

Linking the spatiotemporal distribution of static stress drops to source faults in a fluid-driven earthquake swarm, northeastern Noto Peninsula, central Japan

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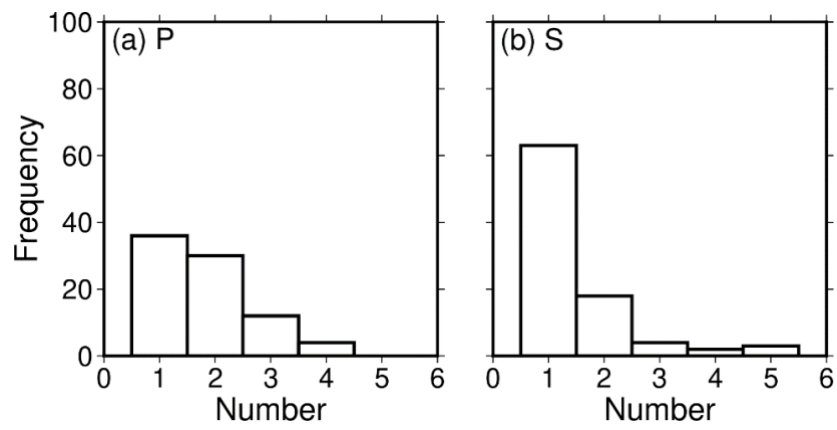


Fig. S1 Frequency distribution of the number of EGF earthquakes used for each target earthquake for (a) P-wave and (b) S-wave analyses.

