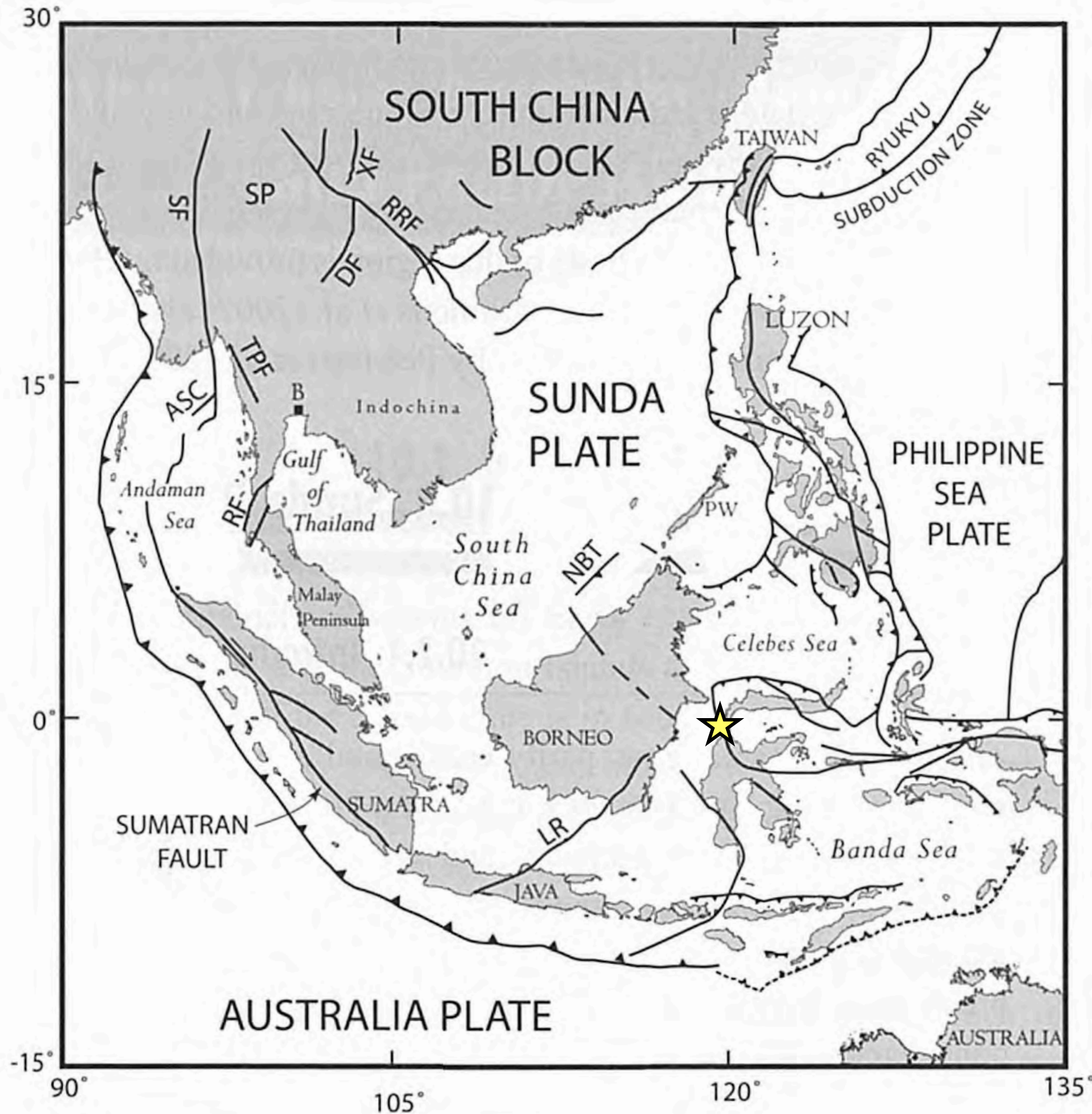


パル地震を引き起こした活断層について

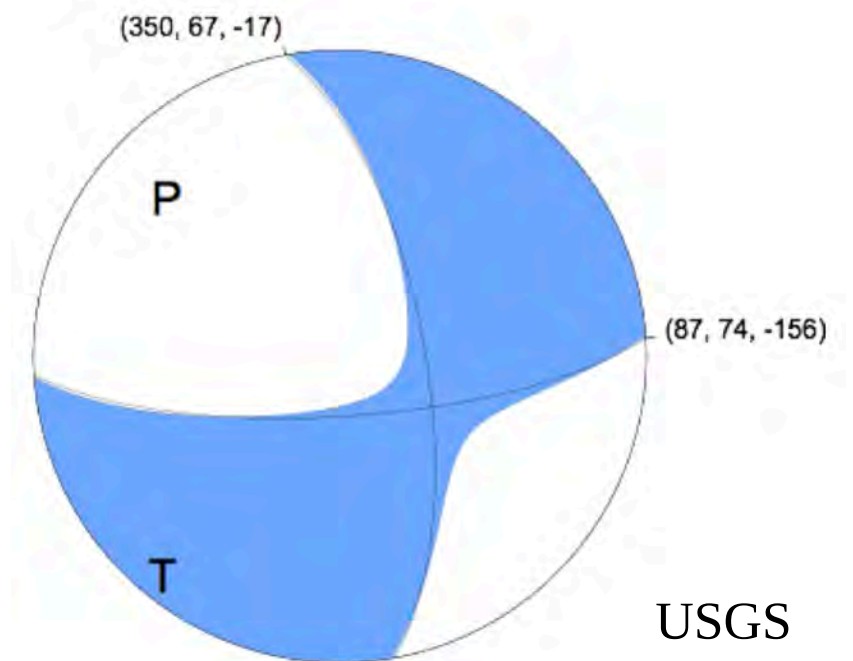


2018年9月28日10:02 (UTC)

