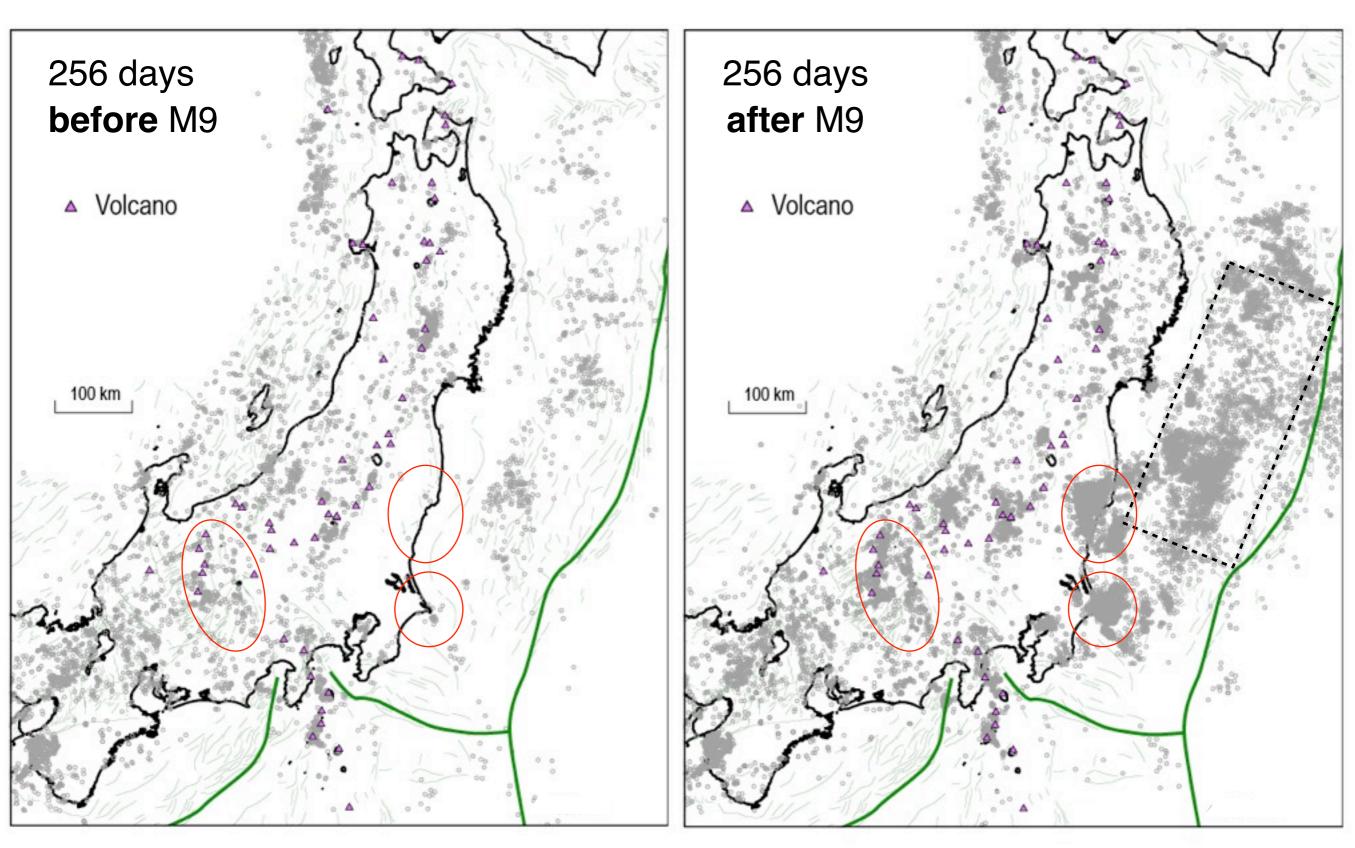
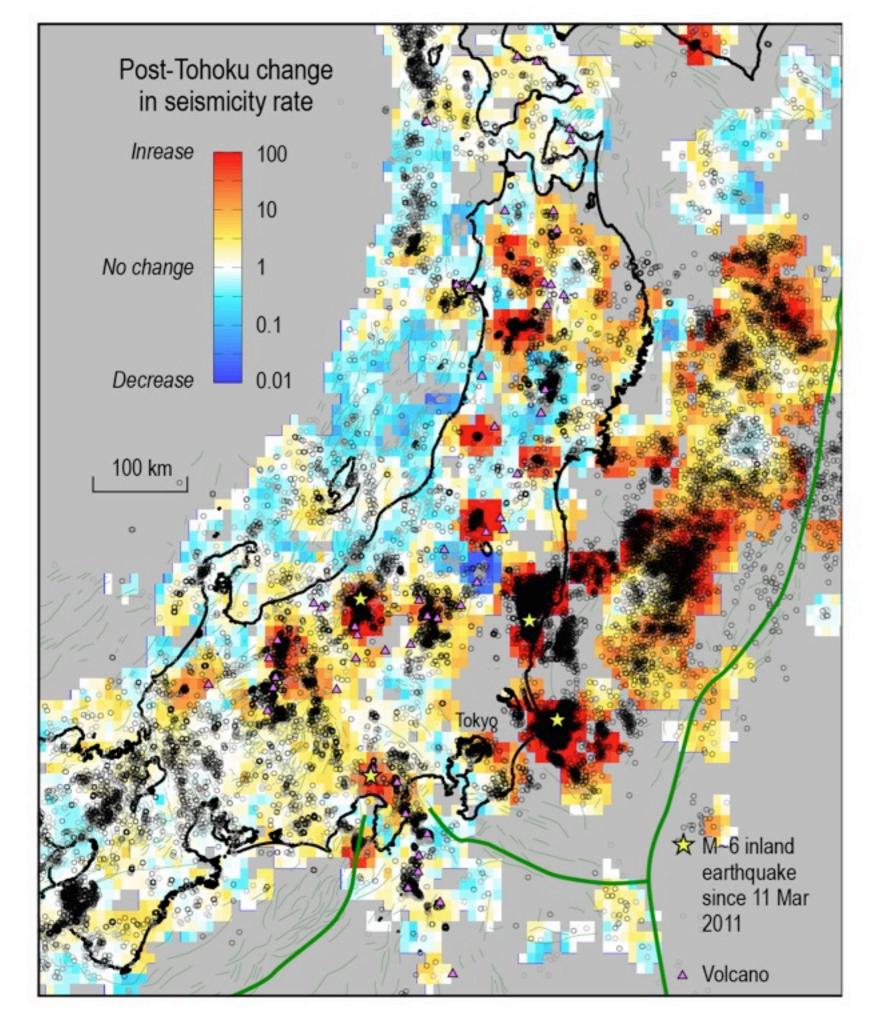
## 誘発地震からみた広域応力場の安定性と 均質・不均質性に関する議論



