



# Source of the 6 February 2013 $M_w = 8.0$ Santa Cruz Islands Tsunami

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**Abstract.** On 6 February 2013 an  $M_w = 8.0$  subduction earthquake occurred close to Santa Cruz Islands at the transition between the Solomon and the New Hebrides Trench. The ensuing tsunami caused significant inundation on the closest Nendo Island. The seismic source was studied with teleseismic broadband P-wave inversion optimized with tsunami forward modelling at DART buoys (Lay et al., 2013) and with inversion of teleseismic body and surface waves (Hayes et al., 2014a). The two studies also use different hypocentres and different planar fault models and found quite different slip models. In particular, Hayes et al. (2014a) argued for an aseismic slip patch SE from the hypocentre. We here develop a 3-D model of the fault surface from seismicity analysis and retrieve the tsunami source by inverting DART and tide-gauge data. Our tsunami source model features a main slip patch (peak value of  $\sim 11$  m) SE of the hypocentre and reaching the trench. The rake direction is consistent with the progressively more oblique plate convergence towards the Solomon trench. The tsunami source partially overlaps the hypothesized aseismic slip area, which then might have slipped coseismically.

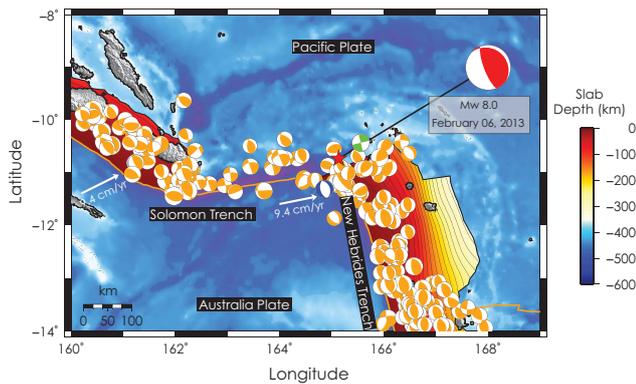
## 1 Introduction

On 6 February 2013 an  $M_w = 8.0$  earthquake occurred in the Pacific Ocean nearby the archipelago of Santa Cruz Islands. The hypocentre ( $165.138^\circ$  E,  $10.738^\circ$  S, depth  $\sim 29$  km; USGS, <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/eqarchives/poster/2013/20130205.php>) is located at the subduction interface between the Australia and the Pacific plates, 76 km west of Lata, the main city of Nendo Island (Figs. 1 and 2).

This earthquake, the largest in 2013, occurred on a complex section of the Australia–Pacific plate boundary at the northern end of the New Hebrides Trench (Hayes et al., 2012), near a short segment of dominantly strike-slip plate motion that marks the transition between Vanuatu and the Solomon Islands subduction zones. This segment is characterized by a complex tectonic regime that becomes progressively more oblique westward as revealed by the focal mechanisms of the local seismicity (Fig. 1). In this region the relative convergence velocity between the Australia and Pacific plates is  $\sim 9.4$  cm yr<sup>-1</sup> (DeMets et al., 2010).

The Santa Cruz Islands earthquake generated a tsunami that struck Nendo Island, in particular the city of Lata, with waves higher than 1 m. Several run-up and flow depth measurements have been collected during a field survey conducted on some islands of the archipelago a few days after the earthquake (Fritz et al., 2014), reporting maximum tsunami wave heights of about 11 m in the western part of Nendo Island. In addition, the tsunami propagated in the Pacific Ocean, also reaching the coasts of Hawaii (Lay et al., 2013).

Seismic and tsunami source of this earthquake have been previously studied with different methodologies (Lay et al., 2013; Hayes et al., 2014a), highlighting some differences between the resulting models in terms of both slip patch positions and slip amplitude. Hayes et al. (2014a) studied the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake by inverting teleseismic body and surface waves; Lay et al. (2013) performed a teleseismic broadband P-wave inversion optimized with tsunami forward modelling at DART buoys. These studies used different hypocentres and different planar fault models; in particular, Lay et al. (2013) adopted a shallower hypocentre and fault



**Figure 1.** Location map of the 2013 Santa Cruz Islands earthquake. Red star and red beach ball indicate epicentre and focal mechanism of the mainshock respectively. Green and blue beach balls indicate the focal mechanisms of the largest strike-slip ( $M_w = 7.0$ ) and normal ( $M_w = 7.1$ ) aftershocks occurred a few hours after the mainshock. Orange beach balls indicate the regional historical seismicity (from 1976 to present; GCMT catalogue, <http://www.globalcmt.org/CMTsearch.html>) and the corresponding focal mechanisms for earthquake magnitude 6+. White arrows indicate the convergence direction of the Australia Plate.

