Comparison of KIGAM and IDC REB Analysis Results for Earthquakes Around the Korean Peninsula

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····· INTRODUCTION AND MAIN RESULTS

We compared earthquake locations (mb or MI \geq 3.0) around the Korean Peninsula from January 1, 2010, to April 30, 2024, using catalogs from KIGAM (Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources) and the CTBTO/IDC REB. Initially, 425 event pairs were selected based on magnitude, location, and origin time using **BulCMP**. From these, 43 high-confidence events within the region N 33~39, E 124.5~130.5 were reselected. These showed a **southwestward bias** in IDC REB locations compared to KIGAM, especially for inland events.

RSTT_SSSC was applied to relocate IDC REB 34 events (from January 1, 2010, to August 12, 2020) using **EvLoc**. After applying RSTT_SSSC, the **error ellipse area (EEA)** decreased, with **75% of cases below 1,000 km²**. Epicenter differences also became smaller, typically shifting **eastward and northward**. These results indicate that **RSTT_SSSC improves epicenter location accuracy**.

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Matched Earthquakes Around the Korean Peninsula Using BulCMP

- Earthquakes (2010/1/1 ~ 2024/4/30, mb or ML ≥ 3.0) (Lat. 30 to 44, Lon. 115 to 136, Mag. ≥ 3.0 (mb or ML), Smajax 0~100 km, Sminax ≥ 0, RMS < 100 sec, Ndef ≥ 5)
 - KIGAM: 1,030 events, IDC REB: 2,511 events
 - Matched events among them: 425

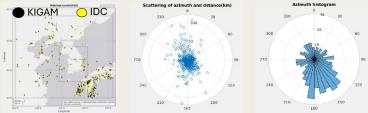


Figure 1. Matched events and the azimuth/distance differences <= 150 km

- For earthquakes of lat. (33~39°) and lon. (124.5~130.5°) indicated by dash lines
 - The number of events was 43
 Relative location vectors based on KIGAM
 predominantly pointed in the southwest direction.
 This indicates that for earthquakes occurring in the South
 Korean inland region, the IDC location results tend to
 be biased southwest compared to the actual locations
 (as determined by KIGAM).

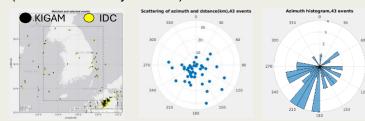


Figure 2. Reselected pairs and the azimuth/distance differences <= 50 km

Comparison of IDC REB Locations (Pre/Post RSTT_SSSC) Referenced to KIGAM

- IDC began applying RSTT-based station corrections (RSTT_SSSC) from August 13, 2020.
 From 2010 to August 12, 2020, 34 events were matched between KIGAM and IDC REB.
 Each event was compared before and after RSTT_SSSC to assess its impact.
- EvLoc & UDB setup to recalculate events.
 EvLoc is a module that uses libLoc
 To recalculate locations with EvLoc, key REB schema tables copied into a user DB (UDB)
- Epicenter and Station Path Visualization Tool
 Uses **Dbtools (by Saragiotis)** to query IDC DB via SQL
- Applying RSTT_SSSC, epicenter locations were recalculated for 34 events, and results were compared before and after RSTT using data from UDB.

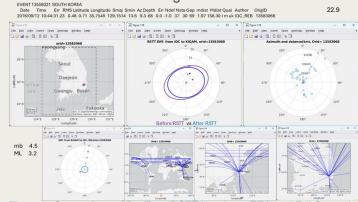


Figure 3. Comparison of Pre/Post RSTT locations, EEA and Epi-Sta paths

- Post RSTT, ellipses became smaller.
- Epicenters shifted eastward after RSTT for events with high KIGAM accuracy (ellipse ≤ 100 km²).

- Figure 4 shows a box plot of Error Ellipse Area (EEA = Smajax × Sminax × π) at 95% confidence, from catalogs.
- · Horizontal dashed line marks 1,000 km².
- Event Groups recalculated with fixed depth using EvLoc.
- All events (left), EEA < 200 km² (center, 24 events),
 EEA < 100 km² (right, 14 events)
- EEA decreased after RSTT, and 75% of events met CTBTO's <1,000 km² guideline.

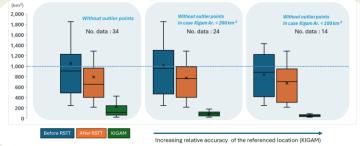


Figure 4. Comparisons of the Error Ellipse Area(Pre/Post RSTT)

 Figure 5 shows pre/post epicenters in polar coordinates relative to KIGAM (Blue dots = before RSTT, Orange triangles = after RSTT, Arrows connect both positions)

Left plot: arrows mostly point east (EEA < 100 km²)

Middle plot: similar eastward trend (EEA 100–500 km²)

Right plot: low confidence, no clear pattern

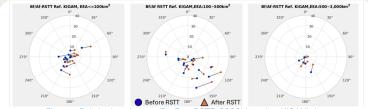


Figure 5. Relative loc. changes (Pre/Post RSTT SSSC) based on KIGAM's loc.

