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«Monitoring Earthquake Network Measures In Aftershock Sequences In Greece»

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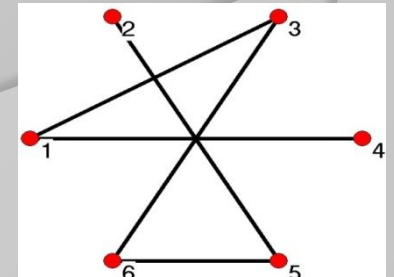
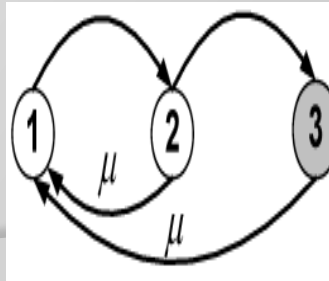
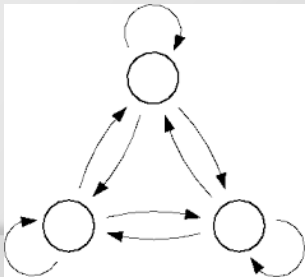
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22/05/2019-Athens

Statistical models and scope of study

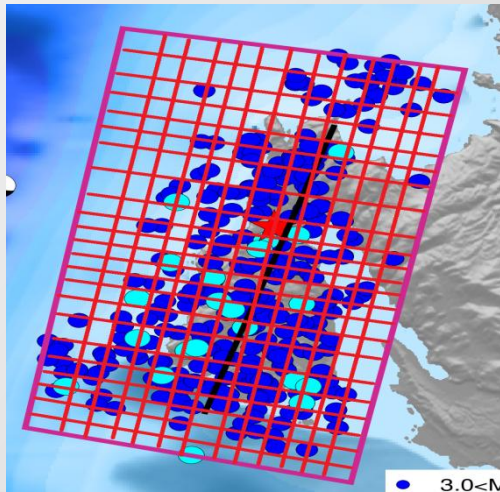
- **Poisson Model** → It assumes that the strong earthquakes are independent in space and time.
- **Markov Model** → It assumes that the successive earthquakes depend on each other in space and time (Nava et al. 2005).
- One approach for investigating the spatial and temporal complexity of seismicity is effected through the construction of earthquake networks, given that graph theory provides a framework to investigate the structure and dynamics of a complex system (Abe and Suzuki 2004).
- The scope of this work is the monitoring of evolution of 8 network measures for 6 aftershock sequences that occurred during 1999-2015 in Greek territory by strong earthquakes of $M \geq 6.0$, and the identification of potential patterns in the distinct evolution of the earthquake networks structure before the strongest aftershock.



Building the earthquake networks

- The construction of earthquake networks is based on the Abe and Suzuki (2004).
- The study area is divided into $2D$ cells that are considered as nodes of the earthquake networks inside which the earthquakes occurred,
- The connections are given by the succession of earthquakes.

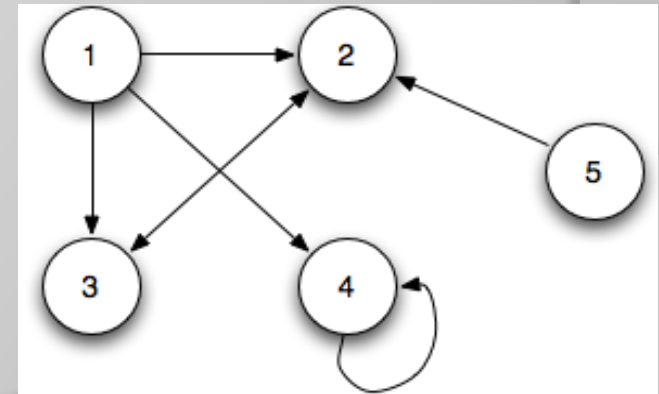
→
Study area



→
Adjacency matrix (A)

| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 5 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

