Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "Frequency magnitude distribution of large earthquakes with special reference to Kopili fault and surrounding regions of NER, India", submitted to the School of Sciences, Tezpur University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award-of the Doctor of Philosophy in Physics, is a record of original research work carried out by me. Any text, figures, theories, results or designs that are not of my own creation are appropriately referenced in order to give owing credit to the original author(s). All the sources of assist have been assigned due acknowledgement. I also declare that neither this work as a whole nor a part of it has been submitted to any other University or institute for any degree, diploma, fellowship or any other similar title or recognition.

Date: 16-01-2025 Place: Tezpur University

Viewey Sharma

(Vickey Sharma) Department of Physics School of Sciences Tezpur University Tezpur-784028, Assam, India



CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERVISOR

This is to certify that the thesis entitled "Frequency magnitude distribution of large earthquakes with special reference to Kopili fault and surrounding regions of NER, India", submitted to the School of Sciences, Tezpur University in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Doctor of Philosophy in Physics, is a record of original research work carried out by Mr. Vickey Sharma under my supervision and guidance.

All help received by him from various sources have been duly acknowledged.

No part of the thesis has been submitted elsewhere for award of any other degree.

(Dr. Rajib Biswas) Designation: Associate Professor School: School of Science Department: Physics Date: 16-01-2025 Place: Tezpur-784028, Assam, India

Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to my beloved parents, and my partner

Acknowledgement

First and foremost, I am deeply thankful to my esteemed supervisor, **Dr. Rajib Biswas**, Associate Professor in the Department of Physics at Tezpur University, Assam. His invaluable advice, continuous support, motivation, and patience have been crucial throughout this journey. His insightful guidance was instrumental in helping me achieve my research goals. I would also like to express my heartfelt thanks to my Doctoral Committee members, **Prof. Pralay Kumar Karmakar** from the Department of Physics at Tezpur University, and **Prof. Gazi Ameen Ahmed** in the same department, for their timely advice, valuable feedback, and insightful evaluation of my progress throughout my PhD work.

I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor, **Prof. Shambhu Nath Singh**, for their inspiration, guidance, and for providing all the essential resources needed to conduct my research.

I am very thankful to **Dr. Devajit Hazarika**, Scientist and Associate Professor (ACSiR) at the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology (Govt. of India), in the functioning of the Generic Mapping Tool (GMT) and for his constant guidance and motivation.

I am very thankful to my lab mates- Nilutpal daa, Asha baa, Bijoy daa, Upama, Pohar and Special thanks to Nikhil, Ankush Medhi and Sritam Biswas for their help in thesis submission.

I am deeply thankful to my hostel seniors—Manas daa, Pitambar daa, Kumar daa, Bharkhang daa, Sanjib daa, Bhagi bhai, Ankur daa, and Pritam bhai—for their warmth and kindness. I also want to extend my heartfelt gratitude to my friends **Padum**, **Debarun (Babu), Reetom (Sultan), Biswa bhai, Bidhan, Souvick (Tintin)**, **Nishant Shukla, Sunny,** Abinash, Bikash, Jotin, Saransha, Sita, and Subham. Their unwavering friendship and support have been truly invaluable to me, and I am genuinely appreciative of each one of them.

I am profoundly grateful to my **Mumma ji** and **Daddy ji** for their limitless love and blessings. My heartfelt thanks also go to my **Didi ji**, whose unwavering love and

inspiration have been a guiding light throughout my life. Additionally, I deeply appreciate the steadfast moral support of **my partner (Dr. Vidushi Pathak)**. Their unwavering belief in me has been a constant source of strength and motivation throughout this journey.

I also apologize to the others whom I may have been left out or inadvertently overlooked.

Vickey sharma

List of Tables

Table	Caption	Page no.
Table 2.1	The different equations proposed for homogenization of	12-13
Table 2.2	the earthquake catalog.The default parameters and its corresponding values for[12] declustering methods in the Zmap tool.	16
Table 2.3	The standard equations proposed for the different	16-17
Table 3.1	declustering methods are listed in the table. The temporal and magnitude completeness for different zones.	37
Table 3.2	The seismic parameters (a, b-value, λ , β and Mmax) are	40
Table 3.3	listed for the study region. The most probable largest annual magnitude (H) for four distinct seismic zones.	42
Table 3.4.	The most probable largest magnitude (H(t)) for four distinct seismic zones over different period.	43
Table 3.5	The T(m) of different magnitudes for four seismic zones.	44
Table 3.6.	The probability of occurrences for different magnitude over different period for NEHSZ.	46
Table 3.7	The probability of occurrences for different magnitude over different period for SASZ.	47
Table 3.8	The probability of occurrences for different magnitude over different period for BSSZ.	48
Table 3.9	The probability of occurrences for different magnitude over different period for IBSTZ.	49
Table 4.1	The geospatial variation of b-value for study region	63
Table 4.2	The geospatial distribution of the b-value is listed below	74
Table 4.3	The parameters used in the K-S significance test for the geospatial distribution of the b-value are listed in the table below.	76

