

## ◆ Overview

Origin Time	2023-05-05 14:42 (JST) 2023-05-05 05:42 (UTC)
JMA Magnitude ( $M_{JMA}$ )	6.5
Moment Magnitude ( $M_w$ )	6.2 (F-net)
Epicenter Region	Ishikawa Pref.
Depth	12 km
Focal Mechanism	Reverse fault with a compression axis in a Northwest - Southeast direction
Maximum JMA Seismic Intensity	6+ (Ishikawa Pref.)
Long-Period Ground Motion (LPGM) Class	Class 3 in Ishikawa Pref. (See the figure below)
Damage	1 dead, 2 seriously injured, 42 slightly injured, 18 houses completely destroyed, 15 houses partially destroyed, and 706 houses partially damaged. *1

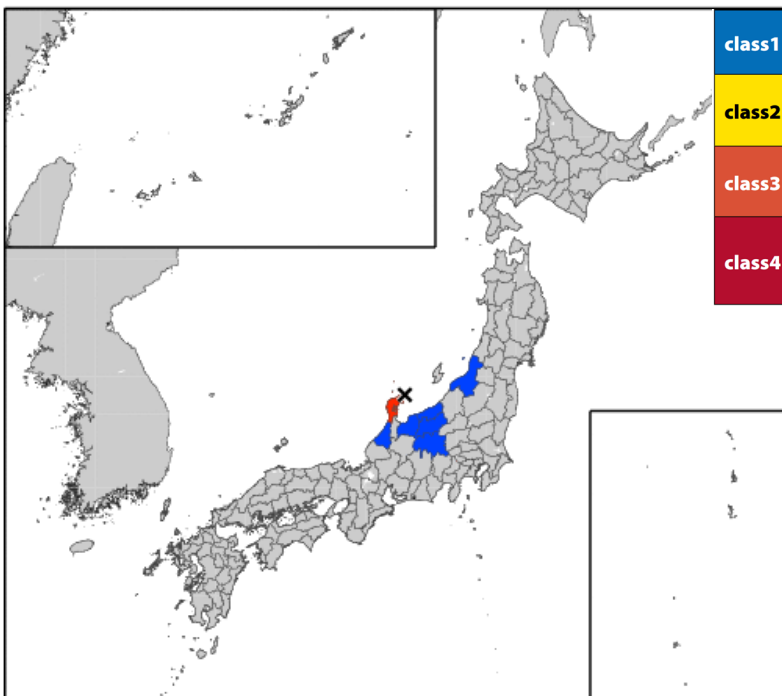
<https://www.jma.go.jp/jma/press/2305/05a/kaisetsu202305051640.pdf>

\*1: <https://www.fdma.go.jp/disaster/info/items/20230505ishikawakenoto19.pdf>

\*2: [https://www.static.jishin.go.jp/resource/monthly/2023/20230505\\_ishikawa\\_1.pdf](https://www.static.jishin.go.jp/resource/monthly/2023/20230505_ishikawa_1.pdf)

