46. Matsushiro Earthquakes Observed with a Temporary Seismographic Network. Part 4.

By the Party for Seismographic Observation of Matsushiro Earthquakes and the Seismometrical Section,

Earthquake Research Institute. (Read January 24 and February 28, 1967.-Received June 30, 1967.)

The Matsushiro earthquake swarm commenced in August 1965 and continues even at present when more than a year and a half has passed since the outbreak. For the sake of convenience, we divided the activity of this earthquake swarm into four stages.

The first stage of activity: This was the period from the outbreak of the earthquake swarm to February 1966, the highest peak of the activity occurring in November 1965. The main shocks took place around Mt. Minakami, especially on its southwestern side, during this period. Shocks were not felt so frequently as later at Hoshina at that time.

The second stage of activity: This began in March 1966 and continued to the beginning of June 1966. The activity at this time was most violent throughout the whole period, the area of seismic activity extending to a broader area of Matsushiro and Wakaho. In April 1966, the frequency of earthquakes reached the maximum throughout the whole period and large shocks with intensity of IV or V on the JMA scale took place frequently, inflicting some damage on dwelling houses and other constructions in this area.

The third period of activity: This continued from August to October 1966. The seismic active area in this period was mainly at Matsushiro and Wakaho as was in the second period but it extended gradually to the eastern part of Kōshoku and to the northern part of Sanada. Large shocks with intensity of IV or V on the JMA scale also occurred during this period. In November 1966, the frequency of earthqakes decreased greatly compared with the previous month and large shocks also did not take place.

The fourth stage of activity: We call the period from January to the present the fourth stage of activity. The special feature of this stage was that the earthquakes that had clustered in the area of Matsushiro in the earlier stages of activity decreased in number remarkably, while the seismic area extended widely northeastward and southwestward, many shocks taking place in a part of Wakaho and in the southern part of Mt. Kamuriki.

This paper will compile the result of our seismographic observation carried out during the period from December 1966 to February 1967 as the fourth report continuing from our previous ones¹⁾. The seismographs used at each station were the HES 1-0.2 electromagnetic seismograph and the Ishimoto acceleration seismograph, of which the constants were indicated in Table 1 in our second report²⁾.

The members of the Institute who participated in the field observation were: T. Hagiwara S. Saito, I. Karakama, M. Watanabe, T. Takahashi and Y. Ishikawa and the members of the Institute engaged in interpretation and analysis of seismograms being: T. Hagiwara, T. Iwata, K. Makino, N. Kamata, M. Kino, Y. Miura and R. Kawashima.

1. Daily frequency of earthquakes at each station.

The dialy frequency of earthquakes was counted on seismograms at each station as shown in Figs. $1{\sim}5$. The frequency of earthquakes read off from the acceleration seismograms (magnification=200) corresponded approximately to that of earthquakes felt by the residents near the station, so that this frequency was indicated as the daily frequency of felt earthquakes in the figures. The frequency of earthquakes read off from the HES seismograms (NS component, $V_{\rm max}{=}10,000$) was indicated simply as the daily frequency of recorded earthquakes in the figures. The daily frequency of earthquakes recorded by the USC&GS Standard Seismograph ($V_{\rm max}{=}100,000$) reported by the Matsushiro Seismological Observatory, JMA, are also referred to in Fig. 6. Although there are some differences between the stations, such frequencies decreased noticeably from December 1966, compared with the previous stages of activity.

Shocks with intensity V on the JMA scale (M=5.1 JMA) occurred at Sakaki on January 16 and February 3, 1967. Both the shocks were

¹⁾ The Party for Seismographic Observation of Matsushiro Earthquakes and the Seismometrical Section, Earthquake Research Institute, "Matsushiro Earthquakes Observed with a Temporary Seismographic Network. Part 1," Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst., 44 (1966), 309-333. Part 2, Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst., 44 (1966), 1689-1714. Part 3, Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst., 45 (1967), 197-223.

²⁾ loc. cit.

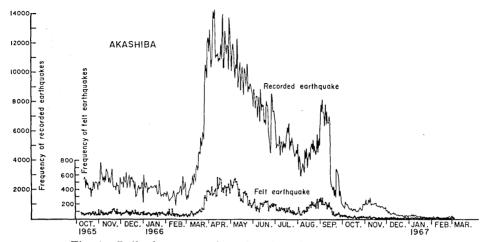


Fig. 1. Daily frequency of earthquakes observed at Akashiba.

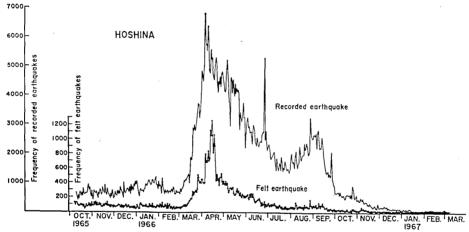


Fig. 2. Daily frequency of earthquakes observed at Hoshina.

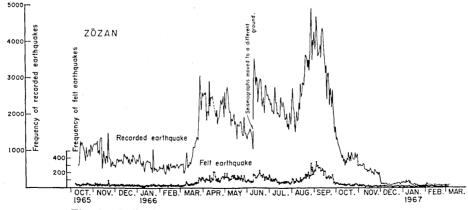


Fig. 3. Daily frequency of earthquakes observed at Zōzan.

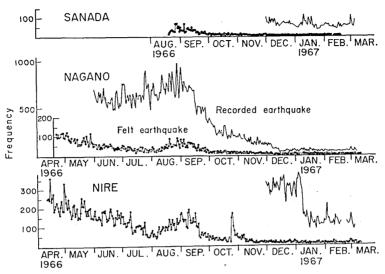


Fig. 4. Daily frequency of earthquakes observed at Sanada, Nagano and Nire.

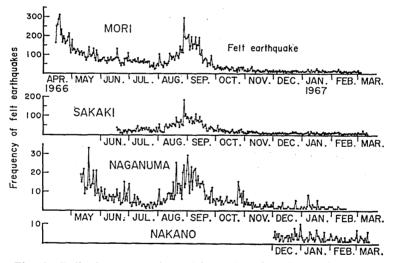


Fig. 5. Daily frequency of the felt earthquakes observed at Mori, Sakaki, Naganuma and Nakano.

located in the southern part of Mt. Kamuriki at a depth of about 10 km, a rather larger value compared with the depths of other ones. It was reported that the frequency of felt earthquakes increased greatly at Togura, Kamiyamada and Sakai (for instance, 62 earthquakes were felt by the residents at Sakai) following these strong shocks but since we had no seismographic stations in this region, the exact number of felt

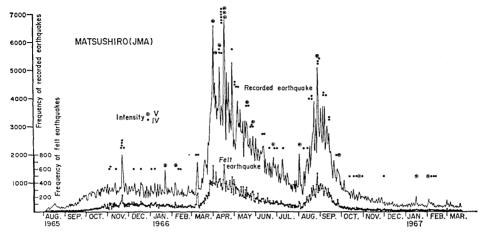


Fig. 6. Daily frequency of earthquakes observed at Matsushiro Seismological Observatory, JMA.

