Difference in earthquake mechanisms between first motion solutions and moment tensor solutions

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Earthquake Mechanisms

- First motion solution
 - P wave polarity data
 - Initial rupture
 - Applicable to small events (M~1)
 - Non-uniqueness
 - Difficulty in error estimation
- Moment tensor solution
 - Broadband waveform data
 - Averaged rupture
 - Not applicable to small events $(M>3\sim4)$
 - Uniquely determined with variance reduction





Distribution of hypocenters and stations





Difference between first motion and moment tensor solutions



 $2001/02/18 \ 16:17:23.72 \ 36.0975 N \ 139.9040 E \ \ 47.4 km \ Mj3.8 \ Mw4.2$

Earthquake with similar solutions

Correlation Coefficient: 0.99 Pattern mismatch: 3.55% Variance reduction: 94.32%

2000/08/08 15:42:51.50 34.1845N 139.2967E 15.0km Mj3.5 Mw3.8

Earthquake with different solutions

Correlation Coefficient: -0.25 Pattern mismatch: 55.53% Variance reduction: 90.09%







Focal depth and difference in solutions





Distribution of P-axes of first motion solutions



Distribution of P-axes of moment tensor solutions



Distribution of T-axes of first motion solutions



Distribution of T-axes of moment tensor solutions

Distribution of P-axes in Kozu-Miyake region



Distribution of T-axes in Kozu-Miyake region







Summary

- Agreement of the first motion solution and the moment tensor solution is good as a whole.
- There are considerable number of earthquakes with large difference in mechanism solutions.
- Difference does not originate from uncertainty of the solutions but represents real difference in source process.
- Difference is large in the volcanic region from Miyake to Niijima islands but is small for deeper earthquakes.
- P- or T- axis orientation is more scattered for the first motion solutions as compared with themoment tensor solutions.
- Moment tensor approach is more appropriate to analysis of local seismotectonics or seismogenic structure.
- A model to explain difference in mechanism solutions is proposed.

