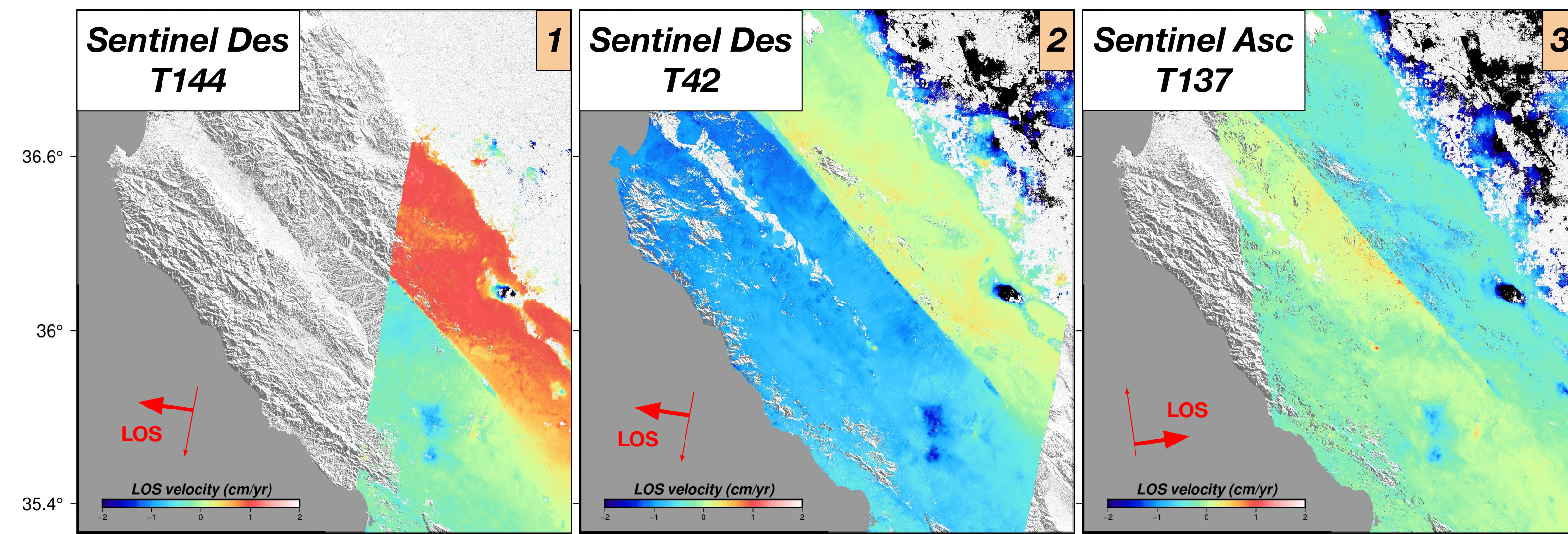


LOS velocities and 3D decomposition



$$\bar{m} = [G^T \Sigma^{-1} G]^{-1} G^T \Sigma^{-1} d$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \dots & \dots & 0 \\ \vdots & \sigma_2^2 & 0 & \vdots \\ \vdots & 0 & \sigma_3^2 & \vdots \\ 0 & \dots & \dots & \ddots \end{bmatrix}$$

$$G = \begin{bmatrix} \sin\theta_1 \cos\alpha_1 & \sin\theta_1 \sin\alpha_1 & \cos\theta_1 \\ \sin\theta_2 \cos\alpha_2 & \sin\theta_2 \sin\alpha_2 & \cos\theta_2 \\ \sin\theta_3 \cos\alpha_3 & \sin\theta_3 \sin\alpha_3 & \cos\theta_3 \\ \vdots & \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix}$$