Table 4.4	The table below includes the variables that have been utilized in the K-S significance test for the temporal	79
	variance of the b-value.	
Table 4.5	The table below lists the variables used in the K-S	82
	significance test for Depth wise variation of b-value.	
Table 4.6	The value of the GR parameters for each grid is listed in	92
	the table.	
Table 4.7	The K-S parameters used to examine the geospatial	94
	variation of b-value for the EAFZ.	
Table 4.8	The table lists the K-S Test Results for depth wise b-value	102
	variation.	
Table 4.9	The geospatial distribution of b-value for each square grid	109
	is listed in the table.	
Table 4.10	The parameters used for K-S test to testify the significance	111
	of geospatial distribution of b-value are listed in the table.	
Table 4.11	The parameters used to testify significance of temporal	113
	variation in b-value using K-S test.	
Table 4.12	Parameters of statistical significance of depth wise	116
	distribution of b-value using K-S test.	
Table 5.1	Estimation of parameters used for Gumbel's annual	128
	maximum distribution	
Table 5.2	Most probable maximum earthquake magnitude for	131
	different periods (H(t)) in the study region	
Table 5.3	The T(m) of all the maximum magnitude earthquakes	133
	observed in the study region from 1964-2022.	
Table 5.4	Probabilities of occurrence (P_t) of earthquakes for different	134
	magnitude(m) and period (t).	
Table 5.5	Calculations of parameters for Gumbel's annual maximum	138
	distribution	
Table 5.6	Most probable maximum earthquake magnitude for	140
	different periods (H(t)) in the study region	
Table 5.7	The T(m) of all the maximum magnitude earthquakes	141
	observed in the study region from 1973-2021.	

Table 5.8 Probabilities of occurrence (Pt) of earthquakes for different 143 magnitude(m) and period (t) Table 5.9 The focal parameters of the large (M > 6.0) earthquakes 146 occurred in the study area spanning from 1882 to 2020. The a, b and the M_C observed for the three fault sections. 155 **Table 5.10** The Peak anticipated annual earthquakes (H) along these **Table 5.11** 157 fault sections are listed. **Table 5.12** The maximum probable magnitude (H(t)) for the period of 157 100 years are listed. The T(m) in years for different magnitudes are listed. 159 **Table 5.13 Table 5.14** The likelihood of occurrence of different earthquakes 160 scaled at M_w scale for next 10, 50 and 100 years for the Amanos fault section. **Table 5.15** The likelihood of occurrence of different earthquakes 161 scaled at M_W scale for next 10, 50 and 100 years for the Pazarcık fault section. **Table 5.16** The likelihood of occurrence of different earthquakes 162 scaled at M_w scale for next 10, 50 and 100 years for the Erkenek fault section. **Table 5.17** The likelihood of occurrence of different earthquakes 163

scaled at M_w scale for next 10, 50 and 100 years for the

Cardak fault section.

Figure	Caption	Page no
Figure 3.1	The tectonic plot of the study region consisting of all the faults are also included. The blue mark shows the epicentral location of Tezpur, Sonitpur district, Assam, India.	29
Figure 3.2	The Seismotectonic plot of the study region consisting of four different seismic zones namely: NEHSZ, SASZ, BSSZ, and IBSTZ.	34
Figure 3.3	The FMD curve showing M_C for different earthquake catalog including Complete catalog for study region a) NEHSZ b) SASZ c) BSSZ and d) IBSTZ using M_W scale.	35
Figure 3.4	The FMD curve showing M_C for different earthquake catalog including Complete catalog for study region a) NEHSZ b) SASZ c) BSSZ and d) IBSTZ using M_{Wg} .	36
Figure 3.5	The temporal completeness plot for different catalogues of four distinct seismic zones namely a) NEHSZ b) SASZ c) BSSZ d) IBSTZ.	38
Figure 3.6	The epicentral location of the uniform, declustered, homogenous and complete data set. The four seismic zones are as follow: NEHSZ, SASZ, BSSZ, and IBSTZ.	39
Figure 3.7	The H(t) versus Time for four distinct seismic zones.	43
Figure 3.8	The T(m) versus magnitude plot for four distinct seismic zones.	45
Figure 3.9	The probability of occurrence versus magnitude plot for NEHSZ.	46
Figure 3.10	The probability of occurrence versus magnitude plot for SASZ.	47

