



Supplement of

Understanding flow characteristics from tsunami deposits at Odaka, Joban Coast, using a deep neural network (DNN) inverse model

Rimali Mitra et al.

Correspondence to: Hajime Naruse (naruse@kueps.kyoto-u.ac.jp)

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Supplementary Materials of “Understanding flow characteristics from tsunami deposits at Odaka, Joban coast, using a DNN inverse model” written by Mitra, R., Naruse, H. and Abe, T. (2023) submitted to NHESS

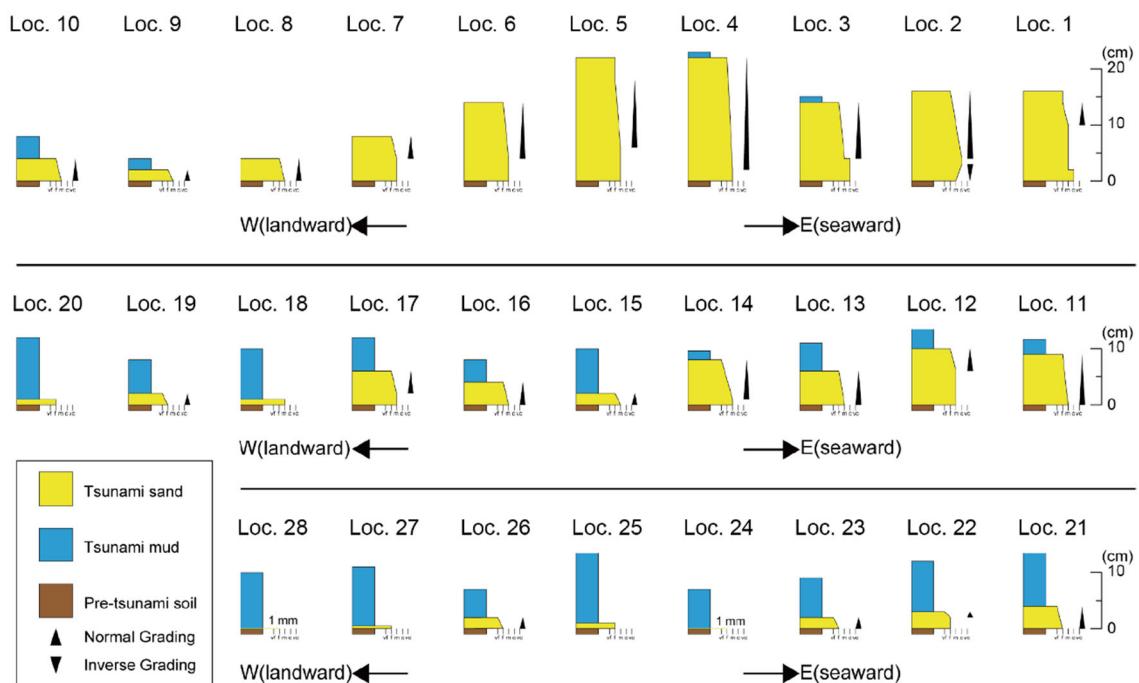


Figure S1. Columnar sections of the tsunami deposits observed at the 28 survey sites. The locations of the outcrops are shown in Figure 1C in the text, and the outcrop numbers increase landward (from east to west). Most sand layers exhibit normal grading, and the sedimentary structure is parallel lamination or non-laminated; Loc. 1-5 shows relatively thick sand layers, but the thickness of the layers decreases rapidly landward from Loc. 6. Loc. 11 shows a thicker bed again, but the thickness gradually decreases landward again.



Figure S2. The tsunami deposit at Loc. 1 (See Figure 1C and Figure S1 for location and lithofacies). The sand layer exhibits a distinct normal grading structure and parallel lamination.