

Source Model and Triggered Aseismic Faulting of the 2021 Mw 7.3 Maduo Earthquake Revealed by the UAV-Lidar/Photogrammetry, InSAR and Field Investigation

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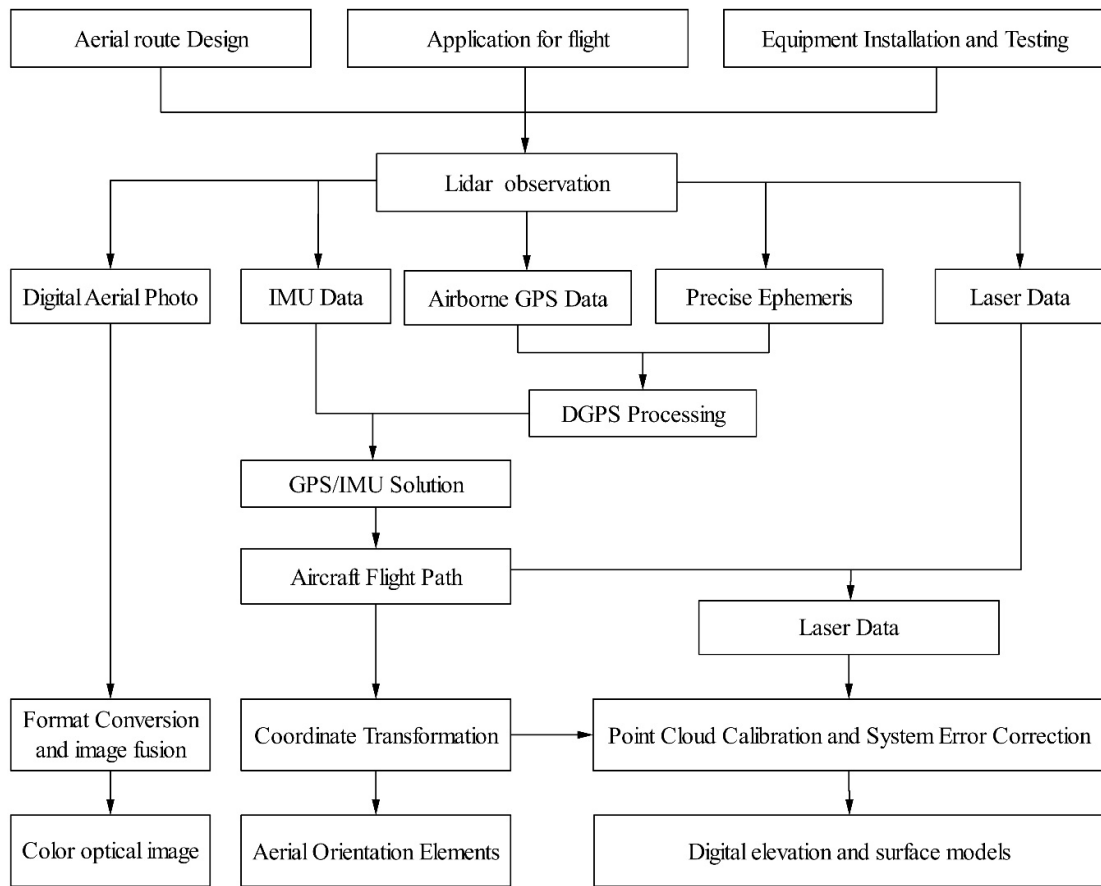


Figure S1. The flowchart of Lidar observation and data processing.

