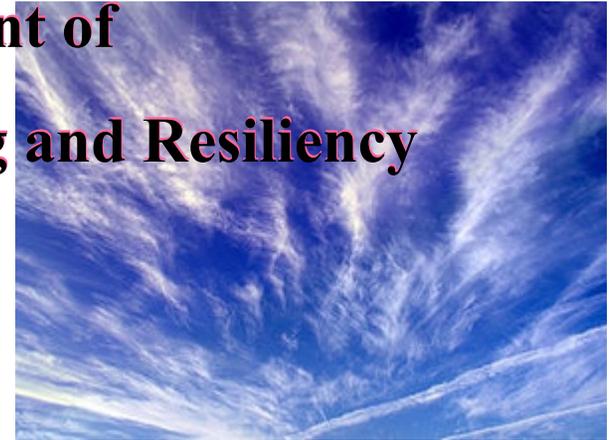


**15th U.S.-Japan Workshop on Improvement of
Structural Engineering and Resiliency**



*Seismic Response Control of the having large space
with damper and Canyon Mullion*



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AZUSA SEKKEI Co.,Ltd.
Tokyo , Japan



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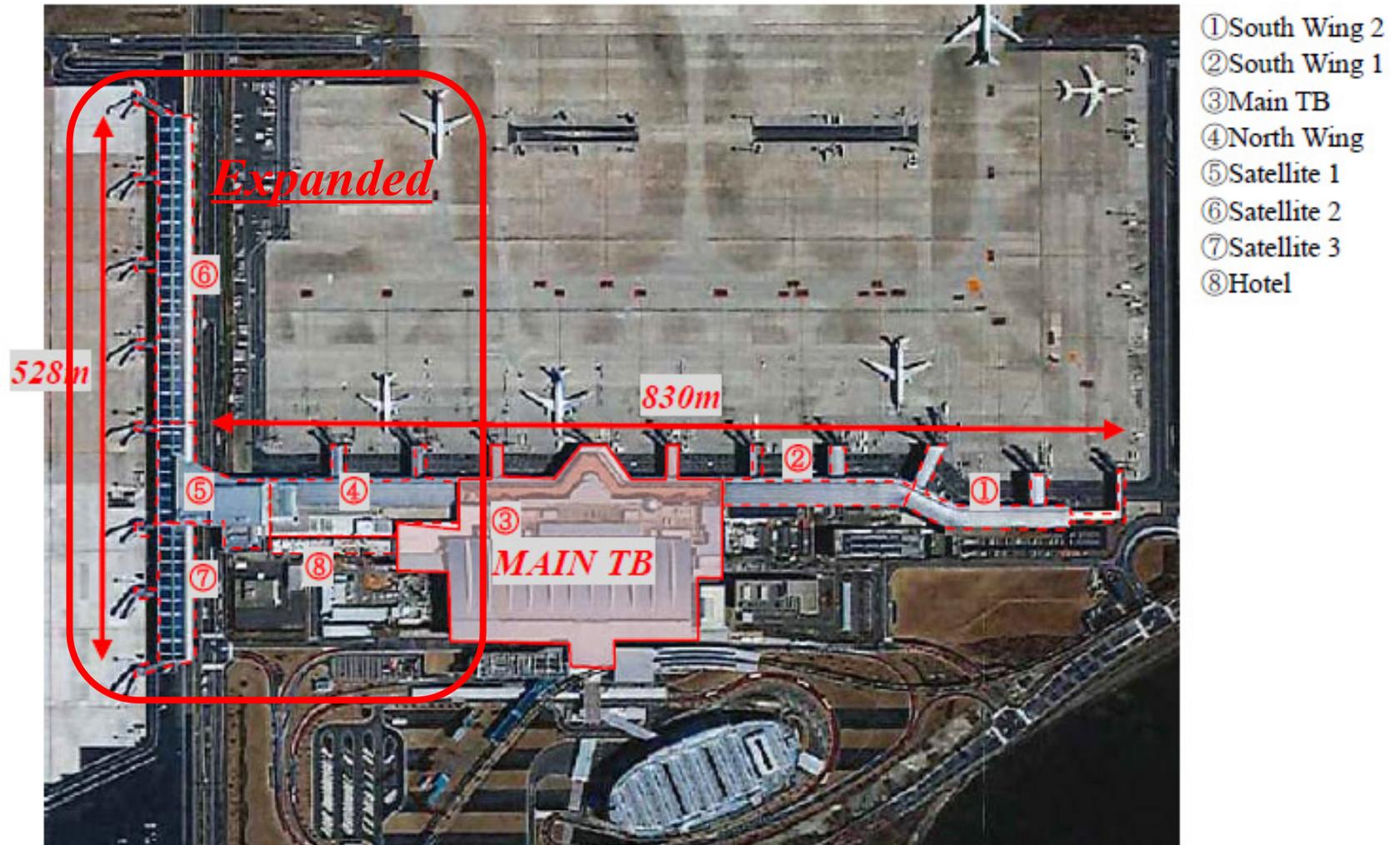
- **Introduction**
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 - **Summary of upper structure**
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Introduction-2