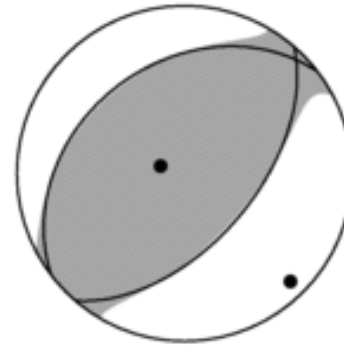
## ◆ LPGM JMA Seismic Intensity Map

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



<https://www.data.jma.go.jp/eew/data/ltpgm/event.php?eventId=20230505144206>

## ◆ Moment Tensor

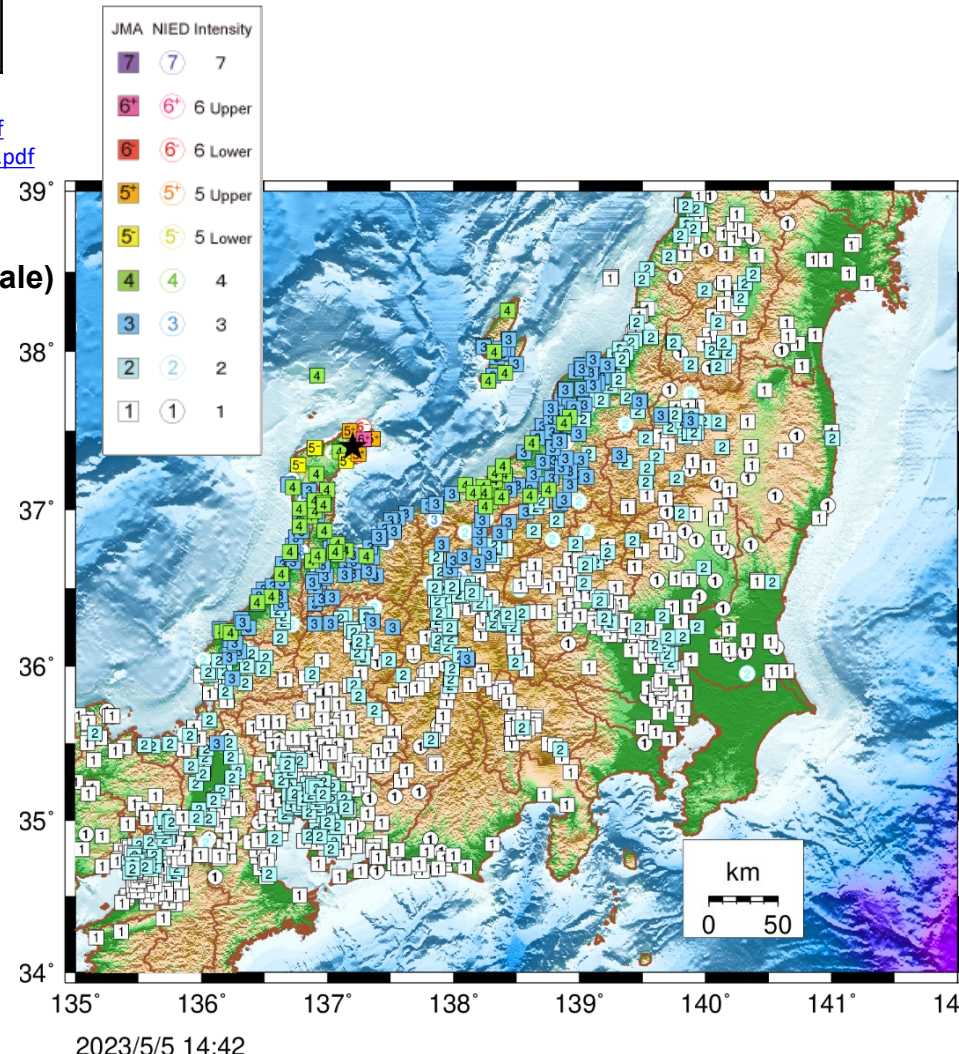


$M_w = 6.2$   
 $M_o [Nm] = 2.42e+18$   
 NP1: (233, 35, 100)  
 NP2: (41, 56, 83)

