

都市域における宅地谷埋め盛土斜面の地震応答

Seismic response on valley fill slope in urban residential region

*釜井 俊孝¹、土井 一生¹*Toshitaka Kamai¹, Issei Doi¹

1.京都大学防災研究所

1.Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University

Both earthquake ground motion and pore water pressure observations in valley fill were conducted in the southwestern Tokyo, and central Yokohama region. The difference in the earthquake ground motion between records on the both observatories varied with earthquakes. The non-linear response of excess pore water pressure in valley fill was observed during the strong earthquake. These basic information will be valuable for discussing on prediction of valley fills type landslides induced by strong seismic motion in urban region. Earthquake in 5th May 2014 (M6.0) induced strong seismic intensity 5 in central Tokyo (largest earthquake after 3.11). The response 45-60cm/s/s of horizontal motion of soft valley fill less than response on the original ground indicate the "self-dumping effect" of valley fill. In contrast, the response amplified 120-150cm/s/s of horizontal motion, and large UD component of the motion of ordinary valley fill will be caused by amplification of SP trans-wave in unsaturated near surface soil layer. Excess pore pressure increased rapidly after the S peak stage (response to the plastic deformation). Excess pore pressure and barometric pressure changes was opposite in phase before the S peak stage, however, changes of barometric pressure synchronized to the UD displacement changes. So-called "microphone effect", barometric pressure changes amplified by the UD displacement, was observed in this earthquake. Incliner response indicates the movements of the valley fill, and the direction of inclination turns during seismic motion. During the P wave stage, the inclination in ground (G.L. -2, -5, -8m) is small and isotropic. During the 2nd stage (P-S wave), the movement of transvers direction of valley was observed. And, the movement of longitudinal direction of valley was observed at the 3rd stage (S wave). These processes indicate that the friction reduction along the side-wall of valley fill by rolling movement at the P-S wave stage should be prior to the plastic deformation & excess pore water pressure rising during the S wave stage. And, movement along longitudinal valley axis after the peak S wave stage will be possible after the friction reduction in the previous stage. Thus, the friction reduction of side walls will be key process of landslide of urban residential valley fill.

キーワード：谷埋め盛土、強震動、都市域の地すべり

Keywords: Valley fills, Strong seismic motion, Urban landslides

Best Practices for Ongoing Improvement of LIDIA

*Yukni Arifianti¹, Dirk Kuhn², Dirk Balzer², Iskandar Iskandar¹

1.-Geological Agency Of Indonesia , 2.- BGR, Germany

Landslide Inventory Database Indonesia (LIDIA) is a database application for landslide inventory. It aims to provide a framework and tools for displaying and analyzing landslide information in Indonesia. LIDIA is a tool to quantitatively assess hazards, systematically manages the diverse and detailed information, and improve the quality of Landslide Susceptibility Assessment (LSA). It was developed in 2011, as a part of inhouse development of the Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources (BGR), Germany and were tested within the Georisk Project and Geological Agency of Indonesia (GAI). In 2012, LIDIA was translated from english to Bahasa. It becomes a user friendly database software, specially for local goverment. Up to 2016, LIDIA has stored more 5000 landslide events. The information in the database updated on an ongoing basis. For best practices, GAI requires additional database functionality to developed a pratical and effective approach for LSA and disaster risk reduction. A WebGIS information and an android platform on landslides inventory considerably to be the next improvement. It will provide fixed, reliable and up-to-date information on landslide in Indonesia.

