

# The Effect of Undrained Fluid Boundary Conditions on Fault Stability

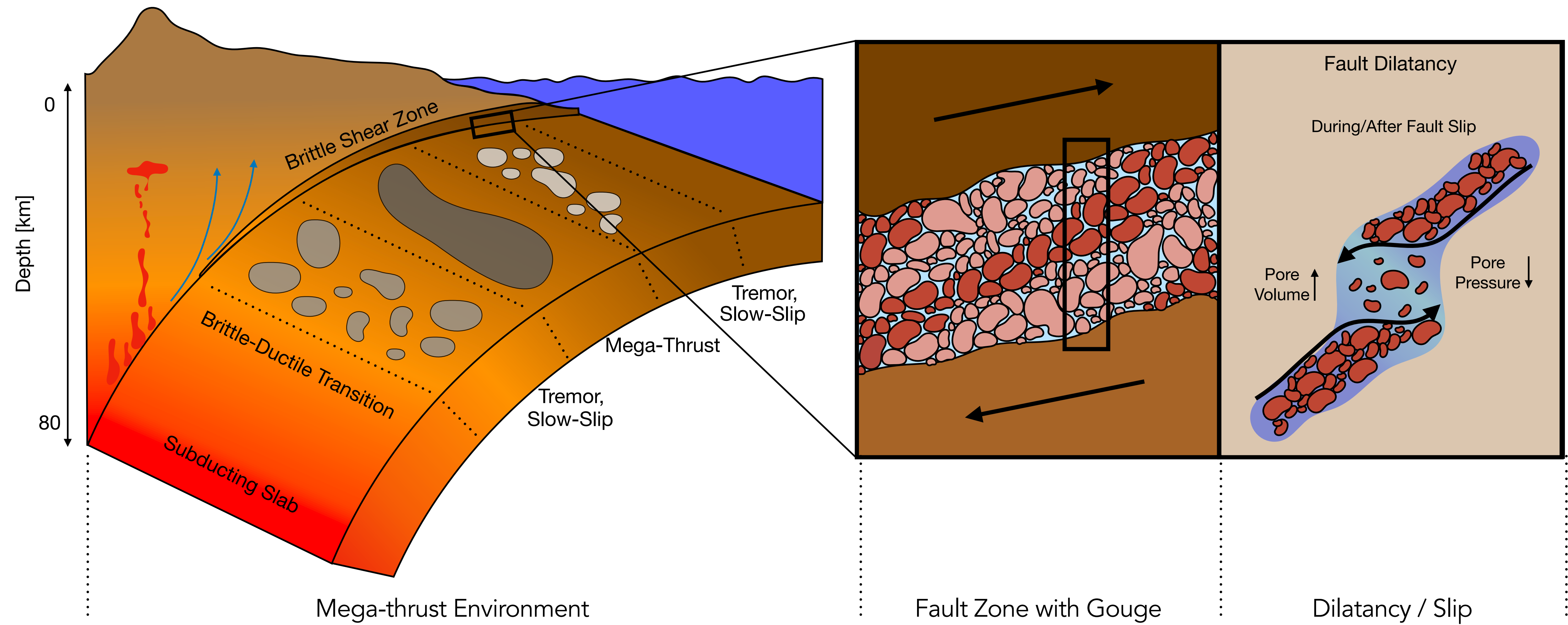
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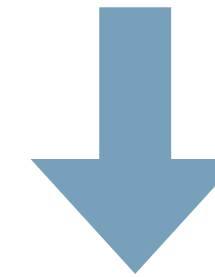
# Conceptual Model

*How do we picture fault slip in mature fall zones?*



# Motivations and Fundamental Research Questions

Why do earthquakes occur in a range of modes from slow-slip to dynamic failure?



What is the role of pore fluids on fault slip?



