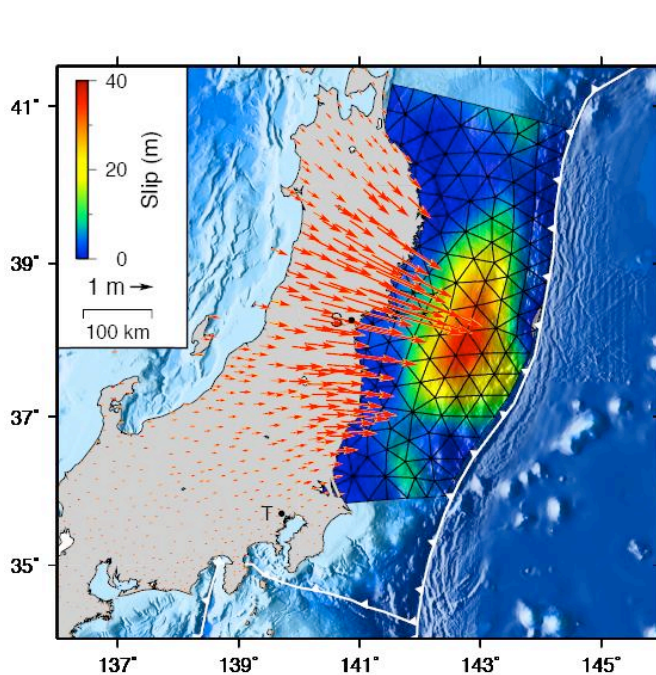


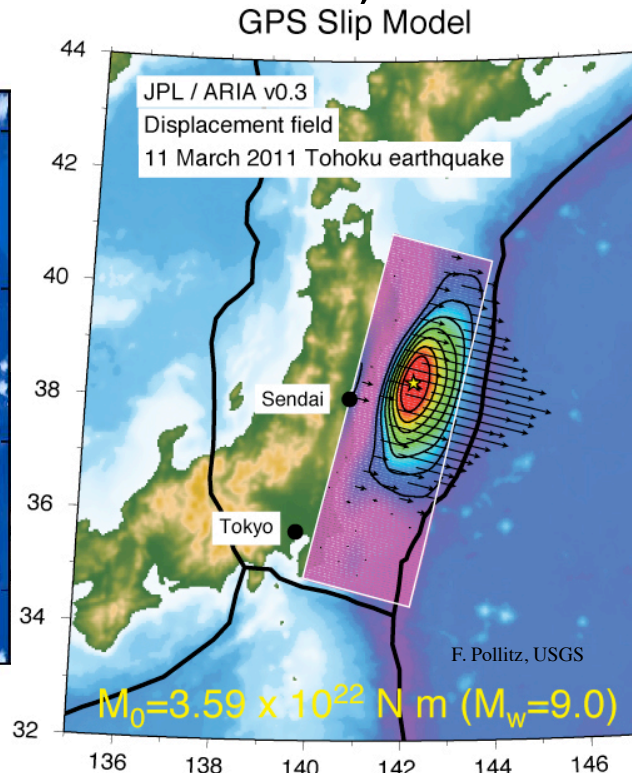
strong motion data:
huge accelerations
 over a **large** area
 (USGS Shakemap had
 said Mercalli intensity
 of 7 - too low)

Compare these data
 with Sumatra (no
 strong motion record)
 and Chile (2 or 3
 strong motion records)