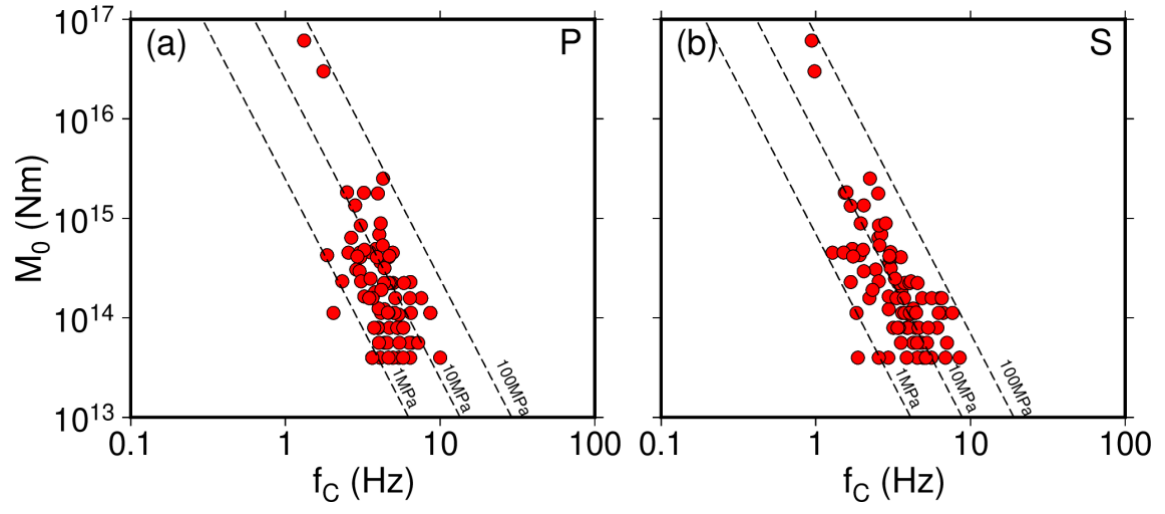
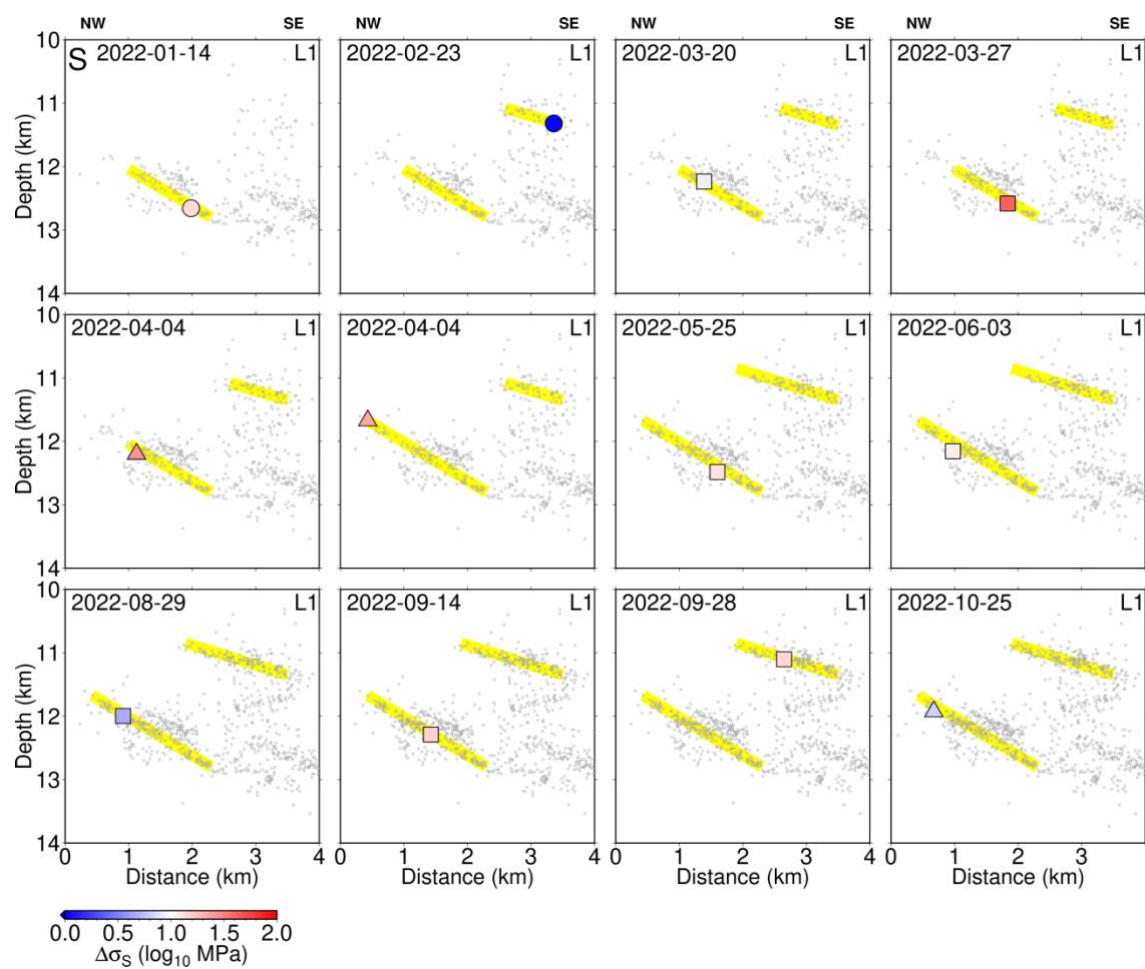


Fig. S2 Plots of the corner frequency versus the seismic moment for (a) P-waves and (b) S-waves. Dashed lines indicate constant static stress drops of 1, 10, and 100 MPa.