Introduction-3



Main Building Outline-1

Location : Tokyo , Japan

Total floor area : 134,400 m²

Number of stories : 5 stories

Height of building : 43.15m

Structure : Steel structure

with CFT Column

partly SRC or RC

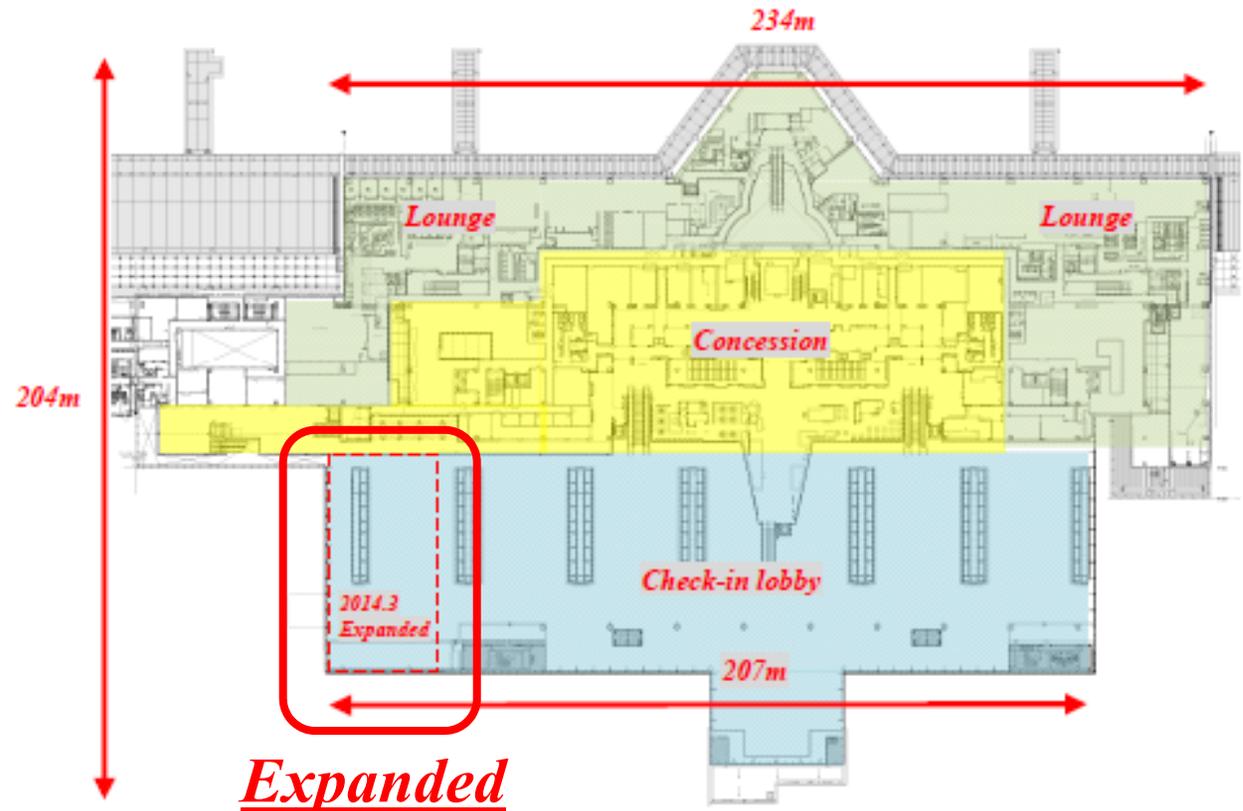
Foundation : Steel pipe piles

PHC piles

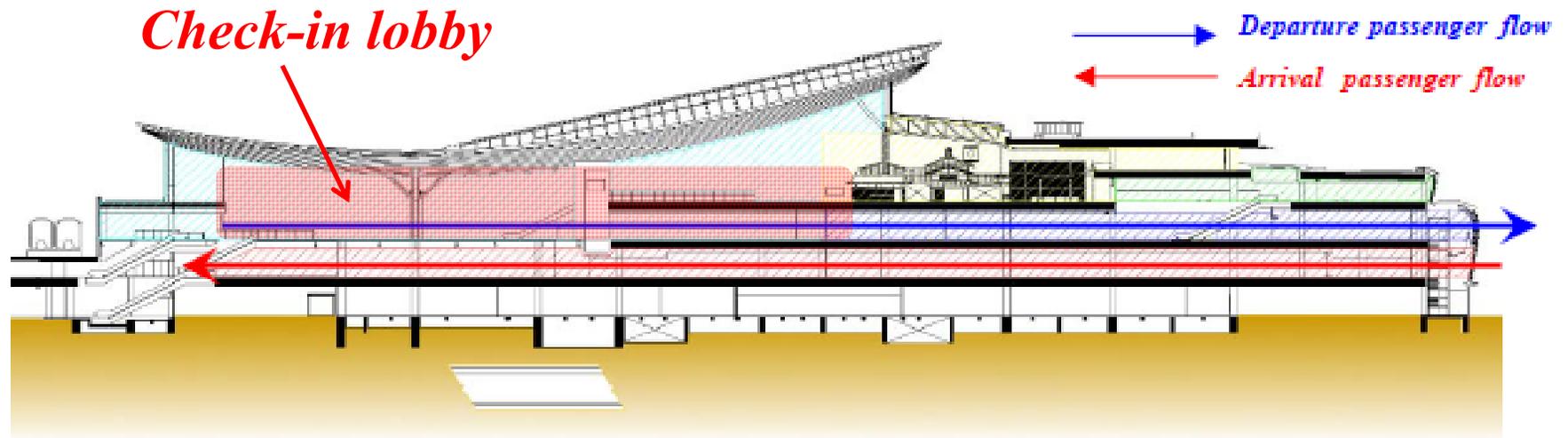
Roof finishing : Waterproofing

with stainless

steel sheet