Keywords: Landslide, LIDIA, Database, Inventory

AW3D 2m DEM を用いた地すべり地形分布図作成ーホンジュラス共和国テグシガルパの事例ー
Landslide mapping using AW3D 2m DEM: a case study in Tegucigalpa, Honduras

*佐藤 剛¹、八木 浩司²、Garcia-Urquia Elias³、Mullings Najera Mark³、桑野 健⁴、林 一成⁵、磯野 賀瑞夫⁶
*Go Sato¹, Hiroshi Yagi², Elias Garcia-Urquia³, Mark Reilly Mullings Najera³, Takeru Kuwano⁴,
Kazunori Hayashi⁵, Kazuo Isono⁶

1.帝京平成大学環境情報学研究科、2.山形大学地域教育文化学部、3.National Autonomous University of Honduras、4.国際航業株式会社、5.奥山ボーリング株式会社、6.リモート・センシング技術センター
1.Graduate School of Environmental Information, Teikyo Heisei University, 2.Faculty of Art, Science and Education, Yamagata University, 3.National Autonomous University of Honduras, 4.Kokusai Kogyo Co., LTD., 5.Okuyama Boring Co., LTD., 6.Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan

In 1998, Tegucigalpa, the capital of the Republic of Honduras, suffered heavy damages by landslides induced by Hurricane Mitch. We have conducted the project of landslide mapping and susceptibility evaluation to reduce landslide disasters as a contribution of the work carried out by the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) since 2015. In this project, we used digital air-photographs taken by JICA and high resolution DEM (Digital Elevation Model) generated by NTT Data and RESTEC (Remote Sensing Technology Center of Japan) using Digital Globe imagery. These data enabled us to create a detailed landslide distribution map to compare with the previous map that used 1:50,000 Honduran topographic data as base map. In the presentation, we will introduce the result of landslide mapping and explain the advantage of using the high-resolution AW3D 2m DEM.

キーワード：地すべり地形分布図、AW3D、テグシガルパ

Keywords: Landslide distribution map, AW3D, Tegucigalpa

スンコシ川流域のSAR干渉画像を用いた2015年ネパール、ゴルカ地震による地すべり性地表変動の検出

Detection of the 2015 Gorkha earthquake-induced landslide surface deformation in Sunkoshi River watershed, Nepal using InSAR images

*佐藤 浩¹、千木良 雅弘²、鄒 青穎³

*Hiroshi, P. Sato¹, Masahiro Chigira², Ching-Ying Tsou³

1.日本大学文理学部、2.京都大学防災研究所、3.弘前大学農学生命科学部

1.College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon University, 2.Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, 3.Faculty of Agriculture and Life Science, Hirosaki University

2014年8月2日、スンコシ川がジュレ村付近の大規模地すべりで閉塞された。ジュレ村から約2km下流では、合成開口レーダーSAR (Synthetic Aperture Radar)干渉画像の判読により、斜面にわずかな変動が認められた。現地調査によれば、変動が確かに認められ、現地の住民によると、2015年ネパール、ゴルカ地震で生じたとのことであった。SAR干渉画像はALOS-2 (Advanced Land Observing Satellite-1)/PALSAR-2 (Phased Array type L-band SAR)データから生成され、2015年2月21日(地震前)と2015年5月2日(地震後)に観測されたものである。生成にはRinc 0.47ソフトウェア(小澤 2014)を用いた。PALSAR-2データのパスとフレームはそれぞれ156と550であり、観測モードはストリップマップ・ファイン[10m]モードであった。SAR干渉画像から地形の影響を取り除くため、90m解像度の数値標高モデルSRTM DEMを使ったが、SAR干渉画像の処理において、DEMの解像度を45mに内挿補間した。現地調査によれば、岩屑が斜面から押し出され(写真1a)、写真1bに示すように、いくつかの亀裂が変動斜面の頂部付近に認められた。そして、現地で計測したところ、変動量は約10cmであった。SAR干渉画像の判読によれば、衛星視線方向に沿った変動量は、12cm未満と見積もられた。そのため、両者の変動量は調和的であった。今後は、DEMの高解像度化など、SAR干渉画像におけるノイズを、より一層低減していく。本稿で用いたPALSAR-2データについては、東京大学地震研究所の特定(B)「新世代合成開口レーダーを用いた地表変動研究」の枠組みでJAXAから支給されたものを利用した。また、本研究は科学技術振興機構J Rapidプロジェクトの2015年ネパール地震に関連した「ネパール大地震による山地斜面災害の現状把握と復興計画策定のための斜面災害評価図の作成」(研究代表者: 京都大学千木良教授)の費用の一部を使った。