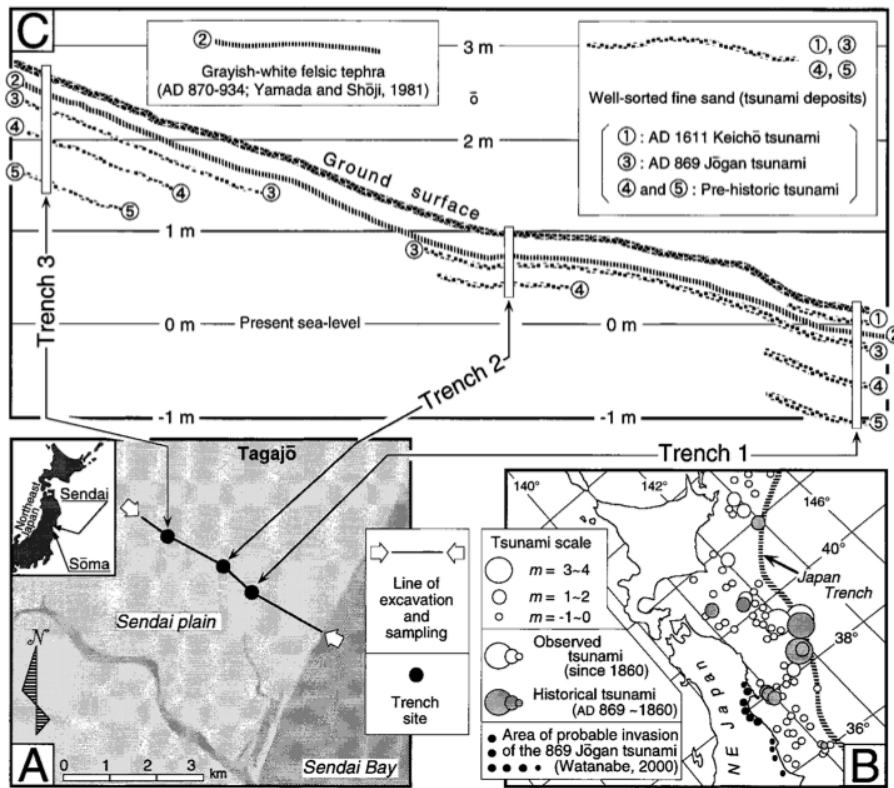
Relatively small slip patch for a M 9 earthquake
 (slip estimates from GPS and surface waves are
 available: here are two GPS inversions)



M. Simons, F. Ortega, J. Jiang, A. Sladen, and S. Minson at Caltech
 "Damping parameters were chosen by sense of smell."

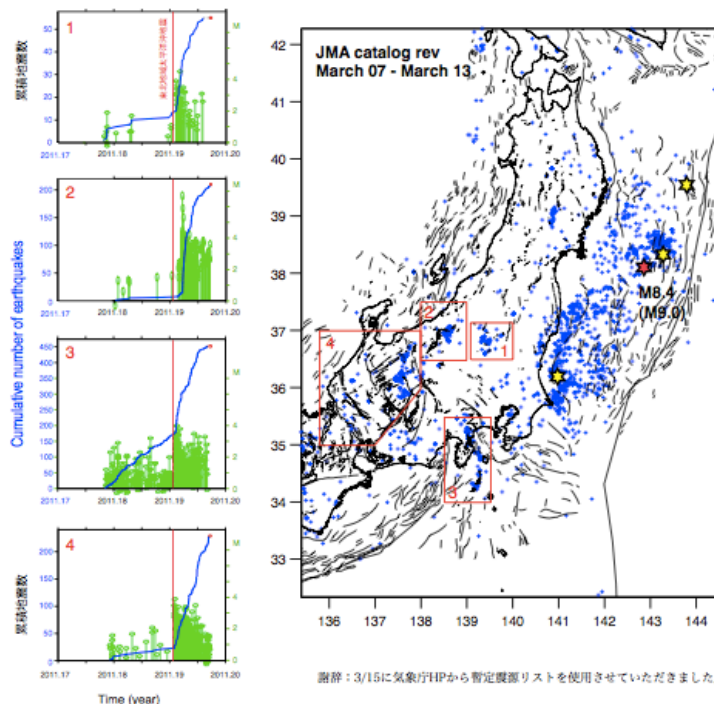


The 869 Jogan tsunami deposit and recurrence interval of large-scale tsunami on the Pacific coast of northeast Japan, Minoura et al., *Journal of Natural Disaster Science*, Volume 23, Number 2, 2001, pp. 83-88.



“... gigantic tsunamis occurred three times during the last 3000 years ... The recurrence interval for a large-scale tsunami is 800 to 1100 years. More than 1100 years have passed since the Jogan tsunami and, given the reoccurrence interval, the possibility of a large tsunami striking the Sendai plain is high. Our numerical findings indicate that a tsunami similar to the Jogan one would inundate the present coastal plain for about 2.5 to 3 km inland.”

