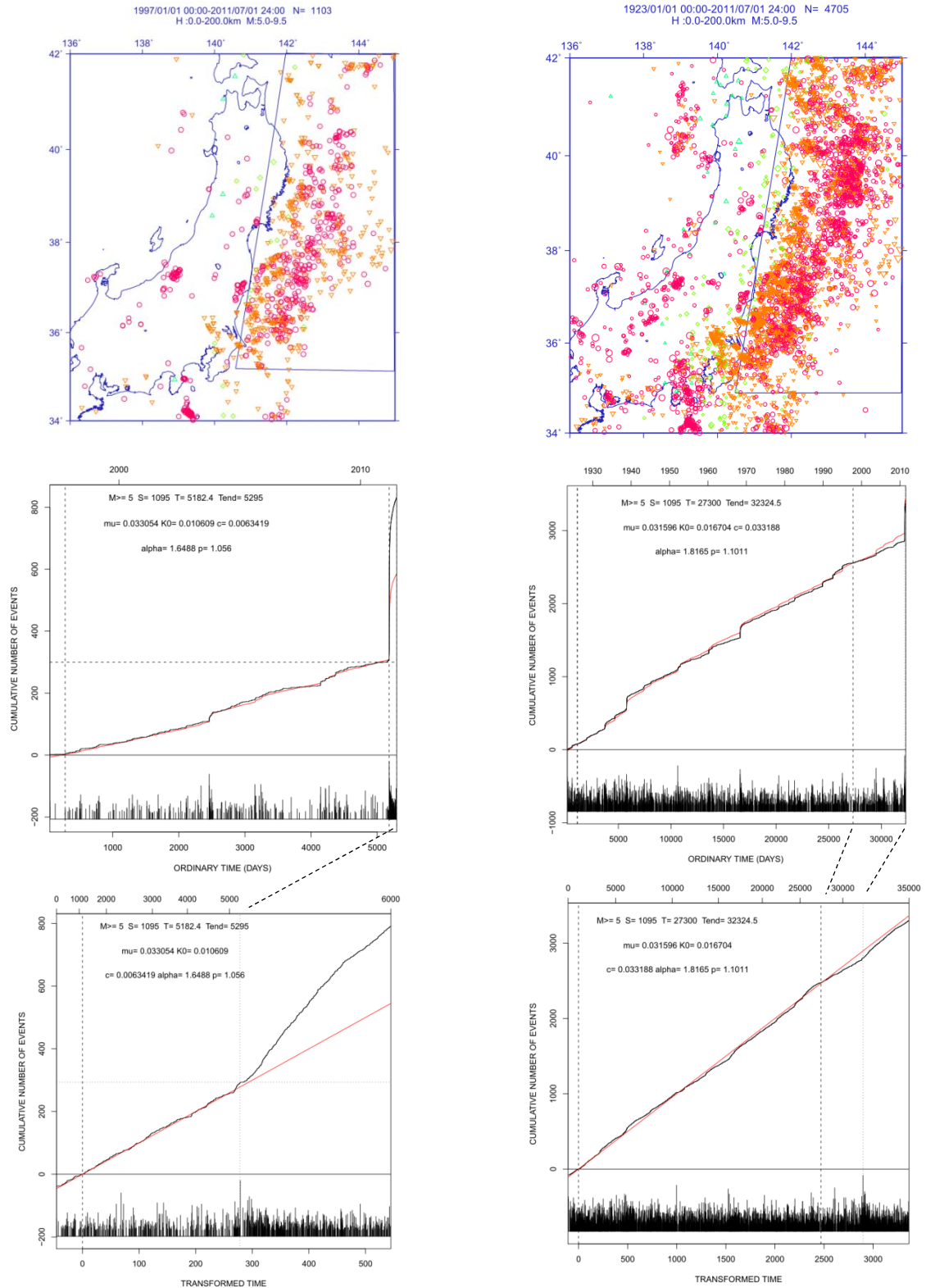


東北地方太平洋沖地震の余震の productivity



E T A S モデルによるM9地震の余震数 (M5+) の予測 . 一元化以降の活動を基準にすると余震生産率はそれまでの約2倍である (左側図) . しかし1926年からの活動を基準にすると同等の生産性となる (右側図) . 一元化以降の活動の静穏化のためと考えられる (統数研, 本巻別報告参照) .

第1図

Fig. 1. The aftershock productivity of M9 event relative to the ETAS forecast. Middle and bottom row cumulative functions and M-T diagrams are against ordinary and transformed time, respectively. We had twice as many aftershocks as expected by the activity during the period 1998-2010 (left), but the similar relative to the one during 1926-2010 (right). This is probably due to the seismic quiescence during the last decade (cf., other report by the ISM in this volume).