○参考文献 小澤 拓(2014): 防災科研におけるInSAR解析ツールの開発ーその3ー. 2014年日本地球惑星科学連合大会予稿, STT59-P12. <http://www2.jpgu.org/meeting/2014/session/S-TT59.html>

キーワード: 地すべり、地震、ネパール、ゴルカ、合成開口レーダー

Keywords: landslide, earthquake, Nepal, Gorkha, Synthetic Aperture Radar



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Landslide mapping in Nepal: the impacts of the 2015 Gorkha earthquake and the subsequent monsoon

*鄒 青穎¹、檜垣 大助¹、千木良 雅弘²、八木 浩司³、佐藤 剛⁴、佐藤 浩⁵、若井 明彦⁶、山崎 新太郎⁷、谷田貝 亜紀代⁸

*Ching-Ying Tsou¹, Daisuke Higaki¹, Masahiro Chigira², Hiroshi Yagi³, Go Sato⁴, Hiroshi Sato⁵, Akihiko Wakai⁶, Yamasaki Shintaro⁷, Akiyo Yatagai⁸

1.弘前大学農学生命科学部、2.京都大学防災研究所、3.山形大学地域教育文化学部、4.帝京平成大学大学院環境情報学研究所、5.日本大学文理学部、6.群馬大学工学部、7.北見工業大学、8.総合地球環境学研究所

1.Faculty of Agriculture and Life Science, Hirosaki University, 2.Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, 3.Department of Education, Yamagata University, 4.Graduate school of Environmental Information, Teikyo Heisei University, 5.College of Humanities and Sciences, Nihon University, 6.Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Gunma University, 7.Kitami Institute of Technology, 8.Research Institute for Humanity and Nature

The Gorkha earthquake (M 7.8) on 25 April 2015 and later aftershocks strongly hit the central part of Nepal and induced numerous numbers of landslides. The Japan Government requested rapid and frequent advice from the Japan Landslide Society in collaboration with Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, Japan and a team supported by J-Rapid of JST on the impacts of the earthquake-induced landslides. As a first step to underpin the advice, the members utilized optical satellite images provided by archive of Digital Globe Co. Ltd., Google Earth, JAXA, and NASA to produce landslide inventory with mapped landslides as polygons. The type of landslides included in this inventory were disrupted rock and debris slides, rockfalls, and debris avalanches and they are either newly formed landslides or enlarged old landslides. The inventory was verified through limited field check in corporation with researchers in Nepal in the catchments of Trisuli River and Bhote Kosi River. We mapped 3594 landslides and significant landslide concentrations were highest to the east of the epicenter (in Gorkha, Dhading, Nuwakot, Rasuwa, Sindhupalchok and Dolakha districts) than to the west. The field survey suggested majority of landslides tend to occur along the slope break that confined the fluvially debuttressed steep valley slopes (>35°) and steep scarp slopes (>35°), which are located against the direction of the dip of the strata, of mountain ridges. These suggest that the landslide distribution might be controlled by fault rupture direction and topographic and litho-structural conditions.

The field survey in late October 2015 after the monsoon season also allowed the observation of development of new landslides as well as the reactivation of pre-existing landslides prompted by the subsequent rainfall. Some newer head scarps tend to develop retreating upward from pre-existing landslide scarps formed in weathered or the earthquake loosen rocks of about 10-20 m in thickness. In addition, a rainfall-induced debris flow was observed with debris served from a debris avalanche in the upper slope which transported into a gully eroding gully deposits.

We are now working on verification of the inventory sine the existing inventory was created by different persons. The results are being used as based data for further hazard evaluation and shared with the government of Nepal.

