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## 論文内容の要旨(博士)

博士学位論文名

入力地震動の位相特性や建物の保有水平耐力が中低層建物の地震応答性状や耐震性 能に与える影響

## (要旨 1.200 字程度)

本論文では中低層事務所ビルの建物の耐力と,入力地震動の位相特性が建物の地震応答に対する影響 について示し、最後に耐震性能の評価方法について論じており、全7章から構成されている、各章の要 旨を以下に示す、第1章では、論文の目的、背景、構成を示す、第2章では、本論文で検討対象とする中 低層事務所ビルの解析モデルについて, スパン, 階数等を示し, 上部構造および基礎構造の断面性能お よび耐力を示している. 部材要素について示し復元力特性について示している. 第3章では、本論文で 採用する入力地震動について示している. 本研究においては, 特に位相特性の違いに着目し研究を進め ることを示している. 入力地震動は観測動12波と群遅延時間の標準偏差が異なる3種類の地震動を作成 し、その特性について分析を行っている. 群遅延時間の標準偏差が大きくなると等価速度スペクトルが 大きくなることを示し, 群遅延時間の標準偏差が大きいほど応答スペクトルの低減率が小さくなること を明らかにしている. 第4章では、建物の保有水平耐力の大きさを変動させた第2章で設定した解析モデ ルに対して, 告示の応答スペクトルに適合させた観測地震動12波を入力し, 建物の保有水平耐力の大小 が地震応答時に建物の構造材、非構造材および什器の転倒に対して与える影響について地震リスク解析 手法を用いて分析をおこなっている、その結果建物耐力が大きくなると、構造材のリスク低減になるこ とを明らかにした. 非構造材については、建物耐力が大きくなると変形依存の部材については、リスク 低減となるが,加速度依存の部材については、リスクが高まることを明らかにした.また,建物耐力の 変動は、什器の転倒率に対して大きい影響は与えないことを明らかにした. 第5章では、バイリニア型 履歴とスリップ型履歴を有する1質点系に対して, 群遅延時間が異なる3種類の地震動を入力し, 地震動 の位相特性の違いが建物の最大応答値や等価履歴ループ数(破断)に対して与える影響について分析を 行っている、その結果、群遅延時間の標準偏差が大きくなると、等価履歴ループ数が大きくなることを 明らかにした. 一方, 群遅延時間の標準偏差が小さくなると, 建物の変位の最大応答値が大きくなるこ とを示し、特にスリップ型履歴ではその影響が大きいことを明らかにした、第6章では、第4章と第5章 より得られた知見を基に、建物の保有水平耐力を変動させた解析モデルに対して、群遅延時間の異なる 3種類の地震動を入力し、建物の最大層間変形角、残留変形角、梁端部損傷度に対して分析を行ってい る. その結果建物の構造材の損傷評価は最大層間変形角もしくは, 梁端部損傷度にて決定されることを 示した. また, それらの結果を用いた耐震性能の評価方法についても提案を行った. 第7章では、本論 文で得られた研究成果を要約している.

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## Abstract (Doctor)

Title of Thesis

Influence of phase characteristics of input earthquake ground motions and lateral carrying capacity on seismic response and seismic performance of medium-low story buildings

## Approx. 800 words

The paper consists of seven chapters, each of which presents lateral load carrying capacity of a medium- to low-rise office building and the effect of the phase characteristics of the input earthquake motion on the building's seismic response, and concludes with a discussion of methods for evaluating seismic performance. The abstracts of the chapters are as follows. Chapter 1 presents the purpose, background, and organization of the paper. In Chapter 2, the analytical model of a mid- to low-rise office building under consideration in this paper is presented, showing the span, number of stories, etc., and the cross-sectional performance and bearing capacity of the superstructure and foundation structure. The member elements are shown and their resilience characteristics are presented.

In Chapter 3, the input earthquake motion adopted in this paper is presented. It is shown that in this research, the difference of phase characteristics is especially focused on. Three types of earthquake ground motions with different standard deviations of group delay time and 12 waves of observed ground motion are used as input ground motions, and their characteristics are analyzed. It is shown that the equivalent velocity spectrum increases as the standard deviation of the group delay time increases, and that the reduction rate of the response spectrum becomes smaller as the standard deviation of the group delay time increases.

In Chapter 4, 12 waves of observed earthquake motion that conform to the response spectrum of the public notice are input to the analysis model set up in Chapter 2, in which the magnitude of the lateral load carrying capacity of the building is varied, and the effects of the magnitude of the lateral load carrying capacity on the structural and nonstructural members of the building and on the overturning of fixtures during the earthquake response are analyzed using the earthquake risk analysis method. The results show that the larger the building's the lateral load carrying capacity is, the more the building's structural members and non-structural members fall over. The results show that the risk of structural members is reduced when the lateral load carrying capacity is increased. For nonstructural members, the results show that the risk of deformation-dependent members is reduced when the lateral load carrying capacity is increased, but the risk of acceleration-dependent members is increased when the building capacity is increased. It was also found that variation in building the lateral load carrying capacity does not have a significant effect on the fall rate of fixtures.

In Chapter 5, three types of earthquake motion with different group delay times are input to a one-mass point system with bilinear and slip-type histories, and the effects of the different phase characteristics of the earthquake

notion on the maximum response value and equivalent historical loop number (rupture) of the building are nalyzed. As a result, it is clarified that the equivalent number of historical loops increases as the standard deviation of the group delay time increases. On the other hand, as the standard deviation of the group delay time lecreases, the maximum response value of the building displacement increases, especially for slip-type histories. In Chapter 6, based on the findings in Chapters 4 and 5, three types of earthquake motions with different group delay times are input to the analytical model with varying lateral load carrying capacity of the building, and the maximum inter-story deformation angle, residual deformation angle, and beam edge damage are analyzed. The esults show that the damage evaluation of the structural materials of the building is determined by the maximum interlaminar deformation angle or the beam edge damage. The authors also propose a method for evaluating the eismic performance of buildings using these results. Chapter 7 summarizes the research results obtained in this hesis.