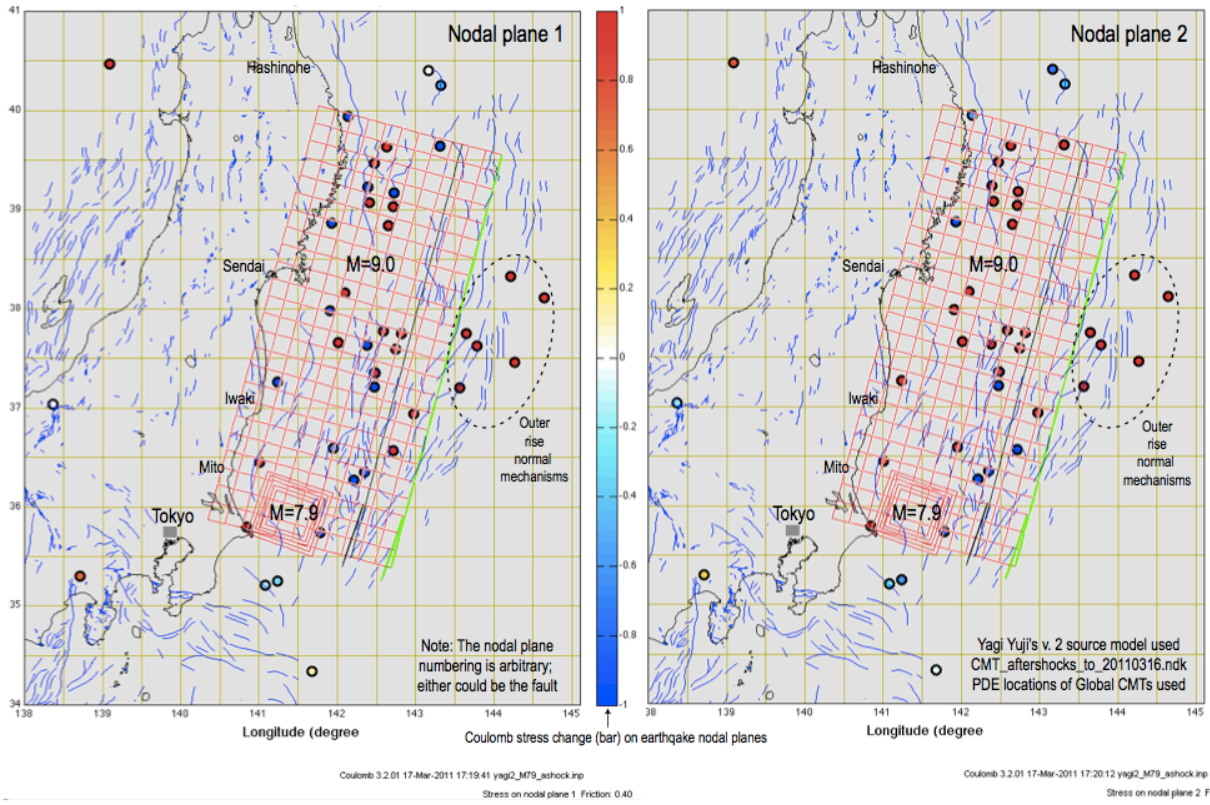
JMA seismicity at several remote sites during March 7-13 reveals seismicity rate jumps followed by decays at many sites up to 300 km from the M=9.0 mainshock rupture



東北地方太平洋沖地震にともなって地震活動が活発化した可能性がある地域の例

Testing the Coulomb hypothesis and earthquake source model on nodal planes of the 44 CMT aftershocks during 11-16 March 2011

67% of nodal planes were brought closer to failure by the M=9.0 mainshock and its M=7.9 aftershock (compared to 53% of 1977-2011 pre-mainshock CMTs, the control population)