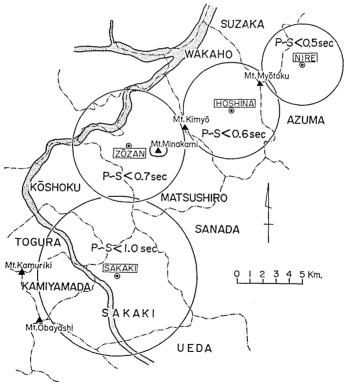


Fig. 7. Hemispheres within which the earthquakes with P-S time less than a specified value were originated.

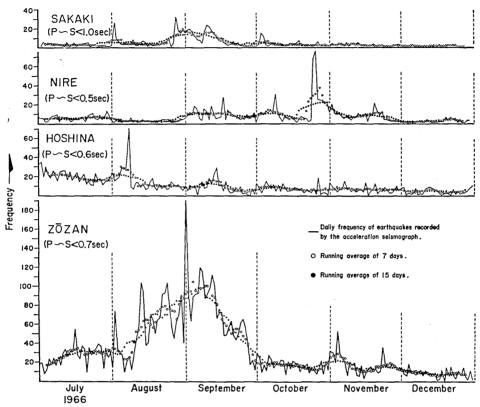
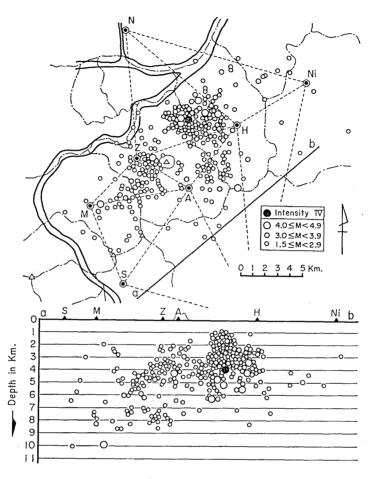


Fig. 8. The daily frequency of earthquakes in different regions.

earthquakes was not able to be counted by our seismographic observation.

In order to investigate the daily frequency of earthquakes in a specified area, we counted such frequency only for the earthquakes with P-S time less than a certain value at a station. Such procedure avoided duplicate count of earthquakes by more than one station. For instance, we counted the daily frequency for the earthquakes with P-S time less than 1.0 sec at the Sakaki station. That means that the earthquakes counted here were located within a hemisphere of radius 6.12 km with its center at the station, if we assume the constant of the Omori's formula to be 6.12 (See Fig. 7). In the same manner, we counted the daily frequency of earthquakes with P-S time less than 1.0 sec at the Sakaki station, with P-S time less than 0.6 sec at the Hoshina station, with P-S time less than 0.7 sec at the Zōzan station. The daily frequency of earthquakes at each



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Fig. 9. Above: Epicentral distribution of the felt earthquakes.
Below: Vertical distribution of the felt earthquakes.
a-b: Plane of projection, H: Hoshina, Z: Zōzan, M: Mori,
Ni: Nire, A: Akashiba, S: Sakaki, N: Nagano.

station obtained by this method is shown in Fig. 8. As seen from the figure, a noticeable peak of the daily frequency arose at Zōzan and Sakaki in the period from August to September 1966 and a sharp peak at Nire in October 1966. We can notice such peaks of the daily frequency only at one or two stations but they are not commonly seen at other stations in the same period. This fact tells us that the swarm earthquakes were not always activated uniformly throughout the whole area but in a limited smaller area.

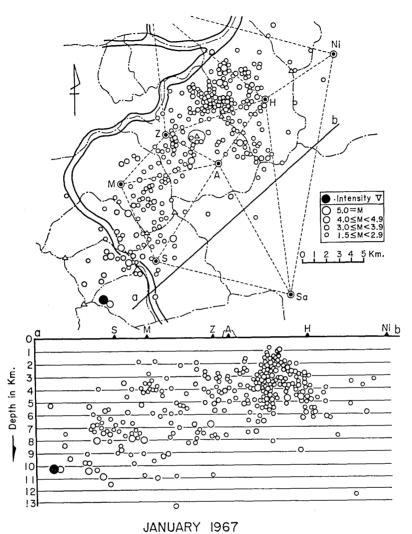


Fig. 10. Above: Epicentral distribution of the felt earthquakes.

Below: Vertical distribution of the felt earthquakes.

a-b: Plane of projection, H: Hoshina, Z: Zōzan, M:
Mori, Ni: Nire, A: Akashiba, S: Sakaki, Sa:
Sanada.

2. Hypocentral distribution of felt earthquakes.

The general aspect of the horizontal and vertical distribution of the foci of noticeable felt earthquakes in each month during the period from December 1966 to February 1967 is outlined as in the following.

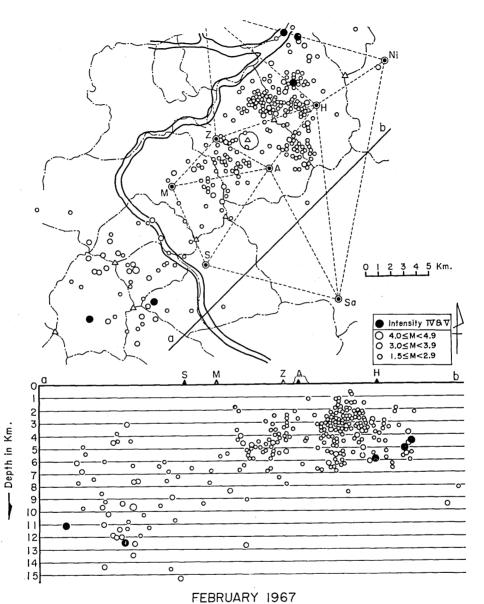


Fig. 11. Above: Epicentral distribution of the felt earthquakes.

Below: Vertical distribution of the felt earthquakes.

a-b: Plane of projection, H: Hoshina, Z: Zōzan, M:

Mori, Ni: Nire, A: Akashiba, S: Sakaki, Sa:

Sanada.

1) December 1966 (Fig.9)

The epicentral distribution was almost the same as the previous month, many shocks occurring around Zōzan (Matsushiro) and Wakaho. In addition to this, some activity was seen in the east part of Akashiba (Matsushiro) and in the eastern part of Kōshoku. The earthquakes seldom occurred in the northeastern part of Mt. Minakami where a newly created underlying fault had been estimated from the echelon type cracks on the ground surface and by the geodetic surveys as well.

2) January 1967 (Fig. 10)

The frequency of earthquakes slightly decreased compared with the previous month in the region around Mt. Kimyō and Zōzan (Matsushiro) but it increased at Kōshoku, Togura and Kamiyamada.

3) February 1967 (Fig. 11)

The general aspect of the seismic activity at Matsushiro and Wakaho was not changed, while the earthquakes in the eastern part of Kōshoku decreased greatly and those in the southern part of Mt. Kamuriki increased in number. A large shock ($M=5.1~\rm{JMA}$) took place at Sakai on 17 h 17 m 3rd February 1967. Following this shock there occurred many small aftershocks near the epicenter but since the epicenter was located outside our seismographic network, we were not able to determine the exact hypocenters of many of them.

