

## UAVによる低空写真撮影にもとづく2014年長野県北部の地震に伴う地表地震断層の変位量計測 A method for measuring surface rupture displacement by using UAV - Application to the 2014 Kamishiro fault earthquake

石黒 聡士<sup>1\*</sup>; 熊原 康博<sup>2</sup>; 中田 高<sup>2</sup>; 後藤 秀昭<sup>2</sup>; 渡辺 満久<sup>3</sup>; 宮内 崇裕<sup>4</sup>; 楮原 京子<sup>5</sup>; 杉戸 信彦<sup>6</sup>;  
松多 信尚<sup>7</sup>; 廣内 大助<sup>8</sup>; 2014年神城断層地震 地形調査グループ<sup>1</sup>  
ISHIGURO, Satoshi<sup>1\*</sup>; KUMAHARA, Yasuhiro<sup>2</sup>; NAKATA, Takashi<sup>2</sup>; GOTO, Hideaki<sup>2</sup>; WATANABE, Mitsuhiro<sup>3</sup>;  
MIYAUCHI, Takahiro<sup>4</sup>; KAGOHARA, Kyoko<sup>5</sup>; SUGITO, Nobuhiko<sup>6</sup>; MATSUTA, Nobuhisa<sup>7</sup>; HIROUCHI, Daisuke<sup>8</sup>;  
GEOMORPHOLOGICAL RESEARCH GROUP, For the 2014 kamishiro fault earthquake<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> 独立行政法人国立環境研究所, <sup>2</sup> 広島大学, <sup>3</sup> 東洋大学, <sup>4</sup> 千葉大学, <sup>5</sup> 山口大学, <sup>6</sup> 法政大学, <sup>7</sup> 岡山大学, <sup>8</sup> 信州大学  
<sup>1</sup>NIES, <sup>2</sup>Hiroshima University, <sup>3</sup>Toyo University, <sup>4</sup>Chiba University, <sup>5</sup>Yamaguchi University, <sup>6</sup>Hosei University, <sup>7</sup>Okayama University, <sup>8</sup>Shinshu University

The surface ruptures associated with the 2014 Kamishiro fault earthquake (Mj 6.7), central Japan was photographed by digital cameras mounted on an unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) and a high pole. The resulting Digital Surface Model (DSM) generated using the Structure from Motion (SfM) -Multi-View Stereo (MVS) software enabled accurate measurement of the terrain section, as well as variations in directions and amounts of three-dimensional surface displacements. Imaging technology mounted on a UAV is used to obtain widespread surface measurements, while the pole camera is used for the detailed photography of important locations. The accuracy of the DSM will be confirmed by the comparison of our findings with the measurements by other methods, such as auto-level, Total Station, and terrestrial LiDAR.

As a result, we were able to create a DSM of a resolution of a few centimeters. The shaded diagram of the DSM indicates the following: 1) Surface rupture has propagated in an intricately bent and branched manner. 2) Small-scale deformation and deformation along several meters of width have taken place. Subsequently, this DSM was compared with the cross-sectional survey and measurements carried out by the auto-level and LiDAR, and it was confirmed that the DSM is characterized by fine topographic changes. However, an error of about 10 cm could have been present depending on the location.

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