

SSS032-P02

会場:コンベンションホール

時間:5月25日 16:30-17:30

断層破碎物質を用いた断層活動性評価手法の開発(2)-2000年鳥取県西部地震の余震域およびその周辺の断層ガウジの比較-

A new method for evaluating fault activity based on fault gouge properties-Comparison of fault gouges in the aftershock

間中 光雄^{1*}, 福土 圭介², 宮下 由香里¹, 小林 健太³, 亀井 淳志⁴, 伊藤 順一¹

Mitsuo Manaka^{1*}, Keisuke Fukushi², Yukari Miyashita¹, Kenta Kobayashi³, Atsushi Kamei⁴, Jun'ichi Itoh¹

¹産業技術総合研究所, ²金沢大学, ³新潟大学, ⁴島根大学

¹AIST, ²Kanazawa University, ³Niigata University, ⁴Shimane University

We compared to examine mineralogical and geochemical studies of fault gouges in the aftershock area and the neighborhood of 2000 Tottori-ken Seibu earthquake, to establish a new method for evaluating fault activity of low activity faults. The fault gouges were conducted by powder X-ray diffraction analysis, sequential selective extraction tests and color measurements. As the results, the fault gouge in the aftershock area is mainly composed of illite and chlorite, and the gouge in the neighborhood is mainly composed of halloysite. Iron in the gouge in the aftershock area is mainly contained in illite, and iron in the gouge in the neighborhood is mainly contained in amorphous and crystalline iron oxide. Results of color measurements showed that negative a^* values from the gouge in the aftershock area indicated the presence of chlorite, and that positive a^* values from the gouge in the neighborhood indicated the presence of crystalline iron oxide. These results indicated that mineralogical and geochemical characteristics can distinguish clearly the fault gouges in the aftershock area and the neighborhood of 2000 Tottori-ken Seibu earthquake and that color measurements can be effective to distinguish these gouges.

Keywords: 2000 Tottori-ken Seibu earthquake, fault gouge, powder X-ray diffraction analysis, sequential selective extraction test, color measurement, crystalline iron oxide