

Characterization of carbonaceous materials in the Taiwan Chelungpu fault by microRaman spectroscopy

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Coseismic slip during an earthquake induces frictional heating in fault zone. Determination of the temperature recorded in the fault is important for estimating the dynamic shear stress and displacement during the earthquake. Here we performed raman spectroscopic analysis of carbonaceous materials from the Taiwan Chelungpu fault, and discuss the capability as new temperature proxy during the earthquake.

Keywords: carbonaceous materials, Raman spectroscopy