

Supporting Information for "Moment-duration scaling of Low-Frequency Earthquakes in Guerrero, Mexico"

Gaspard Farge¹, Nikolaï M. Shapiro^{2,3}, William B. Frank^{4,5}

¹Université de Paris, Institut de Physique du Globe de Paris, CNRS, F-75005 Paris, France

²Schmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth, Russian Academy of Sciences, Moscow, Russia

³Institut de Sciences de la Terre, Université Grenoble Alpes, CNRS (UMR5275), Grenoble, France

⁴Department of Earth Sciences, University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA, USA

⁵Department of Earth, Atmospheric and Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA

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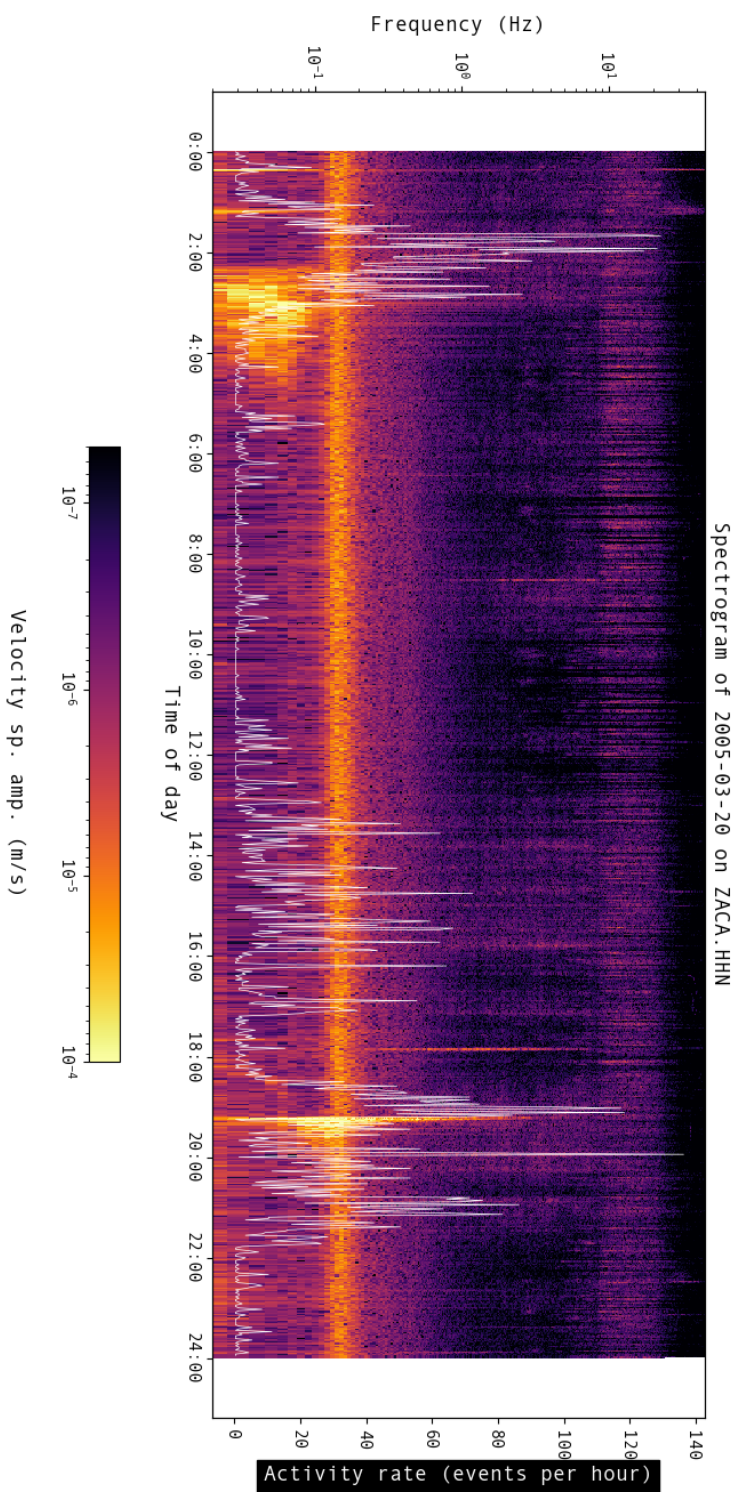


