

Response Modification of Urban Infrastructure

都市施設の免震設計

(6) 第5章 長周期化とエネルギー吸収性能の 増大に基づく免震設計(1)

(6) Chapter 5 Seismic Isolation of Bridges (1)

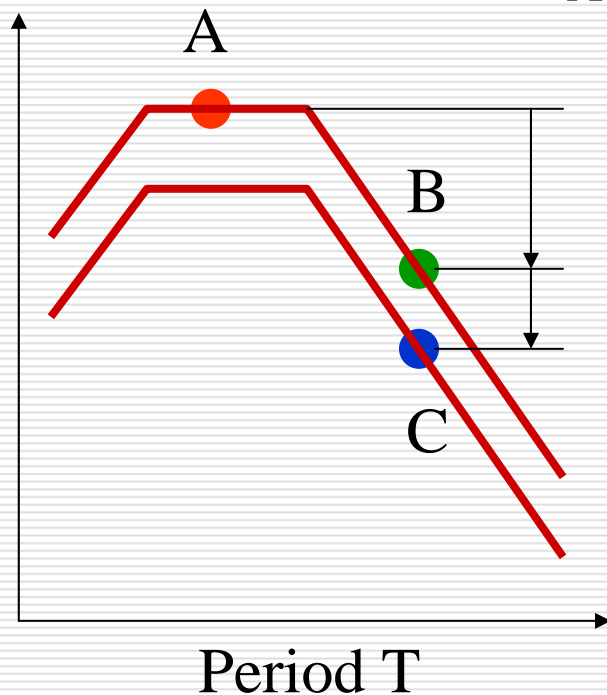
東京工業大学
川島一彦

Kazuhiko Kawashima
Tokyo Institute of Technology

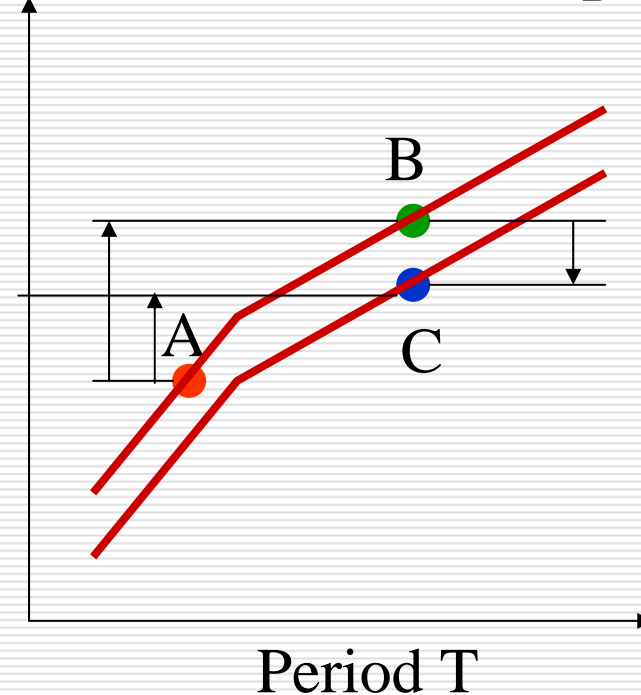
5.1 Basic Principle of Seismic Isolation

(1) Reduction of response displacement and acceleration due to period shift and increasing damping ratio

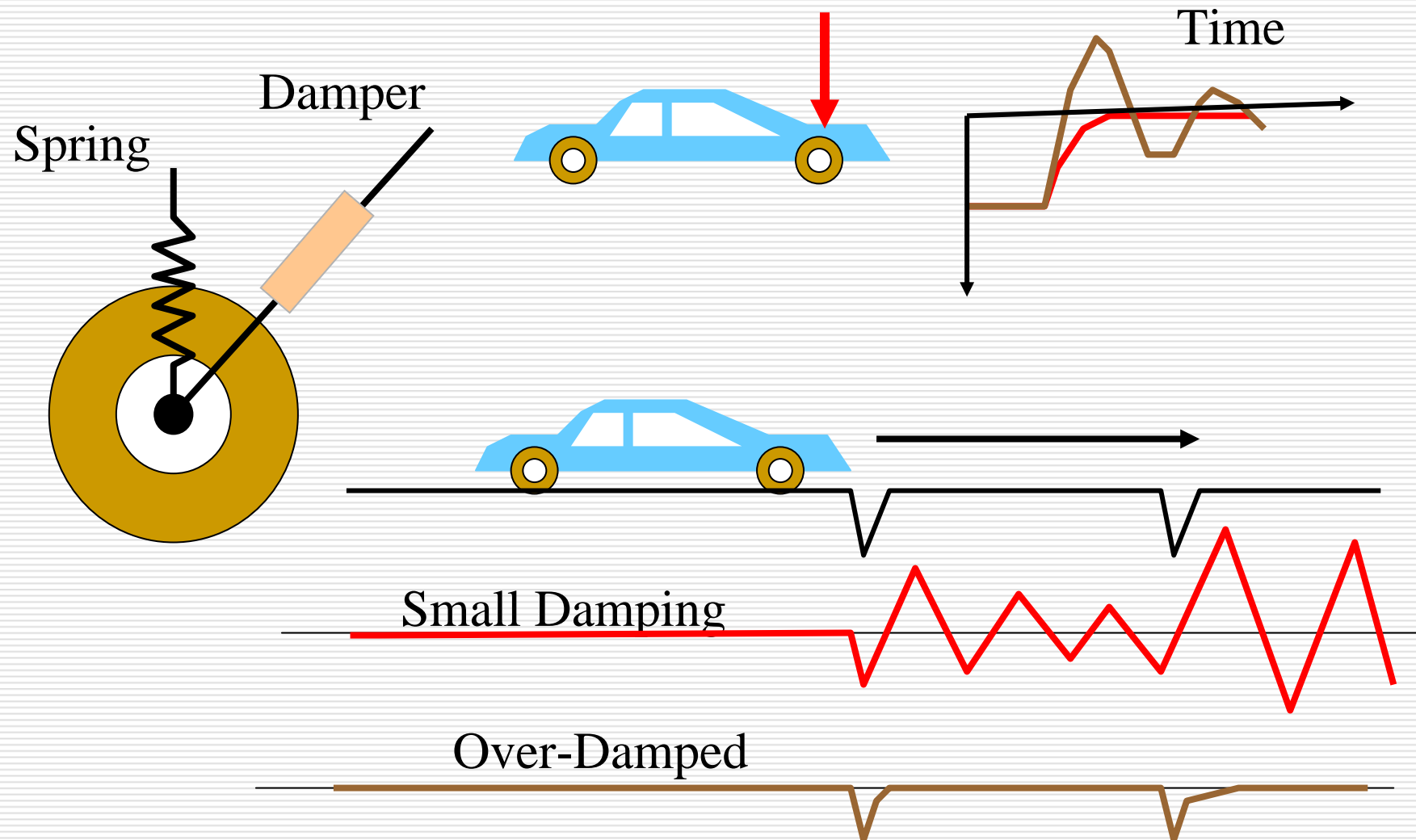
Response Acceleration S_A
加速度応答スペクトル S_A



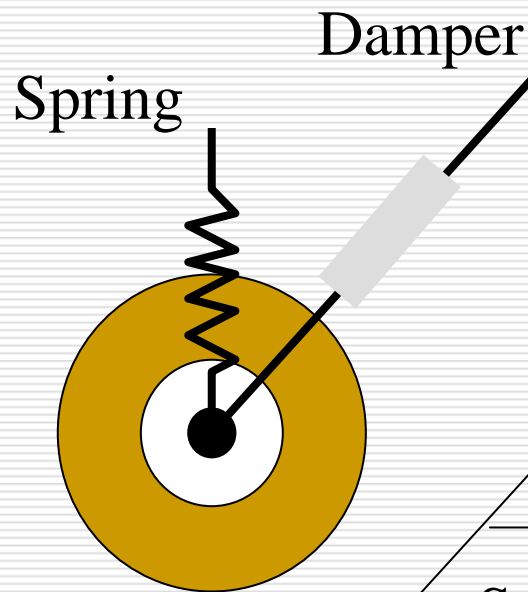
Response Displacement S_D
変位応答スペクトル S_D





(2) Why is the Energy Dissipation Required ?

