

Supplementary material for “Did anthropogenic Activities Trigger the 3 April 2017 M_w 6.5 Botswana Earthquake?”

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Table S1. Fault parameters from the CMT solution and the inversion of teleseismic body waves (<http://geoscope.ipgp.fr/index.php/en/catalog/earthquake-description?seis=us10008e3k>) [3] and InSAR data [4].

Solutions		Length (km)	Width (km)	Depth (km)	Dip (°)	Strike (°)	Rake (°)	Slip (m)
CMT (http://www.globalcmt.org)	Plane 1	26	12	25	41	332	-70	0.51
	Plane 2	26	12	24	51	126	-107	0.51
Teleseismic body waves [3]	Plane 1	-	-	30	35	333	-74	-
	Plane 2	-	-	30	57	133	-101	-
Kolawole et al. [4]	Best fit plane	-	-	21-24	53	306	-114	1.8

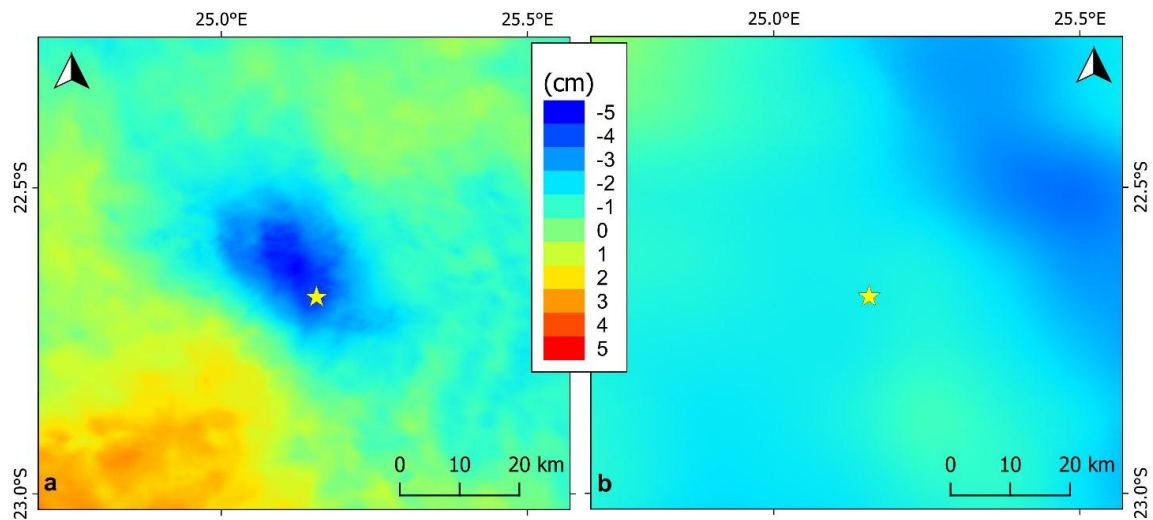


Figure S1. (a) Detail of the area bordered by the dashed black square in Figure 2a, showing the unwrapped interferogram; (b) Estimated Zenith Path Delay Difference Map (<http://ceg-research.ncl.ac.uk/v2/gacos/>) [22], projected along the satellite LoS. The area and the colormap are the same of panel (a).

