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Reexamination of model faults generated the 1996 Hyuganada earthquake tsunamis.

Kuniaki Abe[1], Masami Okada[2]

[1] Niigata Junior College,Nippon Dental Univ, [2] Matsushiro Seismo. Obs.

Fault models for the 1996 Hyuganada earthquake tsunamis were reexamined on the numerical simulations. The mechanism was assumed to be same as those by Dziewonski et al.(1998) and the low dip angle was assumed. As the result a fault model having a fault plane of 20km x15km , a dislocation of 1.7m with the center of the upper rim as 31.8N , 132.0E and the depth of 20km for the earthquake on October 19, and a fault model having a fault plane of 20km x15km , a dislocation of 1.3m with the center of the upper rim as 31.8N , 131.85E and the depth of 25km for the earthquake on December 2. The locations are determined side by side. This fact suggests that the two earthquakes were generated as one fault and the latter is an aftershock of the former one. To explain the tsunami amplitude observed at some tide stations and the horizontal displacements observed on land it is neccesary to take the dislocations of 2.2E+19 Nm and 1.7E+19 Nm, respectively.