

Supplementary information for “Gravity-driven postseismic deformation following the Mw 6.3 2009 L’Aquila (Italy) earthquake”

Matteo Albano^{1,*}, Salvatore Barba¹, Michele Saroli², Marco Moro¹, Fabio Malvarosa³, Mario Costantini³, Christian Bignami¹, and Salvatore Stramondo¹

¹National Institute of Geophysics and Volcanology, National Earthquake Center, Rome, 00143, Italy

²University of Cassino and Southern Lazio, Department of Civil and Mechanical Engineering, Cassino, 03043, Italy

³e-GEOS, an Italian Space Agency (ASI) and Telespazio Company, Rome, 00156, Italy

*matteo.albano@ingv.it

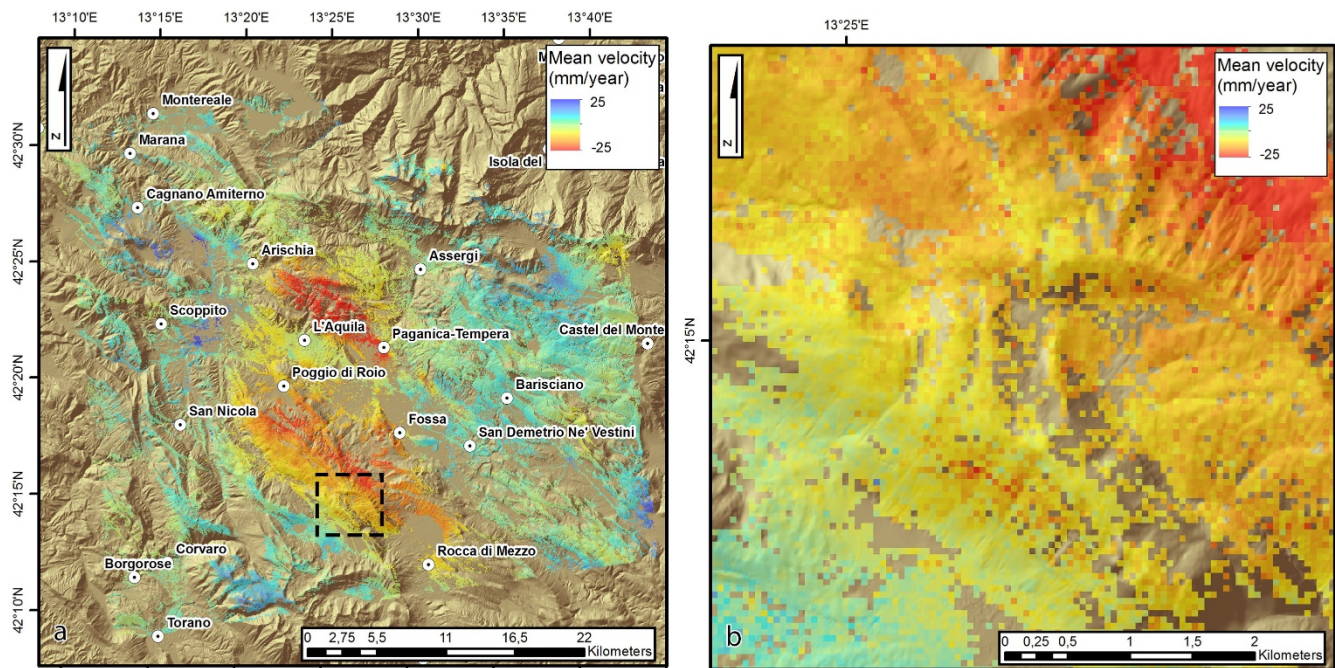


Figure S1. PSP mean velocity measurements obtained from the COSMO-SkyMed Stripmap SAR data (35 ascending acquisitions, April 2009 - August 2010) in the mountainous area of L’Aquila, Italy. The left image shows the entire processed area, corresponding to the COSMO-SkyMed frame extent, and the right image highlights the very dense PSP measurements obtained over grassland and bare soil (black square in Fig. S1a), despite the absence of strong scatterers (PSP measurements are not located in cultivated fields or forests because their backscattering properties change with time). Figures were created with ArcGIS.

