

米国と日本の耐震設計評価手法

柴田 明德

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1994年ノースリッジ地震



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1994年ノースリッジ地震



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1995年阪神淡路大震災



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最近の耐震設計法の変遷－1

- 1994年 米国ノースリッジ地震
- 1995年 阪神・淡路大震災
- 1995年 耐震改修促進法
- 1995年 建設省総プロ「新建築構造体系の開発」(～1998年)
- 1995年 SEAOC Vision2000 Committee
“Performance Based Seismic Engineering of Buildings”
- 1995年 建築審議会「21世紀を展望し、経済社会の変化に対応した
新たな建築行政の在り方について」(～1997年答申)
- 1996年 日米首脳会談(橋本・クリントン、貿易摩擦緩和・非関税障壁排除)
住宅分野の規制緩和・建築基準の性能規定化・国際調和
- 1998年 日本建築学会「建築基準法に関する要望」

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最近の耐震設計法の変遷－2

- 1998年 総プロ報告書(性能評価、性能水準、性能設計体系)
- 1998年 建築基準法改正
 - 建築基準への性能規定の導入
 - 民間機関による建築確認・検査制度創設等
- 1999年 住宅品質確保促進法
 - 住宅性能表示(耐震等級)、瑕疵担保責任
- 1999年 SEAOC Blue Book Seventh Edition, Seismology Com.
- 2000年 日本建築学会「耐震メニュー」
- 2000年 建築基準法改正
 - 限界耐力計算の導入

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最近の耐震設計法の変遷－3

- 2005年 エネルギーの釣合による耐震計算の導入
- 2005年 耐震偽装事件
- 2007年 建築基準法改正
 - 構造計算に関する諸規定の厳格化
 - 保有水平耐力計算、限界耐力計算の改訂
- 2007年 構造計算適合判定制度
- 2008年 構造一級建築士、設備一級建築士制度
- 2009年 SEAOC Blue Book 2009
- 2011年 東日本大震災
- 2013年 基準法改正(天井脱落対策)

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Vision 2000報告書
(1995年)

Performance Based Seismic Engineering of
Buildings

prepared by
Structural Engineers Association of California

Vision 2000 Committee

Chris Poland, Chair
James Hill, Vice Chair
Roland Sharpe, Vice Chair

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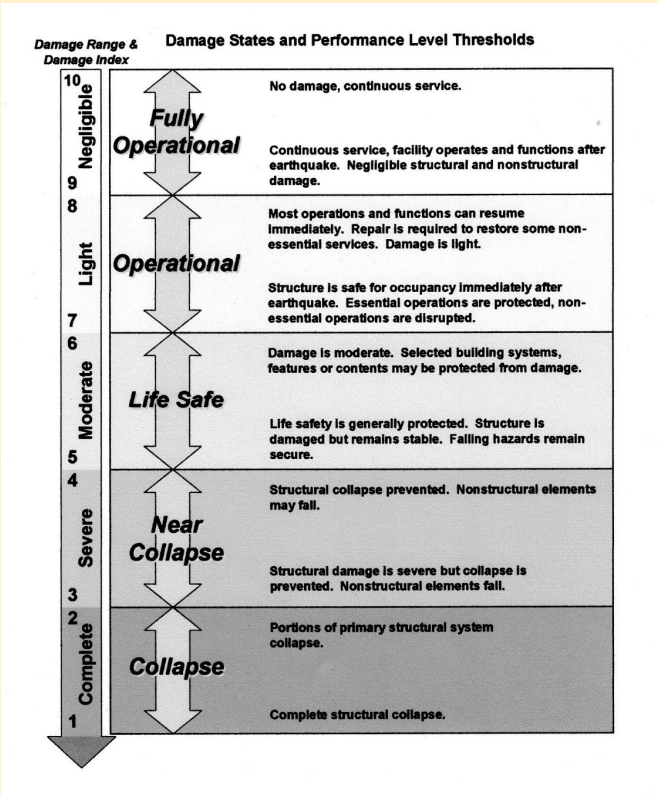
contractors:

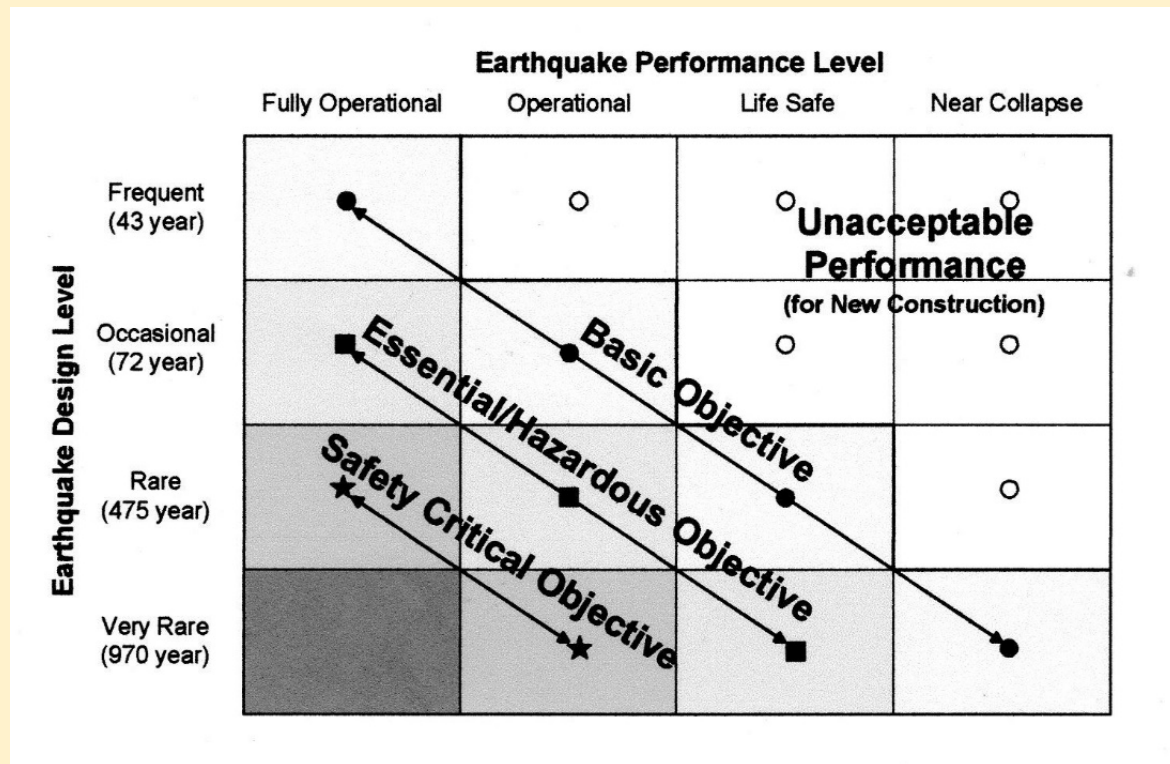
Richard Fallgren

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555 University Avenue, Suite 126
Sacramento, CA

April 3, 1995

Damage States and
Performance Level
Thresholds





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Vision 2000 - Basic Approach

Relationship developed between:

Performance objective (目標性能)

Type of facility (構造の用途)

Probability of earthquake (地震の確率)
and

Response parameters related to each performance

Objective: (応答解析・評価)

Specific demand parameters identified, and (要求変数)

Initial acceptance criteria are established. (クライテリア)

Performance objective increases (i.e., less damage): (性能の向上)

for a high probability earthquake (高頻度地震、非構造)
(one that may occur several times during the life of a structure), or

for an important structure or (重要建物)
dangerous occupancy (i.e., a hospital or dynamite plant)

Conversely, more damage is acceptable: (被害の許容、非線形応答)

for a rare, severe earthquake, (極く稀な大地震)

for less critical or temporary (非重要、仮設建物)
facilities.

(Acceptability Analysis for Performance Based Design
:Capacity Spectrum Method)

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Capacity Spectrum Method (CSM)

Freeman (1975)

原論文

Mahaney et. (1993)

Roma Prieta 地震に適用

Vision 2000 (1995)

acceptability analysisの一つ

ATC-40 (1996)

RC建物の評価法として詳細検討

SEAOC Blue Book (1999)

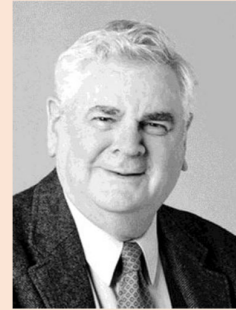
force-displacement approach

DBD method(等価線形化法)

FEMA 440 (2005)

評価法の比較の中で取り上げ

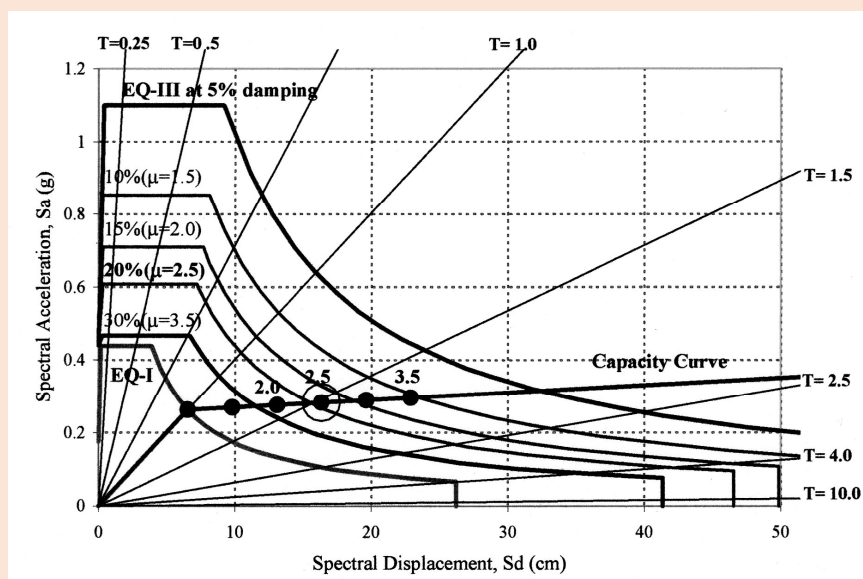
Sigmund A. Freeman



Structural Engineer
Senior Principal, Wiss, Janney,
Elstner Associates, Inc.
UC Berkeley, BS(Civil) 1955
MS(Civil) 1957