## Drained Experiments

*Does the absolute value of pore pressure influence the mode of fault slip?*

Fluid Pressure Fixed, Fluid Volume Free

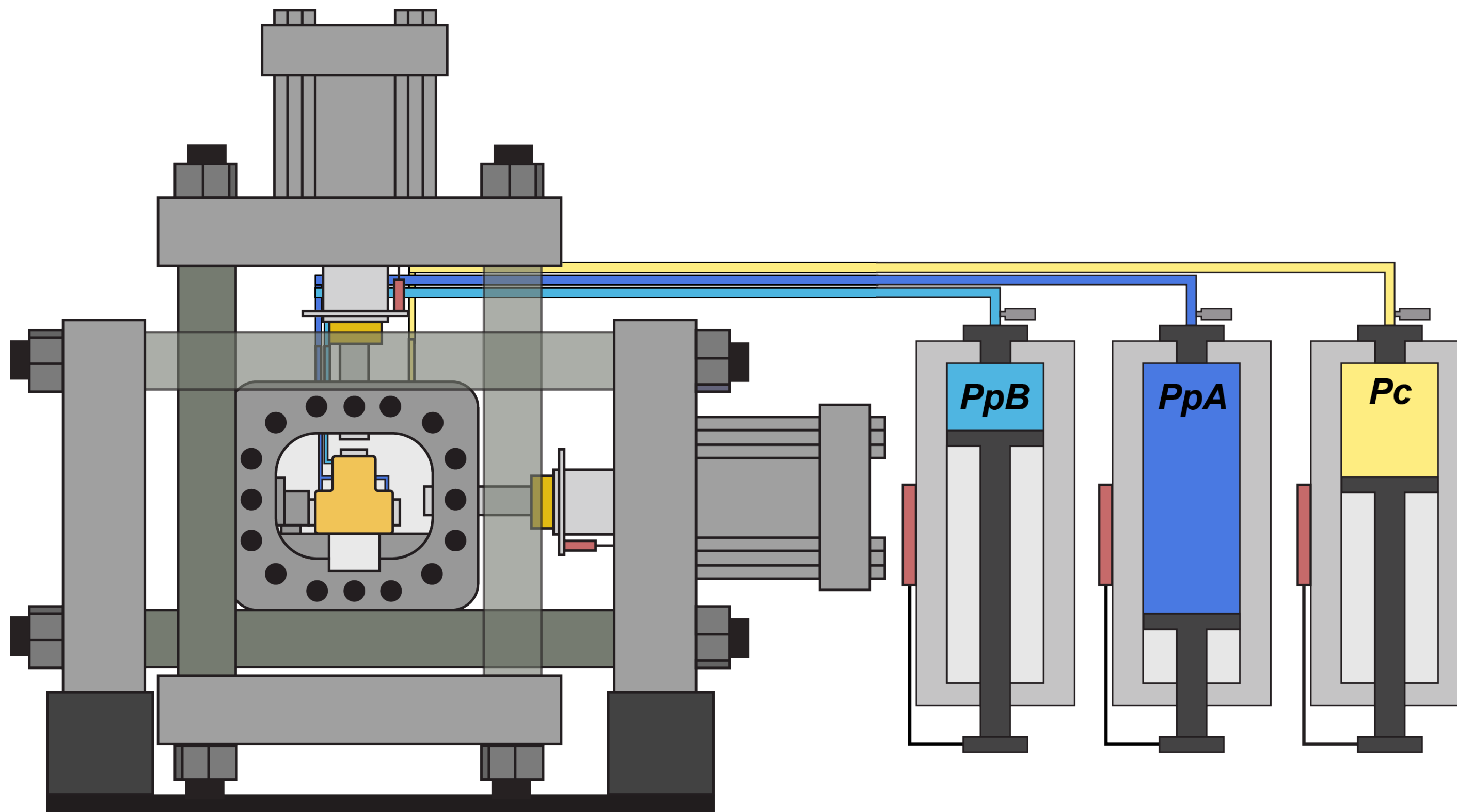


