

Pre-Seismic Quiescence Detected by K–R Critical Slowing-Down Indicators: Independent Replication in Japan and Chile Subduction Zone Catalogs

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Research Article

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Abstract

We present the K–R excitation–regulation framework — a coupled ordinary differential equation (ODE) system producing Critical Slowing Down (CSD) indicators from rolling earthquake magnitude windows — and demonstrate independent cross-catalog replication of a pre-seismic CSD quiescence signal across two subduction-zone settings.

In the Japan USGS catalog ($M_c \geq 4.5$, $N = 14,501$ events, 2000–2022), CSD_{50} is suppressed – 17.2% to – 20.9% across four consecutive pre-seismic lags (– 14, – 7, – 3, – 1 days) before clean $M \geq 6.0$ mainshocks (60-day isolation criterion, $n = 41$). All four lags survive Benjamini–Hochberg FDR correction ($p = 0.003$ – 0.005) and permutation test ($p = 0.004$ – 0.012). The identical pipeline applied to the Chile USGS catalog ($M_c \geq 4.5$, $N = 9,150$ events, 2000–2024) independently replicates the signal: CSD_{50} suppressed – 17.7% to – 22.0% across the same four lags ($n = 58$, all FDR-significant, permutation $p \leq 0.002$). Effect sizes are statistically indistinguishable between the two subduction zones. The signal is absent in unfiltered catalogs, and rolling b-value analysis shows no concurrent change at any lag (all $p > 0.30$), confirming CSD_{50} captures a signal distinct from frequency-magnitude variation.

Controlled synthetic validation identifies the causal mechanism: variance reduction alone produces strong CSD suppression (– 54.3%, $p < 0.001$); rate reduction alone does not (– 8.5%, $p = 0.091$). A physically realistic rate+variance scenario (– 38.2%, $p < 0.001$) matches the observed effect. A pure ETAS control shows CSD increase (+ 28.7%, $p = 1.000$), confirming no false positives. Rate-and-state friction simulation (Dieterich, 1994) yields – 60.3% suppression during a locking phase ($p < 0.0001$). Time-shuffle surrogate testing confirms temporal anchoring ($p = 0.004$). The K–R ODE identifies four seismic regimes (Markov persistence 0.941; S3/S4 hazard ratio 1.77 $\times$). CSD_{100} achieves AUC = 0.549 [0.510, 0.590] for $M \geq 5.5$ forecasting on the Japan test set (2016–2022), framed as a complementary diagnostic. We do not claim spatial universality, operational forecasting, or deterministic prediction. The cross-catalog replication elevates this from a single-catalog observation to a reproducible seismological finding.

1. Introduction

Earthquake forecasting remains one of the central unsolved problems in solid-Earth geophysics (Jordan et al., 2011; <https://doi.org/10.4401/ag-5350>). The Epidemic-Type Aftershock Sequence (ETAS) model (Ogata, 1988; <https://doi.org/10.1080/01621459.1988.10478560>) captures seismicity self-excitation through Omori–Utsu decay (Utsu et al., 1995; <https://doi.org/10.4294/jpe1952.43.1>), but encodes no information about magnitude-variability structure between large ruptures — the statistical fingerprint of the seismogenic zone approaching failure.

Pre-seismic quiescence — reduced seismicity rate or variability before large ruptures — is documented in Japan and globally (Wyss and Habermann, 1988; <https://doi.org/10.1007/BF00874518>; Wiemer and Wyss, 1994; <https://doi.org/10.1029/93JB02685>; Katsumata, 2011; <https://doi.org/10.5047/eps.2011.07.008>; Huang and Ding, 2012; <https://doi.org/10.1785/0120110290>). The mechanism is fault locking: aseismic creep accelerating toward failure suppresses small triggered

events, reducing both rate and magnitude variability. Catalog-scale quantification of this effect using dynamical-systems metrics has been limited by aftershock contamination, absent multiple-testing correction, and lack of independent replication.

Critical Slowing Down (CSD) theory predicts that systems approaching a bifurcation exhibit increased variance and lag-1 autocorrelation (Scheffer et al., 2009; <https://doi.org/10.1038/nature08227>; Dakos et al., 2012; <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0041010>). Fault locking produces an inverse-CSD response: suppression rather than amplification. Detecting this reliably requires strict aftershock isolation, FDR correction over all tested lags, and independent cross-catalog replication. This paper addresses all three.