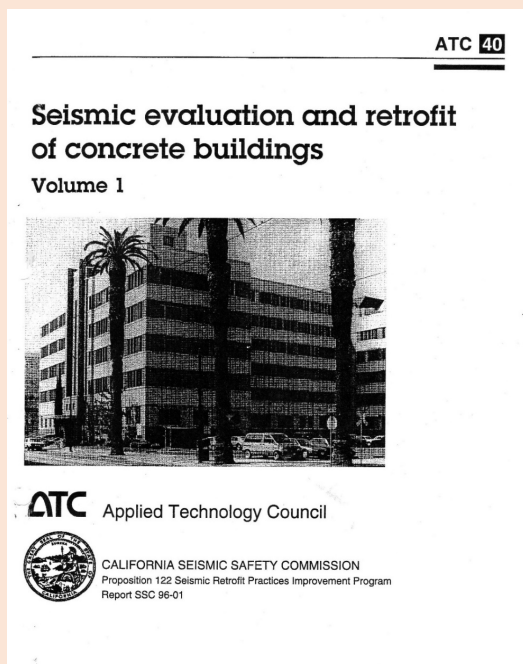
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Capacity Spectrum Method (CSM)



REVIEW OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE CAPACITY SPECTRUM METHOD, S. A. Freeman
ISET Journal of Earthquake Technology, Paper No. 438, Vol. 41, No. 1, March 2004, pp. 1-13

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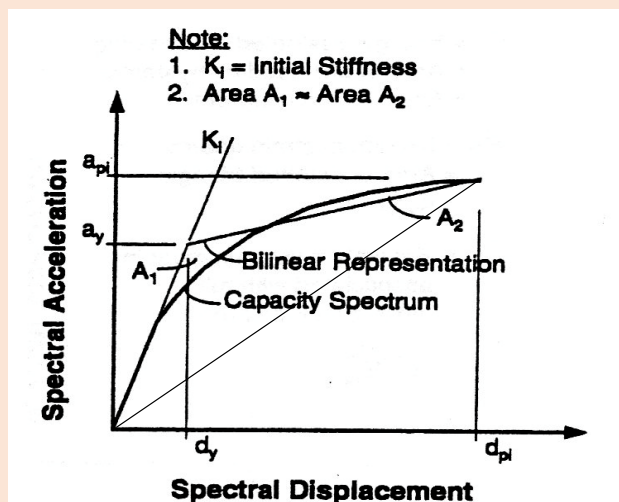


Seismic evaluation and retrofit of concrete buildings (1996) ATC 40

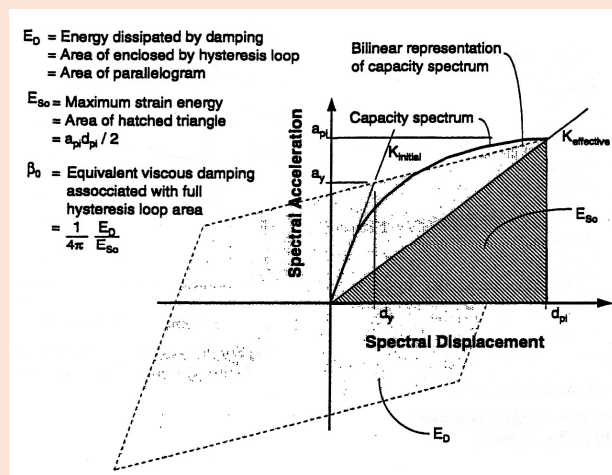
Nonlinear Static Analysis Procedures
Capacity Spectrum Method
Displacement Coefficient Method
Secant Method

Pushover Curve (Capacity Curve)
Demand Response Spectrum (ADRS)
Performance Point Calculation

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$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{d_{pi}}{a_{pi}}}$$

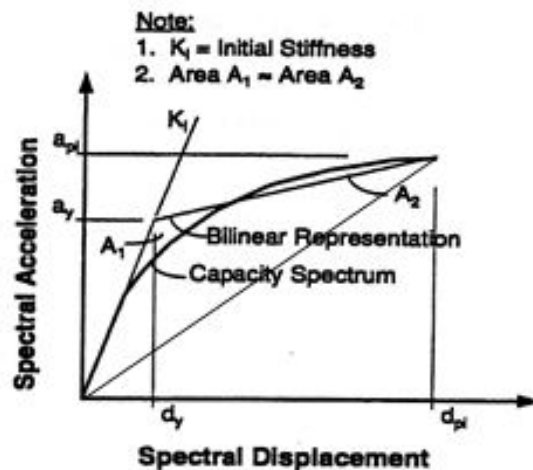


$$\beta_{eff} (\%) = \frac{63.7 \kappa (a_y d_{pi} - d_y a_{pi})}{a_{pi} d_{pi}} + 5$$

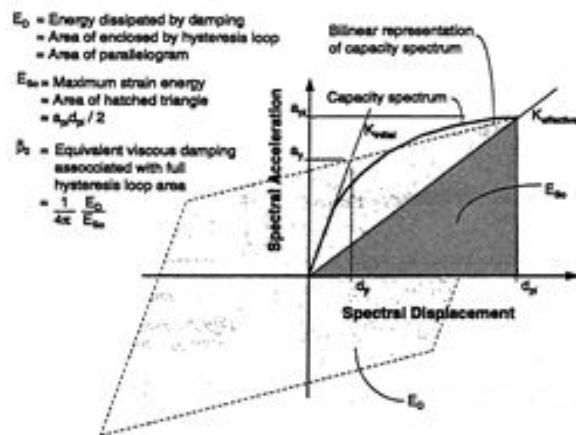
$\kappa=1$ (Type A), $2/3$ (Type B), $1/3$ (Type C)

Capacity Spectrum Method (ATC 40)-1

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$$T = 2\pi \sqrt{\frac{d_{pi}}{a_{pi}}}$$



$$\beta_{eff} (\%) = \frac{63.7 \kappa (a_y d_{pi} - d_y a_{pi})}{a_{pi} d_{pi}} + 5$$

$\kappa = 1$ (Type A), $2/3$ (Type B), $1/3$ (Type C)

Capacity Spectrum Method (ATC 40)-1

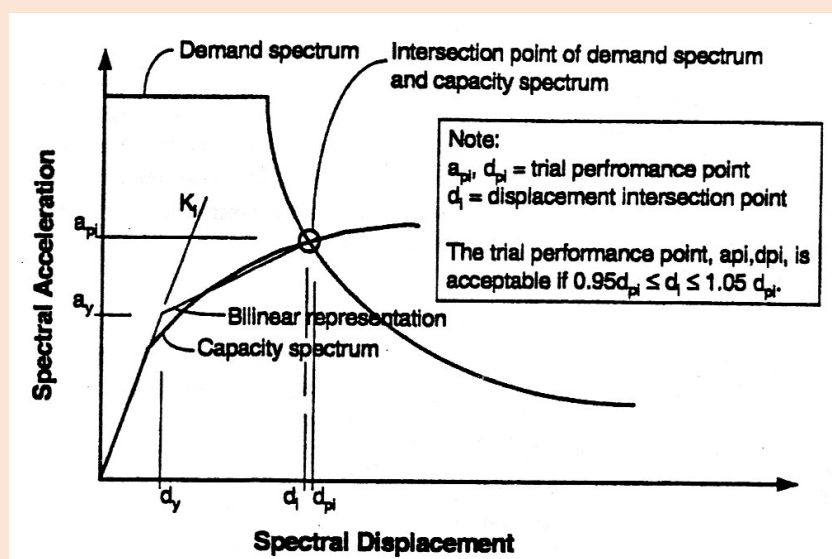
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Spectral Reduction Factor

$$SR_A = \frac{3.21 - 0.68 \ln(\beta_{eff})}{2.12}$$

$$SR_V = \frac{2.31 - 0.41 \ln(\beta_{eff})}{1.65}$$

Comparison with Response Data (FEMA 440)
 for short periods (<0.5s)
 larger than twice
 for longer periods (>0.6s)
 25 to 35% larger



Capacity Spectrum Method (ATC 40)-2

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Spectral Reduction Factor

$$SR_A = \frac{3.21 - 0.68 \ln(\beta_{eff})}{2.12}$$

$$SR_v = \frac{2.31 - 0.41 \ln(\beta_{eff})}{1.65}$$

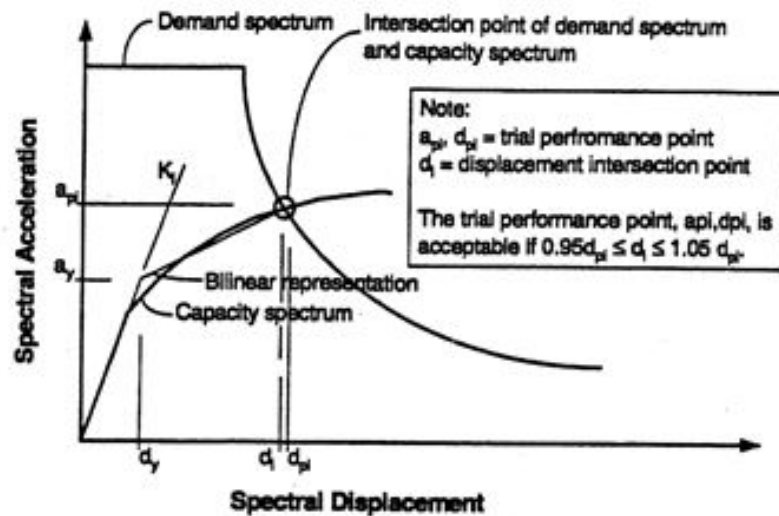
Comparison with Response Data (FEMA 440)

for short periods (<0.5s)

larger than twice

for longer periods(>0.6s)