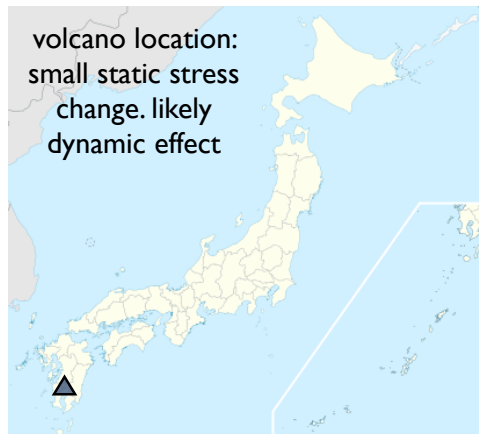
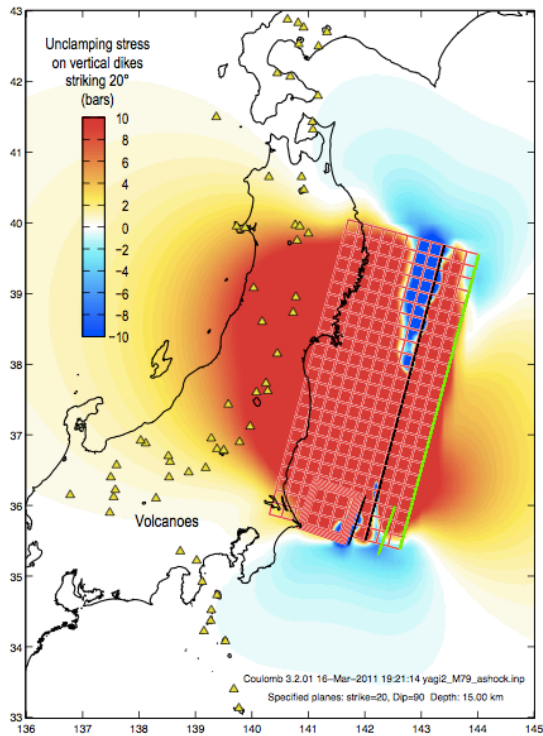


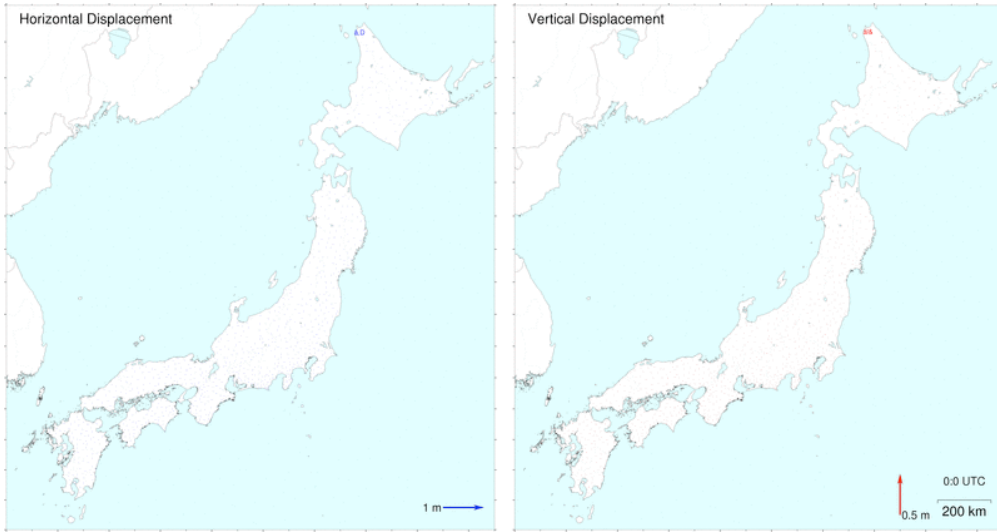
Shinmoedake Volcano Erupts in Japan

Sunday's activity was described as the most violent in 52 years and did its share in causing hundreds to flee and shattering

