

Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering during the 2023 earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye

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Two major earthquakes (M_W 7.8 and M_W 7.7) ruptured left-lateral strike-slip faults of the East Anatolian Fault Zone (EAFZ) on February 6, 2023, causing >59,000 fatalities and ~\$119B in damage in southeastern Türkiye and northwestern Syria. Here we derived kinematic rupture models for the two events by inverting extensive seismic and geodetic observations using complex 5-6 segment fault models constrained by satellite observations and relocated aftershocks. The larger event nucleated on a splay fault, and then propagated bilaterally ~350 km along the main EAFZ strand. The rupture speed varied from 2.5-4.5 km/s, and peak slip was ~8.1 m. 9-h later, the second event ruptured ~160 km along the curved northern EAFZ strand, with early bilateral supershear rupture velocity (>4 km/s) followed by a slower rupture speed (~3 km/s). Coulomb Failure stress increase imparted by the first event indicates plausible triggering of the doublet aftershock, along with loading of neighboring faults.

The crust of Türkiye is fragmented by escape tectonics, with the Anatolian microplate displacing westward as the Arabian and African plates move northward toward the Eurasian plate (Fig. 1a). This produces active continental faulting along the right lateral strike-slip North Anatolian Fault Zone (NAFZ) and the obliquely intersecting left-lateral strike-slip East Anatolian Fault Zone (EAFZ)^{1–9}.

The EAFZ is a suite of primarily strike-slip faults formed by the transpressional collision between the Anatolian microplate and the Arabian Plate. The EAFZ bifurcates into a northern strand and a main strand near Celikhan (Fig. 1b). The main strand extends ~700 km with a strike averaging N60°E from the northeastern Karlova triple junction to near the southwestern gulf of İskenderun^{9–13} (Fig. 1a). Some tectonic interpretations identify a candidate Maras triple junction located near Türkoglu, joining the African, Anatolian and Arabian plates¹⁴ with the EAFZ extending relatively straight along the Karatas-Osmaniye Fault Zone, while others extend the EAFZ southwestward along the Amanos

fault with strike N35°E¹³ to a candidate Amik triple junction¹⁵ near the northern end of the north-south striking Dead Sea Fault (DSF) (Fig. 1b). The DSF bounds the African and Arabian Plates, extending through Syria, Lebanon, Israel, and Jordan. Geodetic and geological studies indicate that the main strand of the EAFZ is divided into several distinct geometric segments by conjugate fractures, parallel faults, pull-apart basins, bends, and stepovers that may govern the size and occurrence of large earthquakes^{15–17}. The northern strand of the EAFZ involves the Sürgü, Cardak, Savrun-Toprakkale, and Yumurtalik-Düzici-İskenderun fault segments with varying strikes from E-W to N30°E¹⁵.

The EAFZ was less seismically active than the NAFZ during the twentieth century^{18,19}. However, inter-seismic geodetic coupling analysis clearly indicated that strain accumulation along the EAFZ^{19–21} was capable of producing significant earthquakes, like those that struck the fault in 1513, 1795, and other events between 1822 and 1905^{6,19} (Fig. 1a). Estimates of the slip rate along the main EAFZ segment range from

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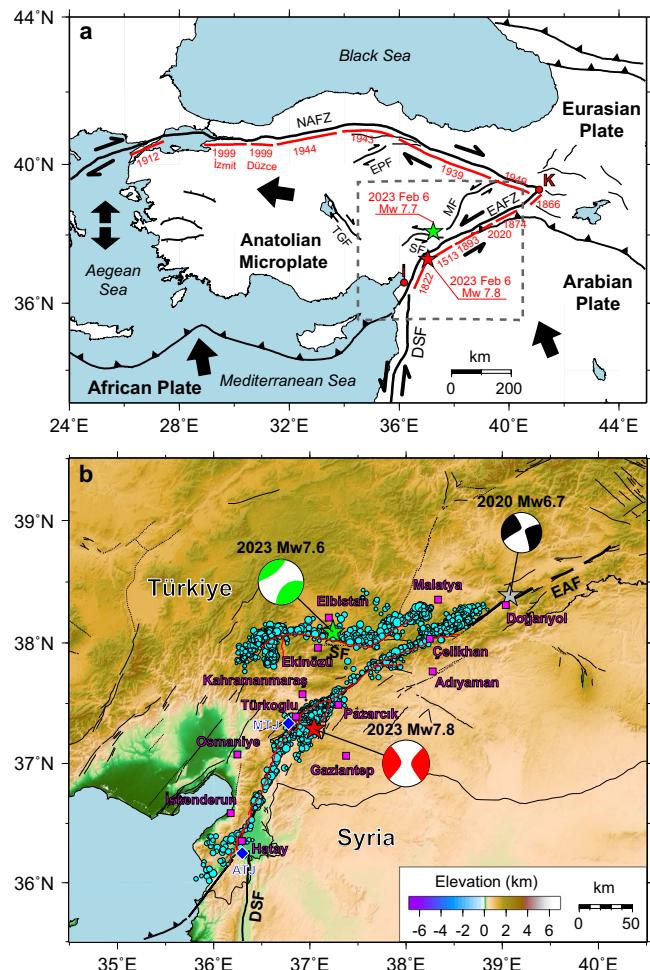


Fig. 1 | Tectonic setting of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet. **a**, Black thick lines show the main active faults (NAFZ north anatolian fault zone, EAFZ east anatolian fault zone, SF stürgü fault, DSF dead sea fault, EPF ezine pazari fault, TGF tuz gölü fault, MF malatya fault). Bold red lines denote the approximate rupture extent of historical events. Red K indicates the Karlöva triple junction and red i represents İskenderun Bay. Red and green stars indicate the epicenter of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 earthquakes, respectively. Black thick arrows show the direction of motions between plates. The gray dashed rectangle outlines the source region of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet. **b**, Cyan-filled circles with a radius proportional to magnitude show the relocated aftershocks with $M > 1.0$. The red, green, and gray stars indicate the locations of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet and the 2020 Doğanyol-Sivrice M_w 6.7 event, respectively, from the AFAD-DDA catalog, and the corresponding focal mechanisms are USGS-NEIC W-phase solutions. The red lines represent fault ruptures indicated by post-earthquake satellite data³³. Black thin lines represent active faults. The blue diamonds indicate the position of the two candidate triple junctions (MTJ maras triple junction, ATJ amik triple junction). Labeled magenta squares indicate the major cities around the source region.

~ 10 mm/y in the northeast to ~ 4 mm/y in the southwest where the fault system connects to the DSF^{7,22–24}. On January 24, 2020, an M_w 6.7 rupture struck the Doğanyol-Sivrice region of the central EAFZ main strand, northeast of the bifurcation; this was the largest event on the fault in the last 50 years prior to 2023^{25–31}. The cumulative slip on the main strand of the EAFZ is modest, with estimates of 22–27 km^{15,32}.

On February 6, 2023, an M_w 7.8 rupture (denoted the Pazarcık earthquake) initiated on a short, previously unmapped splay fault extending southward from the main strand of the EAFZ (Fig. 1b), with hypocentral parameters reported by the USGS National Earthquake Information Center (USGS-NEIC) being (37.226°N, 37.014°E, 10 km deep, at 01:17:34.332 UTC). The USGS-NEIC W-phase moment tensor

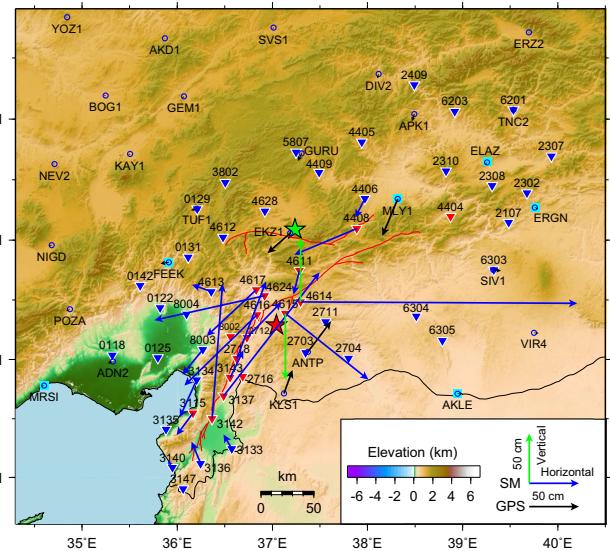


Fig. 2 | Distribution of local stations. Inverted triangles indicate strong motion stations and cyan squares and blue circles indicate GNSS stations for the M_w 7.8 event. Black vectors indicate GNSS static displacements and blue and green vectors show the horizontal and vertical coseismic displacements derived from strong-motion data, respectively. These data are used in the finite-fault inversion. The red and green stars show epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events, respectively. The red lines represent positions of fault ruptures detected by post-earthquake satellite data. Inverted triangles with different colors indicate different weights used in joint inversion, with three times higher weights used for red stations.

had an 81% double couple solution with a best double couple with near-vertical left lateral strike-slip with strike 228°, dip 89°, rake -1° with a seismic moment of 5.389×10^{20} N-m (M_{WW} 7.75), while the Global Centroid Moment Tensor (GCMT) solution has a best double couple with strike 51°, dip 70°, rake -4° , $M_0 = 5.8 \times 10^{20}$ N-m (M_w 7.8). At 10:24:49.640 UTC, a second large event (denoted the Ekinözü earthquake) with hypocentral parameters (38.011°N, 37.196°E, 7.4 km deep), struck along the northern strand of the EAFZ with 34% double couple W-phase solution with best double couple strike 277°, dip 78°, rake 4° and seismic moment of 2.637×10^{20} N-m (M_{WW} 7.55). The GCMT solution for the Ekinözü earthquake has a best double couple with strike 264°, dip 46°, rake -9° , $M_0 = 4.53 \times 10^{20}$ N-m (M_w 7.7). This pair of major earthquakes, designated as a doublet because of their similar size (M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7) and close space-time proximity, produced devastating ground motions across southeastern Türkiye and northwestern Syria, responsible for $>59,000$ fatalities and $\sim \$119$ B in damage. The events ruptured complex fault networks, involving multiple fault segments resolved by satellite images^{33–39}. The ground motions for both events were extensively recorded by regional strong-motion accelerometers, GNSS stations, and global broadband seismic stations (Fig. 2, Supplementary Figs. 1, 2), and the recorded signals are herein inverted for kinematic rupture models of the two major events to shed light on the ground motion generation that resulted in regional catastrophe.

Results

Near-fault coseismic displacements from the strong-motion data

The availability of dense near-fault strong-motion observations presents an excellent opportunity to study the detailed rupture processes of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet. Near-field static deformation provides robust constraints on the slip distributions due to its insensitivity to the rupture process and precise Earth structure. To better constrain the coseismic slip distributions of the doublet events, we developed a new baseline correction method to determine static displacements from the near-fault strong-motion data, enhancing a prior

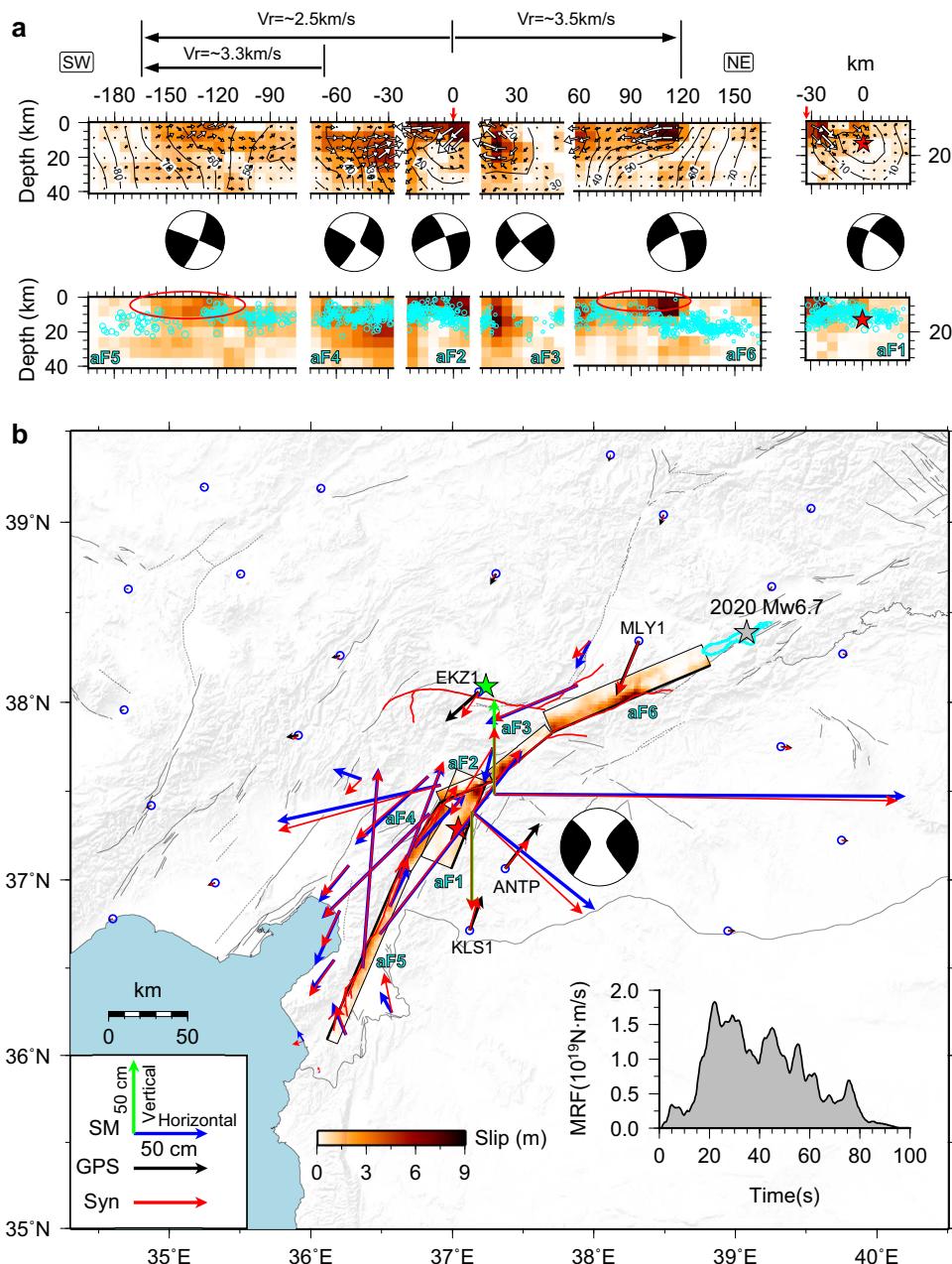


Fig. 3 | Preferred slip model of the M_w 7.8 earthquake. a The inverted slip distribution on six fault segments; the fault parameters are listed in Supplementary Table 2. The red star locates the hypocenter on aF1. White contours indicate the slip initiation time with an interval of 5 s. White arrows indicate the direction and amplitude of the slip. Gray circles indicate aftershocks with $M \geq 2.5$ less than 20 km in the fault-normal distance from each non-overlapping segment (closer near the intersecting segments), and the size is scaled by magnitude. The red ovals outline possible supershear regions, with a notable paucity of aftershocks. Focal mechanisms are the equivalent moment tensors of each fault segment. Black arrows highlight the different average rupture propagation velocities in the

northeast and southwest directions. Red vertical arrows mark the intersection of the aF1 and aF2 segments. **b** Comparison between the observed and synthetic coseismic displacements are shown in Fig. 2, and a map view of the preferred slip model. The red, green, and gray stars show epicenters of the 2023 earthquake doublet and the 2020 event, respectively. The cyan curve outlines the coseismic slip (≥ 0.5 m) of the 2020 Doğanyol-Sivrice M_w 6.7 event²⁹. The focal mechanism represents the calculated moment tensor for the composite faulting from this study. Black thin lines represent active faults. The red lines represent positions of fault ruptures detected by post-earthquake satellite data. The inset shows the moment-rate function (MRF) of the joint inversion model.

approach⁴⁰ (see Methods). The robustness and effectiveness of this new method are demonstrated by comparing estimates from strong-motion data with static coseismic GNSS displacements for several historical great earthquakes (see Code Availability). Ultimately, we successfully derived coseismic displacements at 19 near-fault strong-motion stations for the M_w 7.8 event and four stations for the M_w 7.7 event (Supplementary Table 1), thus compensating for a paucity of near-fault GNSS-based coseismic displacements (Fig. 2 and Supplementary Fig. 2). The recovered coseismic displacements show

prominent sinistral strike-slip characteristics, with the largest horizontal and vertical permanent values for the M_w 7.8 event being 2.8 m at station 4614 and 0.6 m at station 4615, respectively (Fig. 2). These derived displacements provide valuable constraints on the coseismic slip distributions. The strong-motion derived coseismic displacements are generally consistent with horizontal displacements derived from pixel-tracking offsets of Sentinel-1 satellite radar images³⁷. However, there are some differences at near-fault stations, as illustrated in Supplementary Fig. 3. Given the inherent uncertainties associated with

both approaches, such as the resolution of the pixels and the orientation error of the strong motion stations, these uncertainties inevitably contribute to differences in both magnitude and direction of the derived horizontal displacements.

Kinematic slip model of the M_W 7.8 Pazarcık earthquake

The February 6, 2023 earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye involves the most complex rupture evolution recorded in Türkiye throughout the last century, with backward branching⁴¹. The geometrical complexity of the fault ruptures was well captured by post-earthquake satellite data³³, resolving uncertainty in which fault segments ruptured and constraining the absolute location of the significant faulting with a precision of less than 1 km. Using the satellite data together with the relocated aftershock distribution⁴² (Supplementary Fig. 4), we constructed a six-segment fault model (aF1-aF6) for the M_W 7.8 event, with the model parameters listed in Supplementary Table 2. Based on this constrained geometry, using a well-established nonlinear finite fault inversion method (see Methods), we determined a robustly constrained space-time slip model of the M_W 7.8 earthquake by joint inversion of seismological and geodetic measurements, including strong-motion data, teleseismic waveforms, static GNSS, high-rate GNSS, and the coseismic displacements derived from strong-motion observations (see data processing in the Methods section).

Our finite fault model of the M_W 7.8 event indicates that the rupture began on a small fault extending southwestward from the main branch of the EAFZ, then spread onto the main branch, dipping steeply towards the northwest, with slip extending over 160 km to the northeast and terminating southwest of the rupture region of the 2020 Doğanyol-Sivrice M_W 6.9 event²⁹ (Fig. 3). Simultaneously, rupture propagated about 180 km towards the southwestern end of the main southeast-dipping EAFZ strand, manifesting a strong bilateral rupture process. The slip distribution exhibits significant spatial heterogeneity, characterized by predominant strike-slip motion with minor occurrences of normal or thrust faulting (Fig. 3a). This pattern aligns closely with published models^{36–38}, highlighting the presence of lateral variations in tectonic stress, frictional properties within the crust, and intricate fault zone structures along the rupture. The estimated seismic moment $M_0 = 7.1 \times 10^{20}$ N·m ($M_W = 7.82$) during 90 s of coseismic rupture is slightly larger than the GCMT point-source solution ($M_0 = 6.1 \times 10^{20}$ N·m). The peak slip amplitude is ~8.1 m, located at the intersection of the initial fault and the main strand of the EAFZ (Fig. 3). Snapshots of the space-time slip evolution indicate that slip spread northeastward along the small branch fault during the first 10 s, and the rupture then expanded on the main strand symmetrically to the northeast and the southwest. The rupture velocities of the two propagation directions are significantly different, with the average rupture velocity in the northeast direction (~3.5 km/s) being faster than that in the southwest direction (~2.5 km/s) (Fig. 3a). This is clearly demonstrated by inversion tests with constant rupture velocities (Supplementary Figs. 5, 6). The average rupture velocity toward the northeast slightly exceeds the shear wave velocity at 5–10 km depth. Interestingly, the distribution of the relocated aftershocks shows a gap at the junction between aF3 and aF6, as well as a partial section of aF5 (Fig. 3a), indicating a large release of accumulated stress, which is consistent with typical characteristics of aftershocks distribution along supershear events⁴³.

The preferred slip model produces satisfactory fits for both seismic waveforms and static observations (Figs. 3b and 4, Supplementary Figs. 7, 8, and 9), suggesting a reliable model resolution. The derived coseismic displacements from near-fault strong-motion data provide helpful constraints on the slip distribution, especially in the southwestern part of the rupture. A few notable misfits are apparent in some regional waveforms, probably due to the limitations of using a 1D velocity model for calculating Green's function.

Kinematic slip model of the M_W 7.7 Ekinözü earthquake

Following the same procedure as for the M_W 7.8 earthquake, we constructed a 5-fault (bF1-bF5) segment model (Supplementary Table 2) to investigate the coseismic slip model of the M_W 7.7 event on the northern strand again by joint inversion of strong-motion data, teleseismic waveforms, static GNSS, high-rate GNSS and coseismic displacements derived from strong-motion observations (see Data processing in the Methods section). The preferred model shows that the rupture of the M_W 7.7 event propagated bilaterally along the east-west strike direction and is primarily characterized by strike-slip offsets with significant shallow motion (Fig. 5a), and the rupture in the multiple southwest segments was more complicated than the northeastern rupture, which propagated parallel to the main strand rather than continuing on a fault extending to the main strand. The slip distribution has substantial spatial heterogeneity, with the largest slip concentrated on bF1 and bF2, presenting a complementary distribution with aftershocks (Fig. 5a). The slip on the other fault segments is relatively low, and these have dense aftershock distributions. Some available finite-fault slip models^{36–38,42} show relatively smooth slip variations across much of their fault models. Despite the differences, all models are characterized by a peak slip near the epicenter while showing a minor slip along the northeastern fault segment. The maximum slip is about 11 m, located on bF1, and the total rupture duration is ~65 s. The computed seismic moment $M_0 = 5.0 \times 10^{20}$ N·m (M_W 7.7), which is comparable with the GCMT solution (4.97×10^{20} N·m). The early (<8 s) bilateral rupture propagation had a high rupture velocity of ~4 km/s; subsequent rupture was slightly faster towards the northeast (3.0 km/s, 88% of the local shear wave velocity) than to the southwest (2.7 km/s).