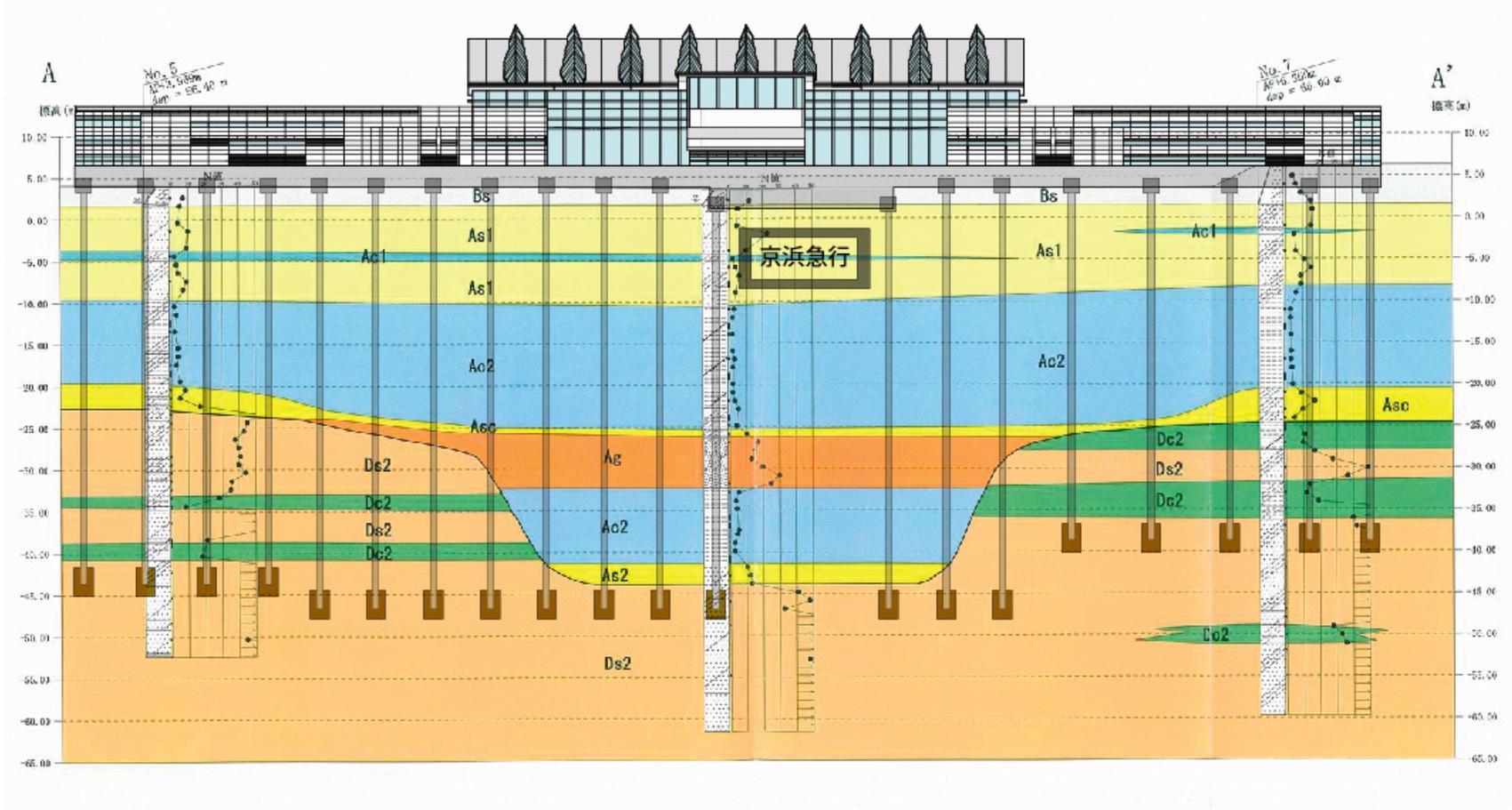
Main Building Outline-2



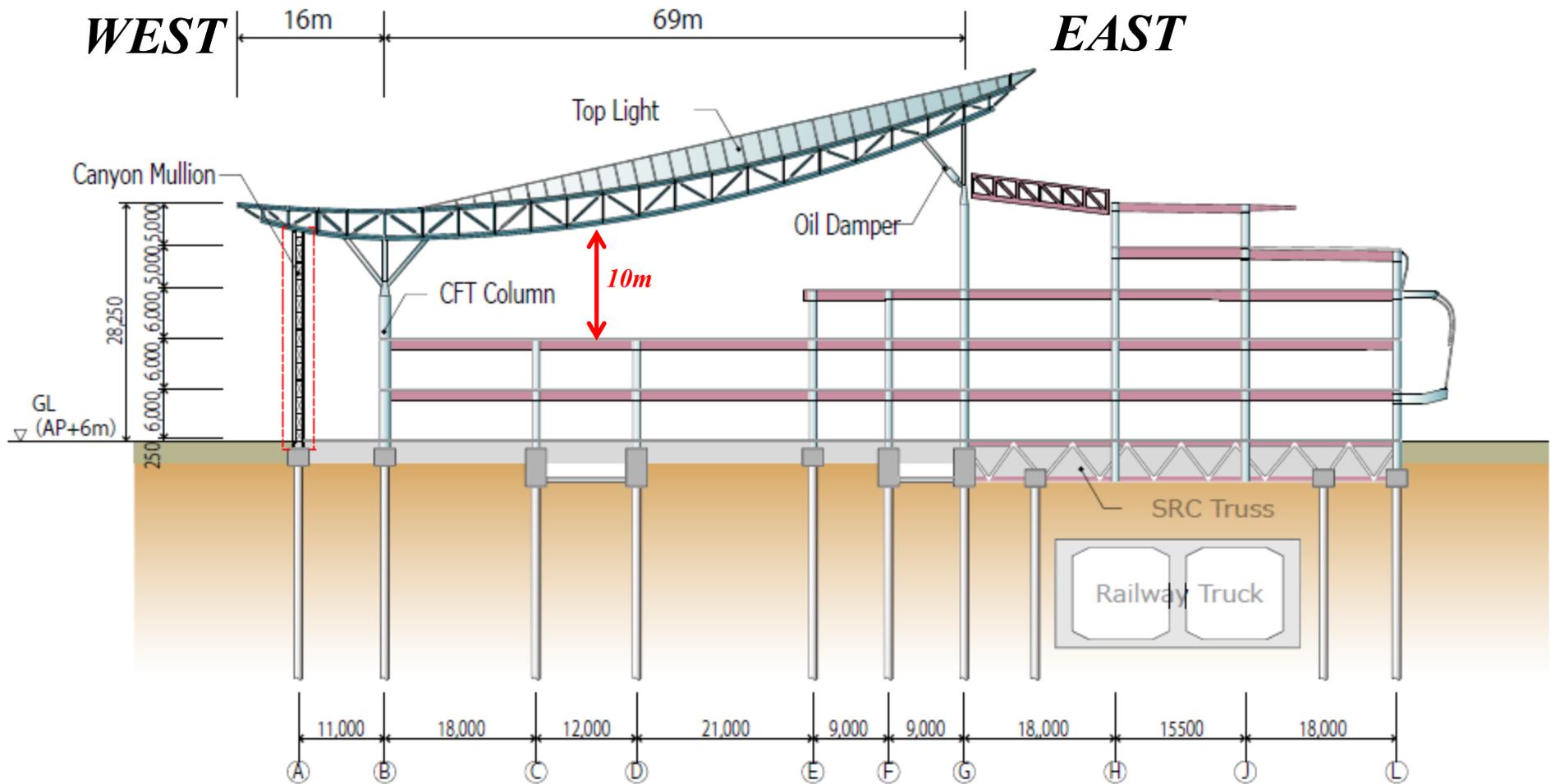
Check-in Lobby



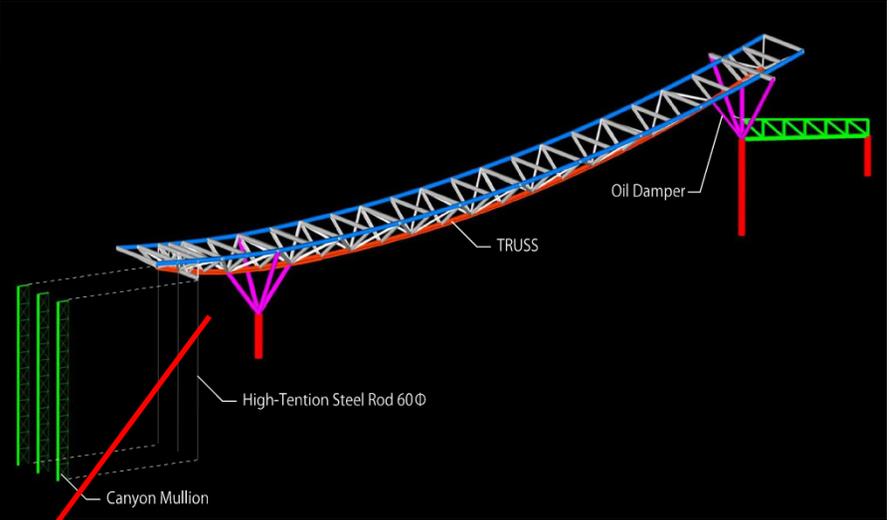
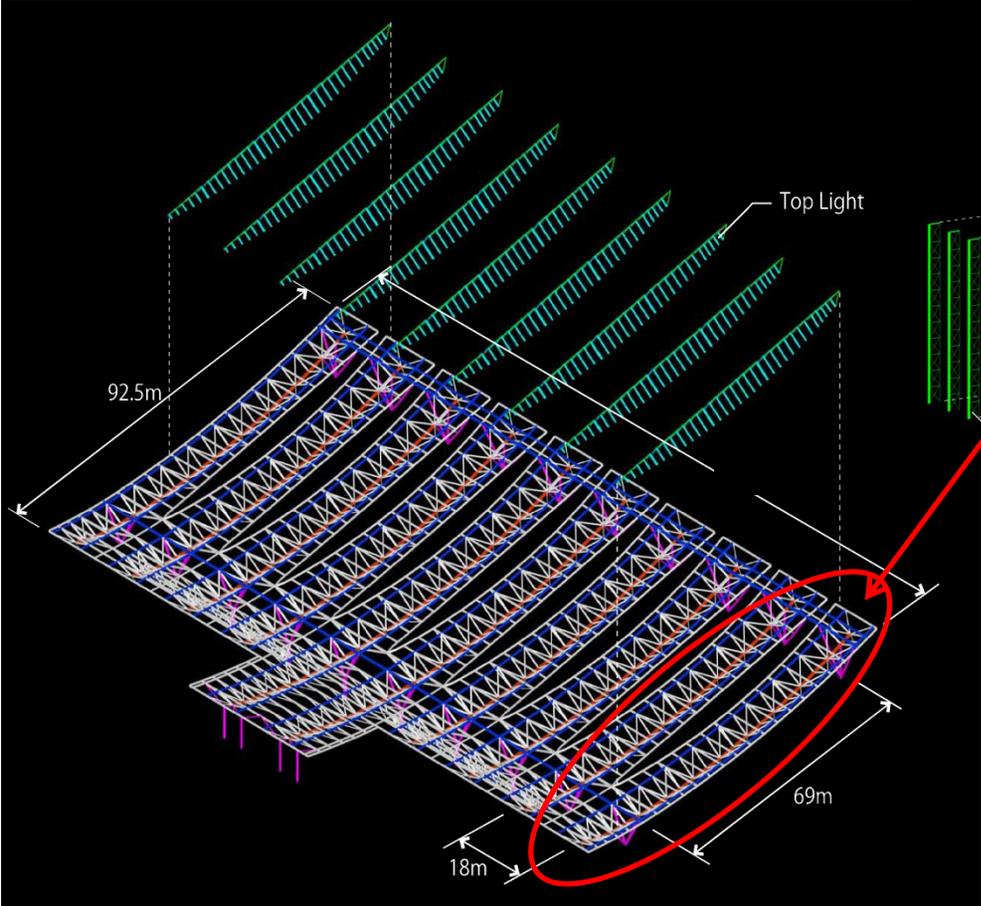
Ground / Foundation