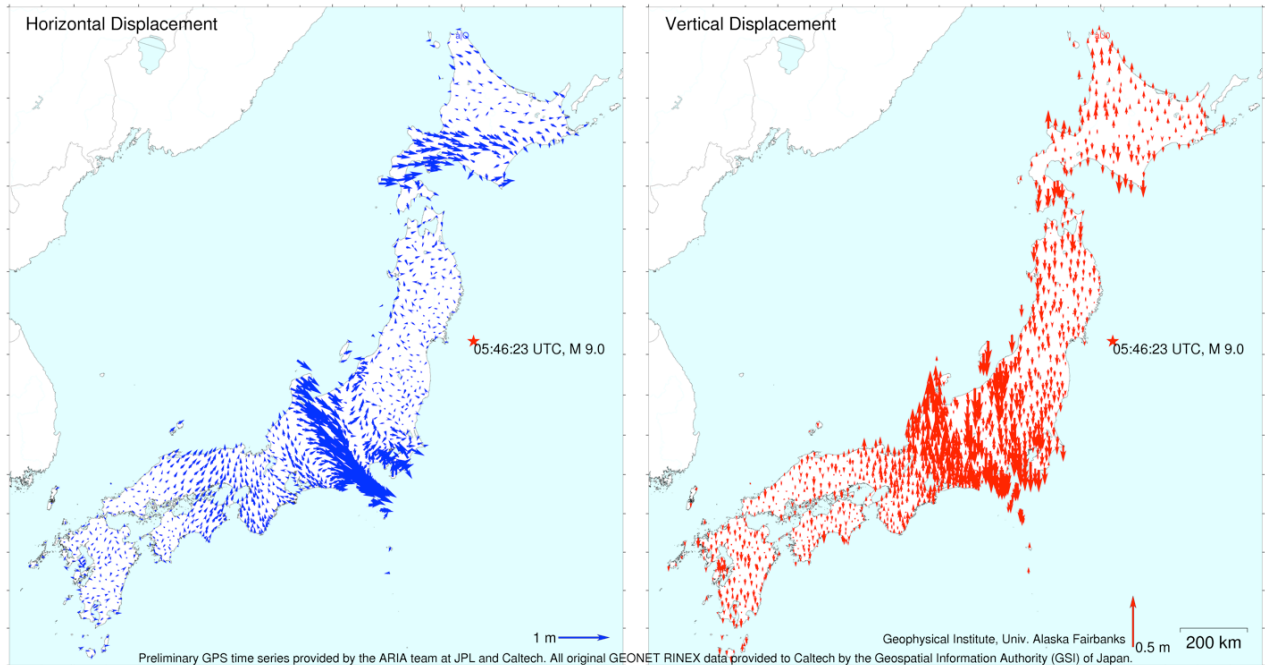
windows four miles away, the BBC reported.

Vertical dikes presumed to feed active volcanoes are strongly unclamped





Preliminary GPS time series provided by the ARIA team at JPL and Caltech. All original GEONET RINEX data provided to Caltech by the Geospatial Information Authority (GSI) of Japan.

