

Comprehensive Seismic Study of North Sulawesi Indonesia *b-Value*, *z-Value*, and Earthquake Recurrence Time

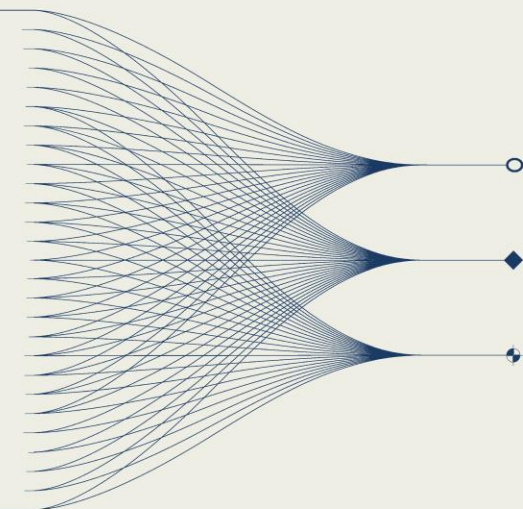
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INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

Research in North Sulawesi, Indonesia, explored seismic activity by analyzing *b-values*, *z-values*, and earthquake recurrence times. Findings: *b-value* 0.7-1.3 (lower indicates major quakes/high stress); *z-value* -0.3 to -0.7 (reflects increased small quakes/local stress release). Large earthquakes ($M > 7.0$) are projected every 50 years, while extremely large ones ($M > 8.0$) recur every 150 years.





Introduction

Data & Method

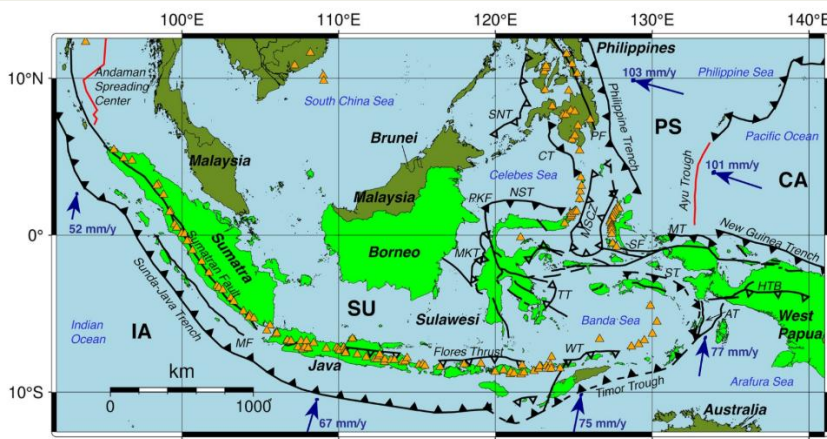


Figure 1. Tectonic Setting in Indonesia

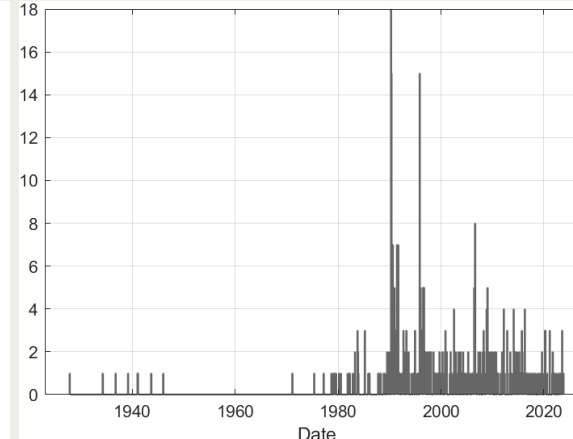


Figure 3. Histogram Date in Research Area

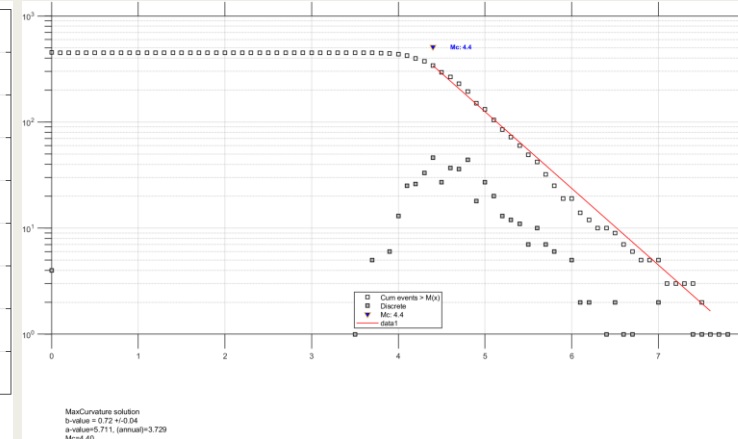


Figure 5. Frequency Magnitude distribution

USGS Earthquake Catalogue
Number of Events: 1678
Magnitude Range: 3 - 7.9
Start Date: 1925-06-03
End Date: 2023-12-26
Depth: 10 - 70 km

