

# **Seismically Base Isolated Buildings**

**5<sup>th</sup> February, 2026**

**Building Research Institute, Japan**

**M.Seki**

# Key Aspects of Seismically Base Isolated Buildings

## **Mechanism:**

The structure rests on specialized isolators (e.g., Rubber Bearings, Friction Pendulum Systems)

## **Benefits:**

Protects both the structure and its contents,

## **Cost:**

Typically adds about 3% to 5% to total construction costs

## **Durability of Isolators:**

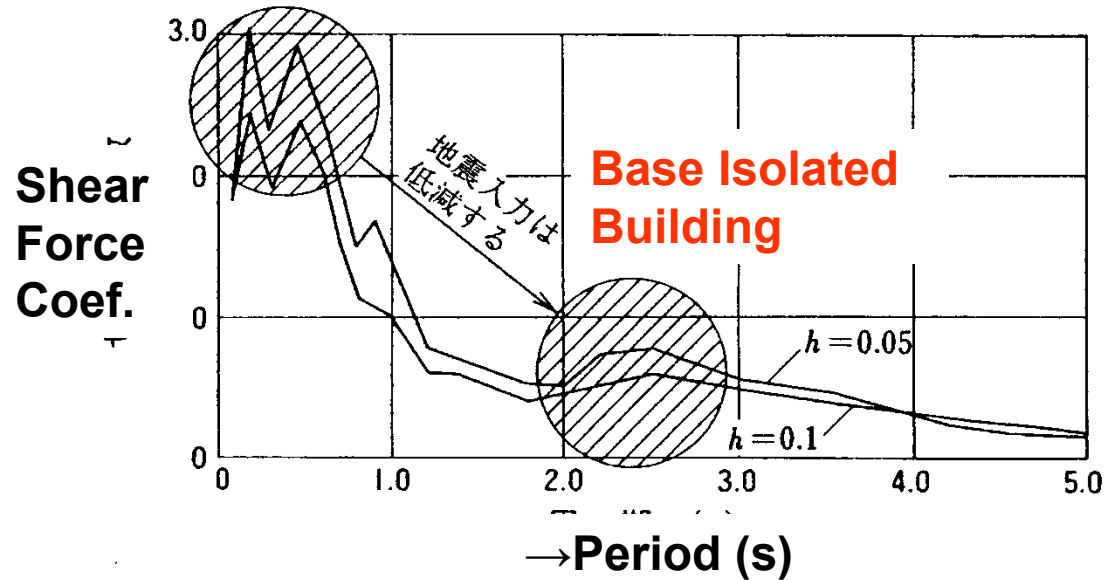
Equivalent to the superstructure of a building

