

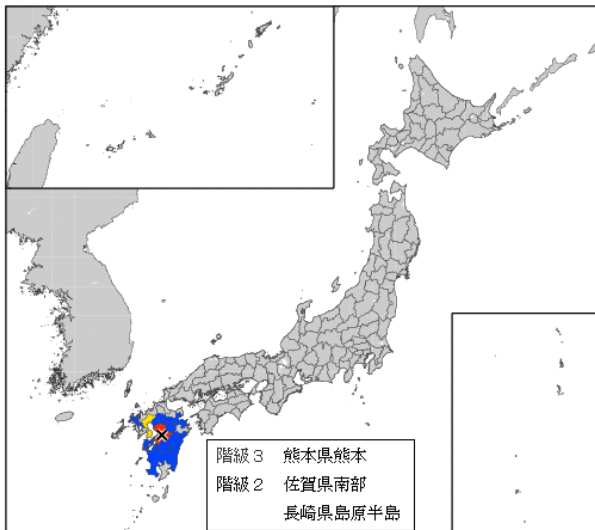
◆ Overview

Origin Time	2016-04-14 21:26 (JST) 2016-04-14 12:26 (UTC)
JMA Magnitude (M_{JMA})	6.5
Moment Magnitude (M_w)	6.1 (F-net), 6.2 (USGS)
Epicenter Region	Kumamoto Pref.
Depth	11 km
Focal Mechanism	Strike-slip fault type with a tension axis in a North - South direction
Maximum JMA Seismic Intensity	7 (Kumamoto Pref.)
Long-Period Ground Motion (LPGM) Class	Class 3 in Kumamoto Pref. (See the figure below)
Damage	9 dead, 53 seriously injured, 712 slightly injured. *1
Remarks	A derailment accident of an out-of-service bullet train on the JR Kyushu Shinkansen line

<http://www.jma.go.jp/jma/press/1604/15g/201604151530.html>
<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/press/1604/15g/kaisetsu201604151530.pdf>
 *1: <http://www.fdma.go.jp/bn/2016/>

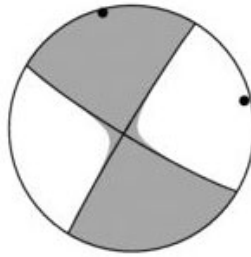
◆ LPGM JMA Seismic Intensity Map

(See the next page for more information about the scale)



https://www.data.jma.go.jp/eew/data/itpgm_explain/data/past/20160414212638/index.html

◆ Moment Tensor

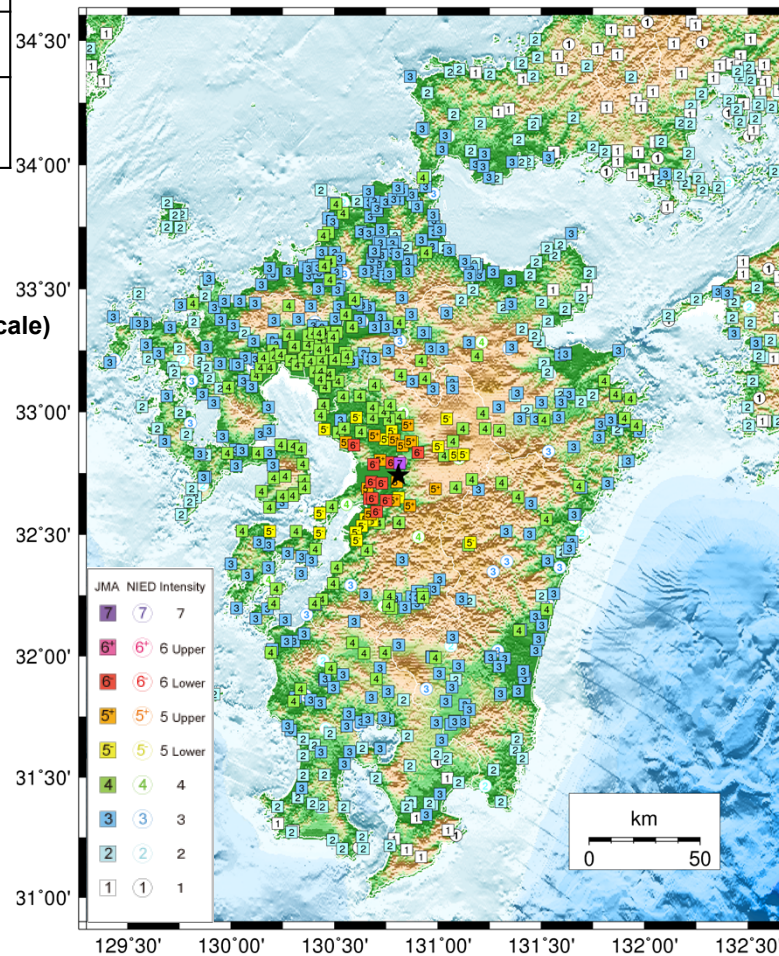


$M_w = 6.1$
 M_o [Nm] = $1.70e+18$
 NP1: (121, 84, -3)
 NP2: (211, 87, -174)