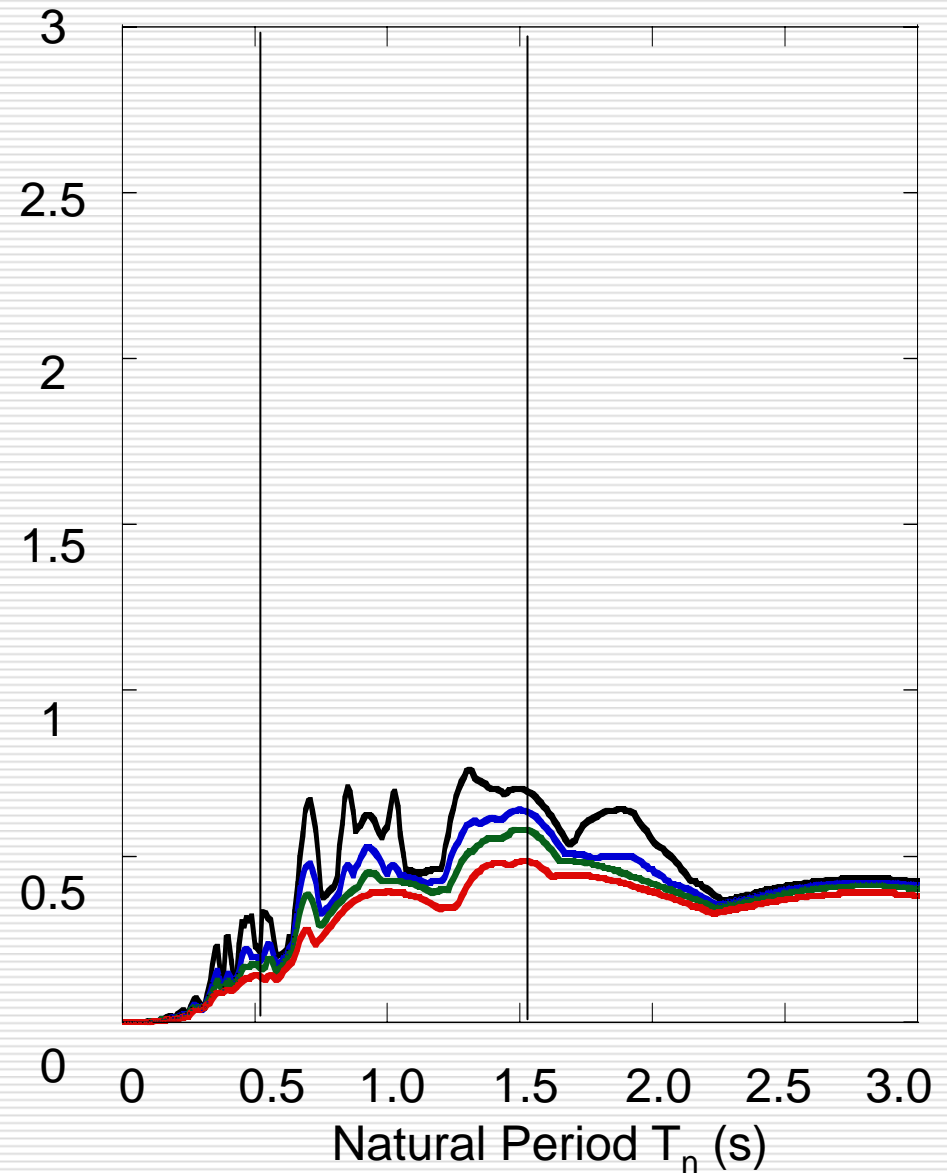
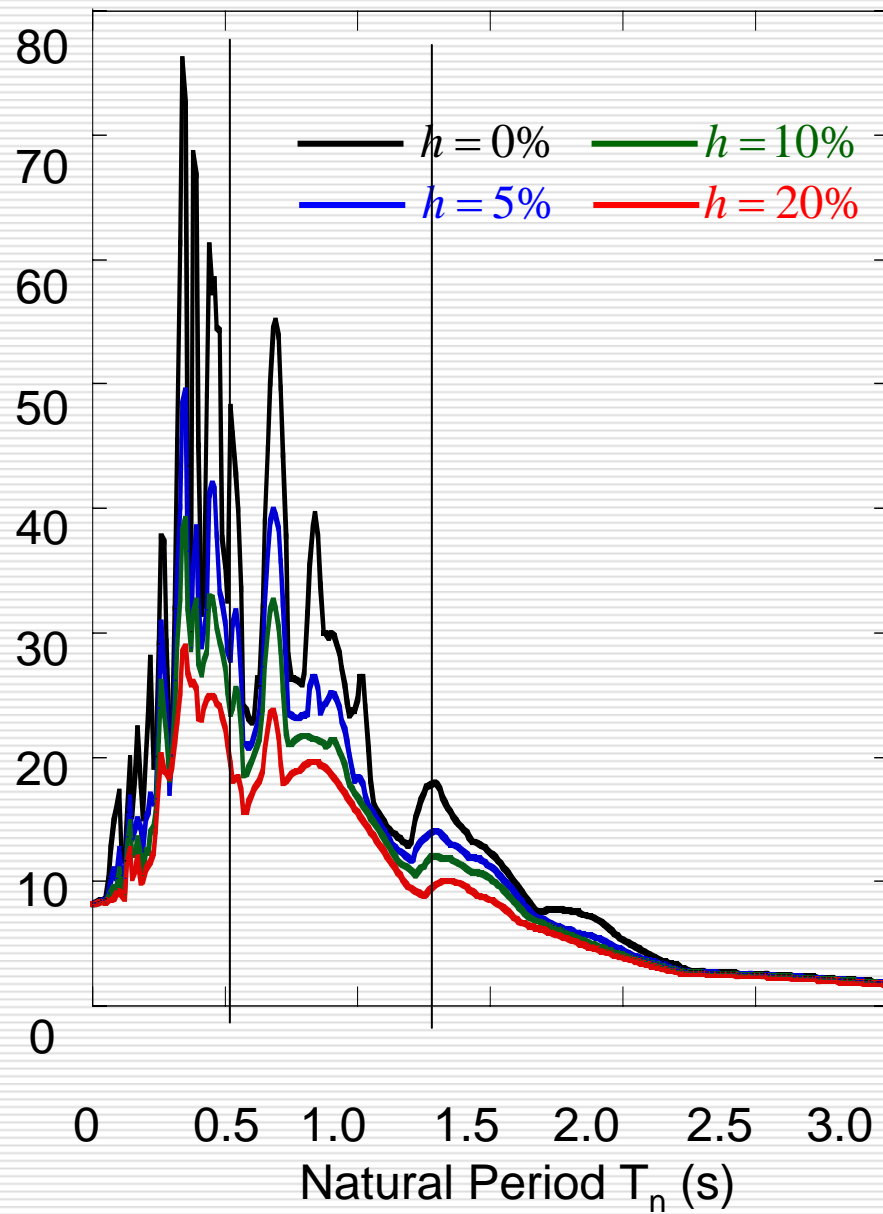


(3) Why is the Increase of Natural Period (Period Shift) Required ?

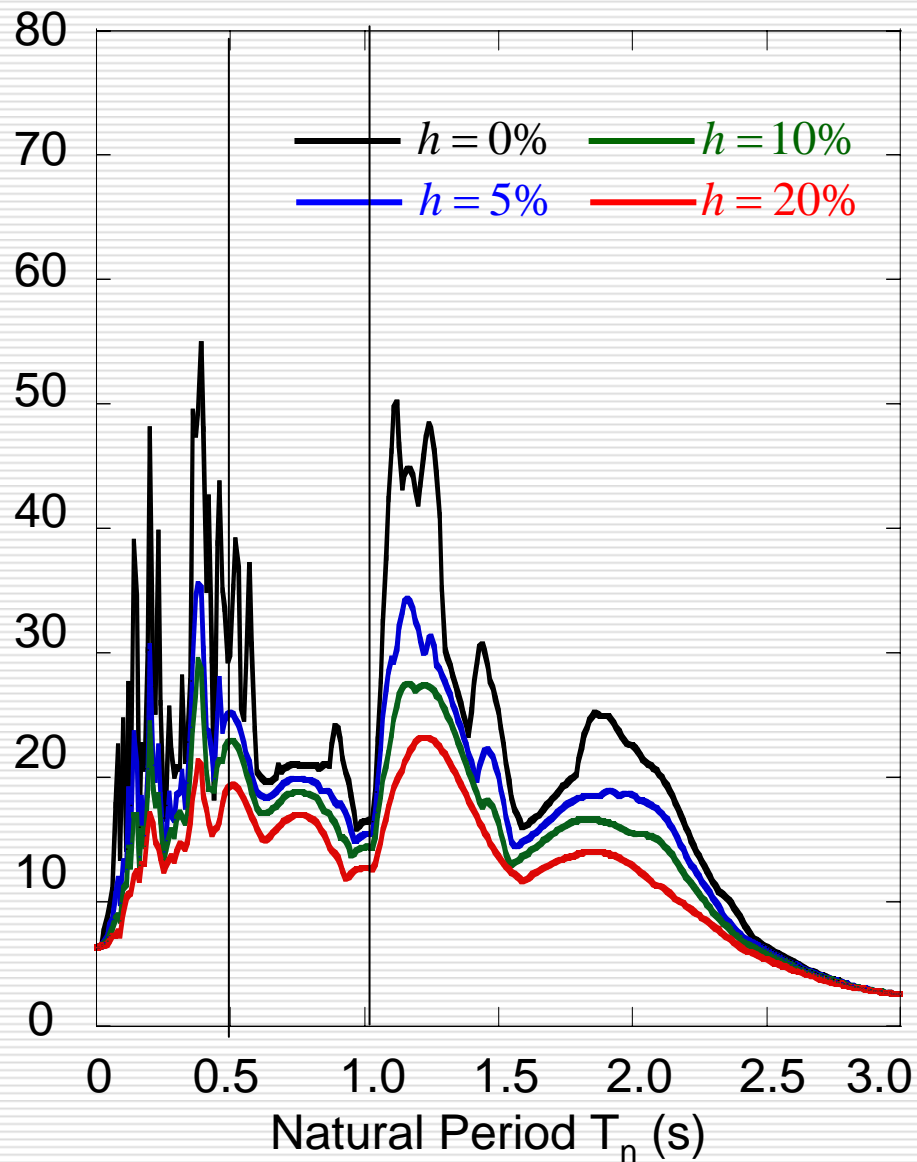


| | | |
|-------------------------|--|---|
| |  |  |
| Spring | Stiff | Soft |
| Shock = Acceleration | Strong | Weak = Comfortable |
| Displacement | Small | Large |

