

The relationship between the spatio-temporal strain accumulation and asperity of large earthquake in the Hyuga-nada

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The Geographical Survey Institute (GSI) established high density continuous Global Positioning System (GPS) network over the Japanese island in 1994. Using the data provided by this high density GPS network, we have obtained information of the heterogeneous slip distribution including co-seismic slip, after-slip, slow event and back-slip by time dependent inversion method. Our result shows that the back-slip occurred at the whole of Hyuga-nada area except the period of after-slip, and slow event and the after-slip of 1996 October and December Hyuga-nada earthquake is propagated from southern part to northern part of Hyuga-nada, and the large slow thrust slip event occurred at northern part of Hyuga-nada.