

Shallow seismic velocity structure in the Tokachi Plain, Hokkaido, Japan.

Katsuko Suzuki[1], Takaya Iwasaki[2], Naoshi Hirata[3], Hiroshi Sato[3], Eiji Kurashimo[4], Tanio Ito[5], Takahiro Miyauchi[6], Tomoo Echigo[7], Takeshi Ikawa[8], Taku Kawanaka[8]

[1] Dept. of Earth Science, Chiba Univ., [2] ERI, Tokyo Univ., [3] ERI, Univ. Tokyo, [4] ERI, Univ. of Tokyo, [5] Dept. Earth Sciences, Fac. Sci., Chiba Univ., [6] Earth Sci., Chiba Univ., [7] Human and Earth Science Grd., Chiba Univ, [8] JGI

An intensive seismic refraction experiment was conducted in the Tokachi Plain, Hokkaido, in August, 1999, in order to reveal the deep crustal structure. As 40-kg-dynamite explosives were fired at intervals of about 1 to 2km, it is difficult for a seismic reflection method to provide the shallow velocity structure. On the contrary, the precise refraction analysis reveals the three layers; the first layer 2km/sec, the second 3.5km/sec and the third 5km/sec. The third layer corresponds to the Pre-Tertiary basement. Both interfaces of 1/2 and 2/3 layers become gradually deeper eastward, and exhibit a W-vergent anticlinal structure beneath the eastern margin of Tokachi Plain. The result is very useful for succeeding reflection analyses of the deep crustal structure.