## **Application examples:**

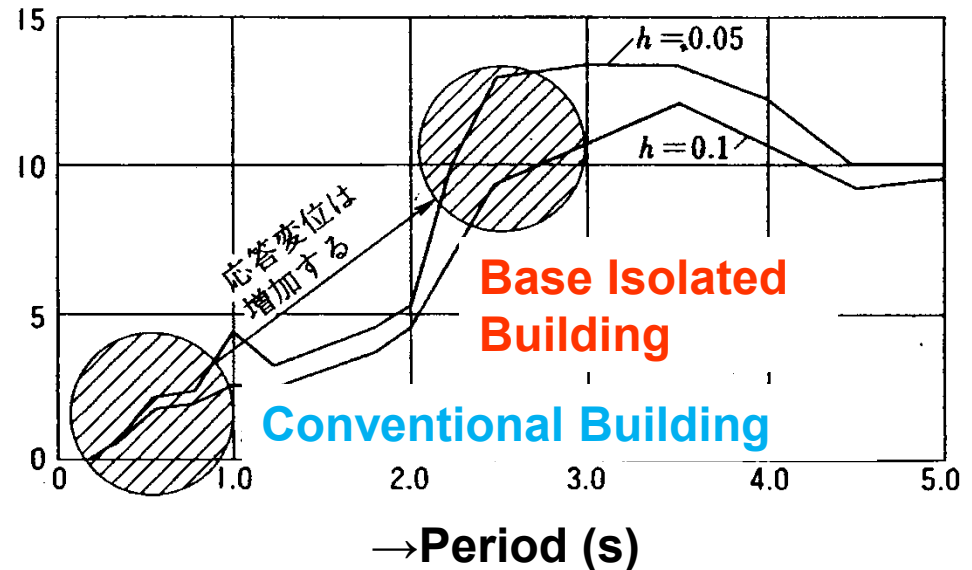
Japan: more than 9000 buildings

# Principle of Base Isolation

## Conventional Building



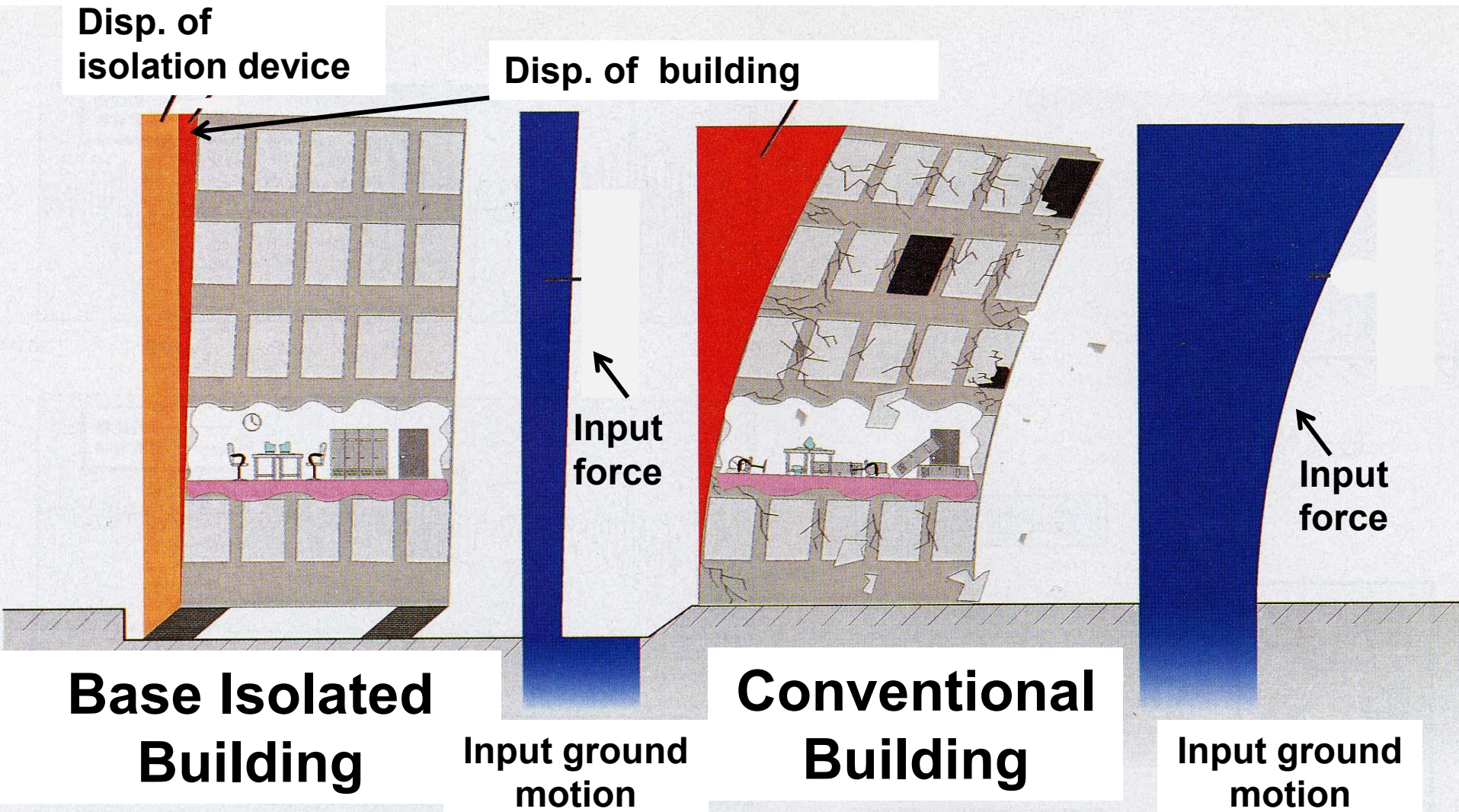
Horizontal  
Disp.  
(cm)



Response  
Spectrum

(El Centro NS,  
1940, 0.1G)

# Principle of base isolation





## Natural Rubber Bearing

(After Nishi T.)



### Full scale model test

- Diameter: **1000 mm**