plane than those used by Hayes et al. (2014a). The best-fitting source model in Hayes et al. (2014a, hereinafter HA14) has a main patch of slip centred around the hypocentre with a maximum slip of about 4 m and a second smaller patch located SE of Nendo Island and characterized by relatively low slip ( $\sim 0.5$  m). The source model in Lay et al. (2013, hereinafter LA13) features two patches with slip larger than 10 m: the first patch is located around the hypocentre, whereas the second one is shallower and located SE of the hypocentre. The surface projection of the slip in LA13 is roughly consistent with the HA14 patches even though they are at different depths (and featuring quite different slip values) because of the different fault planes used. In addition, the LA13 source model is more efficient in terms of tsunami wave excitation than that of HA14 and predicts quite well the tsunami observations recorded at the DART buoys.

The usual pattern of the aftershocks distribution following a great subduction earthquake should show a large number of events occurring along the unbroken portion of the subduction interface, eventually also bordering the broken asperities (Aki, 1979). As already extensively discussed (Hayes et al., 2014a; Lay et al., 2013), after the 6 February 2013 event very few events were located along the subduction interface. Furthermore, most of early aftershocks in the epicentral area ( $\sim 200$  events within 48 h from the mainshock, <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/?source=sitenav>) showed strike-slip and normal mechanism, including two earthquakes with  $M_w > 7$  that occurred in the upper crust portion of the Pacific plate and in the outer-rise trench region. HA14 proposed a block-like motion behaviour of the Pacific upper plate to explain these observations. In particular, they

argued that a large number of anomalous right-lateral strike-slip events located south-east of Nendo Island were triggered by significant aseismic slip along a portion of the megathrust south-eastward from the epicentral area. However, LA13 model features significant coseismic slip on this portion of the fault; these differences may be due to the different data used and/or to the different fault models adopted in the inversions.

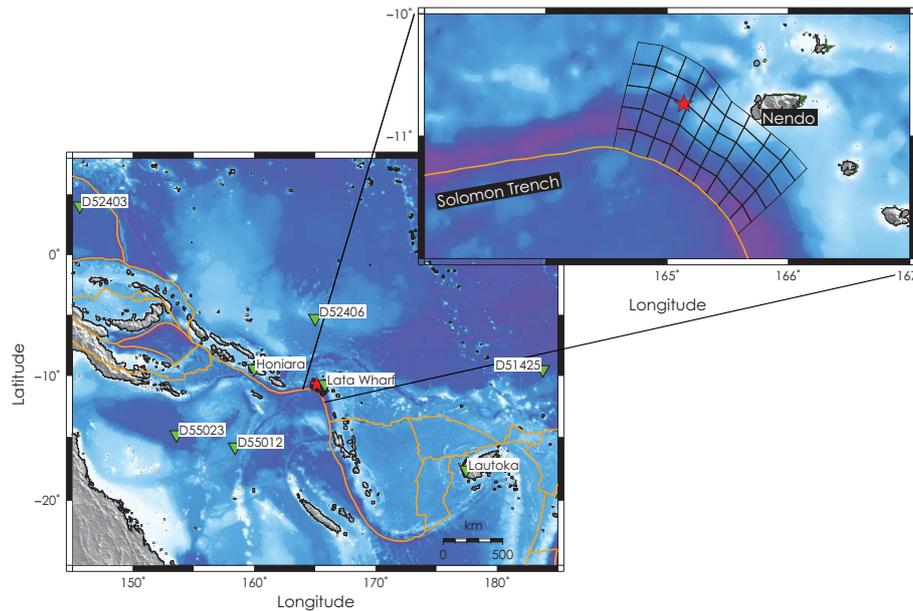
Here we study the coseismic tsunami source of the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake by inverting the available tsunami waveforms. We compute Green's functions at the DART buoys and tide gauges using a 3-D fault model that honours the complex geometry of the subduction interface. After retrieving the tsunami source model, we discuss it in comparison with LA13 and HA14 source models.

