

補足資料

Table S1: The change in the ESR intensity thorough various fracturing tests simulating the fracture of rock and minerals by faulting.

| Methods                                | Starting material and its properties  | Grain size diameter ( $\phi^a$ )                                   |
|--|---|--|
| <b>Fracture</b>                        |   |  |
| Fracturing <sup>63,64)</sup>           | Pegmatite   | N/A  |
| Fracturing <sup>63,64)</sup>           | Pegmatite   | 840-2000 $\mu\text{m}$<br>$M^a$ : 30 g                             |
| Fracturing <sup>66)</sup>              | Quartz sand   | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$<br>$M$ : 3 g                                  |
| Low-speed friction <sup>19)</sup>      | Quartz sand<br>Quartz sand and kaolinite clay (Volume ratio 1:1)  | 420-840 $\mu\text{m}$  |
| Low-speed friction <sup>66)</sup>      | Quartz grains in quartz sand  | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$   |
| Low-speed friction <sup>66)</sup>      | Quartz grains in quartz sand  | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$   |
| Low-speed friction <sup>65)</sup>      | Quartz sand (830-1700 $\mu\text{m}$ ) crushed by a ball mill and irradiated to $40\pm 5$ Gy using a $^{60}\text{Co}$ $\gamma$ ray source                        | 90-250 $\mu\text{m}$   |
| Low-speed friction <sup>67)</sup>      | Quartz sand   | Component: Quartz 95 wt%<br>45-300 $\mu\text{m}$                   |
| <b>Stress</b>                          |   |  |
| Low-speed friction <sup>61)</sup>      | Quartz sand   | Component: Quartz 100%<br>>250 $\mu\text{m}$                       |
| Creep <sup>70)</sup>                   | Quartz grains in mylonite   | N/A  |
| Uniaxial compression <sup>59,60)</sup> | Quartz grains in granite  | 250-840 $\mu\text{m}$  |
| Uniaxial compression <sup>20,69)</sup> | Quartz grains in fault gouge annealed at 550°C for 24 hours and irradiated to 500 Gy using a $^{60}\text{Co}$ $\gamma$ ray source ( $\dot{D}^a$ : 5.028 Gy/min) | 60-300 $\mu\text{m}$   |
| Triaxial compression <sup>63)</sup>    | Granite   | Shape: Cylinder<br>$\phi_{\text{out}}^a$ : 100 mm<br>$H^a$ : 50 mm |

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| Experimental conditions   | ESR signals         | ESR intensity                        | Machine  |
|---------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| $N_c^a$ : 10-40           | $E_1'$ center       | Decrease                             | Iron bowl  |
| $R^a$ : 20 rpm            | $E_1'$ center       | Decrease                             | Agate mortar and agate pestle<br>( $M$ : 12 kg, diameter: 70 mm) |
| $t_f^a$ : 1-7 min         | $E_1'$ center       | No change                            | Agate mortar and agate pestle<br>( $M$ : 15 kg)                  |
| $t_f^a$ : 1-5 min         | Al center           | No change                            |  |
|                           | Ti center (g=1.913) | Increase                             |  |
|                           | Ti center (g=1.931) | Increase                             |  |
|                           | Ti center (g=1.979) | Increase                             |  |
| $V^a$ : 28.3-125 mm/s     | $E_1'$ center       | Zero-setting                         | Stainless steel cylindrical forcing block                        |
| $\sigma^a$ : 0.98-2.9 MPa |                     |                                      |  |
| $\tau^a$ : 0.38-1.9 MPa   |                     |                                      |  |
| $D^a$ : 0.28-1.4 m        |                     |                                      |  |
| $d^a$ : 1 mm              | $E_1'$ center       | Just after friction: Zero-setting    | Stainless steel cylindrical forcing block                        |
| $V^a$ : 28.3 mm/s         |                     | Water washing: Decrease              |  |
| $\sigma^a$ : 0.98 MPa     |                     | Ultrasonic cleaning: No change       |  |
| $D$ : 1.7 m               |                     | HCl treatment: Increase              |  |
| $d$ : 1 mm                | $E_1'$ center       | Just after friction: Slight increase | Ceramics cylindrical forcing block                               |
| $V$ : 28.3 mm/s           |                     | Water washing: Slight increase       |  |
| $\sigma$ : 0.98 MPa       |                     | Ultrasonic cleaning: Slight increase |  |
| $D$ : 1.7 m               |                     | HCl treatment: Slight increase       |  |
| $d$ : 1 mm                | $E_1'$ center       | Decrease                             | Titanium alloy columnar forcing block                            |
| $V_e^a$ : 0.54-2.00 mm/s  | Al center           | Zero-setting                         |  |
| $\sigma$ : 0.5 MPa        |                     |                                      |  |
| $D_e$ : 0.54-2.00 m       |                     |                                      |  |
| $d$ : 1.5 mm              | $E_1'$ center       | Increase                             | Brass cylindrical forcing block                                  |
| $V$ : 0.76 mm/s           | Peroxy center       | No change                            |  |
| $\sigma$ : 1.0-15 MPa     | OH center           | No change                            |  |
| $D_e$ : 0.28-1.4 m        |                     |                                      |  |
| <b>Stress</b>             |                     |                                      |  |
| $V$ : 0.05 and 0.5 mm/s   | $E_1'$ center       | Decrease                             | Westerly granite forcing block<br>(Shape: N/A)                   |
| $\sigma$ : 5 and 10 MPa   | Al center           | No change                            |  |
| $D$ : 0.004-0.04 m        | Ti center           | Increase                             |  |
| $\sigma$ : 100 MPa        | OH center           | Decrease                             | N/A  |
| $t_c^a$ : 925-15000 s     | Ge center           | Decrease                             |  |
|                           | Al center           | Decrease                             |  |
| $\sigma$ : 14-250 MPa     | $E_1'$ center       | Decrease                             | Stainless steel (SUS304) bowl                                    |
| $\sigma$ : 29 and 60 MPa  | OH center           | Decrease                             | Metal piston and metal bowl                                      |
| $t_c$ : 30 s              | Ge center           | No change                            |  |
|                           | Al center           | No change                            |  |
|                           | Ti center           | No change                            |  |
| $P_c^a$ : 10-50 MPa       | $E_1'$ center       | Decrease                             | Cylindrical granite covered<br>with a thin copper jacket         |
| $P_d^a$ : 310-580 MPa     | OH center           | Decrease                             |  |