The frequency distribution of depth of the felt earthquakes in each month is shown in Fig. 12. At a glance over the figure, we can notice that the earthquakes deeper than 10 km increased in number in the present stage. Such deeper earthquakes mostly occurred near Mt. Kamuriki, the shallower ones being mostly at Matsushiro and Wakaho.

The hypocentral distribution of larger earthquakes with intensity of IV or V on the JMA scale, which occurred during the period from November 1965 to March 1967, is shown in Fig. 13. During this period, 48 large shocks occurred at Matsushiro, 21 at Wakaho and 3 at Sanada, Kōshoku, Sakaki, and 1 at Suzaka and Sakai respectively.

These larger shocks are also listed in Table 1. The numbers indicated at the epicenters in Fig. 13 correspond to the earthquake numbers in Table 1. The earthquakes with numbers from 1 to 71 have been listed in our previous reports.

3. Frequency distribution of P-S time.

The frequency distribution of P-S time was examined from the acceleration seismograms at each station (Fig. 14~18). The general aspect

is as follows:

1) Hoshina (Fig. 14). The P-S time of $0.5 \sim 1.0$ was most frequent at this station. This is due to the earthquakes which occurred at Wakaho and Matsushiro. The P-S time larger than 2.5 sec was observed

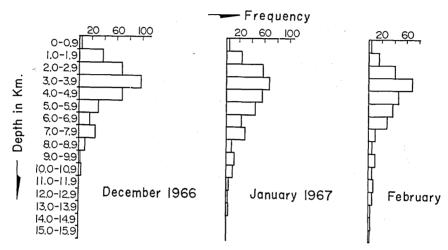


Fig. 12. Frequency distribution of depth of the felt earthquakes in each month.

more frequently in January and February 1967. This is due to the earthquakes near Mt. Kamuriki.

- 2) Zōzan (Fig. 15). Although the P-S time distribution has its maximum at 0.8 sec in each month, since the station is situated amid the whole active area, it is difficult to distinguish which earthquakes caused this maximum.
- 3) Mori (Fig. 16). The P-S time distribution has its peak at $0.7 \sim 1.0$ sec and $1.3 \sim 2.0$ sec, but it is difficult to distinguish which group of earthquakes contributed to these peaks for the same reason as in the foregoing.
- 4) Sakaki (Fig. 17) The P-S time between 0.9 and 1.4 sec predominated in January 1967. The earthquakes of such P-S time are considered to have occurred mostly in the neighbourhood of this station, because the earthquakes around here had their origin at a deeper place. The maximum frequency of P-S time appeared at 1.5~2.0 sec in February 1967. This is considered to be caused by the earthquakes near Mt. Kamuriki. The earthquakes with P-S time larger than 2.0 sec can be considered to have occurred mostly at Wakaho. It is noticed that the earthquakes with P-S time larger than 2.0 sec observed at

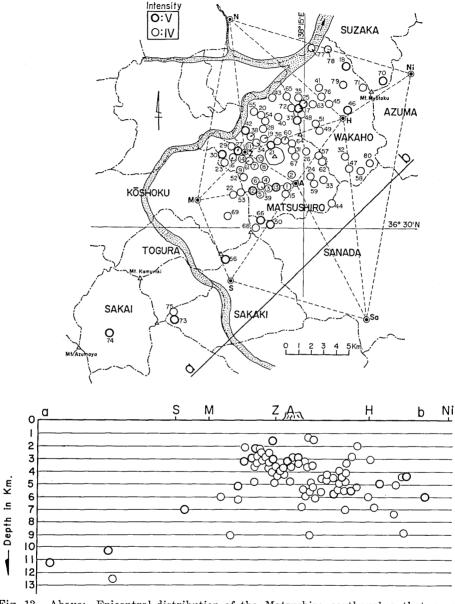


Fig. 13. Above: Epicentral distribution of the Matsushiro earthquakes that gave maximum intensity larger than IV during the period from November 1965 to March 1967.

Below: Vertical distribution of the Matsushiro earthquakes that gave maximum intensity larger than IV during the period from November 1965 to March 1967. (Projected to the vertical plane a-b)

this station were small in number in spite of the very frequent occurrence of earthquakes at Wakaho.

5) Sanada (Fig. 17). The P-S time larger than 2.0 sec was pre-

dominant at this station in this period. The earthquakes with P-S time larger than 2.3 sec are considered to have mostly originated at Wakaho. The earthquakes that occurred at Wakaho can be observed far more frequently at Sanada than at Sakaki in spite of the same epicentral distance of the two stations from the Wakaho group of earthquakes. newly-created underlying strike-slip fault running from northwest to southeast was estimated by the geodetic measurements and also by the observed fact that many cracks in echelon were created on the ground in the north-

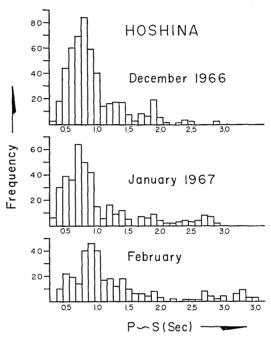


Fig. 14. Frequency distribution of P-S time observed at Hoshina.

Table 1. Remarkable shocks among the Matsushiro earthquakes.

No.	Date	Hour	М	$\begin{array}{ c c c c } \hline \text{Depth} & Intensity \\ (Km) & (JMA) \\ \hline \end{array}$		Damage	
72	1966 Dec. 01	$19^{\rm h}~36^{\rm m}$	4.2	3.9	IV		
73	1967 Jan. 16	$12 \ 32$	5.0	10.2	V	Slight damage at Togura.	
74	Feb. 03	17 17	4.8	11.2	V	Slight damage at Sakai.	
75	08	18 50	4.5	12.5	IV		
76	09	09 50	4.2	5.9	IV		
77	12	09 22	4.5	5.0	IV		
78	21	14 31	4.0	4.5	IV		
79	Mar. 01	04 14	4.8	7.7	IV		
80	02	03 40	4.8	5.4	IV	Slight damage at Sanada.	

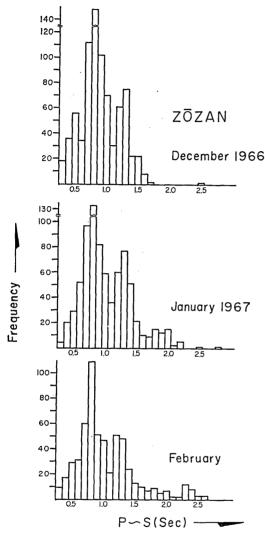


Fig. 15. Frequency distribution of P-S time observed at Zōzan.

eastern part of Mt. Minakami.3) If we assume that sort of fractured zone was created underground along this earthquake fault, the seismic waves which propagate toward Sakaki passing through some such fractured zone must be largely dissipated. On the other hand. the seismic waves from Wakaho do not pass through such zone when they are observed at Sanada. The large difference between the two stations in this capability of detecting the earthquakes of Wakaho suggests the existence of some such fractured zone. This problem should be further examined by other seismological data of a different kind.

6) Nire (Fig. 18). The P-S time distribution has two peaks at 0.5 sec and 1.0 sec in each month. Many small earthquakes with P-S time 0.3~0.6 sec have been observed at this station since September 1966 up to the present. This means that the region around this station is still active.