## 2 Tsunami data and fault model

The tsunami generated by the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake propagated both in the North and South Pacific oceans and was observed in the open sea at several DART buoys and at some tide gauges located along the coasts of Solomon and Fiji islands. We select five DART buoys (52403, 52406, 51425, 55012, and 55023; <http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/dart.shtml>) and three tide gauges (Lata Wharf, Honiara, and Lautoka, <http://www.ioc-sealevelmonitoring.org>) that distinctly recorded a tsunami signal and that allow a good azimuthal coverage (Fig. 2, further details in the Supplement). Before using the tsunami data in the inversion, we remove the tide from the original signals by using a robust LOWESS procedure (Barbosa et al., 2004).

The fault model geometry can greatly influence the results of source inversion. Adopting a fault geometry that honours the complexities of the subduction interface then may help to reduce the epistemic uncertainties associated with forward modelling (Romano et al., 2014). This is particularly true for earthquakes of this size occurring in subduction zones characterized by strong variations of strike and/or dip (e.g. Hayes et al., 2014b), even more so in complex tectonic environments like the Santa Cruz Islands region.

Thus, by analysing the aftershocks distribution after the 6 February mainshock, the local seismicity, and the rupture area expected for a M8 event, we built a 3-D non-planar fault model with variable strike and dip angles in order to account for such geometrical complexities of the subduction interface on both the New Hebrides and Solomon trenches (Bird, 2003). In particular, we selected from the EHB global relocation earthquake catalogue (<http://www.isc.ac.uk/ehbulletin/>; Engdahl et al., 1998) the events that occurred in the area covered by the aftershocks of the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake and having  $M > 4.5$ . After removing those relatively distant from the trench (distance  $> 200$  km), we drew sections perpendicular to the trench at a distance of  $\sim 20$  km each (measured along the trench), projecting on



**Figure 2.** Data and fault model. Green triangles indicate DART buoys and tide gauges used in this study. The top-right panel is a close-up view of the fault model adopted. Red star indicates the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake epicentre.

them all the events in a neighbourhood of 30 km. We obtained several 2-D profiles by fitting the data of each section. The resulting suite of 2-D profiles was then further interpolated using CUBIT software (<http://cubit.sandia.gov>) in order to obtain a 3-D fault model, meshed into 45 quadrangular patches (9 along strike and 5 along dip; Figs. 2, S1, and S2 in the Supplement) with an average size of about  $20 \times 20$  km. Our final fault model is consistent with the northern interface of Vanuatu slab model in Slab1.0 (Hayes et al., 2012, <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/data/slab/>) and extends both up to the trench and in the north-west direction for  $\sim 40$ – $60$  km. The dimensions of the resulting fault are  $\sim 180$  km along strike and  $\sim 90$  km along dip (see Figs. 2, S1, and S2).

### 3 Green's functions and inversion scheme

The tsunami Green's functions are computed by means of NEOWAVE, a nonlinear dispersive model for tsunami waves propagation (Yamazaki et al., 2009, 2011). The initial conditions for tsunami propagation are analytically computed (further details in Meade, 2007; Romano et al., 2012) and they also include the contribution of the coseismic horizontal deformation in the region of steep bathymetric slopes (Tanioka and Satake, 1996).

For tsunami modelling at the DART buoys we use a bathymetric grid with a spatial resolution of 1 arcmin, whereas the Green's functions at the tide gauges are computed on a grid of 30 arcsec in order to better model the nearshore tsunami propagation. The bathymetric data set used for tsunami simulations is SRTM30+ (<http://topex.ucsd.edu/>

[www.srtm30\\_plus.html](http://www.srtm30plus.com/html/srtm30_plus.html)), which is resampled for the grid of 1 arcmin.

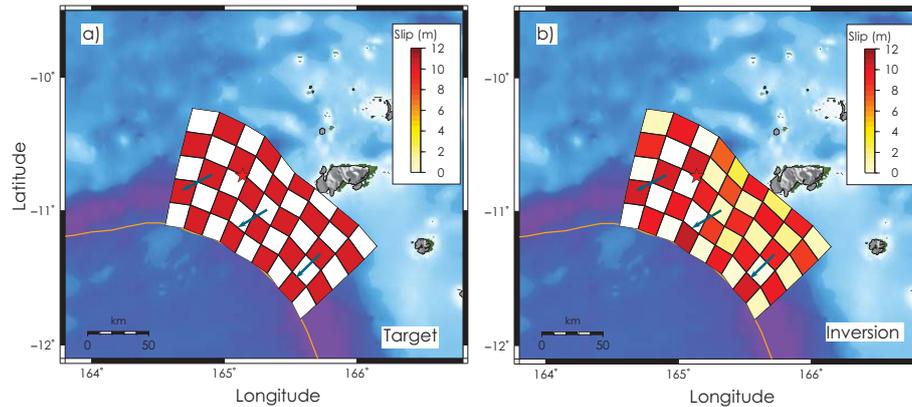
We solve the inverse problem by using the heat-bath algorithm, which is a particular implementation of the simulated annealing technique (Rothman, 1986). For tsunami waveforms we use a cost function that is sensitive both to amplitude and phase matching (Spudich and Miller, 1990). This approach and the a posteriori analysis of the explored ensemble of models have been extensively tested and used in previous works (detailed description of the method can be found for example in Piatanesi and Lorito (2007), Lorito et al. (2011), Romano et al. (2014), and references therein).