- Figure 3.11 The probability of occurrence versus magnitude plot for 49 BSSZ.
- Figure 3.12 The probability of occurrence versus magnitude plot for 50 IBSTZ.
- Figure 4.1 The topological plot of the NER of the Indian subcontinent 55 shows various faults and thrusts. The prominent tectonic features in this region include; MCT, MBT, LH: Lohit thrust, MT: Mishmi thrust, KF, SF: Sagaing fault, DF, DT: Dapsi fault, DhF: Dudhoni fault, Dhubri fault, Tista fault, Kaladan Fault, CCF: Chittagong Coastal Fault, OF, BS: Barapani shear zone, NT, Kopili fault. The major thrusts located are shown by the teeth lines. Inset map showing the highlighting study region.
- Figure 4.2 The tectonic plot of the study region. the major earthquake 57 events that happened in this region are shown by red stars. The epicentral location 28th April 2021 earthquake is shown by the yellow star. MBT: Main boundary thrust, MCT, OF, KF, NT, DF, SF, DT, DhF, BS, Kopili fault. The thrust lines are shown by the teeth lines.
- Figure 4.3 FMD of earthquakes from 2000 to 2021. The M_C value and 58 the average b-value for the complete study region.
- Figure 4.4 Plot of the Mc variation with time. SD in M_C is shown by 58 dashed lines.
- Figure 4.5 Plot of the Cumulative number of earthquake events as a 59 function of time of the region.
- Figure 4.6 The epicentral location of all the earthquake events observed 60 in this region (1950-2021) having Mw ≥ Mc is shown in the plot.
- Figure 4.7 The epicentral location of all the earthquake events recorded 61 in the study region from 1950 to 2021. The longitude-wise distribution of these earthquakes is shown by yellow, green, blue, and red marks.

- Figure 4.8The time series projects the variation in b-value for the study62region. A significant fall in b-value can be traced. The SD is
shown by the dashed line.62
- **Figure 4.9** Graph showing the variation in b-value concerning depth for 65 the study region.
- Figure 4.10 The seismotectonic model shows the epicentral location of all 65 the events with magnitude Mw ≥6.5 observed in this region. The epicentral location of the recent 28th April 2021(6.4) earthquake is shown by a red star.
- Figure 4.11 Histogram showing depth-wise variation corresponding to 67 chosen 750 events (Mw ≥ 3.9).
- Figure 4.12 Histogram shows the number of earthquakes versus 67 Magnitude for the selected 750 events ($M_W \ge 3.9$).
- Figure 4.13 b-value contour map for the study region. The epicentral 68 location of the 24th April 2021 earthquake is shown by the yellow star.
- Figure 4.14 The tectonic plot of entire NE India. The epicentral location of the 26th November Mizoram earthquake (Mw~6.1) is shown by a yellow star. An inset map of India marking the study region is shown at the top left corner.
- Figure 4.15 The focal mechanism solutions and epicentral location of the 70 earthquakes with magnitude $M_W \ge 6$ are presented in the figure.
- Figure 4.16The plot depicts the cumulative number of earthquakes in the71area as a function of time.
- Figure 4.17 Plot of the M_C. The SD in value is projected by the dashed 72 line.
- **Figure 4.18** Shows the FMD plot for the database, including the M_C, and 72 the mean b-value for the study region.
- Figure 4.19 The plot depicts the epicentral location of all the (767) events 73 with $M_W \ge M_C$.
- Figure 4.20The geospatial distribution in b-value for the study region75before the Mizoram earthquake (26th November 2021, Mw

6.1) is shown in the figure. The red star shows the epicentral location of a recent major earthquake.