4. Variation of m and b.

Fig. 19 shows the variation of values of m and b examined from the acceleration seismograms at Zōzan, Akashiba and Hoshina. m is

³⁾ K. NAKAMURA and Y. TSUNEISHI, "Ground Cracks at Matsushiro Probably of Underlying Strike-slip Fault Origin, I-Preliminary Report," Bull. Earthq. Res. Inst., 44 (1966), 1371.

the coefficient in the statistical formula called Ishimoto-Iida's relation which gives the relation between the number of occurrences and maximum trace amplitude observed at a station. b is the coefficient of the statistical formula given by Richter and Gutenberg for the relation between the number of occurrences and the magnitude M. The process of obtaining these values has been explained in our previous report.

The values of m were obtained for every ten days and the values of b for each month since March 1966. The values of m at each station

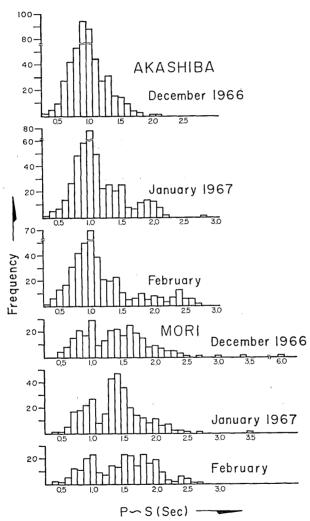


Fig. 16. Frequency distribution of P-S time observed at Akashiba and Mori.

show a similar variation. Although large earthquakes took place in the middle of April, at the end of May and the end of August 1966, the values of m did not show any noticeable changes before or after those earthquakes. The values of m at each station changed remarkably at the end January 1967, the same conditions being also proved by the data of the tripartite seismographic observation for microearthquakes Wakaho.

5. Release of energy.

The daily, monthly and cummulative sum of energy released by the Matsushiro earthquakes are shown in Figs. 20~22. respectively. The maximum daily release of energy occurred on April 17.

1966.

corresponds

magnitude 5.2.

highest value of

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 3.94×10^{19} ergs, which

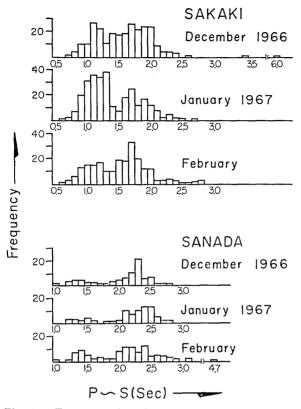


Fig. 17. Frequency distribution of P-S time observed at Sakaki and Sanada.

energy released by the earthquakes throughout the whole period arose in April 1966, amounting to 3.2×10^{20} ergs which corresponds to the energy of a single earthquake of magnitude 5.8. The total energy released throughout the whole period, from the outbreak of the Matsushiro earthquakes to the end of February 1967, reached 1.57×10^{21} ergs corresponds to the energy of a single earth-

quake of magnitude nearly 6.3.

6. Local distribution of the released energy.

In order to investigate local distribution of the energy released by the Matsushiro earthquakes, we drew a net of two km square meshes on the map covering the seismic active area, the lines of meshes tending toward the north 45° east and the north 45° west respectively. So that the area was divided into 169 squares with side of 2 km, each square being numbered from A 1 to J 16 as shown in Fig. 23.

The released energy in each mesh was calculated for 7622 noticeable felt earthquakes that occurred during the period from October 1965 to February 1967. The local distribution of the released energy in each stage of activity obtained by such method is shown in Figs. $24 \sim 27$.

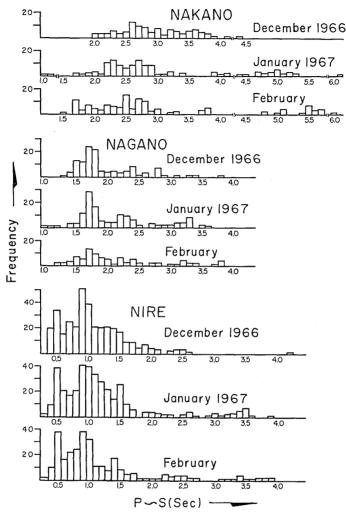


Fig. 18. Frequency distribution of P-S time observed at Nakano, Nagano and Nire.

The numbers in the figures show the amount of energy expressed in the unit of 10^{18} ergs. The general aspect of the energy release in each stage is as in the following.

1) First stage (Five months in the period from October 1965 to February 1966, Fig. 24). The energy was released mostly from the southwestern part of Mt. Minakami which is situated in the mesh F8. The total sum of energy released during this period was 252×10^{18} ergs.

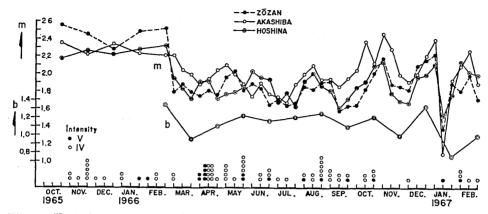


Fig. 19. Variation of m and b obtained from the acceleration seismograms at Akashiba, Zôzan and Hoshina.

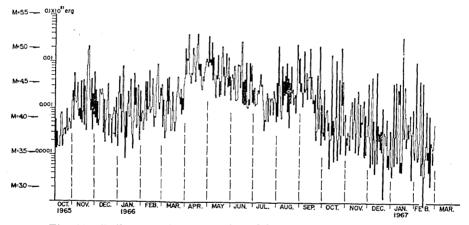


Fig. 20. Daily sum of energy released by Matsushiro earthquakes.

- 2) Second stage (Five months in the period from March to July 1966, Fig. 25). The area releasing seismic energy extended to the regions around Mt. Minakami (F8) and Mt. Kimyō (F7), the amount of energy also increasing. The highest value of released energy in a single mesh amounting to 73.46×10^{18} ergs arose at E6 in the northern part of Mt. Kimyō. It is noticed that the energy was newly released in the region around Mt. Kamuriki (E16). The total sum of energy released in the whole area during this period was 841×10^{18} ergs.
- 3) Third stage (Five months during the period from August to December 1966, Fig. 26). The release of energy was still large in the

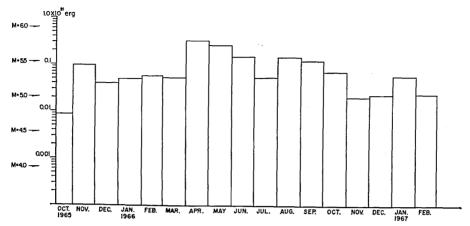


Fig. 21. Monthly sum of energy released by Matsushiro earthquakes.