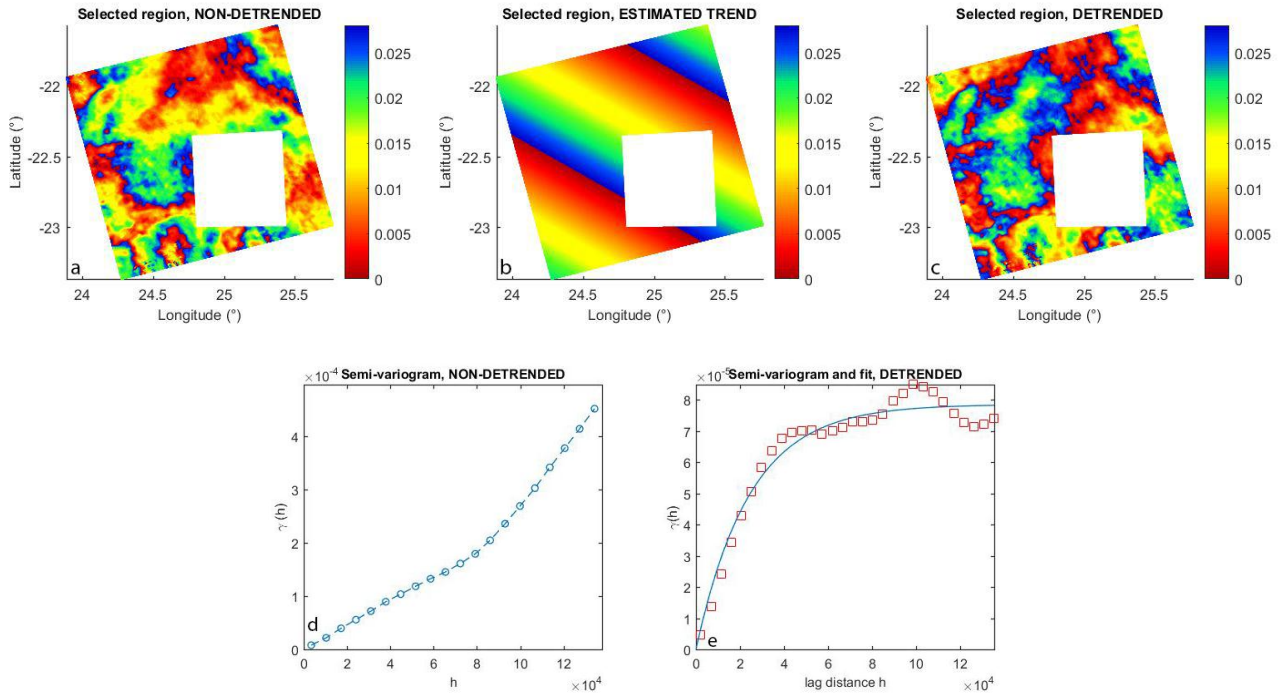


Figure S2. Estimation of the experimental semi-variogram on the de-trended dataset and fit with an exponential function with nugget. **(a)** Original wrapped dataset (the earthquake area is masked); **(b)** estimated linear ramp removed from the data; **(c)** de-trended wrapped dataset; **(d)** experimental semi-variogram calculated on the original dataset; **(e)** experimental semi-variogram (red squares) calculated on the de-trended dataset and exponential fit with nugget (blue line).

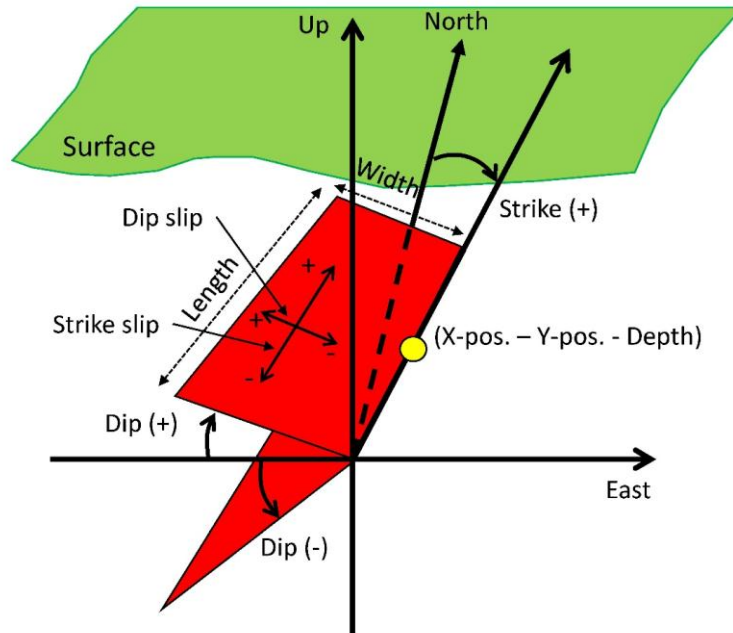


Figure S3. Sign convention adopted in the inversion procedure (modified from <http://comet.nerc.ac.uk/gbis/>).