- Figure 4.21The Cumulative probability vs b-value using the K-S test to
testify the significance of the geographical distribution of the
b-value is shown in the plot.76
- Figure 4.22The plot illustrates the spatial distribution of SD reported in77the b-value estimation.
- Figure 4.23The plot illustrates the temporal b-value and the SD of the b-
value is shown by the dashed line.78
- Figure 4.24 The Cumulative probability vs b-value to establish the 79 significance of the dip in the b-value temporal curve using the K-S test is shown in the plot.
- Figure 4.25 The seismotectonic model of the research area is depicted in 80 the plot. The yellow stars indicate the epicenter of the earthquake with a magnitude $M_W \ge 6$, and the red star is the epicenter of the earthquake that occurred on November 26, 2021.
- Figure 4.26The graphic displays the depth-wise distribution in the b-value81for the investigated region.
- Figure 4.27 The plot illustrates the cumulative probability vs. b-value to 83 demonstrate the significance of the depth-wise b-value fluctuation.
- Figure 4.28 The histogram displays the depth-wise clustering of 767 84 earthquake events with $M_W \ge M_C$.
- **Figure 4.29** The tectonic plot of the study region. The red star shows 85 epicentral location of 1939- Erzincan earthquake (M_W 7.8), 1999-Izmit earthquake (M_W 7.4), 1999-Duzce earthquake (M_W 7.2), and 2011-Van earthquake (M_W 7.2). The major tectonic features include: The NAF; The EAF; The DSF; The BZFT; The LC and the GC; The Mediterranean Sea and Black Sea; Arabian plate; Anatolian plate; East Anatolian plateau. The white star shows the epicentral location of the recent 6th February 2023 Türkiye Earthquakes (M_W 7.8; M_W 7.5). The

highlighted region shows the study region considered in present study.

- Figure 4.30 The cumulative number of events per year for the study region 86 recorded between 1905 to 2023. The histogram illustrates the annual distribution of observed seismic events.
- Figure 4.31 The comparative analysis of the different declustering 87 algorithms used in this research.
- Figure 4.32 The figure presents various aspects of the earthquake catalog: 88
 (a) Cumulative declustered earthquake events catalog from 1905 to 2023, (b) Homogenous segment of the earthquake catalog spanning from 1995 to 2023, (c) Depth-wise distribution of the homogenous earthquake events, and (d) Magnitude vs. time distribution of homogenous earthquake events.
- Figure 4.33The Time-dependent changes in the M_C for the study region.89The SD in M_C value is illustrated by the red dashed line.
- Figure 4.34 The figure illustrates the geospatial distribution of the M_C for 89 the study region during two distinct periods: (a) 1905-1995 and (b) 1995-2023.
- Figure 4.35The FMD curve for the study region.90
- Figure 4.36 The epicentral location of the declustered homogenous 91 earthquake events having magnitude $M_W \ge M_C$. The white stars depict the epicentral location of recent 6th February 2023 Türkiye Earthquakes (M_W 7.8 and 7.5).
- Figure 4.37 The geospatial distribution of b-value for the study region. 93
 The epicentral location of 6th February 2023 Gaziantep,
 Türkiye Earthquake (M_W 7.8) is represented by black star.
- Figure 4.38The plot depicts the difference between the ECDF and SCDF95to examine the geospatial variation of b-value.
- Figure 4.39The temporal fluctuation of b-value before the occurrence of
6th February 2023 Gaziantep, Türkiye Earthquake (M_W 7.8).98
- Figure 4.40 The depth wise b-value variation for the study region is 100 plotted in the figure.

- Figure 4.41The depth wise distribution of earthquake events observed in100the study region.
- **Figure 4.42** The K-S nonparametric test plot showing the difference 103 between the ECDF and the SCDF to examine the depth wise b-value variation.
- Figure 4.43 The tectonic plot of the study region. Yellow star shows 105 epicentral location of 1934 (8.1), 2011 (6.8), 2015 (7.8) and 2022 (6.3) earthquake. The seismic entities include: The MCT; The MBT; The MFT; The South Tibetan Detachment System (STDS); KTMF; The IYSZ; KF; AF; JF; ME; TF; MG; KANF. The inset map is also attached showing study region.
- Figure 4.44 The plot shows the epicentral location of all the declustered 106 events (2174) with magnitude $M_W \ge 3.5$.
- Figure 4.45 The fluctuation in the M_C across time. The dotted lines signify 107 the observed SD in the M_C .
- Figure 4.46 The FMD curve for the study region. The average b-value and 108 the M_C is also mentioned in the plot.
- Figure 4.47 The geospatial distribution of the b-value for the study region. 110 The epicentral location of 2011 (6.8), 2015 (7.8) and 2022(6.3) earthquakes observed in the studied region is shown by yellow stars.
- Figure 4.48The geospatial distribution of standard deviation in b-value110for the study region. Yellow star shows the epicentral locationof 2011 (6.8), 2015 (7.8) and 2022 (6.3) earthquake.
- **Figure 4.49** The Cumulative probability versus b-value to testify the 111 significance of geospatial distribution of b-value.
- Figure 4.50 The temporal fluctuation curve of b-value for the study 112 region. The fall in b-value before 2011 (6.8) and 2015 (7.8) is illustrated in the figure.
- Figure 4.51The Cumulative probability versus b-value to testify the113significance of temporal distribution of b-value.
- Figure 4.52The depth wise distribution of b-value for the study region.115