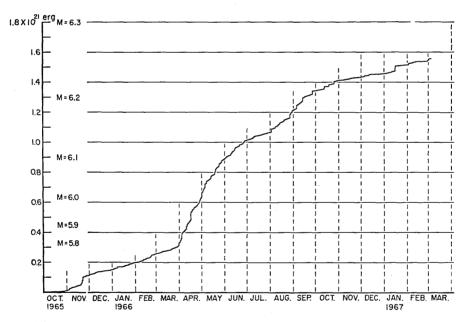


Fig. 22. Cumulative sum of energy released by Matsushiro earthquakes.

neighbourhood of Mt. Minakami (F 8) but diminished in the neighbourhood of Mt. Kimyō (F 7). The area releasing energy spread widely in this period, the energy beginning to be released at Togura, Kamiyamada and Azumamura. The total energy released in the whole area in this period amounted to 392×10^{18} ergs.

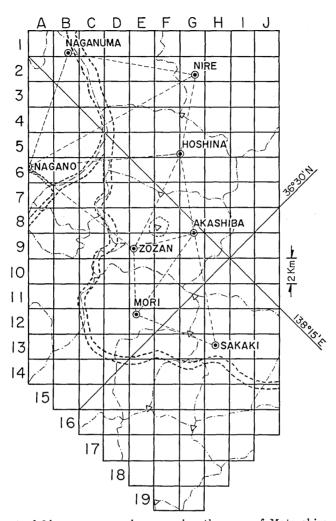


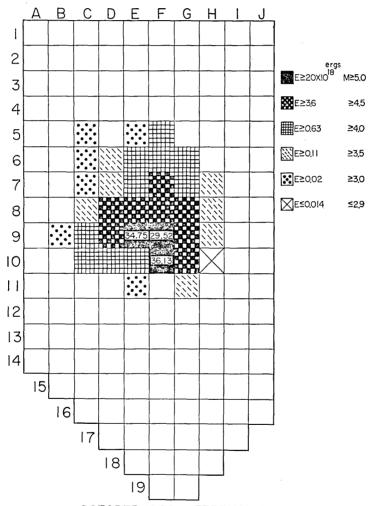
Fig. 23. A net of 2 km square meshes covering the area of Matsushiro earthquakes.

4) Fourth stage (Two months from January to February 1967, Fig. 27). The released energy diminished noticeably in the region of Matsushiro and Wakaho where the earthquakes had been most active in the foregoing stages. On the other hand, a large amount of energy was released in Kamiyamada and Sakai and in the southern part of Sakaki (14G, 15H and 18F). The total amount of energy released in the whole region during this period was 83×10¹⁸ ergs.

Fig. 28 shows the total amount of energy released in each mesh

during the whole period. The highest amount of energy has been released in mesh E6, reaching 102×10^{18} ergs which corresponds to the energy of a single earthquake of magnitude 5.5. The figure shows that most energy has been released in the region near Mt. Minakami (F8) and Mt.Kimyō (F7) since the outbreak of the earthquakes.

Next we calculated how much energy released from a unit volume of rock under mesh E6 which showed the highest value of total released energy. It is known that earthquakes around this area clustered mostly



OCTOBER 1965 — FEBRUARY 1966 Fig. 24. Energy released in the first stage.

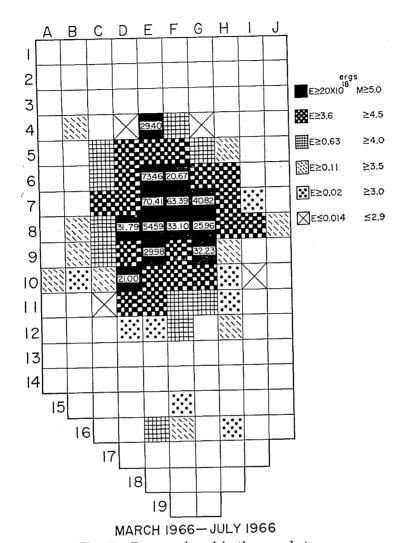


Fig. 25. Energy released in the second stage.

in the depth between 1 and 6 km, so that it may be considered that an energy of 102×10^{18} ergs was released from a square pillar with section 2 km square and length 5 km. Hence we obtained

 $5.1 \times 10^3 \, ergs/cm^3$

as a mean value of released energy per unit volume. Tsuboi⁴⁾ estimated the muximum strain energy, $\frac{1}{2} ex^2$, that is to be stored up within unit

⁴⁾ C. TSUBOI, "Earthquake Energy, Earthquake Volume, Aftershock Area and Strength of the Earth's Crust," J. Phys. Earth, 4 (1956), 63.

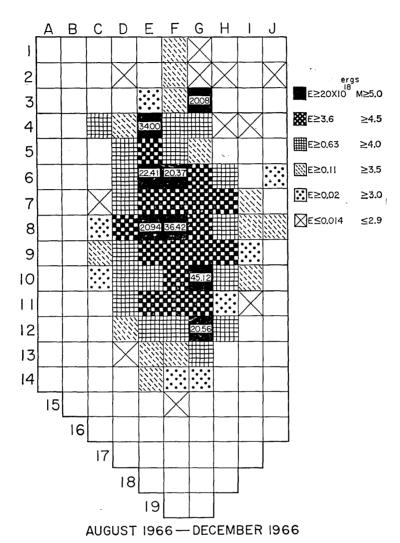


Fig. 26. Energy released in the third stage.

volume of rock of the earth's crust, where e is the effective elastic constant of the crustal material and x the ultimate strain of the material. He took the value of e to be $5\times10^{11}\sim10^{12}\,\mathrm{c.g.s.}$ and used the value of x that has been estimated as $10^{-4}\sim2\times10^{-4}$ from the studies of deformation of the earth's crust caused by large earthquakes, particularly by those which were associated with seismic faults. Thus Tsuboi obtained

$$3\times10^3\sim2\times10^4\,\mathrm{ergs/cm^3}$$

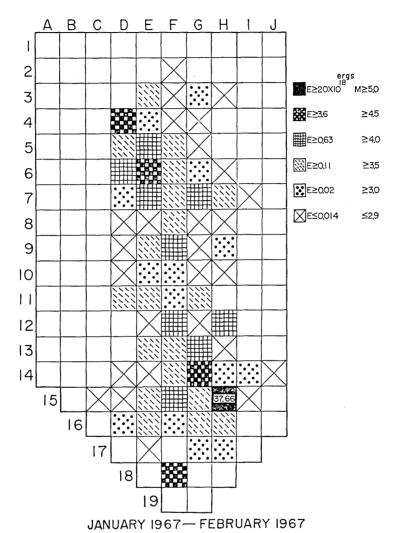


Fig. 27. Energy released in the fourth stage.

as the value of $\frac{1}{2}$ ex^2 . This value well coincides with that of ours. Accordingly, if we considered that the present swarm earthquakes were caused by the release of strain energy stored up within the underground rock, we may say that such strain energy has been almost entirely released from the underground shallower than a depth of 6 km in the region around mesh E6.