0.178°S, 119.840°E

深さ10km

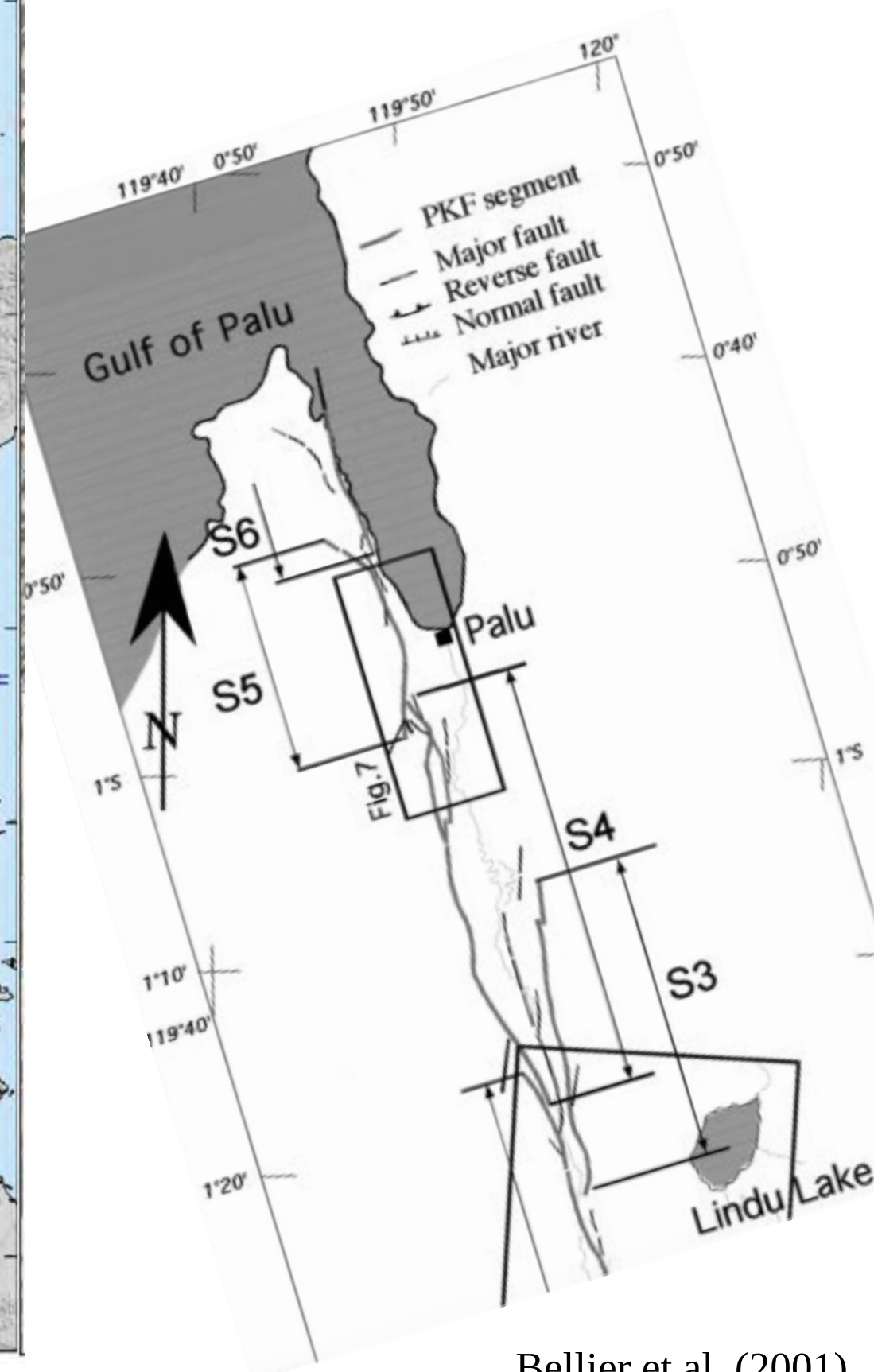
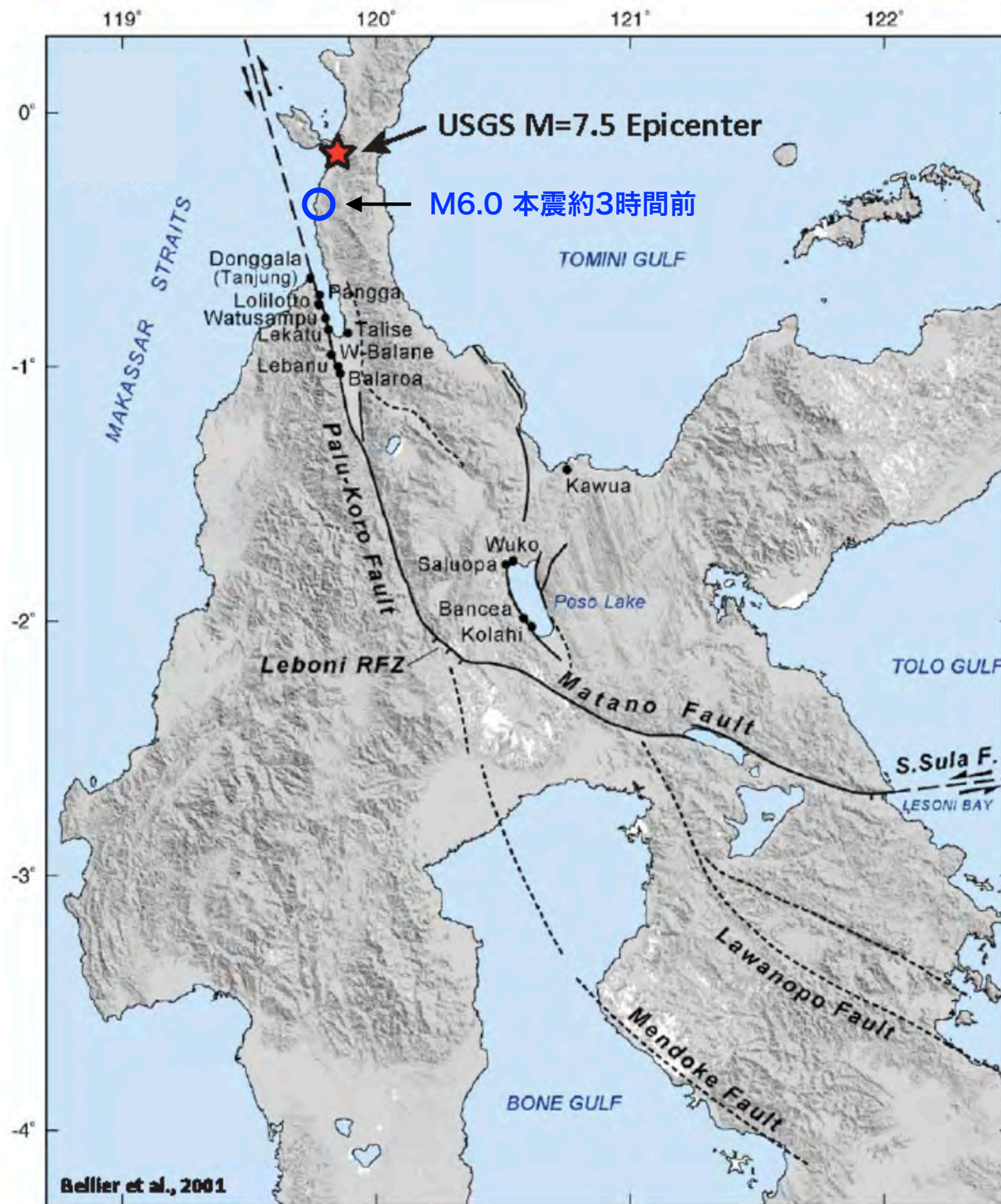
Mw 7.5