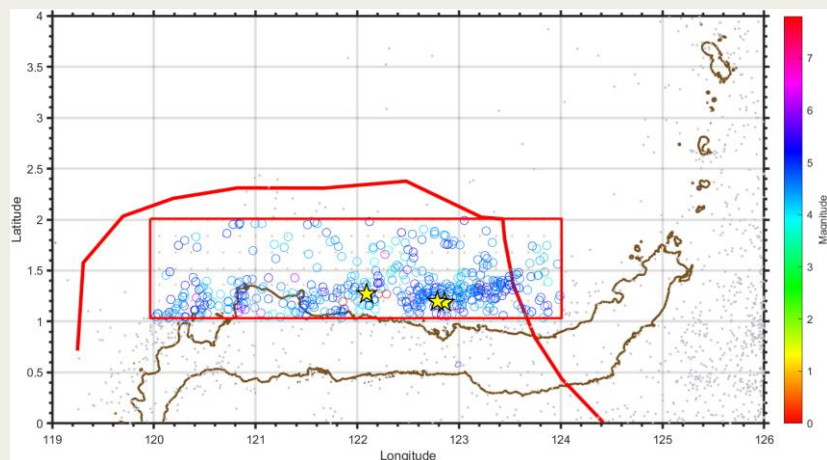


Figure 2. Seismicity Map in North Sulawesi

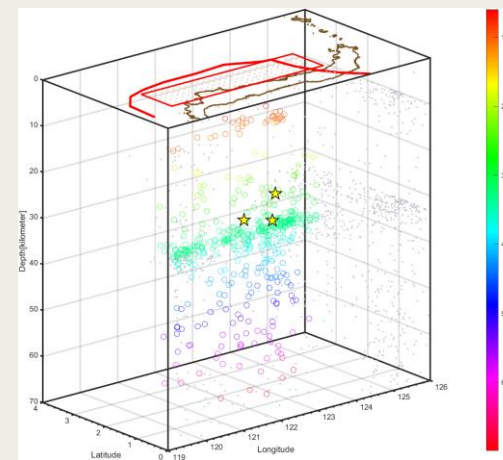


Figure 4. Seismicity 3D Map in North Sulawesi

Reasenberg 1985

$$\text{Log}D(\text{km}) = 0.4M - 1.943 + k$$
$$\tau = -\ln(1 - p_1) / 10^{2(\Delta M - 1)/3}$$

Gutenberg Richter - Law

$$\lg N = a - bM$$

b-Value

Maximum Likelihood Estimation

$$b = \frac{\log_{10}(e)}{[\bar{M} - (M_c - \Delta M_{bin}/2)]}$$
$$P[N = n] = \frac{(\lambda t)^n e^{-\lambda t}}{n!}$$
$$P[N \geq 1] = P[N = 1] + P[N = 2] + P[N = 3] + \dots + P[N = \infty]$$
$$P[N \geq 1] = 1 - P[N = 0]$$
$$P[N \geq 1] = 1 - e^{-\lambda t}$$

Probability(*P*(*M*)) = $1 - e^{-\lambda_m t}$

Return Period = $\frac{1}{\lambda_m}$

$$Z(t) = \frac{R_{\text{mean}} - R_w}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma_{\text{mean}}^2}{n_{\text{mean}}} + \frac{\sigma_w^2}{n_w^2}}}$$

Figure 6. Formula used in the research



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Results

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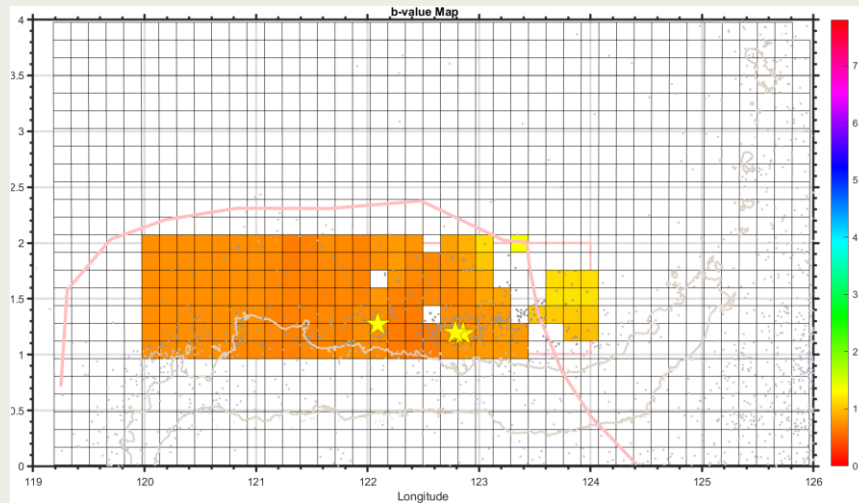