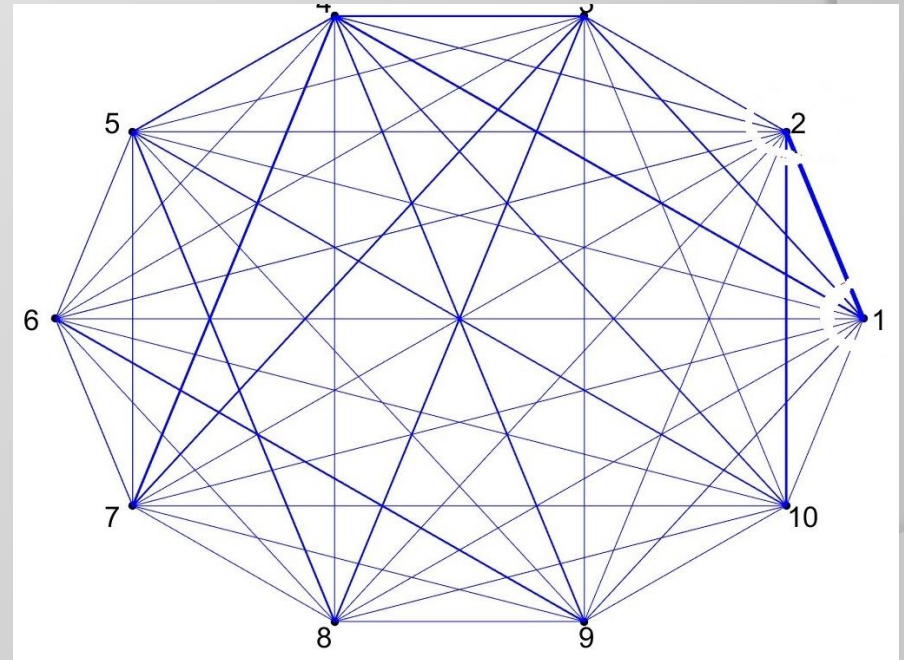
→
Binary Network



Network measures

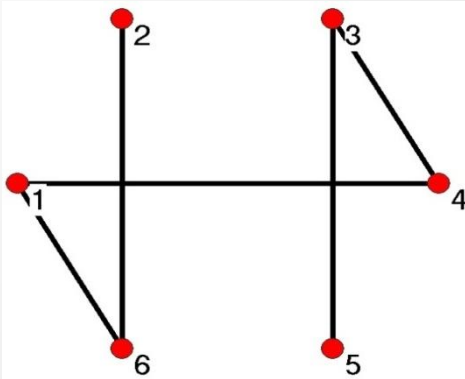
For the **monitoring** of **earthquake network structure** for **aftershock sequences** that examined, the **8 different network measures** that are considered and computed, are:

- **Clustering coefficient** $\rightarrow 0.38$
- **Characteristic path length** $\rightarrow 2.24$
- **Global efficiency** $\rightarrow 0.45$
- **Eigenvector centrality** $\rightarrow 0.11$
- **Assortativity** $\rightarrow -0.07$
- **Betweenness centrality** $\rightarrow 2.47$
- **Diameter** $\rightarrow 2.17$
- **Eccentricity** $\rightarrow 3.25$

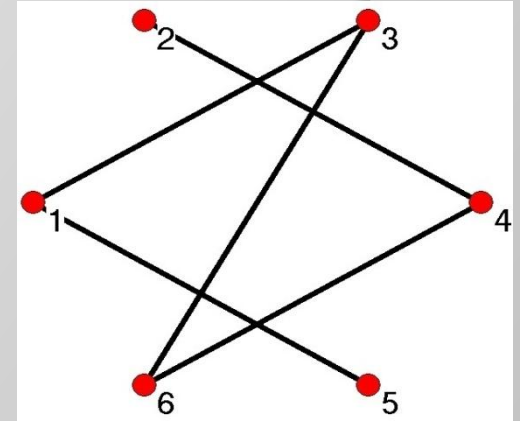


Network randomization

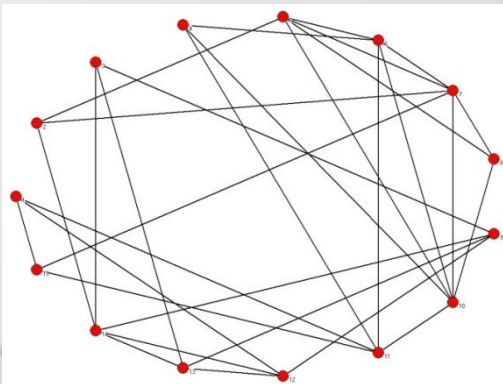
1. A randomize network requires the preservation of the degree of connections of each node of the original network (Maslov and Sneppen 2002).