- Vertical load: **11,775 kN**
- Shear deformation:  **$\pm 600$  mm** ( Shear strain **300%**)

**55<sup>th</sup> AGM \***

"A Solid Past...A Successful Future"

Seki, IISEE, BRI



# Friction Pendulum Isolator

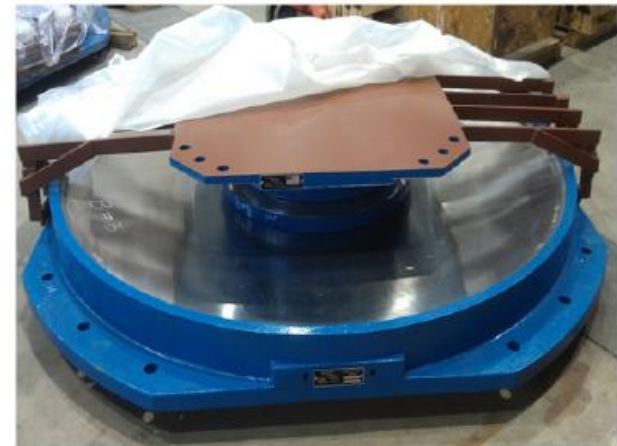
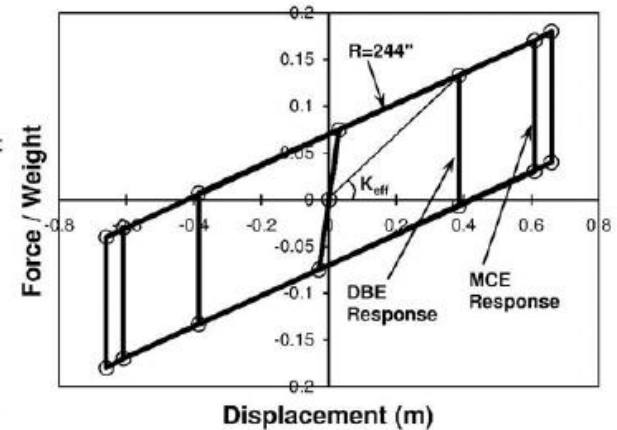
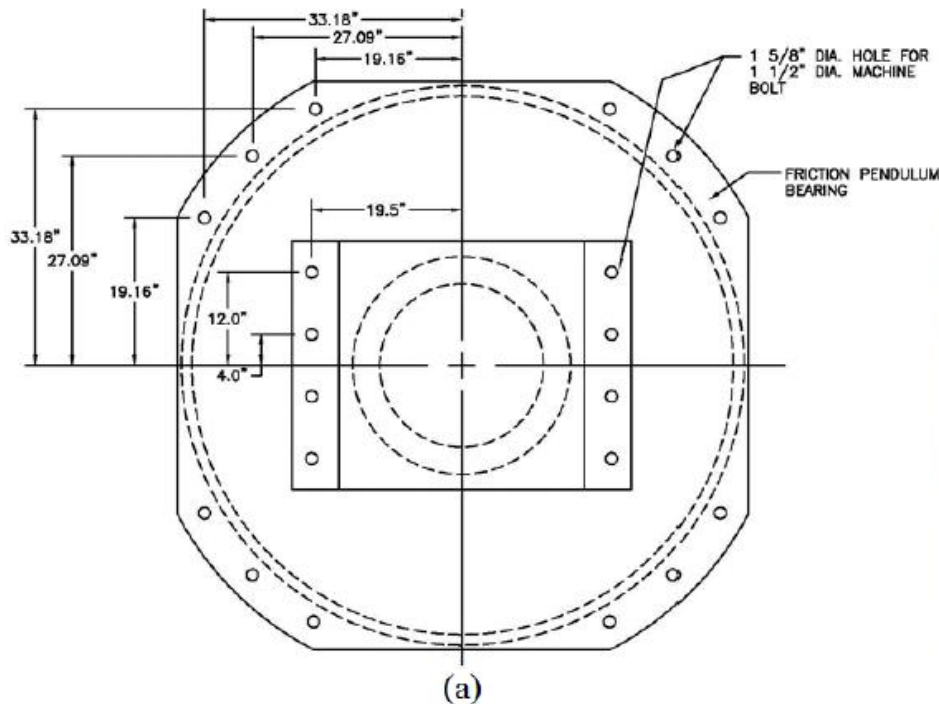
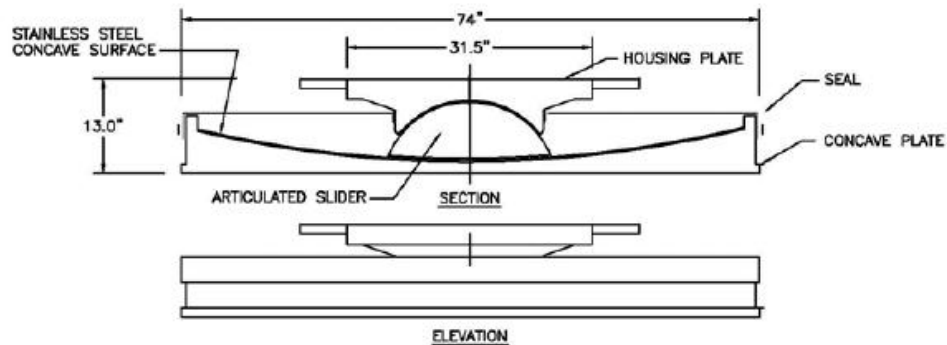


