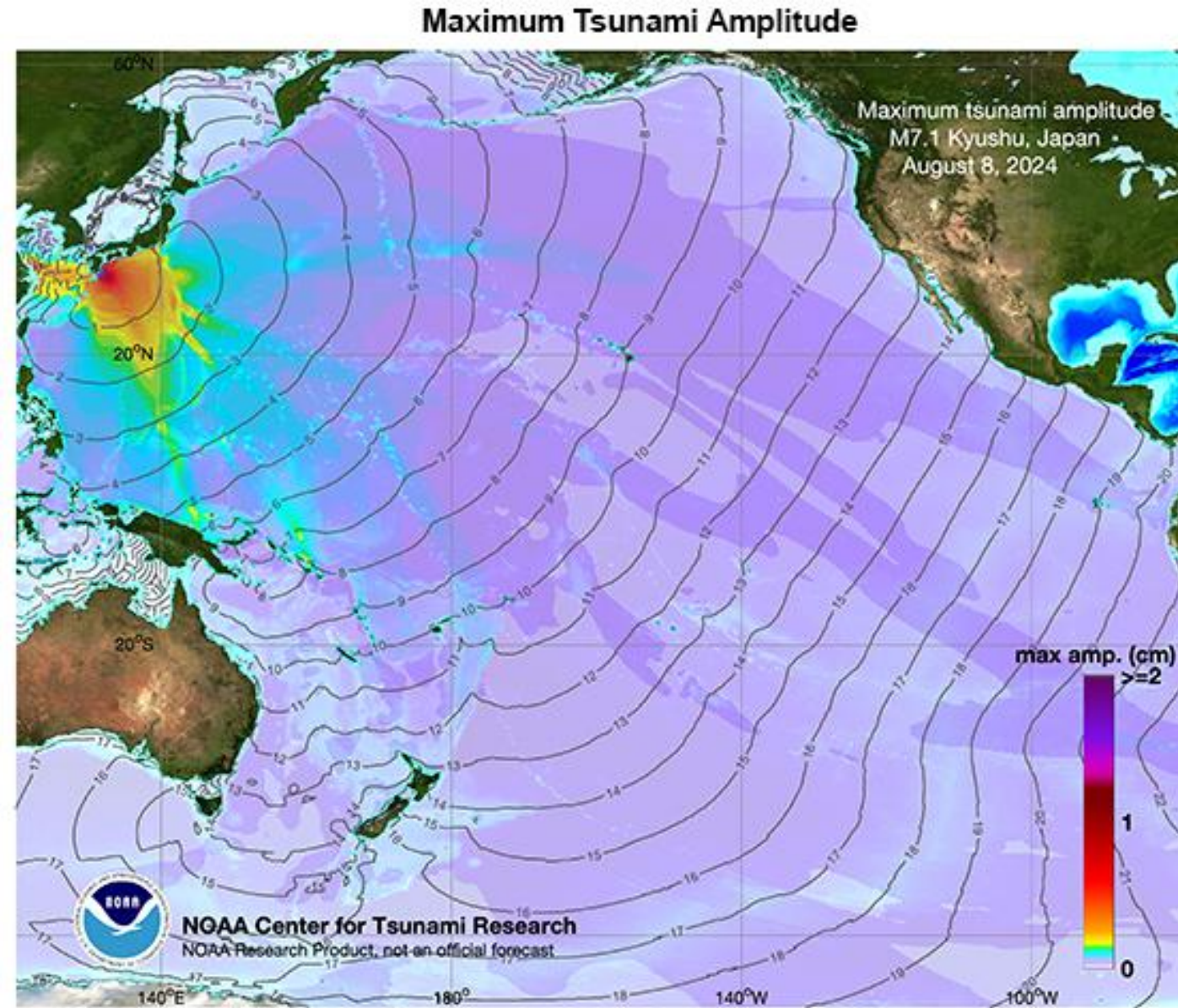


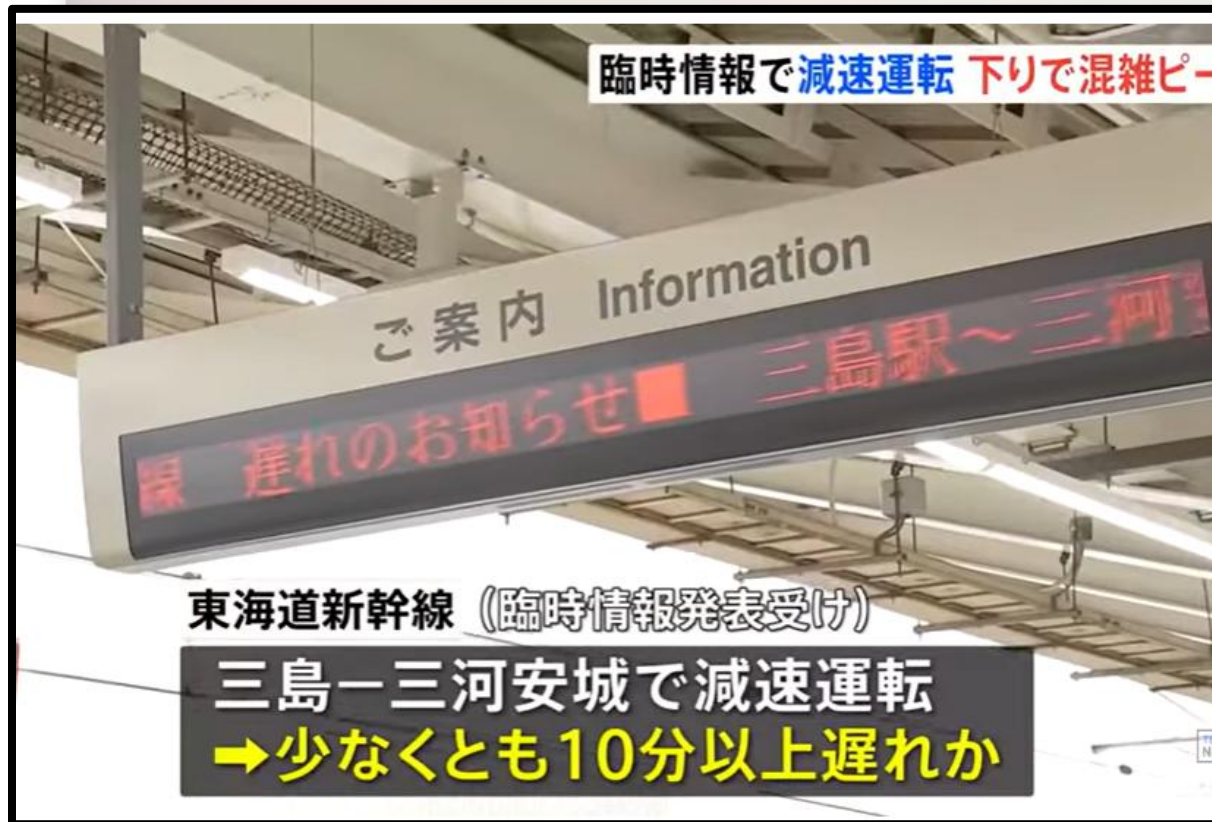
海洋短波レーダーを用いた 2024年日向灘地震の津波震源インバージョン

王 宇晨, 今井 健太郎, 藤井 智史, 渡久地 優

2024 Hyuganada earthquake (Mw 7.1)



(Figure Source: JMA; USGS; NOAA)