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キーワード：ゴルカ地震、ネパール、崩壊

Keywords: Gorkha earthquake, Nepal, landslide

ネパールの局地降水とLandslidesの関係

Relationship of local precipitation on the landslides over Nepal

*谷田貝 亜紀代¹*Akiyo Yatagai¹

1. 東京大学大気海洋研究所

1. Atmosphere Ocean Research Institute, The University of Tokyo

Nepal is a mountainous country located between the Indian and Himalayan tectonic plates. In such a country, landslides represent a major constraint on development. Hence, various statistics related to the landslides are reported by local researchers as well as some international researchers. However, meteorological data over Nepal is not completely opened, so that relationship between local precipitation and the landslides are few. Since landslides occur by many factors in addition to precipitation (e.g. earthquake, soil wetness), it is important to clarify the background relationship between Nepali precipitation and landslides there.

We are investigating the relationship between precipitation, landslides and landslide fatalities using various sources. Regarding precipitation, we are developing APHRODITE-type rain-gauge based precipitation for the earthquake year 2015. While, here we show a preliminary result of APHRODITE precipitation over Nepal on 0.05 degree and landslide fatalities. Landslide and its fatalities data are based on Petley et al. (2007, Nat Hazards) and Disaster review (2014) issued by Ministry of Irrigation of Government of Nepal. The country-summed loss of lives by landslides are compared with APHRODITE's high-resolution gridded precipitation over Nepal.

The result shows Nepali's local monsoon precipitation (June- September) shows significant positive correlation over the western most part of Nepal, the central and eastern part of Nepal. On the contrary, a part of the western part of Nepal and the easternmost part of Nepal showed weak negative correlations. The Kathmandu area does not show a significant correlation. Since the disaster statistics are based on country-wide average, we need to further investigation between the local precipitation and the local landslides including floods. Further, after assembling the local precipitation data over 2015, we will show the precipitation condition before/after the earthquake in April 2015.

キーワード：APHRODITE降水、ネパール、地震

Keywords: APHRODITE precipitation, Nepal, Earthquake

Landslide Hazard and Risk Zonation of Chamba Valley in Himachal Pradesh, India

*Himanshu Mishra^{1,2,3}

1.DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY, 2.DELHI SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS, 3.UNIVERSITY OF DELHI

Being located in the fragile Himalayan regions of Himachal Pradesh, Chamba is highly susceptible to landslides and mass wasting. Frequent landslides pose not just a risk to lives and properties of places in and around Chamba, but also block vehicular traffic and communication channels in and out of an already inaccessible area. However, most disaster management measure focus on post-disaster relief operations and hazard mitigation. To provide a more holistic support to the local population, it is important that preparedness at the level of pre-disaster planning is needed. This can be done by first identifying the regions in Chamba Valley that are most vulnerable to Landslide. The present study is an attempt to identify such areas by preparing a Risk and Vulnerability map of Chamba Valley. To obtain the land use classes Landsat 8 images will be used and Cartosat DEM will be used to create the slope, aspect and hillshade layers. In this work, a Risk Zonation map of Chamba will be prepared by overlaying maps of high population concentration, major transport networks, past Landslide events, and Digital Elevation Model.

Keywords: Vulnerability, Landslide, Digital Elevation Model, Risk Zonation

内陸型地震による深層崩壊に対する活断層型(逆・横ずれ)の影響

Effects of active fault types on earthquake-induced deep-seated landslides

*陳 麒文^{1,2}、飯田 智之¹、山田 隆二¹

*Chi-Wen Chen^{1,2}, Tomoyuki Iida¹, Ryuji Yamada¹

1.国立研究開発法人防災科学技術研究所、2.東京大学空間情報科学研究センター

1.National Research Institute for Earth Science and Disaster Prevention, 2.Center for Spatial Information Science, The University of Tokyo

日本地すべり学会の分科会により収集された地震による過去の深層崩壊事例情報と活断層詳細デジタルマップや地震調査研究推進本部や産総研などによる活断層情報を比較検討したところ、以下のことが判明した。

1) 逆断層型の地震による深層崩壊のほとんどは、活断層からの距離20km以内の範囲で比較的均等に発生していた。一方、横ずれ断層型の地震による深層崩壊は、8割以上が活断層からの距離5km以内の狭い範囲に集中していた。

