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SSS28-P13

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About the amount of fault displacement presumed from oblique aerial photograph.

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When an inland inland earthquake occurred, I clarify the relations with the authorization of the seismic dislocation and the known active fault, and it is important to get a clue to estimate earthquake mechanism in detail. I can grasp the section of the active fault of a prediction of the future aftershock activity and non-activity if I can grasp mechanism in detail. It is necessary to investigate distribution of the surface of the earth displacement around the focal region regionally to estimate earthquake mechanism in detail, but it is difficult to raise investigation efficiency in the Yamaji region because it is a survey-based investigation. By the method using the aerial photo reading of the one wide area, cyclopedic for existence of ground surface displacement; can make it out effectively, but it is difficult to estimate the quantity of displacement particularly perpendicular displacement quantity.In an earthquake to assume Kamishiro dislocation of North Nagano that occurred this time on November 22, 2014 cause, I confirmed secondary dislocation parallel east of the Kamishiro dislocation from the slant aerial photo group photographed in a news purpose and succeeded in making the simple three dimensions topography model. As a result, I was able to estimate perpendicular displacement in the dislocation concerned at approximately 0.3m. This area was snow area in the winter season, and a quick investigation was necessary for the surface of the earth survey when I did the snow not to be able to do it. This dislocation was investigated just before the snow afterwards By the surface of the earth survey of a different researcher, but there is value in the simple three dimensions topography model enough if I cannot investigate it. It will be important in future to examine a method of precision confirmation of this technique and the establishment of an effective photography method and the cyclopedic photography of the wide area.

Keywords: fault associated with earthquake, ground surface displacement, Investigation for wide-area, oblique aerial photograph, three-dimensional terrain model

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