



“Gheorghe Asachi” Technical University of Iasi, Romania



FUZZY-BASED CLUSTERING OF EPICENTERS AND STRONG EARTHQUAKE-PRONE AREAS

Alexei Gvishiani^{1,2}, Mikhail Dobrovolsky^{1*}, Sergey Agayan^{1,2}, Boris Dzeboev^{1,3}

¹Geophysical Center of RAS, 3 Molodezhnaya Street, Moscow, 119296, Russia

²Schmidt Institute of Physics of the Earth RAS, 10 Bolshaya Gruzinskaya Street, Moscow, 123995, Russia

³Center of Geophysical Investigations of VSC RAS and RNO-A, 93a Markov Street, Vladikavkaz, 362002, Russia

Abstract

An original Discrete Perfect Sets (DPS) algorithm was developed and applied to clustering of earthquake epicenters with $M \geq 3.0$ in California. The obtained clusters correspond well with the locations of the epicenters of strong earthquakes with $M \geq 6.5$. This fact allows considering them as earthquake-prone areas for the magnitude $M \geq 6.5$. We compared the obtained clusters with the areas recognized in 1976 using Earthquake-Prone Areas (EPA) method. The comparison shows that the epicenter clusters recognized by DPS algorithm are mostly located within the EPA areas or continue them in a specific direction. At the same time, the clusters cover significantly smaller zones, about 13% of the total area of the EPA zones. An important feature of the performed DPS clustering is that it uses only earthquake epicenters data instead of a wide range of geophysical, geomorphological and geological objects and parameters used by EPA technique. The efficiency of DPS clustering for recognition of earthquake-prone areas is also illustrated by applying to the seismic region of Caucasus.

Key words: clustering, dense areas, discrete mathematical analysis, Discrete Perfect Sets algorithm, earthquake-prone areas

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*Author to whom all correspondence should be addressed: e-mail: m.dobrovolsky@gcras.ru; Phone: +7 (985) 242-08-69; Fax: +7 (495) 930-05-06