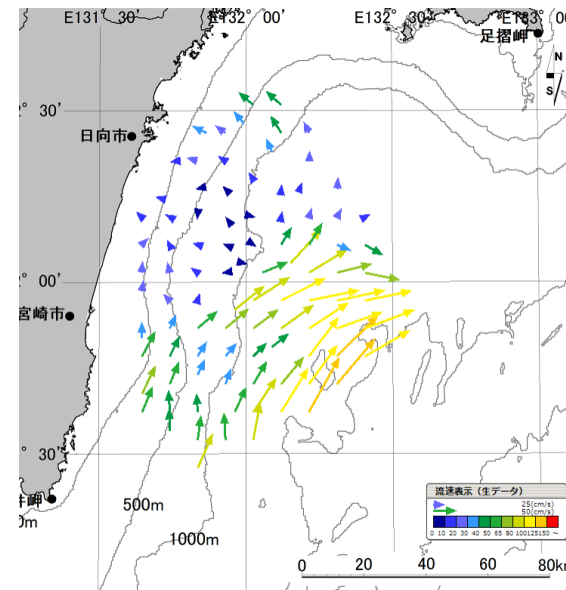
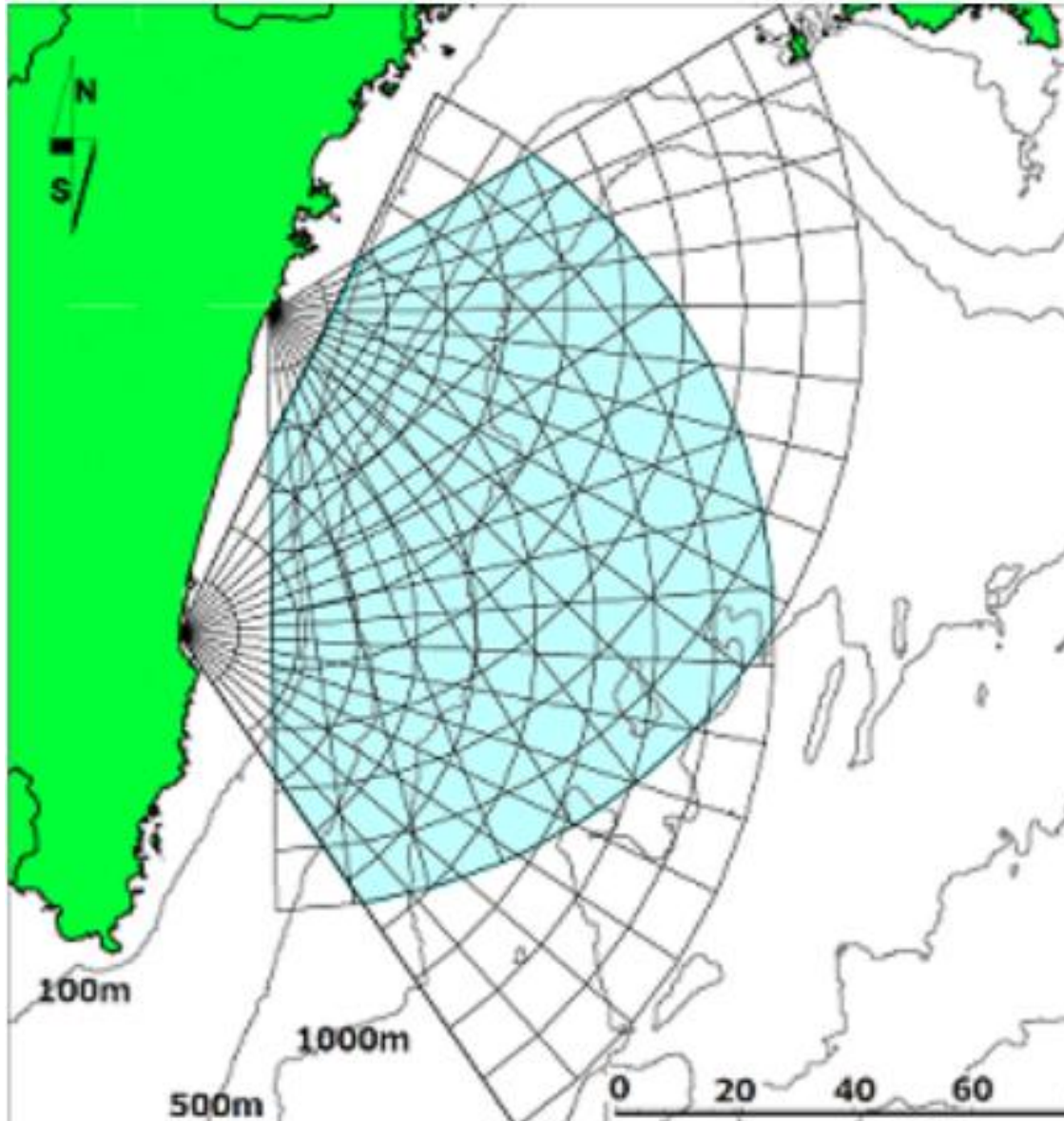