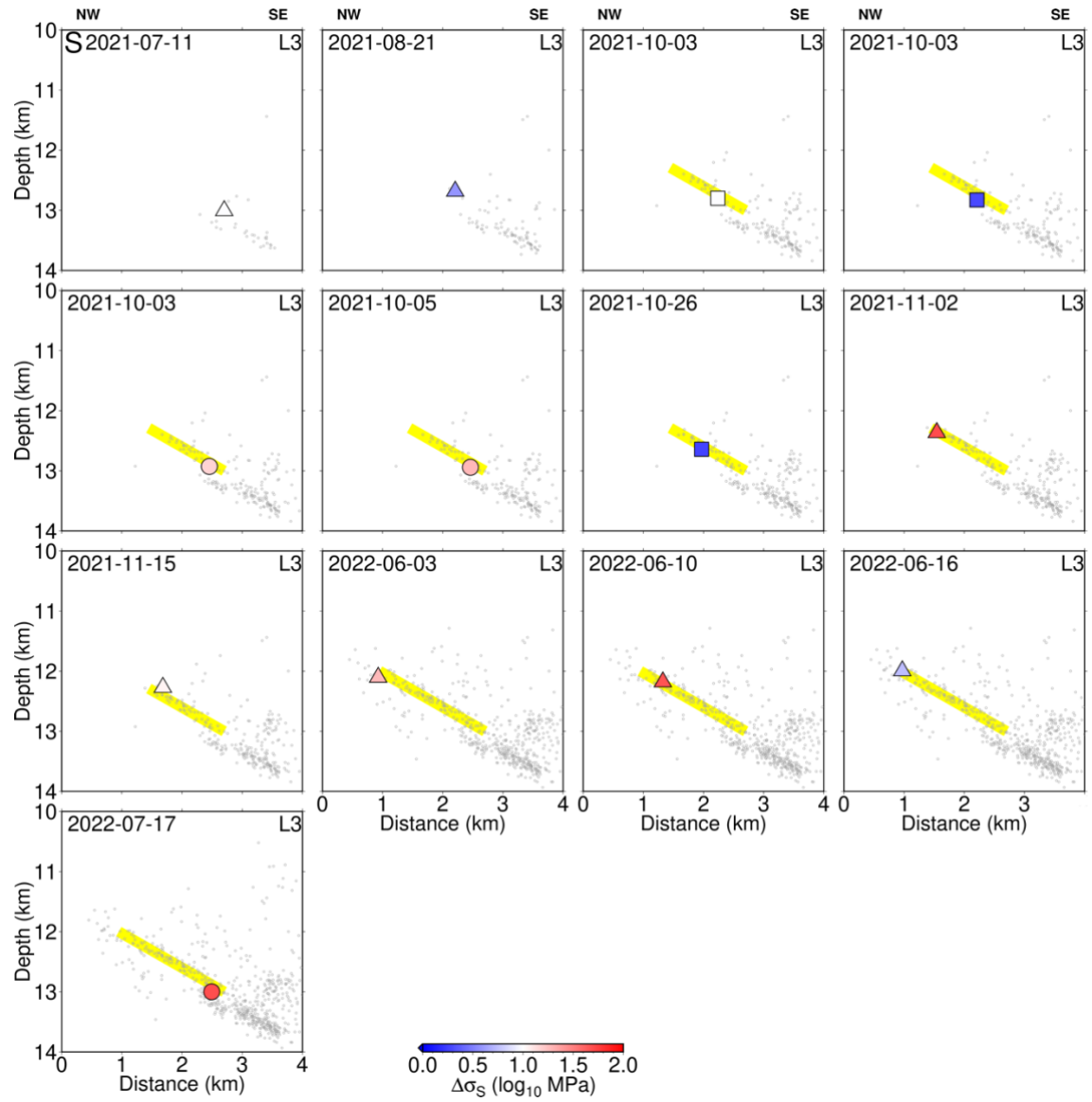