F-net: <https://www.fnet.bosai.go.jp/event/tdmt.php?id=20230505054100&LANG=en>

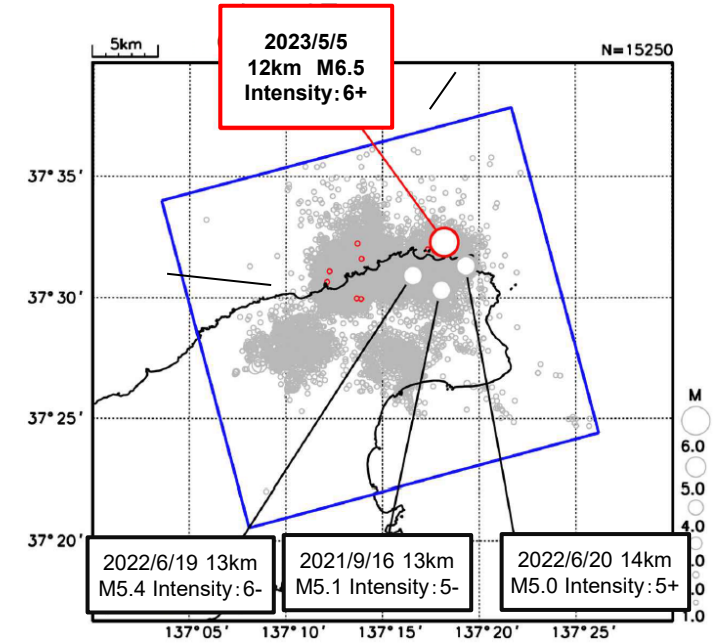
## ◆ JMA Seismic Intensity Map

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

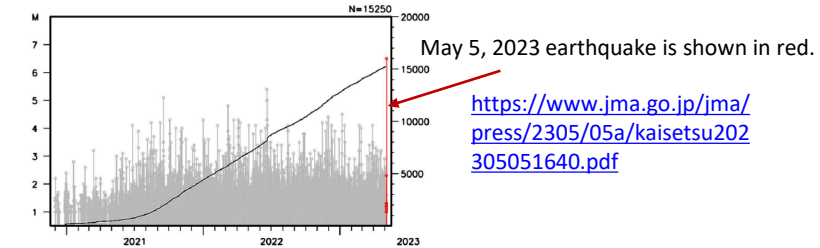


## ◆ Epicenter Distribution 震央分布図

(2020年12月1日~2023年5月5日14時42分、深さ0~25km、 $M1.0$ 以上)

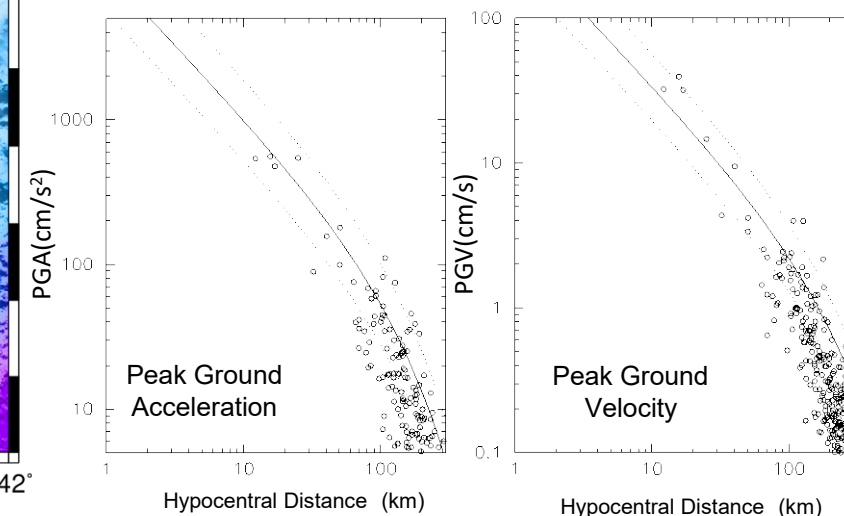


The size of the circle indicates the magnitude of the magnitude  
 左図の四角形領域内の地震活動経過図および回数積算図



## ◆ Attenuation Characteristics of Ground Motion


- K-NET, KiK-net (Surface)
- Si and Midorikawa (1999) : Intraslab earthquake,  $M_w$ 6.2 (F-net)



## Summary of the JMA Seismic Intensity Scale


**0**

- Imperceptible to people.




**1**

- Felt slightly by some people keeping quiet in buildings.




**2**

- Felt by many people keeping quiet in buildings.




**3**

- Felt by most people in buildings.




**4**

- Most people are startled.
- Hanging objects such as lamps swing significantly.
- Unstable ornaments may fall.




**5 Lower**

- 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.



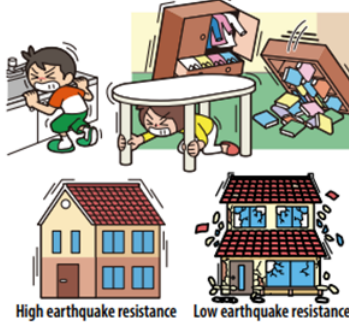
**5 Upper**

- 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.



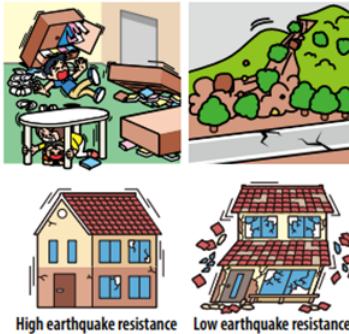
**6 Lower**

- 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.



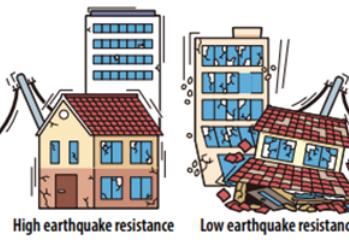
**6 Upper**

- 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.



**7**

- 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.



## JMA Intensity Scale for Long-Period Ground Motion

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

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.