- **Figure 4.53** The Depth wise events distribution plot for the study region. 116
- Figure 4.54 Cumulative probability versus b-value plot illustrating the 117 statistical significance of depth-wise b-value distribution for the study region.
- Figure 5.1 The topological plot of the NER of the Indian subcontinent 125 shows various faults and thrusts. The prominent tectonic features in this region include; MCT, MBT, LH, MT, KF, DF, SF, DT, DhF, Dhubri fault, Tista fault, Kaladan Fault, CCF, OF, BS, NT, Kopili fault. The major thrusts located are shown by the teeth lines. Inset map showing the highlighting study region [4].
- Figure 5.2 The tectonic plot of the study region. the major earthquake 126 events that happened in this region are shown by red stars. The epicentral location 28th April 2021 earthquake is shown by the yellow star. MBT, MCT, OF, KF, NT, DF, SF, DT, DhF, BS, Kopili fault. The thrust lines are shown by the teeth lines.
- **Figure 5.3** The epicentral location of all the events with magnitude $Mw \ge 127$ 3.4.
- **Figure 5.4** The simplified relation for estimating α and β using linear 129 regression of data [2], [3].
- Figure 5.5 The frequency (LogN) and magnitude (Mw) relation for 130 Kopili fault using Gumbel's method.
- **Figure 5.6** The most probable largest magnitude for a different period 132 (H(t)).
- Figure 5.7 The T(m) vs magnitude curve shows the return period of 133 maximum magnitude earthquakes observed in the region from 1964-2022.
- **Figure 5.8** The plot showing the probability of occurrence of various 135 magnitude at different periods (P(t)).
- **Figure 5.9** The plot shows the probability of occurrence of various 136 magnitudes for the different periods (P(t)).

- Figure 5.10 The tectonic map of the study region. Major tectonic features 137 are marked as the kopili fault, Mikir hills, Shillong plateau, kaladana fault, CMF, KF, SF, Naga thrust, Disang thrust, and the Shan plateau.
- Figure 5.11
 The relation between frequency (Log10N) and magnitude
 139

 (Mw) observed using Gumbel's method for the Indo-Burma region.
 139
- **Figure 5.12** The most probable largest magnitude for a different period 140 (H(t)).
- Figure 5.13 The T(m) vs magnitude curve shows the return period 142 maximum magnitude earthquakes observed in the region from 1973-2021.
- **Figure 5.14** The plot shows the probability of occurrence of various 143 magnitude at different periods (P(t)).
- **Figure 5.15** The plot shows the probability of occurrence of various 144 magnitudes for the different periods (P(t)).
- **Figure 5.16** The geographic plate boundaries surrounding Türkiye 147 including the Anatolian Plate, Eurasian Plate, Arabian Plate, African Plate, and Aegean Plate highlighting the complex geologic setting of the region. The epicenters of 6th February 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquake (M_W 7.8) and the Elbistan earthquake (M_W 7.6) are shown by green star. The epicenter of major earthquakes ($M \ge 6.1$) observed along the EAFZ is shown by red star.
- **Figure 5.17** The seismotectonic map of the Eastern-Türkiye consisting of 148 major active structure namely: EAFZ; DSFZ; KTJ; and VFZ; the Kahramanmaraş Triple Junction; the Karataş-Osmaniye Fault; the Amanos Fault; the Antakya Graben; the Amik Basin. The study area is highlighted by yellow color. The plate boundary between the Anatolian plate, the Eurasian plate and the Arabian plate is illustrated by the red dashed line. The relative rate of motion of Arabian plate and the Anatolian fault is also mentioned with the orange arrow. The epicenters

of 6th February 2023 Kahramanmaraş earthquake doublet $(M_W 7.8, M_W 7.6)$ are shown by green star. The inset map of Türkiye is also attached in the figure.

