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Excess strain in the Echigo Plain sedimentary basin, NE Japan: evidence from coseismic deformation of the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake

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SUMMARY
Coseismic deformation depends on both the source fault and on the elastic properties of the crust. Large coseismic deformation associated with the 2011 $M_w$ 9.0 Tohoku-oki earthquake enabled us to investigate strain anomalies from crustal inhomogeneity. Concentrated contractional strain was observed in the Echigo Plain (Niigata-Kobe Tectonic Zone) before the Tohoku-oki earthquake, whereas continuous and campaign global navigation satellite system measurements show a widespread distribution of coseismic extensional strain in and around the plain. A 1-D displacement profile shows high strain ($7.2 \pm 0.7$ microstrain) in a 17 km long section across the Echigo Plain and low strain ($3.3 \pm 0.4$ microstrain) along a 15 km long section east of the plain, despite the latter being closer to the megathrust fault source. We performed numerical modelling of coseismic deformation using a heterogeneous subsurface structure and successfully reproduced excess extension in the plain, which is filled by low-rigidity sediments. This study demonstrates the importance of considering heterogeneous crust in deformation modelling.

Key words: Satellite geodesy; Kinematics of crustal and mantle deformation; High strain deformation zones; Asia.

1 INTRODUCTION
Elastic heterogeneity of the crust causes strain anomalies and displacement distributions that deviate from those predicted by uniform elastic half-space models (e.g. Pollitz et al. 2008; Segall 2010). However, identifying the source of observed strain anomalies such as elastic heterogeneity, measurement uncertainties or locally triggered deformation remains a challenge in practice because these sources cause similar surface deformation anomalies. The $M_w$ 9.0 Tohoku-oki earthquake occurred on 2011 March 11 caused large-scale crustal deformation in and around the Japanese archipelago (Ozawa et al. 2012). The detailed distribution of the coseismic deformation was observed by a dense, continuous global navigation satellite system (GNSS) network and Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) interferometry (e.g. Kobayashi et al. 2011; Nishimura et al. 2011). These data provided an ideal opportunity to investigate locally anomalous deformation that deviates from the simple elastic response predicted by dislocation models embedded in a homogeneous half-space (e.g. Okada 1992).

For instance, Ohzono et al. (2012) investigated local deformation anomalies using GNSS Earth Observation Network System (GEONET) data and found relatively small and large extensions which were possibly caused by elastic heterogeneity in the Oubackbone Range and the Niigata-Kobe Tectonic Zone (NKTZ) of northeastern Japan, respectively.

The NKTZ (Fig. 1) is a strain concentration zone in the backarc region of northeastern Japan that has been identified by geodetic measurements, geomorphologic studies and high seismicity (Sagiya et al. 2000). Geodetic measurements showed a high rate of contractional oriented WNW–ESE strain in the region for a century before the Tohoku-oki earthquake. The width of the strain concentration zone is roughly 100 km, varying along strike. Based on GNSS data between April 1998 and February 2011 and triangulation/trilateration data between 1899 and 1991, Nishimura et al. (2012) found that contractional deformation is concentrated in a ~25 km wide zone corresponding to the Echigo Plain, which is located at the mouth of two large rivers that discharge into the Sea of Japan. The Echigo Plain is a sedimentary plain containing a deep extensional rift that formed between 13 and 16 Ma and is filled by Miocene and younger sediments (e.g. Okada & Ikeda 2012). However, the tectonic stress regime changed to compression at 3.5 Ma. Recent earthquakes near the plain have included the 2004
2 GNSS DATA AND ANALYSIS

