Supplementary Information (SI) for

Analysing dynamics of the 2000 Yigong landslide in the Tibetan plateau using seismic observations

Submitting to ***Landslides***

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Station	Latitude (°)	Longitude (°)	Azimuth (°)	SNR mean	Component	SNR
LSA	29.7031	116.1679	261.9354	43.92	R	40.31
					T	43.98
					Z	47.48
KMI	25.1233	102.74	124.7357	38.12	R	39.55
					T	34.06
					Z	40.74
BJT	40.0183	91.127	54.8007	31.08	R	28.99
					T	30.81
					Z	33.43
SSE	31.0948	121.1908	81.1063	27.83	R	27.84
					T	27.57
					Z	28.07

Table S1. Seismic stations used for seismic inversion.

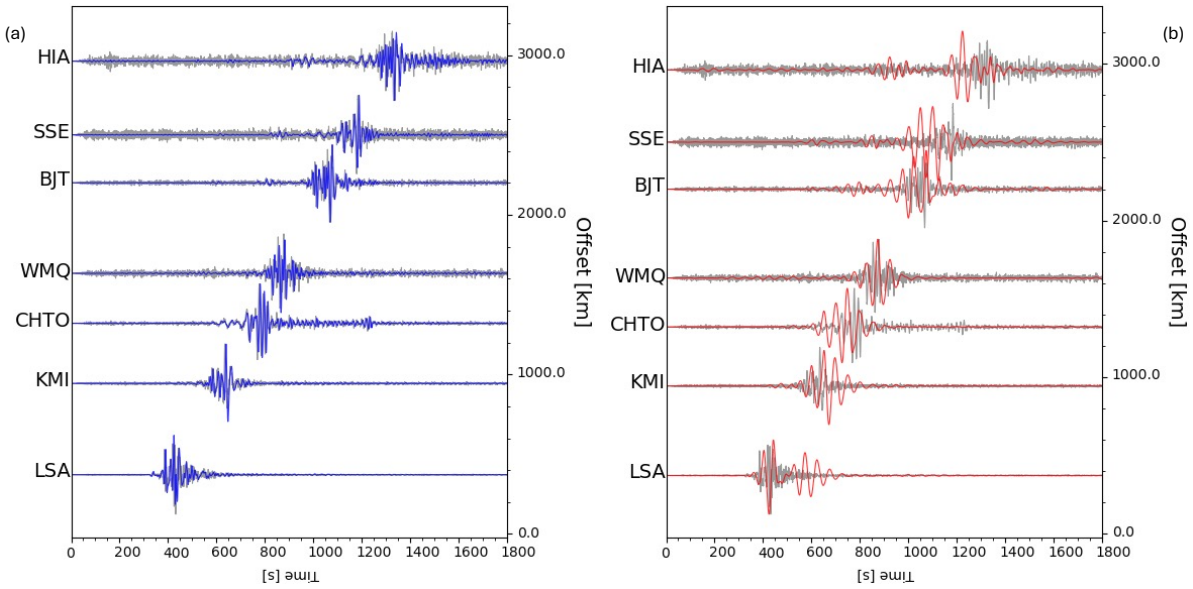

Fig. S1 Consistent seismic signals of vertical component generated by the 2000 Yigong landslide recorded in 36+ stations across the world, this figure shows examples with signals recorded at stations within 3000 km from source. **a** Seismic signals bandpass filtered at 10 – 150 s (blue) overlapping with the original unfiltered data in grey shading. **b** Seismic signals bandpass filtered at 50 – 150 s (red) overlapping with the original unfiltered data in grey shading.