25 to 35% larger



Capacity Spectrum Method (ATC 40)-2

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Improvement of Nonlinear Static Seismic Analysis Procedures

FEMA 440

June 2005



Improvement of Nonlinear Static Seismic Analysis Procedures (2005) FEMA 440

Evaluation of Current Nonlinear Static Procedures

Capacity Spectrum Method (ATC 40)

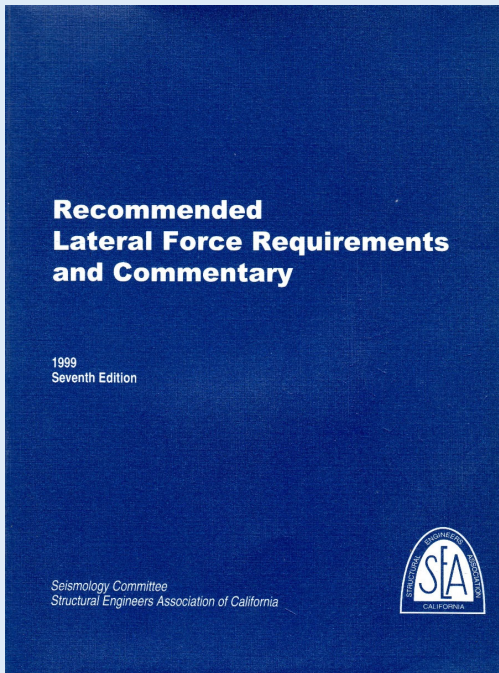
Displacement Coefficient Method

(FEMA 356)

Improved Procedures for Displacement Modification Equivalent Linearization

Federal Emergency Management Agency
National Earthquake Hazards Reduction Program

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Recommended Lateral Force Requirements and Commentary (1999) SEAOC Blue Book

Appendix I (The last of Appendices A-I)
Tentative Guidelines for Performance
-Based Seismic Engineering
Part B **Force-Displacement Approach**

Attachment 1

Procedure for Determining Earthquake
Ground Motion Response Spectra

Attachment 2

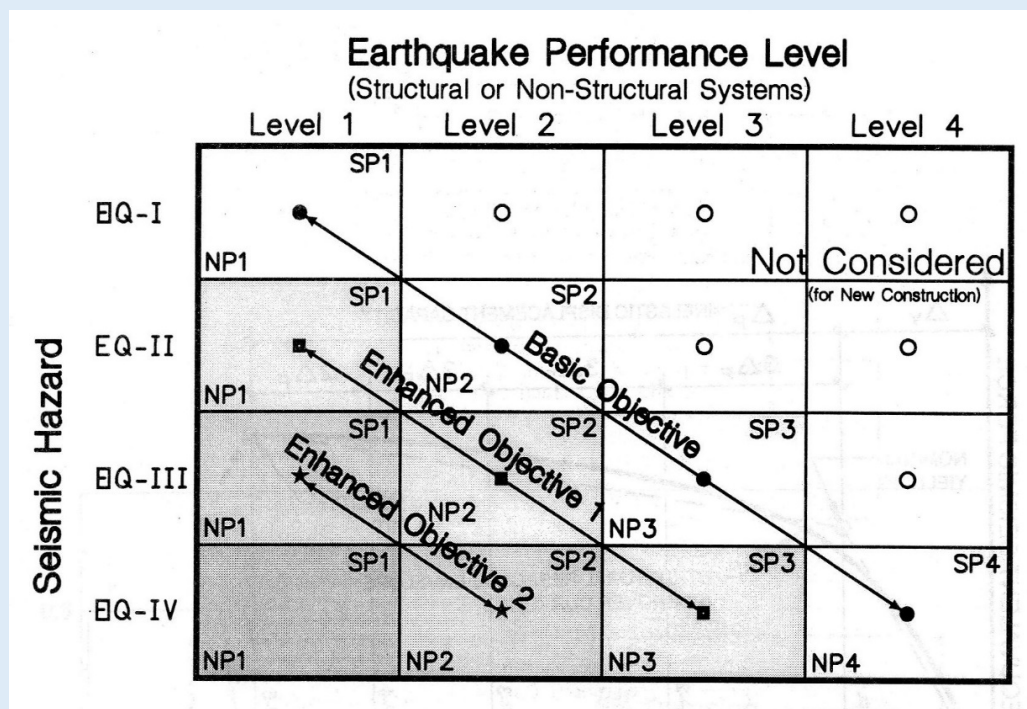
Equations for Determining Spectral Points

Attachment 3

Historical Perspective and Context

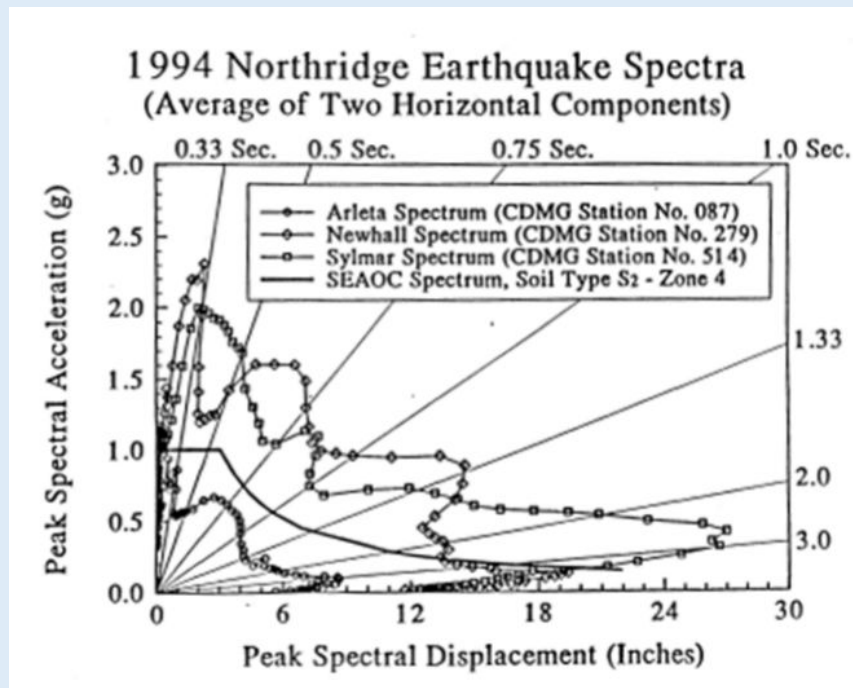
Capacity Versus Inelastic Response Demands

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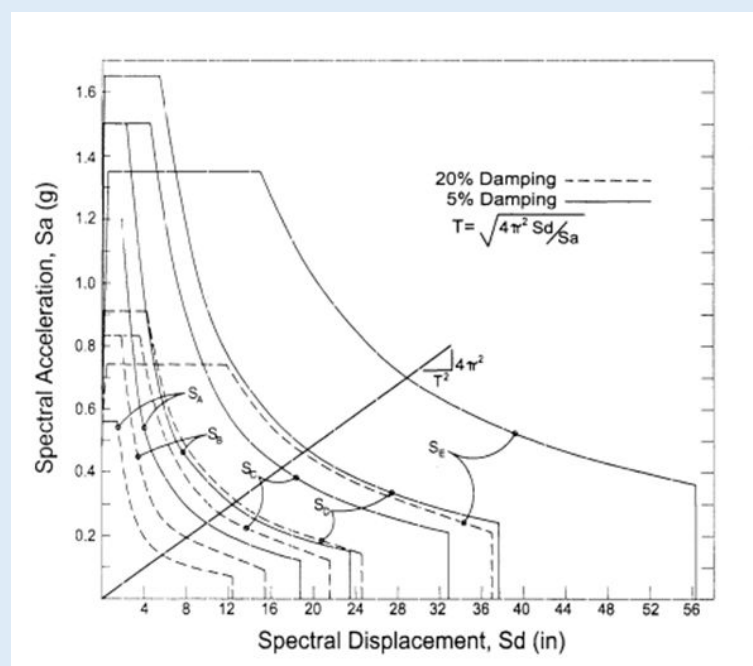
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加速度－変位応答スペクトル(1994年ノースリッジ地震)