The data used in this study were acquired at continuous GNSS GEONET stations and at our own continuous and campaign stations (Fig. 1). We used Trimble 5700 receivers and Zephyr geodetic (or Zephyr 2 geodetic) antenna, with the GNSS antenna fixed to the roofs of concrete buildings with steel bolts. An annual GNSS campaign has been conducted simultaneously for all stations every fall since 2010. Although the stations are generally occupied by GNSS equipment for at least 4 weeks in each campaign, for two stations the 2010 campaign data are only available for a few days because of power failures. Daily coordinates for all GNSS stations were estimated by precise point positioning with ambiguity resolution (Bertiger et al. 2010) using the GIPSY-OASIS ver. 6.2 software. Daily coordinates were transformed into the IGB08 reference frame (https://igsoc.jpl.nasa.gov/network/refframe.html, last accessed 14 March 2016) using transformation parameters provided by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. We calculated the means of the daily coordinates for 1 October to 20 November in 2010 and 2011. Except for the two problematic stations, standard deviations in the 2010 measurements were 1.2–2.8, 1.6–3.3 and 7.8–13.3 mm for the north, east and vertical components of the position, respectively, while those in the 2011 measurements were 1.7–3.5, 2.5–11.9 and 4.1–10.6 mm, respectively. The larger standard deviations in the east component of the 2011 data reflect post-seismic deformation following the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake. As of October 2011, post-seismic deformation occurred at a rate of ~25 mm month^-1 at the most rapid stations. By subtracting the 2010 means from the 2011 means, we calculated the displacement from 2010 to 2011 (Fig. 1). The observed displacement was mainly caused by the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake and was characterized by an increase in eastward displacement toward the northeast. Uncertainties in the horizontal displacement (with a 99.7 per cent confidence limit) ranged between 6.9 and 41 mm.
The observed year-long displacement was proportional to the instantaneous elastic displacement caused by coseismic faulting. We therefore used this value to compare the year-long displacement with the calculated value from elastic deformation modeling. In other words, we always multiply the calculated displacements by 1.28.

### 3 Deformation Modelling with Homogeneous and Heterogeneous Structures

We first calculated displacement using a homogeneous elastic half-space (e.g. Okada 1992) and the fault model of the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake and its largest aftershock (Nishimura et al. 2011). The homogeneous elastic response of the Tohoku-oki earthquake resulted in a gradually increasing gradient of the coseismic displacements toward the east (Fig. 2). The source megathrust faults of the Tohoku-oki earthquake are located ~150 km to the east of the profile; therefore, variations in the fault models did not significantly affect strain distribution along the profile described here (e.g. Ohzono et al. 2012). The predicted extensions were 4.4 and 5.3 microstrain in the western and the eastern sections, respectively; however, it was clear that the gradient of the observed displacement was steeper and gentler than that calculated for the western and eastern sections, respectively (Fig. 2). Therefore, we attributed the distribution of the observed strain around the Echigo Plain to a strain anomaly.

Next, we considered the observed strain anomaly resulting from the contrasting elastic properties of the weak sedimentary plain and the eastern hard bedrock mountains. We performed 3-D FEM analyses incorporating a heterogeneous subsurface structure in order to reproduce the observed coseismic strain anomaly. The modelled region consisted of two parts: a coarse-mesh area ranging from 137.5°E to 145.5°E and 35°N to 42°N, and a fine-mesh area ranging from 138°E to 140°E and 37°N to 38.5°N (Supporting Information Fig. S3). The sizes of these parts were 720 × 770 × 150 and 180 × 165 × 40 km3, respectively, in the east, north, and vertical directions. The coarse and fine mesh parts were subdivided in hexahedrons with sides of ~5 and ~1 km long, respectively. The total number of hexahedrons was ~7.35 million. The fault models of the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake (Nishimura et al. 2011) were the same used in the modelling with a homogeneous half-space. The elastic properties and densities of each element were assigned by approximating the Japan Seismic Hazard Information Station (J-SHIS) deep subsurface structure model (Fujiwara et al. 2008). The Echigo Plain is characterized by extremely thick sedimentary layers (Fig. 2a; Supporting Information Fig. S4a). The depth of the seismic basement layer, which has a P-wave velocity of ≥5.0 km s⁻¹, an S-wave velocity of ≥2.7 km s⁻¹ and a density of 2500 kg m⁻³, exceeds 8 km. We did not consider the effects of gravity or the Earth’s curvature, which were negligible for the spontaneous elastic response because the GNSS stations extended across a width of 160 km. We calculated elastic displacement using the EduS/FrontISTR FEM code, which is a new scientific research environment for the simulation of crustal movement using the parallel platform of FrontISTR.

