Computing time-dependent activity rate using non-declustered and declustered catalogues. A first step towards time-dependent seismic hazard calculations for operational earthquake forecasting

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Abstract. Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA) typically requires tectonic b-values and seismic activity rates using declustered catalogues to compute the annual probability of exceedance of a given ground motion (for example, the peak ground acceleration or PGA). In this work, we propose a methodology that includes the spatially-gridded time-dependent b-value and activity rate computation using seismic clusters in PSHA calculations. To account for the the spatial variability and the relationship of the earthquakes with the seismic sources, we incorporate the distance from the centre of the grid cell to the closest fault and the epicentre's uncertainty into the smoothing kernel as the average distance and the variance, respectively. To illustrate this methodology, we selected two scenarios as representatives of high-seismicity region and low-to-moderate seismicity region. The first one located in central Italy where L'Aquila earthquake happened while the other is in South-eastern Spain, where several earthquakes with a moment magnitude (Mw) greater than 4.0 have taken place over the last 30 years, including two earthquakes with magnitude greater than or equal to 5.0. We compared three different seismic activity models based on the parameters considered in the calculations (distance from spatial cells to faults and epicentral distance uncertainty) and we defined and calculated the changes of the annual probability of exceedance for a given background PGA value. The results reveal noticeable changes of the annual probability of exceedance in the proximity of the occurrence of significant events. In the case of Italy, the annual probability of exceedance increases significantly, but in the case of Spain not all the earthquakes have an associated increase in the exceedance probability. However, we have observed how, for moderate to low

seismicity regions, the use of a non-declustered catalogue can be appropriate when computing time-dependent PSHA, as in the case of Spain.

1 Introduction

Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis (PSHA) has been the basis for seismic engineering design since Cornell (1968) proposed
20 it in order to account for all the possible earthquake scenarios and ground motion levels that can occur in the different seismic sources affecting the site of interest. One of the key points of PSHA is how the uncertainties are incorporated into the ground-motion computation, so the results are much more appropriate for use in engineering decision-making for risk reduction. However, the procedure increases in complexity (Budnitz et al., 1997).

PSHA results will depend on combining the pertinent input models (those which, according to the scientific and engineering
25 communities, represent the relevant phenomena in an appropriate way). Therefore, the choice of these models will evolve as our knowledge of the seismic activity and occurrence increases.

PSHA determines the probability of exceeding the ground motion level over a specified time period based on the occurrence rate of earthquakes and Ground Motion Prediction Equations (GMPEs). The occurrence rate of earthquakes is generally described by the truncated exponential model (Cosentino et al., 1977) and the characteristic earthquake model (Schwartz and
30 Coppersmith, 1984). Additionally, this earthquake occurrence rate or activity rate is assumed constant during the computation process. Therefore, it provides results which can be used for the seismic design. Once the knowledge of the seismic activity and occurrence improves due to the recording of new rare events or new tectonic information and models, the PSHA can be calculated again, and the seismic building codes will be updated if needed.

On the other hand, many authors have begun to focus the PSHA computations from a temporal or 'real-time' perspective, so
35 the term 'time-dependent probabilistic seismic hazard – TDPSHA' is now widely used. They are based on how the probabilities of large events increase as stress builds up on a fault plane until it reaches the breaking strength of the rock (Kanamori and Brodsky, 2004) and also how the probabilities of large aftershocks are a decreasing function after the main large event (Ogata, 1988; Reasenberg and Jones, 1989). However, measuring changes in the stress caused by the main shock is possible only indirectly and with somewhat low precision.

40 In general, small earthquakes are more frequent than large earthquakes. This is quantitatively stated in the Gutenberg–Richter law (Gutenberg and Ritcher, 1956) (G-R from now on) that can be seen in Eq. 1:

$$\log_{10} N\left(M \geq m\right) = a - b \cdot m \tag{1}$$

where N is the cumulative number of earthquakes with magnitude M above m, the b value is the average size distribution of earthquakes (which expresses the ratio between high magnitude and low magnitude earthquakes) and a is the productivity, or
45 more precisely, 10^a is known as the seismic activity rate. As the PSHA results are given as an annual probability of exceedance for a given intensity of the ground motion, the most common way to work with the activity rate is using the annual activity rate, which is obtained by dividing 10^a by the duration in years of the seismic catalogue. So, if we can identify seismic sources

a priori, then the seismic data inside each seismic source is used to compute a source-specific (a and b) magnitude frequency distribution. However, it is often challenging to identify the corresponding boundaries and to have enough data allowing a significant statistical fitting.

Therefore, Frankel (1995) instead of specifying spatial borders for each seismic source adopted a boundary-less source model when computing the PSHA for central and eastern United States. Under this approach, the historical seismicity is spatially smoothed, and activity rates are computed at a grid of locations through the analysis domain. First, he divided the region into a grid, and then he counted for each cell of the spatial grid the number of earthquakes greater than a reference magnitude (M_{ref}) depending on the occurrence year of the event (1700 for magnitudes greater than 5.0 Mw and 1924 for magnitudes greater than 3.0 Mw). Next, the author obtained a maximum likelihood estimate for 10^a (Weichert, 1980) that he would then smooth using a Gaussian kernel with a correlation distance, c, of 50 km. This normalised smoothed value, $\tilde{n}_i$, was calculated as follows (Eq. 2):

$$\tilde{n}_i = \frac{\sum_j n_j \cdot \exp(-\Delta_{ij}^2/c^2)}{\sum_j \exp(-\Delta_{ij}^2/c^2)} \tag{2}$$

where Δ_{ij} is the distance between the ith and the jth spatial grid's cell centre and then the summation of the counts, n_j, over j is done considering cells within distance equal to 3 times c (being c the aforementioned correlation distance) from the ith cell's centre.

Later, Woo (1996) proposed an alternative finite-range form for the kernel, based on the fractal dimension of epicentres and shown in Eq. 3:

$$\begin{cases} K(M,x) = \frac{D}{2 \cdot \pi \cdot h(M)} \left(\frac{h(M)}{r}\right)^{2-D} & \text{if } r \leq h(M) \\ K = 0 & \text{if } r > h(M) \end{cases} \tag{3}$$

where M is magnitude for a location x, r is the radial separation distance and $h(M)$ is a magnitude-dependent bandwidth parameter which can be parametrised as $h(M) = H \cdot \exp(k \cdot M)$ where H and k are regionally estimated constants using seismological and geological considerations and D is the fractal dimension of the epicentres.

Subsequently, Helmstetter et al. (2006) proposed a model for the seismicity density calculation by means of an isotropic adaptive kernel (Izenman, 1991) that smoothed the seismicity depending on the number of events (in order to increase or decrease the detail in the seismicity calculations). Here, the parameter used for the smoothing kernel depends on the average distance between all the events around an earthquake but also, on the accuracy of the epicentre location in the first instrumental era of the earthquake catalogue.

Hiemer et al. (2014) created a model based on the seismicity and the fault moment release in order to consider the active mechanisms that generate seismicity in a more direct manner in order to smooth the seismicity (i.e., the locations of the earthquakes). They use the kernel defined by Helmstetter et al. (2006) and, similarly, the fault moment rate was smoothed with

an isotropic kernel (Eq. 4):

$$k_i(r) = \frac{C(d)}{(r^2 + d^2)^{1.5}} \cdot M_i \tag{4}$$

where k is the value of the smoothing kernel for a fault point i, M_i is the fault moment at that point, d is the constant smoothing
80   distance, $C(d)$ is the normalisation constant and r is the epicentral distance.

More recently, the 2020 European Seismic Hazard model (ESHM20) has been released (Danciu et al., 2021). The authors
combine the smoothing seismicity algorithms with active fault models. In this case, they point out the challenge of avoiding
double counting events around faults when they consider the background seismicity and the one linked to the fault's activity.
Another example of this approach is shown in the work by Pandolfi et al. (2023), where the authors combine 3D information
85   of the seismic sources with the data in the seismic catalogue to calculate the seismic rate.

The works cited in the previous paragraph showcase the importance of considering the active seismogenic sources when
computing the activity rate. A common assumption within PSHA is that seismicity can be well-described by a Poisson pro-
cess (Cornell and Winterstein, 1987). A fundamental property of Poisson processes is that the instantaneous rate of events is
constant and does not depend upon the occurrence of other events located close in either space or time. However, earthquake
90   sequences feature a significant number of aftershocks, and these events are dependent upon the main shock. The purpose of
declustering seismicity data is to remove these dependent events so that the underlying long-term average rate of occurrence
can be estimated.

Taroni and Akinci (2021) proposed the use of aftershocks and foreshocks in the seismic activity calculation since removing
such events from seismic catalogues may lead to underestimating seismicity rates and, consequently, the final seismic hazard
95   in terms of ground shaking. To do this, they used as kernel a simple weight function of the form (Eq. 5):

$$k_i(N) = \frac{1}{N} \tag{5}$$

where N is the number of events in the seismic series in which the event i belongs.

This weight function ensures that the contribution of each event will be the same for the activity rate computation, regardless
of its association with a seismic series.
100   With all the exposed factors, we are going to investigate the sensitivity of the activity rate computation model to both the
proximity of the spatial cells to the seismic sources and the epicentral uncertainty related to each event of the catalogue and
its influence on a time-dependent seismic hazard. Therefore, we will evaluate if the obtained values may be used as a decision
factor on Operational Earthquake Forecasting (OEF). Additionally, we will consider the foreshocks and aftershocks in order
to calculate this activity rate by means of a previous clustering process so each main shock and corresponding foreshocks and
105   aftershocks are grouped in a given cluster, but we will also compare the results with the ones obtained by using a declustered
catalogue. To do this, we will consider two case studies: Central Italy, a high seismicity area, which will help calibrate the
models proposed, and South-eastern Spain, a moderate seismicity area, in which different treatments in the catalogue will be
tested (declustering and using tectonic b-value vs time-dependent b-value).

2 Methodology

In this section, the procedure followed to obtain the parameters that will be used inside the smoothing kernel is described. The purpose of this kernel is to smooth the gridded seismic activity (for which a spatial grid is previously defined), helping to improve the description of the seismicity in the area. These parameters will define the different models to be tested in the different areas.

2.1 Smoothing kernel parameters

For this work, a well-known smoothing function (Frankel, 1995) has been selected to smooth the gridded seismicity, the 1D Gaussian function (Eq. 6):

$$f(r) = A \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{(r-\mu)^2}{2 \cdot \sigma^2}\right) \tag{6}$$

where r is the distance between the centre of the spatial grid cells and the centre of the cell in which the seismic activity is being computed, A is the normalization constant, μ is the parameter that controls the r value at which the maximum of the function is reached and σ constraints dispersion of the function around the maximum value.

A more detailed review of the smoothing function, including some examples, can be seen in the Appendix.

As expressed in the last paragraph of the introduction, we will avoid any arbitrary choice in the definition of these parameters (μ and σ) by assuming they have a geophysical meaning.

2.1.1 Geophysical meaning of the parameter μ

The meaning of this parameter, within the context of the seismic activity smoothing, is the distance from a given cell centre to the point(s) in which the probability of having an earthquake is higher.

It is common to find that the value of this parameter is set to zero (Frankel, 1995; Helmstetter et al., 2006; Hiemer et al., 2014), as the maximum probability of having an earthquake is where it has already occurred before. So the smoothing function has its maximum value in the cell in which the seismic activity rate is being smoothed. This constitutes the first option regarding this parameter: $\mu = 0$.