#### 東北地方太平洋沖地震後に活発化した内陸の地震活動



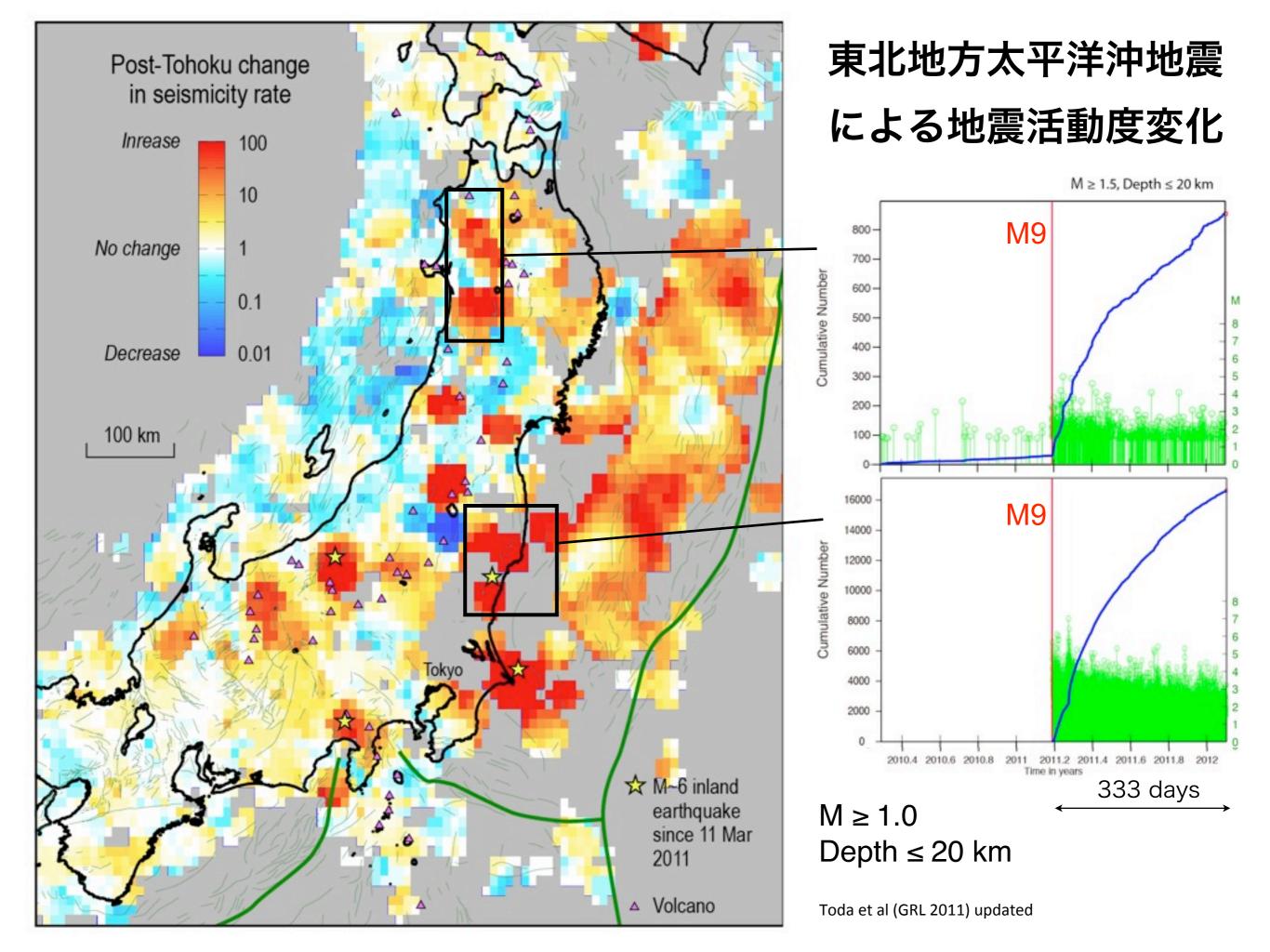
 $M \ge 1.0 \& Depth \le 20 \text{ km}$ 

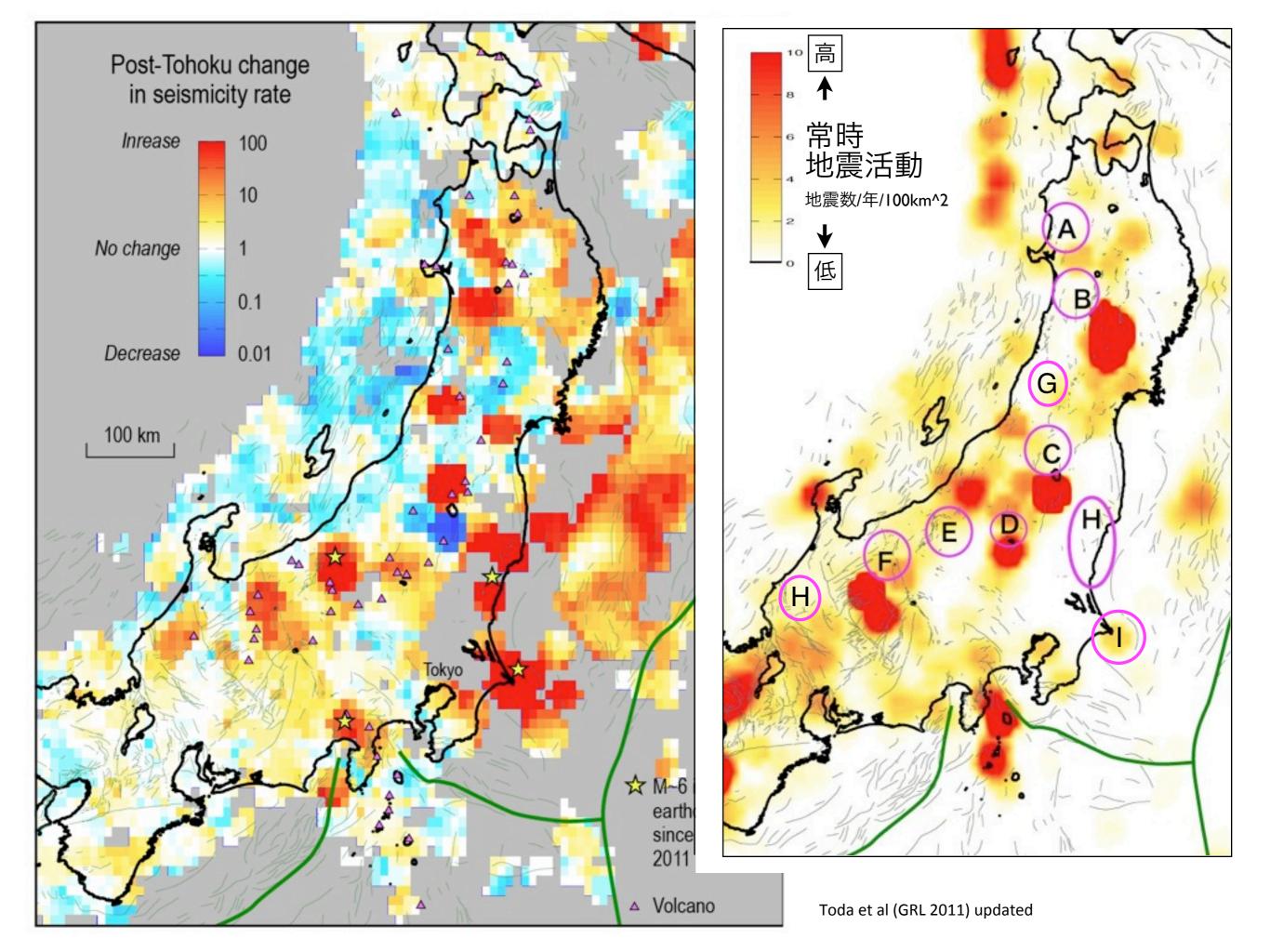


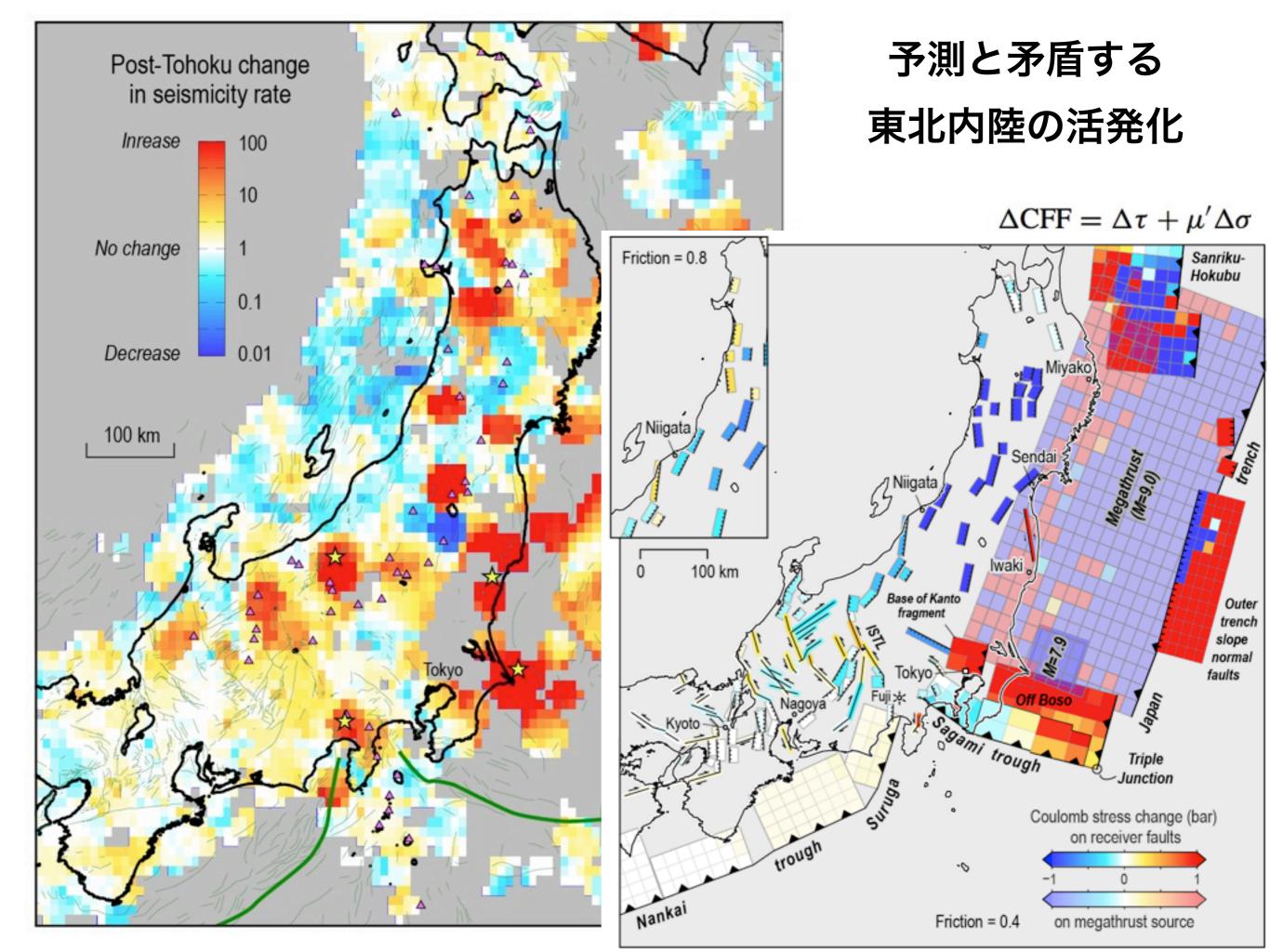
## 東北地方太平洋沖地震による地震活動度変化

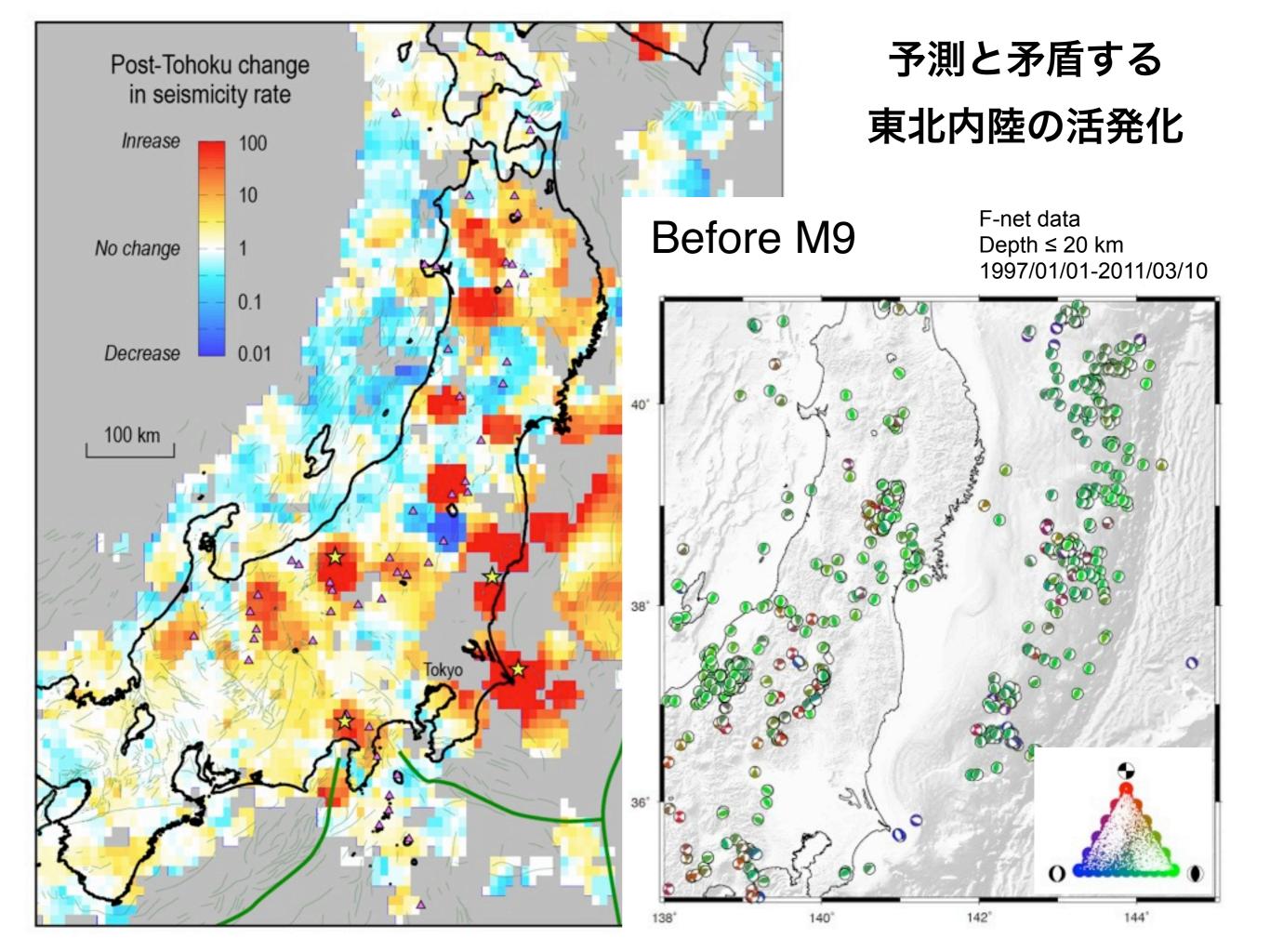
 $M \ge 1.0$ Depth  $\le 20 \text{ km}$ 

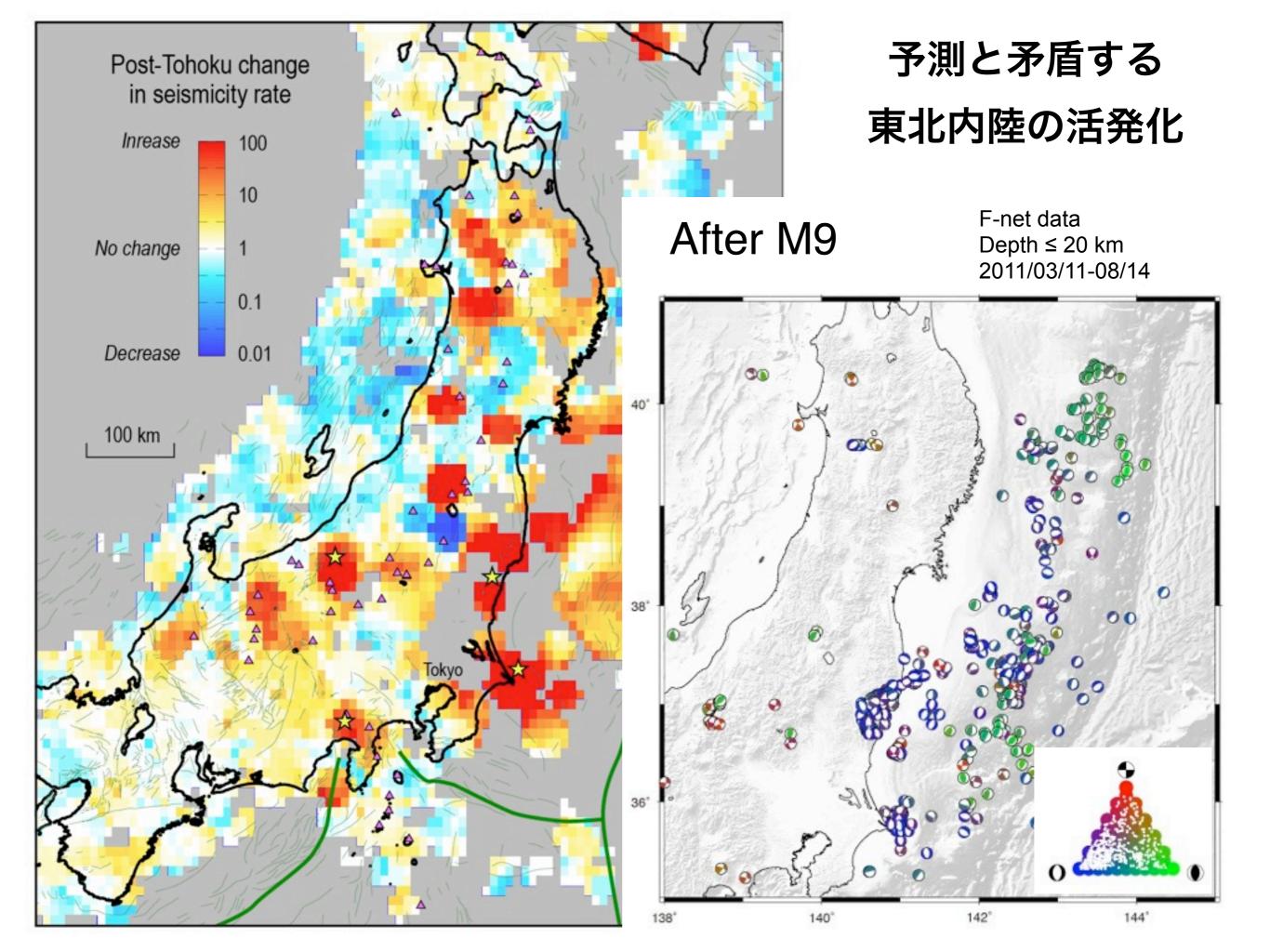
Toda et al (GRL 2011) updated