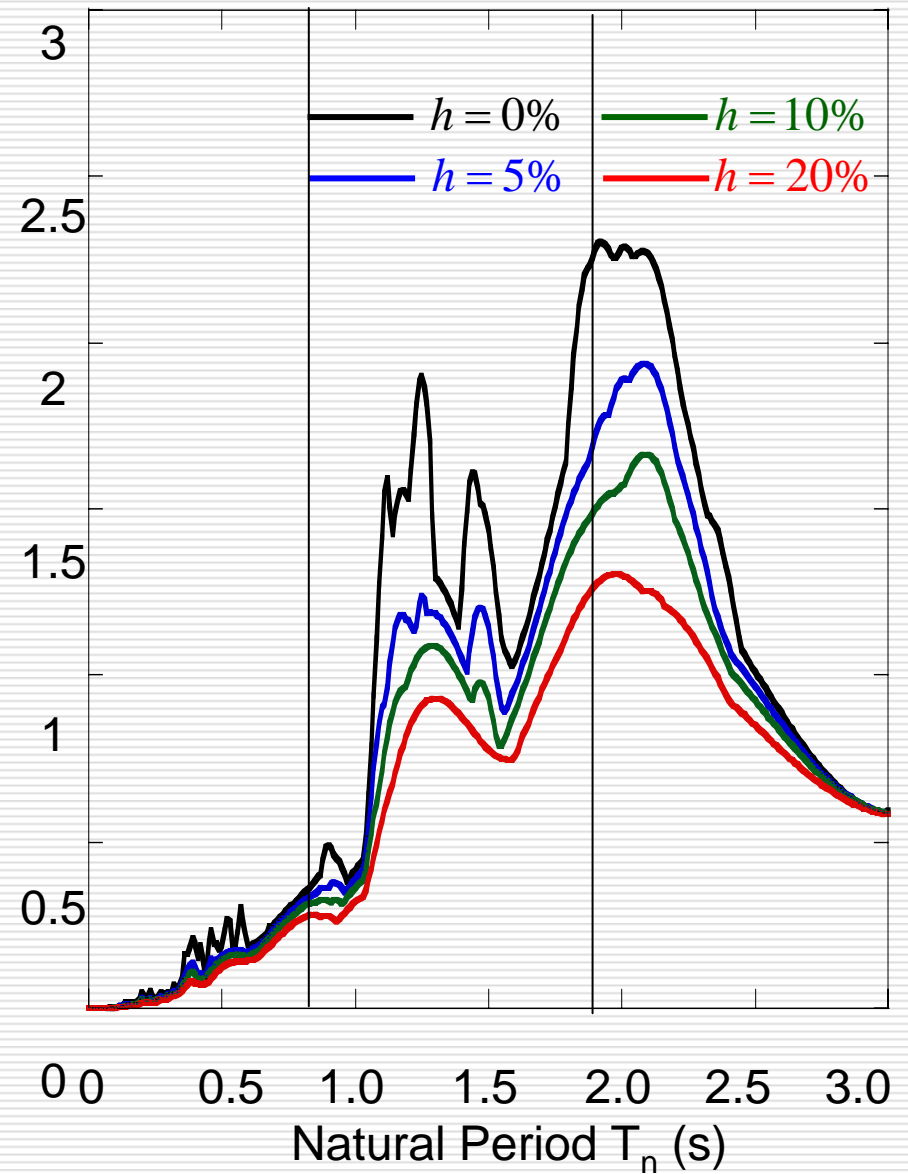
JMA Kobe Ground Motion



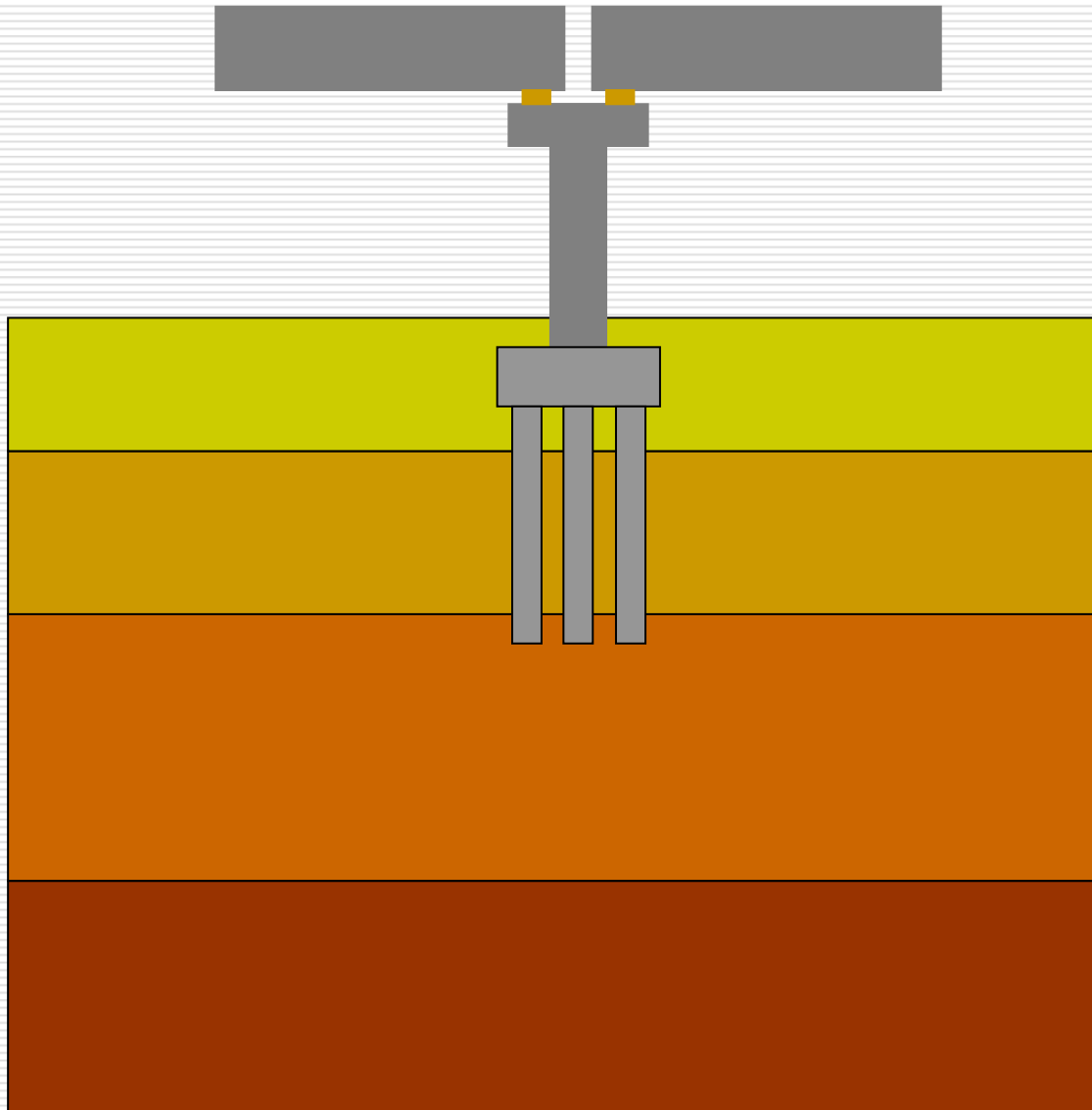
JR Takatori Ground Motion



JR Takatori



Natural Period of a Bridge Depends on Various Factors



5.2 How can we dissipate energy? どうすればエネルギー吸収ができるのか？

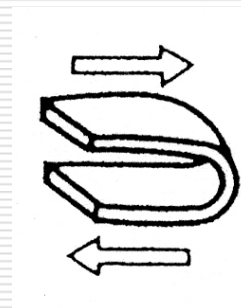
1) Various principles

- Energy dissipation due to plastic deformation of steel devices

Torsion



Bending



Mild steel, lead, etc.

- Viscous fluid
-

2) Steel dampers

Torsion (ねじり)

Flexural (曲げ)

Flexural

Flexural

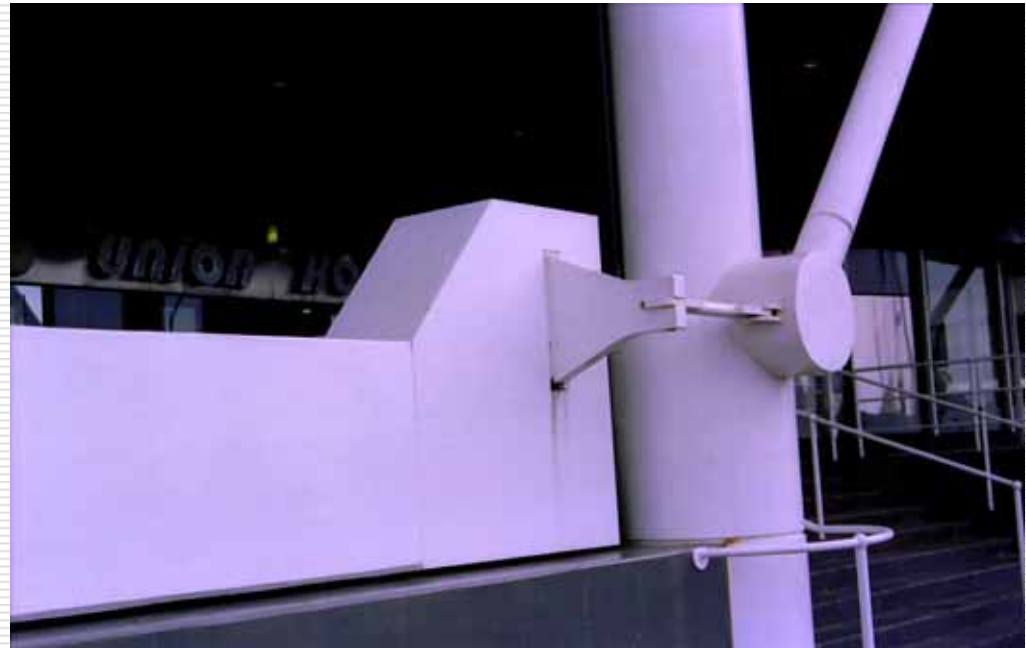
Flexural

Fatigue due to repeated plastic deformation?

