JSSI Award ～The 27th Prizes, 2026～

Purpose of the commendation

The JSSI award system recognizes individuals, corporations, and organizations that have contributed to the technological advancement and the proper spread and development of seismically isolated (SI) or vibration controlled (VC) structures and devices.

Description of the commendation

They are five prizes, such as ‘Prize for Distinguished Service’, ‘Engineering Award’, ‘Architectural Design Award’, ‘Practical Achievement Award’ and ‘Diffusion Award’.

Prize for Distinguished Service will be given to individuals who have achieved remarkable achievements in the proper spread and development related SI or VC over the years.

Engineering Award will be given to individuals, corporations and organizations that have achieved excellent results in SI or VC engineering field.

Architectural Design Award will be given to individuals, corporations and organizations that have made major contributions to the realization of exceptionally excellent buildings that reflect the characteristics of SI or VC. New construction or renovation of the work is not required.

Practical Achievement Award will be given to individuals, corporations and organizations that have made outstanding achievements in renovation, maintenance, restoration, realization of difficult projects, etc., reflecting the characteristics of SI or VC.

Diffusion Award will be given to individuals, corporations and organizations that have contributed to proper spread and awareness-raising activities of SI or VC.

Details of prizes depend on the commendation regulations of JSSI.

Choosing prizes

Committee of commendation of JSSI that consists of eight experts decided them.

Number of applications in 2026

They were one in ‘Engineering Award’, fifteen in ‘Architectural Design Award’, one in ‘Practical Achievement Award’.

Results of selection

They were the followings: (prize winner personal names and the honorific titles are omitted)

’ENGINEERING AWARD’

“BILMUS”: Utilizing the building itself as a damping device to solve the challenges of super high-rise buildings

SHIMIZU CORPORATON.

’ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN AWARD’

Chuo nittochi Hakataekimae Building

TAKENAKA CORPORATION

This office building is located in an urban area about a five-minute walk from JR Hakata Station. Its architectural concept is based on three themes: enhancing urban attractiveness, providing a safe and comfortable working environment, and reducing CO_2 emissions through environmentally friendly design. These goals were achieved by actively reusing the existing structural frame up to the second-floor column heads using seismic isolation and vibration control technologies. Relaxations in floor-area ratio and height regulations allowed the building to be expanded from 10 to 13 stories; however, the increased height imposed greater seismic loads on the existing structure. This challenge was solved through a seismic isolation layer installed between the second and third floors and vibration control dampers on the first and second floors. Furthermore, the shear walls on the lower floors were removed, converting them into a pure moment-resisting frame and creating open pilotis spaces that make the low-rise common areas attractive.

NIKON Global Headquarters / Innovation Center

NIKON CORPORATION

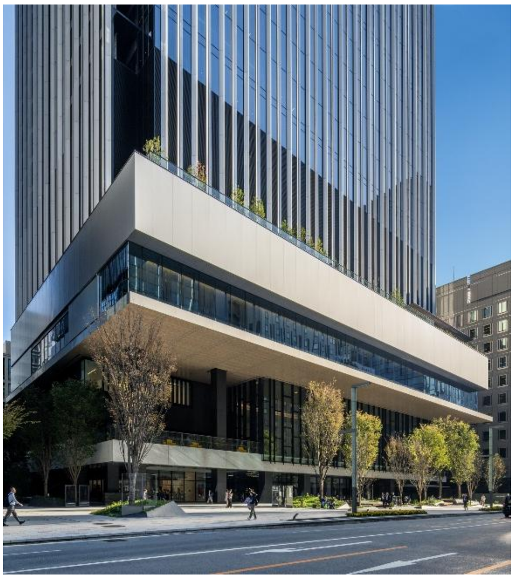
Mitsubishi Jisho Design Inc.

This project brings together Nikon’s headquarters and R&D functions at its historic site in Nishi-Oi, Shinagawa. The design emphasizes not only life safety during earthquakes but also the continuity of operations afterward. A base-isolated structural system was adopted for its multiple advantages, including reducing seismic impact and preventing damage such as the overturning of exhibits in the company museum. By minimizing seismic forces, the building achieves openness both along the façade and within core spaces, enabling flexible and transparent layouts.