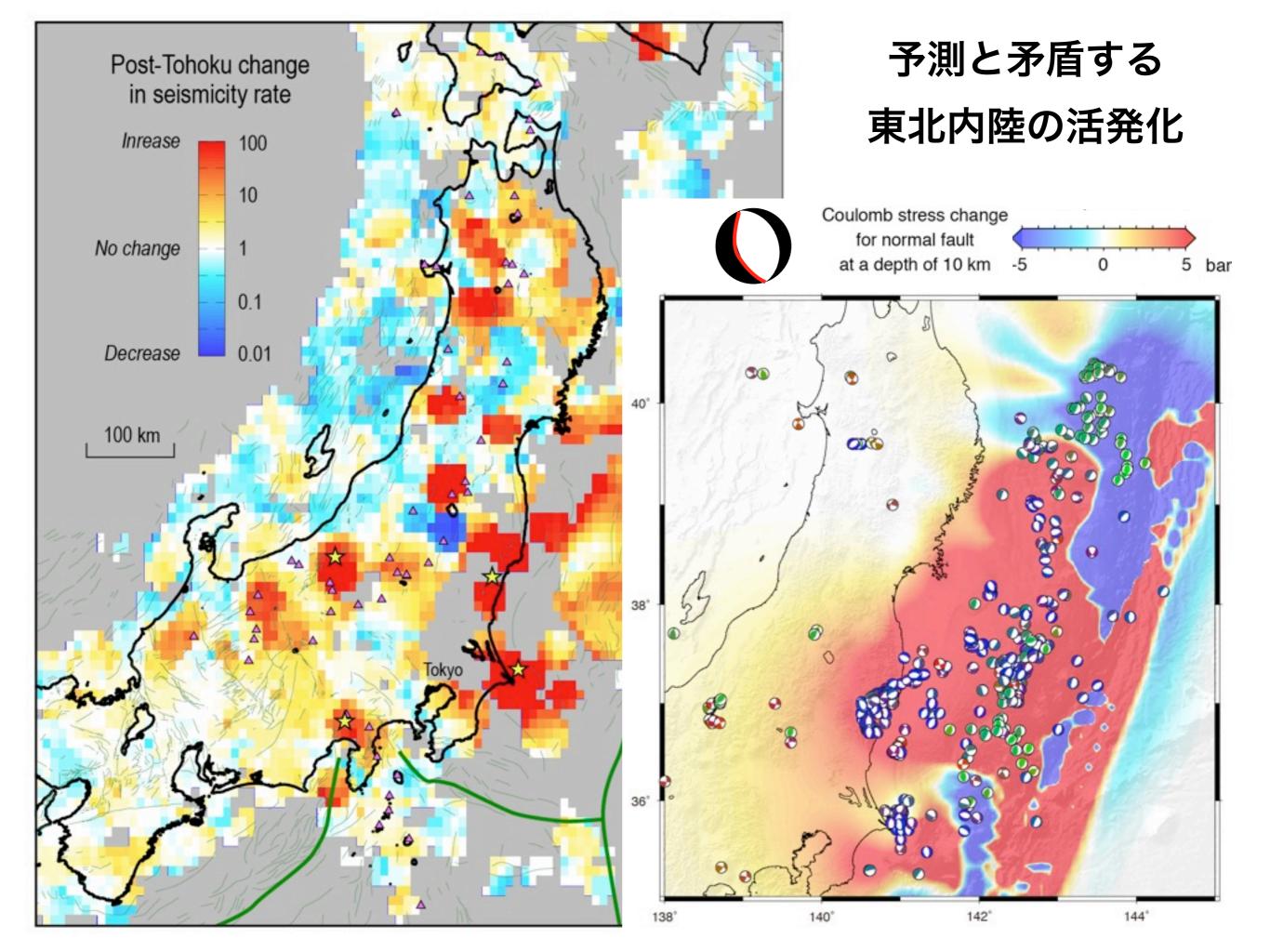














# Shallow Dynamic Overshoot and Energetic Deep Rupture in the 2011 $M_{\rm W}$ 9.0 Tohoku-Oki Earthquake

Satoshi Ide,1\* Annemarie Baltay,2 Gregory C. Beroza2

... Normal faulting aftershocks in the area of high slip suggest dynamic overshoot on the fault.

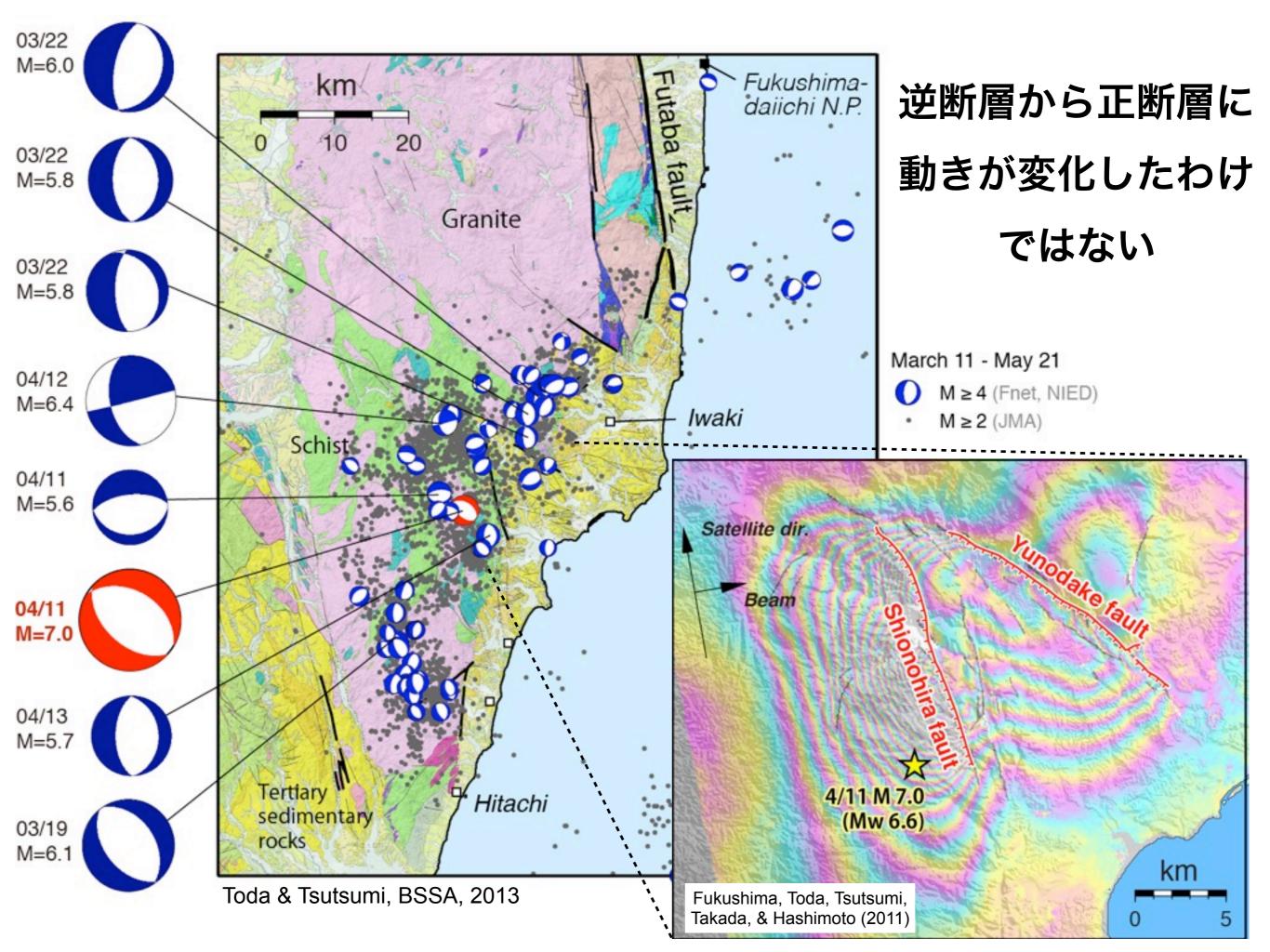
**LETTER** \_\_\_\_\_\_ Earth Planets Space, **63**, 703–707, 2011

