

# Correlation between fault fabric strength and creep suggests rock type as a controlling parameter

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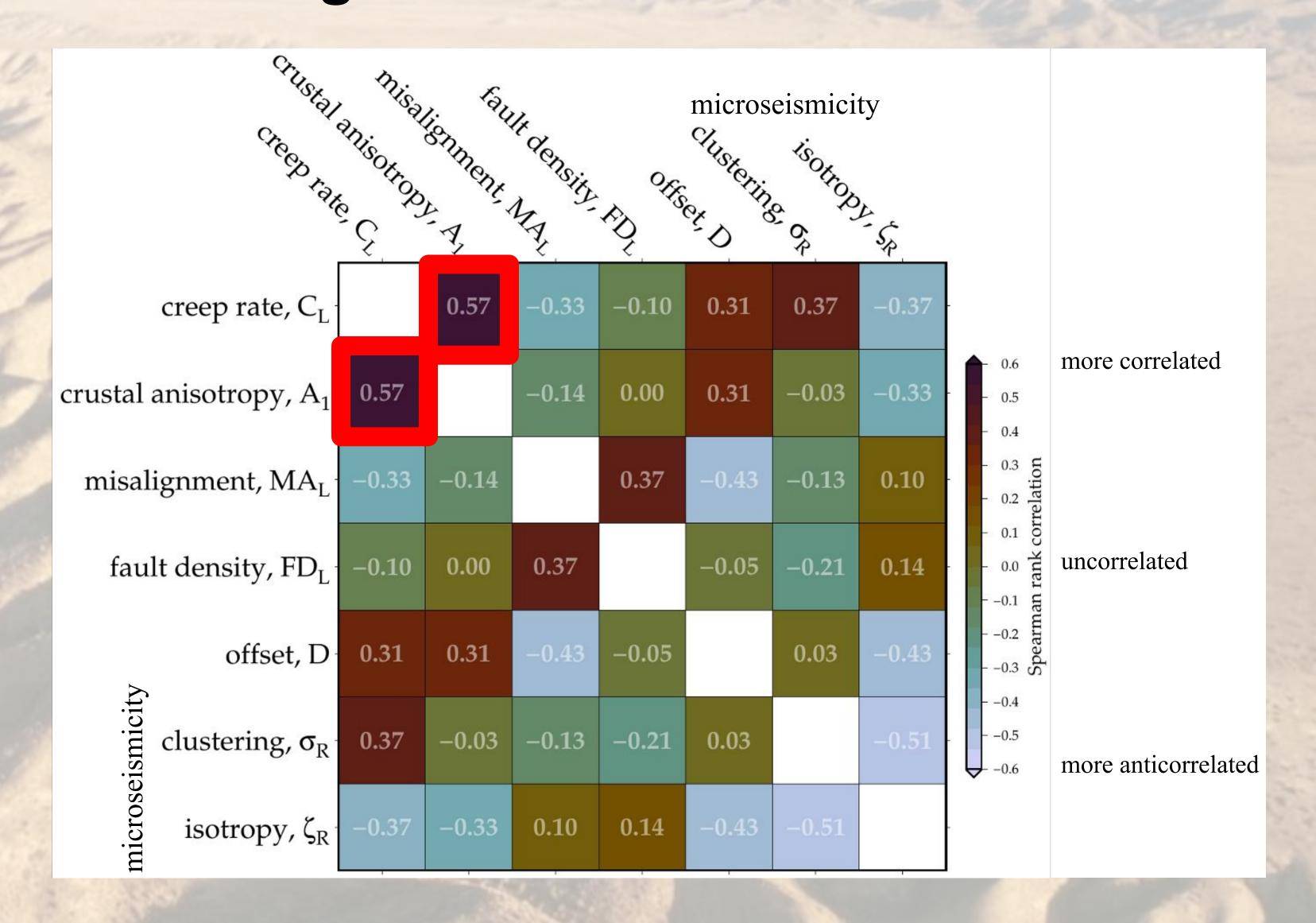