BREAKING NEWS 宮崎・日南市で震度6弱

南海トラフ臨時情報「巨大地震注意」を発表



High-Frequency Ocean Radar System in Miyazaki Prefecture



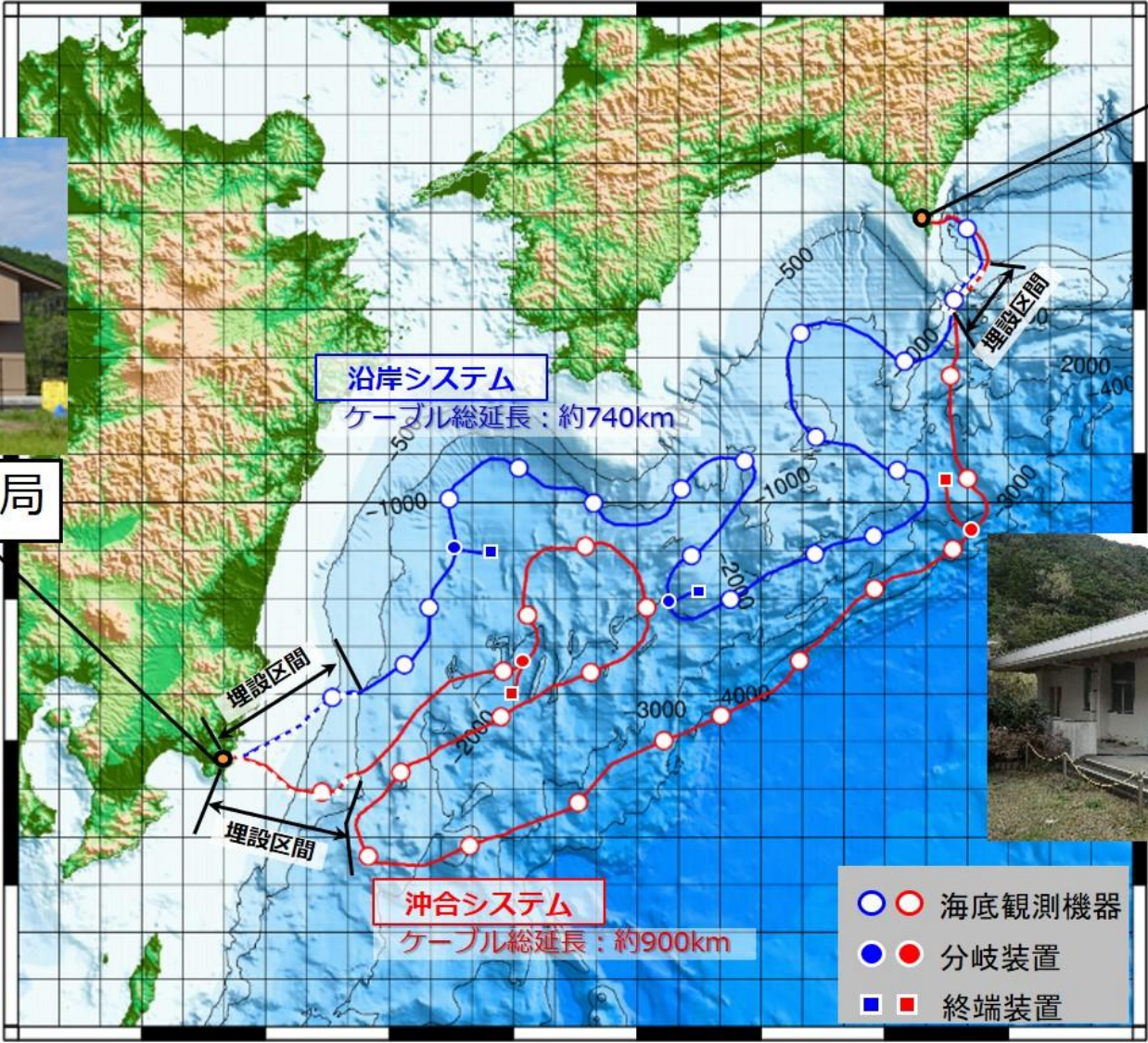
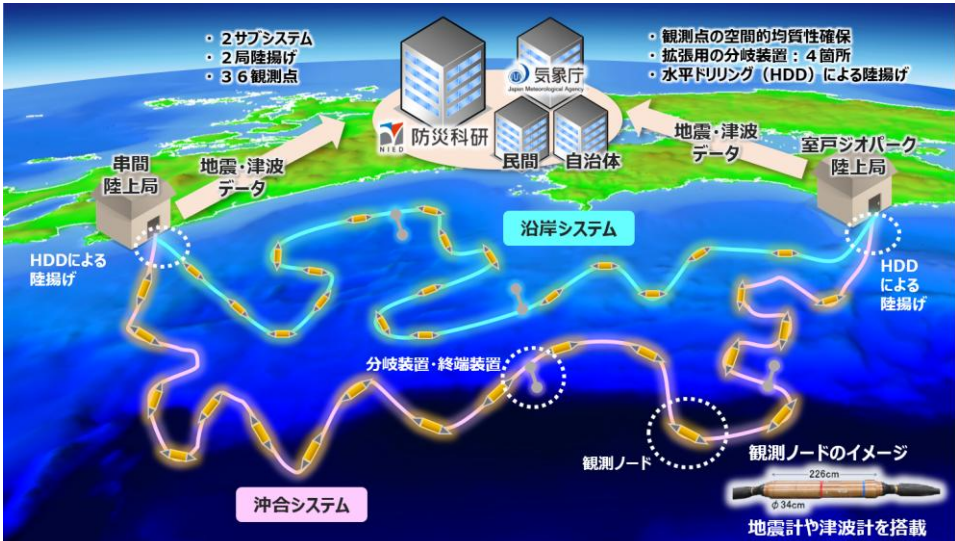
(Figure Source: Miyazaki Prefecture)

Nankai Trough Seafloor Observation Network for Earthquakes and Tsunamis (N-net)

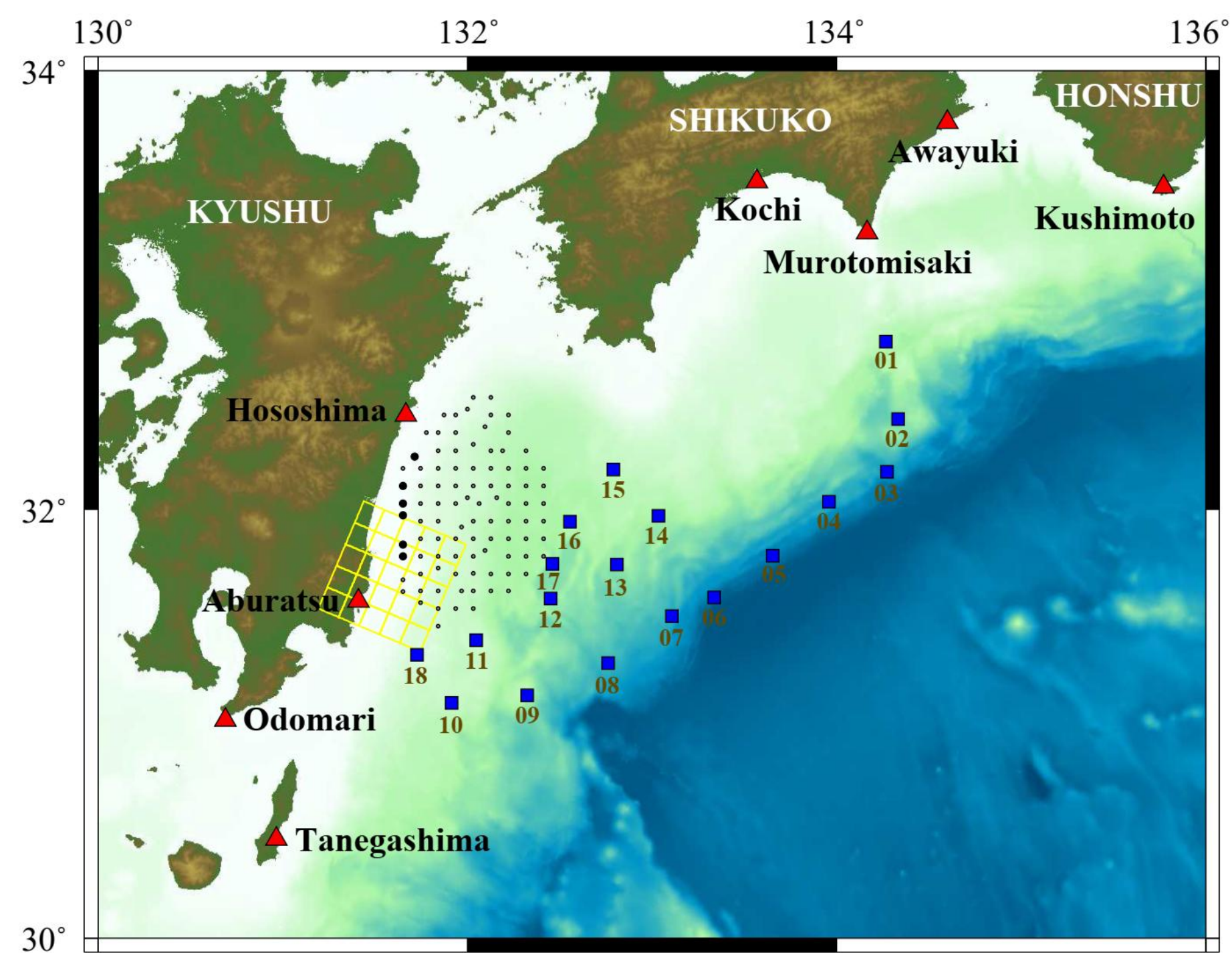


串間陸上局

室戸ジオパーク陸上局

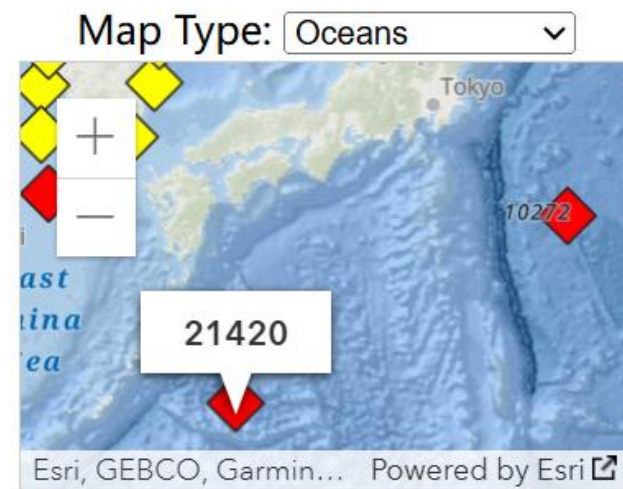


(Figure Source: NIED)