The fits of static displacements and seismic waveforms of all datasets are shown in Fig. 5b and Supplementary Figs. 10, 11, and 12. The 5-fault segment model can satisfactorily explain most observations. However, despite the complexity of the fault model, there is inevitable model oversimplification and neglect of detailed 3D site effects (there is limited available information about the shallow crustal structure near the stations), and the high-frequency content of strong-motion seismic recordings are not all well explained as a result.

Simulated annealing inversions frequently exhibit slight dependence on the chosen random seeds, mainly when multiple optimal solutions exist within the model space, exhibiting indistinguishable objective function values⁴⁴. Moreover, the varying random seeds result in distinct initial fault models and Markov chains. To address this uncertainty and explore its impact, we conducted ten inversions for each event in the earthquake doublet using different random seeds in each case. The tests indicate that large-slip distributions of the ten models for the M_W 7.8 event exhibit relatively stable behavior, with consistency among the models (Supplementary Fig. 13a). In general, the standard deviation (STD) across most fault segments is negligible, with the exception of segments aF3 and aF6 (Supplementary Fig. 13b). Similarly, the STD for the M_W 7.7 event is typically small compared with the average slip (Supplementary Fig. 13c), but exceptions are found in the western bF1 and bF2 fault segments (Supplementary Fig. 13d). It is suspected that the higher STD in some parts of the fault model is caused by the absence of corresponding very near-fault observations, suggesting the need for further investigation in these areas.

Coseismic Coulomb stress changes and earthquake-triggering effects

This is a rare strike-slip major earthquake doublet with a separation interval of only 9 h; the first M_W 7.8 earthquake ruptured the main branch of the EAFZ, and the second M_W 7.7 earthquake ruptured the northern branch of the EAFZ. To investigate the triggering mechanism of the M_W 7.7 event, we analyzed the Coulomb stress changes induced by the M_W 7.8 earthquake (see Methods). Due to the significant variability in the estimated dip angle for the larger event, with faulting

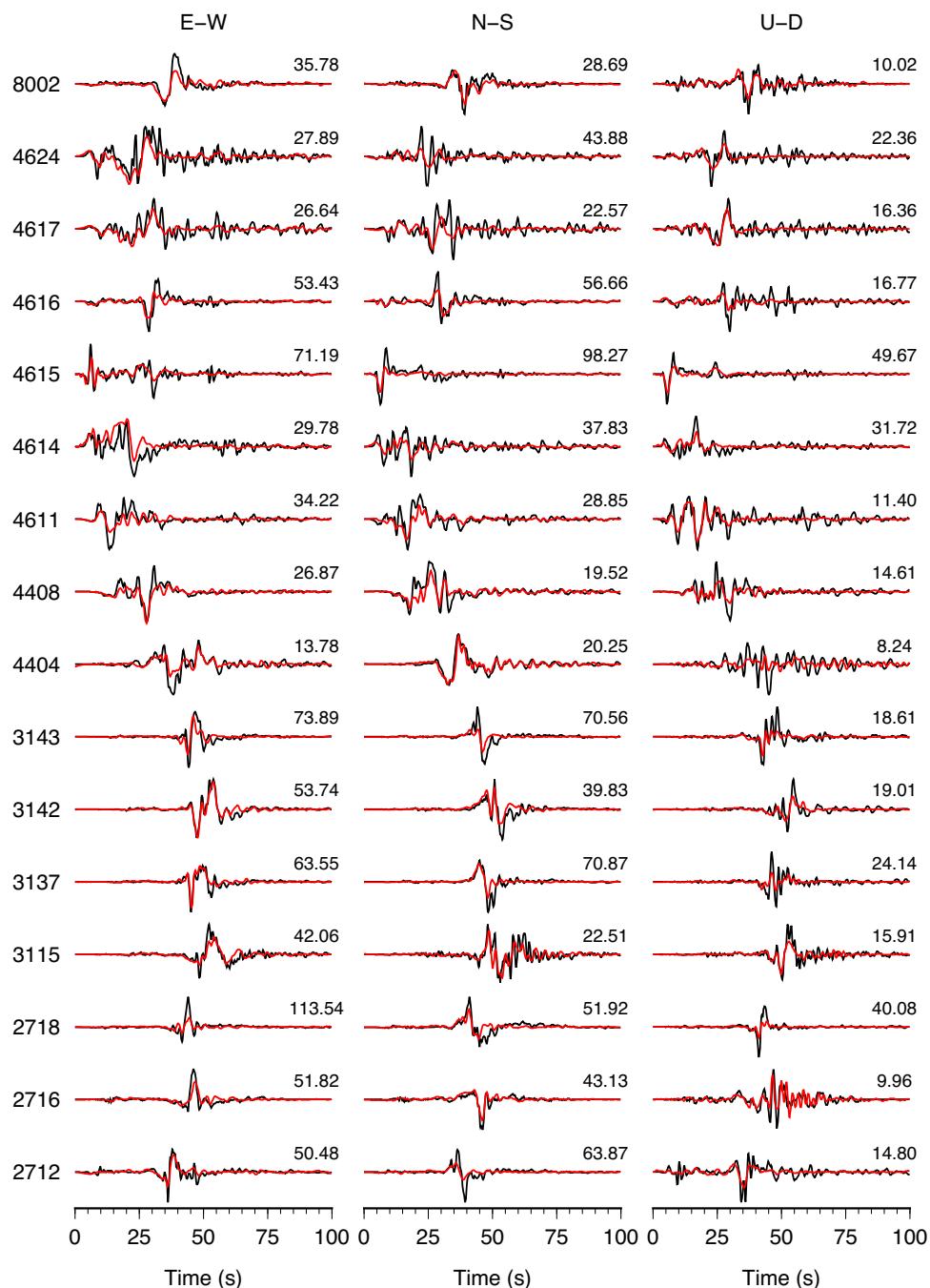


Fig. 4 | Subsets of the strong-motion waveforms predictions. The observed strong-motion waveforms (black lines) and synthetics (red lines) for the M_w 7.8 slip model in Fig. 3. The peak ground velocities in cm/s are shown on the right, and

station names are indicated on the left of each row (see Fig. 2). Comparisons with the complete set of strong-motion, high-rate GNSS, and teleseismic P and SH recordings are shown in Supplementary Figs. 6, 7, and 8.

geometries dipping to the northwest or to the southeast at angles from 42° to 86° being reported by different seismological institutes (Fig. 6), as well as the sensitivity of the results to the receiver fault parameters, we performed analyses using four different receiver fault models with varying parameters (Fig. 6). This provides a more comprehensive exploration of the triggering process by comparing the loading patterns on the initial geometry and location of the M_w 7.7 event. The calculated results for 10 km depth indicate that allowing for the uncertainty in the precise geometry and slip distribution of the M_w 7.8 earthquake, the Coulomb stress at the source of the M_w 7.7 event increased by -0.014 – 0.189 MPa for four different receiver target fault geometries, in all cases exceeding the minimal earthquake triggering threshold of -0.01 MPa⁴⁵ (Fig. 6) for favorably oriented static stress

change. This is compatible with direct, albeit delayed, triggering of the back-branch rupture. It is also important to remember that triggering is complex, and larger dynamic stresses during the passage of elastic waves from the first event did not immediately trigger failure. Accumulation of pre-stress to near the failure limit and favorable orientation of the fault relative to the Coulomb stress perturbation is essential for triggering failure, with large doublet events being relatively rare as a result.

To assess the future effect on seismicity in southeastern Türkiye, we calculated the coseismic stress changes resulting from the combination of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet and the 2020 Doğanyol-Sivrice M_w 6.7 event²⁹. We targeted three potential regions that Coulomb stress perturbations may impact: the main

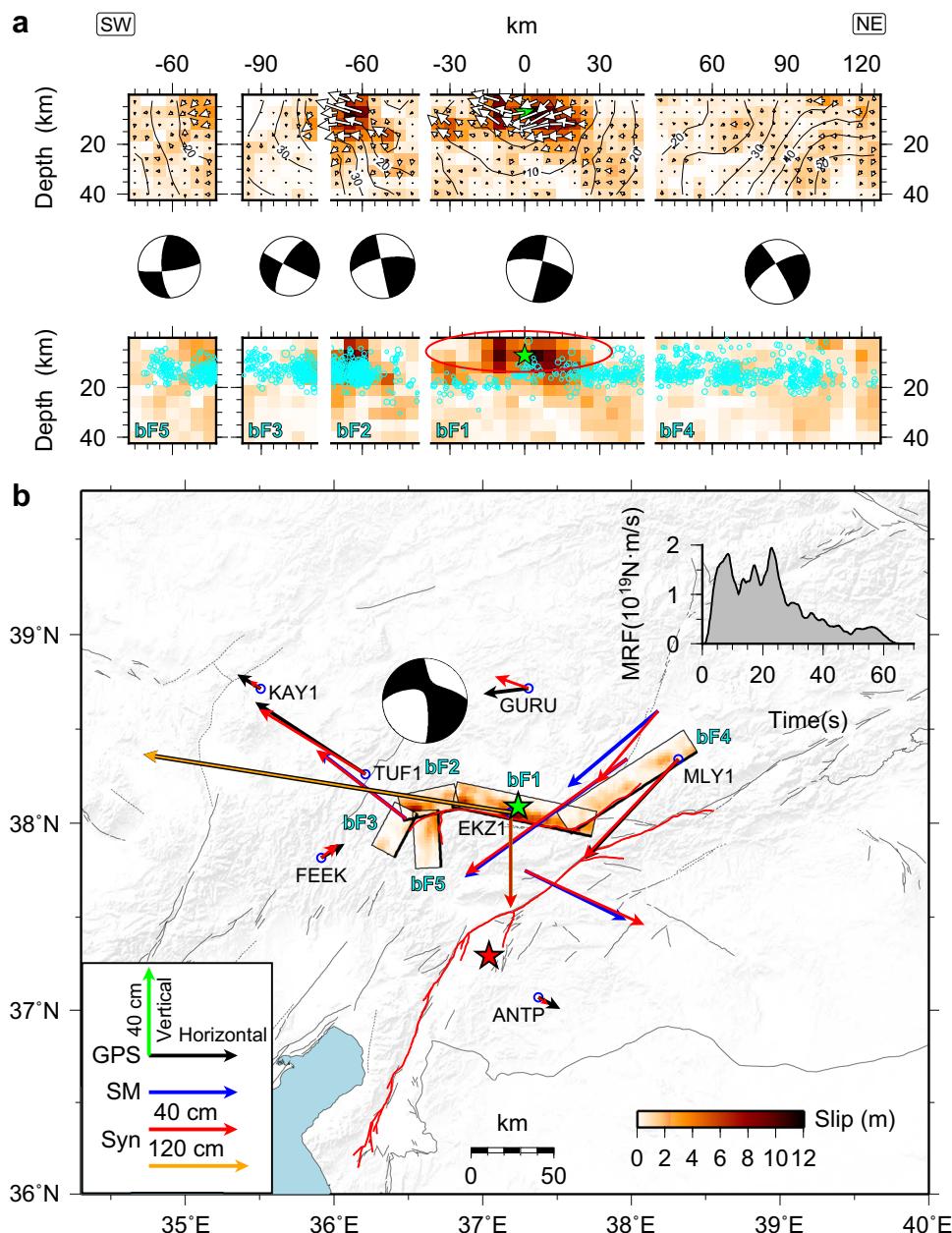


Fig. 5 | Preferred slip model of the M_w 7.7 earthquake. a, b share the same format as Fig. 3 but for the M_w 7.7 event. Waveform fits for this event are shown in Supplementary Figs. 9, 10, and 11.

northeastern strand of the EAFZ (A1), the DSF to the south (A2), and the region of the Anatolian microplate around the EAFZ (A3). The calculated Coulomb failure stress in A1 increased by up to 0.1 MPa for EAFZ receiver geometry (as shown in Fig. 7), which is concerning given that the most recent large events in the area northeast of Lake Hazar occurred in 1874 and 1866⁴⁶ (Fig. 1a). In A2, the receiver geometry of the left-lateral strike-slip Dead Sea fault, located just south of the mainshock rupture along the Amanos Fault, is calculated to have a loading increase (up to 0.1 MPa), suggesting an advance toward the next rupture. Numerous parallel strike-slip faults exist in region A3 as a result of distributed tectonic activity in the transpressional regime. For a receiver geometry given by the average orientation of these faults, Coulomb stress changes were computed, revealing a positive stress change zone towards the west of the northern strand. Given that significant delays ranging from years to decades between mainshocks and major aftershocks are frequently observed worldwide⁴⁵, identifying possible future rupture zones

based on the stress perturbations from the recent faulting can assist in directing mitigation efforts toward these regions.

Discussion

In this study, we determined kinematic slip models of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye by joint inversions of multiple seismic and geodetic datasets using faulting location constraints from satellite measurements of coseismic deformation and aftershock relocations. This reveals complex multi-fault cascading rupture processes characterized by relatively fast rupture velocities, including segments of super-shear rupture speed. Okuwaki et al.⁴⁷ found that both earthquakes in the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet involved supershear rupture stages, and Jia et al.⁴⁸ found on average subshear rupture for the first event and westward supershear rupture for the second. Melgar et al.⁴² also estimated subshear and supershear rupture speeds for both events by inverting for slip distribution on a curved network of faults. However, our study has revealed that the

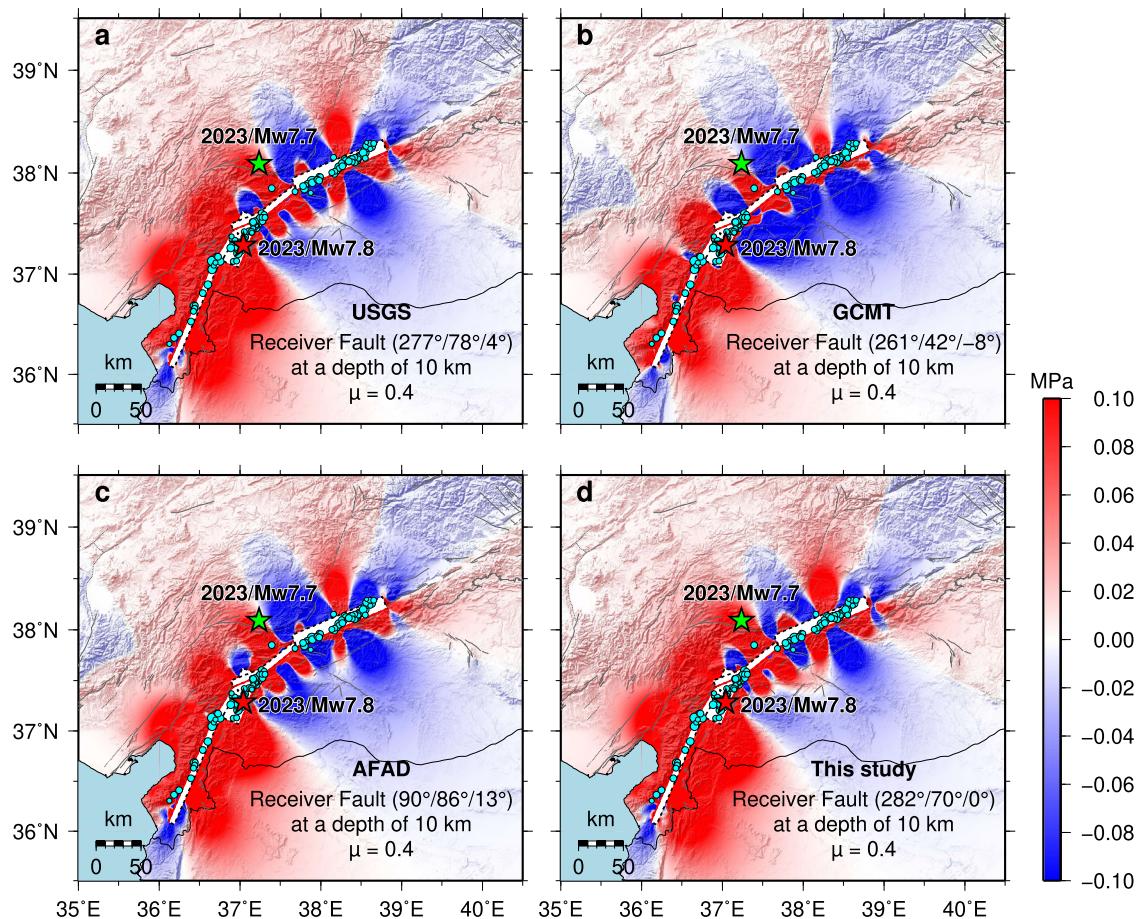


Fig. 6 | Coulomb stress change caused by the mainshock on receiver (target) faults with the same geometry as the initial segment of the M_w 7.7 event from different analyses. a, b, c, and d represent the calculated results using different receiver fault parameters, at a depth of 10 km, with an effective friction coefficient

of 0.4. The red and green stars show epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events, respectively. The cyan-filled circles are the relocated aftershocks scaled by magnitude that occurred in the 9 h between the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events. Gray thin lines show the active faults.

supershear rupture of the two events occurred in somewhat distinct stages.

For the M_w 7.8 event, the initial rupture velocity was relatively stable at approximately ~2.5 km/s during the first 10 s. When the rupture reached the main strand of the EAFZ and propagated northeastward, the rupture speed increased significantly within 20–40 s, reaching ~4.5 km/s between 30–40 s (Fig. 8). This high-speed rupture region was accompanied by a paucity of aftershocks (Fig. 8), and the slip patchiness suggests the possible presence of heterogeneous strengthening properties on the fault. As the rupture propagated southwestward along a relatively simple fault geometry, the rupture speed also exceeded the shear wave velocity locally, reaching ~3.8 km/s between 55–70 s but averaging about ~3.2 km/s between 40–70 s (Fig. 8).

For the M_w 7.7 event, we conducted a detailed analysis of the bilateral rupture velocity of the main segment and found that the rupture velocity was relatively fast during the first 8 s, reaching ~4.0 km/s, and there is a corresponding paucity of aftershocks in the large-slip region. However, 10 s later, the rupture velocity dropped sharply on the southwest side due to a fault discontinuity in the curved western extent of the northern fault zone. In contrast, in the northeast section, the rupture velocity remained stable at around ~3.0 km/s for the time interval from 10 to 40 s, revealing non-uniformity of stress release in this fault segment (Fig. 9), which nearly parallels rather than converges with the main EAFZ strand (Fig. 1b). This suggests that high-stress buildup regions are particularly vulnerable to rapid rupture when subjected to stress perturbation. With rupture on the main strand of the EAFZ appearing to extend further northeast than on the

quasi-parallel northern strand of the EAFZ, there is no physical inconsistency with the back-branch rupture occurring where it did⁴¹.

The observed heterogeneity in slip and rupture velocity of the two events is likely influenced by a combination of factors, including transpressional plate motion, variations in seismic coupling and fault maturity, and geometric complexities¹³. Consequently, the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet holds significant implications for other complex faults worldwide (e.g., San Andreas Fault in California and Kunlun Fault in north central Tibet). Given the importance of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet, many studies have been and will be conducted to constrain the rupture process. Our models, which benefit from the novel inclusion of static offsets measured by numerous nearby strong motion stations, have similarities to the basic rupture distributions in prior finite-fault model determinations, but details do differ among the models. These differences arise due to different assumptions about precise model geometries (notably for dip of various fault segments), differences in data used, and differences in inversion algorithms and model parameterization.

