

# Supporting Information for “Rupture Termination in Laboratory-Generated Earthquakes”

Chun-Yu Ke<sup>1</sup>, Gregory C. McLaskey<sup>1</sup>, and David S. Kammer<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>School of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, USA

## Contents of this file

1. Text S1
2. Figures S1 to S2
3. Tables S1

## Introduction

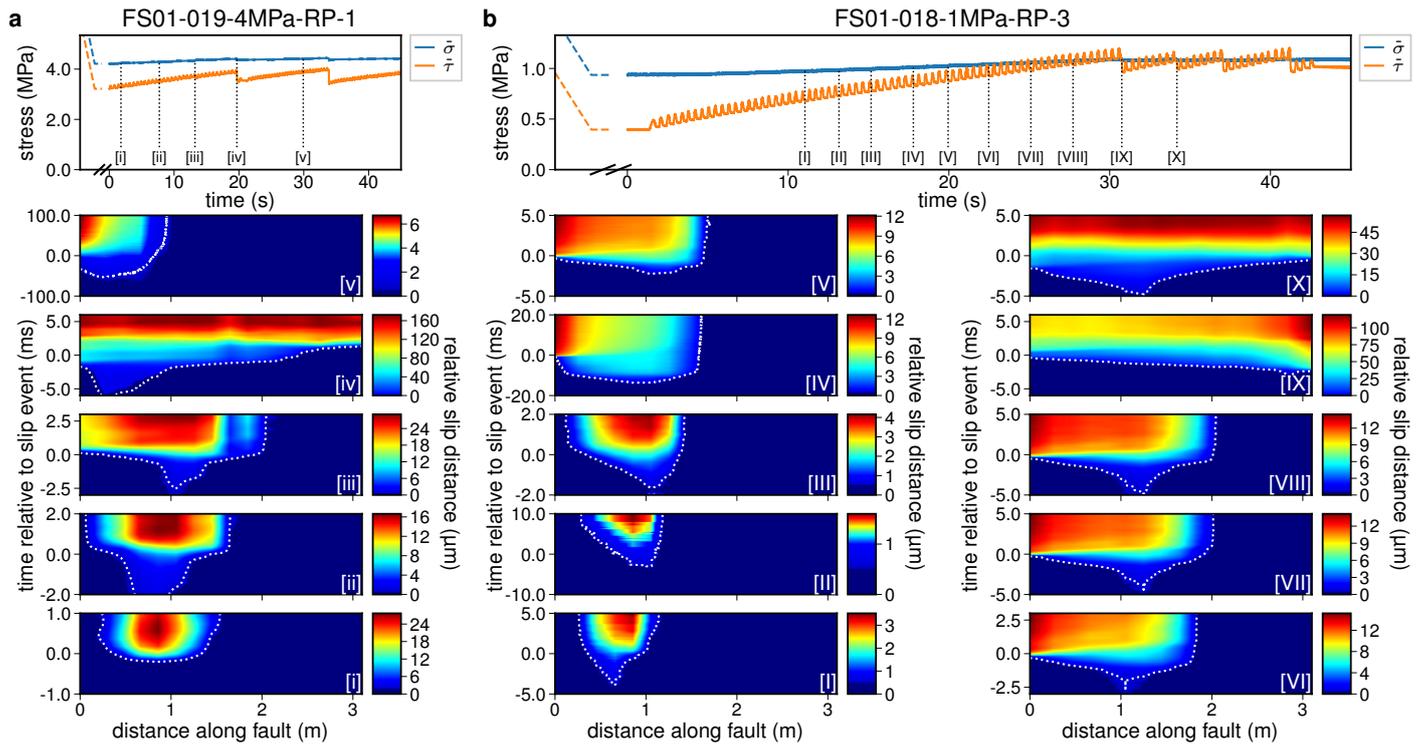
The data used are continuous fault slip and strain data collected from a set of laboratory biaxially loaded direct shear experiments with a pair of 3 m long granite samples. The continuous data was then separated in time with one-second window centering the timings of dynamic slip events. Spatial representations of slip data was linearly interpolated across the length of the 3 m fault using 16 evenly spaced measurements; strain and stress was interpolated with cubic Hermite spline (pchip) from 8 locations to obtain smooth continuous functions of space. Imperfections in experiments are listed in Table S1.