The calculated normal strain in the east direction ($\varepsilon_{ee}$) showed heterogeneous distribution in the backarc region far from the megathrust source fault (Supporting Information Fig. S4b). The calculated strain in the backarc region was highly dependent on the depth of the seismic basement and rigidity near the surface. The calculated displacement generally explained the observed displacement along the profile (Fig. 2). In particular, the high strain in the Echigo Plain and the low strain along the western rim of the Echigo Mountains were well reproduced by the model. Extensional strain in the western and eastern sections was calculated to be 6.0...
and 2.5 microstrain, respectively. Although the calculated strain was a little smaller than the observed strain, the strain ratios for the two sections were approximately equal. However, the observed displacement differed significantly from the calculated displacement at a distance of 43 km (Fig. 2b). This may reflect a problem with the subsurface structure used.

4 DISCUSSION

The observed displacement between 2010 and 2011 included pre-seismic and post-seismic deformation as well as coseismic displacement of the Tohoku-oki earthquake. Before the Tohoku-oki earthquake, slow contractional deformation of less than 1 cm yr$^{-1}$ was observed (Supporting Information Fig. S5a). The observed contractional strain was concentrated in the western section and could be used to reduce the anomalous extension from 2010 to 2011, despite being much smaller than the strain observed from 2010 to 2011. Therefore, we concluded that pre-seismic deformation made a negligible contribution to the strain anomaly in our data set. Extension along the profile has continued in the years after the Tohoku-oki earthquake, albeit at a decreasing rate (Supporting Information Fig. S5b). Post-seismic deformation at continuous stations from 12 March to October and November 2011 clearly showed excess strain in the western section (Supporting Information Fig. S5b). While it is difficult to recognize excess strain in later post-seismic periods (because of the small signal amplitude), the post-seismic strain anomaly was similar to the coseismic strain anomaly. The displacement observed over the year was identical to 1.28 times pure coseismic displacement (Supporting Information Fig. S5c), except for that at a station with a distance of 13 km. The time series of daily coordinates for this exceptional station contains a large nonlinear (mostly seasonal) component, suggesting that this station may have been disturbed by local artificial deformation caused by the pumping of ground water. However, even when this station was excluded from the analysis, the continuous GNSS data confirmed that high strain in the Echigo Plain took place coseismically and continued in the post-seismic period, at least for the first 7 months following the earthquake. We concluded that the low rigidity material in the Echigo Plain resulted in an elastic strain anomaly during both the coseismic and post-seismic periods.

Dense and precise geodetic measurements and large-scale deformation associated with the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake have enabled several studies to capture local anomalous deformation caused by elastic and inelastic responses of the heterogeneous crust. Ohzono et al. (2012) suggested that excess strain in the NKTZ is caused by a low elastic modulus of the thick sedimentary layer. Our study, which was performed using a dense GNSS array, has identified the detailed spatial distribution of the excess and deficient strain. The highly extensional region corresponded to the main part of the Echigo Plain. By using numerical modelling with a heterogeneous subsurface structure, we obtained results that are consistent with their inferences on the cause of the excess strain.

Following several earthquakes elsewhere in the world, local anomalous deformation signals have been observed in neighbouring fault zones by InSAR measurements (e.g. Wright et al. 2001; Fialko et al. 2002; Hamiel & Fialko 2007). These signals were explained by triggered slip on faults or by the elastic response of low-rigidity material in fault zones with a width of a few kilometres; nevertheless, it is difficult to distinguish these effects from each other solely based on observed deformation. Owing to the episodic growth of a fault-related fold that was triggered by the 2007 Niigataken Chuetsu-oki earthquake, whose epicentre was just ~30 km south of GNSS profile a–a’ (Nishimura et al. 2008), aseismic slip remains a possible alternative mechanism to explain the strain anomaly in the Echigo Plain. Deep (i.e. ~10 km) slip is required to explain the observed strain anomaly with a spatial scale of more than 10 km. Normal-type slip beneath the Echigo Plain provides the most feasible fit for the excess extensional strain. However, the stress tensor inversion using the earthquake focal mechanism (Yoshida et al. 2012) and pre-seismic strain data (Nishimura et al. 2012) suggests a compressional stress regime where the principal compressional axis was oriented parallel to profile a–a’. All of the active faults around the Echigo Plain are reverse-type, which are favourable to the compressional stress regime. The 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake caused large extensional deformation and the change of stress regime from compression to tensile in some Pacific coastal areas close to the megathrust source fault (Yoshida et al. 2012). However, the coseismic stress change is small around the Echigo Plain which is far away from the source fault and the compressional stress regime in an absolute sense remained around the Echigo Plain after the Tohoku-oki earthquake (Yoshida et al. 2012); therefore, it is not plausible that aseismic slip occurred.