An alternative model is proposed, where the maximum probability is set at the location of the nearest seismic sources. For this to be implemented, the minimum distance between the point in which seismic activity rate is being computed and the location of the nearest seismic source is calculated and named in this work from now on as d_{f_i}. So, the second option for the parameter value is $\mu = d_{f_i}$.

For areas in which the tectonic structures are only present in part of the region, a hybrid approach may be applied by using cut-off distance. This cut-off distance may be calculated as follows:

$$d_c = \bar{d} + 2 \cdot \sigma_d$$

where d_c is the cut-off distance, $\overline{d}$ stands for the mean value of the distance between all the structures, and σ_d is the standard deviation for all these distances.

140 If the distance from the centre of the spatial grid cell to the nearest fault is higher than the cut-off distance then $\mu = 0$. Otherwise, it will be set to d_{f_i}.

2.1.2 Geophysical meaning of the parameter σ

This parameter accounts for the dispersion of the values of the distribution around the mean value. That is to say, how far one might expect to find earthquakes around the most probable value (of distance). Therefore, we have considered that this

145 second parameter is related to the accuracy of earthquake's epicentre measurement. This means that it would depend on the methodologies and instrumentation used for the calculation of the epicentre, and thus, on both the year and the location of the catalogue.

It should be noted that σ may depend on other geophysical parameters such as the characteristics of ground, the style of faulting and/or the tectonic stress regime, to cite a few. Nevertheless, in this work only the influence of the uncertainty in the

150 epicentre's location will be considered in the smoothing process.

As in the previous section, two different options regarding the epicentre uncertainty, ε, have been considered: either it depends on the year of occurrence (ε_1), or it is constant and computed as the mean value of the epicentral uncertainty for all the events (ε_2).

Three different models have been proposed to account for the variations in these parameters (Table 1), where ε_1, refers to

155 the different epsilon values depending on the period of the catalogue, and ε_2 refers to the fixed value for all the catalogue:

Table 1. Models for the seismic activity smoothing.

Parameters	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
$\boldsymbol{\mu}$	d_{f_i}	0 km	0 km
$\boldsymbol{\sigma}$	ε_1	ε_1	ε_2

2.1.3 Examples of the smoothing kernel implementation

In this section, some examples of how the smoothing kernels works are shown. There are three main different manners in which this smoothing is applied:

■ Usual 1D Gaussian filter, $\mu = 0$

160 This is the case when using models 2 and 3 also when the distance from the center of the spatial grid cell in which the seismic activity rate is computed to the nearest fault is greater than d_c as defined in the section 2.1.1. An example can be seen in Figure 1a.

- Single fault, $\mu \neq 0$

When the nearest fault is closer than d_c from the center of the spatial grid cell then the resulting function will provide a ring-shaped smoothed activity, the width of which will depend on σ. Only the section of this ring in which the fault is located will be used in the smoothing. This can be achieved by considering the n closest points to the spatial grid cell center and then computing the angles to define the ring arc (Figure 1b).

- Several faults, $\mu \neq 0$

This case is a generalization of the former with the exception that when spatial grid cell's centre is in between faults and at similar distances, then the full ring will be used as smoothing function Figure 1d. On the other hand, if the distance to both faults is similar but the spatial grid cell's centre is not in between the faults then the resulting smoothing is a ring arc (Figure 1c).
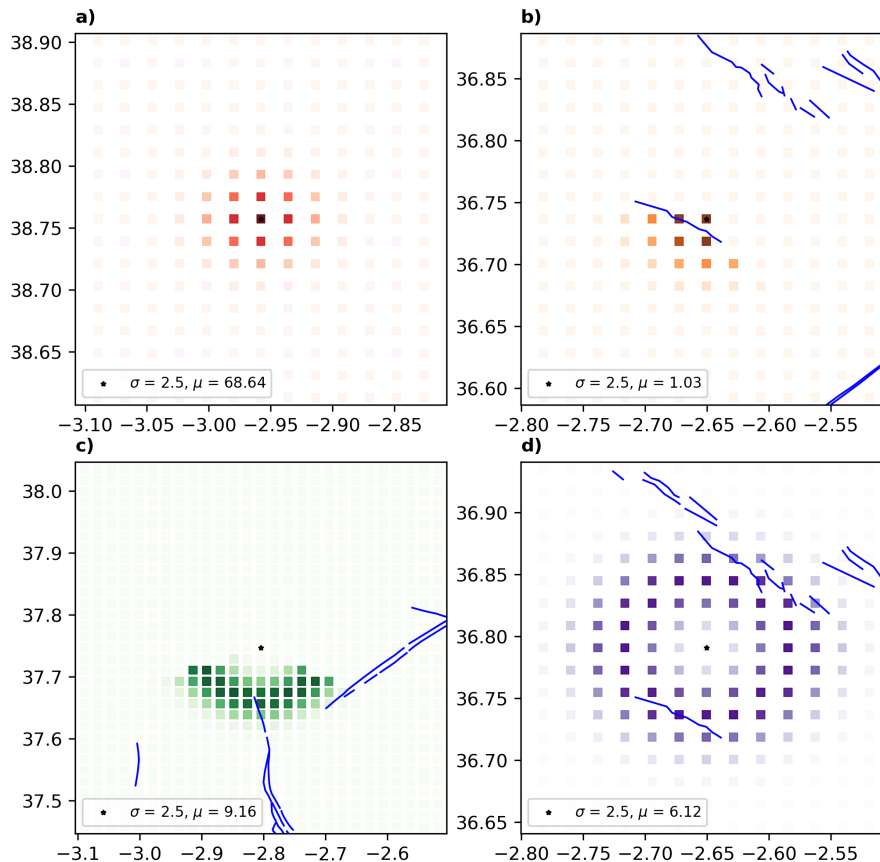
Figure 1. a) Smoothing function for $\mu = 0$. b) Smoothing function for $\mu \neq 0$ and a single fault. c) Smoothing function for $\mu \neq 0$ and several faults at similar distances. d) Smoothing function for $\mu \neq 0$ and the spatial grid cell in between faults at similar distances. The blue lines show the fault traces. In this example d_c equals 48 km.

2.2 Cluster identification and seismicity smoothing

First, the spatial grid is defined by creating a rectangle spanning the maximum and minimum longitudes and latitudes of the catalogue with the desired resolution. Then, all the events of the catalogue must be assigned to each cell. This is done by calculating the minimum distance of each event to all the spatial grid cell's centres.

One of the most important steps regarding the activity rate calculation in this work, is the identification of the seismic clusters present in the area for the selected period of time. As indicated in the introduction, we do not pretend to remove the foreshocks and aftershocks but to identify the main event and all related events in the corresponding cluster.

To do so, even though Epidemic Type Aftershock Sequence (ETAS) model allows to assign to each event the probability of being an aftershock (Zhuang et al., 2002; Marsan and Lengliné, 2008; Console et al., 2010) in this work we have decided to select a non-stochastic method based on the performance classifying events of a relevant seismic series.

There are several options for this task: a) using the Reasenberg and Jones (1989) algorithm -RJ by applying the ZMAP software (Wiemer, 2001), or b) or using the Afteran -A- algorithm (Musson, 1999) or the Gardner and Knopoff (1974) -GK74- declustering algorithms by applying the Python libraries included in OpenQuake's python scripts (Pagani et al., 2014).

These algorithms will flag each event from each cluster with an identifier which will be added as a column to the catalogue, and the events that do not belong to any series will have a value of zero for this field. In order to decide which algorithm performs best on the data, a comparison between them has been made using default parameters (see section . An example can be seen in Figure 2.The smoothing procedure explained by Taroni and Akinci (2021) has been adapted to work with as many clusters as can be found in each spatial grid cell.
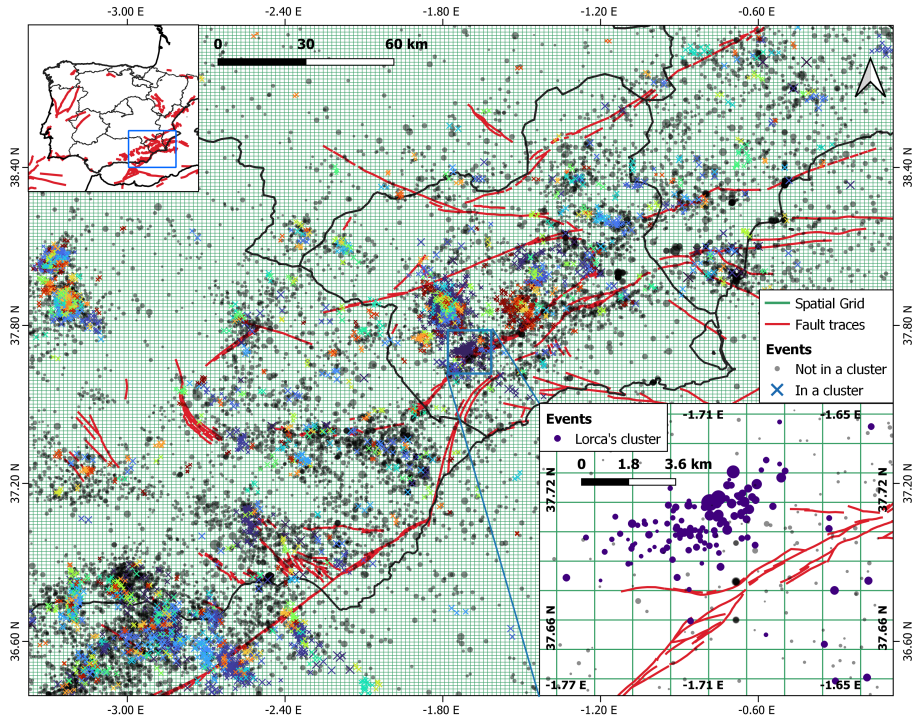
Figure 2. Example of cluster identification in South-eastern Spain. The cross markers represent the earthquakes and are coloured depending on the cluster they belong to. The events of the catalogue that do not belong to any cluster are represented with grey circles. The fault traces are presented in red-coloured lines and the spatial grid cell's limits with green lines. A zoom in on Lorca's cluster is shown in the bottom right corner, where the events of the Lorca's series are plotted using purple circles.

To do this, all the events belonging to each cluster are counted and define the cluster weight, c_j. If an event does not belong to any cluster (i.e., the cluster label for that event is set to zero) then c_j equals 1. The weighted counts for each spatial grid cell are calculated as the summation of all the events over the different clusters (Eq. 7):

$$k_i = \sum_1^j \left(\frac{1}{c_j} \sum_1^m 1 \right) \tag{7}$$

195   where k_i is the weighted count of events inside the cell i, the first sum goes over the number of clusters, j, inside the $i-th$ cell, and the second summation goes over each event, m, of the cluster j that is inside the spatial grid cell i.

For instance, if inside a cell there are 20 events that belong to a cluster composed of 100 events in total and 13 events that do not belong to any cluster, the weighted number of events for that cell will be $k_i = 13 + 20/100 = 13.2$.

2.3   Seismic activity rate computation

200   After the smoothing process explained before, we will consider both the nature and source of the earthquakes and the uncertainty related to the earthquake location.