3) Implementation of Steel Plate Isolators to Buildings



New Zealand



4) Implementation of Torsion Dampers to a Bridge

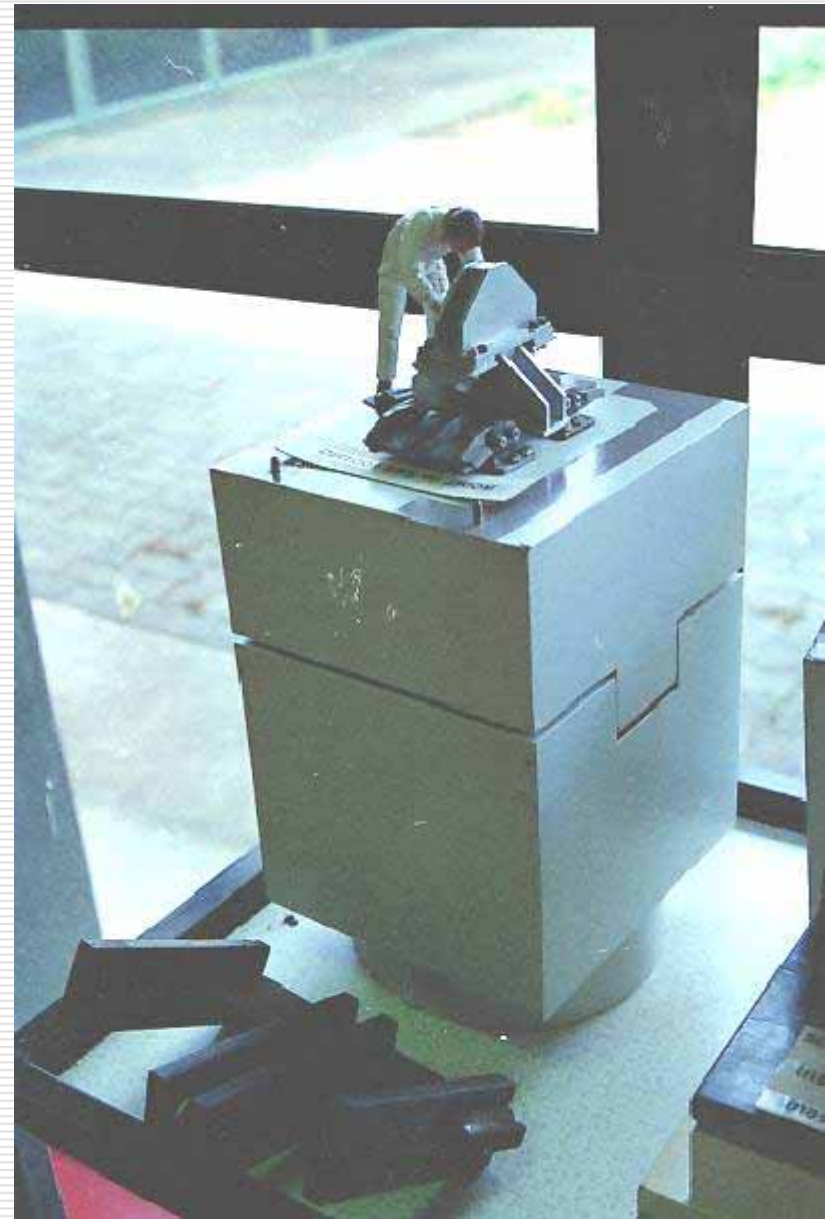
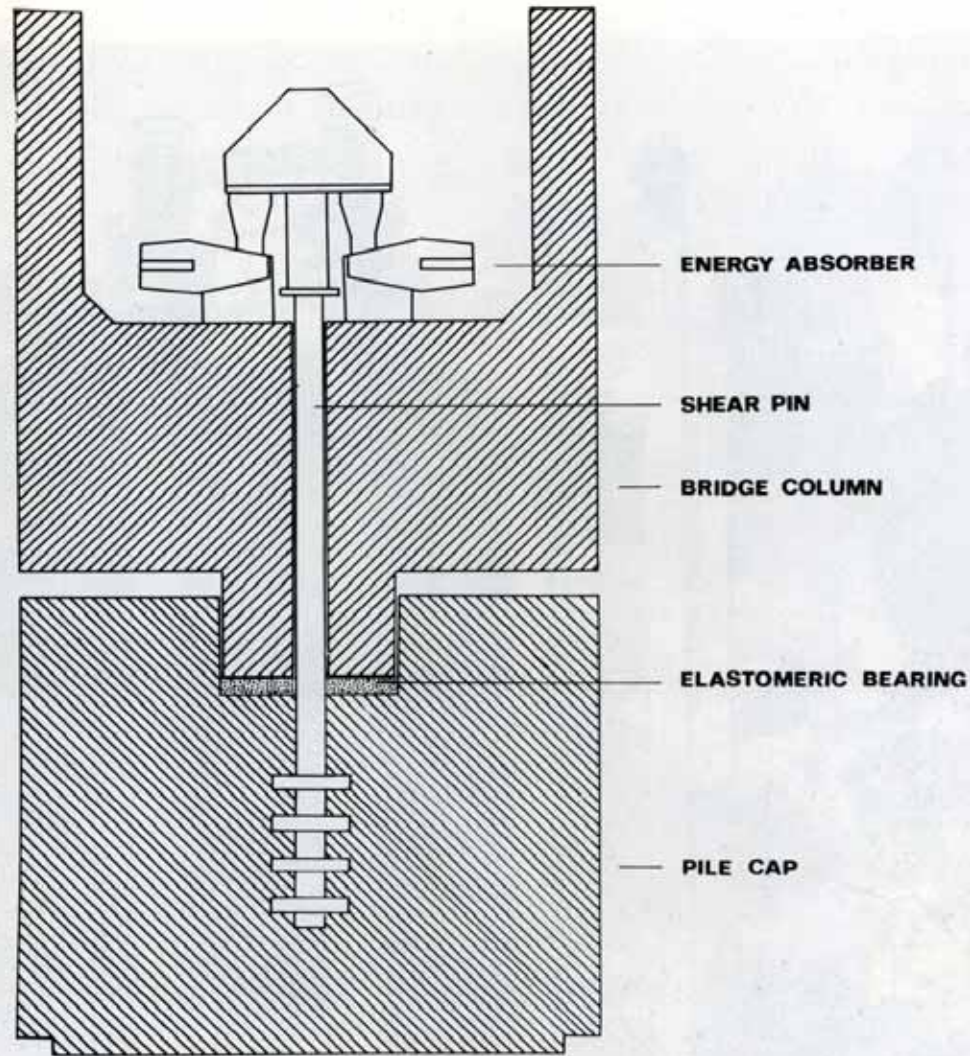
Stepping structure using steel torsion energy dissipators

South Rangitikei Bridge,
New Zealand

1972



Stepping Piers



Skinner, Robinson & McVerry (1993)

Mechanical Torsion Damper



Torsion Plate Damper



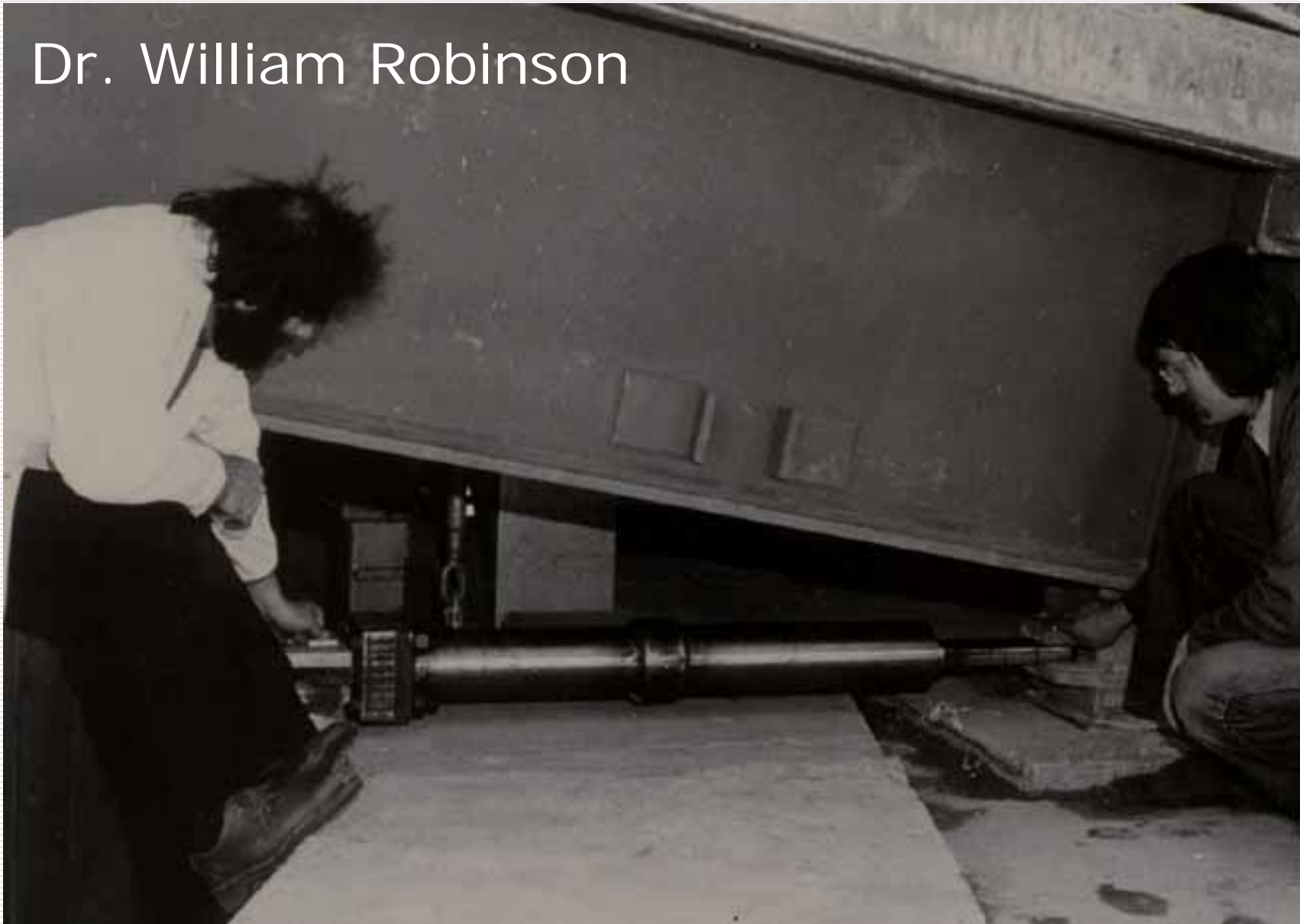
5) Implementation of Lead Extrusion Dampers 鉛 押し出し式ダンパー