It is interesting that deformation in the Echigo Plain was larger than that in the surrounding regions, not only during the coseismic period but also during the pre-seismic period; although, the deformation modes (i.e. extension or contraction) of the two periods were opposite (Supporting Information Fig. S5). Nishimura et al. (2012) proposed that elastic strain due to interplate coupling on the subducting Pacific Plate is not the main cause of the strain concentration in the Echigo Plain because the contractional strain rate remained almost constant (~0.2 microstrain yr$^{-1}$) over the 15 years before the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake; although, that in the nearby forearc region was strongly affected by interplate coupling and changed with time considerably. They also suggested that strain concentration during the pre-seismic period could be attributed to steady creep on down-dip parts of reverse faults along the eastern and western rims of the Echigo Plain. The results of this study suggest that a low elastic modulus of the sedimentary plain must have somewhat contributed to the concentration of contractual strain before 2011. Further analysis of the observed pre-seismic, coseismic and post-seismic deformation is needed in order to constrain the mechanism of strain concentration in the Echigo Plain of the NKTZ.

Using the dislocation model in a homogeneous elastic half-space is a standard approach for modelling seismic and volcanic deformation. However, previous studies have suggested that a heterogeneous subsurface structure provides a significant impact on surface displacement at both the large scale (e.g. plate boundary zones; Schmalzl et al. 2006; Sato et al. 2007) and the small scale (e.g. fault zones; Fialko et al. 2002; Hamiel & Fialko 2007). The results of this study have shown a strain anomaly at an intermediate scale (tens of kilometres). Geodetic data in sedimentary plains and basins with thick sediments require special attention as they may bias estimations of source magnitudes. In such cases, numerical modelling using heterogeneous elastic properties become important for fitting high-accuracy dense geodetic data acquired by GNSS and InSAR, or other techniques and data sets to measure surface deformation over time.

5 CONCLUSIONS

We examined the detailed spatial pattern of coseismic deformation associated with the 2011 $M_w$ 9.0 Tohoku-oki earthquake in the Echigo Plain, NKTZ, using geodetic data acquired from a dense GNSS array and GEONET stations. Deformation from October 2010 to October 2011 showed 7.2 and 3.3 microstrain of extensional strain along western (a 17 km long section across the plain)
and eastern (a 15 km long section near the eastern rim of the plain) profiles, respectively. These strain variations contradicted those of the elastic deformation predicted by a dislocation model in a homogeneous half-space because the eastern section was closer to the source fault of the Tohoku-oki earthquake. In the section of excess strain, the contractional strain rate had been concentrated before the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake. A numerical calculation using FEM with a subsurface structure based on seismic velocity models (Fujiwara et al. 2008) suggested that the observed coseismic strain anomaly was caused by weak sedimentary material with a low elastic-modulus. While the observed strain concentration before 2011 has been modelled by creep on down-dip extensions of active faults along the eastern and western rims of the Echigo Plain (Nishimura et al. 2012), we propose that weak sediments may have contributed significantly to the strain concentration. The results of this study suggest that elastic heterogeneity of the subsurface structure substantially affects the modelling of seismic deformation observed using precise geodetic techniques.

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REFERENCES


SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this paper:

Figure S1. Comparison between yearly and 2 d long horizontal displacements including the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake at continuous GNSS stations.

Figure S2. Comparison between yearly and 2 d long N105°E displacements including the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake at continuous GNSS stations along profile a–a’.

Figure S3. Configuration of the Finite Element Method (FEM) mesh for the deformation modelling.

Figure S4. Distribution of the depth of the seismic bedrock and strain calculated using the Finite Element Method (FEM).

Figure S5. Deformation along the profile a–a’ before and after the 2011 Tohoku-oki earthquake. All displacements and velocities represent along-profile (i.e., N105°E) components. Error bars represent three sigma (http://gji.oxfordjournals.orglookup/supply/doi:10.1093/gji/ggw102/-/DC1).

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