Thus, the seismic activity rate is calculated as the product of the weighted counts and the smoothing kernel values (Eq. 8):

$$\lambda_i = \mathbf{w_i} \cdot \mathbf{k} \tag{8}$$

where w is an $n \times n$ matrix, being n the number of cells of the spatial grid, that for each cell, i, contains the n values of the smoothing kernel associated to the cell. On the other hand, $\mathbf{k}$ is a vector containing the weighted count for each cell i as defined in Eq. 7. So, for each cell the vector product between the smoothing kernel ($\mathbf{w_i}$ can be seen as a vector) and the weighted count is done. This means all cell counts are added in each cell activity rate computation and the smoothing function works similarly to the correlation distance proposed by Frankel (1995).

2.4 Exceedance probability computation

The annual exceedance probability of a given PGA has been obtained by developing a Python script based on Openquake (Pagani et al., 2014). Two models have been tested for the computation of the needed b-value: a fixed (time-independent) b-value assigned from the tectonic zones of each country and a gridded (time-dependent) b-value calculated using the methodology proposed by Montiel-López et al. (2023). In both cases, another Python script was developed to obtain a gridded time-dependent seismic activity rate for moment magnitudes greater than or equal to 4.0 Mw for each cell.

The Akkar and Bommer (2010) empirical equation has been used as a ground motion prediction model since it is appropriate for Mediterranean regions as Spain, whereas the Akkar et al. (2014) ground motion empirical equation has been used for Central Italy since it was used in the EHSM20 (Danciu et al., 2021). An example of the workflow for this work is represented in Figure 3.
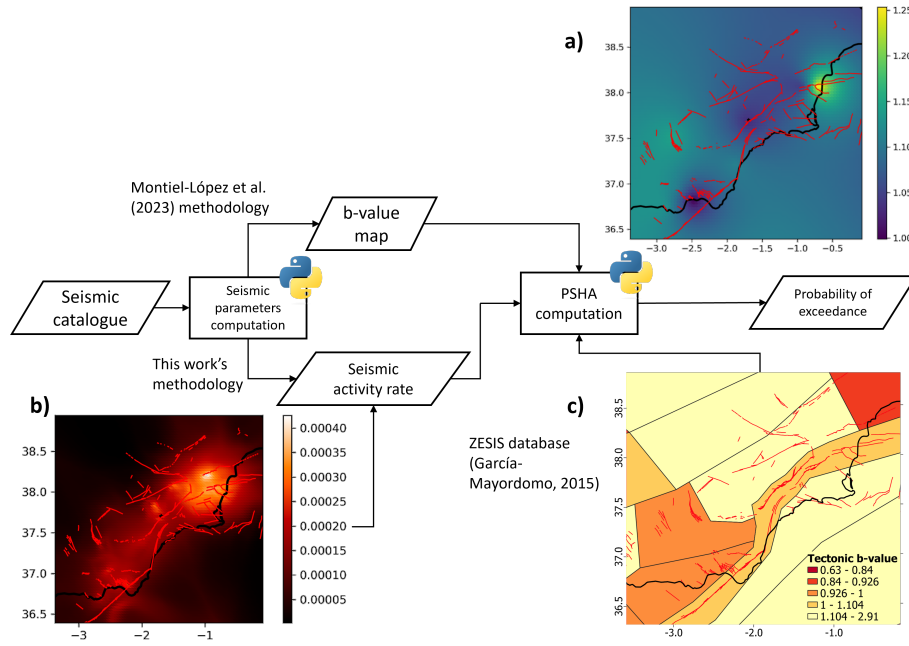
Figure 3. Workflow diagram for the exceedance probability computation. Examples of the main inputs are given as the three spatial mappings of a) b-value, b) seismic activity rate and c) tectonic zones' b-value.

Our goal is to investigate if the changes in the seismic activity and b-value time series can be observed as a trend in the PSHA results. In the case such trends are observed, this methodology could be used for OEF. For this reason, the temporal evolution of the annual probability of exceedance (PoE) of a background PGA corresponding to a 475 years return period (i.e., 0.002 PoE) has been computed as a time-dependent value. The results have been expressed as a relative change (RC in percentage change, Eq. 9) between background annual exceedance probability (long-term value) and the time-dependent annual exceedance probability. Depending on the country, the background (long-term) PGA value may have been updated in the corresponding seismic hazard studies. This could be due to the occurrence of new damaging earthquakes or improvements in the seismic knowledge of a region, amongst other reasons. In case such changes have been made, a new background PGA value has been computed using the data up until the year the seismic hazard information was updated.

$$RC = 100 \cdot \left(\frac{PoE}{0.002} - 1.0 \right) \tag{9}$$

In order to save computation time, the annual exceedance probability is only calculated for a selection of cities located inside the spatial grid.

Additionally, we have computed the annual variation of the RC in the exceedance probability ($RC_i - RC_{i-12}$, with i the computed month) and the monthly variation ($RC_i - RC_{i-1}$) to investigate if any of these metrics is effective as an indicator for OEF.

3   Case studies

3.1   Central Italy

3.1.1   Catalogue preparation and parameters for computation

As mentioned before, since Central Italy is a very active region, this case study will help us to decide which of the models (Table 1) performs better. Central Italy (Abruzzo, Campania, Lazio, Marche, Moise, Toscana and Umbria) is a region where several high magnitude earthquakes and significant seismic series have occurred in the past. The main focus is on L'Aquila, where a 6.1 Mw earthquake (Table 2) struck the area in 2009 and caused 309 deaths and 1500 injured. Therefore, the city of L'Aquila has been selected as the site for the hazard computation.

Table 2. L'Aquila earthquake data and distance to hazard computation site.

Location	Lat. (ºN)	Long. (ºE)	Depth (km)	Mw	Int. (EMS-98)	Date	Epicentral distance (km) to
							L'Aquila
L'Aquila (AB)	42.334	13.334	10	6.1	VIII	6 Apr 2009	5.2

Figure 4 shows the location of the area of study (a rectangle with longitudes from 11.392 to 15.372º E and latitudes from 40.374 to 44.354º N) and the tectonic zones and main faults as defined in the EHSM20 (Danciu et al., 2021). For this area, the Italian HORUS catalogue has been used (Lolli et al., 2020) as it has been homogenised and comprises events from 1960 to 2012 (in order to study this particular seismic series). It has a total of 49112 events with maximum depth of 30 km and maximum magnitude of 6.1 Mw.
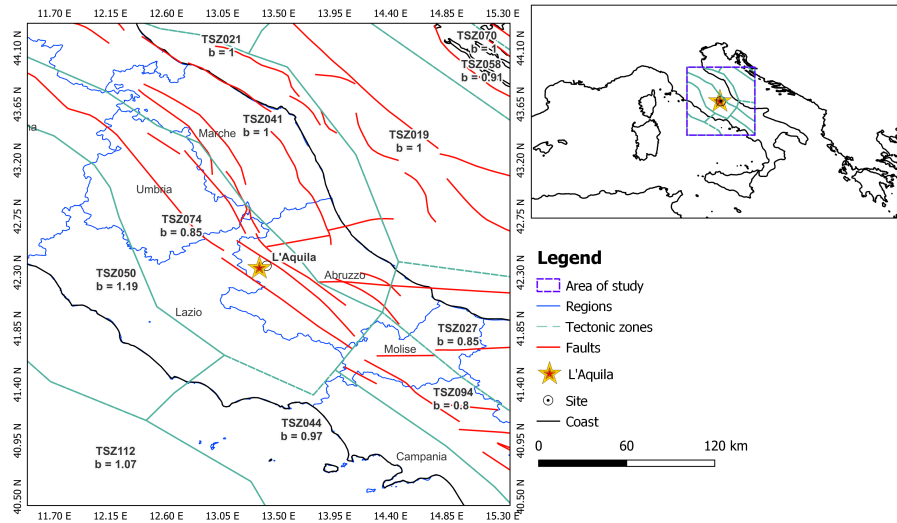
Figure 4. The map shows the tectonic zones (green lines) in Central Italy with their acronyms and tectonic b-values as computed in the EHSM20 (Danciu et al., 2021). The star marks the epicentre of L'Aquila earthquake (Table 2) and the red lines represent the fault traces.

The events that are not earthquakes (such as quarry blasts, eruptions, explosions, etc.) have been filtered out from 2012 on (as the catalogue has such information). In order to consider the influence of such events prior 2012 the area that has been selected for this study does not show important changes in the b-value according to the results of Taroni et al. (2022). In this case the catalogue has not been declustered, but the clusters have been identified by using the GK74 algorithm and this information has been used to weight down the influence of the non-independent events towards the seismic parameters' computation.

A spatial cell grid of 40000 points (200×200) has been created spanning the above longitude and latitude ranges. The completeness magnitude (Table 3) has been retrieved from Taroni et al. (2021).

Table 3. Completeness magnitude values proposed by Taroni et al. (2021).

Year	1960	1980	1990	2003	2005
Completeness magnitude (Mw)	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.1	1.8

The epicentral uncertainty has been computed by calculating the mean value of the maximum horizontal error (the maximum between the latitude and longitude errors (Klein, 2002, p. 88)) on the Italian Parametric Earthquake Catalogue 4.0 (CPTI15) (Rovida et al., 2022, 2020). A mean value of 6 km is obtained for all the periods considered in this study. Additionally, a second value of 30 km has been selected, following the work of Taroni et al. (2021), in order to define the three models. Table 4 contains the three models considered for this test.

Table 4. Models for the activity smoothing in Central Italy.

Parameters	Time-dependent models		
	Model 1t	**Model 2t**	**Model 3t**
μ	d_{f_i}	0 km	0 km
σ	6 km	6 km	30 km*

*From Taroni et al. (2021).