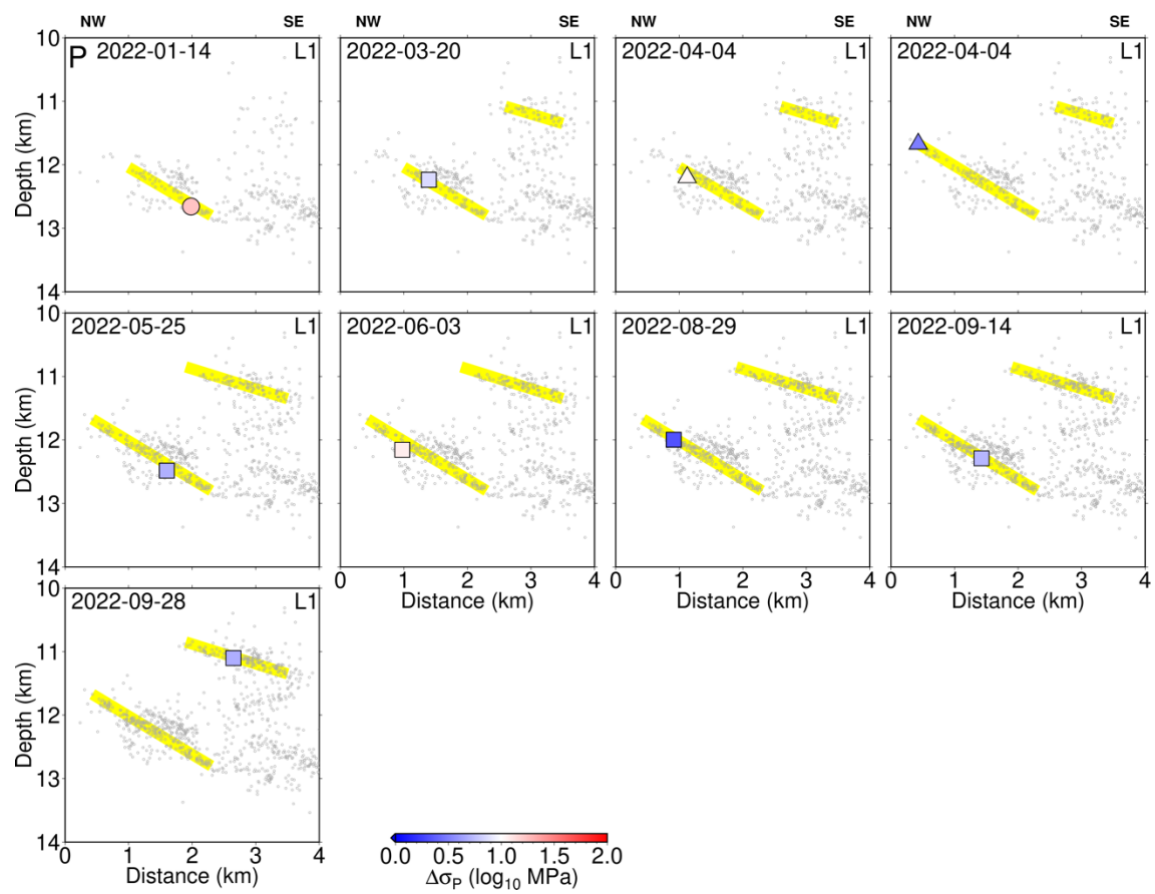