We make some a priori assumptions on ranges for slip and rake: for each subfault the slip can vary from 0 to 15 m at 0.5 m steps, whereas the rake can vary from  $40$  to  $100^\circ$  at  $5^\circ$  steps on three large blocks (see Fig. S1). Furthermore, we assume a circular rupture front that propagates with a rupture velocity of  $1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$  (Lay et al., 2013).

In each inversion we retrieve the best fitting slip distribution model, the average model obtained by the ensemble of models that fits the data fairly well, and the standard deviations for each inferred model parameter (Table S3).

#### 3.1 Checkerboard resolution test

We evaluate the resolving power of the inversion setup (i.e. fault parameterization and instrumental azimuthal coverage) by means of a synthetic test. In particular, we attempt to reproduce a slip distribution assuming a target checkerboard pattern with slip values of 0 and 10 m on alternating subfaults (Fig. 3a). In addition, we set the target rake angle on

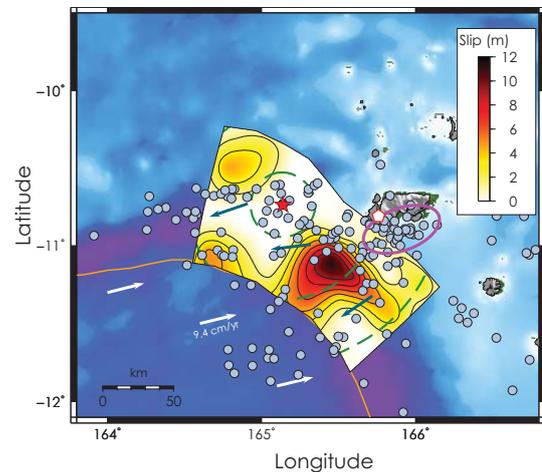


**Figure 3.** Resolution test: (a) target slip and rake (blue arrows) pattern; (b) slip model obtained by inverting tsunami data.

the easternmost, middle, and westernmost blocks equal to 90, 70, and 50° respectively. We invert the synthetic tsunami waveforms resulting from the target slip pattern by following the same inversion procedure described above. Synthetic tsunami waveforms are corrupted by adding Gaussian random noise with a variance that is the 10 % of the clean waveform amplitude variance. The average model for slip distribution (Fig. 3b) reproduces very well the checkerboard target (Fig. 3a). We observe that the maximum differences between the target and the retrieved slip models are smaller than 1 m on average (absolute value), with a maximum discrepancy of  $\sim 2.5$  m along the deepest subfaults. The chosen inversion setup is also well calibrated to recover the target slip direction (i.e. the rake angle) on the fault plane, and the comparison between the synthetic and predicted tsunami waveforms shows an excellent agreement (Fig. S3). We point out that such a checkerboard test only allows the analysis of the resolution that is granted in principle by the inversion setup (model geometry, station distribution). Possible epistemic uncertainty that is inherent in the numeric tsunami model and/or due to the inaccuracy of the bathymetric model cannot be quantified in this way. Accordingly, the uncertainty associated with the average slip model (Table S3) is addressed through the analysis of the model ensemble, as discussed in the previous section.