# Main finding:

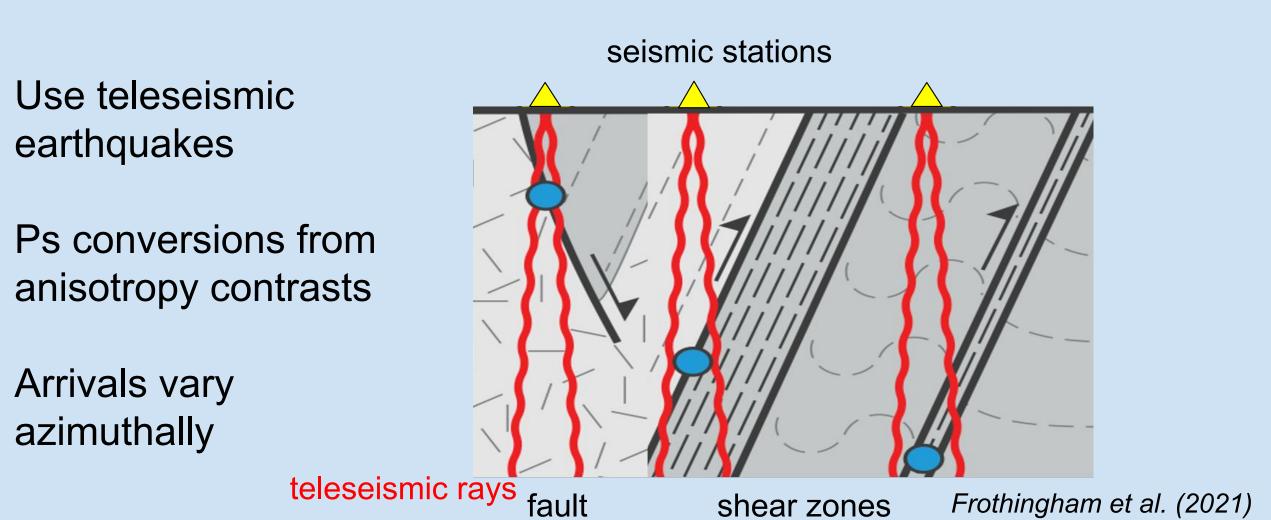
The highest correlation between fault parameters is for creep versus fault rock fabric strength

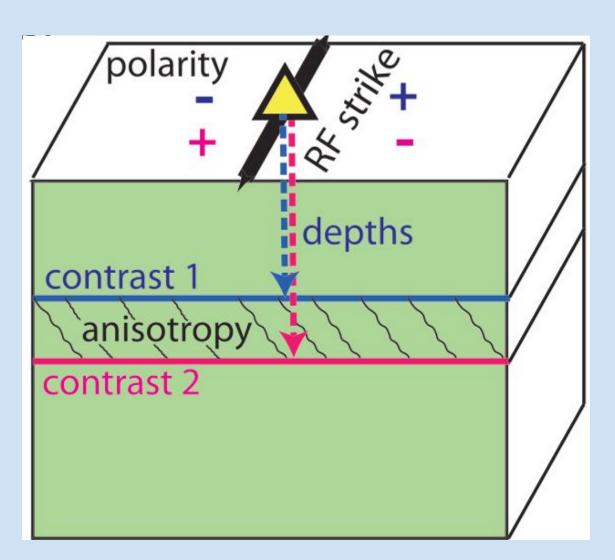


We interpret this as evidence that both short-term behavior (creep or locking) as well as long-term fault deformation are controlled by lithology