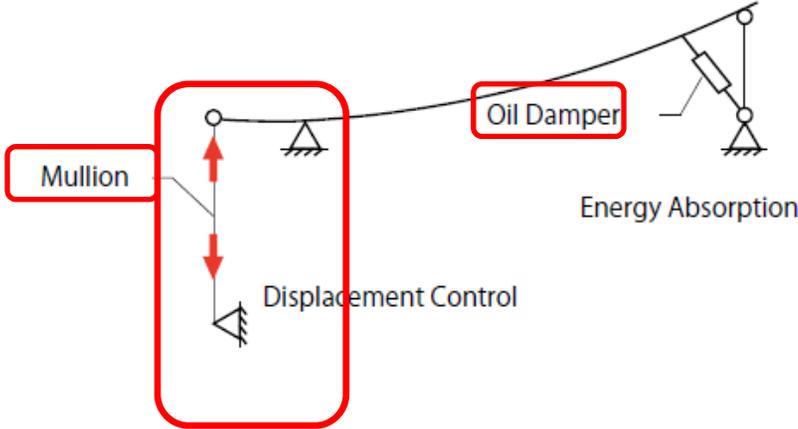
Upper Structure and Huge Roof Structure



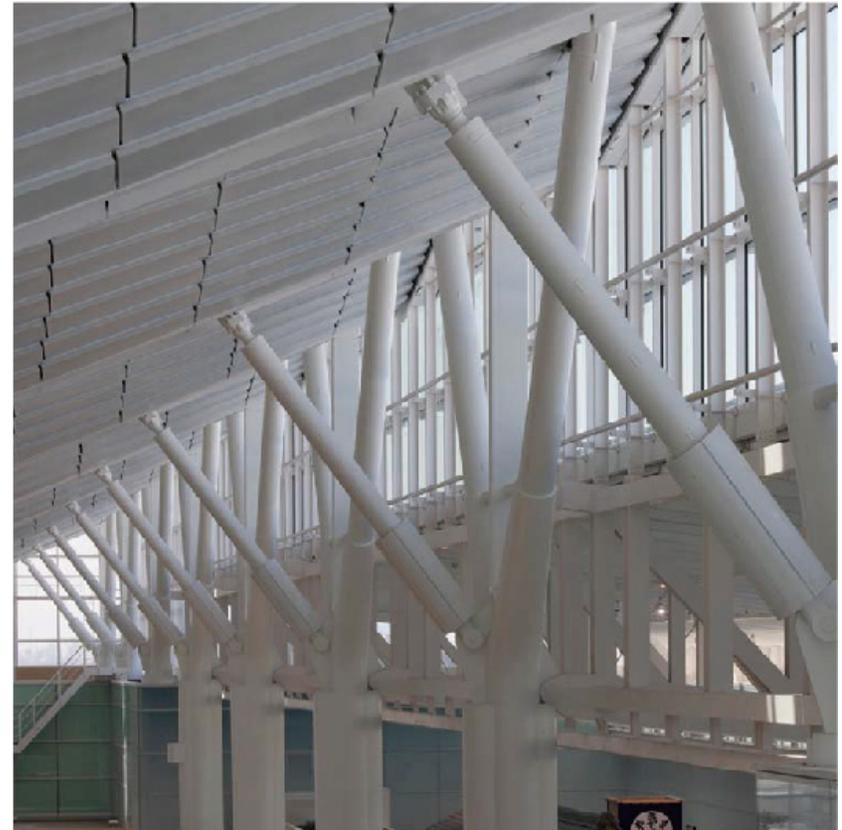
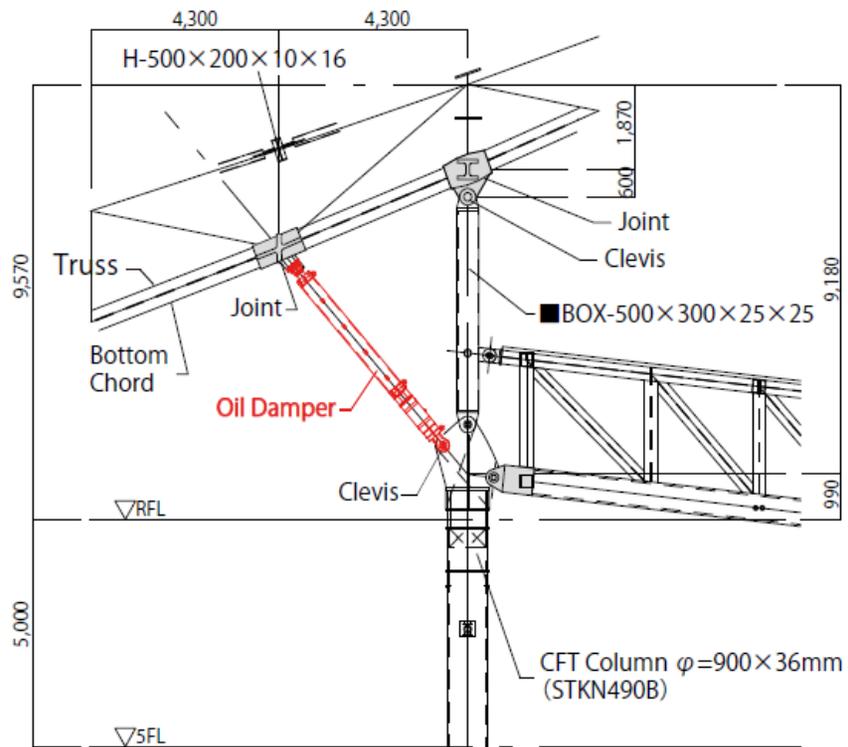
Huge Roof Structure



