

Underestimated fault models for 'maximum-class' tsunami in the Japan Sea, resulted from Irikura and Miyake (2001) scaling relation

*Kunihiko Shimazaki¹

1.University of Tokyo

Application of Irikura and Miyake (2001) scaling relation for estimation of seismic moment of a large shallow crustal earthquake occurring on a vertical fault causes underestimation of seismic moment. Seismic deformations of the 1927 Tango, the 1930 North Izu, and the 1943 Tottori earthquakes are evaluated on the basis of Irikura and Miyake (2001) scaling relation and previously estimated fault areas (Abe, 1978; Kanamori, 1973). The scaling formula gives deformations smaller than one-fourth that observed geodetically.

Keywords: 'maximum-class' tsunami, Japan Sea, scaling relation