σ^2 : LOS variance

θ : incidence angle
 α : heading angle

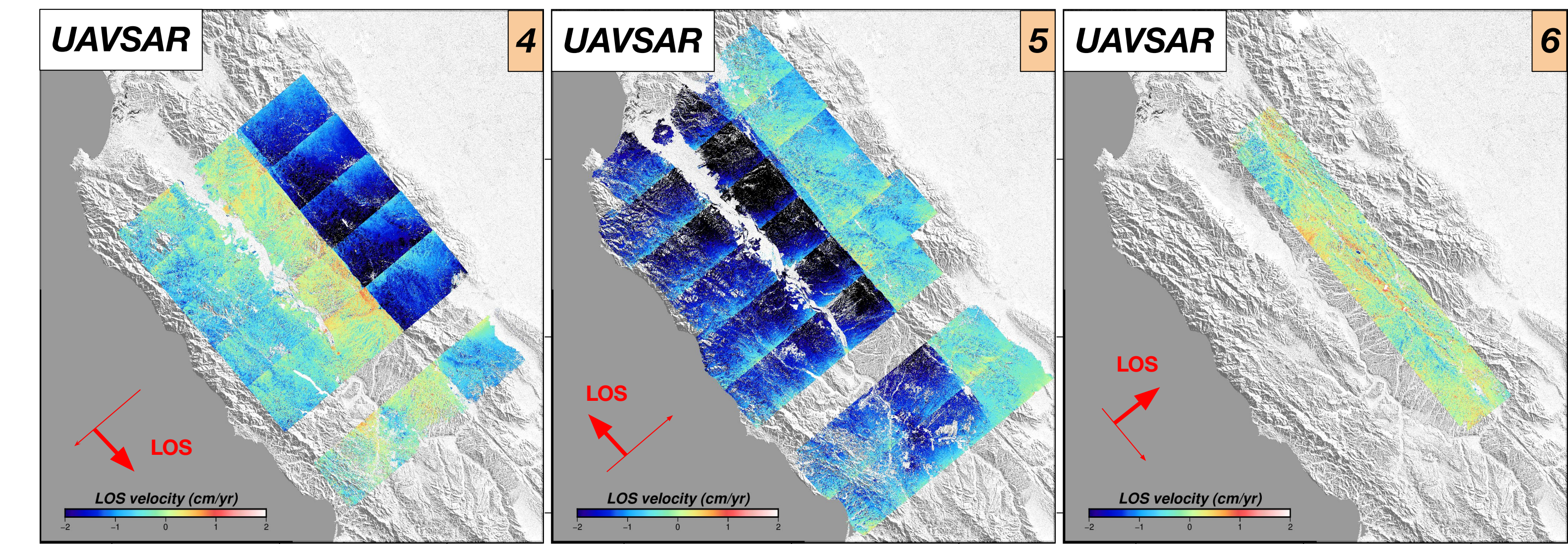


Figure 1 to 6. LOS velocity from Sentinel-1 and UAVSAR. Warm color: surface moving closer to sensor. Cool color: surface moving away from sensor.