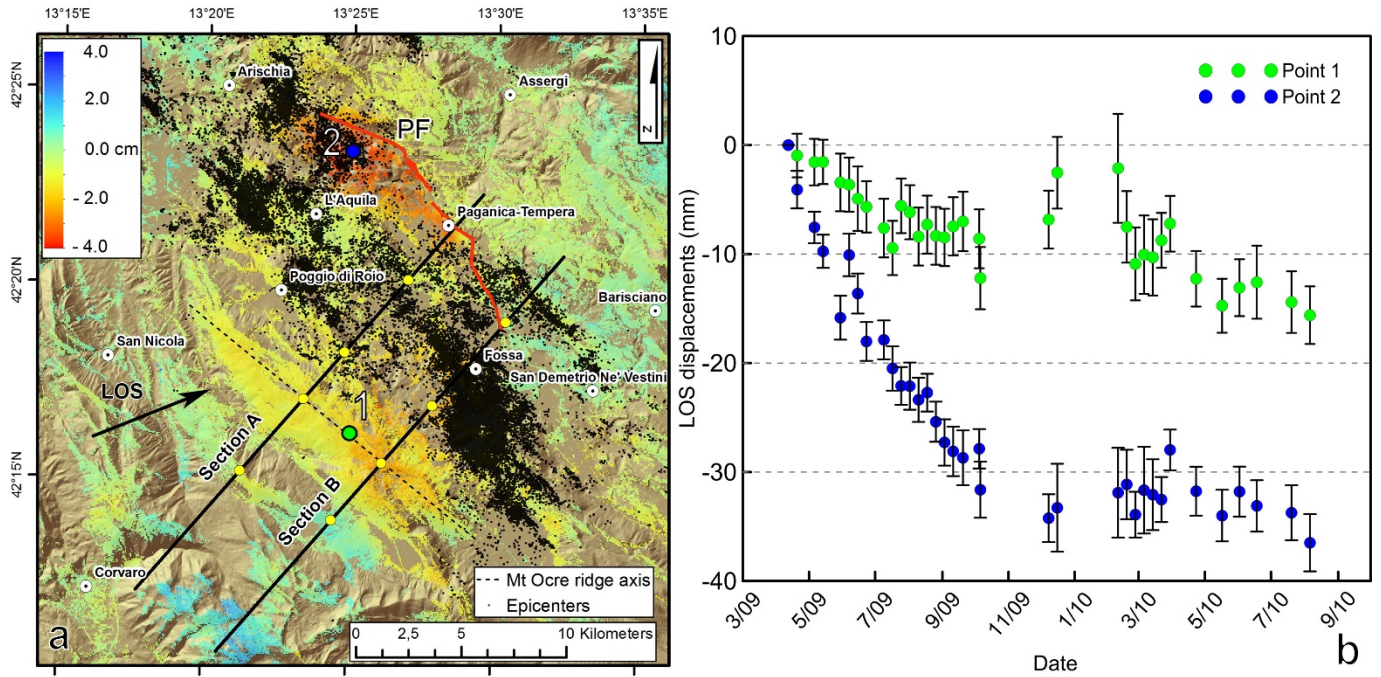


Figure S2. (a) Line-of-sight postseismic displacement map from the InSAR CSK dataset for the time interval between April 12, 2009 and August 6, 2010, together with the position of the aftershocks. (b) LOS displacement time series for points 1 and 2 in Fig. S2a. The yellow circles refer to Fig. 3a. The error bars refer to the standard deviation among the persistent scatterers contained within a circular area with a 500-m radius. Figures were created with ArcGIS and Golden Software Grapher.