Broadband radiated energy at teleseismic distances for the doublet events was calculated by the routine procedures⁴⁹ of the EQEnergy application of the Incorporated Research Institutions for Seismology (IRIS) (see Data Availability). For the M_w 7.8 event, the total broadband teleseismic energy is estimated as 1.36×10^{16} J, whereas for the M_w 7.7 event, the broadband energy estimate is 7.29×10^{15} J. Using the seismic moment estimates from our preferred finite-fault inversions, these give moment-scaled radiated energy estimates of 1.9×10^{-5} and 1.5×10^{-5} , respectively. Considering the population of large

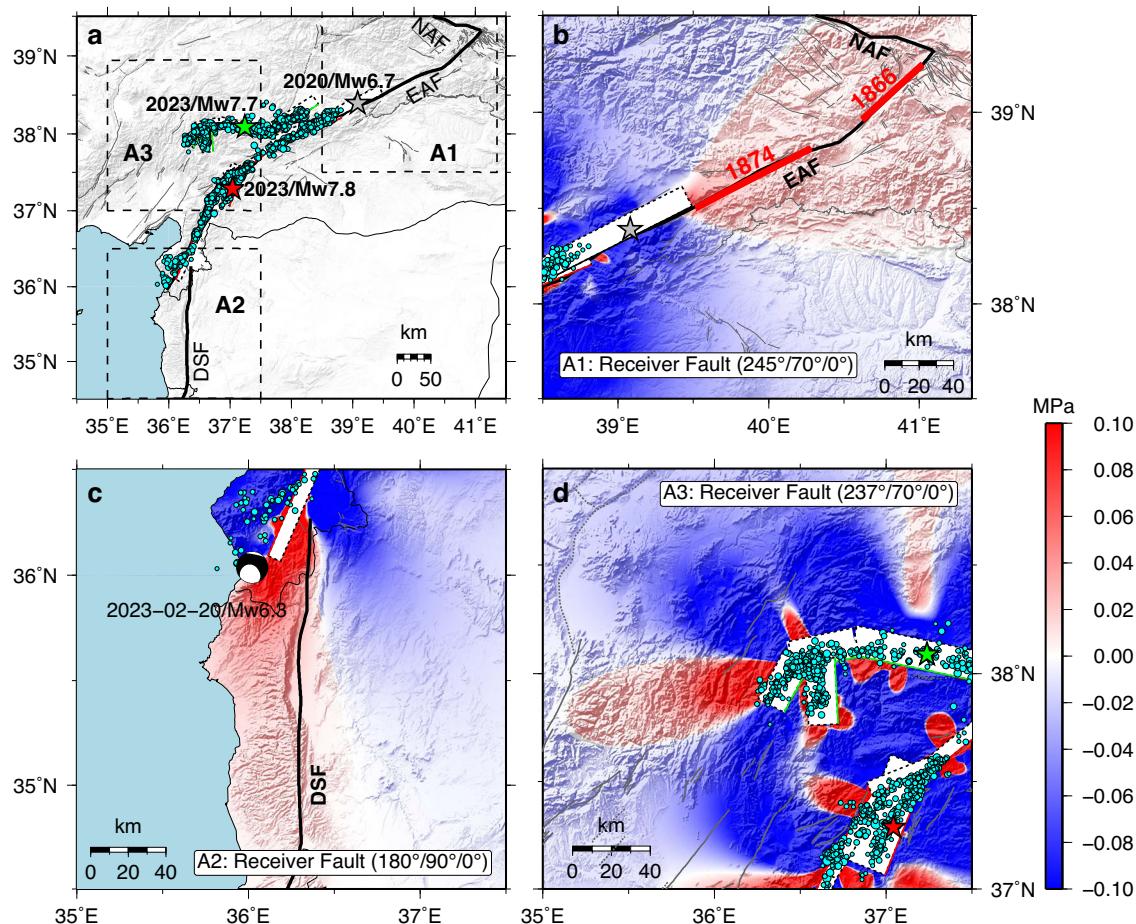


Fig. 7 | Coulomb stress change on different receiver faults caused by the combined contributions from the 2023 earthquake doublet and the 2020 Doganyol-Sivrice M_w 6.7 event. **a** The three regions considered are outlined by dashed rectangles and labeled A1, A2, and A3. Cyan-filled circles with magnitude-scaled radii show the relocated aftershocks ($M > 1.0$). The red and green stars show epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events, respectively, and the gray star indicates the location of the 2020 Doganyol-Sivrice M_w 6.7 event. Gray thin lines show the

active faults. **b, c.** The Coulomb stress changes along the northeast end of the EAFZ and to the south along the DSF, respectively. Bold red lines denote the approximate rupture extent of historical events. The black focal mechanism is the Febreay 20, 2023, M_w 6.3 event from the USGS-NEIC W-phase solution. **d** The Coulomb stress changes in the diffuse deformation zone west of the 2023 source region. The white-filled rectangles indicate fault model segments.

strike-slip events around the world (from 1990 to 2023) with finite-fault solutions that provide seismic moments and corresponding estimates of teleseismic radiated energy (see Data Availability), establishes that these values are lower than the global mean (Fig. 10), as is the case for most events with documented supershear rupture velocity over at least portions of the rupture extent. This tendency has also been noted by Zhang et al.⁵⁰, and it may reflect relatively smoothly propagating ruptures on straight fault segments with limited slip patchiness. A rough slip distribution that frequently accelerates and decelerates the rupture enhances short-period seismic radiation, and thus roughness differences cause radiated energy differences. Unfortunately, supershear rupture and even fast sub-shear rupture produce strong directivity of lower frequency seismic radiation, enhancing shaking damage in the rupture direction. Strong sustained directivity along the southwestern Amanos fault with an average rupture velocity of 3.2 km/s during the M_w 7.8 event appears to account for the massive damage in western Syria despite the slip being confined to faults within Türkiye.

The rupture on the main EAFZ during the M_w 7.8 event supports the characterization of the EAFZ as connecting southwestward to the proposed Amik triple junction and the DSF, but the precise geometry of the offshore African and Anatolian plates remains ill-defined, and likely diffuse, so other secondary splay faults in the region likely have seismic potential.

The Anatolian block has previously experienced other major supershear events, such as the Izmit (M_w 7.5) and Düzce (M_w 7.2) earthquakes^{51,52} that occurred on August 17, 1999, and November 12, 1999, respectively, resulting in severe damage and casualties. The occurrence of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet has reaffirmed the findings of dynamic simulations⁵³, which suggested that localized supershear rupture propagation can occur near changes in fault geometry (e.g., fault bends and stepovers), even in fault segments where the initial stress field is not fully conducive to such rapid rupture.

From a tectonic perspective, the occurrence of several supershear events around the Anatolia block may be linked to the moderately high maturity and localized smooth, straight geometry of specific sections within the fault system, as well as the elevated strength and high-stress buildup resulting from the transpressional interaction of the surrounding three actively deforming plates. However, further research is necessary to fully quantify these factors to enhance our capacity to predict and mitigate the impact of such formidable events.

Methods

Data processing

Teleseismic data. We selected 40 P wave and 26 SH wave broadband waveforms for the M_w 7.8 earthquake and 40 P wave and 36 SH wave for the M_w 7.7 earthquake from the IRIS data management center

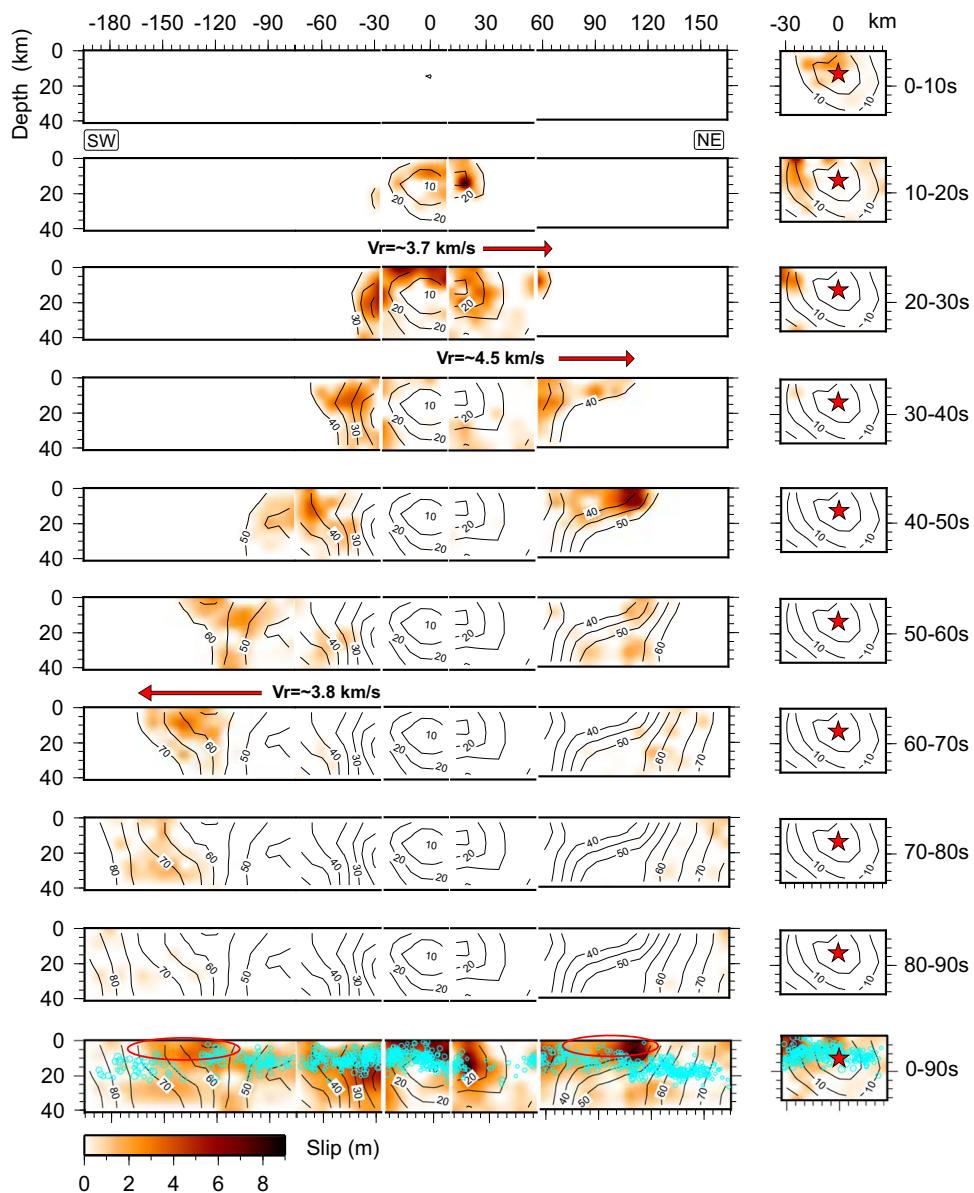


Fig. 8 | Slip time interval snapshots that highlight the supershear rupture segments for the M_w 7.8 event. The red-filled star indicates the hypocenter. Black contours represent the slip initiation time with an interval of 5 s. Cyan circles in the

lower panel indicate the relocated aftershocks, with the radius scaled by magnitude. The red ovals and red arrows highlight shallow fault stretches with inferred supershear rupture, which has a notable paucity of aftershocks.

based on high signal-to-noise ratio and well-distributed azimuthal coverage at teleseismic (30° – 90°) distances (Supplementary Fig. 1). We then removed instrument responses to obtain ground displacements with durations of 100 s for the M_w 7.8 event and 60 s for the M_w 7.7 event, in the passband 1 s–300 s. Finally, we precisely aligned all the P and SH wave initial motions manually.

Geodetic observations. We chose the displacements time series at six GNSS stations for the M_w 7.8 event and five GNSS for the M_w 7.7 event, respectively, from Türkiye Ulusal Sabit GNSS Ağ (TUSAGA-Aktif) (see Data Availability), which were computed by PRIDE PPP-AR⁵⁴. All data were re-sampled at 0.2 s intervals, and a time window of 300 s was used for the joint inversion. The first-motion arrivals of all ground displacement waveforms are hand-picked.

We also selected coseismic displacements at 29 GNSS sites (Fig. 2) for the M_w 7.8 earthquake and seven GNSS sites (Supplementary Fig. 2) for the M_w 7.7 earthquake from 5-min sample rate time series derived with rapid orbits by the Jet Propulsion Laboratory (see Data

Availability). Due to the relatively low precision of GNSS positions for vertical components, only the near-fault vertical component recorded at station EKZ1 was utilized in the joint inversion for the M_w 7.7 earthquake.

Strong-motion data. Strong-motion data used in this study were recorded and provided by the Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency of Türkiye (AFAD-TK) (see Data Availability). Usually, strong-motion records include different sources of noise affecting the information to be retrieved. The most well-known problem is caused by shifts in the reference baseline, which prevent accurate ground velocity and displacement recovery through integration. The 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet was well captured by dense strong-motion stations. To obtain high-quality velocity waveforms and coseismic permanent displacements, here, we present an updated scheme for the bi-linear baseline correction approach of Wang et al.⁴⁰. To minimize the uncertainty of this approach, we replace the broken-line correction with a natural curve correction obtained through iterative

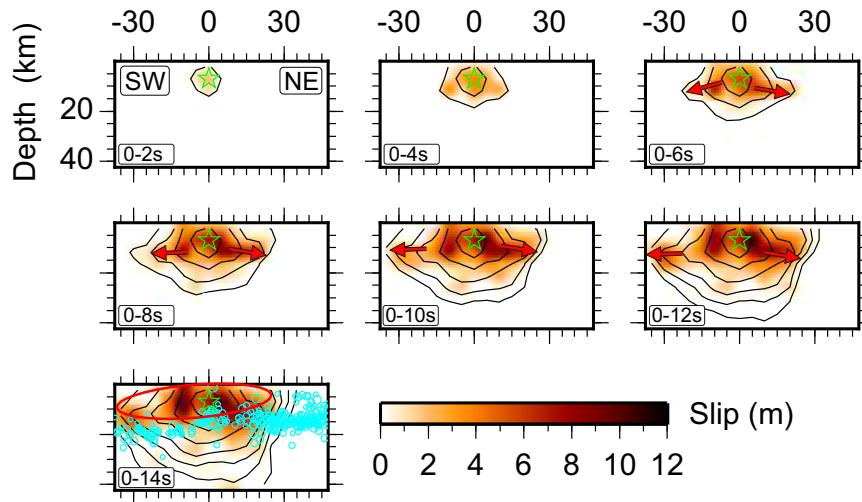


Fig. 9 | Slip time interval snapshots that highlight the bilateral growth and early supershear rupture on segment bF1 (see Fig. 5a) for the M_w 7.7 event. The green star indicates the hypocenter. Black contours represent the rupture initiation time with an interval of 2 s. Cyan circles in the lower panel indicate the relocated

aftershocks, with the radius scaled by magnitude. The red oval and red arrows indicate the region of rapid slip expansion at supershear velocity, which has a notable paucity of aftershocks.

smoothing of the uncorrected velocity seismogram to better recover the ground velocities, ground displacements, and permanent coseismic offsets. The new scheme consists of the following three steps.

Step 1. Integrate raw accelerograms to the uncorrected velocity seismograms after a pre-seismic baseline correction.

First, assume a raw accelerogram $a_{raw}(t)$ is given for time window $t \in [t_0, t_{end}]$ with the known P wave arrival t_{pre} within the time window. In practice, we suggest a pre-seismic window $t_{pre} - t_0$ between 5 s and 30 s, and a generous signal window $t_{end} - t_{pre}$.

Second, estimate the pre-seismic baseline offset

$$\Delta a_{pre} = \frac{1}{t_{pre} - t_0} \int_{t_0}^{t_{pre}} a_{raw}(\tau) d\tau, \quad (1)$$

and remove it from the raw accelerogram to get an accelerogram including only seismically induced baseline errors,

$$a_0(t) = a_{raw}(t) - \Delta a_{pre}. \quad (2)$$

Third, to estimate the time when the co-seismic baseline shift is stabilized to a constant post-seismic offset, we introduce function

$$E(t) = \int_0^t |a_0(\tau)| d\tau, \quad (3)$$

and time t_y satisfying $E(t_y) = yE(t_{end})$, and assume that $t_{pst} = t_{y=85\%}$ can be regarded as the time when the co-seismic baseline shift has been stabilized.

Finally, integrate $a_0(t)$ to velocity seismogram,

$$v_0(t) = \int_0^t a_0(\tau) d\tau. \quad (4)$$

Step 2. Estimate post-seismic baseline shift and the starting velocity correction.

First, calculate the post-seismic linear trend of $v_0(t)$ via least-squares regression

$$f(t) = v_{pst} + \frac{v_{end} - v_{pst}}{t_{end} - t_{pst}} (t - t_{pst}), \quad (5)$$

where v_{pst} and v_{end} are the start and end value of $f(t)$ at $t = t_{pst}$ and t_{end} , respectively.

Second, define another function

$$g(t) = \begin{cases} 0, & t_0 \leq t \leq t_{pre}, \\ v_0(t), & t_{pre} < t < t_{pst}, \\ w_0(t), & t_{pst} \leq t \leq t_{end}, \end{cases} \quad (6)$$

as the starting correction curve, where the function $w_0(t)$ is a weighted average of $v_0(t)$ and $f(t)$, i.e., the sum of right-tapered $v_0(t)$ and left-tapered $f(t)$.

Step 3. Get final velocity correction via iterative smoothing

First, smooth $g(t)$ iteratively using a small moving window, but fixing $g(t_{pre}) = 0$ and $g(t_{end}) = v_{end}$,

$$g(t) := \begin{cases} 0, & t_0 \leq t \leq t_{pre}, \\ \frac{1}{2\Delta t} \int_{t-\Delta t}^{t+\Delta t} g(\tau) d\tau, & t_{pre} < t < t_{pst}, \\ v_{end}, & t = t_{end}, \end{cases} \quad (7)$$

where Δt is the time sample and $a := b$ means updating a by b . The smoothing process is terminated when $g(t)$ has no extremum after t_{pst} and at maximum only one extremum before t_{pst} . So $g(t)$ becomes a smooth and, in most cases, monotonic curve.

Second, set the final velocity correction curve $v_{err}(t) = 0$ for $t_0 \leq t \leq t_{pre}$ and $v_{err}(t) = g(t)$ for $t_{pst} \leq t \leq t_{end}$. For the remaining co-seismic period $t_{pre} < t < t_{pst}$, $v_{err}(t)$ needs to be estimated specially. In the case that the co-seismic and post-seismic baseline shift have the same sign, i.e., $v_{pst} \cdot (v_{end} - v_{pst}) \geq 0$, and the former is smaller than the latter, i.e., $|\frac{v_{pst}}{t_{pst} - t_{pre}}| < |\frac{v_{end} - v_{pst}}{t_{end} - t_{pst}}|$, we shift t_{pre} rightward to $\max[t_{pre}, (t_{pre} + 2t_{fzc})/3]$, where t_{fzc} is the time of zero-crossing of the post-seismic trend $f(t)$.

Third, construct a monotonic $v_{err}(t)$ in the co-seismic period $t_{pre} < t < t_{pst}$, which best fits $v_0(t)$ in this period in the least-squares sense.

Finally, make the baseline correction on the velocity seismogram

$$v(t) = v_0(t) - v_{err}(t) \quad (8)$$

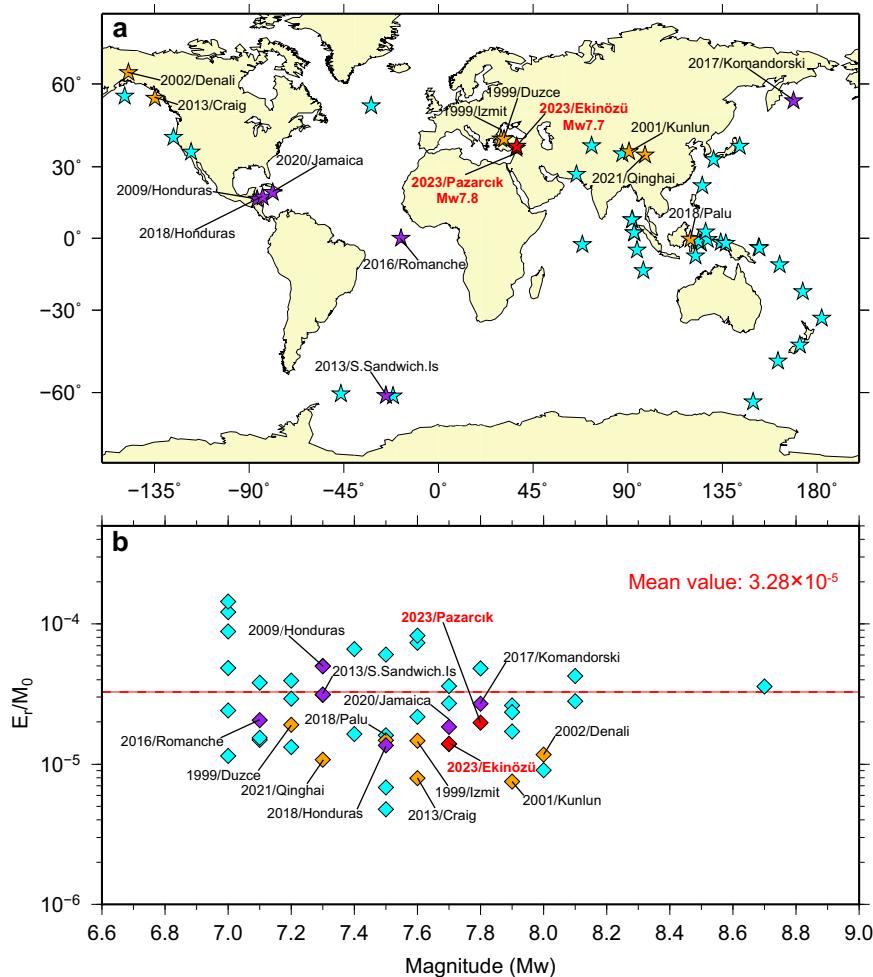


Fig. 10 | The radiated energy/seismic moment value (E_r/M_0) for worldwide strike-slip earthquakes with $M \geq 7.0$. a The distribution of worldwide strike-slip earthquakes with $M \geq 7.0$ from 1990 to 2023. The cyan stars indicate the sub-shear rupture velocity events, while the purple and orange stars indicate oceanic and continental events with portions of their ruptures modeled to be supershear,

respectively. Two red stars indicate the locations of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet. **b** The corresponding moment-scaled radiated energy estimates versus moment magnitude (M_w). The mean value (3.28×10^{-5}) is indicated by a horizontal red dashed line.

and integrate it into the corrected displacement seismogram

$$u(t) = \int_0^t v(\tau) d\tau. \quad (9)$$

Using the correction procedure outlined above, we successfully corrected strong-motion waveforms at 52 stations for the M_w 7.8 event and 26 stations for the M_w 7.7 event, and obtained stable coseismic displacements at 21 near-fault stations for the M_w 7.8 event and four near-fault stations for the M_w 7.7 event, respectively (Supplementary Table 1). Before the joint inversion, all regional seismic waveforms were filtered with a bandpass filter of 0.02–0.5 Hz and sampled at 0.2 s intervals. The first-motion arrivals of all ground velocity waveforms are hand-picked, and a time window of 300 s was used for the joint inversion.

Verification of the ground displacement estimation from the strong-motion recordings using the foregoing procedure is provided by applications to large data sets of strong-motion and GNSS observations for the 2014 M_w 8.2 Pisagua earthquake, 2014 M_w 7.6 Iquique earthquake, and 2011 M_w 9.0 Tohoku-Oki earthquake (see Code Availability). Favorable recovery of both horizontal and vertical displacements is achieved.