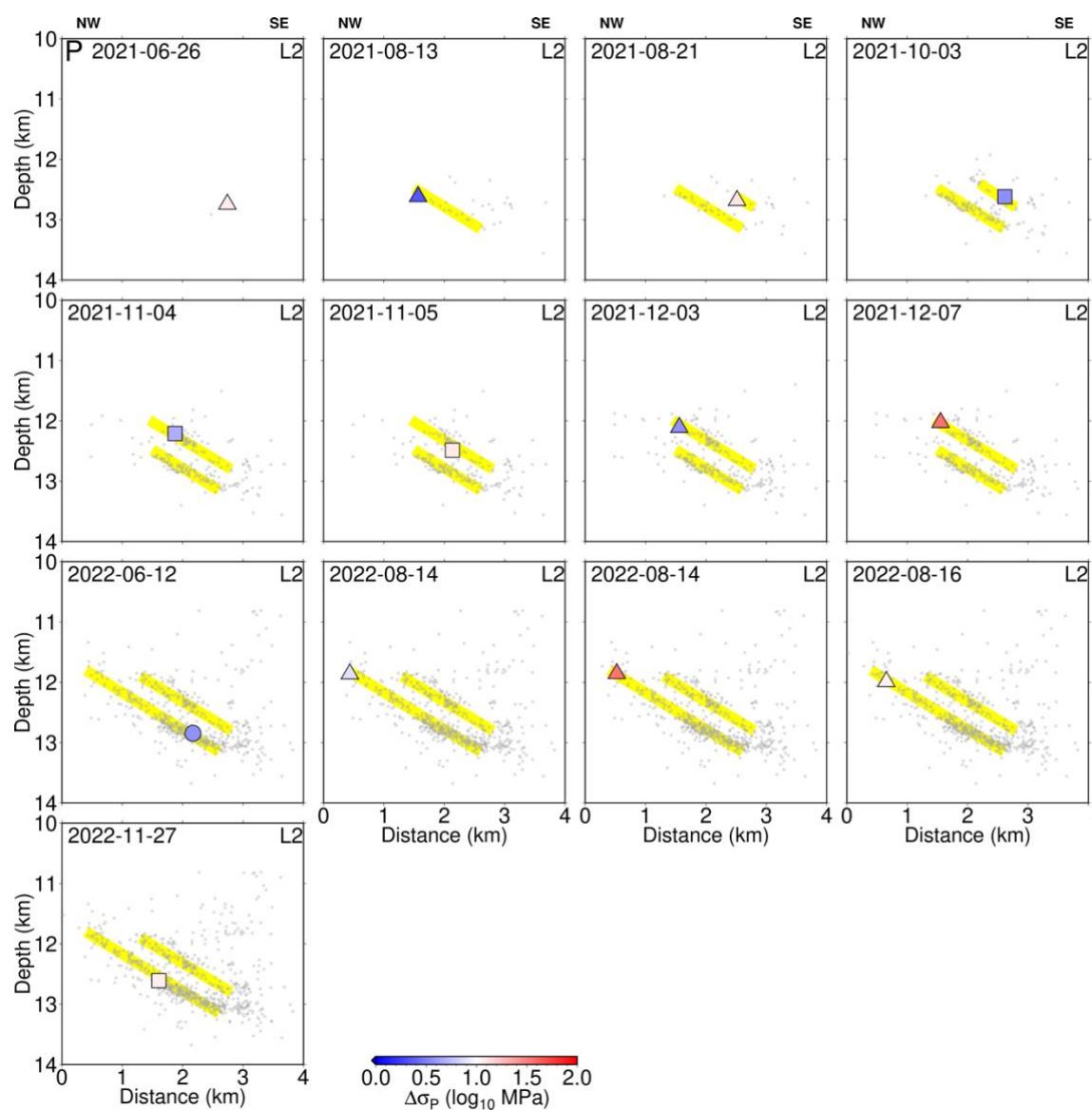