Aurora Terrace Bridge



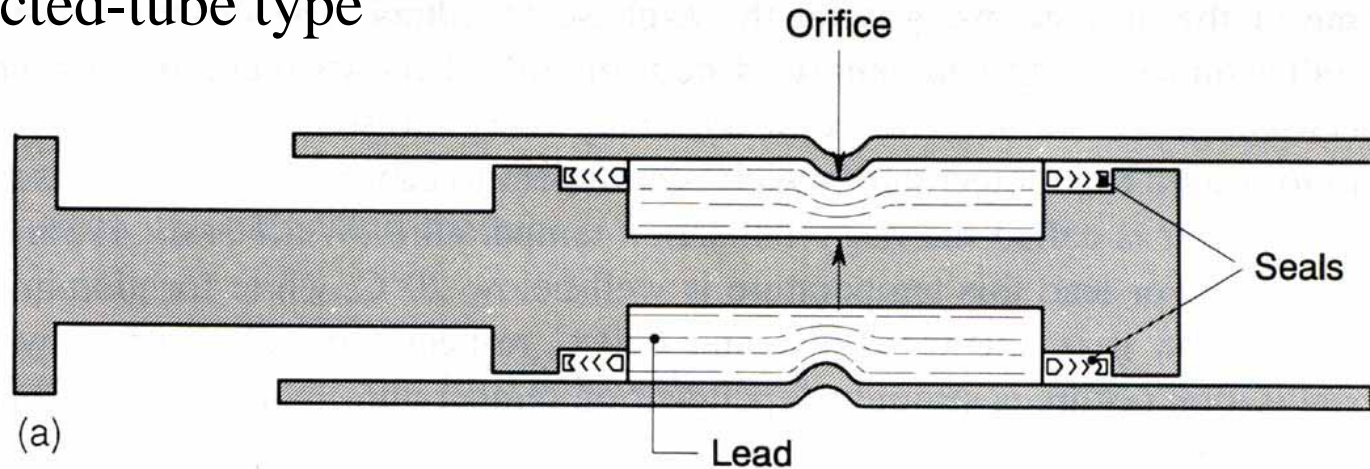
Lead Extrusion Damper

Dr. William Robinson

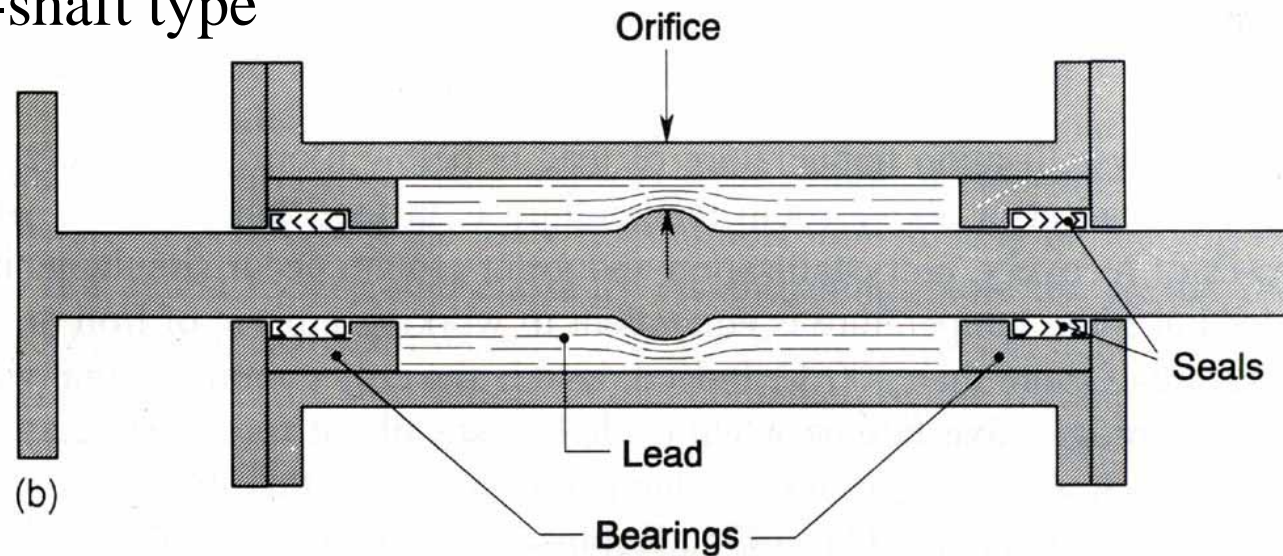


Lead-Extrusion Damper

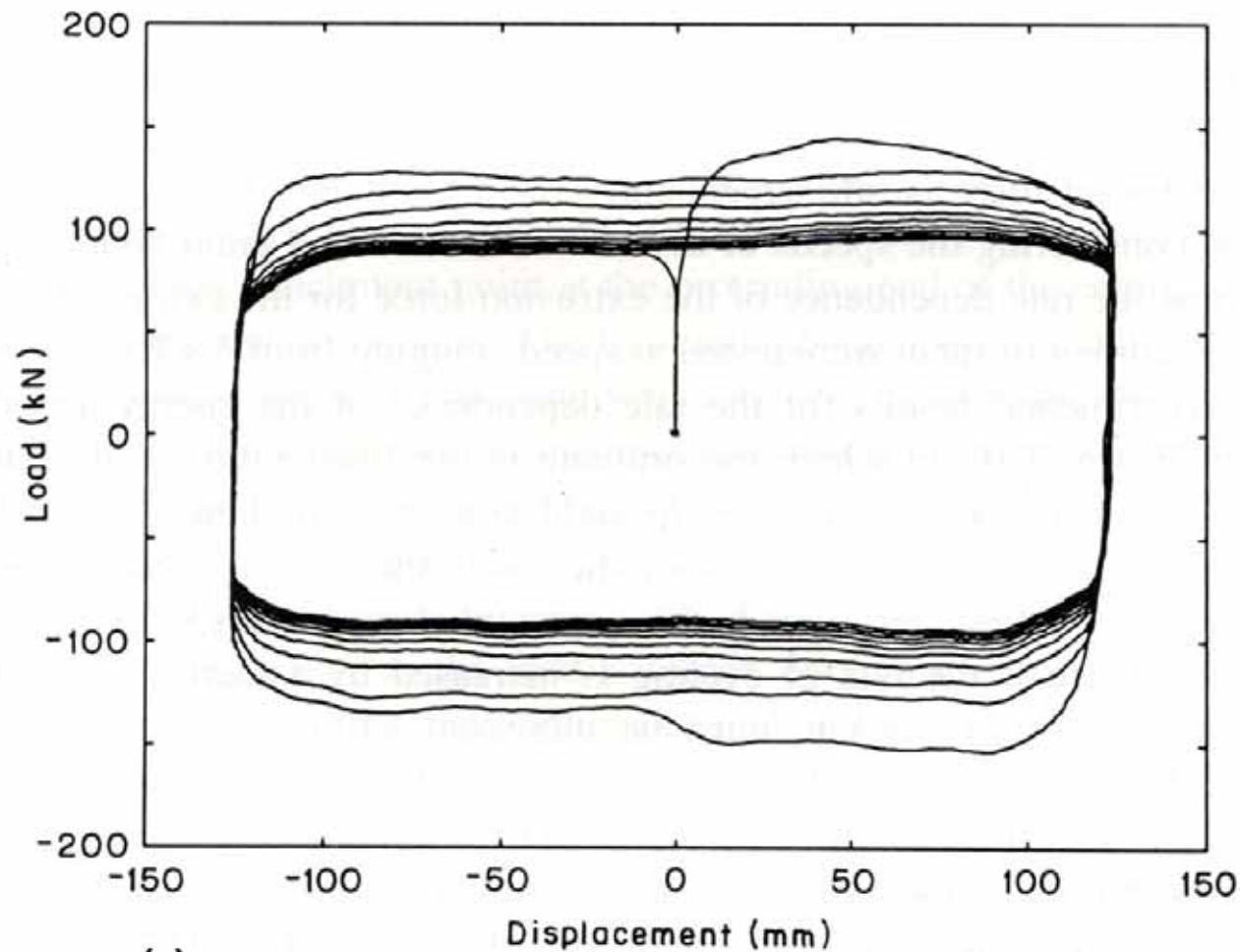
Constricted-tube type



Bulged-shaft type



Lateral Force vs. Lateral Displacement Hysteresis of a Lead Extrusion Damper

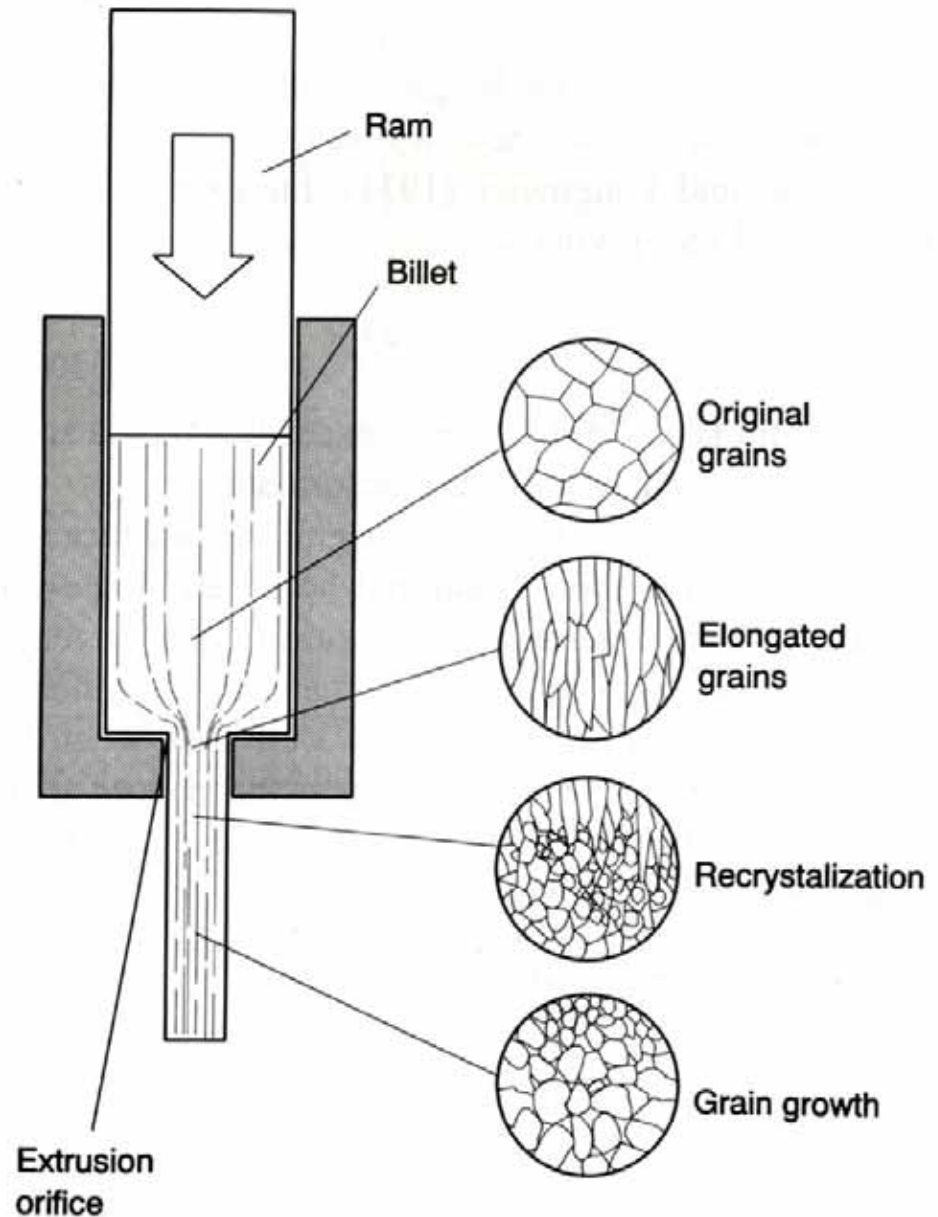


Skinner, Robinson & McVerry (1993)

6) Why is lead appropriate to dampers?