Finite-fault inversion

A combined analysis of seismic and geodetic data is very effective in understanding the rupture process of large earthquakes. So, we

utilized both data types to invert the rupture process of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events using a multi-segment fault model with geometries determined by surface rupture³³ and relocated aftershocks⁴² (Supplementary Fig. 4). A nonlinear finite fault inversion method is employed^{55,56}, which can simultaneously invert geodetic and seismic observations in the wavelet domain. The sum of L1 and L2 norms of the seismograms in different wavelets quantifies the misfit between the recorded and synthetic waveforms. Sum-squared residuals have been adopted as the evaluation criteria to measure the difference between observed and synthetic static displacements. All inversions commence with a randomly generated initial model with a total moment equal to the GCMT solution. The weight assigned to the static error is set to be equal to the waveform error, but for the statics, the weight on the coseismic displacements derived from the strong-motion data is taken as half of GNSS statics accounting for the inherent uncertainties associated with baseline correction. All inversion parameters of this earthquake doublet are presented in Supplementary Tables 2, 3. All Green's functions for both statics and waveforms are computed using a regional 1D velocity model⁵⁷.

Coulomb failure stress

The Coulomb failure stress (ΔCFS) change can be defined as⁵⁸: $\Delta CFS = \Delta \tau + \mu \Delta \sigma_N$, where $\Delta \tau$ and $\Delta \sigma_N$ are changes in the shear

stress and normal stress on a receiver fault, respectively, caused by the earthquake. In this study, the friction coefficient (μ) was set to 0.4 as a common choice. The values of $\Delta\tau$ and $\Delta\sigma_N$ are defined with respect to the slip and normal directions of the receiver fault, respectively. Hence, a positive value of ΔCFS indicates that the earthquake-induced stress changes push the receiver fault closer to rupture, while a negative value of ΔCFS suggests the opposite.

Using the code PSGRN/PSCMP⁵⁹, we calculated the coseismic Coulomb stress change at the location of the M_W 7.7 event caused by the M_W 7.8 earthquake, as well as the evolution of ΔCFS on the surrounding main faults caused by the combined stress contributions from the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet and the 2020 Doganyol-Sivrice M_W 6.9 event²⁹.

Data availability

The facilities of IRIS Data Services, and specifically the IRIS Data Management Center, were used for access to waveforms, related metadata, and/or derived products used in this study. All teleseismic body wave records can be obtained from the Federation of Digital Seismic Networks (FDSN: <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/IU>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/II>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/CN>, <https://doi.org/10.18715/GEOSCOPE.G>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/CU>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/IC>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/AV>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/AK>, <https://doi.org/10.7914/SN/TA>), and accessed through the IRIS data management center (http://ds.iris.edu/wilber3/find_stations/11448043). IRIS Data Services are funded through the Seismological Facilities for the Advancement of Geoscience (SAGE) Award of the National Science Foundation under Cooperative Support Agreement EAR-1851048. The strong-motion data can be obtained from https://tdvms.afad.gov.tr/continuous_data, and the raw GNSS data are from <https://www.tusaga-aktif.gov.tr/>. The coseismic offset measurements of GNSS for the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet are available from <http://geodesy.unr.edu/> (http://geodesy.unr.edu/news_items/20230213/us6000jlz_final5min.txt; http://geodesy.unr.edu/news_items/20230213/us6000jlqa_final5min.txt). Broadband radiated energy at teleseismic distances is available from the EQEnergy application of the IRIS (<https://ds.iris.edu/ds/products/eqenergy/>). The slip models of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet generated in this study can be obtained at Zenodo: <https://zenodo.org/record/8232064>.

Code availability

The strong-motion baseline correction code and examples can be found at Zenodo: <https://zenodo.org/record/8058010>. All other calculation codes and examples used in this study are available on request from the corresponding author.

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Author contributions

C.L., Z.X., and X.X. performed the data process, finite-fault inversions, and paper writing; T.L. contributed to the model set-up, introductory material, and paper writing; R.W. processed the strong-motion data; T.T., T.S.I., M.K., and C.E. handled the HypoDD relocation of the aftershocks and contributed to tectonic material and editing.

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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Supplementary Materials for

**Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering during the 2023 earthquake
doublet in southeastern Türkiye**

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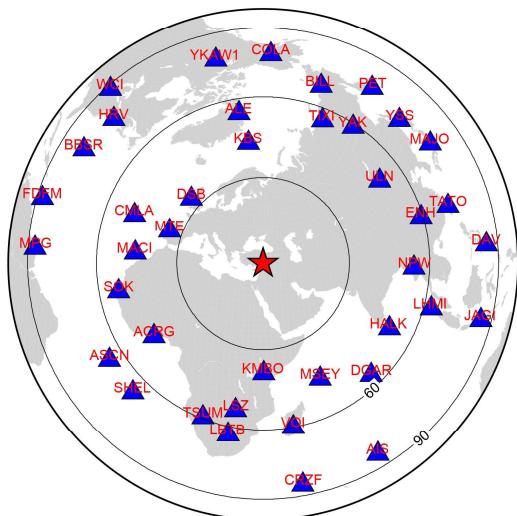
This PDF file includes:

Supplementary Figs. 1 to 13.

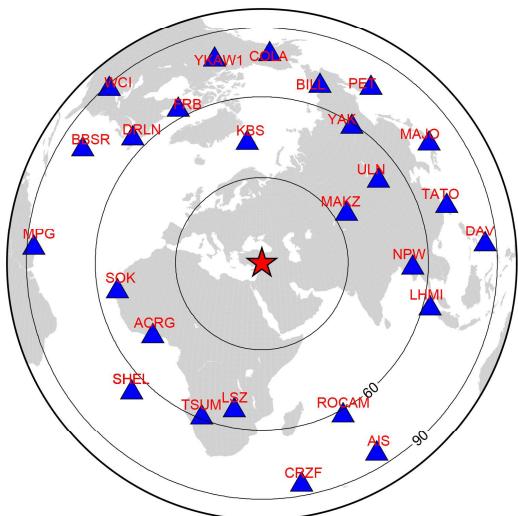
Supplementary Tables 1 to 3.

Mw7.8

P-Wave

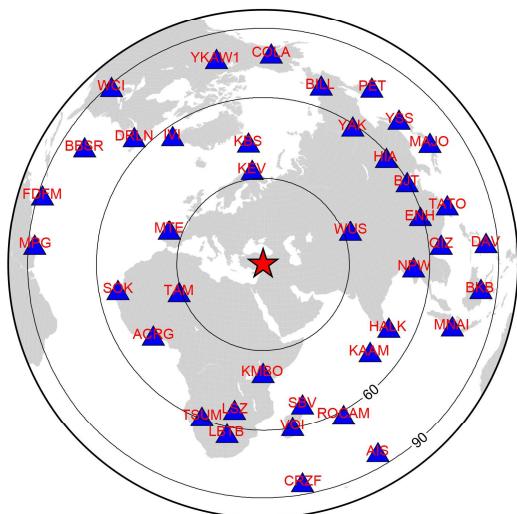


SH-Wave

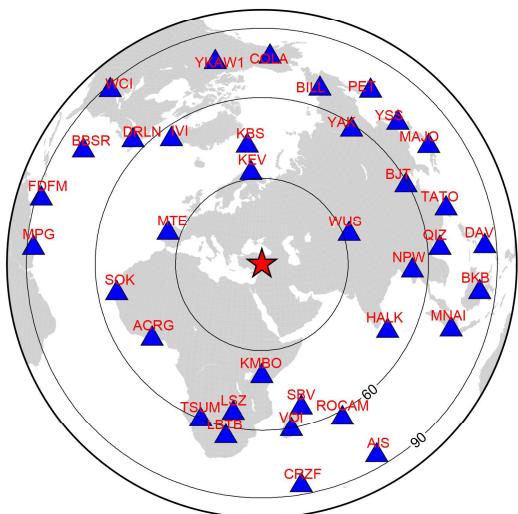


Mw7.7

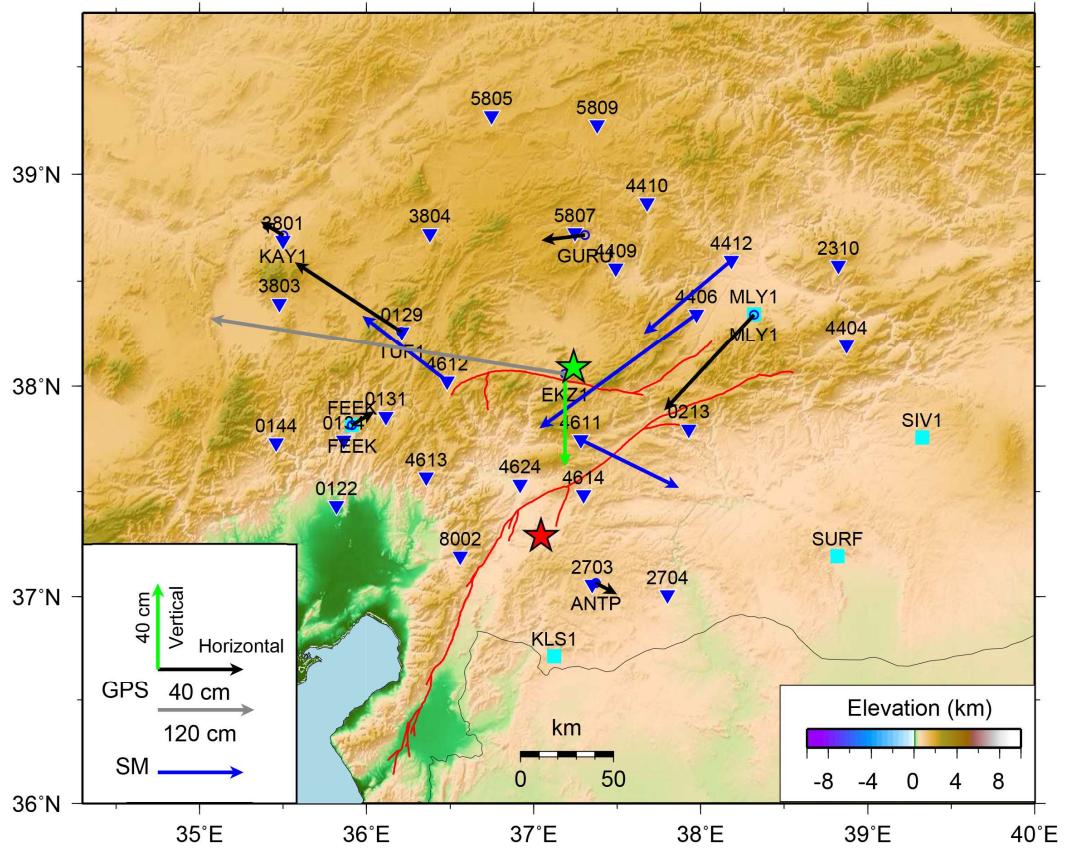
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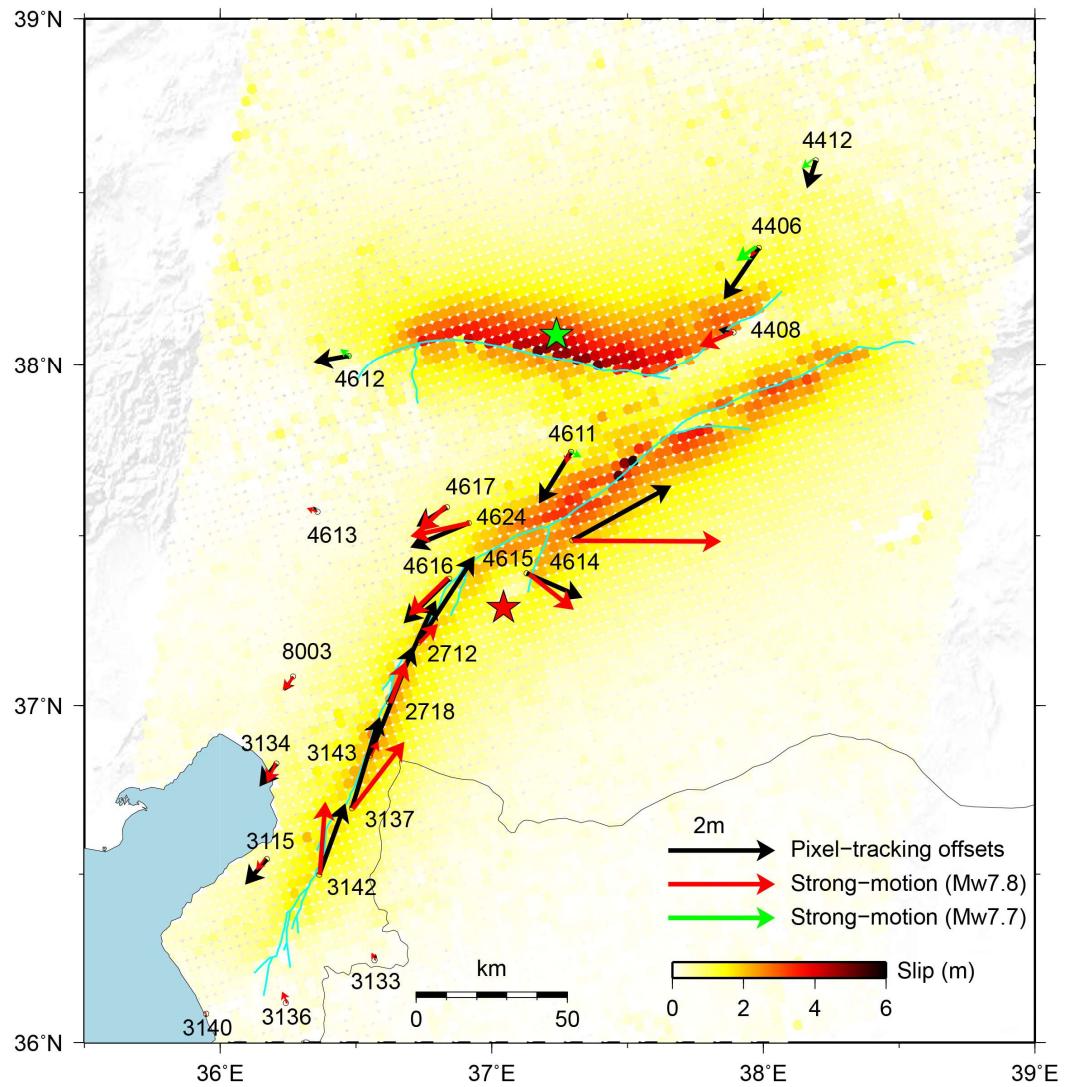
SH-Wave



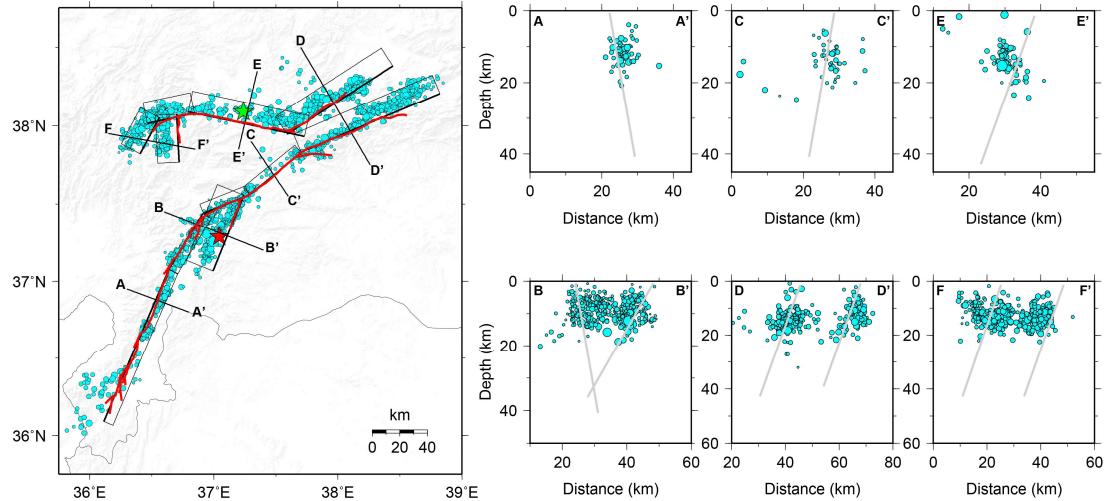
Supplementary Fig. 1. The teleseismic broadband seismic station distributions of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet utilized in the separate finite-fault inversions for the two events.



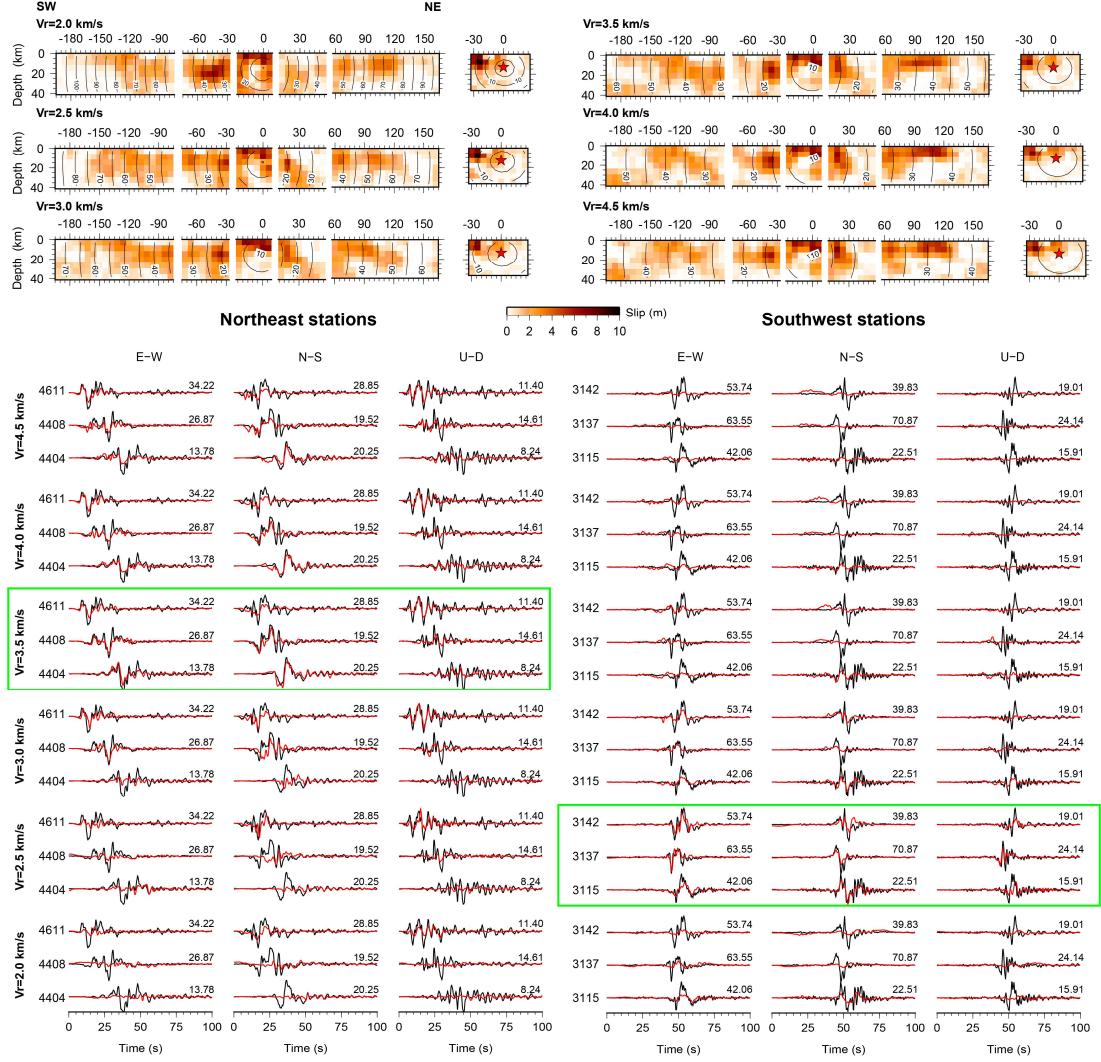
Supplementary Fig. 2. Distribution of strong-motion stations (inverted blue triangles) and GNSS stations (cyan squares and blue circles) for the M_w 7.7 event. Black and gray vectors indicate the horizontal GNSS static displacements, and the green vector indicates a vertical GNSS static displacement. Blue vectors show the horizontal coseismic displacements derived from strong-motion data. These data are used in the joint inversion. The epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events are shown by the red and green stars, respectively, and the red lines represent positions of fault ruptures detected by post-earthquake satellite data.



