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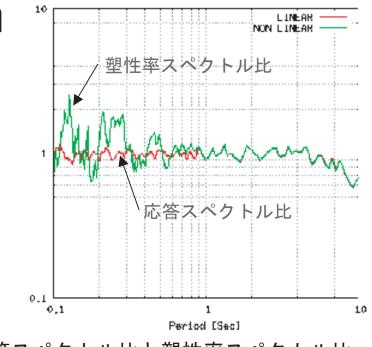
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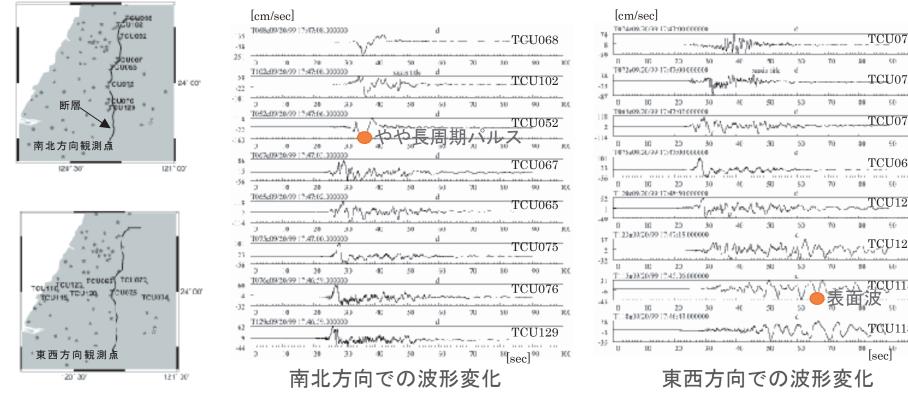
## 入力地震動作成法の研究

## Design earthquake ground motion with asserted temporal variation

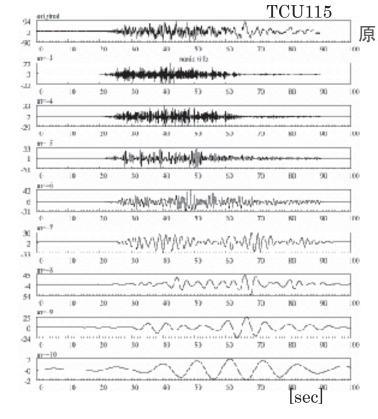
Since 2000 when the ultimate load computation method has been in effect for earthquake resistant design, artificial ground motion has been used more extensively than ever especially for publicly important structures such as high-rise buildings. Artificial ground motion defined by elastic response spectra can cause various maximum non-linear responses due to unspecified temporal feature of the ground motion. Then we have analyzed temporal variation of strong ground motion records by Wavelet analysis to model temporal parameters with earthquake magnitude and distance from a source. With these parameter models, we can generate artificial ground motion with more realistic temporal features.



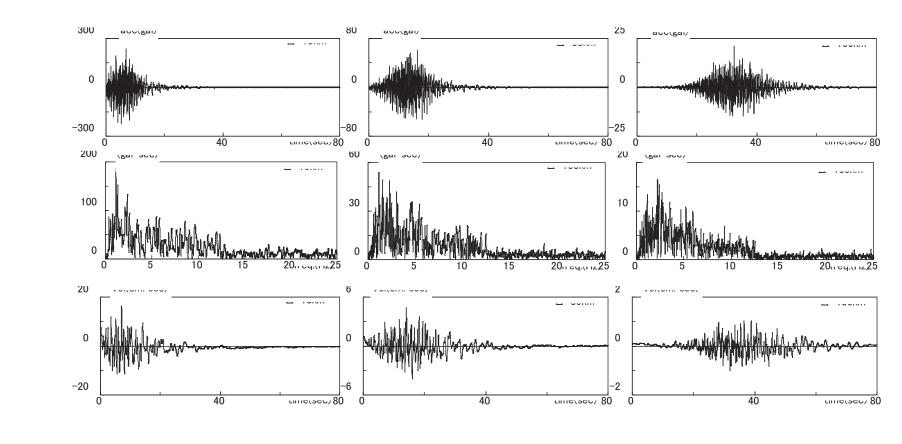
応答スペクトル比と塑性率スペクトル比 Comparison of Ratios of response spectra and ductility spectra



台湾集集地震に見られたやや長周期パルス波と表面波の発達 Development of pulsive waves and surface waves in Chi-Chi Earthquake



表面波の顕著な波形のウェーブレット分解 Wavelet decomposition of non-stationary waveforms



マグニチュード6.3 (震央距離10km, 30km, 100km) の模擬地震動作成例 Example artificial ground motion for M6.3 Earthquake

## 表層地盤モデル作成方法の研究

入力地震動は、断層の破壊、岩盤内の 波動伝播、堆積層内の波動伝播により 特徴づけられます. 中でも, 地表に最 も近い表層地盤による地震動の増幅は 構造物に最も大きな影響を与えます . 精度の高い設計用入力地震動を作成 するためには、建設地点の表層地盤構 造を調査してモデル化する必要があり ますが、地盤調査はローカルな地盤の 影響を受けやすく、また高価であると いう問題があります. そのため、微動 アレー観測により, 地表に沿って伝播 する波の速度を分析し、振動数により 異なる伝播速度のシミュレーションか ら、表層地盤モデルを作成する方法を 研究しています.

## Subsurface structure modeling

Ground motion can be characterized by fault rupture, wave propagation in rocks and in sediments. Amplification due to shallow subsurface structure of the sediments can affect response of superstructures most significantly. Reasonable design earthquake ground motion can be evaluated only with in-situ information of subsurface structures; however, geological survey usually costs much and can be carried out only sparsely in a site. We are studying a method to construct a particular subsurface structure model to the site by inverse analysis on surface wave velocities and particle motion, which are acquired by microtremor array observation at the site.