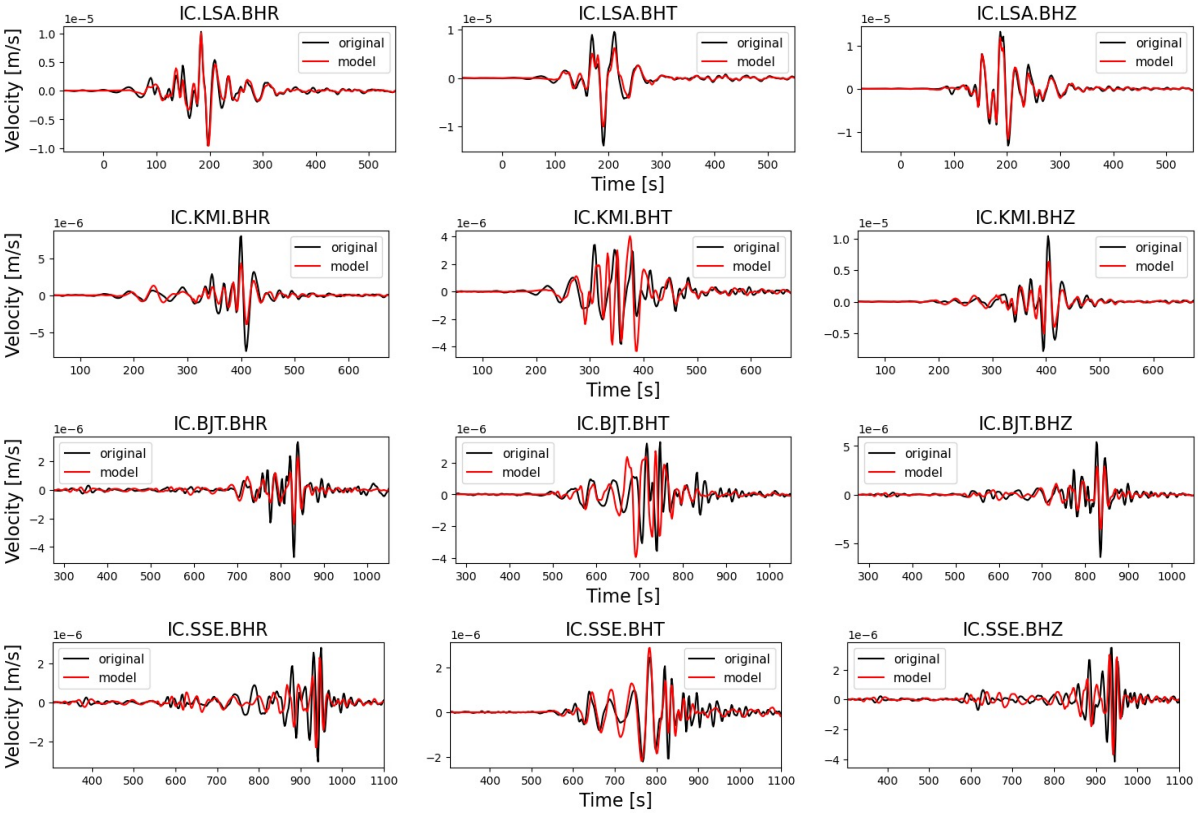

Fig. S2 Comparison between modelled (red) and observed (black) seismic waveform at the four selected stations, applying a bandpass filter of 10 – 150 s. A variance reduction of 72% was obtained.

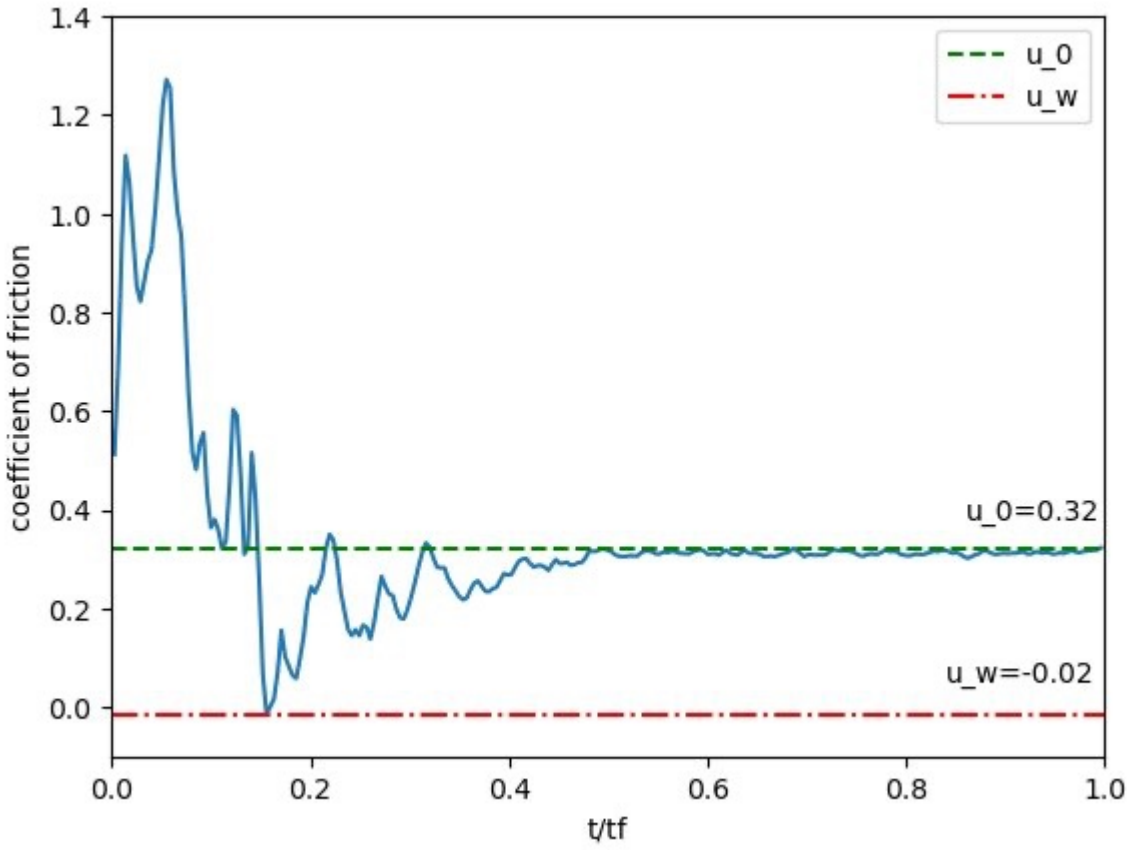

Fig. S3 The apparent friction coefficient plotted against time, where t represents the specified time interval and tf is the total time (tf = 485 s), calculated using Equation 9. μ_0 denotes the steady-state friction as the mass neared deposition, while μ_w indicates the dynamic friction coefficient, signifying the moment the sliding mass became fluidised. Adapted from Lucas et al. (2014).