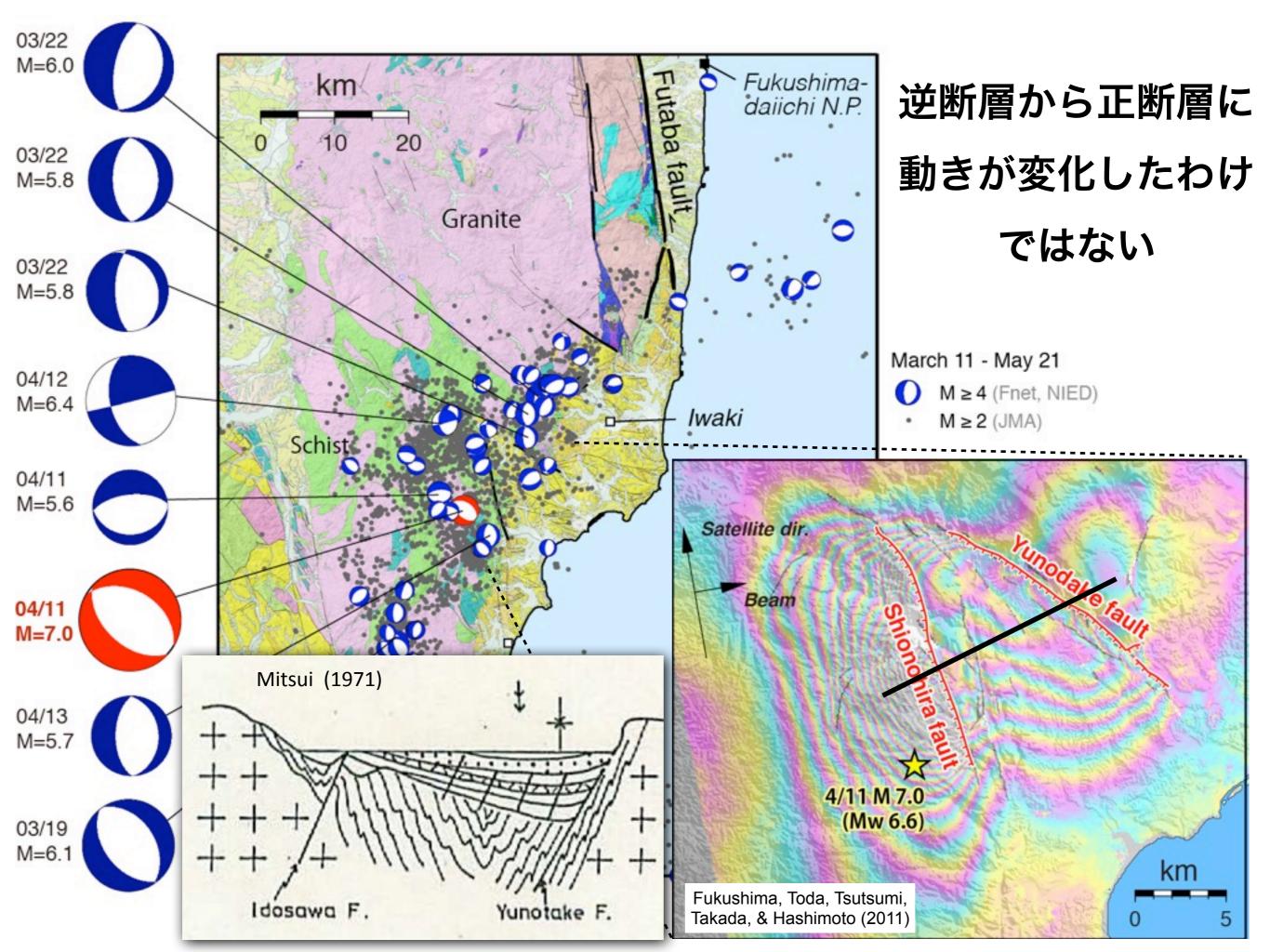
## Nearly complete stress drop in the 2011 $M_{\rm w}$ 9.0 off the Pacific coast of Tohoku Earthquake

Akira Hasegawa, Keisuke Yoshida, and Tomomi Okada

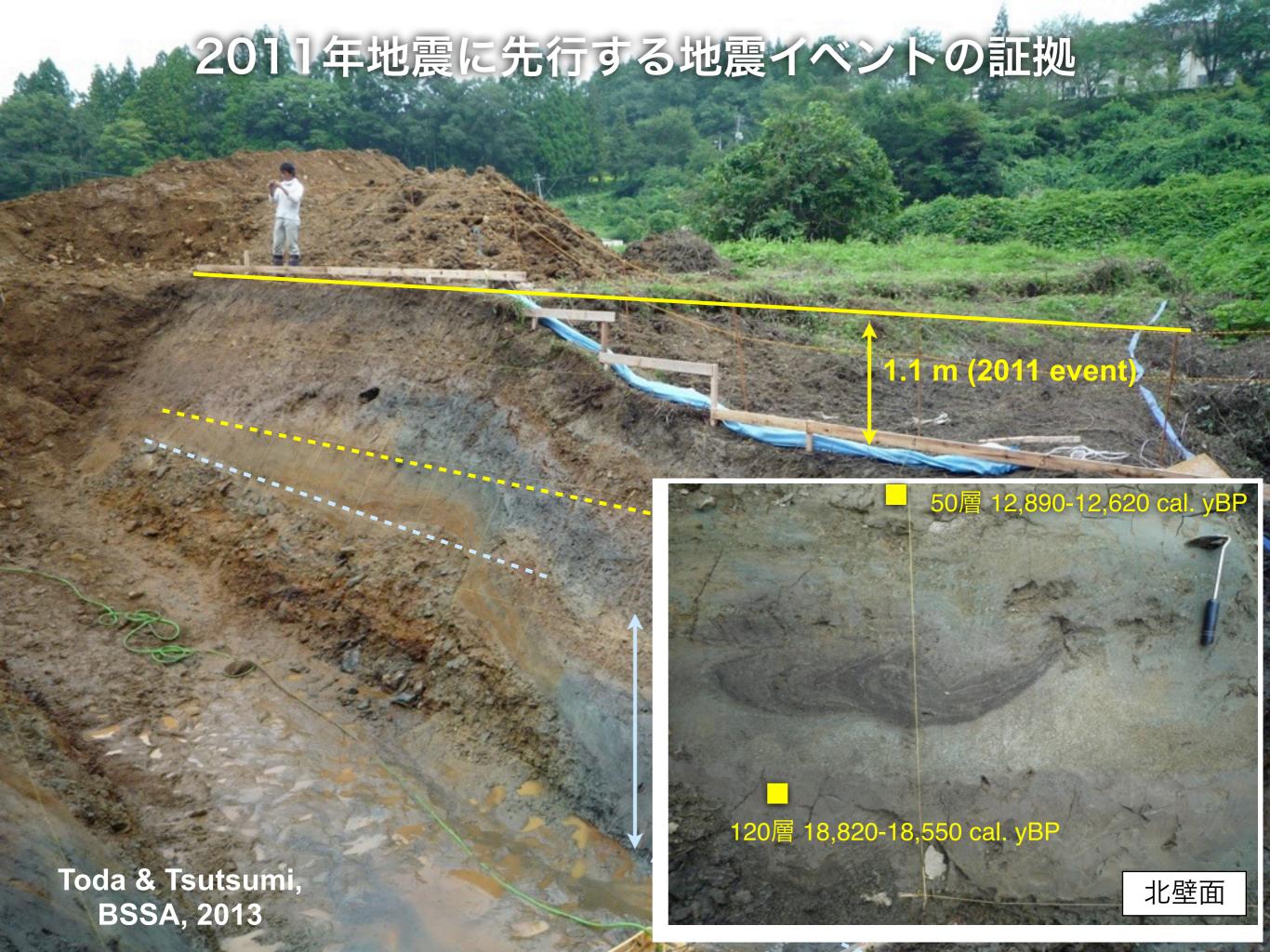
Research Center for Prediction of Earthquakes and Volcanic Eruptions, Graduate School of Science, Tohoku University, Sendai 980-8578, Japan