Fig. S3 The spatial distribution of static stress drops estimated from S-waves in vertical cross sections along profiles L1 and L3 in cluster N (Figs. 1b, 3). Symbols are as in Fig. 4.





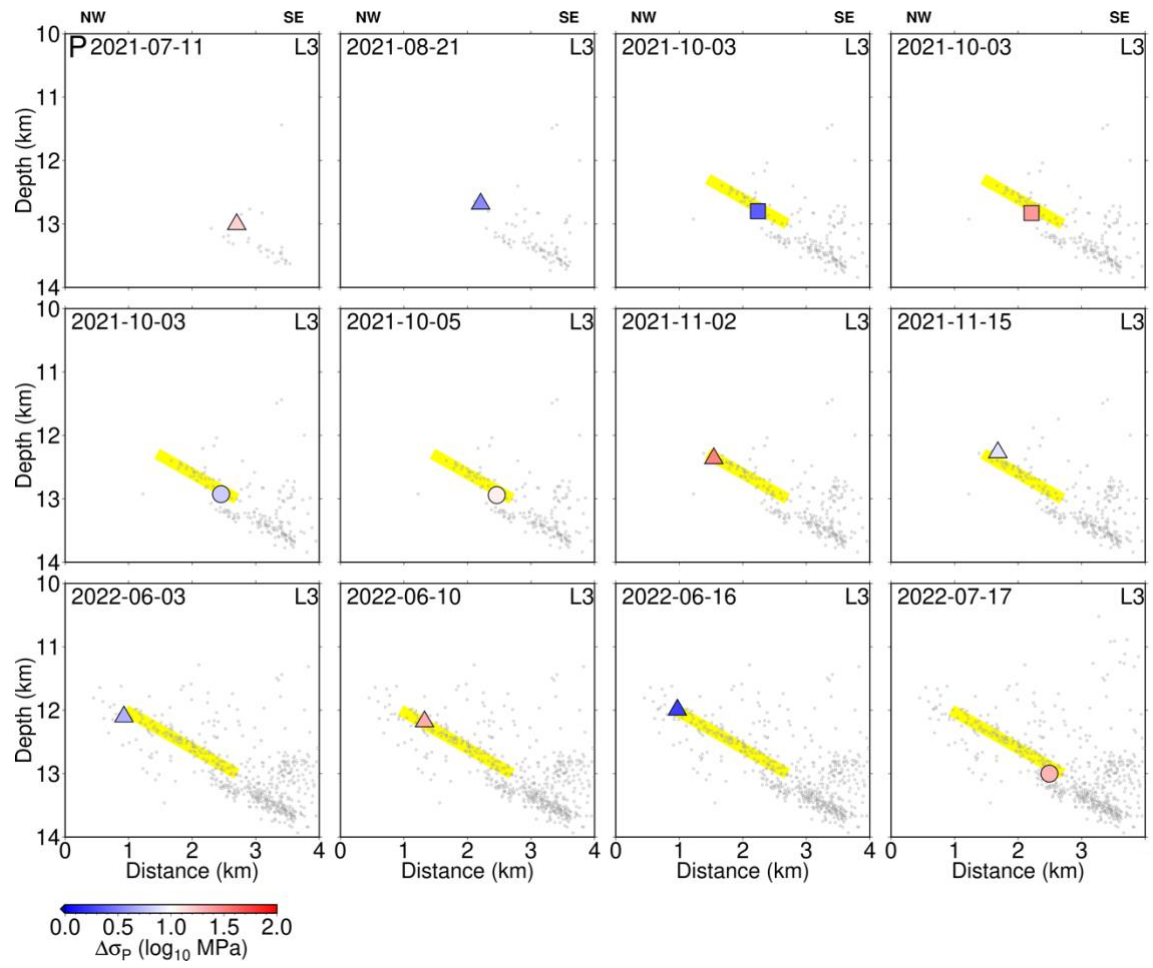


Fig. S4 The spatial distribution of static stress drops estimated from P-waves in vertical cross sections along profiles L1, L2, and L3 in cluster N (Figs. 1b, 3). Symbols are as in Figs. 4 and S3.

