海底地震計を用いた余震観測による、2011年東北太平洋沖地震南部震源域での地震活動
Precise aftershock distribution of the southernmost rupture area of the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake by OBSs

町田 祐弥1*，篠原 雅尚1，中東 和夫1，山田 知朗1，望月 公廣1，塩原 琥1，村井 芳夫2，日野 剛太3，佐藤 利典4，植平 賢司5，八木原 寛6，平田 賢治7，小平 秀一8

Yuya Machida1*, Masanao Shinohara1, Kazuo Nakahigashi1, Tomoaki Yamada4, Kimihiro Mochizuki1, Hajime Shiobara1, Yoshio Murai2, Ryota Hino3, Toshinori Sato4, Kenji Uehira5, Hiroshi Yakiwara6, Kenji Hirata7, Shuichi Kodaira8

1 東京大学地震研究所, 2 北海道大学, 3 東北大学, 4 千葉大学, 5 防災科研, 6 鹿児島大学, 7 気象研究所, 8 海洋機構

1 ERI, Univ. of Tokyo, 2 Hokkaido Univ., 3 Tohoku Univ., 4 Chiba univ., 5 NIED, 6 Kagoshima Univ., 7 MRI, 8 JAMSTEC

The 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake (MJMA = 9.0) occurred on the megathrust where the Pacific plate subducts below northern Japan on March 11, 2011. Many studies on slip distribution and source process of the main shock have been done, such as geodetic slip model [e.g. Ozawa et al., 2011], tsunami slip model [e.g. Fujii et al., 2011, Maeda et al., 2011], joint inversion of GPS, teleseismic, and tsunami observations [Simons et al., 2011] and rupture process [e.g. Yoshida et al., 2011]. They indicated the rupture area extends approximately 450 km in length and 200 km in width. The seismic experiment using airgun and Ocean Bottom Seismometers (OBSs) revealed that the southern end of the rupture of the 2011 main shock corresponds to the contact region of the Philippine Sea plate and the Pacific plate (Nakahigashi et al., 2012). Therefore revealing a crustal structure around the southern end of the rupture area is indispensable to understanding a seismogenic process. Furthermore, information about the Vp structures and Vp/Vs ratios is needed for a better understanding of large earthquakes that occur as a result of stress-concentration on the plate boundary.

Aftershock observations using OBSs was carried out immediately after the occurrence of the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake, and precise aftershock distribution over the whole source area was estimated (March 15th-June 18th, 2011) [Shinohara et al., 2012]. In this study, we estimate precise hypocentral distribution around the southern end of the rupture area using additional date (June 28th-Sep. 13th, 2011) obtained by the aftershock observation by OBSs, and understand a source process of the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake.

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