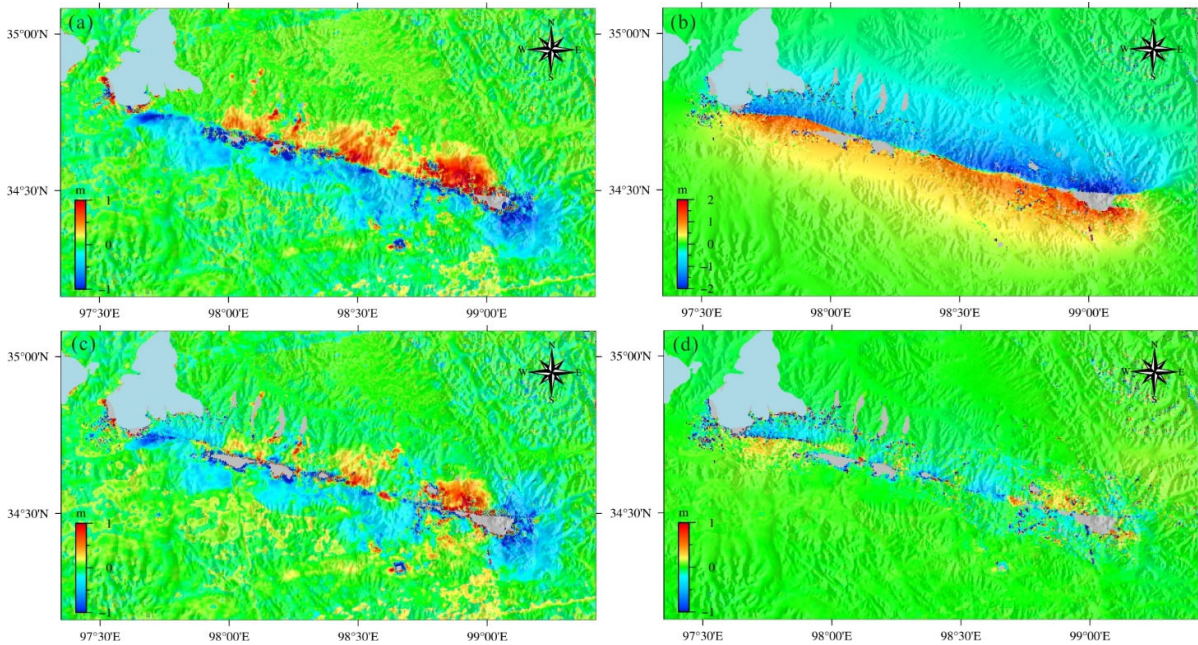


Figure S2. The estimated 3D surface deformation field of the 2021 Maduo earthquake. (a) Surface deformation along the azimuth direction of Sentinel-1 ascending track extracted based on the Multiple Aperture Interferometry (MAI) technique. (b) The estimated surface deformation along the east (b), north (c) and vertical (d) directions, respectively.