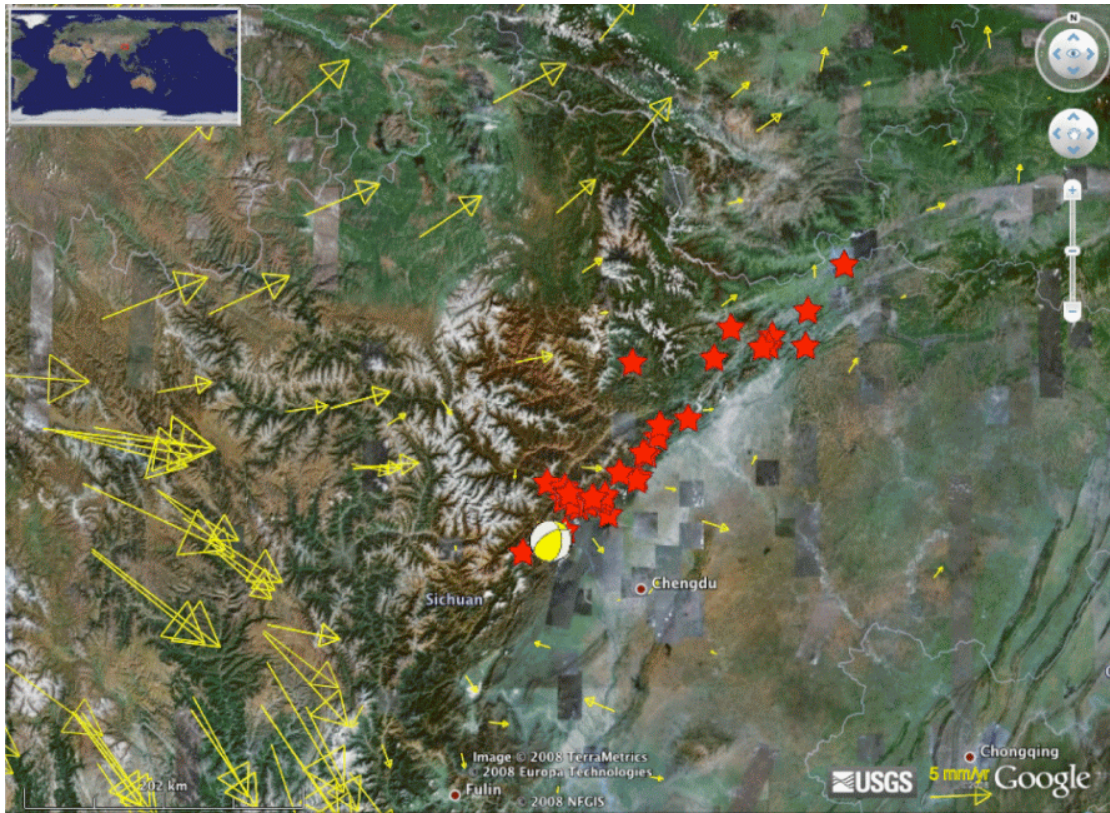


<http://gps.alaska.edu/ronni/sendai2011.html>

R. Grapenthein, UA Fairbanks

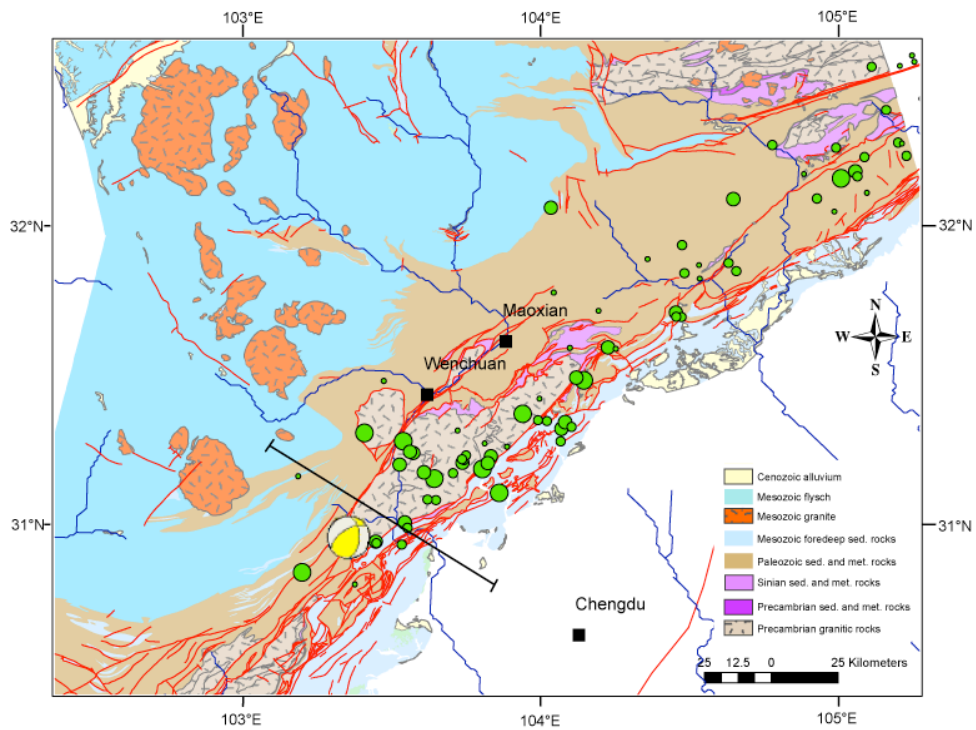
Earthquake near Wenchuan, West Sichuan, China