Figure 9. (a) Geometry of the proposed 4 second friction pendulum isolator for TPAC, (b) Physical model used for prototype testing, (c) Nonlinear isolator backbone curve

# Taipei Performance Art Center

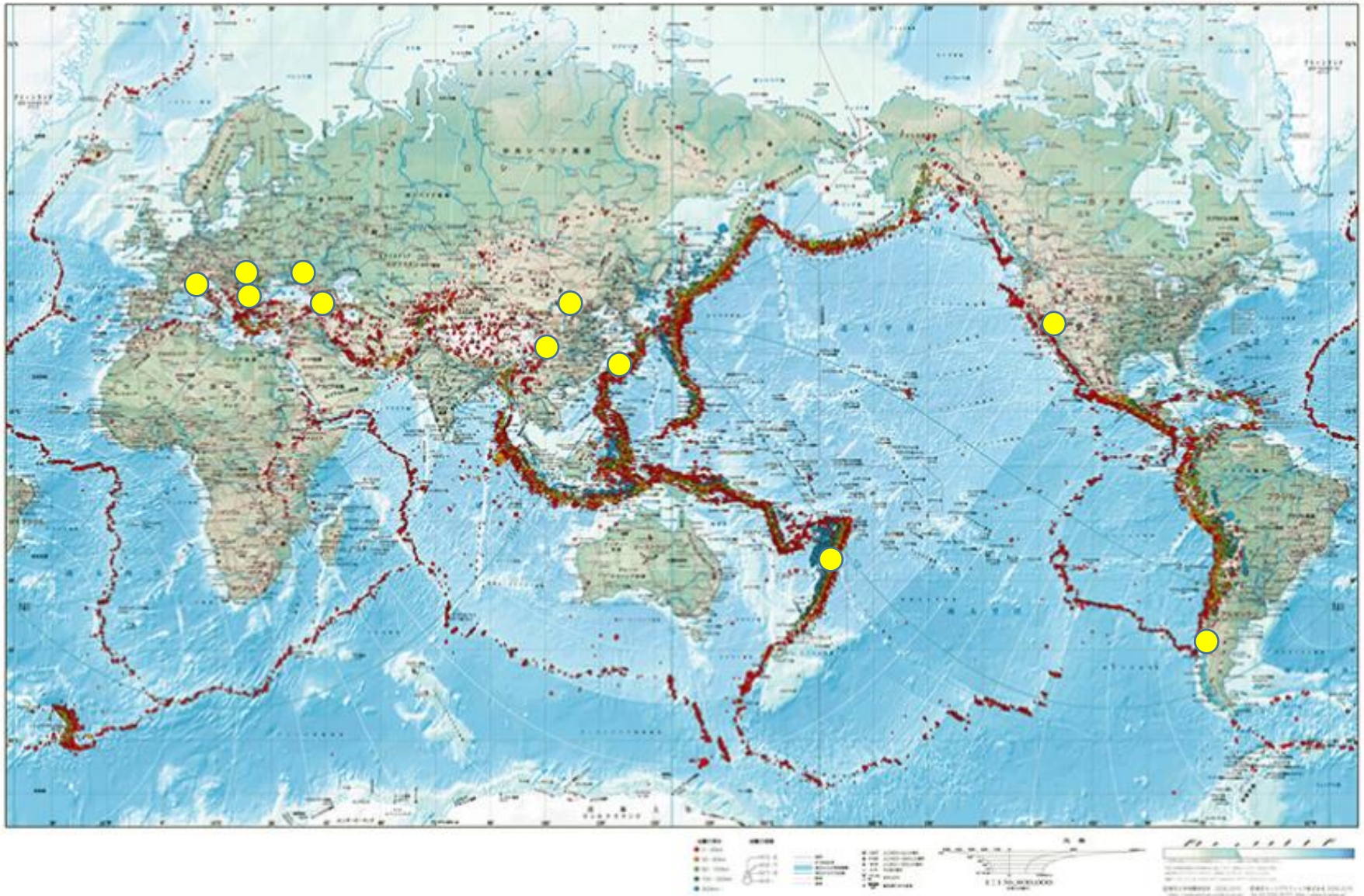
Seki, IISSE, BRI

H.Darama, 16WCEE



# Global distribution of earthquake epicenters

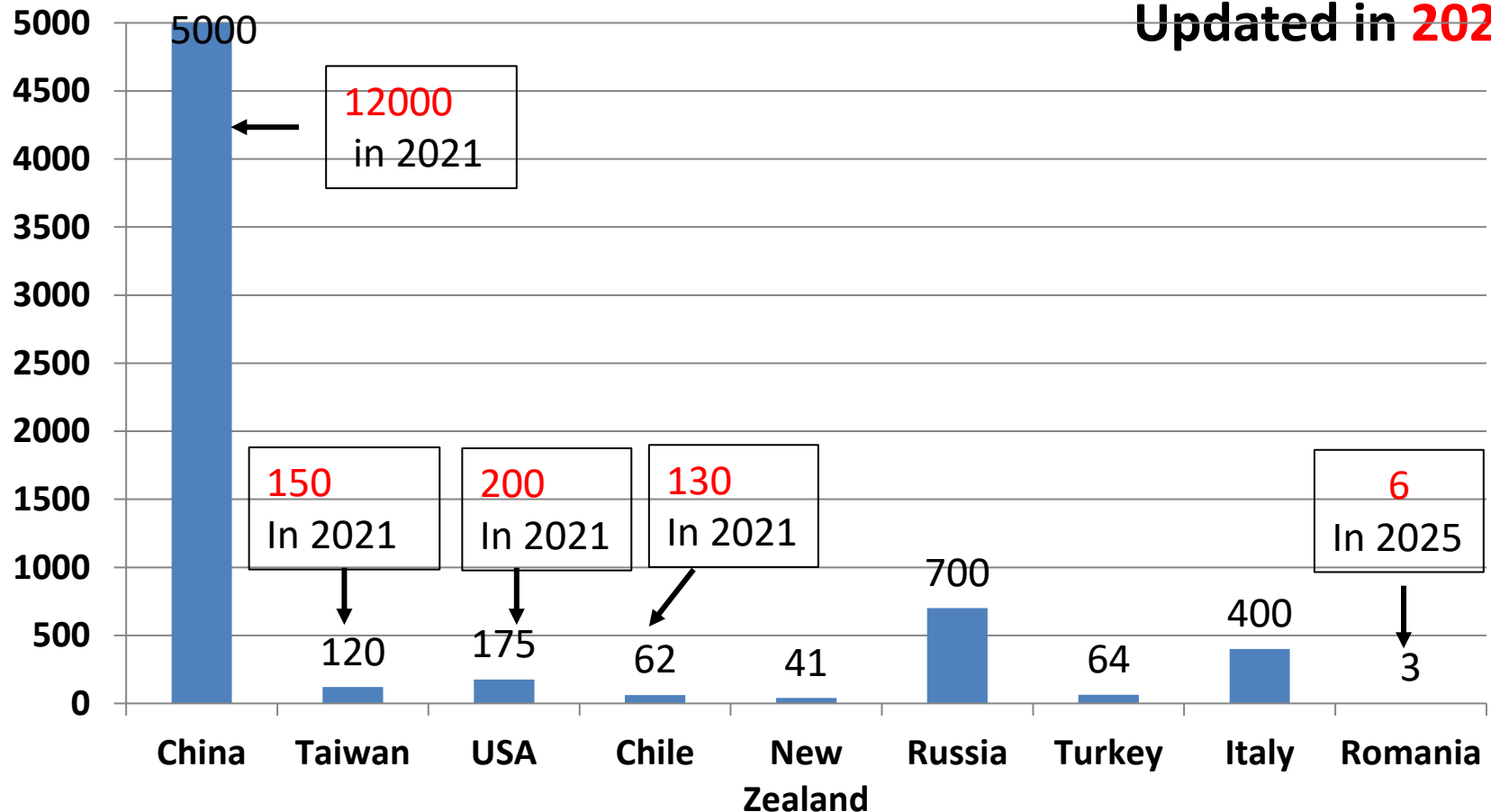