3.1.2 Results

260 Figure 5 (Model 1t) presents a moderate increase in the annual exceedance probability (25%) one month before L'Aquila earthquake occurred, and not only the annual but also the monthly variations of relative change reaches values higher than 35%. This sudden change is due to the foreshock activity that preceded the mainshock, as a 4.1 M_L earthquake occurred on 30 March 2009. Figure 6 (Model 2t) shows a similar trend in all the metrics as the previous model with a slightly lower value for the exceedance probability change before the earthquake (22%) and the annual and monthly variations (32%). The Model 265 3t (Figure 7) provides the lowest values for the metrics (-3%, 4% and 3%, respectively). After this increase the RC slowly decreases over time for all three models.
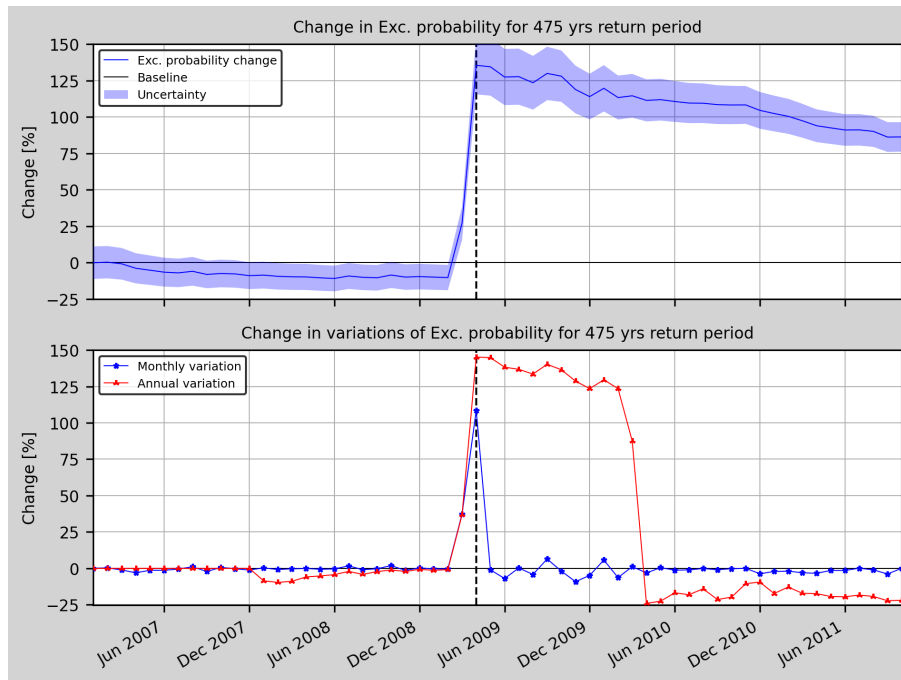
Figure 5. Model 1t. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability (top) and its annual and monthly variation (bottom). The vertical dashed black line marks the occurrence of L'Aquila earthquake.
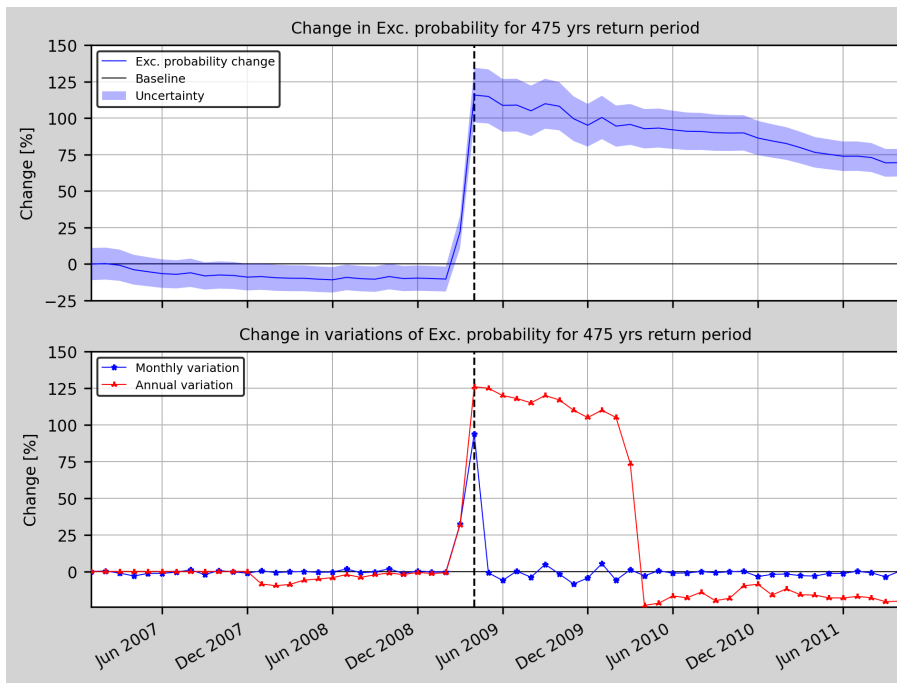
Figure 6. Model 2t. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability (top) and its annual and monthly variation (bottom). The vertical dashed black line marks the occurrence of L'Aquila earthquake.
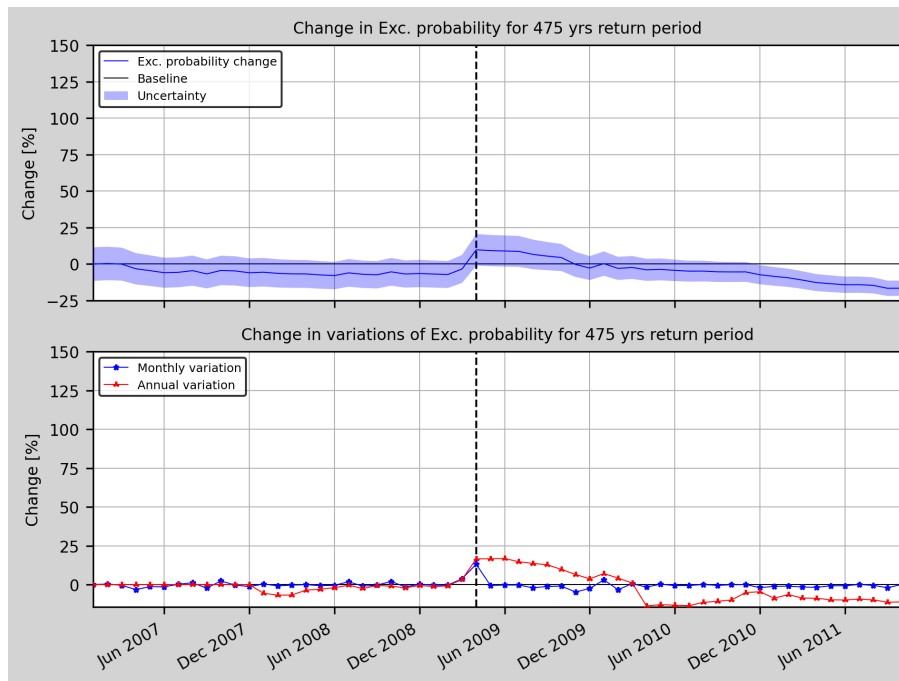
Figure 7. Model 3t. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability (top) and its annual and monthly variation (bottom). The vertical dashed black line marks the occurrence of L'Aquila earthquake.

Given that the main objective is to be able to perform OEF in the area of study, the Model 1t (Figure 5) has been selected since it performs better in terms of exceedance probability change. Moreover, its annual and monthly variations are the highest one month before the main shock (when compared with the models 2t and 3t).

3.2 South-eastern Spain

3.2.1 Catalogue preparation and parameters for computation

The south and south-east of Spain are the regions with a higher seismic hazard in Spain (IGN-UPM Working Group, 2013; Kharazian et al., 2021) with values reaching 0.23 g for a 10% probability of exceedance in 50 years (i.e., return period of 475 years). Although Spain is a moderate to low seismic region compared to other European countries such as Italy or Greece, it has been exposed to several damaging earthquakes in the past being the most representative the 1829 *Torrevieja* earthquake and the 1884 *Arenas del Rey* earthquake, both with a maximum intensity IX-X. Additionally, in the last 25 years, South-eastern Spain has suffered seven earthquakes with Mw greater than or equal to 4.5 (Table 5 and Figure 8 present only those classified as mainshocks and located in the area of study), being the 2011 *Lorca* earthquake the most relevant since it was the most recent earthquake causing damage to buildings and injuries to the population. The seismicity is usually very shallow (mainly lower than 10 km). Three main cities (Murcia, Lorca and Vera from North to South) have been chosen as representative of the region in terms of decreasing seismic hazard values for a 475 years return period.

Table 5. Damaging earthquakes in the last 25 years and epicentral distance to some chosen cities in the area of study.

Location	Lat. (ºN)	Long. (ºE)	Depth (km)	Mw	Int. (EMS-98)	Date	Epicentral distance (km) to		
							Murcia	Lorca	Vera
N. Mula (MU)	38.0963	-1.5014	1.1	4.9	VI	2 Feb 1999	34.5	49.9	101.4
S. Gergal (AL)	37.0931	-2.5379	0.8	4.6	V	4 Feb 2002	159.4	48.5	62.0
SW. Bullas (MU)	37.8925	-1.8353	1.2	5.0	V	6 Aug 2002	62.9	27.1	73.7
NW. Aledo (MU)	37.8535	-1.7555	10.9	4.8	VII	29 Jan 2005	20.6	57.0	69.9
Lorca (MU)	37.7175	-1.7114	4.0	5.1	VII	11 May 2011	59.5	5.1	55.7

In order to compute the seismic activity rate to be used in a PSHA, first we need to compile a homogeneous and complete seismic catalogue in the influence area, needed for the chosen locations. This catalogue comprises all the events from 1396 to August 2023 in South-eastern Spain inside the tectonic zones of *Eastern Betic Shear Zone (ZCBOR), Eastern Inner Betics (BIOR), Valencian Plateau and Alicante's Prebetic (PVPA), Murcian Prebetic (PM), Sierra Nevada-Filábrides and Guadix-Baza (SNFCGB), Central Inner Betics (BIC), Southern Plateau (MS), Cazorla-Segura and Albacete's Prebetic (CSPA), Central Guadalquivir and Algerian-Balearic Basin (CAB)*, as defined by García-Mayordomo (2015) to create the Spanish Seismic Hazard Map (IGN-UPM Working Group, 2013).

285
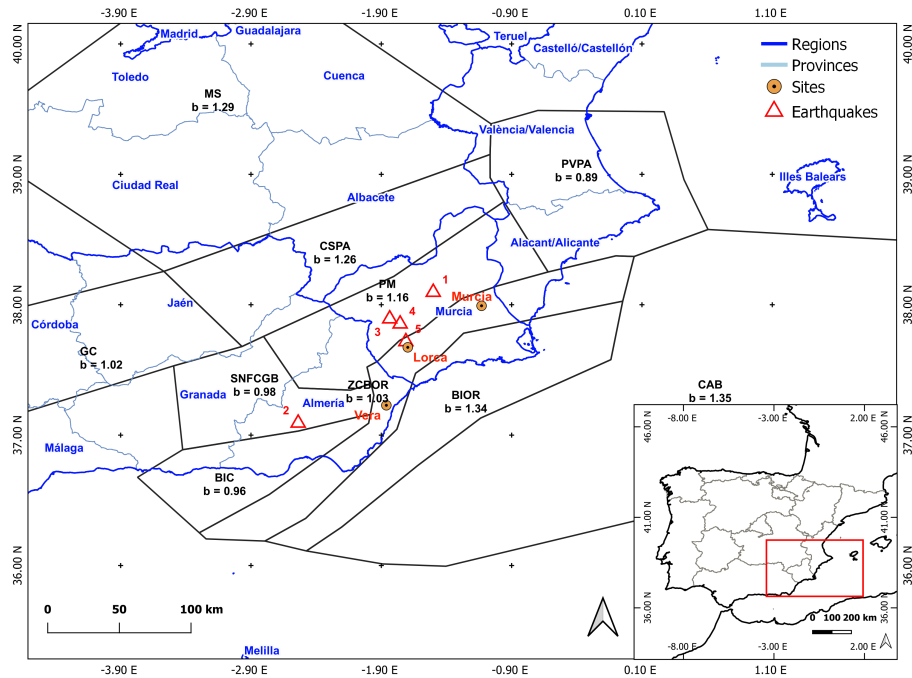
Figure 8. Map showing the tectonic zones in the South-eastern Spain region with their corresponding b-values (black numbers) as computed by García-Mayordomo (2015). The red triangles mark the earthquakes and the red numbers the order in which they appear in Table 4. The orange circles locate the main sites for the seismic hazard analysis.

The catalogue contains a total of 20279 events that span from 1396 to August 2023. Their moment magnitudes range from 0.1 to 6.8 after being homogenised using the magnitude correlation equations for this region (IGN-UPM Working Group, 2013). Their depth goes up to 90 km, although in the calculations only the earthquakes shallower than 30 km are considered (which amount for a total of 20168 events). A rectangle defined by the corners $[(-3.3750°, 36.3938°), (-0.0817°, 39.1000°)]$ in (longitude, latitude) is created with a total of 40401 cells (201×201) to contain all the events. This grid involves a step of $0.01647°$ for the longitude and $0.01353°$ for the latitude.