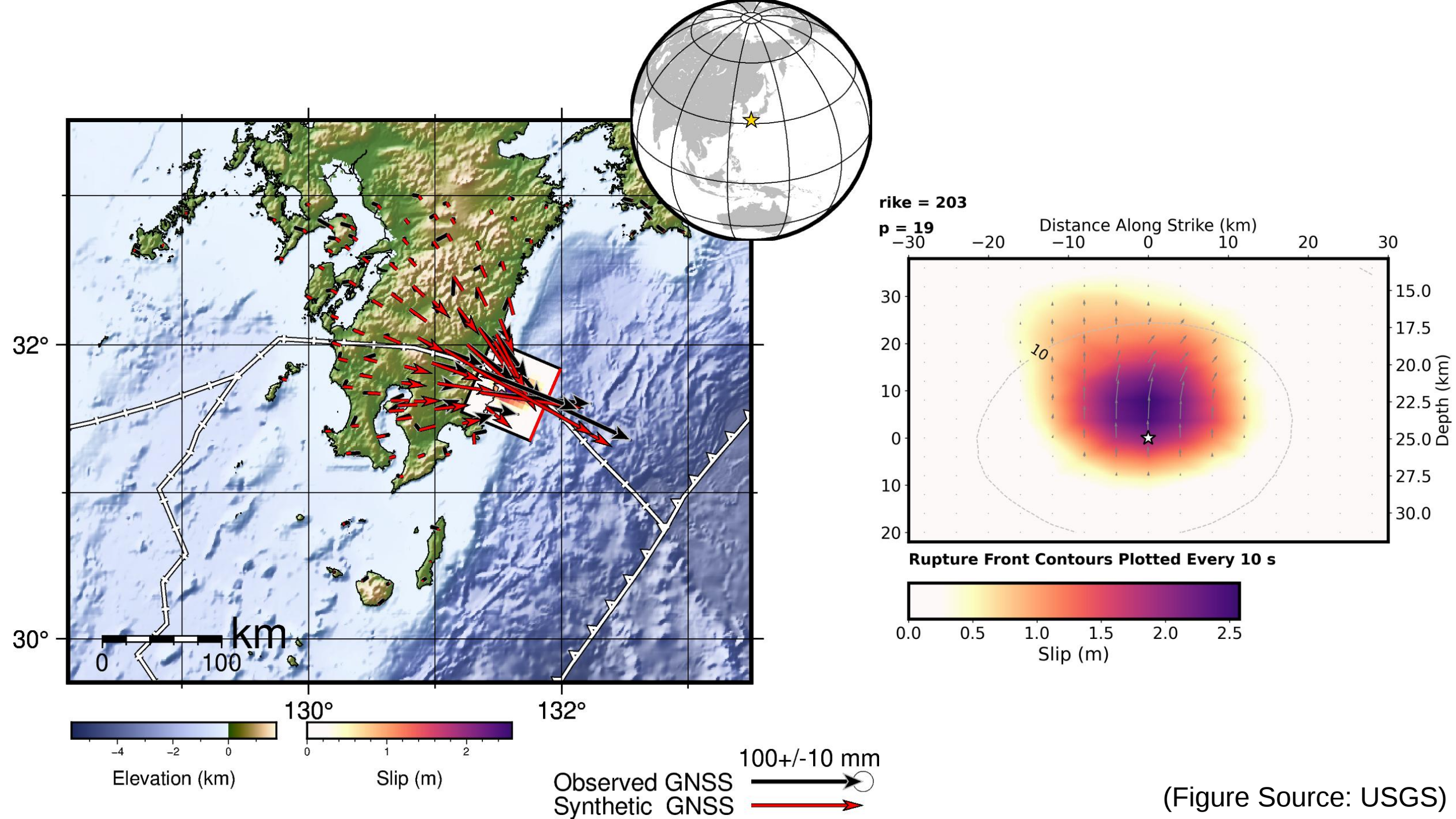


▲ Tide Gauge

■ N-net



DART 21420 (NOAA)



Inversion Scheme

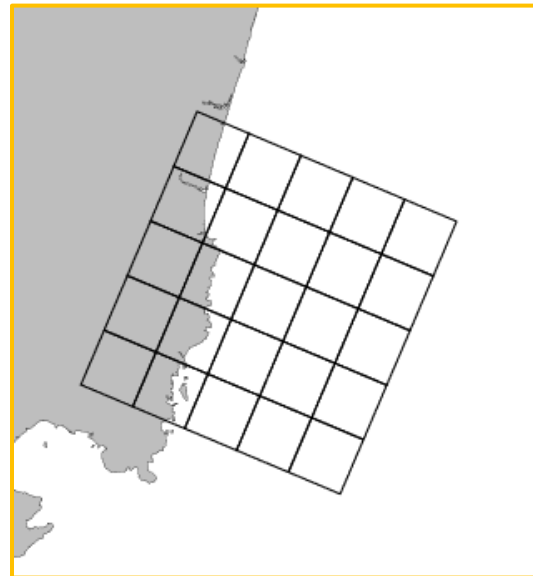
$$L(X) = \left\| \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G}_p(t) \\ \mathbf{G}_r(t) \\ \beta \mathbf{S} \end{pmatrix} X - \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{O}_p(t) \\ \mathbf{O}_r(t) \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \right\|^2$$

X : Slip of subfault

$\mathbf{G}_p$, $\mathbf{G}_r$: Green's function matrices of N-net and high frequency radar

$\mathbf{O}_p$, $\mathbf{O}_{tsu}$: Observations of N-net and HFR

$\mathbf{S}$: Laplacian operator matrix that controls the model smoothness, $\beta = 0.01$



5 x 5 = 25 subfaults

Each subfault:
12 km x 12 km

depth	strike	dip	rake	lat	long	
12.84546	203	19	76	31.83787	131.992	#E01
12.84546	203	19	76	31.73846	131.9424	#E02
12.84546	203	19	76	31.63906	131.8928	#E03
12.84546	203	19	76	31.53965	131.8432	#E04
12.84546	203	19	76	31.44025	131.7936	#E05
16.75227	203	19	76	31.87777	131.8815	#E06
16.75227	203	19	76	31.77836	131.8319	#E07
16.75227	203	19	76	31.67896	131.7823	#E08
16.75227	203	19	76	31.57955	131.7327	#E09
16.75227	203	19	76	31.48014	131.6831	#E10
20.65909	203	19	76	31.91766	131.771	#E11
20.65909	203	19	76	31.81826	131.7214	#E12
20.65909	203	19	76	31.71885	131.6718	#E13
20.65909	203	19	76	31.61944	131.6222	#E14
20.65909	203	19	76	31.52004	131.5726	#E15
24.56591	203	19	76	31.95756	131.6605	#E16
24.56591	203	19	76	31.85815	131.6109	#E17
24.56591	203	19	76	31.75875	131.5613	#E18
24.56591	203	19	76	31.65934	131.5117	#E19
24.56591	203	19	76	31.55994	131.4621	#E20
28.47273	203	19	76	31.99746	131.55	#E21
28.47273	203	19	76	31.89805	131.5004	#E22
28.47273	203	19	76	31.79865	131.4508	#E23
28.47273	203	19	76	31.69924	131.4012	#E24
28.47273	203	19	76	31.59983	131.3516	#E25