2) 逆断層型の地震による深層崩壊は、大多数(25例中24)が上盤側で発生していた。

3) 縦ずれ成分を伴うと推定される横ずれ断層型地震に関しても、逆断層型と同様に深層崩壊の多くが上盤側で発生していた。

1) に関して、家屋や構造物を対象とした地震工学の分野では、横ずれ断層による地震被害が逆断層による地震被害よりも断層近くのより狭い範囲に集中して発生することが知られているが(佐藤・平田, 2000, 科学, vol.70, No.1, 58-65など), 深層崩壊についても同様のことが確認された。2) に関しては、逆断層の上盤側は下盤側よりも地震動が大きく、深層崩壊がより多く発生することが最近の事例によって明らかになっているが(ハスバートルほか, 2010, 平成22年度砂防学会研究発表会概要集, 48-49など), 過去の事例についても同じことが確認された。

以上の結果から、地震による深層崩壊予測に際しては、震源断層からの距離だけでなく、活断層の型(逆か横ずれか正か)や上盤か下盤かなどを考慮する必要がある。また、主に構造物を対象として多用されている距離減衰式(司・翠川, 1999, 日本建築学会構造系論文集, 第523号, 63-70)についても同様の配慮が必要であろう。

キーワード: 深層崩壊、地震、横ずれ断層、逆断層、上盤、下盤

Keywords: deep-seated landslides, earthquake, reverse fault, strike-slip fault, hanging wall, foot wall

Simulation of the Aratozawa Landslide using Ring Shear Tests and LS-RAPID model

*Hendy Setiawan¹, Kaoru Takara¹, Kyoji SASSA²

1.Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, 2.International Consortium on Landslides

The deep large-scale landslide near Aratozawa Dam of Miyagi Prefecture in Japan was occurred due to main shock of the Iwate-Miyagi inland earthquake on 14 June 2008. The earthquake magnitude reached 7.2 which results a huge mass movement close to the Aratozawa reservoir. Study on the Aratozawa landslide is necessary in order to understand and clarify the initiation mechanism and motion behavior particularly when the seismic loading plays as a main triggering factor. This paper shows the newest version of the undrained dynamic ring shear apparatus which then integrated with the LS-RAPID as a landslide simulation model. In further, results of this research could be a significant step forward for the landslide hazard assessment efforts to reduce human casualties and public infrastructure damage.

The laboratory experiment for the Aratozawa samples was carried out by means of ring shear apparatus ICL-2 version. This version is the newest apparatus that has been built so far by Sassa and other colleagues started in 2012 for practical use. Still, the main purposes of this apparatus for landslides are to observe the pore water pressure generation in undrained condition, shear strength reduction and failure motion behavior of samples within a large shear displacement. The development of this ring shear apparatus also emphasizing the change of normal stress platform from pillar-beam based, to the single central axis-based. Several parameters resulted from experiment by ring shear tests then occupied for the LS-RAPID geotechnical simulation. Landslide simulation model using LS-RAPID aims to observe the overall process of landslide phenomena started from the initiation process by pore pressure increase and seismic loading up to the moving process which involving the volume enlargement and traveling process of the landslide mass.

The critical pore pressure ratio was obtained from ring shear tests. In addition, the friction coefficient, shear displacement at the start of shear strength reduction and steady state shear resistance of the Aratozawa samples were also produced from the tests. We brought the results from ring shear tests as an input parameter in the LS-RAPID. The results of LS-RAPID so far could explain the initiation mechanism and motion of Aratozawa landslide. However, further detailed study is still needed, particularly for the factors from reservoir catchment and relation of reservoir and groundwater condition before and when the earthquake takes place.

