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STT072-P06

Room: Convention Hall

Time: May 27 17:15-18:45

## Crustal deformation associated with the 2008 Lhasa earthquake analyzed by interferometric SAR

Koji Matsuo<sup>1\*</sup>, Masato Furuya<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dept. Natural His. Sci., Hokkaido Univ.

Tectonic uplift associated with the collision and convergence between the Indian and the Eurasian Plates formed the Tibetan Plateau since the middle Eocene (50 Ma). It is the world's largest plateau as large as 250 Million square km and with the average elevation of 5 km. Such convergence activity constantly continues and causes a lot of earthquakes in this region. In this study, we analyzed the 6 October 2008 Lhasa earthquake using Interferometric SAR images.

Keywords: Interferometric SAR, Earthquake, Crustal deformation, Tibet, ALOS/PALSAR, ENVISAT/ASAR