SnT 2025
CTBT: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY CONFERENCE
8 SEPTEMBER ONLINE DAY
9 TO 12 SEPTEMBER AT HOFBURG PALACE, VIENNA & ONLINE

Investigating the Subsurface Geometry of the Mogod Fault System in Mongolia Through Earthquake Hypocenter Relocation

LIGHTNING TALK

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- Our poster is about relocation of seismic events in Mogod fault system in Mongolia, where the January 5th 1967 Mogod earthquake (Ms 7.5, Mw 7.1) in Mongolia caused significant surface faulting.
- This research's key area of investigation is the junction at 48.2°N, 103.05°E, where north-south (N-S) and north-northwest–south-southeast (NNW–SSE) fault systems intersect. Despite the lack of surface evidence linking these faults, subsurface structural interactions have been inferred by relocating seismic events using the SeisComP module SCRTDD.
- This approach has revealed that there is a connection between two faults at depth of around 3-10 km, a possible fault plane dipping to west for an angle of roughly 75-80 degrees, providing insights into fault behavior and seismic hazard potential.
- If you want to find out more, come over for a chat in front of our poster.