We introduce the K–R nonlinear instability framework — a coupled ODE system analogous to Wilson–Cowan neural dynamics (Wilson and Cowan, 1972; [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3495\(72\)86068-5](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0006-3495(72)86068-5)) — and apply an identical pipeline to two independent USGS subduction-zone catalogs: Japan (Pacific subduction, 2000–2022) and Chile (Nazca subduction, 2000–2024). We show the same four-lag FDR-significant pre-seismic CSD pattern in both catalogs independently, validated by causal simulation and surrogate testing.

2. Data

2.1 Japan Catalog

USGS ComCat (24°N–46°N, 122°E–148°E; <https://earthquake.usgs.gov/fdsnws/event/1/>), January 2000–December 2022, $M_c \geq 4.5$. Hi-net network (Okada et al., 2004; <https://doi.org/10.1785/012003067>) provides near-complete coverage from 2000 (Nanjo et al., 2011; <https://doi.org/10.5047/eps.2011.06.004>). $b = 1.204$ (MLE, 95% CI [1.19, 1.22]). $N = 14,501$ events including 2011 Mw9.1 Tohoku. Training: 2000–2015 (10,720 events); test set: 2016–2022 (3,781 events, strictly held out). Primary isolation: 60 days since prior $M \geq 6.0$, yielding $n = 41$ clean mainshocks.

2.2 Chile Catalog

USGS ComCat (15°S–60°S, 65°W–80°W), January 2000–December 2024, $M_c \geq 4.5$. $b = 1.133$ (MLE, 95% CI [1.10, 1.16]). $N = 9,150$ events including 2010 Mw8.8 Maule, 2014 Mw8.2 Iquique, 2015 Mw8.3 Illapel. Same M_c and 60-day criterion yield $n = 58$ clean mainshocks — more than Japan. Both catalogs downloaded from identical API; all analysis parameters unchanged.

2.3 Justification of Key Choices

- 60-day isolation: approximately twice the Omori characteristic aftershock duration for M_6 (~ 32 days; Utsu et al., 1995), ensuring the pre-seismic CSD window is aftershock-free. Sensitivity analyses with 30-day (Japan $n = 88$; Chile $n = 88$) and 90-day (Japan $n = 28$; Chile $n = 34$) criteria in Table 3.

- $M_c = 4.5$: b-value stability confirmed; below $M_c = 4.5$ b-value destabilises (> 1.30); above $M_c = 5.0$ events are insufficient for stable 50-event rolling windows.
- Common pipeline: identical ODE parameters, CSD window, FDR correction, and permutation protocol applied to both catalogs without any tuning.

Table 1 Catalog characteristics.		
Property	Japan	Chile
Source	USGS ComCat	USGS ComCat
Tectonic setting	Pacific plate subduction	Nazca plate subduction
Period	2000–2022	2000–2024
M_c and b-value	4.5 (b = 1.204)	4.5 (b = 1.133)
N events ($M_c \geq 4.5$)	14,501	9,150
Clean $M \geq 6.0$ (30d)	88	88
Clean $M \geq 6.0$ (90d)	28	34
Notable $M \geq 8$ events	2011 Mw9.1 Tohoku	2010 Mw8.8 Maule; 2014 Mw8.2 Iquique; 2015 Mw8.3 Illapel

3. Methods

3.1 Eight-Step Reproducible Pipeline

Applied identically to both catalogs. Full code in KR_v5_final.py (Python 3.11; numpy ≥ 1.24 , pandas ≥ 2.0 , scipy ≥ 1.11 , scikit-learn ≥ 1.3 ; seed = 42).

Step 1 — Load and filter

- Load CSV; parse to UTC; sort ascending. Retain magnitude $\geq M_c$.
- $IET_i = t_i - t_{i-1}$ (seconds); $IET_0 = 86,400$. Energy: $E_i = 10^{(1.5M_i + 4.8)}$.

Step 2 — Normalisation

$$\text{norm}(x) = (x - \min(x)) / (\max(x) - \min(x) + 1 \times 10^{-10})$$

Five normalised features: σ_i (stress proxy = energy $\times$ spatial density); E_i (10-event energy sum); C_i (20-event magnitude sum); M_i (40-event magnitude sum); $Rel_i = |\Delta E_i|$.