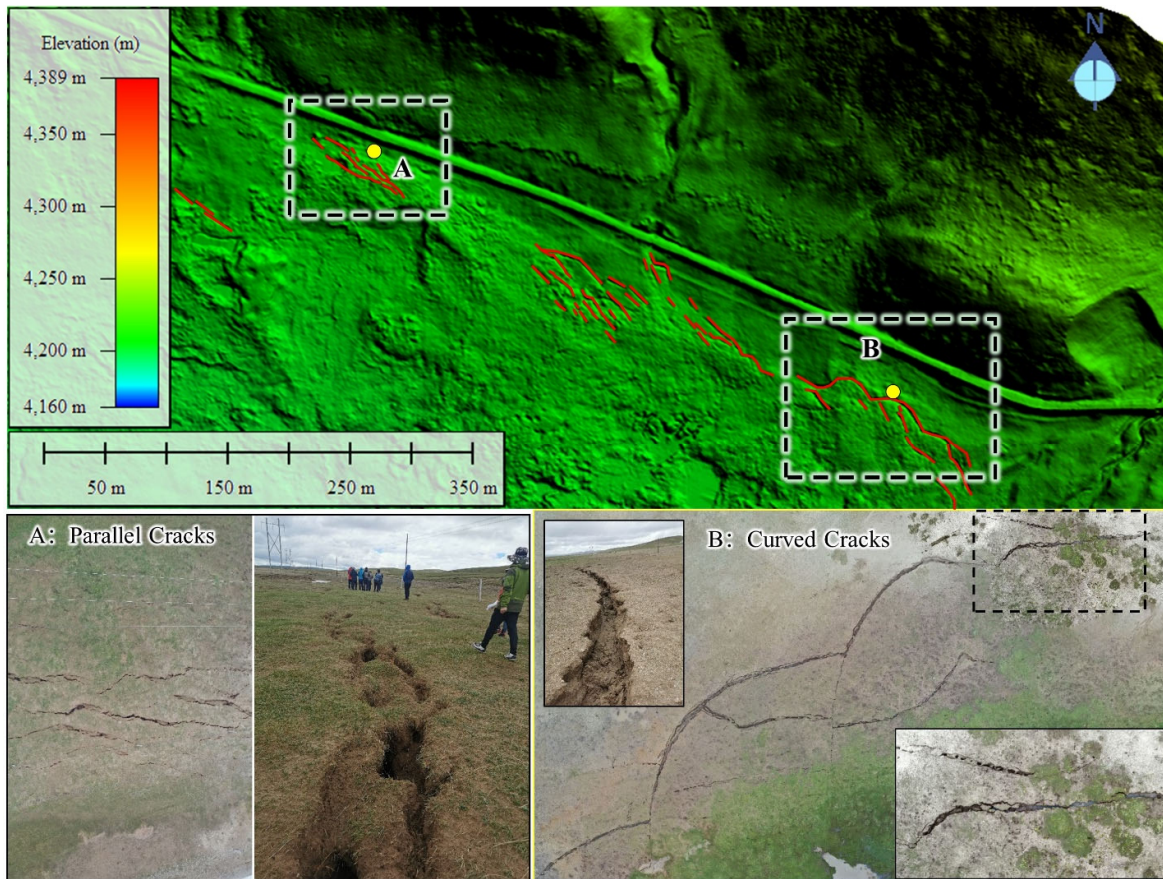


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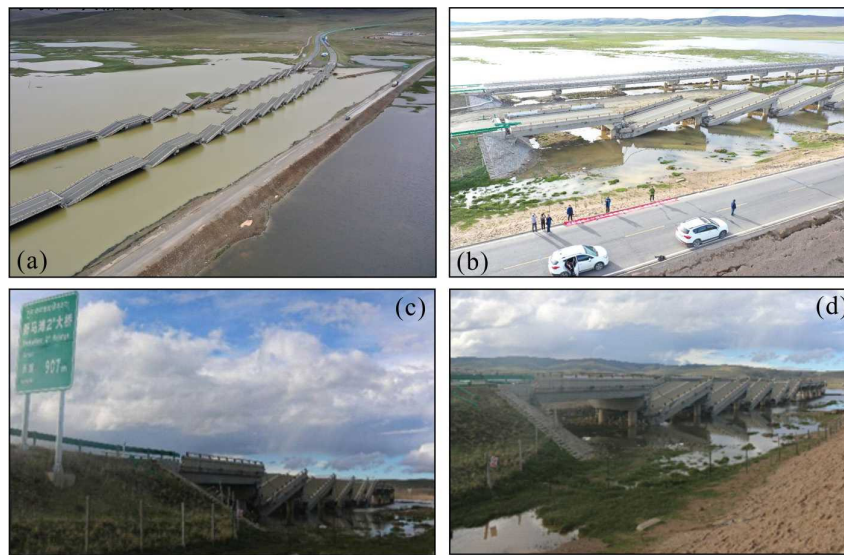