## Undrained Experiments

*Is dilatancy-strengthening a mechanism for slow-slip in mature fault zones?*

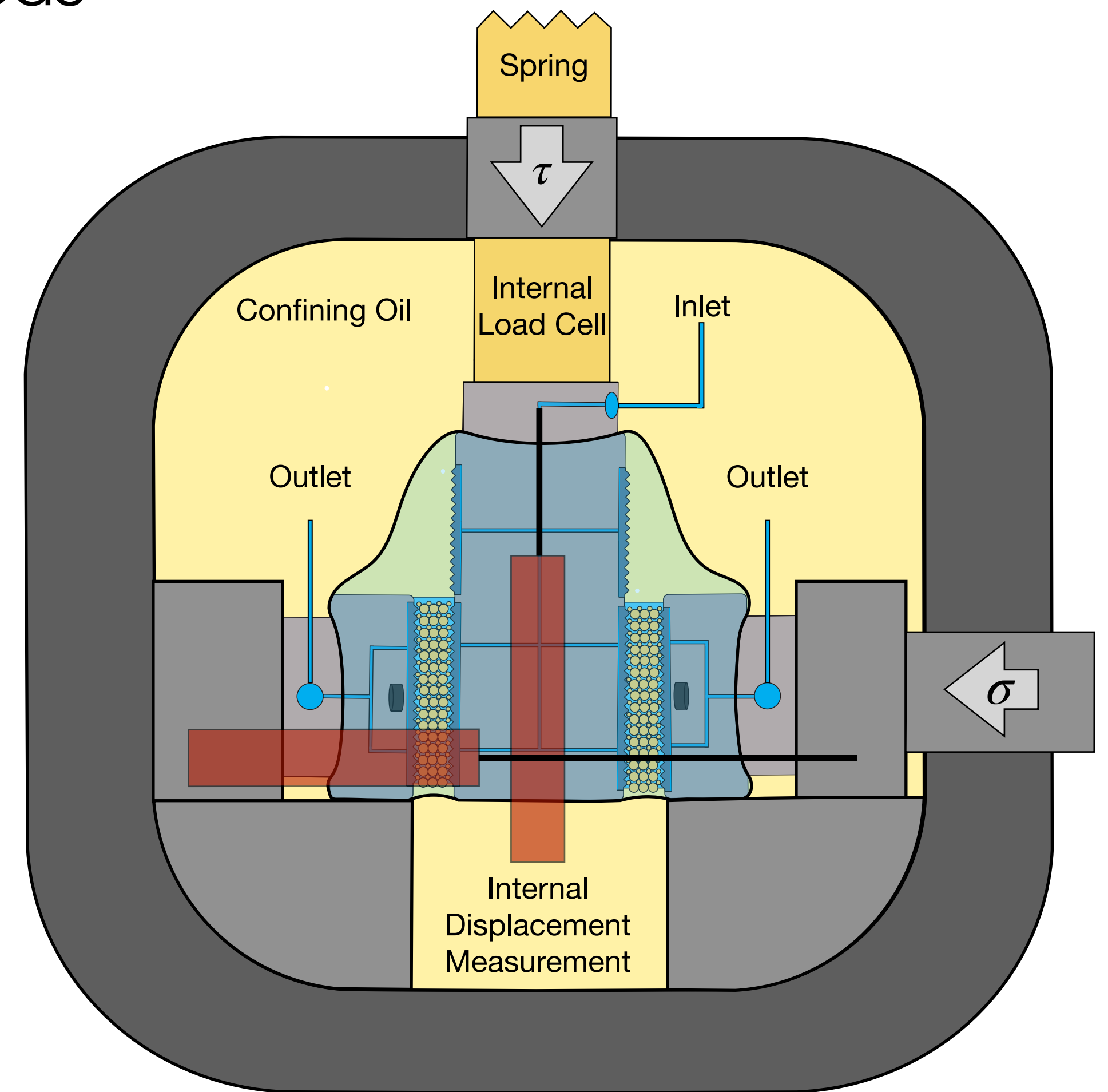
Fluid Pressure Free, Fluid Volume Fixed