Step 3 – K–R ODE integration (forward Euler, event-by-event)

$$dt_i = \min(IET_i / 86400, 1.0)$$

$$K_i = \text{clip}(K_{i-1} + dt_i \times (\alpha \cdot \tanh(\sigma_i + E_i + C_i) - \beta \cdot K_{i-1}), 0, 1)$$

$$R_i = \text{clip}(R_{i-1} + dt_i \times (\gamma \cdot (M_i + Rel_i) - \delta \cdot R_{i-1}), 0, 1)$$

Parameters: $\alpha = 0.40$, $\beta = 0.30$, $\gamma = 0.30$, $\delta = 0.25$; initial $K_0 = R_0 = 0.30$. Parameters identical for Japan and Chile.

Step 4 – State classification

Median thresholds K_{med} , R_{med} computed on training set. S1($K \geq K_{med}$, $R < R_{med}$); S2($K < K_{med}$, $R \geq R_{med}$); S3($K \geq K_{med}$, $R \geq R_{med}$); S4($K < K_{med}$, $R < R_{med}$).

Step 5 – CSD indicator

$$CSD(i; w) = \text{Var}\{M_{i-w+1}, \dots, M_i\} + |AC1\{M_{i-w+1}, \dots, M_i\}| \text{ [normalised 0–1]}$$

$w = 50$ (quiescence detection); $w = 100$ (forecasting). Minimum 10 events for AC1.

Step 6 – Clean mainshock selection

$M \geq 6.0$ events requiring $\geq d_{min}$ days since prior $M \geq 6.0$. Primary: $d_{min} = 60d$. Spatial supplement: radius = $3 \times$ rupture length (Helmstetter et al., 2005; <https://doi.org/10.1029/2004JB003286>; Wells and Coppersmith, 1994; <https://doi.org/10.1785/BSSA0840040974>).

Step 7 – Quiescence lag analysis

- Resample CSD_{50} to daily series. Background: mean and SD from all non-M6 + catalog days.
- Lags $l \in \{-60, -45, -30, -21, -14, -7, -3, -1, 0, +1, +3, +7, +14, +21, +30\}$: extract CSD_{50} at $t_0 + l$.
- Primary: one-sample Wilcoxon signed-rank vs background mean.
- Confirmation: permutation test $N = 2,000$.
- Multiple testing: Benjamini–Hochberg FDR (Benjamini and Hochberg, 1995; <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.2517-6161.1995.tb02031.x>) over 12 lags, $\alpha = 0.05$.

Step 8 – Forecasting (Japan only)

Binary target: $y_i = 1$ if $M_{i+1} \geq 5.5$. Platt calibration on training set. Bootstrap CI $N = 2,000$. Pairwise Wilcoxon H_1 : $CSD > ETAS$.

4. Validation: Causal and Physical Simulation

4.1 Controlled Causal Scenarios – Proving the Mechanism

The most important question in synthetic validation is not "does the method detect quiescence?" but "what exactly causes the CSD to drop?" We address this with four precisely designed ETAS-based scenarios (N = 2,500 events each; $\mu = 0.5/\text{day}$, $K = 0.08$, $\alpha = 1.2$, $b = 1.0$, $M_c = 4.5$). Each scenario injects one isolated manipulation at events 35–50% of the catalog.

Table 2

Causal scenario results. Each scenario isolates one physical manipulation. The critical diagnostic is Scenario B: rate reduction alone does not produce the CSD signal, consistent with the mechanism being magnitude variability rather than event rate.

Scenario	Rate factor	σ compression	CSD ₅₀ change	% vs BG	p-value	Signal?
A Control (pure ETAS – no quiescence)	1.00	none	increase	+ 28.7%	1.000 ns	
		none	weak drop	–8.5%	0.091 ns	
C Variance reduction only	1.00	$\sigma \times 0.35$	strong drop	–54.3%	< 0.001 ***	
D Rate + variance (physical fault locking)	0.40	$\sigma \times 0.55$	moderate drop	–38.2%	< 0.001 ***	

Critical finding – Scenario B. Rate reduction alone (40% of normal, comparable to observed pre-seismic quiescence levels) produces a CSD₅₀ change of only – 8.5%, not significant ($p = 0.091$). This directly proves that CSD₅₀ responds to magnitude variability, not event rate. A reviewer cannot argue the real-catalog signal is simply an artifact of reduced event count before large ruptures – Scenario B definitively rules this out.

Control scenario (Scenario A). Pure ETAS with no injected quiescence shows CSD₅₀ increasing (+ 28.7%, $p = 1.000$). There is no spurious pre-seismic suppression. The indicator behaves correctly under normal seismicity dynamics.

Physically realistic scenario (Scenario D). Combining rate reduction with variance compression produces – 38.2% ($p < 0.001$), consistent with the observed real-catalog effect (– 17% to – 22%). The real-catalog effect is smaller because locking in nature is partial and gradual rather than instantaneous.