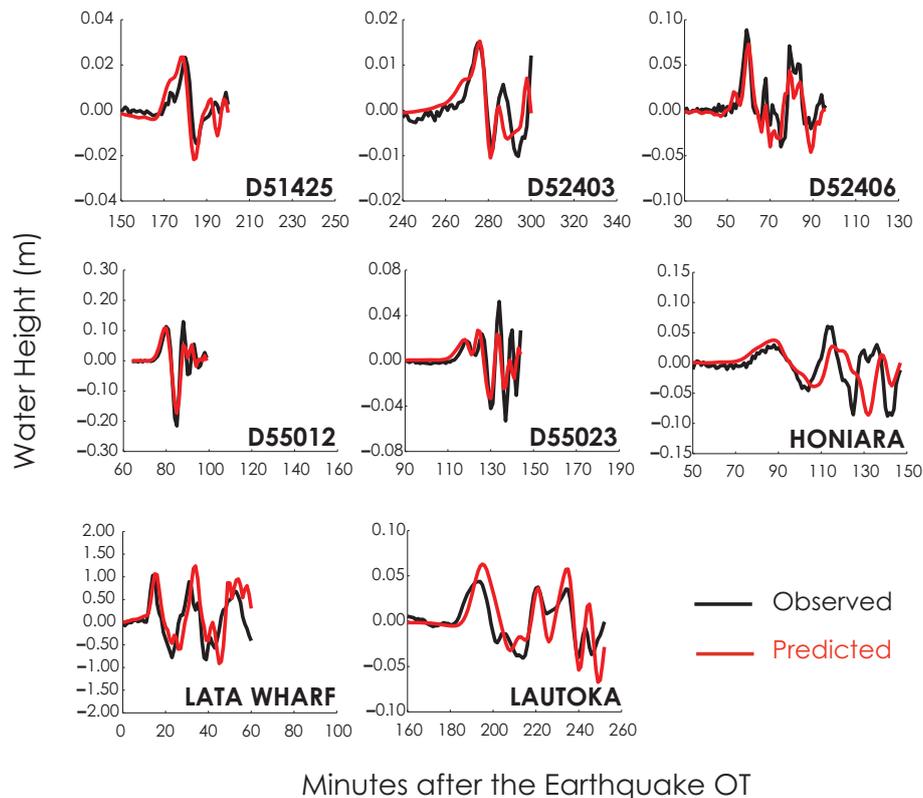
### 3.2 Source of the 2013 Santa Cruz Islands tsunami

We use the same inversion scheme, fault parameterization, and set of DART buoys and tide-gauge data used for the checkerboard test to retrieve the coseismic tsunami source of the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake. The coseismic rupture pattern (average model, Table S3) shows a main patch of slip (Fig. 4) located SE from the hypocentre, centred around  $\sim 165.5^\circ$  E,  $\sim 11^\circ$  S, and featuring a maximum slip value of  $\sim 11$  m at a depth of  $\sim 25$  km. The coseismic rupture reaches the shallowest portion of the subduction interface and spreads along strike in NW direction with maximum slip values of  $\sim 6$  m. The dislocation model resulting



**Figure 4.** Coseismic tsunami source of the 2013 Santa Cruz Islands earthquake. Slip model is contoured (black solid line) in 1.5 m intervals. Blue arrows indicate the rake. White arrows indicate the convergence direction of the Australian Plate. Cyan dots represent the early aftershocks (occurred within 48 h of the mainshock; NEIC catalogue). Magenta ellipse approximately indicates the cluster of right-lateral strike-slip aftershock events. White pentagon indicates the area where the maximum tsunami wave heights have been observed (Fritz et al., 2014; NOAA/NGDC, [http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/tsu\\_db.shtml](http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/tsu_db.shtml)). Green dashed circles represent the rupture front expansion (rupture velocity  $1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ ) at 15, 45, and 75 s.

from the inversion shows a second smaller patch of slip located NW from the hypocentre and centred at a depth of  $\sim 29$  km around  $\sim 165^\circ$  E,  $\sim 10.5^\circ$  S (Fig. 4). This patch has a maximum slip of  $\sim 4$  m. We found an average rake angle of  $\sim 85^\circ$  in the easternmost part of the fault that is consistent with the relative convergence of the Australia and Pacific plates in this portion of the megathrust. The remaining part of the fault plane to the west is characterized by a slip angle lower than  $50^\circ$ . Hence, the dislocation there highlights a relevant strike-slip component, according to the change of



**Figure 5.** Data fit: comparison between observed (black) and predicted (red) tsunami data.

the tectonic regime in this region, from purely thrust to left-lateral, as also shown by the regional seismicity. Figure 5 shows an overall good agreement between observed and predicted tsunami waveforms. During the inversion we applied a time shift (+2 min) to Green's functions of Lata Wharf tide gauge due to the systematic anticipation of the predicted tsunami waveform with respect to the observed signal. This systematic difference between observed and predicted data is likely due to the relatively low accuracy of the nearshore bathymetry around this station. We also proved the validity of the linearity assumption at the coastal tide gauges. The tsunami signals predicted with the time-shifted and linearly combined Green's functions are compared to the tsunami signals produced with a single forward run forced by the average slip model (Fig. S4). This is in fair agreement with recent results of Yue et al. (2015).