Fig. 29. shows the number of noticeable felt earthquakes that

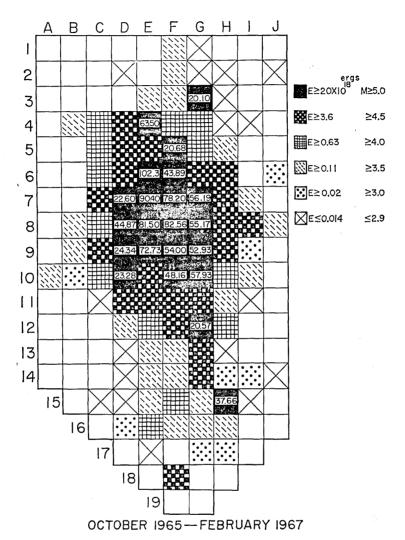


Fig. 28. Energy released in the whole period.

occurred in each mesh during the whole period. The number of felt shocks that occurred throughout the whole period was also very large compared with others in the neighbourhood of Mt. Minakami and Mt. Kimyō. However, in general, the released energy was not always parallel to the number of occurrences of noticeable earthquakes.

The vertical distribution of the released energy will be investigated in due course.

	Д	В	С	D	Ε	F	G	Н	1	J			
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2				Ī		2	I	. 1		Ι			
3					4	7	3 (1)	-					
4		1	(1)	10 (2)	31 (6)	8 (2)	5 (I)	-	-				
5			6	31 (5)	12I (9)	74 (7)	14 (2)	2					
6			14	79 (4)	400 (24)	471 (13)	93	24 (6)		ı			
7			20 (3)	143 (12)	725 (29)	606 (32)	323 (24)	l23 (4)	11				
8		2	39	256 (II)	524 (20)	556 (22)	428 (15)	96 (3)	13 (I)	2			
9		2	22	(8)	500 (22)	487	(19) (18)	32 (1)	7				
10	1	I	7 (1)	51	170	171	70 (I2)	10	5				
11			1	17	59 (3)	89	51 (3)	5	1				
12				3	18	60	26 (1)	7 (2)					
13				ı	8	15	18	3					
14				l	3	6	12	2	Ī	1			
	15		I	1	3	8	3	5 (3)	1				
		16		2	5 (1)	4	2	4					
		'	17		2		3	2					
			١	18		(1)			The	numb	ers in the brackets		
					19					are frequency of larger earthquakes(M≥4.0).			

Fig. 29. Number of noticeable felt earthquakes in the whole period.

7. Résumé.

1) Since January 1967, the earthquakes decreased in number greatly at Matsushiro where they were most frequent in the foregoing stages. The number of occurrences of earthquakes at Wakaho also decreased and has remained almost on the same level since January 1967. On the other hand, the region near Mt. Kamuriki has become active since January 1967.

- 2) The origins of earthquakes that occurred in the region of Matsushiro and Wakaho were mostly at the depth $3\sim6$ km, while those that occurred near Mt. Kamuriki were mostly deeper than 7 km.
- 3) Through February 1967, the area of the swarm earthquakes is of elliptical form with a major axis 34 km long lying from northeast to southwest and with a minor axis 18 km long lying in the direction from northwest to southeast.
- 4) The cumulative sum of energy released by the Matsushiro earthquakes since the outbreak up to the end of February reached 1.56×10^{21} ergs which corresponds to the energy released by a single earthquake of magnitude nearly 6.3.
- 5) The region where the highest amount of energy has been released in a form of seismic waves is located in the neighbourhood of Mt. Minakami and Mt. Kimyō.

46. 臨時地震観測網による松代地震群の調査結果

(第四報)

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1965年8月3日に始まる長野県松代町地域の群発地震は,1967年2月28日に至る19ヵ月を,4つの地震活動期に分けて考えることができよう.

- 第1期の地震活動 発生より 1965年11月に至る期間で、このときの主な有感地震の発生地域は皆神山の周辺、特にその南西部で、大きな地震はすべてこの地域に発生した。なお、第1期では若穂町保科週辺に極めて少数の有感地震が認められている。
- 第 2 期の地震活動 この活動期は 1966年3月中旬から始まり 6月頃までとみられるが,この期における活動は特に顕著であり,地震活動の地域は松代町全域と若穂町におよび,第 1 期と比較して,地震域は大きく広がつた。なかでも,4月中の地震発生回数は全期間を通じて最高の値を示し,震度 IV, V 級の大きな地震が続発し,かなりの被害を生じている。
- 第 3 期の地震活動 この活動期は 1966 年 8 月から 10 月頃までとみられるが、主な地震域は、第 2 期と同様に松代町および若穂町地域であるが、新しく更埴市東部および真田町北部地域にも広がりをみせている。 大きな地震も第 2 期に引き続いてかなりの数が発生しており、8 月が最も多く震度 IV および V の地震が V の地震の V の地震が V の地震が発生しており V の地震が V の
- 第 4 期の地震活動 1967年1月 以降現在に至る期間を第 4 の活動期と呼んでいるが,1月16日と 2 月 3 日には坂井村に震度 V, M=5.1 (JMA) の地震が起り,この地域に初めての被害をもたらした。この間における地震活動の特徴は,松代町地域の地震発生回数が著しく減少し,若 穂 町 地域の一部および冠着 (カムリキ) 山南部の地域で多数の地震が発生するようになつたことである。

今回は第3報(1966年9月~11月)(地震研究所彙報第45号第1冊197頁~223頁)に続き, 1966年12月~1967年2月に至る主な有感地震についての調査結果を第4報として報告する.

今期間,地震観測に参加した者は次の通りである.

萩原尊礼, 斎藤貞夫, 唐鎌郁夫, 渡辺政雄 高橋辰利, 石川良宣

また, 地震記象の計測および解析は次の者が担当した.

萩原尊礼,岩田孝行,牧野和子,鎌田憲子,木野みさ子,三浦義治,川島亮子

1. 各観測点における地震回数

有感地震の日別回数は加速度地震計 (200 倍)の記象から,さらに小さい地震 (無感級) の日別回数は HES 1-0.2 型地震計 (NS 成分,Vmax.=10,000)の記録から読み取つた。これらの地震日別回数を Fig. $1\sim5$ に示す。また,気象庁松代地震観測所の標準地震計 (電磁式最高倍率 10 万)による地震回数を Fig. 6 に示す。1966 年 11 月以降の各観測点における地震回数は,場所により回数そのものの値に若干の差異は認められるが, 1966 年 9 月以前の回数に比較して,いずれも著しい減少を示している。

1967 年 1 月 16 日および 2 月 3 日に起つた地震は、いずれも坂井村で震度 V (M=5.1 JMA) であつた。震央は冠着山南部で深さは今回の群発地震のうちでは比較的深く約 $10\,\mathrm{km}$ である。震央周辺の戸倉町,上山田町および坂井村では、その直後、余震に相当する地震を多数感じた。例えば、2 月 3 日坂井村で 62 回の有感地震があつたと報告されているが、この地域はわれわれの観測網の外側にあるので、正確な回数は不明である。