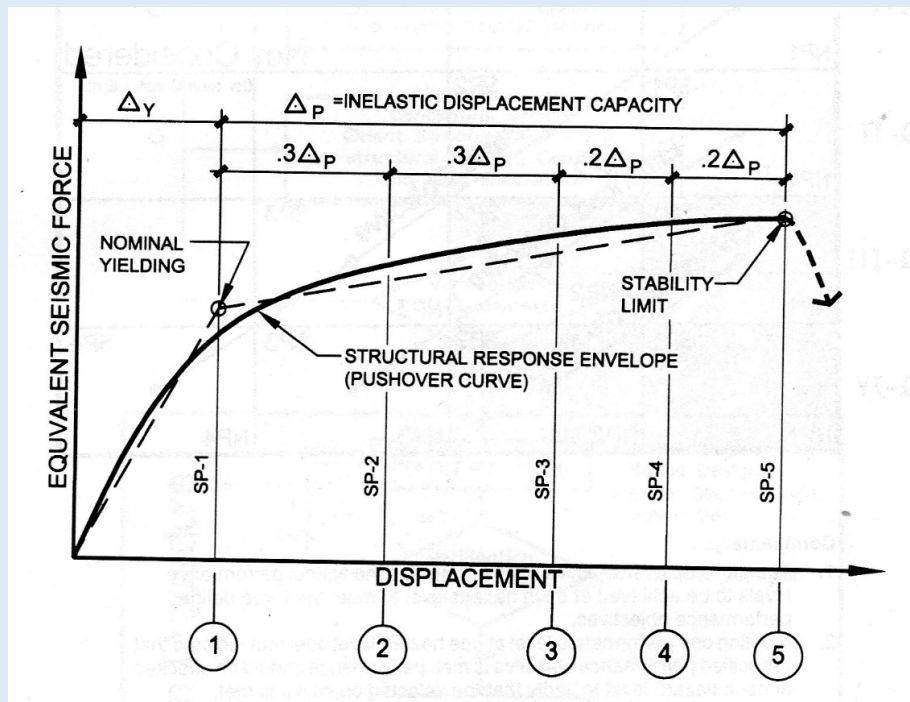
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設計用加速度－変位応答スペクトル(減衰5%、20%)



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Structural Performance Levels Seismic Response Curve for Structural Systems



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Structural Performance Levels Seismic Response Curve for Structural Systems

Structural Performance Level	Qualitative Description	System Displacement Limit	Inelastic Displacement Demand Ratio (IDDR)	Nonstructural Performance Level	Nonstructural Damage Ratio
SP1	Operational	Δ_y	0%	NP1	0%-10%
SP2	Occupiable	$\Delta_y + 0.3\Delta_p$	30%	NP2	5%-30%
SP3	Life safe	$\Delta_y + 0.6\Delta_p$	60%	NP3	20%-50%
SP4	Near collapse	$\Delta_y + 0.8\Delta_p$	80%	NP4	40%-80%
SP5	Collapsed	$\Delta_y + \Delta_p$	100%	NP5	> 70%

(Refer to Section IB-2.3)

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Recommended Displacement Ductility Limits for Preliminary Design

	System Displacement Ductility Limits Related to Performance Level			
Structural Systems	SP-1	SP-2	SP-3	SP-4
Concrete				
Shear wall ($1 \leq H/L \leq 5$)	1.0	2.5	4.0	5.0
$H/L=10^2$	1.0	1.6	2.1	2.5
Coupled shear wall	1.0	3.0	5.1	8.0
SCMRF	1.0	3.6	6.2	8.0
Steel				
SCBF	1.0	2.5	4.0	5.0
EBF	1.0	3.6	6.2	8.0
SMRF	1.0	3.6	6.2	8.0
Masonry				
Shear wall ($1 \leq H/L \leq 5$)	1.0	2.1	3.3	4.0
$H/L=10^2$	1.0	1.4	2.8	2.0
MMRF	1.0	2.5	4.0	5.0
Wood				
Plywood shear wall	1.0	2.9	4.8	6.0
Special Technologies				
Base isolated systems ³	1.0	1.0	1.0	NA
PED systems ⁴	1.0	1.0	1.0	NA

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Recommended System Damping Values For Preliminary Design

	System Damping Values Related to Performance Level			
Structural Systems	SP-1	SP-2	SP-3	SP-4
Concrete				
Shear wall ($1 \leq H/L \leq 5$)	5%	15%	18%	20%
Coupled shear wall	5%	16%	22%	24%
SCMRF	5%	18%	25%	28%
Steel				
SCBF	5%	10%	15%	20%
EBF	5%	10%	20%	25%
SMRF	5%	10%	20%	25%
Masonry				
Shear wall ($1 \leq H/L \leq 5$)	5%	15%	18%	20%
MMRF	5%	10%	15%	20%
Wood				
Plywood shear wall	5%	10%	15%	20%
Special Technologies				
Base isolated systems	5%	15%	25%	30%
PED systems ²	5%	15%	25%	30%

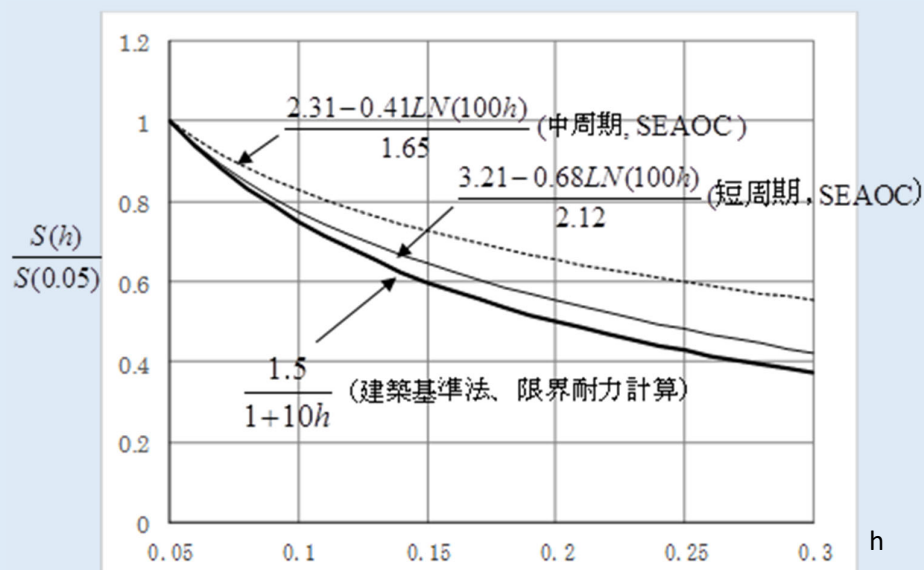
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Recommended Drift Targets for Preliminary Design

		System Drift Values Related to Performance Level			
Structural Systems		SP-1	SP-2	SP-3	SP-4
Concrete					
Shear wall	H/L=1	0.003	0.0055	0.008	0.010
	H/L=2	0.004	0.008	0.012	0.015
	H/L=3	0.010	0.019	0.028	0.035
Coupled shear wall		0.005	0.015	0.030	0.040
SCMRF		0.005	0.015	0.030	0.040
Steel					
SCBF		0.003	0.008	0.012	0.015
EBF		0.004	0.013	0.022	0.032
SMRF		0.005	0.018	0.032	0.040
Masonry					
Shear wall	H/L=1	0.003	0.055	0.008	0.010
	H/L=2	0.004	0.007	0.010	0.012
	H/L=3	0.010	0.017	0.024	0.028
MMRF		0.005	0.011	0.022	0.030
Wood					
Plywood shear wall		0.005	0.015	0.024	0.030
Special Technologies ^{2, 3}					
Base isolated systems		0.003	0.005	0.008	0.010
PED systems		0.005	0.014	0.022	0.030

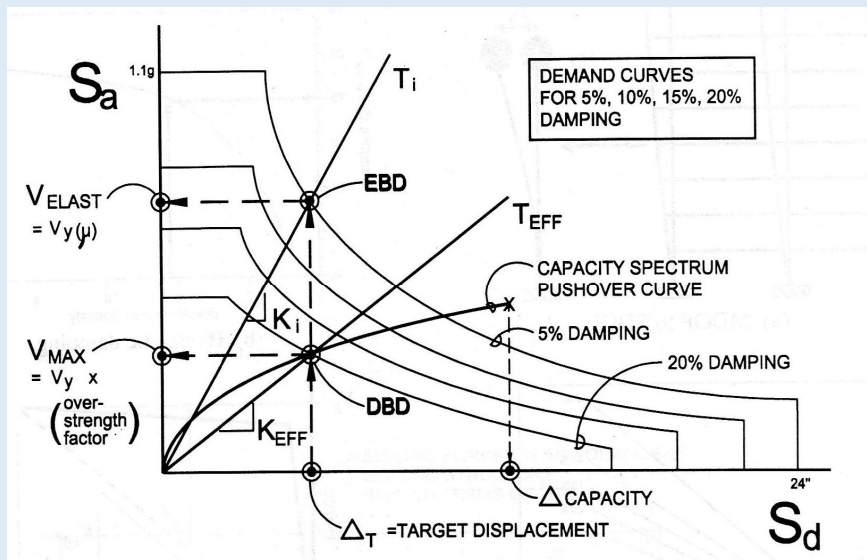
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Spectral damping factors



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Illustration of DDBD and EBD Concepts