### Text S1. Solving rupture termination for bilateral confined slip events

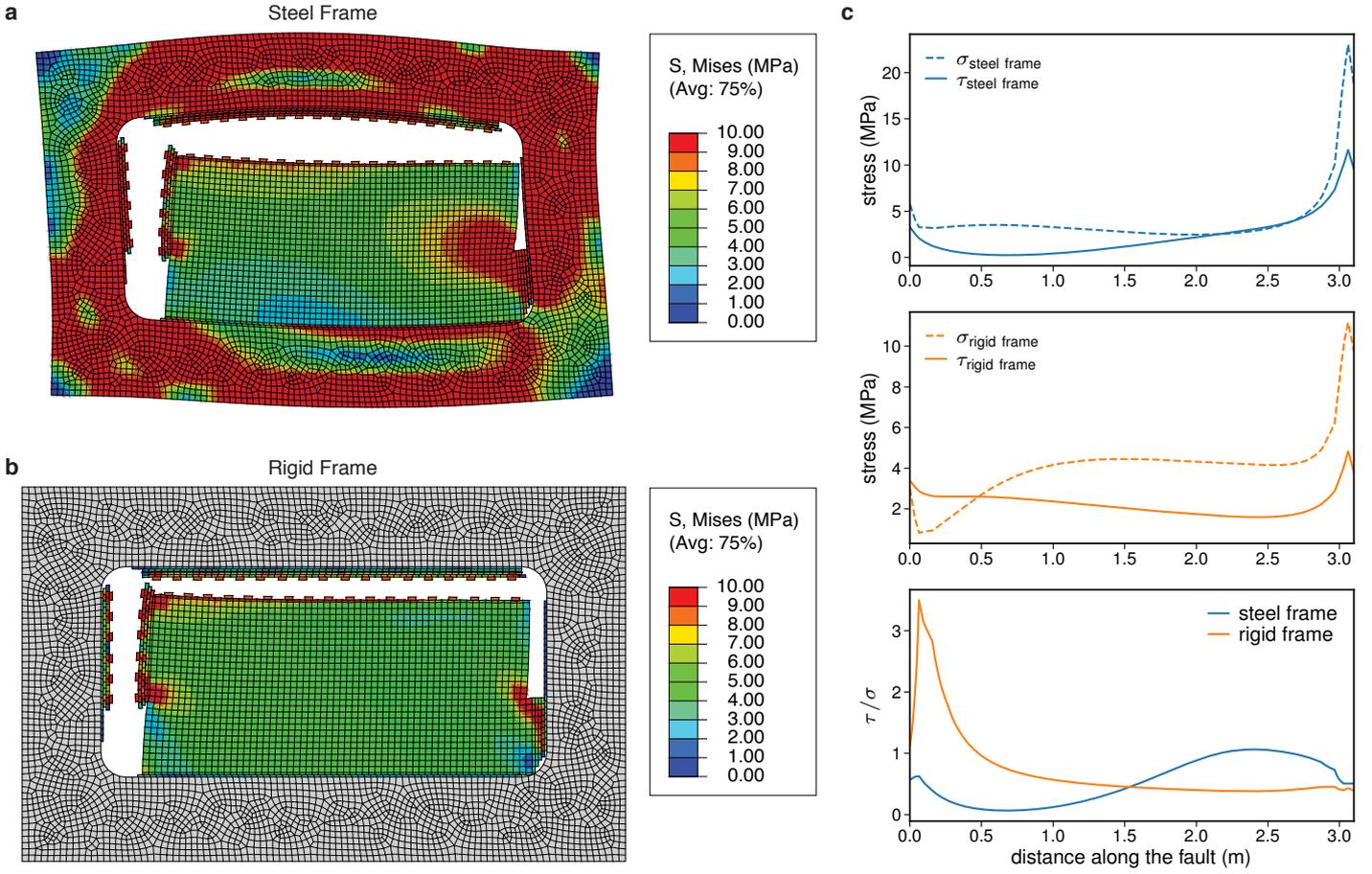
For bilateral confined slip events, we chose the maximum of  $\tau_0(x)/\sigma_0(x)$  as an initial prescribed location of  $x_c$ , and gradually increased  $a$  to compute values of  $K_{II}^s(x)$  at  $x = x_c \pm a$ . The position of  $G_{II}^s(x) = I(x)$  is different for both crack tips due to the slightly non-symmetric stress state. Therefore, we first find the shorter crack half-length  $a$ , fix it, and then extend the crack unilaterally in the opposite direction to find the second arrest position, while  $x_c$  is updated accordingly. This approach yields  $G_{II}^s$  at the first fixed end slightly higher than  $I$  since the extension of  $a$  on the other end also increases the value of  $G_{II}^s$  on the first fixed end. The estimation was refined by taking the center of the computed ruptured region as the updated  $x_c$  and restarting the computation recursively. The ruptured region converged within a few iterations with this operation.