<sup>a</sup>  $\phi$ : grain size diameter,  $N_c$ : number of crushes,  $R$ : rotational speed,  $M$ : weight,  $t_f$ : crushing times,  $V$ : velocity,  $\sigma$ : normal stress,  $\tau$ : shear stress,  $D$ : shear displacement,  $d$ : thickness of gouge layer,  $V_e$ : equivalent slip rate,  $D_e$ : equivalent displacement,  $t_c$ : compression time,  $\dot{D}$ : dose rate,  $P_c$ : confining pressure,  $\phi_{out}$ : outer diameter,  $P_d$ : differential stress,  $H$ : height.

Table S2: The change in the ESR intensity thorough various heating tests simulating frictional heating by seismic faulting.

| Methods                                    | Starting material and its properties   | Grain size diameter ( $\phi^b$ ) |
|--|--|----------------------------------|
| friction                                   |  |                                  |
| Intermediate-speed friction <sup>75)</sup> | Quartz grains and kaolinite clay with sprayed water (Volume ratio 1:1)   | 74-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| High-speed friction <sup>18)</sup>         | Fault gouge  | 8-20 $\mu\text{m}$               |
| High-speed friction <sup>57)</sup>         | Fault gouge crushed by a mortar  | N/A                              |
| High-speed friction <sup>65)</sup>         | Quartz grains in quartz sand ( $\phi$ : 830-1700 $\mu\text{m}$ ) crushed using a ball mill and irradiated to $40\pm 5$ Gy using a $^{60}\text{Co}$ $\gamma$ ray source |                                  |
| Isothermal heating                         |  |                                  |
| <sup>77)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in granite   | N/A                              |
| <sup>78)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in volcanic ash  | N/A                              |
| <sup>66)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in quartz sand   | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>79)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in sandstone   | N/A                              |
| <sup>80)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in loess   | 63-100 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| Isochronal heating                         |  |                                  |
| <sup>81)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in fault gouge   | 105-250 $\mu\text{m}$            |
| <sup>82)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in tuff  | 125-250 $\mu\text{m}$            |
| <sup>77)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in granite   | 90-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>83)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in rhyolite  | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>84)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in pumice  | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>84)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in quartzose sandstone   | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>85)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in fault gouge   | 75-250 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>79)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in sandstone   | N/A                              |
| <sup>86)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in flint   | 80-200 $\mu\text{m}$             |
| <sup>88)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in dune sand   | N/A                              |
|  | Quartz grains in dune sand irradiated to 2200 Gy using a $^{60}\text{Co}$ $\gamma$ ray source  |                                  |
|  | Quartz grains in dune sand exposed light for 120 h using the solar simulator   |                                  |
| <sup>87)</sup>                             | Quartz grains in marine sediment   | 100-200 $\mu\text{m}$            |
|  | Quartz grains in fluvial sediment  | 100-200 $\mu\text{m}$            |

