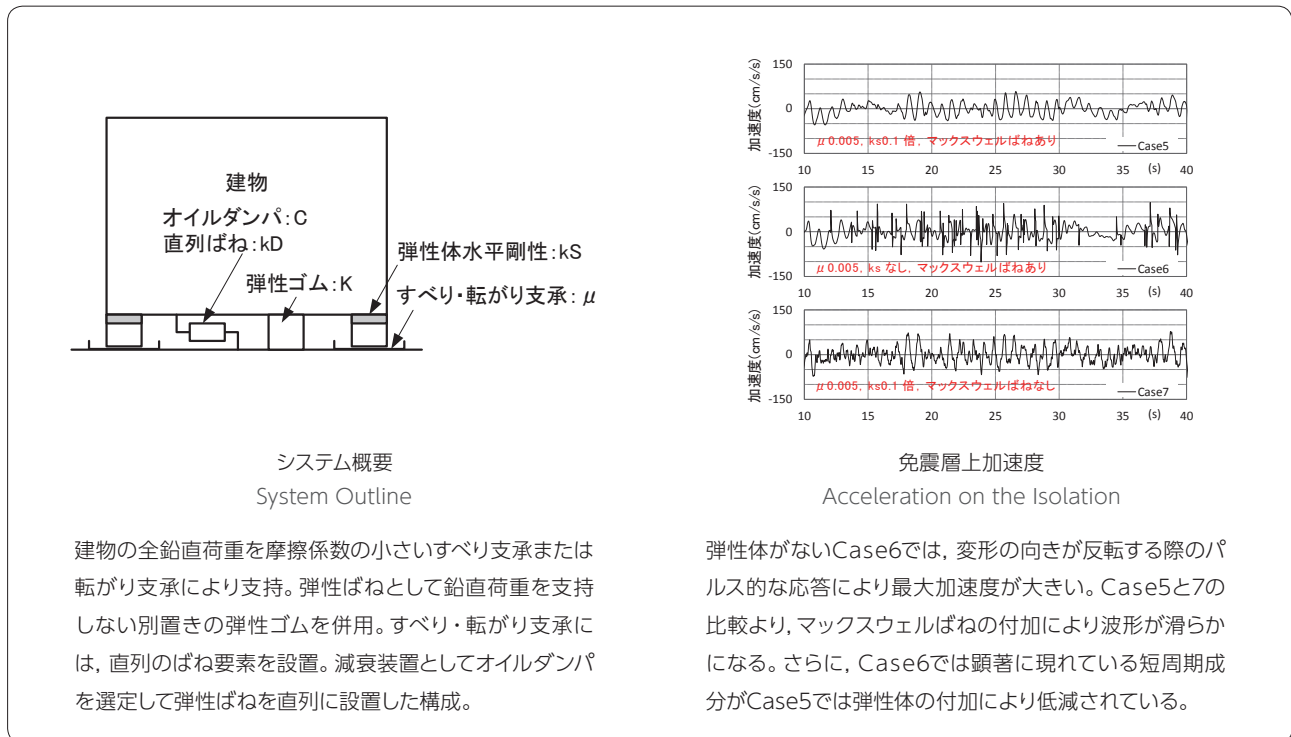


## 地震入力の遮断を追求した免震構造

## Seismic Isolation Systems Improving Performance of Isolation from Earthquake Input

丹羽 直幹 引田 真規子 高岡 栄治<sup>1)</sup> 鈴木 芳隆<sup>2)</sup>  
 Naoki Niwa, Makiko Hikita, Eiji Takaoka<sup>1)</sup> and Yoshitaka Suzuki<sup>2)</sup>

大地震に対する安全性を確保するだけでなく、安心感も提供できる地震入力の遮断を追求した免震システムを提案した。システムは、弾性ゴム、すべり支承または転がり支承、直列ばね付きオイルダンパから構成される。システムの基本特性を把握するため6質点の振動モデルを用いた地震応答解析を実施し、大地震に対して免震層に過大な変形を生ずることなく上部建物の加速度を $50\text{cm/s}^2$ 程度に抑制できる各部の設定条件を見出した。次に、提案システムによる実建物を想定した15層モデルを用いた応答解析を実施し、地震時の応答低減効果の確認、及び風に対する居住性の評価を行った。これより、実建物においても大地震時の加速度が $50\sim 90\text{cm/s}^2$ に低減されることを確認した。また、再現期間1年の風に対する居住性も基礎固定時とほぼ同等であることを明らかにした。



The authors propose a system of seismic isolation which improves the performance of isolation from earthquake input, not only guaranteeing safety but also providing a sense of security during large earthquakes. The system consists of elastic rubber, a sliding bearing or a cross linear bearing, and an oil damper with a series spring. To determine the basic characteristics of the system, earthquake response analyses using a 6-unit vibration model were performed. The results showed that for large earthquakes no excessive displacement of the base isolation system occurred and showed the setting condition of each element that can limit the acceleration of the building to about  $50\text{cm/s}^2$ . The authors then performed response analyses using a 15-floor model that was assumed by the system to be an actual building, which enabled them to confirm the earthquake response reduction effect and to estimate the habitability in strong winds. Accordingly, they confirmed that the acceleration for large earthquakes was reduced to  $50\sim 90\text{cm/s}^2$  in an actual building. They showed that habitability during strong winds for a one-year return interval was about the same as that of a fixed-foundation building.

1) 建築管理本部 Building Construction Management Division  
 2) 小堀鐸二研究所 Kobori Research Complex Inc.