Figure 7. *b*-value map distribution in North Sulawesi

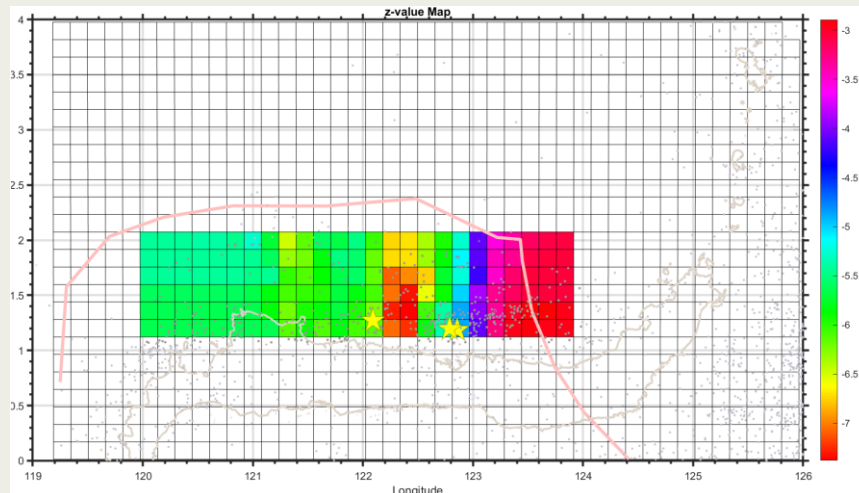


Figure 8. *z*-value map distribution in North Sulawesi

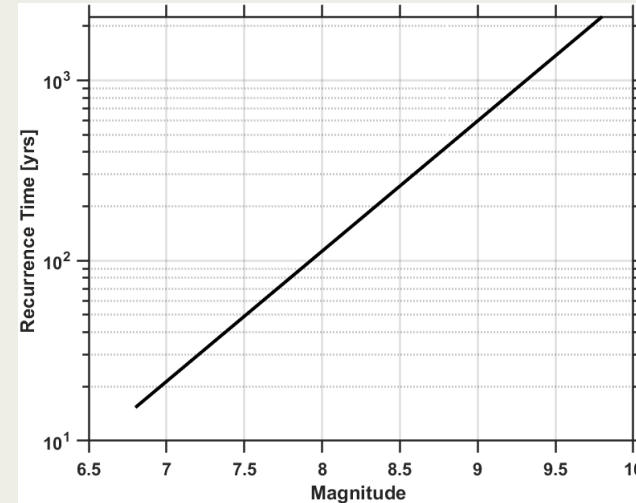


Figure 9. Recurrence Time in North Sulawesi

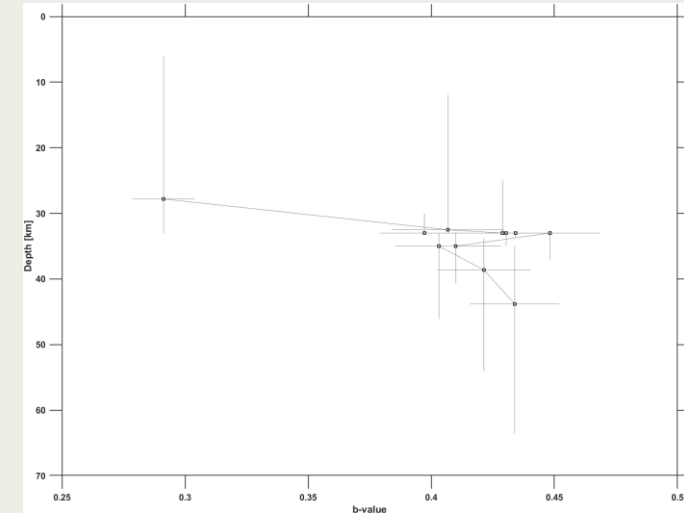


Figure 11. *b*-value vs Depth

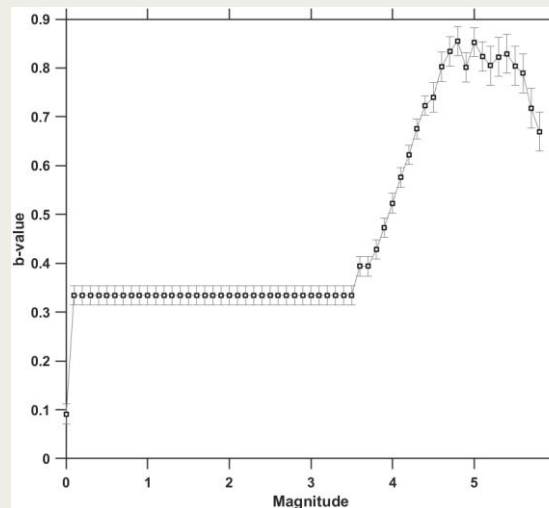


Figure 10. *b*-value vs Magnitude

Conclusion

This research found that the *b*-value ranged from 0.7 to 1.3, with lower values indicating the dominance of major earthquakes in subduction zones or areas of high stress accumulation. The study also found that the *z*-value ranged from -0.3 to -0.7, reflecting increased small earthquake activity, such as aftershock clusters or background seismicity, due to local stress release. The region has the potential for large earthquakes ($M > 7.0$), which are projected to occur every 50 years, while extremely large earthquakes ($M > 8.0$) have a recurrence time of around 150 years. Based on these findings, high-risk zones can be identified by integrating these parameters, providing essential insights for seismic risk mitigation in disaster-prone areas.