# Experimental Methods



**Biaxial Deformation Apparatus**

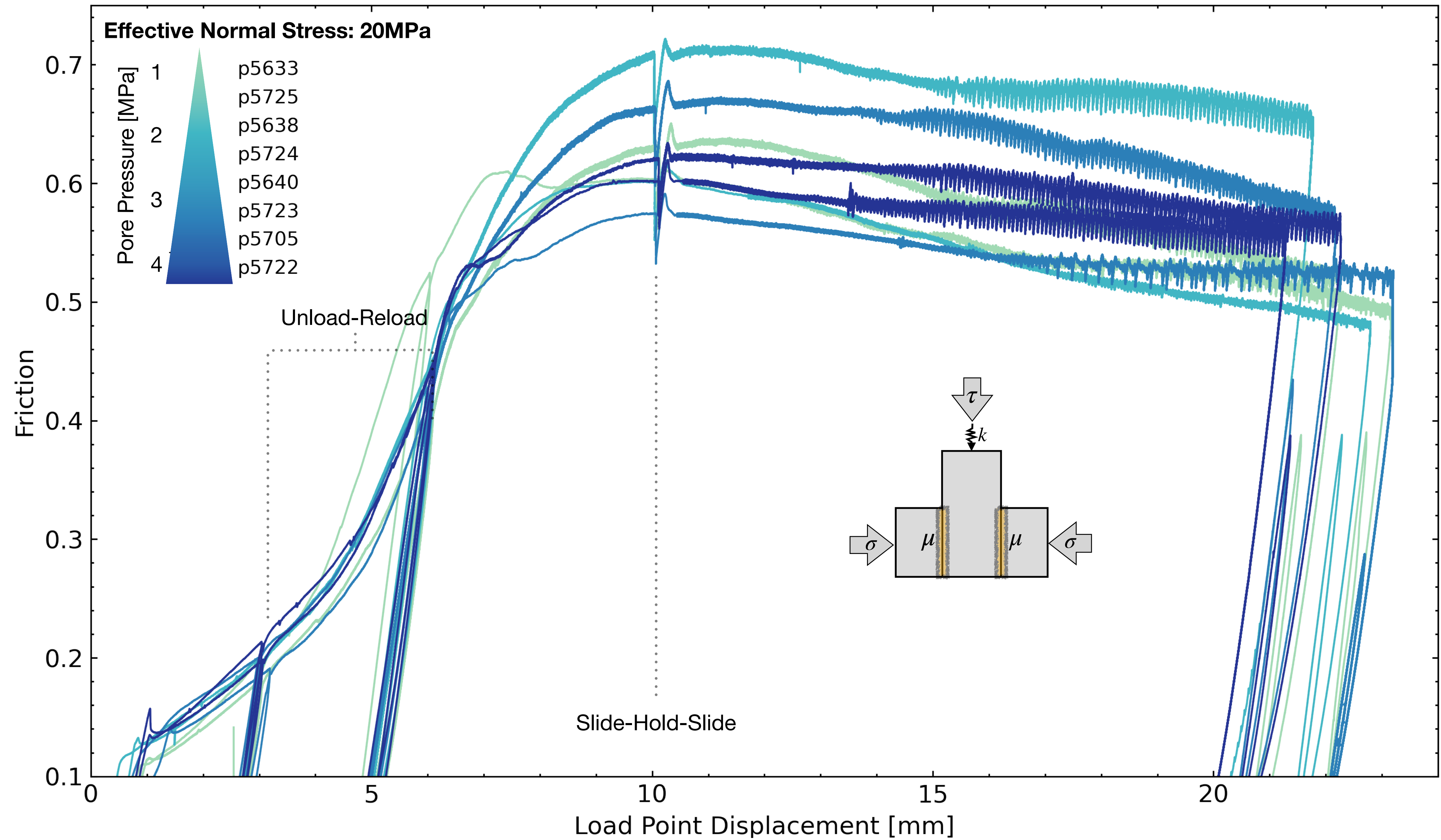
**Pressure Vessel and Fluid Pressure Intensifiers**