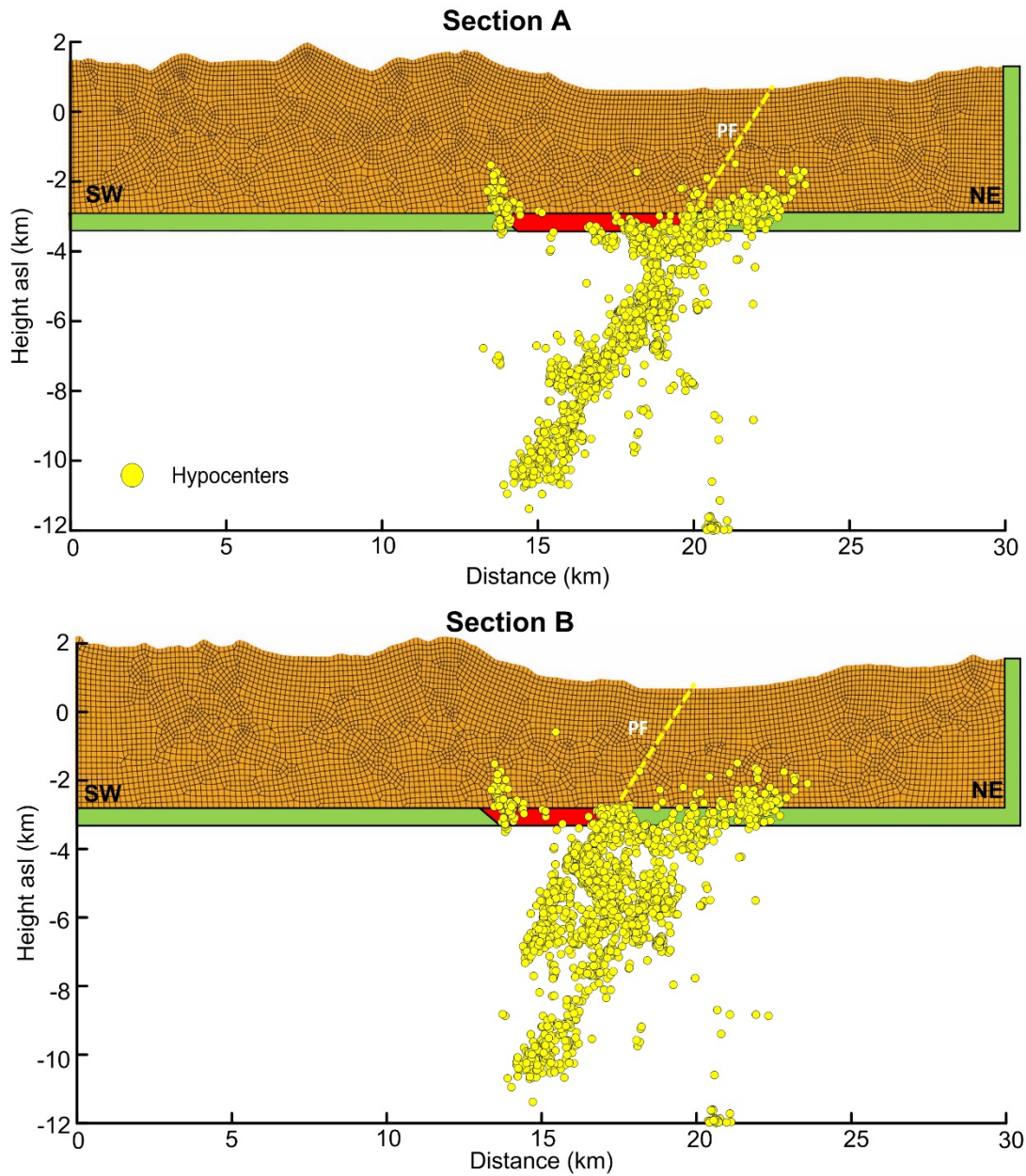


Figure S3. Finite element models for sections A and B in Fig. S2a. The yellow dots indicate the aftershock hypocentres along the two modelled sections. Figure was created with Adobe Photoshop and Golden Software Grapher.