---

Corresponding author: Gregory C. McLaskey, gcm8@cornell.edu



**Figure S1.** Sequences of laboratory earthquakes that occur after  $\bar{\sigma}$  was decreased (a) from 7 MPa to 4 MPa and (b) from 4 MPa to 1 MPa. These events nucleate near  $x \approx 1$  m and propagate bilaterally. The oscillation visible in  $\bar{\tau}$  is due to the hydraulic pump.



**Figure S2. Finite element analysis with (a) elastic steel frame and (b) rigid frame.**

The simulated hydraulic loading was set to pressure levels measured before the first slip event of a sequence conducted at  $\bar{\sigma} = 4\text{MPa}$ , similar to the sequence shown in Figure 2b. The deformation is amplified by a factor of 200. **c**, Stress distribution along the fault. The stress ratio ( $\tau/\sigma$ ) of this apparatus (steel frame) is maximum at  $x \approx 2\text{m}$ , which coincides with the point of nucleation for bilateral confined ruptures. Whereas the stress ratio peaks at  $x \approx 0$  for a set-up with a rigid frame, which explains why experiments with compliant samples (Bayart et al., 2016; Maegawa et al., 2010; Rubinstein et al., 2007) always nucleate at the forcing end.

Table S1. Listing of Slip Events

Experiment FS01-	Event #	Time (sec)	$\bar{\sigma}$ (MPa)	$\bar{\tau}$ (MPa)	$x_l$ (m)	$x_r$ (m)	max. slip ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Propagation	Confinement
013-4MPa-P-1	1	248.39	4.09	2.77	1.33	3.06	17.28	bilateral	full
	2	283.41	4.12	3.02	1.04	—	31.36	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	3	338.41	4.18	3.41	—	—	123.04	—	none
	4	387.38	4.20	3.58	—	—	267.04	—	none
	5	443.22	4.19	3.62	—	—	296.00	—	none
	6	487.58	4.16	3.53	—	—	214.24	—	none
	7	535.36	4.16	3.52	—	—	229.28	—	none
	8	588.18	4.16	3.53	—	—	241.11	—	none
	9	635.00	4.16	3.54	—	—	229.44	—	none
	10	686.13	4.16	3.52	—	—	231.68	—	none
015-4MPa-1*	1	36.57	4.12	2.59	1.42	2.88	13.44	bilateral	full
	2 <sup>‡</sup>	61.25	4.16	2.85	1.23	3.05	19.04	bilateral	full
	3	95.74	4.21	3.16	0.94	—	46.88	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	4	132.30	4.28	3.54	—	—	140.00	—	none
	5	161.41	4.28	3.70	—	—	234.72	—	none
	6	187.76	4.27	3.62	—	—	172.32	—	none
	7	212.18	4.26	3.64	—	—	188.64	—	none