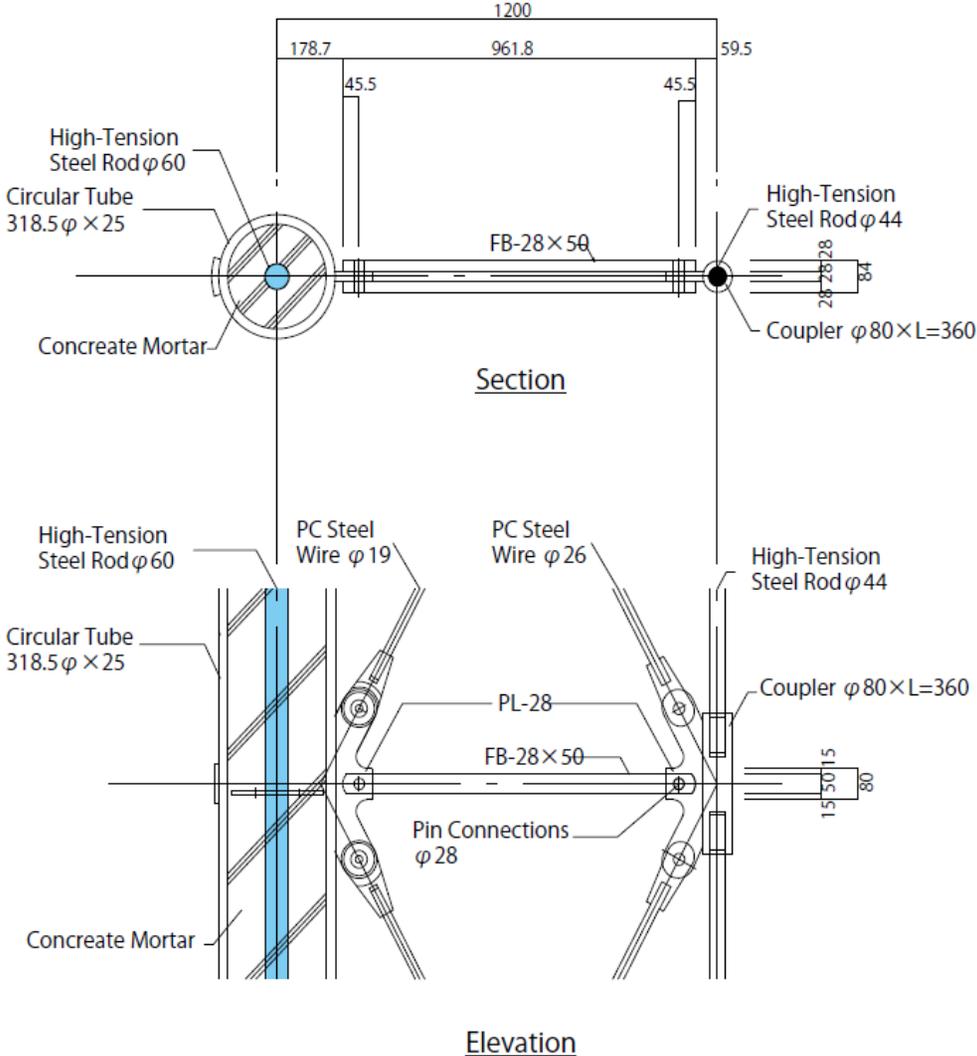
Truss + Oil Damper + Mullion



Damper System



Mullion System



Structural Design Load-1

The following 7 types of design loads are adopted.

- i)Dead load (G): self-weight of steel frames, catwalks, equipment loads, finish loads, and the like
- ii)Live load(P)
- iii)Snow load(S): snow depth of 30cm
- iv)Temperature load(T): $\pm 20^{\circ}\text{C}$
- v)Wind load(W): division II of ground surface roughness

Standard wind velocity of 38m/s (under a return period of 100 years)

Wind force coefficients are according to wind tunnel tests

vi)Seismic load(K): at the time of first-order design : $C_0=0.2$

at the time of second-order design : $C_0=0.6$

vii)Vertical load at the time of seismic loading (KV): $K_V=0.5G$



Structural Design Load-2

The following 6 types of combines design loads are adopted.

Long-term loading stress : (I) $G + P + T$

(II) $G + P - T$

Short-term loading stress: (I) $G + P + S - T$

(II) $G + P + W$

(III) $G + P + K + KV + T$

(IV) $G + P + K + KV - T$

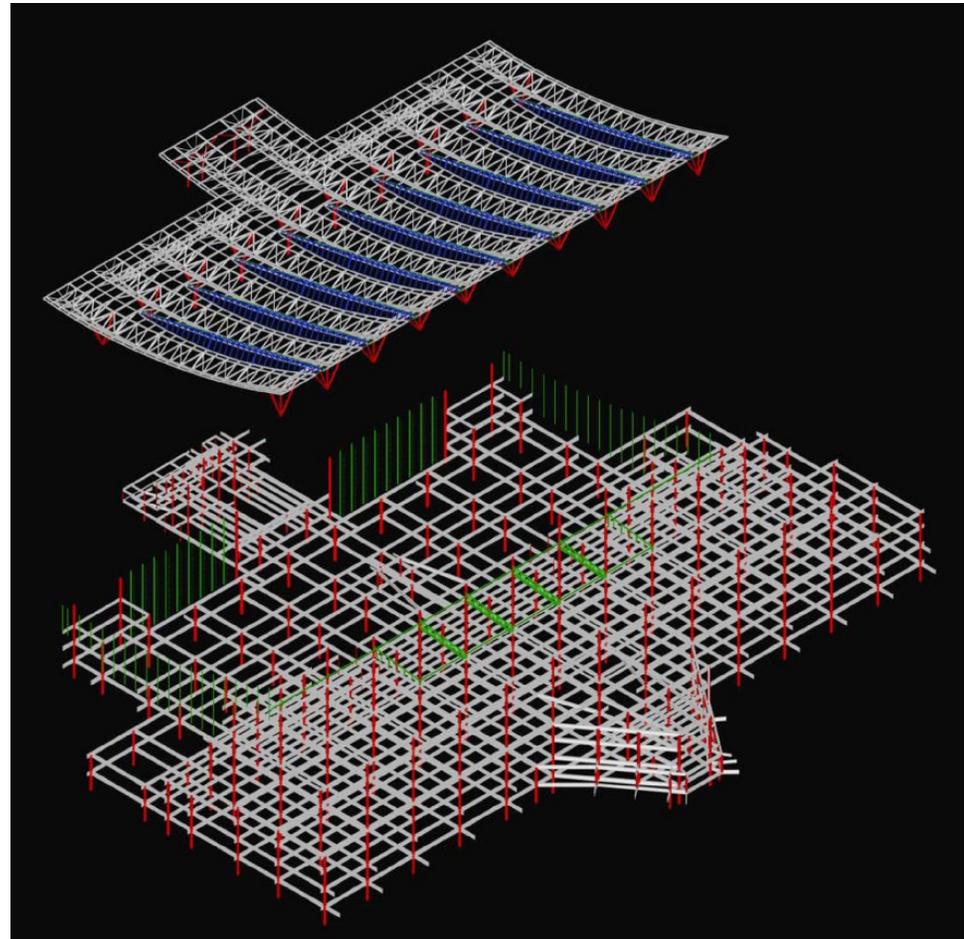


Seismic Force for Design

Seismic Forces: Modal Analysis (SRSS)

