

## An overview of the characteristics of the 2007 Noto Hanto earthquake revealed by the Hi-net/F-net data

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On March 25th, 2007, a large earthquake of magnitude (Mj) 6.9 occurred off the Noto Peninsula, central Japan. Analyses of the Hi-net/F-net show that the focal mechanism is a reverse fault type including strike-slip component with WNW-ESE compression. But the mechanism of the Hi-net includes a little more strike-slip component than the CMT solution of the F-net. The depth is 10.8 km, which indicates that the earthquake occurred within the upper crust of the island arc. The most aftershocks occurred within 10 km from the main shock in the early stage. But a large aftershock of Mj 5.3 has occurred 18 km ENE-ward from the main shock in that evening. Moreover, another large aftershock of Mj 5.3 has occurred in the opposite direction, 18 km WSW-ward, in the next day. The aftershock activity has progressively spread westward from the main shock, but has become underactive eastward since the eastern large aftershock. The epicenter distribution has spread of 40 km by 20 km, and the hypocenter distribution in vertical section shows a trend of SE dipping. The 1993 Noto Oki earthquake had occurred 70 km north-eastward from this event. The mechanism is similar to this event's one, but it has less strike-slip component, and the compression axis is inclining to NW-SE direction.

We present a variety of analyses using the Hi-net/F-net data, and examine this earthquake area by many kinds of approach such as high-precise hypocenters, focal mechanisms, velocity structure, attenuation structure, and so forth.