- **Figure 5.18** Segmentation of the EAFZ, utilizing color-coded bands to 149 denote distinct fault sections, as delineated by [14].
- Figure 5.19 The cumulative number of events vs time plot for the 150 declustered earthquake catalog.
- **Figure 5.20** The FMD curve obtained using the MAXC approach for the 151 earthquake catalog scaled at M_w scale.
- Figure 5.21 The plot illustrates the (a) temporal vartion of M_C for the 152 period 1905 to 2023 (b) the temporal distribution of earthquakes for period 1905 to 1994 and (c) for the period 1995 to 2023.
- Figure 5.22 The spatial distribution of M_C value for the period (a) 1905-153 1994 and (b) 1995-2023 in the study region.
- Figure 5.23 The epicentral locations of declustered, consistent earthquakes 154 $(M_W \ge 2.5)$ in the study area, along with the EAFZ and depth distribution, are shown in the figure.
- **Figure 5.24** The FMD curves for the Amanos fault section, the Pazarcık 156 fault section, the Erkenek fault section and the Çardak fault section are shown in the figure.
- Figure 5.25The H(t) versus time plot of the study region.158
- Figure 5.26The probability of occurrences for Amanos fault section.160
- **Figure 5.27** The probability of occurrences of earthquake in Pazarcık fault 162 section.
- **Figure 5.28** The probability of occurrences of earthquake in Erkenek fault 163 section.
- **Figure 5.29** The probability of occurrences of earthquake in Çardak fault 164 section.
- Figure 6.1The temporal variation curve of b-value for the study region.170The fall in b-value before 2011 (6.8) and 2015 (7.8) is
illustrated in the figure.170

Figure 6.2The Radon concentration (Bq/m3) observed at Mat Bride and170Tuichang, Serchhip district, Mizoram observed between July2011 to February 2012.

GR	Gutenberg-Richter
IBR	Indo-Burma ranges
LSF	Least Square Fit
MLE	Maximum Likelihood Estimation
GEV	Gumbel extreme value
NEHSZ	Northeast Himalayan Seismic Zone
SASZ	Shillong–Assam Seismic Zone
BSSZ	Bengal Subsurface Seismic Zone
IBSTZ	Indo-Burma Seismic Thrust Zone
K-S	Kolmogorov-Smirnov
IBZ	Indo-Burma zone
GSN	Global Seismographic Network
EAFZ	East Anatolian fault zone
ISC	International Seismological Centre
USGS	United States Geological Survey
EMR	Entire Magnitude Range
MAXC	Maximum Curvature
FMD	Frequency-magnitude distribution
PSHA	Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis
GMPEs	Ground motion prediction equations
IST	Indus Suture Thrust
МСТ	Main Central Thrust
MBT	Main Boundary Thrust
DF	Dauki fault
NT	Naga-Disang thrust
CMF	Churachandpur-Mao fault
KF	Kabaw fault
SF	Sylhet fault
NDMA	National Disaster Management Authority
IMD	India Meteorological Department
GFT	Goodness of fit test

EBZ	Eastern Boundary Zone
DT	Dapsi Thrust
DhF	Dudhnoi Fault
CMF	Churachandpur Mao Fault
EHS	Eastern Himalayan Syntaxis
MCB	Myanmar Central Basin
ECDF	Empirical cumulative distribution function
SCDF	Standard cumulative distribution function
NAF	North Anatolian Fault
EAF	East Anatolian Fault
DSF	Dead Sea Fault
BZFT	Bitlis-Zagros Fold Belt
LC	Lesser Caucasus
GC	Greater Caucasus
KOERI	Kandilli Observatory and Earthquake
	Research Institute
CUVI	Visual Cumulative Inspection
MG	Motihari Gauri Shanker fault
SD	Standard deviation
OF	Oldham fault

Symbols	Meaning
M_{W}	Moment magnitude
M_{Wg}	Das magnitude scale
MS	Surface magnitude scale
MD	Duration magnitude scale
ML	Local magnitude scale
Mb	Body magnitude scale
δb	Standard deviation in b-value
M _{max}	Maximum Magnitude
M _C	Minimum magnitude of completeness
Λ	Seismicity rate
T(m)	Mean return period
Н	Most probable maximum annual
	magnitude
H(t)	Most probable maximum magnitude over
	time period(t)
P(t)	Probability of occurrence of different
	magnitude
Dmax	Maximum D-value