次に、地域別の地震回数を調べる目的から、それぞれの観測点で同一の地震を重複して数えることがないように、PS 時間がある値より小さい地震だけについて回数を数えた。大森公式のk を 6.12 とすると、例えば、PS < 1.0 sec の地震は観測点を中心とする半径 6.12 Km の半球の中に起つた地震ということになる。このようにすれば同一の地震を相互の観測点で重複して読取ることはないから、観測点周辺の地震活動の状態がわかることになる(Fig. 7 参照)。すなわち、坂城では PS < 1.0 sec、仁礼では PS < 0.5 sec、保科では PS < 0.6 sec、象山では PS < 0.7 sec の地震について回数を数えた。Fig. 8 はこのこのようにして求めた各観測点の地震回数である。象山周辺では 1966 年 8 月~9 月に大きな活動ピークが認められる。また、10 月には仁礼で 1 つのピークがみられる。その他にも、ある観測点だけにピークが現われ、他の観測点ではそれに相当するものがない例をいくつか見ることができる。このことから、松代地震の発生回数の消長は地震域全体にわたつて一様に起るのではなく、かなり小さな地域性を持つているように見受けられる。また、この地域 別地震回数からわかるように、ある地域で著しい地震活動が起つた場合、その周辺の地域にその活動が移動してゆくというような傾向は特に見られない。

2. 有感地震の震源分布

1966 年 12 月~1967 年 2 月に至る主な有感地震の震源分布について,その特徴を月別に述べると,

- 1) 1966 年 12 月 (Fig. 9) 11 月の分布と同様で、松代町象山周辺と若穂町地域の震源分布に大別される。その他、赤柴の東部および更埴市東部周辺にも若干の地震活動がみられ、ことに、更埴市東部から戸倉町付近にかけて、やや活発化の傾向が認められる。なお、皆神山北東部に推定された地震断層の地帯には 11 月と同様に地震が発生していない。
- 2) **1967 年 1 月** (Fig. 10) 1966 年 12 月に比較して、奇妙山と象山周辺の地震がやや減少している。しかし、更埴市、戸倉町および上山田町では地震回数は大幅に増している。
- 3) 1967 年 2 月 (Fig. 11) 松代町と若穂町地域の震源分布には大きな変化はみられないが,更埴市東部の地震は大幅に減少し,冠着山南部周辺に地震が増加している。 2 月 3 日 $17^{\rm h}$ $17^{\rm m}$ には坂井村を震源とする大きな地震(M=5.1 JMA)が発生した。余震も多数あつたものと解されるが,この本霞と余震域は,われわれの観測網からかなり離れている地域であるために,最少 3 つの観測点で対応する地震が検知されず,震源の未決定な地震が多数あつた。したがつて,図では冠着山南部地域には震源分布が少ないが,実際には相当増加したはずである。

Fig. 12 は月別による震源の深さの分布である。 1966 年 10 月以降から,深さ $10 \, \mathrm{km}$ より深い 地震が多くなつていることに気づく.これらの多くは冠着山付近に発生した地震である. 深さ数 Km の浅い地震は,主に松代町から奇妙山周辺に発生した地震である.

Fig. 13 は 1965 年 11 月から 1967 年 3 月に至る期間に、気象庁が震度 IV または V と発表した地震の震源分布である。気象庁によれば、この期間に発生した大きな地震の回数は約 82 回とな

つているが、われわれの観測では、これらのうち 2 個の地震はある観測点に欠測があつたため震源が 求められていない。 大きな地震を発生地域別にみると、 松代町地域 48 回、若穂町地域 21 回、 真田町、 更埴市および坂域町が各 3 回、 須坂市と坂井村に各 1 回となつている。 なお、 Table 1 は 1966 年 12 月~1967 年 3 月 までに起きた大きな地震のリストである。 図の地震番号は リスト の番号と対応している。 また、 地震番号 $1\sim71$ までのリストは第 2 報および第 3 報を参照された い

3. PS 頻度分布

各観測点の加速度計記象から、PS 頻度分布について調査した。これを Fig. $14\sim18$ に示す。各観測点の特徴をあげると、

- 1) 保科 $PS:0.5\sim1.0$ sec の範囲が最も多い. これは若穂町と松代町地域に発生した地震である. 1 月と 2 月には PS>2.5 sec の地震が多く観測されているが,これは冠着山付近の地震で, 2 月が最も顕著である. (Fig. 14).
- 2) **象山** 各月ともに PS:0.8 sec にピークがあるが、当観測点は地震域のほぼ中央にあるため、どの地域の地震が判定し難い (Fig. 15).
- 3) 森 PS:0.7~1.0 sec および 1.3~2.0 sec にピークがあるが, この地震も象山と同じ理由で, どの区域の地震によるものか判定し難い (Fig. 16).
- 4) 坂城 12 月に比較して 1 月には $PS:0.9\sim1.4$ sec の地震が最も多い。これは震源の深さを 考慮すると,坂城町周辺の地震と思われる。また,2 月には $PS:1.5\sim2.0$ sec の地震が多く,これは冠着山方面の地震であろう。なお,PS>2.0 sec の地震は若穂町地域に発生している地震である。 若穂町地域には相当数の有感地震が起つているにもかかわらず,比較的,坂城で観測されるPS>2.0 sec の地震は少ない (Fig. 17).
- 5) 真田 PS>2.0 の地震が多い. 震源分布から推定すると, PS>2.3 sec の地震は大部分が若 穂町地域に発生した地震であると考えられる (Fig. 17).

若穂町地域に起る有感地震が、坂城観測点よりも真田観測点ではるかに多く観測されることの理由としては、地震波の径路による違いが考えられる。皆神山北東部の地表にエシェロン状の地割れ群が、北東から南東方向にかけて発生したことや、測地的調査の結果などから、ここに新しい地震断層が生じたものと推定されているが、そうだとすると、この付近の地下に一種の破砕帯が生じたことが想像される。このような破砕帯の存在を仮定すると、坂城観測点では、この破砕帯を通過した地震波が観測されることになるので、地震波は著しく減衰すると考えられる。一方、真田観測点は地震波がこの破砕帯を通過しない位置にあるためによく検知できると考えられる。この問題については、今後さらに他の資料からも検討してみる必要がある。

6) 仁礼 各月を通じて PS=0.5 sec と 1.0 sec にピークがある. 仁礼の周辺には 1966 年 9 月頃から $PS:0.3\sim0.6$ sec の地震が多数観測されていることから、現在でも相当の地震活動が続いているものと考えられる (Fig. 18).

4. 石本飯田の係数 m と b の推移

Fig. 19 は象山、赤柴および保科における加速度計記象から調べた m と b の推移である。1966 年 3 月 以降の m については旬別に、b については月別にそれぞれ求めてある。3 観測点の m の値はどれも似たような増減を示している。1966 年 4 月中旬、5 月下旬および 8 月下旬の大きな地震が統発した前後における m の変化には、特に指摘するほどのものはない。しかし、1967 年 1 月下旬の m は特に目立つて変化しており、これに関しては極微小地震の資料からも同様の結果が報告されている。[一般地震計測研究室、3 点方式による松代地震の観測、地震研究所第 450 回談話会(1967 年 2 月 28 日)発表]。この理由については他の機会にゆずり、今回は事実の報告にとどめる。

5. 地震波動としてのエネルギー放出量

Fig. $20\sim 22$ は地震波として放出されたエネルギーを,日別,月別および積算によつて示してある.1 日のエネルギ放出量の最高は,1966 年 4 月 17 日の 3.94×10^{19} ergs で,これは M=5.2 の地震 1 発分のエネルギーに相当する。また,月別の最高は 1966 年 4 月で 3.2×10^{20} ergs (M=5.8) の地震 1 発分に相当する)である.なお,1967 年 2 月 28 日までに放出されたエネルギーの積算量

は 1.57×10^{21} ergs となり、この量は M=6.3 の地震 1 発分に近い値である。

6. 地域別によるエネルギー放出量

今回の松代群発地震の発生区域を次のように分割する. 分割の方法は、 N に対し $\pm 45^\circ$ の方位を持つ平行線で、この地域を一辺 $2~\rm km$ の正方形の区画に分け、合計 $169~\rm fl$ 個の区画に $A~\rm l\sim J~16$ までの番号を付けた(Fig. 23).