Most office areas use a hybrid composite slab combining half-precast prestressed concrete with steel. The slab edges are folded upward near the windows to enhance natural light penetration, while adjacent steel beams are tapered to create a unified ceiling profile. This refined ceiling geometry is made possible by the seismic isolation system, which allows both structural performance and architectural expression to be seamlessly integrated.

TODA BUILDING

TODA CORPORATION




TODA BUILDING is a high-rise building in Tokyo that is 165 meters tall. To achieve seismic isolation, a novel structural system is adopted, combining RC core walls with outrigger frames. As a result, we were able to secure a high level of rigidity that is difficult to achieve with steel-frame seismic isolation structures. Furthermore, two types of oil dampers were developed and applied to the seismic isolation layer to provide optimal response reduction effects in response to a wide range of external disturbance input levels. TODA BUILDING achieves the highest seismic grade in Japan for a high-rise isolated structure, By limiting floor response acceleration to 200 cm/s^2 or less and the inter-story drift angle to 1/300 or less during major earthquakes. This ensures not only structural integrity but also prevents the toppling of furniture and minimizes damage to equipment and interior materials.

Chuo University Surugadai Campus

CHUO UNIVERSITY

NIKKEN SEKKEI LTD.

TAISEI CORPORATION

Chuo University's Surugadai Campus has long served as a place of education and as a base for alumni activities, while also fostering coexistence with the surrounding community. Building on this history, the development of a high-rise urban campus required a structural scheme that both supports an architectural plan stacking a wide variety of room types and functions, and harmonizes with the publicly accessible open space and entrance areas in the lower stories designed to enhance local convenience and the environment. In response, high seismic performance was secured through the adoption of seismic isolation, while a rational framing layout increased overturning resistance to suppress uplift—one of the inherent challenges of seismic isolation. Moreover, by leveraging a structural concept that is less prone to stiffness variation in plan and elevation due to plasticization of primary structural members, a building with attractive functions and spatial quality was realized.

Considering the site's ground characteristics, where the response spectrum is prominent in the short-period range, a seismically isolated system was adopted. By placing the isolation layer at the column heads of the first basement level, demolition of the existing basement structure and excavation were minimized, thereby reducing cost. Given the relatively compact floor plan of approximately 32 m × 22 m and an architectural layout in which partition locations vary significantly from floor to floor, the reduced seismic forces achieved by isolation were utilized to create a column-free space of approximately 22 m × 22 m by arranging H-1000 transfer girders in an orthogonal grid. At the same time, these grid girders collect the permanent vertical loads into the perimeter framing, enhancing the building's overturning resistance. In addition, a single-story axial force transfer system consisting of upper and lower chord members and diagonal members was installed in the third-floor perimeter framing directly above the entrance. By concentrating the lower-story columns and isolation bearings at the building corners, uplift in the isolation bearings was suppressed while providing an open and welcoming public plaza and entrance space at the lower levels.

Short-period site: B1 column-head isolation minimized excavation; H-1000 grid girders span 22m, push gravity loads to the perimeter, and corner bearings + a 3F truss curb uplift, opening the entrance.

B1 column-head isolation minimized demolition and excavation reducing cost. H-1000 grid transfer girders created a 22×22 m column-free space and funneled gravity loads to the perimeter for overturning resistance; a 3F trussed transfer frame and corner bearings suppressed uplift while keeping the entrance open.

B1 column-head isolation minimized demolition and excavation. H-1000 grid girders created a 22×22 m column-free space and funneled gravity loads to the perimeter; a 3F trussed transfer frame and corner bearings suppressed uplift while keeping the entrance open and airy.

H-1000 grid girders created a 22×22 m column-free space and funneled gravity load to the perimeter; a 3F transfer frame and corner bearings suppressed uplift force while keeping the entrance open and airy.

’ PRACTICAL ACHIEVEMENT AWARD ’

Multi-Step Seismic Isolation System

Balancing Building Seismic Resistance and Micro-Vibration Performance

SHIMIZU CORPORATION

Commendation

The commendation ceremony will be held after the general meeting of JSSI on June 11, 2026.