

Relocation and fault planes of the 1945 Mikawa earthquake

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We relocated the mainshock, and its foreshocks and aftershocks of the 1945 Mikawa earthquake (M 6.8) using the modified joint hypocenter determination (MJHD) method in order to obtain their accurate hypocenters and to identify fault planes of the mainshock. We used both P- and S-wave initial arrival times at stations reported by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA). We confirmed by relocated hypocenters that the mainshock and aftershocks had occurred along the two fault planes proposed by Takano and Kimata (2009) based on triangulation surveys and surface trace of the earthquake faults.