東京大学 地震研究所



<https://www.eri.u-tokyo.ac.jp/gallery/2743/>

# Number of seismic isolation buildings (except Japan)

As per April, **2016**  
Updated in **2025**

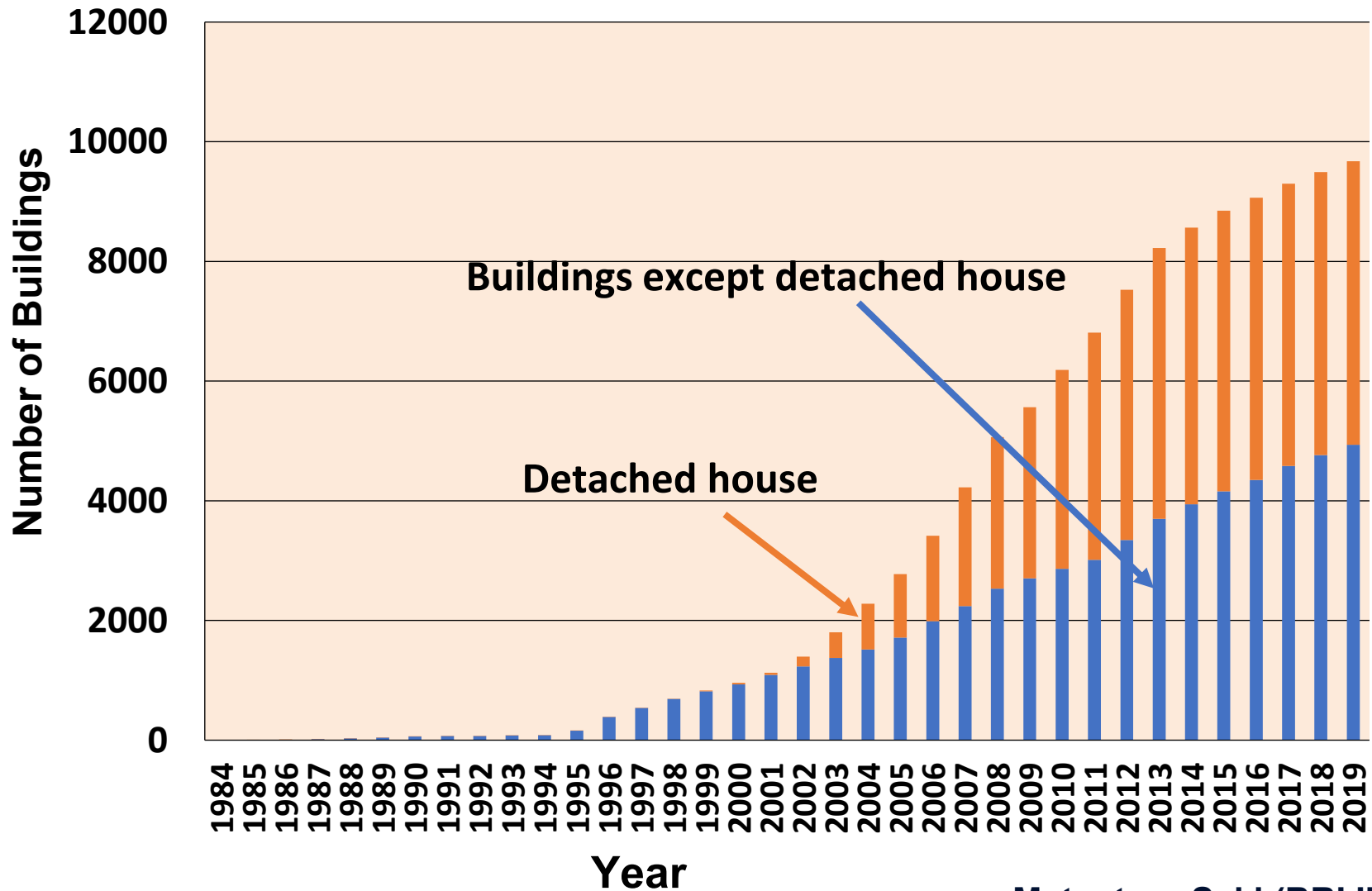




# Seismic Isolation Buildings in Japan

(9693 buildings in 2019)

After JSSI statistics



Matsutaro Seki (BRI, IISEE)