	8	251.37	4.28	3.68	—	—	220.81	—	none
	9	401.93	4.27	3.72	—	—	255.68	—	none
015-7MPa-P-1	1	154.34	7.13	5.28	—	—	85.28	—	none
	2	207.43	7.17	5.74	—	—	376.48	—	none
	3	242.03	7.07	5.45	—	1.20	34.40	unilateral	partial
	4	265.65	7.12	5.66	—	—	367.04	—	none
	5	303.40	7.06	5.41	—	1.25	28.00	unilateral	partial
	6	323.60	7.09	5.68	—	—	367.21	—	none
	7	366.19	7.06	5.48	—	1.39	38.55	unilateral	partial
	8	387.20	7.10	5.70	—	—	413.91	—	none
	9	432.61	7.04	5.39	—	1.47	36.63	unilateral	partial
	10	590.45	7.10	5.72	—	—	451.03	—	none
017-4MPa-P-1	1	177.97	4.22	3.30	1.20	2.72	14.40	bilateral	full
	2	237.57	4.30	3.66	—	—	161.44	—	none
	3	285.96	4.31	3.74	—	—	238.24	—	none
	4	334.09	4.32	3.74	—	—	228.80	—	none
	5	374.01	4.31	3.72	—	—	201.92	—	none
	6	578.07	4.34	3.81	—	—	273.45	—	none
017-4MPa-RP-1 <sup>§</sup>	1	283.39	4.52	3.63	0.05	1.48	12.16	bilateral	full <sup>¶</sup>
	2	324.91	4.58	3.87	—	2.11	56.80	unilateral	partial
	3	378.11	4.68	4.15	—	—	342.24	—	none
	4	450.46	4.63	3.92	—	1.48	32.00	unilateral	partial
	5	505.63	4.71	4.20	—	—	417.60	—	none
017-7MPa-P-1	1	59.33	7.11	5.34	0.93	—	69.93	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	2	59.93	7.08	5.23	—	0.66	29.28	unilateral	partial
	3	95.62	7.11	5.54	—	0.90	30.72	unilateral	partial
	4	126.06	7.16	5.81	—	—	403.20	—	none
	5	206.77	7.11	5.76	—	—	404.97	—	none
	6	259.52	7.06	5.52	—	1.30	36.80	unilateral	partial
	7	299.18	7.12	5.86	—	—	450.56	—	none
018-1MPa-RP-3 <sup>§</sup>	1	14.04	0.98	0.69	0.01	1.18	5.28	bilateral	full
	2	16.16	0.98	0.73	0.07	1.50	3.52	bilateral	full
	3	18.16	0.99	0.84	0.05	1.47	5.76	bilateral	full
	4	20.79	1.02	0.86	—	1.66	12.48	unilateral	partial
	5	22.95	1.02	0.89	—	1.67	12.80	unilateral	partial
	6	25.48	1.04	0.95	—	1.88	16.16	unilateral	partial
	7	28.10	1.06	0.99	—	2.00	14.88	unilateral	partial
	8	30.72	1.07	1.05	—	2.08	15.04	unilateral	partial
	9	33.75	1.10	1.09	—	—	117.44	—	none
	10	37.18	1.08	1.07	—	—	58.40	—	none
	11	40.05	1.09	1.09	—	—	77.12	—	none
	12	44.23	1.09	1.18	—	—	97.44	—	none
018-4MPa-P-2	1	42.40	4.14	2.99	1.35	3.07	15.52	bilateral	full
	2	53.58	4.19	3.27	0.95	—	39.36	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	3	69.70	4.24	3.63	—	—	198.56	—	none
	4	91.19	4.24	3.70	—	—	189.28	—	none