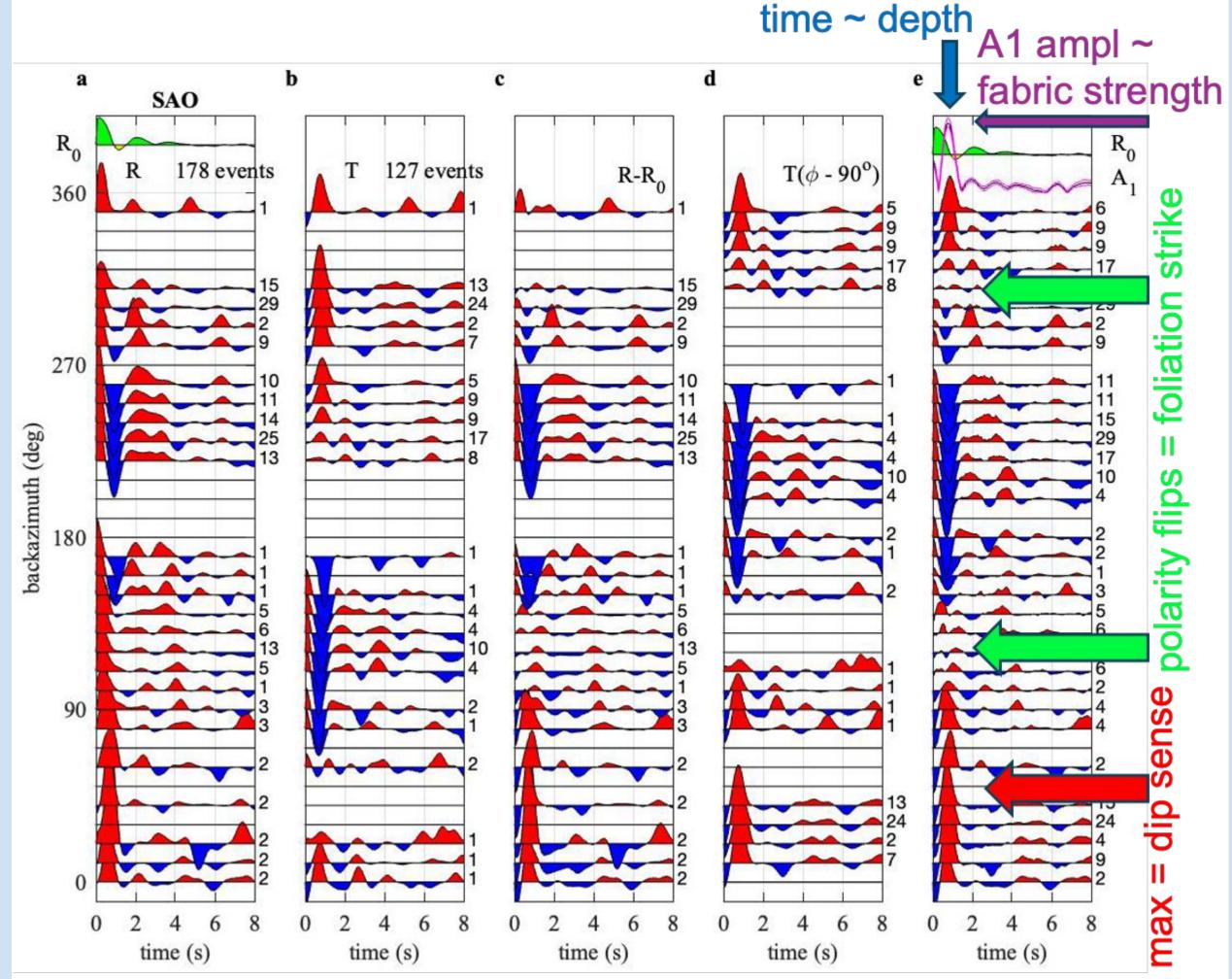
Data: Creep rate - Lee et al. 2024's smoothing of Johnson et al. 2022's compilation; crustal anisotropy A1 - this study; fault misalignment - Lee et al. 2024; fault density - this study; fault offset - compilation, this study; microseismicity clustering and isotropy - Ross et al., 2022

## Details: Method





Cartoon showing relationship between positive amplitude maximum (+) and foliation dip



Station SAO on central San Andreas fault near Calaveras junction; contrast at 6 km depth

Schulte-Pelkum et al. (2020)







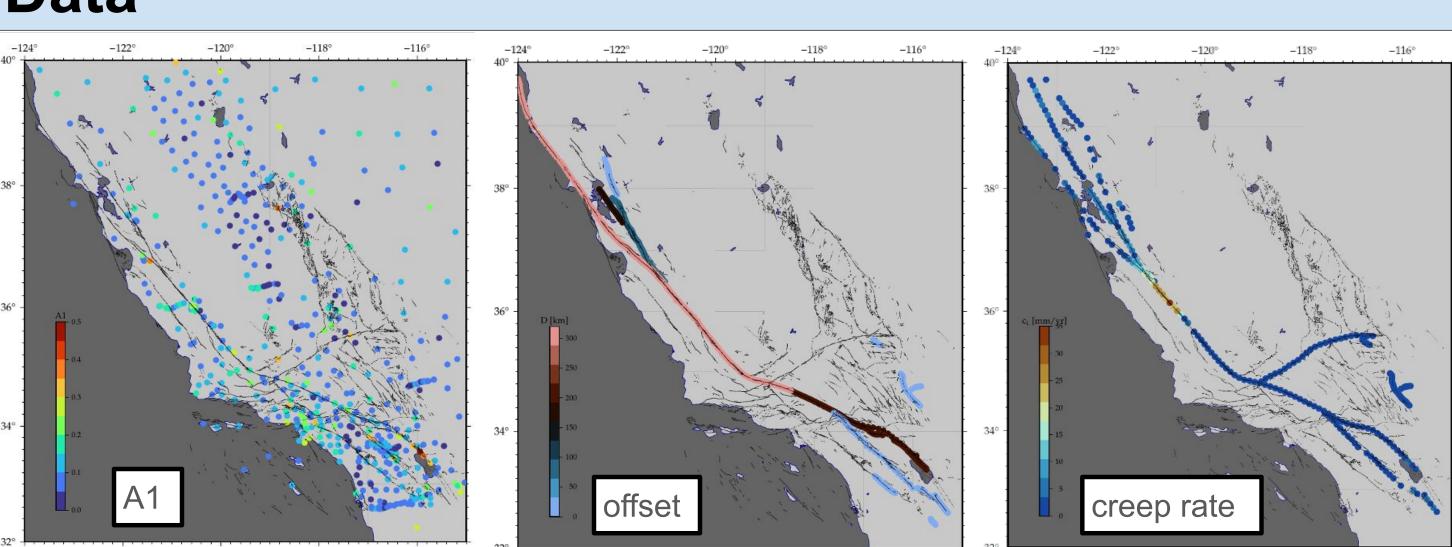


Acknowledgments: Supported by SCEC grants 25205, 24141, and 19096; USGS EHP grant G24AP00456; and NSF grants EAR 2049743 and 1927246.