Yeats (2012)

Palu-Koro断層

slip rate 35 ± 8 mm/年



Bellier et al. (2001)

1回目観測 1st obs.: 2018/08/21
2回目観測 2nd obs.: 2018/10/02

衛星によって捉えられ
た活断層の動き
国土地理院の
干渉SAR解析結果

0.0°



2018/09/28
Mw 7.5

近づく
Close to satellite
遠ざかる
Away from satellite
-12 0 12
衛星—地表視線方向の変位量[cm]
Displacement between satellite and ground [cm]

-1.0°

Palu

電波照射方向
Beam Dir.
衛星進行方向
Flight Dir.

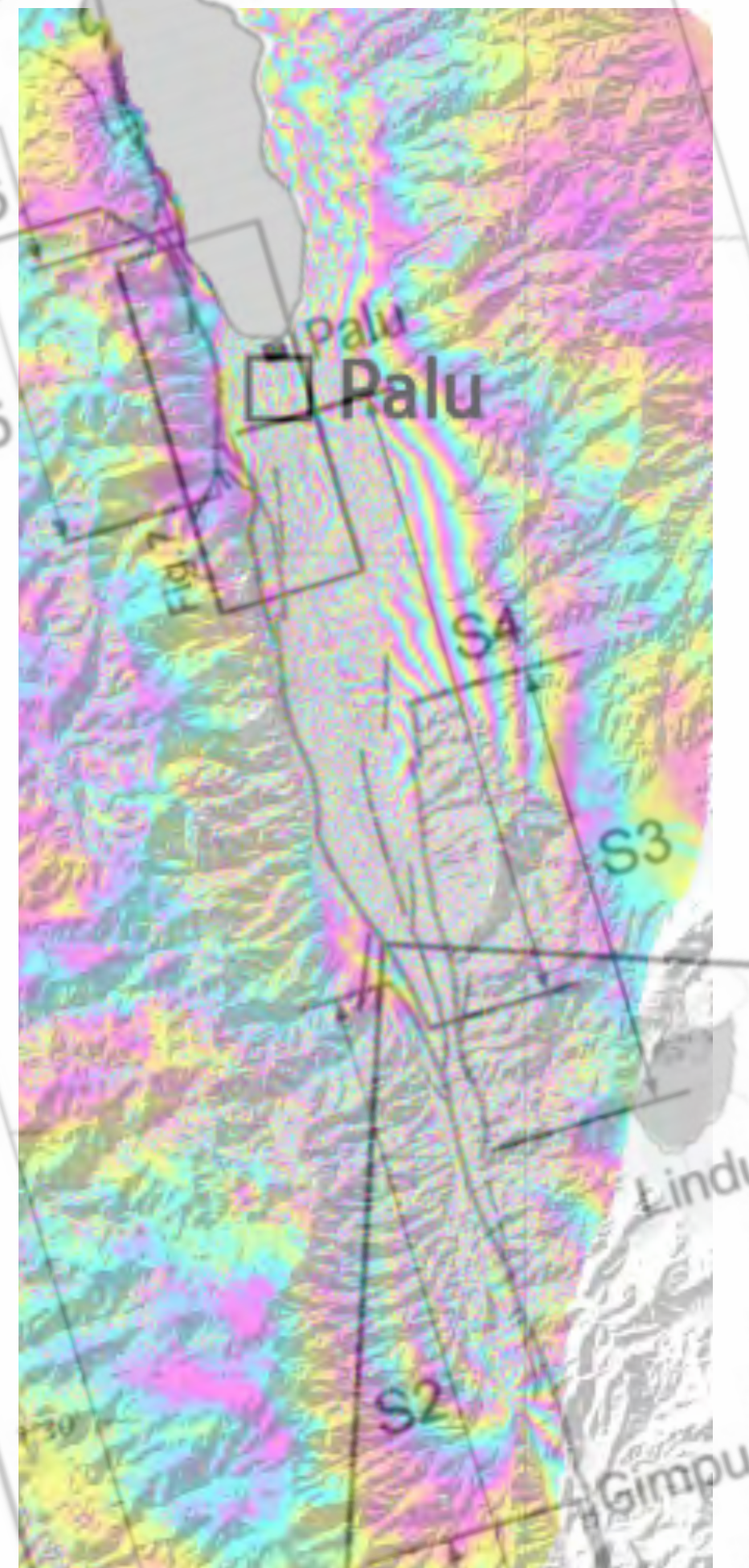
0 25 50 km

119.0°