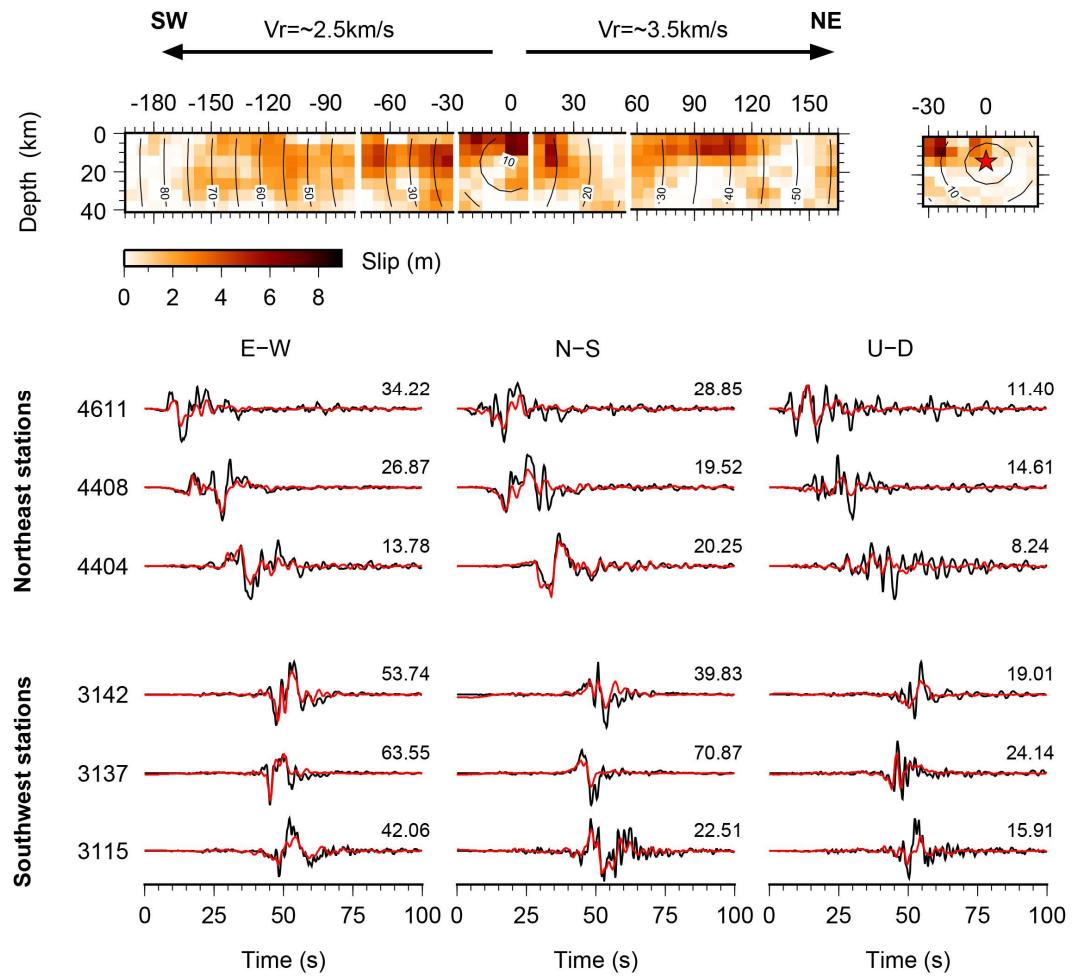
Supplementary Fig. 3. Comparisons between the coseismic displacements derived from the strong-motions of the earthquake doublet and the composite horizontal displacements derived from pixel-tracking offsets of Sentinel-1 satellite radar images. Cyan lines depict the positions of fault ruptures detected by post-earthquake satellite data. Black arrows represent the averaged horizontal displacements within a 1 km range, while the displacements derived from the strong-motion of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events are indicated by red and green arrows, respectively. The red and green stars show epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events, respectively.

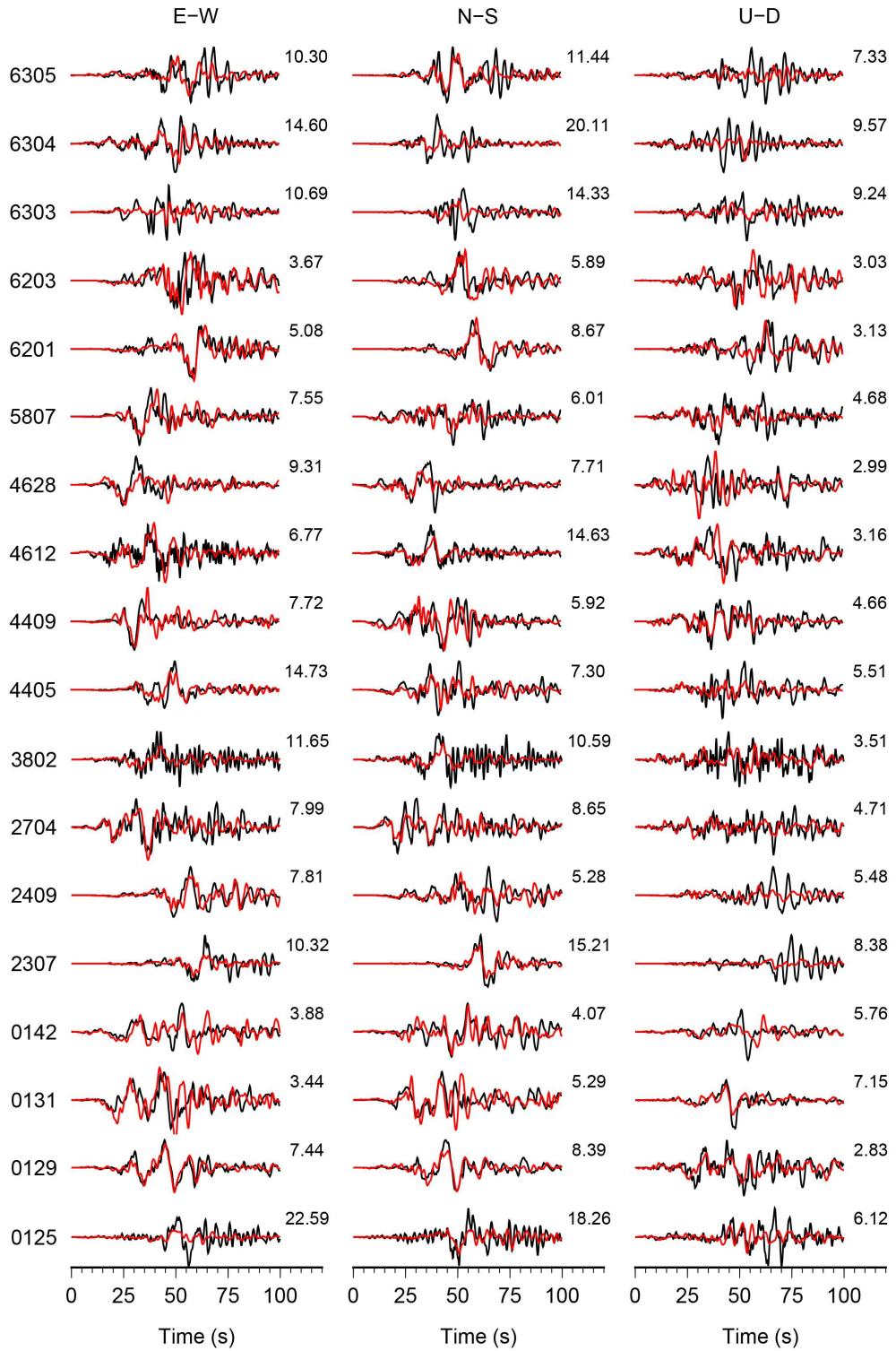


Supplementary Fig. 4. Map and cross-section display the distribution of relocated aftershocks along various profiles. Red and green stars represent the epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events. Cyan-filled circles, sized proportionally to magnitude, indicate the relocated aftershocks with a magnitude greater than 1.0. The fault ruptures, identified through post-earthquake satellite data, are represented by red lines. Assumed fault segments are indicated by black rectangles, with the shallow (surface) edge depicted with thicker lines. In each cross-section, the gray lines denote the position and dip of the intersected fault segments.

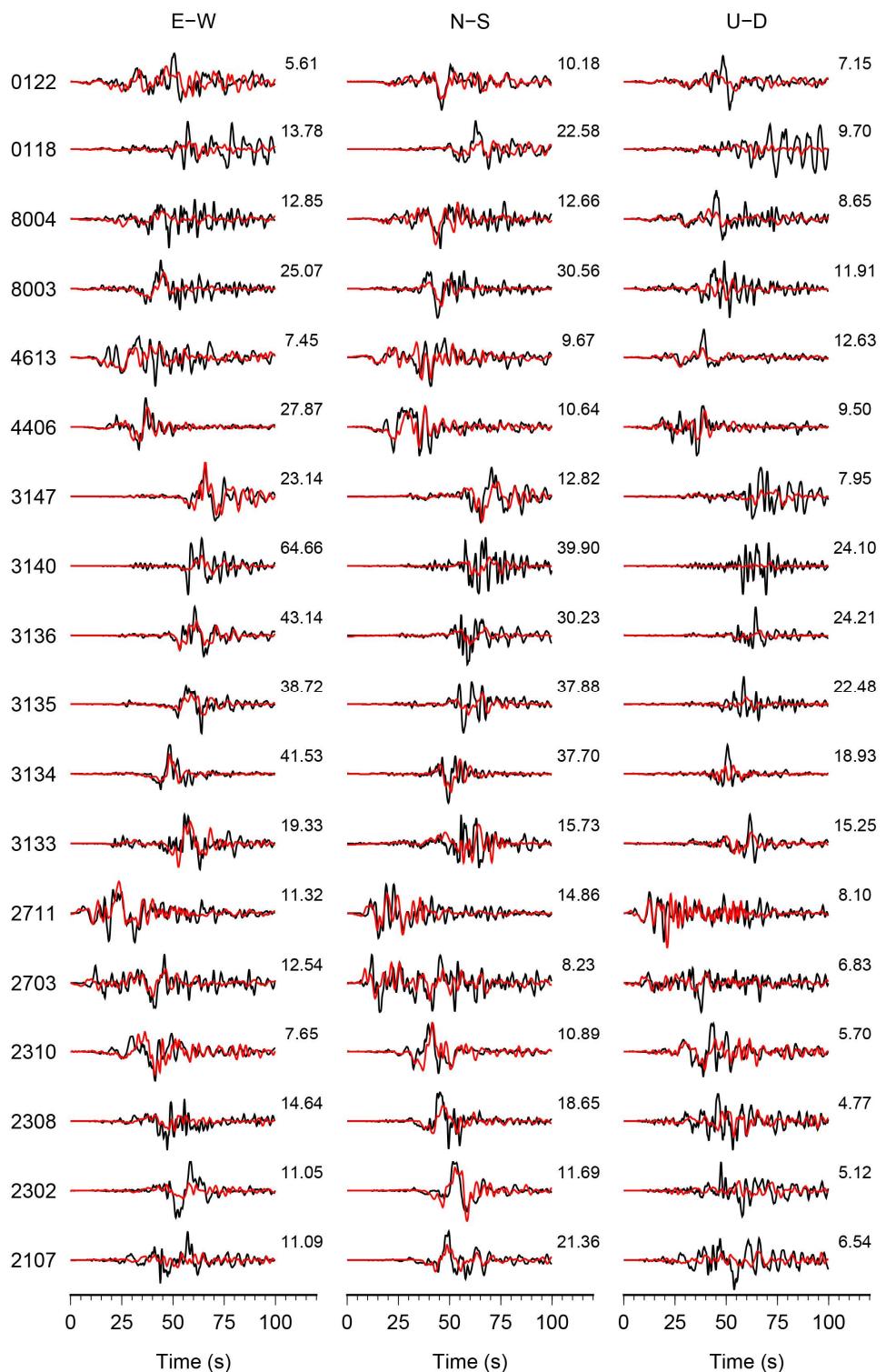


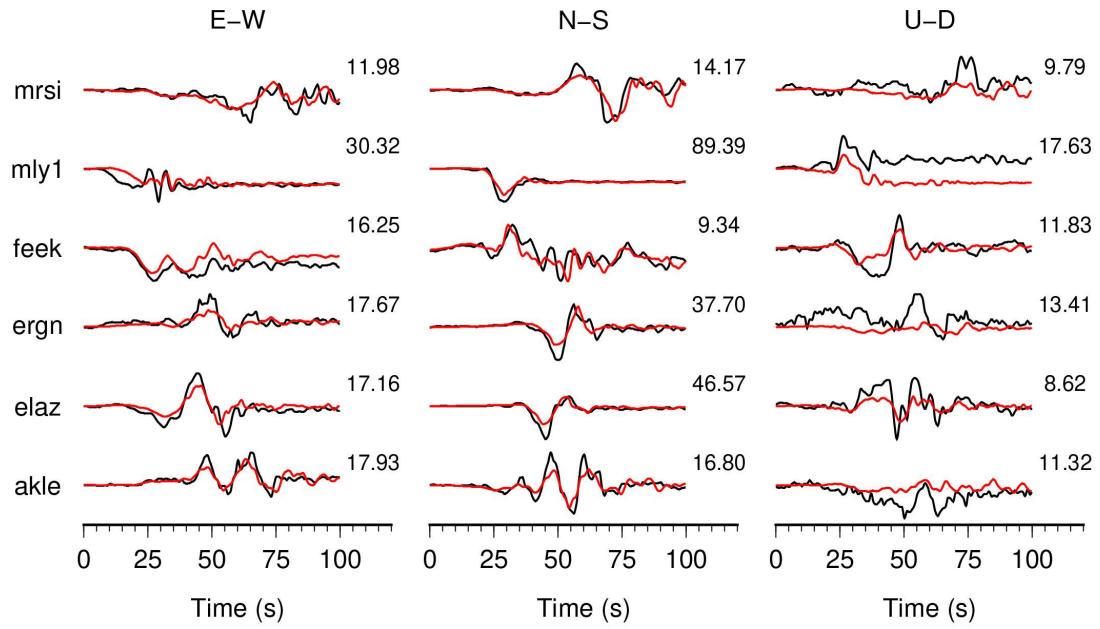
Supplementary Fig. 5. Tests of imposed uniform rupture velocity constraints. The upper panel displays the slip models obtained using specified rupture velocities ranging from 2.0 to 4.5 km/s over the entire model. The lower panels show the waveform fitting for the models with different rupture velocities. Representative stations to the northeast and southwest are displayed (see Fig. 2). The station names are shown to the left of each three-component record. Green rectangles outline waveform fits for optimal average rupture velocities, which vary in the northeast and southwest directions.



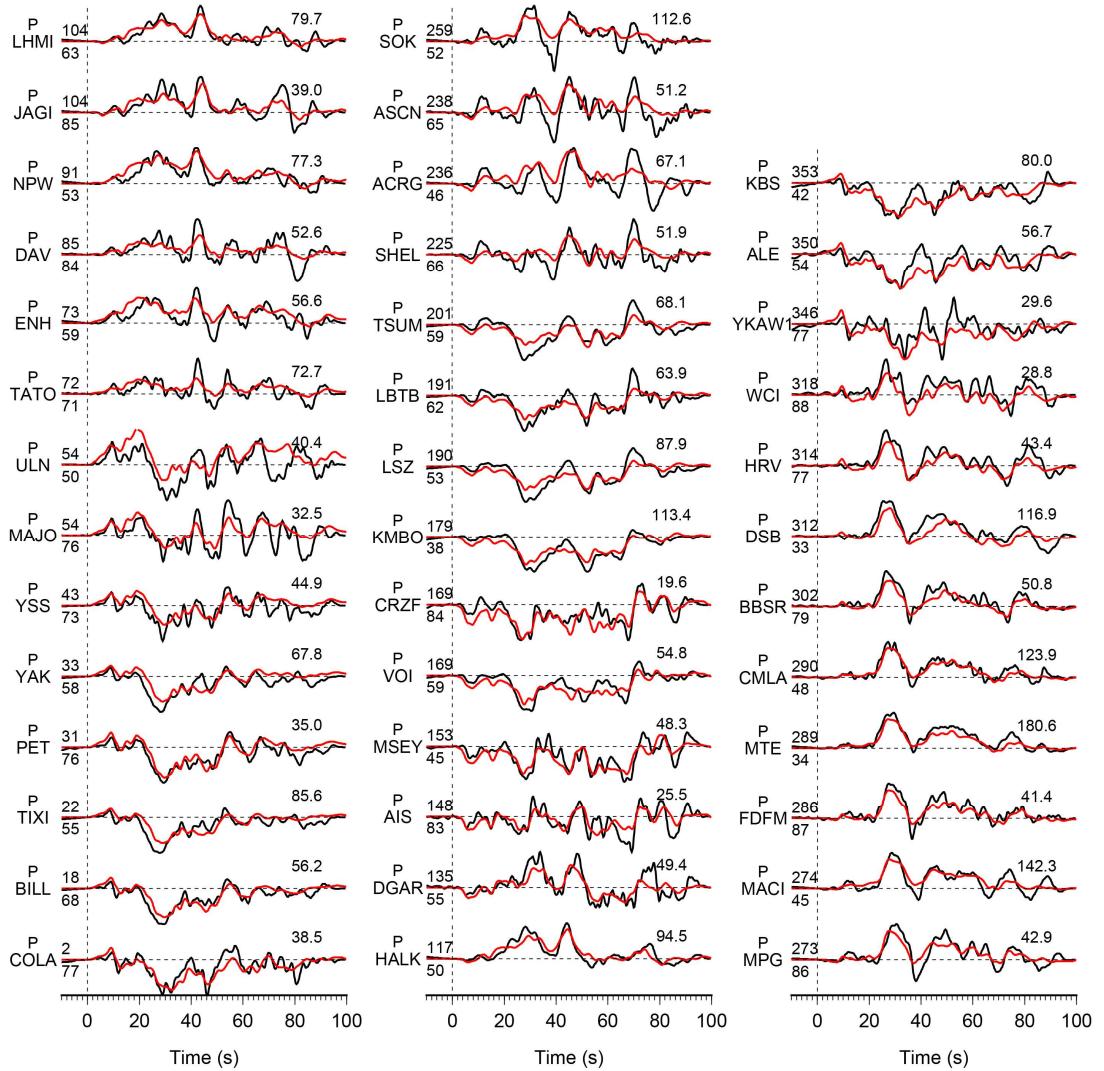


Supplementary Fig. 7. Comparisons of three-component strong-motion ground velocity observations (black) and synthetic seismograms (red) for the M_w 7.8 slip model in Fig. 3. Data and synthetics are aligned on the first P arrivals. The station name is listed on the left of each row; the numbers at the upper right of each waveform comparison indicate the maximum observed ground velocity in cm/s.

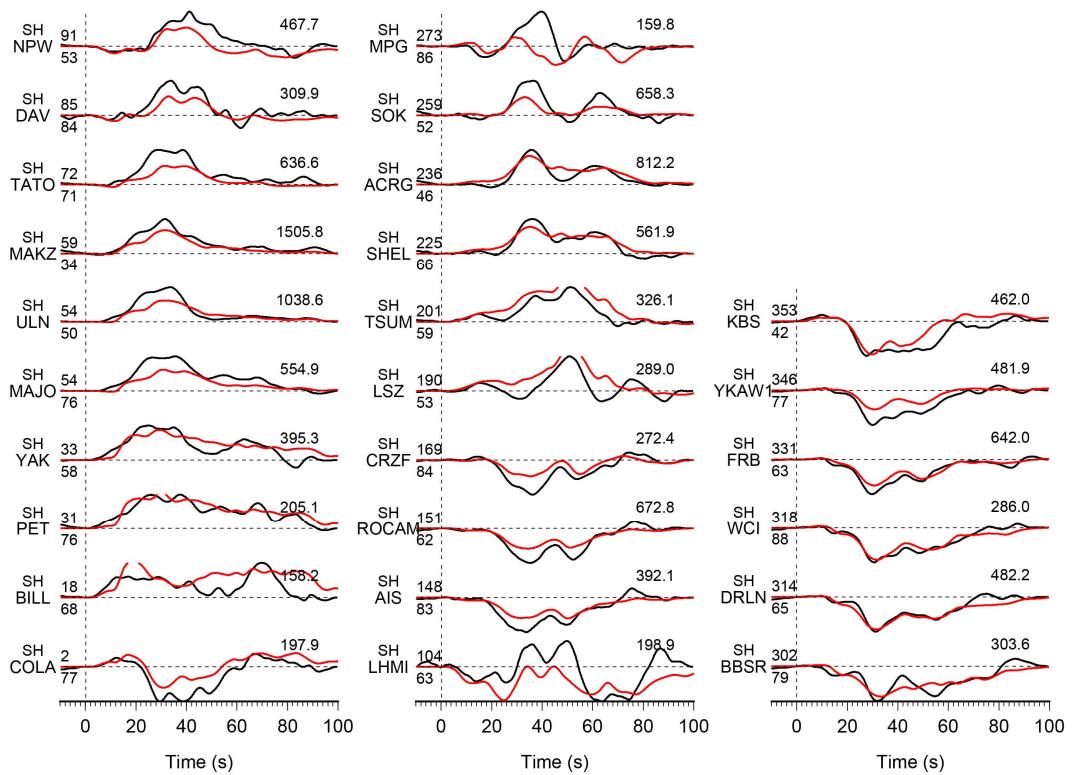




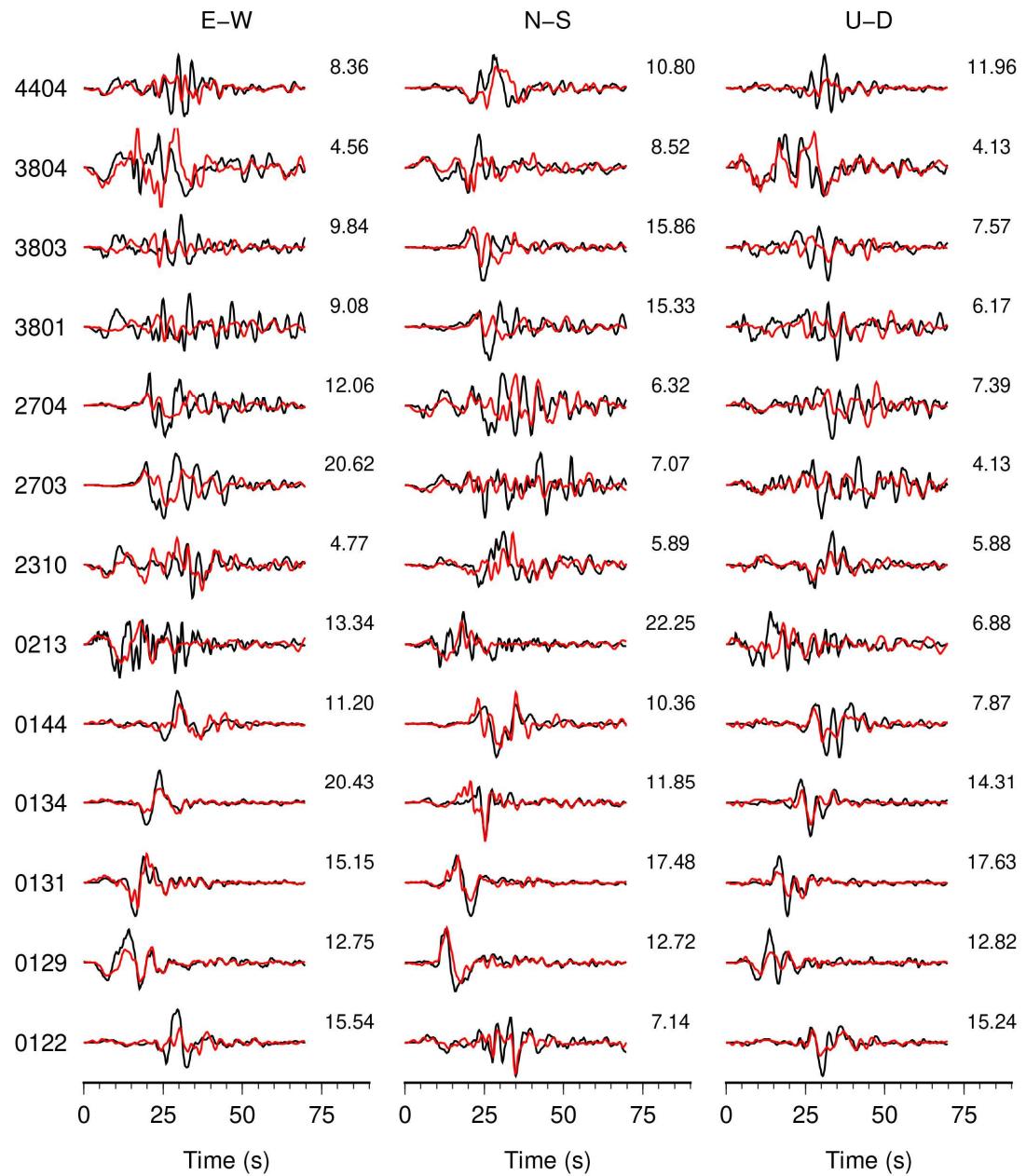
Supplementary Fig. 8. Comparisons of high-rate GNSS displacement time series (black) and synthetic seismograms (red) for the M_w 7.8 slip model in Fig. 3. Data and synthetics are aligned on the first P arrivals. The station name is listed on the left of each row; the numbers at the upper right of each waveform comparison indicate the peak observed displacements in cm.