3D velocities

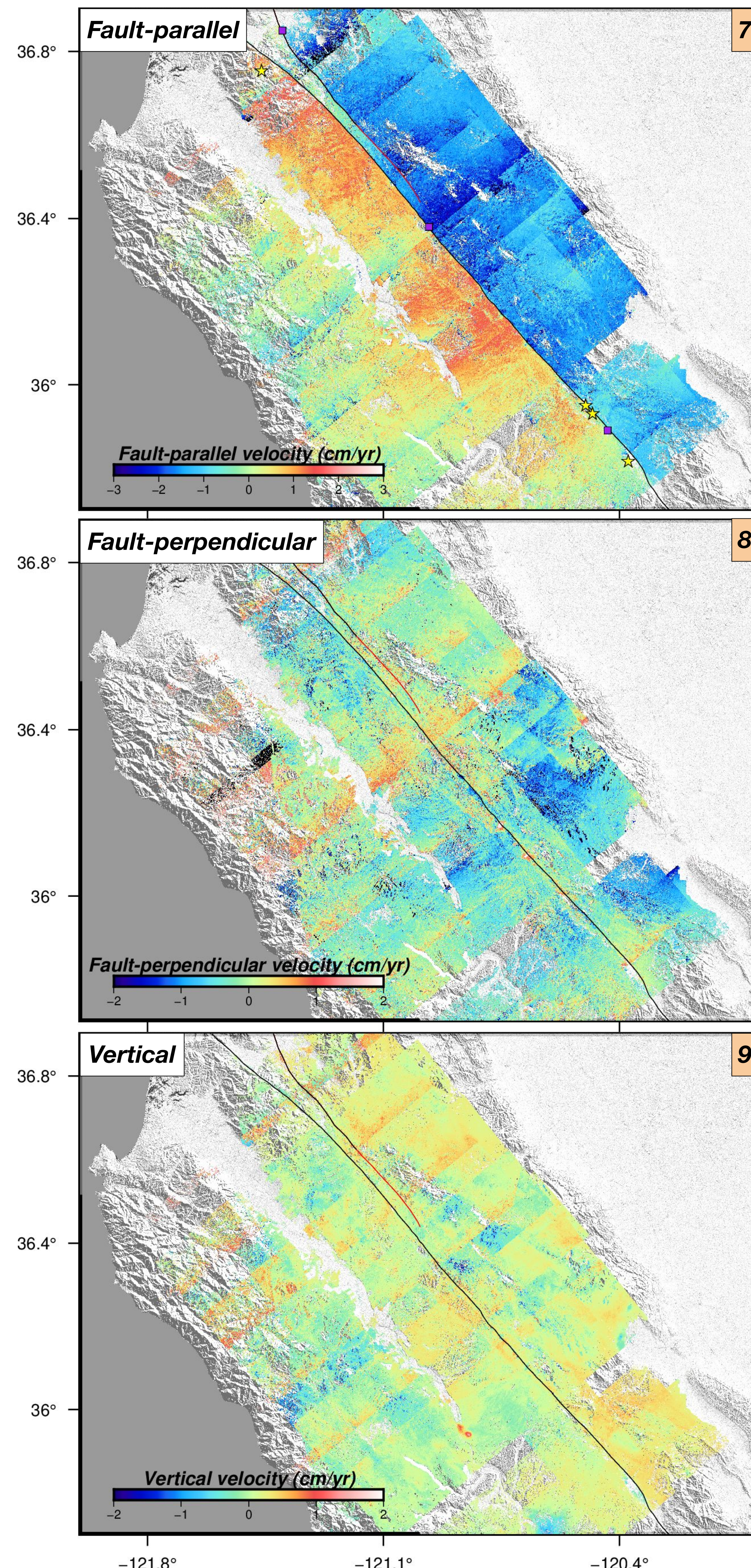


Figure 7 to 9. 3D velocities decomposed from above LOS velocities. Warm color: surface moving northwest, southwest and uplift, respectively.