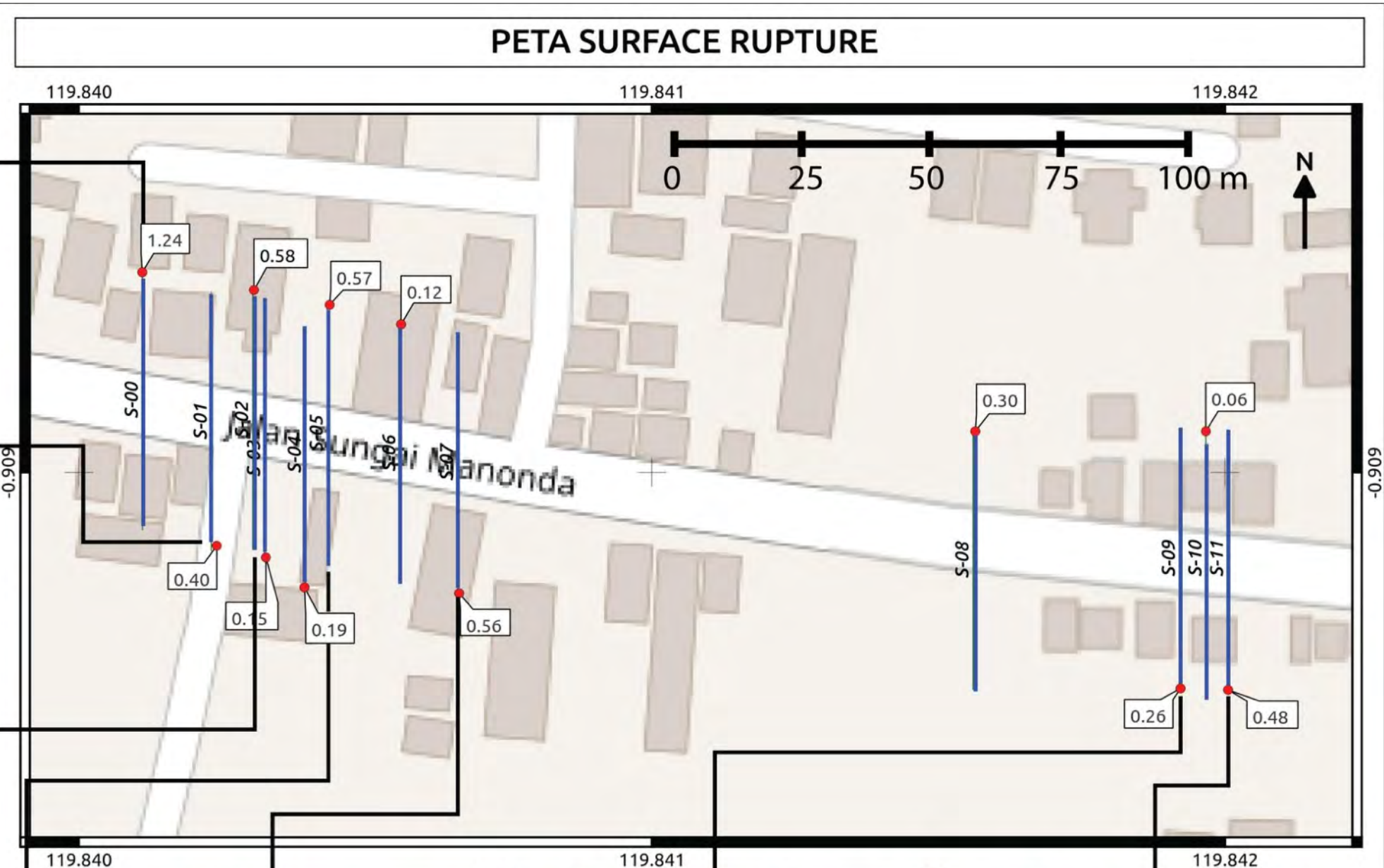
120.0°

★ 震央 Epicenter

Analysis by GSI from ALOS-2 raw data of JAXA



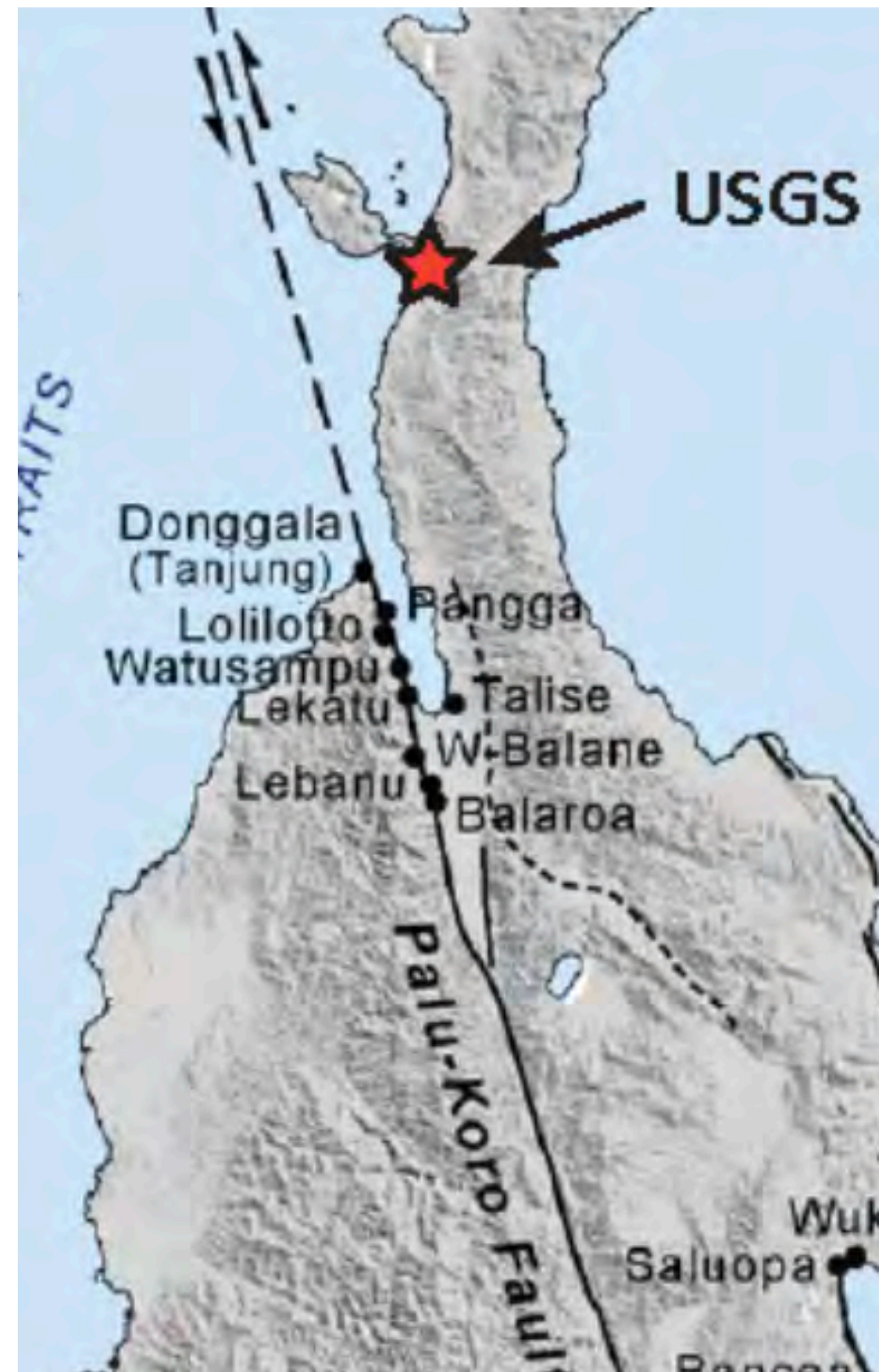
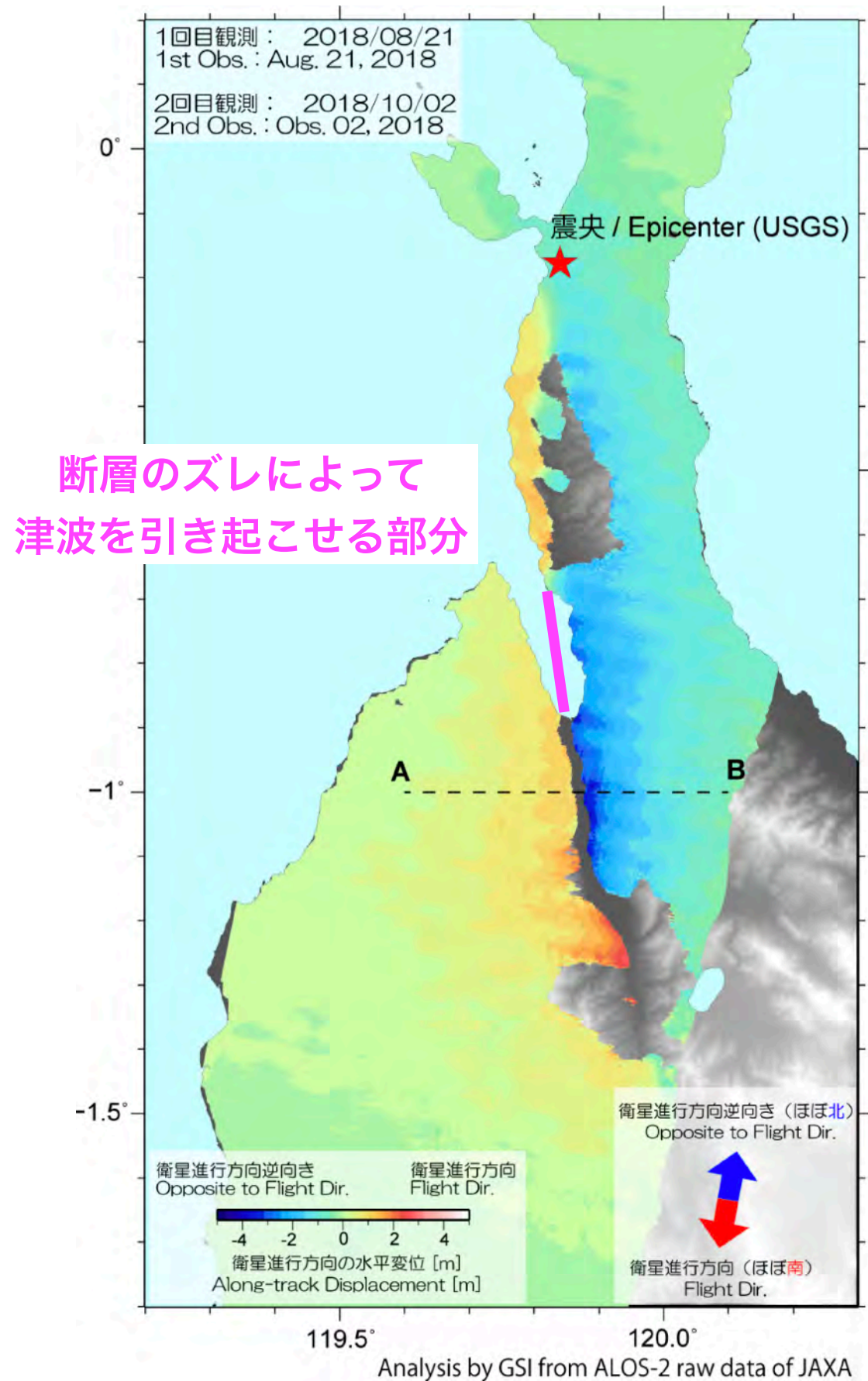
現地地質調査所が約5mの左横ずれ変位を確認