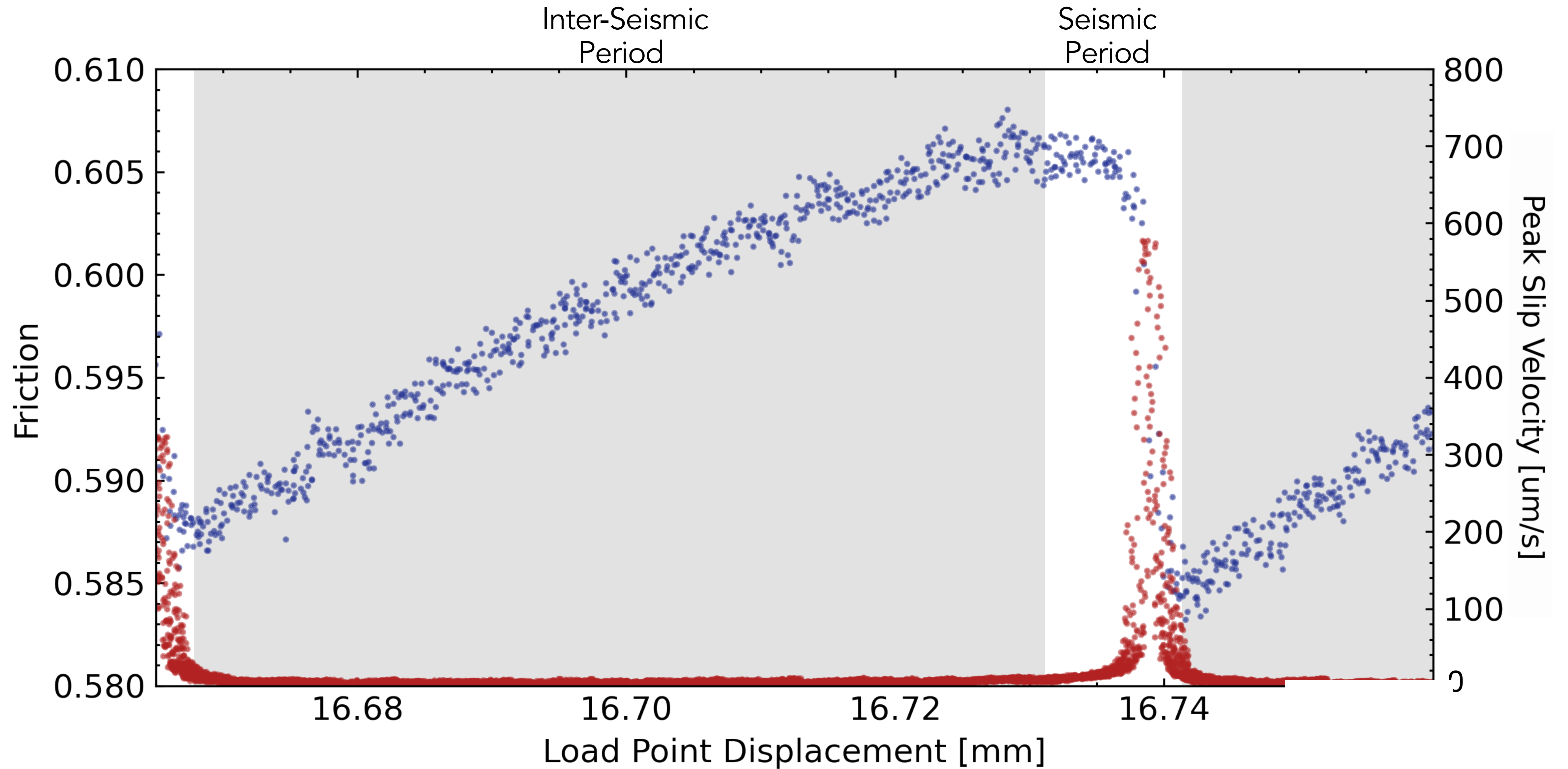
**Double-Direct Shear Sample Configuration inside Pressure Vessel**