Table 6 presents the number of clusters and the events in clusters for the whole seismic catalogue. As can be seen, there are significant differences when applying the three algorithms, not only in the number of clusters but also in the number of events inside each cluster. The RJ algorithm classifies a total of 652 clusters in the catalogue while GK74 detects 1012 clusters. The A algorithm is in between, identifying 863 clusters.

Table 6. Comparison of cluster identification and total events inside clusters among three declustering algorithms: an analysis using Lorca's seismic series.

Algorithm	RJ	A	GK74
Number of clusters	652	863	1012
Events in clusters	7143	14822	7552
Events inside Lorca's series	123	3394	136

Zaliapin and Ben-Zion (2020) also pointed out these problems with the identification of aftershocks and main shocks and proposed an algorithm to discriminate between background and clustered events by randomly thinning a complete catalogue by removing nearest-neighbour earthquakes. Moreover, Anderson and Zaliapin (2023) examine the effect on the hazard estimation when using different declustering thresholds. They conclude that hazard estimates are most sensitive to the catalogue thinning near the aftershock zone, and less sensitive elsewhere.

Considering that Cabañas et al. (2011) carried out a detailed study on the 2011 Lorca's earthquake seismic series, we have used their results to validate the best algorithm. According to them, the cluster corresponding to Lorca's series, from 11 May 2011 until 19 July 2011, is composed of 146 events (including the foreshock, the main shock and the aftershocks). In order to test the performance of the declustering methods, the confusion matrices for each one have been computed. In the area of study, a total of 249 events have been recorded, which means a total of 103 background events should be identified. For this analysis, all the events classified in a cluster different from the one of Lorca series have been considered as background for simplicity. Figure 9 shows that GK74 method is the most adequate (with a 94.43% mean for the metrics compared with the 92.88% for RJ and a 74.54% for A) and also the one that is able to identify more events belonging to Lorca's series.
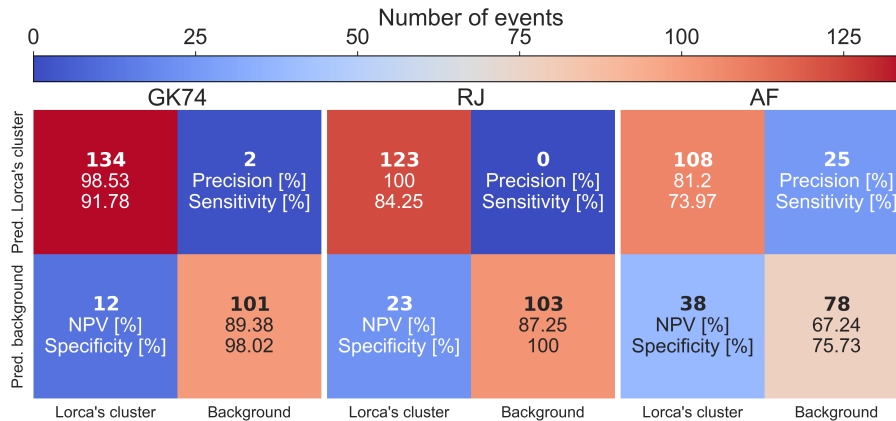
Figure 9. Confusion matrices for the tested declustering methods. Inside each square, the number of events (bold) and some metrics computed using the data are presented (NPV stands for Negative Predictive Value).

The catalogue starts in the historical period (when there was a lack of instrumentation and procedures to accurately locate the epicentres and evaluate the magnitude of the earthquakes) and ends in the present days. This implies that not all the magnitude values will be complete in the catalogue (low magnitudes are missing in the historical period) and the location uncertainty will also differ depending on the year of detection. First, we will characterise the completeness magnitude -the minimum magnitude from which the catalogue is not missing any record- and periods for the Spanish seismic catalogue.

Gaspar-Escribano et al. (2015) defined different threshold magnitudes for different regions around Spain. The class marks of these magnitude intervals for the zone of interest (South-eastern Spain) have been selected as the completeness magnitudes up until 1962. From 1962 on, the completeness magnitude has been computed by spatially averaging the gridded completeness magnitude results available from González (2017) over the area of study. The values used in this work are presented in Table 7.

Table 7. Completeness magnitude for each period according to Gaspar-Escribano et al. (2015) in the top tabular and the spatially averaged completeness magnitude for each period using the results from González (2017) in the bottom tabular.

Completeness magnitude (Mw)	6.25	5.75	5.25	4.75	4.25
From year	1048	1521	1801	1884	1909
to year	1520	1800	1883	1908	1962

Completeness magnitude (Mw)	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8
From year	1963	1980	1985	1993	1999	2003	2011	2014
to year	1979	1984	1992	1998	2002	2010	2013	2023

The uncertainty of the epicentral location (ε) varies with time, showing a decreasing behaviour since the techniques and instrumentation have continuously been improved. The appropriate estimation of this uncertainty is very important in order to correctly assign the location of each earthquake to a given seismic source.

Following the research of Peláez and López Casado (2002), the ε values for each period are presented (Table 8). The value corresponding to the period 1990-2023 has been obtained as the average epicentral uncertainty using the data provided by the national seismic network. A second fixed ε value of 7.5 km has been computed as the mean value for all the uncertainties in the catalogue.

Table 8. ε values proposed by Peláez and López Casado (2002).

Period (yrs)	1396 - 1700	1700 - 1920	1920 - 1960	1960 - 1990	1990 - 2023*
ε (km)	20	15	10	5	2.5*

* Calculated as the average epicentral uncertainty for the 1990-2023 period events in our catalogue.

The three models to be evaluated are presented in Table 9. Fixed model implies a fixed b-value (the b-value from the tectonic zone) while time-dependent model indicates a time-dependent b-value.

Table 9. Models for the exceedance probability calculation in South-eastern Spain.

Parameters	Fixed models			Time-dependent models		
	Model 1f	**Model 2f**	**Model 3f**	**Model 1t**	**Model 2t**	**Model 3t**
μ	d_{f_i}	0 km	0 km	d_{f_i}	0 km	0 km
σ	Table 9	Table 9	7.5 km	Table 9	Table 9	7.5 km

3.2.2 Results

After computing the time-dependent PSHA for the different models shown in Table 9, we have observed that although all the graphs show similar behaviour for the RC, Model 1t provides greater annual and monthly variations of the RC for some of the earthquakes than the rest, similarly to Italy's case study. Therefore, with the exception of the fixed models (models 1f, 2f and 3f) where we present a general comparison between them, we will present the results of Model 1t in this section along with figures comparing all three models. The stand-alone figures for the models 2t and 3t can be found in the Appendix section.

☐ *Time-dependent PSHA using tectonic zones' b-values (fixed model)*

The time-dependent PSHA (PGA for a return period of 475 years) has been computed using the proposed methodology, for the compiled non-declustered catalogue, in one-month increments starting from 1990. The b-value is constant and given by the zonation proposed by García-Mayordomo (2015) (models 1f, 2f and 3f). This background PGA value will be a long term PSHA which varies each time that the seismic normative has changed in Spain. Our first background PGA corresponds to the PSHA computed using a catalogue with the same length as the one used for the NCSE-94(1994). This background PSHA value will be used from 1990 to December 1998 (since the next code updated the seismic hazard map using a seismic catalogue up to 1999). The second background value will correspond to the PSHA computed with a catalogue of the same length as the one used for the NCSE-02 (2002) and it will be used from 1999 to May 2011 (since that is the year when the seismic hazard map was updated again). Finally, the last background value, corresponds to PSHA computed using a catalogue of the same length as the one used for the current seismic hazard map for Spain (IGN-UPM Working Group, 2013). This last value is used from June 2011 to August 2023.

Figure 10 represents the temporal evolution of the results for each tested model. The vertical lines correspond to the main earthquakes from Table 5 and with epicentral distance lower than 75 km from the chosen city, since more distant events would not require a forecasting as they are not expected to cause damage. As can be seen, the behaviour is similar for the three models. The exceedance probability decreases continuously since 1990 except for Lorca in 1997, and 2006; Murcia in 1996; and Vera in 1994 and 1999. These variations are due to seismic activity changes, but they do not appear to be related with the occurrence of any of the main earthquakes from Table 5. On the other hand, all the models provide similar changes in the exceedance

355 probability although in the city of Lorca, Model 3f is the one with the lowest percentage change and Model 2f is the one with the highest percentage change.
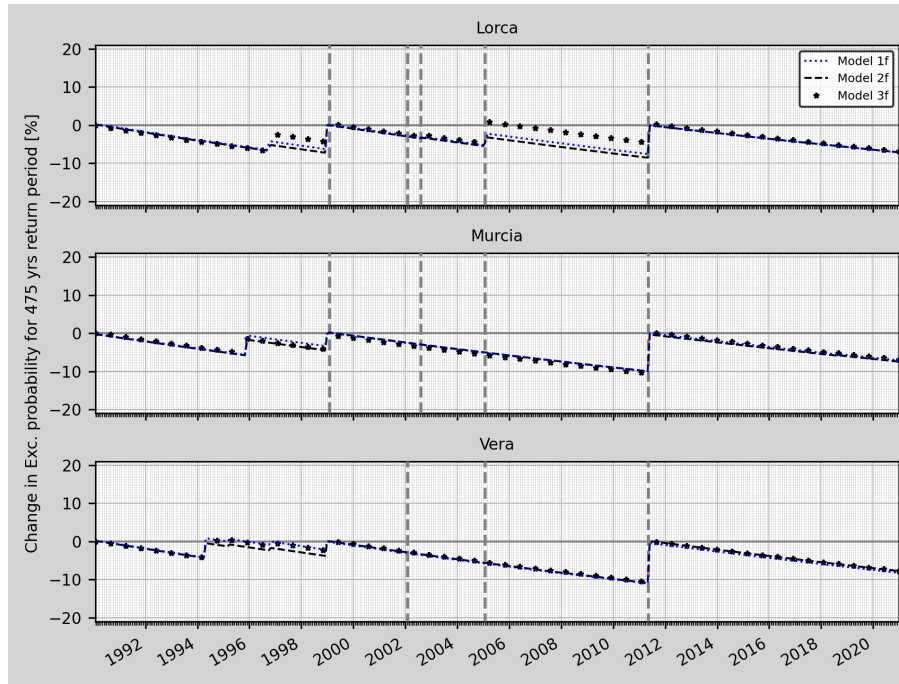
Figure 10. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability for models 1f, 2f and 3f. The vertical dashed grey lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

It seems that the use of a constant b-value coupled with a time-dependent seismic activity rate leads to a RC that decreases over time with a constant rate and sudden increases mainly due to changes in the background PGA values. This behaviour is due to the update of this parameter depending on the period of the catalogue, which is increased a month at a time (as it was
360 the selected minimum time step for this area). We find that this approach is not appropriate towards earthquake forecasting for areas with low to moderate seismicity. This uniform behaviour potentially rules out the possibility of finding any metrics for OEF.