Keywords: Aratozawa landslide, Ring shear tests, Shear strength reduction, LS-RAPID

紀伊山地中央部の飛養曾地区における重力変形斜面の形成について

Gravitational Slope Deformation in the Hiyoso District in the Central Kii Mountains

*荒井 紀之¹、千木良 雅弘¹*Noriyuki Arai¹, Masahiro Chigira¹

1.京都大学防災研究所

1.Disaster Prevention Research Institute,Kyoto University

In order to know the history of gravitational slope deformation, we investigated the deposits in ridge-top linear depressions formed by gravitational deformation in the Hiyoso district in the middle Kii Mountains. In the south area from this district, four huge deep-seated catastrophic landslides (Ui, Akatani-E, Akatani and Nagatono) occurred in 2011 by Typhoon Talas (Chigira, Tsou et al. 2013). Gravitational deformation is important for topographic precursors of deep-seated catastrophic landslides (Chigira, Tsou et al. 2013). This area is underlain by Jurassic-lower Miocene accretionary complexes. The strata belong to the Miyama Formation and the Hanazono Formation in the northern Zone of Shimanto Belt (Kurimoto, Kimura et al. 2015) .

We investigated the deposits at the two sites (HY1 and HY2). HY1 is correspond to the ridge-top linear depressions and HY2 is the almost flat plane formed under the down-facing scalps. We sampled the deposits by the penetration sampler made by Chigira and investigated the tephras and 14C ages of the humus soils. To identify the tephras in the deposits, the refractive index and the shape of the volcanic glass shards and heavy mineral assemblage were studied. The refractive index was measured by using thermal immersion method (RIMS).

As a result, we found three tephras, which could be correlated to regional key tephras. The newest tephra is the Kikai-Ah (K-Ah) and the middle one is Aira-Tn (AT). From the refractive index and the shape of the volcanic glass shards, we found that the oldest tephra near the base of the deposits might correspond to SI or Kj-P1 deposited 50 ka, suggesting that the gravitational deformation started at this age.

Chigira, M., et al. (2013). "Topographic precursors and geological structures of deep-seated catastrophic landslides caused by Typhoon Talas." *Geomorphology* 201: 479-493.

Kurimoto, C., et al. (2015). "Geology and radiolarian fossils of the Upper Cretaceous Hanazono Formation in the Koyasan area, northwestern part of Kii Peninsula, South west Japan." *BULLETIN OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF JAPAN* 66(3-4): 41-79.

キーワード：重力変形、線状凹地、テフラ

Keywords: gravitational deformation, linear depression, tephra

A test on infiltration induced sliding failure of a model slope

*Zheng-yi Feng¹, Sheng-hao Lin¹, Han-yi Huang¹, Hsueh-pin Tan¹, Yu-fang Chiu¹

1.Department of Soil and Water Conservation, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan

This study built a 3m (width) x 2m (height) x 2m (thickness) model slope in Huisun Forest Experimental Station, Nantou, Taiwan. The purpose is to discuss the characteristics of the seismic signals and self-potential variation during failure of the model slope that induced by infiltration. Several accelerometers and self-potential electrodes were installed for monitoring. The water was placed on the top of the model slope to simulate infiltration. Cameras were installed to observe the failure process. The measured seismic signals were analyzed by empirical model decomposition and Hilbert transform and were compared with the self-potential data.

Keywords: landslide, seismic signal, self-potential, model slope, infiltration

地盤凍結が降雨時の地すべり移動に及ぼす影響

Effect of ground freezing on landslide displacement during rainfall events

*松浦 純生¹、柴崎 達也¹、大澤 光¹、土井 一生²

*Sumio Matsuura¹, Tatsuya Shibasaki¹, Hikaru Osawa¹, Issei Doi²

1.京都大学防災研究所傾斜地保全研究分野、2.京都大学防災研究所斜面災害研究センター

1.Slope Conservation Section, Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University, 2.Research center on landslides, Disaster Prevention Research Institute, Kyoto University

地盤凍結が地すべりの移動特性におよぼす影響を明らかにするため、北海道東部の再活動型地すべり地で地すべり移動量、地温、土壌水分量や気象観測などを行った。地盤凍結期に微小だが連続した移動量が観測されたものの、降雨時における土壌水分量と地すべり移動の間には顕著な関係は認められなかった。

キーワード：地温、土壌水分量、間隙水圧

Keywords: ground temperature, soil water content, pore-water pressure