

## ヒクランギ沈み込み帯における多様なスロースリップイベントのモデル化 Modeling various slow slip events along the Hikurangi subduction zone

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Recent high-resolution seismic and geodetic observations have revealed the occurrence of slow slip events (SSEs) along various subduction plate interfaces. Long-term SSEs with a duration of 1.5 years (e.g., Manawatu SSEs) occur at the deeper portion (25–60 km) of the Hikurangi subduction zone, and shallow (5–15 km) SSEs with a duration of 1–3 weeks occur along the northern and central parts of the subduction zone. Wallace et al. (2012) reported a sequence of simultaneous short-term and long-term SSEs at the Hikurangi subduction zone during 2010–2011.

We modeled short-term and long-term SSEs along the Hikurangi subduction zone using a rate- and state-dependent friction law and considered realistic configurations of the plate interface. We set the coupling region where  $a-b$  is negative based on the study of interseismic coupling by Wallace et al. (2009). By setting the effective stress and the critical displacement of shallow short-term SSEs to approximately 1.5 MPa and 2.4 mm, respectively, we could reproduce SSEs with a duration of 1–3 weeks and recurrence interval of 3 years. Additionally, by setting the effective stress and the critical displacement of the Manawatu long-term SSEs to approximately 3.0 MPa and 7.2 mm, respectively, we were able to reproduce SSEs with a duration of 0.5 years and recurrence interval of 5 years. The effective stress of the Manawatu SSE zone is two times larger than that of the short-term SSE zones. However, the ratio of the effective stress to the critical displacement of the Manawatu SSE zone is smaller than that of the short-term SSE zones. We could also reproduce a sequence of simultaneous short-term SSEs and a long-term Manawatu SSE as observed by Wallace et al. (2009). The occurrence of the various slow slip events suggests heterogeneous distributions of constitutive law parameters along the Hikurangi subduction zone.

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