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| Experimental conditions   | ESR signals  | ESR intensity  | Machine   |
|---|--|--|---|
| $d^b$ : 0.5 mm<br>$V^b$ : 0.1 m/s<br>$D^b$ : 0-1 m<br>$\sigma^b$ : 0-2.5 MPa<br>$d$ : 0.75 mm<br>$V_e^b$ : 0.37-1.74 m/s<br>$\sigma$ : 0.61 MPa<br>$D_e^b$ : 3.5-16.6 m<br>$M^b$ : 0.5 g<br>$V_e$ : 0.47-1.6 m/s<br>$\sigma$ : 2.0 MPa<br>$D$ : 11-38 m<br>Atmosphere:<br>dry (room temperature)<br>wet (Injected ~0.5 mL of distilled water)                                 | $E_1'$ center<br>Ge center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br>Al center   | Zero-setting<br>Zero-setting<br><br>No change<br><br>Decrease (dry)<br>Slight decrease (wet)<br><br>Zero-setting<br>Zero-setting   | N/A<br><br>Quartz glass columnar forcing block<br><br>Gabbro columnar forcing block<br><br>Titanium alloy columnar forcing block                                  |
| $M$ : 100-200 g<br>$T^b$ :<br>① 345 · 370 · 400 · 420°C<br>② 300 · 345 · 370 · 400°C<br>③ 185 · 220 · 240 · 260°C<br>$t_h^b$ : 0-420 min<br>$M$ : 100-200 g<br>$T$ : 320 · 350 · 370 · 400°C<br>$t_h$ : 0-290 min<br>$M$ : 300 g<br>$T$ : 300 · 400 · 500°C<br>$t_h$ : 0-10 min<br><br>$T$ : 250°C<br>$t_h$ : 0-300 min<br>$T$ : 160 · 180 · 200 · 220°C<br>$t_h$ : 4-128 min | $E_1'$ center<br>Al center<br>Ti center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br>Al center<br>Ti center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br>Al center<br>Ti center | $E_1'$ center: decrease at $T$ ①<br>Al center: decrease at $T$ ②<br>Ti center: decrease at $T$ ③<br>※ Greater decrease at higher temperature<br><br>Decrease<br>※ Greater decrease at higher temperature<br><br>300°C : $E_1'$ center: increase<br>Al center, Ti center: decrease<br>400°C : $E_1'$ center: decrease after increase<br>Al center, Ti center: decrease<br>500°C : $E_1'$ center: decrease after increase<br>Al center, Ti center: decrease<br>Decrease after increase<br>Decrease<br>※ Greater decrease at higher temperature | N/A<br><br>N/A<br><br>Machine: thermal annealing furnace<br>Bowl: columnar copper bowl<br>(Diameter: 20 mm,<br>height: 5 mm,<br>thickness: 0.25 mm)<br>N/A<br>N/A |
| <b>Isochronal heating</b>   |  |  |   |
| $T$ : 120-350°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min   | $E_1'$ center<br>OH center<br>Ge center<br>Al center   | Decrease   | N/A   |
| $T$ : 19-350°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min  | OH center<br>Ge center<br>Al center  | Decrease   | N/A   |
| $M$ : 100-200 g<br>$T$ : 34-440°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min<br>$T$ : 24-420°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min<br>$T$ : 22-500°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min<br>$T$ : 30-500°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min   | $E_1'$ center<br>Al center<br>Ti center<br>Al center<br>Ti center<br>$E_1'$ center<br><br>$E_1'$ center<br>Al center<br>Ti center                          | $E_1'$ center: decrease after increase<br>Al center, Ti center: decrease<br>Decrease<br>$E_1'$ center: decrease after increase<br><br>$E_1'$ center: decrease after increase<br>Al center, Ti center: decrease   | N/A<br>N/A<br>N/A<br>N/A  |
| $T$ : 20-420°C<br>$t_h$ : 60 min<br>$T$ : 0-500°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min   | $E_1'$ center<br>Peroxy center<br>OH center<br>Al center   | $E_1'$ center: decrease after increase<br>Decrease after increase<br>Al center: decrease   | N/A<br>Electric oven<br>Bowl: ceramics crucible   |
| $T$ : 24-400°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min  | Al center<br>Al center<br>Ti center  | Al center: decrease<br>Decrease  | N/A   |
| $T$ : 0-390°C<br>$t_h$ : 15 min   | Al center<br>Ti center(g=1.913)<br>Ti center(g=1.931)<br>Ti center(g=1.979)  | Decrease   | N/A   |

<sup>b</sup>  $\phi$ : grain size diameter,  $M$ : weight,  $V$ : velocity,  $\sigma$ : normal stress,  $D$ : shear displacement,  $d$ : thickness of gouge layer,  $v_e$ : equivalent slip rate,  $D_e$ : equivalent displacement,  $T$ : heating temperature,  $t_h$ : heating time.

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