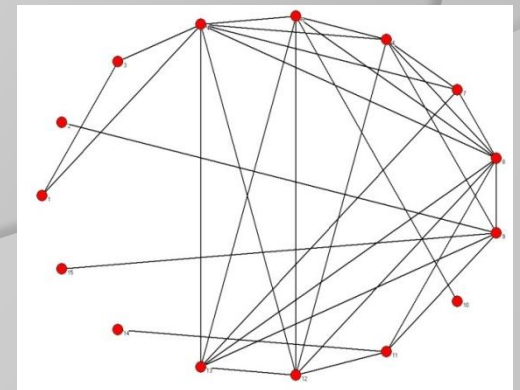
**Approach:
RNnoddeg**



2. In a different approach, the original network is built according to the Erdős and Rényi (1959) model with preset probability of connections as in the original network, which essentially corresponds to the preservation of the average degree.



Approach: RNpoisson

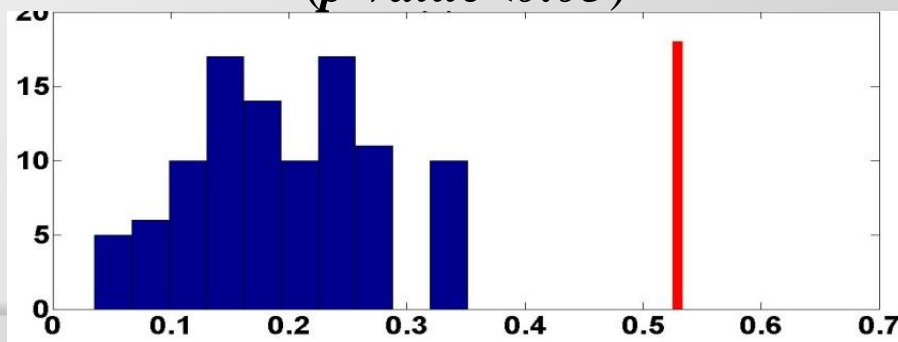


Methodology

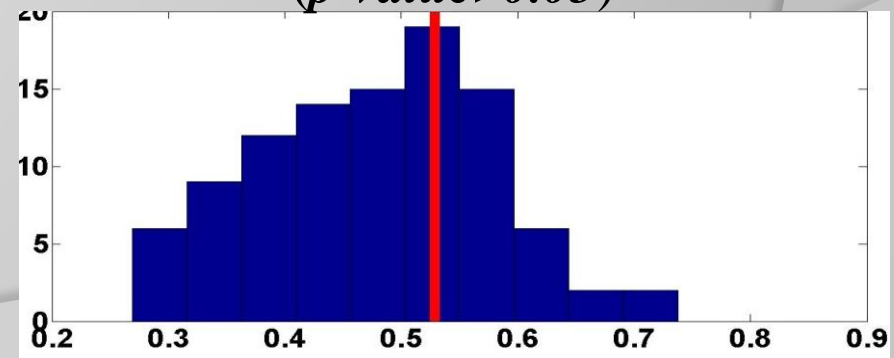
- The **earthquake networks** are formed on sliding windows of **15 days** for each of the **6 aftershock sequences** and the values of **8 network measures** on each sliding window are computed.
- The **null hypothesis H_0** that the **network measure values** of both the original and **$B=100$** randomized networks are similar (**$p\text{-value}>0.05$**) is considered.
- To **establish the statistical significance** of the network measures values the test should **reject the null hypothesis H_0** (**$p\text{-value}<0.05$**).

$$p\text{-value} = \begin{cases} \frac{2r_0}{B+1}, & \text{if } r_0 \leq \frac{B+1}{2} \\ \frac{2(1-r_0)}{B+1}, & \text{if } r_0 > \frac{B+1}{2} \end{cases}$$

