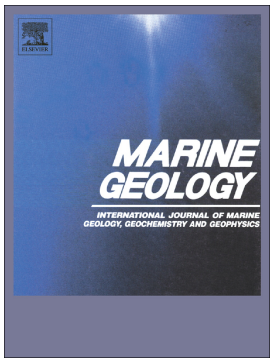


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Balázs Bradák-Hayashi, Koichiro Tanigawa, Masayuki Hyodo, Yusuke Seto

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# Magnetic fabric evidence for rapid, characteristic changes in the dynamics of the 2011 Tohoku-oki tsunami

Balázs Bradák-Hayashi[a], Koichiro Tanigawa[b], Masayuki Hyodo[a,c] , Yusuke Seto[c],

[a]Research Center for Inland Seas, Kobe University, Nada, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan

[b]Geological Survey of Japan, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology (AIST), Site C7 1-1-1 Higashi, Tsukuba 305-8567, Japan

[c]Department of Planetology, Kobe University, Nada, Kobe, 657-8501, Japan

Abstract

Low field anisotropy of magnetic susceptibility (AMS) and rock magnetic measurements were applied to sediments deposited by the 2011 Tohoku-oki tsunami to reveal the dynamic of the tsunami run-up and the character of the sedimentation along the Misawa coast, Aomori Prefecture, northern Japan.

In the tsunami deposits studied, elongated, coarse-grained, multi-domain titanomagnetite and magnetite minerals were the carriers of the AMS signal.

Two main types of sedimentary environment are described: a higher energy, tangential stress-dominated environment with imbrication and traction/rolling transportation and a calmer, post-peak wave environment ruled by gravitational stress.

Rapid characteristic changes in the tsunami dynamics are also described. The tsunami began with erosion of the pre-tsunami surface caused by rapidly increasing energy. Bedload features such as ripple stratification were developed by the repeated accelerations and decelerations of the