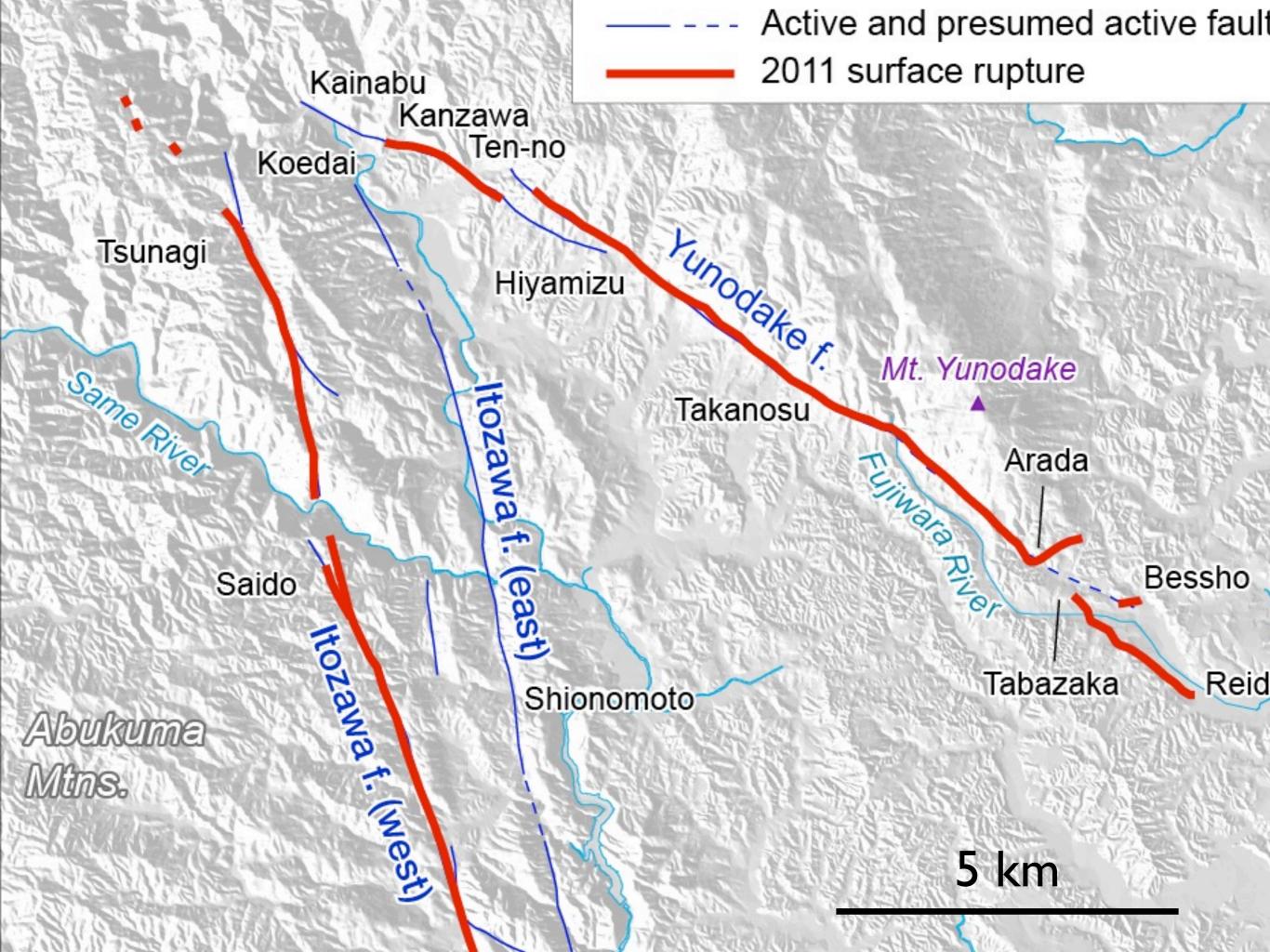
...A significant number of normal-fault type aftershocks occurred in the case of the Tohoku earthquake (e.g., Asano et al., 2011; Hirose et al., 2011). This is caused by the nearly complete stress drop in the Tohoku earthquake demonstrated by the present study.





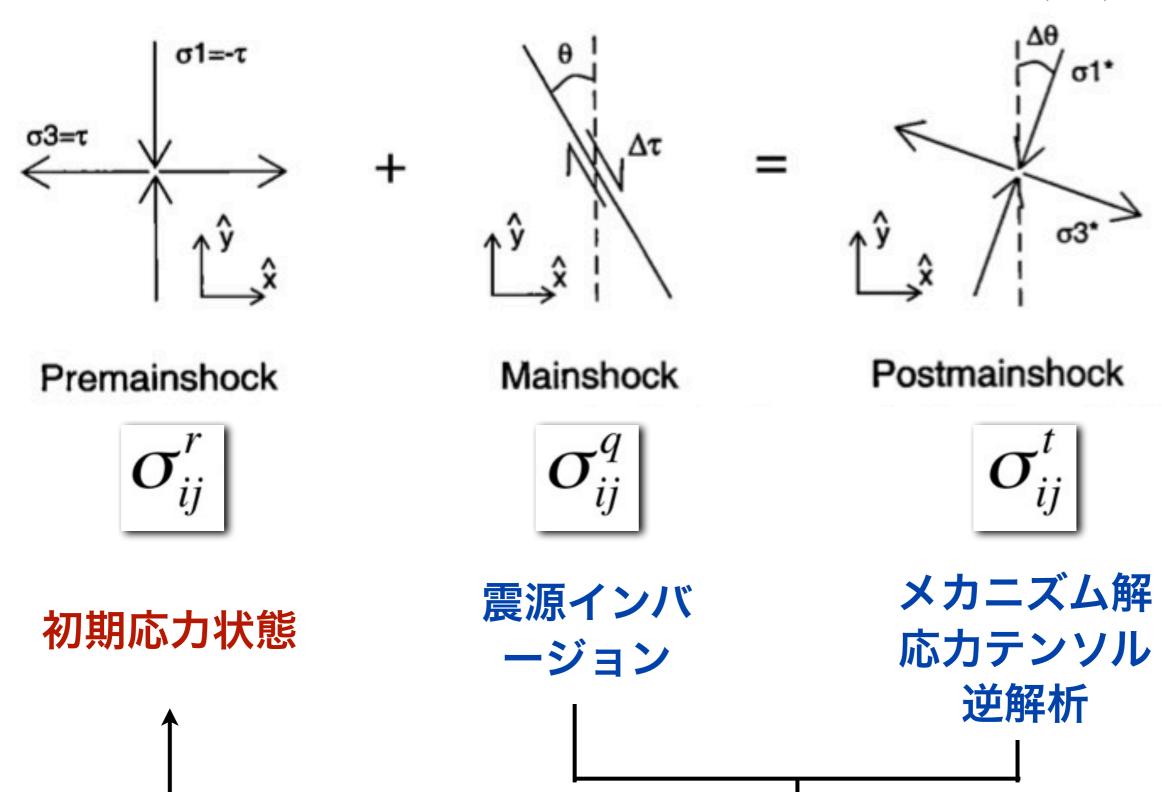






#### 大地震後の主応力軸の回転から初期応力場を推定

Hardebeck & Hauksson (2001)



## メカニズムの変化 東北沖地震による応力擾乱と初期応力状態の比



$$\sigma_{ij}^t = \sigma_{ij}^r + \sigma_{ij}^q$$

地震前のテク トニック応力 本震による 応力変化



主応力軸

震源断層モデル

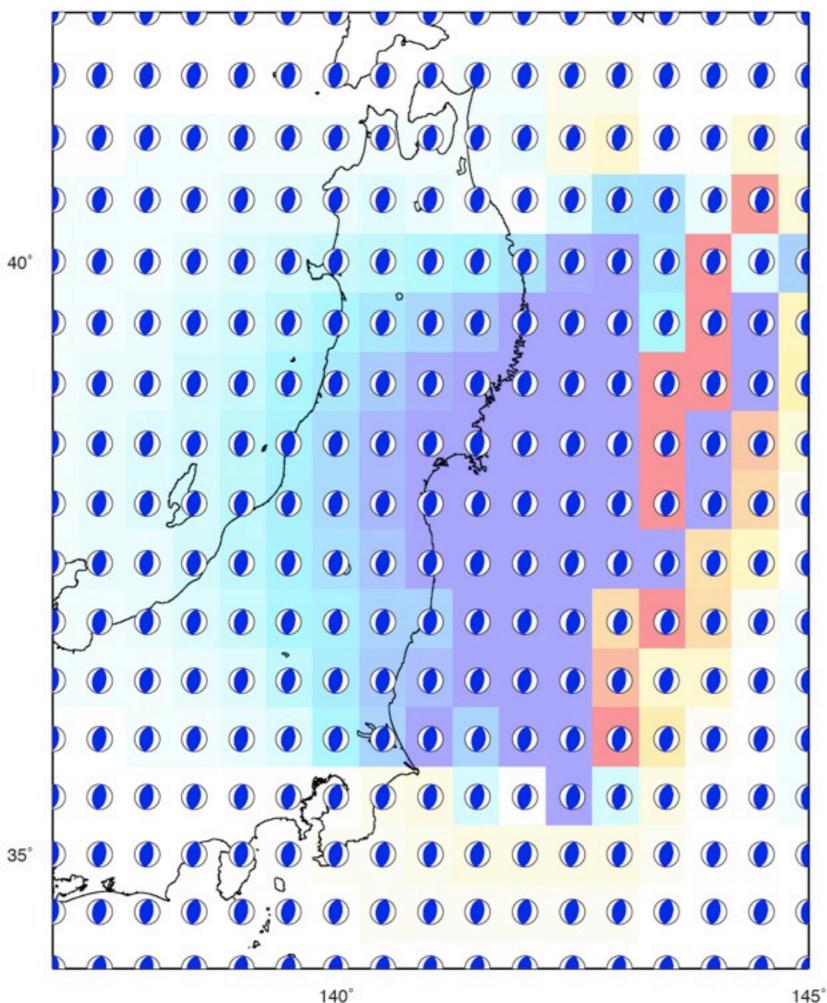
(インバージョン)

#### 地震前の主応力軸(仮定)

最大剪断応力

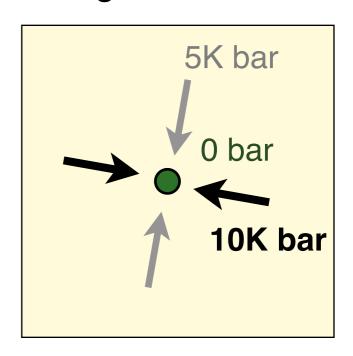


メカニズム解 (観測)