The total seismic moment associated with the slip distribution resulting from the inversion, using a shear modulus equal to 30 GPa, is  $M_0 = 1.033 \times 10^{21}$  Nm, that is equivalent to a moment magnitude  $M_w = 8.0$  and in agreement with the estimations obtained from previous studies.

## 4 Discussion

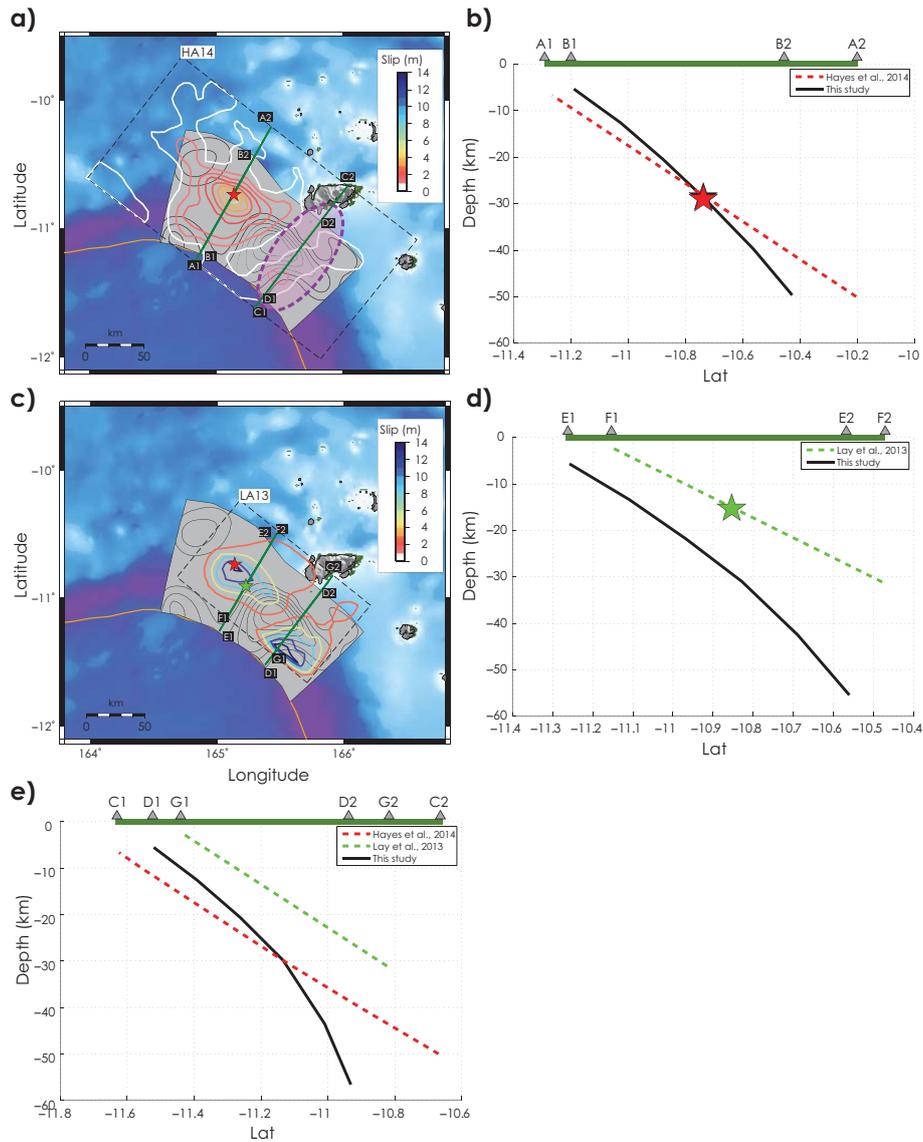
### 4.1 Comparison with previous Santa Cruz Islands earthquake source models

In principle, teleseismic data constrain the earthquake seismic moment and the seismic rupture history well, and, compared to tsunami data, they are less sensitive to the spatial details of the slip distribution (e.g. Yue, 2014; Gusman et al., 2015). Moreover, adopting different fault geometries (and hypocentres) may result in different earthquake slip distributions (e.g. Baba et al., 2009; Hayes et al., 2014b).

The comparison among the present model, LA13, and HA14 shows some differences in terms of tsunami source that may be ascribed to the different data and fault model used in the inversions.