Re-crystallization of
Lead after Plastic
Deformation

鉛の再結晶



Why is lead appropriate for an energy dissipator?

Re-crystallization of lead 鉛の再結晶

Re-crystallization temperature 再結晶温度

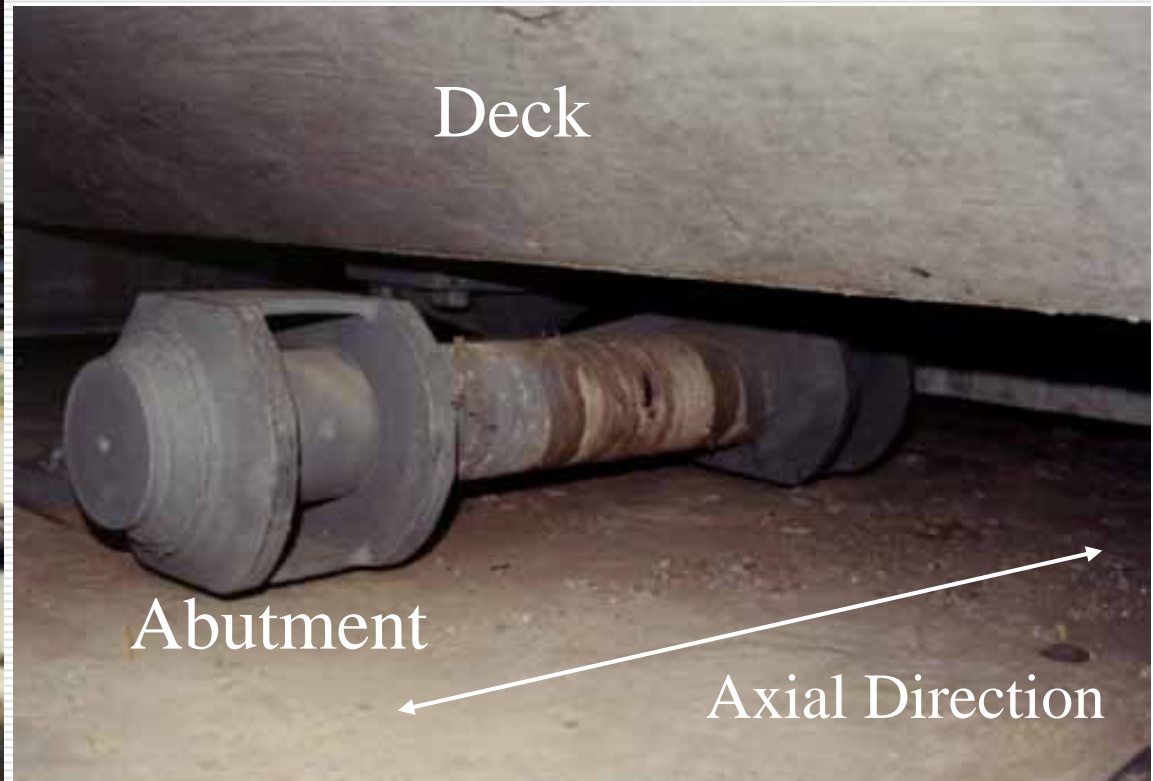
= Temperature which is required for re-crystallization of 50% the lead in an hour

| Material | Re-crystallization temperature |
|----------|--------------------------------|
| Lead | Lower than 20 C |
| Aluminum | 150 degree C |
| Copper | 200 degree C |
| Steel | 450 degree C |

7) Implementation of Steel Bar Flexure Energy Dissipators



Cromwell Bridge

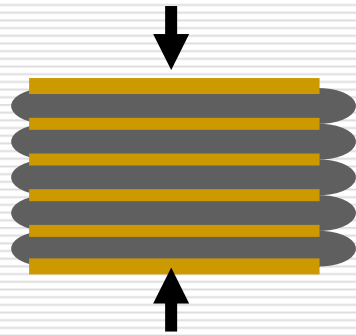
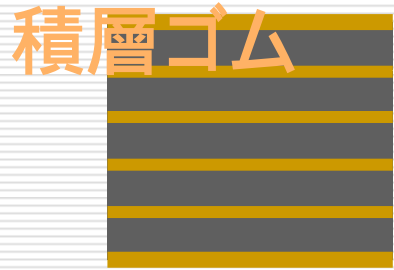


Deformed Mild Steel Flexural Damper

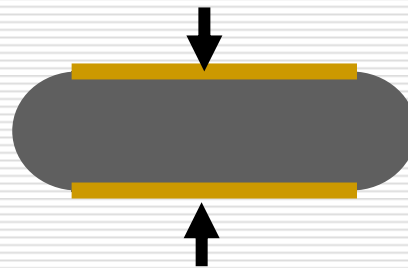


8) Elastomeric bearings 積層ゴム支承

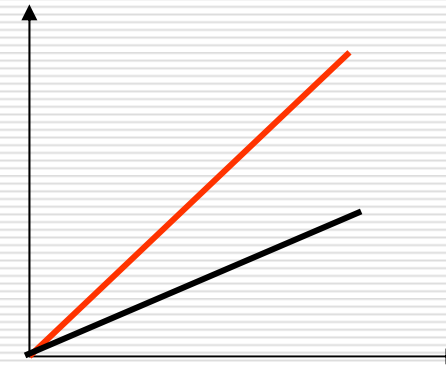
Layered rubber



Rubber block



Compression

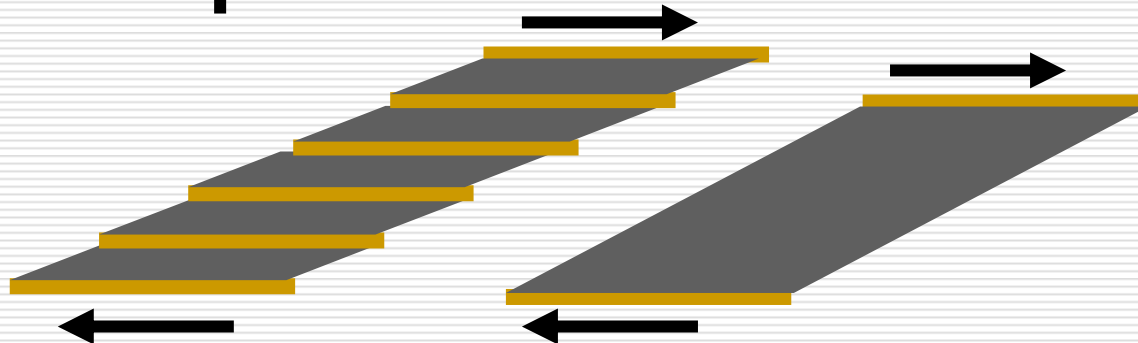


Com. Disp.
圧縮変位

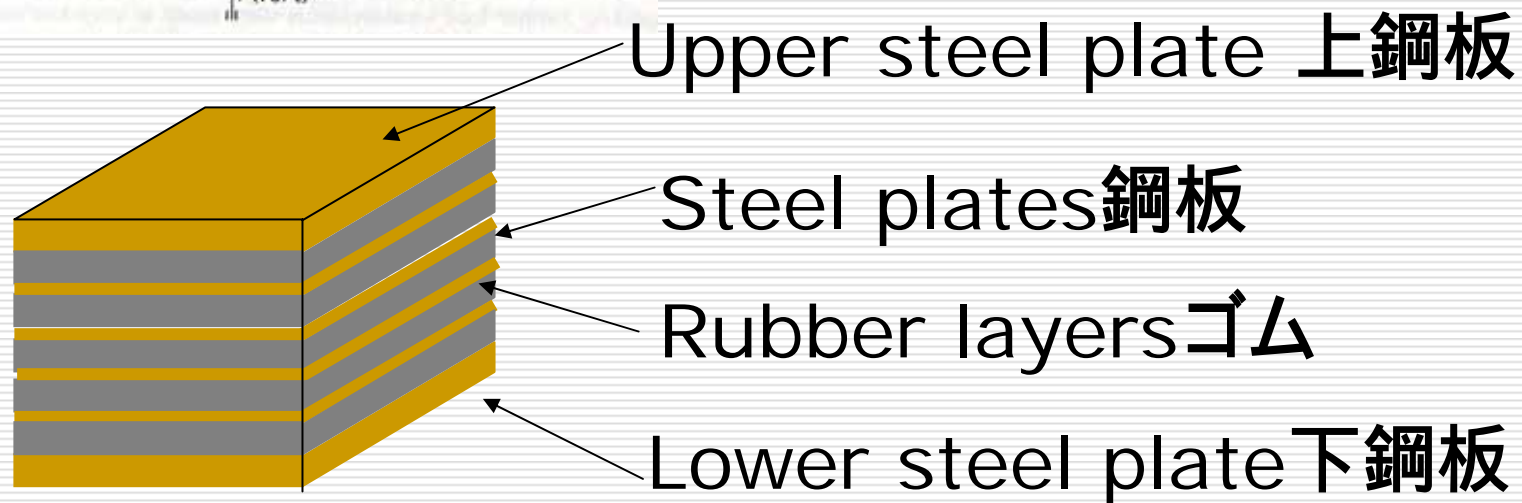
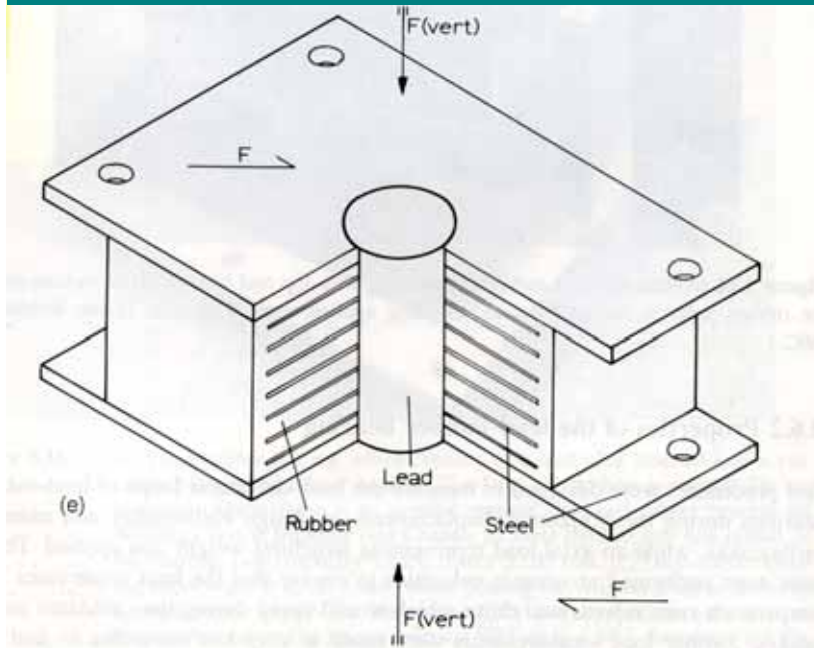
Shear Force
せん断力