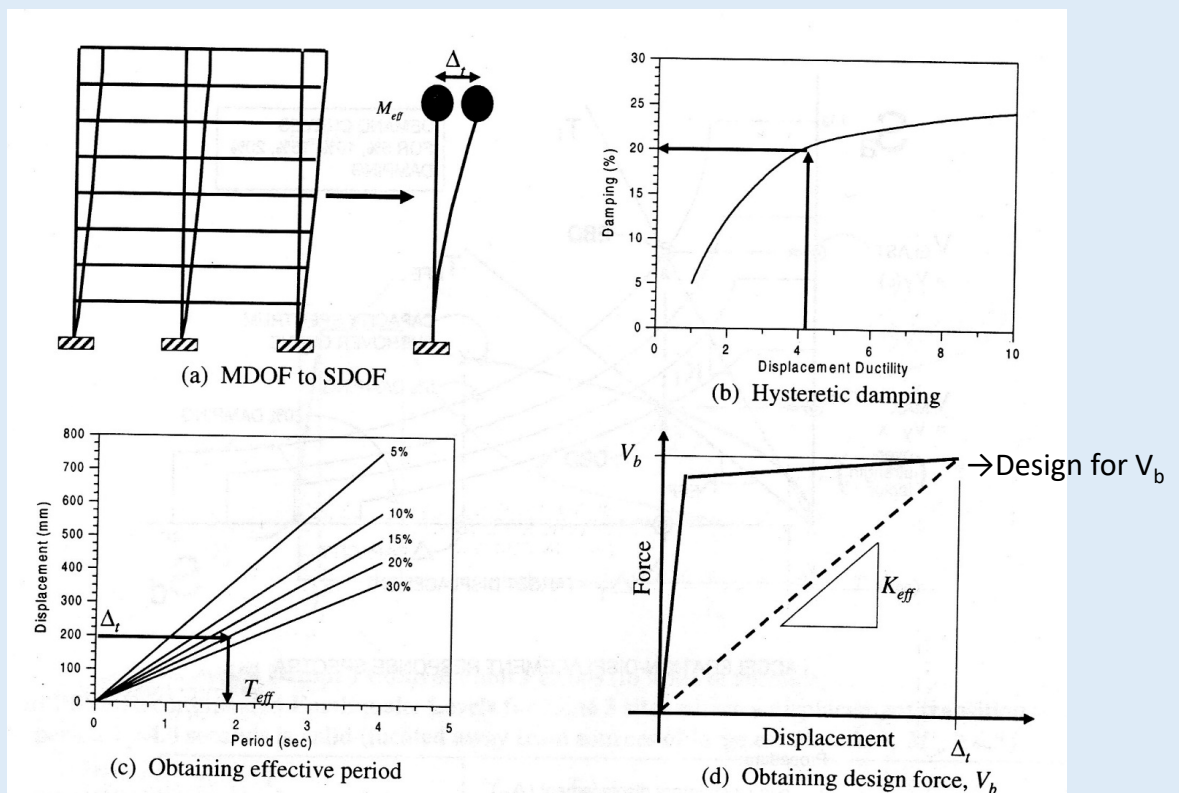


DDBD : Direct Displacement-Based Design Procedure (Priestley, Kowalsky, et.)

EBD : Equal Displacement-Based Design Procedure (Newmark-Hall)

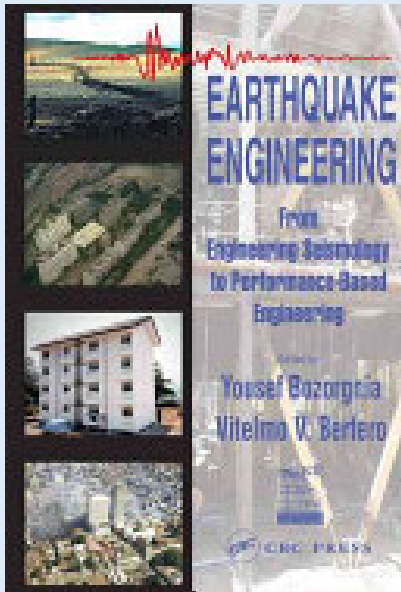
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Direct Displacement-Based Design (DDBD)



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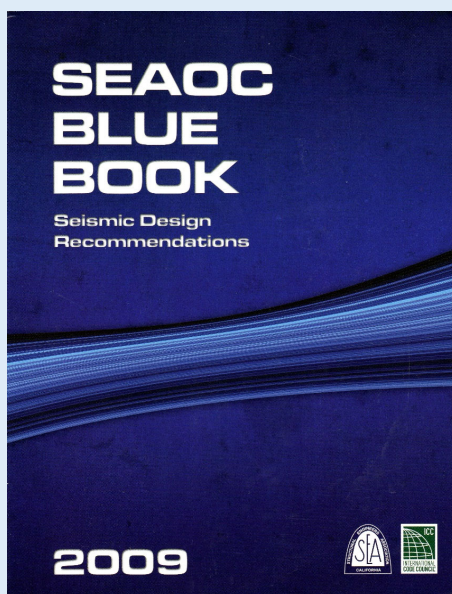
Bozorgnia, Bertero, “Earthquake Engineering: From Engineering Seismology to Performance-Based Engineering”, CRC Press, 2004



Earthquake engineering (EE) is an integration of multidisciplinary knowledge

- Historical development of EE and its modern goal
- Geoscience principles needed to define seismic hazards
- Engineering characterizations of ground motion, as well as geotechnical hazards
- Deterministic and probabilistic methods of analysis (Wen)
- Performance-based EE, its applications and future direction
- Innovative strategies and techniques (Wada et.)
- Seismic behavior and earthquake-resistant design of building structures using different structural materials (RC: Sozen)(Buckling Restrained Brace S: Nakajima et.)
- Seismic analysis and design of nonstructural elements

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SEAOC BLUE BOOK

Seismic Design Recommendations
2009 (31 articles)

Seismic Force-Resisting Systems
Analysis Procedures

Nonlinear Static Procedures

Capacity Spectrum Method
(ATC-40)

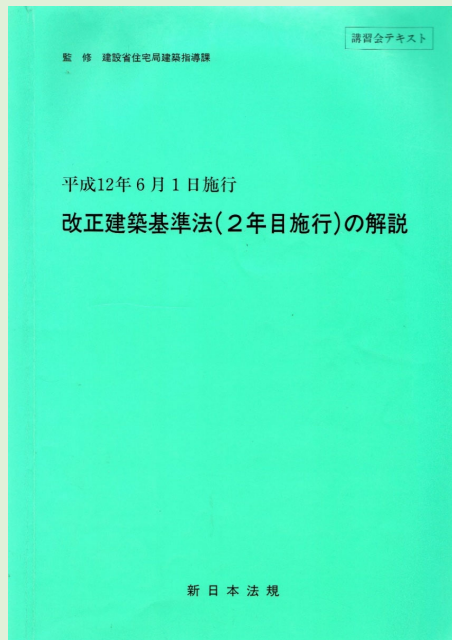
Displacement Coefficient Method
(FEMA273)(FEMA356)

FEMA440:differences and improvements

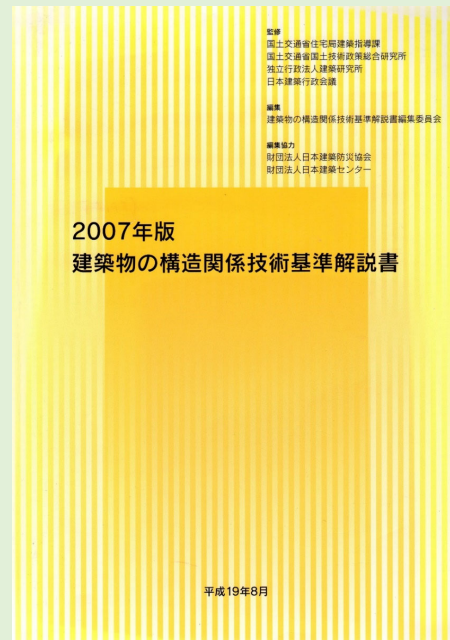
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限界耐力計算

2000年基準法改正



2007年基準法改正



等価線形化法

- Jacobsen (“Engineering Vibrations”)(1958)
- Caughey (1960, 1963)
- 田治見 (「建築振動学」)(1965)
- Jennings (1968)
- Idris, Seed (1968)
- Newmark, Rosenblueth (“Fundamentals of Eq. Eng.”)(1971)
- 石丸 (1973)
- Gulkan, Sozen (1974)
- Shibata, Sozen (1974, 1976)
- Freeman (1975), Mahaney et. (1993)
- 限界耐力計算(2000)

限界耐力計算の手順

- 1) 設計用応答スペクトル(損傷、安全)の設定
- 2) 建物の限界状態時(損傷、安全)の各階変形の評価
(静的増分解析による荷重－変形曲線の計算、外力はBi分布)
- 3) 限界状態変形時の等価1質点系の評価
(限界時の各階変形を1次モードと考え、
代表変位、等価質量、等価周期、塑性率を計算)
- 4) 建物の塑性化による等価減衰の評価
(限界時の塑性率の関数として等価減衰定数を計算)
- 5) 等価周期と減衰定数から限界時の等価線形系の応答値
(要求耐力)を評価(応答スペクトルの減衰低減式)
- 6) せん断力－変位応答の図上に、応答スペクトル値と荷重－変形
曲線を表示し、応答が限界状態を越えないことを確認

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安全限界検討用加速度スペクトル

$$S_{As}(T) = S_{0s} Z G_s$$
$$S_{0s} = \begin{cases} 3.2 + 30T & T < 0.16 \text{ sec} \\ 8 & 0.16 \leq Ts < 0.64 \\ 5.12 / T & T \geq 0.64 \end{cases}$$

ここに、 T_s : 固有周期(単位sec)

Z : 地震地域係数

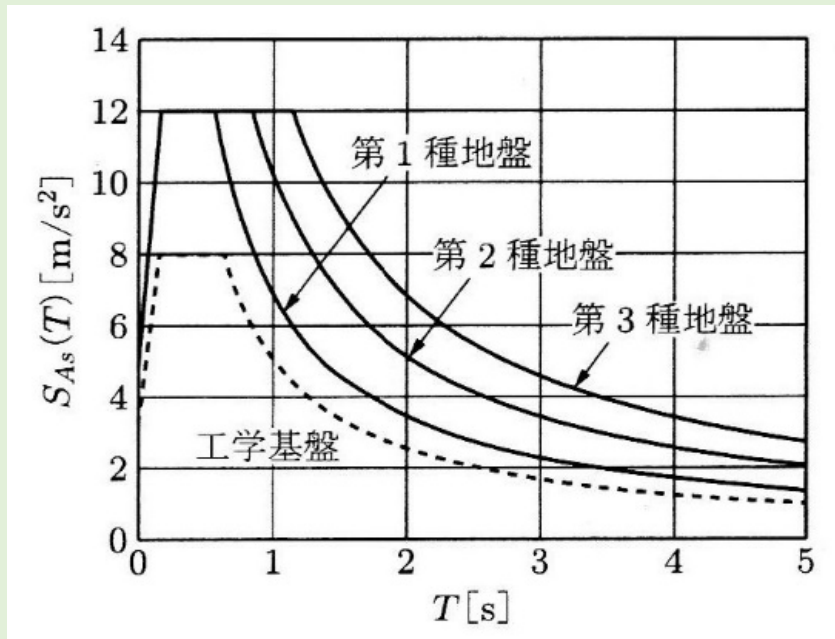
G_s : 表層地盤による加速度増幅率(表層地盤の種類に応じて算出)