Seki, IISEE, BRI

# Seismic Isolation Buildings in Japan

**Prada Aoyama**

**(Takenaka Corporation)**

5<sup>th</sup> JSSI Award, 2004

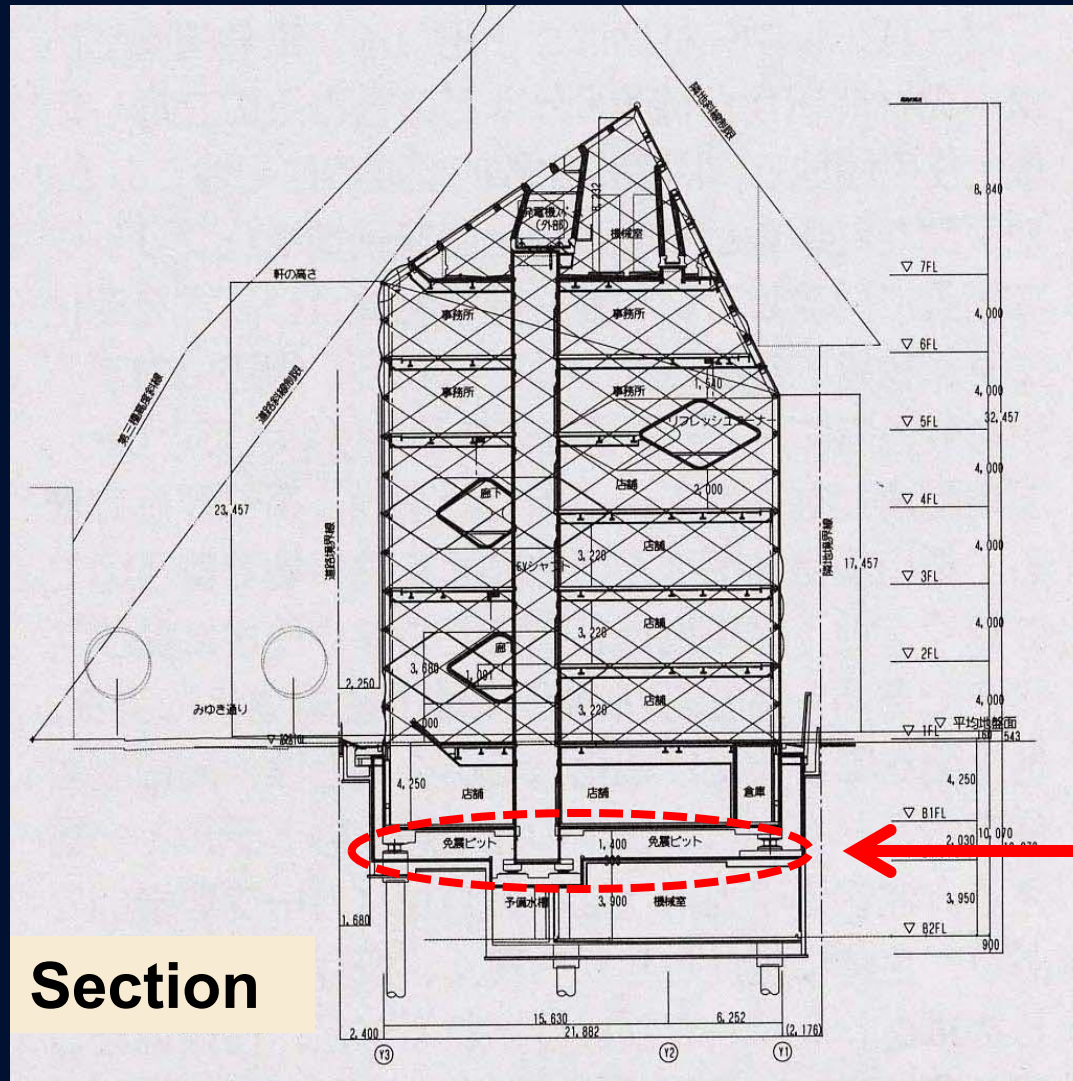
MENSHIN, NO.5, 2004.8



<http://www.sawadalab.se.shibaura-it.ac.jp/kenken/kenken2005>

**Matsutaro Seki (BRI, ISEE)**

# Prada Aoyama (Takenaka Corporation)



Section

Isolation Devices



陶朱隱園

(Tao Zhu Yin Yuan)

Taiwan

Residential Building



Outside View



# Seismic Isolation Buildings in Japan

**Tokyo Bay Area**

**High rise residential  
building  
(completed in August  
2014)  
B2F,44F,H=250m**



<http://kenplatz.nikkeibp.co.jp/article/building/news/20130911/631735/?P=1>

**Matsutaro Seki (BRI,IISEE)**

# Seismic Isolation Buildings in Japan

## Isolation at the intermediate story



**Completed in 2000, 14F, B2F, Isolation level is between 9F and 10F  
Office(1-9F, Steel structure)、Residence(10F-14F、RC structure)**

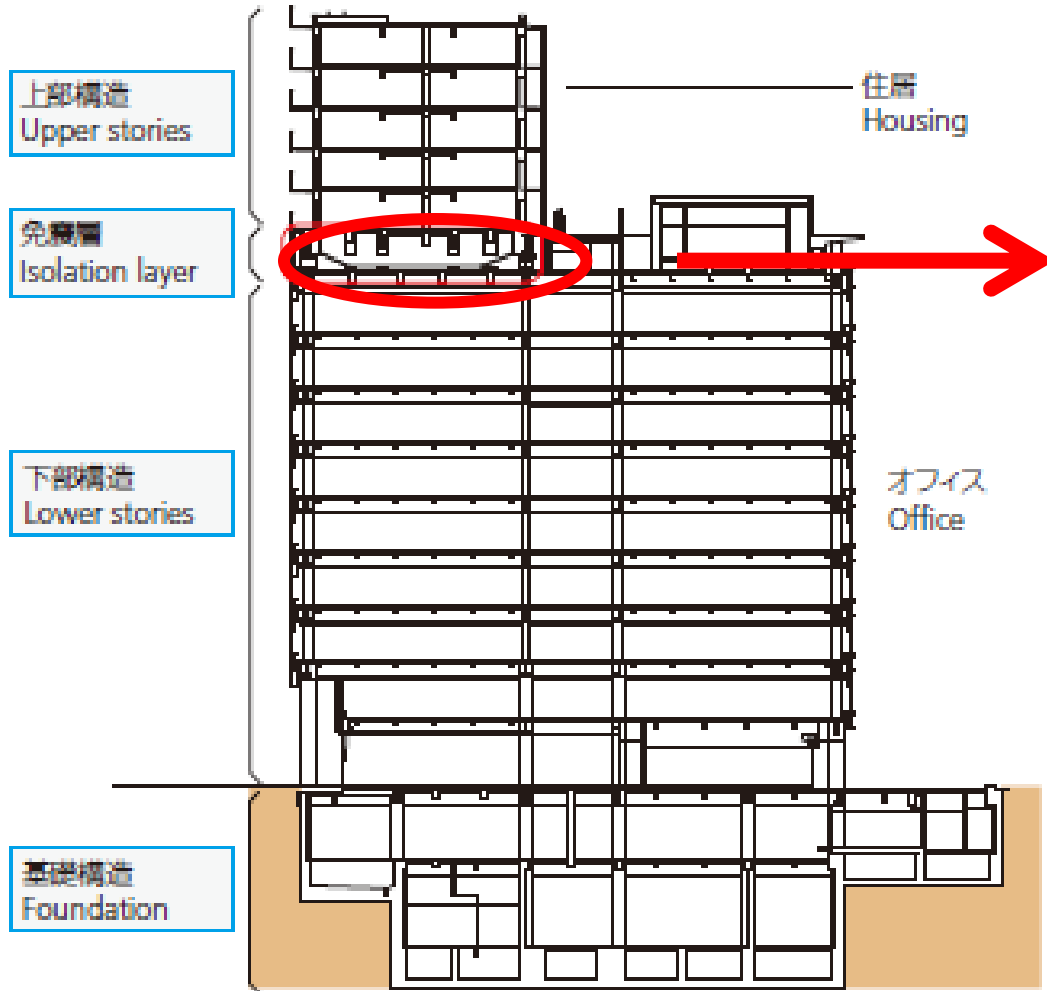
<http://www.nikken.co.jp/ja/archives/20013.html>