# Experimental Overview

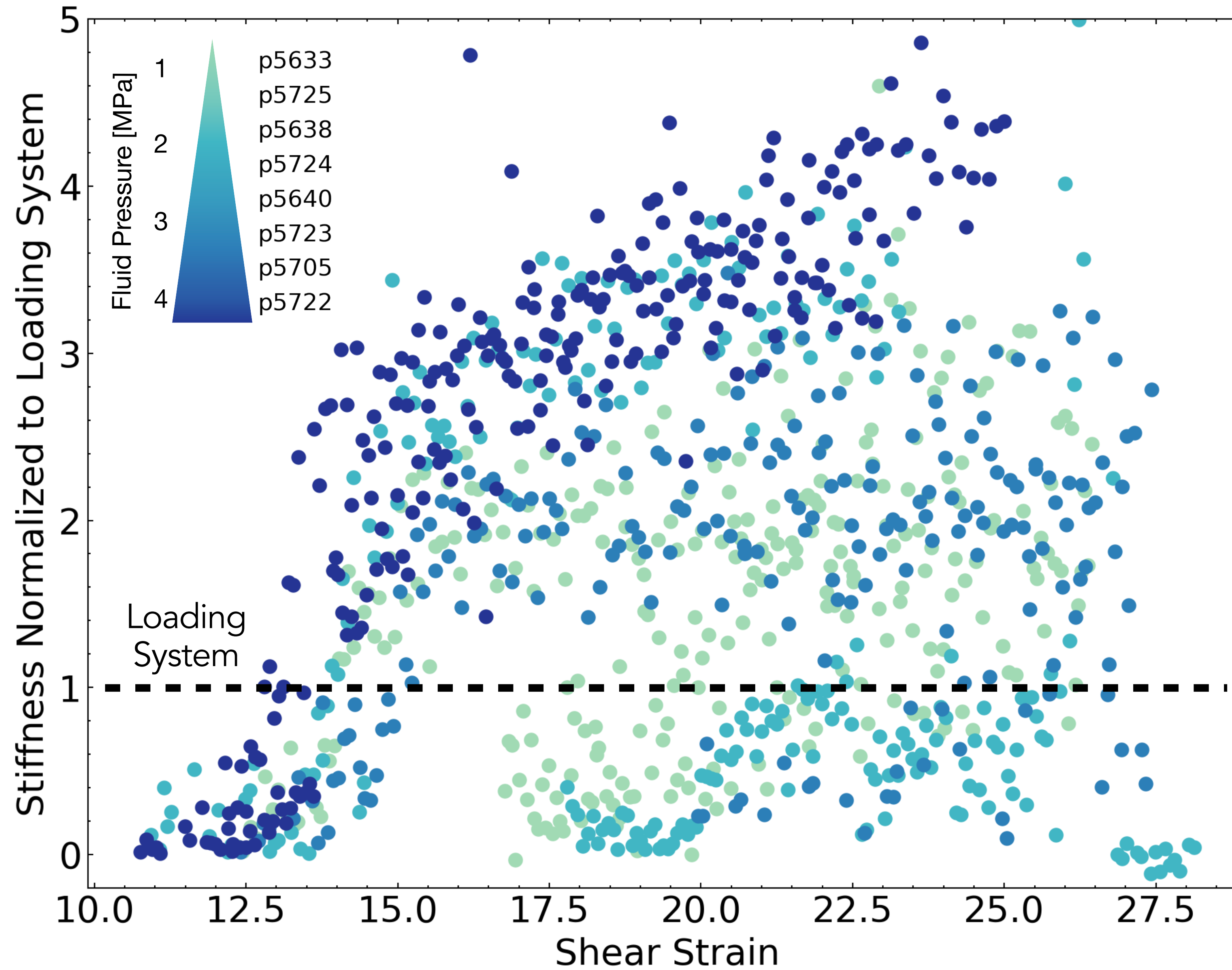


# Stick-Slip Profile

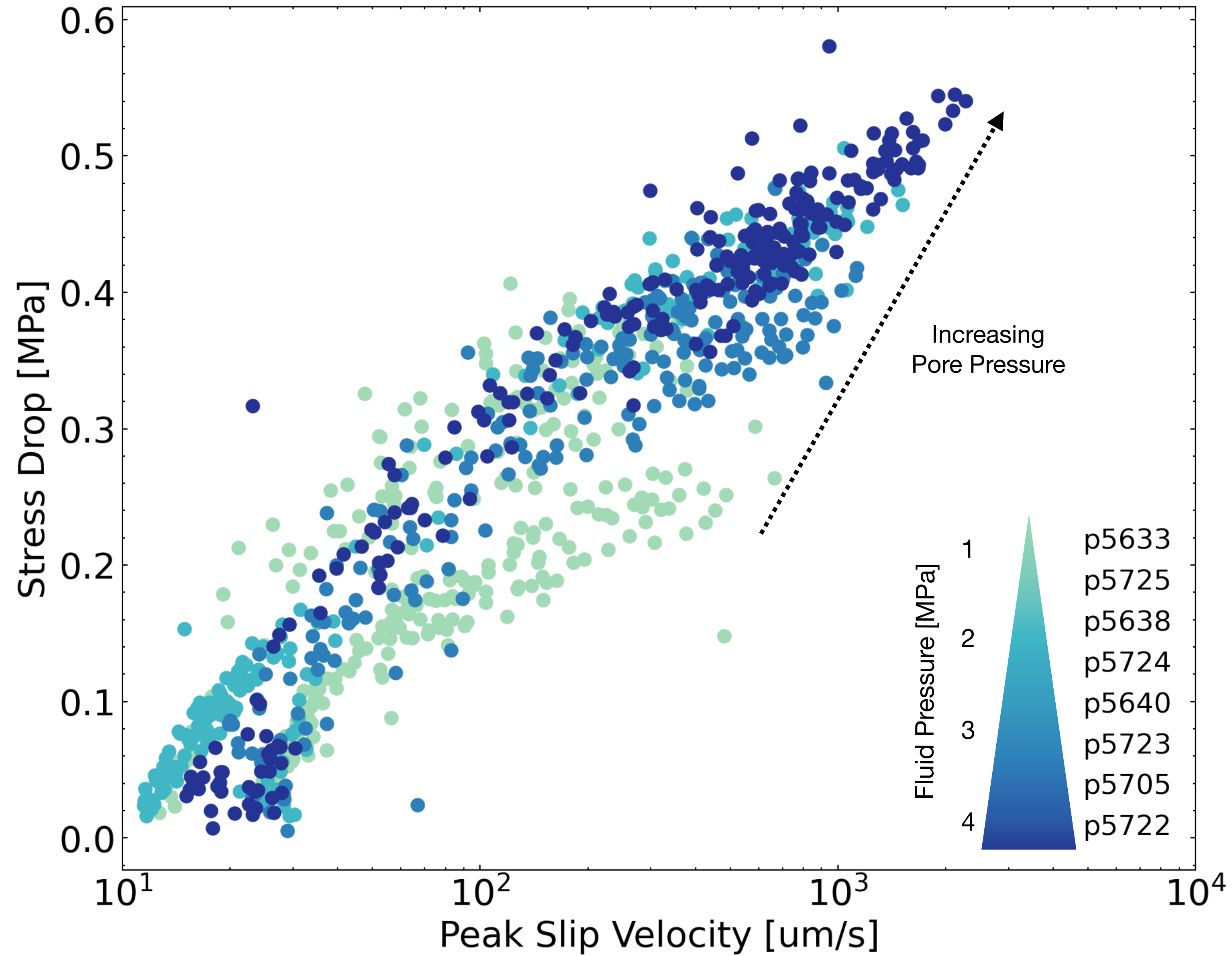




# Stiffness Evolution of Fault Material



# Stick-Slip Velocity and Stress Drop Relation



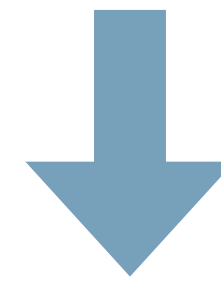


# Summary and Key Findings

## Drained Experiments

*Does the absolute value of pore pressure influence the mode of fault slip?*

**Fluid Pressure Fixed, Fluid Volume Free**



**When pore fluid volume is unbounded, static pore fluid pressure up to 20% of the effective normal stress appears to have a minor effect on the onset and evolution of stick-slips. However, Pore fluid pressure may lead to increased magnitudes of stress drop and slip velocity.**