Figure S1.1. *Spectrogram and seismic activity* — The tremor signal can be observed in the 1–8 Hz frequency, as signal amplitude variations correlated to the hourly rate of event detection. It is clear that there is a nearly constant background noise below 0.8 Hz and above 8 Hz, with an amplitude on the same order as the tremor signal.

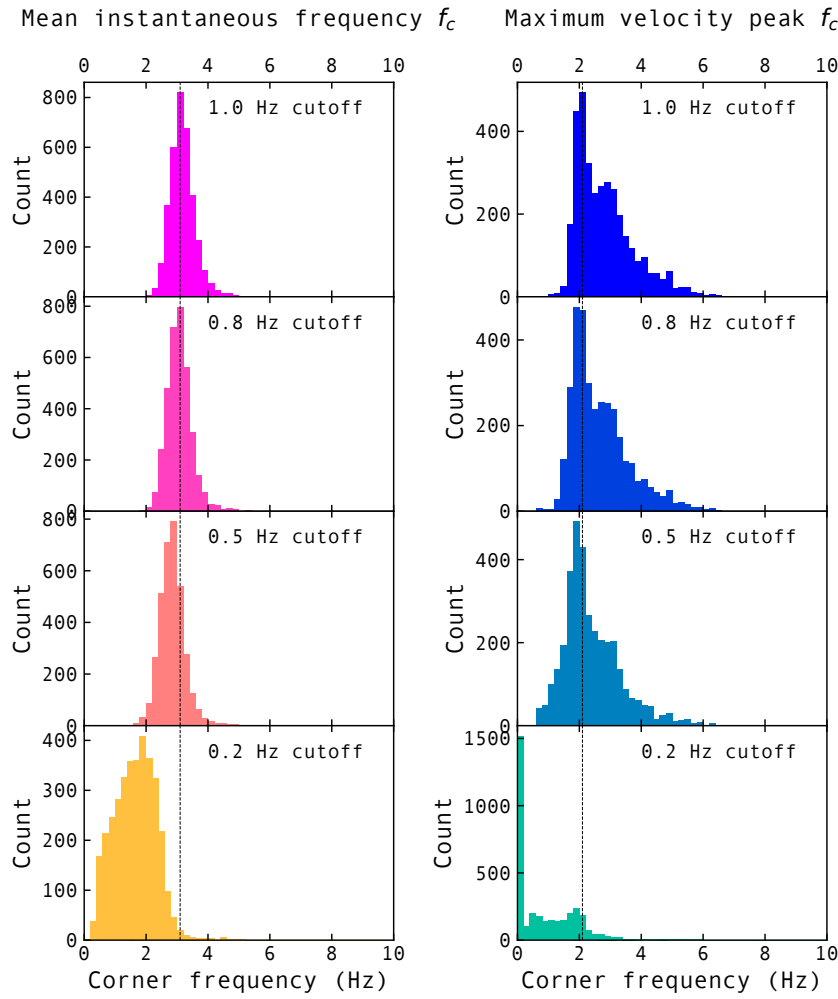


Figure S1.2. *Influence of filtering band on corner frequency* — Effects of varying the lower cutoff of the filter are presented for both methods of determination of the corner frequency. In the left column, for the mean instantaneous frequency method, In the right column, for the maximum of velocity spectrum method. The filter band used in the article is 1–8 Hz. For comparison, location of the peak of the current distribution is shown as the black dashed line. Decreasing the lower cutoff of the filter slightly brings the distribution of corner frequencies to lower values, down to 0.5 Hz. Below 0.5, as seen for 0.2 Hz, micro-seismic noise is picked up as characteristic frequency of the signal and pulls the whole distribution to low values.