**Matsutaro Seki (BRI, ISEE)**



# Isolation at the intermediate story

<http://www.nikken.co.jp/ja/archives/20013.html>



**Isolation story  
(Natural rubber bearing  
+ Lead damper)**

# Seismic Isolation Buildings in Japan

## Osaka City Hall (Retrofitted building)

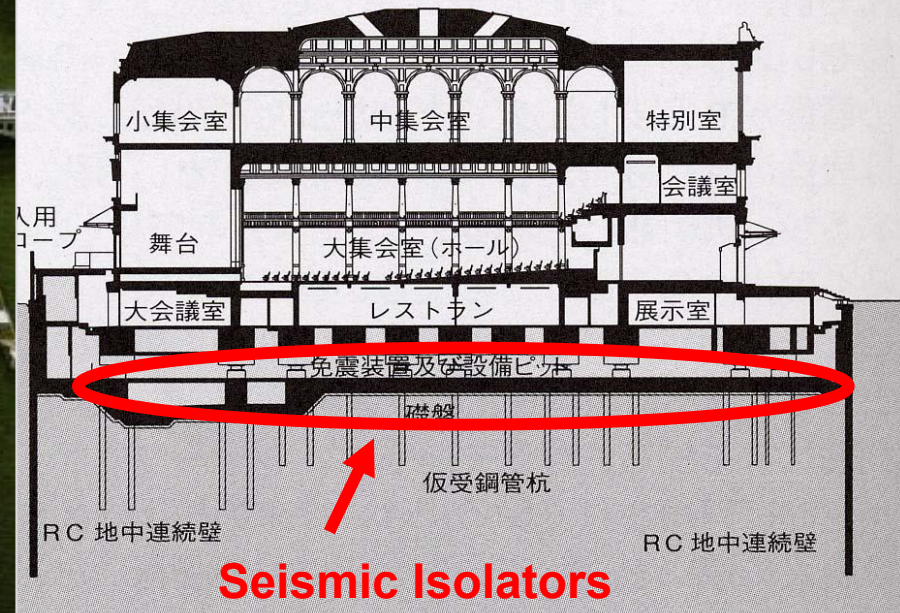
(Osaka City, Tokyo Kenchiku Institute Co., Shimiz Corporation)

【 Original Building: 1918, Retrofitted: 2002】



Exterior View

(Brick Masonry + Steel frame)



section

# Los Angeles City Hall, Los Angeles, California(USA)



**S+BW(External), 26F**  
**H=138m, The highest base**  
**isolated building in USA**  
 **$A=83,000\text{m}^2$ ,**  
 **$W\approx 1,100,000\text{KN}$**   
**Original construction:1928**  
**Damaged in 1994**  
**Northridge Earthquake**  
**Retrofitted: 1999-2001**

(Photo; SIE, Inc.)



# Los Angeles City Hall, Los Angeles, California(USA)



**HDRB:416 Friction bearing:90(900-1300mm $\Phi$ ,  
Viscous damper:52( $\pm$ 580mm capacity)  
RC shear walls are newly installed in upper storey.  
12 Viscous dampers at 24F-26F tower.**

(Photo; SIE Inc.)