2008 May 12 06:28:01 UTC; Magnitude 7.9

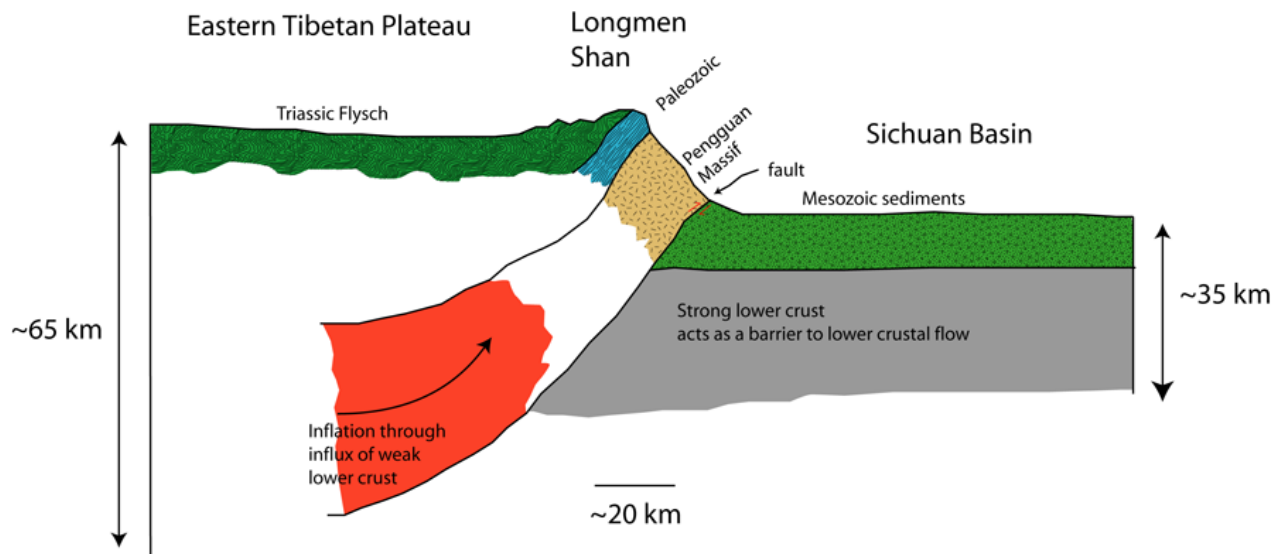


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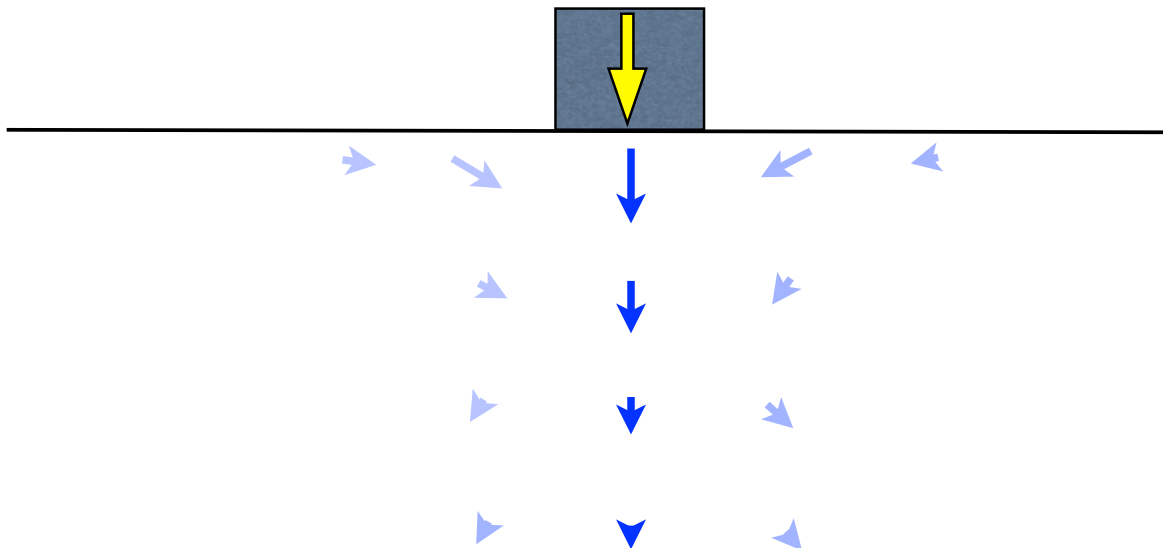