Continued on Next Page

Table S1. Listing of Slip Events – Continued from Previous Page

Experiment FS01-	Event #	Time (sec)	$\bar{\sigma}$ (MPa)	$\bar{\tau}$ (MPa)	$x_l$ (m)	$x_r$ (m)	max. slip ( $\mu\text{m}$ )	Propagation	Confinement
018-4MPa-P-3	1	102.44	4.16	3.13	1.26	—	16.96	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	2	127.47	4.22	3.43	0.82	—	58.08	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	3	146.76	4.24	3.65	—	—	159.68	—	none
	4	170.41	4.24	3.64	—	—	182.88	—	none
018-7MPa-P-1	1	22.14	6.92	4.01	1.85	2.65	4.00	bilateral	full
	2	37.93	6.99	4.45	1.42	2.88	16.80	bilateral	full
	3	59.91	7.09	4.97	1.22	—	47.52	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	4	88.52	7.19	5.71	—	—	208.96	—	none
	5	107.68	7.16	5.80	—	—	314.72	—	none
	6	126.74	7.12	5.68	—	—	167.36	—	none
	7	140.19	7.12	5.67	—	—	207.68	—	none
	8	154.93	7.11	5.63	—	—	187.20	—	none
	9	168.64	7.11	5.67	—	—	228.81	—	none
	10	181.98	7.12	5.66	—	—	198.41	—	none
019-4MPa-P-1	1	18.48	4.11	2.47	1.84	2.65	2.72	bilateral	full
	2	28.32	4.17	2.71	1.65	2.73	8.64	bilateral	full
	3	39.88	4.20	2.98	1.25	2.89	16.80	bilateral	full
	4	52.18	4.26	3.38	0.50	—	50.88	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	5	69.65	4.33	3.75	—	—	259.04	—	none
	6	84.60	4.28	3.67	—	—	174.40	—	none
	7	96.38	4.29	3.63	—	—	184.64	—	none
019-4MPa-RP-1	1	26.80	4.23	3.27	0.11	1.66	22.88	bilateral	full <sup>¶</sup>
	2	32.73	4.28	3.51	0.03	1.68	19.68	bilateral	full
	3	38.22	4.34	3.77	—	2.05	35.04	unilateral	partial
	4	44.68	4.41	3.93	—	—	172.00	—	none
	5	54.92	4.41	3.87	—	1.07	7.04	unilateral	partial
	6	58.87	4.44	3.97	—	—	268.48	—	none
	7	74.49	4.45	3.95	—	—	236.80	—	none
019-7MPa-P-1	1	20.32	7.03	4.16	1.76	2.65	7.36	bilateral	full
	2	33.83	7.12	4.65	1.62	2.88	21.92	bilateral	full
	3	53.64	7.22	5.29	1.21	—	68.64	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	4	60.67	7.22	5.38	—	0.46	12.48	unilateral	partial
	5	71.21	7.30	5.70	—	0.49	11.52	unilateral	partial
	6	76.29	7.31	5.91	—	1.11	30.88	unilateral	partial
	7	83.59	7.38	6.12	—	—	425.60	—	none
	8	105.98	7.28	5.80	—	—	38.72	—	none
	9	117.09	7.34	6.15	—	—	522.40	—	none
019-8MPa-1 <sup>†</sup>	1	50.69	8.03	6.07	—	0.72	39.68	unilateral	partial
	2	70.78	8.08	6.41	—	1.55	48.96	unilateral	partial
	3	76.34	8.12	6.45	—	—	453.13	—	none
	4 <sup>‡</sup>	109.68	8.00	6.25	—	1.74	48.79	unilateral	partial
	5	127.73	8.06	6.45	—	—	521.77	—	none
	6	154.75	7.95	6.05	—	0.90	32.79	unilateral	partial
020-4MPa-P-1	1	71.35	4.07	2.79	1.43	2.87	14.72	bilateral	full
	2	85.56	4.11	3.01	1.20	3.06	19.52	bilateral	full
	3	97.45	4.16	3.30	0.81	—	57.12	bilateral	partial <sup>#</sup>
	4	114.51	4.23	3.63	—	—	205.44	—	none
	5	126.66	4.21	3.64	—	—	176.16	—	none
	6	138.55	4.22	3.74	—	—	200.01	—	none
020-7MPa-RP-1	1	67.99	7.56	6.19	—	2.06	65.12	unilateral	partial
	2	83.70	7.68	6.57	—	—	376.48	—	none
	3	103.41	7.67	6.32	—	—	191.20	—	none
	4	126.65	7.72	6.51	—	—	329.60	—	none
	5	155.89	7.74	6.52	—	—	374.08	—	none

\* Shown in Figure 2a.

† Shown in Figure 2b.

‡ Shown in Figure 3.

§ Shown in Figure S1.

¶ Discarded because the stress change was below the amplitude of error.

¶ Discarded because  $x_l$  is too close to  $x = 0$ , where strain was not measured.

# Discarded because the partially confined bilateral rupture contradicts the assumption in theory.

## References

- Bayart, E., Svetlizky, I., & Fineberg, J. (2016). Fracture mechanics determine the lengths of interface ruptures that mediate frictional motion. *Nature Physics*, *12*(2), 166–170. doi: 10.1038/nphys3539
- Maegawa, S., Suzuki, A., & Nakano, K. (2010). Precursors of global slip in a longitudinal line contact under non-uniform normal loading. *Tribology Letters*, *38*(3), 313–323. doi: 10.1007/s11249-010-9611-7
- Rubinstein, S. M., Cohen, G., & Fineberg, J. (2007). Dynamics of precursors to frictional sliding. *Physical Review Letters*, *98*(22), 1–4. doi: 10.1103/PhysRevLett.98.226103