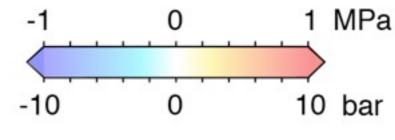


### 地域応力場の強度と 最大剪断応力面の回転

#### Regional Stress

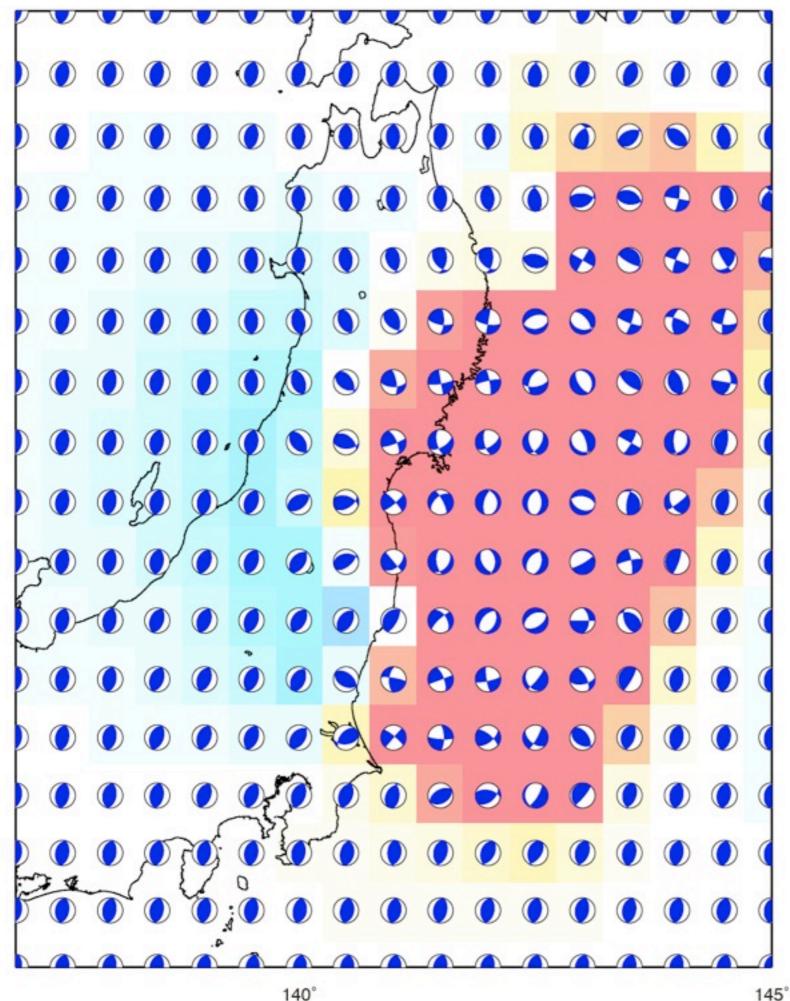


#### Maximum Shear Stress Change



Depth: 10 km

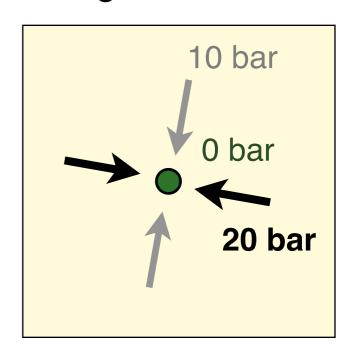
145°



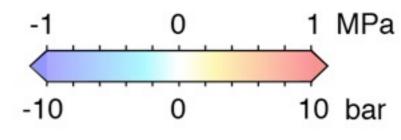
35°

## 地域応力場の強度と 最大剪断応力面の回転

#### Regional Stress

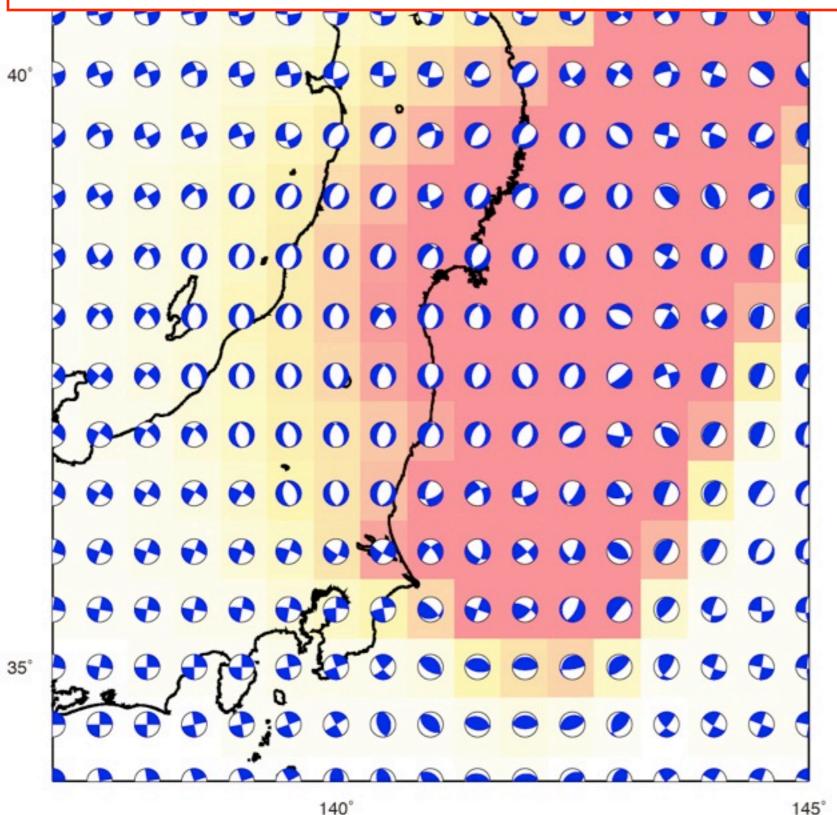


#### Maximum Shear Stress Change

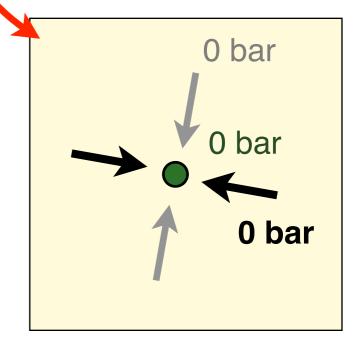


Depth: 10 km

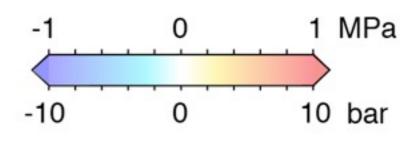
- ・通常, 地震を起こし得ない
- 変化量のみで正・横ずれ変位を起こし得ない



#### Regional Stress



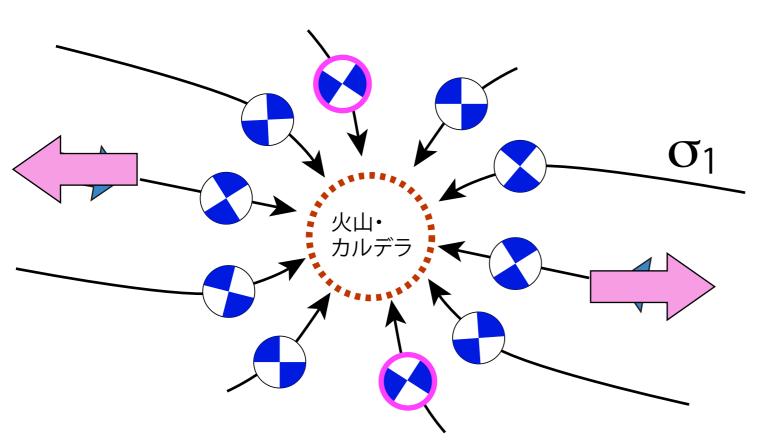
#### Maximum Shear Stress Change



Depth: 10 km

145°

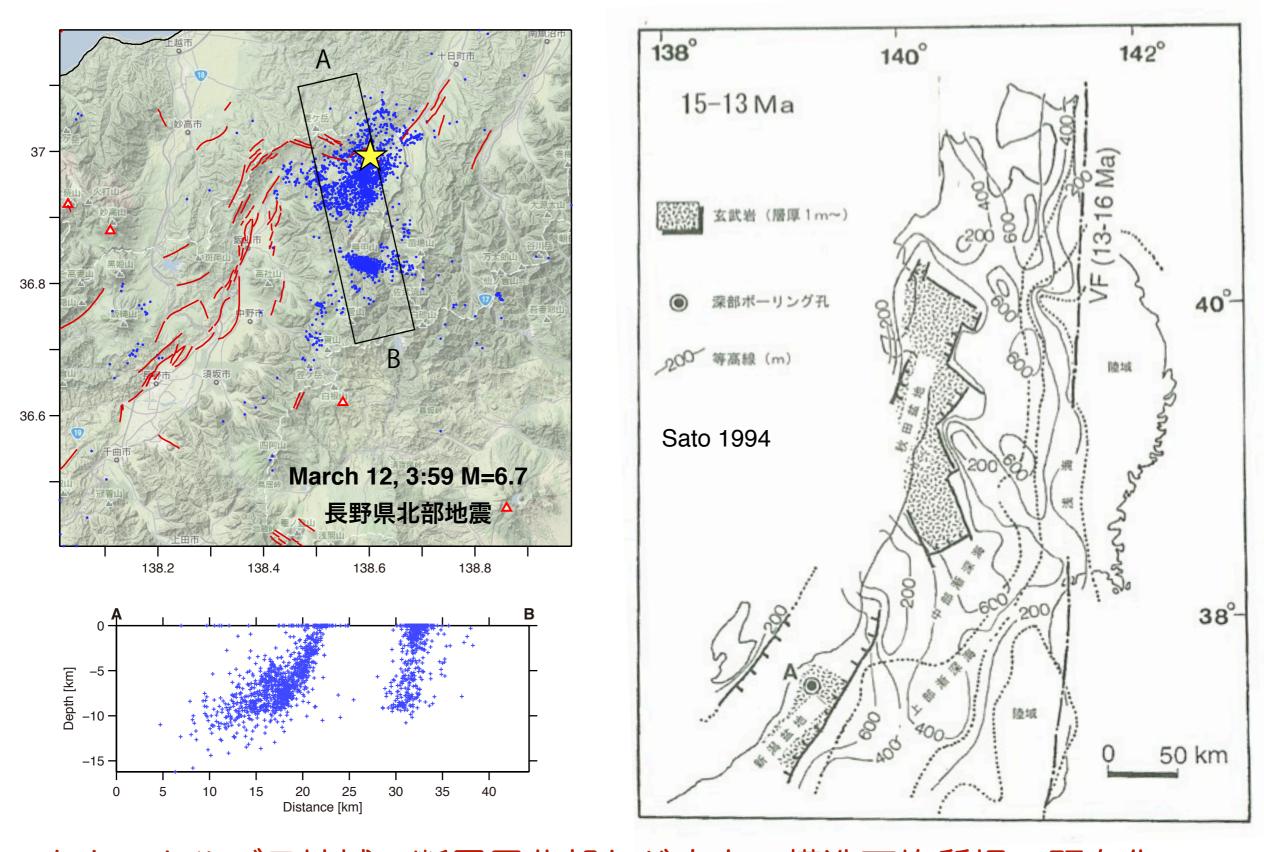
#### 遠方での主軸回転は"みかけ": 断層運動の選択的誘発



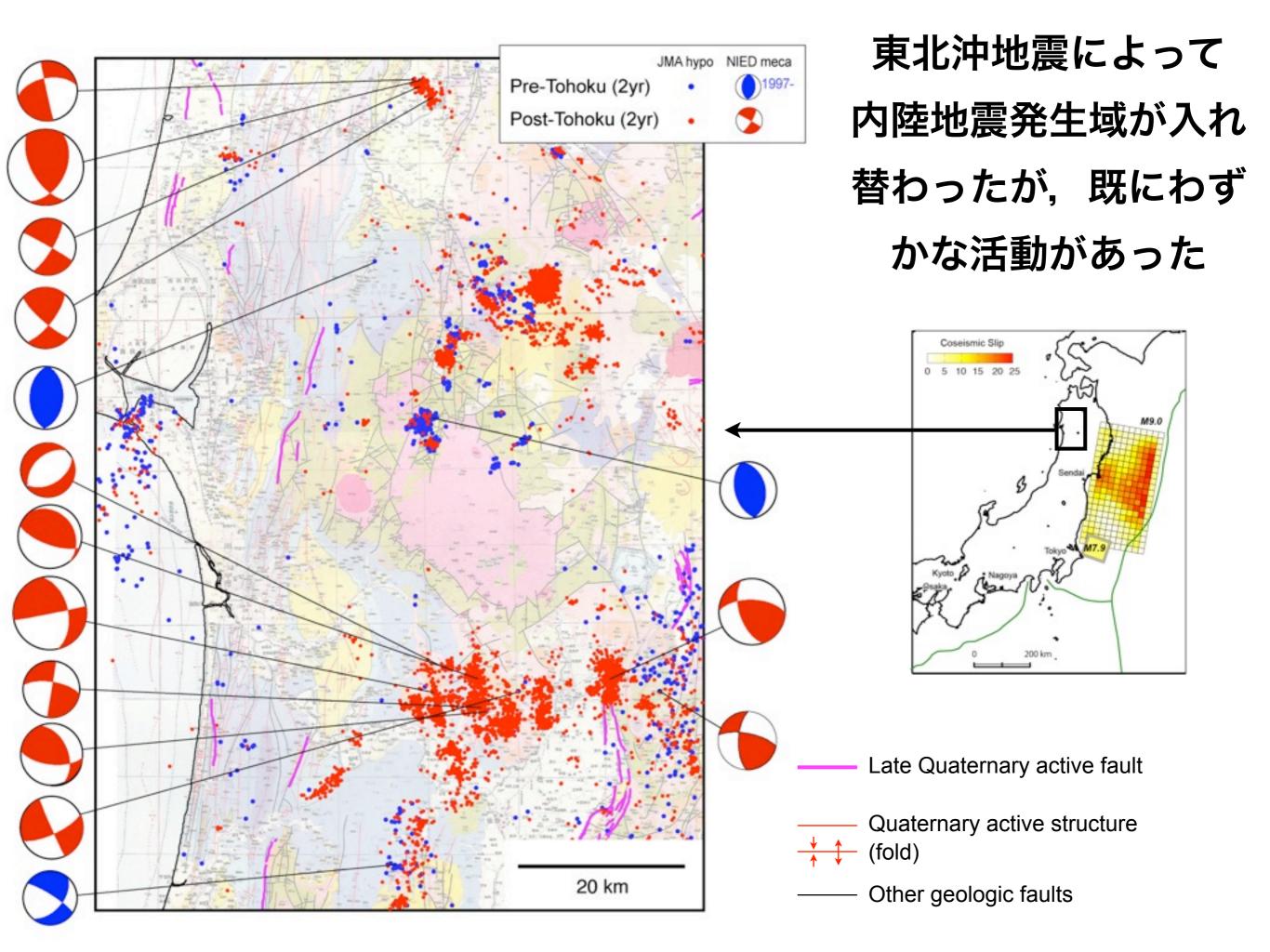
火山・カルデラ地域,断層屈曲部など応力・構造不均質場の顕在化地質断層「古傷」の再活動



