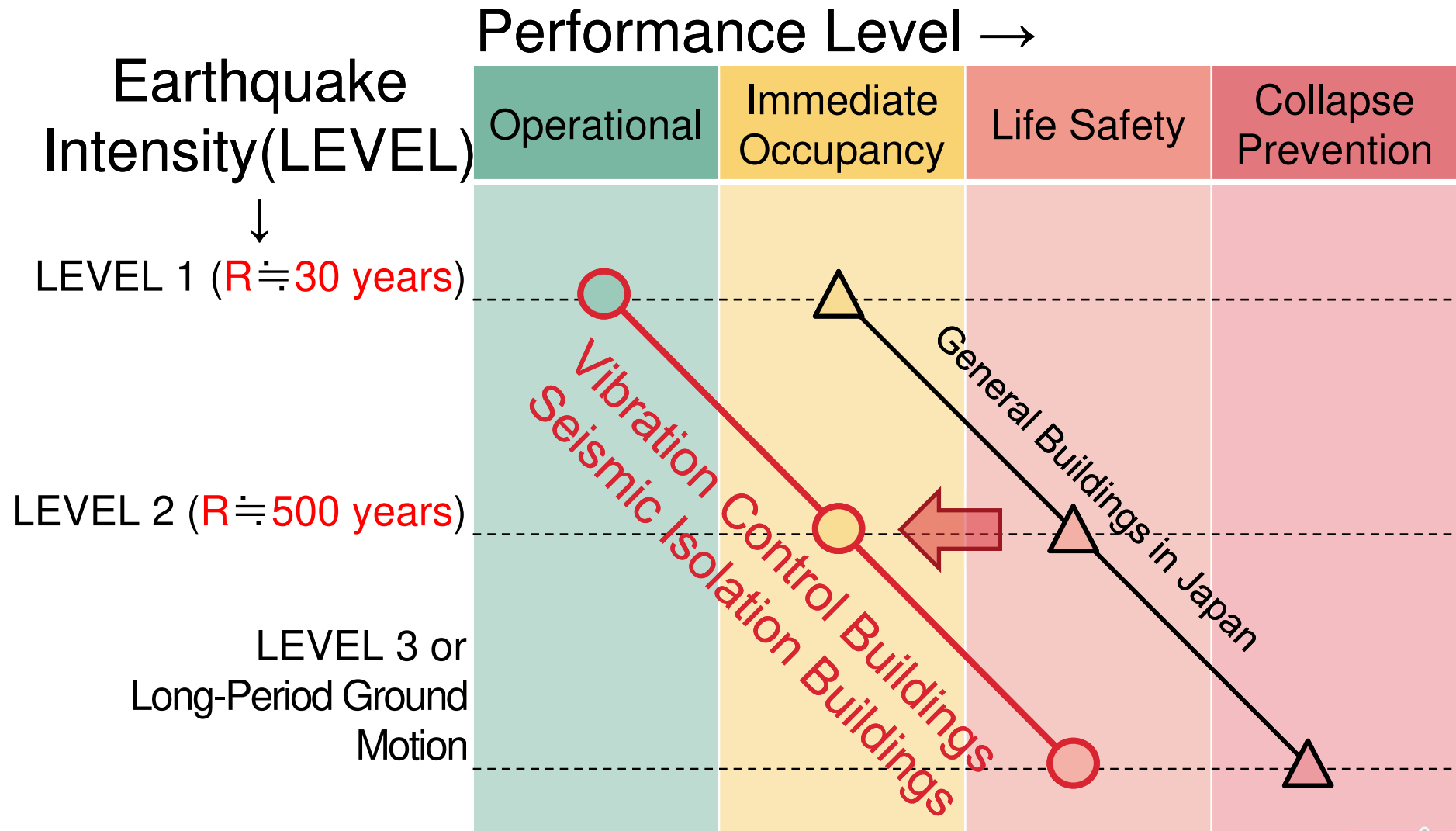
- 1 Building Performance Design
- 2 Design Method of Seismic Isolation Structure in Japan
- 3 Example of Seismic Isolation Design
- 4 Examples of Construction, Operation & Management for Isolated Structures



I thank all of you for your kind attention.

END

Building Performance Level

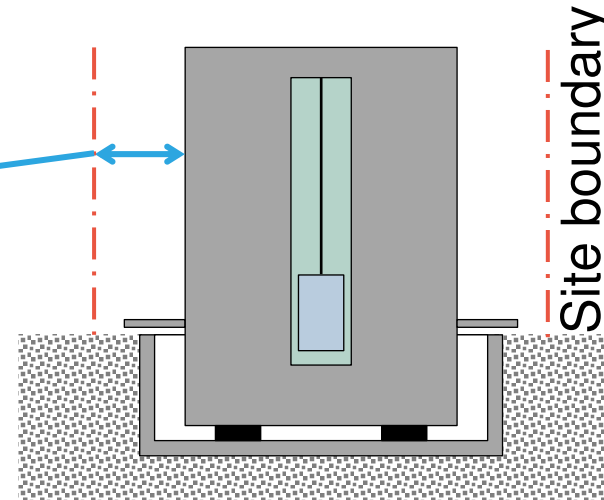


*R:RETURN PERIOD

① Design Conditions : Isolation Layer Position

Base Isolation

Large Clearance
(approx. 2.0m)



Mid-story Isolation

Small Clearance
(approx. 0.6m)

Clearance for
Lift Shaft