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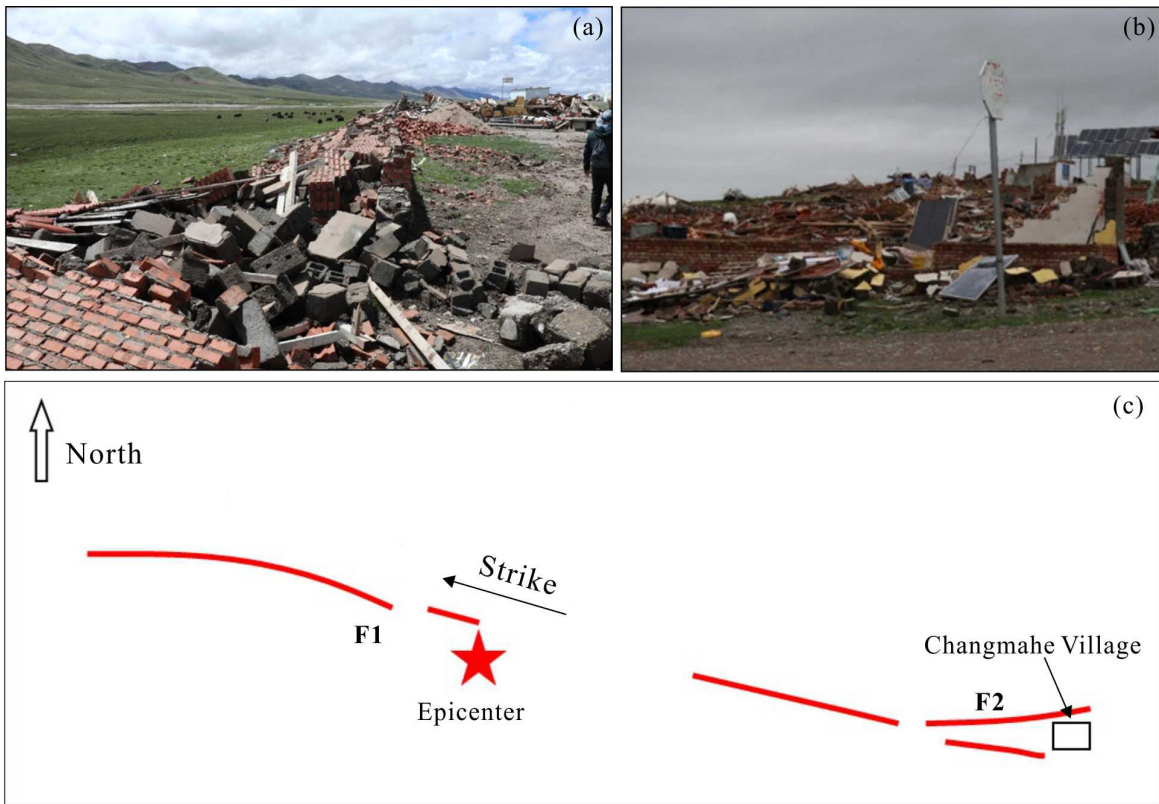