F-net: <https://www.fnet.bosai.go.jp/event/tdmt.php?id=20160415162400&LANG=en>

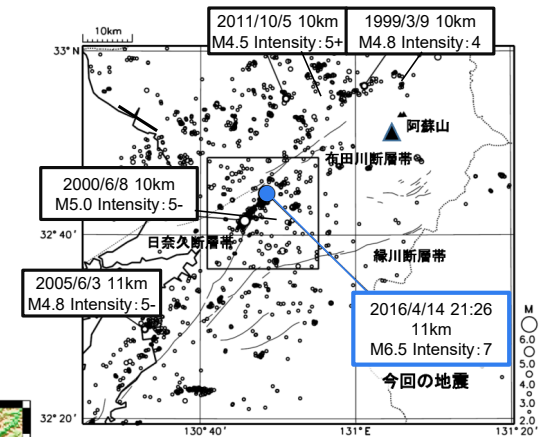
◆ JMA Seismic Intensity Map

(See the next page for more information about the scale)

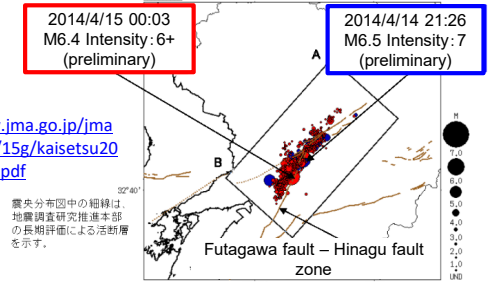


◆ Epicenter Distribution

震央分布図
 (1997年10月1日~2016年4月14日21時26分、深さ0~20km、 $M_2.0$ 以上)

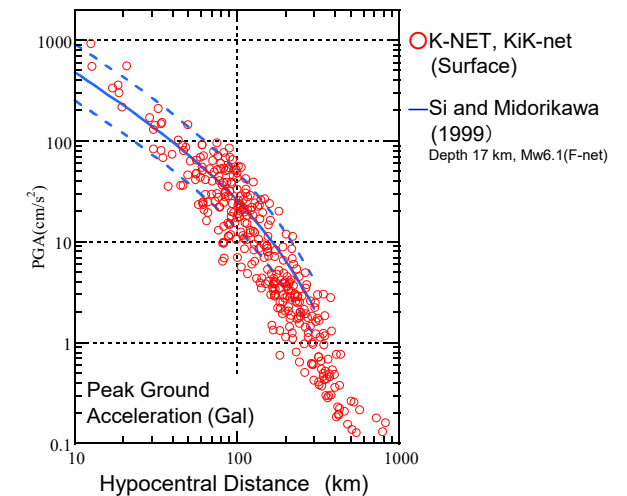


震央分布図
 (2016年4月14日21時00分~15日14時00分、M全て、深さ0~20km)
 4月14日の地震を青、15日の地震を赤で表示



<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/press/1604/15g/kaisetsu201604151530.pdf>

◆ Attenuation Characteristics of Ground Motion



Summary of the JMA Seismic Intensity Scale

<p>0</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Imperceptible to people. 	<p>4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most people are startled. Hanging objects such as lamps swing significantly. Unstable ornaments may fall. 	<p>6 Lower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is difficult to remain standing. Many unsecured furniture moves and may topple over. Doors may be stuck. Wall tiles and windows may sustain damage and fall. In wooden houses with low earthquake resistance, tiles may fall and buildings may lean or collapse.
<p>1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felt slightly by some people keeping quiet in buildings. 	<p>5 Lower</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people are frightened and feel the need to hold onto something stable. Dishes in cupboards and items on bookshelves may fall. Unsecured furniture may move, and unstable furniture may topple over. 	<p>6 Upper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is impossible to move without crawling. People may be thrown through the air. Most of unsecured furniture moves, and is more likely to topple over. Wooden houses with high earthquake resistance may lean in some cases. Large cracks may form, and large landslides and massif collapses may be seen.
<p>2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felt by many people keeping quiet in buildings. 	<p>5 Upper</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people find it difficult to walk without holding onto something stable. Dishes in cupboards and items on bookshelves are more likely to fall. Unsecured furniture may topple over. Unreinforced concrete-block walls may collapse. 	<p>7</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wooden houses with low earthquake resistance are even more likely to lean or collapse. Wooden houses with high earthquake resistance may lean in some cases. Reinforced-concrete buildings with low earthquake resistance are more likely to collapse.
<p>3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felt by most people in buildings. 		

JMA Intensity Scale for Long-Period Ground Motion

Long-Period Ground Motion(LPGM) class	Human perception	Indoor situation
class1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Felt by most people in buildings. Some people are startled. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hanging items such as lamps and blinds swing significantly.
class2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many people find it difficult to walk without holding onto something stable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture on casters moves slightly. Items in cupboards and bookshelves may fall. Some of unsecured moves and may topple over.
class3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's difficult to remain standing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture on casters moves significantly. Some of unsecured moves and may topple over. Partition walls may crack.
class4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It's impossible to remain standing or move without crawling. People are at the mercy of shaking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Furniture on casters moves significantly and may topple over. Unsecured furniture moves and may topple over. Partition walls are likely to crack.

As Seismic Intensity data only partially express the strength of long-period shaking on higher floors, JMA is using a four-category intensity scale for LPGM to indicate the strength of shaking in high-rise buildings and the possibility of related damage.

The scale quantifies the effects of shaking in a high-rise building with a natural period of around 1.5 to 8 seconds (approx. 14 stories or more). There are four classes based on degrees of human perception and damage, such as toppling or shifting of furniture and fixtures. The conditions indicated are a rough guide, and actual damage may differ. Effects also vary with factors such as building/structural conditions and the duration of earthquake motion.