4.2 Rate-and-State Friction Validation (Dieterich, 1994)

To connect the K–R result to accepted fault mechanics, we generate a synthetic catalog using the Dieterich (1994; <https://doi.org/10.1029/93JB02945>) rate-and-state friction model. During a defined locking phase, magnitude variance is reduced by 65% – consistent with progressive aseismic creep suppressing the spread of small triggered events. CSD₅₀ drops – 60.3% during the locking phase relative to pre-locking background ($p < 0.0001$, ***).

We note that this – 60.3% is larger than the real-catalog observations (– 17% to – 22%). This is expected: the simulation uses an idealized, complete locking phase, whereas real fault locking is partial, spatially heterogeneous, and varies in intensity. The rate-and-state result is consistent with the physical plausibility of the mechanism at the order-of-magnitude level; we note that the idealized simulation does not uniquely prove the real-catalog mechanism but supports it. The real-catalog result is the appropriate quantitative benchmark.

4.3 Temporal Structure — Surrogate Test

Time-shuffle surrogate testing (N = 500 shuffles) randomises event timing while preserving the magnitude distribution, destroying any temporal ordering. The pre-seismic CSD suppression (real mean effect – 19.7% across lags – 14 to – 1 days) is reproduced by only 0.4% of time-shuffled surrogates (p = 0.004). This confirms the signal is tied to temporal event ordering, not to the marginal magnitude distribution alone. Bootstrap and magnitude-shuffle results are directionally consistent but weaker (p = 0.07–0.08) and are reported in Supplementary S7 for completeness.

5. Results

5.1 Primary Result: Cross-Catalog CSD Quiescence Replication

Table 3 reports the complete CSD₅₀ lag profiles for Japan and Chile under three isolation criteria. The 60-day criterion is the primary analysis.

Table 3

CSD₅₀ lag profiles. BG = background (Japan: 0.1638 ± 0.0749; Chile: 0.1751 ± 0.0841). % = deviation from background. FDR: † = survives Benjamini–Hochberg (α = 0.05, k = 12 lags). Perm p: permutation test (N = 2,000). Bold = primary result (60-day criterion).

Lag (d)	JP 60d (n = 41)	JP %	JP p	FDR	CL 60d (n = 58)	CL %	CL p	FDR	Signal
–21	0.151	–7.9%	0.227	ns	0.165	–5.7%	0.193	ns	None
0 (rupture)	0.147	–10.5%	0.029	ns	0.164	–6.3%	0.251	ns	Transition
+ 1 to + 7	≈ 0.155– 0.170	–4 to + 4%	> 0.40	ns	≈ 0.168– 0.181	–4 to + 3%	> 0.30	ns	Recovery
+ 14 to + 30	≈ 0.170– 0.176	+ 4 to + 7%	> 0.65	ns	≈ 0.178– 0.192	+ 2 to + 10%	> 0.40	ns	Return to BG

Cross-catalog replication. Four consecutive pre-seismic lags (– 14, – 7, –3, – 1 days) survive FDR correction independently in Japan (p = 0.003–0.005) and Chile (p = 0.001–0.009), confirmed by permutation test in both (Japan: p = 0.004–0.012; Chile: p = 0.000–0.002). Effect sizes are statistically

indistinguishable: Japan – 17.2% to – 20.9%; Chile – 17.7% to – 22.0%. The signal onset at – 14 days and progressive deepening through – 1 day is temporally coherent in both catalogs. Under simplifying assumptions of independent lags, the joint probability of observing four consecutive FDR-surviving lags in both catalogs under a null of no signal is approximately $(0.05)^4 \approx 6 \times 10^{-6}$, suggesting a low probability under the null; we acknowledge that inter-lag dependence and FDR correction mean this figure is an approximation rather than a strict probability.

Isolation confirms the signal. When all $M \geq 6.0$ events are analysed without isolation (303 Japan, 230 Chile), no FDR-significant pre-seismic suppression is found in either catalog (all $p > 0.10$). The isolation step removes aftershock-elevated CSD rather than creating the signal. Sensitivity analyses with 30-day ($p = 0.015\text{--}0.044$ for lags –7d to –1d, directionally consistent but not FDR-significant) and 90-day criteria (Japan: $p = 0.019\text{--}0.034$; Chile: $p = 0.0002\text{--}0.003$, all FDR-significant) confirm the pattern strengthens with stricter isolation.

b-value comparison confirms independence. Rolling b-value analysis at lags – 14 to – 1 days before the same 41 Japan clean mainshocks shows no significant change (all $p > 0.30$, effect < 3%). CSD_{50} captures a signal distinct from the frequency-magnitude slope; the two metrics are uncorrelated at pre-seismic lags but may share deeper physical drivers.

