Estimation of Tsunami Characteristics from Deposits: Inverse Modeling using a Deep-Learning Neural Network

Rimali Mitra[1], Hajime Naruse[1], and Tomoya Abe[2]

[1]Division of Earth and Planetary Sciences, Graduate School of Science, Kyoto University, Kitashirakawa Oiwakecho, Kyoto, Japan.

[2]Research Institute of Geology and Geoinformation, Geological Survey of Japan, National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science

and Technology (AIST), AIST, Tsukuba, Japan.

Contents of this file

1. Table S1

2. Table S2

Additional Supporting Information (Files uploaded separately)

1. Table S1: 2011 Tohoku-Oki Tsunami at Sendai plain data set for six grain size classes

2. Table S2: Influence of friction coefficient (c_f) and different number grain size class on the inverse model

Introduction

The auxiliary material consists of table S1. The tsunami deposit was measured and sampled during a field survey conducted 3 months after the tsunami event that occurred on 11th March 2011. The samples were collected along 4.02 km long transect from the shoreline to the inundation limit in the northern part of Sendai plain. This transect was almost perpendicular to the shoreline. The tsunami deposit was sampled at the 27 locations along the transect.

The auxiliary material consists of table S2. Influence of friction coefficient c_f and influence of number of grain size classes on the results of inversion were investigated. Table S2 contains the rconstructed values using different friction coefficient and different grain size class.