S_{0s} : 安全限界検討用基盤加速度応答スペクトル(単位 m/sec^2)

S_{As} : 安全限界検討用表層地盤加速度応答スペクトル(単位 m/sec^2)

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表層地盤倍率を考慮した安全限界スペクトル



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加速度分布係数

損傷及び安全限界状態において、建物の各階に作用する水平力を定める加速度の分布係数 B_i は、それぞれの限界状態時の変形分布に基づき、限界固有周期に応じた刺激関数によって計算し、これに係数 p 及び q を乗じた値を用いる。

階数が5階以下の場合

$$Bd_i = pq \frac{Mu}{\sum_{j=1}^N m_j} \cdot bd_i \quad b_i = \begin{cases} 1 + (\sqrt{\alpha_i} - \alpha_i^2) \cdot c \cdot \frac{\sum m_i}{m_N} & : \text{最上階} \\ 1 + (\sqrt{\alpha_i} - \sqrt{\alpha_{i+1}} - \alpha_i^2 + \alpha_{i+1}^2) \cdot c \cdot \frac{\sum m_i}{m_i} & : \text{最上階以外} \end{cases}$$

$$c = \frac{2T_I}{1 + 3T_I} \quad T_I = h(0.02 + 0.01\lambda) : \text{初期周期}$$

$$\alpha_i = \frac{i \text{ 階以上の重量}}{\text{全重量}}$$

λ : 木造又は鉄骨造の階の高さの合計の全高さに h 対する比

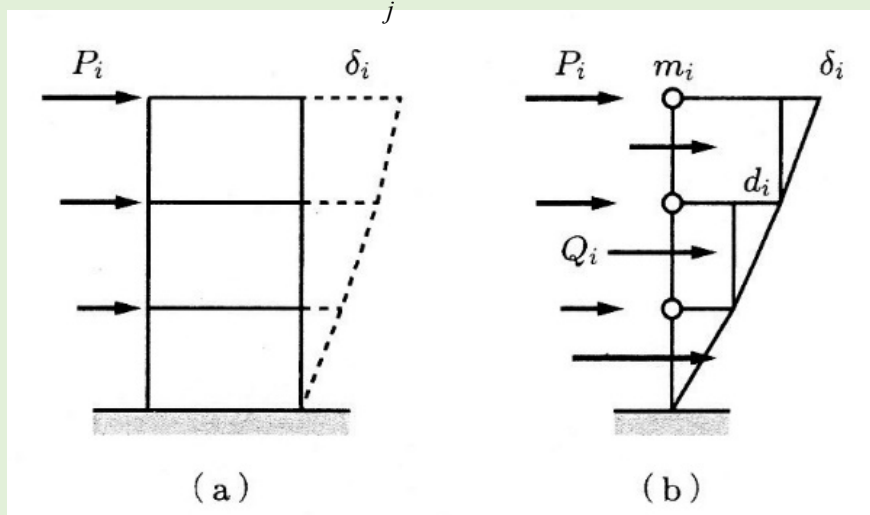
p : 階数及び限界固有周期に応じて定まる係数

q : 有効質量比に応じて定まる係数。 Mu は有効質量、 M は全質量

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静的増分解析による骨組の復元力特性

$$P_i = \frac{m_i B_i}{\sum_j m_j B_j} \cdot Q_B$$

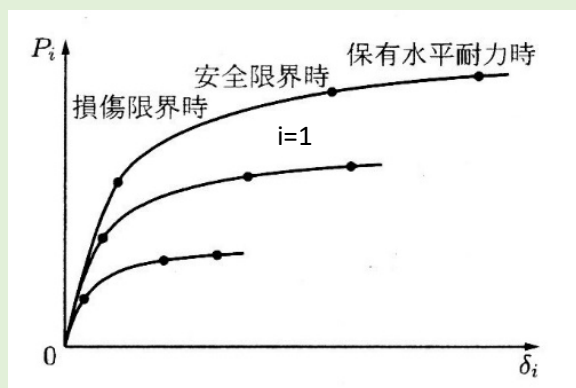


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静的弾塑性増分解析結果

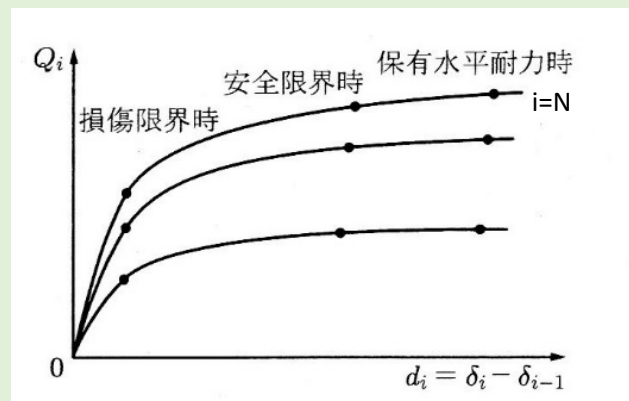
外力 P_i - 変位 δ_i 関係

$i=N$



せん断力 Q_i - 層間変位 d_i 関係

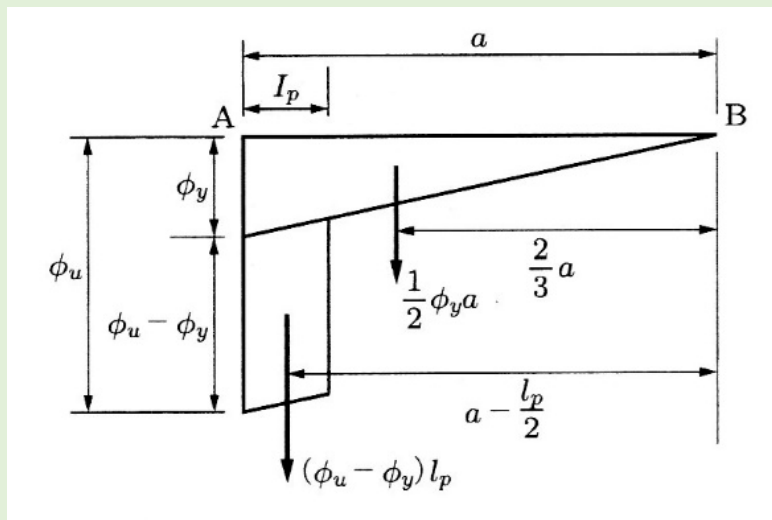
$i=1$



42

保有水平耐力を定めるための曲げ部材の限界変形角

$$Rb = \frac{\phi_y a}{3} + (\phi_u - \phi_y) l_p \left(1 - \frac{l_p}{2a} \right)$$



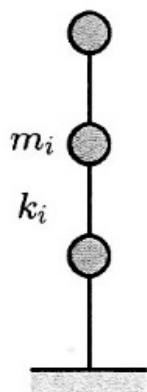
ϕ_y : 損傷限界時における
部材端の曲率

ϕ_u : 部材の最大耐力時の
ヒンジ領域での曲率

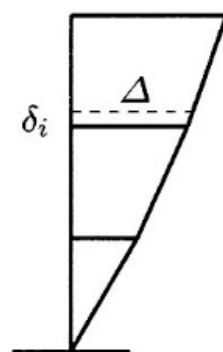
43

等価1自由度系置換と代表変位

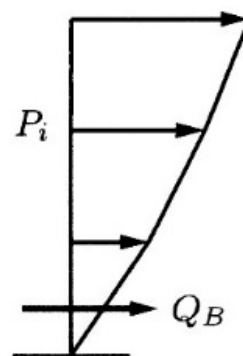
$$\Delta = \frac{\sum_i m_i \delta_i^2}{\sum_i m_i \delta_i}$$



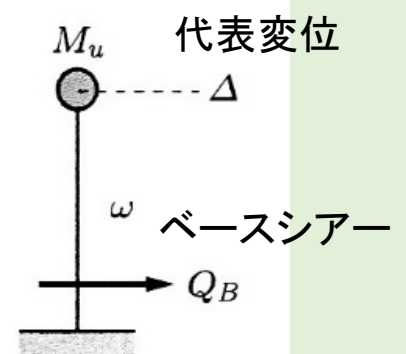
(a)



(b)



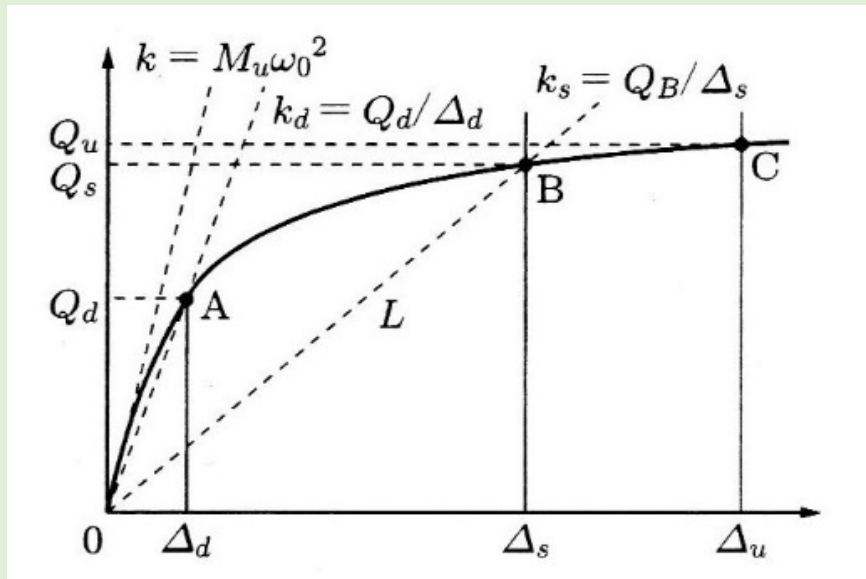
(c)