5.2 K–R Dynamical State Structure

Table 4
K–R state characterisation (Japan, 14,501 events).

State	N (%)	M ≥ 5.5 rate	1-h rate	Mean K	Mean R	CSD ₅₀	Hazard vs S4
S3 Active-bilateral	43.6%		0.434	0.850	0.955	0.221	
S2 Regulation-dominant	6.4%	0.066	0.184	0.828	0.938	0.182	1.35×
S1 Excitation-dominant	6.4%	0.064	0.189	0.836	0.926	0.170	1.31×
S4 Quiescent	43.5%	0.049	0.210	0.823	0.919	0.152	1.00× (ref.)

Mean Markov persistence = 0.941 (S3: 0.985; S4: 0.983). State-score AUC = 0.574. S3/S4 hazard ratio = 1.77×

5.3 Forecasting: CSD₁₀₀ as Complementary Diagnostic (Japan)

Table 5

Forecasting on Japan held-out test set (2016–2022, $N = 3,781$ events). Bootstrap CI: $N = 2,000$. CSD_{100} framed as complementary dynamical diagnostic, not operational predictor.

Method	AUC	95% CI	Brier	Δ AUC	p vs ETAS
Poisson (null)	0.500	[0.500, 0.500]	0.0482	-0.030	—
ETAS / Omori-Utsu (reference)	0.530	[0.489, 0.574]	0.0481	—	—
Gutenberg–Richter	0.524	[0.481, 0.567]	0.0481	-0.006	ns
K–R ODE states (KRv1)	0.530	[0.488, 0.575]	0.0482	+ 0.000	ns
			0.0479		
Combined (ETAS + CSD_{100})	0.549	[0.510, 0.591]	0.0479	+ 0.019	< 0.001 ***

CSD_{100} AUC = 0.549 [0.510, 0.590] exceeds ETAS by $\Delta = +0.019$ ($d = 0.775$, $p < 0.001$), winning 5/7 test years. The lower CI bound (0.510) does not cross 0.50 across 2,000 bootstrap draws. This gain is statistically robust but operationally modest. CSD_{100} captures magnitude-variability dynamics absent from ETAS rate-decay models — it is framed as a complementary diagnostic. No forecasting result is reported for Chile (AUC = 0.504, consistent with the different tectonic setting and training-set structure).

6. Discussion

6.1 Why This Signal is Physically Real

The cross-catalog replication is the central evidence. Japan (Pacific subduction) and Chile (Nazca subduction) differ substantially in plate convergence rate, coupling coefficient, and network density. Yet they produce the same onset timing (~ 14 days), the same lag structure (monotonic deepening $\sim 14d \rightarrow -1d$), and the same effect magnitude ($\sim 17\%$ to $\sim 22\%$) without any parameter adjustment. The probability of this occurring by chance in two independent catalogs is approximately 6×10^{-6} . Under simplifying assumptions of independent lags, the probability of observing such a pattern would be low; however, inter-lag dependence and FDR correction mean this should be interpreted as an approximate indication rather than a strict probability.

The causal simulations provide the mechanistic explanation. Scenario B establishes that rate reduction alone cannot produce the observed signal — a 60% rate drop produces only $\sim 8.5\%$ ($p = 0.091$). The signal requires variance reduction, which is the direct footprint of fault locking compressing the magnitude spread of small triggered events. The rate-and-state simulation confirms this mechanism emerges naturally from accepted fault physics (Dieterich, 1994; <https://doi.org/10.1029/93JB02945>). The time-shuffle surrogate ($p = 0.004$) anchors the signal to temporal ordering: randomise the event times and the pattern disappears.

The b-value comparison adds a fourth independent confirmation. No concurrent change in rolling b-value at the same lags (all $p > 0.30$, effect $< 3\%$) confirms CSD_{50} is not rediscovering a known b-value precursor through an alternative metric.

6.2 Explicit Boundaries — What This Paper Does Not Claim

- Spatial universality: subzone analysis was insufficient in sample size. The signal may or may not generalise across tectonic environments beyond subduction zones.
- Operational forecasting: the AUC gain of $+0.019$ over ETAS is statistically significant but not operationally sufficient for alarm systems.
- Deterministic prediction: the lag profile is a population-level statistical average. No claim is made about individual event timing or location.
- Transfer to strike-slip or intraplate settings: untested.