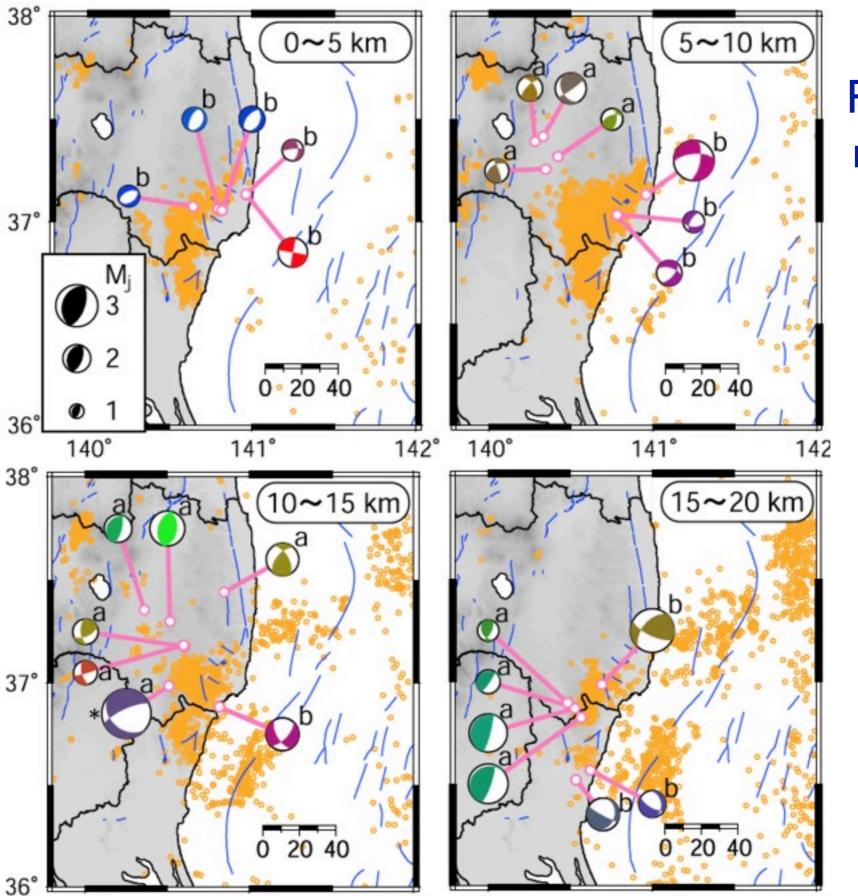
#### 遠方での主軸回転は"みかけ": 断層運動の選択的誘発



火山・カルデラ地域,断層屈曲部など応力・構造不均質場の顕在化 地質断層「古傷」の再活動



#### 浜通りには東北沖地震前に既に正断層型の地震が発生していた



Pre-Tohoku mechanism

Imanishi et al. (2012)

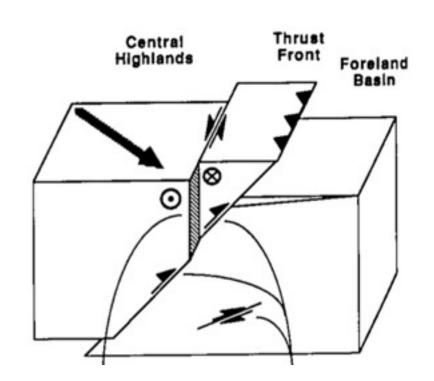
## 応力テンソル逆解析の問題点

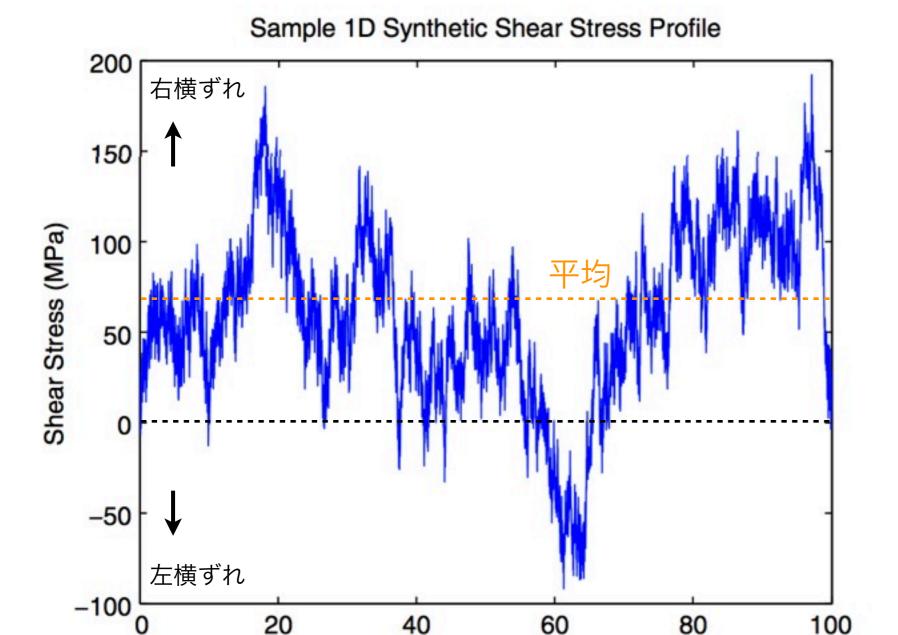
■ サンプル収集地域の応力場をすべて均一とみなす

解析範囲とサンプル数のトレードオフ 短波長の応力不均質を無視して平均化

■ 最適すべりの向きに(剪断応力最大)に滑る仮定

Wallace-Bott hypothesis Strain partitioningを無視





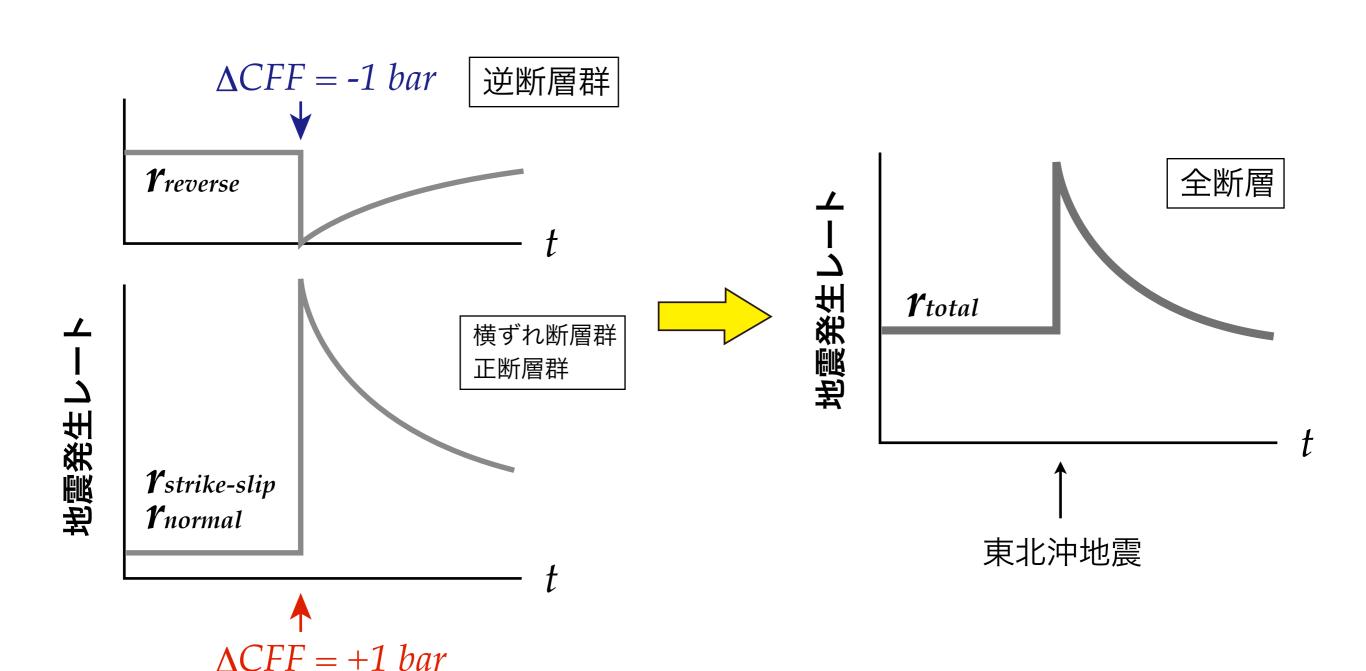
短波長の応力不均 質性によって本震 後に各種のメカニ ズム解をもった余 震が発生し得る

Figure 3. Mean shear stress for a synthetic 1D profile, generated by the model presented in this paper. Even though the mean shear stress over the entire length is quite positive, the spatial variation creates pockets of shear stress with the opposite sign. This type of model could explain why Loma Prieta had some left-lateral aftershocks on a predominantly right-lateral fault system. The color version of this figure is available only in the electronic edition.