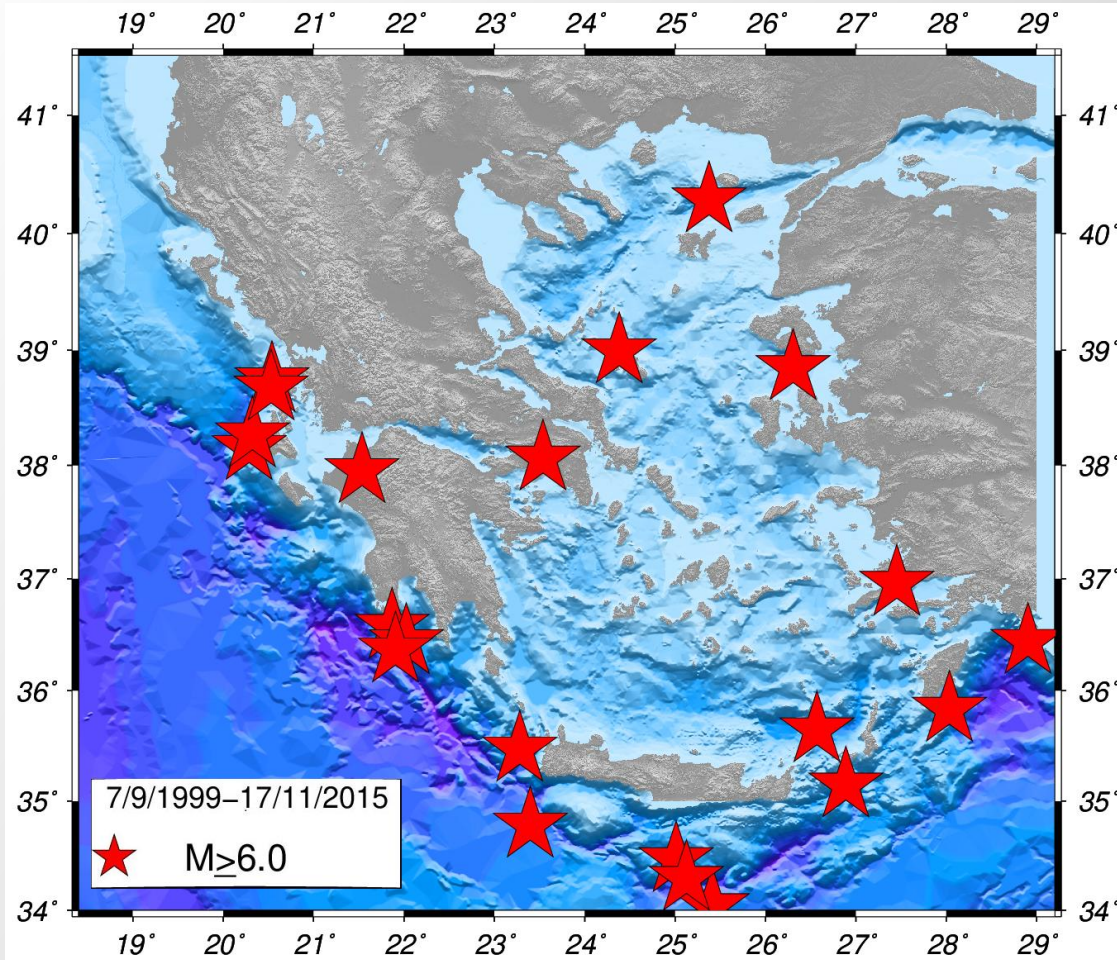
There is statistical significance
($p\text{-value}<0.05$)



There is no statistical significance
($p\text{-value}>0.05$)