(d)

44

代表変位－ベースシア－関係(特性曲線)



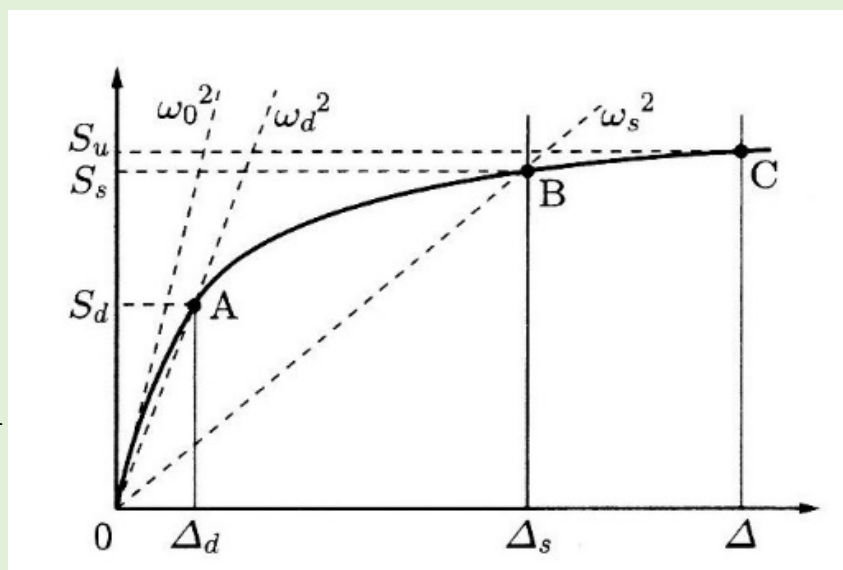
45

代表変位－代表加速度関係(性能曲線)

$$S = \omega^2 \Delta = \frac{Q_B}{M_u}$$

有効質量

$$M_u = \frac{(\sum m_i \delta_i)^2}{\sum m_i \delta_i^2}$$



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安全限界状態の等価周期と減衰

$$T_s = 2\pi \sqrt{M_{us} \frac{\Delta_s}{Q_s}}$$

$$h = \gamma_1 \left(1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{\mu}} \right) + 0.05$$

$$\gamma_1 = \begin{cases} 0.25 & \text{隣接する部材と緊結されている部材} \\ 0.20 & \text{その他の部材及び座屈を生ずる圧縮筋かい} \end{cases}$$

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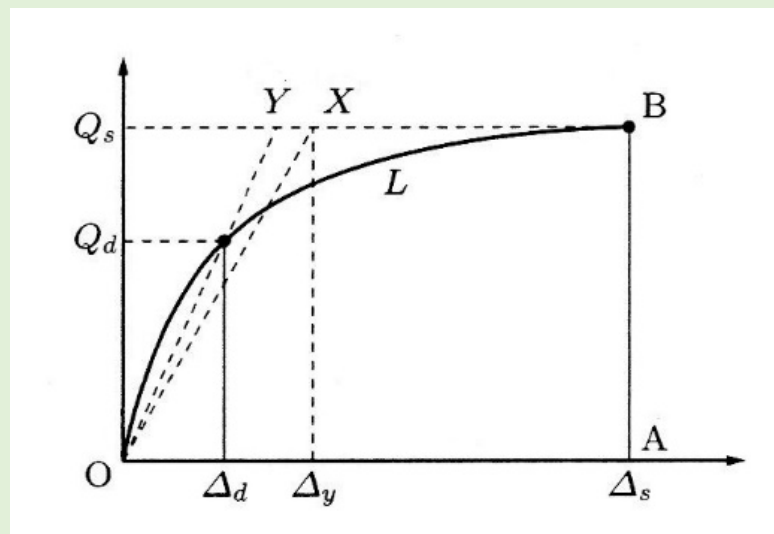
塑性率の評価

$$\mu = \frac{\Delta_s Q_d}{\Delta_d Q_s} = \frac{\omega_d^2}{\omega_s^2} \quad (\geq 1)$$

(Y点)

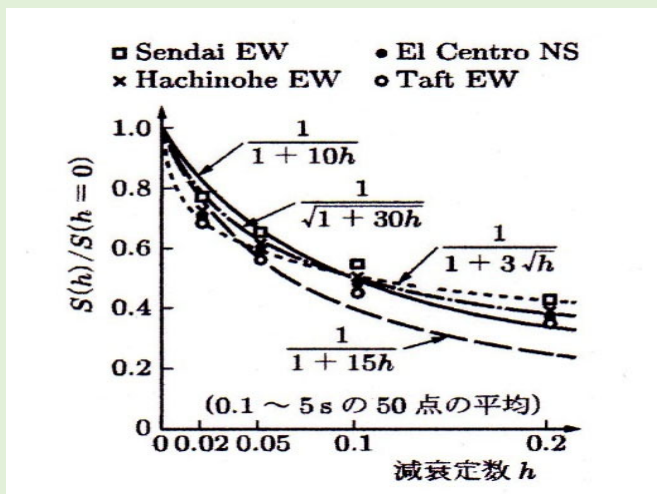
$$\mu = \frac{\Delta_s}{\Delta_y}$$

(X点)



48

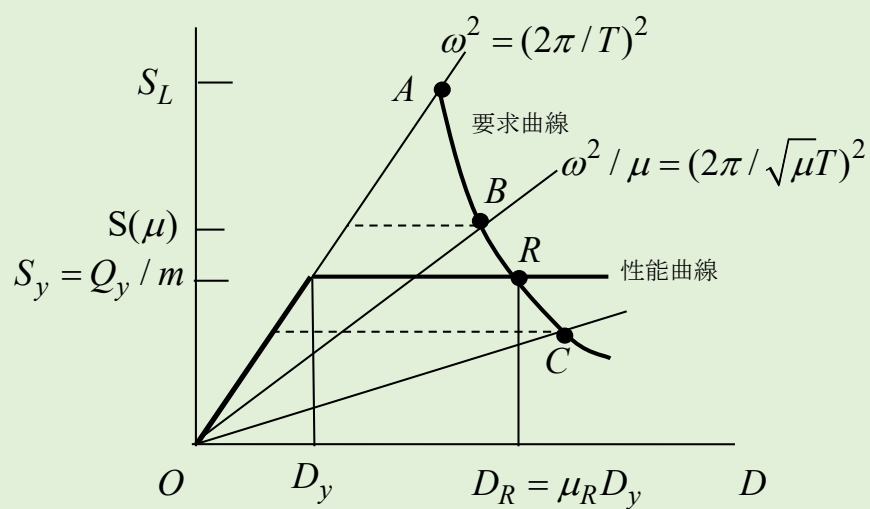
減衰による応答スペクトル値の低減



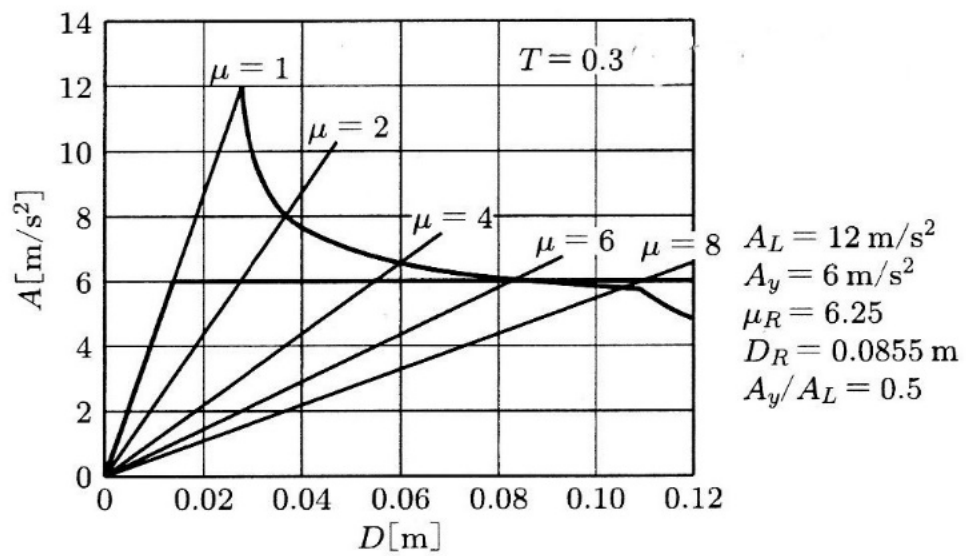
$$F_h = \frac{S(h)}{S(h=0.05)} = \frac{1.5}{1+10h}$$