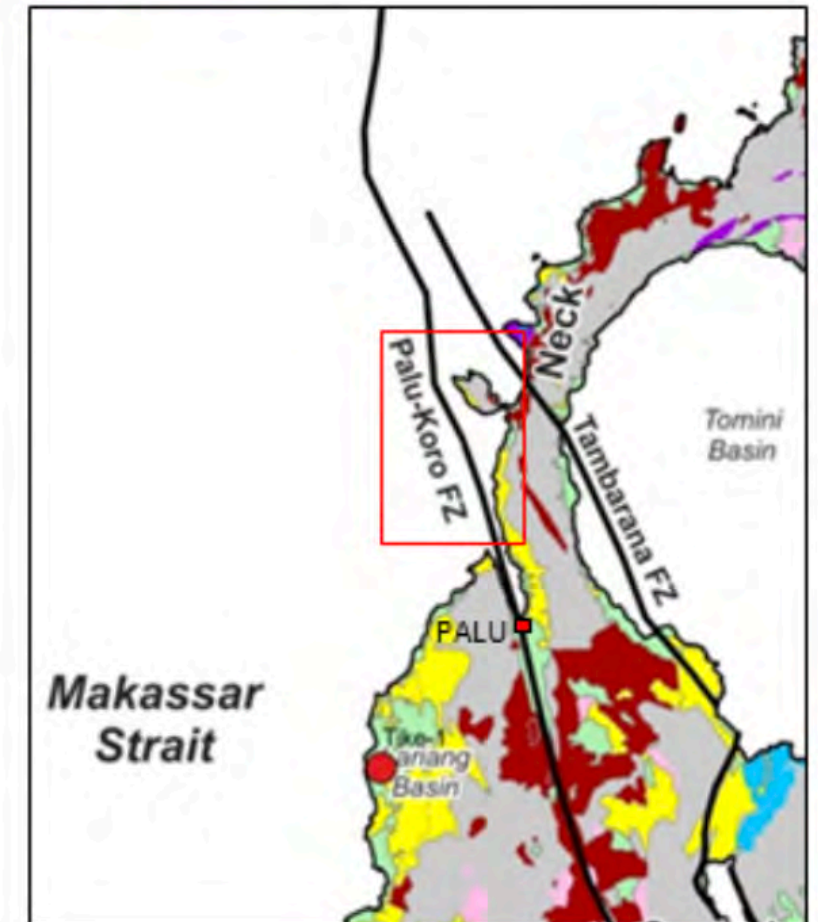
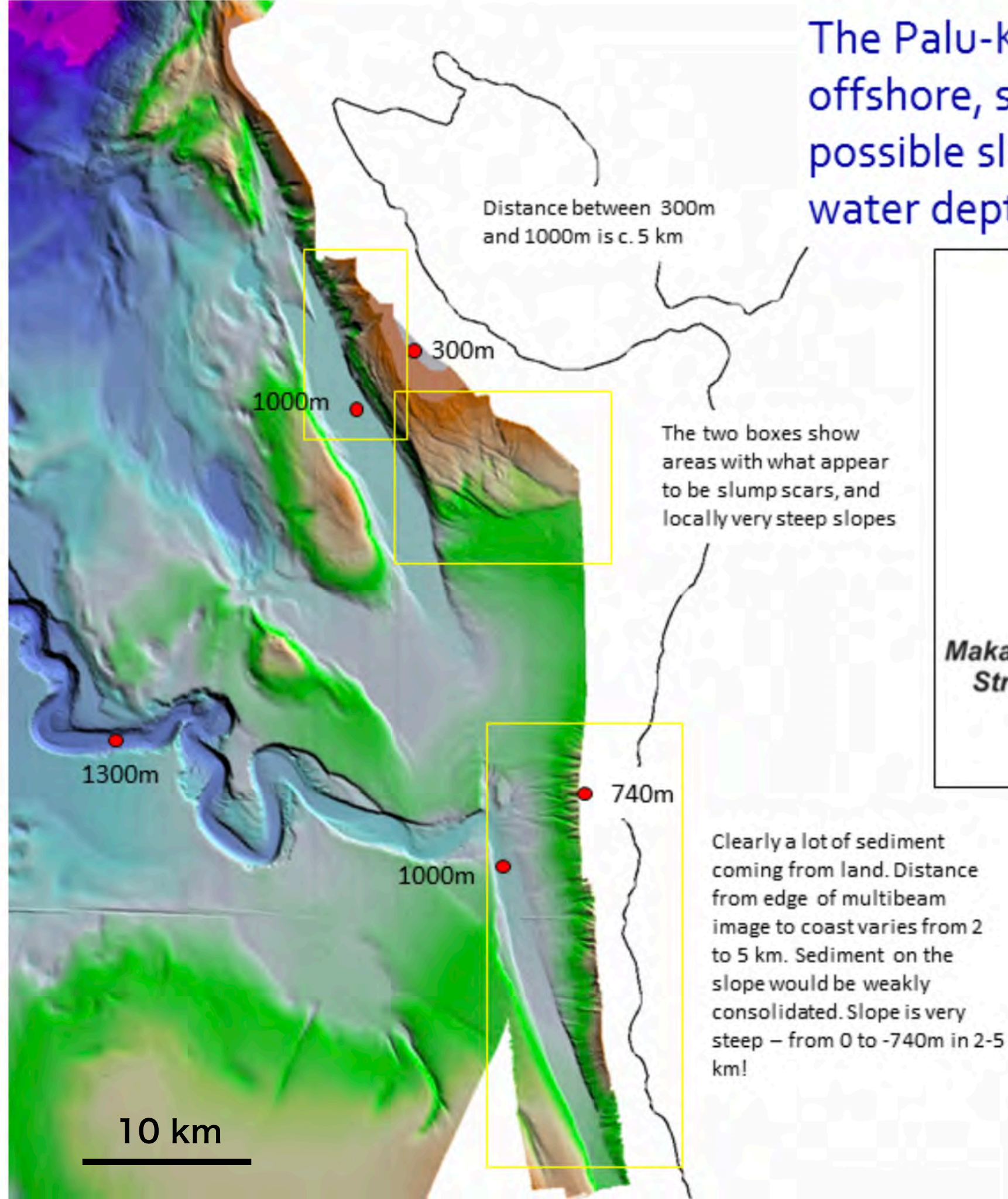
**BADAN
GEOLOGI**

Surface Rupture yang ditemukan oleh Tim Tanggap Darurat Badan Geologi di Kelurahan Balara dengan total pergeseran mengiri (*sinistral offset*) sebesar 4,88 meter terbagi atas 12 seksi

震源断層は約160km. 左横ずれで、8割以上は陸域



The Palu-Koro Fault offshore, showing possible slumps and water depths



Clearly a lot of sediment coming from land. Distance from edge of multibeam image to coast varies from 2 to 5 km. Sediment on the slope would be weakly consolidated. Slope is very steep – from 0 to -740m in 2-5 km!