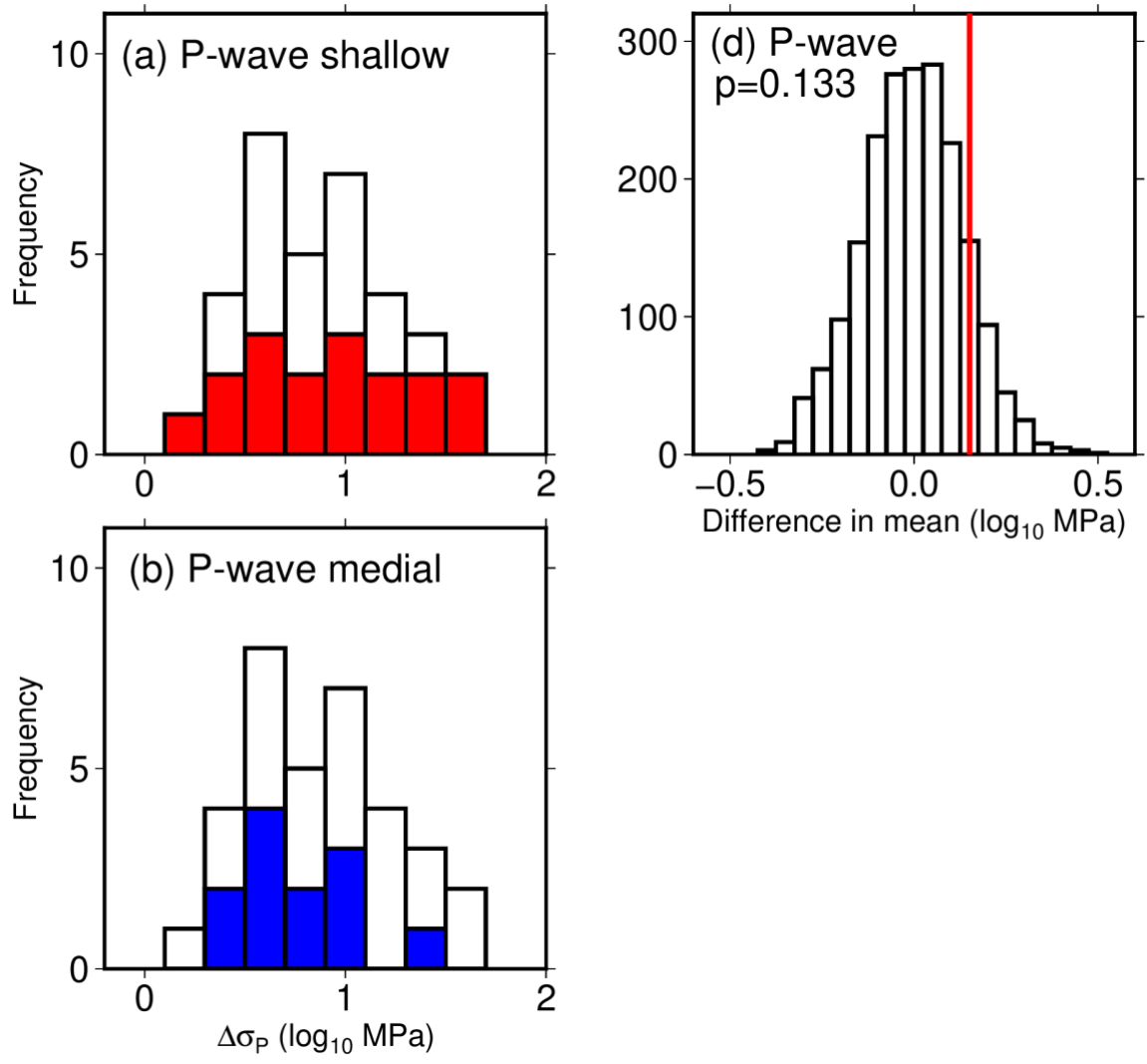


Fig. S5. Comparison of the frequency distributions of static stress drops estimated from our P-wave analysis. Colors are as in Fig. 5.

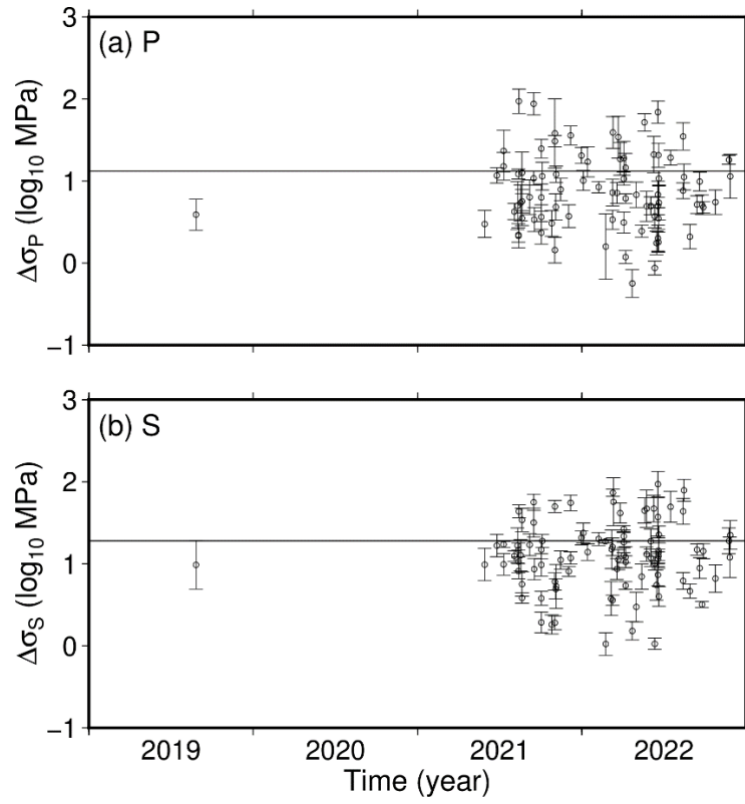


Fig. S6 Temporal variations of static stress drops estimated from **(a)** P-waves and **(b)** S-wave over the entire study area. The horizontal line in each panel represents the logarithmic mean value. Error bars indicates two standard deviations on each estimate.