□ *Time-dependent PSHA using time-dependent b-value (time-dependent model)*

In this section, models 1t, 2t and 3t Table 9 are tested using the three PGA background values explained previously (and
365 computed in January 1990, December 1998 and May 2011). As it can be seen in Figure 11, the annual probabilities decrease before Mula earthquake for Lorca site. However, close to the occurrence of the earthquake, it shows a slight increase even in Vera site, although it is 101.4 km away from the earthquake's epicentre. In Murcia site, the RC continuously decreases until five months before the earthquake, when it shows a sharp increase from -75% to -60% in the change of exceedance probability. This change is also seen in the annual and monthly variations of the RC (Figure 11 zoom in). After Mula earthquake the

370   change in probability exceedance remains higher than 20% (even increasing until 50% in the case of Lorca and 100% in the

case of Murcia) for both Lorca and Murcia sites until Lorca earthquake happens. In Vera site, this parameter oscillates about the

baseline. After 2011, the RC steadily increases in Vera, whereas in Lorca and Murcia it stays constant after 2019. On the other

hand, Model 2t and Model 3t (Figure 12) show a similar behaviour to Model 1t. It should be noted that the sudden changes in

the RC in January 1999 and one month after the Lorca earthquake, i. e., the -60% to 0% increase in January 1999 (for both

375   Lorca and Murcia) and the 100% to 0% decrease in June 2011 (for both Lorca and Murcia), are artefacts due to the change in

the background PGA and cannot be considered in the analysis. However, the annual and monthly variations of the RC shown

in Figure 13 and Figure 14 allow to see the changes related to the aforementioned earthquakes occurrences.
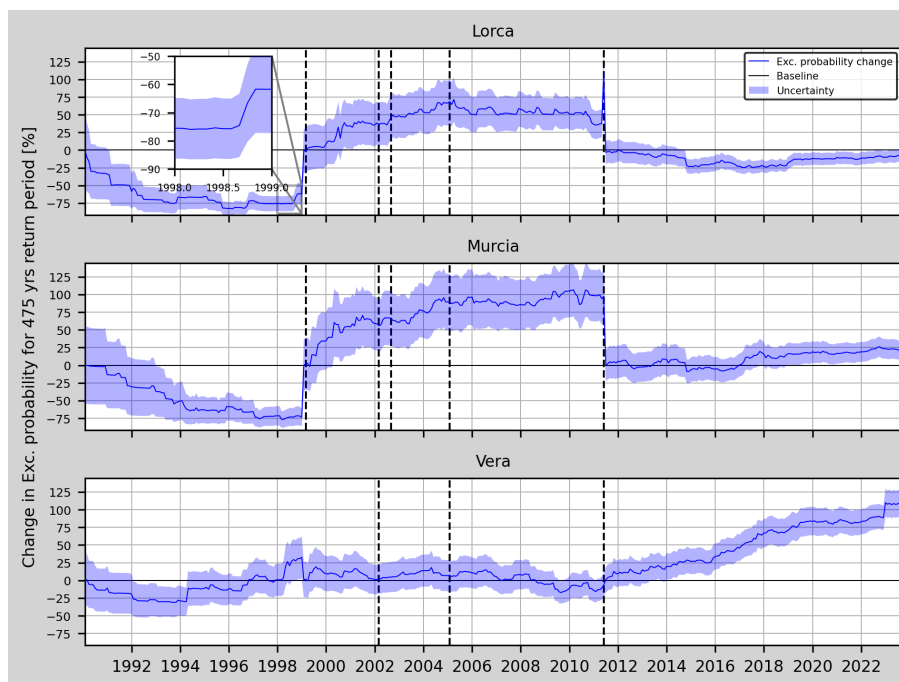
Figure 11. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability and corresponding uncertainty for Model 1t in Lorca, Murcia and
Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each
one of the sites. A zoom in on the mentioned increase in the RC during 1998 in Lorca's site appears in the upper left side of the graph.
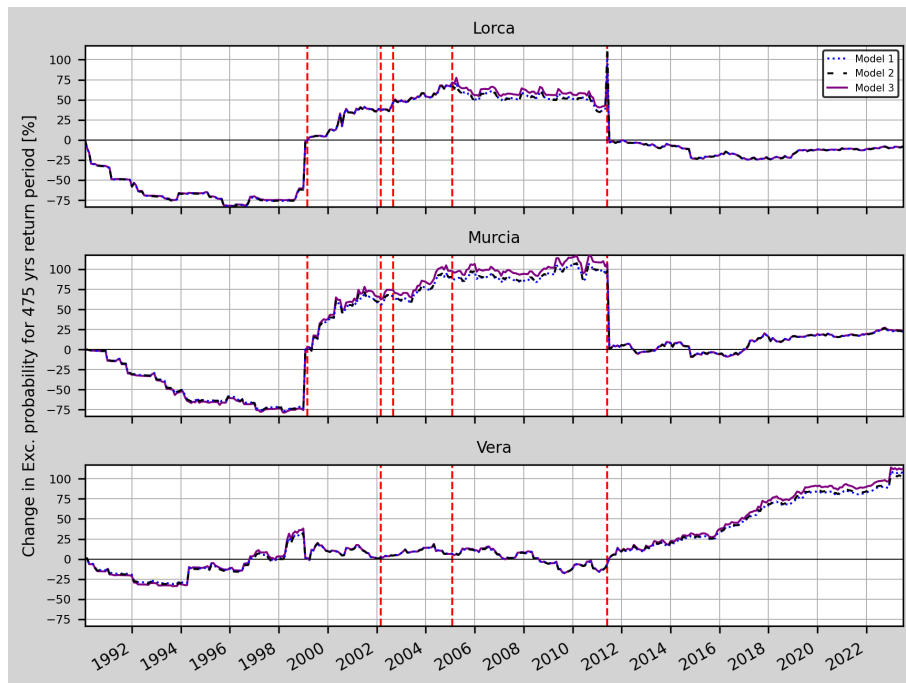
Figure 12. Mean value of the relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability for models 1t, 2t and 3t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed red lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

Figure 13 shows a 20% mean decrease in the annual variation of the RC from January 1991 to March 1993 that could be explained by the RC uncertainty (as can be seen in Figure 11 for both Lorca and Murcia sites, with higher uncertainty for that period). Then, a 15% increase in the annual variation can be seen in the RC from October 1998 until August 1999 for Lorca site (three months before Mula earthquake and then six months after it). This increase can also be seen in the declustered catalogue scenarios (Figure 16, Figure A5 and Figure A6). In Vera site, the increased RC variation during 1999 could be due to changes in the b-value from April to December (6 earthquakes with magnitude from 3.5 to 3.8 Mw occurred). In the case of Gergal and Bullas earthquakes in 2002, an increase in the variation of the RC cannot be observed. However, it can be seen for Lorca and Murcia sites that from July 1999 to May 2001 that the annual variations of the RC reach values higher than 15% with respect the baseline and with a mean value of 10% over this period. This increased values cannot be related with any close seismic activity greater than or equal to 4.0 Mw. It can also be seen that in Lorca site the annual variation stays higher than 20% for one year after Lorca earthquake. Lastly, the peak in the annual and monthly variation at Vera in 2022 appears due to the seismic activity in Turre (a town 14 km south from Vera) where a 4.0 Mw earthquake struck on 31 December 2022.
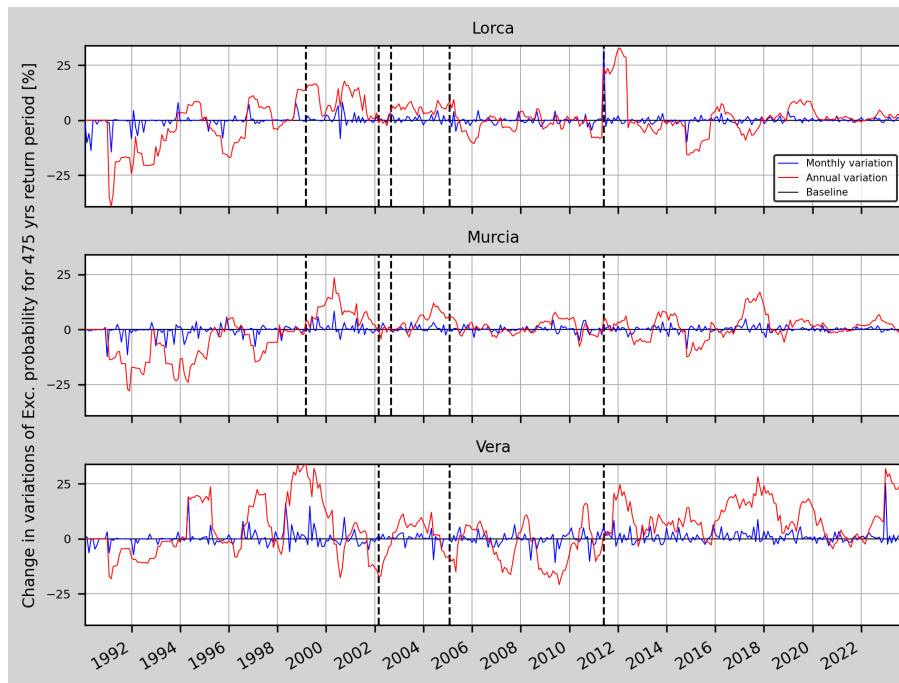
Figure 13. Annual and monthly variations of the relative change of the annual probability of exceedance for Model 1t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

Similar results are obtained for all three locations, although higher changes in the monthly variations (Figure 14) can be seen for Model 1t and Model 2t after Lorca's earthquake in Lorca site, and for Model 1t in December 2022 at Vera site. Overall, the monthly variations do not show changes preceding relevant earthquakes. One of the possible explanations is the lack of foreshocks in most of the main shocks. In Lorca earthquake, even though there was a 4.5 Mw earthquake almost two hours before the main-shock, the one-month increments on the computation process are not able to show any change in RC.

The annual variations on the other side (Figure 15), show periods of increased RC before some of the selected earthquakes. An example is seen in Lorca site where a 15% increase is seen before Mula earthquake from June 1998 (the earthquake occurred in February 1999). Another example can be seen in both Murcia and Lorca sites, where a 10% increase can be seen before Aledo earthquake from May 2004 until the earthquake occurrence in January 2005.