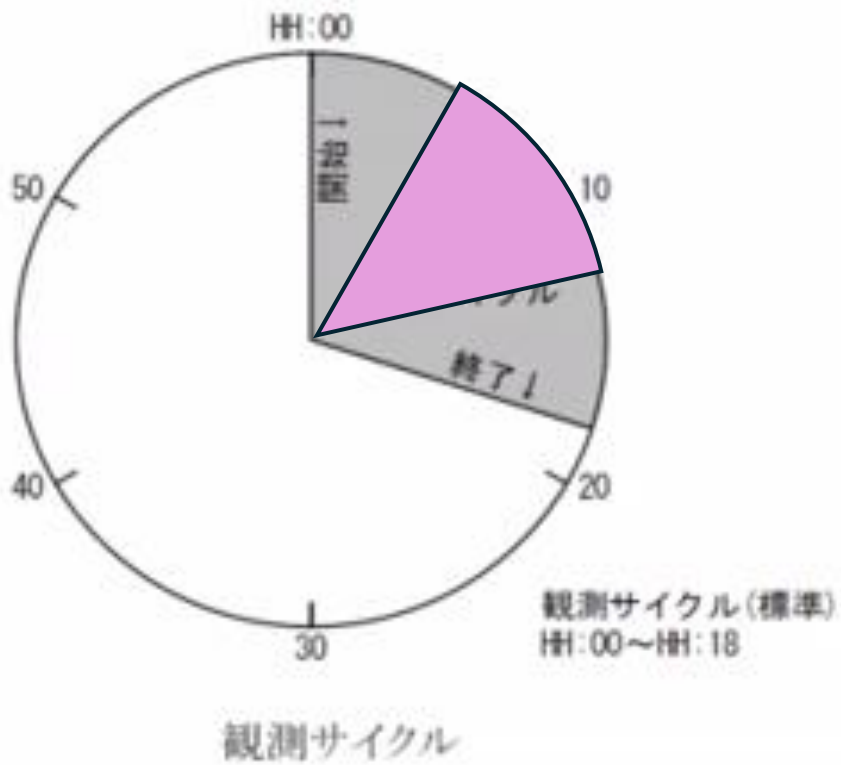
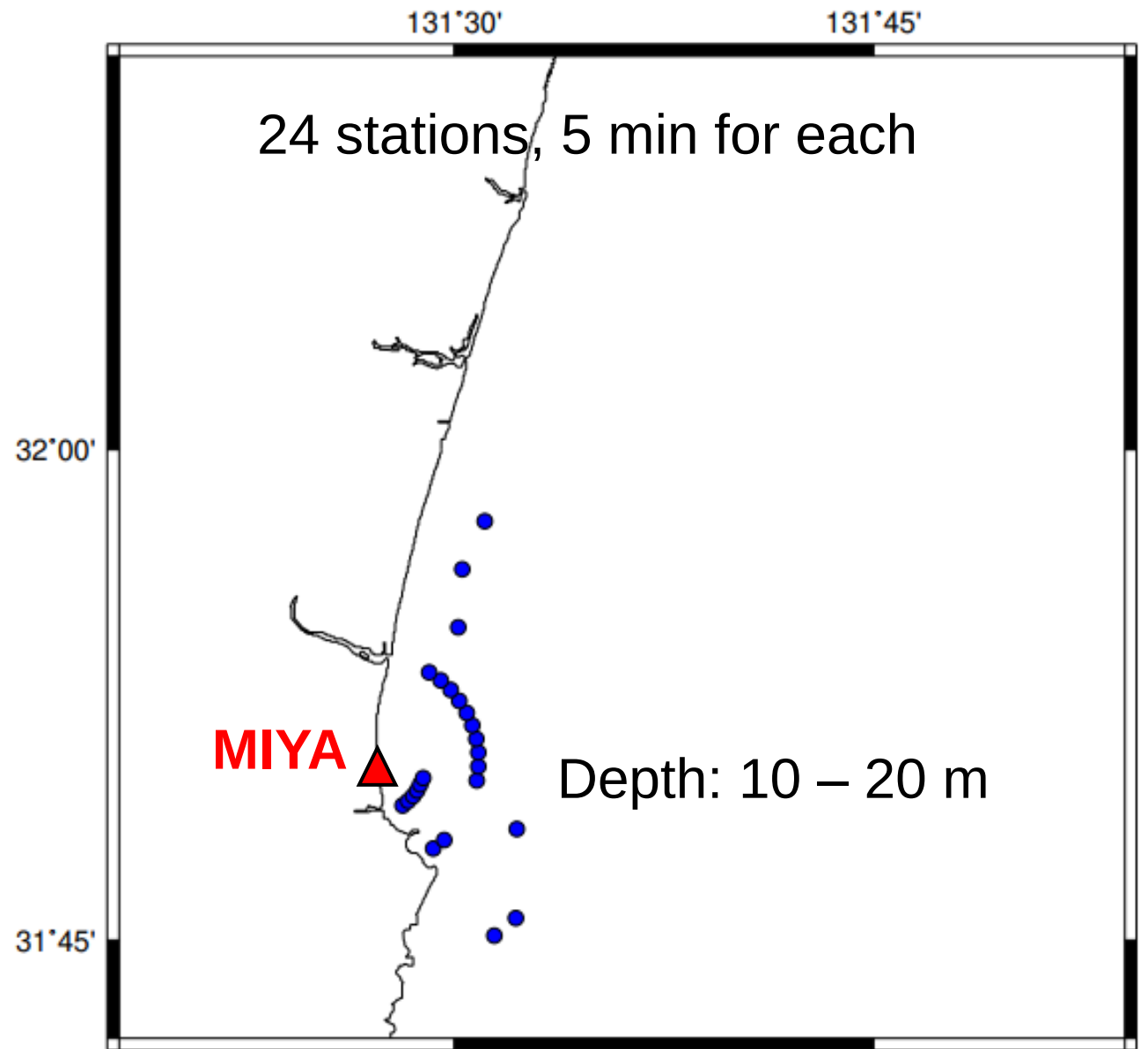