Fault kinematics modeling

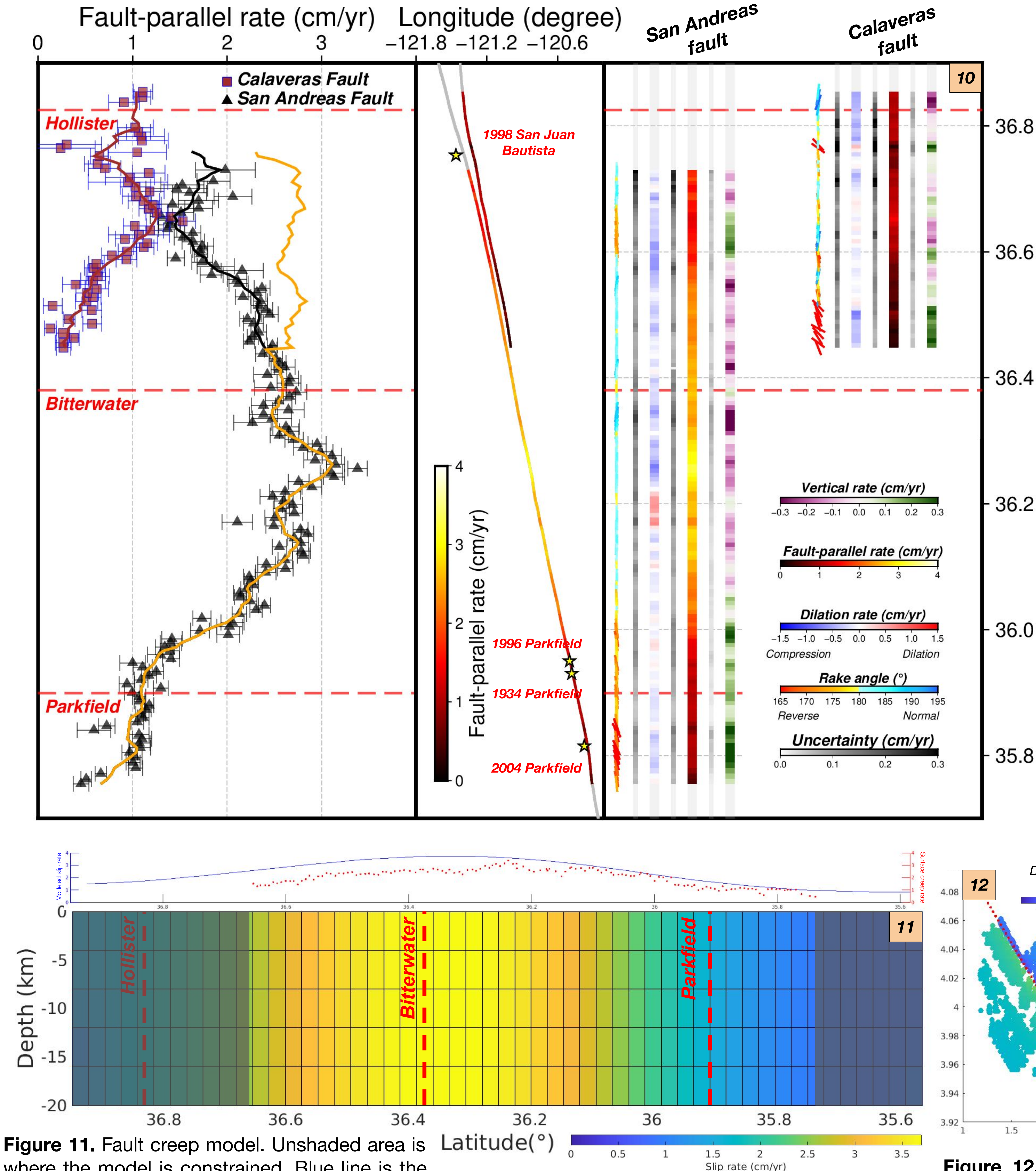


Figure 11. Fault creep model. Unshaded area is where the model is constrained. Blue line is the modeled slip rate. Red is the surface creep rate.

Remarks

- We observe secular **fault-perpendicular contraction** along both creeping faults
- We observe **creep partitioning** where both faults are parallel
- **Vertical offset rates** are non-negligible on both faults
- **Rake angles** change significantly along the **Parkfield** segment

Model setup

- Length: 208km
- Width: 20km
- Solver:
 - LSQ. with Laplacian smoothing
- Fitting: [Weights]
 1. Fault-parallel offset rate [1]
 2. Fault-perpendicular offset rate [0.25]
 3. Vertical offset rate [0.5]
 4. Fault-parallel velocity [1]

