

High-precision age estimation of tsunami deposits in Koyadori, Yamada Town, northeast Japan

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Radiocarbon dating is generally conducted for age estimation of tsunami deposits. Moreover, other dating methods were applied depending on sediments and regions (Sawai, 2012). However, we need to consider and assess accuracy of measured dates because contamination and disturbance affect accuracy and precision of them. In this study, we conducted radiocarbon dating using some kinds of materials for precise age estimation of tsunami deposits and discussed about appropriate samples for age estimation. Moreover, we measured excess ^{210}Pb and ^{137}Cs for age estimation of very young sediments. From these data, we obtained more accurate and precise age model for tsunami deposits at Koyadori than previous study (Ishimura and Miyauchi, 2015).

Keywords: tsunami deposits, radiocarbon dating, ^{210}Pb , ^{137}Cs , Sanriku Coast