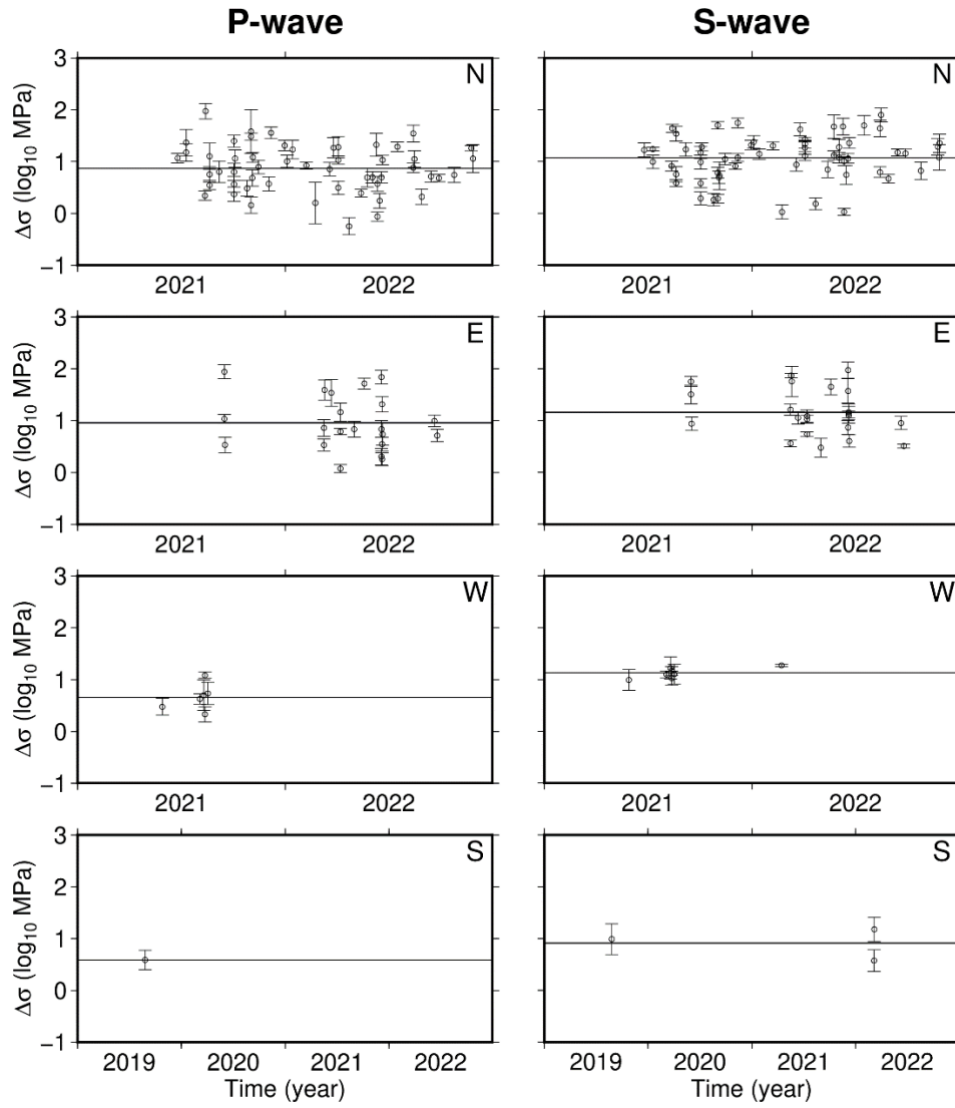


Fig. S7 Temporal variations of static stress drops estimated from P-waves (left panels) and S-waves (right panels) in each cluster (Fig. 1b). The horizontal line in each panel represents the logarithmic mean value. Error bars indicates two standard deviations on each estimate.