The most prominent increase on the annual variation occurs after Lorca earthquake (32.8%, 36.2% and 21% for models 1t, 2t and 3t).
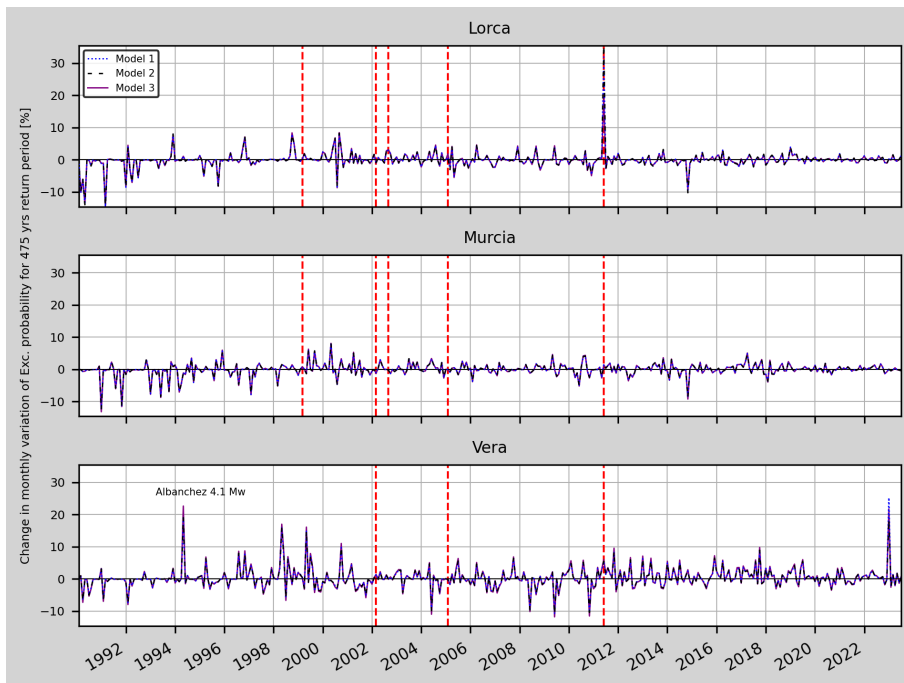
Figure 14. Monthly variations of the relative change of the annual probability of exceedance for models 1t, 2t and 3t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed red lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites. The earthquake that could cause the peak in 1994 at Vera site has also been indicated.
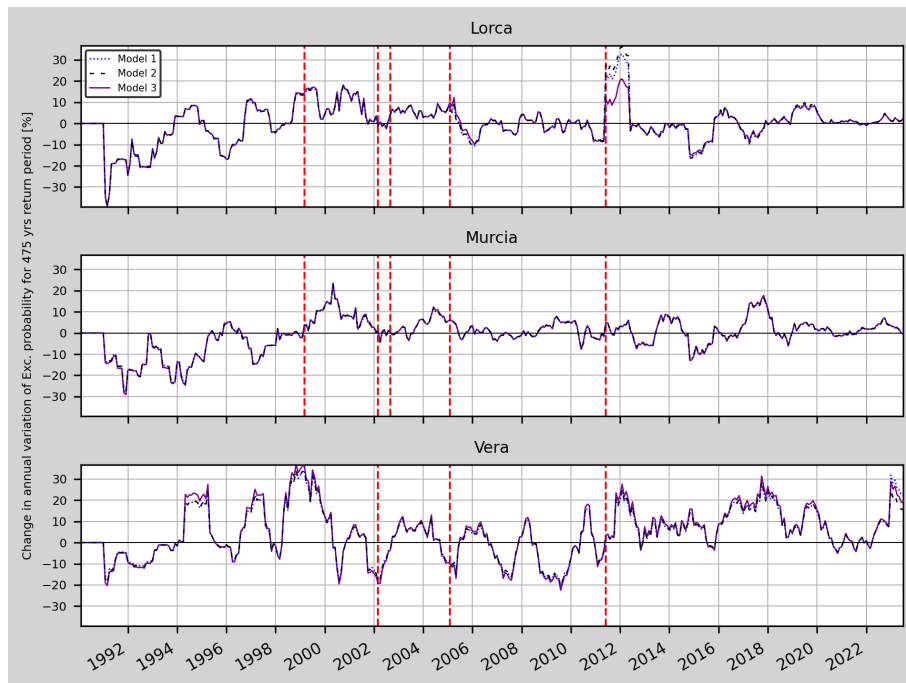
Figure 15. Annual variations of the relative change of the annual probability of exceedance for models 1t, 2t and 3t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed red lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

□ *Effect of the declustering on the results*

In order to compare the effect of the catalogue declustering on the results, the Model 1t has been plotted using both the declustered catalogue (with a total of 13841 events) and the full catalogue (with the clusters identified and weighted down accordingly).

405 Figure 16 represents the changes in the annual exceedance probability for Model 1t. As can be seen, the results using a non-declustered catalogue provide lower changes in the exceedance probability for Mw 4.0 in Lorca site from 1996 until 2011. Then, from 2011 until 2023, the non-declustered catalogue provided a higher RC. At both Murcia and Vera, the results are similar for the non-declustered and declustered catalogues. It should also be noted that the mean uncertainty of the RC is slightly higher for the declustered catalogue (a 11.21% for Lorca, -0.41% for Murcia and 5.58% for Vera). Since the results

410 are compatible, keeping the foreshocks and aftershocks, i.e. using the non-declustered catalogue, seems to be a better choice if the aim is to perform OEF. Some of the advantages would be a lower uncertainty in the RC and the possibility of using more detailed time scales in case foreshocks are present.
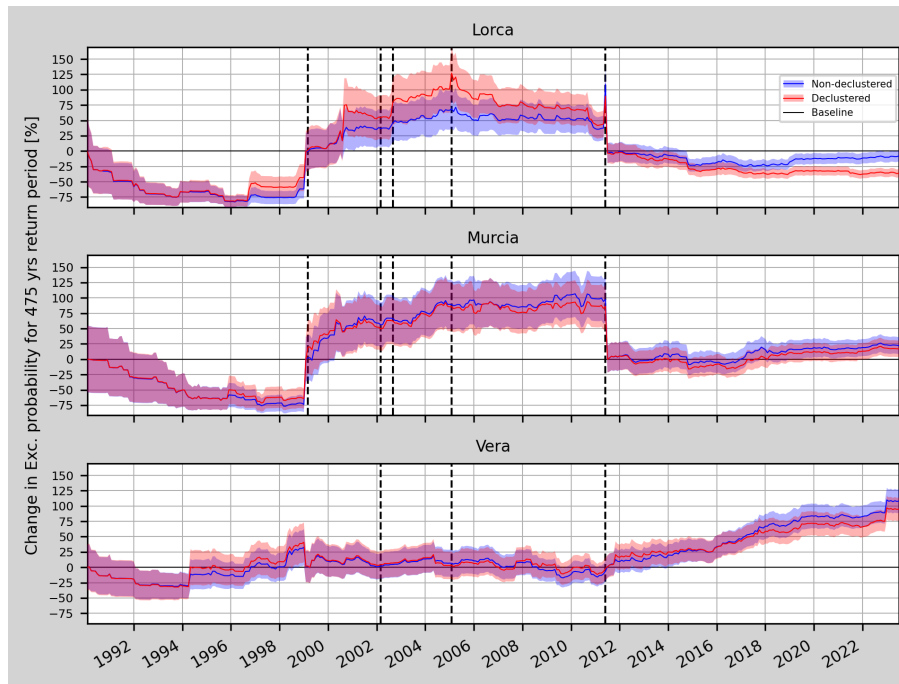
Figure 16. Model 1t. Comparison of the relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability and its uncertainty for a non-declustered and a declustered catalogue in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

4 Conclusions

This methodology considers the influence of all the events in the seismic clusters and also the location of the seismic sources (corresponding active faults) for seismic activity rate smoothing and b-value computation, showing that when computing a time-dependent PSHA the use of a non-declustered catalogue will provide similar results to using a declustered catalogue with the added benefit of keeping the foreshock activity. Therefore, if we compute the changes of the annual probability of exceedance for a given PGA value (fixed as a background value which may change according to the updates in the seismic normative), we will be able to show how this probability is changing with time.

The changes in the annual probability of exceedance (increases and decreases) can be more accurately described using a spatially gridded time-dependent b-value instead of a fixed one for each tectonic zone. This can be seen when comparing Figure 10 with Figure 12. Therefore, we suggest using spatially gridded b-values for the corresponding period (time-dependent) when computing the background PGA value and the corresponding changes in the annual probability of exceedance in the time-dependent PSHA.

Regarding which of the proposed models can be more effectively used to describe these changes, we have to consider several factors. One could be how close are the computed PGA values to the national seismic hazard maps for each country. In the

case of Central Italy models 1t, 2t and 3t provide the following background PGA values: 340.61, 359.72 and 334.28 $\mathrm{cm/s^2}$. The ESHM20 model (Danciu et al., 2021) computes 334.38 $\mathrm{cm/s^2}$. The closest match would be Model 3t followed by Model 1. However, by looking at Figure 5 and Figure 7, it can be seen that the Model 3t seems to be less affected by changes in the seismic activity than Model 1t, as the monthly and annual RC variations suggest (Model 1t monthly and annual variations are 4.5 times higher than Model 3t variations). With this information Model 1t seems appropriate for the purpose of this work.

In general, this methodology benefits from complete catalogues in zones with increased seismicity - assuring less uncertainty in the b-value computation - and well-defined seismicity sources, where the seismicity smoothing is accurate. Figure 16 shows this result, as the non-declustered catalogue (with weighted down cluster events) has less RC uncertainty and enables the use of the foreshocks in daily to weekly time scales.

Although our results are not significant to relate these changes to the occurrence of a main earthquake for low to moderate seismicity areas, the methodology can be useful for other countries with a higher seismicity, or in the future if new significant earthquakes occur in the studied region of Spain. As we saw, for Central Italy both the annual and monthly changes of the exceedance probability show important variations related to the foreshock activity preceding L'Aquila earthquake. This could be useful for OEF.

Finally, in the case of south-eastern Spain, the PSHA kept high in the region after the Mula earthquake and did not decrease until the occurrence of the Lorca earthquake. However, the continuous increase of the PSHA in Vera after the Lorca earthquake cannot be directly related to a potential upcoming earthquake similar to the one from Lorca. Therefore, more time and data are needed to confirm this.

Code and data availability. The data and code used in this study is available upon request.