49

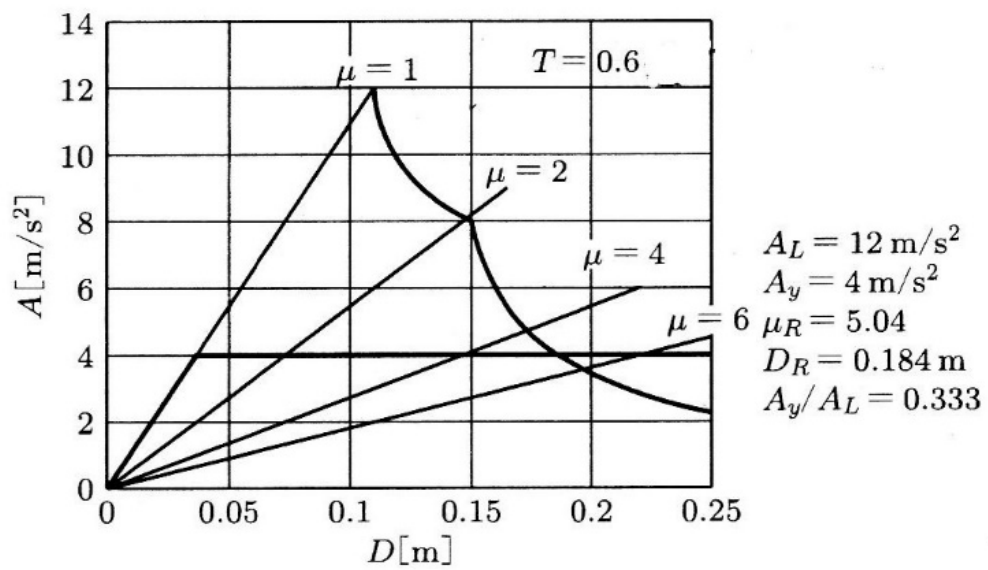
要求耐力の算定(要求曲線)



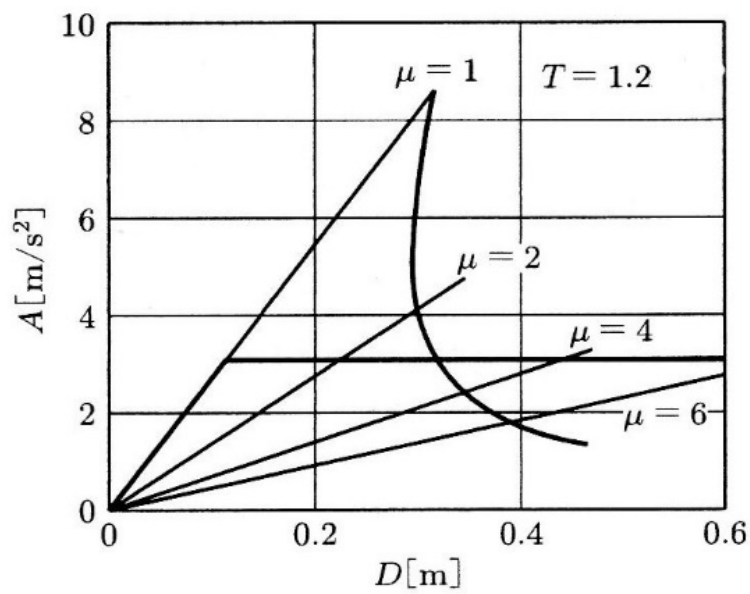
50



(a)



(b)



$$A_L = 8.64 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$A_y = 3 \text{ m/s}^2$$

$$\mu_R = 2.91$$

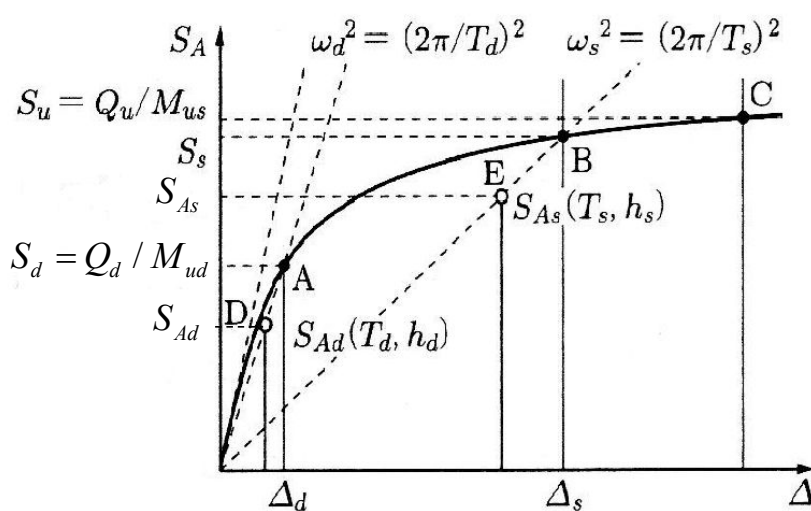
$$D_R = 0.0318 \text{ m}$$

$$A_y/A_L = 0.347$$

(c)

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耐震性能の判定



安全限界

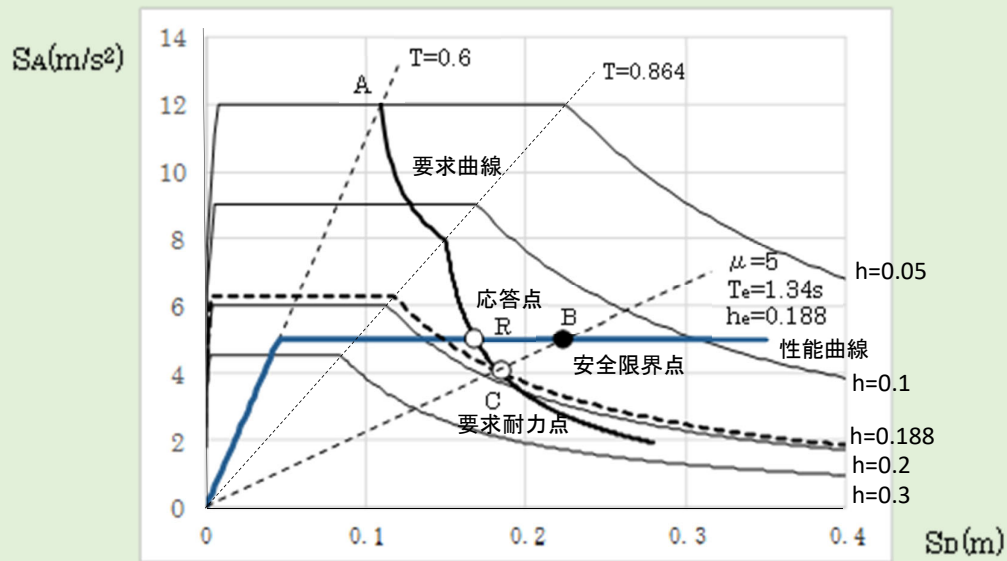
$$S_u \geq S_{As}$$

損傷限界

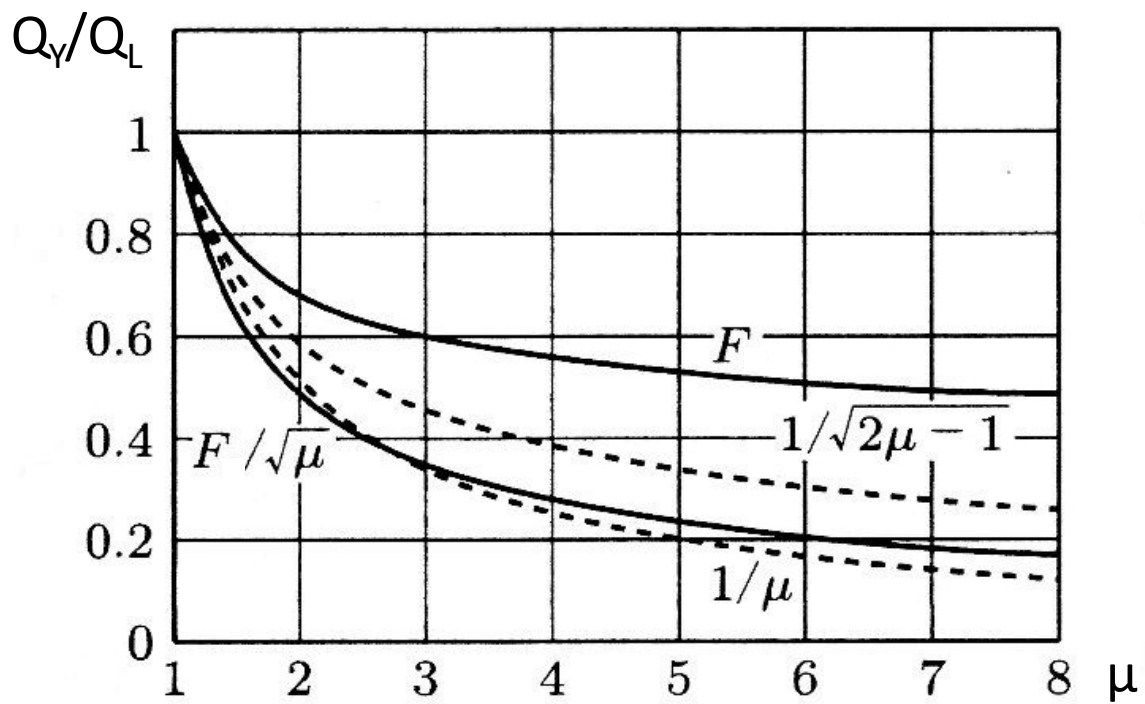
$$S_d \geq S_{Ad}$$

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加速度－変位応答スペクトルによる耐震性判定(ADRS)



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耐震設計の方向

- : 性能規定型耐震設計法のさらなる発展
- : 様々なアプローチとレベルの耐震設計手法の開発・利用
- : 技術者団体による耐震設計法のレビューと成果の公表
- : 新技術の開発と応用の促進
- : 社会の安全意識・生活安全の向上への寄与
- : 社会的な地震リスクの定量化と耐震設計への反映
- : 諸外国・他分野との情報交流・共同研究
- : 若手構造技術者の学習活動の活発化