Shear Disp.
せん断変位



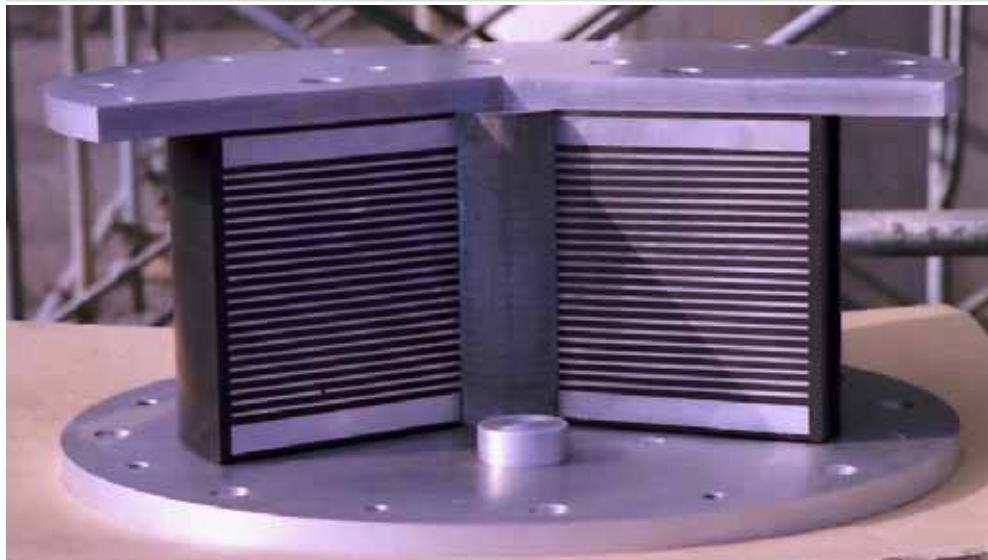
9) Lead Rubber Bearings (LRB) 鉛プラグ入り積層ゴム支承



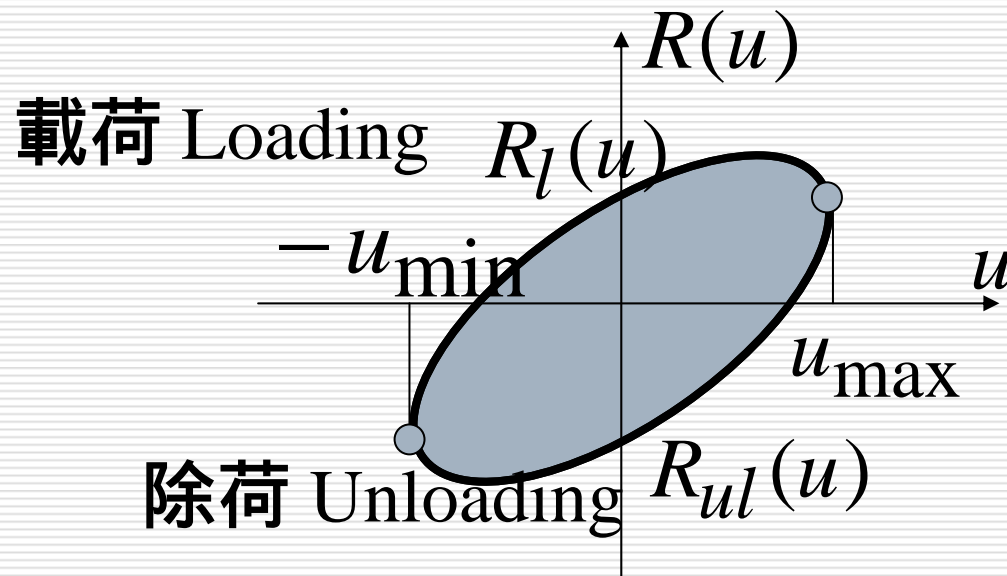
Lead Rubber Bearings

鉛プラグ入り積層ゴム

Generally, a lead plug is set at middle of an isolator, however several plugs are set as the size of an isolator increases



Hysteretic Energy Dissipation (履歴吸収エネルギー)



$$\xi_{eq} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \frac{\Delta W}{W}$$

$$\Delta W = \oint R du$$

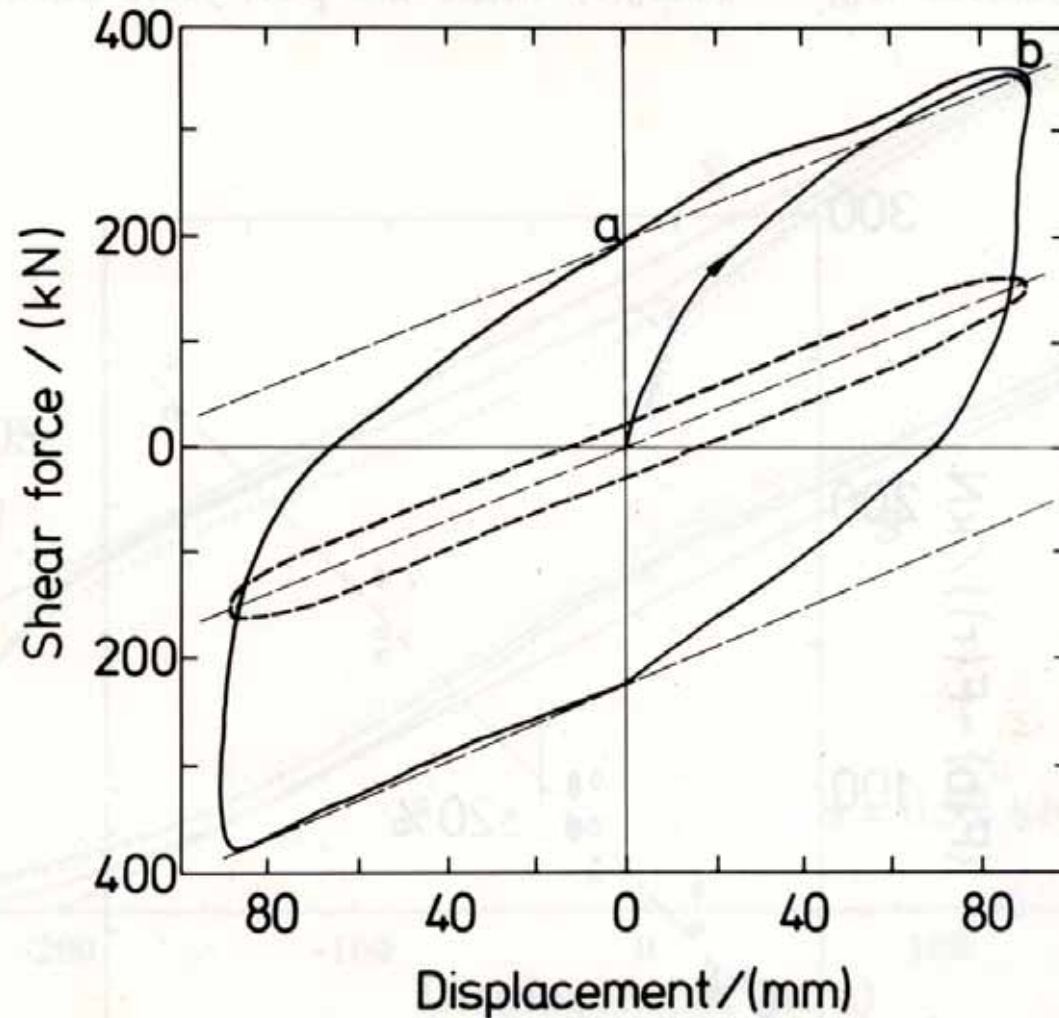
$$\begin{aligned}\Delta W &= \int_{-u_{\min}}^{u_{\max}} R_l(u) du + \int_{u_{\max}}^{-u_{\min}} R_{ul}(u) du \\ &= \int_{-u_{\min}}^{u_{\max}} R_l(u) du - \int_{-u_{\min}}^{u_{\max}} R_{ul}(u) du \\ &= \int_{-u_{\min}}^{u_{\max}} R(u) du\end{aligned}$$