Length (km)

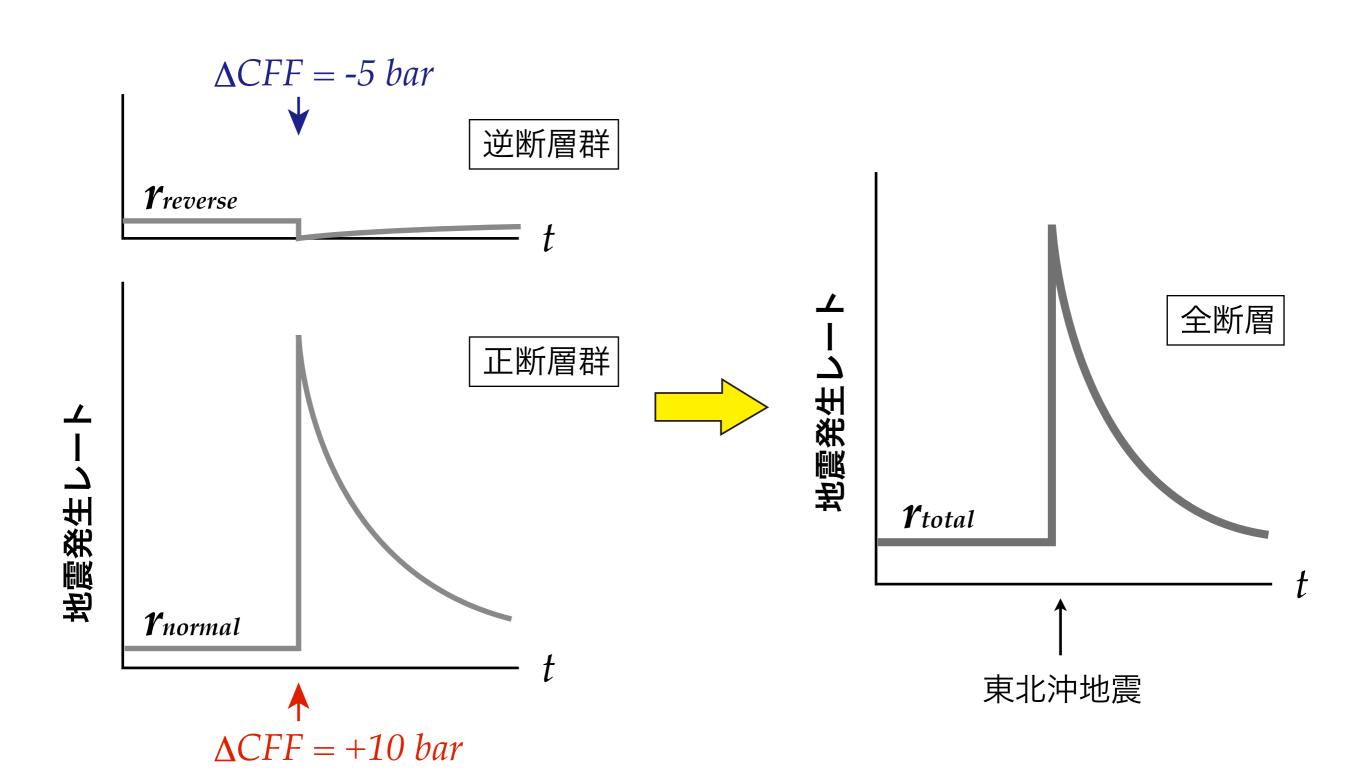
#### 断層の選択的誘発作用により地震活動は活発化

日本海東縁周辺(例:秋田県南部)



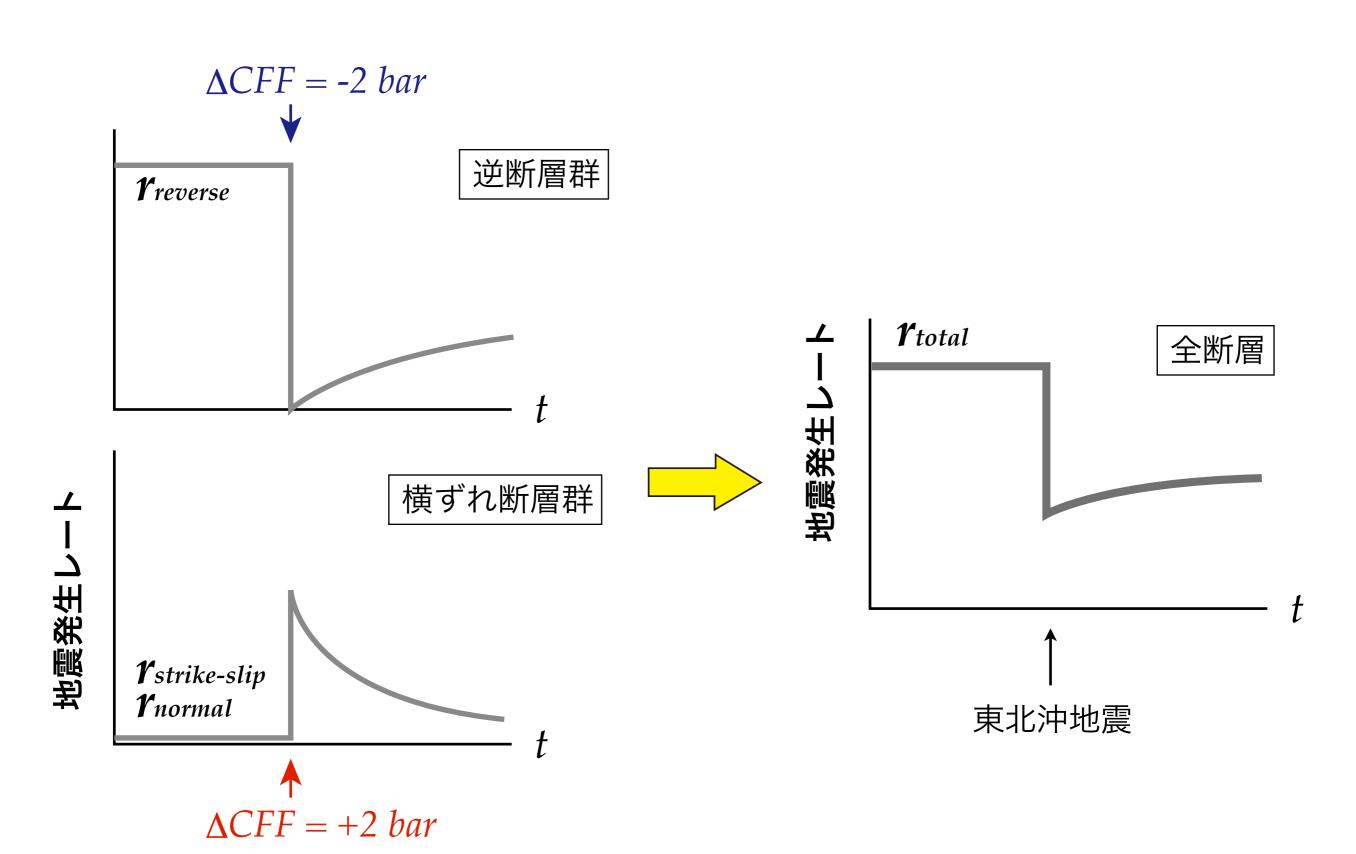
#### 断層の選択的誘発作用により地震活動は活発化

茨城・福島県境付近 (浜通周辺)



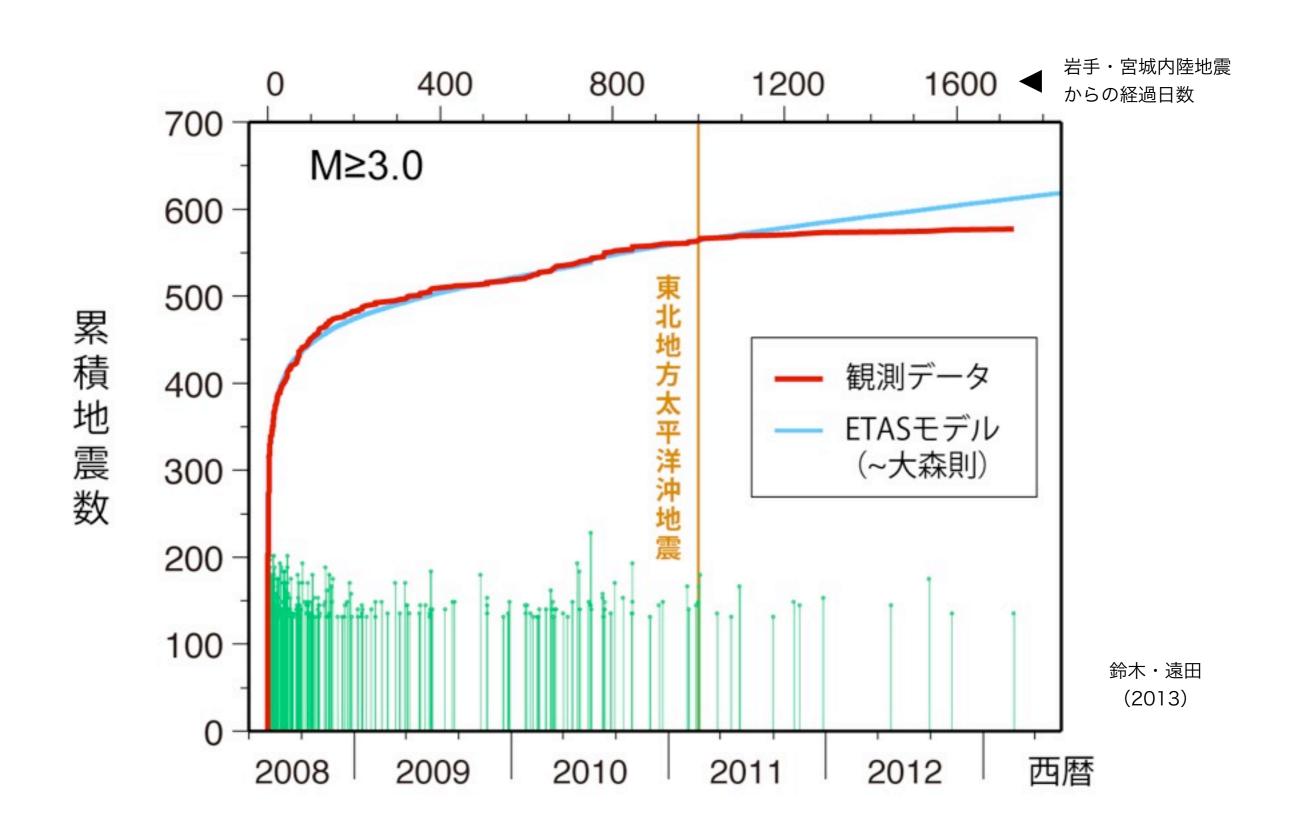
#### メカニズム解の多様性が少なければ地震活動は静穏化

#### 岩手·宮城内陸地震余震域



#### メカニズム解の多様性が少なければ地震活動は静穏化

#### 岩手·宮城内陸地震余震域



#### まとめ

- \* 東北沖地震で誘発された正・横ずれ断層型の地震は、同地震による応力場の回転の結果では無く、構造・応力場の不均質に起因した選択的に誘発によるものであるう.
- \* 小中地震まで含めると均質な「広域応力場」は存在しない. 単波長の不均質があるのが現実. しかし, 平均的な広域応力場は安定. 主要活断層を含めて大地震は長波長の「均質性」で代表して良いだろう.
- ❖ 今後,事前に小地震を含めたメカニズム解を探ることが重要.また,拘束圧の小さな表層付近の誘発的断層変位についても要検討.