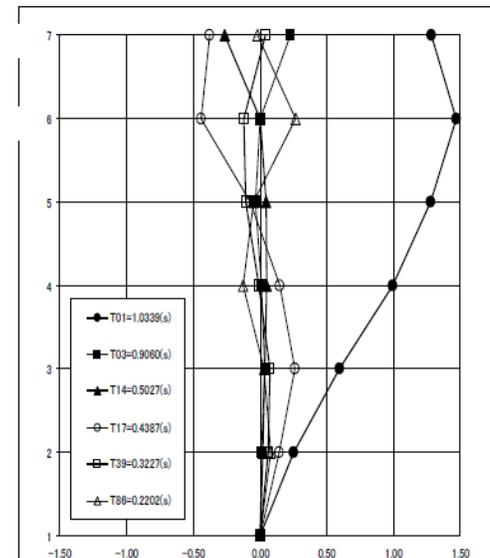
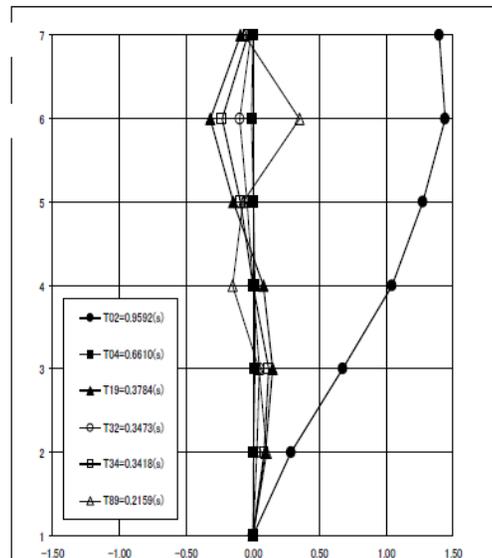
Eigenvalue analysis model

- 3-dimensional space analysis model
- The node mass
 - Pillar about 600 nodes
 - Roof about 1000 nodes
- Eigenvalue analysis
 - 100-order.

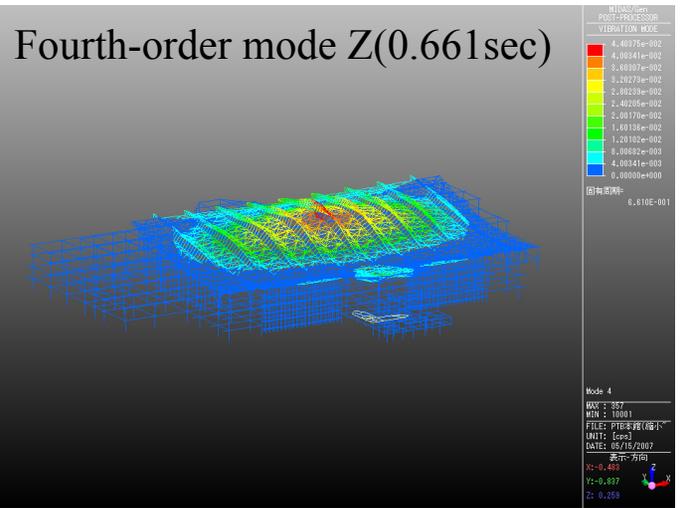
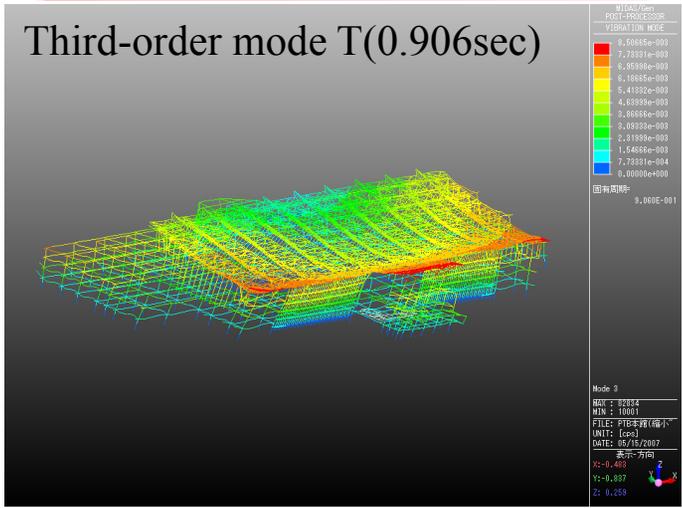
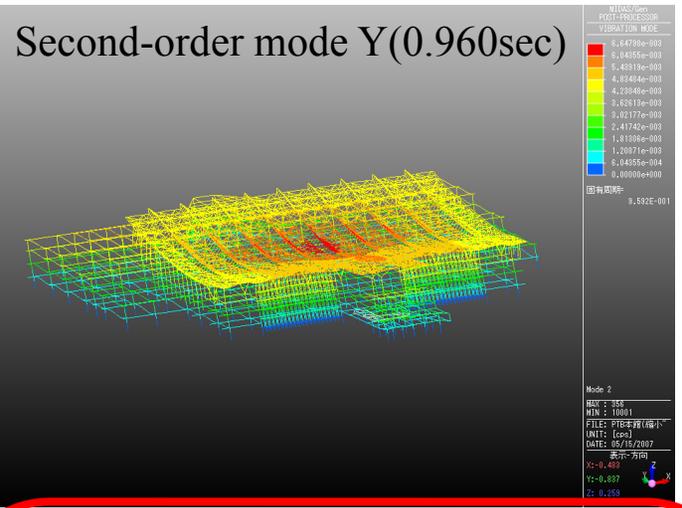
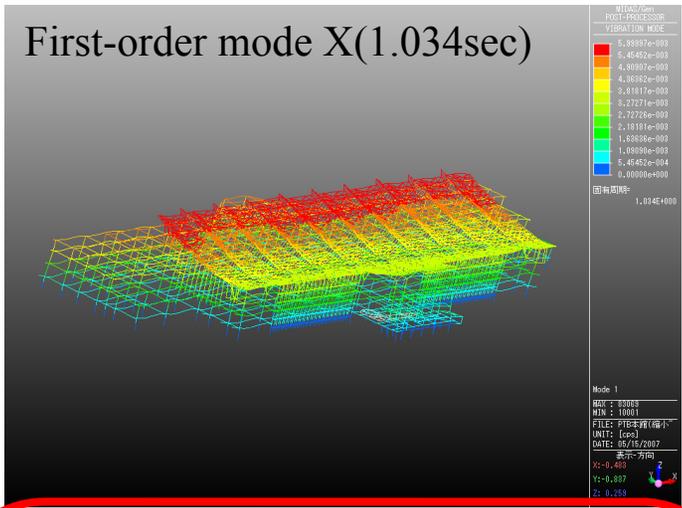