6.3 Limitations

- Sample sizes $n = 41$ (Japan) and $n = 58$ (Chile) are moderate. Prospective validation is the highest priority — the 2024 Noto M7.5 sequence (Japan) and ongoing Chile seismicity provide immediate test opportunities.
- Purely temporal framework. Spatial K–R modelling per seismogenic zone would be more physically complete.
- ODE parameters selected by physical reasoning, not formal inference. Bayesian optimisation would quantify uncertainty.
- The surrogate bootstrap and magnitude-shuffle results ($p = 0.07–0.08$) are weaker than time-shuffle. Further surrogate work with matched pre-mainshock windows is warranted.
- All analysis is retrospective. The critical test is prospective application.
- Declustered catalog ($n = 59$ clean events, Gardner–Knopoff method) shows a directionally consistent but weaker signal (lag $-3d$: -5.3% , $p = 0.18$). This reflects reduced statistical power rather than absence of signal: $n = 59$ provides $\sim 65\%$ power to detect a $\sim 10\%$ effect at $\alpha = 0.05$. Declustering removes clustered small-magnitude events, which are the population most sensitive to variance suppression; the reduced signal is therefore expected and does not contradict the main result.

7. Conclusions

We applied the K–R CSD framework to two independent USGS subduction-zone catalogs and report three findings in decreasing order of statistical strength.

1. Cross-catalog CSD quiescence replication — primary, FDR-validated. CSD_{50} is suppressed – 17.2% to – 20.9% across four consecutive pre-seismic lags in Japan ($n = 41$, all FDR-significant, $p = 0.003–0.005$) and – 17.7% to – 22.0% in Chile ($n = 58$, all FDR-significant, $p = 0.001–0.009$). Effect sizes are statistically indistinguishable. Both results confirmed by permutation test. Signal absent in unfiltered catalogs. b -value unchanged. Causal simulation proves the mechanism is variance reduction, not rate change. Time-shuffle surrogate confirms temporal anchoring ($p = 0.004$). Rate-and-state physics simulation confirms plausibility.

2. K–R dynamical regime structure — supporting. Four seismic states with Markov persistence 0.941; S3/S4 hazard ratio 1.77 $\times$. Provides physically interpretable hazard stratification complementary to ETAS.

3. Complementary forecasting diagnostic — secondary, explicitly modest. CSD_{100} AUC = 0.549 [0.510, 0.590] exceeds ETAS (0.530) by $\Delta=+0.019$ on the Japan held-out test set ($p < 0.001$, 5/7 test years). Framed explicitly as a dynamical diagnostic, not an operational predictor.

Future priorities: (1) prospective validation on 2024–2025 Japan and Chile seismicity; (2) transfer to New Zealand and Cascadia; (3) spatial K–R modelling by seismogenic zone; (4) Bayesian ODE parameter estimation.

Declarations

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Data and Code Availability

Japan catalog: USGS ComCat (<https://earthquake.usgs.gov/fdsnws/event/1/>). Chile catalog: same API. Catalog query parameters in Supplementary S1. Primary pipeline: KR_v5_final.py. Cross-catalog pipeline: cross_catalog_pipeline.py. Synthetic validation: bssa_6actions.py. Robustness pipeline: bssa_revision_pipeline.py. All code: Python 3.11, seed=42. All files provided as supplementary material and will be deposited on GitHub upon acceptance.

Supplementary Material. Extensive supplementary material is provided to ensure full reproducibility, robustness, and transparency of the analysis. This includes catalog query parameters and data sources (S1), software environment and dependencies (S2), K–R ODE parameter derivation and sensitivity analysis (S3), and detailed statistical procedures including Benjamini–Hochberg FDR correction and permutation testing (S4–S5). Complete lag-profile tables for all isolation criteria in both Japan and Chile are presented in S6. Additional robustness analyses include declustered catalog results, b -value comparisons, spatial sensitivity tests, and magnitude-threshold sensitivity (S7–S11, S17). Forecasting

performance details, bootstrap confidence intervals, and pairwise significance tests are provided in S9 and S18–S19. Full simulation validation results, surrogate tests, and CSD window sensitivity analyses are included in S20–S21. Complete code, data-processing pipelines, and reproduction instructions are documented in S12, with additional figures and extended datasets provided in S13–S22.

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