1965 年 10 月 10 日以降,1967 年 2 月 28 日至る期間に,震源の決まつた主な有感地震 7622 個について,それぞれの区画内の総放出エネルギーを求めた.この際,M>3.0 の地震についてはそれぞれ求められた M を用いたが,M<2.9 の有感地震については,簡単のため M の頻度分布の最値高をとり,すべて M=2.6 として計算した.無感地震(大体において M<2)は発生回数は多いが,エネルギーは小さいのでこれを省略しても大勢に影響はない.

Fig. 24~27 は第 1~第 4 活動期の各期間中に各区画から放出されたエネルギーを示す。図の黒い部分の中に示されている数字はエネルギー放出量 (単位は 10^{18} ergs) である。

各期間の地域別エネルギー放出量について述べると,

1) 第1期(1965年10月~1966年2月)

皆神山は F8 の位置に該当するが、この期間に最も多くエネルギーを放出した地域は皆神山の南西部で、その広さはおよそ東西 $8\,\mathrm{km}$ 、南北 $9\,\mathrm{km}$ の地域である。この期間のエネルギー放出量は $252\times10^{18}\,\mathrm{ergs}$ となつた (Fig. 24).

2) 第2期(1966年3月~7月)

皆神山 (F8) から奇妙山 (F7) の周辺へと、エネルギーの放出地域が拡大し、その放出量も増した。また、冠着山 (E16) 周辺でも新しいエネルギーの放出がある。最高の放出区域は E6 で、その量は 73.46×10^{18} ergs である。この区域は奇妙山の若穂町側にあたる。期間別でも E6 の地域が最高である。なお、この期間のエネルギー放出総量は 841×18^{18} ergs となつた (Fig. 25)。

3) 第3期(1966年8月~12月)

皆神山付近ではいまだに若干のエネルギー放出があるが、奇妙山付近では相当に減少している。この期間には皆神山、若穂町西部、若穂町北部、妙徳山付近、松代町南部および更埴東部の区域で放出が目立つている。また、第 2 期で放出のない地域が、今期には新しく放出がみられ、放出地域の面積は著しく広がつた。新しい放出地域は、戸倉町、上山田町、東村およびびその周辺である。 (Fig. 26)。この期間のエネルギー放出総量は $392 \times 10^{18}\,\mathrm{ergs}$ である。

4) 第 4 期 (19671 年 1 月~2 月)

地震域の中心部,すなわち,松代町および若穂町の地域ではエネルギーの放出が著しく減り, この 地域 ではエネルギー放出の面から考えて,地震活動の衰退を示している。これに対して,上山田町周辺では,やや活発化している傾向である。この期間のエネルギー放出総量は $83 \times 10^{16} \, {\rm ergs}$ である (Fig. 27).

Fig. 28 は全期間 (第 1 期~第 4 期) の放出エネルギーを示してある。全期間を通じて最高のエネルギーを放出した区画は E6 で,その量は 102.3×10^{18} ergs となり,M=5.5 の地震 1 発分に相当する。1967 年 2 月末日までに,最もエネルギー放出の多量であつた地域は,皆神山から奇妙山にかけての地域で,大部分のエネルギーがこの地域から放出されたことになる。

Fig. 29 は区画別に,震源の決定した主な有感地震の発生回数を示してある。なお,M>4.0 の地震は全部で 391 個含まれている。図から,皆神山と奇妙山付近が圧倒的に地震回数が多く,これら地域の地震活動は,他の地域に比較して特に激しかつたことがわかる。なお,放出エネルギーの最も大きかつた区画 E6 と E7 を比較してみると,E6 では 102×10^{18} ergs,E7 では 90×10^{18} ergs であつて大差はないが,主な有感地震回数の方は E6 では 400, E7 では 725 となつており,地震回数に関しては E7 の方が E7 倍近くも多い。

次に、放出エネルギーの最高値を示す区画 E6 の地下で、単位体積当りおよそどの程度のエネルギーが放出されたかを計算してみる。この区画付近では、震源は深さ $1\,\mathrm{km}$ から $6\,\mathrm{km}$ の間に密集して起つたことが知られているから、面積 $2\,\mathrm{km}$ 平方、鉛直方向に $5\,\mathrm{km}$ の角柱の中から 102.3×10^{18} ergs のエネルギーが放出されたと見られる。これから単位体積当りの平均放出エネルギーを計算してみると、

$5.1 \times 10^3 \, ergs/cm^3$

が得られる。かつて、坪井忠二 (C. Tsuboi, Earthquake Energy, Earthquake Volume, Aftershock Area and Strength of the Earth's Crust, Journal of Physics of the Earth, Vol. 4 (1956), 63.) は、地殼岩石の単位体積中に蓄積され得る極限の歪エネルギー $\frac{1}{2}ex^2$ (ここに e は岩石の有効弾性係数、x は岩石の歪の極限値)を求めたが、 $e=5\times10^{11}\sim10^{12}\,c.g.s.$ とし、x の値としては、断層を伴うような大地震の際の地殼変動の研究から得た $x=10^{-4}\sim2\times10^{-4}$ として計算し、 $\frac{1}{2}ex^2$ の値として、

$3\times10^3\sim2\times10^4$ ergs/cm³

を得ている。この坪井の値と上記の値とは大変よく一致している。これから 考えて、もし今回の群発地震が岩石に貯えられた歪の解放によるものとすれば、E6 区画付近の地下の 6 kmより浅い部分では、もうこれ以上の地震エネルギを放出できないまでの破壊が進行しつくしたと言えよう。

今回のエネルギーの調査は、平面的に取扱つてあるが、深さ分布を考慮した調査に関しては別の機会にゆずる.

7. 総括

- 1) 松代群発地震の回数は,1967年1月以降,松代町地域では大幅に減少し,若穂町地域で横ばいの状態である。これに対して, 冠着山付近の活動が盛んである。
- 2) 震源の鉛直分布は、松代町および若穂町地域に発生する地震は深さが $3\sim6$ km のものが多く、 冠着山付近の地震は約 7km より深いものが多い。
- 3) 1967 年 2 月現在における主な有感地震の発生域は、皆神山を中心として、北東一南西方向に 34 km の長径、北西一南東方向に 18 km の短径を持つ楕円形である.
- 4) 2月 28 日までの放出エネルギーの積算値は $1560 \times 10^{18}~ergs$ となり、この量は M=6.3 の地震 1 発分のエネルギーに近い
 - 5) これまでに最も多くエネルギーを放出した地域は、皆神山と奇妙山の周辺である。

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