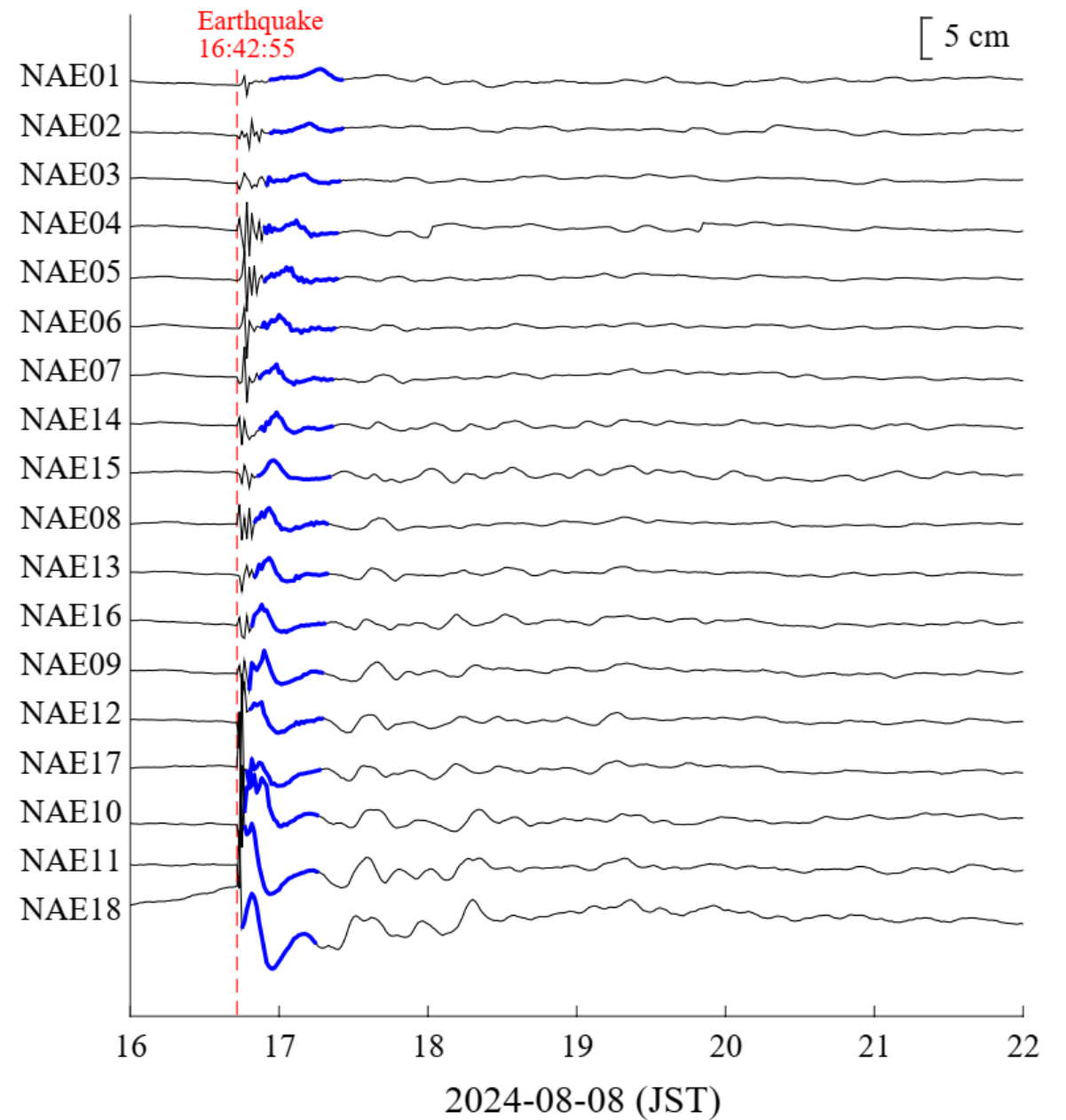
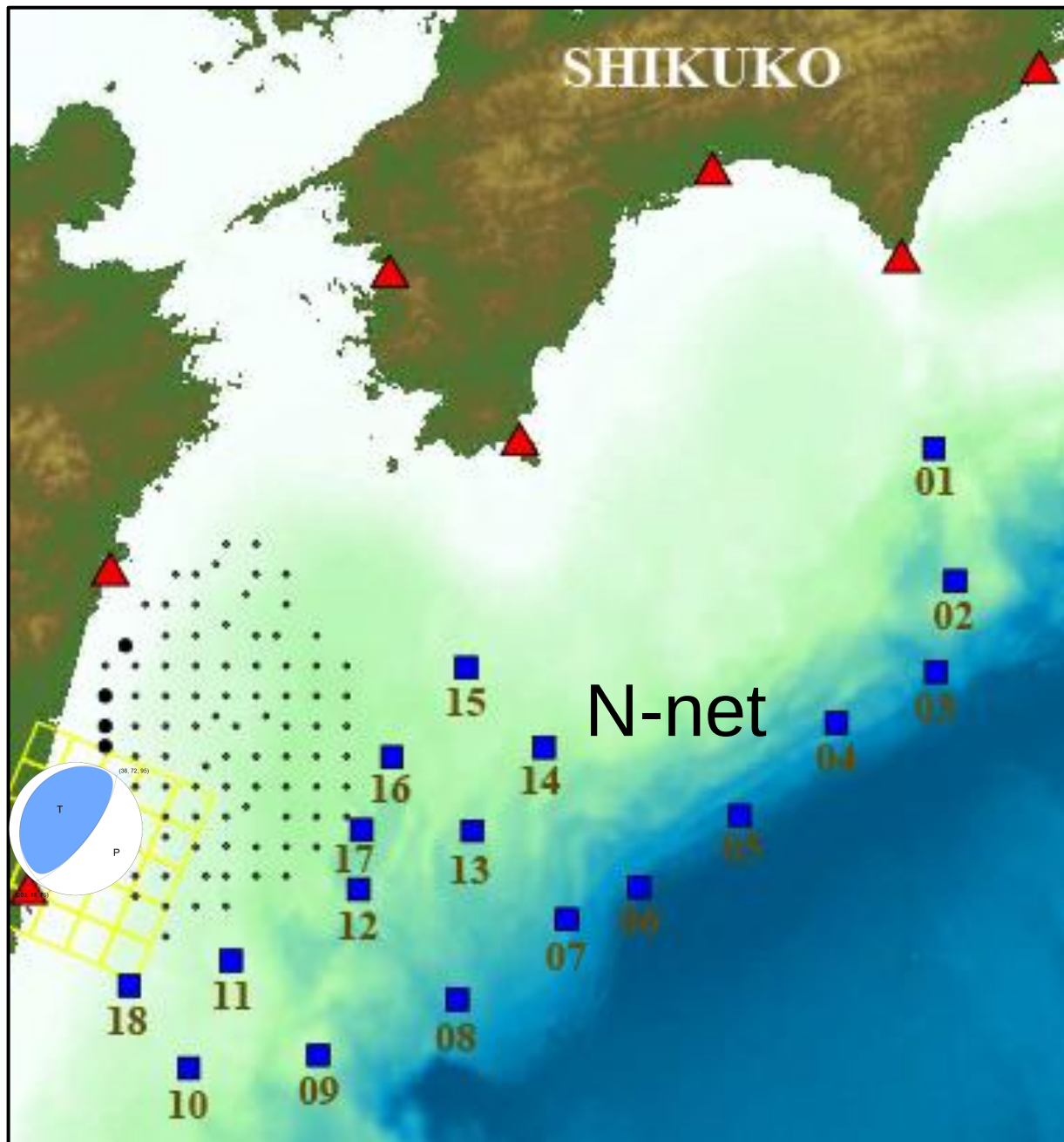