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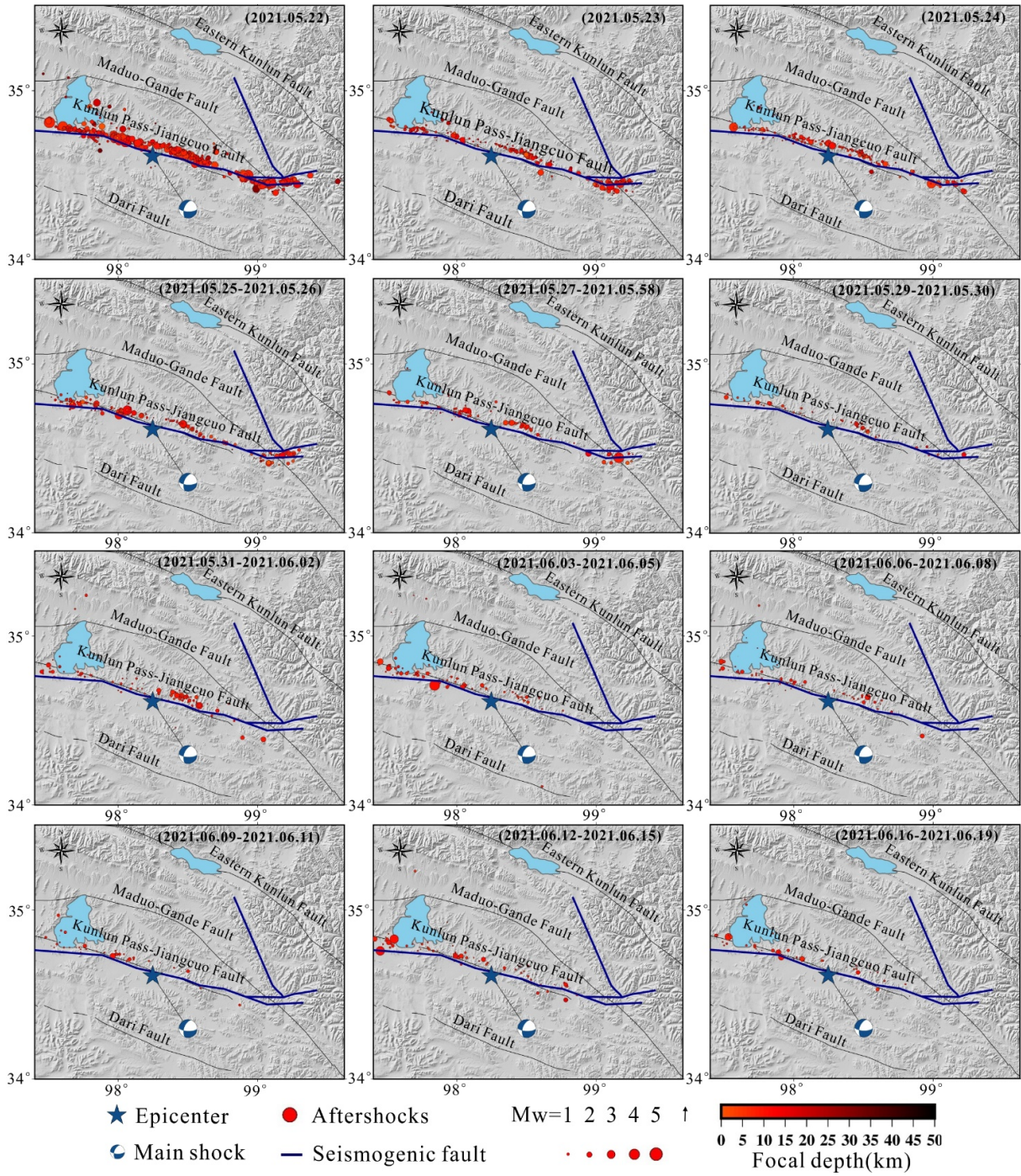


Figure S6. Aftershock distribution of the 2021 Mw 7.3 Maduo earthquake. Red circles denote the aftershocks after the mainshock, the blue lines indicate the co-seismic fault of the Maduo earthquake, the black lines show the surface trace of the fault around the seismic zone, the blue star indicates the epicenter of the Maduo earthquake.

Table S1. Parameters of the InSAR pairs associated with the 2021 Maduo earthquake.

Sensor	Orbit direction	Acquisition time	Heading angle (°)	Incidence angle (°)	Imaging mode
Sentinel-1	Ascending	2021/05/20- 2021/06/19	-12.9	39.2	TOPS
Sentinel-1	Descending	2021/05/20- 2021/06/13	-167.0	39.1	TOPS
ALOS-2	Descending	2021/02/04- 2021/06/04	-170.0	39.0	ScanSAR

Table S2. Focal mechanism of the historical earthquakes with magnitude larger than M 6.0 and occurred 150 km within the East-Kunlun fault.

Time	Lon. (°)	Lat. (°)	Depth (km)	Magnitude (M)	Strike (°)	Dip (°)	Rake (°)
2017/08/08	103.855	33.193	9.0	6.5	153	84	-33
2001/11/14	90.541	35.946	10.0	7.8	97	89	-44
2000/09/12	99.343	35.389	10.0	6.3	343	80	-170
1990/04/26	100.254	36.239	9.6	6.3	101	46	41
1990/04/26	100.245	35.986	8.1	6.5	101	46	41
1990/04/26	100.332	36.047	10.0	6.2	101	46	41
1990/04/26	100.274	36.040	10.0	6.3	101	46	41
1963/04/19	96.440	35.530	20.0	6.7	277	80	-10
1947/03/17	99.500	33.300	15.0	7.3	135	60	60
1937/01/07	97.690	35.400	15.0	7.8	110	70	15