Study area and data

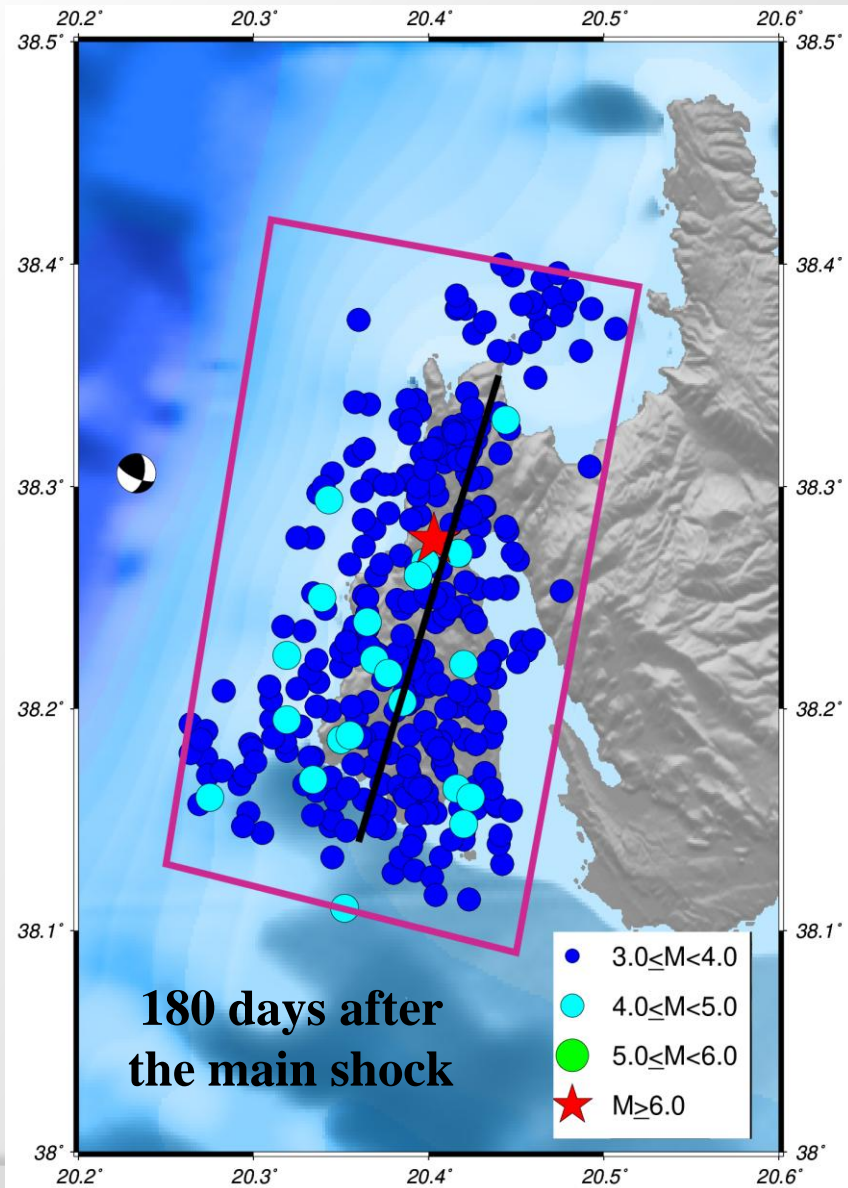


The seismic catalog was compiled in the Geophysics Department of the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki (<http://geophysics.geo.auth.gr/ss/>). Crustal earthquakes (focal depth less than 50 Km) that occurred during 1999-2015 with $M \geq 6.0$ are considered.

We study six (6) of 22 for which the interevent period was sufficiently long for the network measures to be robustly computed.

The sample data include comprising crustal earthquakes of magnitude $M \geq 3.0$ that occurred in the territory of Greece during 1999-2015.

Application-Kefalonia/03-02-2014



•The **seismic sequence** started at the southern part of **Paliki** with the first strong earthquake (**Mw 6.1**, GCMT solution: strike=20°, dip=65° and rake = 177°).

•The **aftershock activity**, particularly earthquakes with $M > 3.0$, is **concentrated** on an area of about **13 km long**, starting from the southern coasts of **Paliki** and going to the north.