Appendix A: Other results for South-eastern Spain

A1 *Time-dependent PSHA using time-dependent b-value (time-dependent model)*
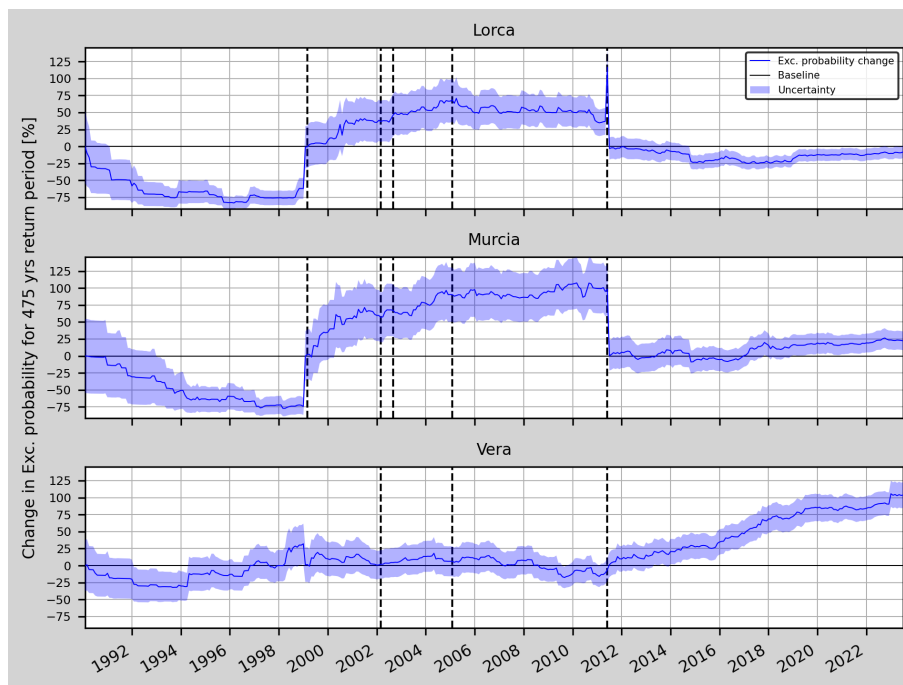
Figure A1. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability and corresponding uncertainty for Model 2t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.
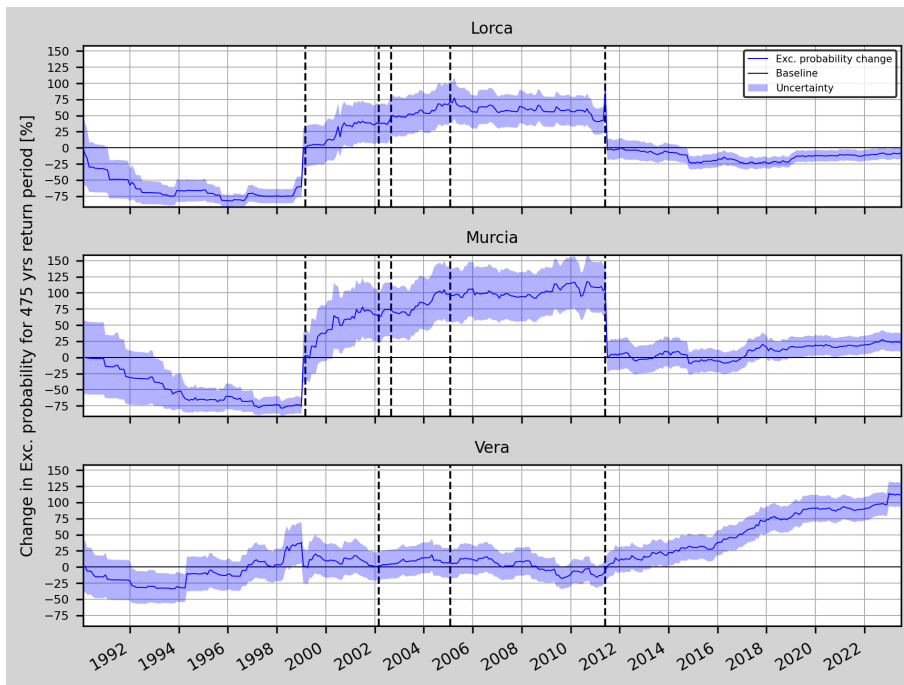
Figure A2. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability and corresponding uncertainty for Model 3t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.
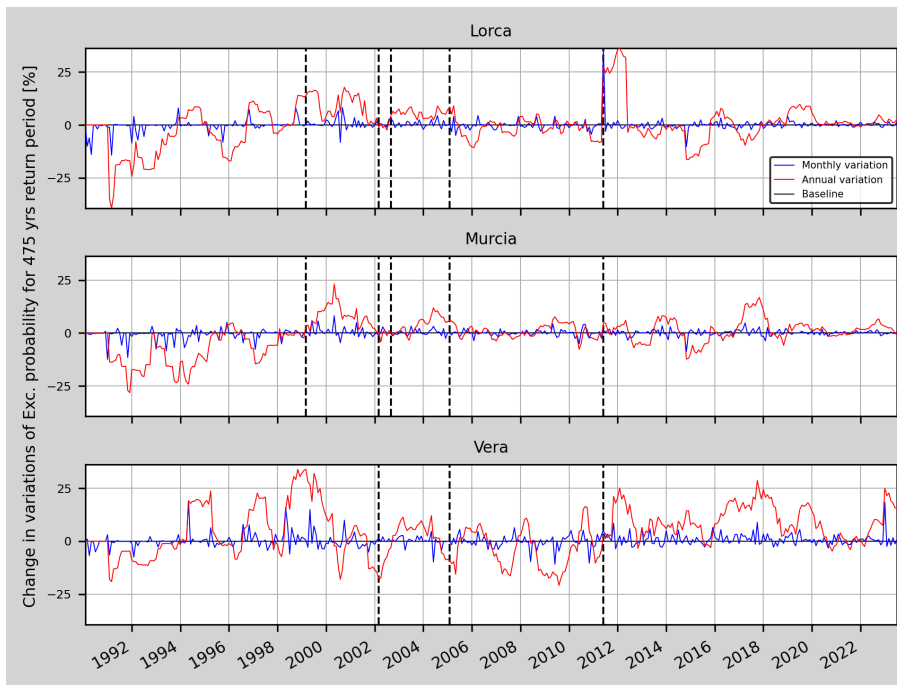
Figure A3. Annual and monthly variations of the relative change of the annual probability of exceedance for Model 2t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.
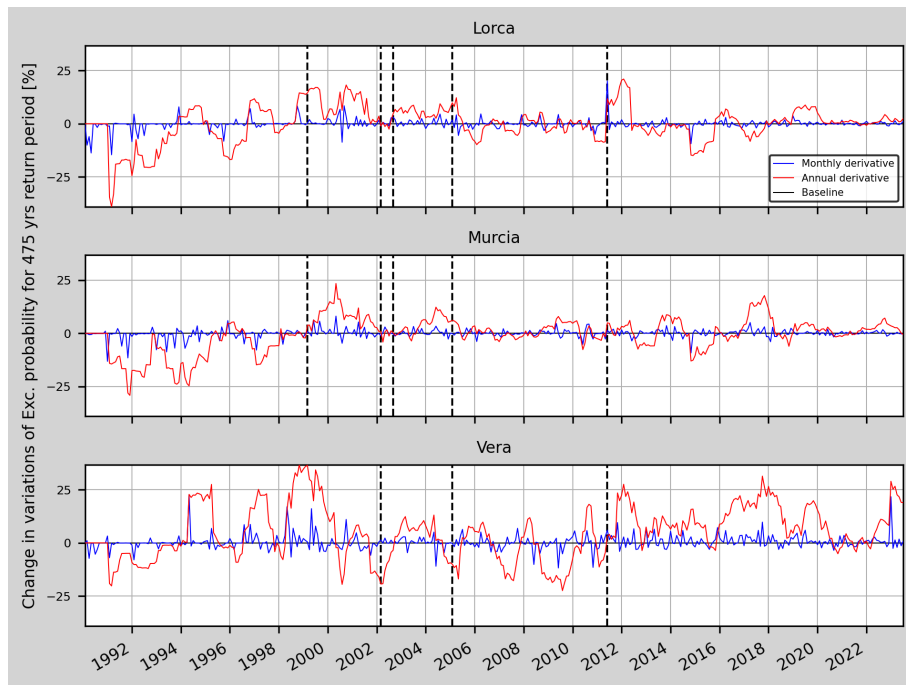
Figure A4. Annual and monthly variations of the relative change of the annual probability of exceedance for Model 3t in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

A2   *Effect of the declustering on the results*
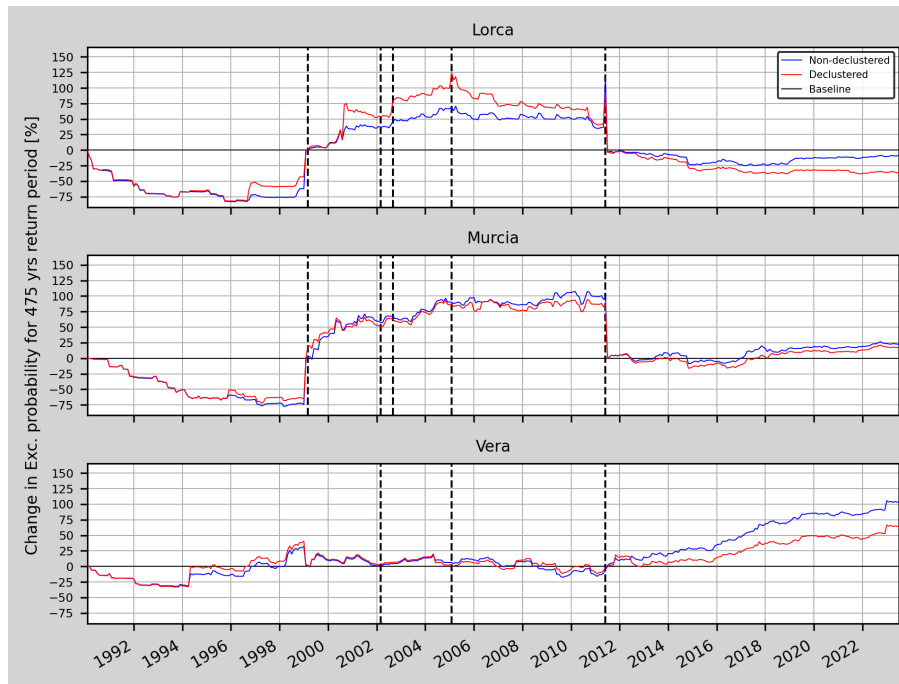
Figure A5. Model 2t. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability for a non-declustered and a declustered catalogue in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.
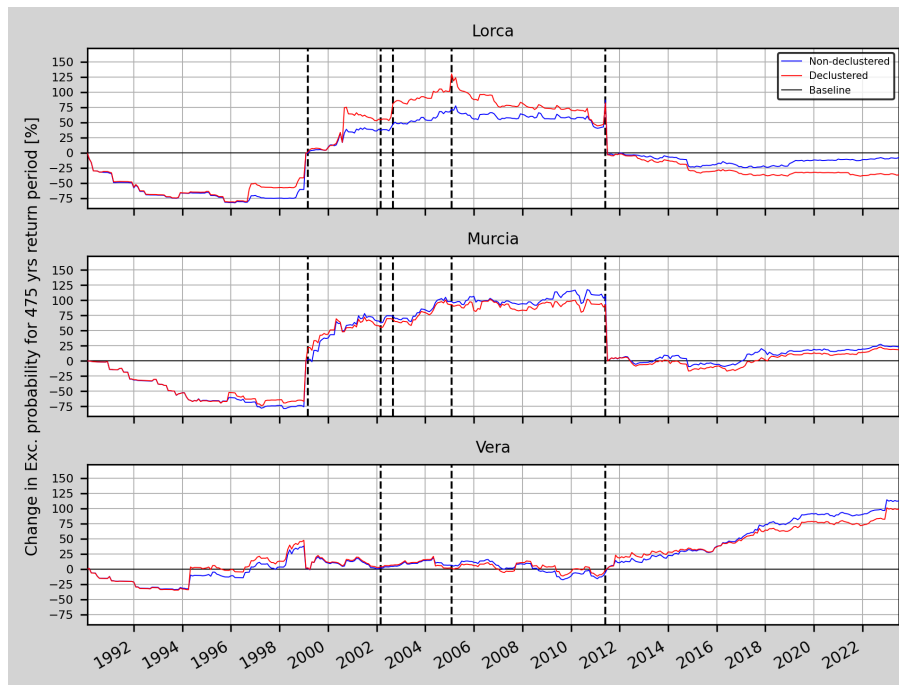
Figure A6. Model 3t. Relative change (RC) of the annual exceedance probability for a non-declustered and a declustered catalogue in Lorca, Murcia and Vera (from top to bottom). The vertical dashed black lines mark the earthquakes considered in Table 5 which are closer than 75 km to each one of the sites.

Author contributions. Conceptualisation and original idea: DML and SM; methodology: DML, SM, JJGM, IG, AK, JLSL, JAHT, AGV and GOS; DML wrote the code and tested the different components; DML and SM performed the data curation; writing the original draft: DML, SM and JJGM; writing review and editing: DML, SM, JJGM, IG, AK, JLSL, JAHT, AGV and GOS. All authors have read and agreed to the published version of the manuscript.

Competing interests. The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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