<http://quake.mit.edu/~changli/wenchuan.html>



$$\begin{bmatrix} \Delta\sigma_{11} & \Delta\sigma_{12} \\ \Delta\sigma_{21} & \Delta\sigma_{22} \end{bmatrix} \longrightarrow \Delta CFF = \Delta\tau + \mu_s \Delta\sigma_e$$

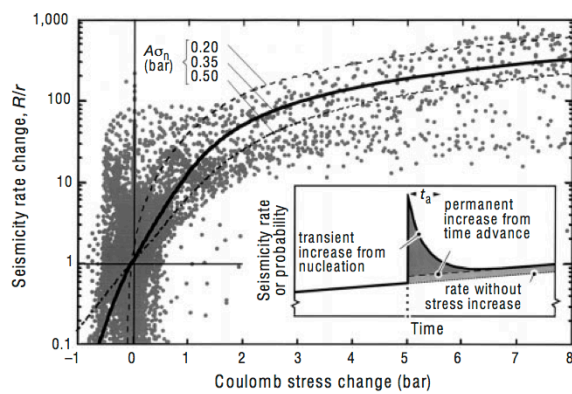
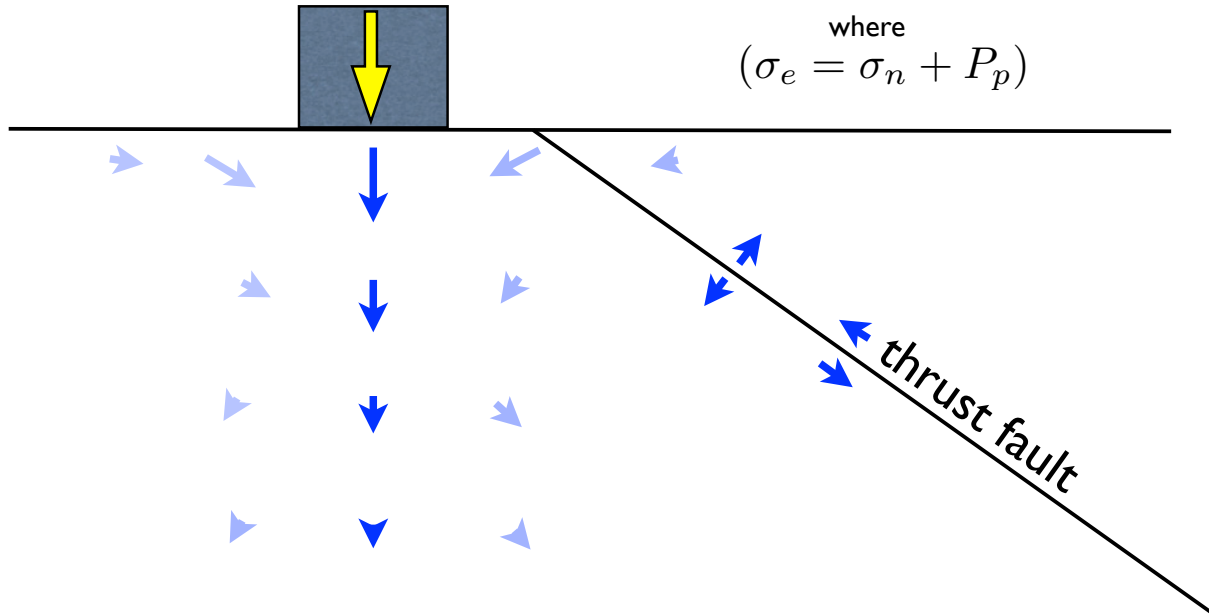
where
 $(\sigma_e = \sigma_n + P_p)$



Chelungpu: load (reservoir) is on the footwall

$$\Delta CFF = \Delta\tau + \mu_s \Delta\sigma_e$$

where
 $(\sigma_e = \sigma_n + P_p)$



Stein, 1999

C. A. J. WIBBERLEY: HYDRAULIC DIFFUSIVITY OF SEISMIC SLIP ZONES