Balaroa地区

Petobo地区

PETA ZONA BAHAYA LIQUIFAKSI DAERAH PALU DAN SEKITARNYA PROVINSI SULAWESI TENGAH



液状化危険度マップ

KETERANGAN

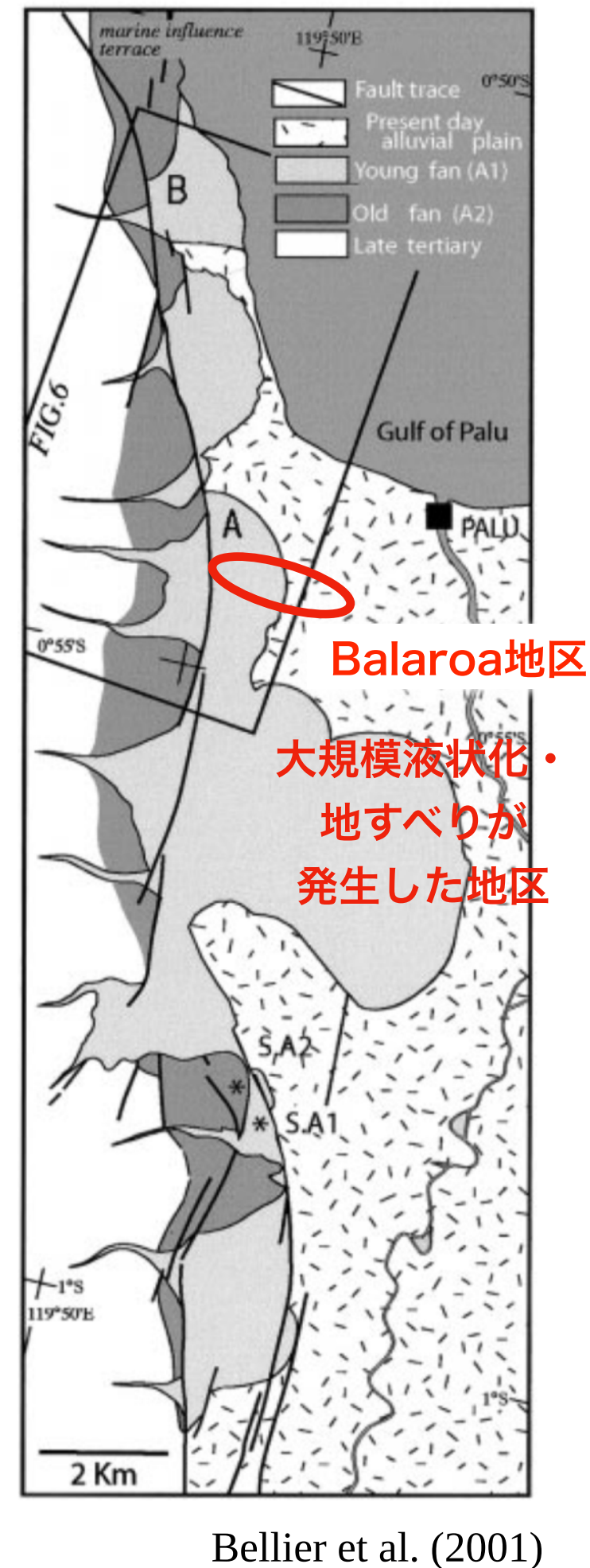
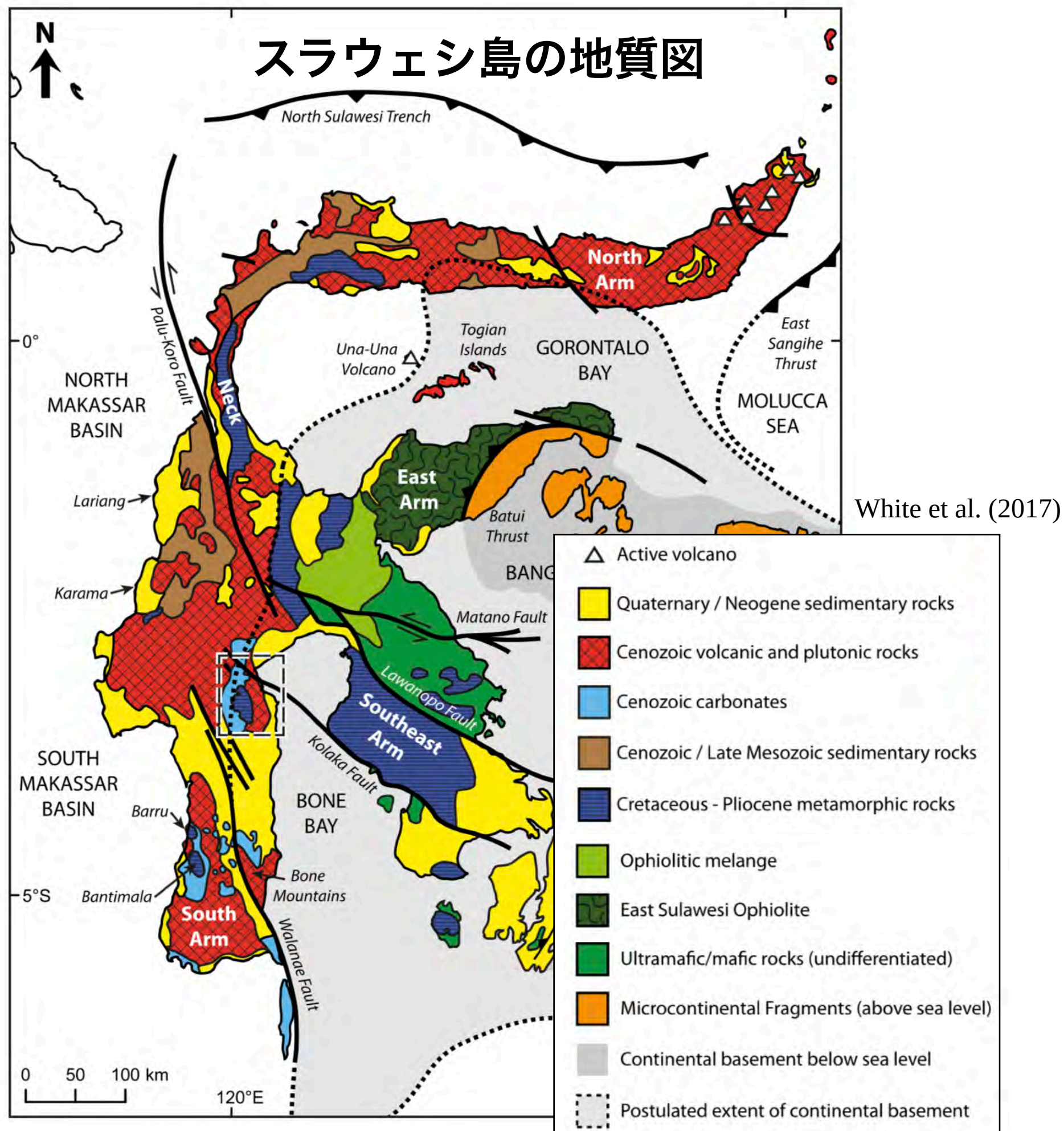
Zona Daerah Bahaya