The slip model in this study, LA13, and HA14 models have been obtained using three different fault geometries (Fig. 6). Indeed, both LA13 and HA14 use a planar fault, whereas we adopt a 3-D fault surface honouring the subduction zone interface. In addition, the fault in LA13 is overall shallower with respect to that in HA14, and LA13 also assumes a shallower hypocentre ( $\sim 13$  km, whereas it is  $\sim 29$  km in HA14; compare Fig. 6b and d).

As shown in Lay et al. (2013), the slip distributions of the Santa Cruz Islands earthquake obtained by using only tele-



**Figure 6.** Comparison with other source models. **(a)** HA14 model (coloured solid lines at 0.5 m intervals); magenta ellipse approximately represents the aseismic slip area hypothesized in HA14; black solid lines as in Fig. 4; green solid lines represent the surface projections of the depth profiles along the HA14 fault model and the one adopted in this study. **(b)** Depth profiles along the HA14 fault model (red) and the one adopted in this study (black), crossing the hypocentre used in HA14 (red star) and in this study (black star); notice the the two hypocentres are almost coincident. **(c)** LA13 model (coloured solid lines at 2.8 m intervals); black solid lines as in Fig. 4; green solid lines represent the surface projections of the depth profiles along the LA13 fault model and the one adopted in this study. **(d)** Depth profiles along the LA13 fault model (green) and the one adopted in this study (black), crossing the hypocentre used in LA13 (green star). **(e)** Depth profiles along the LA13 and HA14 fault models and the one adopted in this study, crossing the aseismic slip area hypothesized in HA14.

seismic data, a hypocentre deeper than 15 km, and an overall deeper fault plane result in an underprediction of tsunami observations at DART buoys. For this reason, Lay et al. (2013) prefer, among teleseismic solutions, the one obtained by imposing a shallower hypocentre. Since the model in this study and LA13 explain tsunami data to a similar extent, the main differences between the two may be ascribed either to differences in the adopted fault geometry or to poor resolving power of tsunami data themselves, which would lead to non-

uniqueness of the solution. According to our synthetic test, the latter does not seem to be the case at least in regard to the most tsunamigenic part of the source, that is the one with a dominant dip slip component in the LA13 model. Besides this, we also may argue that the HA14 source, which shows a deeper slip centroid than LA13 (and lower peak slip of about 4 m; Fig. 6a), should be less tsunamigenic with respect to LA13 (peak slip > 10 m, Fig. 6c) and then likely underestimate tsunami observations.

The centroid of the main asperity individuated in the present study is shifted SE with respect to the main one of HA14 and it features quite a larger slip (Fig. 6a). Conversely, it features comparable peak slip values to the shallower patch in LA13 (Fig. 6c), but it is nearer to Nendo Island, as the two are only partially overlapped.

We also observe that the rake angle associated with our model is pretty consistent with the relative convergence direction between the Australia and Pacific plates. In particular, the slip direction has behaviour close to a thrust-like motion (rake  $\sim 85^\circ$ ) in the SE part of the fault just near the northern end of Vanuatu subduction zone; then the slip direction becomes progressively more oblique, highlighting a significant left-lateral component that is in agreement with the kinematics (DeMets et al., 2010) and the seismicity of the NW segment of the subduction (Fig. 1). We observe an opposite behaviour of the rake angle in LA13; indeed, the south-eastern shallower patch in LA13 has a slip direction with a strong oblique component, whereas the northern deeper patch shows a thrust-like fault motion. Thus, the main tsunamigenic patch in LA13 is located around the hypocentre, whereas in the present study it is located in front of Nendo Island, very close to the area where the maximum tsunami wave heights have been observed (Fig. 1; Fritz et al., 2014; NOAA/NGDC, <http://www.ngdc.noaa.gov/hazard/tsudb.shtml>). Hence, as a likely less tsunamigenic patch is involved, these differences may be due to a combination of the effects of different resolving power of the data used and of different fault geometry.

In a further analysis, we observe that  $\sim 97\%$  of the total seismic moment in our model is released within 75 s of the nucleation. In particular,  $\sim 60\%$  of the moment release occurs between 15 and 45 s, as this time window includes most of the main asperity and the peak slip area (Fig. 4). Thus, at least qualitatively, the moment rate we derive by combining the retrieved slip distribution and the imposed rupture velocity is in agreement with the moment rate function resulting from teleseismic inversions.