# The Chapel Building, Rikkyo University, Tokyo

## Brick Masonry Building

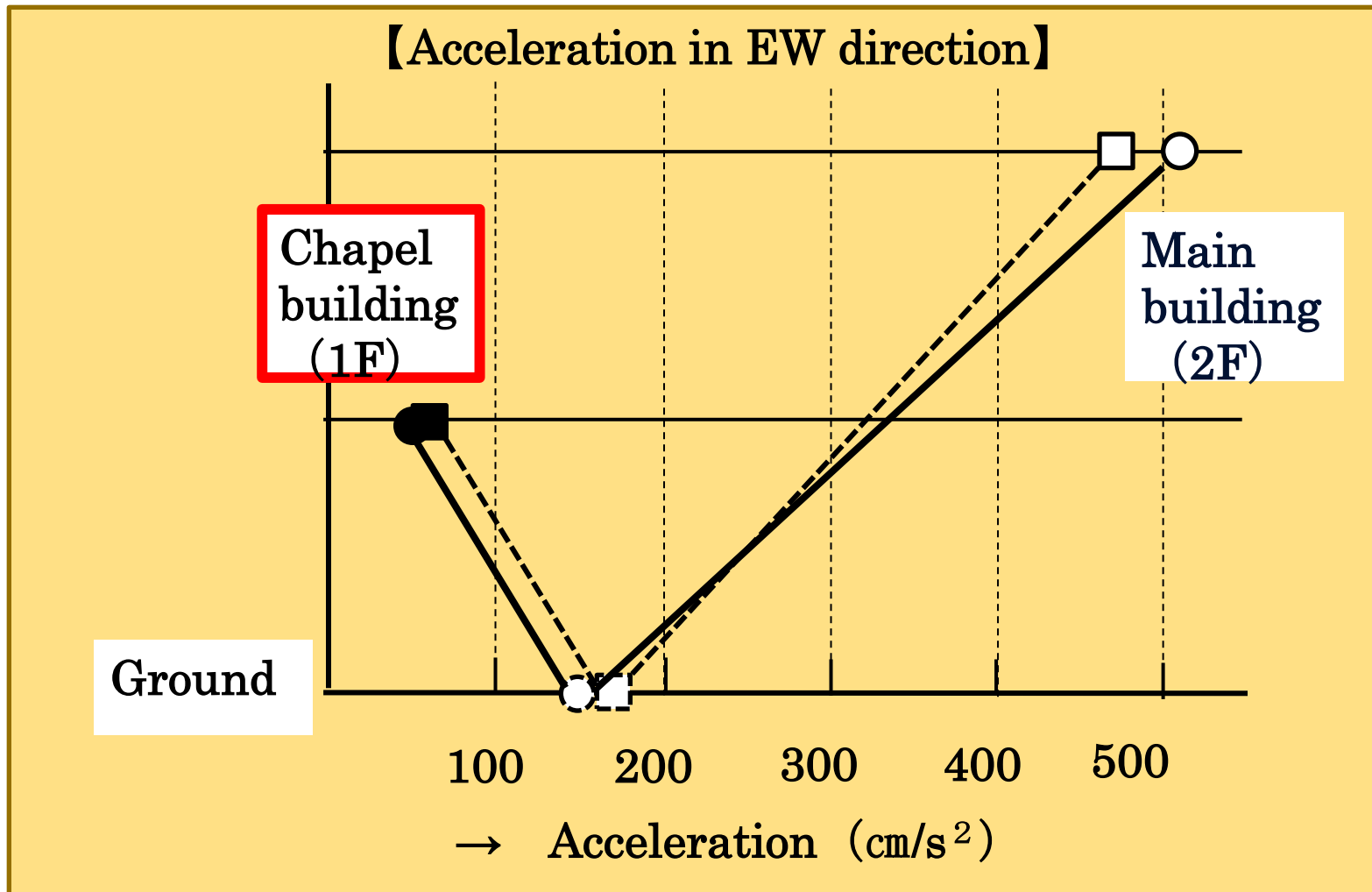


**Outside View**



**Inside View**

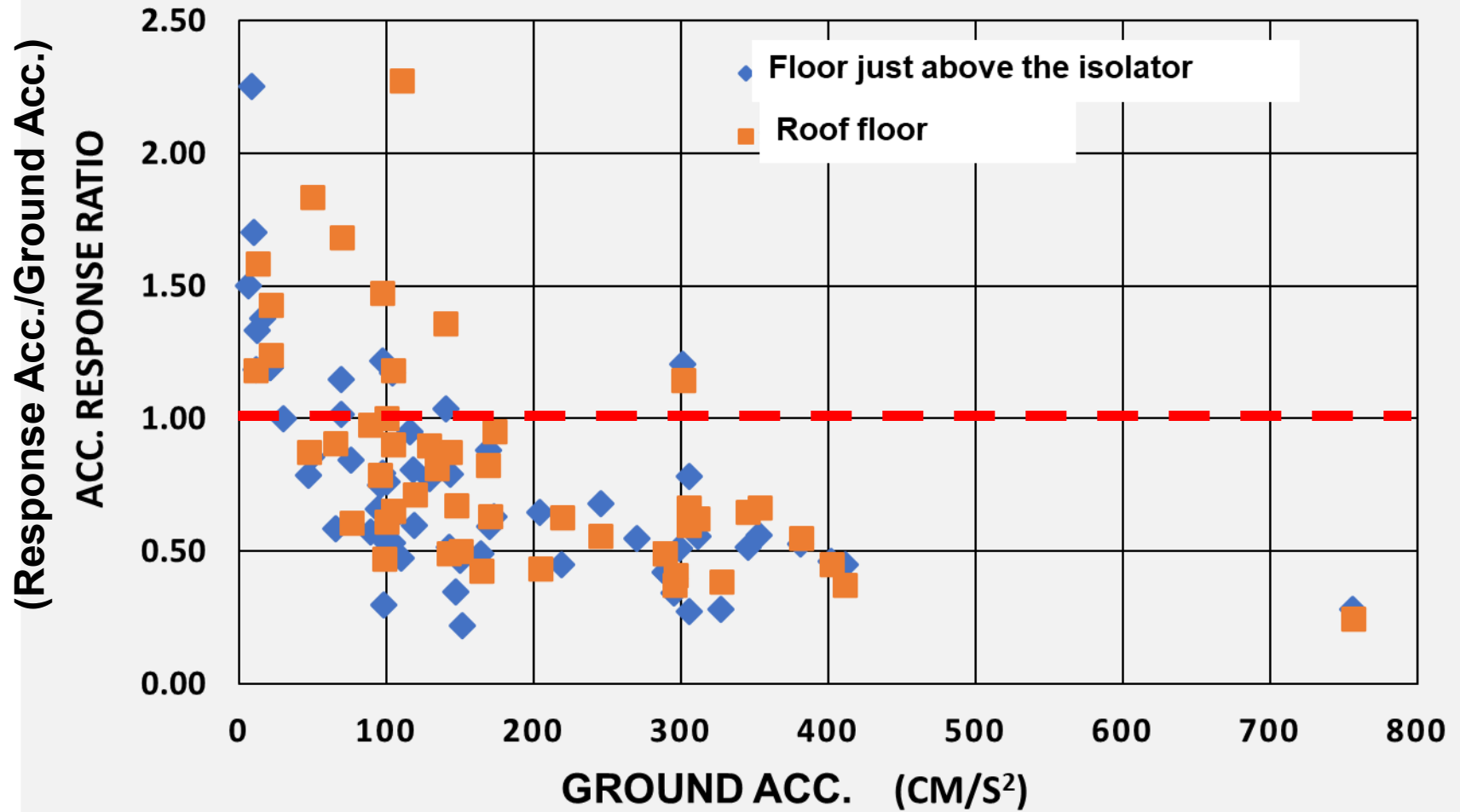
# March.11, 2011 Earthquake in Japan



**Observed Acceleration in Chapel building  
and Main building**



## Ground Acc. - Acc. Response Ratio



# Conclusions

- ◆ **Seismic isolation technology is a feasible method to reduce significantly seismic risk.**
- ◆ **Therefore, this technology not only improves the safety of the building, but also allows for more freedom and flexibility in expanding a variety of building designs.**
- ◆ **However, this is a still new and innovative technology, then, the engineers shall pay much attention to the structural design, the quality of Isolators and of construction work.**

**Thank you  
for your attention**