- Pctensi sangat tinggi
- Pctensi tinggi
- Pctensi sangat rendah - rendah

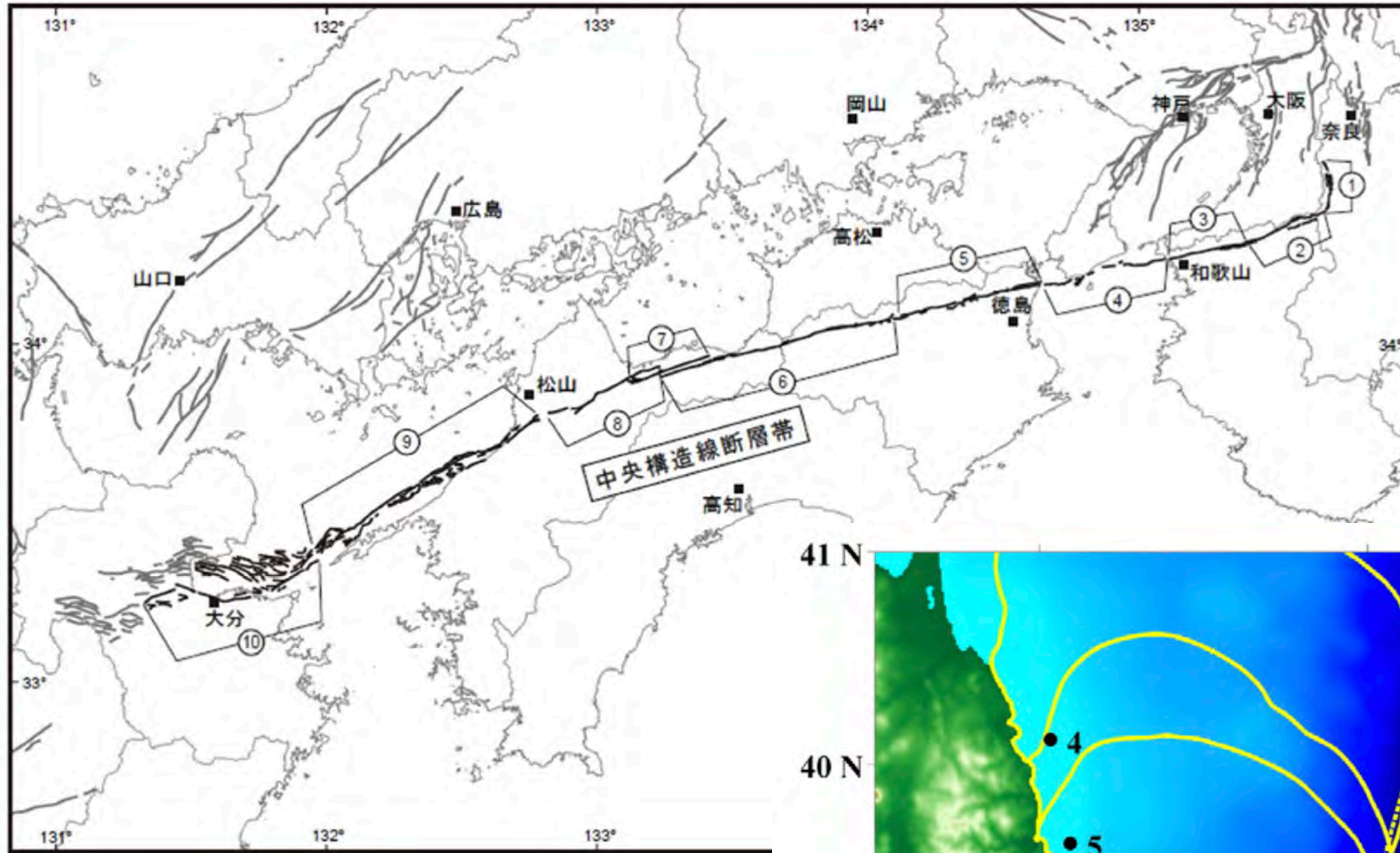
II. TOPOGRAFI

- Jalan
- Sungai
- Garis kontur interval 200 m
- Lokasi Sondir

Gambar 4-8. Peta Zona Bahaya Liquifaksi



パル地震から学ぶこと



地震調査研究推進本部地震調査委員会資料より

横ずれ活断層でも地震動による海底地
すべりで津波が生じる可能性がある