表-1 観測時間と流速分解能 ($f = 24.515\text{MHz}$, 1掃引|0.5s)

観測時間(min)	掃引回数	流速分解能(cm/s)
1	128	9.56
2	256	4.78
4	512	2.39
8	1024	1.20
17	2048	0.60
34	4096	0.30

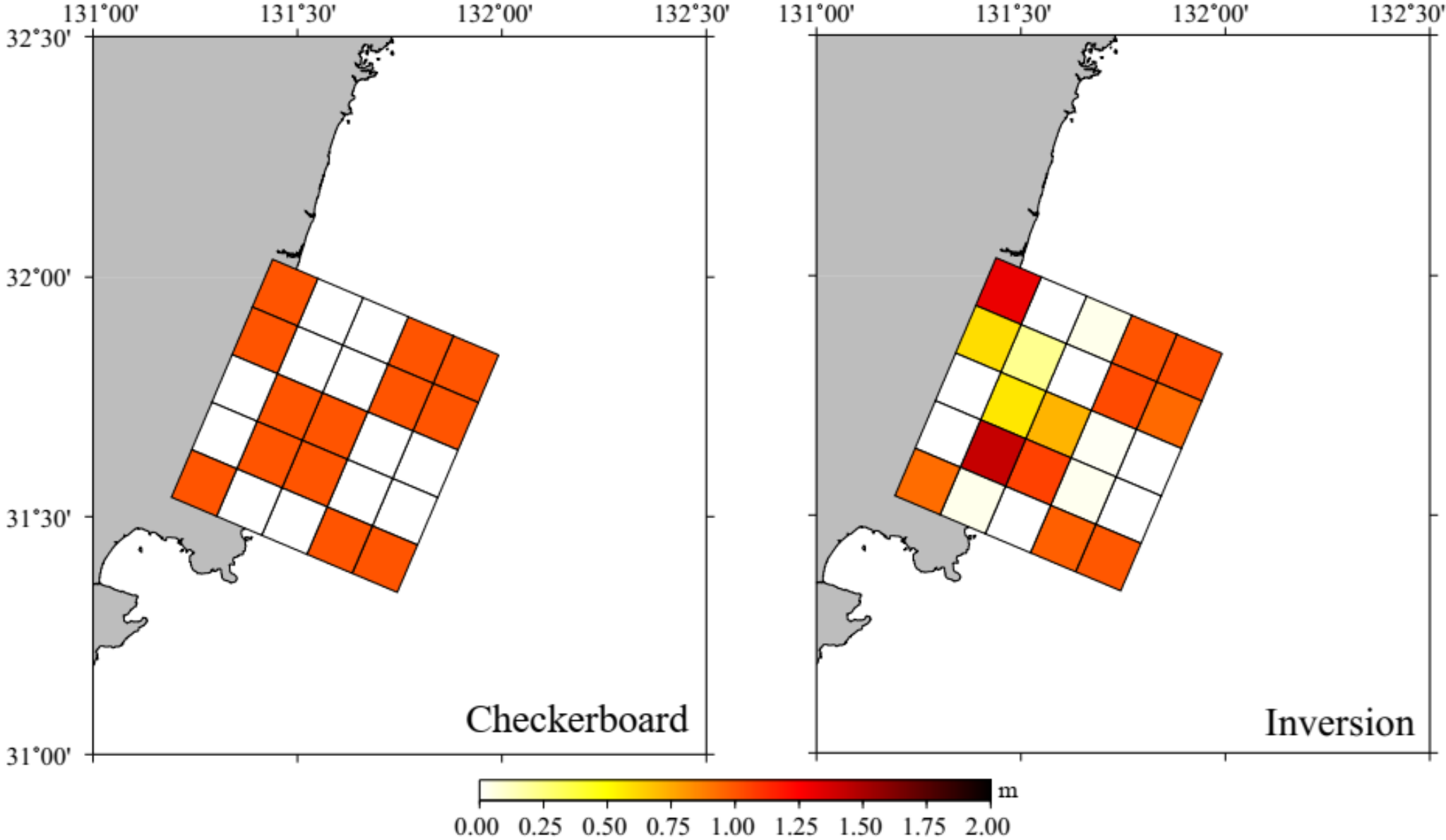


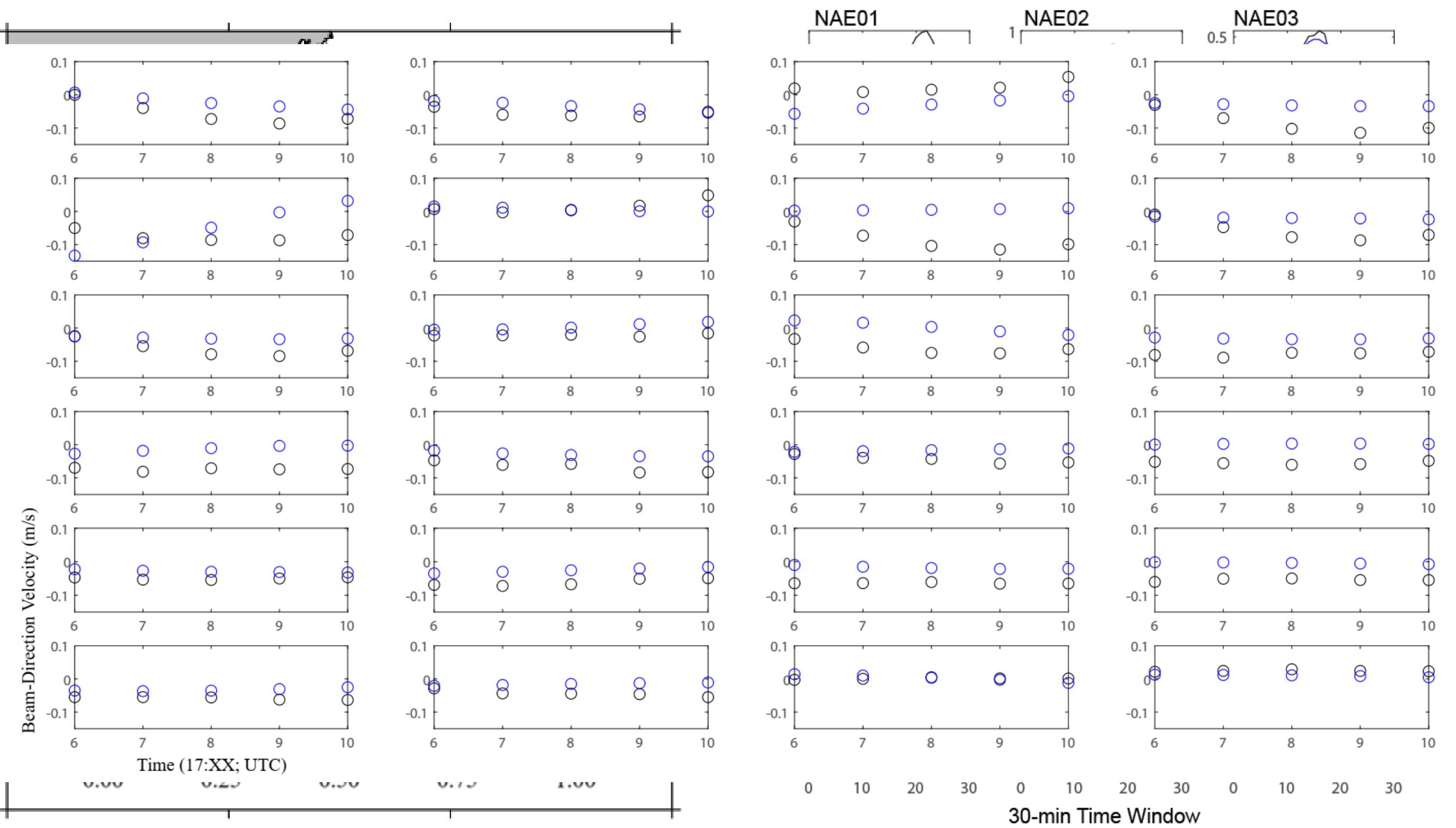
HFR Points (24) used for Inversion

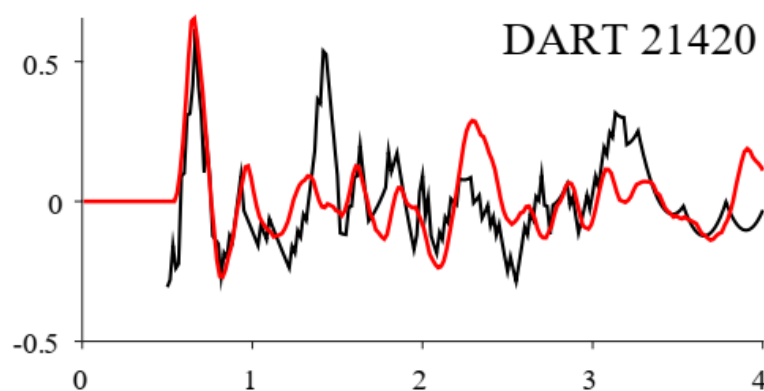
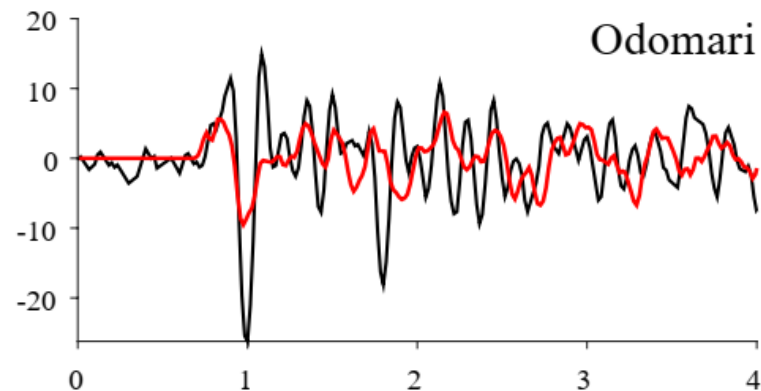
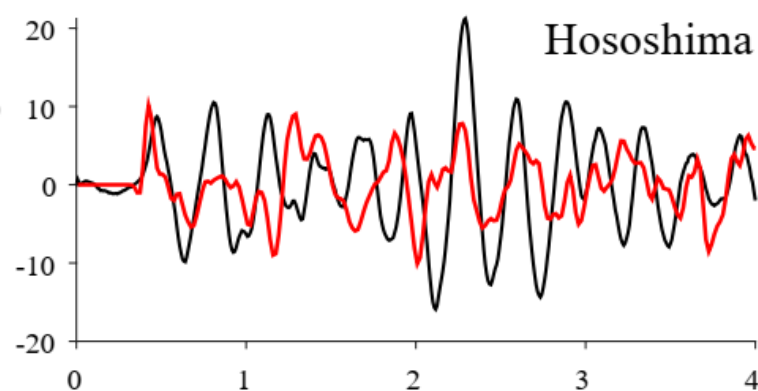
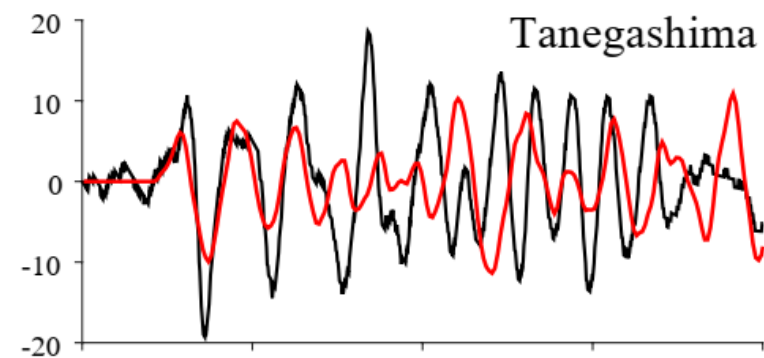
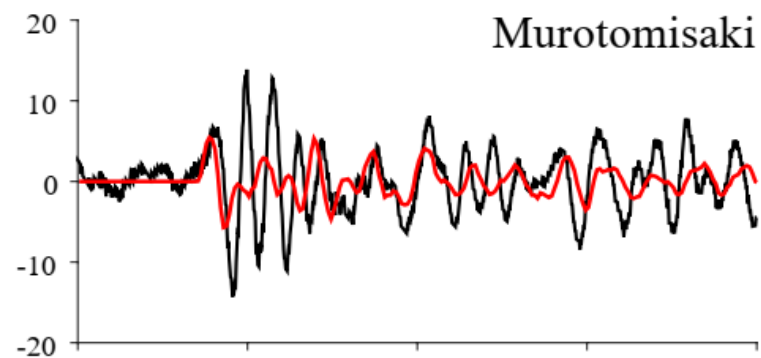
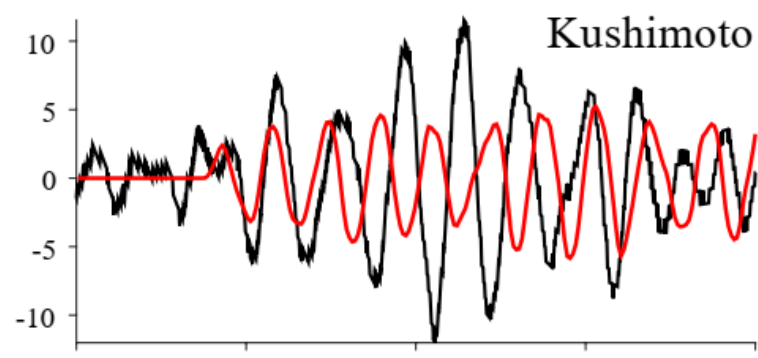