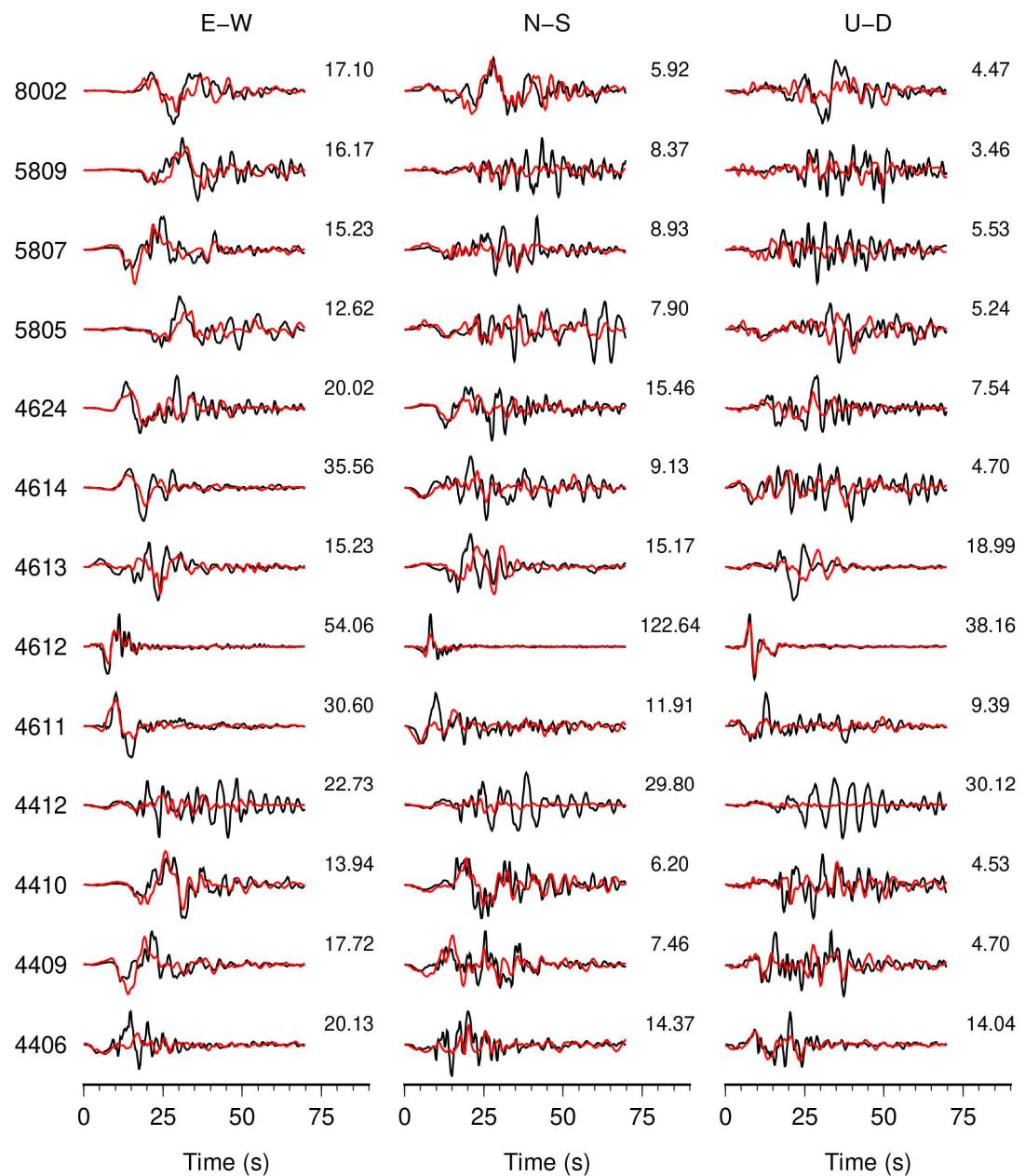
Supplementary Fig. 9. Comparison of observed (black) and synthetic (red) teleseismic P-wave ground displacements for the M_w 7.8 slip model in Fig. 3. Data and synthetic seismograms are manually aligned on the first arrivals. Station names and phase types are indicated on the left of each comparison. The azimuth (above) and epicentral distance (below) in degrees are shown at the beginning of each record. The number above the right portion of each comparison is the peak amplitude of the observed ground displacement in μm .



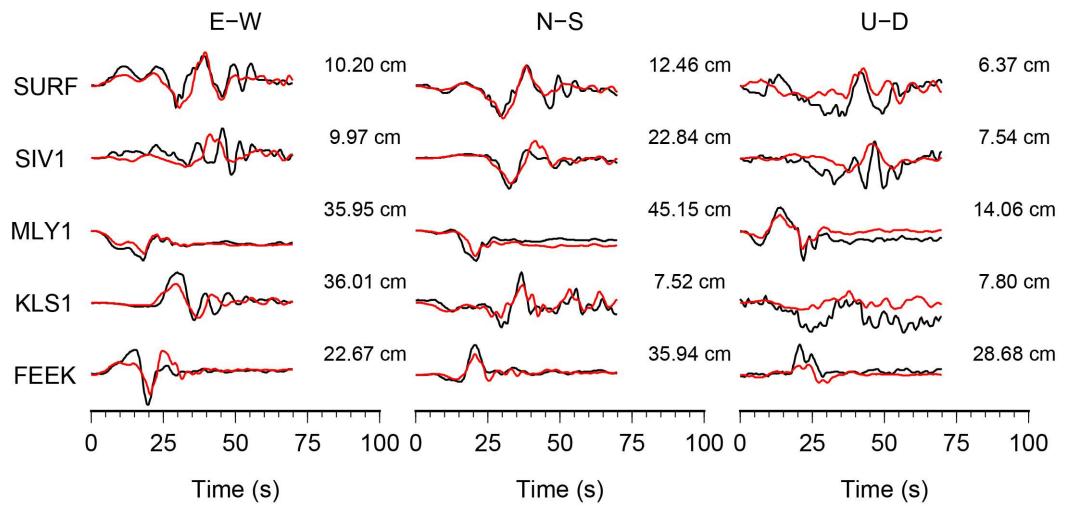
Supplementary Fig. 9. Continued, but for SH-waves.



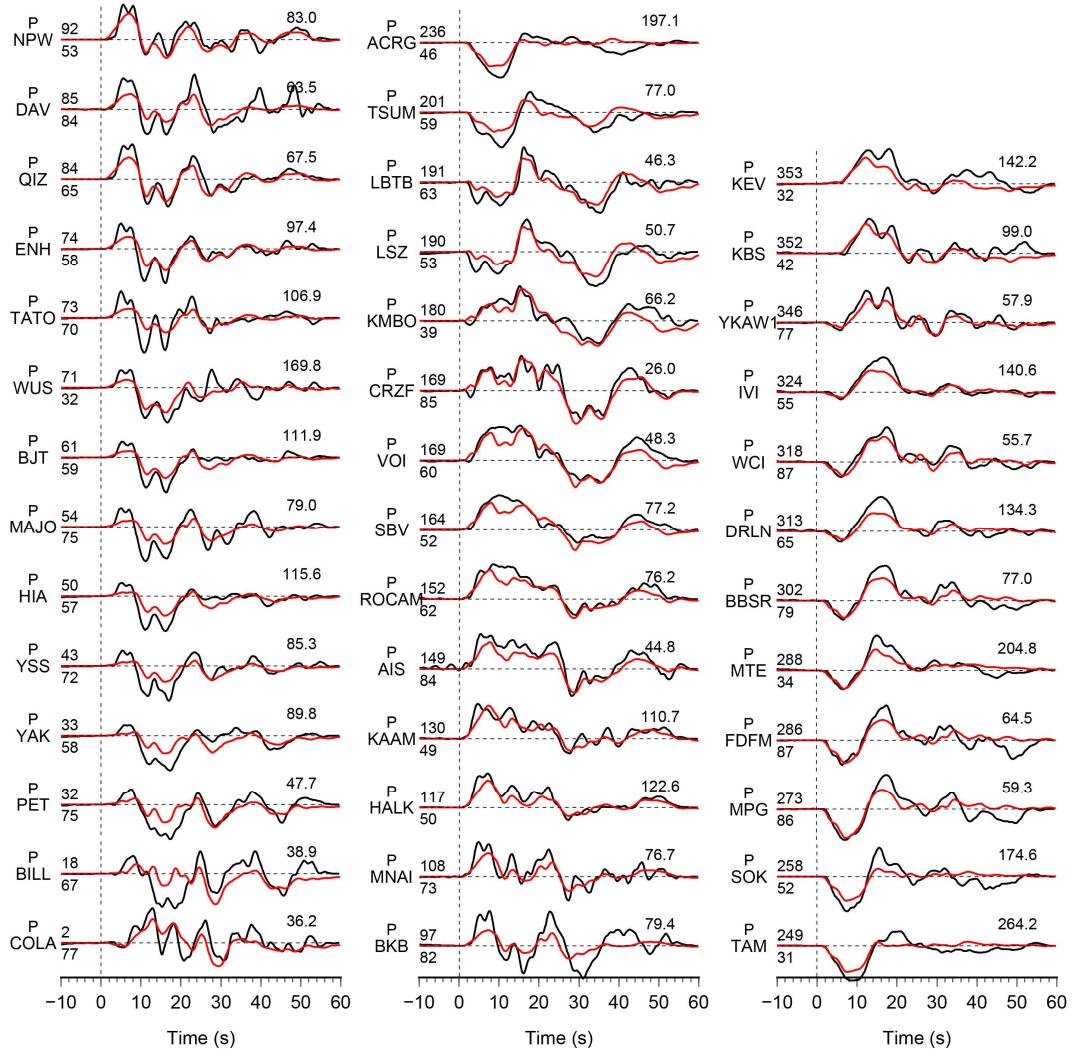
Supplementary Fig. 10. Comparisons of three-component strong-motion ground velocity observations (black) and synthetic seismograms (red) for the M_w 7.7 slip model in Fig. 5. Data and synthetics are aligned on the first P arrivals. The station name is listed on the left of each row; the numbers at the upper right of each waveform comparison indicate the maximum observed ground velocity in cm/s.



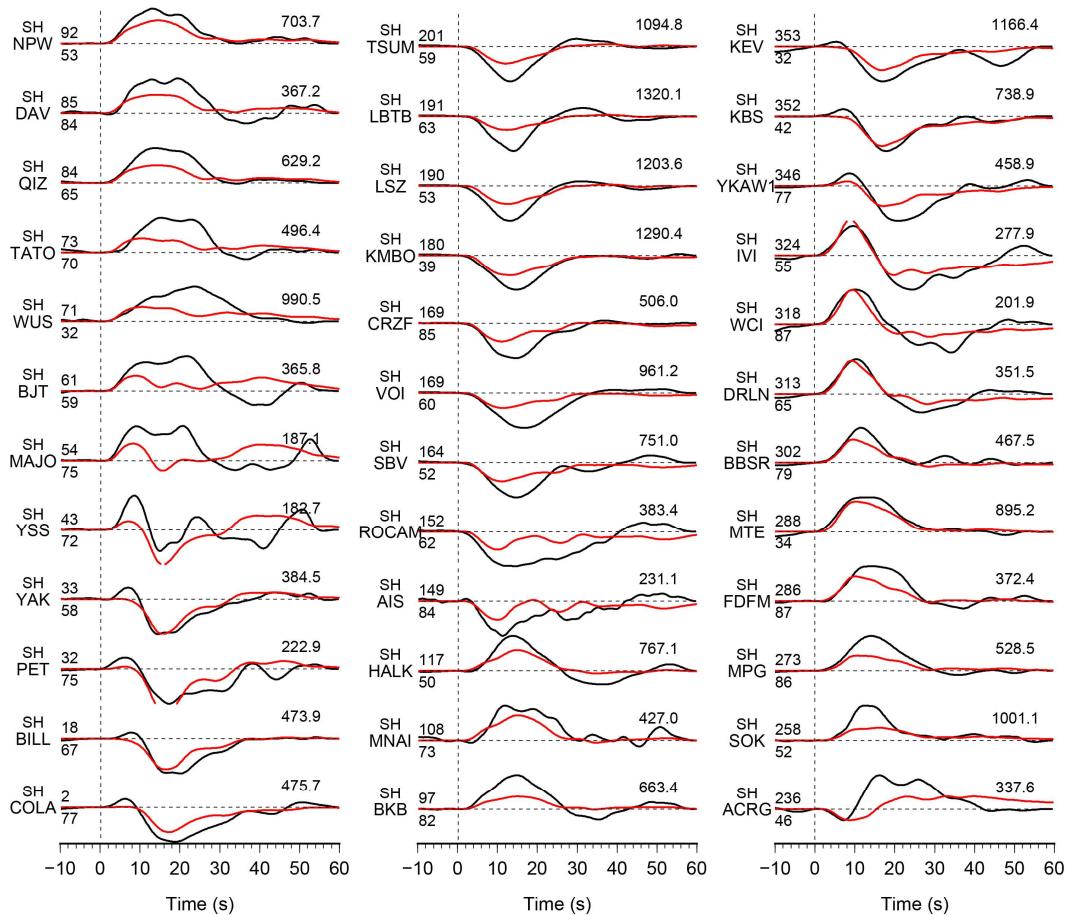
Supplementary Fig. 10. Continued.



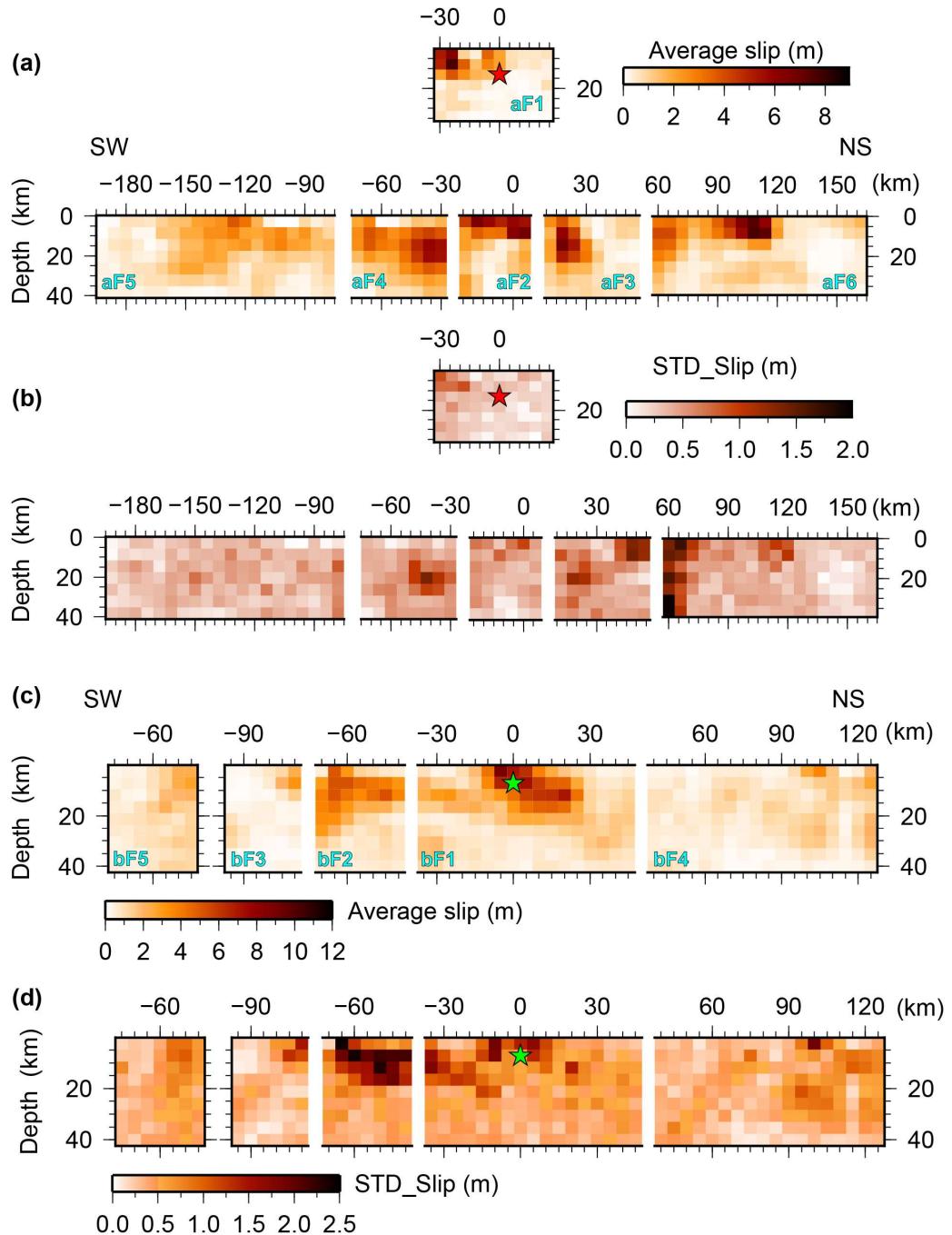
Supplementary Fig. 11. Comparisons of high-rate GNSS displacement time series (black) and synthetic seismograms (red) for the M_w 7.7 slip model in Fig. 5. Data and synthetics are aligned on the first P arrivals. The station name is listed on the left of each row; the numbers at the upper right of each waveform comparison indicate the peak observed displacements in cm.



Supplementary Fig. 12. Comparison of observed (black) and synthetic (red) teleseismic P-wave ground displacements for the Mw 7.7 slip model in Fig. 5. Data and synthetic seismograms are manually aligned on the first arrivals. Station names and phase types are indicated on the left of each comparison. The azimuth (above) and epicentral distance (below) in degrees are shown at the beginning of each record. The number above the right portion of each comparison is the peak amplitude of the observed ground displacement in μm .



Supplementary Fig. 12. Continued, but for SH-waves.



Supplementary Fig. 13. The average slip distribution (a) and (c), and standard deviation estimates (STD) (b) and (d) of ten models with different random seeds for the M_w 7.8 event and the M_w 7.7 event, respectively. The red and green stars show epicenters of the M_w 7.8 and M_w 7.7 events, respectively.

Supplementary Table 1. The coseismic displacements derived from the strong motion data.

The M_w 7.8 event					
SM Station	Latitude	Longitude	E-W (m)	N-S (m)	U-D (m)
4615	37.3868	37.1380	0.834	-0.665	-0.689
4616	37.3755	36.8384	-0.729	-0.710	-0.122
4624	37.5361	36.9176	-1.108	-0.246	
2712	37.184	36.7328	0.345	0.356	
4614	37.4851	37.2977	2.780	-0.014	
4617	37.5855	36.8303	-0.498	-0.465	
2718	37.0078	36.6266	0.293	0.776	
4611	37.7472	37.2843	-0.060	-0.242	
4613	37.5701	36.3574	-0.195	0.069	
3143	36.8489	36.5571	0.131	0.273	
8003	37.0842	36.2694	-0.205	-0.251	
3137	36.6929	36.4885	0.964	1.242	
3134	36.8276	36.2048	-0.168	-0.372	
3142	36.4980	36.3661	0.105	1.357	
3115	36.5463	36.1646	-0.165	-0.222	
4408	38.0962	37.8873	-0.627	-0.262	
3133	36.2432	36.5736	-0.083	0.145	
4406	38.3439	37.9738	-0.098	-0.192	
3136	36.1159	36.2472	-0.094	0.221	
3140	36.0816	35.9498	-0.044	0.071	
The M_w 7.7 event					
SM Station	Latitude	Longitude	E-W (m)	N-S (m)	U-D (m)
4611	37.7472	37.2843	0.229	-0.112	
4612	38.0239	36.4819	-0.198	0.154	
4406	38.3439	37.9738	-0.367	-0.268	
4412	38.5969	38.1838	-0.205	-0.173	

Supplementary Table 2. Fault geometry parameters of the 2023 Türkiye earthquake doublet used in the joint inversion.