26/07/2001, M=6.4-Skyros

The other
5

14/02/2008, M=6.5 -Methoni

additional
study

10/06/2012, M=6.1-Rhodes

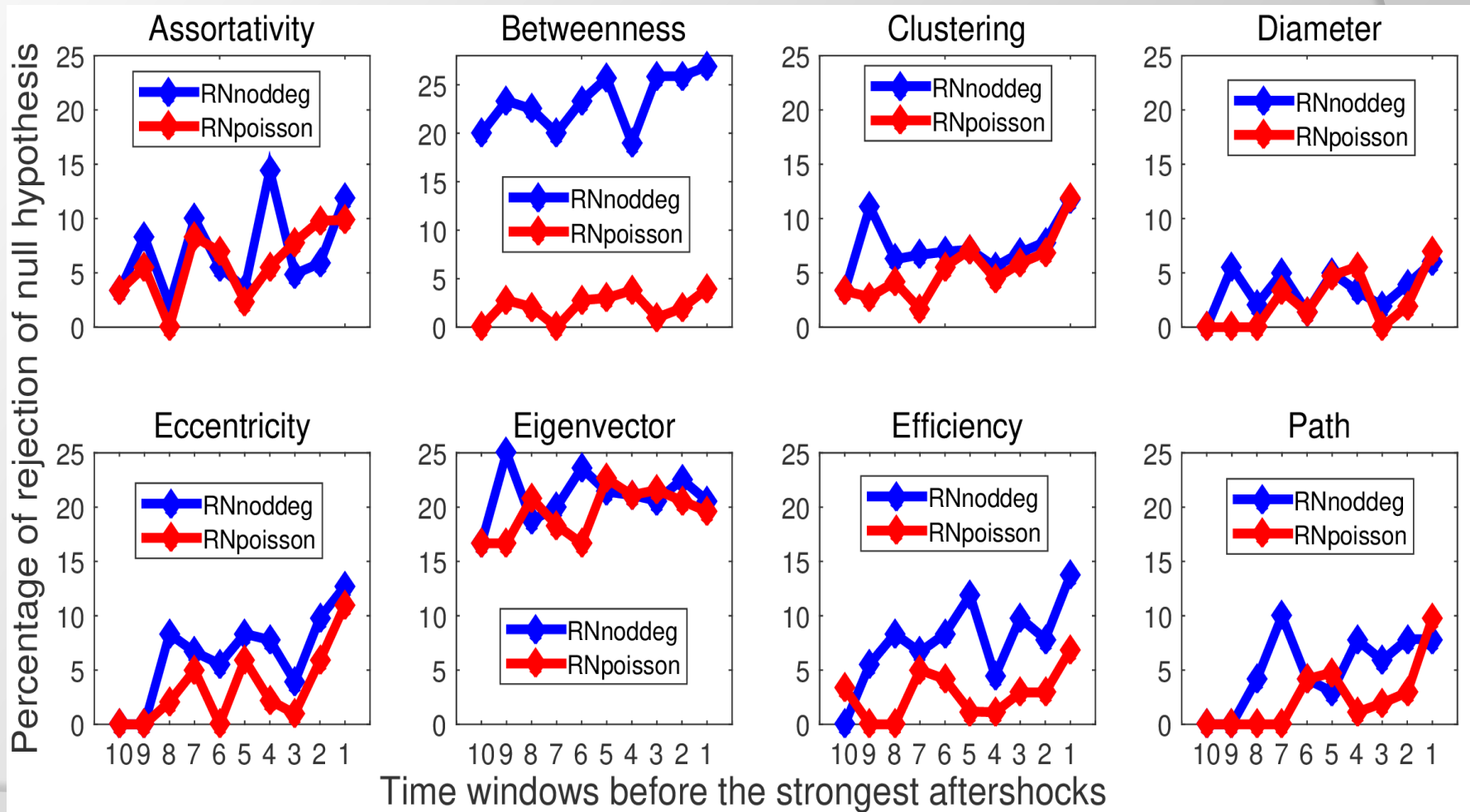
cases.

24/05/2014, M=6.9-Lemnos

16/04/2015, M=6.1-Crete

Application-Results (average of 6 cases)

The percentage of rejection of H_0 , that the values for each of the 8 network measures for the 2 randomization approaches of original and randomized networks are similar, based on all the 6 strongest aftershocks.



Concluding Remarks

- ① **The evolution of network measures revealed that the values for the original earthquake networks are different, i.e. there is statistical significance, from the corresponding values for randomized networks in the last time interval before the aftershocks.**
- ② **Clustering coefficient, diameter, eccentricity and global efficiency may be useful network measures for reveal the strongest aftershocks.**
- ③ **The application of the network theory is found to be a powerful tool for the investigation of complex phenomena, such as seismic activity as the changes in the network structure can reveal certain seismicity behavior a few days before an aftershock occurrence.**

Acknowledgements and References

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Thank you for your attention