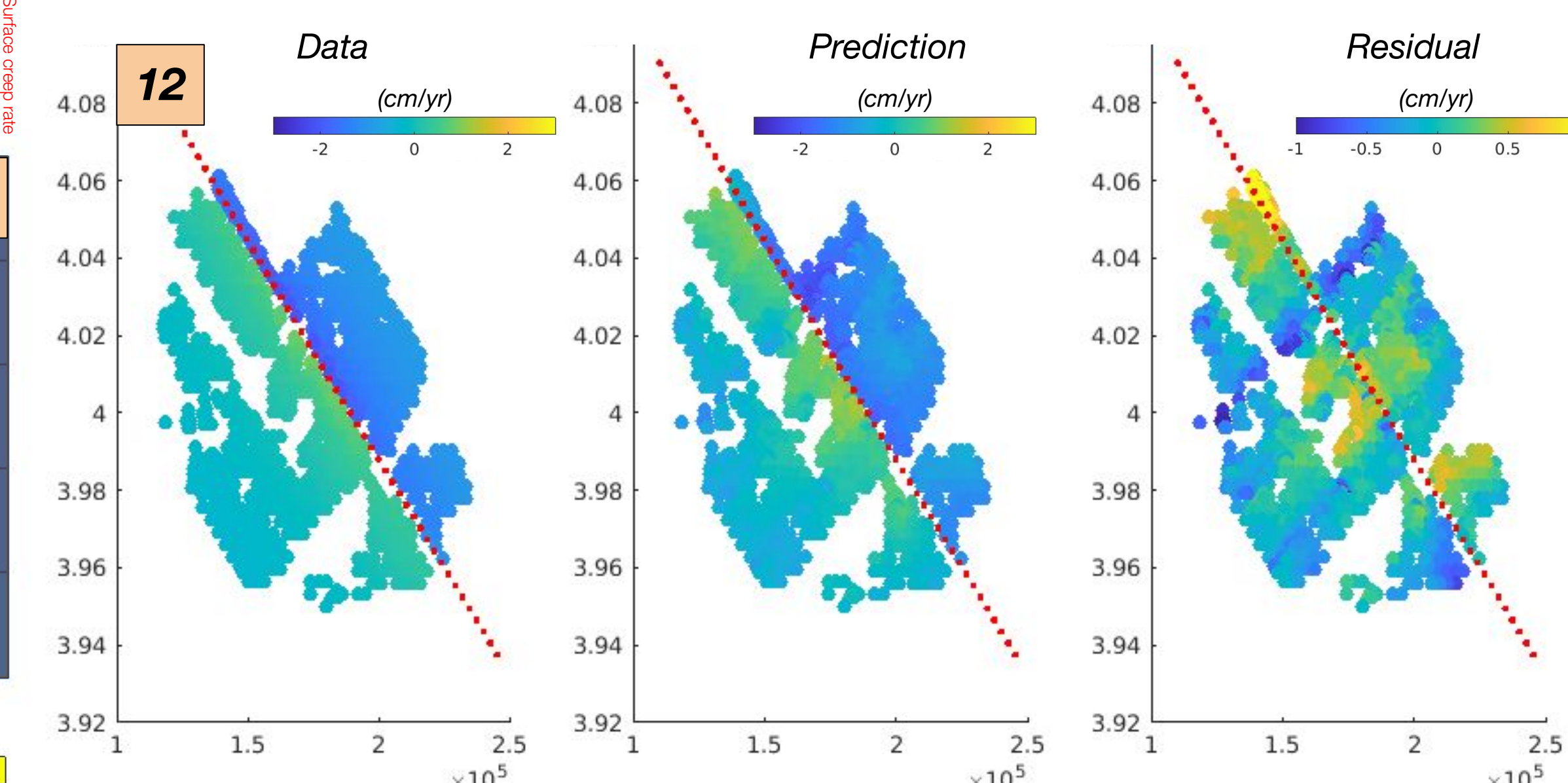


Figure 12. From left to right are: fault-parallel velocity data, model prediction, and residual, respectively.