where

$$R(u) = R_l(u) - R_{ul}(u)$$

Lateral Force vs. Lateral Displacement Hysteresis of a Lead Rubber Bearing

水平力～水平変位の履歴曲線



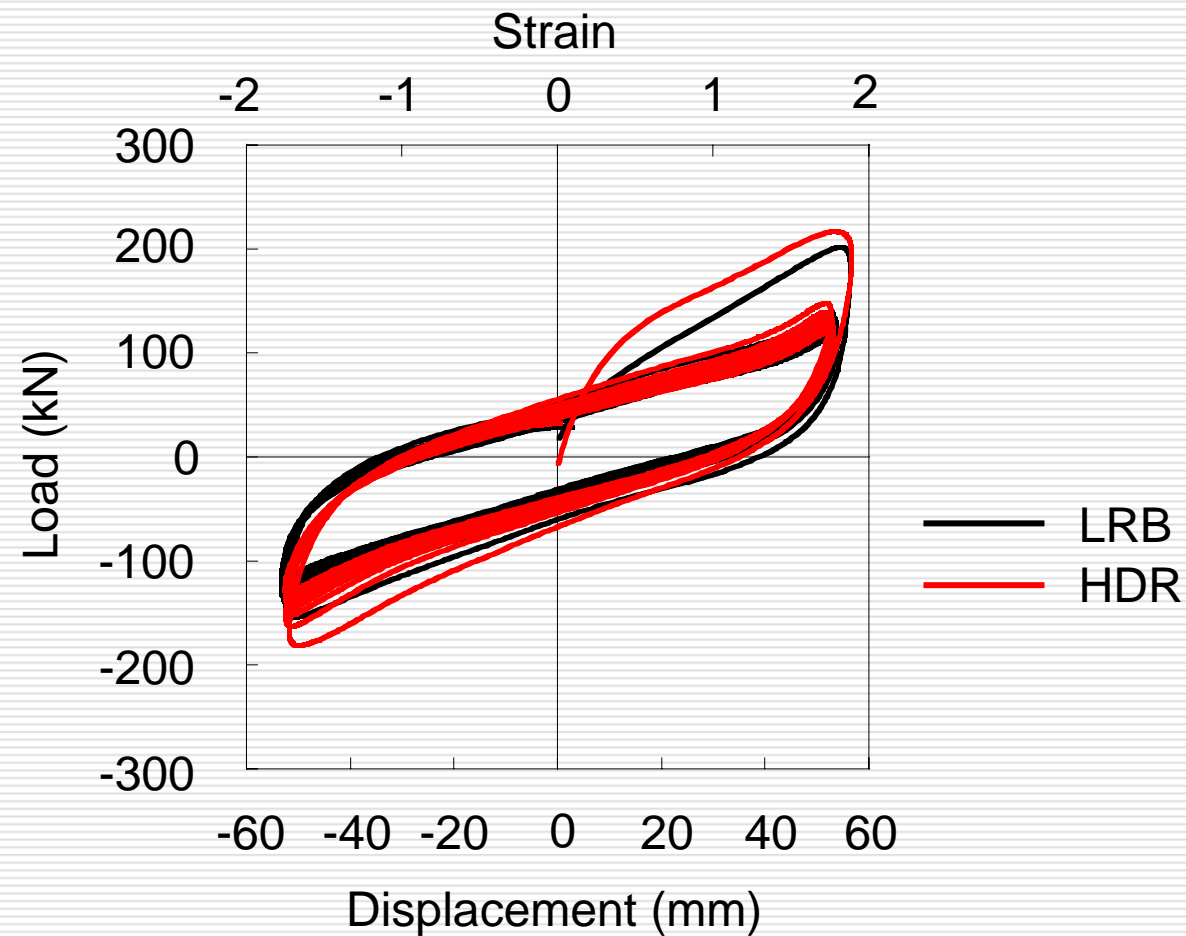
Skinner, Robinson & McVerry (1993)

10) High Damping Rubber Bearings (HDR) 高減衰積層ゴム支承

- Use special rubber which dissipates energy when it is subjected to deformation
- High damping rubber layers are laminated with steel plates (elastomeric bearings)
- Because “lead” is hazardous material, HDR bearings are preferred in the implementation in seismic isolation in recent years (Lead confined inside rubber cover is not hazardous)

HDR for Bridges 橋梁用HDR

$$G = 1.2 \text{ MPa}$$



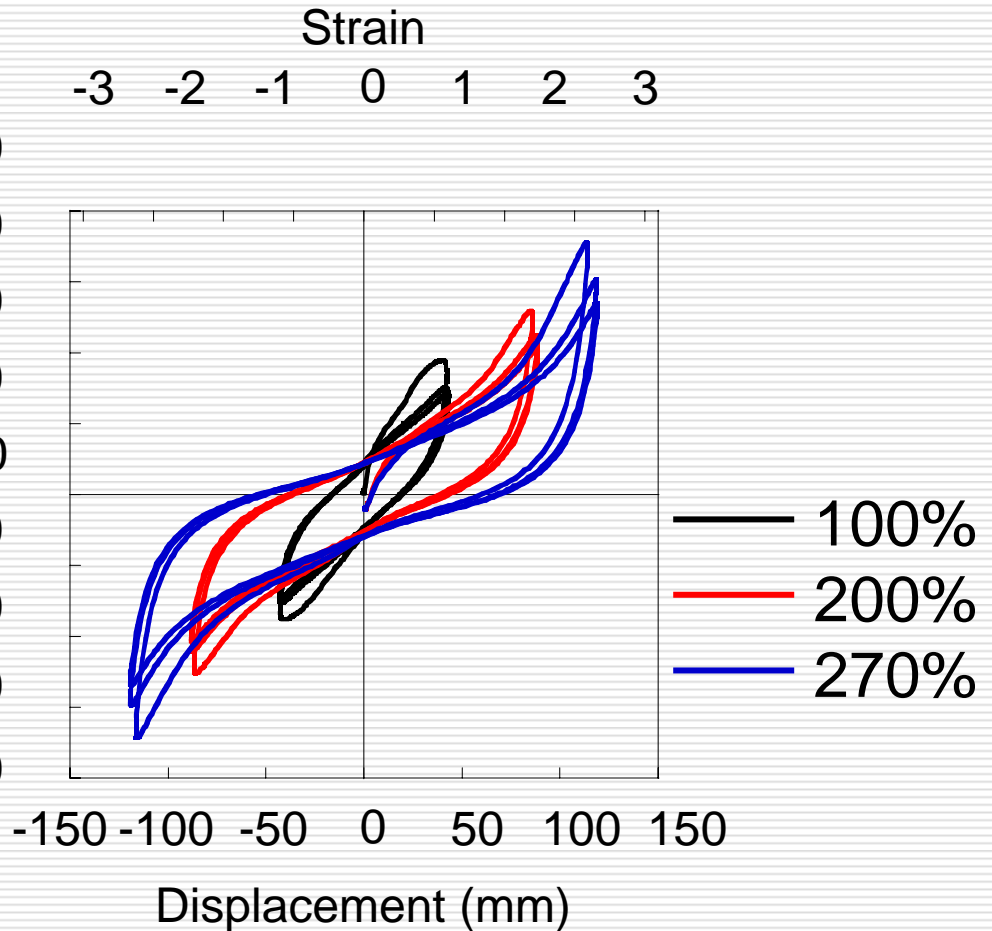
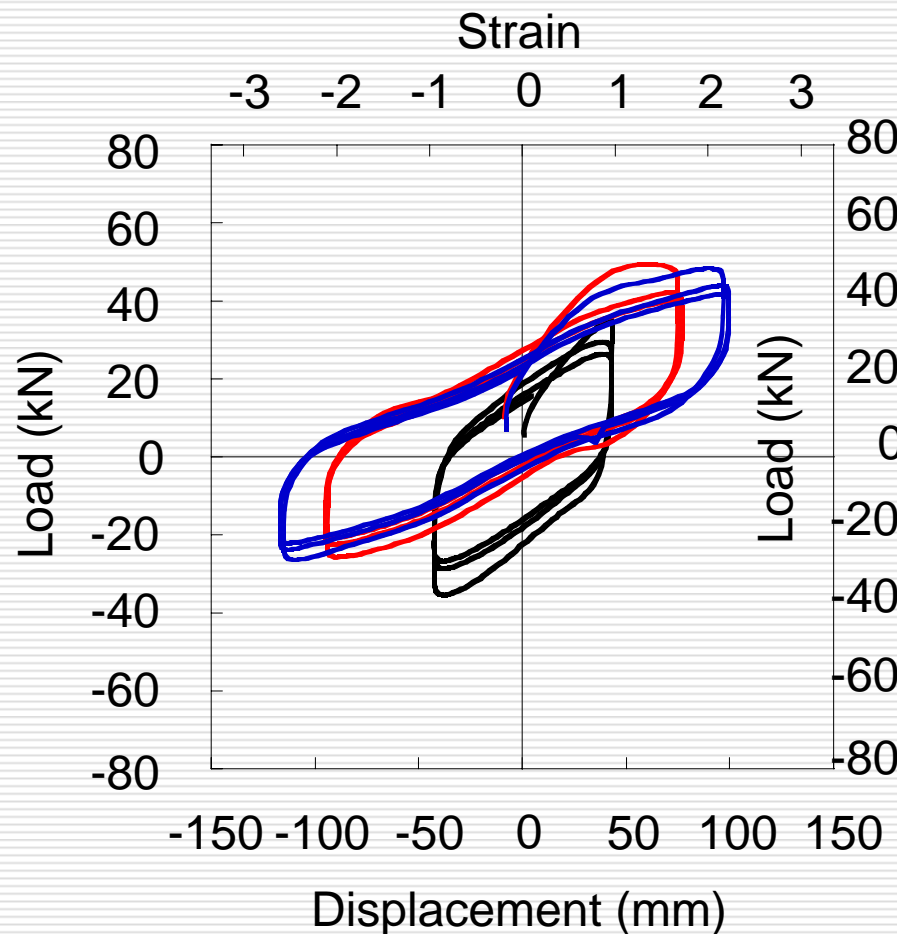
Courtesy of Bridgestone

LRB and HDR for Buildings 建築用LRBとHDR

$$G = 0.4 \text{ MPa}$$

S - H R B

LRB



Courtesy of Bridgestone