

高速剪断される粉体層の緩和過程と粉体層厚 Relaxation processes of granular layer at seismic slip rates and layer thickness.

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A natural fault has the cataclasite core zone, along which shear deformation concentrates. Rheology of these granular matters thus provides us an important insight in considering the nature of friction on faults from a microscopic point of view. In the past two decades, experiments conducted at sub-seismic to seismic slip rates (mm/s to m/s) revealed two remarkable phenomena of high-velocity rock friction; very long critical slip distance (D_c) of the order of 1-10m/s and the considerable weakening due to mechanochemical effects by frictional heating [e.g., Di Toro et al., 2011, Nature]. Recently, Chambon et al.[2006, JGR] conducted friction experiment with very large shear displacement experiment on a thick granular layer, and reported significant slip-weakening behavior active over decimetric slip distances. However, the relation between long D_c observed in a thick granular layer and long D_c in the high-velocity friction is still not clear. Here, we report on laboratory experiments designed to explore transient responses of a thick granular layer following a step change in slip velocity at seismic slip rates. We use simple particle and choose relatively low normal stress to exclude the possible mechanochemical effects caused by frictional heat. We find that friction coefficient and layer thickness show similar response that is symmetry with respect to velocity changes, and D_c is of the order of 10m. It appears that these responses are attributed to dynamics of granular matter. We also report how magnitude of the relaxation and D_c are affected by the layer thickness.

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