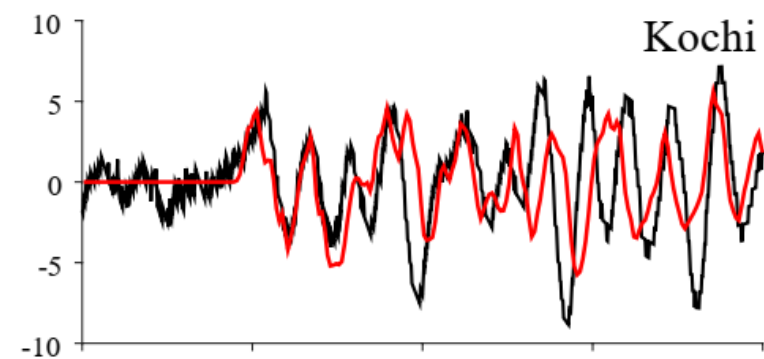
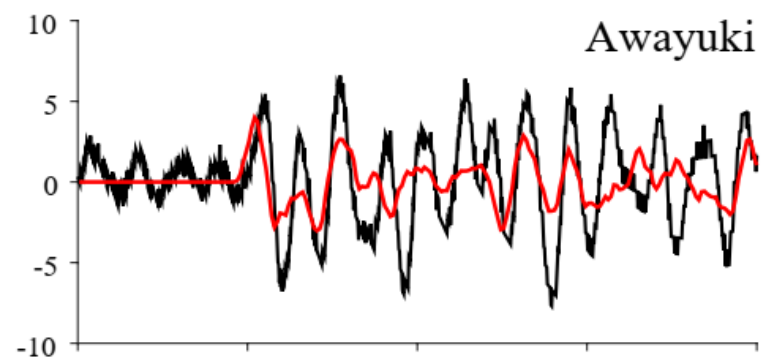
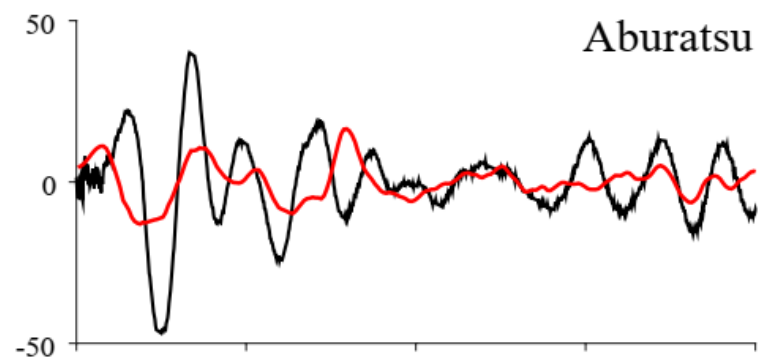


18 stations, 30 min for each

Checkerboard Test







Time after Earthquake (hr)

— obs.

— syn.

Conclusion

- Joint Inversion of the 2024 Hyuganada Earthquake
- Finite fault model with 5 x 5 subfaults
- Maximum slip: 0.81 m, Magnitude $M_w = 6.9$

Program

- Only one land station available -> Beam-direction only
- Only shallow points available -> Nonlinear problem

Thank you for your attention!

One-Hour Records