Fault-segment parameters of the M_w 7.8 event						
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	F6
Strike	202°	248°	231°	31°	23°	247°
Dip	60°	80°	80°	80°	80°	70°
Fault-segment parameters of the M_w 7.7 event						
	F1	F2	F3	F4	F5	
Strike	282°	258°	208°	237°	177°	
Dip	70°	70°	70°	70°	70°	

Supplementary Table 3. Ranges of the source parameters allowed for each subfault during the joint inversion.

	The M_w 7.8 event	The M_w 7.7 event
Slip (m)	(0.0, 20.0)	(0.0, 20.0)
Rake (°)	(-45, 45)	(-90, 90)
Rise time (s)	(2.4, 24)	(1.6, 16)
Velocity (km/s)	(1.5, 4.5)	(2.0, 5.0)

Peer Review File

Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering during the 2023 earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye



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REVIEWER COMMENTS

Reviewer #1 (Remarks to the Author):

This paper presents detailed slip models for the destructive earthquake doublet that struck southwestern Turkiye in early 2023. A few models have been published recently, but we are very much in the early stages of assessing the source of these events. A key feature of the models in this paper is that they have used an extensive set of near-field data from GPS displacements and strong motion records. These data are critical for localizing the slip in the model in space and time.

Overall, the models look good to me. The figures are mostly good, but the arrows in the panels like Figure 5a are too small to see. Overall, I think this is a valuable contribution that will advance our knowledge of the earthquake source for these events, and I think publication after minor revisions is reasonable.

I marked an annotated manuscript. There are some awkward phrasings noted, and some English corrections suggested. Awkward phrasing markings should be interpreted to mean that the author's intended meaning could not be uniquely interpreted from their words, so they need to rephrase the text to be more clear. However, overall the writing and organization are clear and the paper is easily understood.

Lines 46-51. This discussion is not so clear, and the potential triple junction points are not clearly indicated on the figures. Perhaps show the alternative geometries with different colors or line styles in Figures 1 or 2?

Lines 354-357. The use of "postpone" and "prepone" is technically correct, but "prepone" is a rarely used word. It might be simpler to use "advance" and "delay". Shifting t_{pre} to an earlier time should not cause any issues, but since t_{pre} is supposed to be the P-wave arrival time, shifting t_{pre} to a later time means that the P waves would be included in the pre-earthquake baseline window, which seems problematic. Please clarify. Also, there is a supplemental figure that shows this method applied to the Tohoku earthquake, which does not appear to be referenced in the text. The method should end with a comparison of the estimated static displacements from strong motion records to observed GPS displacements, which I think they need to use the Tohoku earthquake for. So say that in the main text, and refer to the figure.

Lines 390-398. Please add the EOS article reference provided for the UNR products, in addition to the specific URLs here.

Reviewer #2 (Remarks to the Author):

+++++

REVIEW FOR 427543

Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering 1 during the February 6, 2023, earthquake doublet in southeastern Turkiye

By Chengli Liu and co-authors

+++++

Earthquake source inversions are key to understand the physics of the earthquake rupture process, which in turn helps to unravel the underlying causes (tectonics; acting stresses; fault-zone complexities) of this particular event, but also allow to make inferences on what to possibly expect in future quakes. The earthquake sequence in Turkey of February 06, 2023, was a particular violent one in terms of shaking & damage, but also in terms of magnitudes of the two

events (M 7.8 and M 7.6 only 9 hrs later), and hence studying these earthquakes in detail is of great importance.

In this study, Liu et al use a combined data set of geodetic and seismic data for finite-fault inversions of this earthquake doublet. They also calculate the Coulomb Failure Stress (CFS) resulting from these ruptures (assuming alternative fault geometries) to understand (i) how the first earthquake may have facilitated the triggering of the 2nd event, and (ii) how the stresses have changed in the surroundings of these ruptures to potentially bring nearby faults closer to failure.

The paper is well written, the data analysis/interpretation solid, and the inverted finite-fault rupture model are in agreement with recent findings in several other studies. In this context, a few references are missing (Barbot et al, 2023, in Seismic; Mai et al, 2023, in The Seismic Record; Goldberg et al, 2023, in The Seismic Record; Petersen et al, 2023, The Seismic Record) which the authors should look at and compare their results with.

I have moderate-to-major comments, mostly editorial and for clarification, which I list below (sort of sequential).

The finite-fault inversion approach is not well documented/explained, uncertainties are not stated, the weighting of the different data sets is not explained, the fault discretization etc. This makes it impossible to asses the robustness of the inferred models.

Abstract

+ L 23 — perhaps better ">59,000 fatalities;
+ the abstract should tell which data are used and what has been done, before giving key results. This should be stated at the current end of Line 24, before rupture nucleation and propagation is presented. In some sense, Line 31-34 need to be moved forward, and then need to be expanded a bit

Introduction

+ L 82: See above comment to Line 23
+ L 92: earth —> Earth
+ L 101: the authors here refer to the 2nd event to be of Mw 7.7. However, this has not been measured/inferred yet. In Line 80, they mention the USGS NEIC W-phase estimate of Mww 7.55, so this value of Mw 7.7 comes at a surprise and is confusing. Many other studies report M 7.6 for the 2nd event. Please clarify.

Kinematic Slip Models

+ L 131: "patchy heterogeneity" — somewhat awkward expression ... perhaps "spatial heterogeneity"?
+ L 133: unclear why variations in 'minor normal and thrust faulting' would be related to 'lateral inhomogeneities of crustal rocks' (assuming you mean the velocity-density structure here). Perhaps rephrase ...
+ L 154: remove 'oversimplified'

Triggering and Seismic Hazard Evaluation

+ This section header is misleading, as no seismic hazard calculation/evaluation is done. At most, there could be a "clock advance/delay". Please rephrase
+ L 190: add some references to the statement of 'significant variability in dip angles', and perhaps quantify this variability (5 degrees; 25 degrees?)
+ Line 195-201: Here it should be stated at which depth the CFS-values are calculated / reported. Is a stress increase of ~0.014 "significant"? And why is "≈0.01 MPa" the minimal triggering threshold? This should be explained, and backup with references
+ Line 202: seismic "risk" is not assessed in this study. Not even seismic hazard. See comment above.
+ Line 212: please quantify "incremental loading increase"

Discussion

- + Line 253: I find the argument on 'significant non-uniformity of stress accumulation' somewhat confusing, in particular when it is then linked to "high stress buildup" two lines below. Non-uniformity due to small-scale fault segmentation or fault roughness? Any evidence of this due to, say, variations in moment-tensor solutions in the local background seismicity there?
- + Lines 260-280: this is interesting argument, which could be further quantified by computing the seismic-radiation efficiency. It is actually quite sobering and counterintuitive if these very damaging earthquakes had low radiation efficiency ...
- + Line 285 - 298: This seems rather speculative, in my opinion, suggesting that super-shear rupture may even be common (or the norm?) for large earthquakes on the NAF and EAF. I don't think the case of prevalence of supershear event can be made, or even should be made, based on only four documented observations.

Finite Fault Inversion

- + there is no mention of how the different datasets are weighted;
- + there is no mention of uncertainties at all;
- + there is no mention of how misfits are computed (variance reduction?)

==> this section needs to be expanded. The readers need information on robustness and uncertainties of the solutions

Coulomb Stress

- + Line 418: "we calculated the triggering" ... this is actually not correct. Only the static stress changes were computed. It is then inferred/assumed that somewhat higher stress near the hypocenter may have initiated / facilitated the 2nd event. But there is dynamic rupture simulation carried out that actually shows that ...

References

- + several recent publications that also conducted finite-fault inversions are not listed, but should be added (see above)

Figures

- + Figure 3 and 4, panels: from which fault-normal distance were aftershocks projected onto the fault plane? Up to 5 km on either side of the fault plane? More or less?
- + Figures 8 and 9 are confusing: they show time-slices (snapshots) of the rupture process, but in each time slices, the rupture-time contours of the entire rupture is shown. Shouldn't the time-slice 0-10 sec only contain contours for the first 10 second? Also, I find the color-range choice suboptimal, as tiny variations in shades of blue cannot be distinguished. Regions of zero slip should be shown in white, or light gray, and thus be clearly distinct from regions with 0.5-1.0 m. This is not case here.

Supplementary Material

Figure 3 is confusing here and should be removed. Maps related to the 2011 Tohoku earthquake are not needed here

Reviewer #3 (Remarks to the Author):

Authors presented a thorough analysis on the rupture processes and possible impacts of the devastating Turkey earthquake doublet. The results suggest that both events ruptured multiple fault segments, featured supershear rupture episodes, and the first earthquake possibly aided the triggering of the second event. I like the idea of enriching the static displacement measurements

using the near-field strong motion accelerograms. However, I have some concerns with the validity of the data product and results, as well as some unclear delivery of the method approach. Acknowledging that the implication of this work is important, here I suggest a major revision, see the following points for details.

Major comments:

1. The fault geometry is one major assumption and is critical to the finite fault inversions conducted in this study. How the fault geometries, particularly the dip angles, are constructed, is unclear, which raises concerns about the validity of the findings. Additionally, the absence of satellite data and sources further compounds the issue.
2. One of the major claims is the supershear stages found during both the northeast and southwest rupture episodes of the first event. However, how to validate (quantify the uncertainty) of such estimates? To date, most finite-fault inversions and back projection-based studies suggest subshear ruptures along the EAF during the first event. These includes:

Meng et al. (<https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2747911/v1>)

Mai et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1785/0320230007>)

Goldberg et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1785/0320230009>)

Melgar et al. (<https://doi.org/10.26443/seismica.v2i3.387>)

Among them, Meng et al. conducted a Mach Cone analysis arguing that the rupture is predominantly subshear.

3. Authors' slip models have significant slip gaps along the northeast segment of the East Anatolian Fault Zone, and the west of the Sürgü Fault. However, this appears to contradict the satellite surface displacement data which are continuous for both events (see Mai et al. Fig. 2; Goldberge et al. Fig. 4). How certain are these slip gaps? The quickest way is to do a forward prediction of the satellite displacement field and compare with the data.
4. The conversion from strong motion accelerograms to static displacements impressively enriched the near-fault static observations. However, I am concerned with the robustness. For example, the static slip of station 4615 during the first earthquake has a 1.5m amplitude and is perpendicular to the dominant strike slip direction of the East Anatolian Fault Zone, whereas the satellite radar images do not show any significant southeast motions (Mat et al, Goldberg et al.). Authors need to make sure that such conversions are valid.
5. 0.1 MPa is still small for static triggering of the Mw 7.7 second earthquake. Is there a source of minimal earthquake triggering threshold of ~0.01 MPa for M7 earthquakes?

Minor comments:

1. The colorbars for slip amount are severely saturated in Figures 3, 5, 8, 9. I can't distinguish anything between 6 and 12 m.
2. Still for these figures (especially Fig. 3 and 5), the slip models (subpanel a) are inversely oriented compared with the map (subpanel b). I had a hard time to realize that the left-hand side indicates the faults to the east.

Response to reviews of "Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering during the February 6, 2023, earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye" by Liu et al., submitted to *Nature Communications*. The review comments are reproduced below in black type, with our responses and indications of how we have revised the manuscript to address the reviews indicated in blue.

REVIEWER COMMENTS

Reviewer #1 (Remarks to the Author):

This paper presents detailed slip models for the destructive earthquake doublet that struck southwestern Türkiye in early 2023. A few models have been published recently, but we are very much in the early stages of assessing the source of these events. A key feature of the models in this paper is that they have used an extensive set of near-field data from GPS displacements and strong motion records. These data are critical for localizing the slip in the model in space and time.

Overall, the models look good to me. The figures are mostly good, but the arrows in the panels like Figure 5a are too small to see. Overall, I think this is a valuable contribution that will advance our knowledge of the earthquake source for these events, and I think publication after minor revisions is reasonable.

We modified Figure 5a to make the arrows clearer.

I marked an annotated manuscript. There are some awkward phrasings noted, and some English corrections suggested. Awkward phrasing markings should be interpreted to mean that the author's intended meaning could not be uniquely interpreted from their words, so they need to rephrase the text to be more clear. However, overall the writing and organization are clear and the paper is easily understood.

We appreciate the reviewer's comments and suggestions, and we reworded the awkward phrasings in the revised manuscript. All comments in the annotated manuscript were addressed.

Lines 46-51. This discussion is not so clear, and the potential triple junction points are not clearly indicated on the figures. Perhaps show the alternative geometries with different colors or line styles in Figures 1 or 2?

We clarified the discussion and revised Figure 1b by adding two diamond symbols to locate the potential triple junctions.

Lines 354-357. The use of "postpone" and "prepone" is technically correct, but "prepone" is a rarely used word. It might be simpler to use "advance" and "delay". Shifting t_{pre} to an earlier time should not cause any issues, but since t_{pre} is supposed to be the P-wave arrival time, shifting t_{pre} to a later time means that the

P waves would be included in the pre-earthquake baseline window, which seems problematic. Please clarify. Also, there is a supplemental figure that shows this method applied to the Tohoku earthquake, which does not appear to be referenced in the text. The method should end with a comparison of the estimated static displacements from strong motion records to observed GPS displacements, which I think they need to use the Tohoku earthquake for. So say that in the main text, and refer to the Figure.

Thanks for the suggestion. A significant baseline shift does not necessarily start with the P-wave arrival. To possibly avoid over-corrections within the coseismic period, it is sometimes necessary to delay t_{pre} , particularly when the average of transient baseline shift appears with the same sign as but smaller in magnitude than the permanent one. Of course, the way to delay t_{pre} that we suggested is empirically-based. We revised the descriptions of the method for strong-motion baseline correction to make it more straightforward. We removed the supplemental Fig. 3 showing an application to Tohoku event data to avoid confusion, but added a new database in the section of Code Availability (<https://zenodo.org/record/8058010>) to demonstrate the effectiveness of the new correction method.

Lines 390-398. Please add the EOS article reference provided for the UNR products, in addition to the specific URLs here.

We added it as suggested.

We thank the reviewer for their comments, and the manuscript is improved by our revisions to address them. This is noted in the revised acknowledgments.

Reviewer #2 (Remarks to the Author):

+++++

REVIEW FOR 427543

Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering 1 during the February 6, 2023, earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye

By Chengli Liu and co-authors

+++++

Earthquake source inversions are key to understand the physics of the earthquake rupture process, which in turn helps to unravel the underlying causes (tectonics; acting stresses; fault-zone complexities) of this particular event, but also allow to make inferences on what to possibly expect in future quakes. The earthquake sequence in Turkey of February 06, 2023, was a particular violent one in terms of

shaking & damage, but also in terms of magnitudes of the two events (M 7.8 and M 7.6 only 9 hrs later), and hence studying these earthquakes in detail is of great importance.

In this study, Liu et al use a combined data set of geodetic and seismic data for finite-fault inversions of this earthquake doublet. They also calculate the Coulomb Failure Stress (CFS) resulting from these ruptures (assuming alternative fault geometries) to understand (i) how the first earthquake may have facilitated the triggering of the 2nd event, and (ii) how the stresses have changed in the surroundings of these ruptures to potentially bring nearby faults closer to failure.

The paper is well written, the data analysis/interpretation solid, and the inverted finite-fault rupture model are in agreement with recent findings in several other studies. In this context, a few references are missing (Barbot et al, 2023, in Seismic; Mai et al, 2023, in The Seismic Record; Goldberg et al, 2023, in The Seismic Record; Petersen et al, 2023, The Seismic Record) which the authors should look at and compare their results with.

We added the recently published references and made the comparisons (see below) as suggested in the revised manuscript.

"The slip distribution exhibits significant spatial heterogeneity, characterized by predominant strike-slip motion with minor occurrences of normal or thrust faulting (Fig. 3a). This pattern aligns closely with published models³⁶⁻³⁸, highlighting the presence of lateral variations in tectonic stress, frictional properties within the crust, and intricate fault zone structures along the rupture."

". Some available finite-fault slip models^{36-38,42} show relatively smooth slip variations across much of their fault models. Despite the differences, all models are characterized by a peak slip near the epicenter while showing a minor slip along the northeastern fault segment."

I have moderate-to-major comments, mostly editorial and for clarification, which I list below (sort of sequential).

The finite-fault inversion approach is not well documented/explained, uncertainties are not stated, the weighting of the different data sets is not explained, the fault discretization etc. This makes it impossible to asses the robustness of the inferred models.

We added more text (see below) to clarify the finite-fault inversion method, uncertainties, the weighting of the different data sets, and fault discretization in the revision.

Results:

"Simulated annealing inversions frequently exhibit slight dependence on the chosen random seeds, mainly when multiple optimal solutions exist within the model space, exhibiting indistinguishable objective function values⁴⁴. Moreover, the varying random

seeds result in distinct initial fault models and Markov chains. To address this uncertainty and explore its impact, we conducted ten inversions for each event in the earthquake doublet using different random seeds in each case. The tests indicate that large-slip distributions of the ten models for the Mw 7.8 event exhibit relatively stable behavior, with consistency among the models (Supplementary Fig. 13a). In general, the standard deviation (STD) across most fault segments is negligible, with the exception of segments aF3 and aF6 (Supplementary Fig. 13b). Similarly, the STD for the Mw 7.7 event is typically small compared with the average slip (Supplementary Fig. 13c), but exceptions are found in the western bF1 and bF2 fault segments (Supplementary Fig. 13d). It is suspected that the higher STD in some parts of the fault model is caused by the absence of corresponding very near-fault observations, suggesting the need for further investigation in these areas."

Method:

"The sum of L1 and L2 norms of the seismograms in different wavelets quantifies the misfit between the recorded and synthetic waveforms. Sum-squared residuals have been adopted as the evaluation criteria to measure the difference between observed and synthetic static displacements. All inversions commence with a randomly generated initial model with a total moment equal to the GCMT solution. The weight assigned to the static error is set to be equal to the waveform error, but for the statics, the weight on the coseismic displacements derived from the strong-motion data is taken as half of GNSS statics accounting for the inherent uncertainties associated with baseline correction."

Abstract

+ L 23 — perhaps better ">59,000 fatalities;

We changed the text as suggested.

+ the abstract should tell which data are used and what has been done, before giving key results. This should be stated at the current end of Line 24, before rupture nucleation and propagation is presented. In some sense, Line 31-34 need to be moved forward, and then need to be expanded a bit

We revised the abstract as suggested.

Introduction

+ L 82: See above comment to Line 23

+ L 92: earth —> Earth

We changed the text, as suggested.

+ L 101: the authors here refer to the 2nd event to be of Mw 7.7. However, this has not been measured/inferred yet. In Line 80, they mention the USGS NEIC W-phase estimate of Mw 7.55, so this value of Mw 7.7 comes as a surprise and is confusing.

Many other studies report M 7.6 for the 2nd event. Please clarify.

The *Mw* 7.7 for the second event is based on the revised GCMT solution. We added a description in the introduction.

Kinematic Slip Models

+ L 131: "patchy heterogeneity" — somewhat awkward expression ... perhaps "spatial heterogeneity"?

We corrected it, as suggested.

+ L 133: unclear why variations in' minor normal and thrust faulting' would be related to 'lateral inhomogeneities of crustal rocks' (assuming you mean the velocity-density structure here). Perhaps rephrase ...

We rephrased the statement (see below) that predominantly strike-slip motion accompanied by minor normal or thrust faulting indicates lateral inhomogeneities of tectonic stress and friction in the crust and fine fault zone structure along the rupture.

"The slip distribution exhibits significant spatial heterogeneity, characterized by predominant strike-slip motion with minor occurrences of normal or thrust faulting (Fig. 3a). This pattern aligns closely with published models³⁶⁻³⁸, highlighting the presence of lateral variations in tectonic stress, frictional properties within the crust, and intricate fault zone structures along the rupture."

+ L 154: remove 'oversimplified'

We removed the word, as suggested.

Triggering and Seismic Hazard Evaluation

+ This section header is misleading, as no seismic hazard calculation/evaluation is done. At most, there could be a "clock advance/delay". Please rephrase

We changed the title of this section to "Coseismic Coulomb stress changes and earthquake triggering effects"

+ L 190: add some references to the statement of 'significant variability in dip angles', and perhaps quantify this variability (5 degrees; 25 degrees?)

Figure 6 in the main text indicates the dip angle estimates from different seismological measures (used as target fault geometries), ranging from 42° to 86°, with either NW or SE plunge. We expand the text to discuss this in the revision.

"Due to the significant variability in the estimated dip angle for the larger event, with faulting geometries dipping to the northwest or to the southeast at angles from 42° to 86° being reported by different seismological institutes (Fig. 6),"

+ Line 195-201: Here it should be stated at which depth the CFS-values are calculated / reported. Is a stress increase of ~0.014 "significant"? And why is "~0.01 MPa" the minimal triggering threshold? This should be explained, and backup with references

The 10 km depth for the calculation is added to the text and indicated in Fig. 6. Previous studies have confirmed that a change in Coulomb stress value between 0.01 and 0.1 MPa can be enough to trigger a subsequent earthquake, with 0.01 MPa being a threshold value for earthquake-triggering. We add a reference to Ross Stein's work in the revision.