#### 4.2 Seismic rupture propagation SE from the hypocentre

The distribution of the early aftershocks (in the first 48h after the mainshock; <http://earthquake.usgs.gov/earthquakes/?source=sitenav>), shows a lack of significant seismic events occurring at the subduction interface, a feature that might be indicative of a complete stress drop associated with the main 6 February event. A large number of seismic events have been observed mainly in the upper crust of the Pacific plate and in the eastern edge of the Australia plate oceanic crust (Fig. 4). In particular, the largest one in the Pacific plate ( $M_w = 7+$ ) occurred north of Nendo Island with a strike-slip right-lateral mechanism (Fig. 1) that is consistent with the kinematics of the coseismic slip (HA14). In addition, a cluster of shallow right-lateral aftershocks oc-

curred SE from the mainshock epicentre (magenta ellipse in Fig. 4). In their study, HA14 propose that occurrence of these strike-slip earthquakes is caused by the block-like motion behaviour of the Pacific upper plate. However, they also argue that the Coulomb stress change distribution resulting from the HA14 coseismic model would promote events with left-lateral behaviour, whereas significant additional slip located SE from the hypocentre would promote the observed right-lateral aftershocks. They conclude that such slip (see magenta shaded ellipse in Fig. 6a), as not observed in HA14, then should be aseismic, should occur at the megathrust interface, and, in agreement with the Coulomb stress transfer estimation, should release a seismic moment of  $M_0 = 3.1 \times 10^{20}$  Nm. Thus, the total (coseismic + aseismic) seismic moment released along the south-eastern portion of the fault is  $M_0 = 3.9 \times 10^{20}$  Nm. Noteworthy, our slip model is partially overlapped with the aseismic slip area argued by HA14; in particular, we observe larger slip values, up to 9 m confined in a smaller area, versus an average of 2 m of slip on a larger portion of the megathrust (Fig. 6a). The seismic moment associated with this portion of slip distribution in our model is  $M_0 = 4.08 \times 10^{20}$  Nm, which is quite compatible with the estimation by HA14.

The location of the coseismic tsunami source that we found here is not in contradiction with the images of the rupture propagation resulting from back-projection analyses (IRIS, <http://ds.iris.edu/spud/backprojection/1065729>). Indeed, all of these analyses, while showing different features depending on the seismic network employed, highlight a possible rupture propagation south-eastward from the hypocentre, shown as well by the slip models obtained using tsunami data (this study and LA13). Furthermore, on the one hand, in the back-projection analyses the surface projection of the radiated energy shows coherent high-frequency radiation along a portion of the megathrust corresponding to the seismogenic layer; on the other hand, the coherence of seismic high-frequency radiation appears to degrade south-eastward at shallower depths. This feature, along with the slip propagation up to the trench (a zone likely rich in sediments) and the relatively low rupture velocity ( $1.5 \text{ km s}^{-1}$ , LA13), suggests that part of the seismic rupture SE of Nendo Island may have been characterized by slow slip as indicated by LA13. Therefore, we cannot rule out that this portion of the megathrust may, at least partially, have slipped coseismically, triggering the right-lateral strike-slip aftershocks.

## 5 Conclusions

We retrieved the coseismic tsunami source of the 2013 Santa Cruz Islands earthquake by inverting tsunami observations recorded in the Pacific Ocean by several DART buoys and tide gauges. We also computed Green's functions using a 3-D fault model honouring the geometrical complexities of the subduction interface. The retrieved coseismic tsunami source

is mainly located SE from the hypocentre, with maximum slip value of  $\sim 11$  m and with the coseismic rupture reaching the shallow part of the megathrust with slip amplitudes up to 6 m. The seismic moment resulting from our coseismic slip model is equivalent to an  $M_w = 8.0$  moment magnitude, in agreement with previous studies. The spatial pattern of the tsunami source is in agreement with the Australia and Pacific plates convergence direction that becomes progressively more oblique in the NW segment, and the slip distribution reproduces the tsunami data well. However, our model, compared with previously published models, features some differences in terms of tsunamigenesis and pattern of coseismic slip that we have discussed in relation to the different resolving power of the data used and the different fault geometry adopted. A common feature of all the models is the presence of slip SE of the hypocentre, which we argue occurred during the coseismic stage, possibly with a slow slip component, rather than being aseismic as previously suggested.

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*Author contributions.* F. Romano was involved in all of the phases of this study. I. Molinari built the 3-D fault geometry, processed tsunami data, and contributed to writing the paper. S. Lorito and A. Piatanesi contributed to the design of the experiment, the discussion and interpretation of the results, and the writing of the paper. All authors reviewed the final manuscript.

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