# Study area San Andreas transform system: strain rate distribution from geodesy (based on Kreemer & Young 2022) Target km-scale fault fabric Minor faults in the 02 Wall rock Only 100 mm Note changes in scale Cocco et al. (2023)

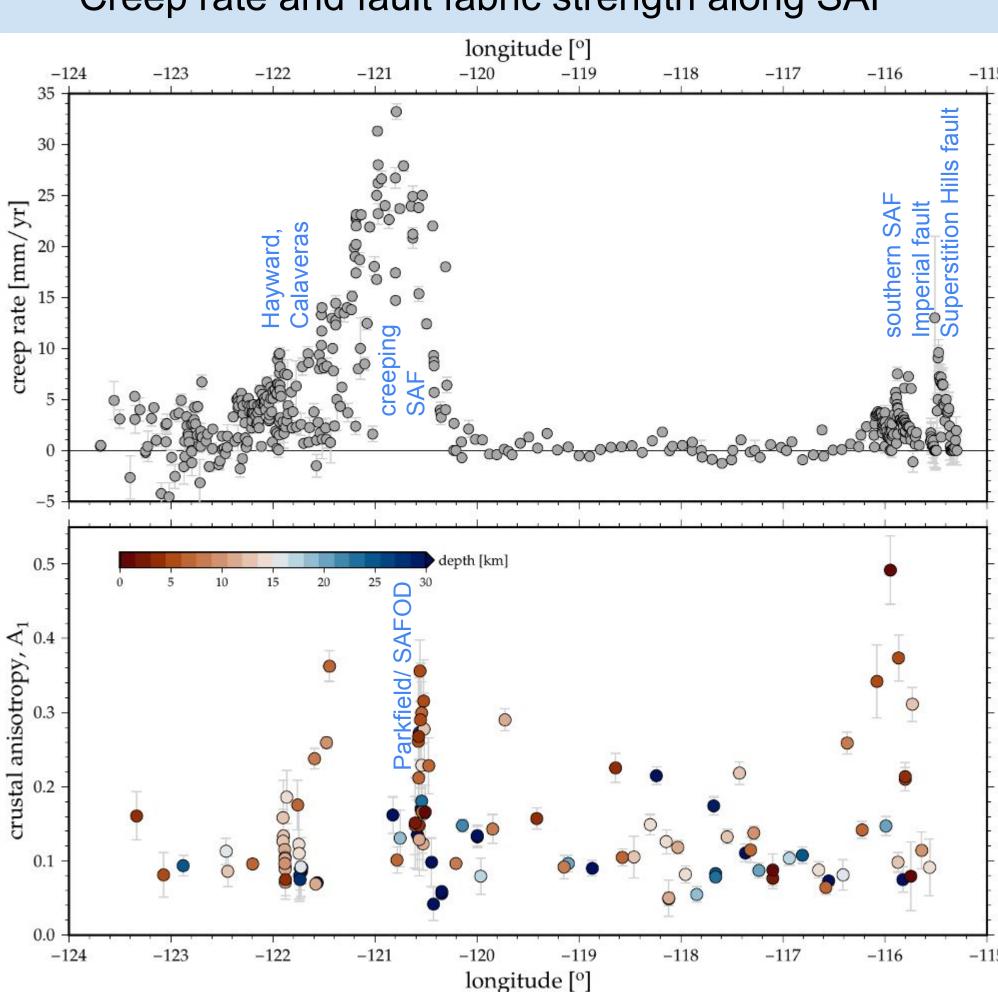
## Data

seismic imaging



Data available for correlations; points within 10 km of fault traces are used. Anisotropy and creep rate are more variable along fault than cumulative offset.

## Creep rate and fault fabric strength along SAF



Main finding figure shows that similar correlations exist throughout study area

Additionally: A1 has depth resolution, unlike surface creep - example San Jacinto fault zone: No surface creep, but deep creep inferred from other observations; also large A1

Potential for depth resolution of fault behavior?

### References

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Ross, Ben-Zion, Zaliapin (2022), GJI 231, 10.1093/gji/ggac189
Schulte-Pelkum, Ross, Mueller, Ben-Zion (2020), JGR-Solid Earth 125, doi:10.1029/2020JB019525