+ Line 202: seismic "risk" is not assessed in this study. Not even seismic hazard. See comment above.

Yes, we agree that we do not formally address risk or hazard per se, but we do quantify stress perturbations that are likely to influence future activity. This is clarified in the revision. It has been demonstrated by many studies that significant Coulomb stress changes can promote or inhibit subsequent earthquake occurrence. This is significant for earthquake interactions and seismic hazard evaluations, and can be utilized for assessing aftershock migration in the future. In our study, we identified notable increases in Coulomb stress along the Dead Sea Fault and along the northeastern segment of the EAF, which is important for future seismic risk/hazard assessments to consider.

+ Line 212: please quantify "incremental loading increase"

We added a specific value in the revision, as suggested.

"In A2, the receiver geometry of the left-lateral strike-slip Dead Sea fault, located just south of the mainshock rupture along the Amanos Fault, is calculated to have a loading increase (up to 0.1 MPa), suggesting an advance toward the next rupture."

Discussion

+ Line 253: I find the argument on 'significant non-uniformity of stress accumulation' somewhat confusing, in particular when it is then linked to "high stress buildup" two lines below. Non-uniformity due to small-scale fault segmentation or fault roughness? Any evidence of this due to, say, variations in moment-tensor solutions in the local background seismicity there?

No major earthquakes have occurred on the EAF since the 19th century, and the background seismicity has produced relatively few recent focal mechanisms directly along the relevant section of the EAF. Historical studies referenced in the

manuscript (Duman & Emre, 2013, <https://doi.org/10.1144/SP372.14>; Güvercin et al., 2022, <https://doi.org/10.1093/gji/ggac045>) indicate that the EAF exhibits complex behavior, which is likely influenced by various factors, including oblique plate motion, variations in seismic coupling and fault maturity, and geometric complexities. Similar to determinations in other studies, our slip models clearly demonstrate a significantly non-uniform distribution in slip and rupture velocity, highlighting the uneven release of stress along the southwest section of the EAF. As we discuss, the EAF exhibits variations in stress orientations and the strain rate field, which is consistent with the diverse solutions for focal mechanisms. Our slip models show a non-uniformity of stress release along the fault, so we modify our language to "non-uniformity of stress release" instead of "significant non-uniformity of stress accumulation" in the revision.

+ Lines 260-280: this is interesting argument, which could be further quantified by computing the seismic-radiation efficiency. It is actually quite sobering and counterintuitive if these very damaging earthquakes had low radiation efficiency

Yes, the modest moment-scaled radiated energy is an important attribute of these events. Quantifying radiation efficiency also requires very reliable estimates of stress drop along with apparent stress, and for such a complex rupture, our confidence in stress drop values is low, as there is much data- and model-dependence of the estimates. At this time, we prefer not to pursue radiation efficiency estimation.

+ Line 285 - 298: This seems rather speculative, in my opinion, suggesting that super-shear rupture may even be common (or the norm?) for large earthquakes on the NAF and EAF. I don't think the case of prevalence of supershear event can be made, or even should be made, based on only four documented observations.

We modify the wording to make it less speculative, with only about a dozen convincing cases of supershear faulting, having 4 of them in Anatolia is quite a concentration, but we agree it is not a lot of cases.

Finite Fault Inversion

+ there is no mention of how the different datasets are weighted;
+ there is no mention of uncertainties at all;
+ there is no mention of how misfits are computed (variance reduction?)

==> this section needs to be expanded. The readers need information on robustness and uncertainties of the solutions

As suggested, we expanded this section in the revision (see below), to clarify the weights, uncertainties (revised Supplementary Fig 12), and misfits calculations in our finite fault inversions.

Results:

"Simulated annealing inversions frequently exhibit slight dependence on the chosen random seeds, mainly when multiple optimal solutions exist within the model space, exhibiting indistinguishable objective function values⁴⁴. Moreover, the varying random seeds result in distinct initial fault models and Markov chains. To address this uncertainty and explore its impact, we conducted ten inversions for each event in the earthquake doublet using different random seeds in each case. The tests indicate that large-slip distributions of the ten models for the MW 7.8 event exhibit relatively stable behavior, with consistency among the models (Supplementary Fig. 13a). In general, the standard deviation (STD) across most fault segments is negligible, with the exception of segments aF3 and aF6 (Supplementary Fig. 13b). Similarly, the STD for the MW 7.7 event is typically small compared with the average slip (Supplementary Fig. 13c), but exceptions are found in the western bF1 and bF2 fault segments (Supplementary Fig. 13d). It is suspected that the higher STD in some parts of the fault model is caused by the absence of corresponding very near-fault observations, suggesting the need for further investigation in these areas."

Method:

"The sum of L1 and L2 norms of the seismograms in different wavelets quantifies the misfit between the recorded and synthetic waveforms. Sum-squared residuals have been adopted as the evaluation criteria to measure the difference between observed and synthetic static displacements. All inversions commence with a randomly generated initial model with a total moment equal to the GCMT solution. The weight assigned to the static error is set to be equal to the waveform error, but for the statics, the weight on the coseismic displacements derived from the strong-motion data is taken as half of GNSS statics accounting for the inherent uncertainties associated with baseline correction."

Coulomb Stress

+ Line 418: "we calculated the triggering" ... this is actually not correct. Only the static stress changes were computed. It is then inferred/assumed that somewhat higher stress near the hypocenter may have initiated / facilitated the 2nd event. But there is dynamic rupture simulation carried out that actually shows that ...

Yes, we only calculated the static stress changes caused by the Mw 7.8 event, and found that the Mw 7.8 event stress change promoted the occurrence of the Mw 7.7 event. We rephrased the text.

References

+ several recent publications that also conducted finite-fault inversions are not listed, but should be added (see above)

We added several recent publications that have appeared since our paper was submitted in the revised manuscript.

Figures

+ Figure 3 and 4, panels: from which fault-normal distance were aftershocks projected onto the fault plane? Up to 5 km on either side of the fault plane? More or less?

Aftershocks less than 20 km on either side of the fault plane are projected onto the fault plane, but only the closest aftershocks are projected onto the fault plane for the intersecting faults. This is noted in the revised Fig. 3 caption.

+ Figures 8 and 9 are confusing: they show time-slices (snapshots) of the rupture process, but in each time slices, the rupture-time contours of the entire rupture is shown. Shouldn't the time-slice 0-10 sec only contain contours for the first 10 second?

Also, I find the color-range choice suboptimal, as tiny variations in shades of blue cannot be distinguished. Regions of zero slip should be shown in white, or light gray, and thus be clearly distinct from regions with 0.5-1.0 m. This is not case here.

We modified the figures as suggested in the revision.

Supplementary Material

Figure 3 is confusing here and should be removed. Maps related to the 2011 Tohoku earthquake are not needed here

We removed the original Supplemental Fig. 3 and added a link to a related database in the section of Code Availability.

We thank the reviewer for their very constructive comments, and the manuscript is improved by our revisions to address them. This is noted in the revised acknowledgments.

Reviewer #3 (Remarks to the Author):

Authors presented a thorough analysis on the rupture processes and possible impacts of the devastating Turkey earthquake doublet. The results suggest that both events ruptured multiple fault segments, featured supershear rupture episodes, and the first earthquake possibly aided the triggering of the second event. I like the idea of enriching the static displacement measurements using the near-field strong motion accelerograms. However, I have some concerns with the validity of the data product and results, as well as some unclear delivery of the method approach. Acknowledging that the implication of this work is important, here I suggest a major revision, see the following points for details.

Major comments:

1. The fault geometry is one major assumption and is critical to the finite fault

inversions conducted in this study. How the fault geometries, particularly the dip angles, are constructed, is unclear, which raises concerns about the validity of the findings. Additionally, the absence of satellite data and sources further compounds the issue.

We elaborate on the choices made regarding fault dip, which does vary amongst published models. Preliminary inversions with various strike/dip combinations for sparse fault models indicate typical limited direct waveform-based constraints on the dip for steeply-dipping strike-slip geometries. Thus, it is desirable to constrain the faulting geometry with a priori information to the extent possible. As discussed, we use the InSAR mapping to prescribe the active subfault locations and outcrop strikes along both ruptures. The distribution of seismicity with respect to the surface ruptures indicates that the dip direction of the EAF changes along strike. A detailed study of the aftershock activity of the Sivrice earthquake, just northeast of the Mw 7.8 rupture, indicates an NW steeply-dipping fault (Güvercin et al., 2022). This also holds for the northeastern part of the Mw 7.8 rupture based on cross-sections (D-D', and possibly C-C') of relocated aftershock as shown in new Supplementary Fig. 4. The aftershocks of the Mw 7.8 earthquake in the southwestern region (cross-sections A-A' and B-B') are mainly located southeast of the surface fault trace, indicating a SE dip, in agreement with the aftershock focal mechanisms in this zone. The along-strike change in fault dip may have influenced the bilateral rupture expansion. These relocated aftershock locations guide us in our choice of dip direction and angle, but there is clearly some uncertainty.

2. One of the major claims is the supershear stages found during both the northeast and southwest rupture episodes of the first event. However, how to validate (quantify the uncertainty) of such estimates? To date, most finite-fault inversions and back projection-based studies suggest subshear ruptures along the EAF during the first event. These includes:

Meng et al. (<https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2747911/v1>)

Mai et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1785/0320230007>)

Goldberg et al. (<https://doi.org/10.1785/0320230009>)

Melgar et al. (<https://doi.org/10.26443/seismica.v2i3.387>)

Among them, Meng et al. conducted a Mach Cone analysis arguing that the rupture is predominantly subshear.

We utilize a substantial amount of near-field strong-motion data, surpassing the data coverage of previous studies, to constrain the slip evolution of the Mw 7.8 event. Extensive testing was conducted on the rupture speed, revealing a notable contrast in the overall velocity of rupture propagation between the northeast (~ 3.5 km/s) and southwest (~ 2.5 km/s, but with the average rupture velocity on the aF5 segment being ~ 3.3 km/s, as depicted in Fig. 3a). This difference in rupture velocity was inferred by waveform fitting analysis, as documented in the Supplement. The relatively high rupture velocity observed in both directions is consistent with the preprint describing Meng's analysis and the telesismic analysis of Mai et al. (2023). However, the BP analysis only provides an average rupture velocity for the

northeast and southwest directions, and does not resolve local variations in rupture velocity. This is especially true if there are delays in rupture between some segments, as appears to be the case for the Mw7.8 rupture, or if only a portion of the rupture is supershear (Mach wave coherence for surface waves will only be pronounced if there are long intervals of supershear rupture, which we do not think is the case). The excellent strong motion data coverage right along the fault allows us to constrain local intervals with variable rupture velocity with reasonable confidence.

3. Authors' slip models have significant slip gaps along the northeast segment of the East Anatolian Fault Zone, and the west of the Sürgü Fault. However, this appears to contradict the satellite surface displacement data which are continuous for both events (see Mai et al. Fig. 2; Goldberge et al. Fig. 4). How certain are these slip gaps? The quickest way is to do a forward prediction of the satellite displacement field and compare with the data.

To address the uncertainty and investigate its impact, we used different random seeds to perform ten inversions for the earthquake doublet. The results indicate that the large-slip distributions among the ten models for the Mw 7.8 event display relatively consistent behavior, demonstrating agreement among the models. Generally, the standard deviation (STD) across most fault segments is negligible, except for the aF3 and aF6 segments (see revised Supplementary Fig. 12), where higher variations are observed. Similarly, for the Mw 7.7 event, the STD is typically small compared to the average slip, with some exceptions found in the western parts of the bF1 and bF2 fault segments (revised Supplementary Fig. 12). The higher STD in these cases corresponds to slip gaps. We suspect that the elevated STD in certain areas of the fault segment is likely due to the lack of near-fault observations. This finding suggests the need for future investigation in these specific regions. We note that the slip models from teleseismic and geodetic data separately shown in Mai et al. (2023) differ significantly, but both display segment variability qualitatively similar to our inversions for the Mw 7.8 event. Our model is also similar to the Goldberg et al. (2023) model, which has substantial non-uniformity along strike. The along-strike variation in fault-parallel displacement inferred from pixel-tracking indeed has a more continuous distribution, possibly influenced by conditioning effects, but there are still rapid spatial slip variations of ~3-4 m over 40 km long sections, so there is substantial variability. Ongoing detailed mapping of surface ruptures along the fault zone may shed light on the true spatial heterogeneity. Besides, we did not include the pixel-tracking offsets in the joint inversions due to several factors, including low resolution near the fault, the indistinguishability of coseismic displacements from two earthquakes, and potential early afterslip effects.

Overall, our analysis highlights the stability and consistency of the large slip distributions for this earthquake doublet, as inferred from the abundant seismic observations and static offset measurements. We also point out the presence of

localized variations and the need for additional research in certain areas where near-fault observations are lacking.

4. The conversion from strong motion accelerograms to static displacements impressively enriched the near-fault static observations. However, I am concerned with the robustness. For example, the static slip of station 4615 during the first earthquake has a 1.5 m amplitude and is perpendicular to the dominant strike slip direction of the East Anatolian Fault Zone, whereas the satellite radar images do not show any significant southeast motions (Mat et al, Goldberg et al.). Authors need to make sure that such conversions are valid.

We compared the localized coseismic displacements derived from strong-motion data and the horizontal displacements derived from pixel-tracking offsets of Sentinel-1 satellite radar images (Mai et al., 2023), finding overall reasonable agreement. However, there are exceptions observed at near-fault stations, as illustrated in new Supplementary Fig. 3. Given the inherent uncertainties associated with both approaches, such as the resolution of the pixels and the orientation error of the strong motion stations, these uncertainties inevitably contribute to differences in both magnitude and direction of the derived horizontal displacements. As for station 4614 and 4615 specifically, they exhibit high-quality strong-motion recordings without significant baseline shift other than correctable drift (see the following Figure), and has a strong fault-normal component for station 4615 (relative to the initial splay fault orientation) which is very similar to that of the pixel-tracking estimate (see revised Supplementary Fig. 3). A larger discrepancy between the estimates is seen at station 4614, but that site is likely influenced by contributions from slip on both the splay and the main EAF, so it is not unreasonable to have oblique motion. Therefore, using our new processing method, we have confidence in the stability and reliability of the static displacements derived from the strong-motion data.

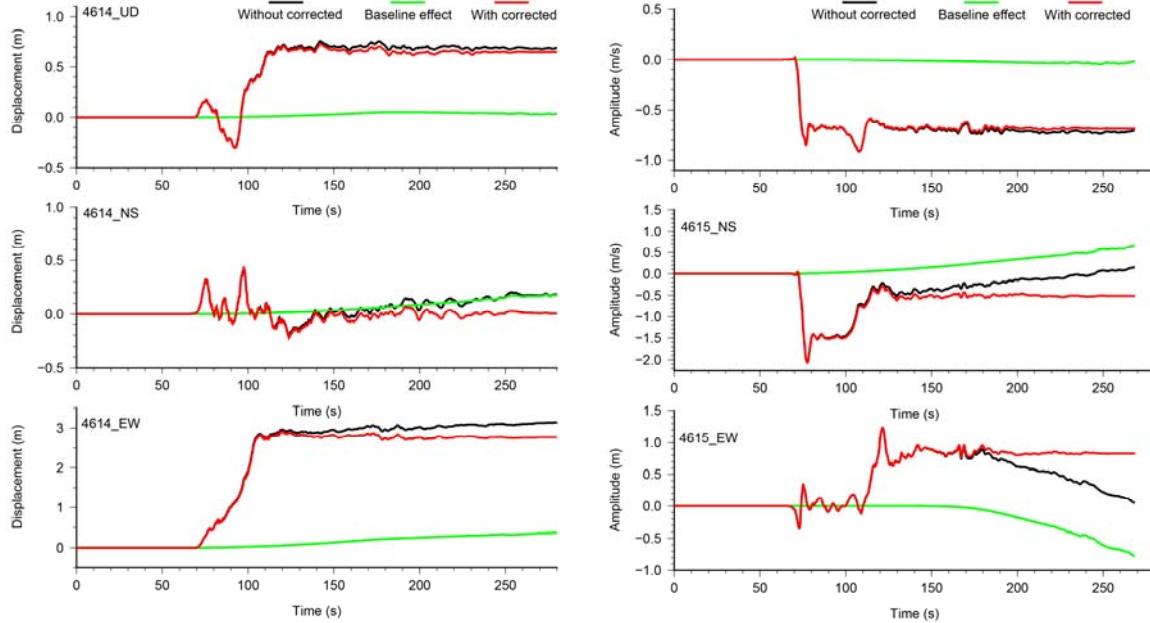


Figure. Displacements integrated from strong-motion data at station 4614 and 4615 (black) with baseline corrections (red). The green curves indicate the estimated baseline effect.

"The strong-motion derived coseismic displacements are generally consistent with horizontal displacements derived from pixel-tracking offsets of Sentinel-1 satellite radar images³⁷. However, there are some differences at near-fault stations, as illustrated in Supplementary Fig. 3. Given the inherent uncertainties associated with both approaches, such as the resolution of the pixels and the orientation error of the strong motion stations, these uncertainties inevitably contribute to differences in both magnitude and direction of the derived horizontal displacements."

5. 0.1 MPa is still small for static triggering of the Mw 7.7 second earthquake. Is there a source of minimal earthquake triggering threshold of ~0.01 MPa for M7 earthquakes?

Previous studies have confirmed that the change in Coulomb stress value between 0.01 and 0.1 MPa is thought to be enough to trigger an earthquake in the future, with 0.01 MPa being the threshold value for earthquake triggering. We added a reference to Ross Stein's work in the revision. Triggerability is, of course, influenced by proximity to failure stress, so that very small peak dynamic strains can trigger failures (e.g., van der Elst and Brodsky, JGR, 2010).

Minor comments:

1. The colorbars for slip amount are severely saturated in Figures 3, 5, 8, 9. I can't distinguish anything between 6 and 12 m.

We changed the colorbar to clarify the slip magnitude.

2. Still for these figures (especially Fig. 3 and 5), the slip models (subpanel a) are inversely oriented compared with the map (subpanel b). I had a hard time to realize that the left-hand side indicates the faults to the east.

We revised Figs. 3 and 5 to clarify the fault orientation.

We thank the reviewer for their comments, and the manuscript is improved by our revisions to address them. This is noted in the revised acknowledgments.

REVIEWERS' COMMENTS

Reviewer #3 (Remarks to the Author):

I would like to acknowledge that the authors have made a significant effort to address most of my concerns. The added comparison between aftershock distribution and fault dip justifies the selection of fault geometry. The additional test on multiple random seeds reflects the variation of slip distribution in the current settings and assumptions. Comparison between strong motion-derived displacements and the pixel tracking offsets illustrates the overall robustness of the derivation. Authors also improved their figures. Therefore, I recommend publication of the manuscript after evaluation of my following minor comments.

1. The overall high rupture velocity of the first event is consistent with other studies. The part I feel slightly concerned about is, the methodology from your slip inversion is essentially the same as Meng et al. and Goldberg et al., but the final kinematics has some (nontrivial) difference. Is this difference a reflection of the model uncertainty as well? Is it due to the imposed difference of assumptions on fault geometries and delays? Author may add one sentence in the discussion as a comment.
2. Although 0.1 MPa can induce seismicity, triggering of large destructive earthquakes are still much more rare than the occurrence of stress perturbation of 0.1 MPa. Is it somewhat related to the stochasticity of large earthquake nucleation? Author may add one sentence in the discussion as a comment.

Response to reviews of "Complex multi-fault rupture and triggering during the February 6, 2023, earthquake doublet in southeastern Türkiye" by Liu et al., submitted to Nature Communications. The review comments are reproduced below in black type, with our responses and indications of how we have revised the manuscript to address the reviews indicated in blue.

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I would like to acknowledge that the authors have made a significant effort to address most of my concerns. The added comparison between aftershock distribution and fault dip justifies the selection of fault geometry. The additional test on multiple random seeds reflects the variation of slip distribution in the current settings and assumptions. Comparison between strong motion-derived displacements and the pixel tracking offsets illustrates the overall robustness of the derivation. Authors also improved their figures. Therefore, I recommend publication of the manuscript after evaluation of my following minor comments.

1. The overall high rupture velocity of the first event is consistent with other studies. The part I feel slightly concerned about is, the methodology from your slip inversion is essentially the same as Meng et al. and Goldberg et al., but the final kinematics has some (nontrivial) difference. Is this difference a reflection of the model uncertainty as well? Is it due to the imposed difference of assumptions on fault geometries and delays? Author may add one sentence in the discussion as a comment.

Yes, there is variation among the published kinematic models, including one presented in the new paper by Jia et al. that we now cite. It is challenging to specifically state exactly why there are differences, but in general, these will occur due to differences in precise model geometries (different dips are used for some fault segments between studies), different data (for example, our study is the only to be using the expanded near-fault static displacement observations obtained from strong-motion instruments to constrain the coseismic slip), along with differences in inversion algorithms and model parameterization. We added a sentence to note these issues, as suggested.

2. Although 0.1 MPa can induce seismicity, triggering of large destructive earthquakes are still much more rare than the occurrence of stress perturbation of 0.1 MPa. Is it somewhat related to the stochasticity of large earthquake nucleation? Author may add one sentence in the discussion as a comment.

Indeed, triggering intuitively requires pre-stress accumulation that has approached failure, and only then can ~ 0.01 MPa stress increments that are favorably oriented initiate rupture onset. The empirically estimated lower stress increment level of ~ 0.01 MPa increment may reflect observational limits, but is a threshold consistent with many observations. We add a brief discussion of this issue as suggested.