Eigenvalue Analysis -1

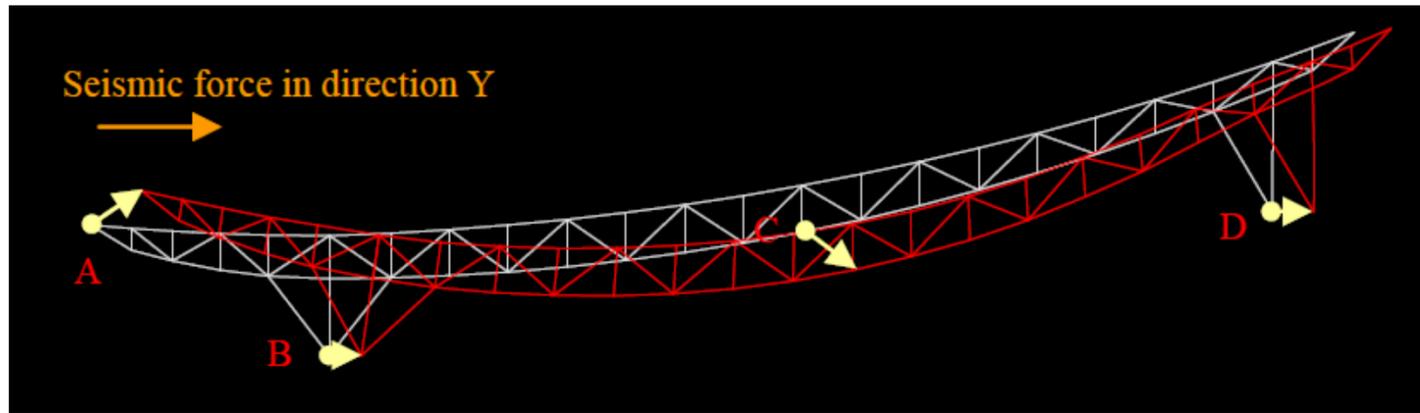
Modal order	Natural frequency (Hz)	Natural period (sec.)	Participation factor		
			β_x	β_y	β_z
1	0.967	1.034	281.81	0.68	0.01
2	1.043	0.960	-0.76	290.71	-4.65
3	1.104	0.906	54.94	0.63	0.15
4	1.513	0.661	0.10	35.33	37.97
5	1.548	0.646	1.97	-0.59	-0.15
6	1.583	0.632	-0.06	-6.49	-17.45
7	1.645	0.608	-4.42	0.30	0.25
8	1.700	0.590	-0.07	2.79	9.47
9	1.775	0.563	-6.55	-0.18	-0.05
10	1.860	0.538	0.13	4.74	-7.14



Eigenvalue Analysis-2



Seismic Displacement of the Huge Roof

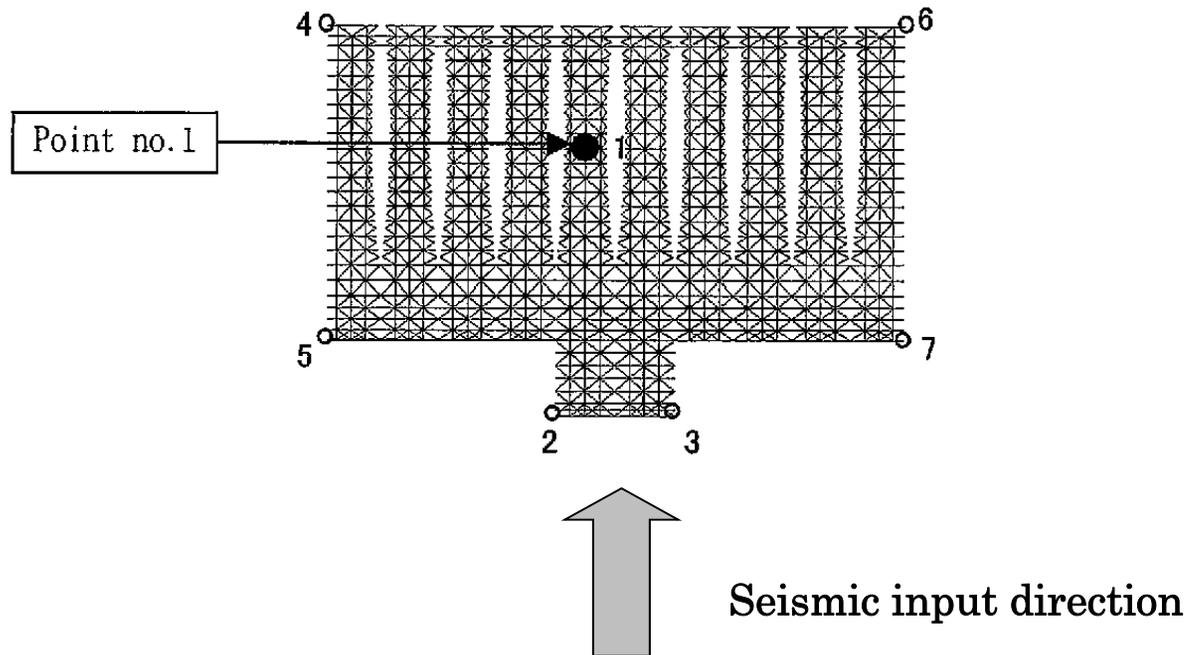


Location	Direction	Case 1	Case2	Case1/Case2
A	Δy	261	315	0.83
	Δz	84	210	0.40
B	Δy	198	195	1.02
C	Δy	264	306	0.86
	Δz	-159	-234	0.68
D	Δy	249	255	0.98



Seismic Response Analysis results

Wave	Acceleration(cm/sec ²)			Displacement(mm)		
	Case1	Case2	Case1/Case2	Case1	Case2	Case1/Case2
HACHINOHE	666	993	0.67	-130	-160	0.82
KOBE	-675	1804	0.38	130	-240	0.55
RANDOM1	-821	1853	0.44	-150	-250	0.60
RANDOM2	786	1801	0.44	140	-260	0.54
RANDOM3	785	-1762	0.45	160	-240	0.67



Conclusions

- ★ High-strength steel between cantilever beams in the large roof and basement made it possible to reduced vertical movement when huge earthquakes happen.
- ★ The result assured that oil-damper made it possible to reduced acceleration and displacement when huge earthquake happen.



Thank you very much for kind attention

