# PROGRESS OF SEISMIC ISOLATION AND ENERGY DISSIPATION IN TAIWAN

## Jenn-Shin HWANG

National Taiwan University of Science and Technology, Department of Civil and Construction Engineering No. 43, Sec. 4, Keelung Rd., 10607 Taipei, Taiwan

JSH@mail.ntust.edu.tw

#### **Kuo-Chun CHANG**

National Taiwan University, Department of Civil Engineering No. 1, Sec. 4, Roosevelt Rd., 10617 Taipei, Taiwan ciekuo@ntu.edu.tw

# **Shiang-Jung WANG**

National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering No. 200, Sec. 3, Xinhai Rd., 10668 Taipei, Taiwan sjwang@ncree.narl.org.tw

## **Wang-Chuen LIN**

National Center for Research on Earthquake Engineering No. 200, Sec. 3, Xinhai Rd., 10668 Taipei, Taiwan wclin@ncree.narl.org.tw

**ABSTRACT** - In Taiwan, passive control technology has been extensively applied to new or retrofitted buildings and infrastructures against seismic attacks after the 1999 Chi-Chi Earthquake. In the beginning, most applications of passive control technology involved critical structures such as medical and emergency response facilities which are required to remain fully operational during and after earthquakes. Since 2009, the use of such technology has been greatly expanded to residential buildings for better seismic protection and life quality. To date, the numbers of building projects adopting seismic isolation devices and velocity-dependent dampers are more than 120 and 400, respectively. Recently, the technology for isolating equipment and facilities from damage due to earthquakes also attracts growing attention and has been implemented in practice. In this paper, several modern applications and R&D of passive control technology to building structures and critical facilities or equipment in Taiwan will be summarized and discussed.